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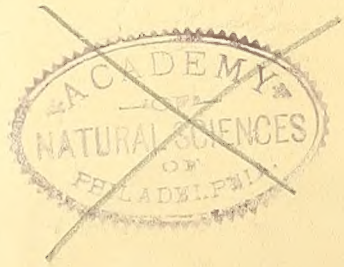
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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE

FOR

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 1—1843. SATURDAY, JANUARY 7. PRICE 6*d.*

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The GENERAL MEETING for the Election of the Committee and Officers will be held, at 1 o'clock on Thursday next the 12th inst., at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand; on which day the ANNUAL DINNER of FLORISTS and AMATEURS, in conjunction with the Patrons and Members of the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution has been appointed to take place, at 5 o'clock. —H. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec. Tickets, 12*s.* 6*d.* each, (including a Bottle of Wine), may be had, on application, addressed to the Secretaries of the above Socicties, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

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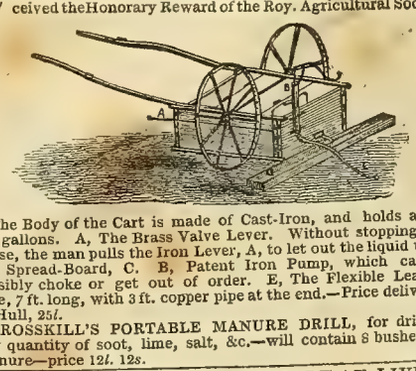
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TO NURSERYMEN.—The Advertiser is desirous of entering into an arrangement with any respectable Nurseryman, who may feel disposed, either now, or within a limited period, of disposing of his business. The neighbourhood of London would be preferred. Application to be by principals only. Address, T. F. C., No. 28, St. Paul's Place, Ball's Pond, Islington, London.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man without any Family, age 37 years; a person with a practical knowledge of his business in all its departments. The advertiser will receive a good character from James Alexander, Esq., Somerhill, Tonbridge, Kent, where he has served in the above capacity for several years. He will be disengaged the 1st day of March, 1843. Address, James Massey, Gardener to James Alexander, Esq. Somerhill, Tonbridge, Kent. No single-handed place need apply.

PATRONISED by all the principal Architects and Builders in this Country and Abroad.——SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.—In consequence of the daily attempts made to imitate this valuable mineral production, and of the name of "Asphalte" being given to most of the spurious and "cheap" materials, the Directors of this Company particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others, (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article,) to insert in their specifications "The Seyssel Asphalte, Claridge's Patent," and not merely "Asphalte" or "Bitumen," as, in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced. For the information of those residing at a distance from London, and of those who, having employed the spurious composition, may, from its failure, have become prejudiced against the use of Asphalte, the following are mentioned as some of the distinguishing qualities of the genuine material. The Asphalte of Seyssel is of a light colour, closely resembling Yorkshire stone, has a smooth surface (without being slippery), and joints almost imperceptible; it is also free from smell, is not acted upon by change of temperature, and is at all times dry and warm, and remarkably pleasant to walk upon, and, from its elasticity, nevercracks. The fictitious material, on the contrary, has a dark and dirty-looking appearance, presents a rough and coarse surface, and, from its brittleness, is liable to crack, particularly in frosty weather. In consequence of the above qualities, the genuine material (being perfectly impervious to wet) has been used with great advantage for roofing; it can be laid down to any extent, presenting one uniform surface, and is far superior to lead, as it is not liable to expansion or contraction in consequence of any change in the temperature. For covering of arches, (to prevent the percolation of wet,) it is invaluable, the Greenwich Railway Company alone having covered upwards of 400,000 superficial feet; it has also been used on the Great Western, Birmingham, Midland Counties, South Western, Brighton, Blackwall, and other Railways; at the joint Stations, London-bridge, and at the South Metropolitan, Highgate, and Nunhead Cemeteries. As proof of the great durability of the genuine Asphalte, it need only be mentioned that the first work executed in this Country with this material, (amounting to 3,952 feet,) was at Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards, in the month of April, 1838, and which, although only half an inch in thickness, has remained up to this time (a period of four years and eight months) in the most perfect condition. Books of Testimonials with scale of prices may be obtained on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary.

Seyssel Asphalte Company's Depot, Stangate, London.

Note—Neither the pavement in Parliament Street, London, nor the works at the Model Prison, at the Abney-park Cemetery (which from its failure has since been removed), or at the Hotel at the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, were executed by this Company.

TO LADIES.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—Under the special Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, and the Royal Family.—This elegant and fragrant preparation thoroughly eradicates all *Pimples, Spots, Redness, Tan, Freckles,* and other *Defects of the Skin;* heals *Chiblains,* and renders a *chapped and rough skin,* pleasantly *soft* and *smooth.* It imparts a youthful roseate hue to the *Complexion,* and renders the *Arms, Hands,* and *Neck* delicately *fair* and *soft.* CAUTION.—Much *pernicious* trash is now offered for sale as "KALYDOR:"—it is therefore imperative on Purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are printed on the wrapper.—All others are "GROSS IMPOSITIONS." *** To protect the Public from Fraud, *The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps* have authorized the Proprietor's Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—"A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden," which is affixed to each bottle. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included. Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
This Day is published, Price 3s. 6d. to Fellows of the Society, and 5s. to Others,

A CATALOGUE OF THE FRUITS Cultivated in the Garden of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Third Edition. Sold at the House of the Society, 21, Regent-street; and also by Longman and Co., Paternoster-Row; J. Hatchard, Piccadilly; Ridgway, Piccadilly; Rivingtons, Waterloo-place; and by the principal Booksellers in all parts of the Empire.—N.B. A few Copies of the 2nd Edition may be had at the reduced Price of 1s. 6d. each.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Jan. 10	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, Jan. 11	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, Jan. 14	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.
Tuesday, Jan. 17	Horticultural	2 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	6½ P.M.
Wednesday, Jan. 18	Geological	8½ P.M.
	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Friday, Jan. 20.	Botanical	8 P.M.

We some time since mentioned Mr. George Crawshay's late Grapes, produced without fire, at Colney Hatch (1842, p. 603). At the meetings of the Horticultural Society in November and December they were exhibited, and were allowed by all the Grape-growers present to be as good as Black Hamburghs can be, and much better than they often are. We had the good fortune to receive bunches of these Grapes again on the 1st of the present month, and they were still as fresh, as plump, as sweet, and in all respects as excellent, as they were two months before; not shrivelled, not decaying; but firm, covered with bloom, their fruit-stalks green, and in quality all that a Grape can be.

Mr. Crawshay says, that, to preserve Grapes thus long on the Vines, and in such perfection, nothing more is required than a dry, well-exposed house, and plenty of fresh air. To excess of heat during the spring and summer, particularly during the month of May, when the shoots are tender, and to an insufficiency of air, if the weather is damp or cold during the months of October, November, and December, he attributes the general failure of the late Grape crop. These are important facts for the Grape-grower to bear in mind.

Let us return to the all-important subject of employing the poor in the work of drainage; for every week is adding to the inmates of the Unions.

Draining, whether considered as a means of profit, or as a national benefit, is of the highest interest and of the most urgent necessity. It is in actual evidence that by the mere removal of stagnant water, without further outlay, land which had grown two or two-and-a-half quarters of Wheat per acre, has at once produced three-and-a-half and four quarters. This well-ascertained fact renders all reasoning as to causes superfluous in a practical point of view. The necessity of doing something is, in fact, admitted; the difficulty consists in setting about it. It is plain that if any one takes to drainage independent of his neighbours, the acts of one man, or his inaction, may render other proceedings ineffectual. What we trust will be done is the passing of some general Drainage Act, which shall give consistency and union to one general operation all through the country. Upon this point, Mr. Bailey Denton's views appear to us extremely well worth the consideration of Government, which, we most earnestly hope, will take the initiative in the ensuing session of Parliament.

Let us, however, not be misunderstood: we do not desire a measure which shall compel everybody to drain their fields and gardens, whether they choose to do so or not; all that we wish for—all, indeed, that it would be prudent to propose—is some general enactment, which shall facilitate the effectual drainage of such lands as the owners may desire so to improve. Any proposition to compel drainage would, of course, be met by a direct negative from the landed interest; but we know from experience, that, so long as the operation is *wholly* dependent on individual exertions, there will be no such progress made in it as the nation will feel. Look, for instance, at Mr. Pusey's Act of 1840, which enables the owners of settled estates to borrow money by way of mortgage to drain their lands. Do any of our readers know a single case in which this very valuable measure has been taken advantage of? We know of none; and from this fact we are compelled to infer that there is wanting some legislative measure which shall induce, not compel, the gradual and complete drainage of our heavy lands. Among the suggestions that have been offered with a view to secure a general system of drainage without encroaching on private rights, that of Mr. Denton seems the most practicable. This gentleman recommends that means should be immediately taken to provide ready and complete outlets for all the waters which now stagnate *on the surface*, during floods, and in wet seasons; and he is of opinion, that if this were once effected, under-draining of neighbouring lands would certainly follow; for the effect produced by the one would render obvious the advantage and ease of accomplishing the other.

To do this with the greatest benefit to the country, it would be necessary to clear and improve all the more important of the watercourses which now intersect those valleys where, in consequence of some barrier, or the insufficiency of size in the channel of such streams, the accumulating waters overflow, and, becoming stagnant, sour the adjoining pastures, and destroy the autumn-sown corn. In those valleys where there are no natural watercourses, and where the waters collect on the surface, producing even worse effects, open public drains would have to be made, connecting such valleys with some natural stream. All these watercourses would become so many public mains, and would form over all the country a general network of ready-formed outlets for the use of the cultivators of the lands through which they pass at any time when the price of labour and pecuniary means may induce them to undertake such work. This would be a prodigious advantage, and might be economically obtained. There would then be no cases in which a want of outfall, or the ill-feeling of a neighbour, would stand in the way of draining. It could not happen that one person's land would be deluged by the refuse waters of his neighbours. An enterprising, sensible, market-gardener could not then be inundated by the unwillingness of a man on a different land, who refuses to join in the work of drainage. But in this undulating country such instances must continually occur, if nature, unassisted by art, is to guide descending waters to their natural outlet. Our readers have only to turn to Mr. Chadwick's Sanatory Report, p. 305, (where he relates a case that may be taken as the type of many) to find evidence of these evils. They are however so common, that few will read these remarks without feeling their application to some instances with which they are personally acquainted.

Difficulties like these would cease if the principle, that every landowner, large and small, should have outfall for injurious water, were made the basis of an Act of Parliament. The amount of compulsion involved in such a measure would be merely the authorized entry of scientific officers to direct, and of labourers to construct, the main drains, which, with few exceptions, would be confined to the valleys; those exceptions being along the junction of the out-cropping of particular strata. For instance, in districts where the clay overlies the chalk, a drain along the junction would intercept the water running off the clay, which water would otherwise drop down into the chalk until it reached the subterranean level of the water in that formation; and, *vice versâ*, where the alluvium of the valleys outcrops along hill-sides upon porous strata, the springs which exude at the junction would be caught in a receiving drain for *after application*.

The present state of the country bears ample testimony to the necessity of a preliminary public measure for the improvement and preservation of outfalls and watercourses upon the three fundamental principles of drainage laid down by Sir John Rennie in his vindication of the plans of his father, of Smeaton, Telford, Milne, and others in the Middlefen drainage, viz., "The improvement of the outfalls and channels of rivers; the judicious construction of inferior drains for low-land waters; and catch-water drains for high-land waters." When this great engineer used these expressions, he was alluding, indeed, to the great work of fen-drainage, which, as requiring great engineering talent to carry out effectually, has ever been considered as a distinct matter from the drainage of heavy uplands; but we think the present season, and indeed all previous winters, must have convinced the most sceptical that there exists some analogy with the two works; and that with all the under-draining in the world, the valley lands will not become as profitable as they are capable of becoming, *so long as the waters of the higher lands may stagnate on the lower lands.*

The worst pastures are the lowest lands; and since all evidence goes to prove that there is not an acre of land in this country which has not, or may not, command a ready outfall for its superfluous water, and which consequently is not susceptible of thorough draining, a fresh field for the employment of the poor opens itself to the view of agriculturists.

Let us suppose that by a general measure for the improvement of outfalls the landlords and tenants became united in an earnest wish to make the most of an advantage which would then be readily attainable, and that they set about underdraining in good earnest: the immediate effect would be to convert into arable land all those low, inferior pastures which are now overflowed; the tillage of these would create a large instant demand for labour, and a wide extent of land peculiarly fitted for the growth of Wheat would be gained to the nation. These are points in themselves of no small magnitude. In addition, we may with certainty anticipate that, as, in the case of parish and turnpike roads, employment for some few surplus hands is found, so would the parish drains, if under skilful management, create a like demand.

We cannot but think that, with such security and assistance as the measure we thus advocate would afford, the landed interest would be aroused into action; companies would be formed to find capital, and to superintend great works of underdraining; and the Unions would be relieved of the present excess of inmates; while the cost to the country would be repaid by the profits on the uses to which the waters thus obtained might be applied, *if made the vehicle of carriage for the refuse of towns for irrigation, and as a moving power*; thus turning a present evil into a future benefit. To these points we shall again advert.

When, about a twelvemonth ago, we noticed an account by Mr. Potter of his Artificial Guano, we expressed an opinion that it ought to be a very powerful manure, and recommended our readers to try it.

We have now before us some returns which show that our expectations were not unfounded. Mr. Cotton, of Hildersham Hall, near Cambridge, used it for Barley, and obtained 6 quarters per acre; on Grass land the ordinary produce of Hay was doubled. On Orange Mangel Wurzel the result was still more striking: a square yard dressed with common farm-yard manure produced 27 lbs., another, dressed with Potter's Guano, 40 lbs.; the heaviest root of the latter weighed 15¾ lbs., others 12 lbs. and 13 lbs. The soil was light, with chalk close to the surface. The following was also the result of an experiment on rich old meadow land, resting on limestone-rock, at Aske, the property of the Earl of Zetland:—

"Five separate plots of land, a quarter of an acre each, were staked out in the same field; adjoining these plots another piece was staked off, containing 150 square yards. They were treated as under:—

1st plot,	¼ of an acre, No manure.
2d	Do. 10 bushels soot, and 6 stones salt.
3d	Do. 40 gallons Am. liquor, & 120 gallons water.
4th	Do. 4 stones Guano mixed with fine soil.
5th	Do. 12 stones Am. phosphate mixed with do.
6th	150 sq. yards 7 lbs. Potter's Manure mixed with charcoal ashes.

"The following was the weight of the Hay on each separate plot, viz.,

	cwt. qr. lb.	Rate per acre. ton cwt. qr.	Increase. cwt. qr.
No Manure	7 1 14	1 9 2	
Soot and Salt	9 1 0	1 17 0	7 2
Ammoniacal Liquor	8 3 0	1 15 0	5 2
Guano	9 2 0	1 18 0	8 2
Am. Phosphate	8 0 0	1 12 0	2 2
Potter's Manure	1 2 0	2 8 0!	18 2!"

These are very remarkable results. At the rate of weight obtained by Mr. Cotton, 87 tons an acre of Mangel Wurzel were produced, which is more than double the usual maximum. And the quantity of Hay in Lord Zetland's experiment was sufficiently great to show that this substance may be employed on Grass lands with very decided advantage.

ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.—No. IV.

(By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German).

(*Continued from page* 868 of 1842.)

3. *The Vetch* (Vicia sativa).—This plant is also sown for green manure, especially in the south-west of Germany. But, considering that this is best accomplished by plants yielding an abundant herbage, it is advisable to select that sort which is a hybrid between the Pea and the Vetch, and which yields a far more abundant herbage than the common Vetch, especially if the land has been manured with gypsum.

If the common Vetch is not sown too late, the Magdeburg acre will yield, on an average, 6500 or 7000lb.; whilst the hybrid Vetch will yield 8000lb. and more, herbage and roots taken together.

1000lb. of green Vetch consist of

750·0	,,	water in fluid state.
4·3	,,	nitrogen (contained in the vegetable substance).
3·4	,,	potash.
0·3	,,	soda.
4·0	,,	lime.
0·8	,,	magnesia.
1·0	,,	sulphuric acid.
3·0	,,	phosphoric acid.
0·5	,,	chlorine.
126·0	,,	carbon.
106·7	,,	hydrogen, oxygen, silica, magnesia, alumina, manganese, and oxide of iron.
1000,0lb.		

If then green Vetches, ploughed in on one acre of land, will weigh 7000lb., the furrow-slice will obtain about 30lb. nitrogen, 23lb. potash, 1¾lb. soda, 28lb. lime, 5¼lb. magnesia, 7lb. sulphuric acid, 21lb. phosphorus, 2lb. chlorine, and 875lb. carbon. That this manure is not equal to that of the Lupine is seen at once from the above, and is confirmed by experience.

If Vetches are to yield any considerable quantity of fodder, the soil must be pretty fertile. In the Rhenish Pfalz (where agriculture most flourishes) the farmers sow it for green manure in autumn amongst the stubble of Wheat, Rye, and Spelt, and it is not ploughed in till late in autumn, when bitten by frost, because in this case it decomposes better and quicker. In the following spring Barley is sown, and this green manure is considered equal to a small dressing of dung. The soil of this province consists of a fine humous loam. Before ploughing in, the field is harrowed lengthways, so that the plant may be well buried. It will not be advisable in northern coun-

tries to sow Vetches as a fallow crop, because they require, even in the midst of summer, 10 or 11 weeks' time to come into blossom. If they are sown in the beginning of April, they can be ploughed in by the middle of June, and the land can be fallowed by a second crop of Vetches, or, still better, of the larger sort of Spurry. The objections to sowing Vetches are, that they often fail; that their roots do not reach deep; that they suffer from wire-worm, and that the seed is expensive. I do not much recommend them, and there are other plants preferable for green manure. At times they are sown with Beans, when a greater mass of herbage will be obtained; the latter, however, require a yet stronger soil than Vetches. Beans, however, have this advantage, that their roots reach 6 or 7 inches deeper, and they thus loosen heavy land better. The seed of Beans, however, is still dearer.

4. *Buck Wheat.*—Buck Wheat has been often praised as a superior plant for green manure, but I have much reason to doubt it. In the first place, its success is too precarious; it yields little herbage, and that is very watery. If it succeeds well, one Magdeburg acre of land will yield on an average 4800 or 5000lb. green herbage and roots. 1000lb. green consist of

820·0lb.	of water.	
2·0	,, nitrogen	(contained in the substance of [the plant).
1·5	,, potassa.	
0·5	,, soda.	
1·5	,, lime.	
2·0	,, magnesia.	
0·5	,, sulphuric acid.	
0·7	,, phosphoric acid.	
0·3	,, chlorine.	
100·0	,, carbon.	
71·0	,, hydrogen, oxygen, silica, alumina, man- [ganese, and iron.	
1000lb.		

If, then, an acre yields 5,000 lbs., the furrow-slice will receive 10 lbs. nitrogen, 7½ lbs. potass, 7¼ lbs. lime, 10 lbs. magnesia, 2½ lbs. sulphuric acid, 4 lbs. phosphoric acid, and 500 lbs. carbon, &c., which small quantities cannot produce any great result. Whenever I have used Buck Wheat for green manure, I have always returned to my former resolution, not to do so again, the result being constantly very trifling. Spurry is at any rate to be preferred, for the seed is less expensive, and its roots penetrate quite as deep into the ground. In heath-soil, however, Buck Wheat will succeed better than Spurry. I have often found by experiment that manuring it with gypsum will not improve the former, because it obtains the small amount of sulphuric acid required for its chemical constitution from rain-water. It generally requires only the atmosphere for its growth, and can support a great deal of heat and drought; on the other hand, it is more susceptible of wet and cold than most other cultivated plants. It never suffers from wire-worm or caterpillar; in short, it is a plant which, notwithstanding its disadvantages, has also some good qualities. If it grows luxuriantly, it will destroy all Couch-grass, and generally clean the land well; but if weak, the land will become so foul, as even to injure the subsequent crop. The latter must on no account be forgotten, if Buck Wheat is used as green manure; and if its failure seems certain, it should be at once ploughed in. This is, in fact, a rule which ought to be observed with regard to all plants grown for green manure. Nitrogen, potass, and magnesia, seem to be the most important agents in growing Buck Wheat. If it is manured with any nitrate, it vegetates most luxuriantly, which proves that, notwithstanding its broad leaves, it does not receive much nitrogen from the air.

In the middle and south of Germany it is sown in autumn in Corn stubble, and ploughed in after having attained 1½ to 2 feet in length. In the north, however, this is impossible. It only acts during one season, which is explained by the small quantity of its chemical constituents. As it branches a good deal, it need not be sown thick; 55 to 60 lbs. of seed per Magdeburg acre will suffice. Before it is ploughed in, it must be harrowed over, and a few days afterwards the crop can be sown.

(To be continued.)

CULTURE OF CELERY IN BEDS, AND THE ROTATION OF CROPS.

In an extract from *Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture*, and also in the notice of the garden at Putteridgebury, allusion has been made to the cultivation of Celery in beds. As my system of growing that vegetable in beds differs a little from that generally practised, in so far as I make the beds available for various purposes prior to planting the Celery, it may not be without interest to some of your readers if I give a short detail of it.

In the autumn, after the crops are cleared, the ground which is intended for Celery the following season is marked out in beds, 4 ft. wide, running from north to south, and the mould in every alternate bed is excavated to the depth of 14 inches, being placed so as to form a ridge between the beds. This ridge is then planted with Endive or Winter Lettuce, which may be considered the first crop. During the winter, as the leaves and weeds are cleared from the pleasure-ground and garden, they are wheeled into the trenches to the depth of, when pretty solid, one foot; and are occasionally turned so as to get the various ingredients equally commingled. In February the leaves in each trench are collected into two or three heaps, and sufficient hot dung is added to each to excite by gradual admixture fermentation in the whole mass. This, after it has attained a proper heat, is levelled equally over the bed; and, if the heat is not too violent, is covered 4 inches thick with mould from the sides of the ridges, which mould is afterwards protected with 5 or 6 inches of Fern or dry litter.

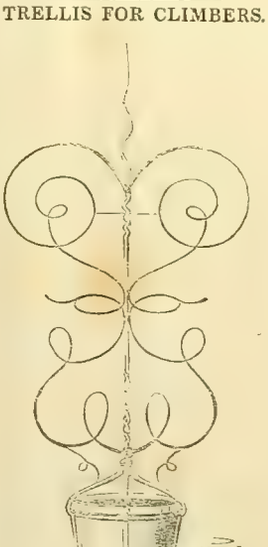
At the time the fermentation of the leaves and dung commences, a sufficient quantity of Ash-leaved Kidney Potatoes to plant the beds are placed on the floor of a forcing-house, and covered to the depth of 1 inch with leaf-mould, or any other light soil; or where there is not the convenience of a forcing-house, a slight hotbed must be made up for the purpose of starting the Potatoes. About the middle of March, all things being favourable, the Potatoes may be planted in rows, 1 foot apart and 3 inches deep, in the soil before alluded to; making choice of the crown of the Potato only, and reserving the lower parts to plant in a bed by themselves, or in the natural ground; for it is a fact worth knowing, that in Potatoes planted on the same day there will be a fortnight's difference in favour of the crown over sets taken from any other part of the Potato, by the time the produce will be ready for table. After the planting is finished, it is necessary to rake the surface of the beds smooth and fine, to prevent as far as possible the heated air confined between the interstices of the soil from escaping, and to prepare the ground for a crop of Radishes.

When the Radishes are sown, the Fern or litter may be returned to the bed, and need not be removed again until the Radishes are up; after which, it must be removed in a morning and returned in the evening, until the Potatoes are so high as to require some more effective protection. For this purpose, common sheep-hurdles covered with straw or reed, and made to rest on the ridges on each side, are an excellent covering; but where these are not available, the less effective, though more expensive, method of hoops and mats may be resorted to. The Potatoes will require little or no earthing up, and will be ready for table in April and May. If the sets throw up more than three stems, it will be well to reduce them to that number, as there is no advantage in having more leaves than can be properly exposed to the light.

These form the second and third crops. In the end of February a row of Knight's Dwarf Marrow Peas may be sown along the centre of each ridge; and if the Endive is removed to a house or frame to blanch, a row of autumn-sown Lettuce may be planted on each side of the Peas, which will form the fourth and fifth crops. In June, after the Potatoes are used, the beds must be dug over, the soil being thoroughly mixed with the dung; they will then be ready for the sixth and last crop, which will be the Celery. If Celery of superior quality and unusual dimensions is desired, it will be best to replace the soil that the Potatoes were grown in by a layer of compost, six inches thick, consisting of good mellow loam and peat-earth. This must be mixed in equal quantities with the leaf-mould; and it would be advisable before planting to give the whole a thorough soaking of ammoniacal liquor, or some other rich liquid manure. A mixture of vegetable matter of this kind, in a half-decomposed state, I have invariably found superior to the best spit dung for growing Celery: it is not superior in flavour only, but also in size and texture. For my first crop of Celery to be ready for table in August, I sow in shallow pans or boxes about the middle of February, and place the pans in heat until the plants are half-an-inch high; I then remove them to a moderately warm frame, to harden. They are pricked out on a gentle hotbed, in leaf-mould, at about three inches apart, in April.—*Judex.*

(To be continued.)

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.



AMATEURS' GARDEN, No. I.

In commencing this part of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for the ensuing year, I shall endeavour to the utmost to render it as instructive and interesting as possible. For this purpose, in the kitchen-garden department, I shall give directions for sowing just such a number of crops of each vegetable, as will be indispensable to the regular supply of a small family; the flower-garden and greenhouse I shall endeavour to make gay at all seasons; the management of what are designated florists' flowers will be occasionally noticed; and the exposition of the principles upon which the practice of gardening is founded will not be lost sight of. The province of the Amateur ought to be to cultivate selections rather than collections of plants; for, as a small garden, well managed, affords more pleasure than a large one half cultivated, so is a small collection of plants, properly treated, calculated to give more satisfaction than an extensive assortment of mere botanical curiosities. I shall, therefore, as I proceed, point out such new or old, but comparatively neglected plants, as I consider adapted to answer the purposes of the Amateur.

From present appearances it is likely that we shall be visited by some rather severe weather; and as the late mild season has induced many tender plants in the open air to grow with nearly the vigour of spring, some slight protection will be indispensably necessary. Many plants, such as Noisette, Tea-scented China, and the more tender of the Hybrid China and Bourbon Roses, are pushing even at the lowermost buds; therefore a slight frost on the young shoots, if they are unprotected, will be sufficient to do them irreparable injury. It is not cold that plants suffer from, so much as sudden changes in temperature; for it is well known that a plant will brave considerable cold on a northern exposure, while a similar one on a warm south border, if not protected from the sun, will be killed. Hence the utility of the plan recommended by Mr. Rivers, viz., to take up tender Roses, place them under a northern wall, and protect them with a mat in frosty weather; but as plants—for the first two or three years at least, until a considerable quantity of fibrous roots are formed—sustain a severe check by this treatment, it will be found better to tie the shoots loosely together, cover them thinly with dry fern or straw, and then to envelop the whole in a water-proof covering of some kind, such as calico saturated with oil, and a very small proportion of white-lead, or even with oiled paper. This covering must not be permanent, but merely put on in case of frost; and the fern or straw should be sufficiently loose to admit of a current of air passing through it; the object being not to protect a plant, but to retard its growth.

If the outer walls of pits or frames containing half-hardy plants are not already rendered frost-proof, place dry straw or waste hay round them, to the thickness of one foot, and thatch it securely with straight straw; which, by throwing the wet off, will be found a much better protection than fermenting materials.

Greenhouses containing flowering plants of Camellias, Epacris, Cinerárias, Heaths, &c., should not be allowed to fall much below 40° in temperature. Flowering plants require rather more water than those in a dormant state, especially when fire heat is used; but be cautious, and if you err, let it be on the side of moderation.

W. P. Ayres.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Disinfection.—I am glad to observe that you have taken up that most important subject, the sanatory condition of the labouring population. Few inquiries are more worthy of consideration, as it strikes at once at the root of disease, misery, and vice. My attention has been strongly drawn to this subject, in consequence of some investigations recently made by order of that enlightened sovereign, the King of Prussia; and my inquiries have led me to conclusions very similar to some of those you have advanced. I shall say nothing of the effect of miasms and putrid vapours on health, for I conceive that every one must be alive to them, although not aware how much evil they produce. The question now is, not as to the effects thus produced, but as to the best method of remedying them. Houses, streets, and whole towns, are rendered unwholesome from the want of attention to cleanliness. Refuse of all kinds is left to putrefy in the vicinity of dwellings, or within their walls; and in populous places, where buildings are crowded together, it is frequently found that no means are taken to prevent those evils which are sure to arise when human beings live in an atmosphere loaded with putrid exhalations; probably the most effectual remedy for this is a thorough system of drainage; but then what is to become of the matters thus removed? Complete drains may be made to ensure the immediate removal of putrefying matters, from the places where their presence might do injury, into rivers or the sea; or proper receptacles might be formed to receive these matters, and some of the disinfecting processes, which the discoveries of chemists have brought to light, might be adopted to destroy putrid effluvia, and thus prevent all evil effects. The latter must be allowed to be preferable. The value of the manure annually lost by drainage is enormous; our sewers carry away matters which would fertilise thousands of acres, the whole of which might be saved at a comparatively small expense. No doubt there is a great difficulty to overcome in the prejudice which exists against the use of fæcal manure, but it must in time give way before the *necessity* of employing it, or some costly substitute. In disinfecting refuse animal matter there are three points to be attended to—first, to destroy the offensive smell; secondly, to preserve the volatile products of decomposition; and lastly, to render it portable if to be used at a distance. It is of the first importance that the process adopted to destroy smell shall not at the same time cause the loss of those substances which constitute the chief value of manure. Chlorine, the most powerful known disinfecting agent, might be prepared at a very small cost; it would not in any way injure the manure, and it would effectually destroy putrid vapours. Other cheap substances might also be employed with advantage; but it is at present unnecessary to examine which is the best method of converting refuse matters into ma-

nure, my object is merely to assist in drawing attention to this most important subject.—*Edward Solly, jun.*, 38, *Bedford Row.*

To destroy Worms.—Your correspondent "R. S. V. P.," in last week's *Chronicle*, says he has found lime-water of little or no value in destroying worm-casts in lawns. All I can say is, that about a fortnight since I tried it, as recommended in the *Chronicle*, by putting quick-lime into a barrel with water, and allowing it to stand a day before using it; and it appears to have effectually removed the worm-casts.—*J. R. W.*

Spirits of Tar.—"A Rossshire Gardener" has in a late Number added his testimony to the utility of spirits of tar, in preserving Carrots from wire-worm. Although an old practitioner, I have never until within the last two years had any complaint to make against the wire-worm, so far as Carrots are concerned. However, another natural enemy, by name Scolopendra electrica, as well as several under the generic denomination of Julus or ring-worm, often create great devastation amongst the Carrot-crops; these are formidable enemies to contend with in addition to the Elater obscurus, or wire-worm. Your Rossshire friend may, however, rest assured that spirits of tar will keep them at defiance; but I would advise him, as these pests will in all probability take shelter at a great depth under the surface of the ground, to give a good dressing to his Carrot-beds in autumn, by digging in the spirits of tar; and also to give a repetition of the dose in spring, as he purposes. He says he has made use of it more than once; may I ask him how long he has practised this remedy? I would not have alluded to this had I not found spirits of tar a useful remedy in more ways than one in the Horticultural world; but I have no pecuniary or selfish interest in the matter. Spirit of tar is so offensive to insects, that they avoid it as much as possible; consequently, if buried in the ground in autumn, they retreat to the surface, where they are either killed by the frost, or eaten up by their natural enemies. If applied only in spring and near the surface, they commit their depredations underground, as the roots of the Carrot descend; whereas, if applied in autumn, and committed to the ground with the manure, it drives them to the surface, when they either die of want, or are eaten up by the birds, &c. Many persons may perhaps think that spirits of tar are of a volatile nature, like ether, ammonia, and others of the same class, and that they will, if applied in autumn, lose their volatile parts ere spring brings forth the tap-rooted Carrot to be destroyed. I should have thought so too, had I not of late been taught differently. A neighbour of mine craved my assistance in ascertaining the cause of failure in a field of Turnips, containing 24 acres, which upon examination I found to be infested with wire-worm in great numbers. I told my friend that the season for applying spirits of tar was passed, as the plants were six inches high; but he was anxious to try my nostrum. I therefore procured a sufficient quantity, and we set to work. During the process of preparing the sand and spirits of tar, a small quantity of the latter was spilt upon my coat; the consequence is, that up to this date, if I appear in public with that coat on, I am avoided, because I smell of something offensive. If man, therefore, shuns me for having only a small patch of my coat besmeared with spirits of tar, and which after a period of six months smells as disagreeable as ever, what must insects experience when this is brought in contact with them? Amongst the uses to which I would direct your numerous readers to apply this simple remedy are the following—I do not, however, pledge myself that I am in each case quite correct:—1st. Mixing it with the soil as a security against all underground enemies.—2d. Sowing it, when mixed with sand, with Peas and Beans in autumn, to secure them from mice; and also in spring and summer in situations where pheasants, rooks, or jackdaws attack them.—3d. Sowing it on the surface where any of the Brassica tribe is sown, as these are frequently devoured by birds.—4th. Saturating shreds used in nailing wall-trees.—5th. Pouring a table-spoonful of it into the burrows of rats, mice, and moles; also in the entrance to wasp-nests.—6th. Painting very slightly the branches of Apple-trees infested with American blight; also various species of coccus or scaly insect. This operation must be performed during winter, as it would be fatal to the foliage; it might be as well to reduce the strength of the spirits, by mixing them with sand.—7th. Saturating pieces of sponge or woollen-rags with them, and placing them in barns amongst grain, and in seed-rooms amongst seeds. Hanging them amongst the branches of trees and plants infected with aphides; also near fine fruit when ripe, such as Peaches, Figs, &c., &c. —8th. Slightly painting the stems of fruit-trees in autumn, as a preventive against hares and rabbits.—9th. Sprinkling on gravel-walks subject to worm-casts.—10th. Sowing on the surface of the ground with Turnips, as a preventive against the fly.—11th. Washing walls against which fruit-trees have been growing, when they have been injured by insects.—12. Steeping nets in, used for a fence against hares and rabbits. Spirits of tar have also been applied by medical men as a remedy in inveterate cases of ring-worm in the human head, when the ordinary means have proved unavailing.—*C. McIn.*

To destroy Mice.—Fry a sheet of brown paper (the coarser the better) in any grease; this the mice will eat, and it will destroy them. This is safer, cheaper, and easier than any trap.—*Senex.*

Experiments with Guano.—Having read and heard so much of "Guano" as a manure, I was last spring induced to make trial of it, and I have found it in many instances answer remarkably well, as the following testimonies will shew. J. Lowe, Esq., of Brent, tried Guano last year, and had a large crop of Barley and Oats. He also sowed Clover with the Barley, which is likewise looking well. This proves it to be a lasting manure, and not like nitrate of soda, only visible just after the first application. Mr. C. Spear, Colebrook Farm, near Plymouth, states, that he applied Guano mixed with earth, and drilled it in with the seeds of Swedish Turnips; but having used it too strong, a great part of the seed was killed; but those which came up were of immense size, and were on the 10th of December very green, when compared with the other part of the field, (manured with Bone-dust) and as heavy per acre. He is, therefore, perfectly satisfied with its superior fertilizing qualities. This gentleman fell into the same error as many other of my friends, some of whom drilled in the clean Guano with the seed; consequently, it was so powerful, that as soon as the seed burst, the vegetative powers were destroyed. We find the best way of applying it is to mix 4 lbs. of Guano with a bushel of ashes or earth. Mr. Shepheard, of Sutton, South Milton, says: "I sowed 100 lbs. of Guano, on a piece of land for Turnips, in a direct line through the middle of the field, and manured the other part of the field with the best rotten dung I could procure; but the difference in the appearance of the crops was so great, that the country people at large could not help making remarks about it. The part that was manured with the Guano could be seen at a great distance." Mr. T. Moore, Kingsbridge, sowed 50 lbs. on 40 yds. of Grass-land; the remainder of the field was dressed with good rotten compost; but that sown with Guano was by far the best, and the cattle liked the herbage much better. It is now as green as the finest meadow. Mr. W. Moore, Kingsbridge, sowed a small quantity on a lawn for trial; the part sown with the Guano was covered with moss, and looked very badly. Before the other parts, that were not manured, required cutting, this portion of the lawn was obliged to be cut twice; the moss was quite killed, and the herbage looked very fine." These are facts from highly respectable men, who are well known in the South of Devon. I have found it useful as a liquid manure, by mixing 4 lbs. in about 8 gallons of water—*W. E. Rendle, Plymouth.*

Experiments with Manures.—The following is an account of three experiments made on the growth of Swedes, with different manures:—

Nature of Soil.	Preceding Crop.	Character and quality of Manures per acre.	Cost of Manures per acre.	Time of Sowing.	How often sown, and what quantity, of seed.	How often Hoed.	What disease, if any.	When Pulled.	Ground Sown.	Weight per acre after being topped and tailed.	Cost of Manure per ton of net produce.	Remarks.
Light loam on Limestone. High and exposed situation.	Wheat.	2 cwt. Guano. 2 qrs. 0 23 Mould. 1 lbs. 0 11 Charcoal.	Guano, at 14s. per cwt. . . Charcoal. Pounding, &c.	£ s. d. 1 10 10 0 5 0 £1 15 10	Drilled in the 18th May.	Once, 2½lbs. per acre.	Hood three times, and hand-weeded twice.	Slight mildew, first observed early in August.	From the 10th to the 16th Nov.	A. R. P. 0 3 26	tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 17 4 0 20	2s. 1d.	Guano compost, laid in rows, covered with the plough, and seed drilled in upon it.
Ditto.	Oats.	32 bshls. of Bones.	Bones at 23s. per quarter	£4 12 0	Ditto, 25th May.	Once 2½lbs. per acre.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	0 0 39	15 17 2	5s. 9½d.	
Ditto.	Wheat.	20 tons stable-yard Dung.	Dung at 5s. per ton . .	£5 0 0	Ditto, 18th May.	Once, 2½lbs. per acre. Some of the rows deficient, and made up from plants on the guano piece.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	0 3 20	16 18 1 1	5s. 11d.	
Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	0 3 26	17 4 0 20	2s. 1d.	

—*Hortulanus, Wraxall, Somerset.*

Food of Plants.—A fortnight since we published a short account of a discovery by Messrs. Wiegmann and Polsdorff, that the roots of plants emit carbonic acid, and that this agent has the power of decomposing siliceous substances. Our correspondent, Mr. Murray, has written to claim the originality of this. He says that he made the discovery in 1818, having proved the fact experimentally by growing in distilled water the bulbs of Hyacinths, Persian Iris, &c.; that he communicated the circumstance to Mr. Edward Rudge, and announced the discovery in his lectures at the Surrey Institution in that year. He adds, that he then published the details in the Transactions of the Wernerian Society, as well as in two distinct works of his own, several years ago; and before the Natural History Section of the British Association at Edinburgh, in 1834, Dr. Graham in the chair, he publicly announced the circumstance, in reference to some remarks made by Dr. Daubeny. He moreover alleges, that nearly 20 years ago, Dr. Wiegmann, in the German Journals of Science, ridiculed and impugned his announcement of the fact he now announces as his own discovery. In conclusion, Mr. Murray says, "I am possessed of a very remarkable specimen proving that the carbonic acid gas secreted by the roots of the Lichen does decompose the silicated alkali of glass. It is a piece of old glass from a window at St. Cross, near Winchester. When put into my hands, it was beautifully mantled with a brilliant Lichen; which being removed, discovered the surface of the glass beneath, corroded and completely grooved or wormed." While we are quite ready to assist Mr. Murray in claiming what he regards as his own, we must be permitted to add, that he seems to have rather misunderstood the object of Wiegmann and Polsdorff's paper. They do not seem to lay much stress upon the secretion of carbonic acid by roots; it is to the decomposition of silicates by this agent that their experiments are principally directed; and we do not gather from Mr. Murray that he has published anything on that subject, until now, when he mentions the highly curious and interesting fact of glass being corroded by a Lichen.

Rust on Grapes.—I certainly do not wish to encourage any Gardener, while thinning his Grapes, to handle them, however clean his hands may be, or to rub them with his head, however dry his hair may be; but I cannot allow that his doing either or both would produce what is called Rust. Grapes may be thinned, either by handling the end berry only, which may be afterwards cut off, or by means of a small deal stick, not larger than a crow's quill; this will render it almost unnecessary to touch the berries at all with the fingers. I quite agree with Mr. Bromley, p. 853, as to the cause of the disease and its cure; but I do not see why in explaining his method of eradicating it, he should mix up his mode of pruning the Vines, which even if 50 years old and trained on the spur system, can be easily cured of Thrip. Such a statement is liable to mislead others, and induce them to think that the old stems of Vines cannot be cleaned.—*G. C. Colney.*

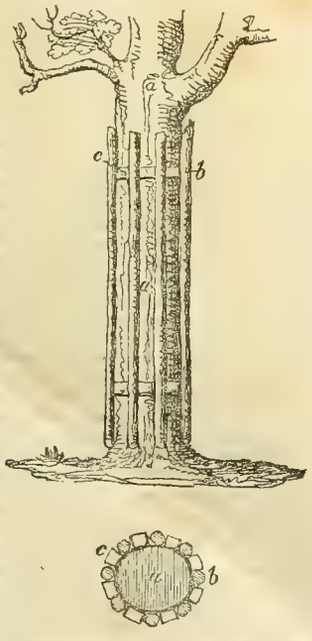
Preserving Fruit.—Observing in one of your late numbers a paragraph on preserving fruit, I beg to state, that gooseberries, currants, cherries, &c. may be successfully preserved in the following manner: Procure as many clean, dry wide-mouthed bottles as will be required, and fill them with the gooseberries or cherries, the stalks of which have been previously removed; currants should be held by the stalk over the mouth of the bottle, and the berries should be cut off singly with sharp scissors, as the less they are handled the better. The fruit must of course be perfectly dry before being put into the bottles, which should be well corked, and covered with rosin to prevent the air from getting in. A dry corner of the garden should be selected, where they should be buried with their necks undermost, two or three feet below the surface. The earth should be well packed round them, taking care however that the bottles are not broken. Those who have no garden may bury them in a dry cellar. In this manner, green as well as ripe fruit may be preserved for a length of time.—*Geo. M. J.*

Transplanting Fruit-trees.—Your correspondent "Totty," at page 809, requests information for transplanting large Walnut-trees. The following is the system which I have adopted with success in removing large fruit-trees:—Having in the autumn of 1840 determined on removing a row of large standard Apple and Pear-trees, I commenced by reducing the heads of the Apple-trees considerably; I then opened around each tree, at 2 feet 6 inches distance from the stem, a trench 2 feet wide, and deep enough to cut through the surface-roots; these trenches were then filled with leaves and left for the present. The Pears, which were handsome standards of the same size as the Apples, and from 14 to 16 feet high, with stems 8 feet high and 5 inches in diameter, were headed down to within 18 inches of the top of the stem, and were trenched round in the same manner as the Apples. About the beginning of March in the ensuing spring they were crown-grafted, and grew rapidly; some of the weaker sorts, such as the Marie Louise, inclined downwards; the others were tied down, to make them assume a pendent habit, and to induce them to become fruitful. In the following winter, 1841, after holes, 6 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep, had been prepared for their reception, with the top spit turned in with the turf downwards, thus leaving the holes only a foot deep, and after the balls had been sufficiently frozen to insure their being lifted with safety, the trees were removed to their new situation with from 14 to 16 hundred weight of earth about their roots. They all succeeded admirably, and some of the Apples bore fruit. This season the Pears have formed fruit-buds throughout the whole length of the preceding year's wood, and promise well for an abundant crop next season. I have never removed large Walnut-trees; but I have no doubt that if the above plan be pursued, they will succeed quite as well as Apples or

Pears.—*M. Busby, Gardener to S. Ricardo, Esq., Titness Park.*

Elæagnus reflexa, a new hardy Evergreen.—I possess a shrub from Japan, which MM. Decaisne and Morren have named Elæagnus reflexa, and characterize as follows. "E. foliis oblongis acuminatis coriaceis supra glaberrimis subtus lepidoto-ferrugineis, perianthii segmentis suberectis." It is well deserving of cultivation, since, of all the species which have proved hardy in this climate, (of London,) it is the only evergreen. The large and elegant shaped leaves (4 inches long by 1½ broad, average size) with the upper surface of a dark shining green, contrasting beautifully with the bright silvery scales of the under side, would alone secure it a distinguished place amongst the hardy evergreens belonging to other genera. But this shrub recommends itself besides, by its ample panicles of small yellow flowers diffusing around the fragrance of the Violet and Pink combined. It was introduced into the Jardin du Roi, at Paris, in 1834, from the Botanic Garden of the University of Ghent. At the first of these places I have known it to flower freely 12 ft. high, in a bed of heath soil, exposition N. E. In my garden in Suffolk, it grows vigorously in a mixture of loam and heath mould, and would probably succeed in any open soil.—*C. W.* [We are unacquainted with this plant. No such name is to be found in books, nor does the plant occur in that part of Siebold and Zuccarinis' Flora Japonica which has reached us. The leaves resemble those of E. conferta. Can you let us have a plant?]

Tree Guards.—Of the various contrivances for protecting newly-planted trees from being barked, or otherwise injured by horses or cattle, &c., perhaps there are none so simple, and at the same time so perfectly effectual, as the one invented some years ago by C. Lawrence, Esq., of Cirencester, of which a sketch and description are given in the "Gardener's Magazine," vol. xiii, p. 166. As many of your readers, however, may not possess that work, I will transcribe Mr. Lawrence's account of his invention, as I believe its merits are such as to render it deserving of being better known. I have had ample proof within the last five years of its utility, and am therefore enabled to recommend it as one of the best protectors of young trees that can possibly be employed. Besides its cheapness and durability, which are not the least of its recommendations, it has altogether a much neater appearance than those which are so frequently seen fixed around trees near a gentleman's residence, and which in too many instances only disfigure and render unsightly the trees that were planted for ornament. From the following description and sketch, any labourer may soon understand the way of constructing the tree-guards, that have led to these remarks. Procure stakes of Ash, or Larch, on thinning young plantations, or cutting down coppices, 6 feet in length, or more if requisite, and about two inches in diameter; and bore holes through the tops and bottoms, about one foot from each end. Get a similar hole drilled up the centre of a stake, and saw it off in lengths of two inches, or rather less; pass a strong wire or thick tarred string through one stake, by the holes, at the top and at the bottom; then pass it through the hole made in one of the two-inch pieces at each end, and then through another stake; separating each stake at top and bottom by a piece of wood, until you have enough to surround the tree loosely, leaving plenty of space for growth. Place it round the tree, and fasten the ends of the wire or string. This guard is much the same as the cradle put round the neck of a blistered horse, to prevent his gnawing the irritated part. The stakes merely rest on the ground, and should be cut quite flat at the bottom, to prevent their sticking into the ground. At the upper end they should have a sharp slanting cut with a bill-hook, and threaded with the slope towards the tree. The motion of the tree will not in any degree be impeded; and the bark cannot be injured, let the wind blow as it may, for the guard moves freely with the tree in every direction. *a* represents the tree; *b* the small stakes which form the cradle; *c* the pieces which are placed between the stakes at top and bottom.—*M. E. H.*



[Although this method of protecting trees differs but slightly from that recommended by Mr. Bowers, at p. 365, of the *Chronicle* for 1841, we have, nevertheless, inserted it, as the accompanying drawing will render it more intelligible.]

Cærulean Willow.—In the climate of England, few trees grow with equal rapidity to the Cærulean Willow, which is supposed to be a variety of Salix alba. Some of these trees were planted eighteen years ago, on the New Walk, by the side of the River Ouse, at York. Their tops have twice been cut to prevent them from being blown over by high winds, attended by the flooding of the river. Several of these trees exceed five feet in circumference, at five feet from the ground; one of them is five feet six inches, and contains thirty-four cubic feet of timber.—*J. B.*

Mildness of the Season.—From the garden at Orwell Hall, Suffolk, the following flowers were gathered on the 1st of January, 1843. Sálvia fulgens, Verbena Thompsónia, V. Tweediana, V. Aublétia, V. Sabina, Fúchsia globosa major, F. Virgata, Tropæ'olum peregrinum, O'xalis versícolor, Cinerária cruenta, Senécio élegans, Pentstemon gentianoides, Phlox Drummondi, Erysimum Perofskianum, Silene pendula, Lupinus lúteus, Antirrhinum majus, A. caryophylleum, Saponária ocymoides, Chimonanthus fragrans, Mignonette, purple and white Stocks, Ten-week Stocks, Russian Violets, Wall-flowers, Pelargóniums, and China Roses.—*A. C.*

Martagon.—This inquiry has been left at p. 790 of your *Chronicle*, by yourself and your intelligent correspondent, with the question "Why was the Philosopher's Stone called Martagon?" In the absence of more positive information, I venture to offer the following conjecture:—It seems that with our older gardeners and botanists, Martagon was the generic name of a group of liliaceous plants, one of which in particular was called by Lobel and others, Lilium chemicarum or chemistarum, and Martagon because of the golden hue of its bulb. This appearance, when the wits of all the world were turned toward the acquisition of the "great secret," naturally suggested the association with the object of every man's desire. Gardeners were always full of the "conceits" of nomenclature, and are so still, as evinced by our Golden-drops, Pheasant's Eyes, Bishop's Thumbs, Flemish Beauties, Lady's Fingers, Délices des Dames, Œil de Jour, Glout Morceau, Cuisses-Mesdames, &c., &c.—an innocent indulgence of the poetic fancy, from which men of graver sciences are not always exempt. Not having it in my power to refer to the systematic writers on Alchemy, I looked into Ben Jonson's well-known drama, thinking that so grandiloquent a word would certainly find a place in the jargon he puts into the mouth of his pretended adept; but I do not find it there. Unless, therefore, it can be shown to come directly from the Arabic, I think that Martagon must be one of the mystifications of Paracelsus, the inventor of much of the jargon of the alchemy of the 15th century, or of some other fanatic of that time. It seems not unlikely that the above-mentioned worthy coined it out of Magisterium or Magisterion, the real unadulterated red-precipitate-philosopher's-stone powder. Or, it may have been used as a convenient contraction of Magisterion; and if any of your readers find it difficult to trace the similitude, I recommend to their notice, to help their vision, the following exemplary case of our excellent friend Jonathan Oldbuck:—"I am clear we should read Salmon-length for Shathmont's-length; Shathmont, Salmont. You see the close alliance of the sounds; dropping out two *h*'s and a *t*, and assuming an *l*, makes the whole difference."—*P. P.* [We have taken the trouble to look through the old folios of Paracelsus, and the collection of alchemical books formed by Salmon, without finding anywhere this word Martagon. We are, however, reminded by them that iron was called by the alchemists Mars, and it is not impossible that the word Martagon may come from *ago*, to act on anything, and that it may really refer to the hoped-for power of the Philosopher's Stone in acting upon iron so as to change it into gold.]

Shakspeare's "Pale Primroses."—Your Correspondents "Florizel" and a "Foreigner" have been, perhaps, more successful in pointing out the distinction between the Poet and the Physiologist than in explaining the passage in question. The very general and remote resemblance which may be fancied between a young damsel and the pale Primrose seems quite insufficient to demand the specific words, "A malady most incident to maids." The matter is, however, not worth pursuing, or at all events had better wait for some new light. Your Correspondents, as is now the fashion, reject with indignation the idea that Shakspeare could possibly step beyond the proper boundaries of his own art. This is an excess of idolatry, which must be injurious rather than otherwise to Shakspeare's fame, and will, eventually, cure itself. Shakspeare's reputation can well afford to concede quite as much fallibility as can be fairly urged against it; and probably his most vulnerable place will be found in an occasional tendency to a minuteness, more than is consistent with true poetry, though it may not always be good physiology. One instance at this moment occurs to me, though I cannot refer to it with precision. He talks somewhere of the "gnarled and unwedgeable oak." Now, though gnarledness is an allowable poetical character, unwedgeableness is, I think, quite the reverse; because it is a quality not discoverable by any inspection of the Oak in the landscape, and becomes evident only to him who follows the tree to the faggot-shed, and watches its conversion into logs of fire-wood.—*M.*

Bees.—Having some pretensions to a knowledge of the management of bees, I will endeavour to solve the difficulties of your fair correspondent, who writes at p. 837 of your last volume. Her first complaint that her bees made but little honey in the summer of 1841 is an unreasonable one; since in consequence of the unfavourable season it was quite impossible for bees to make much honey. There was no great error, I imagine, in not feeding them during the autumn, as they probably made enough honey for their own sustenance. Upon this point I would remark, that when bees require to be fed, it ought to be done at once, at the rate of 2lbs. or 3lbs. per day for a week or ten days together in fine weather, during the month of October; after which, they should not be disturbed, as unnecessary interference with them always does mischief. The bees will increase in weight according as they are fed. 1lb. of honey or good sugar mixed with 1lb. of boiling water will answer well. It is a mistake to suppose that bees in boxes always die in winter from cold, especially when constructed as Nutt's and Taylor's are. That your correspondent erred in wrapping hers up in mats is pretty evident, from the bees having in December been as strong and brisk as they would have been in June. It is desirable, for obvious reasons, to have the inmates of a bee-hive torpid rather than brisk in December. Instead of stopping the mouth of the hive with a piece of perforated zinc when the frost begins, I prefer darkening the front with a piece of board, so placed, as entirely to exclude the sun-beams, or even the rays of light. The sad condition of her bees in January appears to have arisen from too much anxiety to secure their comfort. The bees were thus (artificially it may be said), rendered so brisk in January, that it was most proper to feed them if they required it; but, probably, that would not have been necessary, had no extraordinary efforts been made to prevent their torpidity (the natural state in this climate) in winter. The high temperature of the hive complained of might have been prevented by giving air to the side-boxes, and by removing and cleaning the tubes daily. There is no reason for believing that clustering about the foot-board always precedes swarming. The bees of your correspondent finding themselves uncomfortable from the high temperature of the hive, and their crowded condition, naturally took a sudden and unceremonious leave of their kind and over-anxious patroness. I have only to add further, that if "a Despairing Beekeeper" will make another attempt, and attend to the hints I have given for her guidance, she will not find her bees ungrateful. In conclusion, I beg to mention that from a box constructed on Nutt's plan, I last year obtained two side-boxes, and two glasses of honey; one of the boxes weighed 46¾lbs. net; the other 35lbs.; and the two glasses 10lbs.; total, 91¾lbs.; which was allowed to be equal to any that Italy ever produced. For the former I received an honorary medal from the Exeter Horticultural Society. If your correspondent wishes to have a glass filled with honey, she may easily accomplish that object by cutting a hole two or three inches in circumference in the top of a common straw-hive, and by placing over it a glass in April; in that way I took one this year which weighed 13½ lbs., and got a fine swarm also.—*C. S., Beacon House.*

Gold and Silver Fish.—I beg to inform a Correspondent that the following plan of preserving Gold and Silver Fish has been pursued with success. Two years ago, I lost all my Gold Fish, which were Dutch, although I was very particular in breaking the ice every day around the basin. I afterwards procured a quantity from Montrose, where they are bred in the reservoirs attached as condensers to the large engine of the Flax Mills; and instead of breaking the ice all round, I broke three small holes about 9 inches in diameter, which were covered with old bee-hives or boxes to keep them from freezing up. As soon as the ice was sufficiently firm, I baled out the water through these apertures until a large bubble of air appeared beneath the ice; continuing to do so until I had in fact formed a frozen shutter, which covered the pond and preserved the fish in good health. The bottom of mine is formed of mud, originally puddled with clay and cow-dung; it is 4ft. 6in. deep, with a cemented rim 2ft. wide, and 18in. deep. Its diameter is 18ft., with a small fountain in the centre, which requires about a hogshead per day to keep it playing. I have found that large Fish will never travel nor bear handling; they are also essentially a pond-fish, and require but little change of water. The temperature of the reservoirs where they breed in such numbers, averages, I am told, from 60 to 70 degrees. I would advise your Correspondent to return his fishes into the pond, and endeavour by all means to keep up the temperature of the water, and to allow plenty of air beneath the ice if the pond should become frozen.—*J. G., St. John's.*

Gold Fish.—In the county of Somerset, Gold and Silver Fish live and thrive in ponds, without any other care being taken of them, than to break the ice so frequently, as not to permit the pond to be entirely covered with ice for many hours.—*H. D.*

Poultry.—Seeing in last week's *Chronicle*, an inquiry as to which is the best sort of Poultry, I have, after the experience of 4 years, no hesitation in recommending the half-bred Malay, as being beyond all comparison the best, both for the table and as good layers. They are, perhaps, rather careless sitters, being large and heavy, but as sitters, they may be termed tolerable, and one must not expect to find perfection even in a Hen. Though an enthusiastic amateur gardener, I am also very fond of my Poultry, and by the system I pursue in their management, I always succeed in obtaining a superabundance of eggs and very fine Chickens. Between January and December, 1841, I obtained from 25 Hens, 3,894 eggs; and a Chick hatched in March, weighed in September, when trussed fit for table, 4 lbs. My secret, is to keep the Hen-house at a regular temperate heat, by means of a small Dutch Stove kept burning for about 2 hours in the afternoon, and to give my Hens a *warm* breakfast of boiled Potatoes the first thing in the morning. By this means, I get plenty of eggs during the whole winter, and indeed, throughout the year; my Hens cease to lay only for about 6 weeks in the autumn. A mixture of Malay with Spanish or Dorking, I consider the best.—*A. E. S.*

Horse-Chesnuts for Pigs.—If "A. P., Cheam," who tried to feed his pigs on pounded Horse-Chesnuts, had steeped the latter in lime-water without pounding, they would have been eaten voraciously, nor would the lime-water have prevented them from vegetating. The farina of Horse-chesnuts, prepared like Potato-flour, is equally

good for the purpose of starch. If it were deprived of its bitter by lime-water, would it be an unwholesome article of food?—*M. E.* [Probably it would still be unfit for the use of man.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Confluence of the Chadda and Niger.—We made this part of the river on the 17th of September, and landed at the late town of Pandiaki. This town was in a very flourishing state at the time the Liverpool expedition visited this river; but since that period it has been destroyed by the Felatas, and the inhabitants have been obliged to take refuge on the opposite side of the Niger. The soil, upon examination, was not found to answer the expectations previously entertained of its fertility; and Stirling Hill, situated about two miles further up the river, was decided upon as the site for the model farm. Operations were immediately commenced in clearing land, building houses, &c.; and several of the natives came and assisted to prepare the ground for planting Cotton. With regard to extensive cultivation, I think this will not be found to answer the expectations of the African Agricultural Society, as the parts capable of tillage are confined to a few narrow valleys, the greater part of which are cultivated by the natives. From what I have seen of the African disposition, I do not think they will be inclined to give up the whole of their good land to a stranger, whether black or white. The soil is of a poor sandy description, the only vegetation flourishing being a species of Tephrósia, nearly related to T. toxicária, which covers acres of land about Pandiaki and the Confluence. This plant is used by the natives to give the beautiful blue dye to their cloth. Indigo is also found, but not plentifully, neither does it seem to be taken notice of by the people. Cotton of a good quality is frequently met with in a wild as well as a cultivated state. I have no doubt but the soil is better adapted for cultivation at a short distance from the banks of the stream, as I have always found it to improve the farther I proceeded from the river. The utmost distance, however, which I was enabled to go from the settlement, was six miles, having been taken with the fever two days after the Albert proceeded up the river, and consequently incapacitated from prosecuting my researches any farther. Macgregor states, that at the junction of the Shary (Chadda) with the Niger, it is covered with majestic trees; but this part is now the least wooded of any met with after entering the Nun. The only large trees to be seen at the present time are a few specimens of the Adansónia digitata. The Flora is very similar to that on the coast, except that Palms and Orchidáceæ are more rare at this place. In the former tribe there are a few specimens of a species of Areca, and at a short distance in the interior is found the Elais guineénsis; but it is rare. The lovely Spathódea campanulata is plentiful in the moist valleys, and at this season they were covered with its large scarlet flowers. On the banks of the river were also two species of Combretum, and a beautiful Clerodendrum. The natives prepare a red dye from some tree which they find at a distance from the Confluence; but I was unfortunately prevented from seeing it, by being taken ill, previously to the time which I had appointed to accompany one of the chiefs of the village to the place at which it was found. The natives cultivate Yams, Dhourra, Ground Nuts, Capsicums, Gourds, Tobacco, Papaws, Bananas, Limes, and a small yellow fruit—a species of Chrysobalanus. They brought also to the settlement, for sale, goats, fowls, Guinea fowls, eggs, and honey. The manner of dyeing their cloth is as follows:—a number of deep, narrow jars are buried in the earth, so that the tops remain a few inches above the surface. A quantity of the Tephrósia is then gathered, and the leaves, with the young shoots, after being bruised, are mixed with a certain quantity of water in those jars. After remaining for a few days, to get the liquid to the proper degree of colour, the cloth is immersed, the tops of the jars are covered over, and they are left in this state for about two days; after which, the cloth is taken out and dried. If the colour is not deep enough, it is subjected to another immersion. I have no hesitation in saying, that the natives live nearly, if not totally, upon a vegetable diet. I could never see the goat used as food; and the Guinea-fowl is either thrown away, or offered as a sacrifice; but why offered as a sacrifice, I cannot say, except that it is a terrible enemy to the crops of Ground Nuts and Dhourra. Some of the largest trees of Adansónia are also objects of superstitious regard; those so distinguished having their trunks stuck full of the barbed heads of arrows and spears, with the skulls of birds and animals. They have also a superstition with regard to Stirling Hill, and say that it belongs to an evil spirit, that will not let any one live upon it. A day or two after the Albert had proceeded up the river, a village about two miles from us was ransacked by the Felatas, and most of the inhabitants carried away. I could not see that any blood had been shed, but many of the huts were burned to the ground. The markets are conducted by the women, who are very just in their dealings; they are also very expert in numbers, soon counting over several thousands of cowries. This operation is performed by reckoning three at a time. I may also state, that I think Lander was labouring under a mistake when he said that the Delta of the Niger produces Cedar, as, upon the closest inspection, I could not see anything approaching to the Coniferæ. He probably meant some plant allied to Cedrela.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

FUC'HSIA SPLENDENS. Splendid Fuchsia. (*Greenhouse Shrub*). Onagráceæ. Octándria Monogýnia. Fine a plant as F. fulgens is, we regard this as being still more beautiful, because of the vividness of the scarlet and pale green colours with which it is adorned. In habit it much resembles it, and, in fact, was supposed at one time to be the same species: but it evidently differs in many important circumstances. It will probably be the hardiest of its race, for it was found by Mr. Hartweg on the mountain called Totontepeque, at the height of ten thousand feet above the sea, or little more than 5,500 feet lower than the frozen summit of Mont Blanc. This species should neither be cultivated in very rich soil nor in a large pot, for both these circumstances have a tendency to prevent its flowering freely. It will grow well enough in any free soil, and flowers abundantly in the early part of the season. Young plants are easily struck from cuttings of the young shoots, when planted in sand and treated in the usual way. Like other Mexican and Peruvian species, it is not sufficiently hardy to stand a severe winter out of doors about London.—*Bot. Reg.*

GRAMMATOPHYLLUM MULTIFLORUM; var. tigrinum. The Tiger-spotted Letter-leaf. (*Stove Orchidaceous Plant*). Orchidáceæ) Vándeæ. Gynándria Monándria. This species varies a good deal in the markings of its flowers, which sometimes present almost as rich a colouring as those of Oncídium papílio. It is a stove-plant, and succeeds easily in the hot damp Orchidaceous house. It may either be grown in turfy peat, in a pot, or suspended from the rafters; if cultivated as an air plant, the roots should be surrounded with some substance, such as sphagnum, or peat, and liberally supplied with water. When well managed it flowers regularly every year, and continues in flower longer than any plant of its race with which I am acquainted. It is propagated in the usual manner.—*Bot. Reg.*

ZÍCHYA VILLOSA. Villous Zichya. (*Greenhouse Climber*). Papilionáceæ. Diadélphia Decándria. This plant was raised from Swan River seeds by Mr. Standish, Nurseryman, Bagshot. It is a free-growing greenhouse climber, well suited for either training round some ornamental wirework, fastened to a pot, or to the pillars or rafters of a greenhouse. The plant grows freely in a mixture of loam and sandy peat, when not broken very fine, if the pots are well drained. It is easily increased by cuttings, or by seeds, which are produced freely when the plants get large. It flowers the greater part of summer, if properly treated, and placed where it has plenty of light and air; but it should never be placed out of doors during summer (as is frequently done), as the plants are generally injured in such a situation by either the rain or wind. They do best when kept all summer in a cold frame, with the back turned to the sun, but with the lights off during fine weather.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pruning.—In order to secure the regular bursting of buds, along the branches of a tree, "the leading shoots should be left for shortening in the spring, just before the opening of the leaf; when the sap, then becoming active, and each bud left—being equally matured, will rapidly distribute its impulse over the whole. On the other hand, if shortened early in winter, the sap, whilst deficient of energy to produce any apparent effect, will gradually ascend to the ends of the branches, become there deposited, and in the spring, being roused into quick action, impel the terminating buds into rapid growth, which will rob all below them of that stimulating fluid of which they themselves have become the greedy consumers."—*Maund's Bot. Gard.*

Botanical Garden, Launceston, New South Wales.—We learn from the Launceston papers, that arrangements are being made for establishing a Botanical Garden in that town, the local government having granted to the inhabitants 7 acres of land for that purpose. At a meeting held on the 6th of July, it was resolved that the management of the Garden should be placed in the hands of the Committee of the Horticultural Society, amongst whom we observe the names of the Rev. J. Bishton, Rev. R. H. Davies, R. C. Gunn, C. S. and W. Henty, Esqrs.

Greenhouse Plants.—The following is a list of choice plants for Greenhouse cultivation:—Borónia pinnata, B. serrulata, and B. anemonefólia, Polygala oppositifólia and P. cordifólia, Gardóquia Hookeri, Roella ciliata, Hóvea celsi, and H. pungens; Chorizema várium, C. Dicksoni, and C. Henchmanni; Mirbélia floribunda, Swainsónia galegifólia and S. gal. alba, Sóllya heterophylla, Helichrysum proliferum and H. spectábile; Pimelea hispida, P. decussata, and P. spectábilis; Bossiæa linophylla, Eutáxia myrtifólia, Dillwýnia floribunda, Genista canariensis, Cytisus rhodopnæa, Erythrina Cristagalli; Acacia vestita, A. armata, A. hýbrida, and A. pulchella; Leschenaúltia formosa and L. biloba, Coleonema tenuifólia; Correa Cavendíshii, C. Lindleyana, and C. speciosa; Styphélia tubiflora, Sprengélia incarnata, Crówea saligna, Luculia gratíssima, Gardénia flórida and G. radicans; with Ericas, Epacrises, Fúchsias, Caméllias, Oranges, and Indian Azaleas. Climbing plants may consist of Sóllya linearis, Gompholóbium polymorphum, Kennédya Marryattæ, Hardenbérgia monophylla and H. macrophylla; Zichya glabrata, Z. villosa, and Z. inophylla; Tropæ'olum tricolor, T. azúreum, and T. brachýceras; Mandevilla suavéolens, Ipomœa Leárii; Thunbergia alata, T. alata alba, and aurantiaca.

Guano.—From a tabular statement, published in the *Bristol Gazette*, relative to the effects of this manure, we extract the following results:—The experiment was made with Turnips, and three species of manure were used. Five cwt. of guano produced a crop weighing 17 tons per acre, at a cost (for manure) of 2*s.* 1*d.* per ton of produce. Twenty tons of stable-dung produced a crop of 16 tons weight, at an expense of 5*s.* 11*d.* per ton; and 32 bushels of bones produced a crop of 15 tons weight, at a cost of 5*s.* 9*d.*

China.—We understand that a collector (Mr. Thomas Lobb) is about to proceed to Java and China, in the Samarang, Capt. Belcher, and that his mission is on account of the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew. His objects will, we presume, be purely botanical.

To cure the Scale on Pines.—The following is a receipt of the late Mr. Runciman's, who was a good Pine-grower, for destroying the Scale-insects which infest that plant: Boil gently together, in 4 gallons of soft water, 1lb. of tobacco, 1 lb. of sulphur, 1 lb. of soft soap, and ½ lb. of nux vómica, until the quantity is reduced to 3 gallons. In this the crowns and suckers should be steeped for a quarter of an hour; after which, they should be well rinsed in a tub of clean water. They should be turned bottom upwards until the wet is drained from them; and after being potted, they should be kept in a strong, moist heat. Where it is requisite to dress large plants, great care should be taken to drain the water from them thoroughly, and not to wash too near the hearts.

The Italian Way of Cooking Broccoli Sprouts.—Boil them in salt and water; let them cool; when cold, dredge them with flour, fry them brown in butter, and sprinkle a little salt over them. This wholesome and pleasant dish is to be met with at the first tables on the Continent, and is much superior to the very primitive mode in which Broccoli is usually presented at ours.—*Muscipula.*

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. VII.

(*Continued from page 840.*)

23. *Cereale Papaver.*—Many are the reasons assigned by commentators for the epithet Cereale being applied by Virgil (Georg. lib. i. 212) to Papaver (the Poppy). Jervius assigns the following:—either because it is eaten like corn, or because Ceres made use of Poppies to forget her grief, and was thrown thereby into a sleep, when she had watched a long time on account of the abduction of Proserpine; or because Mycon, the Athenian, who was beloved by Ceres, was transformed into a Poppy; or because it was sprinkled upon bread. La Cerda quotes the authority of Eusebius, in his third book, "De Præparatione Evangelica," that Ceres was accounted the inventress of Poppies. Rudus has the same quotation. La Cerda gives another reason: that Ceres relieved her hunger with Poppies, as appears from the fourth book of Ovid's "Fasti." We are there told, that when Celeus invited Ceres to refresh herself in his cottage, his little boy was sick, and could get no rest; upon which Ceres gathered some Poppies to cure him, and tasted them herself unawares. La Cerda also quotes Brodæus for another reason: that Poppies were sown amongst the Corn for the sacrifices of Ceres. Again he quotes Brodæus and also Turnebus, who observe that the statues of that goddess are frequently adorned with Poppies. Lastly, he cites a reason, assigned by Mancinellus, that there is a sort of Poppy, called θυλακιτις, of which a wholesome sort of bread may be made. The reason assigned by Probus, that Poppies are common amongst the Corn, which is under the protection of Ceres, cannot be right; because the Poppy heads, which are so common on the statues of Ceres, plainly belong to the cultivated sort, not to that which grows amongst the Corn. Rudus thinks the best reason is, because it appears from Pliny that the seeds of white Poppies were frequently eaten by the ancients: this, indeed, shows why Virgil called the Poppy Vescum papaver, but does not seem to explain the epithet Cereale. It is certain that Poppies were consecrated by the ancients to Ceres, and that most of her statues are adorned with them.

24. *Utility of Flies.*—It may appear surprising how a Being perfectly good should have created animals which seem to serve no end but to spread desolation wherever they go. But let us be cautious in suspecting any imperfection in the Father of the Universe. What at first sight may seem only productive of mischief, will, upon mature deliberation, be found worthy of that Wisdom which planned the most beautiful parts of the world. Many poisons are valuable medicines; the storms are beneficial; and diseases often promote life. The common flies are regarded by mankind in general as noxious, and at best as useless beings in the creation: but this is certainly for want of consideration. There are not probably in all nature animals of more importance; and it would not be difficult to prove that we should feel the want of one or two species of large quadrupeds, much less than of one or two species of these despicable-looking insects. Mankind in general are sensible that nothing is more disagreeable or more pestiferous than putrid substances; and it is apparent to all who have made observation, that these little insects contribute more to the quick dissolution and dispersion of putrescent matter than any other. They are so necessary in all hot climates, that, even in the open fields, a dead animal, or small putrid substance, cannot be laid upon the ground two minutes before it will be covered with flies and their maggots, which, instantly entering, quickly devour one part, and perforating the rest in various directions, expose the whole to be much sooner dissipated by the elements.—*Smeathman, Philos. Trans.*, 1781.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Exotic Nursery, Canterbury.—As the widely-circulated columns of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* often contain accounts of provincial gardens not in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, we were induced to make notes (which were unfortunately mislaid) of a visit to the exotic nursery at Canterbury. Nothing surprised us more, after proceeding down the principal street of the ancient city, and walking through Mr. Masters' house, than being immediately ushered, at its back, into a garden filled with a great variety of both hardy and tender plants, which, though crowded, were well arranged; and, from their healthy appearance, gave proofs of skilful cultivation. One portion of the ground is laid out in an arboretum, in which the arrangement of De Candolle has been followed in planting the various groups. The specimens are necessarily kept small, in consequence of the space being limited; but the habits of the different species are shown, as well as their rates of growth. The effect produced by this harmonious grouping of plants, nearly allied in structure, but which are yet distinguished from and contrasted with one another, in consequence of the varying forms and shades of their leaves, is well calculated to recommend the scientific instead of the usual empirical arrangement of hardy plants in shrubberies. This was exemplified in the groups of Horse-Chesnuts and Pavias, the Ashes, Maples, Plums, Thorns, Gleditschias, &c. Among the Poplars, P. canescens, being placed with P. græca, contrasted well, from their difference in habit, as well as in the form and colour of their foliage. Among single specimens, Garrya elliptica, which had attained to nearly 7 feet in height, looked well and healthy, and is no doubt now becoming a fine object, from the prospect then displayed of numerous catkins, which make it so desirable for those who seek for new forms to introduce into their shrubberies. Berberis fascicularis was seen about six feet high against a wall; while Lagerstrœmia indica,

which one would hardly expect to succeed, had stood out of doors for several winters, and had this year produced a rich show of its gay inflorescence. The collection of Pines contains, with the more common ones, most of those which have been lately introduced. The in-door arrangements of the establishment seem to be complete, as there are houses for succulents, Orchidaceæ, Pelargoniums, Camellias, Oranges, Australian and Cape plants, as well as a small stove. The two most remarkable specimens seen were Bandanus spiralis and Sabal Blackburniana; the former is perfect in form, elegant in appearance, and just beginning to show its spiral growth; the latter is also a fine specimen. There are several large Rhododendrons, with a fine tree of R. arbóreum; all giving rich promise of bloom for the coming season. The climbers within doors were also remarkably beautiful; Passiflora Loudoni having covered a large portion of the roof of the Orchidaceous house, and having produced during the season several thousands of flowers. Tecoma jasminoides has also blossomed freely, as well as the scarlet Passion-flower (P. racemosa). The latter was said not to have been a single day without flowers for the previous 18 months. Among the Orchidaceæ in flower, we observed the singular and beautiful Trichopilia tortilis, Ixia oblonga, a Dendróbium, imported from China, &c. The elegant tribe of Ferns had not been neglected. Polypódium aúreum, Adiantum pubescens and ténerum, with Asplénium coriaceum, were in excellent condition. The house devoted to succulents contains a considerable number of those singular-looking plants; amongst them are large specimens of Cactus abnormis, Echinocactus Eyrésii, and erináceus, several Opúntias, with many old Aloes and Euphórbias. Among the hothouse-plants there is a Bauhínia, received from Dr. Wallich as B. piperifólia, the binate leaves of which, when in a young state, are pink-coloured: Besléria élegans, several species of Hibiscus, and among them H. Cameroni, blooming abundantly in a young state, were particularly conspicuous. The bark-pit in the stove was occupied by Musas, Hedýchiums, and Palms. The handsomest of the Musas was M. discolor, the underside of its leaves being of a rich brownish purple colour, and contrasting well with the light-green foliage of M. rosácea and coccínea. The Heaths are grown here with some difficulty, in consequence of the lowness of the situation rendering them liable to damp off; still there were some handsome specimens of E. vestita and its varieties, as well as of E. Hartnelli. A great variety of Camellias (not less than 150, we were told) are cultivated; all looked healthy, and even the small plants were set for bloom. In the Camellia-house there was a large Psidium Cattleyanum, with an abundant crop of fruit, as well as several Orange-trees. It is, perhaps, going beyond the province of this article, but we cannot help observing that nothing was more delightful to observe in this establishment than the attention paid to science in connection with its application to practice. This was also conspicuous in the Museum of Natural History in the town, in which there is an excellent Herbarium of the plants growing in the neighbourhood of Canterbury.—*R.*

Capesthorne Hall, near Congleton.—At this place a crimson hybrid Rhododendron is now flowering in the open air without any protection. The plant has 91 trusses of bloom upon it, and it is remarkable, that, if the season is ever so severe, it has invariably produced its flowers within a week of the same period. Several other plants of the same variety will be in bloom in a few weeks.—*W.P.D.*

Mittheilung uber die Erfindung den Boden ohne Dünger anzubauen. (Communication on the Art of Cultivating the Ground without Manure.) By F. H. Bickes, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1842, 8vo, pp. 31.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE! While our agriculturists are eagerly discussing the comparative advantages of particular soils, and studying the theory of manures as propounded by Sprengel and Liebig, a countryman of these distinguished professors comes forward to proclaim that their labours are vain; for, if we are to believe him, he has discovered the art of growing luxuriant crops on the poorest land, and without any manure whatsoever; and the cost of the process is so trifling, that for the acre of Wheat or Maize, it does not exceed fivepence sterling; and for Rape, Cabbage, &c., amounts to only about half that sum! At first we were disposed to consider such extraordinary pretensions as an effusion of quackery, and entitled to little or no credit; but our incredulity has been somewhat shaken by the numerous and respectable attestations which the author has appended to his pamphlet, and which tend to prove that his method has been practised with success, during the last 12 years, in various parts of Germany and Holland. Thus the certificates from Vienna, dated in 1829 and 1830, declare that Mr. Bickes's process, which would seem to consist in some preparation of the seed, "renders all dunging unnecessary, is applicable to the poorest soils, and to all sorts of plants, and imparts to them a wonderful degree of vegetation and fulness;" and they give the results of the experiments in the Imperial Garden of the Château, from which it appears that Wheat raised from seed sown by Mr. B. had larger ears and more grains than that produced from unprepared seed; that the Barley showed ears with four rows and a larger number of grains, while that from unprepared seed had only two rows and a smaller proportion of grains on each stalk; and the Indian Corn exhibited a larger number of much stronger and thicker heads. At Offenbach, in unmanured and light sandy soil, the prepared Wheat produced 10—15 stems from a single grain, with larger and fuller ears; Rye and Barley presented the same vigorous growth, and Flax had stronger stems, with heavier and more numerous capsules, and was of a dark green colour; while the plants from unprepared seed had become yellow. Potatoes had seldom fewer than ten shoots from a single tuber, and some as many as 12, 15, and even 17 strong stems; while the green crops, viz. Grass, Clover, Beet, White Cabbage, Savoys, &c. were equal, if not superior, to those raised in gardens. At Büdingen, again, some plants of the Sunflower, treated according to Mr. B.'s method, grew to the height of 10 to 11 feet, with woody stems of 8½ to 9 inches in circumference. Ten or twelve Potato-plants, of a large yellow sort, called Marburger, yielded each, on the average, 30 good-sized tubers, with stem and branches seven feet long; and Maize, which grew partly singly and partly in rows, had from two to five, and in some instances, as many as eight and nine heads. These crops were obtained in the garden of Count Isenburg; and we are further assured by the certificate, to which are attached the signatures of two burgomasters, the Court gardener, a grand-ducal councillor, and other official personages, that they were raised in ground but partially dressed, and in the midst of tall weeds! The trials of this method in Holland, made in the summer of 1834, were attended with results not less astonishing: prepared Wheat and Rye, though sown thick, gave from 50 to 60, and even 80 stalks from one grain; and a plant of Barley bore eight large ears. Buck-Wheat rose to 4½ and 5 feet; Flax had 4 and 5 stems from one seed, and Indian Corn grew from 9 to 10 feet in height with 4 or 5 stems, and 4 to 5 heads from a single corn. The green crops were equally luxuriant. Red and White Clover and Lucerne grew 3 feet high; from two Tobacco-plants, 541 seed capsules and 200 large and small leaves were cut; and a second blossoming yielded 742 fresh capsules, and of larger size; the seed from the whole weighing 2 hectograms, or upwards of 6 ozs. At the date of the report (Oct. 30), these plants were budding anew; and all this, if we read the description aright, was effected in the shifting sand (Flugsande) of the downs of Holland!

The method of preparing the seed is a secret.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—If the tan was in a good working condition when the fruiting plants were plunged for the winter, it should now give a steady bottom-heat of from 80° to 90°. If it even gives 75° at the bottom of the pots it is quite enough at this dull season. The mean bottom-heat provided by Nature to the roots of plants in all parts of the world is well known to be higher by some degrees than that by which they are surrounded on the surface, and much less liable to variations. However far we may deviate with impunity from this simple rule in our management of other stove plants, we must strictly adhere to it to insure success in the cultivation of this fruit. While the thermometer out-of-doors keeps above 18° or 20°, that in the fruiting-house may range up to 70°, and as the weather gets colder let it fall gradually to 65°. The roots of the succession-plants, being younger and more active than those of the fruiters, are therefore more easily stimulated, and on that account should be kept from 5° to 10° lower. A humid atmosphere is at all times essential to these plants, but especially in the early stages of their growth.

VINERY.—I began forcing my earliest Vinery on the 1st of last month, in the good old-fashioned way, by introducing as much fresh horse-dung as we could find room for in the house, having first removed all plants in leaf, to save them from the ammoniacal vapour of the dung. Not to lose the benefit of such a powerful agent in the destruction of insect life, I ordered all the Fig, Peach, and Apricot trees in pots to be removed into this house, with all other plants that were suspected of harbouring enemies, such as Roses, Nériums, Brugmánsias, &c., which had previously been pruned or headed down on purpose to undergo this general purification. The result I shall not fail to tell you. This is the first time that this house has been forced, therefore the artificial heat has not yet exceeded 60°. Plants that have been already accustomed to this early forcing may now be kept at 65°, with all the moisture that can be applied to them. Giving air is of less consequence at this stage; just enough to keep down the sun-heat to 70° is sufficient. The borders inside the house were thoroughly watered with tepid water, and the outside border has been covered a yard deep with one-half leaves and one-half fresh dung in a state of fermentation.

PEACH-HOUSE.—My earliest Peach-house is divided from the above Vinery by a glass partition, and is heated by the same boiler—one of Rogers's best conical ones. I began to force it on the same day as the Vinery; the weather was so favourable during the last month, that little or no artificial heat was applied, the house being closed up early in the afternoon. I have it now about 50° in the day, and about 40° at night; the flower-buds are already much swollen. The trees were treated in the manner described in Mr. Errington's paper in vol. i., p. 7. The borders inside were well watered with tepid water, that on the outside being protected by a layer of warm dung, but not so hot as that over the Vine-roots. No air will be admitted by the front lights in either house when the weather is frosty.

CUCUMBERS.—Suffolk is the cradle of Cucumber-growing. The pedigree and "points" of a Cucumber are as keenly canvassed here as those of the horse elsewhere. The aim of the best growers is to have the temperature as nearly 75° as possible in the mornings; to get all the leaves dry once every day; and to admit as much fresh air at all times as circumstances will permit.

ASPARAGUS.—This is the easiest of all plants to force; yet unless strong, healthy roots are to be had at this early period, success need not be expected. The beds in bearing ought to have constant air, and a bottom-heat of from 60° to 70°.

SEAKALE AND RHUBARB.—All the plants of these that are intended for forcing this spring should be forthwith mulched over with litter of some sort; if warm dung, all the better. The spent linings from pits at work will do very well. In adding more dung now to keep up the heat in the Seakale beds, take care that it is not overdone; where there are plenty of plants and a scarcity of dung, the former had better be forced in some of the houses at work.

STRAWBERRIES.—The Peach-house is the best place to introduce the first crop of these. Clear off all dead leaves, stir the surface of the pots, and add a little fresh soil. This, and all such work as is not imperatively called for, should be deferred till rainy or stormy days.

MUSHROOMS.—Lose no opportunity of separating the horse-droppings from the litter, as it is received from the stables, and place them in some dry shed till wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Carrots sown on a warm border last August, to come into use before the spring-forced ones are ready, will now require a slight protection. Make active preparations for sowing Radishes, Carrots, and other light crops requiring slight hot-beds. The dung cannot be too well prepared and sweetened for this purpose. A stock of dry soils of different textures should always be at hand in open sheds ready for use. Any new brickwork about the framing-ground should be protected from frost with as much care as half-hardy plants. All pumps and water-pipes that are in the least exposed should also be covered with litter.

Out-door Department.

Plants of every description have never been in a worse condition to resist frost than they are this season. Broccoli, Endive, Celery, and Lettuces will all require slight protection now. Cardoons and blanched Celery might be removed into sheds, with a little moist sand put round their roots. Horse-radish may be treated in the same manner, but never more at one time than is sufficient for three weeks' consumption. The last month has been so mild as to have excited all plants and roots into growth. Care must be taken of Onions, Carrots, Beet, &c.; perhaps they have also been deceived by the season. Manuring, digging, and trenching should now be pushed forward with all speed.

ORCHARD.—All newly-planted trees and bushes should be mulched with the lightest portion of rotten dung or spent linings. Unnail the Fig-trees on the walls, and gather their branches together in the centre; and after tying them together fasten a few of the strongest to the wall, and thatch the whole over with straw. After pruning see that all the trees are divested of Lichen, Moss, rough dead bark, &c. It is a capital plan to wash over the stems and main branches with a paint of fresh slacked lime and a little soot.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Let the temperature here be kept very steady at this time; not higher with fire-heat than 60°, even in the warm Orchidaceous house. This is a good time to prune and regulate the heads of the specimen plants. Many, such as Justicias, Poinséttias, Aphelandras, &c., had better now be cut down altogether, and kept dry for a few weeks. If you have a good stock of Euphórbia jacquiniflora, cut down some of them also: this will enable them to make an earlier growth, and come into flower three weeks sooner next winter This treatment applies with equal effect to Justicia speciosa and the old Justicia, now Eránthemum pulchellum, and no doubt to all our winter-flowering plants. The circumstance of their not being allowed to exhaust themselves by flowering this season will enable them to do so with increased vigour next year. Look at the Gloxínias and Gesneras on the dry shelves, and set a few roots of each into growth, to create a succession of flowers. As soon as the Dendróbiums and others of this tribe, that have been kept dry lately, show signs of growth, give them a little moisture. If you have at command sufficient humidity for the atmosphere of this house, very few Orchidáceæ will require much water at this season. They are all so accommodating that they may be potted at any time; but the present, and early in the autumn, are the best seasons for so doing. All sorts of insects are fond of them, particularly woodlice, and the smaller shell-snails; these must be constantly watched and destroyed.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—If the liberty I have taken above in introducing my own practice in the Vinery and Peat-house will be acceptable to the reader, I shall in future speak of these two houses separately; in practice I treat them very differently. Our greenhouses here are constantly ventilated day and night, except during frost. The conservatory, on the contrary, gets only a little air in the middle of fine days, from September to May; and the temperature averages from 40° to 50° during the dullest weather.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Of all our plant-structures these are become of late years the most important—they are the *omnibuses* of our gardens: everything, from the finest Heath to the humblest Alpine plants, finds a ready asylum here during these hard times. They require the utmost attention at the present season. A slimy green pot, a speck of mouldiness on the surface, or even a decayed leaf, if not instantly removed, may be the ruin of the most favourite plant. Very little watering will be required here for some time yet; see that ample covering is ready for the long cold nights.

Out-door Department.

Now that the first sharp frost has settled the worms for the winter, get all the lawn well rolled at the first opportunity; prune, plant, or transplant, all sorts of shrubs and trees; protect all tender ones. All the tender Roses must also be protected. Mr. Rivers proved last winter that good liquid manure is as good for Roses as rotten dung; this is of the greatest advantage, as we are always short of the latter. No doubt but other shrubs would be much benefited by a dressing of this sort.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—It is no use finding fault with the farmers for not employing the idle labourers, when one can hardly ride ten miles across the country without seeing scores of acres of the finest plantations running to ruin, for want of thinning, pruning, and draining. Coppice Woods are like old Raspberry stools, with only this difference, that a chance shoot here and there has got the lead, depriving all the rest of their due nourishment, this should not be so.

NURSERY.—Nursery grounds are, or ought to be, managed like the kitchen-garden, at least as far as rotation of crops, manuring, digging, and trenching, are concerned. The Acorn-beds, if sown last November, will now be visited by mice, which must be destroyed. The stool-ground should now be cleared and cleaned of all weeds, weak shoots, spurs, &c., so as to be ready for layering a fresh stock of shoots next month. Now is the best time to cut all shoots for grafting in the spring; gather all these to one convenient place, and stick them in the ground with their proper number-sticks. Nothing is more slovenly than to see the foreman running himself out of breath at grafting-time in hunting after the different sorts, while the grafter is kept idle half his time in waiting for them.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Jan. 5, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.		Barometer. Max.	Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	30	30.215	30.161	53	46	50.5	W.	
Saturday	31	30.178	30.046	54	30	42.0	W.	.02
Jan.								
Sunday	1	30.257	30.131	41	25	33 0	N.	
Monday	2	30.686	30.017	58	19	38.5	N.W.	.44
Tuesday	3	30.205	30.107	43	27	35.0	S.W.	
Wednesday	4	29.977	29 884	43	29	36.0	W.	.12
Thursday	5	30.020	29 773	41	31	36.0	W.	.66
Average		30 134	30.017	45 0	29.6	37.3		.20

Dec. 30. Cloudy and fine; very mild; overcast.
31. Cloudy and mild; clear, with slight frost at night.
Jan. 1. Clear and fine throughout; slight frost at night.
2. Frosty; clear and cool; sharp frost at night.
3. Frosty; clear; overcast.
4. Rain; cold showers; clear, with slight frost at night.
5. Clear; cold showers; very clear at night.
Mean temperature of the week 0.1° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending Jan. 14, 1843.

Jan.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	8	37.5	26.4	31.9	2	0.26 in.	2	2	6	1	1	4	1	1
Mon.	9	38 3	31.4	34.8	4	0.20	1	4	2	1	3	2	3	1
Tues.	10	40.1	29.2	34.7	5	0.40		5	2	3	3	1	1	2
Wed.	11	39.9	30.8	35.3	8	0.83	3	3	2	—	5	2	1	1
Thurs.	12	40.8	29 8	35.3	6	0 26	1	2	2	1	5	3	2	1
Fri.	13	41.0	32.6	36.8	9	0.29	2	1	2	1	4	2	3	1
Sat.	14	40 8	30.7	35.8	8	0.20	4	3	2	—	3	2	1	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 8th, in 1827—thermometer 53°; and the lowest on the 8th, in 1841—thermometer 6°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Jan. 7, 1843.

[The Half-sieve contains . . . 3½ imperial gallons.
The Sieve . . . . . 7 " "
The Bushel Sieve . . . . . 10½ " "
The Bushel Basket . . . . . 1 imperial bushel.
Punnets for Seakale are . . . 7¾ in. wide and 2 in. deep.
" Radishes . . . . 8 " 2 "
" Mushrooms . . . 7 " 2 "
" Salad . . . . . 5 " 2 "]

THE supplies have been well kept up during the past week; prices have varied but little, and trade remains much the same. *Fruit:* Pines are tolerably abundant, from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per lb. The hothouse Grapes are of superior quality to those which have been offered for several preceding weeks. Pomegranates appear to be over. A few of the dessert Pears have made a slight advance in price; the Old Colmar fetching 10*s.*; Nelis d'Hiver, 12*s.*; Beurré Rance, 8*s.*; Easter Beurré, 5*s.*; and Passe Colmar, 6*s.* per ½ sieve. Baking Pears may be procured from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. Amongst the dessert Apples are the New-town Pippin, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per doz.; the American Lady, or Pomme d'Api, a beautifully high coloured Apple, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per doz.; Ribstone Pippin, from 5*s.* to 7*s.* per bushel; Golden Pippin, from 8*s.* to 10*s.*; and Nonpareil, from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per bushel. The Russet and Wellington, for Kitchen Apples, are excellent; the former, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*; the latter, from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per bushel. *Vegetables:* The best bunches of Asparagus are a trifle dearer than in our last Report. Seakale may be obtained of almost any quality, and at almost any price, as it ranges from 9*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per punnet. The supply of Broccoli, Brussels' Sprouts, &c., is good; White Broccoli fetching from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per bunch; and the Purple ditto, from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bunch. A few forced French Beans are offered, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per 100. Cabbage Lettuces are small, and fetch from 4*d.* to 8*d.* per score; the Cos are much better, and are selling from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per score. Celery sells from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bundle; but a great portion of it is of inferior quality. Mushrooms are even cheaper than they were last week, being plentiful from 4*d.* to 9*d.* per pottle. *Flowers:* A great variety of cut flowers are exhibited; comprising Poinséttia pulchérrima, Euphórbia jacquiniflora, Rondelétia speciosa, Lachenália tricolor, Camellias, Cinerárias, Amaryllises, Rhododendrons, Daphnes, Kálmias, Orange flowers, &c.

PRICES, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4s to 6s
Grapes, Hothouse, per lb. 8s
— Spanish, 9d to 1s
— Portugal, 1s to 1s 6d
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2s 6d to 8s
— Kitchen, 2s to 6s
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2s to 10s
Melons, Spanish, 2s to 4s
Oranges, per doz., 9d to 2s
— per 100, 5s to 14s
— bitter, per 100, 10s to 12s
Chesnuts, per peck, 3s to 6s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 6s to 7s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2s 6d to 3s
Walnuts, per bush., 12s to 16s
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60s to 65s
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 70s to 80s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16s to 20s
— Spanish, 18s
— Barcelona, 24s
— Cob, 14s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6d to 1s
Cabbage, per doz. 6d to 1s
— plants, per doz. 1s 6d to 2s
— Red, for pickling, 1s 6d to 4s
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1s 3d to 2s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1s 6d to 3s
— Purple, 9d to 1s 6d
Beans, Kidney, forced, per 100, 2s to 3s
Potatoes, per ton, 40s to 75s
— per cwt. 2s to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 3d to 2s
— Kidney, per bu., 1s 6d to 2s
— New Autumn, per lb., 6d to 9d
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 9d to 1s 6d
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Cardoons, each, 1s 6d to 2s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s 6d
Radish, per doz. bunds (24 to 30 each) 9d to 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1s to 1s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 3s to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen. 6d to 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1s 6d to 2s
Onions, per bushel, 4s 6d to 6s
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3s to 4s 6d
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3s to 4s
— Spanish, per doz. 1s 6d to 4s
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Shallots, per lb., 1s
Asparagus, large, per 100, 8s to 10s
— Second, 2s 6d to 3s 6d
— Sprue or Small, 2s to 2s 6d
Sea-kale, per punnet, 9d to 2s 6d
Lettuce, Cab. p. sc., 4d to 8d
— Cos, 9d to 1s 6d
Endive, per score, 9d to 1s 6d
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 1s to 1s 3d
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9d to 1s
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per dozen bunches, 1s 6d to 2s
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 2s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 4d to 9d

Notices to Correspondents.

Soil.—*A Constant Reader's* house is situated on the North Chalk Downs; the adjoining land and garden consist of from 8 to 15 ins. of mould, overlying and passing into a bed from 3 or 4ft. to 6 or 8ft. in thickness, of bright, red clay, full of large chalk flints, and without a particle of free lime. In ploughed fields this clay is brought to the surface, and the water lodges there; but in his meadow-land, which has been laid down many years, and in his garden, the rain-water drains away immediately. Under these circumstances, he inquires to what depth we would recommend him to dig or trench for planting trees, and for his crops in his garden. His gardener asserts that if he trenches, the clay (as in the ploughed fields) will be brought to the surface, the good soil buried, and the garden will be spoiled. On the other hand, all horticultural books seem to recommend trenching under all circumstances. We apprehend the gardener to be right. It would never do to bring to the surface a tenacious clay which will not drain; for a free and full escape of surface-water is indispensable in a garden, and *must* be secured. We say, then, act in such a manner that you are sure of the water percolating freely. In planting both forest and orchard-trees, the land should be well turned over; if for orchard-trees, the hole should be manured 6 feet in diameter at least; but for small forest-trees it is needless to do more than open a hole, a foot or so wide, so as to admit the roots without doubling up. The use of paving the bottom of a hole in which a fruit-tree is planted, is to prevent the roots getting into soil they do not like; if your subsoil is of that description, pave by all means, if you have the materials.†

Manures.—*A. H.*—In fixing the ammonia of cloacine by the application of chloride of lime, no danger is to be apprehended from an excess of the chloride; but as the substance is dear, no more than is indispensable should be employed. If every day all the dung from the pigs, the horses, and the cows of your farm is carried to a shed protected from sun and rain, but exposed to currents of air, and dried with ashes, you will be furnished with abundance of manure in the spring to drill with green crops; but in this way you will be a loser, by preventing the fermentation which takes place on the dunghill. Why can you not ferment them first and dry them afterwards? † Muriate of soda is of no use whatever for fixing ammonia. Soda has a much stronger affinity for muriatic acid than ammonia has; and, in consequence, when caustic soda, or its carbonate, are added to muriate of ammonia, the latter is decomposed, common salt is formed, and ammonia is set free, either caustic or in the state of carbonate. *E.*——*H. L.*—In testing for free ammonia by the method recommended last week, p. 868, it is not of much importance what sort of turmeric is employed, provided it be of a tolerably good yellow colour. Inferior turmeric may be used when good is not to be had, because even the former is reddened by ammonia. The difference in colour between that so reddened, and a portion of turmeric merely moistened with water, indicates the quantity of free ammonia. We are obliged for your offer, but cannot find room at present. *E.*——*Mr. Chadwell.*—The best method of converting vegetable refuse into manure has already been stated at p. 745 of the *Chronicle* of last year.‡——*M.*—You will find as much as we know about sea-weed upon referring to the Index of last year. Some difference of opinion exists as to whether it should be applied fresh or not; we, however, entertain no doubt that the best way is to rot it with any animal matter; refuse fish would no doubt be a good substance to add to the fermenting mass.† ——*Stultus.*—We cannot venture to foretell what the effect would be of oil-cake used as manure to a Vine-border. It is probably a very good material. Your Vines will hardly suffer from the border being too rich in such kinds of manure, provided it is well drained.† ——*W. C. A.*—We have at present little information about the action of sulphate of ammonia. It is *expected* to turn out the best form of ammonia. Only, care must be taken to apply it in wet weather, or first dissolved in water. Now is a good time to try it. We should use 1½ or 2 cwt. an acre.†

Marsh Land.—*R. B.*—To reclaim your land, ruined by surface-water, and overrun with rushes, you should thoroughly underdrain it, clean it by ploughing up the rushes, burn them, and scatter the ashes on the land. The parts not collected by the workmen will die of themselves, when the soil is thoroughly drained and well tilled. Don't burn the soil, however. If you act thus your land will no doubt bring you heavy crops of Wheat under good management.†

Digging.—*W. C. A.*—We are certainly of opinion that 4*l.* 10*s.* an acre is enough for double digging land.†

Heating.—*S. C.*—We cannot undertake to settle the cost of erecting a heating apparatus; that will be best learned by application to the dealers in it; many of whom, and most respectable persons, advertise in our columns. There is no reason why a boiler should not be employed to heat a Melon-pit, and to boil weeds, &c., if it is desirable. A common brewing boiler would do, provided the pipes are on a level and large enough. For this, however, a plan would have to be prepared on purpose. No doubt by boiling the roots and stems of weeds, &c., the greatest bulk of manure may be obtained, as well as the most rapid and most certain decomposition. By burning, the bulk is very much diminished; to decompose them in a heap takes some time, even if gas-water is employed. But if boiled for 5 or 6 minutes, most seeds and all weeds will entirely lose their vitality. But then comes the question, of, whether the expense of fuel is not greater than the value of the manure? Besides, it is evident that this operation could only be performed on a small scale, in small gardens.†

Pruning Vines.—*Judex.*—Many men, many minds. We prefer the spur to the rod-system of training Vines, because we have been more accustomed to it, and because, with ordinary care, we have always seen its adoption attended with success. Good forced Grapes may no doubt be produced by the rod-method; but why the spur-system should be more "*un*natural and *un*philosophical" than the rod-system of training Vines, or the plan of pruning a Gooseberry-bush in the form of a bell-glass, we are at a loss to determine.‡

Coniferæ.—*A. B.*—Good practical directions for raising Araucária imbricata, and other Coniferous plants, from seed, will be found at p. 83 of the *Chronicle* for last year.‡

Lily of the Valley.—*H. M.*—The proper season for transplanting these is the autumn; they will, however, succeed in spring, if carefully moved.‡

Evergreens.—*T. R. W.*—Your case is entirely different from that of "T. S. P." When you want to remove large Hollies, or other evergreens from hedgerows and similar rough places, where it is difficult to preserve the roots, you cannot do better than remove them with balls when their earth is firmly frozen; but for transplanting in open places, where almost every root may with care be traced out, open weather is to be preferred. ‡

Plants.—*A. H.*—Thuja articulata is not hardy; Juniperus Bermudiana is not capable of cultivation in this climate; Cupressus expansa, of the Horticultural Society's Gardens, is the horizontalis of some of the trade: Gymnocladus Canadensis is a very slow grower, and nothing will accelerate its rate much; your plant would, however, be the better for manure. Cuttings that strike unwillingly will strike more readily under Ward's cases. Whether Rhododendron, Azalea, and Rhodora are three genera or not, is a matter of opinion. We say yes. The Irish Yew is a seedling, raised at Florence Court, in Ireland.†

Weeds.—*T. H. S.*—Your plant is certainly Chickweed, but is only an annual. We never heard of its being troublesome. If, however, it does take possession of land, it can only be destroyed either by carefully fallowing or by smothering it by strong crops. We fear your Clover is in bad condition to be affected by such a plant as Chickweed. †

Clianthus puniceus.—*H. M.*—Your plant appears to have suffered from insufficient drainage. If you grow it near the light in rich loam, allow it plenty of pot-room, and give it plenty of air on all favourable occasions, you can hardly fail to flower it.‡

Tropæolum tricolor.—*H. M.*—You will not injure your plant by nipping off the early blossoms; but you must take care to train down fresh shoots over the parts thus treated, otherwise that portion of your trellis will be destitute of bloom.‡

Cerbera fruticosa.—*H. M.*—This plant will not succeed in a conservatory; when practicable, it should be planted out in the border of a stove.†

Hibiscus Cameroni.—*H. M.*—It is very doubtful whether this plant would thrive in the low temperature of a conservatory.‡

Tillandsia.—*Mr. H. G.*—Of Bromélia húmilis we know but little. Tillandsia amœna is a handsome plant, with which we are better acquainted. All plants of this description require to be kept quite dry at one season of the year, and to be grown in a strong and moist heat during the remainder. With such treatment you will no doubt induce your plants to flower.‡

Agapanthus umbellatus.—*G. Walker.*—This plant is also called the Blue African Lily. It should be grown in a rich loamy soil, with plenty of pot-room, and should be abundantly watered during the growing season. In winter it requires the protection either of a greenhouse or frame.‡

Primula sinensis.—*H. B. R.*—Your monsters are of the same nature as those often seen in the Polyanthus. We shall be glad to make use of them as soon as we can find room to take up Morphology again.†

Daphne.—*Corycius.*—Daphne laureola is the best stock upon which to work any of the smaller kinds of Daphne. When the plants are grafted, they should be placed in a cold pit or frame, which is kept close and rather moist; but in which no artificial heat is used. It is doubtful whether they would succeed if placed in a dung frame or out of doors, after being grafted. When only a few plants are wanted, they will do very well under a large hand-glass, which is kept close and well shaded. ¶

Pansies.—*W. W.* wishes to be informed whether any of the artificial manures have been tried upon Pansies; and, if so, the result.

Roses.—*Thomas.*—The stock on which Roses are budded is called indifferently the Wild Rose, Dog Rose, and common Hedge Briar. It is the common Hedge Rose with upright shoots; and is collected in hedge-rows by the peasants, who bring it for sale to the nurserymen. No doubt, as the hedge-roses consist of several different species, some are better for stocks than others: but they are not distinguished in practice. The Sweet Briar is a bad stock.†

Crocuses.—*E. S.*—There is no means of driving mice away from Crocus-roots, unless spirits of tar will do it. If your water-trap is like that mentioned at p. 126 of last year's *Chronicle*, we fear you do not place it in the *runs* of the mice; if you do so place it, you can hardly fail to reduce the numbers of your little enemies.† ‡

Mulberries.—*Bombicis amator.*—These trees may be propagated both by seeds and layers.‡

Quinces.—*Thomas.*—These are layered in the autumn, when the young wood is firm and half ripe.†

Medlars.—*Thomas.*—These are grafted at the same time as Pears and Apples.†

Fruit-trees.—*Pyrus.*—The fruit of a Pear-tree which has been worked upon the Quince will not prove gritty in consequence, provided the tree is in a thriving condition; but should the Quince stock dislike the soil, or if the stock and variety worked upon it are unsuitable, the fruit will then become stunted and gritty, from the want of sufficient nourishment. Re-grafting with the same variety will do no good in this case.‖——*J. M.*—The Paradise stock is a dwarf variety of Apple, the roots of which are more fibrous and are produced nearer the surface than those of the Crab-stock. It is easily propagated from suckers.‖——*A Constant Reader.*—Six good varieties of Kitchen Apples, as regards both quantity and quality, and which will afford a supply from the present time till August, are—the Royal Russet, Dumelow's Seedling, Bedfordshire Foundling, Alfriston, Northern Greening, Gooseberry Pippin, and Easter Pippin or French Crab.‖——*Bigarreau.*—Kitchen fruits are in general to be preferred for planting against a North wall. The Morello and Kentish Cherries, and the Orleans Plum, would have succeeded better than the varieties you have planted. ‖

Currants.—*Vicarius.*—The sorts you mention can be had of London nurserymen. The country nurserymen should obtain them from their London correspondents.†

Onions.—*T. B. H.*—You cannot do better than let your Tripoli Onions, which were sown in August, stand as they are, until the middle of February, when, if the weather permit, they may be planted out 6 inches apart into other beds. You must not, however, depend upon them for winter use, as this kind does not keep long after being drawn.‡

Asparagus.—*Thomas.*—Put as much salt on your Asparagus-beds as will make them quite white. They will take a great deal.†

Potatoes.—*A. H.*—You cannot well plant your Potatoes earlier than the beginning of April, on stiff clay. If you use with them guano, mix it with ten or twelve parts ashes, or mould, or some substance that will mechanically divide its particles, and place it in the drills or holes when your sets are planted. If sulphate of ammonia, apply it mixed with water as soon as the Potatoes are beginning to show their leaves. Epsom salts are certainly a good manure for Potatoes; we should use 1½ cwt. per acre alone; but we are not sure that cloacine will improve their action; it may be too strong. We are unacquainted with the effect of Bran. Where does Liebig recommend those substances?†——*A Constant Reader.*—You cannot procure a better kind for early forcing than the Ash-leaved Kidney Potato. You may obtain a crop of Radishes in the same frame by sowing them as soon as the Potatoes are planted. ‡

Horse Radish.—*Radix.*—This is only to be extirpated by constantly destroying the leaves as they appear. If you persevere in doing so, it *must* die. Fork up as much of it as you can in addition.†

Rabbits.—*Mid-o-wood.*—The plants least likely to fall a prey to the raving appetites of Rabbits are the different species of the Christmas Rose, Monkshood, and Foxglove, with Rhododendrons, Azáleas, Andrómedas, hardy Heaths, Daphnes, Laurustinas, Virginian Tobacco, Petúnias, and Columbines.‡

Insects.—*Mr. J. Rogers's* twigs of a Ribes may be affected by insects; but if that be the case, it must have been early last spring, as the excrescences are woody, and partake more of the nature of the conglomerated masses often disfiguring the branches of the Birch-tree than of Galls. Having never observed any Galls upon the Ribes, we should be glad of specimens if fresh excrescences be formed in the ensuing spring.—*R.*——*A. B.* or *E. F.*—It is only the young of certain species of spiders which have the power of sailing through the air, and it is well attested by naturalists, that the gossamer spiders have the property attributed to them, of being able to shoot forth threads of web from their bodies. The rotatory motion observed was occasioned by the spider collecting its web into a ball between its legs. The subject is amusingly discussed in Kirby and Spence's Introd. to Ent., recently published, *vide* vol. ii, p. 269.—*R.*

Books.—*A. Y. Z.*—The price of the new edition of Hooker's British Flora is 1*l.* 18*s.* for the two volumes. The natural arrangement adopted in that work is that of De Candolle. ‡——*G. B.*—The Pomological Magazine has long since been terminated with the 3rd volume.†

Exporting Plants.—*J. M.*—We do not remember to what you allude; you should always give a reference to the page of an opinion you criticise; we cannot spare time to hunt for such things. †

Woods.—*H. D.*—King-wood is said to be produced by a leguminous tree, called Baphia nitida—figured in Loddiges's Botanical Cabinet, t. 367. Rose-wood is the timber of a species of Jacaranda found in Brazil; the French call it *bois de palixandre.* It is not the produce of a Rhododendron. †

The Riddle.—*W. H., and Others.*—Much obliged, but we have not room for the poetical answers. It is evidently the Rose.†

Population of Great Britain.—*A Constant Reader.*—The information you require will be found at page 47 of our volume for last year.—*B.*

Miscellaneous.—*J. R. J.*—The Fern is Polypódium vulgare.‡——*Julius.*—Chemical salts may be obtained of Messrs. Garden & Co., Oxford-street.——*J. C. L.*—Your plant is Pitcairnia suavéolens. We have written to Mr. J. Hamilton for an explanation of the manner in which he treats his Pine-Apple plants, but we have not yet received any satisfactory answer.‡ —— We sent a letter to our correspondent *R. D. F., Findrassie House;* if he has not received it, we must request him to send us a more explicit address.‡——*G. F. Ashgrove.*—A great deal respecting the treatment of Lucúlia gratíssima has already been stated in the earlier Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*‡——*An Occasional Reader* may easily discover the contents of a "digging rood" by re-perusing the article to which he refers.‡——*F. H. S.*—Judging from the leaf sent, your Clianthus appears to be in perfect health; the spots are evidently occasioned by some insect, probably by some of the miners.‡——*H.* will find an answer in his book of Arithmetic.‡——*Rumex.*—Your Pear is the Beurré Rance. The price of Quince seed is 1*s.* per oz.‡——*J. M.*—No 1 of your flowers is Zygopétalum crinitum; 2 is *Z.* intermédium.‡——*G. P.*—You can have Nos. 11, 12, and 42; 33 is out of print.——*S. H., Whitechurch.*—The Numbers you write for are both out of print. ——*J. W.*—Mr. Westwood being the Secretary of the Entomological Society, he will be able to furnish the information required, if a letter be addressed to him at 17, Old Bond-street. *Ruricola* would be happy to answer the questions, but he is not a member.——*Mr. Major.*—We do not print circulars.——*J. A.*—Your letter contains useful criticisms: but it is evident that such matters are oversights which correct themselves.†——*A. B. C.*—We are not acquainted with the history of the man eaten by rats.——*Mr. Scott.*—We are obliged by your letter; and will take an opportunity of examining the facts.——*A. R.*—Your plant is Senecio tussilaginis.†——*T. D.*—The subscription to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* is 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter if *paid in advance.*——*C. Bolton.*—Your parcel has not been received. †——*J. White.*—Your Clydesdale Apple is not known. In form, size, and colour, it resembles the Margil; to which it is not inferior in flavour. ‖——*A Canny Scotchman.*—We are not aware that we have ever received such a communication as you mention.‡

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The official returns of the public revenue, of which we give an abstract in another column, afford by no means a cheering prospect for the commencement of the New Year. The deficiency in the last quarter's revenue amounts to more than nine hundred and forty thousand pounds, and the deficiency on the year just ended, as compared with that which ended on the 5th January of last year, is not far short of the same amount, although the Income-tax has been two quarters in operation. The details of the returns furnish matter for serious consideration; in the four main branches of revenue—the Customs, the Excise, the Stamps, and Taxes, the deficit on the year amounts to the immense sum of 2,425,554*l.* The greatest falling off is under the head of Excise; the deficiency in that branch for the year being 1,173,614*l.*, and for the quarter, 717,262*l.* The Customs also exhibit a similar depression; on the year the deficiency in their returns is 824,275*l.*; on the quarter, 581,185*l.* The only compensating fact is the increase in the Post-Office for the year, of 150,000*l.*, and for the quarter of 14,000*l.* If it were not for the new branch of revenue created by the Income-tax, the deficit for the past year would have amounted to nearly 1,500,000*l.* The returns for the quarter are more serious than those for the year, since they mark the progressive increase of distress. The falling off in the Excise and Customs' duties shows an alarming decrease in the consumption of articles from which those duties are derived; and if the decrease continues, there will be next year a deficiency of 3,000,000*l.* in the Excise alone. These are melancholy facts. They prove, by evidence which all parties must admit, that the prosperity of the country has sustained a serious check, and that the most important interests have suffered from the prevailing pressure. It is not difficult to conjecture upon what class these privations have more immediately fallen; but, at the same time, it is impossible not to perceive in the simultaneous decline of two such branches of revenue as the Customs and Excise, how many in the middle classes of society must have curtailed their habitual expenses and enjoyments. These considerations will naturally direct attention to the approaching session of Parliament; and the public will no doubt look forward with unusual interest to the measures which will be brought forward for the relief of our financial difficulties.

From France we have accounts of the addresses presented to the King on New Year's Day, with his Majesty's replies. The address of the Ambassadors expressed satisfaction at the continuance of peace, and declared that it was consolidating itself by its very duration, for its blessings are every day better appreciated. The King cordially concurred in this remark, and said, that everything gave him confidence that Providence will continue to bless their common endeavours to prevent the repose of the world from being disturbed, and to insure the maintenance of the general peace which now so happily prevails. The King will open the Chambers, in person, on Monday next,

with a speech from the throne; the Opposition are expected to press for the Abolition of the Slave Trade treaties of 1831 and 1833, but the Ministry are strong enough to defeat the movement, and have no apprehension for their stability. — From Spain, we have accounts of the Regent's progress on his return to Madrid; he has everywhere been received with respect and sympathy, and his government has evidently gained additional influence by the result of the recent insurrection. —Our advices from the Levant confirm the news already announced in regard to Syria. The Sultan has acceded to the wishes of the Allied Powers by appointing two native Governors for the Lebanon, and has determined to conciliate the people by the withdrawal of the Turkish garrisons. These accounts also mention the recall of Redschid Pacha, the Ottoman Ambassador at Paris; this measure was unexpected both in Paris and Constantinople, and it is supposed to have reference to some important changes in the Turkish Ministry.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor on Thursday for Claremont, accompanied by the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marquess of Ormonde, Major-General Wemyss, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Mr. Anson, who are the only members of the Royal household who will be in attendance at Claremont. The Princess Royal, with her French governess, left for Claremont in the forenoon. The Prince of Wales remains at the Castle under the care of Lady Lyttelton. It is expected that her Majesty's visit to Claremont will not be prolonged beyond Thursday next, the 12th inst. On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked for some time in the Home Park, after which his Royal Highness hunted with his harriers at Ritchings Park. On Tuesday her Majesty and the Prince walked in the Park both in the morning and afternoon; and the Prince enjoyed several hours' shooting over the preserves at Cumberland Lodge. On Wednesday at 3 o'clock the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor, the summonses for which were only issued at noon on the same day. It was attended by several Ministers, for whom a special train was ordered on the Great Western Railway. At the Council, an Order in Council was passed for making Vice-Admiralty and other Courts at Hong-Kong, in China, which have hitherto been held at Canton. The Duchess of Norfolk has succeeded Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty. Mr. O. Gore has succeeded Captain Meynell as the Groom in Waiting. Major-Gen. Wemyss has relieved the Hon. Colonel Grey as Equerry in Waiting on the Queen; and Colonel Bouverie has relieved Major-Gen. Sir E. Bowater as Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

The Revenue.—The official returns of the revenue for the year and quarter which ended on the 5th inst., have just been published. They exhibit a considerable falling off as compared with the returns of the last year and quarter. The total ordinary income for the year ended Jan. 5, 1842, was 45,252,495*l.*; that for the year just completed, was 44,329,865*l.*, showing a decrease on the year of 922,630*l.* The total ordinary revenue for the quarter, ended Jan. 5, 1842, was 12,426,169*l.*; while that of the quarter just ended was 11,486,107*l.*, showing a decrease on the quarter of 940,062*l.* The following are the details:—The returns for the *Year* exhibit an increase in the Post-office of 150,000*l.*; Income-tax, 571,056*l.*; Miscellaneous, 481,673*l.*, to which must be added Imprest and other moneys, 157,283*l.*; Repayment of Advances, 171,912*l.*; making the total increase, 1,531,924*l.* There is a decrease in the Customs of 824,275*l.*; Excise, 1,173,614*l.*; Stamps, 218,346*l.*; Taxes, 209,219*l.*; and in the Crown-lands, 29,000*l.*; making the total decrease, 2,454,554*l.*, from which deducting the above increase of 1,531,924*l.*, we have, as stated above, a decrease on the year's accounts of 922,630*l.* The returns for the *Quarter* are still more unsatisfactory. In the Customs there is a decrease of 581,185*l.*; in the Excise, 717,262*l.*; Stamps, 56,763*l.*; Taxes, 23,847*l.*; Crown-lands, 9000*l.*, making a total decrease of 1,388,057*l.* There is an increase in the Post-office of 14,000*l.*; Miscellaneous, 6,485*l.*; Income-tax, 257,212*l.*, to which must be added Imprest and other moneys, 80,910*l.*; Repayment of Advances, 89,388*l.*; making a total increase of 447,995*l.*, which being deducted from the above decrease of 1,388,057*l.*, shows a deficiency on the quarter's accounts of 940,062*l.* If the Imprest-money and repayment of advances be excluded from the calculation, the deficiency on the ordinary sources of revenue will be for the year 1,251,825*l.*; and for the quarter, no less than 1,110,860*l.*

Naval Promotions.—With reference to the *Gazette* of the 23d inst., the following additional promotion has taken place, in consequence of the recent war in China:—Lieutenant to be Commander—Mr. Thomas Francis Birch.

The Navy.—The Navy at the present moment consists of 234 vessels of all classes, mounting in the whole 3,890 guns, which is about 670 guns less than last New Years' Day, and consequently there are about 7,000 seamen less in employ. It appears that there are 18 sea-going line-of-battle ships, being 7 less than last year; 32 frigates, being 5 less than last year; 39 sloops, 1 less; 36 smaller vessels, 19 less than last year; 64 steamers, 4 additional; 21 surveying vessels; 10 troop-ships; and 10 receiving ships. Our force at home comprises 604 guns; packets, 46; Mediterranean, 1,035; Brazils, 403; East Indies, 886; North America and West Indies, 476; Cape and Coast of Africa, 309; surveying, 93; troop-ships, 56.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The Paris Papers are principally occupied with the addresses delivered to Louis Philippe on New-Year's Day, and with his Majesty's replies. The Marquis de Brignole Sale, the Sardinian Minister, as senior member of the Corps Diplomatique, presented to the King the address of that body, and availed himself of the opportunity to assure his Majesty of the pacific disposition of Europe towards his Government. He then added—"Peace, which so fortunately subsists, and the maintenance of which is the object of the endeavours of all the Cabinets, is consolidating itself by its very duration, for every day its blessings are better appreciated. May it continue to be the lot of Europe and France to enjoy it many years under the reign of your Majesty." The King replied—"I have been deeply affected by the share which all the Sovereigns whom you represent have taken in the immense loss I have sustained, and I seize this opportunity of again declaring how much I have valued the testimonies they offered to me. Could my family or myself receive any consolation, we should find it in the manifestations with which we have been surrounded by all France, and the universal sentiment which was everywhere evinced as to the necessity of providing against the future consequences to be feared from our great calamity. Everything gives me confidence that Providence will continue to bless our common endeavours to prevent the repose of the world from being disturbed, and to insure the maintenance of the general peace, by a continuation of that good harmony which so happily subsists between all the powers." His Majesty's reply to the Peers was received with loud acclamations, particularly when he characterised their demonstrations as "at once the support of his courage and the hope of the future that remains to him." When the applause had subsided, the King continued—"This future you know is entirely consecrated to France. The blow which has struck me was of a nature to inspire grave anxiety. Your wisdom, the fidelity of the Chambers to monarchical principles, the support which I have found in them, and the national ardour so openly expressed for myself and my family, have removed even the dread of the evils which this immense calamity might have drawn upon France."—Public attention is now directed to the opening of the Chambers on the 9th; it is officially announced that they will be opened by the King in person, and consequently there will be a speech from the throne. Although it is certain that M. Guizot will be materially strengthened by this circumstance, rumours of a change of Ministry were still in circulation in Paris, founded on the determination of the Opposition to press Ministers to abrogate the treaties of 1831 and 1833. Upon this subject there is no doubt that, if the attempt be made, it will certainly be defeated by the Ministry, who entertain no feeling of apprehension for their stability.—The Government papers contain an additional article to the Post-office conventions entered into between France and Holland, and in virtue of which a direct and mutual correspondence is to be opened, through Belgium, between Lille and Breda.—The fortifications of Paris are beginning to excite the apprehensions of the inhabitants; and the *Commerce* infers, from the eagerness with which the Government is prosecuting the expropriation of the ground on which the new detached forts are to be erected, and the rapidity with which these operations are conducted, that the Ministry are afraid that the Chamber would not sanction the enormous expenses occasioned by those stupendous works. The citadel of Mont Valerien, composed of five bastions, is to be shortly closed. It contains already two barracks, four powder-magazines, and several other buildings.—A letter from Toulon states that the ship Maria Annetta, sailing under the Sardinian flag, and whose crew was composed of Spaniards, had been captured by the French corvette Blonde, Captain Trehouart, off the island Mayotta, being accused of acts of piracy and slave-trading. This vessel and her crew had arrived at Toulon, where she has been placed under sequestration. The seamen have been committed to prison to wait their trial.—M. Carsy, ex-president of the insurrectionary junta of Barcelona, published in the *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 27th ult. a vindication of his conduct whilst he headed the revolt. He particularly directs himself against a charge of dishonesty, adduced against him by a London journal, in having "made away with no less a sum than 16,000,000 reals." He then proceeds to exonerate the French Consul from the accusation of undue interference, and declares that "he was the providence of the refugees, and that all, without any distinction of party, found at his hands the same hospitality, including even the families of Van Halen, Gutierrez, and Zavala." The best possible understanding was believed, in Paris, to exist between the English and French Cabinets respecting Spanish affairs; it was even stated that our Minister in Madrid has been instructed to recommend to the Spanish Ministry acquiescence in the demand for satisfaction addressed by M. Guizot to the Regent's Government. It was also rumoured that after the settlement of this difference France would accredit an ambassador to the Spanish Court, and that the choice of the Government would either fall on M. de Pontois, or M. de Bourqueney. —The trial of Jacques Besson, for the murder of M. de Marcellange, has been brought to a close after nine days' sitting. After remaining about an hour in deliberation, the jury brought a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, without finding any extenuating circumstances. He was accordingly sentenced to death, and to be executed on the public square of Puy. It is said, however, that a point made by the prisoner's counsel would induce the Court of Cassation to annul the finding, and order a new trial.—Major Lelievre, whose name has frequently been before the public in connexion with the defence of Mazagran, arrived at Malesherbes on the 22d December. The inhabitants of this town, his native place, had prepared a banquet in his honour, which was presided over by M. Hutteau, Mayor of Malesherbes, and an old soldier of the empire, supported by 82 guests. Above the chair of M. Lelievre were placed, as a trophy, the three swords of honour offered to him by the towns of Angers, Strasburg, and Peronne. Many toasts were drunk—to "The defenders of Mazagran;" to "The Army of Africa;" to "Lelievre, our brave countryman," &c. Major Lelievre, in a simple speech, expressed the gratitude which he experienced at those testimonies of esteem and attachment.—The line of French mail-packets to cross the Atlantic is expected to commence running next June. The packets will be 14 in number; they are built to carry 40 guns each, and will belong to the French Government. The port selected for the packet station is Cherbourg. Four of the steamers will run to and from New York; and the rest will convey mails and passengers to and from France and the West Indies, Brazils, and the Gulf of Mexico. The fares for passengers will be considerably less than the charges of the English West India Mail Steam-packet Company. The whole of the postage paid to the English Government for the correspondence between France and the southern United States and the French West Indies will be lost to this country after the French Atlantic steamers have commenced running. A vessel has already been despatched to make the necessary arrangements at the various stations and routes selected for the packets.—At the last meeting of the Institute, Mr. Wright, the Anglo-Saxon scholar, who has contributed so largely to our knowledge of middle-age literature, was elected English corresponding member in the room of the late Earl of Munster. There were two other candidates for the office, viz., Mr. Hamilton, vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and Sir Gardner Wilkinson. Out of 34 members present on the occasion, Mr. Wright had 25 votes. M. Guizot is said to have exerted himself strenuously for Mr. Wright.

SPAIN.—We have accounts from Barcelona to the 27th. General Seoane has joined to his functions of Captain-General those of the political chief. Señor Gutierrez, before his retirement, annulled the municipal elections; and the Military Commission has set at liberty Señor Gibert, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late outbreak. Several villages on the French frontier had been disarmed. The Ayuntamiento had issued a notice, informing the inhabitants that it was the will of the Captain-General, Seoane, that the war contribution of 12,000,000 reals should be paid within three days, and inviting them to comply with that exigency. The Regent slept at Tarragona on the 23d, and proceeded on the next day to Vinaroz. He was everywhere received with demonstrations of respect and sympathy by the people and the National Guard. The Regent was to reach Valencia on the 25th, to stop there on the 26th and 27th, and then set out for Madrid, which he expected to enter on the 1st January. The preparations for his reception in Valencia were on a most triumphant scale. The citizens and National Guard of that province are said to have felt the necessity of proclaiming their adhesion to the existing Government, in opposition to the attempts of the Republicans and Christinites.—The official journal of Madrid contradicts the assertion that Gen. Van Halen has been displaced in consequence of any demand of France, or from obsequiousness to that power. The papers are much occupied with the letter written by Gen. Pastor, giving an account of the surrender of the Atarazanas, which he surrounded, and distinctly stating that the French Consul went twice to that fort, accompanied by two members of the Junta. It also contradicts the assertions of the Christino organs, that the English ships of war off Barcelona had given projectiles to the fort of Monjuich for the bombardment. It was believed in Madrid that M. Gutierrez, late Political Chief of Barcelona, would be removed in the same capacity to Granada. — The conduct of Mr. Penleaze, the British Consul at Barcelona, in refusing to compromise his Government by any overt act in allowing Spaniards to take refuge on board our ships of war during the bombardment, has been much censured by the French papers. It appears, from a letter addressed by the Consul to his relatives in England, that when the city was threatened with bombardment, he was requested by Capt. Maunsell of the Rodney, to go on board, with his family; but as he had some Spaniards under his protection who had been threatened with assassination, he determined not to desert them, and they remained during the whole bombardment, which Mrs. Penleaze bore with great courage and calmness. But on Sunday morning, when everything was over, Capt. Maunsell sent to say that Espartero had complained that the Consul impeded his operations, and urging him as a point of duty to go on board. Mr. Penleaze could no longer resist; and taking his wife out of a sick bed, and going out in a heavy sea to the ship in the roadstead, proved too much for her shattered constitution, and she sunk under it. It appears more than probable that, if he had retired on board the Rodney when first requested to do so, the life of Mrs. Penleaze would have been preserved.

PORTUGAL.—We have received Lisbon news to the 26th ult. Nothing definitive had been done respecting the tariff question, but it was expected to be decided in one way or the other, as far as the plenipotentiaries are concerned, in the course of a few days. The Suffren French line-of-battle ship, bearing the flag of Adm. Cazey, had arrived at Lisbon, where the French have also a corvette and a brig-of-war; it was said that two other vessels were expected; and there was a report that a French squadron under the command of an admiral was to be stationed at Lisbon for some time. There are now three vessels in the

Tagus ; the Relampago, the Gloria, and the Cabo Verde, all of which were seized by General Marinho during his government of Mozambique, for their notorious design to take in cargoes of slaves ; the general has published a letter, written by Senhor Vincente to M. Batalle, the French slaving agent at Mozambique, which leaves no doubt whatever of the illegal intention. The Gloria, although professing to be bound on a peaceful voyage to the coast of Africa for ivory and palm oil, was found at Mozambique to have a crew of 70 men armed to the teeth, carrying 6 pieces of artillery, besides a long 24-pound swivel gun, and having on board all the apparatus of fetters, cauldrons, and other accompaniments of a slaver. —The economies now completed by the Government in the various departments of the public service amount to the large sum of 65,000*l.* per annum. In addition to those which have been already announced, the Duke of Terceira has accomplished one of great importance, which no one, less popular, could have attempted. It is a retrenchment in the expenditure connected with the supplying of uniforms to the Army of Portugal, to the very large extent of 99½ contos per annum (22,400*l.*). The military force is to be henceforth maintained on the footing of 21,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry ; of whom 6,000 are with registered license—leaving an actual subsisting force, drawing pay and receiving food and clothing, of 18,000 men. There is at once a diminution of number, and an increase in the duties and efficiency of the force. There seems to be no doubt that these retrenchments have done more than any other acts to strengthen and consolidate the power of the present Administration.

Belgium.—Letters from Brussels of the 26th ult., state that General Joly, president of the Belgian commission for running the boundary line between Belgium and Holland, has arrived at Maestricht, where the Dutch commission has likewise assembled. It may, therefore, be supposed that the treaty on the subject of the boundary line will be shortly carried into effect. It is stated that the general receipt on all the railroads in the kingdom will amount this year to about 7,500,000*f.*

Holland.—On the 29th ult., a general meeting of the shareholders of the Dutch Railway Company was held at Amsterdam. M. Conrad, the engineer, gave an account of the state of the work, and, among other things, announced that it was expected that the road from Leyden to the Hague would be completed in the spring. He declared that there was no truth in the reports that the roads had sunk down in some places between Amsterdam and Haarlem. Dr. Siebold, the well-known author of works relative to Japan, has communicated to the *Journal de la Haye*, "A notice of an inedited narrative of a voyage of Duco, made in 1639 in the Great Ocean to the east of Japan, undertaken by order of the East India Company, by Commodore Mathew Quast and Abel Jansan Tasman, and of authentic documents, which prove the Bonin Isles, of which the English took possession in 1827, and in which they have probably since planted a colony, were discovered and described by those two illustrious Dutch navigators." It seems that Dr. Siebold, being led to entertain some idea that the Bonin Islands had been discovered in the beginning of the 17th century by some Dutch navigator, he, therefore, made search in the archives of the Dutch East India Company, when he was so fortunate as to find last month several documents signed by Quast and Tasman, and a journal of the voyage, with a map, indisputably confirming his expectations, and giving additional honour to the navigators who were the first to explore those dangerous and then unknown seas.

Germany.—The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Prussian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh has received orders to state to the Russian Cabinet, with respect to the facilities granted to the Prussian commerce by a late ukase, that the Prussian Government is anxious that all the States of the German Customs Union should be admitted to enjoy the same advantages, inasmuch as its intention is not to act for itself, but for the general interest of the Union. A Berlin letter of the 25th ult., states that the Hereditary Prince of Prussia, being out a few days before at a boar hunt, wounded one of these animals of unusually large size. The beast, which was not disabled, turned upon the Prince, threw him down, and in all probability would have killed him, had not one of his suite fortunately come to his rescue, and shot the boar, which fell instantly lifeless. His Royal Highness did not receive the slightest injury. Another letter from Berlin states, that the King of Prussia has ordered an architect of that city to construct at Sans-Souci a Greek theatre, where the masterpieces of the ancient Greek tragedians are to be represented in the open air in the fine season.—It is said to be the intention of the Austrian Government to abolish the transit-duty, in order to facilitate commercial communication between the German Customs Union and the provinces of the Danube. The construction of railways in Austria is proceeding rapidly ; a convention has just been concluded with the government of Saxony for the construction of a railway from Prague to Dresden ; and letters from Vienna of the 24th ult. announce a sudden rise in the price of the Vienna and Milan Railroad shares, which had reached 92, with every prospect of a further improvement, in consequence of an Imperial decree ordaining that this railroad should be completed as quickly as possible, and that the Government would undertake any part of the line which the company was unable or unwilling to execute. Thus the Adriatic will soon be connected with the German Ocean by means of a railroad passing through the Austrian provinces.—The restoration of Hamburgh is making rapid progress on the plans chiefly of Mr. William Lindley, an English engineer, whose services in checking the progress of the conflagration were acknowledged by the authorities. The streets are to be wider and straighter than those of the old town, and in addition to these improvements, the Government has decided on constructing a lock and other works for opening a navigable canal between the rivers Elbe and Alster. A complete system of sewers also, upon the large scale of those in London, will be established ; and one of the main lines is already in progress of execution. A Hamburgh paper of the 30th ult. states that the preparations for the marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover are in greatforwardness ; nothing is known respecting the time when it will take place, but from the active manner in which the preparations are executing, it seems probable that it will be in a short period, perhaps before the end of January.

Sweden.—Letters from Stockholm of the 23d ult. mention that the King had been so much indisposed, that it was necessary to put off the Council for two days, but at the date of the last accounts his Majesty had somewhat recovered, and no serious apprehensions were entertained. These accounts notice the failure of the house of Gesthof and Co., of Stockholm. The liabilities of the insolvents are estimated at 400,000 thalers banco, or from 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* sterling. A considerable quantity of old Roman silver coins of several Emperors have been dug up in the Island of Gothland.

Malta.—Accounts from Malta mention the narrow escape of H.M. steam-ship Geyser from shipwreck on the banks off Cephalonia, on the 3d ult. She struck on the Guardiana bank while on her passage from Malta to Corfu with the Ionian mails, but was fortunately got off, after throwing her heavy guns overboard, and succeeded in reaching the port of Argostoli before night. Her escape is the more remarkable, as a gale of wind came on during the night, and nothing could have saved the vessel had the machinery sustained injury.

Russia.—The *fête*-day of the Emperor, on the 19th ult., was celebrated with the usual demonstrations at St. Petersburgh. In the morning a grand mass was performed in the chapel of the Winter Palace, at which the Emperor and Empress, with the Imperial Family and the Court, attended. After the mass the Emperor received the diplomatic corps in the throne-room, and the ladies were admitted into the apartments of the Emperor to perform the ceremony of kissing hands. In the evening the whole city was brilliantly illuminated ; and on the evening of the 20th there was a grand ball at Court.—The Report for 1841 of the Foundling Hospitals of St. Petersburg and Moscow, which has just been published, furnishes a serious picture of the mortality to which the inmates of those magnificent establishments are subject. At the end of 1840, the children under the care of the two great houses were in number 47,811. In the year 1841, the children deposited in the institution amounted to 46,572 ; and the number of deaths was no less than 10,155. During the same year, 6,749 of the children were either returned to their parents, or dismissed from the institution. Among the latter were 75 who were sent to study at one or other of the universities ; 14 were placed in the schools of medicine, 88 in the schools for land-surveying, nearly 500 were sent to the several imperial manufactories, and 1068 were apprenticed to different trades.—Private letters from St. Petersburgh of the 17th ult. state that the Minister of the Interior has communicated to all the governors of the provinces the following imperial order :—"Upon my report of the arrest of an incendiary, his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to order, if this criminal is convicted, he is immediately to be punished by running the gauntlet six times before 1,000 soldiers, at noon, and on the very spot where he committed the crime, and with all possible publicity and ceremony ; if he survives the punishment, he is to be conveyed to the Siberian mines, to suffer 21 years' hard labour. It is his Majesty's wish that this punishment shall be applied in such cases when incendiaries are taken and convicted of such crimes. In cases of incendiaries who are not of age, a report shall be made to his Majesty before they are punished."

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople of the 18th ult. confirm the news already announced in regard to Syria, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had announced officially to the representatives of the five great Powers, that the Sultan, in order to conform to the wishes of those Powers, had determined to intrust the administration of the Lebanon to two governors, one a Maronite and another a Druse. These two governors are to be appointed by the Pacha of Saida, to whom they will be subordinate. The Sultan has also determined to withdraw the Turkish garrisons. In regard to Servia, the *Augsburg Gazette* says that the French Ambassador M. de Bourqueney, has declared that Louis Philippe is not opposed to the protectorate of Russia over the Danubian provinces, and consequently not opposed to the restoration of the Milosch family. The *Carlsruhe Gazette* of the 31st ult. also states, that it is the determination of the great Powers to insist upon the restoration of Prince Michael to the throne of Servia, having resolved to defend legitimate right against the spirit of revolt. Letters from Paris announce the sudden recall of Redschid Pacha, the Turkish ambassador; at the Court of France. The immediate object of the measure was not known ; but it was supposed that he would immediately succeed to some high office.

Egypt.—Advices from Alexandria of the 16th ult. state that the Pacha has left Mansourah for Cairo, and that after staying there a few days, he will go on to Suez, where Boghos Bey, his Prime Minister, expects that he will give orders to have the canal, so long talked of, between Suez and Cairo immediately begun. Private letters state that an experiment of some importance in the improvement of the transit of passengers has just been made to try the capability of dromedaries for draught. "One of the new carriages lately sent out by the Oriental Company was brought over here from Cairo with some difficulty, four horses being found scarcely sufficient to draw it on the heavier or sandy part of the road. It was here determined to try two dromedaries in it, and although the experiment was made under considerable disadvantage for want of proper harness, breastplates, &c., it proved completely successful, showing that the dromedary is much more valuable for draught than the horse in this country. Drawn by dromedaries properly harnessed, these new carriages will form a vast improvement, being far more commodious and easy than the clumsy vans hitherto used." We may also mention here that a small steam-vessel has been constructed for the Peninsular and Oriental Company with engines and patent propellers, intended to ply on the Mahmoudieh canal from Alexandria to Atfeh. The propellers consist of two small instruments in the form of the sails of a windmill, working in the run under each quarter of the vessel, and by means of multiplying-wheels are turned with great velocity ; their action on the water propelling the vessel either forwards or backwards, according to the direction in which they are turned. The boat has been tried on the river, and went at a speed of eleven miles an hour without causing any perceptible agitation of the water. She has been since shipped at Southampton, on board the Oriental, for Alexandria.

China.—The Great Seal of England was on Saturday affixed to the treaty recently ratified between this country and China, at the residence of the Lord Chancellor, in George-street, Hanover-square, after which it was transmitted to the War-office, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Celestial Empire, under the care of Major Malcolm. The seal is inclosed in a silver box, similar to that used for the patent of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and, together with the important document to which it is appended, is inclosed in a case covered with crimson velvet. Of the seal itself, it is expected that no trace of the impression of Mr. Wyon's beautiful design will exist when the case reaches its destination, on account of the yielding nature of the materials of which it is composed ; indeed, on former occasions, it has been discovered that during the comparatively short journey between Scotland and London, the design has been completely obliterated. Lieut.-Col. Malcolm left London with the Treaty on his return to China on Thursday last.

West Indies.—The West India steam-ship Thames arrived on Sunday with West Indian, Mexican, and other mails, having left Demerara on the 3d of December, Barbadoes the 5th, St. Thomas's the 10th, and Bermuda the 16th. The papers received by her come down to the beginning of December, but they afford little information for the general reader. The dates from Jamaica are to the 3d ult., and the accounts from that island state the legislative proceedings as working in the most harmonious manner. The Assembly had under consideration laws for the better administration of bankrupt and insolvent estates, which, it would appear, were strongly called for, from the flagrant cases of fraud which had occurred under the present system. The Customs revenue for the year 1842 was 80,748*l.*, which, as compared with former returns, proved a favourable increase in the commerce of the island. Fears prior to the late rains had been entertained for the support of the crops against the drought threatened by the continued heat ; but there was every prospect of suitable weather following, and the hopes of the planters were therefore revived. The advices from Demerara, Trinidad, and Barbadoes also speak of the favourable state of the weather for the crops, and the improvement trade was experiencing ; but beyond these facts there is not a line worth extract in the papers, which are for the most part occupied with dissertations upon the evidence lately taken before the committee of the House of Commons, on the condition and prospects of the West Indies. According to the estimates made of the return of the crops, in all instances an increase is expected.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The unfavourable state of the revenue has produced a decline in the price of Stock. Consols closed at 94⅜ to ½ for the Opening, ex div.; Three per Cents. Red., 95¼; Three-and-half per Cents. Red., 102 ; Exchequer Bills, 59*s.* to 61*s.* prem.; Bank Stock, 172 to 3 ; India Stock, 261½ to 3.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—A seasonable change took place in the weather on New Year's Day, and continued for two days, with every appearance of frost having at length set in. The whole of Sunday was one of the finest New Years' Days remembered for many years, the sun shining brilliantly. On Monday and Tuesday the frost continued with unabated intensity. All the smaller ponds in the vicinity of the metropolis were completely frozen up, and in many of the more exposed situations the ice exceeded one inch and a half in thickness, affording abundant employment to the itinerant vendors, who at this season of the year supply the pastrycooks and fishmongers with that necessary article. The larger sheets of water in the parks were partially frozen over, but the gates were not thrown open, as the ice was not capable of bearing. The brightness of the weather caused a very numerous attendance in the parks, which were crowded until dusk, notwithstanding the intensity of the cold. The Humane Society also made their arrangements for the prevention of fatal accidents during the prevalence of the frost. On Wednesday morning, however, the weather again changed ; the wind suddenly shifted to S.W., accompanied by rain, by which the ice in the Parks was almost entirely broken up ; another change occurred at night, and a north wind set in with a hard frost. On

Thursday and yesterday the weather continued extremely variable, presenting alternations of thaw and frost during the 24 hours, and completely at variance with the predictions of many of the weather prophets.

Income Tax in the City.—The committee appointed at a late public meeting of the inhabitants of the ward of Tower, to memorialise the Commissioners for General Purposes, on the subject of the improper increase which had been made upon the Income-tax returns of that district, had an interview on Saturday with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They were accompanied by Mr. Masterman, one of the city Members. The deputation presented a memorial, stating that the Government surveyor had admitted, in a letter to the chairman of the meeting, that in the assessments for income alone, no fewer than 556 persons out of 1,542 had had their incomes estimated by the ward assessors, it having been alleged by the officers that these persons did not make returns; that upon inquiry he had found this to be partially untrue, inasmuch as some of the returns appeared to have been lost or mislaid; moreover, that the increases under schedules A and D had in almost every instance been made upon the suggestion of the ward assessors; that the ward assessor had presented himself at the meeting, and publicly denied this, and had charged his superior officer with having compelled him to make the increases. That the meeting, upon this evidence, had nominated the deputation then present as a committee to confer with the Commissioners for General Purposes, to whom a memorial was immediately prepared and presented, in which the illegality of an assessment, estimated or increased upon grounds such as those mentioned by the government surveyor, without the intervention of the additional commissioners, as required by the act of Parliament, was strongly represented; and that as no deliberation could have been bestowed upon the different cases, or discrimination exercised by the proper authorities, and, moreover, as it was quite apparent that neither the spirit nor the letter of the Act had been complied with, the memorialists prayed that the commissioners would be pleased to cause a re-assessment of the ward, according to the original returns, to be made; that the commissioners, in answer to this memorial, had said that the district represented by the deputation had certainly some reason to complain, but while they made this acknowledgement, they lamented it was out of their power to grant the relief which was prayed for. That the assessment-books having been signed by the additional commissioners, they were thus legalised, and that they have, therefore, no power to cause a re-assessment of the district. The abstract went on to say that the deputation had been compelled to bring the case before the government in the shape of the present memorial. That in doing so they had been actuated by no political or party feeling. That the district from which this complaint emanated had ever been remarkable for its loyal acceptance of all constitutional measures, and that the inhabitants, though they did not shrink from bearing their fair share of any public burden, felt confident the Government did not desire that they should be forced to contribute more than by law could be required. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after hearing these statements, said that the individual who had been most in fault was the district assessor; and that officer not having been appointed by the Government, it was clear the Government had no control over him. A remedy for his defects lay rather in the hands of the inhabitants of the district themselves. If a case were made out against an officer who had his appointment under the Government, the Government could then interfere. Several members of the deputation then entered into details, and mentioned many instances which had come under their personal observation. Mr. Piper stated, on the authority of the assessor, that while that officer was at the chambers of the commissioners, going over the returns for the Ward of Tower, a junior clerk called out, from a remote corner of the room, "Have you come to So-and-so's return yet?" adding, "I know them well; they ought to make a wapping return! Put 500*l.* on to them at least." Mr. Hunt, a member of the deputation, informed the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it was his case to which Mr. Piper had alluded, and offered to put the very document in his hands on which the addition was made. At the close of the interview, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he felt obliged to the deputation for the statements they had made; the information which he had obtained would not be thrown away; and over and above, he would look into the case, as regards the legality of the assessment.

Sunday Trading.—For some time past, the inhabitants of St. Pancras have complained of the traffic allowed to be carried on, not only on the Sunday morning, but throughout the entire day. During the last few days, the various paving boards have taken the subject into consideration, and have issued printed notices, that any person opening shop on Sunday for the sale of any articles will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law. The itinerants who sell articles in the streets have likewise been cautioned not to offend, as proceedings will be taken against them.

Metropolitan Churches.—The directions contained in the recent charge of the Bishop of London are complied with by a large number of the metropolitan clergy. On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Spry, rector of Marylebone, preached for the first time in his surplice. The Bishop, it will be remembered, recommended that the clergy should preach in their surplices in the morning, and in their academical gowns in the afternoon and evening. At the close of the communion service Dr. Spry ascended the pulpit, and proceeded to the delivery of his sermon without the introduction of the usual hymn or psalm, for which no provision is made in the Rubric or canons. At Trinity Church, in the same parish, notice was given on Sunday morning, that in future the recommendations of the Bishop on the subject of preaching would be adopted—that all notices would be read by the clergyman from the reading-desk, instead of by the clerk as heretofore; that the sacrament of baptism would be administered immediately after the second lesson in the afternoon, and that the church would be opened for Divine service every morning during the week at ten o'clock, and every afternoon at four. The rectors of the remaining district churches in the parish are expected to follow the example of the rector. In St. George's, Hanover Square, however, and some other churches at the west-end of the town, the clergy have refused to comply with the proposed alterations. In the City the incumbents have held a meeting at Sion College, at which a deputation was appointed to obtain an interview with the Bishop of London. They expressed the apprehension of the clergy, that the alterations pointed out for their adoption would give great offence to the laity, but at the same time stated that if the bishop would order them to adopt them, they would obey. The bishop replied, he would not order, but it was his charge; the City clergy have, therefore, with few exceptions, made no alteration.

Hall of Commerce.—On Monday the opening of this very handsome building, recently erected by Mr. Moxhay in Threadneedle-street, was celebrated by a *déjeûner*, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, several of the aldermen, and sheriffs. The interior of the establishment, which is at once spacious and elegant, consists of a hall of meeting, with every accommodation for the transaction of business connected with the general commerce of the kingdom; a reading-room, supplied with British and foreign newspapers; private apartments, to which parties meeting in the hall may retire to conduct negotiations of a confidential character; sample and deposit rooms, with iron safes, a register-office, &c. The Lord Mayor presided, supported by the chairman of the East India Company and the principal merchants of the City. Lord John Russell arrived some time after the commencement of the proceedings, and was received with loud cheers. The Lord Mayor, after giving, with all the honours, the usual routine toasts, proposed "Prosperity to the Hall of Commerce." He referred to the fact that the magnificent building under whose roof they were assembled had been erected by the unaided means of one man, at a cost of more than 60,000*l.*; and he felt confident that every one who had looked into its arrangements would agree with him, that such an institution was calculated greatly to increase the facilities and promote the interests of all who were engaged in commerce. Lord John Russell returned thanks as one of the representatives of the City of London, for the honour which had been done them by drinking their healths. He was sure they were all actuated by one cordial feeling of admiration of the public spirit and enterprise which had prompted Mr. Moxhay to undertake the building of that great and splendid hall, and they all wished him the fullest and most complete success. He hoped the undertaking would be successful for Mr. Moxhay's own sake, but he felt persuaded it would be a higher reward to him to find that his efforts had conduced in any way to promote the commerce and prosperity of that great city. This was not an occasion on which political matters should be introduced, but he trusted they were all anxious for the promotion of the prosperity of the City and of the country to which they belonged, whose prosperity, he might say, was so intimately connected and bound up with that of the City of London, that the City could not prosper without the country participating in the benefits to be derived from it. In conclusion, therefore, he would beg to give as a toast, "Prosperity to the City of London and the trade thereof." Mr. Moxhay and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting before it broke up. Among the embellishments of this institution, a statue by Mr. Carew, placed at the grand entrance, attracted general admiration. It is executed in Malta stone, and represents Whittington, the size of life, seated on the mile-stone, tired and dejected, at the moment when the merry sound of Bow bells strikes upon his ear.

The Great Northern Steam Ship.—This vessel arrived in the East India Docks last week from Ireland, and was visited on Monday by a number of Naval officers, including Capt. Sir Edward Parry, Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer of the Woolwich dockyard, &c. The Great Northern is fitted with Mr. Smith's Archimedean screw, and is one of the largest vessels to which that principle has hitherto been applied. She was built at Londonderry by Mr. W. Coppin, and laid down about 18 months since. The following are her dimensions:—Extreme length, 247 feet; extreme breadth, 37 feet; depth in hold, 26 feet; draft of water, 16 feet; with a dead weight of 1,300 tons, consisting of coals, ballast, machinery, &c. The diameter of the cylinder is 68 inches, the length of stroke 4 feet 6 inches, and the number of strokes per minute 17; the diameter of the propelling screw is not less than 11 feet. The Great Northern is frigate-built, pierced on her upper deck for 44 guns, and fully rigged as an ordinary sailing vessel. The mainmast is 90 feet high, and its diameter 33 inches. The length of mainyard 76 feet, and the diameter 22¼ inches. When in full sail she spreads no less than 6,700 yards of canvas. Her speed under steam-power only was accurately tested before she left Ireland, on Loch Foyle, where she made 8¼ knots per hour, equal to 9½ statute miles; and in her voyage to England she ran, under sails only, from the Ower's light, near Portsmouth, to Dungeness, a distance of 66 nautical miles, in five hours. The position of her machinery is near the stern, leaving the hold entirely free for mercantile purposes; and the boilers and furnaces are all placed below the water-line. The machinery occupies about 1-6th of the tonnage of the vessel. The consumption of fuel is about one ton per hour; and the extraordinary capacity of the ship may be judged from the fact, that, with 600 tons of coal on board, she will still take in 1,000 tons of measurement goods, and afford accommodation between decks for no less than 800 troops. Her destination is not at present known, but there is said to be little doubt that she will be engaged in the India trade. Thirteen large vessels are at present fitting with the Archimedean screw, among which may be mentioned the Great Britain, now building at Bristol—a vessel of more than 3,000 tons burthen; the Rattler, Government frigate; and three French ships of war.

The Scottish Monument.—On Friday the workmen commenced the clearing of the ground in Regent Circus, which the Marylebone Vestry have granted to Mr. Hume, as the site of the proposed monument to the Scottish Reformers of 1793; and a long pole, showing its intended height, was placed in the centre. On Saturday morning, to the astonishment of the inhabitants and the public, the pole was found to be surmounted by a cap of liberty. Information was forwarded to the parochial authorities, who declined to mix themselves up in the matter. Some gentleman resident on the spot, it is stated, lost no time in conveying information of the occurrence to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The result was, that the red cap and pole were speedily struck down. At 11 o'clock the vestry assembled to consider a motion of which Mr. Gomm had given notice,—"That the safety and protection of the persons and property of the members of the board of vestry may be duly considered, the parish solicitor be instructed to submit his opinion in writing to the following question—'Can any proceedings, and of what nature, be adopted, and by whom, against the board of vestry, or any or either of its members, for a recent grant of a portion of the parish land to Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., to erect a column to the alleged Scottish martyrs?'" After an angry discussion, during which several vestrymen addressed the meeting for and against the motion, a show of hands took place, when the motion was declared to be negatived by a large majority. Mr. Gomm then demanded a division, upon which an extraordinary scene of confusion ensued. The moment Mr. Gomm mentioned a division, those who voted in the majority were seen rushing from their seats in all directions, making their exit as fast as possible in defiance of the authority of the chairman, who continued to use his hammer for some minutes to no purpose, the vestry at the time being in a state of the greatest uproar. The opponents of the monumental column insisted on the division, when the motion proposed by Mr. Gomm was carried by a majority of nine to eight. It was stated that the reason for the course adopted by those who left the vestry was to prevent their names being recorded in the event of legal proceedings being taken.

Fires in the Metropolis.—On Monday Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the Brigade Force, at the meeting of the Directors forming the Committee of the London Fire Establishment, made his annual report of the fires that occurred during the past year within the limits of the Metropolis. The report commences by stating that fires were on the increase in London, the number of last year exceeding by 73 those of the preceding 12 months, and being 213 over the average of the last nine years, though they have not been so extensive in magnitude. The following are the number of fires that have taken place since the Brigade was formed, ten years ago: In 1833, there were 458 fires, destroying 31 houses totally, and damaging 427 other buildings. In 1834, 482 fires; 28 houses burned down, and 454 damaged. In 1835, 471 fires; 31 houses burned down, and 440 damaged. In 1836, 564 fires; 33 houses burned down, and 531 damaged. In 1837, 501 fires; 22 houses burned down, and 479 damaged. In 1838, 568 fires; 33 houses burned down, and 535 damaged. In 1839, 584 fires; 17 houses burned down, and 567 damaged. In 1840, 681 fires; 26 houses burned down, and 655 damaged. In 1841, 696 fires; 24 houses burned down, 672 damaged: and in 1842, 769 fires; 24 houses burned down, and 743 damaged: making a total of 5,774 fires within the last ten years; including 269 houses totally burned down, 1,611 partially consumed, and 3,894 slightly damaged. The number of lives lost by houses taking fire during the period is as follows: In 1833, 12; 1834, 3; 1835, 11; 1836, 14; 1837, 13; 1838, 24; 1839, 25; 1840, 25; 1841, 11; 1842, 20—total, 158. These are the lives lost where the firemen were called, but many others have occurred through clothes taking fire, &c., of which no notice has been received. The chief portion of the fires broke out in the undermentioned trades: At booksellers', bookbinders', and stationers', 79; bakers', 140; brokers', 48; cabinet-makers', 84; carpenters', 245; chandlers', 48; chemists', 40; drapers' (woollen and linen) and mercers', 107; grocers', 59; hat-makers', 57; lodging-houses, 440; private dwellings, 1,935; public-houses, 318; oil and colour-shops, 87; lucifer-match-makers, 63; stables, 113; and sale-shops of different descriptions, 325. A great number have been proved to be wilful, and the offenders escaped punishment on account of the want of a prosecutor.

Fire at Somerset House.—On Thursday evening, about half-past 6, a fire occurred in the office of the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, in the south-east corner of the quadrangle of Somerset-house. It originated in one of the apartments on the basement floor, and was occasioned by a large fire having been lighted on the hearth (no stove being in the fire-place), which becoming overheated, communicated to the bond-timber underneath. Several engines were speedily in attendance, but the flames were subdued before they reached the spot, and very little damage was sustained.

Metropolitan Amusements.—The sums of money spent

in theatrical amusements on Monday, the 26th Dec., at the fourteen theatres now open in the metropolis have been calculated as follows :—Covent Garden 350*l.*; Drury Lane 350*l.*; Haymarket 220*l.*; Adelphi 120*l.*; Olympic 80*l.*; the Princess's 200*l.*; the Royal Marylebone 100*l.*; the Surrey 140*l.*; the Victoria 120*l.*; Sadler's Wells 80*l.*; the Queen's 75*l.*; the Norton-Folgate 90*l.*; the Pavilion 75*l.*; the Garrick 60*l.*—Total, 2000*l.* The following sums were taken at the popular saloons licensed to perform musical entertainments :—Grecian Saloon 150*l.*; Albert Saloon 100*l.*; the Bower 50*l.*; the Yorkshire Stingo 40*l.*;—making a total of 2,400*l.* taken at the doors of the various places of theatrical and musical entertainment.

Public Meetings.—On Tuesday, the half-yearly meeting of the London Dock Company was held, for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the half-year ending the 31st ult., and for the election of directors; Mr. John Cattley, in the chair. From the report, it appeared that during the half-year ending the 30th November last, the tonnage of vessels entered into the Docks was 149,452 tons, against 131,893 tons in the corresponding period of 1841, being an increase of 17,559 tons. The earnings of the company for the six months of last year, ending with the 30th November, were 182,655*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; and those of November, 1841, 186,878*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, or a decrease of 4,223*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* The expenditure for the last six months was 105,482*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; and during the period ending the 30th November, 1841, 105,288*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, or an increase of 194*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* The directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cent., being more by 2*s.* 6*d.* than that agreed upon at the meeting in July last. The chairman, in explanation of the leading items of the report, observed that the Docks were progressing favourably, and that there was a balance of 191,429*l.* in favour of the company. There had been no new works erected in the last half-year. Although there was an increase in the tonnage since the last meeting, it would be seen there was no augmentation in the revenue. This arose from the greater number of corn-laden vessels that had arrived, the cargoes of which were not warehoused in the London Docks. The report was then adopted, and the dividend declared as proposed by the directors.—The half-yearly meeting of the Canada Company took place on the 29th ult. Mr. Ambrose Humphrys was elected a director, and a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the capital paid up was declared. The Governor said that the sales in the crown reserves, up to the 24th November last, had been 33,963 acres, whereas in the same period in the previous year there were but 22,538 acres, showing an increase of 10,425 acres. In the Huron tract, up to the end of October last, the sales had been 25,605 acres, and in the same period of last year 6,367 acres only. There had been also 25,000 acres of the company's land in the Huron tract sold upon a new plan of receiving payment in twelve instead of six annual instalments. It was anticipated that the total sales of land in 1842 would amount to 100,000 acres, accounts having been already received of the sale of 85,000 acres. The receipts of the company had been satisfactory, being above those of last year, and the last instalment due to Government for the purchase of these lands had been paid.—The half-yearly meeting of the Imperial Slate Mining Company took place on Monday, Mr. W. R. Collett, M.P., in the chair. The report stated, that the company had recently become lessees of the whole of the slate mines, twenty square miles in extent, situated in the districts of Curraghbally and Killaloe, in the county of Tipperary. The quarries had been surveyed by Mr. Cubitt, the engineer, and all the liabilities connected with the purchase of the railways, machinery, and property paid off. The sales at the quarries and different depots during the past year showed a considerable increase over those of the preceding year. One thousand men were now employed in the principal quarries, which produced upon an average 10,000 tons of slate per annum. The profit upon the workings for the past year, after payment of expenses, showed a balance of 2,775*l.*, applicable to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Colonial Bank was held on Monday, Mr. Colville, M.P., in the chair. From the report, it appeared that the losses the bank had sustained beyond the reserved fund, were calculated at about 50,000*l.* The profit made during the half-year left an available balance of 14,361*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, from which the directors proposed to declare a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year, being at the rate of 4 per cent. on the paid-up capital. A motion for postponing the declaration of a dividend, and another for reducing the salaries of the directors from 3,500*l.* to 1,500*l.* per annum, were negatived by a large majority, and the report of the directors was adopted.—On Wednesday the half-yearly meeting of the Royal Santiago Mining Company was held. From the report it appeared that the produce of the six months ending the 31st August was, 5,683 tons of copper, which fetched at Swansea 55,008*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, which the balance of last account increased to 56,365*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* A diminution in the proceeds of the mine had occurred since the previous half-year, which had caused the receipts to be less 5,000*l.*, and had been paid as import duty under the new tariff. The expenses for the same period, including the Income-tax, amounted to 31,513*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, being an increase of about 3,000*l.* over those of last year; but it was accounted for by the erection of new buildings and machinery for the more extensive working of the mine. The net profit on the half-year was 24,852*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, from which the directors declared a dividend of 3*l.* 9*s.* per share. After some remarks from Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., Mr. Thornton, Sir Isaac L. Goldsmid, Bart., the Hon. Leslie Melville, and other proprietors, the report was adopted.—The Quarterly Court of the South Sea Company was held on Thursday. A long discussion arose on the prospects of the Company and the management of its affairs; after which it was resolved that a dividend of one and three quarters per cent. be declared on the Company's stock for the last half-year, and that the dividend warrants be paid on the same day as the Government Annuities. The Chairman said there was not sufficient money to make up the dividend, and that the deficiency would, as usual, be made good by Government.

Southwark.—It was announced, about a fortnight since, that the Bishop of Winchester had interdicted the performance of a concert for a charitable purpose in St. Saviour's Church, on the ground that no such performance ought to take place in a sacred edifice. On Friday, the *Standard* and other papers announced that his Lordship immediately wrote to the committee to ascertain what they calculated as the amount likely to be realised by the performance; and on receiving their reply that, on a rough estimate, they expected to have received between 150*l.* and 200*l.*, after paying the expenses, the bishop transmitted a cheque on his bankers for the larger sum, with a letter, stating that he would not allow the cause of charity to suffer by his conscientious scruples. Since the above statement appeared in the daily papers, Mr. Sturmy, on behalf of the Committee for conducting the proposed performance, has addressed a letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, stating that no such donation has ever been received, and consequently giving a total denial to the statement as to the Bishop of Winchester's alleged gift of 200*l.* to the schools; the fact being, that the Committee have not received one shilling towards the expenses incurred by them.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.—On Christmas Eve, the matron gave her annual musical entertainment to the female lunatics in this asylum. Nearly 300 patients were present, with a large number of visitors, among whom were two of the visiting magistrates and Mr. Mainzer, who added to the interest of the festival by singing two or three melodies in the course of the evening. After the patients had partaken of tea and cake, they danced with the attendants, and were then amused by listening to several simple ballads sung by the matron and others. At half-past eight, refreshments were distributed to each patient; after which the Evening Hymn was sung, and at nine o'clock they all retired in the most orderly manner. These entertainments to the insane, simple as they are in themselves, are found to have permanently beneficial effects. For five years the experience of the officers at Hanwell has proved them to be powerful moral agents for the good government of lunatic asylums, and for the improvement, comfort, and happiness of their unfortunate inmates.

Woolwich.—On Saturday last a meeting of the inhabitants was held for the purpose of making a rate for the repairs of the church, and other disbursements of the churchwardens. The probable expenses of the ensuing year having been submitted to the vestry, it was moved by the churchwardens, that a vote of twopence in the pound be granted; on which an amendment was moved by Mr. Colquhoun, that the churchwardens be empowered to pave the path leading from Church-street through the church-yard to High-street, and that a rate of threepence in the pound be granted, to enable them to carry this improvement into effect. The churchwardens stated, in reference to the last rate, that many had not paid it on account of poverty, and only two or three had objected on principle. The rate of 3*d.* was then carried, only one hand being held up against it.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 24, 1842, was 833 :—males 395; females 438. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-41—males 467; females 445. The occurrence of this mortality in the different districts was as follows :—West Districts 128; North 144; Central 149; East 205; South 207.

Provincial News.

Incendiary Fires.—On Sunday week, about 11 at night, the rick-yard of Mr. Hine, of Newnham, near Baldock, in Hertfordshire, was fired, and the whole produce of the farm, with the exception of some hay, was entirely consumed, consisting of five ricks of wheat, two of oats, two of barley, and one of clover seed. The damage is estimated at upwards of 2,000*l.* In Derbyshire, on the same night, the stack-yard of Mr. Naylor, of Pleasley, was fired; and before any assistance could be given, a barn, containing about 40 loads of wheat, and 5 stacks in the yard, were destroyed. In Lincolnshire, on the previous Friday, three stacks of straw, from which the corn had been threshed out in the course of the day, were burnt on the farm of the Rev. T. H. Rawnsley, at Halton. A stack of hay and some straw were fired, on Monday week, on the farm of Mr. Brackenbury, at Aswardby, in the same county. In Suffolk, on Wednesday week, the Red Barn, at Polstead, near Hayland, was fired and destroyed. This barn obtained notoriety about eighteen years ago by the murder of Maria Marten by William Corder. The amount of property burnt is calculated at about 300*l.*, and the authorities of the district have offered a reward for the apprehension of the incendiary.—On Saturday night a fire broke out at Tingewick, Bucks. Farm and other property to a considerable extent was destroyed. The Duke of Buckingham attended from Stowe, and exerted himself in arresting the flames; his grace's engine and fire-brigade were also on the spot. The flames were visible for miles round. A few weeks ago two incendiary fires took place at Steeple Claydon, a few miles from Tingewick.

Ashburton.—The fifteenth annual distribution of the Christmas bounty of thel ate Wm. Gifford, the translator of Juvenal, was made by the appointed trustees to the poor of the parish, on Christmas-day, immediately after morning service. Twenty poor aged persons, 10 men and 10 women, were presented with 50*s.* each, and 200 shilling loaves of bread were given to as many poor persons: thus providing a seasonable relief to 220 poor families every year "for ever."

Aylesbury.—The *Aylesbury News* of Saturday states that the assessments of the Income-tax in that neighbourhood have caused much dissatisfaction, and have given a great deal of unnecessary trouble. "Parties from all the surrounding villages (some of them labourers, earning but 10*s.* or 12*s.* per week), were compelled to attend at the Court-house on Monday, and were kept waiting two or three days, thus losing their time, and being put to expense and inconvenience. In many cases the costs of the appeal amounted to more than three years' payment of the tax sought to be imposed."

Birmingham.—The National Conference held their last sitting on Friday. In the morning of that day they negatived a motion rendering the Clergy and dissenting Ministers ineligible to sit in Parliament; and after a long discussion of the details, adopted the "People's Bill" without a division. In the evening, they resolved that Mr. Sharman Crawford be requested to move in the House of Commons, at the earliest possible period, for leave to bring in the bill adopted at this Conference, with an understanding that he will consider himself pledged to all those details of the measure which are necessary to secure the just representation of the whole male adult population of the United Kingdom; such details to include equal electoral districts—vote by ballot, no property qualification, payment of members, and annual Parliaments. Another resolution was passed, requesting Mr. Duncombe to support the Bill. A plan was then adopted for the future operations of the Conference, which included public meetings in the various towns of the country, for the purpose of circulating addresses to the electors, and entreating them to vote only for such candidates for seats in Parliament as may advocate complete suffrage. The plan included a form of address, setting forth the grounds of making the appeal, and urging considerations to induce electors to pledge themselves to the course proposed. A form of pledge was also given, and suggestions for bringing it into public favour. The general object of the plan was to address the electors, obtain pledges from them, and by this means to obtain a register of the friends of complete suffrage, and consolidate the movement.—On the same day, the Chartists held the last meeting of their Conference. The conduct of the complete suffrage party in separating from the Chartist members of the Conference, was strongly condemned by Mr. Feargus O'Connor and other speakers, who characterised it as a "want of good faith," and endeavoured to pass a resolution to that effect. After a long discussion, this resolution was withdrawn and another adopted, in which the words "want of good taste" were substituted. The "People's Charter" was then considered in its several clauses, and it was resolved to keep pace with the complete suffrage agitation, by promoting in all parts of the country an agitation in favour of the charter.—On Monday, the Anti-Corn Law League had a festival at the Town-hall, at which from 1200 to 1400 persons were present. Mr. Scholefield, M.P., presided, supported by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and other active members of the League. Mr. Sturge also made his appearance, but took no part in the proceedings. The meeting was addressed at some length by the Chairman, by Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, and other gentlemen, and a subscription was commenced, at which about 200*l.* were collected.

Brighton.—The last sale of the property of Messrs. Wigney, the bankers, of this town, took place last week. The property being fully mortgaged, realised but little beyond the sums lent upon it, although the amount came up to the expectations of the assignees. The competition was spirited, but very few of the particulars have any general interest. One item among the shares is curious, as a proof of the little value of American speculations. It consisted of "Four certificates of Shares in the Missouri and Arkansas Clamorgan Land Association, United States, for 366*l.* each." For this lot there were six competitors, and the selling price was 6*l.*

Bury.—On Saturday last the Rev. Jonathan Ackroyd was brought before the Petty Sessions of this town, on two charges—first, for being a rogue and vagabond under the Vagrant Act—and, secondly, for having obtained money under false pretences. It appears from the evidence that the prisoner had levied contributions in various quarters, by representing that he was the incumbent of a church or chapel at Skircoat, near Halifax; that the church was in debt upwards of 2,000*l.*, owing on a mortgage; and that he was obtaining contributions to liquidate the debt. He further stated that he had performed the church duties and services there for a period of ten years gratuitously, and that the building was still in connexion with the Church of England. The police, on receiving intimation of these proceedings, conferred with the Archdeacon, who said that he had received upwards of 300 communications regarding the prisoner; and from these and other circumstances, it appeared that he had been receiving great numbers of contributions in the neighbourhood of Bolton and Bury. The Archdeacon further said, that not a penny of the contributions had been paid to the funds of the church, and that the prisoner had received a large amount not in the books. When he was apprehended, a book was found in his possession, entitled, "A list of the names of minor contributions towards the liquidation of a debt upon Christ Church, Skircoat, Halifax, Yorkshire, amounting to upwards of 2,300*l.*" The amount received by the prisoner, as stated in this book, was 792*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; but other books and letters, also found in his possession,

stated the aggregate receipt to be 2,249*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Other evidence was adduced to show that he had been previously in custody at Manchester, for obtaining goods by means of a false bill of Exchange. After a long inquiry, the Chairman said the Bench had a painful duty to perform, but they were compelled to execute it, inasmuch as the prisoner had not lately alone been going about in the manner described, but had been doing so for many years. It was time, therefore, to put a stop to such deeds. The Bench were unanimously of opinion that he should be imprisoned in the House of Correction at Salford, and there kept to hard labour, for three calendar months on the first charge, and that he should be committed to the Sessions for trial on the second.

Carmarthen.—We learn by the local papers that the marble statue of Diana, executed for the King of Prussia by German artists resident at Rome, and which was on board the galliot stranded about a fortnight since on the Cefn Sidan sandbank, has been recovered from the wreck. It appears, from the letter of a correspondent of the *Carmarthen Journal*, that it had a narrow escape from mutilation. The wooden case, part of which was four inches in thickness. had, in consequence of the top being off, become nearly filled with sand. This, added to its own weight, had made it so ponderous, that, not being able to raise it from the hold with the tackle then in the vessel, orders had been given to pull the statue from its case, a process which would certainly have broken it into fragments. Ropes had been actually placed for that purpose under its legs and arms, when Mr. Rees, of Kilmaenllwyd, arrived at the wreck; after consulting with Mr. Mansfield, of Llanelly, as to the possibility of its being raised entire, he gave him directions to let the statue remain for that day, and to bring on the following day the tackle, &c. necessary for raising it in the case. Accordingly, Mr. Kiernan, of Purry Port, sent on the next day his powerful tackle and screw-pump; and, under the directions of Mr. Mansfield, the statue was hauled by horses out of the hold, placed upon two pair of wheels, and conveyed to the storehouse at Pembrey, with the loss of part of a finger only. In addition to this the vessel was freighted with numerous cases of marbles of smaller size, all of which have been recovered without much injury.

Cheltenham.—Mr. Newton, the son-in-law of the late Sir Robert Ricketts, who recently brought himself prominently before the public by charging Lady Ricketts and other parties with compassing the death of the deceased baronet, has again made his appearance before the borough magistrates. On the former occasion, his case completely broke down, and not one of his charges was substantiated. He has now caused the valet of the late baronet to be apprehended on the charge of being a party to the alleged poisoning. The accused was brought before the bench last week, when the information was read over, and the chairman asked who was the complainant? No answer was returned, though the question was repeated three times, and the prisoner was thereupon ordered to be discharged. Mr. Newton then rose, and said he was the complainant in this case, and demanded that it should be proceeded with. The magistrates said he ought to have stated this before; and as the man had been discharged, Mr. Newton must procure a fresh information if he intended to proceed further in the matter.

Chichester.—The affairs of the Chichester Old Bank have been again brought before the public by the application of Messrs. Charles and William Ridge, the two senior partners, to the Court of Bankruptcy for their certificates. The application was opposed by Mr. Chambers, in behalf of the assignees, on the grounds that the failure was caused by the fraudulent trading of the bankrupts, in deceiving the customers by the fallacious manner in which they kept the accounts of the bank, and holding out their affairs to the world as profitable and prosperous, when they must have well known they were deeply involved in difficulties, and insolvent; by their extravagant mode of living after they were aware of the insolvency of their business, and also by the fraudulent disposition of the monies of their customers, under pretence of administering to their father's will, by which means they paid large legacies to their own family out of the funds deposited in the bank. These allegations were supported by a minute history of the affairs of the bank, in which it was stated that at the death of their father in 1829, the partners who now applied, without ascertaining how their affairs stood, paid legacies to their relatives to the amount of 12,500*l.*, and drew out 9,000*l.* each for themselves, showing a total of 30,500*l.* they had taken from their customers' funds; and, according to the examination of Mr. Charles Ridge, it appeared that all this was done without ascertaining whether the father was indebted to the bank or not. Their annual balances were never properly ascertained; and, as a principle of bookkeeping they carried their bad debts, including the 48,000*l.* owing by Messrs. Fry and Chapman, their London agents, to the profit side of their accounts, and charged interest and compound interest on those bad debts from year to year. No distinction was made between good and bad debts, and by this system of bookkeeping it would, of course, to the casual observer, appear that they were transacting a profitable business. It was also stated that Mr. Charles Ridge had lived at the rate of 1,500*l.* per annum for years, when the bank was insolvent. A statement prepared from the accounts of the establishment put before the Court of Review gave the actual deficiency for each year since 1828. From this it appeared that in 1829 the deficiency was 51,400*l.*; in 1830, 51,900*l.*; in 1831, 46,000*l.*; in 1832, 47,000*l.*; in 1833, 42,000*l.*; in 1834, 48,000*l.*; in 1835, 52,000*l.*; in 1836, 59,000*l.*; in 1837, 62,000*l.*; in 1838, 74,000*l.*; in 1839, 79,000*l.*; in 1840, 80,000*l.*; and in 1841, the year in which the firm stopped payment, the deficiency was 83,000*l.*, and yet it was found that they had drawn out large sums of money from time to time. Under their fiat no less than 1,100 persons proved debts, many of whom were sufferers to the extent of the whole savings of a hard-worked and frugal life. Mr. Missing, for the bankrupts, replied to these charges, and contended that the bankrupts having made a true statement of their affairs, were entitled to their certificates. Although fraud had been alleged against them, no such motive had been discovered upon reading the examinations which had taken place. The erroneous method of keeping the accounts did not involve fraud, neither could it be said that the world had been deceived by them, since their books were never open to the inspection of the customers or the public. It was error of judgment, and out of the fallacious system of making the accounts, the payment of the legacies was made. In conclusion, he argued that the bankrupts were innocent of any intended fraud, believing, up to the period of their stoppage, that they were solvent, and as they had made a full discovery of their estate and effects, they were in his opinion entitled to their certificates. Mr. Commissioner Fane took time to consider his judgment. He should, he said, before he gave his decision, carefully read over the examinations referred to in the speeches of counsel on either side.

Coventry.—The papers have lately noticed the measures taken by the Bishop of Norwich for the removal of pews in churches, and for the restoration of the ancient custom of fitting-up the body of the building with open benches. We now find that similar efforts are making by the Bishop of Worcester, and that his lordship, in conjunction with the Archdeacon, has stated to the churchwardens of Trinity Church in this town, that the parish church is equally the property of all the parishioners; that any charge for pews or sittings is decidedly illegal; and a practice which the bishop, as the Ordinary, cannot sanction. In consequence of this communication, the wardens have allotted the pews and sittings indiscriminately to the parishioners on application, and free of any charge.

Durham.—A petition has been forwarded from the Bannockburn Colliery to the Marquess of Londonderry, for presentation to the House of Lords, praying for an alteration in the Collieries' Bill of last session. In acknowledging the receipt of this petition, Lord Londonderry recommends "that efforts should be made by all the other collieries in Scotland; and that petitions should be prepared in like manner by each of them, disapproving of the late bill." He also states that, in order to effect their purpose, "the petitions should be very numerous, and active exertions should be made by all colliers." From this it is evident that an attempt will be made in the ensuing session of Parliament, on the part of the owners of collieries, to procure a repeal, or an alteration in Lord Ashley's Act.

Halifax.—An extensive system of forgery on the provincial banks of the Midland counties, and also on the Bank of England, has recently been discovered in this town. Eight persons were apprehended as the principal parties in the confederacy, and the most important witness was one of their accomplices, who had been in custody at Nottingham on three charges of uttering false notes, and who now appeared to give evidence against them. The notes which were forged were those of the Wirksworth and Ashbourne Bank, and those of the Halifax and Huddersfield Bank. There appears to be no doubt that the system has been carried on for a considerable time, and to a large amount. Seven of the prisoners have been committed to York to take their trial at the next assizes.

Harwich.—The corporation and inhabitants of this town have addressed a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, representing the rapid changes which are daily taking place in the harbour, caused by the fall of the cliff called the Beacon-hill, on the western entrance of the harbour; and stating that further and more extensive changes are daily taking place in the southern point of the beach, below Landguard-fort, the point having encroached so far into what was formerly the deep-water channel, that the lights erected but a few years since, at a great expense, are no longer found to be a safe leading-mark into the harbour. They express their belief that these changes arise principally from the removal of stone from the Ordnance shore for the purpose of making cement, many thousand tons being annually removed and converted, with the consent of the Board of Ordnance; so that, in a few years, unless a stop is put to such proceedings, Harwich must inevitably become an island: and the harbour, if not entirely destroyed, will be so much deteriorated and blocked up, as to render it, in a great measure, useless as a harbour of refuge, to the injury and danger of a numerous class of vessels which now resort to it for shelter. They conclude by praying for an inquiry into the statements of their memorial, in order that Government may adopt measures for preventing the results to which they refer.

Hertford.—The General Quarter Sessions for this county commenced on Tuesday, the Marquis of Salisbury in the Chair. The principal topic of discussion related to the county expenditure for the maintenance of the rural police. It appeared from the Parliamentary documents, which were quoted by several of the magistrates, that the cost of maintaining the police force in the county of Hertford greatly exceeded that of other counties in England. Durham, with 80 police constables, cost the county 750*l.* less than Hertford with only 70. In Suffolk, which had 67 constables, the cost of the rural police was 2,000*l.* less than that of Herts; and in Worcestershire, where there were also 64 constables, the cost was 1,750*l.* less. Two or three cases were brought under the consideration of the Court during the day, where members of the Rural Police had made offers to offenders to compromise, for trifling pecuniary returns, charges which had been preferred against them. In the opinion of the chairman, it was the bounden duty of the county to prosecute with rigour all such cases. After some discussion, with reference to the sale by auction of the Berkhampstead and Hitchin Bridewells, and the proceedings advisable to be taken to obtain a more equal assessment of the county rate, the sessions were adjourned.

Jersey.—We learn by the *Jersey News* that the Mayor of Weymouth has addressed letters to the Chamber of Commerce in Guernsey and Jersey, intimating that Government are about to allow the mails to and from the Channel Islands to be conveyed by contract from Southampton, and that the vessels now running between that port and the islands had been surveyed and approved, in consequence of which he requested their influence to prevent the removal of the packet station. The Chamber of Commerce in Guernsey having already voted in favour of Weymouth, decline any further interference, but that in Jersey have decided in favour of Southampton by a majority of 7; the numbers being, for Weymouth, 18, and Southampton, 25.

Liverpool.—The Liverpool papers mention, as a proof of newspaper despatch, that the President's Message, brought by the Independence, was received in that port on the afternoon of Sunday the 25th, at three o'clock. A copy of it was forwarded, at a quarter past four, by an express engine to Birmingham—the distance from the Edge-hill station of the Grand Junction Railway to that town (97 miles) having been performed, including the stoppages to take in coal and water, in two hours and 30 minutes. From Birmingham, it was forwarded by a second express engine to London. There it was set up, and copies of the *Times* containing it were received in Liverpool at a quarter to four o'clock on Monday afternoon—just 24 hours from the time it left Liverpool, and after having travelled, up and down, 420 miles.—On Thursday evening this city was the scene of another extensive fire. It broke out suddenly about half-past five, in in the workshops of Messrs. Foster and Stewart, the extensive joiners and builders, in Lawton-street. The yard in which the workshops stood extends from Lawton-street to Newington, and is 112 yards in length by 60 in breadth. The shop was filled with timber and new work, all of which, with the building, were destroyed; the flames having spread with great rapidity, the strong north-west wind which was blowing at the time fanning them in an extraordinary manner. The buildings on the same site were completely destroyed about nine years ago by a similar calamity.

Norwich.—The local papers inform us that the number of presents sent by the different coaches from Norwich to London during the Christmas week, amounted—by the Ipswich mail to about 400; by the Newmarket mail, 400; Phenomenon, 250; Telegraph, 346; Magnet, 1,400; Mack's Van, 280. Total, 3,076.—They also state that the amount already subscribed to the public monument to the memory of the late Earl of Leicester, is 4,440*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Pembroke.—The Naval papers mention that the Admiralty have given orders that the Royal steam-yacht now building at this dockyard for the use of her Majesty be entered in the Navy List, under the title of "The Victoria and Albert Yacht." She will cost, it is said, little short of 100,000*l.*, and is expected to be ready for sea in the course of the ensuing spring.

Portsmouth.—On Sunday morning Admiral Sir Charles Rowley hoisted his flag (white at the main) as the Commander-in-Chief at this port, on board the St. Vincent, under the customary salutes. His predecessor, Sir Edward Codrington, hauled down his flag on Saturday evening at sunset, having in the course of the day mustered the ship's company and taken his leave of them. On quitting the ship, the men gave him three cheers; and as he passed the Victory, the crew of that ship manned the rigging and cheered him.—The Archduke Frederick of Austria, whose frigate, the Bellona, has been lying at Spithead for about a fortnight, detained by the strong westerly winds, has at length been enabled to take his departure, the wind having shifted to the northward. His Imperial Highness had only landed once since he left the harbour on Thursday fortnight.

Reading.—Early in the ensuing spring, a new church will be erected at Sonning, near this town, on a piece of ground given by Lord Sidmouth for the purpose. The estimated cost of its erection is 2,000*l.*, and nearly that amount has been already subscribed. Mr. R. Palmer, one of the members for the county, has presented the sum of 200*l.* in aid of the undertaking. The population of Sonning very nearly approaches 3,000, and it is intended that the new edifice shall afford accommodation for about one-fourth of that number.

Southampton.—The annual festival of the Gipsies of the New Forest was held on the 28th ult. on the Rev. Mr. Crabb's grounds, about a mile from this town. On these grounds the families and tribes of the gipsies of the forest were invited, according to the yearly custom, to partake of a dinner, and to receive various articles of winter clothing. These presents are furnished by means of subscriptions of the residents in all parts of the county. At two o'clock, nearly 200 gipsies, consisting of men, women, and children, sat down to a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding; and were waited on by the gentry of the neighbourhood, who assembled in large numbers to witness the scene.—On Monday, the 26th ult., a party of labourers from Lea and Romsey assembled at a shooting-match at Toothill, near the latter place. In the course of the evening a fight ensued between the people of the two villages, during which an old man named Savage, 70 years of age, was so seriously wounded, that he died in about 36

hours. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of Manslaughter returned against 14 persons, who have been committed to Winchester gaol to take their trials at the next assizes.

St. Asaph.—Public attention has lately been directed to the state of the Welsh bishoprics, by the contemplated union of the two dioceses of North Wales. It appears that the net value of the diocese of St. Asaph is 6,301*l.*; the net value of the diocese of Bangor is 4,464*l.* In the former see are 143 parishes, in the latter 131 parishes—making together 274 parishes, which is far below the average number of parishes in any English diocese, while in respect of population the inferiority is yet more striking. In the diocese of St. Asaph there are 52 livings under 200*l.*, in the diocese of Bangor there are 61 livings under 200*l.*—of the former, 38, and of the latter, 26 are in the gift of the respective bishops, who are in many cases the impropriators of the great tithes. In the diocese of St. Asaph, the bishop is the impropriator of 13 livings, the total revenue of which is 4,668*l.*, and in the diocese of Bangor, the bishop is the impropriator of 7 livings, the total revenue of which is 1,120*l.* From the former see, therefore, is required 932*l.*, and from the latter 280*l.*, to raise the value of these livings to 200*l.* each.

Warwick.—The excitement produced in the Western Districts of Warwickshire by the melancholy occurrence at Spernall, of which we gave the particulars in our last, has not subsided. At the inquest last week the evidence adduced merely substantiated the facts already published, and proved that the father of the young man, a respectable farmer at Spernall, was the person against whom his anger was principally directed; that the deceased was acting as a special constable for the protection of Mr. Crowley, and that while deceased was approaching for the purpose of apprehending the son, the young man shot him dead in the presence of several witnesses, and in open day. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against James Crowley, and a reward has since been offered for his apprehension.

Winchester.—The Quarter Sessions of the county commenced in this city on Tuesday, and were more numerously attended than on any former occasion, no less than 124 magistrates being present. The cause of this attendance was the election of a chief constable of the county police in the room of Capt. Robins, who had resigned. At the close of the poll the numbers were—for Capt. Harris, 64; for Capt. Morant, 57. The former gentleman was then declared duly elected.

Windsor.—The last stone of the spire of the new Military Church, of which Prince Albert laid the foundation in April last, was fixed on Friday, and the arrangement of the interior is now in progress. The body of the church will be fitted up with open benches, without pews. In addition to the accommodation afforded to the Military, there will be about 1,000 sittings for the inhabitants of Windsor and Clewer. The principal feature of this church is the tower, nearly 100 feet high, and surmounted by a spire, of Bath-stone, rising 48 feet. The cost of the building will be about 10,000*l.*, nearly one half of which is already subscribed, Her Majesty and Prince Albert being large contributors. The building is designed by Mr. Elore, and when complete will form a striking object from the Castle and surrounding neighbourhood.

Worcester.—The County Sessions commenced in this city on Monday, Mr. Pakington, M.P., in the chair. For some time past considerable disapprobation has been manifested throughout the county, on account of the alleged expense and general inefficiency of the Rural Police, but more especially on account of the great burdens imposed on the agricultural districts, as compared with those of the manufacturing towns of the county. At the present meeting, a committee appointed at the last sessions delivered their report on the propriety of re-organising the county police. The report stated that the committee had made inquiries as to the population of each parish in the county, and the number of paid constables appointed under the Parish Constables' Act, commonly called Sir James Graham's Act, that they were not prepared to deny that some improvement had taken place, but they thought it vain to expect that the main objects of a constabulary force would be secured by the operation of that act. The committee recommended that no reduction be made in the present constabulary force. Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting on the subject, contending that the Parish Constables' Act, if carried out with energy, would fully answer the purposes which the present Government contemplated by the introduction of that measure. After a long and desultory discussion, it was resolved that the report be received, and that a committee be appointed to obtain information with regard to the probable effect of the New Parish Constables' Act, and to see how far it could be efficiently carried out in the county of Worcester. It is generally considered that the report of this committee will be preliminary to the abolition of the Rural Police force in July next.

York.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial Bank was held in this city, on Thursday, the 29th ult. Mr. Blanshard, the chairman, stated that the whole of the original capital had been lost, and that the liabilities of the bank amounted to upwards of 179,000*l.* After a very stormy meeting, during which several shareholders declared that they had embarked the whole of their fortunes in the company, and that they were now ruined, it was resolved that a call of 1*l.* per share, in addition to the two calls of 1*l.* each lately granted, should be made for the purpose of meeting the deficiency, and that the affairs of the company should be wound up as soon as possible. The greatest distress prevails in this city and neighbourhood upon the subject; and the details which have been made public show a case even worse than that of the Bank of Manchester. It appears that the Bank was projected in 1836, and started with a paid-up capital of 70,000*l.* for the towns of York, Whitby, Driffield, Malton, Hull, Leeds, and Pocklington. The amounts since added make up a total capital of 211,000*l.*, all of which has been lost, and a heavy amount of liabilities remains to be met by the shareholders in addition to their present loss. At the outset an error was committed which was enough to shake the stability of any provincial bank. The directors took the business of the Northern and Central Bank at Leeds, paid them 6,000*l.* for the good-will, and took accounts to the amount of 80,000*l.*, for which they paid down Bank of England notes. On this 80,000*l.* there has been a loss of about one-half. All the dividends, which have been regularly declared, are now said to have been paid out of capital, when in fact there was no dividend to declare. The effects of the failure will be severely felt by the agriculturists; and the *Leeds Mercury* observes that it is a painful feature of the case that many of the shareholders are widows and persons of small means, who, tempted by the success of two other banks in York, invested their money in this undertaking, and have lost everything.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal railways for the past week: Newcastle and Carlisle 1,340*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester 3,698*l.*; Great Western 13,691*l.*; South Western 5,516*l.*; Birmingham and Derby 1,322*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester 1,719*l.*; Hull and Selby 882*l.*; Grand Junction 7,741*l.*; Great North of England 1,332*l.*; Midland Counties 2,718*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham 2,477*l.*; Manchester and Leeds 3,966*l.*; North Midland 4,330*l.*; York and North Midland 1,706*l.*; Blackwall 569*l.*; Croydon 222*l.*; Brighton 3,379*l.*; Eastern Counties 947*l.*; Greenwich 825*l.*; Northern and Eastern 1,331*l.*; London and Birmingham 16,886*l.*—The engine-driver and firemen on the North Midland line struck work on Saturday, the 24th ult., in consequence of a regulation by the directors, that the men should in future be paid only for the days on which they work, as is the practice on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. The directors took immediate steps to procure fresh hands, and a sufficient number of drivers from other lines have been engaged, so that the trains have continued to run without interruption.—On Sunday evening, an accident happened to the train on the Glasgow and Edinburgh railway. When near the Polmont station, being the first west from Falkirk, the engine was obstructed by an empty truck, which some malicious person had drawn across the line. The collision shattered the truck to pieces, and threw the engine off the rails, upon some soft ground, into which it entered without sustaining any damage. The carriages, 5 or 6 in number, and containing from 25 to 30 passengers, kept the rails, and although the shock was severe, the passengers escaped without injury.—A young lad was brought before the Mayor of Reading last week, charged with having wilfully placed a piece of iron on one of the rails of the Great Western Railway, for the purpose of throwing the train off the line. The policeman on duty discovered the obstruction only a few moments before the passing of the train. If it had not been removed in time, the engine would probably have been thrown down an embankment, 22 feet in depth. The prisoner, a farmer's labourer, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined 5*l.*, and in default of payment committed for 3 months.—We are informed by a correspondent that a serious accident occurred on Tuesday at North Shields, at the works now in progress for the formation of a street from the river to the terminus of the Shields and Newcastle Railway. Whilst the workmen were employed in excavating the new road, a large body of earth unexpectedly fell from the face of the cutting, and buried five of the workmen, who were loading the carts. The men were soon dug out, when three of them were found to be quite dead; while two others were seriously bruised, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The foreman of the works was on the spot at the time, and narrowly escaped with his life.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The proceedings of the Lord Chancellor in regard to the Irish magistracy, by removing from the commission those whom he considers to show unfitness for the bench, continues to attract great attention. Since the removal of Lord Lucan and Mr. O'Mally, the Chancellor has superseded Mr. Hugh Lawton in the commission of the peace, in consequence of his having, in strong and ungarded terms, entered a protest against the decision of two of his brother magistrates, in a case in which one of them was plaintiff. This led to a long recriminatory correspondence, which was submitted to the Lord Chancellor, who has ordered Mr. Lawton to be superseded, and an inquiry to be held into the conduct of Mr. Townsend.—A Mr. Egan, of Moate, formerly a director of the National Bank, has been charged with having conveyed away a parcel belonging to the company, which contained cash and securities to the amount of 3,000*l.* He affirms that the charge is the result of a conspiracy, and was only intended to draw away attention from the real delinquents. He will, however, have to take his trial upon the accusation. The following letter has been received by the managers of the National Bank, containing part of the stolen property, consisting of securities to the amount of 1,200*l.*; bank post bills to the amount of 500*l.*; and letters of credit to the amount of 450*l.*; leaving the amount of cash retained by the thief, 1,770*l.* The letter ran thus:—"You have enclosed who I sent by a person I met here; do not blame any person; I left one in place of it.—Liverpool, Tuesday."—A requisition has been published in the Dublin papers convening a meeting, to be held in the Theatre Royal, on Thursday, the 26th inst., for the purpose of taking steps to erect an "enduring testimonial" of the esteem in which the labours of the Rev. Mr. Mathew are held by all classes of the community. This document is signed by 2 dukes, 4 marquesses, 11 earls, 3 viscounts, 4 barons, and by nearly 200 other names; comprising the leading gentry, merchants, and several clergymen of all religious persuasions.

Limerick.—The temperance movement continues to meet with great success in all parts of the country. The *Limerick Chronicle* says—"We are exceedingly happy to announce the gratifying fact of not a single drunken person being taken up by the police in the streets during the Christmas week—an occurrence unprecedented in the annals of Limerick, and of which the friends of temperance should feel truly proud." We learn also by the Cork papers that seven non-commissioned officers and three hundred privates of the 45th Regiment accepted the pledge of total abstinence last week from the Rev. T. Mathew, at his residence in that city. The Belfast papers also mention a circumstance of the same kind. On Sunday last, being New Year's Day, about 90 soldiers of the 54th Regiment, at present stationed in that town, adopted the total abstinence principle. Among these were several sergeants and corporals, who have determined, with about 400 of their comrades who have already taken the pledge, to commence the new year by abstaining entirely from all intoxicating drinks.

Galway.—The inquest on the sufferers by the late melancholy accident in the Catholic chapel of this town was brought to a close on Friday, after a very long and minute investigation. The coroner, in summing up, said the evidence might be compressed into a very narrow compass. The same facts were detailed by the several witnesses examined, and, with few exceptions, they corroborated each other, and established beyond doubt that the cry of the gallery's falling originated in the body of the chapel, under a gallery where it happened considerable confusion arose from the pressure occasioned by a vast crowd of persons collected on it. Some of those underneath the gallery, through timidity and nervousness, dreaded an accident; for which, it appears, there was no ground for apprehension, and labouring under that impression, innocently raised the cry—immediately caught up and echoed through the building—that the gallery was falling. He was glad that the case was so publicly investigated—reports were set afloat and circulated, without the shadow of foundation, deeply affecting the character of a few individuals, differing in religion from the congregation assembled in the chapel on Christmas morning. It was but justice to the individuals alluded to by the reports to state, that it appeared in evidence, that their demeanour, while in the chapel, before the alarm was spread, was not only decorous, but that their conduct afterwards was praiseworthy. The jury returned a verdict, that the deaths of the persons killed on Christmas morning last were caused by the rush of the congregation to gain egress, on a cry being groundlessly raised, by some person or persons unknown, that the galleries were falling—and that the alarm was created without any malicious intent. Since the first accounts were published, four more persons have died; making a total of 37, who perished by the catastrophe.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—Among the projected improvements upon the Palace and Park of Holyrood, public attention is now directed to the re-edification of the Chapel Royal, as a matter of the first consequence. Independently of its value as an example of Gothic architecture, this venerable ruin possesses a higher interest as the depository of the relics of the ancient Scottish monarchs; and the Edinburgh papers state that it has long been a reflection upon the country, that a structure devoted to such a purpose should be left in a state of neglect and desolation. They state that the late Government incurred some expense in procuring plans for its restoration, and that it would be most gratifying to the national feeling that these or similar plans should be carried out, as a sequel to her Majesty's late visit to Scotland.—In the High Court of Justiciary, on Saturday last, Alexander Mackenzie, cattle-dealer and farmer, at Drumhead, Forfarshire, was indicted on a charge of assault, by means of loaded fire-arms, with intent to kill Mr. James Duff, a grazier, at Whitefield, Perthshire. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. Sir James Ramsay, of Banff, stated that he had been his tenant for 20 years, and had the highest opinion of him previous to this event. The Rev. James Watt, and other respectable witnesses, gave similar testimony. The Lord Advocate said, on the part of Government, that the statute had given him power to restrict the libel; and, after the greatest consideration which the law-advisers of the Crown could give to the case, they had come at last to the opinion, that it was consistent with their duty that the prisoner should not be allowed to receive a capital sentence, but that, as Her Majesty's Advocate, he should interpose the power which the statute has given him, and spare the prisoner the ultimate sentence of the law. Lord Mackenzie, in passing judgment, said:—This is certainly a most melancholy case. We have here standing at the bar a man who has hitherto held a respectable situation as a Scotch farmer—a man of religious, moral, and steady habits—a man who seems to have been kind to his relations, and just in his previous dealings; and yet he has done that which has brought him to stand at this bar to answer to a charge which, I am sorry to say, is one of the most atrocious that we have ever been compelled to listen to. He confesses—for it is impossible to take his confession lower than that; both the words of the indictment, and the nature of the case, show plainly that no lower confession could or would be taken off his hands; he confesses, that from motives, if not of a malignant, yet of a wretched and sordid

nature—from regard to some pecuniary advantage—he formed the purpose of assassinating his friend; and that he, as far as he had the power, executed his purpose; that he waylaid him, and fired at him with intent to kill him. As Her Majesty's Advocate had found it consistent with his duty to restrict the libel, the court had not to execute the capital sentence; and he therefore proposed that the prisoner should be transported for life. Lord Medwyn and the Lord Justice Clerk coincided in this view, and the prisoner was sentenced accordingly. The prisoner, whose mental suffering had been apparent throughout, was then removed. He is described as being between 50 and 60 years of age, of tall stature, which anguish had bent almost double; and every feature in his countenance betrayed the misery which for the last few months he had undergone. When the Rev. Mr. Watt and Sir James Ramsay gave their testimony, his tears flowed unrestrained, and during the time the judges were speaking, his feelings were equally apparent. His pitiable condition is said to have moved the compassion of every one in the court, which was crowded to excess throughout the whole trial.

Glasgow.—On Friday night, about nine o'clock, the embankment or breast of Glanderston Dam, near Barrhead, gave way, and the contents of the reservoir rushed down the channel of the burn with irresistible velocity. The first place which suffered from the flood was the Print Works of Springfield, occupied by Messrs. Hardie, Stark, and Co., where three entire houses and a young lad employed on the premises were swept off. The works of Springfield are entirely suspended by this occurrence; the whole of the machinery, the goods in course of finishing, and the vessels and stock of printing materials, including about 300*l.* worth of indigo, were all carried away by the current, inflicting serious loss on the owners. The next place which suffered from the flood was the Print Works of South Arthurlie, occupied by Messrs. Hays and Sons, and situated about a quarter of a mile below Springfield. Here the destruction of property was not so great as at Springfield, but the loss of life was much more serious. Two dwelling-houses, a large out-shed, and a byre, with all their contents, were instantly carried away, and with one of the houses, the entire family of occupants were drowned and buried in the ruins. With the exception of the husband, the other family shared the same fate as their neighbours; and nine persons have perished in the two houses. Besides this damage the current also swept down a portion of the garden-wall at Arthurlie House, the property of Mr. Lowndes. At two farm steadings further down, a good deal of property was likewise carried off, and the bridge at Darnley was destroyed.

THEATRICALS.

COVENT GARDEN.—Miss Rainforth made her first appearance in *Semiramide* on Monday night, and though perhaps deficient in physical capability for the part, she won a good opinion of the audience, and established her claim to a high rank both as a vocalist and an actress. The part of *Semiramide* requires no ordinary qualifications, and Miss Rainforth displayed an energy in overcoming its difficulties which was hardly expected even by those who have long appreciated her merits as a very accomplished singer. At the conclusion of the opera she was loudly called for, and was cordially applauded by a house full in every part.—A new farce called the *Highwayman* was produced at this theatre on Wednesday. It is not remarkable for any novelty, being manufactured out of old and well-used materials; but it is, nevertheless, full of incident and absurdity; the audience are kept alive by a succession of ridiculous scenes; and the object of producing a laugh is attained. As the piece is made up with mere conventionalities, there is no plot worth unravelling,—but we may state that Mr. Bartley personates an old country *Squire Jolly Boy*, and that the other principal characters are sustained by Mr. Harley, Mr. Meadows, and Mrs. Humby.

Miscellaneous.

Winter at St. Petersburgh.—The following account appeared lately in one of the Paris papers:—"Winter is more variable at St. Petersburgh than at Moscow, that is, the cold does not reign there with such continued severity. Thus, for instance, it is said not to be a rare circumstance at Moscow to find a fruit-peeling, or any other matter, thrown by chance from a window, catch on the balcony, and, becoming immediately frozen, remain there suspended for the rest of the winter. Such a case could not occur at St. Petersburgh, where, although the thermometer often descends to 30 degrees of Reaumur below zero (35½ below zero of Fahrenheit), the neighbourhood of the sea combats the icy winds of Siberia, and unexpectedly brings on the most strange changes in the temperature. It has never rained, in the memory of man, at Moscow, during the months of December and January. At St. Petersburgh, on the contrary, rain frequently falls during these two months, and at that period it has been constantly the custom to replace carriages by sledges. This latter kind of vehicle, which no person gives up, becomes the most inconvenient in the world, being driven in the midst of snow and mud. The winter at St. Petersburgh, on account of these sudden transitions, so unexpected and so rapid, is far more formidable than at Moscow, and to strangers who have not experienced its effects is particularly serious. To defend one's self from the weather the most constant and minute precautions are required. In October the Russians, and all who have been long in the country, assume fur clothes, and keep them in continual wear until the month of April, after the ice has broken up on the Neva. Stoves are lit everywhere, and each family lays in a stock of birchwood, the braise of which is more abundant than of any other wood. There is a servant specially appointed to attend to the stoves, and his duty is to keep up, as much as possible, an equal heat throughout the house. The best stove-keepers, whose fame procures them a high salary, are generally from Moscow. Twenty degrees of cold do not appear astonishing to an inhabitant of St. Petersburgh, though he then casts a curious look at the thermometer. At 23 or 24 degrees, constant rounds are made during the night to prevent the police and sentinels from falling asleep on their posts. Should the cold bring on drowsiness, and the sufferer not be able to prevent himself from yielding to its influence, he must perish, as he can only wake from his sleep in the other world. At 25 degrees, the theatres are closed, and all those who are obliged to go out on foot, hurry along with their utmost speed, most anxiously looking at the noses of all those whom they meet in the street. If a sudden paleness—of which no intimation is given by any physical feeling—should appear on that part of the face, the passer-by rushes forward, and commences rubbing the afflicted feature of the alarmed passenger with snow, to produce animation. The same thing may occur to the operator himself before the hour is over. At 30 degrees of cold, the populace alone go out of doors; entire families shut themselves up; and not a single sledge of any appearance of fashion is seen in the streets. Yet even then the military reviews are not interrupted, and the highest dignitaries, up to the Emperor himself, repair to them without a cloak. It must be evident that, with cold of such intensity, the sufferings of the poor must be dreadful; yet it may be affirmed without exaggeration, that the lower classes, in winter, suffer less in Russia than in France. There are placed in the various quarters of every large town of the empire public establishments, heated by large stoves, where every person that pleases may take refuge."

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*In re Hartley.*—This was a petition to discharge an order of the Vice-Chancellor, by which certain Cornish miners were to stand committed for a trespass on the land of which a Mrs. Hartley is the receiver. It appeared that there is a custom in the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall, under which men may stream or board for tin, or open a waste land, or on land which has been already streamed. The ground in the parish of Wendron, on which the alleged trespass took place, was supposed to have been already streamed by a defunct company called the Royal Duchy Mining, but this was denied. The Lord Chancellor, after hearing the circumstances of the case, was of opinion, that the order for commitment, as against the petitioners, ought to be discharged. There was no pretence for charging them with any intention to commit a trespass. It was clear that the object of the parties who employed them was to try a right, and it was against them that proceedings might be had.

In re Shore.—In this matter of the Lady Hewley's charity, a reference to the Master was ordered by Lord Cottenham, for the appointment of new trustees. Those trustees have been appointed, and a petition presented to the Vice-Chancellor to confirm the Master's report. A petition has also been presented against the confirmation of the report, on the ground that the selection of the trustees from so many different classes of dissenters is highly objectionable. A third petition is before the Lord Chancellor to get rid of the original order of reference made by Lord Cottenham, and a petition was now heard to obtain the consent of his lordship to the hearing of all the petitions before the Vice-Chancellor on the ground of the expense and loss of time which must ensue if the Vice-Chancellor heard and made orders on the first two petitions, and the Lord Chancellor afterwards heard the third petition, and rendered all the proceedings nugatory by discharging the original order of reference. His Lordship, after hearing counsel on both sides, directed the hearing of all the petitions before the Vice-Chancellor in the same manner as if one of them had not been a petition of appeal.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—(Before Sir L. Shadwell.)—*Imray v. Tegg.*—Mr. Bethell moved, on behalf of Mr. Tegg, the bookseller in Cheapside, to dissolve a special injunction granted *ex parte* on the 19th November last, restraining him from continuing to publish a treatise, called "The Cyclopædia of Domestic Medicine, intended for Popular Use," which was alleged by Keith Imray, M.D., of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, to be a piracy of a work bearing a similar title written by him. It was proved that Mr. Tegg had purchased the copyright of the work at the bankruptcy sale of Messrs. Arnold and Ball. His Honour said it was simply a question whether a man should be permitted to sell what he had purchased. It was quite impossible to support the injunction, which must be dissolved with costs.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The third Session of the present Mayoralty commenced on Monday, before the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, and other city authorities. The only point in the Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury which offers any interest for our readers, is his exposition of the law in reference to a charge of cutting a holly-tree, which involves a charge of felony under the statute. He said, that, with respect to the law as bearing on the case of robbing trees from gardens, pleasure-grounds, or orchards, it appeared in the present instance that the damage to the tree was laid at 5*os.* By the act 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 29, it was provided that any person cutting, injuring, or stealing trees from parks, gardens, pleasure-grounds, or orchards, where the injury exceeds in amount the sum of 20*s.*, the case became one of felony; but it was provided that when the damage was done in some place neither park, garden, pleasure-ground, nor orchard, the damage should exceed in amount the sum of 5*l.*, to come within the provision of the statute. The Grand Jury returned a true bill on this charge.—William Ewerton and James Brooks were then indicted for feloniously cutting a certain holly-tree, the property of Mr. Brown, and thereby doing damage to the tree above the value of 20*s.* A second count alleged the damage to be done to the owner of the tree, Mr. Brown. A policeman stated that on the night of the 19th December, he was on his beat, near the village of Wanstead, in Essex, when his attention was called by the violent barking of a dog. He went in the direction of the noise, and when he had reached the spot he heard another noise, as if some person was breaking down trees. He climbed up the wall which went round the grounds of Mr. Brown, and saw Brooks, apparently on the watch. Directly he saw witness he ran away. Witness then went to a tree which he saw shaking, and saw Ewerton in it, cutting off some branches. Witness desired him to come down, which he did. Witness then attempted to take him into custody, but the prisoner resisted violently. After 10 minutes violent scuffling, witness told him he might as well go at once to Mr. Brown's house, as he was so well known that he must be taken the next day. The prisoner then went quietly up to the house, where he was given up to the gardener. He made a violent resistance while at the house, but was at last secured. There was as much holly cut off the tree as two men could carry. The gardener stated that he was alarmed on the night of the 19th by the barking of the dog. Soon afterwards the policeman came up with Ewerton in his custody. Witness, after assisting the constable to handcuff him, locked him up. Witness estimates the damage done at 2*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Brown stated, that he occupies a house and grounds at the village of Wanstead, in Essex. The tree in question was a very valuable one. It stood nearly 20 feet high, and had several descriptions of variegated holly grafted on it. It could not be replaced under 20 guineas. For the defence, Mr. Doane submitted to the Court that there was no case for the jury, as there was no decisive proof that the intrinsic value of the tree was above 20*s.* The tree was not the property of the prosecutor; he had only the control over it for the time being, and could not himself remove it from the garden. Mr. Commissioner Bullock said, that in his opinion there was a case for the jury to consider, as the value of the tree had been distinctly stated to be above the sum required by the act. Mr. Doane then addressed the jury at some length, and argued that the gardener had not valued the tree properly. Upon his own admission he knew very little of gardening. As to the statement of the prosecutor, that he would not take 20 guineas for the tree, that amounted to nothing; as the value he might place upon it, as a man of taste, might be, and was, very considerably above its real value. The Commissioner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against both prisoners. Mr. Commissioner Bullock said, that the offence of which the prisoners had been convicted was worse than an ordinary felony, for, besides the actual theft, there was much wanton mischief done. The sentence of the Court was that they each be imprisoned 18 months, and kept to hard labour.

Michael Meaghan was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Thomas Leary. This case, which has been already noticed, arose out of a drunken quarrel on Christmas Day, caused, it is supposed, by jealousy. The evidence was not of any public interest, and Mr. Baron Gurney, in summing up, observed that it was the opinion of himself and Mr. Justice Wightman that the evidence carried the charge no further than manslaughter. The jury brought in a verdict accordingly; and Baron Gurney, after an impressive address pointing out the melancholy effects of drink, sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment, with hard labour, for 18 calendar months.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—There was a small attendance and a very dull performance. The business, however, deserves a brief record. THE DERBY.—7 to 1 agst. Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken to 130*l.*, and afterwards offered); 25 to 1 agst. Col. Peel's Murat (taken); 1000 to 45 agst. Lord Eglinton's Aristides (taken); 1000 to 30 agst. Mr. Bell's Winesou (taken); 1000 to 15 agst. Mr. Theobald's Highlander (offers to take 1000 to 10); 1000 to 15 agst. Sir G. Heathcote's Khorassan (offers to take 1000 to 10); 1000 to 15 agst. Duke of Richmond's Clara colt (taken); 2000 to 30 agst. Major Yarburgh's Dumpling (taken); 500 to 5 agst. Mr. H. Combes' Fakeaway (taken); 1000 to 10 agst. Mr. Wagstaff's The Brewer (taken); 500 even between Aristides and Murat; 500 even between Amorino and Sirikol. OAKS.—1000 to 35 agst. Mr. F. Price's The Lily (taken); 300 to 10 agst. Lord Westminster's Laura filly (taken); 300 to 10 agst. Lord Eglinton's Egidia (taken).

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, Jan. 6.—There have been a few cargoes of North Country Wheat on the Market to-day, which have been sold at an advance of 1*s.* per qr.; of Essex and Kent there has been none on sale. On Wednesday there was a lively demand for Foreign at 1*s.* advance, which improvement has been maintained this morning, but the sales have been to a limited extent only.—In Bonded there was not much doing. The supply of Barley has been pretty well cleared off, and fine qualities are improving in value. There were not so many Peas and Beans offered on sale, and Monday's currency was supported. The Oat Trade was quite equal to Monday.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	44 to 53		Red	40 to 48	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	— to —		White	— to —	
Barley	Malting and distilling	25 to 28	Grind.	19 to 25	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22	
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24	
Rye	Irish	Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22 to 28	Tick	24 to 29	Harrow	26 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	30 to 33	Winds.	26 to 34	Longped	26 to 30
Peas, White	30 to 32	Maple	27 to 29	Grey	26 to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Nov. 25	49 6	28 1	17 9	32 2	31 4	33 7
Dec. 2	48 6	27 9	17 9	28 1	30 11	33 5
— 9	47 3	27 1	17 3	29 5	30 3	32 8
— 16	46 10	26 5	17 2	28 11	29 10	32 2
— 23	47 4	26 5	17 4	28 5	29 11	31 2
— 30	47 1	26 3	17 2	28 1	28 3	31 0
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	47 9	27 0	17 5	29 2	29 11	32 3
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 2947 Sks. — Brls.		3723	7192	5024	2845	—	979	677
Irish . . — ,, — ,,		—	—	—	19619	—	—	—
Foreign . — ,, 1506 ,,		1035	388	—	—	—	4050	230

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	3870	5910	10110	5230
Irish . . .	—	500	10510	—
Foreign . .	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—J. S. Eiffe, 48, Lombard-street, and 1, South-crescent, Bedford-square, chronometer-maker—W. Paine, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, baker—W. Cock, Bungay, Suffolk, grocer—J. Mayer, New City-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London, and late of Foley, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturer—A. Hodson, Reading, Berkshire, druggist—J. Lockwood, Lepton, Yorkshire, manufacturer of fancy waistcoating—J. Wilson, Manchester, warehouseman—G. Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, butcher—J. Crowther, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, corn-miller—J. Ray, Leeds, porter-merchant—J. Taylor and J. Butterworth, Rochdale, Lancashire, painters—G. Pile and W. J. B. Staunton, Bishopsgate-street, wine-merchants—T. Manning, High-street, Camden Town, grocer—H. White, Topsham, Devonshire-builder—J. Swallow, sen., J. Swallow, jun., and J. Swallow, Shirecoat, Halifax, corn-millers—E. T. Hall, and J. Hall, Leeds, flax-spinners—M. Willock, Huddersfield, merchant—W. Gawthorp, Huddersfield, plumber—G. C. Harril, Bristol, auctioneer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Ballantine, Shirva, Dumbartonshire—J. Connell, St. Andrew's, draper—P. Reid, Ballinluig, or Tullimet, Perthshire, merchant—J. Wardrop, Dundyvan, grocer.

BIRTHS—On the 2d inst., in Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, the Lady of R. B. Dunlop, Esq., of Drumhead, near Cardross, Dumbartonshire, of a son—On the 3d inst., at the Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland, the Countess of Rosse, of a daughter—At Fleurs Castle, on the 31st ult., the Duchess of Roxburghe, of a son—On the 3d inst., at Champion-park, Camberwell, Mrs. Henry Law, of a son, still-born—On the 29th ult., at 28, Sussex square, the Hon. Mrs. John Gellibrand Hubbard, of a son—On the 29th ult., the lady of W. Grant, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son—On the 31st ult., at New Brook-house, Lancashire, the lady of W. F. Hulton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED—On the 3d inst., at All Souls, Langham-place, R. J. Griffiths, Esq., of Newcourt, Hereford, to Harriet Anne Isabella, only daughter of the late Fowler Price, Esq., of Huntingdon Court, in the same county—On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Griffith Jenkins, Esq., Lieutenant, Indian Navy, to Jane, youngest daughter of John Jones, Esq., of Crosswood, Montgomeryshire—On the 28th ult., at Euston, John Bennet Lawes, Esq., of Rothernampsted-park, Hertfordshire, to Caroline, daughter of the late Andrew Fountaine, Esq., of Narford-hall, Norfolk.

DIED—On the 1st inst., at his residence, in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Major-General Drummond, C.B., Director-General of the Royal Artillery—On the 1st inst., at Doddington Castle, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Lady Codrington—On the 2d inst., at Yoxall-Lodge, Mary, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, prebendary of Durham, aged 82—On the 23d ult., Henry Collett Berners, the son of Charles Berners Plestow, Esq., of Watlington-hall, Norfolk—On the 30th ult., John Milward, Esq., of Loxley-house, near Stratford-on-Avon, aged 71.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

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JAMES DICKSON & SONS, NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, and FLORISTS, have much pleasure in announcing that they have succeeded in making a valuable addition to their extensive stock of CALCEOLARIAS, by the purchase of the entire stock of those richly-spotted varieties raised by Isaac Anderson, Esq., which took the first prize for seedlings at the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society's meeting of the 15th July last, and were justly described as being the finest varieties yet exhibited. There are six distinct varieties, named as follows—George Heriot, Grahami, Greigiana, Ariadne, Margaret, Neillii. These will be sent out in rotation of order, early in April next, at 30*s*. per set, or 7*s*. 6*d*. each. Early orders will oblige, and meet with prompt attention; but as the stock of some of the varieties is very limited, early application can only be guaranteed execution.

Seed Warehouse, 32, South Hanover-street, Edinburgh; Nurseries, Inverleith, and Broughton Park.

Note.—Messrs. J. D. & SONS are now sending out plants of that beautiful and distinct variety of Epiphyllum truncatum, called Epiphyllum truncatum elegans, which attracted so much notice at the Horticultural Society's Show.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

YOUELL & CO. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Advertisement of the above magnificent Fuchsia, inserted in this Paper of the 24th Dec., together with their two new Verbenas.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Jan. 5, 1843.

MITCHELL'S Unrivalled Variegated DAHLIAS, viz. —The BEAUTY of SUSSEX and BLANCHE SHELLEY. JAMES MITCHELL begs to announce his intention of sending out in May the above seedling Dahlias; which he can recommend with confidence to the most limited grower; they have been justly pronounced both by foreign and English growers to be the most beautiful, and the most valuable acquisition ever offered to the Public. J. M. will also have fine plants of MRS. SHELLEY, which is first-rate and very scarce. The BEAUTY of SUSSEX, —This Dahlia has been placed before any other two-coloured flower, at all the principal Shows in England: viz.—the Salt Hill, the Floricultural, the South London, Maidstone, and Tonbridge-wells Shows. Colour, delicate pink, strongly edged with Cherry—the petals are cupped, of firm texture, and well arranged, never confused; the general form is excellent, and rising well in the centre; a constant show-flower—4 feet, 10*s*. 6*d*. BLANCHE SHELLEY, white, delicately tipped with purple, beautifully cupped petals, superior form, and of great depth: a constant show-flower—5 feet, 10*s*. 6*d*. MRS. SHELLEY, delicate rosy pink, cupped petals, a constant show-flower—4 feet, 5*s*. —The usual allowance to the trade, where a dozen plants are ordered.—Piltdown Nursery, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS.—W. R. WHALE begs to announce to Dahlia-growers generally, that he intends sending out HERO of STONEHENGE Dahlia, in strong Plants, early in May; it not being in his power to accommodate his numerous friends with Ground Roots, having received orders for 24 roots. This Dahlia needs not the usual puffing; suffice to say, it is a gem of the first water; and, if it do not give satisfaction, the cash will be returned. Colour, a dark Mulberry, with fine cupped petals of great substance, symmetrical form, splendid habit, flowers standing erect above the foliage, perfectly constant the whole season, closes when young, pronounced to be a decided improvement on Rival Sussex at Stone Henge Show, by Messrs. Keynes, Spary, Dodds, &c. &c. Awarded the following prizes: viz.—1st. at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, supposed to be the premier Show of the season, (calculated to have been 10,000 persons present)—2d at Devon and Exeter; 3d at Marlborough; and in a winning stand of 12—prize at Salt Hill, and at several of the Metropolitan exhibitions, the only places exhibited at. Price 10*s*. 6*d*., the usual discount where a dozen plants are ordered—height 4 to 5 feet. NOVELTY, ruby ground, tipped, and striped with buff, quite new in colour, full-sized flower, fine clear petals, symmetrical form, an every day's flower perfectly constant—height 2 to 3 feet, 10*s*. 6*d*. APPLAUSE, a pale orange, fine clear cupped petals, a round and full-sized flower; it looks beautiful in a stand, rather flat, but comes up in water, like many other stiff petal flowers—height 4 to 5 feet, 10*s*. 6*d*. Only 4 roots of this variety.—Eicot, Newbury, Berks, Jan. 4, 1843.

SEYMOUR'S SUPERB WHITE CELERY.

MESSRS. LANE and SON beg again to offer to the Public the above superior Celery Seed (at 1*s*. 6*d*. per packet) the qualities of which are so well known as to require no eulogium here, although it may be advisable to state, by way of caution, that there is an old variety of Seymour's White Celery offering for sale, which is very inferior to the above.—Also the BLACK-SEEDED BATH COS LETTUCE, at from 1*s*. to 5*s*. per packet.—Either or both can be sent by post, on the receipt of postage stamps or post-office order from unknown correspondents.—Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Dec. 26, 1842.

RANUNCULUSES.

*100 Different superb named sorts, one root of each .	£5	0	0
*100 Splendid Seedling varieties, Ditto Ditto	10	0	0

MESSRS. TYSO & SON, WALLINGFORD, BERKS, invite the attention of their Floral Friends and the Public to their extensive Collection of Named Ranunculuses, and particularly to their unrivalled Seedlings, to which they have recently added some splendid new varieties. They have received during the past season, by reports in newspapers, as well as by private letters, numerous testimonials to the superior character of the Flowers raised by them, and of the Prizes obtained by their Seedlings at many of the principal horticultural exhibitions in the kingdom. The Seedling varieties are of vigorous growth, and will yield a profusion of bloom. An early application is recommended, to ensure all the sorts.

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Messrs. T. & SON'S General Descriptive Priced Catalogue for 1843 may be had Gratis, and will be sent prepaid to applicants enclosing a twopenny postage label.

SEEDLING DAHLIA.— DEWAR'S IMOGENE. A beautiful bright lilac; fine cupped petals, good outline and rises well in the centre, a most abundant bloomer, and very constant; flowers well above the foliage on stiff foot-stalks, height from 3 to 4 feet. It took a Seedling Prize at the following shows: 1st. at the Great North of England, 8th Sept, 1841; First Class Prize at Hexham, 3 blooms, 13th Sept., 1842; First Class do. at the North of England, 12 blooms, 21st Sept.; First Prize at Durham, 21st Sept.; First Prize at Morpeth, 9 blooms, 22d Sept. It also obtained a Prize at York, 28th Sept. In class showing, it was placed first at Hexham and the North of England shows as being the best lilac. It was also placed as a First Class Flower by the Board of the Hexham Floral Society, on the 7th Sept. Will be sent out in strong plants the last week of April, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, and may be had of Mr. HENRY NEWTON, Nurseryman, Newcastle; Messrs. WARNER, Seedsmen, London; Messrs. RONALDS, Nurserymen, Brentford; Mr. J. HARRISON, York; and H. DEWAR, Jesmond, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY, patronised by his Grace the Duke of Rutland and many of the Nobility. For particulars of the superior merits of the above highly valuable Raspberry, YOUELL & Co. beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Advertisement of last week.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Jan. 18, 1843.

EARLY PEAS, &c.—HENRY D. CORMACK, SEEDSMAN, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others of Manchester and its Vicinity that they can be supplied with the following new and early articles:—Cormack's Prince Albert and early Kent Peas, British Queen ditto; Taylor's new improved Windsor, and Johnson's Wonderful Beans; Manchester and Giant red and pink Celery; Hamilton's White Spine and Walker's Prize-fighter Cucumbers; Incomparable Cos Lettuce, together with every other variety of Horticultural, Agricultural, and Floricultural Seeds, at his Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 106, Deansgate, Manchester. Agent for Sir James Murray's Patent Fertilising and Guano Manures.

POTTED VINES.—WANTED, a few strong, bearing VINES IN POTS, for early forcing.—Address, H. G. B., at the Office of the *Chronicle*, stating sorts and price. N.B. The nearer Cheshire the better.

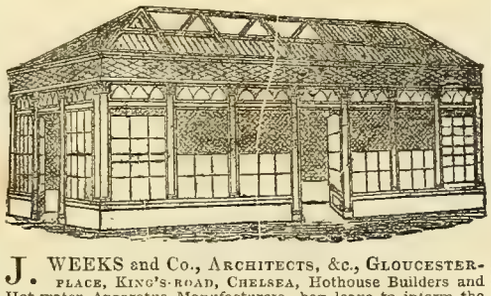
SHIRLEY VINEYARD, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON,—NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

CLEMENT HOARE respectfully announces that he has now on sale an extensive collection of Grape Vine Plants of superior growth, and of the most approved sorts in general cultivation, varying in price from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

To NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, & OTHERS. Two newly-erected Greenhouses, several Two-light Boxes and Cap-glasses, Rockwork, sundry Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to submit to public competition, by Auction, on the Premises, Cotham-road, near Bristol, on Wednesday, Jan. 25th, 1843, and following day, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Trustees of Mr. John Miller, under a deed of assignment, the whole of the valuable Nursery Stock, consisting of Fruit and Forest-trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, Hothouse, Greenhouse, and Herbaceous Plants, a choice Collection of Carnations, Picotees, Auriculas, &c. May be viewed prior to sale. Catalogues may be had of Mr. Price, Solicitor, No. 1, Stephen-street, Bristol; Mr. T. P. Willcox, Builder, Bristol; of the principal Seedsmen in London; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING and HEATING by HOT WATER



J. WEEKS and Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 300 ft. in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l*. 5*s*. and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

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D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

PENN'S SYSTEM PERFECTED—FOR OBTAINING A FREE CIRCULATION OF HEATED PURE ATMOSPHERIC AIR THROUGHOUT HORTICULTURAL & OTHER BUILDINGS.

W. HILL having had every opportunity of making himself acquainted with the best method of constructing Horticultural Buildings of every kind—to command the above truly-desirable result—and having with much satisfaction witnessed the gradual improvement in the adaptation of this principle to almost every variety of Building, begs to announce to the Nobility and Public generally, that he erects CONSERVATORIES, HOTHOUSES, PITS, &c., &c., upon the above system, which has (*at an immense cost to the inventor*), been brought to *great perfection*, and heats the same by HOTWATER APPARATUS, with improved Tube or Conical Boilers. W. HILL also adapts DR. ARNOTT'S NEW BALANCED REGULATOR to the Boiler Apparatus, by which an immense saving of fuel is effected, the greatest regularity of Temperature preserved, and much time and trouble saved. PENN'S SYSTEM only requires publicity to be appreciated. The Public are therefore invited to inspect its efficient working at the Inventor's Residence, Lewisham. The great end gained by adopting this system, *is a perfect and rapid Circulation*, producing consequently an equable temperature throughout the building (of whatever construction), and renders access to it at all times safe and agreeable, ladies of the most delicate constitution being enabled to remain for hours in a temperature greatly exceeding summer-heat, with as much comfort as could possibly be derived from an out-door temperature equally high. W. HILL would refer any, who may desire to apply the above system to Forcing-Houses in particular, to Mr. JOHN WILLMOT, of Isleworth, who after 40 years' experience has adopted this system throughout his extensive Establishment. Designs, and any further information, upon application to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

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EXTENSION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF ART-UNIONS.

THE Public are now respectfully invited to inspect some of the FINISHED ETCHINGS illustrative of the SONGS of SHAKSPEARE by the ETCHING CLUB. The whole Series will be ready in the third week of January next for every Subscriber to the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC UNION of LONDON for the year 1843. The prizes will be drawn on the 25th of April, 1843. Two most material points should be perfectly understood by the prize-holders:—First.—That they are to select for themselves the prizes adapted to their taste from the PRINCIPAL EXHIBITIONS IN LONDON: Secondly.—That as the Committee is honorary, the whole subscription fund is exclusively devoted to the produce of the work of Art or Science (advertisements and correspondence alone excepted). The specimens are to be seen at 5, Cavendish-square; they will also be shown by the Honorary Secretary at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, of whom the prospectus may be had, and to whom subscriptions may be paid.

EDWARD BECK invites the attention of Horticulturists to the different articles manufactured by him in SLATE. They may be seen in use at WORTON COTTAGE, ISLEWORTH, upon application to the gardener—*Sundays excepted.*

HODGSON and ABBOTT'S PALE ALE.—The above celebrated Beer, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, is to be procured only from E. ABBOTT, Brewery, Bow, Middlesex. The Trade not being supplied, the Pale Ale cannot be genuine if procured elsewhere.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-st.

WANTS a SITUATION, an experienced GARDENER; he is a married man, with one child. Wages expected, 60*l.* a year, with a cottage. The Advertiser has given entire satisfaction to gentlemen whom he has served, and to whom he will refer. A Line, describing the nature of the service required, will save trouble, and have immediate attention.—Direct to J. M., *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office.

WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, a married Man, aged 29, who understands Hothouse, Greenhouse, Early Forcing, and Propagation of Plants, Kitchen-Garden, and Meadow-land, and Cattle if required; just from the country, leaving on account of the place being let; character unexceptionable. Terms in his last place, a guinea per week—cottage, and fuel.—Address, T. D., at Mr. TODD's, Cheesemonger, Camberwell-green.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man (no family), aged 33 years, a native of Scotland, has a perfect knowledge of gardening in all its various branches upon the most improved and scientific principles; can have an undeniable character from the gentleman he has just left. Salary about 70*l.* per annum. Address to H. H., 57, Paddington-street, Marylebone.

WANT SITUATIONS, a middle-aged Man and his Wife (without family). The Man is a first-rate GARDENER and FLORIST; is well acquainted with new ground work, the building of Rockwork, making Ferneries, collecting British Plants, &c.; also understands managing Land, Cattle, &c.; if required. The Wife as COOK or GENERAL SERVANT; can manage the Dairy, &c.—Letters to be addressed to FELEX FEMNIA, Dennis's Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, about 30, is desirous of engaging himself with any Nobleman or Gentleman, as GARDENER. His last situation was in one of the first families in Warwickshire, and he previously lived in some of the principal establishments of the country. Having also a considerable knowledge of the principal systems of Agriculture, a situation where the management of a small Farm came under his charge would be preferred, and an unexceptionable recommendation, as to abilities, &c. will be obtained. Direct, G. J. P., Post-office, Banbury, Oxon.

TO NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.—HENRY MITCHELL, late GARDENER to Mrs. Sampson, of Tullimaar, near Truro, will be happy to engage with any Nobleman or Gentleman who may be in want of an experienced GARDENER, or GARDENER and FORESTER. The Advertiser is 30 years of age, married, and without a family.—Address, until the 30th inst., H.M., Slapton, near Dartmouth, Devon.

SEED-TRADE.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY (for a London House), an ACTIVE SHOPMAN, accustomed to the Trade. Address A. B. C., Mr. LANGDON's, Stationer, Newgate-st.

TO GARDENERS, NURSERYMEN, &c.—In the vicinity of Staines, about six miles from Windsor and Hampton Court, to be LET, by the year or on lease, an extensive well-arranged GARDEN, surrounded by excellent high walls, 300 feet long and 90 feet wide, with large Grapery, Melon-pits, Mushroom-house, Pump, &c., together with a convenient six-roomed detached Cottage, Piggery, Tool-house, &c. For particulars apply to Mr. TAYLOR, Bricklayer, Staines, or Mr. COOKE, Gardener, 4, Ladbrook-grove, Notting-hill.

PATRONISED by all the principal Architects and Builders in this Country and Abroad.—SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.—In consequence of the daily attempts made to imitate this valuable mineral production, and of the name of "Asphalte" being given to most of the spurious and "cheap" materials, the Directors of this Company particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others, for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article, to insert in their specifications "The Seyssel Asphalte, Claridge's Patent," and not merely "Asphalte" or "Bitumen," as, in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced. For the information of those residing at a distance from London, and of those who, having employed the spurious composition, may, from its failure, have become prejudiced against the use of Asphalte, the following are mentioned as some of the distinguishing qualities of the genuine material. The Asphalte of Seyssel is of a light colour, closely resembling Yorkshire stone, has a smooth surface (without being slippery), and joints almost imperceptible; it is also free from smell, is not acted upon by change of temperature, and is at all times dry and warm, and remarkably pleasant to walk upon, and, from its elasticity, never cracks. The fictitious material, on the contrary, has a dark and dirty-looking appearance, presents a rough and coarse surface, and, from its brittleness, is liable to crack, particularly in frosty weather. In consequence of the above qualities, the genuine material (being perfectly impervious to wet) has been used with great advantage for roofing; it can be laid down to any extent, presenting one uniform surface, and is far superior to lead, as it is not liable to expansion or contraction in consequence of any change in the temperature. For covering of arches, (to prevent the percolation of wet,) it is invaluable, the Greenwich Railway Company alone having covered upwards of 400,000 superficial feet; it has also been used on the Great Western, Birmingham, Midland Counties, South Western, Brighton, Blackwall, and other Railways; at the joint Stations, London-bridge, and at the South Metropolitan, Highgate, and Nunhead Cemeteries. As proof of the great durability of the genuine Asphalte, it need only be mentioned that the first work executed in this Country with this material, (amounting to 3,952 feet,) was at Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards, in the month of April, 1838, and which, although only half an inch in thickness, has remained up to this time (a period of four years and eight months) in the most perfect condition. Books of Testimonials with scale of prices may be obtained on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary.

Seyssel Asphalte Company's Depot, Stangate, London.

Note—Neither the pavement in Parliament Street, London, nor the works at the Model Prison, at the Abney-park Cemetery (which from its failure has since been removed), or at the Hotel at the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, were executed by this Company.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTRIFICE.—A Vegetable White Powder, prepared from *Oriental Herbs* of the most *Delicious Odour* and *Sweetness*, and *free from any mineral or pernicious ingredient*—it eradicates *Tartar* from the *Teeth*, removes decayed spots, preserves the *Enamel*, and fixes the *Teeth* firmly in their sockets, rendering them *beautifully white*. Being an anti-scorbutic, it eradicates Scurvy from the *Gums, strengthens, braces*, and renders them of a healthy *red*; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c., and imparts a *delightful fragrance* to the breath.—Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box, duty included.

ROWLANDS' ALSANA EXTRACT *immediately relieves the most violent Toothache, Gum-boils, Swelled Face, &c.*; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of *Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c.*, and gives instantaneous relief.—Price 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

NOTICE.—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each article; also printed, in red, on the wrapper of the latter. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

ARCHITECTURE.—LECTURES at the ROYAL ACADEMY.—The attention which is now so generally directed to this subject, and the interest awakened by the brief and casual notices which appeared last year in *The Athenæum*, of the Lectures of Prof. C. R. COCKERELL, at the Royal Academy, have induced the Proprietors to make such arrangements as will insure a full and accurate Report of each of the Six Lectures about to be delivered. The first will appear in *The Athenæum* of Saturday, January the 14th.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Jan. 17	Horticultural	2 P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
	Floricultural	6¾ P. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 18	Geological	8½ P. M.
	Microscopical	8 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 20.	Botanical	8 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 24	Entomological	8 P. M.
	Zoological	8½ P. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 25	Medico-Botanical.	8 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 28	Royal Botanic	3½ P. M.

WE are reminded by a correspondent that the principle of giving every landowner an outfall from his land, which we advocated last week, has already occupied the attention of Mr. Pusey, to whom the country is already so much indebted for his exertions in the important work of drainage. In fact, notice of a committee was given by that gentleman last session, and evidence on the subject was prepared; but the discussion on the Tariff frustrated his intentions. We have reason to believe that Mr. Pusey intends to renew his notice in the ensuing session, with a view to some general legislative enactment; and we most sincerely trust he will receive the support of the whole landed interest. The two chief difficulties are—1st, the existence of old corporations of sewers, and of local acts; and 2ndly, the want of a competent board to which appeal might be made. The latter would have to be provided: and we cannot but suppose that where measures of such paramount importance are concerned, the former difficulty would be easily removed.

SINCE the cultivation of the Cucumber has become a matter of such general interest, that societies have been established for the sole purpose of testing its merits, it is desirable that there should be laid down some reasonable and fixed rules from which an universal standard may be formed for judging of the qualities of this vegetable. This is the more necessary, since the standard of almost every society at present formed differs in some respect from that of its neighbour.

In all these, the superiority of the fruit is made to depend upon its length, combined with certain other qualities, some of which indeed are of importance, while others, in our opinion, are of little or no consequence; and one, which requires a fruit to be ribbed, is most absurd. Why a ribbed Cucumber should be preferred to one with an even surface, we cannot imagine. In peeling such a fruit, the portion of it beneath the rind must necessarily be cut away; and consequently great waste, as well as a loss of the best part of the fruit, is occasioned. It is equally incomprehensible why a black-spined Cucumber should be peremptorily declared to be superior to one with white spines. Qualities such as these are perfectly arbitrary, add nothing to the appearance of a Cucumber on the dinner-table, and have no relation to its good quality as a salad.

Then we must have Cucumbers grown to an enormous length; everybody wants to have his fruit longer than his neighbour's; and if it is so long that no dish can be found to hold it, so much the better. But is there any common sense in this? Of what earthly use are these long fruits, except to make people stare? Are they better flavoured—better bearers—better seeders? Quite the contrary: they are simply longer. They are too long to be placed on a dinner-table, too long to be eaten by a small party, too coarse to suit a cultivated palate, and are, in fact, fit for nothing, except to excite the admiration of the servants' hall. If such things *must* be had to stare at, why not cultivate the Patagonian Cucumber, or the Snake Gourd, at once? The fact is, that a Cucumber 10 or 12 inches long is much better in all respects, only it is not so extraordinary, and will not make folks stare so much.

Let a Cucumber be a foot long, straight, of even thickness, with a flower still fresh upon its point; let it moreover be shortnecked, firm, brittle, and a free bearer, and you have nearly all that it is possible to desire. If of the old prickly race, bloom—natural, not artificial—should be insisted on; because it ensures carefulness on the part of the grower, and the fruit looks better; but as Cucumbers of the Smyrna and Turkish breed have no bloom, and they are among the best for the table, to require bloom as a *sine qua non* would be to exclude some of the most useful sorts in cultivation. Finally, no Cucumber-show should be held later than June. In proportion as the season advances does the difficulty of growing this vegetable diminish; and it must be some very extraordinary circumstance indeed that can render any Cucumber worth a prize after June, in a society especially instituted for its cultivation.

We have been led to make these remarks by having received from Mr. James Reid, gardener at Bretton Hall, near Wakefield, some very handsome Cucumbers, of the Sion House kind, accompanied by a brace of seedlings from the same sort, with a request that we would give our opinion respecting them. The latter were certainly more uniform in size, and superior in outward appearance to the former; but, allowing for the extra care which most persons bestow upon sorts of their own raising, we do not think that the seedlings are preferable to the old variety.

WE understand it to be the intention of Mr. Crawshay to exhibit specimens of his Grapes on Tuesday next, at the meeting of the Horticultural Society in Regent-street. This will give our readers an opportunity of judging for themselves as to their quality.

SOME time since we recommended the members of the Hammersmith Mutual Instruction Gardeners' Society to alter their rules, by substituting, for fines, expulsion in case of drunkenness; whereupon our good friend Peter Mackenzie, himself a gardener, and well acquainted with the brethren of the gentle craft, made some general observations, directed at nobody in particular, which we thought very proper; but which, it seems, people have been wise enough to apply to themselves: at least, so we gather from a letter addressed to us by Mr. W. L., of Hammersmith, who seems to have taken Mr. Peter's letter in dudgeon, calling it scurrilous, and so forth.

We are not sorry that Mr. L. has addressed himself to us, because it gives us an opportunity of speaking our mind about certain things, concerning which we might otherwise have been silent. On the other hand, we do regret that it should be necessary to animadvert upon the letter of a man who seems to be well-intentioned, and, in some respects, right minded.

It is evident that the great offence that we and Mr. Peter have been so unfortunate as to give to the Hammersmith Gardeners' Mutual Instruction Society consists in our recommending the expulsion of members who get drunk; and it is the more surprising that these good people should have proved so sensitive, because other Societies of the same kind have thanked us for the advice. How is it then that the members of this Hammersmith Society are so tender upon this point? Is it because it touched them home? We hope not. Mr. L. says, "It does not follow because you meet with a drunken man in company that you are to become a drunkard also; a man that would suffer himself to be led away must be a person of very weak intellect—of very little self-command. I would rather allow him to remain, that by seeing the actions of the good man, and the success that attends his exertions, the drunkard may be induced to amend his former errors, and for the future walk in the paths of industry and sobriety." This is all very fine; but, good Mr. L., "fine words butter no parsneps." If, indeed, these drunkards were likely to be amended by your plan, we would have it tried—not by sitting night after night with your sot, but by expelling him, and putting him on his good behaviour. If he mends, it is easy to readmit him; if he remains in your society, it is not so easy for raw young men to avoid imitating his example. The truth is, that tippling is the bane of gardeners, as it is of so many other classes; and no measures short of the most stringent are at all likely to cure it.

We say nothing of the members of the Hammersmith Gardeners' Mutual Instruction Society, and we are bound to believe all that is good of them, for we know nothing to the contrary. It is, in fact, because we wished them to remain respectable that we gave them that advice, at which Mr. L. has taken huff. But he knows quite as well as we do, that there exists among gardeners a set of low fellows, who spend their evenings in pothouses, and their days in cheating their employers. These persons, the dregs of the craft, may be known by a swaggering demeanour, which the simple mistake for knowledge. They are men of assertions, talking down the really well-informed gardener with loud words, slang and braggadocio. In the morning you will see them dirty and unshaven; by noon they are muddled, and may be found at the nearest public-house, laying down the law to the sots around them: in the evening they are drunk. At the meetings of gardeners, they appear in greasy clothes, foul linen, hats and shoes, like their hair, unacquainted with the luxury of a brush; and they strut about, the very Parias of Horticulture. On such occasions you may observe them in clusters, perplexing their scanty brains by foolish arguments about nothing. By way of showing their importance, they jostle the ladies who may have the misfortune to be near them at Horticultural Shows, and eventually are consigned to the police, or are threatened with it, when their insolence is quieted, and they sneak away to their more congenial tap-rooms. Would our Hammersmith correspondent keep these in his Society?

Experience has brought us acquainted with many of this sort. They are at once a nuisance and a disgrace to gardeners, and should be unceremoniously expelled from all decent associations; for gardeners, as a body, are the reverse of this description; and for their own sake they should not allow their credit to be compromised, or their society to be contaminated, by the admission of such people. No one knows better than we do the excellence of character which is found in the great body of gardeners; their painful efforts to improve themselves with most inadequate means, their self-denial, their struggles against difficulties, and the patience with which they bear the sad reverses to which they are too often exposed; and, let us add, the strictly honourable conduct that marks their lives. To virtues such as these we bear our willing testimony; and because we know of them and honour them, we are the more anxious to draw a broad line of distinction between gardeners of respectability and the people just described.

It happened, not long since, that a very worthy young man was induced to join a party of gardeners in arranging some meetings for mutual instruction, and for other purposes connected with their profession. An object of this kind, one would have thought, would have met with approbation, if not assistance, from every gardener who deserved the name. But no; Timothy Cackle, one of the low fellows we allude to, was present, who ridiculed every proposition that was made, bullied everybody, and, by mere force of impudence, contrived to upset the business of the meeting. In doing so, Mr. Timothy Cackle no doubt thought himself a fine fellow; but his master did not estimate him so highly when he knew of his proceedings. Would Mr. L. keep this man in his Society?

A second case was reported in the *Times* a short time since. It appears, that, among other ruffians apprehended for torturing a bull, was one Isaac Ransom, a gardener of Sudbury. It was proved that this worthy had been among the most active in setting dogs on the bull, and that the animal was tormented about an hour, during which language of the most filthy and disgusting description was indulged in. The magistrate very properly sentenced Mr. Isaac Ransom to imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction for two months. Is this man the sort of person Mr. L. would keep in his Mutual Instruction Society?

Now we affirm that these men, Cackle and Ransom, are only a type of the class which we shall continue to call low gardeners; that such occurrences, or others very similar, are by no means uncommon among them; and that their brutal habits can, in fact, lead to no other results. Nevertheless, well-meaning men, like Mr. L., are apt to regard such conduct as of no consequence to themselves; and to think that, so long as their own acts are unimpeachable, they have nothing to do with those of others. We can assure them that in this they commit an error seriously prejudicial to themselves. It is the interest of all gardeners to watch over their profession; not by their own conduct alone, but also by influencing and controlling that of others beneath them. If they do this effectually, the character of gardeners is raised; and, as their importance advances, remuneration will keep pace with it. On the other hand, if no means are taken to eradicate the evil portion, it, like weeds upon a dunghill, will grow rank, and flourish, and choke the good seeds that are sown among them. Cure the Cackles and Ransoms, good Mr. L., by the most gentle of measures, by remonstrance, by showing them your own good example, by persuasion, by kindness, by any other tender and affectionate process, *if you can*. But, in the meanwhile, remove them from your Society: that is our advice.

We are no enemies to conviviality. We should be the last to require gardeners to lead a life of total abstinence. All we contend for is the necessity of sobriety; a man may be happy without getting drunk; and gardeners, above all men in the world, require to be proof against this vice; for the charge entrusted to their care is great and will not bear neglect. However, we have said enough upon the subject for the present: or, if we have not, we shall surrender it into the hands of a correspondent, who signs himself "A Gardener," and whose experience in these matters will be found in another column.

HEATING.

OUR attention has lately been called by Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, to a somewhat novel method of heating by hot water, which appears worthy of being more generally known. The apparatus now in use at that gentleman's residence is upon a very small scale; but the principle upon which it acts is capable of being carried out to any extent, and is at once so simple and economical, that we shall attempt to describe it briefly to our readers.

The originality of this invention lies with Mr. Rendle, of the Plymouth Nursery, who, in June last, forwarded to the Horticultural Society a paper upon the subject, which was read at one of their meetings, and of which an ab-

stract was given at p. 422 of the *Chronicle* of last year. The main point in which it differs from other methods is, that the hot water, instead of circulating round the house in pipes or open gutters, is contained in the centre of the building in a wooden tank, upon the lid of which is a layer of bark or saw-dust, raised 3 or 4 feet above the floor, for the reception of pots of cuttings, plants, &c. This tank is divided lengthways by a partition in the centre, with the exception of about two inches, which are left open at one end to allow the water to circulate; its opposite extremity is connected with a small boiler by means of a pipe. The water upon becoming heated in the boiler flows through the pipe into the tank, and after passing round the latter returns to the boiler by another pipe; in this manner the circulation of the water is kept up.

The tank in Mr. Beck's house is about 11 inches deep; but he is satisfied that 6 or 8 inches in depth would be amply sufficient. Its lower part is formed of wood and the upper of slate, one portion of which is covered with tan for plunging in cuttings, &c; the remaining part is left bare, so that on sprinkling it with water a copious vapour is obtainable. The waste of water in the tank is trifling; when, however, it requires to be replenished, it is easily effected by means of a small orifice left for that purpose in the slate covering.

The boiler, by which this comparatively large body of water is heated, is of diminutive size, and, perhaps, we cannot give a better idea of it than by supposing one of Rogers's to be divided crossways into two; the lower portion, hermetically closed, will then represent the boiler in question. As in Rogers's, the fire is contained in the centre, and is supplied with fuel from the top. It stands upon a grating raised a few inches from the floor, and is surrounded at the distance of two or three inches by an iron case, from one side of which the smoke makes its escape through a small chimney. This outer case or covering is almost double the height of the boiler; and the more effectually to prevent the radiation of heat from its sides, an iron cylinder slides down through the opening by which the fire is fed, and fits exactly within the top of the boiler. This answers the double purpose of containing a body of fuel, which settles down and supplies the fire during the night; and, when the lid is placed upon the outer case, of checking the draught of the fire, which is only continued through some small passages cut in the sides of the cylinder. A small opening also communicates with the fire from the outside, through which the former can be stirred when necessary.

In a boiler of this kind, many improvements could, doubtless, be suggested. Mr. Beck is of opinion that a great advantage would be derived by having the boiler, as in Rogers's improved, in the form of a dome above the fire, and by having the latter fed on one side by means of a shelving hopper, covered in, and placed as nearly as convenient to the top of the apparatus.

During the time in which this system has been in working, the water has never been within many degrees of the boiling temperature, yet the thermometer within the house has seldom, on the coldest nights, fallen below 60° or 65°. Its great advantages are, that the tank in which the water circulates, will, with such modifications as circumstances may require, serve as a stage for plants, either in the centre or round the sides of a house, by which the expense of hot water-pipes will be dispensed with; and its extreme simplicity, which is such that any person situated at a distance from engineers might, with a little ingenuity and the assistance of a carpenter and blacksmith, erect an apparatus of his own; since any boiler which would create a circulation of water would answer as well as the one above described, although it might not be equally economical. We may also state that the atmosphere of the house, in which this system is adopted, is remarkably pure.

VICAR OF WINKFIELD PEAR.

Synonyms. *Le Curé, Monsieur le Curé, Clion, Dumas.*

THE following account will, it is presumed, clear up the confusion which has existed respecting this Pear, of which the accompanying is an outline from a specimen forwarded by the Rev. W. L. Rham. It was found growing wild in a wood by M. Clion, a French curate, and hence obtained the name of Monsieur le Curé. Subsequently, by French authors, it was erroneously made synonymous with the Saint Lezin, which it resembles only in external appearance; the Saint Lezin being a firm-fleshed stewing pear. Trees under both names were obtained from France by the Horticultural Society; the Saint Lezin was correct; but that under the name of Monsieur le Curé proved false, being a small round pear. The difference between the two was in consequence not ascertained till 1832, when M. Vilmorin sent specimens on purpose. With these, fruit from a tree then in bearing in the Society's garden, under the name of Dumas, was found to agree. In the mean time, a tree of the sort in question had been imported from France by Mr. Rham, to his garden at Winkfield, Berkshire; and some cultivators having obtained cuttings from this importation, the variety was propagated in the neighbourhood of London under the name of the Vicar of Winkfield. For this, the familiar appellation of Vicar of Wakefield has been sometimes substituted. Fruit very large, oblong, or of a somewhat truncated pyramidal form; stalk about an inch in length, obliquely inserted; flesh buttery, and melting in all seasons, and rich in such as are favourable. In point of flavour it cannot compete with many autumn varieties; but as it keeps till January, when there are few good sorts, it deserves cultivation on that account. The tree grows very vigorously, and requires to be kept thin of branches; it is hardy, and bears as a standard. The leaves are large, roundish, shortly acuminate. Flowers large with roundish petals.—*Robert Thompson.*



ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.—No. V.

(By PROFESSOR CHARLES SPRENGEL. Translated from the German.)

(*Continued from page 4.*)

5. *Rape.*—Rape may be used as a green manure on all soils which are strong enough; but on a poor soil it yields so little herbage as scarcely to be worth ploughing in. It is valuable because the seed is cheap, and it grows both late and early, and consequently feeds on the atmosphere, which costs nothing: its roots, moreover, penetrate to some depth, and bring substances out of the subsoil; its woody roots and stems will loosen heavy land. In the Elsass it is planted for green manure after early Peas and early Potatoes, even on very sandy soils, and is followed by Rye or Wheat, which then succeed exceedingly well. If, when sown after these two crops, it does not yield any great amount of herbage, it still, nevertheless, is better than nothing; to which must be added, that the soil, if left unsown, will uselessly lose its humus—a circumstance of great importance in green manuring; because, even if grown immediately after other crops, it cannot be made use of either as fodder or dry: it still, if ploughed in, will give the soil a considerable quantity of carbon and nitrogen. If Rape is sown in autumn, it is left till the spring; after which the field is planted with Peas, Potatoes, &c. The amount of herbage and roots which an acre will yield, may be stated at 7,000 or 8,000lbs.; but if left till it is in flower, it will yield twice as much.

1000lbs.	of	green Rape consist of
770·0	,,	water in a fluid form. [stances.)
3·5	,,	nitrogen (contained in the organic sub-
4·0	,,	potassa.
1·0	,,	soda.
4·0	,,	lime.
0.4	,,	magnesia.
1·6	,,	sulphuric acid.
1·0	,,	phosphoric acid.
1·5	,,	chlorine.
140·0	,,	carbon. [of iron, and manganese.
73·0	,,	hydrogen, oxygen, silica, alumina, oxide
1000.0 lbs.		

If, therefore, the acre yields 8,000lbs. of green leaves and roots, the furrow-slice will receive 28lb. nitrogen, 32lb. potassa, 13lb. sulphuric acid, 8lb. phosphoric acid, 1120lb. carbon, &c., from which (especially from nitrogen and carbon) a good effect may be anticipated. In localities where wireworms occur, Rape is best sown with Oats, when 8 inches high, and between the rows, because the Rape will then grow in the shade of the Oats, and be better protected. If not too high it is rolled down before being ploughed in, otherwise it is mown and drawn into the furrow; 10 to 15lb. seed are used per acre.

6. *Rye.*—Professor Giabert, at Turin, some years since, recommended Rye for green manure. New things are mostly overrated—and so it was with Rye, some even believing that it would supersede manure altogether. But although Rye will not effect all which has been expected from it, still it possesses many good qualities as a green manure; it will succeed on very indifferent land, and is one of the earliest plants in spring. On the other hand, its roots do not reach deep, and consequently do not much enrich the furrow-slice, except with a little nitrogen and carbon; the seed, moreover, is expensive. The amount of manuring substances contained in green Rye will be equal to the ripe Rye, straw, and ripe grain taken together. It is, therefore, easy to calculate how much it will better the soil. A small quantity of potash, soda, sulphuric acid, and common salt must, however, be added, because Rye in ripening loses a portion of these substances. When Rye is used for green manure, choice should be made of fields which are quite clean, and where a good deal of Rye has been lost at the harvest; for in this case, if the Rye-stubble is lightly ploughed in immediately after harvest, less seed will be required. After the Rye has been ploughed in, late Barley is planted, or the field may be manured and planted with Potatoes; otherwise, the practice is the same as with other green plants ploughed in.

7. *Turnip-tops and tails.*—These are used in some of the light soils of England (Norfolk) for green manure, after the parts above ground have been eaten during autumn and winter by sheep. Barley is sown afterwards; which, of course, will succeed the better if dung has also been used. But Turnips may as well be sown amongst the stubble of manured Rye, and then it may be succeeded by Barley or Oats. 1000 lbs. of Turnips consist of

900·0	lbs.	of water in a fluid state.
2·2	,,	nitrogen.
0·8	,,	potash.
1·0	,,	soda.
1·3	,,	lime.
0·3	,,	magnesia.
0·4	,,	sulphuric acid.
0·8	,,	phosphoric acid.
0·3	,,	chlorine.
50·0	,,	carbon.
42·9	,,	hydrogen, oxygen, alumina, silica, oxide [of manganese and iron.
1000·0 lbs.		

If, therefore, 10,000 lbs. of the tops and tails of Turnips are left on one Magdeburg acre of land, the soil will receive 22 lbs. of nitrogen, 500 lbs. of carbon, &c. To this are to be added the excrements of the sheep, which are at least worth a quarter as much as the Turnips.

In the Palatinate and the Elsass the leaves of White Turnips are used as manure, being a very indifferent food. After the harvest they are scattered over the field and ploughed in, like the leaves of Mangel Wurzel.

(*To be continued.*)

CULTURE OF CELERY IN BEDS, AND THE ROTATION OF CROPS.

(*Continued from page 4.*)

I DO not approve of nursing early Celery plants in pots, as I have invariably found them more apt to run prematurely to seed than those pricked out in the usual manner; and this I attribute to the alternations of drought and moisture to which they are necessarily exposed, and to the spiral direction given to the roots by their confinement in the pots, which induces a stunted habit of growth, ill suited to luxuriant vegetation. For the main crop, I sow in a warm sheltered situation in the open air, in the beginning of February; and for late crops, about the end of March; pricking out the plants, when about inch-high, six inches apart, on a well-prepared border of leaf soil and good garden mould: they are removed to the trenches with a good ball to each when six inches high. My early crop I plant in the beds early in June, my main crop in July, and successional crops at intervals of three weeks, until the middle of September. For the early and main crops I plant three rows in each bed, placing the rows at one foot apart, and nine inches between the plants in the rows; for I find that I can grow a greater weight of Celery with plants at that distance, than if a greater number of plants were planted in the same space; but for late crops four or even five rows will not be too thick. To the early crops I apply water very copiously, at least once a week in dry weather, making use of pond water, if I can procure it, and, if not, of spring water mixed with soapsuds or liquid manure. I give sufficient to soak the beds thoroughly, and then on the following day, as soon as the leaves are clear of moisture, I place an inch of dry mould over the beds, to prevent as far as possible the water from being carried off by evaporation.

I am no advocate for earthing Celery a little at a time; I never earth up until the plants are at least a foot in height, and I then tie each plant loosely with matting, removing the suckers and small leaves at the same time, and applying four or six inches of mould at once. I find this the safest plan; as in earthing a "little and often" the soil is very likely to get into the heart of the Celery plants, and they are then useless. Where a great quantity of Celery is required, and it is not necessary to occupy all the beds with Potatoes, they may be planted with early Lettuce, Cauliflowers, or French Beans, or sown with Turnips, Carrots, or any other crop that is required so soon as it can be produced.

The advantages of this system are—first, there is no space lost, as the ridges are useful for Salad plants, and

the beds for early crops; secondly, a greater quantity of Celery can be produced, as single rows require to be grown 4 ft. apart, while three rows are by this plan grown in 8 ft.; thirdly, the Celery having a greater quantity of healthy pabulum for the roots to work in than it would have in single trenches, attains a larger size, and is much superior in quality; fourthly, the mass of vegetable matter added to the soil prepares it admirably for tap-rooted vegetables in the following seasons; and 5thly, by the manure for the Celery being prepared in the beds, the nuisance of wheeling manure on the walks after they are turned for the season is avoided. Indeed, by proper management, no garden ought to require dung to be wheeled into it from the time the walks are turned until the following winter.

I generally sow my Celery ground in the second year with Carrots, Parsneps, Beet, and other edible-rooted plants without manure; in the third year, Cabbage well manured; in the fourth year, Onions without manure, but manured for Coleworts in the autumn; in the fifth year, early Peas and Broccoli; and in the sixth year, Potatoes. Thus by dividing a certain portion of the garden into six equal compartments, the rotation of crops is reduced to a regular system, and each crop is six years before it again comes to the same place. By a little management of this kind, the crowding of two or three crops together, now too general, may be wholly avoided; and we need hear no more of the complaint that "ground will not grow Celery." It is not to be expected that it will, unless it be properly prepared. In conclusion, I may state that, in my opinion, Seymour's Superb White is the best Celery in cultivation.—*Judex.*

AMATEURS' GARDEN, No. II.

The principal requisite in preserving tender plants in cold pits or frames through the winter is, to keep them dormant from the end of October until the end of February; for as the growth of a plant depends more upon heat and moisture than upon other agents of healthful existence, it is obvious that the more cool and dry plants are kept, provided they do not suffer from an excess of either cold or drought, the more likely are we to be successful in their preservation. For this reason both the plants and pits should be kept dry, by placing the pots on some material, such as dry ashes, that will absorb moisture, and by admitting all the air possible in favourable weather. I give air at all times when the exterior temperature is a few degrees above the freezing point, and I remove the sashes entirely on dry mild days. Water I never apply, unless the plants are flagging, and then only in sufficient quantity to recruit their strength. Plants thus treated will scarcely be injured by the same amount of frost that would kill them in a growing state; provided they are kept closely covered until they are thoroughly but gradually thawed.

In protecting cold pits, the covering should never touch the glass, because, if it does, it absorbs the heat from the pit, and gives it off again to the atmosphere; but if it is raised 1 inch above the glass, it repels the radiant heat, and thus a stratum of confined air is generated, which forms an excellent protecting medium. For this reason, wooden shutters, frames thatched with straw, waterproof canvass, or tarpauling, are superior to mats; and hence the necessity, when extra covering is required, of placing it above and not between the usual covering and the glass.

Plants in rooms should only receive water when in actual need of it, but they must be kept as near the glass as possible. Pelargoniums that are not so bushy as may be desired must have the point of each shoot pinched out, and the same may be done with other plants of loose habit. Should the nights become very severe, it will be a good plan to place the plants under a table, surrounded to the ground by a large woollen cloth; and as a further precaution, when necessary, a stone jar or two of hot water may be placed amongst them at the time of retiring for the night.

In the kitchen-garden proceed with digging and trenching, except in snowy or frosty weather. The pruning and nailing of hardy fruit-trees must be concluded as quickly as possible; but Peaches and Apricots will be best if left until the end of February. If the Peas and Beans sown in November appear above ground, a second crop of each must be put in at the first favourable opportunity; but if none were sown at that time a crop of each must be got in without delay. A small crop of Early Frame Radish may be sown on any dry warm border sloping to the south, and may be protected by haulm or litter until the plants are up. Prepare dung, or dung and leaves, where the latter are plentiful, by frequent turnings, for beds for forcing Cucumbers and other vegetables. Where these materials are dry they should be watered when turned over.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Draining.—In furtherance of your views respecting a general drainage of the country, permit me to direct your attention to one of the provisions of the General Highway Act (5 and 6 Wm. IV., ch. 50, sec. 51), by which all the surveyors of the kingdom are directed to take the materials required for the repair of the highways from the brooks and rivers within their respective districts. This is now seldom or never done: the consequence is that these channels or outlets for the conveyance of water from the land are choked and obstructed by the accumulation of stones and sand brought into them by the winter floods; and the free passage of the water is by these means prevented. By the 13th Geo. III., ch. 78, surveyors were prohibited from taking materials from enclosed grounds, unless they could show that there were none to be procured from wastes, rivers, and brooks. This provision appears to be omitted in the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., ch. 50; but might, I think, be re-enacted with advantage; and, if vigorously enforced, would tend much to remove what is now generally admitted to be the greatest impediment to the agricultural improvement of the country.—*An Old Subscriber.*——With reference to your suggestion of a General Drainage Act, in a leading article, which advocates a measure of the highest importance and public utility, I beg leave to observe that it would be of much consequence to many were some steps taken to prevent the use of mills, or the making pond-heads to work mills, when the stream is so sluggish or its fall so little as to make that necessary; because this cannot and never is done without great injury to the land adjoining and above the pond-head; such preventing its proper drainage by the natural stream adjoining. How the means are to be procured to buy up the interest of those now having mills on such streams, and the right to the use of the water thereof, is more than I can suggest; but I cannot help thinking that it would be a fit subject for the consideration of any one who would give his attention to a General Drainage Act, as suggested by you; inasmuch as by wind, or by steam, the wheels of some such mills might be worked, or substitutes for them, instead of by running water; and in such cases as I have alluded to above, the mills in use at present necessarily occasion injury to other property.—*B. C. H.*

Gardeners' Societies.—As these are institutions which, when properly conducted, are calculated to be of inestimable advantage to the rising generation of gardeners, I am happy to find that two new institutions are springing up in the neighbourhood of London, and in parts where, if the gardeners are so disposed, they may be well supported. If, however, there is one thing more than another calculated to militate against the prosperity and respectability of such gatherings, it is the practice of holding the meetings in public-houses; for no matter whether liquor be prohibited or not during the hours of meeting, it is sure to be indulged in afterwards, and when members become pot-valiant they are apt to ridicule or jeer at statements which in the room they had not the courage to combat. The consequence is, it creates ill-feeling and jealousy, deters young members from taking any part in future debates, and not unfrequently leads to those bickerings which are anything but creditable to either individuals or societies. Thus, on mentioning to the gardener of a nobleman that there was a Gardeners' Society at the Thatched House Tavern, at Hammersmith, he replied, "If you said a convivial society you would be nearer the truth;" and certainly the rule inserted at page 713, as formed against "intoxication," is strong evidence that such is the case. Far be it from my wish to raise a prejudice against the society; but this I will say, and I speak from no very limited experience, that the respectability and utility of all societies of this kind will be much augmented if the meetings are wholly unconnected with public-houses. So convinced were the projectors of the "West London Gardeners' Association" of this, that at its commencement, and during the whole of the time its meetings were held at Hammersmith, they paid seven shillings per night for a private room, though they could have had one at any of the public-houses free of expense; and I believe to this principally, and to the untiring assiduity of the leading members, may be attributed the respectable standing which that institution has attained among the societies of the metropolis. Rules as to the conduct of members and conducting the discussions are far best left out; for if members do not feel sufficient interest in the prosperity and respectability of their institutions to conduct themselves with courtesy towards each other, and if the chairman of the evening does not possess sufficient influence to check any ebullition of feeling, there is but little hope for the prosperity of the society, or the intellectual advancement of its members. Fines are of no use; to tax a man's pocket, is not to convince his reason that he has done wrong; and unless his reason is convinced, it is not very likely that he will amend his ways. In the excitement of debate uncivil expressions will escape even from the most guarded; but one rebuke from the chairman or an influential member will do more towards checking such conduct in future than fifty fines. I can speak feelingly on this subject; for I once experienced such a rebuke for an improper expression, that I would willingly have given my whole week's wages to have escaped. While I fully accord with Mr. Peter Mackenzie in what he has advanced respecting the "dissipation of gardeners," and would avoid a drunken one as much as I would a contagious disease, I cannot agree with him, that they should be thrown on the world as outcasts, or monsters which ought to be avoided. No; the spirit of philanthropy and benevolence, on which all societies for mutual instruction ought to be founded, forbids it. We ought not to say to poor erring humanity, "Go and beg your bread from door to door as a vagabond upon the face of the earth;" but, on the contrary, our exhortation should be, "In your sober moments come among us, and we will endeavour, by the force of our example and good counsel, to convince you of the error of your ways, and by making you taste of the sweets of intellectual pleasures, make you a good and useful member of society." Few unfortunately are there who have not at some time or other stepped beyond the line of sobriety, and therefore common charity should prompt us to pardon it, and as much as possible prevent it in others. The gatherings which generally take place before a young man goes to a situation, and yclept "foys," are, to say the least of them, very foolish and irrational assemblages, where a man spends several pounds (which in the majority of cases he cannot afford) for the purpose of seeing his friends and acquaintances make beasts of themselves. The piece of harlequinism called "Making a Gardener," without which a man is not allowed to wear an apron in some of the nurseries, is only "the perpetuation of the disgusting relics of a barbarous age."—*A Gardener.*

Flooring.—An Infant School is now erecting in this neighbourhood, to which a play-ground of considerable declivity is attached. It is a question how this area, 102 by 42 feet, can be best and most economically prepared, to obtain the advantages of a dry, firm, and smooth footing. Perhaps some of your correspondents would kindly answer this question, and give the probable amount of cost.—*Anne, Carisbrooke.*

Bletting.—Although a prolonged discussion of this subject promises to partake more of the philological than of the horticultural or botanical character, your readers will probably not be sorry, as the Scotch proverb says, to "hunt the mawkin doon;" and so I make no apology for replying to the observations of your correspondent "F." in a late *Chronicle*. "F.'s" lively communication has given a new turn to the inquiry respecting the meaning of the word bletting; or rather the subject divides itself into two branches:—one seeks to explain the nature of the change taking place in the maturation of the rosaceous fruits, and the application of the word to express the idea of that change:—the other the derivation of the word itself. The first of these was the prime object I had in view when I preferred the question; and you have in part answered it most satisfactorily. You say that you follow De Candolle in the adoption of a word popular in France, to express over-ripeness, mealiness, or the intermediate stage between ripe and rotten;—the druxiness, droxiness, or drossiness of the Sussex people. The word answers very well, and is not likely to be mistaken or misapplied; though I still think that the ripeness of the Medlar (taken as the exemplar of the tribe) in chemical nature, as well as in taste and flavour, differs as much from rottenness, as the melting condition or perfect ripeness of a Noblesse Peach does. Nevertheless, "precision and copiousness," as "F." says, are valuable qualities in a language, and it is very convenient to say that,—whilst a Peach ripens, a Medlar bletts. To follow out the other branch of the inquiry, the etymology of "*blette*," will, perhaps, lead me out of my depth; but I will endeavour to reply to some of the observations of my fellow-correspondent. He supposes that there has been a misprint in my quotation from the old "Thresor de la langue Françoyse," of *pourrée* for *poirrée*; and goes on to say:—"This is not unimportant, for the word is derived from the Latin *blitum* (Greek *bliton*) beet; in French *poirrée*, i. e. white beet. It is found in our language, as the name of what is, I believe, called Strawberry-spinach." I think that "F." will find in the sequel that the matter is not quite so easily settled. On referring again to my author, I find that the spelling is correct, although I have erred as to the signification of the word. I find on looking further, that he does not use the word *blette* adjectively, and that by "Espéce de pourrée" he does not mean "de pourriture," as I took it, and answering to the *trop-mûre* of later Dictionaries, but a potherb, the blitum or blête of our older herbalists. Pourrée is afterwards spelt porrée and "porrée-rouge, —blitum" (Blitte effilée, or Strawberry-blite of the present day.) You, Mr. Editor say, at p. 838, βλιτον is supposed to have been the plant now called Amaranthus Blitum, still used in France as a bad sort of spinach. Now, in Jaume St Hilaire's "Plantes de la France," I find two blites beautifully figured, *La Blite effilée*, *Blitum virgatum*, to which he appropriates the English name of Strawberry-blite; and the *Amaranthe blette*, *Amaranthus Blitum* of Linneus. The clustered scarlet axillary inflorescence of the former of these, shews it to be the true Strawberry-blite, and no Beet at all. If we come back to the English herbalists, we find in Gerard a whole host of "Blites;" including almost all the Chenopodiaceæ, with the Orach and Atriplices; and the following quotation from "Booth's Analytical Dictionary of the English Language" (p. 235) will shew that several wild and cultivated herbs were anciently associated under this name. "The generic name *Chenopodium* (Greek χην, a goose, and πους, a foot) was given on account of the form of the leaves of the early included species; of those, the best known are the *Bonus Henricus*, *wild spinage*, or *all-good*, the leaves of which are often eaten as greens; the *urbicum*, or upright Blite; the *album*, common orach, or Frost-blite; the *viride*, Green-blite; the *vulvaria* (*olidum*) Stinking-orach, or Stinking-blite; the *polyspermum*, or Allseed; and the *maritimum*, Sea-blite, or white Glasswort. Most of the species of Goosefoot grow on waste ground, or among rubbish; and the name Blite is from the Greek βλητον, fit only to be cast away, worthless. The genus "Blitum" includes some foreign species, or, it may be, varieties of one species known in this country by the names *Strawberry-blite*, *Strawberry-spinach*, *Bloody-spinach*, and *Berry-bearing orach*. A species of *Amaranthus* (*polygonoides*) which grows amongst rubbish by the roadsides in tropical countries, is by some Botanists called the *Amaranthus Blitum*. The well-known culinary herb Spinage or Spinach (for it is written both ways), the *Spinacia oleracea*, was formerly included amongst the blites." Gerard includes the Beet amongst the blites; and the French seem to have done the same, sometimes using the word "Blette" (genus pro specie) for their *Betráve*. The other name of Poirée or Pourrée must have been given it from its pear-shaped, or perhaps, leek-like root; for I strongly suspect that the derivation of this word is from Poureau or Poireau (v. Boyer) a Leek, and "Poirée-rouge" red-Leek:—and thus comes "espéce de pourrée ("Thresor" loc. cit.) a species of Leek. But our speculations on the parentage of *Betráve*, and of all the Blites (the Amaranthus blitum included) in the Greek

bliton, are at once set at nought by Paxton, who tells us that Beet is from the Celtic *Bet*, red. Here then a new light breaks in upon us, and we find another instance of the imperfect knowledge of the Etymologists of the last century, who traced everything up to the Latin, Greek, or Hebrew tongues, forgetful of their cognate, congeneric dialects. To say that Beet, Blitte, or Blite come from Bliton, is as much aside the truth as to say that *Vater* and *Mutter* come from *Pater* and *Mater* or πατηρ and μητηρ. Again, it would be as unreasonable to suppose that the plant or plants, by the Greeks called Bliton (whether Chenopodium or Amaranth), one of which our ancestors called *Allgood*, another, the true *Strawberry-blite*, an elegant plant, and several of which were potherbs (it is reasonable to suppose) in the time of Theophrastus, were so called because they were worthless and only fit to be thrown, "as men would serve a cucumber," to the dunghill. While we thus dispose of the French and English blette and blite as substantives, we are still in the dark as to the use of these words (the former of them, at least) adjectively. "I. K. S.," another of your correspondents, quotes a "Vocabulaire Etymologique" for "Blette, s. f. (βλιτον, espéce de legume insipide),—plante. Adj.: Poire blette,—molle et presque pourrie." As the author of this Vocabulaire has not given the derivation of the adjective, you are left to suppose that it is the substantive word used adjectively. "F." has probably hit on the right soil, and I hope he will continue to dig in it. His "Glossaire de la Langue Romane" informs us that *blet*, *blette*, *bleque*, &c., signify "soft." We must look for some other origin, therefore, for the adjective, than the blette of the Greek *bliton*, or of the Celtic *bet*. The softness and mealiness of some of the Chenopodia help the conjecture of a figurative application of the term. But the speculations of the etymologists are a byword and a jest, and we must wait for further information. Having already occupied so much of your space on what will appear to some a rather "droxy" subject, I must only briefly notice some other of my fellow correspondent's remarks. "F." says that "blight" comes from the Anglo-Saxon *blœctha*, which he translates "scurf, leprosy." On what authority does he rest, beside the affinity of sound? Lye defines this word by *vitiligo*, which, I believe, is not leprosy nor a scurfy disease. "Scurf" exists entire in the Anglo-Saxon; and for "leprosy," Lye introduces the Gothic (quoting St. Matthew) *thrush* or *thrustfill*—literally, "breaking-out." *Blœctha* comes nearer to "blain" or "blotch." If "blight" be Saxon, it is most probably from "*blæstan*—*insufflare*, to blast;" and this will agree with the inveterate popular idea of blight from atmospheric causes. My fellow correspondent concludes his remarks with a "smaa nota bene" on the use of the verb "swerve" in a passive sense. I dare say he is quite right; and I shall not look for authorities to gainsay his *dictum*: for if "swerve" is not a transitive verb, it deserves to be made so, and the sooner it is done the better, for the sake of the "copiousness and precision" of our language. In the foregoing quotation from Booth's Analyt. Dict. it will be observed that he spells the Greek name with an η instead of an ι—evidently with an eye to the root βαλλειν, to cast, or fling.—*P. P.*

Rooting.—I have two Hyacinths in flower-glasses, one of which is a common clear glass, the other is coloured dark blue; the root in the latter has grown more than double the other in strength and height, and is showing a fine flower, which its companion is not yet doing. Is this by accident, or is it caused by the dark colour of the glass, excluding the light?—*A Young Lady.* [Roots are formed with more difficulty when exposed to light than when in darkness. The first effort made by a young plant when it begins to grow is to force its rootlets downwards into the soil, and although this may be prevented by art, yet a plant will never form its roots so willingly under the influence of light as if buried in darkness.]

Amaryllis Belladonna.—I am not surprised at all that so few persons should cultivate this plant (a very great favourite of mine), as it is such an uncertain bloomer in the open ground. It has been in the garden here many years, but scarcely ever flowered till I got Dr. Herbert's book on this class of bulbs; since then, I have had the pleasure of seeing its delicate and fragrant blooms every autumn. It is thus described at p. 275 of Dr. H.'s work: "They are exceedingly hardy, but two things are necessary to their flowering,—a strong growth of the leaves, and absolute rest from Midsummer until their period of flowering in September. If the leaves sprout early, and are so much damaged by severe frosts that a vigorous growth does not ensue in spring, or if they are preserved green by a wet summer after the period of rest, or if they have not moisture in September to promote the blossoming, it will fail."—"A strong previous growth of the leaf seems necessary to its formation by the return of the sap from the leaf at the time of their decay; the seasonable drying up of the leaf seems to be the requisite circumstance, if followed by a sufficiently high temperature. In a pot it is very easy to regulate the points above stated; in the open ground, it can only be done by putting a glass covering or awning over the bulbs, so as to keep off the rain in a wet summer." "A south wall promotes the drying of the roots; they very seldom flower with me in the middle of the garden." In pursuance of these physiological principles, most of the bulbs here are now kept in large pots or boxes; and they well repay the trouble by their delightful flowers. Probably the reason of their not being oftener met with is the frequent failure of the bloom for want of attention to their nature.—*C. D., Sussex.* [Plant them at the foot of a warm south wall, well drained, and leave them to themselves. There will be no failure of bloom, we will warrant.]

The Season.—I have in my possession a Cowslip in full bloom, lately dug up in this parish. It is no starveling, but a fine fellow, with a fat, tall flower-stalk, and some twenty flowers upon it; and treading, quite as nearly as nature will allow a Cowslip to do, on the heels of its elder brother, Oxlip. My parishioners, who have spent their lives in the fields, seem to think this a very remarkable proof of the mildness of the winter. *C. W. Bingham, Sydling Vicarage, Dorset.*—[We think so too; but we also have a Cowslip now before us in full flower in the cold London clay: which is still more remarkable.]

Cucumbers.—About 12 months ago, I paid a visit to Mr. Mills, at Gunnersbury; where I saw the best Cucumbers that had ever come under my notice at that season of the year. I may now state that the benefits of his system have reached this neighbourhood. A few days since, I saw the Cucumbers at Woolverstone Park, which are grown by Mr. Stannard, in the manner recommended in Mills' treatise. There were six lights of various sorts, both black and white spined, all looking well; that is to say, they are young, strong, healthy clean plants, with leaves from 14 to 18 inches wide, dark green, and bearing the appearance of spring rather than winter; with an abundance of fruit, in every stage of growth up to 16 inches in length. Some complaints have been made of the expense; but as it is well known that Cucumbers cannot be had at this season without (and very frequently not with) expense, I say, until some more economical and equally certain method can be devised, follow Mills' system.—*Thomas Wild, 3, Tavern-street, Ipswich.*

Economical Pumps in Hothouses.—Having been at considerable labour in carrying water to the plant-house at Holme Gardens, our employer had a pump, occupying only six square inches, placed in the corner of the bark-pit. Both in summer and winter water is abundantly supplied from the rivers, even when our highland pumps are frozen. If the ornamental head of such a pump is objectionable, it might be covered with a creeper, such as Hoya carnosa, a Kennédya, or some such plant. The water may be rendered tepid by constructing a concealed cistern beneath the bark or leaves; and it may be conveyed by means of pipes to any of the adjoining houses. Where the latter are heated by hot water, such a pump will be found still more advantageous. The expense of its erection is 5*l.*, which is soon repaid; as two men in one hour could easily do more watering in the summer season than could formerly be performed by three men in double that space of time.—*Snowdrop.*

The Onion Maggot.—Notwithstanding the great failure of the Onion crop in various parts, I have adopted the following remedy for the last five years with perfect success:—Immediately on the appearance of the maggot in my Onions, I take advantage of a dull or rainy day, and, with a watering-can and rose, I saturate the beds well with strong soap-suds. I then pull up all those which are infected, and I seldom find another die off afterwards. I am surprised to find that your valuable correspondent (Peter Mackenzie) states that the salts contained in the suds keep the maggot from the seed, when it is well known that it does not originate in the seed.—*W. B. T.*

Problem in Cookery.—What is the reason that fruit and liquors become, when heated, more acid, and, on cooling, are restored to their natural sweetness? A solution of this seeming mystery will oblige a subscriber and occasional contributor.—*K.*

Experiments with Manures.—Impelled by your observations last spring, I tried many experiments with various kinds of manure as a top-dressing to Grass land upon a tenacious clay subsoil. Among these were the ammoniacal gas-liquor from the gas-works, sulphate of soda, nitrate of soda, common salt, sulphuric acid, and chloride of lime. They were all applied in the beginning of May, but, except in the case of the gas liquor, without any perceptible effect. Wherever the water-cart passed with the ammoniacal water, its course could be traced by the dark green of the Grass; but at the Hay harvest, the produce did not much differ from the average quantity yielded by other parts. I likewise tried the mixture recommended so strongly for Potatoes by Prof. Johnstone, consisting of sulphate of soda and nitrate of soda; but the ridges so manured were very inferior to the ridges on which no manure had been used. I cannot help attributing this universal failure in the application of these manures to the continued drought from which we (in Dorsetshire) suffered so much. I experimented also with Daniell's manure for Turnips, and where it was sown broadcast it yielded an excellent crop of Swedes; but where it was drilled in with the seeds, the Turnips never came up; between the drills there was, however, a most luxuriant crop of weeds. I also succeeded in getting a capital crop of Swedes from cloacine dried with coal-ashes, according to the directions which you were so good as to give in reply to some former queries of mine.—*A. H.*

Effects of powerful Smells upon different Insects.—The wasp appears to be sooner affected by pungent scents than some other insects, since the fumes arising from Cayenne pepper thrown on hot iron will kill them in less than a minute; while the aphis, though infinitely more delicate, can bear them in a closed box with impunity for an hour. The fumes arising from burnt sulphur do not affect the white scale. I submitted some Pine-suckers, which were covered with scale, to these fumes in a close box not a foot square; and I found that neither the plant nor the insect were affected, although half an ounce of sulphur was burnt.—*Flora.*

Spirits of Tar.—In the article on spirits of tar at p. 5 of this year's *Chronicle*, I perceive that your correspondent recommends that it be mixed with sand, and sown with Peas and Beans, to preserve them from the attacks of mice and pheasants. The mice I can deal with, but I have never been able to preserve my Peas and Beans from those *beautiful* adjuncts to a gentleman's mansion, the pheasants. I have been so often baffled by them, that I have caught at the idea, as a drowning man would at a straw; *Hic est, aut nusquam, quod quærimus*, said I: I am determined to try the experiment. My object in writing is to ask how much spirits of tar will be necessary, mixed with sand, to sow with 12 quarts of Peas? Can I overdose them? will it prevent the pheasants from picking them off after they are up?—*J. W. C.*—[Mr. M'Intosh uses a gallon to 60 or 70 square yards; and we apprehend the best plan will be to water the soil where the Peas are sown, if pheasants are to be thus driven away. If sand is employed, we presume it must be well wetted. The tar will not hurt the crop; probably it will act as a manure. We, however, have no idea whether the plan will be effectual. May we beg our correspondent to report the result of his experiment when he has tried it?]

Experiments with Nitrate of Soda.—The following are the results of a few carefully-conducted experiments with Nitrate of Soda: On Keen's Seedling Strawberries, sown in the spring, the effects were not visible; Carrots, sown in the spring, large increase in size; Seakale, great increase in size and prominence of bud for this year's forcing; cut on Christmas-day. Brassicas of all kinds, deep luxuriant colour and vigorous growth; Asparagus produced the most extraordinary effects, as compared with other things; I cut 50 stalks, which weighed nearly all 4 oz. each, and took the first prize at a local show; the tops were of a very dark green, and kept growing late into the autumn. Onions in 1841 kept growing too late; they were very large, but did not harvest; in 1842 there was no perceptible difference. Coniferæ, increased depth of green, and vigorous growth. Turnips, sown with the seed, which came up with unusual rapidity, and continued to grow fast until they arrived at maturity; they were tender, juicy, and mild in flavour, with a perceptible improvement in the following crops. The soil is a remarkably friable sandy loam, on a substratum of loam and brickearth, much spotted with gravel, having a great tendency to burn in dry summers. The quantity of nitrate used was at the rate of 1½ lb. to the rod. In the case of the Asparagus, the whole of the land was measured, but no nitrate was put in the alleys. In every instance, except the Turnips, where it was harrowed in with the seed, it was applied when the plants were in a growing state, being strewed on the ground and allowed to be washed in. It appears to me that, wherever discrepancies arise as to its action, it must either be attributable to the sort of plants to which it is applied, or to the time and mode of using it. I, of course, mean on the same soils.—*J. G., St. John's.*

Lichens.—In the Travels of the Abbé La Lande, who visited Italy 1765, I find an observation, of which I add the following free translation:—"There is a manufacture at Rome of a powder called Cyprio, because the secret of making it was derived from the island of Cyprus. It is perfumed by a Lichen, or Moss, very common upon trees, which, by maceration in water, acquires a very delicious scent." Is it at all known to what kind of Lichen he alludes?—*R. E. K.* [We do not find any account of this Lichen; but there are many which are fragrant. Lecidea aromatica is very sweet-scented when bruised; some Collemas become fragrant when moistened, and Parmelia fragrans has a similar quality.]

Advantage of Buying Corn.—I am enabled to confirm Mr. Loudon's statement respecting the benefit to be derived by the labourer from the purchase of corn instead of flour, or bread; having made inquiries of parties, who at the present time adopt the system. The following fact, however, speaks for itself. A quarter of wheat will produce 130 four-lb. loaves: that at 40*s.* the quarter, is, within the smallest fraction, 3¾*d.* a loaf. Wheat at the figure quoted, is better than that of which cheap bread is made; the general price of bread in the metropolis is from 5½*d.* to 7½*d.*—*C. K.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Cape Palmas.—We reached this settlement on the 18th of July. For neatness of houses, &c., this must rank next to Sierra Leone. During our short stay at this place, I was so fortunate as to meet with Mr. Minor, an American missionary, who assisted me greatly in my researches. In a ramble through the bush we met with a fine species of Smeathmánnia, growing to the height of 20 feet, and producing abundance of large white flowers, with some noble specimens of the Butter and Tallow tree (Pentadesmis butyrácea), which is very ornamental, with large, entire, shining, coriaceous leaves, and pendulous fruit. Upon being wounded, a viscid yellow juice exudes from it; this tree grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet; the fruit is known to the natives of this part of the coast by the name of *Lapanee.* The order Anonáceæ is very abundant; one species was growing about the settlement, and is sought after by the people for its delicious fruit—the appellation given to it is *Lapaumee.* The dried fruit of a species brought from the interior was given to me by Mr. Wilson, of Fair Hope, Cape Palmas. One of the Fan Palm is found at a short distance from the beach; the leaves of this, when cut into narrow slips, are plaited by the natives, and are then converted into hats, or sold to the seamen visiting this port: this is known to them by the name of *Sennite.* The Oil Palm is also plentiful, but is not taken much notice of by the settlers. I may also mention Habzélia aromática, another plant of the Anonaceous order, the dried seeds of which are known in the shops of this country as the Piper æthiópium. The seeds are used at Cape Palmas; but in the interior, at the confluence of the Chadda and Niger, it is not taken any notice of by the natives, though

growing on the banks of the river in great abundance. A beautiful Cinchonaceous plant is found about Fair Hope, which possesses a climbing habit, and bears large corymbs of light pink flowers. A species of Coffee, introduced from Prince's Island, has taken possession of the soil, and flourishes exceedingly. In the more open places are found a Cardiospermum, and a Violaceous plant, with small white flowers, and a species of Jonídium. The order Capparidáceæ is plentiful, especially in the genus Cleome; the Commelináceæ are abundant in the genus Tradescántia and Aneilema; and Euphorbiáceæ in the genus Phyllanthus. The tribe of Ficus is plentiful, but the fruit of none of them is sought after. The species of Napoleona, found by Dr. Vogel, is growing in the lands about the settlement that have been cleared some years back, and upon which a young vegetation is springing up, but I was not able to obtain any specimens in flower; it is a plant of no beauty, the colour being of a brick red. A lovely species of Loranthus is very plentiful, the flowers of which are of a rich scarlet and purple colour. In wet situations are two species of Lycopódium; one possessing a creeping habit, the other growing upright. I only met with four kinds of Ferns; a climbing one is plentiful, as well as a species of Polypódium, but the other species are rare. A plant of the Araceous order is growing abundantly in the marshes; so also are several Cyperáceæ. The stagnant waters produce a Nymphæa, which, I was informed, bears beautiful yellow flowers. Amongst the cultivated plants, the settlers have Cotton, Coffee, Indigo (found growing also in a wild state), the Sugar-cane, Cassava, Yams, &c. The fruits consist of Cocoa-nuts, Bananas, Plantains, Papaws, Oranges, Limes, Guavas, Sweet and Sour Sop, Pine-apples, Vines, and Mulberries. The Vines do not thrive; but the Mulberries are doing well—the species is Morus multicaulis. In the garden of a missionary, a very pretty Amaranthus was cultivated, which was obtained from the interior. A small quantity of Camwood is imported from this settlement—that and Palm oil being the principal articles of commerce. This was the only place in this part of Africa where I saw bees kept in hives for the sake of their honey, as they can be found so readily by other means. The thermometer stood at 80° at noon; the wet bulb hygrometer indicating 6° of dryness.—*J. A.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

BOLBOPHYLLUM ADENOPE'TALUM. (*Stove Epiphyte*). Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria. A native of Sincapore, whence it was received by Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are yellowish and slightly sweet-scented. It resembles B. cocoinum, from which its want of a pseudo-bulb, or at most its extremely small one, and its petals, not serrated but glandular on the inside, readily distinguish it.—*Bot. Reg.*

TROPÆ'OLUM AZU'REUM. Blue Nasturtium. (*Greenhouse Climber*). Balsamináceæ, } Tropæoleæ. Octándria Monógyna.—This is a most remarkable plant, lately introduced by Messrs. Veitch and Son; it is much deeper coloured in a wild state than it has yet been in cultivation, but it is a very valuable acquisition for gardens. This pretty species makes a beautiful object when trained on some ornamental wirework, fastened to the pot, and requires the same kind of treatment as Tropæ'olum tricolorum. The soil in which it is potted should consist of some good rich sandy loam and leaf-mould, or fibrous peat, with a good portion of sand. The mixture should not be sifted fine, but left rather coarse. When the bulbs begin to grow (which generally happens in August or September), pot them in the above mixture, covering the bulb in the soil about half an inch, and well drain the pots. The latter should then be placed in a sheltered but not in a confined or shaded situation, out of doors. They will then grow rapidly, and much stronger than if kept in the greenhouse or pits; but when the nights get cold or wet they must be removed to the greenhouse for the winter, out of the reach of the frost; they must be placed in an airy and rather dry situation, where there is plenty of light. Thus treated they will flower freely during the spring and part of the summer. If there are several bulbs, some may be retained in a dry state until the spring before they are potted, by which means they will flower much later. When the plants have done flowering withhold water gradually, and place the pots in a dry situation. The bulbs do best when allowed to remain in the pots all summer to rest. It is increased by cuttings taken off before the plant begins to flower. The young plants when struck should not be either potted off, or have the tops tied up, but should be allowed to grow and hang down over the pot, otherwise they seldom form bulbs.—*Bot. Reg.*

COBU'RGIA VERSI'COLOR. Changeable Coburgia. (*Half-hardy Bulb.*) Amaryllidáceæ. Hexándria Monogynia.—This beautiful plant is the produce of the excursions of J. Maclean, Esq., over the Peruvian Andes from Lima, where he did not see it in flower, and the exact place of its growth is not noted. The large species of Cobúrgia are found deeply imbedded in rich alluvial soil, in the clefts or on the summit of rocks, and on the edge of precipices. They flower sparingly in their native land, and much difficulty has been found in making them bloom in Europe. Those who cultivate the bulbs for sale may plant them in the open ground, taking them up to lie dry during the winter; but, on the mountains where they grow, the temperature varies less than with us, and the principal division of season is dry and wet. There the Cobúrgia preserves its leaf often the whole year, and flowers in the heat of December and January, which answer to our June and July, and that period has been preceded by the free growth of the leaf. In order, therefore, to make the old bulbs flower, we ought to obtain a vigorous state of growth before midsummer, and at that time, if bloom does not appear, place them in a hotter situation. They like strong soil, mixed with perfectly-rotten and pulverised dung or leaves, the neck being kept above ground if they are in pots.—*Bot. Reg.*

MILTÓNIA CLOWESII. Mr. Clowes's Miltonia. (*Stove Epiphyte*). Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This very beautiful species approaches nearest to M. cándida, which it resembles in several prominent characteristics. Its pseudo-bulbs and leaves are somewhat similar, except that the former are rather more tapering towards the summit, and mostly a trifle greener. The flowers are, moreover, exceedingly like those of M. cándida in general conformation, being only a very little smaller; but the structure of the lip is altogether different, and its hues are quite peculiar. It is considerably compressed in the middle, by the folding back of the edges; and this construction almost gives it the appearance of being composed of two parts. The point, besides, is greatly attenuated. At first it is said to be perfectly white; but it afterwards acquires, towards the base, a pleasing violet and pinkish tint. It is one of the most desirable of Orchidáceæ, on account of its blooming through the dull months of October, November, and December. It may be cultivated like the pseudo-bulbous class of Oncídiums, by being potted in turfy heath-mould and potsherds, well mixed and efficiently drained. A very slight depth of soil is needed, and the pot can be principally filled by placing a smaller one in its centre in an inverted position. It does not require a great heat, and but a scanty supply of water in winter. It is a native of Brazil.—*Paxton's Mag. of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contrivance in the Creation a Demonstration of the Existence of the Deity.—One of the most irresistible arguments by which we demonstrate the existence of a God, as well as the character of many of his attributes, is that which we gather from a minute investigation of his works. The region of Nature is full of God; and the deeper our researches are into its wonders, the fuller and the stronger does the conviction become that all its parts have had their origin and arrangement from a Power—a Power altogether independent in its own being of the various objects over which it presides, and a Power which in all its operations has followed a specific plan, purpose, and design. The marks of contrivance which meet us all through Creation declare unanswerably a Contriving Mind. This arrangement of matter cannot come of chance. The fortuitous concurrence of atoms, of which ancient sages pitiably philosophized, could never have organised such mechanism as the whole Universe developes; and he who, with that mechanism before him, owns no God, is, we affirm, but a melancholy witness of the truth of that saying—that no man is so credulous as an infidel. I pass by a throng of facts which, in answer to such a question, seem to rush forth from above us, and beneath us, and around us, to fix on one particular class of evidences of Designing Power which pre-eminently claims attention: it is that class which so plainly contemplates the condition of this our world, and especially of our own species—not as God made them at the first, but as we now see them—subject to suffering, disease, and pain. Now that our race, in common with all animal existence, has become liable to physical suffering—and that suffering of so various and often opposite kinds—we look into the resources of Creation, and what do we discover? We discover the fact, that all this state of things has been foreseen, anticipated, and provided for; inasmuch as here are stores laid up in all the vast repositories of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms—yes, and even in the secret properties of animal substances also—stores of every kind, exactly adapted to meet the wants, and ease the pains, and often altogether to remove the diseases that our "flesh is heir to." So that here is design and contrivance shown in the most affecting manner. God our Maker has been under the necessity—a necessity imposed by his creatures' sin—of inflicting certain sufferings upon us. Yet how do these provisions of nature exhibit Him before us? Even while, as it were, with the one hand He wounds, with the other He ministers, if not the cure, at least the mitigation of the pain. Here are ills existing all around us; and, all around, here are the antidotes to those ills already prepared. Now we ask—Is this chance? Comes it of chance that the world should prove one great depository of medicines for its own maladies? No, we reply: here is intention—here is foreknowledge of special circumstances—here is preparation to meet those circumstances. And the contemplation of such a coincidence between the world's physical woes, and the world's medicinal stores—the one so corresponding to the other—enforces the recognition of a Mind that has foreseen, and anticipated, and determined to provide for, a condition of suffering existence such as earth now exhibits.—*From a Sermon preached before the Apothecaries' Society, by the Rev. John Harding.*

Productions of the Valley of Herat.—The winter at Herat is not so severe as that of England, although snow lies on the ground for a few days during the months of December and January, and occasional frost occurs until early in March. The summer months are much hotter than in England, but cooler than in India, in consequence of a very high wind which blows steadily from the North during the months of June, July, August, and September. Little rain falls except in winter and early spring, the cultivation of the valley being carried on by means of canals cut from the river. The climate may certainly be considered as a very dry one. The principal trees in the valley are the Elm, Ash, Fir, Plane, Poplar, Willow, and Cypress. Of fruit trees there are the Pear, Apple, Quince, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Cherry (sour), Mulberry (red and white), Pomegranate, Walnut, Filbert, Berberry, and the Fig; the Pistachio flourishes in the district immediately north of the valley. Of Melons and Grapes there is every variety in perfection. The vegetables are Cucumbers, Beet, Onions, Lettuce, Brinjals, Carrots, Turnips, Spinach, Knol-Kohl, and Beans; all, except the three first, of very indifferent quality. The garden flowers are few in number: the Rose, red, white, and yellow, the Jessamine and a species of Lilac, the common Red Tulip, the Narcissus, Blue Iris, Pink and Marigold; the Sunflower, Hollyhock, and Cockscomb, are common. Amongst the wild flowers, are the Butter-cup, Dandelion, Cornflower, Nettle, Clove, Forget-me-not, and Poppy.—*Transactions of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.*

Conversion of Starch into Gum and Sugar.—During germination, a great change has taken place in the chemical composition of the seed; a notable quantity of its starch has passed into the condition of Grape-sugar, and become soluble, while the gluten, or azotised portion, has undergone partial decomposition, giving rise to a certain quantity of a most extraordinary substance called "diastase," which possesses the power of inducing the conversion of starch into Grape-sugar. The simplest experiment for illustrating the specific property of this curious body is to add to a quantity of warm thick gelatinous starch, a little infusion of common malt made with tepid water, and then maintain the whole at a temperature which does not much exceed 160° Fahr. In the course of a very few minutes, the starch, before so thick that the vessel might be inverted without spilling any, becomes as limpid and thin as water. It is now "dextrin" or starch-gum, a state intermediate between ordinary starch and sugar. If the temperature be still kept up, in the course of some hours, depending upon the quantity of malt-infusion used, the liquor will have acquired a sweet taste, and have become, in fact, a solution of Grape-sugar. This is the principle of the first step towards the manufacture of beer, and which is called "mashing;" its object is to get a saccharine liquid susceptible of fermentation. The practice is as follows:—The malt, roughly ground, or rather crushed, between rollers, is placed in a spacious wooden vessel or "mash-tun," furnished with a false bottom pierced with small holes, like a colander, and raised a little space above the true bottom. A stop-cock, placed between the two, communicates with an exit-pipe. The due proportion of water, regulated of course by the quality of the liquor required, which has meanwhile been heating to the proper temperature in a large copper boiler close at hand, is now let on, and the mixture in the tun, after due agitation, either by machinery or by hand, is closely covered up to prevent loss of heat, and suffered to remain during a space of time varying from two to four hours. In this interval the greater part of the starch of the grain, which had escaped unaltered during the malting, is, by the action of the diastase before mentioned, converted into soluble mucilaginous matter and sugar; the liquid, or "wort," acquiring a degree of sweetness incomparably greater than could have been communicated by the sugar actually contained in the malt itself.—*Fownes, in the Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Protecting Plants.—At the last sitting of the Paris Horticultural Society, M. Victor Paquet made an interesting communication relative to a mode of protecting, on the open ground, delicate plants from the frost in winter. The branches are to be tied together, and, if necessary, two sticks are to be fixed in the ground as supporters. Some litter is to be spread over the ground round the plant, and a sack or other covering is to be placed over the whole. This covering is to be made thoroughly wet, so that it may be frozen at the first frost. The frozen surface not admitting within the interior a cold so intense as itself, the plant is in a comparatively warm temperature.

Guano.—The superintendent of the hardy department reported that he had tried several experiments with guano upon plants in pots. In loam, containing one-fiftieth part of this substance, Verbenas and Sálvias became luxuriant in about the same degree as if potted in rotten dung. The same plants also flourished exceedingly in sand containing a similar proportion of guano. The same effect, or even a more beneficial action, was produced upon them when peat was substituted for sand. But when rich garden soil was employed with the same proportion of guano, the plants became languid and died. It was therefore inferred that the value of guano as a manure, will depend upon the soil with which it is employed, and that a quantity which would be highly beneficial in poor soil will become deleterious upon land previously rich and well manured.—*Proceedings of the Hort. Soc., No.* 17.

Bacon.—As it is of some importance to cottagers to know how best to preserve their bacon, we have borrowed the following receipts from an old lady whose bacon is never rusty. For the bacon of a large pig take 14 lbs. of common salt, 1 lb. saltpetre, and ¼ lb. bay salt; with this mixture rub the bacon thoroughly, and then put it down tightly into a tub kept expressly for the purpose, having a lid to fit tightly on, and also an inner cover, which rests on the bacon, and presses it down as it diminishes. Before the salt is used it should be damped with a quart of cold boiled water. If these precautions are attended to, the bacon will preserve its colour and good flavour for 18 or 20 months. As soon as the weather becomes hot, the brine should be poured carefully out of the tub, be boiled and well skimmed, and when cold be again poured over the bacon.

To boil Leeks.—For the Cottager Leeks make a delicate, economical dish, and are very beneficial in case of colds. In boiling these vegetables, it may be well to state that they are much improved by changing the water when half boiled. It is commonly supposed that Leeks are stronger in flavour than Onions: this, however, is an erroneous opinion; they are, on the contrary, much milder.

Mildness of the Weather.—We learn from the *Londonderry Journal*, that, as a proof of the mildness of the weather in that neighbourhood, some ripe Strawberries were, a few days ago, gathered in the garden of Mr. R. Stewart, of Altrest, near Donemana, which lies in rather an exposed situation. In various parts of the country thrushes have also been singing, and sparrows have commenced to build their nests.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. VIII.

(*Continued from page* 7.)

25. The *Pæonias*, a very conspicuous genus of herbaceous and suffruticose plants, were highly esteemed by the ancient Greek physicians, but their praises are too extravagant for sober repetition. Modern times, however, are not altogether free from some remnants of absurdity. "The anodyne necklaces," says Burnett, "still sold to prevent convulsions in children, and to ease dentition, are made of beads turned from the root of the common Pæony."

26. The great utility of the bark of the *Birch-tree* in North America is very remarkable. Not only are the canoes in which the Indians trust themselves on lakes sufficiently boisterous, some miles from the shore, made of it, but also all sorts of small cups and dishes. Besides, it burns like pitch; splits into threads which serve for twine; and the filmy part, near the outside, may be written upon in

pencil, making no bad substitute for paper.—*Head's Forest Scenes.*

27. Dr. Cheyne remarks, in his Philosophical Conjectures on the preference of *Vegetable food*, that he believes a good natural philosopher might show, with great reason and probability, that there is scarcely a beast, bird, reptile, or insect, that does not, in each particular climate, instruct and admonish mankind of some necessary truth for their happiness, either in body or mind.

28. *In Civil History* records are consulted, medals examined, and antique inscriptions decyphered, in order to determine the epochs of human revolutions, and verify modern events; so in Natural History we must search the archives of the world; draw from the bowels of the earth the monuments of former times; collect the fragments, and gather into one body of proofs all the indices of physical changes, which may enable us to retrace the different ages of nature. It is thus only that we can fix some points in the immensity of space, and mark the progressive stages in the eternal march of time.—*Jameson's Geological Illustrations.*

Reviews.

Verhandlungen des Vereins zur Beforderung des Gartenbaues in den Königlich Preussischen Staaten. Transactions of the Royal Prussian Horticultural Society at Berlin. Vol. XVI., Part II.

THE greater portion of this Part is taken up by a very detailed article on the culture of Heaths, by Mr. E. Regel, Inspector of the Botanic Garden at Zurich, followed by a description of the species and most remarkable hybrids in cultivation. The first portion, occupying 54 quarto pages, is devoted to the cultivation of this beautiful tribe of plants, and appears to be the result of long practical experience and careful comparison of the directions given by previous writers, especially of those contained in Mr. M'Nab's treatise, with the practice of the principal Heath-growers in Germany, as well as of those of this country, as far as Mr. Regel has been able to ascertain them. After devoting the first chapter to the soil, a long one follows on propagation; this is closed by an enumeration of species classed according to the length of time and difficulty of striking cuttings under various modifications of soil and temperature. In the third chapter, on transplanting, the English practice, recommended by M'Nab and others, of filling the bottom of the pots for large specimens with stones, brickbats, cinders, or bits of wood, is contrasted with the opinion of Jannack and most German growers, that this practice is not only unnecessary, but prejudicial. Mr. Regel advocates the German practice, but admits that the greater humidity of the British climate may require a different treatment. The fourth chapter contains directions for pruning; the fifth for watering; and the sixth, long details as to Heath-houses or stages for summer, with reference to aspect, temperature, light, and ventilation. The directions in this chapter are drawn up chiefly for the climate of Germany, where the long drought of summer has more to be guarded against than the continued damp of our climate, which it is M'Nab's chief object to counteract. With regard to the Heath-houses for winter, detailed plans for which accompany the paper, Mr. Regel warmly advocates heating by hot water. He also strongly protests against iron sashes, or any iron work in contact at once with the outer and inner air. For, as the internal temperature should not be kept in winter above 3 deg. Reaum. (39 Fahren.), if the external cold descends only to 5 Reaum. (21 Fahren.) the internal vapour condenses and cools so rapidly on the iron sashes as to fall in the form of snow. Mr. Regel cautions also very particularly against any cold draught being allowed to pass over the Heath-plants. He recommends that all light should come from above, and not from the sides; that the plants be as near as possible to the light; and that the inclination of the roof be very small. At the close of the chapter, the Heaths in cultivation are again enumerated, and classed according to their relative hardiness to bear cold in winter. The seventh and last chapter is devoted to the diseases which attach to cultivated Heaths, and which are chiefly attributed to defects in cultivation, with the exception of the Fungus named by Klotzsch Clavicularia destruens, which, if not stopped in time, will soon overrun whole plants; and, if it does not destroy them, will reappear regularly every year. Mr. Regel considers powdered sulphur, either alone or mixed with slaked lime, to be the best remedy.

The second division of the paper occupies 130 quarto pages, and contains detailed descriptions of all the species in cultivation. In their classification, Mr. Regel adopts the four subgenera established by Bentham in De Candolle's Prodromus, and many of the sections of Klotzsch, or of Bentham, with others, either entirely new or modified, with special reference to the facility of determining cultivated species. The number enumerated is 335, besides varieties; but Mr. Regel includes as species many of the garden hybrids, which are now multiplied almost indefinitely, so as to render almost fruitless any attempt at describing them on paper. Of two hybrid seedlings raised from the same parents, one will often have more of the character of one of the parents than the other; and thus a complete description of all the hybrids in cultivation would have to include a separate account of almost every individual raised. It appears to us that it would have been better, even for garden purposes, to have enumerated as species only such permanent ones as are really so in a Botanical sense; and after each species to have referred to the hybrids which either are known to have that species as one of their parents, or have such an affinity to it as to make that probable.—*E. M.*

The Naturalist's Pocket Almanack is an attempt to render this sort of book useful to those who are more interested in Natural than in Political History; the plan is good, and we wish the work success.

The Ombrological Almanack is, Mr. Legh, its author, informs us, founded partly on admitted principles, and partly upon observations and discoveries recently made on the influence of the planet Jupiter and his satellites on our atmosphere. We cannot congratulate the author upon the success of his weather predictions, as far as the present year has gone. We are now writing with the country covered with snow; but the Almanack, which says nothing of that, tell us the weather will be fair and cloudy; while the 3d of the month, which was one of the loveliest of bright sunny days, was announced to be frosty, sleety, and cloudy.

The Polytechnic Review. No. I.—If we notice this new periodical, it is certainly not for any merit that we discover in it. It professes to treat, among other things, of Agriculture; and the editor assures his readers that he has, in that department, "facilities at his disposal which have not yet been possessed by any similar periodical;" and then, as if he could not say enough upon this point, he repeats that "in this department unusual facilities and assistance are at his command." Upon looking to the nature of these unusual facilities, we find they are derived from plunder of the "Gardeners' Chronicle," and *from nothing else.* All the Agriculture that is produced consists of Dr. Playfair's first lecture on the Animal Chemistry of Farming, misprints included, purloined without acknowledgment, from our columns. It is fortunate that the worthy gentleman who rejoices in the name of editor of this abortion has hoisted the black flag thus early; for otherwise, we might, in our simplicity, have fancied that his trumpet-tongued announcement of prodigious facilities and peculiar advantages really possessed some meaning.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

THE sudden disappearance of the first hard frost of the new year, and the changeable nature of the weather since the first new moon of the season, coupled with the fact that the wind blew from the south-west on the last shortest day, are held by our weather prophets here as sure indications of a mild open winter. Good news this, if true. We must not, however, on this account, relax our vigilance; for although the last two months of the year may be said to be the most trying for all kinds of house-plants, yet the next six weeks are by no means free from trials of a different cast. The large fires necessary to meet sudden depressions of temperature, and the heat of the sun on frosty days, are sure to bring on vegetation too quickly, and, if not guarded against, will as surely bring disappointment at a future period. Thick coverings at night, as little firing as is consistent with the safety of the plants, and judicious ventilation, are the proper remedies. Besides the routine business of the season, such as wheeling dung, digging, pruning, sweeping and rolling grass, gathering leaves and materials for composts, I had lately some of the best hands on the pleasure-grounds doing work which is often neglected in many places, and sometimes never thought of at all. They were examining the roots of all our finer trees and shrubs planted on the grass or elsewhere within the last dozen years, forking over the original composts in which these were planted, tracing out and bringing nearer to the surface such roots as went too deep; others that rambled too wide were cut back to different lengths, and after removing a portion of the old compost, and adding fresh in its place, a zone of good soil, about a foot or eighteen inches wide, was placed round the outside, care being taken to have an inch or two of poor soil on the top to prevent the roots of the grass from penetrating into the new compost. This sort of work wants much looking after, from the palace to the smallest garden.

The early forcing of flowers is become more and more general every year, and is now a regular and profitable branch of business at many of the nurseries round London. There is an excellent paper on this subject, by Mr. Green, in Vol. i., p. 148, with a good list of plants suitable for the purpose. The early Tulips and Narcissuses have never been stronger with me than they have been this season; the earliest Hyacinths, on the other hand, are not so strong as usual; perhaps the general drought overtook them last season before their leaves had finished their office. The whole race of tea-scented Roses ought to be forced, or otherwise encouraged to bloom early, in order to enjoy their delicate fragrance, as in summer they can hardly be said to be sweet. The Spong's Provence is the earliest and best forcer of the old Roses; but to come in at Christmas the hybrid Perpetuals are by far the best and sweetest, providing they are on their own roots or worked upon the Boursault,—the latter is so easily excited into growth; whereas our native Rose stocks are entirely unfit for forcing purposes.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Continue the top and bottom heat, especially by fire, as steady as possible for some time to come. Pines and Orchidaceæ suffer less from confined air than other stove plants; but the air in Pine-stoves, being always more or less charged with exhalations from the fermenting materials, must be changed as often as the state of the weather will permit. When the quantity of hot-water pipes in any of the houses is barely sufficient to keep up the requisite temperature, they must always be kept very hot; and thus, besides drying up the moisture, they deteriorate the air in a manner not yet sufficiently explained.

VINERY.—If the stems of the Vines have been painted with any composition for destroying the eggs of insects, &c., the longer it remains on, the more effectual it will prove. When I use this kind of paint, I always dredge it over, while moist, with fine sand; this forms a hard crust, and prevents the paint from scaling off until it is cracked by the growth of the tree—of course I never allow it to be washed off by the syringe. Vineries that are to be forced next month should now be shut up, and the outside borders well mulched with fermenting materials. Those now in forcing must be constantly kept moist, with a temperature of from 50° to 60°, according to their states of forwardness.

PEACH-HOUSE.—During this changeable weather some nicety is required to watch the temperature of this house. Whether you are beginning to force it, or your trees are coming into blossom, keep it rather below the mark than otherwise; abundance of air and moisture are the main points to be attended to until the blossoms open, when moisture must be withheld.

CHERRY-HOUSE.—The trees here are so forward this season, with merely the shelter of the house, that it would be dangerous to leave them now exposed to frost. Very little forcing is required for the Cherry at any time; but they are even more susceptible of sudden changes than the Peach, and also more liable to the attacks of insects. Any Cherry-trees in pots may be brought into the coldest end of the Peach-house. Trees of this sort are always more manageable in pots or boxes; and, being liable to failures not easily accounted for, a good stock should be kept on hand to replace accidents of any kind.

FIG-HOUSE.—I would never plant a house with figs; they answer so much better in pots, which can readily be brought into any house at work and in succession. Before they come into leaf they can stand in any out-of-the-way corner: they delight in a mild moist atmosphere.

CUCUMBERS.—Those in a bearing state require a constant, brisk heat, and plenty of air, especially if they are surrounded by fermenting materials. The dung for seed-beds, or for planting out upon, should be thoroughly sweetened before the beds are made; but few people think of beginning so early with this troublesome system.

MELONS.—For a very early crop, seeds should now be sown in any of the pits or houses at work.

MUSHROOMS.—Keep the bearing beds free from woodlice, and continue to collect droppings for succession beds.

ASPARAGUS.—Where a constant supply of this useful vegetable is wanted, a few single rows ought to be sown every year to meet the demand, without encroaching on the permanent beds. Celery trenches will be found the best for raising this supply, and I advert to it thus early that room may be left in disposing of the ground for future crops.

KIDNEY BEANS.—For winter use, these should always be sown in the pots in which they are to fruit, as transplanting them will materially check their growth. Later in the season they may be sown in boxes and transplanted with safety. Pots of 32's are large enough for the early crops; the soil, if well drained, can hardly be too rich for them.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Early Radishes, Potatoes, Onions, Lettuces, Herbs, and small salading, may now be forwarded on slight hot-beds. I always pot the earliest crop of Potatoes in 48 pots, place them anywhere in the stoves till they are well up, then remove them to a cold vinery to harden, and afterwards turn them out in turf pits, covered with reeds and with a little hot dung under them.

Out-door Department.

All the early crops of Peas, Beans, Radishes, and Lettuces, may now be safely sown on dry, warm borders, and well guarded from mice, birds, slugs, &c. An excellent list of the best sorts of these and other vegetables has been recently given by Mr. Whiting. There has been no want of time this season to protect all crops that require it; neither has there ever been a finer time for pruning and nailing, planting, and getting forward with the routine business of this department.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVES.—Many of the Orchidaceæ are now enjoying a comfortable repose, while others, less fortunate, have to struggle on against our long nights and comparatively dull days. Assist this last class by giving them as much light as you can, and do not excite them to too rapid growth. Another portion which have just returned from the drawing-room, where they have been showing off their beauties, will, in all probability, be in want of a refreshing draught; look to them, and take care that the water is not too cold for them; a little attention will soon bring them to their regular habits. Look also over the Hedychiums now piled under the stages or on shelves, and start a few roots into growth to prolong their season. No plants are more fragrant or more suitable for the conservatory, when in flower, than H. máximum, coronárium, and Gardnerianum; but the latter is unfortunately of short duration, so that a great number of plants would be required to keep up a succession of flowers for any length of time. Out of 16 species of this genus which I have flowered, these three are all that I can recommend for general purposes. If the plants are clean, there is very little work in the stoves at present. All sorts of foreign stove-seeds, or of any other description from abroad, may now be sown with safety. This is the best time to sow seeds of fine Rhododendrons, Azáleas, Kálmias, &c.

GREENHOUSE.—Keep the temperature as low as possible on fine days by giving abundance of air. Nothing is better after all than the old flue for heating a common greenhouse; this has been lately very apparent.

CONSERVATORY.—This should now be in a blaze with early forced flowers and stove plants, including a few Orchidaceæ. Orange-trees, forced last spring in the late vineries, are just coming into blossom. I sowed a quantity of lemon-seeds this time last year; they are now about the size of my penholder, and in a smart heat, ready to be grafted on the first wet day. I intend to have scores of these in 48 pots for forcing all the year round. The heat in this house is not lower than 46° at night, and as much as the sun can raise it to in the day, with a little air for an hour or two every fine day.

PITS AND FRAMES.—There is a little breathing room here now; many of the plants having been removed for forcing and propogation, such as Pinks, Roses, Hydrángeas, Gardénias, Fúchsias, &c., and a host of Dutch bulbs, which have been here for a few weeks to improve their foliage, after coming from under the leaf mould where they have been since they were potted. This puts me in mind of a resolution which I meant some time since to put to all Gardeners and Amateurs, namely, that we must in future get over these Dutch bulbs one month sooner than the usual time. To do justice to a Hyacinth, it ought to be potted on the 1st of September, if it is desirable to have it in flower on Christmas day.

Out-door Department.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOOD.—The weather this month is always too uncertain for planting. Pit, trench, and drain the land first, and plant it afterwards; thin by all means, especially in the middle of the plantation, and do not use above one half of the number of nurse plants that your predecessor used to do. To make amends for the poles you would expect some dozen years hence, crop the ground with potatoes, carrots, or any other crop that suits the land best, until the trees begin to meet.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Jan. 12, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Jan.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	6	30.080	29.997	41	34	37.5	W.	.01
Saturday	7	29.917	29.589	46	36	41.0	W.	.14
Sunday	8	29.377	29.311	42	30	36.0	S.W.	
Monday	9	29.659	29.206	47	32	39.5	S.W.	.09
Tuesday	10	29.861	29.063	42	30	36.0	W.	.06
Wednesday	11	29.108	28.796	40	31	35.5	S.W.	.16
Thursday	12	29.120	28.706	43	23	33.0	N.	.29
Average		29.588	29.239	43.0	30.8	36.9		.75

Jan. 6. Frosty; overcast; slight rain; cloudy.
7. Overcast; cloudy; rain at night.
8. Showery; cloudy and fine; overcast.
9. Clear and frosty; in the evening alternately overcast and clear; stormy with rain.
10. Stormy and wet; boisterous; cloudy and fine.
11. Clear and frosty; exceedingly fine; densely overcast; snow commenced falling falling at 6 P.M.
12. Hazy with snow; clear and frosty; boisterous at night.
Mean temperature of the week 2½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending Jan. 21, 1843.

Jan.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	15	39.2	29.7	34.4	7	0.54 in.	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3
Mon.	16	39.8	30.1	34.9	10	0.34	—	5	3	—	2	4	2	1
Tues.	17	41.2	29.7	35.4	5	0.11	1	4	2	3	1	2	2	2
Wed.	18	40.9	30.8	35.9	9	0.24	—	3	—	2	3	3	4	2
Thurs.	19	40.3	28.5	34.4	8	0.37	3	2	3	—	2	3	3	1
Fri.	20	39.7	30.0	34.8	4	0.65	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	1
Sat.	21	42.5	33.2	37.9	7	0.34	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 15th, in 1834—thermometer 56°; and the lowest on the night of the 19th and morning of the 20th, in 1838—thermometer 4½° below zero.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Jun. 13, 1843.

[The Half-sieve contains . . . 3½ imperial gallons.
The Sieve . . . . . 7 „ „
The Bushel Sieve . . . . . 10½ „ „
The Bushel Basket . . . . . 1 imperial bushel.
Punnets for Seakale are . . . 7¾ in. wide and 2 in. deep.
„ Radishes . . . . 8 „ 2 „
„ Mushrooms . . . 7 „ 2 „
„ Salad . . . . . 5 „ 2 „]

THE market has been well supplied with both fruit and vegetables during the past week; but the demand has not been great. *Fruit:* The supply of Pines is not large. A few hothouse Grapes of fair quality are offered from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per lb. Amongst the dessert Pears the Ne Plus Meuris and St. Germain's have appeared; the former at 8*s.*, and the latter at 6*s.* per half-sieve. Good samples of the Old Colmar at 10*s.*, and of the Beurré Rance at 6*s.*, are also offered. The prices of dessert Apples remain nearly the same as in our last Report. The demand for Nonpareils has been upon the increase, and their price has therefore advanced a little. Excellent Cockle Pippins may also be had, at 5*s.* per bushel. Pummeloes, or Forbidden Fruit, have made their appearance, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* each. *Vegetables:* The quality of Asparagus has of late somewhat improved; the best bunches continue to fetch from 8*s.* to 10*s.* each; the inferior ones are from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* each. Seakale is abundantly supplied, and is a little cheaper than in our last Report. The price of White Broccoli has also fallen; good samples being obtainable from 9*d.* to 2*s.* per bunch. Turnips are excellent, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen bunches. We noticed some young autumn-sown Horn Carrots, from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per bunch. Rhubarb is very little in demand, and may be procured from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bunch. Of Celery there is a fair supply; the White fetching from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, and the Red from 9*d.* to 2*s.* per bundle. Mushrooms are still plentiful, from 4*d.* to 9*d.* per pottle. *Flowers:* Amongst the cut flowers are Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissuses, Cyclamens, Gardénias, Amaryllises, Cinerárias, Azáleas, Abútilon striatum, Pyrus japónica, the Chinese Primrose, &c.; and in pots are some good forced Hyacinths and Tulips.

PRICES, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 6*s*	Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Grapes, Hothouse, 5*s* to per lb. 8*s*	— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
— Spanish, 9*d* to 1*s*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s* to 7*s*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 3*s* to 7*s*	Walnuts, per bush, 12*s* to 16*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*	Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 10*s*	Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 65*s*
Pummeloes, each, 6*d* to 1*s*	Cob Nuts, per peck, 3*s* 6*d*
Melons, Spanish, 2*s* to 3*s*	Nuts, per bushel—
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*	— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*	— Spanish, 18*s* to 20*s*
— bitter, per 100, 10*s* to 12*s*	— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES—

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*	Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*	Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Red, for pickling, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	Onions, per bushel, 4*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* to 2*s*	— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9*d* to 2*s*	— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
— Purple, 8*d* to 1*s* 3*d*	— Spanish, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, per 100, 2*s* to 3*s*	Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 70*s*	Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*	Asparagus, large, per 100, 8*s* to 10*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Second, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bu., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Sprue or Small, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Scotch, per bushel, 1*s* 6*d*	Sea-kale, per punnet, 6*d* to 2*s*
— New Autumn, per lb., 4*d* to 8*d*	Lettuce, Cab, p. sc., 4*d* to 8*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	— Cos, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Endive, per score, 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*	Corn Salads, per hf -sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Parsley, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 3*s* to 5*s*	Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
— Young Horn, per bun., 4*d* to 6*d*	Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
	Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
	Mushrooms, per pottle, 4*d* to 9*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

MANURES.—*Little Skill.*—We do not advise you to apply your liquid manure till your seeds are sown; if you delay till they have germinated so much the better.†——*Theta.*—Woodashes are among the best of all manures for anything. Mix them with dry earth, and top-dress with them; or add them to a heap of manure; they will greatly improve its quality.——*A. R.*—Brine, which is salt and water mixed with a little animal matter, can only be used as a manure in small quantities. The best way of applying it is to pour it on lime, and allow the soaked mass to remain in a heap for three months. At the end of that time an excellent manure for light lands that are apt to burn, will have been formed.——*Querist.* We are sorry to say we have no information respecting Mr. Bicke's doings beyond what we have stated.——*M.*—Fresh vegetables are an excellent manure, and he must be a very ignorant person who thinks that they breed slugs. If they do not benefit the land, it is either because it does not want manure, or there is not enough of them. The best way, however, to use refuse vegetables is to throw them in a heap, to moisten them with gas-water, or fermenting urine, and to leave them to rot, which they will soon do. Such heaps should always be well covered over with earth.†——*A Subscriber.*—Soot is an excellent manure mixed or unmixed. The best way, however, to apply it, is as a material to work up the fermenting matters of cesspools and similar places.†——*A. H.*—We should have thought that nothing would have been more easy than for a bailiff to carry a few leaves of turmeric paper in his pocket to be used occasionally. We fear that no means will be found of contriving an easier test for ammonia. As to the length of time that manure heaps will lie before fermentation begins, that is so entirely dependent upon the temperature of the air and the nature of the materials, that we are at a loss what directions to give. Examination alone will show the extent of their putridity. If the heat of fermentation has attained the amount of 50°—60° for two or three weeks, it will in general have carried decomposition far enough; but the more complete the decomposition the better, *provided the ammonia formed in the process is not lost.* If heaps of decaying materials are just moistened with gas-water, or if waste yeast can be added to them, decomposition will be greatly accelerated. We had forgotten the statement made by Liebig, that Epsom Salts mixed with cloacine formed a powerful manure for Potatoes, and the index to his book is so bad as to be almost useless. We conceive that as the object in applying this agent is chiefly to restore to Potato-land the magnesia it has lost, ½ cwt. an acre would be an ample supply. If you determine what quantity of cloacine you mean to use per acre, you can easily calculate in what proportion to add Epsom salts to it. Remember always that 1 ton of cloacine, without Epsom salts, is equal to 6 tons of the best farmyard manure.†

LIQUID MANURE.—*W. P. K.*—We would not recommend you to apply liquid manure now to land which you intend for Onions. It will be of more service if you water the Onions with it weekly, after their first thinning.‡

MALARIA OF CESSPOOLS.—*Theta.*—The best means you can use to destroy the malaria, and prevent the unpleasant smell arising from a cesspool, is to use a small quantity of bleaching-powder mixed with water.†

PLANTATIONS.—*T. S P.*—If you have plantations five or six years' old, you cannot do better than dig between the trees, in order to destroy the grass which has grown there. The digging must, however, be shallow, so as not to interfere much with the roots. In making a fresh plantation, it is as well to grow Potatoes between the young trees for two or three years, provided the ground is manured; for it keeps the ground clean, and stable manure is very advantageous to forest-trees in general, with the exception of the Fir tribe. We have not received the copy of the *Chronicle* you are so good as to speak of.†

GRAPES.—*Amateur.*—Either the Royal Muscadine or the Black Hamburgh are suitable Vines for growing in a Greenhouse, where abundance of air, with little fire-heat, is given.†

PEACH-TREES.—*A. Walker.*—The best paper which has come under our notice upon the culture of the Peach under glass is one from Mr. Errington, which was published a few years since in the Horticultural Society's Transactions, and of which an extract was given at p. 7 of the *Chronicle* of 1841.‡

ANEMONES.—*S. F. C.*—An easy way of protecting Anemones and Ranunculuses is to bend across the beds wooden or iron hoops, securely fixed in the ground; upon these mats can be thrown in cases of frost or snow, but care must be taken that they are firmly secured to the hoops by pegs.‡

GA'RRYA ELLI'PTICA.—*A. A.*—This plant does not require to be pruned. It succeeds best in peat, but will thrive in almost any soil or situation.‡

CHRISTMAS ROSE.—*A. A.*—The Christmas Rose will grow in peat, but it prefers a heavy, wet soil.†

PINUS WEBBIANA.—*A Salopian.*—It is probable that this plant casts its old leaves after having been watered with nitrate of soda as an effort of reviving nature, and that it has not yet had time to renew them. The leaves will not appear again on the denuded branches, but in all probability the buds will burst vigorously this spring.†

FERNS.—*Mercator.*—Any nurseryman can supply you with these plants. Some you may find in old walls, in hedge-rows, and other wild places.

ROSES.—*T. B.*—Liquid manure, not applied too strong, will be beneficial to Roses which are just coming into bloom.‡

DOG ROSES.—*A Young Lady.*—It is not too late to transplant wild Roses from the hedges for the purposes of budding. It may be proceeded with whenever the weather is open.‡

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—*A Young Lady.*—When it is desirable to transplant Lilies of the Valley at the present season, they will not be injured, providing that it is carefully done. The autumn is, however, the best time for removing them.‡

FLOWER-SEEDS.—*S. F. G.*—It is too soon yet for sowing any kind of flower seeds in the open border. If you want any for blooming early, you had better sow in a slight hotbed such things as Collinsia bicolor, Nemóphila insignis, Kaulfússia amelloides, Schizanthus pinnatus, Clárkia pulchella and elegans, Godétia Lindleyana, Gília tricolor, and the Rocket Larkspur. You will be quite early enough, however, if you do this six weeks hence.‡

PELARGONIUMS.—*An Original Subscriber.*—The following sorts are the best for forcing:—Admiral Napier, General Washington, Isidorianum, Diadematum rubescens, Alba multiflora, King Rufus, Hodge's Emperor, Madeleine, Prince of Waterloo.*——*Amateur.*—Well-rotted cow manure, 3 years old, is much better than leaf-mould for Pelargoniums in pots.*

PICOTEES.—*J. H.*—The following Carnations and Picotees are early bloomers, and will probably suit your situation:—*Picotees:* Garratt's Lady Dacre, Hufton's Will Stukeley, Martin's Prince George, Wood's Talisman, Lee's Mary Ann, Jeane's Moonraker, Gidden's Emma, Wood's Joan of Arc, Willmer's Maid of the Mill, Hogg's Ensign, Norman's Vesuvius, Cox's Clarence. *Carnations:* Ely's Duke of Sussex and Earl Fitzwilliam, Snooks' Defiance, Cartwright's Rainbow, Ely's Duke of Bedford, Hogg's Epaminondas, Addenbrook's Lydia, Orson's Rob Roy, Hogg's Blue Ribbon, Lascelles' Queen of Sheba, Hogg's Duchess of Kent and Queen of Roses *

PEARS.—*Little Skill.*—Hacon's Incomparable Pear would probably bear in three or four years, if grafted on the limb of a tree in full bearing.†

TRAINING.—*W. W.*—Quenouille training is explained at p. 705, Vol. I. It consists in training one upright central shoot in summer, and shortening it down to 15 inches at the winter pruning, in order that it may at that height produce branches forming a tier, to be trained in the first instance horizontally. The shoot produced by the uppermost bud is, however, trained as upright as possible during the summer, and is cut back so as to produce another tier 15 inches above the first, and so on, until the tree has reached the desired height. In this climate it is necessary to train the shoots downwards, which is easily done by tying those of the first tier to short stakes, those of each successive tier being fastened to the branches below them. When the shoots are thus arched downwards at full length, or nearly so, they soon come into a bearing state: but, in this climate, if cut short, as the French do, they only send up a number of shoots annually. This plan answers very well where it can be at all times properly attended to; but if this cannot be guaranteed, the ordinary form of dwarfs is preferable. Quenouilles require more time to be devoted to them than Espaliers do.†

FRUIT-TREES.—*A. A.*—Standard Pear and all other kinds of fruit-trees require pruning more or less, at some time or other.‖——*A. W.*—The following *Pears* are suitable for Espalier rails in a northern district:—Dunmore, Hacon's Incomparable, Louise Bonne of Jersey), Thompson's, Winter Nelis, Passe Colmar, Knight's Monarch, Beurré Rance. *Plums:* Royale Hâtive, Green Gage, Purple Gage, Fotheringham, Ickworth Imperatrice. *Cherries:* May Duke, Elton, Downton, Royal Duke.‖——*J. Haycroft.*—The number of good Pears that will be fit for dessert from February to April is very limited. It will be advisable to plant the space you have allotted against a south wall for Pears of this late description, with the Easter Beurré, Ne plus Meuris, and Beurré Rance.

MEDLAR SEEDS.—*M. H. G.*—The seeds of Medlars grown in this country do not germinate readily. They should not be allowed to dry before they are sown. By attending to this, you will probably be more successful than by following the artificial mode of subjecting the seeds to the action of boiling water; which, however, has been advantageously practised in softening the skins of some seeds imported from hot climates.

CUCUMBERS. *W. P. K.*—When it is not intended to force Cucumbers early there will be no advantage derived by having the walls of your pit so high as they are represented in Mr. Mills' Treatise. If the cavity which is to contain the lining around the pit is two feet deep instead of three, it will be quite sufficient. You will find no material so good as turf for covering the faggots inside; but where that cannot be procured, small branches may be substituted. They must, however, be laid very close and regular, otherwise the soil in which the Cucumbers are growing will settle through.‡

RHUBARB.—If *a Young Gardener* will forward his address to Messrs. Youell and Co., of Great Yarmouth, they will give him every information which he may require respecting the Tobolsk Rhubarb, and if he wishes for positive proof of its superiority it is at his service, as Messrs. Youell have been cutting an abundance of it for some time past.

POTATOES.—*A. H.*—If you find the haulm of Potatoes unwilling to decay, throw it in heaps, moisten it with gas-water, cover the heaps with mould, and you will soon find it reduced; or burn it, and return the ashes to the land; you will lose nothing but carbon and water by the operation. On no account cut off the leaves of the Potato at any period; if you do, you will ruin your crop. The removal of the flowers is quite another thing; they contribute nothing to the formation of tubers; but, on the contrary, take from them. Leaves, on the other hand, provide all the materials out of which the Potato is formed. The rankness of Potatoes in India is quite different from any kind of growth they are likely to furnish in a cold country like England.†

BOOKS.—*Mercator.*—Doyle's "Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry," or, Stephen's "Book of the Farm" are what we recommend to you.——*Inquisitor.*—Take "Macintosh's Practical Gardener."——*J. L. S.*—You will find "Paxton's Botanical Dictionary" an useful book of reference. We cannot recommend anything to you at the price you mention; you had better be content with the *Gardeners' Chronicle.* Your other question will be answered shortly.‡

OAK-LEAVES.—*T. C. Y.*—When these are required for filling pits, linings, &c. an opportunity should be taken of raking them together during fine weather, when they are dry. If not wanted directly, they should be heaped up in an open shed, or some other situation where they would be protected from rain and snow. They require no preparation, except that of being thrown lightly into the pits, over which they should be equally distributed, and of being firmly trodden down, so that they may not settle too much when they begin to heat, which, if the leaves are in good condition, may be expected to take place in eight or ten days.‡

PLANNING.—*Mercator.*—It is hardly in our power to give directions for laying out Flower-gardens; that can only be done on paper. In so small a piece of ground as yours, the best effect would probably be attained by two or three ovals judiciously disposed. Two small ones might run parallel with the fence, and another be placed in the centre of the remaining space.†

EXHIBITIONS.—*T K.*—If one person exhibits at the Horticultural Society's Exhibitions, two plants, one of which is new, and the other old and rare, he will be allowed prizes for each, provided they are both deemed sufficiently deserving, and are shown under the proper letters.‡

NEW ZEALAND.—*T.*—We have repeatedly expressed our favourable opinion of this colony for emigrants, provided they do not go to Auckland. We have no space to discuss the question further just now, and therefore can only add, that if we intended to emigrate, we should go there ourselves, like the editor of the New Zealand Journal, who after three years' inquiry into the prospects of the colony, and the most ample means of acquiring information, is about to proceed thither with his family and property.†

TECHNICAL WORDS.—*A Subscriber.*—Imbricated signifies arranged like the tiles on a house, and is applied to the relative position of flowers.†

PIGS.—*A Cottager* will find an answer in another column.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A. B. Z.*—We never heard of such a thing as a blue Rhodanthe†——*T. Wilcox.*—Lindley's Elements of Botany†——*A Cabbage.*—Your plants are, 1, Berberis glumácea; 2, B aristata; 3, B. ásiatica; 4, Jasminum fruticans; 5, Coronilla emerus.†——*Theta.*—Your plant is Peltidea canina, so called because it has been recommended as a cure for the bite of a mad dog; its virtues are, however, considered to be imaginary.†——*C. E.* had better consult his solicitor. We should suppose that if he were to mutilate that which the law will not allow him to remove, he would be very likely to get into a scrape.†——*Bucks.*—We are afraid to advise you, so much depends on the condition of the land. If it is in very good heart the plan might succeed, but not otherwise. Should you carry it into execution you had better sow the Norfolk White Turnip.†——*A. B. C.*—We cannot interfere between you and advertisers. We are in no way responsible for their conduct.†——*W. P. K.*—Your Pear is the Gilogil.‖——*W. B. B.*—Your pretty little orchidaceous plant is Sophronitis violácea.†——*A Reader and Subscriber.*—The Dahlia you enquire about was sent on two occasions to the Floricultural Society; at one meeting it was pronounced first-rate, and second-rate on the other. From these decisions it is fair to conclude that it is uncertain. It is a good exhibition flower when in perfection.*

ERRATA.—In the Naturalists' Corner of last week, at p. 7, column *c*, line from the top 17 and 26, for Jervius read *Servius*, and for Rudus, read *Rueus*.

As usual many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies required.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE news received by the Overland Mail gives a detailed account of the closing events of the campaign in Affghanistan, and of the return of the British troops through the Khyber Pass, which was successfully accomplished on the 7th November. From the date of our last advices to the evacuation of Cabul, the troops were employed in demolishing the principal towns, and in leaving behind them an enduring mark of vengeance. After destroying Istalif, they razed to the ground the celebrated Bazaar of Cabul, and spared no portion of the city except the quarter inhabited by the Kuzzilbashes. The Bala Hissar was left standing for the purpose of affording to Shah Poora, a younger son of Shah Soojah, who had mounted the throne, a means of defending himself against the attacks of the Affghans after the departure of the troops. On leaving Cabul, the Army laid waste the country on their line of march, burning the villages and forts, and showing, as the Indian papers tell us, no mercy either to friend or foe. They destroyed Jellalabad, with its fortifications and gardens, and arrived at Peshawur on the 6th November, having passed through the most difficult defiles in Asia without the occurrence of any important casualty. They were to commence their march to the British provinces on the 6th, and on their arrival Dost Mahomed and all the Affghan prisoners who have fallen into our hands since 1839 were to be restored. Lord Ellenborough had issued a proclamation, couched in the pompous language of the East, announcing to "his brothers and friends" the native princes of India, that the sandal-wood gates of the Temple of Somnauth have been recovered after a captivity of 800 years, and that they will be restored with great ceremony and pomp to the Juggernaut temple, to which they originally belonged. The policy of this measure is much questioned by the Indian papers, and it is expected to give great offence to the Mahometan population.—From China we have accounts to the 13th Oct.; nothing of great importance had occurred since the date of the last advices, and the progress of affairs was suspended until the ratification of the treaty had been received from England. The monopoly of the Hong merchants was completely at an end, and samples of tea had been sent to Hong Kong direct from Nankin. The captured junks had been restored, and trading on a small scale had already commenced between the English and Chinese, who were daily becoming more sensible of the value of commercial intercourse.—Our European news begins to assume a more important character. In France, the Chambers were opened on Monday by a speech from the throne. The King, after alluding to his recent bereavement, refers with satisfaction to the prosperity of the country as attested by the rapid increase of the revenue. He alludes to the pacific relations of foreign powers, and to the harmony prevailing among them in regard to the settlement of the Syrian question. His Majesty deplores the disturbances which have recently agitated Spain, and declares that in his relations with the Spanish Monarchy his sole object has been

to protect the legitimate interests of France. The speech touches lightly on the occupation of the Marquesas Islands, and on the negotiations now in progress for improving the trade and industry of the kingdom by commercial treaties with Foreign Powers. The question of the Right of Search is not mentioned, but it is said to be the main point upon which the Opposition will make their attack on Ministers in the debate on the Address.—From Spain we have accounts of the return of the Regent to Madrid, and of the dissolution of the Cortes. The Regent's reception by the people was cold, and little enthusiasm was manifested by the troops or National Guards. The dissolution of the Cortes was not unexpected, as it had become evident that the Ministry could not hold office while the Chambers remained so hostile to its measures. The new Cortes will not assemble until the 3d of April.—From Lisbon we learn that the Portuguese Cortes were opened on the 2d by the Queen in person. The speech mentions with satisfaction the arrival of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers of the North, and the anxiety of the Government to give additional development to its foreign relations by means of treaties of commerce and navigation. The necessity of equalising the receipts and expenditure of the State is again adverted to, and the negotiations with the Pope are described as advancing towards a favourable settlement.—From the United States we have no political news, public attention being exclusively absorbed by the details of an attempted mutiny on board one of the ships of the American Navy. The object of the conspiracy was to convert the ship into a piratical cruiser, and intercept all vessels passing between Europe and New York. It was headed by the son of the Secretary at War, who was summarily tried and hung at the yard-arm as soon as the conspiracy was discovered. If it had succeeded, the packet-ships from London and Liverpool might for some time have been the scenes of fearful atrocities. The accounts from Canada describe the health of Sir Charles Bagot as much worse, and give slight hopes of his Excellency's recovery.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal continue at Claremont, and are quite well. The Prince of Wales is at Windsor Castle, and is still suffering from the effects of teething, but in other respects is in good health. During the week her Majesty and Prince Albert have taken their usual walks in Claremont-park, and the Prince has shot over the preserves at Ox-shott Common and at Stoke whenever the weather has permitted. The Court is expected to return to Windsor on Monday next.

Parliamentary Movements.—A circular has been sent by Sir. R. Peel to all the supporters of his Government, informing them that the meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Thursday, the 2d of February, public business of importance will be brought forward without delay, and expressing an earnest hope that it may be consistent with their convenience to be in attendance at the opening of the session.—A rumour has been current during the week that Mr. Barnard is about to retire from the representation of Greenwich, but there is no foundation for the report, and Mr. Barnard has given it an unqualified contradiction.—The election for North Shropshire will take place on Monday; the only candidate is Viscount Clive, who will be returned without opposition.

National Debt.—The Lords of the Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom exceeded the actual revenue for the year ended the 10th October last by the sum of 2,523,823*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have given notice that no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of the Act, between the 7th Jan. and the 5th April in the present year.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The opening of the Session of the French Chambers, to which the political circles have for some time looked forward with unusual interest, took place on Monday with a speech from the throne. The streets were lined with troops, who loudly cheered his Majesty in his progress from the Tuileries. The King was accompanied by the Queen, the Princess Clementine, Mademoiselle Adelaide, the Duke de Nemours, and the Duke de Montpensier. The Chamber was very fully attended by Peers and Deputies, and by all the members of the Corps Diplomatique in full costume. The reception of the King was very cordial; the whole House rose to welcome him with loud and repeated cries of "Vive le Roi." The King seemed much affected, and after a few minutes' pause delivered the following speech:—"Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies—The affection and the sympathy of the French nation have sustained my courage. My heart, ever suffering from grief, but full of confidence in your devotedness in calling you myself together to resume the course of your labours, I wished to conclude to-day what my grief had compelled me to leave incomplete at the opening of your session. You have already achieved much for the security and future prosperity of France; I thank you in her name. Whatever may be our trials, I and my family will devote to her service whatever strength and life the Almighty shall grant us. Thanks to the maintenance of public order and peace, the national prosperity, attested by the rapid increase in the public revenue, manifests itself beyond our most sanguine hopes. The solid empire of the laws is the best security for the well-being of all, as it is for the power of the state; and the conviction everywhere established, that the laws will be religiously executed, renders less frequent the enforcement of their penalties. I congratulate myself on our having obtained those happy results. I feel confident that our prosperity will pursue its course without either interruption or obstacle. My relations with foreign Powers continue to be pacific and amicable. The good harmony prevailing amongst the Powers has strengthened the repose of the East, and procured in Syria for the Christian population the establishment of an administration conformable to their religious faith and their wishes. I deplore the disturbances which have recently agitated Spain. In my relations with the Spanish monarchy my sole object has been to protect our legitimate interests, to preserve for Queen Isabella II. a faithful amity, and to testify for the rights of humanity that respect and protection which honour the name of France. By the occupation of the Marquesas Islands I have secured to our navigators in those distant seas a protection and refuge, of which the necessity had been long felt. Thanks to the persevering efforts of our brave army, our dominion in Algeria becomes everywhere stable and respected. The vigilance and regularity of the administration will complete the work so gloriously prosecuted by the courage of our soldiers. I have opened with several states negotiations which will have the effect of imparting to our agriculture, our commerce, and manufactures more active development, and to procure for our national interests additional facilities. Laws of finance, and various bills intended to introduce into our legislation and administration important improvements, shall be immediately presented to you. Gentlemen, the world is at peace! France is free, active, and happy! My object has been, and ever shall be, until my last breath, to secure those blessings for my country. It is with your constant and loyal co-operation that I have succeeded. You will aid me in maintaining and in consummating the work which we have commenced in common. This will be for all the most worthy recompense: and for me the only consolation that I can hereafter hope for." The paragraph referring to the Spanish question was slightly applauded, but the cheering was more animated at the conclusion. The King looked well, but seemed to have a cough, which impeded his free reading of the discourse. His voice faltered at the first and last paragraphs, but by an effort he regained his composure. After the usual forms, the Minister of the Interior declared the session opened, and the King retired amidst the acclamations of the assemblage. The Chambers have since been occupied with the usual routine business. In the formation of the *bureaux*, or monthly standing committees, the Ministers have obtained a signal triumph, not only over the Opposition, but over the party of Count Molé. Only one member of Opposition, M. Barrot, has been appointed; all the others are of M. Guizot's opinions. The Sugar Bill and the Budget were then presented.—We learn that the King has made a proposition to sell Versailles to the state for 18,000,000f., stipulating to employ the money, and more than the money, in the completion of the Louvre, which will require, it is said, a million sterling.—The opening of the Chambers is of course an event of so much importance that it occupies almost exclusively the attention of the Journals. The affairs of England, however, and particularly the retreat from Affghanistan, afford them additional matter for comment. They contrast the state of the public revenue in Great Britain with that of France, and observe, that whilst the former shows an alarming deficit, the latter has improved during the year 1842 to the amount of 60,000,000f. In regard to Indian news, they all unanimously declare that the evacuation of Affghanistan, or rather the mode of evacuation, is more disgraceful to the English name and to English honour, than any event of the present century. The Ministerial *Journal des Debats* contrasts the conduct of Gen. Pollock with that of the French generals in Algeria, who have, it states, the consoling expectation that, by adopting measures of extreme rigour, they are rescuing the country from barbarism, and laying the foundation of future civilization, while Gen. Pollock has had no other object than the gratification of mere revenge. "What," it asks, "had Jellalabad done to deserve the fate it suffered, a city which opened its gates to Sir R. Sale and gave him provisions? Near 100,000 inhabitants have thus been left without habitations in a climate almost as cold as that of Russia. It is frightful!—but what is most odious is, that the English have avenged themselves upon the inhabitants of the towns, instead of doing so on the tribes who destroyed Gen. Elphinstone's army in 1841. In Affghanistan, as well as in Algeria, the warlike part of the population is that which wanders with its flocks in search of pasture. The towns are only inhabited by Jews, Armenians, Hindoos, Cashmeerians, Tadjiks, slaves, merchants—that is, by strangers and peaceable people, who have never taken up a gun since the beginning of the war. These are the people who are to support the weight of the revenge of the English. Those whom they ought to have pursued were the Ghilzies, the Afridis, the Channaris, the Mohmeuds, the Othman Kails—all those whom General Pollock has taken care not to go and seek in their mountains. General Pollock has done what a French general would do, who, having to punish a revolt of the Flittas, or the Beni-Amer, would go and burn Mostaganem or Mascara. He has committed inexcusable cruelties. Public opinion, however, has already pronounced itself in India against these excesses; and we do not doubt that in England also, they will raise the indignation of all generous hearts."—The official *Moniteur* states that the Hon. Capt. Grey has arrived at Toulon, in H. M.'s frigate Belvidera, to convey to Vice-Admiral Baron Hugon the expression of the gratitude of Admiral Sir E. Owen, Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces in the Mediterranean, for efficient assistance given on the 30th November last, to her Majesty's ship-of-the-line Formidable, by the vessels of the French station at Barcelona.

SPAIN.—We have accounts from Madrid to the 4th inst., bringing the important intelligence of the dissolution of the Cortes, and of the return of the Regent from Barcelona. The Regent entered the capital on horseback on the 1st, accompanied by the civil and military authorities, who had gone out to meet him. The assemblage of people was very numerous, and the staff extremely brilliant. Among the latter were Generals Rodil, Grases, Ferraz, Iriarte, and many others. Two squadrons of the cavalry of the National Guard constituted the escort of the Regent, who proceeded straight to the palace of the Queen. The troops afterwards defiled before her Majesty and the Regent, who had taken their station on one of the balconies of the palace. At 3 o'clock, the Regent, who was suffering from fatigue and indisposition, repaired to his residence of Buena Vista. His reception by the people was cold, and little or no enthusiasm was manifested by the troops or national guards. In the evening, the city was but partially illuminated. At 4 o'clock, the members of the new municipality took the oath of office in presence of the Political Chief, by whom they were formally installed. In regard to the progress of the Regent through the different towns on his line of march, his reception appears to have been everywhere satisfactory. In every town and village he passed through, the corporations, provincial deputations, national guards, and even the clergy, vied in demonstrations of respect and adhesion to his regency and government. He was waited upon on his arrival in the confines of Valencia by the Political Chief and the provincial deputation. At Almanaza he took his seat in a carriage, drawn by six mules richly harnessed, which conveyed him to Valencia, escorted by the National Guard. He entered the city under a triumphal arch, and proceeded to the hotel prepared for his reception, amidst two lines of National Guards, and saluted by the enthusiastic acclamations of the multitude. A telegraphic despatch from Barcelona, dated the 2d inst., announces that General Seoane, on the 29th, annulled the division of the forced war contribution which had been made by the municipality, because it weighed too heavily on the Moderadoes, who were not engaged in the outbreak. The commercial classes are to pay one-half, and the tax-payers the remainder. The first payment was to be made on the 5th inst. The decree of the Regent dissolving the Cortes is dated on the 3d; it announces that the new Cortes will be convoked on the 3d April. The projected treaty of commerce with England still excites great interest in Barcelona and in Madrid. In the latter city the editors of the Opposition papers drew up and signed on the 3d a strong declaration against the conclusion of the treaty.

PORTUGAL.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 2d inst. The new year was ushered in with the opening of the Chambers, and the recommencement of the legislative business of the kingdom. Her Majesty opened the Cortes in person, with the following speech from the throne:—"Honourable Peers of the Kingdom, and Deputies of the Portuguese Nation—It is always an object of high satisfaction to me to see the representatives of the nation united in this respectable place. I congratulate myself with you on this solemn act, and trust that, animated with the most decided desires to employ all your solicitude in the honourable effort to consolidate the representative system, you will adopt for this purpose all the means and provisions that your wisdom may suggest. With the arrival at this court of the ministers of Austria and Prussia, and with that which has lately taken place of the representative of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the diplomatic relations of this country with the great powers of the north are completely restored; and I have the satisfaction of being able to communicate to you, that I continue to receive from all the friendly and allied nations the most decided proofs of friendship and harmony. My government seeks with anxiety to maintain these political relations, and to give greater development to the commercial ones, by means of treaties of commerce and navigation, with which it is unceasingly occupied. I trust that it will not be long ere the opportune occasion arrives to make known to you the result of the negociations between my government and that of his Holiness; and that, without any breach of the prerogatives of the Crown, the necessities of the Lusitanian Church may be attended to. The budget for the future economical year will be presented so you, and I ought especially to call your attention to the urgent necessity of equalizing the receipts and expenditure of the state. My Ministers will give you an account of the measures which they judged urgent to adopt in the absence of the legislative body, and will present to you the proposals which experience suggests respecting the different branches of the public service." The arrival of the Suffren French line-of-battle ship, and the reports that other vessels were ordered there, had excited suspicions that the French Government had some sinister designs to carry into effect at Lisbon, which were increased by the absence of all explanation on the part of the French Minister there. The Rodney British line-of-battle ship arrived at Lisbon on the 26th ult., and was expected to remain there for the present. The negociations still continued on the tariff question, without anything further having been settled.

BELGIUM.—The Government papers have published a Royal ordonnance, dated 6th January, approving the

definitive convention between the State and the City of Brussels for the purchase, by the Government, of the real property, and of the museum, with the library, the gallery of ancient and modern paintings, the collections of natural history, the cabinet of medals, &c., belonging to the city. They have also published a list of honorary members of the Royal Academy of Medicine at Brussels, approved by the King. The following are the English physicians and surgeons in this list: Dr. Abercrombie, Dr. Bright, Sir James Clark, and Dr. Marshall Hall; Messrs. Samuel Cooper, Guthrie, Travers, and Lawrence. The Belgian Colonisation Company intend to fit out an expedition which will be shortly sent to found its first settlement in Central America.

Germany.—The Prussian papers announce the death of the Archbishop of Posen and Gnessen, M. Martin de Dunin; he died on the 26th ult., aged 69.—Letters from Berlin mention the expected arrival of the Countess de Rossi and her husband, late Sardinian Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, who has been appointed to fill the same post at Berlin, the Countess having been unable to endure the climate of Russia. The Countess de Rossi, once the favourite singer, Madame Sontag, will now revisit the scene of her early fortune and artistical fame, and be received as an Ambassadress in those saloons in which she gained the first triumphs of her profession.—It is rumoured that the Directors of the Asylum Life Assurance Company in London are likely to establish branches of that institution in Berlin and other parts of the Prussian dominions; this report is confirmed by the announcement of the daily papers that Sir James Law Lushington and Mr. Farren, two of the directors, have had an interview with Chev. Bunsen on the subject.— Letters from Trieste state that the English Commissioners for inquiring into the practicability of conveying the Indian mail through Germany, have made a favourable report, and have ascertained that the journey from London to that place by Ostend, Cologne, Frankfort, Munich, Augsburg, Innspruck, &c., may be performed in 135 hours and 25 minutes. This would enable the correspondence to be forwarded from Alexandria to London in 11½ to 12 days; but when the railroads, now in construction, shall have been finished, a considerable additional saving of time will be possible.—On the 21st ult. the St. Pauli sailed from Hamburgh with 120 German emigrants, bound for New Zealand. Of these 100 may be said to belong to the labouring classes; the remainder consist of a physician, some missionaries, and the numerous family of the agent. This is said to be only the commencement of an extensive system of emigration, which is likely to be organised in Germany, under the auspices of the New Zealand Company.

Italy.—Letters from Milan announce that the railroad from Venice to that city has been opened as far as Padua, and that the event has excited the greatest interest in the north of Italy.—From Rome we learn that the Pope has determined to send a Vicar apostolic to China, in compliance with the wishes of the Roman Catholics resident in that country.—Letters from Catania mention that the eruption of Mount Etna continues with more or less violence, and that all the towns at the foot of the mountain are full of company attracted from all parts of Italy by the imposing spectacle. The lava continues to flow in a broad stream in the direction of the Val del Bove, and there is some reason to apprehend that it will take the direction of Milo, in which case it will make a descent on Zofferano, and probably destroy Giarre and Mascali on the sea coast, north of Aci Reale. Up to the present time there is no reason to fear for the safety of Catania, which has so often been destroyed by previous eruptions.

Russia.—The last official census of Russia gives the following as the populations of the chief towns of the empire:—St. Petersburgh, 470,202 souls; Moscow, 349,068; Odessa, 60,055; Cronstadt, 54,717; Wilna, 54,499; Toula, 51,735; Kiew, 47,424; Astracan, 45,938; Casan, 41,304; Sebastopol, 31,155; Darpat, 12,203; Abo, 13,050; Helsingfors, 12,725; Warsaw, 140,571.

Egypt.—Private letters from Alexandria state that the murrain still continues among the cattle, and that the Pacha has dismounted all his cavalry and artillery, and sent their horses to the plough. A plan is now being prepared by a French engineer here for the construction of a Barrage across the Nile, at the head of the Delta, which will be forwarded in a short time to the Academy of Sciences at Paris for inspection. Should their opinion as to its feasibility and usefulness be favourable, there is every probability that the Pacha may decide on carrying this great undertaking into execution very soon. The probable cost is estimated at about 250,000*l.* sterling, and the great advantage anticipated is a constant supply of water, by means of canals, to all parts of the country, even during the lowest periods of the Nile—thus allowing a great portion of the present waste though rich land, to be brought into cultivation almost as easily as the fields on the banks of the Nile. This work has been in contemplation for years, but it is said his Highness now thinks seriously of commencing it, although nothing will certainly be done until the present plan has been approved of by able engineers in Europe.

India.—The Overland Mail arrived on Saturday with accounts from India to the 1st December. The return of all the British troops through the Khyber Pass was fully completed on the 7th November. The first division, under General Pollock, succeeded in effecting their march without much difficulty. The second, commanded by General M'Caskill, was not equally fortunate, in consequence of the neglect of crowning the heights over a most dangerous part of the defile. The mountaineers were on the watch, and, finding this division embarrassed in its movements near Ali Musjid, during the night of the 3d, they made an attack on the baggage, a considerable quantity of which is said to have fallen into their hands. During the skirmishing two officers, Lieut. Christie, of the Artillery, and Ensign Nicholson, of the 30th Bengal Native Infantry, were killed; upwards of 100 Sepoys were killed and wounded, besides a number of camp-followers. Two cannon were also taken by them, but one of the guns was retaken on the following morning. With this exception, nothing of consequence appears to have occurred in the return of the troops from Jellalabad to Peshawur through the most difficult defiles in Asia. The third division, under General Nott, which formed the last one of the army, arrived at Jumrood, the frontier station of the Sikh territory, on the 6th, and it was intended to commence the march to the British provinces on the 10th Nov. From the date of our advices by the last mail, to the evacuation of Cabul, the troops appear to have been employed in demolishing the principal towns, in order to leave behind them an enduring mark of vengeance. After the capture of Istalif, General M'Caskill's brigade burnt and destroyed it, giving it over to pillage, during which neither armed nor unarmed men were spared, and no quarter given. They treated the women with respect, but every other living being was put to the sword. They returned to Cabul on the 7th October, and General Pollock having received from Lord Ellenborough positive instructions to leave the country without delay, preparations were immediately made for carrying out the work of destruction which it had been determined should be performed previous to their retirement. Indeed, from the fact of snow having made its appearance on the hills, and ice in the camp, it was evident that, unless they resolved to pass the winter in Cabul, a longer stay could not be made with safety. The 12th, therefore, was fixed as the day for departure; and on the 9th, a party of sappers and miners, under Captain Abbott, the chief engineer, protected by a brigade commanded by Colonel Richmond, was marched into the city for the purpose of effecting its destruction, together with the Chah Chatta, or Grand Bazaar, a splendid structure, 600 feet long, and containing nearly 2,000 shops, erected so far back as the reign of Aurungzebe, by the celebrated Ali Murdan Khan. Two days were occupied in conducting these operations, and by the morning of the 11th the whole of the houses, with the exception of those in the Kuzzilbash quarter of the city, were laid in ruins, while the bazaar was utterly demolished, and a mosque which adjoined it levelled with the ground. This act of vengeance is much censured by the Indian papers, and it is said that the parties who will suffer by it are not Affghans, but the merchants of Hindostan, who thought themselves safe in our protection. The Bala Hissar, or citadel, was spared, Shah Poora, a younger son of Shah Soojah, having mounted the throne of Cabul, and taken possession of this place, and it being considered advisable to leave him with the means of defending himself against any forces that might be brought against him on the departure of the troops. Great efforts are said to have been made to secure Mahomed Akhbar Khan, and directions to hang him, if captured, had been received by General Pollock; but the Sirdar effectually eluded the vigilance of his pursuers, and has now, it is reported, succeeded in reaching Balkh. The troops marched between the 12th and 15th, and had all reached Jellalabad by the 26th October. They had ravaged the country, burned the villages and forts, and spread havoc and devastation everywhere along the line of march. The *Bombay Times* states that no mercy was shown; that "impartial slaughter was dealt on friend and foe, on those who sued for pardon as well as those who bade us defiance; armed and unarmed, professed allies and open enemies, were alike destroyed." The rear-guard was attacked, and five officers wounded, with about eighty sepoys killed and wounded, near Gundamuck. They were employed on the 25th and 26th in destroying Jellalabad; and having blown up the fortifications, burnt the houses, and destroyed the gardens and vineyards of the inhabitants, they proceeded in the direction of Dhakka, reached Jumrood, below the mountains, on the 2d November, and arrived at Peshawur, as stated above, on the 6th. Fulteh Jung, with many hundreds of friendly Affghans from Cabul, and multitudes of women, accompanied the army to take shelter in the British provinces, from the fearful drama which may now be looked for at Cabul. Some apprehension appeared to have been entertained of a collision between the Sikhs and the British troops near Peshawur, and positive orders had been issued to prevent any British soldier or camp follower from entering any village near the camp, and from going to Peshawur. The Governor-General has issued a proclamation, intimating that so soon as the British troops return to India, Dost Mahomed, and the whole of the Affghan prisoners who have come into our hands since 1839, will be restored in safety, but requiring that, prior to their obtaining permission to return to their own country, they should attend his Lordship's Levee at Ferozepore, which is intended to rival in magnificence any display ever made by the Great Mogul. This order contains also the remarkable statement that Akhbar Khan, prior to the late advance of the British armies, had refused the offer of the Governor-General to exchange the British prisoners in his custody even for his father and his own family. The political agencies established in Scinde, appointed by Lord Auckland, had been abruptly terminated by an order of Lord Ellenborough, who has placed the whole management of those districts under the care of General Sir Charles Napier, now commanding the Bombay army stationed there. There had, according to rumour, been some further stipulations urged upon the Ameers of Hyderabad, to which they seemed unwilling to assent. Great activity prevailed in the communications between that General and the Government of Bombay. A notification has been published to the effect, that troops will be maintained on a line of posts from Kurrachee, by Sukkur on the Indus, to the Murkunda in Sinhind; that war and other steamers will continue to ply on the rivers; and that a lighthouse will be constructed at Kurrachee. In announcing this fact the proclamation states, that "As late as the time of Aurungzebe, the Indus is known to have been navigated by large vessels drawing very little water, adapted to the convenient conveyance of merchants and their goods; and the Right Hon. the Governor-General will be disappointed indeed, if the British Government, with all the skill and science of modern times, cannot at least restore the commerce which existed upon this river in the time of the Mahometan Emperors." A proclamation has also been issued by the Gov.-Gen. "to all the Princes and Chiefs and people of India," expressing his gratitude to Providence for the late events, and announcing that the sandal-wood gates of the Temple of Somnauth have been recovered, by which the insult of 800 years is at last avenged, and that the gates are to be replaced in the Juggernaut temple of Somnauth with every circumstance of pomp and ceremony. The gates are to be escorted by 100 men, and a proportion of Europeans from Gen. Nott's division, to which will be added 25 troopers from the Governor's body-guard, under Captain Herries, the Aide-de-Camp. The men forming the escort are to have double batta while employed on this duty; the procession is to be received with every demonstration of respect in the various States through which it may pass *en route* to Guzerat, when they are to be again fixed to the temple, from which they were removed 800 years ago. Her Majesty's 41st regiment was about to embark for Europe from Kurrachee, for which purpose transports had been ordered from Bombay.—It was rumoured that six of the officers who were in the hands of Akhbar Khan are to be tried by Court Martial; they are Gen. Shelton, Col. Palmer, Capts. Waller, Eyre, Boyd, and Anderson. Madras was visited by a severe thunderstorm on the 24th Oct., no less than five vessels having been totally wrecked. There had been a heavy fall of rain at Bombay on the 15th Nov., which unusual and unseasonable event had caused the cholera to rage among the natives for several days. The health of the island was restored when the mail was despatched. The accounts from Burmah show the ravages which the cholera was making among its population. Whole villages have become desolate, the inhabitants being driven to seek shelter by flying up the country, or cut off by this dreadful malady. At Ameenapoora alone 10,000 had died of it. From Singapore we learn that the ship Belvidera, which left Bombay for that port with a precious cargo of pearls, cotton, opium, &c., had been completely destroyed by fire in the roads there. The police had received intimation that she was one of the five ships doomed to destruction within the last few months. It was believed that the parties concerned in the destruction of this vessel were native dealers of Bombay, who had shipped goods in her, and succeeded in effecting fraudulent insurances. From the evidence which has been elicited there is every reason to think that the charge will be brought home to several of the delinquents. In the interior of India tranquillity prevailed, with the exception of the mountainous districts of Bundelkund, to quiet which there was a considerable force collecting in that direction.

China.—The news from China comes down to the 13th Oct. It was said that a clipper had brought news to a later date of that month, that everything was in its usual state while waiting for the ratification of the treaty by the Queen, and that opium had risen in price. The news in regard to commercial affairs opens a cheering prospect to British interests in China, and is calculated to give confidence to our merchants at home, in regard to their future operations. The Hong merchants' monopoly is at an end, and samples of tea from Nankin have been forwarded to Hong Kong by her Majesty's plenipotentiary; the price is moderate, and the report on their quality generally favourable. The imperial commissioners have offered to accompany her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the newly-opened ports of trade. The captured junks have been restored, and trading between the English and Chinese has commenced in the Yang-tze-keang. The imperial commissioners have published a manifesto in regard to the treaty of Nankin. It is a singular document in many respects, and not the least so as recognising the liability of the Chinese Government for the opium they had so unceremoniously obtained possession of, and for which they state that the six millions paid after the capture of Canton was intended to compensate. The commissioners still call the English "barbarians;" and while pointing out to the Emperor the importance of obtaining the withdrawal of the fleet, they declare that they have "examined and found what are the unwarrantable demands of the said barbarians, which they so importunately urge, and they are deserving of the utmost hatred." They state that the Shewei, an officer of the Emperor's body-guard, and his colleagues, who conducted the negotiations with Sir H. Pottinger, "again authoritatively questioned him as to the difficulties, but the said barbarian only stared at him indignantly; the Shewei was not listened to." After stating with remarkable clearness the advantages of coming to terms with the English, they show that the sums which will be received from our merchants in payment of duties will meet the expenditure of the Imperial family; they admit also that "comparing one year's expenses of the army with the sum paid to the English it is as three to ten; and as there is only the name of fighting, without the hope of victory, it is better to adopt plans in accordance with circumstances, and put an everlasting stop to war." They then detail the efforts made to induce the "said barbarian" to reduce the number of places which he demanded as ports of trade, and

say—" If we again prepare our armies to maintain those places, it is a difficult matter to engage with them on the waters. Though near to each other we have been idle (there has not been any fighting) for many days; and as to those places which they have taken and keep possession of, will it not be allowed them to return to us our territory, and allow them to trade, since they are willing respectfully to pay the duties? Just now they are sensible, and repent of their errors, and are as obedient as if driven by the wind, and when again united in mutual friendship, benevolence, and truth, all things will go on well. And since they will guard their own market, and surround and protect the sea boundaries, there will not be any necessity for recourse to our interference, which will be to the advantage of our country." The commissioners conclude by declaring that they have "examined, and found, that with reference to equal official intercourse, it may be unreservedly granted; and as the affairs with the foreigners are finished (the war ended), the prisoners may also be released, by which harmony and good understanding will be strengthened; for a state of peace will bring repose and gladness, and overthrow factious parties."

UNITED STATES.—The packet-ship New York, which sailed from New York on the 19th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday. The papers brought by this conveyance are four days later than those received by the mail steamer. There is no political or commercial news of moment; public attention in New York is almost exclusively engrossed by the news brought by the United States brig-of-war Somers, just arrived from the coast of Africa, of an attempted mutiny on board that vessel, the object of the mutineers being to overpower and murder the officers, and convert the Somers into a piratical cruiser between Europe and New York. At the head of the conspiracy was a midshipman, Mr. Philip Spencer, son of the American Secretary-at-War, who, with two of his most active confederates, were summarily tried at the drum-head and hanged from the yard-arm of the brig, as soon as the conspiracy was discovered. The details of the plot given in the New York papers are of the most atrocious kind; they were to board every vessel off the harbour, and no one was to be left to tell any tales. They were to proceed to the Isle of Pines to meet a confederate, so that the conspiracy must have been a long time in embryo, and the confederate has yet to be arrested. The Somers is stated to be the fastest sailer in the American navy, well manned, and carrying 10 guns; and had not the design been so fortunately frustrated, frightful crimes might for some time have been perpetrated on board the English and American packets.—We regret to state, that the latest accounts received at New York from Kingston describe the health of Sir Charles Bagot as much worse. Only slight hopes, it is added, were entertained of his Excellency's recovery. The immense ship canal, which connects the St. Lawrence with the upper lakes, is at length completed; and on the 30th Nov. the inhabitants of Kingston were surprised by the arrival from Cornwall of the steam-boat Highlander, the first vessel that had passed through the canal. Although one of the largest steamboats on the river, the Highlander met with no difficulty in passing through the locks. She left the mouth of the canal on the previous day, and ascended the rapids between that and Prescott with the greatest ease.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money and the account closed at 94⅛ to ¼; Exchequer Bills, 61*s.* to 63*s.* premium; Bank Stock, 171 to 173; India Stock, 261 to 263; Three per Cents. Reduced, 95; Three-and-half per Cents., 101¾ to ⅞; New Three-and-half per Cents., 101.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—The weather still continues exceedingly changeable, alternations of frost and thaw daily following each other. During Monday night the wind blew with great violence from the S.W., which continued up to about 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when there was a fall of snow, which lasted only half-an-hour, and during which the wind suddenly shifted to N. The after part of the day was extremely fine, although the wind was keen and cold. At midnight the thermometer stood at the freezing point, and the mercury in the course of the night fell considerably lower, so that by day-break on Wednesday morning ice nearly half an inch thick had formed; yet at 8 o'clock the thermometer again stood no lower than 32°. The frost, however, continued through the forenoon; but between 1 and 2, P.M., a rapid thaw took place. The wind also shifted to nearly due S., yet blew very cold, and at 6 o'clock a fall of snow commenced, which by about 7, in the outskirts of the town, had covered the ground to the depth of 3 or 4 inches. Throughout the last 12 hours the wind has blown a perfect hurricane; it commenced yesterday afternoon, and continued during the whole night without intermission. Several fine trees in St. James's and Hyde Parks, Kensington Gardens, Chiswick Park, Zion Park, and at other places near town, have been torn up by the roots, and several barges and small craft have been sunk on the river. From accounts received this morning, the storm appears to have extended as far as Brighton; and we shall no doubt hear of its effects in other parts of the country.

The Houses of Parliament.—A number of workmen are employed, under the Woods and Forests, in preparing both houses for the approaching meeting of Parliament on the 2d of next month. The men have this week been engaged in painting and otherwise renovating the body of the houses, and the libraries, committee-rooms, lobbies, &c. No material alterations are to be made in the interior of the houses.

The City Sewers.—A report has been published by the City Commissioners of Sewers, containing the result of the Surveyor's examination of the main lines of sewers in the City of London. The report of the Poor Law Commissioners on the inquiry into the sanatory condition of the labouring population of Great Britain, contained several severe animadversions on the present Commissioners of Sewers. The system of operation, the fitness of the commissioners for their situation, and the works that had been accomplished, were alike the objects of uncompromising blame. The surveyor's report is made in obedience to an order of the Commissioners of Sewers made on the 4th of last October, and it is to furnish these commissioners with an opportunity of exonerating themselves from the charges which the Poor Law Commissioners have brought against them, that the facts in this report have been collected. The following extract contains some curious historical information on the subject:—"Previous to the great fire of London, all kinds of drainage appear to have been superficial and fortuitous; at that time the main sewers being the Fleet-dike, the Walbrook, and the Tower-ditch, the highest point of which was at Aldersgate. It was not till after this event that the construction of sewers became an object of solicitude; but it not being deemed that there was sufficient authority to levy rates for making new lines of sewers, 'adventurers' were permitted to undertake this task, the commission taking charge of their cleansing and maintenance, and suffering no one to extend or communicate with them without compensation to the first builders. The first common sewer was built by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, down Ludgate-street and hill, but its exact date has not been recorded. In 1668, that of Fleet-street was constructed, and for a century afterwards sewers still continued to be laid down through the enterprise of private individuals, among whom was Sir Christopher Wren. It was not until the appointment, in 1768, of Mr. George Wyatt, as surveyor of sewers, that the management of the old, and the formation of new, sewers was carried on in a workmanlike and efficient manner. This gentleman executed with great boldness a main line of sewer, five feet high, and three feet wide, as an auxiliary to the Walbrook—the waters pouring into the latter having so increased that it had become overcharged, and the foundations of the wharf at its mouth were undermined and washed away. It was built at a level, very close to, and below the church tower of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and extended to the end of Beech-lane, where it obtained a depth of 14 feet, being 4 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet 9 inches wide at the head. In 1775, the same year this sewer was completed, another main line, 5 feet high and 3 wide, was commenced along Bishopsgate-street without, and was extended to Nortonfalgate in 1778. A sewer of the same dimensions was also built in 1777 from near Moorgate to the city boundary in Ropemaker-street, which, in 1779, was continued along Finsbury-road to Tindal's burial-ground. The increase of buildings in the county, and the additional quantities of water poured into the city sewers, rendered it necessary that some more capacious outlet should be formed, and the Walbrook sewer was accordingly enlarged to an average of 7 feet 10 inches, by 4 feet. This was, however, only a palliation of the evil, which was not effectually combated until, at the building of the present London-bridge, Mr. Samuel Acton, the then surveyor, proposed that advantage should be taken of it, and then was commenced the London-bridge sewer—a work which has contributed more than any other to the health and welfare of the City and the Finsbury division. This work was, through the resignation of Mr. Acton, intrusted to the present surveyor, and it was therefore incumbent upon him to enter into a defence of his operations, which he has done at great length, showing that the line so formed actually replaces the old Walbrook, the original bed of which it intersects in several places. Within the last 13 years, (that is, since an outlet at London-bridge was obtained,) sewers have been built in 168 different streets and places; and the map of the city sewers shows the following sewerage lines as complete in that district:—From the Temple gates along the river side to Tower-hill; from Temple-bar nearly to Tower-hill; from Holborn-bars to Whitechapel-bars; from Aldersgate, in an irregular line, to Tower-hill; and from the Thames nearly to Holborn-bars; from the Thames to Aldersgate-bars; from Dowgate-dock to Golden-lane and Beech-lane, and Ropemaker-street; from London-bridge to Finsbury; from the Thames to Nortonfalgate." The Report adds that, "Although it cannot yet be said that not a street, or court, or alley in the whole City is without adequate drainage, there is fair ground for hope that but few years will elapse before so desirable a statement can with truth be made."

The Fleet Prison.—It has been recently stated, that a New Central Criminal Court would probably be erected on the spacious site where the untenanted prison of the Fleet now stands. The matter has for some time been under the consideration of the civil authorities, and the daily papers state that it is not unlikely that the improvement will be realised.

City Antiquities.—Among the most important works now in progress in the city, connected with its improvement, is the extension of the sewerage through Lad-lane, connected with the main leading sewer in Prince's-street. The excavations, which are from 18 to 20 feet deep, have during the last week exhibited some interesting facts relative to the early history of the City. Some coins, principally of Antoninus, and a few interesting fragments of Roman and Samian pottery, with household utensils, have been found; but the chief objects of interest have been the discovery of some vestiges of the foundation walls of some old Roman buildings. The most extensive of these was found last week opposite the Swan-with-two-Necks, where the excavators arrived at a wall composed of flints, about 18 feet below the surface, which was between 5 and 6 feet in thickness, and through which they had some difficulty to penetrate. A contiguous line of wall was also found in the excavations for laying the foundations for the warehouses of Messrs. Pickfords, which are adjacent, and others have been found in other excavations in the neighbourhood, which lead to the idea that on this spot there formerly stood a castle or other extensive building. A passage was also found running in a parallel line between this and Cateaton-street, about 12 feet wide. At the lower depth there was a fine stratum of vegetable mould, apparently belonging to an ancient garden site, which supposition is strengthened by the appearance of gravel, probably used in the formation of garden-walks, as it is only found in thin layers, and in detached portions. Above this was found the site of the foundation of the old houses destroyed by the fire of London, the rubbish of which, without the aid of concrete, formed the foundation of the more modern buildings. Opposite to the church-walls in Cateaton-street, at the depth of about 18 feet, a large quantity of human bones was found, showing that there existed here a place of sepulture, which must have been coeval with the time of the Romans.

The Wellington Statue.—The committee of the subscribers to the city equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, begun by Sir F. Chantrey, and completed since his death by Mr. Weekes, met last week at the studio, to inspect the progress of the work. The horse is already cast in bronze, and the figure of the Duke, in clay, was placed upon it, in order to judge of its effect before it is also cast. The head of the horse is very spirited, with the ears pricked forward; he is standing on all four legs, and is not in action. The Duke is seated in an erect position, with the head uncovered, his left hand holding the bridle, and the right holding the marshal's baton. The costume in very simple, the whole body, from the waist to the toe, being clothed in one unbroken pantaloon, whilst a short cloak covers the shoulders, and is skilfully draped over the back, and partially down each side. The entire height is rather more than 12 feet, and the executors of Sir Francis Chantrey stated that it will be ready next June.

The Model Prison.—The first criminal inmates of the new prison at Pentonville were 16 convicts, who were drafted from Newgate about a fortnight ago, six of whom are under sentence of ten years' transportation, and the other ten of seven. The number of inmates has been considerably increased since the late sitting of the Central Criminal Court, and during the present week numbers have arrived under sentences from the Epiphany Quarter Sessions throughout the country.

Public Meetings.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the holders of the Portuguese Bonds, issued for a loan raised in 1836, was held to adopt measures for obtaining their rights, in respect to the advances made to the Government at Lisbon, on the collateral security of the debt due from Brazil to Portugal. The meeting was convened by the contractors in consequence of recent communications received from the Portuguese Government. The chair was taken by Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, who said he had taken some pains to ascertain the feelings of the bondholders as to the last offer made by the Government at Lisbon for the arrangement of their claims under the loan raised in 1836, and the major part of them had agreed to the proposition he had now to submit to the meeting. It would, however, be important if the bondholders were unanimous. He then read a long letter addressed by him to Baron De Tojal, which, after going through a statement of the various financial transactions between the Portuguese Government and the British bondholders, contained a proposal accepting the terms offered by Portugal for the settlement of their claims, with this exception, that the reply proposed that the Brazilian stock to be placed in the hands of the bondholders should be reckoned at 75 instead of 85 per cent. Several of the bondholders addressed the meeting in support of the view of Sir Isaac and his friends, who hold about 600,000*l.* of the bonds now circulating, among whom was Mr. Tasker, who gave it as his opinion, that in this instance the exertions made to get from Portugal what she really owed her creditors, would prove to other foreign states that British interests were not so inclined to have their debts cut down as they appeared to imagine. Mr. Thornton seemed to think that the bondholders were "driving too hard a bargain" with Portugal; and, therefore, moved that the terms of the proposal should be accepted. He endeavoured to show that the interest of the other class of creditors of Portugal would be interfered with, if the terms contained in Sir Isaac's proposal were pressed. He said that he represented holders of between ten and eleven millions of money, having himself nearly 900,000*l.* of the bonds of Portugal; and he was glad to be enabled to state that, as respected the security of Brazil offered, Mr. Ellis, the British Minister at Rio, was negotiating a treaty to admit Brazilian sugar and coffee into this country, at a moderate rate of duty. The meeting, however, was nearly unanimous; and the result, when the question came to the vote, was, that the mover, and his nephew Mr. T. Thornton, were found to be the only supporters of the view he had taken. The proposal of Sir I. L. Goldsmid will be forthwith forwarded to the Finance Minister, Baron de Tojal, and every hope is entertained that the terms it contains will meet with the sanction of the Cabinet, especially as Baron Lagos, who was present, expressed himself in favour of the fair and candid manner in which the whole question had been treated by the majority.—A special general meeting of the Anglo-Mexican Mint Company was held on Thursday week for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of raising additional capital. The directors in their report announced to the meeting that, in consequence of having entered into a contract with the Government of Mexico for working the Mint of Zacatecas for a period of

fourteen years, they had, agreeably to the powers vested in them, determined on the creation of 10,000 half-shares of 5*l.* each, to be appropriated preferably to the proprietors. Resolutions were then passed, empowering the directors to make a further issue of shares to that extent. —The general meeting of the shareholders in the London Joint Stock Bank was held on Wednesday. The report stated that the affairs of the bank for the half-year ending the 31st ult. showed a net profit for that period of 19,189*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, of which sum the directors proposed to apply 18,000*l.* to the payment of the usual dividend of 6*l.* per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, and to carry the remainder to the credit of the guarantee fund. The guarantee fund would then amount to 94,403*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The statement of the account of liabilities and assets was on the debtor side, to capital paid up, viz. 60,000 shares, at 10*l.* each, 600,000*l.* To amount due by the bank, 1,771,739*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* To amount of the guarantee fund, 93,214*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, and amount carried to profit and loss account, 38,154*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; making a total of 2,503,108*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* On the credit side, by Exchequer-bills and India Bonds, 246,013*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; by bills discounted, loans, and cash, 2,222,469*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; by building, furniture, &c., in Prince's-street, 23,000*l.*, and building, &c., in Pall-mall, making a total the same as the other side, of 2,503,108*l.*, 11*s.* 10*d.* The report and statement of the accounts were agreed to unanimously, and a vote of thanks given to the directors.

Anti-Corn-law Meetings.—On Tuesday a meeting of electors of the borough of Marylebone took place, for the purpose of completing the formation of a Central Borough Anti-Corn-Law Association, to carry out the objects of the great League Fund. Mr. Bagshaw presided, and was supported by Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Ewart, M.P. and other gentlemen. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Henry Waymouth, Dr. W. C. Taylor, Mr. Ivemey, and others; and resolutions for the formation of the proposed Association were adopted. It was also decided to hold a public Meeting at the Colosseum on Thursday, the 26th inst. for the general purpose of the League. On Wednesday evening a meeting of the sixth district of the Metropolitan Association, comprising the division of St. Luke, Islington, and Clerkenwell, was held, Mr. P. A. Taylor in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. T. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., Mr. Martineau, Mr. Buckingham, and other gentlemen connected with the district; after which resolutions were adopted in favour of the League Fund.

Church Pastoral Aid Society.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the members of the Bloomsbury branch of this society was held, the Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villiers in the chair. The report stated that the society by its grants now maintained 243 incumbents, having under their care and pastoral superintendence a population of 1,832,552 souls. The charge to the society for these incumbents, 129 of whom were without parsonage-houses, was 21,110*l.* In addition to this number, 194 clergymen and 31 lay assistants were supported in their labours by the funds at an annual charge of 17,705*l.* It was expected that after the ordinations to be held during the present and ensuing months, 15 more curates would be appointed to occupy grants now vacant, requiring a further sum of 1,300*l.* The contributions recently received amounted to nearly 2,000*l.*, to which was to be added 70*l.* 6*s.* received by the Branch Association. After addresses by the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, Rev. Mr. Hughes, and others, resolutions were passed in support of the objects of the society.

Royal Humane Society.—The half-yearly meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday, Mr. Baron Gurney in the chair. Among those present were Lord John Russell and several other influential members of the society. The report stated that during the preceding six months 85 cases had been brought under the notice of the committee; of these 78 were successful, and 7 beyond recovery; 14 were attempts at suicide, and six had been referred to the present Court; 13 cases had occurred in Hyde-park, and of these 11 were succesful, 2 beyond recovery, and 3 attempts at suicide. 21 silver medals, 18 bronze medals, and three votes of thanks engrossed on vellum had been awarded, and 156 persons had received pecuniary rewards. On the motion of Lord John Russell, a vote of thanks was passed to the Duke of Northumberland for his liberal support of the charity, and his Grace was re-elected President. The subscriptions for the current year amounted to 3,489*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, and the balance from last year 136*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* The general expenses for the year were 1,752*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, and those of Hyde-park alone 561*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Stock to the amount of 1,236*l.* had been purchased, and the balance in hand was 5*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Medals were then awarded in the cases above alluded to.

Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.—On Monday the half-yearly general meeting of this institution, established in 1793 for the support and education of indigent deaf and dumb children, was held at the London Tavern. The report stated that during the last 50 years of the Society's operations, 1,800 deaf and dumb children had been taught to read, write, and cipher, to correspond with others by means of signs, and to understand the truths of the Christian religion. During the last 12 months 70 children had been received into the asylum, and the committee now proposed that 30 more, from a list of 93 candidates, should be elected, believing that the necessary funds to maintain and clothe them would be afforded. Nearly 300 children were now being instructed in the school, and clothed and maintained by the charity. The list of candidates showed that instances of three and four children having been born deaf and dumb in one family were not of unfrequent occurrence. In one family containing seven children, there were four born deaf and dumb; in another family, containing six, there were three; and in another, containing five, there were three. The receipts arising from subscriptions, legacies, dividends, &c., during the past year, amounted to 11,575*l.*; the disbursements to 10,772*l.*; leaving a balance in hand of 802*l.*

Election of Chief Rabbi.—We learn by the daily papers that the Presidents of the various Jewish synagogues in Great Britain have been requested to proceed immediately to appoint delegates from their congregations, and to report their names to the secretary of the Great Synagogue, preparatory to their assembling in London to elect a Chief Rabbi of the Jews of the British empire, in the room of the late Dr. Hirschel. Several eminent men are said to be mentioned as candidates for the office.

The Scottish Monument.—We noticed in our last the proceedings of the Marylebone Vestry on the 31st ult., in adopting a resolution to ascertain how far their grant of a spot of ground in Regent's Circus for the erection of this monument might expose the Vestry to legal proceedings. On Saturday last there was an exceedingly full attendance of the Vestry for the purpose of deciding on the confirmation of this resolution. Mr. Clapp moved the non-confirmation of the minute. He contended that the Vestry had just as much right to erect this monument to the Scottish Reformers as they would have to erect one to Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Pitt, or any deceased Tory nobleman. Mr. Gomm thought the Vestry would find out that the course they had pursued was no joke. In the first place, the Vestry had no right to give the land for such a purpose at all; and, secondly, they had no right to allow the parish to be disgraced by a monument to such characters. Mr. Hodkinson denied the character given of those men, and declared (amidst great confusion) that they were Jacobins, and justly-convicted traitors. Mr. Walpole Eyre thought it a disgrace to the parish, and little credit to the memory of these men, to put up a monument to them under the pretence of its being a lamp-post. Mr. Hume denied that there was any wish to erect this under the pretence of its being a "lamp-post;" he should indeed consider himself, and the Reformers whose memory it was to commemorate, disgraced by the erection of a lamp-post. He asked for its erection as an ornament to the parish; and thought there was but little credit attached to those who now sought to set that erection on one side. He was sorry he had ever brought the subject before the Vestry, as it had created a party spirit he had not anticipated. He had already been at great expense in the contract for digging out the foundation, and he wished the Vestry to decide at once whether they could proceed or not. After considerable discussion a division was demanded, when there appeared—For non-confirmation, 35; for confirmation, 14; majority in favour of proceeding with the monument, 21. The surveyor announced that the foundation already dug came in contact with a manhole belonging to a sewer, and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests dared them to build over it. The architect of the monument, therefore, desired to move the foundation four or five feet more northward. An angry discussion again ensued, but the application of the architect was complied with.

Hoxton.—On Saturday night a murder and suicide, committed under circumstances of a distressing nature, caused much excitement amongst the inhabitants of Huntingdon-street, Hoxton Old Town, and its neighbourhood. This double crime was committed by a man named Giles, a maker of hooks and eyes, who had resided some time in that street. Pulmonary consumption in an aggravated form had lately rendered him so weak and infirm that he could not continue at his work; and the result was, that after parting with almost every article of furniture, and everything wherewith he could raise money to purchase food for his family, he became very much distressed. On Saturday evening, in the absence of his wife, he cut the throats of his two younger children, and then destroyed himself. One of the children was found to be still alive, and some hopes are entertained of her recovery. An inquest was held on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

Woolwich.—The 16 gentlemen cadets belonging to the first class of students at the Royal Military Academy who have been detained at their studies beyond the usual period as a mark of disapprobation of their conduct in joining in some street disturbance a few months back, were examined on Tuesday, and the extra duties having been considered sufficient punishment, and a warning to others not to follow a similar course, they have obtained leave of absence, and will be immediately appointed to commissions.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.—We noticed in our last the entertainment given on New Year's eve to the female lunatics in this asylum. A similar festival was given on Twelfth Night to the male patients, and with the same satisfactory results. The scene of the *fête* was one of the long galleries on the male side of the house which open into the great central tower, and the circular gallery on the same floor within the tower. These galleries were tastefully decorated with festoons of evergreens, interspersed with drawings and numerous mottos in ornamental borderings. The greater part of these decorations were the work of patients; the paintings and the mottos, some of which were in Latin, were exclusively their performance. As on the previous occasion, Mr. Mainzer was present, and added to the interest of the scene by occasionally presiding at the piano, selecting a sufficient number of the patients to form the chorus. A band of music, composed partly of patients and partly of the servants of the house, filled up the intervals between the singing and the dances, which were kept up with great spirit and frequently renewed. After "God save the Queen" had been sung in good style, the whole party joining in the chorus, they sat down to supper, which was followed by pipes and tobacco. After this, the music and the dancing were renewed until nine o'clock, when the party broke up, the patients being evidently as much delighted with their holiday as the visitors, who assembled in large numbers to witness this interesting festival.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Dec. 31 was 1004: males, 523; females, 481. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-1—males, 467; females, 445. The occurrence of this mortality in the different districts was as follows—West districts, 129; North, 190; Central, 194; East 222; South, 269.

Provincial News.

Incendiary Fires.—The following fires have been reported this week:—In Surrey, two barns filled with wheat and barley, and the stables on the farm of Mr. Woodward of Thorpe, were totally destroyed on Saturday evening. In Lincolnshire, on the 4th inst., several corn-ricks on the farm of Mr. Peacock at Thorpe Tilney, 10 miles from Sleaford, were consumed. On Saturday last a great part of the farming-stock of Mr. Rusher at Heckington, was fired and destroyed; and on Sunday, 7 stacks of wheat, 2 of barley, and one of hay, were burnt to the ground on the farm of Mr. E. Cooper at Ramsby.—In Cheshire, on Thursday week, the stacks in the farm-yard of Mr. R. W. Barton, and 1,100 feet of timber, valued at 1,000*l.*, were entirely consumed. A labourer residing in the neighbourhood of the farm has been apprehended as the supposed incendiary, and committed to take his trial.

Caernarvon.—On Saturday last the Monk steamer was totally lost on Caernarvon Bar, and 24 persons drowned. The vessel was on her voyage from Portinllaen to Liverpool, and struck on the north bank of the bar about 6 P.M., on Saturday, when the engine became immediately disabled. She soon stuck fast on the sands, as it was then within an hour of low water. The master, being in hopes she would float off with the flood tide, endeavoured to pacify the passengers to await the event, but made signals to the life-boat station, by exhibiting lights and burning a tar barrel, in hopes they would come off. The boat, however, could not be made available, as she was in such a position that she could make no way against a strong tide and head wind, and consequently no assistance could be rendered. The vessel went to pieces during the night, and only four of the crew succeeded in saving themselves in a small punt, after much danger and exertion; they were once capsized on approaching the bank, but, fortunately securing the boat, they hauled her on the bank, and launched her a considerable distance over it, to get into the channel between it and the main, which they were enabled to reach by the use of the bottom boards, having lost the oars when she capsized. As day came on, a life-boat from Llanddwyn was able to reach the fragment of wreck which still remained on the sands, and found two other persons, who were brought away in safety. The body of the captain has been washed ashore; and, so far as can at present be ascertained, the number of lives lost is not less than twenty-four.

Carmarthen.—The local papers observe that the state of society in Wales may surprise some of their English readers, when they acquaint them with the fact that there has been for some months past in the neighbourhood of St. Clears, a mob of depredators amounting to about 600, who assemble nightly for the purpose of destroying the turnpike-gates on the various lines of roads. They are headed by a very tall man, dressed for disguise as a female, and known by the name of Rebecca; and as many of his associates are likewise dressed as females, the whole gang have been christened "Rebecca and her daughters." These men are nearly all of them ably mounted, and are the terror of the neighbouring country. The Pwlltrap gate has been destroyed several times, and as frequently replaced by the trustees of the road; but immediately after its re-erection, the confederates have invariably assembled in greater force than before, and levelled it to the ground. They are well organised, for although so numerous a body they disperse immediately afterwards in different directions, and completely elude the vigilance of the local police. Rewards have been offered for their apprehension, and some of the London police have been sent down to assist the constabulary in discovering the parties, but hitherto they have been entirely unsuccessful.

Ipswich.—We noticed last week the proceedings of the church authorities of Coventry in abolishing pews in churches, and adopting the ancient custom of open benches. As this improvement commenced with St. Margaret's, Ipswich, it may not be uninteresting to our readers if we give the following letter addressed to Mr. Fonnereau of that town by the Bishop of Norwich, who has done so much to introduce the ancient praying benches in other parts of his diocese:—"Palace, Norwich, Dec. 16.—Dear Sir,—Agreeing with you, as I entirely do, upon the injustice and evil tendency of pews, by which the benefits of our church services are, comparatively speaking, confined to the higher and wealthier classes, to the exclusion of the poor, I sincerely hope your appeal to the inhabitants of Ipswich may be successful, and that they may be amongst the first to express, as a collective body, their disapprobation of a system so adverse, in my opinion, to the true interests of our national church, which professes to have so much at heart the spiritual welfare of the poorer and humbler classes of our population. I am persuaded, indeed, that one of the prominent causes of dissent, as well as utter disregard and indifference to religion, manifested by too many of these classes, is attributable, in a great degree, to that exclusive system of pews which has for so many years prevailed. If you have not yet seen a charge delivered, Nov. 1842, by Archdeacon Samuel Wilberforce, I would recommend it to your notice, as containing much valuable information and able remarks

pon so important a subject. I remain, yours respectfully, E. NORWICH.'

Liverpool.—On Saturday last the Collegiate Institution in this town, of which the foundation-stone was laid by Lord Stanley about two years since, was opened with unusual ceremonies. This building, which is of great extent, and one of the finest specimens of architecture in Liverpool, has been erected by the private subscriptions of the inhabitants at a cost of 24,000*l.* The great hall was crowded with visitors, among whom were the Bishop of Chester, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, several Members of Parliament, and a large number of the local clergy. In the absence of Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, delivered the inaugural address. He said—"At the opening of an institution intended mainly for the benefit of the middle classes of society, he, who was himself sprung from that middle class, and with his family still claimed to belong to that middle class—felt that he might be expected to entertain some sympathy with the principal object of this institution; that he might desire to open and smooth the way for those who might be inclined to enter in the path of honourable advancement, and that upon this account, if not upon personal qualifications, he might with sincerity and earnestness address them on the question which had assembled them together. He said that there was no class of men who ought to take a livelier interest in the progress of all schemes connected with public education than that class which was connected with political office. What was the condition of the institutions of this country? He should now speak of facts not open to dispute. He rejoiced they were here removed from the arena of party discussion; but it was admitted on all hands that we had arrived at a state in the progress of society in which we must give a broad basis to public institutions, in which we must feel interest in them, and challenge for them the approbation and support of the mass of the intelligent community. It was his opinion, that those who were appointed to watch over the laws and institutions of the country ought to know best of all men—that inasmuch as we must look to the great masses of the intelligent community for the means of upholding our institutions—of supporting the throne and the aristocracy—of supporting the church—of supporting all which some men deemed to be relics of dark ages, but which others believed to be sound in their principles and deeply rooted in the affections of the people—they ought, he said, to know best the necessity of training the minds of the population in sound and useful knowledge—in knowledge which would bear the criterion of a searching examination, and not in that which too often passed for sound and useful knowledge—with pretensions to the substance, and not to the reality. It was, therefore, acting on those convictions that, so far from desiring to see education restricted in the country, he trusted that every year that passed over our heads might, on the contrary, witness its freer and freer diffusion on sound and true principles. Did we not live in an age when everything was made subject to question and doubt? when men's minds were stimulated into an activity which was salutary, no doubt, in many respects, but which required the guide both of sound Scriptural principles and enlarged habits of thought? It was a critical period in the history of nations when men began to question themselves with respect to things about them—when doubts were suggested before the means of solving those doubts were at hand—when there was a great disposition to question the merits of this and that institution, and when there was not the same power to examine the merits on which such institutions might depend. This was eminently an age of criticism, and, in that sense, of scepticism. Did we hold it desirable to check that spirit of inquiry? No such thing. It was a certain state which belonged to our condition and circumstances—it came upon us as a dispensation of Providence that everything should be subjected to discussion. Let that discussion be continued; but let it be fairly and fully felt as approaches to a right understanding, not under delay or haste, not under prejudices and party feelings, but with all those aids and appliances of sound knowledge and of right habits, and, above all, with all those reliances on a higher power, which Christianity alone could give. With those advantages let us meet discussion, and we need not fear for its issue. And here he came to that great question, that question of questions—what was an education? What was an education, if it was indeed to vindicate for itself that title for a being like man, who had faculties, who had hopes, who had temptations, and who had dangers? There were two systems which were irreconcilably divided, and the audience were the adherents of one of them. They did not come to disparage the efforts of those who thought differently on the subject of education, and the ends to which it should be directed; but they were ready, he trusted, to do justice to their benevolence and their zeal; ready to acknowledge that in many cases we might take a lesson from that zeal; and that men of sounder views might profit in practice by the example of persons who, though they possessed less light, yet seemed to make a more sincere and earnest use of the light which they possessed. He paid great respect, then, to the persons and motives of those who took other views on this vital question; still he felt that there were two systems irreconcilably divided. There were those who thought—and he admitted the opinion to be a plausible one to men at first sight, and that many would say it was the true one—there were those who thought that the first object of education was to give to a man such information as should serve the purposes of his temporal advancement—as should enable him to pursue with efficiency and success the calling to which he might be about to devote himself; and if they had that view of the nature of education—if they felt that education was merely designed to put tools into the hands of a man, which tools he might employ in order to shape all the materials which earth afforded—if they held such a belief as this, the natural consequence was, that they could not see the necessity of founding education on the definite basis of religion. They said we were unhappily perplexed by religious divisions, and they were led to add, 'Let us avoid all those difficulties, let us found our public education upon the communication of a description of knowledge about the utility of which there is no doubt, and let us leave religion to be dealt with by other men according to their will and pleasure.' He hoped this was not an unfair view of the question. He hoped this was not an unfair version of the view which many were led to take, and he was bound to say, under the influence, as he thought, of a most unfortunate delusion; but still from motives which we were bound to respect, and by no means implying an indifference on the part of such individuals to the importance and value of religion itself. He firmly believed that religion should be included in the matter of education, and not only that religion should be one item among many, one head in the long catalogue of accomplishments, but that it should be the ruling and pervading principle, the principle to which all others were to be subordinate, and with respect to which all the foundations of an institution were to be regulated, and all its ends directed and arranged. It was a great truth, that education to be valuable and to deserve the name, must be a religious education, and to be religious must be founded on the definite revelation of God. He believed that if they could erect a system which should present to mankind all branches of knowledge save the one that was essential, they would only be building up a Tower of Babel, which, when they had completed, would be the more signal in its fall, and which would bury those who raised it in its ruins. He believed that if they could take a human being in his youth, and make him an accomplished man in natural philosophy, in mathematics, or in the knowledge necessary for the profession of a merchant, a lawyer, or a physician,—that if with any or all of those endowments they could store his mind,—if they could endow him with the science and power of a Newton, and if they had concealed from him, or rather if they had not given him a knowledge and love of the Christian faith, he would go forth into the world destitute of everything that constituted the true and sovereign purpose of our existence." The Rev. J. Conybeare, the Principal of the Institution, here briefly explained the principles upon which it would be conducted; after which the bishop closed the proceedings by pronouncing the apostolical benediction. In the evening the Mayor entertained a large party of the principal supporters of the undertaking at dinner in the Town-hall.—The *Liverpool Chronicle* mentions as a remarkable fact, that Capt. Nye, of the packet-ship Independence, which arrived at that port on Sunday-week, in 16 days from New York, states, that though he has crossed the Atlantic above a hundred times, the last was the only voyage he did not see a solitary sail the whole distance from New York to Liverpool.

Manchester.—The weekly meeting of the League was held on Friday, and was attended by an unusually large number of members. The chairman, Mr. Geo. Wilson, stated, that large subscriptions had been received during the week from several important towns; that on the previous night meetings had been held at Warrington and Bolton; that 300*l.* was subscribed at the former place, and upwards of 700*l.* in the latter; before they quitted the room. He also stated, that the town-council of Glasgow and Edinburgh had confered the freedom of those cities on Mr. Cobden, for his exertions in promoting the cause of the Anti-Corn-law League. The secretary then read a long list of places from which contributions had been received, after which the meeting was addressed at great length by the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Mr. M. Philips, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Brotherton, the Rev. Dr. Hewlett of Coventry, and other gentlemen. It was announced that arrangements had been entered into for holding a meeting on every evening up to the 30th inst. all of which would be attended and addressed by deputations of the council of the League, including the most influential members.

Plymouth.—We learn by the *Plymouth Journal* that the arrangements and surveys for the formation of a line of telegraphs along the coast, from the Lizard to Portsmouth, are in a forward state, and it is expected that the signal stations will be completed and in operation in the spring. The stations, as far as practicable, will be along the coasts of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Hants, to Portsmouth, whence the telegraphic communications will be made to the Admiralty as heretofore. In consequence of the stations of the preventive service being generally so situate that each commands a view of an extensive line of coast, and being under the superintendence of lieutenants in the navy, it is intended to have a number of them fitted with telegraphs, as was the case on the coast of Kent and Sussex, when Admiral Sir H. Pigot commanded the coast blockade. By this mode the expense of the line will be comparatively trifling, as an addition of only one man to each station will be required.

Reading.—We learn by the Reading papers that Aldermaston House, the fine old mansion of Mr. W. Congreve, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. The fire broke out in the morning between 4 and 5, in an attic over the drawing-room, and though soon discovered it had gained such head that it was impossible to suppress it. The plate, however, and a large portion of the furniture, were saved. At 7 o'clock the whole building was enveloped in flames, which were seen at Newbury and other places for many miles round; the roof fell soon afterwards, and for some minutes completely smothered the flames. The engines from Reading reached the Hall soon after 8, and before noon the flames were in some measure subdued; but the principal rooms, the hall, and by far the greater part of the building, were totally destroyed.

Wigan.—Intelligence arrived in this town on Wednesday week that Whitley-hall, the residence of Mr. A. F. Halliburton, was on fire. The report caused a great sensation, as the hall is one of the finest mansions in the neighbourhood of Wigan. The fire was occasioned by some lighted coals falling from the grate in the study down a back flue constructed for the purpose of increasing the draught in the chimney from the cellar. Some straw in the cellar underneath the study caught fire, and, had a timely discovery not been made, it is more than probable that the mansion would soon have been destroyed from its elevated situation and the strong breeze which was blowing at the time. The flames were soon subdued, and very little damage was sustained.

Windsor.—A military funeral took place in this town last week, when the body of Lieut. De Winton of the 2d Life Guards, who died at the cavalry barracks on the 31st ult., was buried in St. George's Chapel with the usual military honours. The aisles of the chapel were lined with troops, and a large number of officers of high rank took part in the imposing ceremony.—The daily papers announce that forms of proposals for a contract have just been issued from the Office of Woods and Forests, for the immediate erection, in that portion of the Home-park, near Adelaide-lodge, situate between her Majesty's private dog-kennel and the dairy, opposite Frogmore-lodge, of a small picturesque brick-building, to be appropriated exclusively for keeping the varied and peculiar breeds of domestic poultry belonging to her Majesty.

Wrexham.—A case of embezzlement, somewhat similar to that which occurred at Richmond a few weeks since, has been made public in this town, Mr. B. Dillon, the actuary of the Savings-Bank, having been found to be a defaulter to the amount of above 570*l.* A meeting of the trustees has been held, at which all the particulars were disclosed; and the result has been the apprehension of the delinquent. It appears that Mr. Dillon was formerly a wine merchant in Wrexham, and failed for a large amount. Being a good accountant he has filled several offices of trust, and was actuary to the Savings-Bank and auditor to the Union. His occupation of accountant brought him a considerable income, sufficient to place him above the reach of temptation. The depositors will sustain no loss by the defalcation, as he gave a bond, signed by two sureties, for a part of his liabilities, and the remainder will fall upon the trustees.

York.—The Yorkshire Papers still dwell on the recent failure of the Agricultural and Commercial Joint Stock bank, of which we gave the particulars in our last, and state that the effects will be severely felt in York and in the surrounding districts. Not only has the paid-up capital of 211,000*l.* been totally lost, but the shareholders have now to meet a call of 3*l.* per share, in order to wind up the concern, which will make another loss of 102,000*l.* It appears also that litigation in a business of this sort is hardly to be avoided, so that the ultimate loss of the shareholders has yet to be determined, nor is it pretended that the affairs can be wound up in less than a year and a half. The list privately distributed of the proprietary who are, during this long interval, to be kept in suspense, contains the names of 562 shareholders, a large proportion of whom, exclusive of those resident in York, are landowners and farmers.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal railways for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 11,559*l.*; Great Western, 10,081*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,155*l.*; South-Western, 4,803*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,246*l.*; Hull and Selby, 671*l.*; Grand Junction, 5,546*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,604*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,212*l.*; Blackwall, 551*l.*; Great North of England, 995*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 379*l.*; North Midland, 3,400*l.*; Brighton, 3,662*l.*; Greenwich, 830*l.*; Eastern Counties, 876*l.* It is stated in the *Railway Magazine* that the Great Western Company have determined to make the Box tunnel an open cutting, and that the contract for carrying this important improvement into effect has been already taken. A meeting of the inhabitants of Carlisle, in aid of the proposed railway from that city to Lancaster, was held last week. Mr. Errington, one of the engineers of the line, stated that there are no engineering difficulties; and that with respect to gradients, the obstacles were not so great as had been overcome upon the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, and upon several others now in successful operation. From Carlisle to Penrith, and from Lancaster to Kendal, it is proposed to make the line double; but the middle distance, that is, from Penrith to Kendal, a single line only will be laid down in the first instance. The distance from Carlisle to Lancaster will be 69 miles; and Mr. Errington stated that he had no doubt that the railway could be laid down, stations built, carriages supplied, and the whole put in working order for one million sterling. The plan proposed for raising this sum is this:—The different railway companies, that is, the London and Birmingham, the Grand Junction, the North Union, and the Preston and Lancaster, will take shares at once to the amount of half a million. The value of the land required is calculated at 90,000*l.*, and it is stipulated that the landowners shall take shares to this amount. It is then proposed to raise, in 50*l.* shares, among the inhabitants along the line, the sum of 160,000*l.* A capital of 750,000*l.* will thus be provided, and this being three-fourths of the whole estimated cost, it is believed that Parliament will at once grant a bill. The remaining portion of the money will be raised

either by the sale of shares in the usual way, or by loan. —On Thursday morning a fatal accident occurred on the North Midland Railway. From the official report it appears that while the train which left Leeds for Derby at 5 o'clock was waiting at the Barnesley station, it was run into by a goods train, by which a Mr. Harvey, a traveller for the house of Finlay & Co., of Glasgow, was killed on the spot. Fortunately he was the only passenger, or the results would have been more serious, as the engine and carriages were smashed to pieces.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Lord Lieutenant and Council, upon the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, have suspended the appointment of a Provost to the Cathedral of Tuam, vacant by the death of the Hon. G. D. Beresford. This was the only remaining instance of the existence of the office of Provost in a Cathedral church. There were no duties of any sort connected with the office. The income of the Provost of Tuam, amounting to about 300*l.* a-year, has been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; but memorials, signed by the clergymen of the parishes out of which a part of that sum, amounting to 180*l.* a-year, is derived in rent-charges, have been presented to the Privy Council and the commissioners, praying for the distribution of this sum in augmentation of their incomes.—A great sensation has been produced in legal circles, by the appearance of a general order from the Lord Chancellor, requiring the names, ages, duties, attendance, or non-attendance, as the case may be, of officers of all classes deriving salaries or emoluments in the Court of Chancery. It is said in explanation of this order that there are some officers, with very high salaries, who seldom appear personally, and that others have been absent, from illness or other causes, during a whole year. It is added that serious apprehensions prevail in the other equity and common law courts, that a similar order will be immediately issued, with a view to important modifications in the whole system.—The extensive establishment of Mr. Busby, the distiller, has stopped payment. The amount of the liabilities do not exceed 26,000*l.*, and the failure is attributed, in a great measure, to the temperance movement, which is said to have produced the ruin of three-fourths of the spirit retailers in Ireland.—Mr. Geo. Cornewall Lewis, the second of the three Poor-Law Commissioners, has succeeded Mr. Nichols as resident commissioner in Dublin.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, a long letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, in which he announces five measures as the basis upon which he seeks to combine all Irishmen in the struggle for the Repeal of the Union. They constitute, he says, the great national compact upon which he calls upon Irishmen of every persuasion to rally together, in order to obtain national independence and prosperity for their native land. The following are the measures:—1. The total abolition of the tithe rent-charge.—2. Fixity of tenure for the occupying tenants.—3. The encouragement and perfecting of Irish manufactures.—4. Complete suffrage and vote by ballot.—5. Abolition of the present poor-law, and augmentation of well-regulated charitable institutions. Such, he says, is the basis of their repeal agitation for the year 1843. The rent for the week was 142*l.* 14*s.* The *Morning Register* newspaper, one of the leading organs of the Repeal party, has been discontinued, and is henceforth to be incorporated with the *Freeman's Journal.*

Tyrone.—A requisition, signed by peers, deputy-lieutenants, and magistrates, has been forwarded to the High Sheriff of Tyrone, calling on him to convene a meeting to take into consideration the working of the Irish Poor-law, which, they allege, is found to be cumbrous, expensive, and ill-suited to the wants of the destitute. A similar requisition to the High Sheriff of Fermanagh is in course of signature. The union of Tuam has also been convened to petition "for the utter repeal of the present unwise, cruel, and oppressive enactment, denominated 'A Law for the Relief of the Poor,' and the substitution of a benevolent measure, which would have the effect of diminishing pauperism, by developing the rich resources of the country, making, at the same time, a special provision for the relief of the aged and infirm members of the community, in accordance with the true interests and habits of the Irish people." Such is the wording of the requisition, which is signed by Dr. M'Hale, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Mr. Bodkin, one of the Members for Galway county, and by several magistrates and Poor-law Guardians.

Belfast.—The extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church continues to occupy the attention of the local Presbyteries. In addition to other districts, resolutions have been adopted by the Presbyteries of Newry and Down, requesting the Moderator of the General Assembly to convene a meeting of the body, in order to express their sympathy with the Presbyterian churches of Scotland and Ireland, and to assist them in their present struggles. There is now little doubt that a meeting of the Assembly will take place early in the ensuing month.

Galway.—On Wednesday week, a fire broke out in the mill of Mr. Fitzgerald, at the Nun's Island, and soon extended to the next mill, belonging to Messrs. Rush and Palmer. The military were quickly on the spot, and the police and the officers and men of the Raven cutter rendered the most effective aid in checking the progress of the flames. The two mills, however, were totally consumed, with the large property in grain and oatmeal they contained, chiefly belonging to poor mealmongers, whose cries and lamentations are described as heartrending. There was no fire-engine, and it was with the greatest difficulty the extensive mills of Mr. Regan adjoining were saved. The local papers state that the poor mealmongers are completely ruined.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—We learn by the *Edinburgh Observer* that it was announced in that city on Monday last, that the Moderator had received an answer from Government to his recent communications, announcing that her Majesty's ministers had no intention, by admitting the claim of right, recognising the convocation, or acceding to its demands, or those from the last meeting of commission, to interfere with the existing law as regards the church; and that they do not purpose to introduce any measure into Parliament affecting the Church of Scotland, as by law established. It appears that this reply is in the form of a state paper, bearing the signature of Sir J. Graham, as adopted at a meeting of the Cabinet Council, presided over by the Queen herself.

Dundee.—On Saturday last, indictments were served upon the Chartist preacher, John Duncan, and five other individuals, operatives in this town, to take their trial before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, on the 16th inst., for having taken an active part at the meeting of the 16th August last, when a general strike or cessation from labour was proposed, and the people recommended to "help themselves." Indictments were also left at the houses of four other Chartists, who absconded immediately after the meeting referred to, and have not since been heard of.

Glasgow.—The first ship from Scotland to China since the new treaty, the James Campbell, sailed last week from the Broomielaw for Hong-Kong, one of the ports opened to the merchants of Great Britain by the treaty. The vessel is said to be completely full, having as much merchandise on board as she can carry.

THEATRICALS.

Drury Lane.—An English version of Rossini's opera of "La Gazza Ladra" was produced at this theatre on Saturday. The object of this performance was to introduce to the public two young ladies, whose names were not given in the bills, in the characters of *Annette* and *Pippo*, which latter character is in this version called *Felix*. The lady who played *Annette*, and who was called in the bills "a pupil of the Chevalier Micheroux," is Miss S. Novello, whose style has evidently been formed by a good musical education. Her execution was on the whole very pleasing, and she elicited much applause during her performance. The other young lady who played *Pippo*, is a contralto; she acted with remarkable confidence and power for a first appearance, and gave promise of future excellence. At the close of the opera they were loudly called for, and were greeted with reiterated plaudits. The new version of "La Gazza Ladra," not only abridges that fine opera, and reduces it to the character of a melo-dramatic spectacle, but is in all respects the most feeble attempt which has ever been made to adapt the Italian opera to the English stage. In scenery and dress it was unexceptionable, but this was a poor compensation for the mutilation of Rossini's music.

Covent Garden.—The well-known opera of "Gustavus" has been reproduced at this theatre, but without the brilliancy for which it was celebrated 10 years ago. Some of the popular choruses were given with their ancient effect, and the ball scene was deservedly successful; but the general result was not so satisfactory as had been anticipated. It was, however, announced for repetition three times a week. On Thursday Colman's "Bluebeard" was revived at this theatre, and was received with great satisfaction by the juvenile audience which generally crowds the house at this holiday season.

Miscellaneous.

The Cabul Prisoners.—The gallant advance of Sir Richmond Shakespear from Cabul, by forced marches of 90 miles a day, for the purpose of assisting in the release of the prisoners, has been already noticed in our paper. We find in the Indian intelligence received this week the following interesting correspondence on the subject, which we reprint without abridgment, as it gives the names of those who were so providentially released from captivity. "To Sir Richmond Shakespear, Military Secretary, &c.:—Dear Sir—Rescued as we have so lately been from a state of prolonged and cheerless captivity, which threatened soon to terminate in hopeless slavery in a land where the laws of humanity are unknown and unacknowledged; restored by a wonderful interposition of Providence to country, friends, and all that renders life desirable,—it would ill become us, in the midst of our rejoicings, to forget those friends through whose agency this happy change in our prospects has been effected. To you we are bound to express our heartfelt thanks for the promptitude with which you led a body of Kuzzilbash horsemen to our assistance at a most critical period, to whose timely arrival amongst us at Kaloo, it may be chiefly attributed that our flight from Bameean was not intercepted. To thank you adequately in words for so signal a service would be impossible, but we trust you will accept of this as a token of the gratitude we feel, and with every good wish for your happiness and prosperity, we subscribe ourselves yours very faithfully, Fanny Macnaghten, Florentia Sale, Alexandrina Sturt, Jean Boyd, F. Boyd, A. Waller, R. Waller, G. Mein, Emily Eyre, Vincent Eyre, C. Mackenzie, Eldred Pottinger, Edward Webb, B. Melville, Georgiana Mainwaring, H. Johnson, G. St. P. Lawrence, C. Harris, C. Griffiths, T. Palmer, J. S. Alston, T. Thomson, J. Macgrath, J. Nicholson, — Airy, — Souter, John Shelton, J. C. Hampton, — Evans, T. P. Walsh, R. Warburton, H. Drummond, R. L. Burnett, H. M. Williams, A. Crawford. Camp Cabool, Sept. 24." To this letter Sir R. Shakespear returned the following reply:—"To Lady Macnaghten, Lady Sale, &c., Gen. Shelton, and Major Pottinger. Dear Ladies and Gentlemen—I was this morning greatly gratified by receiving a very kind and flattering letter, signed by the ladies and officers who were lately prisoners at Bameean, and I hasten to request that you will express to them my sincere thanks for the very handsome terms in which they have spoken of my poor services. I shall ever consider it one of the happiest events of my life, that I should have had the good fortune to have been in any way instrumental in effecting your escape from Affghanistan. I remain, dear Ladies and Gentlemen, your obedient servant, R. C. Shakespear. Camp, Jellalabad, Oct. 26, 1842."

The Three Sovereigns.—The following anecdote, according to the Paris Papers, has often been told by the Emperor Alexander, and is amongst the traditions of the Russian Court:—In 1814, during the period when the Allies were masters of Paris, the Czar, who resided in the hotel of M. de Talleyrand, was in the daily habit of taking a walk (in strict *incognito*) every morning in the gardens of the Tuileries, and thence to the Palais Royal. He one day met two other sovereigns, and the three were returning arm-in-arm to breakfast in the Rue St. Florentin, when, on their way thither, they encountered a provincial, evidently freshly imported to Paris, and who had lost his way. "Gentlemen," said he, "can you tell me which is the Tuileries?" "Yes," replied Alexander; "follow us, we are going that way, and will show you." Thanks on the part of the countryman led them soon into conversation. A few minutes sufficed to arrive at the palace; and, as here their routes lay in opposite directions, they bade each other reciprocally adieu. "*Parbleu!*" cried all at once the provincial, "I should be glad to know the names of persons so amiable and complaisant as you are?" "My name?" said the first—"Oh, certainly; you have, perhaps, heard of me; I am the Emperor Alexander!" "A capital joke," exclaimed the Gascon; "an Emperor!—and you," addressing the second individual, "who may you be?" "I?" replied he; "why, probably I am not wholly unknown to you, at least by name—I am the King of Prussia!" "Better and better," said the man; "and you, what are you, then?" looking at the third person. "I am the Emperor of Austria!" "Perfect, perfect!" exclaimed the provincial, laughing with all his might. "But you, monsieur," said the Emperor Alexander, "surely you will also let us know whom we have the honour to speak to?" "To be sure," replied the man, quitting them with an important strut, "I am the Great Mogul!"

The Human Voice Automaton.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that a mechanician of a little town in Bohemia has constructed an automaton which imitates perfectly the human voice, particularly the soprano notes. It sings several difficult airs with the greatest accuracy. Shakes, runs, and chromatic scales, are all executed with surprising precision. This automaton, in singing, even pronounces certain words, so as to be easily understood. The inventor hopes to arrive at such a point of perfection as to bring his machine to pronounce all the words of the best operas. He intends shortly making a journey to Prague and Vienna, to give concerts, and from thence to Paris and the other cities of Europe.

Statistics of Marriage in Paris.—The following account of the married women in Paris has just been published in the French papers, although the facts were collected from the registry books of the 18 years from 1813 to 1830 by our countryman Mr. Francis Corbaux, and published in his work on Life Assurance. Of 121,625 marriages, there were 814 between 12 and 15 years old; at 16 years, 1,190; at 17 years, 3,959; at 18 years, 5,816; at 19 years, 6,957; at 20 years, 7,610; at 21 years, 8,047; at 22 or 23, between 7,000 and 8,000; at 24 or 25, upwards of 6,000; but at 26, 27, and 28, they scarcely exceed 5,000. This decreasing progression goes on, so that up to 31 years there were only 3,651; thence to 41 years, 1,798; at 42 years, 1,015; at 48 years, 586; at 56 years, 226; at 60 years, 126; and during the 18 years there were 578 marriages of women aged 61 years and upwards. Another account shows that out of 1,000,000 married in Paris, 521,365, being more than one half, were married before the commencement of their 26th year.

The Porcelain Tower of Nankin.—The following extract from a letter describing one of the greatest curiosities in China, is taken from the *Bombay Spectator*:—"Numerous, as you may conceive, have been the pilgrimages made to the far-famed "Porcelain Tower." For the first time in inspecting any of the monuments of this country, no disappointment has been experienced, while comparing what they actually are with what the legends of the book-makers in China describe them to be. It is, indeed, a most elegant and singular structure, as remarkable for its correct proportions as for the rare material of which it is partially composed. I say partially, because the mass of building is not of porcelain, but is composed of common brick, with a facing and lining of beautiful white glazed porcelain bricks or slabs, fixed into the masonry by means of deep keys or shoulders, cast like a half T, on the brick. Its form is octagonal, and running up each of the angles is a moulding of large lites of very fine clay, glazed and coloured red and green alternately; round each story runs a light balustrade formed of green porcelain, upon which four arched doorways open, set to the four cardinal points, the arches being elegantly turned with large glazed tiles, cast in all imaginable fancies of design and variegation of colour, representing wild beasts, demons, deities, monsters, &c. It appears to be a "sight" among the Chinese themselves, for there are priests or bonzes attached to the building to keep it in order, who earn their consideration by distributing to the visitors lithographed elevations of the tower, with descriptions attached, and who seem to have the duty entrusted to them of illuminating it on gala occasions. This is effected by means of lanterns made

of thin oyster shells, used in lieu of window glass by the Chinese, which are placed at each of the eight angles on every story, and the effect of whose subdued light on the highly reflective surface of the tower must be most striking and beautiful. The walls of Nankin are more remarkable for their extraordinary height and great extent than for the strength which has been given to them by the builders; in some places they are not less than 70 feet in height, and at very few points along an *enceinte* of fully 20 miles in extent, are they less than 50. There are, however, several points at which they are open to escalade with 26 feet ladders; the Chinese engineers, though they have evidently bestowed extensive repairs upon the fortifications this year, having, as usual, forgotten to raise their ramparts where the undulations of the ground alter the levels of their foundations. From the peculiar features of the country adjoining the town, and from the situation of the Tartar city or citadel, which is separated from the great straggling mass of the town by open fields and gardens, it appears evident that the place could at any time be readily carried by a comparatively small force, and retained against a very large one of undisciplined troops, as long as they had the means of procuring supplies, which, in consequence of the goodness of the road and its inconsiderable length, could always be obtained from the river. The Chinese, I think, must have wisdom enough to know that our stay here, and our examinations of their city from the heights and from the summit of the Porcelain Tower, have taught us this secret; and it may therefore be considered as an additional reason to the many that exist, why they should not too soon again tempt the "devil's children," as they call us, to measure strength with their bravos. Three to four thousand seasoned troops, with a few guns, some powder bags, mining tools and scaling ladders, would have Nankin under their command in a week from Woosung, with four or five steamers, and a dozen junks or decked boats to be towed up by them against the stream; and from the important discovery of coal of decent quality in large quantities here, we may always reckon upon being able to keep steamers constantly employed in bringing in supplies from all points on the river, whither they can be drawn."

Law.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—*Keelley* v. *Carson*.—Their Lordships met this morning for the purpose of giving judgment in this case, which had been twice argued. Mr. Baron Parke gave judgment as follows:—The great importance of the principal question in this case induced those of their Lordships who heard the first argument to request that a second might take place before themselves and other members of the Judicial Committee. The case has been again argued before the Lord Chancellor, Lords Brougham, Denman, Abinger, Cottenham, and Campbell, the Vice-Chancellor of England, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Mr. Justice Erskine, Dr. Lushington, and myself; and I have been instructed by their Lordships to state the reasons for the advice which they will give to Her Majesty to reverse the judgment of the Court below. That judgment was given in favour of the defendant, upon a demurrer to several special pleas to an action of trespass for false imprisonment, by which the acts complained of were justified by the defendant Carson as Speaker of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, by other defendants as members of that house, and by one as messenger in aid of the Serjeant-at-Arms, upon an arrest and commitment for an alleged breach of privilege of the House. Several objections were taken of a formal nature to these pleas, which it is unnecessary to state, as the opinion of their Lordships is not founded upon any of those objections. The main question raised by the pleadings, and applying equally to the case of all the defendants was, whether the house of Assembly had the power to arrest and bring before them, with a view to punishment, a person charged by one of its members with having used insolent language to him out of the doors of the house, in reference to his conduct as a member of the Assembly —in other words, whether the house had the power, such as is possessed by both Houses of Parliament in England, to adjudicate upon a complaint of contempt or breach of privilege. It is, indeed, stated in the plea of the defendant Carson, and that of the other defendants, members of the House, that something occurred which might amount to a contempt committed in the face of the Assembly, by the use of violent and threatening words to one of the members then present in his place; but each plea also justifies the original arrest of the plaintiff below upon a warrant issued by the Speaker, founded on the complaint of a breach of privilege committed out of the House; and if the House of Assembly had not a power to issue that warrant, this part of such plea is bad; and as each plea is entire, the whole is bad. The question, therefore, whether the House of Assembly could commit, by way of punishment, for a contempt in the face of it, does not arise in this case. Their Lordships are of opinion that the House of Assembly did not possess the power of arrest, with a view to adjudication on a complaint of contempt committed out of its doors, and consequently that the judgment of the Court below must be reversed. In order to determine this question, and to ascertain what the legal powers of the Assembly were, it is proper to consider, first, under what circumstances it was constituted, and what was the legal origin of its powers. Newfoundland is a settled, not a conquered colony, and to such colony there is no doubt that the settlers from the mother country carried with them such portion of its common and statute law as was applicable to their new situation, and also the rights and immunities of British subjects. Their descendants have, on the one hand, the same laws and the same rights (unless they have been altered by Parliament); and, on the other hand, the Crown possesses the same prerogative and the same powers of government that it does over its other subjects; nor has it been disputed in the argument before us, and therefore we consider it as conceded, that the Sovereign had not merely the right of appointing such magistrates, and establishing such corporations and courts of justice, as he might do by the common law at home, but also that of creating a local legislative assembly, with authority, subordinate, indeed, to that of Parliament, but supreme within the limits of the colony, for the government of its inhabitants. This latter power was exercised by the Crown in favour of the inhabitants of Newfoundland in the year 1832, by a commission under the Great Seal, with accompanying instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department; and the whole question resolves itself into this—whether this power of adjudication upon, and committing for a contempt, was by virtue of the commission, and the instructions legally given to the new legislative assembly of Newfoundland; for under these alone can it have any existence, there being no usage or custom to support the exercise of any power whatever. In order to determine this question, we must first consider whether the Crown did in this case invest the local legislature with such a privilege. If it did, a further question would arise—whether it had power to do so by law. If that power was incident as an essential attribute to a legislative assembly of a dependency of the British Crown, the concession on both sides that the Crown had a right to establish such an assembly, puts an end to the case; but if it is not a legal incident, then it was not conferred on the Colonial Assembly, unless the Crown had authority to give such a power, and actually did give it. Their Lordships gave no opinion upon the important question, whether, in a settled country, such as Newfoundland, the Crown could, by its prerogative, besides creating the Legislative Assembly, expressly bestow upon it an authority not incidental to it, of committing for a contempt—an authority materially interfering with the liberty of the subject, and much liable to abuse. They do not enter upon that question, because they are of opinion, upon the construction of the commission and of its accompanying document, that no such authority was meant to be communicated to the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland; and if it did not pass as an incident by the creation of such a body, it was not granted at all. This appears to be clear from the consideration of the instruments. By the commission for the establishing the Legislative Assembly, dated the 26th of July, 1832, his late Majesty William IV. authorised the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of the Island, from time to time to summon and call general assemblies of the freeholders and householders within the island, in such manner and form, and according to such powers, instructions, and authorities, as were granted or appointed by the general instructions accompanying the commission, or according to such further powers, instructions, or authorities, as should at any time thereafter be granted or appointed under his Majesty's sign manual and signet, or order in Council, and that the persons thereupon duly elected should take the oaths, and should be called and deemed the General Assembly of the Island of Newfoundland; and the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council and Assembly, or the major part of them, respectively, should have full power to make, constitute, and ordain laws, statutes, and ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of the island and its dependencies, and the people and inhabitants thereof, and such other as should resort thereto; which laws, &c., were to be as near as might be to the laws and statutes of the United Kingdom, and subject to the approbation of his Majesty, and to the negative voice of the Governor. Accompanying this commission was a despatch from Viscount Goderich (now Earl of Ripon) containing instructions to the Governor for the regulation of his conduct, upon which some reliance was placed in the argument at the bar, as affording evidence of the intention of the Crown to confer the power in question upon the House of Assembly. The Commission itself, where such an authority would naturally be expected to be found, if the Crown had intended to confer it, is entirely silent upon this subject, nor does it grant any of the privileges of the British Parliament; and the terms used by the Earl of Ripon's letter have probably reference to the mode of conducting business, and the forms of procedure, which are to be assimilated to those of the British House of Commons; at all events, terms so vague and general could never have been used with the intention of giving the powers of commitment, and other privileges of so important a nature, if the authority of the Crown was required to bestow them by a special grant. The whole question, then, is reduced to this—whether by law the power of committing for a contempt not in the presence of the Assembly is incident to every local legislature. The statute law on this subject being silent, the common law is to govern it, and what is the common law depends upon principle and precedent. Their Lordships see no reason to think that on the principle of the common law any other powers are given than such as are necessary to the existence of such a body, and the proper exercise of the functions which it is intended to execute. These powers are granted by the very act of its establishment—an act which, on both sides it is admitted, it was competent for the Crown to perform. This is the principle which governs all legal incidents—"Quando lex aliquid concedit, concedere viditior et idem sine quo res ipsa esse non potest." In conformity to this principle, we feel no doubt that such an assembly has the right of protecting itself from all impediments to the due course of its proceedings. To the full extent of every measure which it may be really necessary to adopt to secure the free exercise of their legislative functions, they are justified in acting by the principle of the common law. But the power of punishing any one for past misconduct as a contempt of its authority, and adjudicating upon the fact of such contempt, and the measure of punishment, as a judicial body irresponsible to the party accused, whatever the real facts may be, are of a very different character, and by no means essentially necessary for the exercise of its functions by a local legislature, whether representative or not; all these functions may be well performed without this extraordinary power, and with the aid of the ordinary tribunals to investigate and punish contemptuous insults and interruptions. These powers certainly do not exist in corporate or other bodies assembled with authority to make by-laws for the government of particular trades or limited numbers of individuals. The functions of a colonial legislature are of a higher character, and it is engaged in more important objects; but still there is no reason why it should possess the power in question. It is said, however, that this power belongs to the House of Commons in England; and this, it is contended, affords an authority for holding that it belongs as a legal incident by the common law to an assembly with analogous functions. But the reason why the House of Commons has this power, is not because it is a representative body with legislative functions, but by virtue of ancient usage and prescription, the *Lex et Consuetudo Parliamenti*, which forms a part of the common law of the land, and according to which the High Court of Parliament, before its division, and the Houses of Lords and Commons since, are invested with many peculiar privileges—that of punishing for a contempt being one. And besides, this argument from analogy would prove too much, since it would be equally available in favour of the assumption by the council of the island of the power of commitment exercised by the House of Lords, as well as in support of the right of impeachment by the Assembly—a claim for which there is not any colour of foundation. Nor can this power be said to be incident to the Legislative Assembly by analogy to the English Courts of Record, which possess it. This Assembly is no Court of Record, nor has it any judicial functions whatever; and it is to be remarked, that all those bodies which possess the power of adjudication upon, and punishing in a summary manner, contempts of their authority, have judicial functions, and exercise this as incident to those which they possess, except only the House of Commons, whose authority in this respect rests upon ancient usage. Their lordships, therefore, are of opinion, that the principle of the common law, that things necessary pass as incident, does not give the power contended for by the respondents as an incident to, and included in, the grant of a subordinate legislature. It was, however, argued that in other colonies the Legislative Assemblies exercise the power of committing for breach of privilege without objection, and that the usage in this respect was good evidence that such power was an incident attached by the common law, though not on the ground of necessity; and no doubt this argument would have had much weight if there had been many Legislatures situate precisely as this is, and the usage to exercise the power of committal for breach of privilege had been frequent, and the acquiescence in its exercise long and universal, and that usage could have been explained only on the ground that the power was a legal incident. But no such usage has been proved, and the constitution and practice of different colonies, and the prerogative of the Crown with reference to other cases, differ so much that there is very little analogy between them, and no inference can safely be deduced from the law as understood in one to guide us with respect to another. In some the very exercise of the power, with the sanction of the tribunals, and the acquiescence of the public for a long period of time, may raise a presumption that the power has been duly communicated by law. But in this case we have the simple question to decide, without any usage, any acquiescence, or any sanction of the courts of law, except in the very case in which we are now called upon to affirm or reverse the judgment of the court below. It remains to be considered how the question stands on express authority, and unless there be some satisfactory authority expressly in favour of the power, we must hold that the common law does not confer it. There is no decision of a court of justice nor other authority in favour of the right, except that of the case of "Palmer *v.* Barrett," decided by the Judicial Committee, the members present being Lord Brougham, Mr. Justice Bosanquet, Mr. Justice Erskine, and myself. Their Lordships do not consider that case as one by which they ought to be bound in deciding the present question; the opinion of their lordships, delivered by myself immediately after the argument was closed, though clearly expressed, that the power was incidental to every Legislative Assembly, was not the only ground on which the judgment was rested; and therefore was in some degree extra-judicial; but, besides, it was stated to be, and was founded entirely on, the *dictum* of Lord Ellenborough in "Burdett *v.* Abbott," which *dictum* we all think cannot be taken as an authority for the abstract proposition that every legislative body has the power of committing for contempt. The observation was made by his Lordship with reference to the peculiar powers of Parliament, and ought not, we all think, to be extended any further. We all, therefore, think, that the opinion expressed by myself, in the case of "Palmer *v.* Barrett" ought not to affect our decision in the present case; and there being no other authority on the subject, we decide according to the principle of the common law, that the House of Assembly have not the power contended for. They are a local Legislature, with every power reasonably necessary for the proper exercise of their functions and duties; but they have not what they have erroneously supposed themselves to possess, the same exclusive privileges which the ancient law of England has annexed to the Houses of Parliament. The judgment, therefore, will be reversed, and there must be a writ of inquiry of damages, unless the parties can agree amongst themselves. They ought to consider it as a mere question of right to be tried, and therefore not a case for damages.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The betting was just enough to permit a quotation against most of the leading Derby favourites, the first excepted, but was too flat to claim any other notice. The DERBY.—19 to 1 agst. Lord Eglintoun's Aristides (taken to a pony); 20 to 1 agst. Colonel Peel's Murat (taken to 50*l.*); 35 to 1 agst. Mr. Bell's Winesour (taken to 10*l*); 40 to 1 agst. Col. Anson's Napier (taken to a pony and aft. offd.); 40 to 1 agst. Sir G. Heathcote's Siricol (taken 45 to 1); 45 to 1 agst. Sir G. Heathcote's Amorino (taken to 40*l.*); 45 to 1 agst. Mr. Griffiths's Newcourt (taken to 40*l.*); 50 to 1 agst. Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone (taken to 35*l.*); 50 to 1 agst. Mr. H. Coombe's Fakeaway (taken to 60*l.*); 50 to 1 agst. Lord Chesterfield's Progress colt; 1000 to 15 agst. Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (taken and afterwards offered); 1000 to 15 agst. Lord Westminster's Languish c (taken); 2000 to 25 agst. Col. Peel's St. Valentine (taken); 1500 to 15 agst. Mr. D. Cook's Trueboy (taken and aft. offd.); 2000 to 20 agst. Mr. Wreford's Monimia c. (taken and aft. offd.); 500 even Amorino agst. Siricol; 300 to 20 agst. Sir G. Heathcote's lot (taken); 425 to 25 agst. Col. Peel's lot (taken.)

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JAN. 13.—The Wheat Trade is exceedingly flat, the Millers not having confidence to follow up the advance established on Monday, and prefer waiting the result of next week's supply.—Foreign is held at Monday's prices, and the sales have been to a limited extent.—There was no inquiry for bonded. The supply of Barley is small, and fine quality is in demand at full prices. Peas and Beans are a dull sale at our quotations, and there is no life in the Oat Trade.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44 to 55		Red	40 to 50	
——Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	— to —		White	— to —	
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 30		Grind.	19 to 27	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polanda	13 to 23		Feed	14 to 23	
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . Feed	— to —		Potato	15 to 24	
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18		Potato	14 to 22	
Rye	— to —				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 28	Tick	24 to 29	Harrow	26 to 30	
——— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 30 to 33	Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod	26 to 30	
Peas, White . . . . . 30 to 32	Maple	27 to 29	Grey	26 to 27	

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES,

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Dec. 2 . . .	48 6	27 9	17 9	28 1	30 11	33 5
— 9 . . .	47 3	27 1	17 3	29 5	30 3	32 3
— 16 . . .	46 10	26 6	17 2	28 11	29 10	32 2
— 23 . . .	47 2	26 5	17 4	28 5	28 11	32 3
— 30 . . .	47 1	26 3	17 2	28 1	28 3	31 0
Jan. 6 . . .	47 1	26 5	17 2	31 7	28 0	29 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	47 4	26 9	17 4	27 5	29 4	31 8
Duties . .	20 0	10 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English .	7853 Sks. — Brls.	4950	6212	7191	4612	—	691	394
Irish .	— „ — „	—	506	4	13993	—	—	—
Foreign .	— „ — „	—	—	—	—	—	6425	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	3970	5560	8600	2920
Irish . . .	—	—	6420	—
Scotch . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	1700	510	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Davison, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturer—J. Smith, Old Broad-street, City, stockbroker —J. Seaber, Soham, Cambridgeshire, grocer—J. B. Baylis, Rowington, Warwickshire, coal-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. P. Howard, Attlebridge, Norfolk, maltster—W. R. Kemp, Alfred's-terrace, Holloway, grocer—F. Ford, Aldgate, draper—W. Finch, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, miller—E. C. Knupfel, Haymarket, hotel-keeper—T. Whitmarsh, Tunbridge Wells, hotel-keeper—T. Walker, Houghton-le-Skerne, Durham, grocer—R. Goodenough, Newton Abbott, Devonshire, woollen-draper—R. R. Preston, Wakefield, Yorkshire, inn-keeper—W. Bath, Bilston, Staffordshire, brandy merchant—W. Horne, Stanninglei, Yorkshire, listing maker—G. Knowles, Halifax, Yorkshire, corndealer—R. Boag, Birkenhead, Cheshire, baker—J. Henson, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, City, upholsterer—W. Smith and J. Stickals, Knightsbridge, Middlesex, cheesemongers —G. F. Cobham and W. B. Wright, Peckham, builders—S. Law, Great Portland-street, Marylebone, upholsterer—J. Wardle, Griffen-street, Shadwell, shipowner—J. Casson, Liverpool, corn merchant—J. Dickenson, Newport, Monmouthshire, butcher—W. Snelling, Gloucester, paper hanger—J. Garforth, Halifax, manufacturer of lastings.

BIRTHS.—On the 7th inst., in Doctor's-commons, the wife of Dr. Haggard, of a daughter—On the 8th inst., the wife of R. Hatfield, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son—At Wonston Rectory, Hants, on the 5th inst., the lady of the Rev. A. Bligh Hill, curate of St. George's, Leeds, of a son—On the 7th inst., in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of G. Lewis, Esq., of a daughter—On the 11th inst., at Brighton, the Lady Susan Hotham, of a daughter—On the 4th inst., in Nottingham-terrace, Regent's-park, the lady of W. Lonergan, Esq., of a daughter—On Monday, the 9th inst., the lady of E. Hocken, M.D., of Southampton-street, Covent-garden, of a son—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., Mrs. J. Sparkes Hall, of Regent-street, Langham-place, of a son—On the 10th inst., at Hackney, the lady of the Rev. T. P. Wright, of a son—On the 11th inst., at No. 10, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of Mr. J. Robinson Gibson, of a daughter.

MARRIED—On the 2d inst., at Pusey Church, by the Rev. Mr. Evens, Mr. Browning, gardener to P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., to C. A. Gillespie, widow of J. Gillespie, many years nurseryman of the same place—On the 5th inst., at Trinity Church, Islington, by the Rev. Hunter F. Fell, G. W. H. Coward, Esq., of Hoxton, to A. Eliza, eldest daughter of B. Petch, Esq., 69, Fleet-street—On the 7th inst., at Brighton, Thomas Rees, Esq., to Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. T. Marquis, Hon. Com. Service.

DIED.—On the 9th, at Birmingham, Mr Vaughan, tenor singer—On the 10th at his residence, in Hants., Adm. T. Alexander—On the 9th inst., Mr. J. Cole, of London street, Greenwich, in his 73d year—On the 6th inst., Capt. R. Grace, Royal Marines, aged 70—On the 6th inst., after a few hours' illness, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Rutter, of Warwick road, Upper Clapton—On the 6th inst., Mrs. Oakey, of London wall, in her 73d year.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 3—1843. SATURDAY, JANUARY 21. PRICE 6*d*.

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON. GARDENS, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK.—The Exhibitions for the year 1843 will take place in these Gardens on the following days, viz.:—

Wednesday, May 24;
Wednesday, June 28; and
Wednesday, July 19.—From 2 till 7 o'clock.

By Order of the Council,
JAMES DE CARLE SOWERBY, Secretary.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1843.

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, and TODD'S LADY SALE.

REPORT OF THE LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPT. 20, 1842:—Six Blooms of a Seedling Dahlia of 1841, named "MRS. James Richardson," were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal South London Floricultural Exhibition last week, and had an extra prize awarded; but on the present occasion was shown in much better character, the blooms being quite up in the centre, and decidedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors: Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good; eye, good; depth, full; size, medium; general form, good; colour, white, occasionally tipped; class of quality, first-rate.—*From the Gardeners' Chronicle and Gazette.*

Also obtained the following prizes:—No. of Blooms Exhibited.

1st prize at Hull, Aug. 30th 12
1st prize at Beverly, Sept. 7th 2
Awarded an extra prize at the Royal South London Floricultural Society, Sept. 13th 4
1st prize at Leeds, Sept. 21st 12
1st prize at Newcastle, Sept. 21st 6
1st prize at Sunderland, as a superior first-class Seedling, Sept. 27th 6
1st prize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 28th 18
1st prize at the York Floricultural Society, Oct. 1st . 12
1st prize in its class as the best white or blush, ditto.

Height, 4 to 5 ft. Plants, 10*s*. 6*d*.

Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one of the best Six New Dahlias coming out in 1843.

LADY SALE (TODD'S): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine cleancupped petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre; of considerable depth and good size; very constant, and a decided first-rate show flower. Height, 4 ft.; Plants, 10*s*. 6*d*.

All orders addressed J. EDWARDS, Florist, Layerthorpe, Nursery or Seedsman, 7, New Bridge-street, York, will be strictly attended to; and the greatest care will be taken in sending out good plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom during the season.—York, Dec., 1842.

FUCHSIA BROCKMANIA.—This splendid FUCHSIA was raised by P. PADDEN, Gardener to the Rev. William Brockman, of Beachborough, Kent. It has been justly admired by all who have seen it, and repeatedly noticed by the Editor of the *Gardeners' Gazette* as a superb variety, "distinguished by firmness of texture, large size, and diversity of colour between the sepals and petals."—(See "P. P., Notices to Correspondents," August 13, 1842). It bears remarkably fine foliage, is of vigorous habit, and a most profuse bloomer; therefore confidently recommended as desirable in any collection, and indispensable to the exhibitor. Strong Plants will be sent out early in spring (carriage-free to any part of the kingdom) upon the receipt of a post-office order for 7*s*. 6*d*. As the Plants (so far as the limited stock will allow) will be sent according to priority of order, early notice is requested. To Nurserymen ordering Six Plants, the usual allowance.—Direct to Mr. PADDEN, Gardener, Beachborough, Hythe, Kent.—Dec. 1, 1842.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM-RISE, NEAR LONDON, (removed from Walworth,) BY APPOINTMENT, FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that this is the best season for planting the above Flowers, and that he can supply them of first-rate quality at the following prices:—

RANUNCULUSES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts	£4	4	0
" Superfine mixtures from 5*s*. to 21*s*. per 100.			
ANEMONES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts . .	3	0	0
" Superfine mixtures from 7*s*. 6*d*. to 21*s*. per 100.			
AURICULAS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 plant of each .	3	13	6
CARNATIONS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each .	3	10	0
PICOTEES, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each . .	2	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES, 12 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each	2	2	0
LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM, from 5*s*. to 42*s*. each.			
" " PUNCTATUM, from 10*s*. 6*d*. to 42*s*. each.			
" SPECIOSUM, small bulbs, at 63*s*. each.			

H. G. also begs to say that he has a few Trees of his PRINCESS-ROYAL PEAR for sale, at 5*s*. each.—The Trade supplied.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

YOUELL & CO. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Advertisement of the above magnificent Fuchsia, inserted in this Paper of the 24th Dec., together with their two new Verbenas.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Jan. 19, 1843.

TO DAHLIA GROWERS.—For Sale at L. JACOB MALROY'S, Horticulturist, Liège, Belgium, the beautiful Dahlia INDISPENSABLE, (semis 1841, de rassart) from 4 to 5 feet high, abundant bloomer, of an admirable form, leaving nothing to be desired; the colour as white as snow. As to dimensions, those of its smallest flower far surpass the largest of the Virgin Queen. This truly remarkable Dahlia, which may justly be called the King of the Whites, has obtained the medals of honour at the last exhibitions of Lisle and Rournay, and is considered far superior to Lady Prudhoe, Blanche, Bianca, and other new whites of high reputation; in short, all the amateurs who have seen it, unanimously agree that it is impossible to procure a more perfect white. The conditions of the sale are as follows:—6*l*. or 150*frs*. per good root, if there are 20 ordered before the end of the present month, January; if not, the sale of them will be postponed until autumn.

DOUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS, 4*s*. per dozen.—The Annual Importation of these delightful and fragrant BULBS has just been received at ARTHUR COBBETT'S, late Mr. C. BARRON'S, Italian Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall. Where also may be seen a Choice Collection of Orange, Lemon, Citron, Lime, and Cypress Trees, Catalonian and Arabian Jasmines, &c., just arrived from Italy.—N.B. Importer of choice Honeycomb, Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese, New Salad Oil, and other Foreign Produce, &c. Lists, with Prices, may be had.

IMPERIAL NURSERY, CHELTENHAM.

SAMUEL HODGES begs respectfully to inform the admirers of the Pelargonium, that he has a few more strong plants left of his unique Seedling, Oberon, at 42*s*. each. Those that have not seen Oberon, will find the following a faithful description. It has the habit and size of bloom of Foster's Alicia; in the upper petal is a large dark spot, with a clear and distinct white margin about the eighth of an inch wide; the lower petal is as brilliant a white as the upper margin, and forms a beautiful cup without crumple or serrature.

PATRONIZED BY HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, AND MANY OF THE NOBILITY,

THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—For many years past there has been cultivated in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, adjacent to the ancient Castle of Sir John Fastolff, a red Raspberry of a most extraordinary size and rich flavour. The Nobility who visit the sea-coast here have invariably expressed their astonishment at the exceeding fineness of the fruit of this variety, and until lately YOUELL and Co. have not been enabled to obtain a sufficient stock of it to bring it into public notice; but having now obtained a supply (although limited) of fine Canes, beg to offer them on the following terms, and they can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order.

Packages containing 50 Canes, 25*s*.—Packages containing 25 Canes, 14*s*.—Package included.

The few to whom YOUELL and Co. have sent it, have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over other varieties; and a letter just received from a Gentleman in Derbyshire, to whom this variety was sent, states that it invariably takes prizes at the Hort. Shows in his neighbourhood. Conscious, YOUELL and Co. beg to state that they have not, or do they intend to recommend any article but that which they can do with confidence; and in this instance they feel fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Jan. 19, 1843.

EARLY PEAS, &c.—HENRY D. CORMACK, SEEDSMAN, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, of Manchester and its Vicinity that they can be supplied with the following new and early articles:—Cormack's Prince Albert and early Kent Peas, British Queen ditto; Taylor's New Improved Windsor, and Johnson's Wonderful Beans; Manchester and Giant red and pink Celery; Hamilton's White Spine and Walker's Prize-fighter Cucumbers; Incomparable Cos Lettuce, together with every other variety of Horticultural, Agricultural, and Floricultural Seeds, at his Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 106, Deangate, Manchester. Agent for Sir James Murray's Patent Fertilising and Guano Manures.

To NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, & OTHERS. Two newly-erected Greenhouses, several Two-light Boxes and Cap-glasses, Rockwork, sundry Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to submit to public competition, by Auction, on the Premises, Cotham-road, near Bristol, on Wednesday, Jan. 25th, 1843, and following day, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Trustees of Mr. John Miller, under a deed of assignment, the whole of the valuable Nursery Stock, consisting of Fruit and Forest-trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, Hothouse, Greenhouse, and Herbaceous Plants, a choice Collection of Carnations, Picotees, Auriculas, &c. May be viewed prior to sale. Catalogues may be had of Mr. Price, Solicitor, No. 1, Stephen-street, Bristol; Mr. T. P. Willcox, Builder, Bristol; of the principal Seedsmen in London; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l*. per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l*. per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

COUNTY FIRE-OFFICE, AND PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET, PICCADILLY. Established 1807.

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His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G.	Sir Henry Pynn
The Marquess of Northampton	Sir Frederick A. Roe, Bart.
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Sir John Osborn, Bart.	Frederick Squire, Esq.
Sir R. Duckworth King, Bart.	George Pryme, Esq.
	Glynne Earle Welby, Esq., M.P.

&c. &c. &c.

The advantages offered to the public by the above Offices are such as result from a course of uninterrupted prosperity, the fruits of a prudent and economical management for a period of thirty-five years.

At the present time so many establishments exist, vieing with each other in the *profession of benefits* to the public, which numerous failures and consequent ruin to thousands of industrious families have proved to be fallacious, that the Directors think they will best discharge their duty to the Proprietors and to the Public by a simple statement of the advantages which have been *realised* by these Offices.

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No. of Policy	Age	Bonus in 1813 & 1820	Bonus in 1827 & 1834	Bonus in 1841.	Total of Bonuses.	Sum Insured
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
109	37	221 11 2	387 11 10	504 0 4	1213 3 4	2500
430	38	90 3 11	159 3 9	248 6 4	497 13 3	1000
435	38	257 2 1	506 19 6	744 19 6	1509 1 1	3000
492	46	106 15 9	197 16 2	299 15 11	604 7 10	1000
515	31	72 13 1	134 13 7	204 1 1	411 7 9	1000
982	39	167 8 6	326 8 6	80 7 10	974 4 10	2000

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MESSRS. MARNOCK AND MANLEY beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have published their Catalogue of Flower Seeds, &c., for 1843, which will be forwarded free by Post, on application. Their Importation of German and Prussian Seeds have arrived in fine condition, to which they beg to call their attention. Nursery, Hackney, Jan. 12, 1843.

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GARDENERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

J. WEEK'S, Jun., Annual Improved Plan of [H]EATING, will take place at his Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, King's road, Chelsea, on Thursday the 2nd of February. Such professional Gardeners who are his friends and supporters, and who will honour him with their company, are requested to favour him with a line, by Post, without delay.

PATRONIZED by all the principal Architects and Builders in this Country and Abroad.—SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.—In consequence of the daily attempts made to imitate this valuable mineral production, and of the name of "Asphalte" being given to most of the spurious and "cheap" materials, the Directors of this Company particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others, (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article,) to insert in their specifications "The Seyssel Asphalte, Claridge's Patent," and not merely "Asphalte" or "Bitumen," as, in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced. For the information of those residing at a distance from London, and of those who, having employed the spurious composition, may, from its failure, have become prejudiced against the use of Asphalte, the following are mentioned as some of the distinguishing qualities of the genuine material. The Asphalte of Seyssel is of a light colour, closely resembling Yorkshire stone, has a smooth surface (without being slippery), and joints almost imperceptible; it is also free from smell, is not acted upon by change of temperature, and is at all times dry and warm, and remarkably pleasant to walk upon, and, from its elasticity, never cracks. The fictitious material, on the contrary, has a dark and dirty-looking appearance, presents a rough and coarse surface, and, from its brittleness, is liable to crack, particularly in frosty weather. In consequence of the above qualities, the genuine material (being perfectly impervious to wet) has been used with great advantage for roofing; it can be laid down to any extent, presenting one uniform surface, and is far superior to lead, as it is not liable to expansion or contraction in consequence of any change in the temperature. For covering of arches, (to prevent the percolation of wet,) it is invaluable, the Greenwich Railway Company alone having covered upwards of 400,000 superficial feet; it has also been used on the Great Western, Birmingham, Midland Counties, South Western, Brighton, Blackwall, and other Railways; at the joint Stations, London-bridge, and at the South Metropolitan, Highgate, and Nunhead Cemeteries. As proof of the great durability of the genuine Asphalte, it need only be mentioned that the first work executed in this Country with this material, (amounting to 3,952 feet,) was at Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards, in the month of April, 1838, and which, although only half an inch in thickness, has remained up to this time (a period of four years and eight months) in the most perfect condition. Books of Testimonials with scale of prices may be obtained on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary.
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Note—Neither the pavement in Parliament Street, London, nor the works at the Model Prison, at the Abney-park Cemetery (which from its failure has since been removed), or at the Hotel at the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, were executed by this Company.

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TO LANGUAGE TEACHERS.—Wanted, a Teacher, or Teachers, of French and German, for two Young Ladies, within 5 miles of Hyde Park-corner. One who can teach both Languages would be preferred. Address to S., at No. 5, Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, stating terms per lesson, twice a week.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Jan. 24	Entomological	8 P.M.
	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, Jan. 25	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, Jan. 28	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.
Wednesday, Feb. 1	Geological	8½ P.M.
Friday, Feb. 3.	Botanical	8 P.M.

THERE are some points in forcing which are perfectly consistent with theory, and undoubtedly advantageous in practice. There are others which the custom of good gardeners sanctions, and which appear to lead to advantageous results, but of which theory offers a less satisfactory explanation. And there is not a few which are at variance with theory, the best practice, and common sense. We shall now proceed, week by week, to touch gently upon some of these.

As we are bound to believe that all created things have been stationed by the Almighty in those places for which their habits render them best suited, the first object of a gardener, in his artificial processes, should be, to imitate as nearly as he can the natural conditions to which the plant to be forced is exposed in the countries where it thrives the best. If this were skilfully attended to, and we knew each circumstance to which a given plant is naturally exposed, we have the power of exactly imitating all of them, except light. We can secure any amount of temperature—we can apply moisture with the greatest exactness—and we may compose artificially every sort of soil. Thus, heat, food, and moisture, the more essential of the conditions of vegetable life, are wholly under our control; and light, which is beyond our imitation, is naturally furnished in sufficient abundance to maintain the health of plants, if not to secure the greatest possible amount of those secretions which constitute flavour.

But although we thus possess so large an amount of power, we fear that it is very often most unwisely applied; and hence it is, that, while one gardener never fails with his early Grapes and Strawberries, or with his Peaches, and Apricots, or Raspberries, others can hardly ensure a crop of the former, regard the latter as almost unattainable, and would be ruined outright if the condition of holding their places was the production of forced Apples, or Currants, or Gooseberries.

Among the many causes of failure, the foremost, we apprehend, is a mismanagement of temperature by maintaining forcing-houses as warm at night as by day, and an idea that, provided a certain number of degrees on the thermometer is not exceeded, any temperature below the standard will do. Mr. Knight long since pointed out this fatal error: "Few gardeners," he says, (*Horticultural Papers, p.* 213), "if any, have ever believed plants to be at all endued with powers of sensation and perception similar to those of animals, or to be in any degree susceptible of pleasure or pain; and yet it is very questionable whether there has ever been a single gardener, who, in the management of Fruit-trees in a forcing-house, did not in some respects err by treating his trees as he would have done if he had supposed them to possess such powers. Being fully sensible of the comforts of a warm bed in a cold night, and of fresh air in a hot day, the gardener generally treats his plants as he would wish to be treated himself; and, consequently, though the aggregate temperature of his house be nearly what it ought to be, its temperature during the night, relatively to that of the day, is almost always much too high. The consequences of this excess of heat during the night are, I have reason to believe, in all cases highly injurious to the Fruit-trees of temperate climates; for the temperature of these is, in many instances, low during the night. In Jamaica, and other mountainous islands of the West Indies, the air upon the mountains becomes, soon after sunset, chilled and condensed; and, in consequence of its superior gravity, descends and displaces the warm air of the valleys; yet the sugar-canes are so far from being injured by this sudden decrease of temperature, that the sugars of Jamaica take a higher price in the market than those of the less elevated islands, of which the temperature of the day and night is subject to much less variation."

But it is not merely in the West Indies that this great diminution of temperature at night takes place; it is universally the case in all climates whence our Fruit-trees have been derived. When we consider how clear the sky is in the lands of the East, it is impossible that there should not be a great amount of nocturnal radiation, the effect of which will necessarily be to cool down the air to a very considerable extent, especially in the spring; and when we look at the registers of temperature kept in such places, that which was before a matter of inference becomes established by direct evidence. Take Malta as an example: in the month of January, according to Dr. Davy, the thermometer reaches 60° in the day, but falls to 42° at night; and even in July, the difference between the day and night amounts to 16°. In the Ionian Islands, Zante, Corfu, Cephalonia, fine Grape countries, the difference is not less considerable. Now we hardly dare inquire how many gardeners, when they begin forcing early Grapes, venture to maintain a low night temperature. We know that with some it is a maxim to keep the thermometer above 60° at night. But what does nature do where the Vine thrives best? In Zante, whence come the Currants, or Corinth Grapes of the shops, the Vine pushes in March; and it is a common saying there, "that after the 10th March (Old Style), not even a dog without a tail should be allowed to enter a Vineyard," (*Davy's Ionian Islands*, ii., 345) because of the risk of his breaking off the young and tender shoots. Now the average temperature of Corfu, at 8 A.M., in the month of March, we learn from the same authority, is only 51°; and of course it must have been some degrees lower during the night; in April it is not more than 57°; and it does not reach 61° till May, when, since the Grapes are ripe in August, the berries must be set. There can be no doubt, then, that 48° is quite high enough at night for Grapes in the first month of their growth, and 54° in the second.

The reason why a low temperature at night is desirable, seems to be this: If much heat and moisture are applied to a plant in vegetation, it must of necessity grow in proportion to the amount of those agents; now it is in daylight only that plants can digest their food and harden their texture; and the amount of digestion, and consequent hardening, will be in proportion to the intensity of the light they receive. If, then, they are compelled to grow in the dark, they are filled with undigested sap, and their wood becomes watery and soft. Even where they can be excited each day by very powerful light, it would seem that nature exposes them to no such risks—although one might suppose that beneath a southern sun the mischief caused at night might be repaired during the day. How much more, then, in these dull, northern regions, where we never behold the sun in all his brightness, and for weeks together in the spring only as he struggles through clouds, how much more ought we to avoid that nightly growth for which our daylight can bring no help!

We have now before us a letter, dated last October, from a Gardener, complaining that his early Grapes would not colour, and that most of them shanked off; a circumstance that he thought very surprising, because the other half of his house, which was not forced, coloured well, and did not shank. To be sure, he says, he could never get his house warmer at night than 60°, and he fancied that if he could have commanded more heat he might have been more successful. Now it is perfectly clear that, in this case, it was to nothing but his unwise striving after a temperature that his Vines could not bear at night, that he owed his failure, and his master the loss of his crop. By keeping his Vines growing fast all day and all night, there was no elaboration of sap; nothing was stored up for a supply of the materials of colouring or filling the berries; but most of the organisable materials intended for those purposes were consumed in foliage and bad or useless wood. Then, when the time came for the Grapes to draw upon the stems for nourishment, there was none for them, and they necessarily withered, or, as they say, shanked off; and still later, when the few that escaped from this starvation required colouring matter, that too was absent, and entire failure was the result.

We would, at this season of the year, recommend Gardeners to consider these things well, and in addition to study carefully the chapter on temperature in the *Theory of Horticulture*; more especially the following paragraph:—

"The effect of cold is, as has been seen, to diminish excitability; of heat, to stimulate it: but, if the latter stimulus were constantly equal, it may be conceived that the excitability would soon become impaired or expended. Nature has, however, provided against this result, not only by the fluctuations of temperature that occur at different periods of the day, but more particularly by the periodical fall of temperature at night, and its rise during the day: an arrangement intimately connected with all the vital actions of vegetation. In the day, when light is strongest, and its evaporating and decomposing powers most energetic, temperature rises, and stimulates the vitality of plants, so as to meet the demand thus made upon them; then, as light diminishes, and with it the necessity for excessive stimulus, temperature falls, and reaches its minimum at night, the time when there is the least demand upon the vital forces of vegetation; so that plants, like animals, have their diurnal seasons of action and repose. During the day, the system of a plant is exhausted of fluid by the aqueous exhalations that take place under the influence of sun-light; at night, when little or no perspiration occurs, the waste of the day is made good by the attraction of the roots, and by morning the system is again filled with liquid matter, ready to meet the demand to be made upon it on the ensuing day. No plants will remain in a healthy state unless these conditions be observed."

WE hope our readers will not think that we have finished our observations on Drainage. Our remarks are only interrupted by other things, and will be continued next week. In the meanwhile, we shall be thankful for information and suggestions upon a matter which must occupy the attention of Parliament very soon. We have already received many communications on the subject, some of which, we regret to say, represent the obstinacy or selfishness of individuals to be a greater bar to the carrying a good bill through Parliament than we could have anticipated.

We trust to be able to show, that, if a judicious distribution of the waters to be obtained by drainage is effected, we shall secure, at least, an equivalent for the mills on rivers, and for the weirs and dams across streams, which now impede the natural drainage of low districts. The after-application of water is just as important in one way as the removal of water is in another.

SINCE the notice of Mr. Bickes's alleged "Discovery of the Art of Cultivating the Ground without the Aid of Manure" appeared in our Paper (p. 8), a German friend, who has lately arrived in this country, informs us that he has inspected the crops raised by Mr. Bickes at Kastel on the Rhine, where he resides, and has found them to possess all the luxuriance ascribed to them in the Pamphlet. We have also been favoured with the perusal of a MS. letter from Mr. B., in which he mentions, that last year, notwithstanding the great drought of the summer, his method was equally successful as in former years. If these statements are to be relied on (and the manifold testimony in their favour will not allow us to reject them hastily), they would seem to afford stronger proofs than ever of the position of Liebig, viz., that a large proportion of the solid matter of plants is derived from the atmosphere.

We trust that some of our readers who are in communication with Frankfort will endeavour to gain some further information relating to Mr. Bickes's extraordinary statements. We presume that his prepared seeds may be procured, although the method of preparing them is kept a secret.

ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.—No. VI.
(By PROFESSOR CHARLES SPRENGEL. Translated from the German.)

(*Continued from page* 20.)

8. *Red Clover.*—In some countries (for instance, in the Rhenish Palatinate) Red Clover is only used as a green manure, ploughed in before it has begun to blossom.

1000 lbs. of Red Clover dried, contain—

17 lbs.	of	nitrogen.
20	„	potash.
5	„	soda.
28	„	lime.
37	„	magnesia.
47	„	sulphuric acid.
67	„	phosphoric acid.
37	„	chlorine.
550	„	carbon.

Silica, iron, alumine, manganese, oxygen, and hydrogen, make up the remainder.

When Green, it contains 79 per cent. of water, 12 per cent. of carbon. It cannot be doubted that Red Clover is a very valuable plant for green manure, as its roots reach, even the first year, two to two and a-half feet in the subsoil, and may weigh perhaps one-third as much as the leaves and stems taken together. If, therefore, the Magdeburg acre will yield 9000 lbs. of the latter, the whole amount of manuring substance would be 12,000 lbs. The herbage of Green Clover is most commonly employed, and is allowed to be 8 inches high before it is ploughed in. If the Clover is luxuriant, the succeeding crop will, in the main, be equally rich; which may be perhaps explained by the land being then clean, and containing a great mass of Clover roots, which amount at times to the half of the leaves and stems, possessing probably the same constituents as the herbage.

9. *White Clover.*—This plant also is grown in some places (for instance, Westphalia) for green manure. It does not, however, yield more than one-third as much as Red Clover, to which it is otherwise inferior, in consequence of its roots not penetrating more than 12 or 15 inches in the ground. It is mostly used as manure after having been pastured for two, three, or four years.

1000 lbs. of Green Clover contain—

810·0 lbs.	of	water in the fluid state.
3·5	„	nitrogen.
6·0	„	potash.
1·0	„	soda.
4·5	„	lime.
0·5	„	magnesia.
0·7	„	sulphuric acid.
1·0	„	phosphoric acid.
0·4	„	chlorine.
110·0	„	carbon.
62·4	„	hydrogen, oxygen, alumine, silica, oxide of iron, and of manganese.
1000·0 lbs.		

If 4000 lbs. of White Clover, with the roots, are ploughed

in on one Magdeburg acre of land, the soil will receive 14 lbs. nitrogen, 440 lbs. carbon, &c.; whence we might conclude (even if experience did not prove it) that crops cannot be as good as after Red Clover. If, however, they do prove good after this sort of green manure, it may be owing partly to the excrements of cattle, and partly to the rest which the soil has received.

10. *Roots of Lucerne and Saintfoin.*—Both these plants act on the fields where they have been ploughed in by their roots, which are sometimes 20 years old; and their strong effects may be judged of by the luxuriant state of several crops grown after them. We must, however, take into account that the soil has been also manured by the leaves which have fallen during that long time. It would perhaps be possible to bring to the surface a large part of the deep roots, which are of no use to the subsequent crops, by means of such instruments as are applied in England to draw the roots of Thistles and Coltsfoot. It however remains to be seen whether the roots thus obtained would repay the labour. At any rate, idle hands might be employed about it.

11. *Roots of Grasses* (*turf manure*).—When an old pasture is broken up, the soil is manured by the sward, which soon decomposes, and whose effect will last the longer the older the sward is; because, in that case, it forms a close mat of roots, in which the strength of the furrow-slice has been collected as well as that of the subsoil, if such deep-rooted plants as Dandelions, Plantain, Milfoil, and Thistles, are in the turf. An old sward of Grass is, moreover, a very superior manure, because it keeps the soil (especially if light and dry) in a moist and cool condition. Such soil, therefore, if laid down with a mixture of Grasses, White Clover, &c., although used for several years as a pasture, when ploughed is followed by 3, 4, 5, crops of grain, which (after the decay of the Grasses) will grow as luxuriantly as after a full manuring; provided, however, the soil, when originally laid down, was in tolerably good condition; otherwise these very Grasses which were intended to manure the soil, will grow ill and form anything but a dense turf. It may be assumed that the roots of a pasture 4 to 5 years old, contain as much manuring substances as the roots of Red Clover two years old.

To the plants already mentioned may be added the stubble of Spurry cut green, Vetches, and other vegetables used as fodder, the weeds that grow on fallows or in stubble. The latter are most useful when their roots reach deep in the subsoil, and so bring substances to the surface of which the furrow-slice is deficient. The green stems of Tobacco are very valuable, as they are rich in alkali and nitrogen. The stubble of plants mown green should be ploughed in as quickly as possible, in order that the humus formed by the leaves that have dropped may not be dissipated.

(*To be continued*).

FLOWERING HYACINTHS FOR SHOWING.

Having seen in the *Chronicle* several modes of cultivating Hyacinths, I am induced to send you the method which I adopt for obtaining a fine spring bloom for the purpose of exhibition; a point on which none of your other correspondents have remarked.

In the first place, it is important that a proper selection be made in the choice of bulbs, which ought to indicate great strength; for as the best sorts sometimes make poor flowers, such only should be chosen as show the greatest substance. The soil which I make use of consists of good free loam and well-rotted cow-dung, with a small portion of sand; yet I would remark that this is not of great importance, as the matter to be developed is the secretion of the previous season, and therefore only requires to be placed in favourable circumstances to forward its proper development.

The bulbs being planted in 32s (proper Hyacinth pots being of the same width as those, although much deeper), I place them in a cold pit or frame, with a dry flooring, and cover the whole over with dry saw-dust, at least six inches deep, above the pots. This material being kept perfectly dry, the bulbs are secure from frost, and likewise from premature excitement. When spring arrives and the leaves begin to push, I raise the pots above the saw-dust to prevent that blanched appearance which this tribe often present when brought from the old tan-heap, which is but too often their abode until wanted for forcing. As soon as the plants begin to grow I expose them as much as possible, merely protecting them from frost and rain.

When nearly in flower, I remove them to a shaded place, and fix over them hand-lights, elevated upon inverted flower-pots under the corners, for the twofold purpose of making room for their tops and giving them all the air possible. When the day is fine and calm, remove the top of the light entirely. In such a situation, they will develope themselves in their greatest perfection, and may be preserved in full beauty for double the time which they would be if exposed to the sun.—*A. Dawson.*

A MACHINE FOR PREPARING OIL-CLOTH.

This design represents a small machine for manufacturing oil-cloth, which will be found essential by those who have much glass to cover. I need not enter into any details respecting the economy in using oil-cloth in preference to garden-mats; enough has already been stated in the *Chronicle* upon that subject.

My opinion is, that oil-cloth is an excellent covering for various purposes. If a light triangular frame was made, and covered with this cloth to any required length, it would answer for covering early Peas or Potatoes during frosty nights. After the danger of spring frosts was past, it would serve for placing over any newly-transplanted Cauliflowers, Celery-plants, &c., provided the weather was unfavourable when they were removed. It would also be serviceable for sheltering Celery during the winter from frost and rain; and would assist in preventing the Celery from becoming rotten.

Frames of a conical form, covered with oil-cloth, might be made of strong wire, with the ends fixed into a round hoop of wood, to stand upon the ground. These would answer for covering Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and, if placed over them sufficiently soon, would keep them from breaking too early in spring. These frames, with proper ventilation, would also serve for protecting the fruit in autumn from birds and heavy rains.

The following machine has been contrived by me for preparing this substance:—

Fig. A.

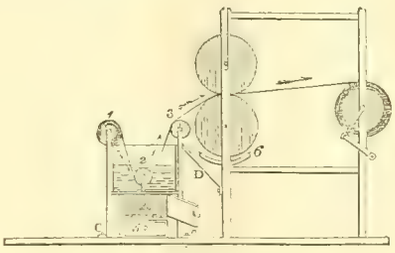
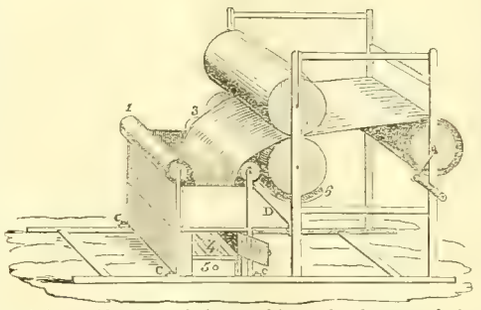


Fig. B.



A is a side view of the machine: the frame and the three rollers are made of wood; the latter are 6 inches in diameter. The frame is of wood, 2½ inches square, and mortiched together, as represented in B. The whole machine, exclusive of 10 inches for the boiler and frame, will not occupy more than 2 feet 6 inches square. The boiler, of block tin, is 3 feet 3 inches in length, 9 inches deep, and 9 inches in width; or made in length according to the width of the cloth to be prepared. The boiler and fire-place are fitted within an iron frame screwed to the bottom sill at C. An iron supporter is screwed to one of the uprights under each end of the double rollers at D, and secured also to the top of the iron frame in which the boiler is fixed.

Two rollers, one on each side of the boiler (fig. 1), are fixed upon the iron frame; these are intended for the cloth to be rolled upon, previous to its passing through the machine. 2 is a small tin roller fixed in the bottom of the boiler, so as to cause the cloth to be saturated by descending from roller 1 and ascending from 2 to 3. The cloth passes over the roller 3, and then between the double rollers. At each end of the roller (fig. 3), a flange is fixed so as to direct the cloth between the two rollers; it is requisite that the double rollers should be covered with cloth. The post, to which the top roller is fixed, is to be made so that the axle will rise and fall according to the thickness of the cloth prepared.

When the cloth has been conducted between the double rollers, it is placed upon the single roller and turned round by the windlass. The passage of the cloth is shown by the dotted arrows. 4 is a fire-place under the boiler, made either of bricks or cast-iron, heated by charcoal, with a small tube at the extremity to allow the gas from the charcoal to escape and cause combustion. 5 is a box drawer made of sheet-iron, with a round handle in front to push in and out when required. This will answer as a ventilator, and will be much safer than if left open, as the sparks of charcoal are liable to fly about. 6 is a tin dish, placed under the bottom roller to prevent the oil from being wasted by falling upon the floor.

To every gallon of cold-drawn linseed oil one pound of bees' wax may be added; these should be placed in the boiler till the liquid becomes quite thin from the heat of the fire; it will then be fit for use. When a sufficient quantity of cloth has been prepared, it may be conveyed to some convenient place to dry, and may be stitched together as required.—*Thomas Sellers, Pennoyre.*

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

I read with pleasure your notes at page 19 of the *Chronicle*, respecting a "new plan of heating," observed at Mr. Beck's, of Isleworth; and also that you do me the justice to ascribe the originality of its invention to me. As you have now brought it prominently before the public, perhaps a few observations from myself may prove acceptable.

It is a plan which can scarcely be recommended too strongly; for not only is it adapted for the smallest propagating-house, but also for plant structures of the largest size. You have clearly explained the principle of the apparatus to your readers; therefore, description from me would be superfluous. My tank or cistern is about 20 ft. long, and 5 ft. broad; it is situated in the centre of a house, and except at the end where the boiler is fixed, is surrounded by a walk. The boiler is one of Rogers's, and acts admirably. The depth of the tank is only 6 inches, and this is quite sufficient. On the top I have placed large slate slabs, cemented to each other to prevent a superfluity of steam from escaping into the house.

When first I thought of this excellent mode, I imagined that to keep up a sufficient heat in the house, I should be obliged to retain a constant fire; but such is not the ca[se]. If the fire is lighted for two hours in the morning a[nd] evening it is quite sufficient to maintain a steady a[nd] genial bottom-heat, as the large body of water in the reservoir, when once heated, remains warm for a considerable length of time. The thermometer is generally on an average at 65°.

In a small house this principle can be adopted for less than 5*l.*; and in larger ones, at a cost at least one-half less than that of hot-water pipes. As you justly remark, a common blacksmith and carpenter are all that are required to put it up. I doubt not but before many years it will be universally adopted by all those who grow Pine-Apple, Melon, Cucumber, or even stove and Orchidaceous plants, when we shall find dung, leaves, and other fermenting materials excluded from the Pinery and Stove, and used only for manures. Even I, who can procure tan and dung at a very low rate, am a saver of at least 20*l.* a year by this discovery; therefore the saving must be very great in a larger establishment, where hundreds of loads of dung, tan, and leaves, are consumed annually.

On the 28th of December last, the apparatus was set at work, and my foreman commenced propagating Dahlias, which are potted and placed on the top of the slates, and surrounded by sawdust. They are now breaking luxuriantly; hundreds of cuttings are already taken off, and plunged in sawdust in another part of the tank. I have used the apparatus for more than 8 months, and have been highly successful in striking some thousands of plants. It is certainly the most complete plan that possibly can be adopted for a propagating-house.—*W. C. Rendle, Plymouth Nursery.*

AMATEURS' GARDEN, No. III.

As the present weather is not inviting for out-door operations, advantage should be taken of it to regulate the greenhouse and frame plants previously to their commencing their spring growth. That the health of plants, as well as of animals, is materially influenced by cleanliness is evident, from the difference between the growth of the same species in the country, and in the smoky atmosphere of large towns. In the country, plants grow with vigour: whereas, in the town, although enjoying the same advantages as to soil and water, they only drag out a miserable existence. This is caused by the respiratory organs becoming choked by the accumulation of dust on the foliage, and as the plant is thus unable to breathe, some derangement of its system must be the result. In the constituent parts of the atmosphere, the most delicate analysis has failed to detect any material difference between that of densely populated towns and open places; but that it is less transparent is obvious to those who have ever observed it from an eminence. There is no doubt, therefore, that the want of light and the dirty state of the foliage are the principal reasons why plants do not thrive in towns; but the success that has attended their cultivation in Ward's cases proves that they can be grown in such situations, provided they are kept clean, have all the light that can be procured, and are not parched up by an arid atmosphere; for it is to keeping plants free from dirt, and to supplying them with an atmosphere containing moisture proportionate with the temperature of their habitations, that we may attribute their successful cultivation in glazed cases. From the above observations the window-gardener will see the necessity of keeping his plants clean, especially in dull weather; and the possessors of frames and greenhouses the propriety of washing the glass frequently.

In regulating the plants, it will be well to wash the foliage of Oranges, Camellias, and other smooth-leaved plants, with a sponge and clean water; and the dust may be removed from Pelargoniums, and other woolly-leaved plants, by brushing them lightly with a soft brush. After the plants are cleaned, the pots should be washed, and the surface of each replaced with fresh soil; and if they require it, they should be neatly tied to fresh stakes. It is not an uncommon occurrence to see a stick as thick as a man's thumb supporting the delicate stem of a Calceolaria, or forming part of a trellis for a fragile and elegant climber. This is bad taste; and it should be recollected that, as a support of this kind is only a necessary evil, the more slender the sticks are the better, provided they are strong enough to sustain the plant. Stout green thread, or painted twine are good substitutes for matting.

Carnations, Picotees, Auriculas, and Polyanthuses in frames, should have all the air possible in mild weather; but they must be protected from wet. It is a good plan to have the frame raised upon a brick, placed beneath each corner, with movable boards to fit around it, so that they may be let down in mild weather, to admit a current of air among the pots, and be replaced in case of frost. Remove all decaying matter, so as to keep the atmosphere within as pure as possible, and prevent the attack of mildew on the plants.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Salt as a Manure.—I am one of those who consider a little fact worth a great deal of theory; consequently I feel no hesitation in relinquishing my theoretical opinions concerning salt as a manure, after the statements made by Mr. Brewis in a late Number. I may state, however, that one of my objects was to bring out facts, if such could be

produced. The bearing of the quotations from the sacred books led me to infer that an article so often chosen to indicate sterility and desolation could not be a fertilizer of the soil; this was merely a theoretical inference, having never tried it by experiment. Now as Mr. Brewis has stated the beneficial effect of salt on a "damp soil," I should feel obliged if he will inform us, through your columns, whether his ground is of a clayey, adhesive quality—or what is usually understood by a "strong" or "heavy" soil; what proportion of salt he uses to a given breadth, and how frequently applied? Mr. B. says I seem "to plume myself on my acquaintance with Scripture." If such was apparent in my remarks, I am sorry for it, for it is not true. He moreover asks me the meaning of salt having "lost its savour," to which I offer the following solution. In Palestine are salt rocks, the cliff-like parts or peaks of which, from long exposure to a hot sun and atmospheric influence on their exposed surfaces, lose that property which, when applied to the palate, we call saltness, otherwise "its savour." It is then used for foot-paths, or walks, as we use *detritus* or gravel; hence it is "trodden under foot of man." These saline rocks, their effect, use, &c., were doubtless present to the view of Christ, and those whom he taught by so apt an allusion. I have heard that our culinary salt may be deprived of "its savour" by a similar process, but I cannot vouch for the truth. As to the practice of the Northumbrian farmers in manuring with "Wrack" (Fuci), as it is called, I was not only aware of it, but have been engaged in doing it, though not in Northumberland. It is, however, worthy of notice, that it consists of a mass of vegetable matter besides salt; and that its *entire* efficacy is not derived exclusively from its saline particles. Mr. Brewis rather triumphantly inquires, whether a land of lime, guano, &c., would not be equally uninhabitable with a "salt land?" I answer, undoubtedly; but we never find the articles spoken of symbolically to denote sterility and desolation, by the sacred or any other writers with whose works I am acquainted. As your correspondent is versed in northern practices, he may also be acquainted with northern words. Suppose, then, he were to relish or try to flavour his porridge with the long-exposed *detritus* of a salt rock; on tasting he would probably find it was still "Wersh," (a northern term that has no equivalent in English, but the negative saltless); it would have "lost its savour."—*Quercus.*——At p. 806 of the *Chronicle*, there is an article upon Salt by "Quercus," who appears to have formed an unfavourable opinion of it as a manure; and I think some of his texts have been somewhat strained to support his views. If we take a glance at the geological history of common Salt, we shall find it occur in almost every formation of rocks; so that nearly every particle of earth must at one period or another have been moistened with brine. According to Mr. Featherstonehaugh, salt is found in America in the old transition slate rock; we are also informed that in the English coal-mines, there are Salt-springs; and the rock-salt of Cheshire is situated in the new red sandstone. In Wurtemberg, it is said to exist in the upper members of the same series, called the Muschelkalk. According to Buckland, it is found in the lias of Switzerland. Sedgwick and Murchison have shown that it occurs in the Oolites in the Austrian Alps; and at Wieliczka, near Cracow, it is found in the tertiary series. Any-one would be led to suppose that such a wide-spread article must have been intended for the good of organised beings, whether vegetable or animal. Of late, many portions of alluvial soil have been taken from the dominion of the sea, which for ages have been steeped in salt-water; but I will only notice one spot, which frequently came under my observation. It was formerly a small bay, near the town of Kincardine, on the Firth of Forth. For an account of its embankment and cultivation, I would refer your readers to the 6th vol. of the "Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland," where a report of it is given by Mr. Menzies. It appears from the report that the first vegetation which appeared to take possession of the mud after the tide was shut out, was the Poa maritima and Aster tripolium, with Agrostis stolonifera and alba, along the course of the fresh-water runs. The abundance of salt which the mud contained appears to have prevented Corn-crops from growing well at first; but it is stated in the report, "Commencing with Grass seems to be by much the cheapest and best method for extracting salt from lands thus reclaimed from the sea; the over-quantity of which seemed to be the cause of barrenness at first, as it became productive in proportion as the salt was extracted from it. Sheep and cattle throve uncommonly well on these fields while they were in pasture, and both the *grass* and *bestial* pastured thereon improved as the fields advanced in age." It is probable that the salt was taken from the soil by means of the crop that grew upon it; and, when received into the stomachs of the cattle would produce the effect lately pointed out by Dr. Playfair in his lectures; namely, "The Chlorine of the salt goes to form the gastric juice, which is so important an agent in digestion, and the Soda forms the bile, which is a compound of soda." In America, the salt licks which herds of buffaloes and deer frequent are commonly referred to, when salt is recommended as a condiment in the food of cattle. To point out the beneficial effect of salt upon vegetation in general, when properly applied, would extend the present article to an undue length; but I may state, in conclusion, that the quality of grain is greatly improved, and that Potatoes and Clover-grass have been often greatly benefited by its application.—*Peter Mackenzie.* [No doubt salt, judiciously applied, is as good a manure as saltpetre or nitrate of soda. There is plenty of evidence of this.]

Destroying Worms on Grass.—Of the many methods which have been recommended for destroying worms on Grass, I have found corrosive sublimate the most efficacious. By means of it I cleared a piece of Grass, from which it seemed almost impossible to eradicate the worms, the surface being always covered with casts, and presenting the most slovenly appearance; but for nearly a year and a half after this was applied, there was scarcely a single cast to be seen. I mix it at the rate of one ounce of corrosive sublimate to about 40 gallons of water, the sublimate being first beat quite small, and dissolved in some hot water. The requisite proportion of each being prepared, the whole should be well stirred together, and commencing at one end of the lawn with a watering-pot without a rose, let the surface be entirely flooded. If any part of the ground is missed, the worm-casts will soon be as bad as ever. Directly after the sublimate and water is applied, the worms will make their appearance, which I have always picked up. The dose may be made sufficiently strong to kill them on the surface, or even in the ground; but this is attended with danger to the grass, particularly on light soils. I therefore consider picking them up to be the best. If possible, the ground should be gone over a second time after an interval of three or four days. Attention should also be paid to the state of the ground, which should neither be soaked with rain nor parched with drought, but in a medium state. Great care is at all times necessary in using this deadly poison. I applied it last spring with much greater success than lime for destroying slugs on young Peas.—*A. Dawson.* [No doubt it offers one of the readiest and best means of destroying worms.]

Pruning Forest Trees.—Allow me to thank Mr. Billington for his answer to my request at p. 789, which other avocations have hitherto prevented me from noticing. Mr. B. says I have "raised doubts and misconceptions of his system of Pruning," &c. The latter is probable; but my object in taking up the subject has been not to "raise doubts" only, but to bring proprietors and managers of plantations, where *timber* is the object, to a rational consideration of the injury which they commit by following those pernicious systems which have been laid down by theorists; and followed in too many instances, with a confiding pertinacity which is truly astonishing. Mr. B. also tells us, "I still maintain what I have proved in my former publication, that the increase of timber in trees is in proportion to the number and healthiness of the branches and leaves." And again, "hence the greater number of branches with healthy leaves is the true cause of the increase of timber in trees." Now this is precisely my opinion, and what I have contended for from the first; so that, after all, we are like the two wiseacres that contended about the colour of the cameleon—and were reproved by the animal thus:—

"As things in different lights you see,
They'll every one resemble me."

Mr. B. sees fine timber flourishing through the medium of his "system;" and I see it as good or superior without any (pruning) system at all. The intervening sentence between those above extracted from Mr. B. is precisely an amplification of what I mean by "reciprocity"—a term which he seems to dislike, although he does not furnish one more expressive. I also wish to say a few words upon the seeming discrepancy in my friend's remarks, and I shall put them in the form of a query. How is Pruning by any "system" likely to increase the timber of a tree, if that increase depend on, and is produced by, the *number* of branches and leaves? I cannot think of any "system" of Pruning that does not counteract the intention. Mr. B. is mistaken in thinking I am an advocate for the "Prune-not-at-all system." Pruning in many cases is beneficial; but in pruning forest-trees systematically, with the view to an increase of timber, the means will certainly retard and not accelerate the end. I am for employing both "labour, reflection, and expense," whenever and wherever it can be done with beneficial results; but not in curtailing the heads of trees with a view to increase their stems. When Mr. Billington presents his proposed Essay to the Royal Agricultural Society, I hope it will correct the crude notions respecting trees which were promulgated in one of their late reports, not long since reviewed by you. After all Mr. B.'s enlightened views and long experience, I fear, however, that there is still some latent clinging in his mind to the old notion, that what is taken from the head is necessarily laid on the stem; for he remarks, "My system of training is simply to regulate those parts according to Science, so as to aid those properties in accelerating the elongation and regular increase of timber in the stem, and not to 'expend itself in making useless branches.'" How can branches be "useless" if the increase of the stem depend on their number and healthiness? Mr. Falconer, also, at p. 568, says, that he is no convert to this no-pruning system,—and what are his reasons? Because, on looking over the Park or Forest, he sees that trees even of the same species do not grow all alike, some producing fine timber, and others wasting their energies in producing "spray, faggot, and firewood." How picturesque our parks and forests would look, if the trees were denuded of all spray, faggot, and firewood. Mr. F. must learn from Mr. Billington that the increase of timber in trees is in "proportion to the number, &c. of branches and leaves." This is beyond all contradiction.—*Quercus.*

Summer Pruning Pear-Trees.—In common with others, I tried the breaking or rather, half-breaking, the luxuriant shoots of my young Pears and Apples, which were not sufficiently root-pruned. I do not think that the buds below the fracture are larger, fuller, or more ripened than on the unbroken branches; but the buds on the parts above the fracture appear full and large. This would, I conceive, be the natural consequence of the returning sap being kept in the upper part of the shoot; there being more leaves at the top than on the lower part. In many cases the fracture has healed over, and I mean to leave the pendent shoots unpruned.—*Totty.*

Disease in Scotch Firs.—In a late Number of the *Chronicle*, the Rev. R. W. B. requested information respecting the unusual decay and weakly appearance of Scotch Fir-trees on his grounds. At West Plean there are Scotch Fir-trees of the same age and having the same unhealthy appearance as those mentioned by your correspondent. After examining them, I have every reason to believe that their decay is occasioned by the Hylurgas piniperda.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Grafting Vines.—In your answer at p. 824, to a correspondent, who has an Escholata Grape of which he does not approve, you advise him to plant another in its stead; but when the ease with which an inferior Vine can be grafted with another sort, is considered, I think it a waste of time to plant one to supply its place; a far better way is to select a shoot, as low as possible on the old Vine, and to inarch it with another kind either from a pot or from a neighbouring plant; this however should be done when the vines are in full growth. In six weeks they will have become sufficiently united, so that the engrafted shoot may be severed from the parent plant; and if allowed plenty of light and air, it will mature its wood sufficiently to take the place of the old bearing stem, which may be cut away the following season: or if the graft is not thought strong enough, it may be cut down and allowed another year's growth, whilst the original stem may be retained; I have treated several Vines so, and it appears to have the effect of hastening or retarding the ripening of the same Grape, accordingly as the stock may be of a late or early kind. I had two Vines, the names of which I do not know; one was a very late Grape with bunches and berries shaped like a Black Portugal, but of a grizzly colour; the other which is called the Sicilian, was a round early white Grape, about the size of a Dutch sweet-water, and hollowed at the end like an Orange, very sweet, but having a disagreeable thick skin. These I inarched from a neighbouring Black Hamburgh; the fruit from the early stem ripened first, and the leaves dropped off some time ago; whereas, on the late stem, the leaves are still green; their parent is in an intermediate state.—*Vitis.*

Rust on Grapes.—The disease mentioned by "W. Bromley" was evidently caused by insects, and was quite different from what I suppose to be meant by rust; which, in my opinion, is an induration of the cuticle of the fruit at an early stage of its growth, and is caused by the house being overheated, and by the fruit being afterwards too suddenly subjected to a current of cold air. During a period of more than twenty years' experience in Grape growing, the only sort I ever found affected was, the Black Hamburgh, and that but slightly. Although I am certain that the less and the more carefully they are handled the better, still I think he goes beyond experience when he states that, after being touched by the hair of the head, they will cease to grow.—*A. C.*

Preserving late Grapes.—A correspondent from Cork informs us that the method recommended by Mr. Crawshay for preserving late Grapes has been practised with great success by Mr. Haycroft, at Lord Doneraile's, in that county. At Christmas, there were in one Vinery nearly 200 bunches in good condition.

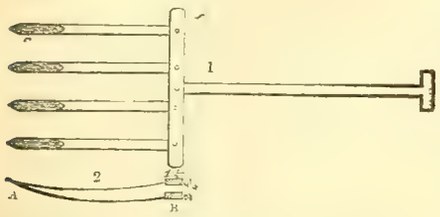
Hardy's Cantaloupe Melon.—I have grown Hardy's Cantaloupe Melon, and I find it to be a good and early kind. The latter point I tested by growing it with one of my earliest sorts. In order to give them both a fair trial, I prepared a two-light pit for their reception; and after paying to both of them every attention, six fruits were set upon the Cantaloupe before my own sort showed any inclination to do so. The result was, that I cut fruit 23 days earlier from the former, and obtained three crops from the same plant. Both the flavour and size of the fruit are good; the first which I cut weighed 4¼ lbs. I intend to grow it this season upon a much larger scale.—*R. Whitaker, Gardener to Major Savage, Midsummer Norton, Bath.*

Rhubarb.—If my experience of the superiority of early Rhubarb is of any service to a "Young Gardener," I beg to state that I grow the Tobolsk, and another sort called Dully's Scarlet Admirable. Both kinds have been treated in the usual way, and I have been using the Scarlet Admirable since the middle of last month. On uncovering the Tobolsk, I find it to be only just sprouting. The Scarlet Admirable may also now be met with in abundance in Covent Garden Market.—*S. G., St. John's Wood.*

Mills' Improved Cucumber Pit.—Last autumn I had a range of Mills' pits erected here, but too late in the season to avail myself of ridging out the plants for winter-forcing at the time mentioned in his treatise. Being anxious, however, to test the heating power, and to keep the frost from the brick-work, I lined one of the pits on Nov. 25th; in three days after, the heat was 95°. The seed was then sown, and from that time to the present the pit has never been without air night or day, although without covering of any kind. The lining was made with dung and leaves, having been turned, and a little fresh dung added every ten days as the old sank. The plants are healthy, and the thermometer ranges from 70° to 75°, with one inch of air left on at the back all night. I was surprised on the 2d of this month, when we had 12° of frost, to find the thermometer in the pit standing at 73°; proving the superiority of the improved pit over the old system with double mats and hay. The saving of dung is also great; and the cavities in which the linings are made preserve them from the changes of the weather, which those more exposed are liable to. The pit which I am working has hardly had a fair trial, as it is filled up with soil above the loose material to the top of the air-flue; much less of the

heated chamber is thus left for warming the pit; but being obliged to use it for a seed-bed, I was compelled to keep the plants near the glass. It is, I think, of great importance to have some boards on the lining at this season of the year, as they afford protection against heavy rains. I have also a gutter for the front water to pass away without dropping on the lining.—*G. Bond, Gardener to the Earl of Powis, Walcot.*

Fork for Leaves.—I send you a sketch of a simple and useful leaf-fork which has been used here for some years; I have neither seen it in use anywhere else nor yet mentioned in any publication; but I am certain that it only requires to be known to be generally adopted wherever there is any great quantity of leaves to be collected. One person with this implement will take up with greater facility more leaves than two persons could do with any other tool which I have seen used for that purpose. It is simply a large four-tined fork, made of wood, shod with iron; the tines are 18 inches long, and are morticed into a head about 17 inches long and 1½ inch by 2¼ inches thick. The tines are 1 inch in width and 1½ inch in depth at the head, gradually tapering to a point with a curve or bend upwards (fig. 2). The wood of which they are formed ought to be hard and tough; either Oak or Ash will do, but the Robinia Pseud-Acacia is preferable to either. The head should be made of Ash, with a T handle of the same, and should be two feet four inches long (fig. 1). Its recommendations are its size and lightness; the leaves also do not hang upon it as on a common fork, the large size of the tines tearing them asunder.—*Andw. Toward, Bagshot Park.*



Light Frame for Protecting Annuals, &c.—I could not help being much struck the other day at what I at first attributed to the ingenuity of a little boy, who, in derision of a clumsy brick trap which had been set for catching sparrows, collected a number of pieces of wood, of which he constructed a kind of frame-work, having the appearance of a square roof; with the sticks so disposed as to admit sufficient light, and yet so near together as to answer the purpose of a trap. This little fabric being raised on one end, similar to the sieve when applied to the same purpose, falls down upon displacing a small piece of wood, and entraps its unfortunate victim, which is easily taken out by inserting the hand through an opening at the top. This lattice-work, at once so light and easily constructed that a dozen of them might be procured for a few pence, I find so admirably adapted for protecting annuals, the forcing of Seakale, Rhubarb, &c., that I hope a few words as to its construction will be acceptable. To lay the foundation, procure four pieces of Hazel, or any other kind of wood, of the same length, say about 14 inches, and half an inch thick; tie them together, at right angles, so as to form a square, two pieces only touching the ground, the other two being laid upon them. Upon this base place four other pieces about an inch shorter than the first layer, shortening and laying the bars in succession, until you have reached the apex of the miniature roof within about five or six inches, according to the size intended; cover the aperture that remains with a piece of deal or tile, and you have the figure in the form of a pyramidal frustrum. I cannot better explain the manner in which the pieces are secured together than by stating that my little friend, cutting the string of his bow, bending the bow itself across the frame-work, and then tying the ends of the same to the middle of the two parallel pieces that were first laid down, as described above, gave to the whole the desired tension and firmness. The obvious utility of such a contrivance as a screen from excessive rain, and the protection it would afford, with the advantage of light and air, to the smaller kinds of flower seeds, united with its neat appearance and simplicity of contrivance, will, I trust, recommend its adoption.—*Adam Keys, Plumb's House, Whiston.*

Salvia patens.—In Holme Gardens, near Inverness, a specimen of the above plant survived last winter in the open ground. It flowered from the 1st of June until November, and was only 3 ft. high, and 4 ft. in diameter, being densely covered with flowers. The crowns of the tubers were 3 in. beneath the surface of the ground. I think it will prove quite hardy in any dry situation; I have left one plant out this winter by way of experiment—the result I will communicate hereafter.—*J. Ross.*

Growth of Bulbs.—Having more Cape bulbs last autumn than I wanted, I cut open several, to observe their mode of growth, and I found that the buds are formed at the first shooting of the leaves. In a plant of Brunsvígia Josephinæ, which had just flowered, and whose leaves were about three or four inches long, there was a well-formed bud at the base, and in the centre of the new leaves, about three quarters of an inch high. I discovered buds likewise in bulbs of B. multiflora and in Nerine. I am induced to mention this, as Mr. Herbert suggests in his work on bulbous plants, page 276, that the bud is probably formed at the drying off of the leaves, and it will account for growers being so often disappointed by the non-appearance of any flower-bud, after a vigorous growth of leaves in the preceding year. To obtain flowers from these difficult Cape bulbs, the plants must not only be well grown during the preceding season, but also in the year before that, to induce the formation of a flower-bud. Amongst your Notices to Correspondents in a late *Chronicle*, "Bulbosus" asks for information respecting his bulb of B. Josephinæ. If he examines his plant he will probably find the roots decayed; such effects as he describes often arise from this cause. Should this not be the case, his plant must have been kept in too moist a house, without a due circulation of air. Where a proper circulation of air is kept up, I feel satisfied that bulbs may be grown without either rotting or being buried. "Bulbosus" may pull off the decayed outer coats, but with caution, or he will cause the bulb to bleed. Cyrtanthus obliquus I find to flower more freely in the conservatory than in the stove, which is probably too close for it.—*J. H.*

Indian Corn.—In March last I sowed some seeds of the tall Indian Corn separately in small 60-pots, and kept them in a cold frame until May, when I planted them out 2ft. apart, plant from plant, and 3ft. between the rows. Each plant produced on an average 3 fine ears, and the average weight of each ear when divested of leaves, was 1 lb. I gathered the crop in October; thus, from 12 plants I got 36lbs. of fine Corn—a far greater increase than I believe could have been obtained upon the same space of ground from any other Corn crop.—*Charltoniensis.*

Problem in Cookery.—Sir, I think I am philosopher enough to answer the question proposed by "K.," in reference to the diminished sweetness of hot fruits and other things. The true statement I believe to be, not that the sweetness is diminished, but that most other flavours are increased by heating, and thus the sweetness is overpowered. As a general rule all odours and savours are developed by warming the matters from which they proceed, and this increased development by temperature is great in proportion to the volatility of the substance. Thus, most dilute acids being more volatile than syrup, are by heating rendered disproportionately prominent to the palate, and hence the apparently inferior sweetness of hot plum tart. The effect in question is most strikingly shewn in the case of sweetened *grog*, if your readers know what that is. A glass of sweetish rum-and-water taken hot, will appear to have a full flavour of the spirit; let it cool, and the taste of the sugar will so completely prevail over that of the rum, that it would not be thought to be the same mixture. I need scarcely point out that alcohol and syrup being at opposite ends of the scale in regard to volatility, this instance is more decisive than that of the plum-tart. I have thus endeavoured, according to my humble abilities, to acknowledge the kindness with which you received the inquiries in a somewhat similar matter of *An Old Lady.*

To Preserve Fruit with Water only.—Fill your bottles with fruit; place them in a convenient vessel up to their necks in cold water; put them on a brisk fire, and heat the water to 160°; keep it at that temperature for half an hour, and have some boiling water ready with which to fill your bottles to the neck; afterwards cork them down tight. Peas will neither keep good when done in this manner, nor as stated by "No Mystery" at p. 821 of last year's *Chronicle.*—*W. P. K.* [The samples of cherries, currants, and gooseberries which accompanied this were most excellent.]—Last autumn I preserved Gooseberries, Currants, Cherries, &c., in the same manner as that recommended by "Geo. M. I." at p. 5; as well as some Peas, which continue green, and are at this season an acceptable dish.—*W. S., Moss Grove, Manchester.*

To Expel Rats.—Rub some tar about all the holes and places where the Rats resort. To this they have a great aversion, because it sticks to their fur, from which they are not able to remove it. This is a sure and cheap way of driving them from buildings in which they are troublesome.—*Facile.*——A Rat-trap is described at p. 853, of last year's *Chronicle.* If, instead of a wooden top, your correspondent were to cover the cask with a sheep-skin, or some old parchment well wetted, and drawn tight; and after it had become dry, and the Rats had been induced to feed upon it, if a few triangular cuts were made in it, sufficiently large to allow the Rats to fall through, I think it would be an improvement. A friend of mine has captured them in that way.—*R. G.*

Pheasants.—Being much troubled with pheasants, which destroy my early crops of Peas and Beans, I usually place Pea-sticks on the rows directly after the seeds are sown; these baffle the birds until the plants are up, when the sticks require to be removed. I have afterwards placed bowed sticks down the rows, with a net running along the top; but this is too much trouble. I have therefore ordered at the basket-maker's some twig cradles, to be made in the shape of a half-moon, 17 inches in width, and 9 inches in height. These I intend to have tarred over, and I have no doubt that they will last six or seven years. They should be made of different lengths, so as to fit close together when stowed away in a dry shed.—*W. Brown, Merevale.*

Poultry.—I should feel obliged if "A. E. S." would inform me whether the Malay Hens are white or coloured, and in what part of the country they are common, as they are not known under the above name here. I should be glad to procure a pair of them. "A. E. S." does not mention whether the Dorking Hens recommended are the white or the grey variety. The latter are generally found to grow more plump and large, whilst the former are preferable from their uniform white colour at table. Perhaps, some correspondent can also give me some further information regarding the best breed of Ducks, and where they can be obtained.—*A Subscriber, Renfrewshire.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

LYCASTE PLANA. (*Stove Epiphyte*). Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria. This plant is nearly allied to the Maxillária, or Lycaste, macrophylla, of which it has quite the habit. It differs in the petals being quite even, not undulated, and in the lateral sepals being much more exactly oblong; the tubercle on the lip is also much more obtuse. In colour too they are different. L. macrophylla has olive green sepals, and petals almost colourless; L. plana has the sepals of a deep rich madder red inside, and the petals are richly tipped with crimson.—*Botanical Register.*

GESNERA LATERÍTIA. Brick-red-flowered Gesnera. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant*). Gesneráceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—With the most ample and noble foliage, and particularly brilliant flowers, this plant combines unusual dwarfness and compactness. It was introduced from Brazil eight or nine years ago. Cuttings should be taken from the young shoots as soon as they are two or three inches long, in the same way as Dahlias; only not removing the base, but leaving it attached to the old tuber, that fresh stems may be generated. If struck rapidly in a brisk heat, they will form excellent blooming plants in the following season, and will probably flower the same year. The plant demands a rather generous treatment in regard to soil and atmospheric moisture. The compost in which it is potted should be enriched with leaf-mould or decayed manure; and it must not be stinted for pot-room. To retain around it a congenial humidity, it should be plunged in fermenting bark, or some such material, so that the supply of moisture may not depend on variable sources. The tubers should be well preserved from damp during the resting period.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

TALINUM TERETIFÓLIUM. Slender-leaved Talinum. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*) Portulaceæ. Polyándria Monogýnia.—A pretty little herbaceous plant, seldom seen in cultivation. It inhabits various parts of North America, from Texas as far north as Pennsylvania, trailing over naked rocks, its favourite place of resort. In our gardens it is treated as a greenhouse plant, and then it forms pretty patches of lively purple flowers. It is, however, seldom seen.—*Botanical Register.*

ODONTOGLOSSUM CITROSMUM. Lemon-scented Odontoglossum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ § Vándeæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This plant was imported by Geo. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham, from Mexico, and given to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., of the Fence, near Macclesfield, by whose gardener it was exhibited at one of the great meetings of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, in 1842. It has large snow-white and rose-coloured flowers, of great beauty, exhaling a delicate smell of Lemons.—*Botanical Register.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 17.—R. H. Solly, Esq., in the chair. Miss Horrocks, J. French, Esq., and Mr. Robt. Cooper were elected fellows. A paper upon a method of heating Hothouses by steam was read, from Mr. P. Walker, gr. to R. W. Grenfil, Esq., Maisteg, near Swansea. Instead of heating water in large pipes by means of smaller ones conveying steam and traversing them longitudinally, it was proposed to introduce the end only of a steam-pipe into that of a larger water-pipe, which is continued round the house. The steam is generated in a boiler, and can thus, by pressure, be made to heat the water in the pipes to any required temperature: it may also be thrown into the atmosphere in any quantity by means of a small perforated pipe running along the top of the water-pipe. To prevent abstraction of heat, the steam-pipe is to be isolated on wooden sleepers, and to be inclosed in a tunnel of the same material. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a large collection of Orchidaceous and other plants, including a magnificent specimen of Dendróbium nóbile, covered with its beautiful white and violet purple flowers; Lælia álbida, white, having the centre of the labellum marked with yellow, surrounded with a slight stain of purple; Cyrtochilum maculatum, bearing 3 fine panicles of its prettily-spotted flowers; Peristéria guttata, producing its singular cup-like blossoms in clusters upon the surface of the pot; a fine plant of the recently-introduced Manéttia bicolor, whose red and yellow tubular flowers, although rather scantily produced, had a pretty effect; Clerodendrum splendens, a handsome species lately brought from Sierra Leone, and bearing panicles of rich scarlet; with Lælia anceps, and cut blooms of Spermadyction azúreum and Astrapæa Wallichii; the latter a large stove plant, with immense leaves resembling those of the Mulberry, and producing freely at this season of the year its drooping clusters of light carmine flowers: a Knightian medal was awarded for the Dendróbium. From Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, were an exceedingly well cultivated specimen of Euphórbia jacquiniflora, having each of its drooping branches terminated by a raceme of vivid scarlet flowers; fine plants of the showy Epiphyllum truncatum, and the scarcely less beautiful Epacris impressa; Gesnera zebrina, which, although past its best, still exhibited a multitude of its bright yellow and vermilion blossoms, with Gesnera longifólia, Correa longiflora, and Erica Westcóttia: a Banksian medal was awarded for the Euphórbia. Messrs. Lucombe and Pince exhibited a pretty little Melastomaceous plant, of recent introduction from Mexico; it is somewhat similar in habit to Saponária ocymoides, and thrives well in a moderately warm greenhouse, where it produces its rosy lilac flowers in great profusion: a Banksian medal was awarded for it. From G. Loddiges, Esq., a cut specimen of Epidendrum densiflorum, a species nearly allied to E. nutans, and possessing, when in the hot-house, the desirable property of diffusing an agreeable fragrance: for this a Banksian medal was also awarded. A large collection of cut Orchidaceous flowers were sent by Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.; amongst them were a fine dark variety of the singular Stanhópea Wárdii; a beautiful bloom of Lælia anceps; Myanthus cristatus, having the labellum covered with long white excrescences, resembling hairs; Dendróbium tetragonum, a curious species with the segments of the périanth of a light primrose colour, margined with reddish brown, and not unlike the extended limbs of a large spider; a Certificate was awarded to the Stanhópea. From E. Johnstone, Esq., were a pretty collection of cut Camélias, with specimens of Gárrya elliptica, a hardy evergreen shrub, bearing catkins of great length, similar to those of the Hazel, and Acácia pubescens. Mr. Mountjoy also exhibited a specimen of Gárrya elliptica. From Mr. Halley, of Blackheath, a seedling Camélia, named C. Hálleyi, a pretty variety, but not superior to C. imbricata, to which it bore some resemblance. From Mr. Clarke, gr. to W. Block, Esq., a very large flower of Camélia Donckelaeri; its great size appeared to have arisen from its having been grafted upon a stock of some strong-growing variety. Mr. Goodbrand, gr. to Geo. Crawshay, Esq., exhibited 25 bunches of excellent Black Hamburgh Grapes, cut from the same Vines as those brought forward at the two previous meetings: it is unnecessary to say more in their praise than that they were equally good upon this as upon former occasions, and that to bring them to this perfection, not quite 2 sacks of house-cinders had been consumed; the fire not having been lighted more than 20 or 25 times during the season, and then only for the purpose of excluding frost or excessive damp. From Mr. J. Hammond, of Jersey, were some very good Seedling Apples, which are stated "to unite the properties of the Golden Pippin and Nonpareil; like the former, they may be eaten as soon as gathered, and they will keep as long, or nearly as long, as the latter, some of the fruit of 1841 having continued sound until the following May." The flesh is yellowish, crisp, juicy, and rich. From J. Moorman, Esq., handsome specimens of the Easter Beurré, Beurré d'Aremberg, Jean de Witte, Nelis d'Hiver, Passe Colmar, and Glout Morceau Pears, 6 very good varieties for late keeping: a Certificate was awarded for them. From the Garden of the Society were two fine specimens of Amaryllis aúlica; a plant of the true Olympian Hellebore, which will probably prove hardy in this country, the petals of which are of a beautiful, clear, greenish white; Acácia vernicíflua, a handsome, compact-growing,

species, with orange-coloured flowers, well adapted for growing in small greenhouses; Hoitzia Mexicana, a plant with pale flesh-coloured flowers, of great beauty in its native country, but although introduced many years since, it is not so generally cultivated as it deserves; cut flowers of the deliciously scented Chimonanthus fragrans and grandiflora, hardy shrubs, requiring only to be protected while in bloom from wet, and worthy of a place in every garden; with a branch of Gárrya elliptica, were also exhibited. The fruit from the Garden consisted of the following Pears: Rouse Lench, a great bearer and hardy; Ne Plus Meuris, not handsome, but of good quality; Beurré Rance, Easter Beurré, and Poire d'Austrassie. Amongst the Apples were the Pomme Royale, a kind of Russet, of good quality; Boston Russet, well-flavoured; New Rock Pippin, a small, but firm and rich fruit; Pennington's Seedling, rich, but higher flavoured after moister summers than that of 1842; and the Cockle Pippin, a good desert Apple, and an excellent keeper. A model was exhibited of Jucke's Patent Furnace. In this the fire-bars form an endless chain passing over two drums, one at each end of the furnace, and are kept in constant motion, at the rate of about 8 feet per hour, either by hand or by a strap connected with a steam-engine. The consumption of fuel is regulated by a door in front, which can be raised to any desired level. The air is constantly passing through the fire-bars, and the clinkers are carried along by the revolving bars, and fall over into an iron box at the extremity of the grate. The whole of the apparatus can be removed from beneath the boiler, when necessary. The smoke is said to be entirely consumed.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 17.—E. Forster, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Wm. Taylor exhibited specimens of Camelina sativa, a cruciferous plant, with siliquose fruit. The seeds of this plant are used on the Continent for the purpose of obtaining oil, which they yield in abundance. The produce of the plant is large, being 40 or 50 bushels of seed per acre. Specimens of the seeds, as well as of the oil, and the cake after the expression of the oil, were also exhibited. A paper was read from W. Griffiths, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Service, on the development of the embryonal sac in the ovules of Santalum, Loranthus, and Viscum. In this paper, the author corrected some previous statements which he had made, and entered fully into the nature of the changes he had observed in the growth, structure, and relative position of the embryonal sac, nucleus, and pollen tubes in two species of plants belonging to the natural order Santalaceæ. Mr. R. H. Solly exhibited, with the aid of Mr. Powell's microscope, specimens of the curious wood of Phytocrene. Mr. Hassall exhibited specimens of various species of Confervæ. Messrs. W. Osborne, Neesom, and D. Rush, were elected Fellows.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 17.—Mr. Wrench in the chair. Mr. Turville was elected a member. It was announced that at the ensuing meetings, the discussions upon florists' flowers would be renewed; the first to take place on Feb. 7, when Mr. Wildman will bring forward a paper upon the Dahlia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chinese Flower Gardens.—The Chinese gardens are of a peculiar character, and differ altogether from ours in their arrangements; while the care bestowed on them by their possessors exceeds anything of which we could have formed an idea. To each branch, often even to each leaf of a tree or a shrub, the utmost pains are taken to give the appropriate turn, and the gardeners may be seen sitting constantly beside the plants, and employed in binding and pruning them, in order to accomplish the desired form. The production of the greatest variety and contrast of colours is the chief object of the Chinese flower-gardeners. Strangers to refinement and the tender emotions, the Chinese have no taste for the pure and tranquil enjoyment which the perfumes of sweet-scented flowers yield. It is only in gaudy colours, and by a marvellous skill in developing singular growths, that the Chinese gardener excels. Long and straight alleys run directly through their gardens, and are bordered by low trees of one and the same species. We visited these gardens [in the vicinity of Canton] in the month of November, and remarked the following objects: close to the entrance were large masses of Chrysanthemums, the blossoms of which had attained an extraordinary size. Then followed whole plots of Citrons and Shaddocks, which were raised in pots, and loaded with fruit; and it was remarkable that all these fruits were divided into segments, and thus formed permanent monstrosities, which were further propagated by grafts. It is by such mis-growth that they acquire a finger-shaped appearance, which occurs also occasionally in our conservatories. In China these fruits are cultivated assiduously, not only for the adornment of the gardens, but also for the sake of the well-known Chinese preserved Citron, of which large quantities come to us by commerce. For this purpose they use chiefly the smaller fruits, 3 or 4 inches long, which are boiled in refined sugar. The larger fruits of monstrous shape are of the Shaddock kind, and often from 10 to 11 inches long, while the several segments extend singly in all directions. In the gardens these odd-shaped fruits, as well as the sweet Oranges, with which whole plots are planted, have a neat appearance, as they do not allow any trunk to form, but force them at once to spread into branches. Large borders are to be seen planted with Camellia japonica, and others with Cockscombs, some with white, others with yellow or red flowers; the yellow-flowered plants had shot particularly high, and they were so arranged that all the plants in a bed were of one and the same colour. We also saw in the gardens a species of Scilla, very like Sc. maritima, which showed the same sort of monstrosity as the Cockscomb. We observed Bamboos in pots, the stems of which were 2 or 3 feet high, and were wound into a spiral form from below upwards. Among the trees were the Lee-chee, Banana, Averrhoa carambola, and various Palms, on the stems of which Epidendrums were trained. The ponds of these gardens, some of which were very large, contain beautiful fish, which are fed by a disgusting but common method among the Chinese, which is said to render them very plump. The stools in the pleasure-houses are, for the most part, of a coarse sort of porcelain, or they are formed of large flat stones supported by wooden frames; which, by their coolness in summer, must be very agreeable to sit upon, when one is accustomed to them. Single borders are frequently edged with a small-leaved Box-tree; and the long walks are bounded by hedges of Averrhoa, Olea fragrans, and other plants, which were new to us. On the whole, we must allow that the planting in regular masses of the large-flowered Chrysanthemums, with Oranges, Camellias, Kálmias, and tall Cockscombs, is not altogether devoid of beauty; but a stranger can hardly reconcile himself to an arrangement which must appear to him so contrary to the rules of good taste. Hydrangeas and Asters seemed at this time to be out of fashion, for we saw very few of them.—*Dr. Meyen's Reise um die Erde.*

Orchidaceous Plants.—The collection of Orchidaceous plants in the garden has been much increased of late years by the introduction of many rare and beautiful species from the high lands of Mexico and Guatemala. When these were sent home, Mr. Hartweg informed us in his letters, that the thermometer was sometimes near the freezing point where many of them grew; and this was confirmed by the quantity of small mosses, which we found growing upon some of the branches to which the plants had attached themselves. I, therefore, about two years ago, removed many of them into a house, which is kept cooler than the Orchidaceous stove, and they have succeeded much better than others of the same kinds which were allowed to remain in a high temperature. Many of those which are most unmanageable in the Orchidaceous house succeed here without any trouble; it is evidently the most natural place for them, as in other circumstances they are over excited, growing sickly and languid, forming smaller pseudo-bulbs and leaves every year, and finally perishing.—Mr. Loddiges, and, I believe, Mr. Bateman, have both experienced the same results; it is, therefore, a circumstance which cannot be too well known, because many persons have been deterred from growing Orchidaceous plants, by believing that they require such a high temperature. The house in the Garden where they are grown has no artificial heat during the greater part of the summer, and in winter it is kept at about 55 degrees. The air, however, is always kept more moist than in a common greenhouse.—*Mr. Fortune, in the Proceedinys of the Hort. Soc., No. XVII.*

Assam Tea.—The *Planters' Journal* (an Indian newspaper) notices favourably some Gunpowder Tea that had been produced in the hilly country of Assam. The specimen is declared to have a strong, high flavour, and other qualities that will recommend the article strongly to consumers in England, where it can be delivered at a cheap rate. We learn from the same source that the shares in the Assam Company that were lately offered for sale at auction met hardly any bidders, and that the prices offered were very inadequate to the amount already paid up. The Company are making another call on their shareholders of 3*l.* 10*s.* each share, divided into portions of rs. 17 8.

Agri-Horticultural Society of India.—We learn from the *Planters' Journal* that the Secretaryship of this important institution was not filled up at the departure of the last mail, and that, in addition to the other candidates, Mr. Griffiths had offered himself for the situation.

To Cook Celery.—Celery stewed in plain water till tender, and sent up to table with a toast and melted butter, exactly like Seakale, is an admirable auxiliary to a mutton-chop, &c., and for those who cannot masticate it in a raw state.—*Muscipula.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Henderson's Nursery, Pine-Apple-Place.—The show-house is already becoming gay with forced flowers, amongst which the delicate blue corymbs of Rhodora canadensis are very conspicuous. Another humble but interesting object, and one which appears to be well suited for early forcing, is Cyclamen coum, the rich rosy colour of its drooping flowers contrasting well with the dark green of its foliage. Camellias, Narcissuses, and Hyacinths are blooming freely; of the latter, few are better adapted for this early period than Waterloo, a dark rose-coloured flower. A large plant of Siphocámpylus betulæfólius also promises an abundant bloom: in appearance it does not differ greatly from S. bicolor; if anything, its habit is stronger. In the stove we noticed several handsome plants of Begónia insignis; its clear pink flowers, which are abundantly produced, and its elegant drooping mode of growth, render it worthy of being more generally cultivated. Begónia parviflora, with small white flowers and of compact habit, is another pretty species which is extensively grown at this nursery. It is found that this genus thrives best in a soil not too retentive of moisture; and that it is beneficial during the growing season to let the mould in the pots sometimes become well dried before the plants are again watered. This treatment tends to make them more bushy, and this habit may be increased by occasionally nipping out the tips of the young shoots. Eránthemum strictum, an old and neglected plant, deserves a place in every collection; at this season, the deep blue colour of its flowers form a striking contrast with the scarlet panicles of Gesnera elongata and the more vivid tints of the terminal leaves of Poinséttia pulchérrima. Several plants of Jacaranda mimosæfólia were pointed out to us; its elegant foliage renders it at all times a handsome object. It is said to succeed best when treated like Erythrina Crista-galli; namely, by being cut down annually, and by allowing the whole strength of the plant each season to be confined to one or two shoots. Catesbæa parviflora, a small prickly shrub, with white flowers, is also blooming freely in this house. Amongst the plants which enliven the Heath-house are Erica Westcóttia, a pretty variety, somewhat in the style of E. Linnæana, but not quite so highly-coloured; E. Lambértiana rósea, a free-blooming winter variety; E. exsurgens coccínea, another good winter variety, with much of the habit of E. vestita; E. scabriúscula, crowded with dense heads of white flowers; with the delicate little E. hyemalis, and many others. A new climbing species of Clerodéndrum has lately bloomed in the Orchidaceous house. The colour of the petals is said to be a French-white, while that of the centre inclines to pink. Dendróbium moniliforme is here producing its lovely violet and purple flowers in great perfection, and scarcely less beautiful are the delicate tints of Lælia anceps; Many others equally worthy of notice are also in flower; amongst which we may name Oncídium ampliatum, with panicles of bright yellow, spotted with brown; Cymbidium sinense and Rodriguézia crispa, both very fragrant; Dendróbium cucullatum, its drooping branches loaded with delicate primrose and blush-coloured flowers; Phaius Woodfórdii, light yellow, having the labellum prettily curled and marked with orange; the beautiful Zygopétalum Mackáii; Lælia acuminata, white, slightly stained with purple—having a tinge of sulphur upon the labellum, and the throat strongly marked with purple.—*R. A., Jan.* 16.

New Royal Gardens, Frogmore.—We understand that the extensive works which are going on in these Gardens are progressing rapidly. Already is the west wing of the noble range of horticultural buildings, now putting up by Mr. Clark, of Birmingham, nearly completed; and the frame-work of the other wing begins to indicate the extraordinary length to which the entire range of buildings will extend, and which we learn will be little short of *one thousand feet.* A neat and elegant structure, in the Elizabethan style, occupies the centre of the range, and is intended for the residence of the Royal Gardener, whose time and talents are almost exclusively devoted to superintending the formation of the new and very spacious garden, upon which some scores of workmen have long been most actively employed. The chief feature of the place, however, will be the long range of horticultural buildings already mentioned, and which, from their present appearance, bid fair to surpass any existing structure of the kind with which we are acquainted. We hope to be enabled to give our readers a more detailed description of these buildings when the range is completed.

Beau Séjour, Guernsey.—A plant of the variegated Camélia Japónica is now flowering in this garden in full perfection, being clothed with from 1500 to 2000 blossoms. It has attained the summit of a wall which is 11 feet in height, and is fully 40 feet in breadth. Several kinds of Camélias are thriving, with equal luxuriance, at Mr. Dobrée's; amongst these is a double white, which extends about 50 feet, the blossoms of which are about to make their appearance in countless numbers. What more striking proof can be given of the mildness of our climate?—*Guernsey Star.*

Reviews.

Journal of an Affghanistan Prisoner. By Lieut. Eyre. 12mo. Murray.

If as literary critics we had to pronounce an opinion upon this book, we should describe it as one of the most interesting that it is possible to conceive, and infinitely beyond the fictions of romance in the extraordinary tales which it unfolds. We, however, regard it merely with respect to its natural history, of which there are scraps here and there.

Frequent mention is made of a plant called the Holly Oak. In the valley of Jugdulluk, a formidable defile through which the troops had to struggle on their way to Jellalabad, the road was obstructed by two strong barriers, formed of branches of this prickly Holly Oak, stretching completely across the defile. The same plant is mentioned elsewhere as growing on the hills.

At the Pass of Udruk-budruk, the author gathered "quantities of a curious herbaceous plant, the under surface of whose leaves was covered with a beautiful crimson dewy-looking substance, which the Affghan ladies use as rouge." In one of the branches of the Tezeen valley, yellow Dog-Roses and white Tulips are mentioned, and the travellers in the heat of the day refreshed themselves in shady bowers formed of Juniper. On the hills near Cabul, the Gum-ammoniac plant is spoken of with the young flowers clustered together not unlike a small Cauliflower. It is described as an umbelliferous plant, growing to the height of six feet, and in its general appearance and mode of growth, resembling an Heracleum. In the same place, that is the captives' prison, in the valley of Cabul, the climate was delightfully cool and pleasant, and the cultivation luxuriant. The common trees were the Poplar, Willow, Mulberry, and Elæagnus, whose yellow flowers scattered a powerful and delicious perfume through the surrounding air. Purple Centaureas adorned the Cornfields, and a handsome Hedysarum, with a Lupine-like flower, enlivened the border of every field and water-course; while a delicate kind of Tamarisk ornamented the banks of the neighbouring river; and in the garden was found a very beautiful Orobanche, growing parasitically from the roots of the Melon.

Can any of our readers tell us what the Holly Oak and the Affghan Rouge plant are?

Introduction à une Flore Analytique et Descriptive des Environs de Paris, par MM. Cosson, Germain, and Weddell, is a little list of the plants found about Paris, with short occasional notes. It consists of 153 duodecimo pages, and gives the localities in which the species occur.

The new Number of *Martin Doyle's Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry* begins with Manures, and ends with Paring and Burning. As usual, it is full of good, useful, practical information, of which the following is not a bad specimen.—"Lord Meadowbank's mode of rendering Peat a profitable manure is by far the best. His suggestion is to form a layer of peat which had been previously in a dry state, a little longer than the intended midden, six inches thick; and on this to lay fresh dung and peat in alternate courses, diminishing each layer of dung from 10 inches in thickness until the compost is three or four feet high, when it should be covered from the ends (which should be formed to overlap for the purpose) and the sides with peat. His lordship's proportion is, one load of dung to three of peat, in mild or warm, and a little more dung in cold weather, so as to produce a full and general fermentation, which in summer will be so rapid and violent as to require an additional application of peat. The heap should be turned upside down and thoroughly mixed, and all the lumps broken a few weeks before using, after which it ferments moderately a second time, and then presents the appearance of garden-mould, and equals farmyard manure in strength."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

We have always at command and under control, for early forcing, three of the principal agents which govern the growth of plants—heat, air, and moisture. With heat and moisture alone we can stimulate almost any plant to growth in the depth of winter. If we merely wished to enlarge the growth of our plants without reference to their flowers and fruit, we might thus succeed without any great violence to nature, and early forcing would indeed become a simple process. But having no control over light, which is the most important agent in the growth of plants, we must so apply heat and moisture as to accord with the quantity of solar light which our dull winters afford. Practice alone can determine what degree of heat and moisture may safely be applied to certain families of plants under a given quantity of light. Hence it is, on this point at least, that the observations of men in daily practice are of more importance to the amateur and young gardener than those of men of science. Hence, also, the great caution insisted on of late years in the application of artificial heat in the comparative absence of light. The daily

range of the thermometer, however, is of much less moment as a guide in forcing, than the mean temperature of certain periods or stages in the growth of plants. At one time or other, I have forced every plant which comes under this title, from the Mango to the Early Frame Pea; and I know of none which may not have a range of from 5° to 10°, or even more in the daytime, during any stage of their progress; yet I know there are opposite and most absurd notions entertained on this point. I have even known young gardeners threatened with the loss of their situations, because they could not or would not keep their thermometers to the exact degree specified in a book or calendar. I wish it, therefore, to be always understood, that when I mention in this calendar any particular degree of heat, that I intend it to represent the mean temperature for that week; also, unless otherwise specified, that I would never go above that degree by fire-heat, and that I put little stress on a rise or fall of 10°, influenced by the weather. I would therefore recommend young men attending the forcing-houses, to hang up a piece of slate near the thermometer, with the days of the week written on it, to mark opposite to each the temperature at 8 or 10 o'clock, A.M., and at 8 or 10 P.M.; then to add all up weekly, and take the average or mean for their memorandum-books: afterwards, the average of certain stages, say from the time of commencing fires to the appearance of leaves in the vinery or the flowers in the peach-house, and so on, in all the houses, pits, or frames. This will afterwards prove much more valuable to them than a record of the daily range of the mercury.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—The temperature here must still be kept low and steady. Tepid water only should be used for such plants as require watering; nothing is more injurious to plants in general than lowering the temperature of the soil in which they grow by the use of cold water. It is now considered in building new houses or altering old ones, that a provision for a regular supply of tepid water is indispensable.

VINERY.—There are Vines now in all stages of growth, from those whose fruit is barely set or setting, down to those whose sap is just beginning to move. Different temperatures to suit these different stages will of course be necessary; say from 45° to 50° at first, and then up to 60° as the Vine breaks into leaf, and gradually up to 70° when the Vines are in flower. The Black Hamburgh, Black Prince, White Muscadine, and other free-setting kinds will set their fruit even at this dull season in a moist atmosphere, just as well as in a dry stove; but the Sweetwater and Muscats, being deficient in pollen, require a drier atmosphere when in flower.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Should the trees be at all weak, if one-sixth part of their blossom-buds are rubbed off, it will materially assist them in setting their fruit; if, on the other hand, they are young or rather vigorous, let all their flowers remain. Keep a dry atmosphere with plenty of air; from 45° to 50° is high enough at night while the trees are in blossom.

CHERRY-HOUSE.—If you guard against frost it will be sufficient for this house at present.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—Heat and moisture are the life of these plants at this early period. Several sowings of both should be made, to have a constant supply in case of accidents or failures. In a practical point of view, I fully agree with what is said about Cucumbers in the last *Chronicle*. My object has always been to endeavour to have plenty of them when wanted. The Anna Boleyn Pink and double yellow Tulip, are, in my eyes, the *best* in their classes: but in point of utility, the Van Thol Tulip has no rival with me. Just so with a Cucumber 12 inches long; but if an amateur chooses to have them 40 inches long, ribbed, smooth, or powdered, why not have them so if he pays for it? The extravagance of the thing is no more than for one man to grow Pelargoniums, so that twelve of them would be large enough to fill a house, in which another man could find room for two hundred smaller plants of the same sorts. If I could tell an amateur how to add 6 inches to his 3-feet Cucumber, I should not mind writing a long calendar on the subject. At any rate, cold water will not do for Cucumbers thus early.

MUSHROOMS.—When a sufficient quantity of droppings is ready, new beds for spring use may be made on a wet day, when the men can do little else.

Out-door and Orchard.

The work here is still of the common routine character. Whenever the surface-soil is dry, stir up the earth between all young crops in rows, such as Cabbages, Carrots, Onions, Lettuces, &c. Cauliflowers under hand-glasses require good attention during this changeable weather; let them have plenty of air, and take the glasses off during fine days. Place boards or some litter between the rows, for walking on. Pruning and nailing should now be nearly completed, except in the case of Peaches and Apricots, which had better be delayed till next month.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Now that many of the Orchidaceæ are beginning to grow, great attention must be paid to the young and tender shoots, to see that no moisture lodges in their centres, or inside the sheathy envelops which cover the buds at the bottom of the stems or bulbs. These coverings, being now of no use, had better carefully be cut off, and not torn off, for fear of displacing any of the buds. Keep the plants always clean, and water only such as are growing, and those but sparingly. Some of the Cyrtopódiums might now be shaken out of their pots, the bulbs cleared of all the dry remains of the last foliage, repotted in very rich turfy loam, and plunged in a mild bottom-heat among the Pines, or any frames at work. The same treatment suits the Phàius, or old Blétia Tankervillæ, after the flowering is over; only, as it is of an evergreen nature, it requires to be watered all the year round. It is a most useful plant, to come in at this time, among forced flowers for the rooms or conservatory. Any scarce stove-plant may now be removed into more heat, for the purpose of increase; and cuttings of any woody plants which take a long time to strike, may now be put in and placed in a close frame or pit.

GREENHOUSE.—Abundance of air should be given at all times when the weather permits. I have seen plants die about this time in this house from want of water, when the surface of the pots were, if anything, too moist. Water often and a little at a time, as I was first taught, is the cause of nine-tenths of the failures in this way. Try the opposite, water very seldom; but when you do, mind to have every particle of soil in the pot wetted.

CONSERVATORY.—Having once got this house gay for the new year, never slacken your endeavours to keep it so till next Christmas; but to do this, you must have plenty of plants, and room to grow and force them.

PITS AND FRAMES.—When the weather will not permit the lights to be taken off, you can improve and sweeten them very much by turning them during the day; that is, let two men take hold of the light, one at top and one at bottom, and then turn it over. The inside will thus be exposed to the air, which will dry the inner surface of the glass. All sorts of pits, whether for hardy plants or for forcing, should occasionally have the lights turned through the season, particularly in winter and spring.

COLD VINERIES.—Here many plants too tall for the pits are lodged; with others too soft to be entrusted there, and some from the intermediate stove, resting for a few months. Of this last class I shall this week speak of Russélia júncea; a lady having lately asked how to manage it. Four or five years ago, splendid specimens of this plant were exhibited at the shows at Chiswick, but they have since fallen off. I treat it exactly like the Vine, pruned on the spur system. I rest it for three or four months in winter, in a cool Vinery, where the frost is excluded. If I wanted it to be in flower by next May, I should now prune it by cutting out the whole of the drooping slender shoots, made last year, to the last eye next the principal shoots; and I would cut off two-thirds of the *last growth* of the principal shoots. I would remove it to the Peach-house, or any place kept at 50°, till it began to grow, when I would shake off all the mould from its roots, and repot it in as small a pot as I could get the roots into without crowding them; using rich turfy soil. It should then have more heat, and by the time all the eyes pushed a few inches, it would require as much heat as any of the stoves could afford. Never allow rampant suckers to rise from the bottom, unless wanted for principal main shoots. By this treatment they do beautifully for three or four months in the conservatory, when in flower. The old Lagerstræmia indica I treat exactly in the same way; only the spurs are left three or four inches long. What a pity it is that this fine plant should be so seldom seen!

Out-door Department.

Vegetation is now happily arrested without any great violence, and half-hardy plants are in much better condition to stand a smart frost than they were on New Year's Day. Soils and gravel should now be carted, and laid in convenient places, to be at hand for the beds and walks next spring. Keep a constant eye on neatness along the walks and grass; see also that alterations and improvements are got forward, so as not to interfere with the great business of spring.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

PLANTATIONS AND COPPICE.—See that the shoots left on coppice stools are not more numerous than the roots can maintain in vigour, and so arranged as to have an equal share of light and air. Cut back to a shoot any of the side branches which contend with the leading shoots, if you wish for long, straight poles. Clear out the drains or watercourses as carefully as you would the spouts around your buildings.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Jan. 19, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Jan.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 13	29.649	29.181	46	37	41.5	S.W.	.04
Saturday 14	29.630	28.700	39	28	33.5	S.W.	.16
Sunday 15	29.070	28.826	40	26	33.0	W.	
Monday 16	29.942	29.310	41	30	35.5	N.W.	
Tuesday 17	30.198	30.182	42	37	39.5	S.W.	.03
Wednesday 18	30.454	30.326	49	33	41.0	S.W.	
Thursday 19	30.502	30.438	44	34	39.0	S.	
Average	29.692	29.423	43.0	32.1	37.5		.23

Jan. 13. Hurricane in past night; morning very boisterous; barometer, at noon, lower than it has been since Dec. 25, 1821; clear at night.
14. Clear and windy; densely overcast: snow at night.
15. Cloudy; clear and fine; frosty at night.
16. Cold and dry; fine; overcast.
17. Overcast and fine; slight rain.
18. Hazy; overcast; dense fog at night.
19. Dense fog throughout.

Mean temperature of the week 2° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending Jan. 28, 1843.

Jan.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 22	43.2	34.0	38.6	8	0.57 in.	—	1	2	4	2	5	1	2
Mon. 23	43.1	33.0	38.0	6	0.12	—	1	2	3	2	4	1	4
Tues. 24	42.7	32.5	37.6	7	0.51	2	2	2	1	2	4	3	1
Wed. 25	42.3	31.4	36.9	6	0.90	1	2	2	1	3	1	4	3
Thurs. 26	43.5	32.5	38.0	6	0.24	1	4	1	2	1	6	1	1
Fri. 27	42.8	31.8	37.3	6	0.21	2	3	2	—	3	5	3	—
Sat. 28	43.3	32.3	37.8	7	0.17	2	3	1	—	—	7	3	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 23d, in 1834—thermometer 58°; and the lowest on the 27th in 1827—thermometer 17°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Jan. 20, 1843.

[The Half-sieve contains . . . 3½ imperial gallons.
The Sieve . . . . . 7 " "
The Bushel Sieve . . . . . 10½ " "
The Bushel Basket . . . . . 1 imperial bushel.
Punnets for Seakale are . . . 7¾ in. wide and 2 in. deep.
" Radishes . . . . 8 " 2 "
" Mushrooms . . . 7 " 2 "
" Salad . . . . . 5 " 2 "]

IN consequence of the mild state of the weather, most kinds of vegetables are unusually abundant; foreign fruits, and many sorts of native growth, are also well supplied. *Fruit:* Few Pines are offered, and there is a trifling advance in their price. The supply of Hothouse Grapes is becoming limited; foreign samples are very good, the Spanish Grapes fetching from 9*d.* to 1*s.*, and the Lisbon, from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Good dessert Pears are less abundant, and an advanced price is consequently demanded; fair samples of the Beurré Rance and the Ne Plus Meuris are selling from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per half-sieve: the Easter Beurré from 5*s.* to 7*s.*; and the Glout Morceau, at 10*s.* per half-sieve. In the price of dessert Apples there is also a trifling advance; Nonpareils fetching from 12*s.* to 15*s.* per bushel; Ribstone Pippins, from 6*s.* to 8*s.*; and Golden Knobs, 5*s.* per bushel. The best Kitchen Apples are the Blenheim Orange, from 4*s.* to 5*s.*; with the Royal Russet and Winter Queening, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. Pummeloes are abundant, from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per dozen. *Vegetables:* The supply of Asparagus continues on the increase, and there is a slight diminution in its price. Seakale is equally plentiful, and of excellent quality: the best punnets are from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* each. A few French Beans may be obtained, from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per 100. Rhubarb is pretty generally offered, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per bundle. Carrots are dearer than in our last Report, having risen to 4*s.* and 6*s.* per doz. bunches. Young Horn Carrots fetch from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per bunch. Other kinds of Vegetables remain the same as quoted last week. *Flowers:* There is a great variety amongst the cut Camèllia blooms. Hyacinths are becoming more general. We noticed some very clear flowers of the white Cydónia japónica, with Abútilon striatum, Acácia pubescens, Cypripédium venustum, Azáleas, Gardènias, and the Tree Pæony.

PRICES, SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 7*s*
Grapes, Hothouse, per lb. 6*s* to 8*s*
— Spanish, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 8*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 12*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 14*s*
— bitter, per 100, 10*s* to 12*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 12*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* to 6*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 16*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s* to 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 65*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 70*s.* to 80*s.*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*
— Cob, 14*s*.

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Red, for pickling, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* to 2*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9*d* to 2*s*
— Purple, 8*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Beans, Kidney, forced, per 100, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, per bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— New, per lb., 4*d* to 8*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4*s* to 6*s*
— Horn, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, large, per 100, 7*s* to 9*s*
— Second, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Sprue or Small, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 6*d* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cab., p. sc., 4*d* to 8*d*
— Cos, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 6*d* to 1*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 4*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 2*s* 8*d*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 4*d* to 8*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.—We are so often applied to for particular Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, to complete sets, and so many are now out of print, that we think it will save all parties trouble if we publish a list of the Numbers which may still be had. Any subscriber who will forward to our Publisher post-office stamps equivalent in value to as many Numbers as are required, shall have them sent. If parties find that they have any duplicates we shall be glad to exchange them. Those subscribers who are very anxious to complete their sets should write at once, as we have *very few* copies of some of the Numbers.

1841: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41, 46, 47.

1842: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 39, 41, 42, 50, 51, 52, 53.

TO AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENTS.—As this class of Correspondents is increasing, we beg to say that we are endeavouring to find some one thoroughly conversant with the details of agriculture, to whom such inquiries can be referred; and we hope in a week or two to be able to discharge all our arrears under this head, in a manner satisfactory to ourselves as well as our Correspondents.

MANURES.—*Agricola.*—It is much cheaper to buy gypsum than to make sulphate of lime. The latter is, however, a refuse in the manufactory of patent candles, and may be bought of the makers of them.——*An Original Subscriber.*—It is stated that a compost consisting of three parts peat and one stable manure is equal to its bulk of stable dung, and more permanent in its effects. (*Liebig, Amer. edit.* p. 372.) If you can add pearl-ashes or wood-ashes to your peat, it will become a valuable fertilising material, without any stable manure at all. Ammonia will be largely absorbed by the peaty matter. Mr. Rennie's book is no authority whatever. When fermenting materials are covered over with mould, it is not to prevent the escape of carbonic acid, but of ammonia, which by degrees is partly absorbed by the substances it is in contact with, and to keep up the heat of fermentation. This we trust is an answer to all your questions. If not, you must blame yourself; for who but a young lady can read crossed writing, one-half of which is obliterated by the other half.†——*J. Wollaston.*—1½ or 2 cwt. of guano will be a sufficient annual dressing for an acre of Grass land.‡——*H. M.*—Since you want to use your manure immediately, you had better fix the ammonia with very weak sulphuric acid. Guano must be used in mixture with 3 or 4 times its bulk of peat, ashes, cinder-siftings, gypsum, or some such material; *not* lime. It is too strong in its pure state; old tan is a bad material. The guano is best applied to Grass-land when the grass is beginning to grow, and in damp weather; 1½ cwt. an acre is enough. We shall be infinitely obliged for the result of your experiments.†——*J. E.*—To render sawdust fit for manure it must be rotted; the best means of effecting which is to mix it with other substances in a state of fermentation. It then becomes valuable, not only as a source of carbon and saline matters, but as a medium for condensing the volatile matters around it. Cloacine is a good material to mix with it. We do not anticipate advantage from mixing it with gas lime, which, however, is a good manure in itself. It is absurd to say that sawdust creates wire-worms. The dust produced by singeing bombazeens *ought* to be a good manure: acting like animal charcoal, and excellent as a disinfecting agent. But we never heard of its being so employed. Its value has to be determined by experiment.——*B. F.*—We do not find phosphate of ammonia quoted among the articles sold by dealers in manures; it must therefore be obtained of the wholesale manufacturing chemists. Sulphate of ammonia is sold by all the dealers in manure; and will no doubt become a most important substance.†

TIMBER.—*A Cantab* writes thus—"About 70 years ago a small wood of Oaks was cut down from a dry bank in the county of Cumberland. The shoots from the old roots grew up very thickly, and were repeatedly thinned, but not sufficiently, as the trees springing from them grew straight, tall, and thin, with hardly any top. For the last 20 years they were observed to increase very little in size, and by the advice of those on the spot I cut the whole down again in the spring of 1839. The first year's shoots were generally spoiled in getting away the timber; and by the last two years' growth they have become bushes of about 3 feet high, of all shapes and forms, the tops having died off in many cases for a few inches during the winter of 1841. May I ask your opinion as to their future management? Ought they next spring to be thinned out, leaving only two or three of the best shoots at each root; or should they be suffered to take their own course for one, two, or three years longer? I saw them in August last, and was much disappointed to find that none of the shoots seemed to take the lead of the rest; each old root had formed a regular bush." The best advice we can give is, that the bushes should be immediately cleared to two or three principal shoots, and kept cleared; that the laterals of these shoots should be stopped, and the event of a season waited. If they next autumn, appear to be getting on, we would go on for a second year in the same way, until the leading growth was decidedly established. But if, after the first year, they still continue scrubby, we should cut them down once more, and take care to watch the young shoots carefully, allowing only two to spring from each stock; and as soon as one of these has fairly taken the lead of the other, we should remove the latter.†

HEATING.—*A Sufferer.*—The joint at the extremity of a pipe may be made water-tight at its point of junction with a brick or slate tank by what is called an "union joint." A series of such tanks as are described at p. 19 might be connected by means of short pipes, but then the pipes must be large, and the last tank only must have an incomplete partition. We can, however, see no advantage in such an arrangement. White lead and oil are used for rendering a slate tank water-tight.‡——*T. S. P.*—It would lead us away from our objects if we were to admit much discussion as to the method of heating dwelling-houses. Nevertheless, we may refer you to the account of Mrs. Tysson's stove, at p. 723, of last year's volume; and state in addition that another excellent method of obtaining heat is from small water-pipes connected with a boiler at the back of the kitchen fire. The cost of your "cockle" is too great.†——*Amateur.*—Joyce's stove is a very imperfect contrivance, and we can hardly recommend it. Nevertheless, if you adapt a pipe to the upper draft hole, and convey that pipe out of a pane of glass, you may possibly find it answer your purpose.†

VINES.—*F. Lamb.*—We cannot recommend you a better recipe for destroying the scale on Vines than a mixture of clay, lime, soft-soap, sulphur, and urine, made into the consistence of thick paint. This must be applied over *all* parts of the Vines, after the rough bark has been removed from them. The steam of fermenting dung might assist in the destruction of the insects, but as you say the roots of your Vines are in the house, and near the surface, it would be dangerous to place a large body of fermenting material above them. Should the heat of the dung raise the temperature of the soil beneath higher than 45° or 50°, it would be highly prejudicial to the Vines at this early period, and would cause them to break very weak.‡—*J. D.*—There are two ways, and two ways only, in which a Yew hedge will injure a Vine border. One is by rooting into it, the other by shading it from the sun. The former, you say, is guarded against; but you make no mention of the latter. If the Yew hedge does not shade the border, it can do the Vines no harm, and the bad quality of your Grapes must be referred to some other cause.†

PINES.—*A Subscriber* will find at p. 7 of the *Chronicle* of this year a remedy for the scale which infests Pine-plants. There is such a Pine as Anson's Queen, but it is not a sort of much excellence.‡

PEACH-TREES.—*Amygdalus.*—It is impossible that your Peach-

trees should have been injured in the manner you describe, by the application of a mixture of soft soap, tobacco-water, lime, and Scotch snuff. From the appearance of the shoots sent, we should judge that the trees were attacked by canker, from the roots having penetrated into a cold and unfavourable subsoil.‡

FULHAM OAK.—*M. B.*—The specimen sent is the Fulham and not the Lucombe Oak; the latter has much smaller leaves, and is more evergreen. The deciduous Oak of which you speak is probably the common Turkey Oak. The Lucombe Oak is said to have been an accidental seedling, detected about 80 years since amongst a bed of seedlings in the Exeter Nursery; where five or six other distinct and handsome varieties are cultivated. ¶

EVERGREEN OAKS.—*Georgiana.*—These trees should be pruned just at the time when they are beginning to make a fresh growth. The remarks upon pruning the Common Laurel which were made at p. 467 of last year's *Chronicle* are equally applicable to the Evergreen Oak.‡

ELEAGNUS REFLEXA.—*M. H.*—You will, we presume, be able to procure this plant by inquiring for it of the London nurserymen; it came originally from Belgium.‡

BIGNONIAS.—*A Subscriber.*—The best of this tribe for greenhouse cultivation are Bignónia jasminoides, grandiflora, and Pandoræ, with Técoma capensis.‡

CAMELLIAS.—*A Subscriber.*—If your plants are in good condition you had better not run the risk of watering them with nitrate of soda before they flower. If applied at all, it should be given when the plants are in full growth, and then only in very small quantities.‡

SIPHOCAMPYLUS BETULÆFÓLIUS.—*J. R.*—This plant succeeds best in an intermediate stove, potted in a mixture of turfy loam and heath-mould. It should regularly be shifted into a larger pot when necessary, and, if well drained, will require to be freely supplied with water. There is little doubt but it will prove sufficiently hardy to bear the treatment of ordinary greenhouse plants, and to be turned out into the flower-garden in summer.‡

VERBENAS.—*Verbena-Killer.*—If, as you say, the Verbena cuttings which you have placed in a small greenhouse, and which keep dying off in spite of all your attention, are well rooted, it is probable that you have given them too much water, and not sufficient air. Place them in a light and airy part of the greenhouse, and water them during this dull weather only when they really want it. If you were to procure some good Verbena-seed, you might perhaps raise some handsome varieties. The seed should be sown towards the end of February in shallow feeders, which should be placed in a gentle heat. The seedlings might be planted out, in summer, in a warm part of the garden, where they would probably flower in the autumn.‡

LEONOTIS LEONURUS.—*J. R.*—This plant requires to be grown in a rich loamy soil, well drained, and to be kept in an airy part of the greenhouse. It should be allowed plenty of pot-room, and be freely watered. When all danger of spring frosts is over, the pots should be plunged up to the rim in a south border, where they should be plentifully watered, and occasionally with liquid manure. They may remain in that situation until the end of September, when they may be removed to the greenhouse to bloom.‡

ACHIMENES LONGIFLORA.—*J. R.*—The bulbs of this plant should be started in a warm Cucumber frame, towards the end of February. Each plant when it has formed a few leaves, should then be potted off separately into small pots; or, what is preferable, several may be planted together in a shallow box, after which they may be treated in the same manner as the old Trevirana coccínea. The temperature of a warm greenhouse suits them admirably.‡—*A Subscriber.*—We cannot account for your plants of Achimenes longiflora dying down without producing bulbs. Such a thing does not usually occur. The bulbs are small; therefore you must be careful lest you overlook them.‡

EGYPTIAN SEEDS.—*A Student.*—All that you have to do, in order to raise them, is to place them in a hotbed, and to treat them in all respects like tender annuals. Egyptian plants will not do *well* in this country unless kept in frames in very warm and dry places. Any light soil will suit them.

DAHLIAS.—*C. S.*—Your communication is an advertisement. We cannot in any other form publish accounts of seedlings, of which we have no personal knowledge.†

DAHLIA SEED.—*T. Wollaston.*—We cannot recommend one seedsman in preference to another. Every respectable nurseryman ought to be able to supply you with good Dahlia seed. This should be sown in a hotbed about the latter end of February, and as soon as the plants are large enough they should be pricked thinly out into wide-mouthed pots, or feeders. When all danger of frost is over, they may be transferred to the open ground.‡

HYACINTHS.—*Hibernia.*—We apprehend the case you mention is merely accidental. The colour in this case cannot have any influence over the rooting.†

QUINCE.—*An Original Subscriber.*—The Quince seeds which are bought at the shops will germinate, if treated as recommended at p. 745, of the *Chronicle* of last year. They may be procured at the best shops in Covent Garden Market.‡

STRAWBERRIES.—*D. M. C.*—The drainings from dunghills form as good liquid manure for Strawberry plants in pots as any other which you can prepare. You must not, however, apply it to the plants until they begin to grow freely.‡

TRAINING FRUIT-TREES.—*H. J. S.*—Apple and Pear-trees against walls are best trained horizontally; for Plums the fan method is preferable. In balloon-training, an upright stem is allowed to grow to the height of 6 ft.; at this height branches are encouraged, and must be trained horizontally till they are 3 ft. from the stem. They are then curved downwards by pieces of string attached to their extremities and affixed to a hoop or small stakes at the base of the tree; the top will thus assume the form of a balloon. It is necessary to train the branches horizontally in the first instance, in order that they may form a wide curve at top when they become a little bent in tying down. ‖

FRUIT-TREES.—*Clericus.*—The following is a selection of Fruit-trees which will probably succeed in your garden, situated half a degree north of Edinburgh: For your South wall, the Acton Scot, Royal George, Malta, Noblesse, and Barrington Peaches, and the Elruge and Violette Hâtive Nectarines; these would require a little assistance from fire-heat in ordinary seasons; you might also have the May-Duke Cherry, Greengage Plum, and Moorpark Apricot. For your East aspect, the Jargonelle, Marie Louise, Beurré Bosc, 3 Hacon's Incomparable, Thompson's, 2 Winter Nelis Pears, and the Ribstone Pippin, Old Nonpareil, and Herefordshire Pearmain Apples. For your West aspect, the Breda, Moorpark, and Royal Apricots; May-Duke, Royal Duke, Elton, Downton, and Knight's Early Black Cherries; the Royale Hâtive, Greengage, Purple Gage, Kirke's Coe's Golden Drop, and Washington Plums; and the Beurré Rance Pear. Apples for Espaliers may consist of the Wormsley Pippin, Golden Reinette, Blenheim Pippin, Court of Wick, Pearson's Plate, Pitmaston Nonpareil, Court-pendu Plat, Reinette du Canada, Boston Russet, and Sturmer Pippin. The extent of each aspect, divided by the number of trees as above respectively appropriated, will give the distance at which the trees should be planted. For Apples on espaliers, 15 ft. between each tree will be sufficient. The permanent trees should be dwarfs. Riders may be planted between; and if so tall as to admit of being trained downwards, they will bear the sooner. ‖

ORNAMENTAL CRABS.—*M. N.*—The Siberian Crab, Cherry Crab, Supreme Crab, and Biggs' Everlasting Crab, are ornamental, both when in flower and fruit. Biggs' Everlasting Crab, if protected from birds, will retain its fruit all the winter.‖

ASPARAGUS.—*F. Lamb.*—Salt acts very beneficially upon the growth of Asparagus; and, to give some idea of the proportion in which it should be applied, we recommended that it should be spread over the surface of the beds until they were white.‡

——*Hibernia.*—Nitrate of soda may be applied to Asparagus beds at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre; salt may be used at the rate of 2lbs. per square yard.‡

CANADA KALE.—*A Shropshire Subscriber.*—The true kind is like the common "Scotch Kale" or "German Greens," but of a dwarfer habit; its heads should now be in perfection, affording abundance of sprouts in spring. It was recommended for a small garden, because of its small size, allowing more plants to be grown, and consequently more sprouts, on an equal plot of ground. We presume seeds of some spurious kind must have been procured: the true sort is excellent in quality at this season.—*P.*

CABBAGE.—*An Original Subscriber.*—The Early Russian is one of the best of early Cabbages; but it is now seldom met with.‡

ONIONS.—*An Original Subscriber.*—The seeds of the White Spanish Onion which are sold by the London Seedsmen are chiefly imported.‡

SCALE ON PLANTS.—*An Amateur* says that—having seen in the *Chronicle*, at p. 805, a communication from Mr. Mallison, stating that he had destroyed the *white scale* on his Camellias, by having them syringed three times with Chamomile water, he procured a quantity of Chamomile-flowers, which he infused in the proportion of half-a-pound of flowers to three gallons of boiling-water, with which his plants, which were infested with the scale, have been syringed every favourable morning since the appearance of Mr. M.'s paragraph, up to the present time; he cannot, however, perceive that it has any tendency whatever to destroy the scale. But be may be in error, as he applied the mixture cold, while perhaps it should have been warm; or possibly Mr. M. forgot to mention some particulars as to the time and mode of doing it. Would Mr. M. favour him with an account of his method of applying it?——*D. M.*—To judge from the leaf sent, your plants must be terribly infested with the scale insects. Your best plan will be to cut off and *burn* all the shoots which you can spare from the plants infested; then with gum-water to brush over the remaining branches. All that escape this process should be afterwards scrubbed off with a stiff brush. It is stated that syringing the plants with Chamomile-water has proved effectual in removing them; but doubts are entertained as to its efficacy.‡

BOOKS.—*A Young Student.*—Lindley's Natural System and Introduction to Botany will be your next steps. If you read French, De Candolle's Physiologie Végétale may also be taken. For species you must study De Candolle's Prodromus and Kunth's Enumeratio, Endlicher's Genera Plantarum, and Meisner's Tabulæ Botanicæ. There are scarcely any charts of Botanical Geography, except one of Palms and another of Amaranthaceæ by Von Martius. None of the Numbers you mention can be had at present.——*A. B.*—The only books, likely to be met with in a circulating library, which give any account of the vegetation of Himalaya and Nepaul, are Royle's Illustrations of the Himalayan Mountains, Loudon's Arboretum Britannicum, and Vigne's Travels in Kashmir.‡

EXHIBITIONS.—*C. H.*—The mode, adopted by the Horticultural Society, of showing seedling Pelargóniums, embraces those points which it is desirable to ascertain in *all* new varieties. Cultivation (which it is always desirable to see) does not form the subject for examination in this class; it is *the properties of the flower, and the general habit of the plant*, that the judges are called upon to investigate and decide upon. Therefore a fine flower moderately cultivated would be successful against one of inferior qualities with the highest cultivation. Seedling Pelargóniums frequently become deteriorated in the second season; and we have known seedlings of first-rate character, to which prizes have been awarded, discarded in the second year as worthless. This renders the system of showing in trusses unsatisfactory, besides its being open to other objections. By the present arrangements the habit of the new variety (an essential point), as well as the qualities of the flower, will be at once seen: an advantage impossible to be gained by the former mode of showing. The disadvantage of living at a great distance from the place of exhibition is not increased by this new regulation; it is the same whether you exhibit in trusses or in pots.*

GARDENERS.—*A. B. C.*—There are good and bad gardeners and bad and good masters. Some gardeners are well paid, others ill paid; some get much more than they deserve, others much less than they ought to have. But we cannot settle these things; it would do gardeners no good if we were to attempt it. Let them help themselves by discouraging ill-conduct in their brethren, and persevering in good conduct themselves. Thus shall they raise the character of their profession, and with that character will rise their wages. For our own parts, we can truly say that many gardeners, or persons who call themselves so, are not worth labourers' wages, and utterly ruin the credit of really good and deserving men.†

HERBARIUM.—*Freshman.*—Very few leaves will keep their greenness more than two or three years; they all become brown eventually. If plants are not succulent, and are dried very quickly without artificial heat, they are the most likely to remain fresh-looking. Some one recommends the use of pads filled with muriate of lime for this purpose; but we have no experience in that practice.†

GREENHOUSE.—*L. T. F.*—In a greenhouse which is only eight ft. wide, we cannot recommend you anything which will be more convenient, or contain a larger number of plants than a rising stage. As the height of your house is 6½ ft. in front, there will also be room for a shelf for small plants above the pathway. If you were to build a pit in the centre of the house, the number of plants which it would contain would be very small.‡

PLANT STAGES.—*Laurestina.*—It is almost impossible to give advice in a newspaper as to the manner of laying out gardens, or, which is the same thing, disposing the plants in a greenhouse. In your case, we regret to say that the difficulty is increased by the imperfect information you have given us. Nothing is said of the roof, nor of the aspect, nor of the height, nor of the situation of the heating-apparatus. Supposing, however, that it has a sloping roof facing the south or thereabouts, you seem to have no means of placing plant-stands except in the form of a stage resting with its back against the back wall, and turning again at the brick wall. In addition to which you may have a shelf or two in front, and a walk to separate these from the main stage. All such matters are, however, only to be settled well by actual inspection.†

EXCHANGES.—*C. P.*—We are very sorry to be obliged to say that we cannot undertake to effect exchanges. All such transactions can only be arranged by means of advertisement. We may, however, congratulate you on the success you must have with your Cape bulbs. Few persons, if any, can rival you in this respect.†

SLATE BOXES.—*W. B.*—Nothing can answer better than slate boxes for growing Orange-trees in.‡

PAINT.—*A Constant Reader.*—Wash the pipes with bleaching-powder and water.‡

WALKS.—*B. H.*—You will find full directions for making asphalte walks at p. 379 of last year. Burnt clay will no doubt assist you in improving your walks; but the asphalte is better.†

SUGAR.—*J. E. M.* asks about a plant indigenous to Greece, from the root of which it is intended to extract sugar; he thinks it is some species of Narthecium, but is not certain; and believes that a company is about to be formed for conducting the operation. Can any one give him information upon this subject? We know of no Narthecium to which this inquiry can have relation.†

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Medicus.*—Did you pay the postage of your letter? If not, that will account for our not receiving the first, as *unpaid letters are refused.*——*B. T. W.*—You must inquire among your Botanical friends for the Grasses you want; they are not to be bought that we know of.——*A Well-Wisher.*—Your question is not Horticultural. The word has no meaning, but was used, we believe, as a piece of nonsense in the burlesque of Tom Thumb.——*J. R., Woolwich.*—We do not recognise the leaf sent.‡——*Robin.*—There is no such plant as Pomerania splendidissima.†——*Vitis.*—We cannot make a point of inserting articles in the *Chronicle* as soon as they are received. Many communications must necessarily stand over for want of room. Yours has been in type for several weeks, and will probably appear either to-day or in our next Number.‡——*J. Hill.*—We have no recollection of the question to which you allude.‡——*J. L. Wood.*—We cannot inform you what your packages would cost. The only means of obtaining packages of plants from Belgium and Paris is by the Diligence, or ordinary conveyance. We shall be obliged.‡——*R. G.*—You must watch amongst our advertisements, where the first volume of the *Chronicle* is occasionally advertised. There is no chance of its being reprinted.‡——*An Amateur.*—Your plant is Clématis balearica, and is also known as C. calycina.†——*A. S.*—We cannot answer such questions; they should be addressed to the nurserymen.†——*A Subscriber* may obtain the Index of 1841 by enclosing Post-office labels to the amount.‡——*Gulielmus* will see by the list at the head of "Notices to Correspondents" the Numbers we have. For any Numbers not in that list we are willing to give 6*d.* each.——*A Nursery Foreman.*—The last Number for July is out of print.——*S. H.*—We really cannot help you. Our letters, when addressed like yours, do *not* miscarry.——*J. M.*—We cannot read your writing, and do not know what you mean. What are "Sinetines of National Scots Fir Tree shones?"——*Gulielmus.*—On your Pear-tree covering a north gable you may graft the Jargonelle, Hacon's Incomparable, Flemish Beauty, Marie Louise, Thompson's, and Knight's Monarch Pears. ‖——*Amateur.*—Cobbett's Apple is the Reinette Blanche d'Espagne, which had been taken out, probably by French emigrants, to America, whence Mr. Cobbett obtained it. The Mother Apple, (of some,) is the Burr-Knot. The Kentish Fill-basket is a large Apple for kitchen use; and the Hawthornden has the character of being an early and very abundant bearer. ¡——*Curtmel.*—The Apple, which you state has been cultivated in your neighbourhood for nearly a century, is the Court-pendu Plat. ¡——*A. C.*—Your Apple is undoubtedly Coe's Golden Drop. You will observe that the fruit of this variety is, in general, peculiarly marked with rust-coloured specks.‖——*R. B.*—Your Pears are the Gilogil.‡——*A. E. S.*—The Pea you describe as having been received originally in your part of the country from the Horticultural Society, and answering well both early and late in the season, is doubtless Knight's Tall Marrow. The disease you mention is caused by a fungus, and is not peculiar to the Auvergne Pea. Its attack is induced by such conditions as are unfavourable to the growth of the plant ‖——*C. C. B. P.*—You will find a list of Potatoes at p. 841, Vol. ii. A typographical error occurs from a transposition of the figures referring to the above, at p. 857. ‖

ERRATA.—In Mr. W. R. Whale's Advertisement of Seedling Dahlias, inserted Jan. 14th,—for 2nd prize at Devon and Exeter, *read* 1st; and for 3rd at Marlborough, *read* 2nd.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE discussions in the French Chambers during the past week afford a good insight into the state of parties and the opinions of their leaders. Although the debates were merely introductory to the appointment of the Commission on the Address, although no definite question was before the House, men of the most opposite shades of opinion seemed eager to seize the opportunity for denouncing the Right of Search. The extreme party contended for the immediate abrogation of the Slave Trade Treaties of 1831 and 1833; while others, feeling that such a course would lead to an immediate rupture with England, proposed a negotiation for their gradual abolition. It was contended, on one hand, that the last Chambers having compelled the Government to refuse the ratification of the treaty of 1841, it was impossible for the present Chambers to sanction any other treaties which were almost identical with it in principle; while M. Guizot declared that the treaties, though merely temporary, and contingent on the suppression of the Slave Trade, were nevertheless in force, and ought, therefore, to be legally executed. The result of this excitement will probably be the introduction of a passage into the Address, recommending increased vigilance in the execution of the treaties. Their abrogation by a legislative vote would not only be subversive of all the principles of diplomacy, but, by the admission of all parties, would amount to a declaration of war with England. It is not supposed that the Opposition party is strong enough in the Chambers to effect this object; but the course they have taken thus early in the session may be received as a significant indication of French feelings on this important subject.—From Spain we have accounts of the enthusiastic interview between the Regent and the National Guard of Madrid, and of the rumoured negotiations between the King of the French and the Austrian Cabinet for effecting a marriage between Queen Isabella and the eldest son of Don Carlos. Letters from Barcelona state that, although the time for the forced contribution has been again extended, a very small proportion has yet been collected, and that many of the inhabitants are leaving the city to escape the operation of the decree.—From Portugal there is nothing new; the Chambers have been occupied with routine business, and with a consideration of the measures adopted by Ministers during the recess, with a view to a bill of indemnity.—In Prussia, public attention is entirely occupied by the recent proceedings of the Government against the freedom of the press. One of the leading journals of Leipzic had lately published a letter addressed to the King of Prussia by the poet Herwegh, whose recent interview with his Majesty will be in the recollection of our readers. The language in which this letter was couched is admitted on all hands to have been indecorous and dis-

respectful; but the offence was considered so serious by the Government, that they have prohibited the circulation of the Paper in every part of the Prussian States, and have thus virtually crushed it. The affair has caused great excitement throughout Germany; more particularly as so harsh a measure was not expected from a Government which had apparently identified itself with the progress of free institutions.—The affairs of the Levant are again unsettled. The amicable relations between Turkey and Greece have sustained another check, and the interference of Russia is likely to produce additional complications in the Servian question. The election of the new Hospodar of Wallachia has terminated in the triumph of the Russian candidate, and thus one of the most important provinces of the Danube will continue subject to her control.

At home, we have received from all parts of the country distressing accounts of the recent storms. The great extent over which they prevailed had in some measure prepared the public for this intelligence, but the disasters on the coast, which every day of the past week has made public, have perhaps been unparalleled in their amount. Our Paper contains the particulars of many of these calamities, and there is, unhappily, no doubt that a great number have occurred of which we have received no tidings. The shipping-interest has not for many years sustained so severe an injury, and the unusual loss of life has added to the general depression which these disasters have produced in all classes of society.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal returned to Windsor Castle from Claremont on Monday last, and are quite well. The health of the Prince of Wales has considerably improved within the last few days. Prince Albert, attended by the Duke of Buccleuch and the gentlemen of his suite, came to town yesterday, and transacted business at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall.—The Earl of Morton has succeeded Lord Rivers as the Lord in Waiting; and Colonel Drummond, of the Scots Fusileer Guards, has succeeded Mr. R. Ormsby Gore as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The Duchess of Norfolk, who has been in attendance on her Majesty as Lady in Waiting, left the Castle on Thursday for Town, in consequence of the continued indisposition of the Duke of Norfolk, who had for several days been expected at the Castle. The Viscountess Canning has arrived at Windsor to take the duties of the Duchess of Norfolk as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

Parliamentary Movements.—Lord Clive was on Monday elected without opposition member for North Shropshire, in the room of the present Lord Hill, elevated to the Peerage by the death of the late Commander-in-Chief. The sudden death of Col. Clements creates a vacancy for the County of Cavan; the Hon. Somerset Maxwell has issued an address to the electors, soliciting their votes in favour of the Hon. Capt. James Maxwell, of the 59th Regiment, and third brother of Lord Farnham, who is at present at Jersey with the depot of his regiment.—An official summons has been issued by Lord John Russell, as leader of the Opposition, informing the Members of Opposition that questions of importance affecting the state of the country will be brought forward at the commencement of the session.—Sir R. Peel gave his first Cabinet dinner on Tuesday, and has issued cards for the usual full-dress Parliamentary dinner on the 1st Feb., the day previous to the meeting of Parliament.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The news from Paris is almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of the Right of Search, and to speculations both on the address and on the divisions to which it will give rise hereafter. The debates introductory to the Commission on the address, the members of which were nominated favourably to Ministers, are peculiarly interesting to English readers, since it is generally considered that the abrogation of the Slave-trade treaties of 1831 and 1833 would be a declaration of war between France and England. The arguments employed against the maintenance of the treaties of 1831 and 1833 are various. The extreme party would abolish them, from pure hostility to England. Others, like the members for the great seaports, oppose them, because they are the pretexts by which England secures her domination of the seas; and the mildest foes of the treaties would abrogate them, because they threaten to produce collisions. The chief speakers against the treaties in the debate on the Commission were M. Barrot and M. Dupin. M. Barrot denied that the refusal to sign the treaty of 1841 was enough. The amendment voted by the last Chamber complained of the principle of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, and the present Chamber could not sanction those treaties. He did not want to abrogate those treaties at once, or break with England: he merely wished for negotiation. M. Dupin held the same language, and advised the Government to imitate the United States. M. Lanyer, a follower of Count Molé, went farther, and argued that England had broken the treaty of 1831. The 9th article of that treaty obliged her to make efforts to induce all countries to join in the right of search. Instead of acting up to this article, Lord Ashburton abandoned it, and waived all such pretensions in his treaty with America. France was, therefore, doubly entitled to imitate not merely the United States, but England herself, which abandoned the principle of the treaty whenever she found it impracticable. M. Lacave Laplagne, Finance Minister, declared he had been against the treaty of 1841, and would gladly see that of 1831 repealed. But it could not be done unconstitutionally or unfairly. France herself had pressed the negotiation of the treaties. They had been ten years in course of execution before she complained, although the acts complained of had long taken place. There were seven instances of abuse complained of, and the way in which the English Government listened to and received those complaints, left no cause for saying that the spirit of the treaties would not be respected. M. Duchatel pleaded that the Government had done much in refusing to ratify the treaty of 1841, without bringing about any interruption of harmony between the powers. Their exertions had been confined to this. They had entered upon no negotiation with regard to the treaties of 1831 and 1833. M. Guizot said that the treaties existed. They were not perpetual in their nature, as they related to what was temporary, viz., the Slave trade. When this has been suppressed, the treaties will cease of themselves. At present they exist, and ought to be legally executed. He admitted that certain regulations, tending to prevent abuse, had been neglected. One of these was the annual convention, fixing the number of cruisers. This regulation would again be put in force. It was the subject of pending negotiation, which would prevent any abuse of the right of search.—This debate will show what is the prominent topic of French politics at this moment. There is no doubt that the Commission will introduce a paragraph, either suggesting an increased vigilance in the execution of the treaties, or expressive of the wish of the Chamber that the abrogation of the right of search principle may be accomplished by the means of negotiations. All the leading parties, however, disavow the notion of wishing a rupture with England by a demand for annulling the treaties of 1831 and 1833; but the feeling is strong and universal for some arrangement similar to that concluded with the United States. Count Molé has declared that he is intimately convinced of the value and importance of the alliance between England and France; and that, although opposed in principle to the right of search, as he was when formerly Minister of Marine, still that he would religiously observe and execute all existing treaties. M. Thiers, also, although cautious in his language, manifests the desire that no attempt may be made to come into contact with European diplomacy by the attempt to break up solemn treaties by the expression of a legislative vote. —It appears that the Sugar Duties Bill will be the field of a serious attack upon the Government. The Chamber of Commerce of Paris has declared against the ministerial project, and adopted a report against the subject. It deprecates, as does the *Journal des Débats*, the suppression of the beet-root article, and insists on the equalization of duties at 40 francs on both sugars. M. Thiers will be the opponent of Ministers on this question, which, when the Right of Search is got rid of, will be the prominent topic of the ensuing session.—The Minister of Finance has laid before the Chamber of Deputies a comparative statement, showing the difference existing between the estimates of 1843 and the last budget voted under the restoration. According to that document, the increase in the receipts rose during the last 12 years to 361,576,999f., and the diminution to 60,190,774f., leaving an augmentation of 301,386,225f. The augmentation in the expenditure, during the same period, has been 498,638,012f., and the diminution 116,216,514f., which leaves a net increase of upwards of 380,421,498f. The administration of Customs has also presented to the Chambers the general returns of the coasting trade during the year 1841. This trade occupied 79,483 vessels, navigated by 315,809 men, and measuring 2,424,246 tons. The returns of the Excise taxes for 1842 amounted to 751,257,000f. (30,000,000*l.*) As compared with those of 1840, they exhibit an increase of 68,622,000f. (2,720,000*l.*), and exceed those of 1841 by 35,584,000f. (1,440,000*l.*)—The Miscellaneous news may almost be disposed of in a single paragraph. It is rumoured that M. Lacave Laplagne, Minister of Finance, intends to retire because he is hostile to the treaties of 1831 and 1833, and that the Minister of Marine has been authorized to establish armed factories on the coast of the Gambia. The Toulon papers state that the crew of H.M.'s frigate Belvidera, Hon. Capt. Grey, were beaten in a rowing match in that harbour a few days since by the crew of the French line-of-battle ship Friedland. The statue voted by the Council-General of the Tarn to the memory of La Perouse has been cast at the foundry of M. St. Denis, with complete success. It is to be erected at Alby, the birthplace of the celebrated navigator. The struggle between Calais and Boulogne, as to which of the two towns should form the point of communication of the coast with the north line of rail-road, is said to have been decided by the Ponts et Chaussés in favour of Boulogne.

SPAIN.—We have accounts from Madrid to the 9th inst. They state that the deputies of different political opinions had held frequent meetings in that capital for the purpose, no doubt, of preparing for the electoral contests which were to commence on the 10th March. The solemnity of Twelfth-day had attracted a large concourse of the nobility, ambassadors, and visitors to the Palace of Buena Vista, where the Regent received them on that day. Since the time of Ferdinand VII. no reception at Court had been attended with so much *éclat*. The Regent replied to the address presented to him on the occasion by General Ferras, in the name of the National Guard, that his only desire was to promote the well-being of the nation, and that he had no other interest than that of defending liberty, the constitution of 1837, the throne of the Queen, and the independence of his country. After praising the patriotism displayed by the militia of Madrid in October, 1841, the Regent added:—"I am the chief of the State, the Regent of the kingdom, during the minority of our august Queen. In the course of twenty-two months her Majesty will have attained her majority, and my heart tells me that I shall then be able to say, 'Madam, on me devolves the glorious mission of committing to your hands the destinies of a great and independent nation; so great, Madam, that not only is it respected, but dreaded, by foreign nations.' My heart, I am sure, will not deceive me. This object once achieved, I will retire into private life, amidst my fellow-countrymen: I have no other ambition. But if, when seated by my family fireside, I see the throne shaken, and the constitution we have sworn to maintain exposed to danger, I will again fly to their defence, offer my breast once more to our enemies, and sacrifice my life, if necessary, in order to save liberty, the throne of Isabel II., and the constitution." The Regent was interrupted here by the enthusiastic applause of the National Guards. He then resumed:—"Nationals! Such are the sentiments of a true Spaniard. Should the enemies of our glory and our liberty attempt to tarnish the honour of that soldier, of the Spaniard who now addresses you, I authorize you to tell them that they are *villanos* and traitors, and that you have read the heart of a man who knows no deceit. Time passes over rapidly: time will show the sincerity of that citizen-soldier, of that old Spaniard, who desires nothing beyond the glory of his country." This speech was received with the most deafening *vivas*, and the chief of battalion of the artillery of the National Guard, M. Villabriga, having stepped forward, protested, in the name of his comrades, that if there existed men so insane as to meditate projects against his life, he might depend on all the National Guards of Madrid sacrificing their lives in defence of his person. Since this took place, the officers of the National Guard have presented an address to Government, praying for the adoption of measures against the calumnies of the daily press against the Regent. The National Guard of Madrid are its citizens; its officers are elected by those citizens, and hence this document is virtually a protest of all the citizens of the capital against the journals of the same city. In State affairs there is nothing new, except the daily increasing conviction that the French Court is busily engaged in secret negotiations respecting Spain. It is believed that Louis Philippe and Queen Christina are at this moment negotiating, at Vienna, the marriage of Queen Isabella with the eldest son of Don Carlos, and that Prince Metternich is disposed to give his sanction to the scheme.—Letters from Barcelona of the 8th inst. state, that the greatest effervescence prevailed in that city in consequence of the *bando* issued by the municipality at the desire of the new Captain-General. Not more than 27 citizens had, in compliance with the General's injunction, presented themselves to pay their quota of the extraordinary contribution, of which only about 8,000*l.* had as yet been collected, leaving no less than 112,000*l.* to be paid up. Many of the inhabitants were determined to leave the city rather than obey the orders of the authorities; and others had resolved on opposing passive resistance, and allowing their property to be seized, sooner than submit to the exaction. The rebuilding of the citadel was proceeding very rapidly, and so desirous were the military authorities to accelerate its completion, that the works were not even interrupted on Sundays and other holydays, which is very unusual in Spain, where the Sabbath is strictly observed.

PORTUGAL.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 9th January, and letters and journals from Madeira by the same packet to the 23d December. The Chambers at Lisbon had been occupied with routine business and the verification of the late elections. The Ministers were submitting to the Chambers a statement of the various measures adopted by them during the recess, preparatory to the proposition of a bill of indemnity, and the Queen's speech had not yet been taken into consideration. The French and English line-of-battle ships still remained watching each other. Commodore Sir Charles Napier returned to England by this packet.—The brig-of-war Don Pedro had arrived from Madeira at Lisbon with the report of the commission on the subject of tariff reductions, which the Government was expected to adopt. Were it not for the unusually large number of 400 English invalids and strangers now wintering at Funchal, and spending large sums of money, the shops, and even the Custom-house, would be closed, and the island literally ruined. The weather had fortunately continued fine.

GERMANY.—From Berlin we learn that the King of Hanover arrived there on the 10th, from Dessau. On the previous day the Crown Prince set out for Altenburg to spend a short time with his bride; and it is expected that the King will join him there before his return to Hanover. The Prussian Government lately issued an ordinance against the Leipsic *Allgemeine Zeitung*, not only prohibiting its circulation in Prussia, but at the same time prohibiting the forwarding of the Paper through any Prussian post-office. The number of subscribers in Prussia is estimated at 2,400, in addition to which all the subscribers in Mecklenburg, Hamburgh, Hanover, Frankfort, &c., who were accustomed to receive the paper through the Prussian Post-office, will henceforth be prevented from receiving it. Under these circumstances the decree will have the effect of completely extinguishing the paper. The reason which drew down upon it so severe a measure of anger, was the publication of a letter from the poet Herwegh to the King of Prussia, a letter which is spoken of on all sides as having been couched in highly indecorous language, but which Herr Herwegh himself declares was published without his consent, and contrary to his wish. It seems that he is a young man, a

native of Zurich in Switzerland, and consequently by birth a citizen of a republic. He has acquired a good deal of celebrity in Germany as the author of political lyrics. He had been connected with the Leipsic Gazette, although he resided at Berlin, and he was about to undertake the management of an Opposition paper at Konigsberg. A report was current that this new paper would be the organ of extreme opinions. The Prussian Government, therefore, prohibited its appearance, and thus called forth the letter which has produced all this excitement. Our readers are already acquainted with the interview between the poet and the King of Prussia a few weeks since, which this affair is likely to make famous throughout Germany. A letter from Leipsic says—"Our town presents a striking proof of the advance in public prosperity caused by the introduction of railroads. Since the completion of those between our town and Dresden, Berlin, and Altenburg, the population, which was before only 43,000, has increased to 55,000, or a quarter more. The business of the fairs here, which five years ago amounted to 40 millions of thalers (144 millions of francs a-year), at present has reached the sum of 70 millions of thalers (252 millions of francs) per annum."

Turkey.—Accounts received by way of Vienna from Constantinople, dated the 21st ult., announce a fresh rupture between the Ottoman and Greek Governments; and it was feared that the Turkish Minister at Athens would demand his passports. The election for Hospodar of Wallachia took place at Buchorest on the 1st inst. The national Wallachian party brought forward Styr Bey as their candidate, but the Russian party triumphed; their candidate, M. Bibesco, having succeeded in obtaining the absolute majority, and was declared duly elected Hospodar of Wallachia. A rumour was current at Constantinople that Col. Stoddart, formerly attached to the mission in Persia, and Capt. Conolly, who wrote an interesting account of his travels in Central Asia, and who was at Constantinople in 1837 or 1838, have been beheaded in Bokhara. It is said that they were seized by the authorities of Bokhara as spies, and could have got away through the favour of the Russian political agent, but refused his assistance; and after a number of trials and sufferings, they were at last taken from prison to the market-place, where Colonel Stoddart was first beheaded. That when this was done, Capt. Conolly could still have saved himself had he consented to embrace Islamism; but firmly rejected the offer, and also immediately fell under the headsman's knife. Such is the account as given in letters from Constantinople, but it is hoped that it may prove unfounded. —Advices from Tunis, of the 20th ult., announce that the Bey had, of his own free will, proclaimed the freedom of the children of slaves hereafter born in the Regency.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have advices this week from the Cape of Good Hope of the 26th Nov. brought by the unfortunate East Indiaman Conqueror. The papers dwell at some length upon a declaration of war, or at least a denunciation of the British government, and a renunciation of allegiance, by an assembly of Boers in the vicinity of the Orange River, close upon our border, in the presence of Mr. Justice Menzies, chief puisne judge of the colony, and other authorities. They also made overtures to the Griqua chief of Philippolis to unite with them in the revolt. The Judge had taken formal possession of the district on account of the English government; but this act had been repudiated by the Governor as unnecessary, the whole territory belonging already to the Crown. The affair, however, is treated in a very serious light by the Cape press, which laments that the government had for some time past been "letting down its authority;" and says that the natural result of this behaviour "has been open rebellion, bloodshed, devastation, and plunder, and is now a more extensive rebellion than has ever been known in South Africa under either the Dutch or British government. The *South African Advertiser* declares that mischief has been done that will require thousands of soldiers to repress, and at an expense of not less than a million of money. The country about Graham's Town, and to a long distance in the interior, is represented as having been in a deplorable state from a protracted drought. Many farmers had been obliged to quit their farms by the entire failure of water. Both the Fish and Sunday Rivers had ceased to flow; many springs had dried up, the pasturage had disappeared, and even the hardy karoo bushes presented nothing but thin, dry, and blackened branches. The rains, however, had at last commenced; and it was hoped that many of the crops, which were rapidly failing for want of moisture, would be partially secured.

Brazils.—By the Express packet, which left Rio on the 27th Nov., we have intelligence that the Right Hon. H. Ellis, the Special Envoy from her Majesty, had been most favourably received by the Emperor and his court, and though there was a good deal of opposition to the tariff proposed by England, yet the predominant feeling was in its favour, and it is fully anticipated that the Envoy will be able to come to such an issue as will improve the intercourse between England and the Brazils. Mr. Ellis arrived in H.M.S. Salamander on the 11th inst., and delivered a long address to the Emperor in French; to which his Imperial Majesty replied as follows—"You may assure your august Sovereign, that this additional proof of her friendship is very gratifying, and highly esteemed by me."

United States and Canada. — The mail-steamer Britannia arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night. She encountered dreadful weather during the passage, and felt the full effects of the hurricane on Friday. She has, notwithstanding, made the voyage in less than 14 days from port to port, and brings papers from New York to 31st ult., from Boston to 1st, and from Halifax to 3d inst.—The proceedings in Congress were of the ordinary kind. The subjects before it were purely domestic, though allusion had been made to the Oregon territory, on a motion being made for papers concerning it. The Government seemed to be blamed for having passed the subject over in the negotiations between them and Lord Ashburton. The news of the recent successes in China, and the retrieval of the British arms in India from the disastrous campaign in Affghanistan, had excited lively feelings of astonishment, mixed up with a portion of jealousy, on the part of the American commercial classes. The inquiry into the circumstances of the mutiny on board the Somers, the details of which are already before our readers, was sitting at Brooklyn, opposite New York, on board the North Carolina, and was exciting the very greatest interest. The court consisted of three of the oldest commanders in the service, and of the Hon. Ogden Hoffman, the Judge Advocate. The three days' proceedings before the court are reported at considerable length in the New York papers. The inquiry had not terminated on the 31st; but, as far as it had progressed, the belief was general that the commander and officers had performed a perfectly justifiable act in condemning and hanging the chief parties implicated in the conspiracy.—Letters from Canada give a more favourable account of the Governor-General's health, indeed much more so than was anticipated. There is not the slightest doubt that he will return to this country as soon as possible, and his medical attendants are of opinion that by the change of climate his health will be thoroughly re-established.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the Account closed at 94¾, and the same for money; Three per Cents. Reduced, 95⅜ to ½; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 101⅞ to 2; New Three-and-half per Cents., 100⅞ to 1; Bank Stock, 172½; India Stock, 261½; Exchequer Bills, 63*s.* to 65*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Attempt to Assassinate Sir R. Peel's Secretary.—We are concerned to announce that an attempt was made yesterday afternoon, in open day, and in a crowded thoroughfare, to assassinate Mr. Edward Drummond, the private secretary of Sir Robert Peel. Very few particulars have as yet transpired, the assassin having refused to give his name, or explain his motive. It has, however, been ascertained that he is called Daniel M'Naughten—a native, it is supposed, of Glasgow. The crime was perpetrated in front of the Salopian Coffee-house, close to Charing-cross. It appears that Mr. Drummond had left Sir R. Peel at the Council-office, and had been at his brother's bank at Charing-cross. He was returning to Downing-street, in company with a friend, when M'Naughten came behind him and discharged two pistols almost simultaneously into his back. One missed fire, but the bullet from the other entered in a slanting direction, and passed into the right thigh. The assassin was immediately seized by the bystanders, and the wounded gentleman was supported into Messrs. Drummond's Bank. On the arrival of a surgeon, Mr. Drummond was removed to his own house, in Grosvenor-street. The ball has since been extracted by Mr. Bransby Cooper and Mr. Guthrie, and although a portion of the linen which was forced into the wound still remains there, the surgeons have declared that no vital part is injured, and that they have every reason to believe that Mr. Drummond is doing well. It has been discovered that M'Naughten had been seen lurking about the residence of the Prime Minister for several days past, and there is, therefore, reason to suppose that Sir Robert Peel was the destined object of this attack. It seems impossible to imagine any personal motive for the commission of a crime hitherto so un-English in its character. In private life no man could have been more generally esteemed than Mr. Drummond, and his kindness and courtesy had so completely gained him the respect of all who were brought into communication with him in his official capacity, that all suspicion of the assassin having been actuated by private vengeance is at once removed. The man's dress and appearance resembled that of a gentleman's valet. He was immediately apprehended, and remains of course in the custody of the police.

The late Hurricane.—The daily papers have given long accounts of the damage done in the neighbourhood of town by the hurricane of Friday night. The streets of the Metropolis and the suburbs were strewed on Saturday morning with fragments of broken chimney-pots, tiles, slates, &c.; while, out of town, trees, palings, &c., have been blown down in all directions. In St. James's and Hyde Parks the promenades were covered with branches of trees. In Kensington-gardens, an ancient elm, on the border of the Black Pond, which had for scores of years been the pride of the spot, was torn up by the roots. On the Bayswater side of the gardens a lofty lime shared the same fate, and an oak in the long avenue was blown down, while all parts of the ground were covered with branches of trees. On the Palace-green, at Kensington, opposite the apartments of the Duke of Sussex, a large tree was also torn up by the roots. At Brompton-row, in the Fulham-road, two ash-trees, which have for years formed part of a row skirting the edge of the footpath, were torn up by the roots; fortunately, though numerous persons and vehicles were passing along at the moment, no accident occurred. At Hackney, Islington, and Kingsland, many trees were blown down, and several walls and fences were destroyed. At Nottinghill, Shepherd's Bush, and other elevated and open parts, nearly every house suffered more or less. In Holland Park much damage was done to the trees; and in the Addison-road a green-house, on the premises of Mr. Jackson, was blown down. Up the river, about Chelsea, Fulham, Putney, Wandsworth, Hammersmith, Richmond, &c., several barges, some heavily laden, with boats of every description, were drifted from their moorings, and although the greater part of them ran on shore, several were sunk. Along the shore on each side, the walls and palings and some fine trees, were blown down, and considerable damage was done to many of the market-gardens by the influx of the tide. In Chiswick Park, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire; Ealing Park, the seat of Lady Carr; Zion Park, Duke of Northumberland's; Osterly Park, Earl Jersey's; Hanworth Park, Mr. Perkins; and Stanwell Park, Sir J. Gibbons; several fine trees were uprooted, and limbs and branches torn off; while the roofs of sheds, outhouses, and stacks were blown off in other quarters. In the course of Saturday alone, intelligence was received at Lloyd's of the loss of 22 vessels, and 56 other losses were reported on Monday, exclusive of partial injuries. It would fill a large portion of our Paper if we gave even a catalogue of these disasters, and of the others which have since occurred. The loss of the Conqueror East-Indiaman is detailed below, and the most important of the other wrecks on the English coast are noticed under our Provincial News. The hurricane was succeeded by heavy falls of snow at intervals during Saturday, which was followed by a slight frost on Sunday morning. The weather in the early part of the week was extremely changeable, and has continued to present alternations of rain and frost.

Loss of the "Conqueror" East Indiaman.—In our brief notice in our last of the destructive hurricane which visited the Metropolis on Friday night, we expressed our fears that accounts of serious disasters would be received from various parts of the country. The great extent over which the storm prevailed has in some degree prepared the public for the intelligence of wrecks from all quarters; and we regret to say that the most gloomy apprehensions have been more than realised. A list of disasters, perhaps unparalleled in their extent, has been already received; and there is reason to fear that the catalogue will even yet be greatly augmented by subsequent arrivals. Only six weeks have elapsed since the attention of the country was painfully excited by the loss of the Reliance off Boulogne, when nearly all the passengers and crew were lost. Another East Indiaman has now to be added to the melancholy list of wrecks on that coast. The Conqueror, a fine vessel of 800 tons, belonging to Messrs. Wigram and Green, bound from Calcutta to London, and commanded by Capt. Duggan, after beating about in the Channel during the heavy gale on Friday night, was driven on shore off Lornel, a small town on the French coast, only six miles distant from Merlimont (where the Reliance struck), at about half-past 10 o'clock, and almost immediately went to pieces, every soul on board being lost, with the exception of a boy, named Henry Abchurch, one of the cuddy servants. The crew consisted of about 50 seamen and officers, and the vessel had no less than 17 cabin passengers, viz., Mrs. Thompson, and four children—one girl and three boys; Mrs. Major Johnstone, with one girl and three boys; Capt. Milner, 39th B. N. I.; Lieut. and Mr. Marshall; Miss Turton, daughter of a judge at Calcutta; Master Blake; Master Reeves; and Mr. Stephens, in command of a detachment of the 91st from St. Helena. About the same period a Swedish vessel was wrecked near the spot, and all hands perished; as also an English fruit-vessel, with the whole of her crew. Three other vessels were also wrecked: among them was a large three-masted Russian, off Etaples, in which every soul perished. From the details given by the poor boy, mentioned above as the only survivor of the Conqueror, it appears that she struck at half-past 10 on Thursday night, off Lornel, near the entrance of the Canche, where the sandbanks extend a considerable distance from the shore. During the whole night blue-lights, rockets, and signals of distress were fired without intermission. The wreck was observed by the inhabitants on the coast, but such was the boisterous state of the weather at the time, that it is stated to have been impossible to render any assistance. The vessel held together nearly twelve hours, and went to pieces about nine on Friday morning. The sea was at this time running very high, and although many persons were on the shore, no attempt seems to have been made to save the crew, and out of seventy persons believed to have been on board, the boy Abchurch was the only one who reached the shore for a considerable period. He had been lashed to a spar, and was in a most exhausted state. Restoratives were immediately applied, and he slowly regained consciousness. Before ten o'clock Mrs. Thompson was washed on the beach, with one of her children. The unfortunate lady, who was in daily expectation of being confined, was not quite dead, but survived only a few moments. The wind continued to blow strongly from the N.W. during the whole day, and several bodies came on shore, including Mrs. Jenkins, five children, two sailors, and two soldiers. Information was immediately forwarded to Boulogne, and Mr. Hamilton, the consul, arrived at Lornel on Friday afternoon, and claimed 13 boxes of despatches which had come on shore. Portions of the wreck and cargo were washed on shore during the day, and taken possession of on behalf of the underwriters. Mr. Hamilton directed a number of coffins to be prepared for the bodies, and made arrangements for the proper performance of the funeral service. Although the weather has very much moderated since Saturday, strong gales have prevailed, in consequence of which many bodies drifted ashore during Sunday and Monday, and it is generally believed that nearly the whole of the crew have been recovered. There is a remarkable similarity in the circumstances attending the loss of the Conqueror to that of the Reliance on the same shore, which

we had so recently occasion to record. A letter, addressed by one of the seamen to his father and mother, on Thursday week, when the ship was off Torbay, shows that the Conqueror was all well at that time, and running up the Channel with a fair wind. The coincidence between this case and that of Captain Green, of the Reliance, who addressed his brother under similar circumstances from the Lizard, cannot fail to be remarked. The ship which brought the letter from the Conqueror was the American liner Westminster, which was in company with her during the greater part of the Thursday, both vessels continually tacking on each other's course. The latter ship arrived in the Downs on Sunday last. The Conqueror left Bengal on the 18th September, 1842. No advices had been received by her owner from the Cape, but it is conjectured that she had made a very favourable passage from the early period of her arrival in the Channel.

Wreck of the "Jessie Logan" East Indiaman.—On Tuesday, information was received in the City that another East Indiaman had been added to the melancholy catalogue of losses occasioned by the late gales. The vessel was the Jessie Logan, the property of Mr. Logan, a merchant at Liverpool, from which port she traded with Calcutta. She was 850 tons burden, and commanded by Capt. Major. On Monday last, this vessel, being on her homeward voyage, and apparently making for Boscastle or Bude Brys, on the Cornish coast, became unmanageable, and was driven aground off Boscastle, about 17 miles from Launceston. Blue lights and other signals of distress were made; but such was the fury of the gale and the violence of the surf, that none would venture to her assistance. At length she drifted on the rocks, and soon became a total wreck. She had evidently been abandoned by the crew and passengers; but, from the long-boat having been washed on shore, there is no doubt that they have all perished, as, up to the present time, no information has been obtained respecting them. She was a North American-built vessel. Her cargo, consisting of rum, sugar, spices, and general East India produce, has been washed ashore on the coast; but no despatches or papers of any kind have been recovered. In addition to this and the other calamities recorded in other parts of our Paper, 20 other vessels have been reported as wrecked on other parts of the Western coast, and we regret to say with great loss of life.

Court of Aldermen.—A Court was held on Tuesday, at which the question of wood-pavement was discussed, with a view to its applicability to the City thoroughfares. Sir P. Laurie, in bringing the question forward, stated, that he agreed with the observations of Alderman Copeland, who said that the shopkeepers would find out their mistake in advocating the substitution of wooden for stone pavement, as few persons would allow their carriages and horses to be placed in such imminent danger, and that he was in the habit of going out of his way himself because he did not wish to risk his own or his horses' life. He trusted that the authorities would interfere to prevent the further extension of the new plan of paving. Very lately, three women had been killed in consequence of the difficulty of checking the horses of omnibuses, and two drivers had been tried and acquitted, the jury having agreed that it was impossible to exercise any control over horses travelling over such a perilous surface. On Sunday morning he had witnessed a curious sight. As the Blues were returning from the Horse Guards to their barracks they all dismounted in Argyll-street, in which the wooden pavement is laid down, and led their horses until they reached Portland-street, where the stone pavement recommenced, and, upon making inquiry, he learned that the extraordinary action of dismounting was occasioned by the severe fall of a soldier upon the wooden pavement, upon which a horse of any spirit could scarcely stand. He was on the bench when a driver of an omnibus was tried by Lord Denman for having run over a man in Coventry-street, in which the wooden pavement was laid down, and the prisoner was acquitted, proof having been given that it was impossible for the driver of an omnibus to pull up on such a surface. At the last sessions, a cabman was acquitted before Baron Gurney upon similar grounds; and Mr. Payne had recently held an inquest upon a young female who was killed in the Poultry. In his opinion the magistrates of London were bound to do all in their power to prevent such consequences as seemed to result inevitably from the use of the wooden pavement. Alderman Gibbs said, that, although as chairman of the Sewers' Commissioners, he was decidedly opposed to the introduction of wooden pavements, he was outvoted on the question by those who admired it. He wished that the inhabitants would present petitions to the commissioners against the substitution of the new plan for the old one, and he would give them all the support in his power. He was sorry to inform the Court that there was a mania in favour of wooden pavements, and that, on that very day, a petition had been presented to the commissioners for the introduction of a specimen. His objections were not without foundation: independently of his own experience, he had been informed by medical authority, that, since the wooden pavements had come into fashion, accidents had increased one-third. Alderman Wilson declared that he would not risk his carriage and horses in the streets into which the wooden pavements had been introduced. The shopkeepers would soon find that West-end customers would be very cautious of hazarding the safety of their own persons, and the lives of their horses, on the wooden pavements of the City; and they would also find that the wooden pavements would be much more expensive than that to which they had been accustomed. Alderman Copeland repeated what he had mentioned in the Guildhall on Saturday, and said he was frequently put to great inconvenience in consequence of his reluctance to run the hazard of driving in the City. Sir Peter Laurie hoped that the inhabitants would maturely deliberate upon the subject, which he, as a magistrate of the City, considered it to be his duty to bring forward in order to rouse them to exertion.

The Scottish Monument.—At the meeting of the Marylebone Vestry on Saturday, in reference to this monument, the proceedings were suddenly stopped by an announcement from the vestry clerk that he had that instant received a document from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests with reference to the Scottish monument, which demanded the immediate attention of the vestry. The document was signed by Messrs. Pemberton, Crawley, and Gardner, Solicitors to the Board of Woods and Forests. It stated, that having ascertained that the excavation lately made in the Regent-circus had been made by the vestrymen, or under their assumed authority, for the purpose of laying the foundations of a monument, her Majesty's Commissioners had directed their solicitors to give notice to the vestry that the soil and freehold of the Regent-circus are vested in her Majesty, and that the limited jurisdiction which the vestrymen possess over it, for the purposes of paving, cleansing, and lighting, does not extend to authorize the erection of a structure which is not designed for any of those purposes. That her Majesty's Commissioners consider the erection of the intended monument upon the property of the Crown to be objectionable, and that they have instructed their solicitors to file an information and bill for injunction in the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of preventing it. A long and angry discussion ensued, the opponents of the monument expressing their satisfaction at the result, and its supporters contending that the Commissioners had no legal power over the ground. Mr. Joseph suggested that the vestry should at once, as wise men, retrace their steps; and moved a resolution, "That orders be forthwith issued by the vestry to suspend all further proceedings relating to the erection of the Scottish monument in the Regent-circus, and that notice be immediately given to the architect to that effect." (Sir R. P. Jodrell seconded the motion, which was carried without a division.

Missionaries to China.—One of the largest meetings, perhaps, which was ever held in Exeter-hall, took place on Tuesday evening, being convened by the London Missionary Society, to consider the means of extending and promoting Christianity in China. The doors were opened at five o'clock, and by six the hall was so full that policemen were stationed at the various entrances to prevent others entering. Mr. W. T. Blair, of Bath, presided. Dr. Leifchild moved the first resolution, expressive of thanksgiving to God for the termination of the war between China and Great Britain, and for the greatly enlarged facilities secured, by the treaty of peace, for the introduction of Christianity into that empire. This resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Alder, and was carried unanimously. Several other resolutions were likewise passed, one of which, moved by the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, stated that the Anglo-Chinese College was to be removed from Malacca to Hong-Kong, and that the Missionary labours were to be specially directed to that island. The meeting did not separate till a late hour, and collections were made at the doors.

Fires.—One of the most destructive fires which has visited the Metropolis for many years broke out on Monday evening, about seven o'clock, on the extensive floor-cloth manufactory of Mr. Rolls, situated within a few hundred yards of the canal-bridge on the Old Kent-road. The premises occupied a commanding situation, fronting the main road, and were well known to all persons acquainted with the Greenwich and Dover-road. They are surrounded on the west by the Marlborough-road, and on the east by some private dwellings, known as Ranger-place, at the extremity of which stood the still more extensive factory of Mr. Goulston, also a floor-cloth manufacturer and japanner. In less than ten minutes after the fire was first discovered, Mr. Rolls' premises were in flames as high as the upper windows, being chiefly built of wood, and filled, of course, with combustible materials. Notwithstanding the efforts of the fire-brigade, assisted by several engines, the fire continued almost uninterruptedly until the whole factory, consisting of painting-rooms, drying-houses, store-rooms, warehouses, and the other appendages to a floor-cloth manufactory, were consumed. Some private dwelling-houses at the side were also destroyed, together with property to a large amount. The fire next spread to the floor-cloth factory of Messrs. Goulston, adjoining the private houses, which, being built chiefly of wood, was soon in flames, and burning with great fury. In a quarter of an hour all was destroyed. The heat from the burning buildings was at this time so great that water had to be thrown on the houses opposite, to prevent them from catching. The fire was at length subdued for a few moments, by the falling of the roofs; but, being composed principally of beams of wood, they soon ignited again, and were destroyed. By nine o'clock the surrounding buildings were out of danger. The Kent-road was completely stopped, and no vehicles were allowed to pass. When the Dover mail came up it was found impossible to get the horses by, until their eyes were bandaged, when the coachman with some difficulty succeeded. The damage is roughly estimated at little short of 20,000*l.*, but all the property is insured.

Accidents.—On Sunday afternoon, during the performance of divine service, an accident occurred in the chapel in Queen-street, Lambeth. At half-past three, whilst the annual sermon preached on behalf of the Sunday schools in connexion with the chapel was being delivered to a numerous congregation, a temporary gallery, erected for the accommodation of the children instructed in the schools, fell, carrying all who were in it to the ground. About fifty children were seated in it at the time, and many of them were seriously injured.

Westminster.—A special meeting of the Court of Sewers for the city and liberty of Westminster was held last week, "to consider the steps to be taken with reference to the report of the Poor Law Commissioners on the sanatory condition of the poorer classes, presented by Royal command to both Houses of Parliament during the last session." A court was held on the 23d ult., when the proceedings were almost wholly confined to the hearing an address from the chairman, Mr. Donaldson, in reply to certain charges and imputations contained in the published report of Mr. Chadwick, secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners. After several gentlemen had expressed their disapproval of the reports, Mr. Leslie suggested the following resolution:—"That the Court requests an investigation under the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department into the charges brought against the Westminster Commissioners of Sewers in the report of the Poor Law Commissioners on the sanatory condition of the poorer classes, and to ascertain the best means of cleansing the streets and roads by aid of sewers, and also the most advantageous form of sewers for the public interests." This resolution was carried by a majority of 17 to 1, the only dissentient being Mr. Hawkes, who approved the suggestion for an inquiry, but opposed the present motion, because, in his opinion, it attached too much importance to the Poor Law Report.

Southwark.—The inhabitants of St. Saviour's, Southwark, held a meeting on Friday, to take into consideration "the cause of the abandonment of the recently-proposed performance of sacred music in the church; to consider the power of the bishop and clergy to prevent such performance, and the statement in the bishop's letter as to the wardens having no power to grant the use of the church." The requisition calling the meeting had been signed by upwards of 100 persons, and 103 were said to be present. The statement in the Bishop of Winchester's letter, referred to in the notice, was as follows:—"With the minister alone, subject, of course, to his responsibility to the ordinary, is the right of exercising his discretion as to the allowing the use of the church for any meeting except for the customary meetings of vestry for parochial business. The minister has a perfect right to refuse the use of the church for such a performance as advertised; and I may add that he has not only a right so to do, but it is his bounden duty. The churchwardens have no power to grant the use of the church." Resolutions were now passed expressing the regret of the parishioners at the bishop's interference, referring to the precedents for performances of sacred music afforded by the annual rehearsals at St. Paul's, and the musical festivals in the provinces; and declaring that the chaplains of St. Saviour's have no right, as the bishop imagines, to interfere in the management of that parish. From the facts stated in the resolution it appears that neither of the ministers is rector of the parish. The rectory, with all its rights, privileges, and appurtenances, was granted upon purchase, by letters patent from James I., to certain inhabitants in trust for the wardens, who for the time are the rectors, and are authorized to exercise all the powers of rectors, and, among other things, to provide for the school, and two chaplains, or preachers, for the church; and further, the wardens are to be under the control of the Bishop of Winchester only in such matters as those over which he has legal control. In regard to the schools, for whose benefit the performance was intended, it was stated that the professional singers engaged for the occasion had voluntarily resigned their claims for compensation; and the rumour that the bishop had contributed 200*l.* to the charity was officially contradicted.

Hammersmith.—On Monday a numerous meeting of the ratepayers of Hammersmith was held in the vestry-room of the church, in pursuance of a requisition to the churchwardens, for the purpose of taking into consideration "the vexatious and oppressive nature of the Income-tax, and of the machinery—alike unequal, unfair, and inquisitorial, by which this odious impost is inflicted upon a too generous and too confiding public; and also, the expediency of adopting petitions to the Houses of Legislature for its immediate repeal." The churchwarden was voted to the chair, when, in consequence of the vestry-room being incapable to hold the large number of inhabitants present, an adjournment took place into the body of the church. After a long discussion, the following resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be embodied in petitions to both Houses of Parliament:—1. "That the object, the principle, and the extent of all taxation ought to be limited to the promotion of the prosperity of the commonwealth, and the equal protection and security of every individual member of the community." 2. "That this vestry meeting would regard a tax upon property as a legitimate impost, were each individual called upon to contribute towards the charge for protection a fair share of the burthen, honestly commensurate with the extent and value of his interests and possessions. 3. "That a tax upon income appears, on the contrary, to be a tax upon individuals, in very many cases distinct from all property, unjustly extorting from the honest earnings of labourers and unremitting exertions of individuals for the support of their families, an equal load of burthen to that assessed upon the more fortunate possessor of funded wealth and hereditary property." An amendment was moved in the course of the proceedings, "That the parishioners are of opinion, that direct taxation is better than indirect taxation, and that it is therefore inexpedient to petition Parliament against the Income-tax;" but on being put to a show of hands, three only were held up for

it, and the original resolutions were finally carried without a dissentient voice.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, the 7th inst., was 869 (451 males, and 418 females). This mortality occurred in the five districts in the following proportion, to which, being the first return for the year, we shall add the parishes included in each district. West districts, including Kensington, Chelsea, St. George's, Hanover-square, Westminster, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. James's, Piccadilly, 130; north districts, including St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Islington, and Hackney, 151; central districts, including St. Giles's, and St. George's, Strand, Holborn, Clerkenwell, St. Luke's, East London, West London, and City of London, 164; east districts, including Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, Stepney, and Poplar, 213; south districts, including St. Saviour's, St. Olave's, Bermondsey, St. George's (Southwark), Newington, Lambeth, Camberwell, Rotherhithe, and Greenwich, 211. The weekly average for the five previous years was 903 (461 males, and 442 females); and for the five previous winters, 1,004. Population in 1841, 1,870,727.

Provincial News.

Bristol.—The late storm, which appears to have affected almost every portion of the kingdom, in its progress visited Bristol and the neighbourhood, and raged on Thursday and Friday with the utmost fury. During the night the wind blew with great violence, producing the usual effects of chimneys blown down, windows broken, and houses partly unroofed. Among other accidents the Gothic window of St. Nicholas Church, in the clock-tower, was torn completely out of its framework and dashed in. The vane of St. Philip's church also was torn off. From St. Werberg's Church several copingstones of large size were blown down. At the West of England Stay Factory the entire stack of chimneys was blown down, and, falling on the roof, dashed it in, and the whole mass forced its way through the ceiling of a room in which upwards of 50 girls were at work, causing, of course, the utmost consternation, but no serious injury to the inmates. Several vessels in the Severn were driven on shore, and some foundered at the mouth of the river.

Brighton.—The storm was severely felt here during the whole of Friday. Some of the old fishermen declare that they never saw the waves rise so high; they occasionally covered the chain-pier, which rocked very much, but has escaped uninjured. The wind brought the Shoreham train on the railway to a stand-still. The Defiance, Portsmouth coach, which left at 4 o'clock, was blown over near Shoreham, and the passengers so much injured that they were obliged to be conveyed back to Brighton. A boat lying on the beach at Shoreham was blown into a field, and smashed to pieces. At Kemp-Town all the fences and hoardings were levelled with the ground. The houses on the cliffs have received great injury; the Bedford Hotel presents the appearance of an attack by rioters, almost every window in that fine building being broken. A great portion of the roof of the theatre was carried away. Mr. Rogers, a florist in the Western road, had half the covering of his green-house blown off and smashed to pieces, damaging many of the plants. The tall chimneys in the town rocked to and fro, and many of the inhabitants took refuge in the lower parts of their houses, in the greatest state of alarm from the roofs being beat in. From the falling stacks scarcely a roof in an exposed situation has escaped injury. The fishing craft on the coast sustained much damage, and many lives were lost.

Claremont.—The gales during the past week, which have been generally destructive throughout the country, have done considerable damage in the neighbourhood of Claremont and Esher. Several trees have been blown down in the park, and the plantations and shrubberies in the vicinity have been injured to a great extent. Nearly in front of the mansion at Claremont are two fine cedar trees, supposed to be upwards of a century old, and at least 40 feet high. Between these trees formerly stood the old mansion, previously to the erection of the present edifice. During the height of the gale, on the night of Thursday, the top of one of them was blown down, the wind snapping the stem in twain about 25 feet from the ground. The other tree was also shorn of many of its branches; and the beauty of both is materially injured. In the course of Friday the royal standard hoisted on the steeple of Esher church, in honour of her Majesty's visit, was blown into shreds. At Ditton, Hook, Chessington, and Hampton, the severity of the storm was equally experienced, and considerable damage has been done to numerous buildings in all situations exposed to its fury.

Liverpool.—The observers of the barometer were astonished, on Friday morning, on inspecting their instruments, to find that an extraordinary fall of the mercury had taken place during the night, from 28.92 to 28.05. This unusual phenomenon was the general topic of conversation during the day. The barometers in the public rooms were under constant inspection, and the minutest movement of the mercury was watched and noted from morning till night. Some said that the phenomenon denoted an earthquake, for the great earthquake at Lisbon had been preceded by an extraordinary fall of the mercury. Others maintained that it was the precursor of a storm, and that as the wind was blowing smartly from the westward, that was the probable direction from which the hurricane would come. All agreed that some severe visitation was impending, but whether a convulsion of the earth or merely of the atmosphere, nobody could tell. As the day advanced, however, the wind increased, showing that the predictors of the storm were the true prophets. Towards evening it had changed from a gale to a storm, and from 6 o'clock on Friday night till 4 on Saturday morning it blew a hurricane, causing serious damage and loss at sea as well as on land. The hurricane was at its height between 2 and 3 o'clock. It was, with short pauses, terrific. People who were exposed to its fury had not the slightest doubt that it was as violent as the memorable storm on the night of the 6th January, 1839. The river, even at low water, about 3 o'clock in the morning, was one sheet of foam, the waves running as high as if it had been a full tide in calm weather. Hundreds of families, especially those who reside in situations exposed to the sweep of westerly winds, never ventured to bed during the night. They sat up in the lower apartments of their houses. With one exception, however, where a roof fell in and buried a whole family in the ruins, the damage done to the buildings by the tempest has not been serious. This accident occurred in the London road, but the inmates were all rescued alive. Several vessels were wrecked and many lives lost in the harbour and off Holyhead.

Manchester.—The storm of Friday was anticipated in this town by the remarkable depression of the barometer observed by Dr. Dalton and other meteorologists. The fall was so rapid and so low as to produce a general impression that it was connected with some sudden convulsion of the atmosphere. Dr. Dalton states that on Thursday, at 6 o'clock p.m., the mercury began to descend in the barometer, and in five hours sank .12 of an inch, when it stood at 29.05 inches. On Friday morning at 8 o'clock it stood 28.15 inches, and gradually descended until 2 p.m., when it was observed at 28.02, being lower by .16 of an inch than he ever observed it at Manchester. The only depression which he has found in his journal of observations made in Manchester for upwards of 49 years, that approaches the nearest to the present, occurred on 23d Nov., 1824, when the mercury stood at 28.18 inches. The mean height of the barometer, as adduced from his observations for the last 49 years, is 26.885, being 1.865 inch higher than the height it stood at on Friday. At 4 p.m. it was 28.10; at 8 p.m. it was 28.20; at 9 p.m. it was 28.27. As to the wheel barometers, some of them actually went round the dial to "very dry."

Plymouth.—During the greater part of Thursday night it blew a heavy gale in this harbour, and between six and ten on Friday morning it was a perfect hurricane from W.S.W., during which several vessels drove from their anchors in the Sound, and were stranded on the rocks in Batten Bay. The Southampton, from London to Gibraltar, went ashore, and lies apparently bilged; the General Brock, from London to Africa, drove at nine o'clock, and went ashore; the Seawitch, from London to Africa, struck soon after. They are all expected to be got off should the weather moderate, and the greater part of their cargoes will probably be saved. The Bragilla, of Falmouth, was lost in Bovisand Bay, but the crew saved. The Belle, of this port, ran ashore on the rocks in Catwater, and a trawl sloop ran on the rocks under Teatshill. The Thunderer, 84, the Euphrates East Indiaman, and numerous other vessels, rode out the gale in safety under shelter of the Breakwater. The position of the Euphrates was at one time very perilous; she dragged her anchors, and hatchets were kept ready to cut away her masts; she is bound to Calcutta, and it is stated that she has specie to the value of 150,000*l.* aboard, and 50 tons of Congreve rockets. The Royal Adelaide, 120, during the gale, parted one of her mooring chains. She drove some distance, but brought up by letting go an anchor. The Confiance steam-tug went to her assistance, and she was soon put in a position of safety. So great was the force of the wind, that lead weighing nearly a ton was peeled off one of the sheds in her Majesty's Dock-yard, where other effects of its strength have been manifested. In the citadel the slates were blown from the roof of the barracks to the ramparts, and the lead on the chapel was turned up like paper. Many chimneys were blown down in Devonport, Stonehouse, and Stoke, and in some cases the inmates were compelled to escape through the windows. The roof of Saltram House, the seat of Earl Morley, has sustained considerable damage. The officer employed in the Dock-yard to record the movements of the barometer for a period of seven years, states that in all that time it was never so low as on Thursday night on the approach of the gale, but that on Friday morning, during the worst of the weather, it was still lower, and that there was no means left of indicating the force of the storm.

Portsmouth.—The gale of Friday was severely felt in this harbour. The William the Fourth, from Cowes to London, ran ashore in Stokes Bay, but has been got off; the Moore, from Southampton to Sunderland, went ashore on the beach, but is expected off if the weather moderates; the Two Brothers, from Weymouth to Langston, went ashore on South Sea beach, but has since been got off; a brigantine ran ashore on the Woolsners, crew supposed to be saved. A sloop and a two-masted vessel were observed in the morning riding heavily, two miles S.S.W. of Cumberland Fort; they both sank shortly afterwards, and it is feared all hands have perished. The mast-heads of the two-masted vessel are visible above water. Several houses at Southsea are much damaged in roofs, chimneys, and windows. Many of the large dockyard buildings are, also slightly damaged; and Lord Ashburton's new marine villa, in Stokes Bay, is severely injured. At Cowes the streets were flooded, and great damage has been done to the quay and wharfs. At Southampton, a number of boats and small craft were driven on shore. Several unfinished houses were blown down in the neighbourhood of the railway terminus, which sustained some damage by the falling of a stack of chimneys, and some breakage of skylights. On the south side of the Isle of Wight, a large brig from Sunderland to Grenada was driven on shore, and the master and mate drowned.

Ramsgate and Margate.—Several wrecks occurred along this coast, and in the neighbourhood of Ramsgate and Dover—the oldest man in the Coast-Guard declares that he never witnessed such a scene. Seven ships and four schooners were lost on the North Sand; the Diana was driven on the Knock Sand, full of water. At Deal a number of vessels have arrived more or less damaged, and there is little doubt that many have foundered in the channel. At Sheerness the hurricane was severely felt; in fact, it was impossible to stand against it in any exposed situation. The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of so awful a gale. During the night no less than four ships drove on shore on the Maplin Sand, where it is expected they will become wrecks. The fine American packet, Samarang, reported to be 600 tons burthen, was lost on the Brake shoal, close to the Goodwin Sands. The ship was laden with a cargo of turpentine, oil, and other goods, and arrived in the Downs from Quebec on Friday morning, and was on her way to Hull, when overtaken by the storm. The crew of 21 men were rescued by the Duke of York Cutter, of Ramsgate, which went off in the height of the gale to their assistance. A delay of half-an-hour would have been fatal, for the ship went to pieces immediately after they left her.

Tynemouth Castle.—The storm has produced very serious damage on this coast. On Thursday the Percy steam-vessel was totally wrecked about 10 miles north of the Castle. She belonged to North Shields, and had left this harbour on the evening previous, to look out for vessels in distress, when she was overtaken by the storm. Owing to her pitching heavily, the engines soon became unmanageable, and the commander, in order to save her, brought her head down upon the shore; but unfortunately she drove upon a mass of rocks, where she subsequently became a total wreck. All the crew, excepting a boy 15 years of age, who was drowned, saved themselves by swimming ashore. Between the place where the Percy went ashore and Dunbar, five vessels are reported to have been driven upon the beach, and there is said to be no chance of getting them off. Other vessels have been lost on different parts of the coast, and it is said that so awful a storm has not been experienced since 1824.

Windsor and Eton.—The storm of Friday night has done considerable damage in this neighbourhood. The wind blew a complete hurricane, several trees were uprooted in the park, many portions of which were strewn with the branches, which the poor of the neighbourhood were permitted to carry away. Public attention has been directed by several correspondents of the *Times* to Dorney Church, in this neighbourhood. It was stated that two antique statues of Bacchus and Ceres, recently imported from Italy, had been placed over the altar, in the room of the Lord's Prayer and Creed; that a pew built like a conservatory glazed at the sides, with a glass roof, and fitted up with a stove, was recently erected in the church, and that pewter vessels have been substituted for the communion plate. These charges have called forth replies from Mr. Palmer, the patron of the living, and from Mr. Carter, the rural dean. Mr. Palmer says that the statues were not those of Bacchus and Ceres, and denies that his pew is now covered with a glass roof; the rural dean states that the statues were removed by his direction last summer, when he recommended the Tables to be replaced, and that the Bishop of the diocese fully approved of the order he had given.

Bath.—A meeting of the Town Council took place last week for the purpose of agreeing to petitions to both Houses of Parliament, at the commencement of the ensuing session, for a repeal of the Corn-laws; the subject was brought forward by Admiral Gordon, and supported by several aldermen and other members, in a discussion which lasted upwards of two hours, when it was unanimously agreed that petitions should be presented, and a committee was appointed to draw them up and submit them to the council for adoption.

Bridgewater.—An inquiry has been going on in this town respecting the death of an orphan girl, who was said to have been starved to death by her mistress. It appeared on the inquest that many bruises and marks of blows on the head with some instrument were perceptible. Several witnesses gave evidence of frequent complaints by the girl of a want of food, and the statement of the medical gentleman tended to confirm the alleged ill-treatment of the girl by her mistress. The prisoner, who is the wife of a tradesman in the town, was committed to Taunton jail to take her trial for manslaughter.

Caermarthen.—We noticed in our last the extraordinary proceedings of a party of rioters in this part of Wales, who have obtained notoriety under the name of "Rebecca and her daughters." We now learn that a detachment of Royal Marines, stationed at Milford, was despatched on Thursday morning, in carriages, from that place, under the orders of Captain Wilson, to suppress the warfare against turnpike-gates, which has caused so much excitement at St. Clare's. It is supposed, that as the farmers have refused to be sworn in as constables, they are encouraging their labourers in their acts of destruction. It is said that the rioters are armed with muskets, pistols, and scythes, and fancy that they will be able to effect the demolition of every turnpike-gate in this way, and then attack the Union at Neorbeth, to which they have a great antipathy.

Cambridge.—The approaching election to the office of the Regius Professor of Divinity, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Turton to the Deanery of Westminster, is creating great interest in the university. At the last meeting of the Electors, the following divines declared themselves candidates:—1. The Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D., Christian Advocate, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and formerly Principal of Bishop's College, Cal-

cutta. 2. The Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D., late Vice-Principal and Professor at St. David's College, Lampeter. 3. The Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, jun., D.D., Head Master of Harrow, late Public Orator. It was the intention of Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College, to have offered himself as a candidate, but has withdrawn in consequence of one of the electors having entered a protest as to his eligibility, on account of holding the Mastership of a college. Tuesday, the 31st inst., is fixed for hearing the exercises of the candidates; and it is understood that the election will take place on the same day.

Ilford.—On Sunday morning, while the inhabitants of Little Ilford were assembling to hear Divine service, the roof of the church was discovered to be on fire. The supply of water was abundant, and the flames were subdued before much mischief had been done. The fire was occasioned by a part of the flue, which carried away the smoke, being in so decayed a state as to allow sparks to pass through it and rest on the timbers supporting the roof. It was fortunate, however, that the morning was so calm, for had there been the slightest wind the building must have been destroyed.

Leeds.—The local papers mention the following proofs of the physical and moral degradation of the manufacturing population afforded by the registration of births and deaths in the Leeds districts for the last quarter. They state, that whilst the marriages at the register-office and dissenting chapels have not increased in number, those at the parish church, in 1842, are less by between 200 and 300 than in the year 1841. In the number of births registered during the last quarter a decrease of a fifth or sixth will be manifest, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1841, while the number of illegitimate children born have been trebled in some, if not in all the districts.

Nottingham.—We lately noticed the dilapidated condition of the tower of St. Mary's Church in this town; and the opinion of Mr. Cottingham, the architect, who had surveyed the building, and pronounced it to be unsafe in its present state. Last week the parishioners were convened for the purpose of raising a rate to defray the expenses of the necessary repairs. The meeting took place in the church, but was so fully attended, in consequence of a rate not having been levied for many years, that it was adjourned to the Town-hall. An amendment condemning church-rates as unjust, and deferring the consideration of the question for 12 months, was proposed and carried by a large majority. A poll was then demanded by the churchwardens, which lasted for two days; and gave 145 for the rate, and 929 against it.

Oxford.—For some days past the University has been occupied with the rumoured conversion to the Roman Catholic faith of another Fellow of Magdalen College, the Rev. Bernard Smith. The local papers had contradicted the statement, but all doubt has now been dissipated by a letter from the reverend gentleman himself, addressed to the Vice-President of his College, admitting the fact, which took place on Christmas-day in last year. Mr. Smith at present holds the valuable preferment of Leadenham, in Lincolnshire, and which he only retains till his brother, who will succeed him, is able to receive the appointment.

Sheffield.—The old-established banking-house of Messrs. Parker, Shore, and Co., have, it is understood, been obliged to suspend their payments. The house is one of long standing, but it is not thought that its liabilities are heavy, as the business of the firm has been much reduced of late years. The principal of the establishment, Mr. John Parker, was one of the Lords of the Treasury under the late Administration, and is a sitting member of the present House of Commons. The failure of the bank is attributed to the depressed condition of trade in Sheffield, which is so bad that the merchants, manufacturers, and traders, are unable to realise their debts, and the bank has been led into advances, which the parties indebted to them have been unable to meet.

Shepton Mallet.—On Tuesday, the 10th, a fire broke out at the crape and silk factory of Messrs. Hardisty, of Dasshill, situated between this town and Wells. In about three hours and a half the whole of the premises were burnt down. The walls and roof fell in; the flames were so powerful that no assistance could be rendered. It is supposed there is 40,000*l.* damage done; but the property is understood to be insured. The premises are between 60 and 70 yards in length, and seven stories high, and it is one of the largest factories in this part of the country. It is supposed that it will throw 600 hands out of employ, and the fire broke out with such rapidity, that the poor girls and boys were obliged to run for their lives, leaving their clothes behind; it is said that out of nearly 400, there are few who have not lost something of small value.

York.—A Meeting of Shareholders of the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial Bank was held in this city on Tuesday. After a stormy discussion, the propositions brought forward and adopted at a previous meeting were confirmed, as being, in the present condition of the concern, the best that could be acted upon. The affairs of the bank are to be wound up as speedily as possible, and a call of 3*l.* per share is to be made forthwith, in order that its liabilities may be discharged.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the undermentioned railways for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 12,120*l.*; Great Western, 9,687*l.*; South Western, 4,379*l.*; South Eastern, 1,405*l.*; Eastern Counties, 804*l.*; North Midland, 3,407*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,194*l.*; Greenwich, 713*l.*; Croydon, 314*l.*; Brighton, 2,479*l.*; Blackwall, 478*l.*; Hull and Selby, 632*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,000*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,144*l.*—On Monday a special general meeting of the London and Birmingham company was held at the Euston station, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session to make a branch line from the Blisworth-station, Northampton, to the city of Peterborough. Mr. G. C. Glyn having taken the chair, pointed out the eligibility of the proposed line, which would embrace in its route the towns of Northampton, Thrapston, Oundle, Peterborough, Boston, and Lynn, and a great part of the county of Lincoln. All the large landholders were in favour of the line, which would be 48 miles in extent, and cost, according to the engineering estimates, 500,000*l.* The Duke of Grafton had placed at the disposal of the company land sufficient to form a station at Gayton, and had also engaged to make the necessary roads in connexion with it. The estimated traffic for passengers, parcels, and contingent traffic, amounted to 22,971*l.*; for goods and cattle, 9,100*l.*; making a total of 30,500*l.* per annum. The locomotive power of the Birmingham Railway would be applied to the traffic of the branch line, the expense of working which was estimated at between 10,000*l.* and 12,000*l.* per annum. A series of resolutions was then passed, empowering the directors to raise the required sum, which was intended to form an integral portion of the capital of the main line in a certain amount of shares to be divided rateably and at *par* amongst the proprietors. The chairman, in reply to questions from a proprietor, who took occasion to allude to the recent disasters on the North Midland Railway, in connexion with the reductions in the expenditure of that establishment, said it was not the intention of the directors of the Birmingham Railway to reduce their establishment; and he believed that the adoption of such false systems of economy was fraught with consequences the most dangerous, both to the undertakings themselves and to the interests of the public. —On Friday, an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Robert Harvey, the gentleman who was killed by the late accident on the North Midland Railway. After a long examination of witnesses, who proved that the luggage-train which caused the accident neither used the whistle nor regarded the signal; the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Edward Jenkins, the engine-driver, who was accordingly committed to York Castle for trial at the next assizes. The foreman, addressing some of the directors who were present, said, "We think the railroad company are very highly to blame for employing such inefficient men, and not having a sufficient number to attend the stations. We think the accident might possibly have been prevented if there had been a sufficient number of men at the Barnsley station to get off the passenger-train in due time." On Saturday night, two coke trains on the same line came in collision near Derby, and one of the engines and several carriages were smashed. It appears that the first coke engine, owing to some defect, could not get along; the consequence was, that a second train overtook it, and notwithstanding the guard of the first train exhibited the signals, the second train ran into them, and a collision occurred. The guard of the first train sprang off just as the second came upon them, and the engine was smashed to pieces. On Monday, as a Nottingham train was leaving the station, a North Midland luggage-train came up from the north, and nothing but the presence of mind of an attendant prevented a collision. Seeing the danger, he reversed the point, and sent the passenger-train on another line just as the luggage-train came up to the junction. Had a collision taken place, the passenger-train must have gone over the embankment—perhaps into the river.—On Tuesday last, a Sheriff's Court was held at Reading, for the purpose of assessing damages caused by the Great Western Railway in making a "spoil bank" on land adjoining the Sonning cutting, at Early Court farm, the property of Lord Sidmouth, and in the occupation of Mr. W. Shackell; and also for the alleged occupation and use of land, contrary to agreement. The evidence was given on both sides at great length, but it has no general interest for the public. The total claims were 1009*l.*, and the jury made the following award:—To Lord Sidmouth for permanent injury to Pit-field, 419*l.*; to Mr. W. Shackell for temporary injury to Pit-field, 58*l.*; to Lord Sidmouth, for temporary injury to Mutton-meadow and Breach's-meadow, 63*l.* 10*s.*—A table of the fluctuations in the value of railway shares has been published by Messrs. Watson, the share-brokers of Leeds, embracing the condition of the market for the past year. Taking a general view of the returns, it appears that a depreciation has occurred in all except the Birmingham, Great-Western, Bristol and Exeter, York and North Midland, and Manchester and Leeds shares, which have shown symptoms of advance in public opinion. Another circular of the same description gives the following as the total receipts of the undermentioned lines, in the half-years ending the 31st December, for the three last years:—Birmingham and Derby, 1840, 25,713*l.*; 1841, 31,335*l.*; 1842, 35,353*l.*—Birmingham and Gloucester, 1840, 21,791*l.*; 1841, 48,730*l.*; 1842, 49,281*l.*—Eastern Counties, 1840, 14,753*l.*; 1841, 21,815*l.*; 1842, 25,828*l.*—Grand Junction, 1840, 228,249*l.*; 1841, 236,987*l.*; 1842, 201,570*l.* —Great Western, 1840, 150,925*l.*; 1841, 336,028*l.*; 1842, 353,928*l.*—Hull and Selby, 1840, 17,066*l.*; 1841, 24,083*l.*; 1842, 27,180*l.*—Liverpool and Manchester, 1840, 134,969*l.*; 1841, 131,541*l.*; 1842, 114,387*l.*—London and Birmingham, 1840, 403,395*l.*; 1841, 428,777*l.*; 1842, 419,471*l.*—South Western, 1840, 138,650*l.*; 1841, 149,071*l.*; 1842, 167,574*l.*—Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, 1840, 14,176*l.*; 1841, 15,626*l.*; 1842, 14,537*l.*—Midland Counties, 1840, 43,662*l.*; 1841, 70,244*l.*; 1842, 70,809*l.*—North Midland, 1840, 72,895*l.*; 1841, 114,316*l.*; 1842, 114,526*l.*—York and North Midland, 1840, 22,701*l.*; 1841, 43,744*l.*; 1842, 45,482*l.*—A special Meeting of the Great Western Company was held on Thursday, to consider a plan of the directors, for purchasing the Cheltenham and Great Western Railway. One of the proprietors having moved, as an amendment, to lease the line, the decision between the purchase and leasing of the line was referred to the ballot of an adjourned meeting, appointed to be held on Thursday next.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The National Bank robbery and the trial of Mr. Egan, of Moate, on suspicion of being the party implicated, has been the exclusive topic of attention during the week. The evidence has been given at great length, but the details would have little interest for our readers. A number of coach-office clerks, and persons usually employed about such establishments, were examined; but the most material evidence was that of the guard of the coach, who swore positively that the *false* parcel left in the coach-office, in lieu of the bank one, was the parcel handed to him by Mr. Egan. This and other evidence established a case of presumption against the prisoner; but, on the other hand, nothing was alleged absolutely incapable of being refuted. No part of the stolen property was found upon him; he did not avoid pursuit or inquiry; on the contrary, his conduct subsequent to the charge appears to have been candid and unembarrassed, and such as would be expected from an innocent person. The most respectable witnesses were examined as to the character of the prisoner, including Mr. Tuite, member for Westmeath, and Mr. Ellis, assistant-barrister for that county, who spoke of Mr. Egan in the highest terms. A letter from Lord Castlemaine was read, stating his readiness to give evidence as to the character of Mr. Egan, but he was under the necessity of leaving town; and he regretted this the less on account of the favourable turn of the case, as appeared from the evidence. Mr. M'Donough addressed the jury on the part of the prisoner at considerable length. He contended that the evidence adduced for the prosecution was altogether circumstantial—very little of which left grounds for suspicion against Mr. Egan; much of which was favourable to him—much equivocal; and many circumstances appeared that pointed to the real thief. He asked the jury, Was it likely that a man capable of stealing a parcel of money would, as had been done in the present case, return to the bank a bill for 71*l.*, for which he was liable? Had Mr. Egan stolen the money, would he not have thrown that security into the fire, and thus terminate his liability for a large amount? The trial occupied the Commission Court from Thursday the 12th, and closed on Tuesday. Mr. Justice Jackson commenced his charge to the jury at the sitting of the court, and did not conclude until half-past two o'clock. The jury remained half an hour in deliberation, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The prisoner, on the announcement of the verdict, leaned his face upon his hand and wept audibly. There was a very general expression of applause in the body of the court, which was echoed by the crowd outside.

Cork.—As a contrast to the accounts which we have given in our recent Numbers respecting the management of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, we may cite the following observations of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in relation to the case of a Mr. Speed. His Lordship, in giving judgment, said, "I could hardly have believed that such an outrage on humanity as is disclosed by the affidavits in this case could have been perpetrated at the present day. A gentleman of a highly respectable family, who is afflicted with insanity, was put under the care of a committee of his person. Afterwards one of his brothers was appointed committee, and he placed the lunatic in a house in Cork. This unfortunate lunatic was found by two gentlemen, who are magistrates in the county, and they immediately exerted themselves on his behalf. The lunatic was found by those gentlemen in an outhouse belonging to the man with whom he had been placed, and from the state of the roof there was access for the weather and the rain; and, though it was in the latter part of the year, he was stark naked, his legs chained and clenched together, and fastened in a chain not more than two feet in length, without even straw, and not able, on account of his chains, to lie down in such a way as to rest himself, and without power to move beyond the limit of the narrow circle which the chain would describe. Such were the circumstances in which, through the inattention, to say the least of it, of his brother, the lunatic lived. This is a case upon which, naturally, I have felt great pain on account of the family; but I felt bound to have it fully investigated and exposed, because I am afraid the evil exists to a considerable extent." His Lordship then announced that it was his intention to carry into execution a series of arrangements which he thought would tend to secure to this unhappy class of persons much more care and attention than, in too many instances, they have heretofore experienced.

Tipperary.—Another murder has been committed in this county. The victim was the herdsman of Mr. Scully, who was so recently assassinated in the same district. He was waylaid and murdered by two men, who assaulted him with stones, and broke in the left side of his skull. An inquest was held on the body on Friday, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned.

Belfast.—The atmospherical phenomena which preceded the late storm, and were noticed in many parts of England, were observed also in this town. The tide of Friday morning was at its height at twenty-six minutes past 8, and rose to 11 feet 3 inches, being 2 feet 3 above the previous tide—a remarkable difference when the very low state of the barometer is taken into consideration. In addition to these phenomena, the storm-glasses were the whole day in a remarkably unsettled state:—the

index of the wheel barometers, in all parts of the town, went round the circle, passing over the lowest marks, and rising the reverse way, to beyond "fair;" afterwards, the index came back the way it traversed, and then remained at the lowest point, "very stormy." The marine barometers were affected in exactly a similar way. Indications of this kind took place about the 6th of January, 1839—the period of one of the severest storms ever experienced in Ireland.

Newry.—At the Newry quarter sessions last week, Mr. Jones, the assistant barrister, in his charge to the grand jury, gave the following account of the increase of litigation resulting from the protracted and still existing distress of the farmers:—"At the sessions for the present quarter he had heard 3,000 civil bills; 2,000 at Newtownards, and 1,000 at Hillsborough. There would probably be another 1,000 at these sessions, making altogether 4,000 civil bill entries. This was a larger number of entries than he had ever known to be brought before him at the sessions for a single quarter. Since he first came to this county there was a positive increase of one-fourth in the number of civil bill entries. The extraordinary increase on the present occasion he attributed to the depressed state of the lower classes. Though the last harvest was a most luxuriant and bountiful one, yet still, in consequence of the low prices, it did not afford an adequate remuneration to the farmer."

Downshire.—In the storm of Friday, a melancholy calamity happened on the coast of this county. The morning was so fine that almost all the boats from Newcastle to Analong went out to their fishing in the bay, where they had an unusually good take. About noon it came on to blow with snow. Two of those nearest the shore succeeded in returning, but nine boats were swamped, together with another which went out to attempt a rescue. The men were all from the fishing village of Analong, and the pretty watering-place of Newcastle; 27 belonging to Analong, and 47 belonging to Newcastle, have been drowned. By this sad event no less than 26 families have been left destitute.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The letter of Sir James Graham conveying the answer of her Majesty's Government to the memorial transmitted to Sir Robert Peel, and the other members of the Administration, by the General Assembly, has been published since our last. It is in every respect an important document. After minutely recounting the leading facts of the questions at issue, it states, that when the Government consider the nature and extent of their demands, they find them to be no less than the reversal of the solemn judgments of the supreme courts of law; the repeal of the statute under which for a period of 130 years patronage has been administered in Scotland; and the concession of privileges, not such as are ascertained and defined by constitutional law, or the recorded decisions of competent tribunals, but privileges such as "the Church considers to belong to her." It states, that the wish of the Government to heal these unhappy divisions, and to close this unseemly spectacle of a Church in connexion with the State openly violating the law, remains unabated and sincere. "We are convinced," says Sir J. Graham, "that the Church established by law in Scotland has produced the best practical effects on the morals and religious character of the people. It has well fulfilled, and it continues to fulfil, the important purposes for which it was founded; and any shock which might endanger this great national establishment would be regarded by her Majesty's servants as a fearful calamity. But in resisting the abolition of patronage, her Majesty's servants believe that they are maintaining a right which is conducive to the welfare and stability of the Church itself. It cannot be denied that the right of presentation in the Crown is a bond of amity, which intimately connects the Church of Scotland with the head of the State; and patronage in the hands of laymen has also its effect in securing to the Presbyterian establishment the co-operation and support of powerful interests, where hostility might otherwise be apprehended, and could not fail to be injurious to the Church. The Assembly submitted the question at issue to the judgment of the Court of Session. They were dissatisfied with the decision—they had their legal remedy—they used it. They carried the judgment by appeal to the bar of the House of Lords; and in the last resort the judgment of the Scotch Court was confirmed, and the Veto Act was pronounced to be illegal. This solemn decision fixed the principle of law which rules all the minor cases which have since arisen. The judgment in the second Auchterarder case, which found the patron and presentee entitled to redress in the form of pecuniary compensation for a civil wrong, was a legal sequence of the former judgment; and here again the Assembly was content to plead before the Civil tribunal, and again the Assembly refuses to submit to the compulsion of an adverse decision. I am also compelled reluctantly to remark that the Church, not content with disobeying the decrees of the Civil Courts, has inflicted the severities of her discipline, as in the case of the Strathbogie Presbytery, on ministers whose only crime has been obedience to what has been declared to be the law of the land. All the other cases complained of in the memorial and declaration of right which relate to the settlement of ministers have arisen in the determination of the Church to enforce the Veto Act in defiance of law. The acts of the General Assembly (the claim, declaration, and protest, the address against patronage, the demand of the repeal of the statute of Anne), have unhappily diminished, so far at least as the Church is concerned, the hopes of arrangement; and her Majesty's Ministers, now understanding that nothing less than the total abrogation of the rights of the Crown, and of other patrons, will satisfy the Church, are bound with firmness to declare that they cannot advise her Majesty to consent to the grant of any such demand."—A meeting of the special commission of the Assembly was held on Thursday, when they agreed to a minute, in reply to the above letter, on the subjects which at present agitate the Church. The minute argues at great length the right claimed by the Church for exclusive jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters, and contends that the power assumed by the Civil Court is a power not conferred by the State. It then alludes to the other questions referred to in the letter from Government, and assuming that Ministers are not inclined to grant any redress of the grievances complained of, it states that "the Legislature will have an alternative submitted to them, namely, whether to force on a disruption of the established Church of Scotland, with all its attendant evils, or to restore the Church to the state in which she was between 1834 and 1838, when the Veto Act had not been declared illegal, the power to admit *quoad sacra* ministers had not been challenged, and the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, which has since been so largely exercised, had not been claimed." The special commission are of opinion that the claim of right should be laid before Parliament, and that the Commission of Assembly should petition both Houses, calling the attention of the Legislature to the grievances and applications for redress set forth in the Church's claim. A meeting on the subject is convened for the 31st inst.

Glasgow.—On Wednesday of last week, the town council met for the purpose of presenting Mr. Cobden with the freedom of the city. The Lord Provost, Sir James Campbell, in presenting this honour stated, that it was conferred on him in testimony of the esteem which the town council entertain of the ability, zeal, and untiring efforts with which he has advocated the principles of free-trade, not only in his private capacity, but on various arenas of public life—and especially in the House of Commons, as the representative of one of the most rising manufacturing communities in England. Mr. Cobden in the course of his reply, said: He hoped that this compliment had been paid without any regard to his political views. He believed that the gentlemen who proposed it had done so solely on account of his personal services in the cause of free-trade. As such, he accepted it. If there was one thing which he desired more than another, it was that this question should be considered apart from political partisanship, or the time-serving purpose of mere politicians. The Free Trade banquet took place in the evening, Mr. J. Oswald, M.P., in the chair, supported by Mr. Cobden, Col. Thompson, and Mr. Bright, who addressed the meeting at great length. It is calculated that nearly 2000 persons were present.

Perth.—The local papers state that last week, smoke was observed to issue from the armoury-room at Lynedoch Cottage, on which the servants broke open the door to discover the cause, and found the room in flames and several articles burning. In a short time the fire was got under; after which, on examining the damage sustained, it was found that the coat which Lord Lynedoch wore at the battle of Barossa was consumed. His lordship would permit no one to enter the room but himself and one servant, and always kept it locked. The fire was caused by the over-heating of a flue which runs beneath the floor of the room.

Miscellaneous.

The March from Cabul.—The following letter giving a succinct account of the march between Cabul and Jellalabad has been communicated to the "Agra Ukhbar" by one of the officers of the Staff. It contains a good deal of information respecting the Affghan Passes, which will no doubt interest our readers. "Camp, Jellalabad, Oct. 26, 1842. On the 12th inst. the whole British force then encamped in the neighbourhood of the city, marched to Boodkhak, accompanied by the Shabzada Futteh Jung, and most of the Hindoos late resident of Cabul. Here arrangements were made for dividing the troops into two columns, by taking the 2d and 16th Regiment Native Infantry, with Captain Blood's battery of 9-pounders, from the force under Major-General Nott, and attaching them to that with Major-General Pollock, who moved forward with his divisions through the Khoord Cabul Pass the following morning. Major-General Sale had taken a route by the (Gost Pundurrah) Pass to the right of the Khoord Cabul with his light brigade the day previous, so as to turn the Khoord Cabul Pass, and crown the heights from the further side, where they were more accessible. This route (Gost Pundurrah) can only be adopted by troops in light marching order, with yaboos, being impracticable for camels or heavily laden animals, and if the Affghans had made any disposition to oppose our passage through the Khoord Cabul, the detour taken by the 1st brigade would have been of material advantage; as it was, however, not a shot was fired, nor enemy seen, and we all encamped at Khoord Cabul on the 13th, some arriving there rather late, from the delay in getting our immense train of baggage through the narrow pass. On the 14th we passed over the Huft Kotul (the scene of our former glorious fight), and through the Tezeen Pass, encamping in the valley. The 4th brigade, under Brigadier Monteath, C.B., formed the rear-guard, and did not effect their march as scatheless as yesterday. Owing to the badness of the bullocks yoked to the captured guns, very great delay was occasioned, and finally the bullocks were taken out, and the soldiers of Her Majesty's 31st Regiment supplied their place; the labour was excessive, and they did not arrive at the narrow pass leading to the Tezeen valley until dark. The enemy, taking advantage of this, commenced a sharp fire into the column, and masses of baggage collected there, causing great confusion amongst the latter. Parties were immediately sent up to the heights on the right to dislodge these marauders, the brigadiers, staff-officers, leading the party; but owing to the darkness little could be done beyond checking their descents into the pass; nothing but the flash of their juzais could be seen. Finding themselves checked on the right, they tried the left and rear of the column, and annoyed them much, killing some six, and wounding an officer, and about 11 men. However, the guns were safely deposited in camp at a quarter past 10 o'clock, and all the baggage, with the exception of that destroyed when the cattle fell on the march. The advance guard had burnt the fort of Kooderbux Khas, the Tezeen chief, during the day; and the two 18-pounders received from Major-Gen. Nott were burst, thus affording more cattle for the transport of the other guns; indeed, but for this the captured guns could not have been taken on the following day. On the 15th, the 1st division, consisting of the 1st and 2d brigades, under Major-General Pollock, marched to Kutturgung, two marches, whilst the 2d division, consisting of the 4th brigade with that portion of Major-General Nott's force before mentioned under Major-General M'Caskill marched, at a late hour to Leh Baba (one march), thus separating the two divisions by one day's march, and General Nott's column took up their ground at Tezeen the same day, having suffered in the pass rather more than the 4th brigade, caused in a great measure, I fancy, by their being unacquainted with the country, and neglect in crowning the heights soon enough. The marches to Lehbaba, Kutturgung, and Jugdulluk, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, were accomplished with but little annoyance. The enemy followed up the rear-guard each day, and made several attempts upon the baggage of the 2d division, but without success. The first division marched through the Jugdulluk Pass on the 17th without firing a shot. On the 18th, however, when the 2d division attempted it, the most decided attack yet evinced was sustained by them; rarely have the Affghans shown more courage or daring than was displayed by the Ghilzies on that day. Sword in hand they more than once rushed towards our retiring parties, when recalled from the heights by the rear-guard, but each time a shell or shot thrown from the guns, placed in a position most judiciously by Brigadier Monteath at the top of the pass, sent the Ghilzies to the right-about, and saved our men. Notwithstanding their obstinate attacks, and their following close upon the rear-guard for five or six miles beyond the pass, I am happy to say that the Ghilzies had their labour in vain, not a particle of baggage falling into their hands, whilst their loss must have been considerable; for, besides many that fell from our skirmishing parties, several round-shot dashed directly through the Gungahs, behind which they were ensconced, killing numbers,—and our shell scattered many a group who little calculated on such unwelcome visitors. Their attack upon Major-General Nott the following day was much tamer from their thrashing on the 18th; but they managed to annoy his force greatly, showing them the wide difference between the Kandahar and Peshawur routes to Cabul. Every day from this to Gundamuk, where the three divisions arrived on the 19th, 20th, and 21st successively, our rear was followed pretty closely by the Affghans—chiefly in expectation of plunder, which, I am glad to say, they were disappointed in. The divisions halted each one day at Gundamuck, and arrived at Jellalabad without any occurrence (beyond Nott's forces having made an example of some men in the Nemla valley) on the 22d, 23d, and 25th. We march hence on the 27th as far as Alli Baghan—that is, the whole of General Pollock's force, that under General Nott moving the following day. As yet nothing is known of the manner in which way we are to cross the Punjaub, but we trust it will be in brigades; for great inconvenience ensues from moving large bodies at a time. Very severe loss has been sustained by officers and men from the falling of baggage cattle since leaving Cabul. I have myself lost four private camels, besides property; others even more; so that our promised batta will not positively recompense us for actual losses. The medal, however, will be highly prized, though indeed dearly earned. The privations endured by officers and men of the force that advanced from Jellalabad have been beyond description, but particularly by the soldiery, being tentless and bedless; from camels falling and their loads destroyed on the road, and often, too, rationless they have been sent, on arriving at the encamping ground, up to the heights, there to remain until the next day; all this they have borne with cheerfulness, and both Europeans and Sepoys have done their duty well."

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Blundell* v. *Gladstone.*—This was a rehearing by way of appeal from a decision of the Vice-Chancellor, declaring that the plaintiff, Thomas Weld, who has taken the name of Blundell, is the devisee under the will of the late Mr. Blundell, of Inch Blundell. By the will, made in 1834, the testator gave his estates to the second son of Edward Weld, of Lulworth, in the county of Dorset. Mr. Weld, of Lulworth, is however, named Joseph, and his eldest brother, who was named Joseph Edward, is dead. The plaintiff, Thomas, the second son of Mr. Weld, filed the bill against Mr. Gladstone and the other executors to establish his title to the property, and the Vice-Chancellor directed an issue, which was tried at the Lancaster assizes in 1840, and the result of which was a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, and a decree of the Vice-Chancellor, declaring him to be the devisee named in the will. The rehearing before the Lord Chancellor, assisted by Mr. Justice Patteson and Mr. Justice Maule, was at the instance of Lord Camoys and his sister, Lady Stourton, who claimed as heirs-at-law if the title of the plaintiff failed, or if the will could be held void for uncertainty. The case, which derived an importance from the estates being of the value of more than 8,000*l.* a-year, was argued before the vacation. Mr. Justice Patteson, on the part of Mr. Justice Maule and himself, now delivered the opinion they had formed on the construction of the will, and that opinion was in favour of the

claim of the plaintiff, Thomas Weld. It appeared beyond question that there was no such person as Edward Weld, but that there was a person who by description fully answered the declared intentions of the testator. The principle that the Court might have recourse to description where the person could not be identified by name, was so clearly established, that it was quite unnecessary to advert to the cases in which it was carried out. The Court invariably acted on a satisfactory description of the devisee, rather than declare the will to be void for uncertainty; and in the present case their Lordships had no doubt, from the description, that the plaintiff was the person intended by the testator as the second son of Mr. Weld. The Lord Chancellor, after expressing his strong sense of the attention bestowed on the question by the learned Judges, concurred most fully in their decision, and affirmed the decree of the Vice-Chancellor, but with costs out of the estate.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—[Before Sir J. Wigram.]—*Jesson v. Hodgson.*—The bill was brought by the rector of the parish of Enfield, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, against the Rev. John Hodgson, an occupier of lands within the parish, for the tithes of the tithable matters produced on the defendant's lands. The bill stated, however, that as to most of the tithable articles, the defendant insisted upon certain moduses, and the plaintiff was willing to accept payment according to such moduses. The question was thus reduced to the right to the tithe of hay and of garden-stuff. The defendant insisted upon a modus of 2*d.* for all hay grown on his farm, which he alleged was an ancient farm; and he also insisted on a like modus for "smoke and garden." The evidence was entirely documentary, and sustained the defence against the claim for the garden produce; but although it in some respects tended to show the existence of a hay modus, yet the modus seemed to be confined to hay growing on ancient meadows only. His Honour said, the rector having proved his common law right, was, as a matter of course, entitled to an issue, if the claim to the tithes in question was not established without it. The question in this case was, whether the defendant had thrown so much doubt on the right to the tithe of hay, that he was entitled to call for an issue. The rule which the court acted upon was that of requiring every party to come prepared with the best evidence which his case afforded, and not to allow a defect of evidence to be supplied by giving him another opportunity of proving his case in a different form. There was very often much more inattention to the evidence which was necessary to be produced in cases in this court than in cases at law; the evidence in causes in equity was often much more defective than could be accounted for by any deficiency in the mode of taking the proofs in the latter court. The defendant in this case might prove that hay had been produced on land not being ancient meadow; that the hay so produced had been in sufficient quantity to make it worth a demand for tithe by the rector; and that the rector had either not demanded it, or had made the demand and been refused. That would have been some evidence of non-payment of tithe of hay not covered by the alleged modus. No evidence of this kind had been given; and, therefore, had it not been for the general claim to the tithe of hay which the bill had made, without noticing any modus whatsoever, the Court would have made a decree without giving the defendant any further opportunity of making out his defence. On the ground of the general character of the demand, the court would direct an issue at law to try the title of the rector to the tithe of hay, and the bill as to the garden tithes would be dismissed.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—*Daw* otherwise *Dawes*, against *de Feuchères.*—This was a business of granting administration of the effects of the late Sophy Dawes, Baroness de Feuchères, to her immediate relations in England. The suit had been in the first instance opposed by the Queen's Proctor, and by the Baron de Feuchères, her husband, from whom she had been divorced by the law of France. Both had, however, withdrawn from the suit. The remarkable history of the deceased lady has been made known to the world by the proceedings in the civil tribunals of France. Dr. Addams was about to open the case, when Sir H. Jenner Fust said he had read the allegation, the evidence, and the exhibits, and he did not see any necessity for troubling the learned counsel to enter into the details of the case. The deceased was a domiciled subject of France, and had been divorced from her husband, who, by the law of France, had therefore no control over her property. Of the fact of her being a domiciled French subject, there could be no doubt; there could be as little doubt of the title of the parties before the Court. It was quite clear that Richard Daw and Jane Callaway were married in the Isle of Wight in 1775, and had had several children, of whom the deceased was one, though there was no baptismal register of her birth. The fact that they had a daughter named Sophy was, however, proved by an extract from the books of the House of Industry, into which she was introduced at the age of six years, and where she continued some time. Her identity was proved by the fact, amongst others, that she placed her mother in the Carmelite convent at Paris. Indeed, the only difficulty in the case had been created by the deceased herself, in representing her name to be Dawes, and herself to be a widow, when she married the Baron de Feuchères. She was evidently a person of very extraordinary talents, and her history was a romance of real life more extraordinary than any he (the learned Judge) had ever read. She became acquainted with the Duke of Bourbon, from whom she obtained the large property which had now to be distributed. The facts and documents were so strong and so clear, that he had no doubt that the parties were the legitimate brother and sister of the late Baroness de Feuchères; and though she had gone by the name of Dawes, there had been no family in the Isle of Wight of that name. He had no hesitation in presuming that the proctor for the brother and sister had proved their allegation, and that they are entitled to administration of her effects, she being a French subject legally divorced from her husband. It was to be said in favour of the deceased lady that she never deserted her family, whom it was her great object to aggrandize. The effect of this sentence will be to give to the family of the deceased about 200,000*l.* in personalty, and nearly 250,000*l.* in real estates, almost all in France; some small amount of property being the only portion secured to the Baron by the marriage settlement.

ROLLS COURT.—*Byng v. Lord Strafford.*—Lord Langdale gave judgment in this case, and observed that the question to be decided was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to the residuary personal estate of Lord Strafford, who died in the year 1791. The estate had been distributed under the direction of this court, and an order had been made for payment of the interest of the property in question (which amounted to about 380,000*l.*) to Mr. Byng for life, but without prejudice to any question which might be raised with respect to his right to the capital absolutely; that question had now been brought before the court, and the result depended upon the construction of the will of the Earl of Strafford, dated 25th of October, 1774, and thirteen codicils, the last of which was dated the 19th January, 1791, about two months before his death. The whole of these instruments were inartificially expressed; but the words "all my personal and landed estates whatsoever," were sufficiently large to include all, and were also extensive enough to dispose of all he had. The testator appeared, however, to have thought that his legatees should take in succession; and accordingly he devised to the Countess of Strafford all his personal estate for her life; and all his houses, gardens, parks, and woods, and all his landed estates, for her life, and afterwards all his landed and personal estates to his eldest sister, Lady Ann Conolly, for her life. It might, therefore, be inferred, when he intended to give a life estate, that he understood what words were necessary. The words "for life" were afterwards omitted by the testator, who said, "and then to the eldest son of George Byng, Esq., of Wrotham Park, and afterwards to his second, third, or any later sons he might have by his niece Ann (Mrs. Byng), and then to the eldest son and sons successively of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, by his (the testator's) niece Caroline; but all those to be subject to certain outpayments and legacies, which the testator gave. He then said he would have all his debts paid; and if the legacies and conditions of his will were not complied with exactly, then he left all the advantages of it to the next person in succession, subject to those legacies, and so on, unless they were discharged. The plaintiff was the eldest son of the first legatee, and the will contained no words limiting the devise to him; and, therefore, he claimed to have an absolute interest in the property—first, because the gift expressed the whole interest; second, because it was not limited to him for life; third, because it was charged with the payment of gross sums of money; and fourth, because the testator had used words giving an absolute interest, and because no restriction was intended. For the next of kin, it was said that the words should be construed so as to limit the general terms of the gift, and as there was no indication that the testator meant to give an estate tail, it was argued that the testator meant only to give estates for life. The court, however, could not alter the words of the will; but as to personal estate, it was a clear rule that the first legatee of a *quasi* estate tail would have absolute interest. It was then said, that the estate was given upon a condition, and that it ought to be declared void. For the purpose, however, of supporting the intention of the testator, the court would disregard the gifts over, which were said to be inconsistent with each other. His Lordship then touched upon the whole of the points relied upon in the argument, and after commenting upon the intention expressed through the whole of the codicils, and observing that they strengthened the conclusion he had come to, said he thought that Mr. Byng's interest was indefeasible, as neither the will nor codicils indicated any intention that he should have a life-interest only; he was of opinion, therefore, that Mr. Byng was entitled to the fund absolutely, subject to any annuities or charges that might still be subsisting. The costs were to be paid out of the fund.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—(Sittings in Banco.)—*M'Intosh v. The Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.*—Lord Denman delivered judgment. This was an issue directed out of Chancery to determine whether the lands of the manor park of Havering-atte Bower, in Essex, the freehold of which was in the defendants, was or not tithe free. The issue was tried at the summer assizes for Essex, in 1841, before Mr. Sergeant Taddy, when a verdict was given for plaintiff. The question was whether these lands were discharged from payment of tithes, by a render of a buck and doe, or 5*l.* in lieu thereof, to the Vicar of Hornchurch. The defendants were the impropriators of the rectory of Hornchurch; they appointed the minister, who was called the temporary vicar. Havering Park was not wholly situated within the limits of the Parish of Hornchurch, but was situated partly in that parish and partly in two others. The defendants contended that no tithes had been paid at any time for the park; but, on the other hand, they showed that there had been of late years a render of 5*l.* annually, and that that render was made as and for compensation for a buck and doe. The plaintiff insisted that this was a *modus* for the rectorial tithes, though such composition was paid to the vicar and not to the rector; and though the render was for the whole of the park, and not merely for that part of it which was in Havering. The defendants, on the other hand, contended that this render had nothing whatever to do with a payment for tithes; and they accounted for the non-payment of tithes on the ground that the park was a royal park, and as such, had been exempt from payments for tithes, and had so continued exempt, as royal property, up to within a recent period. And though they admitted that Crown lands in the hands of trustees were titheable, still they said that the circumstance of their having been considered Crown property, explained the reason why tithes had not been demanded in respect of them until after the sale. It could not be doubted that the case thus presented by the defendants was the stronger of the two in point of probability. They put in a grant of the park by King James I. to Prince Charles and his successors, Kings of England, and then the parliamentary survey, which showed that at that time the lands were tithe-free on consideration of certain premises therein mentioned. It was there stated that, "the parson of Hornchurch has in every year, in their season, a buck and doe, which we value at 5*l.* in consideration of his tithes for the whole park." There were also instruments of the endowment of the vicarage put in by the defendants, and documents which were contended to be leases, and which were produced to show that the park was tithe free. The court would not say more of these last documents, than that in the summing up sufficient justice was not done to their importance in the case; and the court could not accord with the representations made of these documents by the plaintiff's counsel, in his mode of characterising them. But the judgment did not proceed on that, but on another ground. The defendants, in order to succeed on this issue, ought to be able to establish the existence of a payment of all tithes. They must say that the word "parson" necessarily meant the vicar, and that the payment made to him was made by reason of his endowment, and not merely by the grant to him of the rectorial tithes. There were two other parishes, and this might have been so if the vicar of Hornchurch had been a portionist in the other parishes, of which, however, there was not evidence. The evidence as to the payment of this composition to the vicar of Hornchurch alone, as for the whole park, though that park was not situated at Hornchurch alone, but in that in common with two other parishes, though insufficient and weak in itself, was sufficiently left to the jury, and without the proper explanations that ought to have accompanied it. The difficulty connected with it did not seem to have presented itself to the mind of the learned judge. He directed the jury to the effect that the circumstance was immaterial, and that the jurors might find for the *modus* if they were satisfied of the proof of its existence, though the vicar might not be entitled to tithes from the park. This mode of leaving the question must have misled the jury. It might be that the vicar was a portionist, and that as such he had at one period been endowed with these tithes, and that at an early period this *modus* or composition for them had been established. But though that might be the fact, it was one which yet remained to be proved. The court was not satisfied that as yet this had been done. The rule for a new trial must therefore be absolute.

(Sittings in Banco.)—*The Queen v. Sir M. A. Shee and Others.*—The question in this case was, whether the defendants, the president and directors of the Royal Academy, were liable to be rated to the relief of the poor of the parish of St. Martin, in respect of the rooms used by them at the National Gallery, at Charing-cross. The case was argued some time since, and the court had taken time to consider its judgment. Lord Denman now delivered judgment. He said that the question arose upon the peculiar nature, character, and purposes for which the rooms were used. There could be no doubt that, if there was nothing specially exempting the defendants from liability to rate, the premises which they used would be presumptively be the subject of assessment. And that would be the case independently of the local act governing this parish, because, although, that act contained words which would embrace a larger description of property that appeared to be included in the statute of Elizabeth, no reliance had been placed on that circumstance; but the case had been considered in argument as one which was to be decided by the general statute. The principles on which the rate was made had been defined with sufficient distinctness—the difficulty depended almost entirely on their application to the particular circumstances of each case. In the case of the King v. Terrett, a lieutenant-colonel in the Artillery had been rated in respect of his occupation of property which belonged to the Crown, and upon argument this court had been satisfied that he had been rightly rated on account of the benefit which he personally derived from the occupation of that property. The mere fact of the property being Crown property gave no ground of exemption. If there were a beneficial occupation by an individual, there arose a liability to rate. If, on the other hand, the party had the use of premises as the mere servant of the Crown, and in no other character, and had no beneficial occupation resulting to himself from that use, then he was not rateable. Whether in such a case as that just mentioned, the officer could withdraw himself from the rate by contracting his occupation, was a question which might hereafter arise, but did not affect the present case. The question of the occupation of Crown property by private individuals, who held only at the pleasure of the Crown, had come before the court in the case of the Hampton Court Palace; and the court had held the liability to exist, inasmuch as there was a beneficial occupation of private individuals. The distinction between that case and the present appeared to be this: Here there was no beneficial occupation in the shape of actual residence; there such an occupation did exist. If, therefore, the occupation here could not be said to be beneficial to an individual, but was only an occupation of public property for public purposes, and without private benefit, the case must be treated as falling within the principle of exemption. Now, what was the nature of this society? It was a society instituted by Geo. III, in 1768, for the express purpose of improving the arts of painting and sculpture in this country—it was formerly held in part of the royal palace of Somerset House, but had since been removed to the premises now in question, which were stated to be the property of the Crown. The officers of the society itself were appointed by the sovereign, or elected by the members of the society, subject to the approval of the sovereign. The treasurer who received the profits was appointed by the Crown, and his receipts were subjected to the audit of the keeper of the Privy Purse, and if the ordinary profits now enjoyed by the society should fail, it must fall unless supported by the Crown. The society had been placed in these Rooms by the Crown; it had no lease; the Crown might at any moment resume possession. Under these circumstances, therefore, the defendants might well be considered the agents of the Crown for the furtherance of objects which were of a public and national kind, and the court was therefore of opinion that no private occupation could be proved, and consequently that the rate could not be supported.—Order accordingly.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY.—6 to 1 agst. Scott's lot (taken); 12 to 1 agst. Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken and afterwards offered); 18 to 1 agst. Colonel Peel's Murat (taken); 22 to 1 agst. Lord Eglinton's Aristides (taken); 30 to 1 agst. Mr. Bell's Winesour (take 35 to 1); 1000 to 30 agst. Colonel Anson's Napier (taken); 40 to 1 agst. Sir G. Heathcote's Sirikol (take 45 to 1); 45 to 1 agst. Sir G. Heathcote's Amorino (taken to 60*l.*); 1000 to 20 agst. Mr. Griffiths's Newcourt (taken); 1000 to 20 agst. Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone (taken); 1000 to 20 agst. Mr. H. Coombe's Fakeaway (taken); 1000 to 10 agst. Lord Exeter's Lucetta Colt (taken). OAKS.—500 to 25 agst. Colonel Cradock's Peggy (taken and afterwards offered).

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JAN. 20.—The little English Wheat left over, and fresh up since Monday, was difficult of sale, even at a decline from that day; of Foreign there was a very slender attendance of buyers, and scarcely any business was transacted, prices may be considered nominally the same, and Bonded was without buyers. Some parcels of Barley have arrived coastwise, for which the same rates are demanded. Peas and Beans continue at Monday's quotations. The Oat Trade is very dull, at the prices of last market day.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	S. S.		S. S.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44 to 54	Red	40 to 50
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	— to —	White	— to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 30	Grind.	19 to 27
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye	— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 28	Tick	24 to 29	Harrow 26 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 30 to 33	Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod 26 to 30
Peas, White . . . . . 29 to 32	Maple	27 to 29	Grey 26 to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES,

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Dec. 9 . . .	47 3	27 1	17 3	29 5	30 3	32 3
— 16 . . .	46 10	26 5	17 2	28 11	29 10	32 2
— 23 . . .	47 2	26 5	17 4	28 5	28 11	31 2
— 30 . . .	47 1	26 3	17 2	29 1	28 3	31 0
Jan. 6 . . .	47 1	26 5	17 2	31 7	28 0	29 11
— 13 . . .	47 10	26 5	16 11	29 4	27 5	29 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	47 2	26 6	17 2	29 4	28 9	31 0
Duties . .	20 0	10 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English . 5506 Sks. — Brls.		4223	6420	4578	3704	201	733	600
Irish . . 10 ,, — ,,		15	—	—	20617	—	—	—
Foreign . 540 ,, 50 ,,		1912	815	—	—	—	1975	800

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	5740	5220	3160	3150
Irish . . .	—	—	7260	—
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Hedgman, High Holborn, dealer in leather—H. Chard, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Mayhew, Crutched Friars, wine-merchant—J. Lattimer, Hanslope, Buckinghamshire, corn factor—T. E. Clarke, Acle, Norfolk, apothecary—J. May, Clapham-rise, china-dealer—W. I. Welsh, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, attorney—J. H. Ritchie, Rotherhithe, shipwright—W. Humphrey, Old Dorset-place, Clapham-road, dealer in furniture—T. Hughes, Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square, lodging-house keeper—J. Jardine, Richibucto, New Brunswick, merchant—J. Linskill, Bridlington, Yorkshire, schoolmaster—J. Norfolk and E. Barker, Woodhouse Carr, Yorkshire, dyers—R. and R. D. Dunn, Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn factors—J. Coleman, Birmingham, victualler—J. H. Ormerod, Manchester, wine-merchant—W. Thompson, Exeter, Lime-burner—M. Groves, York, joiner—C. Evans, Whitechapel-road, potatoe-dealer—S. M. Long, Northlodge-farm, Enfield, cattle-dealer—D. K. Price and D. Price, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, warehousemen—J. Senior, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, brewer—W. Morgan, Cheltenham, builder—E. Edge, Dawley green, Salop, victualler—E. T. Hall and J. Hall, Leeds, flax-spinners—W. H. Woodall, Bishopsgate-street Without, woollen-draper—R. Hunt, Kingston-upon-Hull, hosier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Noble, Lasswade, candle-maker—J. Minto, Edinburgh, surgeon—P. Bruce, Glasgow, rag-merchant—J. M'Kay, Glasgow, draper—J. C. Buchanan, Auchentoshan.

BIRTHS.—On the 13th, at the British Museum, Lady Madden, of a son—At the Rectory, West Tytherley, on the 14th, the lady Catherine Barrington, of a son.—In South Audley-street, on the 15th inst., the Hon. Mrs. Thornton, Wodehouse, of a daughter—At Maristow, Devon, on the 12th inst., the lady of Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart, M.P., of a daughter—On the 14th inst., in Belgrave-square, the Marchioness Camden, of a son—On the 12th inst., at the Philanthropic, the lady of the Rev. Sydney Turner, resident chaplain, of a son—On the 12th inst, at Merrywood-hall, near Bristol, the lady of S. Hemming, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 20th Oct., at Meerut, Charles Grant, Captain Horse Artillery, son of the late Robert Grant, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Frances Eliza, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Roberts, C.B.—On the 20th Oct., at Meerut, W. M. G. Maconochie, Esq., 11th Light Cavalry, son of the Right Hon. Alexander Maconochie (Lord Meadowbank), to Maria Isabella, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Col. Roberts, C.B.—On the 14th inst., at St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. S. Foster, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss E. R. Thomas, youngest daughter of the late W. Robinson, Esq., of Holloway—On the 17th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, W. Sugden, Esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, to Georgiana Frances, daughter of the late P. Conolly, Esq.

DIED.—On the 12th inst., at Weymouth, General Browne (Colonel of the 44th Regiment), aged 79 years—On the 5th inst., in the 44th year of his age, the Rev. Havilland Durand, M.A., rector of St. Mary de Castro, Guernsey, and chaplain to the forces in that island—On the 16th inst., Mary, wife of R. Tattersall, Esq., of Grosvenor-place—On the 1st inst., G. A. Ellis, Esq., Purser, R.N.—On the 8th Aug., on board the Endymion, Chinese expedition, First Lieutenant W. L. S. Atcherley—At the Rectory House, Ballymoney, on the 13th inst, the Very Rev. W. Greene, M.A., late Dean of Achonry—On the 15th inst, at Hastings, aged 42, the Rev. C. H. Lutwidge, M.A., Vicar of East Farleigh, Kent.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 4—1843. SATURDAY, JANUARY 28. PRICE 6*d.*

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JOSEPH HEADLAND, FLORIST, &c., LONDON ROAD, CAMBRIDGE, begs to offer Fine GROUND ROOTS of the undernamed DAHLIAS, in fine condition, and warranted true to Name:—

	s.	*d.*
Admirable (Spary)	3	6
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Beauty of Wakefield (Barrett)	10	0
Beeswing (Headly)	7	0
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Indispensable, (Girling)	3	6
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Marquess of Lansdowne, (Brown)	10	0
Majestic, (Widnall)	7	0
Marchioness of Exeter, (Widnall)	10	0
Oriental Pearl, (Union)	5	0
Oscar	3	6
Phœnix, (Headly)	10	0
Princess Royal, Hudson)	15	6
Satirist, (Headly)	7	0
Stanley, (Jones)	7	0
Twyford Perfection	8	0
Unique (Walters)	3	0
Westbury Rival	10	0

DOUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS, 4*s.* per dozen.—The Annual Importation of these delightful and fragrant BULBS has just been received at ARTHUR CORBETT'S, late Mr. C. BARRON'S, Italian Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall. Where also may be seen a Choice Collection of Orange, Lemon, Citron, Lime, and Cypress Trees, Catalonian and Arabian Jasmines, &c., just arrived from Italy.—N.B. Importer of choice Honeycomb, Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese, New Salad Oil, and other Foreign Produce, &c. Lists, with Prices, may be had.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM-RISE, NEAR LONDON, (removed from Walworth,) BY APPOINTMENT, FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that this is the best season for planting the above Flowers, and that he can supply them of first-rate quality at the following prices:—

RANUNCULUSES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts	£4	4	0
,, Superfine mixtures from 5*s.* to 21*s.* per 100.			
ANEMONES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts	3	0	0
,, Superfine mixtures from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per 100.			
AURICULAS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 plant of each	3	13	6
CARNATIONS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each	3	10	0
PICOTEES, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each	2	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES, 12 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each	2	2	0

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM, from 5*s.* to 42*s.* each.
,, ,, PUNCTATUM, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* each.
,, SPECIOSUM, small bulbs, at 63*s.* each.

H. G. also begs to say that he has a few Trees of his PRINCESS-ROYAL PEAR for sale, at 5*s.* each.—The Trade supplied.

IMPERIAL NURSERY, CHELTENHAM.

SAMUEL HODGES begs respectfully to inform the admirers of the Pelargonium, that he has a few more strong plants left of his unique Seedling, Oberon, at 42*s.* each. Those that have not seen Oberon, will find the following a faithful description. It has the habit and size of bloom of Foster's Alicia; in the upper petal is a large dark spot, with a clear and distinct white margin about the eighth of an inch wide; the lower petal is as brilliant a white as the upper margin, and forms a beautiful cup without crumple or serrature.

FUCHSIA BROCKMANIA.—This splendid FUCHSIA was raised by P. PADDEN, Gardener to the Rev. William Brockman, of Beachborough, Kent. It has been justly admired by all who have seen it, and repeatedly noticed by the Editor of the *Gardeners' Gazette* as a superb variety, "distinguished by firmness of texture, large size, and diversity of colour between the sepals and petals."—(See "P. P., Notices to Correspondents," August 13, 1842). It bears remarkably fine foliage, is of vigorous habit, and a most profuse bloomer; therefore confidently recommended as desirable in any collection, and indispensable to the exhibitor. Strong Plants will be sent out early in spring (carriage-free to any part of the kingdom) upon the receipt of a post-office order for 7*s.* 6*d.* As the Plants (so far as the limited stock will allow) will be sent according to priority of order, early notice is requested. To Nurserymen ordering Six Plants, the usual allowance.—Direct to Mr. PADDEN, Gardener, Beachborough, Hythe, Kent.—Dec. 1, 1842.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

YOUELL & CO. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Advertisement of the above magnificent Fuchsia, inserted in this Paper of the 24th Dec., together with their two new Verbenas.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Jan. 26, 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN AND AMATEUR FLORISTS.—The time of year is now fast approaching for planting that delightful flower, the Ranunculus; a few hundred roots to be parted with at 42*s.* per hundred, (with names); planting time, February and March. Appy (pre-paid) to Mr. EYRE, Farnham, Surrey; where may be seen, in the blooming season, in Mr. EYRE'S Collection of Pelargoniums, "a few Seedlings," broken into flower in July last, 1842, with many of this year, 1843. Some possessing striking foliage, cultivated and grown in small pots, "in their true and natural state, without that pernicious aid," chemical watering, which can only serve to raise and drive "colorem contra naturam," for a short period.—Farnham, January 23, 1843.

DAHLIAS.—An AMATEUR has a Collection of about Sixty good ground Roots at his disposal, being Show Varieties, many first-rate sorts, and in good condition. For full particulars apply by letter, Post-paid, to F. H., Post-office, Maidenhead, Berks.

SEEDLING LARCHES.—Several Hundred Thousands of Two and Three Years' old Seedling Larches, of first-rate quality, and at very moderate prices, are for sale by DICKSON and TURNBULL, Nurserymen, &c., Brechin. N.B. Will be put free on board a vessel at Montrose, from which port there is a regular trader once a week to London, &c.

CAMELLIAS.—WANTED, about a dozen good, strong, growing Plants, of the hardy and common Sorts, standing not less than from 5 to 6 feet high from the pot, and well covered with foliage. Any person having the above to dispose of is requested to apply by letter, stating lowest price, to Mr. BENJAMIN HEATH, Gardener, Highfield, near Southampton. The Plants are not wanted until out of flower.

PATRONIZED BY HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, AND MANY OF THE NOBILITY,

THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—For many years past there has been cultivated in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, adjacent to the ancient Castle of Sir John Fastolff, a red Raspberry of a most extraordinary size and rich flavour. The Nobility who visit the sea-coast here have invariably expressed their astonishment at the exceeding fineness of the fruit of this variety, and until lately YOUELL and Co. have not been enabled to obtain a sufficient stock of it to bring it into public notice; but having now obtained a supply (although limited) of fine Canes, beg to offer them on the following terms, and they can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order.

Packages containing 50 Canes, 25*s.*—Packages containing 25 Canes, 14*s.*—Package included.

The few to whom YOUELL and Co. have sent it, have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over other varieties; and a letter just received from a Gentleman in Derbyshire, to whom this variety was sent, states that it invariably takes prizes at the Hort. Shows in his neighbourhood. In conclusion, YOUELL and Co. beg to state that they have not, nor do they intend to recommend any article but that which they can do with confidence; and in this instance they feel fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Jan. 26, 1843.

WHYTE'S SUPERIOR DARK AND DELICIOUS BEET-ROOT in sealed Packets of 5*s.*; each packet containing 1 oz. To be had of Mr. KNIGHT, Nurseryman, Kingsroad, Chelsea, and of the Grower, J. WHYTE, Rails Head, Isleworth. As this Beet requires peculiar culture, directions will accompany each packet.

SEYMOUR'S SUPERB WHITE CELERY.

MESSRS. LANE and SON beg again to offer to the Public the above superior Celery Seed (at 1*s.* 6*d.* per packet), the qualities of which are so well known as to require no eulogium here, although it may be advisable to state, by way of caution, that there is an old variety of Seymour's White Celery offering for sale, which is very inferior to the above.—Also the BLACK-SEEDED BATH COS LETTUCE, at from 1*s.* to 5*s.* per packet.—Either or both can be sent by post, on the receipt of postage stamps or post-office order from unknown correspondents.—Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Dec. 26, 1842.

EARLY PEAS, &c.—HENRY D. CORMACK, SEEDSMAN, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, of Manchester and its Vicinity that they can be supplied with the following new and early articles:—Cormack's Prince Albert and early Kent Peas, British Queen ditto; Taylor's New Improved Windsor, and Johnson's Wonderful Beans; Manchester and Giant red and pink Celery; Hamilton's White Spine and Walker's Prize-fighter Cucumbers; Incomparable Cos Lettuce, together with every other variety of Horticultural, Agricultural, and Floricultural Seeds, at his Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 106, Deangate, Manchester. Agent for Sir James Murray's Patent Fertilising and Guano Manures.

HOME-GROWN SEEDS.

MESSRS. SUTTON and SONS respectfully acquaint those readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* who have not yet hitherto honoured them with their commands, that their grounds, being situated at considerable distances from each other, and of different soils, they are enabled by strict attention to grow Garden-Seeds true to their kinds, and can supply their Customers with Seeds which they know to be *new*, thereby preventing disappointment in the crops. The Annual Seed Catalogue is now published, and may be had *gratis* on application.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The following articles are particularly recommended:—			
100 Ranunculuses, in 50 fine varieties by name	1	5	0
50 do., in 50 do.	0	15	0
The most approved kinds of Kitchen Garden Seeds, in a complete collection for a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, for a smaller Establishment	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, of Flower-Seeds, containing all the new kinds worthy of recommendation; together with the best of the old sorts, with instructions enclosed	1	10	0
Ditto, in smaller collection, equally choice	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	0	10	6
Double Italian Tuberoses, fresh imported, per dozen	0	4	0

J. S. and SONS, having a stock of *all the new kinds* of Kitchen Garden and Flower-Seeds, they will be included in the above collections; or they may be obtained separate, according to order, at moderate prices.

N.B.—Parcels delivered free to the Railway-station, or any part of London.—Reading Nursery, Berkshire, Jan. 28th.

HENRY HAMMOND, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, Mundford, near Brandon, Suffolk, respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that the late fine season for preserving his admired WHITE CAPE BROCCOLI enables him to offer it at 3*s.* 6*d.* a packet, which will contain half an ounce. The many orders already received from those who were purchasers last year justify H. H. in again offering it to the public. The flavour is not only equal to any Cauliflower, but it is as hardy as any of the Cabbage tribe. By sowing in March, the end of May, and August, a supply may be had nearly all the year. If any gentleman wishes for information respecting its quality, a reference to the undermentioned Gardeners will meet with an immediate reply:—Mr. Wylie, His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Euston Hall; Mr. Piper, Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, Merton Hall; Mr. Hammond, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., Lynford Hall; Mr. Browniy, John Angerstein's, Esq., Weeting Hall. Messrs. Flanagan, Seedsmen, Mansion-house-street, London, who can warrant the stock, and will carefully execute any orders entrusted to them.—A good PROPAGATOR in the Out-door Department is wanted.—Mundford, Jan. 19, 1843.

COUNTY FIRE-OFFICE, AND PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET, PICCADILLY. Established 1807.

TRUSTEES.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G.	Sir Henry Pynn
	Sir Frederick A. Roe, Bart.
The Marquess of Northampton	Alex. Henderson, Esq., M.D.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Northwick	John Edward Conant, Esq.
The Earl of Macclesfield	Andrew Maclew, Esq.
Sir Wm. Earle Welby, Bart.	Frederick Squire, Esq.
Sir John Osborn, Bart.	George Pryme, Esq.
Sir R. Duckworth King, Bart.	Glynne Earle Welby, Esq., M.P.

&c. &c. &c.

The advantages offered to the public by the above Offices are such as result from a course of uninterrupted prosperity, the fruits of a prudent and economical management for a period of thirty-five years.

At the present time so many establishments exist, vieing with each other in the *profession of benefits* to the public, which numerous failures and consequent ruin to thousands of industrious families have proved to be fallacious, that the Directors think they will best discharge their duty to the Proprietors and to the Public by a simple statement of the advantages which have been *realised* by these Offices.

The COUNTY FIRE OFFICE has not only settled all claims with promptitude and liberality, but has, from its first establishment, made large returns to the Insured. These amount at the present time to 125,000*l.*

The PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE has at each septennial period divided the whole of the profits, subject to a deduction of about a twentieth part only, among the Insured. The *benefits* actually *secured* to lives insured in this Office may be judged of by the following Table:—

No. of Policy	Age	Bonus in 1813 & 1820			Bonus in 1827 & 1834			Bonus in 1841.			Total of Bonuses.			Sum Insured
		£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.
109	37	221	11	2	387	11	10	504	0	4	1213	3	4	2500
430	38	90	3	11	159	3	0	248	6	4	497	13	3	1000
435	38	257	2	1	506	19	6	744	19	6	1509	1	1	3000
492	46	106	15	9	197	16	2	299	15	11	604	7	10	1000
515	31	72	13	1	134	13	7	204	1	1	411	7	9	1000
982	39	167	8	6	326	8	6	480	7	10	974	4	10	2000

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

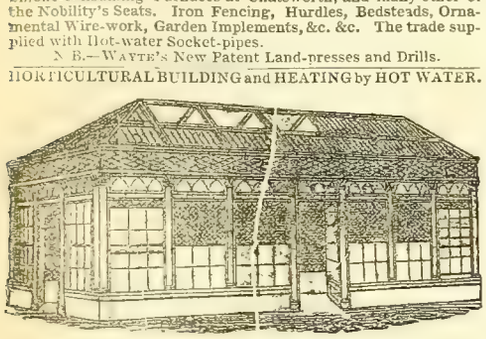
PENN'S SYSTEM PERFECTED—FOR OBTAINING A FREE CIRCULATION OF HEATED PURE ATMOSPHERIC AIR THROUGHOUT HORTICULTURAL & OTHER BUILDINGS.

W. HILL having had every opportunity of making himself acquainted with the best method of constructing Horticultural Buildings of every kind—to command the above truly-desirable result—and having with much satisfaction witnessed the gradual improvement in the adaptation of this principle to almost every variety of Building, begs to announce to the Nobility and Public generally, that he erects CONSERVATORIES, HOTHOUSES, PITS, &c., &c., upon the above system, which has (*at an immense cost to the inventor*), been brought to *great perfection*, and heats the same by HOTWATER APPARATUS, with improved Tube or Conical Boilers. W. HILL also adapts DR. ARNOTT'S NEW BALANCED REGULATOR to the Boiler Apparatus, by which an immense saving of fuel is effected, the greatest regularity of Temperature preserved, and much time and trouble saved. PENN'S SYSTEM only requires publicity to be appreciated. The Public are therefore invited to inspect its efficient working at the Inventor's Residence, Lewisham. The great end gained by adopting this system, *is a perfect and rapid Circulation*, producing consequently an equable temperature throughout the building (of whatever construction), and renders access to it at all times safe and agreeable, ladies of the most delicate constitution being enabled to remain for hours in a temperature greatly exceeding summer-heat, with as much comfort as could possibly be derived from an out-door temperature equally high. W. HILL would refer any, who may desire to apply the above system to Forcing-Houses in particular, to Mr. JOHN WILLMOT, of Isleworth, who after 40 years' experience has adopted this system throughout his extensive Establishment. Designs, and any further information, upon application to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N. B.—WAYTE'S New Patent Land-presses and Drills.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING and HEATING by HOT WATER.



J. WEEKS and Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 300 ft. in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE having received several communications from various parts of the country, concerning his "Tank System of Heating," *which will ultimately become universally adopted* in all forcing establishments where bottom-heat is required, begs to announce to those Gentlemen, as well as to others who wish for information respecting it, that it is W. E. R.'s intention to publish a *well-executed Engraving*, with a Treatise appended, which will contain every information requisite to set up or adapt the Apparatus for Houses of various sizes, with the cost of materials, fixing, &c.

Every Pinery in the kingdom ought to be fitted up on this principle.

W. E. R. is induced thus to bring this system prominently before the public, knowing that it will be of the greatest utility, and of immense importance to Horticulturists. The cost of the Treatise will be regulated according to the number of subscribers.

Union Road Nursery, Plymouth, Jan. 23, 1843.

THE GENUINE GUANO ON SALE AT LIVERPOOL.—Any quantity of this celebrated and valuable NATURAL MANURE can be obtained from the Queen's Bonded Stores, either in Liverpool or in London. Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM JOSEPH MYERS and Co., Importers, Liverpool; Messrs. COTESWORTH, POWELL, and PRYOR, Great St. Helen's, London; or Messrs. EDWARDS, DANSON, and Co., Brokers, Liverpool.

BONE MANURE. ADULTERATION DETECTED. The extent to which Bone Manure is adulterated is so great as to render it imperative upon the Farmer to ascertain, by chemical analysis, the quantity of PURE BONE it contains.

W. H. POTTER undertakes to examine any Sample that may be submitted to him, and within two days after the receipt thereof, to return the correct percentage of PURE BONE. Mr. Potter's charge is 5*s.*, which should be enclosed with an average sample, say 1lb., and sent carriage paid), to the Artificial Guano Works, 28, Upper Fore-street, Lambeth, where Unadulterated Bone may be had, either in dust or ½-in. pieces.

*** Mr. POTTER examines every species of Artificial Manure, and reports upon them at the above charge. Soils very carefully analysed.

GUANO ON SALE
BY THE IMPORTERS,
ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, LONDON;
GIBBS, BRIGHT, & Co., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

In small 8vo., Price 2*s.* Cloth. The Fifth Edition of

EVERY LADY HER OWN FLOWER-GARDENER, By LOUISA JOHNSON. With a Chapter on Window Gardening, by Mr. MACINTOSH, and a Description of WARD'S Domestic Greenhouse. *Preparing for Publication, uniform* with the above, price 2*s.*, EVERY LADY'S COMPANION TO THE KITCHEN-GARDEN, by A LADY. London: W. S. ORR, and Co., Amen Corner, Paternoster-row.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH, specially Reported and Illustrated, will appear in next Saturday's Number of "PUNCH, or THE LONDON CHARIVARI," price 3*d.*

A STAMPED EDITION to go free by Post, price 4*d.*

Vol. III. is just published, and Vols. I. and II. are, as well as all back Numbers, constantly on sale.—OFFICE, 13, WELLINGTON-STREET, and Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

Just published, price Sixpence,

A LETTER to the FARMERS of ENGLAND, on the RELATIONSHIP of AGRICULTURE and MANUFACTURES. With a representation of Ploughs and Ploughing in Buckinghamshire and the Lothians. By ONE WHO HAS WHISTLED AT THE PLOUGH; Author of Letters under that signature in the *Morning Chronicle*.

London: RIDGWAY, Piccadilly.

MESSRS. MARNOCK AND MANLEY beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have published their Catalogue of Flower Seeds, &c., for 1843, which will be forwarded free by Post, on application. Their Importation of German and Prussian Seeds have arrived in fine condition, to which they beg to call their attention. Nursery, Hackney, Jan. 12, 1843.

S. GIRLING'S CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN DAHLIAS can now be had on prepaid application; it contains as well, a List of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Pansies, and Verbenas, any of which S. G. will be happy to receive orders for; and pledges himself to supply early plants correct to name, and on liberal terms where a quantity is wanted. The trade liberally supplied.

Dane Croft Nursery, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

SION NURSERY, CROYDON.

ROBERT COOPER begs to inform the Public that he has just published his CATALOGUE of CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS, &c. &c. for 1843, which will be forwarded by Post on application.—Jan. 25, 1843.

EXTENSION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF ART-UNIONS.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC UNION of LONDON.—Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the ETCHINGS illustrative of the SONGS of SHAKSPEARE by the ETCHING CLUB are now ready for inspection. By the liberality of the Members of the Club, the Subscribers will receive Seventeen Etchings instead of the promised number of Thirteen.—Subscriptions received by the Honorary Secretary, at 309, Regent-street, and 5, Cavendish-square.

WILLIAM LYNN, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, and FLORIST, late of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, respectfully informs the Gentry and Public in general, that he is now carrying on the above business, and connected therewith a GARDEN TOOL WAREHOUSE, at the premises, No. 10, Church-street, Hackney, opposite Morning-lane. W. L. begs to state that his collection of Culinary, Garden, and Flower Seeds is of the very best quality, and true to kind; likewise his Fruit-Trees, Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Perennial and Bulbous Roots. His Garden Utensils are also of the best description, at prices which, he trusts, with industry, punctuality, and attention, will secure to him general patronage.

W. L. solicits particular attention to his new PEA, LYNN'S DWARF WRINKLED MARROW, 2*s.* 6*d.* per quart, which is superior to the Knight's Marrows, and much more advantageous, especially in small gardens, its height being 3 to 4 feet; it is the most prolific summer and autumn Pea ever introduced—perpetual in its bearing, the pod quite full, and of delicious flavour, even when nearly ripe.—Catalogues of Seeds, Garden Implements, &c., may be had on application, enclosing a postage-stamp.

TO NURSERYMEN.—To be DISPOSED OF, an Old-established NURSERY, in the immediate vicinity of London, containing 11 Acres of Land, in the best state of cultivation, partly stocked with Fruit-trees, Standard and Dwarf Roses, Evergreens, and other Ornamental Shrubs and Trees, principally inclosed with good walls. There are 4,000 feet of Glass, well stocked with Greenhouse and other Plants. There are also on the premises a commodious Dwelling-House, and Seed-Shop attached, Stabling, Sheds, &c., all in excellent repair. Rent and Taxes moderate, and 25 years of the Lease unexpired. The above is situate on one of the leading thoroughfares out of London, and may be entered upon on or before 25th March next.—For particulars, application to be made, by letter only, prepaid, to Messrs. NOBLE, Seedsmen, &c., 152, Fleet-street, London. Part of the purchase-money may remain, if required, on approved-of security. The proprietor is retiring from business in consequence of ill-health.

THE GARDENER at ST. MARGARET'S informs those parties who have addressed letters to him upon the subject of a Second Gardener's place, that the Advertisement was inserted without his knowledge, he being perfectly satisfied with his present Foreman, whom he considers strictly honest, sober, industrious, and trustworthy, and things under his charge bear testimony of his attention to his business.

St. Margaret's, Jan. 23, 1843.

CUCUMBER and MELON BOXES and LIGHTS.—For SALE, one, two, and three-light BOXES and LIGHTS, of all sizes, ready for immediate use, warranted of the best materials, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom: two-light Boxes and Lights complete, from 1*l.* 8*s.* Garden Lights made, glazed and painted, from 1*s.* per foot. Sashes and Frames made, glazed, and hung complete, 1*s.* 8*d.* per foot.—At JAMES WATTS' Sash Manufactory, 8, Claremont-place, Old Kent-road.

*** An Apprentice wanted.

GARDENERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

J. WEEK'S, Jun., Annual Improved Plan of [H]EATING, will take place at his Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, on Thursday the 2nd of February. Such professional Gardeners who are his friends and supporters, and who will honour him with their company, are requested to favour him with a line, by Post, without delay.

SLATE WORKS, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX.

EDWARD BECK informs Horticulturists generally, that the Cisterns, Tanks, Shelves, Stages, Conservatory Tubs, Flower-Boxes, Edging for Garden-paths, &c., manufactured by him in Slate, may be seen in use at Worton Cottage, upon application to the Gardener (Sundays excepted).

PATRONIZED by all the principal Architects and Builders in this Country and Abroad.—SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.—In consequence of the daily attempts made to imitate this valuable mineral production, and of the name of "Asphalte" being given to most of the spurious and "cheap" materials, the Directors of this Company particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others, (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article,) to insert in their specifications "The Seyssel Asphalte, Claridge's Patent," and not merely "Asphalte" or "Bitumen," as, in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced. For the information of those residing at a distance from London, and of those who, having employed the spurious composition, may, from its failure, have become prejudiced against the use of Asphalte, the following are mentioned as some of the distinguishing qualities of the genuine material. The Asphalte of Seyssel is of a light colour, closely resembling Yorkshire stone, has a smooth surface (without being slippery), and joints almost imperceptible; it is also free from smell, is not acted upon by change of temperature, and is at all times dry and warm, and remarkably pleasant to walk upon, and, from its elasticity, never cracks. The fictitious material, on the contrary, has a dark and dirty-looking appearance, presents a rough and coarse surface, and, from its brittleness, is liable to crack, particularly in frosty weather. In consequence of the above qualities, the genuine material (being perfectly impervious to wet) has been used with great advantage for roofing; it can be laid down to any extent, presenting one uniform surface, and is far superior to lead, as it is not liable to expansion or contraction in consequence of any change in the temperature. For covering of arches, (to prevent the percolation of wet,) it is invaluable, the Greenwich Railway Company alone having covered upwards of 400,000 superficial feet; it has also been used on the Great Western, Birmingham, Midland Counties, South Western, Brighton, Blackwall, and other Railways; at the joint Stations, London-bridge, and at the South Metropolitan, Highgate, and Nunhead Cemeteries. As proof of the great durability of the genuine Asphalte, it need only be mentioned that the first work executed in this Country with this material, (amounting to 3,952 feet,) was at Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards, in the month of April, 1838, and which, although only half an inch in thickness, has remained up to this time (a period of four years and eight months) in the most perfect condition. Books of Testimonials with scale of prices may be obtained on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary.

Seyssel Asphalte Company's Depot, Stangate, London.

Note—Neither the pavement in Parliament Street, London, nor the works at the Model Prison, at the Abney-park Cemetery (which from its failure has since been removed), or at the Hotel at the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, were executed by this Company.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a respectable young Man, aged 30, who has a practical knowledge of his business in all its branches, and can be well recommended from the situation he is about to leave. Address, A.B., at Mr. BELL'S, Bookseller, Richmond, York.

WANTED, a steady, active, middle-aged Man, who has some knowledge of Greenhouse Plants, Cultivation of Roses, Training Fruit-trees, &c., and would have no objection to go out Jobbing occasionally. None need apply who cannot have a good character from their last situation. Further particulars may be had by applying by letter, post-paid, to J. COLE, Nurseryman, Rugby, Warwickshire.—Jan. 23, 1843.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a middle-aged married Man without encumbrance; who understands the management of Pines, early Forcing, and Gardening in general; he would prefer living on the premises; can have a good character from his last place, where he lived upwards of 10 years. Direct to A.B., No. 9, Great Orchard-row, High-street, Camberwell.

WANTED, immediately, an active and steady MAN, to take charge of a provincial Nursery of recent establishment. He must have a thorough knowledge of the Nursery Business, and be a good propagator of Greenhouse Plants, &c. Satisfactory references will be required. Application to be made, stating Wages, to Messrs. HANDCOCK AND SON, Nursery Seedsmen and Florists, 218, Gillegate, Durham.

WANTS a SITUATION, a single young Man of respectable connexions, as Under Gardener, where his employment would be principally in the Houses. Has been as Under Gardener for seven years, and can have a good character from the gentleman's Gardener he is now living with. Direct to J. A., Post-office, Aveley, Essex.—All letters post-paid.

TO SEEDSMEN.

WANTS a SITUATION, a respectable young Man (who has been engaged for the last three years in the Seed Business, in a large concern in the country), either in a Seed-shop or Warehouse, where he could make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as immediate employment. For particulars, please to apply (post-paid) to Messrs. W. and J. NOBLE, Seedsmen, No. 152, Fleet-street, London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a respectable Man, age 46, who thoroughly understands his Business, and all kinds of Forcing, Pleasure-grounds, and Kitchen-gardens; and can have an unexceptionable reference from the Gentleman he has just left, with 13 years' character; either to live in the house or not. Direct to A.B., MRS. CAREY'S, No. 8, Providence-row, Islington-green.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a single young Man, aged 32, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and can have a good character from his last place.—Address to H. H., Post-office, Tonbridge Wells.

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TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, & GRAZIERS.—WANTED by a Young Man (a native of Cumberland) a SITUATION as FARM BAILIFF, in any County in England. The Advertiser has been brought up in Cumberland to Farming and Grazing; and is acquainted with thorough Drainage system, Subsoil and Trench Plowing, and with most of the modern improvements in Agriculture; and would be able to give respectable references, and produce sufficient testimonials as to character, and capabilities, &c. Address, A.L., Post-office, Brampton, Cumberland.

NOTICE.—All persons having a CLAIM upon the ESTATE of the late Mr. MICHAEL WATERER, Nurseryman, Knaphill, Horsell, Surrey, are requested to send in their Accounts without delay; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay the same to HOSIA WATERER, Knaphill, or to JAMES WATERER, Chertsey, Executors to the deceased.

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RURAL CHEMISTRY.

By Edward Solly, Esq., Jun., F.R.S.,
Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Wednesday, Feb. 1	Geological	8½ P.M.
Friday, Feb. 3.	Botanical	8 P.M.
Monday, Feb. 6.	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday, Feb 7	Horticultural	2 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	6½ P.M.
Wednesday, Feb. 8	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, Feb. 11	Royal Botanic	3¾ P.M.

We have already stated that during the last session of Parliament Mr. Pusey gave notice for a committee to inquire into the subject of Drainage; and we believe that evidence was prepared to establish and show the necessity of enforcing the universal clearance and maintenance of the outfalls now existing, so that underdraining might hereafter become a less difficult and costly operation. We are, however, not aware that there was an intention of making the measure universally compulsory, and placing it under scientific administration; nor do we understand that the *after-application* of drain-water had attracted the attention of those agricultural Members of Parliament, who are generally interested in such matters. Indeed, it is chiefly in the pamphlet of Mr. Bailey Denton, already referred to, that the subject has been examined: and as we agree with that gentleman in believing that even more ultimate profit may be derived to the country from beneficial after-uses of drain-water than from the mere eradication of existing evils, we shall now proceed to consider that topic.

If a profitable distribution of the drain-water, which now is so injurious from its stagnation, be practicable, it must be secured by uniformity in arranging the receiving watercourses; and although that uniformity can only be worked out in districts, still it is essential that those districts should be allotted in relation to the whole country, and without regard to the interests of private individuals. This systematising of the mains or receivers is the amount of compulsion to which we alluded in our former notice of the subject; and we are of opinion that, in the absence of such compulsion, the nation will never be made to feel a great and important change, but will be brought, by the desultory plans of separate individuals, into the same condition as London, so far as regards systematic arrangement of the mains, and the application of the valuable matter to be derived from them.

The dislocation of the Metropolitan sewers is a matter of common complaint; they have been planned without reference to each other, and now they will not work together; but had all the London works of this kind been formed upon one well-considered, preconcerted plan, not only would the drainage of London and its suburbs have been more effectual but the water of the Thames would still be as pure as it was originally: and instead of being corrupted by the refuse of the town, the valuable contents of the sewers might have been directed to the large increase of agricultural wealth. By some such uniformity of arrangement as would have secured to London advantages of which we can now only regret the loss, the waters of the higher lands may, in many cases, conduce to the fertility of the lower lands. But this uniformity can never be secured if we allow the opportunity to pass without incorporating with the regulations of a General Drainage Act stringent provisions for regulating the dispersion of the water to be gained by its operation. There is no apparent reason why the measure which renders clay lands dry enough for improved cultivation should not also make light lands moist in all cases where a transfer of surplus water can be effected advantageously; though such opportunities would not be general, they certainly would occur.

England cannot indeed be called, in strict agricultural terms, an irrigating country; but, nevertheless, cases may be found in Wiltshire, Bedfordshire, and many parts of Scotland, where the benefit to be derived from such an use of water is distinctly shown. By combining the measure we are now advocating with that for the sewerage of towns, land-waters would be exchanged, where localities are favourable, for urban refuse. Where towns are situated in valleys, on the one hand, the waters from the hills above would be collected (as at Greenock), and conveyed into the towns for cleansing the streets, flushing the sewers, and furnishing a supply for domestic purposes; and, on the other, the refuse substances would be conveyed to the land, either in mixture with the water that had served for cleansing the town, or, after being raised into flat-bottomed vessels, like the boats used by the Germans for the same purpose, it would be floated along the connecting watercourses into the country for use as solid manure. Near Edinburgh, in the Holyrood meadows, we have a well-known proof of the value of irrigating with the contents of sewers; for there, sandy, inferior land has become worth as much as 57*l.* an acre, annual rent; not that we are at all disposed to advocate the manner in which the sewerage is used in this instance; on the contrary, we agree with Mr. Bailey Denton in regarding such a selfish use of the sewerage in the light of an abuse. We would rather turn to Mr. Roe's very recent Report on the Drainage of Eton *, because the improvements suggested by him afford a better illustration of this part of the subject. That gentleman (whose great practical experience entitles his observations to the most careful consideration) particularly directs attention to the importance of the contents of sewers for irrigating meadow land, and turning them to profitable account as a means of supplying an abundance of rich manure. We have already seen, in the report of the Poor-law Commissioners, that the contents of the ditches at Eton have been found to kill the Grass; a circumstance which plainly shows the ignorance of some farmers, and the value of sewerage when sufficiently diluted and judiciously applied.

With regard to the application of drain-water as a moving power, there can be no doubt that this may be effected in many places at a cost quite trifling when compared to steam; for there must be at this moment numberless springs gushing from hill-sides, having a flow of water sufficient to drive a 10, 20, or 30-feet wheel, and therefore capable of being instantly turned to profitable account. Upon this point we would particularly refer to Mr. Bailey Denton's pamphlet. If the supply from springs were augmented by water brought together by main-drains, we should confidently look for this branch of its application being carried to a great extent. Indeed it is only necessary to turn to the instance afforded by Lord Hatherton at Teddesley, and to the mines and works in Wales, in Cornwall, Devon, and Ireland, to gain assurance of its paramount economy. Besides, as we cursorily remarked last week, the quantity of water to be accumulated by judicious management would afford means for compensating millowners and others who may be aggrieved by the removal of their mills, weirs, and dams.

We think every one will agree with Mr. Denton, that, if the *after-application* of drainage water should form part of any legislative measure, not only would the direction of the system be more skilful in itself, but the obligation on the part of individuals to keep their watercourses clear, would produce a result more beneficial to thorough drainage than could arise from any measure devoted to that object alone.

In recommending to Parliament the propriety of uniting the distribution of drain-water and of the refuse of towns with the improvement of outfalls and watercourses, we do not advocate the execution of expensive works, like the aqueducts and reservoirs of Lombardy, Spain, and India; these, in a country like England, would not repay their cost. All we ask for, is, such as may be constructed economically and profitably, and which in their maintenance and repair would create a continued and paying demand for labour in winter.

But it may be asked whence all this water is to come? Upon this point we shall content ourselves with referring to Mr. Denton's pamphlet, where it is shown, by fair calculation, that the force of surface-water alone is equal to 2,000,000 horse-power, the whole of which might, by skilful engineers, be turned to the useful purposes we have mentioned.

These considerations must, we think, be felt by every one to be of great importance to the country; they demonstrate how enormous are the annual losses of national wealth by neglect, supineness, or unskilfulness; they point out a new and immense field for the employment of labour profitably; and we do trust they will lead Parliament to give the whole question the most careful consideration without further loss of time.

As we anticipated, the determination of the Horticultural Society to exclude from the best prizes at the Garden Exhibitions, Roses that are cut, and to encourage the cultivation of those plants in pots, has excited a good deal of interest, and produced a fair crop of opinions, a tolerable sample of which has already reached us. One man congratulates the Society upon the decision at which they have arrived; another doubts the possibility of cultivating Roses thus with any sort of success; a third says *he* can't do it, abusing us for advocating it, and his master for insisting upon his making the attempt. We are perfectly aware that the plan will not suit the "stand stills;" and we can easily understand that those Gardeners who have no notion of the reason why they do a thing, may be aghast at the very thought of having to grow a Rose as well as a Pelargonium; but we also know that the thing may be done, and well done too, and that the really intelligent gardener will have no serious difficulty in the matter. Indeed, a better test of the metal that a man is made of could scarcely have been hit upon; and the only persons who have any just grounds for complaint, are the Pelargonium growers, who now stand a good chance of being eclipsed. If Roses are as well grown, and *as well got up*, as Pelargoniums, the tide of fashion will be very likely to take a turn, for, after all, there is nothing like a Rose. We cannot conceive anything more perfectly enchanting, in the way of flowers, than a sitting-room decorated with Banksian and Chinese Roses, gracefully arranged upon the trellises of flower-pots.

That there are difficulties in the way we freely admit, that many of the first attempts will be failures we cannot doubt; but perseverance is sure to triumph —and in what cause, let us ask, can perseverance be more worthily employed? One of the first stumbling-blocks will be uncertainty as to the manner of preparing plants for cultivation in pots. One man will perhaps grow them "on their own bottoms," others will use stocks, and then will come a question as to the kind of stock that had best be employed. Upon that point, and some others, we have a welcome communication from Mr. Robert Reid, gardener at Noble Thorpe, near Barnsley. Mr. Reid, in the spring and summer of 1838, was living in Philadelphia, U. S., where the culture of Roses in pots is carried on to a great extent, both in nurseries and private gardens, and where, at the monthly exhibitions of the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, they form a leading feature. Nothing, he says, could exceed the beauty of some of the collections. There were not many climbing Roses, except the double white Banksian Rose, which, being so very sweet, is a great favourite there; and of this he saw plants in large pots (16's or 12's), coiled neatly round three or four sticks, *covered with Roses down to the pot, and forced early in the spring, which it bears exceedingly well.* He justly observes, that, as the Banksian is, perhaps, one of the most difficult Roses to flower in a pot, many other of our beautiful climbing varieties would succeed in the same way.

The manner in which these Roses are prepared is stated by Mr. Reid to be as follows:—

"The Boursault Rose, being for pot-culture superior as a stock to any other kind, should be planted in good rich soil in a sheltered situation; and, if cut down to form stools for the purpose of producing layers, it will in the second year be strong enough to produce abundance of fine shoots, the earliest of which will make such rapid growth, that they may be layered the same season. If this operation is carefully performed, and if the end of the layer is tied up neatly to a stick, it will in a few weeks be sufficiently high to allow one bud to be inserted in the stem. It is a safe plan to cut the tongue on the upper side of the layer, whereby all danger of breaking the shoot is prevented. It is, however, advisable to insert a piece of clay, or a small stone, in the opening, to prevent it from adhering before roots are formed.

"About the end of October, these early layers will have made sufficient roots to admit of their being taken up and potted; and it will thus be seen how quickly a fine and vigorous collection of Roses may be propagated.

"The reason why only one bud should be inserted upon each stock is obvious: the latter, when headed down, furnishes its whole strength to the bud, which soon forms as fine a head as a Maiden Peach, and a much more handsome plant than if the supply had been divided between several buds.

"All the unbudded shoots which remain upon the stools can be layered in the following spring, and may be budded in the course of the summer. By the adoption of this plan, a whole year is saved; instead of a crop of layers to be taken off for planting out in nursery rows, to be budded in the succeeding summer, here is a crop of fine young plants *ready for being potted the same season.* Many sorts, such as Bourbon, Noisette, China, and Tea-scented Roses, will, if well managed through the winter, flower beautifully during the following spring and summer.

"In this manner, plants of much greater strength can be raised, and in a much shorter time than from cuttings. For the Amateur, they will make excellent window-plants; and to the Gardener they will be invaluable for the greenhouse and conservatory during winter and spring, and for planting out during summer in the flower-garden, from whence, after blooming throughout the autumn, they must be again taken up and repotted for spring flowering. There is little doubt but that the market florist would find a ready sale for well-grown Roses in pots, as the taste for them is common amongst all classes; and a long bed planted and shaded after the manner of Tulips would be a beautiful sight for summer visitors."

A Stirling correspondent strongly urges us to call attention to a new source of manure, which he thinks must exist in our own country. He says that every year seems to be proving more and more conclusively that guano is one of the best of our manures, and

* Report on the State of the Drainage of Eton College, &c., in a Letter to Dr. Hawtrey.

that it therefore would be very important to find it nearer home than the Islands of the Pacific, whence it is now imported. As it is the deposit of sea-fowl, he supposes that we must have an abundance of it on many parts of our own coast, especially in the Western Isles of Scotland, which are the resort of great flocks of sea-fowl, and in the Orkney and Shetland Islands; and he thinks the collection of it would be a profitable employment for the very poor inhabitants of those places. He recommends the Agricultural Society of England and the Highland Society to offer premiums to individuals for obtaining it, in order to stimulate them to exertion.

We hardly know what to say to this proposition. If, indeed, the substance were really to be found in the places mentioned, there is no doubt that it would be very valuable, and afford a far more ample remuneration for collecting it than the premiums of societies. But it is generally understood that their wet climate and the storms to which those islands are exposed, are perpetually washing the material into the sea as fast as it is formed; a circumstance which does not happen in the dry climate whence the foreign guano is brought. Perhaps some one may be able to say what the fact really is respecting the presence of guano in our northern islets.

If it should turn out that, as we suppose, it is lost as fast as it is produced, we are by no means sure that it might not be saved artificially, if a little pains were taken to do so. In Persia, the great manure is pigeons'-dung; small dove-cotes are built in the plains, in the form of towers, in the upper parts of which the birds inhabit,-and in the lower of which the manure is collected. Access to these towers is secured by a door at their foot, which can be opened for the purpose of clearing out the interior; and thus the extensive Melon grounds are richly manured. Could not means be taken to induce the sea-fowl to frequent particular spots, where, by means of a little contrivance of the Persian kind, the effects of rain might be prevented? It is to be remembered, that if this substance could be thus collected, it would be more powerful than guano; because it would be, or might be, free from sand and other impurities, which greatly diminish the value of the imported guano. It is for our Scotch friends to consider how far such a project is feasible.

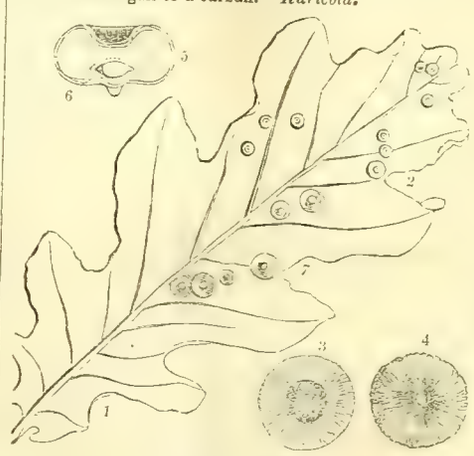
ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXXIX.

OAK-SPANGLES AND SILK-BUTTON-GALLS.—There are several different kinds of these singular and pretty objects which are formed upon the Oak-leaves. In some seasons they are exceedingly abundant, as in the autumns of 1840 and 1841, and at other times it is difficult to find any of them; such was the case, generally speaking, last year. A casual observer might mistake the brown globose Button-galls (fig. 2) for the eggs of a large moth (especially of a Lasiocampa), the rosy spangles (7) looking like the same expanded; and not a few persons have supposed them to be fungi. They are, however, galls, formed by minute hymenopterous insects called Cynipoideæ.

These galls are attached to the under-side of the Oak-leaves by a short pedicle, as represented in fig. 5; and the same is shown in the centre of fig. 4, which is the under-side of one of the globular spangles magnified, fig. 3 being the upper-side. These galls are produced upon the under-side of the leaves, and generally on the south side of the tree. After the succession of heavy showers we had in September and October, 1841, I found the Oak-leaves covered with spangles in Suffolk, when they were larger than I had ever before observed them; this induced me to examine some carefully, and on opening one I found a live shining fat maggot (fig. 6), with a bright yellow patch on its back, curled up and lying in a small cavity close to the pedicle of the gall. I opened several others with similar success, but could not find any of them in the pupa state; and although I placed the leaves in a pot with damp moss, which I kept until the following year, I could not rear them, or if I did, they escaped through the fine gauze which was tied over the pot. I was, however, fully convinced that the Oak-spangles were the work of a Gall-fly; and upon referring to the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," I found the following short description of the insect which causes these pretty objects. It is a true Cynips,* but it is called by the French naturalists *Diplolepis lenticularis*:—"The antennæ are blackish, a little longer than the thorax; the whole of the body is black and shining; the legs are yellow." The Oak-spangles are equally common in France, and M. Danthoine says that in Provence "they are sometimes so abundant that, in autumn, when any-one shakes the Oaks, they fall like rain; this little gall detaches itself from the leaves in the month of October, and remains buried during winter either in the earth or in the snow. Each lentil (the appellation by which he distinguishes the little gall) contains rarely more than one larva, which comes forth a perfect insect towards the first fine days of spring."

These spangles, or buttons, are beautiful objects when examined under a lens, being covered with fine fibres shining like silk, and varying from a greenish to a brown colour, with a pit, or deep circular impression on the crown. The other galls, which often accompany them, are larger, flatter, and something like a saucer or a depressed Chinese hat, generally of a crimson colour, the outer margin a little reflexed, and the centre slightly elevated; these likewise arrive at their full size in October and November; but in July they are very minute; at that time the centre is ochreous, and the ring deep red and velvety. I have also detected in the thickened central part of these a gelatinous maggot, but it is generally entirely dried up. I can find no account of the species of Cynips which infest these galls, and am therefore unable at present to describe it, or to give it a name.

I have observed a third variety of gall, in November, upon the Oak-leaves, which was more fleshy, and larger than usual: some were green and others brown; they were the shape of a deep cup; the top was open, with a minute tubercle in the centre. These also contained minute maggots, which I was unable to rear. In June, 1841, a fourth variety of gall was sent to me from the same Oak-tree which had furnished a constant supply of the Oak-spangles: some of the leaves exhibited as many as three of the galls, but most of them only one; they were variously placed, projected but slightly from the surface, and differed from all the foregoing in being equally visible on both sides. Upon examining the under-side of the leaf, the galls appeared to form a circular leathery spot, of a dull ochreous colour, surrounded by a thickened green ring, about a line in diameter; this ring was wrinkled, and the colour of the leaf; on the upper-side the spot was similar, with the addition of a little tubercle in the centre; and there was sometimes a conspicuous hole, from whence the perfect insect had escaped. On opening one which, by holding the leaf up to the light, I saw contained some opaque object, I detected a shining piceous Cynips, with long brown antennæ, a little clavate; the legs were ochreous and the nervures of the wings deeply coloured; by its side I saw a parasitic maggot of a grey colour, which had seized the Cynips, and, to my great annoyance, soon ate out the body, and mutilated the other parts. If this species be not described, I propose calling it *Cynips Quercus tiaræ*, from the resemblance of the gall to a turban.—*Ruricola.*



* Curtis's Guide, Gen. 564, ii. 29 *b*.

ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.—No. VII.

(By PROFESSOR CHARLES SPRENGEL. Translated from the German.)

(*Continued from page* 36.)

IT cannot be doubted that many plants, not yet used, will yield good green manure, because they combine all essential properties in a high degree. The following are some with which I have made successful experiments.

1. *Tansy* (Tanacetum vulgare).—This plant, which is common in a wild state, and on account of its pungent smell and taste (owing to some ethereal oil) is not eaten by cattle, has hitherto been only used medicinally. If it is only used as a green manure, its not being relished by cattle is of no consequence, and is a case similar to that of the Lupine. The qualities which recommend Tansy are of much importance, viz., its roots reach 2 to 3 feet in the soil, and thereby bring to the surface important mineral substances, such as potash, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, etc. It is a perennial, and does not suffer from drought, wet, or cold, is never attacked by vermin, grows from the earliest spring, and yields a great mass of herbage, viz., 29,000 to 30,000 lbs. per Magdeburg acre; whilst Lupine, under the most favourable circumstances, will not yield more than 16,000 lbs. I have not yet analysed the Tansy, and am, therefore, unable to state with accuracy how much manuring substances are added to the soil by 1000 lbs.; but some comparative experiments gave such a favourable result, that I may say that Tansy is in no way inferior to Lupines. At the end of May, 1837, I carted the first cut of Tansy on a small piece of ground, which was of the same size as that on which the Tansy had been grown; I ploughed it in five inches deep, and 8 days afterwards sowed Barley, which, from the first to the last, grew as luxuriantly as if it had been manured with dung; nay, it might be even distinguished by every one from an adjacent piece of Barley, which had been dressed with dung. In 1838, I sowed both plots with Oats; and here also that manured with Tansy stood much better than where none has been applied.

If we then remember that one acre of Tansy yields manure for at least two acres of other land, that it is a plant most easy of propagation, as it seeds by itself, and even becomes a weed; that on proper soils it will grow for 10 years most luxuriantly, and that during that time it does not occasion any expense of labour or outlay for seed, it will be obvious that it is worth while trying experiments on a large scale with this plant. If they be successful (as I have no reason to doubt), 200 acres of bad land would not only be improved by 50 acres of Tansy, but also kept in such heart, that a dressing with Tansy would only be required every second year. The only objection to this sort of green manure is, that it cannot be ploughed in on the spot where it is grown, but must be conveyed to the field. Although our native Tansy is a valuable green manure, yet the Tanacetum boreale, a native of Siberia, seems to be still better, as it attains the height of 7 or 8 feet, whilst ours grows only 4 or 5 feet.

2. *Mugwort* (Artemisia vulgaris).—This plant, which grows wild near roads and hedges, might be used advantageously as a green manure, as its roots reach 3 to 4 feet in the subsoil, and thus bring substances to the surface (especially a large amount of potash), which are valuable fertilizers. It yields, even on poor loamy soils, as considerable a mass of herbage as the Lupine, as it can be mown twice a year; it lasts several years, is not attacked by vermin, nor injured by weather, and it grows from the earliest to the latest part of the year. Still, Mug-wort, like Tansy, requires for its success a subsoil which contains (at least in some degree) all the substances required for vegetation, such as potash, common salt, lime, gypsum, and the phosphates. When either of these plants goes off, it is evident that the subsoil is exhausted, at least for the present, and they are then to be sown on other fields. I have not made any experiments to show how crops will grow after the green herbage of Mugwort has been ploughed in, still analogy leads me to suppose that its effects will be the same as those of Tansy. Perhaps it would be best to sow Mugwort and Tansy together, as both are often growing so in their wild state. This culture is at any rate very useful, as mineral substances are thus obtained at a cheap rate; which, although amongst the indispensable nourishment of crops, cannot be applied in large quantities on account of their high price; for instance, potash, common salt, phosphate of lime, and gypsum. No doubt, besides Tansy and Mugwort, several other wild plants may be used for the same purpose, the roots of which reach deep in the soil; for instance, Mullein (Verbascum) for dry sandy soils, which yields a great mass of herbage, and is very hardy; whilst some species of Cow Parsnep (Heracleum), would be more adapted for clayey soils.

(*To be continued.*)

GARDEN EXHIBITIONS OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WITH many of the Exhibitors and Friends of the Horticultural Society, I must congratulate the Prize Committee upon the important and useful alterations which they have introduced to the circular which has appeared amongst your advertisements. There is one thing, however, which I am anxious to bring under their notice; and I cannot do it better than by asking you to print the suggestion in the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

You are aware that the exhibitions are less interesting than they might be, owing to the difficulty which is felt by visitors in getting acquainted with the names of the plants. I have frequently heard them making anxious inquiries of those who were supposed to be Gardeners or Exhibitors, and in many instances getting names which were either erroneous, or garbled and unintelligible. Last year it was reported that this defect was to be remedied, by the Society's officers putting correct names to all the specimens; but as this was not done, I suppose it was found impossible, for want of time. I would therefore propose that the plants should be named by the Exhibitors themselves, and in order to encourage them the Society might offer a Banksian Medal, or Certificate, for the best-named collections. Florists' flowers are generally named by the Exhibitors, and single specimens of ornamental plants have their names written upon the entry cards by the Clerks at the Garden; so that it is only the "Collections" about which there is any difficulty, and for which rewards would have to be offered.

Suppose, then, that a Banksian Medal was offered for the best-named collection of 40 stove and greenhouse plants; certificates for the best-named smaller collections, and for Heaths and Azáleas. The names would have to be legibly written and correctly spelt, as well as placed upon the plants in situations where they would be easily read by the visitors. I have little doubt that by these means the visitors would be more interested than they can be by the sight of a splendid flower without a name; for, how much soever they may admire it, they have no means of asking it from a Nurseryman, or of making him comprehend what it is they wish to add to their collection. And I also think that a prize of this kind would not only be highly honourable to those Gardeners who might be successful competitors, but it would have a tendency to improve them in the art of writing and spelling botanical names.—*Criticus.*

BEES.

IF there is anything more calculated than another to induce man to undertake a task, it is the appeal of a member of the fair sex for assistance when in distress. I have written many thousands of pages for the press, but never two lines about Bees. Although very fond of Bees, I have never yet written anything concerning them; I have now, however, out of sympathy to a "Despairing Bee-keeper," drawn up the following account of my experience with these insects during the last season only, as my avocations have previously prevented me from keeping Bees.

In the month of June last, I purchased a swarm of Bees, which had been secured in a common straw hive, and the season being favourable, they appeared to be active and industrious on every occasion when the weather permitted them to go abroad. From the quantity of pollen

which I observed them carry into the hive, I judged about the end of August that it must be nearly full; especially as the Bees, even in very fine weather, clustered at the entrance, and did not appear to proceed to the fields in such numbers as they had hitherto done. In order to afford them more room, I made a box 10 inches square, outside, of wood, 1 inch in thickness. At the bottom of the front side, I cut a hole 2⅝ inches long, by ½-inch in depth, exactly similar in dimensions to the entrance to the straw hive. In the side of the straw hive I cut a hole 2½ inches long, by 1 inch in depth, and having made a tube of zinc, for the sake of neatness, I fixed it to the box, and joined the straw hive and box together; the zinc entering about half an inch beyond the straw of the hive.

I left the hole in front of the side box open; and the Bees on the following day recommenced operations with all their former activity; thousands departing through the medium or outlet of the box, but all entering the straw hive on their return laden with their floral treasures. In the evening, from curiosity, I separated the side box, and to my astonishment, several of the Bees came along with it, intent on absorbing with their proboscis the condensed steam from the heat of the hive, which had formed like dew-drops on the zinc. It occurred to me, that this liquid might prove injurious to the Bees, and I therefore immediately made a communication of wood to join the box to the straw hive. I am now glad that I did so; as I feel convinced that the white powder, in appearance like arsenic, which always forms on zinc, after it has been wetted even with the purest rain-water, is of a poisonous nature, and is the principal cause of the destruction of Bees hived within wooden boxes, or in straw hives, when they are fed from zinc troughs, or have their entrances contracted by the same metal.

When the weather became frosty in the early part of November, being desirous that every care should be taken of my Bees, I closed the aperture in the side box, which I had found of great use in warm weather, as, on all occasions, it proved an effectual safety-valve. I at the same time covered the entrance of the straw hive with a piece of perforated zinc; but in a few minutes afterwards the Bees became unsettled and crowded to the entrance, evidently oppressed by the alteration I had made, and appearing to absorb the condensed air on the zinc, which induced me to remove it altogether. Shortly afterwards, I attempted to contract the entrance by inserting a piece of wood one inch long by half an inch thick, leaving about one and a half inch open. The wood had not been applied many minutes when two of the Bees came and examined it, with the object of removing it, as they fixed their hind legs to it and pulled with all their strength; but failing in their endeavours, they, with several others which subsequently joined them, ran about the entrance and appeared to be very uneasy. As I could not bear to see them uncomfortable, I withdrew the piece of wood, upon which two of them immediately occupied the position where it had been placed, and continued fanning for nearly ten minutes, as if it had been the warmest day in June.

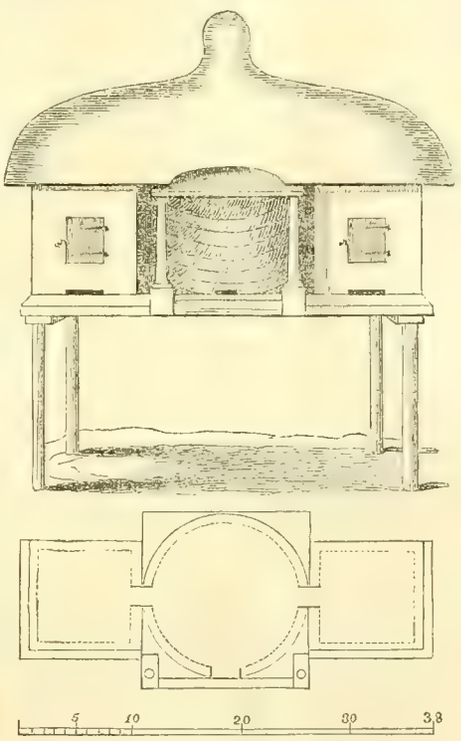
This satisfied me it would be best to let the Bees take their natural course, as my contracting the entrance would only create foul air and cause their destruction. In this I have not been disappointed, as up to Dec. 26 I only witnessed three dead Bees from my hive, there being no drones to kill. Two of the Bees must have been strangers or unruly members of the community, as they were brought out of the hive by other Bees, assisted by one on each side as guards, thrown down in front of the hive and stung to death; the executioners returning to the hive immediately afterwards with apparently as great satisfaction as if a praiseworthy action had been performed. These deaths occurred in August; but the third took place towards the end of December, as I found the body of the Bee in the side box lying near the body of an earwig; both having evidently been killed by stinging, as the Bee appeared quite glazed and free from disease; it is, therefore, probable that it had been fighting.

I almost every day examine the bottom of the straw-hive, which I can easily do by the aid of a lighted candle held in front of the entrance. It is remarkably clean, only a few crumbs of wax about the size of pins' heads appearing on it. I consider this to be the covering which falls from the combs on their being opened to supply the winter stores, which appear amply sufficient for their subsistence; although the hive is very crowded, being, as nearly as I can guess, from 40 to 50 lbs. in weight. My Bees appear in excellent health; on tapping at the entrance, they come to ascertain the cause of the noise; and on the 13th, 14th, and 15th Dec., when the wind blew soft and warm from the S.W., they left the hive in such numbers that I was obliged to open the hole in the side-box during the time the sun was near the meridian. It is worthy of remark that many of them came home as laden with pollen as would have been the case in May; and on these days they carried out of the hive every crumb of wax which had previously fallen, leaving the bottom board as clean as if it had been scoured.

From the observations which I have made, I am of opinion that Bees will thrive best if left to their own natural instinct. It is bad policy to lift the hive from the board, after the season is past when they can collect propolis to fill up the parts which they wish to close, to prevent their being injured by contrary currents in the hive in inclement weather; as it is impossible to replace it in the same position in which they had secured it, and they cannot go abroad to procure the material to remedy the evil.

Some apiarians recommend the use of tobacco-smoke, but I question if the Bees ever recover fully from the effects of being fumigated. I have constructed a Bee-hive to obviate any necessity for, in the slightest degree, injuring these useful and truly valuable insects. It combines the advantage possessed by the common cottage straw hives, as a winter residence, with that of boxes of wood attached to work any quantity of honey, or to separate stocks, without allowing them to swarm, or to join stocks on the approach of winter, or to make experiments of any kind with the Bees, as the boxes have windows to permit a full view of all their operations. I send you a sketch to show that it has a pleasing appearance, and that it requires no other protection whatever. Considerable taste might be displayed in making hives in which all these advantages are combined; although in the present I have studied economy in order to satisfy myself that they can be made at a moderate price, so as to be within the reach of all classes; and I shall be happy to show it to the "Despairing Bee-keeper," or any other respectable reader of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, should they pay me a visit.

The boxes are made of wood one inch in thickness; and as your "Despairing Bee-keeper" has stated that Bees kept in boxes generally die during the winter, I have lined the inside of my boxes with India matting, similar in texture to the straw hives. The interiors remind me of the tapestried halls of our ancestors, and must prove a luxury to the Bees. The dotted lines in the plan of the base show the thickness of the wood, and that there are pillars supporting a portico extending three inches, and the roof six inches over the straw portion of the hive, to protect it from rain and the meridian summer sun. The whole roof lifts off at once with the greatest ease, and is so constructed that bell-glasses could be worked on the head of the straw hive, or on either of the boxes.—*John Grant, Editor of the "Army and Navy Register," Woolwich.*



AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. IV.

As some readers may have dung sufficiently fermented to be made into a bed for the growth of the Cucumber, I will offer a few remarks on the most simple method of managing it. Presuming that a common frame is to be employed, the first thing will be to excavate the ground where the bed is to be formed, to the depth of 3 feet, and 4 feet wider and longer than the frame to be used. In the centre place a layer of faggots or waste wood, 2 feet thick, of the size of the frame, and upon this foundation lay the fermented dung; taking care to make the mass firm as you proceed, until the bed is 4 feet high in front, and 4½ feet at the back. If the dung is not well fermented or dry, it will be advisable to sprinkle it with tepid water as you proceed. The bed being formed, the frame must be placed upon it, and as soon as the mass begins to heat, the dung inside the frame should be forked over twice or thrice a week until it is quite sweet; that is, until the steam evolved is inoffensive to the smell. At that time the frame must be lifted off, and the dung from the centre of the bed formed into a wall 6 or 8 in. wide all round the sides of the bed. On this wall place some boards 6 in. wide, so that their outer edge will be even with the outside of the frame, and then plaster the inside all round with mortar or tempered clay, which will prevent the entrance of steam, and deprive the woodlice of a favourite retreat. Should the dung be very hot, some strong pieces of wood may be placed across the bed, with some boards and thin turf above them, on which the soil for the plants must be put. A hot-air chamber is thus formed between the dung and the soil, by which every part of the latter is at all times equally heated, and all risk of burning the roots is removed. The heat from this air-chamber may also be brought in to warm the atmosphere of the frame in a case of emergency.

It is of little importance what kind of soil is used, so that it is not of an adhesive nature. Peat-earth is good, because it is porous, and its poorness is remedied on dung-beds by the carbonic acid and ammoniacal gas which pass through and enrich it from the fermenting dung; but I have found sandy turfy loam and leaf-mould in about equal quantities, used in a rough state, superior to it. The soil should be placed in a narrow ridge along the back of the frame, but not so as to rest against the woodwork; in this position it gets rather more sun, and the young plants have the advantage of the light reflected from the back of the frame.

In planting, place two plants under each sash and within eight inches of the glass; pinch the top from one of them as soon as it has made three rough leaves; train the laterals along the back of the frame, and stop them above every leaf until they show fruit. These plants will produce a few early fruit; but the others, which are to be trained towards the front, must not be allowed to bear fruit until they have acquired strength, as they must be depended upon for the main supply.

It is not necessary that the temperature of the frame should exceed 65° with air by night, but by day with sun and air it should range from 70° to 85° or 90°. Sprinkle the plants about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of every sunny day with tepid water, and shut the sashes close down; but give a little air at the time the frame is covered up for the night. Unless the weather is very bright, water at the root will not be required more than once a week, until the middle of March; but after that time the plants will stand in need of it more frequently. Keep the temperature steady at 65°, by occasionally turning or renewing the linings; do not allow the bed to become crowded with useless vine; keep the glass clean, and success is certain.

For early use, there is no Cucumber equal to the old Southgate for a frame; next to that, the Syon House and Roman Emperor are the best. If, however, long fruit is wanted, Young's Champion and Dreadnought, two white-spined varieties, may be procured; which, in addition to producing fruit of extraordinary length, are of a hardy constitution, and bear profusely. In my opinion, the white-spined varieties are invariably superior to the black kinds, both in precocity, prolificacy, and hardihood.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Affghan Plants.—The nearest wooded part of the Sufaid Koh (*i. e.*, White Mountain) to Cabul is Taizeen. The forests of the Sufaid Koh consist of various kinds of Fir, among which the Deodar is abundant; the Cheel, or Pinus longifolia, is also believed to occur, as well as the Chilghozeh, which, from the abundance of the seeds exposed for sale, must be common. These appear exactly to resemble those of the Pinus Gerardiana, a native of Kunawur, on the northern face of the Himalaya Mountains. These forests likewise contain the Baloot, a species of Oak; the Zaitoon, a species of Olive; the Schnee, one of the most celebrated plants in the country for its aromatic and stimulant properties, and which may perhaps be a species of Balsamodendron. This seems especially in the Kojuck range. The only forests with which Mr. Griffiths expresses himself acquainted are those about Olipone, in which direction the mountains assume the Himalayan features. The principal trees of these mountains are the Deodar, or Nokhtur; the Zaitoon, and the Baloot. There is, perhaps, another species of Oak; but, so far as known to Mr. G., no other Fir-tree. On the Kafir Mountains other forest-trees occur, as the Horse-Chesnut, and a beautiful Abies or Spruce Fir, apparently allied to the Morinda or Khutrow of the Himalayas. At Cabul, the demand for timber is supplied almost exclusively by the Poplars. The great majority of the cultivated trees are fruit-trees; and the bulk of the vegetable fuel is supplied by the low bushes, chiefly species of Artemisia. From Taizeen, supplies of Baloot branches are brought to Cabul, as well as a good deal of charcoal prepared from it and the Deodar. The transition from the absolute barrenness of the Hindoo Khoosh to the finely-clothed Himalayas certainly takes place somewhere to the north of Pusheel, or between it and Jugdulluck. It would appear almost sudden, both Firs and the Zaitoon ceasing abruptly; the Baloot only straggling as far as Jugdulluck, about which it is a stunted tree, very much like a Holly. This, no doubt, is the prickly Hollyoak, with which stockades were made by the Affghans in the Cabul Passes; but as Mr. Griffiths has not given it a specific name, we are unable to get more precise information. But both his collection and that of Dr. Falconer, no doubt, contain specimens which will hereafter enable the species to be ascertained.—*R.*

Enormities.—People who regard Horticulture as a tranquil, peaceful recreation or employment will startle at such a heading, and wonder what must be the sequel to so electrifying an announcement. But the fact is, that, as one of the readers of your *Chronicle*, I beg to thank you for staying, by your late strictures on monstrosities, the present rage for "horticultural enormities"—enormous Celery, enormous Carrots, enormous Cucumbers, and enormous Grapes. Any production now, to be orthodox, must be in its way enormous. It generally happens, however, that flavour is herein sacrificed to appearance, and I must think, and do find, that Celery grown in well-digested compost to a moderate size, is far superior to heads big enough for neat stock to graze on. Carrots should rather be remarkable for saccharine and tender substance, than for making two in a dish a full complement for dinner. Cucumbers grown on a single stem against a south wall in summer are crisper and more subsaccharine than others, and should be, in my opinion, of the black and white spine old-fashioned sort, just as you describe them. These will be relished by the cognoscenti in gastronomy far beyond the Patagonian monsters of the present day. As for Grapes, if they are produced out of

a dry gently-manured compost of lime-rubbish and loam, although not so big in berry as a Muscle Plum, yet 11b. of Grapes so grown will be worth a stone of the "enormity breed," provided palate and not eye is to form the canon for supremacy of excellence.—*W. Mason.*

Dissipation of Gardeners.—Your judicious remarks, at p. 18, respecting the dissipation of Gardeners, and the excellent letter of "A Gardener" upon the same subject, must be cordially approved by every right-thinking person of that valuable class who wishes to see his profession elevated above the degrading vice of intemperance. The objects and associations of Horticulture are so pure and uncontaminated, and afford such a pleasing variety of food for the imagination, that it is difficult to conceive how men who have once entered upon its pursuit can degrade themselves so far as to seek, in the vice of drinking, for that gratification of their inferior senses for which, in their intervals of sobriety, they must despise themselves. I trust that this important matter will call forth an abler pen than mine amongst my brother Gardeners, that such mistaken characters may see in what estimation they are held by those who desire to see their profession elevated to that degree of respectability which it deserves. I wish it not to be understood that I am inimical to a judicious enjoyment of the gifts of a bounteous Providence. We all require a certain portion for the support of Nature, and perhaps a hard-working Gardener may need more than some other classes; but it is the abuse of those gifts that I would deprecate. I would raise my voice against the frequenter of pothouses—who pours down his throat glass after glass of liquid fire, for no other purpose apparent than to deprive himself of that reason which was given him for the noblest of purposes, but which he converts to the most debasing. Such men should be made aware that they are considered by all respectable Gardeners as the *weeds* of the profession, and, as such, deserve to be rooted out "pro bono publico."—*J. W. C.*

Calendar.—I am much struck with the familiar and comprehensive style in which Mr. Beaton has written his second "Calendar of Operations," which every gardener I think must be pleased with. I am, however, induced to ask him, through the medium of the *Chronicle*, to enlarge a little on his remarks on "The Conservatory," by begging him to name some of the stove plants and Orchidaceæ, calculated to create the "blaze" of which he speaks. I always fancied that stove plants would, if moved from their own edifice at this season of the year, instantly droop, unless a higher temperature was maintained than is safe for Camellias, Kennedias, Acacias, &c., growing in the beds. Of course I am mistaken, and I think that a series of papers on the management and decorations of conservatories in a more full detail would be generally acceptable. Greenhouses of this description are now become common; but few present that constant succession of flowers which their character demands: this deficiency a series of papers would remedy. Will he also kindly say how Hedychiums should be managed? I am induced further to trespass on your or his kindness by asking how to raise Rhododendron, Indian, or Ghent Azalea seed, both in pots and the open ground. I have raised seed-pans full, but they always perished before putting out their second leaf.—*An Inquirer.*

Effect of Light upon Plants.—I can fully confirm the statement of Mr. Beaton at p. 39, "that Light is the most important agent in the growth of plants." I have two houses of nearly the same dimensions; one facing the North, the other with a South aspect; the former has been heated artificially since Nov. 30th, the temperature ranging from 39° to 69°. The latter has never had artificial heat applied to it, except when very hard frost was expected at night, perhaps not half-a-dozen times during that period. Both houses are filled with Roses, and I have gathered the greatest quantity from the Southern house, which of course caught every beam of sunshine that was to be had in this dreary season.—*Oikos.*

Night Temperature of Vines.—If my experience in confirmation of your remarks at p. 35, regarding the temperature of forcing-houses at night, will be of any use in assisting to convince those who are still sceptical on this important point, they are at your service. When I began to force Vines some years ago, I was sanguine of success, and believed that a strong heat was all that was necessary to ensure it. I commenced with 50° night temperature, that of the day of course fluctuating according to the state of the weather, for the first fortnight or three weeks; at the end of the month I raised the temperature at night to 60°, gradually increasing it to 75°, which I made my standard, allowing myself a range of 3° above and 3° below that point. The result of this treatment was the development of weak long-jointed wood; fruitful certainly, but the fruit, like the wood, was weak; the branches were long and straggling; the berries small, and when ripe very imperfectly coloured, and in many cases shanking off. I was grievously disappointed, for I calculated upon having large, compact, black bunches, covered with bloom; instead of which, I had bunches that I was almost ashamed to send to table. I was at first inclined to attribute it to the border; but when I reflected that I had taken the greatest care to have it thoroughly well drained, I concluded that this could not be in fault, and that the error must lie elsewhere. I mentioned my disappointment to a brother Gardener, a clever practical man, who, on observing the state of my Vines, (the fruit was then on the point of changing colour) inquired what temperature I was in the habit of keeping at night. Upon detailing my practice to him, he shook his head and said, "Ah! I see how it is, you have kept too high a temperature in the earlier stages of forcing; you have given your Vines more food than they can properly assimilate, and have thus weakened their digestive functions." Much more to the same purpose passed, which it is needless to recapitulate, as you have so clearly explained the principle in last week's *Chronicle*, and in the Theory of Horticulture. In summing up, he said, "Begin with a lower temperature, increase it more gradually, and always let it at night sink at least 10° lower than what you consider *necessary* in the day." By following this advice, the second season after commencing the new treatment I succeeded in obtaining from the same trees strong, short-jointed wood, and close compact finely-coloured bunches, all of which I owe to this timely advice.—*I. W. C.*

The Grape Vine.—An extraordinary instance of the power of vegetation in the Vine is, I think, deserving a place in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. About ten years since, it was deemed requisite to enlarge a school-room in this town which had a Vine growing at the eastern end; but so unwilling was the proprietor to destroy it, that he ventured to lay the branches under the new flooring to the extent of 15 feet; and, to his surprise and gratification, it has continued to produce fruit, notwithstanding a great portion of it is in continual darkness, and consequently deprived of atmospheric excitement, except by the termination of its flexible branches and annual foliation. —*N. S. Hodson, Bury St. Edmund's.*

Growing Vines in Frames.—The following system of growing the Vine in frames, which is well adapted for gardens where the quantity of glass is limited, is practised by Mr. Dawson, gardener to Lord Ducie, at the Hoo, Hertfordshire. About the first week in April, a bed of partly decayed dung, to which a small quantity of raw material is added, so as to produce a slight heat, is made at about 18 inches from the wall in front of the selected Vines. This bed is built sufficiently deep to admit of its being about 3 ft. high after settling. The frame used by Mr. Dawson separates into two portions, so that the lower part can be first placed upon the bed. It contains a trellis upon which the Vines are trained, fixed about a foot above the surface of the dung. The upper portion of the frame can be afterwards put on and secured to the lower by small brackets. The advantage of having the frames constructed in this way is the ease and safety with which the Vine can be taken in; since, in introducing the shoots of a Vine through a hole cut in the back of a frame of ordinary construction, the buds would be liable to be rubbed off. No more care is required, except in stopping, thinning, &c. Air is given freely, but no linings to the bed are required, Mr. Dawson having failed in a crop upon which he tried this experiment. In severe weather a covering is put on, but this is not generally resorted to. By pursuing the above method, fruit of good quality has been cut by the latter end of August; for which Mr. Dawson has obtained several prizes at local Horticultural exhibitions.—*J. A., Liverpool.*

Double Yellow Rose.—In a leading article at p. 811, of the *Chronicle* of 1841, you have mentioned different localities in Britain, where the Double Yellow Rose has blossomed; the most northern of which appears to be Biel, in East Lothian. As this Rose is undoubtedly a native of a warm climate, I am of opinion that, where practicable, it should be grown against a wall with a southern aspect. A specimen, from 10 to 11 feet high and 7 or 8 feet in diameter, is planted here in a similar situation, and in connection with a greenhouse. The soil in which it grows is of a light nature; and, although so far north, two very beautiful Roses were last year gathered from this plant, and were exhibited at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of Edinburgh, where they were greatly admired.—*W. Procter, Gardener at Tarbat House Rosshire.*

Celery.—The mode of cooking Celery in last *Chronicle* I have almost daily experience of, but I am desirous of having the following problem solved. Though the Celery is brought to table as hot as several other vegetables in daily use, it becomes cold much more rapidly; indeed, after the cover is removed it is with difficulty that it can be served round the table. Why is this?—*M. C.*—[No doubt there is something in the texture of the Celery which renders it a good conductor of heat, and therefore it cools down rapidly. Probably this is connected with the many large open cavities which it contains. We cannot, however, say that we have found it cool inconveniently fast, if covered with good melted butter.]

Charcoal a Preventive to the Onion Maggot.—At p. 165 of the *Chronicle* for 1841, "A. H., Nottingham," states that, half-an-inch of Charcoal dust spread over the soil and mixed with it just before Onion-seed is sown, will be found a sure preventive against the grub, mouldiness, &c. He also states that it is a remedy for the club in the roots of Cabbages and Cauliflowers. May I ask your Correspondent "as a young practitioner" the exegetical reasons why he applied the Charcoal to such a purpose, if he knew the philosophy of its results, or if done in a hap-chance manner? It is assuredly a simple and not less easy way of destroying these pests; and when once fully convinced of the philosophy of its nature, I will try the remedy, and the result shall afterwards be reported.—*A Rosshire Gardener.*

Salt as a Manure.—I can bear testimony to the beneficial effects of Salt as a manure when judiciously employed. My garden, when I came to it, was so infested with slugs as to render it almost impossible to preserve a vegetable from their ravages, more especially from those of a large species, half as long as a man's thumb, provincially termed the herring-back slug. By the advice of a neighbour, I procured a quantity of Salt, which I kept in a dry shed; and when a quarter of the land was cleared of its crop, I sprinkled it all over with Salt, and allowed it to remain for a day or two before it was dug in. I likewise on moist evenings, when the slugs were most active, went carefully over the garden and gave it a slight sprinkling with Salt, even amongst the growing crops. This effectually destroyed those pests, without injuring the vegetables; and my garden is now comparatively free from them. The Salt I use is a coarse sort, which I purchased at Scovil's Wharf, in Tooley Street, for about 18*s.* per ton. It is that in which hides are imported from South America; and is consequently enriched by matters which it extracts from the skins. I think if your Correspondent "Quercus" will refer to the xivth Chapter of Luke, verses 34 and 35, he will there be led to infer that Salt, which had *not* lost its savour, was formerly considered beneficial for dressing land. I have used Salt with equal success on heavy and light land; and the crops flourish amazingly from its good effects.—*C. Wood, Clapham.*

Lime Water.—Several Correspondents have recommended Corrosive Sublimate for destroying worms on Lawns, &c.; at the same time cautioning persons against its dangerous nature. Why then do they not use the more safe, simple, and efficacious substitute—quick-lime? The idea of using Lime-water for this purpose was introduced about 25 years ago, (I believe for the first time) by a gardener named McDougal, who travelled over a great part of the kingdom collecting subscriptions of 10*s.* 6*d.* each. When he had collected as many as he could, he divulged the secret to his subscribers, and to myself amongst the number. His secret was merely to put some quick-lime into a tub of water, to stir it up well, and when the lime had subsided, to water the lawn, &c., with the clear liquor. This is an infallible remedy, although some of your Correspondents have stated otherwise; but I apprehend that their failure has arisen from their having made use of *stale* or *slack* lime; that is, lime that had been slacked either from having had water poured over it, or from having imbibed atmospheric moisture. A bushel of quick-lime is sufficient for an acre of ground.—*F.H.S.*

To destroy Rats.—At page 853 of the *Chronicle* of last year, there is a description, by J. Parks, of a trap for catching rats, to which I beg to offer the following improvement. Instead of the hole being left open in the lid, a light tin trap-door should be fitted to it, and this should be fixed with a very weak wire spring, just strong enough to raise the door to its proper place whenever a rat drops into the hogshead. This door must, for a few days at first, be fastened up with a button, during which time some food should be placed upon it, to induce the rats to frequent it. Afterwards, the bait should be secured to the trap-door, so that it may not fall off when the rat drops into the water.—*D.M.C.*

Gold Fish.—At p. 857 of last year's *Chronicle* a correspondent inquires as to the best way to keep Gold Fish alive through the winter. I therefore take the liberty of making a few remarks on the subject. Your correspondent appears to bestow much unnecessary trouble upon the Fish; for I consider once in a week, or a fortnight, is quite often enough to change the water; for which purpose pond water is preferable to rain, which, when taken from a tub or tank, supplied from the roofs of buildings where there are chimneys, must contain particles of soot, and these are no doubt injurious to the Fish. The reason why they so often die when kept in glass globes is owing to the change of water from warm to cold. The globes are commonly placed close to a window, where the heat of the sun in summer and of the fires in winter must make the water warm, and I believe the general practice is to change it about once in a week. As the temperature of the fresh water must therefore be a great deal lower than that removed, it is no wonder that persons so often fail in keeping their Fishes alive. It would be a better plan to raise the water to the same temperature as that which it is to replace. I am not aware whether it is generally known that there are two varieties of Gold Fish; one the Chub Headed or Dutch, the other of a brighter colour, and more tapering shape. The latter is bred by several persons in this neighbourhood, who keep them in ponds during the winter. Perhaps the Dutch Fishes are more tender than the other variety, as a correspondent at p. 6 says, that he lost all his which were of that kind. My pond is rather singularly situated; being in the highest part of my garden, which has a steep slope towards the north-east. It is, therefore, one of the coldest aspects that can be; particularly as this part of the country is very elevated. The depth of the pond at this season is about three feet, and its dimensions 14 by 12 feet; the waste water being carried off by a drain. It is formed out of the solid clay, and is supplied entirely by the rain, which filters through the clay, and which being impregnated with iron, is very hard; since the sun scarcely ever shines upon its surface for two or three months in the winter. About four years ago I stocked it with twenty brace of Gold fish, of various sizes. I have never since fed or removed them; all that I do in frosty weather is, to break the ice every morning, or, if very severe, twice during the day. I have only lost three, and that was from my neglecting to break the ice one day when the frost was very intense. The ice does not require to be broken more than three or four feet square in one place, unless the pond is of a large size; it should also be thrown out, in order that it may not again congeal together. I ought to mention that my pond is formed in the centre of a hollow space, having a narrow path round its margin, and a sloping bank five feet wide, which prevents its being dried up in the summer. There is a white Water-Lily in the centre, and the Fish are very fond of collecting under the shade of its beautiful round leaves in hot weather. My Fish are at this time from two to nine inches in length; and, of various colours, from the brown to the finest gold and scarlet: and in a summer's day, they are one of the prettiest objects in a garden. They thrive well thus treated, and breed every season. Your

Correspondent is advised to replace his Fish in the pond, but I consider that it would not be safe at this time. It would be better to keep them as they are for a month or two longer.—*I. F., Sudbury, Harrow on the Hill.*

Poultry.—In answer to your Renfrewshire correspondent, I beg to state that the Malay Hens are usually of a reddish brown colour, long in the leg, with a peculiar round-shouldered look in the form of the back. Mine were originally given to me by a friend from India; but they are to be procured in abundance at Baker's, or indeed of any of the poultry-dealers in Leadenhall market. My Dorking hens are coloured, as I prefer those to the white sorts. I have never found anything to complain of in the colour of their flesh.—*A. E. S.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

STENOMESSON VITELLINUM. Yolk-of-Egg Stenomesson. (*Stove Bulb.*) Amaryllidaceæ. Hexándria Monogynia.—A bulbous plant from Lima, whence it was sent by J. Maclean, Esq., to the Horticultural Society, with whom it flowered in February, 1842. It is essentially distinguished from other known species by its broad leaves, depressed bulbs, and the intermediate teeth of the cup being obtuse and undivided. The plant flowered in a cool stove, where it had been kept warm and moist while growing, but cooler and drier while at rest. It is among the prettiest of the Western American bulbs; but is at present extremely rare. —*Botanical Register.*

VAN HOUTTE'S PHLOX. Garden Variety.—For a knowledge of this remarkable plant we are indebted to M. Louis Van Houtte, Nurseryman, of Ghent, who sent it to us in October last, in full flower, but without any account of its origin. It is a variety of remarkable beauty, looking as if P. suaveolens had been crossed with P. caroliniana, leaving on a white ground a crimson evidence of its paternity. The appearance of the plant is beautiful, far beyond anything yet seen in the genus Phlox; and we were almost going to say, beyond anything among the hardy perennials in cultivation. An approach to it was exhibited last year by Mr. Mountjoy, nurseryman, of Ealing, but it was only an approach, with a much paler stain on the corolla: that, however, was very pretty, and well worth the acquisition of the lovers of gay flowers.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dried Plantains as a Confection.—Dr. Wallich exhibited at a meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, in May 1840, a bottle containing dried Plantains, which had been prepared at Kornegalle in Ceylon simply by solar heat, without any admixture of sugar. The mode of their preparation is as follows: the fruit is gathered when fully ripe, and is laid on light cane-frames exposed to the sun. When it begins to shrivel, the outer skin is stripped off (the stripping off the skin is a very essential part of the process, as it acquires an unpleasant flavour by drying), and then the drying is completed. During the process it becomes covered with a white mealy efflorescence of sugar, as the Fig does under similar circumstances. It is evident that the fruit in this state bears precisely the same relation to the fresh Plantain that the dried Fig and Raisin do to the fruits from which they are prepared, and may be expected to keep good as long as either of them. Some samples, which were two years old, were sufficiently moist, of a consistence and flavour between the Date and Fig, and very sweet without acidity. There are no seeds, the whole of the fruit being eatable. —*Transactions of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.*

Cultivation of Hemp, as practised in the North of India.—The seed is sown in the hills about the middle of May, and when the plants spring up they are thinned to about four or five inches apart, and the ground is kept clear of long Grass during the period of their growth. Hemp flourishes best on the northern side of the hills, and in a soil rich from the decomposition of vegetable matter. The plant ripens about the end of September or the beginning of October: it is then cut down and dried in the sun, being afterwards steeped in a pond or stream for eight days; the fibre is then stripped off from the thick end of the stem, and when put together in small parcels is beaten a little with a piece of wood or tappee, and is made up into twists like yarns of cotton. There is another plant, called the Large Nettle Plant, that grows in the interior of the hills, which makes even stronger ropes than the Hemp. It frequently grows to the height of 14 or 15 feet. The Hill people, in preparing ropes from it, steep it for three days only, and then strip off the fibre; this is done in a contrary manner to that of stripping Hemp—*i. e.*, the top of the Nettle is broken off, and the fibre is pulled down from the thin end. Strong ropes are also made from a creeper, called in the Hills, Malloo. For suspension bridges, this plant has been found stronger than Hemp.—*Transactions of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.*

Charcoal.—During the past year, various experiments have been in progress to ascertain what effects would be produced upon plants by potting, or striking them from cuttings in charcoal; or by mixing it in various proportions in the soil in which they were to be grown. From what had been published on this subject in "Liebig's Organic Chemistry" and elsewhere, I had been led to expect some very decided results; but after varying the experiments in many different ways, nothing has happened which proves charcoal to be useful as a chemical agent in the growth of plants. When pounded and used by itself, it is very apt to get too dry, and then runs together and sets very hard. Some Orchidaceous plants, Gloxínias, and Cacti, were potted in it, but they did not succeed, evidently from the causes above mentioned. When mixed with soil, in the proportion of two-thirds of charcoal to one-third of soil, and also in smaller quantities, such plants as Oranges, Ipomœa scabra, Gesnera, and Cacti, grew very well in the mixture, but not better than others which were treated in the common way. Cuttings of the common Caper, Ficus elástica, Euphórbia jacquiniflora, Ipomœa, and various other kinds, were planted both in pounded charcoal, and in different proportions mixed with sand; but the results were not more favourable to the charcoal than to the common sand usually employed for that purpose. The Caper rooted freely in both ways, but the others did best in the sand. Many cuttings, when planted in pure charcoal, or even where that formed a principal part of the mixture, threw off their leaves in a short time and rotted at the base. From what has come under my observation during these experiments, I would not recommend this substance to be used by itself for the growth of plants or for striking cuttings; and if it does produce any good chemical effects when mixed with soil, these will probably depend in a great degree upon the constitution of the soil, in the same way as lime and chalk are only good manures for certain lands. But it is very possible that these effects are only mechanical, tending to keep the ground open, in the manner which renders ashes so very beneficial to stiff soils.—*Robert Fortune, in the Proceedings of the Hort. Soc., No. 17.*

Penang—"*The Great Tree.*" A day or two after, I visited the Great Tree. It is on the slope of a hill, so we had no great ascent to make. I recognised it as the Great Tree directly I saw it; though I had been told that even at a little distance it would not look so large as it is. It is believed to be a species of Dammar tree. The natives call it the Milk-tree; because, when bruised with a stick, a milky or rather creamy substance, very white, soft, and somewhat glutinous, makes its appearance. It is said to be 30 feet round the base (I think it is more), 110 feet up to the first branch, and at that height still 21 feet round. It has not many branches left, and it is said to be dangerous to stand under the tree in windy weather. The trunk is very straight, like a huge mainmast. It is decidedly worth going to see, though seven miles from the harbour.—*From the "Last Year in China, by a Field Officer."*—[The tree here mentioned is no doubt some kind of Fig: and not a Dammar, which is resinous, not milky.]

Substitute for Glazed Frames in Hot-Beds.—In the *Rheinländische Gartenzeitung* a substitute for the glazed frames of hot-beds and green-houses is described. Instead of glass, the frames are covered with a fine white cotton-cloth. In order to render this more transparent, and enable it to resist moisture, it is covered with a preparation, the ingredients of which are 4 oz. of pulverised dry white cheese, 2 oz. of white slack lime, and 4 oz. of boiled linseed oil. These three ingredients having been mixed with each other, 4 oz. of the white of eggs, and as much of the yolk, are added, and the mixture is then made liquid by heating. The oil combines easily with the other ingredients, and the varnish remains pliable and quite transparent. The expense of a forcing-bed arranged in this manner is inconsiderable, and it yields at the same time many other advantages. Such a hot-bed needs not the anxious attention required by the ordinary ones covered with glazed frames. During the strongest rays of the mid-day sun, they do not require any particular covering or shade; the atmosphere therein preserves a nearly equable temperature almost the whole day, and requires only to be changed from time to time, according to circumstances.—*Annals of Chemistry.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Low's Nursery, Clapton.—In the show-house Hyacinths and Tulips are just beginning to create a gay appearance. The principal object, however, is a large specimen of Acácia platyptera, a winged-stemmed species, somewhat resembling A. alata, but with considerably darker flowers, almost approaching to orange. We were informed that the present plant is the one originally introduced into this country, and that it has been in blossom for several months. Epacris mutábilis, a pleasing variety with white campanulate flowers tipped with rose, is here blooming freely; it has the merit of flowering earlier than most other varieties. A large plant of the beautiful Camellia tricolor will also be in bloom shortly. In this house we noticed Bánksia Hugelii, an elegant species of recent introduction, with singularly sporting foliage; the most common form of the leaves is, however, oblong-lanceolate, with the margins deeply laciniated; the rare Dacrydium cupressinum, a coniferous plant, with a graceful drooping habit, and another species of more erect growth, probably D. elatum, which throws out, at regular intervals, side-branches having a drooping tendency. Should the latter prove hardy, it will be a valuable addition to this tribe of plants. In the extensive Heathery, but few specimens are in flower, and these chiefly consist of Erica tenella, a profuse bloomer, with small rosy-purple flowers; E. ardens, reddish orange; E. Témpleyi, a beautiful rose-coloured variety, with a large inflated corolla; and the old E. mutabilis, with light-purple tubes, gradually changing to crimson. One pit is entirely taken up with Araucária imbricata, the seeds of which are sown separately in small-sized 60 pots; they are germinating rapidly, and the house is kept constantly shaded, to accelerate this process. In another house were pointed out to us two plants of Státice platyphylla, a species lately introduced from the Canary Islands; the leaves are larger, and have shorter petioles than those of St. arbórea, with which the flowers are said to agree in colour, although produced in larger trusses. Thunbérgia Hawtayneana is just expanding its delicate flowers in one of the stoves, with several strong specimens of Gesnera lateritia and mollis. An adjoining house contains numerous plants of Scyphanthus élegans, a handsome greenhouse creeper, with yellow blossoms, nearly allied to Loasa, but not possessing its stinging properties. In a small house, which is used for grafting and similar purposes, there is a good contrivance for maintaining any required degree of moisture in the atmosphere. This is effected by the two 4-inch iron pipes which warm the house, being seated in an iron trough, capable of being filled with water to any requisite depth. When a moderately damp atmosphere is necessary, the lower pipe only is partially immersed in water; but when a greater degree of moisture is demanded, the water in the trough is brought in contact with the upper pipe also. The trough can be emptied by means of a stopcock at one extremity.—*R. A., Jan. 23.*

Reviews.

Floral Fancies and Morals from Flowers. 12mo.: Tilt and Co.

ONE of the most pleasing little books we know is Carové's "Story without an End," charmingly translated by Mrs. Austin. Some, perhaps, think it too fanciful and flowery; but we, who have far too much of the real world for our liking, confess to our love for the sweet visions of Dreamland; and especially for such as those of "The Child." The little work before us seems to have been intended as an imitation of Carové's style, and we may add is in many respects a successful one. It is a series of fables, intended, we are told, in part, to convey information concerning the economy and habits of some of the most beautiful or singular productions of the vegetable kingdom, and partly to illustrate moral truths by analogies drawn from the same source. Instead of criticising the book, we shall content ourselves with an extract, as a specimen of the author's agreeable style. The subject is

THE JEALOUS WILD FLOWERS.

"On the first introduction of exotics into our gardens and conservatories, many native plants grew envious of the universal preference shown to these foreign intruders. It may seem strange how the secluded dwellers in wood and wild could ever have learned what was going on in the fashionable world; but they derived this dangerous information from a vile garden outcast, who, having travelled all the way from London in a dung-cart, chanced to grow up among our simple rustics, and poisoned their heads with news and notions never before dreamed of. For a while, however, the malcontent flowers only pined in silent jealousy, till one fine summer's day, a large body of them met together, and consulted how they might best assert the national rights they considered so shamefully invaded. A spirited Viper's Buglos first addressed the assembly. 'I move,' said he, 'that a chosen party of us should forthwith go up to London, and make a determined stand against the insolent pretensions of these contemptible foreigners. Once fairly matched against theirs, our superior merits cannot fail to be acknowledged; and if any should dare to dispute them—by the name of Flora! ! !' . . . . . Here the vegetable orator concluded with an abrupt pause, as the most emphatic expression of implied threatening, and wound up all by shaking his formidable spike, and raising his azure crest, with the bold bearing of an old English knight, eager to challenge all competitors. His heroic resolution was warmly applauded, and, in the violent clapping of leaves which immediately ensued, the opposition of two only dissentient flowers, the retiring Violet and the modest Daisy, was completely drowned. Several of the Buglos party rose to second their leader's proposal, and branched out into fine flourishes about their patriotic desire to uphold the honour of their native soil. Nothing else, they declared, would have induced them to undertake the danger and trouble of the projected expedition. Perhaps, however, if these flowers of eloquence could have been thoroughly investigated, a few grains of personal vanity might have been found clinging to their roots. Several of the individuals who were to accompany Sir Viper Buglos had, indeed, long panted for a wider field wherein to display their respective attractions. The pheasant-like eye of the handsome Adonis, weary of gazing at the rustic beauties of the Corn-field, flashed fire at thoughts of conquest over fair and graceful foreigners. The lovely Nymphæa alba daily viewed her image in her liquid mirror, and with pardonable pride, felt herself a Queen of Waters; while the poetical Narcissus, like his ancestor of old, was more than satisfied with his own appearance. Then, what dress of "purple and pall" could bear comparison with the Lady's Mantle of silvery satin, unsullied as the snow of her native mountains? Others, again, of appearance less striking, prided themselves on their personal accomplishments. The Shaking Grass was a most light and graceful dancer on the breeze; and the musical powers of the Reed had been acknowledged from the days of Pan, though his waving plumes had never been half sufficiently admired. How the floral party travelled is a matter of uncertainty, though clearly not, as in modern days, by post or railroad; suffice it that they arrived in town, or its vicinity, and the day afterwards made their appearance at a grand exhibition of exotics, to which they gained admission through the interest of some relations, who as yet continued to hold high places in the flower-garden. But, alas! for our native candidates, when their merits came to be weighed (how fairly we attempt not to determine) against the foreign pretensions they had so imprudently challenged. Then, blighted in the bud were all their aspirations, even like the hopes of many a sanguine son of genius, who, having left his native shades for metropolitan celebrity, is overlooked in the crowd, or shoved aside by more confident competitors.

"Oppressed by the impure and heated atmosphere of a crowded show-room, and withered by the neglect or scornful comparisons of nearly all the spectators, how did our disappointed aspirants droop for the refreshing air of their quiet glades! Even their bold leader, Sir Viper Buglos, was compelled to lower his azure spike before the emerald lance of an African Gladiolus. The fiery eye of the handsome Adonis sunk, for the first time, before the bright blue orbs of the Peacock Iris. The pure classic beauty of the Nymphæa alba was completely eclipsed by the dazzling charms of an Amazonian Queen of Indian waters. The white satin sheen of the Lady's Mantle found but few admirers, contrasted with the velvet robes of crimson and purple which glowed around. The graceful evolutions of the Shaking Grass could not even be displayed for want of air to move his slender footstalks. As for the tuneful Reed, he soon discovered that the breeze was no less a necessary agent in his instrumental performance; and, could even his æolian strains have been awakened, the prevailing taste for foreign airs, as well as foreign flowers, would have caused his silvery tones to have fallen unheeded on fashionable ears.

"Thus terminated the wild flowers' silly attempt to obtain distinction by abandoning the stations wherein nature had placed them, and to which, convinced of their

folly, they were glad enough to return. They have ever since bloomed contentedly within their native recesses, thinking it no hardship to 'waste their sweetness on the desert air.' But in the most secluded spot, where foot of man has never trodden, why should the wild flower be said to waste its fragrance?—for, even there, may not its very perfume minister to the enjoyment of millions of sentient beings, from the bird and the butterfly down to those tiny existences which dance in every mote of the summer sunbeam, and sport in every drop of teeming water?"

We have only to add that the little book is embellished with 70 fanciful illustrations, some in lithography, and others cut in wood, the latter of which are much the best.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

As these weekly Calendars are addressed more particularly to Amateurs, I shall this week glance at a subject in which a large portion of them are much interested; namely, the paddock, or meadow-land round the house, where a few cows, horses, or sheep, are kept, according to the taste of the occupier. In no part of the world are hay-making and the management of meadow-land better understood than in Middlesex. While in that county I had to forego many of my previous notions of the Scotch system of managing Grass lands. Where the paddock is grazed all the year round, the land stands less in need of assistance from manures than where the economic Dutch system of stall-feeding is pursued. In either case, however, it is a point of good management to keep the land always in good heart; and as there is a natural prejudice against breaking up such land for permanent improvement, recourse must be had to top-dressing it with rotten dung, rich humous composts, or, what is better than either, with good liquid manure from cesspools. The end of January, or beginning of February, are the best periods of the year for this work, as, if done later, its effects are, in a great measure, lost by evaporation, which becomes more powerful as the season advances; and if applied earlier, the winter rains and melting snow will carry off the best portion of the dung into the drains and ditches. Strong clayey lands are more liable to this kind of waste than porous loams. Light soils are also subject to waste, though in a less degree; and the best portion of the manure will be carried down too deep, by winter rains, to be of benefit to the more tender Grasses, which, from the long-rooted Clovers having more than their share, will thus be overpowered. It may, therefore, be laid down as a general rule, that the end of this or the beginning of next month are the best periods for manuring Grass-land; that Grasses are more benefited at this time by stimulants which give immediate effect than by such as are of a permanent nature; and hence, liquid manure is preferable to rotten dung. Before the land is rolled, after this dressing, it would be of essential service if the whole could be sprinkled over with a suitable compost; that is, light soil with a portion of rotten dung for heavy lands, and clay with dung for light soils; the small siftings from coal ashes are also excellent for Grass on any soil. An Amateur who does not know the nature of soils, and may have taken up the current topic of draining, would do well to get advice from the nearest gardener, or intelligent farmer, on the spot, previous to any undertaking of this nature; he may thus save both his land and his purse from useless drainage. There are thousands of acres in this country that might easily be ruined by drainage; such as, for example, light sandy soils lying on loose chalk or gravel, or, indeed, on any porous substratum. Instead of draining such land, he ought rather to have recourse to substances that will retain the natural moisture, such as clay and cooling manures, or salts and nitrates, which possess the property of attracting moisture from the atmosphere. This does not, of course, imply that drainage, where wanted, is not the grand fundamental source for the permanent improvement of all our lands. At present, however, I fear we must be content with the less efficient mode of surface-draining in a general way, till the stimulus under the auspices of our great Agricultural Societies and the wants of our population will lead us to adopt the Scotch system of long leases, when drainage on a sound basis, and other improvements, will follow as a matter of course. The cheapest mode of draining heavy Grass land is the open-drain system prevalent on the clayey lands in Middlesex. The open drains there are from 9 to 15 inches deep, according to the inclination of the ground and the depth of the receiving ditches, and from 12 to 18 inches wide. The width of all open drains must necessarily be determined by their lengths, and by the fall of the ground. Many fields and paddocks might be greatly improved by this partial system, at no great expense; their after-management will only be to have them cleaned and cleared out annually after harvest. The roller is as essential to Grass land as dung; two or three rollings when the ground is in a half-dry state will greatly improve it. If any rough compost has been spread on the land, a bush-harrow should be run over it, to scatter the lumps more equally, previous to rolling it.

In our anxiety with early forcing, which at present requires our principal attention, we must not lose sight of those plants which are to come into flower next autumn and winter. This class comprises more names than I can mention this week, but I will continue them occasionally throughout the season. A prospective Calendar is, indeed, a great desideratum in our garden literature; but no individual, however extensive his practice, will be able to do justice to this subject. Mr. Whiting has given an excellent hint in a late Number on this point, where he says that the day of the month on which any crop is sown or planted should be marked on the tally indicating the name of the crop. I have adopted this plan for many years, but did not attend sufficiently to the times when the crops came into use to enable me to construct a regular prospective Calendar. The subject, however, deserves our best attention. Gesnera elongata is an excellent winter flower, which may be had from October to April, with a little management. When this has done flowering it should be kept rather dry until it is pruned; and this should be done in succession till the end of spring. Those pruned now should flower next October. Prune the young shoots close to the main branches, and keep them in the stove with but little water till all the eyes are beginning to grow; then shake the mould from their roots and repot them in a light rich compost, and force them gently for three months. After resting in the greenhouse through the summer, they should be again potted in August, or in succession through the autumn, and returned into heat; they will then begin a fresh growth, and will continue to flower for a long time. Leonotis leonurus treated thus, only being turned out of doors in summer, may be had in flower from August to the end of November. There are two species of a half Orchidaceous genus, from the Brazils, which thrive exceedingly well in the conservatory in July, August, and September, if now set growing in a smart bottom-heat and very rich soil. These are Dichorizandra thyrsiflora and gracilis, both with beautiful light-blue spikes of flowers. The old Costus speciosus, by the same treatment, will come in very useful late in the autumn. As these plants, like the Gloxinias, require to be dry in winter, and may be kept where nothing else would grow, they are useful where room is scarce, and I believe that is the case everywhere in our days.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pines.—In all probability the bottom-heat will have to be renewed by the additional supply of tan or leaves. See that the increased heat does not exceed 90° or 95°. Those called Black Pines, such as the Black Jamaica, Montserrats, &c. require very little water at this time; and all that are wanted for early fruiting had better be kept dry for a week or two. This check will throw them into fruit with more certainty. If the warmest end of the house is so treated, and the other end rather encouraged to grow, with a little water and gentle syringing, the succession of fruit may be prolonged.

Vinery.—Many people make a point of beginning to force Grapes on the 1st of March; but the first week or ten days of February are much better for that purpose, and the expense need not be greater. By beginning thus early, you can bring on the plants more imperceptibly, by using only a little fire in the day-time; besides, many other plants may be brought in which might be too late next month, such as Strawberries and store pots of plants, of which a large stock may be required for the flower-garden. As soon as all the eyes of a Vine are fairly started into growth, gardeners consider them out of danger, and from this period forcing is often carried on rather to suit the views of the gardener than the capacity of the plant; but if the interest of both were equally considered, they would have a better chance of being longer together. Until the breaking of the buds, the Vine must have its own way, otherwise the top-most buds will take the lead, and many of the bottom eyes will not break at all.

Peach-house.—The Peach is never out of danger till you catch it ripe in the net; success depends on the degree of attention you pay to it. Shaking the trellis or main branches when the trees are in blossom will assist in dispersing the pollen, and thus part of it will be sure to touch the stigma. When out of bloom, increase the moisture. If green-fly appears upon the young shoots, fumigate the house occasionally. As prevention is always better than cure, a little smoking once a week will keep these pests under till the leaves are more hardened. Give plenty of air, a little of which may be retained on all night. No fires will be required at night while the frost keeps away.

Cherry-house.—Keep the temperature down to 50° till the trees are out of blossom, then gradually raise it to 56° with air day and night. A mild, moist atmosphere, and guarding against sudden changes and insects, are the proper requisites here.

Figs.—These, like the Vine, are gross feeders. Every alternate watering should be with liquid manure. Like the Vine, also, there is no end to their growth, if well supplied in this way. You must therefore pinch out their leading buds at every third or fourth joint, and this you must continue as long as they keep growing; they will then produce a fruit at every eye.

Cucumbers and Melons.—During the early stages of these plants, a brisk, moist heat, with a little air, and the plants kept near to the glass, are the chief requisites. If, at any time, they get a check from too much bottom-heat, too low a temperature, insects, or any other cause, the best way will be to throw them away and take the next strongest plants. One failure in this way will teach a man more useful knowledge than all the calendars in the world. No annual plant will pay for doctoring, much less the Cucumber or Melon.

Asparagus.—If you have plenty of plants and command of dung, leaves, or tan, you need never want Asparagus from Lord Mayor's Day till it is cut from the open ground. Yet I know no plant that is more easily injured by a sudden rise in the bottom-heat, or by confinement in close frames.

Cauliflowers.—If a sudden hard frost should come upon us, they must suffer very much, as they are now as tender as the Pelargóniums in the greenhouse. Stir the ground about them, and strew some coal or wood-ashes round them; this will help to keep down the damp and slugs.

Miscellaneous.—August is the best time in the year to sow the main crop of Onions, to be transplanted by the end of February or the beginning of March; but by sowing now on a slight hotbed, or in boxes in any house at work, much time and seed may be saved, and a surer crop may be obtained next summer. Transplanting Onions is as old as the hills; but prejudice has still her day and week in spring to sow her Onions on the same bed on which they were sown at the beginning of this century. Peas and Beans may be slightly forced for transplanting; also a few Cauliflower-seeds for the earliest crop, together with Radishes, Lettuces, and Potatoes. Seeds of the same kinds may also be sown on warm borders, with some protection at hand in case of rough weather. Seeds should never be spared at this time, for fear of losing a crop; the loss is trifling compared with the chance of an earlier crop than usual.

Out-door Department.

Who would not be busy out of doors such a winter as this? I proposed to do a hundred jobs in-doors this winter, all of which must be put off for rainy days. The Peach-trees are much earlier than I ever recollect them, and unless they get a seasonable check, every one of them must be covered this season. Nailing has been an easy task. I hope the Peach and Apricot-trees will be got over as easily as the hardier fruit-trees. Those who have not yet ordered their fruit-trees from the nurseries should lose no time now. We shall have an early spring, and the late planters must suffer.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stoves.—Frosty weather is always best for stove-plants, because we have generally bright sunny days; but perhaps what we lose by dull, mild winters, we gain in the less expense of our firing. The weather has been so tempting lately for keeping the men out of doors, that I fear the insects are not yet subdued; but where house-plants are properly attended to, that is, where plenty of hands are allowed to manage the houses, there are very few insects to be met with, except the annual crop of green-fly, which is soon got rid of. The cheapest way of curing a plant overwhelmed with scale insects, is to throw it away to the rubbish heap, and replace it from the nursery, or from a top or root-cutting well cleaned. This has always been my own practice, and I always had more plants than I had room for. I have seen others persevering in cleaning and scrubbing their plants, till the expense of the work exceeded the price of the plants by many per cent. Cleaning the leaves of plants, however, from dust, &c., is a different affair, and will always pay its expenses in more than one way: this must be always attended to, where the engine or syringe cannot reach the plants. I can never use the syringe in the conservatory on account of flowers; and all the plants there have their leaves washed over occasionally with a little warm water and a piece of sponge.

Greenhouse.—Any Camellias that have no flower-buds may now be sent to the stove, or vinery, or any where else where a gentle heat is kept, and as soon as they begin to grow, may have plenty of water every day till their growth is finished. I believe if the pots were plunged to the rims in a tank of warm water during the short time they are making their growth, it would not hurt these plants. They may be kept in the stove till their flower-buds are formed; then, if they are kept in a cool frame all the summer, and shaded a few hours in the middle of the day while the weather is hot, and brought to the greenhouse by the end of August, they will come into flower about the end of October. Another lot that are now in flower may be put to forcing a month hence for a succession. A third lot might be so treated in April, and the remainder of the stock may be kept unforced. This will carry on the succession through the winter till the end of spring. October is the best time to pot the general stock of Camellias; but the early forced ones may be potted a month or six weeks after their blossom-buds are formed. Good turfy loam for established plants, with a handful or two of rough ground bones and a little sand; one-half peat, the other half sandy loam, will make young plants grow faster; but in this they will not set their blooms so well. The whole of them require to be rather under-potted; that is, in smaller pots, according to the size of the plants.

Pits and Frames.—The whole of the Verbenas, Petúnias, Heliotropes, Sálvias, and all the sort plants for planting out in the flower-beds, except the scarlet Pelargoniums, are best from spring propagation. Those in the store pots may now be introduced into heat for that purpose; but many of them this mild season can be left till the first crop of cuttings are taken off; as they are in active growth. If the sorts are not scarce, it is fully soon yet to begin with them; as they will require too much room before we can trust them out in May.

Out-door Department.

There never has been such a season for planting and for carrying on improvements. Avoid digging among shrubs after they begin to spread their roots. The annual injury done to fine trees and shrubs by the common practice of digging the borders is incalculable; to spread rotten composts of leaves and different soils over the borders is much preferable, if they are in want of assistance in that way.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Forest and Coppice.—Game will, in all probability, pair this season sooner than usual. See, therefore, that the work is also got over sooner on that account. Sparrows have been building their nests for the last three weeks, and they are no bad judges of the season. Clear out the felled timber as soon as possible, if only to the outside of the plantations at first. As to planting, everybody has been actively engaged in it all the winter who had any to do.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Jan. 26, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Jan.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	20	30.227	30.036	39	29	34.0	E.	.04
Saturday	21	30.030	30.068	41	34	37.5	S.	
Sunday	22	30.038	30.003	44	34	39.0	S.W.	.02
Monday	23	30.027	29.892	48	43	40.5	S.	.05
Tuesday	24	29.869	29.837	48	39	43.5	S.W.	.02
Wednesday	25	30.059	29.999	49	44	46.5	S.W.	
Thursday	26	30.038	30.010	51	45	48.0	S.W.	
Average		30.042	29.796	45.7	38.3	42.0		.13

Jan. 20. Hazy, with easterly wind; foggy at night.
21. Foggy; hazy; densely overcast.
22. Overcast; fine; slight rain at night.
23. Very fine; overcast and mild; rain.
24. Densely overcast; fine; slight rain.
25. Fine; cloudy; very fine; overcast.
26. Overcast; cloudy and mild; densely overcast at night.
Mean temperature of the week 4½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending Feb. 4, 1843.

Jan.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 29	43.4	31.4	37.4	5	0.32 in.	2	3	—	1	1	3	3	4
Mon. 30	42.1	31.8	36.9	8	0.12	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	1
Tues. 31	42.2	32.1	37.7	8	0.22	—	3	1	1	3	3	1	—
Wed. 1	42.4	31.5	37.0	4	0.30	2	4	1	2	3	4	—	1
Thurs. 2	43.8	31.4	37.6	5	0.75	1	2	2	3	2	4	2	1
Fri. 3	44.1	32.2	38.1	7	0.42	1	2	3	1	1	6	2	1
Sat. 4	44.5	34.0	39.2	8	0.30	—	4	2	—	5	3	3	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 4th Feb. 1833, and 2d, 1835—thermometer 56°; and the lowest on the 4th in 1830—thermometer 12°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Jan. 27, 1843.

[The Half-sieve contains . . . 3½ imperial gallons.
The Sieve . . . . . 7 „ „
The Bushel Sieve . . . . . 10½ „ „
The Bushel Basket . . . . . 1 imperial bushel.
Punnets for Seakale are . . . 7¾ in. wide and 2 in. deep.
„ Radishes . . . 8 „ 2 „
„ Mushrooms . . . 7 „ 2 „
„ Salad . . . . . 5 „ 2 „]

The market has been, generally speaking, well supplied with most articles during the past week; the demand, however, has been rather limited. *Fruit:* There is a slight diminution in the price of Pines, which consist principally of Queens, and a few handsome Envilles. Scarcely any hothouse Grapes have been offered during the week; foreign samples of excellent quality are, however, plentiful. The supply of good dessert Pears is sensibly on the decrease, and seems to be confined chiefly to Beurré Rance and Easter Beurré; the former from 10*s.* to 12*s.*; the latter from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per half-sieve: a few samples of Ne Plus Meuris are also offered, but not generally. Baking Pears are plentiful, from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. The prices of Apples scarcely differ from those quoted in our last Report. A few tolerably good Cucumbers are occasionally offered, from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per brace. *Vegetables:* Asparagus is improving in quality, and is slightly reduced in price; the best bunches fetching from 5*s.* to 8*s.* each. Seakale, in consequence of the mildness of the weather requiring little artificial heat, is unusually abundant, and very good; it may be obtained from 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per punnet. French Beans are from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per 100. Brussels' Sprouts are becoming less plentiful. Good White Cabbages are offered from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per dozen. Onions are of excellent quality, and fetch from 5*s.* to 6*s.* per bushel. The supply of Lettuces and Endive is pretty good; Cabbage Lettuces selling from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per score; and Cos, from 9*d.* to 1*s.* per score. Rhubarb, although good, is very little in request; the best bundles do not fetch more than 1*s.* each. Mushrooms are plentiful, from 4*d.* to 9*d.* per pottle. *Flowers:* The display of cut flowers has been very brilliant throughout the week; amongst them we many mention Amaryllis Johnsoni, Lachenália tricolor, Acácia pubescens and vestita, Euphórbia jacquiniflora and splendens, Poinsétiia pulchérrima, Combretum purpúreum, Cypripédium insigne, Bignónia venusta, and Pæónia papaverácea.

PRICES, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb.	3*s.* to 5*s.*	Cucumbers, per brace,	4*s.* to 6*s.*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb.	9*d.* to 1*s.*	Melons, Spanish,	2*s.* to 4*s.*
—	1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Walnuts, per bushel,	12*s.* to 16*s.*
Apples, dessert, per bush.,	3*s.* to 8*s.*	Almonds, per peck,	6*s.* to 7*s.*
— Kitchen,	2*s.* to 5*s.*	Sweet Almonds, per pound,	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve,	2*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.*	Filberts, English, per 100 lbs.	60*s.* to 65*s.*
Pummeloes, per doz.,	9*s.* to 12*s.*	Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs.,	65*s.* to 70*s.*
Oranges, per doz.,	9*d.* to 2*s.*	Nuts, per bushel—	
— per 100,	4*s.* to 14*s.*	— Brazil,	16*s.* to 20*s.*
— bitter, per 100,	8*s.* to 12*s.*	— Spanish,	18*s.*
Lemons, per doz.	1*s.* to 2*s.*	— Barcelona,	24*s.*
— per 100,	5*s.* to 14*s.*	— Cob,	14*s.*
Chesnuts, per peck,	3*s.* to 6*s.*		

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz.	3*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*	Spinach, per sieve,	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*
Cabbage, White, per doz.	2*s.* to 4*s.*	Leeks, per doz. bun.,	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
— plants, per doz.	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	Onions, per bushel,	5*s.* to 6*s.*
— Red, for pickling,	2*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	— Pickling, per hf.-sv.,	3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv.	1*s.* to 2*s.*	— Green, p. doz. bun.	3*s.* to 4*s.*
Broccoli, White, per bunch,	1*s.* to 3*s.*	— Spanish, per doz.	1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*
— Purple,	9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Garlic, per lb.	6*d.* to 8*d.*
Beans, Kidney, forced, per 100,	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*	Shallots, per lb.,	1*s.*
Potatoes, per ton,	50*s.* to 75*s.*	Asparagus, large, per 100,	5*s.* to 8*s.*
— per cwt.	2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*	— Second,	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
— per bushel,	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	— Sprue or Small,	2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
— Kidney, per b.,	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	Sea-kale, per punnet,	4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
— Scotch, per ton,	45*s.* to 50*s.*	Lettuce, Cab., p. sc.,	4*d.* to 6*d.*
— New, per lb.,	4*d.* to 8*d.*	— Cos,	9*d.* to 1*s.*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve,	1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Endive, per score,	9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Turnips, per doz. bun.,	1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*	Celery, p. bd.,	(12 to 15) 6*d.* to 2*s.*
Red Beet, per dozen,	9*d.* to 1*s.*	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle,	6*d.* to 1*s.*
Scorzonera, per bundle,	1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Small Salads, per punnet,	2*d.* to 3*d.*
Salsafy, per bundle,	1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve,	9*d.* to 1*s.*
Horse Radish, per bundle,	1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun.	4*d.* to 6*d.*
Radish, per doz. bunds. (24 to 30 each)	9*d.* to 1*s.*	Parsley, per half-sieve,	1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch.,	1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Tarragon, per doz. bun.,	2*s.* to 4*s.*
Carrots, per doz. bunch.	4*s.* to 6*s.*	Fennel, per doz. bun.,	2*s.* to 4*s.*
— Horn, per bunch,	3*d.* to 6*d.*	Sage, per doz. bunches,	2*s.* to 3*s.*
Parsneps, per dozen,	6*d.* to 1*s.*	Mint, per doz. bunches,	2*s.* to 4*s.*
		Mushrooms, per pottle,	4*d.* to 9*d.*

Notices to Correspondents.

Back Numbers of the Gardeners' Chronicle.—(The publisher repeats the following notice, as, since last week, *Three more Numbers are out of print.*)—We are so often applied to

for particular Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, to complete sets, and so many are now out of print, that we think it will save all parties trouble if we publish a list of the Numbers which may still be had. Any subscriber who will forward to our Publisher post-office stamps equivalent in value to as many Numbers as are required, shall have them sent. If parties find that they have any duplicates, or wish to part with their back Numbers, we shall be glad to exchange them, if clean. Those subscribers who are very anxious to complete their sets should write at once, as we have *very few* copies of some of the Numbers.

1841: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41, 46, 47.

1842: 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 39, 41, 50, 51, 52, 53.

MANURES.—*Amateur.*—You are perfectly right; so much so indeed, that no marking the spots is required to prove the fact.——*A Subscriber.*—For your Beans, try Potter's Guano mixed with 2 or 3 times its bulk of cinder-siftings, peat-mould, black earth, or any such substance. One cwt. and a half an acre will be enough.——*No Chemist.*—Gas-lime that has been reburnt is not what we mean, and is of no importance. It is the offensive lime, as it comes from the gas-works, that is valuable. Like all the really good manures, it will destroy everything, unless it is very much weakened by mixtures with common manure, or old compost. The mistake you and your friends have made, consists in your having employed a great deal too much of it unmixed with other substances.†

SALT.—*An Amateur* states that he has a small garden which is much infested with cockchafer grubs, which have destroyed several valuable plants. He has been told that salt, if mixed with the soil, will kill them. We should imagine, that salt would be more likely to kill the plants than the grubs.‡

LIME-WATER.—*A Yorkshireman.*—As water can only hold a certain quantity of lime in solution, it is immaterial how much of that substance you mix with it. The mixture should be well stirred, and should be left until it has become clear, when it will be fit for use. We should imagine that half a gallon per square yard would be sufficient to destroy worms on lawns.‡

WOOD-ASHES.—*A. B.*—*D.*—Wood-ashes will not be injurious as a top-dressing to such plants as Ixora rósea, Stephanotis floribunda, and Manéttia cordifólia. We know nothing further respecting their action upon worms than is stated by "R. S. V. P." at p. 870 of last year. Why not use lime-water for destroying them, when it can so easily be prepared?‡

HEATING.—*R. Glendinning.*—The principle of heating in Mr. Rendle's apparatus is the same as that of Corbett, and his is the same as that of many others. In all cases where hot water is employed the principle is the same. It is the application of it which is different: and here we consider Mr. Rendle original. ——*P. P.*—A tank made like a square beer-cooler will hold water, and serve for heating in Mr. Rendle's way. In a house of the size you mention, 15 feet by 6 will be large enough. The boiler is better outside the house.†

PINE-APPLES.—*J. Gray* should state the place where his method of growing this fruit has been practised, before we can publish his communication.‡

VINES.—*Comus*—In determining at what time of the day Vines should be steamed, we would have you look around into Nature. There you will find that it is the earliest part of the morning that vegetation is involved in mists, which are afterwards dispelled by the sun. Follow this in your artificial practice.†

HOT-BED.—*A Shropshire Subscriber.*—The depth of dung upon which a 3-light frame is placed at this early period, should not be less than 4 feet; and, as you have good facility for drainage, it will be better to remove the soil, where the bed is to stand, to the depth of 2 feet, and to place a layer of faggots or brushwood beneath the dung. This will prevent the water which usually collects about these places from chilling the heat of the bed.‡

LAUREL.—*Inquisitive.*—There is no doubt if your Portugal Laurel, which has grown to the height of 25 feet, were cut down, and a few leafy shoots were preserved near the base of the stem, it would in time become a bushy plant.‡——*J. M. H.*—It is not too late to transplant Laurels; but this kind of work should be concluded as soon as possible.‡

CLIMBERS.—*T. M. H.*—We recommend you to plant the following climbers against your S. E. wall: Wistária sinensis, Clematis azúrea grandiflora, Sieboldi, grata and Hendersoni, Jasminum revolutum and officinale, Magnólia grandiflora, Bignónia radicans, Caprifólium gratum, and Ampelopsis quinquefólia; to which you may add the Lisle, Bougainville, and Ayrshire Roses.‡

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—*Oikos.*—There are so many good herbaceous plants that it is difficult to say which are the six best. Besides, we do not know what your objects are. The following 6 are amongst the best for general purposes:—Alyssum saxátile, dwarf, flowers yellow; A'rabis grandiflora, dwarf, white; Asphodelus luteus, middle sized; Anemone vitifólia, middle sized, white; Delphinium grandiflorum (double var.), tall, deep blue; Phlox paniculata, tall, flowers lilac.§

FURZE.—*J. W. T.*—Where strong layers of Furze can be procured, it is probable that, if it was planted as soon as all danger of severe frost is past, it would form a cover in much less time than if seeds were sown upon the same ground. In sandy soils, and where only weak plants are to be had, the safest way is to sow the seeds in April.‡

UNDERWOOD.—Nothing will grow well under Fir-trees which are thick at their heads and bare below. The best plants are Hollies, Common Laurels, Blackthorn, and Buckthorn; but all these *must* have light, and the soil must be well broken up before they are planted.†

PERISTE'RIA ELATA.—*W. M.*—This plant thrives best in a soil composed of light turfy loam and leaf-mould. It should, while in a growing state, be allowed plenty of pot-room and a good supply of water.‡

CAMÉLLIAS.—*Z.*—You cannot do better than shake all the soil from the roots of your unhealthy Camellias, and repot them into a mixture of turfy loam and peat. When potted, they should be plunged into a gentle bottom-heat until the plants are fairly established.‡——*G. F.*—The Double White and fimbriated Camellias generally form a large number of flower-buds, many of which they cannot perfect, even if in high health. Your mode of treating them seems right; and therefore the only advice we can give you is, to thin out the buds and keep the temperature rather lower; so that the flowers may be prevented from opening until the sun has more power; unless it is your wish to have the plants in full flower very early.§

FUCHSIA SPLENDENS.—*B. B. H.*—This plant bears considerable resemblance to F. fulgens, but is superior to that species in the brightness of its colours. The reason why your plant grows so luxuriantly and does not flower, is no doubt caused by your having potted it in too rich a soil. It should be rather under than over potted, and the soil in which it is grown should not contain any stimulating manure.‡

THE TUSSAC GRASS.—*W. S.*—This is the Festuca flabellata of Lamarck. We will give you more information about it next week.†

PANSIES.—*A Pansy-Grower.*—We do not recommend you to use either hone-dust or horn-shavings in your compost for Pansies; they are of too drying a nature for the purpose. Good loam, enriched with ordinary manure, is the best soil you can make use of.*

TULIPS.—*W. S.*—The reason why the Florentine Tulip produces one very large root and many small ones, is this—The small roots are merely intended to feed the old bulbs to which they belong, and which will die as soon as its flower has been matured; the large root is for the nourishment of a new bulb. If you trace this large root to its origin, you will find that it is the lower end of a tubercle just beginning to swell into a bulb; and the large apparatus with which, as you see, nature supplies it, is merely to enable it to organize itself rapidly. As the young bulb gains size it will probably produce other roots.†

FRUIT-TREES.—*W. P. K.*—You had better head down those sorts of Pears that do not succeed in a confined situation, surrounded with buildings, and graft them with such good varieties as you find by experience to do well there. You may also add to your collection Hacon's Incomparable, Passe Colmar, Dunmore, Knight's Monarch, Thompson's, Winter Nelis, and Ne Plus Meuris.‖——*B. W.*—Six good dessert Apples for the neighbourhood of Manchester are, the Kerry Pippin, Pearson's Plate, Sykehouse Russet, Court of Wick, Court-pendu Plat, and Boston Russet.‖——*S. S.*—In some seasons, upon trees that usually produce well-flavoured fruit, the Chaumontel acquires a bitterness, and also fails in becoming perfectly melting. The past was one of those seasons; its peculiarities, as affecting the qualities of fruits, were, a hot dry summer, succeeded by wet and cloudy weather.‖

GRAFTING STOCKS.—*Simpleton.*—Crab-stocks from woods will do for grafting on, and are generally more hardy than those raised from the pips of good Apples; species being in one sense perfect, whilst varieties are more or less imperfect. Many of the Perry varieties of Pears have good seeds, from which stocks may be raised. You will find the time and manner of sowing at vol. ii. p. 745; but you will get stocks properly reared from the growers at probably less expense than you can raise them. Cherries are grafted on Cherry or Mahaleb stocks. The other kinds of fruit you mention are grafted or budded on Plum-stocks.‖

MAYDUKE CHERRY.—*R. G.*—That the Cherry known as the Mayduke for two centuries has derived its name from Madoc, a district in France where Cherries are much grown, is very doubtful; for Duhamel and other French authors have no such name as Madoc in their nomenclature. On the contrary, they describe the Duke Cherries as having been received from England or Holland. Duhamel states that there are three varieties of the Royale, or "Cherry-duke," namely, the Royale Hâtive, Duc de Mai, Mayduke, of which the fruit ripens in the end of May or commencement of June; the Royale Tardive and the Holman's Duke. M. de la Bretonnerie, in "L'Ecole du Jardin Fruitier," describes the Cerise d'Angleterre, ou Cherry-Duck des Anglais. This, he says, is scarcely different from La Grosse Cerise Hâtive, "which has lately been adorned with many fine names, as the Royale Hâtive, Duc de Mai, &c.; although it ripens in the end of June, it is the *May-duck des Anglais.*" In Kraft's Pomona Austriaca "Der May Herzog, Cerasus præcox regia, Dux Majalis, Royale Hâtive, Duc de Mai," is described as ripening in the middle of May; and Kraft's figure is undoubtedly that of our Mayduke. The Cerise de Hollande of the French has also been proved to be the Mayduke. This excellent variety, it is admitted, is never perfectly ripe in May, unless when forced, and therefore the name is not strictly applicable; yet in Langley's Pomona it is stated to have ripened at Twickenham, in 1727, on May 20, Old Style, or the last day of May, New Style. In warm seasons, Cherries, at the present day, are gathered sufficiently ripe to sell, if not perfectly so for eating, from south walls, at the place just mentioned, in the commencement of June. In the Report on Covent Garden Market for the week ending June 4, 1841 (see vol. i., p. 368), it is stated that "a large quantity of Cherries have been imported from France during the week, and fetch about 1*s.* per lb." These, to be in the London markets in the first days of June must have been gathered in France in the end of May; and they were Mayduke Cherries. In the Report of the week following, ending June 11, 1841, we find that "Cherries, both forced and natural, abound." It is also to be recollected, that when the variety in question had received the appellation of Mayduke, the Old Style was the mode of reckoning, consequently the 11th of June would be accounted the last day of May. These, it is presumed, are strong proofs in favour of the name having been Mayduke, and that the latter is not a corruption of Madoc, as some suppose. If it be such, proof requires to be adduced.‖

FRENCH BEANS.—*Anxious Inquirer.*—Your French Beans are infested with the red spider, an insect to whose attack they are extremely liable. The greatest check which you can put upon their ravages will be to syringe your plants early in the morning before you admit any air to the house, and again in the evening as soon as it is closed. The atmosphere of the house should also be kept abundantly moist for a few days; there is nothing which accelerates the increase of these pests so much as a dry atmosphere.‡

CLUB IN CABBAGES.—*A Subscriber.*—The best remedy with which we are acquainted for preventing the Club in Cabbages, is to fork into the ground, previously to sowing the seeds, a good dressing of wood-ashes, which may easily be procured by burning the prunings of trees, refuse vegetables, &c. At p. 21 of the *Chronicle* for 1841, it is also recommended in planting out Broccoli, Cabbages, &c. to fill the holes partially with a mixture of wood-ashes and sand. It is very probable that Spirits of Tar would be as beneficial in checking the Club in Cabbages as in preventing wireworms from attacking Carrots.‡

POTATOES.—*Newtown.*—The difference in the condition of sets, when new Potatoes are taken up, probably depends upon the state of ripeness of the sets. When they are quite mature, and are planted, their contents are readily converted into organizable matter, and the consequence is, ripe and good Potatoes; if, on the contrary, the sets are ill-ripened, they contain comparatively little organizable matter, and being but slightly affected by the young Potatoes, the latter are small and bad, and the sets themselves remain but little changed. Potato seed from hot and dry places will produce tubers earlier than if it came from cold, damp situations.†

WOODLICE.—*A Constant Reader.*—You may reduce the number of woodlice which infest your Mushroom beds by placing a few cold boiled potatoes separately in pots, and covering them loosely with moss. These are to be set as traps in different parts of the beds, and must be looked to every morning. The insects which collect therein may be easily destroyed by immersing them in boiling water. The method adopted by Mr. Sellers is to procure a few half-inch boards, about three inches broad, one edge having a groove to contain liquid, the other being wedge-shaped to insert into the soil. When the Mushrooms appear, the beds are surrounded with these boards, and the earth is pressed so tightly round them as to prevent the insects from getting beneath them. The grooved upper edge is then filled with tar, which effectually preserves the Mushrooms from the attacks of woodlice, which cannot pass over the pitchy barrier. The same means will also protect them from earwigs.‡

ANTS.—*A. B.*—*D.*—Ants, unless very numerous, will do no injury amongst Orchidaceous plants.‡

TIMBER-PRUNING.—*Arbor.*—We are glad to find your opinions on this subject so much like those we constantly advocate.

AVENUES.—*A Gardener.*—In our opinion, these are among the noblest ornaments of a country mansion; it has been barbarous taste to destroy them, and it is good taste to restore them where the house is of any importance. Limes, Elms, and Ash-trees are the best for the purpose.†

PRESERVING NETS.—*J. M. H.*——Kyan's Patent is of no service in preserving nets. The best plan is to tan them.†

LOCOMOTION OF PLANTS.—*H. F.*—Although physiologists deny that plants can shift their quarters, and thus distinguish them from animals, yet it is very certain that they do somehow go from one place to another in a mysterious manner. These removals take place in various ways, and in the common Hepatica thus: what we call the root of that plant is really an underground stem, which grows upwards from its point, like other stems; if, then, we bury it a few inches underground, it will every year rise nearer and nearer to the surface of the ground, and at last will stand above it. Crocuses will do the same thing.†

BRITISH WINES.—*Amateur.*—We have no fancy for British Wines, and really cannot undertake to advocate them. Those who like them will make them without any assistance of Horticultural Societies, and those who don't like them cannot be so influenced. The thing has already been done by the Caledonian Horticultural Society. If you wish for our *opinion*, it is, that almost all British Wines are *undrinkable*. Nevertheless, we will not dispute the truth of your assertion that Gooseberry Wine is often as good as Champagne. Why should it not be, when it is notorious that enormous quantities of the stuff called Champagne is prepared in England from Rhubarb-stalks?†

SWEEPS.—These young gentlemen are not gardeners. We presume the law relating to them is just the same whether they sweep the chimney head foremost or feet foremost. We would not advise you to try the experiment of evading the law.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*B. P.*—You will find excellent directions for the treatment of the Ranunculus at pp. 420 and 469 of the *Chronicle* for 1842.‡——*An undeserving Bee-keeper* had better procure Dr. Bevan's work on the Bee.‡——*J. R. J.*—Your Fern is the Asplénium Ruta-murária.†——*A. E.*—Of your Brazilian seeds, 1. is Araucária braziliensis, which is too tender to stand out in this climate. 2. is Anda Gomézii. 3. A. Sapindus. 4. Sophora tomentosa. 5. A. Canna. None except the Araucaria, which is now becoming common, is of much interest in a Horticultural point of view.†——*Alpha.*—It is possible that some of the Melon-seeds which have been preserved since the close of the last century, may germinate; but this will depend entirely upon the manner in which they have been kept.‡——*A Constant Reader's* plant is Lachenália tricolor.‡——*Amateur.*—Cotoneaster is to be found in every book on hardy shrubs published for the last 20 years; therefore, as you have Mr. Loudon's works, we can only beg you to look again. Your question about Apples has also been answered, and for that too we must beg you to look again.†——*H. Brown.*—Of your plants, 1, is a Talinum: 3, Justícia flavicoma; 4, Gnídia imberbis; 7 appears to be Anthyllis barba Jovis. The remainder are such miserable specimens that it is impossible to recognise them.‡——*W. M.*—It is highly probable that the leaves of your Orange-trees have been eaten either by earwigs or by woodlice.‡——*J. W. T.*—Mearn's Treatise on the Vine is not yet published.‡——*G. D.*—From the punctures upon the Azalea leaves, we presume that the disease is occasioned by an Acarus, or perhaps an Aphis; but as we could find no insects, it is impossible to answer your question satisfactorily, which we will endeavour to do if you will send us some leaves with the animals complained of. *R.*——*X. X.*—If not above four lines, 3*s.* A Post-office order may be sent.——*Broughton.*—Your plant is a new species of Odontoglossum. It has already flowered with Mr. Rucker. ——*C. D.*—Your Apple is not the Golden Harvey or Brandy Apple; it appears to be the Russet Nonpareil.‖——*J. R.*—No such plant is known to botanists as Dendróbium Shepherdi. What you have sent is a very trifling variety of D. Pierardi. ——*A Subscriber.*—The bloom of your seedling Camellia was not sufficiently expanded to enable us to judge whether the centre of the flower, when full blown, is full and perfect. The colour is very good, and the outer rows of petals well-formed, and smooth on their edges, but rather thin and small; it is a very pretty variety, and worth cultivating.*——*M. C.*—Your plants are:—1. Cássia acuminata, 2. Acácia melanóxylon, 3. Edwárdsia microphylla, 4. Schinus Molle; all of which are tender, except the Edwárdsia, which will succeed, with slight protection in severe weather, against a South wall. 5. is some species of Rhus.‡——*Fair Play* should pay *in advance*, either by the quarter, half-year, or twelvemonth, as most convenient; newsmen could not thus charge extra. At any rate, if a Post-office order is sent to us for 13*s.*, we will take care he has 26 Numbers——*J. B.*—The native Pear is Xylomelum pyriforme. The dried plants are of no sort of value or interest. They are left in Charles-street.†——*Hibernicus.*—There is such a plant as Ribes inebrians in the Garden of the Horticultural Society; but such things are only given to the Fellows of the Society.‡——*A. R., Sandford.*—Your Apples are: 1, 2, Margil; 3, French Russet; 4, 11, Nonpareil; 7, Dutch Mignonne; 8, Royal Russet; 9, Fenouillet Gris; 10, Downton; 12, Wheeler's Russet; 13, Lemon Pippin; 15, Braddick's Nonpareil.‖——*T. S., Clifton.*—The Apple you sent is the Newtown Pippin. Your Pear is the Bishop's Thumb; it is one of those that, in some seasons, do not become melting, especially if grown on a wall having an aspect not in any degree inclined to south. If the beginning of autumn be wet and cloudy, although the summer may have been hot, Pears are in consequence deteriorated.‖

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE discussions on the Right of Search in the Chamber of Peers have terminated favourably to the French Cabinet and to the general interests of peace. The amendments proposed by different Peers in the debate on the Address, for the purpose of embodying in that document an expression of feeling hostile to the Slave-Trade Treaties, have been negatived by a majority of 51; and the Ministerial Address, which contains no allusion whatever to the subject, has been adopted without modification. In the Chamber of Deputies, a result scarcely less satisfactory has been obtained; the draft of the Address proposed by the Commission merely alludes to the subject in answer to the passage in the King's Speech; it calls for no revision or even reconsideration of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, and confines itself to an expression of the wishes of the Chamber, that at some future period the commerce of France may be placed under the exclusive control of the national flag. It neither specifies a period for this event, nor suggests the opening of negotiations for its accomplishment. No one who has followed the course of French politics for some months past can fail to perceive how great is the importance of this Ministerial triumph to the whole of Europe. M. Guizot declared in the Chamber of Peers, that negotiations with England at the present moment could only lead to an act of weakness or an act of madness; the British Government, he said, could not yield without compromising its dignity; and he considered the existence of good relations between France and England, both politically and morally, as far preferable to the abrogation of the Right of Search Conventions. He was convinced that the national independence was not

involved in the question at issue, and the Government was determined not to depart from the complete and loyal execution of the treaties. These arguments have prevailed over the clamour of the journals, and the danger which last week threatened the peace of Europe has for the present subsided. The discussion on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies is still in progress; and although it is impossible to foresee the ultimate decision of an assembly so uncertain in its impulses as the Representative body, it is still believed that the Ministerial party are strong enough to prevent the adoption of any hostile amendment.—From Spain we learn that the Captain-General of Barcelona has adopted the extreme measures of severity with which he has long threatened the inhabitants who refused to pay the war contribution. Soldiers are now quartered on the houses of all persons in arrear, who are to defray the expenses of the Military upon a scale which doubles the amount daily until the contribution be paid up. In Madrid there is nothing new, except the meetings of electors and candidates, and the increasing rumours of Ministerial changes.—From Portugal we learn that the Address, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, has been carried, almost without discussion, by a large majority, and that the forthcoming Budget is of the most satisfactory character. It embodies a great number of financial reforms, and shews that under the administration of the present Government the long-standing deficiency in the revenue has already substantially disappeared.—The affairs of the Levant are rather more promising than usual; the appointment of a Christian Prince to the Government of the Christian portion of the Lebanon has given rise to much rejoicing, and has produced a tranquillising effect on all classes of the people. The Austrian Cabinet continues to concentrate troops on the Eastern frontier of the Empire, but the affairs of Servia, to which this measure has immediate reference, will no doubt be settled by diplomacy, without the necessity of an appeal to arms.—From the United States we learn that the question of the Oregon territory has become the prominent topic of discussion in Congress, and that the President has sent a message to the House of Representatives, recommending negotiations with the Chinese Government for the purpose of obtaining for the commerce of the United States the same privileges as those ceded to Great Britain by the recent treaty.

At home, few subjects for some time past have so much excited the feelings of the public as the death of Mr. Drummond. The Papers of all shades of politics concur in the expression of cordial sympathy for his untimely fate, and of respect for his personal character. Our readers will find under our Metropolitan News a concise summary of the facts which have transpired since our last, and will see that the assassin has been committed to take his trial on the capital charge.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, remain at Windsor Castle, and continue quite well. The Prince has shot over the preserves in the Great Park during the week, and the Queen has occasionally taken walking exercise in the Home Park. It is announced that the Queen will not open Parliament in person, but will remain at Windsor until the beginning of March. Her Majesty will then come to town, and remain at Buckingham Palace until her accouchement is over—an event which is expected to take place at the end of March or the beginning of April.

Court Mourning.—The *Gazette* of last night contains orders for the Court to go into mourning until the 12th Feb. for her late Royal Highness the Duchess Dowager of Schleswick Holstein Sonderbourg Augustenbourg, mother of her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, and great granddaughter of King George II.

Parliamentary Movements.—It is said that the Duke of Cleveland will move the address in the House of Lords in answer to the Queen's speech on the opening of the session, and that Lord Courtenay, eldest son of the Earl of Devon, will move the address in the Commons.

Gazette Announcements.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart., to be Governor-General of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*Chamber of Peers.*—The Paris papers, as might have been anticipated, have been filled during the week with comments on the debates in the two Chambers. The proposed address of the Chamber of Peers, in answer to the King's speech, has given rise to a long and interesting debate, involving questions of the highest importance to Great Britain. The draft of the address, prepared by the Duc de Broglie, contained no allusion to the Right of Search; the Opposition, therefore, proposed various amendments, for the purpose of making the address convey an expression of the popular feeling on the subject. The Marquis de Turgot moved the following:—"Those good relations (with Great Britain) would be better insured, if, on a new examination of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, the inconveniences which their execution have revealed were removed by fresh negotiations." The Prince of Moskowa proposed the following amendment:—"We hope that your Majesty will see the necessity of taking into consideration the opinion that has manifested itself relative to the right of mutual search stipulated in the treaties of 1831 and 1833." M. de Brigode moved the following:—"We congratulate the Government of your Majesty for not ratifying a convention which would have proved, for the independence of the French flag, an aggravation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833." The arguments of the different speakers would have little interest for our readers. We shall therefore confine ourselves to the speeches of M. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers, which are highly important, as developing the views of Government on the questions at issue. In the speech of Saturday he confined himself to the charges of the Opposition in regard to the decline of French influence. In Egypt, he said, the position of France was far more favourable than before 1840. In Syria not only has France taken up its habits of protection, but it has also extended them. All the religious establishments of Syria have received new succours. In the college at Autourah, free scholarships have been endowed, and a consulate has been formed at Jerusalem. The appearance of a Protestant bishop at Jerusalem had given rise to some fears. I asked the opinions of the Catholic bishops and chiefs of the Christians in Syria, and in the empire of the East; they replied that, far from being a cause of fear, the presence of our Protestant bishop would tend to bind not only the Catholics among themselves, but also to France. That is an opinion which we did not suggest to them, but which they themselves conceived from their knowledge of their situation and wants. We wish there to strengthen and maintain the Ottoman empire, and at the same time protect the Christians within it. We have done both. For example: the Greek Christians obtained permission to rebuild the cupola of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and then have it as a property. They obtained a firman for this. We obtained the recal of the firman, though it was obtained under Russian influence; and all Catholics have the right to contribute to the pious task. I shall now pass to Spain. Somebody spoke of projects of usurpation entertained in that country. I see, and I believe, nothing of the kind. Even if our relations with the present Spanish Government want intimacy—even if we have to complain of its conduct, and of its mistakes with regard to most important points in our relations—still we must do it justice. I see no sign of usurpation; no power keeps so attentive an eye on Spain as France does. We know very well that our national interests and our honour are bound up in Spain with the throne of Isabella, and the maintenance of the House of Bourbon on that glorious throne. We have not forgotten, and never will forget this. In regard to the other Powers, we stand in the most true, regular, and useful position—that is, without especial intimacy with any one in particular, but in good intelligence with all. France has lived a long time in Europe as a fiery meteor, seeking its place in the general system of European states. She was forced to it. She had to raise to general recognition her new social state. She had no place made for her; her place was contested to her—often unjustly. Now, however, she has conquered; Europe has accepted her social and political reforms. This is the key of French policy henceforth. Her state, however revolutionary, however at variance with that of the rest of Europe, has been accepted and recognised—it little matters with reluctance and ill-humour, or not. This being achieved, France should cease to be the burning and shifting meteor, in order to become a fixed and settled planet, moving in the proper orbit assigned to it in the European system. The present Cabinet has made the same choice that was made by the statesmen of 1830 and 1831. There were then, as now, a violent and a pacific, a turbulent and a tranquil policy to choose between. We have chosen the pacific and the tranquil, and you will approve and fortify our choice."—On Monday, M. Guizot replied to the amendment of the Marquis de Turgot and M. de Brigode on the right of search. He began by saying that he would not trouble himself with those nice questions of theory which complained of cession of sovereignty and such things. He would at once examine the reality of the facts. The treaties existed, and bound France not only towards England, but also towards other Powers, which she had solicited to concur in them. Thus, France had advised and obtained the adhesion of Denmark in 1834, of Sweden and Sardinia in 1836, of the Hanse Towns and Tuscany in 1837, and of Naples in 1838. Negotiations to the same effect had been likewise opened by her with the Cabinets of Madrid, Lisbon, and Rio Janeiro. In making these overtures, France invariably assured those Powers that the concessions required of them were conformable to the real principles of the maritime laws, which France had always defended. These treaties had existed during ten years without any serious objection being raised against them. In that interval only twelve complaints were made. Several were found groundless, two had obtained satisfaction, and three remained unadjusted. If the treaty necessarily produced so many abuses, how was it possible that it could have been executed during ten years in silence? Had it not been for the treaty of 1841, the conventions of 1831 and 1833 would never have been thought of. He was not of opinion that the public feeling excited by that treaty imposed upon the Government an obligation to prosecute its abrogation. The object for which they were concluded still existed: it was notorious that French, Spanish, and Portuguese vessels were still engaged in the slave-trade. They could not suspend the treaties. They must be executed loyally as long as they existed. But we are asked to open negotiations. Such negotiations for the revision of these treaties would, in the state of irritation into which the right of search has cast the two countries, lead to no good result. It would be highly inopportune. On a former occasion there had been, as at present, hostile demonstrations on the part of the French Chambers and press, and when the English Government was pressed by the French Government to consent to modifications, the reply of Lord Aberdeen was, that after such menaces and hostile manifestations, the British Government could not yield without compromising its dignity. At certain times difficulties of this kind were insurmountable. In the present state of people's minds on both sides of the Channel, negotiations could lead only to an act of weakness or an act of madness. "And, for my part," said M. Guizot, "I can lend myself neither to one nor the other." He told Lord Palmerston in 1840,—"My Lord, you sacrifice *la grande politique à la petite*,—the existence of good relations between France and England are worth more than Syria;" he would now say to the Chamber, "You sacrifice the *grande politique à la petite*,—the existence of good relations between France and England, politically and morally speaking, are far preferable to the abrogation of the conventions of 1831 and 1833." "We have," said M. Guizot, in conclusion, "rights to respect; to propose new negotiations would be an act of levity and blameable imprudence and temerity. The Government of the King is convinced that the *status quo* is not in the least derogatory to the national independence, and it is consequently determined not to depart from the complete and loyal execution of those treaties; and I repeat, it would neither be wise nor opportune to propose any modification thereof at this moment to the English Cabinet." The Duc de Broglie followed in a powerful speech in favour of the Address, and on Tuesday evening the Chamber divided, when the amendments of M. de Brigode and the Marquis de Turgot were supported by 67 votes, and the original Address by 118, giving therefore a majority of 51 to Ministers. The other amendment of the Prince of Moskowa was then abandoned. This result produced a rise in the funds, and every account describes the effect of M. Guizot's speech as perfectly surprising. In the House, it is said that his calm and dignified reasoning appealed at once to the understanding—that many were convinced by his arguments; and the Assembly, which had before been agitated and disturbed, became suddenly grave, and listened with earnest attention. Even the Republican *National*, one of the bitterest opponents of M. Guizot, pays him the highest compliment:—"His speech," it says, "was expected with impatience; and in listening to his exordium, so brilliant and so happy, we feared for the moment lest the miraculous gift of eloquence might not give a triumph to the worst of causes."

Chamber of Deputies.—The influence of the journals which have taken the lead in the attacks on the Right of Search is obviously stronger in the Chamber of Deputies than in the Chamber of Peers. The draft of the Address proposed to the Representative body contains the following express allusion to the right of search:—"United by a sentiment of humanity, the Powers apply themselves to the suppression of the infamous slave-trade. We have seen with satisfaction that, by persevering in lending the assistance of France to this just enterprise, the Government of your Majesty has not given its assent to the extension of the existing conventions. For the honourable execution of those treaties, as long as they shall not be abrogated, we rely upon the vigilance and firmness of your Government; but, struck with the inconvenience which experience has pointed out, and in the interest of the good intelligence which is so necessary for the accomplishment of the common object, we anticipate with all our wishes the time when our commerce shall be placed under the exclusive guardianship of our flag." The public discussion on this Address commenced on Thursday, and is not expected to be concluded for some days.

SPAIN.—We have accounts from Madrid to the 15th. They are still full of rumours of Ministerial changes, but of a conflicting nature, and evidently unsupported by official authority. Associations of electors continued to be formed; those of the pure *progresistas*, in particular, were very numerous. One of their meetings took place on the 13th, under the presidency of Senator Juan Lasana. Their object was to devise means of insuring the return of the candidates of that party at the next election. They adopted the following programme:—"The Constitution of 1837, neither more nor less than the throne of Queen Isabel II., and the regency of the illustrious Duke of Victory." The trial of the Editor of the *Heraldo* for a libel on Government had terminated in his acquittal by a large majority; in short, after this case, and that of the *Sol* a few days previously, it was considered very doubtful if a jury could be found to convict the conductor of a public journal. The Barcelona journals of the 16th inst. announce that General Seoane had commenced the measures of severity with which he threatened those who should refuse to pay the war contribution. He had consequently placed a corporal and five privates upon the house of each person in arrear, who is to pay the corporal seven francs, and the soldiers five francs per day. This tax is to be doubled the second day, tripled the third, and so on, until the contribution be paid up. The *Phare des Pyrenees* states, that on the 14th inst. the Bishop of Barcelona, attired in his pontifical robes, paid an official visit to the French Consul in that city, to thank him in the name of humanity for the services which he rendered during, and subsequent to, the insurrection, to the population of Barcelona, and to congratulate him upon the recompense which had been bestowed upon him.

PORTUGAL.—We have news from Lisbon to the 16th, and from Oporto to the 17th inst. Previously to the departure of the packet from Oporto on the 17th inst., a telegraphic despatch was received from Lisbon by the

Governor, announcing that the Address in answer to the speech from the Throne had been carried, almost without discussion, by a majority of 69 to 21 votes. When former debates on the Address have occupied several weeks, this very speedy settlement of the question is calculated to convey a favourable impression of the strength of Government. The Finance Minister will immediately bring forward his budget, which is said to be of a most satisfactory character. It embodies all the economies lately effected, imposes no general items of taxation except on hemp, flax, iron, and fresh fish; recites an increase in the revenue of 200 contos by the improved assessment of the *decima*, and of 100 contos by giving an increased extension to the Lisbon *octroi*; and it further shows the deficit to have already substantially disappeared. A decree will be likewise made public, empowering all foreign bondholders to receive their dividends in Lisbon, by which they will save the 3 per cent. deducted in London for income-tax, and the Government will likewise save the 2 per cent. commission. The negotiations for the tariff convention remain in the same state.

Holland.—Accounts from the Hague state that his Majesty has been suffering from indisposition, but is so much better that no further bulletins will be issued. They also state that the members of the Second Chamber of the States-General have received the preliminary report of the central section to the Chamber on the project of law relative to the treaty between the Netherlands and Belgium; and an answer of the Government to the objections made in the Chamber, both against the project of law, and the treaty itself. It is affirmed that these documents were communicated to the Chambers with a request to keep them secret. In the sitting of the Chambers on the 19th, a long address of the merchants of Amsterdam was presented, stating their objections to the treaty now under discussion.

Germany.—The Frankfort papers announce that the Diet of the Confederation held its first sitting for the year on the 19th inst., and that Count Von Drutsorff, the representative of Prussia, presided. The Leipsic papers announce that the King of Prussia has apprised the directors of the Cologne Railroad that His Majesty, in order to encourage their enterprise, has decided that the indemnity, which, by the 38th section of the Railroad Act, was to be paid by the company to the administration of the post-office, should be remitted.—The Editor of the Leipsic *Allgemeine Zeitung*, in a recent Number, gives the readers of that paper the solemn assurance, 1, That the poet Hervegh never intimated to him (the Editor) a wish that the letter to the King of Prussia should not be printed; and 2, That the publication in that paper did not take place till after the letter had been in extensive circulation for some time previously in a manuscript form. The measures against the paper are now published in all the official journals of Berlin, and are so strictly enforced that it is quite unlikely that the proprietors will be able to obtain a modification or revocation of the prohibition. The directors of the Anhalt railway have received orders to see that the journal is not clandestinely introduced by their officers, and the booksellers know that they are closely looked after, and that the penalty will be infallibly inflicted on any disregard of the prohibitions; accordingly, hardly a copy of that journal has reached Berlin. The Cologne papers, and other journals of the Rhenish provinces, have received notice from the Censors, that conformably to strict directions from superior authority, they are not to insert in their columns in future any article from the Leipsic *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which may have been copied into other journals, either wholly or in part, or in an abstract. The same regulation applies to all articles, whether of German or Foreign journals, in which the prohibition of that journal is blamed; articles in favour of the prohibition are not yet forbidden. From this rigorous prohibition, which will doubtless be extended to all the journals in the Prussian dominions, it is evident that it is intended to prevent the public in Prussia from learning anything of the contents of the paper. These severe means seem to do away with the hope that the prohibition would be revoked.—Letters from Berlin state that the King of Hanover appears everywhere in the uniform of the Prussian regiment of Hussars, of which he is the Colonel, and that it is considered very complimentary by the Prussians, as such an uniform is generally inconvenient to a man of his advanced age. It seems that the marriage of the Crown Prince is to take place in the third week of February, but the day does not appear to be fixed.

Italy.—Accounts from Naples, dated the 12th inst. state, that a gloom has been suddenly cast over the gaieties of that city, by the death of Prince Antonio, fourth brother of the King. His Royal Highness had during last autumn one or two apoplectic fits, and was seized by typhus fever lately, and died on the 12th. It was the King's birthday, but all the Court commands had been countermanded, and, for the first time for many years, no gala would be given at St. Carlo, in honour of the occasion. These letters announce that the Neapolitan Government has determined on establishing steam-packets between Messina, Palermo and Naples three times a week, for the conveyance of letters and passengers, at very low rates. The days of departure from Naples are Fridays for Messina, and Mondays and Thursdays for Palermo. The Mediterranean appears to have been severely visited by the storms that caused so many calamities last week in the Channel; merchant-vessels have been lost on all parts of the coast. The wind raged with such violence at Genoa during several days, that the inhabitants residing near the pier had been obliged to abandon their houses, where their lives were in danger. A letter from that city dated the 18th inst., states that the agitation of the sea continued and even increased during the 13th, 14th, and 15th, and caused considerable damage in the port and neighbourhood. Two French vessels were lost in the waters of Spezzia, and much injury was done to the new mole and the ramparts of Mala Paga, where the foundations of the barracks appropriated to the Custom-house troops were considerably shaken. On the evening of the 15th the Archbishop, together with the Chapter, and accompanied by all the clergy of the place, the municipal authorities, and a great concourse of people, blessed the sea, from the heights of the mole.

Greece.—Letters from Athens confirm our previous accounts of the disastrous condition of the country, and state that an explosion is almost inevitable. After the melancholy seizure of the Finance Minister with insanity, he was succeeded by M. Ralli, Minister of Justice, who is now Minister of both these departments. As general poverty has begun to be felt, Government have resolved to make some economy in the public expenses, by abolishing the two embassies in London and Paris, the salaries of the civil engineers, and the pensions of all veteran military men, by giving them a certain portion of the public land. Many other economical measures have been adopted, as the former prodigality of Government had exhausted the public money, and it was impossible to impose any more taxes on the already impoverished people. The King of Greece has forwarded to Mr. Emerson Tennent the star and other insignia of a Knight of the Redeemer, of which Order his Majesty has created him a Grand Commander, in recognition of his early services, military and literary, in behalf of that country. Mr. Tennent is said to be the only commoner on whom this distinction has been conferred.

Turkey and Syria.—The French steam-ship which was the bearer of the Levant mail due at Marseilles on the 11th, had not reached Malta on the 9th, and serious apprehensions are entertained that she perished in the tempest which appears to have extended from the British Channel to the coast of Egypt. We have, however, a mail from Malta, bringing dates from Beyrout of Dec. 15, and Malta of the 8th inst. The letters from Beyrout of the 15th ult. state that the account of the appointment of a Christian Prince over the Christian part of the mountains had produced a most tranquillizing effect among all classes of the population. The Sheikh Shibley-el-Arian had made his submission to Ahmed Pasha of Damascus, who had presented him with a shawl and pelisse. The marauding parties, who intercepted for some time the communications between Beyrout and Damascus, had returned to their homes, and the mail from the latter arrived on the 15th without accident. A large council of Pashas has been held at Beyrout, in which the subject of discussion was whether or not an amnesty should be granted to the Christians, and which the different Consuls were of course anxious to obtain. The discussion was of a boisterous nature, and terminated in a resolution not to grant the amnesty. From the Danube we learn that Prince Metternich is still concentrating troops on the eastern frontier of the empire, for the purpose of watching the progress of affairs in Servia. There seems to be no doubt that Austria has joined Russia in remonstrating against the deposition of the Obrenowicz family. It is said, however, that although this policy is apparently in accord with that of Russia, the design of the Russian Cabinet in remonstrating on the result of a revolution in which it had taken no inconsiderable part, was merely a feint, intended to induce the other European Powers to support Prince Alexander against Russia, though he was in reality the object of her choice. The present course of Austria is therefore entirely opposed to the expectations of Russia.—Accounts from Bucharest state that M. Vaillant, a Frenchman, who wrote a pamphlet against the Russian Government, and who had in consequence been banished from Wallachia, had again returned in disguise, but, having been discovered, was marched to the frontier under the charge of a detachment of gendarmerie. The French Consul at Bucharest, who was appealed to by M. Vaillant, refused to interfere, as the latter had not deposited his passport at the Consulate.

Egypt.—We have accounts from Alexandria to the 16th ult. The Pacha is making extraordinary efforts to repair the losses occasioned among the cattle by the recent murrain. His frigates and smaller vessels have been employed in bringing cargoes of cattle from Tarsus, and have been despatched again as soon as they have landed their cargoes. To facilitate the importation the Pacha has granted leave to every sailor on board to purchase one sheep each on his own account, which they are allowed to sell on arrival; several Greek vessels from Anatolia have also arrived with cargoes of bullocks consigned to French merchants. A Sardinian war-steamer had arrived, announcing the intention of the Sardinian Government to send to Jerusalem a Consul and a Vice-Consul.

United States and Canada.—The packet-ship Cambridge, which sailed from New York on the 3rd inst., arrived off Liverpool on Tuesday night. She has brought news four days later than the advices received by the mail steamer. The proceedings in Congress possess some interest for the English reader. The Oregon territory question, which now that the north-eastern boundary one is settled, is likely to become a prominent topic in the United States, had engaged the attention of the Senate. That assembly was entirely occupied on the 30th ult. with the consideration of a bill for the occupation and settlement of the territory of Oregon, and extending certain portions of the laws of the United States over the same. The bill assumes that "the title of the United States to the territory of Oregon is certain, and will not be abandoned." The President had sent a communication to the House of Representatives, recommending negotiations to be entered into with the Chinese Government, to secure for the commerce of the United States the same advantages as would be enjoyed by Great Britain by the ceding of the four ports and the possession of Hong-Kong. It was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The inquiry into the mutiny and execution of Mr. Spencer and others on board the Somers was still in progress, but no new facts of importance were elicited. We regret to find, by the Montreal papers received by the Cambridge, that the health of Sir C. Bagot was described by his medical advisers as "in a most precarious state." The rumoured appointment of Lord Eliot as his successor was not correct, and it is now announced that Sir Charles Metcalfe, late Governor of Jamaica, has been appointed the new Governor-General of Canada.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 94¾ for the Account, and 94¾ to ⅞ for money; Three per Cents. Reduced, 95⅛ to ⅜; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 101⅞ to 2; New Three-and-half per Cents., 101 to 101⅛, Exchequer Bills, 63*s.* to 65*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Death of Mr. Drummond.—The favourable opinion given by the surgeons on Friday night led to the impression that the life of this unfortunate gentleman was not in danger. Our readers will learn with great regret that this belief has unhappily not been realised, and that Mr. Drummond expired on Wednesday morning. In the course of Saturday afternoon unfavourable symptoms began to manifest themselves, and great apprehensions were entertained by Mr. Bransby Cooper and Mr. Guthrie for his life. It at length became necessary to open the temporal artery, inflammation of an alarming character having occurred. The copious bleeding somewhat relieved the most urgent symptoms, and Mr. Drummond went on tolerably well until Sunday night, when the inflammation returned. At 3 o'clock on Sunday the whole case had assumed a more unfavourable aspect, the difficulty of breathing was very great, and Dr. Chambers and Dr. Hume were called in. An improvement took place in the evening, but it was of short duration, and on Monday morning it was evident that recovery was very doubtful; during the whole day the case maintained the same serious character, and on Tuesday morning the inflammation and difficulty of breathing had become so urgent, that a repetition of the bleeding was indispensable. Towards night the symptoms were much aggravated, and the medical attendants gave up all hope. At 2 on Wednesday morning the unfortunate gentleman still survived, although his dissolution was momentarily expected; he was then suffering from great oppression, but retained his consciousness and was perfectly resigned. He continued for some hours in the same calm state as from the first; and although no mitigation of the unfavourable symptoms took place, he did not appear to be afflicted by any acute pain; but the difficulty of breathing continued to increase, and it now became manifest that the period of dissolution was rapidly approaching. At half-past 10 on Wednesday morning Mr. Drummond breathed his last, and died without a struggle, in the presence of Mr. Guthrie, his three brothers, and his sister, Miss Drummond, who remained by his side to the last moment of his existence. It is understood that Mr. Drummond appeared to suffer little pain in his last moments. The mournful intelligence was quickly disseminated at the west-end of the Metropolis, messengers having been constantly sent to inquire the state of the patient from all the public offices. A messenger was also despatched to the Queen at Windsor Castle, her Majesty having taken great interest by frequent inquiries after the unfortunate gentleman. The melancholy intelligence was the all-absorbing topic of conversation at the west-end of the town in the beginning of the week. Sir J. Graham and several Cabinet Ministers, shortly after it was known that Mr. Drummond had breathed his last, went to the residence of Sir R. Peel in Whitehall-gardens. Upon the Premier being informed of the fatal termination of the assassin's attack, it is said that he was greatly affected, and immediately directed that his condolence should be forwarded to the afflicted relatives. Mr. Drummond, we understand, was in his 50th year, universally respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and, in the transaction of official duties, he was courteous and obliging to every one who had occasion to apply to him on business of a public nature, however trifling it might be. He had been private Secretary to Lord Ripon when Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was afterwards attached, by the same confidential duties, to Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel. The Duke of Wellington had such confidence in his integrity, that on one occasion he publicly stated in the House of Lords his great satisfaction that Mr. Drummond had done him the honour to become his private secretary. There has seldom been an instance in which the life of an individual has been sacrificed by the hands of a murderer that has created so painful an interest amongst all classes of the community. In regard to the assassin M'Naghten, very little of an authentic character has yet transpired. On Saturday, he was examined at Bow-street. After several witnesses had deposed to the main facts, the prisoner at first refused to say anything, but was afterwards brought back at his own request, and said, "I wish to say that it is the Tories of my native city who have driven me to this act. They follow and persecute me wherever I go; and they have, by their treatment of me, already ruined my health and disordered my mind. I can't sleep at nights, and have no rest night nor day. They have followed me

to France, to different parts of England, and other places —in short, wherever I go. The system they have pursued towards me was such that I could go no longer. I believe I have been driven into a consumption by them. I believe I shall never be the same individual again that I was before. I used to have good health and strength. They have accused me of crimes of which I was never guilty. They have done everything in their power to harass my mind and to persecute me; and, in fact, to murder me. That is all I have to say at present, and it can be supported by evidence." The prisoner here paused. The magistrate then asked, "Have you anything more to say?"—Prisoner: "Only that they completely disordered my mind. I am quite a different man from what I used to be before they commenced their persecutions." He was then conveyed to Tothill-fields Prison, and from the above remarks and other circumstances which have occurred in the prison, there is little doubt that he intends to plead insanity. On Monday, several medical men of eminence connected with the various lunatic asylums of the Metropolis, amongst whom were Drs. Monro and Sutherland, visited the prisoner, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he suffered from aberration of mind. The result of their interview was the unanimous conviction that the statement of the prisoner was a premeditated one, and that there is no mental derangement whatever. —The inquest on the body of Mr. Drummond took place on Thursday, Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury, appearing on the part of the Crown as prosecutor. The evidence consisted in the accounts of the policeman, and a man called Hodge, a carpenter, who saw M'Naghten fire, and in the testimony of Mr. Guthrie, the surgeon. The latter put in a written account of the *post mortem* examination, stating that the ball in its transit passed directly through the abdomen, perforating the diaphragm, and producing a large effusion of blood; and that the surgeons considered such a wound to be inevitably fatal. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Daniel M'Naghten, and the coroner issued his warrant for the committal of the prisoner to Newgate. The belief that the shot was intended for Sir R. Peel becomes more and more general, and would seem to be borne out by the whole circumstances of the case. Mr. Drummond was about the same stature and stoutness as Sir R. Peel, but had a more active and elastic gait. There was no resemblance of features; but he was necessarily a frequent inmate at the Premier's house, and had just parted with Sir Robert's children when he met with his untimely fate. It is said, indeed, that Sir R. Peel has now no doubt that Mr. Drummond received a blow which was intended for him.

The Wreck of the Conqueror.—The following particulars have been obtained since our last from the boy Abchurch, the only survivor of this melancholy catastrophe:—It appears that they saw the French coast on Thursday night, having made the Lizard light on Monday. The sea was very boisterous on Wednesday and Thursday, and the captain did not appear to have much faith in the skill of the fisherman, who had been taken on board off Torbay, to steer the ship through the Channel. Abchurch says the ship struck about ten at night. The captain went into the cabin, and informed the ladies and the other passengers that they were on the French coast, where no boats were likely to put off to their aid, nor any other assistance could be afforded, and that they must trust to Providence for protection. During the night the men behaved remarkably well, and obeyed every order given by the officers with great fortitude. The ship held together until nearly five o'clock on Saturday morning, when her bottom timbers began to give way. Captain Duggan now went down into the cabin and told the ladies that it was all over, and that he would see them put into the boat, and perhaps they might reach the shore. At this time Mrs. Thompson was dressed, and sitting by the side of her children's cot; Miss Turton and the other ladies were also dressed. About nine the vessel broke up, and although greatly alarmed, the ladies got safely on the deck; and Capt. Duggan and Mr. Rogers, the surgeon, handed them into the boat, which was suspended from the side of the vessel by the "falls." In consequence of the tackle being entangled, the boat could not be lowered in the usual way, and the lines being cut, it dropped into the sea. Abchurch and another boy were the only sailors in the boat, and the former states that the whole of the ladies kept their seats firmly, while they endeavoured to pull towards the shore. The sea at this time washed the deck of the vessel, and the communication between the fore and aft decks was almost entirely cut off. The boat had not left the ship more than three minutes before it was struck by a wave and capsized. The whole of the passengers were thrown out, and Abchurch alone, with one of Mrs. Thompson's children, regained the boat. Abchurch recollects nothing more after this period, except being again washed into the sea, and again reaching the boat. In addition to these facts, a French gentleman, M. Dupont, who went down to the Sands soon after the boat left the ship, has made known some facts, which leave little doubt that many of the passengers and crew were plundered by the people of the coast. The boy Abchurch states that all the passengers in the boat were fully dressed, whereas M. Dupont found most of them stripped. He also states that when he arrived on the Sands, he saw Miss Turton expire, and that she had evidently been plundered. The body of Captain Duggan has not yet been recovered, and there is reason to fear that he, like Miss Turton, met with some foul treatment, and that his body was afterwards buried in the sand. This surmise appears to be strengthened by the fact, that some articles which are known to have belonged to that gentleman have been recovered from different parties. A bill has been recovered for 145*l.*, endorsed by Capt. Duggan only the day before the wreck, and also a letter to the owners, both of which came on shore quite dry, although the body of the captain himself has not been found. No doubt is entertained at Boulogne, that when the captain was thrown on the shore, these things were taken out of his pocket by some individuals, who afterwards stowed away his body in the sand. It is supposed that many were not dead when they reached the shore, and might have been recovered by proper treatment. It is admitted that very little assistance was rendered to any of them, with the exception of the boy Abchurch, who was taken to the Lighthouse and properly attended to. A strong opinion has long been expressed by nautical men with reference to the neglected condition of this dangerous coast, which the recent sacrifice of life will tend to strengthen; and it is hoped that the Governments of other countries will now interfere, and either erect new Lighthouses, or provide life-boats along the shore. On Wednesday a meeting of the merchants and shipowners of London took place at the Universal Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most advisable plan of relief for the widows and children of the seamen lost by the wreck of the Reliance and Conqueror in the late gales. Sir John Pirie presided, and stated that a concert had been proposed as the most eligible mode of raising a fund for their relief, and that Mr. Moxhay, the proprietor of the Hall of Commerce, had, upon being applied to on the subject of lending the building to the purposes of the charity, declared that he would, without the charge of one farthing, not only dedicate the great room to the accomodation of an audience, but light it up with gas, and fit it out with seats at his own expense. On the motion of Lord Dudley Stuart, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Moxhay, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the concert without delay.

Illness of Sir George Cockburn.—We regret to state that Sir George Cockburn, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, burst a blood-vessel in the lungs on Saturday, and was for some time in a precarious state. On Tuesday, however, the hemorrhage had nearly ceased, and the bulletins since issued at the Admiralty announce that, although still suffering from cough, he is proceeding favourably.

Income Tax in the City.—Our readers are aware of the excitement which has prevailed for some time in the ward of Tower on the subject of the income-tax, and that the dissatisfaction produced by the numerous cases of surcharge led to a public meeting and the appointment of a committee to inquire into the circumstances. The inhabitants of the district were again called together last week for the purpose of learning the result of this investigation. After a long statement by Mr. Shearman of the proceedings of the committee, in submitting a memorial to Government, a letter was read from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, regretting that any proceedings should have taken place in assessing the Tower Ward calculated to give rise to complaints on the part of the inhabitants, but stating that on reference to the act, imposing the property-tax, "he did not find that the Government possesses any power, either of themselves, or by direction to the commissioners, to quash an assessment made and allowed, as this had been, by competent authority. The only mode of relief appointed by law for persons aggrieved by an improper assessment, is an appeal to the general commissioners." After a long discussion, it was resolved—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the duties of Government surveyor and local assessor, under the Property and Income-tax Act, are not sufficiently defined; that an indistinct combination of duties thrown upon officers appointed by, and amenable to, two separate authorities, renders such officers virtually irresponsible for their acts; that this gives the possession of uncontrolled power, which under any circumstances is objectionable, but which becomes intolerable when exercised by those who are employed in carrying out the difficult provisions of the Property and Income-tax Act; that, therefore, according to the present construction of this act, there is no clear and immediate remedy for the neglect or misconduct of these officers, and acts of injustice and arrogance can thus be perpetrated, as in the case of this ward, for which the right of appeal affords no adequate redress."

Court of Aldermen.—A Committee of the whole Court met on Saturday for the purpose of determining whether certain documents referred to in the affidavit, but not filed in the proceeding in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of Alderman T. Wood, ought to be printed with the affidavits. A long discussion took place, in which some of the Aldermen expressed an opinion that as these documents were referred to in the affidavits of the parties, they were necessary to elucidate the matter, and ought to be printed. Alderman Musgrove was of opinion that the committee ought to be put in possession of all papers bearing upon the case, and it was probable that the exhibits were referred to in such a manner as to render the printing of them indispensable. He believed that justice required the printing of the exhibits, and after disclaiming all idea of prejudicing Alderman Thomas Wood, he submitted an amendment to that effect. The resolution of Sir Peter Laurie, "That the affidavits should be printed without the exhibits," was adopted, six hands having been held up for the motion, and three for the amendment. Alderman Thomas Wood then announced that in the future stages of the case, he should be attended by Mr. Laurie, the City pleader, and Mr. Wire as his counsel and solicitor.

City Improvements.—At the meeting of the Court of Common Council last week, Mr. R. L. Jones, in bringing up a report relative to the new street from Holborn Bridge to Clerkenwell, said that if the construction of the new street depended upon the corporation alone, it would have been accomplished long ago; but without the consent of Government, by whom alone the delay was occasioned, the very desirable object of the corporation could not be effected. He believed that every difficulty would speedily be removed, and the moment the sanction of Government was obtained, it would be seen that the City authorities were not fairly chargeable with neglect or supineness.—The report of the Royal Exchange Committee alluded to the selection of Mr. Richard Westmacott to execute the sculpture for the tympanum of the portico, at an expense not exceeding 3,150*l.*, and stated that the committee felt gratification at seeing the satisfactory progress which had been made in the new building during the last year.

Metropolitan Charities.—The Quarterly Court of the Seamen's Hospital, established for the relief of sick and diseased seamen, on board Her Majesty's ship Dreadnought, was held last week. Rear-Admiral Young in the chair. The committee reported that, during the past quarter, 926 in-patients had been received into the hospital, of which number 704 had been discharged cured, leaving 222 still under treatment; 507 out-patients had likewise been relieved. These operations, however, left the society in debt to the amount of 441*l.* Typhus fever had prevailed to a great extent amongst the mariners frequenting the port of London. Many of the natives of the South Sea Islands had fallen victims to consumption, whilst among the Lascars and the natives from the Marquesas islands great mortality had prevailed. Since the first establishment of the institution, in 1821, 43,541 in-patients had been admitted, and advice, medicine, and medical stores dispensed to 16,834 out-patients.—On Monday the annual meeting of the London Orphan Asylum took place, when 8 girls and 17 boys were elected from a list of 135 candidates. The Rev. Dr. Read read the report, from which it appeared that 54 children had left the asylum during the year, and that at the close of the election the number in the institution would be 389, for which the size of the building was inadequate, and the committee regretted that the subscription for its enlargement, called the Wellington fund, had made so little progress, there being two-thirds still wanting. The legacies and subscriptions for the year ending the 31st December, amounted to 10,639*l.* 14. 2*d.*, which, after the expenditure, left a balance in hand of 450*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* The funded capital was about 46,000*l.*

Wood Pavement.—We alluded in our last to the opposition shown by the Court of Aldermen to the use of wood pavement in the City. On Tuesday, one of the Sergeants of Police, who had been appointed to take an account of the accidents which occurred in the Poultry, attended at Guildhall with his report. It appeared from this that the number of horses that fell on the wood pavement in the Poultry on Friday evening, the 20th, between 5 and half-past 6, was 5; on Saturday, from half-past 9 in the morning to the same hour at night, 3; on Sunday, from 2 to 8, P.M., 4; on Monday, from 8, A.M., to half-past 7, P.M., 7; total, 19 horses. Sir P. Laurie observed, that it appeared from this report, that between Friday evening and Monday evening, there being no frost in the interval, as many as 19 horses had fallen down on that short piece of wood pavement. He asked the Sergeant if some accident had not happened to one of the mails on that spot? The Sergeant said it was the Norwich mail; it was delayed half-an-hour by the circumstance, and all the horses were thrown down. When it was raining fast, or when the pavement was quite dry, the horses kept their footing; but at other times so great was the danger, that the butchers frequently drove down Bucklersbury to avoid the wood pavement in the Poultry. Sir P. Laurie said, the dismounting of the regiment of Life Guards in Argyle-street to cross Oxford-street, and remounting as soon as they had crossed, was proof of the danger to the most experienced horsemen. The Animals' Friend Society, and the kindred associations, would do more good by collecting facts on the mischief of adopting the wood pavement than by hunting after the cases they usually brought before the magistrates. A gentleman referred to the danger of crossing from Cheapside to St. Paul's Churchyard; since the east end of the yard had been paved with wood, light vehicles now came without noise and in the dark upon the persons crossing. Sir P. Laurie said the wood pavement could not be used at all upon declivities such as Holborn-bridge and Blackfriars bridge. He had no greater pecuniary interest in promoting the use of granite pavement than of wooden pavement; he had no interest in either; and if any accident were to happen to a horse belonging to him from travelling over the wood pavement, he would bring an action against the parish authorities who caused it to be laid down; for he would maintain that nobody had a right to make the public highway impassable. Even a shopkeeper, he thought, might sustain an action for the damage he sustained by rendering his premises unapproachable with safety by customers who rode on horseback, or who kept valuable carriage-horses. He directed the officers to continue to register the accidents.

The Scottish Monument.—On Saturday the Marylebone vestry assembled to take into consideration the communication from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in reference to the erection of the column in the Regent-circus, alleging that the ground was the freehold property of her Majesty, and announcing that, if the vestry attempted to carry the resolution into effect, an injunction would be issued in the Court of Chancery. Mr. Gomm remarked that the vestry had placed themselves in a most pitiable situation. When the question was first introduced, they were told that they had not power to proceed with the column, when they observed they did not care for legal advice, nor the Attorney-General's opinion. Now they were dumb-founded. The present result was the triumph of common sense, which was not a quality, he was very sorry to say, very common in

that vestry. Mr. Gibson stated that he was glad the Government had interfered, as the vestry would now make choice of a spot which was a Roman road 30 or 40 years before the Christian æra. He alluded to Tyburn, where the column would be much more conspicuous. It was then resolved, "That the vestry having taken into consideration the communication from Messrs. Pemberton and Co., have resolved that, in consequence of the objections raised on the part of the Queen as the alleged freeholder of the soil beneath the pavement of the Regent-circus, it is expedient that the sanction afforded by the vestry to the erection of the column in the Regent-circus by Mr. Hume, M.P., be withdrawn, and that the same hereby is withdrawn; but the vestry at the same time protest against there being any legal right vested in the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in any way tending to abridge the entire and exclusive control of the vestry over the carriage-way and footway in the Regent-circus."

Public Meetings.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the proprietors of the St. Katherine's Docks was held last week, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Tooke, who stated that the credit-balance on the 1st January, 1842, was 120,526*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, and that the like balance brought forward on the 1st inst. was 121,184*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, and after making suitable provision in advance for interest upon debentures payable in April next, and also for the payment of the dividend about to be declared, the net balance or *rest* would amount to the sum of 76,135*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, being an increase as compared with the *rest* at the corresponding period in 1842—a result, considering the general depression of trade during the past year, of a satisfactory character. The number of ships that had entered the Port of London in 1841, was 6,619, and that in 1842, was 6,381, being a decrease of 238. The amount of tonnage in 1841, was 1,313,210, and in 1842, 1,288,490, being a decrease of 24,720. The Chairman after having briefly commented upon these returns said, that it was the opinion of the Court of Directors that a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year ending the 31st ult. should be declared, the Company defraying the charge of the income-tax. This proposition was agreed to, and the dividend declared at the rate specified by the directors.—On Monday a special general meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank of Australia was held, for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the half-year. The report stated that the accounts received from the colonies down to September last, were very satisfactory as respected the various branches. The result of the half-year enabled the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year. The net assets up to December, 1842, were as follows:—Paid-up capital in London, 616,640*l.*; in the Colonies, 163,875*l.*; net profit for the half-year, 47,967*l.*; making together 828,482*l.* The amount of undivided profit was 64,109*l.*, to which, after deducting expenses of working, bad debts, &c., was to be added 47,967*l.*, less 4,796*l.*, being one-tenth of the reserve-fund, making together, 43,170*l.* To this was to be added, amount of undivided profit, 107,280*l.*, which after deducting last dividend, left a balance of 70,280*l.* The reserve-fund now amounted to 24,475*l.* The chairman stated that there was no probability, at present, of the remaining capital being called up. The amount of the reserve-fund was invested in the Three-and-a-Half per Cents., and the subject of the charter was at present in abeyance, in consequence of some references now making by Lord Stanley in the Colonies.—A very numerous meeting in favour of the National Temperance Society took place on Monday, in Exeter Hall. The chair was taken by Mr. B. Rotch, when the objects of the Society, and the advantages of the habits of temperance were advocated by Mr. Bowley, of Gloucester, Mr. Buckingham, the Rev. G. M'Donald, of Leeds, the Rev. Mr. Stovel, and other gentlemen. Mr. Hunt, a farmer, expressed his belief that teatotalism would be an efficient remedy for the existing distress among the agricultural and other labourers, as well as a means of moralizing the lower orders. A collection was made, with an appeal for contributions of a larger character, in reduction of a debt of 700*l.* due by the society, between 500*l.* and 600*l.* of which sum was already raised.—The half-yearly meeting of the United Mexican Mining Company, was held on Wednesday, Sir John Easthope in the chair. From the report it appeared that the mine of Rayas was working prosperously, the ore sold having produced 157,618 dollars; the outlay was 77,653, leaving a balance of 79,965, of which the company's share was 44,980 dollars. The assets were 11,168*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* The available surplus was about 7,547*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, which, in addition to 6,500*l.* expected from abroad, would make a total of 15,047*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, with which the directors proposed to pay off 11,906*l.* 5*s.* on the red scrip, which was about 25 per cent. The report was considered satisfactory, and seemed to inspire the shareholders with the hope of a general dividend being declared before a very long time shall have elapsed.

East India Trade.—Mr. Stikeman, of the East India and China Association, has just published his comparative statement of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, which have traded with places within the limits of the East India Company's charter in the years 1841 and 1842. Of the number of vessels entered inwards, the returns show a decrease in 1842 of 37 ships, 25,533 tonnage, and 2,126 men—the difference between 788 ships, 318,980 tonnage, and 16,304 men, and 751 ships, 293,427 tonnage, and 14,178 men. Of the number of vessels cleared outwards, the returns show a decrease of 186 ships, 61,738 tonnage, 3,113 men—the difference between 1,006 ships, 408,607 tonnage, and 21,392 men, and 820 ships, 346,869 tonnage, and 18,279 men. One of the most unexpected results is, that a decrease of no less than 146 ships has occurred in the clearances for the Australian colonies and New Zealand. The clearances for Bombay and Calcutta also exhibit a considerable decrease.

The Corn-Law Movement.—On Monday, at the meeting of the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of Marylebone, a memorial was presented, signed by several ratepayers, calling upon the board to lend their co-operation in the movement now taking place throughout the borough in favour of a repeal of the Corn-laws. Mr. Soden moved, that every assistance be given by that board in aid of the movement now going on, not merely throughout that borough, but throughout the country. Bread partook greatly of a parochial character, inasmuch as it concerned in particular the poor as well as all the ratepayers. Other speakers contended that the question was political, and not parochial. The motion, however, was carried, with only five dissentients.

Greenwich.—On Friday a disturbance broke out in the Upper School of the Royal Asylum. It appears that Lieutenant Rouse, one of the directors of gymnastics, had restricted the intercourse between the boys and their friends, which so irritated the pupils that they commenced a general row, smashing the windows with slates, rules, brickbats, and other missiles, and breaking upwards of 1,000 panes of glass. Five of the ringleaders of the disturbance have been placed in confinement. An investigation is going on by order of Sir Robert Stopford before the principal officers of the institution. There are nearly 800 boys, the sons of commission and warrant officers, in the upper school, and many of them are 15 or 16 years of age, who, on a former occasion, expelled the police by a volley of stones.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Jan. 14:—West districts, 131; North districts, 191; Central districts, 186; East districts, 203; South districts, 239. Total, 953, (502 males, 451 females.) Weekly average for the five last years, 903, (461 males, 442 females,) and for the five last winters, 1,004.

Provincial News.

Ashton.—A demonstration in favour of free trade principles was made here on Monday, at which Mr. Hindley, the member for the borough, gave in his adhesion to the agitation of the Anti-Corn-law League for total and immediate repeal. Mr. Hindley took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Brotherton, Colonel Thompson, Mr. T. Gisborne (late M.P. for North Derbyshire), Mr. M'Callagh, and other gentlemen. Mr. Hindley, after speaking at some length in favour of the doctrines of free trade, alluded to the comparative merits of a fixed duty and a total repeal. To what, he said, were he and others driven who had been desirous rather to take a practical course when those in power were willing to give a fixed duty? Their alternative was no longer between a fixed duty and a total repeal; for Sir R. Peel had declared that those who advocated a fixed duty had the worst of the argument, and that those who voted for the total and immediate repeal had far better ground. Was he then to be turned about from one thing to another—to be sent over from Whigs to Tories, from a repeal to a fixed duty—roasted on one side, and boiled on the other? Not at all. Moreover, the landowners said they could not do with a fixed duty at all, but they could understand a perfectly free trade. If the farmers and landlords would have nothing to do with a fixed duty, why should he take the trouble to advocate it, when his own constituents would not go along with him in doing so? That was his justification for giving up a fixed duty, which he had likened to descending down the stairs, instead of jumping from the top to the bottom at the risk of breaking their necks. But when he saw the commercial community in such a state, when he saw the house burning, was it a time to consider about going down stairs? The question was now practically not between a sliding scale and a fixed duty, but between a sliding scale and a total and immediate repeal. He would say, in justice to himself, and to those who had fought and acted with him, that they were not responsible for that alternative. He would take upon himself no such responsibility, now that the very farmers had begun to say that the question must be settled, as the question of rents and engagements generally was involved in it, and that they would rather know at once what they had to do and suffer, than be left in an uncertain and unsettled state, which disabled them from making engagements with their landlords. In conclusion, he assured the meeting that he should go along with them heart and hand in the establishment of free trade and the abolition of monopoly.

Barnstaple.—A letter has been received at Lloyd's from a resident at Braunton, near this town, giving an account of the conduct of the wreckers on the north coast of Devon during the late storms. The following is an extract:—"On the night of Saturday last, two very large merchant ships belonging to Liverpool, and bound for the coast of Africa, were wrecked near our dangerous bar—the lives were happily saved, but the scenes of audacious plunder which immediately ensued, and which have continued up to the present time, are of the most revolting description. On Sunday all our opposing sects were merged into wreckites, and never was a more busy day of rest for man and beast. The shore was thronged with wretches hardened as the rocks that surrounded them, wholly intent on plunder. Farmers from this and the adjoining parishes continued through the day to cart off whatever they could put their hands on, and the night came without causing a cessation of their labours; and that which is most remarkable is, that not a single magistrate made his appearance to check the work of devastation. The collectors of the neighbouring ports betrayed the same want of energy and promptitude. I believe the highest official authority was the comptroller from Barnstaple, but it must be borne in mind that I am speaking of the wreck on the Braunton side. There was nothing approaching to a properly-organised police, and those set to watch, if not participating in the plunder, were singularly indifferent in its prevention." The writer concludes by expressing his belief, that "some of the more wealthy offenders have been more prominent, and certainly more wholesale in their proceedings, than the numerous poor wretches who might plead their fourteenpence a-day, the amount of husbandman's wages in this parish, as some incentive in following the example."

Birmingham.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this town took place last week, to receive the report of a committee relative to a correspondence which has been for some time carried on between the committee and Sir R. Peel. It appears that on the 29th July last the committee addressed a letter to Sir R. Peel, applying for a personal conference. Sir Robert, in his answer, proposed that instead of a conference, the facts intended to be stated to him should be communicated in writing. The committee then forwarded a memorial, setting forth the state of extreme distress of the town of Birmingham and the surrounding districts, the embarrassments of the manufacturers, and the wretchedness of the unemployed operatives, but repudiating in the strongest terms the idea that the distress alluded to was at all to be traced to over-production. The memorial concluded by urging Government to adopt some step with a view of putting matters in the manufacturing districts upon a better footing. To this document an answer was returned, stating that Sir Robert had laid the memorial before her Majesty's Government; that Government lamented the existence of the distress it detailed, but that they trusted that the measures introduced during the session would have the effect of promoting the interests and bettering the condition of the manufacturing districts. Certain resolutions were then forwarded through the Mayor of Birmingham to the Home Secretary, expressive of fears that, as the causes which had produced the late disturbances were still in active operation, the peace of the manufacturing districts could not be safely relied on, and intimating a desire on the part of the applicants that the matter should be taken under the serious and immediate consideration of the Government. A reply was received from Sir James Graham, stating that Government could not hold out any expectation that it was within their power permanently to alter the condition of the working classes.—On the 4th November another memorial was forwarded from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to Sir R. Peel. It stated that trade was still declining, and distress consequently upon the increase; that in the opinion of the memorialists one of the main causes of this unfortunate state of things was the present state of the currency, the attempt of the Legislature to "subject the circulating system of the country to the ancient standard of value;" and that the restrictions placed by foreign nations upon our manufactured goods were partly occasioned by this defective policy with respect to the currency. The memorial proceeded to make certain recommendations founded upon these views, and concluded by calling on Sir R. Peel to take the subject of the currency into his immediate and serious consideration. The reply, dated Nov. 7, intimates that the Premier quite differs in his views of the currency from those adopted by the committee, and dissents from the conclusions at which they had arrived. Another memorial was then despatched by the committee, dated the 26th November. It proceeded still further to argue the question in dispute, denying that in the previous paper the memorialists had recommended any specific course to be adopted; but, in general, reiterating their conviction of the soundness of the principles they had laid down, and the correctness of the facts they had stated. They observe that, in their mature opinion, "a considerable permanent expansion of the circulation, not subject to be contracted by circumstances over which the public have no control, is essentially necessary for safely and effectually sustaining a permanent demand for labour." On the 3d Dec. Sir R. Peel replied, maintaining the correctness of the views he had already expressed on the question, and disapproving of the suggestion that the Government should be empowered to issue paper money, which should be issued as a legal tender. To this letter the committee replied at considerable length in a memorial, still further arguing the questions at issue, and requesting permission to publish the correspondence. Sir R. Peel at once assents to the publication, and tells the committee that he does full justice to the motives by which they have been actuated in representing to Government their opinions on the subject of the currency, and thanks them for the courteous and temperate manner in which those opinions have been conveyed. "Each bill or note," he says, "if it is to answer the purpose of an instrument of exchange, and to be made a legal tender, must profess to be of a certain value, to be equivalent, that is, to a certain nominal amount of money, five pounds, ten pounds, 100 pounds, according to the amount of the note. In what sense will the word 'pound' be used? It will not mean a definite quantity of silver or gold, or of any substance intrinsically valuable, for the paper is not to be convertible, either at present or at any future period. What, then, will the word 'pound' imply? This question is at the root of the whole controversy. It will be no answer to it to observe that the paper is based on the national solvency, or that the amount of it is limited to the amount of the quarterly dividends." The Committee reply, in explanation, "That their proposition is to limit the issues of national paper to Government, and to

limit the amount issued in the manner described in their memorial, and that all other issuers of paper should be liable to take up the paper money they issue in the national paper, in the same manner as their issues are now redeemable in Bank of England paper. The national paper thus limited could not exceed the amount of the claims which Government have upon the nation; and the Government, being bound to take back this paper in discharge of taxes, would insure to the holders of the paper the same *quantum* of value which it cost the holder to obtain."

Boscastle.—We are happy to find that the crew of the Jessie Logan, whose wreck was reported in our last, are safe, and have arrived at Cork in the Lynx, from Messina. The Jessie Logan left Calcutta on September 4th, and on the 13th inst. was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away bulwarks and poop, stove in her stern, swept the decks, broke the pumps, sprung foremasts, and carried away all her sails. The cook was drowned in the forecastle, the carpenter and two men were much injured. On the 15th, the Lynx bore down for them, and took them all on board. At the time she was abandoned she had 13 feet of water in her hold. Soon after the Jessie Logan drove on the rocks and became a wreck, another vessel, called the Elizabeth Aletta, was driven by the hurricane upon the sands at Cruckington Haven, six miles N.E. of Boscastle Harbour, where, in the course of an hour, she was totally lost, and all on board perished. A party of the Coast Guard saw the vessel come ashore, and the crew take to the rigging, where they remained but a short period, for on the vessel striking the sands, her masts were started and fell overboard, carrying with them the crew, none of whom were seen alive afterwards. They were supposed to consist of 11 seamen, with the master.

Bristol.—Among the other disasters in the Bristol Channel during the late storm, the papers announce the loss of the ship Lily, of 600 tons, belonging to Liverpool. She was on her passage to the coast of Africa, and was driven on the Taunton Sands with two other vessels in the hurricane of Friday week. The crew lashed themselves to the rigging, and were saved by a vessel called the Appledore, which bore down to their assistance. The ship went to pieces during the following morning, and severe conflicts arose between the Coast Guard and the wreckers, who plundered the cargo to a great extent.

Buckingham.—The sixth annual meeting of the Conservative Association of Buckingham and the neighbouring districts took place on Tuesday. The anniversary was celebrated by a public dinner in the Town-hall, which was appropriately arranged and decorated for the purpose. The Duke of Buckingham presided, supported by a large number of the gentlemen of the county. After the routine toasts, Dr. Marsham, Warden of Merton College, spoke at great length on the Anti-Corn-law League. He said, if well governed (as he had no doubt England would be, under Sir R. Peel), this country had power to defy the whole world. It had the largest population, looking to Asia, Africa, America, and Europe, that had ever been under the sway of any empire; and, if the country were properly governed, it had the power to defy all the world, and live in peace and happiness. They say that the utmost that the kingdom produces is 16,000,000 quarters of corn annually; and that as the population amounts to 26,000,000, and as it is necessary that every man should have one quarter of corn annually to live on, they infer that 10,000,000 people are starving. But this is not the case: they forget that 5,000,000 live on oatmeal, and more than 5,000,000 rejoice in potatoes. Put these together, and it will be found *communibus annis*, that the kingdom does in fact support its population, and without much distress. He knew it was said that it was a good maxim "to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market." This was a maxim which he confessed he did not like. He knew he should be told that nothing was more foolish than to prefer one's own countrymen to others. It might be said, why should a man like anybody but his own dear self? But one cannot help doing so, and he declared that he would rather lay out 1*s.* with Mr. Cobden, bitter enemy as he was to the agriculturists, than with any Frenchman or other foreigner, because he knew that if 11½*d.* out of that shilling went into Mr. Cobden's pocket, helping to make him a millionaire, the other halfpenny went into the pocket of some other person, and that other person was his (Dr. Marsham's) countryman. Sir Thomas Fremantle returned thanks for the toast in honour of Her Majesty's Ministers. He said that from the private and personal communications which he necessarily had with Ministers, officially and otherwise, from time to time, he felt assured that in all their measures they look only to the promotion of the interests of the country in the most extended and beneficial sense. They are aware that many of their measures must be in the first instance misunderstood—that the first effect of those measures must be to produce some individual suffering; but if time be given them to mature their measures, and to give to them their full scope and effect, they do hope and trust that those measures will ultimately be found conducive to the real benefit and prosperity of the country—to the prosperity of the agricultural, not less than of the commercial interest. Mr. E. Dayrell then proposed the health of the Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament. He said it was useless to attempt to disguise that there did prevail amongst them a difference of opinion with respect to some recent measures of the Government; and, however much he might desire not to touch upon such topics, or to run the risk of interrupting the harmony of the meeting, still he thought that when the meeting of Parliament was so near at hand they ought not to allow it to go forth that all had passed off with perfect unanimity on that occasion, as far as their approval of those measures of the Government was in question. No man had more respect than he had for the talents of Ministers—no man felt more than he did the difficulties of their position; but at the same time, he contended, they were bound to let them know what their real sentiments were; and if they felt that mischief had been brought about by their measures, they were bound feelingly to speak their opinions, and not allow that unanimity to be inferred which they knew did not exist. He remembered that, on a former occasion in that hall, the advent of the present Ministers to power was looked upon as the panacea for every evil, and the harbinger of every good. How had those expectations been realized? If they thought they had been disappointed, should they not be candid and straightforward enough to say so? If they did not speak out they would not deserve the remedy which, by perseverance, they would otherwise attain. All he would hope was, that they would in future look most narrowly into the course pursued by Ministers, and endeavour so to shape it as to secure the advantage of the agricultural interest. The Earl of Orkney returned thanks. He had been one of the unfortunate minority of 17 which had opposed the Ministerial measures just alluded to, and he could prove, if necessary, that these measures, now that they had passed, had fully borne out the expectations which those 17 entertained of it. He had just come from Scotland, and it was of no use mincing the matter as to the effect of these measures on the agricultural interest there. One-third of the agricultural property of Scotland was gone to the winds. The effect of free trade would be to throw all the "poor" land out of cultivation. Speaking of Scotland, he could say that land which was now growing a very decent quantity of corn, would, if those principles were carried out, only grow a decent quantity of grouse. If we drew our supplies from abroad, and threw our own land out of cultivation, this country would, before three years were over, become a province of France or Russia. After some general arguments against free trade opinions, the noble Lord went on to say, that next session he should give his votes independently and honestly, and he would say he had that confidence in Ministers to believe that, if if they were to see that they had gone too far, they would have the courage to retract. Mr. C. S. Murray and the Hon. Capt. Fitzmaurice returned thanks for the toast of "The Members of the County," proposed by Col. Hall. Sir T. Fremantle acknowledged a similar compliment paid to the Members for the borough. He particularly adverted to Lord Orkney's statement that one-third of the property in Scotland was already confiscated, and that if we went on as we were now going on, we should be a province of France. He certainly thought his noble friend had shown in his speech, that, to quote the words of the song, he was "royally fresh." He denied the statement that the depreciation of prices in the agricultural districts was attributable to the measures adopted in the last Parliament. Such political economy, in his opinion, savoured of after-dinner eloquence. If the manufacturing interest had been languishing for the last 12 months, and if the artisans had been turned out from their work for a considerable time, was it extraordinary that, when the extent of consumption had been thereby diminished, the agriculturist was not able to get so good prices as heretofore? In considering this subject, the state of the revenue might be referred to. He lamented that the Customs and the Excise had fallen off; but was not that circumstance an indication of a want of power on the part of the people to purchase or consume? Was it to be wondered at that the people were unable to purchase corn when they were unable to purchase sugar and other articles? Sir J. Chetwode proposed the health of the chairman, the Duke of Buckingham. In returning thanks his Grace said, "The topics of this evening have been so varied and so ably entered into on all sides, that for me again to enter on them would only be going over beaten ground. As I have had already the honour to say often, and more recently at a dinner of a Conservative association in this county, I still hold the opinion which I have always maintained, and which, by the blessing of God, I will continue to maintain to the grave. I shall content myself now with expressing my fervent and zealous determination to maintain those feelings and opinions which I have always expressed, and with assuring you that you will always find in me a faithful advocate—one prepared to maintain, to the utmost of his power, the agricultural interest of the United Kingdom. I have little doubt that the members for this county will do their duty. I trust that they will steadily maintain their position, and resist any further attempt—if such an attempt should be made—to interfere with the rights and privileges of the agricultural interest. The time is now come for the Government of the Queen to take their ground. I think they have done wrong in the course they have taken with regard to agriculture, and I think also we are entitled to call on them to stand steady where they are, to maintain the ground on which they are now placed, and not to give way one jot further. As your neighbour, and as a private country gentleman, I can now do no more than act heartily with you hereafter on every occasion. You will find me most zealous for your interests, and also in my endeavours to promote the employment of the labouring population whenever it is in my power, and so long as I exist, whatever may be said of me for holding the honest opinions which I avow I hold, you will never find me flinch from doing my duty to myself, to my Queen, and to my country." Several toasts were then given, including "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Council of Buckingham," "The British Farmer, and success to Agriculture," and other appropriate toasts.

Caermarthen.—We have already noticed the lawless proceedings in the neighbourhood of St. Clear's, and the march of a party of marines from Milford in search of the rioters, called "Rebecca and her daughters." We now learn that the troops have arrived at the spot, and that the reward for the apprehension of the offenders has been increased from 50*l.* to 100*l.* Notwithstanding these precautions, on Monday night the rioters sent a message to the marines, that they were about to pay a visit to the gates, and that they should be glad to meet them. Between 3 and 4 in the morning a detachment of marines, accompanied by four officers, set out for the gates, to ascertain if the men intended carrying their threat into execution. When they arrived at Trevaughan-gate, it was found to have been levelled to the ground, and part of the toll-house destroyed. Not one of the rioters, however, was to be seen, as they had dispersed in different directions after they had levelled the gates. On each of these excursions the mob, consisting of a large number of men and boys, all of them well mounted, most of them dressed in women's clothes, and armed with guns, pistols, pitchforks, hay-knives, reaping-hooks, crowbars, or some other weapon, are invariably headed by Rebecca, who is described as being a strong tall man, well disguised, and having unlimited authority over the rest of the party. The farmers in the neighbourhood have refused to be sworn in as special constables, and many of them have paid the fine of 5*l.* for such refusal. The peasantry of that part of the county appear to be in a state of great excitement, and it is feared that the affair will not be terminated without the effusion of blood.

Carlisle.—About a fortnight since, a fire broke out at Netherby Hall, the seat of Sir James Graham, which, but for the successful exertions of those on the spot, might have been attended with disastrous results. About six o'clock three female servants, the only occupants of the house, were alarmed by the appearance of dense smoke in the room they occupied, and on proceeding to ascertain whence it issued, discovered that the carved wood-work of the hall was in flames. They immediately communicated the fact to the gardener, who was not far distant from the house, and he at once proceeded to the scene of the fire, taking with him a small engine used in watering the garden. With this apparently insignificant apparatus, and aided only by his three assistants, he succeeded, after considerable exertion, in putting out the fire before it had made much progress.

Liverpool.—For some time past, the magistrates have been occupied with prosecutions for Sabbath-breaking, which have excited a good deal of attention in the town. The first case investigated was that of a person called Shepherd, a newsvender in the Vauxhall-road, who had been summoned on a charge of having his shop open for the sale of the London journals and other publications on the preceding Sunday. This was the third occasion, during as many weeks, on which he had been summoned on a similar charge. On the two former occasions he had been fined in the penalty of 5*s.* for each offence, but on both he informed the court that it was impossible for him to meet the demands of his customers unless his shop were open on the Sunday; that he was determined to keep it open, even though he should thereby subject himself to a 5*s.* penalty for every infraction of the act during the next twelve months. Mr. Rushton, while he admitted the justness of this line of reasoning, declared, at the same time, that he had only to deal with such cases as might happen to be brought before him, and that as infractions of the Act had taken place, he must again fine him. Mr. Shepherd, in the meantime, wishing to bring the subject more at large before the public, had summonses served upon William Spence, the mayor's coachman, for having driven his worship to and from church on Sunday; and also upon Mr. Jones, the master of the Exchange; Mr. Hughes, the master of the Lycæum; and Mr. Griffiths, the master of the Athenæum news-rooms; for having had their premises open for public amusement and instruction upon Sunday last. The case of the mayor's coachman was first considered: the town-clerk, who appeared on his behalf, contended that neither a stage-coachman nor the coachman of a private gentleman came within the meaning of the act; and the magistrate, acquiescing in this view, decided that the case could not be sustained. The other cases broke down for want of evidence to prove that the parties were masters of the establishments. The magistrates therefore dismissed the summonses, stating that if the law were odious, it was the duty of the public to petition for its repeal, and not for any individual to mention its odiousness in the presence of the bench; he thought the law was good, inasmuch as it was designed to preserve the Sabbath in the way it should be preserved.—The receipts at the Custom-house at this port, for the year ending the 5th inst., amount to 3,904,379*l.*, being a decrease, as compared with 1841, of 200,514*l.*, and with the preceding year, of 702,947*l.*

Merthyr.—About 3,000 of the Gellygaer and Monmouthshire colliers proceeded, on the 16th inst., to Mr. Powell's colliery at Duffryn, for the purpose of compelling the men of those works to strike. The police of the district having had timely intimation of the intended movement, mustered in strong numbers; and the mob, finding themselves so received, and that the colliers of the latter works were disposed to remain at work, very soon dispersed. No intimidation or threats were used towards the men composing this colliery. On the following morning the manager was at his post to receive the workmen. Several came in their best clothes, and refused to continue their work, assigning no reason. Another meeting was held on the 18th inst. by the colliers between Pontaberbargoed and Blackwood.

Manchester.—The usual weekly meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League was held at the Corn Exchange, on the

19th, and was numerously attended. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Wilson, the president of the council. Mr. Thornely, M.P., gave an account of his recent visit to the United States. He said he had made an abstract of the reduction which had taken place on several articles of American exports, and, when he visited Washington, he presented one of the written statements he had so drawn out to the President, assuring him that in many respects those reductions would increase the trade and commerce between the two countries. The President, who was an agreeable, light-hearted man, immediately replied, that he saw not how the Americans could ship corn to England under the existing corn-laws, and added—"I wonder you do not take our Indian corn, but I have heard your horses would not eat our American Indian corn." He (Mr. Thornely) assured him that he was in error upon this point, inasmuch as the English horses evinced more wisdom than their masters, because they ate all the Indian corn laid before them. It was well known that in the last session of Congress the Americans had been imposing duties on imported goods; but this fact made him the more anxious to bring about a repeal of the Corn-laws, in order to affect the commercial legislation of the United States, because the Congress at present sitting would come to an end upon the 4th of March, and because it was confidently believed that the future Congress would be considerably more favourable to free trade.—Mr. Ricardo, M.P., then addressed the meeting. He said, that he would not oppose the corn monopoly a whit more strenuously than he would oppose any other that might happen to exist. He would oppose any attempt to create a monopoly for the cotton manufacturer or the potter by restrictive laws. He believed that no restrictive laws were required, and that any enterprise which depended on protection for support was resting on a rotten foundation. He believed that the first effect of the repeal of the Corn-laws would be to throw bad lands out of cultivation, and that "protection" meant high rents. He wished that this objectionable word had been blotted out from the tariff altogether; and he asked, how it came that we had abandoned the system by which we had become wealthy? He contended that all nations were free-traders in the outset; that subsequently they abandoned the principle; and that it then took years of struggle and sacrifice to regain their position. He believed that Sir R. Peel would help the League if he dared. He could not believe that a statesman of Sir Robert's experience and unquestionable ability could be blind to the fact that some further development was necessary to be given to our resources and industry. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Moore, Mr. Rawson, Mr. Brookes, and Mr. Brotherton, M.P.

Newcastle.—On Friday last the inhabitants of Newcastle entertained Mr. Cobden, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. John Bright, the deputation from the League, with Mr. J. Wilson, at a public *soirée*. The hall was crowded, and the gallery was occupied by a large number of inhabitants. The committee had issued 500 tea-tickets, which were bought up with unusual rapidity, and were all disposed of by Thursday; on Friday they were at a premium. At the doors there were hundreds of applicants, eager to obtain admission by money payments. The total number present amounted to upwards of 1,000, of whom about 200 were ladies. Sir John Fife presided. After the usual preliminary business, it was resolved—"That this meeting, convinced of the injustice and impolicy of all restrictions on the importation of food for the people, and of all taxes which, under the guise of protection to one class of the community, inflict a robbery upon every other, applaud the zealous efforts of the National Anti Corn Law League for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws, and warmly welcome to Newcastle the distinguished members of its council now present, namely, R. Cobden, Esq., M.P. for Stockport, Col. Thompson, of London, John Bright, Esq., of Rochdale, and James Wilson, Esq., of London." The meeting was then addressed by these gentlemen at considerable length, on the different questions connected with free-trade, and with the proceedings and prospects of the League.

Portsmouth.—A Court-Martial was held on Tuesday on board her Majesty's ship Camperdown, for the trial of Lieut. H. Winthrop, the Commander, and the officers and crew of H.M.'s steamer Spitfire, for losing that vessel on the Half-Moon Kays Rock, off Belize, on the night of the 10th September. Captain W. H. Sheriff, superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, presided. After examining several witnesses and hearing the statement of the Commander, the President informed Lieut. Winthrop that the members of the Court, having duly considered the evidence brought before them, had come to the unanimous decision that he had done all that could be expected under the circumstances, and that it was by no fault of his that the vessel had been lost, and that they did, therefore, fully acquit him, his officers, and crew, of all blame. He had great pleasure in returning him his sword, and was much gratified at the testimony which had been given of his firmness after the disaster, and his successful exertions in saving the lives of those placed under his charge.

Preston.—As an instance of the progress of machinery, it is stated that the principal manufacturing concern in this town will, after the whole of the contemplated improvements are completed, have, besides other machinery, 1,440 power-looms, each of which will be able to produce weekly six pieces of 25 yards, making a weekly aggregate of 122 miles and 280 yards of cloth. Another account of the same kind states that Mr. Atkinson, the rope-manufacturer of this town, has received an order from the Admiralty to manufacture 75,000 fathoms, or 85 miles 400 yards, of line for Sir E. Belcher, of the Samarang, going on an exploring expedition.

Sheffield.—The Yorkshire papers continue to give long accounts of the stoppage of the Sheffield Old Bank, known as the firm of Messrs. Parker, Shore, and Co. There seems to be no doubt that their stoppage was caused by the decay of the trade of the town. When the æra of bad trade commenced, many of their customers were in debt, and they took securities which, a few years ago, would have been considered ample, but which now, for want of trade, have sunk so low that they will not fetch half their original value. The favourable circumstance in the event of the week is, that the other banks of the town have escaped a run. They are stated to have been well prepared to have stood the panic. The liabilities of Messrs. Parker and Co. are stated at about 600,000*l.*, and the apparent assets at 725,000*l.*, but the latter sum does not include bad debts. At a public meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants, on the 16th inst., the Master Cutler in the chair, a resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing an entire and unabated confidence in all the banks at present existing in Sheffield.

St. Asaph.—A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Denbigh, convened and presided over by the High Sheriff, was held at Ruthin, on Saturday last, to petition Parliament for the repeal of the Act passed in the late reign, which proposes to unite in one Bishopric the present Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. Resolutions were moved and seconded by Viscount Dungannon, Hon. W. Bagot, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Mr. Mainwaring, M.P., and other gentlemen, and a petition to both Houses of Parliament against the proposed union of the two dioceses and the alienation of their revenues to Manchester was adopted. The local papers state that the Lord Lieutenant and all the resident gentry are unanimous in their opposition to the measure, and that nearly every parish in the county has petitioned Parliament against it. A meeting to the same effect has also been held at Cambridge, and a petition adopted against the union of the two Sees.

Wigan.—The Manchester papers mention with satisfaction, that the Rev. W. Corbett, the Catholic minister of Hindley, near this town, has opened an institution for the diffusion of knowledge, taking upon himself the expense of the building, the payment of the teachers and attendants, and furnishing it with books and papers. All the incidental expenses of its management will also be defrayed from his private purse.

Railroads.—The returns for the week on the principal lines are as follow:—Greenwich, 689*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,053*l.*; Eastern Counties, 819*l.*; London and Birmingham, 13,186*l.*; Croydon, 194*l.*; Brighton, 2,487*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,470*l.*; Grand Junction, 5,912*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,232*l.*; Blackwall, 467*l.*; Great North of England, 1,121*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 271*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,148*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 3,379*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,248*l.*; Hull and Selby, 669*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,484*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,421*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,102*l.*; North Midland, 3,143*l.*; South Western, 4,016*l.*; Great Western, 9,964*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 1,306*l.* A special general meeting of the Birmingham and Gloucester Company was held last week at Birmingham, for the purpose of considering the appointment of a committee of investigation into the prospects of the undertaking. Captain Moorsom, R.N., presided, and stated that the directors were by no means averse to the appointment of a joint committee. After a long discussion it was resolved that a committee, consisting of five shareholders and four directors, be appointed for the purpose of considering any measures calculated to reduce the working expenses, and increase the traffic of the line; the committee to report to some subsequent meeting. The daily papers mention, as a new proof of the public benefit resulting from railway expedition, that, on the 16th, a letter having been received in Doctors' Commons from Portsmouth, containing instructions to arrest a vessel which had arrived in that port, in a salvage cause, a warrant issued from the Registry of the Admiralty Court, and was despatched to Portsmouth in time to arrest the vessel at half-past 2 o'clock on the same day the letter was received in London.—The great blast at Round Down Cliff, for the new works on the London and Dover Railway, consisting of 18,500lbs., or eight-and-a-half tons of gunpowder, was fired by means of the voltaic battery on Thursday, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, including Sir John Herschell, Gen. Pasley, and a large number of eminent engineers. The battery was directed by Lieut. Hutchinson, R.E., and as soon as the wires were connected, the earth, according to the account of an eye-witness, trembled to half-a-mile distant—a stifled report was heard; the base of the cliff, extending on either hand to upwards of five hundred feet was shot as from a cannon from under the superincumbeut mass of chalk seaward, and in a few seconds, not less than 1,000,000 tons of chalk were dislodged by the shock, and settled down into the sea below. Loud cheers followed the blast, and a royal salute was fired. The sight is described as truly magnificent, and the interest of the proceedings is increased by the fact that no accident occurred.—The meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western Railway adjourned to Thursday, from last week, has terminated in the adoption of the plan incorporating by purchase the Cheltenham and Great Western Union line with their own undertaking, as proposed in the first instance by the directors. The ballot gave an enormous majority over the opposition, the number of shares in favour of the proposal being upwards of 6,000, and that of its opponents being less than 600.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Intelligence was received in Dublin on the 19th instant of the death, on the previous evening, of Viscount Ferrard, son of the celebrated John Foster, first Lord Oriel, and the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. Viscount Massareene, his Lordship's eldest son, succeeds to his large estates, and thereby unites in himself the titles of Baron Oriel of the United Kingdom with those of Viscount Ferrard and Viscount Massareene in the peerage of Ireland.—The four representative Spiritual Peers for the ensuing session are, the Lord Primate, and the Bishops of Tuam, Derry, and Limerick.—The Dean of St. Patrick's is to be consecrated Bishop of Cashel, Waterford, and Emly, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, to-morrow the 29th instant. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin will perform the solemn ceremony, assisted by the Bishops of Cork and Ossory.—The Poor-Law Commissioners have issued a circular in reference to the intended alteration of the Irish Poor-Law. They request to be provided with "an account of the total number of persons rated in the last rate made in the South-Dublin Union, and the total net annual value of the property rated in the union. Also an account of the number of persons in such rate whose valuation was respectively not greater than 1*l.*; greater than 1*l.*, and not greater than 2*l.*; greater than 2*l.*, and not greater than 3*l.*; greater than 3*l.*, and not greater than 4*l.*; greater than 4*l.*, and not greater than 5*l.*; and the amount of arrears for valuations not greater than 5*l.*, carried on from a previous rate."—Lord Eliot, in acknowledging the receipt of a resolution of the Board of Guardians of the South-Dublin Union, on the impolicy of placing the medical charities under the control of the Commissioners, has announced that it is not the intention of Ministers to bring forward, in the ensuing session, any measure relating to the medical charities of Ireland.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association, on Thursday, another address from Mr. O'Connell "to the people of Ireland" was read. The hon. gentleman, in this address, refers to the progress of the Anti-Corn-Law League, in illustration of the power of peaceful and combined agitation, and declares his belief that the League is too well organised, and its combination too extensive, not to succeed. "It is thus," he says, "that every day develops the transcendant force of legal and peaceable combination for the amelioration of political institution. It is for this purpose that I require three millions of enrolled Repealers. No reasonable man can doubt, that if I obtained these three millions of avowed, combined, and co-operating Repealers, the Repeal of the Union could not possibly be delayed." The Rent for the week was nearly 200*l.*

Belfast.—The Irish Presbyterian Church has resolved to celebrate its second centenary of Presbyterianism in Ireland this year, by a subscription fund, to enable the General Assembly to build houses of worship in the Roman Catholic districts of the south and west, to establish Irish schools, to preach the gospel to Roman Catholics, and to employ scripture readers in the Irish language.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Judges of the first division were occupied on Thursday and Friday in delivering their opinions in the Stewarton case, which involves the question as to the legality of the acts under which the ministers of Parliamentary churches, of chapels of ease, or of *quoad sacra*, extension, and secession churches, were admitted by the General Assembly to the full status and privileges of parochial ministers. Of the Judges whose opinions have already been given, the Lord Justice Clerk, Lords Meadowbank, Medwyn, Cunningham, Murray, and Wood, consider that the acts in question are illegal, and that the suspension and interdict in the present case ought to be sustained; on the other hand Lords Moncrieff, Cockburn, and Ivory, support the legality of the acts in question. The Lord President and Lord Mackenzie delivered their opinions on Thursday, and both were conclusively against the legality of the erection of *quoad sacra* parishes, and the admission of their ministers into the General Assembly. The judgment of the former occupied two hours in the reading. Lord Jeffrey and Lord Fullarton delivered their opinions on Friday in favour of the General Assembly. The Judges have now all delivered their opinions—eight being against the legality of the *quoad sacra* parishes, and five in favour of the church. The effect of this decision will materially weaken the non-intrusion party in the Assembly, but it is understood that the House of Lords will be appealed to. It is rumoured that Mr. Fox Maule intends to bring in a bill on the Kirk question in the ensuing session of Parliament.

Stirling.—On Tuesday week a demonstration in favour of the principles of free-trade took place in this town, when about 1,500 people, including a large proportion of ladies, met at a *soirée* in the Corn Exchange of the burgh. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Murray, of Polmaise and Touchadan, an extensive landed proprietor, and Provost Galbraith, of Stirling, acted as vice-chairman. Mr. Cobden was introduced to the meeting by the chairman, and addressed them in a long speech in favour of the League and the general principles of free-trade.

Lanark.—The Glasgow papers state with expressions of dissatisfaction, that the iron-masters and coal-proprietors of Lanarkshire, taking advantage of the unsettled state of the mining districts, the impoverished state of the country, and the contemplated reduction of wages that is to be, have taken the usual means of convening a meeting of the county for the purpose of raising a police force for the protection of property in the neighbourhood of Airdrie, Coatbridge, &c., where the principal works are situate.

THEATRICALS.

Drury-Lane.—On Saturday evening Shakspeare's play of *Cymbeline* was revived in the purity of its original text at this theatre. It was a bold experiment, for the play is not a "strong" one, according to the ordinary notions of

stage effect; but it was well cast, and the result was a cordial reception from a very crowded house. Miss H. Faucit appeared as *Imogen* with great advantage, and sustained her difficult part with a delicacy of feeling which showed that she appreciated the character. Mr. Macready's *Iachimo* was a still more remarkable instance of thorough feeling for the spirit of his part. Mr. Anderson was animated and forcible as *Leonatus*. Mr. Phelps played the old lord *Belarius* with the homely truth which has now become the characteristic of his style. The play was well got up in every respect, and on the fall of the curtain Miss Faucit, Mr. Macready, and Mr. Anderson, were called for, to receive a renewal of the applause already so abundantly bestowed upon them during its progress.

COVENT-GARDEN.—A new comedy, by the author of *Marriage*, bearing the title of *Mothers and Daughters*, was produced on Monday at this theatre with success. It was placed upon the stage with great completeness, and needed no assistance which the tact of the manager could bestow, to render it successful. The plot was deficient in the vigour and vivacity which distinguished Mr. Bell's first production, and seems to have been founded on the model of the well-known stock comedies of the last century. The characters are therefore not new, and though they are sketched with talent, they show the same want of vigour which characterises the general management of the plot. The leading characters are an intriguing mother, with her head full of projects for her daughter's advancement; the daughter, an artful coquette, delighted to overreach her mother; a humble companion, suffering under the insolence of her patroness; a scampish adventurer, endeavouring to keep up appearances; a middle-aged man, who has recently inherited a title; a young lover; a fat baronet, Sir Gregory Plump, a suitor to Lady Manifold; a servant who tells fortunes in cards, and a foppish valet. The heroine of the piece was worthily represented by Miss Vandenhoff, and the remaining characters were sustained by Mrs. Orger, Mrs. W. Lacy, Mr. Vandenhoff, Mr. Bartley, Mrs. Humby, and Mr. Cooper. Mrs. Orger's personation of *Lady Manifold*, the intriguing mother, was one of the most finished pieces of acting which has been seen upon the stage for many a day; it was lady-like, subdued, and perfectly true to possibility; there was no caricature, no exaggeration, but the conception of the character was complete, and controlled by that artistical delicacy which is the true realisation of natural comedy. The play went off with great applause, and was announced by Mr. Vandenhoff for repetition; after which the author was called for, and bowed from the front of one of the boxes.

Miscellaneous.

Archives of Barcelona.—It is known that amongst the buildings set on fire during the bombardment of Barcelona was that containing the archives of Catalonia. The following account will show how great the loss of these documents must be in an historical point of view:—There were collected there charters and acts of the early Courts of Barcelona, from the year 844, and documents relating not only to the province of Catalonia and the Courts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, but to the kingdoms of Arragon, Valencia, Majorca, Sardinia, Sicily, and Naples. The building contained the proceedings of all the Ministers from the union of the kingdom of Arragon with the principality of Catalonia, as well as copies of all treaties of peace, alliances, and such matters. There were also deposited there the original papers of the States-General, in 50 volumes, from those held at Perpignan by Peter IV., in 1350, to those held by Philip V., at Barcelona, in 1702. Not less than 856 original bulls of the Pope were there, of which the dates ranged from the Pontificate of Benedict IX., in 1024, to that of Clement XI., in 1709. There were 17,640 documents, written on papyrus, parchment, or cotton paper. Those on parchment or paper were rolled up separately, but the parchments were tied up in collections. At the period when paper was first made of rags, about the thirteenth century, registers were formed to copy letters patent and other acts proceeding from the sovereign authority. These registers, begun in 1214, were concluded in 1808, and comprised 28 reigns from James I. to Charles IV. They were 6,070 in number, and each register contained between 300 and 400 leaves in folio. The learned Capmany affirms, in the preface to the fourth volume of his "Mémoires Historiques sur Barcelone," that the archives of the Crown of Arragon were the most memorable in Europe, if their antiquity, good preservation, extent, variety, and importance, were taken into consideration.—*Galignani.*

Coincidences.—"During the year 1842 there died," says the *Courier Français*, "the last of the Abbesses *crosses* of France (Madame the Countess de la Marche); the last of the Chanoinesses of Remiremont (the Countess of Arma de Monspey); the last of the Prelate Abbés of Flanders (the Abbé Delvigne); the last of the Augustinian Monks of France (the Abbé Mollard); the last of the Hermits of Switzerland (the Hermit Kauffman), found frozen in the forest of Dufikon; the last of the Councillors of the Parliament of Navarre (M. du Parage); the last of the companions of the famous Paul Jones, and the last of the companions of Cook. This is an entire society, an entire age, which has disappeared!"

Watery Volcano.—The accounts received this week by the Lisbon mail give the particulars of a remarkable phenomenon which occurred on the 8th inst., at a small hamlet not far from Penicho, a fortified town on the coast, and distant about two Portuguese leagues from the sea. A correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives the following account of it:—"At an early hour of the morning, the proprietor of a small farm, together with his wife and sons, left their home for the purpose of sowing beans in a neighbouring plot of ground, detached from the cottage occupied by them. On their arrival at the place, they were terrified by the sound of repeated claps of subterranean thunder, which lasted for some time. On a sudden, a tremendous explosion took place, followed by a dense cloud of earth, thrown to an incredible height, which was succeeded by a column of water belched from the bowels of the land in the most awful manner, spreading as it rose in all directions. This eruption from the watery volcano lasted for half an hour, deluging the place around for miles. On examination, the mouth of the crater formed by this convulsion of nature was found to exceed six yards in diameter, and of a perfectly circular form. After the column of water, which was salt, as though fresh from the ocean, had spent its force, the gulf continued for two whole days to bubble up and overflow the land, and then the water appeared to return from whence it came. A few days afterwards the same subterranean sounds were repeated, but no eruption ensued. The above fact, which was transmitted to Lisbon officially, has, it may be well supposed, formed the terror and matter for conjecture of the whole country round."

Law.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT. — [Before Sir Lancelot Shadwell.] — *Perkins and Others* v. *the Deptford Pier Company, Leeson, and Prichard.*— This cause came before the court, upon a demurrer, put into the bill by the defendant Prichard for want of equity in the plaintiff's case, multifariousness, and want of parties. There were one or two other technical grounds of demurrer, but the substantial ground was, that of want of equity. In support of the demurrer, it was contended that the defendant Prichard was admitted to be first mortgagee of one part of the property, and therefore as to that the only relief the plaintiffs could have in equity was redemption, assuming that the plaintiffs were second mortgagees, and that there was an offer to redeem. The only attempt to establish any other equity by the plaintiffs was an allegation of collusion, as in the bill stated; a mere allegation of collusion was nothing, unless facts were stated showing it. The allegation of collusion in substance was this, that the defendant Prichard, being a mortgagee of the sum of 1,000*l.*, mortgage money and interest, brought an action, and that the company and Leeson being willing that he should be first paid, did not defend the action. That was no collusion, because the defendant Prichard had a right to bring his action, and there was no impropriety in the company not defending it. Prichard having obtained a judgment, the plaintiffs, who were mere creditors upon the tolls, had no right to interfere to prevent Prichard from perfecting his legal remedy against the land by getting an *elegit*. This, besides, was not a bill on behalf of creditors for a general administration of the company's estates. The counsel in support of the bill insisted on the point of equity, that inasmuch as the plaintiffs were debenture creditors under the 16th clause of the company's act, they had no legal remedy, and that the defendants by obtaining writs of *elegit* would get a legal title to the company's property, and would thereby destroy the undertaking and consequently do away altogether with the tolls, &c., upon which the act of Parliament created the plaintiff's securities; that there was collusion between Prichard and the company in bringing the action, and, therefore, the plaintiffs had a right to come to this court and require the court to restrain the defendants from getting the legal right. The plaintiffs could not bring any action at law to recover their principal and interest on those debentures, nor could they bring an action of ejectment to recover possession at law. All these points had been decided in the courts of law; every railway company had been in the habit of giving those bonds or debentures, and many millions of money had been lent upon them, and unless a court of equity could interfere, they would be of no more value than an I O U at a gaming table. The Vice-Chancellor said, that the plaintiffs having taken such security as was given by the 16th clause of the company's act, they had no claim upon the lands; their security was only on the tolls and duties, and the plaintiffs could not interfere with the defendants' right to get a better security, for Prichard had a right to sue, and this court could not restrain the legal right; even if the bringing the actions was an arrangement between the company and the defendants, he could see no collusion in that which would affect the parties in equity. He must, therefore, allow the demurrer with costs.—This decision is one of very serious and considerable importance to all persons holding debenture securities like those in question, as the decision shows, that any other creditor, by due diligence, perfecting his legal right by obtaining a judgment and execution at law, may come in, and by taking possession of the land, obtain priority of payment of his claim to the prejudice of the debenture creditor.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Heywood* v. *Beecher*—This was an action to recover the sum of 30*l.* 10*s.*, alleged to be due to the plaintiff for work and labour done, under the circumstances detailed below, which afford a good insight into the "house-agency" business in London. The plaintiff is a house-agent carrying on his business in the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge, and defendant is a gentleman residing at Brighton, where he holds the office of clerk to the directors of the poor, as well as others of importance in that town. The plaintiff brought his action to recover the amount in question as the commission due to him for having been instrumental, in the character of a house-agent, in letting a house, No. 55, Cadogan-place, and selling the furniture therewith, the property of defendant. In reply, the latter said that he was not liable to the charge so made, inasmuch as he had never given instructions or authority to plaintiff to act for him. In support of his case the plaintiff called Mr. Stewart, the son of the lady to whom the premises had been let and the furniture sold, who proved that his mother had entered upon the negotiation solely upon the information they had obtained at the office of the plaintiff, where, too, it was that they had become acquainted with the fact that the premises were to be disposed of. Mrs. Stewart eventually closed the bargain with defendant, by agreeing to take the house on a lease of 14 years at the annual rent of 100 guineas, and to pay 70*0l.* for the furniture. It was further stated that defendant, or some person who represented himself to be that gentleman, had called at the office on the 3d of August last year, and had left the particulars of the house which was to let, and that those particulars were thus entered in the letting book, "Mr. Beecher, to be let, furnished, at five guineas a week, per annum, or unfurnished, at 100*l.* per annum, furniture and fixtures, 800*l.*, 55, Cadogan-place, &c." These particulars, as thus set forth, were given to Mrs. Stewart, and thereby paved the way for the arrangement which was ultimately made between defendant and that lady. The lease was granted in September, but the plaintiff did not make any application for payment, nor indeed did he send in any bill until the month of November. The plaintiff's porter also stated, that defendant had called at the office one day when he was the only person in the way, and that that gentleman, in the course of their conversation, had desired him to tell his master, that he never paid more than 2½ per cent. to a house-agent. This was the outline of the plaintiff's evidence. On the part of defendant a number of witnesses were called, and amongst them one of his servants, whose testimony went to show that the board "to let" (which she produced) referred the parties for particulars and cards to view to Messrs. Rogers and Dear, and not to plaintiff. She also stated that her master, who only came to town occasionally, was not in London at the periods alleged by the witnesses for plaintiff. This latter statement was subsequently borne out, although there was a variance of a day or two between the dates of the parties, by two gentlemen who are clerks to defendant at Brighton, both of whom said most positively, that from the nature of the duties defendant had to perform, and indeed had performed in person, in connexion with offices he held with the directors of the poor in his own town, he must have been in Brighton upon the days when it had been alleged he had been in London. Messrs. Rogers & Dear also proved that they were the house-agents who had been employed by defendant. They, however, had no recollection of having given any cards to view this particular house, although they could not swear that they had not. One of these witnesses stated that he remembered inquiries having been made of him respecting the house by a person whom he had reason to suspect was in the service of plaintiff, some time prior to the premises being disposed of. This latter fact was intended to apply to a statement of the counsel for defendant, which went to show that it was not at all an uncommon thing for the less respectable of the house-agents to send to others in the business, and having obtained the full particulars of premises they might chance to have for sale or letting, then to place those very premises on their own books, accompanied with a public intimation that such property was to be disposed of on boards, which they exhibited in the windows of their offices, and when let to demand their commission, and the inference intended to be drawn was, that such had been the proceeding in the present instance. Mr. Baron Rolfe summed up the case, and told the jury that the question they had to determine was, whether or not the plaintiff had made out to their satisfaction that he had been employed as his agent by the defendant to dispose of these premises. It was quite certain from the evidence given by Mrs. Stewart and her son, that it was through the medium of the plaintiff's office they had obtained a knowledge that the premises were for sale. That fact, however, he must tell them, did not entitle the plaintiff to recover, unless he could prove that he had been employed by the defendant. The jury would therefore say by their verdict whether the case as made out by the plaintiff was sufficient to satisfy them that the defendant had given the plaintiff instructions upon the subject. The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY.—6 to 1 agst Scott's lot (taken to 200*l.*); 8 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken and afterwards offered); 17 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat (taken 18 to 1); 23 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Aristides; 25 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Napier; 30 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour; 40 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone; 50 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Cataract (Oxygen colt) (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Newcourt (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Goodman's Capsicum colt (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Mostyn's Birdlime colt (taken); 2000 to 25 agst Major Yarburgh's Dumpling (taken); 1000 to 10 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentine (1000 to 15 taken once); 1000 to 10 agst Mr. Bell's Blackdrop (taken); 1000 to 5 agst Mr. Goodman's Botherem (taken). OAKS.—20 to 1 agst Mr. Price's The Lily (take 25 to 1); 400 even between The Lily and Lord Westminster's nomination. Offers take 7 to 1 about Maria Day.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JAN. 27.—We have but few arrivals of English Wheat since Monday, and the trade was exceedingly dull at a further decline of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per qr.—There was scarcely anything doing in Foreign, which was held at the same prices; in bonded we did not hear of any transactions. Barley was a heavy sale, and none but the selected qualities would realise Monday's prices.—Peas and Beans are unaltered in value, and Oats exceedingly flat.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*S.*	*S.*		*S.*	*S.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44	to 52	Red	40	to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . . .	—	to —	White	—	to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	23	to 30	Grind.	19	to 27
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Potatoes	18	to 23	Feed	14	to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—	to —	Potato	15	to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9	to 18	Potato	14	to 22
Rye	—	to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 28	Tick	24	to 29	Harrow	26	to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 30 to 33	Winds.	26	to 24	Longpod	26	to 30
Peas, White . . . . . 30 to 32	Maple	27	to 29	Grey	26	to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Dec. 16	56 10	26 6	17 2	26 11	28 10	32 2
— 23	47 2	26 5	17 4	28 5	28 11	31 3
— 30	47 1	26 3	17 2	28 1	28 3	31 0
Jan. 6	47 1	26 5	17 2	31 7	28 0	29 11
— 13	47 10	26 5	16 11	29 4	27 5	29 7
— 20	49 1	27 2	17 0	28 2	27 7	29 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	47 6	26 6	17 1	29 1	28 4	30 7
Duties . .	20 0	10 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English . 6144 Sks. — Brls.	7923	6977	6795	2537	—	1469	475
Irish . . — „ — „	—	—	25	7261	—	—	—
Foreign . — „ 5213 „	—	—	—	—	1700	—	

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	5570	4050	3140	4910
Irish . . .	—	—	4610	—
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED—R. Busby, Wood-street, Bethnal-green, dairyman.

INSOLVENT—J. Walker, Hayfield, Derbyshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTS—T. C. Clarkson, Commercial-road, Lambeth, tanner—J. Bear, Ramsgate, draper—F. Rose, Watton, Hertfordshire, innkeeper—A. Matthews, Salehurst, Sussex, apothecary—J. Robertson, Liverpool, merchant—T. Eyre, Gainsborough, corn-merchant—A. Longstaff, Roughton, Lincolnshire, auctioneer—T. Jones, Liverpool, coal-dealer—J. Parkinson, Bridlington-quay, Yorkshire, saddler—J. Lumley, Kirby Fleetham with Fencote, Yorkshire, common-brewer—J. Power and J. Wallace, Liverpool, merchants—H. Parker, O. Shore, J. Brewin, and J. Rodgers, Sheffield, bankers—A. Hay, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, coachmaker—G. Cole, Bexley-heath, Kent, grocer—J. S. Gowing, Lowestoft, Suffolk, grocer—J. Gilliman, Stewkley, Buckinghamshire, grocer—A. Winton, D. Winton, and J. Webber, Woodstreet, Cheapside, warehousemen—J. Emson, jun., Sawbridgeworth, Herts, veterinary surgeon—R. Payne, Hatton-wall, Hatton-garden, brass-founder—J. Orbell, Brundon, Essex, miller—T. Brightman, Spalding, Lincolnshire, apothecary—J. Bancroft, Salford, Lancashire, grocer—T. Simpson, Gateshead, Durham, painter and glazier—C. Mottram, Liverpool, wool-broker—S. Highfield, Birkenhead, Cheshire, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—J. Dalziell, Dingwall, writer—J. Collie, Aberdeen, grocer—G. Armstrong, Edinburgh, merchant—W. Crawford, Edinburgh, merchant—W. Kirkaldy, Dundee, merchant—R. Ritchie, Green-style of Kildrummy, cattle-dealer—A. Currie, Irvine, Ayrshire, ropemaker—W. Smith, Dumfries, tallow-chandler—The Rev. T. Nelson, Aughtergaven, minister, and Perth, baker—W. Adams, Edinburgh, glass-merchant—D. Littleton, Glasgow, clerk.

BIRTHS.—On the 21st inst., at 21, Portman-square, Lady Bellingham, of a daughter, who survived one day—On the 22d inst., at Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, the lady of Hubert de Burgh, Esq., of a son—On the 24th inst., at Goodrest-lodge, near Reading, the lady of Bulkley J. M. Praed, Esq., of a daughter—On the 20th inst., at North-end, Fulham, the lady of Capt. Dawson, Royal Engineers, of a son—On the 25th inst., at Woolwich, the lady of Lieut. H. A. Turner, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIED—On the 25th inst., by special license, at St. Saviour's, Walton-le-Dale, Thomas W. Tatton, Esq., of Withenshaw Hall, Cheshire, to Harriett Susan, eldest daughter of R. Townley Parker, Esq., of Cuerden Hall, Lancashire—At All Souls, Sir H. E. Austen, to the Lady Pocklington, widow of the late Sir R. Pocklington—On the 25th inst., the Rev. C. J. Sale, to Miss Mary Barton, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Barton, Dean of Bocking—On the 24th inst., at St. Martin's-in-the Fields, Capt. Paley, youngest son of J. G. Paley, Esq., of Langeliffe, and of Oatlands, Yorkshire, to Clara Fitzroy, only child of Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel.

DIED.—Suddenly, at Wokingham, on the 21th inst., C. F. Palmer, Esq., late M.P. for Reading—On the 23d inst., at his residence, Northaw, Herts, T. le Blanc, LL.D., Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and late Master of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the 70th year of his age—On the 23d inst., at his residence, Kingsland-crescent, I. Shaw, Esq., landing-surveyor of her Majesty's Customs, in the 60th year of his age—On the 24th inst., at Portsdown-lodge, Hants, Martha, the wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Frances Austen, K.C.B., aged 77—On the 25th inst., in the 62d year of his age, the Hon. W. Howard, brother of the Earl of Carlisle—On the 16th inst., W. Herring, Esq., of Hethersett Hall, Norfolk.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 5—1843. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4. PRICE 6*d.*

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FUCHSIA BROCKMANIA.—This splendid FUCHSIA was raised by P. PADDEN, Gardener to the Rev. William Brockman, of Beachborough, Kent. It has been justly admired by all who have seen it, and repeatedly noticed by the Editor of the *Gardeners' Gazette* as a superb variety, "distinguished by firmness of texture, large size, and diversity of colour between the sepals and petals."—(See "P. P., Notices to Correspondents," August 13, 1842). It bears remarkably fine foliage, is of vigorous habit, and a most profuse bloomer; therefore confidently recommended as desirable in any collection, and indispensable to the exhibitor. Strong Plants will be sent out early in spring (carriage-free to any part of the kingdom) upon the receipt of a post-office order for 7*s.* 6*d.* As the Plants (so far as the limited stock will allow) will be sent according to priority of order, early notice is requested. To Nurserymen ordering Six Plants, the usual allowance.—Direct to Mr. PADDEN, Gardener, Beachborough, Hythe, Kent.—Dec. 1, 1842.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM-RISE, NEAR LONDON, (removed from Walworth,) BY APPOINTMENT, FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that this is the best season for planting the above Flowers, and that he can supply them of first-rate quality at the following prices:—

	£	s.	d.
RANUNCULUSES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts	4	4	0
„ Superfine mixtures from 5*s.* to 21*s.* per 100.			
ANEMONES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts	3	0	0
„ Superfine mixtures from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per 100.			
AURICULAS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 plant of each	3	13	6
CARNATIONS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each	3	10	0
PICOTEES, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each	2	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES, 12 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each	2	2	0
LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM, from 5*s.* to 42*s.* each.			
„ „ PUNCTATUM, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* each.			
„ SPECIOSUM, small bulbs, at 63*s.* each.			

H. G. also begs to say that he has a few Trees of his PRINCESS-ROYAL PEAR for sale, at 5*s.* each.—The Trade supplied.

DOUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS, 4*s.* per dozen.—The Annual Importation of these delightful and fragrant BULBS has just been received at ARTHUR COBBETT'S, late Mr. C. BARRON'S, Italian Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall. Where also may be seen a Choice Collection of Orange, Lemon, Citron, Lime, and Cypress Trees, Catalonian and Arabian Jasmines, &c., just arrived from Italy.—N.B. Importer of choice Honeycomb, Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese, New Salad Oil, and other Foreign Produce, &c. Lists, with Prices, may be had.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1843.

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, and TODD'S LADY SALE.

REPORT OF THE LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPT. 20, 1842:—Six Blooms of a Seedling Dahlia of 1841, named "Mrs. James Richardson," were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal South London Floricultural Exhibition last week, and had an extra prize awarded; but on the present occasion was shown in much better character, the blooms being quite up in the centre, and decidedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors: Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good; eye, good; depth, full; size, medium; general form, good; colour, white, occasionally tipped; class of quality, first-rate.—*From the Gardeners' Chronicle and Gazette.*

Also obtained the following prizes:—No. of Blooms Exhibited.

1st prize at Hull, Aug. 30th	12
1st prize at Beverly, Sept. 7th	2
Awarded an extra prize at the Royal South London Floricultural Society, Sept. 13th	4
1st prize at Leeds, Sept. 21st	12
1st prize at Newcastle, Sept. 21st	6
1st prize at Sunderland, as a superior first-class Seedling, Sept. 27th	6
1st prize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 28th	18
1st prize at the York Floricultural Society, Oct. 1st	12
1st prize in its class as the best white or blush, ditto. Height, 4 to 5 ft. Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*	

Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one of the best Six New Dahlias coming out in 1843.

LADY SALE (TODD'S): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine clean-cupped petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre; of considerable depth and good size; very constant, and a decided first-rate show flower. Height, 4 ft.; Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

All orders addressed J. EDWARDS, Florist, Layerthorpe, Nursery and Seedsman, 7, New Bridge-street, York, will be strictly attended to; and the greatest care will be taken in sending out good plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom during the season.—York, Dec., 1842.

DAHLIA "VIRGIL."—MESSRS. MOUNTJOY beg to say they can spare a few fine Roots of the above DAHLIA, which were grown in No. 12 pots, each Root breaking from 2 to 8 eyes. Price from 3 to 5 guineas. A remittance from unknown correspondents is respectfully requested.

Ealing, 1st Feb., 1843.

LIVERPOOL BOTANICAL INSTITUTION.—EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN for the year 1843.—The Exhibitions will take place on Friday, May 5, Friday, June 23, and Friday, September 9, when the following Prizes will be awarded at each Meeting.

Letters for Exhibition.	CLASS I.	No. of Plants to be exhibited. By Nurserymen.	No. of Plants to be exhibited. By private Growers.	Amount of Prizes. First.		Second.		Third.
				s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*
A	Greenhouse Azaleas in collections, not more than 2 plants of a sort	6	3	15	0	10	0	—
B	Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 species	6	6	25	0	20	0	—
C D	Exotic Orchidaceæ, 3 specimens	3	3	40	0	20	0	—
E	Pelargoniums in pots, in collections of 10 varieties	10	10	60	0	40	0	30
F	Pelargoniums in pots, ditto of 6 varieties	6	6	30	0	20	0	10
G	Garden Roses, including Moss, Provence, &c., 12 bunches of 3 blooms each, and not less than 12 varieties	36	36	10	0	7	6	5
H I	Chinese Roses, or Chinese Hybrids, such as the Noisettes, Bourbon, &c.; 12 bunches of 3 blooms each, 12 varieties	36	36	10	0	7	6	5
K	Fuchsias, in 6 distinct varieties	9	6	20	0	10	0	—
L	Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in miscellaneous collections	6	6	60	0	40	0	30
M	Stove or Greenhouse Plants, ditto	4	4	30	0	20	0	10
N	Stove or Greenhouse Plant, best ornamental single specimen	1	1	25	0	20	0	10
O	Forced Hardy Plants in pots; as Roses, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Verbenas, &c. &c.	12	12	30	0	20	0	10
P	Herbaceous Calceolarias, in 6 varieties, in pots	6	6	10	0	7	6	5
Q	Shrubby Calceolarias, ditto	6	6	10	0	7	6	5
R	Carnations and Picotees, in pans, all distinct	18	12	20	0	15	0	10
S	Pinks, ditto ditto	18	12	10	0	7	6	5
T	Dahlias, ditto ditto	24	12	30	0	20	0	10
V	Tulips, ditto ditto	12	12	30	0	20	0	10
W	Pansies, ditto ditto	24	24	10	0	5	0	—
X	Cut Flowers, in ornamental groups or baskets	—	—	15	0	10	0	5
	Miscellaneous Flowers in pots set in boxes, baskets, or stands, including Auriculas, Ranunculus, Hyacinths, the newest varieties of tender annuals, &c. &c.	12	12	10	0	7	6	5
	Total £	50						

Letters for Exhibition.	CLASS II.	Amount of Prizes. First.		Second.		Third.
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*
AA	Grapes, the best dish	20	0	15	0	
BB	Pines, the best	20	0	10	0	
CC	Melons, the best	12	0	7	6	
DD	Peaches, the best dish of 8 specimens	15	0	7	6	
EE	Nectarines, the best dish of 8 specimens	15	0	7	6	
FF	Miscellaneous collections of Fruit, consisting of at least 6 different kinds of Hothouse or Wall-fruit, in dishes	30	0	10	0	20
GG	Miscellaneous collections of other Fruits, consisting of at least 6 diff. kinds, in dishes	20	0	10	0	5
HH	Miscellaneous collections of Frame or Early Vegetables, including Cucumbers, Rhubarb, French Beans, Lettuces, &c., to be exhibited at the May Meeting only, in Baskets.	20	0	10	0	5
	Total £	16	0			—
	EXTRAS at discretion of the Judges £	4	0			—
	Grand Total to be contended for at each Meeting £	70	0			

Exhibitors will be required to sign a declaration that all Plants exhibited have been in their possession Two Months; also, that all Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables exhibited, are of their own growth and production; and if such declaration cannot or shall not be duly signed, the Premiums awarded will be withheld; and all Fruit must be set out in dishes with leaves, the same as if served up for Desert.

In order to facilitate the regulations as far as possible, in cases of specimens brought from a distance, arrangements will be made to receive all such as shall be brought during the afternoon of the previous day, into one of the greenhouses of the Institution, which will be cleared for the purpose.

A printed copy of the regulations (which resemble as closely as local and other circumstances will permit those of the Horticultural Society of London) may be had by application to Mr. SHEPHERD, the Curator at the Garden; or, to

JOSEPH DICKINSON, M.D., Hon. Secretary.

24, Great George-square, Liverpool. Jan. 27, 1843.

N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURREY-LANE, BATTERSEA, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that his STOCK of PELARGONIUMS now ready for sending out are strong healthy plants. The following are a few of his Seedlings, which have been proved, and can be recommended, viz.:—

PELARGONIUMS.

Gaines's Duchess of Sutherland	63*s*	Gaines's Lady Duncannon	42*s*
„ Pride of Surrey	63*s*	„ Royal Adelaide	42*s*
„ Orange Perfection	63*s*	„ Prince of Wales	42*s*
„ Amulet	63*s*	„ Countess Eldon	42*s*
„ Lady Sale	42*s*	„ Princess Royal	42*s*
„ Emperor Superb	42*s*	„ Conspicuum	42*s*

DAHLIAS.

Gaines's Lord Prudhoe—dark crimson	10*s*	6*d*
„ Lady Prudhoe—blush white	7	6
„ Lady Duncannon—blush, shaded with lilac	10	6
„ Lady of the Lake—Peach blossom	10	6
„ Venus—clear white	10	6
„ Surpasse Primrose—fine large primrose	7	6
„ Elegans—rosy purple	10	6
„ Golden Yellow—bright yellow	7	6

Catalogues of Pelargoniums, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c., may be obtained by applying as above.

Feb. 2, 1843.

PET RIVAL DAHLIA (BUSHELL'S), and KENNINGTON ROSE (WELDON'S).—These Dahlias (though risen and grown within one mile of the General Post Office, London, have obtained prizes), will be sent out through the Trade in May next.

PET RIVAL—Purple Maroon, finely-cupped, and depth of Petals never showing the eye, good habit, and always true; height 3ft. Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

KENNINGTON ROSE, superior to Wheeler's MARIA, constant and fine habit; height 4ft. Plants 7*s.* 6*d.* Exchanges and liberal discount to the Trade on early application to J. BUSHELL, 12, Hall-place, Kennington Lane.—Feb. 3.

NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP.

WILLIAM MILLER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent, having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS Splendid Collections, intends offering them to the Public at the undernamed low prices—including the following Fuchsias:—Conspicua arborea (Catleugh's), Venus victrix, (Cripps'), rosea alba, Moneypennii, magnifica racemiflora, &c. Also the following distinct Verbenas:—Queen Aurora, Stewartii variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyana, &c. &c. Fuchsias, 10*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 12*s.* per doz.; package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 4*s.* per doz., package and carriage paid to London.—Persons may depend upon their being good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Name. They will be sent out according to priority of orders in April. A remittance from unknown correspondents.

W. M. obtained a Prize of 10*l.*, open to all England, for a Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, &c., at the Isle of Thanet Floricultural Show, July, 1842.

List of Pelargoniums, &c., can be had on application.

W. HEALE & SON, NURSERYMEN, &c., Calne, and Devizes, Wilts, beg to announce to the growers of DAHLIAS that they have purchased the entire stock of "Swindon Rival," (Compton's), a decidedly first-rate variety, only being in the hands of an inexperienced amateur, it was not grown to advantage last season. It was recommended at the Salt-Hill show for a prize, and took several prizes as a Seedling in 1841: colour, dark rosy purple; habit of growth similar to "Springfield Rival." Plants in May, 10*s.* 6*d.* The usual allowance to the Trade.

W. H. & SON being so confident of the superior qualities of the above, pledge themselves to deduct the amount charged if not approved.—Nursery, Devizes, 27th Jan., 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN AND AMATEUR FLORISTS.—The time of year is now fast approaching for planting that delightful flower, the Ranunculus; a few hundred roots to be parted with at 42*s.* per hundred, (with names); planting time, February and March. Apply (pre-paid) to Mr. EYRE, Farnham, Surrey; where may be seen, in the blooming season, in Mr. EYRE'S Collection of Pelargoniums, "a few Seedlings," broken into flower in July last, 1842, with many of this year, 1843. Some possessing striking foliage, cultivated and grown in small pots, "in their true and natural state, without that pernicious aid," chemical watering, which can only serve to raise and drive "colorem contra naturam," for a short period.—Farnham, January 23, 1843.



FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—The above magnificent FUCHSIA was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire stock. In May last, it was submitted to Dr. Lindley for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month, as follows: "Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

Messrs. YOUELL, in bringing this beautiful production into public notice, do so without the slightest diffidence, being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction. It is of vigorous habit, fine foliage, and as a proof of its being a profuse bloomer, they have a plant in flower at the present time (September 15th) on one branch of which there are upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower-garden. YOUELL and Co. purpose sending it out in the second week of April next, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom; and all orders they may be favoured with will be executed in rotation. Orders for the Continent will receive every care in packing, so as to ensure their safety. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than six plants are ordered.

Messrs. YOUELL have also much pleasure in announcing, that they are in possession of the entire Stock of two beautiful new Verbenas, raised by Mr. Edmonds, gardener to John Lacon, Esq., of Ormesby Hall, which were kindly presented them by that gentleman. The one named "Laconii," is a fine blue, delightfully fragrant, of vigorous but compact habit, and the heads of flowers measuring upwards of three-and-a-half inches in diameter. The other, named "Princess Royal," is of the purest snowy white, the flowers remarkably large, and extremely fragrant; nothing can exceed the purity of the white in this beautiful variety, and it possesses that acquisition not to be found in any of its class—of retaining its clear white during fading.

It would be as well to remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closely, as to form a perfect ball. They will be ready for sending out by post (free) to any part of the United Kingdom, in the second week of April, at 5*s.* 6*d.* per plant.

Gt. Yarmouth Nursery, October 6th, 1842.

P.S.—Their Catalogue of Fuchsias may be had on application, and will be found to contain every variety worthy of cultivation.

SEEDLING LARCHES.—Several Hundred Thousands of Two and Three Years' old Seedling Larches, of first-rate quality, and at very moderate prices, are for sale by DICKSON and TURNBULL, Nurserymen, &c., Brechin. N.B. Will be put free on board a vessel at Montrose, from which port there is a regular trader once a week to London, &c.

SEEDLING LARCHES, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS have still a large quantity of fine 2-year Seedling SCOTCH FIR, 3-year Seedling NORWAY SPRUCE, and 2-year SEEDLING LARCHES; also 1 and 2-year TRANSPLANTED LARCHES, and some fine 2-year Transplanted TYROLESE LARCHES. The 2-year Seedling Larches, being of extra fine quality, are well worth the attention of the Trade and Gentlemen in filling up their Nurseries. Any of the above will be laid down, freight paid to London, Hull, or Newcastle, at a moderate price. They have also fine 1-year Seedling BEECH, which will be sold at *Two Pounds* per 25,000.

WM. URQUHART & SONS, Dundee.

PATRONIZED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, AND MANY OF THE NOBILITY.

THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—For many years past there has been cultivated in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, adjacent to the ancient Castle of Sir John Fastolff, a red Raspberry of a most extraordinary size and rich flavour. The Nobility who visit the sea-coast here have invariably expressed their astonishment at the exceeding fineness of the fruit of this variety, and until lately YOUELL and Co. have not been enabled to obtain a sufficient stock of it to bring it into public notice; but having now obtained a supply (although limited) of fine Canes, beg to offer them on the following terms, and they can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order.

Packages containing 50 Canes, 25*s*.—Packages containing 25 Canes, 14*s*.—Package included.

The few to whom YOUELL and Co. have sent it, have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over other varieties; and a letter just received from a Gentleman in Derbyshire, to whom this variety was sent, states that it invariably takes prizes at the Hort. Shows in his neighbourhood. In conclusion, YOUELL and Co. beg to state that they have not, nor do they intend to recommend any article but that which they can do with confidence; and in this instance they feel fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Jan. 26, 1843.

HENRY HAMMOND, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, Mundford, near Brandon, Suffolk, respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that the late fine season for preserving his admired WHITE CAPE BROCCOLI enables him to offer it at 3*s*. 6*d*. a packet, which will contain half an ounce. The many orders already received from those who were purchasers last year justify H. H. in again offering it to the public. The flavour is not only equal to any Cauliflower, but it is as hardy as any of the Cabbage tribe. By sowing in March, the end of May, and August, a supply may be had nearly all the year. If any gentleman wishes for information respecting its quality, a reference to the undermentioned Gardeners will meet with an immediate reply:—Mr. Wylie, His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Euston Hall; Mr. Piper, Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, Merton Hall; Mr. Hammond, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., Lynford Hall; Mr. Browniy, John Angerstein's, Esq., Weeting Hall. Messrs. Flanagan, Seedsmen, Mansion-house-street, London, who can warrant the stock, and will carefully execute any orders entrusted to them.—A good PROPAGATOR in the Out-door Department is wanted.—Mundford, Jan. 19, 1843.

HOME-GROWN SEEDS.

MESSRS. SUTTON and SONS respectfully acquaint those readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* who have not yet hitherto honoured them with their commands, that their grounds, being situated at considerable distances from each other, and of different soils, they are enabled by strict attention to grow Garden-Seeds true to their kinds, and can supply their Customers with Seeds which they know to be *new*, thereby preventing disappointment in the crops. The Annual Seed Catalogue is now published, and may be had *gratis* on application.

The following articles are particularly recommended:—

	£	s.	d.
100 Ranunculuses, in 50 fine varieties by name	1	5	0
50 do., in 50 do.	0	15	0
The most approved kinds of Kitchen Garden Seeds, in a complete collection for a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, for a smaller Establishment	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, of Flower-Seeds, containing all the new kinds worthy of recommendation; together with the best of the old sorts, with instructions inclosed	1	10	0
Ditto, in smaller collection, equally choice	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	0	10	6
Double Italian Tuberoses, fresh imported, per dozen	0	4	0

J. S. and SONS, having a stock of *all the new kinds* of Kitchen Garden and Flower-Seeds, they will be included in the above collections; or they may be obtained separate, according to order, at moderate prices.

N.B.—Parcels delivered free to the Railway-station, or any part of London.—Reading Nursery, Berkshire, Jan. 28th.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to Public Auction, at the Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, and Friday 14, 1843, at 12 o'clock each day, about 300 Double CAMELLIAS, from one to four feet, the whole beautifully furnished with bloom buds, Fine Hybrid Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Azaleas, Andromeda floribunda, Kalmias, &c.; Standard and Dwarf Roses of the best varieties, Dahlias, &c. May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l*. per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l*. per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l*. 5*s*. and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—WAYTE'S New Patent Land-presses and Drills.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

PENN'S SYSTEM PERFECTED—FOR OBTAINING A FREE CIRCULATION OF HEATED PURE ATMOSPHERIC AIR THROUGHOUT HORTICULTURAL & OTHER BUILDINGS.

W. HILL having had every opportunity of making himself acquainted with the best method of constructing Horticultural Buildings of every kind—to command the above truly-desirable result—and having with much satisfaction witnessed the gradual improvement in the adaptation of this principle to almost every variety of Building, begs to announce to the Nobility and Public generally, that he erects CONSERVATORIES, HOTHOUSES, PITS, &c., &c., upon the above system, which has (*at an immense cost to the inventor*), been brought to *great perfection*, and heats the same by HOTWATER APPARATUS, with improved Tube or Conical Boilers. W. HILL also adapts DR. ARNOTT'S NEW BALANCED REGULATOR to the Boiler Apparatus, by which an immense saving of fuel is effected, the greatest regularity of Temperature preserved, and much time and trouble saved. PENN'S SYSTEM only requires publicity to be appreciated. The Public are therefore invited to inspect its efficient working at the Inventor's Residence, Lewisham. The great end gained by adopting this system, *is a perfect and rapid Circulation*, producing consequently an equable temperature throughout the building (of whatever construction), and renders access to it at all times safe and agreeable, ladies of the most delicate constitution being enabled to remain for hours in a temperature greatly exceeding summer-heat, with as much comfort as could possibly be derived from an out-door temperature equally high. W. HILL would refer any, who may desire to apply the above system to Forcing-Houses in particular, to Mr. JOHN WILLMOT, of Isleworth, who after 40 years' experience has adopted this system throughout his extensive Establishment. Designs, and any further information, upon application to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE having received several communications from various parts of the country, concerning his "Tank System of Heating," *which will ultimately become universally adopted* in all forcing establishments where bottom-heat is required, begs to announce to those Gentlemen, as well as to others who wish for information respecting it, that it is W. E. R.'s intention to publish a *well-executed Engraving*, with a Treatise appended, which will contain every information requisite to set up or adapt the Apparatus for Houses of various sizes, with the cost of materials, fixing, &c.

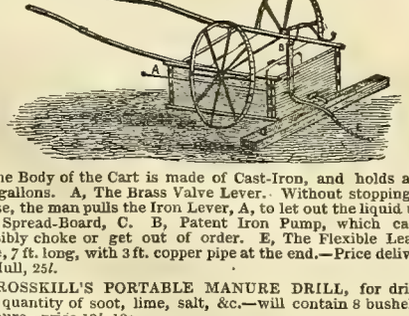
Every Pinery in the kingdom ought to be fitted up on this principle.

W. E. R. is induced thus to bring this system prominently before the public, knowing that it will be of the greatest utility, and of immense importance to Horticulturists. The cost of the Treatise will be regulated according to the number of subscribers.

Union Road Nursery, Plymouth, Jan. 23, 1843.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINE WORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKS.

CROSSKILL'S LIQUID MANURE CART, which received the Honorary Reward of the Roy. Agricultural Society.



The Body of the Cart is made of Cast-Iron, and holds about 200 gallons. A, The Brass Valve Lever. Without stopping the horse, the man pulls the Iron Lever, A, to let out the liquid upon the Spread-Board, C. B, Patent Iron Pump, which cannot possibly choke or get out of order. E, The Flexible Leather Pipe, 7 ft. long, with 3 ft. copper pipe at the end.—Price delivered in Hull, 25*l*.

CROSSKILL'S PORTABLE MANURE DRILL, for drilling any quantity of soot, lime, salt, &c.—will contain 8 bushels of manure—price 12*l*. 12*s*.

GUANO ON SALE
BY THE IMPORTERS,
ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, LONDON;
GIBBS, BRIGHT, & Co., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

WANTED. An OUT-DOOR APPRENTICE to the NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS near London, a respectable Youth, 15 or 16 years of age. He must write a good hand, as he will have to assist in Bookkeeping. A premium will be required. For further particulars, apply by letter only, with name and address, to A. B., 38, Queen-street, Cheapside, London.

AN ESTABLISHED SEED-HOUSE in LONDON has a Vacancy for one or two Respectable Young Men, of active and persevering habits, good address, and well versed in the general Seed business, likewise in the Nursery department. They may be required to travel. Particulars of age, present occupation, and qualifications to be addressed to WARNERS' Seed-Warehouses, 3, Laurence Poultney Lane, Cannon Street, London. —Personal application will not be attended to.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Man aged 33. Has had extensive experience in the business in all its various branches, particularly the management of PINES, VINES, &c. An unobjectionable character. N.B.—In or out of the house. Address A. B., 23, Norton-street, Portland-place, London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Respectable young Man, aged 30, who has a practical knowledge of his business in all its branches, and can be well recommended from the situation he is about to leave. Address, A.B., at Mr. BELL'S, Bookseller, Richmond, York.

WANTS a SITUATION as UNDER GARDENER. —A sober steady Young Man, who has a good knowledge of his Business, but wishes to improve himself in the Plant department. Can be well recommended from his last place. Address, stating particulars, to W. I., 34, Riley-street, King's-road, Chelsea.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married Man, about 30 years of age. Is well acquainted with Horticulture in its different branches, and obliging in disposition. Satisfactory references will be given as to abilities and moral character. Wages expected, 1*l*. per week.—Address, G. W., 16, Bennett's-buildings, Kennington-lane, Surrey.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, single-handed, a middle-aged married Man, who can have a good recommendation from the place he is just leaving, and likewise can be well recommended if needed to take charge of a little land. No objection to any part of the country. Direct to J. JONES, Chislehurst, Kent.

WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, or GARDENER and COACHMAN, a respectable young Man, without incumbrance, aged 33, with a four years' good character. Is fully capable of taking the management of Kitchen and Pleasure-Garden, with Vinery, Greenhouse, &c.; can Brew, and has been used to the management of Grass Land and Horses; would be at liberty at a short notice. His wife could act as Cook, and manage a small Dairy, if required.—Address, A. B., at Mr. HOLT'S, Waterloo-street, Leicester.

WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, a middle-aged, married Man, without incumbrance, who has a good knowledge of Plants and Fruits generally. For a long period he has paid considerable attention to the growth and training of the Grape-Vine, and from which he will undertake to produce a crop in 16 months after the Vine is planted. To any gentleman whose Gardens or Vinery have been neglected, and who is desirous of re-establishing them, more especially the latter, upon the most approved system, the Advertiser flatters himself, he will be found serviceable. He can be recommended by Richd. Crawshay, Esq., and can have a character of six years' standing from his present employer. Letters addressed, post paid, to O. P. Q., Post-office, Brandon, Norfolk, will meet with immediate attention.

WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, a single Man, aged 33, who has a practical knowledge of his business; can be well recommended. Lowest wages accepted, 30 guineas, board, and lodging.—Address to A. M., Post-office, Barnet, Herts.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married Man, with good character, without incumbrance, aged 39, who perfectly understands his business. He is a good brewer, and would have no objection to take the management of land.—Direct to JAMES BROCKWELL, gardener, Kingston-bottom.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, & GRAZIERS,—WANTED by a Young Man, (a native of Cumberland) a SITUATION as FARM BAILIFF, in any County in England. The Advertiser has been brought up in Cumberland to Farming and Grazing; and is acquainted with thorough Drainage system, Subsoil and Trench Ploughing, and with most of the modern improvements in Agriculture; and would be able to give respectable references, and produce sufficient testimonials as to character, and capabilities, &c. Address, A.L., Post-office, Brampton, Cumberland.

A GENTLEMAN who is about to part with his GARDENER wishes to recommend him to any person in want of a good servant. He is a married Man, without children, middle-aged, and understands his business in every department. Apply by letter, post-paid, to A. B., at Mr. Jenkins', 51, Cornhill.

BONE MANURE.—ADULTERATION DETECTED. The extent to which Bone Manure is adulterated is so great as to render it imperative upon the Farmer to ascertain, by chemical analysis, the quantity of PURE BONE it contains.

W. H. POTTER undertakes to examine any Sample that may be submitted to him, and within two days after the receipt thereof, to return the correct percentage of PURE BONE. Mr. Potter's charge is 5*s*., which should be enclosed with an average sample, say 1lb., and sent (carriage paid), to the Artificial Guano Works, 28, Upper Fore-street, Lambeth, where Unadulterated Bone may be had, either in dust or ¼-in. pieces.

*** Mr. POTTER examines every species of Artificial Manure, and reports upon them at the above charge. Soils very carefully analysed.

S. GIRLING'S CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN DAHLIAS can now be had on prepaid application. It contains as well, a List of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Pansies, and Verbenas, any of which S. G. will be happy to receive orders for; and pledges himself to supply early plants correct to name, and on liberal terms where a quantity is wanted. The trade liberally supplied.

Dane Croft Nursery, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing that their CATALOGUE of the above is in the Press, and may be had on application. It will be found to contain all the really good and distinct kinds, to the exclusion of such as are merely nominal varieties, and will prove a valuable guide to those who intend competing at the Horticultural Exhibitions of the ensuing season.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Feb. 2.

In the Press, and will be published in a few Days, in One small vol. 12mo,

RURAL CHEMISTRY.

By EDWARD SOLLY, Esq., Jun., F.R.S.,
Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Monday, Feb. 6.	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday, Feb. 7	Horticultural	2 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, Feb. 8	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, Feb. 11	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.
Tuesday, Feb. 14.	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, Feb. 15	Microscopical	7 P.M.
Friday, Feb. 17	Geological	1 P.M.
	Botanical	8 P.M.

It is very evident, from the letters that have been addressed to us by our correspondents, that the observations we lately made upon the night temperature suited to Vines were not without their use. In general, the correctness of our opinion is admitted; but, in one or two cases, the writers have doubted whether shanking and bad colouring are to be ascribed to mismanagement at the early period of forcing. In one instance, we are assured that in a house where the Vines broke well, flowered well, set well, and where the temperature was kept low at night, the berries, although all was well with them till they began to colour, then took to shanking and shrivelling, so that there was not half a crop. Now we beg it to be observed, that we did not say that shanking is to be ascribed exclusively to mismanagement of temperature: we only pointed it out as one of the causes of this troublesome disease, and a common one. It may doubtless be produced by other means, such as a cold wet border; but into this we shall not go at present. Our immediate object is merely to insist upon the manner in which the atmosphere should be regulated.

We may all of us rely on this, that we cannot break the laws of nature with impunity; we may violate them indeed for a time, but in the end punishment is sure to overtake us. It is a universal law of nature, that, in temperate countries, in the early part of the year, the nights are cold, whatever the days may be. We have already mentioned the case of the islands of the Mediterranean: let us now turn our eyes still further to the eastward. Nowhere is the climate more sultry than in Affghanistan. We are told that General Pollock's troops at Jellalabad were forced to dig holes in the ground to hide themselves from the heat. The condition of Cabul must be much the same. At Candahar, we are informed by Mr. Atkinson that, in May, the heat of the tents was generally 110°; and at midday, in the sun, 140°. Now, in no part of the world are the Grapes more delicious than at Candahar and Cabul. On the 30th June, this traveller saw donkeys laden with panniers of fine purple Grapes; and at the same time, the paper on which he was writing curled up and became as crisp as if it was before a blazing fire. When he reached Cabul, in August, he found the bazaar filled with delicious Grapes in astonishing profusion. Now what sort of nights had the troops in the spring of the year, when the Vines were growing and flowering, and preparing themselves to bear fruit? Why, on the 7th March, near Shikarpore, 200 miles *south* of Candahar, and above 500 *south* of Cabul, in the Desert, we are told that the march took place in "a brilliant starlight night; frost seemed to be in the air, it was so cool and bracing; after midnight, the servants made up a blazing fire, "for the north wind was blowing bitter cold, and the traveller was glad of hot brandy and water."* Nevertheless, the day before, Mr. Atkinson had been *grilling* at Shikarpore, and the march was over level plains, and not among the mountains. Two days afterwards the weather is described as being oppressively hot at midday. Then on the 19th March there was a hailstorm at night, and the air was "cold and bracing;" and so on.

Here, then, in a country totally different from the islands of the Mediterranean, where the Grapes are famous for their excellence, we have even greater variations in temperature between day and night in the month of March, when the Vines are shooting: the air is cold and bracing by night, and grilling by day. And this is but one of the innumerable wise provisions of nature, which prevents the destruction of vitality from undue stimulus. Vegetation, violently spurred onwards by heat during the day, is refreshed at night by a total cessation of all excitement; were it otherwise, the powers of life would soon be exhausted, and such plants as the Vine would inevitably perish. A man cannot live if his sleep is prevented; in like manner, plants cannot flourish if that kind of rest which is natural to them, and is produced by the combined influence of coolness and darkness, is withheld.

* Atkinson's Affghanistan, p. 104.

Let it not, however, be supposed that a low temperature at night is requisite during the whole period of growth of the Vine; that the contrary is the case when the fruit is ripening, we shall shew at an early opportunity.

The use of all manures is to increase the natural fertility of the soil, or to restore that which has been diminished by vegetation. The idea of a universal pabulum for all plants is nearly exploded; and all the attempts to discover it are, by many, considered to be on a par with the finding of the philosopher's stone or the universal medicine. The improvements in Chemistry have discovered various and different substances in every different family of plants; not only such as are peculiar to organised matter, and are the result of the decomposition of vegetable and animal substances, but others likewise, which belong to the mineral kingdom. These can be exhibited unaltered in the residue of chemical decomposition, whether in the dry way, by means of heat,—or in the humid way, by means of the action of other substances, which destroy the cohesion of the parts, or change their affinities. Thus the earths, silica, lime, magnesia, alumina, and several of the metals, especially iron, are found in the ashes of plants which have been burned; and from the regular proportions of these in plants of the same kind, whatever be the nature of the soil in which they are raised, we must conclude that they are in some measure essential to their formation. However involved in darkness and doubt the growth and nourishment of plants is in the present state of science, there are certain principles which may be considered to be fully established by experiment: of these one is, that whatever enters the body of a plant, whether by the roots or the pores which are distributed along its surface, especially in the leaves, when they are developed, must be so minutely divided, that its particles are invisible, not only to our naked eyes, but even assisted by the high magnifying powers of the microscope: that is, they must be *fluid*, whether in a *liquid* or *aëriform* state. It is useless, therefore, to present to the pores, or mouths, if we may so call them, of plants, substances which cannot enter into them, however well adapted they may be to serve as nourishment or increase. Mineral substances must therefore be dissolved in suitable menstrua before the plants can imbibe them. Organic substances naturally decompose in the state of gas, and these gases may contain various matters in solution. It is more than probable that water and atmospheric air are the chief menstrua in which the food of plants is dissolved; as we well know, that without the presence of both, plants soon become diseased, and die. All water, except perhaps that which has been purified by repeated distillations, contains portions of various substances in solution, so minute, that the art of the analyst has not yet found means to show their presence or ascertain their proportion. We need not be surprised at this when we apply to arithmetical calculations: one grain of any substance dissolved or diffused in one pound of water (avoirdupois) is only $\frac{1}{7000}$ part of the water; yet, when we consider that many plants absorb and evaporate their own weight in water in 24 hours, and that the substance diffused or dissolved in this water may remain behind in the plant, we can readily conceive a great deposition of substances which are perfectly inappreciable on an analysis of the sap; besides, we cannot doubt but minute particles of every substance which exists on the earth are continually floating in the atmosphere, and there exerting influences which are quite beyond the reach of the most skilful analyser of air. How could we otherwise account for the formation of solid meteors, which appear to be generated in our atmosphere, unless they are supposed to be projected from the moon, which is a very improbable supposition? We may therefore philosophically lay down as a certain fact, that extreme division is an essential condition in all substances which are to enter the body of plants and contribute to their formation and increase. And we need not be astonished if we find accumulated in plants substances of which no trace can be discovered in the soil.

From these preliminary observations we may draw this conclusion: that it is not sufficient merely to add to the soil any of the substances which are found in the plants when come to maturity, but we must so arrange all the circumstances accompanying this addition that they may be presented to the plants in the state in which they may be absorbed and assimilated. No fact is more undeniable than that soils, the mechanical constitution of which is favourable to the development of the roots, and in which they can be properly fixed, so as to support the plant, are found to be fertile in proportion to the quantity of organic matter intimately combined with the earth, within certain limits, and with certain exceptions; and that this fertility, however great, diminishes in process of time, if plants are allowed to grow in these soils, and are carried away when they come to maturity. A soil of *inexhaustible fertility* is a mere creature of the imagination; and the reduction of this fertility is always accompanied with the diminution of the organic matter. This intimate union of organic matter and the soil is the result of the slow deposition of various earths suspended in water, together with certain results of the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. There seems to be a peculiar affinity between extremely divided earth and the residue of organic decomposition, which prevents their being dissipated and lost so long as the soil remains undisturbed; but the slightest tillage which exposes this compound of earth and organic matter, commonly called virgin earth or humus, to the influence of the air, produces an action abundantly supplying the plants which have begun their vegetation from the seed with that pabulum which causes their healthy increase. The roots increase as well as the stems and leaves; and while the former absorb the moisture and gases afforded by the soil, the latter imbibe other elements from the surrounding atmosphere; and thus, every part performing its proper functions, a healthy and vigorous plant is produced, and its fruit brought to maturity.

These simple facts, and the principles founded on them, must be steadfastly kept in view, whenever we attempt to explain or account for the action of various manures; and here chemical science greatly assists us, by pointing out the probable effects of certain mixtures of substances, which either act upon each other, or undergo spontaneous chemical changes in certain situations. We can never do better than take Nature for our guide, and endeavour to imitate her operations. We cannot, it is true, artificially form a soil of the greatest and most permanent fertility: we cannot disintegrate rocks, and, washing out their minute particles, intimately blend various kinds together, and slowly deposit them to form a soil—although the process of warping, practised on the banks of some rivers, is a close and rapid imitation of the natural depositions. We have certain earths and minerals ready formed and mixed in the soils we cultivate; all we can do is to find the easiest mode of improving the texture and composition of these soils, so as to make them more and more fertile. It is not relevant to our present purpose to speak of the mechanical means of improvement—of the mixture of earths of opposite qualities—or of the regulation of the moisture: these must be treated of separately. We now confine our observations to the simple addition of substances, which directly or indirectly furnish materials for the increase and healthy vegetation of the plants cultivated. The subject naturally divides itself into two parts: the first relates to the substances which afford the elements by which plants increase; and the second, to those which act as assistants or solvents of these substances; and, as it were, prepare the food, bringing it to the state in which the plants can readily and gradually absorb it. This is exactly what some authors have distinguished as *enriching* manures and *stimulating* manures. We shall see that some substances may be ranked in both these divisions.—*M.*

While the planting season continues, we are desirous of calling the attention of our readers to the Levant, or Turkey, or Mossy-cupped Oak (Quercus Cerris), of which so little seems to be known in this country.

It is one of the most ornamental of the Oaks, grows very fast in poor soil, and forms excellent timber for in-door purposes, as is admitted by every one; and for naval purposes also, where the climate suits it, if that opinion is correct which refers the Sardinian Oak now so extensively employed in the Government Dockyards to Q. Cerris.

Be this as it may, there is no doubt that the Turkey Oak is one of the most *profitable* to a planter; and that being so, it matters little whether it is to be converted into line-of-battle-ships, floors, doors, or the shopkeepers' counters. Mr. Loudon, in his *Arboretum Britannicum*, gives the measurement of a few specimens, of which he had obtained information; and they, in some instances, show that the tree will lengthen even more than three feet annually!

To the cases mentioned by that author, Sir Henry Bunbury enables us to add two others: Two Levant Oaks, which had been planted (from the nursery) at Great Barton, in the winter of 1822-3, have been cut down this winter, 1842-3, when the following were their measurements:—

	ft.	in.
No. I.—40 feet high; girth at one foot from the ground	3	6
4 feet	3	0
8 feet	2	9
No. II.—41 feet high; girth at one foot	3	2
4 feet	2	6
8 feet	2	3

At the same place, there are several others standing about 50 feet high, and carrying up stems which do not taper so much as the two that have been felled; but their girth at bottom is less. The soil is clay.

We have lately inserted a notice or two concerning a mode of dispensing with manure, which has origin-

ated with a Mr. Bickes, of Kastel. In another column will be found a letter upon the subject, to which we invite attention.

Although Farming is not exactly our vocation, we are always glad to open our columns to the principles of cultivation; for they are the same in Agriculture as in Horticulture, only that the former applies them on the larger scale. We, however, like our neighbours, find a pretty considerable number of people who laugh at principles, and tell us that there is nothing like practice; in which they are so far right that principles would be of little use unless practice carried them into execution. We cannot, however, too often assert, that practice without principles is a broken reed to lean upon, and will most undoubtedly fail those who cling to it alone in the coming storm; and we now extract from our excellent contemporary, the *Maidstone Journal*, a specimen of the effects of people knowing something more than their grandfathers; which specimen we advise all the rule of thumb folks to examine for themselves.

At a recent meeting of the Maidstone Farmers' Club, the President, in giving the health of one of the Members, a Mr. Barnes, took occasion to make the following remarks:—"Not only was that gentleman very eloquent and instructive at their meetings, but he *carried out in practice what he advanced as theory*. Last year, he (the President) paid him a visit just before reaping, and the difference between his Corn and that of his neighbours' was such as no one would believe who had not seen it; *he saw some pieces close to his land, where there was hardly two quarters an acre* of produce, while on Mr. Barnes' there was not less than *four or five quarters an acre*. That was a very extraordinary difference in such a district as the Weald of Kent, and in such a season as that of last year, it struck him with surprise." Mr. Barnes, in reply, ascribed his success to the outlay of capital *in under-draining and manuring*, and among other things, stated that "he had not been a grower of Turnips for some years, having formerly *attempted it and failed*. However, after *under-draining* to some extent, he attempted again this year, and *succeeded* beyond anything in that neighbourhood." We trust Mr. Pusey will ask Mr. Barnes for his evidence when he has obtained the committee which we understand it to be his intention to move for as soon as Parliament meets.

BOTTOM-HEAT.

The importance of Bottom-heat, not only for Pines and Cucumbers, but for everything else in some degree, is now generally acknowledged; and since nature has established it as something like a general principle all over the globe, I see no reason why we should be sceptical as to its utility.

If a Nurseryman is anxious to propagate a valuable plant, he generally has recourse to bottom-heat. A gardener waters his Vine or his Peach-border inside the house with tepid water (seeing that he has no other means of conveying a degree of warmth to the ground), in order to get a fund of sap in motion to supply the demand made by the buds in the earlier stages of development. In forcing Asparagus or Seakale at an early period, the process will be extremely tardy, unless we can command a bottom-heat of about 80°.

It appears somewhat astonishing to think that the Pine-apple should luxuriate in a bottom-heat of 90° or 95°, whilst a temperature of 70° or 75° is found sufficient for the top. The discrepancy in nature does not amount to this; therefore it is plain that, although nature is, as to general principles, an unerring guide, yet a great latitude has been provided for by the great Architect, both with regard to heat and moisture. Indeed, had it not been so, man, beast, and vegetable could not so readily have adapted themselves to change of situation, and the valuable Potato must have remained to grace its native hills in Quito.

I see that in Dr. Lindley's "Theory of Horticulture," the average heat of the earth during each month is given; but there needs, I think, a classification, founded on the natural divisions of the seasons. I will therefore, to draw attention to the subject, suggest that, for all practical purposes in gardening, the year might be divided somewhat after the following manner:

1st, accumulating period, (say) May, June, July, Aug. 2nd, stationary period, (say) September and April. 3rd, dispersing period, (say) October, November, December, January, February, March.

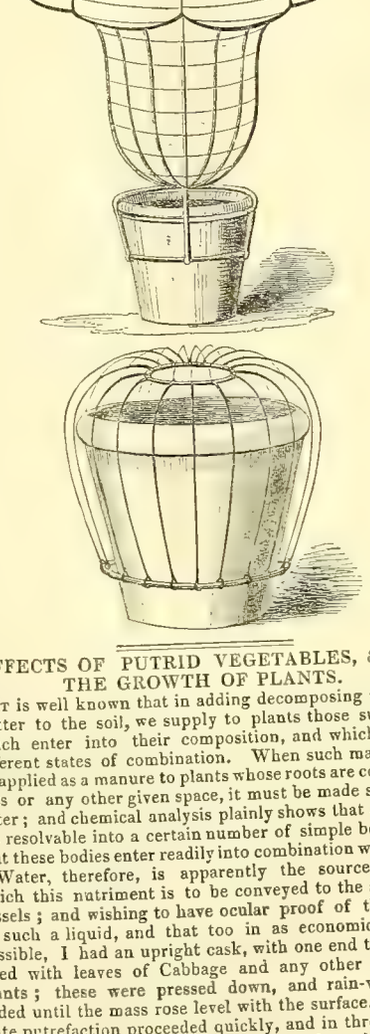
Of course the above-assumed periods refer to the heating of the earth by the sun; and by "stationary" I mean those periods when the average temperature of the atmosphere and of the earth are nearly the same.

It will be seen at a glance that the above is a mere speculation, and therefore cannot mislead; but of course there is a meaning in everything. Thus, the accumulating period sets everything in the vegetable kingdom in motion, and progressively increases that motion up to the time that the meridian sun exhausts the tender leaf; at which period there is, and had need be, the most complete action of the root by means of bottom-heat; this continues until the fruit is perfected, and the bud filled and organised for the ensuing year.

The stationary period is the withdrawing of excitement in the autumn, which allows the vegetable system to incline to its period of rest; and again in the spring, to prevent the too eager buds from hurrying into action.

The dispersing period, in which the vegetable world, no longer needing the excitement of bottom-heat, returns a part of its borrowed store to the atmosphere, there to alleviate, in some degree, the rigours of the season, if the winter is long and severe.—*Robert Errington, Oulton, near Tarporley.*

TRELLISES FOR CLIMBERS.



EFFECTS OF PUTRID VEGETABLES, &c. ON THE GROWTH OF PLANTS.

It is well known that in adding decomposing vegetable matter to the soil, we supply to plants those substances which enter into their composition, and which exist in different states of combination. When such matter is to be applied as a manure to plants whose roots are confined in pots or any other given space, it must be made soluble in water; and chemical analysis plainly shows that all plants are resolvable into a certain number of simple bodies, and that these bodies enter readily into combination with water.

Water, therefore, is apparently the source through which this nutriment is to be conveyed to the absorbent vessels; and wishing to have ocular proof of the effects of such a liquid, and that too in as economical way as possible, I had an upright cask, with one end taken out, filled with leaves of Cabbage and any other succulent plants; these were pressed down, and rain-water was added until the mass rose level with the surface. In this state putrefaction proceeded quickly, and in three or four weeks it was complete; this, however, depends entirely upon the state of the weather.

That I might be the more certain of its fertilizing effects, 500 scarlet Pelargoniums were subjected to an experiment. These had been exposed for the greater part of the year to all the variations of the weather, being pot-bound, having literally nothing to subsist on but what was supplied to them in a fluid state. One-half of them were supplied with the liquid from the cask, the other half with rain-water, and this experiment was carried on for upwards of a month—a sufficient time to prove its usefulness.

At the expiration of that period, no one ignorant of their treatment could have believed that they were all of the same age, and had been treated alike in every other respect; the difference was so much in favour of those that had been supplied with vegetable liquid; they had not only grown more vigorously, but their leaves were larger and of a darker green.

However fertilizing this liquid may be of itself, it is made still more so by the addition of animal urine in lieu of rain-water; I also found that the vegetable fibre decomposed with greater facility when acted upon by the urine of cattle in a fresh state, at the same time that the latter forms a liquid, holding in solution all the ingredients that constitute the food of plants, and fitted to supply nutrition in that form in which it can be received by the most minute spongioles. When Orange-trees, that had been sickly for years, were supplied with this liquid, their leaves turned from yellow to green, they bloomed freely, and set their fruit the same year.

That this fluid may not receive more than its due, I will subjoin the previous treatment of the above plants. Early in spring, all the earthy matter was washed from their roots; they were repotted into fresh soil and plunged in a gentle hot-bed, where they made numerous fibres. The liquid was then copiously given; and at no time should this or any other artificial liquid, unless in a very diluted state, be applied to plants where a deficiency of fibres exists. I have supplied this liquid to numerous stove and greenhouse plants, with very beneficial results, more especially to those with succulent roots, and at no time did it destroy or fail in its effects. Unless sulphuric acid or some other fixing substance is mixed with it, this liquid cannot be used in any confined apartment, on account of the noxious effluvia that is given off. Where a constant supply is required, two casks or cisterns are necessary, that the contents of one may be putrefying while the other is in use; the portion that remains after the liquid is drawn off, if mixed with light loam, forms an excellent compost.—*Robert P. Drummond, Foreman, Minto House, Roxburghshire.*

ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.—No. VIII.

(By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)

(*Continued from page* 52.)

3. *Bannatic Globe Thistle* (Echinops bannaticus).—This plant, a native of Hungary, has been cultivated for some time past as an ornament; it is biennial, and attains a height of 8 feet. I may state that I know, from experiment, that it will be a very valuable acquisition to the farmer, as well for fodder as for green manure. As fodder it is important, because, if planted the year before, it will be 3 feet high by the middle of the following May, and furnish an astonishing mass of herbage at a period when Red Clover is scarcely 4 or 5 inches high. I have given it repeatedly to swine, sheep, cows, and horses, in considerable quantity, and have always found that it was eagerly eaten by them, even when they have had plenty of Clover. If mown when 2 or 3 feet high, it grows up again speedily, and can be cut once or twice more in the same season. Its qualities for green manure are, that its roots reach 3 or 4 feet in the subsoil, that it succeeds very well on poor loamy land, does not suffer from either frost or severe drought, is not attacked by vermin, and yields a mass of herbage nearly incredible; the Magdeburg acre will yield, if the Echinops is 6 or 7 feet high and about to blossom, 40,000lbs. I have never grown it to that extent; still, from the ground I have planted, I have been able to judge of its fertility. It yields an astonishing quantity of seed. My experiment, as to its manuring qualities, succeeded as well as might have been expected; yet I observed that it decays underground more slowly than other plants. If it should turn out to be practically a good fodder, which I doubt the less because it is one of the Thistles with very soft small spines, the first cutting might be used in that way, and the second ploughed in green. Considering the Bannatic Globe Thistle such an important plant, I examined its chemical composition, and it will be seen from the following results how much manuring matter 40,000lbs. of the green material will furnish.

1000lbs. of the green plant consist of—

800·0 lbs.	of	water in fluid form.
2·0	,,	nitrogen, probably.
3·0	,,	potash.
1·7	,,	soda.
1·6	,,	lime.
0·7	,,	magnesia.
0·1	,,	sulphuric acid.
0·8	,,	phosphoric acid.
0·9	,,	chlorine.
110·0	,,	carbon.
79·0	,,	hydrogen, oxygen, silica, alumine, oxide of iron, and manganese—of the three latter substances merely traces.
1000,0lb.		

1,000 lbs. of the dry plant contain 700lbs. actually nourishing material, amongst which are much mucilage and albumen.

40,000 lbs. green herbage would, therefore, bring into the furrow-slice of one acre, 80lbs. nitrogen, 120lbs. potash, 68lbs. soda, 64lbs. lime, 28lbs. magnesia, 4lbs. sulphuric acid, 32lbs. phosphoric acid, 36lbs. chlorine, and 4,400lbs. of carbon; consequently, the soil would receive from that Globe Thistle more manuring substances than from any other plant hitherto known. The small amount of sulphuric acid is remarkable.

For the sake of experiment the seed ought to be sown in May, and the plants to be transplanted in July or August, perhaps best after Rye. Although this Thistle is a plant of easy cultivation, it must be kept free from weeds, although they are not likely to overrun it, its own growth being so very luxuriant. That its principal success depends on the quality of the subsoil does not require further explanation.

(*To be continued.*)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. V.

As the busy season of seed-sowing is at hand, proceed with the general work both in the flower and kitchen garden, as fast as possible. Borders, containing herbaceous plants, that were not digged over in the autumn, should, now that the bulbous plants are above-ground, be attended to immediately. Instead of being dug they should be neatly forked over, previously dressing the ground, if poor, with rich compost or manure, and taking care to disturb the bulbs as little as possible. Coarse-growing plants, such as Asters, Achilleas, Phloxes, Stenactises, &c., must be reduced in size. In doing this retain a portion of the outside only, removing the other part and the centre; or, if necessary, take the plant up altogether, and after adding some fresh compost to the soil, replant the best part of the old stool. In this way, neat compact plants may be obtained, and what is an advantage in small gardens, some of the coarse-growing ones will be checked in their growth.

Many of the more hardy of the autumn-struck plants for grouping, such as Pelargóniums, Calceolárias, com-

mon Verbenas, &c., may now be potted off into small pots, and placed under the shade of the greenhouse plants until well rooted; so as to be ready to plant out in sand in temporary pits towards the end of March, and set the pots at liberty for other things. Very small pots must be used, my object being to get a compact ball of roots, which, when plunged in sand, will produce a dense mass of fibres, ready to push into the soil directly after the plants are placed in their permanent quarters.

For this reason, I would advocate the autumn as the best season for striking cuttings, because every day in spring brings its work, while autumn is comparatively an idle time in the garden; therefore, as three dozen plants can on an average be kept under every superficial foot of glass, let us get over these things in autumn, have them potted off early in spring, and plunged out in temporary pits, so as to set the other pits and frames at liberty for more useful purposes. Any new or scarce plants, of which your stock may be limited, had better be placed in heat to produce cuttings for propagation. Among the things not so extensively grown as their merits entitle them to be, I may mention Nierembérgia intermédia, grácilis, filicaulis, and calycina, Lantana Sellowi, the old Ruéllia formosa, Bouvárdia triphylla and splendens. Both the latter plants are readily increased by pieces of the roots cut into portions about one inch long, placed over some light sandy soil, covered about half an inch deep, and plunged in a gentle bottom-heat. The young plants must be potted off when about one inch high, and the strongest of them will do to bed out the first season. The old plants should be parted and potted in March, and placed in heat, until they have produced shoots two inches long; after which they must be hardened off previously to being planted out. B. splendens strikes freely from cuttings, but the other kind is best increased by roots.

A few seeds of Brachycome iberidifólia, Schizanthus Hookeri, Priestii, and húmilis, Mesembryánthemum tricolor, Rhodanthe Manglésii, Clintónia pulchella and élegans, Phlox Drummondi, and Portulaca Thellussoni, may be sown on a gentle heat to bloom in pots; and some of the autumn-sown ones will require repotting.

In the kitchen-garden plant a few early Potatoes at the foot of a south wall, or on a warm border; but if they can be placed on a slight hotbed, so as to start them into growth a little, they will be as well planted three weeks hence. Make a small sowing of Lettuce, and also get in another crop of early Peas, and the first crop of Windsor Beans. Lay in a stock of different kinds of soil under cover, while it is dry, ready for potting with next month. —*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

To Kill Insects for the Cabinet.—Two or three paragraphs, pointing out the best methods of killing insects, have appeared in your Paper, which, in my opinion, cannot have been written by practical entomologists. I have slain tens of thousands for my cabinet, and send you my mode. For such Coleoptera, Dermaptera, Orthoptera, Hemiptera, and Homoptera, as have not bright colours, the readiest way is to shake them out of the bottles or boxes into which they have been collected, into a cup of boiling hot water; and as soon as dead to lay them upon blotting-paper, to absorb the moisture. For gay-coloured species of these orders, and such Hymenoptera and Diptera as will allow of the ordinary mode of setting by means of a pin passed through them, the best plan is to plunge the bottle or box, if of tin, into the boiling water, or to hold them to a hot fire for a few moments without taking out the corks or removing the lids. All the Lepidoptera, except the small Tortricidæ and Tineidæ, and all the Neuroptera, Trichoptera, the larger Hymenoptera, and Diptera, and indeed any insect, may be most expeditiously killed, and with least danger of injury to the specimen or operator, by piercing, after having passed the pin through the insect in the usual way, the under side of the thorax of the specimen with a pointed quill dipped in a saturated solution of oxalic acid. Death is in most cases instantaneous. The solution is most readily kept in a small phial, such as perfumers use for oils, &c., with a piece of a quill fixed in the cork. A single drop will destroy any insect; and a quarter of an ounce of acid will serve a lifetime, by merely adding a little water as it evaporates. Of course the quantity of water should never be sufficient to dissolve the whole of the acid. To kill minute Lepidoptera, which are collected into separate pill-boxes, the best way is to elevate the lid of each box a little —not so far as to allow the inclosed moth to escape—to pile the boxes thus partially opened under a large tumbler or small bell-glass, and to burn a brimstone match underneath. Such minute Hymenoptera and Diptera as are mounted on pieces of card-board for the cabinet should be thrown into boiling water, as directed for the majority of the Coleoptera, &c.; and by moving each specimen about in the water with the point of a setting needle, the wings and legs can be placed in the proper positions, and then a slip of writing-paper plunged underneath each specimen, and drawn out at an angle, will bring the insect with it without disturbing its position. These slips of paper should be laid aside for a few days to dry, when the specimens will be found in most beautiful order for mounting on the card-board. I may mention, for the benefit of the Tyro in collecting, that he ought always to put a few pieces of soft paper in each bottle or box into which a number of insects are collected, not only to absorb the moisture arising from them, which frequently spoils the villose species, but to prevent, as much as possible, their mutilating each other. Indeed, he ought to use some judgment in placing different genera into one bottle or box, or he may find, after a hard day's collecting, that a Cicindela or Crabro has industriously converted his collection of insects into one of mere legs and wings. I would caution him too against using spirits of wine and corrosive sublimate to kill mites, &c.; the loss or change of every bright colour will be the result. The safe plan is to bake the infected insect for a few minutes in a slow oven or in a tin-box.—*S.*

The King of Prussia's Palm-house.—The Palm-house on the Peacock's Island, near Potzdam, which was finished and opened to view in the year 1831, deserves the notice of all connoisseurs, as it is unquestionably one of the most beautiful erections of its kind, and contains much that is remarkable and interesting to botanists and the lovers of plants. It is 100 feet in length, by 40 feet in height, and 35 feet in depth. Properly speaking, however, the depth is 54 feet, as at each end of the back front it includes apartments for the gardeners, and the middle forms an alcove, in which the marble fragments of an Indian pagoda have been erected with the requisite restorations. This large space has not been narrowed by cross beams nor supports; and one cannot but admire the boldness with which the design has been carried into execution. It is lighted on all sides, and is ornamented tastefully with various Indian devices. The Palms which are placed in it were purchased by the King from M. Fulcheron, of Passy, near Paris. They consist of forty-one different species; the number of them, however, amounts to eighty, as of several of the species there are various specimens, and some have been obtained from other places. Particularly distinguished is a specimen of Chamærops humilis, which was formerly in the botanic garden at Bonn, and, was brought from thence in 1831. This tree is 300 years old, has a trunk ¼ foot in diameter, and 10 feet in height to the crown, which is 9 feet in diameter. The height of the whole is 16 feet. It blows in the winter months, and bears male flowers, with which the female flowers of the smaller plants were fertilised in February of the year 1834, so that they have already a show of male fruit. Latania borbonica is remarkable for its fine growth and the richness of its leaves, forty of which form the crown, which is upwards of 24 feet in diameter. Zamia tridentata and revoluta have trunks of 1 foot in diameter. A specimen of the Sago Palm, Cycas revoluta, has a trunk 3 feet in height. Several of the plants have flowered. Chamærops humilis, with male and female flowers on different plants:—a small specimen exhibited in Feb. 1832 a female spathe of flowers, of which several ripened into fruit; but after germination they decayed. This year the same plant has borne only male flowers.—*H.*

Cydónia japónica.—In your answer to "A. A." p. 857, you express a doubt whether Cydónia japónica will bloom well on a wall with a north aspect. I have on a north wall two plants which bloom as profusely as any that I have seen in other situations. The buds are now appearing in thousands, and some of the earlier are expanded, which I attribute to the late unusual fine weather.—*Quercus.*

Exhibition of Roses in Pots.—It is acknowledged upon all hands that this is unknown ground, and that exhibitors will have to contend with considerable difficulty. Now, I hope that the prizes offered will not be withheld upon the ground that the best collections at the ensuing shows are not what we may reasonably hope they will be at another time. I have no doubt that in future years, it will become as much a matter of course to exhibit in this class as in any other; but there is certainly more credit due to him who shall in the infancy of the thing put upon the table a respectable collection, than to those who, profiting by experience, shall attain to considerable perfection. To private growers the attempt will be attended with considerable expense, and as I have said above, I hope the reward will not be withheld from the best exhibitor, though he be but moderately successful. Let him wear the garland that wins it.—*Rosebud.* [We have no doubt that the Horticultural Society agrees with Rosebud in these views.]

Egyptian Silk.—There is a plant very common on the banks of the Nile, both in Upper Egypt and Nubia, and at Dongola. The silk, of which I send a specimen, is manufactured into cords and other substances of domestic use. It usually grows 4 or 5 ft. high, has largish leaves, which generally have the appearance of being sprinkled with white powder, and bears star-shaped purple flowers, with white eyes, about the size of Auriculas. The pod, when green, has the appearance of a large green Peach, but is quite empty with the exception of a small core containing the seeds (enveloped in the silk), which is attached to the skin by small fibres. It is called by the Arabs "Oshour." I have succeeded in raising some small plants of it; only one of which, however, seems likely to thrive.—*C. J. W.* [This is the Asclepias (now called Calotropis) gigantea, which Forskahl tells us is called by the Arabs Oscbar. It is too tender to live out of a greenhouse in this country. The silky substance surrounding the seeds is of beautiful texture.]

Cabul.—Your correspondent 'R.' has kindly given us the desired information respecting the Holly-oak and other plants alluded to by Lieut. Eyre in the deeply-interesting account of his captivity in Affghanistan. 'R.'s sources of information are doubtless authentic, and perhaps he would oblige us still further by explaining to what geological peculiarities the barren Hindoo Koosh owes its sterility, while the Himalayan range, of which the Suffeed Koh appears as the S.W. extremity, is covered with fine forests. It would be highly interesting to know if 'Ivy' has been remarked as growing at Cabul. Several ancient writers describe the Macedonians, under Alexander, to have been thrown into an extasy of delight at the discovery of Ivy at Nysa (which is generally believed to be the Cabul country), where alone it was to be found in the East. The Silphium, spoken of by Arrian, has been conjectured by the late lamented Sir A. Burnes to be the Assafœtida which abounds about Cabul; and from him we learn that Grapes are there so plentiful as to be given to the cattle for three months of the year. This circumstance is a strong corroboration of the identity of Cabul with Nysa, the birth-place and favoured spot of Bacchus. —*Atlas.*

Sugar.—Observing at p. 41 of the *Chronicle* an inquiry by "J. E. M." respecting a plant indigenous to Greece, from the root of which it is intended to extract sugar, and which he thinks is a species of Narthecium, I beg to recal your attention to the subject as related at p. 351 of last year's volume, where it is stated to be an Asphodel, and in an editorial note presumed to be the Asphodelus fistulosus.—*W. W. E.* [We had forgotten all about it.]

Our Prejudices.—How many they are, and how idle! I was never more convinced of this than by a visit to Mr. Beck's. I had always believed that a pot must be porous in order that a plant might thrive in it; indeed, I selected my pottery, though at a great and expensive distance, on account of the pots possessing that quality. Judge, then, my surprise and conviction, when I saw a greenhouse, 26 ft. by 10, filled with Epacrises, Heaths, Pelargóniums, Calceolárias, and Cinerarias all in perfect health and luxuriance, growing in pots of slate—a material perfectly impervious to moisture! If any one is possessed with the same prejudice as myself, let him go and see for himself; and if he be an observer, he may learn more than this: he will find that stoves and forcing-pits can be erected without the aid of engineers; and that there is such a thing as having a potting-shed an ornament, instead of a disgrace, to the garden in which it is placed.—*Convert.*

From the Herbage Book of Richard More, Rector of Redenhall, in the County of Norfolk.—(Factum est istud à Domino, et est mirabile.) One Barleycorn set in my garden about the beginning of Sept., 1600, brought forth 101 ears, whereof 6 grew upon one stem or stalk, and all the rest upon their single and several stalks, and the whole increase of Corn which that produced was as followeth:—Imprimis: Gathered hereof, August 20th, 2 ears, which had in them 31 full corns, 13 withered corns, besides 6, which were lost by birds—in all 54. Item, 24th August, 7 ears, which had in them 208 full corns, besides 12 withered, and 4 perished either by birds or shelling before they were gathered. This one Barleycorn brought forth 96 stalks, whereof one stalk had 6 ears, and all others only single ears, so that in all there were 101 ears, whereof the principal ears had 34 corns a-piece, the second 32, the third 30, and the mean and ordinary sort 28. So that if one indifferently cast them one with another to have but 26 corns a-piece, it will be found, that of this one corn there came 2,626—at 24 a-piece 2,424.—*A. E. K.*

Rhubarb.—Your correspondents at pp. 25 and 37 have recorded their opinions of the Tobolsk and Admirable Rhubarb. I send for your inspection a specimen of the Victoria, six three-year old roots of which were placed in a pit in December; and the accompanying stalks are from these roots, after being hard pulled for three weeks. I do not consider its size worthy of notice, but the quality and colour are equal to, and the roots are as productive as any other variety with which I am acquainted. The mode of forcing which I adopt might be pursued in many situations where pits and frames are not thought of. I convey through the pits and frames the waste condensing water from a steam-engine, by means of which, without further assistance, I can raise Cucumbers, Melons, or force flowers, roots, &c. I am at present about to apply this heat under the surface of the ground to Strawberries and other plants without covering; and if successful, I intend to heat a large surface of open ground—the heat to be applied in the usual season of growth.—*W. R. Morris, Deptford.* [The stalks of the Victoria Rhubarb forwarded to us by Mr. Morris, with the above communication, fully support the character ascribed to it. The average length of the stalks is 14 inches, and their circumference 3½ ins.; that of the largest being 4½ ins. In colour and delicacy of appearance they equal anything of the kind which has hitherto come under our notice.]

Bees.—In answering a "Despairing Beekeeper" at p. 6, "C. S." mentions, among other things, that "the high temperature of the hive complained of might have been prevented, by giving air to the side boxes, and by removing and cleaning the tubes daily." This is partly true; but when so much has been admitted on the instinct of Bees, I may be allowed to ask—if they found the cooling tube agreeable, how came they to seal it up? I should like to know also, if the judges who awarded a prize to "C. S." for 91 lbs. of honey, taken from one hive, saw that great produce weighed,—how long the Bees had been in the hive,—whether only one swarm was put into it, and in what state he expects they will be in during the month of March?—*J. D.*——Many hives have been invented for rearing that most interesting and useful insect, the Bee, most of which are faulty in the essential point of thorough ventilation, without which our little honey-makers cannot prosper. To obtain a proper circulation of air, there is no hive so good as that made of Straw; the temperature being much more equal than in the wooden hives, and for this reason —in the former, the atmosphere penetrates at innumerable orifices, and in small quantities, without draft; whereas in the latter, it can only be admitted at certain places, causing currents injurious to the Bees. In the winter, straw keeps out frost better than wood, and can be made of any shape to suit the fancy of the amateur, without destroying the advantages of free ventilation, which is of such vital importance to the industrious insects. The aspect of the Bee-shed (and it is advisable to have the hives protected both from severe weather and great heat) should

be either North, North-east, or North-west. The warm spring sun shining on the hives often induces the Bees to roam prematurely abroad in search of flowers, which are not to be found at that period of the year in sufficient numbers to provide them with sustenance. The consequence is, that the Bees are exhausted by their long flight in pursuit of food during the heat of the day, and are unable to reach home before the frost sets in. Bees should never be destroyed by that cruel practice of smothering them with brimstone matches; the dried "Field puff," as it is commonly called, answering the purpose of rendering the Bees harmless without killing them. A light canvas dress might be made to tie round the neck and ancles, with a head-piece of the same material, with glass eyes; thus incased, a Bee-master might rob his hives after dark without fear of suffering for his rashness.—*W. W.*

Rare Blackbird.—A rare specimen of this bird which was shot by Mr. Worthington, of Warton, near Lytham, may be seen in the shop of Mr. Sharples, of Preston. It is of a clear white colour, intermixed with spots of black, and I do not remember for a length of time having seen a bird of this species of so large a size.—*Facile.*

Worm Casts on Lawns.—Observing at p. 37, the suggestion by Mr. Dawson for destroying Worms, it seemed so feasible, that I gave it a trial, and the result has been eminently successful. I applied a very weak solution of Corrosive Sublimate on a few square feet of my Lawn, and immediately afterwards the Worms began to rise to the surface in great numbers, while others endeavoured to escape laterally towards the adjoining gravel walks. Their efforts continued for a quarter of an hour; and much longer, though in diminished numbers; the difficulty was to pick them up fast enough, so copious was the supply. It is evident that Worms cannot endure this penetrating poison, and that it may be made the means of effecting a wonderful improvement in the appearance of turf. Mr. Dawson's cautions about its use ought, however, to be carefully attended to. I had previously tried Quick Lime-water, which certainly drew the Worms up, but as compared with the Sublimate, only in the proportion of one to 20, or even less.—*A. I. T.*——I beg to inform "F. H. S." p. 54, that I paid Mr. McDougal for instructing me how to destroy Worms on my Grass with Lime Water. I have tried it three successive years, and have destroyed thousands; but they are still as abundant as ever. About a month ago, I applied it in the usual way; and since this mild, damp weather, the Worm Casts have been as numerous as before. A neighbouring Gardener assures me that Salt is much more efficacious: but great care must be taken not to sow it too thickly, or it will destroy the Grass. It should be strewn about as thickly as if you were sowing seed.—*Rusticus.* [We do not recommend salt.]

Wells.—In 1828, a well was sunk to the depth of 40 ft., and a pump, for the use of the lodge that I now occupy, was placed over it. The workmen, in sinking to the above depth were greatly annoyed by the soil from the sides, which was of a gravelly nature, pouring in upon them; and one wiseacre proposed that the well should be lined with hay. This was accordingly done to the extent of a load of that article; and the consequence is, that although the pump has been in constant use for 14 years, the water is as bad as 7 years back. The pump brings up particles of hay in a decomposed state; the water, indeed, is quite thick, and the stench from it is intolerable. As I know your Paper circulates amongst persons who are skilled in hydraulics, chemistry, and geology, may I solicit some information as to the most economical means I can adopt for purifying the water and making it fit for use.—*Water.* [We know of no remedy for this act of folly, except re-making the well; unless the decayed hay can be removed by some means.]

Sweeps.—These young gentlemen, as you remark, are not gardeners; nevertheless, as the subject has been introduced, and as you may be desirous of giving your correspondent an answer, I submit to you the following remarks. There may be more readers of the *Chronicle* who deem such petty interference on the part of the Legislature mistaken philanthropy, and that a family burnt out, or buried in the ruins of a house, are of as much consideration as a casual accident to one of these young gentlemen, to which every calling is subject. I have known two or three instances this winter of chimneys that have cowls on them taking fire; and in my own case I have been obliged to send the sweep to the top of the chimney to cleanse the cowl from soot—an undertaking he considers far more dangerous than any he was subject to, when sweeping chimneys before the new law was made; and in proof of it, rather than return the way he goes up, he invariably comes down one of the chimneys. He argues, that the Act of Parliament certainly does not permit any person under the age of 21 to go up a chimney, but that there is nothing to prevent any one from coming down. Your correspondent need not, therefore, trouble herself whether they sweep the chimney head foremost or feet foremost, as I presume her object may be attained in the way pointed out, without any infringement of the law.—*Sambo-Jambo.*

Cure for a Scald.—At p. 70 of vol. ii. green turf is recommended as a cure for scalds. I have seen Broccoli leaves applied successfully to the same purpose. They soon relieved the pain, and I have no doubt that other kinds of green leaves would produce a similar effect on scalds, if those of Broccoli could not at any time be obtained.—*Facile.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Frankfort, Jan. 27, 1843.—Having read at pp. 8 and 35 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* your notice of Mr. Bickes' "Discovery of the art of cultivating the ground without the aid of manure," I wonder that the fame of this discovery already reached England, without having been realised in any way in our country. In the course of the latter end of the year 1841, Mr. Bickes did send some papers to be read at the meetings of our Horticultural society. They consisted of communications, and of the mentioned certificates relating to the said discovery. Mr. Bickes proposed to make known his secret to the world, and in the first place to Germany, if a very small sum were paid to him from every cultivator throughout the whole Confederation without exception. This plan appeared to bring up 1,000,000 florins. Nevertheless, such a sum was not estimated too high when compared with the profits in view for all generations; but the greatest part of the Assembly were surprised at the old age of certificates dated from the Emperor's own garden at Vienna, and some other places in our nearest neighbourhood, without having at any time before heard of these or similar wonderful results. The Assembly, therefore, considering further, that every man in possession of the said secret might have very easily thousands of acres of the poorest land at five florins and upwards per acre; considering also, that it would seem more profitable for this man to buy poor land on purpose to convert it afterwards for his own account into a state of the promised fertility, equal to property valued at 300 to 500 florins per acre. Considering all these circumstances, the Assembly took the resolution not to support the speculation *before Mr. Bickes had made some fair trials.* A commission of some experienced Floricultural, Horticultural, and Agricultural persons was therefore elected, and Mr. Bickes invited to prepare a variety of seeds and plants. The whole party met for the first time in November, 1841, when Mr. Bickes himself sowed a large but very poor sandy field with Wheat, prepared in his powerful liquor or mixture, and the adjoining field of quite the same condition, with Wheat not prepared. The plants all came up well as the weather continued beautiful; last spring and later, according to the nature of things, a great variety of seeds, Cauliflower-plants, Cabbages, Maize, flower-seeds amounting to more than 30 species, were tried under the eyes of the Commission and prepared by Mr. Bickes; but neither in the course of growth, nor till the last period, one single fact was to be observed in praise of the system. The report of the Commission was read in two parts, indicating at length the judicial proceedings relative to all the Horticultural and Agricultural trials. Why should now the results be or have been more favourable in other places? Surely because fertility was excited by some different means. I have seen quite enough of the "Discovery of the art of cultivating the ground without the aid of manure," that for my part I will not give sixpence for the secret, neither am I disposed to waste time in writing more on the subject.—*J. Rinz, jun., Nurseryman, Director of the Frankfort Horticultural Society.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Jan. 12.—Dr. D. Maclagan in the chair. J. Irving, Esq., was elected a resident, and Baron Ludwig, — Ardern, Esq., W. C. Faure, Esq., non-resident Fellows. Mr. Goodsir read two papers by J. Ralfs, Esq., on the Diatomáceæ. In these papers the author described numerous species, and made some important observations on the structure and habits of these microscopic plants. Specimens were exhibited, and displayed under the microscope. Mr. Brand read a description of two new species of British Mosses, by Dr. Taylor. The next paper contained a "Description of a new species of Carex, found near Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire," by C. C. Babington, Esq. The author stated that it was now nearly two years since Mr. L. Gibson, of Hebden Bridge, had forwarded to him a Carex, which he believed would prove to be a new species. He was now satisfied that it is so, and has dedicated it to its discoverer (Carex Gibsoni), than whom no person can be more deserving of commemoration, by means of a plant of this genus, to the careful study of which he has long and successfully applied himself. The following remarks on the scenery and vegetation of Madeira, from Dr. Cleghorn, were also read. "In the evening of the 26th Aug., the vessel sailed into Funchal Bay. The stupendous mountains which rise behind that town, with their gigantic peaks, are magnificent, and when viewed by moonlight, their general outline so much resembles some scenes in the central Highlands, that I would have been impressed with the belief that I had been transported to Caledonia—had not the dense foliage of the Plantain, the Orange, and other trees fringing the coast, proved its vicinity to the tropics. From whatever quarter the island is approached, the aspect is singularly abrupt and picturesque. Next morning we went on shore. After a kind reception at the consul's residence, I sallied forth into the town. Passing through the market, where were abundance of grapes, figs, dates, oranges, bananas, tomatoes, &c., I sought the public garden or pleasure ground, and returned to the consul's, carrying as trophies a noble specimen of Coffea Arábica, and some ripe and unripe fruits of Citrus Limonum and Limetta. I started early on the morning of the 27th to have a glimpse of the interior, in company with three shipmates. During the first part of the excursion, we traversed a region of terraced vineyards, which are arranged in a singularly beautiful manner, the Vines being carried in trellises over the roads; and occasionally this refreshing canopy is continued over some acres of rich soil—forming a lovely covering of leaves and fruit. These shady avenues are an agreeable protection from the rays of the sun—and being arched overhead, have the appearance of tunnels; in them the peasants are engaged in vine-dressing during the day—the children sport in the evening—and dogs keep watch by night. The Arundo donax, which attains a height of 20 feet, is cultivated extensively for supporting the Vines, and for a variety of other purposes. The soil in the vicinity of Funchal is exceedingly rich, consisting of dark vegetable mould, mixed with the débris of volcanic rock, or of beds of stiff red clay. The latter produce the best vineyards; and a bed of this description, with traces of iron ore, extending to the depth of 30 feet, yielded as fine produce as any that we passed in the island. As we rose from this lower region, where the mountain was clothed with Vines and Figs, and where flocks of canaries of a lively green flew around, we plodded on through Orange-bowers and festoons of fragrant Jasmine (Jasminum odoratissimum.) The proud Sunflower here overtopped the modest Heliotrope. There were patches of Coffea Arábica (in cultivation), Cucurbitaceæ in great abundance—gourds, melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers. We noticed, surrounding a merchant's villa, a stout hedge of Fuchsias and some scattered specimens of Passiflora edulis and quadrangularis. The Cactáceæ, singular in appearance, and various in habit, showed their spiny heads and handsome petals, their roots being sometimes firmly secured in the crevices of the granite. Here were plants of which we have no example in the north. The vegetation was of a different character from anything I had seen. It was evident, however, that many of the rare flowers were not indigenous; but it was not easy to distinguish those that had been introduced, as the whole country at this elevation had the appearance of an ornamented garden. There was a scene of life and motion amongst the herbage, of which our Scottish forests afford no idea; the leaves of some shrubs being covered with brilliant beetles; the abundant foliage giving plentiful nourishment to the swarms of insect tribes. Larks in great numbers were carolling merrily, and kestrels hovering on the mountain side. We dismounted, to examine the pictures and architecture of the Mount Church, dedicated to Santa Maria, and from our now elevated position enjoyed a truly magnificent view, the platform and gateway being mantled with luxuriant shoots of Lonicera and Clématis. Below us lay the town and bay of Funchal, eastward the singular promontory which we had rounded on entering the bay, and which is known to visitors by the name of Brazen Nose; and to the west, beyond the tract of vineyards, is an extensive race-course, with a range of steep craggy rocks jutting out into the sea. In pursuing the ascent, we rode along a sharp ridge leading to the Caldeira, or highest peak of the island, on which is a well-supplied ice-house. This is the range of the Pines and Spanish Chesnuts, and the timber here was not contemptible. Closely adjoining, at a greater elevation, were many species, chiefly of the Labiatæ and Caryophylleæ. We were now on either side the yawning depths of ravines, where, after a few hours' rain, the most formidable torrents rush down the adjacent valley to the ocean. There were some remarkably fine specimens of Gymnogramma Lówei, amongst the wet rocks of a narrow cleft, through which we passed in crossing a watercourse; of these specimens some were singular varieties."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Treatment of the Vine in the Ionian Islands.—The mode of cultivating the common Vine is much the same in all the islands, and appears to be well understood. The Vines are pruned in February and March; about the same time, or a little later, the ground around them is dug with a hoe, and raised in heaps, which are levelled in May. In June the extremities of the young shoots are broken off, and the vintage commonly begins in September; in Corfu, the 19th of September is fixed by custom for its commencement. The vineyards are not commonly manured, nor are the Vines supported by stakes. The latter the proprietors cannot afford to use, the low value of the produce does not warrant the expense. The Vines are kept low, and are generally treated very much in the same manner as in France. In proportion to the poverty and poorness of the soil, the greater is the rigour with which the pruning-knife is used. In some rocky situations, as in the district of Erisso, in Cephalonia, where the Vine is planted in the crevices of the rocks, and the rock, it is said, is even hollowed out to receive it, only one or two of last year's branches are preserved, and of these the greater part is removed,—only two or three eyes or buds being allowed to remain. This severity is exercised on principle, and from long experience of its beneficial effects. An intelligent Zantiote with whom I conversed on the subject, remarked, that it is the property of the Vine to extend its branches much more rapidly than its roots; and in consequence, unless severe pruning is used, the branches will exceed in proportion the roots, and the plant will be weakly and unproductive; and he added, that as the fruit-bearing branches are strictly annuals, and derived from buds of the last year, older wood is merely an encumbrance. He had been in England, and he expressed surprise at the manner in which the Vine is commonly treated there, by being allowed to be overloaded with old wood; he mentioned too the surprise and astonishment which he excited, by pruning his landlady's Vine, in the neighbourhood of London, according to the Zantiote's rigorous method. The poor Vine, curtailed of its branches, was considered ruined. In the autumn, however, ample compensation was given in a vintage of unexampled abundance—the barren Vine was made fruitful. The cuttings of the Vine, and the early shoots which are broken off, are carefully collected. The latter are given to the cattle; and even the dry branches are similarly used. I have often seen a bundle of dry Vine-twigs thrown before a horse for a baiting, which the poor animal, not being able to get anything better, contrived to masticate. The Currant Vine is far less generally cultivated than the common Vine; it is chiefly confined to Zante, Cephalonia, and Ithaca. The attempts to extend its cultivation to the other islands have been partial, on a very limited scale, and attended with doubtful success. This, I believe, is not owing, as has been asserted, to any unfitness of soil in the other islands, for their soil is very analogous, but rather to some difference of climate, especially about the time of ripening, gathering, and drying the fruit; consisting in greater liability to rain, a heavy fall of which is ruinous to the crop, and which, in the Currant islands, during the period of the gathering, is considered as a great calamity. In confirmation, I may remark, that equally in Zante, Cephalonia, and Ithaca, the Currant Vine is planted in different soils and in different situations,—in grey marl and in red clay, in the plains and amongst the mountains, where nothing is common except the long, dry, season. A certain soil and situation, however, is considered most suitable for its cultivation; especially the calcareous marls, which are easily worked, have great depth, are easily penetrated by the roots, and are retentive of the moisture; and low situations, where water can be easily introduced and irrigation effected. The marl of the plain of Zante contains a little sulphate of lime, and I have detected sulphate of lime in the Currants of that district. It is a question whether this compound in a minute proportion may not be beneficial, and whether the excellence of the soil may not in part depend on its presence. The produce being valuable, and the profit to the cultivator often great, much attention has been paid to the Currant plantations. I shall briefly mention the manner in which they are managed in Zante, where, perhaps, the Currant Vine has been brought to its greatest perfection. As abundance of water and irrigation are essential to the fertility of the Currant Vine, measures are taken to secure this; and accordingly, the plantations are surrounded by mounds of earth and ditches (the ground thrown up in making the latter forms the mounds),

provided with sluices, by which the admission or exclusion, and quantity of water can be regulated. Before the heavy rains in Oct. and Nov. the ditches and mounds are put in order. Both the broad hoe and the spade are used for this purpose, and almost for this alone is the spade employed. The mound is often planted with the Aloe, which, growing luxuriantly in rows and attaining to a large size, has a very stately and striking appearance, and is useful as well as ornamental. It makes, by means of its large, strong, prickly leaves, an admirable fence. The Vines are planted in rows, with perfect regularity, 3 or 4 feet asunder. A new plantation is formed either by laying shoots or by grafting the Currant Vine on the common Vine. The best shoots for propagation are obtained by cutting the parent trunk very low beneath the ground; after this operation, the shoots spring up very vigorously. They are cut off in December, covered with light mould, and planted in spring; 6 or 7 years elapse before they come into bearing. The process of grafting has, of late years, been much in use, since the value of the fruit of the one has exceeded that of the fermented juice of the other, and especially in Cephalonia. It has, moreover, this advantage, that the grafted Vine becomes productive in a much shorter time; in 3 or 4 years it is in full bearing. The operation of grafting is thus conducted:—a pit is dug, exposing the trunk of the common Vine 1 or 1½ foot below the surface; the Vine is amputated as low as this, and two or three perpendicular incisions are made in the stalk with a chisel near the bark, into which the last year's shoots of the Currant Vine are inserted, of such a length as to have two or three eyes or buds above the surface. Then some moist marl is applied to the engrafted part, wrapped in leaves, and bound with rushes, and the earth is thrown into the pit. The season for grafting is, of course, in spring, when the sap is ascending. The pruning of the Currant Vine is an operation said to require much judgment, not as regards time, for that is fixed by custom, but in relation to the quantity of wood to be removed,—the quality and even position of the branches to be left. It is not completed at once, but at intervals. In December the Vines are cleaned; the dead, weakly, and unpromising branches are removed; only a certain number of the more vigorous shoots of the preceding spring are left,—selected on account of their position, and the indications afforded in their buds of their fruit-bearing powers. Towards the end of February, the knife is again applied, and the remaining branches are curtailed, so as to insure active vegetation. Each eye is considered equivalent to a fruit-bearing branch; and no more are left than it is supposed can be amply nourished, 3 or 4 being the usual number. The Currant grounds, where there is a command of water, are flooded from the latter end of October or beginning of November, till the latter end of December, when the sluices are opened and the excess of water is allowed to run off. The after-irrigation is merely to keep the ground moist. About the same time that the Vines receive their last pruning, the earth is moved about their roots, being scooped out round the stems, and piled in small heaps at a little distance, thus favouring the watering of the plants and the warming of the roots, as well as the exposure of the soil to the influence of the air. In April, the ground is moved a second time, and that deeply; then the surface is levelled. Occasionally manure is used; it is, however, far from a general practice. It is said to increase the quantity of fruit, but to injure its quality. The new soil brought down from the hills by rain, is considered the natural and most appropriate manure. The Currant Vine is allowed to grow without check; the ends of its shoots are not broken, like those of the common Vine; and the luxuriance of its annual shoots, in favourable circumstances, is extraordinary. They are always supported by stakes. Great care is paid, at all seasons, to the Currant plantations, especially in spring, when vegetation is commencing, and the opening buds and young shoots are so tender as to be very susceptible of injury. If the bud is broken, the embryo bunch is destroyed. The Currant Vine is one of the earliest kinds. Its fruit is often sufficiently ripe for the table in the last week in July: it is then of a purplish hue, not too luscious, as when thoroughly ripe, but agreeably sweet and sub-acid. The period of the vintage in the plain of Zante is commonly in the middle of August; and this is a very interesting and important period to the Zantiote.—*Davy's Notes and Observations on the Ionian Islands.*

On Wood.—"He would if he could."—*Old Proverb.*—Wood may be divided into several heads; and my own head has consequently come in for a fair share of it. There is the Lignum Vitæ, or the log of life, which may be taken to represent a living log, and of these I have several specimens in my own family. The woods and forests are an interesting branch of this subject. These woods begin at Waterloo-place and end somewhere about Albany-street. Where the forests are, has not been discovered; but perhaps they extend as far as the Fishmonger Groves at Charing-cross. These woods and forests are capable of granting leave to persons who wish to build; but they do not seem to partake in any other manner of the florescent character. Wood pavements are an innovation on all old practices; though it is contended that they are only an extension of the ancient custom of wearing wooden legs, which involved the necessity of walking on wood, at least, in some measure. It is true there is a street called Wood-street, Cheapside; but though I have inspected the pavement very minutely, and tested the materials by scratching with my nails, I have not arrived at anything satisfactory. My objection to paving with wood has been accounted for by saying that I cannot bring myself to approve of a practice of trampling upon what, in reference to the heads of the City, may be called our own species. This I deny! It is said in favour of wood, that it enables one to go quietly on one's way, but I had rather make a noise in the world, and if one pays a good price for a carriage, one ought at least to have the luxury of hearing the wheels rattle. It may be said in favour of the antiquity of wooden pavements, that there is an old expression about "hallooing before we are out of the wood." Perhaps there is an Act of Parliament prohibiting the itinerant vendors of certain commodities to cry their wares at halloo until they are out of the wood. I say, there is, perhaps, such an Act of Parliament, but I am bound to admit that perhaps there isn't. In conclusion, let me say, that I am not a bigoted enemy of wood paving, and I am still ready to consider the matter, or, in other words, to give my head to it.—*Punch.*

Antiquities of Gardening; Green Peas.—The taste for Green Peas appears to have been carried to great excess in the time of Louis XIV. Bonnefonds mentions them in his "Jardinier Français," 1651, and describes them as the Dutch Pea, or Pea without shell;* and adds, "Until very lately they were exceedingly rare." Roquefort says they were first introduced by M. de Buhl, the French Ambassador in Holland, about 1600. The author of a Life of Colbert, 1695, says, "It is frightful to see persons sensual enough to purchase Green Peas at the price of 50 crowns per litron" (little more than an English pint). This kind of pompous expenditure prevailed much at the French Court, as will be seen by a letter of Madame de Maintenon, dated 10th May, 1696. "The subject of Peas, continues to absorb all others," says she; "the anxiety to eat them, the pleasure of having eaten them, and the desire to eat them again, are the three great matters which have been discussed by our Princes for four days past. Some ladies, even after having supped at the Royal table, and well supped too, returning to their own homes, at the risk of suffering from indigestion, will again eat Peas before going to bed. It is both a fashion and a madness." It is curious to remark that, notwithstanding the fashion and consequent high price of the article, to produce them in the beginning of May was the earliest period that the art of Horticulture was at that time capable of.

Mr. Weekes's Annual Dinner.—The fourth anniversary dinner given by Mr. J. Weeks to the various members of the Horticultural profession was held on Thursday evening last, at his manufactory, in Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea. The room was handsomely fitted up for the occasion, and was crowded with guests, principally gardeners, who collected to the number of a hundred to do honour to their host's hospitality.

Source of Fat in Animals.—The observation by Liebig, that the fibrin of plants and animals is identical in its composition, led to the inevitable conclusion, that the animal organisation merely modifies the state of the substances presented to it by the vegetable kingdom, and does not form any solids, as plants do, from their gaseous constituents; or, in other words, the fibrin or curd of milk exists ready formed in the vegetables which serve as the food of the cow, while the main constituents of the blood, in like manner, are derived directly from the vegetable matters which constitute the food primarily of all animals. No exception could be urged to this affirmation in reference to the formation of blood and muscle. The anomaly which presented itself was in the instance of fat, which, as far as experiment had carried us, did not appear to exist in sufficient abundance in vegetable food, to authorise us to ascribe its origin to such a source. Liebig quotes the instance of a lean goose, weighing 4 lbs., which, in 36 days, gains 5 lbs. weight by consuming 24 lbs. of Maize, and yields 3½ lbs. of pure fat. The latter could not be derived from the Maize, said Liebig, because Maize, according to such experiments as had been made upon it before Liebig wrote, did not contain the thousandth part of its weight of fat. The ingenious views of Liebig have led Dumas and Payen to make a series of experiments, for the purpose of determining the quantity of fatty or oily matter in Maize. They have found 9 per cent. of yellow oil to exist in this vegetable; hence they conclude, when a lean goose eats 24 lbs. of Maize, it takes up 2½ lbs. of fatty matter, which, with the fat previously existing in the animal, is sufficient to account for the source of the 3½ lbs. of fat. Dumas adds the remarkable intelligence, that Hay, such as it is met with in the trusses eaten by animals, contains 2 per cent. of fatty or oily matter.—*Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow.*

Truffles.—The *Paris* states that at the last market held at Angoulême, 2000 lbs. of Truffles were sold at 3f. 25c. per pound. "A farmer at Dordogne," says that journal, "has found means of cultivating Truffles like any other vegetable. It has been ascertained that they grow near or under the shade of a peculiar species of Oak. This person planted some years ago a considerable number of those Oaks, and we have been assured that he sold last year 100,000f. worth of Truffles. He expects this year to realise by their sale double that amount."

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Dr. Neill's Garden, Canon Mills, near Edinburgh.—This is situated on the north side of the town, and although a small spot, is nevertheless very interesting, on account of the number of new and beautiful plants which have been raised in it, and disseminated throughout the country. In one of the stoves we observed a noble specimen of the Coffee-plant in high health, and covered with berries. In the same house there are good specimens of the Mahogany-tree, the Pimento, Nepenthes distillatória, and various other objects of interest. Dr. Neill has been much annoyed with the new railway from Edinbúrgh to Leith, which threatened at one time to destroy his garden; but we were glad to see that it is still uninjured, although the Loch by the side of it has been completely drained. Every lover of science and horticulture in the country would have felt nearly as much as Dr. Neill himself had anything happened to this garden. We understand that the Caledonian Horticultural Society have requested him to sit for a bust, to be executed by Mr. Steele, in marble, which is to be placed in their new hall at the garden.—*R. F.*

* *Pois sans Parchemin*, is a variety cultivated at the present day, the pods of which, being destitute of tough lining, are used like those of Kidney Beans.

Reviews.

Popular Flowers: The Geranium; its Propagation, Cultivation, and General Treatment in all Seasons. By Tyas and Co.

This is the first of a series of Treatises, each to be devoted to some popular flower. In the introductory remarks the Author states, that "It is matter of surprise that so few of those who possess them (Pelargoniums) are so little acquainted with their proper treatment, simple though it be; and the pleasure they feel in beholding their beauty is marred by seeing them prematurely decay, droop, and die. For such these few pages are compiled." We wish we could say they were likely to answer that purpose; but the work bears evidence of not being written by a practical person, and the Author loses sight of the object with which he started; for, although some of the directions are good, others are insufficient for the purpose, and a few would lead to curious results: for instance, to extirpate the green-fly, the Author recommends the eggs to be destroyed in winter, and as the cheapest mode, to "wash your plants with hot water at 200 degrees!" To instruct persons so ignorant of the management of flowers as the Author supposes the generality of people to be, requires that the directions for the different operations should be much more precise and ample than those which he has supplied.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Active preparations must now be made for sowing seeds. New or well-cleaned pots, plenty of drainage, and light, dry, loamy soils, with dry sand and peat, will be indispensable. Nurserymen and gardeners who have command of stove-heat have sown many seeds last autumn, which those who have no such conveniences must have delayed till the return of spring. The seeds of such plants as are liable to damp off in winter, or are otherwise difficult to manage through their early stages, are generally not sown till this time. Ipomœa rubro-cærúlea, with Thunbérgia alata and its varieties, belong to this class; also late-ripened seeds of fancy flowers, such as Pelargóniums, Calceolárias, Fúchsias, and many other florist's flowers. Many amongst these are too precious in the eyes of the possessor to be risked through the vicissitudes of a long winter; but they are safe now, and must be got forward with all possible speed. The Thunbérgia seldom germinates under three or four weeks, even in the warmest hotbed, in which it delights; Ipomœa rubro-cærúlea soon springs up, but not too quickly now for a plant which flowers so late in the autumn, after all other Ipomœas have bloomed. August is the best time to sow it, where it can be carried through the winter on a dry shelf in the stove. Early last autumn I grafted many of these on young plants of Ipomœa Learii; they have all succeeded, and some of them are showing flower-buds. If these should grow as freely as seedlings, this will be the best plan for seeding them; at any rate, this is the easiest way to keep them through the winter, and to increase them. The beautiful Swan Daisy (Brachycome) never germinates under a month or six weeks; it ought, therefore, to be amongst the first sown, in order to have strong plants fit to turn out in May. Independently of the brilliancy of its blue starry flowers, it is the best of annuals for a very dry summer like the last; but with many other small flowering Syngenesious plants it suffers much from wet. We had several beds of it here last season blooming freely for nine or ten weeks, with scarcely any assistance from the watering-pot. I think we shall always have to treat it as a half-hardy plant at first. A correspondent at p. 285 of last year's *Chronicle*, sowed seeds of it late in the autumn, and kept them through the winter in the greenhouse, and they all vegetated in the spring. The seeds of this blue Daisy, though as small as dust, are thus proved to possess strong vitality. Every-one who has been accustomed to gardening knows how to sow seeds; a few simple rules will therefore be sufficient for those who are just commencing. Whatever sized pots you use, it is a good rule to fill them up one-half with drainage; rough-sifted coal-ashes are as good as anything for this purpose. Very small seeds, such as those of Lobélias, Calceolárias, Gesneras, and the whole tribe of Rhododendrons, Azáleas, and Heaths, require to be sown *very thinly* upon the surface—the pots being previously watered. Only one kind of seed should be sown in a pot, as these are liable to be disturbed by watering, and thus get mixed together. After sowing, press the seeds down gently, to imbed them in the surface, and sprinkle a little white sand over them; not, however, with a view of covering the seeds, but to make a firmer surface, which future waterings will not so easily disturb, and which will, in a great measure, prevent dampness. As a further precaution against damp, to which these small seedlings, and many other things, are peculiarly liable on their first appearance, keep a potful of sand on the top of the fire-place, or over a hot pipe or flue, for the next four months; and as soon as tender seedlings of any sort make their appearance, sprinkle a little *hot* sand in amongst them occasionally, whenever they show any indications of dampness. I have never found this plan to fail. Let "Inquirer" follow this plan, and his seedling Rhododendrons will quickly be nice plants. As soon as he can take hold of them, he ought to transplant them into fresh soil, one half peat and the other half sand. Indeed, all seedlings in pots should be transplanted as soon as they can be safely handled. When several kinds of seeds are to be sown in one pot, as must often happen when a large number of packets are received from abroad, the seeds must be sorted, and those which bear the nearest resemblance to each other should be sown in one pot; thus, for instance, seeds of common Broom, the old blue Lupine, and Cobbett's Locust-tree are suited for one pot; the stones of Peaches, Cherries, and Plums would answer with another; Nuts and Filberts for another. However, after all the pains we can take, some of the seeds will vegetate before the rest. All sorts of seeds in pots should merely be covered with soil, especially if they have travelled far, or are at all doubtful; and no more water should be given them than will keep the soil from getting quite dry.

I am sure there are thousands of the same opinion as "An Inquirer" at p. 54, who thinks that "a series of papers on the management and decoration of conservatories in more full detail would be generally acceptable." I shall endeavour from time to time to point out the most useful plants for this purpose, with an outline of their management, in the same manner as a few were given last week. As to Orchidaceæ, they are, of all other plants, while in flower, the most suitable for a conservatory; and to give a list of those fit for this purpose would be to reprint Messrs. Loddiges' catalogue of them. At different times, I have seen a thousand species and varieties of them in flower, every one of which would live when in bloom, and their flowers would last longer, in a temperature of from 45° to 50°; which is the most suitable heat in winter for a house attached to living rooms, because the comfort of the family, as well as of the plants, is to be taken into account. A great many of the splendid Dendróbiums are coming into flower now, after being kept dry for the last two months; if these are taken into a moist atmosphere, and supplied with water in succession, they may be had

in bloom till May. A stove plant, just making its growth in spring, would, indeed, be apt to droop by a sudden change of temperature; it would not, therefore, be advisable to remove it till the young growth was a little hardened. Whenever danger is apprehended in this way, let the new comer have the warmest and quietest corner, till he gets a little accustomed to the change. The Hedýchiums, fortunately, are the easiest of all plants to manage and to increase, and they are as sweet as the Italian Tuberosus. They may be kept dry for three or four months in winter, if necessary, or they will grow very well out of doors in front of the Vinery or stove, and live over the winter with little or no protection; but I am not aware that they have yet been flowered in the open air in this country. They have long, creeping, underground stems, which float near the surface of marshes in the tropics, in the same manner as our Sedges (Iris pseud-acorus) do in ponds and ditches. These creeping stems are full of eyes like a Potato; every piece, however small, with an eye, will make a plant. But to flower them the same season, take strong pieces five or six inches long, and pot them in very rich loam; plunge the pots in the Cucumber-frame, and as soon as they begin to grow, recollect they are marsh plants, and can hardly have too much moisture. They will soon get too tall for the frame, and may be removed to a Vinery, Stove, or any other place where there is plenty of heat and head-room. They will require two pottings before they flower; rich, strong loam should be used for the last. As the bottoms of the stems throw out roots, you may pot them a little deeper each time. Later in the season it will be as well to start them in a Vinery, and as soon as they begin to throw up their flower-stems, move them towards the door, to harden them before they are taken to the conservatory.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—See that you have a stock of dry, rich loam in an open shed for potting by-and-by. If you use tan, you will find it very troublesome, unless it is thoroughly dry and sweet before putting into the beds. Strong fires have not been wanted lately, neither have we had much sun, so that little water and syringing are wanted. The plants have seldom been more healthy at this season, owing, no doubt, to the large portions of air given and the small quantity of coals used.

VINERY.—How strongly the Vines break this season! The borders have not been chilled; and, being so well drained, they retain no superabundant moisture. Though the Vine is very thirsty in summer, it luxuriates in a dry, warm bed in winter. Plenty of air and moisture are now required.

PEACH-HOUSE.—The bees have been busy here for the last ten days, carrying home loads of pollen every night. Who would shut up bees such weather as this! They have also found out the Strawberries and Kidney-beans in flower; but they are frightened at the Stanhópeas.

CHERRY-HOUSE AND FIGS.—Same as last week, if there is no alteration in the weather.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS require the usual routine of air, heat, and moisture, and a good supply of young plants to be kept in reserve, till the first crops are fairly established in the fruiting beds. I have had some letters lately about long Cucumbers, but the subject is not of sufficient public interest to be noticed in the Calendar; and I cannot undertake to answer letters from strangers.

POTATOES, CARROTS, RADISHES, CELERY, and CAULIFLOWER-seeds, with Herbs, Lettuce, &c. may be forwarded on slight hot-beds through the spring, according to the wants of the family; also on warm borders. If the soil is too wet when you want to sow anything out of doors, sift a barrowful of light soil from the dry sheds, and lay an inch or two of this all over the border; on this sow your seeds, press them gently down, and cover them with the dry soil according to their sizes.

Out-door Department.

When the Peaches and Apricots are just ready to open their blossoms, you must be ready too with a wash of lime, soot, sulphur, and soft soap, to paint them all over. The later this is done the better. For the other trees on the wall, or in the orchard, six weeks hence will be time enough to wash them; but for any of those on which you have noticed any red spider for the last season or two, you must mix a portion of sulphur with the soot and lime.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Provided the stove plants are clean, there is little to do among them now. They will become more easily excited every day, and they should therefore be kept cooler at night with air for three or four hours in the day time. If the thermometer is between 55° and 60° in the morning, there can be no harm on either side; and with a little fire in the morning, you can give air early. Young Orchidáceæ will persist in growing this spring with the slightest excitement; probably the heat of last season ripened them better and earlier than usual. They had better be assisted rather than checked now; for if they once get deranged they are not brought round again so easily as most other plants. A few of the Lantanas may now be brought from the cold houses to get them forward for flowering in the conservatory next June. They are useful plants when treated thus: After flowering, they should be closely pruned, and if they are merely saved from the frost through the winter, it is enough. Very little heat will make them grow away freely in spring, and the usual criterion for potting at this time is when the eyes are just beginning to swell. All plants that have been a long time at rest may also have all the soil shook from their roots when they are beginning to grow; their roots may thus be examined, and pruned if they are too many or too strong. They may then be potted in fresh soil and in small pots at first: they will then require several pottings through the season, as the pots become full of roots; Lantanas require rich light soil, and to be watered once a week with liquid manure. L. aculeata and its varieties are the tallest sorts, and will answer well if trained up like Standard Roses, and pruned in a similar manner in the autumn. L. mixta, violácea, and crocea, are not so tall, and look better as low bushy plants.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—There is no place like the conservatory after all. If I had a hundred hot-houses, I would not grow a single flowering plant unless I could bring it into the conservatory while it was in flower, with the exception of Heaths and good specimens of Epacrises. These are soon stifled in living rooms and conservatories, but fortunately they are very cheap in the nurseries. A hundred nice little plants of them may be had at any nursery at a shilling each. Pelargóniums are the most accommodating plants for the conservatory; we have them in full flower here from January to October. The forced ones bloom till May, and after the general stock has done flowering by the end of June, the February cuttings and retarded old plants carry us through to October. Anna Boleyn Pinks we have regularly in flower ten months in the year: the first crop is just beginning to bloom. Pipings put in last October will soon be planted out on a warm border; these will flower next June after the regular stock has bloomed in the open ground, and pipings put in now will follow these through July and August; while the March cuttings will come in later. In September we pot many of the more backward flowering ones to preserve them from frost; these will yield a few flowers till Christmas, or at least till late in November. Acácias should never be planted out in the borders of the conservatory, they are so greedy, that no other plant has a chance of growing within their reach; as early flowering plants, they are very useful to be brought in, but they do much better out of doors in summer. If a well-grown specimen of the old Acácia armata were to be shown now in flower for the first time, and said to be from Mexico or China, would it not make us stare? Two or three dozen good plants of this would keep up a succession of flowers from New Year's day till the middle of May. Camélias and Oranges are the best plants to plant out permanently in the conservatory, and as they require but little nourishment, the climbers will have a better chance of success. The Kennédias, Gompholóbiums, and similar delicate climbers, are always best near the eye, and on that account are better fitted for pot culture, and trained on such wire trellises as have been lately figured in the *Chronicle*, than to be planted out in the borders of large conservatories,—Passion-flowers, Ipomœas, strong Bignónias, indeed strong-growing climbers in general, are only to be seen to perfection when planted out in rich well-drained borders. Where can you find a better climber for the conservatory than the old Plumbago capensis, which will produce hundreds of spikes of flowers for four or five months,—say from May to September? Look at the same plant in the largest pot that can be made, and it is nothing; I will, however, devote a chapter to climbers when the Calendar gets a little lighter.

PITS AND FRAMES.—As the forcing plants are taken away from these, keep filling up with plants from the greenhouse, if it were only to keep some of them more backward in flowering. To have a large stock of such plants as suit the demands of families rather than a large collection of species, is one of the grand secrets in gardening; and to have the different families in different situations, with a view to have them flower at different periods is the next. Where you see a dozen or two of the same species in flower for a few weeks, and then a blank for the rest of the year, you need not expect to find the philosopher's stone very near such a place. It is hardly necessary to say that no covering is required for cold pits in fine weather, except to keep off rain, and guard against frost.

Out-door Department.

Let not another day pass without uncovering half-hardy plants that have been so thickly covered in anticipation of a hard winter. Let there be no delicacy at all about this matter; strip them all; and if you find that any of the shoots or eyes have made a blanched growth, cut them off, and leave the plants quite exposed; but keep the coverings at hand, to be put on whenever the thermometer falls four or five degrees below freezing. If you hear anything about "sudden changes," say they are very dangerous on paper, but harmless in the open air, this mild season.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

FOREST AND COPPICE.—One of the earliest plants to grow is the common Hawthorn or Quick; their buds are always forward by the end of February—indeed, they are beginning to swell now; yet the nurserymen seldom get their spring orders for this plant till many weeks after their planting season is over. Are you going to plant any Quick this spring? Of all things belonging to our rural economy, the things we manage worst in this country are our hedges and hedge-row timber. However, we must first drain our lands, then subdivide them by degrees, and plant according to the soil, and with an eye to the adjoining crops.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Feb. 2, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Jan.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	27	29 959	29.901	53	50	51.5	S.W.	
Saturday	28	29.907	29 772	56	45	50 5	W.	.02
Sunday	29	29 911	29.826	55	48	51.5	W.	
Monday	30	29.905	29.734	55	36	45.5	W.	
Tuesday	31	29.931	29.834	51	44	47.5	S.W.	.07
Wednesday	1	29.902	29.833	53	45	49 0	W.	.16
Thursday	2	29 742	29.612	45	37	41.0	W.	.29
Average		29 894	29 786	52 6	43.6	48.1		.45

Jan. 27. Densely overcast; cloudy; overcast and remarkably mild at night.

28. Cloudy; slightly overcast, with whitish haze; clear and fine.

29. Overcast and windy.

30. Overcast; very fine; clear at night.

31. Uniformly overcast; slight drizzle; stormy, with rain at night.

Feb. 1. Very fine; cloudy; clear and fine.

2. Heavy rain; drizzly; overcast.

Mean temperature of the week 10°.6 above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending Feb. 11, 1843.

Feb.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 5	44.8	32.2	38.5	5	0.39 in.	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	2
Mon. 6	46.7	34.1	40.4	9	0.25	1	1	3	3	4	3	2	1
Tues. 7	49 4	35 9	42.6	9	0.28			3		3	6	3	2
Wed. 8	48.4	36.3	42 4	10	0.67	1	1	2		4	7	1	1
Thurs. 9	48.5	34 2	41.4	5	0 30		1	1	1	1	8	3	2
Fri. 10	48.0	33 1	40.6	8	0.28	2	2	1	1	4	5	1	1
Sat. 11	47.0	35 0	41.0	9	0.34	2	2			4	5	2	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 10th in 1831—thermometer 65°; and the lowest on the 5th in 1830—thermometer 10°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Feb, 3, 1843.

LITTLE alteration has taken place in the prices during the past week; the supplies have been good, and the demand for some kinds of fruit has been a little brisker. *Fruit:* Pines, considering the earliness of the period, are well supplied from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per lb. Foreign Grapes of excellent quality continue to be brought to market. Pummeloes are less abundant. A few Malta Blood and Tangerine Oranges are offered; the former from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per dozen; the latter, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per dozen. Dessert Pears are becoming less plentiful. Amongst the Dessert Apples are the American Lady, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per dozen; Nonpareils, from 4*s.* to 12*s.* per bushel; Ribstone Pippins, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*; and Golden Harvey, at 4*s.* per bushel. We observed some excellent samples of Shepherd's Seedling and Alfriston Apples, both of first-rate qualities for culinary purposes: the former from 4*s.* to 5*s.*; the latter from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. There are still a few Lemon and Blenheim Pippins remaining, from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per bushel. A few Cucumbers are offered, at the price quoted in our last report. *Vegetables:* The supply of Asparagus is considerably greater than the demand; its quality is good, and the best bunches fetch from 4*s.* to 8*s.* each. Seakale continues good, and may be had from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per punnet. French Beans are scarce, and have risen to 3*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* per 100. Broccoli is something cheaper; the White being from 9*d.* to 2*s.* per bunch; the Purple, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per bunch. Good Rhubarb is tolerably abundant, and fetches from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per bundle. Cardoons are occasionally offered, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* each. Mushrooms are plentiful, from 4*d.* to 9*d.* per pottle. *Flowers:* The continued mild weather has rendered the supply of cut-flowers unusually large. Amongst them are Acácia armata and pubescens, Passiflora racemosa, Rondelétia speciosa, Euphórbia jacquinifora, Amaryllis vittata, Lily of the Valley, Omphalodes verna, Chinese Primroses, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c.

PRICES, SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3*s* to 5*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 1*s*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 2*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 3*s* to 7*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 12*s*
Pummeloes, per doz, 9*s* to 12*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 12*s*
— bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 14*s*
— Malta Blood, per doz., 3*s* to 4*s*
— Tangerine, 2*s* to 3*s*
Lemons, per doz. hf. to 2*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 4*s.* to 6*s*
Melons, Spanish, 3*s* to 4*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 16*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* to 6*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 65*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 70*s.* to 80*s.*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Spanish, 18*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*
— Cob, 14*s.*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 3*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Cabbage, White, per doz. 2*s* to 4*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv., 1*s* to 2*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9*d* to 2*s*
— Purple, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Beans, Kidney, forced, per 100, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Scotch, per bushel, 1*s* 6*d*
— New, per lb., 4*d* to 8*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cardoons, each, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4*s* to 6*s*
— Horn, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Onions, per bushel, 5*s* to 6*s*
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 4*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, large, per 100, 4*s* to 8*s*
— Second, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Sprue or Small, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cab., p. sc., 4*d* to 6*d*
— Cos, 9*d* to 1*s*
Endive, per score, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 4*d* to 9*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.—(The publisher repeats the following notice, as, since *last* week, *Five more Numbers are out of print.*)—We are so often applied to for particular Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, to complete sets, and so many are now out of print, that we think it will save all parties trouble if we publish a list of the Numbers which may still be had. Any subscriber who will forward to our Publisher post-office stamps equivalent in value to as many Numbers as are required, shall have them sent. If parties find that they have any duplicates, or wish to part with their back Numbers, we shall be glad to exchange them, if clean.

1841: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41, 47.

1842: 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 24, 39, 41, 50, 51, 52.

SOILS.—*A. E.*—We are not aware that chalk or limestone are injurious to the growth of Peas as a vegetable. It is known that quicklime, employed for the destruction of slugs which infest young crops of Peas, does not injure the plants.

MANURES.—*A. L. M.*—We presume that the reason why your gas-water, diluted to the extent of 7 times its bulk of water, proved too weak, was, that it had originally little strength. There is no uniformity in this respect at the gas-works. What we have about London is, we understand, very much stronger than that of the country. Now is an excellent time to apply it; if mixed with liquid manure, so much the better. But you should fix it with sulphuric acid, or some other cheap substance. The addition of gas-water to compost heaps, and collecting of weeds, is an excellent method of employing it; but in all these cases it should be fixed, or a large proportion of the best part will fly off. We have discontinued giving the price of manures because there is no uniformity among the vendors. Guano, for example, is charged by one house 11*l.* a ton; and by another, 26*l.* Your best way is to apply to the advertisers for their prices. ——*A. B.*—You will find an account of the effect of nitrate of soda upon Beans at p. 821 of last year's *Chronicle*.‡——*J. M.*—We cannot of our knowledge state whether guano is a good manure for Potatoes; but good crops have been grown upon land manured with guano alone, as you will find by referring to an account of some experiments at pp. 693, 710, and 806 of last year's volume.‡——*X. Y. Z.*—It does not much matter what sort of peat you mix with fermenting stable litter; the heathy black soil will decompose more easily than the peat from which turves are cut, and is, so far, the better of the two. If you have these materials, and are near gas-works, we would advise you to try the experiment of rotting them with gas-water. It is well worth doing; and then, perhaps, in return for our advice, you will favour us with the issue of the experiment. †——*A Friend.*—Tan cannot be advantageously used for manure until it has been rotted; which is best effected by mixing it with decaying matters in a state of strong fermentation; stable litter will do. You cannot do better than mix the contents of your cesspool with mould, cinder-siftings, or any such substance; do not employ lime, unless in the form of chalk or lime rubbish. If you can get ammoniacal liquor, mix that with your Tan and throw it in heaps; or with leaves, weeds, and similar rubbish. Now is a good time to dress Grass-land with such matters, if ready.——*H. B.*—We are very sorry to hear that you have been mixing salt with the contents of your cesspool. By no means continue to do so; but ascertain, by pouring some, mixed with four times the quantity of water, upon Grass, whether it can be used at all or not. We fear it will turn out that you will only be able to employ it by mixing it with a large quantity of black mould or cinder-siftings, or charcoal dust, or fine coal, and converting it into compost. It will, however, in its present state, mixed with four times the quantity of water, be well suited for Asparagus, Sea-Kale, Celery, the Cabbage tribe, and any other plants that are found near the sea.†

NITRATE OF SODA.—*J. S.*—The rate at which this has been successfully applied to Strawberries is 3 oz. to the square yard. The proper season for using it is when the plants are just beginning to grow. For information respecting the application of salt to Asparagus-beds we must refer you to pp. 729 and 760 of 1842.‡

CLOACINE.—*S. G.*—For an explanation of the meaning of this word, see p. 824 of the *Chronicle* for 1842.‡

VINES.—*J. A. and J. B.*—You must either make up your mind to introduce all the Vines into your house at once, or to dispense with the use of hot dung upon the border inside, because, the Vines being planted within the house, the heat of the dung will set in motion the sap of the Vines outside, as well as of those within, and the consequence would be, that the first frost would prove fatal to the former. The Chasselas de Fontainebleau is the same as the Sweetwater, and does not possess a musky flavour.‡——*Flora* states that she has a Vinery with the Vines planted within it, the roots being unable to extend beyond its walls. The lights have never been taken off, as the house is used for wintering plants. The hot-water pipes have from necessity been in action during the winter, and the roots of the Vines have not been watered since last September. She wishes to know if it is right to withhold water until the buds begin to move? [Certainly not; the borders should be watered immediately, as the heat from the pipes must necessarily have rendered them very dry. If this is delayed until the buds begin to swell, the Vines will break very weak.‡]

CHIMONANTHUS.—*H. D.*—This genus contains only two species or three varieties. They are all profuse flowerers, are equally hardy and equally fragrant.‡

ALTHÆA FRUTEX.—*C. W. R.*—This plant, which is now called Hibiscus Syriacus, is propagated by seeds and layers, and will grow in any open situation where the soil is tolerably good.‡

RHODODENDRONS. — *A German.* — Rhododendron lepidotum, campanulatum, cinnamómeum, barbatum, and anthopogon, have been introduced from Nepaul; R. macranthum and reticulatum from Japan; but we know nothing of the two latter.‡

MIGNONETTE.—*A Subscriber.*—Your treatment of this plant cannot but be right, if you have a large quantity of it now in flower. It is the slowness of temperature in the house where it is grown that causes it to be destitute of perfume. If you convey the plants to a warm room or conservatory they will soon regain their fragrance.‡

CREEPERS.—*Dianthus.*—For training over trellis-work in a narrow shady passage, we know no creepers so well adapted as Clématis flámmula, grata, viticella, and Hendersoni.‡

CLIMBERS.—*J. R, W.*—We know of no Climbing-plant except

Ivy that would cling to a rough-cast wall without being secured to it in some way or other. With occasional fastenings, Ampelopsis quinquefólia or Virginian Creeper, Clématis viticella and flámmula would be the best for your purpose.‡

PERENNIALS.—*A. A.*—The following are 12 handsome perennials with their English names:—Showy Stenactis, handsome Evening Primrose, large-fruited do., great-flowered Larkspur, double var., various coloured Monkshood, elegant Starwort, Iberian Crane's-bill, Gentian-like Pentstemon, creeping Lychnidea, bristle-leaved do., sweet-scented do., and American Cowslip ‡

OAKS.—*W. F.*—Your Oak, although not the Holly-Oak of Cabul, is a curious plant. We do not know it. If you have a duplicate plant, we should be much indebted to you for one. Lime rubbish is a good material to warm and lighten the soil in which the Ilex is cultivated.†

SCOTCH FIR.—*J. M.*—The Scotch Fir, like all other trees, indicates its having attained its full growth when its extremities begin to die off, or when little change takes place in it from year to year. A Scotch Fir is seldom worth leaving longer than 60 years.

ACHIMENES LONGIFLORA.—*J. J.*—We never had the slightest difficulty in making young plants of Achimenes longiflora form bulbs, unless the cuttings were struck very late in the season. Even then, little scaly buds are formed round the base of the stem; which, with care during winter, will make good plants next year. Cuttings may die down without producing bulbs, but in this case they have not grown well, or have been struck very late. §

TROPÆOLUM MORITZIANUM.—*A Constant Reader.*—After this plant has bloomed, water should be gradually withheld from it, and the pot containing the tuber should be stored away in some dry situation, until the season for starting it into growth returns. The tubers should then be repotted, and placed in a gentle heat. ‡

VERBENAS.—*A Subscriber.*—If Verbenas are wanted for blooming in pots, they should be kept regularly shifted into pots of a larger size as they require it, and should be grown either in a pit or greenhouse, where they receive the full benefit of the sun and air. Any free, rich soil will suit them. ‡

MUSA CAVENDISHII.—*A Subscriber.*—To grow this plant properly it should have a house entirely devoted to it. It will, however, attain to tolerable perfection, if planted out in the corner of a Pine-pit, where there is sufficient room for the full expansion of its leaves. The soil which suits it best is a mixture of sandy loam, partially decomposed manure, and a little sand. Musa Cavendishii delights in a strong moist heat, and should be frequently syringed over-head, especially during the summer months. When grown in tubs, the latter should be well drained, as the plant requires to be liberally supplied with water, which should never be allowed to stagnate about its roots. For further information we must refer you to p. 101 of the *Chronicle* for 1841.‡

VIOLETS.—*A Berkshire Subscriber.*—From your statement we should suppose that your Neapolitan Violets have received too much water, or that the frame in which they have been grown has been kept too close in damp weather. Water should only be applied to them when they really want it, and then it should be given freely, and early in the morning, so that the plants may have plenty of time to dry before the frame is closed.‡

TREE-VIOLET.—*Hunts.*—Although called the Tree-Violet, you must not expect that this plant will ever attain a gigantic size. It seldom, under the best treatment, acquires a greater height than two feet. If kept in a rather shaded part of the greenhouse, and potted in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, with proper attention paid to it as regards air and watering, it will soon repay you for your trouble. ‡

FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA.—*C.W.R.*—We suspect the best mode of flowering Fuchsia corymbiflora in the open air will be, to grow it away freely in spring in a greenhouse or pit; and, as soon as there is no longer any fear of frost, to plunge the pot in a sunny situation in the open border. ‡

HEATHS.—*A Constant Reader.*—The following are good old kinds, with tubular and inflated flowers, which bloom throughout the summer:—Erica ventricosa superba, vent. stellata, vent. globosa, Ewerana, tubiflora, vestita coccínea, vest. rósea, sulphúrea, Hartnelli, tricolor, ampullácea, eximia, echiiflora, Bowciana, mammosa, viridiflora, Irbyana, refulgens, retorta, perspícua, Massoni, exsurgens, Aitoniana, and depressa. ‡

POMEGRANATE.—*Flora*, who has had a plant of the Pomegranate in a conservatory for 10 years, which has not produced a flower, must have kept it in a damp and shaded situation. If planted in a loamy soil, and grown in a dry and airy part of the house, it will, no doubt, flower abundantly. ‡

TULIPS.—*T.W.B.*—Tulip-beds only require to be protected from frost, rain, and snow. If they are covered in mild, open, weather, the plants will become drawn, and will consequently flower weakly. ‡

PINKS.—*Dianthus.*—Carnations and Picotees belong to the same order as the Pink, of which they are varieties. ‡

ROSES.—*Dianthus.*—It will not be too late to plant out Standard and other Roses in March. When removed so late, they would be benefited by a slight mulching above the roots, which would prevent the sun and wind from drying the surrounding soil too rapidly.‡——*Oikos.*—Your Banksian Rose is beautiful. No doubt some plants require light more than others; as we see in our wood plants and the flowers of the open country. Plants cannot dispense either with leaves or light; the former are the organs of digestion, the latter is the agent which enables those organs to act.†——*W. F.*—It is the old original Boursault Rose that is suited for stocks.

YELLOW ROSE.—*Philo-Roseu* will be obliged to Mr. Procter if he will state whether the double yellow Rose mentioned by him at p. 54 has bloomed scantily or profusely every year, and whether it flowered freely last year, or only produced the two blossoms which were exhibited at the meeting of the Caledonian Society?

PANSIES.—*E. P. J.*—We comply with your request in naming 12 first-rate Pansies. It is difficult to select so small a number and call them the best, as there are others of equal merit which deserve to be enumerated. Thomson's Eclipse, Miss Stainforth, Corona, Jehu, Desirable, Ultra flora, Venus, and Princess Royal; Cook's Alicia, Brown's Curion, Pearson's Black Prince, and King's Exquisite.*

CAPE-BULBS.—*Philo-Chronicle.*—We would not advise you to plunge your Cape-bulbs in bottom-heat—they will soon start in the greenhouse. You cannot do better than attend to Mr. Herbert's directions. A warm greenhouse is quite sufficient for the greater part of them; the smaller free-flowering kinds may be grown in pits or frames.§

FRUIT-TREES.—*A Subscriber.*—Espalier-trees ought not to be less than 15ft. apart, even on dwarf stocks: if on free stocks the distance may be 20ft. The Paradise stock is best for Apples intended to be trained as dwarf standards; and for such, a distance of 15ft. apart each way will be quite sufficient. The Citron des Carmes Pear will grow on the Quince, but succeeds better on the Pear-stock.‖

WALL-FRUIT.—*A Friend.*—Stick twigs of Spruce Fir, or any such tree, or Birch-twigs, among the branches of fruit-trees on walls flowering early.

APRICOTS.—*A Subscriber.*—If nets are not too expensive, they are the neatest protection for Apricot-trees in blossom; but they must be doubled or trebled, and supported at a distance from the lower parts of the tree by means of forked sticks or by poles reaching from the ground to the top of the wall. Where nets cannot be procured, shoots of Spruce Fir or Birch may be stuck in between the branches of the tree and the wall, so as to protect those parts where the blossoms are most numerous. ‡

FIG.—*J. W.*—If you cut through a Fig when about half-grown, you will be able to observe the blossom within the fruit.‡

APPLES OF SODOM.—*A Subscriber.*—The story of the Apples of Sodom being fair to the eye, but filled with ashes and sulphur, is an idle tale.†

ONIONS.—*Amicus* objects to our statement, that "The seeds of the White Spanish Onion, which are sold by the London Seedsmen, are chiefly imported." He says that the bulk of White Spanish Onion Seed is grown in England, and that what is imported is a very small proportion. We believe this depends on the season, and that occasionally, at least, very large quantities of the seed have been obtained from Paris.

PARSNEPS.—*W. W.*—We are not aware that the flavour of Parsneps grown on chalk is better than elsewhere.

ASPARAGUS.—*G. W. F.*—In the formation of Asparagus beds, and where plenty of time can be allowed for the plants to establish themselves previously to being cut, seeds are preferable to young plants; but in cases where it is desirable to cut from the plants in the second season after the beds are formed, strong two-year old plants will be more serviceable. ‡

BELGIAN CARROTS.—*J. G. F.*—It is recommended that this should be drilled on the flat in rows 18 inches apart; the seed should be mixed with damp sand some days previously, and well separated, or it will be difficult to drill, on account of its holding together so much. If the land is in good heart, or if they follow Turnips, no manure will be required to obtain 25 tons per acre.†

RHUBARB.—*Hants.*—Although Seakale-pots may not be quite so well adapted as a frame for forcing Rhubarb in, yet they will answer the purpose very well where the latter cannot be spared. We apprehend that the decay of your Rhubarb-stalks was not attributable to your having used Seakale-pots, but to the over-violent heat of the fermenting material employed. It should always be borne in mind that if the trial-stick, which is usually placed in forcing beds, feels *barely warm* to the hand, the heat is quite sufficient for Seakale, Rhubarb, &c. ‡

CHINESE CABBAGE.—*A. E.*—The Chinese Cabbage (Pe-tsai), will only form heads like a large Cos Lettuce; it requires to be sown in August, and grown in very rich soil, otherwise it quickly runs to flower.

INSECTS.—*Dundee's* insects infesting his Peach-trees are in cocoons at present; we wish he would watch them, and send some of the animals to Mr. Curtis when they come forth in the spring. Ammoniacal liquor would be the best remedy; but before applying it, all the old shreds should be removed. The walls, if old, ought to be fresh painted, and the nail-holes and crevices well filled up with mortar, then the stems and all the old bark must be well rubbed with the liquor, for which purpose a stiff painter's brush is the best.—*R.*

LAUREL-LEAVES.—*A. Prentice.*—Where bruised Laurel-leaves are recommended for killing insects, the common Laurel is meant, and not either the Portugal Laurel or the Sweet Bay.†

BOOKS.—*A Young Gardener.*—Donn's Hortus Cantabrigiensis is quite superseded by more modern works.——*A German.*—You will most likely find the information you require respecting the construction of greenhouses and garden ornaments in Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening. ‡——*Paysage.*—We quite agree with you, and, in fact, we have done what you wish. At p. 835, of 1842, you will find the title, &c., of Mr. Bailey Denton's pamphlet. After having once given its full designation, it is hardly necessary to repeat it at so short an interval of time. The Stamp-office will not let us quote prices of articles for sale.†

LAWNS.—*A. A.*—You will find soot, if you can procure it unadulterated, to be a more efficient restorative to weakly Grass than nitrate of soda.‡

GRAVEL-WALKS.—*B. D.*—The best method of extirpating Grass which springs up from beneath a gravel-walk, and spreads over its surface, is to break up the walk and pick out carefully all the under-ground runners which may be met with. Where it is not desirable to disturb the walk, the best way is to spread salt in considerable quantities over its whole surface; and if after the first application it is found that portions of the Grass still exist, let another coating of salt be applied, which will effectually destroy it. Care must be taken, however, if the walk is edged with Box, that the salt does not come in contact with it, otherwise it will destroy the edging also.‡

SEEDS.—*A Subscriber* is, we fear, unlikely to succeed either with Alpine seeds seven years old, or with tropical seeds three years old. He had better read the chapter on Seed-sowing in the "Theory of Horticulture." Newly-slacked lime is, probably, the best material for assisting in this process. Others have used oxalic acid; but it is rare for such experiments to succeed. ——*J. B. W.*, who has some Broccoli seed which came up well last year, and who wishes to know whether the remaining portion might be safely sown during the ensuing spring, had better sow a portion of it in a small pot, and place it in a warm situation: he will soon see then whether it will germinate. We know no reason why plants raised from this seed should not produce as good heads as from seed saved at a later period.‡

HIMALAYAN SEEDS.—*E. C.*—The greater portion of the seeds which you have received being those of hardy plants, a spent Cucumber-bed will be a suitable place to raise them in. Nos. 27, 29, and from 31 to 37 inclusive, as well as from 40 to 43, being tender, they will require the temperature of a hotbed or stove. You will find good practical directions for the treatment of the seeds of Coniferæ at p. 83 of the *Chronicle* for 1842.‡

DRAINAGE.—*W. W.*—We will answer your memoranda next week.

POTS.—*X. Y. Z.*—We cannot answer your question; it should be addressed to Mr. Brown.

GARDEN POTS.—*H. H.*—Your pots are very good, but the plan is not at all new. We have seen the same sort years ago.

GARDENERS' SOCIETIES.—*Alexander Webb.*—If you read our observations with more care, you will find that neither we nor Mr. Peter Mackenzie have said a word in disparagement of the Society you mention. The remarks were general, but if any one finds the cap fit him, he must e'en be content to wear it. It is of little use for a man to read, unless he understands what he reads. Did you never hear the story of the bull who shut his eyes before he ran his head against the wall? We have a curious letter before us, upon this subject, but as it is anonymous we cannot use it. The writer gives a very unfavourable account of the drinking habits of some Hammersmith gardeners.

COTTAGERS.—*E. A. C.*—We will adopt your suggestion.

ALLOTMENTS.—*M. E.*—Thanks. We were aware of the information you have been so good as to point out. A good many communications have reached us, and as soon as we think the batch large enough, we shall endeavour to reduce the facts and opinions into some consistent form.†

EXHIBITIONS.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—If your specimen of Dendróbium speciosum is really a good one, it would be worth exhibiting at the meeting of the Horticultural Society; as we have not, however, seen the plant, we cannot give any opinion respecting it. ‡

MARTAGON.—*P. P.*—Thanks; we are inquiring among our Oriental friends.

GOLD AND SILVER FISH.—*A Friend.*—These are regularly sold in Covent Garden Market.

ICE.—*J. W.*—The reason why, in filling an Ice-house, Straw is placed between the ice and the wall, is because Straw acts as a good non-conductor of heat. ‡

PLACES.—*J. M.*—We know nothing of the persons who procure situations for a consideration. You can only learn by means of advertisements.

JOURNALS.—*A. Prentice.*—Divide your books into as many parts as you have subjects; and then subdivide again for smaller things. For instance, take a division for the Kitchen Garden, and then make subdivisions for Peas, Beans, Lettuces, &c., and enter everything distinctly under each head. If you do this and leave room enough in each case, you need have no confusion, nor will you want an index.†

MISCELLANEOUS.—*N. O. P.*—Your plants are 1. Cytisus sessilifólius. 2. Pyrus melanocarpa. 3. Clématis cirrhosa. 4. Teúcrium frúticans.†——*Daphne.*—Those of your plants which we can distinguish from such miserable fragments, are, 1. Saxifraga lingulata. 2. Sempervivum arbóreum. 3. Sempervivum tortuosum. 6. Cacália tomentosa. 8. Búddlea globosa. 9. A. eucalyptus. 11. Stapélia bufónia. 13. Justícia cárnea. 14. Acácia venusta. 15. Hypéricum baleáricum. 17. Euphórbia polygona. 19. Rhododendron daúricum. ‡——*Southamptonian's* plant is Verónica agrestis. ‡——*D. M. C.*—You will probably obtain what you want by an advertisement. We cannot assist you.——*A. L. M.*—We have received the money for No. 18, but you have given neither your name nor address.——*J. M. T.*—The plant which you found growing in a garden at Isola Bella, in the Lago Maggiore, and which bears a fruit somewhat resembling an Apple, is the Maclura aurantiaca, or Osage Orange.†——*Halcyon.*—Your plant is Muscari ambrosiacum.†——*John Bacchus.*—There is a variety of Elder with yellow berries.‡——If *R. T.* will favour us with a portion of the bark of the Ash-tree infested as he describes it to be, we will endeavour to answer his queries, which it is impossible to do in the absence of specimens. *R.*——*Dianthus.*—We have not seen Mr. Wilson's Pelargónium about which you inquire, nor were we aware that he had one under that name.*——*J. D.*—The best of your seedling Cinerarias is No. 1, but they are all defective in the extreme narrowness of the petals; many of the new sorts are greatly improved in this respect, and have the spaces between the petals well filled up.*—*Philo-Chronicle.*—Bletia hyacintha is the proper name of the plant you mention; however, it is sometimes called B. hyacinthoides.§——*Native of the Mountains.*—We have nothing to do with the work, and it must be ordered through a local bookseller.——*J. S.*—Fivepence each.——*Inquirer*—Your advertisement, if not above four lines, would be 3*s.*——*J. R. J.*—Your plant is Cinerária tussilagínis.†——*Erica.*—Many thanks for your communication.——*E. A.*—No. 10 of 1842 contains the article to which you allude; it may be obtained by addressing a letter to our Office, inclosing postage-stamps to that amount.——*J. W.*—The wounds upon your Pear appear to have been caused by an insect.‡——*J. S.*—We cannot offer you more than 5*d.* each for your Numbers.——*J. Williams.*—Your plant is Pittosporum bicolor.——*D.*—Your Apples are, 1, Fearn's Pippin; 2 appears to be the Kentish Fill-basket; 3, French Crab.——*W.*—No. 1 is Lycopódium Selago; the other seems to be a morsel of L. complanatum.†

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY'S speech at the opening of Parliament will be found almost exclusively to refer to past events, and to give little indication of the future policy of Ministers. It begins by referring to the treaty with the United States, and expresses a belief that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed by the adjustment of the questions which had so long endangered the continuance of peace. It announces the termination of hostilities with China, and ascribes the result to the liberality of Parliament; it adverts to the settlement of Syria, and to the success of the Allies in securing to the Christian population a system of administration to which they were entitled. The difference between Turkey and Persia, and the probability that it will be settled by the joint mediation of England and Russia is the only point in which the speech makes any precise allusion to the future. It states, with expressions of great satisfaction, that a commercial treaty has been concluded with Russia, but gives no insight into the details. It refers to the late events in Affghanistan, passing a high eulogium on the ability with which the military operations have been effected, and on the valour manifested by the European and native troops. After the usual notice of the estimates for the ensuing year, and the reductions made in the naval and military forces, it proceeds to the falling off in the ordinary sources of revenue, ascribing the deficiency to the depression of the manufacturing industry which has so long prevailed—to the extensive reductions in the import duties—and to the fact, that little progress has yet been made in the collection of the Income-tax. After a brief allusion to the loyalty of her Majesty's reception in Scotland, and to the strike in the manufacturing districts in the course of last autumn, the Speech concludes by announcing, as the programme of the session, that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for consideration. The debates in both Houses on the Address were more than usually interesting; the foreign policy of the Government was the chief topic of discussion, but no amendment was moved, and the Address was consequently carried without opposition. The subjects noticed in the Speech, and the various questions incidentally touched upon in the debate, give abundant promise of a busy session; and there is no doubt that there will very shortly be matter enough, and of stirring interest, to engage the attention of the public.

From France we learn that the debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies commenced on Friday, and that it still continues to bethe exclusive subject of discussion. In the beginning of the week the Ministerial triumph in the Chamber of Peers seemed to exercise an important influence on the Deputies, and it was anticipated that Ministers would be equally successful in both Chambers. An amendment, however, was carried in reference to the paragraph on Eastern affairs, in which the Cabinet was left in a minority of 3. The question was not one of great importance, and was therefore unlikely to lead to the resignation of Ministers; but the result is not the less significant as showing the relative strength of parties. The debate on the Right of Search commenced on Tuesday, and is chiefly remarkable for the strong expressions of hostility o Great Britain which fell from the leading speakers

M. Guizot has been unmoved by these demonstrations, and has again announced his determination to abide by the treaties, and to stake the existence of the Cabinet on their loyal execution.—From Spain we have little news; the elections still occupy attention, but the result is doubtful and the Government is by no means certain of a majority. In Barcelona, the extreme measures adopted by the Captain-General have caused great sensation, and many of the inhabitants, fearing to be delivered up to the military commission, have submitted to the war contribution.—From Portugal we have unfavourable accounts of the tariff negotiations; the concessions proposed by Portugal are so slight, and are coupled with such conditions, that the British Government is not likely to accept them, and it is generally believed that the Convention is virtually at an end.—From the United States we learn that the last debate on the Oregon territory took place on the 12th ult., and that after a long and warlike discussion in favour of its appropriation, the bill providing for its immediate occupation and settlement had been engrossed.—The accounts from Canada report more favourably of the health of the Governor-General than we were led to anticipate by the last advices, and state that his Excellency will shortly return to England.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal remain at Windsor, and continue in good health. The Queen has taken her usual walking exercise during the week, and the Prince has enjoyed the diversion of shooting in different parts of the Park. On Tuesday the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor, at which Her Majesty's Speech on opening the Session of Parliament was arranged. The list of Sheriffs was pricked for the present year, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was sworn into office as Governor General of Canada. Major-General Wemyss has been succeeded by Colonel Arbuthnot, as the Equerry in Waiting on the Queen; Lord Hardwicke has succeeded the Earl of Morton as the Lord in Waiting; the Countess of Charlemont has succeeded the Duchess of Norfolk as the Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton have succeeded the Hon. Misses Liddell and Lister as Maids of Honour on Her Majesty; and Colonel Wylde has succeeded Colonel Bouverie as the Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

Official Appointments.—Mr. Stephenson, junior secretary to the Premier, has succeeded Mr. Drummond as Chief Private Secretary, and Mr. Arbuthnot of the Treasury has been appointed junior secretary in the room of Mr. Stephenson. Mr. David Pollock has received the appointment of Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, vacant by the decease of Mr. Bowen.

Parliamentary Movements.—The election for an Irish Representative Peer in the room of the late Lord Gort terminated on Monday night, at 12 o'clock. There were two candidates—Viscount O'Neill, Conservative, and Lord Oranmore, Whig. The numbers were for Lord O'Neil, 46; Lord Oranmore, 1; Lord Trimlestown was the only peer who voted for the latter.

New Sheriffs.—The following is a list of the New Sheriffs chosen by her Majesty in Council, at the Court held on Tuesday, at Windsor Castle. *Bedfordshire.*—W. Sutcliff, of Great Bramingham, Esq. *Berkshire.*—Sir R. G. Throckmorton, of Buckland House, Bart. *Buckinghamshire.*—J. Trevor, sen., of Broughton House, Aylesbury, Esq. *Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.*—E. H. Greene, of Hinxton, Esq. *Cumberland.*—R. Hodgson, of Salkeld Hall, Esq. *Cheshire.*—J. Dixon, of Astle, Esq. *Derbyshire.*—W. Mundy, of Markeaton, Esq. *Devonshire.*—W. J. Clarke, of Buckland, Esq. *Dorsetshire.*—J. C. Dale, of Glanvilles Wootton, Esq. *Durham.*—E. Shippersden, of Durham, Esq. *Essex.*—H. J. Conyers, of Copped Hall, Epping, Esq. *Gloucestershire,* R. S. Holford, of Weston Birt, Esq. *Herefordshire.*—Sir E. F. S. Stanhope, of Holme Lacy, Bart. *Hertfordshire.*—C. J. Dimsdale, of Essondon-place, Esq. *Kent.*—F. Perkins, of Chipsted-place, Esq. *Leicestershire.*—Sir W. W. Dixie, of Bosworth Park, Bart. *Lincolnshire.* — G. H. Packe, of Caythorpe, Esq. *Monmouthshire.*— Sir D. Muckworth, of Glen Usk, Bart. *Norfolk.* — W. G. T. D. Tyssen, of Foulden, Esq. *Northamptonshire.* — Sir A. de Capell Broke, of Oakley, Bart. *Northumberland.* — T. Anderson, of Little Harle Tower, Esq. *Nottinghamshire.* — T. D. Hall, of Whatton, Esq. *Oxfordshire.*—W. H. Vandarstegen, of Cane-End House, Esq. *Rutlandshire.*—G. Fludyer, of Ayston, Esq. *Shropshire.*—Sir A. V. Corbet, of Acton Reynald, Bart. *Somersetshire.*—The Hon. P. P. Bouverie, of Brymore. *Staffordshire.*—J. S. Manley, of Manley Hall, Esq. *County of Southampton.*—W. Hughes Hughes, of Ryde, Esq. *Suffolk.*—W. Long, of Saxmundham, Esq. *Surrey.*—R. Sumner, of Puttenham Priory, Esq. *Sussex.*—M. Brisco, of Coghurst, Esq. *Warwickshire.*—A. F. Gregory, of Stivichall, Esq. *Wiltshire.*—H. S. Olivier, of Potterne, Esq. *Worcestershire.* — W. Robins, of Hagley, Esq. *Yorkshire.*—Sir J. W. Copley, of Sprotborough, Bart. Wales.—*Anglesey.*—O. Roberts, of Tynewydd, Esq. *Breconshire.*—W. Maybery, of Brecknock, Esq. *Carnarvonshire.*—D. Jones, of Bodfan, Esq. *Carmarthenshire.*—Postponed. *Cardiganshire.*—F. T. Gibb, of Hendrefelen, Esq. *Denbighshire.*—J. Townshend, of Trevallyn, Esq. *Flintshire.*—Sir P. Mostyn, of Talacre, Bart. *Glamorganshire.*—J. Homfray, of Llandaff House, Esq. *Montgomeryshire.*—Sir J. Conroy, of Plasypennant, Bart. *Merionethshire.*—O. J. E. Nanney, of Cefnddeuddwr, Esq. *Pembrokeshire.*—G. L. Phillips, of Dumpledale, Esq. *Radnorshire.* — E. D. Thomas, of Wellfield House, Esq. Ireland.—His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to the office of High Sheriff for 1843:—*Antrim.*—J. M'Neile, Esq., of Parkmount. *Armagh.*—J. M. Stronge, Esq., of Tynan Abbey. *Carlow.*—T. T. Vigors, Esq., of Erindale. *Carrickfergus Town.*—E. Bruce, Esq., of Scoutbush. *Cavan.*—W. Emery, Esq., of Ballyconnell House. *Clare.*—W. Skerrett, Esq., of Finnevara. *Cork.*—Hon. A. G. Annesley, of Anne's Grove. *Cork City.*—J. Morgan, Esq., of Tivoli. *Donegal.*—J. R. Boyd, Esq., of Ballymacool. *Down.*—P. J. Nugent, Esq., of Portaferry. *Drogheda Town.*—R. Smith, Esq., of Drogheda. *Dublin.*—C. Cobbe, jun., Esq., of Newbridge. *Dublin City.*—D. C. La Touche, Esq., Bank. *Fermanagh.*—R. Hall Esq., of Innismore. *Galway.*—R. Gregory, Esq., of Cool Park. *Galway Town.*—N. Lynch, Esq., of Barna. *Kerry.*—P. Mahony, jun., Esq., of Kilmeany. *Kildare.*—J. La Touche, Esq., of Harristown. *Kilkenny.*—R. Tyndal, Esq., of Oakland. *King's County.*—H. Trench, Esq., of Newtown. *Leitrim.*—J. R. Godley, Esq., of Killegar. *Limerick.*—R. Maxwell, Esq., of Islandmore. *Limerick City.*—J. N. Russell, Esq., of Limerick. *Londonderry City and County.*—W. H. Ashe, Esq., of Ashbrook. *Longford.*—W. S. Ball, Esq., of Abbeylara. *Louth.*—S. M'Clintock, Esq., of Newtown. *Mayo.*—M. Pratt, Esq., of Ennisco. *Meath.*—J. Farrell, Esq., of Moynalty. *Monaghan.*—J. Hatchell, Esq., of Bessmount. *Queen's County.*—M. S. Cassan, Esq., of Sheffield. *Roscommon.*—C. Molloy, Esq., of Oak Port. *Sligo.*—A. B. Cooper, Esq., of Cooper-hill. *Tipperary.*—A. Going, Esq., of Ballyphilip. *Tyrone.*—R. Gordon, Esq., of Florida. *Waterford.*—C. E. Kennedy, Esq., of Johnstown. *Waterford City.*—R. W. Morris, Esq., of West Lodge. *Westmeath.*—G. A. Boyd, Esq., of Middleton-park. *Wexford.*—J. Goff, Esq., of Horetown. *Wicklow.*—R. Hudson, Esq., of Spring-farm.

Foreign.

France.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies commenced last Friday, and has continued exclusively to occupy the attention of the public up to the present time. The four orators who commenced the debate, and whose speeches occupied the entire sitting of Friday, are men of what the French call *esprit,* brilliant and imaginative, but deficient in the practical qualities of statesmen. M. Gustave de Beaumont commenced by declaring that he saw no Ministry before him at all, because M. Guizot did nothing that he wished himself, and wished nothing that he did. A Minister was no Minister who obeyed a majority, without having a will of his own; and M. Guizot being in this position, ought to withdraw. He declared that he was, at first, rejoiced at the non-ratification of the treaty of 1841; but that, afterwards, his rejoicing was turned to discontent, because the English seemed quite satisfied and made no noise or complaint. After some observations from M. de Carné, M. de Lamartine occupied the tribune, and declared that he should fling aside henceforth all allegiance to the Conservative party. The opposition in this country, said M. de Lamartine, is not the anarchic, democratic party that people would have it believed. It is like the English Whigs, a party of liberal ideas and progress, yet fraught with every really useful Conservative principle, and with all that is necessary to order and good government. "We will be the modern Whigs of France," he exclaimed. He dwelt more on French than on foreign policy, and accused not merely M. Guizot, but his predecessors, including M. Thiers, of having taken a wrong direction. He denounced the fortifications of Paris as liberticide, and he remarked that it was not till the fortifications were in progress, that they had dared to broach the doctrine of moral complicity in order to crush the press. He surprised the Chambers by declaring that the *system* (a new word with French political writers, to mean the King himself) is answerable for all the political mischief of the day; and he did not shrink from declaring that all national and liberal interests were sacrificed to dynastic ones. The Minister of Public Instruction replied to M. Lamartine, refuting and deprecating the chief measure of foreign policy recommended by him, viz., intervention in Spain. M. de Rochejaquelin and M. de Gasperin followed; the latter declared that the Right of Search was the best mode of suppressing the Slave-trade. He was succeeded by M. de Tocqueville, who laboured to show that the entire cause of the difference and irritation between England and France lay in M. Guizot. He characterized him as the great culprit, the great firebrand, and great stirrer of quarrel. He accused M. Guizot of making the great mistake of supposing that French anger against England could cool. M. Guizot's policy was altogether based on this supposition: but it was a mistaken one. However slight the original cause of the present difference between the nations, so slight that such causes of difference must be expected to arise every day between two countries of such vast interests, influence, and ambition—nevertheless the hatred of the French has gone on increasing every month since 1840. His chief reason for breaking the treaties was that the country desired it; and his second reason was, that he thought England would put up with the injustice. M. St. Marc Girardin, the second in the Ministry of Public Instruction, declared that he was for other modes of putting down the Slave-trade. One was for France to abolish slavery in her own colonies, and then to aid England in closing and putting an end to the slave markets of Brazil and Cuba. Another mode which he approved of, was that so lightly abandoned by Lord Aberdeen and the English Advocate General, viz. the destruction of slave factories on the African coast. He regretted to find that English cruizers were forbidden to persevere in that humane and rightful task. On Monday M. Ducos, of Bordeaux, spoke violently against England. M. David, ex-consul at Smyrna, then proposed an amendment on the paragraph respecting the East, requiring that France should claim and resume all the rights that she enjoyed in the Levant in 1835. M. Berryer moved the omission of a portion of this new paragraph, and an animated debate took place, in which M. Guizot ably defended the Eastern policy of the Government. France, he said, had abandoned none of her former treaties with Turkey, nor any of the rights and privileges which she had hitherto enjoyed; the French flag continued to be hoisted on the churches and convents of Syria, and, even in 1840, during the civil war, it never ceased to afford protection to the Christian population of Lebanon. France could not, in virtue of those treaties, interfere alone to procure a better Administration for Syria; she could only use her influence; she had laboured, in conjunction with England and Austria, to effect that purpose, and she had succeeded in compelling the Porte to acknowledge the liberties of the Christian population of Turkey. France could not have succeeded alone, and it was only when it found the great Powers unanimous in this demand that the Divan had yielded. M. Janvier then showed that, from 1840 to 1843, Russia has been unceasingly employed in resisting all the other Powers at Constantinople, and that whilst the English fleet was aiding the Syrians to fling off the Egyptian yoke, Russia was negotiating at Constantinople for a transference to herself of the Christian protectorate of Syria. He showed that all through 1842, Russia prevented the Porte from yielding to the views of the other Powers respecting the Lebanon, and only joined them at the last hour, and then only from the fear of being left isolated. M. Berryer admitted that the adoption of M. David's amendment by the Chamber would be attended with inconveniences, but he could not concur with the committee in declaring that the population of Syria had received and obtained an Administration in harmony with their fate and wishes, since it was only a trial the Porte had consented to make at the invitation of the Powers. He maintained that it was England who had opposed the restoration of the Emir Beschir, whose family had possessed the Government for upwards of 200 years. He thought that France should not congratulate herself on the establishment of an order of things that was not her own work, for fear of ruining still more her influence with the population of the Levant, who should always be accustomed to look up to her exclusively for protection. The Chamber then divided, giving 206 for the amendment, and 203 for the address; thus leaving Ministers in a minority of 3. This result is not so serious as to lead to their resignation, although it is important as showing the relative strength of parties. The discussion on the paragraph relating to the Right of Search commenced on Tuesday. M. Dumon, the reporter of the Commission, M. de Valmy, and the Marquis de Langle spoke. M. Dumon said—"That desiring the treaties, while they existed, to be executed, the Commission, nevertheless, expressed the wish of the Chamber that the moment should come when French ships would be under the *surveillance* of their own flag, and no other; but it left the Government its liberty and its responsibility." Two amendments were presented to the Chamber in the course of the debate, differing very slightly from each other. The first, that of M. Chasseloup Laubat, proposes to add and insert, in the last sentence, that the Chamber "calls, by its vows, for the moment when negotiations, followed up with prudence and conviction, shall have replaced our commerce under the exclusive *surveillance* of our flag." The other, by Colonel Lespenasse, is much the same, only more brief. In the debate on Wednesday, M. Guizot declared "that he would not open any negotiations for the modification of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, until he saw fair prospects of obtaining that modification from England by a common accord, and with success." This challenge to opposition was received by what the papers call profound agitation. The Minister was known to have staked his continuance in power on the rejection of M. Laubat's amendment. The division was not expected to take place for a day or two, and the debate was still in progress at the date of the last advices.

Spain.—The arrivals from Madrid come down to the 24th ult. They continue devoid of any intelligence possessing general interest. The elections still occupied the public attention; but the result of them is as uncertain as ever, and the Government is by no means certain of a majority. Three of the Ministers were suffering from illness at the date of these letters—the Comte Almodovar, M. Calatrava, and M. Zumalacarregui; though whether they were seriously indisposed or not is not mentioned. Arrangements had been made by the Spanish Government for paying the arrears due to the British Auxiliary Legion. The papers state that the provincial deputation of Burgos had followed the example given by that of Saragossa, and had issued a manifesto censuring the Government measures. It was not believed that any real progress had been made in the commercial treaty. The affair of M. Lesseps was by no means arranged. The Duke of Gluckberg, French envoy, still insisted on reparation; but, on the other hand, the Regent had received testimonies from Barcelona sufficient to prove the alliance between the French Consul and the result. The accounts from Barcelona are a mass of crimination and recrimination between the two political parties in that city—of complaints of alleged tyranny on the one side, and of disaffection on the other. Gen. Seaone's measure of quartering the troops upon the inhabitants, which at

first was applied to only a small number of persons, caused a great sensation. The Chamber of Commerce and the town, fearing to be delivered up to the Military commission, as was threatened, have partly submitted. They have sent the Captain-General, in consequence, a list of 200 of the most heavily taxed persons who have not yet paid their quota. The sums paid up to the 22d, by the Chamber of Commerce, amounted to 1,697,085 reals; and by the town, to 404,495; making about a sixth-part of the sum imposed.

Portugal.—Accounts from Lisbon to the 26th ult. state that the Address to the Queen was carried in favour of Ministers, on the 16th, in the Chamber of Deputies, by 69 to 21 votes. The debates on the Bill of Indemnity asked by the Government were immediately begun, and the Bill was carried by a large majority. The Portuguese proposals so long expected were forwarded by the Duke of Palmella to Lord Howard de Walden on the 16th. Notwithstanding the liberal offers on the part of England in reducing the duties on Portuguese wines, the concessions proposed by Portugal are so slight, and coupled with such conditions, that there is no chance of their being accepted by the British Government, which will no doubt consider them as the ultimatum of Portugal, and their rejection, therefore, will be tantamount to breaking off the negotiations for a Tariff convention for the present. On English woollens very trifling and inadequate reductions were all that the Portuguese commissioners would make. On Salt Fish one-fifth of the duty would have been taken off; but as the present duty is about 53 per cent. *ad valorem*, a reduction of one-fifth would have been, in itself, quite inadequate; and even this was coupled with the condition that the Portuguese should be allowed to dry their fish on the Banks of Newfoundland, which is considered to be inadmissible. It is therefore considered that the Convention is at an end. The Baron Tojal, Minister of Finance, has laid before the Chambers a statement of the budget, leaving a deficit of reis 1,315,241,492, which he proposes to remedy by fresh economies. A decree had been passed authorising the dividends on the foreign bonds to be paid by the Board of Public Credit at Lisbon, when it may suit the convenience of the holders to receive them there.

Germany.—Letters from Dresden of the 23d ult. state that the Chamber had come to some important votes on the mode of administering the criminal law. They had determined, by a majority of 71 to 4, that the present inquisitorial system should be abolished; by 68 to 8, that all proceedings in criminal matters should be public, and placed under the control of the Ministry; and by 60 to 15, that, for the future, neither corporate bodies nor private individuals should be permitted to exercise any criminal jurisdiction.—A question which has caused some interest in Germany was recently brought before the Bavarian Chambers by some Protestant deputies, demanding the withdrawal of an ordinance issued by the Minister of War in 1838. By this ordinance, Protestant soldiers are commanded to kneel during the solemnization of the mass. This ordinance is at present attacked as a direct violation of the constitution, and though the measure is strenuously supported by the Bavarian Government, the majority of the Chamber of Deputies seems disposed to relieve the Protestant soldiers from the grievance complained of.—As a proof of the weather now prevailing in Germany, it is stated that the bridge over the Rhine at Cologne was taken up on the 24th ult., on account of the floating ice. The bridge at Nimeguen has been taken up for the same reason, and the river is now crossed in boats.—The *Agram Gazette* states, that at an assembly of the Comitat, held at Agram on the 18th ult., it was resolved to present an address to the Emperor of Austria, praying him to put a stop to the encroachments of Russia.

Turkey and Syria.—From Constantinople we have letters of the 7th ult. They state that Capt. Williams, R. A., had been appointed by Sir Stratford Canning to proceed immediately to the Persian frontier to act as Commissioner, with those despatched by Persia and the Porte, and a Russian Colonel, named by M. de Boutenieff, for the final arrangement of all existing difficulties. Redschid Pacha had been directed to return by Vienna to consult with Prince Metternich on the Servian question, on which no decision would be taken by the Porte until his arrival at Constantinople. The Austrian Ambassador had presented an angry note to the Divan complaining of obstacles opposed to a commercial company trading with Trebisond. A change of Ministry was expected at Constantinople. The leaders of the Anti-Corn-Law League in England have sent a copy of their circulars to the Porte, praying that the Sultan would interest himself in their behalf, and exert his influence with the Queen of England for the repeal of the obnoxious tax. Sarim Effendi, who was at first somewhat puzzled at this communication, at length treated it as a joke, and gravely informed our dragoman, Mons. Pisani, that he might shortly look for a protest on the subject—protests being now the order of the day.—The accounts from Beyrout are of the 31st ult. They state that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in that neighbourhood, and that the results of the adjustment obtained by Sir S. Canning from the Porte were most satisfactory.

Egypt.—Our advices from Alexandria are to the 6th ult. They announce the death of Ahmed Fethi Pacha, the Turkish Admiral who delivered up the fleet to Mehemet Ali. His death is stated to have been caused by poison, but by whom administered had not been ascertained. As he was about to return to Constantinople, it was surmised that the Pacha of Egypt was unwilling to have his secrets revealed to the Sultan or his Divan. Mehemet Ali left Cairo on the 26th ult. for Upper Egypt; it was believed he would proceed as far as Cosseir.

United States.—The packet-ship Ashburton, which sailed from New York on the 11th, and the Stephen Whitney, which sailed on the 14th ult., both arrived at Liverpool on Sunday; the former after a passage of 18, and the latter after an extraordinary one of only 15 days. The papers brought by these conveyances extend from the 3d to the 14th ult. The New Year's holidays had interrupted the proceedings of Congress. The bill making provision for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon territory had passed to an engrossment in the Senate. The last debate on the bill took place on the 12th, when Mr. Benton delivered a long and warlike speech in favour of the appropriation and settlement of the territory. The court of inquiry into the mutiny on board the brig-of-war Somers, and the subsequent execution of three of the mutineers, the reputed leader of whom was a son of Mr. Spencer, the Minister at War, was still sitting. All the officers of the vessel having been examined on the subject, the court was engaged in the examination of the seamen. The inquiry excited the liveliest attention. Some extracts from the log had been surreptitiously made by one of the New York papers, to show the severity adopted towards the apprentices on board, and the amount of flogging administered within six months and seven days amounted to 2,313 lashes. Captain Mackenzie had appealed to the court to prevent such a prejudicial statement being allowed, and the court stated their conviction, that an extra degree of such discipline had, they believed, been justified and necessary, but refused to interfere with the newspaper. The widow, also, of one of the men executed had applied to one of the law courts, by affidavit, before Judge Betts, for warrants against Commander Mackenzie and Lieutenant Gansvorth, for the murder of her husband, but the court refused the application.—A tragical affair had occurred in Columbus, Georgia. Colonel Hepburn and General M'Dougall had quarrelled. The former sent Gen. M'Dougall a note, intended for a challenge, and then went personally to the office of the latter. On opening the door he said, "General, I have come;" when he received a pistol-ball in his left side, just below the heart, and died instantly.—The papers mention that Dr. Lardner is starving at Philadelphia; and that Mrs. Heaviside, whom he carried off from Brighton, has eloped from him.—The latest accounts from Canada state that Sir Charles Bagot is recovering rapidly, and that he will shortly leave for this country. He is believed to be quite out of danger.—Mr. Braham, the well-known singer, and his family, have returned to England by one of the recent packets.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday.—Parliament was this day opened by commission, with the usual formalities. The Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Wharncliffe, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. Shortly before two, the Lords Commissioners entered, and took their seats upon the woolsack. The Speaker and the members of the House of Commons were summoned, and attended, as usual, at the bar of the house; after which the Lord Chancellor read the following gracious Speech from her Majesty:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty receives from all Princes and States assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her Majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

"By the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which, from their long continuance, had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed.

"The increased exertions which, by the liberality of Parliament, her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China, have been eminently successful.

"The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by her Majesty.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect, that by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people.

"As soon as the ratifications of the treaty shall have been exchanged, it will be laid before you.

"In concert with her allies, her Majesty has succeeded in obtaining for the Christian population of Syria the establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country.

"The differences for some time existing between the Turkish and Persian governments had recently led to acts of hostility; but, as each of these states has accepted the joint mediation of Great Britain and Russia, her Majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

"Her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be laid before you. Her Majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her Majesty's subjects and those of the Emperor.

"Her Majesty is happy to inform you that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Affghanistan. Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense of the ability with which these operations have been directed, and of the constancy and valour which have been manifested by the European and native forces.

"The superiority of her Majesty's arms has been established by decisive victories on the scenes of former disasters, and the complete liberation of her Majesty's subjects who were held in captivity, and for whom her Majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occupation, by a military force, of the countries to the westward of the Indus.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. Such reductions have been made in the amount of the naval and military force as have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient performance of the public service throughout the extended empire of her Majesty.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Her Majesty regrets the diminished receipts from some of the ordinary sources of revenue.

"Her Majesty fears that it must be in part attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented.

"In considering, however, the present state of the revenue, her Majesty is assured that you will bear in mind that it has been materially affected by the extensive reductions in the Import duties, which received your sanction during the last session of Parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of supplying the deficiency from that and other causes.

"Her Majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service.

"Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that her Majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to her Majesty, which were manifested on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

"Her Majesty regrets that in the course of last year the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence. The ordinary law, promptly enforced, was sufficient for the effectual repression of these disorders. Her Majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects, for the maintenance of tranquillity.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavours to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your counsels, and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people."

After the reading of the Speech, their lordships adjourned until five o'clock.—Shortly before that hour the Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack.

The Earl of Powis rose to propose the address, in reply to the speech from the throne, and commenced his observations by adverting to the principle of peace which, coincident with the perfect maintenance of British honour, had been the guiding rule of the foreign policy of the present administration. The consummation of Lord Ashburton's treaty with the United States would heal a sore that had long been rankling, and not only restore terms of political amity, but pave the way for the establishment of that extended commercial intercourse which must prove so conducive to the real interests of both England and America. The advantageous conclusion of the Chinese War, and of the invasion of Affghanistan, was a circumstance which could not be too highly rejoiced at, and having an hereditary feeling on the subject of India, he could not but be grateful for the terms in which her Majesty had adverted to the gallantry of the Indian army. The noble Earl having eulogised the other points of the Foreign Administration touched on in the speech, expressed his regret at the present depressed condition of some of the most important of our domestic interests, but felt persuaded that the empire possessed within itself ample materials for ensuring a revival of prosperity.

The Earl of Eglinton as the seconder of the address, took occasion to express his hope and belief that when the remedial measures of Government had time to work their effects, the public revenue would recover from the effects of its temporary depression. The noble Earl briefly remarked on the other subjects of the address, and deprecated the introduction of any merely party discussion on an occasion like the present.

The Marquis of Lansdowne admired the discretion of the framers of the speech, and of the noble Earls who had just spoken, in abstaining from all allusion to the Corn-law; for, under the operation of the new law, a greater influx of foreign wheat had taken place, by a sudden operation, at a juncture less advantageous to the consumer, and more ruinous to the producer, than on any former occasion. It was much to be regretted that when such considerable concessions had been made to the United States, by the treaty of which his noble Friend Lord Ashburton was the negotiator, no corresponding concession was yielded by the republic; no settlement made of other important questions, including, for instance, that of the right of search. No sooner was one boundary dispute concluded than another sprung up from the other side of the Continent, upon the British and American boundaries. He did hope that the apparent vacillation and delay which had taken place in prosecuting the war in India were not justly attributable to any indisposition to re-enter Affghanistan for the vindication of English honour and influence. He implored those in power to be cautious in their selection of the persons sent to China to carry out the provisions of the treaty; and he must remark that our successful policy in China was in a great measure owing to the advice of his noble friend the late Governor-General of India. He declined any present amendment, but reserved to himself unrestricted discretion upon his future proceedings.

The Duke of Wellington was sorry that the noble Marquis had adopted a line of remark, in reference to her Majesty's speech, which went to impugn even the veracity of certain expressions therein contained. The truth was, that the present Government had departed from the course of their predecessors. They had come down to the House and asked for the means of carrying on the war, while the noble Lords opposite carried on hostilities in various places on a monetary peace establishment. The noble Duke then observed that he had himself been the only man in that House to defend the Chinese war on the ground of its justice; and, under any circumstances, when once entered into, it was but just that Government should have the means of carrying it on. The noble Marquis opposite acted improperly when he uttered insinuations against the movements of the Governor-General of India; and whenever the noble Marquis should think proper to bring forward any charge against Lord Ellenborough, he (the Duke of Wellington) should stand prepared to justify every order the Governor-General had given, from the time of his going to India to the present moment. The more proper course, with respect to the American treaty, would be to waive discussion on its minute terms till all the papers relating to the subject came before their Lordships.

Lord Brougham had no hesitation in saying that a few leagues of territory, more or less, were a consideration wholly insignificant when compared with the permanent object of securing peace between Englishmen and their kinsmen in America. But even on this minor question of mathematical boundary, important advantages were secured by us, inasmuch as we now commanded the navigation of the river St. John down to the Bay of Fundy. The termination of the war in Affghanistan he looked upon as a happy deliverance, and the noble Duke's vindication of the Governor-General's policy would be decisive with the world. He must, however, condemn the cruelties of the troops, and the destruction of bazaars and cities and works of peace, as acts unworthy of a Christian people. It may be capable of explanation, it may be possible to extenuate it, it may even, for aught he knew, be possible to justify and defend it—but he had seen, with anxious pain and grief, and as an Englishman viewing the conduct of his countrymen brought before the bar of public opinion all over Europe—he had seen, with a kind of shame, certain passages that have accompanied the termination, otherwise glorious, of these unhappy and inglorious hostilities. Prodigious works of human industry and of skill, as well as of the wealth of past ages—great and mighty bazaars, the resort of trade and the sources of peaceful commercial prosperity, levelled with the ground and their fragments scattered—great cities set fire to by the avowal of the incendiary general himself in four several places in one night—troops let loose upon the unoffending people by the avowal, not of the captain, but at least of a military eye-witness who participated in

the slaughter—people hunted down—"thousands of individuals hunted down," is the phrase, "like vermin, for two days and two nights." All this, for aught he knew, may be explained and palliated—all this, for aught he could tell (and God grant it may be so), may receive its full justification; but as at present advised he confessed he heard with pain, with horror, and with shame, these passages towards the end of the Affghan War. He then defended the French Government from the charges brought against them by the Spanish authorities, and said it was quite absurd to blame the French Consul for anything that had taken place at Barcelona. The noble Lord concluded by entering into an eloquent exposition of the vast importance of peace between Great Britain and France to the interests of the world.

Earl Auckland declared that he had entered upon the Affghan war because he thought it essential to the safety of our Indian empire—because he saw a danger approaching, to avert which the war had become absolutely indispensable. He could think of nothing more invidious and unseemly than for one Governor-General lately returned, and another lately installed, to handy crimination against each other; and during the last weeks of his administration of the Indian Government his every care had been to place in the hands of his successor all possible means for prosecuting operations in Affghanistan. With respect to the Chinese war, he gave every credit to the present Government for the ability and readiness with which they had adopted the plans already in progress; but these plans had been taken up under the former Administration, and at his (Lord Auckland's) suggestion, and his conviction was that if no change of Ministers had occurred, the same results would have been carried out.

The Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Lansdowne said a few words in mutual explanation, the former repeating his vindication of Lord Ellenborough's measures, and his readiness to defend them on any day which Lord Lansdowne might appoint. Lord Colchester felt the utmost satisfaction at the manly and straightforward manner in which the Noble Duke had vindicated the conduct of the Governor-General of India. The Marquis of Clanricarde thought the most important question, and one which he hoped would early occupy their Lordships' deliberations, was that of measures calculated to restore prosperity to the country; and Lords Colchester and Minto made explanations respecting the sailing of the Chinese expedition.

Lord Ashburton, in reply to an observation by Lord Clanricarde, deprecating concessions alleged to have been made by him relative to the right of search, explained that no discussion on the right of search had taken place in the course of the negotiations, inasmuch as this country claimed no right to search American vessels. But on that of the right of visit, he had been given to understand that despatches which had been received from Lord Aberdeen left nothing to be feared. He apprehended no change from the Oregon boundary question, and no circumstance in the course of a long life had given him greater satisfaction than that of having been instrumental in the completion of the late treaty.

The Earl of Harrington made a statement relative to the unprepared state of many of the vessels in commission, when the present Government came into power. This again called forth another explanation from Lord Minto.

Earl Stanhope, who intended to move an amendment on the Address, rose and stated that, after what had taken place, it appeared more advisable to put it into the form of a separate motion, and gave notice of his intention on Thursday next to propose "That this house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of taking into its most serious consideration the present condition of the productive classes of the United Kingdom, with a view to providing for their profitable employment and to the improvement of their condition."

The Bishop of Exeter hoped that the political influence of Britain would not be the only thing introduced by us into China; but that we would carry practical Christianity with us, and by our conduct prepare the idolatrous population of that huge empire for the appreciation of the sacred truths of true religion.

The address, which was as usual, an echo of the speech, was then agreed to, and ordered to be presented to her Majesty.

The Duke of Wellington gave notice that on Tuesday, the 14th inst., he will move the thanks of the house to the Naval and Military officers and men engaged in service in China; and that on Thursday, the 16th inst., he will move the thanks of the house to the officers and troops concerned in the Military operations in the East Indies.—After some routine business, and the reappointment of Earl Shaftesbury as Chairman of Committees, the House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons, after receiving some notices of motions for future days, proceeded to the consideration of the speech from the Throne, which was read as usual by the Speaker.

Lord Courtenay then rose to move an address embodying the topics of the speech. He declared his satisfaction at the adjustment of the differences with America, by reason of her common origin, language, and laws, and the influence which must be produced on the whole civilised world by the state of the relations between two countries circumstanced like England and the United States. He congratulated his hearers on the successes in Affghanistan, rejoiced in the fortune which had attended our efforts in China, and hailed in their results a hope of extended markets for our domestic produce; expressing a deep sympathy with his suffering countrymen, but deprecating all partial sacrifices as between the different classes of British industry, and avowing his confidence in the dispositions and abilities of her Majesty's present advisers to relieve the country and promote her welfare.

The motion was seconded by Mr. P. Miles. In adverting to Eastern events, he relied with peculiar gratification upon the pacific policy announced by our Indian Government, and upon the commercial prospects opened by our treaty with China. He touched with praise upon the arrangements concluded between England and America, expressed his regret for the domestic disturbances of last year, attributing them in great measure to the unprincipled endeavours of those who had excited the indigent; and declared his general approbation of the vigorous measures adopted to restore the credit and finance of the country.

Mr. C. Wood desired to reserve his judgment upon most of the points of the speech until the House should be in possession of further information. Generally speaking, he believed the speech would be satisfactory; but he lamented that on the subject of domestic distress it held out only sympathy, and no practical relief. In Lancashire and in Scotland, the great seats of our trade, the suffering was almost unabated. The late Ministers, to cure these evils, had attempted measures for the extension of trade. A similar disposition had in the last session been evinced by the present Ministry; but there was no indication of that disposition in the present speech.

Sir Robert Peel trusted, from the tone of the House, that the address to be laid before her Majesty would be unanimous. On the subject of the American treaty, he should be prepared to show, that, if it had not obtained for us all which we were strictly entitled to expect, it was, on the whole, an eligible adjustment, giving us more than had been awarded by the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands, and securing to us all that was really important in our claims. His own sincere respect for the United States, and his earnest desire to preserve a good understanding with their people, made it painful to him to say that the recent message of the President did not give an accurate representation of what had passed in the negotiations. We had not claimed the right of search, which was a belligerent right. What we had claimed was only the right of visitation—the right to visit a vessel bearing the American flag for the purpose of ascertaining whether she be really American; which if on that visit she should turn out to be, she must be liberated, even though she should clearly appear at all points a slaver. He owned himself surprised that America, surrounded as she was with small states, by every one of which she was in danger of having her flag assumed, should resist a rule the establishment of which would be so much for her own advantage. It was his duty to tell the House of Commons that not only had Lord Aberdeen's despatch of December, 1841, upon this subject been maintained in all its principles, but during the 14 months since elapsed there had not even been so much as an attempt on the part of the American Government to answer it. On the subject of finance, he admitted that there was a great deficiency. He had stated last year that, in addition to the deficiency which he had found on coming into office, he proposed to cause a further deficiency still. He had accordingly remitted duties on 700 articles; reductions had all taken effect; but the Income-Tax imposed to meet them had not yet come into productiveness. Undoubtedly there had been a great falling off in the Excise, mainly on the article of malt; but that had arisen in a great degree from the very unfavourable harvest of 1841. There still, indeed, existed severe distress; but let not the House infer thence that there must needs be a permanent diminution of consumption. Another cause of the late falling off had been the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts. This was not a fit occasion for entering at large upon financial statements; but he did now discern some favourable changes on which he could not forbear from founding good hopes. It was complained that the speech announced no new measure with respect to corn. He had no such great measures of change to propose as gentlemen seemed to expect. Whenever he should make a change, it would be a change accordant with the principles he had propounded: but he must always remember that in this country the general rule had been protection. He believed the reduction which had already taken place in the price of the necessaries of life had actually verified his prediction that the Income Tax would be compensated by the general cheapness of living.

Lord John Russell, in reference to a notice, given before the debate, of a motion of thanks for the services of our officers in India, adverted to some Indian topics upon which he deemed it requisite that further information should be previously furnished—one, the vindictive excesses said to have been committed by our troops; the other, the share of Lord Ellenborough in issuing the directions which led to our successes. There were a couple of proclamations too remarkable to be passed over. One of them contained such a misrepresentation of a preceding Governor's policy as was seldom uttered even in the heat of party debate; and it breathed, with respect to Affghanistan itself, a spirit rather of revenge than of calm and statesmanlike policy. The other proclamation was so oddly worded, that many people who had last year been taken in by the clever imitation of a debate in the French Chambers, and were therefore much on their guard against a second deception, were thoroughly persuaded this was another hoax. For his own part, he viewed it more seriously; especially in respect of the tone which it took—a strange tone for a Christian Governor—of reverence for the objects of idolatrous worship. These things, he owned, had raised in him some misgivings as to the judgment of the individual intrusted with the grave and almost awful responsibility of governing India. With regard to the American treaty, he would say that he did not view it with the satisfaction which some seemed to feel; he doubted whether any treaty would be really advantageous which on its very face was detrimental to the country consenting to it. Coming now to domestic affairs, he would declare that the experience of the past year had confirmed him in his objection to the sliding scale, and in his conviction that a fixed duty was the thing required. Under the present scale, the foreign wheat was poured in just as the home harvest was becoming available: the garden was watered at the moment when it was beginning to rain. He had, however, heard nothing to-night which convinced him that Sir Robert Peel would not yet make much further alteration in the Corn-laws. But, on such a question, to withhold alterations which were really intended was vastly inconvenient and injurious, and left everything unsettled, both for the grower and for the labourer. The agricultural members were now placed by the Government in a very awkward situation; the arguments on which they were put to defend the tariff were arguments which forced them to condemn the Corn-law, and *vice versâ*. He was no subscriber to the opinions of the Anti-Corn-law League; he wished the Minister would propound something which should put an end to agitation. He was glad to hear that the prospects of the revenue were more favourable than they had been supposed; but he must say that the opinion he had always expressed, by his vote and otherwise, against the Income-tax had been confirmed by the experience of what had recently happened. He then put several cases of hardship and vexation in the collection of the tax, which he contended was often overcharged, in the expectation that the party called upon would pay rather than submit to the annoyance of appealing.

Sir C. Napier condemned Lord Ashburton's treaty, and Mr. Wallace expressed his belief that the speech would be received with dissatisfaction in every quarter of the kingdom.

Lord Stanley addressed himself to the speech of Lord John Russell, whom he blamed for a premature introduction of the questions connected with Affghanistan. He would, however, now declare, that it was the intention of Ministers, on the approaching motion for a vote of thanks, to claim for Lord Ellenborough a share in the honour of our Indian successes. There might be faults to be found with the taste of particular phrases, but when the whole case, with all its facts, should be before the House, the House would judge of it as a whole, and then he should not fear their verdict, and he assured the House that nothing was further from the mind of the Governor-General than to countenance the idolatry of the people under his rule. The noble Lord had blamed the Ashburton treaty as though it would have been easy to conclude a more favourable one; but if that was so easy, why had not the late Government done so in their 10 years of Administration? He believed that the territory given up was valueless in an agricultural, and valueless in a military point of view.

Lord Palmerston, as it was his intention to bring the Ashburton treaty by specific motion under the notice of the House, would not now follow Lord Stanley into the details of the subject; but considered Lord Ashburton, by reason of his known opinions and connexions, to have been ill selected as a negotiator upon such a subject. As to Lord Ellenborough and his proclamations, instead of thanking such a Governor, the Cabinet should have recalled him. After a few words about Syria, whose present affairs he treated as of minor importance, he adverted to the hardships of the income-tax upon persons of small means. Perhaps they were unavoidable; but, if so, the Government should not have boasted that persons of small means were exempt from all the evils of that impost. He concluded by asking whether the number of cruisers on the coast of Africa was about to be reduced, and whether any change had been made in their instructions?

Sir R. Peel answered both questions substantially in the negative.

Sir Robert Inglis would not condemn the general policy of Lord Ellenborough, but he must express his deep disapprobation of that passage in one of the proclamations in which a Christian Governor, on a subject connected with religion, employed language such as no Mahometan ruler would have suffered himself to use. It was not, as Lord Stanley had put it, a matter of taste; the Government ought not to take that sort of ground, they ought to discontinue such an officer.

Mr. Villiers complained that the speech disregarded the sufferings of the people at home. It would not do to say there were no remedies. Remedies there were, and which the people expected and desired. They would not be satisfied with what had passed this evening. Sir R. Peel had uttered nothing which looked like an intention to repeal the Corn Laws, and the people were now, therefore, in a hopeless state. Their excitement was general.—Lord Howick thought it the duty of the House, passing by all minor topics, to apply itself to the subject of the national distress.—Mr. Hume called on Sir R. Peel to carry out his own principles without reference to the opposition of his friends; and Mr. Ferrand said no good would come till machinery was taxed, and that the masters cared nothing for their labourers.—After some observations from Mr. Ewart, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. G. Banes, and other Members, the Address was carried without a dissentient voice.

Friday.—Lord Eliot stated that it is not the intention of Government to introduce any measure this session to change the mode of assessment for Poor-rates in Ireland.—On Lord Courtenay bringing up the report on the Address, Mr. Walter introduced the question of the Corn-laws, and spoke in favour of a fixed duty. Sir R. Peel, in answer to Mr. Villiers, stated that he did not contemplate at present any alteration in the Corn Bill as agreed to last session. He did not think that sufficient time had elapsed to give that bill a fair trial.—A long discussion took place on the Scottish Poor-law system; and various notices of motion in reference to the deficiency of the revenue, the writ for Sudbury, &c., were given.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money and the Account left off at 94⅞; Bank Stock, 173 to 174; India Stock, 266 to 267; Exchequer Bills, 63*s.* to 65*s.* premium; Three per Cents. Reduced, 95⅝; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 102 to ⅛, New Three-and-half per Cents., 101⅛ to ¼; & Long Annuities, 12 15-16ths.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Funeral of Mr. Drummond.—On Tuesday morning the funeral of Mr. Drummond took place in the churchyard of Charlton, near Woolwich. In accordance with the desire of the deceased's relatives, it was conducted in the most private manner, and the mourners consisted solely of members of the family. On reaching the churchyard, the body was met by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Boscawen, Vicar of Wotton, who performed the service. The church was fully attended by the most respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, all of whom appeared to be much affected by the scene. The great respect entertained for Mr. Drummond induced a large number of his friends to request permission to pay the last tribute of respect to his remains by attending the funeral, which was only prevented by the desire of the family to conduct the ceremony in as private a manner as possible. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert and Lady Peel, were among the many individuals who were desirous to testify their esteem on this occasion; but, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased gentleman's family, the attendance of their carriages was gratefully declined. Mr. Spencer Percival, who was distantly connected with the Drummond family by marriage, and whose untimely death by the hands of an assassin must be well known to our readers, is buried in the same church. The following account of the death-bed of Mr. Drummond has appeared in the *Morning Post*:—Mr. Drummond suffered very little pain during his illness; so little, that on being pressed on this point by his medical attendants on Sunday, he asked them what they called pain—what they meant by it? [and after laughing with them about it, came to the conclusion that his suffering was from oppression. On Monday he complained of shooting pain from the wound in the back to the front, but more of the uneasiness of the oppression—a check in breathing—than of anything else. This came on the first night, and although relieved from time to time, and especially by the loss of blood, was never entirely removed. On Monday evening, at half past six o'clock, a change in the manner of breathing was observed, and Mr. Guthrie was sent for, who, on his arrival at seven, informed his family there was no longer any hope of his recovery, and that any restriction he had placed on them was withdrawn. At ten, the usual consultation took place, and as Mr. Drummond was quite unconscious of his danger, his medical attendants thought it right to declare their inability to be of further use, and to leave his family the duty of making him acquainted with his state. At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, when a pulse could be felt nowhere, and a slight fluttering of the heart was alone perceptible, he retained the power of moving his limbs, pressed Mr. Guthrie's hand, and with that sweet smile on his countenance which was so endearing, asked if all hope was past? On Mr. Guthrie's replying that all hope in this world was over, and that he must put his trust in God, he said, "Well, I have endeavoured to live honestly, doing as much good as I could, and I place my hope in God's mercy for my redemption." Turning to his sister, whose self-devotion had been unequalled, and who was crying by his side, he said, "We have lived long and happily together, and my only regret is in parting with you." He then asked if he should live much longer, and on being told perhaps an hour or two, he said, "The sooner the better—I don't feel pain," and added, with a smile, "that ugly French word *mal-aise* expresses most fully my burden." Shortly after he said, "Will it be presumptuous in a man in my situation to ask for a little wine and water, with soda or potass-water?" and on its being given to him, conveyed it to his mouth and drank.—The final examination of M'Naghten at Bow-street took place on Monday. The evidence differed in no material point from that which has already been before our readers, except that an inspector of police deposed that the prisoner, in a conversation with him in the cell, on being asked if he was aware who the gentleman was at whom he fired, replied, "Sir Robert Peel, is it not?" After the usual depositions had been taken, he was fully committed on the charge of Wilful Murder. It is stated, in reference to his admission that the shot was intended for Sir R. Peel, that on the Queen's visit to Scotland, Sir Robert invariably rode in one of the Royal carriages, while his private carriage was occupied on every public occasion by the deceased gentleman, who, from that circumstance, was taken for the Premier by the greater part of the spectators. It is stated that M'Naghten was very anxious to see the Premier while in Scotland, and Mr. Drummond was pointed

out as Sir R. Peel; and this impression was further confirmed by seeing the deceased gentleman more than once leave the Premier's residence in Privy-gardens.

Illness of Public Men.—The daily papers announce that Lord Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was unable to attend the Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Wednesday, in consequence of indisposition, or to dine with his political friends at the Duke of Wellington's in the evening. Dr. Holland is in attendance on his Lordship. Sir R. Peel, on his return to town from Windsor Castle, had a lengthened interview with his Lordship, and it is now stated that his illness is not likely to interfere with his public duties.—The Bishop of London has for the last three weeks been so unwell that he has not been able to attend to his clerical duties. Within the last few days, however, his Lordship has so far recovered as to enable him to come to town and take his usual exercise.—Capt. Sir T. Trowbridge, who is at present staying in Paris, has been seized with a sudden attack of paralysis, but no immediate danger is apprehended.—The bulletins issued this week at the Admiralty report favourably of Sir George Cockburn, and announce that the more urgent symptoms are subsiding.—Admiral Sir Charles Nugent, who has been confined four months at the Charing-cross Hospital, for a dangerous fracture of the thigh near the hip joint, which had placed his life in imminent peril, is so far recovered as to be able to leave the Hospital. Since his departure Sir Charles has written to the Hospital inclosing a check for 200 guineas, and adding that he was hereafter to be considered an annual subscriber of 10 guineas.

Royal Society.—The Marquis of Northampton, as President of the Royal Society, gives his *soirées* to the Fellows on Saturday, the 25th inst., March 11th and 25th, and April 8th, at his mansion in Piccadilly.

Meetings of Societies.—A preliminary meeting of gentlemen interested in ethnological inquiries took place on Monday evening, at the house of Dr. Hodgkin, in Lower Brook-street, with a view to the formation of a society for the more systematic prosecution of those inquiries. Mr. R. King read a paper from the pen of Dr. Dieffenbach, pointing out the advantages of such an institution, in combining the scattered information collected by individuals on the psychological, physical, and philological characteristics and affinities of the different branches of the human race. Several gentlemen, in the course of the evening, addressed the meeting, and resolutions were adopted declaring the expediency of forming an Ethnological Society, and appointing a preliminary committee, with power to add to their numbers, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards the organisation of the society.—The 50th anniversary meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held last week at the Chapel in the Blackfriars-road. The Rev. Dr. Prinse, who has recently returned from a mission to Africa, gave at great length an account of the manners and customs of those portions of Western Africa he had visited, and said that a number of Sunday and daily schools had already been established, and many chapels and places of worship were opened; and by the exertions of the missionaries, civilisation was making rapid strides, and marriage according to Christian customs was beginning to be of daily occurrence. The Rev. Mr. Sherman and other ministers addressed the meeting, and many narratives were given of the narrow escapes and sufferings the missionaries had experienced. The business of the evening was concluded by a collection.

The Scottish Monument.—On Saturday at the meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, the clerk laid before the Vestry a letter from Mr. Hume, with respect to the recent interference of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by a threat of injunction against the Vestry, in the event of their proceeding with the erection of the proposed column to the "Scottish Martyrs." In this letter Mr. Hume said, "I have directed the excavation made preparatory to the commencement of the work in the Circus to be immediately filled up; and I desire, on my own behalf and on that of the committee who are charged with the erection of the monument, to express our thanks to the Vestry for the cordial co-operation to effect that object, which, although frustrated for a time, will soon, I trust, be elsewhere accomplished." It was then resolved that Mr. Hume's letter be entered on the minutes of the Vestry, and that the committee be re-appointed to consult with Mr. Hume on the selection of some other spot for the erection of the column.

Conspiracy on board a Convict Ship.—Intelligence has been received of an intended massacre of the officers and civilians on board the Eliza, Government transport, which sailed from H.M.'s Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a few months since, with convicts for Botany Bay. It appears that, as the vessel neared the Line, a murderous conspiracy existed among some of the convicts, which would have terminated, no doubt, in the destruction of those marked down as their victims. There were 267 convicts on board, among whom was a soldier who had been transported for 14 years for striking a sergeant. He privately sent a letter to the surgeon, informing him of the intended outbreak on the morning of March 4; that the design was to put to death all the soldiers, officers, passengers, and such of the crew as offered the least resistance, and then to steer for the Brazilian coast. Extra sentinels were immediately posted, and at 3 o'clock on the eventful morning the passengers and crew were summoned on deck, when their situation was explained to them, and all, being then well armed, were ordered to defend their lives to the last. The surgeon was unwilling to sacrifice the life of the sergeant, whose duty it was to open the convicts' gate at 4 o'clock—all was breathless anxiety, when the surgeon advanced to the gate, desiring a couple of file of soldiers to advance and shoot the first prisoner who dared to pass except the one he named. The convicts at once perceived their plot was discovered, retired to their berths, and threw the bolts and all offensive weapons out of the ports into the sea. The ringleader was a young man of the name of Dickenson, who had been an apothecary's assistant in Thavies'-inn, Holborn. He leaped overboard immediately after the discovery, and was drowned. Every precaution was adopted for the security of the convicts, who were handed over to the civil power on arrival.

Fires.—On Saturday morning, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in Lord Hillsborough's mansion in Upper Grosvenor-street. It was first discovered by a police constable, but before he could successfully give an alarm, a body of flames burst through the second-floor windows, and rapidly extended over the building, rendering the exertions of those persons who first assembled to rescue any portion of the furniture altogether unavailing. Several engines were soon on the spot, but, owing to a want of water, some time elapsed before they could be put into operation. Shortly before seven the roof fell in, carrying the back floors with it, and about a quarter before eight, the front floor also gave way and carried two firemen with it into the hall underneath. Active measures were immediately taken to clear the entrance to the hall, and both men were extricated; one was comparatively slightly injured, but the other dreadfully burnt. By this time, the flames were spreading through the lower part of the premises, and the glare of the conflagration might have been seen for several miles distant. A more plentiful supply of water was shortly after obtained, and the effect of the engines began to be visible in arresting the progress of the flames to the adjoining houses. The mansion was occupied by Sir George de Larpent, Bart., and Sir Charles Cockerell; the former with his family had started but half an hour before for Bristol. The Earl of Hillsborough, who, with his family, are at present in Warwickshire, had insured the mansion itself in the Westminster Fire-office. The losses sustained by Sir George de Larpent and Sir Charles Cockerell are stated to be exceedingly heavy, neither party being insured. The total loss will not be less than from 10,000*l.* to 11,000*l.*

Police.—The magistrates of the different Police-courts have received from Messrs. Robarts and Co., the bankers, a donation of 10*l.* each, being a portion of a legacy of 1,500 francs bequeathed by the late Mons. Le Montblanc, Archbishop of Tours, for charitable purposes, to be dispensed amongst the poor of London. The testator requested, that in the distribution a preference should be given to those of the Roman Catholic religion.—On Friday, a man called Thomas Patterson, against whom four warrants were issued some time since for exposing certain publications at a shop in Holywell-street, tending to bring religion into contempt, was apprehended and brought before the magistrates at Bow-street. The case was fully proved, and the prisoner was fined 40*s.* for each offence. He refused to pay the fines, and was committed to prison for one calendar month.

Rotherhithe.—A contest respecting Church-rates has been going on for some days at St. Mary's in this parish. The poll commenced on Monday at eight, and closed at four, when the numbers were—For the enforcement of the rate, 285; against it, 126—majority for the rate, 159.

Greenwich.—Thirteen boys of the Upper Naval Schools have been expelled for their insubordinate conduct on Thursday week, when they did considerable damage to the windows. On Sunday last there was another outbreak, which was, however, easily repressed. The damage done on the two occasions is estimated at 100*l.* One hundred boys are to be added to the present number in the upper school, in lieu of the girls' school, which was done away with some time since.

Woolwich.—Sir James Graham has officially communicated to the Master-General of the Ordnance, that Her Majesty has permitted the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery to accept the Cross of the Spanish Order of Isabella II., in approbation of their conduct while serving on the north coast of Spain in 1837. The Master-General has announced in General Orders, that, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by the Royal Artillery when serving with the troops recently employed under the orders of Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough on the coast and rivers of China, Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the Royal Artillery to bear upon their appointments the word "China," and the device of the Dragon, in commemoration of their distinguished services.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Jan. 21:—West districts, 145; North districts, 152; Central districts, 193; East districts, 234; South districts, 219. Total, 960, (490 males, 470 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five winters, 1,004.

Provincial News.

Aylesbury.—In consequence of considerable difference of opinion existing amongst the county magistrates of Bucks as to the legality of Justices deciding upon cases, and summarily convicting (as the case may be), at their private residences, Sir Harry Verney recently wrote to the Home Secretary requesting his opinion on the subject, for the guidance of the magistrates. Sir James Graham, in his reply, states, that it appears to him "that in any district in which there is a regular and fixed place for holding the petty sessions, to which the public have access, the most desirable course to adopt is, that the cases which are to be brought before magistrates should be there heard and adjudicated; though certainly it is not illegal for the magistrates to hear cases at the office of their clerk."

Cambridge.—The Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D., Trinity College, late Vice-President and Professor at St. David's College, Lampeter, and Prebendary of St. David's and Brecon, was on Wednesday elected to the Regius-Professorship of this University, vacant by the resignation of the very Rev. Dr. Turton, Dean of Westminster. The other candidates were the Rev. Dr. Mill and the Rev. Dr. Chris. Wordsworth.—A meeting of the Archdeaconry of Ely took place last week, at which two petitions to Parliament were resolved upon; one of them, that the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor might not be united; the other, for an increase of the number of churches, and a subdivision of the larger parishes. This latter petition contained the following paragraph:—"That your petitioners would humbly submit to the thoughtful consideration of your Honourable House, whether it be not worse than useless to complain of the want of attachment to our Protestant Reformed Episcopal church, on the part of a large portion of the population, when they are necessarily and inevitably excluded from all participation in its benefits; and, therefore, that it is the imperative duty of the Legislature to confer on the Established Church those powers and facilities of instructing the people, without which its doctrinal excellencies may be of no avail, and its healing and beneficial influence may be lost to the body politic." After the petition had been proposed to the meeting, the Rev. C. Warren, of Over, said, "That as the Episcopal Church was distinctly named, the words 'Protestant Reformed' were superfluous, and therefore unnecessary. He proposed as an amendment, that those words be left out. The Rev. F. W. Collison seconded the amendment, on the ground that the Church had never called herself Protestant. The same thing was meant by himself and the framer of the petition, but he thought unanimity was more likely to be attained by the omission of the words."—The Rev. G. Spence opposed the suggestion. There were not many, he hoped, who considered that the Church had ceased to be 'Protestant' or 'Reformed,' or who, as Ministers, had ceased to glory in her as a 'Protestant and Reformed' Church. As a matter of principle, he, for his part, felt the highest pride and glory in having the honour to be a Minister of the "Protestant Reformed Episcopal Church," and he could not sit still when a proposition was made to erase the first two most significant words. After some discussion the amendment of Mr. Warren was negatived by a majority of 19 to 6, and the words of the original resolution were retained unaltered.

Chichester.—At the Court of Bankruptcy last week, Mr. Commissioner Fane delivered his judgment in the case of an application for a certificate of Mr. Charles Ridge, one of the partners in the Chichester old bank. Having complimented the assignees on the zealous manner in which they had performed their duty, the commissioner proceeded at considerable length to recapitulate the facts connected with the bankruptcy; but as they have been already reported by us in former Numbers, it will be unnecessary to repeat them. He commented in strong terms on the fact of the bankrupts having retained in their service a clerk named Goodem, although he had appropriated to his own use 11,500*l.* of their notes, the only reason for his retention being the dread of the bankrupts that he should disclose the state of their affairs. Another feature of the case which the commissioner considered to bear heavily against the bankrupts was, their having, up to the last moment, received as deposits the savings of poor and industrious persons, promising them security and 3½ per cent. interest, whereas on their failure for the sum of 139,972*l.*, their estate only realised 6*s.* 3*d.* in the pound. Having alluded at some length to the alteration in the Bankrupt Law, which invested in the commissioner the power of giving or withholding the certificate; he proceeded to say that the conduct of Mr. Charles Ridge, now before the court, had been wholly without excuse. He ought to have wound up the affairs of the bank immediately after the great loss it had sustained (nearly 50,000*l.*) in the failure of Fry and Chapman, their London agents, the assets of himself and partners being entirely insufficient to meet the emergency. On the occurrence of that event the course of Messrs. Ridge was plain. They should have called their creditors together; but, instead of doing so, they paid away 12,500*l.* in legacies to keep up the delusion, and allowed their own servant to rob them with impunity of several thousand pounds. By such conduct they delayed the evil day, but in doing so involved hundreds of persons in humble life in their ruin. It was impossible to do otherwise than visit such conduct with the marked censure of the court. The Act of last session gave the commissioner power either to refuse or suspend the certificate. Now he was unwilling in any case to refuse a certificate absolutely, unless he believed there was some concealment of property, a circumstance which was not at all alleged against the Messrs. Ridge. All he should do, therefore, was to suspend their certificate, and to make their ultimately obtaining it depend on fair and proper conditions. He would suspend Mr. C. Ridge's certificate for two years from the date of the bankruptcy, and the conditions which he should require to have fulfilled previous to granting it would be, that it should not protect any property which might hereafter fall to the bankrupt, either by will or as heir-at-law, as next of kin, or by death intestate. This would enable the bankrupt to resume business, if he could find persons to trust him, and would secure to his future creditors the fruits of his future industry; while, on the other hand, it would secure for his present creditors such advantages as the accidents of life might furnish. He should therefore sign Mr. Charles Ridge's certificate for the 26th November, 1843.

Devonport.—We are glad to learn by the *West of*

England Conservative that the Mechanics' Institute of that town is about to set a good example, by the introduction of lectures on Horticulture. The first lecture will be delivered on Tuesday next, by Mr. W. E. Rendle, of the Union-road Nursery, at Plymouth, who will trace the rise and progress of Horticulture from the earliest ages to the gardening of the nineteenth century, and will illustrate his lecture by choice plants in flower. The leading subjects touched upon in his synopsis are, the formation of the London Horticultural Society; the subsequent formation of Provincial societies throughout the country; the New Zealand Horticultural Societies; the Chiswick exhibitions; short histories of the apple, pear, and other fruits; brief historical facts relative to the dahlia, the pelargonium, the pansy, &c.; the tulip mania; usefulness of horticultural societies in distributing prizes to honest and industrious cottagers, in thus encouraging them to cultivate their gardens, and affording partial maintenance for their families; and the great pleasure derivable from the cultivation of flowers.

Liverpool.—In a recent article on the system of farming which prevails in Lancashire and Cheshire, the *Liverpool Times* states that the Earl of Derby and Lord Francis Egerton have embarked in agricultural improvements, and, as a means, have given suitable leases to their tenants. The article in question states that "The farming is very fair on the lighter soils of Lancashire and Cheshire, about Liverpool, Hale, Warrington, Flixton, Altringham, Newton-in-the-Willows, Ormskirk, Southport, and Rufford, and altogether greater and more successful efforts have been made to improve moss or bog land in Lancashire and Cheshire than in any other part of England. The field cultivation of the Potato is as well understood in Lancashire as that of the Turnip is in Norfolk or the Lothians; the crops of that root grown in this county are superior, both in quantity and quality, to those grown in any other part of England, and the Wheat and Clover crops grown after them are also very good. It is the stiff clay lands which are the disgrace of the Lancashire and Cheshire farming. They are almost uniformly wet, and covered with rushes, although when well drained and farmed, as on the estate of Mr. B. Bretherton, at Rainhill, they form excellent meadow and pasture land, when laid down in grass, and yield large crops of wheat, beans, oats, and barley, when worked with the plough. All that is wanting in Lancashire is good effectual draining; but there is no reason to expect that that will become general in this county until long leases are introduced in place of the present holdings, nine-tenths of which are determinable by a six months' notice. Two of our great landholders, namely, Lord Francis Egerton and the Earl of Derby, seem to be aware of this, the former having recently re-let a great part of his Lancashire property on very favourable terms, and the latter now offering long leases and advantageous conditions, on all the farms which from time to time fall into his hands."—On Tuesday night a free trade banquet was held at the Amphitheatre, attended by nearly a thousand people. The boxes were filled by ladies, and the galleries crowded by persons who were admitted at a low price to witness the proceedings. The chair was filled by Mr. Thornely, the member for Wolverhampton, supported on his right by Mr. Villiers, Dr. Bowring, Sir De Lacy Evans, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. Hindley, M.P.; and on his left by Mr. O'Connell, Mr. T. M. Gibson, Mr. Sharman Crawford, and other advocates of free trade, most of whom addressed the meeting at considerable length.

Manchester. — On Saturday night a destructive fire broke out in an extensive pile of warehouses in Norfolk-street, close to the Post-office in this town. The warehouses, at the time of the conflagration, were crowded to the ceiling with calicoes, yarns, counterpanes, damasks, &c. The fire originated on the second floor, in Messrs. Clayton and Gladstone's warehouse. The number of persons who were drawn together on the first outbreak was so great, that all the efforts of the police to keep them back were unavailing; it was consequently found necessary to call in the aid of the military; and three companies of the 15th, by forming themselves in detachments, soon cleared the mob from all the approaches to the warehouses, and protected such portions of the property as were rescued from the flames. The building was entirely destroyed, and the damage done is estimated at 50,000*l.*—On Friday, the 27th, a dinner was given in this town to Mr. Emerson Tennent, M.P., for the purpose of celebrating the passing of the Copyright of Designs Bill, and of presenting that gentleman with a service of plate, in testimonial of the gratitude of the calico-printers throughout the kingdom for his exertions on their behalf. Mr. Tennent has for some years past exerted himself in order to procure a Legislative enactment for securing a reasonable copyright of designs in various branches of art and manufacture; and our readers are aware that an Act for this object was passed last session. The calico-printers, the parties more especially benefited by the Act, accordingly opened a subscription for the purpose of presenting Mr. Tennent with some testimonial of their gratitude; the subscription amounted to 1,850*l.*, and was appropriated to the purchase of a service of plate, containing 106 pieces, and weighing upwards of 3,000 ounces. About 70 gentlemen were present at the dinner, and Mr. Tennent addressed them at great length on the various questions connected with their branch of manufacture.—The first great aggregate meeting of the demonstrations of the Anti-Corn-Law League in this town was held on Monday in the new Free-Trade Hall, Peter-street. The principal object of the meeting was to give a report of the progress of the Great League Fund. The meeting was limited to registered members of the League, and deputies from distant towns—a few seats having been reserved for ladies—but, notwithstanding this limitation, the hall was crowded to overflowing. The numbers present have been variously estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000 persons. Mr. M. Philips, M.P., presided. Our space will not allow us to give the particulars of the various speeches delivered on the occasion; we can merely state that the list of subscriptions announced as already received exceeded 40,000*l.*, without including Manchester, which has already subscribed 7,000*l.*, and the metropolis, in which the subscriptions amount to about 3,000*l.* Mr. Bright, however, showed a long list of towns which had not been visited, but which it was intended forthwith to visit, and the result he expected would be a great addition to the subscriptions. The largest sums in the list announced on Monday were the following:—Manchester, 7,000*l.*; Glasgow, 2,500*l.*; Rochdale, 2,200*l.*; Liverpool, 2,200*l.*; Huddersfield, 1,800*l.*; Leeds, 1,500*l.*; Halifax, 1,010*l.*; Ashton, 1,000*l.*; Bristol, 1,000*l.*; Edinburgh, 1,000*l.*; Bolton, 936*l.*; Bury, 928*l.*; Nottingham, 850*l.*; Sheffield, 800*l.*; Burnley, 700*l.*; Bradford, 600*l.*; Blackburn, 600*l.*; Birmingham, 500*l.*; Bacup, 500*l.*; Dundee, 500*l.*; Leicester, 500*l.*; Oldham, 500*l.*; Stockport, 500*l.* A singular circumstance occurred while Mr. Massie was in the act of stepping forward to address the meeting. The whole of the gas-lights went out. The circumstance was attributed by Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the League, to intention, and it was announced that the utmost exertions would be made to discover the author of the attempt to create confusion in that large assemblage. A considerable addition to the subscriptions was made before the meeting separated.

Plymouth.—On the night of Friday, the 27th, the Greek brig Taxiarches, from the Danube, for Hull, but last from Falmouth, where she took a pilot, went on shore on the south-west side of the Rame Head, near this port. Her pilot was below at the time, having previously left instructions to have the brig steered to the south-east. Unfortunately she was steered to the north-east. It being thick at the time, and the vessel, having a fair wind and studding-sails set, ran on the rocks before the crew knew where they were. The crew were saved, but the vessel will probably go to pieces.

Rye.—To the list of wrecks consequent on the late boisterous weather, another calamity, occurring on the Sussex coast, is now added, in the total loss of the Arundel yacht, bound for Hong Kong and Macao, which took the ground on Winchelsea-track, on Saturday night, and soon became a perfect wreck. The Arundel left Gravesend on Thursday week for the Downs, under the care of Mr. Davison, senior pilot to her Majesty, who had the conduct of the squadron on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Scotland. She arrived safe in the Downs and on Friday morning was working down Channel against a strong westerly wind. All seems to have gone on well up to midnight on Friday, at which time she was off Dungeness. In beating up the Sussex coast, it appears that Mr. Davison, presuming on the yacht's well-known sailing qualities, must have run too near shore. On Saturday morning the soundings were taken, and the vessel was discovered to be in shallow water. The pilot immediately put the helm down, but before the track of the vessel could be influenced by it, she struck heavily, and soon after became firmly embedded in the sand. The four passengers were saved by the life-boat of this place under the command of Lieut. Ralph, and about 4 A.M., the captain and the crew took to the ship's boats, and succeeded in reaching the shore although a heavy surf was rolling upon the beach. The Arundel was well known as one of the finest vessels belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, and was built by the late Duke of Norfolk from timber grown on his own estate. At the sale of the duke's property, she was purchased by Capt. Richardson, who intended her for the local trade in China, her peculiar build and extraordinary sailing qualities adapting her for that service.

Windsor and Eton.—On Tuesday a man named Samuel Prentice underwent a private examination before two county magistrates, on a charge of being found in the stores of Windsor Castle with a felonious intent. It appears that on Friday night, the 27th, in consequence of an accidental ignition of one of the men's caps, a porter in the Lord Chamberlain's department was left in the store-room for the night as a security against fire. About half-past five in the morning he went down to the lower room to look at the clock; when there he heard some one getting over the gate of the yard in front of the store-room; his attention being drawn to the door, he heard some one come up, and he then hid the lamp. He heard a key put into the lock, and unlock it. He heard some one enter the door, and he then showed his light, and saw that it was the prisoner, who has been employed as the working bell-hanger in the Castle, and usually works at a shop in the tower moat, opposite the store-rooms. He had every opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the place, and of the description of the articles which were kept there. After the usual evidence the prisoner was committed for trial.

Railways.—The returns of the traffic on the leading lines, for the last week, are as follows:—Greenwich 730*l.*, Eastern Counties 813*l.*, Croydon 198*l.*, Liverpool and Manchester 3,551*l.*, Brighton 2,547*l.*, Newcastle and Carlisle 1,197*l.*, Grand Junction 6,315*l.*, Blackwall 507*l.*, Great North of England 1,262*l.*, Glasgow and Paisley 786*l.*, Birmingham and Gloucester 1,516*l.*, Edinburgh and Glasgow 1538*l.*, Hull and Selby 729*l.*, Birmingham and Derby 1030*l.*, Midland Counties 2,111*l.*, North Midland 3,242*l.*, South Western 4,285*l.*, Great Western 10,777*l.*, London and Birmingham 13,311*l.*, Northern and Eastern 1,111*l.*—The Board of Trade have addressed a very important circular to the Secretaries of all the Railway Companies on the subject of retrenchment. The propriety of these reductions has been often discussed, and is now formally condemned by the official caution given to the management of the different lines. The circular bears special reference to the case of Mr. Harvey, a commercial traveller from Glasgow, whose death, as our readers will recollect, was occasioned by a collision at the Barnsley station, on the line of the North Midland Railway. The following extract contains the most important portion of this document:—"The experience of the last three years has fully satisfied their lordships that the comparative exemption which has been latterly enjoyed from the alarming accidents which occurred so frequently during the infancy of railway travelling, is to be attributed mainly to the gradual formation of establishments of experienced and trustworthy engine-drivers and other servants, upon all the leading passenger railways, and that it is only by maintaining such establishments that a repetition of such accidents can be effectually prevented. This opinion has been confirmed by the recent accident upon the North Midland Railway, and the investigations which their lordships have directed, in consequence, have fully satisfied them that sudden and sweeping reductions in the branches of the establishment connected with the public safety, can rarely be attempted without occasioning great danger. Under these circumstances, although my lords have no wish to interfere with the discretion of the directors of railway companies especially in cases where pecuniary considerations are involved, they think it their duty to remind them of the heavy responsibility which they will incur if they allow themselves to be influenced by a mistaken economy, so far as to attempt reductions, either in the number and efficiency of the establishment which previous experience has led them to consider necessary for conducting the public traffic in safety, or in the accustomed wages of the class of servants upon whose intelligence, sobriety, and habitual good conduct the safety of the passengers depends."—A resolution was passed by the shareholders of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway at the meeting held last week, authorizing the Directors to raise the money to complete the line. The cost of the work is estimated at between 160,000*l.* and 170,000*l.* It appears by the reports in the Provincial papers that the shareholders of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company have consented to support the Dean Forest Railway in the line of road already laid down. It is stated that when the Bristol and Gloucester line comes into full action, the revenue derived by the carriage of coal to Stroud will be cut off, and therefore that the only means to create an equivalent would be the bringing of the article from the Forest of Dean to Gloucester at a price to enable its delivery at Stroud cheaper than could be done by the Bristol and Gloucester Company.—On Tuesday, the half-yearly general meeting of the London and Greenwich Company took place, and a dividend of 1*s.* per share was declared, the accounts showing a net surplus of 2,207*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, after paying interest on bond and loan debt, and the "preference shares." The directors were also authorized to raise 50,000*l.* remainder of the capital by mortgage without power of sale, the interest to be payable half-yearly, and the principal at the end of seven years. The mortgage bonds will be offered to public tender, the interest to be fixed by the offerer, and the lowest rate to be accepted. These bonds will have the preference over all shares. A long discussion took place on the adoption of the report, and the disputed question of the tollage was revived, the shareholders appearing firm in resisting any infringement of their original rights. An unsuccessful attempt was made to get the appointment of a committee to reconsider the question, and Mr. Wilkinson, the chairman of the Croydon Company, who endeavoured to address the meeting, was quite unable to obtain a hearing. The income of the company from the traffic appears by the balance-sheet to be 27,106*l.*—Subsequent to the great blast of Round Down cliff, on Thursday week, by means of 18,000lbs. of gunpowder, it has been ascertained by measurement that the immense mass of rock dislodged covers a surface of 18 broad acres, and is not less than 25 feet deep. The shock was so slightly felt in some parts of the cliff, that the party in charge of the voltaic battery thought the experiment had failed. It is said that the saving to the South-Eastern Railway Company by this blast will be at least 10,000*l.*—The half-yearly meeting of the Grand Junction Company was held on Tuesday last at Liverpool. It appeared from the report that the clear profit of the half-year was 119,470*l.* 2*s.*, to which was to be added 5,612*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, surplus from the previous half-year, making a total of 125,082*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; from this amount the directors recommended that a dividend of 5*l.* per share, and proportionate amounts on the other stock, be declared; this would absorb 110,165*l.*, leaving a balance of 14,917*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, which the directors proposed to appropriate as follows:—Income tax for half a-year 3,653*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, depreciation and renewal of stock 5,000*l.*, leaving to be carried forward to the credit of the present half-year the sum of 6,263*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On Sunday, the Very Rev. Dean Daly was consecrated Bishop of Cashel and Waterford in the Cathedral of St. Patrick's. The officiating prelates were, the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Cork and Ossory. Every available spot in the church was occupied, and hundreds had to leave without being able to obtain an entrance to the choir.—Intelligence has been received in Dublin that Durrow Castle, the family mansion of Lord Norbury, has been burnt to the ground, and that very little of the furniture or other property has been saved.—A meeting, of which a very long notice had been given, to forward the plan of erecting some lasting testimonial to

the merits and services of the Rev. Father Mathew, took place last week in the Theatre Royal. The Duke of Leinster presided, and said that it afforded him the greatest pleasure to preside at this meeting, and in every way to show the respect and esteem he entertained for the Rev. Mr. Mathew. The immense assemblage before him, he said, assured him that the meritorious conduct of that individual was no less highly estimated and felt by the country. The resolutions for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of the meeting were moved and seconded by the Marquises of Headfort, Clanricarde, and Kildare, Judge Moore, Sir G. Hudson, Bart., Sir J. Burke, M.P., Mr. Wyse, M.P., Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Tuite, M.P., the Hon. Colonel Southwell, and Mr. O'Connell, and were carried without a dissentient voice. Several of the leading peers and gentry of Ireland were present, and the boxes and galleries of the theatre were crowded to excess.—A large meeting has been held in Dublin for the purpose of expressing dissatisfaction with the Irish Poor Law. It was attended by noblemen and landowners of all shades of party politics, the chair being taken by the Duke of Leinster, and the resolutions proposed and seconded by the Marquess of Downshire, Lord Ormonde, Lord Roden, Lord Charleville, and others; while there was a numerous attendance of members of Parliament, both Ministerial and Opposition. A resolution was carried to the effect that—"It being the conviction of the meeting that the law, unless to a great extent remodelled, would every year become less effective as regards the objects intended by the Legislature, and that it would tend, at no distant period, to the serious embarrassment of any Government, a deputation be appointed to urge upon his Excellency the necessity of an immediate and searching inquiry into the operation of the whole system." A deputation waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant accordingly, and stated the resolutions to which the meeting had come. His Excellency, in his answer, said, "The Government were quite alive to the importance of the subject, and most anxious to receive information upon it, particularly so from gentlemen of such rank and intelligence, and whose object was to improve the law; that the question was manifestly one of great difficulty," &c.; and he concluded by observing, that it was impossible that "legislation should take place early in the session, as the meeting recommended."—A new Irish Registry Bill is said to be in preparation, in which the existing 10*l.* household franchise will be retained, and a new franchise added similar to the tenant-at-will, or Chandos qualification in England, to be fixed at the annual payment of 30*l.*, according to the Poor-Law valuation.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Court of Session was occupied last week in hearing the arguments of counsel in the well-known cases of Auchterarder and Strathbogie, the whole Court, with the exception of the Lord Justice Clerk, being present. The counsel who appeared for the several parties were Mr. Rutherford, the Solicitor-General, and the Dean of Faculty. The arguments of Mr. Rutherford and the Dean of Faculty were of considerable length. The Court intimated that they would give judgment on a future day.—The *Caledonian Mercury* announces that they are authorised to state that the appeal taken to the House of Lords, in name of the dissentient parishioners of Culsamond, against the decision of the Court of Session, by which the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Middleton was sustained as valid, has been abandoned, by directions from the law committee of the General Assembly. The decision of the court below must now, therefore, be regarded as final and conclusive of one of the great church cases which have recently occupied so much public attention, and excited such general interest.—It is rumoured that Mr. Fox Maule, in his proposed measure for the settlement of the troubles of the Scotch Church, favours the views of the majority, and that his measure will probably be a mere enactment of the veto, or a repetition of some of the Bills which have been already introduced into Parliament.—The Lord Justice General, the Lord Provost, and other gentlemen, met as a committee at Holyrood House last week, to accompany Mr. Nixon, the Master of Works for the Woods and Forests, over the ground to be converted into a carriage-drive round Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat. The line is to commence near the temporary gate in the Abbey-hill, pass through Queen Mary's-gardens to the front of the Palace, across the paved Palace-yard, and again through the gardens at the south of the Palace, to a point about the beginning of the irrigated meadow. From this point a road is to be made eastward to the Duke's-walk, and along that walk to the Watering-stone at Meadowbank. Another road is to be continued from the point in the irrigated meadow southward, along the bottom of Salisbury Crags, till it reaches the road leading to the Powder-house. Thence it is to double round the hill, towards the shepherd's house, commonly called David Dean's cottage. It is ultimately intended to carry the road to Duddingstone by a line nearly the same as the present foot-walk. The committee were satisfied, not only with the utility of such lines of road, but also with the beauty of the scenery, and the great additional attraction the roads must give to the city. The works will be in operation within two or three weeks, and it is intended to have them exclusively executed by the Edinburgh labourers now out of employment.

Glasgow.—The installation of Mr. Fox Maule, as Lord Warden of the University of this city took place on Thursday week, in the Common Hall; he was received with great enthusiasm.

Miscellaneous.

Autographs.—At the recent sale of the Marquis Wellesley's library an eighteenpenny pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter to the Duke of Wellington on the Present State of India," published only last year and still on sale, procured the enormous sum of 95*l.* 11s.; merely because it contained two or three MSS. notes by the late marquis, in reference to some passages quoted from Mr. Alison's History. This circumstance is so unprecedented, that the following account of the manuscript comments, taken from the *Times*, may not be unacceptable to our readers:—At page 6 of the pamphlet the text says, "He (the Marquis) sent indeed a strong Army of observation under Sir J. Craig," &c. The note thereon is,—"The Army, 'in the field,' as it was called, and as in my time it 'always' was, with all equipments, prepared for immediate service, was the only preparation made against the 'certainly meditated' attack of Zamaun Pchah.—W." [The text spells it "Schah."] At page 15 the text quotes from "Alison's History," vol. vii., pp. 184 and 185, where that author speaks of the overthrow of Colonel Monson's division, and the disastrous confidence thereby generated among the restless and rebellious native chiefs, &c.; the writer of the pamphlet observes, "When again, in the war with Holkar, the Marquis deviated from his usual policy," &c., and "these impending evils were arrested by a recurrence to those better and wiser councils, which, with the one exception, characterised the whole of the Marquis Wellesley's government," &c. The Marquis, in his note exclaims—"I never deviated at any time from my fixed policy; Monson (a poor, weak, though brave man), with the best intentions, deviated from it, and I spared him on a fixed principle, 'never to cast blame on those whose intentions were fair and honest, although my own fame might suffer.' All the phrases 'departed,' 'recurring to,' &c., are quite misapplied—they should be corrected. Monson's advance and retreat were no acts of mine. I wish the author of this letter, who seems to be a well-informed and judicious person, would inform Mr. Alison of these facts. Mr. Alison's work is excellent, and most fair to me, but he has made some mistakes which I could correct if I knew him or any of his friends. —W." The pamphlet was purchased for the Duke of Wellington, and it is said that, on the price being mentioned to him, he evinced, not unnaturally, the utmost surprise. The competitor against Mr. Hatchard, who bought the lot, was Mr. Blackwood, the publisher of Mr. Alison's History, that firm desiring to possess such testimony to the general excellence of the work. Mr. Hatchard's order, however, was unlimited—merely "buy it;" and, if Mr. Alison's publishers had not entered the field, there were others prepared to go to a very high price. One gentleman was ready to go as high as 50*l.*, so that his Grace had no chance of obtaining a bargain. The circumstance is unprecedented in the history of sales of books and autographs.

"*Old Mortality.*"—The only occupation of the old man was wandering about the country, repairing the tombstones of the Covenanters, travelling from one churchyard to another, mounted on his old white pony, till he was found dead one day by the road-side. His family experienced a singular variety of fortune. One of his sons went to America, and settled at Baltimore, where he made a large fortune. He had a son who married an American lady, and the latter outliving her husband, became Marchioness Wellesley! His daughter was married to Jerome Bonaparte, and after her separation from him wedded Monsieur Serruier, the French consul at Baltimore. What would "Old Mortality" have said, as he bored among the neglected grave-stones in Scotland, had he foreseen that the widow of his grandson was to become an English Marchioness, sister-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, and his granddaughter Queen of Westphalia, and sister-in-law of Napoleon!—*Inverness Courier.*

Law.

Arches' Court.—*Nunn* against *Varty and Mopsey.*—Sir H. Jenner Fust delivered his judgment in this case, which was an appeal from the Consistory Court of London in a cause of subtraction of church-rate, promoted by the Churchwardens of St. John, Hackney, against Mr. Nunn, a parishioner, the amount sued for being 3*s.* 4*d.* The sentence appealed from rejected the allegation in opposition to the rate, the learned Judge in the court below holding that it pleaded no sufficient grounds to invalidate the rate. The questions principally turned upon the construction of the local acts relating to the pulling down and rebuilding the parish church, in conjunction with the Church Building Acts, under which the original parish had been divided into three separate and distinct parishes. The Dean of the Arches now affirmed the judgment of the Court below upon every point, pronounced against the appeal, and condemned the appellant in the costs.

Central Criminal Court.—The fourth session during the present mayoralty commenced on Monday before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and usual civic authorities. The Grand Jury having been sworn, the Recorder proceeded to deliver his charge, and said that, on a perusal of the calendar, and a careful consideration of the facts disclosed in the depositions returned to the Court, it did not occur to him to make any particular observations with respect to the general nature of the charges, which were of the ordinary character, and supported by ordinary evidence. There was, however, one case of a very serious nature, being a charge of murder, committed in the streets of London, in the light of day; and as there appeared upon the face of the depositions no apparent motive for the commission of the offence, it became more necessary for him to draw their particular attention to the case. He would therefore address a few observations upon the charge of murder, and would preface those observations by remarking, that in case of a defence being set up on the ground of real or supposed insanity, it was not their province to take such matter into their consideration, and throw out a bill in consequence. He made those observations, because it would be necessary very particularly to allude to a defence of insanity, because such a defence, if established at the trial, would excuse the party charged; but it was not a question for their determination. In adverting to the definition of the crime of murder, he would observe that it might involve the question, whether the accused was sane or not, and if insane, whether the offence was committed during a lucid interval. He had considered it necessary to advert to the nature of such a defence, for the purpose of cautioning them against deciding on such grounds; for, although in his observations it would be necessary to allude to such a state of things, still it would not be for them to consider whether the offence was committed by a person of unsound mind. In the case of "The Queen v. the wife of John Hodges," when the grand jury came into court, the foreman stated, that a bill had been presented to them against a mother for the murder of her child, and they had thrown it out, because the evidence of all the witnesses went to show she was insane. Mr. Baron Alderson, who was on the bench, said, "Then, gentlemen, you did wrong; you ought not to try that question. If you are of opinion the acts done by her were such as, if they had been done by a person of sound mind, would have amounted to murder, it is your duty to find the bill, otherwise you afford no security to the public by the confinement of the insane person." That opinion in no respect was any hardship upon the party accused, because the Legislature had taken particular care to provide for persons in a state of insanity, either when arraigned, or when under trial. By the 39th and 40th George III., c. 94, sec. 2, it was enacted, that if any person indicted appeared when arraigned insane, a jury might be empanelled to try his sanity, and upon being found insane, he was to be kept in safe custody till her Majesty's pleasure should be known, and by a previous clause in the same statute, it was enacted that if a person was acquitted upon the ground of insanity, the jury must deliver a special verdict to that effect, and the accused would then also be detained—a necessary course, not only for his own safety, but also for the safety of the public. He particularly called their attention to these circumstances, because in ordinary cases a jury might be induced to throw out a bill, if upon hearing the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution only, it appeared that the accused was not in his right mind; but in a case of this description they would be pleased to attend to the directions he had given them, and not try the question of sanity or insanity; for, according to the provisions of the statute to which he had already alluded, that was a question to be determined by another tribunal. Having made these preliminary remarks, he would call their attention to what the law deemed the crime of murder. My Lord Coke said, "When a person of sound memory, and of the age of discretion, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the King's peace, with malice aforethought, either express or implied, so as the party die of the wound within a year and a day after the same, it is murder; but the offence cannot be committed by an idiot, lunatic, or infant." And Lord Hale describes the age of an infant to be under seven years. Now, although it was held by law that an insane person could not be found guilty of the crime of murder, still it was necessary, in order to exempt a party from such a responsibility, to prove that at the time he committed the offence, he was incapable of distinguishing right from wrong. Sir Michael Foster, in his treatise on homicide, said—"In every charge of murder, the fact of killing being first proved, all the circumstances of accident, necessity, or infirmity, are to be satisfactorily proved by the prisoner, unless they arise out of the evidence adduced against him; for the law presumeth the fact to have been founded in malice until the contrary appeareth." Some misapprehension appeared to have been entertained with respect to the words malice aforethought; but the same learned authority upon that subject said, "When the law maketh use of the words malice aforethought, as descriptive of the crime of murder, it is not to be understood in that narrow restricted sense to which the modern use of the word malice is apt to lead one—a principle of malevolence to particulars; for the law by the term malice, in this instance, meaneth that the act hath been attended with such circumstances as are the ordinary symptoms of a wicked, depraved, and malignant spirit;" and again, "and I believe most, if not all, of the cases which in our books are arranged under the head of implied malice, will, if carefully adverted to, be found to turn upon this single point—that the fact hath been attended with such circumstances as carry in them the plain indications of a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent upon mischief." To these observations he (the Recorder), would add, that if in the prosecution of a guilty purpose, another offence, not intended, was committed, the party was equally guilty as if he had accomplished the crime he contemplated; so, if a person attempted to take the life of another, and by mistake or accident, or from any other cause in furtherance of such design, killed another party, the law presumed malice; although the blow which caused death to the individual was intended for another, the offence was in law the same, inasmuch as it was an unlawful taking away life. If, therefore, in the course of the investigation, it should appear from any expression used by the accused, or from any other facts that might be adduced in evidence, that some other person had been aimed at, or that the accused had another person in his mind, the offence was equally one of murder. As far as he could judge from the depositions, the facts which would be laid before them would be short and extremely simple; they would in all probability find that the unfortunate deceased was walking in the street whilst in the occupation of his usual avocations, that he was followed by the prisoner, who drew a pistol, which he discharged at him, and that the ball took effect; that he then attempted to fire another pistol, but was frustrated in his attempt, and taken into custody with the pistols in his possession. They would also probably learn that the person wounded died in a few days from the effects of the wound; and it might also be shown that the accused inflicted the wound intentionally. If such facts should be proved in evidence, their duty would be extremely short. If they should be of opinion that the accused intended to do what he actually had done, and he (the Recorder) apprehended they would have but little doubt that he intended to commit the offence, then it would be their duty to return a true bill. The accused would then be put upon his trial, and if such an infirmity of mind as had been alluded to appeared to exist, it would be disposed of by the petty jury. He had ventured to advert to the nature of the defence which possibly might be set up. But it might be that no such defence would be offered, still he thought it right to take every opportunity of distinctly laying it down as the law of the land, that unless a person actually did not know right from wrong, it could not amount to a legal defence to a charge of murder; if the fact of the commission of any great and serious crime was in itself to be held or considered a proof of insanity, there would be no safety or security for the public, and the consequences would be dreadful to contemplate. To a certain extent every atrocious crime was irrational; at least, it was irrational to run the peril of what might be the consequences of such a crime both here and hereafter. Again, he would say that if such defences were on slight grounds to be admitted as an excuse for crime, the very foundation of society would be shaken and destroyed. Should the facts of the case be presented to them as he had stated, it would be their duty to put it in a train for further investigation; and should there be any grounds for setting up such a defence as he had ventured to allude to, the accused would have the benefit of it at the hands of the petty jury.

Trial of M'Naghten.—The grand jury having found a true bill against Daniel M'Naghten for the murder of Mr. Drummond, he was placed at the bar on Thursday to take his trial. After the indictment had been read, the clerk of the arraigns asked him whether he was guilty or not? The prisoner made no reply. Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, asked him if he heard the question? Lord Abinger said the prisoner must answer the question of his own accord. After a short pause, the prisoner exclaimed loudly, "I was driven to desperation by persecution." Mr. Clarkson said he was about to make an observation. Lord Abinger said the court could not hear him until the prisoner had pleaded. The question was repeated, but the prisoner remained silent. Lord Abinger then told him that he was asked whether he was guilty or not. Prisoner: I am guilty of firing. Lord Abinger: That is a negative plea; but do you mean to say you are not guilty of the rest of the charge, namely, intending to murder Mr. Drummond? Prisoner: Yes. Lord Abinger: Very well, that is equivalent to a plea of not guilty, and, therefore, let that plea be recorded. The same plea was then recorded to the charge upon the coroner's inquisition. Mr. Clarkson then rose and said that he was instructed to apply to the Court, on behalf of the prisoner, to allow the trial to be

postponed to the next session; and he had also to apply for the restoration of certain papers, and among others a receipt for a sum of money lodged in the Glasgow Arms Shipping Bank, which he begged might be delivered to the prisoner's attorneys. The Attorney-General said that application had been made to Mr. Maule for the documents and money found in the prisoner's possession on his apprehension, but it was considered important for the prosecution to retain the documents. At the same time an intimation had been given that any reasonable sum required for the defence of the prisoner would be handed over to his attorney. As to the Bank receipt, that certainly could not be given up, as it was an important document to the prosecution. Lord Abinger said that the trial should stand over until next session, on the understanding that sufficient funds would be supplied for the defence. The Attorney-General wished it to be distinctly understood that the depositions which had been alluded to were not taken in any way by the sanction of the Government, but merely upon the responsibility of the public officer at Glasgow. Lord Abinger said that it must be understood that the trial was postponed with the consent of the Crown.

The Rev. W. Bailey, LL.D., late Minister of St. Peter's Chapel, Westminster, was indicted for forging and uttering a promissory note for 2,875*l.* The facts of this case have frequently been before the public. They were reported in our Paper of July 16, 1842, at the time of trial of the cause of Bailey *v.* Smith, in the Court of Common Pleas. The alleged forgery was a promissory note for 2,875*l.*, stated to have been given by the late Robert Smith to Miss Bailey, the sister of the Doctor. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the late Robert Smith was rather a celebrated character, residing in the neighbourhood of Seven Dials; that he was a miser, and died intestate. After his death, Dr. Bailey presented the promissory note in question, and also an I O U for the same amount to the administrators of Robert Smith. The validity of the note was disputed. Miss Bailey, the Doctor's sister, to whom it was alleged the note had been given, brought an action against the representatives of Smith, at which trial Dr. Bailey gave evidence, and swore that the note had been given to him by Smith. The Jury, however, did not believe the rev. gentleman's evidence, and returned a verdict for the defendant. Subsequently the rev. gentleman was apprehended on the charge of forging the promissory note and the I O U, and committed for trial. After a long inquiry, Mr. Justice Williams summed up. The jury, after deliberating for about five minutes, returned a verdict of "guilty of uttering." Mr. C. Jones applied for a respite of judgment, upon the ground that the evidence did not justify the verdict. Mr. Justice Williams refused to accede to the application. The prisoner was called up for judgment, and Mr. Justice Williams addressed him in the following terms:—Prisoner at the bar, it is my unwelcome duty—and unwelcome with great truth I may call it—to pass the sentence of the law upon a man holding your situation in society—a man who appears to have been possessed of distinguished talent, and fully capable of conducting himself either to the prejudice or to the advantage of society, and whose example, either one way or the other, was sure to be attended with effect—a person, my equal, whom I am compelled to address after the verdict of the jury, upon evidence which has satisfied them of your guilt, and I feel bound to add, has also satisfied myself, and has left no doubt upon my mind of the propriety of that verdict. I shall not insult your feelings by any further remarks, and probably the situation in which you now stand is the most poignant punishment for the offence you have committed, and I will not aggravate it. It is my duty only to show that the law of England regards all men as equal, and if any distinction is made, a severer punishment should fall upon him whose education and station in society ought to teach him not to break its enactments. The sentence upon you is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of your natural life. The prisoner on hearing the sentence bowed to the Court, and walked firmly away from the bar, apparently not at all affected. The trial lasted for 12 hours.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY.—6 to 1 agst Scott's lot; 10 to 1 agst Mr. Oakelock's A British Yeoman (taken); 17 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat; 25 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Maccabeus; 26 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Archtides; 30 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Napier (taken); 30 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour (taken); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone; 50 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt (taken); 50 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Cataract; 2000 to 35 agst Mr. Bell's Blackdrop (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Duke of Richmond's Clara colt (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Lord Albemarle's The Brewer (taken); ; 1000 to 15 agst Mr. T. Speed's Everton (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Mostyn's General Pollock (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Lord Chesterfield's Parthian (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Thornhill's Elixir (taken); 1000 to 10 agst Mr. Eddison's Chesterfield (taken); 1000 to 10 agst Duke of Richmond's Delightful colt (taken); 2000 even between Progress colt and Parthian (taken). By the death of the Hon. T. O. Powlett the Mystery colt is disqualified for the Derby and St. Leger, and Wee Pet for the Oaks.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, FEB. 3.—Our arrivals of English Wheat since Monday have been very moderate, and that day's prices fully supported.—Foreign meets a steady inquiry at our quotations.—In bonded there is nothing doing. In Barley, Beans, and Peas, we observe no alteration. The Oat Trade is rather firmer. Sir R. Peel declared last night, that "Her Majesty's Government have not in contemplation any amendment of the Corn Laws."

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44 to 52		Red	40 to 46	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. . .	— to —		White	— to —	
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 30		Grind.	19 to 25	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	13 to 23		Feed	14 to 22	
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	— to —		Potato	15 to 24	
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18		Potato	14 to 22	
Rye	— to —				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 28		Tick	24 to 29	Harrow	26 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 30 to 33		Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod	26 to 30
Peas, White . . . . . 20 to 32		Maple	27 to 29	Grey	26 to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Dec. 23 . . .	47 2	26 5	17 4	32 5	28 11	31 2
— 30 . . .	47 1	26 3	17 2	33 1	28 3	31 0
Jan. 6 . . .	47 1	26 5	17 2	31 7	28 0	29 11
— 13 . . .	47 10	26 5	16 11	29 4	27 5	29 7
— 20 . . .	49 1	27 2	17 0	28 2	27 7	29 5
— 27 . . .	49 3	27 8	17 0	30 4	27 10	30 4
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	47 11	26 9	17 1	29 4	28 0	30 3
Duties . .	20 0	10 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English . 6085 Sks. — Brls.		6323	5932	6896	2730	—	1050	548
Irish . . — „ — „		—	—	—	5939	—	—	—
Foreign . — „ — „		240	—	—	—	—	4300	376

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	3770	2910	7660	1720
Irish . . .	—	—	6140	—
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—T. Bomforth, Kingston upon Hull, ship-builder.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. Buckthought, East Looe, Cornwall, currier—J. Jones, Carnarvon, woollen draper.

BANKRUPTS.—F. Pemton, Little Peter-street, Westminster, grocer—W. Wood, sen., and W. Wood, jun., Newgate street, City, general hardwaremen—R. Ames, Margate, linen-draper—W. H. Turner, and T. B. Turner, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—J. Braidwell, York, ironmonger—J. Ridsdale, Leeds, snuff-merchant—J. Jones, Liverpool, wine and spirit-merchant—D. Robertson, Liverpool, merchant—R. Rymer, Manchester, house-painter and plasterer—T. Cartwright, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, banker—F. Cutbush, Kennington, Kent, seedsman—W. Marshall, Worthing, butcher—A. Norton, Edward-street, Portman-square, upholsterer—T. Herridge, Upper Wharton-street, Clerkenwell, builder—W. Mays, Brigstock, Northamptonshire, felt-monger—L. Robinson, Ballingdon, Essex, millwright—S. Presland, and H. J. Osbaldiston, Castle-court, Laurence-lane, warehousemen—I. Nowell, Huddersfield, currier—E. Cragg, Kendal, Westmoreland, innkeeper—H. Lane, Derby, innkeeper—R. Whistler, Clun, Shropshire, shoemaker—T. Knowles, D. Lewis, and E. Dodd, Dudley, Worcestershire, foundrymen—G. Thompson, Manchester, solicitor—W. Moss, Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen-draper—T. Moss, Newport Grange, Yorkshire, brickmaker—C. Pickslay, Sheffield, merchant—H. Parker, O. Shore, J. Brewin, and J. Rodgers, Sheffield, bankers—G. T. Caswell, Birmingham, glass-dealer—E. Ollerenshaw, Manchester, hat-manufacturer—R. T. Cartwright, Louth, Lincolnshire, woollen-draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. and M. Lang, Edinburgh, letters of furnished lodgings—T. Fea, Lerwick, collector of Customs—J. Smith and Son, Glasgow, merchants—T. Cruikshank, Aberdeen, innkeeper—J. Weir, Braehead, Auchinleck, former—Arthur and Matheson, Glasgow, clothiers

BIRTHS.—On the 1st inst., at Bishopsgate, near Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot, of a son—On the 1st inst., Mrs. Major Usborne, of Upper Bedford-place, of a son—On the 27th ult., in Old Burlington-street, the lady of Dr. Alais, of a son—On the 27th ult., at Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, of a daughter—On the 6th ult., at Baibirnie, Fife, North Britain, Lady Georgiana Balfour, of a daughter—On the 30th ult., at Greenwich Hospital, Lady Isabella Hope, of a son.

MARRIED—On the 1st inst., at Gillingham, Martin Hadsley, only son of Admiral Gosselin, of Benger Hall, Herts, to Frances Orris, eldest daughter of Captain Sir John Marshall, C.B., K.C.H., of Gillingham House, Kent—On the 1st inst., at the church of Allhallows Barking, Spencer Shelley, Esq., son of Sir John Shelley, Bart., to Susanna, daughter of S. M. Leake, Esq.—On the 26th ult., at the British Embassy, Paris, Louisa, daughter of J. Campbell, Esq., of York-gate, Regent's Park, to Gustave Count de Treguet, only son of the late Admiral de Treguet, Marshal and Peer of France

DIED.—On the 31st ult., in Cambridge-street, Connaught-square, in his 78th year, J. Williams, Esq., late of her Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer—Suddenly, at the residence of his brother, North Brixton, G. A. Muskett, of the Bury, Rickmansworth, Esq., aged 57, several years M.P. for St. Alban's—On the 28th ult., at the house of his friend, Professor Wittich, 47, Warren-street, Dr. W. H. Koller, of Zurich—On the 27th ult., at his residence, in Hertford-street, Mayfair, in the 75th year of his age, James Franck, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

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CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
University College, London, Jan. 21, 1843.

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Feb. 1st, 1843. J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

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A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 6—1843. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11. PRICE 6*d*.

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EXHIBITIONS, to be held at the GARDENS of the ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, Inner Circle, Regent's Park. Schedule of Prizes for subjects to be exhibited on the following days :—

Wednesday, May 24,
Wednesday, June 28,
Wednesday, July 19, 1843.

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CLASS I.

A. To be awarded at the Exhibitions to be held on May 24 and June 28. Stove and Greenhouse Plants, collections of 50 plants—1st prize, value 15*l*. ; 2nd, 10*l*. ; 3rd, 5*l*.

B. To be awarded at the Exhibitions to be held on July 19. Stove and Greenhouse Plants, collections of 35 plants—1st prize, value 10*l* ; 2nd, 7*l*. ; 3rd, 4*l*.

The following Premiums to be awarded on each of the three days of Exhibition :—

C. Stove and Greenhouse Plants, collections of 25 plants—1st, 7*l*. ; 2nd, 3*l*. 10*s*. ; 3rd, 2*l*. 10*s*. ; 4th, 1*l*.

N.B. Persons exhibiting in A. *or* B. *cannot exhibit in* C. *also.*

D. Stove and Greenhouse Plants, collections of nine distinct kinds—1st, 3*l*. ; 2nd, 2*l*. ; 3rd, 1*l*.

N.B. Persons exhibiting in A. B. *or* C. *cannot exhibit in* D. *also.*

E. Stove and Greenhouse Climbers, collections of six distinct kinds—1st, 4*l*. ; 2nd, 2*l*. 10*s*.

F. Single Specimens of Ornamental Plants, being new or rare species—1st, 3*l*. 10*s*. ; 2nd, 2*l*. 10*s*. ; 3rd, 1*l*. 10*s*. ; 4th, 1*l*. *N.B. The plants exhibited in* F. *are eligible for competition whether in bloom or not.*

G. Ornamental Specimen Plants, for which Prizes are not otherwise offered—1st, 1*l*. 10*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*. ; 3rd, 10*s*.

N.B. *The prizes in* G. *are intended as rewards for miscellaneous productions of extraordinary merit.*

H. Cacti, tall-growing kinds, collections of not fewer than nine plants—1st, 3*l*. 10*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*. 15*s*. ; 3rd, 1*l*.

I. Fuchsias, collections of nine distinct kinds—1st, 1*l*. 5*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*.

K. Scarlet Pelargoniums, collections of six plants—1st, 1*l*. 10*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*.

L. Pelargoniums, collections of six varieties, grown in No. 24-sized pots—1st, 3*l*. ; 2nd, 1*l*. 5*s*.

M. Pelargoniums, collections of six varieties, grown in No. 12-sized pots—1st, 3*l*. ; 2nd, 1*l*. 5*s*.

N.B. *Nurserymen and private Growers exhibit independently of each other in* L. *and* M.

N. Pelargoniums, collections of four varieties, grown in No. 8-sized pots—1st, 2*l*. 10*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*. 10*s*. ; 3rd, 1*l*.

O. Herbaceous Calceolarias, collections of not fewer than six varieties, grown in No. 12-sized pots—1st, 2*l*. ; 2nd, 1*l*.

P. Shrubby Calceolarias, collections of not fewer than six varieties, grown in No. 12-sized pots—1st, 2*l*. ; 2nd, 1*l*.

Q. Roses grown in pots, collections of six plants—1st, 2*l*.

R. Moss Roses, cut blooms, collections of not fewer than 12 varieties, which must be named, and not more than seven blooms or buds of each variety exhibited—1st, 1*l*. 10*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*.

S. Roses of any kinds not varieties of Moss, cut blooms, collections of not more than 150 varieties, and to be exhibited as in R.—1st, 2*l*. 10*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*. 10*s*. ; 3rd, 1*l*.

T. Roses of any kinds not varieties of Moss, cut blooms, collections of 50 sorts, and to be exhibited as in R. and S.—1st, 1*l*. 10*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*. *N.B. None but amateurs can exhibit in* T.

Exhibitors in R., S., and T., to provide their own boxes or stands, which are not to exceed eight inches in depth at the back, nor 20 inches from front to back. The covers of all boxes must be made to remove.

U. Seedling Pelargoniums—1st, 1*l*. 10*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*. ; 3rd, 10*s*.
V. Seedling Calceolarias—1st, 1*l*. ; 2nd, 10*s*.
W. Seedling Fuchsias—1st, 1*l*. ; 2nd, 10*s*.
X. Seedling Roses—1st, 1*l*. ; 2nd, 10*s*.
Y. Seedling Cinerarias—1st, 10*s*.
Z. Seedling Verbenas—1st, 10*s*.
Z. Z. Seedling Pansies—1st, 10*s*.

N B. The prizes from U. to Z. Z. inclusive will be awarded at the discretion of the judges, and certificates will be given to such seedlings of merit as have not prizes awarded to them. The subjects for exhibition from U. to Z. Z. inclusive will not be eligible for competition unless they are exhibited in the pots in which they have been cultivated, and they must also be accompanied by the names which they are to bear. No seedlings can be allowed to compete for prizes unless in compliance with the above conditions.

CLASS II.

The exhibitions in this class are intended to display the effect of natural classification, in bringing together groups of highly ornamental plants, by which the habits and affinities of natural orders or of genera will be represented.

A. A. Orchidaceous Plants, collections of not fewer than five exotic species—1st, 7*l*. ; 2d, 3*l*. 10*s*.

B. B. Orchidaceous Plants, single specimens—1st, 3*l*. 10*s*. ; 2d, 2*l*.

C. C. Ericaceous Plants (Cape heaths), collections of 20 distinct kinds—1st, 7*l*. ; 2d, 3*l*.

D. D. Ericaceous Plants (Cape heaths), collections of 15 distinct kinds—1st, 7*l*. ; 2d., 3*l*. 10*s*. ; 3d, 1*l*. 10*s*.

N.B. None but Amateurs and Gentlemen's Gardeners can exhibit in D. D.

E. E. Ericaceous Plants (Cape heaths), collections of six distinct kinds—1st, 3*l*. 10*s*. ; 2d, 2*l*. ; 3d, 1*l*.

N.B. Persons exhibiting in C. C. *or* D. D. *cannot exhibit in* E. E. *also.*

F. F. Ericaceous Plants (greenhouse Azaleas), collections of 18 Plants—1st, 5*l*. ; 2d, 2*l*. 10*s*. ; 3d, 1*l*.

G. G. Ericaceous Plants (greenhouse Azaleas), collections of four varieties—1st, 1*l*. 10*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*.

N.B. Persons exhibiting in F. F. *cannot exhibit in* G. G. *also.*

H. H. Ericaceous Plants (Rhododendrons in pots), collections of nine varieties—1st, 1*l*. 5*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*.

I. I. Gesneraceous Plants, collections of not fewer than twelve distinct kinds—1st, 2*l*. ; 2nd, 1*l*.

K. K. Amaryllidaceous Plants in pots (hardy kinds not included), collections of not fewer than six species—1st, 1*l*. 10*s*. ; 2nd, 15*s*.

L. L. Collections of the genus *Tropæolum*, not fewer than three kinds—1st, 2*l*. ; 2nd, 1*l*.

M. M. Collections of the genus *Lilium*, in pots, not fewer than six kinds—1st, 1*l*. 10*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*.

N. N. Collections of the genus *Statice*, in pots, not fewer than twelve kinds—1st, 2*l*. ; 2nd, 1*l*.

O. O. Collections of British Ferns, in pots—1st, 2*l* 10*s*. ; 2nd, 1*l*.

P. P. Named Collections of Agricultural Grasses, either in pots or cut specimens—1st, 1*l*.

CLASS III.

Q. Q. The best Microscope exhibited at any of the Meetings—10*l*. 10*s*.

REGULATIONS FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF EXHIBITORS.

1. EXHIBITIONS.—The Exhibitions will be open to all Competitors, whether Fellows of the Society or not.

2. TIME FOR THE RECEPTION OF SUBJECTS ON THE DAYS OF EXHIBITION.—In order that the subjects received for competition may be promptly arranged and displayed to advantage, exhibitors are requested to communicate their intentions to the Secretary, previously to the several days of exhibition, specifying the probable extent of table-room, in square feet or otherwise, which their plants or flowers will require.

At half-past Eight o'clock in the morning precisely the gates will be closed, after which time no subjects for competition can, on any account whatever, be received.

Exhibitors are requested to bear in mind, that the Judges must proceed at Ten o'clock to examine the merits of the subjects exhibited, by which hour the setting and arranging of all plants and flowers must be completed; and as exhibitors alone are supposed to know their own Exhibitions, they are specially requested to apply to the Clerk for Tickets to attach to them, and to see that all their Exhibitions are marked and entered in the books with the proper letters.

At Seven o'clock in the evening the Exhibitions will close, when all flowers and plants will be delivered up to the Exhibitors.

3. ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.—Assistant Gardeners will be admitted with the Exhibitors until half-past Eight o'clock in the morning, but no persons whose services are not required in that capacity will be allowed to enter with the Exhibitors, nor can any persons remain after Ten o'clock who are not engaged by the Society.

All persons who supply objects for Exhibition for which awards are offered, will be readmitted to the Garden at Two o'clock, by delivering up at the workmen's gate their Pass-ticket, for which they must apply at the Office before Ten o'clock.

4. SUBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.—It is particularly desired that all plants be distinctly labelled with their *scientific names*, and the places whence introduced, when practicable.

Exhibitors will be required to sign a book, stating in what letter their plants are to be exhibited; and they are particularly requested to observe that no omissions or mistakes arising from improper entries can be rectified after the awards have been made.

Exhibitors who shall obain a First Prize cannot receive any other award in the same letter, except in F. G., and from U. to Z. Z. inclusive.

Objects of decidedly inferior quality will not be received for competition, and the Judges will be required not to make any award where the subjects exhibited do not appear to them to deserve such a mark of distinction.

No Judge will be appointed from among the Fellows or Members of the Society.

Successful Competitors are requested to notify to the Secretary, within one fortnight after the premium shall have been awarded, in what form they are desirous of receiving their prizes.

N.B.—Exhibitors coming from the North-East of London may approach the Gardens from Albany-street by the Cambridge Gate. Exhibitors from the South and from the West may approach by Portland Place and the New Road, and enter by the York Gate.

NEW AND SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS on SALE by F. and A. SMITH and Co., FLORISTS, &c., HACKNEY, LONDON :—

BIANCA, Wildman, pure white, cup petals, large size, the centre well up, very deep flower (having from 25 to 30 rows of petals), first-rate form, of excellent habit, and very free bloomer : the flowers have long upright foot-stalks. It was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London, Aug. 3, 1841; obtained a second prize at the South London Floricultural Show, Sept. 14; and a first-class prize at the Floricultural Soc. of London, Sept. 23; a first-class opinion was pronounced by the Floricultural Soc. of London, Aug. 16, 1842; it obtained a prize at Salisbury Plain, Aug. 31; the first prize at the Hammersmith Show, Sept. 27; and was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Soc. of London, Sept. 27, when 24 blooms were produced, although that Society very fairly qualified their approbation upon other occasions, when the flower, for reasons afterwards explained, appeared before them in a less perfect state. Opinions of the Press :—See *Gardeners' Gazette*, Sept. 24, p. 625 : "This flower has been unfortunately very badly grown during the season; being exclusively cultivated in the neighbourhood of London, it has not been fit for competition at either of the shows for the cup. The blooms produced on Tuesday, though by no means equal to those of last season, or the early part of the present, gave promise that it will be a decidedly first-rate variety, when it comes into the hands of country growers, the centre being in every instance perfectly up, the petals cupped, and the flower well formed." See Report in same paper, Oct. 1, p. 639: "Wildman's Bianca, which has scarcely produced a bloom fit for showing until the latter part of the season, was in fine condition, a great number of blooms being shown, the whole of them first-rate." See Report in the *Florists' Journal* of Nov. last, p. 251; "We some little time since paid a visit to Messrs. Smith's Nursery, at Hackney; the Dahlias were in fine bloom, though evidently struggling with the smoke, &c., of that confined district. Too much credit cannot be given to these gentlemen for their strenuous exertions to overcome so great an obstacle. In the collection which is large, we particularly noticed that beautiful white, Wildman's Bianca; there were several plants of it, and all held good flowers. 10*s*. 6*d*.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Smith, rich scarlet crimson, fine cup petals, the centre well up, is of great depth and substance, a first-rate flower, a very profuse bloomer, and quite new in colour; it has obtained a prize at the South Essex Show, in Sept.—See Editor's opinion in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1842: "In the Duke of Wellington, rich scarlet crimson, the centre is full, although a little depressed, and the petals are well arranged: it is a desirable flower, and rich in colour." 10*s*. 6*d*.

GENERAL SIR R. SALE, Smith, crimson purple, cup petal, well up in the eye, of good size, and great depth of petals, very profuse and constant bloomer, with long upright foot-stalks; and is considered by competent judges the best flower of its colour yet offered to the public; it was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London, Aug. 16, 1842; obtained a prize at Salisbury Plain, Aug. 31; a prize at South Essex, Sept. 8; a prize at Kingston, Sept. 15; a prize at Salt Hill, Sept. 16; a prize at Victoria Gardens, Stepney, Sept. 19; a prize at the Floricultural Soc. of London, Sept. 20; a prize at Sunbury, Sept. 22; a prize at Hammersmith, Sept. 27.—See Editor's opinion, *Gardeners' Gazette*, Aug. 6, 1842. "So far as we have seen, during the present season, the growers appear to be aware of the properties required in a show Dahlia, and most of those exhibited on Tuesday possessed them in a considerable degree. Decidedly the best of these is Smith's Sir Robert Sale, a beautifully-formed dark flower, shown at both meetings, but not adjudicated on by the Floricultural Society, on account of no more than one bloom being shown."—See Editor's opinion, *Gardener's Chronicle*, Sept. 3. "Your crimson purple Dahlia (Sir R. Sale) is a flower of first-rate properties, fine, general form, centre well up, with great depth of petals." 10*s*. 6*d*.

RIVAL YELLOW, Smith, deep golden yellow, fine cup petals, of great substance and depth, the centre well up, of excellent form, very constant and good habit. This Dahlia is warranted the best of its colour yet offered to the public. As the stock is very limited, early application is necessary to secure plants, many orders having already been received; no allowance on this variety. 10*s*.

RAINBOW, Smith, yellow, beautifully edged with rosy purple, of good form, very constant, free bloomer, and excellent habit; the flowers have long straight footstalks; quite a new and distinct variety from any other in cultivation. The form of this flower improves as the season advances, sufficient to constitute it a show flower. 10*s*. 6*d*.

ORION, Smith, light yellow, cupped petals, of good form, very constant, and profuse bloomer; 3 ft. 7*s*. 6*d*.

FANNY WAUGH, Forster, deep lilac, of fine form; it has obtained a first-class prize at Hexham, and was in the second stand of 18, and the second of 24 blooms at the same place; was placed first in its class at the Dahlia Show near Corbege, and second at the Great North of England Open Show at Jesmond, near Newcastle. This variety is very constant, of medium size, great depth of petals, the centre well up, and of good general habit; 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

EARL OF LEITRIM, Ogilvy, deep purple, cup petals, large, and of good form; has obtained several prizes; 5 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

SULTANA, Appleby, dark maroon, occasionally striped with light purple, fine form. 10*s*. 6*d*.

CYNTHIA, blush edged, and tipped with rosy purple; good form; 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

GREAT WESTERN, Bragg, puce, very large, good shape; 7*s*. 6*d*.

PERPETUAL GRAND, Brown, maroon, fine form, 10*s*. 6*d*.

BELSIZE RIVAL, Pipe, rosy blush, cup petals, fine form, good habit, and very constant; 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

SURPRISE, Oakley, crimson, tipped with white; 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

EMPRESS OF WHITES, G. Smith, creamy white, good form, very dwarf grower; 2 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

CONFIDENCE, Cook, shaded orange, good form, very constant, fine habit; 4 ft. 7*s*. 6*d*.

VIRGIL, Mountjoy, maroon, good shape, very constant; 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

WINDMILL-HILL HERO, Miller, rich deep crimson, cup petal, round shape, good form; 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

VAN AMBURGH, Miller, rosy lilac, good shape, and constant show flower, 3 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

PET RIVAL, Bushel, red crimson, cup petals, and very constant; 3 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

NORTH MIDLAND, Evans, deep crimson, cup petals, and fine form; has taken several prizes; 3 ft. 7*s*. 6*d*.

ESSEX TRIUMPH, Turville, fine dark, fine form; 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

BEAUTY OF SUSSEX, Mitchell, white, deeply edged with carmine; 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, Edwards, blush white, occasionally tipped, good form, has taken several prizes, 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

LADY SALE, Todd, ruby carmine, good form, 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

MIRANDA, Brown, blush white, shaded with rose. 7*s*. 6*d*.

QUEEN OF SUMMER, creamy white, with crimson purple tip and dark centre, good form. 10*s*. 6*d*.

RETRIEVER, Dewar, ruby crimson, fine form, 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

IMOGENE, Dewar, lilac, first-rate, 2 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

CLAUDINE, Forster, white, tipped with rosy pink, fine form, 3 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

GREAT MOGUL, Atwell, deep maroon, 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

F. and A. S. and Co. take this opportunity of informing those of their friends who may not be aware of it, that their Dahlias being grown in the immediate vicinity of London, they cannot produce their blooms in such perfection as those who have every advantage of a country situation; added to this, their Plants were from August to the end of September so infested with the thrip, that they could not produce even a tolerable specimen of Bianca, to compete at any of the three shows for Mr. Wildman's prize; as a proof of this, at the first show there was no competition, they could not produce a bloom; at the Salt-hill (the second), and the Floricultural (the third), the Plants were not sufficiently recovered to compete with effect; as the season advanced, the Plants produced fine blooms in profusion, so as to enable them to exhibit twenty-four fine blooms at the Evening Meeting of the Floricultural Society, when it was pronounced a first-class flower. In conclusion, they recommend Bianca as a white of first-rate qualities, and second to none.

The same observations as regard the thrip may be applied to Rival Yellow; and having but three plants, they had not an opportunity to compete for prizes.

VERBENA SPECIOSA, Kyle, colour bright vermilion, with blush or rosy eye, large trusses, and very free bloom of strong upright growth; it obtained a certificate of merit at the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society of London, July 9, 1842. The Verbena is handsome and very brilliant; it is no doubt a good variety. See p. 425, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Editor's opinion. Plants in May, 5*s*.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS; strong plants, in 60-sized pots, in May, 7*s*. 6*d*.

A large Collection of Pelargoniums, comprising most of the new varieties; also Fuchsias, Ericas, Calceolarias, Camellias, Greenhouse and Stove Plants.

Orders for Exportation promptly executed. A satisfactory reference required from unknown correspondents.

DAHLIAS.

JOHN KEYNES, Florist, Salisbury, most respectfully begs to thank his Friends for their support last season in ordering "Dodd's Prince of Wales" and "Twyford Perfection," and to assure them that it shall be his study to offer nothing but First-rate Show Flowers. In announcing varieties for May, 1843, he hopes to merit their continued approbation and confidence.

List of Dahlias, 1843. s. d.

Favourite (Dodds')—clear white, edged with pink; the finest of its class; full centre; great depth of cupped petals; large and circular; not to be surpassed for form, and is safely *warranted* as a grand show-flower; most distinct. Plants in May 10 6

Colonel Baker (Dodds')—dark claret; fine show-flower; most certain: very deep; cupped; rising centre; finest form; new colour; quite distinct from any other. Warranted. Plants in May 10 6

Violet Perfection (Keynes)—deep purple, with most vivid light violet shade in the centre of each petal; fine form; shape and growth of Metella. The shading of this flower is so prominent as to make it indispensable as a first-rate show-flower. Warranted. Plants in May . 10 6

Paul Pry (Brown's)—light ruby; fine show-flower; perfect shape; not new in colour, but superior in its class. Plants in May 10 6

Virgil (Mountjoy's)—dark maroon; first-rate . . . 10 6

Surprise (Oakley's)—purple, distinctly tipped with white; finest of its class 10 6

Confidence (Cook's)—orange buff; first-rate; best of its colour 10 6

Great Mogul (Attwell's)—dark red 10 6

Asmodeus (Wheeler's) very dark 10 6

Queen of the Isles (Low's)—white, edged with crimson; beautiful colours; quite distinct; first-rate form . . 10 6

Hero of Stonehenge (Whale's)—dark crimson; first-rate . 10 6

Swindon Rival (Compton's)—dark rose; decidedly first-rate 10 6

Prince of Wales (Dodds')—finest yellow 3 6

Mrs. Shelly (Mitchell's)—fine dark peach 5 0

Competitor (Hodges')—light rose: extra fine; first-rate . 5 0

Prince of Wales (Girling's)—shaded purple; fine . . 3 6

Princess Royal (Hudson's)—light buff, tipped with purple . 3 6

Bedford Surprise (Shepherd's)—shaded rose; extra fine . 3 6

Admiral Stopford (Trenfield's)—very dark; first-rate . . 3 6

Twyford Perfection—shaded rose; first-rate form . . 3 6

Horace (Mountjoy's)—dark 2 6

Prince Albert (Adams')—orange buff 2 6

Marquess of Lansdowne (Brown's)—buff 2 6

Sir F. Johnstone—purple 2 6

America (Drummond's)—shaded purple 2 6

Lady Alice Peel (Jackson's)—light rose 2 6

Rose Unique (Ansell's) 2 6

Westbury Rival (Hall's)—purple 2 6

Northern Beauty (Robinson's)—light edged pink . . 2 6

Candidate (Silverlock's)—dark purple 2 6

Lady Anne Murray (Catleugh's)—light mottled . . . 2 6

Gipsy Maid (Girling's)—very dark 2 6

Duke of Cornwall (Low's)—rose 2 6

The following first-rate Varieties, 12s. per dozen:—

Fanny Keynes (Keynes')
Scarlet Defiance (Cozens')
Argo (Widnall's)
Andrew Hofer (Holmes')
Beauty of the Plain (Spary's)
Optima (Thurtell's)
Lady Dowager Cooper (Jackson's)
Burnham Hero (Church's)
Euclid (Ward's)
Conservative (Low's)
Tournament (Catleugh's)
Eclipse (Ditto)
Tournament (Union)
Admirable (Spary's)
Indispensable (Girling's)
Bridesmaid (Brown's)
Lady Middleton (Jeffrey's)
Le Grand Baudine (Low's)
Maid of Bath (Davis's)
Hope (Neville's)
Maria (Wheeler's)
Metella (Brown's)
Nicholas Nickleby (Cormack's)
President of the West (Whale's)
Pickwick (Cormack's)
Phenomenon (Whale's)
Satirist (Headland's)
Rouge et Noire (Ansell's)
Triumph (Milliez')
Springfield Purple (Gaines's)
Climax (Jeffrey's)
Queen (Widnall's)
Eclipse (Ditto)
Majestic (Ditto)
Duchess of Richmond (Fowler's)
Egyptian King (Wilmer's)
Grace Darling (Dodds')
Ne plus Ultra (Widnall's)
Rival Sussex (Standford's)
Springfield Rival (Inwood's)
Unique (Ansell's)

Fine dry Roots of Dodd's Prince of Wales, 15*s.*; Twyford Perfection, 10*s.*; Westbury Rival, 10*s.*; Adam's Prince Albert, 10*s.*; Fine Old Varieties, 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, Clapham-Rise, near London, (removed from Walworth,) By Appointment, Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that this is the best season for planting the above Flowers, and that he can supply them of first-rate quality at the following prices:—

RANUNCULUSES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts £4 4 0
" Superfine mixtures from 5*s.* to 21*s.* per 100.
ANEMONES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts . . 3 0 0
" Superfine mixtures from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per 100.
AURICULAS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 plant of each . 3 13 6
CARNATIONS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each . 3 10 0
PICOTEES, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each . . 2 10 0
YELLOW PICOTEES, 12 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each 2 2 0
LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM, from 5*s.* to 42*s.* each.
" " PUNCTATUM, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* each.
" SPECIOSUM, small bulbs, at 63*s.* each.

H. G. also begs to say that he has a few Trees of his PRINCESS-ROYAL PEAR for sale, at 5*s.* each.—The Trade supplied.

W. BRAGG intends Advertising on Saturday next a List containing the Names of the Nurserymen and Florists who have ordered, and who will be able to supply Plants in May next, of his Superb White Dahlia ANTAGONIST, which will be let out to the Trade only. On the first occasion of this Flower being shown for Mr. Wildman's Prize at the Floricultural Society, Sept. 6th, the Judges pronounced it to be "decidedly first-rate." The *Gardeners' Gazette*, in report of Salt-Hill Show, speaks of it thus:—"The Seedlings were both numerous and beautiful; among them Bragg's Antagonist was successfully shown for Mr. Wildman's Prize of Five Guineas offered for the best White Dahlia. This Flower, which has been remarkably constant through the season, was shown in great perfection, and was placed first by the Judges of all the other Seedlings exhibited." The *Gardeners' Chronicle* describes it, when shown at Salt-Hill, as follows:—"Bragg's Antagonist, White; this is a full-sized and finely-formed flower, with good petals, and great purity of colour, was placed first." The *Gazette* of Oct. 1, in its report of the Floricultural Society's meeting, in speaking of it as a flower of first-rate excellence, adds, "This White Dahlia, which has been extensively shown from a small Stock, and carried off the Cup for the best white, was still able to produce one good bloom, which for form, substance, and arrangement, was all that could be desired; the remainder, to make up the number required, were young blooms imperfectly expanded."
North Star Tavern, Slough, Feb. 9, 1843.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Advertisement of the above magnificent Fuchsia, inserted in this Paper of the 4th February, together with their two new Verbenas.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Feb. 9, 1843.

ROSES.

MR. HOOKER has a few PLANTS to spare of the New Persian Double Yellow ROSE, on short stems, at 15*s.* each. And also the following, if the selection of sorts is left to him:—
Standard Roses of the best Summer Blooming kinds, 24*s.* per doz.
Short Standards 1 to 2 feet (suited for potting, or planting in clumps), of Perpetual, Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbon, and other Autumnal Roses, at 18*s.* per dozen.
Dwarf Garden Roses, of the best kinds, 6*s.* per dozen.
Nursery Gardens, Brenchley, near Lamberhurst, Kent.

BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL and Co. have much pleasure in announcing that their CATALOGUE of the above is in the Press, and may be had on application. It will be found to contain all the really good and distinct kinds, to the exclusion of such as are merely nominal varieties, and will prove a valuable guide to those who intend competing at the Horticultural Exhibitions of the ensuing season.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Feb. 9.

SPLENDID NEW HYBRID FUCHSIAS.

WILLIAM DEANS, Nurseryman and Florist, Jedburgh, North Britain, begs to intimate that he intends sending out the following six NEW HYBRIDS, which were exhibited at the Roxburghshire Horticultural Society's Show in September last, and at the Grand Horticultural Fête at Kelso during the same month; they were staged at both places against all the Newest and Best Fuchsias then out, and declared to be Unrivalled, and gained the first prize at both Shows. They will be found indispensable to those who grow for competition; no better proof of their superiority need be adduced than the numerous orders already received for them from those who have seen them in bloom. Plants in May, 1843.

1.—Fuchsia Deansia: the Tube of great thickness; Sepals broad, and of a deep crimson colour; Petals large, rosy purple; Blooms of great size and substance; a free grower, profuse bloomer, and of very fine habit, 10*s.* 6*d.*

2.—Nobilis: Tube and Sepals dark crimson; Petals light purple; Blooms very large and of great substance; free bloomer, vigorous grower, and fine habit, 7*s.* 6*d.*

3.—Recurva: Tube and Sepals light crimson; Petals rosy purple; Blooms large; the Petals beautifully recurved; free flowerer, and very distinct, 3*s.* 6*d.*

4.—Effusa fasciculata: Tube and Sepals of a carmine colour, with green tips; Petals rosy purple; immense bloomer, some of the Joints producing Thirty Blooms; same size or rather larger than F. Standishii, being thicker in the Tube; free grower, 3*s.* 6*d.*

5.—Racemiflora elegans: size and colour of the Blooms very much resemble F. Moneypennii; points of the sepals tipped with green, but greatly superior in habit to the latter, the branches presenting beautiful racemes of flowers; a free grower, 3*s.* 6*d.*

6.—Inflata arborea: Tube and Sepals very deep crimson, tipped with bright green; Petals purplish; quite a Tree Fuchsia; Foliage large, and quite distinct from any other yet out, and but for the Blooms, would hardly be recognised as a Fuchsia, 3*s.* 6*d.*

All Orders addressed Wm. Deans, Jedburgh, or to Messrs. Cormack and Co., New Cross, near London, or their Conservatories, at Covent Garden, or to Messrs. Ronald's, Brentford, will be duly attended to. Any person purchasing the lot, upon receipt of a Post-office order for 1*l.* 10*s.*, the six will be sent, post-free, to any part of the United Kingdom, carefully packed in a tin-case with Moss.—Jedburgh, 7th Feb., 1843.

PET RIVAL DAHLIA (Bushell's), and KENNINGTON ROSE (Weldon's).—These Dahlias (though risen and grown within one mile of the General Post Office, London, have obtained prizes), will be sent out through the Trade in May next.

Pet Rival—Purple Maroon, finely-cupped, and depth of Petals never showing the eye, good habit, and always true; height 3ft. Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Kennington Rose, superior to Wheeler's Maria, constant and fine habit; height 4ft. Plants 7*s.* 6*d.* Exchanges and liberal discount to the Trade on early application to J. Bushell, 12, Hall-place, Kennington Lane.—Feb. 3.

NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP.

WILLIAM MILLER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent, having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS Splendid Collections, intends offering them to the Public at the undernamed low prices—including the following Fuchsias:—Conspicua arborea (Catleugh's), Venus victrix, (Cripps'), rosea alba, Moneypennii, magnifica, racemiflora, &c. Also the following distinct Verbenas:—Queen, Aurora, Stewartii variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyana, &c. &c. Fuchsias, 10*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 12*s.* per doz.; package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 4*s.* per doz., package and carriage paid to London.—Persons may depend upon their being good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Name. They will be sent out according to priority of orders in April. A remittance from unknown correspondents.

W. M. obtained a Prize of 10*l.*, open to all England, for a Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, &c., at the Isle of Thanet Floricultural Show, July, 1842.

List of Pelargoniums, &c., can be had on application.

TO GENTLEMEN and AMATEUR FLORISTS.—The time of year is now fast approaching for planting that delightful flower, the Ranunculus; a few hundred roots to be parted with at 42*s.* per hundred, (with names); planting time, February and March. Apply (pre-paid, to Mr. Eyre, Farnham, Surrey; where may be seen, in the blooming season, in Mr. Eyre's Collection of Pelargoniums, "a few Seedlings," broken into flower in July last, 1842, with many of this year, 1843. Some possessing striking foliage, cultivated and grown in small pots, "in their true and natural state, without that pernicious aid," chemical watering, which can only serve to raise and drive "colorem contra naturam," for a short period.—Farnham, January 23, 1843.

SEEDLING LARCHES, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS have still a large quantity of fine 2-year Seedling SCOTCH FIR, 3-year Seedling NORWAY SPRUCE, and 2-year SEEDLING LARCHES; also 1 and 2-year TRANSPLANTED LARCHES, and some fine 2-year Transplanted TYROLESE LARCHES. The 2-year Seedling Larches, being of extra fine quality, are well worth the attention of the Trade and Gentlemen in filling up their Nurseries. Any of the above will be laid down, freight paid to London, Hull, or Newcastle, at a moderate price. They have also fine 1-year Seedling BEECH, which will be sold at *Two Pounds* per 25,000.
Wm. Urquhart & Sons, Dundee.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, JASMINE PLANTS, and TUBEROSE ROOTS.—A Choice Collection of the above-named Trees, varying from 3 to 6 feet in the stem, and from 10*s.* to 30*s* each, has just been received from Italy, and, together with the Catalonian and Arabian Jasmine Plants, and Double Italian Tuberose Roots, may be seen at A. Cobbett's late Mr. C. Barron's, Italian and Foreign Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall.—N.B. Packed carefully, and sent to any part of the Kingdom. Also Importer of fine Lucca Oils, Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese, Gorgona Anchovies, Macaroni, &c. &c. Lists with Prices may be had, &c.

WANTED, in a COUNTRY NURSERY, a NURSERY GARDENER from 25 to 35 years of age, perfectly honest, sober, active, and industrious. He must be well acquainted with Greenhouse plants; as to watering, potting, dressing, and resetting of Plants which are under his care, as well as the propagation of them. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter prepaid, to the Editor of this Paper.—*** None need apply whose character will not bear the strictest investigation.

WANTS a SITUATION as UNDER GARDENER, a Young Man, who has a good knowledge of his Business, and wishes to place himself under a Head Gardener of experience. He can be well recommended from the place he has just left. Wages, 18*s.* per week. Direct to A.B., Mr. Dennis, Nurseryman, King's-road, Chelsea.

HEAD GARDENER.—Wanted a Single Man about 30 or 35 years of age. He must thoroughly understand his business in all its departments — particularly early and late Forcing, be able to produce a constant succession of Flowers, &c., &c. State lowest terms required, length of Character, reference, &c. Address to A.B., Mrs. Smallpiece, Butcher, Kingston, Surrey.

WANTS a Situation, as ASSISTANT in the SEED TRADE, a YOUNG MAN, who has been accustomed to the Shop and Counting-house. Unexceptionable references will be given. Address I. U., at the Office of this Paper.

WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a Married Man, aged 35, a native of Scotland, who perfectly understands Hothouses, Greenhouses, Forcing, and Pinery; and has no objection to act as general agricultural servant, as he understands Cattle and Land. Direct to M. W., at Mr. Simpson's, 81, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, in a Single-handed place, a Young Man, aged 24, who has no objection to make himself generally useful. Direct to A.B., Mr. Little's, Nurseryman, King's-road, Chelsea.

WANTS a Situation as Out-door GARDENER, a most active and industrious Married Man, aged 40, who is perfect Master of his business in all its departments—Pines, Vines, Green and Hothouses, Wall-trees, Kitchen and Flower-Gardens, &c., and would take charge of Meadow-land, and Cattle. His wife is an excellent Laundress. Can give most unexceptionable characters. Address O.H., 1, Bath Buildings, City-road.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Respectable young Man, aged 30, who has a practical knowledge of his business in all its branches, and can be well recommended from the situation he is about to leave. Address, A.B., at Mr. Bell's, Bookseller, Richmond, York.

WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, a Respectable married Man, aged 28, without any family. He can give highly respectable references as to character and abilities; and the gentleman he is now about to leave will feel much pleasure in recommending him.—Address, P. P., Mr. Conway, Nursery, Old Brompton.

JAMES DICKSON & SONS, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists, have much pleasure in announcing that they have succeeded in making a valuable addition to their extensive stock of CALCEOLARIAS, by the purchase of the entire stock of those richly-spotted varieties raised by Isaac Anderson, Esq., which took the first prize for seedlings at the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society's meeting of the 15th July last, and were justly described as being the finest varieties yet exhibited. There are six distinct varieties, named as follows—George Heriot, Grahami, Greigiana, Ariadne, Margaret, Neillii. These will be sent out in rotation of order, early in April next, at 30*s.* per set, or 7*s.* 6*d.* each. Early orders will oblige, and meet with prompt attention; but as the stock of some of the varieties is very limited, early application can only be guaranteed execution.

Seed Warehouse, 32, South Hanover-street, Edinburgh; Nurseries, Inverleith, and Broughton Park.

Note.—Messrs. J. D. & Sons are now sending out plants of that beautiful and distinct variety of Epiphyllum truncatum, called Epiphyllum truncatum elegans, which attracted so much notice at the Horticultural Society's Show.

WILLIAM LYNN, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist, late of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, respectfully informs the Gentry and Public in general, that he is now carrying on the above business, and connected therewith a Garden Tool Warehouse, at the premises, No. 10, Church-street, Hackney, opposite Morning-lane. W. L. begs to state that his collection of Culinary, Garden, and Flower Seeds is of the very best quality, and true to kind; likewise his Fruit-Trees, Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Perennial and Bulbous Roots. His Garden Utensils are also of the best description, at prices which, he trusts, with industry, punctuality, and attention, will secure to him general patronage.

W. L. solicits particular attention to his new PEA, Lynn's Dwarf Wrinkled Marrow, 2*s.* 6*d.* per quart, which is superior to the Knight's Marrows, and much more advantageous, especially in small gardens, its height being 3 to 4 feet; it is the most prolific summer and autumn Pea ever introduced—perpetual in its bearing, the pod quite full, and of delicious flavour, even when nearly ripe.—Catalogues of Seeds, Garden Implements, &c., may be had on application, enclosing a postage-stamp.

HENRY HAMMOND, Nursery and Seedsman, Mundford, near Brandon, Suffolk, respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that the late fine season for preserving his admired WHITE CAPE BROCCOLI enables him to offer it at 3*s.* 6*d.* a packet, which will contain half an ounce. The many orders already received from those who were purchasers last year justify H. H. in again offering it to the public. The flavour is not only equal to any Cauliflower, but it is as hardy as any of the Cabbage tribe. By sowing in March, the end of May, and August, a supply may be had nearly all the year. If any gentleman wishes for information respecting its quality, a reference to the undermentioned Gardeners will meet with an immediate reply:—Mr. Wylie, His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Euston Hall; Mr. Piper, Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, Merton Hall; Mr. Hammond, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., Lynford Hall; Mr. Browniy, John Angerstein's, Esq., Weeting Hall. Messrs. Flanagan, Seedsmen, Mansion-house-street, London, who can warrant the stock, and will carefully execute any orders entrusted to them.—A good PROPAGATOR in the Out-door Department is wanted.—Mundford, Jan. 19, 1843.

NEW AND CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., have a large Stock of all the newest and choicest Flower Seeds, to the cultivation of which great attention has been paid, and which are this season more than usually fine. L. P. and Co., can therefore with confidence recommend them, as being in every respect to be depended on; and beg leave to offer for sale,

25 packets . . . . . for 15*s.*
50 do. . . . . 25*s.*
100 do. . . . . 35*s.*
150 do. . . . . 42*s.*

Delivered, carriage free, to any part of the kingdom. Catalogues may be had on application as above.
Exeter Nursery.

EDWARD BECK invites the attention of Horticulturists to the different articles manufactured by him in SLATE. They may be seen in use at WORTON COTTAGE, ISLEWORTH, upon application to the Gardener—*Sundays excepted.*

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, Feb. 15	Microscopical	7 P.M.
Friday, Feb. 17	Geological	1 P.M.
	Botanical	8 P.M.
Tuesday, Feb. 21	Horticultural	2 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	6½ P.M.
Wednesday, Feb. 22	Geological	8½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, Feb. 25	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.

COUNTRY SHOWS. Feb. 23. Ipswich Cucumber.

IN some observations we lately made upon the preparation of Roses for growth in pots, we mentioned, upon the authority of a correspondent, that the Boursault Rose was employed successfully as a stock for such a purpose. If this variety is selected, choice should be made of the common semi-double sort, with deep red flowers, on which, as is well known, Roses take very freely by buds. It has, however, been suggested to us that Rose de Lisle would be still better for a stock, because, not only do buds take very readily upon it, but it is less disposed to throw up suckers. Those who are interested in this matter would do well to try both these stocks. Possibly each may have its advantages.

ALTHOUGH we are convinced that the nuisances which everywhere exist in consequence of the accumulation of stagnant filth will never be effectually abated till some such Drainage Act as we have already recommended shall have passed, yet we entertain no doubt that in some districts much might be done by a little unexpensive contrivance. Cottagers, in particular, should have their attention called to the simple means by which their personal comfort and the productiveness of their gardens may be so readily increased.

It is the usual plan with these persons to throw everything, ashes, sweepings, peelings, slops, &c., upon a heap, close to their back door, without the slightest regard to cleanliness or health. Now such accumulations cannot but engender pestilent diseases, which are just as dangerous to their neighbours as to themselves. Nevertheless in a great many places there would be neither trouble nor difficulty, and a very little expense, in entirely stopping this sort of nuisance. What we would propose is, that the cottager should be furnished with the means of burying all sorts of household refuse as soon as it is formed; and that the same amount of trouble which is required to go to the back door and to throw down the refuse, should be sufficient to bury it. It is obvious that this can only be done by means of tanks with a movable cover.

If you put a cottager to unusual trouble, he will possibly consider the advantage of cleanliness and the gain for his garden less than the additional trouble to which he is exposed; or if he does not think so, his wife will, and that will practically amount to the same thing. If you ask him to incur present expense for the sake of future gain, you, in the first place, propose to him that which he has not the means of doing, or, which, if he had the means, would not be so evidently useful as he knows the money to be which it would cost. To furnish a cottager with the means of avoiding the creation of nuisances must generally be a landlord's business. We believe, however, that the cottager himself might be induced to bear a part of the cost, if his part was nothing more than labour.

The best kind of receptacle that could be formed would be an underground tank, constructed of brickwork, and lined with roman cement, the mouth of which should be carried two feet above the ground-level, and furnished with a hinged lid. But such a contrivance would probably be, in almost all cases, much too expensive. We would therefore suggest the following plan. Suppose a cylindrical receptacle, 6 feet deep, and 4 feet in diameter, were considered sufficient, we should construct it thus: Let a hole be dug, 8 feet deep, and 8 feet in diameter; let the bottom be then "puddled" firmly with clay, or clay and chalk in a chalk county, to the depth of 2 feet, and over that place one layer of bricks on edge, as is done in making stable floors: this would make the bottom water-tight. Then upon this foundation raise a circular wall, in the same way as in building a well, only form a layer of "puddle" 2 feet thick all round, and in the inner face of this, bed the bricks. From the ground-level run up a 9-inch wall to the height of 2 feet, and on that fix the wooden lid. We conceive that a plan of this sort would be sufficiently water-tight for the purpose to which it would be applied. It would cost a very small sum, chiefly for the bricks and wooden lid; half-vitrified bricks, unfit for building purposes, might be employed; in many places the earth excavated would be stiff enough to convert into puddle; and at all events the chief expense of clay, if it has to be procured, would be the cartage. The labour the cottager should himself execute.

When in possession of a tank of this sort, he should be taught to throw into it refuse of all kinds, old rags, cinder ashes, bones, soapsuds, pot-boilings, Potato-parings, especially if boiled (as always ought to be the case in a cottage, in order to avoid the waste of Potatoes), straw, weeds, leaves, refuse vegetables, and so on. In addition, a drain should run into the tank, so as to carry into it *all other fluid* refuse. If this were done, no water would have to be added, but the whole mass would by degrees decay and putrefy, forming a material of the richest fertilising description. Its smell would no doubt be offensive, but infinitely less so than if exposed to the air; and one pound of bleaching powder, worth 6*d.* now, but capable of being sold far cheaper if the demand were larger, would purify the whole contents of such a tank. In the absence of bleaching powder, the mere throwing into it from time to time a few shovels of dry earth, some peat where that abounds, sawdust, old tan, or any such material, would take off the smell to a considerable extent, and improve the quality of the mixture. The contents of such a tank, when putrid, may be taken out in buckets; if fluid, or if solid, may be dug out and applied to the garden, or be mixed with more earth, and allowed to remain in a heap till it is wanted. In those cases where a cottager has no garden, it might be sold to the neighbouring farmers, who, if they understand their interest, will readily buy it. If sold at the price of common farm-yard dung, it would well repay the cottager for the little trouble it cost him to prepare; but, in reality, it would, if prepared with skill, be worth four or five times as much.

The reason why we recommend no water to be added, is, that the slops and soapsuds will of themselves supply as much or more liquid than is requisite to enable the mass to putrefy properly.

Long before attempts were made to analyse organic substances, and to discover their ultimate elements, experience had shown that animal and vegetable matter in a state of decomposition greatly increased the produce of the soil to which it was added. It is only surprising that the exact state of decomposition, which produced the greatest and most lasting effect, should not have been accurately ascertained for every variety of soil; and that, at this moment, the question, whether fresh, half-rotten, or entirely decomposed organic matter is the most useful and economical manure is not yet satisfactorily answered. The reason of this uncertainty is the little attention which the cultivators of the soil are in the habit of paying to many of their own operations, and the contempt with which learned and scientific men at one time looked upon all the mechanical arts, and more especially the tillage of the land, generally left to servile hands. But a new æra has sprung up: men of science now perceive the vast field open to their researches; and agriculture obtains the rank which its importance deserves. We may therefore hope to see new light thrown upon every subject connected with the cultivation of the soil.

It may perhaps appear superfluous to lay before practical farmers the importance of great attention to the management of the manure collected in their stables and farm-yards. It would seem impossible that a man should have farmed many years without knowing what is most efficacious and economical. Is it to be supposed that the scientific man will from his closet point out facts which the practical farmer has overlooked? Can his minute experiments, and the theories founded upon them, throw a new light on the subject? One would think not; yet when we examine the yards, dunghills, sheds, and stables of the generality of farms, we find very few in which the grossest errors and the most profligate waste cannot be pointed out. In some, the straw and dung are allowed to accumulate during all the time the cattle are fed in the yards. In many, the surrounding buildings with every shower pour down a flood of water, which slowly percolates the mass, and often runs off by drains into ponds and ditches, and thence into rivers, carrying off the very essence of the dung, as may be seen by the brown colour of the water, or else stagnates in some hollow parts, chilling the dung, and impeding its decomposition. In the stables there is a constant pungent smell, which is produced by an accumulation of the fluids formed there, unless it be allowed to escape by ample ventilation. Its presence is an evil, and its dispersion a loss: few farmers know the cause, and still fewer the remedy. Chemical science at once explains the cause and suggests means of removing the evil. By a minute attention to all the circumstances attending the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, it discovers the spontaneous changes which take place, and finds means to regulate them, checking or promoting decomposition as is most convenient and advantageous to the farmer. Thus the oldest farmer may obtain useful hints for the construction of his dung-heaps from men who never handled a dung-fork. It does not follow from this that he is to adopt every suggestion, of which some may be fanciful, others uncertain: but let him attend to common sense; let him put faith in the facts which science has clearly established, and apply them according to his own judgment and experience, he will soon see the advantage of some reforms in his operations, and his eyes will gradually be open to his real interest. One or two experiments will not suffice to establish an improved practice, because so many circumstances interfere with the result. The effects of temperature, moisture, and evaporation have a great share in producing different, and sometimes contrary, effects, in similar experiments: perseverance and patience will, however, settle many points which may still be involved in doubt. Farmers are proverbially slow in adopting improvements: it is well that they are so; for if they were to adopt every thing which is new, they would most likely suffer many disappointments. We only wish to remove an obstinate adherence to old practices which can be clearly shown to be erroneous, and a ready adoption of every improvement which is clearly proved, by experience as well as theory, to be advantageous. On this principle we will avail ourselves of our own experience, as well as of the facts discovered by science, to diffuse a knowledge of the most profitable mode of increasing the quantity of enriching manure on a farm, and of the means by which its efficacy may be promoted.—*M.*

IN the late Number of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr. Pusey mentions incidentally that gypsum, or sulphate of lime, has not been found to answer as an agent for destroying the volatility of ammonia, or, in other words, for fixing it in manure. This does not correspond with such information as we possess, or with such experience as we have had on the subject, and we cannot but think that there must be some mistake in the statement: for assuredly if sulphate of lime is brought into contact with ammonia, *under favourable circumstances*, the lime will be separated, and sulphate of ammonia, which is not volatile, will be formed. Nevertheless, since a doubt on the subject has been expressed by such deservedly high authority, we would strongly recommend those of our readers, who have the opportunity, to determine the question experimentally; for it is of very great importance, and cannot be too soon settled one way or the other.

Professor Henslow, in a letter full of good sense, addressed to the Editor of the *Bury Post*, recommends the following mode of trying the experiment:—

"Two dunghills are to be prepared, as nearly alike in all respects as it is possible to make them; one with, and the other without, the addition of gypsum. Two separate and equal portions of the same field are to be manured with these. I shall say nothing about the respective quantities of the materials, or the time they are to be allowed to rot. A little variety, among the numerous trials which I expect to hear of, will be useful, and indeed necessary, to the speedy determination of the important problem to be solved. Let the gypsum be sifted over the several layers as they are deposited in one of the heaps. I would suggest there should be about enough to just cover the surface, without placing it on very thick. The returns should give precise information of the following particulars, and any others that may suggest themselves.

1. The quantity of straw used in each heap.
2. The quantity of animal excrement.
3. On what day each was begun.
4. On what day each was completed.
5. On what day they were carried and deposited in the soil.
6. The number of loads, and weight of each.
7. The extent of land manured by each.
8. The quantity of gypsum used to one of the dunghills.
   N.B.—A comparatively small quantity is all that can be required.
9. Any difference in the coming up and appearance of the crops on each piece of land.
10. When each arrived at maturity.
11. The *precise* amount of produce.
    N.B.—It is needless to reply to this question by guess or estimate. It must be answered by the *scales*.
12. Any peculiarity in the qualities of each produce."

Another method where favourable opportunities exist would be to use the mowings of a lawn, moistened with gas-water, and thrown in a heap. If this is done, the mass ferments violently, putrefaction rapidly comes on, and a great quantity of ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen are given off. We would allow one heap to decay in the ordinary manner; to the other we would add gypsum, as above recommended; and we would afterwards try the heaps one against the other.

"Although," says Professor Henslow, "these particulars may require nothing more than an ordinary degree of intelligence, and a little industry to note them, yet, if they are correctly stated by about 50 experimenters, without any attempt to coax the results into accord-

ance with previous notions and prejudices, they may determine a very important problem in the present state of agricultural science."

ON PLANTING.

Oak, Elm, Beech, Sycamore, Spanish Chesnut, and some other trees, when planted so as to stand clear of everything else, are apt to throw out vigorous branches of nearly equal strength, which sometimes cause the trees to grow forked, and leave no straight stem. When there are many shoots of nearly equal sizes, the best method is every year to remove close to the stem from three to five of the strongest, so that the straightest and best only is left for a leader to form the stem or trunk of the future trees.

A person who understands the nature of this work (and any one of common capacity might, with practical instruction be made to comprehend it in a few hours), might thus thin out vast numbers in a day; and by repeating this once or twice annually for a few years, he would train up thousands of fine trees in lieu of those useless unsightly objects which are at this day to be met with in most plantations.

Any one who takes a pleasure in rural affairs might effect this for his own recreation, while walking or riding through his plantations; and when he understood its nature, he could instruct any of his servants or labourers how to do it, and judge when it was properly performed.

When it is considered what a number of trees a skilful person could go over in a day, and when we look forward to the value of a well-formed tree of any kind that has arrived at maturity, compared with one of those huge ill-formed ones that have been neglected, which when cut down, after having encumbered the ground for 50 or 100 years, is of little value except for the fire; and when we contrast the difference, and reflect that a few cuts of the knife would have made it a tree of great utility, how much is it to be regretted that such important results should be lost, from the want of applying annually so useful and simple a remedy!

We frequently see near gentlemen's houses, where plantations are made for ornament and shelter, a quantity of trees planted thickly for the purpose of making a blind as quickly as possible; these are suffered to grow up without one being removed or pruned, until the side branches are killed and the trees become naked at the bottom. As soon as the trees grow so near each other that pruning will be of no avail, some of them should be taken out entirely. By attending to this simple rule, permanent trees, with the branches to the very ground, if required, may be obtained. Some may be left to nature unpruned, or trained to any form which fancy may suggest, if such should be the taste of the proprietor.

If young persons, when they begin to plant, would but well consider these things, they might live to see valuable and ornamental trees of their own planting flourishing round their domains. In low situations, where the soil is rich and deep, and by the sides of drains, Ash or Elm may be planted, with any of the Fir-tribe, either separate or mixed, as may be judged expedient. In high and cold situations more of the Fir-tribe may be more abundantly planted; where the Larch will thrive, however, it is preferable to any other.

The Sycamore thrives well on high, bleak situations, and looks well as an ornamental tree on the outskirts of plantations, or in high lands, if the ground is hilly; its bushy, dark green foliage, makes it a conspicuous object in the distance. Instead of mixing Alder, Birch, Poplar, Willow, and Sycamore trees, more of the Mountain Ash, Bird Cherry, and Hazel should be introduced; where coif rods and etherings for hedges or other purposes are saleable, a great profit would then be secured to the proprietor.

To ensure success in planting, it is evident that the ground should be laid dry by draining, and that the places where the plants are to stand should be raised with good earth; this will cause the ground to be much drier, and can be done at less expense than by digging holes previously. The tender shoots of the Spanish Chesnut are less liable to be killed by spring frosts in high situations than in low or moist places; whence it appears that this tree will thrive in much higher and colder districts than is generally imagined, particularly if sheltered in its infancy by other plants.

The Chesnut, Maple, Ash, Beech, Elm, Sycamore, and Silver Fir, will increase in girth 1 inch to 1½ inch per year on an average of 100 years, if they have sufficient room to make branches. This must show the utility of thinning and pruning woods in proper time; Oaks, if they have sufficient room, will, on an average, increase about an inch or little more in girth every year; but by neglect or mismanagement, this may be retarded, so as not to increase more than a ¼ of an inch yearly. In 20 years from planting, with early care and proper management, a gentleman may look forward after taking out a crop of Larch, to have Oak, Ash, and Elm trees from 20 inches to 2 feet and upwards in girth.—*R.*

ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.—No. IX.

(By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)

(*Continued from page* 68.)

[The common Magdeburgh acre consists of 180 square rods, or 25,920 feet Prussian, which is about $\frac{6}{10}$ of an English acre.]

Plants which are used for Green Manure without being sown.—In the neighbourhood of the sea and in similar places some of these plants, which the waves have thrown ashore, or which grow in lakes and stagnant waters, yield a very powerful manure. Those which have been most used are Chara, Crowfoot (Ranunculus), Duck-weed (Lemna), Pond-weed (Potamogeton), Hornwort (Ceratophyllum), Bulrushes, and Fern.

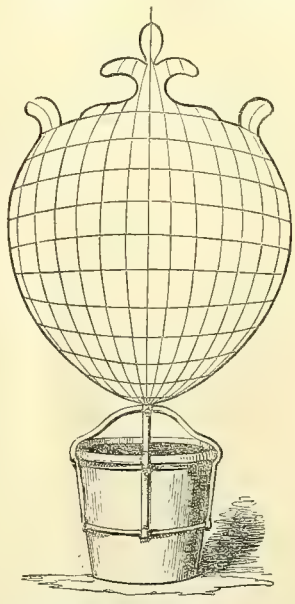
1. *Chara* (Chara).—The species of this genus are all annual, and grow only in stagnant water, rich in saline matter, whence we may conclude that such substances enter abundantly into their composition. Chemical analysis confirms this, as 1000 lbs. of the green Chara (C. vulgaris) consists of 158 lbs. of carbonate of lime, mostly deposited on the plant itself, 8 lbs. of chlorine, and 12 lbs. of soda. They contain, moreover, a great quantity of nitrogen, as much as 3.9 lbs. in 1000 lbs. of the green plant. No doubt they also contain much sulphur, and phosphorus in abundance, for in their speedy decomposition much sulphuretted and phosphoretted hydrogen are developed. Although growing in water, they contain a comparatively small amount of that fluid (in 1000 lbs. of the green plant, 596 lbs. of water), all which leads us to the conclusion that even in small quantities they must be a powerful manure. In fact, experience has already shown, that if used too copiously they produce a too luxuriant growth. In collecting the Chara for manure, it is drawn out of the water by hooks used by a person standing upright in a boat. It is then collected on shore, either in large heaps, where it is left for some time, to rot, or is conveyed at once on the land, where it is spread thinly and at once ploughed in. The latter plan is the best; because, when Chara rots in heaps, it loses much gaseous manure, gases in the form of ammonia, sulphuretted and carburetted hydrogen, &c. The quantity of Chara required for an acre of land is 9 or 10,000 lbs., which is considered equal to a strong manure of dung. The crops will grow well for the next 3 or 4 years—a circumstance easily explained; because 5,000 lbs. of the green herbage convey 800 lbs. carbonate of lime and 20 lbs. nitrogen to the soil. Barley succeeds best after Chara.

2. *Long-leaved or various-leaved Crow-foot* (Ranunculus fluviatilis, R. aquatilis).—These often grow in large quantities in stagnant water, or in slow, shallow rivers and brooks. Like the preceding, they are drawn out of water with hooks. It is best to plough them in at once; but, as they do not act as powerfully as Chara, a greater quantity must be used. In some places, they are also given to cattle as fodder. They have not yet been chemically analyzed.

Hornwort, like Chara, is incrusted with carbonate of lime, and acts more powerfully. *Duckweed* deserves less attention.

(*To be continued.*)

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.



AMATEURS' GARDEN, No. VI.

The sudden change in the weather on the evening of the 3rd inst., which brought on 12° of frost, no doubt injured the greenhouse plants of Amateurs as well as practical gardeners; and as the previous mild weather had induced a luxuriant growth, they were in consequence rendered more susceptible of injury than if the season had previously been more rigorous. If the best remedy for recovering plants has been adopted, viz., syringing them with water at a temperature of 40°, by which the water loses 4° of heat, and the plants receive heat in the same proportion, and are thus brought to a temperature of 36°, but little injury will have been the result, further than that the plants will have sustained a severe check; but if the sun was permitted to shine upon the plants, or the house was suddenly heated before they were thawed, their tissue will have been so much ruptured that there will now be no remedy but to cut them back to the sound wood, and excite them gradually into new growth. It is highly important that plants after being frosted be excited very gradually, because it is evident that a frost, sufficiently severe to destroy the foliage, must also have acted injuriously on the young roots surrounding the interior of the pots; and therefore any attempt to stimulate the plants into new growth before they have made fresh roots must be attended with unsatisfactory results. Hence it is necessary to ventilate the house freely, and not to attempt to force the plants until they show signs of growth. These remarks apply particularly to soft-wooded things, as Pelargoniums; but with hard-wooded plants, their very existence, after being frosted, depends upon their not being stimulated by heat.

Tender plants in the open air generally suffer more from spring frosts after a mild winter than they do after a severe one; as, in the former case, they are excited into premature growth; while in the latter, they are kept in a dormant state until all danger of frost is over. Hence, as I remarked, relative to the management of tender Roses, it is not protection that they require, so much as treatment to keep them in a dormant state. For this reason, in mild winters, the covers of plants should be so contrived, and constructed of non-conducting materials,—such as reeds or straw, which are non-conductors in consequence of the air confined in their stems,—that, by admitting a current of air through the covering, the plant will be actually colder than if it was fully exposed to the influence of the atmosphere; and yet, when closed up for the night, the cover will, by intercepting the radiated heat, render the internal some degrees warmer than the exterior air. From these remarks, the Amateur will see that it is quite as necessary that plants should be covered in a mild season to keep them from growing, as it is that they should be protected from the cold in severe ones.

Pelargoniums which it is intended to bloom in the greenhouse must now be removed into their flowering-pots; and the branches must, moreover, be tied out, if large symmetrical plants are desired. Those stopped in November will flower in May; a second lot should now be stopped to flower in June and July; and a third about the middle of April, to bloom in August and September. For growing the Pelargonium, I have never found anything equal to the parings of grass verges, or thin turf one year old, and leaf-mould and peat-earth, in the proportions of four parts of the former to two parts of each of the latter, roughly mixed together but not sifted. In fact, I never sift soil under any circumstances, unless for the purpose of taking the fine particles out and using the turfy portions only. This compost, with the admixture of a little sand if the plant is delicate, or loam, if of luxuriant growth, will answer for all kinds of greenhouse plants, with the exception of Heaths, and other delicate-rooted hard-wooded plants.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Grafting as practised by the Ancients.—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* having admitted several communications on the subject of biblical botany, in which, in common with several of your readers, I have felt much interested, I am induced to trouble you with the following, in hope that it may attract the attention as well of vegetable physiologists and of practical gardeners as of those occupied with the interesting subject of the botany of the Bible and in the horticultural practices of the ancients. The point to which I wish to direct attention is that of grafting as practised by the Romans, not in reference to the whole question, but to a particular point of it; namely, the practice which seems to have been common, of grafting from wild plants on a cultivated stock. We are in the habit of doing exactly the reverse, and by this means preserving the peculiar characteristics of our esteemed fruits. There would be no object in grafting from a wild plant on any of these cultivated stocks; but where the produce of a wild plant is of a useful nature, what would be the effect of grafting on a cultivated stock? would the grafted branches be more vigorous—would they be more prolific—or would they be merely useful in filling up blanks in a tree in full bearing? These questions will perhaps be more intelligible if I adduce the Olive as the plant on which this method of grafting was practised. We read in Holland's edition of Pliny, xvii., ch. 18: "In Barbarie, the people have this practice peculiar to themselves; for to graft in a wild Olive stocke, whereby they continue a certain perpetuity; for even as the boughs that were graffed and (as I may say) adopted first, wax old and grow to decay, a second quickly putteth forth afresh, taken new from another tree, and in the same old stocke sheweth young and lively; and after it a third successively, and as many as need; so as by this means they take order to eternize their Olives; insomuch as one Olive-plot hath been knowne to have prospered in good estate a world of yeares. This wild Olive aforesaid may be graffed either with scions set in a clift, or els, by way of inoculation, with the scutcheon aforesaid." Pliny himself describes the whole much more briefly, e. g.: "Africæ peculiare quidem in Oleastro est inserere. Quadam æternitate consenescunt proxima adoptioni virga emissa, atque ita alia arbore ex eadem juvenescente: iterumque et quoties opus sit, ut ævis eadem oliveta constent. Inseritur autem Oleaster calamo, et inoculatione." The Olive is well known, and is universally acknowledged to have been early cultivated by the Romans, and in Greece, as well as in Syria and Palestine. The Oleaster has been a subject of dispute, because this name has been applied to different plants, which we need not notice on the present occasion, inasmuch as I think the practice of grafting the Oleaster or Wild Olive on the cultivated Olive, so as to "eternize" their Olive plantations, proves beyond a doubt that the term Oleaster was often, if not usually, applied to the true Olive, or Olea europæa, when growing in a wild state, as no grafting of plants of other genera—or, indeed, of species of Olea—ever could have produced Olives, even if they had taken as grafts. The passage of Scripture which this practice tends to elucidate is that in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, xi. 17, where he warns them against self-confidence, &c.—"And if some of the branches be broken off, and thou, being a wild Olive-tree, wert graffed in among them, and with them partakest of the root and fatness of the Olive-

tree; boast not against the branches," where the Jews are compared to the natural branches of the Olive-tree, and the Gentiles to those of the Wild Olive-tree, grafted in place of the natural ones, which had been broken off. The same figure is continued through several verses, and again in verse 24. "For if thou wert cut out of the Olive-tree, which is wild by nature, and wert graffed contrary to nature into a good Olive-tree, how much more shall these, which be the natural branches, be graffed into their own Olive-tree?" These passages puzzled many commentators, until Bredenkamp ascertained that it was the practice in ancient times to engraft the wild upon the cultivated Olive-tree. This explanation has also been given by the editor of the "Pictorial Bible;" but then the Elæagnus is adduced as the Oleaster or Wild Olive-tree. Theophrastus and Columella are also mentioned as describing the same practice. Can any of your readers inform those interested in this subject, whether this practice is ever followed in the present day with the Olive in the South of Europe, or other places where it is cultivated—or is it adopted with any other tree which may bear useful produce in a wild state? I believe something of the kind is sometimes practised when it is wished to fill up a blank in trees, where branches have been broken off accidentally. Would it be useful in cases of decay, and would the newly-engrafted parts live longer, be more vigorous, or bear more plentifully, than if grafts had been taken from the cultivated plant? Or did the ancients only adopt the practice because the Wild Olive was abundant and easily procurable?—*R.*

Timber.—It is well known that when Oak trees are felled at the usual season, i. e. the end of April, and are stripped, the sap, or outer part of the timber, is quite useless; it being liable to decay, even when kept dry, in a very short time—in three or four years. But if the timber is felled in the winter, before the juices have risen at the tree, this sap, or outer part of the timber, is nearly or quite as durable as the heart; this I know from experience. However, if the timber is felled in the winter, the bark cannot be stripped, and is lost. It has occurred to me that the trees might be pollarded close in the stripping season, and the bark stripped from the limbs and trunk of the tree, and the trunk left standing till the following winter, when it might be felled. Would the juices of the tree return into the ground through the stripped trunk, so that the sap or soft part of the timber might become as durable as in trees felled with the bark on in the winter?—*A. H.* [It is a common practice to strip trees while standing, and to leave them so till the succeeding autumn, with a view to the improvement of their sapwood; and a good practice it is. It would seem as if the decay of sapwood arose in part from its containing much nitrogen, which is very abundant in trees in the spring, but disappears by the autumn.]

The Baloot Oak.—The name given by your correspondent "R." to the Holly-Oak of Affghanistan has attracted my attention. He calls it Balcot, which is, apparently, the local name in the Affghan, or in some other Indian dialect. There is a prickly-leaved evergreen Oak, resembling a Holly, which is found in Spain, and which is said to extend along the coast of Mauritania, and to be found as far East as Babylon and Mesopotamia. This is the Spanish Bellota, more properly, perhaps, called the Encina, for Bellota would appear to be the name of the fruit, (which is good to eat, and when roasted is not unlike the Spanish Chesnut,) and Encina that of the tree itself, as we may learn from Don Quixote (Part I., Chap. xi.), when the knight at dessert "tomó un puño de Bellotas en la mano," and commences a eulogium upon the Golden Age—a time, he said, when no food had to be cultivated—when all that was necessary was "alzar la mano y alcanzarle de las robustas Encinas." The modern Greek oak, "Valonia," and the ancient "Balanos" (Acorn), from which it is derived, are not without resemblance to Bellota and Baloot; and the Hebrew name for Oak is "Alon;" but the Affghans, although claiming descent from the children of Israel, have nothing in common with the Hebrew language. Can you tell me whether the Baloot of Affghanistan is the same tree as the Bellota of Spain—and if so, to what language they owe the origin of their names?—*Catherine.*—[The Bellota of Spain is the Quercus Ballota of Botanists, a species very nearly the same as Q. ilex, the common evergeen Oak. There is no authority for supposing the Holly Oak of Affghanistan to be this, although it may possibly be so, because there exists in the Himalayas the Quercus incana of Roxburgh, which is probably nothing more than an Indian form of the Q. Ballota. Dr. Royle, in his valuable Illustrations of the Botany of the Himalaya Mountains, (a work, by the way, which ought to be in every public library in the country,) tells us that the Acorns of this Q. incana are sold in the Indian bazaars under the name of Bulloot; and further, that Persian writers speak of a Shah-bulloot, and a Bulloot-ool-mulik.]

Cultivation of Roses in Pots.—The following plan of growing China Roses in pots, which I have successfully practised, may be interesting to your readers, and if properly followed, the cultivation of Roses in pots will be found as easy, and will present as few difficulties as that of any other plant. As soon as the seeds of the Common Dog Rose are ripe they should be gathered, and in the month of February they should be sown on a bed where they may remain until the following autumn; then let the young plants be taken up and potted in 48-sized pots, previously cutting them back to one or two eyes. Plunge them in a bed in the open air, where they may remain until the beginning of July, when the weakest plants should be pinched back to three or four inches above the pot, while the strongest may be left one or two feet high; this will cause them to throw out laterals, and the plants will look a year older. Towards the end of August the plants should be budded; in the month of November they should be headed down to within an inch of the buds, and all thorns and shoots should be removed. They should afterwards be potted in 32-sized pots, and protected during winter from frost. In the month of January, I start them into growth, by placing the plants in a frame heated by dung, and as soon as the buds have pushed about three inches long, I pinch them back to within one inch of the stem. This must be repeated once or twice until the plants have formed heads, and if any suckers or shoots from the stock appear, they should be immediately removed. By giving plenty of air in fine weather, and following the above directions, as fine Roses may be obtained in the month of May as can be grown in the open air during any period of the year. In the following autumn the plants will require to be potted. After pruning them well back, shake most of the soil from the roots, and shift them into pots a size larger: under this treatment they will stand for several years. The reason why I prefer the Dog Rose for stocks is, that the flowers will last longer, and will be of a finer colour upon that than upon any other stock. Many persons fancy that stocks are too weak at so early an age. It is not, however, the strongest stock that produces the finest flowers, but the one that makes the most roots. I am certain that no stock can be produced from cuttings or layers which will root so well as seedlings. Other kinds of Roses as well as China will do well under this treatment, but they do not require to be pinched back, otherwise they will bear no flowers. The following sorts will succeed better on the Quatre Saisons than on any other stock: viz. the Banksian Rose, R. berberifólia, bracteata, and multiflora. Many other kinds also do well upon the Quatre Saisons, which I would propagate from layers, roots, or cuttings. I prefer the latter, however, which, if taken from the old stocks in autumn, and laid in the ground covered to the depth of three inches, will in the spring following throw up plenty of suckers or plants. These may remain in the bed until the autumn, when they should be taken up, potted, and treated in the same manner as recommended for the Dog Rose. Many China Roses do well on the Quatre Saisons, but the flowers do not last so long, nor have they so bright a colour. If I wish to grow large Standards in pots, I procure in the autumn good plants of the Dog Rose from the woods, cut all the branches off from the stem, and carefully remove all laterals or suckers from the roots. I then put them in 24-sized pots, and plunge the pots in the ground, where they remain until July; at which time they must be budded. In the spring they are cut back to about an inch above the bud, and are not allowed to flower the first year. By pinching off the blooms as soon as they appear, the Roses flower much finer the ensuing season.—*Joseph Baumann.*

Amaryllis Belladonna.—No wonder, though some of your correspondents are surprised at it, that this flower is so scarce. I have tried, I believe, every receipt which has appeared, as to soil, treatment, &c., and during six years I have never had one in flower. Can you add any new prescription to all the former? for I will not throw away my bulbs yet. I am equally unfortunate with A. speciosissima, A. altissima, and Crinum capense. I now have them all in a warm S. border, but never get beyond leaves. —*A Country Vicar.* [A. belladonna has been growing many years in the garden of the Hort. Soc., at the foot of a south wall, in common black garden soil. It receives no other care than being protected from *wet* in winter by a thatched roof attached to the top of the wall; and it flowers beautifully every autumn. A. formosissima (the Jacobea Lily) *must* have two or three months' drought. Crinum capense requires a wet situation. See The Dean of Manchester's remarks on this subject, at p. 581, of Vol. I.]

Bees.—In the *Chronicle*, at p. 53, Mr. Grant has given an interesting account of the manner in which he managed his Bees during the last season, and likewise the drawing of a hive on the collateral plan. I have a few remarks to make on both, with the view of adding my mite of experience to the knowledge of Bee-keeping. The first paragraph I shall notice is, where Mr. G. says, "I am of opinion that Bees will thrive best if left to their own natural instinct;" of course meaning *not confined* in their hives during winter. If the instinct of Bees was not obedient to the laws which govern the climate whence they originated, this might be true; but as it is so, there is sometimes danger in letting them have their own natural instinct or will, especially in winter; as they are often deceived in our variable climate by the fitful warmth of the winter's sun, whose transient gleams cause them to sally forth and fall benumbed upon the snow. Moreover, if the entrance to the hive be not closed, the large Tom-tit, who at this season is a hungry spy upon Bee-hives, will slily rap at the door and devour the inmates as they appear to answer his cunning call. Again, Mr. G. mentions that his "Bees left the hive on the 25th of Dec., and returned laden with pollen as would have been the case in May." This I do not doubt; but the Bees would have been better at home, for any nourishment which they would get at that period. If last season had been a bad one for Bees, the present mild winter would have been fatal, especially to weak hives, by arousing them at an improper time by unseasonable warmth instead of keeping them torpid. To preserve the hives cool by shading is better than to allow the Bees to wander abroad at the time referred to. When this plan is adopted, a very small hole will allow sufficient air to the Bees, and there need be no fear of their striving to enlarge it, as was the case with Mr. G.'s Bees. His remarks on zinc not being good for Bees to feed from are very good; but if the condensed steam from the hive had not rested upon it, the Bees would have taken no harm; indeed they are fond of sipping it with their proboscis. There is danger, however, and a great one, when there is much condensed steam; because it makes the hive unhealthy for the Bees, and gives rise to the plan of ventilating them in winter; but in drawing off the damp air, there is a danger also of admitting more from the atmosphere. The next thing I shall notice is, where Mr. G. says "Up to Dec. 26, I only witnessed three dead Bees from my hive, there being no Drones to kill." If the first part of this sentence mean that only three Bees died during the season, it is strange indeed, for Bees are short lived; in fact, there must have been several hundred dead Bees instead of three. As to there being no Drones in the hive, I never knew a hive without them at the *usual* time. By the bye, Mr. G. considered that two of the dead Bees alluded to, must have been "strangers or unruly members of the community." He was led to think so by seeing them stung to death in front of the hive. This, however, might happen, though neither was the case, for Bees have a dislike towards their sick; nay, if they happen only to lose their wings, they are cast out of the colony. This shows there is an inherent enmity in insects towards their sick, as well as in some kinds of birds. Mr. G. truly observes that it is a bad plan to lift the hive from the board after the season is past, for the Bees cannot collect propolis to seal it down. Mr. G. observes also that tobacco-smoke is injurious to Bees. Now, when smoke is used, that from large puff-balls is the safest and best; Amateur Bee-keepers ought not to be without it when it can be had. I shall now notice Mr. G.'s hive: the important feature of it over the common collateral one, is, that the central part is made of straw instead of wood, and that the end boxes are lined with India-matting. This is an improvement, for straw is a bad conductor of heat, and is of course more congenial for Bees than wood; but I question after Mr. G. has tried his hive a season or two more, whether he will tell us again that it prevented his Bees from swarming, and obviated the complaint of a "despairing Bee-keeper," viz., that Bees kept in boxes generally die during the winter. This too common complaint is not owing to the wooden boxes, but to the brood being unavoidably destroyed when the honey is taken; many of the Bees left being of an age to die before the following spring.—I may subjoin that at p. 69, "W. W.," in noticing the advantage of straw hives in preference to wooden ones, says, "In the former, the atmosphere penetrates at innumerable orifices, and in small quantities, without draft." In a strong hive, however, this will not long be the case, for the inmates will soon seal or rather glaze with propolis the inside of their dwelling, to make it air-tight. "W. W." also recommends robbing Bees at night; why not do it in the middle of a fine day when many of the Bees are abroad? However, with his Bee-dress and glass eyes he may face Bees both by night and day.—*J. Wighton.*

Gold Fish.—Having latterly observed in the *Chronicle* some interesting communications relative to the preservation of Gold Fish, or I believe, in more scientific language, *Cyprinus auratus*, I am desirous of adding my mite to the fund of general knowledge already possessed respecting it. As the incident to which I am about to refer is so much at variance with what appears to have been the experience of previous correspondents, it may be proper that I should first assure those who are interested in this matter that my object is not to call in question the veracity of their statements. I wish merely to direct their attention to a circumstance which would seem to show that the habits, or rather the hardiness of the fish in question, is but imperfectly known. The circumstance to which I would refer occurred during the winter of 1825 and 1826, which has not since been surpassed either in severity or duration. At Bretton Hall, near Wakefield, in what was called the plant-ground, and on a level with a gravel walk, stood a semicircular stone cistern; being on the straight side, about 4½ feet in length, and 2 feet in depth. The plant-ground being frequently visited by the family, and the stone cistern being near the edge of one of the principal walks leading through it, three of the finest of the gold fish were taken from one of the ponds in the pleasure-ground, in which they were preserved, and placed in this cistern. Here they remained during the summer, and were entirely forgotten, until some time after the frost had commenced; and, indeed, until the ice on the cistern had become so thick that no doubt whatever was entertained that the fish were already dead; and therefore no further attention was then paid to them. The frost continued about three months, and during the greater part of that time, certainly very little, if any, of the water in the cistern could have remained in a fluid state. The expansion of the water in freezing (it being confined by the sides of the stone cistern) occasioned the ice to be thrown upwards, and rent and broken in many parts of its surface; whether by this means the fish were occasionally supplied with air, I shall not venture to state; my own impression, however, must be, that the exclusion of air by the ice was as complete as the nature of ice could render it, as the parts which were thus broken up were again immediately united by the frost. At the end of about three months, when the frost subsided, and the ice had nearly disappeared, I examined the cistern, and found the fish not only alive, but in excellent condition; certainly, not at all in less vigorous health than when placed there at the commencement of the preceding summer. That all gold fish are equally hardy, and that in all cases and under all circumstances they are capable of enduring similar treatment to that which I have described, I do not by any means pretend to affirm. I am, however, quite sure that the gold fish in Yorkshire, which perhaps do not differ in

any particular from those in other parts of the country, are so hardy as to make it a matter of no importance whether the pond in which they are preserved be covered with ice for four-and-twenty hours or four-and-twenty days; and it is equally unimportant whether, during that time the ice be broken once a day or twice a day, or whether it be broken at all.—*R. Marnock, Royal Botanic Garden, Regent's Park.*

Tansy as a Manure.—The perusal of Professor Sprengel's paper, at p. 52, forcibly brought to my mind a circumstance which attracted my attention 15 years since, when I took a small residence, the property of an old gentleman who cultivated Tansy as a cure for some of the "ills that flesh is heir to." One of the first operations on the premises was to turn under an extensive and well-defined bed of Tansy; the east side of the bed was covered over with fine turf, forming the half in width of a new approach to the lawn. The turf over this portion of the Tansy-bed always presented a most luxuriant appearance during my occupation; in fact, it was an eyesore—the lawn and approaches requiring in genial weather to be cut only every other day, whilst the small portion over the Tansy bed ought to have been cut daily. Upon the other portion of the said bed and land adjoining I sowed Cos Lettuce seed, where the boundary line of the old Tansy-bed was so conspicuous that any one viewing the Lettuces previously to being pricked out must certainly have mistaken them for two successive crops. The soil was a strong heavy clay. Forsyth, in his "Italy," points to the value of Tansy as a green manure, so far back as 1802, but without seeming to have drawn the attention of our own agriculturists to the benefit to be derived from such a course. In a district where manure appears to be scarce, where the farmer is obliged to resort to the distant sewers of the city, where "they send poor men and asses to pick up dung upon the roads, and at certain resting-places on the highway they spread litter for the cattle that pass to stall for their benefit," necessity seems to have been the mother of the invention, if I may be allowed the expression, to keep the land perpetually in heart; for, says he, the "rich plain of the Val d'Arno yields usually two harvests a year; the first of Wheat, the second of some green crop; which last is ploughed up [in] and left to rot on the field as manure for the next."—*I. K. S.*

Worms and Corrosive Sublimate.—I tried an experiment with one ounce of this mineral in 40 gallons of water on a portion of my lawn, and nothing could succeed better. There were gathered up from this quantity worms which filled at least two inches of depth in a stable-bucket.—*Agger.* [Capital manure these gentry would make.]

Spirits of Tar.—In your volume of last year, at p. 821, I added my testimony to the utility of Spirits of Tar as a preventive to wire-worm in Carrots. No doubt there are other natural enemies with which we have to contend; yet how numerous soever they may be, I am inclined to believe that the substance which causes the destruction or expulsion of the one would produce the same effect upon the other. Spirits of Tar, as before stated, are useful in more ways than one in the Horticultural world; yet in whatever respect your correspondent "C. M'In" finds (or thinks) that it will be beneficial, it is only by experiment that he can prove the results. For my part, I can only speak from experience, when I say that Spirits of Tar will destroy the Elater obscurus, or wire-worm. He advises me to dig Spirits of Tar into the ground in Autumn, and to repeat the dose in Spring (as I before purposed); this, I think, would be expense incurred to no purpose. In my former account I have stated that each ridge is thrown up, so that the frost can freely penetrate it; consequently, if frost destroys these pests, Spirits of Tar are of no benefit in the Autumn preparation of land. If, however, we were to apply Spirits of Tar in Autumn (and supposing that they are not volatile), does your correspondent mean us to apply at both seasons the quantity mentioned by him, or the one half in Autumn and the other in Spring? and if Spirits of Tar are not volatile, why must the dose be repeated each succeeding season (see p. 53, of 1841)? If C. M'In's coat smells as strongly at the end of six months as it did when first besmeared, how is it that one application will not suffice for two crops? I am afraid that when the remedy is applied to its cold earthy bed, the result would, in less than six months, prove otherwise. The third application of Spirits of Tar as a top-dressing to Carrot ground, convinces me that those who follow the rules laid down by me in a late Number will derive advantage from it. In conclusion, may I ask your correspondent to favour me, through your columns, with his opinion as to the manner in which these Carrot pests increase?—*A Rossshire Gardener.*

Native Guano.—In reply to your Stirling Correspondent, p. 51, I would remark that I have been told that last year the deposit of the Solan Goose, taken from Ailsa Craig, was tried against Guano, and the result was that the Guano was *immensely* superior. I am not prepared to say to how great an extent, as my informant had forgotten the exact particulars, but I believe I am correct in saying that 1 cwt. of Guano was at least equal to 10 cwt. of the deposit of the Solan Goose. The experiment was made, I think, in the neighbourhood of Paisley. I have been told that Sir G. Warrender is to institute several experiments this season with the deposit of the Solan Goose taken from the Bass Rock.—*J. N. V.*

Belgian Carrots.—At p. 73, you have given some advice as to the cultivation of white Belgian Carrots, with which I differ from you as to the distance of the *rows*. They should not be more than 12 inches apart, and the plants in the rows should be left from six to 9 inches apart, according to the productive quality of the soil. If the plants are thin, they split and grow bunchy headed, and are more apt to rot upon being stored. Forking the land, as I have described at p. 869, of vol. ii., is the best plan of preparing the soil; and in fact for almost all gardening and farming purposes the fork is superior to the spade, which I hope will generally be abandoned. In consequence of the note referred to above, I have had many applications for these forks from various parts of the Kingdom. I add the following proof that thick plants bring a good crop. The field was forked 14 inches deep and the seed sown broadcast, having been previously mixed and well divided by sand.—One rod produced 628 Carrots, weighing 521 lbs., being 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs., or at the rate of 37 tons, 4 cwt. 52 lbs. per acre. In another part of the field, where the plants were not quite so thick, the weight was 3 tons per acre less. The field belongs to Mr. Beadle of this place; and the greatest accuracy was observed on the occasion of taking them up, as it was to determine a bet of Carrots versus Swedes. The former won.—*Henry Dixon, Witham.*

Drainage Bill.—Why should not neighbouring proprietors who suffer from a Mill, be entitled to purchase it, the value to be ascertained in the same manner as land taken under a Railway Bill? I know an estate seriously injured by a mill-dam not worth 30*l.* per annum, which belongs to a neighbour, but who will not sell it, and thereby prevents the drainage of a large district.—*J. N. V.*

Wells.—If your correspondent (p. 70) will throw a bushel of charcoal, thoroughly crushed, into his well, which is in a bad state from the circumstance of hay having been inconsiderately made use of in its construction, I think it will remedy the evils of which he complains. Should it fail of success, it can do no harm, and the expense incurred will be trifling.—*R. E. K.*

Potato Paint.—Take 1lb. of potatoes, skinned and well baked, bruise them in three or four times their weight of boiling water, and then pass them through a hair sieve. Add 2lbs. of chalk in fine powder, previously mixed in double the weight of water, and stir the whole well together. This mixture will form a glue, to which any colouring powder may be added, even charcoal, brick, or soot, for painting gate-posts, &c., which are exposed to the action of the air. This receipt is taken from *Bell's Weekly Messenger* of the 30th ult.; can you recommend it?—*H. B.* [We never before heard of this mixture, but we should doubt its being durable. Perhaps some one can tell us about it.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 7.—J. Bateman, Esq., in the chair. Mrs. Alfred Hill, J. Gray, and R. C. Griffith, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. Sir G. Staunton, Bart., exhibited portions of the stem of the Sugar Cane, from plants grown in a stove at Leigh Park, where many of them attained to more than 20 feet in height; the specimens appeared to contain a full proportion of sugar, and to be as fine as those grown in their native country. From Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, a collection of Orchidaceous plants, containing a specimen of the pretty Dendróbium Wallichii, differing but little from D. nóbile; Phalænopsis amábilis, the beautiful Butterfly plant, pure white, and of an elegant form; Huntleya violácea, a rare plant, bearing a very curiously-shaped flower of a deep violet colour; a handsome dark variety of Cyrtochilum maculatum; Zygopétalum crinitum, having the raised violet markings of the labellum studded with glandular hairs of the same colour; and a species of Epidendrum, with brown and white flowers, commonly called the "Bottle-bulb," from the resemblance of that portion of the plant to a Florence flask: a Knightian medal was awarded for the Dendróbium, Phalænopsis, and Huntleya. From Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, a collection of plants in slate pots, consisting of three seedling Epacrises, a seedling Erica, Coronilla glauca, and several Hyacinths: the vigorous appearance of these plants, the former so difficult to preserve in health at this season of the year, clearly proves how erroneous were the assertions formerly made, that plants would not grow in any material which was not porous. The seedling Erica was a pretty variety, not unlike E. transparens nova, and, as well as the three Epácrises, was raised by Mr. Storey; one of the latter was of a delicate flesh-colour when fully expanded, the unopened buds being tipped with dark rose. Mr. Beck also exhibited slate boxes of different sizes, some of them taken to pieces to show the close manner in which they might be packed: as the different parts are secured together by screws, this is easily effected. To the bottoms of the larger boxes brass rollers are affixed instead of iron ones, which usually stain the floor or pavement where they are placed. From W. H. Storey, Esq., a well grown plant of Erica sebana, covered with light-green drooping flowers, from which the dark brown stamens protrude in a remarkable manner. From Messrs. Veitch, a plant of the new Tropæ'olum azúreum, bearing an abundance of its delicate blue flowers, which were considerably darker than when exhibited at a previous meeting, and it is not improbable that as the plants acquire more strength, the blossoms also will become of a deeper tint. Messrs. Veitch also exhibited a plant of Stenorhynchus australis, a terrestrial Orchidaceous plant, bearing spikes of singular light brick-red flowers. From Mr. Lee, of Bradmore, Hammersmith, well-bloomed specimens of Pelargonium colleyanum, and album multiflorum; the latter a variety of no excellence as a florist's flower, but without doubt the best kind for early forcing: a certificate was awarded for it. From Messrs. Chandler, a large collection of cut Camélias flowers, comprising most of the best varieties in cultivation; the blooms of C. althæiflora, imbricata, fimbriata, Hume's Blush, Waratah and Donckelarri were very beautiful. From Mr. Gaines, several seedling Correas, 3 Cinerárias, called true blue, alba, and Lady of the Lake, a seedling Camélia, and a well-bloomed specimen of Camélia tricolor: a certificate was awarded for the latter. From Mr. J. Cuthill, a seedling Camélia with red flowers, said to have been raised from seed obtained at Canton. From Mr. W. Appleby, gr. to J. Dobinson, Esq., a seedling Cineraria. Mr. A. Toward, gr. to H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, exhibited a leaf fork, much used at Bagshot Park: the tines are made of locust-wood, shod with iron, which renders it lighter than those wholly formed of that metal, now in general use; from its size it is also capable of lifting a great quantity of leaves at once. From the Gardens of the Society, a collection of plants, amongst which were a handsome Acacia, called A. rubida, bearing long racemes of yellow balls of flowers, and remarkable for retaining longer than any other kinds the two fold character of its leaves, some being simple, others compound, upon the same branch: although not of so dwarf a habit as A. verniciflua, exhibited at the last meeting, it might nevertheless with judicious pruning be kept within the limits of a small greenhouse. Scuticária Steélii, an exceedingly pretty species, with thong-like leaves and fragrant flowers, found in Demerara, growing on Palm-trees; Dendróbium discolor, producing a raceme of dingy flowers with singularly twisted segments; Spiranthes cernua, one of the terrestrial Orchidáceæ which abound in Mexico and Guatemala, with curious wax-like flowers, worthy of cultivation on account of its unusual appearance, as well as for the facility with which it may be cultivated, and the length of time which it continues in bloom; Lycaste lanifera, a species lately introduced by Mr Hartweg, with pale green flowers; and Begonia vitifólia, not a showy species, but valuable for blooming at this period of the year. Cut flowers of Chimonanthus fragrans, grandiflorus, and parviflorus were also exhibited; the latter, although much smaller than either of the others, is no less worthy of cultivation, as the flowers are more fragrant, and are produced later than those of the other two varieties. The Fruit from the Gardens consisted of Easter Beurré and Beurré Rance Pears, the latter being from Standards, and proving this season to be much superior in flavour to those grown upon wall-trees; amongst the Apples were the Cornish Gilliflower, a highly flavoured Apple, much grown in Cornwall, but seldom met with elsewhere; the tree is rather a shy bearer, and it should be observed in pruning that it bears chiefly upon the extremities of the shoots; Sturmer Pippin, an excellent keeper, and retaining its brisk flavour until a late period; New Rock Pippin, a firm, rich, Apple; and the Boston Russet, a good American dessert Apple, succeeding better in this climate than the Newtown Pippin.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 7.—Mr. Mauger in the chair. It was resolved that a perpetual chairman should be chosen for the ensuing year, and Mr. Mauger was elected to fill that office. Mr. Wildman read a paper upon the qualifications of the Dahlia. He began by adverting to the exhausted subject which he had to deal with; and proceeded next to notice the relative value of the three general and leading properties, form, colour, and size—a combination of which must not be wanting in any first-class seedling; but the two latter, however desirable, might upon emergency be dispensed with in collections, to a certain extent, without deteriorating their general appearance. The only flower possessing form which often really damages a stand is Nicholas Nickleby; but it was rendered more than usually conspicuous by its peculiarity and striking defects. In order to show the advances which had been made, both in the flower and in correctness of opinion, as to what constituted beauty, he turned to the Horticultural and other early publications, in which many loose and misshapen flowers had been figured, and described as good, even by some of the, then, best judges: proving that accurate notions of excellence or perfection are not intuitive, but acquired by observation and comparison. Our opinions, therefore, advance in proportion as they are influenced by the production of more perfect things, not contemplated at the time our first ideas were formed. General form was a combination of other points, worked out upon the same principle as that by which itself was governed: thus, if the form, as a whole, was to be circular, the rows of petals, as well as the petals themselves, must be circular also; and so on throughout. He should therefore pursue the plan adopted in the forms used by the Society last season in the judgment of seedlings, and begin with the petal. In suggesting these forms, he had the best hopes of their effect, and the result had not ended in disappointment; for where every point must be commented on, and separate reasons assigned for the decision, laxity could not well prevail, and partiality would be instantly detected. He strongly recommended those who wished to obtain an intimate knowledge of the structure of any particular flower, to resort to frequent dissection—which, in the Dahlia especially, from its exact and apparently mechanical arrangement, would well repay the trouble. Having recapitulated the general and well-known properties of the petal, Mr. Wildman stated that upon a very slight inspection it would be found to be composed of three parts, which would readily divide. The central division would be found to be broader than the others, which, by their adhesion from their inner edges, assume a sickle shape, so as to embrace and fit exactly those of the middle segment, and give the petals a cupped form. The sickle shape, however, of the outer sides cannot long be retained after separation, for when released from the connexion they become nearly straight. Upon the shape of these several parts and the manner in which they were naturally joined together, the form of the petals, as well as the appearance they ultimately assume, mainly depend, as to whether they were too much or too little cupped, quilled or otherwise abruptly indented or stumpy: the indentations in the edge, as well as notches, are also often thus accounted for. Mr. Wildman then minutely described the parts and their several defects. The faults he had alluded to were mostly observed; but there was another to which general attention had never been sufficiently directed, and which was often overlooked, although it occurred in some of the best flowers; he meant a diamond-like shape, which the inner part of the petal was apt to take, causing an angularity of appearance throughout the flower; as was the case with Widnall's Queen, however good in other respects, Springfield Rival, and several others; and yet, in all these cases, the outline of the petal was good, and it was only the manner in which the inner part was disposed that caused the defective appearance. The petals of Windsor Rival and several others were mentioned in contradistinction. It was necessary that the petals should be proportionate. Pickwick was an example of too small a petal, whilst in Andrew Hofer, Unique, Maid of Bath, &c., they are too large. Petals like those in Warminster Rival and Countess of Pembroke often had a striking appearance, but the flowers in which they occurred could never be depended upon; they were always thin and deficient in the centre. Reflexed petals were generally considered to be bad, and so they are, if they all reflex, or do so in the strict sense of the term; but it is absolutely necessary that some should be depressed, as otherwise it is impossible to obtain a deep flower. If the back petals be too horizontal, the flower, working from flat bases, will be shallow, with a low centre; but if, on the contrary, it works downwards from the disk, the under petals will be well depressed, but the cupping will be gradual, and the centre high. Now these are the opinions of all who have a knowledge of the flower; but until recently the very opposite idea was entertained—and in a lecture delivered at the Metropolitan Society a very few years ago, the following remarks occur:—"The only flower which is perfect on the outer edges, and this forms a perfect circle without notches, is the 'Springfield Rival;' this fails on the side view, because the eye does not rise to the top, and the back petals reflex. Our notions of perfection may be estimated thus: Would the Springfield Rival be handsomer if the eye or crown rose up to a complete half-circle with all its present beauties? Secondly, would it be better if, instead of the present reflection of the petals on the underside, they were perfectly square and flat? If these points be conceded, our notions of perfection are established; for certainly in the beauty and accuracy of the petals no art could effect an improvement, nor could the compasses of the mathematician improve the circular outline of the Springfield Rival, as you view it front." The lecturer evidently was not at that time aware, that the concession of the one point must defeat the other. Mr. Wildman agreed that a long petal was decidedly bad, but that too short a one was equally so; and he had always set down flowers described as having short-cupped petals as worthless. They should not be short—they should be proportionate—for if they be short, the centre can never be high, but will be generally hard and the flower flat. All flowers vary so much, according to seasons and localities, that, however careful may have been our observation, there is still some risk in selecting any particular variety as the best. In the year 1841, President of the West was decidedly pre-eminent; in 1842 it was worthless. In 1841 Catleugh's Tournament was very good; in 1842 it was equally bad. The finest bloom of any Dahlia he saw last year, in fact as beautiful as any he had ever seen, was a bloom of Lady Cooper, exhibited by Mr. Bragg, at Salt hill: not a fault was to be seen, and although of extraordinary size, it was as close and delicate as the smallest flower. Those who have grown Lady Cooper in the neighbourhood of London, where it fails on account of the hardness of the eye (though not excessive even there), can scarcely conceive the difference. The next point was arrangement—which, if not

good, would have the effect of damaging all the rest; for the flower being composed of rows of petals, placed evenly one above the other, in decreasing concentric circles, it must be obvious that the slightest malformation in the receptacle, or in the manner in which the petals were placed in it, would have the effect of causing a derangement which often pervades the whole flower—one petal displacing another throughout. This defect in some varieties occurred but seldom, in others frequently, and in some constantly; in some it was accidental, in others constitutional; and if, in the latter case, it were at all considerable, it must be fatal to the variety. Various instances of this derangement were given; and it was remarked, that, under such circumstances, censors were never justified in attributing these occurrences, in a new variety, to accident, and that the only safe course was to be governed by fact, and not by conjecture. Independently of the mere arrangement of the petals, the transition from the fully-expanded ones to those completely closed, should be regular and gradual from the centre, both with regard to the size of the petals and to their expansion. Sometimes all the expanded petals were nearly of the same size, when a disproportionate space must unavoidably be left between the expanded rows and those that form the centre, which then always appears large and coarse, instead of compact, as when formed by imperceptible gradations. The form and height of the centre was then adverted to; though a sunken centre was a defect, it was not a total disqualification, and might be more readily passed over than a cross or misshapen eye, than which scarcely a greater fault existed. The highest centres were not always the best formed; in some flowers they stood upright, as in Metella, instead of curving gently and compactly inwards. The scale, if perceptible, was bad anywhere, but more so in the centre, especially if it formed a glossy, obdurate eye, as in Spary's Conqueror of the Plain, in which it was most detestable and disappointing. Mr. Wildman made some other remarks, in which several of the members joined, with regard to other flowers; and having recapitulated several of the points, mentioned the general form and outline of the flower as a whole. A full flower was generally preferred, and in the Dahlia especially it was desirable, the petals being smaller, as compared to its size, than many other flowers. In self-coloured flowers it added much to solidity of appearance, as well as density and brilliancy of colour, so long as there was no confusion, and every part was distinct and clear. In edged flowers some allowance might, perhaps, be made, the beauty consisting in two parts of the petals, one of which, if too close, or at all crowded, must be hidden. These observations, however, did not apply to the Dahlia only, for, in his opinion, the Carnation, the beauties of which are in the interior of the petal, should not be governed strictly by the same rule as the Picotee, as too great a fulness would obviously conceal in the one what would be still conspicuously seen in the other. The next point alluded to was colour; and the remarks were generally confirmatory of the rules hitherto adopted. In alluding, however, to the necessity of the colour penetrating through to the back of the petal—such a principle applied more to self-coloured than edged flowers, in the latter of which the colour was too often at the back of the petal, and not on the face. The difference, however, occasioned (for into the distribution and cause of colour he could not enter) arose from the nerves at the back of the petals of dark flowers being of a light colour, and those in light flowers being, on the contrary, dark, the colouring being apparently diffused in the one throughout the intermediate spaces, and in the other drawn from them and concentrated in the nerves. The colour is then stronger at the tip, where they all meet together. It is of course more perceptible in some varieties than in others, but Eva, Penelope, and several other flowers, might be mentioned as examples. Sometimes the colour also appears as a vein on the face of the petal. A flower with a neat edge, having the colour well concentrated is still a desideratum, most of those we at present possess being only mottled, or faintly clouded. Size was the only remaining point. It was the only one that could be detrimental if carried to excess, and had been properly considered as of the least importance. It was essential, no doubt, for (as it had been quaintly observed) a good large flower is better than a good small one, but it might with equal justice be asserted that size alone will never make a flower good; whereas with form alone it never can be positively bad. Size should nevertheless, not be unfairly underrated, for so long as it is unattended with coarseness, as is the case with the splendid specimens exhibited by Mr. Brown, and other judicious and successful cultivators, it must decide precedence. To this the very best judges can have no objection, and by them it will never be lost sight of, so long as it is not carried to such an extent as to destroy uniformity, and it is only against an undue weight, and the unfair share of attention which it attracts in the eyes of the general or superficial observer, that restrictive observations have been sometimes directed. Attempts have been made to describe what it ought to be, in inches; but such a plan cannot be supported, and is impracticable. The number of inches, moreover, have often varied according to circumstances and alteration of opinion, to both of which every thing must submit. Mr. Wildman then slightly alluded to culture, stating (as he said had already been repeatedly done) that the chief requisites were a rich, fresh loam, well manured, an open situation, plenty of water, frequently and abundantly given, and a liberal use of the knife, especially in disbudding free and abundant bloomers. These were all absolutely necessary; but even then, without a free and pure atmosphere all our labours would be lost, however meritorious; for a Dahlia, of all flowers, required a strong air;—and it was in this respect that the metropolitan Florists could never compete with their country rivals. In fact, so great was the difference that many flowers, which, with the one are most desirable, are with the others, if not worthless, absolutely *useless*. Hard-eyed flowers would never do in London, nor those that were thin or soft in the country,—the first requires a strong air and free growth, which the latter cannot bear; as instances, he mentioned Gregory's Regina, as a useful London flower, but worth nothing in the country. Cox's Defiance, though hitherto a favourite in country, could seldom or ever be exhibited by a London grower. Lady Cooper, again, often beautiful in the country, was useless here, the back petals falling ere the others are blown. The same with Hudson's Princess Royal. Widnall's Queen again, was excellent in the one place,—notwithstanding the angularity of petals before mentioned, which it then in a great degree loses,—has the same defect. Hope was a flower that does well in both places, so also were Unique, Maria, and Catleugh's Eclipse (though uncertain). Dodd's Prince of Wales again is easily bloomed in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, but it is always deeply and abruptly sunk in the centre. Several others could be mentioned, but enough had been said to shew that sufficient change is caused by locality to justify variety in opinion, and to render it imperative upon us to refrain from forming hasty or premature opinions, both for the sake of our own consistency and the sincerity of those we may be induced to condemn. The fact, nevertheless, often imposes upon censors a difficult task, who, judging in ignorance of circumstances, are required, on inspection of one or a few specimens to form an opinion upon seedlings, which, whether favourable or otherwise, may ultimately turn out to have been delusive. But this cannot be avoided, unless the Censors be apprised of things which they ought not to know, and a door be thus opened to partiality, which would be a greater evil. Raising new varieties from seed was then touched upon, after an allusion to the disinclination of those who really possessed practical knowledge to divulge their secrets; the little, however, that had been written upon the subject had been so erroneous, and evidently written in ignorance, that a few remarks could not be refrained from. Some recommend that seed be saved from thin, others from full, flowers; some recommend fertilization, others neglect it; but unless the parties who give the advice have carefully marked the seed and noted the result, their recommendations are founded on conjecture only. If they have taken these precautions, and really wish to enlighten the inexperienced, it would have been far better to have detailed specifically the result of their practice in each instance, than merely to have indulged in unsupported and vague directions. Glory of Plymouth had, to the great astonishment of all who possessed the slightest knowledge of the parts of the flower, been repeatedly recommended as a good flower from which to save seed. Now Glory of Plymouth is one of the most double flowers that has ever yet been raised, and, like Globe Crimson, full to the centre; and it might be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that it never had been seeded, and was incapable of bearing seed. This was not a matter of opinion, but one of fact; and any misstatement could be easily disproved. He knew an Amateur who, once relying upon this recommendation, had been induced to grow twenty plants for the sake of the seed; but, as might have been anticipated, he was utterly disappointed. Mr. Wildman then detailed the result of his experience (which he admitted was limited) with many of the flowers from which he had saved seeds. So much depended upon accident or circumstances over which we had no control, that it was difficult to recommend one in particular; but seeds from thin flowers generally, however good their style, ended in disappointment,—his Windsor Rival was an example. Constancy in the parent was, he thought, a matter of little moment, provided defective blooms were immediately removed, and none but the best left for seed. Brightness and clearness of colour were desirable, but no dependance could be placed upon the exact colours that might be produced. If fertilization were resorted to, the best blooms, whether occasional or otherwise, from which seed might be obtainable, should be selected, the colours chosen being distinct and opposite, and not compound. To those who would not take the trouble to resort to artificial fertilization, he would recommend that a few of the very best varieties, including one or two that seed more freely, be planted together, apart from all others; the chances then would be far more favourable. Having now fulfilled his promise, and said sufficient to answer the purpose of exciting observations on the part of others more competent than himself, Mr. Wildman concluded by submitting a brief summary for adoption or improvement by the Society. He said that he should only make three general heads, viz., Form, in which was included most of the detail; Colour and Size; he should also at first confine these heads to properties only, stating defects afterwards. 1st, *Form.*—The outline should be that of about two-thirds of a globe or sphere; the rows of petals forming this globular outline should describe unbroken concentric circles lying above each other with evenness and regularity, and gradually diminishing till they approach the crown. The petals forming these rows should be spirally arranged, and alternate, like the scales of a Fir cone; those in each superior row concealing the joints in the rows beneath, and causing the circle to be unbroken and complete. They should be broad at the ends, perfectly free from notch or indentation of any kind, firm in substance, smooth in texture, uniform in size, and evenly and freely expanded in each row, but largest in the outer ones, gradually and proportionably diminishing until they approach the crown, where they should gently turn the reverse way, pointing inwards and forming a neat and close centre. 2d, *Colour.*—If in a self, it should be dense and clear; if in an edged flower, concentrated and well defined: in both cases it should penetrate through the petal, with an appearance of substance and solidity. 3d, *Size*, which must be comparative. The following are the defects: In Form.—Want of roundness or of depth, flatness of face, squareness of shoulder, sinking in the centre. In the *Rows.*—Wide interstices between the petals in each row, or between the rows themselves; broken circles, overhanging each other or diminishing abruptly; want of arrangement, and looseness. In the *Petal.*—Notches or indentations on the edge, sharp points, angularity, cupping too deeply with wide mouths; abrupt hollows in the face or ribbiness; being too broad, coarse, or overwrapping each other sideways, or being too narrow and guttery, or not touching each other in the rows; quilling, or curling, or showing the back in any manner; curling too much upwards, turning quite back, or being upright in the centre; want of substance, and not concealing the scale. Colour, 2.—Cloudy or mottled, thinly laid on in patches, or in spots, or variable; not being the same at the back as on the face of the petal. Size.—Being below the average, or so large as to be coarse; showing a yellow disk or a hard and scaly centre, cross eye, petals damaged in any manner, blooms dead or decaying. Mr. Wildman concluded by remarking that the object ought to be to obtain freedom without loosenes-, boldness without coarseness, and symmetry and uniformity without stiffness or formality. Then would our flowers conform to our own conventional usages, and gratify the common as well as the more fastidious observer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stephenson's Double Cylindrical Boiler.—We have inspected this Boiler, which appears to be an improvement upon the conical one described at p. 175 of last year's *Chronicle*. Unlike that, the fuel in the present instance is supplied at the top of the dome; but the chief advantage which it possesses is derived from an inner cylindrical boiler, which presents a larger surface to the action of the fire, and serves as a hopper to contain a store of fuel. The inner boiler extends from the top of the dome to within about eight inches of the grating, on which the fire rests; it is connected at its base by two pipes, with the external boiler, with which it also has free communication around the top. There is a space of two inches between the two cylinders, so that the flame acts equally upon both; and it is stated that a more perfect combustion of the smoke is thus attained. As in the conical boiler, the flow-pipe proceeds from the top, on one side of the door through which the fuel is supplied; the return-pipe enters at the bottom, and the pipe for conveying the smoke away is situated on one side. The Double Cylindrical Boiler appears to possess obvious advantages for the tank system of heating lately brought into notice by Mr. Rendle. Being made of copper, its appearance is neat. It can be erected in any part of the building, from which, when not in use, it may be removed at pleasure.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. IX.

(*Continued from page 24.*)

29. *The Wood of the Cypress tree* scarcely ever decays, or is worm-eaten; for which reason the ancients used to make the statues of their gods with it. The imperishable chests which contain the Egyptian mummies were of Cypress. The gates of St. Peter's church at Rome, which had lasted from the time of Constantine to that of Pope Eugene the Fourth, that is to say, 1100 years, were of Cypress, and had in that time suffered no decay.

30. *Diocletian* retired from the throne into his native province, and there amused himself with building, planting, and gardening. His answer to Maximian is deservedly celebrated: he was solicited by that restless old man to reassume the reins of government and the imperial purple; he rejected the temptation with a smile of pity, calmly observing, that if he could show Maximian the cabbages which he had planted with his own hands at Salona, he would be no longer urged to relinquish the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power.

31. *Alhagi.*—Among the wild plants of the Sahel, or western part of the North African desert, there is, among species of Acacia and the Hedysarum alhagi, or Alhagi maurorum, a thorny plant about 18 inches high, which remains green all the year round, grows in many parts of the Desert in the sand, and is eagerly eaten by the camels: it is almost the only plant that supplies them with food while they are traversing the Desert. Near the most south-western corner of the Sahel are extensive woods consisting of Acacia-trees, from which by far the greatest part of the gum is obtained which in Europe is consumed under the name of Gum Arabic. It is collected by the Moors, and then sold to the French and English merchants in St. Louis on the banks of the Senegal river.

32. *Linnæus*, one day, when collecting plants with his pupils, covered with his hand a green turf, saying that he had that under his hand whose consideration might justly occupy all of them for a considerable portion of their lives. He verified this assertion by showing that within that space there were thirty-four different species, either of Grass, or Moss, or insects, or animalcules, or varieties of mineral. "How, then," continued Linnæus, "shall we estimate the total productions of the entire globe, when the little space that my hand covered is found to contain so many various objects?"

(*To be continued.*)

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Moredun, the Residence of D. Anderson, Esq.—This place is pleasantly situated about three miles south of Edinburgh, and commands good views of the Pentland Hills, Arthur's Seat, Craigmillar Castle, and several other objects of interest in that neighbourhood. The forcing-houses in the kitchen garden are very extensive, and are managed in a clever manner by Mr. Watson, the gardener. The forcing is commenced earlier here than in any other garden in Scotland with which we are acquainted. There are three vineries and five peach-houses, besides a considerable extent of pits and frames for the growth of Melons and Cucumbers. The first vinery and peach-house have had fires on since the 1st of December, and are both now considerably advanced. The earliest Vines, when we saw them, about three weeks ago, were just showing flower, and the peach-house was then in one mass of bloom. The fruit in these two houses is generally fit for table on the 1st of May; and from that time until the end of the season there is always an abundant supply of Peaches and Grapes in succession. The late Baron Moncreiff, to whom the place once belonged, used frequently to boast, that, from his own garden within a few miles of Edinburgh, he could, by the aid of glass, coal, and a good gardener, match any country in Europe in Peaches, Grapes, Pines, and every other fine fruit, excepting Apples and Pears. The greenhouse, which is placed in a corner of the flower-garden, contains some well-grown Heaths, Epacrises, Azáleas, Camèllias, and other greenhouse plants. We noticed particularly two splendid specimens of Erica melanthera, about 12 feet in height, and bushy to the ground. The pretty E. hyemalis, with E. colorans, and several specimens of Epacris, were in full flower, and made the house look very gay. The collection of Mammillárias is rich for this part of the country, and contains many pretty specimens. The flower garden is separated from the other part of the grounds by a fine Holly hedge, about 120 yards long, 9 feet broad at the bottom, and 22 feet high. Such hedges are common in this part of Scotland, where Holly seems to flourish remarkably well. In one of the back sheds, which has been converted into a Mushroom-house, we observed a most abundant crop of this excellent vegetable. Knowing that Mr. Watson was particularly successful in their cultivation, we asked him to explain his mode of management for the benefit of the readers of this paper. The following is his practice. He does not use droppings to make up the beds with, as is frequently done by Mushroom growers, but merely shakes the very long straw out from amongst the dung. Without allowing it to heat, he makes up the beds about 14 inches deep, and puts on the spawn at once. The bed is then beat slightly, and the spawn is covered over about 2 or 3 inches thick with the same kind of dung as was before used. Care must now be taken to prevent the heat from becoming violent, which is easily prevented by trampling or beating down the bed; and when the heat begins to decline, the soil is put on in the usual way, and the whole is beat firmly down. Water is then given when necessary, and the Mushrooms, in about 6 weeks from the time of making up the bed, come up in abundance. Such is Mr. Watson's practice, and when we saw the beds they exhibited the best possible proof of its utility.—*R. F.*

Reviews.

Doyle's Cyclopædia, Part X., carries the reader to Peat and Potato, two essentially Irish subjects, concerning which we anticipated a good deal of information; nor are we disappointed. In the article on Peat we have the details and results of Lord Clonbrock's experiments in draining the flat red bog of Critt, in the county of Galway. Upon the whole, the cost in this instance seems to have been greater than the advantage, having amounted to 30*l.* per Irish acre; but in other cases 10*l.* an acre have sufficed for completing the work. Black bog within two feet of the blue lime gravel seems to answer best; and Mr. Bermingham, Lord Clonbrock's intelligent agent, considers that subsoil draining and gravelling would repay the cost on the wet and dry mountain land which abounds in Ireland, resting on a firm bottom near the surface. In the account of the Potato, a good deal of space is occupied in considering the cause of its failure which has now become so general; but we do not perceive that much light is thrown upon that puzzling subject. More satisfactory are the details of management, from which we make the following extract:—

"In proof of the advantage of complete pulverization we may cite an experiment of Mr. Lyster, of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. In the year 1836, after planting and managing three acres of Potatoes in the usual way, he employed men at the proper time for earthing, to dig between the rows, and as deeply and finely as possible, from plant to plant, throwing up at the same time with the spade two or three inches of earth to keep the plants steady. The result was, that he had about 190 barrels (20 stone each) to the plantation acre. At the same time he planted half an acre, treated, for the sake

of experiment, in the ordinary way, moulded with the plough, &c., and had only at the rate of 100 barrels per acre in return. The extra cost of labour was 40*s.* per acre. But he had another counterbalancing advantage from digging well and deeply—three barrels more of Wheat than from the part tilled with the plough in the common way. It must, however, be stated, that the same favourable result did not attend the repetition of this practice in the year 1838, owing, it is supposed, to the great moisture of the season. The plant deriving in consequence a greater proportion of its aliment from the atmosphere, needed not, as in the former year, to penetrate the great depth of land prepared for the ramification of the fibres, if so disposed; yet even in this case, the advantage was sufficient to repay the extra cost. Such and so varied are the circumstances which must combine for the successful culture of vegetables. To lay down general rules is therefore often as unwise as difficult. The result of an isolated experiment should not decide any doubtful question, which can be only satisfactorily solved by the results of a long series of trials."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

In the Calendar at page 24 I stated that the Conservatory ought to be in a blaze with forced flowers from the stoves, and I referred to a good list given by Mr. Green for that purpose, at page 148 of Vol. i. of the *Chronicle*, and continued at page 227 of the same. It appears, however, that this volume is not in the hands of all the present readers of the *Chronicle*, as many correspondents have demanded a similar list from me. In supplying the following from my own practice, I would again repeat what I last week said, in reference to collections of plants. Many amateurs seem to think that a *large* collection is necessary to keep up a constant succession of bloom; but such is not the case. I once had charge of a host of rare plants from all parts of the world, amounting to upwards of 15,000 pot plants; yet out of this mass, I had some difficulty to keep up a respectable appearance in the conservatory, and ladies would often think it lost time to walk through the houses. With only two families of plants (Camellias and Pelargoniums) Mr. Paxton could keep up a constant blaze of flowers all the year round in the large conservatory at Chatsworth, with only one drawback, namely, the want of blue and yellow colours. The latter he could supply all the year round, by beginning with the early Tulips, Narcissuses, Acacias, Calceolarias down to the Yellow Chrysanthemums at the end of the season: the blue colours are not so plentiful. Will some kind practical hand assist me in making out a list of blue flowering plants, that can be bloomed in the conservatory throughout the year; beginning with the forced blue Hyacinths? Although I have thus shown the minimum by which a blaze of bloom may be kept up, I do not of course mean that we should confine ourselves in this way—far from it, as my list for January sufficiently shows. From my own observations, however, when visiting the best-kept conservatories in this country, I know that the effect is often marred by our wish to show the extent of our rich collections, and that we have not yet paid that attention to the due distribution of colours that the subject deserves, both in conservatories and flower-gardens. In our progress towards this desirable result, we should never rest satisfied with our own arbitrary rules of perfection, but consider the goal already attained as forming only a fresh point of departure. To the list of plants in flower last month many others might be added, according to circumstances.

Stove Plants that will flower freely in a temperature of 45° are—Poinséttia pulchérrima, Aphelandra cristata, Justicia speciosa, and coccinea, Eránthemum pulchellum, Begónia octopétala, Spermadictyon azúreum (sweet), Phâius grandifólius, Euphórbia jacquiniflora, Echevéria gibbiflora, Gesnera elongata, longiflora, laterítia, and mollis, Pancrátium amœnum (sweet), Ardísia crenulata (for its berries).—Orchidaceæ.—Zygopétalum Mackaii, Cymbídium sinense, Cypripédium insigne and venustum, Dendróbium nóbile, cærulescens, moniliforme, and secundum; Epidendrum nutans and cochleatum, Trichopilia tórtilis, Oncídium pubes and Cavendishianum, Lælia anceps and Barkerii, Odontoglossum Rossii and elatum.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—If the succession plants have been potted early last autumn, they will probably have filled their pots sooner than usual this mild winter, and will therefore require to be re-potted earlier on that account. See that soil, pots, dung, leaves, or tan, are ready for shifting them soon, but do not hurry them by increased heat for that purpose.

Vinery.—As the eyes break, increase the heat a little, and attend to tying and stopping the earliest a joint or two above the bunches; keep a moist atmosphere, which it is not difficult to do this season, as strong fires are not required.

Peach-house.—As the trees go out of blossom, increase the temperature to 60°, with plenty of air; regulate the wood-buds by rubbing off those not wanted for leaders or bearers next year. As this work is always done by the principal manager, I need not caution him about displacing the newly-set fruit. The syringe would now be useful, if only to displace the remains of the decayed flowers; but as long as the weather keeps damp this should be avoided, in order that the paint with which the trees have been brushed over for killing the eggs of insects, &c., may not be washed off.

Cherries.—These may now have the same temperature as the Peaches. The green and black fly are very fond of the newly-unfolded leaves; see that they do not get ahead. The young leaves are also more liable to be injured with sudden gleams of sun than those of the Peach, and must be guarded against casualties of this kind.

Figs.—The earliest have now set the first crop of fruit. The shoots must be stopped above the fruit, and the plants well supplied with water, both at the roots and overhead, as the Fig will soon resent any neglect of this sort by casting its fruit.

Cucumbers and Melons.—I find these plants do better by Mr. Green's method (Vol. i., page 35), and with ten times less trouble than any other plan I have seen tried. We have Mr. Green's plan engrafted on the low Dutch system of pit-houses, where you can walk behind the plants under a slate roof. These low pits are in general use about Manchester and Liverpool, and in no place with more effect than at Knowsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Derby, see Vol. i. p. 567. We have thus the great desideratum of moist bottom-heat, which we have been aiming at since the introduction of the hot-water system. Mr. Rendle promises an economical application of this mode, to which I shall allude next week.

Mushrooms.—In spawning new beds at this early season, use about double the quantity of spawn that would be thought necessary at a later period; and unless this spawn is of your own making, or that you have already proved it, you had better take some of all the bricks, to have a better chance of its being good. Mushrooms are an uncertain crop at all times, and any little attention we can give to these minor details will lessen our own reproach when disappointment occurs. If the beds are about 70°, and the house 10° less, with a rather moist atmosphere and a good look-out after woodlice or other pests, it is all that we can trust to.

Potatoes.—Keep a constant supply of these in pots for some time to come, and as they begin to grow, or to be drawn up by too great a heat, remove them to better quarters. As they get hardened, plant them out in slightly-prepared hot-beds; except for the earliest crop, no glass will be required. Thick straw mats, to be thrown over them in frosty weather and at night, will answer very well if they are planted out in turf or other cold pits.

Strawberries.—Successions of these will be brought into frames and houses according to the means at command; the whole stock for forcing this season should be looked over and placed in some litter at the front of the houses or south walls; if they have not, indeed, been there all the winter.

Out-door Department.

Radishes and other Salads with Cauliflower-plants must be looked over occasionally, to see that no failure occurs from damp or vermin. Successions of these and of Spinach may be sown at intervals as the weather permits.

Orchard.—The Apricot and Peach-trees have now got a most seasonable check without sustaining any injury. No time should be lost in getting them pruned and nailed. Look out what netting, canvass, or bunting you have to protect them with by and bye; and if you are short of these materials, get Spruce-boughs or fern ready in case they should be wanted. These trees seem in a ripe and healthy state this season, and if we do not get wet at the time they are in blossom, a few degrees of frost will do them little injury.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—There is no change wanted in the temperature here yet. The late snow has turned more hands into the houses, and in many places, not before they were wanted. All the plants, pots, stages, and walls, required a thorough cleaning; new labels added to the plants, the climbers trained, &c. If a small portable potting-bench could in bad weather be brought into a corner of this house occasionally, seeds could be sown, plants potted, and cuttings made, and many other little jobs got forward in half the time and with infinitely more comfort for the men and the plants than if they were done in cold, comfortless sheds. The men will not be so liable to catch colds as if they were in and out all day, thus depriving their employers of their labour for some days, after the return of mild weather, when their services are most wanted. Many of the Orchidaceæ that have been kept dry through the winter should now be prepared for a fresh growth, by picking out as much of the dry materials in which they have been growing last year as can safely be done without injuring their roots; all decayed roots should be cut back to where they are fresh. Get the dry pieces of peat well saturated before you add fresh ones, which will save a great deal of watering after potting, and thus soddening the fresh compost, to the injury of the plants. See that the swollen eyes at the bottom of the plants are not much covered. A few additional degrees of heat will then be necessary.

Greenhouse.—Slight fires in the daytime, with air, will in many places be necessary to prevent damp while the weather keeps dull, and little watering will be wanted.

Conservatory.—There is nothing more injurious to the blooms in this house than currents of cold, damp air. The Camellias are the first to indicate this; a few of them placed near the ventilators should be your guide, rather than the thermometer, which at best is of little use at any time in this house. As the forced hardy bulbs are done flowering, cut off their flower-stems and remove them to the reserve pit; turn them out of the pots, and plunge the balls in a light moist compost, and protect them in cold weather. This pit does not require glass.

Cold Vineries.—There is another family of real stove plants that will do here all the winter, and will be found very useful for the conservatory for three or four months after midsummer, if they are now removed to the stove, and forced till the end of May. These are the varieties of the Hibiscus sinensis, the double red, double buff, and the double fawn-colour; there is also a double white variety, but it is not very conspicuous—the single one is gaudy enough. There is also the Hibiscus liliiflorus, with a dozen beautiful varieties from it, all single and free flowerers, one or two as beautiful for summer conservatory plants as any with which I am acquainted; but unfortunately they have no trivial names, and they are difficult to be met with in the nurseries.

Pits and Frames.—After such a mild winter, the plants here are not in a condition to be shut up close during snowy, damp, or rainy weather. All you can do is to give air at the top and bottom of the sashes, preserving the same angle. This is a good time for the florist to take his Auriculas and Carnations to the potting bench, to give them their spring top-dressing, and otherwise assist his favourites by a regular look over top and bottom.

Out-door Department.

Under this head I committed myself seriously last week, by trusting to our country weather prophets; after all they are not to be relied on any more than the almanack-makers. As soon as the lawns get a little dry after the snow, give them a thorough good rolling, and send a careful man round with a barrowful of nice smooth turf. Tell him to pick out all the Cock's-foot Grass, Plantains, and any other *tussacks* which disfigure the green carpets, and let him cut off pieces of his fine turves to fill the blanks.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Forest and Coppice.—All that I can think of under this head is, that, where the coppice stools have all been cut down, the soil might be scratched here and there in the open spaces, and Acorns, Sweet Chesnuts, Ash keys, or any other suitable seeds dropped in. If the mice and rabbits should not destroy these seeds, they will come useful at some future period.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Feb. 9, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Feb.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	3	29.517	29.130	45	24	34.5	S.W.	.20
Saturday	4	29.737	29.348	39	30	34.5	N.	.16
Sunday	5	29.854	29.798	39	29	34.0	N.	.08
Monday	6	29.868	29.756	38	31	34.5	N.	.09
Tuesday	7	29.993	29.890	37	32	34.5	N.E.	.26
Wednesday	8	30.038	30.024	[illegible]	35	36.5	N.E.	.02
Thursday	9	29.966	29.892	39	34	36.5	N.E.	.11
Average		29.856	29.688	38.0	30.7	35.0		.92

Feb. 3. Showery; stormy showers, partly snow; very boisterous at night.

4. Sharp frost early A.M.; very stormy, with showers of sleet and snow.

5. Clear and frosty; cloudy; clear, with slight frost.

6. Overcast and cold throughout.

7. Hazy; stormy showers; sleet and snow.

8. Dense fog; hazy and cold; overcast.

9. Hazy, with slight drizzle; densely overcast; rain at night.

Mean temperature of the week 6° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending Feb. 18, 1843.

Feb.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	12	47.0	33.2	40.1	10	0.29 in.	3	2	—	—	3	6	2	1
Mon.	13	46.7	33.5	40.1	7	0.03	1	2	1	1	4	4	2	2
Tues.	14	46.2	32.3	39.2	5	0.50	—	1	2	1	3	3	6	1
Wed.	15	46.5	33.4	40.0	6	0.13	1	2	2	—	3	5	4	1
Thurs.	16	46.8	32.6	39.7	3	0.05	2	2	1	2	—	5	4	1
Fri.	17	45.4	31.4	38.4	9	0.32	3	—	1	3	2	—	7	1
Sat.	18	44.4	31.6	38.0	7	0.30	3	1	2	—	2	3	6	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 16th in 1831, and 16th and 17th in 1837—thermometer 55°; and the lowest on the 13th in 1838—thermometer 14°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Feb. 10, 1843.

The late sudden change in the weather has not, as might have been expected, made much alteration in prices. Although the supplies during the past week have not been large, yet th great quantities of vegetables which were brought in the preceding week have kept the market well furnished. *Fruit:* Pines, which consist chiefly of Queens and Montserrats, have made a trifling advance. Foreign Grapes are well supplied: the Lisbon from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and White Portugal from 9*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. Pears, from their scarcity, are becoming exceedingly dear; the two principal sorts are Beurré Rance and Easter Beurré, both fetching 18*s.* per half-sieve. Dessert Apples are also somewhat dearer: Nonpareils being from 10*s.* to 15*s.* per bushel, Newtown Pippins 3*s.* per doz., and the American Lady Apple 1*s.* per doz. We likewise observed a few late Downton Pippins, from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per bushel. The Wellington, an excellent culinary Apple, fetches from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. A few good Cucumbers are offered, from 3*s.* to 10*s.* per brace. *Vegetables:* The price of Asparagus has scarcely varied since our last Report, in consequence of the trifling demand which there is for it. Seakale is of excellent quality, and the best punnets fetch from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* each. The supply of French Beans is very limited. Broccoli is somewhat cheaper, the White fetching from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the Purple from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per bunch. Celery is tolerably abundant, and of fair quality, but small, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bundle. Endive continues good, and has advanced to 1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per score. Salading of all kinds is plentiful. Mushrooms, of large size, may be obtained from 5*d.* to 1*s.* per pottle. Truffles are offered from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per lb. *Flowers:* The cut flowers consist chiefly of Camellias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Brugmánsias, Amaryllises, Cinerarias, Hyacinths, Anemones, and Tea Roses, with Sparmánnia africana, Templetónia retusa, Combretum purpúreum, Acácia pubescens and vestita.

PRICES, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s.* to 8*s*	Cucumbers, per brace, 3*s.* to 10*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 1*s*	Melons, Spanish, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 2*s*	Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 16*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 3*s* to 12*s*	Chesnuts per peck, 3*s* to 6*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s* 6*d*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 12*s*	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Pummeloes, per doz., 9*s* to 12*s*	Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 65*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*	Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 60*s.* to 70*s.*
— per 100, 4*s* to 14*s*	Nuts, per bushel—
— bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 16*s*	— Brazil, 16*s*
— Malta Blood, per doz., 3*s* to 4*s*	— Spanish, 18*s*
— Tangerine, 2*s* to 3*s*	— Barcelona, 24*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*	— Cob, 14*s.*
— per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*	

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 3*d* to 1*s* 3*d*	Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d*
Cabbage, White, per doz. 2*s* to 4*s*	Leeks, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Onions, per bushel, 5*s* to 6*s*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*	— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* to 2*s*	— Spring, per Small, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s*
— Purple, 6*d* to 1*s*	— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 4*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, per 100, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*	Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 80*s* to 90*s*	Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	Asparagus, large, per 100, 5*s* to 7*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Second, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	— Sprue per Small, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Scotch, per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Sea-kale, per punnet, 6*d* to 2*s*
— New, per lb, 4*d* to 8*d*	Lettuce, Cab., p. sc., 4*d* to 6*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	— Cos, 2*d* to 1*s*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Endive, per score, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 6*d* to 1*s*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Cardoons, each, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 3*d* to 1*s*	Parsley, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4*s* to 6*s*	Fennel, per doz. bun, 2*s* to 4*s*
— Horn, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*	Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
	Mushrooms, per pottle, 5*d* to 9*d*
	Truffles, per lb, 3*s* to 4*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

Back Numbers of the Gardeners' Chronicle.—Numbers still to be had:

1841: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 41, 46, 47.

1842: 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 39, 41, 50, 51, 25. [Five-pence each will be given for any Numbers not in this List.]

J. M.—We should be sorry to offend you, but still more so to offend good taste, by allowing captious disputes to take the place of gentlemanly discussion. In our opinion, turmeric-paper is not a good test for ammonia in the hands of persons unaccustomed to its use; nor will it, in fact, under any circumstances, indicate the presence of small quantities of ammonia so well as the excellent method proposed by Mr. Solly. With regard to the other question, we have already done you full justice, and we see no reason for troubling our readers further in the matter. We are not aware that you have any claim to the *discovery* that carbonic acid will decompose the alkaline silicates; but Wiegman and Poelsdorff have shown that it decomposes even earthy silicates, which the most powerful acids would not affect. If you can claim that discovery, you should send your evidence to some of the chemical Journals.

Manures.—*A Country Vicar.*—There is no liquid manure better adapted for Pelargóniums than that prepared from cow-dung, as recommended at p. 808.†——*M. C.*—If you have a tank for liquid manure, let the soapsuds drain into it. If you have not, add them to a compost heap, or to a dunghill. If you have a receptacle for the drainage of a piggery, then the soapsuds may be added to that. It matters not at all what is done with them, provided they are added to other manuring substances.——*Amateur.*—You have gone to a very bad market for your green vitriol. It is not worth above 5*l.* a ton, instead of 21*.* a hundred weight. Where such substances are wanted in quantity they should always be bought of the great wholesale houses, and not in the shops. How much to use will depend on the quantity of ammonia in your manure. You had better ascertain that experimentally: a small quantity only, either dissolved in water or strewed among the manure in fine powder, will suffice. As far as we can make out, your seed, which is crushed to pieces by the letter-stamper, is the Stone Pine, or Pignon, a hardy tree, which will grow in almost any soil that is well drained.——*S. C.*—Tan rots slowly in the ground, and is by no means suited to plants as a manure till it is quite decomposed: we have seen it, when undecayed, produce very bad effects. If you mix it with cloacine, or any such substance, it will then decay rapidly, and become a good agent; if you burn it, you save the best part, namely, the ashes; and probably this is the most economical mode of employing it, unless you could char it. The action of guano and cloacine is very similar: the former may certainly be substituted for the latter; but the one costs 12*l.* or 13*l.* a ton, and the other nothing.—*A Subscriber.*—Gas-lime is too strong to be applied directly to any kind of crop; it should be mixed with 3 or 4 parts its bulk of mould, and applied as a top-dressing or drilled in with seed.†——*A. L. M.*—It is very difficult to answer your question. We will make some experiments, and endeavour to give you the result next week.

Pasture Grasses.—*G. J. T.*—The best Grasses, and their proportions, per acre, are the following:—

White Clover, 6 lbs. Trefoil, 4 lbs. Cow-grass, 4 lbs, Trif. repens. Medicago lupulina. Trifolium medium. Perennial Rye-grass, 1 peck; Italian Rye-grass, 1 peck; and a mixture of Anthoxanthum odoratum, Poa trivialis, Festuca ovina, and Dactylis glomerata, of each, 1 lb. Let the ground be well prepared, and the surface very fine; sow the three parcels of seed separately; roll the land well; and when the Grasses are up, roll again; when 5 or 6 inches high, feed off with cows or young cattle. Next spring, top-dress with earth or ashes, bush-harrow and roll well, and then put on sheep, and keep it fed off close, and you will have a fine pasture. The seed may be sown in March or August: the latter is the surest.—*M.*

Spade-Husbandry.—*D. W. S.*—The implements for spade-husbandry are very few and simple. A broad and a narrow long spade, a strong fork with 4 flat prongs, a strong large rake, and

a smaller one, and hoes of different sizes, will be all that is required. A small light one horse plough and corresponding harrow would greatly assist, leaving sufficient manual labour in bringing the surface to a good tilth, forming regular beds, and keeping the whole in a neat garden-like order; a small light cart is indispensable. Salt may be dug in as an experiment, but we have no great faith in its effects on insects, unless it be put in such quantities as would injure vegetation also. In a very light soil salt used before winter might do some good, and would be washed out by the rains before the seed is sown. The dibbling-machine mentioned in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England is merely a light wheel with knobs on its circumference to make depressions in the ground in which the seed may be deposited by hand: any wheelwright would make it at a small expense. It would not do the work so well if the distance between the dibble-holes is small. Until some machine be perfected to deposit the seed, as well as to make the holes, the common hand-dibbles will be found the most expeditious and useful. *M.*

HEATING.—*G. A. C.*—Mr. Rendle's Treatise upon the Tank System of Heating is not yet published, as you will find by referring to his Advertisement in the columns of our Paper.——*N. W. G.*—Mr. Rendle will shortly publish a treatise, containing a plan and description of his apparatus for heating. Rogers' is a good and economical boiler.‡——*H. G. B.*—You had better defer putting up your apparatus for a short period. We shall probably be able to give you some further information in a short time.‡

HOT-BED.—*Rus.*—There is danger of your young plants being injured by the steam which collects in your hot-bed, unless you take some means to get rid of it. Cannot you tilt the lights at the back of the frame to the height of half an inch?‡

VINES.—*R. W.*—If you intend to train your Vines upon the spur system, 6 or 8 feet is too great a length to leave them at the winter pruning in the second year after planting. Two or three feet will be sufficiently long for the strongest, and the weak ones should be cut shorter still, in proportion to their strength.‡——*Perth.*—The Dutch Hamburgh *is* synonymous with the Old Black Hamburgh.‡

GRAPES.—*A Gardener.*—If by the New Black Hamburgh you mean Wilmot's New Black Hamburgh, it is a good kind, with larger berries and firmer flesh than the Old Black Hamburgh. The Cannon Hall Muscat is also a good Grape, requiring a high temperature, and producing larger bunches and berries, with a less musky flavour, than those of the Muscat of Alexandria.‡

PERENNIALS.—*W. G. B.*—The following are good herbaceous perennials for blooming in pots:—Prímula cortusoides, Saxifraga oppositifólia, Epimédium macranthum, Helónias bullata, Phlox nivalis and setácea, blooming in April: Ramonda pyrenáica, Dodecátheon Meádia, Hotéia japónica, Cypripédium calcéolus, Lobélia speciosa, and Pentstemon gentianoides coccínea, in May: Campánula pyramidalis, Sálvia Grahami, Pentstemon speciosus, Lobélia ignea, Cypripédium spectábile, and Phlox amœna, in June: Chelone centranthifólia, Campánula nítida, Lychnis chalcedonica, double var., Spigélia marylándica, Gentiana septémfida, and Spiræa trifoliata, in July: Sálvia patens, Campánula frágilis, Mímulus Smíthii, Lychnis Bungeana, Amphícome arguta, and Nuttália grandiflora, in August: Sálvia splendens, Pentstemon Murrayanus, Campánula gargánica, Lychnis coronata, Isótoma axillaris, and Alstrœméria tricolor, in September. Their period of flowering will, of course, depend greatly upon the treatment which they receive.‡

OAKS.—*H. T. S.*—Quercus suber can scarcely be said to be hardy in this country. It is only in favourable situations that it attains to any size. The same may be said of Q. virens. We do not know what Q. virens heterophylla is.‡

EVERGREEN OAK.—*Flora.*—No doubt your Evergreen Oak, if headed to within 3 feet of the ground, will shoot afresh; but it would be better to use the knife less freely. If the larger branches were cut back to a well-placed shoot, and the rest allowed to remain unpruned, your purpose would perhaps be answered equally well, and the tree would not present such a mutilated appearance.‡

IVY.—*A Subscriber.*—We have on former occasions expressed our opinion that Ivy renders a house dry rather than damp, and this has been confirmed by various correspondents, although it has been denied by others. We believe the fact to be this: Ivy may render a house damp by retaining snow in winter, which changes to water, trickles down the walls, and never thoroughly evaporates. But this is a rare occurrence, and may be prevented by beating the Ivy after snow storms, and will only be an inconvenience when houses are built with mud. No doubt, when walls are not of sound brickwork, or of some other hard materials, the Ivy may introduce its roots into the masonry, and thus do mischief, allowing water to run down its branches and to follow them into the crevices where they have insinuated themselves. But in all cases of well-built houses we are convinced that Ivy is beneficial, *so far as keeping the walls dry.*†——*Holcus.*—It is doubtful whether Ivy will naturally attach itself to Larch poles which have received one or two coatings of paint. We should think it would hardly emit roots when placed in contact with the latter, unless the paint was laid on very thinly, and had thoroughly soaked in.‡

HARDY SHRUBS.—*Chiltern.*—The following are the most showy, dwarf, hardy shrubs. 1. Pœónia Moutan and varieties, 1 to 2 ft. high, flowers pink and white, blooming in May. 2. Bérberis aquifólium, 2 to 4 ft., flowers yellow, March and April, evergreen. Ribes sanguíneum, 3 to 5 ft., flowers red, April; R. aúreum, 3 to 4 ft., flowers yellow, May. Amygdalus nana, 2 to 3 ft., flowers red, April and May. Daphne cneorum, 6 in., flowers pink, May, evergreen and spreading. 3. Bérberis empetrifólia and dulcis, 1 to 3 ft., flowers yellow, May, spreading and evergreen; Calycanthus flóridus and varieties, 3 to 4 ft., flowers brown, sweet scented, June and July; Ceanothus americanus, 2 to 3 ft., flowers white, June and July; Coronilla émerus, 3 to 4 ft., flowers yellow, July; Cotoneaster rotundifólia, 1 to 1½ ft., flowers white, May and June, evergreen, creeping; Cytísus purpúreus and varieties, 1 to 2 ft., flowers June; Cytísus ruthénicus, 2 to 3 ft., flowers yellow, May and June; Deútzia scabra, 5 to 4 ft., flowers white, in June; Philadelphus hirsutus, 2 to 3 ft., flowers white, July; Spártium multiflorum, 3 to 5 ft., flowers white, June; Spiræa ariæfólia, 4 to 6 ft., flowers white, August; Spiræa bella, 2 to 3 ft., flowers bright red, May and August; Spiræa tomentosa, 2 to 4 ft., flower red, June and July; Syringa Josikæa, 3 to 5 ft., flowers purple, June and July; Hibiscus syriacus and varieties, 4 to 5 ft., flowers August and September; Viburnum Tinus, flowers all the winter and spring, 3 to 4 ft.; Gárrya ellíptica, 3 to 5 ft., produces curious catkins in the winter, evergreen; Daphne mezéreum and varieties, flowering in the autumn and spring. ¶

UNDERWOOD.—*F. E. C.*—The following ornamental evergreen and deciduous plants may be recommended for planting under trees: common and variegated Holly, Aucuba japónica, Laurustinus, Bérberis aquifólium, Viburnum opulus and oxycoccus, Ribes sanguíneum, Cornus sanguínea, Hypéricum androsæmum and calycinum, and Symphória racemosa.‡

CREEPERS.—*A Subscriber.*—For a wall with a north aspect you had better procure the following: Caprifólium gratum, Jasminum officinale, Periploca græca, and Clématis flammula.‡

MISTLETOE.—*E. H.*—Ample directions for grafting the Mistletoe will be found at p. 304 of the *Chronicle* for 1842.‡

CONIFERÆ.—*A. H.*—Animal manures are found to be injurious to Juníperus, Cupressus, Thuja, and similar Coniferous plants, as well as to Abies and Pinus.‡

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—*Amateur.*—Some practical directions, which will suit your case, will soon be given for the management of these plants.§

ARBUTUS.—*S. R. E.*—If you intend to remove your large A'rbutus this spring, it should be done immediately, and with the greatest care. It would, however, be much better to defer its removal until the autumn, on account of the easterly winds which we may expect in March, from whose drying effects it will be hardly possible to preserve your plant, when newly removed.‡

BERBERIS GLUMA'CEA.—*A. H.*—This will succeed in any common garden mould: your plant probably does not like the peaty soil in which it is grown.‡

CYDO'NIA JAPÓNICA.—*A. H.*—It is stated that this plant blooms freely on a north wall, and certainly it ought to do well on a wall with a west aspect. The soil in which it is growing must either be bad or very damp.‡

MADIA SATIVA.—*N. W. G.*—This is an annual, and has not an English name. Seeds of it may be procured of the nurserymen.‡

FUCHSIAS.—*A. H.*—The following sorts, in addition to those you possess, will be the most likely ones to stand out in the open ground with slight protection: F. cónica, grácilis, globosa major, formosa élegans, Clintónia, and Thompsónia.‡

RHODODENDRONS.—*A. H.*—With R. strictum we are not acquainted. R. barbatum is at present scarce, because it is difficult to propagate.‡

ACHIMENES LONGIFLORA.—*J. L. S.*—This plant has been repeatedly advertised in our columns; it may be procured of any respectable nurseryman. We cannot undertake to name the price of such things ‡

OXALIS BOWEI.—*Forel.*—You have done wrong in turning out of the pot the plant of Oxalis Bówei, which you received in a growing state. If it had not bloomed, it should have been kept growing; but if it had flowered, water should have been gradually withheld, until the plant was brought to a state of rest. There is no difficulty in making it bloom. The bulbs should be potted 5 or 6 in a pot, in sandy peat and loam, and should be placed in a warm frame until they have each formed several leaves, when they may be removed to the greenhouse, where they will continue to flower for a length of time. ‡

TREE-VIOLET.—*D. W.*—The tree-Violet is a semi-double flowering species; it may be procured of most nurserymen. For an account of its treatment, see p. 73 of last week's *Chronicle.*‡

CONSERVATORY CLIMBERS, &c.—*Rus in Urbe.*—We really despair of your being able to get any shrubby or climbing plants to do well in the situation you describe, "in the vicinity of Regent-street, with a north-east aspect, where the sun never reaches summer nor winter." You may, however, try the following, which you can procure for a trifle in any respectable nursery: *Climbers*—Kennédia monophylla, Cobæa scandens, Eccremocarpus scaber, Ipomœa Learii. *Shrubs*—Pimelea decussata, and hispida, Chorozema várium, Correa pulchella, Hóvea Celsi, Cytísus rhodopnæa, Acácia vestita, pulchella, and armata; Cinerárias, Tea-scented Roses, Chinese Primroses. The above are strong-growing things, and will do if anything will. We should imagine that Ferns would also succeed well. We cannot recommend any nurseryman in particular.§

SEEDS.—*J. L. S.*—All the seeds contained in your list will be benefited by being raised in a gentle heat.‡——*C. R. D.*—The seeds which you have received from the Cape had better be sown on a gentle hot-bed. You will find good practical directions for sowing seeds in the Calendar of last week. Leucadendron plumosum is a Proteaceous plant, E'chium ferocíssimum a Boraginaceous plant, and Aristea major an Iridaceous plant. ‡

ROSES.—*J. N. V.*—We doubt whether it is possible for gardeners, who are now only beginning, to get Roses ready for showing in pots sooner than 1844; by that time, however, they may be quite prepared: and therefore we would advise you to offer your premium for that year. As to the conditions to be imposed, we hardly know what to advise until the practice shall have begun. You might distinguish two classes of Roses: climbers, and not climbers; and you might separate the Moss Roses from others. We think, however, that it would be as well in the first instance to offer your prizes merely for a defined number of Roses in pots, leaving the growers to suit their own skill or convenience.†——*Chiltern.*—The following are good Roses for planting out in a border upon their own bottoms: *Moss.*—Blush, Crimson, De Meaux, and Common. *Provence.*—Old, or Cabbage. *Blush.*—Maiden's and Celestial. *Hybrid.*—George IV., Globe, Whitthep, and Village Maid. *China.*—White Sweet-scented, sanguinea and common, for flowering in the autumn. ¶

AURICULAS.—*A Country Vicar.*—Auricula seed is usually sown directly after it is gathered. It should be sown in a well-drained pot, in a mixture of loam and leaf-mould; and the seeds should be covered as slightly as possible with soil. The pots should be placed in a cool frame and kept shaded until the young plants make their appearance. As soon as the seedlings are large enough they should be pricked off, about 2 inches apart, in pans or wide-mouthed flower-pots, and gradually hardened off. If you have any seed by you, it had better be sown towards the end of this month. ‡

MELONS.—*S. C.*—The Beechwood Melon, although not so large as the Rock Cantaloupe, is, in our opinion, when well grown, superior to that variety. The rind is thinner than in the generality of Melons, a quality which the Rock Cantaloupe cannot lay claim to.‡

POMEGRANATE.—*S. C.*—The soil best suited for this plant, when trained against a wall is a mixture of turfy loam and peat, well drained with broken bricks or lime rubbish. ‡

PEARS.—*B. C.*—The following Pear-trees, proper for being trained as standards with the branches downwards, will, in addition to those you already possess, afford a succession of fruit. Dunmore, Fondante d'Automne, Thompson's, Glout Morceau, Hacon's Incomparable, Winter Nelis, Ne Plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, and two of Beurré Rance.‖——*A New Subscriber.*—As regards the future success of the trees, or the quality of their fruits, it is immaterial whether you obtain plants of the Chaufruits, it is immaterial whether you obtain plants of the Chaumontel and Duchesse d'Angoulême from Jersey or from the nurseries in this country. It rarely occurs that the flavour of either of these varieties, when grown in this climate, is equal to that of the Jersey fruit. You will find the Marie Louise and Hacon's Incomparable preferable.‖

PLUMS.—*A New Subscriber.*—There is perhaps no variety of Plum more luscious than the Green-Gage.‖

FILBERTS.—*A Young Gardener.*—As your object is to have dwarf Filbert trees, that would of course have been best attained by heading down the main stems to within a foot or 18 inches of the ground. One clear stem is generally to be preferred; and in your case more than four ought not to have been retained. In your confined situation, with a high wall on one side and a Quick hedge on the other, you can scarcely expect that Filbert-trees will bear near the ground; and, therefore, by not cutting down lower than four feet, they will probably bear sooner than if they had been cut lower. You can try the effects of root-pruning next autumn; and you can clear away suckers, without removing the trees, by means of a proper suckering iron. ‖

CANKER.—*Allingtonian.*—Having taken due precautions in draining your soil, all you can do with your trees which now begin to canker on reaching the clayey subsoil is to remove them in autumn, and replant them; taking care that the roots are spread out near the surface. Shorten the shoots at Midsummer, and the portion left will become better matured. Let all cankered parts be cut clean away, and let the wound be covered with clay.‖

PEAS.—*Allingtonian.*—The largest Pea in the pod is the Milford Marrow.‖

FRENCH BEANS.—*A Gardener.*—The dwarf Red-speckled and Fulmer's Early are both good kinds for forcing. ‡

BELGIAN CARROTS.—*E. A. C.*—The beginning or middle of March, according to the season, is the proper time to sow the Belgian Carrot; 4lbs. per acre is sufficient, if the seed is good. The seed should be mixed with moist sand ten days or a fortnight before sowing, and repeatedly turned, then drilled in rows 18 inches apart, and slightly covered by a bush-harrow. The ground should have been trenched, clean, and in good heart, but not manured for the Carrots. They should be kept very free from weeds in their first stage, by hand-weeding, and afterwards thinned out to a foot apart, by pulling out the smaller, which may be given to cattle. *M.*

ARTICHOKE-LEAVED LETTUCE.—*B. C.*—We are not aware that the Artichoke-leaved Lettuce can at present be obtained in this country.‡

RED SPIDER.—*R. W.*—Your Clianthus is infested with the red-spider, to whose attacks it is extremely liable. You will find a moist atmosphere, and an occasional syringing on fine mornings, to be the most efficacious remedy in destroying these insects. ‡

BOOKS.—*M. Ryde.*—There have been some useful treatises upon land-surveying published by Mr. Bell, in Chambers' Educational Course, which we advise you to procure.‡——*G. I.*—If you will consult the Advertisement, you will see who the Booksellers are of whom the Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits can be procured.——*Alpha.*—Rogers' Vegetable Cultivator is the best.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN.—If a *Young Gardener* is desirous of obtaining admission as a workman into the garden of the Horticultural Society, he must obtain the recommendation of a Fellow of the Society. If the authorities at the Garden appointed for the purpose of testing his abilities were satisfied with him, a young gardener would be received in two or three years from the time of his application.‡

EXHIBITIONS.—*P. M.*—Any person, whether a member or not of the Horticultural Society, can exhibit at the meetings in Regent-street. The articles for exhibition must be addressed to 21, Regent-street; and it is requisite that they should be in the room three hours before the hour of meeting. The days of exhibition are always recorded above the leading articles in our Paper a week or two previously to their taking place.‡

LAWNS.—*J. J.*—Hand-weeding or constant mowing appear to be the only probable means of eradicating the Chrysánthemum leucánthemum from your grass-plot.†

LOCOMOTION OF PLANTS.—*J. K. S.*—Perhaps the explanation we gave is not clear. What was meant was this; that many underground stems seem to move upwards, in consequence of their new stems growing upwards, while the old one dies, and is left behind. It is difficult to make this plain without a drawing; perhaps, however, the following illustration may be intelligible. Let a cube *a* be buried 3 inches underground; suppose it produces on its upper side another cube *b*, and that *a* then dies; it is clear that *b* will be nearer the surface than *a*; in like manner let *b* produce *c* from its upper end, and then die; it is clear that *c* will be nearer the surface than *b*; and so on. This is the general cause of the apparent locomotion in underground stems.†

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—*Une entre Mille* reproaches the author of the articles under this name with his neglect of that gentler sex which sees nothing pleasant in manures, although they be redolent of high rents. She says that she, with many more, would appeal to him as a man of good feeling, whether it is fair, week after week, to disappoint those who think his papers the best vindication of Botany from the charge of being a musty science. We therefore print this as a memorandum for our lazy correspondent, with whom, if he were not our very particular friend, we should be ready to quarrel, for thus disappointing our readers, and exposing us to the danger to be apprehended from a young lady, who describes her temper as being impatient, and who will not be denied.†

COTTAGE GARDENS.—*E. Johnstone.*—We will attend to this subject shortly.§

WARD'S CASES.—*A. H.*—An improvement has been made in these latterly in the form of a small door, by means of which dead leaves, weeds, &c., can be extracted. Seeds will vegetate freely in Ward's Cases. If the plants which they contain are kept in a constant state of excitement, they will continue to put forth leaves until they are entirely exhausted; but where a due period of rest is allowed, a deciduous plant will shed its leaves at the proper season. We doubt whether such bulbs as Nerine and Cyrtanthus would succeed in them; but if a proper season of rest were given to Cypripédiums, Satýriums, and other terrestrial Orchidáceæ, they would probably thrive in such a habitation.‡

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A Constant Reader.*—No. 1 of your Moths is Sphinx Ligustri; 2 is Plusia gamma, described and figured at p. 52 of the *Chronicle* of last year. We cannot possibly undertake to name Cryptogamic plants, unless they have some known importance in rural economy.‡——*G. A. C.*—There is a yellow Cinerária, called C. tussilaginis.‡——*J. Bacchus.*—The yellow-berried Elder may be procured of any nurseryman. You will find, by referring to the "Notices to Correspondents," in last week's paper, that your question respecting the Chasselas Grape is answered.‡——*A Lady.*—We regret that we are unable to give you the information.——*S. C.*—It is irregular for Fellows of the Horticultural Society to procure plants or seeds for others, if they are in the habit of procuring them for themselves.——*Devonian.*—We are not acquainted with any variety of Apple one-half of which is sour and the other sweet; but the thing is possible. You will find some speculations coning such matters in p. 396, 1841.——*M. W. K.*—Your Camellias were so much crushed when they arrived, that two of them only can be identified. 2 is C. Colvilli, and 3 is C. imbricata.‡——*R. W.*—Your Epacris is the true E. impressa.‡——*P. O. B.*—Your Acácia is in too young a state to be recognised; it is probably A. melanoxylon. The other plant is Ruscus andrógynus, which is far from being so rare as you suppose.‡——*H. Hunt.*—The only part which appears to be new about your flower-pots is the raised bottom of the saucer, with holes in it.——*A Dublin Subscriber.*—Your seedling Fuchsia, called Eliza, is more remarkable for singularity than beauty. In colour and length of flower it resembles F. fulgens; but in consequence of the tube being of equal thickness throughout, it is less elegant than that species. In this respect, and in the form of the leaves, it approaches F. cordifólia.‡——*S. C.*—The proportions in which Linseed-oil and bees'-wax are mixed in preparing calico has already been stated at p. 36 of this year's *Chronicle.*‡—— *D. H. B., Bristol.*—5*d.* each for all Numbers *not* in the list.——*J. G.*—Your Apple is the Shustoke Pippin.‖——*J. J.*—Your Apples are—2, Court of Wick; 3, Beachamwell; 1 and 4, Dutch Mignonne; 5, French Crab; 6, French Russet; 7, Minchal Crab; 8, not known; 9, Hall Door.‖——*Cirencester.*—Your Pears are, 1. Black Worcester, 2. Easter Bergamot.‖

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Overland Mail arrived on Monday, with accounts from India to the 2nd ult., and from China to the 19th Nov. The Indian news announces the arrival of the troops at Ferozepore, and the consequent completion of the evacuation of Jellalabad. Their route through the Punjaub was unattended with difficulty or obstruction, but the troops suffered much from sickness, and many serious differences arose among the officers during the march. The chief topic of discussion in the Indian papers is the proclamation of Lord Ellenborough respecting the sandal-wood gates of the Temple of Somnauth, which appears to have been received with astonishment in all parts of our Eastern empire. Even the journals which have uniformly advocated the policy of the Governor-General declare that from one end of India to the other it has been made the subject of the severest censure.—From China we learn that the last division of the fleet with the Plenipotentiaries returned from the Yang-Tze-Kiang river to Chusan on the 17th Oct., and that, before leaving

Nankin, the Chinese Commissioners gave an entertainment to the British officers, during which the most friendly feelings were manifested on both sides. The Emperor had issued various decrees remarkable for the absence of the usual expression of dislike to foreigners, and for the acknowledged wish to maintain an "everlasting peace." Negotiations are to be commenced for the purpose of settling the details of our future commercial arrangements, and it is said to be the opinion of the Viceroy, that the Americans and other foreigners will henceforth be admitted to the same privileges as those conferred upon the British by the recent treaty.—From France we have the important intelligence that the debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies has terminated in favour of Ministers by a large majority. In the discussion of the paragraph on the Right of Search, M. Guizot repeated the declaration he had previously made to the Chamber of Peers, that he would not negotiate for the abolition of the existing treaties with Great Britain; and in spite of all the clamour raised against the treaties by the press, no amendment was moved, and the Address was consequently passed without modification.—The accounts from Spain are by no means satisfactory; the dispute with France respecting the conduct of the Consul at Barcelona is still unsettled, and the affairs of that city have again become so threatening, that it has required extraordinary precautions on the part of the Captain-General to prevent another outbreak. — Few circumstances in our Foreign News have occasioned more surprise than the announcement of a fact in relation to the late treaty with the United States, which the daily papers of all shades of politics, denounce as a diplomatic fraud unexampled in modern history. It appears that a map was discovered at Paris about two years since, on which the boundary so long in dispute between this country and the United States was marked by no less a person than the celebrated Dr. Franklin. This document proves that the United States never had the slightest shadow of a right to any part of the territory in question, and that the line of boundary claimed by Great Britain actually fell short of that which Dr. Franklin laid down as the limits of the two countries, as settled by the Plenipotentiaries of 1793. It appears also that Mr. Webster, during the negotiations with Lord Ashburton, had this map in his possession, unknown, of course, to the British Ambassador, while he solemnly assured his Lordship of his conviction that the framers of the original treaty intended that the line should be carried to the north of the St. John.

At home, the proceedings in Parliament have hitherto been confined chiefly to notices of motions, and to incidental conversations on topics which will hereafter become the objects of more formal discussion. Among the Ministerial announcements, the most important have been the declarations of Sir R. Peel that no further change in the existing Corn-Law is contemplated at present, and that it is the intention of Government to propose a measure for Church Extension. For the details of these proceedings, and for the particulars of a debate on Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation, we must refer our readers to our Parliamentary Report.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, continue at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and the Prince have taken their usual daily promenade in the Home Park, and the Prince has occasionally hunted with his pack of harriers. Yesterday being the third anniversary of Her Majesty's marriage, Her Majesty gave a dinner party and concert at Windsor Castle in honor of the event. It is understood that early in the approaching season it is the intention of the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of the French, to visit this country, and stay about three weeks. The Lord Chamberlain has appointed Mr. G. Marton, M.P. for Lancaster, and Mr. Neeld, M.P. for Cricklade, to be gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in ordinary.

Church Preferment.—The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Thomas Dale, vicar of St. Bride's; the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, rector of Allhallows Staining; and the Rev. Henry Soames, to prebendal stalls in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Foreign.

France.—The debate on the Address which was carried on with so much party animosity in the Chamber of Deputies at the date of our last accounts, closed on Friday, by a majority of 278 votes in its favour over 101 dissentients. Notwithstanding the numerous amendments moved for the purpose of compelling M. Guizot to negotiate with England for the abandonment of the Slave-trade treaties, not a single Member of Opposition persisted in calling for a division on the paragraph respecting the Right of Search; and after all the violence of language which had been employed both by the Press and in the House, the firmness of the Minister in refusing to negotiate was completely successful. The paragraph, as drawn up by the Commission, passed the Chamber unanimously on Thursday evening. There have been few instances in the modern history of France in which a Minister has been more distinguished by his frank and manly position on a question of serious consequence to Europe, than M. Guizot has been during the whole of this debate. Though standing almost alone, he declared not only that he would not negotiate, would not promise or pretend to negotiate, but that he considered a good understanding with England indispensable to the welfare of France. He declared that the animosity created by the treaty of July was not so universal or profound; and that, in despite of journalism and party rancour, there still existed abundance of amicable sentiment on both sides of the Channel, which might re-cement the alliance between the two nations. He contended that there existed no chance that a new negotiation with England for the revision of those treaties would be attended with success, and that such a negotiation would, as he had already stated in the House of Peers, end in an act of weakness or folly. For his part, he should not take the initiative of such a proposition, until he believed with sincerity and with a deep conviction that a negotiation of the kind might obtain a favourable result. He afterwards vindicated himself against the charge of having made too many concessions to England, and mentioned several instances in which he had resisted her pretensions. He admitted, however, having done a great deal to maintain his country on good terms with England, because he was intimately convinced that the Government of Great Britain, the Parliament, and the whole nation, bore no ill-will to France; that, on the contrary, they professed the highest esteem for her, and were animated with a sincere desire of continuing at peace with her, and that it would require real events, and not mere newspaper articles, to impair that good feeling of England towards France. France, besides, was particularly interested in maintaining those good relations, if she wished to avert the formation of a new coalition against her. Such a friend and ally was indispensable for France. England required no sacrifice as the price of her amity. (M. Garnier Pages, a deputy of the Opposition, here stood up, and exclaimed, "This is an English speech!" A great tumult ensued. The Conservative members loudly demanded that M. Garnier Pages be called to order, but the President took no notice of the clamorous invitation.) M. Guizot continued.—I think that I have said nothing that cannot be avowed by the best Frenchman. He then proceeded to show that his endeavours to re-establish the good relations between the two countries had been crowned with success. Thus he had concluded conventions on matters which had ever presented insuperable difficulties. He had adjusted the long-pending affair of Portendic, and signed with England a Post-office convention, another convention relative to extradition, and a fourth concerning the fisheries on the French coast. The British Ministry, he would say, had evinced throughout a spirit of moderation, good-will, and equity, which had greatly facilitated the issue of the negotiations. M. Guizot then concluded by declaring that the Government would not consent to open any immediate negotiation for the revision of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, nor accept a mission which he considered contrary to the honour and well-understood interests of the country.—The address having been carried, it was presented to the King in the usual course; His Majesty, in his reply, took no notice of the paragraph respecting the Right of Search, nor of any point which had been the subject of so much angry discussion; but simply thanked the deputies for their sympathy in his late bereavement, and for their concurrence in strengthening the public institutions, and expressed his hope for their support in insuring to the country the enjoyment of all the blessings of peace and order.—The Minister of Marine, Admiral Duperre, has resigned his office on account of ill health, and has been succeeded by Admiral Roussin.—Rumours of a fresh misunderstanding with Spain were current in Paris, and the Funds fell in consequence, in the beginning of the week. Many of them, however, have proved to be pure inventions. The state of the relations between France and Spain at this moment is not satisfactory, but there exists nothing that would justify an expectation that the difference which has unhappily arisen will terminate in hostilities.—There is no miscellaneous news, if we except the announcement that our countryman Mr. M'Culloch has been elected a foreign associate of the Academy of Sciences, in the room of M. de Sismondi, the historian. The accounts from Algiers state that Abd el Kader has again made his appearance, and is exciting the Kabyle population to revolt.

Spain.—We learn from Madrid that a great effort was being made to effect a union of Absolutists, Moderados, and Republicans, to turn out the present Ministry, and thereby prevent the consummation of a treaty of commerce with England. A letter of the 28th states that Don Francisco de Paula would offer himself as a candidate at the ensuing election at Saragossa with every chance of success. The dispute with France in regard to the affair of M. Lesseps has assumed a more serious aspect, and it is said that the Regent has received such strong proof of the Consul's connexion with the late insurrection that he refuses to comply with the demand of France for satisfaction. The accounts from Barcelona are of the 28th ult. They state that great irritation prevailed in that city, and but for the precautionary measures adopted by General Seoane, another and more desperate revolt would have taken place. The last delay fixed for the payment of the extraordinary contribution having expired, and little more than one third of it having been actually paid in, the Captain General, as our readers are aware, had recourse to rigorous means to conquer the obstinacy of the inhabitants, but which equally failed to produce the desired effect. On the 26th, the General, apprehending an explosion, issued a bando, denouncing death against every individual who, by their speeches, writings, or even by songs, should excite the people to revolt. Notwithstanding the menacing attitude of the military authorities, the agitation continued to increase. The soldiers quartered on the 200 wealthiest inhabitants were hooted wherever they appeared, and the people had in several instances removed the numbers from the fronts of the houses in order to annoy the military. On the 27th the 25 alcades who had been summoned by the Governor to accompany the soldiers to the houses, having declined performing that duty, had been arrested and confined in the citadel. But, after detaining them for two hours, General Seoane, dreading the consequences of this act of violence, ordered them to be set at liberty. The provisional deputation, on the other hand, positively refused to assess the ordinary taxes, grounding their objection on their not having been voted by the Cortes. That body even intended to leave Barcelona, to settle at San Felin de Llobregat. M. Kock, a rich and influential citizen, who had soldiers billetted on him for eight days, was arrested on the 27th and conveyed to Montjouich for refusing to pay his quota of the contribution. The journalists, reassured by the declaration of the military commission, which declared itself incompetent to try offences of the press, commented in the most hostile manner on all the acts of the Captain-General, and even openly attacked the Regent himself. The *Papagayo*, one of the most violent organs of the Opposition, having reappeared on the 25th, the police notified to its Editor that he would be shot if he published another Number. Extreme measures were likewise in contemplation against the *Constitutional* and *Impartial*; and General Seoane, it was said, had threatened to seal up their presses. The last accounts add, that the exasperation of the public at the forced contribution, and the manner in which it was levied, was nearly at its crisis, and that deplorable occurrences were expected to take place. Some persons imprisoned for non-payment of their proportions of the contribution were set at liberty as a measure of precaution.

Portugal.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 30th ult. The Minister of Finance read the annual report to the Chamber on the 28th, which was accompanied by several projects of law, one of which is a loan of 900 contos on the tobacco revenues of the next three years; with which he states that he shall be able to pay off all the engagements due on the revenue and customs duties for the current year. The Portuguese government, it is stated, had not been consulted upon the last offers sent home on the tariff question, and it is therefore considered still possible, that some arrangement may be made, should the views of our government, in some degree, be approximated to those of the Portuguese.

Belgium.—Letters from Brussels state that the Louisa Maria, which is to carry the first settlers to Central America, on account of the Belgian Colonisation Company, will leave Ostend between the 10th and 15th of this month. The last census of the population of Brussels makes the total amount 110,760, not including the garrison, the military school, and the patients in the hospital. —The Chamber of Representatives on the 1st inst. sanctioned the treaty with Holland by a majority of 77 to 8.

Germany.—The *Austrian Observer* announces the arrival at Trieste on the 22d ult., in good health, of the Archduke Frederick of Austria on board the frigate Bellona, which sailed from Spithead on the 1st ult. —Letters from Berlin state, with great satisfaction, that the Leipzic *Allgemeine Zeitung* will be again allowed to circulate in Prussia after Easter. It is said that the Editor will be more cautious in future, and that satisfactory promises to this effect have been made.

Italy.—A letter from Rome of Jan. 23 informs us that the cold is continually increasing, and water was then freezing not only in the streets, but even in the interior of the houses. It alludes also to the late eruption of Mount Etna, and states that it has been constantly observed that severe winters at Rome have been coincident with volcanic eruptions at Naples or in Sicily. The members of the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, elected at their last meeting Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, as one of their members. Rome is crowded with English; lodgings are enormously dear, and the Protestant chapel is not sufficiently large to accommodate its numerous congregation. It is expected that when the influx of strangers arrive for the forthcoming carnival, they will meet with the fate of some recent travellers to Naples, who were compelled to drive out to the Campagna for apartments. Our countrywoman, Miss Clara Novello, is the prima donna of the Tordinona theatre this season; she was not altogether successful on her first appearance, but she has since so completely captivated the Roman audience, that on her benefit night they escorted her to her lodgings by torchlight, and continued in the street cheering her with *vivas* until daybreak.—A pack of fox-hounds, belonging to Lord Chesterfield, is daily expected in Rome, from England, to hunt the Campagna. Horses are expected from Florence; and his lordship, it is said, is determined to show the Roman citizens the sports of English country gentlemen!

Russia.—The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Russia, alluded to in the Queen's Speech last week, has just been published. The general purport of the articles (which are 16 in number) is to secure for the vessels of both nations reciprocal privileges and immunities. Thus the ships of Great Britain, on entering or departing from any Russian port, will not be subjected to higher duties than those imposed on Russian ships; whilst in return, the latter, on entering our ports, will be treated as if they were British. Also, British and Russian vessels arriving from other countries than those of the contracting parties are to be admitted on payment of the same duties as would be required of them by their respective nations. And, generally, the vessels and sub-

jects of the two nations are to enjoy all the privileges in either country to which they would be entitled in their own.—The St. Petersburgh papers contain a detailed official report on the loss of the Engermanland, ship of war, on the Norwegian coast, which was fully noticed by us at the time. From it we learn that the *Gottenburgh Journal*, from which the first account of this misfortune was translated into the other journals of Europe, did not state the particulars correctly, but gave them merely as they had been collected from rumour. The crew is now acquitted of every kind of blame in the affair. The Commission appointed to try the case laid down the following questions for solution:—"1. Was the loss of the ship occasioned by the commander's non-observance of the naval rules? 2. After the ship sprung a leak, were all the proper measures for saving her and the crew adopted? 3. Has the captain been guilty of the offence of abandoning the ship? 4. Did the conduct of the officers and the behaviour of the crew correspond in all respects with their several duties?" The report states that, "In respect of the first question, neglect of the nautical regulations can by no means be laid to the charge of Captain Tresskin, and the loss of the ship can be attributed only to an unfortunate accident. On the second question the answer was unanimous, that all had been done that it was possible to do in such a case. With respect to the third question, it was also the unanimous opinion of all the officers and crew, that the captain, when he fell overboard, did not leave the ship voluntarily. To the fourth question it was replied, that all the officers of every rank, and all the crew without any exception had completely performed their duties, and that the commission could not fail to observe with satisfaction the very remarkable maintenance of discipline, of which similar cases seldom afford example." The report contains a list of the crew, from which it appears that 503 were saved and 389 drowned.

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople of the 17th ult. have been received. They are chiefly occupied with two innovations, which may almost be called events in Turkey, so great is the surprise they have created. The first occurred on the occasion of the procession of the Sultan in the Courban Beiram from the Seraglio to one of the principal mosques. That ancient palace, more especially at the time of religious ceremonies, when occupied by the Sultan, is guarded with extreme jealousy by Mussulmans, the available troops of the capital being gathered around it for its ostensible protection, and at no former Beiram was any Frank ever known to have entered within its walls. At the opening of the Beiram just concluded, and when a vast population thronged the vicinity of the imperial entrance to witness the procession of the Sultan at sunrise, Sir S. and Lady Canning, in an English carriage, with postillions and outriders, drove up to the archway, and, after a countersign had been exchanged, at once entered the palace with every observance of military honours. The second innovation took place in the Imperial Palace: the Sultana Valedé (mother of the Sultan) having heard much of the Italian Opera, expressed a desire to witness a representation. A small theatre was therefore erected in the Palace, and the director of the Pera Opera was ordered to prepare *Belisario* for the gratification of the imperial harem. This opera was selected from its connection with the ancient history of Constantinople. The representation took place with the full *dramatis personæ* and orchestra, in presence of the Sultana mother and all her ladies, together with many others belonging to the harem; the whole, in consequence of the presence of the male performers, were veiled. The *libretto* had been translated into Turkish, by our countryman, Mr. Churchill, so that the ladies who could read were enabled, in some degree, to follow and comprehend the story, though they could by no means comprehend the shakes, quivers, and embellishments of the artists. One lady was said to have been so much moved at the fallen state of the blind hero that she burst into tears, and, after exclaiming "Allah, Allah, who can refuse charity to such great misfortunes?" threw her handkerchief, with some piastres, at Belisario's feet.—The Servian affair appears to be abandoned by Russia as an accomplished fact, which it would be imprudent to disturb. The nomination of the Wallachian Hospodar has produced no sensation in the Turkish capital. The departure of the Persian boundary commission for Erzeroom had been delayed by the indisposition of Captain Williams, who, it was hoped, would be able to proceed on his voyage to Trebizond in a few days.

India.—The Overland Mail arrived in town on Monday, with accounts to the 2d ult. The two armies of Candahar and Jellalabad had arrived on the 2d at Ferozepore, and the evacuation of Affghanistan has consequently been completed. The Governor-General, with the Commander-in-Chief, and a portion of the army of reserve, was present at Ferozepore to welcome them. The honour of priority of entry was given to Sir R. Sale's "illustrious garrison," as a reward for their defence of Jellalabad. At one end of the bridge over the Sutlej, a pavilion had been erected, where Lord Ellenborough stationed himself, with his secretaries, while the troops passed. He raised his hat and bowed to Lady Sale, and some other ladies on elephants, who led the column. On General Sale crossing, the Commander-in-Chief rode up and shook him warmly by the hand. The march through the Punjaub was effected without difficulty or obstruction, but so hurriedly that it is said to have rather resembled a retreat than a retirement from a conquered country. Sickness prevailed to a great extent among the men of Colonel Wild's brigade during their progress; dysentery, carried off numbers daily, and disabled the majority of the force. When they left the encampment at Peshawur 400 were in hospital, seven days after the number had increased to 1,000; the other brigades did not escape; the 2d sometimes averaging 100 sick men per regiment, and in the 4th small-pox was very prevalent. The rivers of the Punjaub were crossed without trouble—three of them being provided with pontoon bridges. The Seikhs appear to have behaved in a civil and orderly manner, and to have brought in provisions for the force, which they disposed of at reasonable rates. Many and frequent differences arose between the officers of the force during the march; and it excited general regret that those who had fought so well together should disagree while returning from the scene of their exploits. The old jealousy between Generals Pollock and Nott appears to have revived; as General Nott tendered resignation of the command of his division, which, however, the Commander-in-Chief refused to accept. A quarrel also took place between Brigadier Wild and Colonel Moseley, and the latter gentleman was for some time under arrest. The matter, however, was eventually settled by the mediation of General M'Caskill. On Lord Ellenborough's arrival at Lodianah, he received Dost Mahomed, and quietly dismissed him; a course considered to be far preferable to the proposed plan of making the Chief present himself before a public durbar. Among the events which engrossed the attention of the Indian journals during the month of December, the proclamation by Lord Ellenborough, addressed "to his brothers and his friends the princes, and chiefs, and people of India," respecting the Gates of Somnauth, and already so notorious in England, had given rise to the most extraordinary comments. It appears to have met with no favour in any quarter. Even the *Bombay Times*, the paper which has hitherto supported his Lordship's policy in all particulars, declares, that "from one end of India to the other there is not a single journal which has not made it the subject of the severest censure, of scorn, or of ridicule. The unanimity of the press has been absolute—and no marvel; that of the public has been, we have no doubt, the same. When it reached the Supreme Council, it is said to have nearly convulsed them with laughter." It appears, also, that the Temple of Somnauth is in ruins. The only records of its destruction are in the Persian language, and removed from the knowledge of the Hindoos. The population of the place is Mussulman, and the little that remains of the temple itself is converted into a Mahomedan mosque. The following extract from the journal just quoted gives some curious particulars on this point:—"The gates whose recovery appears, from the proclamation, to have been the principal object of the war, were taken, according to a dubious tradition, some forty years before the date of the Norman Conquest, from the Temple of Somnauth, in Guzerat, where, for 400 years, a mosque has existed, and where the population is now entirely Mahomedan. For 800 years they have been attached to the tomb of Mahmoud of Ghuznee; it is by no means certain, indeed, that they ever were anywhere else; the state of our knowledge of the history of the reign of Macbeth will give some notion of the faith to be placed in the traditions in reference to Mahmoud of Ghuznee—a cotemporary king! These trophies are to be sent back to the place whence, it is said, they came; but that place is now desolate; a temple must be built, and a population of Hindoo worshippers collected in the heart of an entirely Mahomedan country, before the gates can find a post of rest. About 15,000,000 of the best-disposed British subjects in India are Mahomedan; who look upon the desecration of the tombs of their ancestors as the most intolerable injury that can be inflicted on them. Mahmoud of Ghuznee, whose sepulchre has been despoiled, is regarded by them as the great light and pillar, the champion and the pride of the Mahomedan faith in India, and by all of them must Lord Ellenborough's Gate Proclamation be viewed as an indignity. It is regarded as a compliment by no one; the Hindoos know nothing whatever of the tradition of the gates—it is referred to by none of their historians: and should we urge them to wipe off the insults of 800 years, we may put them in mind of others of more recent date, which they have to avenge." A demand had been made upon the Ameers of Scinde for their assent to a treaty, by which Kurrachee and Tatta, and a strip of land extending along the bank of the Indus, with the towns and forts of Sukkur, Bukkur, and Roree, and as far as their territory reached, should be made over to the Company. The Ameers appeared at first eager to make a determined resistance, but troops had been sent against them. The rumour of Tharawaddie's death has been contradicted. He appears now to be thoroughly convinced of the inutility, on his part, of trying any struggle with the British power in the East. The Hindostan steamer arrived at Madras on the 19th Dec., and started on the following day for Calcutta.

China.—The news from China comes down to the 19th November from Macao, to the 15th from Hong Kong; and to the end of October from Chusan. The last division of the fleet with the Plenipotentiaries having left the Yang Tze-Kiang river, had on the 17th October reached Chusan, where a portion of the troops was to be stationed for a time. Other portions were stationed at Amoy and at Hong Kong, which is governed by Lord Saltoun, and is represented as so thriving that a proposal had been made for erecting a theatre there. Capt. Balfour, of the Madras Artillery, who had gained a considerable knowledge of the Chinese language and character, was named British Consul-General, to reside at Shanghae. Various decrees had been published by the Emperor, in which the national dislike of the Tartars to all foreigners was in some measure concealed, and a wish to maintain the "everlasting peace" exhibited. English merchants and their "families" are to be permitted, according to those decrees, to reside at Canton, at Fowchowfoo, at Amoy, Ningpoo, and Shanghae; and their ships are to have places for repairs. Hong Kong is ceded in perpetuity as a colony to Great Britain, and the Hong, or monopoly merchants are to be abolished. Sir H. Pottinger was expected to arrive at Hong Kong towards the end of November or beginning of December, in order to carry on the negotiations respecting the commercial tariff. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, intended to sail for Calcutta in the beginning of December. Several of the regiments appear to have suffered severely from sickness. The Chinese were repairing all their fortifications. It would appear that, on the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger at Hong Kong, negotiations are to be commenced with the Chinese Commissioners, for the purpose of settling the details of our future commercial arrangements. The conferences are to take place on the island of Lantao, half way between Canton and Hong Kong, where preparations have already been made for the reception of the Chinese officers. It is reported to be the opinion of the Viceroy, that Americans and other foreigners will henceforth be admitted to the same privileges as those conferred on the British by the new treaty; and it seems that, on the arrival of the commissioners, a notification to this effect is likely to be issued. Before leaving Nankin, the Imperial Commissioners gave a grand entertainment to a great many officers of the Navy and Army, during which professions of the most friendly feelings on both sides were not wanting; and we learn that whenever English officers went on shore the people behaved very peaceably. Shanghae has been visited by several of them, and all speak in the highest terms of the beauty of its situation, and of the advantages it is likely to offer as a place of trade. The Chinese themselves seem to anticipate the future intercourse with foreigners, and the profits they are likely to derive therefrom, with considerable satisfaction; and behave, mandarins as well as common people, with great politeness towards their visitors. The house occupied by Captain Balfour, the Consul-General, is spoken of as beautifully situated. At Chusan, all sorts of provisions were plentiful and cheap, European as well as Chinese; and the sickness which the force had brought with it from the Yang-tsze-keang was diminishing.

United States.—Within the last few days a pamphlet, on the treaty lately concluded by Lord Ashburton, has been published by Mr. Featherstonhaugh, one of the commissioners appointed a few years since to examine the disputed territory. In a postscript to this pamphlet, Mr. Featherstonhaugh states that, since the work was sent to press and made ready for publication, "an unexpected piece of information has transpired, so vitally connected with the late negotiations at Washington, that the author, even after the pamphlet has been announced for sale, felt himself compelled, by its unparalleled importance, to lay it before the world." This information is nothing less than that during the whole period of the recent negotiations at Washington, Mr. Webster was in possession of the most conclusive evidence, that the claim of Great Britain was established beyond the possibility of cavil—or, as Mr. Featherstonhaugh says, "he had the highest evidence in his possession which the nature of the case admitted of, that the United States never had the slightest shadow of a right to any part of the territory which they have been disputing with Great Britain for near 50 years." It appears that Mr. Jared Sparks, who has been for some time engaged in collecting materials for a history of the United States, found in the Foreign-office an original map, presented by Dr. Franklin (the negotiator of the treaty) to Count de Vergennes, then Minister of Louis XVI., which was inclosed in the following letter:—"Passy, Dec. 6, 1782.—Sir,—I have the honour of returning herewith the map your Excellency sent me yesterday. I have marked with a strong red line, according to your desire, the limits of the United States, as settled in the preliminaries between the British and American plenipotentiaries. With great respect, I am, &c.,—B. Franklin." In communicating this map and letter to Mr. Webster, Mr. Sparks observes:—"Imagine my surprise on discovering that this line runs wholly south of the St. John and between the head waters of that river and those of the Penobscot and Kennebec. In short, it is exactly the line now contended for by Great Britain, except that it concedes more than is claimed." This occurred about the beginning of last year, and it further appears that Mr. Webster, unknown to Lord Ashburton, had this map in his possession during the whole of the negotiations, while he solemnly assured his Lordship of his belief, not only in the justice of the whole of the American claim, but his conviction that the framers of the treaty of 1783 intended that the line should be carried to the north of the St. John. It is stated also, that when the Senate discussed, with closed doors, the treaty agreed to by the two Commissioners, a number of Members refused to vote for the ratification, upon which the Chairman produced the map received from Mr. Webster, and the affair was instantly settled. The transaction is denounced by our daily contemporaries, without a single exception, as a diplomatic fraud, unparalleled in modern history; and the *Times* (ministerial paper) calls upon the Government to "put henceforth no confidence in American protestations, and not again to negotiate with a people devoid of the commonest principles of honour; but before any tricks are played us in the Oregon, to send a fleet of heavy-armed and well-manned steam-boats, to protect our rights in the fertile valley of the Colombia River."

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Her Majesty's answer to the Address of the House was read to their Lordships by the Lord Steward, and ordered to be printed.

A conversation on the Poor Law in Ireland ensued, upon a

motion of Lord CLANRICARDE for returns relative to the operation of the law. The noble Marquis made several complaints of the law, and particularly that the relief received by the poor was in no way commensurate with the burden inflicted on the ratepayer. The returns were ordered, and the Duke of WELLINGTON announced that, after proper information is obtained, a Bill will be introduced for making alterations in the law.

Lord COTTENHAM laid on the table two Bills relating to the law of debtor and creditor, and to that of arrest for debt. The Lord CHANCELLOR stated, in reply to Lord Campbell that, among some of the important objects the Government had in view in improving the law, was the improvement of the administration of the law in the Ecclesiastical Courts; and a Bill was prepared applicable to that complicated subject, which would shortly be laid before the house. Another measure was one corresponding with that introduced last session, for the establishment of Local Courts with respect to claims of a small amount; and another was connected with the law of insolvency, and the administration of that law.—A Bill of Lord DENMAN'S for amending the law of evidence was read the first time.

Tuesday.—Notice was given by Lord MONTEAGLE, that on the 23d he should move for a committee of inquiry into the operation and effect of the new Corn Laws. Certain papers relating to the Church of Scotland were ordered, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL.—Lord BROUGHAM, in a speech of some length, called the attention of the House to the fact, that in 1823 a proposition, including far more stringent rights of search than those which are now in question between England and France, had emanated from the United States, and had been presented to England and others of the leading European powers. A treaty, founded on this proposal, had been signed, and all the preliminaries completed. The only reason that prevented its final consummation, was that it included America and American ports, amongst the districts and places liable to search. The noble Lord therefore contended that M. Dupin and other members of the French Chambers were altogether wrong in objecting to the right of search, on the ground that America was opposed to the principle of the practice.

On the motion of Lord DENMAN, the Bill for improving the law of evidence was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

Thursday.—Earl STANHOPE brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, on the condition of the working and productive classes of the community. He adverted to an observation once made by Mr. Fox, that the minority in the House of Commons very frequently represented the majority of the nation—and suggested that the truth of this remark was confirmed by the fact, that free-trade doctrines—doctrines which struck against the vital rights and interests of the people, were now so prevalent in Parliament—while the result of the last general election, and the impression which existed the year before last as to the course which would be pursued by the present Government, proved that those doctrines were detested by the country. On that occasion, a strong body of men considered friendly to protection for native industry was returned, and not alone from the agricultural districts; and he could not sufficiently condemn the servility of those who had crept into Parliament under false pretences. If Sir R. Peel, at the time when the elections were going on, had in contemplation any such measures as he had since introduced, he should have stated this openly and candidly when he saw the gross delusion upon which the elections were proceeding. The present Government were treading in the steps of their predecessors, and unfortunately possessed the power, which the former Administration had not, of giving effect to their destructive proposals. In his opinion, a perseverance in the present system could end in nothing short of social revolution. He then referred to the miserable condition of the hand-loom and silk-weavers, for whom nothing had been done. It was not in the power of man to portray the misery of the working classes—and this dreadful state of things was fast spreading among the agriculturists. The farther we had proceeded with free-trade experiments, the more hopeless and deplorable became the state of the people. The hand-loom weaver, for instance, who earned 281 lbs. of food at the commencement of the present century, could latterly earn no more than 81 pounds when in employment. He was glad to have the authority of the Duke of Wellington against the unrestricted competition of inanimate with human labour, and quoted the opinions of Mr. Pitt and Sir John Beckett—a gentleman whom he described as a genuine Tory of the old school, not a mere Conservative, a word which has latterly become one utterly without a meaning—on the importance of providing remunerating employment for the working producers. The new Tariff and the new Corn Law—measures adopted with the most reckless disregard of consequences—were great instruments in aggravating the prevailing distress, and the declaration of leading members of Government that they adhered to the principles of free trade, and would pledge themselves to no permanent measures of protection, spread alarm and despondency amongst the most valuable portion of the community. The remarkable falling-off in the Excise returns was a palpable indication of decreased power to purchase the comforts of life. Mr. Pitt himself had declared that if, during the prevalence of general distress and diminution of wages, Parliament did nothing to redress the grievances of the people, its power would be at an end; and it was his (Lord Stanhope's) conviction that a refusal to do so would cause such excitement and irritation as must lead to organic changes in the constitution. The noble Earl stated that one of his wishes was to obtain the repeal of the new Tariff and the new Corn Law; and concluded by moving for a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the present condition of the working classes of the country, with a view to providing them with employment.

The Earl of RIPON complained of the tone taken by Lord Stanhope in imputing to the Government either ignorance or recklessness of the interests of the country, and defended Sir R. Peel against any insinuation of having acted with duplicity previous to and pending the election of 1841. Never was a charge more unjust and groundless, not only as regarded the Premier, but every member of the Administration. He could truly say they had expressed no sentiments within the last eighteen months that they had not always avowed; and he (the Earl of Ripon) had always been opposed to the restrictive system as a great evil, and invariably supported any modification of it. It was no sign of exceeding and deplorable depression in the silk trade that it was spreading in many directions; and Lord Stanhope ought to recollect that distress in Spitalfields was often complained of under the prohibitive system—a system which was not established till the middle of the last century, and not in the good old times of which the noble Lord was so ardent an admirer. Looking at the quality and quantity of the cattle imported, it was ridiculous to think that the new tariff could operate upon provision-growers so disastrously as some seemed to fear; and the Corn-law was a measure which had worked well for its intended object. The notion of rewarding labour by taxing or stopping machinery was most visionary. Much as they all deplored the existing distress, no hope could be held out of relief from legislative measures; and he trusted their Lordships would withhold their consent from the appointment of a committee, which could only end in disappointment.

Lord BEAUMONT supported Lord Stanhope's motion; he declared himself dissatisfied with Sir R. Peel's recent declarations as to the Corn-law, and hoped that the Government would avow its intention of crushing the giant monster which had arisen in the shape of the Anti-Corn Law League.—Lord BROUGHAM professed himself utterly unable to detect the free-trade which Earl Stanhope said was ruining the country. Under the new Tariff there had been but 3,100 cattle and 315 pigs imported, one-and-a-half per cent. on the consumption of London alone. After commenting on the Tariff he strongly censured the speeches of certain reverend gentlemen, members of the Anti-corn Law League, at a meeting held in the metropolis, which, he said, were calculated to lead to the taking away of innocent life.—The Earl of RADNOR opposed the motion, and recommended the total repeal of the Corn Laws.—Lord ASHBURTON avowed himself a moderate free-trader, as he had always been, but he was not so absurd as to advocate a removal of all restrictions without reference to the peculiar circumstances of the country. Under our artificial circumstances; with a huge national debt, it was impossible to adopt a purely level system of free-trade. We were not allowed, in this country, to grow beet-root for sugar, nor yet tobacco, which might be profitably cultivated, because to do so would affect a portion of our revenue, which we could not afford to lose.—The Marquess of CLANRICARDE, as a free-trader, said that he was opposed to differential and protective duties, but did not suppose that the abolition of monopoly involved the abolition of necessary revenue duties.—Earl STANHOPE replied; and on a division his motion was rejected by 25 to 4.

Friday.—The Law of Evidence Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Marquess of CLANRICARDE complained that no papers had yet been laid before the House respecting Affghanistan.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said they were in the course of being printed. In regard to the nature of his motion, he had distinctly stated before, and he stated it over again, that he intends on Thursday to move a vote of thanks to the army in India, and that in making that motion he will not touch upon any political matters either antecedent or subsequent to the advance beyond the Indus. The conduct of the Governor-General will only be included so far as it relates to the conduct of the army and military matters, and nothing else; and the papers, when presented, will show what the conduct of the Governor-General in relation to India has been.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—After several notices of motion had been given, Ministers answered various questions asked by different Members about the intention of Government respecting important subjects of diplomatic, commercial, and domestic policy. In reply to Mr. CORDEN, Sir R. PEEL stated that he should not announce the intentions of Government respecting the sugar duties, and that he should take the same course if questions were asked relating to other articles of the tariff. In answer to Lord PALMERSTON, he said that Brazil had acquiesced in the interpretation put by the British Government on the term for which the commercial treaty is to last, and that the treaty will therefore continue in force till November, 1844; that negotiations were on foot for a new treaty; and lastly, with respect to the question of the Stade duties between this country and Hanover, that no definite settlement had yet been come to.—In reply to Mr. LABOUCHERE, Sir R. PEEL expressed a doubt whether it would not be better to break off the correspondence with Portugal altogether, rather than submit to the evils arising from delay. "Within the last few days the Government had received a communication which led him to think that the time would soon arrive when it would be necessary to terminate the negotiations altogether, or make some new arrangements." But, with respect to France, he hoped that such an arrangement would be made as would, politically as well as commercially, be promotive of friendly and beneficial relations between the two countries.—In reply to Capt. PECHELL, Sir R. PEEL gave explanations in reference to the arrangements for the suppression of the slave trade, the most important of which was that this country had entered into no engagement limiting the number of its cruisers, and that there must be some mistake in a report attributing any such statement to M. Guizot.—In reply to Mr. ROEBUCK and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Sir R. PEEL said that the papers relating to the Affghan war would be produced before the vote of thanks is proposed, and that the vote will be confined to the public operations.

The Royal answer to the Commons' address was read.

Colonel RUSHBROOKE declined pressing his motion for the issue of a new writ for the borough of Sudbury; and a motion by Mr. TUFFNELL, that the Speaker do not issue his writ before the 20th of March was agreed to.—Mr. TUFFNELL then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the disfranchisement of the borough. The motion was met by Mr. BLACKSTONE with one for inquiry. But Sir ROBERT PEEL and Col. WYNDHAM, as well as Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, having expressed their intention of supporting the bill, leave for its introduction was carried without a division.

Sir C. NAPIER excited much amusement by asking Sir R. Peel for a copy of a map marked with a broad red line, which it was alleged Mr. Webster had produced in the American Senate during the discussions on the boundary question.—Sir R. PEEL replied, that it was in the King's Library at Paris; and Sir C. NAPIER, amidst continued laughter, said that perhaps the right hon. Baronet would be so good as to write to the French Government for it?—Several resolutions relative to the private business of the House were proposed by Mr. EWART, and rejected on a division by 84 to 27.—A motion of Mr. BROTHERTON'S, for returns of offences against the Factory Act; and one of Sir ROBERT INGLIS, appointing the Library Committee, were agreed to.

Tuesday.—After several questions had been put on miscellaneous subjects, the bill for the disfranchisement of Sudbury was brought up by Mr. TUFFNELL, and ordered for a second reading on Monday week next.—Mr. ROEBUCK having postponed the motion of which he had given notice relative to the Affghan war, Mr. T. Duncombe postponed till the 21st inst. a motion of which he had given notice, relative to Lord Abinger's charge in Liverpool on the trial of the persons implicated in the late riots.—Returns relating to the expenses of criminal prosecutions in Ireland were ordered on the motion of Mr. Hume, as well as various papers relating to the Danish claims.—In answer to observations from Sir George Staunton, Sir R. PEEL took occasion to compliment the ability and discretion of Sir H. Pottinger, and remarked that it would be absolutely necessary to have some regular system of jurisdiction established in the island of Hong-kong, but that it would be prudent to postpone discussion on the subject until Sir Henry's opinion be known.—In answer to Mr. T. Duncombe, Sir R. PEEL stated that a measure on the subject of the County Courts would on an early day be submitted to Parliament, as also a measure relating to the registration system. Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Lord J. Russell, announced that Lord Stanley and himself had deemed it prudent to abandon the project of sending juvenile convicts to the Cape of Good Hope.—On the motion of Mr. WALLACE, a select committee for inquiring into the long-continued distress in Paisley, was ordered to be appointed.—Mr. F. FRENCH obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of medical charities in Ireland. The hon. Member complained of several abuses in the present system; but Lord ELIOT gave slight encouragement as to the future progress of the Bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK brought forward his motion, "That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that pardon may be extended to all persons transported from Upper and Lower Canada to our penal colonies for political offences committed during the late disturbances in those provinces."

Lord STANLEY, though he felt it painful to interpose against any exercise of the prerogative of mercy, was obliged to resist the present motion. Under any circumstances it was constitutionally inexpedient that the House of Commons should interfere with that prerogative; but in this case there were also special reasons against such an interference. In the tranquil and contented state in which the Canadian population were now admitted to be, it was peculiarly undesirable to revive the subjects of past dissension. The recent policy and appointments of Sir C. Bagot, which had discarded all distinctions of origin, had been in full unison with the views of the Government at home. Whatever difficulty had existed under the separate constitutions of the Canadas was removed by their union. There was now an end of the danger lest the English Canadians should be overwhelmed by the French race. It would be an injustice to the French Canadians to suppose that they considered the termination of past discords as involving impunity to such a crime as treason. If those who had committed that high offence were now at once to obtain a full amnesty for their acts, the loyal, who had bravely made so many sacrifices, would have reason to complain of a Government which should thus confound its faithful subjects with the disturbers of the public peace. He then stated the circumstances under which the insurgents had been taken, and explained the lenity with which they had been treated. In both the Canadas the whole number of executions had been but 29; the remainder, to the number of 136, had been subjected only to transportation—no very severe penalty for men who, throughout a Canadian winter, had agitated a country with a murderous, predatory, and buccaneering insurgency. The hon. mover did not even distinguish between the different degrees in the guilt of these transported culprits. Directions had long since been given to Sir C. Bagot to consider, with clemency, those cases in which there might be circumstances of alleviation; but the Government could not consent to this indiscriminate restoration; they could not consent to connect the boon lately bestowed on the respectable classes of the French Canadians with a sweeping re-introduction into the colony of the seditious, the disaffected, and the disorderly.—Mr. EWART seconded the motion, but Mr. HUME advised Mr. Roebuck not to press it to a division against the obvious wish of the house.

Mr. C. BULLER regretted the motion, as one by no means calculated to advance the objects most desirable for Canada. He disliked the interference of the House of Commons with the prerogative of mercy; and he also disliked, except under extreme necessity, the interference of the Imperial Parliament with the colonial Administration. He eulogized the policy of Sir C. Bagot, and the subsequent appointment of Sir C. Metcalfe, both of which he regarded as guarantees for the good government of Canada. He thought it inexpedient to fetter the Administration of Sir C. Metcalfe, whom there was no ground for distrusting, and he recommended it to Mr. Roebuck to withdraw his motion.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in reply, denied that the house committed any interference with her Majesty's prerogative of mercy by merely soliciting her to exercise it. He concluded, however, by asking leave to withdraw his motion, which was granted accordingly.

Mr. M. SUTTON obtained leave to introduce a bill for making some amendments in the law affecting transported convicts. The house then went into committee of supply, and passed the usual vote, "that a supply be granted to her Majesty."

Wednesday.—The speaker took the chair at ten minutes before four, at which hour there were only 25 Members present, and the House was consequently adjourned.

Thursday.—Several notices of motions were given, among which was one of great length by Mr. Ferrand, being an amendment to Mr. Villiers' motion for the total repeal of the Corn-laws, the reading of which took up some time. Sir R. INGLIS objected particularly to one expression in it, by which the term "Bank of Squander" was applied to a well-known establishment in Manchester. Mr. ROEBUCK also asked if it was competent for the honourable member to place a political pamphlet in the shape of a notice on the paper. The SPEAKER recommended Mr. Ferrand to withdraw his notice, which he did.—Sir R. PEEL, in reply to Sir C. Napier and Dr. Bowring, gave some information on the affairs of Syria, and begged members to carry out their non-intervention principles so far, as not to make the British Government responsible for the acts of the Turkish authorities. Sir R. PEEL, also, in reply to Mr. Hawes, intimated his intention of bringing in, on the part of the Government, a measure of Church Extension, the principal feature of which will be to make the accruing and increasing property of the Church, which may be at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, available for providing for the spiritual wants of the people.

Dr. NICHOLL, Judge Advocate General, moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law relating to the administration of justice in the Ecclesiastical Courts of England and Wales. He briefly sketched the origin of our ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and showed that it had been gradually encroached on, and appropriated by the statute law, until the basis of the jurisdiction had been swept away. Yet there were no less than 400 Ecclesiastical or Diocesan Courts, under various titles or classes, subordinate to one another, empowered to grant probate of wills, entrusted with the custody of wills, and having jurisdiction in the administration of property, upwards of forty-three millions annually passing under their seal. Their number, their conflicting decisions, their costliness and inadequacy, have long called for reformation; and the present bill proposes, therefore, to separate the spiritual and temporal jurisdictions, to erect a Court in London, with a Judge to be appointed by her Majesty, for the temporal jurisdiction, and to effect certain alterations and improvements in the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts having cognizance of spirituals. He then stated the procedure to be adopted with respect to the administration of property in the proposed new Court, with which is to be connected a central general registry of wills, and to which also is to be transferred from the Local Courts the jurisdiction in the matter of church-rates. The Ecclesiastical Commission, upon whose recommendation these changes have been undertaken, was composed of men whose names carried authority with them; and the bill would effect a great practical improvement, long desired, and which, for many years, has occupied the attention of the Legislature. Dr. Nicholl concluded by stating the position in which he himself would be placed by the proposed changes. Mr. JERVIS, Dr. STOCK, and Sir R. INGLIS, commented on the provisions of the bill, objecting to the "centralization" of the jurisdiction, as to property which would be affected by the erection of the new London Court. Sir R. INGLIS, in particular, said he would not give his consent to the introduction of the bill, unless he were assured that the Courts of the two Universities were not to be abolished. After some further conversation, Dr. Nicholl replied to the objections, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. VILLIERS, Mr. M. GIBSON, and Mr. EWART, pressed Lord Stanley to say whether or not the Government intended to bring in a measure this session, to alter the scale of duty on the introduction of colonial grain; but the noble lord declined to do so until the papers were before the House.

Mr. VERNON SMITH moved for a copy of any despatch from the Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors, containing a proclamation addressed to the chiefs and princes of India, respecting the recovery of the gates of the Temple of Somnauth, and any answer of the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India. He explained the object which he had in view in moving for this document, and commented on the mischievous nature of the proclamation. Lord Ellenborough had not only encouraged gross and licentious idolatry, but was risking the excitement of fanatical animosity between Hindoos and Mahomedans; while the gates so pompously brought back required the erection of a new temple and the purchase of a new idol. The man who could issue such a proclamation was unfit to be trusted with the government of India—that great empire was unsafe under his rule. There were other rumours, too, which, if true, would indicate that Lord Ellenborough's head had been turned by his elevation.

Mr. BINGHAM BARING attributed the attacks on Lord Ellenborough, through the medium of the press in India, to his financial reforms, which raised up enemies. The sandal-wood gates were regarded as a national trophy by both Hindoos and Mahomedans, and were viewed as such without reference to religious opinions. Lord Ellenborough had therefore in view the gratification of a general feeling of triumph over their Affghan oppressors, in his proclamation to the princes and chiefs of India. The documents moved for would be granted—that is, a copy of the proclamation, with anything in Lord Ellenborough's correspondence which had reference to it.

Sir R. INGLIS hoped that Lord Ellenborough had better friends and defenders than Mr. Bingham Baring. The House was not a tribunal for judging of taste in composition, for if it were, other proclamations might be brought before it. But the fact of the restoration of the gates was before it. These gates, and their history, were really utterly unknown to the Hindoo people; the temple had also been so thoroughly destroyed and desecrated as to have lost all veneration in the Hindoo mind. The original cause of its destruction by Sultan Mahmoud was abhorrence of

disgusting idolatry; he was a barbarian, but a barbarian endowed with many great qualities. Was it worthy of a Christian governor to desecrate the sanctuary of the dead for the purpose of conciliating a divided people, by paying homage to idolatry? Lord Ellenborough governed at least ten millions of Mahomedans, whom he ran the risk of offending. He (Sir R. Inglis) would not be satisfied even with a simple disavowal of the proclamation by Sir Robert Peel—the country expected a vote of censure.

Sir R. Peel thought it would have been fairer in Mr. Vernon Smith to have confined himself to a simple request for papers, which he knew would be conceded, instead of attempting, before the evidence was before him, to prejudge and prejudice a question on which he proposed to found a motion. Mr. Smith had himself borne testimony to his knowledge of Lord Ellenborough's ability; and all who knew the religious feelings of that noble lord must acquit him of any intention whatever of wounding the Christian spirit of this country. The Government were not in possession of any explanation as to the proclamation; but he would read extracts from correspondence addressed to him by the Governor General, showing, that at the very time the proclamation appeared, he was under the impression of devout Christian feelings. Sir R. Inglis had given too much credit to the character of Sultan Mahmoud, when he attributed his repeated invasions of India to abhorrence of idolatry; and in the work of Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, he would find that these gates were spoken of precisely as Lord Ellenborough viewed them, namely, as a military trophy. He believed that it never entered into the head of the Governor-General either to pay any homage to idolatry, or to "restore" the temple of Somnauth. At the same time, he was bound in candour to admit that the proclamation had attracted the attention of the Government, and they had frankly communicated their opinions on it to Lord Ellenborough. But the real question was, whether or not a single isolated act of any public man should be made the pretext for running him down. He reminded the House of the difference between the condition of India now and a year ago; then terrific disasters to repair, now peace restored; and was it just or fair in the authors of these disasters to fasten on this proclamation, and to attempt to excite public feeling, or to propose a vote of censure against the man whose energy and policy had repaired them?

After some observations from Mr. Mangles and Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell remarked that Sir Robert Peel, though using guarded official terms, had himself censured the proclamation, if he had not even sent out a rebuke to Lord Ellenborough. All he (Lord J. Russell) had gathered from the public papers confirmed his opinion that Lord Ellenborough could not be safely entrusted with the undivided control of our Indian empire. The military officers engaged in the late operations were deserving of all praise; but not so the Governor-General, whose arraignment did not rest merely on the proclamation respecting the gates of Somnauth, but on other branches of his conduct. Was it not absurd to talk of the Indus as the "natural limits" of our empire, when at this very moment a force had been collected to wrest from the Ameers of Scinde a territory situated to the west of that river? Permanent occupation of Affghanistan had never been Lord Auckland's policy; the evacuation could have been ordered in perfect consistency with the principles on which the invasion was founded, and under these circumstances, what Lord Ellenborough had done could not be considered a condemnation of the policy of his predecessor.

After some further conversation, Mr. Smith altered his motion to one for copies of the proclamation respecting the gates of Somnauth and of that of Simla, dated the 1st October last. The motion in this form was agreed to.

Friday.—Mr. Fox Maule presented the petition of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Mr. Manners Sutton obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to turnpike trusts in England and Wales, in order to provide some remedy for the competition of railroads. Mr. Liddell obtained leave to bring in a bill for preventing the fraudulent personation of voters at contested elections. He proposed to give a summary remedy against fraudulent personation, by enabling the returning officer to give into custody any voter accused of personation, so as to secure prompt punishment. Sir Jas. Graham gave notice that on Friday next he will move for leave to bring in a bill for the better Registration of Voters in England and Wales.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed 94¾ for Acct.; and 94⅞ to ⅞ for money; Bank Stock, 174; Three per Cents. Reduced, 95½; Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, 102⅝; New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 101 to ¼; India Stock, 268; Exchequer Bills, 64*s.* to 66*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—The weather on Saturday was of a most boisterous character. At high water, about half-past three, A.M., the tide, owing to the strong northerly wind that lasted all the previous night, was so high in the river, that the houses and wharfs on the banks at Lambeth, Vauxhall, and other places, were flooded. The houses in Upper and Lower Fore-street were inundated to the depth of ten feet; and in consequence of the rapidity of the flood, much damage was done to the numerous vessels lying in the river, and also to the ground-floors of the houses. The tide rose so rapidly that the police were unable to get round to the river-side to call up the parties. The overflow in the neighbourhood of York-road was the highest ever known, and boats took the place of the usual mode of conveyance. The streets near the river at Gravesend, Woolwich, and Greenwich, were also overflowed; and the ground-floors, cellars, and kitchens of the houses were inundated, and much property destroyed. Fifteen coal-ships drove from their anchors and went ashore in Woolwich Reach; they all sustained damage, and were not got off without great difficulty. Eight laden barges were sunk in the reach, and about one o'clock, when the wind was blowing a hurricane from the north-west, 40 watermen's boats were sunk at Greenwich. The storm increased at night, and was severely felt at the mouth of the river.

Wreck of the Larkins East Indiaman.—Another vessel is added to the list of the homeward-bound, which, at the very close of their voyage, have suffered shipwreck in the Channel. The Larkins, a fine ship of 800 tons, belonging to Messrs. Haviside, of Cornhill, which arrived in the Downs on Thursday last, from China, after breaking from her moorings on Saturday night, went ashore on the Walpole Rock, a mile east of Margate, about four o'clock on Sunday morning. The circumstances of the present loss differ materially from the recent calamities on the French coast, as the Larkins had reached the Downs in safety, and was riding at her anchorage when the heavy gale sprung up on Friday night. Two steam-tugs had been despatched from the river to bring her into the docks, but on their arrival within sight of the ship, the weather was so boisterous that it was found impossible to make head against it, and they were both compelled to take shelter in Margate-roads—one of them having lost an anchor and chain. The Larkins rode out the gale well during Saturday morning, having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midnight it was discovered that she was driving near shore; and the Captain considered it advisable to cut both the main and mizen masts away, in order to save the ship from striking. In this, unfortunately, he was not successful, as she went on shore with the flood-tide about four, A.M., on Sunday morning. The ship was laden with tea, and had only one passenger.

Metropolitan Improvements.—On Wednesday, the 1st, measures were taken, for the first time, for the formation of the new street between Oxford-street and Holborn. In consequence of an order from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, many of the houses have been vacated and sold, and preparations made for pulling them down immediately. The line from the Rookery in St. Giles's will proceed along the south of Phœnix-street, across Museum-street, between Hart-street and Hyde-street, crossing the latter, and will enter Holborn at the King's Arms Tavern, which has been purchased by the Commissioners.—Preparations have also been commenced for the new buildings which the benchers of Lincoln's Inn are about to erect in their garden, under the superintendence of Mr. Hardwick. They will consist of a dining-hall, a drawing-room, a council-room, and a library. The structure will be of deep red brick, interlaced with bricks of darker colour. The quoins and dressings will be of stone. The style of architecture may be referred to about the middle of the Tudor period, more inclining to the highly-decorated perpendicular of the time of Henry the Eighth than the cinque cento mixture of the reign of Elizabeth. In both of the large apartments the roofs will be formed of beams of oak, springing from corbels, with panels and pendents. The hall-roof will be the more decorated of the two, and something like that of Hampton Court, though less elaborate. The dimensions of the hall will be 120 feet in length, by 45 feet in breadth, and 54 feet in height. The dimensions of the library will be 80 feet in length, by 40 feet in breadth, and 48 feet in height. The building will occupy about two years, and a great portion of the fine terrace-walk, which was raised in the time of James I., and also of the avenue of trees, which has so long afforded shade and ornament, will be demolished.

Wood Pavement.—At the meeting of Commissioners of Sewers, last week, Sir Peter Laurie gave notice of a motion, "That in the opinion of this Court the Wood-pavement in the Poultry is dangerous and inconvenient to the public, and ought to be taken up and replaced by granite pavement."—Since our last notice of the proceedings at Guildhall, the foreman of the post-boy establishment has waited upon Sir Peter Laurie, to inform him of two accidents which had occurred to post-boys from riding over the wooden-pavement. He stated that when it was frosty the wood-pavement was totally unsafe for horsemen, for if a horse slipped while going fast, it could not recover itself. The Post-office authorities, he said, now direct the boys to go any way round to avoid wood-pavement. Some tradesmen in the City attended to prefer complaints against the pavement, and Sir Peter Laurie said that he had received a letter from Mr. Hume, who predicted that within two years the streets would be repaved with stone.—On Saturday a numerous deputation of gentlemen waited upon the Marylebone vestry to present a memorial, signed by 221 ratepayers resident in Baker-street and York-place, Portman-square, praying the vestry to have these thoroughfares paved with wood. One of the gentlemen remarked that, notwithstanding the opposition given to wood-paving by Sir P. Laurie, he had no doubt that the whole of London would soon be paved with that material. It was eventually agreed that the memorial should be taken into consideration by the vestry.

East India House.—On Wednesday a special general Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House, pursuant to an intimation given by the Directors at the half-yearly meeting in December last, and in consequence of a notice given by Mr. Lewis, "to call the attention of the Court to the papers which have recently been printed and laid before the proprietors, in relation to the commission of inquiry held at Sattara in October, 1836, and the conduct of the commissioners who sat on that inquiry." Sir J. L. Lushington presided. Mr. Lewis then brought forward his motion: "That after a full and anxious consideration of all the circumstances of the case of the Rajah of Sattara, this Court is of opinion that justice, no less than the character of the British Government in India, require that either the Rajah be restored to his throne, or a full and impartial inquiry be instituted into all the circumstances of his case." A long debate ensued, which lasted several hours, and was at length adjourned to Thursday. The question was then discussed in detail by several proprietors; and after a long and desultory debate, during which the chairman said that the proprietors could not rescind an act of the Board, a motion for the adjournment of the Court was carried by a majority of 46 to 16.

Embezzlement.—Within the last fortnight it has been ascertained that Mr. R. W. Spearman, Secretary to the Master of the Horse, has absconded. It appears that a short time since the Earl of Jersey, in consequence of rumours which had reached his Lordship, called upon Mr. Spearman to make up his accounts, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of money in his hands, and the mode in which various sums had been disposed of. On Friday fortnight Mr. Spearman absented himself from the office, and a few days subsequently wrote a letter to Lord Jersey without date or address, in which he stated, that, in consequence of the unsettled nature of his accounts, which were in an exceedingly deranged state, it was not his intention again to return to the duties of the office. Mr. Spearman has never been seen since; and it is expected by his friends that he has taken his departure either for the Continent or America. He had held the appointment during a period of upwards of thirteen years, at a salary of 700*l.* per annum, with an excellent official residence at the Queen's-mews, and numerous perquisites.

Brentford.—A company is being formed for the purpose of establishing a canal between Staines and Brentford, which will save about twelve miles water-carriage between Staines and London. It is said that the undertaking, if carried out, will be the means of conveying the Midland Counties coals to that neighbourhood at about one-third less than the present cost, and will also operate materially in reducing the price of carriage on heavy goods from Birmingham and other manufacturing districts.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Jan. 28:—West districts, 140; North districts, 203; Central districts, 174; East districts, 216; South districts, 241. Total, 974, (468 males, 506 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

Provincial News.

Caermarthen.—The lawless proceedings of the rioters, who have obtained so much notoriety by the name of "Rebecca and her daughters," have increased rather than diminished since our last report. No clue has been obtained to lead to their detection, and as yet not a single offender has been apprehended, although the civil force, the yeomanry, the marines from Pembroke, and a corps of pensioners are on the spot. Last week they destroyed a gate on the Whitland Trust, and a few days before, while in the act of demolishing a toll-bar, they sent word to that effect to the yeomanry, who were stationed at another gate. On receiving this report, the yeomanry immediately hastened to the spot, but on their arrival they found, to their mortification, that the gate was already levelled with the ground, and the rioters fled. It was afterwards discovered that the reason for conveying this report to the cavalry was, to induce them to quit the gate at which they were then stationed, in order that the mob might do the work of destruction on that also, without molestation from the troops. Accordingly, on the return of the latter, they discovered that Rebecca and her daughters had been there during their absence, and had accomplished their design. A letter was last week received by the mayor of Haverfordwest, signed by Rebecca, informing him that she and her children intended shortly to visit him. This was at first thought to be a hoax; but on Thursday, the 2d, the gate at the top of Prendergast, on the Fishguard Road, was removed into a field a quarter of a mile distant from the toll-house, and there sawed to pieces. Three threatening notices have been received at Narberth workhouse, to the effect that unless the paupers have better food given them, "Rebecca" will attack the house. A mob assembled a few days since, and destroyed the Prince's gate, and the authorities of Caermarthen have received notice that the parochial gates will next be levelled. It is generally believed that the workhouses will be the object of attack, and the lower orders imagine that "Rebecca" is a county magistrate. The *Welchman* observes, that it is not the least remarkable circumstance in this extraordinary movement, that when the troops appear in one part of the country, "Rebecca" invariably appears in another, perhaps 14 or 15 miles distant.

Hull.—A meeting of shipowners was recently held at Hull, to take into consideration Captain Fitzroy's Bill for ascertaining the qualifications of persons seeking to be masters and mates in the merchant-service. Mr. E. Gibson, Mr. Alderman Thompson, and others connected with the shipping interest, took a part in the proceedings. From the statements made, it appeared that there was a great demand for masters and mates, and that more vessels have been lately lost than in former years. From 1805 to 1815, including sea risk and water risk, the average loss was a ship a-day; from 1820 to 1825 three-and-a-half ships were on an average lost, and from 1826 to 1832 the loss was reduced to two ships a-day. These losses were attributed to the defective knowledge of masters and mates. After a desultory discussion, it was admitted by the speakers, that, although they were opposed to the bill, yet a nautical education for masters, and the establishment of Government schools for the promotion of education, were indispensably necessary. A petition signed by 94 shipmasters against the bill has been drawn up for presentation to the House of Commons. The chief objections urged against the bill are, the appointment of navy officers to be examiners, the emolument that would thereby arise to the Trinity-house, and the Government patronage that would be exerted.

Leeds.—The following is a return of the relief given in money and bread to the poor of the township of Leeds, including both the in-door and the out-door paupers, and also of the number of applicants for relief at the workhouse, for the last four years. The relief given in 1839 was 14,105*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; in 1840, 14,934*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; in 1841, 17,275*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.*; and in 1842, 23,358*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* The number of applications for relief in 1840 was 3,481; in 1841, 7,316; and in 1842, 14,839. Thus the increase in the amount of relief granted to the poor from 1839 to 1842 is no less than 65 per cent.; and the increase in the number of applications for relief from 1840 to 1842 is 326 per cent.—On Sunday week the body of a female, greatly mutilated and burnt, was found in the river Aire, near Knostrop Lock, the head, arms, and legs being entirely removed. An inquest has been held on the body, but nothing has been elicited to throw any light on the

affair; although a reward, with the addition of a free pardon, except to the actual murderer, has been offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the murderer.

Manchester.—The great Anti-Corn-Law banquet in the Free-Trade Hall took place on Wednesday week, when 3,400 ladies and gentlemen took their seats in the body of the hall, and 400 in the galleries. Every seat was occupied, for the tickets had been at a premium for some days previous. Twenty-one tables had been placed for the accommodation of the company—four on the dais, and seventeen in the body of the hall; each being 100 feet in length. On the following morning a meeting of 300 Dissenting ministers was held in the Town-hall, to consider the bearing of the Corn-laws upon the physical, moral, and religious condition of the people. The Rev. Dr. Burns, of Leeds, presided, and various resolutions in opposition to the Corn-laws were carried. The aggregate meeting of the delegates was held on Friday morning, in the Town-hall, to receive the reports of the Committees and to determine the future course of proceedings to be adopted. Mr. H. Ashworth presided. The report of the Committee of Manufacturers was read, and a series of resolutions was carried, recommending that petitions from every part of the country be prepared for presentation as early in the session as possible—that the electors endeavour to induce their representatives in Parliament to vote for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws—that meetings be held to ensure the return of free-trade members—and that the friends of the movement enter into some pledge to accomplish the entire abolition of the Corn-laws by associations, by pecuniary contributions, and by all constitutional means. It was then resolved, "That the Council of the National Anti-Corn-law League forthwith adjourn its sittings, *pro tem.*, to London, and that it shall summon a conference of deputies at such time as it may deem expedient." The closing meeting of the week took place on the same evening, in the Free-trade Hall, and was attended by no less than 6,000 persons.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Manchester was held on Monday, when some facts of importance were made known. It was announced that the accounts of the late manager, Mr. Burdekin, exhibited a deficiency of about 30,000*l.*, which had been concealed through his own ingenuity, and the assistance given him in his clandestine operations by certain bill-brokers in the City, who were supplied, for the purpose, with bills bearing the endorsement of the bank to any amount required. The directors laid before the meeting a statement showing the condition of the bank affairs at the end of the year. From this it appears that the liabilities had been progressively reduced to the extent of 480,996*l.* since October 27; and, since the making up of the accounts, 120,000*l.* further has been liquidated. On the other hand, the estimated ultimate loss has been increased by the sum of 29,922*l.*; a difference ascribed in part to a falling off in the value of some of the outstanding assets, in part to the discovery of more extensive frauds committed by Mr. Burdekin, and in part to the accumulation of interest and other charges. It was at length resolved that the bank be not dissolved, and that the directors be requested, at the earliest practicable period, consistent with the interest of the bank, to lay before the proprietors a list of all the debtors, with the amount owing by each individual, together with a full statement of all the circumstances connected with the mismanagement of the concern.

Morpeth.—A church-rate attempted to be levied by the Hon. and Rev. F. Grey, a son of Earl Grey, at Morpeth, has given rise to a division among the people of the parish and town. It has immemorially been the custom to collect the church-rate in the proportion of one-third from the inhabitants of the suburban portion of the parish, and the remaining two-thirds from the inhabitants of the town. The latter now wish the rate to be collected and levied in equal proportions; but to this the country parishioners are opposed. The question is to be decided by the opinion of an eminent civilian.

Sheffield.—As an instance of the extraordinary depreciation in the value of property, the *Sheffield Iris* states that a grinding wheel erected in this neighbourhood within the last 20 years, at the cost of 5,300*l.*, was lately sold for 1,000*l.*

St. Asaph.—The projected union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor continues to attract attention in various parts of the kingdom. Meetings of the clergy have been held in different parts of England and Wales to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament to repeal so much of the Act 6 & 7 William IV., c. 77, as provides for the union of the two Sees. At all these meetings the feeling of the public was unanimously opposed to the change; and numerous petitions have been presented this week to both Houses of Parliament on the subject.

Whitby.—One of the most distressing shipwrecks that has occurred on this part of the coast for several years took place on Saturday morning at the entrance of Robin Hood's Bay, a few miles to the south of this harbour, whereby a party of the Coast-Guard Service, belonging to the station at that place, under the command of Lieut. Lingard, R.N., with the crew of the distressed vessel, consisting of six persons, were drowned. As soon as the vessel, a collier brig from London, struck, the Coast-Guard went off in the life-boat, and succeeded in gallant style in taking the crew from the wreck. They were returning to the shore, when a heavy sea capsized the boat, and all hands perished in sight of the people assembled on the beach, who were unable to render them assistance. An attempt was made by the commander and crew of a brig, which happened to be within a short distance of the spot, to go to their relief, but their boat was upset, and they narrowly escaped meeting with a similar fate.

Railways.—The traffic for the week on the principal lines is as follows:—Greenwich, 718*l.*; Eastern Counties, 844*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,676*l.*; Croydon, 201*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,232*l.*; Brighton, 2,588*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,646*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,350*l.*; Blackwall, 537*l.*; Great North of England, 1,065*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 273*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,366*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 3,646*l.*; Glasgow and Paisley, Kilmarnock and Ayr, 759*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,686*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,538*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,213*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,192*l.*; North Midland, 3,572*l.*; South Western, 4,068*l.*; Great Western, 11,037*l.*; South Eastern, 1,509*l.*; London and Birmingham, 13,330*l.*—The half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Company took place last week, at Liverpool. The report adverted with regret to the continued depression of trade and manufactures, and stated that during the half-year just ended the business of the railway experienced an extraordinary check by the disturbances in the manufacturing districts in August last. The period of the year which is generally relied on as most propitious to railway travelling was thus rendered comparatively unprofitable. The total receipts for passengers had fallen off to the extent of 8,000*l.*, and from merchandise to the extent of 5,000*l.*, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The accounts showed the receipts to be 123,746*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, and the expenses 60,49*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a balance of 63,696*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; to which must be added the amount reserved in July last for the income-tax, not yet paid, making a total of 65,865*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* The directors recommended a dividend of 5*l.* per 100*l.* share, which, on 12,090 shares, amounted to 60,450*l.*, and would leave a balance of 5,415*l.* 3*s.* chargeable with the income-tax for the year. This charge being liquidated, there would be a small residue to be carried to the credit of the next half-year's account. A dividend of 5*l.* per 100*l.* share was declared to be paid early in the present month.—The half-yearly meeting of the Grand Junction Company was held last week at Liverpool. It appeared from the report that the clear profit of the half-year was 119,470*l.* 2*s.*, to which was to be added 5,612*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, surplus from the previous half-year making a total of 125,082*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; from this amount the directors recommended that a dividend of 5*l.* per share be declared: this would absorb 110,165*l.*, leaving a balance of 14,917*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, which it was resolved, in accordance with the report, to appropriate as follows:—income-tax for half a year, 3,653*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; depreciation and renewal of stock, 5,000*l.*—leaving to the credit of the present half-year the sum of 6,263*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* A sum of 1,200 guineas was also ordered to be appropriated towards the church erecting at Crewe.—The meeting of the North Union company was held last week, when the usual dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* per share was declared to the proprietary. The receipts were 30,107*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, the expenditure, 14,181*l.* 7*s.*, leaving a surplus of 15,925*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, from which the dividend was to be paid. The small balance of 78*l.* would be carried to the next half-year's accounts, which are expected to be more encouraging, the revenue of the company on the present occasion showing a decrease of 4,000*l.* compared with the corresponding period of 1841—the late disturbances in the manufacturing districts having sensibly affected the traffic on the line.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Brighton Railway has been held this week. The report shows the ascertained cost of the line to be 2,580,645*l.*, and the further probable liabilities 50,322*l.*; making the total cost of construction 2,630,967*l.* The amount of additional capital required being 29,881*l.* The total revenue 120,600*l.* Under these circumstances, the directors express their regret that they cannot recommend the present dividend to exceed 20*s.* per share. The further capital required, of 29,881*l.*, is stated to have arisen from increased expenditure at the London-bridge station, the purchase of additional engines, carriages, &c. The draft of a bill has been prepared to raise a loan of 300,000*l.* on the loan notes of the company, and to reduce the number of directors. The total expenses of the line for the half-year, including interest and expenses on debentures and loan notes, are 79,170*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* A vote of want of confidence in the directors was passed, together with a resolution that the whole of the present directors be required to resign after the passing of the new Bill. The state of affairs of this railway, exhibited by the report, has been viewed very unfavourably in the market, and the shares have fallen nearly as much as 2*l.* each.—The directors of the Midland Counties Company have issued their reply to the report of the Committee of investigation, in reference to their management. They state that the principle of the reductions proposed has already been put into operation, not on the suggestion of the report, but from the result of inquiries instituted by a sub-committee of their own board. The facts brought forward are generally considered to remove the unfavourable impression previously entertained of their management.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Lords of the Treasury have returned an unfavourable answer to the memorial of the Royal Dublin Society, praying their Lordships to recommend to Parliament two supplementary estimates for the sums of 2,800*l.* and 4,000*l.*; the former for the completion of certain alterations and buildings on premises adjoining Leinster House, intended for a new museum; and the latter for the purpose of erecting new conservatories and other buildings in the Botanic Garden. In their reply, their Lordships refer to the rapid and progressive diminution of the members of the Society, and state that they cannot but view this as an indication of the little interest which the educated portion of society in Dublin, compared with that of other great towns, take in the support of the objects of such an institution. It gives rise, moreover, in their opinion, to grave doubt as to the future ability of the Society to raise any adequate revenue for the support of their necessary establishments. Their Lordships, therefore, in the words of their reply, "feel that, if they should undertake what is now proposed, which is, in fact, little short of making a new botanical garden by rebuilding extensive conservatories and lecture-rooms, the sums to be provided would not be limited to that which has been stated in the estimate, or even to that which the erection of such buildings might ultimately cost; but that they would hereafter have to adopt one of two alternatives, either the providing the whole sum required for their maintenance, when erected, and for their application to useful instruction; or, after incurring all the expense of building, to permit the whole establishment of the botanical garden to fall into decay. Considering also the number and extent of literary and scientific institutions in other large towns of the United Kingdom, and the comparatively large amount of private contributions raised for their maintenance, their Lordships cannot but feel that a compliance with the request of the Dublin Society for a grant of 4,000*l.* for their botanical garden alone would be viewed with just jealousy by others, to whom grants of money have been refused, and be at once a precedent for unlimited concession in other quarters, and a check to individual subscription in all." For these reasons, they do not deem it advisable to recommend to Parliament the grant proposed by the Society.—The opposition to the Poor Law is gradually increasing in various parts of the country. In addition to the late meeting in this city, meetings have been held in Tyrone, Fermanagh, Limerick, Cork, and Clare, some demanding total repeal, others seeking such amendments as may better adapt the law to the peculiar circumstances of Ireland. In Roscommon also a meeting has been convened, by requisitions signed by Peers of both political parties, followed by a long list of the leading gentry and clergy, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant, and no less than 13 Poor Law guardians.—The weather has been exceedingly severe in Dublin; the state of the Channel is described by the oldest seamen as having been dangerous beyond precedent, and great fears were entertained that many of the steam-boats from Holyhead would never have made the land in safety.—Lord Jocelyn has resigned the office of steward of the vice-regal household, and has been succeeded by Mr. Seymour.

Tipperary.—A man named Dwyer, charged with the wilful murder of Mr. James Scully's herdsman, was arrested on Sunday week. He had only been discharged a few days from Bridewell, on suspicion of being one of Mr. Scully's murderers. On Tuesday, of last week, a party of twelve armed men proceeded to the lands of Ballysheehan, near Clogheen, for the purpose of obtaining possession of some decrees which had been got by a Kerryman, for money due to him. The party placed sentinels at the adjoining houses; the owner of one of them, named Slattery, a respectable man, came out of his house, hearing that armed men were in his yard, when he was immediately shot, and died instantly. The murderers then seized the decrees, valued at 150*l.*, and have not since been heard of.

Cork.—The Earl of Rosse has given notice that the next general meeting of the British Association will be held in this city in the month of August.—The Rev. T. Foley, of Youghal, has published an account of a series of miracles now in operation at a convent in that town, which promise to equal the Alpine miracles witnessed and described by Lord Shrewsbury. He states that there is a young nun in the convent, a relative of his own, on whose hands, feet, and side are depicted the wounds of the Saviour; and that at the communion blood is seen to flow from those apparent wounds. He adds that many witnesses will verify the miracle upon oath; but the local papers mention, that in the present state of the affair, the clergy of the district have not come to a final judgment whether the appearances are supernatural or not.

Belfast.—In compliance with several requisitions, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church has called an extraordinary meeting of the Assembly for Wednesday, the 15th inst. The subjects for consideration are, the state of the parent church, the marriage question, and the bicentenary fund. It is expected that, in regard to the latter subject, there will be a report from all the congregations.

Down.—The Bishop of Down and Connor, in reply to a memorial of lay members of his flock, has refused in positive terms to withdraw from the Church Architecture Society, which, it is alleged, is favourable to the adoption of Puseyite or Roman Catholic models and decorations. The reply of Dr. Mant is very long; it attributes the measure to the hostility of an individual, and declares his Lordship's opinion, that the object of the application was not only to vilify the society, but to place a bishop under the dictation of his clergy, in opposition to all ecclesiastical discipline. "I am bound," he says, "by a sense of duty to the Church Architecture Society, to yourselves, likewise, gentlemen and brethren, to the diocese in general, to the Church at large, and in all, to the great Head and Guardian of the Church, not to suffer my office to be thus depreciated, insulted, set at nought, and trampled on by a subordinate minister."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Commission of the General Assembly have presented a petition to the House of Commons on the subject of the differences which have so long agitated the church of Scotland. It gives a long and minute analysis of the statutes of the Scottish Parliament, by

which the Commission consider that the church is secured from coercion or interference on the part of the civil power, and declares that the late decisions of the Court of Session, and other recent events, tend more and more to confirm and increase the conviction of the Commission, that if effectual redress be not afforded by Parliament a speedy disruption of the establishment is inevitable. That, deeply impressed with the evils to the nation, as well as to the church, which would thence ensue, the Commission earnestly entreat the House to take into their serious consideration the true character and nature of the Church's claims, and the statutes to which she appeals in support of them, as well as those establishing the Court of Session, which, as she conceives, do not confer the powers, of late, and for the first time since its institution, exercised by that Court. It prays the House to provide protection and security to the judicatories and people of the Church of Scotland in the enjoyment of their constitutional and guaranteed rights and liberties; so as to save from subversion a church dear to Scotland, which the petitioners believe to have conferred some benefits on the country, and which is associated with the cause of liberty and order, and the extension of knowledge, religion, and piety in that part of her Majesty's dominions; and at the same time, to keep unbroken a solemn treaty, on the faith of which the Scottish nation gave up its independent legislature. It concludes by praying that the House will adopt some measure, by alteration of the law in regard to the presentation to church livings, as recently declared by the civil court, for securing that no minister be intruded into any benefice in Scotland contrary to the will of the congregation; and that the Commission may be heard by certain of their number, or by their counsel, at the bar of the House, in support of this petition.——A meeting of noblemen and other landed gentlemen friendly to the church was held in Edinburgh a few days since. Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., presided; about fifty attended the meeting, while letters of concurrence in its objects were received from the Duke of Argyle, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and other gentlemen. The meeting adopted a strong remonstrance to Government in behalf of the Church, which has been forwarded to the Premier. It is understood that a requisition to Dr. Chalmers to proceed to London and deliver a series of lectures, on the independence proper and essential to a Church in connection with the State, has been set on foot by influential parties in London, and will shortly be carried into effect.

Fife.—The local papers state that an annual Royal visit to Scotland, which was rumoured a few weeks ago, may now be considered probable. Lord Glenlyon went to Windsor a few days since to offer Blair Atholl to the Queen and Prince Albert, as a shooting-place and deer-park; and although the Royal reply has not transpired, yet, as it is known that her Majesty had previously ordered inquiries to be made for an extensive shooting range, it is considered likely that the offer may be accepted. In that event, an annual visit of her Majesty to the Highlands is anticipated.

Glasgow.—The strike of the Lanarkshire colliers is now nearly general over the county. Last week a number of the colliers near Hamilton were ejected from their houses; and 400 more, with their wives and families, have since been turned out in the neighbourhood of Holytown. Intelligence has been received of the wreck of another Indiaman, the George M'Leod of 600 tons, belonging to this port. She was homeward bound, with a cargo of rum and sugar from the Mauritius, and was lost on a bank in the Solway Frith, a few miles north of Skenburness.

THEATRICALS.

Covent-Garden.—On Tuesday the 1st inst., the *Lady of the Lake*, an English version of Rossini's *Donna del Lago*, was performed for the first time at this theatre. This beautiful opera was chosen principally for the purpose of rendering Mrs. Alfred Shaw's talents available in a new character. It has not for many years been played in a complete form at Her Majesty's Theatre. On the last occasion it was very much cut down, and only performed for a few nights. Nothing has lately been done with it on the Italian boards which would bear comparison with its production on Tuesday at Covent-Garden. In the character of *Malcolm*, Mrs. Alfred Shaw has added one more triumph to her list. Her opening *scena*, "Mura felici," was one of her most perfect performances. Her execution was extremely skilful, and managed without the slightest effort. In the characters which she sustained on her first appearance, she appeared more as the mere vocalist, and less as the acting singer; but in this new piece she took a new ground. The energy with which *Malcolm* led his companions in arms, the martial ardour which inspired him, were perfectly portrayed; and as he darted off, sword in hand, a burst of applause was heard from all parts of the house. The duet with *Elena* (Miss Rainforth) was the gem of the evening, and may rival the "Giorno d'orore" in *Semiramide*. Sung with the greatest care and with excellent taste by Miss Rainforth, the fine full notes of Mrs. A. Shaw blended beautifully with her own; and the effect was one of those which at once seize an English audience. Miss Rainforth's *Elena* was sung with all the intelligence of a cultivated artist, but a certain want of power was manifest, and the music did not seem quite under her command; but she improved as the opera advanced, and appeared to acquire a facility which had at first been wanting. Mr. Harrison appeared as *Roderick Dhu*, and Mr. Giubilei as *Douglas*. The chorus had been increased for the occasion, and was exceedingly effective. There was no deficiency of care in getting up the opera. The scenery was very fine, and the view of the lake was a triumph of scenic art. That in which the clan of *Roderick* start from the fern and heath of the hills around was also well managed; and the effect produced by it would alone have insured the success of the revival. At the conclusion, Mrs. Alfred Shaw was summoned before the curtain; and the opera was announced for repetition in the midst of great applause.

St. James's Theatre.—On Thursday evening Mr. Braham made his appearance at this theatre, after an absence of three years in the United States. The entertainment was a concert, in which he gave many of the fine old English songs to which he gave such unexampled popularity nearly half a century ago. On his presenting himself he was received with a shout of welcome from every part of a crowded house, and seemed much affected by so cordial a reception. It appeared at once, from his hale and vigorous aspect, that time has continued to treat him gently; and this was further proved by the sound of his voice, which has lost none of its qualities of expression and style, though its power and flexibility, as might be expected, is somewhat less than it was in the prime and vigour of his age. His son, Mr. Charles Braham, at the same time made his first appearance before an English audience, and was received with a hearty welcome.

Law.

Court of Queen's Bench.—(Sittings in Banco.)—*The Queen* v. *The Tithe Commissioners.*—In this case a rule had been obtained, calling on the Tithe Commissioners to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue to them, to command them to proceed to the commutation of the tithes of the parish of Ingstowe, in the county of Devon. The question intended to be raised was, whether the Assistant Tithe Commissioner was bound to proceed under the 37th section of the 6 and 7 William IV., c. 71, and make his award on the evidence laid before him, as to the average value of the tithes of the parish for the seven years preceding the inquiry; or was entitled, in his discretion, to reserve the case to be reported on, as directed by the 38th section of the statute, where a special adjudication was provided for. In the present instance the Assistant Tithe Commissioner had reserved the case for special adjudication. The Attorney-General, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Attree appeared for the Tithe Commissioners, and contended that the course pursued here was the proper one. The Act gave the Assistant Commissioner power to reserve the case if he found it necessary; and he had stated that he did find it to be so, for that he had not sufficient information laid before him to enable him at that time to make his award. Mr. Erle and Mr. C. Buller for the landowners, argued that, if the course now adopted were not permitted, one of the great objects of the statute in question would be defeated. It was found at the time of the passing of the statute that many cases might arise in which the Tithe Commissioner, either from not having sufficient information furnished to him, or from there not being such means of furnishing information in one parish as in another, might be incapable of making an award to his satisfaction, and the Legislature therefore declared its will that he should have power to reserve such cases for special adjudication. Thus it might happen, that either there were no means to enable him to take a fair average of seven years, or the circumstances under which the tithes had been calculated during those seven years might be such as not to afford a fair average; and in such cases the law gave him the power to reserve the case. In the present instance, the information furnished him was not sufficient, and he had therefore determined, and properly determined, to exercise his discretion. Sir Gregory Lewin, on the part of the incumbent, contended that the delay and expense of reserving the case were unnecessary. Here proper information had been afforded to the Commissioner, by a tabular arrangement of all the matters requisite for him to form a judgment, and he ought to have made his award. Lord Denman said that this was an application for a *mandamus* calling on the tithe-commissioners to proceed with the commutation of the tithes of a particular parish, and for that purpose to ascertain the average value of the tithes of the parish for the last seven years. The meaning of that was, in the present instance, that they should take into their consideration a statement of the clergyman of the parish, who thought himself entitled to receive more than he was likely to receive under the commutation as now proposed to be settled by the Commissioners. In November, 1838, a meeting was held to settle the amount of the commutations. No information to justify the amount now claimed was laid before the Commissioner, nor did he receive such information as in his discretion appeared to him sufficient to enable him to make his award. He therefore reserved the case for special adjudication. In doing so he had exercised the powers vested in him by the statute, and there did not appear any good reason for saying that he had wrongly exercised them. Mr. Justice Patteson was entirely of the same opinion. If it had appeared clearly that the commissioner had arbitrarily determined to make this a reserved case for special adjudication, undoubtedly the 37th section of the statute would not warrant him in taking such a course, but when it appeared that the information required under that statute had not been given to him, then it was clear that the 38th section vested in him a discretion which, in this case, he seemed to have properly exercised. The other judges concurred, and the rule was discharged, but without costs.

Central Criminal Court.—*Thomas Messenger* pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with unlawfully conspiring with others to obtain the sum of 1,400*l.* from the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, with intent to defraud him thereof. The Attorney-General, who attended for the prosecution, said he believed that the prisoner was merely a secondary party in the transaction, and was acting under the subordination of others, who were not yet in custody. He, therefore, begged leave to recommend him to the mercy of the Court. Mr. Justice Williams, in passing sentence, said that the Court was always willing to attend to any suggestion made by the prosecution in any case; and although the prisoner had pleaded guilty to an offence of a very serious nature, yet as the Learned Attorney-General had stated his opinion that the prisoner was only acting under the guidance of more guilty parties, he would take a lenient view of the case. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one month.

John Horan, a private soldier in the 8th Rl. Irish Hussars, was indicted for feloniously and maliciously cutting and wounding Edward Fitch, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. It appeared that the prosecutor, on the 8th January, accompanied by a young man named Howard, was walking in Hyde Park. Some soldiers of the 8th Hussars were sweeping the barrack-yard, and Fitch and Howard who were returning from church, stopped near the gate to look in. The prisoner, who was the sentinel on duty, desired them to move on. Fitch said he was not aware that he was doing any harm. A person in the barrack-yard called out to the sentinel to make them move on, or knock them down with his carbine. The prisoner then again desired them to move on. Fitch said he was certainly not going to run away, and the prisoner following up his order to move on, struck him with the barrel of his carbine on the side of the head, and knocked him down. The blow cut through the hat, and inflicted a wound an inch and a half in length on the prosecutor's head. The offence was fully proved, and the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Justice Maule then addressed the prisoner, and said that if the blow had caused the death of the prosecutor, he would have been guilty of murder. The crime of which he had been convicted however was one of great magnitude, and rendered him liable to be transported for life, or for a term not less than fifteen years. The Legislature had also provided the punishment of imprisonment; and on consulting with his learned brother, they did not think it necessary to pass a sentence of transportation. They did not think that the prisoner intended to inflict any very serious injury on the prosecutor, and it appeared to have been the result of some of his comrades having erroneously desired him to use his carbine. Some provocation had been given, and there seemed to be no doubt that the prosecutor did use some insulting language, but there was no excuse for the prisoner's attack upon him. Soldiers should look down upon persons making remarks upon them; and they certainly should not use the weapons placed in their hands against them. However, as there was evidence of provocation, the sentence which the Court should pass was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year.

Frederick Charles Burnham Blackwell, draper at Camberwell, was placed at the bar charged with feloniously uttering a forged deed of assignment, with intent to defraud Elizabeth Hollis Constable, well knowing the said deed to be forged. The circumstances of the case were very complicated, and of no interest to any but the parties concerned. The evidence ran to an unusual length, and occupied the court no less than nineteen hours; the longest sitting known for many years. At 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the Recorder summed up; and, at a few minutes before 5, the jury, after deliberating for about five minutes, returned a verdict, finding the prisoner Guilty of uttering the deed, well knowing it to have been forged. Judgment was deferred.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—DERBY.—5 to 1 agst Scott's lot (take 1½); 17 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's lot; 8½ to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken); 16 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat (taken); 22 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour (taken); 25 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Aristides; 25 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Maccabeus; 33 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Napier (taken); 40 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Parthian (taken); 40 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (taken); 40 to 1 agst Duke of Richmond's Cornopean (taken); 40 to 1 agst Lord Albemarle's The Brewer (taken freely); 50 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Cataract (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Thornhill's Elixir; 50 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt; 50 to 1 agst Major Yarurgh's Dumpling (taken); 50 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Progress colt; 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Theobald's Highlander; 1000 to 10 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentine (taken). OAKS.—12 to 1 agst Colonel Cradock's Peggy (taken); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Rawlinson's Chadlington Maid (taken).

MARK LANE, Friday, Feb. 10.—The arrivals of Wheat and Barley, as well as Flour, are large this week, being an accumulation caused by the gales of wind; this produced rather a large supply of Lincolnshire Wheat, which is offering on the market 1*s.* below what it would have made on Monday. The sale of Foreign Wheat is very limited, and barely at so good prices as on Monday. In consequence of the large arrival of Barley, it is 1*s.* lower; Peas and Beans remain the same as on Monday, and Oats do not sell quite so well.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44	to 52	Red	40	to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	—	to —	White	—	to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25	to 30	Grind.	19	to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	18	to 23	Feed	14	to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—	to —	Potato	15	to 24
— Irish . . . . . Feed	9	to 18	Potato	14	to 22
Rye	—	to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 28	Tick	24 to 29	Harrow	26	to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 30 to 33	Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod	26	to 30
Peas, White . . . . . 30 to 32	Maple	27 to 29	Grey	26	to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Dec.	30	47 1	26 3	17 2	28 1	28 3	31 0
Jan.	6	47 1	28 5	17 2	31 7	28 0	29 11
—	13	47 10	26 6	16 11	29 4	27 5	29 7
—	20	49 1	27 3	17 0	28 2	27 7	29 5
—	27	49 3	27 8	17 0	30 4	27 10	30 4
Feb.	3	48 1	27 5	16 9	28 2	27 3	29 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.		48 1	26 11	17 0	29 3	27 9	30 0
Duties		20 0	10 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 2308 Sks.	Brls.	4911	3375	5640	6884	—	650	227
Irish . . —	—	125	—	—	15188	—	—	—
Foreign . —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1668	80

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	6170	17580	9160	14720
Irish . . .	—	150	8660	—
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	8460	—	—	—

PRICES OF MANURES.

	£. s. d.		*£. s. d.*
Petre Salt . . per ton	4 0 0	Sulphate of Ammonia „ 10*s.* to	0 18 0
Urate . . . „	5 0 0	Phosphate of ditto „	
Rape dust . . „	8 0 0	Muriate of Lime „	0 12 0
Agricultural Salt . „	1 12 0	Soda Ash . . „ 14*s.* to	0 18 0
Rock Salt . . „	3 0 0	Sulphur . . „	0 16 0
Sulphate of Soda . „	7 10 0	Bone-dust and half-inch Bone } per quarter . . }	0 18 0
Brimstone . . „	11 10 0		
Sulphate of Iron . 5*l.* to	6 0 0	Hunt's New Fertiliser, p. bush	0 1 8
Nitrate of Soda, } per cwt. } 18*s.* 6*d.* to	0 19 6	Alexander's Compost „	0 1 10
Potter's English Guano } according to quantity } 14*s.* to	0 15 0	Daniell's Bristol Manure } per bushel. according to quantity } 1*s.* to	0 1 2
Guano (foreign) . . } according to quantity } 11*s.* to	0 13 0	Clarke's desiccated Compost } per hhd. . . }	3 13 6
Gypsum . . . } according to quantity } 35*s.* to	2 2 0	Sulphuric acid . . } according to strength }	1½*d.* to 2½*d.*
Saltpetre . . per cwt.	1 6 6	Phosphate of Soda. .	

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—W. Tomlinson, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, maltster—W. H. Parkes, Birmingham, hosier.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Overington, Arundel, Sussex, plumber and glazier—J. Rands, Southampton, boot and shoe-dealer—T. Berry, Lewes, Sussex, brewer—J. Van, Milton next Gravesend, gold-lace-manufacturer—T. Reynolds, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, merchant—J. Walker, Hayfield, Derbyshire, grocer—J. Gordon, Liverpool, merchant—W. Denver and W. Nixey, Liverpool, woollen-drapers—J. Wood, Beau Vale, Nottinghamshire, miller—R. Elliot, Sheffield, merchant—J. Elliott, Sheffield, merchant—T. Walker, Kirkstall, Yorkshire, brewer—W. Jones, Park, Glamorganshire, ship-builder—T. Pearson, Liverpool-road, Islington, builder—J. Whitelaw and T. Whitelaw, Lichfield-street, Soho, builders—E. Tribe, Bedford-street, Bedford-square, bill-broker—J. Cooper, Sutton, near Macclesfield, mercer—R. Shepherd, Liverpool, shoemaker—J. Barraclough, Bradford, timber-merchant—J. Spivey, Lepton, Yorkshire, provision-dealer—W. C. Thornton, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, machine-maker—A. Brain, Bedwelty, Monmouthshire, grocer—N. Dickenson, Ancoats, Manchester, dyer—T. Joyce, Union-street, Bristol, woollen-draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. Ritchie, Edinburgh, painter—A. M'Gregor, Glasgow, cabinet-merchant—J. Forsyth, Edinburgh, builder—M'Gregor and Foote, Craigend, Perthshire.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th inst., in Upper Harley-street, Lady Agneta Bevan, of a daughter—On the 7th inst., at 25, Great George-street, the lady of the Hon. H. Manners Sutton, M.P., of a son—On the 31st Jan., at 13, Imperial-square, Cheltenham, the lady of S. E. Comyn, Esq., M.D., of a son—On the 2d inst., the lady of the Rev. T. Beadle, M.A., incumbent of St. Andrew-the-less, Cambridge, of a son—On the 6th inst., at Peckham, the lady of Dr. Hull, of twin daughters.

MARRIED.—On the 2d inst., at Glasgow, W. H. Swinton, Esq., second son of A. Swinton, Esq., of Warsash, Hants, to Mina, third daughter of J. J. Gibb, Esq.—On the 1st inst., at Walcot Church, Bath, Major F. H. Massey Wheeler, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Major W. Green, late of Lota, county of Cork, and grand-daughter of the late Hugh, second Baron Lord Massey—On the 6th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Capt. B. C. Mitford, 11th Regiment, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Rice Jones, K.H., Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.—On Tuesday last, deeply lamented by his family and friends, Mr. William Holmes, aged 65; he was upwards of 35 years foreman to Messrs. Rollisson and Sons, Nurserymen, Tooting, who have lost in him a most trustworthy, zealous, and faithful servant.—On the 2d inst., the Rev. T. Snell, Rector of Windlesham, Surrey.—At the family seat, near Caithness, Benjamin Dunbar, Baron Duffus, aged 82 years.—On the 3rd inst., at her house in Upper Brook-street, Lady Matilda Wynyard, widow of the late Gen. H. J. Wynyard, in her 69th year.

APPELIUS & EICHEL, Florists, &c., Erfurt, Prussia, having received an order for different SEEDS without signature, and the post-mark being unintelligible, think this advertisement offers a chance of ascertaining the name and address of the parties, and beg that application will be made at the Office of this Paper.

MOSSES, &c.—For SALE, a few Packets of rare Scottish CRYPTOGAMIC PLANTS, chiefly Alpine, each Packet (price 5s.) containing 60 species of Mosses, Lichens, and Hepaticæ, carefully named and localised. A Packet or two (price 10s.) containing 120 species each, may be had. Also, a few Packets of Mosses for Beginners (5s. each) containing 60 species illustrative of the principal British Genera, affording to young Gardeners and others an easy opportunity of becoming acquainted with this beautiful tribe. Can be sent by post to any part of the kingdom, and payment transmitted by Post-office order. Early application is requested, addressed WM. GARDINER, 40, Overgate, Dundee.

W. G. can also still admit a few more Subscribers to his intended Distribution of Plants this season from the Clova, Braemar, and Cairngorum Mountains, &c. Terms, 2l. for a parcel of 500 specimens, Phænogamic and Cryptogamic; and, to accommodate those wishing a small number, a few parcels of 250 specimens will be prepared at 1l. each to Subscribers.

Dundee, Feb. 4, 1843.

GEORGE CHARLWOOD, SEEDSMAN, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-Garden, begs to announce to his Friends and the Public that he has received his usual extensive supply of GERMAN STOCKS, ASTERS, and BALSAMS, &c., which he begs to offer at the following reduced prices:—

GERMAN STOCKS.

50	var. of	300	seeds each	40s	48 var. of	100	seeds each 15s
50	,,	150	,,	20s	36 ,,	100	,, 12s
50	,,	100	,,	15s	24 ,,	100	,, 8s
25	,,	300	,,	20s	18 ,,	100	,, 7s
25	,,	150	,,	12s	16 ,,	100	,, 6s
25	,,	100	,,	8s	12 ,,	100	,, 5s
100	,,	100	,,	30s	10 ,,	100	,, 4s
96	,,	100	,,	28s	8 ,,	100	,, 3s

GERMAN ASTERS.

20	var. of	300	seeds each	20s	10 var. globe-flowered Asters		
20	,,	150	,,	10s	100 seeds each		5s
20	,,	100	,,	7s	12 var. pyramidal do. 100 do.		5s
8	,, dwf.	300	,,	10s	6 var. Turkish do. 100 do.		3s
8	,,	150	,,	5s	12 var. Brompton Stocks,		
24	,,	100	,,	8s	300 seeds each		15s
12	,,	100	,,	5s	12 ,,	150 ,,	8s
20	,,	100	,,	6s	12 ,,	100 ,,	5s
12	,,	100	,,	4s			

Wallflowers, Larkspurs, Scarlet and Purple Giant Stocks, 1s. per packet each.

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Cacalia aurea	,, fulgens
Clintonia pulchella	,, splendens
,, elegans	Martynia proboscidea
Calceolaria from superb vars.	Œnothera Drummondii
Cynoglossum glochidiatum	,, macrocarpa
Euphorbia variegata	Pentstemon cobæa
Gaillardia picta coccinea	,, gentianoides fruticosa
Gloxinia rubra	Portulaca Thellusonii
,, speciosa	Phlox Drummondii
Hebenstreitia tenuifolia	Podotheca capitata
Hibiscus Manihot	Rhodanthe Manglesii
Ipomœas in many varieties	Schizopetalon Walkerii
Isotoma axillaris	Thunbergia, 4 varieties

G. C. begs to state that he is in daily expectation of a further supply of American Tree and Shrub Seeds, when his Catalogue will be immediately printed.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to Public competition at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on Friday, Feb 17, and Tuesday, 21st, 1843, at 12 o'clock, about 300 Double CAMELLIAS, from one to four feet, the whole beautifully furnished with bloom buds, Fine Hybrid Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Azaleas, Andromeda floribunda, Kalmias, &c.; Standard and Dwarf Roses of the best varieties. Also a splendid assortment of Dahlias. The Camellias will be sold on Friday, the 17th. May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

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*** Four Postage-stamps sent to the Publisher, R. GROOMBRIDGE, 5, Paternoster-row, will secure the free delivery of this Number per Post.

THE ILLUSTRATED
POLYTECHNIC REVIEW, No. VI., for Saturday, February 11th, will contain:—The Editor's Reply to the Athenæum of Saturday last—Anatomy, in its application to the Fine Arts, by H. J. Townsend, Esq., R.C.S., No. 2—The Exhibition of the British Institution—Reviews—Notices of Science, Music, Theatricals, &c. Price 5d. stamped for post, 4d. unstamped. Office, 143, Strand.

S. GIRLING'S CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN DAHLIAS can now be had on prepaid application It contains as well, a List of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Pansies, and Verbenas, any of which S. G. will be happy to receive orders for; and pledges himself to supply early plants correct to name, and on liberal terms where a quantity is wanted. The trade liberally supplied.

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Applications, personally or by letter, may be made to Mr. CLEMENT HOARE, at the Vineyard.

It is intended to limit the number of Pupils for the present to *four*, and Mr. H. will be ready to receive them in the ensuing month of March. *February 8, 1843.*

NOTICE.—All Persons having any CLAIM upon the ESTATE of the late Mr. MICHAEL WATERER, Nurseryman, Knaphill, Horsell, Surrey, are requested to send in their Accounts without delay; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the same to HOSIA WATERER, Knaphill, or to JAMES WATERER, Chertsey, Executors to the deceased.

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NOTICE.—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each article; also printed, in red, on the wrapper of the latter. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed, to the Editor.—Saturday, February 11, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 7—1843. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18. PRICE 6*d.*

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FUCHSIA TODDIANA.

THOS. CRIPPS, Florist, &c., Tonbridge Wells, Kent, respectfully informs his friends that he has purchased of MR. TODD (late Gardener to CAPT. MONYPENNY, and raiser of the Fuchsia "Monypennii") the above extraordinarily beautiful and distinct variety of this now justly-esteemed and popular class of Flowers, specimens of which were submitted to the inspection of the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, in August last, under the initials "A. B.:" the opinion of which was as follows:—

"*A. B.*—Your Fuchsia is one *of considerable beauty*, and differs in the great length of the divisions of the calyx from *any which we have yet seen*. Its colour is also *bright*, and not dimmed with that dirty tinge which usually prevails amongst this class of flowers."—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

After the opinion of so distinguished an authority, it would be useless to attempt further to extol the merits of this charming flower than to state its size and colour; the latter of which is—calyx, a very bright red, with corolla of a pale puce; and the former excels that of any other Fuchsia extant, being nearly four inches in length, and of proportionate magnitude, the plant itself being of a most vigorous growth, and foliage beautiful.

Coloured engravings of it may be seen at Mr. CHARLWOOD'S, Seedsman, Covent Garden; Mr. LOWE'S, Clapton Nursery; and Mr. PAWLEY'S, White Hart Inn, Bromley, Kent; at which places, and of Mr. HARRISON, Downham, Norfolk, orders will be received for plants, to be sent out at the end of April, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, with the usual discount to the trade, if six or more are taken at once. As small plants can be safely transmitted through the post, by forwarding a Post-office order for 10*s.* 6*d.* persons will have them sent free of postage. All the new Fuchsias can be had at the same time. Strong plants of Manettia bicolor, the new Greenhouse Climber, 10*s.* 6*d.*, are now ready.

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50	,,	100	,,	15*s*	24 ,,	100	,, 8*s*
25	,,	300	,,	20*s*	18 ,,	100	,, 7*s*
25	,,	150	,,	12*s*	16 ,,	100	,, 6*s*
25	,,	100	,,	8*s*	12 ,,	100	,, 5*s*
100	,,	100	,,	30*s*	10 ,,	100	,, 4*s*
96	,,	100	,,	28*s*	8 ,,	100	,, 3*s*

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20	var. of	300	seeds each	20*s*	10 var. globe-flowered Asters		
20	,,	150	,,	10*s*	100 seeds each		5*s*
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8	,, dwf.	300	,,	10*s*	6 var. Turkish do. 100 do.		3*s*
8	,,	150	,,	5*s*	12 var. Brompton Stocks,		
24	,,	100	,,	8*s*	300 seeds each		15*s*
12	,,	100	,,	5*s*	12 ,,	150 ,,	8*s*
20	,,	100	,,	6*s*	12 ,,	100 ,,	5*s*
12	,,	100	,,	4*s*			

Wallflowers, Larkspurs, Scarlet and Purple Giant Stocks, 1*s.* per packet each.

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Euphorbia variegata
Gaillardia picta coccinea
Gloxinia rubra
,, speciosa
Hebenstreitia tenuifolia
Hibiscus Manihot
Ipomœas in many varieties
Isotoma axillaris
Ipomopsis elegans
Lychnis fulgens
Leucaria senecioides
Lobelia begoniæolia
,, fulgens
,, splendens
Martynia proboscidea
Œnothera Drummondii
,, macrocarpa
Portulaca monocœa
,, gentianoides fruticosa
Portulaca Thellusonii
Phlox Drummondii
Podotheca capitata
Rhodanthe Manglesii
Schizopetalon Walkerii
Thunbergia, 4 varieties

G. C. begs to state that he is in daily expectation of a further supply of American Tree and Shrub Seeds, when his Catalogue will be immediately printed.

CULTIVATION OF PINES WITHOUT POTS.—One of the many advantages derivable from the "Tank System of Heating" is the easy practicability of Cultivating Pines without Pots, an object of paramount importance to the cultivators of this delicious and much esteemed Fruit.

A Treatise, with Engravings, will shortly be published, containing every information to set up or adapt the apparatus, with cost of materials, fixing, &c. Price 5*s.* each copy. Orders are requested forthwith to be sent to Mr. WM. RENDLE, Union-road Nursery, Plymouth.—Feb. 15th, 1843.

LIVERPOOL BOTANICAL INSTITUTION.—EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN for the year 1843.—The Exhibitions will take place on Friday, May 5, Friday, June 23, and Friday, September 8, when the following Prizes will be awarded at each Meeting.

Letters for Exhibition.	CLASS I.	No. of Plants to be exhibited. By Nurserymen.	No. of Plants to be exhibited. By private Growers.	Amount of Prizes. First.	Second.	Third.
				s. d.	*s. d.*	*s.*
A	Greenhouse Azaleas in collections, not more than 2 plants of a sort	6	3	15 0	10 0	—
B	Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 species	6	6	25 0	20 0	—
C	Exotic Orchidaceæ, 3 specimens	3	3	40 0	20 0	—
D	Pelargoniums in pots, in collections of 10 varieties	10	10	60 0	40 0	30
E	Pelargoniums in pots, ditto of 6 varieties	6	6	30 0	20 0	10
F	Garden Roses, including Moss, Provence, &c., 12 bunches of 3 blooms each, and not less than 12 varieties	36	36	10 0	7 6	5
G	Chinese Roses, or Chinese Hybrids, such as the Noisettes, Bourbon, &c.; 12 bunches of 3 blooms each, 12 varieties	36	36	10 0	7 6	5
H	Fuchsias, in 6 distinct varieties	9	6	20 0	10 0	—
I	Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in miscellaneous collections	6	6	60 0	40 0	30
K	Stove or Greenhouse Plants, ditto	4	4	30 0	20 0	10
L	Stove or Greenhouse Plant, best ornamental single specimen	1	1	25 0	20 0	10
M	Forced Hardy Plants in pots; as Roses, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Verbenas, &c. &c.	12	12	30 0	20 0	10
N	Herbaceous Calceolarias, in 6 varieties, in pots	6	6	10 0	7 6	5
O	Shrubby Calceolarias, ditto	6	6	10 0	7 6	5
P	Carnations and Picotees, in pans, all distinct	18	12	20 0	15 0	10
R	Pinks, ditto ditto	18	12	10 0	7 6	5
S	Dahlias, ditto ditto	24	12	30 0	20 0	10
T	Tulips, ditto ditto	12	12	30 0	20 0	10
V	Pansies, ditto ditto	24	24	10 0	5 0	—
W	Cut Flowers, in ornamental groups or baskets	—	—	15 0	10 0	5
X	Miscellaneous Flowers in pots, set in boxes, baskets, or stands; including Auriculas, Ranunculuses, Hyacinths, the newest varieties of tender annuals, &c. &c.	12	12	10 0	7 6	5

Total £50

Letters for Exhibition.	CLASS II.	Amount of Prizes. First.	Second.	Third.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s.*
AA	Grapes, the best dish	20 0	15 0	
BB	Pines, the best	20 0	10 0	
CC	Melons, the best	12 6	7 6	
DD	Peaches, the best dish of 8 specimens	15 0	7 6	
EE	Nectarines, the best dish of 8 specimens	15 0	7 6	
FF	Miscellaneous collections of Fruit, consisting of at least 6 different kinds of Hothouse or Wall-fruit, in dishes	60 0	40 0	20
GG	Miscellaneous collections of other Fruits, consisting of at least 6 diff. kinds, in dishes	20 0	10 0	5
HH	Miscellaneous collections of Frame or Early Vegetables, including Cucumbers, Rhubarb, French Beans, Lettuces, &c., to be exhibited at the May Meeting only, in Baskets.	20 0	10 0	5
	Total £	16 0		
	EXTRAS at discretion of the Judges £	4 0		
	Grand Total to be contended for at each Meeting £	70 0		

Exhibitors will be required to sign a declaration that all Plants exhibited have been in their possession Two Months; also, that all Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables exhibited, are of their own growth and production; and if such declaration cannot or shall not be duly signed, the Premiums awarded will be withheld; and all Fruit must be set out in dishes with leaves, the same as if served up for Desert.

In order to facilitate the regulations as far as possible, in cases of specimens brought from a distance, arrangements will be made to receive all such as shall be brought during the afternoon of the previous day, into one of the greenhouses of the Institution, which will be cleared for the purpose.

A printed copy of the regulations (which resemble as closely as local and other circumstances will permit those of the Horticultural Society of London) may be had by application to Mr. SHEPHERD, the Curator at the Garden; or, to

JOSEPH DICKINSON, M.D., Hon. Secretary.

24, Great George-square, Liverpool. Jan. 27, 1843.

N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURREY-LANE, BATTERSEA, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that his STOCK of PELARGONIUMS now ready for sending out are strong healthy plants. The following are a few of his Seedlings, which have been proved, and can be recommended, viz.:—

PELARGONIUMS.

Gaines's Duchess of Sutherland	63*s*	Gaines's Lady Duncannon	42*s*
,, Pride of Surrey	63*s*	,, Royal Adelaide	42*s*
,, Orange Perfection	63*s*	,, Prince of Wales	42*s*
,, Amulet	63*s*	,, Countess Eldon	42*s*
,, Lady Sale	42*s*	,, Princess Royal	42*s*
,, Emperor Superb	42*s*	,, Conspicuum	42*s*

DAHLIAS.

Gaines's Lord Prudhoe—dark crimson	10*s* 6*d*
,, Lady Prudhoe—blush white	7 6
,, Lady Duncannon—blush, shaded with lilac	10 6
,, Lady of the Lake—Peach blossom	10 6
,, Venus—clear white	10 6
,, Surpasse Primrose—fine large primrose	7 6
,, Elegans—rosy purple	10 6
,, Golden Yellow—bright yellow	7 6

Catalogues of Pelargoniums, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c., may be obtained by applying as above.

Feb. 2, 1843.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.—YOUELL AND CO., in submitting their Catalogue of Fuchsias for 1843, take the present opportunity of drawing the attention of admirers of the above elegant tribe of plants to their select and superb Collection. They have spared no expense in forming a selection of such as are really good, to the exclusion of many that are mere nominal varieties; and they would refer to the numerous testimonials of success which attended their mode of selecting last season collections for Amateurs, for competition at the various Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the kingdom.

YOUELL and Co. also feel desirous of calling attention to their peculiar method of executing orders for this tribe of plants; namely, that they will deliver them free of postage, on the receipt of a post-office order, to any part of the United Kingdom, in the first week of April next, in collections, upon the following terms:

Twelve fine show varieties 12*s.*
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Twelve extra fine show varieties, very superior . . 21*s.*

The selection being left to YOUELL and Co.

DESCRIPTION OF FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

This magnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire stock. In May last it was submitted to Dr. LINDLEY for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month, as follows:—"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus." As a proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, Y. & Co. had a plant in flower on Sept. 15, 1842, on one branch of which were upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower-garden. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant, sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

	s. d.
Fuchsia transparens, outer corolla a delicate transparent pink, boldly tipped with bright green, and inner corolla a fine rosy carmine, habit of the plant erect, and a profuse bloomer	5 0
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Curtisii	1 6
Compacta	2 0
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Carnea	1 6
Chandlerii	1 0
Conspicua	1 0
—— arborea	1 6
Cordata superba	1 0
Corymbiflora	1 0
Craigiana	2 0
Dalstonii	1 0
Dicksonii	2 6
Delicata	2 0
Devonia	1 6
Elegans superba	1 6
Erecta tricolor	1 0
Excelsa	2 0
Eximia	1 0
Floribunda (Dickson's)	2 6
Formosa elegans	1 0
Fulgens multiflora	1 0
Floribunda magna	1 6
Glabra multiflora	2 0
Globosa variegata	2 0
Grandiflora maxima	1 0
Grandis	1 0
Hopverii	2 0
Hybrida coccinea	1 6
Incomparabilis	2 0
Ilicifolia	1 6
Inflata fulgida	1 0
Insignis	1 6
Invincible	1 0
Jayii	1 6
King, extra fine and very large (new)	7 6
Lancii	7 6
Loudonii	2 6
Macnabiana	2 6
Magnifica	1 6
Magnifica (May's)	1 0
Mirabilis	1 0
Monypennii	1 6
Multiflora erecta	1 0
Magnificent	2 0
Pendula (Young's)	2 0
Pulcherrima	2 0
Pistillum album	2 6
Pendula terminalis	1 0
Princeps	2 0
Racemiflora	1 0
Racemiflora elegans	3 6
Racemosa	2 0
Rosea elegans	1 0
Ricartonii	1 0
Smithii	1 0
Splendida	1 0
Standishii	1 0
Splendens (Humboldt)	2 0
Splendens (Kyle's)	2 6
Salmonia	2 6
Stewartia	1 0
Sanguinea	2 6
Stylosa conspicua	1 0
—— elegans	2 0
Stylosa maxima	2 6
—— pulchella	2 0
Thompsoniana superba	2 6
Towardii	2 0
Triumphans	2 0
Toddiana	10 6
Tricolor	2 0
Usherii	1 0
Venus Victrix	2 6
Vernalis	2 0
Victoria	2 0
Youellii	1 0
Woodsii	1 6

VERBENAS.

"Laconii," a fine blue, delightfully fragrant, of vigorous, but compact habit, and the heads of flowers measuring upwards of three and a half inches in diameter.	5 6
"Princess Royal," of the purest snowy white, the flowers remarkably large, and extremely fragrant; nothing can exceed the purity of the white in this beautiful variety, and it possesses that acquisition, not to be found in any of its class,—of retaining its clear white during fading	5 6

[It would be as well to remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closely, as to form a perfect ball. They will be ready for sending out by post, free, to any part of the United Kingdom, in the second week of April.]

Arraniana superba	1 0
—— grandiflora	0 6
Barkerii, extra fine	2 6
Barnesii	1 0
Delicata, fine	2 0
Edmondii	1 0
Emperor	1 0
Favourite	2 0
Formosa, beautiful pink with white eye	2 6
Grandis	1 6
Groomiana	1 6
Hendersonii	1 0
Hislopiana	1 0
Hylandsii	1 0
Incisa	0 6
—— major	1 0
Melindris major	0 6
Nivenii	0 6
Picta	0 6
Sanguinea	1 0
Splendens	0 6
Striata coccinea, ext. fine	2 0
Teucrioides rosea, do.	0 6
Tweediana	0 6
Victory	1 0
Vivid	1 0

[The above will also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.]

PETUNIAS

Magna rosea	2 0
Magniflora	2 6
Bicolor	2 6
Lady Peel	1 6
Medora	1 6
Gem	2 0
Rook's Nest	2 0
Rosea alba	2 0
Beauty	2 6
Grandis	2 0

[The above can also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.]

Agents for the sale of STEPHENSON & Co.'s IMPROVED CONICAL BOILERS, which may be seen on application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Feb. 16, 1843.

BRAGG'S "ANTAGONIST," the successful White DAHLIA, and pronounced to be decidedly "first-rate," will be let out to the Trade only. The following are the names of the Nurserymen who have already ordered, and who will be able to retail plants in May next :—

Messrs.—	Messrs.—
Brown, Slough	Foster, Strand
Mitchell, Piltdown	Rendle, Plymouth
Stein, Highgate	White, Poole
Lodge, Broughton	Alexander, Kingsland
Harrison, York	Kernan, Covent Garden
Whale, Elcot	Gregory, Cirencester
Salter, Versailles	Nutting, Cheapside
Appleby, York	Cormack and Oliver, New-cross and Covent Garden
Girling, Stowmarket	Stewart, Salt-hill
Earl, Birmingham	Holland, Middleton
Smith, F. and A., Hackney	Handasyde, Musselburgh
Miellez, Lille	Low, Clapton
King, Iver	Maule, Bristol
Edwards, York	Little and Ballantyne, Carlisle
Mayle, Leamington	Gaines, Battersea
Union, Paddington	Paul, Cheshunt
Soden, Woodstock	Lealy, Bristol
Small, Colnbrook	Spary, Hungerford
Heale, Devizes and Calne	Knight, St. Leonard's-on-Sea
Veitch, Exeter	Bunney, Covent Garden
Drummond, Bath	Lockhart, 156, Cheapside
Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill	Carter, 238, High Holborn
Cook, Longwick	Charlwood, Covent Garden

Nurserymen who have not ordered Plants will have their names added to this list as soon as received.—Slough, Feb. 16.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1843.

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, and TODD'S LADY SALE.

Report of the London Floricultural Society, Sept. 20, 1842 :—Six Blooms of a Seedling Dahlia of 1841, named "Mrs. James Richardson," were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal South London Floricultural Exhibition last week, and had an extra prize awarded ; but on the present occasion was shown in much better character, the blooms being quite up in the centre, and decidedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors : Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good ; eye, good ; depth, full ; size, medium ; general form, good ; colour, white, occasionally tipped ; class of quality, first-rate.—*From the Gardeners' Chronicle and Gazette.*

Also obtained the following prizes :—No. of Blooms Exhibited.

1st prize at Hull, Aug. 30th	12
1st prize at Beverly, Sept. 7th	2
Awarded an extra prize at the Royal South London Floricultural Society, Sept. 13th	4
1st prize at Leeds, Sept. 21st	12
1st prize at Newcastle, Sept. 21st	6
1st prize at Sunderland, as a superior first-class Seedling, Sept. 27th	6
1st prize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 28th	18
1st prize at the York Floricultural Society, Oct. 1st	12

1st prize in its class as the best white or blush, ditto. Height, 4 to 5 ft. Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one of the best Six New Dahlias coming out in 1843.

Lady Sale (Todd's) : Beautiful ruby carmine, fine cleancupped petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre ; of considerable depth and good size ; very constant, and a decided first-rate show flower. Height, 4 ft. ; Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

All orders addressed J. Edwards, Layerthorpe, Florist, Nursery and Seedsman, 7, New Bridge-street, York, will be strictly attended to ; and the greatest care will be taken in sending out good plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom during the season.—York, Dec., 1842.

SEEDLING RANUNCULUSES.

MESSRS. TYSO & SON, Wallingford, beg to inform those gentlemen who may be unacquainted with their seedling Ranunculuses, that they have made a selection of 25 superb kinds, whose quality has been tested at various Horticultural Exhibitions. The assortment named below contained specimens in most of the classes ; these varieties are of vigorous habit, and are recommended as fine Show Flowers to those desirous of cultivating for competition. Yellow-edged class : Edgar, Herbert. Yellow-spotted : Alexis, Saladin, Comptroller. Yellow mottled : Competitor. Yellow : Dictator, Raphael. Buff spotted : Felix, Maurice. Buff edged : Basilica, Cyrus, Vendome. Buff mottled : Adolphus, Beula. White-edged : Attractor, Orlando. White spotted : Eureka, Luna. White mottled : Cathcart, Orsippus. White : Hermon. Various : Amasis, Jubal, Regent.—Price of the 25 sorts, 4*l.*, being 25 per Cent. under the Catalogue price, if taken singly.

Messrs. T. & Son's General Descriptive Catalogue for 1843 may be had Gratis, and will be sent prepaid to persons enclosing a twopenny postage label.

NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP.

WILLIAM MILLER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent, having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS Splendid Collections, intends offering them to the Public at the undernamed low prices—including the following Fuchsias :—Conspicua arborea (Catleugh's), Venus victrix, (Cripps'), rosea alba, Moneypennii, magnifica, racemiflora, &c. Also the following distinct Verbenas :—Queen, Aurora, Stewartii variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyana, &c. &c. Fuchsias, 10*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 12*s.* per doz. ; package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 4*s.* per doz., package and carriage paid to London.—Persons may depend upon their being good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Name. They will be sent out according to priority of orders in April. A remittance from unknown correspondents.

W. M. obtained a Prize of 10*l.*, open to all England, for a Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, &c., at the Isle of Thanet Floricultural Show, July, 1842.

List of Pelargoniums, &c., can be had on application.

LARCHES.

RICHARD SMITH, Nurseryman, Worcester, has about 300,000 TRANSPLANTED LARCHES, from 1½ to 2ft., and also from 2 to 3 ft., of first-rate quality, to be disposed of, at very moderate prices.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, JASMINE PLANTS, and TUBEROSE ROOTS.—A Choice Collection of the above-named Trees, varying from 3 to 6 feet in the stem, and from 10*s.* to 30*s.* each, has just been received from Italy, and, together with the Catalonian and Arabian Jasmine Plants, and Double Italian Tuberose Roots, may be seen at A. Cobbett's late Mr. C. Barron's, Italian and Foreign Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall.—N.B. Packed carefully, and sent to any part of the Kingdom. Also Importer of fine Lucca Oils, Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese, Gorgona Anchovies, Macaroni, &c. &c. Lists with Prices may be had, &c.

PINE PLANTS for SALE, Healthy and Clean. —About 1000 Fruiting and Succession Pine Plants to be Sold ; a great Bargain.—For particulars apply on the Premises, S. Rosling's, Peckham Rye Terrace.

PATRONIZED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, AND MANY OF THE NOBILITY.

THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—For many years past there has been cultivated in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, adjacent to the ancient Castle of Sir John Fastolff, a red Raspberry of a most extraordinary size and rich flavour. The Nobility who visit the sea-coast here have invariably expressed their astonishment at the exceeding fineness of the fruit of this variety, and until lately Youell and Co. have not been enabled to obtain a sufficient stock of it to bring it into public notice ; but having now obtained a supply (although limited) of fine Canes, beg to offer them on the following terms, and they can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order.

Packages containing 50 Canes, 25*s.*—Packages containing 25 Canes, 14*s.*—Package included.

The few to whom Youell and Co. have sent it, have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over other varieties ; and a letter just received from a Gentleman in Derbyshire, to whom this variety was sent, states that it invariably takes prizes at the Hort. Shows in his neighbourhood. In conclusion, Youell and Co. beg to state that they have not, nor do they intend to recommend any article but that which they can do with confidence ; and in this instance they feel fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Jan. 26, 1843.

FLOWER-SEEDS, 36 packets, 10*s.*, 18 do., 5*s.*, forwarded postage-free to any part. Apply to Mr. Brown, Curator, Botanic Garden, Colchester. Any preferred species may be specified in the order. A mixed selection, containing 30 varieties, for sowing indiscriminately on Borders, 5*s.* Pelargonium, Petunia, and Heliotropium, 1*s.* per packet.—P.S. Enclose a Post-office order or Stamps.—Feb. 1st, 1843.

HARDIE'S EARLY CANTALOUPE MELON.

WM. HARDIE begs to inform Melon-growers that he has still a quantity of his very superior EARLY MELON SEED to dispose of ; to be had of him at J. Jarrett's, Esq., Carneston Court, near Bath ; or of Mr. J. Carter, Seedsman, 238, High Holborn, London, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per packet—will be forwarded directly on receipt of the order for the money. This is the time to sow it, to know its qualities ; if it is sown now, it may be had on the 1st of May. I warrant it to set its fruit under the most adverse circumstances in which a Melon-plant can be placed ; it has been shown at Chiswick these last two seasons in May. I cut 60 lbs. weight of fruit from three plants last year, from two crops ; with attention I have taken three crops from the same plants. The flavour is excellent, and it may be grown to 6 lbs., according to the number of fruit on each plant.

NEW AND CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., have a large Stock of all the newest and choicest Flower Seeds, to the cultivation of which great attention has been paid, and which are this season more than usually fine. L. P. and Co., can therefore with confidence recommend them, as being in every respect to be depended on ; and beg leave to offer for sale,

25 packets	for	15*s.*
50 do.		25*s.*
100 do.		35*s.*
150 do.		42*s.*

Delivered, carriage free, to any part of the kingdom. Catalogues may be had on application as above.

Exeter Nursery.

APPELIUS & EICHEL, Florists, &c., Erfurt, Prussia, having received an order for different SEEDS without signature, and the post-mark being unintelligible, think this advertisement offers a chance of ascertaining the name and address of the parties, and beg that application will be made at the Office of this Paper.

HOME-GROWN SEEDS.

MESSRS. SUTTON and SONS respectfully acquaint those readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* who have not yet hitherto honoured them with their commands, that their grounds, being situated at considerable distances from each other, and of different soils, they are enabled by strict attention to grow Garden-Seeds true to their kinds, and can supply their Customers with Seeds which they know to be *new*, thereby preventing disappointment in the crops. The Annual Seed Catalogue is now published, and may be had *gratis* on application.

The following articles are particularly recommended :—

	£	s.	d.
100 Ranunculuses, in 50 fine varieties by name	1	5	0
50 do., in 50 do.	0	15	0
The most approved kinds of Kitchen Garden Seeds, in a complete collection for a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, for a smaller Establishment	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, of Flower-Seeds, containing all the new kinds worthy of recommendation ; together with the best of the old sorts, with instructions inclosed	1	10	0
Ditto, in smaller collection, equally choice	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	0	10	6
Double Italian Tuberoses, fresh imported, per dozen	0	4	0

J. S. and Sons, having a stock of *all the new kinds* of Kitchen Garden and Flower-Seeds, they will be included in the above collections ; or they may be obtained separate, according to order, at moderate prices.

N.B.—Parcels delivered free to the Railway-station, or any part of London.—Reading Nursery, Berkshire, Jan. 28th.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Lower rates of premium than those of any other office, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows :—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid ; and in 1839 a second Bonus was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Campbell James Downes, Secretary.

WANTED one or two respectable Young Men in an established Seed-house in London. They must be of active and persevering Habits, good Address, well acquainted with the general Seed and Nursery Business, and may be required to travel. Security will be required. Address to Warner's Seed Warehouse, 3, Lawrence-Poultney Lane, Cannon-street, London, stating age, present occupation, and other particulars. Personal Application not attended to.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a steady active man, a native of Scotland, without incumbrance, age 38, who thoroughly understands his business ; can give a satisfactory reference to the gentleman he is leaving. Can take charge of a small farm or Forest work, if required. Direct to A. B., Mr. Blockley's, stationer, 8, Seymour-place, Camden-town.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a respectable middle-aged married Man, without incumbrance, who has acquired a thorough practical knowledge of his Business in every department. Testimonials as to his superior fitness can be obtained of Gentlemen and Men of Practice. Lived 5 years in his last place. Direct to F. Dove, South Grove, Mile-end Road.

WANTS a SITUATION as HEAD-GARDENER, a married Man, age 30, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands the management of Hothouse and Greenhouse, and likewise Early Forcing and every department in general ; and who can have 2 years' good character from the place he has just left. Direct G. H. Macpherson, Nursery, Plaistow, Essex.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a steady single Man, aged 35, a native of Scotland, who understands Forcing, Pruning Vines and Peaches, and the Management of Land and Cattle. Address to M.C., Mr. Peacock's, 104, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, in or out of the house, a single young Man, aged 25, who well understands Wall-trees, Framing, Greenhouses, Hothouses, and Kitchen-Garden, managing the Pleasure-ground, Flower-Garden, and Shrubberies. Can be well recommended from his last place, where he lived upwards of three years as undergardener. Direct to C. B. D., Mr. Langley's, Grocer, Roehampton, Surrey.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married Man, who can have two years' character from his employer ; has no objection to take charge of a horse and chaise, if required ; the country not objected to.—Address, W. Clark, Mr. Elmkins, High-street, Homerton.

WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, or GARDENER and COACHMAN, a respectable Young Man, without incumbrance, aged 33, with a four years' good character. Is fully capable of taking the management of Kitchen and Pleasure-garden, with Vinery, Greenhouse, &c. ; can brew, and has been used to the management of Grass Land and Horses ; would be at liberty at a short notice. His wife could act as Cook, and manage a small Dairy if required.—Address, A. B., at Mr. Holt's, Waterloo-street, Leicester.

AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY.

Capital £200,000 in 2,000 Shares.

Directors :

Edward Barnard, Esq., F.R.S.	C. E. Mangles, Esq.
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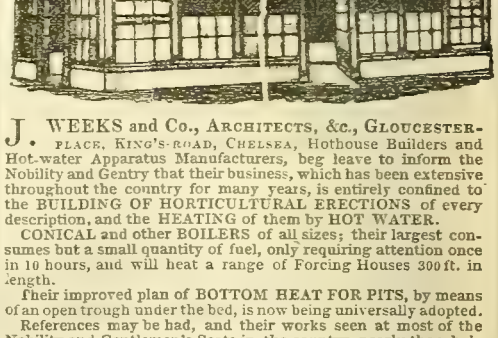
Solicitors—Messrs. Swain, Stevens, & Co.

Secretary—Edw. Ryley, Esq.

The Advantages offered to EMIGRANTS to the Australasian Colonies by this Company are,—First, That no extra Premium is charged for Residence in any of the Australasian Colonies, except in New Zealand. Second, That no extra Premium is charged to those who Assure for the whole term of Life, for one voyage out to the Australasian Colonies, and for one return voyage ; and that Premiums may be paid and Claims settled in those Colonies. And to all Persons who wish to Assure their Lives, the Company offers unusually favourable Rates of Premium, participation in Profits, and the guarantee of an ample subscribed Capital.

Prospectuses and full Particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING and HEATING by HOT WATER.



J. WEEKS and Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes ; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 300 ft. in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. Rogers, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. Shewen having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical : it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall ; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney ; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place ; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea ; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter ; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

WANTED to purchase, a clean Copy of the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE for 1841, bound or unbound. Address (stating price and condition) to J. N. MORTON, Bookseller, Boston.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Feb. 21	Horticultural	2 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	6½ P.M.
Wednesday, Feb. 22	Geological	3½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, Feb. 25	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.
Friday, Mar. 3.	Botanical	8 P.M.
COUNTRY SHOWS. Feb. 23.	Ipswich Cucumber.	

WE rejoice to find, from a late Report of the "Institution for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Gardeners and their Widows," that the funds of the Society are in a prosperous state. The Committee have been enabled to purchase 200*l.* Three per Cent. Consols in addition to 400*l.* already funded in the three previous years; leaving, after the payment of debts, the sum of 47*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* in the hands of their bankers. The total amount of subscriptions for 1842 was 249*l.*, showing an increased income of 61*l.* 16*s.* over that of the preceding year. It is announced that an election of two pensioners will take place on the 1st of June next, and that two more will be elected in the following January.

While we thus congratulate the Society upon its flourishing condition, we at the same time hope that, as it has for its object the welfare of distressed and meritorious individuals, it will continue to meet with that support which it so eminently deserves. Based on the best of principles—that of charity towards our fellow-creatures—such an institution if properly conducted, as there is no reason to doubt will be the case in the present instance, cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence. We therefore earnestly renew our appeal to every Gardener who has it in his power to subscribe his mite towards the assistance of his less fortunate brethren. In thus adding to the happiness of others, he will but increase his own; and he may in some measure be providing for himself, should an unexpected reverse of fortune overtake him at a future period.

Under the present judicious regulations it is scarcely possible that the funds of the Society should be bestowed upon any who are not really necessitous and deserving. Where, then, can the wealthy and charitable find a more fitting opportunity for following the bent of their kind dispositions than in seeking to alleviate the distress of their aged servants, whom infirmity and other misfortunes have thrown upon the world for support? We feel assured that this excellent Institution only requires to be more generally known to meet with still more extended patronage. It is conducted by honest men, for honest purposes; there are no hawks among them: and it deserves, in our opinion, not only all it has received, but a much more ample amount of receipt—provided always that it keeps itself clear of scampish managers.

THE slow and spontaneous decomposition of vegetable substances in the earth is the natural mode by which the soil is enriched. When the land has been long left entirely to itself, and all that is produced decays on its surface, the plants which are found to grow on it are of a richer and more succulent nature, in proportion to the time it has been thus accumulating fertility. Under very favourable circumstances, where moderate heat and moisture have concurred in producing luxuriant vegetation, where no floods have carried off the accumulated vegetable mould, and where a porous subsoil has not permitted the waters to stagnate, the black earth is so rich that to add manure to it would be to spoil it. It is already of too loose a texture, and an addition of the most barren clay, in a pulverised state, would increase its productiveness. Such soils are found on the banks of rivers, in uninhabited countries. The first settlers in Virginia found what they considered as land of inexhaustible fertility: for many years they had only to sow or plant, and to reap; weeding was the only thing which required attention. Many of these spots are now abandoned as absolutely barren. The accumulated humus has been long exhausted. The moisture is evaporated under a hot sun; and only the hardiest weeds will thrive in the soil. Very little care and foresight might have prevented this; the judicious addition of manures would have kept up the absorbent power of the humus; and, with very little trouble, the fertility might have been maintained for ever. This error is but too common; when land is in very good heart, a much smaller portion of manure will keep it so. One of the properties of humus, and also of all animal manures, is to attract moisture from the atmosphere; and on this, more than on its affording nourishment, depends the development of the embryo plant. Seeds want only a certain warmth and moisture to vegetate; the young plants require no other food than that which is contained in the seed, until the seed-leaf is fully expanded and the rough leaf appears; heat and moisture then are the circumstances to be promoted. A small quantity of fermenting dung will excite the action of a great quantity of humus, which will actually generate heat and moisture: for it is well known now, that water is produced by a combination of the hydrogen and oxygen evolved in the decomposition of humus, at the same time that water is also evaporated by the leaves, and probably decomposed. Nature has provided a wonderful circle of decompositions and recombinations: we have only to watch her operations, and assist them by furnishing materials for her to work upon. Physiologists and chemists, by their researches, greatly assist the practical cultivator of the soil; but their love of classification and building systems often leads them into error. No sooner had vegetable mould, separated from the earths, become the object of experiments, than chemists discovered the composition of a substance to which they gave the name of *humic acid*, or *Ulmic acid*, composed of definite proportions of the elements of vegetable substances. Humic acid was immediately invested with the power of affording all the food plants required, and the heat and moisture produced in the decomposition of organic matter in the soil was lost sight of. The actual quantity of humic acid in any soil was thought to be the exact measure of its fertility. But it is yet to be proved that pure *humic acid* ever exists in any manure, although it can be prepared from it, or from rotten wood, or from peat. *Humus*, however, is not *humic acid*, and should not be confounded with it; but it is simply a very compound residue of slow decay and spontaneous combustion of vegetable and animal substances in the earth, the action of which is excited by exposure to air and moisture; and this action goes on till all the volatile elements of the humus are separated, and nothing is left but the fixed salts and earths it may contain. We must endeavour to afford fresh matter for this decomposition, or, if we may say so, fresh fuel for its combustion; and if we proportion our supply to the waste produced by vegetation, we shall keep up the fertility to the degree in which we found it; if we give more, judiciously, we gradually increase the fertility: but we may give too much at a time, and thus, instead of assisting vegetation, we may impede it by over nourishment, and much of our manure will be lost by dissipation in the atmosphere, or by being carried off in solution by the waters which pass through the soil. These principles should be kept in view in the practical application of manures; and if experience confirms their truth, we shall have obtained a clearer insight into the mode in which different kinds of manures assist vegetation and increase fertility in the soil.—*M.*

THE many inquiries which were addressed to us last year upon the subject of rooks induce us to mention, now that the season for building has begun, or is very near at hand, that, in the opinion of a friend, (whose ornithological knowledge would, if we might appeal to it, carry the greatest weight with it,) the most probable means of attracting rooks, and inducing them to build, is to send a boy into the branches of a tree with bundles of twigs, made fast to the branches in such a way that the rooks may use them for their nests without upsetting them and losing them. The bundles of sticks act in the first instance as a decoy, and afterwards as a means of enabling the rooks to establish themselves.

THAT failure of Clover upon land, which has given rise to the saying that a field is clover-sick, or tired of Clover, has never been satisfactorily explained. We see that the Rev. Mr. Thorp, of Womersley, near Pontefract, has ingeniously endeavoured to account for it,* by supposing it to arise from the effects of frost. He is of opinion that it cannot arise from the soil being exhausted of certain kinds of food necessary to Clover; and he arrives at this conclusion from finding no material difference in the chemical analysis of good Clover land and land clover-sick. And he is unwilling to recognise the doctrine of root excretions, which some have thought to account for the failure of Clover, partly because the experiments of Macaire Prinsep, on which that doctrine has been founded, have been disproved by Meyen and Unger; and partly because, had they not been disproved, they would not account for all the circumstances connected with the action of Clover on soil. For Mr. Thorp's arguments in support of his own views we must refer our readers to the paper itself. We can only state that he thinks the remote cause of injury to Clover, by the action of frost, arises from the want of a certain degree of cohesiveness of the particles of soil among themselves, the consequence of which is a diminution of the power of the soil in retaining heat. According to the experiments of Schubler, the power of retaining heat is nearly in proportion to its weight; and consequently loose puffy soils retain it less than compact soils. Mr. Thorp in all cases finds clover-sick land more loose than where Clover flourishes; a circumstance which he ascribes to various causes, often local; and hence he concludes that loss of heat, or, in other words, cold, is what destroys the Clover.

We cannot stop to examine this theory very closely, but we will content ourselves with asking how it applies to the well-known fact, that, if land is apt to become Clover-sick at the end of four years, it is not so at all if the time of rest is extended to eight years? It is the practice in some places to substitute Rye-grass for Clover every four years; and where that is done clover-sickness is not heard of, although, if the alternation of Rye-grass is neglected, the land immediately becomes again tired of Clover.

* Journal of the Royal Agr. Soc., vol. iii. p. 326.

WE hasten to lay before our readers the following letter:—

To the Editor of the Gardeners' Chronicle.

SIR,—A chemical friend of mine has kindly directed my attention to the fact of a manure being advertised under the name of "Dr. Daubeny's Sulphate of Ammonia;" and assures me, moreover, that a sample of it which he has examined contains not a trace of the above-named alkali.

Now, as I entertain a perfect conviction of my informant's accuracy, I am unwilling even to wait until I have succeeded in procuring the article in question, before I assure the agricultural public, through your columns, that, so far from having authorised the manufacturer to use my name, I do not even know who he may be, and am at the present moment at a loss to know where to apply for a sample of it.

I can only conjecture, that he may have intended to follow the instructions given in one of my Agricultural Lectures, which were published in the Journal of the Royal English Agricultural Society, in which I pointed out the manner of converting the impure ammoniacal carbonate present in the coal gas liquor into sulphate of ammonia by means of gypsum.

I had no sort of intention of claiming that method as my own, as it was a mere application of a well-known chemical process to the case of the gas-liquor; but as the manufacturer, whoever he may be, has thought fit, without consulting me, to give me the credit of the invention, I regret to find that he has brought it into discredit, by some blunder he appears to have made in the mode of his manipulation. I remain, Sir, your obdt. Servant,

CHARLES DAUBENY,
Professor of Botany and Chemistry, in the University of Oxford.

Oxford, Feb. 14, 1843.

P.S.—Allow me to take this opportunity of correcting an error which has crept into the same lecture, from which the unknown individual alluded to may have intended to take the method of forming the sulphate of ammonia, which he has chosen to call by my name. Amongst the substances therein enumerated by which carbonate of ammonia may be fixed, common salt is mentioned. Now, although, according to Berzelius' principles, if a solution of muriate of soda be mixed with one of carbonate of ammonia, a portion of the latter would be decomposed, and a certain amount of muriate of ammonia generated, yet, for reasons with which I will not detain you at present, this circumstance would not assist us in preventing the escape of the ammonia, and therefore would not enable the agriculturist to economize the useful principles of his dung-heap. Professor Henslow is quite right in questioning the utility of such an addition, as he has done in a Letter to the Farmers of Suffolk, published in a provincial newspaper.

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. XII.

Gnomes! whose fine fingers fill the organic cells
With virgin earth, of woods and bones and shells;
Mould with retractile glue their spongy beds,
And stretch and strengthen all their nutre-threads—
You! with nice eye, the slow solution watch,
With fostering hands the parting atoms catch;
Join in new forms, combine with life and sense,
And guide and guard the transmigrating Ens.

Hardening the Texture.—Not more does the strong and vigorous ostrich differ from the soft yolk where it was engendered than does the full-grown plant from the speck of jelly out of which it is elaborately formed by the inscrutable powers of nature. Wonderful is the process in either case! In the one we have a gigantic framework of hard bones derived from a little fluid and delicate membrane; in the other, we have timber still harder and more enduring, the beginning of which was a speck of gum.

To the limited faculties of man is denied the power of discovering the means by which a shapeless inanimate mass becomes organised as a thing of life and activity. It is not given to him to control or even to understand the forces which compel the viewless atoms of the air to combine themselves into solid forms, animated by the breath of life, covering the surface of the earth, performing their allotted duties for a time, and then returning to the same invisible matter from which they were derived, abstracting nothing when created, adding nothing when destroyed. All these things, produced at the command of the Great First Cause, are subjects of admiration only, not of investigation. We may know indeed whence matter comes and whither it goes, but why the same elements are combined into the forms of a quadruped, a bird, a fish, a reptile, or a plant, no man can say; and it is only those who are foolish that attempt the discovery. While, however, these mysterious effects are beyond all scrutiny, there are others of a secondary

kind, the nature and causes of which have been revealed to the patient observer. Among these, one of the most interesting is the hardening of the tissue or texture of a plant.

When a plant is first formed, its parts are delicate as the finest cobweb, thin as the most untouchable membrane, incapable of enduring the light of heaven. The plant is then shrouded in darkness; and in the recesses of the seed it undergoes its earliest changes. By degrees its parts harden, by attracting and absorbing the charcoal which, in the form of a viewless air, is floating around them. This they continue to feed on hour by hour and day by day, constantly adding something to their texture, till at last the microscopical point, once too delicate to be breathed upon, is enlarged into a seed pregnant with the future tree. This curious process of hardening consists mainly in lining the cavities of the tissue with layer after layer of condensed charcoal, in various chemical states; which, however, is rendered stronger and harder by the addition of earthy substances, such as lime and magnesia, and even of some of the metals, such as copper, which is found in notable quantity in Coffee and Wheat.

Now what occurs to a plant at its earliest period of life continues to go on during all the remainder of its existence. The seed pushes forth a root, the texture of which is white, tender, half-transparent, and crushed by a touch; but the root speedily robs the earth of its air of charcoal, and such other substances as potash, lime, or flint, dissolves them in its vital fluids, and then, introducing them into its cavities, lines those tiny spaces with a crust which often renders the root as hard as solid bone.

The same takes place with the stem. The wood of the solid Oak was once a thin cobweb-like substance which would perish if nature did not bathe it in a gummy fluid, wherein its first growth is accomplished. Then, organized as a soft spongy substance, it serves as a passage through which charcoal passes in its invisible form, along with all those imperishable materials that it sucks out of the earth in its sap. The charcoal is gradually condensed upon the sides of its cavities, lining them with layer after layer of a harder substance: along with the charcoal are entangled the earthy matters of the sap, and thus in time the heartwood of the Oak-tree is produced. At first, when the cavities are young, and nothing has been deposited upon their inside, the sap flows freely through them; but by degrees they become furred over, their passages are more and more choked up, and at last the heartwood of the Oak presents an impassable barrier to all further movement of the sap in its direction. If it were on the outside of the tree, the heartwood would be thrown off like the bark, which perishes from a similar cause, but being covered by the younger wood, it is so guarded and incorporated with the still living timber, that no separation can take place. And thus, by a wise provision, the appetite of a tree falls off as it grows larger, so that though the whole earth were covered with forests it would still be able to feed them.

Leaves undergo the same processes; only, in consequence of the action of light upon them, much of the charcoal which they attract from the air arranges itself in the state of coloured masses. The tints of the emerald, and ruby, and sapphire, are there, and we cease to wonder that a diamond should be charcoal, when we know that all the colours of the precious gems are constantly derived from such a source in the laboratory of the leaf. Here, again, takes place the same furring of the cavities of the leaf, by the deposit within them of sedimentary matter. The delicate membranes become thick and hard; earths and salts blend with the charcoal to line the sides of the passages through which the air and fluids pass; at last the delicate conduits in the interior of a leaf cease to supply it with the food it wants; it withers and it dies.

Nor, if we turn to the fruit, is this singular process discontinued. On the contrary, it is here that nature exerts her greatest hardening power for the safeguard of the seed. The stone of the Peach, which is harder than any wood, the shell of the Cocoa-nut, the bony skin of Indian Shot seed, were once as tender and thin as the petal of a Lily; but, from an early period of their existence, they begin to attract their hardening substances from the parts around them, or from the tree that bears them; and a few short weeks will often witness the conversion of the softest pulp into steely matter. Still it is brought about by lining the delicate cavities of a plant with charcoal and earthy or metallic matters, deposited layer upon layer, one within the other, till every cavity is full.

To some, these things may be incomprehensible; to others, they may seem incredible; and yet they are all capable of being witnessed by those who have the skill to observe. Men call them modern discoveries, and so they are—

> Yet all these were, when no man did them know;
> Yet have from wisest ages hidden been,
> And later times things more unknown shall show.
> Why then should witless man so much misween,
> That nothing is but that which he hath seen?

The precise manner of observing them is with the microscope, and the apparatus that belongs to it. Yet something of it may be seen by other and more ready means. Take a thin shaving of Rosewood, and throw it into aqua fortis, a little warmed; you will soon find the dark colour disappear as the aqua fortis dissolves it; then remove what remains, wash it in water, and dry it; what is left is the original delicate texture, such as existed before the substances dissolved by the aqua fortis had been deposited within it. Or take a piece of a deal match, without the sulphur, burn it carefully, and you will find that after all the charcoal has been consumed, there remains a whitish ashy film, which consists of the earthy and metallic substances that had been entangled in the charcoal, and had assisted in giving it hardness. In Wheat-straw a skeleton of flint is left behind when it is carefully burnt.

We may wonder how plants contrive to feed on such substances as these, or how a flint is to be dissolved in water and drank by the roots; but such is the fact, for in plants we always find them when they have grown old. It is strange enough that a flint should be dissolved by the breath of a plant; and yet we know that it is so, for chemists have proved it.—*R. E.*

THE ROSE GARDEN.—No. IV.

Among the diversified families of autumnal Roses, none are, perhaps, more beautiful, or more deserving the especial notice of the Amateur, than those designated Bourbon Roses. A few years since two varieties only were known; at the present time more than 100 are named in catalogues. These seem to have divided themselves into three or four well-marked groups. The type of one of these is a most interesting variety, viz., Gloire de Rosamene, which I should imagine to have originated by crossing the common Bourbon, known in France as "Bourbon Jacques," with Rosa semperflorens; at any rate, it is a remarkable variety, with elegant laciniated foliage, and gorgeous clusters of semi-double brilliant crimson flowers. This Rose and its congeners by no means group well with other members of the same family. It will often in one season make shoots six feet or more in length, while its humbler relatives content themselves by remaining as dwarf bushes. It is therefore only as isolated plants, either as pillar Roses or on a trellis, that varieties of this group of Bourbons are cultivated with a happy effect. One of the best, and nearly the first, raised from the type, is well known as Le grand Capitaine, with flowers of equal brilliancy, but more double than those of its parent. It is to be regretted that it has not the same peculiar luxuriance of habit; but this we have in an eminent degree in Enfant d'Ajaccio, lately raised at Lyons, having flowers nearly or quite double, with the fine laciniated foliage and robust habit of Gloire de Rosamene, and, above all, possessed of fragrance in a high degree.

At Le Mons, a seedling, called La Bedoyére, with perfectly double flowers, has been raised. The colour is not, however, so brilliant as that of its parent. At Lyons, also, a seedling has been originated from the same source, with similar remarkable foliage, and described as of fine form, "et d'un effet superbe;" it has been named Comte d'Eu. This seems robust in habit, and will doubtless be an interesting acquisition. Madame Lucy Astaix is also a new Rose, belonging to this group, which was raised at Lyons; it is of a pale, but brilliant carmine. A pretty dwarf Rose, known as Bossuet, of this section, forms a most elegant bush.

The group next in interest to the foregoing is that which has Madame Desprez as its type. This fine robust Rose is a hybrid between the Bourbon and Noisette; from the latter it derives its large corymbs of flowers. The varieties of this section do not harmonise with other Bourbons in grouping; they form fine pillar Roses and admirable standards; in which respect they surpass all others in the family of Bourbons, uniting well with the stock, and annually increasing in beauty. In very rich soil, shoots of too great luxuriance will often make their appearance as standards, so as to destroy the proportions of the plant. These should be shortened as soon as they have made about half their growth; they will then produce numerous smaller flowering stems. The most remarkable and beautiful varieties of this group are—Triomphe de Plantier, Splendens, Crimson, Madame Desprez, Cardinal Fesch, Desgaches, Julie de Joynes, Comtesse de Colbert, Thiaffait, Comice de Seine et Maine, Paul Joseph, and a new white Bourbon, raised at Lyons, called Madame Lacharme. The latter may with justice be called "White Madame Desprez," as it has precisely the habit of that Rose; its flowers are described as "pure white." For pillars, as standards, and for planting in beds, with their shoots supported by a stake, these magnificent autumnal Roses may be safely recommended to the notice of the Amateur.

The third group of Bourbons worthy of particular notice is that containing those which have the Chinese and Bourbon Roses for their joint parents. The leaves of these will by the nice observer be seen to be more pointed than those of the generality of Bourbons; the lower part of their flowers more compressed, and not so exactly hemi-spherical as those of the true Bourbon family. One of the most remarkable and beautiful in this group is Proserpine, than which no Rose can be conceived more splendid, with its deep crimson flowers, shaded with glossy purple. Ceres is also exceedingly beautiful; its flowers are of a brilliant Rose, its petals thick and waxlike. Comtesse de Rességuier, Manteau de Jeanne d'Arc, Mademoiselle Rachel, Reine du Congrès, are all Roses of the most delicate blush, approaching to white. These, with Anne Beluze and Beluze, have all been raised at Lyons by Monsieur Beluze; and form a remarkable and interesting group; Pucelle Genoise and Armosa are two well-known varieties, also belonging to these Chinese Bourbon Roses. My remarks on other Bourbon Roses I will, with permission, give in another paper.

The Blush Boursault, Belle de l'Isle, Boursault Florida, or Rose de l'Isle, which, I believe, is also known under one or two other names, makes the best stock for budding on; it strikes readily from cuttings planted in the autumn. My practice in budding on the Boursault is perhaps an improvement on that given at p. 51. The strongest shoots are selected early in July for layering; flower-pots of the size 48 are taken, and the aperture at the bottom is enlarged so as to allow the end of the shoot to be passed through. After doing this, the shoot is tongued, the pot is drawn up till the tongue is about in the centre; it is then filled with a mixture of rotten dung and sand in equal parts, and well pressed down. The shoot may be budded at the time of layering or afterwards, accordingly as the buds are ready. *The shoots should be headed down at the time of budding* to within two eyes of where the bud is inserted. The buds of all the Bourbon, Tea-scented, Chinese, and hybrid autumnal Roses will push immediately; these may be removed from the stools in August, potted into larger pots, and forced with great success the following spring.—*Z.*

THE PINE-APPLE.

Being desirous of calling the attention of Pine-growers to the great benefit that might be derived from fruiting the same plant for several successive years, instead of raising a fresh stock annually, as is now practised, I beg to *suggest* the following plan for effecting that desirable object.

The pit in which they are grown should not be less than 10 feet wide, and should be built in divisions of five lights each; the frame-work being also so constructed that the part belonging to each division could be raised separately when required. The thickness of the wall at back and front should be 4 inches, with only a pigeon-hole occasionally along the bottom, to allow the water to drain from the interior of the pit. Within the outer wall, and at about 4 inches from it, another wall, a foot less in height, should be raised; the cavity between being intended for the reception of a hot-water pipe, which must be fixed before the inner wall is completed, and should be about 2 feet above the level of the floor of the pit.

The depth of the pit should be about 6 feet; the front being a little higher than the ground level, and the angle of the roof left to the builder's taste. I should recommend a cavity, 2 feet wide at the bottom, and 6 inches wider at top, to be formed round the pit, about 6 inches deeper than the level of the interior, to hold a lining, so that the hot-water apparatus might only be called into use during severe weather. The bottom of the pit should be covered several inches deep with rough stones, over which any common slabs, or, in their absence, pieces of turf, may be spread. This will prevent the tan, which is next to be brought in to the depth of 18 inches, from falling down amongst the stones.

The compost in which the plants are to be plunged should be about 1 foot deep. The latter, when planted, should be just upon the point of throwing up their fruit. The pit will be sufficiently capacious to admit of four rows being planted out in angles 2 feet apart. After the first fruit has been cut, one or two of the best suckers should be left, as low down as possible, on each stool; the old leaves should be trimmed off, and a few inches of fresh compost should be added, so as to raise the mould up to the base of the suckers.

This treatment might be continued annually; and as soon as the plants reached the glass, pieces of wood, about 4 inches thick and a foot in height, made secure at the corners by means of small bolts, might be raised upon the wall beneath the frame-work. Upon the top of each piece of wood there should be a groove, in which the bottom of each succeeding tier would fit.

Each division of the pit being separate, the frame-work might be taken off whenever it was necessary to add another tier of wood; and the top of the pit being built but little above the level of the ground, these tiers of wood might be continued to the height of two or three feet. It would not be necessary to raise the lining higher than the top of the brick wall, as there would no doubt be sufficient heat in the bed from the lining and the hot water; which latter, being in the cavity, would warm the soil sufficiently. Boards made to fit above this cavity would be beneficial in keeping the dirt from falling down between the pipe and the walls when mould was required in the pit. The boiler and fire-place might be situated at one end of the pit.—*I. Gray, Esher.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. VII.

The time has arrived for the florist to bestir himself. Auriculas and Polyanthuses must receive their spring-dressing by removing the surface-soil of each pot down to the roots, and replacing it with the usual compost. Avoid using rich manure for this or any flower; for it may be asserted as a natural law, that as all plants like fresh soil and leaf-mould, a compost of these two ingredients with a little sand will grow plants as healthily (though possibly not so luxuriantly) as a complicated admixture of more stimulating materials. After the plants are replaced in the frame, they must have all the air possible by day and night in mild weather, but must be protected from frost. A gentle shower of rain will not injure them on a mild morning, but take care that the water does not stagnate in the centre of the plant, or the bloom will be injured.

Ranunculuses and Anemones should be planted before the end of the month. Some excellent observations on the management of the former, by Dr. Horner and Mr. Lightbody, will be found at pp. 420 and 469 in the Vol. for 1842.

Carnation and Picotee layers that have been stored in frames in small pots may now be removed into their blooming ones, taking care that the soil used does not contain wireworms, which are their most deadly enemy. Where there is convenience, the plants may be returned to the frame after being potted; but where there is not, they must be so placed together in a sheltered situation that they can be protected from rain. Sow Carnation-seed in pots or seed-pans in light soil, and protect it from rain and vermin.

In the Flower-garden, finish pruning Roses; in doing so, thin out the weak shoots, and shorten the strong and

well-ripened ones to four or six buds, according to their strength. Strong-growing kinds, such as Brennus, Fulgens, Triomphe d'Angers, and others of similar habit, with most of the Noisette Roses, when budded on tall stems make beautiful objects, if, instead of being shortened, the shoots are turned down and tied to the lower parts of the stem, so as to form a balloon-shaped plant. In the borders, sow Sweet Peas and Larkspurs, and prepare for the general sowing of Annuals next month; but do not rake the borders at present, or they will be rendered almost impenetrable for the whole of the season. Hoe or fork them over two or three inches deep as often as you please, but do not rake them until the dry winds of March have abstracted a little of the superfluous moisture from the soil. For the sake of a few days' neatness in the early part of the spring we frequently do more injury to the soil and summer flowers than can be remedied during the remaining parts of the season.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Treatment of Coppice-Wood.—In the Calendar at p. 8 of the *Chronicle* for 1843 is the following paragraph:—"Coppice-woods are like old Raspberry-stools, with only this difference, that a chance shoot here and there has got the lead, depriving all the rest of their due nourishment; this should not be so." The following instance will in some measure illustrate the truth of Mr. Beaton's remarks, and give some idea of the loss sustained from this neglect in a piece of coppice-wood, which belonged to the late Mr. De Winton, of Maeslough Castle. This Copse was situated in Cwm Neath, Glamorganshire, and being about 40 miles from the bulk of his property, but very little was known of it further than from the map-book, which stated that it contained 82 acres. In 1837 application having been made to purchase it, Mr. De Winton sent another person and myself to value it. An old farmer, who had charge of it, told us that it had not been cut down for 35 years; it was evident that no care had been taken of it during that period. It consisted principally of Oak, Birch, and Alder. The previous cutting had been done in a ragged and slovenly manner, and in the following years no care had been taken to thin out and regulate the young shoots, which were entirely left to nature. On many of the stools nearly a score of shoots, with scarcely a branch on them, and only a few leaves at their extremities, were striving for the mastery; on others one or two shoots had been fortunate enough to get the lead early; and these, in many cases, had acquired the habit of trees, whose side branches had overtopped and choked the weaker ones, which had struggled hard for many years for existence, but were either dead, or in a sickly and stunted condition. Indeed, a great number of stools were quite dead, owing to the shoots from the neighbouring stools having overhung and choked them. This state of things greatly lessened the value of the copse, and would also cause a considerable expense in filling up vacancies caused by dead stools. Even the large overgrown shoots by no means made up for the loss of those which they had destroyed; on the contrary, they were objected to as being too heavy for Pit wood, and of very little value to cut up for any other purpose. Several agents from the Iron Works stated that the copse would have been of considerably more value when from 25 to 28 years old. This was our opinion also, and after having carefully examined the copse, we selected a part where we considered there was an average crop; and having measured off $\frac{1}{8}$th of an acre, we selected and marked the best Maiden Oaks, and other trees, at the rate of 60 to an acre, always preferring Oaks where they could be had. These were to remain for timber-trees. Everything else was cut down and sorted; and after having been carried to a convenient place, was weighed and valued as follows:—Pit-wood, 4 tons 7$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., at 21*s.* per ton, £4. 11*s.* 10$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; Cord-wood, 1 ton, 17$\frac{1}{4}$ cwt., at 5*s.* per ton, £0. 9*s.* 4$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, or £40 10*s.* per acre. Total value of 83 acres, £3,321. The Copse was then advertised for sale; and according to certain regulations for cutting, clearing away, &c., it was very soon after sold for £3250, being £71 below our valuation. If this Copse had been properly managed, and sold when 28 years old, the value would, in all probability, have been about £4000; or even if it had been cut down and sold then at the above price, the next crop would have been advanced seven years, or one-fourth of the time that the above crop was in coming to perfection; and, therefore, the loss on that score cannot be considered to be less than one-fourth of the price for which it was sold; viz., £812 10*s.* Perhaps there is no greater hindrance to the proper management of plantations than game, when they are the hobby. One might as soon expect to get permission to pull down the Mansion, as to enter one of those pet covers, to thin, prune, and regulate the trees, which are generally, by the time they are 20 years old, so crowded and drawn up, that they are little better than hop-poles. In extensive plantations, the loss to the proprietors is incalculable; but in game covers, where the sound of the axe and saw must not be heard, this might be greatly obviated, by planting at a much greater distance than is generally done; so that the trees would not require thinning, and when full grown, would merely touch each other. Betwixt them the Portugal and common Laurels, Holly, Box, Evergreen Privet, and any other berry-bearing shrubs, might be planted, which would answer for shelter and food for the game. If the ground had been trenched previously to planting, they would very soon make an excellent cover for the game, and likewise answer for nurses to the trees. In such cases, there is no occasion to plant rooted plants of the common Laurel, as it will do as well if the prunings from a shrubbery are taken and cut into lengths from two to three feet each, and laid, without any other preparation, in shallow pits; covering them about six inches deep with earth, and leaving out as many of the points of the lateral shoots as convenient. I have found Laurels so treated make fine bushy plants, suitable for the above purposes.—*James Alexander, Carton Gardens.*

Old Yews.—What is the best season to cut Yew? I shall be compelled to cut down 5 Yew-trees of considerable growth, and as the wood is very valuable, I wish to cut it to the best advantage. I presume that if cut in the course of the present month and left to die with the foliage on, it would be in the most favourable state. One tree is about 2 ft. in diameter, in full vigour, and I guess them all to be about 150 or 170 years old.—*J. R.* [Will some correspondent, who has performed such an operation, oblige us with his advice upon this point?]

Bees.—It affords me great satisfaction to be able to state that the plan which I have adopted with my Bees, as stated at p. 53 of the *Chronicle*, has been completely successful, as up to the present time (Feb. 9) I have only witnessed four dead Bees, in addition to the three formerly noticed, and not one dead Bee since the 30th December. It was on that day that I found the four dead Bees on the ground, killed, as I think, in the same manner as the former, about a foot in front of the hive, at a time when there were several thousands of the inmates abroad, owing to the mildness of the weather. Three of these Bees were decidedly young ones, and I observed the full-grown Bees busily engaged at the mouth of the hive, in cleaning other young ones, although at that unusual period of the year. It has been stated, that exposure to the South causes Bees to go abroad when the sun shines upon the hive, and that many perish in consequence of the cold on such occasions. My impression, however, is, that in a well-ventilated hive they do not go abroad when there is the least danger of suffering to any extent from cold, unless they are compelled by hunger to do so. Indeed, I look upon them and their motions as equal to the best barometer in announcing the state of the weather; and as a proof that such is the case, I may observe that mine only left the hive, in very great numbers, on one day in the middle of January, when it was very mild, and again on January 28. On January 29, 30, and 31, and on February 1 and the forenoon of February 2, a few left the hive; and on the evening of the first four days hung in clusters from the combs in beautiful perspective, until at the back part of the hive they were within about half an inch of the bottom board. On the evening of February 2, I remarked that I thought we were going to have bad weather, as on looking into the hive, I could not observe a single Bee, the whole of them having retired to the upper part. The morning of February 3 was one of the brightest that has been witnessed this season, and was accompanied with a powerful sun, although the wind, in exposed places, felt a little sharp; consequently my prognostication that bad weather was near at hand was laughed at; but in the course of the afternoon I could laugh in turn, as it will be recollected that on that day, when the sun had passed the meridian, the Metropolis and Woolwich were visited with one of the most severe snow storms that has been experienced this season. From that day to the present not a Bee has been seen, and therefore I imagine that the weather, although open, is not yet settled. I recently observed a number of glasses for hives exposed for sale, with ventilators formed of perforated zinc, and felt surprised that a metal so apt, under peculiar circumstances, to form sulphate of zinc (a poison), should be used internally in any shape in Bee-hives or glasses, when a common swan or goose-quill might be notched so as to answer all the purposes of ventilation, when required. The fact proved by Mr. Davis, who has the charge of Her Majesty's kennel, that water passing through lead pipes was sufficient to bring on paralytic symptoms in dogs, ought, I think, to be a warning to Bee-keepers not to use metal in any shape, which might be liable to come in contact with the sensitive little winged lancers, designated at the commencement of this communication.—Since writing the above I have observed Mr. Wighton's remarks at p. 85, and from the good tone in which they are written, the surest means of eliciting the experience of all parties, I cannot but be pleased with his observations. In reference to my statement, which he thinks "strange," that up to Dec. 26, I had only witnessed three dead Bees from my hive, I wish to give the following explanation:—My communication, which appeared in the *Chronicle* of Jan. 28, was made in consequence of a "Despairing Bee-keeper" stating, that on returning home in January after a short absence, she found great numbers of her Bees dead in the bottom of the hive. I stated the number I had observed in connection with my hive, and have now added one more—the number to the present date, Feb. 13, for the purpose of showing that my hive has continued quite clean, and as pure and sweet as it could be in the middle of summer. I do not wish it to be understood that the number of Bees I have specified are all that have died belonging to my hive. All I can state with certainty is that if any others have died, they have not died at home, as I have not only carefully examined the bottom of the hive and side-boxes every evening with the aid of a lighted candle, but I have also, on an average, once, and sometimes three or four times a day, carefully inspected the ground in front and round the hive, and on many occasions the whole of the garden where I keep my Bees, to endeavour to find any that might have been carried or dropped down at a distance, but I have not discovered more than the number already given. I may add that I have never fed my Bees in any way directly or indirectly; I am merely allowing them to take their own natural course, and only endeavour to assist them when I imagine I can do so beneficially. I am quite disinterested in the observations which I have made, as it will afford me great pleasure at all times to communicate such facts as I may notice regarding these industrious and valuable insects, when judiciously managed: or to answer gratuitously by letter any questions put by parties who may feel desirous of knowing the plans which I intend to adopt during the swarming season. My views relative to forming artificial swarms, so as to increase the number of stocks, and to prevent swarming when preferred, are as yet only theories in my mind, and therefore I am reluctant that they should appear in print until they are tested. As I consider myself successful in one point, namely, securing the health of my Bees during winter, I am not without hope that I shall succeed equally well in my future experiments with them, as I become more fully acquainted with their peculiar habits, and have an opportunity of observing incidents which may greatly influence their beneficial management, and consequently render them a source of pleasure to the rich, as well as a profit to the industrious, although poor and humble cottager.—*John Grant, Ed. of the Army and Navy Register, Woolwich.*

——I find the same difficulty that a "Despairing Bee-keeper" complains of, (p. 837 of 1842), in keeping the temperature of the side-boxes at 90°. So far is this from being the maximum, that it very often rises to above 100°; then, if a queen be ready, a swarm goes off without waiting for the side-boxes to be filled. This temperature is reached, even although the lid may be raised from the funnel, and the slide drawn from over the holes in the board on which the boxes stand. I also, like your correspondent, find it impossible to prevent the Bees from plastering over the holes of the ventilating funnel, with wax or propolis; and this requires to be examined every day or two. Will some of your correspondents, who thoroughly understand Nutt's method, tell me where I have failed?—*T. G. Clitheroe.*

Killing Insects for the Cabinet.—I wish to say a word to "S.," who writes a letter at p. 69, in which he recommends a most cruel mode of killing insects for cabinets: I will not say how, as I hope all the young readers of your interesting miscellany were touched with pity for the poor insects, and grief at the thought that any one could sit down and recommend such a system of torture as is there represented. I would only ask "S." to remember that the God who made those insects will be his or her *Judge!* and that "The merciful man is merciful to his beast."—*D. H. W.*

Aviaries.—The addition of an aviary to the amateur's garden increases the pleasure of his Horticultural labour, gives a cheerfulness to the scene, and well repays any attention to the comforts of the little songsters. What can be more joyous than the early carol of the canary and goldfinch on a bright spring morning?—and even in winter, the sharp chirp and quaint notes of the chaffinch and bulfinch are delightful. The facility with which birds can be preserved through the winter in the open air, and the simplicity and cheapness of their food, makes it desirable that no pleasure-ground or garden should be without an aviary. Any snug corner facing the South or South by East, is the most favourable position. A bird-house, eight feet by four, and eight high, is sufficiently capacious to contain 40 or 50 inmates; the roof should be conical, as it provides a warmer roosting-place at night than a flat one. The back and sides should be built up, and the front divided into two compartments, each covered with neat wire-work, small enough to keep out mice. The frame to which the above is attached must rest on a raised brick foundation, about 10 inches high. The flooring ought to be well drained, and flagged, to prevent vermin from intruding. The interior should be white-washed, and the wire, &c., painted green. I have an aviary in which I keep canaries, bulfinches, chaffinches, goldfinches, redpoles, &c., during winter, by merely protecting one-half of the opening in front with a thick linen-curtain, which may be dressed with oil to make it more durable, and is drawn at night or during cold weather. This is all the precaution I have taken for the last three years. A Java sparrow has been out all this winter, and does not appear the worse for the exposure. Their food consists of coarse oatmeal, canary-seed, in small quantities, white bread soaked in boiling water, which must not be allowed to get sour, and occasionally green food. The bulfinches eat barley greedily. I never indulge my favourites with hemp or rape, and I find they keep in better health by depriving them of these heating seeds. Fresh water and gravel or sand are indispensable for an aviary.

Gold Fish.—Your correspondent "T. F.," at p. 54, deserves the thanks of many of your subscribers, and my own among the number, for his communication relative to Gold Fish. As one good turn deserves another, I will give him three hints which may be useful: In frost, a bundle of reeds, if placed endways, will supply air enough for his pond, without breaking the ice; and for breeding, he will find his fish to like a better locality than the leaves of the Lily; this he may easily construct of rockwork. The water also may be improved by spreading calcined flint, about the size of Peas, at the bottom of the pond, which, from its extreme whiteness, will give his fish an appearance of tenfold brilliancy.—*An Amateur of Fish.*

Red Spider.—I see many questions asked and answered about the Red Spider; but all these appear to apply to hothouses, conservatories, &c. I have some Damson-trees, the leaves of which turn as brown as if they had been scorched by a fire, and drop off prematurely; a great portion of the fruit does the same, and all that remains is poor, and deficient in flavour. My wall-trees used to be affected in the same manner to such an extent that some of them died; but I have now discovered a remedy which appears to be effectual. Most of your readers will, no

doubt, have heard, that the best method of administering flea-powder, is to take that saltatory insect by the neck before he awakes in a morning, and cram the said powder down his throat. In like manner, before my Red Spiders awake, I catch them all, and put them in the stocks, and keep them there until they promise to reform; in other words, I have a thin starch made from potato flour; and before it has become so cold and stiff as to lose its fluidity, I syringe the trees with it by means of the garden engine. The force with which it is driven against the tree and the wall effectually covers all the leaves, both on the upper and under sides; and every Red Spider is thus firmly secured. It is true, the trees look rather unsightly for a while; and it is also true, that this starch does not destroy the eggs; and that it is, therefore, desirable to repeat it; but all the Spiders are killed, the leaves become fresh and green, and the tree begins to grow and thrive again. The same plan may be recommended for the Muscle Scale on wall-trees, if applied after the insects have hatched, or before the females have deposited their eggs.—*T. G.*

Dahlias.—In your last report of the proceedings of the Floricultural Society one or two errors have occurred, which I should wish to see corrected: In p. 86, col. *c.*, line 53, for "stumpy" read "bumpy;" in the same column, line 78, for "working from flat bases" read "a flat base;" and in p. 87, col. *b.*, line from the top 22, for "his Windsor Rival" read "Windsor Rival." But the more important error is the omission of the word, "Disqualifications," by which two sentences, having originally no connexion, are joined together; and the "defects in size" are stated to be, "being below the average, or so large as to be coarse; showing a yellow disk, or a hard and scaly centre, cross eye, &c."! whereas the word "disqualifications" should have followed the word "coarse," and the sentence should have been—"Disqualifications: showing a yellow disk or a hard and scaly centre, cross eye, petals damaged in any manner, blooms dead and decaying." It will be seen that I have treated the defect of what is technically termed a "cross eye" as a positive disqualification. I know that such has not hitherto been the practice; but, in my opinion, the fault is so glaring, and so obviously arises from inherent malformation, that it should cause any bloom or any collection of blooms in which it occurs to be altogether rejected. The other grounds of disqualification have long since been recognised, but none of them have, consistently, been practically enforced. The only stipulation generally made in offering prizes is, that they shall be awarded to the *best;* and the propriety of withholding them under any other circumstances than those of fraud and deception, bad as the best may be, is very questionable; but so long as a different practice is pursued with regard to other flowers, and more stringent rules are absolutely enforced against the Carnation, Picotee, &c., I see no reason why the Dahlia, which produces blooms in greater abundance, should not be treated in a similar manner. With this view I have brought the question before the Society; and although in this as perhaps in other things I may be in error, I have no doubt the subject altogether will be properly dealt with, and my object answered. The ruling desire of those who have been entrusted with the affairs of the Society is to act fairly and impartially towards all, whether members or otherwise; and I regret to see that they do not meet with a corresponding return on the part of some who appeal to them; the decisions of the censors (upon seedlings) being often sadly perverted to suit private purposes. An instance has recently occurred in the case of the Dahlia, called "Mrs. James Richardson," which is represented by the owner to have been selected by the Society as one of the best six of the season; whereas no such province is assumed by the Society, nor has anything been done to justify the assertion. The flower was submitted for inspection upon two occasions during last year, on the first of which it was in a first-rate state, and classed accordingly; but on the next occasion it was not so good, and decided to be only second-rate. I am aware that only six Dahlias were placed during last year in the first class; but many of these did not uniformly support that character, and might not, therefore, have been preferred on the whole to one or two others that had consistently proved themselves to be excellent second-class flowers, and not liable to such sudden or frequent fluctuations. Allusion to this subject gives me an opportunity of adverting to the system pursued by the Society, and of explaining the differences which sometimes appear to exist in their decisions, by describing a flower to be first-rate at one time and only second-rate at another. This, I will admit, is an apparent, but not an actual, inconsistency, so long as the decisions are in conformity to the existing fact, the only ground upon which they are ever given. From change of seasons and other circumstances, there is scarcely even an old variety, however good, which is uniformly first-rate: it is, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that a seedling will not be liable to the same variations; and it would be worse to expect the Society not to see or not to tell the fact. The present plan has been adopted in order to encourage frequent exhibition, and that parties might ultimately, by a comparison of the judgments given upon the various occasions, be enabled to form their own conclusions. Any other system could only be effected by reserving the decisions until the end of the season, and thereby keeping parties, in the mean time, in ignorance of what they are most anxious to know at as early a period as possible.—*T. C. Wildman.*

Striking Cuttings.—A friend of mine contrived a plan for affording the cutting-pot a sufficient supply of moisture without making it too wet, which I think only requires to be known that it may be generally adopted. The uttings upon which it was first tried were those of Nérium splendens, and not a single one failed: with others it has been equally satisfactory. The method is, to plunge a large 60-pot, made water-tight at the bottom, in the centre of the larger pot in which the cuttings are to be placed. By keeping the smaller pot always filled with water, the cuttings will be duly supplied through its pores.—*William Proctor, Gardener, Tarbat House, Rosshire.* [There is nothing new in this; it has been practised for many years, and is extremely useful in striking plants which are fond of moisture.]

To destroy Earwigs and Woodlice.—I beg to inform you of a simple plan which I have successfully adopted for years to destroy earwigs and woodlice, viz., some joints of withered Hemlock or Bean stems placed under walls or about their haunts through April and May. These must be examined daily; and if gardeners would give themselves this trouble, they would soon rid themselves of these vermin.—*Cestus.*

Camellias.—At p. 56, Mr. Beaton advises Camellia growers to place those plants which have no flower-buds in the forcing-house, to induce an early formation of them for next season, and says he believes that "if the pots were plunged up to their rims in a tank of warm water during the short time they are making their growth, it would not hurt them." As this plan might be adopted by some on the negative recommendation of Mr. B., I beg to offer an opinion on the probable result of such an experiment. I think that after such treatment the newly-formed fibres would be so situated, that they could neither grow, nor be extricated from it without sustaining great injury; that is, they would be firmly fixed in a hardened clod of earth. Nor do I think that anything would be gained by forcing them so early as this. I might base this opinion on Mr. B.'s own excellent observations at p. 39, where, in speaking of forcing in winter, and the little difficulty attending it, where the object is to enlarge the plant without reference to flowers or fruit, he says, "But having no control over light, which is the most important agent in the growth of plants, we must so apply heat and moisture as to accord with the quantity of solar light which our dull winters afford." But my own opinion is deduced from experience, and I have for several years had Camellias in bloom by the end of October, which did not make their annual growth till April, (and that frequently in a Greenhouse) at which time if I can command a temperature from 55° to 65° with a slight shading, I have no doubt of success. I always allow them to remain in the house till the buds are well formed, and the young wood changed to a brown colour, which is seldom before the end of June. They are then placed in a partially shaded situation out of doors, for about eight weeks. Plants so treated enjoy the concurring aid of all the agents essential to vegetation, at a time when they are most needed; and with increased light and heat acting on the healthy organs of respiration and digestion, go on storing up highly elaborated sap to expend in the expansion of flowers, as soon as impulse is given to them after their periodical rest. Whereas, in those which are forced now, and are removed to a cold frame afterwards, vegetation is for a long time suspended, and as it sometimes happens, is resumed in the summer in the formation of fresh shoots.—*W. Sherwood, Gardener to J. R. Mills, Esq., Stamford Hill.*

Yellow Rose.—In answer to "Philo-rosea," at p. 73, Mr. Proctor informs us that the plant referred to by him, at p. 54, not only produced last season above four dozen perfect flowers, but that it has bloomed profusely for several seasons. In addition to those last year exhibited at the meeting of the Caledonian Society, four flowers were also transmitted to the Northern Horticultural Society at Inverness.

Amaryllis Belladonna.—Some of your correspondents still maintain that it is difficult to flower this beautiful bulb, which to me appears rather strange. Last autumn I obtained nearly 300 spikes of flowers without any difficulty. Many persons saw them at the time; and if your correspondents will pay me a visit next September, they will be able to judge for themselves. They are planted as closely as possible to a south wall, in a good sandy loam. Possibly the failure of other persons may be occasioned by a wet soil, or by having taken up the bulbs to divide them, or by having destroyed the leaves in winter or spring. It is a bad practice to part them, unless they are very crowded. I had some in pots, but they bloomed weak compared with those in the open ground. If the borders are wet, I recommend large holes to be dug to receive plenty of drainage, and to be filled up with good turfy loam and sand. The bulbs should then be dug up, without being disturbed more than possible; and if planted in a warm situation, I am certain there will be no complaint of their failure.—*Caleb Diplock, Botanical Gardens, Twickenham.*

Vines.—The following casualty, the cure of which it may be useful to some persons to know, happened to my Vines to-day (Feb. 15). I left them about 1 P.M. in good order, but on returning about an hour afterwards I was surprised to find the young shoots drooping, as if they had been detached from the parent plant. I was for some time at a loss to know what could be the cause; and the Vines being planted outside, I went to see whether the covering upon the border was all right. I found that the birds had scratched part of it away, and I at once attributed my mishap to the frost having penetrated to the roots. I got a quantity of fermenting leaves, and some water about milk warm; the latter I poured over the stems, and then covered them up with the leaves; I afterwards syringed the foliage all over, and in about 20 minutes the Vines were as healthy and strong as ever. Had this taken place during the night, they must all have perished.—*D. M. C.*

The Fastolff Raspberry.—In the late Numbers of the *Chronicle* the Fastolff Raspberry is advertised, and highly spoken of. I should be obliged if any correspondent who has tried these plants at a distance from the sea could inform me if they succeed well, as I have been told that sea-sand and burnt sea-weed have a wonderful effect on the size and flavour of the Raspberry; and if this is true, it may account for the superiority of the Raspberries in the Great Yarmouth Nursery; which possibly would degenerate if removed from thence, or from near the sea.—*J. L.*

Melon Seeds.—For the information of *Alpha*, at p. 57, I beg to state my conviction, that little or no care is required for the conservation of the germinating power in Melon-seeds; the only condition appearing necessary is, that the seed when laid by should be capable of producing healthy plants. The following facts in support of the above are worthy of being recorded. Some 20 years ago or more, the late W. Morehead, Esq., of Hertfordshire, rummaging one day in an old bureau, discovered a packet addressed to his grandfather 70 years back, which contained Melon-seeds forwarded by a friend of the grandfather's from one of our West India Islands, accompanied with a high recommendation in their favour. The seeds were immediately placed in the hands of his gardener, who in the ordinary mode of cultivation succeeded in raising from them a fine-flavoured variety. The only other instance with which I will trouble you is furnished by another late neighbour of mine, who similarly found in his bureau a packet of Melon-seeds sent him by a friend 25 years previously. They had lain in his bureau, and had been overlooked during that period; from this seed, however, good fruit was also produced, under the ordinary skill of the gardener.—*J. K. S.* [In all these cases due care to preserve vitality had obviously been taken without the parties concerned being aware of it.]

Prejudices.—"Our prejudices, how many they are, and how idle!"—Indeed they are; and I intend this line of your correspondent's (p. 69) to serve as my text in a few short communications to your readers—I hope they will be taken in the spirit in which they are written. Few things disappoint me more than, in looking over a private grower's collection of Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Roses, &c., to find them numbered and not named. If you ask the reason, ten to one but you are told that it is done to prevent portions of them from being stolen, which would most likely be the case if gardeners or other visitors saw the names. You are obliged to keep asking what is the number of this and that, till you are as tired of inquiring as your friend is of answering—that is, if he has his book, which is not often the case. Now what is this but a prejudice? All my plants are marked on good-sized labels, and on *both sides;* and it gives me pleasure to say that I have never yet lost even a leaf. If it had been otherwise, I would rather put up with the trifling inconvenience than deprive my visitors of the pleasure of knowing at a glance the names of the different varieties.—*Edward Beck, Isleworth.*

Asparagus.—In your observations, at p. 435, vol. ii., upon Asparagus grown in bottles at Nice, and the failure of this method when tried in England last year, you attribute the success to the greater warmth of climate and more rapid vegetation in the South of France. I put some Asparagus roots into my Melon pit in November, and had the thermometer at 80°; they soon sprung up, and I put a glass soda-water bottle (which is free from the bottom projection inside) over each of two of the heads. They grew into the bottles, turned round well in them, and began to sprout, although, of course, not strongly. I have been obliged to cut them lately, as I want the pit for Melons. The Asparagus was very hard and *stringy* when boiled. I failed to give them air, the heat was not regular, and in other respects they were not managed well; but it appears to me that a skilful Gardener might succeed much better—perhaps completely. I hope we shall hear of the bottle plan being tried with success in the ensuing spring; probably in a full south situation, under a wall, with a glass, and having a lining of warm litter around. At p. 471, a correspondent, signing himself "J. A. P.," speaks of an Irish method of growing Asparagus in tin tubes; and he signified his intention to give some further light upon the subject, but he does not appear to have done so.—*S. C.*

Onion Maggots.—Several questions have been asked respecting the Onion maggot, which for many years destroyed the greater part of my Onions until I adopted the following plan: I sow the seeds about the beginning of March, and when the plants are about 5 or 6 inches high I strew a little soil over the bed, and with a large iron roller I roll the beds until they appear to be as hard as the garden walks. After this, the Onions grow up strong; and I never lose one either by rolling them or from the maggot. I sow my winter Onions about the last week in July, and I roll them in the same manner. My crops are always good. I ought also to state that the soil is very light.—*J. Parks, North Shields.*

Refuse Vegetables.—In perusing Professor E. Sprengel's interesting articles, "On Manuring with Green Crops," it struck me that many gardeners might be, like myself, under the necessity of wheeling their refuse vegetables to the farm-yard or some other place, where the unpleasant smell of their decomposition would not annoy their superiors. That I may prevent the loss of so much valuable manure, I make a point of wheeling at one time upon the land as large a quantity of the refuse vegetables as possible, and set a man to chop them with a spade small enough to be easily dug in, which is done directly. I find them an excellent dressing in all soils, but in stiff heavy ones superior in every instance. The crops bear evidence in their favour, and neatness is in favour of the direct application. If hoeing, raking, and wheeling away

the gatherings were to be replaced by pointing or forking over the ground between crops or flowers, labour would ultimately be saved, the crop would be benefited, and weeds would be eradicated.—*D. R.*

Worms.—I think that much has been said to no purpose respecting worms on lawns. Have any of your readers informed themselves what has been the state of a lawn which has, for two or three years, been totally divested of worms? These active little fellows are Nature's agriculturists; they drain and irrigate the soil by a method superior to any that we clumsy cultivators are competent to perform. When the surface has an overflow of water, their works come into operation to relieve it—not to carry the superabundance of moisture away, to be useless, but to loose it into the subsoil, which they perforate in all directions, so that it may be readily distributed; and by the same ducts brought forth again when the thirsty surface demands it. More than this, they labour nightly; and who will say their labour is useless, when they bring up to the surface virgin earth, impregnated with animal matter, as manure for the Grasses? What would be the state of turf without a perforation—solid as a brick, as it is in dry weather—incapable of the transmission of moisture, either by ascent or descent? Should there be only a few showers in summer, all must quickly evaporate into a heated atmosphere but for the industrious worm, who, aware of the fact, for he often anticipates the shower, opens his little aqueducts ready to receive the welcome fluid into his subterranean reservoirs, where it is preserved for subsequent distribution when the thirsty Grasses demand it.—*M. A. Dun.*

Cattle.—I beg to call attention to the fact, that "the depasturing of sheep on cow pastures communicates a nauseous and unsavoury taste to the butter and cheese produced therefrom." Can you or readers account for this?—*Cestus.*

Couch-Grass.—I do not think it is generally known that this pest (Triticum repens), may be easily got rid of by trenching. If care be taken to bury all the roots at least six inches deep, they will never again reach the surface. I have repeatedly tried it with success, and I consider it a much cheaper and effectual method, even in field-culture, than the tedious and imperfect one of ploughing, scarifying, harrowing, &c., not to mention the very great advantage to the succeeding crops, by moving the soil to the depth of 16 or 18 inches.—*Lusor.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Feb. 7.—E. Forster, Esq., in the Chair. E. Forbes, Esq., professor of Botany at King's College, was elected a fellow. The Rev. Mr. Hinckes exhibited a specimen of Neóttia gemmipara procured by Dr. Wood, of Cork, from Castletown, near Bantry Bay, where this plant was originally found by Mr. Jas. Drummond, and on whose authority it was admitted into the Irish Flora. The original specimen from Sir J. E. Smith's herbarium was also exhibited. The plant of Mr. Hinckes was much longer in the stem, and the flowers less crowded, than that from Smith's herbarium. The roots agree with the original description and drawing of Mr. Drummond. A note from Mr. Hinckes accompanied the specimen, in which he stated his conviction that this rare plant was still an inhabitant of Ireland. Mr. A. H. Hassall finished the reading of his paper on the reproduction of the Confervæ. The structure of the last family of Vancher, the Prolifera, was considered, also that of the branched Confervæ. Their mode of reproduction, and many of the phenomena exhibited by the reproductive granules, or zoospores, of this class of plants were described.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Feb. 1.—At the first monthly meeting, his Grace the Duke of Richmond in the Chair, 45 gentlemen were elected Fellows.—Mr. R. Barker, chairman of the finance committee, presented the committee's monthly report, on the state of the society's funds, the current cash balance being 1,772*l.*, and the amount of invested capital 6,700*l.* stock. The committee recommended two additional clerks for the despatch of increasing business, and the adoption of post-office orders for the transmission of subscriptions, both which suggestions were adopted. Mr. Pym reported that the arrears of subscriptions in Bedfordshire, received by him, amounted to 54*l.* Mr. Wyon transmitted the Great Seal confided to his execution, which was adopted as the seal of the society; and Mr. Dean having laid before the council the approved lease of the house in Hanover-square, for 99 years, at an annual rent of 300*l.*, the society's seal was affixed to it, and the contract signed. The following resolutions were carried:—1. That a card of the meetings of the council be printed for the use of the members. 2. That the Duke of Richmond, Earl Spencer, the Chairman of the Journal Committee, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Gibbs, be appointed a committee to inquire respecting a more economical mode of printing the journal. 3. That the finance and journal committees be requested to settle a scale of charges for inserting advertisements in the journal; and that the publisher receive advertisements accordingly.—The Rev. W. L. Rham gave notice that he should move for a sub-committee of the journal committee, to whom all papers and agricultural correspondence should be referred; Mr. Raymond Barker, for a permanent house committee; and Mr. Gibbs, that an annual list of the members be printed, showing the state of arrears (if any) due from each member, no member being allowed to have his copy of the journal delivered to him until his subscription shall have been paid.—The Duke of Rutland placed at the disposal of the society a cow, whose extraordinary enlargement of one side of the body without apparent cause and while in perfect health had already been brought under notice by the Duke of Richmond.—Numerous donations were received, of books for the society's library, and for the museum the model of a new roller, invented by Mr. C. Cherry, for pressing and equalising the surface of land.

Feb. 8.—P. Pusey, Esq., in the chair. T. J. M. Bartlett, Esq. was elected a governor, and 151 gentlemen Fellows of the Society.

NORWICH AND NORFOLK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 1.—The Thirteenth Annual Meeting was held at the Norfolk Hotel. The Rev. O. Matthias in the chair. From the Report we extract the following:—That the receipts of the society for the past year have amounted to 286*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, of which 127*l.* was taken at the doors. The number of subscribers was 408, of whom 83 were new ones; being an increase, in two years, of 208 new members. This large increase of subscribers during the last two years testifies that there is an increasing feeling for the success of horticulture; and that the liberal funds placed at the disposal of the society have contributed to foster such feeling. The amount paid to members has been 147*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—an unusually large sum; to cottagers, 62*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*—a sum above the usual average. These large sums, together with having paid judges from a distance, have occasioned a slight deficiency in the balance of the cash account; but the committee feel that this will only be an additional inducement to the subscribers to renew their exertions in behalf of the society. They view with regret the little support which they have received from the citizens of Norwich; and they hope that this simple appeal will induce many of them to place their names on the subscription list. The desire of the committee is to increase their means, that they may extend the usefulness of the society, and thereby be enabled to reward merit in every case that comes within the meaning of its objects. They draw the attention of subscribers to the fact, that during the past season the society has distributed, in cash, 209*l.* 17*s.*, exclusive of prizes in plate, in 1238 portions, varying from 6*d.* to 5*l.*, viz., to members 422 prizes, to cottagers 816; and it is their opinion that the late shows have been a great improvement on those of previous seasons. The Dahlia show was the only one that evinced any decline; not in the productions exhibited, but in the amount of receipts. This society for several years have made amateurs and nurserymen show in separate classes for Dahlias; last season they made the like distinction with regard to Roses, and finding such division to be approved by the exhibitors, the committee, in furtherance of their desire to promote the interest of amateurs and nurserymen, recommend that in future no nurseryman or dealer be allowed to compete with amateurs for the same prizes in flowers of every other description. The report having been read, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., was elected President, and Lord Bayning Vice-President for the ensuing year. The Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson, the Rev. W. Howard, Wm. Burroughes, Esq., the Rev. A. Herring, C. E. Tuck, Esq., the Rev. J. Arthy, W. Matchett, Esq., E. St. Quintin, Esq., R. N. Bacon, Esq., R. Hansell, Esq., and Mr. J. Cann, were added to the committee. J. Kitson, Esq., was re-elected Treasurer. Mr. C. S. Gilman was re-elected Honorary Secretary. The following addition was made to the 9th Rule:—"And that any person detected in stealing or injuring any article exhibited, be prosecuted; and that no person so expelled shall be readmitted as a member of the society without the recommendation of a special committee." An addition was also made to the 7th Rule, "That all flowers must be named and staged by half-past ten o'clock on the morning of exhibition, or be precluded from being shown for prizes.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Hóvea racemulósa. Spikeletted Hovea. (*Greenhouse Shrub*). Papilionáceæ. Diadélphia Decándria.—Although this cannot be said to rival such species as Hovea pungens or Celsi in the brightness of its colours, it is by no means unattractive, when well contrasted with plants whose colours are not bright enough to kill it. It belongs, moreover, to a set of greenhouse shrubs of easy cultivation and small size, which are well adapted for decorating the shelves of the conservatory. It is a native of the Swan River Colony, whence the seeds were obtained by Capt. J. Mangles, R.N. It first flowered in the garden of R. Mangles, Esq., of Sunning Hill.—*Botanical Register.*

Phaius albus. White Phaius. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria. — This truly beautiful plant is stated by Dr. Wallich (to whom our stoves are indebted for its introduction) to be a native of trees on Mount Chandaghiry, in Nepaul, and in the neighbourhood of Silhet. It flowered in the Royal Botanic Garden of Kew, in July, 1842. It is a caulescent species, with rather remote oblong lanceolate leaves, having long sheathing bases, which clothe the entire stem. The raceme springs, as it were, from the sheathing base of the upper leaf, and consists of from six to eight large, delicate, drooping flowers. —*Curtis's Botanical Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bulbous-rooted Barley.—According to M. Fleurot, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Dijon, this plant possesses the following advantages for composing artificial meadows:—1. It will grow in the most barren soil. 2. It tillers like wheat, and produces an abundant herbage. 3. It sows itself, so that it will form a permanent artificial pasture. 4. It commences growing when other fodder plants are dormant. 5. It is perfectly hardy. We have found that when sown in April, this plant produces throughout the summer a dense herbage. The ear at its first development resembles that of Rye, to which the whole plant may be compared, except that it is not glaucous and much more leafy. It has the merit of yielding an abundant herbage, which will no doubt prove excellent fodder; but the small quantity of perfect seeds which the ears contain, together with their ripening in succession and the facility with which they fall from the husks, render it difficult to propagate extensively. We, however, think it a plant worthy of exciting general interest. The practicability of increasing it by division of the roots will, for the present, render it useful for cultivation on a small scale. It is possible that the small bulbs which the old stools produce in great numbers, may prove an easy and cheap method of increasing it extensively. In poor soils, the Bulbous-rooted Barley does not grow very vigorously, and in this point, our observations differ from those of M. Fleurot.—*Bon Jardinier.*

New Botanical Work.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* announces a new Botanical Magazine, to appear weekly, under the auspices of Professor Mohl, of Tubingen, and Professor Schlechtendal, of Halle. It is to contain all the newest information on Botanical subjects, and to be illustrated with many plates.

Agri-Horticultural Society of India.—The President in Council having issued an order disqualifying Government Servants, civil, military, or medical, from holding office as Secretary of any permanent public Society, it is understood that Mr. Griffith is no longer an eligible candidate for the Secretaryship of this Society. (See *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 39.)

Lindon's Patent Spade.—This kind of tool, which is case-hardened in a particular way, has been in use all this winter by the people employed in ground-work at the Garden of the Horticultural Society, where it is found far superior to the best of the common spades. The edge is so constructed that it always remains hard and sharp, instead of wearing round, and blunt, or broken.

Fox-hunters.—"It has often been said that growing Wheat is not injured by a field of fox-hunters riding over it; and even produces more grain in consequence. On light soils it does not do the injury that might be expected from appearance; but on strong land it does great harm, for in all the holes formed by the horses' feet, and particularly if going down hill, water will stand, and the plants in those holes will die."—*Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England;* Vol. III. p. 305.

Testimonial to Dr. Neill.—It gives us pleasure to learn that the Scottish Practical Gardeners have come forward in a liberal manner to testify their respect for Dr. Neill, on account of his long and valuable services in their behalf. We understand that a handsome silver vase, with a pedestal emblematical of the varied productions of Flora and Pomona is about to be presented to him. The testimonial will be accompanied by the names of above 500 of the Scottish Practical Gardeners, resident in various parts of the three kingdoms. The subscriptions for it have nothing to do with those for Dr. Neill's bust, now executing, which is subscribed for by the members of the Caledonian Horticultural Society and his private friends.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society's Garden, Edinburgh.—This garden is pleasantly situated within a short distance of Edinburgh, on the north side of the town. It contains an excellent collection of fruit-trees and other ornamental plants, which are propagated for distribution. All the different modes of training hardy fruit-trees are practised, so that visitors are able to see at once the method which is most likely to suit them. The Pinetum forms a belt, which extends a considerable way round one side of the garden, and contains the greater portion of the Pines in cultivation. In one part of the grounds we were much struck with a Hornbeam hedge, the main stems of which have been planted and trained like diamond-shaped network, and now forming a beautiful and very strong fence. In the houses there are some good specimens of the more ornamental plants generally cultivated. Mr. M'Nab, jun., is still carrying on his curious and interesting experiments, which were so fully described in his paper read to the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, and published, with the drawings, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, at p. 531 of 1841. We allude to the suspension of different things in the air, and supplying them with water only. The common Oleander, Ficus elástica, Acróstichum alcicorne, Billbérgia nudicaule, and various other plants are growing well in this manner; and in those instances in which they are inverted, it is very curious to see the efforts which are made by them to regain their natural position. We also had an opportunity of witnessing in this garden the effects produced upon hard-wooded greenhouse plants, by bending down their stems. Epacrises, for example, which had grown tall and bare, are induced to send out numerous shoots from all parts of the stems, and consequently become compact bushes; many other things are by this means thrown into a flowering state. The plants of course look bad and unnatural for a little while, at first, but this stiffness is soon hidden by the young shoots. The collection of Orchideous plants is good, and contains some very large and fine specimens. Collections of these plants are still rare in Scotland; but as all the public gardens in the country are growing them, we shall very soon see them more common in private establishments. Mr. M'Nab, since he has had the management of this garden, has built a greenhouse for small plants which is particularly deserving of notice, and would be very suitable for amateurs, or those who have small gardens. It is span-roofed, the roofs facing east and west, 8 feet high, 9 feet wide, and having a passage in the middle, with stone shelves at each side. A person can thus easily walk down the middle, and attend to the plants on either side; and the position in which the house is placed prevents the plants from being injured by bright sunshine in the middle of the day in summer. The new Exhibition Hall lately erected is a pretty and appropriate building, and will doubtless be most useful for the purposes for which it is intended. The scenery round this garden adds greatly to its beauty and interest. On the north and west sides are seen the Botanic Garden and the pleasant green fields and woods which surround Inverleith House; and on the south the New Town of Edinburgh, with the Pentland Hills and Arthur's Seat in the background.—*R. F.*

Reviews.

A Comprehensive View of the Culture of the Vine under Glass. By James Roberts. 8vo. Longman & Co. 1842.

The author of this little treatise is evidently a practical man, who has had considerable experience in the cultivation of the Vine. In the Preface it is remarked that "we have not progressed in the culture of this noble exotic for the last 20 years in the same ratio as in that of the minor fruits." This is unquestionably true; but it is also equally undeniable that this slow rate of improvement is less the fault of gardeners than of their employers. Among the hundreds who have the management of Vines, how many are there with the means at their disposal to treat those Vines in the manner recommended in this work? We may safely answer, Not one in a hundred. We do not, however, mean to infer that the high-pressure system is the only one by which good Grapes can be obtained; on the contrary, many Grape-growers produce excellent fruit who have not the advantage of the apparently unlimited resources possessed by Mr. Roberts; still it will in all cases be found that the principles followed are similar to those which govern his practice. These are—1st, an abundant supply of food, with numerous healthy roots to appropriate it; 2d, a yearly supply of perfectly-formed bearing-wood; 3d, restricting all the vigour of the Vines to the formation of fruit for the present, and wood for the next, year; and 4th, duly proportioning the weight of fruit to the strength of the Vines. Upon the judicious application of these simple principles rests the art of growing good Grapes; we will therefore proceed to examine the author's method of reducing them to practice.

With regard to the formation of the border, so as to ensure "an abundant supply of food, and numerous healthy roots," upon which the production of good crops of fine fruit during successive years essentially depends, the author thus describes his own system:—"The width of the borders outside the houses should be 24 feet (which I consider quite sufficient), cleared out to the depth of 3 feet 6 inches, upon a bottom of retentive clay, well prepared, with one foot of fall from back to front. A main drain, 1 foot 6 inches deep, ought to run along the extremity of the border, with cross-drains in an oblique direction leading into it, so as to have a perfect command in draining off superfluous water; which I consider an essential point to attend to, so as to lay them dry (more particularly where the climate is humid). I then lay upon the bottom thus formed broken stones and lime rubbish, to the depth of 1 foot, having a depth for compost of 2 feet 6 inches." These directions are very proper where the situation is low and wet, or the natural soil retentive of moisture; in many cases,

however, a less expensive mode of proceeding will suffice. The quantity of drainage ought, of course, to be regulated by the nature of the soil, the situation, and the climate of the district. When the subsoil is porous, and consequently dry, the cross-drains and the stratum of clay may be dispensed with. A drain along the front, and also one at each end of the border, should always be provided, to catch the soakage from the adjoining ground, and for the ready passage of water during excessive rains, &c. On the driest ground a layer of stones spread over the bottom will be advisable, to prevent the roots from penetrating too deeply; and in cases where these are necessary to facilitate drainage, a thicker bed should be used, with some leaves or litter spread over them, to prevent the soil from filling up the interstices. Mr. Roberts uses, in addition, large lime-stones, placed six or eight feet apart upon the broken stones, &c. "to retain moisture in a dry season, and to facilitate the drainage in a wet one." Where the situation of a Vinery is irremediably low and wet, the border for the Vines to grow in ought to be made, nearly or wholly, according to circumstances, above the surface of the surrounding ground.

The soil the author recommends consists of—"two parts, the parings of old pasture-land, a strong loam, laid up one year (or till the sward is half decomposed) in the form of a potato-hod, close covered in with soil, and never turned; one part, the turf, with four, inches of the soil, of a looser texture, laid up for the same period and not turned as before; an eighth part scrapings of the highways, formed from limestone or other hard material, and the other eighth part, half-decomposed horse or cow-dung. I am not an advocate for turning over and mixing the materials promiscuously together, as, by often turning, the compost becomes too solid, losing a great portion of its fertilizing property by such repeated intermixture; and unless it be of a very sandy, loose texture, the border will in a few years become impervious both to water and to atmospheric air, which are of incalculable benefit to the growth of the Vine."

Those who are unable to procure all these different materials will find a good substitute in turfy loam, dug from two to four inches deep, according to its texture and quality. If the soil is collected early in autumn, and from one-eighth to one-sixth part of good dung spread amongst the layers when laid up into a ridge, the border might be made in the following spring, adding at that time a portion of lime-rubbish (that is, old mortar and brick-bats), or broken lime-stone, with a good quantity of unbroken bones. But whatever kind of compost may be made use of, it ought on no account to be worked when wet. Mr. Hoare, in his admirable Treatise on the Vine, has shown that bones are a most valuable ingredient in Vine borders, as, owing to the slow progress of decomposition, they furnish nutritive matter to the roots in after years, when the more soluble manures are exhausted. But besides the compounds before enumerated, Mr. Roberts mixes throughout the whole mass of soil a quantity of carrion cut into small pieces, in the proportion of "one good-sized horse or cow carcass to every ten or twelve square yards; using caution, and not bringing it to the surface of the border within one foot, as its assistance is not wanted the first year." Although it is well known that the Vine is what is termed "a gross feeder," we could hardly have supposed that its roots delighted to revel in a profusion of one of the most powerful of all known manures. Yet, without doubt, the author has found animal flesh in large quantities beneficial: in fact, he seems to regard it as the most important element in the composition of the border. We have dwelt at some length upon this part of the subject, because it is of the utmost importance; for the most scrupulous attention to the internal management of a Vinery will avail but little unless the roots of the plants are in a condition to furnish a sufficiency of food.

The author very properly deprecates the notion of chambering, and heating the border with flues or pipes; and to protect and assist the roots while in action, he advises the border to be covered two or three feet thick with fermenting dung and leaves; justly attributing a prevalent cause of failure in Grape-forcing to the great difference in temperature between the roots in an exposed border and the foliage in a warm house.

In his lists of sorts suitable for the various structures in which Grapes are usually grown, he has inadvertently included the White Muscat among those proper for the rafters of a greenhouse. He reprobates the system, now unfortunately so general, of sending out with a high character and a higher price some well-known or comparatively worthless sort as a "new seedling;" and suggests the institution of "a council or committee, including some of the best practical men, to try, discuss, and give unbiassed opinions on the merits or demerits of all seedling fruit, before they are pronounced worthy of cultivation (similar to the Floricultural Society for Flowers)." [In our opinion, the Horticultural Society of London is the right judge to select; well-informed and above all interested bias. If a new Grape is not stamped with their approbation, a man is unwise to buy it.]—*W.*

(*To be continued.*)

Popular Flowers. The Pansy—its Propagation, Cultivation, and general Treatment in all Seasons. Tyas & Co.

The second Number of this work is devoted to the Pansy. Although advancing nothing new in the cultivation and management of the flower, the directions are generally good, and the present Number is compiled with greater care than the preceding one. It has probably been looked over by some judicious friend. These little treatises are susceptible of great improvement, not only in the matter, but in the illustrations, which ought to exemplify the qualities which constitute perfection; the lists at the end should, moreover, embrace all the standard flowers of each subject.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

The reason why a Currant or a Gooseberry-bush throws up suckers is that the cutting, which now forms the bush, has been made either with a heel to it, or cut so close to the mother-branch, as to carry with it part of the latent buds generally found there. To prevent this, the propagator cuts off the lower portion of the shoot as far as he sees traces of these latent buds; he also cuts off the top part of the shoot if too weak for his purpose, and then he disbuds the middle portion, leaving only three or four buds near the top to form the future head. No kind of cutting, not even the Lilac, thus made, ever throws out suckers above the collar of the plant; that is, above the roots. This is a simple fact, well known to cultivators, but the extent of its application has not yet been fully appreciated, and I am not aware that the principle involved in it has been explained by any one. A wider application of it, however, is all I have in view at present, now that we are entering on the great business of propagation, &c. I shall state another simple fact by way of illustration:—Suppose a strong sucker from a black Currant-bush, with the buds taken out, as in the case of the above cutting, but still growing on the parent stock—lay it in the soil as you would any other layer, and by the end of the growing season you will have a strong plant that will never throw out a sucker above the roots;—a practical refutation of the old maxim, that a plant, propagated from a sucker, will afterwards be disposed to throw up suckers in its turn. Now, if the propagator in the "stool-ground" were to apply this rule of disbudding to the Nut and Filbert-stools, we should hear no more complaints about these bushes throwing up suckers; more especially, if in connection with it, he were to give up the present mode of cutting down his layers to within an inch or two of the ground, and leave them a foot or two in length, with only two or three eyes at the top to form a head. The Quince and Paradise layers need not be longer than six or eight inches, sufficient to have room to graft on the disbudded part; and the same with all other layers according to the purposes for which they are propagated. These are no speculative notions; I have adopted the plan for more than ten years, and I have many proofs of its good effects. I have not in a single instance been disappointed by a plant, so treated, having thrown out suckers or side-shoots afterwards where I did not want them.

To the list of plants given last week for keeping up a succession of flowers in the conservatory, the following may be added:

From the Greenhouse and Pits.—Luculia gratissima, Syphocámpylus bícolor (always in flower), Chorozema várium, and cordatum; Correa speciosa, pulchella, Harrisii, longiflora, rósea (these supply the place of Fuchsias all winter); Primula sinensis, single and double; Cineraria Waterhousiana, and hybrid varieties; Camellias, many sorts; Mignonette. Heaths: Erica alata, ardens, arbúscula, Blandfordiana, caffra, carinata, colorans, cóncolor, cerinthoides, exsurgens, grácilis, grandinosa, hyemalis, mutábilis, princeps, pyramidalis, præstans, paniculata, Sebana, tenella, vernix.

From the Forcing-Pits.—Azálea índica alba, and varieties; Rhodora canadensis, Acácia armata, Persian Lilacs, Calla (Richárdia) Æthiópica, Pelargonium album multiflorum, Admiral Napier, Gen. Washington, Ne Plus Ultra, and some scarlets; Tulips, several early varieties; Narcissuses, Soliel d'Or and double Roman being the earliest; Hyacinths, Jonquils, Crocuses, Lily of the Valley, Violets. Roses: Fairy, Old China, Tea-scented, Bourbons, and hybrid perpetuals; Fabvier, a China Rose, is one of the best for bouquets at this early period; and Fulgorie, a hybrid perpetual, the sweetest.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—The earliest of the fruiters will now be showing fruit, and will require rather more water and a little additional heat, with gentle syringing on fine mornings. The succession ones, if grown in dung heat, will want but little water yet and no increase of temperature, till they are fresh potted by the end of this or beginning of next month. See that proper composts, &c., are ready for them before that time.

Vinery.—Those who cut Grapes next April are now thinning their bunches, and keep up a good brisk heat of 70°, with a liberal use of the syringe, according to the state of the weather. The different stages below this require their different treatment; those in flower had better be kept rather dry until the fruit is set, and those breaking their buds must be gently dealt with, in order to get all the eyes forward about the same time; they require a moist atmosphere.

Peach-House.—The heat here should now be about 60°, and rather more regular than in the Vineries. Very little air can yet be given by the front ventilators; cold draughts being very injurious to the young fruit and foliage. As soon as the blossoming is over, the syringe must be in full requisition morning and evening, and a strict look out must be kept after the green-fly or red-spider.

Cherry-House.—The observations on the Peach-house are applicable here also, and the temperature in both houses need not differ much.

Figs.—These are more accommodating than the two last tribes, and will do well enough in either of the last three houses if they are in pots or tubs. Where a house is devoted to them, about 65° is the proper temperature for them now. They should not get dry at the roots when in growth.

Cucumbers and Melons.—These require strict attention while the weather is rough, or when sudden gleams of the sun break forth; but of all the misfortunes to which they are liable, the steam from dung linings is the most fatal, and must be strictly guarded against.

Potatoes, Kidney-Beans, Rhubarb, and Asparagus, with Radishes and other salads, require the routine culture formerly recommended, and a due regard to successions and the casualties of the weather.

Orchard.—Any newly transplanted trees should be mulched on frosty mornings, if not already done. Planting all sorts of fruit-trees should be finished before the end of the month, even on the heaviest soils. Peaches and Apricots must be pruned and nailed now without delay.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Another crop of the dry bulbs and roots might now be set to grow for a successional bloom. It is too soon yet for potting to any extent, if the Orchidaceæ are finished. A few plants here and there may indeed be so forward in their growth as to require fresh pots. There is no such a thing thought of now-a-days as a regular potting-time; every week, until September, will bring its own operations with it in this way.

Green-house.—Many plants in this house will now begin to grow, and though they need not be encouraged, they should be preserved from cold draughts through the front sashes, when the weather is not favourable. All the beautiful little climbers on trellises will require constant attendance in training and stopping the shoots as they advance.

Conservatory.—The early Epacrises, Acácias, and forced plants of the Azálea and Rhododendron tribes, with forced bulbs and Pelargóniums, will weekly increase the interest here. I have been found fault with for saying that stove-plants, and especially the Orchidaceæ which I have named, would flower well in the Conservatory. There never was a greater mistake in the world. Some of our finer Dendróbiums have been in flower in my own sitting-room for the last month, where the heat is hardly ever up to 40° in the morning; and I am satisfied they will grow with increased vigour when I move them to the stoves. I have proved this to be the case frequently.

Pits and Frames.—If any amateur wishes to try experiments in inarching Camellias, this is a good time to remove his stocks into gentle heat, to set the sap in motion before the operation is begun. Grafting Camellias in spring never answers well with any one; it succeeds so much better in summer, after the young growth has a little ripened. This is the best time, however, to graft little Orange-trees for forcing and blooming in the drawing-room or conservatory. The young stocks for this purpose ought to be brought in advance of the grafts by a gentle heat. A few Wall-flower seeds might now be sown, to raise plants for forcing next winter, for which purpose they are well adapted, as they may be had in flower from Christmas until they bloom in the open ground. We force another plant here extensively, which I never saw in a list of forcing-plants; namely, Philadelphus coronárius, or Mock Orange, which forces as well as the Deútzias.

Out-door Department.

Some of the flower-beds should now be trenched or renewed for transplanting the autumn-sown annuals, which are to flower next May, before the half-hardy plants are planted out for summer flowering. In some parts of the country the month of May is the least gay time of the season in the flower-garden. Lime-water, to clear the Grass of worms, has been a source of vexation to many, but an ever ready nostrum in the hands of writers for that purpose. If you have access to good stone-lime, your lime-water will certainly kill worms if it gets at them, but that made from chalk-lime has no more effect on them than barley-water. Hence the different results of which we hear. Where stone-lime is difficult to be procured, corrosive sublimate seems to be the next best resource, according to the late testimonies of correspondents. Lawns cannot now be too often rolled when the ground is in a half-dry state.

Forest and Coppice.—From the middle of February to the middle of March has always been the time for general planting on the Highland hills. Except pitting some of the best ground in the warmer vallies, no other preparation was ever thought of. In England, on the contrary, no preparation of the soil is thought too good for planting, and the whole is finished, when possible, before the end of February.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Feb. 16, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Feb.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 10	29.881	29.831	42	31	36.5	N.E.	
Saturday 11	29.976	29.859	41	26	33.5	N.E.	
Sunday 12	30.040	30.030	41	27	34.0	N.E.	.01
Monday 13	30.010	29.873	42	18	30.0	E.	
Tuesday 14	29.721	29.613	39	16	27.5	W.	
Wednesday 15	29.470	29.294	29	22	25.5	N.	
Thursday 16	29.231	29.193	32	29	30.0	N.E.	
Average	29.761	29.670	38.0	22.8	30.4		.01

Feb. 10. Overcast; dense dark clouds; overcast at night.
11. Uniformly overcast; hazy; slight frost.
12. Hazy, with slight drizzle; fine; overcast; frosty.
15. Frosty; hazy; fine; sharp frost at night.
14. Frosty; cloudy; severe frost.
15. Sharp frost; overcast; freezing all day, with slight snow.
16. Very dry air and frosty; slightly overcast; frosty.
Mean temperature of the week 9.7° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending Feb. 25, 1843.

Feb.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 19	45.2	31.5	38.4	7	0.64 in.	4	—	1	1	1	4	2	1
Mon. 20	45.3	33.5	39.4	10	0.51	1	3	1	3	2	2	5	—
Tues. 21	46.2	32.7	39.5	9	0.20	2	5	2	2	—	2	4	—
Wed. 22	45.3	34.2	39.8	6	0.29	3	4	3	—	—	3	4	—
Thurs. 23	45.7	32.7	39.2	6	0.33	2	2	2	1	—	5	2	3
Fri. 24	46.7	33.1	42.4	9	0.29	—	2	3	2	4	—	3	3
Sat. 25	48.0	33.5	40.7	9	0.24	—	2	3	—	4	3	3	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 25th in 1830—thermometer 59°; and the lowest on the 23d in 1842—thermometer 18°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Feb. 17, 1843.

In consequence of the late severe weather, several of the more delicate kinds of vegetables have advanced in price; amongst fruit there has been little alteration. Trade is far from being brisk. *Fruit:* Pines are tolerably abundant, from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per lb. Foreign Grapes continue good, at the prices quoted last week. Pummeloes are plentiful, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* each. The supply of dessert Pears is becoming very limited, fair samples of the Beurré Rance and Ne Plus Meuris fetching from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per doz. Amongst the dessert Apples, Newtown Pippins are selling at 3*s.* per dozen, and the best Nonpareils from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per dozen. Culinary Apples remain the same as in our last Report, the sale for them being very dull. Cucumbers are occasionally offered, from 3*s.* to 6*s.* each. *Vegetables:* At the commencement of the week Asparagus advanced considerably in price; it is now somewhat cheaper, but still fetches from 8*s.* to 12*s.* per 100; the smaller bunches being from 3*s.* to 6*s.* each. Seakale is well supplied, from 9*d.* to 2*s.* per punnet. The few French Beans to be met with have risen to 3*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* per 100. A few New Potatoes have just arrived from Lisbon in good order. Brussels Sprouts ar becoming inferior. White Broccoli continues good, from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bunch. Turnips are somewhat dearer, being from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. bunches. Lettuce and Endive are of fair quality; the latter fetch from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per score. Good Onions are selling from 5*s.* to 6*s.* per bushel. Leeks are plentiful, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per dozen bunches. Of Mushrooms there is a good supply, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per pottle. *Flowers:* The cut flowers consist of Poinsettia pulchérrima, Amaryllises, Hyacinths, Roses, Pelargoniums, Lilacs, Camellias, Kálmias, Azáleas, &c.

PRICES, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— — Portugal, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 4*s* to 12*s*
— Kitchen, 3*s* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 3*s* to 14*s*
Pummeloes, per doz., 6*s* to 12*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 12*s*
— bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 12*s*
Cucumbers, each, 3*s.* to 6*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 16*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* to 6*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 65*s.* to 75*s.*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Spanish, 18*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Cabbage, White, per doz. 2*s* to 4*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 5*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* to 2*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Purple, 6*d* to 1*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, per 100, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 70*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Scotch, per bushel, 2*s* 6*d*
— New Autumn, per lb., 4*d* to 8*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cardoons, each, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4*s* to 6*s*
— Young Horn, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Onions, per bushel, 5*s* to 6*s*
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, large, per 100, 8*s* to 12*s*
— Second, 3*s* to 6*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 9*d* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cab., p. sc., 6*d* to 9*d*
— Cos, 9*d* to 1*s*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 6*d* to 1*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 6*d* to 1*s*
Truffles, per lb, 8*s* to 4*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

AGRICULTURE.—*B. K.*—Lea land which has lain so long in Grass, must be rich enough for any crop without any manure. Quicklime laid on before ploughing would do good; the quantity must depend on the quantity of calcareous earth in the soil; perhaps 50 bushels per acre may be sufficient. Begin with Barley, then Potatoes, with soot. You may try guano, mixed with earth into a compost: 4 cwt. per acre put into the drills, when the land is moist; or Poictevin's manure, 1 hogshead per acre. Much depends on the season for success. Artificial manures without stable or yard dung will not keep up the fertility of the soil. Kohl rabi will do on a rich heavy soil, well pulverised. Chou a mille têtes, for the leaves to give to cattle, is a large branching Cabbage, which spreads considerably, and is much cultivated in France. The Drumhead Cabbage produces the heaviest crop. *M.*——*Subscriber.*—If your sand is of a gritty nature it will not be of much use in the compost; but it might be so if well mixed with the stiff soil acting mechanically on it. If it is fine, you may add it to any compost, but you had better use your stiff soil for the mixture with nightsoil. There is no way of making silicious sand finer that we know of, unless you sift it. *M.*——*R.B.*—Youatt's work on "Cattle," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, contains much good advice. The less physic you give to your cows the better. It is, perhaps, an advantage, not to have a country cow-doctor near you. *M.*——*J. S. P.*—You had better plant the whole with Potatoes. The Ash-leaved Kidney is early and productive. After the Potatoes are taken up, you may immediately sow spring Tares to feed off with sheep in autumn; or the small Turnip called Nimble Turnip. Mangel Wurzel is not so likely to succeed between Potatoes. *M.*

MANURES.—*Devonian.*—Brewers' grains would no doubt be a useful manure, if they had gone through the *acid* fermentation and begun the putrefactive: they may be used mixed with earth. But where there are pigs or cows to give them to, it is wasteful to use them as manure, unless they are quite spoiled. *M.*——*A. L. M.*—From some experiments we have made we find that 1 lb. of common oil of vitriol, worth 1½*d.*, if bought in quantity, will fix 7 pints of the concentrated gas-water prepared in some of the London gas-works. We doubt whether the country gas-works ever make it of half or one-third the strength. If you add 170 gals. of country gas-water to 830 gals. of liquid manure, we should expect that 1 cwt. of common oil of vitriol would be sufficient. If the smell is likely to be troublesome it would be as well to throw some bleaching-powder into the tank, and to stir it up in the first instance. But if the tank has a lid, the escape of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which causes the bad smell, will be of less importance. In mixing the oil of vitriol, it should be done in small quantities at a time, or the effervescence may be inconvenient.†——*T. G.*—We shall be greatly obliged by an account of your experiments with Guano.†——*W. G. K. B.*—It is probable that guano at the rate of two or three cwt. per acre, is the best manure for your purpose. Your inquiry is gone to Mr. A.†——*Amicus.*—Your butcher is a very good neighbour: the bottom of his pond will no doubt be good stuff. You had better consult Sprengel's directions, at p. 524 of last year, to see how you can best treat the substance. It will require to be a good deal weakened by mixing it with soil before it is applied as manure. That done, it should be excellent †

MANGEL WURZEL.—*M. C.*—Mangel Wurzel are excellent food for sheep as well as for cows: they should be cut, and given with pease-haulm or clover hay, as all roots should for fattening sheep; a small portion of bean or pease-meal sprinkled over the cut roots will be found very advantageous. Mangel Wurzel are not quite so nourishing as Swedish turnips, but more so than the white. Give the sheep lumps of rock salt to lick. *M.*

SPIRIT OF TAR.—*Peter Parley.*—This is not applied as a manure, but as a preventive against the attacks of insects. Where Potatoes are infested with slugs, it would no doubt be a useful application. For the manner in which it is used we must refer you to p. 105 of Vol. i.†——*J. L.*—We have our doubts as to whether Spirit of Tar will be found a useful remedy against those insects which do not carry on their ravages beneath the soil. If applied to the Roses growing over the walls of your house, this mixture would probably destroy the green fly which infests them; but it would communicate a highly-disagreeable odour to the building. Many kinds of blight are occasioned by small parasitical fungi, and if this is the case, Spirit of Tar would have no effect upon them.‡

VINES.—*H. T. S.*—The sudden drooping of the shoots upon your Vine on the morning of the 15th was occasioned by the frost having taken effect upon the stem; this would check the flow of sap, and the foliage would necessarily suffer. You will find another communication upon this subject in a different part of the Paper.‡——*R. C.*—We do not see the object of your communication. Of course the atmosphere of a Vinery with a metallic roof will be colder near the roof than elsewhere. But what then? it is the temperature of that part which has to be observed; and in our opinion from 59° to 67° is much too high for early forcing. You should put mats on the roof when the nights are cold, or protect them by some other means; in which case you will find the variation of temperature inside the house very much prevented.†

ANNUALS.—*A. Y.*—The best annuals, amongst which are many of late introduction, are Portulaca Thellusónii and splendens, Martýnia fragrans, Torénia scabra, Didiscus cæruleus, Schizanthus retusus, Rhodanthe Manglésii, Lobélia ramosa and heterophylla, Loasa Hérbertii and Pentlándica, Scyphanthus élegans, Phlox Drummondi, Clintonia pulchella, and Brachycome iberidifólia, which are tender. Hardy ones are, Nemóphila insignis, Godétia albicans, vinosa, rubicunda, and Lindleyana, Malope grandiflora, Calandrínia discolor and speciosa, Limnanthes Douglásii, Leptosiphon androsáceus and densiflorus, Tropæ'olum peregrinum, Lupinus Cruikshankii and nanus, Láthyrus azúreus, Sphenógyne speciosa, Campánula Lóreyi, Calliopsis Atkinsónii, Collínsia bícolor, Schizanthus pinnatus, and Indian Pinks.‡

PERENNIALS.—*A Subscriber* had better procure the following hardy perennials for planting in his clumps:—For the centre, Delphínium Barlowi and grandiflorum, double var., Phlox paniculata, and Thompsoniana, Lupinus polyphyllus, Aster Novæ Angliæ, Aconitum versicolor and ochroleucum; to these may succeed Stenactis speciosa, Aster élegans, Pæónia officinalis, albiflora, Whitleji, and Húmei, Phlox omniflora, cárnea, and maculata, Pentstemon gentianoides, hybridus, and ovatus, Potentilla Russelliana, Hopwoodiana, and splendens, Œnothera speciosa, Campánula lactiflora and persicifólia, Aster élegans, Lobélia syphilítica, Lythrum virgatum and Antirrhinum majus. The plants near the margin may consist of Dodecátheon Meádia, Tróllius europæus, Helleborus niger and odoratus, Verónica gentianoides, Epimédium alpinum, Gentiana septémfida, asclepiadea, and acaulis, Phlox stolonífera, aristata, and setácea, Campánula carpática and Alyssum saxátile. The following bulbs may also be added:—White and Martagon Lilies, Irises, Fritillaries, Narcissuses, Eranthis hyemalis, Parrot Tulips, Crocuses, Snowdrops, and Dog's-tooth Violets. The plants for the centre, and the Pæonias, should not be placed nearer than two feet to each other. The others may be planted nearer, in proportion as they approach closer to the margin of the clumps.‡

CONIFEROUS PLANTS.—*T. G.*, who finds it difficult to preserve plants of this genus when newly raised from seed, should pot them off singly into small pots in a mixture of loam and sandy peat. Place them in a close frame for a few days, and water sparingly; afterwards give air freely, and all they will then require will be an occasional shifting into larger pots. ‡

HOLLIES.—*J. R. W.*—Do not syringe your Hollies in cold weather. If it is mild, to do so will be advantageous, if performed in the morning. Your proceedings appear to have been very judicious.†

MISTLETOE.—*Peter Pindar.*—Your previous letter never reached us. The Mistletoe is found in this country upon the Lime, Maple, Apple, Oak, Willow, and Poplar. In Germany it grows in great quantities upon the common Pine.‡

FLORICULTURE.—*G. A. C.*—From your brief description we suppose you allude to Iris variegata.‡

EVERGREENS.—*Alpha.*—The best time for procuring Evergreens, Cedars, &c. for planting out, is late in the autumn.‡

CREEPERS.—*T. R. W.*—If Cobæa scandens attached itself last season to a rough-cast wall without any fastening, Eccremocarpus scaber, Ampelopsis quinquefólia, and the hardy Passion-flower, would probably do the same. It is necessary, however, that there should be some projections round which the tendrils can clasp firmly, otherwise the plants will be beaten down by wind and rain.‡

CLIMBERS.—*A Subscriber.*—Those mentioned last week had better be trained separately. As you prefer Roses, you may plant against your porch the Boursault, de Lisle, Bougainville, and Ayrshire Roses. You had better defer planting them until there is no danger of their suffering from severe frost.‡

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—*A. F. S.*—The following ornamental Trees and Shrubs will grow where the soil is rich, but wet in winter: Æsculus carnea, Guelder Rose, Snowy Mespilus, scarlet flowering Hawthorn, Laburnum, Siberian Crab, Bird and double-flowering Cherry, Philadelphus speciosus, and Gordonianus, Ribes atreum and sanguíneum, and Spiræa ariæfólia.‡

WHITE HELLEBORE.—*J. P. G. H.*—We really do not know where the seed of this plant can be obtained; but you can procure the plant itself of any nurseryman. ‡

IN DOOR PLANTS.—*T. G.*, who wishes for something besides Fuchsias, Camellias, &c., for blooming in windows, may try the Chinese Primrose, Acácia armata, Azálea índica, white and purple varieties, Chorozema várium, Genista canariensis, Hóvea Celsi, and Sóllya heterophylla. ‡——*Junius.*—We apprehend that tender annuals grown in pots, plunged in sawdust, heated by hot-water, and suspended within a short distance of the skylight of a covered passage, would not repay the trouble which they would occasion.‡——*E. D.*—For a room into which the sun shines during most of the day we should recommend Fuchsias, Myrtles, Pelargoniums, Aloes, and Cacti, in preference to Dahlias, which would not do well in the confined atmosphere of a room.‡

CACTI.—*T. G.*—The chief point in managing these plants is to allow them an alternate period of growth and rest. They should be grown in a mixture of lime-rubbish and loam, with a little cow-dung, and in well-drained pots. In summer, they should be fully exposed to the sun, and well watered; but from October to March they should be kept perfectly dry. ‡

ACHIMENES ROSEA.—*V.*—This, as well as others of the genus, frequently forms scaly bulbs at the axils of the leaves, by which, in addition to those formed underground, the plant may be propagated. It is unusual for this plant to bear seed.‡

CONSERVATORY PLANTS.—*J. D.*—For the partially-shaded part of a Conservatory no plants will be better adapted than Camellias, Orange-trees, and Myrtles.‡

IPOMŒA.—*A Subscriber.*—It is better, in potting Ipomœas, to raise the upper portion of the tuber above the soil. Ipomœa tyrianthina would do better in a prepared border of the greenhouse than in a pot; its flowers are of a deep purple colour, quite distinct from those of I. purga, which are rose-coloured. The latter is a beautiful species, but it is very difficult to bloom.‡

KENNEDIAS.—*Miscellaneous.*—It is probable that your Kennédias damp off from being over-watered or kept in a shady place, where they do not obtain sufficient light and air. Cut them back to where they are sound, repot them into loam and sandy peat, and plunge them into a gentle bottom-heat to recover them.‡

GRASS-TREE.—*A. S.*—The Grass-trees are greenhouse plants from New Holland. Of the one called Kingia australis there are several plants at Kew Botanic Garden. We do not suppose that they can be obtained in the London Nurseries.‡

PANSIES.—*S. T.*—The following 8 Pansies are first-rate, and may be added to those mentioned at p. 73. King's sulphúrea élegans, Brown's Countess of Orkney, Thomson's Nymph, Raphael, Cyclops, Attila, and Regulator, and Major's Bridegroom.*

HYACINTHS.—*J. S.*—Hyacinths intended for blooming in glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November. The bulbs should barely be allowed to touch the water until roots begin to protrude from them. They should be placed in a dark room for the first fortnight, when the water will require to be changed; the bulbs may then be brought to the light, and all that they will need until they have done blooming will be fresh water twice a week.‡

BULBS.—*T. G.*—The best season for planting Amaryllis belladonna in the open ground is the spring. It may be procured of any respectable nurseryman.‡

MELON.—*A Young Beginner.*—The Cassaba Melon requires the treatment of the Persian kinds; respecting which we will shortly give you further information. ‡

GRAFTING.—*H. S.*—Grafts of the Plum will take readily on three-year-old branches, if the operation is properly performed.‡——*Discipulus.*—Apples may be grafted on Pear stocks; but, although they may take well enough at first, after a few years they begin to linger and fail in producing young wood. This will most probably be the case with the Ribstone Pippin, grafted on the Jargonelle. ‖

MULBERRY TREES.—*Discipulus.*—The removal of large limbs from your Mulberry-trees, which you state are two feet in diameter, has doubtless been the occasion of their throwing out shoots too luxuriant for bearing fruit at present; but, if you refrain from lopping, the flow of sap will gradually moderate, and you may then expect them to bear fruit. ‖

LATE APPLES.—*A. K.*—Some of the best Kitchen Apples for use in the months of December, January, February, and March, are the Royal Russet, Bedfordshire Foundling, Alfriston, Dumelow's Seedling, Brabant Bellefleur, and Easter Pippin. ‖

VEGETABLES.—*A. Z. A.*—The 12 best sorts of Broccoli are the Early White, Grange's Early Cauliflower, Early Purple Cape, Green Cape, Sulphur-coloured, Sprouting, Purple Cape, Knight's Protecting, Green Close-headed, Portsmouth, Chappel's cream-coloured, Latest Green or Danish. The 12 best sorts of Lettuce are—Brown Dutch, White Dutch, Imperial, White Silesian, Malta, Marseilles, Hammersmith, Black-seeded Gotte, Tennis Ball; Brown, White Paris, and Green Paris Cos. 6 sorts of Cabbage, which will probably answer your purpose better than a greater number of inferior kinds, are the Early York, Battersea, Vanack, Cornish, Portugal, and the Small Dark Red for Pickling. The 10 best sorts of Onions are Silver-skinned, Madeira, Reading, Globe, Strasburg, Brown Portugal, Blood-red, James's Keeping, Potato Onion, and Nocera. The best Dwarf Kidney-beans are—White Long-pod, Early Dwarf Dutch, Large Dwarf Dutch, Pale Turkey, Dwarf Black-spotted, and Negro. ‖

POTATOES.—*B. K.*—For an early crop we recommend the Ash-leaved Kidney.†

CELERY.—*Discipulus.*—You will succeed better with your Celery if you do not earth it up so early as you have usually done; but at the same time it will be advisable in your case not to defer it till November, and then earth it up at once; begin when it is half-grown, taking care to preserve the heart uninjured as you go on. ‖

SLUGS.—*Abrus.*—Limewater is the best remedy for destroying slugs in greenhouses. If they attack any favourite plant it is a good plan to place Cabbage-leaves near it, to attract the slugs, which may be collected and shaken into a pan containing lime.‡

ANTS.—*L.*—We recommend you to strew arsenic and wetted sugar in those parts of your conservatory most frequented by ants, which will be attracted by the sugar, and be destroyed.‡

VERMIN.—*J. W. B.'s* Apple-trees are infested with caterpillars, which it is difficult to destroy. We should recommend washing the trees, before the flowers expand, and again as soon as the fruit is set, with a mixture of soapsuds and strong tobacco-water, at the rate of two gallons of the latter to five of the former. Not having had any experience in the application of spirits of tar in such cases, it would be most prudent to try it, diluted, upon a tree of little consequence, or to wash over a single bough when the fruit is set, as an experiment, which, if successful, might then be more extensively employed. *R.*——*R. B.'s* beetles are the Otiorhynchus picipes, whose history, with the best means for their destruction, have been given in Vol. i. p. 292. *R.*

BOOKS.—*T. T. H.*—Professor Low's work may be procured of any of the principal booksellers in London.‡

COTTAGERS' CALENDAR.—*A Curate.*—Mr. Paxton's Calendar was printed in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Feb. 6, 1842 If you would like to judge of it before ordering any for distribution, enclose six postage-stamps to the office, and the publisher will forward you a copy by post.

STORING FRUIT.—*Abrus.*—Apples will always retain their freshness best when kept in a room where there is no fire. All that we know respecting the preservation of Walnuts is stated at p. 693 of last year's *Chronicle*. Chesnuts require to be well dried before they are stored away. ‡

LAWNS.—*Discipulus.*—The drainings from a cow-shed will not, if mixed with a sufficient quantity of water, prove injurious to a lawn, shrubs, or trees. At this season it may be applied with little or no previous dilution, as the rains will render it weak enough before vegetation becomes active. ‖

IRON LABELS.—*A. F. S.*—The iron labels to which you allude are cast expressly for the Horticultural Society. ‡

MISCELLANEOUS.—*J. Dunlop.*—Your plant is a new Oxylóbium allied to O. obovatum, but not handsome enough to be of any importance.†——*Theresa* is thanked.——*A Subscriber* may probably obtain Bignónia picta and Tweedíana of the principal London nurserymen.‡——*Dr. C.*—Your New Zealand seeds are, not those of an Apple, but apparently of a plant called Achras costata, allied to the Sapodilla of the West Indies.†——*D. K.*—We see nothing to object to in the Regulations. Good conduct among the members is of far more importance than rules.——*A Countryman.*—We cannot describe what a union joint is. You should inquire of the nearest engineer.——*Anon.*—We do not understand you. If a person is ignorant he must be instructed. You, no doubt, are just as ignorant as those of whom you complain, and so are we, and so are all of us, only in different ways; at least such is the opinion of *John Lindley.*——*A Subscriber.*—The eye of your seedling Pansy is fine, and the lower petal is particularly well formed; the flower being imperfect in other respects, no decided opinion can be given.*——*J. L. C.*—We must refer you to our advertisements.‡——*Hoppiana.*—The insect is the Black Vine Weevil, described at p. 292 of the *Chronicle* for 1841.——*T. S.*—Both the Elms are Ulmus glabra.†——*T. R. W.*—Your plants are, 1, Rhipsalis Cassytha; 2, Cacália tomentosa; 3, Crássula squamulosa; 4, an Equisetum.†——*J. C. L.*—Certainly, Irish produce is excellent. A thousand thanks.†——*D. H. B.*—Send them in two parcels by post.——*G. P.*—Your Evergreen Oaks appear to be, 1, Quercus Ilex oblonga; 2, Q. I. crispa.‡——*Amicus.*—Your Oak, which retains its leaves through the winter, is the Fulham Oak; the other is not the Lucombe Oak, but probably an American species.¶

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE services of our Naval and Military forces in the course of the recent operations in China have been acknowledged by the unanimous approbation of Parliament —the vote of thanks proposed by Ministers having been carried in both Houses without a dissentient voice. In the Lords, the Duke of Wellington bestowed unqualified praise on the discipline, forbearance, and humanity of the troops; and characterised the achievements of the united forces, from the attack of the heights of Canton to the conclusion of the war, as unprecedented in the Naval and Military history of this country. The value of this praise was strikingly pointed out by Lord Brougham, who adverted to the fact that every man who would receive the vote would prefer the single opinion, the single panegyric of the Duke of Wellington to votes of thanks from both Houses of Parliament. In the Commons, the services of the united forces were acknowledged with equal unanimity by Members of both sides of the House. Lord Stanley, in proposing the vote, remarked that there had been victories which had involved more bloodshed, but never any which more merited the thanks of the country. Lord Palmerston seconded the motion; and while praising the forbearance of the troops, expressed his satisfaction that long years of inactivity had not impaired the efficiency of the British forces; that their swords, though they had rested in their scabbards, had not rusted there. Sir Charles Napier said that he had been himself accustomed to go up rivers and storm batteries, and knew what it was, and he could therefore declare that the skill displayed by Sir W. Parker was unequalled in Naval history.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday submitted the scheme proposed by Government in reference to the holders of the forged Exchequer Bills. He followed the plan adopted by the Commissioners in dividing the holders into four classes; the first being those to whom no suspicion could attach; the second and third being those to whom a want of care and prudence might be attributed. To these three classes he proposed that compensation should be awarded; but the fourth class, including persons amenable to grave suspicion, and implicated in dealings with the guilty parties, would be altogether excluded from compensation. He proposed to provide the sum required by the issue of Exchequer bills, so that out of forged bills to the value of 377,000*l.*, compensation may be awarded to the amount of 262,000*l.* After a short discussion, a resolution in accordance with the proposal of Government was brought in.—Lord Howick's motion for an inquiry into the distress of the country, after five nights' debate, was brought to a close

at a late hour this morning, when the House divided, negativing the motion by a majority of 115.

The leading feature in our foreign news is the announcement that the long-pending differences between France and Spain have been satisfactorily adjusted, the Spanish Government having formally disavowed the imputations made against the French Consul by the political chief of Barcelona. The Regent has also excused Barcelona from the payment of the remaining sum due on the war contribution, and has ordered the state of siege to be raised. It is expected that this act of clemency will restore tranquillity to the city, and that the municipal elections will now take place without interruption.—We have accounts of another insurrection in Portugal, the inhabitants of Oporto having resolved not to pay the new taxes, which had been somewhat rigorously levied. A collision has taken place between the people and the military, in which the former were completely successful; and apprehensions are entertained that the movement will spread to Lisbon, where the taxes are equally unpopular.—From the Levant we learn that a misunderstanding has occurred between the Turkish Cabinet and the Austrian Minister, who has refused to hold any communication with the Porte until he has received instructions from his Government. The British Ambassador, however, has offered his services as mediator, which both parties have accepted, and there is little doubt that the affair will be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, left Windsor Castle yesterday afternoon for Buckingham Palace, for the season, and arrived in town soon after three o'clock, by a special train on the Great Western Railway. Viscount Hawarden has succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke as the Lord in Waiting; Admiral Sir Robert Otway has succeeded Sir Frederick Stovin as the Groom in Waiting; and Viscountess Canning has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as the Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. G. A. Hamilton has been elected Member for the University of Dublin, in the place of Mr. Justice Jackson; and Sir Samuel T. Spry, Knt., of Tregolls, Cornwall, has been elected Member for Bodmin, by a majority of 4 over Mr. Sawle, the Liberal candidate. It is rumoured that the Marquis of Donegal is about to present a petition against the return of Mr. Emerson Tennent for Belfast.

Official Appointments. — Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton has been appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. — Captain Sir Thomas Fellowes, C.B., has been appointed Captain-Superintendent of the Victualling-yard and Naval Hospital, Plymouth, in the place of Capt. Coode, whose time of service has expired. —The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Garnett, of Lark-hill and Bleasdale-forest, Esq., to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.—Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court, has been elected Master of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, vacant by the death of Dr. Le Blanc.—Mr. N. Clarke, of the Midland Circuit, and Mr. Byles, of the Norfolk Circuit, have been promoted to the dignity of Serjeants-at-Law.

Foreign.

France.—The Paris papers are chiefly occupied with domestic matters, and with speculations on the stability of the Ministry. The election of a deputy for the third district of Paris has concluded since our last report, and the result has been favourable to the Opposition, whose candidate, M. Taillandier, a Councillor in the Cour Royale of Paris, has been returned by a small majority—his votes amounting to 826, and those of M. Legentil, the ministerial candidate, to 805. This defeat was not an unexpected one, though it might perhaps have been avoided by the Conservative party concentrating their whole strength, on the first day, on one instead of two candidates. The journals announce increased activity in the ranks of the Opposition, who profess to hope that, on a question to be raised respecting the appointment of Admiral Roussin to the Ministry of Marine, they will be able to overthrow the Ministry. This expectation does not appear to have prevailed in political circles, more particularly as the Cabinet on Friday obtained some compensation for the defeat they sustained, the day before, in the third electoral college of the capital. The Chamber of Deputies proceeded to the monthly renewal of their bureaux, or standing committees—to the result of which much interest is attached at all times, but more especially when there is no question of any magnitude under discussion. Out of the eighteen selections made on that day Ministers secured sixteen, and the Opposition only two. The more importance is attached to this advantage, as the committees thus organised will have to appoint the commissions that are to report upon the budget and secret police fund. It would appear that, notwithstanding the recent long debate, the Right of Search question will not be allowed to rest, but that explanations will be demanded from the Ministry, as to whether they understand the paragraph of the Address in the same sense as the English journals, which the Ministerial journals of France have repeated without comment. —Nearly 3,000 workmen of Paris have enrolled their names at the Ministry of Marine as colonists for the Marquesas Islands. On Thursday they sent a deputation with an offer of their services to the Minister of Marine, who replied that no plan had yet been adopted for the colonization of those islands.—The *Journal des Débats* states, that by a note attached to the budget of the Minister of Marine, it appears that Government demands an increase of 4,000,000f., to be applied exclusively to the military marine, which will increase the navy budget for the year 1844 to 111,000,000f. The effective of the seamen will then amount to 30,872 officers and privates, and the effective of the troops employed in the seaports and colonies to 20,378 officers and privates. The fleet will be composed of 160 sail, divided into three classes. The first will comprise 140 ships, of which 8 are ships of the line, 12 frigates, 8 corvettes, 21 brigs, and 26 gunboats, mounting 2,000 guns, and 39 tenders, measuring 20,000 tons. These 140 ships are intended to be kept constantly at sea, and will protect French commerce on the 11 following stations:—the coasts of the Peninsula, the Brazils, and La Plata, the Pacific Ocean, the Antilles, Cayenne, Mexico, the coast of Africa, the Levant, Bourbon, Newfoundland, and Algiers. The second class comprises 16 ships laid up in ordinary—12 ships of the line and 4 frigates. A French periodical states that a Prefect of Corsica, M. Guibega, having lately examined the registers of the town of Calvi, has discovered in them the act of birth of Christopher Columbus, making him consequently a countryman of Napoleon. Hitherto Genoa, Savona, Cogoleto, Nervi, and Zuccarello, have all laid claim to the honour of being the birthplace of the great navigator.—A correspondence has been published between M. de Tocqueville and Lord Brougham in reference to a passage in his Lordship's speech in Parliament, in which he attributed to the former gentleman "marvellous ignorance" on the subject of the Right of Search Treaties. M. de Tocqueville states that his speech was misreported, and that he was not ignorant of the facts adverted to. Lord Brougham, in reply, contends that, if this be the case, it was his duty to have given the information to the French Chambers during the recent angry debate on the Address, and not to have allowed erroneous notions to be disseminated.

Algeria.—Accounts from Algiers of the 5th inst. state that the intelligence received from the interior of the Regency was of a satisfactory nature. General Changarnier, who was to have returned to Milianah on the 3d, had chastised the tribes residing to the west of that town for their participation in the last insurrectionary movement, which was then completely appeased in the province of Tittery. The Governor-General, favoured by the weather, appears to have experienced no obstacle to his march. He was, by the last accounts, on the limits of the territory where the insurrection had originated. Abdel Kader had retired before him into the mountains bordering on the Desert.

Spain.—The long-pending differences between France and Spain on the affairs of Barcelona have been adjusted, the Spanish Government having disavowed the imputation made by the ex-political chief of Barcelona, M. Gutierrez, against the French Consul, M. de Lesseps. The official Gazette of Madrid of the 10th inst. contains this disavowal, under the form of a letter addressed to the Minister of the Interior by the Minister of War, and of which the last paragraph is couched in the following terms:—"Consequently the Government of her Majesty, which ever acts with justice and impartiality, deems it just to declare that the assertion of the Political Chief was not accurate, and had not, without doubt, any other foundation than the rumours circulated by persons flying from Barcelona—rumours which the inquiries of the Captain-General had dissipated." A telegraphic despatch, dated Perpignan, the 10th inst., had also been received, announcing that the Regent has excused Barcelona from the payment of what remained due on the war contributions. The journals of the 8th contain the letter of General Seoane to the Municipality and Chamber of Commerce, announcing the above intelligence. The editor of the *Papagayo* has been restored to liberty, and the state of siege was to be raised on the 12th. Prior to the arrival of this intelligence, the state of Barcelona had become more serious. The Municipality had published a proclamation relative to the troubles of the 30th and 31st; but the Military Governor had ordered it to be torn down, and he published another, much more peremptory. A conspiracy had been discovered in the fortress of Montjuich, and 12 sergeants were arrested. The inmates of the houses from which stones were flung on the soldiers, had all, to the number of 100, been arrested and sent to the citadel. General Seoane had addressed a despatch to the Government, dated the 30th ult., in which he describes the state of excitement prevailing in Barcelona, and which every moment threatened to lead to open revolt. He attributes that effervescence to the intrigues of "a class of individuals interested in fomenting fresh disorders;" "for otherwise," says the General, "it is impossible to comprehend that a city disarmed and garrisoned by 15 battalions, who could in an instant silence all clamour, should indulge in acts of that kind without any means of conquering, and with the certain prospective of being chastised in an exemplary manner. I am consequently compelled to take efficacious measures against those who, in the clubs, or by incendiary speeches or writings, appear to have undertaken the task of completing the ruin of this city." The clemency of the Regent is expected to restore tranquillity; and it is hoped that the municipal elections will take place without interruption. Prince Jerome Napoleon, son of the ex-king of Westphalia, had arrived at Barcelona. A singular state of things exists at Madrid, where the citizens protest against the tendencies and falsehoods of the press, and make a declaration in favour of the Regent; whilst, on the other hand, the press menaces the Government, and utters the deepest imprecations upon General Seoane, because, by virtue of martial law, proclaimed in consequence of the insurrection, he has suppressed the journals of Barcelona.

Portugal.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 6th inst., with the particulars of some serious disturbances at Oporto, the people having resolved not to pay the assessed taxes, which had been somewhat rigorously levied. It appears that immediately after the publication of the lists of the assessment of the *Decima Industrial* (Income-tax), a universal determination to disobey took possession of all parties, owing to the arbitrary manner in which this new impost had been levied. The lists were torn down, and the inhabitants publicly expressed their intention of resisting claims made upon them which they were unable to bear. The authorities, actuated by fear, threw all the odium upon the Government, and a conference having been held betwixt the Civic Chambers and the Governor of the place, a proclamation was issued, announcing that the Home Government had been made acquainted with the complaints of the people, and that the lists had been recalled for reconsideration. This proclamation was taken down and torn to pieces in the Praça of Don Pedro, amidst loud cries of "Long live the Queen and Charter, and down with the Taxes." At five in the evening a troop of cavalry arrived in the square, and formed in line, in readiness to charge upon the people. The scene which followed can scarcely be described—with the rapidity of lightning the whole mass fell upon the military, dismounted them, and scouted them from the square, thousands of voices vociferating, "Long live our Queen," "Down with the Ministry," "No Taxation," "Down with the thieves who are plundering us." Shortly after a body of municipal infantry came into the square, the commander of which, upon seeing the attitude taken by the populace, prudently returned to the barracks. At 11 o'clock on the morning of the steamer's departure, from the multitudes which were congregating from all quarters, a repetition of these scenes was expected. It is, moreover, to be feared, that Lisbon will also be the theatre of some similar commotion, as the new taxes are equally unpopular in that city. The distress of the Douro wine district is said to be extreme, and must finally compel the Government to cede to the views of England; and it is admitted by all, that their refusal regarding the tariff has brought upon them a universal feeling of distrust.

Germany.—Accounts from Hanover received this week mention that great preparations are making for celebrating the marriage of Prince George of Cumberland. It was arranged that the festivities were to commence yesterday the 17th, with the entry of Princess Mary, and were to last, it is said, a whole week. Two operas were in course of rehearsal, and the manager is said to have composed a piece for the occasion. The magistrates were to have the honour of receiving the Princess at the triumphal arch erected at the gate. It is said that the King of Prussia and all the Princes of the Royal Family of Prussia have accepted his Majesty's invitation to be present on the occasion. It is understood that the marriage of the Marquis of Douglas with the Princess Mary of Baden, will be solemnised this day the 18th inst. Letters from Berlin mention the death, in that city, at the age of sixty-six, of the Baron de Lamotte-Fouque, known through all the world of letters as the author of the beautiful legend of "Undine." A letter from Vienna, in the Frankfort papers states, that Marshal Marmont was dangerously ill at Venice, from an attack of apoplexy.

Greece.—Letters from Athens of the 21st ult. inform us that the long expected bankruptcy of the Greek Government has been officially announced, the Cabinet having notified to the representatives of the allies that it can no longer attempt to pay the interest of the guaranteed loan; and this announcement, it appears, was accompanied by a demand for further advances. It has also transpired that the Greek Government, in thus notifying its inability to pay the allies, does not attempt to conceal the fact that it sees no prospect of being able to do so for years to come. Private letters state, in reference to this subject, that "It remains to be seen how people in England will like to be called upon, every six months, for twenty-five thousand pounds, to pay in reality for King Otho's new palace and its furniture, and to encourage him in pursuing that system of misgovernment by which he has not only driven to despair his own subjects but has disgusted Europe, which had reasonably expected very different results when Greece was erected into a kingdom."

Turkey.—The Levant mail has brought advices from Constantinople to the 29th ult. of considerable interest. A suspension of diplomatic communications between the Porte and the Austrian Court had just taken place, in consequence of some intrigues on the part of the Turkish Ministers, whereby the Austrian Steam Navigation Company had for some time suffered, from the unfair competition of the rival Armenian Company, who had prevailed on the Turkish Ministers to issue orders preventing the subjects of the Porte from embarking in the Austrian vessels on the Trebizond line, and raising other obstructions, by which their navigation would have proved a loss. The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires had suspended his relations with the Porte, but Sir S. Canning had offered his services as mediator, which had been accepted by both parties.—The English and French Consuls at Belgrade have, in consequence of positive instructions from their respective Governments, formally recognised and opened relations with the newly-elected Prince of Servia.—We noticed last week the occurrence of two remarkable innovations in Turkish manners; we have this week the particulars of another, which is thus given by the correspondent of the *Morning Post*:—"Last Saturday a juvenile Christmas party, or fancy ball, was given at the English palace, and invitations were issued not only to the Frank, Perote, and Armenian families, but, to the astonishment of every body, to those of respectable Turks. This experi-

ment, if it may be so called, proved successful beyond all expectation. The arrangement of the affair did great credit to the taste and judgment of Lady Canning. The little Pachas and Effendis, Khanouns, Leilas, &c., conducted themselves with due decorum, and doubtless on their return to their respective harems were the innocent instruments of a propagandism to which nobody can reasonably object."—The Hon. Mr. Curzon, private secretary to Sir S. Canning, who was to act as the British commissioner at the deliberations of the Turkish and Persian plenipotentiaries at Erzerum, sailed for Trebizond on the 27th. Capt. Williams, at first appointed to fill that mission, had been unable to undertake it in consequence of indisposition.—We regret to state that the rumoured murder of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly in Bokhara is confirmed. The Ameer had thrown them into prison on the receipt of news from Cabul announcing the disasters of our troops on their first expedition; and on the 17th of June last, at the instigation of Akhbar Khan, the Bokhara chief ordered that Col. Stoddart should be put to death, in the presence of Capt. Conolly. They were both led into a small square near their prison, where Col. Stoddart was beheaded, and, on Capt. Conolly refusing to embrace Mahometanism, he also fell under the headsman's knife. They were buried on the spot, in graves which had been dug in their presence.

MALTA.—The Levant Mail has brought recent advices from Malta, with accounts of the fleet, and the movements of our ships of war in different parts of the Mediterranean. On the 31st ult., the inhabitants of Malta had an opportunity of witnessing a spectacle as magnificent as it is rare;—the heaving down of her Majesty's ship Formidable, of 84 guns, in the presence of Sir Edward Owen, commander-in-chief, and an immense concourse of spectators. Upwards of 800 men were employed in the work: in an incredibly short space of time the ship yielded to their power and gracefully fell into the desired position. In an instant the full extent of her damage, caused by her running ashore at Barcelona, was ascertained, and moulds of the required repairs having been taken, she was again righted. It is said that the plan sent to the Admiral by the ship's carpenter, who went down in a diving dress to survey her at Barcelona, represented in the nicest degree the damage received; and that his report was fully confirmed when she was hove down.—On Wednesday, the 31st ult., a sight altogether new in Malta was witnessed at Valetta,—the confirmation by the Bishop of Gibraltar of some 300 persons of both sexes and of all ages. After the morning service had been read, the Bishop delivered an address appropriate to the ceremony. Among the persons confirmed were several midshipmen and boys from the fleet.

UNITED STATES.—By the Royal Mail str. Caledonia, from Boston and Halifax, we have received papers from New York, to the 2d inst. The papers are occupied with accounts of the discovery made by Mr. Sparks in reference to Lord Ashburton's treaty, and state the particulars given in our last, confirming the fact that Dr. Franklin's map was produced by Mr. Webster in the Senate. Indeed it appears that the publication of the proceedings in secret session of the Senate, upon the question of approving the treaty, has brought this communication to light. The New York *Express*, after describing the discovery of the map, observes, "After reading this letter of Dr. Franklin, it can hardly be said that Great Britain had no grounds to set up a claim to the disputed territory, and may not every American rejoice that this matter is now definitively settled, and can never more be brought in controversy." An abstract of the Bill now pending in the Senate of the United States has appeared in the papers. It proposes the occupation and settlement of all the territory claimed by the United States north of 42d degree of north latitude, and south of 54 degrees 40 minutes. The whole north-western coast, it is known, has been claimed by Russia, Great Britain, the United States, and Mexico. The ground of the claim of the American Government rests upon the following basis:—1st. That of the priority of the discovery by Capt. Gray, of Boston, in 1788, of the mouth of the Columbia. From this, according to the universal rule among civilised nations, follows the right to the country watered by such river to its sources. This discovery was afterwards more completely explored by the expedition under the command of Captains Lewis and Clarke. 2d. The cession by Spain of all her rights of territory north of the 42d parallel of latitude. 3d. The French claim, to which the United States succeeded. 4th. Contiguity of territory. On the other hand, Great Britain sets up her title to the same territory on the following grounds:—1st. That she can plead priority of discovery by Mears, sailing under Vancouver. 2d. That by the convention of Nootka Sound in 1790, Spain yielded to Great Britain free and open access, trade, and settlement to British subjects, in common with her own, upon this coast. 3d. She claims also the French rights, ceded to Spain in 1763, by treaty between those two nations.—Accounts from New Orleans mention an attempt to assassinate Mr. Clay, one of the candidates for the Presidency, while he was leaving the Supreme Court; but the assassin was believed to be insane.—Letters from the West Indies received at New York state, that any hope, however remote, that might have been entertained of the safety of Her Majesty's ship Victor, 16, Commander Otway, must now be entirely dispelled. No intelligence had been heard of her when the last packet left, and there is not a doubt that she must have foundered, and all hands perished.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Duke of WELLINGTON laid papers on the table relating to the military operations in Affghanistan; and postponed his motion for a vote of thanks from Thursday to Monday next.—Lord BROUGHAM, on this intimation, postponed, from Monday till Thursday next, his motion respecting the London Corporation.—The Earl of RIPON, in answer to Lord CLARENDON, stated that Government intend, in the course of the present session, to introduce a bill respecting the building of houses in the metropolis, and that it is in contemplation to issue a commission on the sanatory condition of the people.—The Duke of WELLINGTON intimated, in reply to Lord MONTEAGLE, that Ministers entertain no intention to propose any alteration in the law by which the Bank of England charter is to continue in operation till the end of a term of ten years from 1834; that there is no alteration to be proposed in the banking laws; and that Government purpose to continue the Act relating to the Usury Laws.—Lord CAMPBELL moved for a select committee on the law of defamation and libel, which was agreed to.—The Attorneys and Solicitors Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Tuesday.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved that the paragraph in the Queen's speech which related to our victories in China be read; and then proposed that their Lordships should express their approbation of the services of her Majesty's fleet and army in the course of the operations by which such important success had been attained. He enumerated in succession the places at which the forces had been engaged, and the circumstances of their achievements from the first commencement of hostilities, comparing, as he proceeded, the relative difficulties which the troops had respectively to overcome, and especially characterising the series of operations by the united services from the attack of the heights of Canton to the conclusion of the war, as "unprecedented in the naval and military history of this country, and attended by wonderful success." The excellent arrangements by which ships and soldiers had been in each instance so combined as to co-operate most effectually, and the good understanding which subsisted between the commanders of the naval and land forces, deserved, in his opinion, particular commendation, as it was to this that their uniform, rapid, and almost bloodless victories were to be attributed. He enlarged upon the advantages to be expected from the treaty which our success had extorted from the Emperor, the admirable discipline, forbearance, and humanity of the troops; and concluded by requesting their Lordships' unanimous concurrence in the resolutions he proposed.

Lord AUCKLAND had the more satisfaction in expressing his perfect accordance with the high praise which had been bestowed upon the forces, as he had selected Sir H. Gough and Sir W. Parker for the service. The noble Lord then drew attention to the claims of the Native Indian Army, which he considered to have been somewhat overlooked; but the omission was instantly supplied by the Duke of WELLINGTON.

The Marquess of LANSDOWNE regretted that the name of Sir H. Pottinger, who had acted as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, was omitted in the resolutions. The Duke of WELLINGTON, however, explained, that as the vote was one of thanks for military services alone, his name could not with propriety be included.—Lord BROUGHAM cordially supported the motion; and adverted to the remarkable fact that "the vote was proposed by a man with respect to whom every man who would receive it would prefer his single opinion, his single panegyric, to votes of thanks from both Houses of Parliament."—Lord HADDINGTON and Lord MINTO expressed their entire concurrence in the vote; and after a few words of high eulogium upon Sir H. Pottinger from Lord ABERDEEN, the resolutions were carried unanimously, including by name Sir H. Gough, Sir W. Parker, Sir Gordon Bremer, and Generals Lord Saltoun, G. Burrell, Sir R. Bartley, and Sir J. H. Schoede.

Thursday.—Lord BROUGHAM made some explanations relative to the Slave-trade Treaty proposed by America in 1823, and stated that the exemption claimed by the United States only related to the coasts of America.

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in reply to the Marquess of LANSDOWNE, stated that his motion respecting Lord Ellenborough and Indian affairs would be the same in substance as it originally stood.—The Marquess of LANSDOWNE put some questions about the omission of certain documents from the lately-published Blue Book, on the military operations in Affghanistan.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he would inquire whether such documents were in existence; and also stated that the proclamations about the gates of Somnauth will be produced.

Friday.—A conversation took place relative to the documents lately published upon the military proceedings in Affghanistan. The principal point was the Duke of WELLINGTON and Lord WHARNCLIFFE'S denial of any disobedience by Gen. Nott of orders forwarded to him by the Governor-General.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in reply to Earl FITZWILLIAM, stated that 25,000*l.* had been raised by private subscription, and 75,000*l.* in consequence of the Queen's Letter, for the distressed manufacturers. The amount already expended was about 63,000*l.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, having moved for a committee of the whole House, submitted the scheme proposed by Government in reference to the mode of dealing with the holders of the forged Exchequer-bills issued through the criminality of Beaumont Smith. He divided the holders into four classes, the first being those to whom no suspicion, either of collusive conduct or of culpable negligence, could attach; the second and third classes being those to whom imputations, varying in degree, on the score of care and prudence, might be attributed, but not strong enough to warrant their exclusion from the consideration of Parliament. To these three classes, therefore, he should propose that compensation should be awarded. But the fourth class, including persons amenable to grave suspicion, as those implicated in dealings with Rapallo, Solari, &c., are to be altogether excluded from compensation. The result is, that, out of a sum of 377,000*l.* forged bills, compensation is proposed to the amount of 262,000*l.*; the sum to be provided for by the issue of Exchequer bills. While the Right Hon. gentleman admitted the weight of the call thus made on the public, he adduced several reasons in exposition of the justice and propriety of providing compensation to the three first classes of holders named, and reminded the House that the forgery had been committed by an officer of the Crown.—Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BARING, Colonel SIBTHORP, Mr. HUME, Sir T. WILDE, and other Members addressed the House, and a resolution in accordance with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposition, was brought in.

Lord HOWICK brought on his motion—That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider so much of her Majesty's speech as refers to "that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which had so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented." He apprehended that he was taking the most regular and parliamentary mode of bringing on this question, which he did not do in any spirit of hostility to the Government. The duration of the distress of the country was now to be reckoned, not by months, but by years; agriculture, as well as manufactures, was suffering. The mining and the shipping interests were also affected; retail tradesmen in the country felt, in their diminishing incomes, the growing scarcity of employment; and not merely the lower, but the higher classes, shared in the general depression. We might be told that the worst had passed, and that symptoms of improvement were apparent. He trusted it might be so: but we had been, and might again be, disappointed. We had no right to expect permanent improvement, without the interference of Parliament to remove some of the causes of that distress, whose longer continuance was full of peril to our security and institutions. An inconvertible paper currency had been proposed as a remedy; but Sir Robert Peel had demolished that notion in a late remarkable correspondence. Reduction of taxation had been also proposed; but, in proportion to its means, this country was as lightly taxed as any country in Europe. Over-speculation had been assigned as a cause of our distress; but the Government, he was sure, were in possession of information which would keep them from giving any countenance to that idea. How could a nation suffer from an over-supply of every thing which its population required? The English poor-law, too, had been affirmed to be a cause of the suffering of the working classes; but Scotland had shared in the distress as well as England. The real cause was the remarkable coincidence of a very low rate of profit and a low rate of wages, produced by intense competition, which again was produced by the want of an adequate field for the employment of capital and labour. To extend this field ought to be the great object of all our exertions; the natural field for our industry was confined by barriers and restrictions: there were laws on our statute-book which had been passed for the express purpose of restricting our foreign trade, especially in the important article of the food of the people. Our export was measured by our import trade. Happily, our internal trade had been practically but little hampered with restrictions, and the consequence was a degree of prosperity unknown in those countries where internal restrictions impeded intercourse; and this was a practical confutation of those who said that the removal of commercial restrictions was a theoretical idea. But this very policy of restriction rested on a theory now universally exploded; and he called upon them to abandon a policy whose fruits were a distressed people and an impoverished exchequer. The principles he had advocated had been adopted and expounded by Sir Robert Peel, when he said that we should "sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market;" and if the Government were not prepared to carry out their principles, why had they unsettled every thing? They should not, in the present condition of the country, halt between two opinions.

Mr. GLADSTONE admitted the existence of great distress, but argued that great and peculiar exciting causes had existed during the past year. The Income-tax he defended on the ground that it reached those large accumulations of capital which could not be touched by any other mode of taxation. The marked increase in the savings' banks deposits was one satisfactory subject of contemplation. He took the county of Lancaster as an instance of this, and remarked, that the circumstance went far to prove that though employment might be more scarce than formerly, the aggregate amount of prosperity was not less. Why had not the noble Lord himself proposed his remedy for the distress of which he so loudly complained? For although he (Lord Howick) said that trade should be unfettered, he would not venture to declare that it ought to be entirely free. The whole question was not as to the abstract impolicy of restrictions, for the commercial legislation of this country, during the last 25 years, had recognised the necessity of their removal. But the question was simply, what *are* judicious relaxations? The principle of the Government in their measures of last year, was to effect changes with the least shock to existing interests, and the smallest displacement of labour; and both the new tariff and the new corn bill, while extending the means of employment for capital and labour, had not materially affected established interests. What was the proposed substitute for the Corn-law? A moderate fixed duty for protection or for revenue? It was asked why we applied to corn a different principle of legislation from that which was applied to other articles? The answer was, that corn had been differently dealt with for ages; and, under a system of long-continued protection, enormous investments of capital had taken place, which it would be ruinous suddenly to disturb. It was true in the abstract that corn and cattle should be similarly dealt with; and in the revolution of ages and of circumstances the time might come when they might be so treated. He would readily admit that no commercial law could be permanent; but that of protection to home agriculture was so, and he was not prepared to abandon it, so long as protection was applied to any interest. He agreed that an extension of the field of employment for capital and labour was the great thing required by this country; but Burke had said that the statesman who legislated without reference to circumstances was "stark mad, metaphysically mad." He did not argue that an additional importation of foreign corn would displace British agricultural labour. But he was not prepared to sacrifice a certain employment of our labouring population to a speculative notion that an increase of our foreign trade would necessarily follow the abandonment of our Corn-law. The noble Lord, when he said that the example of this country, if she went farther with relaxation, would be followed by other countries, should bear in mind that these countries, and America in particular, had been acting on the restrictive principle.

Mr. LABOUCHERE spoke in support of Lord Howick's motion, and was followed by Mr. FERRAND, who proposed an amendment, that this House "do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider so much of her Majesty's speech as refers to 'that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented;' and also to inquire into the effects of machinery upon the moral and physical condition of the industrious classes; and also, to inquire into the origin of the late outbreaks, which are also alluded to in her Majesty's speech."—On the motion of Mr. EWART, the debate was then adjourned.

Tuesday.—Lord STANLEY moved a vote of thanks to the officers and men employed in the recent naval and military operations in China. He would mix no disputable topics with this motion; nor had he any party feeling connected with it, the commanders having all been appointed under the late administration. The commencement of the war in China might be properly dated from about February, 1841, the operations in 1840 having been on a very small and partial scale. In that month it had been judged expedient to advance our naval force into the interior waters of China, under the very walls of Canton. The fortifications there were of great strength; but, almost impregnable as they seemed, they were forced by a comparatively insignificant squadron. A second attack on Canton was afterwards rendered necessary by the misbehaviour of the Chinese; and whereas the former had been chiefly a naval operation, this was principally, though by no means exclusively, a military one. By a force hardly amounting to 3,000 men in all, a line of hills was occupied, and the forts captured, in the manner described in Sir Hugh Gough's despatch, against a body of from 35,000 to 45,000 Chinese troops. His Lordship mentioned with especial honour the conduct of a company of Sepoys, who, cut off from all assistance, had, in circumstances of great difficulty, kept at bay a force of many thousand Chinese. He then described the subsequent expedition to Amoy, and eulogised the skill with which the captains laid their ships in line within the harbour, and the gallantry of the escalade by which the troops possessed themselves of the town. Not less gallantry and ability had been exhibited in the capture of Chinghai and Ningpo. The good order and discipline of the troops, naval and military, British and Indian, had merited the highest praise, and had left among the native population a deep sense of respect for the British name. He then proceeded to give a narrative of the expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang, and of the capture of Ching-Kaing-Fo. He enlarged upon the difficulties and important consequences of this achievement, which had placed in our power Nankin, the second city of China, and forced the Emperor to a final pacification. Victories there had been which had involved more bloodshed—never any which more merited the thanks of the country. It had been usual to vote separate thanks to the naval and the military forces; but here both had been so generally and so zealously combined in their services to their country, that he thought it best to couple both in the expression of her gratitude.—Lord PALMERSTON, in seconding a motion upon a subject with which it had been his lot to be connected, would introduce no topic that could cast even a shade of difference. He applauded the skill and courage of the British, and did justice to the personal valour which had distinguished the Chinese amid their utter ignorance of the arts of war. He gave especial credit to our officers for their restraint of all license on the part of the troops—a forbearance which had much conduced to establish among the Chinese a favourable opinion of, and disposition towards, the British. He rejoiced that long years of disuse had not impaired the efficiency of the British forces—that their swords, though they had rested in their scabbards, had not rusted there.—Sir C. NAPIER bore testimony to the merits of several of the officers mentioned

in the motion. He had himself been accustomed to go up rivers and storm batteries, and he knew what it was; and he must say that he thought the skill displayed by Sir W. Parker was unequalled in naval history.—Sir G. Staunton and Mr. Hume wished that Sir H. Pottinger's name had been included; and Sir R. H. Inglis desired that the House, in voting thanks to those who were the agents in obtaining peace, should not forget their gratitude to Divine Providence, for the blessing which secured it.—Sir R. Peel declared his cordial concurrence in the general praises of our officers. To Sir H. Pottinger he had before paid his tribute of applause. He wished it had been consistent with usage to introduce his name; but precedent did not sanction the mention of services merely diplomatic in votes of this nature. He was happy, however, to acquaint the House, that the Government, sensible of Sir H. Pottinger's high services, had offered to him whatever official employment in China he might be willing to undertake, with the assurance of their entire confidence in him. The vote was then passed.—Mr. Mackinnon moved for leave to introduce a bill prohibiting interments within the limits of towns. A pamphlet, he said, had been put forth, accusing him of a wish to injure the Dissenters, which he wholly disclaimed. The pamphlet had been industriously circulated, probably through the agency of persons who now made a great profit of a few acres situate in the heart of large towns. He proposed to exempt certain suburban cemeteries from the operation of the bill. The principle of his measure must sooner or later be carried, though he felt that there was a good deal of difficulty in the details.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion. The measure was very important to the health of the poor, and would require the best assistance of the Government to uphold it against probable opposition from private interests. The attention of Government to the whole question of drainage was urgently needed.—Sir J. Graham approved the principle of the bill, but had great doubts about details. Careful inquiries were now in progress on the part of Government; but as no measure had yet been digested by them, he would not oppose the introduction of this bill. Hoping, however, as he did, for further information which might enable the Government, perhaps in this very session, to bring forward a measure of its own, he must decline to answer for its co-operation in the present bill. As to drainage in general, he intended to recommend the appointment of a commission of men of science, for the purpose of fully considering and advising upon this matter.—Some objections were made by Mr. Hawes and Mr. Escott, but Mr. Mackinnon, with the utmost disposition to attend to any remedy proposed by Government, declared his intention to proceed with his own bill for the present. Sir W. Clay, Dr. Bowring, and Mr. M. Philips, endeavoured to dissuade him, but he persevered, and leave was given to introduce the bill.

The house then proceeded to the adjourned debate on Lord Howick's motion respecting the distress of the country. This adjourned debate was begun by Mr. Ewart. He laid before the house a series of details, from which he inferred the evils of the restrictive system. He afterwards cited a variety of returns, for the purpose of showing the increased competition which our manufactures have now to sustain from those of the Continent, and the consequent necessity of some measures which may enable our own manufacturers to produce at a cheaper rate, by a reduction in the duties on raw materials—namely, the duties of Customs and Excise—and by a diminution in the price of food. He pressed, therefore, for the repeal of the Corn-laws; and expressed his hope that Sir R. Peel would not long be able to resist that repeal.—Mr. Liddell apprehended that this motion was neither more nor less than a question of confidence or no confidence in the Government. He denied the assertion that no part of the existing distress was owing to the Poor Law; on the contrary, that law had most grievously increased the rates. Lord Howick had argued that the one thing needed was a larger field for commerce. No doubt such an extension was desirable, but there was great exaggeration in the calculation of its advocates. He would not now enter upon what was not the proper question before the house—the question of the Corn-laws. On that head he was satisfied with the declarations of Sir R. Peel. It was in vain to assail that right hon. baronet's character either by insinuation or by direct attack; the gentlemen of England would rally round him, and support him by their voices and their votes.—Lord Worsley denied the alleged confidence of the Agriculturists in the Minister, and affirmed the existence of considerable distress in his own county. But, if the house should go into committee on this distress, would any remedy be found there? He feared the result would be only a Corn-law debate; and he should therefore, though thus differing from those with whom he usually acted, oppose both the motion and the amendment.—Mr. G. Knight thought that much of the evil complained of would be neutralised by a judicious system of emigration to the colonies. In opposition to Lord Worsley, he maintained that the agriculturists were satisfied with the conduct and declarations of the Premier, and with the Corn Law as it now stood. The main cause of distress was the unconstitutional agitation of the Anti-Corn Law League, which had brought about the distress of last autumn.—Mr. Ward supported the motion, but thought it too vague in its terms. He entered into various statements descriptive of the distress prevailing in Sheffield, and protested against the restrictive principle as destructive of trade and industry, and of the interests of the people. Mr. Disraeli contended that commerce could be extended and prosperity promoted by the cultivation of friendly negotiations with European and other nations. The consummation of the commercial treaty of 1840 with France, would do more to prevent distress than anything which could be looked to from America, and mutual candour and frankness would remove any feeling hostile to the treaty that might exist in France. He should not bind himself to the present Corn Law, or make adhesion to a fixed duty or a sliding scale the test of his political consistency, but would support no proposal which, in his belief, would remove from the agricultural interest its preponderance in the country.—Mr. Ross recommended the adoption of a fixed duty, commencing at eight shillings a quarter, and falling by gradations of a shilling yearly.—Mr. B. Hope condemned Lord Howick's motion as futile and unnecessary, and attributed the distress to over population and over luxury.

On the motion of Dr. Bowring the debate was again adjourned.

Wednesday.—In answer to Dr. Bowring, Sir R. Peel stated his fear that there could be no doubt of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly having been murdered by order of the Ameer of Bokhara, and further added, in justice to the Emperor of Russia, that whenever British subjects were in danger, he had exercised all the influence in his power for the preservation of their lives.

The adjourned debate on Lord Howick's motion was then resumed. Dr. Bowring described the great distress prevailing in Bolton, which he attributed to the restrictive system. If haste were not made, legislation would be too late. He only wished that the Premier and the Vice-President of the Board of Trade would give effect to their own words, and put in practice the free-trade principles which they professed. While the Members of that House were revelling in luxury, would they tell the wretched people that nothing should be done for them? The opponents of free-trade were doing as much injury in France as in this country. A relaxation was necessary, to take advantage of the terms of the Chinese treaty.—Mr. Stuart Wortley condemned the inflammatory language of the preceding speaker, and denied that the Corn Laws were the cause of the dearth and destitution that prevailed. If the Corn Laws were repealed to-morrow, the price of bread would fall, but greater evils than the present ones would accompany the fall. The learned Member ought not to reserve all his sympathy for those who were not engaged in cultivation, and to bear in mind that two-thirds of the population were dependent on agriculture.

Mr. Escott did not see how the noble Lord's motion could lead to any result that would relieve the wants of the people. Amongst the noble Lord's own friends the greatest differences prevailed on the subject of the import duties. The Opposition were calculating on dissatisfaction amongst agriculturists and others out of doors to get up a cry against Government. He (Mr. Escott) would trust no Prime Minister who would utter so foolish a saying as to pledge himself against change in the provisions of any particular law—the Corn-law for instance; but it would be quite as great a folly to go on unsettling in one session what had been solemnly settled in the one preceding.

Mr. C. Wood supported the motion as one rendered necessary by the state of the country. The enormous increase of pauperism and insolvency in Leeds and elsewhere, the falling off in wages, the increase in the proportion of deaths, and the spread of distress in the agricultural districts, proved that a state of more severe and general pressure was never before known in this country. All he wished Sir Robert Peel to do was what the latter had formerly required the then existing Government to do—to give a pledge to provide a remedy for the distress. The distress of our manufacturers was mainly owing to the falling off in the foreign demand, and the remedy for this was the removal of the restrictions which bygone ignorance had imposed upon commerce. The diminution in the consumption of wheat, as exhibited by returns from various places, showed the frightful state to which the people were reduced. In many ways the reverses of the manufacturers fell heavily on the agricultural interests, and in these facts lay an additional argument for the repeal of the Corn-law. There was a growing feeling among those connected with the land that a fixed duty was preferable to the sliding scale. Let the intentions of Government be fairly avowed. The people ought to know why the principles enunciated last year, if good in themselves, should not be applied to sugar and other articles. The object of the present motion was to call on Government to go forward with the course they had begun.

Sir J. Graham said that the present motion was destitute of heart as well as of aim. He admitted that a great falling off in our commerce demanded the attention of the Government and the Legislature; but the representatives of the people should pause before they held up the condition of the country as one of permanent decay. Thus, in contradiction of one assertion, returns exhibited a positive diminution instead of increase in the amount of mortality in all our great manufacturing and commercial towns. An unsound system of credit was amongst the causes of our present difficulties; and, under the unhealthy influence of fictitious credit, there had been an extraordinary increase in mills and machinery. But though the influence of that state of things was not yet over, there were indications of improvement, and a gradual increase in the demand for employment. The changes which had been effected by the new tariff were unquestionably the greatest which had ever been made at one time in the commercial legislation of this country; and though sugar had not been included, on the distinct principle of maintaining our faith, in the face of the world, on the subject of slavery, yet the price of that article had slightly fallen, stocks were increasing, and demand was improving. He admitted the great importance of our commerce, and the necessity of providing for our increasing population by extending the field for their employment; and none were more interested in this than the landed interest. But the utmost caution was requisite in measures affecting that interest; otherwise agricultural might be superadded to manufacturing distress, and the greatest and most wide-spread misery result. He cited Colonel Torrens and Mr. M'Culloch in support of his argument; and contended that no law that could be devised could prevent speculation in corn, for that depended on the nature of the seasons. It was the duty of a statesman to apply principles to particular instances; and though not setting up the home against the foreign market, nothing could be more disastrous to the manufacturing interest than sudden changes in the domestic economy of this country. Mr. Labouchere had said that when the regular pilot did not undertake to carry the vessel of the state in a given direction, a chance passenger might undertake the duty. But it was requisite, in the first instance, to dispossess the regular pilot of the rudder; and if the Opposition sought a change in the administration, let them frankly avow their purpose, and try the issue of the question. He concluded by a general defence of the measures of the Government, and anticipated the rejection of the motion by a commanding and decisive majority.—After a few words of explanation from Mr. Wallace, the debate was adjourned.

Thursday.—After various inquiries on matters connected with the general business of the House, the adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. Peter Borthwick, who compared the risks and profits of agriculturists with those of manufacturers, and severely censured the Anti-Corn-law agitators. The Government were doing what Lord Howick wished them to do, applying restrictively the principles of free trade.—Sir C. Napier said the distress was now more severe than at any former period; but the cause, as well as the remedy, was involved in mystery. The enormous duties we levied on Portuguese wines, and other produce, caused that country to retaliate. We imposed a duty of 700 per cent. on Portuguese wines, and was it reasonable to complain because Portugal laid a duty of a 100 or 150 per cent. on our manufactured goods? Again, with regard to the sugar question, he did not see why the interests of the entire country should be sacrificed to the West India proprietors. On the subject of the Corn-law, he wished the Government would come to a compromise with the League, and adopt a fixed duty.—Mr. B. Cochrane felt that the condition of the country was full of danger. Repeal the Corn-laws, was the perpetual cry; but he looked beyond the Corn-laws, to the growth of luxury, the demand for wealth, consequent speculation, and their attendant evils. Confidence was essential to the profitable exercise of agricultural operations; a total and instant repeal of the Corn-law would be preferable to uncertainty, and a tottering Government with firm principles was preferable to a strong Government with vacillating ones. He did not suppose that permanence was necessary to any particular law, such as the present one, which aimed at keeping corn between 54*s.* and 58*s.* the quarter. But he hoped that the Government would inspire a feeling of stability and secure it.—Mr. Villiers remarked, that in all the indications of the state of the country there was much ground for alarm. Why did not Government carry out the principles it professed? The best part of the new tariff was the change in the timber duties, but the reductions of duties on the necessaries of life were only made to meet new taxes. Within the last 200 years there had been about 40 different Corn-laws, which showed how badly they accomplished their object. Why did not the Legislature administer the true remedy to the depression of the people? He would not condescend to answer the charges brought against the Anti-Corn-Law League, which he considered was doing a service to the country, and could not be put down except by the concession of justice.—Viscount Sandon said the great question was, how could the largest amount of employment be given to the people? He would remind Honourable Gentlemen opposite that the home market was the most extensive and the most steady. If any branch of the industry of the country were to be protected, the great fundamental one of all should not be deprived of it. Was it not unreasonable to ask for the repeal or alteration of so important an Act as the Corn Law, after only a few months of its operation? An unsound system of credit, and the convulsed state of America, had no doubt inflicted much mischief on this country. His own conviction was, that by repealing protective duties we should lose more than we should gain; but it was a miserable mockery to think a motion like this could give any relief.—Mr. Muntz thought the motion was not straightforward enough, but some inquiry was necessary. The Premier had deceived no one; for, before coming into office, he stated that no legislative measures would cure the distress. He (Mr. Muntz) thought they ought to adopt one of two courses—repeal the Corn Law, or alter the value of silver.—Sir J. Hanmer objected to the motion, as not sufficiently specific, but hoped the House would extend commerce, and give up the policy of protection.—Mr. P. M. Stewart supported the motion, and condemned the sliding-scale as main cause of the general distress.—Mr. Colquhoun thought over-production had principally led to the depression of the manufacturers, and that if protective duties were abolished, England would be met with increased duties by other countries. The course of gradual and moderate change adopted by Government was that best adapted to the interests of all classes.—Mr. F. Baring denied that the state of the commercial world had been settled by the tariff. Could parties calculate on the existence of the present duties? And if they could not rely on permanency for even one year, was it not silly to talk about unsettling things? The farmers had no confidence in the present law, which, it was universally believed, could not stand. In the melancholy state of the country he must protest against the conduct of Government in refusing inquiry.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied generally to Mr. Baring, and opposed Lord Howick's motion, as calculated to deceive and disappoint the people. The debate was then adjourned.

Friday.—After the Exchequer Forgeries Bill had been read a second time, the adjourned debate was resumed by Sir A. L. Hay, and continued by Mr. Blackstone, Mr. M. Philips, Mr. Attwood, Lord F. Egerton, and other Members. Mr. Cobden said that "Sir R. Peel had it in his power to carry the measures necessary for the people; and if he had not that power as a Minister, he would have it by resigning his office. Sir R. Peel should be held responsible individually, and the electoral body would force him to do them justice." A scene of great excitement followed this speech, and Sir R. Peel, amidst immense cheering, and with much solemnity of manner, called the attention of the House to Mr. Cobden's declaration that he held him *individually* responsible for the distress of the country. "Be the consequences," he said, "what they may" (the cheering was here renewed with increased vehemence) "never will I be influenced by menaces to adopt a course which I consider inconsistent with my public duty."—Mr. Cobden here interrupted the right hon. Baronet, and denied that he had said that he held him individually responsible, but he was met by loud cries of "You did, "You did;" and some time elapsed before order could be restored. Sir R. Peel then proceeded at great length to show that the present motion could not alleviate the sufferings of the people, and to state that he contemplated no alteration of the Corn law, but he would give no pledge never to alter it.—Lord J. Russell followed in support of the motion.—Mr. Roebuck adverted to a report of one of the League meetings, at which a Dissenting Minister suggested the drawing of lots to take Sir R. Peel's life, and called the attention of the House to Mr. Cobden's threat that if he (Mr. Roebuck) took a particular course in this debate, a mission from the League should pay a visit to Bath.—Mr. Cobden, (amidst great uproar, during which the Speaker had to interfere, said that he had warned Mr. Roebuck in friendship, that "if he interfered with the League, he would get into trouble at Bath." Lord Howick replied on the debate generally, and the House divided, giving for the Motion, 191; against it, 306—Majority against it, 115. The House then adourned at a quarter to 4 o'clock this morning.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed to 95 to $\frac{1}{8}$ for Money and Account; and at 95$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ for the new Account (April 11); Three per Cents. Reduced, 95$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, 102$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$; New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 101$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—The frost has returned this week with increased severity, and Wednesday was beyond doubt the coldest day of the season. The weather up to 12 o'clock on Monday night was exceedingly variable, and slight showers of rain fell at short intervals throughout the day. On Tuesday morning a marked change in the temperature took place, and the thermometer fell to two degrees below freezing point. The wind blew steadily from the north-west, and the cold became more intense as the day advanced. In the evening there was a fall of sleet, and the night set in with every prospect of a hard frost. On Wednesday morning the thermometer stood as low as 26 degrees, and all the ponds in the vicinity of the metropolis were covered with ice. On Wednesday the ornamental waters in the Regent's Park were completely frozen over in the narrower parts, and several gentlemen amused themselves by skating during the day, though the ice was, as may be supposed, very thin. The round pond in Kensington-gardens, and the water in St. James's Park, are now covered with thick ice. The lateness of the period at which this sudden change of the weather has set in almost precludes the possibility of its continuance. The severe frost in 1814, when booths were erected on the Thames, ended on February 14th, the day on which the present frost commenced.

The late Gales.—The sacrifice of life and property at sea during the last six weeks has been without parallel in the history of our mercantile marine. Upon reference to Lloyd's books and other authentic documents, it appears that the total number of vessels lost during the hurricane on the night of the 13th ult., was about 180, and that the number of persons who perished with them amounted to not less than 453. On the coast of England 154 vessels were wrecked, and 190 lives lost; on the coast of Ireland, 5 vessels were lost, with 104 lives; on the coast of Scotland, 17 vessels were lost, with 39 lives; and on the coast of France four vessels and 100 lives were lost. The value of the vessels and cargoes have been roughly estimated at 585,000*l.*—the vessels at 405,000*l.*, and the cargoes at 180,000*l.* On the three following days after the 13th, numerous other wrecks occurred, to the extent of nearly 60, the losses on which were upwards of 240,000*l.*; this, with the others, making a total of 825,000*l.* To this is to be added the great loss of vessels that occurred in the storm of Friday and Saturday week, the particulars of which have not been fully ascertained.

The Temple Church.—The choral service introduced at this church when it was lately opened after the restoration of the building, was unexpectedly suppressed on Sunday week by order of the Master, the Rev. C. Benson. The immediate consequence of the change was so great a diminution in the number of the congregation, that the leading members of the bar have presented a memorial to the benchers, from which we extract the following passage:—"Your establishment of a complete and effective choir is in such perfect harmony with the recent architectural restoration of the church, and in such full consistency

with their character, spirit, and design; and is, moreover, so consonant with the feelings of your members, that they do not hesitate to express to you, and through you, to the Rev. the Master, their deep regret that any change should have been made. The undersigned take this opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude your exertions in the restoration and decoration of the church, and the excellence of your arrangements in the conduct of divine service there. They now beg you to continue those exertions in the same spirit; and trusting that you will, on this occasion, evince your usual consideration for the feelings and wishes of your members at large, they respectfully request that the choral service of the church may be restored to its original beauty and completeness."

Royal Academy.—On Friday, the 10th inst., a general meeting of academicians was held in Trafalgar-square, when Sir William Charles Ross was elected an academician, in the room of the late Sir Francis Chantrey. Mr. J. T. Willmore was elected an associate engraver, in the room of the late Mr. Bromley; and Mr. H. Timbrell was elected a travelling student.

Wood Pavement.—On Tuesday a special meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers took place at Guildhall, for the purpose of considering the motion of which Sir P. Laurie had given notice, with respect to the question of wood-paving; and for the first time this court was thrown open to the public, on the understanding that the public importance of the subject was the sole ground of the privilege being granted. Sir P. Laurie moved, "That it is the opinion of the Court that the wood-pavement in the Poultry is dangerous and inconvenient to the public, and ought to be at once taken up and replaced with granite paving. He said that whatever differences of opinion might exist as regarded the principle of wood-paving in other parts of the Metropolis, there could be but one with regard to that laid down in the Poultry. The evidence of the policeman stationed at the spot was, that no less than 55 horses had fallen down during 8 days. The Norwich mail had its whole four horses down at once; and it was wholly unsafe to ride or drive over it. Since this had happened he had had a return with respect to Newgate-street, and the result was, that 26 horses had fallen there in 9 days, whilst in Cheapside only 4 had taken place during that period. He would not confine the Court to his own opinions merely, he would give them the opinions of others. He then went on at great length to describe the practice of the Recorder, the Sheriff, and others, to go a round of various streets paved with granite in order to avoid wood-pavements; and after many observations condemnatory of the system of wood-paving, he asserted that to pave London with wood would cost 24 millions of money, and that in two years' time the whole of that laid down would be taken up. Mr. Deputy Gordon seconded the motion. Mr. R. L. Jones spoke in favour of wood-pavement, and combatted the arguments of the mover and seconder of the resolution. He concluded by moving the previous question. Mr. Deputy Pewtress seconded the amendment; which, after some observations from the Common-Serjeant, Sir C. Marshall, and others, in favour of wood, was carried by a very large majority. At the conclusion of the debate, Sir P. Laurie gave notice that he should move that the future proceedings of the Court be thrown open to the public.

The Cattle Markets.—The contagious disorder which has now for nearly four years attacked the cattle and sheep brought to the London markets has this year returned with redoubled violence. On every market-day both Smithfield market and all the leading lines of intercourse from it are crowded with sheep, which are seen lying in a condition incapacitated for walking. The principal effects on the sheep are shown upon the hoof, where inflammation and subsequent suppuration takes place, and the hoof is at last thrown off. The disease is also extremely prevalent amongst cows and other cattle, and since Christmas the principal dairies in the neighbourhood of town have sustained great losses. The epidemic, if such it may be termed, is not so prevalent on the Surrey as the Middlesex side of the river; although Bermondsey, and particularly the Grange-road, have recently suffered much.

The Docks.—The distress which has so long been felt in the manufacturing districts has began seriously to affect the shipping interest. In Sunderland, where more ships are built than in any other port, the distress is so great, that the poor-rates in one part of that place have reached 16*s.* 6*d.* a year in the pound. In London, a circular has been addressed by Sir John Hall, secretary of the St. Katherine's Docks, to the owners of several vessels now lying in that establishment, stating that the stagnation in the export trade, which retards the despatch of the ships loading outwards, and the unusual number of ships unemployed, lying in the docks and for sale, has rendered it necessary for the Dock Company to remove some of the ships to other docks on the Surrey side of the river, in order to make room for fresh arrivals.

Accidents.—On Thursday afternoon Major Charles Jones, of Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square, was suddenly deprived of life by the accidental discharge of a pistol. It appeared that the deceased gentleman, who had served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, was subsequently appointed aide-de-camp to the King of Hanover. Having recently received an invitation to the Court of Hanover, he was about to proceed to that country in a few days. On Thursday afternoon he took from their cases two holster pistols, which had been loaded upwards of five years, and while drawing the charge of one of them, it accidentally went off, and the contents lodged in his chest, causing instant death. An inquest has been held on the body, but the verdict has not yet been returned.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Feb. 4:—West districts, 125; North districts, 153; Central districts, 142; East districts, 176; South districts, 184. Total, 780; (390 males, 390 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

Provincial News.

Barnstaple.—The island of Lundy, in the Bristol Channel, the possession of which constitutes the proprietor Sovereign Lord of the Island, is about to be sold by auction; it includes 2,000 acres of land, occupies a space of eight miles in circumference, is exempt from all taxes, tithe, and poor-rate, and has an extensive right of fishery, which brings in a large revenue.—The local papers state that upwards of thirty special warrants have been granted by the magistrates against persons concerned in plundering the wrecks on this coast, noticed by us about three weeks since. Several men of respectable station, have been held to bail, with sureties of 200*l.* each for their appearance at the county sessions. Part of the sails and oars belonging to the wrecked vessels have been discovered secreted in the Baptist chapel at Appledore, in the pew in which the minister performs the ceremony of baptism.

Bolton.—A requisition, signed by 541 electors of this town, has been presented to Mr. Ainsworth, calling upon him to resign his seat, in consequence of his recent refusal to act with the Anti-Corn Law League. In reply to this communication, Mr. Ainsworth has addressed to them a letter, in which he says—"Gentlemen, I have received your requisition, calling upon me to resign my seat for the borough of Bolton. I must at once decline complying with your request, as I have not 'violated any of my public pledges' on the subject of the Corn-laws, nor acted in any way which ought to forfeit the confidence reposed in me at the last election." He then goes on to refer them to different passages of his speeches, delivered on various occasions, "as his recorded opinions" on the point in dispute.

Brighton.—The attempt to make an Artesian well at the head of the Chain Pier is still in progress, though as yet no successful result has been obtained. The pipe for the water has now been sunk to the full depth intended—80 feet, which is sufficient to prevent any mixture of the salt with the fresh water. The bore extends some feet deeper, and will be proceeded with till it attain a depth of 100 feet below the surface; when it will be a matter of deliberation whether the experiment shall be continued further. It is expected, however, that before this point is reached a spring will be found. The soil through which the bore has been made is soft chalk.

Lancaster.—The trial of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and the other Chartists connected with the Manchester conference and disturbances, will take place in this city on the 25th inst., a month earlier than they expected, and a special jury has been struck for the purpose. Mr. O'Connor has given directions that Sir James Graham, Mr. Birley, of Manchester, and some others of similar standing, should be subpœnaed to give evidence in his favour. Mr. Roberts is the attorney for the fifty-nine Chartists included in the indictment. Mr. O'Connor, in his address, states that he has expended upwards of 2,000*l.* in law expenses, and that, as the "Victim Fund" is exhausted, "fifty-nine innocent men will be tried and sacrificed," unless the Chartists come forward and contribute towards their defence.

Nottingham.—The *Globe* states that a very splendid meteor appeared over the north of this county on Sunday week. It is said to have resembled a large body of fire, assuming various shapes, and its velocity was not less than fifty or sixty miles per minute.

Liverpool.—A person connected with a collection of wild beasts, now exhibiting in this town, was arrested for debt last week. After some conversation with the sheriff's officer, he invited him and his followers to view the animals, to which they consented; he described each particular attraction, and finished by entering the den with the lion. The consternation of the officers may be easily imagined when he informed them that he preferred the company of the lions to their own, and stated his intention of remaining where he was, until after twelve o'clock on Saturday night, when the strong arm of the law, for the time being, would be powerless. Threats and persuasions were alike unavailing; all the satisfaction they could obtain was, that if they wanted him they might come and take him. After some time, the plaintiff appeared, and was so well pleased with the joke, that an amicable arrangement soon took place.

Leeds.—Nothing of importance bearing upon the mysterious case of mutilation noticed in our last, has been made public since the adjourned inquest on Monday week. There is little doubt that a murder has been committed in Leeds or its immediate neighbourhood. The Coroner has been informed that a young woman has been missing from Stanley-lane-end, near Wakefield, since the 7th January; but whether she be the party whose body has been found, there is no evidence to show.

Manchester.—The promenades at the Free-trade Hall, in this town, appear to have been the favourite resort of the inhabitants for the last fortnight; no less than from 1,400 to 1,600 persons of various classes having been present on each evening. Last week the numbers of visitors were as follow:—on Saturday evening upwards of 1,200; on Monday evening more than 1,530; on Tuesday about 1,620; on Wednesday, 1,487; on Thursday, 1,331; and on Friday, 1,154; making a total, in the six nights, of 7,322 persons.

Newcastle.—The distress at Newcastle is at present so great, that 5,120 are receiving in-door or out-door parochial relief; and there are 480 inmates in the Union workhouse. In Leeds, the relief granted to out-door paupers is now 9,250*l.* above what it was three years ago; and, within the same period, the number of applications for relief has increased from 3,481 to 14,839.

Rotherham.—The warfare against turnpike gates, which has prevailed for some time past in Wales, has lately spread to Yorkshire and the neighbouring counties; but rather for purposes of plunder, than in connection with an organised conspiracy. About one, A.M., on Wednesday week, the toll-bar house, called the Brown Bar, and, about an hour afterwards, the toll-house, called the Aldwark Bar, both in the West Riding, were entered and robbed by a gang of five or six men. In each case the leader was mounted on a horse which had been stolen from a stable in the neighbourhood. A late number of the *Nottingham Journal* described a precisely similar outrage committed a week previously at another toll-house, no doubt by the same gang.

Stroud.—The Woodchester property, near this town, one of the estates of the Earl of Ducie, is coming into the market early in the spring. It is said to be the largest estate that has been subject to public competition since the memorable sale of Lord Ormonde's property in 1815, when his estates were sold by Mr. G. Robins for 500,000*l.* and it is said he expects to obtain for Lord Ducie's more than 300,000*l.*

Windsor and Eton.—The bust of the Duke of Newcastle, lately executed by Mr. Behnes for the members and masters of Eton College, is to be placed in the library with those of the Marquis Wellesley, Lord North, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Fox. The following are the particulars of the Newcastle scholarships, recently founded by the Duke:—There are three scholarships of the value of 50*l.* per annum each, to be held for three years, and open to competition for all boys of the sixth form, and upper division of the fifth, and such of the middle division who should leave school before the next examination. The estates of the Duke at West Markham and Egmanton in Nottinghamshire, have been charged by his Grace with the payment of 206*l.* per annum for ever, by deed directed to be executed between the Duke of Newcastle on the one part, the Archbishop of Canterbury on the second part, and the Provost and College of Eton on the third part, to whom the above sum is ordered to be paid half-yearly, in trust for the above purposes, and to be applied accordingly. Each scholar receives the first year 40*l.* in money, and is presented with books to the value of the remaining 10*l.*, bearing the arms of his Grace on one side, and those of the College on the other.—It is stated that Mr. Cook, the joint patentee with Professor Wheatstone, of the Voltaic Telegraph, has been commissioned to lay down a line from the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway to Windsor Castle, and carry it thence to the houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace, so that on important occasions, when the Queen may be at Windsor, any intelligence of extraordinary interest may be immediately transmitted to her Majesty.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have given directions that an ornamental palisading be erected in lieu of the iron fence, which now divides that portion of the Great Park, in the Long-walk, known as the double gates. This will be a great improvement, especially when viewed from the Castle. The palisading will be nearly 170 feet in length, with an ornamental gate in the centre of the Long-walk, embellished in the Elizabethan style, to harmonize with the architectural character of the keeper's lodge. On either side will be two smaller ornamental gates for foot passengers.—Considerable alarm was created at Windsor on Thursday morning, in consequence of flames being perceived issuing from the roof of the Castle at the western extremity of the North-terrace. It appears that the soot in the chimney of the room beneath a portion of the state apartments had ignited, but the flames were subdued without much difficulty.

Worcester.—We have before alluded to the hostility shown in this county to the establishment of the rural police. We now learn by the Worcester papers that the rate-payers of this county have been busily employed during the last month in calling vestry meetings to give answers to the questions in the circular issued by the magistrates' committee. These answers are said to have been opened by the committee last week, and though the result cannot be officially known until the report has been brought forward at the next Easter sessions, rumours are current that it will be a decisive and almost unanimous expression of dissatisfaction with the present force. It is reported that offers have been made of employing at liberal wages, under Sir J. Graham's Act, considerably more paid constables than now exist in the rural police. These offers are contingent upon the abolition of the rural police in the county, and the opinion is now becoming general among all parties that it cannot be maintained.

York.—The local papers mention that Mrs. Wood, formerly well known on the London stage as Miss Paton, has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and is at present staying at the convent of Micklegate Bar, near this city. She was expected to make her first communion on Sunday last.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Greenwich, 662*l.*; Eastern Counties, 800*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,864*l.*; Croydon, 199*l.*; Brighton, 2,882*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,741*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,337*l.*; Blackwall, 498*l.*; Grand North of England, 1,241*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,471*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 282*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,493*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 3,901*l.*; Glasgow and Paisley, 738*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,282*l.*; Hull and Selby, 811*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,558*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,201*l.*; North Midland, 3,703*l.*; South Western, 4,789*l.*; Great

Western, 11,090*l.*; Dover, 1,262*l.*; Birmingham, 13,974*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,192*l.*—The half-yearly meeting of the London and Birmingham Company was held on the 10th inst., when the attendance of proprietors was larger than usual. The directors' report showed that the receipts for the last half-year were 426,679*l.*, being a decrease of 8,355*l.* on the corresponding half-year, chiefly owing to the general depression under which every branch of trade and manufacture has been suffering. The greatest falling off is in the receipts of the 1st class passengers, while on the other hand there had been an increase of those of the 3d class. The diminution in the expenses of working the line had been, during the three years, 41,397*l.* The net profit to be divided among the shareholders was 248,818*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, and a dividend of 5*l.* per cent. on the capital stock was recommended and unanimously adopted. The balance is to be carried to the credit of the next half-year, and the income-tax to be deducted from the dividend of each proprietor. —The half-yearly meeting of the Northern and Eastern Company took place on Thursday. The report stated, that during the six months ending the 31st December, the receipts from passengers and parcels amounted to 35,746*l.*, which exceeded the previous half-year's receipts by 6,760*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* After deducting 3,906*l.* 15*s.*, the interest on debentures, there remained a balance of 9,702*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, from which the Directors recommended a dividend, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, or 18*s.* per share, which would leave a sum of 1,276*l.* to be carried forward. A motion for a committee of investigation was expected, but it was not pressed, as the directors themselves frankly acknowledged that they could not be said to have displayed ability in their administration. They appeared rather to throw themselves upon the consideration of the shareholders, since the point of depression was past, reminding them of pecuniary help which two or three of the Directors (Messrs. Crawshay, Routh, &c.) had afforded in bringing the company through its early difficulties to its present position, which is asserted to be one that will, with care and caution in future management, enable the declaration of a dividend from actual revenue of at least 7 or 8 per cent. The increased revenue is expected to result from the development of the goods traffic on the Bishop Stortford district and the Hertford and Ware branch when completed. Several new directors were elected before the meeting broke up.—The half-yearly general meeting of the London Grand Junction Company was held on Saturday, when a resolution was passed empowering the Directors, now that the Act incorporating the Company had expired, to call in the certificates of shares, with a view to winding up the affairs, and of dividing the balance in hand of 3,599*l.* on the 7,600 paid up shares. The chairman, in acknowledging a vote of thanks in behalf of himself and colleagues, said he believed that the termination of the Company's affairs would be more satisfactory than its commencement, and that the expenses had been kept down as closely as possible. —A dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway shareholders, the profits for the half-year being 40,813*l.* The visit of the Queen to Scotland had contributed much to this revenue, and it was therefore determined to increase the reserved fund with a larger appropriation of revenue than usual. The line is worked at the rate of 33 per cent. for expenses—At the meeting of the Chester and Birkenhead Company last week, it was resolved to announce a dividend of 10*s.* per share for profit, amounting to 5,297*l.* on the half-year's traffic. Retrenchments have been made in the working expenses of the line to the extent of 1,781*l.* in the last six months.—Another letter has been addressed by the Board of Trade to the directors of the North Midland Railway with reference to the late fatal accident on that line, and to the reductions in the establishment. It states that the Inspector-General, after investigating the railway, has not only confirmed the opinion expressed by the Board in their former letter respecting "the inexpediency of sudden and sweeping reductions affecting the class of servants upon whose skill and good conduct the safety of the passengers depends, as a general principle; but has also led their Lordships to regret that, in the particular instance of the North Midland Railway Company, the directors should have adopted measures which their Lordships cannot but consider, from the circumstances as reported by the Inspector-General, to have been calculated to compromise, and to have, in fact, compromised, the safety of the public travelling by that line." They also express a hope that the directors will omit no opportunity of replacing the working establishment of the line on a footing efficient in all respects as regards the public safety, as it was before the recent reductions were enforced.—The half-yearly general meeting of the Great Western Company was held on Thursday. The report stated that the revenue for the last six months showed an increase of 21,311*l.* over the corresponding period of 1841, which was partly to be ascribed to the additional distance opened between Bridgewater and Taunton. The number of passengers conveyed during the half-year had been 869,444, and the total traffic receipts 358,664*l.*; of which 302,084*l.* was the exclusive earning of the Great Western Railway proper. The working expenses had been reduced to 36 per cent., exclusive of the cost for depreciation of stock. The disposable balance in hand was 108,482*l.*; out of which, in accordance with the recommendation of the Directors, a dividend was declared for the half-year at the rate of six per cent., leaving a balance, after deducting the income-tax, of 2,607*l.* to be carried to the current account. The board also proposed to reduce the remuneration voted to the twelve directors to 1,200*l.* per annum.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Mr. G. A. Hamilton was last week elected representative for the University of Dublin, in the room of Judge Jackson. There was no opposition, the opponents of national education having led the Attorney-General and the government to retire from the field. Mr. Hamilton spoke at great length on the education and Maynooth questions, in opposition to the policy adopted by government on those subjects.—On Saturday the governor of the Marshalsea received an application from Mr. Joshua Jacob, the leader of a new sect called the White Quakers, "for liberty to go forth into the city to do the work of the Lord," with which he refused to comply. He then begged to be allowed to attend the Catholic chapel, promising "to be a silent spectator, unless an overwhelming impulse of the Spirit come upon him." The deputy-marshal was sent to him, by the directions of the Governor, to state that this application would be acceded to, if he gave an unconditional promise not to create any disturbance. He made no immediate reply, but after staring at the deputy for about twenty minutes, exclaimed, "Thou art like unto a dead man before me by the power of the Lord God." Under these circumstances it was considered unadvisable to allow him to attend the chapel, more especially since the recent proceedings of the sect have rendered it desirable to give no encouragement to the public manifestations of their enthusiasm.—The Poor-law Guardians in different parts of the country continue to express dissatisfaction at the removal of Mr. Phelan from his office of assistant-commissioner. At the meeting of the board of Guardians of the Abbeyleix union on Monday, Lord de Vesci presiding, a resolution was adopted describing Mr. Phelan as a most efficient and impartial officer, and expressing an "anxious hope that his services as assistant Poor-law Commissioner may be continued." This resolution was moved by Mr. Price, agent to the Marquess of Lansdowne, and supported by gentlemen of Conservative, Whig, and Radical politics, who concurred in condemning the measure as one of unnecessary harshness.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, an abstract of the accounts from the 6th Sept. last to the 26th of last month, was produced. The receipts during this period were 2,566*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, including a balance in hand of 253*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* The expenditure was 2,233*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the Association of 333*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* Mr. O'Connell adverting to this unusually large balance, said that the association was never so completely free from debt, nor were their prospects for repeal ever so bright. The spirit was spreading in every quarter, and the Presbyterians of the north were joining them in all directions. He then proceeded at great length to enlarge upon the future movements of the Repealers, and on the present state of European policy. The leading topics were those which he has so frequently urged, namely, that Ireland always obtained concessions from England when she was in a state of embarrassment, and that if he had three millions of Repealers now, no one could doubt that he would carry a repeal of the Union. He dwelt at length upon the present distressed state of England in her domestic and foreign relations, as furnishing strong grounds of hope for Ireland. "Many persons," he said, "had asked him why he did not attend Parliament now? What was the use of it? What good could he do in Sir R. Peel's packed Parliament? He had never looked for French or any foreign alliance. He relied upon Ireland and the Irish, but he would not refuse to receive the co-operation or sympathy of any good and wise nation. The great mistake in the career of Napoleon was, that he undervalued Ireland. If, instead of going out to Egypt, he had brought 40,000 men to Ireland—if, instead of going to Russia, amid its snows, he had sent 50,000 men to Ireland, his story would have been different. The wealthy inhabitants of the country might have opposed him, but the people would have asked each other if they would not do better under the sway of Napoleon than under that of England, and the connexion between the countries would have been severed in less time than he was addressing the meeting."—An action brought by the Rev. Mr. Hurst, of St. Catherine's parish, against Mr. Whaley, for defamation of character, which had excited a great deal of local interest, and occupied many days in trial, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday. The court was crowded at an early hour to hear the charge of the Chief Justice, who stated the case at great length; after which, the jury returned a verdict for Mr. Hurst, acquitting him of the charge of intoxication on the days specified in the pleadings; on the other issues they found for the defendant, thus exonerating him from the imputation of malice in preferring his complaint to the Archbishop, on which the present action was founded.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The *Caledonian Mercury* states that the Government have raised, in name of the officers of state, an action of damages against a Presbytery in Argyleshire, for refusing to settle an unacceptable presentee in the parish of Muckairn, and that the damages they claim amount to 15,000*l.*, although, by a recent decision of the court, the patrons get the vacant stipend. This step on the part of the Government is decisive, and puts an end to all prospect of a settlement of the Church question, if any such remained after the letter of Sir J. Graham.

Glasgow.—The local papers inform us that a richly-chased tea and coffee service of plate, together with a silver candelabrum, have been presented to Mr. Alison, sheriff of the county, by an unknown individual in one of the commercial cities of England. The following inscription is engraven on the tribute:—"To Archibald Alison, Esq., Author of the 'History of Europe during the French Revolution,' in testimony of the sense entertained of the benefits he has conferred upon his country. From an Unknown Donor."—On Wednesday last, at the half-yearly meeting of the Glasgow Railway Company, the question of Sunday travelling was again brought forward. Mr. Henderson moved the discontinuance of the Sunday trains, which, after a long discussion, was put to the vote. There appeared of those present:—For the Sunday trains, 301 votes; against them, 323. Majority 22. Scrutineers were appointed to examine the proxies, when the gross majority, so far as could be ascertained, was 1,307 in favour of the Sunday trains.

THEATRICALS.

Drury Lane.—On Saturday night a new tragic drama, in three acts, called *A Blot in the 'Scutcheon*, from the pen of Mr. Browning, was produced at this theatre with complete success. The interest of the plot hinges on the anxiety of Lord Tresham, a haughty noble, proud of his stainless 'scutcheon, and of his long line of illustrious ancestors, that the present representatives of the family, himself and his sister, should transmit to their posterity the lineal honour pure and untarnished as they had received it. He discovers that this sister has brought dishonour on her family, and the piece closes with her death after her lover has fallen by the hand of her brother. The principal characters were sustained by Mr. Phelps, Mr. Anderson, and Miss H. Faucitt, who were called for at the close of the play, together with the author, to receive the applauses of the audience.

Covent Garden.—On Monday night the most formidable uproar took place that has been known within the walls of a theatre for years—formidable, because there was nothing ironical on the part of the audience; the expression of feeling being one of unmitigated indignation. Scarcely any females were in the boxes, and though the house was thinly attended, there was from the first something ominous in the appearance of the audience. The public had been made aware some days before, through the medium of advertisements, that on Monday evening Mr. Gregory, known to many as the editor of a weekly paper notorious for its attacks on private character, was to make his appearance upon the stage in the character of *Hamlet*. He accordingly did make his first, and, no doubt, his final appearance on that night. The curtain rose, and the first scene, in which the ghost is visible to Horatio, was allowed to proceed quietly. The scene changed; the King and Queen, followed by their retinue, entered in peace, but as soon as Hamlet, who is the last person in the procession, was seen, the audience broke out into a yell that surpasses description. Finding that the uproar did not abate, he commenced in the very midst of it his part of the performance. The first opening of his mouth seemed to call forth fresh elements of confusion. The play was, however, continued, but not a syllable was heard except the mingled hisses and groans of the audience; and the first act of *Hamlet* was, perhaps, for the first time, performed in dumb show. An attempt was made to proceed with the second act, but the uproar rather increased than diminished, and at length, finding it impossible to go on with the performance, Mr. Bartley, the stage-manager, came forward, but could not obtain a hearing. He was, however, understood to say he was satisfied that the majority of the audience were opposed to the continuance of the play, and that it should be instantly discontinued in obedience to their will. With this promise the audience appeared satisfied, and the uproar ceased for a while. To occupy the intervening time before the ballet opera of *The Maid of Cashmere*, a part of the farce of *Cousin Lambkin* was played, but the confusion was still as great as ever, although it now arose from a different quarter. A party of persons who are said to have attended in order to secure the triumph of Mr. Gregory, were determined that the substitute for *Hamlet* should be a failure. Mr. Bartley, however, persevered, and finished the piece, although the dialogue, during the whole time, was completely inaudible. With this, however, the uproar ceased, and the rest of the performances went on without interruption.

Miscellaneous.

Expedition to the South Pole.—Lieut. M'Murdo of the Terror has arrived in town from this expedition, which he left at the Falkland Islands, all well, and in the highest spirits. He reports that Captain Ross had triumphantly accomplished every object for which the expedition was undertaken, and that the Government at home, sensible of this, had left it entirely to Captain Ross's discretion, as to his returning home at once or remaining out for a longer period, for the purpose of exploring other objects of interest in this hitherto imperfectly known portion of our globe; that Captain Ross has made choice of the former, and that we may therefore expect the expedition home early in May. Lieut. M'Murdo states, that in consequence of the excellent discipline observed on board the Erebus and Terror, and the great care and attention paid to the health of their respective crews, the expedition had lost but four men since leaving England, viz., one blown overboard in a gale at the Cape, another from some constitutional disease, and the other two from natural causes. Lieut. M'Murdo is also the bearer of several valuable specimens of grapes and seeds, collected at the Falkland Islands and various other places in the southern hemisphere. It appears that Captain Ross has penetrated the Antarctic Circle to 71° 40′, has surveyed the coast discovered by him along its western boundary, and has proceeded to do the same along the eastern line.

The Poet Laureate.—The following melancholy extract from a communication from Mrs. Southey (formerly well

known as Miss Caroline Bowles) to Mrs. Sigourney, the American authoress, has appeared in the Leeds papers :—"You desire to be remembered to him who sang of 'Thalaba, the wild and wondrous tale.' Alas! my friend, the dull, cold ear of death is not more insensible than his, my dearest husband's, to all communications from the world without. Scarcely can I keep hold of the last poor comfort of believing that he still knows me. The almost complete unconsciousness has not been of more than six months' standing, though more than two years have elapsed since he has written even his name. After the death of his first wife, 'Edith'—of his first love, who was for several years insane, his health was terribly shaken. Yet for the greater part of a year that he spent with me in Hampshire, my former home, it seemed perfectly re-established; and he used to say, 'It had surely pleased God that the last years of his life should be happy.' But the Almighty's will was otherwise. The little cloud soon appeared which was in no long time to overshadow all. In the blackness of its shadow we still live, and shall pass from under it only to the portals of the grave. The last three years have done on me the work of twenty. The one sole business of my life is that which, I verily believe, keeps the life in me—the guardianship of my dear, helpless, unconscious husband."

The colossal Cabbage.—The Cour Royale, at Paris, has been occupied of late with a case which arose out of the famous colossal cabbage, that some time back excited so much interest in this capital. A M. Billandeau had originally purchased this vegetable wonder for 15f. in the arrondissement of Melles, which is remarkable for large productions of the kind. The Royal Society of Horticulture named a committee to report on the case, and this report M. Billandeau had distributed throughout France, with a notice that the seeds of the wonderful cabbage would be sold at the moderate price of a franc each. The advertisements announced that the King had taken 100 seeds, and delivered them to his head gardener; and that the Minister of Agriculture had offered 200f. to the Royal Society of Agriculture to try experiments on the new production. As there were 200,000 seeds ready to be delivered, it was expected that a tolerable profit might be made on the first cost of the cabbage. A copy of the report having reached M. Remont, an honest nurseryman of the Seine-et-Oise, he hastened up to Paris, and proposed to M. Billandeau to form a partnership with him for sending the seeds to America. M. Billandeau listened to the proposition, and having fixed the value of his cabbage at 20,000f., received 3,000 from his new partner towards their common expenses. A quantity of the seed was sent off to the United States, with a certificate from the Secretary of Legation, properly signed and sealed, to the effect that the seed had really been gathered from the monster-cabbage. M. Remont, after doing all this, thought it could not be a bad plan to make some experiments on the seed himself, and after some time he found that they produced cabbages exactly similar to his own! This being the case, M. Remont demanded his money back, but M. Billandeau refused to give back a sou. The matter was referred to arbitration, and M. Billandeau exculpated himself from all intentions of fraud; but, on the appeal, the court reversed the sentence, proclaimed the dissolution of the partnership, on the ground of its not having been based on an object of legitimate speculation, and ordered the 3,000f. advanced by M. Remont to be returned.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The Eruption of Mount Etna.—A correspondent of the *Times*, whose letter is dated, Palermo, Jan. 8, writes as follows:—"The eruptions of Etna have diminished, and the period of their termination seems fast approaching. Since my last, the explosions have not been considerable, and they do not afford much amusement to the foreigners assembled about Catania, who are now beginning to disperse. The torrent of lava has made little progress, and the damage which the burning mass occasions is now very insignificant, but it always affords opportunities for scientific research and interesting observation. The mountain has become entirely inaccessible, in consequence of the great fall of snow, which covers it to the very brink of the crater. Snow occupies all the other mountains, and entirely covers many other places, the vallies excepted, in which nothing can be more beautiful than the appearance of the vegetation, so remarkable for its extent and richness." The last accounts make no mention of any recurrence of the eruption.

Gold Mines in Russia.—At a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a paper was read on the recent discovery of a mass of native gold, weighing 36 kilogrammes (about 80 English pounds), on the eastern side of the Oural. This enormous mass, which is double the size of any hitherto discovered, was found at a few feet beneath the surface, under singular circumstances. The establishment formed at this part of the Oural for the purpose of seeking for gold had tried every part of the ground near it, and the speculation being deemed a hopeless one, it was abandoned, and the buildings which had been erected were demolished. It was precisely in the ground on which one of these buildings had stood that this mass of gold was found. M. de Humboldt, who made the communication to the Academy, added some interesting facts relative to the gold-mining industry in Russia. It appears that such is the prodigious increase of washed gold in Russia, and especially in Siberia, to the east of the southern chain of the Oural, that the total produce in the year 1842 amounted to 16,000 kilogrammes, of which Siberia alone furnishes 7,800 kilogrammes. This is the produce to the Russian Government; but there is reason to believe that the real amount of produce is larger, and that five per cent. in value is secreted by the agents who are employed to superintend the operations.

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*The Queen* v. *Viscount Canterbury.*—The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment in this case, which was a petition to the Crown by Viscount Canterbury, requesting compensation for the damage done to his furniture, books, and other property, by the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament. To this petition a demurrer was put in by the Attorney-General, and in this state of the record the case was argued some time ago. His Lordship commenced by reading a passage from Sir William Blackstone's *Commenturies*, vol. i., p. 431, on the subject of accidental fires, and the extent to which the owners of the property on which they originated were liable. He said a tolerably long experience supplied no case in which an action had been successfully maintained for such an injury as the present. The learned counsel for the petitioner had looked into the state of the law before the statutes, and had quoted authorities from Rolle, Comyn, Viner, and other authors, relating to the point. It appeared that if a fire occurred by the negligence of the owner of a house, and the property of another was injured, he was liable; but not so, if the fire happened by the conduct of a stranger. If the accident were inevitable, the party was excused; and the argument on the other side was, that if the cause of the fire was beyond the control of the owner, he would not be responsible. His Lordship said the statute of Anne confined the liability to cases of negligence in houses, which was extended by 14 George III., c. 78, to fires arising on any close or estate. In the recent case of "Vaughan v. Milner," 4 Sco., which was an action for damage occasioned by burning weeds, the owner of the land was held answerable, because the fire was communicated by his negligence. The Lord Chancellor said it was not necessary to determine the point at present, as he was of opinion that the petition was not sustainable, and the demurrer by the Attorney-General must be allowed. It was admitted that the Sovereign was not responsible personally; negligence and misconduct were not imputable to the Crown; and if, in fact, they occurred, there was no remedy. In the absence of all authority, a new rule would not be laid down on the present occasion. Besides, the injury being personal, and occurring in the time of a previous Sovereign, the present one was exempted on the ordinary rule that the right of action had ceased. Against this position no authority had been cited. There was still a stronger reason against this position:—Her Majesty had imitated the example of her predecessors, and surrendered her hereditary territory, which had given rise to the institution of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; they were appointed by the Crown, and removable at pleasure; but the subordinates, through whose conduct this fire commenced, were appointed by the Commissioners, and were not servants of the Crown. If the Commissioners had been personally guilty of negligence in this case, they would have been liable, but not as public officers, for no liability could attach to the Crown. As to the remedy by petition of right, if any remedy were applicable, it did not appear to have been ever resorted to, except to obtain a freehold right and interest, which had been usurped or withheld. His Lordship said, on the most careful and anxious research, the learned counsel could not find any authority in a similar case. The case of "Jervase de Chilton," which was cited, went off on a point of form, and without argument, the Chief Justice having returned the tenour of the verdict, instead of the verdict itself. The case of "Robert de Chilton," twenty years before, though in a preceding reign, related to land, being a complaint that the warders of Nottingham Castle had caused the waters of the Trent to overflow his estate, for which he claimed compensation. His Lordship said, he was compelled to come to the conclusion that the proceeding then taken could not be maintained, and the demurrer must be allowed. He arrived at this result after careful and anxious attention to the case, and he was glad to know that, if wrong, his judgment might be set right by writ of error.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—(Sittings in Banco.)—*The Queen* v. *Badger and Another.*—It will be recollected that during the disturbances in Staffordshire, a person named O'Neil was apprehended for using seditious language at a meeting of Chartists, held near Dudley. He was committed for trial on that charge; he subsequently tendered as bail two persons who were town-councillors of Birmingham; but the defendants, Mr. Badger and the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, before whom they attended, refused to accept the bail, on the ground that these persons had attended, and taken a prominent part at Chartist meetings. O'Neil subsequently applied to this Court for a rule calling upon the defendants to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for having refused to accept the bail. A rule *nisi* was granted, and the point was afterwards discussed at the bar. The Court took time to deliberate on its judgment, and on Saturday Lord Denman delivered judgment. After stating at great length the circumstances arising out of the recent riots, upon which O'Neil was apprehended, his Lordship said, We have first to consider whether the refusal of the magistrates was a lawful act, a point on which no serious doubt was entertained. Neither of the learned counsel who opposed the rule contended that a magistrate can lawfully reject bail at his own discretion, or is at liberty, when bail is offered, to enter into an investigation as to the character or opinions of such bail, provided he is satisfied of their sufficiency to answer for the appearance of the party in the amount reasonably required for that purpose. The law is clear, and is as old as the statute of Westminster, 13 Edward I., c. 15. Lord Coke, in his commentary upon that statute (2d Institute, 191), says, that 'to deny a man plevin who is plevisable, and thereby to detain him in prison, is a great offence, and grievously to be punished; and Lord Hale (c. 17), adopts the same remark, and Hawkins (2, c. 15) speaks of refusal of bail as an indictable offence. Blackstone, referring to the ancient statute (4th book, c. 22), the *Habeas Corpus* and the Bill of Rights, calls it an offence against the liberty of the subject. If, then, such refusal took place from improper motives, it might be treated as a criminal offence and made subject to an indictment or information. The affidavits on which the rule was granted accused the magistrates of motives corrupt, partial, personal, and arbitrary; but even the deponents themselves do not mean to charge pecuniary corruption or personal malice, or any feeling of revenge, in the sense of giving an unfair advantage to one litigant party over another. The only censurable feelings that can with any show of reason be suspected, are a premeditated refusal and disregard of the just claim made by O'Neil for his liberation, and a determination to keep him in prison without legal authority, and in contempt of their duty. The facts being clear, the question is, whether a criminal information ought to be filed; and this depends on our view of the motives which influenced the magistrates. And we must advert to the very questionable character of one line of defence, which they appear to insinuate rather than avow. They depose that some time previous to the apprehension of O'Neil, these deponents consulted with their brother magistrates as to the nature of the bail to be taken by them in the case of persons committed for attending illegal meetings, for using seditious language, and particularly for inciting to outrages, inasmuch as the disturbances were then going on in certain districts in Staffordshire and in the neighbourhood of Dudley, and resistance to the laws was fomented and kept up by the inflammatory and exciting speeches and conduct of persons who were Chartists. They debated whether, if they were called upon to accept as bail for the appearance or good behaviour of individuals charged with any of these acts of sedition persons who had taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the Chartist body, it was advisable to receive them; and that these deponents and the other magistrates, wholly uninfluenced by any corrupt, perverse, vindictive, personal, or partial motive, but, as they believed, in a fair and legitimate exercise of their office, in the performance of their duty as magistrates, and with a view only to the preservation of the peace, decided that such persons ought not, in the then state of the country, to be admitted as bail, and ought not so to be accepted by them. They further say, that after the commitment of O'Neil, the same decision was again considered by the magistrates, and was agreed to by the Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire, who thought it was a proper decision. Another magistrate, Mr. Molyneux, states also this resolution, and informs the Court that, if he had been called upon to accept such persons as bail for any one charged with the same offence, he would also have rejected them. Now, the assumption of powers unknown to the law appears to us peculiarly ill-judged at a period of disturbance, and not to be palliated, but rather rendered so much the more culpable, if deliberately followed by high functionaries having a judicial duty to perform; and if we had found the magistrates wilfully adopting such a measure in defiance of the law, the encouragement so given would have compelled us the more strongly to mark our disapprobation of their conduct. These proceedings, however, give the parties challenged an opportunity of explaining the state of mind in which they acted; and we find the magistrates expressly swearing that they thought they were acting in the fair, legitimate exercise of their office, and in the performance of their duty as magistrates. We may regret that the question of law was not more carefully examined; almost the first page of their most ordinary text-books would have convinced these gentlemen that their refusal on such a ground to receive the bail offered was not a legitimate exercise of their office, or a proper performance of their duty as magistrates, but the contrary. Their opinion that it was right was hastily adopted in a crisis of real danger, and most probably, from a deference to the general resolution which induces us, in conformity to the rule by which this Court has regulated its practice, to decline interfering by criminal information. We shall therefore discharge the rule; but as the conduct of the magistrates was such as to justify the application, they must pay all the costs attending it."

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY.—5 to 1 agst Scott's lot (taken to 100*l.*); 8 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken, and afterwards offered); 22 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour; 45 to 1 agst Major Yarburgh's Dumpling; 45 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt; 45 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentine (50 to 1 laid once); 1000 to 15 agst Mr. D. Cook's Trueboy (taken freely); 1000 to 15 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt (taken); 2000 to 20 agst Lord Orford's Mercy colt (taken, and afterwards offered); 1000 to 10 agst Mr. Ferguson's Fakeaway (taken); 1000 even between Cotherstone and Dumpling; 500 even between Trueboy and Languish colt; 30 to 1 agst St. Valentine and Trueboy (taken); 1000 to 30 agst St. Valentine and Fakeaway (taken). OAKS.—5 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day (taken).

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, FEB. 17.—The Wheat Trade was exceedingly flat this morning, with no alteration in prices of English or Foreign; in the latter there was very little business doing. Barley was in demand at full prices. Peas rather lower, and Beans without alteration. The Oat Trade is rather declining.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	44 to 52		Red	40 to 48	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire	— to —		White	— to —	
Barley	Malting and distilling		25 to 30	Grind.	19 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Potatoe		13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed		— to —	Potatoe	15 to 24
—— Irish	Feed		9 to 18	Potatoe	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22 to 28	Tick	24 to 29	Harrow	26 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	30 to 33	Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod	26 to 30
Peas, White	30 to 32	Maple	27 to 29	Grey	26 to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Jan. 6	47 1	26 5	17 2	31 7	28 0	29 11
— 13	47 10	26 5	16 11	29 4	27 5	29 7
— 20	48 1	27 2	17 0	28 2	27 7	29 5
— 27	49 3	27 8	17 0	30 4	27 10	30 4
Feb. 3	48 1	27 5	16 9	28 2	27 3	29 11
— 10	47 5	27 1	16 11	30 1	27 5	30 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	48 1	27 0	16 11	29 7	27 7	29 11
Duties	10 0	0 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English 15560 Sks.	— Brls.	5856	17644	16096	3797	30	2026	874
Irish	„ „	—	154	—	9582	—	—	—
Foreign	„ „	3422	—	—	470	—	1100	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	1410	2190	1080	2270
Irish	—	—	—	—
Scotch	—	—	—	—
Foreign	—	—	500	—

PRICES OF MANURES.

In consequence of some accidental errors, we this week give an amended list.

	£. s. d.		*£. s. d.*
Agricultural Salt . per ton	1 12 0	Nitrate of Soda, per cwt. duty paid.	18*s.* 6*d.* to 0 19 6
Alexander's Compost per bush.	0 1 10	Petre Salt . . per ton	4 0 0
Bleaching Powder „	—	Phosphate of Ammonia „	
Bone-dust and half-inch Bone per quarter . . .	0 18 0	— of Soda „	
Brimstone . . per ton	11 10 0	Poittevin's disinfected Manure . . .	
Clarke's desiccated Compost per hhd.	3 12 6	Rape dust . . „	3 0 0
Daniel's Bristol Manure	1*s.* to 0 1 2	Rock Salt . . „	3 0 0
according to quantity per bushel.		Saltpetre . . per cwt.	1 6 6
Guano (foreign)	11*l.* to 0 13 0	Soda Ash . . „	14*s.* to 0 16 0
according to quantity per cwt.		Sulphate of Ammonia „	10*s.* to 0 18 0
— Potter's English	14*s.* to 0 15 0	— of Iron p. ton	5*l.* to 6 0 0
according to quantity per cwt.		— of Soda . „	7 10 0
Gypsum . . .	25*s.* to 2 2 0	Sulphur . . . per cwt.	0 16 0
according to quantity per ton.		Sulphuric acid	1½*d.* to 2½*d.*
Hunt's New Fertiliser, p bush	0 1 8	according to strength per lb.	
Muriate of Lime per cwt.	0 5 0	Urate . . . per ton	5 0 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—D. Burton, Albion-place, Battle-bridge, pawnbroker—H. J. Smith, Surrey Canal, Old Kent-road, coal merchant—H. Marklew, Henley-upon-Thames, innkeeper—T. Norrington, Writtle, Essex, wheelwright—H. Cooley and J. Thompson, Willesborough, Kent, tea-dealers—J. Bromwell, Northampton, builder—J. B. Gibson, Northampton, linen-draper—G. Greatly, Hatton garden, jeweller—R. Sinmon, Victoria-place, Hoxton Old-town, linen-draper—G. Fendall, Woodstock-street, butcher—T. M'Enteer, Liverpool, provision-merchant—W. W Harvey, sen. and jun., Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, coachmakers—J. de Jacob Pariente, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, merchant—T. Patton, Newington, Surrey, iron-feunder—T. Fawcett, Whipsnade, Bedfordshire, farmer—J. P. Davis, Bromley, Kent, innkeeper—H. Z. Jervis, Moorgate-street, City, commission-agent—J. Towne, George-street, Spitalfields, chocolate-manufacturer—A. Gregory, Dover, linen-draper—J. P. Cotterill, Worcester, draper—W. Dunn, Barnstaple, Devon, currier—W. Adamson, Hexham, Northumberland, butcher—J. Lewis, Fernhill, Shropshire, grocer—J. Walton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, saddler—J. Sartain, Corsham, Wiltshire, cattle dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Smith, Inverness, founder—M. Bogle, Glasgow, house-painter—E. Walker, Glasgow, china merchant—F. Smith and D. Thomson, Barhead, calico-printers—W. M'Chesney, Kilmarnock, saddler—A. M'Calium, Port Glasgow, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th inst., at Edmondthorpe-hall, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Edwardes, of a daughter—On the 16th inst, Mrs. C. Craufurd, Chatham-place, Camberwell-grove, of a daughter—At Tickleford House, near Bitchin, on the 10th inst., the wife of the Hon. F. D. Ryder, of a son—On the 16th inst., at 12, Wimpole-street, the Hon. Mrs. Hall, of a daughter—On the 13th inst., the Lady Mayoress, of a son—On the 2d ult., at Hull House, Kent, the residence of her mother, Lady M'Creagh, wife of W. J. Armstrong, Esq., of Kippure Park, county of Wicklow, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 11th inst., at Chiswick Church, Mr. Rene Langelier, o Jersey, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Sich, of Chiswick—On the 15th inst., at Ockham Park, Sir G. W. Crauford, Bart., to the Hon. Hester King, eldest daughter of the late Lord King, and sister to the Earl of Lovelace—On the 29th Oct. last, at Moulmein, Capt. J. A. Wyatt, of the 84th Regiment, to Emma, only daughter of Capt Day, 84th Regiment—On the 13th inst., at St. Paneras New Church, W. L. Anderson, Esq., of the Admiralty, Somerset-house, to Mary, second daughter of J. Spurrier, Esq., Deputy Commissary-General, of Camden-road.

DIED—On the 9th inst., at his seat, Newpark, Waterford, for which city he was the representative, Sir John Newport, Bart.—On the 10th inst., Sir T. D. Hesketh, Bart., aged 44—On the 12th inst., suddenly, the Rev. W. Natt, rector of St. Sepulchre, London—On the 13th inst., at Woburn, Beds, H. Seymour, Esq., aged 67, son of Lord Robert Seymour, and for many years Serjeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons—At Larnaca, in the beginning of January last, of fever, aged 39, Dr. James Lilburn, H.B.M.'s Consul for the Island of Cyprus.—At Airthrey Castle, aged 74, the Rt. Hon. Lord Abercromby.

PENN'S SYSTEM PERFECTED—FOR OBTAINING A FREE CIRCULATION OF HEATED PURE ATMOSPHERIC AIR THROUGHOUT HORTICULTURAL & OTHER BUILDINGS.

W. HILL having had every opportunity of making himself acquainted with the best method of constructing Horticultural Buildings of every kind—to command the above truly-desirable result—and having with much satisfaction witnessed the gradual improvement in the adaptation of this principle to almost every variety of Building, begs to announce to the Nobility and Public generally, that he erects CONSERVATORIES, HOTHOUSES, PITS, &c., &c., upon the above system, which has *(at an immense cost to the inventor)*, been brought to *great perfection*, and heats the same by Hotwater Apparatus, with improved Tube or Conical Boilers. W. Hill also adapts Dr. Arnott's New Balanced Regulator to the Boiler Apparatus, by which an immense saving of fuel is effected, the greatest regularity of Temperature preserved, and much time and trouble saved. Penn's System only requires publicity to be appreciated. The Public are therefore invited to inspect its efficient working at the Inventor's Residence, Lewisham. The great end gained by adopting this system, *is a perfect and rapid Circulation*, producing consequently an equable temperature throughout the building (of whatever construction), and renders access to it at all times safe and agreeable, ladies of the most delicate constitution being enabled to remain for hours in a temperature greatly exceeding summer-heat, with as much comfort as could possibly be derived from an out-door temperature equally high. W. Hill would refer any, who may desire to apply the above system to Forcing-Houses in particular, to Mr. John Willmot, of Isleworth, who after 40 years' experience has adopted this system throughout his extensive Establishment. Designs, and any further information, upon application to W. Hill, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., 61, Gracechurch-street, Inventors of the improved Conical and Double Cylindrical Boilers, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, that they constantly keep in Stock a variety of sizes of these much-approved Boilers, suitable for Houses or Pits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Lindley to the merits of these Boilers *(see Chronicle*, March, 1842, page 175, and February, 1843, page 87), renders it unnecessary to offer any remarks upon them beyond the following brief description:—They are complete without furnace or brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 4*l.* 4*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with estimates for heating any description of building, will be forwarded upon application. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c.

N.B.—The Trade supplied with Hot-water Pipes and fittings of every description.

THE TANK AND TROUGH SYSTEM OF HEATING HOTHOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

J. THOMSON'S IMPROVED PLAN of applying the Tank and Trough Mode of Warming Horticultural and other Buildings with his NEWLY-INVENTED and ECONOMICAL BOILER, which has been adopted and may be seen in use at two of the most extensive Horticultural Establishments in the three Kingdoms, viz., Messrs. Lees' Nursery, Hammersmith, and Mr. Wilmot's, Brentford.—Designs only, or Plans and Estimates furnished, for Building and Warming Horticultural Erections, on application to J. Thomson, Landscape Gardener and Hothouse Designer, No. 4, Chapel-place, Hammersmith, *late Head-Gardener to the Duke of Northumberland, Sion House*, and many years in the Garden Establishment of Her Majesty; and Author of "A Practical Treatise on the Construction and Heating of Horticultural Buildings," published 1838.

J. T. has applied the above system for Bottom Heat and other purposes at Lord Prudhoe's and several other places in England, with great success, within the last four years.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREENHOUSES, &c.

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THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 8—1843. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25. PRICE 6d.

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A Treatise, with Engravings, will shortly be published, containing every information to set up or adapt the apparatus, with cost of materials, fixing, &c. Price 5*s.* each copy to Subscribers. Orders are requested forthwith to be sent to Mr. WM. RENDLE, Union-road Nursery, Plymouth.—Feb. 15th, 1843.

FUCHSIA TODDIANA.

THOS. CRIPPS, Florist, &c., Tonbridge Wells, Kent, respectfully informs his friends that he has purchased of MR. TODD (late Gardener to Capt. MONYPENNY, and raiser of the Fuchsia "Monypennii"), the above extraordinarily beautiful and distinct Variety of this now justly-esteemed and popular class of Flowers, specimens of which were submitted to the inspection of the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, in August last, under the initials "A.B." the opinion of which was as follows:—

"*A. B.*—Your Fuchsia is one *of considerable beauty*, and differs in the great length of the divisions of the calyx from *any which we have yet seen*. Its colour is also *bright*, and not dimmed with that dirty tinge which usually prevails amongst this class of flowers."—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

After the opinion of so distinguished an authority, it would be useless to attempt further to extol the merits of this charming flower than to state its size and colour; the latter of which is—calyx, a very bright red, with corolla of a pale puce; and the former excels that of any other Fuchsia extant, being nearly four inches in length, and of proportionate magnitude, the plant itself being of a most vigorous growth, and foliage beautiful.

Coloured engravings of it may be seen at Mr. CHARLWOOD'S, Seedsman, Covent Garden; Mr. LOWE'S, Clapton Nursery; and Mr. PAWLEY'S, White Hart Inn, Bromley, Kent; at which places, and of Mr. HARRISON, Downham, Norfolk, orders will be received for plants, to be sent out at the end of April, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, with the usual discount to the trade, if six or more are taken at once. As small plants can be safely transmitted through the post, by forwarding a Post-office order for 10*s.* 6*d.*, persons will have them sent free of postage. All the new Fuchsias can be had at the same time. Strong plants of Manettia bicolor, the new Greenhouse Climber, from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* each, are now ready.

A Catalogue of T. C.'s extensive collection of Roses can be had on application, inclosing two Postage-stamps.

NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP.

WILLIAM MILLER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent, having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS Splendid Collections, intends offering them to the Public at the undernamed low prices—including the following Fuchsias:—Conspicua arborea (Catleugh's), Venus victrix, (Cripps'), rosea alba, Moneypennii, compacta, racemiflora, &c. Also the following distinct Verbenas:—Queen, Aurora, Stewartii variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyana, &c. &c. Fuchsias, 10*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 12*s.* per doz.; package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 4*s.* per doz., package and carriage paid to London.—Persons may depend upon their being good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Name. They will be sent out according to priority of orders in April. A remittance from unknown correspondents.

W. M. obtained a Prize of 10*l.*, open to all England, for a Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, &c., at the Isle of Thanet Floricultural Show, July, 1842.

List of Pelargoniums, &c., can be had on application.

W. BRAGG will repeat the List containing the Names of the Nurserymen and Florists, adding those who have ordered in the interval, and who will be able to supply Plants in May next, of his Superb White Dahlia ANTAGONIST, which will be let out to the Trade only. On the first occasion of this Flower being shown for Mr. Wildman's Prize at the Floricultural Society, Sept. 6th, the Judges pronounced it to be "decidedly first-rate." The *Gardeners' Gazette*, in report of Salt-Hill Show, speaks of it thus:—"The Seedlings were both numerous and beautiful; among them BRAGG'S ANTAGONIST was successfully shown for Mr. Wildman's Prize of Five Guineas offered for the best White Dahlia. This Flower, which has been remarkably constant through the season, was shown in great perfection, and was placed first by the Judges of all the other Seedlings exhibited." The *Gardeners' Chronicle* describes it, when shown at Salt-Hill, as follows:—"BRAGG'S ANTAGONIST, White; this is a full-sized and finely-formed flower, with good petals, and great purity of colour, was placed first." The *Gazette* of Oct. 1, in its report of the Floricultural Society's meeting, in speaking of it as a flower of first-rate excellence, adds, "This White Dahlia, which has been extensively shown from a small Stock, and carried off the Cup for the best white, was still able to produce one good bloom, which for form, substance, and arrangement, was all that could be desired; the remainder, to make up the number required, were young blooms imperfectly expanded." North Star Tavern, Slough, Feb. 9, 1843.

PET RIVAL DAHLIA (BUSHELL'S), and KENNINGTON ROSE (WELDON'S).—These Dahlias (though risen and grown within one mile of the General Post Office, London, have obtained prizes) will be sent out through the Trade in May next.

PET RIVAL—Purple Maroon, finely-cupped, and depth of Petals never showing the eye, good habit, and always true; height 3ft. Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

KENNINGTON ROSE, superior to Wheeler's MARIA, constant and fine habit; height 4ft. Plants 7*s.* 6*d.* Exchanges and liberal discount to the Trade on early application to J. BUSHELL, 12, Hall-place, Kennington Lane.—Feb. 3.

J. T. WILLMER begs most respectfully to say he has a fine assortment of the under-mentioned to dispose of at moderate prices; the plants are fine, and well rooted:—Strong Walnut Trees; Fine Quince Trees, fit for bearing fruit; Green Hollies, of all sizes; Striped Hollies, strong plants from 3 to 6 feet high; Striped Box, Laurustinus, Portugal and Common Laurels, Arbor vitæ, Aucuba japonica, Yews, Sweet Bay, Swedish Juniper, Arbutus, Rhododendron, Red Cedar, Alexandrian Laurel, Spruce, Scotch, and Larch Firs, Siberian Lilac, Syringas, Guelder Rose, Honeysuckles of various sorts, Irish Ivy, Dwarf Roses, Standard do., Beech, Hornbeam, Lime, English Elm, Poplars of various sorts, Oaks, &c.

J. T. W. has likewise a fine Stock of Carnations and Picotees, of first-rate quality, well wintered, and now in a good state to be sent out, in Collections of Bizarres and Flakes—

Carnations,	25 pair, with their names,	£2	0 0
Picotees,	25 do. do.	1	10 0
Auriculas,	12 plants, do.	1	10 0
Pinks,	25 pair, do.	1	0 0

The selection to be left to J. T. W., which he has no doubt will give satisfaction to those who may honour him with their favour. The above for cash, including basket and packing.

Sunbury Nursery, Middlesex, Feb. 23, 1843.

CHOICE PANSIES.

J. HENCHMAN begs to state that he has a few good healthy PANSIES to offer at the following moderate prices. In consequence of the late unfavourable season, the stock this year is very limited. Six good Seedling varieties, including Success, one of the best dark flowers out, 21*s.*; Good Show varieties, named, from 9*s.* to 18*s.* per dozen. Orders accompanied by a Post-office order will receive immediate attention.

Edmonton, near London, Feb. 25.



THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY, Patronised by HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, AND MANY OF THE NOBILITY.

For particulars of the highly-valuable qualities of the above superior Raspberry, YOUELL and Co. beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for their Advertisement of it in this Paper of last week.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Feb. 23, 1843.

WILLIAM CATLEUGH'S LIST of first-rate PELARGONIUMS, raised by E. FOSTER, Esq., and the Rev. R. GARTH, and other Amateur Raisers, is how ready CALCEOLARIAS, raised by Messrs. BARNES and GREEN, will be let out in a Collection of 12, for 6*l.* Good unnamed Varieties that have flowered, at 18*s.* per dozen.

KINGHORN'S Dahlia, the CHIEFTAIN, a fine rosy-purple, beautiful stiff Petals, fine Outline, of good Size, with particularly strong Footstalks, Flowers all well above the foliage, good Show-flower, 4ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

BETTRIDGE'S MILTON, shaded-rose, good substance, and good Show-flower, 3ft. to 4ft. 7*s.* 6*d.*

BASKETT'S PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA, Primrose, beautifully tipped with white, quite a distinct and new Variety, and good Show-flower, 4ft. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Also a List of Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, Auriculas, Roses, Chrysanthemums, Verbenas, &c., &c., Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea.—Feb. 24, 1843.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—YOUELL & Co. have now ready for sending out several thousand pairs of the above flowers, consisting of the finest sorts in cultivation, upon the following terms :—

	£	s.	d.
25 pairs of extra fine and first-rate show flowers	5	0	0
12 „ ditto ditto . .	2	10	0
25 pairs fine show flowers	3	0	0
12 „	1	10	0
12 pairs extra fine show Pinks	0	12	0

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co. The plants are remarkably strong and healthy, and warranted true to name and colour.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Feb. 24, 1843.

SELECT AND SHOWY HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, SPLENDID CALCEOLARIAS, NEW HYBRID FUCHSIAS, &c.

WILLIAM MAY begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that he has still a few hundred of select Showy Hardy Herbaceous Plants that he can supply by name at 42s. per hundred, leaving the selection to himself; he has also ready to send out his splendid Calceolaria, "Lady Constable," which has been repeatedly pronounced the best Calceolaria in England, price 10s. 6d. each; many other very superb varieties. He will also have ready to send out the last week in April his new and beautiful hybrid Fuchsia "BALLONII;" this is a most superb variety, of large size, globular form, fine dark crimson purple, with very dark distinct foliage, price 10s. 6d. each. He can also supply all the leading varieties in present cultivation.

W. M. has a few packets of his very select Hollyhock-Seed (all warranted saved from double flowers), 200 seeds for 2s. 6d., 500 for 5s. Selected Pansy-seed at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each; and a limited number of packets of Picotee seed, saved from prize-flowers 5s. each. The Calceolaria, Fuchsia, and seeds sent post free on receipt of a post-office order.—Hope Nursery, Leaming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire.—Feb. 24, 1843.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & CO. beg leave to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Catalogue, with prices of the above, as advertised by them on the front page of last week's Paper. It will be found to contain a selection of such as are really good to the exclusion of many that are mere nominal varieties. They beg also to call attention to their new and splendid FUCHSIA ST. CLARE, a description of which will be found in the same Advertisement.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Feb. 23, 1843.

EXHIBITION of CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or JAPAN ROSE.—A Collection of these beautiful Exotics is now in bloom at CHANDLER and SONS' Nursery, Vauxhall. Admittance gratis.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, JASMINE PLANTS, &c., &c.—Noblemen and Gentlemen seeking an opportunity of replenishing their Stock, or commencing an Orangery, may have an opportunity of so doing, by inspecting the Stock of A. COBBETT, at his Italian Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall, who has just received his annual Importation from Italy, in a good and healthy condition. The trees are from 3 to 6 feet high in the stem, and from 10s. to 30s. each, and will be packed and sent safely to any part of the Kingdom.

DOUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS.—The annual Importation of these truly fragrant and delightful Bulbs has just been received in a good and healthy condition, and may be obtained at the above address. Price 4s. per dozen.

N.B.—Importer of choice Lucca Oils, Honeycomb, Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese, Anchovies, &c., &c. Lists with Prices may be had, per post, &c.

SOUTHAMPTON NURSERY GROUNDS.—Of the Stock advertised in the Autumn (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 665) the following may still be obtained on early application :—

Scotch Firs, 2-year seedling, fine, 2s. per 1000.
Ash, 1-year ditto, 1s. per 1000.
English Oak (the true Durmast), 1 and 2-year seedling, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per 1000.
Sea Pine Pinus maritima, excellent for exposure to the sea), 2-year seedling, 5s. per 1000.
Pinasters, 2-year seedling, 3s. 6d. per 1000.
Bedded Rhododendron, 8s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. per 100.
Bedded Spruce Fir, 12s. 6d. per 1000.
Laurel, 20s., 40s., and 80s., per 1000.
Tamarisk (for exposure to the sea), 40s. per 1000.
Poplar (Black Canada), 4 to 6 feet, 40s. to 60s. per 1000.
Ribes sanguineum, 25s. per 100.
Mahonia aquifolium, 40s. per 1000.

With every description of Transplanted Forest-tree, Shrub, Evergreen, and Fruit-tree.—WM. ROGERS & SON, Nurserymen and Contracting Planters, Southampton, Feb. 24, 1843.

PINE PLANTS for SALE, HEALTHY and CLEAN.—About 1000 Fruiting and Succession Pine Plants to be Sold. A great Bargain.—For particulars apply on the Premises, S. ROSLING'S, Peckham Rye Terrace.

HARDIE'S EARLY CANTALOUPE MELON.

WM. HARDIE begs to inform Melon-growers that he has still a quantity of his very superior EARLY MELON SEED to dispose of, and that if sown now he will warrant that with proper treatment its fruit will be ripe the first week in May. He will also warrant it to set its fruit under the most adverse circumstances in which a Melon plant can be placed. He has shewn it these last two seasons at Chiswick, in May, and had a Banksian Medal awarded to it each time.

From these plants and two crops, he cut 60lbs. weight of fruit last year, and with attention there may be three crops taken from the same plants. He grows it on a common dung-hot-bed. The flavour is excellent, and size from 3 to 6 lbs., according to the number of fruit on each plant. To be had of W. H., at J. JARRETT'S, Esq., Carneston Court, near Bath, at 2s. 6d. per packet; will be forwarded directly, on receipt of an order for the money.
Carneston Court, Feb. 6, 1843.

NEW FLOWER-SEEDS.

MESSRS. SUTTON and SONS respectfully intimate that as they devote a great portion of their Nursery Grounds to the growth of FLOWER SEEDS, and have excellent connexions on the Continent and in England for obtaining the New Sorts as soon as introduced, they can supply every known kind of Flower Seeds worthy of cultivation, and at very moderate charges, either in collections or otherwise. The sorts particularly recommended may be had in the undermentioned collections, with instructions inclosed.

	s.	d.
Hardy Flower Seeds, 50 most showy kinds	15	0
Ditto 30 ditto	10	0
Hardy and Tender ditto, including the most superb German Stocks, Balsams, German Asters, Zinneas Brachycome, Portulaca, Mesembryanthemums, Phlox, &c. &c., 50 sorts	20	0
30 ditto	12	6
100 choice Ranunculuses, in 50 varieties by name . .	25	0
50 ditto, in 50 ditto	15	0
Double Italian Tuberoses, fresh imported, per dozen .	4	0

N.B.—Parcels delivered free to the Railway-stations, or any part of London.—Reading Nursery, Berks, Feb. 21st.

AMERICAN OAK ACORNS.

J. & C. WHALLEY, Seedsmen and Nurserymen, have just received an importation of American Tree and Shrub Seeds, in excellent condition. Catalogues and Prices will be furnished to the Trade on application (prepaid).—St. George's Crescent, Liverpool.

SION NURSERY, CROYDON.

ROBERT COOPER, SEEDSMAN, &c. begs to offer the following selection of CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS from his General Catalogue.

per packet—	s.	d.
Brachycome iberidifolia .	1	0
Cacalia sonchifolia . .	0	6
Calandrinia elegans . .	0	4
—— speciosa .	0	4
Campanula grandis .	1	0
Capsicum, purple . .	0	6
Carnation finest double German .	2	6
—— Picotee dbl. mxd.	1	0
—— —— finest dbl. yel. German .	2	6
Centaurea Americana .	0	6
—— depressa . .	0	6
Clintonia pulchella . .	1	0
Cucumis flexuosus . .	0	6
Cynoglossum bicolor .	0	6
Euphorbia variegata .	0	6
Gourds, 18 sorts . .		
Ipomœa, 13 sorts . .		
Ipomopsis elegans . .	1	0
Linaria Perezii . .	0	6
Lophospermum Hendersoni	0	6
Martynia proboscidea .	0	6

per packet—	s.	d.
Mesembryanthemum glabrum	0	6
Œnothera Drummondi .	0	6
Pelargonium, fine mixed.	2	6
—— splendid scarlet	1	0
Phlox Drummondi . .	1	0
Portulaca splendens .	1	0
—— Thellussoni .	1	0
Primula sinensis . .	0	6
Rhodanthe Manglesii .	0	6
Schizanthus Hookeri .	0	6
—— Priestii .	0	3
Schizopetalon Walkeri .	0	6
Senecio, double purple .	0	6
—— white .	0	6
Spartium linifolium .	0	6
Stocks, intermediate .	1	0
Tagetes lucida . .	0	3
—— minuta . .	0	6
Thunbergia alata . .	0	6
Zinnia elegans, 5 sorts, each	0	6
Bokhara Clover . .	0	6
Red Alpine Strawberry .	0	6

February 21, 1843.

SELECT CULINARY VEGETABLE SEEDS, &c.

WILLIAM MAY has now ready to send out his new second early Kidney POTATO, "The Lapstone," raised from seed between the early Ash-leaved Kidney and the Scotch Kidney, both varieties of great merit. It is a great bearer, medium size, of very first-rate excellence, and of very dwarf habit. Mr. LOUDON, in noticing it in his Magazine of the present month, says—"A few of these Potatoes were sent to us; we found them full-eyed, very mealy, boiling soft, and of an excellent quality. We think this a most valuable kind of Potato." May be had in peck bags at 5s. each. New Superb Dwarf Imperial Crimson Beet: this is decidedly the best variety in cultivation; in packets of 1,000 seeds each for 5s. Fuller's New Hybrid Winter Radish, a very desirable variety for winter use; in packets 2s. 6d. each. May's new large late "Victoria" Red Currant, bunches generally six inches long, berries from 1 to 1½ inch in circumference; a fine scarlet, and of excellent flavour, 20s. per dozen. The seeds will be sent post-free on receipt of a Post-office order. May be had of Mr. CHARLES FARNES, Seedsman, St. John-street; Messrs. NOBLE, Seedsmen, Fleet-street, London: and of WM. MAY, Hope Nursery, Leaming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire.

NEW AND CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., have a large Stock of all the newest and choicest FLOWER SEEDS, to the cultivation of which great attention has been paid, and which are this season more than usually fine. L. P. and Co. can therefore with confidence recommend them, as being in every respect to be depended on; and beg leave to offer for sale,

25 packets	.	.	.	.	.	for	15s.
50 do.	.	.	.	.	.		25s.
100 do.	.	.	.	.	.		35s.
150 do.	.	.	.	.	.		42s.

Delivered, carriage free, to any part of the kingdom. Catalogues may be had on application as above.—
Exeter Nursery.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on THURSDAY, March 2nd, 1843, at 12 o'clock, about Three Hundred Standard and Dwarf Roses, Fine Hybrid Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Magnolias, Kalmias, &c.; also a splendid assortment of Dahlias. May be viewed the morning of Sale; catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and the PUBLIC.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS take the liberty to announce they are instructed to dispose of the capital Stock of Greenhouse PLANTS, on the Premises, the corner of London Lane, Hackney, by Auction, on TUESDAY, March 14, 1843, at 12 o'clock. This truly-interesting Collection comprises fine Specimens of Camellias, in high perfection, Lemon and Orange-trees, Cacti, choice Pelargoniums, Amaryllis, Carnations, and Picotees; six, one, and two light Boxes, &c. May be viewed one day previous to Sale. Catalogues may be had of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., 61, Grace-church-street, Inventors of the improved Conical and Double Cylindrical Boilers, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, that they constantly keep in Stock a variety of sizes of these much-approved Boilers, suitable for Houses or Pits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Lindley to the merits of these Boilers (see *Chronicle*, March, 1842, page 175, and February, 1843, page 87), renders it unnecessary to offer any remarks upon them beyond the following brief description:—They are complete without furnace or brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 4*l.* 4*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with estimates for heating any description of building, will be forwarded upon application. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c.

N.B.—The Trade supplied with Hot-water Pipes and fittings of every description.

PENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE BUILDING WARMING, and VENTILATING.—The superiority of the principle first introduced by JNO. PENN, Esq., for obtaining a more complete circulation of the atmosphere in heated apartments, being now fully established, W. HILL respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Horticulturists, and the Public generally, that having, in conjunction with the Inventor, devoted much time and study to perfect the same in the construction of Conservatories, Stoves, Greenhouses, Pits, and other Horticultural Erections, and to heat them with IMPROVED HOT-WATER APPARATUS, to ensure ANY DEGREE OF TEMPERATURE, earnestly solicits their inspection of the working of this system at the Inventor's residence, Lewisham.

The peculiar advantages in Houses erected upon, or altered to, this principle, are—Free and rapid Circulation, Equality of Temperature, and safe and agreeable access, at all times, to the most delicate constitutions.

Churches, Chapels, Manufactories, or other large Public Buildings and Dwelling-houses, warmed and ventilated. The Heating Apparatus, which is of the very best description, combining Durability and Simplicity, with Economy in the Consumption of Fuel, is manufactured by and fixed under the superintendence of JNO. PENN, Esq., Engineer.

Reference is permitted to JNO. WILLMOT, Esq., Isleworth, and numerous other Gentlemen, who are practically acquainted with the merits of W. HILL'S mode of applying Mr. PENN'S principle.

Designs, and every information, may be obtained on application to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

WANTED, in a quiet regular Family, a Youth who can wait well at table, clean plate, and is willing to make himself generally useful. He must also understand the management of a Garden, which is indispensable. Apply between the hours of 11 and 5, at MESSRS. HODGSON'S Library, No. 9, Great Marylebone-street.

WANTED, in a Country Nursery, a middle-aged honest, sober, industrious Man, as WORKING FOREMAN. He must well understand the Management and Propagation of Greenhouse, Frame, and Pit Plants, &c., &c. His Character must bear the strictest investigation. Apply by letter, prepaid, for A. B., at the office of this Paper.

WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, a young Man, 28 years of age. He can be highly recommended for strict integrity and a general knowledge of Gardening in all its various departments by some of the Noblemen's Gardeners he has lived with.—Address, C. S., *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

WANTS a SITUATION, in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family, as GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a Married Man. Can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of his competency to fill these situations, as well as to his general character and conduct. He has lived upwards of 9 years in his present situation, which he is about to leave in consequence of the estate being sold.—Address, Mr. ROBERT DUNCAN, Mrs. Labouchere's, Chislehurst, Kent.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF. A Single Man, aged 31, who has a good knowledge of his business, and can have a good character from his last employer.—Address to H. H., Post-office, Tonbridge Wells.

WANTS a SITUATION, as ASSISTANT in the SEED-LINE. A Young Man, bred to the Seed and Nursery Business. Satisfactory references will be given.—Letters addressed A. R., Office of this Paper, will have immediate attention.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a steady, active, single young Man, aged 27, who has a practical knowledge of Gardening in all its branches, particularly in the Flower department, having spent the whole of his life in the profession. A satisfactory reference can be given from the gentleman he is about to leave. Direct A. W., Mr. CATLEUGH, Florist, Hans-square, Chelsea.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREENHOUSES, &c.

ST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and economical principles.

Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.

NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF.—The Proprietor of an old-established Nursery and Seed Business (in the country) being desirous of retiring, would be glad to treat with any person wishing to embark in such a concern.—For particulars apply by letter, addressed C. B. *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office.

SLATE WORKS, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX.

EDWARD BECK informs Horticulturists generally, that the Cisterns, Tanks, Shelves, Stages, Conservatory Tubs, Flower-Boxes, Edging for Garden-paths, &c., manufactured by him in Slate, may be seen in use at Worton Cottage, upon application to the Gardener (Sundays excepted).

WILLIAM LYNN, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, and FLORIST, late of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, respectfully informs the Gentry and Public in general, that he is now carrying on the above business, and connected therewith a GARDEN TOOL WAREHOUSE, at the premises, No. 10, Church-street, Hackney, opposite Morning-lane. W. L. begs to state that his collection of Culinary, Garden, and Flower Seeds is of the very best quality, and true to kind; likewise his Fruit-Trees, Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Perennial and Bulbous Roots. His Garden Utensils are also of the best description, at prices which, he trusts, with industry, punctuality, and attention, will secure to him general patronage.

W. L. solicits particular attention to his new PEA, LYNN'S DWARF WRINKLED MARROW, 2s. 6d. per quart, which is superior to the Knight's Marrows, and much more advantageous, especially in small gardens, its height being 3 to 4 feet; it is the most prolific summer and autumn Pea ever introduced—perpetual in its bearing, the pod quite full, and of delicious flavour, even when nearly ripe.—Catalogues of Seeds, Garden Implements, &c., may be had on application, inclosing a postage-stamp.

TO NURSERYMEN and Others.—To be LET, a large HOUSE, with sundry out buildings, and about four acres of excellent land, with right of common. It is situate on the Southampton-road, near the Staines gate, and will only be let on lease. Was formerly the poor-house, and has been built about 20 years. The rent is 35*l.* per annum.—Apply to Mr. HODGE, Builder, Staines.

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AGRICULTURE.

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"On *our* side is virtue and Erin,
On *theirs* is the Saxon and guilt."—MOORE.

Dublin: Printed for CHARLES DOLMAN, 61, New Bond-street, London.

ARCHITECTURE. — Professor COCKERELL'S Lectures at the Royal Academy. — THE ATHENÆUM of this day (32 large quarto pages, price 4*d*.) contains a full and accurate Report of the Sixth and Concluding Lecture. THE ATHENÆUM Parts for January and February, price 1*s*. 4*d*. each, contain the whole Six Lectures, and may be ordered of any Bookseller.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Friday, Mar. 3.	Botanical	8 P.M.
Monday, Mar. 6.	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday, Mar. 7	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	7 P.M.
Wednesday, Mar. 8.	Geological	8½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	9 P.M.
Saturday, Mar. 11	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.

IN the event of a good Act of Parliament being passed for securing the general drainage of the country, we think, and this is the opinion of some of our correspondents, that the carrying out its objects will require far larger funds than can be raised conveniently through any of the ordinary channels. We would therefore suggest that, under these circumstances, capitalists cannot do better than unite to form public companies, in the same manner as has been so extensively done for the formation of canals and railways, the objects of such companies being either to execute the works under the superintendence of skilful engineers, or to advance capital at a certain rate of interest; long leases being regarded as good security for such advances as well as actual ownership. A correspondent remarks that this might be easily done through one or two adjoining counties, so that the shareholders might have a personal interest, besides the profitable investment of their money.

Another subject in which we think capital might be advantageously invested, if sufficient powers could be obtained from Parliament, would be to rescue and embank from the sea some of the numerous shoals and sandbanks left dry at low water at the mouths of large rivers, and along much of our coast. Thousands of acres of invaluable land might be thus recovered if the operations were carried on by skilful engineers, while navigation would in many cases be rendered safe. In fact, a serious attempt was made a few years since to effect this at Lynn, by embanking the shores of the great estuary called the Wash. Sir John Rennie was employed to examine the outfalls of the Ouse and the Nene, which flow into the Wash; and he reported in an elaborate statement, now before us, that it would be perfectly practicable to recover 150,000 acres of land worth 6,000,000*l*., at a cost of 2,000,000*l*., besides improving the natural drainage of 900,000 acres of lowlands, all at present badly drained; and, to the extent of 160,000 acres, comparatively valueless in their actual state. Had this project been executed, the country would have gained by that one operation a tract half as large again as the whole county of Rutland, and capable of producing annually 160,000 quarters of Wheat, 200,000 quarters of Oats, 100,000 quarters of Beans, besides feeding 70,000 sheep and 30,000 or 40,000 bullocks. This great plan was, however, stopped by private influence, and the worthy corporation of Lynn have for the present succeeded in depriving that town of the immense advantages that must have followed the addition of a million and a half a year to the produce of the land around their port.

Such a case as this is an instructive example of what may be expected by those who embark in such undertakings as we have here ventured to recommend, and we mention it in order that the public, if they should invest their money in drainage or embankment speculations, may take care that the Acts of Parliament under which the operations are to be conducted shall give them such powers as will enable them to deal effectually with the numerous opponents whom they are pretty sure to encounter.

We have introduced this subject as a sequel to the articles on drainage which have recently appeared in our columns; we have, however, no intention of pursuing it further. It is for capitalists, and not journalists, to occupy themselves with the details of such affairs, if they think it worth their while.

THE application to the land of animal manure mixed with vegetable substances has, from the earliest times, been considered as the best means of producing fertility in the soil, or restoring it when diminished; and if we trace the steps of the decomposition of this mixed manure in the soil, we shall find that it resolves itself into humus as soon as the volatile principles of the dung have escaped, and the vegetable portion has been completely disorganised and reduced to a black earth, which, in fact, is humus more or less pure. A very large addition of common stable or yard manure, after it has been allowed to go through the first stages of fermentation and decomposition, and lost its tendency to heat, as is the case in the residue of hotbeds used to force early vegetables, gives to the soil a manure exactly similar to that of decayed vegetables: it never stimulates the plants too much: it is decomposed slowly, and in every respect acts as vegetable mould. If a sufficient supply of this effete substance could be procured, no manure could be better suited to the growth and maturity of all kinds of vegetable productions. Gardeners well know this, and in the cultivation of delicate and valuable plants they use nothing else; the expense is not regarded, but only the healthy vegetation of the plants they cultivate. But those substances that escape in a volatile form, and which form a large portion of the component parts of fresh dung, can be rendered extremely effective if they are fixed and combined, so that they shall only escape slowly and uniformly in the earth, and give a constant and regular supply of the elements from which plants are formed. They do not form humus, nor anything like it; but while the humus is chiefly giving out moisture and carbonic acid, they give out ammonia, by which the plants obtain nitrogen, and add to the soil various salts with earthy bases, which are soluble in water, and being found in most plants or their seeds, may be supposed necessary to their perfection, and to enter by the roots with the water in which they are dissolved. To retain these elements and to make them subservient to the growth of plants and the increased fertility of the soil, is one of the great objects we have in view, in enlisting science in the service of agriculture; and the hints which chemists have given on this subject—leading to practical experiments without at once blindly adopting any new theory—have already had the most beneficial results, and, with cautious proceeding on the part of intelligent and experienced farmers, we may hope to establish a system of manuring which shall fully confirm the discoveries of science; and, being founded on carefully-repeated experiments, will be ultimately adopted by the most sceptical and purely practical farmer.

The garden is an admirable school in which to learn agriculture; but in the garden, results only are looked to, without regard to the expense. The market-gardeners are, it is true, men who cultivate land for profit; but their customers are mostly in the class where everything which contributes to comfort or enjoyment is liberally paid for. Every growth is more or less forced and unnatural; and the situation of market gardens near towns gives them unusual facilities in disposing of their produce, and obtaining an unlimited supply of manure. But a little observation on the practice of gardeners in the management of manure, and a comparison of it with the principles laid down by science, would greatly assist the practical conclusions of the larger farmer. Prudence and economy are the soul of agriculture; and the balance of accounts at the end of the year is the criterion of the system pursued; yet this is not all: if a farmer realizes the same net profit by an expensive outlay in labour and manure, which implies a corresponding increase in his produce, he confers a double benefit on his country—he gives a livelihood to more individuals by the additional labour, and more food to the community by his greater crops—two most important objects where population is redundant and profitable employment scarce. This is a digression, but perhaps not devoid of utility, and is intimately connected with our subject.—*M.*

Now that the proceedings of the worthy gentlemen who rejoice in the name of Custom House Officers are under examination, we do trust that those who have charge of the investigation will make some inquiry into the history of the infamous plunder that notoriously takes place when packages of plants arrive at our ports. For more years than we can remember, this has been a constant source of well-founded complaint, more especially as regards the ports of London and Liverpool; and we appeal with confidence to the Horticultural Society of London, and to all the great importers of plants, for a confirmation of our statement.

When packages of living plants arrive from the tropics, especially if they contain Orchidaceous plants, they have been continually robbed, unless some active agent has been on the spot to see them opened, and to secure them from the official plunderers.

Specific instances enough might be named, but as we do not desire, on the one hand, to expose the sufferers to the annoyance of an examination by the Court of Inquiry now said to be sitting; and, on the other hand, are not prepared to point out the delinquents, we shall content ourselves with mentioning one single case of recent occurrence.

A gentleman was advised that certain packages containing valuable plants had been despatched for him from Belize. Gaining no intelligence of them from the Custom House agents, he travelled to town for the purpose of inquiring after them. The people on board the ship that brought them assured him they had been taken possession of by the Custom House officers: the Custom House officers denied all knowledge of them. He, however, rummaged over the warehouses in which it was supposed they might have been deposited, and succeeded in finding—not, indeed, his plants—but the directions of the boxes, which had been torn off, and remained behind in testimony of the dishonesty of Her Majesty's servants. And this kind of robbery, we affirm, is an event of far from uncommon occurrence.

FIXING AMMONIA.

THE high interest at present attached to various processes for fixing ammonia, and the great attention which is now paid to the subject throughout the country, induce me to trouble you with a few observations upon some of the means which are taken to fix ammonia. Professor Henslow has recently published a letter to the farmers of Suffolk, in which he draws their attention to a plan proposed for fixing ammonia by the use of common salt. After describing the plan as it reached him, he proceeds to remark on the probable value of the suggestion, pointing out several theoretical objections, and concluding by advising them to ascertain for themselves whether or not the plan possesses any practical value.

I do not think it necessary to copy the whole of the statement respecting this new mode of fixing ammonia. The author of it adverts to the loss of ammonia constantly going on in stables and other similar situations, and then says, "There is, however, a cheap and simple remedy for this. Before you begin to clear out your stable, dissolve some common salt in water; if a four-horse stable, say 4lbs. of salt, dissolved in two buckets of water, and poured through the rose of a watering-pan over the stable floor an hour or so before you begin to move the manure. The volatile salts of ammonia will become fixed salts from their having united with the muriatic acid of the common salt, and the soda thus liberated from the salt will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; thus you will retain with your manure the ammonia, which would otherwise have flown away, and you will also have a new and most important agent thus introduced, viz., the carbonate of soda. As this is a most powerful solvent of all vegetable fibre, and seeing that all manures have to be rendered soluble before they can act upon vegetation, it will be at once apparent that the carbonate of soda so introduced must be a most powerful and valuable agent."

There is no doubt that if such a plan as this were found to answer the purpose, it would be more economical, and more generally employed than any of the processes which have been hitherto proposed, but I feel very doubtful whether it would produce any such effect as that above described; and I rejoice to see Professor Henslow recommending farmers to try for themselves the value of the plan, at the same time most properly cautioning them against implicitly believing the truth of the statement.

He observes, that if ammonia is thus fixed, it is probably not in consequence of the decomposition of salt by ammonia, but by the mutual reaction of common salt and carbonate of ammonia. Common salt is not acted on by ammonia; the latter cannot decompose salt, and therefore salt would be of no value in fixing caustic ammonia, besides which, it is not ammonia but carbonate of ammonia which is formed in manure. The question then is, does salt decompose carbonate of ammonia? will it convert that volatile pungent-smelling agent into a fixed solid substance? In the first place, it must be remembered that though dry pure salt is described by chemists as being "chloride of sodium," or when combined with water is called muriate of soda, yet the common salt ordinarily met with in commerce is by no means chemically pure. It contains a considerable quantity of impurities, amounting frequently to several per cent. of the salt. The impurities, for the most part, consist of muriate and sulphate of lime and magnesia; and, generally speaking, the cheaper the salt the more of these impurities does it contain. These earthy salts are readily decomposed by carbonate of ammonia; and, therefore, upon adding carbonate of ammonia to impure common salt, the impurities are decomposed, muriate and sulphate of ammonia are formed, together with carbonate of lime and magnesia; here, then, is one way in which common salt is useful in fixing ammonia. The second point to be considered is, does muriate of soda, or pure common salt dissolved in water, decompose carbonate of ammonia? When solutions of these salts are mixed together, it is found that they do, to a certain extent, re-act upon each other; but that whilst one portion of the ammonia is fixed, another is rendered caustic and even more volatile than it was when in a state of carbonate. It is possible to decompose pure salt by carbonate of ammonia; but the process must be carefully conducted, and a number of conditions must be attended to. Although, by the addition of salt to manure, a portion of ammonia, which would otherwise be lost as carbonate, may be fixed; yet, I believe that it is only a very small portion compared with what escapes. So far from its being in accordance with chemical principles to say that muriate of soda will decompose the carbonate of ammonia of manure, and give rise to the formation of muriate of ammonia and carbonate of soda, it is, on the contrary evidently opposed to them;—for carbonate of soda and muriate of ammonia decompose each other, and when two solutions of these salts are mixed together under ordinary circumstances, common salt is formed, and the mixture acquires the strong pungent smell of ammonia from the escape of the volatile carbonate of that alkali. I therefore suspect, that the more impure the salt employed is, the more valuable will it be, as a means of fixing ammonia; whilst, if pure muriate of soda is employed, it will be found, I fear, of comparatively little practical value in fixing the carbonate of ammonia of manure.—*E. Solly. Jun.*

ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.—No. X.

(By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)

(*Continued from page* 84.)

[The common Magdeburg acre consists of 180 square roods, or 25,920 feet Prussian, which is about $\frac{1}{9}$ of an English acre.]

3. *Seaweed* (Fucus).—The waves of the sea throw several plants ashore in large quantities; for instance, Fucus esculentus, F. saccharinus, F. canaliculatus, F. palmatus, F. vesiculosus, and F. serratus, which are used as a manure with great advantage. In England, land which is in a situation to be manured with Fuci pays 25 per cent. more rent. The bladdery Fucus (Fucus vesiculosus) contains only 16 per cent. water; and 1,000lbs. of the dry herbage contain 32lbs. of chlorates (of lime, soda, and magnesia), 35lbs. carbonate of lime, 64lbs. gypsum, and 30lbs. phosphate of lime. It contains also a great quantity of nitrogen, all which fully explains its high manuring properties, even if only 5,000lbs. are applied to the Magdeburg acre. Its effects are somewhat increased by the numerous small sea-shells which adhere to it. It is either conveyed at once to the land, and ploughed in, or is collected into heaps for rotting, in which case decomposition soon ensues, and many fertilising gases are evolved. It is therefore best to bury Fuci as soon as possible. As their chlorides of lime and magnesia attract much humidity from the air, they are best suited to dry soils. With Fuci, Seawrack (Zostera marina) is also driven on shore, and is, in like manner, used as manure.

4. *Mushrooms and Fungi* (Fungi).—The wise farmer who would neglect no means of increasing the productiveness of his soil, will permit nothing to be wasted, would do well to turn his attention to Fungi as a manure. In some forests these plants grow to such extent, that a person may collect 1 cwt. in one day. For manure, both eatable and venomous Fungi may be used, but they must be first exposed to putrefaction. They decompose very soon; during which process they evolve much ammonia, which shows the great amount of nitrogen they contain, as well as their value as a manure. How powerfully indeed they operate may be judged from the fairy rings so often met with on pastures and meadows, which are only caused by Fungi having decayed in such places. Their use as a manure is not new; it has been known long since to small farmers in Germany. They are usually added to the dunghill, but it would be much better to mix them with humous earth and dung in the compost heap, in which case none of the ammonia produced by the Fungi would be lost. From the chemical analysis of several species of Fungi, I find that they are rich in phosphorus, sulphur, and chlorine; and, consequently, are composed of substances most essential to crops. They approach, indeed, in their chemical composition, to animal matter; and we have seen already that this affords the most powerful manures. Admitting that the large farmer can employ his people to more advantage than in collecting Fungi, it is very different with the spade-husbandman, and cottager, to whom they may be of great utility.

(*To be continued.*)

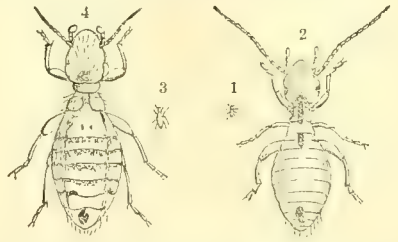
ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XL.

The Wood-louse Death-watch, named *Atropos pulsatorius*.—There are several kinds of insects called Death-watches, from their producing a ticking or knocking at regular intervals, sometimes for 60 or 70 seconds, when it ceases for a short time and the beating is again resumed. These sounds being heard best in the stillness of night, and probably being noticed in sick chambers, where superstitious nurses found marvellous solutions for every uncommon occurrence, they became condemned as bad omens, as the precursors of death, and were forthwith called Death-watches. The minute insects before us have been accused of having this ticking propensity, and it is now supposed to be produced by their little horny jaws when they are feeding; but I am rather disposed to attribute the sound to some means the females possess of discoursing with their friends at a distance, and thereby attracting the males to join their society. However this may be, their jaws are certainly most mischievously employed, which is my inducement for discussing their economy. No one suffers more from the attacks of these marauders than the naturalist, whose well-stored boxes and presses of insects and plants are frequently entirely ravaged by these little pests, so that the delicate wings and bodies of the former, as well as the petals of the latter, disappear altogether, if collections be neglected for twelve months together. Fortunately, in this favoured land, we are not subject to the assaults of the numerous insects, which, even in the South of France and in North America, render it ten times more difficult to preserve objects of natural history than it is in England, where, by a little care and proper attention, such collections may be preserved for an indefinite period.

These tender little animals are particularly fond of damp situations, and have a great antipathy to the light of day; on opening a box of insects, for instance, which has been shut up for a few weeks only without any camphor or essential oils, they will be seen running to and fro in every direction, and secreting themselves as fast as possible in old pin-holes, or under the specimens surrounded by little heaps of dark dust, which they themselves have deposited, and which is their excrement. It is the same in Herbaria, birds'-skins, &c.; their motions are peculiar, they seem to glide along when disturbed sometimes with a jerk, like a skip, and they move sideways or backwards with equal facility, occasionally remaining perfectly quiet, when it is very difficult to detect them. In the winter they disappear, but as soon as the vernal sun raises the temperature, they are again actively employed, and keep up their annoying operations until the close of autumn. It has been my opinion that they breed amongst the dry paste, by which the paper is fastened down in boxes and drawers and to the walls, or the eggs, being invisible from their minuteness and pale colour, may be in existence and lie unhatched in the pin-holes for long periods, which seems the more credible as specimens of insects that have been for many years perfectly free from them, will, in a few days, exhibit signs of their presence if placed in an unprotected box or drawer, however close it may shut. Derham, in his "Physico-Theology," says that they feed upon the dust of bread, fruits, &c., and they appear to be found everywhere in kitchens, on old furniture, wainscot, papered walls, and window-frames, amongst neglected books and papers, in gardens, on the trunks of trees, &c.

Fig. 1 shows the natural size of the Atropos pulsatorius, which is soft, shining, yellowish white; the head large, with two minute granulated black eyes; the feelers rather long; the antennæ slender, tapering, nearly the length of the animal, and composed of 15 joints and upwards; the collar and the thoracic segment are narrow, sometimes with a long black spot which extends to the base of the head; the abdomen is large and somewhat ovate, a little hairy at the extremity, with a black spot at the base, and another at the apex, which vary in form and size according to the quantity of food in the intestines; the six legs are short, the hinder thighs very stout, the tarsi are triarticulate, and terminated by little claws (fig. 2, magnified); at some periods of the year I believe they are a little larger and more ochraceous.

I once entertained an idea that this minute insect, which does not agree with either of the Linnæan descriptions, was the larva of a little Psocus * (from which genus Atropos has been separated by Dr. Leach), not uncommon in houses; but as this Deathwatch sometimes abounds in my neglected boxes, and I have never detected the Psocus with it, I have relinquished that opinion. I have since thought it not improbable that our Atropos might be the young or larva of the large species (fig. 3), but I never found them together, indeed the only specimens I ever saw of the latter were in the comb of some vagrant bees? †



This large species, which from its size I suspected was the Termes fatidicum of Linn. is ochraceous; it has large brownish eyes; the palpi are rather short; the horns are not longer than the head, slender, and 11-jointed; the collar is short; there are two small pilose elytra; the abdomen is large, the incisures are distinct and rusty, as well as numerous irregular spots between them, and there are one or two black spots towards the apex; the legs are slender, the thighs stout, the hinder pair the least so (fig. 4, magnified). The large eyes, and four stout anterior thighs at once distinguish this from the foregoing insect, independent of the variation in their size, and the short horns, which may be a sexual character, or it is possible they may have been injured in the specimen figured.

These helpless insects have a natural enemy, which feeds upon them, called a Chelifer, having two pair of claws like a lobster, with which it seizes its prey; and the most effectual way of protecting cabinets of insects and presses of dried plants from their attacks, is to keep them in a dry situation; the cases should be rendered as air-tight as possible, when a small supply of camphor will preserve the contents from injury; the drawers, however, must be replenished at least annually, but every six months would be better. I have thus kept my collections of insects for nearly 30 years, free from the slightest infection. I have tried experiments with spirits of turpentine, petroleum, aniseed, and various essential oils, without any permanent effect; the fact being, that they very soon evaporate and escape; consequently, the confined atmosphere is not rendered destructive to the lives of these little plagues, as it is when fairly impregnated with camphor.—*Ruricola.*

* Curtis's Brit. Ent., fol. and pl. 648.
† Ibid., fol. and pl. 769.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. VIII.

I do not recommend the formation of slight hotbeds for raising annuals; I object to this practice—firstly, because those requiring heat can be more conveniently raised in pots; secondly, because most annuals flower best when sown where they are to bloom; and thirdly, because, if a proper stock is sown in the autumn, there is no necessity for the extraneous assistance of heat. To the hardier annuals recommended a fortnight back, may be added Portulaca splendens and Lobélia ramosa, two beautiful plants, with Isótoma axillaris, Ipomopsis élegans and Schizopétalon Walkérii. Thunbérgias should now be sown in heat, as should also Cockscombs, Balsams, and Globe Amaranths, if wanted to bloom early; but fortunately these formal things are little called for, as the blank they used to fill in the greenhouse is now occupied by Fuchsias and other better things.

In the greenhouse and pits, proceed with potting plants for bedding out. Calceolarias and other soft-wooded plants that require it may also be potted, taking care to drain the pots well; on this subject I shall offer a few remarks next week.

The propagation of plants for bedding out may now be proceeded with, according to the number required; but clumps should not be kept shabby for the want of a few plants, as they are readily propagated at this season. For cutting-pots I generally use 48s, prepared in the following manner:—Over the hole at the bottom I place an inverted 60-sized pot, and round it potsherds, broken small; over these some moss, and then fill up with a compost of peat, sand, and leaf-mould, in equal quantities, leaving about half an inch at the top for white sand, which runs into the holes as the cuttings are inserted. A stock of pots thus prepared should be kept in a frame or propagating house; as nothing is so injurious to cuttings taken from plants growing in heat, as to put them into cold soil. Cuttings cannot be too short if they have the necessary buds to form a plant; neither can they be inserted too shallow if they are made firm in the pots.

In the vegetable department, sow either on a slight hotbed or in pans the first crop of Seymour's superb White Celery; also some early Cauliflower, and a small crop of impregnated early White Broccoli. If the crops before recommended are not sown, no time must be lost in getting them in; make your first sowing of Marrow Peas, and also put in the last crop of early ones. Spinach, Lettuce, Radishes, both long and Turnip-rooted, Dutch Turnip, and Early Horn Carrot, if wanted early, must be sown without delay. A good breadth of early Potatoes must be planted; and get the ground ready for Onions, Carrots, &c., next month.

On comparing the practical part of my preceding articles with the Calendar by Mr. Beaton, there is so much sameness in the directions that, in future, I shall not attempt to detail *all* that is required to be done in the Amateur's Garden, but confine myself to the elucidation of the more important parts of garden culture. This, I trust, will be agreeable to the readers of the *Chronicle*, as it will remove the sameness that has hitherto existed, and render these papers more valuable than otherwise it would be possible to make them.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Vegetation of Affghanistan.—Your correspondent inquires of "R.," what are the geological features of the Affghan mountains, which produce such remarkable barrenness in the neighbourhood almost of the richly-clothed Himalayas. In this question it seems to be taken for granted that the distribution of plants depends chiefly upon the mineralogical nature of the soil. This I am not inclined to deny, nor am I prepared to admit; for I believe that in different climates the same circumstances will have a very different influence in favouring or preventing the growth of plants. To proceed, however, to your correspondent's query. I must say that I know not whether any precise information has been published respecting the geological features of these Affghan mountains. Mr. Griffith, in his report on the subjects connected with Affghanistan, published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, mentions it as a general remark in the Army, that, if stones in 1841 could be made a source of riches, what a wealthy country Affghanistan would become. No account is given of the structure of these mountains, but very generally their surfaces are immediately rocky. Some of the offsets are composed of sand in all degrees of softness and induration, in which last state it becomes tabular. Alternating layers of a conglomerate, often exceedingly hard, are to be met with in this sandstone. On both sides of the Valley of Bamean, the offsets are composed of earthy or clayey materials, of varied and rather vivid colours. Generally speaking, Mr. G. says the Affghan mountains are not difficult of access, they may be ascended and descended by making use of the beds of the draining streams, which are very generally dry, except in the season of floods. A section of an Himalayan ravine may, he continues, be correctly taken as wedge-shaped, V; that of the Affghanistan ravines would be a broadly-truncated wedge. Mr. Griffith has well represented the general structure of these valleys; the mountains which bound them being usually composed of bare rock, while their sides, composed of boulders and shingle, from their very gradual nature, have been called glacis slopes. In the centre of the valley there is a portion of tillable soil, consisting of a strip on either side of the line of drainage. Another feature which distinguishes these mountains is the smallness in number and size of its rivers and streams; owing, no doubt, to the general dryness of the climate; and in consequence of this dryness, little evaporation can take place from the soil, and therefore little or no dew falls, which would otherwise be the case in so clear an atmosphere. The Himalayas, on the contrary, though more steep, are clothed with vegetation, in consequence, chiefly, of the abundant supply of moisture. I say, chiefly, because great difference may be observed between the comparative barrenness of the clay-slate ranges, when compared with those composed of lime-stone, mica slate, or Gneiss; of these, sections are given in "Royle's Illustrations of the Himalayan Mountains," as well as a statement of the nature of the climate. From the abundant snow which falls in the interior and higher mountains, a constant supply of water is furnished to the numerous rivulets and rivers. The snow has hardly melted from these situations, when the rainy season comes on, and the mountains are enveloped in clouds—(those mists of the mountains)—or bathed with showers, so that the climate is moist, and the temperature moderate and equable. These mountains, from their oblique direction, running S.E. and N.W., are influenced throughout by their rainy monsoon, which cannot, however, cross their lofty summits, so that the

country, in their northern face, is as dry and nearly as barren as Affghanistan. These rains extend only partially into the latter country, as has been well shown by Mr. Elphinstone, in his work on Cabul. This is, no doubt, owing to the strength of the monsoon being nearly exhausted, even before it reaches the confines of Affghanistan, as well as to the direction of the range of mountains which runs parallel to the Indus, being opposed to their further progress, and thus preventing the country to the north being benefited by many showers which might occasionally extend further than ordinary, if not thus impeded; at all events, the dryness of this country is excessive, and the power of the sun great, and to these chiefly must be ascribed the barrenness not only of the mountains, but of the country in general. In studying, therefore, the laws which influence the geographical distribution of plants, it is necessary to pay attention to the meteorology of a country, at the same time that we examine the nature of its soil: and it is equally essential to do so, when we wish to cultivate in one place or country the useful or ornamental productions of another.—*R.*

Fixing Ammonia.—It is only under certain circumstances that sulphate of lime will decompose or fix ammonia, and these circumstances are not to be found in a dunghill. Chloride of calcium (muriate of lime of commerce) will answer this purpose exceedingly well, and is cheap enough, being about 4*l.* per ton. I am inclined to think, however, that chloride of sodium (common salt) will be found the best thing a farmer can use for fixing the ammonia in his dung. I have put it to the test in a variety of ways, and have always succeeded in obtaining chloride of ammonia and carbonate of soda. I know you have frequently stated that salt will not decompose ammonia; and this is the prevailing opinion; let it, however, be put to the test, and the result will, I am confident, prove successful. The manner in which you have brought Professor Henslow's opinions before your readers is excellent; I should like, however, to see you recommend three dunghills instead of two, and one of them to be treated with common salt. I am only afraid that you will tell your readers, if you notice the matter at all, not to be at the trouble and expense of putting salt to the test, as it is well known not to answer. Some of your known and talented correspondents might assist me in this matter with you, by trying the following simple experiment, and reporting the result:—Take equal parts of carbonate of ammonia and salt, mix them, and give the mixture the same moisture and temperature they are likely to be subjected to in a dunghill for 48 hours, and if they should report to you that they found chloride of ammonia and carbonate of soda, I think that would be sufficient to authorize you in recommending more extensive experiments.—*J. C.* [We would beg to refer our readers to a letter from Mr. Solly upon this subject in another column. We presume our correspondent means muriate (hydrochlorate) of ammonia, when he speaks of chloride of ammonia.]

Fixing Ammonia.—A few practical observations may not be unacceptable on the subject of the fixation of ammonia by gypsum. I have long been in the habit, in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia on the large scale from the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works, of using gypsum for this purpose. It is well known that gas-liquor is composed principally of water holding in solution variable quantities of carbonate, hydrosulphate, and hydrocyanate of ammonia, and generally some uncombined ammonia. There are some other substances present, but which we need not now notice. I may here corroborate a recent remark of yours, that the gas-liquor of the country gas-works is weaker than that produced in London. This is certainly true, as far as my observation goes. A few years since I contracted for the entire quantity of liquor produced at the West Bromwich gas-works, amounting to more than half a million of gallons yearly; and the average strength was, that one gallon required rather less than six ounces of strong oil of vitriol for its saturation. The liquor of the London works (near Vauxhall-bridge), averages, according to my experience, 12 ounces oil of vitriol per gallon. I may also remark that the liquor produced from inland coal (which generally abounds with iron pyrites) contains much more sulphuretted hydrogen than that made from sea-coal, which is the sort generally used in the London gas-works. When gypsum in powder is added to gas-liquor, cold, the first effect is, that the water present dissolves a portion, which is simultaneously decomposed by the carbonate of ammonia also present. This it does by virtue of a complex affinity, forming an insoluble carbonate of lime and a soluble sulphate of ammonia. It seems quite essential that there should be sufficient water to dissolve readily the sulphate of ammonia as fast as produced, or the process grows sluggish, or stops altogether. It is only that portion of the gypsum which dissolves, from time to time, that acts upon the carbonate of ammonia. But it is only the carbonate of ammonia that is decomposed, and its volatile base fixed. The free ammonia, and the hydrosulphate and hydrocyanate, remain untouched and unfixed, ready to fly off into the atmosphere, on exposure or increase of temperature. It was from this inability of gypsum to fix the whole of the ammonia existing in gas-water, that compelled me to add to my liquor, after the action of the gypsum had terminated, so much oil of vitriol as was found sufficient to saturate the free ammonia, and to decompose and fix the fugitive hydrocyanate and hydrosulphate. By these means I succeeded in fixing the whole of the ammonia. Now the composition of the liquid of the dung-heap, which first saturates the solid portion and then flows away as a rich brown liquid, is almost identical with gas-liquor. It certainly contains all the substances mentioned, though not, it may be, in the same proportions. Any one may prove for himself the truth of the remarks which have been made. He need only provide himself with a little very finely pounded unburnt gypsum, some solid carbonate of ammonia, and a little pure ammonia. Let him dissolve sufficient of the carbonate in water, so that the solution may smell tolerably pungent of ammonia, then add by degrees the gypsum, shaking frequently: the smell will soon go off. Now add a little of the pure ammonia, enough to restore to the liquid an ammoniacal odour; all the gypsum you can now apply will not deprive it of this. It is now easy to understand Mr. Pusey's remark, that gypsum has not been found to answer, and also to account for its failure on scientific principles. Two circumstances seem necessary for its success—a sufficient quantity of watery liquid, and that the ammonia be combined with carbonic acid. When urine putrefies, pure ammonia is first formed, which only gradually combines with carbonic acid. In the commencement of its putrefaction gypsum is of no use. The circumstances being the same, the pure ammonia would be lost with as much celerity from urine with which gypsum had been mixed as from urine in its natural state. How far its presence may possibly modify the decomposition of the urea, is a point upon which I am not prepared to pronounce an opinion. The two volatile ammoniacal salts already mentioned would fly off and be lost quite as soon, and as entirely, with gypsum as without. I think therefore that Professor Henslow's plan of arranging his dung-heap with dry pounded gypsum will not be found to answer, or at most very imperfectly. If exposed to the rain out of doors, the sulphate of lime would by degrees be dissolved, and act as we have said; and even supposing the liquid proceeding thence be saved, all the free ammonia and the other volatile salts would infallibly be lost in the air. If the heap be under cover, the gypsum would not act at all, or very inefficiently. I think enough has been said to show that although gypsum may succeed in retaining part of the ammonia present in decomposing urine and farm-yard manure, yet it cannot retain the whole. I think, therefore, Mr. Pusey was quite justified in his remark, which, though perhaps originating either from his personal observation, or the experience of some of his friends or correspondents, science fully confirms, and shows that it could not be otherwise. But agriculturists are not confined to the employment of gypsum for the purpose of fixing ammonia; and what they may do, and do efficiently on this point, may, if the subject interests sufficiently, be the topic of another letter.—*W. H. Potter, Chemical Works, Upper Fore-street.*

Manure for Flower Clumps, &c.—I have two flower gardens under my charge; in both these are 40 good-sized clumps and flower-borders, one half of which every second season have a sufficient dressing of good manure, cheap and easily attained. This is prepared by collecting all walk-sweepings, refuse of flowers, short grass, and fallen leaves, which are thrown into a heap for a twelvemonth, but turned several times during that period. It is then in a fit state to be wheeled on the land, and I find it sufficiently rich to keep the clumps in good condition for the growth of flowering plants. As I never allow weeds to flower, I am not afraid of their seeds being brought upon the land with the compost.—*R. D.*

Economical Manure.—In the several plans which have appeared in the *Chronicle* of late for the preservation and accumulation of manure, whether by the gardener, farmer, or cottager, I beg to offer to your notice a plan I followed last autumn, and which, if there is any truth in the theory of decomposed vegetables producing the most proper food for their respective species, a mass of manure is formed on the spot with little trouble and expense. It is usually the practice to clean the garden thoroughly when most of the summer and autumn crops are over; instead, then, of raking and wheeling all the refuse away to the yard appropriated, fix on an open or spare part of the garden, and throw out with a spade a trench five or six feet wide, and as long as you judge you have refuse to fill up to the height of five feet, making the trench one foot deep. Next put a layer of fresh horse-litter on the bottom, and wheel on a layer of your refuse, decayed haulm, stumps, leaves, weeds, or any other thing you wish to clear away, putting a layer of dung (fresh) between each layer of refuse; finish in a ridge similar to a Potato-pit, five feet high, and cover the whole up with the adjoining soil, to prevent the escape of steam. Violent fermentation will soon take place, and the covering must occasionally be looked to, to make up the cracks that will occur by the heap subsiding, and to keep in the steam; in three months you will on the spot have a rich mass of that description of manure peculiarly fitted to enhance the growth of vegetables. Would not an old oil-cask make a good vessel for cottagers to keep their manure in, with a top to it to prevent the smell from escaping?—*John Spencer, Bowood.* [Yes; but it would soon rot.]

Potatoes.—I last spring planted some bread-fruit and kidney Potatoes, which turned out of the ground in fine condition for table, being very mealy and properly flavoured; but after having kept them with the greatest care in the dark in a cool and well-ventilated store-room, which was not damp, I am at a loss to know why they are now absolutely useless for table. They are quite watery and unwholesome, although apparently in as fine condition as ever. These Potatoes are, moreover, covered to a great thickness with straw. Will you or any of your correspondents have the kindness to solve this problem?—*Rus.*

Garden Produce.—I should be much obliged if you would inform me, through the medium of your Paper, what produce I may reasonably expect from my garden at this season of the year. I have 2 Vineries, each 30 feet long; 2 Peach-houses, of the same length; 1 Forcing house, and 1 Green-house, about 50 feet in length together, and one 9-light pit, 38 feet in length. The height and depth are, of course, proportionate, and the gardener has as many frames as he requires. The kitchen-garden comprises one acre of ground within the walls; and round the outside, fruit and vegetables are cultivated. There is an old kitchen-garden, containing about half an acre, nearly adjoining which, although rather overgrown by trees on the outside, yet being more sheltered than the other, is found useful for early vegetables, &c. The information I am anxious to obtain, is, what flowers at this season of the year I may expect to be brought in from the houses in succession? What vegetables, roots, &c. for household consumption? My family consists of 18 or 20 persons, who require to be well supplied with vegetables, which at the present moment I do not find the case, or indeed much later in the year. I ought perhaps to state, that, fuel being very expensive in this country, we do not commence forcing till the end of December. The natural soil is chalk and clay (in some parts), but the garden soil was artificially made about ten years ago; the gardener has as much manure as he requires, and there is abundance of loam, peat, &c., in the neighbourhood, besides rotten leaves, road-scrapings, &c., any quantity of which he can always have when he requires it. The flower-garden is under his direction also; but as it is chiefly American and Rose garden, it is not so troublesome as a mixed garden usually is. The gardener has six men and one woman under him, for his exclusive use, all the year round. I have stated all these particulars, as I am anxious that my garden should produce as much as possible, without being unreasonable in my requests; and I should be much obliged to you, or any of your correspondents, if they would give me some information on the subject.—*G. L. E.* [We must refer this question to some good practical Gardener.]

Camellias.—At p. 102 are some remarks on Camellias by Mr. Sherwood: I beg to say that I entirely agree with Mr. S., and I trust Mr. Beaton will excuse me for thus adding my testimony, and also for doubting the propriety of placing the pots in warm water. If it is bottom-heat alone which they want, by all means let them have it, in the shape of tan, or leaves, or Rendle's Tank mode, if novelty is desired. If moisture at the root is required, let them be freely watered, and that too with liquid manure. Nothing is more frequent, however, than to meet with Camellias in a "pot-bound state;" in which case the old ball is frequently as hard as a brick, and if it once becomes thoroughly dry, a score of waterings will not suffice to penetrate it. The only plan in this case is to plunge the pot, containing the plant, overhead in tepid water; if there is a little liquid manure in it, so much the better. A plant, in this state, ought to remain in the water for an hour or two: in may then be removed to its place, and after a day or two may be regularly watered with the rest. One caution, however, is necessary, and that is, that no plant ought to be repotted immediately on being taken out of the water, for this reason—the outer part of the ball will have become saturated before the moisture can have penetrated the interior. The plant or plants must by all means be allowed to stand in an airy situation for two or three days before potting; and the ball should then be, what gardeners term, in a "mellow" state. With regard to "forcing them into wood," I agree with the principle, but it should not be carried too far. The middle of March is a good time for beginning this process, and if plants now in blossom, or just done blooming, are placed in a cool, moist atmosphere of 40° to 50°, it will greatly benefit them, and in this respect particularly: plants excited into blossom, the excitement being carried on without interruption, through the growing process, are apt, (especially if there is not a powerful action of root) to push few buds; especially if the heat recommended by some Camellia forcers is followed. Whereas, the mode I now recommend will give them time to break more buds and consequently become more bushy; added to which, the accumulation of excitability, (the basis of forcing) will cause them to develop larger leaves, and in proportion to the healthiness of these important organs (provided the subsequent treatment be right) will be the size and perfection of the flowers. I may perhaps be pardoned for observing that I made some observations on Camellias at p. 139 of last year's *Chronicle*. When I wrote that article, I felt myself warranted in doing so, by the success which I had met with in following the mode of culture there detailed. I have pursued through another year a similar plan, and my success has been still greater. My plants began blooming in the last week of October, have bloomed incessantly from that time, and will continue until the beginning of March; thus, for four months, (in the depth of winter too), a small conservatory about 26 feet long has been in a continual blaze. I have, in fact, had thousands of blossoms, and the plants now are of so good a colour in the leaf, that they rival the healthiest Portugal Laurel. Having excellent roots, my plants are now endeavouring to push into wood: I am, however, as resolute on the other side the question, and shall endeavour, as far as is consistent with the condition of the late bloomers, to keep them back until the middle of March, when I shall manage them nearly as Mr. Sherwood does, excepting that I shall not place them out of doors. I live, however, in a different degree of latitude from Mr. S., and being within 30 miles of Liverpool, as well as on the edge of Delamere Forest, "the cooling gales" are more frequent than refreshing.—*Robert Errington, Oulton Park.*

Salvia patens.—Several correspondents have stated, in the *Chronicle*, that the above plant will survive unprotected in the open ground during winter: my experience, however, proves otherwise. In the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where the climate would be supposed to be milder than at

Holme Gardens, Inverness, a specimen was planted out in the summer of 1840, in a dry part of the garden. It bloomed beautifully until November, when it was cut down, close to the ground, and covered to the depth of eight inches with leaf-mould. On removing the leaf-mould, in the following summer, the root was found to be completely rotten. I have known many more perish in the same way, but I cannot pledge myself that they were planted in such favourable situations as the former.—*William Proctor, Gardener to J. H. M'Kenzie, Esq., Tarbat House, Rosshire.*

Thawing Plants.—My greenhouse, like that of many other persons, was exposed to the severity of the unexpected frost on the night of Feb. 3rd, without any injury being sustained by the plants, which consisted of hard as well as soft-wooded things, but chiefly of Pelargoniums. On the morning of the 4th, the temperature of the house was raised as quickly as possible to between 50° and 60°; the plants were copiously syringed and well steamed; the sun was allowed to shine upon them, and air was admitted at ten o'clock. It will be seen that my *modus operandi* differs very materially from that recommended by Mr. Ayres, at p. 84.—*J. Doran, Lavender Hill.* [Mr. Ayres' directions are, in our opinion, correct; and the practice of our correspondent wrong. Mr. Ayres speaks of frozen plants; it does not appear that Mr. Doran's have been frozen at all.]

Heavy Pine-Apple.—I have often seen in the *Chronicle* accounts of heavy Pine-Apples, not one of which has, I believe, exceeded a fruit grown 9 or 10 years ago at Wallington Hall, in Northumberland, by Mr. Robert Elliott, the then gardener. The Pine was a Providence, and the fruit when cut weighed 11½ lbs. avoirdupois.—*G. G. Watson, Vicarage, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees.*

Varnish for Cotton Frames.—Amongst the miscellaneous articles at p. 55, there is one headed a "Substitute for Glazed Frames in Hotbeds." Will the author have the kindness to explain to me how the proportions of cheese, lime, oil, and eggs, can form transparent varnish?—of what use is cheese? I have used a light cotton frame this winter with great success, but the cotton has only been soaked with linseed oil. As this is an economical mode of making useful frames, I should feel obliged for information as to the best varnish to use. I should like to know whether the article sold under the name of gelatine would mix with oil; and whether a small portion of corrosive sublimate would prevent the attacks of the black fungus, which troubled my cotton last autumn?—*Xylinus.*—[Corrosive sublimate will prevent the attack of fungi, *and rot the canvas.*]

To Destroy Slugs.—I informed you, p. 653, of 1842, of the method which I had adopted for destroying slugs by placing traps (Savoy leaves) about my garden, and I stated that I had killed 36,000 in a few months; I likewise said that I had used lime, lime-water, and salt, to little purpose. The result of my adopted plan this year has given me only about 3,000, and I am persuaded that by a strict attention to it, I shall eventually annihilate the breed.—*Cestus.*

Musty Hay.—Will you have the goodness to give me your opinion on a practice which is becoming very prevalent in this neighbourhood? Every one is aware that cattle will not eat mouldy hay, and if they would, that it would be very injurious to them. It is customary here to cut such hay into chaff, and then to steam it; after which process the cattle eat it greedily, and appear to thrive upon it. Will you say how it is that the steam thus renovates it? and will you tell me if, after it has undergone this process, it is as wholesome and nutritious as hay which naturally is sweet? Though cattle may thrive for a time upon it, will it not in the end affect them, and be productive of some disease which might not show itself for a length of time? Cattle which are intended for slaughtering have not time to show any ill effect; but will it be equally well for a horse who will have to live upon it for years?—*A Leicestershire Farmer.* [The instinct of cattle in choosing or refusing any natural food is chiefly guided by the smell, and there it is nearly infallible. When you cook vegetables they lose some of their peculiar qualities, and in general are improved. Musty hay is rejected by cattle, both on account of the smell and the taste; but when it has been thrashed, so as to drive off the musty fungus, or washed in water, they no longer refuse it. It is, of course, not so nourishing as good hay; but there is no reason to think that it is injurious. A very little attention to the quantity eaten and the subsequent condition of the cattle will settle the question.—*M.*]

The Owl.—The owl is one of the gardeners and foresters' best friends, annually ridding them of legions of their foes; but notwithstanding his valuable services we too frequently see him heedlessly destroyed. In some parts of Europe, however, this most sensible bird is kept in families, like a cat, whom he equals in patience, and (if possible) surpasses in alertness. It is a well-known fact that wherever the barn-owl has been killed off, or very few left, field-mice have increased enormously, and they, in their hunger, do peel, and of course destroy, the young Hollies and other trees in new plantations.—*C. K.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris.—The royal parks and gardens of France are large and numerous; those of Neuilly, Mendon, and Eu, are the King's own property; Chantilly belongs to the Duc d'Aumale; and the Tuilleries, Luxembourg, Versailles, Trianons, St. Cloud, Fontainbleau, Sevres, and Compiegne, to the State. The expense of keeping those last mentioned in anything like decent order is very considerable; indeed, the whole, or nearly all the money allowed for their maintenance, is expended in this one item, leaving little or nothing for the purchase of new plants. Yet, go into them when you will—spring, summer, or autumn—they always look gay; a continual succession of delicious perfumes or beautiful colours are ever coquetting for your admiration. French artists, in whatever department, fine arts, *beau monde*, or flowers, are justly celebrated for beauty of design and exquisite taste in the arrangement of colours; the latter point is not, I believe, so well understood on the other side of the Channel. It is no uncommon thing to hear English ladies, when visiting Paris, complaining of some fashionable *modiste*, who has positively objected to some favourite colour in a bonnet or other article of dress, simply because it was not in harmony with their complexion.. The same attention is given to grouping flowers, whether natural or artificial; in fact, a good gardener is as much known by his skill in arrangement as by the health and vigour of his plants. Another thing observable in these gardens, is, that herbaceous plants, as well as annuals, are grown in masses. Who can enter the English garden of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette (now called the King's Garden), in the park of Versailles, and not stop on the threshold to gaze with delight on the harmonious *coup d'œil* before him? and yet this is entirely attributable to a just knowledge of colours for scene effect. Let him examine the objects of this earthly Elysium—what does he find? absolutely nothing but groups of the most common kinds of Petunias, Verbenas, Pansies, Asters, Roses, and Larkspurs, and the gay scarlet flowers among the tall shrubs to be the very oldest Pelargoniums. It is not, therefore, their individual beauty,—for these varieties have long since given place to improved ones in Amateurs' gardens,—but the excellent taste in arrangement, which renders this spot so enchanting. But some one will naturally say, how can all this be done without money to purchase plants? The difficulty was foreseen by Louis XIV. and his Ministers, and has been provided for by the formation of three distinct royal horticultural establishments at Sevres, Versailles, and Trianons. The first supplies the King's palaces with flowers, the second with fruit and vegetables, and the last the parks and gardens of the state with trees and shrubs. The whole is under the direction of M. Massey, whose uniform kindness to foreigners desirous of seeing either the nursery, orchard, forcing or floricultural departments, is proverbial. The nursery of the Trianons is solely for forest and fruit-trees, hardy flowering shrubs, and a few Chinese, Cape, and New Holland plants for the conservatory. All these are propagated in sufficient number to answer the demand, which is presumed to be about 20,000 annually. Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Andromedas, and other American border plants, are growing here in luxuriant vigour, and the whole reflects the highest credit on M. Breot, the chief gardener. One of the principal attractions in this establishment last summer was a splendid plantation of nearly 1,000 plants of Paulównia imperialis, varying from 4 to 14 feet high, on one of which I measured a leaf 3 feet long. There is also a noble 3-year old tree, about 30 feet high, which has not, however, yet shown any signs of bloom. The floricultural department is at Sevres, in a most unpropitious situation, abutting on the high road to Paris, the dust of which, in summer, is sometimes as palpably thick as a November fog in London. This, unfortunately, is not the only evil: the soil is of a burning arid nature, and, moreover, exposed to the midday sun, without one particle of shade. The hot and greenhouses are in a bad condition, and quite unworthy of such a country as France: the wonder is that M. Gondouin, the superintendent, can produce the immense number of plants and bouquets which are required for the Tuilleries and St. Cloud, amounting to between 15,000 and 20,000 a year; and as the Court reside there nearly six months out of the twelve, the daily supply is from 50 to 70 large bouquets for vases, about the same number of small ones, beside a continual succession of plants in pots. These are indispensable requisites in every Parisian society, from the saloons of the Tuilleries to the miserable attic of the grisette of the faubourg St. Antoine. To accomplish this M. Gondouin forces from 2,000 to 3,000 Lilacs, the same number of Tulips, Hyacinths, or other bulbs, large quantities of Roses (chiefly Rose du Roi), Jasmines, Azaleas, Mimosas, Ericas, Epacrises, Diosmas, Gloxinias, Primulas, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, and a variety of other showy things. It was in this garden that the Rose du Roi was obtained, and the original plant is still in a healthy state. I have often heard M. Gondouin speculate upon what his fortune would have been had he received but 10 sous for each plant that has been sold since he first gratuitously distributed it; certainly no Rose ever had so large a sale, or was so worthy of it. The Potager of Versailles is another, and, by a vast majority of Frenchmen, considered the most important of these establishments. The houses and forcing-pits are not only numerous, but well stocked with every kind of fruit in sufficient number to satisfy the most fastidious connoisseur of comestibles. I have before given you (p. 150, 1841) the number of fruiting Pines; every thing else is upon the same extensive scale. Unfortunately the outside of the buildings is not in keeping with the dainties within; most of them (at least to an Englishman) have an unsightly appearance, for want of paint, which, no doubt, is attributable to the very inadequate sum allowed for their support. But *malgré* every drawback, the Potager is worthy of its fame, whether you consider the quantity of fruit produced or the individual fineness of the specimens. M. Massey is not biassed by any of those narrow prejudices of time and country which unfortunately affect so great a portion of the horticulturists of France: he does not fail to adopt any improved system that may come under his observation. The improvement in the culture of the Pine-apple, at least so far as open frame culture is concerned, is due to him and his chief gardener, M. Grisard: the utility of this plan is generally acknowledged, and almost universally followed in this country; no doubt it will ere long be as extensively practised elsewhere. Mr. Edwards, from the gardens of Chatsworth, is now in the pinery of Versailles for the express purpose (as I have been informed) of making himself fully acquainted with the French treatment, previously to its introduction in the gardens of the Duke of Devonshire. The ground occupied by these three establishments is upwards of 100 acres; and from them are obtained those delicacies and floral beauties which alike charm the inmates of the palace and the promenader of the gardens of the Tuilleries, Versailles, or St. Cloud.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Dendróbium sanguinolentum. Blood-stained Dendrobium. (*Stove Epiphyte*). Orchidáceæ § Maláxeæ. Gynándria Monándria.—Probably there is no plant among all the species of Dendrobium now known to our gardens which is more delicately beautiful than this. Its colours, too, are so singular as on that account alone to render it an object of much interest; for here we have the cyanic and xanthic tints in one and the same flower. We are always prepared to find red spots on a yellow ground, or *vice versâ*: but it is a most unusual thing to find clear pure violet on petals the whole remainder of whose tint is yellow. In this plant, however, the combination occurs, producing a very gay and unexpected effect. It was sent from Ceylon to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, by Mr. Nightingale, and flowered at Sion in August last. It has pendulous stems like those of D. Pierardi, but of a delicate purple when young; the leaves, too, are stained underneath, and at the edges with the same colour. The flowers are as large as those of D. aggregatum, of a clear fawn colour, with the tips of the segments and lip stained with a deep rich violet. There is, moreover, a *scarlet* spot in the middle of the lip.—*Botanical Register.*

Begónia coccínea. Scarlet-flowered Begonia. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant*). Begoniáceæ. Monœcia Polyándria.—Unquestionably the most beautiful of the many handsome species of Begónia now known to our collections, and, apparently, a very free flowerer. It was imported by Messrs. Veitch, of the Exeter nursery, from the Organ mountains of Brazil, that rich storehouse of vegetable beauties; being there detected by Mr. Lobb, in 1841. It blossomed at Messrs. Veitch's nursery soon after it was received, and was exhibited at the meeting of the Horticultural Society. When the plants become larger, and the blossoms consequently more copious, it will be a truly splendid species; as, like most of the Begónias, its flowers continue a long time in perfection. The leaves are thick and fleshy, their margin being sinuated and bordered with red. The flowers are bright scarlet, exceedingly beautiful.—*Curtis's Botanical Magazine.*

Ilex Paraguayensis. Paraguay Tree. (*Greenhouse Shrub*). —Aquifoliáceæ. Tetrándria Monogýnia.—Although not possessed of splendidly-coloured flowers, this plant must be acknowledged to be a production of some public and commercial interest, since it has afforded for a century and a half the common beverage of an equally large portion of the inhabitants of South America as the Tea of China in the old world. Yet, strange to say, till within these few years the plant has been quite unknown to botanists. A specimen has lately bloomed in the Glasgow Botanic Garden; it is cultivated in a warm greenhouse. The flowers are pale green, and are produced in umbellate clusters at the axils of the leaves.—*Curtis's Botanical Magazine.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 21.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. M. W. Attwood, W. Broadhurst, K. Lewis, and J. Luscombe, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited some remarkably well-grown specimens of Epacris nivalis, impressa, and a hybrid bearing considerable resemblance to E. variabilis; a very beautiful plant of Erica melanthera, a complete mass of tiny lilac flowers; E. Lambértia rósea, a free-blooming flesh-coloured variety; Mirbélia floribunda, interesting on account of its deep violet colour; M. grandiflora, a pretty species, with yellow and dark-brown flowers, and Cœlógyne flaccida, bearing a graceful spike of white blossoms, having the labellum delicately marked with yellow and brown; for these a Knightian medal was awarded. From Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., were cut specimens of Dendróbium Paxtoni, an exceedingly rare and beautiful species, with flowers of deep orange, having the interior of the labellum strongly marked with dark-brown, and the margin most delicately fringed; D. nobile, the best of the group to which it belongs, and cut from a plant bearing upwards of 100 flowers; a dark variety of Cyrtochilum maculatum, and Oncídium longifólium, with bright yellow flowers, remarkable for being paler at the back than on the front: a Banksian medal was awarded for them. From Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., an exceedingly fine cut specimen of Oncídium Cavendishianum, with Lissochilus grandiflorus, a newly-introduced terrestrial Orchidaceous plant, bearing a tall spike of singular, violet-coloured flowers, and a pretty species of Dendróbium, also new, with smooth, shining leaves, from the axils of which its fragrant, light buff-coloured blossoms, are produced separately and in pairs; for these a Knightian medal was awarded. Mr. J. Wells, gr. to W. Wells, Esq., exhibited a cut specimen of Rhododendron arbóreum album in great perfection, and a pretty seedling Epacris, with the habit of E. impressa, but with flowers of a deep scarlet. From Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, a new and elegant species of Passiflora, called, from its resemblance to the rays of an Actínia, P. actínia; it was raised from Brazilian seed, and will probably succeed in the temperature of a greenhouse. From Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, a showy hybrid Rhododendron, apparently obtained between R. arbóreum and caucásicum; and a fine plant of Banksia Cunninghámii, bearing a multitude of its curious brown spikes of flowers: a certificate was awarded for them. From Mr. Clarke, gr. to M. T. Smith, Esq., of Shirley Park, a magnificent specimen of Leschenáultia formosa, trained upon a hemispherical trellis, at least 2½ feet in diameter, which it entirely covered: a Banksian medal was awarded for it. From Mr. Conway, a seedling Pelargonium, called P. Lanei, said to be more suitable than any other variety for early forcing. From Mr. Hally, of Blackheath, a collection of cut Camellias. From the Hon. W. Strangways were branches of Camellias, from plants growing in the open air, in Dorsetshire, in different soils—loam and peat; that from the former presented a very unhealthy appearance, the tips and margins of the leaves being completely dried up; the others, from a plant removed a few years back into an American border, were in a most healthy state. With these were cut flowers of Helleborus purpurascens, Euphórbia veneta, Charácias, and Myrsinites, which, although not producing showy flowers, are valuable on account of their blooming, in favourable situations, during the earliest months of the year, when few other plants are in blossom; both the latter Euphórbias are hardy, but the former, unless protected, will only stand out in the milder parts of the country. A cylindrical guard of iron wire, for protecting trees from hares and rabbits, made by Messrs. Burn, of Epsom, was likewise exhibited by the same gentleman; it was about 3 feet high and 1½ foot in diameter, the wire being secured to three iron rods, for keeping it steady in the ground. Mr. D. Judd, of Southill Gardens, Biggleswade, exhibited three exceedingly good Cucumbers, one called Young's Champion, the others Mills' Frame, with the following account: "They were grown in a steep-roofed house, according to Ayres' system; the house is heated by hot water, and although 20 feet long, the

expense does not exceed 1*s.* 6*d.* per week; the temperature being never above 60° at daybreak. Fruit has been cut from the same plants since November, and they will continue in bearing till next autumn. It has been found that salt, used in the proportion of 8 oz. to 4 gallons of water, does not injure the foliage of the plants, and is both an excellent remedy against the mildew, and a good manure for the plants." Young's Champion was stated to be the best kind for winter forcing. A certificate was awarded to Mr. Judd for his Cucumbers. From Sir H. Fleetwood, Bart., was an Olive-branch with fruit upon it, having been grown in a conservatory upon a plant, which with several others was imported from Italy about 15 years since, and which, under ordinary treatment, annually produce an abundance of fruit. From Mr. J. Rowell, gr. to C. G. Thornton, Esq., a dish of Filberts in excellent preservation; this was effected by gathering them in a dry day towards the end of September, when they are laid thinly upon mats or shelves in the fruit-room, and allowed plenty of air. They remain there for a fortnight, when they are put into small open-worked hampers, a peck in each, and not pressed down. They are kept thus till the end of November, after which they are placed in tubs or boxes upon cut straw, a thin layer of each until the boxes are full, and they are afterwards changed every three or four weeks. The specimens exhibited were as plump and free from mouldiness as when fresh gathered: a certificate was awarded for them. From J. Moorman, Esq., were some particularly fine specimens of Pears, consisting of Beurré d'Aremberg, Passe Colmar, Jean de Witte, Ne Plus Meuris, Merveille d'Hiver, Beurré Rance, and Easter Beurré, all in excellent preservation; having been kept in a dark hay-loft (occasionally ventilated), and laid upon *horsehair:* a certificate was awarded for them. From the Garden of the Society were the singular Húntleya violácea, the sweet-scented Lycaste cruenta, Brassavola glauca, a rare plant with pretty greenish white flowers; Begónia coccínea, an exceedingly showy species of late introduction, with brilliant scarlet blossoms; Hakea acicularis, an old greenhouse plant, seldom seen, but well suited for growing in a pot in small greenhouses, on account of its easy cultivation, as well as for its singular dark-brown, warted fruit, and slightly fragrant white flowers; the latter of which are abundantly produced at this dull season, and continue in perfection for several months: a hybrid Rhododendron, brought for the purpose of exhibiting the effect of an overdose of Nitrate of Soda upon it; this was apparent in the tips of the leaves having a scorched appearance, and in the flowers rapidly losing their colour after expansion: with these were Dryandra armata, with curious thistle-like blossoms, and several other plants.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Feb. 15.—W. Miles, Esq, M.P., in the chair. 21 gentlemen were elected Members. Communications were received from His Grace the Duke of Portland, on the application of bones as a manure; from Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., on the agricultural instruction of cottage tenantry; and from Mr. J. H. Charnock, on drainage.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 21.—Messrs. T. Warner and Cheney were elected Members. A proposition for conducting the exhibitions during the present season was made by Mr. Wildman; this was left for re-consideration at the next meeting (March 7), when a special committee will be convened for that purpose.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Feb. 9.—Prof. Graham in the chair. C. Babington and G. G. Gibson, Esqrs., were elected non-resident, and Alex. Paterson, Esq., a resident member. Various donations of plants were announced. Prof. Graham read a highly interesting account of his botanical excursion in Rosshire during August, 1842, with a party of friends. The party left Edinburgh on 2d August, and met at Dingwall; thence they walked by Garve, Auchnalt, &c., for Kinlochewe. On the low hills near Garve they found a sprinkling of Alpine vegetation, and Nymphæa alba, beautifully in flower, in a pool near the top of one of them, at a higher elevation than had been previously observed. The season having been remarkably dry, all the lakes were far below their usual level, and in consequence such plants as Lobélia Dortmanna, Subulária aquática, &c., were seen, wondering at each other, in flower and fruit, on dry ground. Things, however, were now changed, for the party had scarcely a dry day during the whole of their excursion, and few such as admitted of the vegetation being carefully examined. Several days were spent among the mountains about Loch Maree, which are chiefly composed of red sandstone, with quartz tops—and by no means prolific in interesting vegetation. Cornus Suécica, Saussurea alpina, Hierácium alpinum, Rubus chamœmorus, Arbutus alpina, Azálea procumbens, Cherléria sedoides, Sibbáldia procumbens, &c., were among the rarest plants observed; and, rather unusually, all the six Lycopódia were gathered nearly in one spot. Tofieldia palustris, Thalictrum alpinum, and Malaxis paludosa, occurred at the bottom of the cliffs, and Salix herbácea was found sparingly on the red sandstone below the summit cliffs of Ben Tarshan. Opposite Applecross, in a bog which the tide could seldom reach, were picked specimens of Blysmus rufus, two feet high. Here there is an extent of limestone country—easily recognised at the distance of several miles by a marked improvement in the pasturage. On it the party met with Schœnus nigricans, Gentiana amarella, Listera ovata, and Epipactis latifólia, with pale flowers—but searched in vain for Dryas octopétala, which occurs profusely in similar soils in Sutherland. In an old deserted garden between Shieldag and Janetown, they observed Althæa officinalis, Aconitum napellus, and other introduced plants. They also saw near Janetown Ulex Europæus (a rare plant in the west of Rosshire), growing freely, and producing abundance of seed—and the Elder seemed to thrive peculiarly well. The mountains at the head of Loch Duich seemed to the party the finest they had seen, more magnificent even than those at the head of Loch Torridon, which again were more imposing than the much extolled, and certainly very superb, groups bordering Loch Maree; but differences in the weather might have had some influence on the effect produced. Proceeding southward, the party enjoyed one fine day at Clunie, and examined with considerable attention some promising mountains to the south-west of the inn. These are crumbling and micaceous, but want elevation to produce alpine plants, and the mildness of the western climate renders that all the more necessary. The only interesting vegetable feature was an immense profusion of Saussurea alpina; though in spring, before vegetation gets rank, it is not unlikely that these cliffs might be found more productive. A patch of snow observed on the south side of Maamsool, a mountain about 20 miles north of Clunie, made the party desirous of visiting it; but here again the weather baffled their intentions. The party took Ben Nevis in their route, but the same cause rendered them unable to examine as they wished its magnificent cliffs. They, however, picked some interesting plants, and among the rest Carex saxátilis, but only in one spot. In concluding his remarks, Dr. Graham observes—"The scenery we passed in the west of Rosshire was magnificent; and in fine weather, if ever such shall occur in that district, it may occasion less disappointment, botanically, than we experienced. The disappearance of the forests from this and a great part of the Highlands of Scotland is a phenomenon which I cannot account for. Certainly, it is not a change of climate, for in many districts the forests have perpetuated themselves by their own seedlings; and even where they have not, solitary seedlings of Scotch Fir, Birch, and Poplar, occasionally spring up and thrive. It could not have been that the trees were cut for the purposes of the population—for the population is, and always must have been, from want of food, very limited. Fire is the only natural agent I can think of which was capable of effecting such destruction, but the remains of the trees have no appearance of having been burnt; and I doubt whether any of my companions, after our experience in a season which has parched up all of Scotland except the district we were in, will believe they ever could have been long enough dry to burn. Eternal rain is the only thing which never varies in that country; everything expects it, and gets habituated to it. No indigenous man or woman walks a bit faster, because the rain is falling in torrents. The children lie on their breasts at the cottage-doors, enjoying themselves in rain which would drown an east country frog. The corn stands erect, utterly disregarding the efforts of the clouds to lay it flat; and we even remarked, at Sheil House, that the river, which passes the inn, had become smaller after a night of incessant rain."—A letter from Mr. N. B. Ward, F.L.S., on the introduction of the Musa Cavendishii into the Navigator Islands was read:—"When Mr. Williams was about to leave England in 1839, for the Navigators, he was anxious to take with him some useful plants, and particularly the Musa. He inquired of me whether I thought that it would travel safely in one of the glazed cases; and having received an answer in the affirmative, he applied to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who kindly gave him a healthy young plant. Mr. Williams left England on the 11th of April, 1839, and arrived at Upolu, one of the Navigator Islands, at the end of the following November. The Musa bore this long voyage well, and was transplanted into a favourable situation soon after its arrival. In May, 1840, it bore a fine cluster of fruit, exceeding 300 in number, and weighing nearly a hundred weight. The parent plant then died, leaving behind more than 30 young ones. These were distributed to various parts of the island, and in the following May (1841), when Mrs. Williams left the island, all of these were in a fructiferous state, and producing numerous offsets. Supposing the plants to continue to increase in the same ratio, there will be in the ensuing May (of 1843), more than 800,000 of them; and as the son of Mr. Williams is established as a merchant at Upolu, is owner of two vessels constantly employed in trading between the various islands in the South Pacific, and is moreover actuated by the same benevolent disposition which was a striking characteristic of his late father, there cannot be a doubt but that, in a very short time, they will be common in all the islands. To estimate the importance of the introduction of this plant, we must bear in mind the great quantity of nutritious food furnished by the Banana. Humboldt has told us that he was never wearied with astonishment at the smallness of the portion of soil which, in Mexico and the adjoining provinces, would yield sustenance to a family for a year, and that the same extent of ground which in Wheat would maintain only two persons would yield sustenance under the Banana to 50, although in that favoured region, the return of Wheat is never under seventy, and sometimes as much as a hundred-fold. The return, on an average, in Great Britain, is not more than nine for one."—Mr. Ralf's paper on the Diatomaceæ, No. III., was then read, containing descriptions of the genera Striatella, Tessella, and Tetracyclas.—Dr. Dickie concluded his remarks upon the development of leaves, by stating "that it cannot be said that the forms of leaves in flowering plants have any dependance whatever on their venation, since young leaves are lobed, &c., previous to the appearance of the veins. The truth appears to be, that the quantity of cellular tissue in a leaf determines the development and positions of the veins, and not the opposite."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Antiquities of Gardening: Lemons.—In an old MS. Book of receipts, prescriptions, and other matters of the same sort in the library of the Earl of Ilchester, is the following curious notice respecting Lemons; which, judging from the style of writing and spelling, as well as from the other contents of the book, may be probably as old as the 15th century. "Now thou shalte undyrstonde that lemmonce ys a manr (manner) apple be yende the see of the whiche applys lumbardys make in tyme of the yere verzeiowse ryght as we do here in Englonde verzeouse of Crabbys. And therefore he that wolle have hem, moste speke to lúbardys other to galymen whan they come from Venyse and as some men sey the Orenges that Galymen bryngethe have the same vtue (virtue) in effecte and the same thynge wolle doo that lemmonce doothe but there of ame I nott certayne as I am of the lemmonce nother soo welle beleve hitt as I doo the lemmonce. Nottwythestandynge some seythe wt (with) bothe hitt may be doone." "Lemmonce" is the spelling for Lemons, in the receipts as well as in the passage extracted. The MS. contains further a Treatise on Astrology, a Latin and an English Paper on "Aqua Melissæ anglice Bame," and some Verses in praise of Rosemary.

Spain.—We learn that Dr. Daubeny and Captain Widdrington are about to proceed to Spain in a few weeks for the purpose of examining the curious formation of phosphate of lime in Estremadura, with a view to ascertaining whether it is worth importing as a manure.

RURAL SONNETS.

FEBRUARY.

Near "the pale Primrose,"—and, in long array,
Lifting their flags of truce to Winter rude,—
Like marshall'd vestals of the older day,
Or white-rob'd nuns amid their solitude,
Lo, where the modest Snowdrops deck the ground,
With dove-like promise of more genial hours;
In young, and old, the late-chill'd pulses bound
To greet these herald-chastities of flowers.
But flakes descend—or frosts, with spangling sheen,
Feather the boughs, or spread along the land!—
Soon the south winds breathe change upon the scene,
And crops, and meads, in green bright hues expand.
The birds now pair—the foremost germs untold—
Mezereons blush in pink—the Crocus peeps in gold.

MARCH.

Winter departs: as one whose swoon is o'er,
Shows a faint smile where all of late seem'd dead,
So the reviving earth, benumb'd no more,
Her earliest growths in Nature's lap doth spread.
Like clumps of verdant spears, above the soil,
Bulbs, plants, and shoots, in elfin beauty rise;
In garden-ranges busy labourers toil;
The day is fine—his task the sower plies.
The buds now swell perceptibly—the air
Softens—the forward lambs are in the field—
To tree-top nests the clamouring rooks repair—
Gushes of freshness woods and pastures yield.
All creatures, now, the quickening Spring invites
To drink new draughts of health, and seek her pure delights.

J. Jones, Inner Temple.

To cook Cardoons.—There is a vegetable much eaten in France which is of delightful flavour, and is as digestible as it is pleasant, namely, the Cardoon or Thistle-head. In England it is seldom used except by French cooks. It is, however, worthy of being introduced at our tables, as it is cheap and nutritive, and may be prepared without much trouble. Remove and throw away all the stalks that are tough, fibrous, or hollow; cut the others into strips about five or six inches long, cleansing them well from the prickles. Then put them into boiling-water, and parboil them; allowing less time to the heart than to the outer stalks. As soon as the slime will come off by dipping a piece into cold water and rubbing it with the finger, it is done enough. On removing the Cardoons from the fire, throw them into cold water, and cleanse them immediately from the slime; using nothing, in doing this, but friction with the fingers. Stew them afterwards in a little rich gravy, and, just before they are taken off the fire, add a lump of butter rolled in flour. The above is a cheap way of dressing Cardoons; they may, however, be served up with cream, or sent to table with plain melted butter. The whiter the heads are, the more delicate they will be when cooked.—*Muscipula.*—[This is a good recipe for cooking Cardoons, but it must be remembered that the greatest care is necessary in removing every particle of slime from the stalks; otherwise, when served up, they will be found exceedingly bitter.]

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.—We have had an opportunity of visiting and inspecting this garden lately, and from the high character which it bears, we have no doubt that a short account of it will be acceptable to the readers of this journal. The entrance, which was left unfinished for a number of years, is now completed; the stonework is plain and substantial, and looks extremely well. Near the entrance there is a fine large class-room, in which Dr. Graham delivers his summer course of lectures on Botany, and where the students are liberally supplied with specimens of plants from the garden. Near the centre of the garden there is a large piece of ground, planted with hardy exotic herbaceous plants, arranged according to the Linnæan system; and at one end of this division there is a collection of medicinal plants, arranged according to the same plan. In another part of the ground, there is a large collection of herbaceous plants, classified according to the Natural system; the clumps are cut out in the Grass, and the whole is interspersed with shrubs and trees. Between these two arrangements there is another, composed exclusively of British plants, which, when in flower, in summer, we used to think even more beautiful and interesting than either of the others. Persons who do not cultivate in their gardens the more ornamental native plants can form but little idea of their real beauty and worth. The climate of Edinburgh is generally much milder during the winter months than it is farther south, in more inland situations, and hence half-hardy shrubs and trees stand better here than in the neighbourhood of London. The plants on the south aspect of the north wall, and the north aspect of the south one, are particularly worthy of notice; and it may be interesting to mention the names of some of them, to enable the readers in the south to form some idea of the climate of Edinburgh. On the south aspect we observed, Magnólia grandiflora, Thompsoniana, purpúrea, and various other species growing luxuriantly; fine plants of Acácia affinis, showing flowers in great profusion, Solanum crispum, Fúchsia discolor, Callistemon lanceolatum, Photínia glabra, Pimelea pauciflora, Indigófera Nepalensis, and Camélliæ præcóniflora. The Indigofera is a most charming plant, and deserves a place in all collections; the Camellia just named seems much more hardy than any other species which they have out of doors in this garden. On the north side of the south wall Mr. M'Nab has planted a great number of hybrid Rhododendrons, Chinese Azaleas, Camélliæ, and various other plants. Here again the Camellia præcóniflora seems to grow better than any of the other varieties. In different parts of the garden there are some fine clumps of hardy and half-hardy Heaths, protected at present with stakes and mats. The mats are only on the top of the plants, and are placed there to prevent the snow from breaking the stems by its weight. Scarcely any flowers can be more beautiful than these are in early spring, when they are loaded with blossoms, and appear as if they had just been removed from the greenhouse. The kinds are Erica australis, arborea, Mediterránea, cárnea, the Irish Heath, and many more varieties. The principal range of hothouses are placed on elevated ground, near the north side of the garden, and are about 500 feet in length. This range, from its length and particular situation, has a grand and imposing appearance. The Heaths still continue to maintain their high character; many of them are really splendid plants. To give some idea of their size, we may state that Erica spúria is 10 feet high and 18 feet in circumference; E. Solandra, 12 feet in circumference; E. depressa, 12 feet in circumference, and all these plants are bushy to the ground. There are also large, handsome specimens of E. tricolor, speciosa, elegans, odorata rosea, retorta, aristata, &c. E. hyemalis, Linnæoides, and colorans, were in full flower when we visited the garden; the first of these is a very fine plant, about six feet in height, and well furnished with stems and leaves at the bottom. In a smaller house, behind the principal range, there are some fine seedling varieties, and many others of the hard-wooded and more valuable kinds, in high health. In the Orchidaceous house there were, amongst other things, the following in flower: Dendróbium Pícrardi, cærulescens, and nóbile; Zygopétalum rostratum, and Polystáchya luteola. The Papaw tree (Carica papaya) is fruiting in one of the small stoves; there are also in the same houses noble specimens of the Bread-fruit tree (Artocarpus incisa); Laurus cássia, 20 feet high; the Pitcher plant, and many other things of great interest. The large Palm house, built a few years since, deserves a separate notice. It is a large circular or 8-sided building, and standing near the west end and behind the principal range. When it was first built, and before the Palms were large enough to fill it, Mr. M'Nab grew and fruited some splendid specimens of the Plantain tribe; but these have now, of course, given place to the more valuable species for which the house was originally intended. The plants have been growing so rapidly since they were brought in, that the house is now too small for them; the specimens of the following kinds are remarkably fine. Rhapisflabelliformis, Chamærops húmilis, Caryota urens, Latánia borbónica, Areca montana, in flower; Screw Pine; Sago Palm, Cocos aculeata, Uránia speciosa, Teak tree, and Cycas revoluta, coming into flower. C. circinalis, Elais guineensis, Daccaplantain, with fine clusters of fruit, and the common Bamboo, which has grown 43 feet in six months. All these plants are perfect specimens of cultivation, and well repay any one for a visit to this garden. Here, as elsewhere, Kyan's Patent has failed to preserve the boxes, in which plants are growing, from decay. In three years those which had been subjected to the process were completely rotten. Mr. M'Nab finds old oil-casks, cut in two, to answer the purpose better than anything which he has ever tried, besides being much cheaper.—*R. F.*

Reviews.

A Comprehensive View of the Culture of the Vine under Glass. By Jas. Roberts. 8vo. Longman & Co. 1842.

(*Continued from p.* 104.)

Next follow some observations on the different modes of propagating the Vine, among which that by single eyes is preferred. His treatment of the young plants while growing does not differ materially from that of many gardeners who raise plants in one year strong enough to bear fruit in the next; but after the wood "is perfectly ripened to the length of five or six

feet (the length I recommend for outside planting), prune back to that, then disbud the whole cane, that is, cut every bud clean out (leaving the leaves uninjured), with the exception of the two uppermost, as there will now, by keeping the pit cool, be no danger of breaking, and the food, still gathered and stored up by the roots, will go to the support of the remaining buds, and cause them to break more strong and bold in their new situation in the following spring." The Author plants his young Vines before vegetation has commenced in spring, burying the disbudded part of the stem not more than three inches below the surface of the border, and spreading the roots out singly "in the fan manner." He advises watering at the time of planting, which, however, can hardly be necessary at such a season of the year. To encourage the *layered* part of the stem to emit roots, he lays "over the roots and stems stable litter and leaves in a good state of fermentation, to the width of eight feet, and two feet or two feet six inches thick." Bearing in mind that the first year's wood is the foundation, as it were, of the future stem, the greatest attention is paid to the summer treatment of the advancing shoots, the aim being to obtain a "round, robust, and short-jointed cane."

The system of management recommended is, to begin with a night temperature of 50°, increasing to 60° as the foliage becomes fully expanded, with a range of 20 or 25 degrees higher by solar heat, keeping up a very moist atmosphere in the day. A good warmth is also maintained at the roots by the means before mentioned. Caution is advised in taking off the laterals, especially after the leading shoots have been stopped, which is done when they have attained a length of twelve feet, to "throw the strength back, to the increasing and maturing the stem and eyes and increasing the roots." As soon as the wood is ripe, and while the foliage is still fresh, a sufficient number of the best-placed buds are selected to produce spurs for future bearing, and all the others are cut out without injuring the leaves; thus, in a space of 8 or 9 feet (to which length the wood is to be cut back when pruned), 4 or 5 pairs of buds are retained, independently, of course, of a terminal one to give a leading shoot in the following year. So far as we are aware, this practice of early disbudding is peculiar to Mr. Roberts; and, in conjunction with early pruning, and the timely removal of all useless growths, is strongly inculcated by him, on the principle of not wasting the strength of the plants. To encourage the roots to the surface, he top-dresses the border in September with "ground bones, loamy soil, rotten manure, and decayed carrion, covering the whole with an inch or two of half-rotten stable manure, to prevent evaporation."

In the second year, the Vines are permitted to bear fruit, one bunch only upon each side shoot. In general management, no material deviation is made from the system of which we have given an outline. Fires are applied in March, beginning with a night temperature of 45°, which is gradually increased to 65° or 68° by the time the Vines are in blossom; the temperature in the day being at all times 15 or 20 degrees higher. After the fruit is thinned the range is still greater—from 65° to 95°. Among other directions for the application of heat, the author says, "Maintain your heat by day, giving a little air as before mentioned; if cloudy, cool, weather should intervene, keep up a brisk heat by stirring well your fires early in the morning, and up to mid-day, keeping up to 80° or 85° with a very humid atmosphere. By allowing your fires or boilers to cool down in the after part of the day, you will be able to do without fire in the night, as before; it is my practice to give heat with light, and to reduce it with approaching darkness." This rule is generally too little observed in forcing; at the same time, in its application, the utmost caution is necessary to keep within safe limits, for a crop of fruit might very easily be lost by experimenting upon temperature. Artificial warmth is maintained at the roots till the beginning of July, when the fermenting material is wholly removed and the border exposed to the summer sun. The advantage of continuing this protection to the roots is strongly insisted upon, and it is argued that a deficiency of warmth at the root is the great cause of that baneful disease, "shanking," about which so much has been written to so little purpose. We have always maintained that the primary cause of this defect is want of food. When a Vine is overloaded with fruit, or when a profusion of useless shoots are permitted to ramble at will, or tied one upon another like sticks in a faggot, one leaf overshadowing the other, so that none can perform their proper function of assimilating nutriment; or when the soil is exhausted and poor, or the delicate rootlets checked in their action by cold and wet, the supply of food to the whole system of the plant must of necessity be diminished, and *the young fruit, having less attractive power than the leaves, is, in consequence, the first to suffer.* It will be found that shanking and shrivelling of the berries always take place at the time when the greatest demand is made upon the plant for their support, which is when they are finally swelling off after stoning. At that stage the berries will, in a short time, increase to nearly double their previous size; and for that rapid increase a great quantity of new matter must of course be required. The author's remarks upon thinning are very judicious. He advises it to be done as soon as the berries are fairly set, and cautions the operator against touching the bunches with head or hands wet with perspiration, which is well known to produce a disease of the cuticle called "rust."

In the third year, a similar course of treatment is followed, only forcing is commenced about a month sooner.

Almost every good Grape-grower has some favourite method of training. Mr. Roberts prefers the spur system, and gives sound reasons for that preference; not, however, the spur system of the neighbourhood of London, which leaves a pruned Vine like "a dressed Crab walking-stick," but one more consonant with nature. His method is to prune (before the leaves have fallen) to a promising bud, even though it should be the fourth from the base of the shoot, cutting the intermediate ones between it and the first bud clean out. Each spur therefore bears two buds, the uppermost of which is intended to produce a fruit-bearing shoot, and the lowermost a shoot without fruit—to form a spur in the following year. The principal objection urged against long spurring by its opponents is, that, in a few years, the spurs become inconveniently long and very unsightly; this, however, is the fault of bad management rather than of the system, as it is possible to keep them very near home for a number of years by judicious cutting. To obtain large bunches, there can be no question of the superiority of Mr. Roberts's method. We are told by physiologists that the bud for the next is nurtured by the leaf of the present year; consequently, the perfect formation of a bud must mainly depend upon the perfect development and proper action of the leaf that feeds it. Now, if a growing shoot is examined, it will invariably be found that the first leaf, and perhaps the second also, is much smaller and less perfect than the third and fourth; therefore science as well as experience teaches us that the third or the fourth bud will produce the finest fruit. There are others, again, who condemn every modification of spur pruning; because it involves the necessity of a permanant main stem which consumes a great deal of sap for its maintenance that would otherwise be expended in the formation of fruit; but this objection is more theoretical than practical. Taking a period of ten years from the planting of the Vines, the weight of wood cut away in pruning, including the objectionable permanent stems, would not be much greater in the spur than in the long-rod system; and we believe that the weight of fruit would be in favour of spurring.

It is not stated how the Vines are treated when dormant, but it would appear that they are turned out of the house in winter, after having been pruned, peeled, and anointed with a mixture of sulphur, soft soap, tobacco, and nux vomica, laid on while warm.

The leading features of the Author's practice are therefore, 1st—the provision of an ample supply of food; 2ndly—to procure strong and well-rooted young plants; 3rdly—to supply a genial warmth to the roots, so that they may be in a condition to act in unison with the leaves; 4thly—by a skilful application of the agents of culture, to obtain solid wood and well-formed buds; 5thly—by the timely removal of all useless parts, such as tendrils, laterals, and superabundant fruit, to cause all the aliment prepared by the plant to be profitably expended in the formation of fruit and bearing wood; 6thly—not to excite too hastily, but to call all the organs of the plant into gradual action.

So many points in Mr. Roberts's practice have demanded notice, that these remarks are extended considerably further than was at first intended. It now only remains for us to recommend every person who has the management of Vines under glass to read this little Treatise; which, if it should not teach him anything absolutely new, will at least make him acquainted with an excellent course of culture. The Author is a plain, practical man, evidently more accustomed to the use of the pruning-knife than of the pen; his style therefore, although easily understood, will admit of a little improvement in another edition.—*W.*

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

No kind of weather hinders the operations of the gardener and farmer at this season so much as wet. Seeds can hardly be entrusted to the ground when the soil is very damp, particularly on heavy lands: no wheeling can be done, and to turn composts when they are thoroughly wet is worse than useless. The prevalence of such weather as we have lately experienced must have thrown many of our gardening operations behind. Every opportunity must therefore be turned to the best account, when the state of the weather will permit us to bring up our arrears. In many places the autumn-sown Peas and Beans have been so forward and tender, as to have suffered materially from the late frosts and cold easterly winds; additional crops of these should now be brought forward in boxes, &c., placed in a forcing-house: indeed, where there is the convenience of an early vinery, or even forcing-pits or frames, Peas and Beans forced in these, from the middle to the end of February, and carefully planted out after being inured to the change, will come in fully as soon, if not sooner, than those sown in the borders in November.—I cannot resist the temptation of referring to two sensible letters in the last *Chronicle*, called forth by some observations I made in the Calendar. Mr. Alexander's valuable remarks on coppice-wood and planting, p. 101, are so convincing, that they carry more weight with them than a volume of learned disquisitions on planting, pruning, and thinning. Mr. Sherwood's letter, while it will counteract any erroneous impression which my remarks might possibly lead to, conveys a sensible epitome on the culture of the Camellia. Letters like these never fail in their object: they instruct, without ruffling the feelings of the reader. It is much to be regretted that young gardeners should so often indulge in personal abuse while suggesting or explaining points of practice; whatever instruction may be gleaned from their discussions, they may depend on it no advance in respectability is made by such a course.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—If the succession plants are in a forward state at the roots, and the weather should prove favourable, they may now be potted; but if the tan is not ready, and other pressing business should require to be attended to, they will lose nothing if not potted for the next three weeks. Pines, like Orchidaceæ, are not very fastidious in their habits, and may be dealt with according to circumstances more than many other tribes of plants. The early fruiters will now require more water, more heat, and more air, to assist them in throwing up firm stocky fruit-stems; without which recourse must be had to the necessary evil of staking them.

VINERY.—The earliest Grapes being thinned, the shoots tied up, and the laterals stopped above the first joint, the principal management of the earliest house may be considered as finished. If the long-rod system is pursued, the advancing shoots for the next crop require to be tied in from time to time, keeping their leaves from being shaded by those of the present bearers. If on the spurred system, some of the strongest spurs near the top of the house often require an extra joint or two in length to be left at first, to prevent the premature breaking of the eyes for the next crop; and if on the close spur system, the latent eyes at the junction of the old and new wood must be encouraged, by not only stopping the bearing shoot at the first joint beyond the bunch, but by picking out the newly-formed eyes at the axils of the leaves.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Continue to disbud those eyes which are not wanted next season, and stop the shoots along the bearing branches, as they advance, two or three joints beyond the fruit. Keep the air in a mild, moist state, and let no green-fly or other enemy get a footing in the house.

CHERRY-HOUSE.—The Cherry, being produced on spurs, does not require close disbudding, like the Peach. A mild, moist atmosphere and abundance of air, whenever the weather admits, are essential to them.

FIGS.—Same as last week.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—Stop the laterals of these above the first joint, until you think the plants are strong enough to begin bearing; and keep up a uniform temperature at their roots.

Slight hotbeds may yet be made, to forward Radishes, Carrots, Potatoes, Lettuce, and Cauliflower seeds; also Peas, Beans, and some sweet herbs, if wanted early. If these auxiliary beds are hooped over, and covered with mats, they will answer well enough after this time.

Out-door Department.

PARSLEY.—Of all the vegetable seeds, that of Parsley requires the longest time to vegetate; it should therefore be one of the first sown.

CABBAGES.—A few seeds of the earliest and the red Cabbages may be sown on a warm border; also some more Radish and Lettuce-seeds. All these early-sown seeds in the open ground require to be protected from birds by throwing a piece of net over the beds: hardly anything will frighten them so early as this, when their food is scarce; and it is a cruel thing to shoot them.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVES.—There will be no want of work here for the next six weeks. A practical eye, in looking over the houses, can easily detect what are the gardener's favourite plants; more, perhaps, at this than at any other period of the year. These are sure to be found occupying those shelves nearest the glass, or plunged in front of the tan-bed. Perchance some of them are removed to one of the frames at work, into which none but some favourite, belonging to the "profession," is allowed to peep at this early period, or perhaps for the next three months. Potting and fresh labelling the plants, gentle syringing, tying and training pot-plants and climbers, are the principal operations now.

GREENHOUSE.—Few of the mixed plants here will require potting yet; but more watering will be needful, and more attention to giving front ventilation when frost or cold cutting winds prevail. A gentle syringing early in the day, when the weather is fine, if only once in a week or ten days, will greatly improve the appearance of the plants, and add to their health and vigour.

CONSERVATORY.—Those who want their Passion-flowers, Ipomœas, and other strong-growing climbers, to begin flowering early in the summer, pruned their plants last October and November; those, on the other hand, who want them late in the season, when families return to their country seats, will now begin to prune their conservatory climbers. Of all ornamental plants, beautiful streaming festoons of free-flowering climbers excite the greatest interest. Nothing but a general outline on any part of gardening can be given in a Calendar; and for climbers it is sufficient to say that two plants of the same species should never be pruned at the same time, if you want a long succession of bloom.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Gardénias, Roses, and other plants for forcing, will be removed from hence to the forcing-house as they are wanted for succession, and their places may be filled up with return-plants from the conservatory, which have done flowering. The rest of the permanent inhabitants require only to be protected from frost, cutting winds, and heavy rains.

Out-door Department.

As soon as the soil is in a fit state, the Rosary may have the spring-dressing, and as much rotten cow-dung as can be got for the purpose; where that is scarce, use liquid manures. As to pruning Roses, the same observations apply to this as are given above for climbers; the later they are pruned the later they will flower, and *vice versâ*. Walks and Grass require great attention from this time. All the perennial tribes of herbaceous plants may now be divided and arranged for the season, according to the taste of the owner.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

COPPICE AND FOREST.—I cannot do better this week than to refer all readers to Mr. Alexander's paper on this subject in the last *Chronicle*. Last autumn I wrote out a receipt of all the abominable things that have been used to prevent hares and rabbits from nibbling the young plantations. It has, up to this time, kept them off. It consists of equal quantities of cow-dung, soot, and cloacine, mixed up with soapsuds to the consistence of thick paint; and to 10 gallons of this mixture add half a gallon of gas-tar. Use it in a flat wooden tub, and dip all the plants in it; place them over another tub to drain, and when dry, plant them.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Feb. 23, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Feb.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain
Friday 17	29.502	29.420	42	30	36.0	N.E.	.16
Saturday 18	29.435	29 400	34	31	32.5	E.	.04
Sunday 19	29.417	29.311	37	34	35.5	E.	.28
Monday 20	29.324	29 261	39	35	37.0	E.	.16
Tuesday 21	29.371	29 326	54	37	45.5	S.E.	.12
Wednesday 22	29.351	29.246	52	41	46.5	S.	.02
Thursday 23	29.519	29.449	53	37	45.0	E.	
Average	29.415	29.344	44.4	35.0	39.7		.78

Feb. 17. Severe frost; very fine, with bright sun; snowing and stormy at night.
18. Stormy, with drifting snow.
19. Thickly overcast; rain; stormy; heavy rain at night.
20. Rain; hazy and drizzly; foggy.
21. Low fog; fine; foggy; rain.
22. Slight rain; cloudy and mild.
23. Cloudy; very fine; overcast.
Mean temperature of the week 0.8° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending Mar. 4, 1843.

Feb. and Mar	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 26	47.1	35.6	41.3	10	0.46 in.	1	2	3	1	3	1	5	1
Mon. 27	48.3	34.7	41.5	10	0.40	1	3	2	—	4	4	3	—
Tues. 28	49.0	36.6	42.8	7	0.34	—	4	2	—	2	2	3	4
Wed. 1	47.1	37.0	42.0	8	0.62	—	3	1	—	4	3	5	1
Thurs. 2	49.4	39.4	44.4	6	0.45	—	1	1	3	—	1	6	4	1
Fri. 3	50.5	36.4	43.4	8	0.32	1	2	2	1	2	4	4	1
Sat. 4	50.5	34.9	42.7	7	0.23	1	4	—	3	1	3	4	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 27th in 1828—thermometer 60°; and the lowest on the 28th in 1829, and 4th in 1840—thermometer 24°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Feb. 24, 1843.

THE late favourable change in the weather has somewhat increased the supplies during the past week, and trade in some respects is rather more brisk. *Fruit:* Pines are of good quality, and

consist chiefly of Envilles and Queens. Dessert Pears are becoming exceedingly scarce; the Beurré Rance, from 4s. to 8s. per dozen, seems to be the only kind offered. Catillac Pears for baking, from 4s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel, are more plentiful. In the price of Apples there has been a slight advance, Nonpareils fetching from 12s. to 18s., and Golden Knobs from 5s. to 7s. per bushel: a few Ribston Pippins may also be obtained at the latter price. For culinary use, the Gooseberry Pippin, from 6s. 6d. to 8s., and the Wellington at 6s. 6d. per bushel, are excellent. A few Tangerine and Malta Blood Oranges are offered, from 2s. to 4s. per dozen. A small quantity of forced Strawberries have appeared during the week. Cucumbers are becoming more numerous, from 5s. to 10s. per brace. *Vegetables:* The quality of Asparagus has greatly improved of late, and its price has somewhat fallen; the best bunches fetch from 5s. to 10s., and the inferior ones from 2s. to 3s., each. Seakale is abundant, from 9d. to 2s. 6d. per punnet. French Beans are rather more numerous, White Broccoli of good quality is less plentiful, and it has consequently made a slight advance. Onions and Leeks are also somewhat dearer than in our last Report. Celery is small and indifferent, from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per bundle. Young winter Radishes are tolerably good, from 1s. to 1s. 8d. per punnet. Mushrooms have risen to 8d. and 1s. 3d. per pottle. *Flowers:* The Cut Flowers of late have exhibited great variety; amongst them we noticed Provence, Tea, and China Roses; Anna Boleyn Pinks, Lilies of the Valley, Jonquils, Cinerarias, Cyclamens, Double Tulips, Mignonette, Epacrises, Amaryllises, Burchellia capensis, Tropæolum tricolorum, Acacias, &c.

PRICES, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 8s	Cucumbers, per brace, 5s. to 10s
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 1s to 1s 3d	Walnuts, per bush, 12s to 16s
— Portugal, 1s to 2s 6d	Chesnuts, per peck, 3s to 6s
Apples, dessert, per bush., 4s to 15s	Almonds, per peck, 6s
— Kitchen, 3s to 7s	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 3s to 14s	Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60s to 65s
Pummeloes, per doz., 6s to 12s	Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 65s. to 70s.
Oranges, per doz., 9d to 2s	Nuts, per bushel—
— per 100, 4s to 14s	— Brazil, 16s
— bitter, per 100, 8s to 18s	— Spanish, 18s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s	— Barcelona, 24s
— per 100, 5s to 14s	— Cob, 12s to 14s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6d to 1s 3d	Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Cabbage, White, per doz. 2s to 4s	Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
— plants, per doz. 1s 6d to 3s	Leeks, per doz. bun., 3s to 4s
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 5s	Onions, per bushel, 5s to 6s 6d
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1s to 1s 6d	— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3s 6d to 4s 6d
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1s to 2s 6d	— Green, p. doz. bun. 3s to 4s
— Purple, 9d to 1s 6d	— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 4s
Beans, Kidney, forced, per 100, 3s to 4s	Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Potatoes, per ton, 60s to 75s	Shallots, per lb., 1s
— per cwt. 2s to 4s	Asparagus, large, per 100, 5s to 10s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s	— Second, 2s to 3s
— Kidney, per bush., 1s 6d to 2s	Sea-kale, per punnet, 9d to 2s 6d
— Scotch, per bushel, 1s 6d	Lettuce, Cab., p. sc., 6d to 9d
— New Autumn, per lb., 4d to 8d	— Cos, 9d to 1s
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s to 1s 6d	Endive, per score, 1s 6d to 4s
	Celery, p. bd., (12to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1s 6d to 2s 6d	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 6d to 1s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s	Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d	Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9d to 1s
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Cardoons, each, 1s 6d to 2s	Parsley, per half-sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2s to 4s 6d	Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2s to 4s
Radish, per doz. bunds (24 to 30 each) 1s to 1s 3d	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 4s
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1s to 1s 6d	Sage, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4s to 6s	Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s to 4s
— Young Horn, per bunch, 4d to 6d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 8d to 1s 3d
	Truffles, per lb, 3s to 4s

Notices to Correspondents.

PERMANENT PASTURES.—*Rector.*—The answers to correspondents are adapted to the circumstances detailed in their letters, and must not be considered as applicable to every case. In a light soil in good condition, Barley sown thin is rather advantageous to the Grasses, by shading them from the sun. The time of sowing, in this case, is about the end of March. J.

MANURE.—*Amicus.*—Your Butcher's heap is a treasure. Mix it with ashes, or charcoal, or cinder-siftings, or peat, or black mould of any sort, and it will be fit for all purposes, capital for Asparagus, and all vegetables.†

LIQUID MANURE.—*Ignoramus.*—The best time for applying liquid manure is when plants have just commenced to grow freely, and it may be continued at intervals during their growing season. If applied to plants in a dormant state, it will do them great injury.‡

HEAVY LAND.—*A. B. C.*—Pare and burn your land if you can; or mix brick and lime-rubbish with it; or lime it well. Or give it gypsum, which is better than lime.

DYERS' WOOD.—*J. K.*—All the refuse woods of the dyers are good manure if you can get them to rot. Should that be impossible char them, and they are admirable for destroying the offensiveness of cloacine. If you cannot do that, burn them, and their ashes are good manure. If, however, you will mix them with putrefying animal manure, such as fish, or blood, or carcases, they will probably decay. Those which are impregnated with sulphuric or nitric acid are the best; the acids themselves must decay them somewhat. As to any salts of tin they may contain, we do not know whether tin is injurious. And, at any rate, if you add lime to the mass, the tin will be separated in an insoluble state, and can do no harm.†

VINES.—*A Country Vicar.*—In a greenhouse where the height of the front sashes is 6 feet, and where Vines are considered as a secondary object, we would recommend you, now that you have trained the Vines to the required height, to rub off all the buds which appear between the lower part of the stem and the angles of the roof. The Vines should be trained singly under each rafter, and as light is essential to the welfare of your other plants, they should be pruned upon the close spur system, mentioned at p. 603 of the *Chronicle* for 1842. As a means of checking the bursting of their buds too early in the spring, you might secure the Vines *close* to the glass of the roof, where the temperature, particularly at night, is several degrees below that of the lower portion of the house.‡——*Cambridge.*—The best white Grape for growing in a house with the Black Hamburgh is the White Sweetwater. There is no Muscat which we can recommend as sufficiently hardy to place with them. Wilmot's New Muscat is the Chasselas Musqué.‡——*A. S.*—We can easily believe that the flowers of the Vines were destroyed, although the leaves were not affected. Only consider the difference between these organs; the leaves firm and half-matured; the flowers young, tender, and quite incapable of resisting any evil atmospherical influence. At the same time we must beg to doubt whether the mischief you describe could have arisen from not giving air. Depend upon it, the cause was something else.†

ROSES.—*Mary.*—We must refer you to any of our British Floras for information as to the wild Roses of this country. The term "Dog" seems one of reproach.†

YELLOW ROSE.—*J. V. M.*—The new Persian Double Yellow Rose, advertised at p. 82, is an entirely different variety from Rosa Harrisonii; it is very like the old double yellow.‡

TROPÆOLUM TUBEROSUM.—*A. P.*—The conditions under which the tubers of this plant are most likely to flower, are, when they are incited into growth early in the season, and planted out at the foot of a warm south wall, where the soil is very dry. The tubers should be rested, or taken from the soil annually, otherwise they will deteriorate.‡

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—*A Country Vicar.*—It is singular, in a genus where all the other species are perennial, that this alone should partake of the character of an annual. Strictly speaking, it can scarcely be considered as such, because its duration may be prolonged during a second season; but although this is the case, it never succeeds so well, as when fresh plants are raised from seed every year.‡

MIMULUS.—*Paidos.*—The following are some of the most distinct varieties of Mimulus:—M. cardinalis, róseus, var. Maclainianus, róseus, variegatus, and Smithii. They may be procured of any respectable nurseryman.‡

TURKEY OAK.—*J. J. C.*—The Levant or Turkey Oak is very common, and may be procured of any nurseryman.‡

BANNATIC GLOBE THISTLE.—*J. J. C.*—This plant is only grown in Botanic Gardens in this country, from whence possibly the seed can be procured.‡

ICE-PLANT.—*A Young Lady.*—The Ice-plant is one of the annual Mesembryánthemums, and succeeds best when sown on a slight hot-bed towards the end of March. The young plants, when large enough, should be potted off, several in a pot, in poor, sandy soil, and kept in a frame or greenhouse, protected from frost. Towards the end of May they may be planted out in the open border, as they will bloom much more freely there than when kept in pots.‡

CLIMBERS.—*M. N. O.*, who has a brick summer-house, which he is desirous of surrounding with climbers, had better procure for the S. side Clématis azúrea grandiflora, Bignónia radicans, and Jasminum officinale: for the W., Clématis Hendersonii, De L'isle and Bougainville Roses: for the N. and E. sides, Caprifólium gratum and sempervirens, Clématis flammula, and Ampelopsis quinquefólia. As the soil consists of pure clay, he should remove it at least 3 feet from the wall to the depth of 2 feet, and replace it with a mixture of turfy loam, leaf-mould, and lime-rubbish: a layer of the latter being placed at the bottom previously to throwing in the soil.‡

EGYPTIAN SILK PLANT.—*J. J. C.*—It is not likely that this plant, mentioned at p. 69, can be obtained in the nurseries; it may, perhaps, be met with in the gardens of the curious.‡

CEREUS SPECIOSISSIMUS.—*A Country Vicar.*—It is an unusual thing upon a plant of this description for a perfectly healthy bud, which did not open last year, to continue vigorous throughout the winter, and to be expanding now.‡

GESNERA ZEBRINA.—*J. M.*—By no means cut down this plant, but let it gradually die back and sink to rest. Those who advise you to cut it down cannot be gardeners; or, if they are, they do not understand the first principles of their business.†

POLIANTHES TUBEROSA.—*R. D.* and *I. K. S.*—To flower the Tuberose in the open air, the bulbs should be started in a moderately warm frame, and planted out, towards the end of May, in a sunny, sheltered, border. The bottom of the border should consist principally of well-decomposed manure, and should be covered to the depth of six inches with light sandy loam, in which the bulbs should be planted. Success in this case will depend greatly upon the season, and upon having good bulbs, which should be planted just as they are received. When grown in pots the same soil should be used, the plants should be kept near the glass, and they should receive a liberal supply of water when growing.‡

CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS.—*Z.*—This plant belongs to the Leguminous order, and is a native of the banks of the Thames, in New Zealand. It is only in very favourable situations that it will succeed in the open air in this country. To grow it in perfection, it should be planted in the border of a conservatory, in a mixture of loam and peat, with plenty of room for both its roots and branches to spread. It may likewise be cultivated in a pot, but seldom repays the trouble. The atmosphere of the house should be kept moist, and the plants should be occasionally syringed on fine mornings, as it is extremely liable to be attacked by the red-spider.‡

PELARGONIUMS.—*C.*—It is not advisable to stop Pelargoniums later than the present month or the beginning of March, if you wish to insure their blooming well. If this operation is performed at a later period, the flowering is weak and uncertain. A portion of your stock should be kept back by shifting it into larger pots, and by keeping those not in bloom in a situation where they are not exposed to excitement; by removing the most forward to the greenhouse as the buds show colour, you will be able to maintain a succession of flowering plants for a considerable time.*

AURICULAS.—*G. C. W.*—The gradual disappearance of your seedling Auriculas is not the effect of an insect, but is to be attributed to their shanking or damping off. This is occasioned by watering on the top, or by sudden changes of temperature. It was injudicious to remove them to a Vinery and place them on a flue; and we recommend you to replace them in a frame and cover them with a handglass in addition. If they require watering, set the pots in pans of water until the moisture rises to the surface, and give air very gradually. We recommend you in future to sow in February, keeping the seeds in the pods during winter; after sowing, press the soil gently down, that the young plants, when they make their appearance, instead of being loose, may be firmly attached to the earth.*

DAHLIAS.—*D. M. C.*—Not knowing the sorts you already possess, we cannot recommend you 12 Dahlias to add to your collection. You had better refer to Vol. ii. p. 793, and choose a dozen not at present in your possession; or to p. 239, where the colours are given.*

PEACH-TREES.—*G. G. W.*—Supposing Peach-trees to be trained on a wire trellis, removed one inch or more from the wall, there is little doubt but it would occasion a current of air between the branches and the bricks, which would retard the ripening of the fruit, and might cause the wood to be less matured than when nailed to the wall.‡

GOOSEBERRIES.—*S. G.*—In point of flavour no Gooseberry with which we are acquainted equals the Red Champagne.‖

FIGS.—*S. G.*—The brown Turkey Fig is one of the very best for forcing, as well as for out-of-doors cultivation. It is the same as Lee's Perpetual.‖

APRICOTS.—*S. G.*—The Royal Apricot is equal to the Moorpark in size and quality, and ripens about 10 days earlier.‖

STRAWBERRIES.—*J. J. C.*—The proportion in which nitrate of soda has been successfully applied to Strawberries, is 3 oz. to the square yard, sprinkled regularly over the surface of the bed just as the plants are beginning to grow. Although it may injure the foremost leaves, the succeeding ones will soon push forth with redoubled vigour.‡

PRUNING.—*Perry.*—Whether the shoots of your vigorous young Pear-tree should be cut little, or much, or not at all, will depend upon whether you intend it to be trained as a standard, or dwarf, or against a wall. In the latter case you must cut immediately above such buds as would be desirable for furnishing shoots in the ensuing season.‖

PEARS.—*Cestus* says—"I grafted a Swan's-egg Pear on a Summer Bergamot, and had therefrom last year, the first of its bearing, a fair crop. Every Pear rotted; but the produce of the parent tree kept sound till very nearly the middle of January." [Fruit from young trees that are growing vigorously or from such as have been recently grafted, does not generally keep so well as that from older trees, in which the sap is not so watery.]‖

GRAFTING.—*B. W.*—Where grafting-clay can be employed, no pitchy composition is equal to it, inasmuch as cuttings will keep alive for a much longer period in substances of an earthy nature than they will in those which are impervious to moisture. This has been proved to be the case.‖

CUCUMBERS.—*W. G. K. B.*—We are not aware that Young's Champion Cucumber can be procured in the trade.

INSECTS.—*Amicus.*—You cannot get rid of your insects without running the risk of injuring your Peas. If you could sulphur them, you would probably have the best chance of gaining your object.†

BOOKS.—*Paidos.*—You must consult the advertisements.——*M. N.*—All such inquiries should be addressed to Booksellers.‡

CHINESE SEEDS.—*A. P.*—The treatment of the seeds of tender annuals will no doubt be applicable to Chinese seeds. Sow them in any light soil, in well-drained pots, and place them in a warm greenhouse; covering the seeds with more or less soil, according to their size.‡

FLOWER POTS.—*Bristol.*—The scale of dimensions given at p. 577, of 1842, is correct, and gives the average size of the flower-pots in use in the neighbourhood of London. Your suggestion is good, but the method of distinguishing them by the cast is now so universally adopted that it would be almost impossible to alter it.‡

LAWNS.—*Amicus.*—Your lawn appears to want draining. If that is done, and you water it with gas-water, diluted, you will get rid of Moss and reedy Grasses. You may then make good bare places with Lawn-grass-seeds.†

HARES.—*J. G.*—We fear there is no means of keeping these animals off plants, except by surrounding the latter with a net, or wire-fence. A good and cheap plan of one was exhibited at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society.†

WARD'S CASES.—*Mary.*—Plants in these contrivances are not excluded from the air; it is chiefly dust which is kept off them. It is impossible to exclude air from anything not hermetically sealed.†

PACKING PLANTS.—*A Subscriber:*—Ward's cases are the best medium in which Fuchsias, Camellias, and similar plants, can be forwarded to the Cape.‡

MISCELLANEOUS.—*W. B.*—Your first question we do not understand. With regard to the second, your plant is Griffinia hyacinthina, a very rare and fine bulbous plant with blue flowers.†——*R. G. Y.*—We cannot advise you.‡——*Flora, Brighton.*—Inclose your address with six post-office labels to the office, and the Number shall be sent you.——*H. H.*—We should suppose that one coat of the varnish recommended at p. 55 will be sufficient.‡——*A. B. Z.* will find an answer to his question in another part of the Paper.‡——*J. C. L.*—Your plant is Isochilus prólifer.†——*M. B.*—Your insect is the Humming-bird Hawk-moth. The Oak is Quercus coccinea.‡——*Z. Z.*—We apprehend that those who wish to procure hybridized Fuchsia-seed must save it themselves.‡——*Flora.*—Send them to the office.——*W. J.*—The Horticultural Society is infinitely obliged to you, and would be glad to know whom to thank. The Acacia is A. verticillata; the two other plants are apparently Callitris australis.†——*H. T. S.*—You asked us what Quercus virens heterophylla is, and we told you we did not know it. You now say, the nurseryman who sold it you refers you to "Loudon's Magazine for January." If so, that nurseryman is in the wrong. In the February, not January, Number for 1843, mention is made of a Quercus heterophylla; said to be growing in the nursery of Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth. That plant has long since been described, and, as it is Philadelphian, is probably hardy. But what has Quercus heterophylla to do with Quercus virens heterophylla? the two species have nothing in common. Q. heterophylla is probably hardy.†——*J. T. C.*—Your plant is Acácia pubescens.——*J. S. M.*—Infinitely obliged for your hints, which are sent to the author of the Amateur's Garden, and to our agricultural correspondent, *M.*——*J. B. W.*—An assistant secretary, who receives an annual salary for his services, is not entitled to vote as one of the committee in virtue of his office; he must be specially appointed a member of the committee, otherwise he is only their servant.†——*I. K. S.*—The article was printed exactly as we received it, at least we read it so; and we do not understand how the allusion to Forsyth is to be altered.†——*B. W.*—The Pears you mention are not known.‖——*A Subscriber.*—Your Apples are—1, 10, Fearn's Pippin; 2, Dutch Mignonne; 3, 6, King of the Pippins; 4, Norfolk Beaufin; 5, Blenheim Pippin; 8, Court of Wick; 9, Scarlet Nonpareil; 11, Rymer; 12, Hollandbury. The Pears are—13, Catillac; 14, Buchanan's Spring Beurré, or Winter Beurré of some.‖——*W. F.*—Fivepence each will be allowed for your duplicate Numbers, if in good condition.——*A Constant Reader.*—Try the Early Nimble Pea.†

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE thanks of both Houses of Parliament were unanimously voted on Monday night to the Governor-General of India, and to the officers and men, Native as well as British, for their services during the military operations in Affghanistan. The vote was moved by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and by Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons. The Duke entered into a succinct historical narrative of the disturbances which led to the insurrection in Cabul, and traced the course of operations adopted by the respective Generals, from the arrival of Lord Ellenborough, down to the final triumph which planted the British standard for the second time on the walls of the Bala Hissar. He dwelt with admiration on the conduct of the troops, and claimed for them the honour of having vindicated the British name, and the character of the British Army, by their persevering and heroic gallantry. Sir R. Peel also eulogised the achievements of the Generals, and particularly adverted to the meritorious conduct of the inferior officers. He alluded to the heroism of Lady Sale, and paid a high tribute of respect to the memory of Colonel Dennie. It was impossible, he said, to describe all these services without feeling pride in the British name. Such services had proved that it was a name which the long interval of peace had not impaired; and they were an earnest that further efforts, when occasion should require, would continue to be made with glory and with triumph. Mr. Hume moved an amendment for the purpose of deferring the vote to the Governor-General, but it was negatived without a division, and the vote was carried without a dissentient voice, with the exception of Mr. Hume.—On Tuesday Mr. Duncombe brought forward his motion for a Parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger while presiding over the late special commission in the manufacturing districts; but, after a long debate, it was negatived by a majority of 155.—On Thursday, in both Houses, Ministers announced their intention to abide by the decision already made public by Sir James Graham's letter to the Moderator of the General Assembly, in reference to the non-intrusion question. Mr. Walter's motion for a revision of the Poor-Law was negatived on the same night by a majority of 68.

The accounts from France relate chiefly to the speculations of parties on the approaching struggle respecting the Secret Service Bill. In the preliminary discussions on the appointment of the commission, Ministers obtained a majority of 24, although the Opposition brought all

their strength into the field. The division on the Bill is looked for with great interest, the result being regarded as a vote of confidence in the Cabinet.—The Madrid papers contain a long and able manifesto addressed by the Regent to the Spanish nation on the occasion of the approaching elections. After denouncing the intrigues which had succeeded in two instances, at Madrid and Barcelona, in disturbing the peace of the kingdom, he recommends the electors to bestow their confidence on none but men of acknowledged probity, and declares that his sole ambition is to preserve and consolidate the liberties of Spain, to protect the throne of Queen Isabella against all attempts, and to resign into her hands the authority which he exercises in her name on the day fixed by the fundamental law. The accounts from Barcelona state that the citizens have received the concessions of the Regent with little apparent gratitude, and continue to display determined hostility to the garrison.—The Portuguese insurrection has been effectually suppressed, and a special commission has been issued for the trial of the rioters. The tranquillity of Oporto has not been disturbed since our last accounts, and the population of Lisbon have shown no desire to participate in the movement.—An insurrection broke out at Genoa on the 13th inst., in opposition to a law authorizing domiciliary visits. Several persons were killed or wounded, but the affair ended by the proclamation of an amnesty to the insurgents.—Accounts from the Levant inform us that the differences between Austria and the Porte are in progress of adjustment, by the mediation of the British ambassador, and that the diplomatic relations between the two Powers have been renewed.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal, are quite well. Her Majesty has taken walking exercise during the week in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Queen held a Court on Monday, at which His Serene Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis was presented to her Majesty by the Bavarian Minister. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager will leave Canford on the 3d March, and proceed from Southampton by a special train for the Metropolis. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has arrived for the season at Clarence-house, from Frogmore-lodge.

Parliamentary Movements.—Dr. Boyd has been elected Member for the borough of Coleraine by a majority of 22 over Sir Hervey Bruce. Mr. Leslie, of Glasslough, has been elected, without opposition, Member for county Monaghan, vacant by the accession of Lord Rossmore to the peerage. The Hon. Capt. Maxwell has been elected Member for county Cavan without opposition, in the room of the late Col. Clements.

Official Appointments.—William Marshall, of Treworgey, Esq., has been appointed Sheriff of the county of Cornwall for the present year. It is said that Sir Francis Bond Head is to be appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. A rumour prevails in military circles that Sir Robert Sale will be appointed to the vacant colonelcy of the 44th Regiment.

Foreign.

France.—The leading topic in the Paris papers is the selection of the commission which is to examine and report upon the Bill just presented by Ministers for granting an additional sum of 1,000,000 francs for the Secret Police service. As this annual demand has, of late years, been viewed as a vote of confidence in the Cabinet, and party animosity has seldom been more violent than it is at the present moment, the preparations for the impending struggle excite great interest. In presenting the Bill, the Home Minister adverted thus to the state of France:—"We ask for a million of francs, as in preceding years. In the one just elapsed, a deep calm has prevailed in the country. No disturbance or agitation has checked the rapid progress of public prosperity; yet all evil passions are not extinguished, and all criminal designs are not relinquished. An active vigilance can alone maintain the repose of society, and preserve it from fatal hazards; since the frightful calamity which has befallen France, that vigilance has become more necessary than ever. We should be guilty if we demanded not the means of exercising it to its whole extent. We have the firm confidence that they will not be denied us." The selection of the commission took place on Saturday, when 413 Deputies were present, 410 of whom voted. Of the nine selected for the examination of the Bill, four belong to the Opposition, and five to the Ministerial party. Among the former are M. Odillon Barrot, and M. de Lamartine, who has now deserted the Conservative ranks. In this preliminary trial of strength, Ministers obtained 217 and their opponents 193 votes, although the Opposition brought all their force into the field. Whole columns of the journals are filled with the discussions which took place in the several committees previous to the selection of the commission. Ministers were harassed with questions of various kinds—the right of search continuing the prominent topic. Nor were the recently-adjusted differences with the Spanish Government suffered to drop into oblivion. Though unwilling to revive the recollection of the disagreement, M. Guizot was obliged to declare that he had never asked for the mediation of any foreign Government, and that far from engaging to recal M. de Lesseps from Barcelona, he had even declined listening to any demand to that effect.—The Court of Cassation on Friday last rejected the appeal of Jacques Besson, who, as our readers will recollect, was tried and convicted at the late assizes of Lyons for the murder of his master (M. de Marcellange), and condemned to death. This is the third time that the case had been brought before the Court of Cassation. The prisoner was first tried at the assizes of Puy, when he was convicted, but the Court of Cassation ordered a new trial at Riom, with a similar result. Some informality having been discovered in the proceedings before that Court, the conviction was again quashed, and a third trial was ordered to be held at Lyons, where Besson was again convicted.—It is announced that the King will proceed to the Invalides on the 5th May, the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon, to lay the first stone of the tomb destined to receive his remains.

Algeria.—The column which had marched from Cherchel, under the Governor-General of Algiers, against the tribes of the west, had returned to that place on the 7th inst. General Bugeaud had begun to lay the country waste with fire and sword; but in consequence of dreadful weather and storms of snow and hail, during which it was impossible to erect a tent or make a fire, he was obliged to make a hasty retreat into Cherchel. Steamers had gone from Algiers to supply his troops with provisions.—The deputies of the commission of the budget, express great discontent at the expenses of Algeria. In addition to the three millions sterling ordinary, there are two millions sterling extraordinary expenses.

Spain.—The Madrid papers received this week contain a manifesto addressed by the Regent, and signed by all the Ministers, to the Spaniards, on the occasion of the approaching elections. After denouncing to them the intrigues and artifices of the enemies of the country, who had succeeded, in two instances, at Madrid and Barcelona, in disturbing the peace of the Monarchy, and reminding them of the clemency he had shown in repressing those two rebellions, the Regent proceeds to vindicate his motive for having dissolved the Cortes and convoked a new Legislature. He then recommends his countrymen, before they give their votes, to consider maturely if the citizen whom they are about to invest with their confidence be competent and worthy to discharge the great and glorious mission which would be reserved to the new Cortes. They should be, he says, men of reason and sound advice, conversant with the wants and resources of the country; it mattered little to what party they belonged, if they were attached to the constitution, and men of acknowledged probity, averse to intrigue, and inaccessible to corruption. The Regent then explains how he understands the duties imposed upon himself by the confidence of his fellow-citizens and the constitution. "I said, and I have sworn a hundred times," he says, "that my sole ambition was to preserve and consolidate the political and civil liberty of our country, to protect the throne of Isabella against all attempts, and to deposit at her feet the authority which I exercise in her name on the day fixed by the fundamental law. My desires are clear, precise, determined, and require neither explanation nor interpretation. Rest assured I will keep my word. It is that firm resolution that has exposed me to the inveterate hostility with which I have been assailed—I, a man of the people, a soldier of fortune, favoured by chance, and less indebted for my military successes to my capacity than to the courage of our troops and the goodness of the cause which I defend—the pacificator of the country, the defender of the constitution of the throne and our political institutions, could not expect to escape the attacks of the deadly enemies of those objects of which I am the tutelar ægis. They have strained every nerve and had recourse to conspiracies, menaces, insults, and calumnies to separate me from you and from Europe, to deter me from my noble object, and, if it were possible, to intimidate me!" The Regent, in conclusion, observes, that he is, in some measure, the representative of that national will which 30 years since opposed the direful aggression of Napoleon, and notwithstanding the desertion of their princes, successfully maintained itself against that colossus. "I am the representative of that will which required civil and political liberty, in order that Spain should not be exposed a second time to such an ignominious outrage; the same which proclaimed Isabella II., and defended her heroically against the efforts of Don Carlos, and finally protected her in September, and preserved her from the dangers of the last insurrection. In this will is my force—in it I place my confidence; and if the legislators which you are about to elect are penetrated with the same sentiments, the grand work shall be crowned with success." Private letters state that the composition of this document is attributed by some to S. Quintana, her Majesty's preceptor, and by others to S. Antonio Gonzalez. The Opposition papers continue to animadvert on the satisfaction given to France by the Spanish Cabinet, which they stigmatise as a most shameful proceeding. The manifesto of the Regent is also a subject of angry comment. From Barcelona we have received journals and advices of the 13th. The population of that city is stated to have received with little apparent gratitude the Regent's recent concessions, and to display the same determined hatred towards the garrison, which was again to consist of ten battalions, or 9,000 men. The political chief, Señor Gutierrez, had left Barcelona for Madrid and Corunna, to which latter place he has been transferred in the same capacity of political chief. On the 12th the municipal elections commenced, and were expected to prove favourable to the Moderados, or anti-Government party. The Spanish troops were being withdrawn from the neighbourhood of the French frontier, and marched to Barcelona, in consequence of the unsettled state of that city.

Portugal.—We have Lisbon news to 13th inst. Oporto remained tranquil, and the spirit of insurrection appeared to be effectually suppressed. There had been no loss of life or limb, and but two wounded persons had been carried to the hospital. One of the Opposition journals had been suppressed. Four Septembrist leaders had been arrested, and awaited trial by a special commission; while two others had been ordered to leave the Portuguese territory without delay by the military authorities. Lord Aberdeen's reply to the so-called *ultimatum* of Portugal had not been yet received, but in the highest political circles the belief prevailed that the tariff would be speedily reduced. Memorials had poured into the Chambers from Carcavellos, Oeiras, Almada, &c., praying for the relief of the distressed wine interests of Estremadura. The 10th instant was celebrated at Lisbon as a grand gala-day, in commemoration of the restoration of the Charter.

Belgium.—The Government papers last received contain the official promulgation of the treaties between Belgium and the Netherlands. The Belgian Colonization Company having announced that every society ought to have religion for its basis, has applied to the Provincial of the Jesuits in Belgium, who has appointed two members of that order as missionaries. The church of St. Thomas will be dedicated to St. Louis, as a testimony of gratitude to the Queen of the Belgians, who has been pleased to become the protectress of the first settlers.

Switzerland.—An insurrectionary movement manifested itself at Geneva on the evening of the 13th inst. The tocsin was immediately sounded, and the insurgents, who mostly belonged to the suburb of St. Gervais, the centre of the partisans of the movement, gained possession of two of the city gates. A collision took place between them and the troops, in which 30 persons were said to have been either killed or wounded. Among the dead were Messrs. Fournier, Major of the place, and M. Fech, a Councillor of State. The insurgents marched against the Hotel de Ville, the seat of the Government, but failed in their attempt to carry it. An attack was equally made against the powder-mill, which was vigorously defended, and remained in the hands of the Government. The movement was occasioned by a law voted on the 13th by the Council of State, authorizing the police to institute domiciliary visits in order to discover the hiding-place of a foreigner expelled from the Canton. The affair ended by the Grand Council issuing, on the proposal of the Council of State, an amnesty to the Radical insurgents. The papers of the 17th state that the tranquillity of the city has not been again disturbed since the termination of the collision and the publication of a general amnesty. The affair is said to be distressing to the interests of the inhabitants, for several of the foreign families who, even at this season of the year, usually reside at Geneva, and contribute largely to its prosperity, have naturally taken alarm, and quitted it; but in other respects it appears to have been of little importance. As regards loss of life, very few persons on either side were killed, and the number of wounded, as stated above, does not exceed thirty.—The *Zurich Gazette* of the 10th inst. states, that at a meeting of the great Council of Argau, held on the 8th inst., the important question of the convents was discussed, and that a commission appointed to examine the affair, had reported to the following effect:—"Argau does not acknowledge the right of the Vorort to criticise its interpretations; it therefore rejects its intervention, and renders it responsible for whatever may happen." The conclusions of the commission were adopted by the Council by a majority of 105 votes to 46.

Germany.—According to the last accounts from Berlin, the Council of State had terminated the examination of the project of a new penal code for the entire kingdom, prepared by the committee charged since 1825 with the revision of the Prussian laws. Among the modifications introduced in the new code are the abolition of hard labour in chains, branding and mutilation, the suppression of all accessory penalties intended to aggravate the pain of death, except as regarded parricides and regicides, who are to be attached to a cow or ox-hide, and drawn by two horses through the principal streets of the town, from the prison to the scaffold, and the substitution of the axe for the sword and guillotine.—The Hanoverian papers are filled with accounts of the ceremonies at the marriage of the Crown Prince on the 18th; and of the reception of the King of Prussia, who arrived from Berlin on the 17th inst.

Greece.—Letters from Athens of the 31st ult. announce that the Greek Government had at last prepared a regular budget, which had been communicated to the Ministers of the three protecting Powers. The receipts of the kingdom were calculated for 1843, at 15,669,795 drachmas, and the expenditure at 18,666,482, showing a deficit of 2,996,687 drachmas. A Royal decree had been issued, ordering the establishment of post-offices.

Turkey.—Accounts from Constantinople to the 1st inst. state that the diplomatic relations between the Porte and Austrian Legation have been renewed, and the differences that were likely to have caused much inconvenience to both parties will be finally settled in the course of a few days, assurances having been given that the Ottoman Government will take immediate steps to make such arrangements relative to the steam navigation of the Black Sea by Austrian vessels, as will be satisfactory to the Court of Vienna and the parties interested.—It is now rumoured that Russia has shown a determination to resume the Servian affair with pertinacity, and that the language held by the Russian Ambassador is an echo of the Emperor's letter. Hitherto this language has produced no effect upon the Porte. Captain Williams, R.A., having recovered from his indisposition, was on the point of taking his departure upon his mission to Erzeroom, accompanied by Mr. Curzon, private secretary to Sir S. Canning.

Egypt.—Letters from Alexandria of the 27th ult. state that the mortality amongst oxen throughout Egypt still prevailed, and that the Pasha was about to despatch

an officer to Constantinople, to solicit permission to purchase oxen and horses at Erzeroom. Mehemet Ali had been slightly indisposed, but was by the last accounts convalescent, and was expected to return to Alexandria, in order to dispose of his stock of cotton and corn.

West Indies.—The mail-steamer Trident arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday, bringing Mexican, West India, and other mails, having sailed from St. Thomas's on the 27th January, from Bermuda the 4th, and from Fayal the 14th inst., with 52,000 dollars on freight and 13 passengers. The accounts from Jamaica are to the 17th Jan., and are, on the whole, satisfactory, the only exception being that occasioned by a recent visitation of severe weather, experienced on the north side of the island, where the heavy rains had so swollen the rivers as in many places to cut up and carry away portions of land and live stock. St. Mary's, Trelawney, Hanover, and St. James's, appear to have been the parishes more particularly visited by the floods, but in the former alone do they seem to have been so violent in their effects, and there, happily, not attended with any loss of human life.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Duke of Wellington brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, of thanks to the Governor-General of India, to the commanders, officers, and men employed in the late military operations in Affghanistan. He entered into a succinct historical narrative of the disturbances which prevailed throughout Affghanistan, and which led to the insurrection in Cabul; and traced the subsequent disasters of our army through the disorganisation, and discouragement, and treachery that beset them, until, being reduced to a mere undisciplined mass, they were either destroyed or taken prisoners, with the single exception of Dr. Brydon. He attributed much of the disorganisation and discouragement that followed the insurrection at Cabul to the continuance of the negotiations with the persons who were considered to be at the head of it, and said these disasters were chiefly owing to the wants of provision and transport under which the army suffered. After this series of misfortunes, the Government had made an effort to collect troops, and to save the garrisons and troops in Jellalabad and other places. The present Governor-General had arrived on the 28th Feb , and gave his first order on the 15th March. The junction of Sir Robert Sale's forces with those under General Pollock was the first operation accomplished, and the object of the Government then was to have a communication established between the several garrisons, and to obtain a release of the prisoners. Lord Ellenborough continued his efforts to carry out this policy by reinforcing the garrison at Candahar, and by supplying the other troops with the means of conveyance, with ammunition, and provisions, and by corresponding constantly with all persons likely to aid or assist him in his objects. He endeavoured to ascertain the time when it would be most expedient, in reference to their health, for the troops to return; and the order of the 15th March clearly indicated that he did not intend they should again embark in the conquest of Affghanistan. The order of the 19th April had been given after Lord Ellenborough had received information of the failure of a detachment to force the Bolan Pass, and when it was determined the army should remain until the period most convenient for their health to retire. The published correspondence showed that the opinions of the Generals were that it would have been inexpedient to withdraw the troops from Affghanistan until October, and it was on accouut of these opinions that the Governor-General, on the 4th July, "sent instructions of the handsomest kind" to General Nott at Candahar, "the handsomest that any officer ever received." General Nott had accepted that order in the most gallant spirit, and had executed his instructions in the most honourable and noble manner, Having placed himself in correspondence with General Pollock, the latter moved forward, and in the very valley where the disaster occurred to our troops, he gained a signal victory, following success after success, until he arrived at Cabul; and on the 16th September hoisted the English standard on its walls. His brother-General, who had advanced from Candahar on the same day, destroyed Ghuznee, and thus were our calamities repaired. The Governor-General had given his first order on the 15th March, and between that day and the 16th September, the misfortunes that had occurred were remedied. But this was not all. The prisoners who had been in the hands of the enemy had been liberated, By the 25th Sept. they were all restored. He would not say a word as to the policy of the former Governor-General, but felt bound to say that in resigning his position he had done all he could to assist his successor. For the signal services he had mentioned, the noble Duke called upon their Lordships to accord the vote of thanks of which he had given notice,

Earl Adeland, while he acknowledged with satisfaction that no blame had been cast on him by the Duke of Wellington, was anxious to point out what the conduct of the Indian Government had been while he presided over it. The disaster had been unexpected, and though a large force had been destroyed at Cabul, he had been advised that the force there had been more than sufficient for any emergency. He had been even pressed to withdraw a portion of it as unnecessary. He had been placed in an embarrassing position, having sent in his resignation three or four months before the news of the disaster reached him. When he heard of the insurrection his successor was on the seas, and nothing then remained for him to do but to give to him all the assistance he could. He had sent several regiments, amounting to 7,800 men, across the Punjaub; and on hearing of the death of Sir W. M'Naughten he directed an increase of 3000 men to be made to that force. Measures had also been taken to supply General Nott with transports. For the further relief of General Nott, he had directed General Pollock to penetrate the Bolan Pass; and it was by the prosecution of these measures that success had been attained. The Noble Lord who succeeded him had acted with zeal and ability in supplying the wants of the army. No man could more cordially join in every satisfaction at the glorious results of the military operations under the administration of the Governor-General.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, after considering the words of the noble Duke's motion, felt that he could consistently concur in the praise it bestowed. To the means left by his predecessor, Lord Ellenborough had undoubtedly brought all the means necessary for the success of his plans. From peculiar circumstances three at least of the generals had been left to take upon themselves a responsibility which they could not have expected, involving the character and honour of this country. The conduct of Generals Sale, Pollock, and Nott, was certainly such as Parliament should acknowledge. The extreme caution of the Governor-General in his despatches was remarkable; but he did not refer to it for the purpose of casting any censure on his conduct, but of doing full justice to the services of the military officers.—Lord Fitzgerald would be able to show from the documents produced that the extreme caution imputed to Lord Ellenborough did in no instance prevent the advance suggested to the general officers serving under him. Even the despatch in which he directed the withdrawal of the troops held out the hope of future operations, and showed that his object was to seek retribution for the disasters that had occurred.—The Marquess of Clanricarde did not agree in the great merit attributed by Lord Fitzgerald to the instructions issued on the 15th March. It did not appear that Lord Ellenborough had made any stipulation for the restoration of prisoners, as he only said it "might become a question."—Lord Brougham drew from the universal acquiescence in this vote the conclusion that the general conduct of Lord Ellenborough was distinctly approved, and deprecated the tone in which "his caution" had been treated by the Marquess of Lansdowne. He then proceeded to show, by extracts from his orders and despatches, how erroneous were the various imputations which had been laid to the Governor-General's charge, especially with respect to the recovery of the prisoners, and contrasted the language of the Opposition within the House with that which had been used by their ordinary supporters elsewhere. If any were yet unconvinced, he challenged them to bring forward their complaints for immediate discussion. He would not comment upon the style of the proclamations which had been the subject of so much censure, but which were unworthy of notice when his public conduct was taken into account. He declared that Lord Ellenborough was a truly pious Christian, and that the proclamations did not bear the interpretation put upon them. He joined heartily in the expression of approbation and thanks to all those for whom such honours were now demanded, and in gratitude to Providence for having vouchsafed to relieve our armies of the great, though temporary, stain that was upon them, our councils of a most grievous embarrassment, and our Indian empire from the peril which at one moment appeared almost greater than the unaided efforts of man could have sufficed to overcome.—The Bishop of Salisbury guarded himself from being considered as agreeing with the words used by Lord Brougham with respect to the proclamation about the gates of Somnauth. Should the subject of that proclamation be brought before their Lordships, he was sure it would be considered by every one of them a most unhappy accompaniment to these proceedings.—The Bishop of Chichester concurred with his Right Rev. Friend.—Lord Brougham insisted that neither he nor any one else had dreamt of showing any preference to one pagan religion over another in defending the words of this proclamation. Notwithstanding what he would call the miserable clatter raised about this proclamation, he was ready to prove that the words used in it could not be forced into any such construction.—The Earl of Minto rose to save himself from being supposed to express more than his satisfaction at the ability and judgment with which Lord Ellenborough had applied the resources of the empire, in aid of the operations begun by his predecessor. This was, in his opinion, an unprecedented motion, for he was not aware of the thanks of Parliament having been previously voted for such services to a person who had not been the author and originator and conductor, at the same time, of the successes.—The vote was then passed without opposition.

Tuesday.—Lord Wharncliffe replied to a question by Lord Brougham, referring to the erection of the new Houses of Parliament, and stated that the Victoria Tower being the heaviest part of the building, which would probably settle down considerably, it would be desirable to wait until it was carried to a certain height before the remaining portion of the pile should be constructed. Both houses would be carried up together, but that would not prevent that for the use of their Lordships from being completed before the other. He understood it would be ready for their reception in 1845. He thought that perhaps the appointment of a committee to make inquiries into the matter would be desirable. On the motion of the Marquess of Clanricarde the appointment of a committee to examine the architect was agreed to.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Bangor presented petitions against the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph. The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed himself opposed to the prayer of the petitions.

Thursday.—In reply to a question by Lord Campbell, Lord Wharncliffe said there had lately been a decision of the Court of Session respecting what were called the *quoad sacra* parishes, and an appeal against that decision had been sent up to the House of Lords. Until that appeal had been decided, it would be impossible for her Majesty's Government to determine whether or no they would propose a measure on the subject to Parliament. Should that decision be confirmed, Government were of opinion that inconveniences might arise with respect to church extension; and, therefore, should the decision be confirmed, Government would feel disposed to originate some measure to meet the inconvenience. With respect to the question of what was generally called non-intrusion, her Majesty's Government had lately laid down their views on the subject in a letter which had been made public, and to those views it was their intention strictly to adhere.—Lord Brougham said that with respect to the question of non-intrusion, he was glad to find that his noble Friend adhered strictly to the able, luminous, and learned argument of his right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department. He had read the whole of that letter, with the exception of one phrase, with the greatest satisfaction. The Court of Session had frequently decided on this point, and their Lordships had repeatedly confirmed by a unanimous vote the decision of the Scottish courts of law. The law had, therefore, been declared to the Church of Scotland by the highest authority, and he must say that it was discreditable to the majority of the representatives of that church to adhere so pertinaciously to their own views instead of setting, as they were bound to do, an example of submission to the laws of their country. No man grudged them the right of deciding upon all spiritual matters; but their intolerable claim was, that on every question they should be the sole judges as to what was or was not a spiritual matter. No country, no Government could exist if a power greater than that of the law was to be vested in any body but the Legislature. They had no chance, however, of accomplishing their vain and extravagant claims; and to give them new laws to break, new Acts of Parliament to violate, would be bootless, vain, and, in his opinion, an undignified procedure on the part of Parliament.—The Earl of Minto felt quite sure that the answer of the noble Lord (Lord Wharncliffe) would give great satisfaction in Scotland, since it would tend to put an end to that uncertainty which more than anything else tended to keep up agitation in the country.—Lord Campbell said that demands made by the Church of Scotland were wholly inadmissible, and had very properly been rejected by her Majesty's Government. He (Lord Campbell) might, however, be allowed to express a hope that a reasonable view would still be taken of the question, and that the calamity might yet be warded off of a secession of nearly half the clergy from the church. He looked to the consequences of such a secession with grief and apprehension. Not that he sympathized with the leaders in the movement, The *éclât* that they would acquire would secure them against any serious inconveniences, even if they should renounce their connexion with the Church. But it would be very different with the poor clergymen in obscure parts of the country, and it made his heart bleed to think of the situation in which they would place themselves and their families. Their Lordships might be aware that there was a fund for the widows and orphans of the ministers of the Church of Scotland, which was of the greatest benefit, but the advantages of which would be lost by the families of those ministers who seceded from the church. He hoped, however, there was still time for reflection.

Friday.—The Earl of Minto moved for returns respecting the navy, and asked why there had been less ship-building last year than had been contemplated.—The Duke of Wellington doubted the propriety of furnishing the information required.—The Earl of Haddington explained, that the reason why there was less ship-building last year than had been contemplated, was, that it was deemed more economical to keep vessels already built in good repair than to build new ones. The reduced estimates for the present year had been adopted with great reluctance; but it was felt that, owing to the state of the finances, some reductions should be adopted.—Lord Ashburton expressed his regret that the information had been given.—The Duke of Wellington said he had given his opinion of the impropriety of furnishing the information, but his advice was neglected; and the two noble Lords, in defence of their respective governments, had published to the whole world information which should never have been communicated, and which might prove mischievous to the country.—After some debate Earl Minto withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Sir R. Peel, in pursuance of his notice, moved the thanks of the House to the Governor-General of India, and to the officers and men, both British and native, for their services in the late military operations of Affghanistan. He began by disclaiming all intention of casting any political reflection, even in the remotest way, upon the course previously pursued by Lord Auckland's government; and, after alluding to the general character of wild and romantic interest attaching to those distant services, explained the position of affairs at the accession of Lord Ellenborough. He related the outbreak of the rebellion, the movement of Sir R. Sale from Cabul to Jellalabad, and the attack then made upon the British, including the murder of Sir A. Burnes; the preparation of a military force by Lord Auckland, the news which reached him of further disasters, and his subsequent orders to Generals Pollock and Nott for the withdrawal of the forces. It was but just to say, that with the discretion thus exercised by Lord Auckland, Sir Jasper Nicholl's opinion had coincided. It was easy to criticise that discretion at this distance, and after the event; but in his (Sir R. Peel's) judgment, the resolution taken by Lord Auckland was justified by the circumstances under which it had been adopted. The state of affairs, however, at the arrival of Lord Ellenborough, being undoubtedly very discouraging, he adopted a new policy, of which the objects had been all accomplished. True, he had on the 19th April, directed General Nott to retire from Candahar; but Lord Ellenborough had then received news of the surrender of Ghuznee, and of the failures of General England in the attempt to relieve General Nott; and, meanwhile, General Pollock and General Nott had been writing to the Governor-General to represent the difficulties of their respective positions. The loss of beasts of burden, indispensable for securing a supply of food, had amounted in a few months to the number of 30,000 animals. These circumstances were an ample justification of Lord Ellenborough's first order of withdrawal. He then proceeded to specify the services of Generals Pollock, Nott, and Sale. General Pollock, on arriving at the scene of his duty, had visited the hospitals—had provided for the care of the sick, as well as for the comfort of the effective troops—and had brought them back from a state of unpleasant feeling to a zealous and loyal spirit, as it appeared from Quintus Curtius, that Alexander had done, in those very regions, more than two thousand years ago, when discontent had crept in among the Macedonian forces. He recapitulated the successive military achievements of General Pollock, terminating with the capture of Cabul. He then traced the victorious progress of Genera Nott; and after paying a tribute to the services also of the Captains and Lieutenants, did justice to the high English spirit which breathed in General Nott's letters. He eulogized the many and great services of Sir R. Sale, his fortification of Jellalabad, interrupted as it had been by the shocks of an earthquake, his gallant defence of that city, and his successful attack on Akhbar Khan, checquered only by the loss of the brave Colonel Dennie. He then alluded to the heroism of Lady Sale, and of the late Lieut. Sturt, whose valour she has touchingly commemorated. It was impossible, he said, to describe all these services without feeling pride in the British name; those services had proved that it was a name which the long interval of peace had not impaired, and they were an earnest that further efforts, when occasion should require, would continue to be made with glory and with triumph.

Lord J. Russell expressed his concurrence in these sentiments, and his sympathy with the brave men who were the subjects of this motion. He praised the letters of General Nott, which he admired the more for the absence of all preparation and attempt at fine writing. He applauded the military services of that officer, as well as of Gen. Pollock and Sir R. Sale. The proposal of thanks to Lord Ellenborough raised another class of considerations. Was that nobleman the general director of those operations? He himself did not wish to detract from any praise which Lord Ellenborough might have merited; but he must claim some credit for Lord Auckland, since it was to Lord Auckland's previous orders that much of the ultimate success was due. The option of advancing, which was given by Lord Ellenborough to General Nott, was not of a nature which entitled the Governor to share the praise with the General. It was not a positive direction to advance, but rather an intimation of the danger of advancing. He would not, however, take upon himself the responsibility of refusing a vote of thanks, which he believed was in accordance with precedent.

Mr. Banks thought, as the Noble Lord had shrunk from giving his vote, he should also have shrunk from the invidious observations he had made respecting Lord Ellenborough.—Sir Henry Hardinge supported the motion in a speech replete with military details. Never, in his opinion, had a British army deserved better of their country.—Sir E. Colebrooke rejoiced to find the House ready to accord their thanks and gratitude to the brave men who composed the army in Affghanistan, and he hoped there would be no dissent from the motion.—Sir R. Inglis, though he had opposed some of the proclamations of Lord Ellenborough, concurred entirely in his military policy.—Mr. Hume concurred in the military vote; but could not consent to the vote to the Governor-General. He moved that the thanks to Lord Ellenborough be deferred.—Mr. Hogg thought the Hon. Member would act wisely in withdrawing his motion. There never was a time when the native troops were more severely tried, and never did they conduct themselves with greater valour and perseverance. With such troops, under the officers we possessed, there was little fear that we could successfully maintain our Indian empire.—Mr. Mangles thought Lord Ellenborough was entitled to the thanks of the House on the smallest possible grounds. But for the accidental inability of the generals to retreat, and the unwillingness of the Affghans to accede to the terms of peace proposed, the successes which had been gained would never have been achieved. Colonel Thomas Wood supported the motion.—Captain Bernal, having read the Blue-book attentively, concluded from it that Lord Ellenborough had fully earned for himself the thanks of the House for the share he had had in these military successes. He hoped that Mr. Hume would withdraw his amendment.—Sir H. Douglas considered that the Governor-General, in not giving positive orders to the generals to advance in the first instance, when he was uninformed of their precise position, acted most wisely. He had, in doing so, adhered to the good French maxim, "reculer pour mieux sauter."—Captain Layard warmly supported the motion, and regretted that the Hon. Member had thought proper to move any amendment.—Mr. C. Wood insisted that it was not for want of necessary supplies that General Nott had not advanced, as would appear from the papers, but in accordance with the orders which he had received. The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the motion carried without a dissentient voice, with the exception of Mr. Hume.

Mr. Hutt, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for giving to the Crown the sole power of naturalizing foreigners and enabling them to have seats in the House of Commons and at the Council Board. Sir James Graham, while expressing his unwillingness to oppose the bringing in of the Bill, expressed his surprise that a proposition to transfer this power from the Parliament and the Crown to the Crown absolutely should come from the opposite side of the House.

Tuesday.—Mr. T. Duncombe brought forward his motion relative to the conduct of Lord Chief Baron Abinger, with the view of summoning witnesses to the bar, in order to ascertain the precise language used by the Judge in charging and summing up while on the late special commission in the manufacturing districts. He complained that Lord Abinger had acted in an unconstitutional, malignant, and oppressive manner towards the prisoners whom he tried; quoted the observations of the newspapers on the subject; adduced precedents for his motion, particularly the case of Baron Smith, in the debate on which Lord Abinger, when Sir James Scarlett, had taken part, and whose sentiments were cited by Mr. Duncombe; and contrasted the conduct and language of Lord Abinger with those of Chief

Justice Tindal while on the special commission. He concluded by reading and commenting on Lord Abinger's charge at Liverpool, with which, he said, some of the jurymen expressed themselves disgusted.—The Attorney-General met the motion with a direct negative. No petitions complaining of Lord Abinger's conduct had been presented from any person who had heard and witnessed the proceedings; and the language of the Judge was directed, not against the discussion of the Charter, but against the system of combination, intimidation, and insurrection which had been directed by what was called a "Committee of Public Safety," a body which, in the exercise of its assumed functions, gave licenses for the performance of whatever work they might deem to be of paramount necessity, and therefore, permissible as an infraction of the general system of suspension of labour. The sentences passed by Lord Abinger, and which had been condemned as severe, had proceeded from the united deliberations of three Judges. He concluded with a warm eulogium of the character of Lord Abinger, and said he was anxious to shield him, in his old age, after a life of brilliant and honourable service, from that species of mortification and disgrace which an inquiry into his conduct on a particular occasion would bring with it.—Mr. Ross did not think that a good defence had been made out, concluding, as it did, with an appeal to their feelings. He would support the motion.—Mr. Thesiger felt satisfied that if such motions as the present were acquiesced in, the independence of the Judges would be at an end. There was not the slightest foundation, in the instance in question, for the censure passed upon Lord Abinger's charge. Instead of inflaming the minds of the grand jury, his tone was that of compassion and mercy towards the deluded prisoners. If there were any severity in the sentences, it would have been only fair to have included the other Judges who were associated with him on their trials.—Mr. Serjeant Murphy professed respect for the character and genius of Lord Abinger, but censured him for having, in the instance before them, departed from the rigid impartiality which was the general characteristic of the judges of the land. Instead of calming the minds of the grand jury, in a time of great excitement, he had added to it, and had reversed the course which had been pursued by Chief Justice Tindal. This country had an abhorrence of political judges.—Mr. J. S. Wortley was surprised that the Learned Sergeant had entered into the discussion of this subject without having read the charge, which it was clear he had not. Had he considered the whole, and not merely a part of that charge, he could never have attempted even to insinuate that Lord Abinger had in the slightest degree sought to stimulate the feelings of the jury. The strictures made on that charge had been made without reference to the peculiar situation of the country at the time, or to the nature and objects of the insurrection.—Mr. Wallace would like to see the judge who, were he on the jury, would address such a charge to him; he would "pull him out," and tell him to keep to his duty. It appeared to him that Lord Abinger thought there was justice in this country only for the holders of landed or funded property, and that those who had only their ten fingers were not entitled to the equality of the law. He thought this a most grave question, and amused the House by reminiscences of meetings during the Reform Bill agitation.—Mr. Scarlett rose to express his feelings on a motion affecting one to whom he was so nearly related. His father's offence lay in the fact that he chose to differ from the Chartists, and, in the exercise of his discretion and duty as a judge, had given utterance to his sentiments. Lord Abinger had always been a strenuous defender of the constitution, and it was remarkable that, at different periods of his political life, he had been engaged in a struggle with the Clodios and the Catalines of the day. He read extracts from speeches, to show the *animus* of those who had petitioned against Lord Abinger's conduct.—Lord J. Russell thought that the independence of the judges was a matter so sacred, that nothing but the most important considerations should induce the House to entertain such a motion as the present. The general acquiescence in the propriety of Chief Justice Tindal's charge, showed that there was no disposition to find fault with the conduct of the judges without a reason; and the fault of Lord Abinger's charges was a mixing up of political matters with legal explanations, and thereby tending to confuse the minds of the grand jury. Having a great deal both of political and legal knowledge, the Noble Lord had brought his political knowledge into a charge where only his legal was required. But, though not at all convinced that Lord Abinger had acted wisely or discreetly, he would oppose the motion.—Sir J. Graham agreed in the general principles and practical conclusions laid down by Lord J. Russell. Such a motion as the present ought not to be agreed to, without a conviction that badness of heart had led to perversion of judgment. Lord Abinger, in his charge to the grand jury, acted on the knowledge which he had, from the perusal of the depositions, of a general combination to alter the established order of things; and it was his duty, as a sworn servant of the Crown, to point out the danger arising from it. He would not be the fulsome panegyrist of the Noble Lord; but he would not shrink from the defence of a man of his high character, when convinced that he had manfully and honestly done his duty.—Mr. S. Crawford commented on the severity of Lord Abinger's sentences, and supported the motion.—Mr. Watson also supported the motion, on the ground that a *primâ facie* case for inquiry had been made out.—Mr. Cardwell, having been a witness of the demeanour of Lord Abinger on the occasion in question, bore testimony to his moderation towards the prisoners.—Mr. T. Duncombe replied, and quoted the words of Sir J. Graham, when he termed Sir James Scarlett "a recreant Whig;" and on a division there appeared—for the motion 73; against it 228.

Wednesday.—After the presentation of petitions, and the advancement of some private bills, Mr. S. Crawford gave notice that, when the army estimates were brought forward, he should move, as an amendment, that these estimates be postponed until the expenses of the year were ascertained.—The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Liddell's Personation of Voters' Bill in committee. It was suggested that it ought to form a portion of the Government Registration of Voters' Bill; and some conversation arose on the propriety of including Ireland in the measure. Mr. Liddell declined to do so; but Sir James Graham expressed his opinion that the measure should apply generally to the United Kingdom, and also stated one or two objections to the details of the bill, especially the taking a party accused of personation into custody for 12 hours, in order to compel him to prove his identity. Ultimately the bill was postponed, on Sir James Graham's suggestion, till after the second reading of the Registration Bill.—The Forged Exchequer Bills Bill was read a third time, after some discussion as to the case of Mr. Inglis, who was excluded from the compensation.—The Coroners' Inquests Bill was also read a third time.

Thursday.—Sir James Graham, in answer to Mr. Campbell, made a statement relative to the Church of Scotland. The appeal in the Stewarton case, involving the question of *quoad sacra* parishes, was yet pending before the House of Lords. Should the decision of the Court of Session be affirmed, and should that affirmation have the anticipated effect of crippling the efforts of the Church of Scotland in carrying out its extension and discipline, the Government would not be indisposed to legislate, with a view of providing a remedy. But with respect to what was called the non-intrusion question, the deliberate opinion of her Majesty's Government respecting it had been placed upon record, in a letter addressed by him (Sir J. Graham) on the part of the Government, to the Moderator of the General Assembly. To the principles and opinions contained in that letter her Majesty's Government strictly adhered; and beyond the limits of these principles and opinions it was impossible for her Majesty's Government to proceed.

Mr. Walter proposed a series of five resolutions, the substance of which expressed that in a document entitled, "Measures submitted by the Poor-Law Commissioners to her Majesty's Ministers," there was a certain suppressed passage, indicating the principle on which the Poor-Law had been based; and that this real, though unavowed principle involved such a cruel and impracticable interference with the rights and comforts of the poor, as to justify the demand that the Poor-law be so revised as to make it "conformable to Christianity, sound policy, and the ancient constitution of the realm."—Sir James Graham explained that the document alluded to had been drawn up by the professional individual who had been employed by the Poor-Law Commissioners to give their propositions a tangible and technical shape. Some 20 copies of this informal document had been printed, and a copy had been given, under the strictest confidence, to a friend of Mr. Walter's, and, after the period of ten years which had passed, this confidence had been violated. The propositions contained in the document had been submitted to Lord Grey's Government, and had been distinctly repudiated; the affirmation, therefore, that they formed the basis of the new Poor-law was entirely incorrect. The law was based on the policy of "feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked;" its tendency was to elevate the character of the labouring population; the proportion of those relieved out-of-doors as compared with those relieved within the workhouse, was as six to one; the law was, therefore, *not* opposed to Christianity or sound policy; and he would meet the first resolution by the previous question, and the others with a direct negative.—Mr. Wakley censured Sir James Graham for attributing improper motives to Mr. Walter. It now turned out that there was such a document in existence, and it was quite right of Mr. Walter to produce it. It was the composition of some monster in human shape, of some fiend-like spirit, who must have had an extraordinary opinion of Earl Grey's Government, to dare to submit to it such a proposition. The Secretary of State should give the name of the writer.—Mr. Borthwick seconded the resolutions, and expressed himself resolved to support the spirit of the motion whenever the Poor Law came before the House.—Mr. Aglionby did not believe the passages quoted from the document were made the basis of the law, but he considered the spirit of them appeared in the operation of it. He could not give the go-by to the resolution proposed by voting for the previous question.—Col. Sibthorp would be contented with nothing short of the annihilation of the Poor Law Commission. Mr. Walter was entitled to thanks for making the exposure he had done of the origin of the new Law.—Mr. Stuart Wortley had never pledged himself to his constituents to vote for the repeal of the Poor-law. He was opposed to many of its provisions, and wished it to be improved, but he could not support the resolutions.—General Johnson's great objection to the Poor-law was that it put the people out of the pale of the constitution, and placed them under three individuals at Somerset-house.—Sir Robert Peel denied that the principle of the amended Poor-law was opposed to the Acts of 34th and 43d Elizabeth, or that it was more harsh in its provisions. This he illustrated by citing some of the provisions of these Acts, especially the power given by the 43d of Elizabeth over the children of such parents as were unable to maintain them. The workhouse test in lieu of the labour test was enacted by the 9th George I.; and therefore it was neither a novel nor an unconstitutional principle. No great measure was ever passed without suggestions having been submitted for the consideration of the Government; and it would lead to much practical inconvenience if such confidential communications, whether they had been adopted, or, as in the present instance, they had been rejected, were produced and publicly made use of. He adduced the amounts paid for the relief of the poor, as showing that there was more expended on them than on the poor of any other country; and expressed his surprise at the course which Mr. Aglionby had avowed he would adopt. He concluded by warning the House against tampering with the Poor-law.—After some remarks from Mr. Muntz, Lord J. Manners, and Sir W. James, Mr. Ferrand denounced the Poor-law as iniquitous, atrocious, and blood-thirsty, and made a long speech, the greater part of which was a vindication of himself, an attack on Mr. Mott, with reflections on Sir James Graham, &c., and on the conduct of the Assistant Poor-law Commissioners in the north of England.—Mr. S. Crawford cordially supported the resolutions, considering them to be borne out by facts. The workhouse test, which it had been attempted ineffectively to carry out in England, had been rigidly applied in Ireland.—After a short conversation, having reference to certain allegations of Mr. Ferrand, with respect to abuses in the Keighley Union, Mr. Miles declared his conviction that the Poor-law had saved the country from destruction, especially the agricultural districts. He strongly repudiated the resolutions, as asserting what was opposed to facts. After some farther discussion, including a controversy relative to Mr. Ferrand's assertions, Mr. Walter replied, and withdrew all his resolutions except the last, on which a division took place, when it was rejected by 126 to 58.

Sir V. Blake, amidst great laughter, moved the following resolution:—"For a committee of the whole House to consider the great commercial, political, financial, and other advantages which will accrue to the United Kingdom, and to the distressed portion of its population in particular, by the adoption of the safest and shortest, instead of the present dangerous and circuitous line of packet communication across the Atlantic Ocean; the urgent necessity of giving every facility to the operation of the sliding scale, as enacted by the present Corn Laws, and of forthwith selecting the most commodious port on the western coast of Ireland as a packet station, to expedite the post-office intercourse between North America and Great Britain." After some delay, it was seconded by Sir David Roche; but, upon the recommendation of Sir R. Peel, who stated that such a proposition would cost the country about six millions, the motion was withdrawn.

Friday.—On the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr. Hume and Mr. Williams called attention to the state of the revenue and the expenditure; and were answered by Sir R. Peel, who deprecated the discussion, as the House was not prepared to go into the commercial and financial part of it. Information on matters of detail were best given in committee.—Mr. F. Baring brought on his motion respecting Mr. Hoskins, and moved for papers relating to it, but ultimately withdrew the motion, as all the information he required was before the House.—Mr. Blewitt called the attention of the House to the North Boundary question between this country and the United States.—Sir R. Peel hoped that Mr. Blewitt would not infer the disposition of the American Government from the speech or bill of a member of the Senate. Friendly communications were now passing between the two Governments on the subject.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply; and Mr. Sydney Herbert rose to move the Navy Estimates. Compared with the previous year, there is to be a reduction of 4,000 men, and a decrease in expense of 143,000*l.*; and on the entire estimates there will be a saving of 435,000*l.* A discussion followed, after which the sums were voted without a division.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 95¾ to ⅝ both for time and Money; Three per Cents. Reduced, 96 to ⅜; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 103¼ to ⅜; New Three-and-half per Cents., 102¼ to ⅜; Bank Stock, 177 to 178; India Stock, 268½; Exchequer Bills, 64*s.* to 66*s.* prem., and 65*s.* to 67*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—Since our last the atmospheric changes have been very sudden. The wind, which in the early part of last week had been at north and north-east, accompanied with intense cold, the mercury being between 10 and 15 degrees below the freezing point, on Saturday veered towards the south, followed by a heavy fall of snow, which continued throughout the day. The storm was not confined to the Metropolis, but extended a considerable distance into the adjoining country districts, rendering the roads in some places almost impassable, and causing great obstruction to the mails, stage-coaches, and other vehicles.—On Saturday evening, the inhabitants of the Commercial-road, Lambeth, Bankside, and Tooley-street, were again alarmed by the rapidity at which the tide was rushing up the neighbouring streets, and inundating the lower parts of their houses. Great damage was done to the premises and stock of several manufacturers, and boats were plying in the streets to the assistance of the inhabitants.

New Houses of Parliament.—On Tuesday night a conversation took place in the House of Lords, in reference to the New Houses of Parliament, which is in many respects so remarkable, that we notice under this head those particulars which do not properly come within the scope of our Parliamentary summary. The Marquis of Clanricarde, in alluding to the agreement that the House of Lords should be the first portion completed, said, that he could not find fault with anything that had been done, for he had no information on the subject; but, as far as he could learn from general observation, he believed that this agreement had been more or less lost sight of, for it was generally supposed that there was a desire to perfect a merely ornamental part of the building, the great tower; but he thought for no tower there should be one single hour's delay in giving peers that accommodation which they now stood so much in need of. If he thought that the Government would not attend to this matter, he should move for a committee to examine the architect on the subject.—Lord Wharncliffe said he had made it his business to inquire into the matter, and he found that the Victoria Tower would be the heaviest part of the whole building, and that, in the opinion of the architect, there was a great probability of its settling considerably, and that, therefore, it would not be desirable that the rest of the building should be carried on until this tower had been carried up to a certain height. With respect to the building of the House of Lords before the rest of the building, the architect said it was desirable that the whole should be carried up together; but he said also that would not prevent the House of Lords from being completed considerably before the House of Commons, and the other parts of the building. He understood that the House of Lords would be ready in 1845, but he had not made any specific inquiry on this point.—Lord Brougham said he very much regretted to hear the very unsatisfactory statement just made by the Lord President, whose reason was not a whit satisfactory. The tower was to be made for pure ornament, without any pretence for use, and he agreed with the opinion which had been expressed of it, that it was a bad specimen of the barbarous Gothic taste of the middle of the 19th century. The tower was intended merely for ornament, but it was so weighty, and was likely to be so expensive to the public, that he felt inclined to refer the architect to the epitaph written for Sir John Vanbrugh:—

"Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee!"

He wished his noble friend to apply himself to the matter and to urge Mr. Barry to the fulfilment of the absolute contract which had been made, namely, that the House of Lords was to be completed first. Mr. Barry said it was highly desirable that the whole building should go on together; but to this his (Lord Brougham's) answer was, that nothing was so desirable as to have the bargain which had been made performed.—Lord Duncannon said that the works had now been eight years in progress, and he had always been informed that the House of Lords would be completed in the course of the seventh year. He also wished to call their attention to the fact that the House would soon be deprived of light and air by the progress of the new buildings. He thought a committee ought to be appointed.—The Marquess of Lansdowne said he thought the best way would be to have a committee on the subject; but then that committee ought not to reconsider the style in which the houses were to be built. With regard to Sir John Vanbrugh, he could only say that Sir Joshua Reynolds had described him as a most effective and picturesque architect. Their Lordships had been the first to make sacrifices for the general convenience, and therefore their accommodation ought to be attended to according to the agreement. He should be sorry to see the tower laid aside, because it was not only a most important and ornamental feature, but it would be useful also, for it was intended to be the place of reception for the public records. But he still said, as a mere matter of ornament, it ought to give way to providing for the accommodation of their Lordships in the first instance.—Lord Campbell complained of the inconvenience of the house while the Law Lords sat there in the mornings to hear appeals; and Lord Sudeley said he saw no reason why the interior of the building should not be completed before the exterior, and why the new House of Lords should not be completed in 1844.—Lord Wharncliffe said it was only fair that the architect should have the opportunity of stating his reasons before the committee.—The Marquess of Clanricarde then moved for the appointment of a committee, which was agreed to.

Improvements of the Thames.—The Lords of the Treasury, the Commissioners of Public Works, and the Corporation of London, caused, some time ago, a report and estimate to be made on embanking some portions of the river Thames. A select committee of the House of Commons took up the inquiry upon a more extensive scale, and engineers of first-rate eminence were employed to

examine the river within the whole of the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and to report upon the entire question of making the river advantageous in every respect to the public. By a great deal of labour the most satisfactory evidence has been collected and laid before the Government and the corporation; and, from the active proceedings adopted, it is reasonable to calculate that the health, beauty, and convenience of the Metropolis will, without much delay, be considerably augmented. On Wednesday special courts of conservancy were held by the Lord Mayor at Westminster, the Borough, Greenwich, and Stratford, for the several counties whose lands embank the Thames, with the view to commence the great work. The Recorder, in his charge, alluded with approbation to the plan for embanking the river. The juries, he said, would be expected to recommend such measures as might be, in their opinion, best calculated to meet the new state of circumstances, and what new alterations might appear to them most effectually adapted to advance the public utility. It was impossible not to admit that a most extraordinary change had occurred, in consequence of the progress of steam navigation: the use of the Thames as a public highway had increased beyond all imagination. Five minutes did not elapse through the day without testifying to the energies of that power, by conveying from one place to another thousands of persons who thus found an accommodation which it would be impossible to remove or fetter. Those considerations having been presented to the juries, their duty, they would see, was plain and obvious. They would point out every encroachment on the bed of the river, without balancing convenience against inconvenience. The public had a right to all the advantages which could be yielded in the width and depth of the stream, and therefore no permanent encroachment could be tolerated. It would readily occur to the jurors that in a river which, to say nothing of its prodigious commercial importance, constituted the great drain of the metropolis, it was essential to preserve the activity and depth of its water. When he spoke of the Thames as being the drain of the metropolis, he by no means intended to be understood as intimating that the inhabitants on its banks would be tolerated in letting flow into it the refuse of gas or other noxious filth. Every offence of that description must be presented, and would be punished. It was matter of congratulation, however, that by means of an improved embankment the public health was capable of being seriously benefited by the depth and activity of the stream, whatever might be the pollution to which the water might be subjected. The juries would in their surveys find numberless encroachments which had in former days been altogether innoxious, but which had become, by the remarkable changes to which he had adverted, very injurious to the navigation. They would present those encroachments to be dealt with according to law; and they would have the able assistance of the City Solicitor, who would afford them all the necessary facilities. It was the determination of the Lord Mayor, under the extraordinary circumstances to which the attention of the juries had been called, to make these courts as efficient as they were capable of being made, consistently with the law and the constitution. The 11th of March was appointed for the next courts, on which day the several presentments will be made by the juries.

Custom House.—The proceedings of the Commission appointed to inquire into the recent Custom-house frauds have assumed additional importance during the past week, two officers of the establishment, searchers and landing-waiters, and a Custom-house agent having absconded. It is said that the investigation is pressing so heavily on the guilty parties, that these persons thought it necessary for their own safety to take themselves out of the way. The Government, however, have offered a reward of 200*l.* to any person who may apprehend them, or give evidence leading to their capture. It is expected that Government will follow up the advertisement, and that measures will be taken for claiming them from foreign governments as fugitives from justice, if they have escaped either to the Continent or to America. It has been repeatedly stated that leading houses in the City were in league with the delinquent officers, and that large profits have been acquired by them through such dishonest practices. It is difficult to believe that extensive frauds could have been perpetrated, unless the guilty officers had been in league with the owners of the goods; this fact has given rise to great anxiety in the City, in every department of foreign trade, to have a full and searching inquiry, and great impatience is expressed for the speedy publication of the Report of the Commission. It is stated by the *Globe* that "a firm in Watling-street, largely implicated in these frauds, has been exchequered for 160,000*l.* Independent of this sum, others of minor importance, and particularly one firm, rather celebrated at the West-end, have had the same process served on them."

Christ's Hospital.—A special Committee of the Governors of Christ's Hospital was convened on Monday, to agree upon an appropriate form of address to the Queen, in acknowledgment of Her Majesty's munificent gift of 1000*l.* to the funds of this institution. The meeting of the Committee was preparatory to a Court being called to vote the address.

University College.—The annual general court of the proprietors of this College, was held on Thursday, in the theatre of the institution. Mr. Crabbe Robinson in the chair. The report stated that in the session of 1841-2, the pupils in the College and the junior classes numbered 886. Of those, 336 were students in medicine, 155 in the arts, and 395 were pupils in the junior school. The amount of receipts from students and pupils was 12,756*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, of which sum 9,081*l.* 18*s.* having been paid to the professors and masters, 3,675*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* fell to the share of the College. The year's income from other sources was 4,039*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, and the disbursements for the establishment department, including payment for several permanent additions to the property of the College, interest upon mortgage, &c., amounted to 4,000*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, thus showing that the expenses were covered by the receipts. Of the sum above mentioned, of 12,756*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* received for education, 5,570*l.* 10*s.* was derived from classes of the medical faculty, and 2,570*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* from those of the arts and law. To the library a set of works, 100 in number, printed at the Government press at Cairo, had been presented by Lord Brougham, who had received them from the Pasha of Egypt. The junior school produced during the year 4,615*l.*, a sum less by 282*l.* than the year before. The collection made at the public dinner in June last was 1,120*l.* Since the last meeting a very fine collection of geological specimens had been offered to the College for the use of students, by Mr. Greenough; but on account of the expense of providing rooms for its reception, and keeping it in proper order—an expense the council did not at present feel themselves justified in incurring—they had been compelled, though reluctantly, to decline the offer. Colonel Leicester Stanhope mentioned, with regret, that he had heard that the Duke of Somerset had resigned the office of vice-president, and proposed a resolution expressive of the great value they set upon his Grace's past services, and of regret at his resignation. The resolution was passed unanimously. Lord Brougham was then elected president, and Earl Auckland vice-president, for the year ensuing.

Anti-Corn-Law League.—On Wednesday evening the first weekly meeting of this association was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Long before the hour of meeting, the great room was crowded to excess. Mr. Hamer Stansfield was in the chair, supported by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ewart, Dr. Bowring, and other Members of Parliament. The chairman, after some prefatory observations, alluded to the conduct of a false friend towards Mr. Cobden, and said that nothing would deter the hon. Member from pursuing the course he had marked out for himself and the League for the abolition of the Corn-laws. Mr. Cobden then presented himself to the meeting, and was received with loud cheers. He was sorry the chairman had alluded to what took place elsewhere, but for his vindication of the charge brought against him, he would only ask them to read his speech in the *Times* paper—an organ not over favourable to him. He was charged in the House of Commons with meditating murder, but he would confidently refer to his speeches before he was a Member, and they would find that he was always a peace-maker, and no person was more opposed to the use of physical strength than he was. He then went on to state that the Anti-Corn-Law League was a confederacy formed to get rid of an oppressive law, the existence of which was productive of the greatest possible evil. Four years since had the League been formed in Manchester, and if the people of London had joined them, the law would have been long since repealed. In allusion to what had been said in the House of Lords by Lord Brougham, of the intemperate language used by an individual of the League, it was not fair to cast censure on the whole body for the fault of one. His Lordship might have expressed his disapprobation by letter. The hon. Member concluded a long speech by declaring himself an advocate of free trade, and an enemy to monopoly of every description. Mr. Bright, of Manchester, next addressed the meeting. He commenced with a severe censure on the House of Lords and her Majesty's Government, who, though the heads of them perfectly agreed with the League as to the expediency of the repeal of the Corn-laws, yet for the sake of place opposed it. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Colonel Thompson and Dr. Bowring.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of Marylebone took place in Albany-street, for the ostensible purpose of considering the question of a repeal of the Corn-laws. Mr. John Bagshaw, ex-member for Sudbury, was advertised to take the chair, but on his making his appearance, accompanied by Mr. Hume, Sir De Lacy Evans, Dr. W. C. Taylor, the members for Marylebone, and other supporters of the League, a scene of extraordinary confusion took place. The Chartists, who had assembled in large numbers, tore up the seats, and drove the Anti-Corn-Law party from the platform; and after a violent struggle between the parties, the platform broke down, and the Chartists were precipitated into the body of the meeting. The League Members immediately took possession, but the Chartists returned to the assault with redoubled vigour, and effectually drove the Leaguers from the platform, when their chairman and the borough Members quitted immediately. Mr. Smart, in dumb show, proposed a resolution in support of the objects of the League, to which an amendment in favour of the Charter was proposed and carried by a large majority. Three cheers having been given for the Chartists, and three groans for Mr. Hume and the League, the riotous assembly broke up at a late hour.

The Wrecks of the Conqueror and Reliance.—On Monday night the concert for the relief of the widows and orphans of the seamen who perished in the Reliance and the Conqueror took place in the Hall of Commerce in Threadneedle-street. The hall was crowded to the doors; and its appearance, brilliantly illuminated, and filled by such an assembly, was magnificent in the extreme. The orchestra was led by Mr. Cramer, and the whole was conducted by Sir George Smart. The overtures to the "Zauberflote" and to "Euryanthe," commenced each of the acts. Mrs. Shaw sung an air by Benedict, full of bravura passages for a soprano voice, and succeeded so well as to gain an encore. In the trio in the "Matrimonio Segreto," she was much more at home; the other parts were sung by Miss Birch and Miss Rainforth. Madame Caradori Allan gave her favourite "Una voce poco fa," with great spirit. Besides the above the most remarkable performance was the old cantata "Alexis," of Dr. Pepusch, sung by Mr. Hobbs, with Mr. Lindley's accompaniment on the violoncello. Its effect was admirable; Mr. Lindley's brilliant execution produced loud applause. The benevolent object of this concert must be fully answered; as in addition to the tickets sold to a crowded audience, large donations were sent by many individuals who could not attend.

Accidents and Inquests.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of Major Jones, late Aide-de-Camp to the King of Hanover, whose death we noticed in our last, was concluded on Saturday, when the Coroner, after several witnesses had been examined, remarked that the only thing which gave the slightest rise to any suspicion in the case was, that a man who must have been so well experienced in the use of fire-arms should have handled pistols in so careless a manner. He had no doubt, however, from what they had heard, that the case was purely one of accident. The jury, coinciding in this view of the case, returned a verdict of Accidental Death.—On Friday the Rev. Edmund Drax Free, D.D., late rector of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, was run over by a chaise in Gray's Inn-lane, and so seriously injured that he died in the hospital on the following morning. The jury on Monday returned a verdict of Accidental Death.—On Wednesday night the police succeeded in entering a house in St. James's-street, known for some time past as a gaming-house, and capturing several of the players, and a quantity of gambling implements. An unfortunate circumstance attended their proceedings, which has terminated in the death of Mr. Henry Smart, the son of the reputed proprietor of the house, and who had attempted to escape by the roof of the house adjoining, but, his foot slipping, he fell from a height of 60 feet into the area of the adjoining house, and was so much injured that he died on Thursday morning, in St. George's Hospital. It appears that the young man was not implicated in the gaming proceedings. He was in bed at the top of the house when the police made their entry, but it is supposed he became alarmed on receiving information of what was going forward, and that, fearing he also should be captured, he climbed upon the roof to get away. The evidence given before the magistrate in the case of the parties captured was conclusive as to the character of the house; but in consideration of the calamity which had happened, they were fined in mitigated penalties, varying from 3*l.* to 30*l.* A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, when a full investigation into the cause of the young man's death was gone into, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—A summary of the weekly tables of mortality in the Metropolis for the year 1842 has just been published. These tables relate to a population of 1,875,493, spread over an area of 70 square miles, and of which 878,767 are males, and 996,726 females. Dividing this area into five districts, the following are the results exhibited in regard to the yearly mortality in each:—In the west district, the population is calculated at 301,480; during the last year the number of deaths was 6,826, and the rate of mortality 2.209 per cent. In the north district, with a population of 366,482, the number of deaths was 8,550, and the rate of mortality 2.289 per cent. In the central district, with a population of 374,640, the number of deaths was 8,873, and the rate of mortality 2.363 per cent. In the east district, with a population of 393,448, the number of deaths was 9,947, and the rate of mortality 2.493 per cent. In the south district, with a population of 439,443, the number of deaths was 11,076, and the rate of mortality 2.476 per cent. The total number of deaths in the Metropolis amounted, for the year, to 45,272, of which 22,842 were males, and 22,430 females; and the annual rate of mortality throughout the whole population was 2.381 per cent. The number of deaths of persons under 15 years of age is stated to have been 21,266; from 15 to 60 years, 14,836; and from 60 upwards, 9,093. The number of deaths caused by epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, amounts in the year to 7,696. The number of deaths caused by diseases of the nervous system amounts to 7,505. The number of deaths caused by diseases of the respiratory organs amounts to 13,990. Of that number 3,923 resulted from pneumonia, 1,109 from asthma, and 7,145 from consumption. The number of deaths caused by diseases of the digestive organs amounts to 3,396. The number of sudden deaths amounted to 870. The number of deaths from old age amounted to 3,346; from intemperance, 22; from starvation, 20; and from violence, 1,225. The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Feb. 11:—West districts 120, north districts 161, central districts 174, east districts 176, south districts 223: total 864. Weekly average for the last five years 903 (461 males, 442 females), and for the last five winters 1004.

Provincial News.

Bristol.—In the Court of Peculiars on Saturday, it was stated that the proctor for Mr. Woolley, the Bristol timber-merchant, who was hoaxed in the affair of matrimony which has lately become so notorious, had no libel to offer in the cause he had instituted to annul his marriage; and the cause was therefore dismissed. A suit on the part of the wife, for the restitution of her rights, was mentioned as probable.

Cambridge.—In January of last year, a gentleman named Hopwood, a graduate of St. Peter's College, was found nearly dead in a ditch near Chesterton, under circumstances which excited suspicion that he had not been fairly dealt with. He breathed and groaned when first

discovered, but died without uttering a word. An inquest was held upon his body, and, in the absence of evidence of foul play, a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" was returned. It appears, however, that a young woman, now imprisoned in Cambridge jail for robbery, has made a confession that Mr. Hopwood was murdered for the sake of robbing him. The woman states that she was at Milton feast, in company with other women and two men, and that the latter, on their return, murdered a man, by smothering him in the snow in Cottinghamfields. The names of the parties implicated by this confession are at present withheld, for the purposes of justice.

Carmarthen.—The Welsh papers give an account of the origin of the disturbances that at present exist in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, and in which "Rebecca and her daughters" take so prominent a part. It appears that about seven years ago a turnpike-road was made between Pembroke and Carmarthen, with the view of securing a great thoroughfare by it between Ireland and London. The Liverpool railway has, however, frustrated the object by leaving but thirty-two miles of road from Carmarthen to Hobb's Point, or Milford, as a passage for the mail. Very little thoroughfare else exists along it, so that there is not sufficient money raised to pay the interest for the capital expended, much less to keep the road in repair. The trustees have put up toll-bars on the lanes and by-roads, and thrown the expense of the main road on the parishes, which appears to have excited the peasantry to the late acts of violence. Rebecca has already destroyed the St. Clear, Prendergate, and Pime toll-gates. She also boasts of having an auxiliary force of 500 men, at Haverfordwest. By order of Sir J. Graham, the Marines from Pembroke Dock-yard have been recalled, and the duty of pursuing the malcontents has devolved upon the Yeomanry, who in 1798 distinguished themselves under Earl Cawdor against the French troops at Fishguard. On Monday, at midnight, a mob of forty or fifty persons destroyed two turnpike-gates at Trevuchan, in Pembrokeshire, one leading to Taverspite, the other to Lampeter, and entirely demolished the turnpike-house, which the gate-keeper had just left for the night. There is little doubt that these men were from the English part of Pembrokeshire, as they were heard to converse in English, not a word of Welsh being spoken by any of the party. It is said that some of the less educated people pretend to have Scripture warrant for their doings, quoting the 24th chapter of Genesis:—"And they blessed Rebekah, and said unto her, Thou shalt be the mother of hundreds of millions, and thy children shall possess the gates of them which hate them." This text, which is somewhat applicable to the situation of affairs near St. Clears, is expatiated upon by many itinerant preachers, and the multitude believe they have a warrant for their lawless doings.

Cheltenham.—About a fortnight since the Rev. Hugh Percy Rennett, of Evington Cottage, Coombe-hill, and perpetual curate of Naunton, in this county, was shot by his wife, Mrs. Anna Maria Rennett, and Montagu Clark, a lad about 17 years of age (a son of Mrs. Rennett by a former husband). It appeared from the evidence given before the magistrates, that Mr. Rennett and his wife had been married several years; and that the younger prisoner resided with them. In consequence of family disagreements, Mr. Rennett and his wife had been for some time separated, but still resided in the same house; Mr. Rennett occupying and taking his meals in one room, and the remainder of the family in the other parts of the house. On Thursday evening some dispute arose which attracted the attention of a policeman in the street, and on entering he found Mr. Rennett on the ground, bleeding profusely, the younger prisoner having shot him in his neck with a pistol. The bullet could not be extracted immediately, and the reverend gentleman is still in considerable danger. The magistrates committed both the wife and son to prison to take their trial for the offence, but their health has suffered so much since their committal, that it has been necessary to remove them to the hospital.

Coventry.—It is stated that a requisition has been presented to the Archdeacon of Coventry, requesting him to take measures for drawing up an address from the clergy of that Archdeaconry, condemnatory of Lord Ellenborough's proclamation respecting the gates of Somnauth, and that the signatures of all the masters of Rugby school are attached to the requisition.

Hereford.—On Saturday evening a fatal accident happened to the Aberystwith mail on its up-journey from Hereford to Cheltenham. The coach was leaving Hereford, the weather being very boisterous at the time, and when clearing the turnpike near the city, the wind caused the gate to rebound against the leaders, who immediately took fright and darted off at a rapid pace, and coming in contact with a donkey-cart, the poor woman who was driving was trampled under their feet and severely injured, and the donkey was killed. The coachman, in endeavouring to rein in his horses to avoid the catastrophe, lost his seat, and was precipitated on the road, and falling on his head, survived the injury but a few minutes. The guard and passengers jumped off the coach the moment the horses took fright, and escaped without injury.

Hull.—We lately noticed under this head the measures taken by the shipowners of Hull in reference to Captain Fitzroy's bill, requiring qualifications from masters and mates in the merchant-service. It is now stated in some of the provincial journals that Capt. Fitzroy has withdrawn his bill for the present, finding that the measure was not satisfactory to those whose interests would be chiefly affected by its operation.

Lancaster.—The local papers give the detailed particulars of the discovery of a murder perpetrated as far back as April, 1817, at Pendleton; when the house of a Mr. Littlewood was entered and robbed, and Mrs. Marsden, the housekeeper, and a female servant, were murdered in open day. Five men were tried for the crime before Baron Richards, at the assizes of September, 1817, in this city, when four of them were convicted on circumstantial evidence, and executed. It now appears that on the 9th inst. an old man, aged 74, the uncle of one of the men who were hung, finding himself on the point of death, confessed to two women, whom he called to the bedside for the purpose, that he was the perpetrator of the murder, but did not commit the robbery. He died the day after he had made this confession.—A correspondent informs us that on Sunday last a flock of sheep, amounting to no less than 57, were stolen from the farm of Mr. Moffat, in the neighbourhood of Hornley, by an Irishman and a lad belonging to Lancaster. They drove the flock into the city and attempted to sell them in open day, but the price demanded was so small as to excite suspicions; both parties were accordingly apprehended, and after a long examination before the magistrates, were committed to take their trial at the assizes.

Leeds.—The adjournment of the coroner's inquest on the mutilated body of a female found a few weeks since in the river Aire navigation, has led to no other evidence at all bearing on the case, beyond some of a negative character, proving that the body found is not that of either of two young women who were missing from the West Riding of Yorkshire. A verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown" has been returned by the coroner's jury.

Liverpool.—At the annual meeting of the Liverpool Insurance Company, held last week, the chairman stated that the loss which the company had sustained by the recent conflagrations in the town had been confined almost entirely to the mercantile districts of Liverpool. They had been driven to a painful experience, like all other companies, that the mercantile premiums formerly charged were totally inadequate to protect them from the risk which they ran, and, though they regretted to place the commerce of the port under additional burdens, they had been compelled in their own protection to increase the premiums upon insurance. The report showed that the loss during the year had been 46,528*l.*

Manchester.—The Quarterly Table of Mortality just issued by the Registrar General, shows that the mortality in Manchester and its suburbs during the past year was 10,555 in a population of 356,373 souls. The mortality in the spring quarter was 2,312; in the summer quarter, 2,816; in the autumn quarter, 2,744; in the winter quarter, 2,683. The average of the four autumn quarters from 1838 to 1841 was 2,718. It is remarkable that of the four quarters of 1842, taking 113 districts of England and Wales, including nearly all the large towns, but excluding the metropolis, the mortality is largest in the winter quarter (32,083); next in the summer quarter (28,050); then in the autumn quarter, the spring quarter showing the lowest mortality; while in Manchester, as will be seen above, this order is not observed; the summer quarter showing the largest mortality, surpassing the winter by 183 deaths; and even the autumnal quarter exceeds the winter quarter by 61 deaths.—The local papers mention that the applicants in the Manchester workhouse are 746 weekly more than at this season last year, and that many of the mills are again stopping.—In consequence of a contradiction given by Mr. M. Philips to a statement made by Mr. Ferrand in the House of Commons on the night of the 13th inst., respecting certain cruelties to which unprotected females were said to be subjected in the mills of Mr. Greg, near Wilmslow, a special general meeting of the Lancashire Central Short-time Committee was held in this town on Wednesday, in order to corroborate Mr. Ferrand's statement. The meeting resolved unanimously that they "are prepared to prove that Mr. Ferrand's statement gives but a very faint idea of the hardships to which those females were subjected; and that the contradiction which Mr. Mark Philips was instructed to make to Mr. Ferrand's charges is characterised by equivocation and a total disregard to truth. That the thanks of this committee be given to Mr. Ferrand for his praiseworthy and fearful exposure of the cruelties practised by the manufacturers generally on the defenceless children committed to their care."

Sheffield.—The second meeting of creditors under the fiat of bankruptcy issued against Messrs. Parker, Shore, and Co., the bankers, was held on Friday. The meeting was for the proof of debts and for the choice of assignees. The amount of debts proved during the day, including those proved on the 16th inst., was 185,352*l.* 17*s.*, being about one-third of the whole to be proved against the bankrupts. The trade assignees were then appointed, all of whom were residents in Sheffield.

Shrewsbury.—The local papers state that at one of the recent audits of Sir E. Blount, Bart., of Mawley Hall, in this county, several of the tenants were contesting as to which of their families could boast of having rented for the longest period on the estate, when a farmer named Allen satisfactorily proved that himself and ancestors had either been in the employ or rented under the Blount family for a period of nearly 780 years!—that, in fact, his ancestors had immigrated from Normandy with that family at the time of the Conquest, and from father to son each succeeding generation had been retained on the estate.

Stourbridge.—The Worcester papers state that the distress at Stourbridge has become so alarming, that numbers are subsisting on turnips alone. From one field as many as from five to six tons a week have been taken for several weeks past; and the owner does not think it expedient to attempt to put a stop to the peculation.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Northern and Eastern, 1,019*l.*; Greenwich, 614*l.*; Eastern Counties, 790*l.*; Croydon, 191*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,456*l.*; Brighton, 2,394*l.*; Grand Junction, 5,889*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,394*l.*; Blackwall, 513*l.*; Great North of England, 1,350*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 266*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 3,498*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, 793*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,197*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,437*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,447*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,027*l.*; North Midland, 3,527*l.*; South-Western, 4,083*l.*; Great Western, 10,188*l.*; London and Birmingham, 13,071*l.*; South-Eastern, 1,343*l.*—The Birmingham and Gloucester Company held their half-yearly meeting on Wednesday. The total receipts for the half-year had been 50,310*l.*, and the charges, 41,694*l.* The surplus, added to the balance in June, formed a sum of 12,963*l.*, from which a dividend of 25*s.* per share was ordered to be paid. This would leave 1,245*l.* to be carried over to the next half-year's account. No general discussion was raised at the meeting, a committee of inquiry having been instituted into the general management of the undertaking.—A special meeting of the Cheltenham and Great Western Company was held at Cirencester last week, in reference to an arrangement with the Great Western Company for completing the line from Cirencester to Gloucester, and then leasing or selling the whole line from Swindon on specified terms. After some discussion, a resolution authorizing the directors to treat with the Great Western Company for a sale on the basis of the Great Western Company's proposal, was unanimously carried.—The report of the Directors of the Hull and Selby Railway Company states the receipts of the half-year to have been 28,894*l.*, and the expenses of working the line 13,689*l.*, showing a profit of 15,205*l.* From this, however, has to be deducted 5,074*l.* interest on loans, 227*l.* income-tax, and 725*l.*, the price of a new engine; leaving a balance of 9,179*l.* available for a dividend, which it is proposed shall be 1*l.* per share; after paying which upon 8,000 shares, there will remain 1,179*l.* applicable to the future purposes of the Company. The report mentions that the sum taken in the last sixmonths exceeds that for any former half-year.—On Monday last, the half-yearly meeting of the Newcastle and Darlington Company, by which another important link will be added to the chain of Railway communication between England and Scotland, was held at York. The report stated that the whole of the works on two portions of the line, one extending from the Durham Junction Railway to Shincliffe, including the branch to the city of Durham, and the other from Darlington to Brafferton, comprising together rather more than twelve miles in length, have been let at prices below the engineer's estimates; and the chairman stated his opinion, that the line will be opened throughout from Darlington to Newcastle, by which an uninterrupted Railway communication between London and Carlisle will be accomplished in July, 1844.—At the York and North Midland Meeting, a dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* on the original shares, and a dividend of 20*s.* on the half-shares, were declared, leaving a surplus, after the payment of all expenses, of 2,669*l.* to be carried to the guarantee fund, now amounting to 6,672*l.* The traffic for the half-year had amounted to 46,385*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*—The half-yearly meeting of the Great North of England Company was held at Darlington on Tuesday. The balance of profit in the half-year, after deducting the usual amount for the reserve fund and Income-tax, amounted to 8,538*l.*, from which it was recommended that a dividend of 1*l.* 5*s.* per share should be made. A more economical system of expenditure had been introduced, whereby the charge for repair of way for the past six months was reduced to 4,207*l.*; and, as the last quarter showed 700*l.* less than the preceding, it was expected that a further reduction would be effected in the ensuing half-year. The number of passengers conveyed by the rail last half-year was 80,738. It was recommended that about 2,000*l.* should be laid out in the erection of cottages on the banks of the line for the convenience of the labourers employed on it; as, while the rent would return the Company about 7 per cent. on the outlay, and enhance the price of the land, these dwellings would conduce much to the comfort of the men, and add greatly to the security of passengers, in case of obstruction on the line, or delay of the trains.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Meetings are still in progress to petition for the total repeal or modification of the present Poor-law. The Guardians of the Tuam Union have resolved to adjourn for a month, and suspend the ordinary business, pending a motion of the Marquess of Clanricarde in the House of Lords, on the subject of the Poor-law. Meantime, great difficulty exists in collecting the rate in most places. In the county and city of Waterford and in Kilkenny scarcely anything can be collected. At the petty sessions of Carrickfergus, on Thursday week, a considerable number of persons, chiefly poor cottagers, were summoned for non-payment of the rate, in several cases amounting only to 5*d.* "These people," the *Northern Whig* remarks, "are paupers, and fitter objects themselves to be relieved from the poor-rate, than to relieve others." The Assizes in the different circuits have commenced this week, and it is said that petitions against the Poor-law will be brought forward at all the grand juries.—The Repeal Association met, as usual, on Monday, when Mr. Ray read a letter from New York, inclosing 4*l.* 16*s.*, and another communication from Judge James, of Boston, containing a bill of exchange for 50*l.*, being the subscriptions of "The Boston Association of the Friends of Ireland." The next document read was an address from the Repealers of Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated Feb. 3, accompanied by a remittance of 80*l.* Mr. O'Connell addressed this meeting at great length, and explained his reasons for ab-

senting himself from Parliament. He said he was of great service to Ireland, and could do her no good in Parliament, as it was now constituted. The week's rent was announced to be 342*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.*

Coleraine.—The election of Dr. Boyd as the member for this place has caused great rejoicings among the Presbyterians. For a considerable time past, much excitement had prevailed regarding the result, not from political reasons, for both candidates were Conservatives, but in consequence of Dr. Boyd being considered favourable to the church of Scotland and Irish marriage question. This led many persons to interest themselves in the matter whose political views were opposed to both candidates. The town was guarded by troops of Lancers and constabulary, notwithstanding which, after the polling was over, the most determined mobs paraded the town, and many persons were severely beaten. It is said by the *Ulster Times*, that Dr. Boyd's return will be petitioned against, on the grounds of bribery, and for holding the situation of stamp-distributor.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—Dr. Candlish, and Mr. Dunlop, of Edinburgh, are now in London, on business relative to the affairs of the Church of Scotland. It is understood their object is to advise with Mr. Fox Maule on the subject of his motion, which stood for Friday last, but which was postponed by the death of his father-in-law, Lord Abercrombie. It is stated that, in the event of the prayer of the petition being granted, Dr. Candlish will himself plead the cause of non-intrusion at the bar of the House of Commons.

Stirling.—In consequence of the demise of Lord Abercrombie, it is said that there is every probability that the Duke of Montrose will succeed to the Lord-Lieutenancy of this county.

Glasgow.—The University of Glasgow has just conferred on Mr. Richardson, the author of the "New English Dictionary," the degree of L.L.D.—The local papers state that some of the unemployed operatives of Glasgow have been employed during the past week in breaking the ice in the streets, at the rate of 1*s.* per day. The great bulk of them however, amounting to many thousands, are still without the means of subsistence.

Greenock.—The clergy, merchants, and other inhabitants of this city, have presented an address of condolence to Sir R. Peel, on the painful circumstances attending the recent death of Mr. Drummond. The following is the Premier's reply, addressed to Archibald Yuill, Esq.:—"Whitehall, Feb. 15. Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., and of the address which accompanied it. I request that you will convey to those who have been parties to this address my grateful acknowledgments to them for their condolence with me on the loss of an attached and faithful friend, under circumstances most painful to my feelings.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,—ROBERT PEEL."

Law.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—(Writ of Error).—The Judges were summoned to attend the hearing of the following case, and the following Judges attended:—Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Justices Patteson, Williams, Coleridge, Maule, Erskine, and Creswell; and Barons Parke, Alderson, and Rolfe. The Lords present were:—The Lord Chancellor, and Lords Brougham, Denman, Abinger, Cottenham, and Campbell.

The Queen v. *George Millis.*—This was one of two cases brought up to the House of Lords on error from the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, the alleged error being that the Court below had held that a marriage not celebrated in any church of the Establishment, but by a Presbyterian minister under the circumstances stated in the case, was not such a valid marriage as made a subsequent marriage in the Church of England invalid, and to render the parties contracting the same liable to the penalties of bigamy. The facts of the case were set forth at great length in the writ of error; after which the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Waddington, were heard in behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Kindersley for the defendant in error. The argument in support of the error was, that marriage being by the law of Ireland merely a civil contract, and not requiring the presence or intervention of a clergyman in holy orders to give it validity, the marriage contract between defendant and Esther Graham was a legal and actual marriage, and that by marrying another woman he had been guilty of bigamy, and that if the intervention of a clergyman should be deemed requisite, a Presbyterian clergyman was a clergyman recognised as such by the law of Ireland, was sufficient for the purpose, and that therefore the marriage was a perfectly good, legal, and valid marriage, although the parties married were members of the Church of England, and not Presbyterians. For the defendant, it was argued that the marriage was invalid, and consequently the indictment for bigamy could not be sustained—that the intervention of a priest in holy orders was essential to the due and legal solemnisation of matrimony, and that so far as the canon law was received into the Established Church, it appeared to establish this point—that a person not episcopally ordained was not a priest in holy orders, and that no sufficient authority had been shown for suggesting that a person not in holy orders could by approximating (no matter how near) be considered equivalent to a priest in holy orders, so as to give validity to marriages between members of the Established Church. On the whole, it was contended that, by the common law of England, marriage was not complete without the performance of some religious ceremony by a clergyman, and that that clergyman must be a clergyman of the Established Church. The Lord Chancellor put to the Judges certain questions, framed with a view to meet the circumstances of the case, and the Judges required time to answer them. The case was, therefore, adjourned.

The Queen v. *Carroll.*—The Lord Chancellor asked the Attorney-General when the House was to proceed in this case, which was intended to raise the same point as the Queen *v.* Millis. There was not, in the special verdict, any allegation that there was a promise. It merely said that the Rev. Joseph Kelso performed the marriage ceremony "according to the rules of the Presbyterian Church," without stating what those rules were. The House could not tell what was meant by that. Lord Campbell said, that in this case there must be an acquittal, for there could not be a conviction on a record which did not set forth a good cause of conviction. Lord Brougham—The judgment must be affirmed, and he will be thereby acquitted. The question of affirming the judgment of the Court below was not in form put to the House.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—(Before the Vice-Chancellor of England.)—*Attorney-General* v. *Shore.*—This case, arising out of the administration of Lady Hewley's charities, has once more taken possession of this court, and, considering the magnitude of the stake, and the spirit of the contending parties, it is likely again to make its way to the House of Lords, upon the affirmative question, what denominations of Trinitatian Sectarians are entitled to the benefit of the charity. By the terms of the foundation deeds, made in 1704 and 1707, the charity was intended for the benefit of poor godly preachers of Christ's holy gospel, and poor and godly widows of such preachers; and for the encouragement and promotion of the preaching of Christ's holy gospel in poor places, and towards the education of young men designed for the ministry of Christ's holy gospel. Lady Hewley belonged to the class of Dissenters known after the Restoration by the name of Presbyterian Nonconformists, who were, like herself, believers in the Trinity. In process of time a class of Dissenters, who called themselves Presbyterians, had embraced Unitarianism, and having obtained the trust of the charity funds had applied them in support of Unitarian objects. This perversion of the founder's intentions had been finally corrected by the decision of the House of Lords in August last, affirming the judgments of Vice-Chancellor Shadwell and Lord Lyndhurst, with the unanimous concurrence of the Judges, save one. Meantime the Unitarian trustees were removed, and it was referred to the Master to appoint other trustees, and to approve of a scheme for the future application of the charity funds, which had become of very great value. The relators who had tried this cause with the Unitarians were of the sect called Independents—and they (who had the carriage of the decree subject to the control of the Attorney-General) were proceeding to nominate trustees from their own body of religionists exclusively, in 1836, when two other classes, one calling themselves Orthodox Presbyterians, in connexion with the Kirk of Scotland, and the other styling themselves Orthodox Presbyterian Dissenters, in connexion with the United Secession Church of Scotland, interposed, and presented separate petitions to Lord Chancellor Cottenham, praying that they might be at liberty to go in before the Master, and to watch the proceedings, and to propose proper persons to be trustees. And after full discussion his Lordship made an order, giving the petitioners the liberty they required. The relaters accordingly, and the two classes of petitioners, attended before Lord Henley, who made a separate report, approving of three trustees to represent the Independents, and two trustees to represent the Kirk Presbyterians, and two other trustees to represent the Secession Church. Soon after Lord Lyndhurst's accession to the Great Seal a petition was presented by the relaters, praying the reversal of Lord Cottenham's order. Upon which Mr. Bethell, on the part of the relators, informed his Lordship that the relators intended to object to the separate report; and as that matter would have to be discussed before the Vice Chancellor of England, they would not trouble his Lordship with the petition if he would delegate his powers to hear it to the Vice-Chancellor. His Lordship, without entering into the merits, made an order to that effect. The case has therefore been argued before the Vice-Chancellor, and the Court has been occupied exclusively with the arguments for many successive days. Mr. Bethell appeared for the relators on both petitions. Mr. Twiss on behalf of the Attorney-General said that the Attorney-General coincided in what the Master had done, but did not wish to interpose his authority in a case of this magnitude. Sir Charles Wetherell appeared for the Secession Church party, and Mr. Swanston for the Kirk party, and both addressed the Court at great length on the merits of the case. It would be impossible in our limits to give even an outline of the pleadings. On Tuesday, his Honour said that he should not pronounce his judgment until he had carefully read over all the evidence, and everything bearing upon the question; there was so much matter of consideration in the case, that it would take some time before he should be able to deliver his opinion on all the points which had been raised.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Wood* v. *Sir Matthew Wood, Bart. and Others.*—This action was brought by some of the relatives of the late Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester, to recover from the defendants, his executors, the sum of 20,000*l.*, which, it was alleged, a Mr. Philpotts had agreed, by the authority of Sir M. Wood, given on behalf of the executors, to pay them. The alleged agreement was in the following words:—"Memorandum, 2d May, 1836. It is hereby agreed between John Philpotts, Esq., barrister-at-law, acting for and on behalf of Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., M.P., John Chadburn, and Jacob Osborne, three of the executors of the deceased James Wood, and William Bolton and Stephen Williams, acting for and on behalf of James Wood, of Islington, Thomas Wood and Charles Gale, of Westminster, as follows:—That is to say, that the said James Wood, of Islington, Thomas Wood, and Charles Gale, shall forthwith withdraw the caveat entered by them against the estate of the said James Wood deceased, and shall jointly, with Thomas and Samuel Wood, maintain and uphold the said will; and that, in consideration thereof, the said John Philpotts, so acting as aforesaid, shall, on or before the 25th day of May instant, invest the sum of 20,000*l.* sterling in the public funds in the names of the said two persons, Wm. Bolton and Stephen Williams, upon trust, to pay the said sum, with the accumulations, on the 1st day of May, 1837, to those parties, unless the said will of the deceased should be in the mean time set aside." There were two questions raised—first, whether Sir M. Wood ever gave Mr. Philpotts authority to enter into the agreement; and, secondly, whether, having such authority, Mr. Philpotts did enter into the agreement. After the examination of several witnesses, the Learned Judge, in summing up, told the jury it was a question entirely for their consideration. The evidence was very contradictory, and they must determine to which side they felt themselves bound to give credit. There was, however, this circumstance in the case, that the paper was not signed by Mr. Philpotts, and the further circumstance, that the paper itself was such as one would not expect that a person conversant with the law would agree to without full consideration, as it was in its terms binding the parties immediately to invest the money without any condition being annexed as to the will being proved, and divide it among the parties named, without at all providing for the case of the will being set aside after a long litigation. The jury retired, and, after having been absent for some time, returned with a verdict for the defendant.

SECONDARIES' COURT.—*Macqueen* v. *Westron.*—This was an action brought by a market-gardener against the defendant, an eating-house keeper, and carrying on business in Drury-lane, to recover the sum of 2*l.* 3*s.*, being the balance of 16*l.* for goods supplied. It appeared that the plaintiff was in the habit of serving defendant with vegetables, and from the month of June last till the 31st July, eight quarts of peas were supplied per day to defendant, being at the rate of 1*s.*, 10*d.*, 9*d.*, 8*d.*, and 6*d.*, per quart. Fourteen pounds had been paid, and the action was brought to recover the balance. The question was left to the jury to say what they would give per quart for the peas. They decided upon giving 8*d.*, and at the same time struck off from the bill all that relating to the peas supplied on the Sunday. By this, having decreased the amount of the bill much below the original amount paid, viz., the 14*l.*, they returned a verdict for defendant.

POLICE.—Last week *Mr. Joshua Jones Ashley*, late Ensign in the 40th Regiment, and a son of the well-known army-agent, was brought before the magistrate, charged with robbing various clubs, of which he is a member, of plate. The adjourned examination took place on Thursday last, when all the facts were detailed in evidence. It is impossible to describe the excitement which the prisoner's case produced. His station in society and his respectable connexions drew a crowd of gentlemen to the Court, larger than has been known since the time of Fauntleroy. The evidence was upwards of five hours in being elicited; the following is a summary of what the witnesses brought forward:—A police constable stated that he received certain information which induced him to keep watch on the house inhabited by the prisoner in Allington-street, Pimlico. He saw the prisoner come out—he followed him to the shop of Mr. Emmett, silversmith, High Holborn—he saw him hand a paper parcel to the shopman, which, when opened, contained spoons—and he heard the prisoner tell the shopman to put the initials J. J. A., as before, on the spoons. He took the prisoner into custody in the street, and the prisoner asserted that the spoons were his property, and that his address was at No. 11, Stockbridge-terrace. Inspector Pearse said he searched the prisoner's lodgings in Allington-street, and found a box belonging to him, which had a number of duplicates relating to plate in it. A fork was also found in a drawer, together with some small files, suitable for removing marks from plate. Witnesses from the Junior United Service Club proved that the plate found by the police was stolen from the Club-room. Five duplicates were produced for plate belonging to that Club. The next charge was made by the Reform Club. The police produced several duplicates, part of those found in the box of the prisoner, all of which related to plate, proved to be the property of the Club, which the prisoner had pawned in various parts of town and the suburbs. The next charge was by the Union Club. The police, as in the former cases, produced a number of duplicates which they had taken from the prisoner's box, and which were proved to refer to plate stolen from the Club on days when the prisoner was present. Similar proof was produced in reference to duplicates of plate stolen from the Army and Navy Club, which had given accommodation to the members of the Junior United Service, while the house of the latter was under repair. The fifth charge was about to be made by the Erectheium Club, which had given accommodation under similar circumstances to the Colonial Club, of which the prisoner was a member, when it was ascertained that the pawnbroker, who had the property, was not in attendance. The Magistrate said he would not permit the prisoner to be remanded till Saturday on this charge, when he should unquestionably commit him to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court. The prisoner's solicitor declined to say anything on his behalf. A question is expected to be raised relative to the legality of an indictment against the prisoner for stealing property from a club, in which, as a member, he has a share.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY.—9 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman; 16 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat; 40 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentine (taken); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Newcourt; 45 to 1 agst Mr. D. Cooke's Trueboy; 50 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt (taken); 50 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Parthian (taken); 50 to 1 agst Lord Albemarle's The Brewer (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Blackdrop (taken); 50 to 1 agst Duke of Richmond's Cornopean (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone; 1000 to 20 each agst Parthian and Trueboy in one bet (taken); 1000 to 20 agst Languish colt, and 1000 to 15 each agst Elixir, Mercy colt, Fakeaway, Chesterfield, Highlander, and General Pollock, in one bet.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, FEB. 24.—There is but little English Wheat offering to day, and the condition is so bad that it is difficult of sale, at rather below Monday's quotations.—Foreign is selling in retail on about the same terms, but the business is limited; and we do not hear of any transactions in bonded. Fine Malting Barley continues in demand, other descriptions are not so saleable. Peas and Beans remain as on Monday. The Oat Trade continues exceedingly flat.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	S.	S.		S.	S.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44 to 52		Red	40 to 48	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	— to —		White	— to —	
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 30		Grind.	19 to 25	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	18 to 23		Feed	14 to 23	
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . Feed	— to —		Potato	15 to 24	
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18		Potato	14 to 22	
Rye	— to —				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . . 22 to 29		Tick	24 to 29	Harrow	26 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 30 to 33		Winds.	29 to 34	Longpod	31 to 30
Peas, White . . . . . 30 to 32		Maple	27 to 29	Grey	26 to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Jan. 13	47 10	26 5	16 11	29 4	27 5	29 7
— 20	49 1	27 2	17 0	28 2	27 7	29 5
— 27	49 3	27 3	17 0	28 4	27 10	29 4
Feb. 3	48 1	27 5	16 9	28 2	27 3	29 11
— 10	47 5	27 1	16 11	30 1	27 5	30 1
— 17	47 11	27 1	17 0	27 9	27 0	29 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	48 3	27 2	16 11	29 0	27 5	29 10
Duties . .	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 5344 Sks. — Brls.	3138	6160	7429	2860	—	1296	466	
Irish . . — " — "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Foreign . — " — "	—	—	—	500	—	—	53	

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	3010	2550	4660	2430
Irish . . .	—	—	2540	—
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT—E. Austen, Walmer, Kent, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—J. Ward, Instead, Norfolk, cattle-jobber.

BANKRUPTS—J. Stanion, Lowestoft, Suffolk, victualler—M. Oxborrow, Stockport, Cheshire, pawnbroker—R. Mason, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, corn-dealer—J. L. Foster, Jewry-street, Aldgate, coachmaker—J. Evans, Torquay, Devonshire, ironmonger—A. Vickers, Manchester, innkeeper—J. Cralland, Sunderland, Durham, timber-merchant—E. Wright and G. Wright, Bodmin, Cornwall, spirit dealers—G. Seaborn, Berkeley, Gloucestershire, baker—W. Robinson, Liverpool, dealer—W. Russell, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, innkeeper—J. H. Curtis, Soho-square, bookseller—J. Pickering, Bedford, upholsterer—J. Imray, Old Fish-street-hill, Upper Thames-street, stationer—J. Hague, Thames Iron Works, Rotherhithe, engineer—J. T. Linford and J. Weeks; Canterbury, cheesmits—E. Morris, Brighton, Tonbridge-ware-manufacturer—T. Wrigley, Halifax, silk waste-spinner—G. Cobb, Nottingham, victualler—J. Tams, Shelton, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturer—G. Newmarch, Sheffield, furrier—D. Duncan, Derby, engineer—J. Wright, Guiseley, Yorkshire, corn-miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—J. Brown, Edinburgh, engraver—R. M'Farlane and Daniel Simson, Glasgow, ironmongers—A. M'Allister, Glasgow, writer.

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Smith, Bath

Nurserymen who have not ordered Plants will have their names added to this list as soon as received.—Slough, Feb. 16.

PELARGONIUMS, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and SELECT PLANTS.

H. GROOM, Clapham-Rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that his Catalogue of new and fine PELARGONIUMS, &c., is ready, and may be had on application.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, &c.

JOHN HOLLAND, FLORIST, Market-place, Middleton, near Manchester, Lancashire, begs to call the attention of his Friends and the Floricultural Public, to his superb Collection of CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, &c., consisting of the finest sorts in Cultivation; and that he can still supply first-rate varieties, including a few pairs of that superb rose-flake, Somes' Marchioness of Westminster, &c. &c. Amateurs, Florists, &c., purchasing, would find it an advantage to possess his Catalogue, which will be forwarded on application.

J. H. having also a very large stock of the common show varieties, begs to call the attention of Nurserymen, &c. &c., who will be supplied on very liberal terms.

N.B.—A large Collection of Auriculas, Polyanthuses, &c. &c.—Market-place, Middleton, March 2, 1843.

N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURREY-LANE, BATTERSEA, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that his STOCK of PELARGONIUMS now ready for sending out are strong healthy plants. The following are a few of his Seedlings, which have been proved, and can be recommended, viz.:—

PELARGONIUMS.

Gaines's Duchess of Sutherland	63*s*	Gaines's Lady Duncannon	42*s*
,, Pride of Surrey	63*s*	,, Royal Adelaide	42*s*
,, Orange Perfection	63*s*	,, Prince of Wales	42*s*
,, Amulet	63*s*	,, Countess Eldon	42*s*
,, Lady Sale	42*s*	,, Princess Royal	42*s*
,, Emperor Superb	42*s*	,, Conspicuum	42*s*

DAHLIAS.

Gaines's Lord Prudhoe—dark crimson	10*s* 6*d*
,, Lady Prudhoe—blush white	7 6
,, Lady Duncannon—blush, shaded with lilac	10 6
,, Lady of the Lake—Peach blossom	10 6
,, Venus—clear white	10 6
,, Surpasse Primrose—fine large primrose	7 6
,, Elegans—rosy purple	10 6
,, Golden Yellow—bright yellow	7 6

Catalogues of Pelargoniums, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c., may be obtained by applying as above. Feb. 2, 1843.

LIVERPOOL BOTANICAL INSTITUTION.—EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN for the year 1843.—The Exhibitions will take place on Friday, May 5, Friday, June 23, and Friday, September 8, when the following Prizes will be awarded at each Meeting.

Letters for Exhibition.	CLASS I.	No. of Plants to be exhibited. By Nurserymen.	No. of Plants to be exhibited. By private Growers	Amount of Prizes. First.	Second.	Third.
				s. d.	*s. d.*	*s.*
A	Greenhouse Azaleas in collections, not more than 2 plants of a sort	6	3	15 0	10 0	—
B	Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 species	6	6	25 0	20 0	—
C	Exotic Orchidaceæ, 3 specimens	3	3	40 0	20 0	—
D	Pelargoniums in pots, in collections of 10 varieties	10	10	60 0	40 0	30
E	Pelargoniums in pots, ditto of 6 varieties	6	6	30 0	20 0	10
F	Garden Roses, including Moss, Provence, &c., 12 bunches of 3 blooms each, and not less than 12 varieties	36	36	10 0	7 6	5
G	Chinese Roses, or Chinese Hybrids, such as the Noisettes, Bourbon, &c.; 12 bunches of 3 blooms each, 12 varieties	36	36	10 0	7 6	5
H	Fuchsias, in 6 distinct varieties	9	6	20 0	10 0	—
I	Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in miscellaneous collections	6	6	60 0	10 0	30
K	Stove or Greenhouse Plants, ditto	4	4	30 0	20 0	10
L	Stove or Greenhouse Plant, best ornamental single specimen	1	1	25 0	20 0	10
M	Forced Hardy Plants in pots; as Roses, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Verbenas, &c. &c.	12	12	30 0	20 0	10
N	Herbaceous Calceolarias, in 6 varieties, in pots	6	6	10 0	7 6	5
O	Shrubby Calceolarias, ditto	6	6	10 0	7 6	5
P	Carnations and Picotees, in pans, all distinct	18	12	20 0	15 0	10
R	Pinks, ditto ditto	18	12	10 0	7 6	5
S	Dahlias, ditto ditto	24	12	30 0	20 0	10
T	Tulips, ditto ditto	12	12	30 0	20 0	10
V	Pansies, ditto ditto	24	24	10 0	5 0	—
W	Cut Flowers, in ornamental groups or baskets	—	—	15 0	10 0	5
X	Miscellaneous Flowers in pots, set in boxes, baskets, or stands, including Auriculas, Ranunculuses, Hyacinths, the newest varieties of tender annuals, &c. &c.	12	12	10 0	7 6	5
				Total £50		

Letters for Exhibition.	CLASS II.	Amount of Prizes. First.	Second	Third.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s.*
AA	Grapes, the best dish	20 0	15 0	
BB	Pines, the best	20 0	10 0	
CC	Melons, the best	12 6	7 6	
DD	Peaches, the best dish of 8 specimens	15 0	7 6	
EE	Nectarines, the best dish of 8 specimens	15 0	7 6	
FF	Miscellaneous collections of Fruit, consisting of at least 6 different kinds of Hothouse or Wall-fruit, in dishes	60 0	40 0	20
GG	Miscellaneous collections of other Fruits, consisting of at least 6 diff. kinds, in dishes	20 0	10 0	5
HH	Miscellaneous collections of Frame or Early Vegetables, including Cucumbers, Rhubarb, French Beans, Lettuces, &c., to be exhibited at the May Meeting only, in Baskets.	20 0	10 0	5
	Total £	16 0		
	EXTRAS at discretion of the Judges £	4 0		
	Grand Total to be contended for at each Meeting £	70 0		

Exhibitors will be required to sign a declaration that all Plants exhibited have been in their possession Two Months; also, that all Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables exhibited, are of their own growth and production; and if such declaration cannot or shall not be duly signed, the Premiums awarded will be withheld; and all Fruit must be set out in dishes with leaves, the same as if served up for Desert.

In order to facilitate the regulations as far as possible, in cases of specimens brought from a distance, arrangements will be made to receive all such as shall be brought during the afternoon of the previous day, into one of the greenhouses of the Institution, which will be cleared for the purpose.

A printed copy of the regulations (which resemble as closely as local and other circumstances will permit those of the Horticultural Society of London) may be had by application to Mr. SHEPHERD, the Curator at the Garden; or, to

JOSEPH DICKINSON, M.D., Hon. Secretary.

24, Great George-square, Liverpool. Jan. 27, 1843.

FLOWER-SEEDS; 36 packets, 10*s.*; 18 do., 5*s.*, forwarded postage-free to any part. Apply to Mr. BROWN, Curator, Botanic Garden, Colchester. Any preferred species may be specified in the order. A mixed selection, containing 30 varieties, for sowing indiscriminately on Borders, 5*s.* Pelargonium, Petunia, and Heliotropium, 1*s.* per packet.—P.S. Remit a Post-office order or Stamps.

NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP.

WILLIAM MILLER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent, having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS Splendid Collections, intends offering them to the Public at the undernamed low prices—including the following Fuchsias:—Conspicua arborea (Catleugh's), Venus victrix, (Cripps'), rosea alba, Moneypennii, compacta, racemiflora, &c. Also the following distinct Verbenas:—Queen, Aurora, Stewartii variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyana, &c. &c. Fuchsias, 10*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 12*s.* per doz.; 10*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases paid to London. Verbenas, 3*s.* 6*d.* per package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 4*s.* per doz., package and carriage paid to London.—Persons may depend upon their being good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Name. They will be sent out according to priority of orders in April. A remittance from unknown correspondents.

W. M. obtained a Prize of 10*l.*, open to all England, for a Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, &c., at the Isle of Thanet Floricultural Show, July, 1842.

List of Pelargoniums, &c., can be had on application.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.—YOUELL AND CO., in submitting their Catalogue of Fuchsias for 1843, take the present opportunity of drawing the attention of admirers of the above elegant tribe of plants to their select and superb Collection. They have spared no expense in forming a selection of such as are really good, to the exclusion of many that are mere nominal varieties; and they would refer to the numerous testimonials of success which attended their mode of selecting last season collections for Amateurs, for competition at the various Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the kingdom.

YOUELL and Co. also feel desirous of calling attention to their peculiar method of executing orders for this tribe of plants; namely, that they will deliver them free of postage, on the receipt of a post-office order, to any part of the United Kingdom, in the first week of April next, in collections, upon the following terms:

Twelve fine show varieties 12*s.* | Twelve extra fine show varieties, very superior . . 21*s.*
Twelve extra fine ditto . 16*s.* |

The selection being left to YOUELL and Co.

DESCRIPTION OF FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

This magnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire stock. In May last it was submitted to Dr. LINDLEY for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month, as follows:—"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus." As a proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, Y. & Co. had a plant in flower on Sept. 15, 1842, on one branch of which were upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower-garden. Price 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant, sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

	s.	*d.*
Fuchsia transparens, outer corolla a delicate transparent pink, boldly tipped with bright green, and inner corolla a fine rosy carmine, habit of the plant erect, and a profuse bloomer	5	0
Fuchsia affinis, or radicans	1	0
Fuchsia arborea	1	0
Fuchsia arborea grandiflora	2	0
—— aurantia	2	0
—— Belladifoliata, or Belliana, or roseo alba (pure white, beautifully tipped with rose)	2	0
Bicolor	1	6
Bruceana	1	6
Blanda	2	6
Brockmanii	7	6
Curtisii	1	6
Compacta	2	0
Cooperii	1	6
Carnea	1	6
Chandlerii	1	0
Conspicua	1	0
—— arborea	1	6
Cordata superba	2	0
Corymbiflora	1	0
Craigiana	2	0
Dalstonii	1	0
Dicksonii	2	6
Delicata	2	0
Devonia	1	6
Elegans superba	1	6
Erecta tricolor	1	0
Excelsa	2	0
Eximia	1	0
Floribunda (Dickson's)	2	6
Formosa elegans	1	0
Fulgens multiflora	1	0
Floribunda magna	1	6
Glabra multiflora	2	0
Globosa variegata	2	0
Grandiflora maxima	1	0
Grandis	1	0
Hopverii	2	0
Hybrida coccinea	1	6
Incomparabilis	2	0
Ilicifolia	1	6
Inflata fulgida	1	0
Insignis	1	6
Invincible	1	0
Jayii	1	6
King, extra fine and very large (new)	7	6
Laneii	7	6
Loudonii	2	6
Macnabiana	2	6
Magnifica	1	0
Magnifica (May's)	1	0
Mirabilis	1	0
Monypennii	1	6
Multiflora erecta	1	0
Magnificent	2	0
Pendula (Young's)	2	0
Pulcherrima	2	6
Pistillum album	2	6
Pendula terminalis	1	0
Princeps	2	0
Racemiflora	1	0
Racemiflora elegans	3	6
Racemosa	2	0
Rosea elegans	1	0
Ricartonii	1	0
Smithii	1	0
Splendida	1	0
Standishii	1	0
Splendens (Humboldt)	2	0
Splendens (Kyle's)	2	6
Salmonia	2	6
Stewartia	1	0
Sanguinea	2	6
Stylosa conspicua	1	0
—— elegans	2	0
Stylosa maxima	2	6
—— pulchella	2	0
Thompsoniana superba	2	6
Towardii	2	0
Triumphans	2	0
Toddiana	10	6
Tricolor	2	0
Usherii	1	0
Venus Victrix	2	6
Vernalis	2	0
Victoria	2	0
Youellii	1	0
Woodsii	1	6

VERBENAS.

"Laconii," a fine blue, delightfully fragrant, of vigorous, but compact habit, and the heads of flowers measuring upwards of three and a half inches in diameter.	5	6
"Princess Royal," of the purest snowy white; the flowers remarkably large, and extremely fragrant; nothing can exceed the purity of the white in this beautiful variety, and it possesses that acquisition, not to be found in any of its class,—of retaining its clear white during fading	5	6

[It would be as well to remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closely, as to form a perfect ball. They will be ready for sending out by post, free, to any part of the United Kingdom, in the second week of April.]

Arraniana superba	1	0
—— grandiflora	0	6
Barkerii, extra fine	2	6
Barnesii	1	0
Delicata, fine	2	0
Edmondii	1	0
Emperor	1	0
Favourite	2	0
Formosa, beautiful pink with white eye	2	6
Grandis	1	6
Groomiana	1	0
Hendersonii	1	0
Hislopiana	1	0
Hylandsii	0	6
Incisa	1	0
—— major	0	6
Melindris major	0	6
Nivenii	0	6
Picta	0	6
Sanguinea	1	0
Splendens	0	6
Striata coccinea, ext. fine	2	0
Teucrioides rosea, do.	0	6
Tweediana	0	6
Victory	1	0
Vivid	1	0

[The above will also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.]

PETUNIAS.

Magna rosea	2	0
Magniflora	2	6
Bicolor	2	6
Lady Peel	1	6
Medora	1	6
Gem	2	0
Rook's Nest	2	0
Rosea alba	2	6
Beauty	2	0
Grandis	2	0

[The above can also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.]

Agents for the sale of STEPHENSON & Co.'s IMPROVED CONICAL BOILERS, which may be seen on application.

CUCUMBER SEEDS of the most select Flower Seeds Packages containing 30 varieties of the most select Flower Seeds 8*s.* each, sent free of postage to any part of the Kingdom.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Feb. 16, 1843.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AURICULAS, &c.

MESSRS. DICKSON, Nurserymen and Florists, Acre-Lane, Brixton, respectfully solicit the early attention of Amateurs and the Trade to their extensive and choice collection, which comprises all the best show-flowers of the day. Gentlemen wishing to compete for prizes at public exhibitions will find this a most desirable opportunity of making their selection. The plants are in fine healthy condition, and warranted true to their kinds. Messrs. DICKSON also have a few more pairs of that splendid red Picotee, BARRAUD'S CORNELIUS to dispose of: it is a beautiful and distinct variety, and as a show-flower, is unrivalled in its class. Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. DICKSON, or Messrs. WARNER & WARNER, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—YOUELL & CO. have now ready for sending out several thousand pairs of the above flowers, consisting of the finest sorts in cultivation, upon the following terms:—

	£	s.	d.
25 pairs of extra fine and first-rate show flowers	5	0	0
12 ,, ditto ditto . .	2	10	0
25 pairs fine show flowers	3	0	0
12 ,, ...	1	10	0
12 pairs extra fine show Pinks	0	12	0

The selection being left to YOUELL & CO. The plants are remarkably strong and healthy, and warranted true to name and colour.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Feb. 24, 1843.

WOOD'S SUPERB SCARLET PHLOX DRUMMONDII.—The colour of this most beautiful of annuals is a dazzling scarlet; the flowers are perfectly round, without any space between the petals, forming, unexceptionably, the most brilliant and striking object that can possibly be imagined.—J. WOOD having grown no other sort, it is impossible that it can be deteriorated by impregnation. It was awarded an extra prize at the Summer Show of the Huntingdon Horticultural Society. Packets, containing 12 seeds, 2s. 6d. each, postage included, either in cash or postage stamps.

The following gentlemen of the neighbourhood will vouch for the truth of the above description:—JOHN PRICE, Esq., Godmanchester, Hon. Secretary to the Huntingdon Horticultural Society; E. MAULE, Esq., Huntingdon; Mr. HESTER, Gardener to the Right Hon. Earl of Sandwich, Hinchinbrook, near Huntingdon; Mr. LAIRD, Gardener to Lady Sparrow, Brampton Park, Huntingdon; Mr. BETTS, Gardener to G. Thornhill, Esq., M.P., Diddington, Huntingdon; Mr. Giddings, Florist, Hemingford, Huntingdon.

N.B. March is the best month for sowing, and the seed should be vegetated in a gentle heat.
Nursery, Huntingdon, March 2, 1843.

SELECT AND SHOWY HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, SPLENDID CALCEOLARIAS, NEW HYBRID FUCHSIAS, &c.

WILLIAM MAY begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that he has still a few hundred of select Showy Hardy Herbaceous Plants that he can supply by name at 42s. per hundred, leaving the selection to himself. He has also ready to send out his splendid Calceolaria, "Lady Constable," which has been repeatedly pronounced the best Calceolaria in England, price 10s. 6d. each; many other very superb varieties. He will also have ready to send out the last week in April his new and beautiful hybrid Fuchsia "BALLONII;" this is a most superb variety, of large size, globular form, fine dark crimson purple, with very dark distinct foliage, price 10s. 6d. each. He can also supply all the leading varieties in present cultivation.

Mr. W. M. has a few packets of his very select Hollyhock-Seed (all warranted saved from double flowers), 200 seeds for 2s. 6d., 500 for 5s. Selected Pansy-seed at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each; and a limited number of packets of Picotee seed, saved from prize-flowers 5s. each. The Calceolaria, Fuchsia, and seeds, sent post free on receipt of a post office order.—Hope Nursery, Leaming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire.—Feb. 21, 1843.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1843.

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, and TODD'S LADY SALE.

REPORT OF THE LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPT. 20, 1842:—Six Blooms of a Seedling Dahlia of 1841, named "Mrs. James Richardson," were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal South London Floricultural Exhibition last week, and had an extra prize awarded; but on the present occasion was shown in much better character, the blooms being quite up in the centre, and decidedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors: Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good; eye, good; depth, full; size, medium; general form, good; colour, white, occasionally tipped; class of quality, first-rate.—*From the Gardeners' Chronicle and Gazette.*

Also obtained the following prizes:—No. of Blooms Exhibited.

1st prize at Hull, Aug. 30th	12
1st prize at Beverley, Sept. 7th	2
Awarded an extra prize at the Royal South London Floricultural Society, Sept. 13th	4
1st prize at Leeds, Sept. 21st	12
1st prize at Newcastle, Sept. 21st	6
1st prize at Sunderland, as a superior first-class Seedling, Sept. 27th	6
1st prize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 28th	18
1st prize at the York Floricultural Society, Oct. 1st .	12
1st prize in its class as the best white or blush, ditto. Height, 4 to 5 ft. Plants, 10s. 6d.	

Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one of the best Six New Dahlias coming out in 1843.

LADY SALE (TODD'S): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine clean-cupped petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre; of considerable depth and good size; very constant, and a decided first-rate show flower. Height, 4 ft.; Plants, 10s. 6d.

All orders addressed J. EDWARDS, Layerthorpe, Florist, Nursery and Seedsman, 7, New Bridge-street, York, will be strictly attended to; and the greatest care will be taken in sending out good plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom during the season.—York, Dec., 1842.

MAGNIFICENT NEW VERBENA, "PRINCE OF WALES."

WILLIAM WOOD and SON, having obtained the entire Stock of the above very splendid VERBENA, beg leave to offer it to the Public, feeling assured that they can with the greatest confidence recommend it as worthy of especial notice.

This desirable variety is a beautiful Flesh Colour: the flowers measuring 3½ inches in diameter, and exceedingly fragrant.

Plants of the above will be ready for delivery in May, at 3s. 6d. each; the usual discount to the Trade when 6 plants or more are ordered.

W. W. & SON would also solicit attention to their superb Collection of all the New Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c., and other spring Plants adapted for Bedding, Catalogues of which will be sent FREE on application.

Verbenas, consisting of the best varieties, and left to their own selection, in tin cases, per post, at 3s. per doz., or in pots at 4s. per doz. Fuchsias, per post, at 4s. per doz.

Please address—Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.

THE NEW WEEPING WILLOW (Salix Americana pendula).

T. RIVERS, JUN., has a few very fine Plants of this beautiful WILLOW grafted on straight stems, seven to nine feet in height, 7s. 6d. each, carriage paid to London.
Sawbridgeworth, Herts, March 2, 1843.

LARCHES, &c.

VERY fine Two Year Seedlings, and One and Two Year transplanted Larches, and other Nursery stock are still on sale, at moderate prices, by W. URQUHART and SONS, Dundee.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS.

D. KING, SEEDSMAN, FLORIST, &c., PORCHESTER, begs to call the attention of the Trade and Public generally to his two Splendid Seedling DAHLIAS, being of first-rate Quality. They have been shown at all the principal Shows in Hampshire, where they have taken Seedling Prizes in 1841 and 1842, and where they were considered to surpass all the older Sorts, in present cultivation; COMPACTA—dark Maroon, fine Cup and stiff Petals, good Size, fine Form and Habit, well up in Centre, Flowers standing well above the Foliage, 4ft., 10s. 6d. BEAUTY OF HANTS—fine Blush, sometimes tipped with Purple, being equal in Quality to "Compacta;" 3ft. to 4ft., 10s. 6d. The usual allowance to the Trade when 6 Plants are taken. Good strong Plants sent out the first week in May.

D.K. begs also to acquaint his friends who may favour him with their Orders, that in consequence of his not being able to show them last year at the London Exhibitions, he will not receive any money for them if they do not prove according to Advertisement. Orders will be received at G. PIM'S, Nurseryman, Iver; or at D. KING'S, Seedsman, &c., Porchester. The Stock being limited, to prevent disappointment, early Orders will greatly oblige.

ORANGE, LEMON, AND CITRON TREES.

J. MARSANO has just imported from Italy, 300 of the above TREES of various sorts, from 2ft. to 5ft. high. Price from 5s. to 15s. each Plant. The Nobility may be supplied with these splendid Trees. Country Nurserymen will be served at the wholesale Prices, with Italian TUBEROSES, on early application to JOHN MARSANO, Oilman, Seedsman, and Florist, 2, Beauchamp-street, Brook's Market, Leather-lane, London.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, JASMINE PLANTS, &c., &c.—Noblemen and Gentlemen seeking an opportunity of replenishing their Stock, or commencing an Orangery, may have an opportunity of so doing, by inspecting the Stock of A. COBBETT, at his Italian Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall, who has just received his annual Importation from Italy, in a good and healthy condition. The trees are from 3 to 6 feet high in the stem, and from 10s. to 30s. each, and will be packed and sent safely to any part of the Kingdom.

DOUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS.—The annual Importation of these truly fragrant and delightful Bulbs has just been received in a good and healthy condition, and may be obtained at the above address. Price 4s. per dozen.

N.B.—Importer of choice Lucca Oils, Honeycomb, Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese, Anchovies, &c., &c. Lists with Prices may be had, per post, &c.

J. T. WILLMER begs most respectfully to say he has a fine assortment of the under-mentioned to dispose of at moderate prices; the plants are fine, and well rooted:—Strong Walnut Trees; Fine Quince Trees, fit for bearing fruit; Green Hollies, of all sizes; Striped Hollies, strong plants from 3 to 6 feet high; Striped Box, Laurustinus, Portugal and Common Laurels, Arbor vitæ, Aucuba japonica, Yews, Sweet Bay, Swedish Juniper, Arbutus, Rhododendron, Red Cedar, Alexandrian Laurel, Spruce, Scotch, and Larch Firs, Siberian Lilac, Syringas, Guelder Rose, Honeysuckles of various sorts, Irish Ivy, Dwarf Roses, Standard do., Beech, Hornbeam, Lime, English Elm, Poplars of various sorts, Oaks, &c.

J. T. W. has likewise a fine Stock of Carnations and Picotees, of first-rate quality, well wintered, and now in a good state to be sent out, in Collections of Bizarres and Flakes—

			£	s.	d.
Carnations,	25 pair,	with their names,	2	0	0
Picotees,	25 do.	do.	1	10	0
Auriculas,	12 plants,	do.	1	10	0
Pinks,	25 pair,	do.	1	0	0

The selection to be left to J. T. W., which he has no doubt will give satisfaction to those who may honour him with their favour. The above for cash, including basket and packing.
Sunbury Nursery, Middlesex, Feb. 23, 1843.

HARDIE'S EARLY CANTALOUPE MELON.

WM. HARDIE begs to inform Melon-growers that he has still a quantity of his very superior EARLY MELON SEED to dispose of, and that if sown now he will warrant that with proper treatment its fruit will be ripe the first week in May. He will also warrant it to set its fruit under the most adverse circumstances in which a Melon plant can be placed. He has shewn it the last two seasons at Chiswick, in May, and had a Banksian Medal awarded to it each time.

From these plants and two crops, he cut 60lbs. weight of fruit last year, and with attention there may be three crops taken from the same plants. He grows it on a common dung hot-bed. The flavour is excellent, and size from 3 to 6 lbs., according to the number of fruit on each plant. To be had of W. H., at J. JARRETT'S, Esq., Carneston Court, near Bath, at 2s. 6d. per packet; will be forwarded directly, on receipt of an order for the money.
Carneston Court, Feb. 6, 1843.

SELECT CULINARY VEGETABLE SEEDS, &c.

WILLIAM MAY has now ready to send out his new second early Kidney POTATO, "The Lapstone," raised from seed between the early Ash-leaved Kidney and the Scotch Kidney, both varieties of great merit. It is a great bearer, medium size, of very first-rate excellence, and of very dwarf habit. Mr. LOUDON, in noticing it in his Magazine of the present month, says—"A few of these Potatoes were sent to us; we found them full-eyed, very mealy, boiling soft, and of an excellent quality. We think this a most valuable kind of Potato." May be had in peck bags at 5s. each. New Superb Dwarf Imperial Crimson Beet: this is decidedly the best variety in cultivation; in packets of 1,000 seeds each for 5s. Fuller's New Hybrid Winter Radish, a very desirable variety for winter use; in packets 2s. 6d. each. May's new large late "Victoria" Red Currant, bunches generally six inches long, berries from 1 to 1¼ inch in circumference: a fine scarlet, and of excellent flavour, 20s. per dozen. The seeds will be sent post-free on receipt of a Post-office order. May be had of Mr. CHARLES FARNES, Seedsman, St. John-street; Messrs. NOBLE, Seedsmen, Fleet-street, London: and of WM. MAY, Hope Nursery, Leaming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire.

NEW FLOWER-SEEDS.

MESSRS. SUTTON and SONS respectfully intimate that as they devote a great portion of their Nursery Grounds to the growth of FLOWER SEEDS, and have excellent connexions on the Continent and in England for obtaining the New Sorts as soon as introduced, they can supply every known kind of Flower Seeds worthy of cultivation, and at very moderate charges, either in collections or otherwise. The sorts particularly recommended may be had in the undermentioned collections, with instructions inclosed.

	s.	d.
Hardy Flower Seeds, 50 most showy sorts	15	0
Ditto 30 ditto	10	0
Hardy and Tender ditto, including the most superb German Stocks, Balsams, German Asters, Zinneas Brachycome, Portulaca, Mesembryanthemums, Phlox, &c. &c., 50 sorts	20	0
30 ditto	12	6
100 choice Ranunculuses, in 50 varieties by name . .	25	0
50 ditto, in 50 ditto	15	0
Double Italian Tuberoses, fresh imported, per dozen .	4	0

N.B.—Parcels delivered free to the Railway-stations, or any part of London.—Reading Nursery, Berks, Feb. 21st.

SOUTHAMPTON NURSERY GROUNDS.—Of the Stock advertised in the Autumn (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 665) the following may still be obtained on early application:—

Scotch Firs, 2-year seedling, fine, 2s. per 1000.
Ash, 1-year ditto, 1s. per 1000.
English Oak (the true Durmast), 1 and 2-year seedling, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per 1000.
Sea Pine (Pinus maritima, excellent for exposure to the sea), 2-year seedling, 5s. per 1000.
Pinasters, 2-year seedling, 3s. 6d. per 1000.
Bedded Rhododendron, 8s. 4d. to 12s. 6d. per 100.
Bedded Spruce Fir, 12s. 6d. per 1000.
Laurel, 20s., 40s., and 80s., per 1000.
Tamarisk (for exposure to the sea), 40s. per 1000.
Poplar (Black Canada), 4 to 6 feet, 40s. to 60s. per 1000.
Ribes sanguineum, 25s. per 100.
Mahonia aquifolium, 40s. per 1000.

With every description of Transplanted Forest-tree, Shrub, Evergreen, and Fruit-tree.—WM. ROGERS & SON, Nurserymen and Contracting Planters, Southampton, Feb. 24, 1843.

NEW AND CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., have a large Stock of all the newest and choicest FLOWER SEEDS, to the cultivation of which great attention has been paid, and which are this season more than usually fine. L. P. and Co. can therefore with confidence recommend them, as being in every respect to be depended on; and beg leave to offer for sale,

25 packets	for	15s.
50 do.		25s.
100 do.		35s.
150 do.		42s.

Delivered, carriage free, to any part of the kingdom. Catalogues may be had on application as above.
Exeter Nursery.

NORLAND NURSERY, NOTTING HILL, NEAR LONDON.

BLACK AND GOWEN beg leave most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that they have taken the above establishment, situate on the Bayswater and Uxbridge road; where they intend carrying on every department of the Floricultural, Nursery and Seed trade; and they earnestly trust, through strict attention in supplying a genuine article at moderate charges, to gain a share of public patronage. The under-named they can confidently recommend as being of undoubted quality.

Buck's true Intermediate Stock, 6d. to 1s. per packet, or 5s. per oz.
German Stocks, 6d. per packet, or 1s. per oz.
Aster, German, fine, 6d. per packet, or 1s. 6d. per oz.
Calandrinia discolor, 6d. per packet, or 2s. 6d. per oz.
Callichroa platyglossa, 6d. per packet, or 1s. 6d. per oz.
Hollyhocks, German, mixed, 3d. per packet, or 9d. per oz.
Do. do., named sorts, 6d. per packet, or 1s. per oz.
Iberis coronata (splendid), 3d. per packet, or 1s. per oz.
Lupinus Hartwegii, 6d. per packet, or 2s. 6d. per oz.
Do. nanus, 3d. per packet, or 1s. 6d. per oz.
Loasa aurantiaca, 6d. per packet, or 3s. 6d. per oz.
Mimulus moschatus, 1s. per packet.
Nemophila aurita, 6d. per packet, or 1s. 6d. per oz.
Papaver Marshallii, 6d. per packet, or 2s. per oz.
Petunia phœnicea, 6d. per packet, or 3s. 6d. per oz.
Do. nyctaginiflora, 6d. per packet, or 1s. 6d. per oz.
Phlox Drummondii, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per packet.
Schizopetalon Walkerii, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per packet.
Schizanthus Hookerii, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per packet.
Salpiglossis, mixed, 6d. to 1s. per packet.
Thunbergia, of sorts, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per packet.
True Early Snowball Turnip.
Laing's new Swedish Turnip, genuine.

Together with a general Assortment of Horticultural, Agricultural, and Floricultural Seeds, too numerous to quote, but of which a Descriptive Catalogue can be had, upon application.

B. & G. will be glad of a List of Prices from Nurserymen who may abound in Hardy Evergreens, &c.

TO GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE TRIST (late with Mr. HOGGART) is instructed to sell by Auction, on the Premises, the Nursery Ground (lately in the occupation of Messrs. WARNER, Cornhill), close to the Half-way House, Old Kent-road, on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 11, (the ground being required for building purposes), the whole of the STOCK and CROPS, consisting of about 15,000 Myatt's British Queen, Elton, and Eliza Strawberries; 22,000 of one and two years' Giant Asparagus, 9,000 Sea-kale, a quantity of Rhubarb, Tarragon, and other Herbs; about 500 Maiden Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots; a quantity of Horse Chesnuts, and Seedling English Oaks, Bulbs, named Hollyhocks, and a variety of Growing Stock. May be seen two days prior to the Sale. Catalogues had of Mr. BUNNEY, Conservatory, Covent Garden; at all the principal Seed-Shops in the City; at the Half-way House Inn, and of Mr. GEORGE TRIST, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, 76, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on TUESDAY, March 7, and THURSDAY, March 9, 1843, at 12 o'clock, about Five Hundred STANDARD AND DWARF ROSES, of the best varieties. Also a splendid assortment of Dahlias. May be viewed the morning of Sale; and catalogues had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

per cent.

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 21*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

On Saturday next, in One small vol., 12mo,
RURAL CHEMISTRY.
By Edward Solly, Esq., Jun., F.R.S.,
Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London.
London; 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Monday, Mar. 6.	. . .	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday, Mar. 7	. . .	Horticultural	3 P.M.
		Linnean	8 P.M.
		Floricultural	7 P.M.
Wednesday, Mar. 8.	. .	Geological	3½ P.M.
		Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, Mar. 11	. . .	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.
Tuesday, Mar. 14	. . .	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, Mar. 15.	. .	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Friday, Mar. 17	. . .	Botanical	8 P.M.

In the *Guernsey Star* newspaper of September last appeared the following statement:—"The splendid Tussack Grass is the gold and glory of the Falkland Islands. Every animal there feeds upon it with avidity, and fattens in a short time. It may be planted and cut like the Guinea Grass of the West Indies. The blades are about six feet long, and from 200 to 300 shoots spring from one plant; about four inches of the root eats like the Mountain-Cabbage; it loves a rank, wet, peat bog, with the sea-spray over it; it is nutritious throughout the year, and all the smaller Falkland Islands are covered with it."

This could not fail to excite attention; and so many of our correspondents have made inquiries about it, that we have endeavoured to ascertain what the facts are relating to it.

The earliest notice that occurs of the plant appears to be in Pernetty's *Voyage aux Isles Malouines*, published in Paris in the year 1770. We are not acquainted with this work, but the statement contained in it is, we presume, the following, quoted by Burney in his "Collection of Voyages," (vol. v. p. 144.)—Pernetty says, "We were half a league distant from two flat islands, which, at first view, appeared as if covered with small copse-wood, but, as we afterwards discovered on landing, they were only tall Bulrushes or Cornflags: they grow each of them about two feet and a half high, and afterwards shoot forth a tuft of green leaves nearly of as much height more."

The next trace of it is in Bougainville's account of his voyage in La Boudeuse, in 1766:—"All the sea-coast," says this navigator, "and the islands in the interior of the Falklands, are covered with a plant which is improperly called a Cornflag; it is, however, a species of Grass, of the most beautiful green colour, and growing to the height of six feet. It forms a hiding-place for lions and sea-wolves, and served as a shelter for ourselves during our travels. A house is formed in a very short space of time; the inclined stems, when fastened together, serve as a roof, while the dry straw makes a tolerably good bed. It was with this plant that we likewise thatched our houses. The root is sweet and nutritious, and is preferred by beasts to any other food."

Later travellers speak of it in similar terms. Gaudichaud says that the base of its stem has the pleasant taste of the Cabbage Palm, so much esteemed in tropical countries. And in the account of Freycinet's Voyage, p. 143, we find the following statement:—"Finally, there is a plant of still greater interest, which furnishes nearly all the year round abundance of nutritious food, namely a large Grass (Festuca flabellata), which covers two-thirds of the Isle of Penguins, and other small islands in the French Bay; and which, according to M. Orne, is met with in equal profusion on the coast of all the Falklands. This plant grows from four to six feet high; its leaves are sheathing and compressed. The interior of the stem, to the height of five or six inches above the root, is white and soft, of an agreeable flavour, resembling that of a Filbert. This substance consists of the lower sheath, with the young central leaves and stem firmly encased within each other. Its flavour may be also compared to that of the Cabbage Palm, so highly esteemed."

The most complete account, however, that we have seen, is the following, which Sir William Hooker has been so obliging as to extract from the letters of his son, Dr. Joseph Hooker, now with Captain James Ross's expedition:—"Near the sea-coast a very noble Grass grows in immense abundance, called Tussac. It forms quite an extraordinary feature in the landscape, covering immense tracts of land, especially on a sandy soil. Its roots form great balls, which rise high as 75° in summer, and sometimes falls to 26° in winter; he, however, confirms the French statements, that snow disappears in a few hours, and that ice is seldom above an inch thick. (*Journal of Geog. Soc.*, iii. 95). The days of summer are described by the same authority, as long and warm, with occasional showers, producing a rapid vegetation. All this would suit the west and south of Ireland well enough, but would hardly justify our entertaining expectations of the Grass succeeding in England or Scotland, except in particular localities, even if the plant should so far change its southern habits as to forget that our winter is its summer.

We learn from Sir Wm. Hooker that only a few days since a packet of the seeds of the Tussack Grass was received at the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, but they were in bad condition, and offered small promise of germinating; although from the same parcel of seed a plentiful supply of young plants was coming up in Dr. Joseph Hooker's Garden at the Falklands where they had been drilled in rows, like Turnips Let us hope that some of these young plants will be introduced in the Ward's Cases which have been sent out from Kew for the purpose.

It is right to add that there is another sort of Tussack Grass at the Falklands, much inferior to the Festuca flabellata, and produced, as we are informed by Sir Wm. Hooker, by the Carex trifida of Cavanilles. This is probably what is mentioned in *Burney's Voyages* (vol. v. p. 144) as "A kind of Grass, a foot and a half high, which spreads over every part to the tops of the hills. The soil is of a dark-brown colour, and is formed into a mould by the annual decay of the Grass. It rises with a spring under your feet from the roots of the Grass being interwoven with it."

Those who interest themselves in procuring the Tussack should take care to distinguish between the two kinds.

For the opportunity of publishing a view of the places in the Falklands, where this Grass occurs, we are indebted to Sir William Hooker, who has kindly placed at our disposal a drawing made on the spot by W. E. Wright, Esq.



lve or six feet above the ground, and are often as much in diameter. The culms spring from the top of them, bearing long leaves, which hang down all round in the most graceful manner, and are themselves six or seven feet in length. These heaps, or tussacks, grow generally apart, but within a few feet of one another, the intermediate space of ground being generally quite bare of vegetation; so that, in walking among them, you are quite hidden from view, and the whole Tussac ground is a perfect labyrinth. Cattle thrive admirably, and soon get fat upon this Grass; and so fond are they of it, that when they can get it they will touch nothing else: and with horses it is the same."

Such is Dr. Joseph Hooker's graphic account of this plant. Gaudichaud describes it as a handsome Grass, from four to six feet high, with fan-shaped leaves, like those of some Iris, from which circumstance, no doubt, Lamarck called the species *Festuca flabellata*.

The soil on which this plant grows is described by Gaudichaud (*Ann. Sc.* v. 90.) as a spongy bog, utterly uncultivable; and D'Urville adds (*l. c.*, vi, 47 l.), that at its edges this bog forms in many places a cliff (*escarpement* four or five feet high. Dr. Hooker also states that the whole district is covered with peat bogs or grass lands. It would therefore seem as if the plant might be introduced with advantage into Ireland; that, however, is a point that cannot be determined otherwise than by actual experiment.

Concerning the climate of the Falklands, we have tolerably exact information. D'Urville states that it is much more temperate than might have been expected from its latitude. From the observations made by himself and others, he concludes that the thermometer scarcely rises above 15° cent. (59° Fahr.), or falls below zero cent. (32° Fahr.); and according to Bougainville the winter is very mild, and snow lies on the ground only for a short time. M. D'Urville also states that in 1822, at the beginning of December, the month which answers to June in Europe, the highest temperature observed was almost always between 12° and 15° cent. (51° to 66° Fahr.) On the other hand, Sir Woodbine Parish tells us that in the Eastern Island, the thermometer generally ranges as

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It would be difficult to name any department of gardening, or indeed of vegetable physiology, concerning which so little is positively known, even to those most conversant with such matters, as the nature of vegetable diseases. The number of writings on the subject is inconsiderable, and the information afforded by them still more so. Even De Candolle, with all the aid of his great learning, could find but little on which to build a theory of vegetable nosology; and more recent writers have added almost nothing. Yet the subject is one of grave import; it does not concern merely the luxurious tables of the wealthy, but it is intimately connected with the prosperity of our forests and the productiveness of agriculture.

From the first day of the existence of this Journal we have been searching for facts relating to vegetable disease; but we find little beyond opinions, many of which, absurd as they evidently are, continue to find their believers. If you ask a man what causes canker, what the gum, or whence it happens that his Potatoes curl and his Peaches blight, you get as many conflicting explanations as you consult individuals. One tells you the cause is in the air, another finds it in the earth; "constitutional debility" satisfies one class of inquirers, "peculiar habits" a second; while others are quite content to talk of "blight" and "mildew," or their neighbours' nuisances. But what do all such phrases really mean? what earthly information do they convey, by which a man may profit to his own good?—they may be fruitful in lawsuits: for vagueness and uncertainty are choice cates for our legal friends; they may be profitable to people who terrify the directors of gas-works or the owners of manufactories into compensation for imaginary injuries. But their value extends no further.

Let *us*, therefore, endeavour to collect evidence, point by point, upon the diseases which wood is heir to; and if our correspondents will help us, a body of really useful information may, it is hoped, be gradually secured. To do this, however, much co-operation in a definite manner is required. Of vague and uncertain statements we have more than enough; what we now want is exact information upon particular points. If the advice given by us, and by Professor Henslow, in another place, to the farmers, is adopted by gardeners,—and they will do, each for himself, what they can, following the directions we may give them, as nearly as their means will permit,—we shall be sure to get truths for them which they cannot possibly obtain for themselves.

In order to make a beginning, let us take the Vine, and investigate the causes of some one of its many diseases. Mr. Loudon, indeed, says the Vine has *no* diseases except bleeding (which is not a disease; see Encycl. of Gardening, edition of 1835, p. 785); but to this, we suspect, he will hardly gain the assent of those gardeners who know anything of rusting, and

shrivelling, and shanking, and scorching, and not setting, and not colouring, every one of which is as much a disease as the gout or rheumatism in a man. Let us begin with the rust of the Vine.

The rust of the Vine is a disease which attacks the Grapes, covering them with a tough brown skin which is incapable of natural extension, and which stops their growth. Wherever the disease appears the crop is injured, or even ruined. Now, in this, as in all such cases, if we are to cure the evil we must find out its cause; and it is to that we would ask our gardening friends to attend, by way of beginning a formal investigation of vegetable diseases. One person says it is caused by the attacks of the Thrips insect; another is convinced that it arises from his having planted his Vine too deep; others are perfectly satisfied that it is caused by the perspiration or greasiness of the hands of those employed in thinning the berries; a fourth observer refers it to a period anterior to the setting of the berries. One of our correspondents, who ascribes the rust to the Grapes having come in contact with greasy substances, at the same time throws the blame upon the Thrips (see Mr. Bromley's remarks, p. 853); and in a subsequent letter, now before us, he gives as a reason for preferring the long-rod mode of pruning to that of spurring, that old spurs are difficult to clear of Thrips: so that here are two totally different causes assigned by the same observer for the same malady. Finally, to close the catalogue of opinions, we have a letter from Mr. Webster, who conceives the rust to arise from the use of excessive moisture previously to the opening of the flowers.

Which of all these speculations is to be regarded as correct? that is what should be proved experimentally; and the season is now arrived when the matter may be investigated by thousands of observers. We would therefore propose the following plan:—

1. Grease a few bunches, just as much as it is probable they would be soiled in the operation of thinning, and leave the remainder of the crop without being touched. This will settle that part of the question: if indeed it is not decided by the fact that Grapes on the open wall, unthinned, are occasionally as rusty, or more so, than in houses.

2. Where the rust prevails, examine the plants well, and see whether Thrips abound; if so, observe the effect of removing this insect.

3. Direct attention also to the red-spider, and ascertain, if possible, whether that pest has not something to do with the rust.

4. Watch the Greengage and other sweet Plums in the same way, and observe whether Thrips, or red-spider, or greasy substances produce the mischief there; for we presume that the rust of Plums is of the same nature as that of Grapes.

Here are some experiments, trifling in the amount of observation they demand, but very important in their results; and we trust they will find observers among a good many of our readers.

IN another column we give the Report of the Floricultural Society upon the seedling Dahlias exhibited before it during the last year. That the owners of second-rate flowers should be discontented at their being so classed, and that in carrying out its objects the managers of this Society should have made some enemies, is only what must be expected by all those who venture to expose fraud and discountenance imposition. Nevertheless, in the long run, honesty of purpose, as well as honesty of action, is sure to bring its own reward; and we entertain no doubt, that, in proportion as the Society is out of favour with self-seeking florists, it will gain the good opinion of their customers.

As we have stated on a former occasion, the great point to attend to in the formation of the committees of all such Societies as this, is the exclusion of every person whose character is at all doubtful; this has been attended to most scrupulously by the Floricultural Society, and must secure for them the support of all *honest and respectable* florists. As for those of a different description, *they may always be known by their associates.*

FOLDING Sheep on Turnips, where the land is light and dry, is the most effectual and economical mode of manuring. Much attention is required to make the profit on the Sheep pay something towards the great expense incurred in raising a good crop of Turnips: and, in this, great improvements have been introduced of late years. The principal are: the cutting of the Turnips in slices, or rather strips, by means of a machine worked by hand, feeding the Sheep in narrow troughs, and regularly, so that nothing is lost, or soiled, to disgust the animals. The troughs are placed on the spot from whence the Turnips were drawn to be cut, and moved so that the droppings of the dung may be equally distributed; cut Clover, Hay, or Pease-haulm, is given, mixed with crushed oil-cake, or Pease or Bean meal, or Oats. This not only corrects the cold watery nature of the Turnip, but also materially improves the manure; that from Sheep fattened in this way may be considered as of double the effect to that of store Sheep merely fed on Turnips and some Hay. The advantage of the old mode of folding Sheep at night on fallows, when they had run in poor pastures all day, is problematical: for not only are the dung and urine of a much less fertilising nature, but the Sheep suffer, and in many cases the loss on this account makes the manuring, such as it is, be dearly paid for. Hence some good farmers have a prejudice against folding Sheep, and not without some reason; but the mode we are describing is very different: here, the Sheep are well fed, and not driven from a pasture to a fold, which is only robbing one part of a farm to improve the other. They very soon fill themselves and lie down to ruminate, and thus communicate considerable warmth to the soil. It is extremely useful, not only to their general health, but likewise to stimulate their appetite, to place lumps of rock-salt here and there in a trough for them to lick at. We have invariably found that with salt to lick they could digest more Turnips, and thrive faster, while their dung and urine are certainly improved by the salt dissolved in them. The quantity of oil-cake or meal which is most advantageous to be given must depend on the time when it is desirable the Sheep should be fat for the butcher. They should never be overfed, but as long as they eat up all that is placed in their troughs, after having had a full meal of Turnips, they may be safely supplied; cut Clover-hay may be mixed with crushed oil-cake or meal, in the proportion of one peck of meal to two or three bushels of cut hay; of this mixture they may be allowed to eat as much as they like, twice a day, *after* they have eaten their cut Turnips. The same system may be pursued for ewes and lambs. Bean-meal and oil-cake increase the milk of the ewes, and all the fat will go to the lambs as long as they suck; when Turnips are cut into short strips, it is astonishing how soon lambs begin to nibble at them, and learn to lick up the meal; by the time the lambs are weaned or sold off, the ewes will be in good condition; and whether they are fatted or kept for breeding, will be much the better for good feeding. The calculation of the difference in the expense, compared to the benefit received by the improved method, depends so much on circumstance and situation, that we cannot enter into them. It will take women and boys to pull up the Turnips, clean them of earth, and cut off the greens, which are left on the ground to be first picked up by the Sheep when they are let into the fold; there is not much nourishment in the green leaves. When Turnips are carried off the land to be eaten in the yards, or stored for winter and spring use, it is best to leave the tops to be ploughed in as manure; and in this way they are useful. A flock of 300 wethers will require the constant attendance of a man and a boy. They are to set the hurdles and change the folds regularly, put the food into the troughs, and clean them out—a very useful practice after every meal. Two women, or a woman and a boy, can pull up the Turnips and cut them, the shepherd and his boy helping occasionally. The hay and meal are supposed to be prepared in the barn, and brought to the field daily, taking back a cart-load of Turnips for the cows at home; if no bullocks are fatted in the yards this expense must be added, deducting the value of the Turnips carried off. If the value of the Turnips can be estimated at what they could be sold to carry off the land, this must be set against the profit on the Sheep, after the hay, meal, and attendance are reckoned: the balance is the cost of the manure, which can only be valued by its effects on the subsequent crops. The form of the account is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
300 tegs or wethers, valued or purchased, at per head . . .			
— acres of Turnips, at per acre .			
— loads of Clover-hay, at per load			
— quarters of meal, or bruised oil-cake, at per quarter . . .			
Expense of cutting			
Carting and grinding			
A shepherd, boy, and two women, weeks, at per week .			
Total cost £			
Contra.	£	s.	d.
Sold 300 fat Sheep, average per head (deducting loss by death or accident), including the wool . .			
Balance, as the cost of manure . .			
£			

This balance must be carried to the account of the next crops in the rotation.

Without correct accounts no accurate result can be obtained; and after two or three experiments it will be soon ascertained what is, upon the whole, the most profitable method. It is well known from the discoveries of the first chemists that Turnips are deficient in nitrogen, and that all animals require a portion of it for their healthy nourishment. Clover and meal contain, besides other nourishing substances, a sufficiency of nitrogen for the supply of animal flesh, and their addition greatly increases the fattening qualities of Turnips; much of the juice of the Turnips remains undigested, and is voided without any change when they are the only food of the Sheep, which more nitrogenous food would enable the stomach to decompose—at least such is the prevailing theory; and it is very plausible. Experiments and accurate observations alone can substantiate it, or refute its truth. We can only repeat the excellent advice of Professor Henslow to the farmers around him, to make numerous accurate experiments, which they can do with little trouble and expense, and by the multitude of the results they will be able to ascertain what is real fact under dissimilar circumstances, and whether the theories of scientific men are proved or disproved by these facts.—*M.*

SANDAL-WOOD.

YOUR readers, like every one else, must have heard so much of the Sandal-wood gates of Somnauth, that some account of the tree producing it, as well as some circumstances connected with its history, may prove not devoid of interest. Mr. Atkinson, indeed, throws some doubt upon the famous gates having been made of Sandal-wood at all. "The door," he says, "is part of the spoil brought by Mahomed himself from the Hindoo temple at Somnauth, in Guzzerat, said to be made of *Cedar* or Sandal Wood; but the smell is certainly gone, if it ever had any. It is in panels, carved, and well put together. Two folds, hinged, form one-half of the door, which seems to be about 8ft. wide, by 14ft. high. It is a massive door, and the same which Runjeet Singh coveted so much, that he at one time demanded it as part of his recompense for aiding in the cause of Shah Soojah's restoration. He coveted it because he wished to rescue it from the Mahomedans, and to restore it to the temple of Somnauth thereby hoping to merit the gratitude and admiration of the Hindoo world." But notwithstanding this doubt the probability is that Sandal-wood would alone be employed in a temple on which the riches of the East seem to have been lavished. That it was the practice in the East to make gates of Sandal-wood is evident, from the observations of Joseph Barb. viaggia alla Persia, quoted by Celsius. "La porta della camera era di Sandali entasiata con fili d'oro." And again—"Mi monstrarono et andio due porte lavorate grandi di Sandali, di piedi sei l'una," &c.

The term Sandal-wood has been applied to the wood of several trees, which have nothing to do with the subject of this article: for instance, there is a red Sandal-wood, yielded, I believe, by two trees, one Pterocarpus santalinus, and the other Adenanthera pavonina. There is also a yellow Sandal-wood, which may or may not be produced by the same tree as white Sandal-wood. This wood has long been famous in the East for its very agreeable and fragrant odour, on which account it has been much employed for different articles which are much handled, such as fans and rosaries; in Europe we find it esteemed for ladies' work-boxes, cabinets, &c. An oil is also distilled from it, which is much esteemed in Turkey in the present day. From such application Sandal-wood might be supposed to be an article of little importance; but from the price currents of Calcutta and of Canton, we find that about 200 tons of this wood are annually imported into the former, and about double that quantity into the latter. These two ports are not, however, supplied from the same places, Calcutta being supplied from the Malabar coast, and Canton chiefly from the Feejee, Marquesas, and Sandwich islands, as well as from India. It might be that the same species of tree yielded the Sandal-wood of all these localities; but two species have been formed by Botanists, we shall first notice the Indian species, and then that which has been more recently discovered.

The Indian Sandal-wood is produced by Santalum album, of the natural order of Santalaceæ, and which has been made more interesting from the most valuable observations made on the development of the ovule by Mr. Griffith. This species is common on the Malabar coast. The fullest accounts of it have been given by Dr. Buchanan in his Journey through Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, where he says it is called *Sri-gun*. It is also found in the central forests of Mysore, that to the westward of Bangalore, and likewise in those on the Malabar coast between Seringapatam and the sea-port of Tellichery and Calicut. The tree is usually about 40 feet in height, with opposite, oblong, and smooth leaves which are glaucous on the under surface. The flowers are small, at first straw-coloured, afterwards purplish, and without odour. The tree resembles the Myrtle, more perhaps, than any other plant which is common. When felled, the stems are usually about 9 inches in diameter, but they are occasionally 3 cubits in circumference, though it is not probable that they have been allowed to attain their fullest size in modern times. About two-thirds of the diameter is white wood, nearly devoid of smell, and the remaining third more highly coloured and fragrant. The scent, indeed, is said to be in proportion to the depth of colour; and hence some of the yellow Sandal-wood may be yielded by this species, as well as by that to be subsequently mentioned. The lowest part of the stem, that immediately above the division into roots, is the best, and that grown on steep rocky soil is far superior to such as is produced in low rich situations. The tree

require from 20 to 30 years to come to perfection, and were all the property of the native governments within whose territories they grew. When cut down they were brought to the public servant, whose office it was to sell to the merchant or contractor, who divided the wood into three different kinds, according to size and quality. Dr. Buchanan states that the merchants sometimes divide Sandal-wood into red, yellow, and white; but these, he says, are all different shades of the same colour. The largest pieces are sent to China, and the middling-sized to India. The chips and fragments answer best for the Arabian market, as from them the essential oil is distilled. It is sometimes said that Sandal-wood is buried in the ground to enhance its value; but this seems to be done for the purpose of concealment, as individuals cutting down trees conceal them in the ground until a favourable opportunity occurs for smuggling them into a neighbouring territory. Sometimes, also, Dr. B. says, this may be useful in enabling the white ants to destroy the white and sappy part of the wood, which is devoid of smell. The quantity procurable from the different forests it is difficult to estimate; from 1700 to 2200 candies, each of 560 lbs., used to be obtained from Tippoo Saib's eastern forests. Coorg used to yield a further supply, as well as the central forests of Mysore.

Besides these, a less valuable, but larger-sized Sandal-wood is obtained from the more northern districts of Onore, which is produced in the low tract which lies between the ghauts and the sea-shore. Though this, like all other Sandal-wood grown in similar situations, is less fragrant, it becomes a larger tree, from being more freely grown; and is interesting as being easily accessible, and from Onore having been one of the early ports, might have been known to and obtained by foreign merchants resorting to this coast.

The Chinese, besides being supplied from India, obtain a still larger quantity of Sandal-wood from Timor, the Feejee, and Marquesas islands. This was long supposed to be yielded by the same, that is, the common Indian, species; M. Gaudichaud, however, considers it to be a distinct species, which he has figured and described from the Sandwich Island, and has named S. Freycinetianum. The Chinese, besides manufacturing various articles from this Sandal-wood, make use of the fragments, &c., by reducing the whole to sawdust, which they mix up with Rice paste, and make into slender candles. These are burnt as incense in their houses and temples.

We shall pursue the historical part of this fragrant wood in a future communication.—*R.*

VEGETABLE REFUSE AS A MANURE.

(By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)

[The common Magdeburg acre consists of 180 square roods, or 25,920 feet Prussian, which is about $\frac{6}{7}$ of an English acre.]

The principal vegetable refuse used in manuring fields and meadows consists of oil-cake, malt-dust, fruit and Vine husks, and stubble.

1. *Oil-Cake.*—The oil-cake of Rape has not been so much used in Germany as in Belgium and England, where, for some years past, it is in such demand as a very strong manure, that the importation of it is yearly increasing. It is, indeed, so powerful, that we must take care not to use too much, or the crops of all Corn will be laid. Oil-cake affords the most convincing proof that the animalization of food, on which so much stress was formerly laid, is not so very important, for here we find that vegetable matter which has not passed through the bodies of animals, is a more powerful fertilizer than any equal quantity of animal manure. The effect of oil-cake is, however, transient, for (in the quantity in which it can be safely used) it lasts but one year. This is owing to its chemical constitution, and to the fact that the substances of which it is composed are easily decomposed, and very soluble in water. It consists chiefly of albumen, vegetable gluten, gum, and mucilage, so much so, that out of 1000 parts of oil-cake, 350 are soluble in water without the aid of decomposition. According to my analysis, 1000 lbs. of oil-cake consist of

80.5	lbs.	of water in fluid form
54.5	,,	nitrogen
2.5	,,	potash
1.5	,,	soda
15.0	,,	lime
0.1	,,	magnesia
1.9	,,	sulphuric acid
15.5	,,	phosphoric acid
0.5	,,	chlorine
550.0	,,	carbon
278.5	,,	hydrogen, oxygen, silica (13.5), and traces of alumina, oxide of iron, and manganese.
1000.0	lbs.	

If, therefore, 1000 lbs. are brought on the Magdeburg acre of land (and this is a strong dose), the quantity of substances above mentioned will be conveyed to the soil. It cannot, however, be doubted, that it is the carbon and nitrogen of the oil-cake which act so powerfully, with the assistance of phosphoric acid and lime.

It has been often asserted, that Rape-cake principally acts as a manure, in consequence of the oil it contains, but according to my experiments, this is not the case. Admitting that Rape-cake contains 5 per cent. of oil—600 lbs. of cake, which is what is mostly used for one acre of land, will not convey to that acre more than 30 lbs. of oil, containing in the whole about 23 lbs. of carbon, the substance to which the manuring quality of oil is chiefly to be ascribed. But 23 lbs. of carbon cannot produce any great influence on the crops of one acre of land, as is evident when we consider that to form 100 lbs. of straw, 50 to 60 lbs. of carbon are required. It is also quite certain that the albumen and vegetable gluten of Rape-cake are of the greatest importance for Corn crops, because of the supply of nitrogen which they afford. The Wheat crop of an acre contains, at the most, 30 lbs. nitrogen; but as 600 lbs. of cake convey to the soil 32 to 38 lbs. of nitrogen, this will be not only sufficient for the Wheat, but will also leave a small surplus for the succeeding crop.

Rape-cake will be always most effective in light soil, because the roots of Corn can, in such land, search most readily for the manuring particles contained in the cake, or produced from it. If, on the contrary, clayey land is manured with cake, its fertilizing substances cannot penetrate the soil, and will evaporate without producing good effects. A clayey soil, therefore, must always have somewhat more manure in order to obtain the same effect.

In England the dust of Rape-cake is usually drilled into the ridges at the same time that Wheat, Turnips, &c., are sown. By these means the manure is brought close to the plants, which not only occasions a saving of cake but prevents the danger of the manuring substances being lost by evaporation, which always will be the case if it is strewn merely on the top, or even harrowed in. For winter crops 600 lbs. are used per acre. I have found by experiment that in light land 1000 lbs. will be so strong, that the crop will be easily injured; such a quantity, however, also acts the second year. If Rape-dust is put in the holes where Potatoes are planted, care must be taken that the dust does not come in contact with them, or the eyes will be destroyed, especially in dry weather. This is caused by the albumen and gluten of Rape-cake developing a great quantity of ammonia, which, as we know, kills all vegetable sprouts. For this reason Rape-cake will be most useful in wet weather, because in that case the ammonia which is developed will be diluted and distributed in the soil and neutralized by the humic acid. If oil-cake is applied in dry seasons to summer crops, it will be of little value, especially if used as a top-dressing or just harrowed in. In such a case, all the best parts of the manuring substances will be converted into gas.

In Belgium the dust of Rape-cake is often added to sinks of urine: water is added, and the whole is left rotting for five or six days. Although such a manure will be very powerful, yet I cannot recommend it, because a part of the ammonia will be always lost. But it is more common, even in Belgium, to strew it in the autumn over the Rye and Wheat crops, or it is harrowed in with the seed for summer crops. The Belgian practice (which cannot be too much recommended) is, not to use much of this manure at one time, but rather to repeat it every year, or at least every alternate year: they consequently take at one time not more than 250 to 300 lbs. of cake for a Magdeburg acre. In some places the dust of oil-cake is also mixed (8 or 10 days previously to using it) with 1-7th part of its volume of slaked lime; I, however, think that this operation always causes a loss of nitrogen, because the lime will induce the vegetable substances containing nitrogen to form ammonia, which will escape as gas.

It is said that on fields manured with oil-cake the mole-cricket (gryllotalpa) will disappear; this, if true, would be of some consequence, for these insects often injure Rye to a great extent.

Linseed-cake is seldom used as manure, because it is thought better to give it to cattle as food. In Belgium, Linseed cake is used in manuring Flax, which succeeds very well after it.

2. *Malt-dust.*—In countries like England, where an immense quantity of beer is brewed, Malt-dust is also used as manure. It acts nearly as powerfully as oil-cake, and its effects are equally fugitive. 800 to 1000 lbs. are applied to an acre as a top-dressing for sickly winter crops, or are harrowed in with the seed of summer crops. According to my analysis 1000 lbs. of dry Malt-dust contain

40·0	lbs.	of nitrogen (probably).
20·0	,,	potash and soda.
14·0	,,	lime.
2·0	,,	magnesia.
7·2	,,	phosphoric acid.
6·0	,,	sulphuric acid.
3·0	,,	chlorine.
550·0	,,	carbon.
357·8	,,	hydrogen, oxygen, silica (very much), [alumina, oxide of iron, and manganese.
1000·0	lb.	

It is evident that Malt-dust derives its manuring quality from carbon, and especially nitrogen; for the 20 lbs. of potash and soda, and the 14 lbs. of lime, &c., which 1000 lbs. convey to the land cannot produce much effect.

3. *Husks of Fruit.*—In countries where Apples, Pears, or Grapes are grown for the sake of making wine or cider, these are used as manure; but they are of little value. They are mixed with lime until they are putrified.

4. *Corn Stubble.*—In farming very clayey land, it may be advantageous to leave a long stubble, because it will (when ploughed in) loosen the soil for some time. As a manure, however, it is (as the analysis shows) of no great value. In dry sandy lands, long stubble does more harm than good, for it makes the soil still looser and drier, while the want of moisture will prevent its rotting. In such soil it is much better to collect the stubble into heaps, and to burn it on the spot.

Before concluding this chapter, I may as well mention a manure which the French have much praised. The late M. Jauffret made a compound of stubble—Thistles, Heath, peat, mud, and sand, and poured over it a sort of *hot* ley (the composition of which he kept secret), and thus obtained a manure which was so much decomposed after 10 or 12 days that it was fit for immediate use. It is, however, obvious, that this was nothing more than well-known compost, brought more speedily into a state of fermentation and decomposition by the *hot* ley, which was probably made of wood-ashes, or perhaps urine. It is, however, now exploded.

ON HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS.

The recent discoveries of Bude and Boccius for rendering gas-light pure and brilliant, and the known value of light in addition to heat in the proper treatment of plants introduced into this country from tropical or warm climates, so as to ensure their uninterrupted enjoyment of health, and the production of magnificent, rich, and vivid-coloured flowers, equal to those borne by the same species in their own unclouded, bright, and sunny lands, suggest the application of gas as an eligible medium to attain this most desirable end in conservatories and other buildings devoted to Horticultural purposes in the variable and trying climate of our sea-girt island.

The Great Being who governs the world has shown in the wonderful works of creation his Almighty power, and has given to various lands their varied charms, both of animated and inanimate nature. In the human race, especially in this highly-civilised country, he has implanted a more than ordinary affection for the beauteous productions of the soil; and many a happy hour is spent in nursing and tending them, and in watching their progress from the time the minute seed is committed to the earth, until it germinates and becomes a pleasing object, producing beautiful flowers, or until it forms a handsome shrub or magnificent tree, clothed with the richest tints, in many instances bearing delicious fruit, gratifying to the eye, pleasant to the taste, and adding to the enjoyment of mortals.

On examining the harmonious system of nature, and the almost invariable rules by which certain results are accomplished, it is evident that the present modes of heating Horticultural buildings, although eminently successful under the able management and unceasing attention of the highly intelligent class to whose charge they are confined, are not in accordance with the laws by which nature appears to be governed. As an illustration, it may be observed, that on entering the great majority of these buildings in this country for the protection or propagation of foreign plants, the respiration of the human frame is materially impeded, owing to the impurity of the air occasioned by the requisite heat being communicated through the medium of iron or metal pipes, disengaging from these substances a subtle and invisible kind of gas, which renders the air as dry and intolerable as it could be found in the sandy deserts of Africa. The same effects are experienced in churches and public buildings heated on the same principles; and it is only by the aid of a profuse evaporation of water that these places become at all endurable. When these effects take place on the naturally strong constitution of the human race, their action on the tender fibres of plants must be either to entirely destroy them or prevent their assuming the fine form or the brilliant and cheerful colours which they put on when enjoying the pure air of the open country, with the delightful and cooling breezes of heaven.

The introduction of gas, either in the form of Bude or Boccius lights, or argand or jet burners, as might be most approved of for heating Horticultural buildings, after experiments being made to ascertain their respective advantages, would probably not incur a greater expense than is entailed by the present system, especially when required on a large scale. When only needed on a small scale, a sufficient supply of gas may be always obtained in the vicinity of almost every town in the kingdom. On an extensive scale, such as would be requisite for the splendid conservatory of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, or for that in the Horticultural Society's Garden at Chiswick, it would be advisable to have gas-works exclusively attached to them: and these works, now that means have been discovered for consuming the smoke and thoroughly purifying the gas, might be made highly ornamental instead of being considered a nuisance, as when first introduced.

It is much easier for the imagination to conceive the beauty of Horticultural buildings heated by gaslight, and presenting a brilliancy equal to the light from the hundred lamps of Aladdin, described in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, than to attempt to convey any idea of the effect in the pages of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.* The suggestion is, however, worthy of a trial, as the following will show: Several years ago, the writer had a pair of fine canary birds, and the place in which their cage was placed being within a few feet of an Argand gas-burner, lighted at sunset, and allowed to burn until 8 o'clock, P.M.; these birds continued to breed during the whole of an average severe winter, and brought up their young quite healthy. It did not occur at the time that this unnatural mode of conducting themselves in this country might have taken place in consequence of their proximity to the gaslight; but it is now evident this was in reality the cause which produced the effect stated, as the mate never ceased to sing, nor the birds to be as lively, and to eat and drink as well during the evening, until the gas was put out, as they were during the day. In the same window where the gas-burner was placed, were several Pelargoniums, which continued in a remarkably healthy state throughout the winter; and on reflecting on their appearance, although it is many years since, it is easy to remember the tender leaves of an evening turning to receive the full rays of light from the Argand gas-burner.

The introduction of hot water in tanks or troughs for heating Horticultural buildings is a decided improvement, and must be far more congenial to the plants than heat transmitted through metal pipes; and were the tanks con-

structed of any substance not liable to oxidation and consequent evolution of noxious gases, they might be made valuable auxiliaries in dispensing heat and moisture. It is not, however, at all probable that the tank system derives its value on the principle of bottom-heat, which is contrary to that of nature. The only heat given out by the sun, the life of vegetation, enters the ground at the surface; and it is, therefore, more than probable that the success of the tank system depends upon the steam arising from the hot water in the troughs falling upon the leaves, becoming condensed, and running down the plants in a genial form, penetrating the earth, and nourishing the roots—infusing life, beauty, and vigour into all their parts. Should this view of the action of hot water in Horticultural buildings be found by experiments to be correct, instead of being placed in iron tanks under the plants, open aqueducts might be formed on an economical principle by substituting troughs made of the same material, and nearly similar in shape to house-tiles, which could be joined together by cement, so as to convey the hot water by its own natural gravity to any part of the buildings. Under the superintendence of an intelligent gardener, an artificial hot-water miniature river might be made to flow throughout the whole extent of a conservatory, diversified by numerous miniature waterfalls, which would add much to the purity of the air; and the water, when nearly cool, might be received in reservoirs for gold and silver fish, and again enter the boilers to be heated, and perform a perpetual round, diffusing warmth and moisture equal to that of tropical climates, or graduated to suit the productions of every country warmer than our own.

The writer, instead of submitting his views on this subject, would have preferred making the experiments himself; but his other avocations prevent him at present. He feels convinced, however, that any experiments carried on by the admirers of Horticulture will be freely made public in the columns of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.—*John Grant, Editor of the "Army and Navy Register," Woolwich.*—[We insert this letter from our ingenious correspondent, without at all advocating the view he has taken of the subject, in some of its details, especially as regards light by night, and bottom heat.]

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL ROCK.

THE pleasure-ground of a mansion can scarcely be considered complete unless it contains a piece of rockwork, either natural or artificial. There are, however, few persons who can imitate natural rock successfully. I have heard several gardeners remark that the most difficult task which they had to perform was that of raising an artificial mass, so as to present a natural appearance; and this is not to be wondered at when we consider the unfitness of the materials which are oftentimes employed. The common method is to raise mounds of large rough stones, and I have seen some tolerably good imitations made in this way: it is an operation, however, which requires much skill, especially when the stones are ill-suited for the purpose.

It is desirable, then, that the construction of artificial rock should be better understood; for, in addition to the romantic effect which rocks in most places present, there are numerous plants which grow admirably upon them, and which seem more at home in such a situation than when growing in the common border. The following method of constructing artificial rockwork is now coming into use; and as it is greatly superior to the old or usual method of employing rough stones only, I doubt not but a description of it will be received with pleasure by your readers.

Where a large piece of artificial rockwork is to be formed, it is advisable first to sketch the surrounding scenery, and afterwards to introduce a drawing of the rock itself. This, though not absolutely necessary, gives a good idea of the effect which rockwork would produce in that place. The operator having the future appearance of the mass in his "mind's eye," must proceed to stake out the foundation, which, as the form of the rock should be irregular, must be so likewise. If the body of the rock is intended to be raised much above the ground level, a quantity of soil and rubbish should be carted into the centre of the space. This soil, besides serving to support the rockwork, will also form a border for the plants to grow in.

Having at hand plenty of large, rough stones, broken bricks, or stony rubbish of any kind or colour, proceed with these to imitate the form of natural rock as nearly as possible. Rough, bold, angular projections, and deeply-formed chasms, are the principal features in natural scenery which please us most. A rock with a flat, unbroken surface, whether horizontal or perpendicular, presents too much sameness to be pleasing to the eye; therefore, in imitating nature, the projections should be varied and bold; and unless raggedness and intricacy form principal features in its composition, it will lose much of its effect. If the rockwork be on a large scale, it should not be one continued line, but broken at intervals; in one part lost beneath the surface of the earth, and again rising in another part, and resuming its sinuous form.

So far, there is little difference between this and the common method of making artificial rock. When, however, every stone has been arranged to suit the eye, the interstices between them are to be filled up with any kind of rough mortar. Of course, fissures and similar places, intended for the plants which are to cover the rock, must be left open, so that the roots may penetrate to the soil beneath the stones. The next operation is to daub the whole mass over with roman cement. For this purpose the latter should be mixed with water, until it is of the consistence of thick paint, in which state it may be applied to the stones with a large painter's brush. The spaces between the stones having been filled with rough mortar, prevents the cement from being wasted. The thickness of the latter on the stones need not be more than the eighth of an inch; it will unite the whole into one mass; and rockwork thus constructed, is, beyond all comparison, far more natural than that made in the usual way. It has none of that disjointed appearance which usually accompanies rockwork made without cement.

After a few months exposure to the weather, rockwork thus formed (if skilfully made) cannot, without careful examination, be distinguished from a natural mass; it will soon assume the appearance of nature, for mosses, lichens, &c. will soon cover all but the most prominent parts. If the cement be of too light a colour, which, for some situations, may be the case, a little lamp-black or soot may be mixed with it. Care must, however, be taken that no substance which may make the cement more porous is used, otherwise it will peel from the stones after a hard frost. For the benefit of those who are not accustomed to using cement, I may mention that no more should be moistened at once than can be used in a short time; if the cement be good, it will quickly harden, and will then be in a manner useless.

In preserving cavities in the rock for plants, care should be taken that no places are left in which the water may lodge; or in frosty weather, the ice, by expansion, would split and peel off the thin crust of cement; therefore, all hollows or cavities should have a hole at the lowest part of them, communicating with the soil beneath the stones, so that the water may drain off.

There are many plants which thrive much better on rockwork than in the open border. I fear, however, that a list of them would occupy too much space; and by enumerating a few I should undoubtedly leave out many interesting ones. There are, nevertheless, several Saxifrages and Veronicas, hardy Heaths, Ferns, and Vincas, which grow remarkably well in such a situation. They should never be allowed to cover entirely the rock on which they grow; considerable portions of it should be left bare, or it will assume the appearance of a shrubbery, especially if viewed at a distance. I have seen several fine pieces spoiled by being too thickly planted.

Much of the good effect of rockwork depends upon its situation. It may, in itself, be beautiful; but if it be improperly situated, nothing can be a greater eyesore. The choice of the situation, then, should be left to the experienced landscape-gardener, or to one well versed in the picturesque, who can distinguish between the proper and the improper situation. After the site has been chosen, its formation after the manner that I have just described would be easy. Nature furnishes us with an abundance of excellent examples; any one after an attentive observation of a natural rock, might direct a labourer to make a rough likeness of it. Thus an imitation of the dropping well at Knaresborough, or even of the rocking-stone in Cornwall, might be made. It is not, however, every piece of natural rock that is worthy of being imitated; a little taste will be required in the selection.

It is not in the pleasure-ground alone that rockwork might be advantageously introduced. There may probably be many romantic and appropriate situations in the length of the approach, or in sequestered drives, where masses erected here and there would greatly heighten the beauty of the scenery. Even where rocks naturally exist, their appearance might, in many cases, be much improved by the help of stones and cement. Additions to their height or length, or to the diversity of their forms, might be easily made.

Rocks, where they exist naturally, or where artificial ones are judicially introduced, tend greatly to beautify a piece of water. What can be more appropriate than rocks for the high banks of a lake? The introduction of one or more islands of a proportionate size would add much to its picturesque beauty, and what more suitable for the banks of such islands than rocks? Crowned by the pendent branches of the Weeping Willow, studded over with the modest little Heath, or clasped in the embrace of the tortuous Ivy, they seem, with their rocky-bound coasts, and their miniature bays and promontories, to exult in their triumph over the angry waters dashing at their feet. In harmony with the whole, a boat-house, in the form of a cave, might be built in some retired corner.

A fantastic appearance may be given to any piece of rockwork, by fixing with cement to its more prominent parts large pieces of calcined coal or clinkers, and covering them with cement of the same colour as the rest of the rock. These clinkers will impart to it a singular, but certainly not a natural, appearance. If it is desirable to form a piece of rockwork without reference to its natural appearance, these clinkers may be used; but under any other circumstances I cannot recommend them.

Chairs, vases, and similar ornaments, having a rude resemblance to the antique, may be easily imitated and placed where fancy may dictate.

A grotto built of rough stones and coated inside with cement will form an interesting retreat during the heat of summer. An unnatural effect is produced by having shells, &c., studded over the roof in diamonds, stars, circles, and half-moons; but petrified substances, spars, crystals, curious stones, &c., scattered carelessly about, would have a much more pleasing effect than if disposed in fancy figures. Externally, the grotto may be filled up as a piece of rockwork. There should not, I imagine, be an extensive view from the grotto, nor should it open on the highly-finished lawn and pastures. It may easily be secluded by being surrounded with shrubs, and it will then tempt the fatigued wanderer to take refuge in its refreshing coolness. There are numerous Ferns and other plants which will grow in a subdued light, and these may be planted inside the grotto.

In making artificial rock for waterfalls, or other constructions where the cement may be constantly exposed to the action of water, the best water-cement should be used. Any preparation that does not quickly indurate under water will, in a short time, be washed away, and leave nothing but the bare stones. It will be seen that I have spoken principally of making rockwork on a large scale; the principles are the same, however, whether applied to covering a rod or an acre of land. In conclusion, it must ever be borne in mind, that "the greatest triumph of art is to conceal art."—*Observator.*

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

IT is possible that the opinions given below may be at variance with the ideas of other cultivators of these beautiful and fragrant flowers. With all due deference to my brother florists, who may have a different standard of perfection to that of Nottingham, I beg leave to state that, with us, purity of the white is indispensable; and that an equal distribution of colour, whether in bizarres or flakes, is also requisite: form and regularity of marking take the precedence of size, and the pod must be long and well-formed. Petals either very thin or serrated are disqualifications which cannot be overlooked. The following list will contain a description, which may be taken as the opinion of Nottingham florists, of about 20 sorts in each class, cultivated by myself.

SCARLET BIZARRES.

Jolly Dragoon (Ely's).—A large and rather coarse flower, colour high, and white tolerably pure.

Game-boy (Rainforth's).—Does not crown well, yet is a great favourite with many, on account of its beautiful markings; too thin for a first-rate flower.

Leader (Hepworth's).—Finely-marked, and a high-coloured flower; rather small, but a general favourite. The layers appear to be more shy in making roots than some other varieties; it therefore requires to be layered early.

Don John (Merchant's).—Thin of leaf, muddy, and worthless.

Lady of the Manor (Milwood's).—Rather small; often deficient in dark stripes; may occasionally be caught fine, and requires to be grown strong.

Patriarch (Hufton's).—Pod good, inclined to be thin; but when grown fine there are few in its class that can excel it; the colours and disposition of the stripes are good.

Union Jack (Ward's).—A fine and large flower; colours well distributed; of excellent shape and petal, crowning well: its only drawback is that the white is flushed when the flower is opening.

Sir Robert Peel (Grove's).—A well-shaped, finely-marked, and useful flower.

Locomotive (Marris').—Raised a short time ago at Leicester; the stripes are good, on pure white ground; and it promises to become a favourite.

Duke of Leeds (Hoyle's).—Thin; the white seldom pure; by no means first-rate, although it wins many prizes in Lancashire.

Prince Albert (Hale's).—Fine pod and very large flower; well-marked, and decidedly the best of its class which I have yet had from the south.

Splendid (Martin's).—A finely-shaped flower, though not so "splendid" as I was led to expect. With me, there was not a fair proportion of bizarre; the colours were not properly balanced, although having only grown it one season, I am not sure that this is its usual character.

Conquering Hero (Wilmer's).—Large; rather coarse; colours inclined to be dull; sometimes comes fine.

Brutus (Colcut's).—A very large and finely-formed flower; indispensable to a first-rate collection. It is a question whether Splendid or Don John can beat it.

Juba (Colcut's).—A flower of later date than the above; of first-rate shape; a good marker, and a decided acquisition.

Charles the XIIth (Mansley's).—Sometimes rather deficient in dark stripes; when in good order it is a superior flower.

William the IVth (Walmsley's).—High-coloured; white impure; decidedly second-rate.

Colonel (Lee's).—Good shape, but rather thin; the white has a yellowish tint, otherwise it is a meritorious flower.

Duke of Devonshire (Fletcher's).—Not large, but with stiff, well-formed petals; generally the succession blooms have less bizarre than the first.

Mars (Walmsley's).—The white rather impure, but the petals are broad and the stripes are extremely rich and well distributed; sometimes very fine.

CRIMSON BIZARRES.

Duke of Bedford (Ely's).—A beautifully-marked flower; white pure, and shape good.

Count Paulini (Holmes').—This, although much admired by many, appears to want that due proportion of colours which constitutes a first-rate flower.

Duchess of Kent (Brown's).—A beautiful, high-coloured flower, of good form and substance; rather late.

Bloomsbury (Soorn's).—The petals are rather narrow and thin; the white often impure; still it is a pleasing flower.

Hector (Brown's).—Improperly called Toone's Conductor; late, but highly-coloured; is sometimes met with extremely fine; the petals are stout and well-formed.

Lord Milton (Ely's).—A great favourite; form good; colour high and well-distributed; extremely apt to run, but, when in colour, first-rate.

Lord Brougham (Greasley's).—Quite as good as the preceding, but much scarcer; the grass is apt to mildew, more than that of most other sorts; form excellent; white good; colours bright, and well balanced.

Squire Plumtree (Hufton's).—A fine flower; petals rather long; colour well distributed; the layers are rather difficult to root.

Mrs. Brand (Ely's).—Large and well-formed; rather deficient in dark stripes; when strongly grown and in proper colour it is first-rate: with us, it is termed a "catch flower," from its uncertainty.

Wm. Caxton (Ely's).—Pod long, not apt to burst; the flower is of medium size, thin of petal, but marks well.

Robert Burns (Mansley's).—A fine and double flower, equal in point of marking to Ely's Lord Milton and Greasley's Lord Brougham; consequently ranking in the first class.

Tallyho (Woolley's).—Serrated, as one of the exploded Picotees; utterly worthless as a show flower.

Bonpland (Wilmer's).—Finely marked, with a good pod; petals rather long, but a clean, useful flower.

Lord Durham (Tomlinson's).—Fine and very lively-coloured; of good form and size.

Rainbow (Cartwright's).—A good old sort, apt to expand with its petals much disordered; a shy propagator, and difficult to get first-rate.

Squire Ray (Hufton's).—A remarkably clean flower, with its colours well balanced; follows close in the wake of the first-rate ones before alluded to.

Betsy (Lovegrove's).—Large, but will not do for this part of the country, one-half of the petals being almost destitute of bizarre; desirable only as a border flower.

King Alfred (Gregory's).—An old flower, with good properties; a superior second-rate.

Eclipse (Easom's).—A large and gaudy flower; outer petals large and well-formed; strongly-marked, the centre often coming rather confused.

Taglioni (Pickering's).—A beautifully-marked and showy flower, of medium size, differing in colour from most other sorts; in this variety there appears to be almost too great a preponderance of the crimson markings.—*J. F. Wood, The Coppice, Nottingham.*

(To be continued.)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. IX.

The potting of plants is an operation easily performed, though the principles upon which success is founded are not so well understood as the proper treatment of plants makes it necessary that they should be; a fact rendered sufficiently obvious by the miserable specimens too generally met with. And why is this? Simply because the cultivator, instead of examining for himself whether his manipulations are in accordance with the laws of nature, rests satisfied with following in the footsteps of his predecessors, without inquiring whether their practices were right or wrong; and hence but little pains have been taken to apply properly the necessary elements of vegetable organism, which nature everywhere so bountifully spreads around us.

It is an undoubted fact, that all plants like fresh soil and leaf-mould; and any person who has a supply of these two, with good peat and silver sand, may, without any further assistance from soils, grow any plant in existence.

A plant in a pot is in the most artificial state in which it can be placed; as its roots instead of being some degrees warmer than the atmosphere which surrounds them, as they would be if planted in the natural soil, are from the current of air constantly passing round the pots, and the consequent evaporation from its surface, some degrees colder. This circumstance alone is enough to account for our precarious success; but when in addition to this, it is recollected that the roots are constantly alternating between drought and moisture—that they are violently excited at one time and actually flagging for the want of water at another,—the wonder is, that the cultivation of delicate and finely-rooted plants is not attended with more disappointment than has hitherto been experienced.

The general method pursued in potting plants, till within the last ten years, was to sift the soil as fine as possible,—to use little or no drainage; and when the plant required more pot-room, to give it only a very small shift, and that at some stated period. In truth, plants were subjected to a regular routine of management, as invariable as day succeeded day; quite irrespective of their constitutional peculiarities and diametrically opposed to nature. But since the sifting of soil has been to a considerable extent dispensed with, larger pots have been necessarily used; and a consequent improvement in cultivation has been the result.—Almost all the garden authors from the time of Abercrombie to Sweet, and from Sweet to the present day, with few exceptions, recommend soil to be sifted, and the indispensibility of giving plants a small shift in repotting is insisted upon. And what is the result of this? the roots, from their disposition to extend themselves laterally, are constantly matted round the side of the pot, and as the action of the root and branch is reciprocal, so soon as the root ceases to extend itself, so will the branch likewise, at least to a considerable extent, and, as a natural consequence, small, stunted, bushy plants must be the result; whereas, if the same were planted in the open ground, or the well-prepared border of a conservatory, the roots would extend themselves with vigour, and the branches grow with a luxuriance unknown under other circumstances. As a proof of this I may point to the new conservatory in the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick: the plants in the border are growing with a luxuriance which in some instances has given them a character quite dissimilar to that under which they are known in pot-culture, while the plants in pots are little better than those we see in ordinary greenhouses, except that they are more profusely set for bloom—a difference mainly attributable to the highly-elaborated secretions of the plants consequent on the superior lightness of the house. These things teach us that confinement of the root is confinement of the branch, and that, if we wish to rival the luxuriance of nature, we must approximate nature more closely in the pot-culture of our plants.

Having now said sufficient to prove that "our ways are not nature's ways," I will introduce to the Amateur's notice a new system of potting, which may be designated the *one-shift system*. The distinguishing difference of this system is, that, instead of taking a plant through all the different sized pots, from a thumb to a 24 or 16, or any other size that it may remain in permanently, it is removed to the permanent pot at once, or at any rate to one very considerably larger than is the general custom; thus, in purchasing small specimens of new plants, they may be placed at once in a 24, 16, or 12 sized pot, in which they will remain for four or five years.

The first hint which I received of this system was some years back, when Clianthus puniceus was first let out. A cutting of it was at that time given to Mr. Caie, gardener to the Duchess of Bedford; who at the end of twelve months had grown from this cutting a plant 7 feet in height, beautifully branched, and covered with bloom; while the original plant under my care, although attended with regularity, would not bear a comparison with it. I learnt from Mr. C., that his cutting, directly it was established in a small cutting-pot, was removed to a No. 4 sized pot, well drained, and filled with rough turfy loam fresh from the field, and a little leaf-mould. About the same time Mr. C. offered me some small plants of Erica physodes and pinifólia, but they were in such a deplorable condition that I did not consider them worthy of carriage. To show me, however, how much I was mistaken, Mr. C. removed them from the small pots in which they were then growing into 16s, in rough turfy peat and silver sand, and in two years they were handsome specimens, 18 inches high, from four to five feet in circumference, and beautifully furnished with branches.

Since that time, I have practised this mode on various plants with success; but to Mr. Goode, gardener at Ealing Park, belongs the credit of applying this system more extensively and with greater success than could have been expected. Amongst the valuable collection of plants at that place, he has a great number in 24, 16, 12, and 8 sized pots, forming magnificent specimens, which are on an average from three to five feet in circumference, and which a year since were either in small 60 or thumb-pots. They have, in reality, made from three to four years' growth in one season, and are flowering in the greatest profusion. Among other genera, may be mentioned Borónias, Eriostemons, Leschenáultias, Pimeleas, Gnídias, Helichrysums, Ericas, Epacrises, Chorozemas, Polýgalas, Roellas, Mirbélias, Dillwýnias, Cróweas, and Gompholóbiums. It is to be hoped, however, as Mr. Goode is a constant exhibitor at the Horticultural Society's meetings, that he will in future point out the specimens thus grown, to afford visitors an opportunity of judging for themselves, and to demonstrate the superiority of the system. Some gardeners who have seen the plants at Ealing Park object to the system, and contend that though the plants may grow well for a year or two, they will after that time die off. On what principle they found their objections I am at a loss to determine.

The principal thing to attend to in this system will be, to have the pots thoroughly drained; for if water stagnates in such a mass of soil, all hope of success will be at an end. In growing specimen plants, it is a good plan to drain the soil with an inverted pot, as directed at p. 116 for cutting-pots, taking great care to prevent the soil from falling among the drainage, by covering it securely with Moss. Porous stones of various sizes, in considerable quantities, sticks in a half-decomposed state, and even charcoal for some plants, have been used, with satisfactory results. The roots of Leschenáultia formosa and of Chorozemas, thus treated, wrap round the porous stones and charcoal in the most beautiful manner.

As charcoal is said to be the "life and soul of plants" by one individual, and a no mean cultivator either, a few remarks on its use may not be out of place. In propagating plants, cuttings root freely in it; but if they are not removed into other soil directly after they have rooted, the roots will almost invariably die off. Whether this is from the great supply of carbonic acid, formed by the carbon of the charcoal combining with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and causing the roots to perish in the midst of plenty, I will not pretend to say; but such a result is not improbable, as we know that a plant is soon killed by supplying it constantly with strong liquid manure. 'Common wood charcoal," observes Liebig (2d Edit., p. 63), "by virtue merely of its ordinary well-known properties) can completely replace vegetable mould or humus," and as it is the "most indifferent and unchangeable substance known," it must be an excellent thing to use in permanent potting; because, if the soil is sufficiently porous to admit the atmospheric air amongst it, it must form a perpetual manure, though it is difficult to imagine how adding carbon to carbon, as must be the case in adding charcoal to peat-earth, can exercise any beneficial influence. By mechanical action in all soils it will do good, as well as chemically in soils deficient in carbon; but to add to peat-earth is, in my opinion, a mere waste of an excellent manure. Mr. Barnes, of Bicton, attributes the whole of his success to using charcoal; but the charcoal he uses is prepared from vegetable refuse, and therefore partakes as much of the character of vegetable ashes, which are an excellent manure, as of the properties of charcoal. Nature supplies plants with charcoal in the shape of decaying vegetable substances, and that is the best charcoal that can be used; but, as in moderation it will do no harm, the amateur may use it until by multiplied experiments he proves whether it is advantageous.

In concluding this article, it may be remarked that the principal things to be attended to in this system of potting are, to use the soil as rough as possible. Plants potted in this way will not require so much attention as those potted in the usual manner; because one watering will serve them for several days—whereas in small pots, they would require constant attention.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Fixing Ammonia.—I see that several of your correspondents have alluded to an experiment which I have been proposing to the farmers of Suffolk, and of which you took notice two or three weeks ago. I forward you a copy of the *Bury Post*, in which will appear my Eighth Letter: and if you can find room for its insertion, I shall feel obliged, as it will show your correspondents that I have not been so anxious about proposing this experiment under a form which would be considered unexceptionable by chemists as I have been desirous of stimulating the farmers to adopt a mode of experimenting which may be of importance to their interests. My previous letters have pretty fully discussed the subject of fixing ammonia with gypsum and other substances, and if your correspondents have an opportunity of referring to them, they will see that I have forestalled some of their remarks. I have now superintended the preparation of one experiment, and hope in a day or two to superintend one or two more, with the aid of my more practical neighbours; I shall then draw up the Schedule referred to in my letter, and if you can find room for its insertion at some future period, it may be the means of inducing some one to improve upon it. I think you will agree with me that some such scheme of extensive experimental co-operation as that which I have advocated, and as (I am happy to say) the farmers of Suffolk have now proved to be feasible, is the most likely mode of rapidly accelerating the progress of Agriculture.—*J. S. Henslow.* [The following is the letter alluded to:—

To the Farmers of Suffolk.

Gentlemen,—I must allow the leaves to go on with their exhalations and respirations, without interfering further with these functions for the present, whilst I request your serious attention to a few observations I wish to make on the result of my appeal to you. When I announced my intention of calling for not less than fifty to co-operate in the way I have proposed, I found a very decided opinion expressed in all quarters that I should not be able to prevail upon so large a number. I had calculated on the well-known spirit and energy of Englishmen, whenever fairly convinced that any particular course is the right course to be adopted: my only fear being that I should not succeed in persuading many of you to see, as clearly as I do myself, what your present course ought to be for securing the speedy improvement of Agriculture. I had also witnessed, during the last two years, the great desire expressed by the members of the Hadleigh Farmers' Club for any description of information which might bear directly or indirectly upon your pursuits. I find that I have not miscalculated in the inferences which I drew from these premises. I have received the addresses of 43 gentlemen who are willing to accept my challenge, and I find from two quarters that I can calculate upon receiving from 10 to 15 more. Before another week has expired I hope I shall have superintended the preparation of the proposed experiment on two or three farms in this parish. I will then print my promised circular, with precise directions how you are to proceed, and with it I will transmit a *Schedule A* (*for rotten dunghills!*) containing blank spaces to be filled up by each experimenter. These schedules will be returned to me some months hence, when the results have been obtained. Now that I consider we are fairly embarked, I must be allowed to speak a little more gravely than I have always found myself inclined to do. I must feel myself quite sure that you correctly understand all that I am aiming at. One point, certainly, is to ascertain whether the addition of gypsum to a common dunghill will improve the quality of the manure—which is putting this question in its simplest Agricultural shape, divested of all chemical and theoretical notions. But the decision of this question I hold to be a very subordinate purpose to one of still greater importance which I have had in view. I am chiefly desirous of giving you an example of the manner in which your Agricultural experiments ought to be conducted, if you would hope to render them available for scientific purposes. I believe our gypsum experiment to be only one of several which *must* be tried before the question at issue can be fully settled. But every such experiment, thus tried by a numerous body of experimenters, upon a correct principle, will add something so positive to the general stock of knowledge, that it is impossible it should not become of real importance to your interests. The little trouble or very trifling expense which each individual experimenter may happen to incur in such cases is no way increased by his having 49 co-operators, whilst the value of his single experiment may possibly be augmented more than fifty-fold. It would be a ridiculously trifling tax upon any farmer to perform yearly *one* such experiment. We can all appreciate the advantages which flow from a division of labour; and many who may not be qualified for suggesting correct methods of experimenting for themselves, might be prevailed upon to act upon the suggestions of others, provided the precise mode of performing

an experiment were laid down for them. The old proverb declares that "Lazy folk take most pains," and I almost question whether this proverb was not made prospectively, to apply to the manner in which certain so-called experiments have been conducted in our times. There is no lack of Agricultural experimenters. It should seem that we are overstocked with them in England. A gentleman, high in your confidence, writes thus to me: "The fact is, that whereas farmers were formerly averse to all change, many of them are now ready to try every thing which is recommended, and it is necessary to be cautious not to mislead them into expense." Now, this struck me marvellously as a very lamentable necessity. You are to be restrained in your anxiety to improve, and to be prevented from doing what science has been urging you to do. I have no doubt the remark was just, from the high authority from whence I received it; but it is equally obvious that the reason it was so must be because farmers in general have not qualified themselves for experimenting in a safe and judicious manner. Most certainly there have been many experiments of late, conducted in a correct and skilful manner by eminent and practical men, but too many even of these were undertaken with no other than some economical object in view, and not with any scientific aim. The results have mostly been tested by pounds, shillings, and pence, without regard to what might be the real cause of success or failure. Hence no new principles have been worked out. But it is only when these shall have been discovered, that it will be time to test their application to practice by the pocket-argument. For instance, the following comparative experiment was lately placed in my hands by an intelligent gentleman of this neighbourhood. It is performed in the approved way of obtaining comparative results; but from want of detail, and from standing single, very little can be inferred from it with respect to the nature of the influence exerted by the nitrate of soda. Half an acre sown with, and half without the nitrate of soda.

	cb.	bl.	pk.		lbs.
With the nitrate, Wheat	3	2	3	Straw	840
Without ditto	3	1	2	——	746
Increase from nitrate	0	1	1		94

	s.	d.
Cost of the nitrate of soda	13	6
Value of the 1b. 1p. of Wheat, at 7s. 6d., 9s. 4½d.; 94lbs. of straw, at 2l. per ton, 1s. 8d.	11	0½
Loss on the half-acre	2	5½

Here the balance being against the pocket, no more attempts were made with nitrate of soda. The inspection of the above induced me to ask the experimenter whether he had thought of trying only one-half or one-fourth the nitrate of soda, to see whether the increase might not still be the same. If it should have turned out that such was the case, the pocket would then have pleaded in favour of its application. Before we can expect to understand the precise relation which nitrate of soda or any other salt bears to the effect it produces on a particular crop, there must be many well-digested experiments performed in many parts of the kingdom; and their results registered with a sufficient degree of uniformity to admit of their being compared together. Now, with the ready machinery of your numerous local Agricultural Societies, and the great central society in London, together with the invaluable advantages offered by the penny postage, you might very easily organize a system of co-operation throughout Great Britain, which I am persuaded would work with a rapidity and an efficiency that would surprise you all. Of course, every one who may be desirous of promoting such a system must be at some trouble, but this will generally not be greater than is required to direct and superintend a labourer for two or three hours, whilst he is trimming a hedge or digging a ditch; the personal trouble to the farmer himself would literally be no greater than that. The intellectual part of these proceedings might be all transacted within the skulls of a few chemists, who would suggest, and within those of the more active members of your various Agricultural Societies, who might busy themselves in preparing and circulating, the different *schedules* to be filled up by the several experimenters. All that is now wanting to the adoption of such a scheme, is to convince the farmers of England generally, that unless they will consent to co-operate, they cannot expect to avail themselves (otherwise than by very slow degrees) of the information which modern science has placed at their disposal. I am no enthusiast in this opinion—I am speaking the words of sobriety. I am only repeating what others wiser than myself have continually asserted. I have already referred you, in my address to the Hadleigh Club, to the opinion of De Candolle, and I have within these few days met with a similar declaration in an agricultural work in course of publication by Mr. Johnston, of Durham. This gentleman is a chemist of high reputation; and, in his Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, he has suggested several experiments in practical Agriculture. In speaking of the effects produced by special manures, either on particular soils or on particular crops, he remarks:—"Now, neither of these subjects, which it is so important to investigate, can be determined, either from theory or from experiments devised and executed in the laboratory of a chemist. The aid of the practical farmer, of many *practical farmers*, must be called in. *Numerous* experiments or trials must be made *in various localities*, and by different individuals; all, however, according to the *same rigorous and accurate method*; in order that, from the *comparison of many results*, something like a general principle may be deduced." The whole question then evidently turns upon this—whether the farmers of Great Britain are prepared to co-operate in making experiments under the guidance of persons qualified for directing their efforts. There is, in fact, an important link yet wanting in the chain which is to connect science with practice; and if science is only permitted to hold the pincers whilst practice plies the blows, that link may be forged and fastened. My hopes are now much strengthened that this will soon take place. I shall in future listen with impatience to any desponding surmises about your not being sufficiently awake to the importance of co-operating for such a purpose. "My own experience (says a valued correspondent) in this neighbourhood (Surrey) is against expecting the present race of adult farmers to become much of readers; and so my hopes rest on their sons." But I conceive it is not necessary, for that description of co-operation which is required of you, that the present race of farmers should become "much of readers." Let them *act* upon the suggestions of others; and then, whilst Liebig is uttering lamentations over his Germans, and consoling himself by talking of what will be done by a generation to come, the present race of British farmers will have forestalled that generation of foreigners yet to come, and have left the present generation behind. Why should we doubt that the farmers of Great Britain generally would be less prepared to co-operate than the farmers of Suffolk have shown themselves to be? No doubt there are some, and probably not a few, among you, as among every other class of men, who would indolently prefer a shorter road than that which science points out to them. Perhaps it would have been easier for me to have enlisted twice fifty co-operators if I had assured the Agricultural world that my past studies in Botany had led me to the discovery of a marvellous composition, a certain incomparable vegetable elixir, in which it was merely necessary for the sower to steep his seed, and he would at once be able to double his crops! But to have found more than fifty willing to proceed in the legitimate spirit of philosophy, and without anything promised about reaping an *immediate* return is an event which I must consider of most excellent omen. From what I have heard since my last letter, I believe a little further delay would have greatly increased our numbers; for I find that several farmers of this neighbourhood have not seen my challenge, and had only heard of it through others. If not more than twenty-five of you had come forward, I should still have asked each man to procure a double, and I make no doubt that we should thus have got our number completed. As it is, I think it will be advisable to increase our numbers, rather for the sake of experimental *instruction*, than for the issue of the experiment; and I shall have a hundred copies of *Schedule A* struck off, that I may be prepared to supply any additional recruits. Whilst you are performing this experiment, I must call upon you to toss all prejudices and antiquated opinions to the winds; and to proceed as closely as possible upon the instructions with which you will be furnished. There must indeed be a certain latitude allowed, because it may not be convenient for one person to use any but littered straw, or for another to apply it to a particular crop: but the very object of requiring so many as fifty is to merge the inconvenience of such contrarieties as these in the general results obtained. We are not in the position of chemists operating upon weights which it is necessary to test to the tenth of a grain; and we require no costly apparatus for determining our quantities. For the present experiment, your agricultural laboratory need be furnished with no more than the following instruments:—1. A dung-fork. 2. Pair of scales or steelyard. 3. A common basket and a pint measure. 4. Sieve. 5. Watering-pot. The gypsum must be finely powdered; and not burnt into Plaster of Paris.

Your obedient servant, J. S. Henslow.

Hitcham Rectory, February 25, 1843.

Brewers' Grains as a Manure.—I noticed, at p. 105 of the *Chronicle*, some remarks on Brewers' Grains as a manure. I need not remind you of the importance of having the component parts of every substance proposed or employed as a fertiliser determined by chemical analysis. Previous to your notice, I had been engaged in the examination of Brewers' Grains, with a view to determine the proportion of water, organic matter, and earthy ash. The result of my inquiries was as follows:—One hundred parts of the Porter Grains of the Brewhouse contain—

Water separable at 212°	70
Organic matter	28
Chlorides of potassium, sodium, and calcium, and trace of sulphates	.25
Phosphates of lime and magnesia	.50
Silex, and a little alumine	1.25
	100.00

The proportion of water will probably vary considerably, and could a ready mode be devised of getting rid of this before carrying the Grains away, it would be beneficial in two ways—by saving the carriage of so much water, and by preventing the rapid fermentation and heating during the transit so much complained of. Whether this could be done *economically* is another question. I understand Porter-Grains can be obtained at the large breweries in *quantity* at 1s. per quarter of 8 bushels. Supposing them in the *dry state*, they would contain about 1¾ per cwt. phosphates of lime and magnesia; which is nearly half that present in that curious vegetable production called Vegetable Ivory, which I find contains 4 per cent.—*W. H. Potter, Upper Fore-street.*

Transplanting Walnut-trees. — Your correspondent "Totty," who, at p. 809, Vol. ii., requested information upon transplanting large Walnut-trees, was, at p. 5 of this year, answered by Mr. Busby, who, instead of giving the desired information, described his own system of removing large Apple and Pear-trees. If the method described by him be at all necessary, would not a well-decomposed light turfy loam, or even any good soil, be preferable to leaves, particularly when a whole year intervenes between the operation of digging the trenches and that of transplanting the trees? The former material would encourage the root, cut in the operation of trenching, to push out numerous young fibres; the latter, I think, would not. In the large park fronting the Mansion-house at Ardgowan, I saw during the springs of 1836-7and 8 spots successfully embellished with large and stately forest-trees, many of which were in the season previous treated according to Mr. B.'s system, with this difference, that good pulverized soil and chopped turf were carefully put round the balls instead of leaves. This greatly encouraged the formation of spongioles. In transplanting them, open weather was preferred to frozen balls; the young fibres indeed kept the balls entire in that operation. I am of opinion that the system of freezing the balls of trees previously to transplantation is unnecessary, if not improper; and I think there is nothing in the progress of the trees experimented upon by Mr. Busby, as well as others which I have seen, to prevent me from coming to this conclusion. For the better information of "Totty," as well as Mr. Busby, who doubts not, if the system practised by himself were adopted, that large Walnut-trees would succeed, I may state that at this place Walnut-trees have been transplanted which, from the authority of a creditable workman, who assisted in the operation, were taken up regardless of that great and due precaution so much insisted upon by the scientific transplanters of the day, having had neither the unnecessary and often impracticable ball of 16 cwt. of earth, nor yet a frozen one. They have been removed several years, and are quite healthy, and in keeping with the neighbouring fruit and forest-trees. When transplanted, they were of sufficient size to ensure any one success in removing large Walnut-trees, provided they were manageable as to weight and bulk.—*J. M'Lean, East Hampstead Park.*

On Planting.—At page 84 of this year's *Gardeners' Chronicle* is an article by "R." on Planting. Allow me to make a few observations thereon, and to thank "R." for bringing my experience and knowledge on the subject into more notice. But had "R.," with some others who have written on this subject, condescended to inform the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* where they got their knowledge from—would it not have redounded much more to their credit, than to bring it forward as from their own experience—when it is clearly evident they have gleaned it from my book, entitled, "Facts, Hints, &c., on the Management of Young Plantations," published about 17 years ago! I beg of those who may be possessed of my work to compare the article on Planting by "R." with the following numbered pages in my book, and they will be fully convinced how and where he culled his knowledge from, as he has in most places used my very words verbatim. I would not have noticed such conduct, only it is so grossly palpable. "R." might well be ashamed to avouch his real name. Pages referred to in my work:—first paragraph or division of "R.'s" article, refer to page 157; second do., 168; third do., 169; fourth do, 176, 7; fifth do. 182, 3; sixth do., 184—189; seventh do., 189, 196; eighth do., 214, 235; ninth do., 235, 238, 242.—*W. Billington, Underhill, Oswestry, Salop.*—[We regret to find on referring to these places, that Mr. B.'s complaint is perfectly well founded.]

Training Forest Trees.—Permit me once more to reply to "Quercus," who, at p. 37, still seems to misunderstand me; and I will therefore again endeavour to set him right. Had he availed himself of seeing my publication on this subject, he would, as he appears open to conviction, have been at once convinced. I entirely agree with him as "to the injury proprietors and managers of woods do to timber, by following the pernicious systems laid down by theorists, and adhered to in too many instances with a confiding pertinacity which is truly astonishing." "Quercus" says—"Mr. Billington sees fine flourishing timber through the medium of his system;" and he himself says, "he sees it as good, or superior without any pruning at all." True. "Quercus" might see here and there a chance tree as good; but my system is to make every tree profitable, good timber. He then asks, how is pruning by any system likely to increase the timber in trees, if that increase depends upon the "number of branches and leaves?" and again says, he cannot think of any system of training that does not counteract the intention. I have now exchanged the term pruning for training merely from the erroneous and conflicting opinions about pruning; and I maintain that the increase of timber is from the number of branches and leaves, including their healthiness—and that my system of training is to increase the number of both branches and leaves, as well as their health and vigour—to regulate the branches to a moderate size, and keep them in due bounds until the head shall begin to be formed; and not to curtail them at all, except in some rare cases and species, but to increase them when necessary. "Quercus says, "Mr. B.'s system of training is simply to regulate those parts (branches and leaves) according to science, so as to aid those properties in accelerating the elongation and regular increase of the timber in the stem, and not to expand itself in useless branches:" this is true. He then asks, "How can branches be useless if the increase of the stem depend on their number and healthiness?" What I mean by useless branches is, when trees have arrived at maturity, and the branches have performed

their functions; when the trees have to be cut down for use, then it is that the branches are useless, except for "spray, firewood, and faggot;" and all on account of not having been trained in a proper way when young, so as to have increased the timber in the stem, instead of running all to branches—as most trees naturally will in open places. To be sure, by leaving trees to nature, you may have one good tree in fifty, or perhaps a hundred; but train them in a proper way while they are young, and you will have every tree valuable, and in much less time. We may, however, write and inculcate the true system all our life: it will produce little good effect until an Arboricultural Society is established, and experimental plantations are formed for training forest-trees, to exemplify by example and practice, and to show the certainty of the system accomplishing what it professes. It is become a cuckoo's song at the present day with most landed proprietors, as few will listen and fewer heed the strain. I am surprised that "Quercus" should still persist in saying that he "fears I have some latent clinging in my mind to the old notion—that what is taken from the head of a tree by pruning is necessarily laid on the stem;" whereas, I distinctly said in my last reply, and again repeat, that the increase of timber or wood is from the descending filaments from the annual leaves and leaf-buds; whereas, were those parts diminished, it is evident that the increase of the timber would be also; and that my system, intended to increase and regulate them is so as to form profitable timber instead of useless branches. As to my not furnishing a more expressive term for "reciprocity between the roots and branches," by which I presume "Quercus" means an equality, I confess I cannot see my way clearly on that point; for I cannot conceive an equality of roots with the branches, on trees with immense heads, growing in fissures of bare rocks and similar places. As to a mutual connexion between roots and branches, there can be no doubt of that.—*W. Billington, Underhill, Oswestry, Salop.*

Thawing Plants.—During four years that I had charge of an extensive collection of Ericas, I frequently went to bed fully conscious that on getting up on the following morning, 2° or 3° of frost would be in the Heathery, on account of its elevated and exposed situation. In such instances I invariably resorted to the plan recommended by Mr. Ayres, at p. 84; by which means I soon thawed the plants, while at the same time I kept down the temperature during the day, compared with what it would have been, had fire-heat been applied. I hope I shall not be misunderstood, when censuring elevated and exposed situations for a Heathery. It is an extreme case which I have in view, and therefore it is the abuse of the principle, and not the use of it, which I censure. I would not have 1°, 2°, or 3° of frost in the Heathery, if I could avoid it. I have had Ericas subject to many degrees of frost, which they have survived, with a loss of their foliage; but this injury from frost was affected by the very principle which I have censured, namely, a free exposure to light and currents of air; whereby the Ericas were rendered capable of resisting the frost. It is to this last-mentioned fact that the gardener must look for his success in enabling plants not indigenous to this country to survive our winters: and what is true of Ericas is equally true of other plants, if we make allowance for the different circumstances that have made them what they are.—*J.*

Hardenbergia monophylla.—This pretty greenhouse climber, like all others, if not submitted to a regular mode of training, will become one confused mass of shoots, which, if allowed for a short time only to become entangled, are difficult to restore to order without injury to the plant. Scarcely anything connected with gardening is a greater eyesore than to see climbing plants neglected from want of proper training, or having the shoots tied together like a broom; for whatever may be the natural habit of a plant, in regulating its branches we should imitate nature as nearly as possible, unless it is desirable to train them into any artificial form, similar to the wire trellis lately figured in the *Chronicle*. My method is to train the H. monophylla with five leading shoots, one from the centre of the pot, to which a long, small, neat stick is placed; the other four being fastened to four similar sticks, at regular distances round the edge of the pot. From each of these leading shoots proceed numerous side branches, which are densely covered with flowers. When the plant has done blooming, which is by the end of May or beginning of June, I still allow it to remain in the greenhouse, until the shoots are well ripened. During this time, the plant is watered sparingly; for it is only by moderating the supply of water that we can imitate those periodical seasons of rest, to which this, as well as all other exotic plants, is exposed in its native climate. By the first week in August it is taken from the greenhouse and well soaked with water, then placed in the open air in a sheltered situation, but fully exposed to the sun, being double potted to prevent the sun's rays from destroying the small fibres, which are the principal feeding organs. The whole of the side shoots are pruned to one or not more than two eyes, and the leading shoots cut back according to their strength, so as to call into action the whole of the remaining buds. As soon as the new shoots are from one to two inches in length, the plant is taken from the pot, and nearly the whole of the soil is shaken from its roots; the stronger roots are at the same time cut back to smaller fibres. It is then repotted in a new or clean-washed pot, thoroughly drained; for there is no plant with which I am acquainted that suffers more than this from imperfect drainage. The soil in which it thrives well is chopped turfy heath-mould, mixed with a little sand. After forcing, it is placed in a shady place for a short time, and by degrees exposed fully to the sun, being taken into the greenhouse by the end of September. Hardenbergia monophylla, when treated annually in this way, will amply compensate for the trouble it occasions. As the leading shoots only are secured, the side branches become pendant, and the plant has a graceful and pleasing appearance.—*G. G. Watson, Vicarage, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees.*

Cultivation of Roses in Pots.—I commend you for the encouragement which you give for growing Roses in pots. It will not only add a fresh and lovely feature to exhibitions, but it will create a much greater interest in the Queen of Flowers, from the fact of amateurs, like myself, being able to purchase them when in bloom. I have grown Roses for several seasons to what I consider great perfection; and I think the Bourbon family particularly adapted for growing and exhibiting in pots, from their hardier growth and strength of petal enabling them to stand more rough usage than a delicate China. There are many who say that the Rose can never be cultivated so as to form a leading feature like the Pelargonium in our exhibitions, on account of the frailty of its bloom, and of its not producing a sufficient succession of them to enable a moderate cultivator to exhibit at any given time. I say, give them a fair trial, allow it the cultivation which the Pelargonium receives—it will not be done in one or two seasons, but cultivators will soon find out and grow those varieties which are best adapted for exhibiting in pots, and the best method of bringing them to perfection. Then what will be the effect in the course of a few seasons? Doubtless, we shall see "potted Roses forming the most attractive part of our exhibitions," and from their improved culture in pots, many fine varieties bloom which before would not; while many of the best kinds will bear seeds in this country, which could not be induced to do so in the open air.—*A Rose Fancier.*

On the Decortication of the Eucalypti in Australia.—One of the most curious phenomena which strikes the traveller in Australia is the appearance of so many of its forest-trees undergoing the above process. It appears and manifests itself in many different shapes and forms. The bark of several species of Eucalypti, being brittle, drops down and lies about, either around the foot of the trunk, or is scattered by the wind to some distance around the tree. As the fibre of the Eucalypti is brittle and dry, it is obvious that the fact above mentioned contributes greatly to the sterility of the soil of Australia. Portions of the loosened bark, not sufficiently dried to drop from the trees, sometimes surround the branches like the skin of a serpent about to be stripped off. This is the case with those species of Eucalypti whose bark is rather brittle; but there are many others whose rind consists of a long and more flexible fibre, and such trees present appearances somewhat different when in a state of decortication. The bark hangs down in strips of different lengths, which when sufficiently loose also fall to the ground. These strips at times exhibit such varied colours that they impart to the forests a strange and extraordinary appearance. The part of the trunks or branches thus denuded present an original aspect, as their colour, soon after the period of decortication, varies from pure white, through all possible shades, to a deep red. The trunk of Eucalyptus resinifera, piperita, and some other species, have then a perfectly white appearance, just the same as if they had been whitewashed; while others, whose bark is brown or grey, present a glossy appearance, far more remarkable than that of our Plátanus, to which, however, they bear some slight resemblance. I have observed, that most of the Eucalypti are in a state of decortication at the beginning of spring (August and September); it should therefore be the aim of subsequent travellers to determine,—1. Whether the decortication of the different species of Eucalypti takes place at any certain season of the year, or is dependent on other circumstances. 2. Whether all species lose their bark at the same period, or whether this is done by various species at different periods, or is dependent on the soil, temperature of the season, &c.—The cause of a phenomenon apparent in so many species of a tree most widely scattered over the Australian Continent, is an especial matter of importance to physical geography and botany. A clue towards its explanation may, in the first instance, be attained by that botanical axiom, that the concentric layers of the wood and bark are the reverse of each other; the former increasing externally, the latter internally. As Exogenous plants (like the Eucalypti) increase by annual additions of new matter on their outside, it is natural to suppose that, as the growth of the Eucalypti is very quick, and as the alburnum swells so rapidly, the stratum of the liber becomes first so distended that it cracks and finally separates from the trunk. I frequently had an opportunity of observing the rapid growth of these trees in the swollen appearance which their branches at certain periods exhibited. Such as are crooked (and they bend most fantastically) bear the aspect of a wrinkled human limb, and have the same fulness and rotundity which characterise it. The cracking of the bark is still more assisted in Eucalypti by the delicacy of the fibre previously mentioned. The liber, also, of most of these trees is brittle, very dry, and spongy; and it is from these species that portions of the bark fall, and are scattered about the ground. If the liber is more fibrous (as is the case in those Eucalypti, which in the colony are called stringy-bark gum trees), the same disproportionate extension of the alburnum takes place; the bark cracks and becomes loosened, but on account of its fibrous and tenacious nature, adheres longer to the mother trunk. It is also obvious, that in all trees where cambium abounds, decortication will *not* take place, as this substance is capable of softening the liber, and consequently of making it more capable of distension. It is evident that Eucalypti, with their scanty astringent and resinous sap, possess but little cambium, which accelerates their loss of bark. As in this process the outermost part of the alburnum has to become the epidermis of the future bark, a series of changes takes place in this respect, and it is obvious that those parts of the Eucalypti which after decortication have the appearance of being whitewashed, are the places where the alburnum has been changed into cortical epidermis. As the Eucalypti are evergreens, and the period of their rest is less distinctly marked than in our northern trees, and, moreover, as this decortication shows their growth to differ from that of most others, it is difficult to determine the age of such trees by the number of concentric layers of wood; some of them must, however, be very old, being 22 feet in circumference. It is customary now to connect the phenomena of the vegetable world with the economy of man; it may therefore be stated that the natives of New Holland have availed themselves largely of the phenomenon which is the subject of this memoir. Like the pendent faded leaves of tropical Palms, which form, as it were, a natural hut, and are the prototypes of the dwellings of the aborigines—the large sheets of bark which hang down from the Eucalypti of New Holland must have reminded these savages that they may be of use to them. The huts, or rather sheds, which they occupy temporarily, are made of such sheets of bark, which, if not already separated by nature, they cut off with instruments made of Serpentine, Trap, or other hard rocks. It is on such sheets that the New Hollanders repose, and protect themselves from the humidity of the soil. They also make most rude canoes of them, only fit for navigating inland lakes. They bend and tie them in the required form, and fill the crevices with soil and some melted gum of the *Xanthorrhœa?* But, as it is difficult for them to strike a light, they carry on their hunts (either aquatic or inland) ignited branches of the Eucalypti, which, from their resinous nature, burn like tinder. Taking this, and other facts not suited to our present purpose, into consideration, the New Hollanders may, with some propriety, be called the *Eucalypti men.*—*John Lhotsky.*

Amaryllis Belladonna.—The Amaryllis belladonna has always been a great favourite of mine, and I think I may call myself a successful bloomer, having seldom less than 60 or 70 blooming stems every season; still I do not know that I can give any information to the inquiries of your numerous correspondents, for I have distributed scores of bulbs at various times amongst my neighbours, which have never, I believe, shown a bloom since they were in their possession. Mine are planted in various situations, in some of which they do not bloom; nor do they in any case where they are not planted at the foot of a warm south wall, and are there left undisturbed. They flourish most in the front of the outside wall of a small Pinery; and, from my own experience, they never bloom well except they have some warmth at the roots, either from sun or fire. They are planted about six inches deep, in a stiffish loam, are occasionally covered with a mat in very severe weather; but I have frequently seen the leaves destroyed by the frost, without the bloom being injured in the following season. Having a large number of bulbs, many, of course, do not bloom every year; and I have frequently seen the blooms of such as have not bloomed in the autumn thrown up very strong in the spring; but these never expand. I cannot bloom them in pots (unless taken up in the early part of the summer, when the flower-bud has been formed for the season) nor can I bloom them in the border of a conservatory, though with the best situation possible for light and air. I have tried them under a common glass hotbed frame (planted in the ground), but the bulbs have had every care there for the last four or five years, and every sort of winter protection, yet without success—except that last year I had two blooms close to the uppermost edge of the frame, and they were the largest stems that I have ever seen. It is singular that in those situations where they do not bloom, they always increase the most rapidly by root, and form by far the healthiest bulbs. Notwithstanding my own success with this delightful plant, I fear I have added nothing to the general information, and can only recommend the bulbs to be planted about six inches deep, close to the foot of the warmest south wall there may be (or in case there are any fire-flues in the garden, they are sure to bloom near them) and to be left quite undisturbed, giving them some trifling shelter in severe frost. They require little or no care; but as far as my experience goes, if any one expects bloom before they have been established for three or four years, even in a suitable situation, he will be disappointed. They may bloom the first year after removal, as the blooms may be previously formed. In contradiction, however, to this, I recollect a few years ago going over Mr. Biddulph's beautiful grounds at Ledbury, and the gardener told me he always took the bulbs up every year, and had never any difficulty in blooming them. They were then planted in a small bed in the open part of the garden. The temperature of that part of the country is much higher than with me. I saw no bloom there, but it was then too early in the season.—*Beta.*——If a "Country Vicar" will give his bulbs of Amaryllis belladonna a fair trial as they are treated here, I have no doubt they will repay him for the trouble and expense, viz.:—At 14 inches from the bottom of a south wall or greenhouse, lay a brick in a bed of mortar, and one on edge in cement; the upper edge of the lower brick to be level with the border. This will allow the narrow strip of ground between the brick and wall to be raised about 4 inches above the border. Mr. Beck's slate edging would answer the purpose as well, or perhaps better, as it would take up less room and look neater. With a broad board, or any other contrivance (we cover with decayed leaves) to keep off the rain in winter, the bulbs will neither be rotted nor excited to grow till all danger of frost is over.

Before planting, the soil should be taken out, to the depth of 20 inches or 2 feet, and replaced, rather above the level, to allow for settling, with good turfy loam—rather stiff than otherwise—and about a sixth or seventh part of leaf-mould; or, if that is not at hand, they will do in the loam alone. Indeed, most of the genera Amaryllis, Crinum and Hæmanthus do best in pure loam and a small quantity of silver sand; in this the bulbs are not so apt to decay or "shell off," as it is called, as when planted in any rich compost. In such a border as the above, but under the wall of a greenhouse and plant stove, we have Amaryllises of one kind or other in flower from the end of March till November. Even now (February 13), A. reginæ and formosissima have flower-buds two inches above the ground, in front of the stove; these, with A. Johnsoni, vittata, &c., will flower till towards the end of May, and throw up an occasional flower throughout the summer. In May, A. longifolia will begin to flower and continue till July. About the end of July, A. belladonna will begin in front of the stove, and by the middle of August, it will flower in front of the greenhouse. About the same time Lilium venustum, and several Hæmanthuses, will have made their appearance; and by the beginning of October, Amaryllis lútea, and aúlica will be in flower, and will continue till cut off by frost; so that in a strip of ground forty-five feet long by fourteen inches wide, we have a succession of flower for nearly eight months. Oxalis Bówei, and several others, do equally well in the same place.—*J. B.*—This is much hardier and flowers more freely than many persons suppose. In the south border of the Botanic garden, Bury St. Edmund's, several bulbs were, 12 years ago, planted about 9 inches deep; since that time they have not had the least care bestowed upon them, and, with only one exception, they have flowered beautifully every year. They are not protected in the least; but the soil is light, and very dry. They will also succeed in a heavy, cold soil; for in a neighbouring garden, where the soil is far from being either light or dry, I saw them blooming well last year. It is fair, however, to state that they were planted in a narrow border immediately in front of the conservatory; and from that they no doubt derived some small portion of heat, and of course were drier than if planted in an exposed border.—*H. T.*

Tobolsk Rhubarb.—I do not force Rhubarb; but I have a collection in an open quarter of the garden, where many species and varieties are planted near to each other, all having the same attention bestowed upon them, i. e., no attention at all. The Tobolsk has been planted four years, and it is invariably two or three weeks later in the spring than several other varieties; and therefore, judging from that fact, I should say it is not the most desirable variety for early forcing.—*H. T.*

Asparagus.—I observe at p. 102, that "S. C." has tried the plan of putting a glass bottle over Asparagus, with the same ill-success that I and many other readers have had. The same has been the result in every case which has been tried in this part of Ireland; the Asparagus so treated, being hard and not eatable. I made the experiment with various kinds of glass, but none succeeded. A few years since a friend of mine told me that he had seen, in Germany, Asparagus of great size, white, and very tender; and that there the following mode of treatment was adopted: so soon as the young shoot was perceived issuing from the ground, a piece of hollow reed, cane, or elder, about eight inches long, and of sufficient bore, was stuck down into the clay above the shoot, for the latter to grow into. The longer and wider the joints of the tube were, the greater was the success. The Asparagus, when it had filled the tube, was cut; and my friend says that it was excellent, and of an enormous size. The same year, in consequence of my hearing of this, I placed a number of common flower pots over my Asparagus beds, and the shoots which came up under them were of great size, perfectly white, and particularly tender. In some instances, where the pot was not sufficiently high for the growth of the shoot, it had, when it met the bottom of the pot, coiled itself round, but still continued close-headed, and did not branch out, nor become hard. I have no doubt the tin tubes to which your correspondent alludes have been suggested by the German plan, above stated, and that the tenderness of the plant, in the cases I mention, arose from the exclusion of light, by placing over it an opaque hollow tube. I think it was stated that the upper part of the tube was stopped; in the case of the flower-pots, I covered the holes in the bottom with a piece of slate.—*W.*—[We have formerly seen this practised, and with the greatest success. Joints of Bamboo would perhaps be the best contrivance.]

Cabbage.—Amongst the lists of Cabbages given from time to time, there is one variety omitted, which I think deserves to be more generally known. It is sold by the Bristol seedsmen, under the name of "Nonpareil." It is something like the Vanack, but smaller and more compact; and is, I think, much superior.—*Luxor.*

Fastolff Raspberry.—In reply to "L. L.," p. 102, respecting the "Fastolff Raspberry," we beg to say that he will find, on referring to our advertisement, that it is cultivated with the greatest success in Derbyshire, and that it requires nothing more than the ordinary treatment; therefore, it does not claim its superiority from any application of sea-sand or burnt sea-weed. Should "L. L." have any further doubts of its merits, if he will favour us with a line by post, we will forward him the address of some gentlemen in this neighbourhood as well as in Derbyshire, who, if he thought it necessary, would attest to its valuable qualities.—*Youell and Co., Great Yarmouth Nursery.*—In answer to the inquiry of "J. L.," p. 102, I beg to state that 10 or 12 years ago, some Raspberry canes were brought from Yarmouth into this neighbourhood, and planted in a private garden, 30 miles from the nearest point of the sea-coast. The fruit of the canes from this garden has frequently gained prizes at the Horticultural shows in the neighbourhood. Canes from this garden have been distributed to other gardens from 3 to 10 or 12 miles distant; where, in every instance, the fruit has maintained the same character for size and superiority of flavor. The original canes, I should have stated, came from Caistor, near Yarmouth. Whether it is the original Fastolff I know not; but I presume this will answer "J. L.'s" inquiry, as to the plant succeeding well at a distance from the sea. I have Youell's Fastolff Raspberry which I have planted with canes from the stock brought from Caistor; but as the former have not yet come into bearing I cannot draw any comparison between them.-*P.H.S. Lee.*

Gold Fish.—Observing in your late Numbers several communications upon this subject, I am prompted to send you the following remarks, in the hope that some correspondent will favour me with his opinion respecting them. In September, 1840, I prepared in my garden a pond of considerable size, about three feet deep around the margin, and five feet in the centre. The bottom I cemented, and covered three inches thick with common field-mould. This pond I filled in the same month with spring-water, and stocked with 20 large fish of the Dutch breed. Until December all the fish were apparently in good health, but after a sharp frost of a week's continuance, not noticing them as formerly, I let off the greater portion of the water, and found that several of the fish were dead, and more than half buried in the mud, while the remainder seemed to be dying fast. These latter I removed from the pond, and tended carefully in the globes, but not one could I save, although many rallied considerably. In January, 1841, I again filled the pond with water, and put in 14 fish of fair average size, and of the same breed as the last. In February there was a severe frost, and when the thaw set in, six of my poor fish came to the surface, and remained there deadly sick, their scales ruffled up, their eyes nearly closed with a thick film, and their bodies (particularly the fins, tails, and gills), covered with a white slime, having a very fœtid smell. After a few days, for I would not remove them, they died. I then again ran the water off, and taking up the other eight fish, put them into large earthen vessels, renewing the water every two days—for I had them in the house. Of these eight fish, five died in a few weeks, presenting the same appearances, of slime, film, &c. About April, 1841, I removed all the mud from the pond, cleansed it thoroughly, covered the bottom with well-washed white sand, and turned in the three surviving fish, with eight others of the sharp-nosed breed. A month had scarcely elapsed before one fish of the old stock which had been of a brilliant red, turned of a deep purple, and kept always on the surface. Upon looking at it, I observed on its back a large raw spot, which in a short time became covered with a green moss-like substance, and the fish died. From that period I have not lost one; they have thriven well and bred abundantly. Since the late frost in this year, the young brood have, however been, affected in a similar manner to my February stock; and I fear, although not one is yet dead, that I shall lose them all. The old fish do not appear to be injured. The pond contains Rushes, Waterlilies, &c., and is fed by the rains, and a spring occasionally; the purity of the spring is beyond doubt, as I and my family use it daily. The ice has been carefully broken, and no means have been left untried to insure success. The fish I bought in Covent-garden; but, excepting the last lot, which were fresh from a pond in Essex, they had probably been some time in globes before I purchased them.—*Agricola.*

Killing Insects for the Cabinet.—When "D. H. W." took upon himself "to say a word to 'S.'" on what he is pleased to designate "a most cruel mode of killing insects for cabinets," and "a system of torture," it would at all events have been more satisfactory if he had pointed out some speedier and less barbarous method of depriving them of life ere he applied such terms to mine. A more careful perusal of my letter will, I am sure, convince him that nothing I have recommended can be called "cruelty" or "torture;" and I can conscientiously plead "not guilty" to the charge; for I am one who feels—

> "The heart is hard in nature, and unfit
> For human fellowship, as being void
> Of sympathy, and therefore dead alike
> To love and friendship both, that is not pleased
> With sight of animals enjoying life,
> Nor feels their happiness augment his own,"

and can say, that I never wantonly deprived a single insect of life. Nay, I may go further, and affirm, that I have saved the lives of more insects than I ever killed for my cabinet, as I invariably rescue them from any danger I may observe them in, and

> ——"forewarned,
> Will tread aside, and let the reptile live;"

since I hardly allow that the poet was justified in saying—

> "If man's *convenience*, health,
> Or safety, interfere, his right and claims
> Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs."

But to return to my letter. The only media of destroying insect life I have recommended are, "boiling-hot water," "a hot fire," and "oxalic acid;" and I repeat, I am not aware that any quicker mode can be suggested; for a "few moments" and "instantaneous" are the terms I used to mark the duration of their pain. I hope, however, that "D. H. W." has discovered one, which I beg of him to make known at once, and save the "tender sensibilities," as Matthews used to say, of those he warns against my barbarities. Cruelty and torture in such cases, according to my views, mean the infliction of a greater amount of pain, or its protraction beyond what is necessary; and I am sure that every one conversant with the subject will agree that these terms are inapplicable to my method. Perhaps, however, "D. H. W." ranks with those who believe that—

> "The poor beetle that we tread upon
> In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
> As when a giant dies;"

and if so, it is useless arguing the point further with one so ignorant of the first principles of physiology. For the sake, however, of the "young readers" to whom "D. H. W." alludes, and to save them unnecessary "pity" and "grief," I would merely observe that the all-wise and beneficent Creator has most mercifully endued the cold-blooded animals with an obtuseness of feeling to which those with warm blood are strangers, and that although it is very probable they experience some degree of the sensation we call pain, yet it is far removed from what is generally meant by that term. Every practical entomologist knows that it is chiefly to free itself from restraint that the transfixed insect struggles on the pin, and the Tipulidæ escape from the spider's-web by the voluntary sacrifice of one or more of their legs. Were these creatures, therefore, constituted as those having warm blood, speedy death must in either case be the natural consequence; whilst, on the contrary, we see them fly away as if no such injury had been sustained. This comparative immunity from pain constitutes one of the principal safeguards to insects, since without it the accidents to which they are so liable, both from their mode of life and the delicacy of their frame, would in most cases terminate in their death, instead of proving mere inconveniences. Let not, therefore, the young be deterred from the pursuit of one of the most interesting branches of natural history, through the fear that great sufferings to these beautiful creatures must necessarily be entailed on the specimens captured for the cabinet; for such, in truth, is not the case. At the same time, let not a single life be wantonly sacrificed, or any needless cruelty inflicted; for the specimens once safely preserved, will last 80 or 100 years without renewal. Entomology is particularly adapted to youth, requiring a quick eye and a light step; whilst the wonders your "young readers" will discover in the study of these most exquisite works of the creation will force them to exclaim with the old Roman naturalist, "In his tam parvis tamque ferè nullis quæ ratio! quanta vis! quam inextricabilis perfectio!" and tend more to humanize and refine their feelings than any mere appeals, however touching, to their unreflecting pity. To end this scrawl, I would tell "D. H. W." that I have ever practised the lesson contained in the adage he quotes, "The merciful man is merciful to his beast;" and perhaps at some future time I may send you a few anecdotes connected with that practice for your naturalists' corner. If he means to insinuate the contrary, I can assure him he has not "placed the saddle on the right horse."—*S.*—[Most certainly he has not, as we beg to assure him.]

Bees.—"T. G. Clitheroe," p. 101, may be assured that there is no practical way of preventing his Bees from sealing the holes in the ventilation tubes in their hives; and it often unfortunately happens that Bees will swarm in spite of an improved habitation. I noticed this in reply to Mr. Nutt, in the "Gardener's Magazine" for 1838, p. 540. As "C.'s" complaint is becoming prevalent, and coincides with what I then stated, I cannot do better than give an extract from it. "The collateral boxes were new, and would have deserved praise, if they could have prevented swarming, and if the queens did not deposit their eggs in them. The tin tubes are a mere fancy. They might be of use in hives crowded with Bees and combs, but they are speedily rendered useless by the Bees sealing them up." I was wrong, however, in saying that the collateral boxes were new; they are a very old invention. After all that has been said about Nutt's plans of Bee-keeping, his attempt at ventilation is the only thing new about them, and enough has been said by others as well as myself to show the fallacy of it, especially by his metal tubes.—I perceive that Mr. Grant has, at p. 101, noticed my remarks on his previous communication respecting Bees, and that he differs from me in opinion, viz., that it is better to keep Bees cool during winter by ventilation than by shading the hives. When it is known, however, that Bees have a dislike to air, or rather to a draft admitted into their dwelling, especially in winter, the latter plan must be most agreeable to them, as well as the surest way to keep the Bees at rest; for the warmth of the sun at the entrances of the hives will entice the inmates abroad in spite of air-holes. Mr. G.'s explanation about the three dead Bees from his hive may be correct; but the best way to test such a thing is to close in the Bees a few days. When let out, they will most probably turn out their dead, and, if the weather be fine, fly off with them to some distance. I may observe that, in general, fewer Bees die during winter than in spring or autumn; even the numbers in a healthy hive are greatly reduced by Michaelmas. This fact led practical Bee keepers to reduce their hives by their respective plans about that time. Mr. G. mentioned in his former communication that his hive was to prevent swarming; but now he says—"My views relative to forming artificial swarms, so as to increase the number of stocks, and to prevent swarming when preferred, are as yet only theories in my mind." After such a candid statement, I may be intrusive by alleging that Mr. G.'s artificial swarming plans will be founded upon Schirach's theory of the creation of Queen Bees; and, if so, I may ask what use can such swarms be? colonies would not be increased by them with any success in our climate. If Mr. G.'s statement be correct, viz., that water, passing through lead pipes, paralyses dogs, it must also be injurious to ourselves; a subject I never heard broached before.—*J. Wighton.* [It is very true nevertheless; and the purer the water the greater the mischief produced by lead-pipes.]

Bees.—It appears to me that Bee-keepers do not make

sufficient allowance for their own bad management, when the system which they have adopted fails of success. This remark I am led to make by observing the general censure which Amateurs throw upon their endeavours to work Nutt's collateral boxes. Certainly, some of Nutt's statements appear scarcely compatible with truth; for instance —the alleged weight of certain boxes of honey. I once questioned him on the weight of a cubic inch of well-filled comb, and he betrayed rather a *waspish* disposition in answering, or rather *not* answering, my question. But, making some allowance for exaggerated statements, I think the system is not altogether to be condemned. I have one set of collateral boxes; from these I took, in the bad honey-year of 1841, twelve pounds of beautiful honey; in 1842, forty pounds of equally pure and white honey. With this I am quite satisfied. But I am not so much pleased with my old-fashioned straw hives. In 1841, a most magnificent swarm left the hive, and, without waiting for one moment, went away at so fast a rate, that though my servant and myself did our best to keep up with them, we were fairly beaten after a run of a mile. That swarm was lost. In about eleven days the trumpeting of the queens prepared me for a cast, and my hopes were not disappointed. I safely housed them in a second set of collateral boxes; but three days after, the weather broke up, and the wet summer of 1841 took away all chance of their succeeding. This last year the Bees in my straw hive never once showed a symptom of swarming. I have one more remark to add in reference to an observation in last week's *Chronicle*—"that if Bees are such sagacious animals, why should they close the ventilators, which are said to be so agreeable to them?" I think the Bees in this really display great sagacity; they know that if the hive is very hot, the Queen-bee will deposit her eggs in the cells which they have made, and thus the species will be increased. But propagation of the species is not the object for which we keep Bees—we want to have the largest quantity and the best quality of honey—and the quality most assuredly is affected by the temperature of the hive. The argument is of equal weight with his who shall allege, that, because cattle would be much more natural in a field, they would be better there than fattening in a stall.—*Agger.*

Bees.—Can you or any of your correspondents inform me whether the eggs of Bees are transmutable? Writers differ on this subject. I think Wighton says they are not transmutable.—*Apis.*

Prejudices.—Supposing some old bachelor were to offer a silver pap-bowl and cradle to the parent that could show the most beautiful children—would the parents themselves be considered fit judges? Why, there is not an exhibitor that would not laugh at the parent who, catching up his children after the exhibition, went grumbling off, exclaiming that—"Kissing went by favour." Yet no one has attended the shows at Chiswick without meeting with the same thing, if we say flowers instead of children. We are so prejudiced in favour of our own productions, that we immediately proclaim those who differ from us—*no judges.* Now, to say the least of it, this is bad taste. We go there upon an understanding that we submit to the judgment of officers carefully selected by the Horticultural Society for their suitability: we are bound to give them credit for honest intentions; and whilst there exists such a variety of tastes, we must not expect an entire agreement. There is no harm in retaining our prejudice in favour of our plants or flowers, but we must good-humouredly allow others to differ from us. As a general rule, I think we shall find the opinion of the judges confirmed by the judgment of the disinterested portion of those practically acquainted with the subject.—*K.*

Gardeners' Discussions.—I assent, without hesitation, to Mr. Beaton's remark, that "It is much to be regretted that young gardeners should so often indulge in personal abuse, while suggesting or explaining points of practice;" but I must say, that I almost despair of its cessation so long as the feeling prevails, that there is more wisdom exemplified by them in "showing up" the faults of their fellow-gardener than in tracing out what is really good in their profession and adopting it. This latter process is not consistent with their notions of discussion—for to expect the stream pure when the fountain is contaminated, would be to expect impossibilities. As long as gardeners are more interested in reading palpable frivolity, and in encouraging the authors of it, so long will they be hoodwinked, and their minds be occupied with puerile subjects, to the exclusion of what is really useful and entertaining.—*C.* [After all, the fault lies more with the masters who *permit* such conduct, than in the young gardeners who indulge in it: for *they know no better.*]

Garden Produce.—Your correspondent "G. L. E.," p. 117, from the size of her garden, conveniences, and number of hands, should have a full supply of all the common and forced vegetables that she could possibly desire. She should have a profusion of everything in and out of season, excepting fruit, which must, of course, depend upon the time of forcing. I have known families as large, with less ground and fewer men, provided with all the luxuries usually derived from forcing-pits and a clever gardener. It would be easier to enumerate what she ought not to expect, which would be a very limited list indeed.—*W. W.*—Under the circumstances mentioned, by "G. L. E.," I should imagine that the following things might easily be produced by any good practical gardener: namely—Jerusalem Artichokes, Carrots, Parsneps, Beet, Onions, Leeks, Shallots, Broccoli, Savoys, Brussels' Sprouts, Coleworts, Salsify, Scorzonera, Skirret, Cardoons, Celery, Endive, Lettuce, small Salad, Rhubarb, Asparagus, and Seakale. The supply of Kitchen and Dessert Apples and Pears will depend entirely on the sorts cultivated. The forced flowers should comprise Lilacs, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Roses, Crocuses, Hyacinths, Narcissuses, Violets, Lily of the Valley, &c. The quantity of Greenhouse plants in flower will be regulated by the number in the collection which flower at this season of the year.—*F. K.*—I do not hesitate to say that "G. L. E." ought, with the conveniences which she possesses, to be well supplied with most of the dainties of the season. First, from the glass-houses, pits, frames, &c., she has a right to expect at this period, the following fruit and vegetables:—Strawberries, Cucumbers, French-beans, Asparagus, Seakale, Rhubarb, Mushrooms, with small Salad, Radishes, &c., &c. I do not mean to assert that these are all to be expected daily; but there should be a sufficient supply to create a change with the assistance of more hardy vegetables from the Kitchen Garden, which ought to be well stocked with a good portion of Celery, Broccoli, Spinach, Cardoons, Salsify, Scorzonera, Jerusalem Artichokes, and a good portion of roots and Greens, which ought to be sufficient for the servants' hall. Potatoes in great quantities are consumed in most families; therefore, where the size of the Kitchen Garden is under two acres, I would recommend that the main crop be planted on the farm, although a good portion of the Ash-leaved Kidney should be cultivated in the garden for summer and autumn use. This is rather a dull time for flowers; still, from the stove, "G. L. E." might expect a few Roses in pots, Azaleas, &c., Lilacs, Camellias, Hyacinths, &c., &c.—*W. Gordon, Castle Kimbolton.*—If "G. L. E." has got a good gardener, I think she cannot do better than consult with him respecting the subject of her inquiries, at p. 117, viz., "what flowers at this season of the year she may expect to be brought in from the houses in succession, what vegetables, roots," &c; but if her gardener does not understand his profession, she should find one that does.—*J. W.*

Varnish for Cotton-Frames.—As to the varnish made of eggs and toasted cheese, I was foolish enough to try it in a water-bath, in a sand-bath, and afterwards in an open ladle; it formed a spongy, brittle substance, utterly worthless, as it would not adhere to the cotton, nor was such a mixture calculated to do so. — *Taliesin Ap Jones.* [This receipt was taken from the "Annals of Chemistry," as we stated, and was not recommended by us.]

To prepare Canvas for protecting Frames, &c.—I have read with interest the account of your correspondent, who has applied himself to the construction of a machine for making Oil Cloth. In a former communication, I suggested the use of common fat; but after trying both that and linseed oil, I am inclined to prefer the latter, though considerably more expensive. There is one point your correspondent appears to have overlooked; which is the necessity of employing some antiseptic to check the tendency of all canvas, when saturated with oil, after a time, to decay. This will be completely answered by using common resin, to the extent of one-half or thereabouts; and a small addition of bees-wax may be advisable, to keep the cloth flexible; and also as being in some degree antiseptic. There is one observation which should be strongly impressed on those who may try this most useful and valuable experiment, that of not rolling up or putting away the prepared canvas for some time after it is made. If this is not attended to, there is great danger of the oil causing the whole to heat and rot, or even fire, if in quantity and in a close place; a secret well known in our arsenals, where the painted cloths used in the Navy are long exposed to the air before they are rolled or folded up, in order to avoid these serious consequences. There is one remark I must make on the machine. There does not appear to be any necessity for *saturating* the canvas, which is the case in the use of it, and in consequence more oil is used. If laid on on one side with a brush, the purpose is answered; the oil being, of course, heated, and made quite liquid. There is another advantage to set off in using the brush against the small economy of labour in using the machine; which is, the cloth can be made up previously to preparing. By this means the sewing is more easily done, and the thread used in it is secured as well as the canvas. If, however, any of your readers prefer the mode of preparing the canvass for it, and having it sewn together afterwards, I strongly recommend them to have the thread well cased with resin and bees-wax; otherwise, the stitches will give way long before the canvas is decayed.—*W.*

Description of the Pine Stoves at Bamford Hall.—In accordance with the wish expressed by "A. B.," at p. 372 of your last year's Volume, I send you a description of my fruiting Pine stove. It is unequally span-roofed, the front rafters being 11 feet long and the back ones 6 feet. Its length is 25 feet, and its breadth 15 feet, having a walk 3 feet wide round the interior. It is fitted up with a shelf at the back, 3 feet from the glass, and with another in front, 5 feet from the glass. The front of the house is 6 feet high above the walk, and the upper portion is glazed to the depth of 4 feet. At both ends of the house there is a flight of 6 steps from the front walk to the back one, which is on a level with the front of the pit. The latter stands in the centre of the house, its slope corresponding with that of the roof; but instead of being heated by bark in the ordinary manner, the roots of the plants are warmed by means of hot-water pipes passing beneath them. For this purpose, the pit is surmounted by a boarded stage, containing 4 shelves, with openings in them, to receive the Pine-pots up to the rims. Each shelf is 2 feet in width and capable of containing 9 plants. The hot-water pipes in the pit and those which warm the house are on the same level, and communicate with each other, so that only one fire is required. These pipes are all dished, for the purpose of holding water to create steam. The dishes in the pit are filled by means of one-inch leaden pipes, one end of which comes through the stage; and these are filled twice every day with hot-water. There are also 6 small one-inch iron pipes, about 18 inches long, which stand upright, and are screwed into the main pipes beneath the stage; the tops of these you can open or close, according as more or less moisture is required. The succession-house is 25 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 12 feet high. One half of the stage is appropriated to suckers, the other half to year-old plants. It is capable of containing 30 year-old plants and 36 suckers. I find that suckers strike root more quickly on this plan than in bark. I have lately potted 30 plants, which were put in pots as suckers on the 25th of January, 1842; they are now sufficiently large for fruiting; and I think that plants may be grown to a larger size on this plan in two years, than they could in three if placed in bark. It will soon be two years since these houses were finished and stocked with Pines, but owing to the latter requiring to be re-potted at that time (as I was obliged to have certain sized pots to fit the holes in my stage), it was very late in the season before they showed fruit. This year also they were late in fruiting, the first Pine being cut on the 1st of August, and others succeeding up to the end of December. I have cut 41 Pines this season, the total weight of which was 112 lbs. 3 oz.; 12 of them (Montserrats) weighed 40 lbs. 4 oz. Had they put up in March, instead of June and August, the fruit would have been much heavier. I have now some fine plants, which I hope will throw up large fruit. My fruiting pots are 11 inches wide inside at the top, 6 inches wide at the bottom, and 16 inches deep, with a good strong rim, an inch wide, made quite flat, to fit close to the stage. My succession-pots are 7 inches wide inside at the top, 4 inches wide at the bottom, and 12 inches deep. Several Pines have fruited in these small pots, some of which weighed as much as 3 lbs. 4 oz.; those grown are chiefly Montserrats. I forgot to mention that there are throttle valves in my pipes, so that I can shut out the water from the pipes in the house, and thus gain more bottom-heat in the pit during the summer, or from the pipes in the pit, if I wish to give the Pines a check. I have no trouble in keeping the bottom-heat up to 90° or 95°; but the latter is my standard heat. Pines grown on this plan are not in danger of receiving any check from being potted. I find that when the pot is replaced in the stage, the fresh soil soon becomes heated.—*George Cherry, Gardener to James Fenton, Esq., Bamford Hall, Rochdale.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Feb. 22.—P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Twenty gentlemen were elected Members.—Mr. J Gillott communicated the result of his trial of the Bokhara Clover, which was referred to the general committee; the author being requested to state the nature of his soil and the result attending his trials during the ensuing summer. Mr. Pusey and Mr. Miles expressed their intention of instituting trials of the Bokhara Clover and Khelat Lucerne on peat soils, and Mr. Gibbs undertook to obtain further information on the subject.—Mr. Illingworth submitted his suggestion for a systematic establishment of farmers' clubs in connexion with the Poor-law unions and local associations throughout the country, for collecting and transmitting to this society the result of their practical inquiries.—Mr. Pusey, as chairman of the journal committee, reported the result of a correspondence with the Duke of Portland and the Rev. W. Thorpe, and the reception of various papers for the journal.—Mr. Stratton presented a series of lithographic drawings of his waggons and implements exhibited last year at the Bristol meeting.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Feb. 21.—E. Foster, Esq., in the Chair. E. Doubleday, Esq., and D. F. B. White, Esq., were elected Fellows. A branch of Scotch Fir, presented by the Duke of Northumberland, was exhibited, in which, by an abnormal development of the buds, only a lateral development of the wood of the branch had taken place, giving it a flat, instead of a round appearance. A male and female specimen of the Goliathus Drurii was presented to the society by Mr. Savage, through the Rev. F. W. Hope. This insect is remarkable for its beauty and size, as well as exceedingly valuable on account of its rarity. It is an inhabitant of the southern parts of Africa, within the tropics.—A paper was read from Professor Croft on the manufacture of sugar from the Corn-stalk (Zea Mays). From late experiments in Indiana it appears that the Corn-stalk is capable of producing sugar. The juice of the stalks contains more than three times as much sugar as the Beet, and five times more than the Maple, equalling, if not exceeding, that of the ordinary Sugar-cane, as raised in the United States. The sugar is more easily obtained from the Corn-stalk than from the Sugar-cane, and the cultivation of the former is much easier. The Sugar-cane is 18 months in coming to perfection, whilst the Corn-stalk requires only from 70 to 90 days. The refuse of the Maize, after the expression of the sugar, forms an excellent fodder for cattle. The quantity of sugar is said to be increased by removing the ears of the Corn during its growth.—The Rev. F. W. Hope had a paper read on the portraits, painted and engraved, the busts, medallions, &c. representing Linnæus. A great number of these works of art, produced or existing in the various nations of Europe, were criticised, and the remarks were illustrated by an interesting collection of engravings of many of the portraits, busts, and medallions of the great naturalist who gives his name to the society.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 20.—T. Tooke, Esq., V.P., in the chair. A paper was read, entitled, 'The Agricultural Statistics of Five Parishes in Middlesex—Norwood, Greenford, Perivale, Hanwell, and Ealing,' by Mr. H. Tremenheere. Norwood contains 2209 acres; it is divided by the Uxbridge road into two nearly equal portions; that of the north is composed of a heavy clay soil; that on the south of a light loam, and of gravel. The rent of land varies from 40*s.* to 50*s* per acre, and the farms in the southern division let for 20*s.* per acre more than those in the northern. The surface of the soil in the northern part indicates that almost the whole of it was within no very remote period in a state of arable cultivation. It is now almost entirely pasture land. The soil is richly manured, abundance of dung being procured from London; but there is a very general inattention to the preservation of manure made on the farms. The liquid produce of the stables and outhouses is permitted to run into the farm-yards, and to stagnate in black ponds in the winter, and evaporate in the summer. There is a strong prejudice against all modern inventions for facilitating or abridging labour. The wages of labour vary from 12*s.* to 15*s.* per week. A farm of 250 acres gives permanent employment to 14 labourers. The produce of wheat, in 1842, was 32 bushels per acre. Barley, 40; oats, 32; potatoes, 7 tons, and hay three-fourths of a ton. The number of live stock was 886. Greenford consists of 2,032 acres; it contains

about twelve farms, the largest 221 acres. The rent of land varies from 32s. to 3l. per acre. There are 1,605 acres of meadow-land, 371 of arable land, and 54 of woodland. The soil is a strong clay, well calculated for the growth of wheat, beans, and tares. Much of it is susceptible of improvement by a good system of draining. In some parts the land in winter becomes so saturated with water as to be unfit for the support of cattle. No modern machinery of any kind was observed. The agricultural produce, in 1842, was as follows:—wheat, 24 bushels per acre; barley, 38; oats, 40; and potatoes 74. The number of live stock was 673. Perivale consists of 626 acres. It belongs entirely to one proprietor, and is divided into five farms. The soil is a heavy clay, requiring four and occasionally six horses to plough it. The most profitable mode of managing the land is found to be the production of hay for the London market. The drainage is very defective, and the farmers are little disposed to attempt any mode of improvement. The wages of labourers vary from 12s to 14s. per week. The agricultural produce per acre was, wheat 22 bushels, and hay three-fourths of a ton. The number of live stock was 599, of which 531 were sheep, these animals being taken in to feed at the rate of 2s. 6d. per score. Hanwell contains 1,363 acres. The rent of land is about 50s. per acre. Manure is supplied from London. The agricultural produce, in 1841, was, wheat, 48 bushels per acre; rye, 24; oats, 48; potatoes, 6 tons; and hay 1 ton. The live stock amounted to 186. Ealing consists of 3 807 acres It is composed of two different descriptions of soil; the heavy, or clay and light rich loam, the former constituting meadow or pasture land, the latter arable farms and market-gardens. The rent paid for arable and pasture land varies from 40s. to 60s. per acre. Farms are generally held on leases for 21 years. Little use is made of modern agricultural machinery. The implements of husbandry are of the same kind that were in use 30 years ago. A considerable portion of Ealing consists of market gardens, and forms a part of that large area in the vicinity of the metropolis, lying on both sides of the western road, which may be regarded as the great fruit and vegetable garden of London. The fruit-gardeners have an upper and an under crop growing on the land at the same time. The soil is an excellent dry loam, and is abundantly manured. The number of labourers employed on these gardens is very great, and is estimated at 30 persons to each acre. The average rent paid is 10l. per acre. The wages of labour vary from 10s to 15s. per week, and the proportion of women to men employed is as two to one. An important benefit was conferred on the labouring population, and on the poor of this parish, in the year 1832, by the Bishop of London, as lord of the manor, who granted 20 acres of waste land for the purpose of inclosure and allotment. The proportion allowed to each person is 20 rods, at a yearly rent of 5s. The land is now divided into 146 allotments, and so great is the demand for those that are vacant, that there are, at the present time, 50 applicants. This system is found to be attended with most beneficial results. The occupier undertakes to live soberly, and to abstain from working on the Sabbath, on pain of forfeiting his allotment in case of non-compliance. The average assessment for the relief of the poor, from 1827 to 1833, was 4s. in the pound, and from 1835 to 1841 it has been reduced to 2s. 8½d. The wages of labour vary from 12s. to 15s. per week. The agricultural produce of 1842 was, wheat, 35 bushels per acre; barley, 50; oats, 43; potatoes, 85; and hay, 1 ton per acre. The number of live stock was 1430, of which 1200 were sheep.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is a List of the Seedlings which have been selected by the Society in the year 1842, and considered to possess sufficient merit to be placed in the First or Second Class:—

	When Raised.	First Class.
Auriculas	1842	Goldham's Duke of Wellington
Tulips	1842	Brown's Polyphemus
	—	Goldham's Queen
Heartsease	1841	Lane's Sir J. Sebright
	1842	Do. Alpha
	—	Cook's Alicia
	—	Welsh's Blue Perfection
Pinks	1841	Brown's Garland
	1842	Do. Model
	—	Do. Eclipse
	—	Willmer's Prince of Wales
	—	Norman's Princess Royal
Carnations	1840	Bates's Briseis
	1842	Willmer's Marquis
Picotees	1841	Hedley's Nanette
	1842	Neville's Dr. Lindley
	—	Barnard's Mrs. Lindley
Dahlias	1841	*Turvill's Essex Triumph
	—	*Mountjoy's Virgil
	—	Smith's Sir R. Sale
	—	Bragg's Antagonist
	—	Wildman's Bianca
	—	Edwards's Mrs. Richardson
		Second Class.
Auriculas	1842	Goldham's Diamond
	—	Do. Viola
Tulips	1841	Willmer's Squire Chillman
	1841	Norman's William
	—	Goldham's Napoleon
Heartsease	1841	H. Bridge's Commissioner
	1842	King's Princess Royal
	—	Bridges's Martha
Pelargoniums	1842	Catleugh's Omega
	—	Gaines's Pride of Surrey
	—	Hodges' Oberon
Pinks	1842	Willmer's Attila
	—	Do. Black Prince
	—	Do. Hero of Middlesex
Carnations	1842	Brown's Vivid
	—	Willmer's Mary Ann
	—	Dover's Jemmy Webb
Picotees	1841	Hedley's Sarah
	—	Robinson's Nottingham Hero
	—	Holliday's Queen of England
	1842	Edwards's Emily
	—	Norman's Henry
	—	Willmer's Maria
	—	Do. Miss Jane
Dahlias	1841	Oakley's Surprise
	—	Whale's Hero of Stonehenge
	1841	Kinghorn's Chieftain
	—	Mitchell's Pride of Sussex
	—	Smith's Sir R. Sale
	—	Edwards's Mrs. Richardson
	1842	Wildman's Bianca
	1841	Brown's Queen of Trumps
	—	Do. Miranda
	—	Smith's Empress of Whites
	—	Mitchell's Blanche Shelley
	—	Peebay's Sure Enough
	—	Davis's Asmodeus
	—	Bragg's Great Western
	1842	Hale's Queen of Roses
	—	Spary's Aurantia
	—	Smith's Washington
	—	Hodges's Cheltenham Queen
	—	Brown's Belle Forme

* These two Dahlias were exhibited upon several occasions, and uniformly pronounced First Class. The approbation bestowed upon the others was qualified; and some of them having been previously or subsequently placed in the second class, or rejected, they cannot be considered as having consistently maintained their character. Of Seedlings of 1842, the only flowers which were thought to promise first class properties were Alexander's Primrose Perfection, and Stein's Sir R. Chester; but they were not positively placed in that class.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Ipswich Cucumber Society, Feb. 23.—The first show for the season took place at the Mechanics' Institution. The specimens were not only abundant, but very fine, and the exhibition attracted many spectators. The Society's Standard is Length, combined with the annexed qualities:—straight, slender and uniform in size, dark green, short neck, black spine, ribbed, bloomy, blossom, fresh cut, and in every respect fit for table. The following is the Judges' description of the specimens exhibited.

Exhibitors.	Prize.	Sort.	Mode of Growth.	Length.	Form	Size.	Colour.	Neck.	Spine.	Rib.	Bloom	Blossom	General Appearance.
Mr. T. Latter, Gr. to Capt. Appleton, Martin Hall, Suffolk, Exhibited 2 Brace, from 12 to 21 in. long.	Silver Cup.	Wilson's Hero.	Hot Water Pit.	17, 13 and 10	Not quite Straight	¼ do. to ¾ do.	Dk. Green	Short	Black	Very Slight	Very bloomy	Perfect	Handsome fruit
Mr. J. Latter, Gr. to Capt. Appleton, Martin Hall, Suffolk, Exhibited 2 Brace, from 12 to 21 in. long.	Silver Cup.	Improved Stem House.	Hot Water Pit.	13 14	Straight	½ do.	Lt. Green	Small.	White	Slight	None	None	Very handsome glossy.
Mr. J. Hamilton, Gr. to F. A. Philipps, Esq., Thornhill, near Stockport, Lancashire, Exhibited 1 Brace.	Second 3 0 0	The Jewess, Emperor and Jewess.	Mills's Improved Pit.	13½	Straight	½ do.	Dk. Green	Short	White	Slight	None	None	Rather yellow at the neck.
Mr. Jas. Mouty, Gr. to Lord Calthorpe, Easton Hall, near Wickham Market, Exhibited 1 Brace.	Third 1 10 0	Mouty's Unknown.	Hot-house, Heated by Hot Water.	17 10½	Straight	¾ inch.	Dk. Green	Short & thick	Black	Slight	None	None	Glossy.
Mr. W. Stannard, Gr. to Archdeacon Bennett, Woolver Park, Suffolk, Exhibited 13 Inches long.	Fourth 1 0 0	Hamilton's White Spine.	Pine Stove, Heated by Hot Water.	13	Straight	¾ diam.	Lt. Green	Long	White	Smooth	Bloomy	Perfect	Glossy.
Mr. J. M. Reid, Gr. to — Bennett, Esq., Beech Hall, Stonham, Suffolk, Exhibited 61 Inches, from 10 to 11 inches long.	Fifth 0 10 0	Keerson's Stove. Dr. Lindley's Perfection, and Porcupine.	Hot Water Pit, Grown in September.	12 to 21	Straight	¾ diam.	Dk. Green	Short & thick	Black	Slight	None	None	Glossy.
Mr. A. Hedley, Gr. Watling, Esq., Newcastle, Staffordshire, Exhibited 1 Brace.			In a Hot-house, Heated by Hot Water.	10 10½	Straight		Dk. Green	Long	White	Smooth	None	None	Glossy.
Mr. Wood, Market Gardener, Bramford, Suffolk, Exhibited 1 Brace of small Fruit.			Hot Water Pit.	17	Straight	¾ inch.	Dk. Green	Short	White	Slight	None	None	Glossy.

The Judges were, Messrs. Girling, Stowmarket; Golding, Hadleigh; and Clarke, Ipswich.

During the evening, Mr. Smith, gr. to D. Alexander, Esq., directed attention to a brace of Cucumbers, grown by Mr. T. Latter, and called "Dr. Lindley's Perfection," which, in his opinion, possessed every property requisite, according to the standard lately laid down by the Editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, to constitute perfection. He then proceeded to show the principal points in which this differed from the standard of the Society, and to defend the qualities at variance in the latter; alleging that the admission alone, that such fruit as are required to constitute perfection in Ipswich are not good seeders, was a sufficient proof of their excellence.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Achimenes multiflora. Many-flowered Achimenes. (*Stove Annual*). Gesneraceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—This very beautiful stove plant inhabits dry banks, in woods, on the Serra de Santa Brida, and near Villa de Arayos, in Brazil, whence seeds were sent home by Mr. Gardner. The plants flowered first at the Royal Botanic Garden of Glasgow. They continue for a length of time in bloom, with a succession of flowers continually expanding. The stem is simple, about a foot high. The flowers are nearly two inches long, deep lilac within, paler without, especially the tube, which is funnel-shaped. The limb consists of five nearly equal, rounded lobes, strongly fimbriated at the margin.—*Curtis's Botanical Magazine.*

Comparettia rósea. Rose coloured flowered Comparettia. (*Stove Epiphyte*). Orchidaceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This is one of the most interesting objects which are occasionally met with, especially in the Orchidaceous tribe; and which, while they do not dazzle us with their brilliancy, or powerfully arrest us by their showiness, yet exercise a considerable and pleasurable influence on the mind of the real admirer of nature, on account of their peculiar gracility, delicacy, and loveliness. Although diminutive in regard to size, there is a grace in its aspect, and its blossoms are of such a rich rosy tint, that, when in flower, it is a general source of attraction. It is a native of the Spanish main, from whence it was obtained by Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney, with whom it has flowered for the last two years. The leaves are few, and quite sessile, and the racemes of flowers are drooping. They have a delicate, wiry stem, and the pretty rose-coloured blossoms are borne near their extremity. So scanty and weak are the roots of this and the equally delightful *C. coccinea*, that unless they are securely fastened to the log that supports them, they are very liable to become detached, fall off, get broken, or have their growth otherwise impeded. The best way of fixing them is to pass thin wire round them and the block, almost close to the base of the leaves, taking care that this wire does not injure them, by placing a little moss beneath it. The moss will be further beneficial, if kept moist in summer, by encouraging them to develop more and stronger roots. They should always be grown on logs of wood, in preference to being kept in pots.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

Vriesia psittacina. Parrot-flowered Vriesia. (*Stove Epiphyte*). Bromeliaceæ. Hexándria Monogýnia.—This is an extremely pretty stove plant, for which we are indebted to C. B. Warner, Esq. It is said by Sir W. Hooker to be a native of the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro. In cultivation it requires to be potted in leaf-mould, with a quantity of potsherds for drainage. Plenty of water should be given during the summer months, but sparingly in winter. Or it may be grown suspended in a wire basket, like an Orchidaceous plant. It is propagated by suckers. *Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horticultural Society of London.—We are happy to announce that the arrangements for the despatch of a collector to China have been completed, and that Mr. Fortune has sailed for Hong-Kong in the ship Emu, amply provided with the means of forwarding the objects of the Society, and furnished with most valuable letters of introduction, both from her Majesty's Government, and from numerous private individuals. In addition to his duties as an agent of the Horticultural Society, Mr. Fortune will occupy himself in the collection of objects of natural history in general; and we doubt not that he will reap a rich and abundant harvest. If any gentlemen desire to participate in the collections of dried plants and zoological preparations which Mr. F. will form, it will be as well for them to communicate with Dr. Lindley on the subject.

Presentation of Plate.—We learn that at a recent meeting of the Morningside Practical Gardeners' Society, the chairman presented Mr. Liddell, formerly gr. at Canaan House, and late Secretary to the Society, with a handsome silver snuff-box, on which was a suitable inscription, as a testimonial of the respect in which he was held by the members, for the diligence and attention with which he had discharged the duties of that office.

The Araceous Order.—These plants abound in an acrid principle which is volatile, and therefore dissipated by heat; being soluble in water, it is also removed by washing, and easily separated from the fecula with which many of their tuberous roots abound. Hence several have been employed as articles of diet from very ancient times, as Colocasia antiquorum, mentioned by Herodotus and Theophrastus, and remarkable as an Indian plant cultivated in Egypt, and now in most parts of the south of Europe. The roots are without acrimony, as is the case with many other long-cultivated plants. They are universally cultivated in India, and known there under the names of Kuchoo and Gaglee. Arum nymphæifolium, which Dr. Roxburgh considers only a variety of *C. antiquorum*, is but rarely cultivated in Bengal. Arum indicum, Man-kuchoo and Man-guri of the Bengalese, is a species much cultivated about the huts of the natives for its esculent stems and small pendulous tubers. Arum campanulatum, now Amorphophallus, Ol of the Bengalese, and which deserves to be called the Telinga Potato, is also much cultivated, especially in the northern Circars, according to Dr. Roxburgh, where it is highly esteemed for the wholesomeness and nourishing quality of its roots. In the Himalayas, the species which I have called Colocasia himalensis forms the principal portion of the food of the hill-people; so Colocasia macrorhizon and esculentum, forming the Tara, Taka, Taya, and Kopeh, and Cocoa roots, Eddoes, and Yams of the Pacific and other islands, yield a considerable portion of the food of the inhabitants. The stalks and leaves also of some of the species are eaten in many places; those of Arum sagittifolium are said to be called Chou Caraibe; so also in the south of Europe, Arisarum vulgare, and A. Dioscoridis, which is perhaps only a variety of *A. italicum*, are occasionally eaten; but even Arum maculatum, and other acrid species, deprived of their acridity, are sometimes made to yield food in times of scarcity. Some of these, however, from their acridity and irritating nature have been used as vesicatories; Arum maculatum has been used medicinally even from the time of Hippocrates; Typhonium orixense, having exceedingly acrid roots, is, when fresh applied in India by the natives in cataplasm to scusdis, or bring forward tumours. Dr. Roxburgh pronounces it to be certainly a most powerful stimulant; other species are likewise employed, as A. montanum, Roxb., (macrorhizon, Ainslie); the plant called by the latter Dracontium polyphyllum is exhibited internally when its acrimony has been subdued, it is considered antispasmodic, and is also said to be useful in asthmatic cases. An emmenagogue is said to be prepared from it in the Society Islands. Scindaspus officinalis (Guj-pipul of the natives), forms an article of considerable repute in Hindoo Materia Medica; it is described as acrid, diaphoretic, and anodyne; but the statements of authors differ on the subject.—*Royle's Illustrations.*

The Abacà.—Abacà is a name which the natives of the Philippine Islands apply both to the vegetable fibres of which they make their cordage, and to the plant that yields them. This is a species of Plantain, the same which is called by Rumpf, Musa sylvestris, and in the Malay language Pisang Utang. It is found wild on the Philippine and Mindanao Isles, and is also most carefully cultivated, on account of the singular advantages which the inhabitants have learned to derive from it. Extensive plantations of it are to be met with on the island of Luzon, in the provinces of Albay, Laguna, and Camarines, but particularly in the vicinity of Mount Mayong, the base of which is about 15 leagues in circumference. The soil of this extensive tract is well adapted to the cultivation of the Abacà, which thrives only in moist, shady, and fertile ground. In such situations thickets are formed by their trunks and young suckers, which last are sheltered from the intense heat of the sun by the beautiful and wide-spreading foliage with which the full-grown trees are crowned. The stems issue from a sort of tuber furnished with fibres, and grow in less than 18 months to the height of 7 feet, their thickness being that of a man's thigh. The leaves forming the crown of the tree are from 10 to

12 in number, of which the outer ones spread horizontally, while those in the centre are divergently erect. They are 5 feet or more in length, 1¼ broad, and supported by a stalk about a foot long, which is prolonged on the under surface of the leaves, into a thick longitudinal rib, with which many small ramifications communicate. When this herbaceous plant (for such, notwithstanding its size, it really is,) has attained its greatest state of perfection, which it acquires in less than two years, a thick peduncle issues from the centre of the leaves, covered with partial, concave, ovate, acute spathes, which are developed in proportion to the growth of the peduncle. When they have acquired the length of 3 or 4 feet, the flowers appear, from 9 to 14 in each spathe, and are followed by green hard fruit, 1½ or 2 inches long, disagreeable to the taste and applied to no use whatever. When the fruit is ripe, the stem perishes as in other herbaceous plants; but a progeny survives in the suckers, which by this time have made their appearance. As the old trunks are not proper for use, the natives usually cut them down when a year and a half old, at which age this may be done with advantage. The stems being cut off near the roots, and at the upper extremity a little below the leaves, are slit open longitudinally in order to separate the medullary substance from the fibrous strata, of which the outer are harder and stronger, forming the bandalà used in the fabrication of cordage; the inner consist of finer fibres, and yield the lupis, used for weaving the nipìs and other more delicate fabrics, and the intermediate layers are converted into what is called tupoz, of which the guinarras are made. All these layers of fibres are saturated with a thickish fluid; to clear them from which they are cut into shreds two or three inches wide, and dressed like flax in a sort of heckle or long piece of wood, furnished with three narrow knives; which being held in the right hand, the shreds are managed with the left, and thus reduced into fibres, being by this process cleared from the fluid with which they are impregnated. In this state they are dried in the sun, picked, and applied to different uses according to their different qualities. Those intended for cordage, &c., undergo no further process; but the others are rendered more soft and pliable by beating them with a wooden mallet. They are then fastened to each other by means of almost invisible knots, wound into balls, and committed to the loom.—*Transactions of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.*

Plant's Vegetable Monster.—"What is this, of which three roots are represented in the vignette? In consequence of the statement made by Mr. Plant, nurseryman of Cheadle, (See *Bot. Reg.*, 1842, plate 53,) that he had obtained mules from a Gladíolus by an Amaryllidaceous plant, I was anxious to investigate minutely its correctness. It will be proper to premise, that the mule figured as Plant's Anisanth is a true Gladíolus, raised between Glad. splendens (Anisanthus splendens, Sweet, Br. Fl. G.) and a hybrid, sold under the name of Colvilli, between G. blandus, cardinalis, and tristis. Mr. Sweet improperly made a genus Anisanthus of G. splendens and Cunónius, and another genus of G. abbreviatus, three species of Gladíolus which have the lower lip abbreviated, a feature not more important than the conversion of the three petals into short bristles in Iris setosa. I always considered that something nearly approaching to G. abbreviatus might be raised between G. tristis and Cunónius. Mr. Plant has frankly communicated all the information he can give concerning his monsters, and has sent three of his



four roots to me. I have made a careful sketch of them as above represented. He states, that, in 1839, he carried from the greenhouse pollen of a plant, which by his description is certainly a cross-bred Hippeastrum, closely akin to H. Johnsoni, having dark red flowers striped with white, to a flower of Gladíolus blandus in a cold frame. The seeds produced were rather deficient in the usual foliaceous wing. Four roots were the produce. He states that their leaves were less erect and more glossy than those of a Gladíolus. In the second season, 1840-1, he was ill, and they suffered from neglect. They are now at rest, after three years' growth. The appearance is quite monstrous. There is scarcely a vestige of a regular corm, but the base is irregularly formed and beset with yellowish fleshy substances, having some affinity to the scales of a Lílium, and topped with the wrinkled remains of tubular sheaths which enveloped the base of the leaves. One of them, from the number of those tubular processes, seems to have formed offsets. To the eye, in their present state, they certainly exhibit no immediate hope of vegetation, but in due time they will probably do so. Mr. Plant says that they were raised in a mixture of sand and rotten manure. The question therefore arises, whether these strange productions are diseased Gladíoli, analogous to the monstrous Turnips, like bunches of keys, which often occur in highly-manured and hot sandy soil? or mules of such anomalous birth? or roots of some plant unknown to me, accidentally confounded by Mr. Plant with his seedling Gladíoli? Hippeastrum, the asserted male parent, has one very extraordinary peculiarity, that its several species breed more willingly by the pollen of any hybrid of its own genus, however complicated its origin, than by their own pollen. A bulb of H. organense, just imported from the Organ mountains, having thrown up two two-flowered stems, one flower on each stem was touched with its own dust, and the other by that of a triple mule. When the flowers withered, the germen of each of the former swelled first; but after a few days, the latter began to swell also: and from that moment, the growth of the former stopped, and they soon withered; both the latter, proceeding rapidly, produced abundance of good seed. Such has been the invariable result of six years' experiments; but we have failed in all attempts to mix Hippeastrum with the nearly-allied Habranthus or Zephyranthes. In the form of its seed and capsule, it has some affinity to Gladíolus. I tried 30 years ago vainly to impregnate G. blandus by H. crocatum. Can any person recognise the above as the roots of any known plant? or has Mr. Plant bred an anomalous monster between the two natural orders Amaryllidáceæ and Iridáceæ, though all other persons have as yet failed in obtaining any mule vegetable between two genera decidedly distinct in one and the same order? I do not think disease could have produced such Gladíolus roots. Mr. Plant tried to make a like cross last year by the Hippeastrum on a hybrid Gladíolus; and he has sent me a bulb which is its produce, and two seedlings from another pod not crossed by him on the same Gladiolus stem; but it is evident that these bulbs are all true Gladíoli, though the two pods have been evidently set by the pollen of two different species or varieties of Gladíolus, which the bees might effect without his privity. Mr. Plant pays a great deal of attention to the state of the stigma and pollen; but I cannot find that he has done so more than I have done during the last 30 years, when I was desirous of obtaining a difficult cross. Every encouragement should be given by cultivators to Mr. Plant, who would perhaps effect much by industry and perseverance, if his means were equal to his zeal."—*W. Herbert, in the Botanical Register.*

Guano.—The following extract from "Hovey's Magazine," forms portion of an Address delivered by J. E. Teschemacher, Esq., at a meeting of the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts, United States, relative to the value of guano as a manure:—"In the following experiments, I will first observe, that all those plants which were treated with guano were potted in a mixture, consisting of plain earth without any manure, sand, a little leaf-mould and Peat, with which the guano was mixed; that those plants which are compared with them have been grown in the richest compost, and that both have had the same attention, and been grown otherwise under the same circumstances. Fúchsia fúlgens, one year seedling, potted 17th June, when 2½ inches high, with one tea-spoonful of guano; repotted 9th August, then 12 inches high, with another spoonful of guano, is now 1½ foot high. The contrast between this and the two-year's old plant is very striking, both as to luxuriance of growth and colour of the foliage, the plant with guano being vastly superior. I think also that the colour of the flowers is improved; it is well known among gardeners that it is rather difficult to grow this plant well. Pelargoniums—two seedlings grown with guano, and one of the same sowing without; on the 17th June the two former were potted with one tea-spoonful of guano, and repotted on the 9th August with another tea-spoonful; here also the difference in favour of guano is very great. China Roses—two cuttings, potted 17th June, each with one tea-spoonful of guano; one was then 7 inches high, the other 4½; they are now 34 and 28 inches high respectively, with large healthy foliage and stems; these have not received a second application of guano. Celósia cristata, or Cockscomb—one seedling, with one tea-spoonful and one of the same sowing without; the size of the stem, foliage, and head of that with guano is more than double that of the other, and the difference in the colour of the leaves is remarkable. Sálvia patens, with one tea-spoonful of guano—the effect here has been to lengthen the joints, and the flower appears smaller than usual. Acácia Farnesiana—a seedling showing the size of the foliage and length of the joints previous to the application of a tea-spoonful of guano, and the remarkable growth of both afterwards. A Camellia, with two tea-spoonsful—This specimen, which was quite small and unhealthy before the addition of guano, as may be seen by the lower leaves, exhibits in a most marked manner, by its beautiful large deep green leaves and healthy bud, the action of this manure. On a Camellia grown with a large proportion of fine wood charcoal, the foliage and buds are extremely fine and luxuriant, and of a healthy green colour, but not at all equal to that treated with guano. One Balsam, two tea-spoonsful, repotted 9th August with two more, to which a little lime was added. This is an ugly specimen, which confirms an observation in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, that Balsams manured with guano produced smaller flowers. I have watched it carefully, and found that not a single flower missed bearing its seed-vessel, and that every seed-vessel I have opened contains from 14 to 20 perfect seeds. From what I have seen of guano, it is clear that its action is rapid and powerful on the stem and foliage, increasing their size and deepening their green colour; of this fact there can be no doubt. I think it probable that it diminishes the size of the flower in some cases, and that it improves the seed, both in quantity and quality; of this, however, more experiments are required to prove the certainty. When those plants were repotted, which received a second application, the roots were very numerous, and appeared in the most vigorous health—thick, succulent, pure white, the tips with that hairy appearance so well known by cultivators as a sign of strong growth. In Peru it is customary, when using guano to raise Pepper, to manure three times: first on the appearance of roots, then on the appearance of the leaves, and lastly on the formation of the fruit. I think the experiment of its action on all fruits, particularly the larger fruit-trees, as Apples, Pears, Peaches, &c., will be extremely interesting, as well as on the Vine, which is well known to be excessively greedy for rich food, particularly for bone manure, the chief ingredient of which, phosphate of lime, guano contains in considerable quantity." Mr. Teschemacher then proceeded to show that guano contained, in large proportions, the ingredients necessary for the growth of plants in general, and for the maturation of seeds. "The nectariferous juices, or, as they are commonly called, the honey in flowers, are usually separated or secreted by glandular bodies called nectaries, and this honey has by many been supposed indispensable in the fecundation of the seed; but there are also glands on the leaves and leaf-stalks (petioles) of many plants, which perform the same office of secreting honey; here, of course, it cannot be of use for this purpose. Such glands exist on the petioles or leaf-stalks of most of the Acácia tribe; on the tips of three or four of the lower serratures on the leaves of Grévia, on various parts of the leaves or stems of the Balsam, on Passiflora, and many other plants. These glands only secrete honey during the youth and growth of the leaf; it is then only that their operation and beautiful structure can be properly observed. When the leaf has attained its full growth and perfection, the active part of these glands dries up, the time for observing their powers is past, and the leaf then proceeds in its own important function of elaborating the sap. It has been lately surmised, and it appears to me with every probability of truth, that this honey is an excretion of the superabundant and useless part of the juices thrown off, after the leaf or flower has selected all that is necessary, precisely analogous to the excretions of the animal frame. I will attempt very briefly to show that this view, if correct, is of some importance, both to agriculture and horticulture. Mr. A. A. Hayes, of Roxbury, in a beautiful, simple and, I believe, original experiment, before the Chemical Society of Boston, proved the existence of phosphoric acid (probably combined in several seeds), by immersing sections of them in weak solutions of sulphate or acetate of copper; in whatever part of the seed phosphoric acid existed, on that part was deposited a precipitate of phosphate of copper; this was particularly evident in the seeds of Indian Corn. A certain quantity of phosphoric acid, or phosphates, is therefore necessary to the existence of these seeds; and that part of the plant (probably the flower) destined to perform the function of preparing the juices for these seeds, must go on exerting its utmost powers in selecting and rejecting until the requisite quantity of phosphates and other ingredients for the seed are obtained. Now the phosphates in most soils exist in extremely minute quantities; therefore, those plants and flowers whose seeds require them must extract large portions of food from the soil before they can select the amount of phosphates necessary for the perfection of their seeds; and probably only as many seeds arrive at maturity as the plant can procure phosphates to complete; the remainder, embryos of which are always formed in abundance, are abortive—that is, never come to perfection. The same line of reasoning, of course, applies to the other necessary ingredients of seeds. If, therefore, we present to a plant food containing an abundant supply of these ingredients, it seems reasonable to suppose that we shall produce more seeds, or rather that more of the embryo seeds will be perfected. Now, the chemical analysis of guano shows that it contains, in abundance, most of the necessary ingredients of plants and seeds, the nitrogen of its ammonia being absolutely requisite for the cellular, vascular, and other parts of the stem and leaves, and its phosphoric acid, as well as its nitrogen, for the seeds; and if future experience should confirm what I have thus stated as an opinion, that the flowers of plants manured with guano become smaller, it may be accounted for on the assumption that as there are presented to the plant these ingredients in abundance, particularly those necessary for the seed, the flower and its glands, whose office it is to prepare the latter, have less work to perform, less food to analyze, less to select, and less to reject; hence there is no necessity to have them of so large a size as where much exertion of these functions is required. The seed will also be larger and in greater quantity.'

Detection of the Presence of Potato Starch in the Powder of Rice and Arrow-root by means of diluted Hydrochloric Acid.—If powdered Rice or Potato starch be mixed with concentrated hydrochloric acid, in the proportion of about one part of the former to one and a half or two parts of the latter, they form almost immediately a thick mucilage. The mucilage of Potato starch is nearly transparent; that of Rice, on the contrary, is opaque. They both emit the odour of formic acid. If a mixture of hydrochloric acid and water is used, a very different action is exercised on the two substances already named. The Potato starch forms, in a very short time, a mucilage so thick that the mortar may be lifted up by means of the pestle used in making the mixture; while the powdered Rice does not acquire a similar viscosity in less than 25 or 30 minutes. If the Rice powder contains from four to six per cent. of Potato starch, it is easy to detect the admixture by means of this re-agent. For this

purpose, a mixture of equal parts of hydrochloric acid of commerce and water should be used. Arrow-root comports itself in the same manner as Rice powder with the hydrochloric acid; while Wheat starch resembles Potato starch in this respect. M. Marageau, as is known, has proposed hydrochloric acid as a means of detecting Potato starch in flour, by the strong smell of formic acid which it develops in contact with the acid; but as the same effect is produced, in this respect, with Rice powder and Arrow-root as with Potato starch, the hydrochloric acid cannot be used in this way for detecting the admixture of these latter.—*Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie.*

Soda produced in Cornwall.—The manufactory is at Bisso-bridge, near Carnon, and one of the materials is mundic, hitherto the refuse of the mines. The process is this:—mundic, which is a combination of sulphur and iron mixed with a proportion of nitrate of soda, is fixed to retorts similar to those in a gas-work, but not closely shut up. The sulphurous and nitrous vapours are carried into a chamber lined with lead, as in the ordinary manufacture of sulphuric acid, which it is the object of this part of the process to obtain. The weak sulphuric acid thus obtained is employed to decompose common salt, from which it expels the muriatic acid and forms a sulphate of soda. This is decomposed by exposing it to a high temperature in contact with carbonaceous matter, and the result is a very impure soda, which is dissolved, purified, and placed in evaporating vessels to crystallize. The crystals are very fine and pure. Perhaps, however, the most valuable part of the process will be the manufacture of sulphuric acid, the demand for which is enormous, and for which the vast quantities of sulphur imported from Sicily are chiefly used. It is understood that the value of the acid consumed annually is 50,000*l.*, an immense sum, considering the cheapness of the article, but it is largely used in almost all manufactures.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Chinese Egg-Plant.—This bears a cylindrical and very long, white fruit, and is stated by M. M. Audibert to be an excellent variety, with more melting and less stringy flesh than any other kind. The fruit which has ripened upon plants at Paris has not, however, in our opinion, proved of better quality than that of several other sorts.—*Bon Jardinier.*

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. X.

(*Continued from page* 87.)

33. *The Myrtle* was with the ancients a very favourite plant, and always expressive of triumph and joy: the hero wore it as a mark of victory; the bridegroom on his bridal-day; and friends presented each other with Myrtle garlands in the conviviality of the banquet. Venus is said to have been adorned with it when Paris decided in her favour the prize of beauty; and for this reason it was deemed odious to Juno and Minerva. It was probably from this cause that, when all other flowers and shrubs might be used in the festival of the Bona Dea, at Rome, Myrtle alone was excluded. Harmodius and Aristogiton, when they slew the Athenian tyrant, had their swords concealed beneath wreaths of Myrtle, of which incident, as recorded by Alcæus, Sir William Jones has made a happy use in his poem to Liberty.

34. *A Naturalist*, giving instructions to a young traveller in South America, requested he would collect for him everything ugly in preference to the beautiful; and certainly, were the same industry exercised in obtaining the least attractive of nature's productions that now exists in procuring the most beautiful, our knowledge of natural history would become immensely enriched, and many connecting links in the genera and species more satisfactorily accounted for.

35. *Sir Walter Raleigh*, in his "History of Guiana," alludes to men "whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders." In "Hakluytt's Collection of Voyages," published in 1598, we find a nation "reported to have their eyes in their shoulders, and their mouths in the middle of their breasts;" and as late as the time of Linnæus, a well-compacted story of men with tails found a place in that naturalist's highly valuable work, the "Amœnitates Academicæ." Such relations, doubtless, belong to a state of infrequent and imperfect intercourse with distant countries, just in the same way that the belief that the elephant had no joints in his legs, and the hyæna no vertebræ in his neck, could only be received before natural history was established as a science.

36. *Opinions of the Ancients respecting Animals.*—Many of the notions of antiquity, with regard to the structure and habits of animals, were quite irrational. It was gravely maintained, for instance, that the elephant had no joints, and, being unable to lie down, slept leaning against a tree; that the badger had the legs on one side shorter than those of the other; that the bear brought forth her cubs imperfectly formed, and licked them into shape; that deer lived several hundred years; that the cameleon derived its support solely from the atmospheric air. These, and many other fancies, proceeded either from a literal construction of metaphorical expressions, or a complete ignorance of the economy of nature with regard to the laws by which animal life is regulated.

37. *Wild Boar.*—It would seem from the accounts of ancient authors, that the ravages of the wild boar were considered as more formidable than those of the other savage animals. The conquest of the Erymanthian boar was one of the fabled labours of Hercules; and the story of the Calydonian boar is one of the most beautiful in Ovid.

38. In the heads of deer and antelopes there are cavities embedded in a bony case, varying in size in different species of these animals. The French call them *larmiers*, believing them to be receptacles for tears, of which, the thinner part evaporating, a substance remains called *larmes de cerf*. To this circumstance may be attributed the belief of the poets that the deer weeps.

39. The *Camel* often travels three or four days without water, drinking 50, 60, or even 100 pounds weight, when he has an opportunity; and the best camels for transport will sometimes endure a thirst of 10 or 12 days, though many of them perish under this privation. When we see what the man and the horse require in those arid countries, such a power in the camel must appear one of the most remarkable provisions of nature.

Reviews.

A Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies. By James Backhouse. 8vo. Hamilton and Adams. pp. 560.

THE author of this work informs his readers that his Visit to Australia was undertaken solely for the purpose of discharging a religious duty; but that having been trained to habits of observation, he kept a Journal, in which records were made of the productions of the countries visited, the state of the aborigines and of the emigrant and prisoner population, &c. We have to do only with the Natural History, in which the work is unusually rich.

Mr. James Backhouse is a brother of the very respectable nurserymen of that name, at York; he was himself educated as a nurseryman; he always took great interest in Botany and other branches of Natural History; and, moreover, his early pursuits brought him acquainted with the details of practical cultivation; so that a better man could not have been easily found to report the facts connected with vegetation which came beneath his notice. Accordingly, we find at every step in the volume before us, useful or entertaining information upon such subjects.

Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, was first visited, then Flinders's Island, Sydney, Norfolk Island, Moreton Bay, Port Philip, South Australia, King George's Sound, and, finally, Swan River; concerning all which places there is an ample supply of valuable evidence, from which, notwithstanding the crowded state of our columns, we must snatch a few gleanings.

Those who have their thoughts turned towards emigration will be glad to know what manner of place is a log-house:—"When a place is first occupied by a settler, a hut of the simplest kind is formed, often like a mere roof resting on the ground; and when other needful things have been effected, one of upright logs is built, and covered with shingles. This is usually divided into two rooms; one of which is fitted up with broad rough shelves, for sleeping-berths; and the other, which has a square recess for a fire-place, built of stones, at the outer end, and continued into a rude chimney a little higher than the roof, is used for a cooking and sitting-room. The crevices between the logs either remain open, or are filled with wool or some other material. A square opening, closing with a shutter, admits light into each room, and short logs of wood or rude benches, serve for seats. Many families that have been brought up in England in respectable circumstances, live for several years in a hut of this description, until they can find time and means to build themselves a better habitation; and a hut of this kind is generally to be seen contiguous to a better house, and is occupied by the male servants, who are mostly prisoners."

The following description of a bit of wild scenery in Van Diemen's Land furnishes materials for a charming picture, the sketch for which is, indeed, supplied by a clever etching.

"The brook that supplies Hobart Town with water flows from Mount Wellington through a valley at the foot of the mountain. Here the bed of the brook is rocky, and so nearly flat as scarcely to deserve the name of The Cascades, by which this place is called. Many dead trees and branches lie across the brook, by the sides of which grows *Drymophila cyanocarpa*—a plant, allied to Solomon's Seal, producing sky-blue berries on an elegantly three-branched, nodding top. *Dianella cærulea*—a sedgy plant—flourishes on the drier slopes: this, as well as *Billardiera longiflora*—a climbing shrub, that entwines itself among the bushes—was now exhibiting its violet-coloured fruit. In damp places, by the side of the brook, a princely *tree-fern*, *Cybotium Billardieri*, emerged through the surrounding foliage. A multitude of other ferns, of large and small size, enriched the rocky margins of the stream, which I crossed upon the trunk of one of the prostrate giants of the forest, a Gum-tree of large dimensions, which had been uprooted by some blast from the mountain; and, in its fall, had subdued many of the neighbouring bushes, and made a way where otherwise the forest would have been inaccessible. On descending from this natural bridge, to examine a tree-fern, I found myself at the foot of one of their trunks, which was about 5 feet in circumference and 10 in height. The lower part was a mass of protruding roots, and the upper part clothed with short remains of leaf-stalks, looking rough and blackened: this was surmounted by dead leaves hanging down, and nearly obscuring the trunk from distant view: above was the noble crest of fronds, or leaves, resembling those of *Asplenium Filix-fœmina* in form, but exceeding 11 feet in length, in various degrees of inclination between erect and horizontal, and of the tenderest green, rendered more delicate by the contrast with the dark verdure of the surrounding foliage. At my feet were several other ferns of large size, covering the ground, and which, through age and their favourable situation, had attained root-stocks a foot in height, crowned by circles of leaves three times that length. Other plants of tree-fern, at short distances, concealed from my view, by their spreading fronds, the foliage of the lofty evergreens that towered a hundred feet above them. The trunk of one of the tree-ferns was clothed with a *Trichomanes* and several species of *Hymenophyllum*—small membranaceous ferns of great delicacy and beauty. On a rocky bank adjoining, there were other ferns, with creeping roots, that threw up their bright green fronds at short distances from each other, decorating the ledges on which they grew. In the deepest recesses of this shade I could enjoy the novel scene—ferns above, below, around—without fear of molestation; no dangerous beasts of prey inhabiting this interesting island. The annexed etching will give the reader some idea of a tree-fern, many species of which exceed in beauty the stately palms of warmer climates."

Of the timber-trees of this part of the Australian colonies we have the following account:—

"The timber about Macquarrie Harbour is very fine. Huon Pine, supposed to be a species of *Dacrydium*, which is much valued for ship-building and general purposes, abounds on the eastern side: the wood is closer grained and more durable than White American Pine, and has an aromatic smell. This tree attains to about 100 feet in height, and 25 in circumference, and is of a pyramidal form: the branches from the trunk are a little below horizontal, and are clothed with numerous, slender, pendant, scaly branchlets, of lively green, serving the purpose of leaves, as in the Cypress and Arbor-vitæ. Celery-topped Pine—*Thalamia asplenifolia*—so called from the resemblance of a branch clothed with its dilated leaves, to the leaf of Celery, is well calculated for masts. Myrtle, allied to Beech, but with leaves more like Dwarf Birch, is suited for keels. Light-wood—*Acacia Melanoxylon*—clothed with leaf-like spurious foliage, resembling the leaves of a Willow, is also fine timber, and its roots make beautiful veneering. It derives this name from swimming in water, while the other woods of V. D. Land, except the pines, generally sink; in some parts of the colony it is called black-wood, on account of its dark colour. Other timber-trees are known here by the names of Pink-wood, *Carpodontos lucida*; Hard-wood, a species of *Olea*; Sassafras, *Atherosperma moschata*; Sinkwood, *Zieria arborescens*, &c. Forest Tea Tree, a species of *Leptospermum*, is valued for fuel; some crooked portions of its trunk are finely veined, and well adapted for fancy-work. The black substance forming part of the stems of tree-ferns, is used for reeding, in inlaying, for which purpose it is superior to Ebony. Respectable hats have been manufactured from the shavings of some species of Acacia, as well as from broad-leaved sedges, *Lepidosperma gladiata*, the leaves being first boiled and bleached."

When on Flinders's Island, Mr. Backhouse found the Grass-trees in great perfection. To a drawing of them is added the following description:—"We visited the Grass-tree plains that extend toward the east coast. The soil is sandy and poor, and clothed with thin rigid herbage, and scattered, low Gum-teees, low scrub, and large Grass-trees, *Xanthorhœa australis*? Some of the last are from five to seven feet high, and as many in circumference; they have leaves three to four feet long, and flower-spikes five to ten feet high, thickly clothed with hard scales, and small, white, star-like flowers, except for about one and a half feet at the base, which is bare. All the trunks are charred from the burning off of the scrub. Abundance of red resin, capable of being used in the manufacture of sealing-wax and French-polish, is exuded by them. This substance fills up the places left by the decay of the flower-stems of former years, and by injuries; it is also lodged abundantly around the base of the trunk, which is thus defended from an excess of moisture. The blanched base of the leaves, which our swarthy companion obtained for us, by beating off the head of a Grass-tree that had not thrown up a flower-stem, is pleasant eating, and has a nutty flavour."

In etchings of wild scenery Mr. Backhouse excels; among other things, he has given a view of the trees in Norfolk Island, which is worthy of the Garden of Eden. Among them is a kind of Palm Tree, resembling the Cabbage Palm of the West Indies.

"In the woody gullies, the Norfolk Island Cabbage-tree, *Areca sapida*, abounds. It is a handsome palm, with a trunk about twenty feet in height, and from one and a half to two feet in circumference, green and smooth, with annular scars, left by the fallen leaves. The leaves or fronds form a princely crest, at the top of this elegant column; they are pectinate, or formed like a feather, and are sometimes nineteen feet in length; they vary from nine to fifteen in number. The apex of the trunk is inclosed in the sheathing bases of the leaf-stalks, along with the flower-buds and young leaves. When the leaves fall they discover double compressed sheaths, pointed at the upper extremity, which split open indiscriminately, on the upper or under side, and fall off, leaving a branched spadix, or flower-stem, which is the colour of ivory, and attached by a broad base to the trunk. The flowers are produced upon this spadix: they are very small, and are succeeded by round seeds, red externally, but white, and as hard as horn, internally. As the seeds advance toward maturity, the spadix becomes green. The young, unfolded leaves of this Cabbage-tree rise perpendicularly in the centre of the crest. In this state, they are used for making brooms; those still unprotruded, and remaining inclosed within the sheaths of the older leaves, form a white mass, as thick as a man's arm; they are eaten raw, boiled, or pickled. In a raw state they taste like a nut, and boiled, they resemble artichoke bottoms. The seeds furnish food for the Wood-quest, a large species of pigeon, which has a bronzed head and breast, and is white underneath, and principally slate-coloured on the back and wings. This bird is so unconscious of danger, as to sit till taken by a noose at the end of a stick; when one is shot, another will sometimes remain on the same bough, till itself also is fired at. We measured a Norfolk Island Pine, twenty-three feet, and another twenty-seven

feet in circumference. Some of them are nearly two hundred feet high. The timber is not of good quality, but it is used in building; it soon perishes when exposed to the weather. This is said to be the case with all the other kinds of wood on the island."

But we have already exceeded our prescribed limits; and for the rest we must refer our readers to the work itself, which is filled with details such as these.

A Treatise on the Cultivated Grasses, and other Herbage and Forage Plants. By Peter Lawson & Son. 8vo. Blackwood.

This little work commences by informing us that the culture of plants for the food of domestic herbivorous animals has always been confined to nations distinguished in the practice of agriculture and other arts attendant on civilisation; and that although the cultivation of the cereal grains, pulse, Flax, &c., was carefully attended to by the Egyptians, Jews, and Greeks, yet the growth of plants for the exclusive purpose of feeding cattle did not appear to have been practised prior to the period when the power of Rome had reached its climax. Then—in addition to the cereal Grasses—Lucerne, red Clover, and other leguminous plants, were cultivated. After the fall of the Roman empire, however, this branch of husbandry was the first to decline, and, if practised at all, was only carried on to a limited extent for many centuries.

The culture of herbage-plants appears to have been introduced into England from the Low Countries towards the middle of the 17th century; which period is further distinguished by the cultivation of the true Grasses for hay and pasture, for which purpose Rye-grass was first employed. The culture of this, however, as well as of all true Grasses, did not extend for several years, because it "produced many small hair-like roots, which filled the soil, and therefore could not but be very impoverishing and hurtful thereto." It was only towards the middle of the 18th century that the attention of practical agriculturists was directed towards the growth of the most useful Grasses; and it was at this period that different terms were adopted to distinguish between Clovers and true Grasses, the former being called artificial, and the latter natural Grasses. This interest in the cultivation of natural Grasses was increased by prizes, offered by the "London Society for the encouragement of Arts and Manufactures," for seeds of the Meadow Fox-tail, Meadow Fescue, and Sweet Vernal Grasses, gathered by hand; and for the greatest quantity of land sown with Vernal Grass in drills; a gold medal being likewise offered "to the person who should give the most satisfactory account of the different properties and comparative merit of any two or more of the several natural Grasses." Both in Scotland and Ireland the introduction of artificial and natural Grasses appears to have been of much later date than in England; but from the increased facilities of communication which have of late years been effected, improvements may now be said to go on simultaneously in both countries.

Several of the succeeding pages are devoted to an enumeration of the most deserving additions which have been made to herbage and forage plants within the last forty years; during which period 29 valuable species or varieties have been introduced or brought into more general notice. Many exotics, as well as native Grasses were, in 1820, experimented upon under the direction of the late Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey; the results of which are contained in the "Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis," a work which first directed attention to this valuable tribe.

The remaining portion of the Pamphlet is one of no ordinary interest to agriculturists, since it includes Tables of the most approved Grasses—showing the quantity of seed required of each, upon various soils, for sowing an imperial acre. These Tables, thirteen in number, are each adapted for a different purpose; for instance, the first enumerates those kinds best suited for alternate husbandry; the second, those for permanent pastures: they are rendered still more valuable by the addition of a brief description of all the Grasses and plants recommended in them. In a horticultural point of view they are also useful, as they comprise a good list of Grasses for fine lawns, bowling-greens, &c.

With regard to obtaining a Corn crop during the first season in which the seed is sown, the Authors make the following remarks:—"It is not our purpose here to discuss the question, as to whether it is better to sow Grass seeds for permanent pasture with or without a Corn crop. Both systems have their advocates, as well as their advantages and defects, and depend, in a great measure, on the varied circumstances which present themselves in practice; and therefore, in the following tables, separate columns are given for each of these methods; it being always expedient to sow a somewhat larger portion of seeds without than with a Corn crop; and, in that case, it is farther advisable, for affording shelter to the young plants, to add a bushel of Rye to the mixture, when sown in autumn, and a bushel of Barley, when sown in spring; to be depastured or cut green along with the young Grass crop."

We may state, in conclusion, that the Tables and descriptions appear to have been carefully compiled; and that to persons interested in laying down land in Grass—whether for pasturage, lawns, or covers for game—this work will be a useful guide.

On the Food of Plants and Drill Husbandry of Turnips. Ridgway. 1842.

This little book may be useful to those who desire to have some notion of the manner in which different manures are supposed to act, and who have not leisure or inclination to enter deeply into such matters. One object, no doubt, of the publication, is to recommend *Lance's Manure*, which, if properly prepared, is of use on light sandy soils.—*M.*

1.—*Remarks on thorough Drainage and deep Ploughing.* By James Smith, Esq., of Deanston Works, near Stirling. Oliver and Boyd, 8vo. 6th Edition.

2.—*Observations on Thorough Drainage as the Basis of Agricultural Prosperity.* By O. O. Roberts. Simpkin and Marshall, 12mo.

3.—*Drainage*; an Article in the last Number of the "Westminster Review."

The rapid and extensive sale of Mr. Smith's excellent pamphlet, the appearance of others in quick succession, speeches at public dinners, and reiterated articles in newspapers and reviews, all show the great interest that is taken by the public in one at least of the means which science and common sense point out as conducive to the augmented productiveness of land. People have at last found out that swampy fields and roads fetlock deep in mud are not merely a personal annoyance, but a serious injury to their pockets, if not to their constitutions, and all the world is turning its attention to draining. May the good work prosper!

We fear, however, unless the works in progress are conducted on sound principles, and executed in a substantial manner, cases of disappointment will be frequent, and the expense incurred will be heavier than was either necessary or anticipated.

We therefore strongly recommend all those who are occupied in the work of drainage to read the two pamphlets at the head of this article. Mr. Smith, of Deanston, may be called the father of good drainage, and his advice, the result of long and successful practice, deserves the most implicit confidence. Mr. Roberts's work may be regarded as a sort of commentary on it, and contains much sound advice, with many useful directions. The subject has so often been treated of lately in our columns, that we need not dwell upon it further.

With regard to the article in the *Westminster Review*, ascribed, we believe, to Mr. Bailey Denton, we have only to state that it is ably written, and full of important generalization. He insists more particularly upon the importance of saving the refuse matters of towns, of combining sewerage with land-drainage, and of converting the latter into a means of conveying the former into the country. All these considerations are of the first degree of interest, and cannot be too frequently or forcibly impressed upon the minds, not of the landed interest alone, but of the rate-payers and inhabitants of towns. If the refuse matters now wasted in every town in Great Britain were taken care of, they alone would furnish no inconsiderable sum in diminution of the poor-rates; and if a diminution took place from such a cause, it would be immediately attended with other advantages, the most immediate of which would be a reduction of fever cases, and a further saving in doctor's bills. The newspapers tell us that the contents of the cesspools in Paris have just been sold for 22,000*l.* a year. Why cannot we do the same? Are we too rich—or too proud—or too ignorant?

The Year Book of Facts, for 1843 (Tilt and Bogue), has appeared. We expressed a favourable opinion of the volume for 1842, and we find ourselves justified in speaking in the same manner of the present. Such works are of great use as depositories of little facts which are too recent to be incorporated in formal works on science; and which, till that happens, are forgotten by the mass of mankind. The matter is clearly arranged, well condensed, and rendered available by a good index. Among the various kinds of information which it contains are particulars of the completion of the Artesian well of Grenelle, after eight years' labour; of Liebig's views of Animal Physiology; and of Bischof's investigations of the Cause of Tropical Miasmata.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Rearing ornamental plants from seeds is one of the most interesting and, in some cases, the most difficult occupation in which the amateur or young gardener can be engaged at present. Every precaution may have been taken in sowing the seeds in suitable composts and in well-drained pots or boxes, yet they either do not vegetate at all, or, if they do, a great portion of them often damp off without any apparent cause. To guard against this damping off it is a good plan to prepare the composts for seed-sowing and propagation in the previous summer, by exposing them in thin layers to the sun, and by turning them over frequently, till all their natural dampness is evaporated, and then to put them by in an open airy shed for future use. In large establishments you will always see a portion of loam, sand, and peat thus prepared in open sheds. Florists often dry their seed-compost over the fire in an iron vessel; this is a ready way of procuring it free from all extraneous matters, but for general purposes is not so effective as the former mode. Now, after all these precautions, if you water the seed pots with pond-water, alias liquid mud, or with that which has stood a long time in a tank, the chances are that you have again impregnated the whole with the elements best calculated to ensure dampness to the young progeny; half-dried soil, and fresh damp sand from the pit, watered with soft pond-water full of animalculæ, and the confinement of a close, cold or warm pit, are the best means that could be taken to damp even seedling Oaks. When you see the surface of a seed-pot turn green, or of a black slimy colour, either the soil or water, perhaps both, are at fault. If the seeds were large, and covered a quarter of an inch thick, the crust of soil over them may easily be removed, or the seeds may be sown in a fresh pot. In the case of very small seeds, let the soil get dry, and with a small stick make a row of small holes round the side of the pot down to the drainage: you may also make a few holes all over the surface. These holes will soon improve the condition of the soil, by letting large portions of air into it; they may be filled up, after a few days, with dry sand, which will imbibe another portion of the superfluous moisture, and afterwards act as so many drains. As soon as the young seedlings appear, sprinkle a little dry sand occasionally over the surface: if the sand is hot from the top of the flue, all the better, provided it is not too hot for the young plants. After a few days you may transplant them in little colonies of half-a-dozen or ten seedlings each, removing little patches of the soil along with them, to keep them together and to establish them on the surface of a fresh pot; you can fill in between these little patches with equal quantities of sand and peat in a dry powdery condition; and as soon as the plants are strong enough you can transplant them singly in the usual way.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—When the stock of young plants are fresh potted, they stand in need of more assistance to enable them to take hold of the fresh soil; this is given them in the increased heat of the fresh beds, and by keeping them more close for the first fortnight or three weeks. I wish the weather would enable me to advise shading them till their new roots were established. At the spring potting the whole stock is to be regulated, some of the fruiters fresh surfaced, new beds made, and the whole re-arranged according to their sizes. From this time liquid manure must be given occasionally, say at every other watering.

Vinery.—Another useful treatise on the cultivation of this fruit has lately been added by Mr. Roberts. I never recollect such an unfavourable February for early forcing and for gardening in general. A large class will now begin to force Vines by shutting up their houses and keeping them about 50° during the day, and by letting out the fires at night for the first fortnight or three weeks, according to the state of the weather. The other stages require the usual routine already described.

Peach-house.—These, as their leaves are now fully expanded, require large portions of air, and the atmosphere kept steady and moist.

Cherry-house.—Same as the Peach-house. When we do get a sunny day, see if the trees want a little shade; their leaves seem very tender at present.

Figs.—These require to be constantly kept moist at the roots, to enable them to swell their fruit. If any of the shoots have not shown fruit, or if the fruit has dropped off, pinch back the shoots to two eyes, and they will show fruit with their next growth.

Strawberries.—The earliest crop of these will have no flavour, unless we get a sudden change to sunny weather. Kidney Beans and Cucumbers suffer less from dull weather than any other plants we force early.

Seedlings.—All young seedlings of hardy plants, such as Celery, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Onions, Peas, Beans, &c., raised in heat require great attention this dull season. Remove them to a cooler place, where they can have more air, as soon as they are fairly above the ground. Capsicums, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Tobacco, and Sweet Basil, may be sown in pots and boxes any time during the first half of this month, and treated as half-hardy plants after they come up. It will not be requisite that I should occupy much space with points so obvious and so well known as these, especially as the subject is so fully treated of in former volumes.

Out-door Department.

It is disheartening enough in-doors at present, but more so in the open air. The soil has seldom been in a less workable state on the 1st of March, and we have every indication of a late spring. This and the following month are proverbially the busiest time in the year for the gardener. To save time and space, I shall divide the sowings into two classes: those for permanent or perennial crops, as Asparagus, Seakale, Rhubarb, Onions, Carrots, and Parsneps, &c., and those required for successional crops, such as Peas, Beans, &c. As soon as the soil is in a fit state, the permanent crops above may all be sown except the two last, Carrots and Parsneps; these will answer better a month hence.

Turnips.—The Stone and Early Dutch Turnips may now be sown on a warm border; but sow a few every ten days for the next six weeks in preference to a large breadth at once, as the earliest sown ones will run, more or less, to seed.

Cabbages.—A few seeds of the early varieties may now be sown for young summer Cabbages; also Cauliflowers, White Autumn Broccoli, Savoys, and Brussels' Sprouts.

Orchard.—Little is to be done here now except finishing the nailing of Peaches and Apricots, and providing for them against frost.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stoves.—Orchidaceous and other stove plants which have been kept in a temperature of 60° during winter, will require a gradual increase to 65°. Young or weak specimens of Orchidaceæ had better be kept in the coolest part of the house, till all their buds or eyes are fairly in growth; otherwise, the more forward buds may take the lead, and the rest may not start at all. It is too soon yet to increase the temperature for the hardier Orchidaceæ in the intermediate stove. Cuttings made now of the strong tops of all the showy Clerodendrons will make handsomer plants than their parents; they are very useful and showy as late summer and autumn plants for the conservatory. Continue to pot as the plants begin to grow.

Greenhouse.—From this time to the end of May, some of the tribes here will want potting, beginning with seedlings and stove pots. The traffic between this house and the cold pits would form a goodly calendar of itself for the next two months.

Conservatory.—An unknown friend has sent me a long list of blue-flowering plants for the conservatory, which will be made use of shortly. Hardly any air could of late be given to this house, owing to the dampness of the atmosphere, and consequently less watering was required. I have just heard that herbaceous Pæonies are good forcing plants for spring flowers, and I have potted a few on trial, but this ought to have been done when the plants died down last season.

Pits and Frames.—It is now too late to graft Rhododendrons or Camellias. By the time they would be fairly united, they would begin to grow; and from the confinement and want of nourishment, they would only make a weakly growth, and thus lay the foundation of future debility. When the lower part of their next growth is fully ripe, that will be the best time in the year for this work, for which I shall give ample directions.

Out-door Department.

The whole of the pleasure-grounds should now have a regular cleaning; grass, gravel, borders, beds, and all; except, indeed, where alterations are going forward. Get all the planting finished as soon as possible, if other parts of the alterations have to stand still for a time. When digging the Rosary, or trimming the arcades of Roses, recollect what has been said lately about Rose-stocks in the *Chronicle*. I shall probably have a paragraph on Rose-stocks next week.

Plantations.—The work here should now be finished for the present.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Mar. 2, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain
Feb.		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	24	29.640	29.612	43	24	33.5	E.	
Saturday	25	29.619	29.596	38	32	35.0	N.E	.26
Sunday	26	29.601	29.326	40	34	37.0	E.	.02
Monday	27	28.933	28.813	40	37	38.5	N.E.	.19
Tuesday	28	29.434	29.004	41	31	36.0	N.E.	
Mar.								
Wednesday	1	29.351	29.676	40	23	31.5	N.E.	
Thursday	2	30.029	29.961	42	24	33.0	N.E.	
Average		29.586	29.432	40.5	30.7	35.6		.48

Feb. 24. Foggy; cold easterly haze; overcast.
25. Overcast; some snow-flakes, slight drizzle; stormy with snow.
26 Sleet; overcast; dark hazy clouds; slight rain.
27. Stormy and wet; barometer very low; hazy with rain.
28. Densely clouded throughout.
Mar. 1. Slight frost; snow-flakes occasionally; frosty at night.
2. Sharp frost and clear; fine with sun; cloudy; clear and frosty.
Mean temperature of the week 6½° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending Mar. 11, 1843.

Mar.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 5	49.5	34.6	42.1	5	0.22 in.	2	2	3	—	3	2	3	2
Mon. 6	49.7	33.3	41.0	8	0.25	—	4	2	1	1	2	3	4
Tues. 7	49.8	34.7	42.3	8	0.10	1	2	1	1	4	5	1	2
Wed. 8	50.8	33.8	42.3	6	0.17	2	2	1	—	4	3	2	3
Thurs. 9	51.5	33.6	42.5	4	0.47	1	2	1	1	2	5	2	3
Fri. 10	52.5	33.2	43.8	7	0.21	1	2	—	3	2	4	3	2
Sat. 11	51.0	34.8	43.3	7	0.20	—	2	1	4	3	5	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 9th in 1826—thermometer 68°; and the lowest on the 5th in 1839, and 5th and 8th in 1840—thermometer 19°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending March 3, 1843.

THE supplies have been well kept up during the past week, and prices, except in a few instances, remain the same. The demand still continues small. *Fruit:* Pines are tolerably numerous, from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per lb. Foreign Grapes are abundant: Lisbon fetching from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb, and White Portugal from 9*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. A few forced Strawberries have made their appearance, which are offered at 3*s.* per oz. The supply of Beurré Rance Pears is very limited; they are selling from 12*s.* to 18*s.* per half-sieve. A tolerably good eating kind, called the Black Pear of Worcester, is fetching from 6*s.* to 7*s.* per bushel. Dessert Apples are numerous: the best are the Golden Pippin, from 10*s.* to 12*s.*; Nonpareils, from 5*s.* to 15*s.*; and Ribstone Pippins, from 5*s.* to 7*s.* per bushel. Culinary Apples consist of Russets, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*; London Pippins, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; and Wellingtons, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per bushel. Cucumbers, from 2*s.* to 6*s.* per brace, are pretty numerous. *Vegetables:* The supply of Asparagus continues good, and there is a slight decrease in the price of the best bunches. Seakale is of excellent quality, and is liberally offered from 9*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per punnet. French Beans are somewhat cheaper, but not numerous. White Broccoli is tolerably abundant, from 9*d.* to 2*s.* per bunch; the Purple is smaller, and fetches from 6*d.* to 1*s.* Savoys are good, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per dozen. A small quantity of new spring Potatoes are offered, from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per lb. Cardoons may be obtained at 1*s.* each. Onions have advanced considerably in price, and fetch from 6*s* to 9*s.* per bushel. Rhubarb is also somewhat dearer, being from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bundle. Parsneps are excellent, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per dozen. Lettuces are very small, and are selling from 6*d.* to 9*d.* per score. Endive is tolerably good, and fetches from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per score. Mushrooms are plentiful, from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per punnet. *Flowers:* The cut flowers consist of Amaryllises, Acácias, Gardénias, a great variety of Azáleas, Roses, Camellias, Heliotrope, Narcissuses, Hyacinths, Tulips, Pinks, and double Chinese Primroses; with a few sprigs of Templetónia retusa, Abútilon striatum, Poinséttia pulchérrima, and yellow Jasmine.

PRICES, SATURDAY, March 4, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 3*s*
Apples, dessert, per bushel., 4*s* to 8*s*
— Kitchen, 3*s* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 5*s* to 14*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 3*s*
Pummeloes, per doz , 6*s* to 12*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 7*s* to 20*s*
— bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 20*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s.* to 6*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 16*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* to 6*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 60*s.* to 70*s.*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Spanish, 18*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*
— Cob, 12*s* to 14*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, Red, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9*d* to 2*s*
— Purple, 6*d* to 1*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, per 100, 2*s* to 3*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 75*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, per bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Scotch, per bushel, 2*s*
— New, per lb., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cardoons, each, 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4*s* to 6*s*
— Horn, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 4*s*
Onions, per bushel, 6*s* to 9*s*
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 6*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, large, per 100, 5*s* to 8*s*
— Small, 2*s* to 3*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, p. score, 6*d* to 9*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half-sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

MANURES.—*Warwickshire.*—The proper quantity of Guano which will equal in effect 20 bushels of bones per acre for Turnips cannot yet be stated, there not being a sufficient number of accurate experiments recorded. We would recommend 3 or 4 cwt. of Guano to be mixed intimately with 10 bushels of ashes, 3 bushels of pounded chalk, (carbonate of lime) and this with 3 or 4 cart-loads of earth, the richer the better. Spread this mixture evenly in the drills, and cover it with an inch of the soil; then drill the turnip-seed over this, if possible, in wet weather. In dry weather, the Guano will have no effect, and, in contact with the seed, will be injurious. If necessary, it will repay the expense to water the rows in the evening, till the plants are safe, which they will be very soon. We shall be glad to hear the result of the experiment. *M.*——*Ulswater.*—For meadows, the Guano may be mixed with ashes only, about 10 bushels of ashes to 1 cwt. of Guano. Sow the mixture evenly in moist weather, or when the ground is moist. Bush-harrow and roll afterwards, Unless the Guano is well washed in, its effect will not be perceptible. In very dry weather it may turn the grass yellow. *M.*—— *T. A. N.*—Urine and Cloacine should be kept in casks or tanks till they become putrid, before they are employed as manure. Then add as much oil of vitriol, or muriate of lime, as will fix the ammonia, and it is fit for use. It should be diluted with water from time to time in order to hasten the putrefaction.† ——*A Grateful Reader.*—We entertain no doubt that the drainage you speak of is well worth preservation. Such substances if not diluted at first, as yours are, must be so afterwards. We have no means of judging of the size required for a tank. Cannot you convert the cesspool into a tank sufficiently water-tight by some such cheap plan as that mentioned in a leading article at p. 83. A month or six weeks will be about the period required for the putrefaction of the liquid, unless the weather is very cold.†—— *A. H.*—We see no reason to alter our opinion respecting the value of gypsum for fixing ammonia, notwithstanding what has been said about it. All that is requisite to ensure its action is that it should not be in lumps, and that the dunghill should be wet. But no one who knows how to manage a dunghill would think of keeping it dry. It should always be kept wet by pouring back over it the water that drains from it, until it is *made*.†

LIQUID MANURE.—*Rus.*—You may apply this to any plants or seeds when in a growing state, but not at any other time. Take care, however, that it is well fermented, and that it does not make them rank.†

LIQUID GUANO.—*R. S.*—This should only be applied when plants are in a growing state, at intervals of a week or a fortnight, according to the strength of the plant to which it is given.‡

GYPSUM.—*T. A. N.*—When this substance is used for fixing ammonia it should be reduced to powder, and not burnt. Plaster of Paris will not do.†

ROAD SCRAPINGS.—*J. M.*—The scrapings of roads are an excellent material for lightening heavy soils.‡

OLD PASTURE.—*An Original Subscriber.*—Instead of removing the surface of your old pasture previously to planting Potatoes, you would find great advantage, both as regards the quantity and quality of the crop, in trenching it down. All other circumstances being the same, Potatoes grown above turf are the best.

HEATING.—*J. M.*—We believe that zinc pipes are not suitable for circulating hot water in forcing-houses.‡—— *P. H.*—The cost of a hot-water apparatus for heating a Vinery 26 feet long by 11 feet wide would probably be from 15*l.* to 20*l.* One of Stephenson's portable boilers, erected inside the house, would perhaps answer your purpose, and would not cost above half that sum.‡

VINES.—*Clericus.*—The proportions of the liquid for washing the stems of Vines are: ½ lb. of soft soap and 1 lb. of sulphur to every four gallons of water, boiled together for half an hour, and afterwards thickened with lime to the consistence of paint. If a little soot is added to the mixture, it will take off the glaring effect of the lime.‡

CHIONANTHUS.—*A Dabbler in Gardening.*—The Fringe-tree is called Chionanthus. It requires a very hot summer to bring it into a flowering condition. It is probable, therefore, that your plant will bloom this season.†

MAGNOLIA.—*A Dabbler in Gardening.*—Your Magnólia will be more likely to flower if you do not water it during the growing season; such treatment only induces a fresh growth of wood, instead of encouraging the formation of flower-buds.‡

IVY.—*Discipulus.*—We apprehend your Ivy is sheltered by an overhanging roof; and as it has a border only one foot wide to grow in, before it encounters a drain, that its partial failure has been occasioned by drought. This is rendered still more probable from its having grown remarkably well until the late dry and warm season.‡

HOLLIES.—*Desirous.*—Hollies prefer a light soil, but the application of manure is useless to them. The best time for pruning them is late in March or early in April.‡——*J. M.*—The best season for clipping Hollies is early in spring, before they make their annual growth.‡

YUCCA.—*Y.*—This genus contains 30 supposed species. The term Adam's Needle is usually applied to Yucca gloriosa.‡

INDIAN CORN.—*Hibernia.*—We will shortly give you some information upon this point.‡

LARCH.—*J. W.*—The Larch does sow itself, although we cannot state at what period the cones open to let the seeds fall out. We should imagine that it takes place in the spring, when the cones, after being saturated with the winter rains, are first acted upon by the warmth of the sun.‡

SEEDLING OAKS.—*J. W.*—It is, no doubt, a good plan in taking up seedling Oaks, and, in fact, all other young trees, to cut off a portion of the tap-root.‡

NATIVE TREES.—*J. W.*—For the names of the trees indigenous to Great Britain we must refer you to the catalogues of British plants.‡

VERBENAS.—*Clericus.*—You may procure the following, which are good kinds, and combine a great variety of colour: V. pulchella alba, Sabini, teucrioides rosea, t. Iveryana, and t. cárnea; Neillii, ignea, Chandleri, Tweediana, grandiflora, Melindres, latifolia, purpúrea, Hendersónii, Ingrami, and versícolor.‡

FUCHSIAS.—*Paul Peter* and *Clericus.*—The following kinds may be easily procured, and are well adapted for greenhouse cultivation: F. fulgens, Lanei, Chandleri, Standishii, Brewsteri, Moneypennii, Wormaldi, stylosa conspícua, roseo-alba, péndula terminalis, exímia, and formosa élegans. For planting in the open border we would recommend F. grácilis, globosa, globosa major, Riccartónia, Thompsónia, Clintónia, reflexa, erecta, cónica, and virgata.‡

ERYTHRINA.—*C. D.*—We think it would be better to cut down your Erythrina. It will then perhaps flower from the young shoots. It is not probable that your Annona flower will set its fruit, and therefore it is not worth preserving the flower, unless for your gratification. You will find it something like a small Magnolia, with triple sepals and petals.†

WINDOW PLANTS.—*M. C.*—In addition to the Maurándya and scarlet Verbena, you may procure a Chinese Primrose, or a Cinerária, for the centre of your basket, and Mimulus moschatus—red, blue, and pink Anagallises, Lysimáchia nummulária, and Cereus flagelliformis, to hang down round the sides. The Camellia is C. aithæiflora.‡

CALCEOLARIAS.—*Paul Peter.*—We recommend you to procure the following sorts:—Shrubby or half shrubby; Magnum Bonum, King (Green's), Prince Albert, Miss Antrobus, Royal Standard, Standishii, Phyllis, Floribunda, Alba atropurpurea, Sulphurea superba, Solomon, Prima Donna. Herbaceous—Delicatissima, Ne plus Ultra, Priam, Pride of Kent, Rosea, King (Barnes'), Criterion, Bride of Abydos, Mabel, Madonna, Adonis, Violacea.*—— *D. D.*—We must refer you for prices to the lists of the growers. The accompanying are superior kinds:—Standishii, large dark spots upon a yellow ground, shrubby; Miss Antrobus, white large crimson spot, h. s.; Floribunda, white dark centre, h. s.; Sulphurea superba, h. s.; Prince Albert (Green's), yellow ground, s.; Solomon, lemon ground, fine spotted eye, s.; Ne plus Ultra, buff spotted, h.; Delicatissima, h.; Emperor, crimson and yellow; Royal Standard, yellow and brown, s.; King (Green's), dark self, s.; Prima Donna, white, crimson spot, h. s.*

ROSES.—*An Admirer.*—If you wish to obtain a succession of forced Roses from December until March, it will be necessary for you to pot your plants early in the previous season, and to get the wood well ripened in good time. It is to be hoped that the house which you have erected for this purpose is well situated for receiving the full benefit of the winter's sun; otherwise it is doubtful whether you will attain your object.‡

BULBS.—*A Dabbler in Gardening.*—You had better examine the bulbs of your Snowdrops, and see if they are not attacked by some animal or insect. There must be some cause for the flowers not expanding, and that seems the most probable one. We should think the single Snowdrop might be obtained of most nurserymen; if not they will drive you, like many others, to go to Holland for supplies.‡

OXALIS.—*A Dabbler in Gardening.*—To bring your O'xalis floribunda to a state of rest, you must withhold water from it, and afterwards place the pot in a dry situation.‡

ANOMATHECA CRUENTA.—*Hibernia.*—This bulb is a native of the Cape; it is readily propagated by seeds or offsets, and succeeds best in a warm greenhouse.‡

MELON.—*Paul Peter.*—We are not aware that seeds of the Beechwood Melon can be procured in the trade; they may be obtained by means of the Fellows of the Horticultural Society.‡

PEACHES.—*Discipulus.*—Seymour's method of pruning and training the Nectarine and Peach is one which may be recommended. An account of it will be found at p. 128 of Vol. i., and p. 295 of Vol. ii. of the "Gardeners' Magazine." Your last question will be answered in another form.‡

PEACH-TREES.—*W. N.*—Your Peach-trees which have rotted at the roots must have been very badly situated as regards soil and drainage. It is essentially necessary to attend to the latter previously to planting fresh trees; and you cannot do better than form your borders of rich maiden loam, such as will keep moderately open, both in wet and dry weather.‖——*A late Subscriber.*—The cause of your Peach-trees failing in setting their fruit, supposing the blossoms to have been uninjured by frost, is most likely owing to the very general error in the management of these trees,—that of not shortening sufficiently the bearing shoots. If you aim at obtaining only one fruit on each shoot, or two upon such as are strong, and shorten and thin accordingly, you will probably not be disappointed in having as abundant a crop as the trees can well perfect.‖

GRAFTING.—*An Original Subscriber.*—The French, in grafting Pears on Quince stocks, very properly work them close to the ground, but not below the surface; for if the Pear had an opportunity of striking root, the object of grafting on the Quince would be defeated. At the same time, as little as possible of the Quince should be above ground; because its growth is more contracted than that of the Pear, and the disparity in many cases becomes ultimately so great, that the sap is too much impeded and the Pear ceases to thrive.‖——*R. S.*—Apple trees for standards are best worked on free stocks, raised from seeds of the Crab or Wild Apple; and for dwarfs, the English Paradise is the most proper, unless the trees are to be kept in the smallest possible compass, in which case, the French Paradise is to be preferred. If you do not procure Pear-trees ready worked from the nurseryman, the best plan is to purchase properly reared stocks. Your Cherry stocks, planted last January, will only be fit for working twelvemonths hence.

PEARS.—*An Essex Subscriber.*—The following are select varieties, which are good bearers, and will succeed as dwarfs:—Dunmore, Althorp Crassane, Flemish Beauty, Marie Louise, Beurré Bosc, Beurré de Capiaumont, Fondante d'Automne, Beurré Diel, Louise Bonne (of Jersey), Hacon's Incomparable, Thompson's, Winter Nelis, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Knight's Monarch, Ne Plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, Beurré Rance, Winter Crassane (Knight's), Jean de Witte.‖——*H. D.*—The Merveille d'Hiver Nouvelle is the same as La Fortunée, a variety chiefly esteemed for its long keeping; it is middle-sized, roundish, obovate, somewhat irregular, with a small deep eye; the colour is a yellowish russet; flesh somewhat astringent; it keeps till May. There is no Pear known under the name of Styles d'Hiver. Your country nurseryman probably meant Nelis d'Hiver, a much higher-flavoured Pear than the preceding or, in fact, than most other varieties.‖

SEA-KALE.—*A Correspondent.*—All that you can do towards accelerating the growth of your newly-planted Sea-kale will be to keep it clear of weeds and to water it occasionally, while growing, with salt and water of about the same strength as sea-water.‡

POTATOES.—*An Original Subscriber.*—The Ash-leaved Kidney is a well-flavoured, rather mealy, Potato. Any nurseryman ought to be able to furnish you with the Lady's Finger Potato. It blossoms, grows to a medium size, and is fit for use in autumn and winter. Potatoes for sets should be of fair size, and cut to one or, at most, two eyes; they should be planted at the distance of 7 inches in the rows, the latter being from 24 to 30 inches apart, according to the vigour of the sort and richness of soil.‖

ONIONS.—*An Original Subscriber.*—The Nocera Onion is small, roundish, or oblate, with one or two small leaves; in colour it resembles the Silver-skinned, and, like that, is not adapted for keeping. It is, however, excellent for pickling. The Silver-skinned is of medium size. The Strasburg is large, roundish, and of a reddish-brown colour.‖

ASPARAGUS.—*A Correspondent.*—Let the seedsmen say what they will, there is only one sort of Asparagus; and any that will grow will give you what you want.†

INSECTS.—*T.*—The mealy insect which infests the roots of your Gooseberry-bushes has no connection with the red-spider upon the leaves. The former might perhaps be destroyed by watering the ground around the bushes with a solution of spirits of tar: the latter can only be kept under by either dusting the bushes with sulphur, or washing them with the garden-engine, in dry weather.‡

SLUGS.—*K.* wishes to be informed whether, since the compost prepared for the frame, and also that for pots (designed for seeds, &c.) to be inserted in the frame usually contains abundance of slugs' eggs, it would be safe as regards the plants, and effectual in the destruction or expulsion of the young slugs, to moisten both soils with spirits of tar or lime-water; or whether any other expedient is to be preferred.

MILDEW.—*Z. A.*—We recommend you to remove from your Cucumber plants, and burn, those leaves which are most infested with mildew, and to dust the remainder, when *dry*, with flowers of sulphur.‡

BOOKS.—*Boron.*—Rural chemistry is about to appear in a small volume, as you will see by the advertisements.‡——*X. Y. Z.*—Begin with Lindley's School Botany and Lady's Botany (the abridgement); then take the same author's Elements of Botany and Natural System. After that, if you understand them, you will be able to run alone.

FALL OF THE LEAF.—*W. W.*—The author of Familiar Botany supposed the last of his articles to be a full explanation of what you did not understand. If not, pray state *specifically* the point on which you are in doubt, and we will engage for him that he will answer you.‡

BAD GARDENING.—*Planta genista* presently.

WARD'S CASES.—*T. H.*—We apprehend that the collapse of the Indian-rubber stretched over the mouth of your glass vessel containing a growing plant must be caused by the condensation and assimilation of the air beneath it by the plant itself. The plant has been eating up your air.†

SOCIETIES.—*J. W. N.*—If a Member of a Horticultural Society absents himself from the meeting of a Committee of which he is a Member, it is unusual, but not improper, that he should call in question or endeavour to rescind the resolutions passed at that meeting by the other Members of the Committee when he was not present, if he thinks them unwise. But if the resolutions have been carried into effect, it must be a very strong case indeed which would justify him in interposing.†

MR. FORTUNE'S MISSION.—*C. D.*—The cost of getting home live plants is considerable; and besides, Mr. F. cannot send them to any one except the Horticultural Society. It is only dried plants and objects of natural history, not horticultural, that he can collect on his own account. If you wish to have his dried plants, no time should be lost in applying to Dr. Lindley.†

CROPS.—*J. N., Post-office, Exmouth.*—We do not wonder at your being out of place: you are exactly where impertinent people ought to be.†

ACORNS.—*A Constant Reader.*—We are delighted to find that we put you on the right road to manage your little experiment with the acorn successfully. You now see the importance of comprehending the reasons of things. You had better not plant it out till May; in the meanwhile keep it in any damp place exposed to light.†

FROZEN PLANTS.—*Hibernia* will find at p. 84 directions for recovering frozen plants.‡

GOLD FISH.—*W. M. K.*—Calcined flint must be prepared by burning it. The flints are common enough in all chalky districts.†

DERIVATION OF WORDS.—*J. W.*—We cannot give any explanation of the origin of the word Gean: it seems probable that it has the same origin as the French term Guigne.‡

ALMONDS.—*Housewife.*—Scald them so that their skins will come off; that is all.

MICROSCOPES.—*Wyeside.*—The most convenient microscope for botanical purposes is Ellis's, which packs into a box the size of an 8vo volume. Its price is from two to five guineas.‡

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A Florist.*—Rhododendrons and all such plants will come quite safely from Ghent. Tecoma picta is a very pretty twining greenhouse plant, with white flowers, veined with violet. We do not know the other plants, which are, in all appearance, nurserymen's names. You had better be cautious.†——*Sprengelt.*—Your plants are Bignónia Pandoræ and a species of Hermánnia.†——*J. B.*—Your plant is a variety of Maxillária picta.† ——*Newport.*—Your specimen seems to be the Athenian Poplar.†——*Διαν6os.*—We will bear your request in mind.‡——*Rougham.*—Euphórbia jacquiniflora.——*B. B. B.*—The Cuscuta is C. epithymum. Nephródium filix mas. is synonymous with Aspídium filix mas.; either or both terms are correct. Lámium molle is generally purple; the white is a variety of it.†—— *W. B.*—It is impossible to determine Liliaceous plants from

the leaf. You had better wait until the plant flowers, when we shall be better able to determine.‡——*Wyeside.*—The fungus, which resembles a piece of dark, putrid flesh, and which you have lately found on decayed pieces of Beech and Oak, is probably some species of Tremella.‡——*Rev. J. H.*—Your plant is Hovénia acerba, and is not quite hardy.†——*M. G.*—We cannot name the Auricula sent; the paste, or circle of white surrounding the eye is pure and good, but the circle of colour encroaches too much upon the green edge, and breaks through to the margin, which is a great defect; it is a pretty flower, but not a good one.*——*P. R.*—Your seedling Cineraria is beautiful in colour, but the petals are too narrow.*——*Junius.*—Either of your samples of sand may be applied with good effect upon stiff garden land, or in potting plants of vigorous habit; but they are not at all adapted for Heaths and plants with delicate fibrous roots.‡——*H. S.*—We cannot undertake to name crowds of bad specimens of plants.‡——*J. R. L.*—Your Rhododendron is not the true R. arbóreum, but one of the numerous hybrids raised from it.‡——*T. D.*—The tree is the Lucombe Oak.‡——*Fair Play.*—We can give you no information.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London*, by remitting a Post office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, on Lord Ashley's motion for an address to the Queen praying her Majesty's immediate consideration of the best means for diffusing a moral and religious education among the working classes, will be read with the deepest interest. The importance of the measure is attested by the fact that all party and political considerations were laid aside by every Member of the House, and that the motion was received and carried with that general unanimity which nothing could have produced but an overpowering sense of its necessity. Lord Ashley drew a melancholy picture of the continued increase of crime. He said that the country is weary of mere palliatives; the evil is wider and deeper than can be reached by the schemes of prison discipline and mere corrective processes; and if it be not grappled with at once, we may anticipate, in twenty years, a general convulsion of the whole system of society. The time is come, he said, when the upper classes must bear in mind that they owe to the humbler ranks the long withheld debt of kinder language and more intimate intercourse; and that the imprudence and immorality of their poorer countrymen are the result, in a great measure, of their own neglect, and, in no slight degree, of their own example. Sir James Graham concurred cordially in these sentiments; the question, in his opinion, is utterly different from those of mere party struggles—it is an immense and awful duty which the House owed to the mass of the people; late events were pregnant with solemn warning; the time is come when the religious and moral instructor must go forth, and the destinies of the country are involved in the proper education of the rising generation. He then detailed the measures now contemplated by Government: in the first place, district-shools will be provided for the education of pauper children in the Metropolis and large towns, under the superintendence of the Clergy of the Established Church, with provision for the instruction of children of Dissenters by ministers of their own persuasion; the experiment will first be made in the manufacturing districts, and other measures will necessarily follow. Lord John Russell gave his warm support to the motion, and Sir Robert Peel in expressing his gratitude to Lord Ashley for his exertions, said that the interference of Parliament will have little effect, unless the educated and wealthy classes can be convinced that they are all to blame,—unless those possessed of wealth and the responsibility for its use can be made to feel that they have all been individually neglectful of the education of the poor. He apprehended that the unanimity of the House will have the best effect upon the country, and that the moral influence of such a demonstration, in which party-feelings were forgotten in a sense of public duty, will do more good, by encouraging individual exertion, than the interference of the Legislature.—In comparison with this debate, the Parliamentary proceedings of the week are interesting only as party questions—if we except Lord Aberdeen's announcement in the Lords respecting the satisfactory progress made in the suppression of the Slave-trade. Lord John Russell, on Monday, called the attention of the House of Commons to the circumstance of the Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief, holding a seat in the Cabinet; but Sir R. Peel claimed for himself and his colleagues the entire responsibility of the appointment, and appealed to the whole conduct and character of the Duke as sufficient pledges that he would never allow his political opinions to interfere with the public service. On Wednesday Mr. Roebuck moved a Committee of inquiry into the circumstances that led to the war in Affghanistan, and commented with extraordinary severity on the late Administration. The motion gave rise to an animated debate, but was negatived by a majority of 114. The House has also been occupied with the consideration of a question affecting its privileges, arising out of the arrest of Mr. Howard, the attorney, in a case which has often been before the public. The main object of the House was to avoid a compromise of its independence by recognising the jurisdiction of a court of law. For the details of the proceedings we must refer to our Parliamentary Report.

From France our news is confined to the particulars of the great struggle in the Chamber of Deputies, the result of which will decide the existence of the Ministry. The debate commenced on Wednesday, and is not likely to be concluded for some days.—In Spain, the elections, which commenced on the 27th, are the chief topic of the day; great uncertainty prevails respecting their result, and it is expected that most of the large cities will return Opposition Members.—The negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal for the tariff convention have at length been broken off, the British Cabinet having decided on the rejection of the last Portuguese proposals, and on losing no further time in the attempt to negotiate.—From the Levant we have accounts of hostilities on the Persian frontier, which will no doubt increase the difficulties of the Commissioners in arranging the dispute between the Schah and the Turkish Government. The accounts from Syria mention that the works of the Protestant church at Jerusalem have been suspended by order of the Pacha, and that the affair has been referred by the Bishop and the Consuls to the Ambassadors at Constantinople.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon for Claremont. During the week, the Queen and Prince Albert honoured Covent Garden theatre and the performance of the French plays with their presence.—The Prince presided on Monday at a meeting of the Commissioners for promoting the Fine Arts in the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament.—The Queen Dowager and her Court returned from Canford House, yesterday, to the metropolis.—The Duchess of Norfolk has succeeded Viscountess Canning as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; the Earl of Warwick and Capt. Hood have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Admiral Sir R. Otway, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Colonel Buckley has succeeded Colonel Arbuthnot as Equerry in Waiting. Major-General Sir E. Bowater has succeeded Colonel Wylde as the Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

Parliamentary Movements. — The representation of North Warwickshire is vacant by the appointment of Sir Eardley Wilmot to the Governorship of Van Diemen's Land, and Mr. Newdigate, of Atherstone, has announced himself a candidate in the Conservative interest.

Official Appointments.—The Duke of Montrose has been appointed Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Stirling, in the room of the late Lord Abercromby.—General Sir Hugh Gough has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces in India, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India.—It is understood that Mr. Thomas Pottinger, brother of Sir H. Pottinger, has been selected by Government as Resident Officer at Hong Kong.—Mr. Turnbull has been appointed to the office of Commissioner of the Mixed Commission Court established in Jamaica for the suppression of the slave trade.

Church Preferment.—The Rev. T. B. Murray, rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, has been appointed by the Bishop of London to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's.

Foreign.

France.—The Paris papers continue to discuss the chances of the Ministry in the great struggle on the Secret Service Money Bill, which commenced on Wednesday. The contest has assumed greater interest, because the majority, which has hitherto supported the Cabinet, is split into so many small fractions, that it is impossible to calculate to a certainty the result of the debate; but it is admitted by all parties that it will decide the existence of the Ministry. M. Viger presented to the Chamber on Saturday the report of the committee to which the bill had been referred for examination. He said that Ministers had justified the use to which they intended to apply the additional million claimed for that service, and that the majority of the committee had been of opinion that the Cabinet was entitled to their confidence, inasmuch as it had preserved abroad an honourable peace, and encouraged the development of public property by maintaining order at home. It had accordingly rejected the reduction in the amount of the supplies moved by the minority, and recommended to the Chamber to grant the whole credit. The debate commenced on Wednesday and attracted an immense audience to the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies, every part of which was thronged. The diplomatic gallery was also filled. After some preliminary business the debate was opened by M. Ledru-Rollin, who commenced by observing that if the Cabinet were subverted it would be the twenty-third since 1830, and then inveighed successively against the principles, system, and persons of the Cabinet. M. Guizot was the particular object of his attacks, but he declared also against his predecessors, Count Molé and M. Thiers, and insisted that a mere change of persons would not satisfy the Opposition, who require a complete change of policy. M. de Gasparin followed in favour of the Bill. He addressed the House in such a way as to denote that the Cabinet are determined on having a decided opinion pronounced upon their policy, and to prevent such harassing attacks being renewed whenever any of the Bills they have introduced shall come under discussion. The debate, after a speech from M. Guizot, which produced great effect on the Chamber, was adjourned to Thursday.

Algeria.—The official papers are completely filled with despatches from the Generals employed in Africa, including the Duke d'Aumale. These reports detail their operations in pursuit of Abd-el-Kader, who has once more escaped their grasp, and plundered such Arab tribes as had submitted to the French, while the French have plundered those which have yielded to the Emir. General Bugeaud admits that Abd-el-Kader is at the head of 2,000 horse, 600 foot, and 3,000 Kabyles; and it was from this force that the French were recently obliged to seek momentary refuge in Cherchell. It appears from the late debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the additional demand of 20,000,000 francs for the African possessions, that the present occupation of the country requires annually an expenditure of near 100,000,000 francs, the maintenance of an army of near 100,000 men, 10,000 of whom perish every year, and that no less than 88,000 entered the hospitals in 1841. Several Deputies adverted to the fact, that all the attempts at colonizing the country have hitherto failed—that the army derives all its supplies from Europe—and that "Algiers is to France but an abyss which swallows up her money and men, yields her no commercial advantages, weakens her in a political point of view, and is the worst school for her army."

Spain.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 21st ult. The elections, which were to commence on the 27th, continue to be the all-absorbing topic of the day. The utmost uncertainty, however, prevailed respecting their result; and it was expected that those of Barcelona and Valencia would be carried by the Opposition. The Electoral Committee of Madrid had published an appeal to the citizens, in which it endeavoured to impress on them the necessity of proceeding in a spirit which might secure to the nation, in all its extension, the advantages of a truly representative Government. The Committee had drawn up a list of candidates for the province of Madrid, from which the names of Messrs. Gonzales, Mendizabal, and Arguelles, were excluded. This list, however, required the sanction of the districts previous to its adoption, and in two of them it had been burned by the citizens. Prince Jerome Napoleon, who intended at first to remain but a few days in Madrid, had made arrangements to stop three months in that capital. On the Sunday after his arrival he heard mass in the palace chapel, but the Queen was prevented from attending by indisposition. He was presented to the Regent on the 19th, and had previously been visited by the French Minister and the Dutch Chargé d'Affaires. His residence in Madrid had given rise to many conjectures connected with the marriage of the Queen. These advices corroborate the rumour that the Regent has insisted on the French Government recalling M. de Lesseps from Barcelona, threatening to withdraw the *exequatur* of the Consul unless the demand be complied with. The official *Gazette* publishes, by order of the Minister of Finance, the terms of the public auction of the quicksilver mines of Almaden and Almadenejos, which are to be adjudicated at Madrid on the 28th inst. These mines are to be farmed for four years, from the 20th Sept. next to the 19th Sept., 1847. The contractor will be held to advance to the Treasury, in ten successive monthly instalments, 50,000,000 reals in current gold and silver coin. The reimbursement of the 50,000,000 reals will be effected in the four years, at the rate of 12,500,000 reals annually. There is little doubt that M. Rothschild, the present contractor, will endeavour to renew his lease; although another great capitalist, M. Fould, of Paris, has arrived at Madrid, with the view, it is supposed, of bidding at the auction.—The Barcelona ournals of the 19th ult. contain a proclamation of the Captain-General Seoane, announcing to the inhabitants, that tranquillity and order being then completely restored, he had thought proper to raise the state of siege imposed upon Barcelona and its suburbs on the 4th December last, to reinstate the civil authorities in the exercise of their respective functions, to dissolve the military commission, and to direct that the prosecutions pending before that tribunal should be tried by the ordinary courts of justice. Later accounts, by way of Perpignan, state that the city was again in a state of extreme agitation, in consequence of a resolution of the Provincial Deputation annulling the Municipal Elections, which had terminated favourably to the Opposition.

Portugal.—We have Lisbon news to the 21st inst., informing us that Lord Howard de Walden has received instructions from England to break off the negotiations for the tariff convention; the British Government not being disposed to accept the last Portuguese proposals, or to lose further time in negotiations. The Portuguese appear to have anticipated this result; and, while keeping up high duties to protect their manufactures, the Fishery Company are striving to conciliate the Douro interests by grants of public money. The bill endowing a privileged company, with one-half the present export duties on Port wine, has passed the Chamber of Deputies almost unanimously. This company will have an income of 150 contos, or about 35,000*l.* a year, which it is to spend among the Douro wine-growers, taking 20,000 pipes of their inferior wines at higher prices than they now get, and disposing of them as it best can. The proposal to give the company the monopoly of brandy, at the cost of the exporters, and of the other provinces of Portugal, was rejected by a majority of 3, the Ministers voting for it, but not making it a ministerial question. A new tax will have to be imposed to supply the deficit caused by making over the 150 contos of present revenue to the company. The French privilege question is expected to be amicably settled. The affair of the Gloria slaver will be arranged by the Spanish Government buying in the vessel and paying the original fine.

GERMANY.—The marriage of the Prince George of Cumberland to the Princess Mary of Oldenburgh, which took place on the 18th ult., is the chief topic in the German papers. The King of Prussia was present on the occasion, and it is remarked as a singular fact, that no member of the Royal family of England took any part in the festivities. Among the twenty-three sovereigns and princes present at the marriage, there were seven reigning sovereigns, viz. :—the Kings of Hanover and Prussia, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, the Dukes of Saxe Altenburgh, Brunswick, Nassau, and Anhault Dessau, and the Hereditary Princes of Prussia, and Mecklenburg. —The King of Prussia returned from Hanover to Berlin on the 22d ult. His Majesty gave a grand fête to the city of Berlin, on Shrove Tuesday, in the state apartments of the Royal Palace. All the Princes, Ministers, foreign Ambassadors, the principal authorities, and, above all, the respectable citizens of Berlin, were invited. According to some accounts, the number of guests were not less than 10,000. The fête was a round of balls. The bands of all the regiments, and those of the theatres, and of the Royal Chapel, performed. There was a supper for the ladies and a cold collation for the gentlemen. The festival, as might have been expected, has caused a great sensation ; the citizens were delighted at His Majesty's invitation, and no pains nor expense were spared to appear in a manner suitable to such an honour.— The King has revived the Order of the Swan, created by Joachim I., Elector of Brandenburg, in 1440, in honour of the Virgin, and as a reward to persons eminent for their Christian virtues. The order was abolished by Joachim II., 1539, when he had embraced the doctrines of Luther. The first person on whom the King has bestowed the order is the Queen, on whose neck his Majesty recently placed the image of the Virgin, which is the principal ornament of the order, in presence of the whole Court. —The Leipsig papers state that the health of Prince Metternich had become impaired within the last few days, and the departure of the Austrian ambassador for Frankfort had been in consequence postponed. The Prince's relapse is attributed to the fatigue and uneasiness which the situation of the provinces of the Danube and the negotiations commenced on that subject had caused him.—Letters from Prague mention that a great number of labourers in Bohemia, being in considerable distress for want of employment, and the partial failure of the harvest, the Emperor has given orders that public works, to the amount of 300,000 florins, shall be immediately commenced at the public expense. A pamphlet, entitled "Austria, and her future Prospects," has just appeared, and has made a considerable sensation in Germany. It is understood to be from the pen of the Baron Von Reden, who is known as the author of a work on Hanover, and has since filled an important post in the Imperial Chancery of Austria, under Prince Metternich. In the opinion of this writer, the prospects of the Austrian Empire are all but hopeless. During 25 years of peace, while other Governments have effected large reductions in taxation, and in their public debts, Austria has more than doubled her incumbrances. In 1815, the nominal amount of the Austrian debt was 500,000,000 of florins; in 1840, it was 1,021,000,000 ; and at this time the annual charge of the state debt (including the payments to the Sinking Fund) is equal to 5,000,000*l.* sterling annually. The entire Austrian revenue, in 1839, was about 16,000,000*l.* sterling ; the public expenditure exceeded that amount, and there has been an annual deficit for many years past. The commerce of the country has not been developed in proportion to the increase of the public burdens, and consequently some immediate and effectual changes are considered necessary for the stability of the empire.—The marriage of the Princess Maria of Baden, daughter of the Dowager Grand Duchess Stephanie, with the Marquess of Douglas, son of the Duke of Hamilton, was solemnized on the 23d ult., in the chapel of the Grand Ducal Palace at Mannheim, according to the Lutheran rites. Immediately afterwards the ceremony was again performed according to the Anglican rites, in the apartments of the Palace inhabited by Mr. Wellesley, the British Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Carlsruhe.

HOLLAND.—The Dutch papers mention that his Majesty King William Frederick, Count of Nassau, has been suffering for several days from severe cold and shortness of breath. The bulletin of the 17th stated that "The early part of the night was restless ; in the latter part his Majesty slept at intervals. The symptoms of the disorder remain the same." Subsequent accounts mention that "the changes observed in the convalescence of his Majesty are so inconsiderable, that no more bulletins will be issued for the present."

BELGIUM.—The Louisa Maria will very soon sail from Ostend for the new colony of St. Thomas. M. Simons, director of the expedition, will be on board with the persons under his order. The expense of this first step taken by the company exceeds, it is said, 300,000 francs. M. Simons takes with him 80,000 francs in money and bills. He likewise takes the presents intended for the chief persons and generals of Guatemala, consisting of uniforms and arms. The Antwerp papers state that the English ship Orissa has brought a quantity of rats from Manillo. They are of the size of a common cat ; several escaped, and have been killed on the quay. They are so numerous that if a workman leaves any part of his clothes in a corner they are immediately devoured.

DENMARK.—It is reported in Germany that the Prince Royal of Denmark intends to adopt the hereditary Prince of Oldenburg, who would thus unite under his sceptre all the dominions of the King of Denmark. The branch of Augustenburg would obtain as a compensation the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, and the Prince of Hesse receive two millions of crowns. According to another account, the Prince Royal will not ascend the throne after the death of the King of Denmark, but abdicate in favour of the Prince of Oldenburg on the above conditions.

RUSSIA.—A joint-stock company has been formed, for the purpose of establishing a communication by steamboats along the south coast of Lake Ladoga, between Schlüsselburg and Sermar, at the mouth of the Swir, and along the coast of Friedland, between Schlüsselburg and Sestobol ; the boat to touch at Kexholm and the coasts of Kennowetz and Walgamm. At present 800 vessels from Sermar annually navigate that lake. It is expected that the profits of towing these, and of conveying 30,000 pilgrims every year to the two monasteries, will make the speculation prove successful.

ITALY.—A letter from Rome states that, on the 8th ult., the Tiber overflowed its banks, and invaded a third of the city. In the Corso and its environs, and more particularly the quarter inhabited by the Jews, the inhabitants had been compelled to abandon the ground-floors, and their provisions were brought to them in boats.

TURKEY AND SYRIA.—We have accounts from Constantinople of the 7th ult., confirming the report that the city of Kerbelah had been taken by storm on the 13th of Jan. by the Pacha of Bagdad, after a gallant resistance on the part of the inhabitants and pilgrims, aided by a few irregular Persian Kurds, who chanced to be there for devotional purposes. It is feared, at Constantinople, that this impolitic act of Nezib Pacha, will produce such excitement at the court of Teheran, and throughout Persia, as will frustrate all the attempts on the part of the mixed commission to arrange the differences between the Porte and the Persian Government. Much interest had been excited by the death of Saliha Sultana, sister to the Sultan, and wife of Halil Pacha. It appears that the seraglio law, which dooms to death all male issue of the Imperial collateral branches, and which Sultan Mahmoud suspended in a moment of agony, at the death of his favourite daughter, who poisoned herself in order to anticipate the terrible mandate, was recently revived, and that the infant son of Saliha Sultana, after being allowed to live forty-eight hours, was strangled almost in the mother's arms. This cruelty produced the most violent effects upon the princess, who had flattered herself that her child's life would be saved. Hysterics, fever, and delirium ensued, and, after lingering about two months, she expired on the 4th, and was buried with great pomp on the same day in the late Sultan's mausoleum near the Burnt Column.—The accounts from Syria state that on the 14th ult. Izzet, Pacha of Jerusalem, forwarded a message by one of his effendis to Mr. Nicolayson, the chaplain of Bishop Alexander, enjoining him, as he had no authority for building a Protestant church at Jerusalem, to cause the works to be suspended. Mr. Nicolayson having vainly remonstrated with the Pacha, it was resolved that the Bishop should repair to Beyrout, to take the advice of the British and Prussian Consuls-General, and his Lordship accordingly started from Jerusalem on the 20th for Jaffa, where he embarked for Beyrout. On the 23d he reached the latter city, and laid the case before those functionaries, who thought proper to refer it to their respective Ambassadors at Constantinople. Assad Pacha, to whom they applied in the meantime for an explanation of the motives of this prohibition, pleaded total ignorance of the affair.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By Her Majesty's ship Andromache, papers to the 18th December have been received from the Cape. The rebellious spirit of the Boers at Port Natal had increased, and they had declared, that as soon as the truce was at an end they would proceed "to drive the English out of their territories, and would invade our settlements if we attempted to interfere between them and the natives." They had also laid claim to the whole of the lands, and stated that they considered the chiefs as holding their own possessions merely as vassals of the Dutch republic. Invitations to immigrants had still been continued, and as an inducement for parties to join them, titles to property were offered to be given. These allurements had had the effect of causing many farmers to accept the terms, and others were preparing to join the rebels, though notice had been given by the British officers that all persons who should engage in such transactions would be held liable to the penalties for treason and [sedition. At the earlier stage of this outbreak, some circumstances transpired which led to the suspicion that it was chiefly caused by foreign interference. This opinion was strengthened by a Dutch vessel having entered and left the port clandestinely, and it has been since ascertained that she must have sailed directly from Natal to Batavia, at which place her arrival has been announced. A further confirmation has been found in a current report that a Batavian officer had appeared among the Volksraad, dressed in full uniform, and decorated with an order, and had promised them assistance from that place by the middle of January. Meanwhile, the Government had not been idle ; the Lieutenant-Governor had marched against the Boers with all the disposable force that could be collected, which would augment the army to about 1,200 men. This, it was expected, would be sufficient to overcome the rebels, though it was feared a serious loss of life would result. The accounts from the Frontier are extremely distressing. The drought had not been relieved by rain, and the loss of cattle from the want of food and water had been of serious moment. The Caffres suffered most severely, and, their principal sustenance being milk, many had died from want. Instructions had been sent to the Government agents to furnish them with food at the public expense.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Danish schooner Randers arrived at Falmouth, on Wednesday, from Monte Video, from whence she sailed on the 20th December, and brings intelligence of an action having been fought on the 11th, between the allied forces of the republic of Monte Video, under the command of General Rivera and the army of Buenos Ayres, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss. She also brings decrees and proclamations issued by the Monte Videan Government, and a memorial from the Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay to the Executive Government for the immediate abolition of Slavery. The able-bodied men who have been slaves, colonists, or wards, whatever may be their denomination, will be appointed to the service of arms, for such time as the Government shall consider necessary, and those who are unfit for military service, and women, are to remain as pupils in the service of their masters, subject for the present to the constitutional law in regard to pupils or African colonists.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord CAMPBELL moved for copies of Lord Ellenborough's proclamations, and gave notice, on the part of the Marquess of Clanricarde, of a motion on the subject on the 9th inst. —Lord MONTEAGLE, at the request of the Duke of Wellington, postponed his motion on the Corn Laws, on account of the indisposition of the Earl of Ripon.

Tuesday.—Lord CAMPBELL inquired if the Government intended to bring in a bill to settle the question of non-intrusion.— Lord WHARNCLIFFE referred to the letter addressed to the Moderator of the General Assembly, and signed by Sir James Graham.—Lord BROUGHAM inquired if the Government had received any information or report respecting the search of slave vessels on the coast of Africa ?—The Earl of ABERDEEN, in reply, expressed his conviction that explanation only was necessary to remove the jealousy with which, in spite of the anxiety of France to put an end to the slave trade, our exertions were still regarded in that country. Four gentlemen, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Robinson, Captain Denman, and Mr. Bandinel, had been for some time engaged in revising all the various instructions issued during the last 20 years to the slave-cruisers, and the several treaties into which we had entered on the subject of the slave trade, for the purpose of forming them into one uniform code of instruction for the guidance and assistance of the officers employed on this most difficult and responsible service. As England had nothing to conceal, had none but her ostensible objects to attain, these instructions should be made public, and would, he trusted, disabuse the candid portion of the French public of the unfounded prejudice they now entertained. The noble Lord then, by way of illustrating the success with which our efforts to extirpate the traffic in slaves had been attended, read a report, from which it appeared, that in Cuba the number of vessels so employed had been diminished within the last four years from 71 to 3, while the number of slaves imported, which in 1839 amounted to 25,000, was in 1842 only 3,150. These great results had been in a great measure achieved through the exertions of the Governor, General Valdez, whose integrity of conduct and honourable disregard of private interest merited the highest approbation.—Lord CLARENDON bore personal testimony to the generous conduct of General Valdez, and Lord BROUGHAM and Lord HADDINGTON expressed their satisfaction at Lord Aberdeen's statement.

Thursday.—Lord BROUGHAM brought under consideration the constitution, condition, and management of the Corporation of the City of London, and moved an Address to her Majesty on the subject. In the great measure for the reform of the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales, the Corporation of London had been expressly omitted, on account of the magnitude and importance of the interests involved. But Lord J. Russell, on the part of the late Government, had distinctly pledged himself to bring in a separate bill, which would deal exclusively with the Metropolitan Corporation. No measure, however, made its appearance ; and in 1839 light was thrown on the causes of the delay. A Metropolitan Police Bill had been introduced in that year, which proved to be exceedingly distasteful to the citizens, who, availing themselves of the political weakness of the Government, compelled the abandonment of all the clauses relating to the police of the City. But if the smaller corporations throughout the country needed reform, the metropolitan required it a great deal more. Its vast importance, from the numbers of the population over whom it possessed authority, the wealth, which it partly distributed, and partly misapplied, and partly prevented from being accumulated—the influence which it derived from its ancient fame, and the immortal services it had rendered to the State, at all times—from the power it possessed over the community—made it, beyond all the other corporations which had been reformed, deserving of the fatherly but scrutinising care of the Legislature. After expressing his high veneration for the Corporation of London, glancing at its history, and describing its constitution, the noble Lord entered into details respecting its income and expenditure, the privileges and monopolies possessed by the different companies, the irresponsible powers enjoyed by the administrators of the affairs of the corporation, and the jobbing which naturally ensued. The corporate body was a remnant of the bad feudal times ; and the abuses which arose out of the feudal privileges and duties of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen were conspicuous in what, by a perversion of terms, was called the administration of justice in the City. He accused the Aldermen of general unfitness, principally from personal interest, of satisfactorily performing their duties as police magistrates, but especially laid to their charge the encouragement of a practice whereby parties, having no case which would be listened to in a court of law, appeared before the Aldermen under pretence of asking advice, and by stating their grievances publicly, obtained by means of the newspapers the ear of the public, and frequently the assistance of the magistrates, in cases with which they had no right to interfere. He related a number of instances in which parties had been thus shamed or bullied into a compromise ; but trusted that, after this warning, the Aldermen would not, either from excusable ignorance or culpable vanity, or to court false popularity, or with a spurious charity, persist in such an illegal course.—The LORD CHANCELLOR thought that, as no notice had been given of the resolutions now proposed, and as he and other of their Lordships were now unprepared to engage in the discussion, it should for the present be withdrawn. To this Lord BROUGHAM assented ; and, after a few words from Lord CAMPBELL, in which he hinted that Lord Brougham must intend to become a member of the present Government, or he would not have so readily acquiesced in the Lord Chancellor's suggestion, the motion was withdrawn.

Lord TEYNHAM then gave notice of the following resolutions to be submitted to the House on Tuesday next :—"1. That it is the opinion of this House that the separation of man and wife—of parents and children—which takes place in the union workhouses, is an exceeding evil, and the cause of evils. 2. That its abolition ought, therefore, to be forthwith sought. 3. That, by a judicious administration of out-door relief, the use of the workhouse for married paupers, except for casual poor, and in cases of exigency, might be, and ought to be, abolished."

Friday.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Forged Exchequer-Bills Bill and to the Coal Vender's Penalties Bill. Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Marquis Townsend complaining of the assumption of the title of Earl of Leicester by an individual who had no connexion with his family,

Several Peers agreed that the House ought to lose no time, considering the age of the Marquess Townsend, in taking immediate measures to vindicate the privileges of the House and the dignity of the Peerage; and on the suggestion of the LORD CHANCELLOR it was referred to a committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Mr. T. EGERTON entered into explanations with respect to the treatment of the Chartist prisoners confined in Knutsford House of Correction, which had been commented on by Mr. T. Duncombe, in his speech on the motion relative to Lord Abinger. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE defended the correctness of his allegations, reading statements in support of them. If he got a committee of inquiry into the state of our prison discipline, he would see that the condition of Knutsford gaol was particularly inquired into. Sir JAMES GRAHAM undertook that the whole matter in dispute should be investigated on the part of the Government, and the report would be laid on the table of the House.

Lord ASHLEY directed attention to a case of cruel treatment of an orphan apprentice, belonging to the Halifax union, and reminded the House that on two previous similar occasions Lord J. Russell and the Marquess of Normanby, when they were in the Home-office, had each of them promptly caused investigation to be made into the respective cases. Sir J. GRAHAM promised that he would make inquiry into this fresh instance, with a view to a prosecution, if the facts alleged should prove to be true.

Lord J. RUSSELL called attention to the almost unprecedented circumstance (with the exception of the case of General Conway) of the Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-chief, holding a seat in the cabinet. As a conspicuous political leader he could not be supposed to be free from political bias; and his Grace had himself, on a former occasion, declared his opinion that the commander-in-chief should not be a member of the cabinet. Sir R. PEEL replied that there was no constitutional rule against it, and many instances could be cited in favour of the practice. The case of Marshal Conway was in point. But in very recent times, the Duke of York, Sir David Dundas, and Lord Hill had been commanders-in-chief under similar circumstances. It was true, that these latter personages were not political characters, but then the Master-General of the Ordnance and the First Lord of the Admiralty had frequently seats in the Cabinet, and the principle was the same in all. Upon the retirement of Lord Hill, he had no hesitation in recommending to her Majesty to give the Commandership to him who had so often led our armies to victory. The whole conduct and character of the Duke of Wellington were sufficient pledges that he would never allow his political opinions to interfere with the public service. He (Sir R. Peel) claimed for himself and his colleagues the entire responsibility of this appointment, which he felt satisfied was in unison with the public feeling, and conducive to the public advantage.

On the motion for a committee of supply, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved the postponement of all further supplies till the estimate of the whole expenditure of the country should be first furnished to the House. The amendment, after a short discussion, was lost by a majority of 47.—Sir H. HARDINGE moved the army estimates for the year. The decrease from the charge of last year, on the whole effective and non-effective force, would be 139,225*l.*, and the reduction of men proposed was 5,740.—Mr. HUME moved a further reduction of 5000 men. The committee divided, and the amendment was lost by a majority of 86.—The next vote was for 3,619,327*l.*, for the expenses of the army, which was agreed to, as were the remaining votes. The vote for the expenses of the volunteer corps was objected to by Mr. Williams, but was carried by 98 to 28.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM then moved the second reading of the Registration of Voters Bill, reserving discussion to a future stage.

Tuesday.—In answer to Dr. BOWRING, Sir R. PEEL said that the Porte had never given its formal sanction to the building of the Protestant church at Jerusalem, or to the residence of Bishop Alexander, in his Episcopal character. But no official confirmation of the rumour had reached the Government that the Porte had interfered to stop the building of the church.—Sir R. PEEL, in reply to Lord J. MANNERS, said that it was the opinion of the present, as it had been of the late Government of this country, that an unrestricted and unqualified permission to Don Carlos from the French Government, to reside wherever he pleased, might seriously affect the tranquillity of Spain.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL brought under consideration a statement of the Sergeant-at-Arms with respect to an action at law brought against him and Mr. Bellamy for trespass and false imprisonment, in the case of Mr. Howard, the attorney. There were two courses, either of which might be adopted; to order its officers to let judgment go by default, in which case there would be no opportunity for explanation, and a jury might naturally assess heavy damages; or to direct the Sergeant to plead the authority of the House, and thus bring the matter to an issue before the Judges of the land. The latter course had been adopted on previous occasions, as in the celebrated case of Sir F. Burdett; he would therefore propose that the officers of the House should be instructed to appear in the present action, and plead its authority.—Sir THOMAS WILDE urged the House, while they gave every consideration to the proposal of the Solicitor-General, not to come to a decision without further thought. He suggested the appointment of a committee to inquire into the merits of the arrest, and to make a compensation to Mr. Howard, should the justice of the case demand it.—After some discussion it was suggested by Sir T. WILDE and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL that the Sergeant asking time to plead could not be considered as a recognition by the House of the jurisdiction of the court of law in the matter; the Sergeant-at-Arms was therefore desired, without any formal resolution, to serve notice to that effect, and to report his proceeding to the House.

Lord ASHLEY then brought on his motion for an Address praying her Majesty's immediate consideration of the best means for diffusing moral and religious education among the working classes. After enlarging on the general importance of education, and the great increase of population during the present century, he drew the attention of the House to the present state of crime and ignorance, and of moral and intellectual degradation, in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and other populous districts, among the lower classes, especially the younger portion of them. They knew no religion—no God; the only knowledge possessed by great numbers of them was that of the exploits of Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard. There was evidence which established the fact that not less than 25,000,000*l.* sterling are annually expended in ardent spirits; and it was proved by medical men that a large proportion, perhaps half, of all the cases of insanity are produced by the intemperance thus widely prevalent. He was aware that what he asked would occasion some expense; but if we would not consent to tax ourselves for the prevention of crime, we must be taxed more heavily still for the punishment of it. The expense of one convict for one year would educate more than 100 children. He attributed much of the existing evil to the truck system, to the payment of wages at public-houses, and to the miserable condition of the people's habitations. The country was weary of mere palliatives, schemes of prison discipline, and so forth; the evil was wider and deeper than could be reached by mere corrective processes; and if not grappled with, we might anticipate in 20 years a general convulsion and displacement of the whole system of society. There could be neither comfort nor peace but in a virtuous and religious people. He begged the House to recollect what were the proceedings a few years ago in Bristol and Nottingham, when plunder and violence were openly perpetrated, and when a state of things little short of anarchy prevailed, and where houses were fired for he knew not how many hours at the pleasure of the mob. If we could retrace our steps, and could apply with faith and fear to this necessary work, there yet remained before us many prospects of peace, for they had the authority of some of the best and greatest men, that the safest of all proceedings to ensure the happiness of a nation was the establishment of a sound and religious system of education. He could quote on this point the testimony of distinguished officers, both in the Navy and the Army, and he found that they uniformly admitted that no discipline for those who served with them was so good as that which was implanted by education. They declared that virtuous conduct almost uniformly followed a religious education; and the House would find the same opinion expressed on a recent occasion, in most emphatic language, by that good man and Christian Judge, Chief Justice Tindal. Men who had received the benefits of a religious education were not found among the insurgents against the public peace, because such men knew that however grievous their wrongs, they owed obedience to the law, not from a calculation of the consequences of violating the law, but from conscientious motives. Never let them put out of their minds this great and stirring consideration, that the moral condition of England seemed destined by Providence to lead the moral condition of the world. Year after year did we send out thousands to colonise far-distant lands. The Anglo-Saxon race would, ere long, pervade one-half of the entire world; and how great the blessing if they but carried out with them our freedom, our morality, and our religion. These were the grounds, such the arguments, and such the plan which he had ventured to bring forward. It was, he was aware, but a portion of what the country expected, but the rest would come. The poorer classes of our countrymen were often accused of improvidence, of immorality; and the charge, unhappily, was but too well founded; but let the upper classes bear in mind that that imprudence, that immorality, were the result, in a great measure, of their own neglect, and, in no slight degree, of their own example. They owed to the humbler classes the long withheld debt of kinder language, of more intimate intercourse. This was no fanciful obligation on them; the people of this country were more alive than the people of any other country to an honest zeal for their welfare, to a sympathy with their distress, on the part of those above them in condition; which zeal, which sympathy, fall, though it oftentimes might, on unimpressible hearts, never failed to find many that it comforted, many that it saved. He trusted that the Parliament of the country, that the more favoured classes of the country, would without delay enter on a better course than they had hitherto pursued; that they would earnestly seek to secure the temporal peace, the eternal welfare of their humbler brethren, and in this noble effort half their task would be accomplished. The blessing of God would rest on their labours; and the oldest among them might, perhaps, live to rejoice for himself and for his children at the opening dawn of the immortal, because the moral, glories of the British empire. The noble Lord concluded by moving, "That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her instant and serious consideration the best means of diffusing the benefits and blessings of a moral and religious education among the working classes;" and sat down amidst loud cheers from all parts of the House.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said the noble Lord had spoken with that glowing fervour, with that elevated generosity of soul, with that fervent piety, which so eminently distinguished his character. For himself, he had been rebuked as seldom rising above the low level of party strife; it had been asserted that political hostility was the feeling which predominated in his mind, and which actuated his entire conduct. If the rebuke were a just one, he could only say that his example was one which it behoved all other men to avoid; but, without staying to vindicate himself from the charge, as to other occasions and other subjects, this let him say, most honestly and sincerely, that upon this occasion, and this subject, all party, all political considerations were utterly absent from his thoughts. The sole question here was a duty—an immense, an awful duty—which they owed to the mass of the people of this country. This was no question of party, nor should it for a moment be considered or treated as a question of party; the matter was simply and assuredly this, that in the great course of public affairs, it now behoved them carefully, and calmly, and kindly, to consider the present moral and religious condition of the working classes. The Government had entrusted Mr. Chadwick with the preparation of a measure for the improvement of the habitations of the poor; and whatever they could do to put down the evils of the truck system, would be done. Late events were pregnant with solemn warning; the time was come when the religious and moral instructor must go forth; the destinies of the country were involved in the proper education of the rising generation. If all party feeling were laid aside, and a measure framed which would pay due regard to the Established Church on the one hand, and the honest scruples of the Dissenters on the other, no greater boon could be conferred on the people. After showing, from what the Committee of Privy Council on Education had done, what might be done, he proceeded to state what the Government were contemplating. It was not desirable, at first, to attempt too much. District schools are proposed to be established for the education of pauper children in the metropolis and large towns under the superintendence of the clergy of the Established Church, with provision for the instruction of the children of Dissenters by ministers of their own persuasions. These schools to include an area, having a diameter not exceeding fifteen miles, and to be erected by a rate not exceeding one-fifth of the annual assessment for the previous three years. Factory children had been already legislated for, but the intentions of the Government and the Legislature were rendered inoperative by various causes. He proposed to prohibit the employment of factory children, between the ages of eight and thirteen, for more than six hours and a half in any one day, certificates of their attendance at school to be granted by the National and the British and Foreign Schools, and by the Roman Catholic Schools, in the case of Roman Catholic children; the schools to be open to the inspectors appointed by the committee of Privy Council on Education; grants by the Government, to be made in aid of local exertions for the erection of such schools; and a sum not exceeding three-pence per week, or one twelfth of the earnings of each child, to be retained by the employer in aid of a fund for education. In these schools religious instruction to be administered, through the medium of the authorized version of the Scriptures, with the aid of portions of the Liturgy, under the superintendence of the clergy of the Established Church, but with a proviso in favour of the children of Dissenters. Two bills were already prepared for carrying out the objects he had stated; he hoped that they would not be viewed in a party light; and if they were passed during the present session, a large advance would be made in favour of the moral and religious improvement of the rising generation.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL read an extract from the second report on the employment of children, in order to show the condition of a portion of the juvenile community of Yorkshire—a county which annually raised large sums to send out missionaries abroad. Whilst anxious to protect the feelings both of Church-men and Dissenters, he thought that in the present condition of the country it would almost be wickedness to cavil at the details of the measures stated by the Home Secretary. It was of importance to provide for the training of schoolmasters; and, looking at the aversion of parents to send their children to school, whenever any pecuniary temptation presented itself, he thought that some advantages might be held out to them in order to overcome their reluctance. It was also worth consideration to provide for the education of the class immediately above the working classes.—Lord SANDON expressed his satisfaction at the prospects which this evening had opened.—Mr. EWART desired to wave theological differences, for the sake of the great object now in view.—Sir C. BURRELL concurred, but Mr. SHAW was disappointed that nothing had been said about the extension of the educational principle to Ireland.—Mr. C. BULLER reminded the House of the vast total of charity funds specifically applicable to education, amounting to about 300,000*l.* a year. There was another class of charities, founded for giving small sums to the poor. Such small sums were not only useless, but mischievous; they were generally expended in drink, and would be much better applied in education. The amount of the foundations for this purpose was not less than 170,000*l.* a year.—Sir R. INGLIS could not approve, in a system of national education, the avowal of an intention to exclude proselytism; since it must always be a duty to attempt the propagation of what we ourselves believed to be the truth. Still less could he approve the suggestion of diverting any charitable foundations from the purposes of their founders, unless those purposes could be proved to be immoral.—Sir G. GREY hailed the prospect of improvement which now appeared to present itself through the cordial spirit of all parties. He believed that Lord Cottenham was in communication with the Government on the subject of a legislative measure for rendering certain classes of educational charities more available than at present.

Sir R. PEEL said he was afraid the interference of the Legislature would be of little effect, unless among the educated and wealthy classes the conviction could be pressed upon their minds that they were all to blame; unless they felt, and were all convinced—manufacturers as well as landowners—those possessed of wealth, and the responsibility for the use of wealth—that they had been all individually neglectful of the education of the poor; and he trusted more to the moral effect of the demonstration of to-night encouraging individual exertion than he did to the interference of the Legislature. In expressing his gratitude to Lord Ashley for the time and attention which he had devoted to the subject, and the manner in which he had introduced it to the House, he could not but feel that it was greatly owing to him, to his character and discretion, that they might attribute the general unanimity which had prevailed in the House during the debate. He apprehended that that unanimity would be productive of the best effect throughout the country, in convincing the public that when all party feelings were forgotten in a sense of public duty, there must be in this arena, so continually, and, from the very nature of things, so necessarily devoted to party warfare, a strong and overpowering sense of the necessity of the case which could produce such general unanimity. With respect to the objection on the subject of proselytism, the question was one of balance between good and evil; and he was not willing, for the sake of the occasional good of conversion, to let the present enormous evils, moral and religious, continue to press upon us. He would be content to admit some modifications of educational charities, where the change of times and circumstances had rendered the original purposes impracticable; but he could not concur in a proposal for diverting, even to so good an object as that of education, a bequest intended for small donations to the poor. He defended the limited scale on which Government proposed to begin their plan. Success in the manufacturing districts, where the experiment was first to be attempted, would open the way for it in the rural districts.

Mr. HAWES thought the Dissenters would not like a trust of which the clergymen of the parish was to be at the head.—Mr. ACLAND was content that the comprehensive principle should be adopted in public schools; but he hoped that Government would not discourage the establishment also of such schools as private parties might wish to found for the education of children in the principles of the Church of England alone.—Lord ASHLEY, in reply, thanked the House for the reception which it had given to his motion, which was then unanimously carried.

Wednesday.—Mr. ROEBUCK brought forward his motion for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances that led to the war in Affghanistan, and to report the evidence and their own observations thereon. He accused the late Administration of rashly running into a war which was wholly unnecessary, impolitic, and unjust—and without the sanction of Parliament. The mischievous activity of Lord Palmerston had excited war and injustice from the western shores of America to the coast of China. Lord Auckland had issued proclamations which contained positive falsehoods, and which were therefore derogatory to the honour of the country. He reviewed the transactions that had led to and followed the expedition into Affghanistan, and denounced them as contrary to all international law, as disgraceful to the British name, as foolishly conceived, and shamefully executed. Sir Alexander Burnes's papers, which had been suppressed, proved that he was altogether opposed to the war; and his despatches had been garbled by the late Government in the extracts they had thought fit to place on the table of the House. He concluded a speech marked by passages of extraordinary severity by declaring that all he asked then was inquiry, and not condemnation.—Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL maintained that the whole substance and form of the motion was unusual and unparliamentary. Mr. Burke's motion for an inquiry into the war in India could not be held as a precedent, for that took place pending the war, whereas in this case the war was brought to a termination. The same argument applied against the other cases cited by Mr. Roebuck. The terms of falsehood lavished upon Lords Auckland and Palmerston were not such as applied to those persons; and on hearing them he thought of what the Prince of Condé had said of some libellers:—"These libellers impute to us the same sort of motives that would actuate themselves if they were in our places." The favourite pursuits of Lord Auckland were those of peace; and it was only when he was obliged to adopt a warlike policy that he engaged in these military operations. Lord Palmerston had been accused of eternally pursuing a meddling policy, which tendcd to endanger the peace of the world; but his able conduct in the complicated affairs of Belgium and Turkey sufficiently proved that he had maintained the peace of the world, and that he was not subject to the ignorant calumny and the vituperative abuse which had been heaped upon him by the Member for Bath. The noble Lord said he should negative this motion, intended, as it was, to be a condemnation, and supported by a speech of unparalleled invective, which had been reserved for a House of Commons, of which the enemies of the late Government formed the majority, with the hope that they, actuated by paltry party motives, would be induced to give their votes in its favour.—After some remarks from Mr. D'ISRAELI and Mr. ESCOTT in favour of the motion, Sir R. PEEL said that these two questions, not necessarily connected together, were to be discussed—one, whether or not the expedition undertaken by the late Governor-General of India was consistent with sound policy; and the other, whether or not it was now fitting for the House of Commons to appoint a select committee to inquire into the circumstances that led to it. He had entertained from the first, strong doubts of the policy of the expedition; and the Duke of Wellington, with great prophetic wisdom, had foretold that, if undertaken, it would not succeed. If, therefore, he could not support the motion, it should not be supposed that he had abandoned his original opinions of the policy of the expedition—on the contrary, subsequent events had confirmed that opinion. But then, could he lend his sanction, as a Minister, to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the policy of military operations undertaken four years ago, which, when in opposition, he had not thought fit at the time to move for? He could not; nor would the public interest be advanced by the inquiry. Were this committee acquiesced in, others would be demanded, and the result would be, that the Executive Government would be transferred from the Crown to the House of Commons. The disasters had been retrieved, and the insults avenged; and his counsel to the House was not to risk a disturbance of our present most friendly relations with Russia, or sanction a precedent which would act most disadvantageously to the public service, by voting for this committee.

Lord PALMERSTON accepted the unintentional compliment paid to him by Mr. Roebuck when he accused him of mischievous and reckless activity; for, as that gentleman's notion of mischief was notoriously peculiar, and as activity was the duty of every man engaged in the public service, such an accusation was as high a compliment as could be paid to him. Language such as that used by the Member for Bath was derogatory only to him who employed it, and he would not condescend to imitate it. It

was erroneous to say that the papers already before the House were garbled, and it was equally erroneous to say that Sir Alex. Burnes was unfavourable to any of the proceedings. Such was the danger that encompassed our Indian empire simultaneously on every side, that no other course remained for Lord Auckland to pursue save that which he had adopted—of establishing in Affghanistan some regular authority, with which relations of peace and alliance could be permanently maintained. The papers before the country fully justified the necessity of the expedition; but, should the Government think it desirable to publish any other documents, he had no objection to their production.—Sir R. INGLIS feared that if the argument used by Sir R. Peel, that the House could not inquire into such cases as the present, were allowed to prevail, the functions of the Commons for inquiry would be at an end: he would support the motion. Lord J. MANNERS thought that Mr. Roebuck was entitled to the thanks of the House for giving them the opportunity of expressing their disapprobation of the Affghan war. On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 114.—For the motion, 75; against it, 189.

Thursday.—There were only twenty-one members present at four o'clock, and the house was consequently adjourned.

Friday.—The question of privilege, which had been fixed for discussion this day, was adjourned to Tuesday. Lord PALMERSTON gave some explanations, repelling Mr. Roebuck's charge against Lord Auckland of having published false statements announcing that Schah Soojah would enter Affghanistan surrounded by his own troops. His Lordship said that the officers were British, and the troops were paid by the Schah, but admitted that he derived the money with which he paid them from a subsidy of the East India Company.—The House then went into a Committee of Supply, proceeding with the Navy Estimates. After a good deal of desultory discussion, an amendment was moved to the re-appointment of the Deputy Accountant-General, but the vote was carried on a division. Several votes for the different departments then passed, after a discussion on technical questions, in which several naval Members took part.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 95⅝ to ¾ for money, and 95¾ to ⅞ for account; Three per Cents. Reduced Stock, 95⅝ to ¾; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 103¼ to ⅜; New Three-and-half per Cents., 102⅛ to ¼; Bank Stock, 166½ to 7½; India Stock, 267 to 8; Exchequer Bills, 67*s.* to 69*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Metropolitan Improvements.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Society last week, it was stated that a letter had been received from Sir R. Peel, announcing that the new Commission had commenced its labours by inquiring into the expediency of an Ordnance survey and map of London upon the largest scale, and it was understood that the Committee was now engaged in considering the various plans proposed for an embankment of the Thames. At a meeting of the Common Council on Monday, Mr. R. L. Jones moved "That it be referred to the London Bridge Approaches committee to consider what improvements it is expedient to make in the public streets and avenues within the City, and to report thereon to the Court, together with the opinion of the committee as to the best means of accomplishing the same. In bringing forward the motion, he thought it necessary to advert to a petition which had been presented by Sir John Key, from the inhabitants of Lime-street and its vicinity, praying that the Court would adopt means to widen that thoroughfare. Looking to that petition, and to the petitions of the inhabitants of other great thoroughfares, which certainly required improvement, he considered that the best course would be to refer them all to the committee to which his present motion related, in order that in that committee the merits of all should undergo investigation. He was convinced that the examination to which they would be subjected would be of the most searching and scrupulous nature, and the committee would have, at the same time to determine from what fund the corporation would pay off the amount required for accomplishing the vast improvements which were undertaken. These improvements were to go hand in hand with the improvements projected by the Government in other parts of the Metropolis. The Government would no doubt render the corporation every assistance they might require. Mr. Godson seconded the motion. Nothing could give him greater satisfaction than to see the funds of the corporation applied to such admirable purposes. It was with great anxiety he looked forward to the long-expected improvements of Holborn-hill, and he rejoiced that the Court had refused to sanction the enormous outlay proposed by the erection of Courts of Justice in the City. He disapproved of the frequent applications for little peddling sums to effect this or that improvement, and trusted that a great general measure, which would be felt by the whole body of the inhabitants, would be immediately adopted. Several members expressed their satisfaction that the Government and the corporation were to co-operate in the great project of metropolitan improvement. The motion was then carried, and there is no doubt that the improvements most worthy of selection will meet with immediate attention.

East India House.—A Court of Directors was held on Wednesday, when the thanks of the company were voted unanimously to Lord Ellenborough, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied in the support of the military operations in Affghanistan; and to Major-Generals Pollock, Nott, M'Caskill, Sale, and England, and to the other officers of the army, both European and Native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Affghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign. It was also resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the Court be presented to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and Native, for their gallant behaviour in Affghanistan.

Anti-Corn-Law-League.—The weekly meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League, and of the representatives of the Metropolitan Anti-Corn-Law Associations, took place on Wednesday evening at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The great room was crowded long before the commencement of the proceedings. Mr. George Wilson, of Manchester, presided, and gave an account of the prospects and operations of the League. In one week, he said, they had put in circulation upwards of one million of publications. They did not intend to adopt any other force to effect their object than the artillery of the printer and the might of the public press. He then proceeded to present the address to Mr. Cobden, voted to him by the meeting at Manchester, which we have noticed in our Provincial news. It was signed by 32,000 inhabitants of that town, and was offered as a tribute of their sympathies with him in the late attack in the House of Commons, and of their sense of his exertions in furthering the objects of the National Anti-Corn-Law League. The meeting was afterwards addressed at great length by Mr. Villiers, Sir De Lacy Evans, and other members of the League.

Christ's Hospital.—A general court of the Governors of Christ's Hospital was held on Tuesday, to take into consideration an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to accept their humble but hearty thanks for her munificence, in the gift of 1000*l.*, lately presented by her to that institution. The treasurer who moved the thanks of the meeting, mentioned, that, from the foundation of the institution by the youthful sovereign, Edward VI., no sovereign has ever bestowed one farthing upon the institution, with the single exception of her Majesty.

Dinner to Sir C. Metcalfe.—On Monday a public dinner was given to the new Governor-General of Canada, in the rooms of the Colonial Society, in St. James's-square. Sir Augustus d'Este presided, and was supported by the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Francis Head, and a numerous body of gentlemen connected with the Colonies. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening. He said that in Sir Charles Metcalfe's presence it would not become him to talk of his merits as they deserved. When he looked at his long career of service, he hardly knew where to begin passing his encomiums upon it. He had commenced his career in the East under the immortal Wellington; and when they considered the services he had rendered in so many situations requiring, what he so well supplied, talent and industry, they would be really lost in wonder. After a course of fame in India, he was summoned to the West Indies. It was unnecessary for him to expatiate upon the manner in which he had conducted himself there. Having fulfilled his duties in that Colony to the entire satisfaction, not only of the Government, but of the whole nation which claimed him as its own, his services in a time of certain difficulty were again claimed. Again they found him ready to quit the comforts of his home and country, and to plunge into the duties of a novel and important situation. Of the manner in which those duties would be fulfilled no one could entertain a doubt. Perhaps one of the most honourable testimonies ever bestowed was the tribute paid by the present Administration to the merits of this illustrious statesman. He would conclude by proposing "The health of Sir Charles Metcalfe, wishing him a prosperous voyage, and every success which could attend him." Sir Charles Metcalfe said, I return you my warmest thanks for the honour you have done me. I may say the honour, when I think that you have invited me to this splendid entertainment; that you, sir, have proposed my health in the generous manner in which it has been proposed; and that you, gentlemen, have drunk that toast in the cordial manner in which it has been done honour to. I shall ever remember this proof of your confidence, and it shall be my endeavour never to prove myself unworthy of it. Allusion has been made to my residence in Jamaica. It is an island of which I cannot think but with gratitude. I received the greatest kindness there from the first day I arrived until the day I departed—kindness I shall never forget. When I return from Canada—a colony which shall have my utmost devotion and attention—I shall be glad indeed if I can do so with your approbation.—Sir Francis Head said he congratulated the North American Colonies on the Governor they were about to welcome. To succeed in his mission, that Governor must be a man of high talent, of great judgment—of calmness——of firmness—of decision. The North American Colonies required, as a Governor, a man who would possess the confidence of all classes of his country; and they required still more urgently a man whose principles were based upon a solid religious foundation. There was not a man in England who possessed these qualifications in a higher degree than their illustrious guest. He had pleasure in feeling that he would leave this country supported by universal good wishes, and he trusted that the people of Canada would abstain from forming any opinion of his measures until he had time to look about him and determine the course he would think it advisable to take. With respect to himself, he was obliged to disclaim the compliment lately paid to him. It was not himself who had put an end to the late rebellion—it was the loyal population of Canada. That portion of the people, when called upon, came forward and performed their duty; they performed their part of the contract, and he hoped and trusted that the day would never arrive when this country would forget their exertions.—Lord Mountcashel proposed "the health of the Chairman," which Sir Augustus d'Este briefly acknowledged; after which several toasts were given in connection with the prosperity and success of the various Colonies.

The Excise.—For some weeks past the Commissioners of Excise have obtained several convictions of chemists and druggists for selling spirits of wine without a license. Many of these cases were proved last week, and fines of 50*l.* inflicted. Where, however, it would appear the parties had transgressed the law in ignorance, the Commissioners held out hopes of mitigation.

The Temple Church.—In reference to the petition lately presented to the benchers for the re-establishment of the choral service, it is announced that the benchers have decided on the permanent formation of a double choir. They have authorised the choir-master to engage a sufficient number of professional singers to perform the duties required; and it is expected shortly, when all the appointments are completed, that the full cathedral service will be again resumed.

The Scotch Church.—On Wednesday evening the Scotch Church, London-wall, was the scene of a violent uproar, occasioned by a lecture on the state of the Church, delivered there by the Rev. Dr. Candlish, one of the leaders of the non-intrusion party. The Rev. Dr. Brown, one of the senior presbyters of the establishment, and minister of the church in Swallow-street, Piccadilly, rose at the conclusion of the lecture, and stated that some days since he had received a message from Dr. Candlish requesting to be allowed the use of his pulpit for the delivery of such a lecture as that which had just been heard. He (Dr. Brown), consented, on condition that if he considered it necessary, he should be allowed to reply at its close; this was objected to, and Dr. Candlish had expressed his determination not to allow his opinions to be called in question. The Assembly ought to be informed that the principles of Dr. Candlish and his party were distinctly disclaimed by a very large majority of the members of the Scottish Church; that the statements made were, to say the least of them, challengeable statements, and that the alleged aggressions of the civil courts had been brought about by the unwarrantable proceedings of the General Assembly. (Dr. Brown was here interrupted by such groaning and hissing, that it became impossible to hear a sentence he uttered for some minutes.) Silence having been partially restored, the Rev. Gentleman stated that he regretted, as much as any of them, the lamentable prospect of so large a secession from the Church of useful and influential men, and that he would do all he could to remove the difficulties, and to save the Church from the shipwreck which threatened it. Here the uproar was renewed, upon which Dr. Candlish said he would not be provoked into discussion. Dr. Brown again attempted to be heard, but his words were lost in the noise that ensued, and the meeting broke up in great disorder.

The Polish Anniversary.—The anniversary meeting of the Polish refugees was held in the hall of the National Association on Monday. Mr. Worceall sat on the right of the chair, in which the spirit of Konarski, the patriot of Poland, was presumed to preside. Mr. Worceall made some prefatory observations in French, after which Mr. Rogers addressed the meeting, and alluded particularly to the necessity of union, and a firm reliance on the justice of the cause of Poland. The manner in which Sir R. Peel at the close of the last session alluded to the wrongs of Poland, induced an inference from his speech that he felt deeply interested in the advancement of her freedom. Major Benyowski then addressed the meeting in French. He said that men would cease to be men if they were unmoved on the present occasion. They had assembled to commemorate the anniversary of the greatest martyr ever offered up on the altar of patriotism—Konarski. They were all martyrs in the cause of liberty, but all must bow before the spirit of Konarski, which was then presiding over their councils. He concluded by expressing a confident hope that Sir Robert Peel would not allow the generous spirit which animated the bosom of every great man to die in him. While he preserved the liberty of England, he would not deny Poland his generous sympathy, but see her righted. Signor Bonissani, an Italian, who spoke in French, congratulated the meeting on the union of the Poles and Italians, who traversed the world, as it were, to make all men brothers. The meeting was addressed by several other speakers in Polish, German, French, and Italian.

The Law Courts.—On Tuesday a general meeting of the members of the Incorporated Law Society was held, for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee appointed by the great meeting of the legal profession held on the 8th May, 1840, relative to the removal of the courts of law from Westminster. Mr. Foss, chairman of the Society, presided. The report stated that petitions had been presented to the Lords by the Lord Chancellor Cottenham, and to the Commons by Lord Campbell, in addition to petitions from other societies, which had been referred to a special committee of the House of Commons, who were directed "to consider the expediency of erecting a building in the neighbourhood of the Inns of Court for the sittings of the Courts of Law and Equity, in lieu of the present Courts adjoining to Westminster Hall, with a view to the more speedy, convenient and effectual administration of justice." The evidence of several judges, solicitors, counsel, &c., had been taken in 1841 and 1842—a report of which had been made the committee of the House of Commons had given no opinion thereon, but it appeared that effect should be given to such evidence by presenting petitions forthwith to both Houses of Parliament. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and expressed their belief that the removal of the Courts would be publicly beneficial and convenient, and afford an opportunity of improving the neighbourhood of Westminster Abbey by throwing open Westminster Hall to the public view. Resolutions were then moved and carried unanimously, to the effect that the necessity for removal had been generally acknowledged that petitions be presented to the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, to the Commons by the Attorney General; and that a committee of management be appointed to carry the other resolutions into effect.

House of Correction.—On Monday evening, Mr. Wakley held an inquest in the House of Correction, adjourned for the fourth time, on the body of a prisoner called Doyle. It appears that on the 15th ult., Mr. Wakley held two inquests in the prison on the bodies of deceased prisoners. In the case of the first no suspicion was excited of improper treatment, and the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death." With respect to Doyle the inquiry assumed an opposite complexion, in consequence of a witness stating his belief that Doyle had been neglected (medically) in the prison, and made to work in an unfit state. The coroner, on the 15th, did not think it right to examine the witness at length in the absence of Mr. Wakefield, the prison surgeon, and advised the adjournment of the inquiry to the 20th inst., in order that Mr. Wakefield might be present, and that Dr. Quain, house-physician of the University College Hospital, and Mr. Erasmus Wilson, lecturer on anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital, might examine the body. At these adjourned meetings, witnesses were examined who proved that the prisoner was suffering under a fatal malady, and that he required careful treatment and a nutritious diet. On Mouday, the jury returned a verdict that deceased was ill from the 6th Nov. to the 11th Feb., on which day, for the first time, he was treated by the medical officer, adding, "that they could not separate without expressing their opinion that the deceased had not that proper treatment from the warders and medical officer that the nature of his case required." The jury desired it to be understood that they exonerated the governor of the prison from any blame. Mr. Wakefield wished to be informed if the verdict was an imputation on his character, and ultimately declared his intention of taking the case into the Court of Queen's Bench to set it aside.—Another inquest was held on Wednesday, on a deceased prisoner, a market-gardener, called Tickner, who had been sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment for having in his possession two heads of seakale, the property of Mr. G. Bagley, of Kensington, without being able to give a proper account of them. It was proved that he was in bad health when admitted, but was immediately sent to the treadmill. After a long inquiry the jury returned a verdict, "That deceased died a natural death," accompanying it with an expression of their regret that, considering the known condition of deceased on his admission, as the surgeon's book testified, he was put to labour on the treadwheel, for which labour he was totally unfit; and added that they trusted the governor would convey to Mr. Wakefield, the surgeon, a statement to this effect.

The Russia Company.—On Wednesday evening the Russia Company gave their annual dinner at the London Tavern. Mr. Astell, M.P., in the chair. The chief event of the meeting was the speech of Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, who adverted to the treaty of commerce lately concluded with this country. When, a few years ago, he had first the honour of addressing the Russia Company, under circumstances of great difficulty, when great anxiety prevailed in the public mind respecting the affairs of the Levant, he did not hesitate to tell them, that, owing to the good understanding and concert happily established between Great Britain and Russia, he was confident the general peace would be maintained. The general peace had been maintained, and they continued to enjoy the benefit of that state of general tranquillity in which the great Powers of Europe had a concurrent interest, and which it was their mutual desire to consolidate and maintain. In regard to the new treaty he might be permitted to add, when he remembered that during half a century no commercial treaty whatever had existed between Great Britain and Russia—when he considered that during that long period many conventions had been concluded for the purpose of war, and that this was the first for giving encouragement to the pacific enterprise of navigation and trade, he thought he was fully justified in congratulating them—which he did from the bottom of his heart—that under the auspicious reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria such a treaty had been concluded, which he trusted would form a new bond of amity between Great Britain and Russia. Sir J. L. Lushington, on behalf of the East India Company, said it was peculiarly gratifying to hear from the representative of his Imperial Majesty that there was felt on his part a sincere desire for the maintenance of amity between two such great nations, because, from the situation he had himself the honour to fill, he might be allowed to say the peace, security, and prosperity of our Indian Empire mainly depended on the friendship—he hoped it would be perpetual—between Russia and Great Britain.

Marylebone.—On Monday, Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. Hancock, special Poor-law Commissioners, assembled at Fladong's hotel, to investigate the alleged ill-treatment and improper management of the pauper children in the workhouse of this parish. Some opposition was offered to the inquiry on the part of the vestry, on the ground that it was illegal, the parish being governed by local acts. The Commissioners, however, proceeded to examine witnesses, who deposed to the general management of the infant school, and to its sanatory condition. The evidence was given at great length, but most of the facts elicited have been already before the public.

Accidents.—On Monday afternoon, as General Hopkins, of Gloucester-place, was riding on horseback over the wood-pavement in Newgate-street, the horse, which was valued at 100 guineas, slipped down opposite Christ's Hospital, and dislocated its back. It was got up with difficulty, but died soon afterwards. The General escaped without much injury, although several vehicles were passing along the street at the time.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Feb. 25:—West districts, 132; North districts, 173; Central districts, 179; East districts, 215; South districts, 222. Total, 921; (422 males, 499 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

Provincial News.

Carmarthen. — On Monday, the 12th ult., a large meeting of the magistrates and farmers of the neighbourhood was held at St. Clear's, the scene where the outrages of "Rebecca and her daughters" first broke out, when the former addressed the farmers on the folly of their proceedings, and pointed out the serious consequences likely to result to themselves from persevering in such a course, particularly in the increased amount of county stock they would have to pay to the police and yeomanry. This apparently produced its effect, and about 50 farmers voluntarily came forward and were sworn as special constables to preserve the peace; and the yeomanry were sent home that evening. On the same night, however, a mob assembled and destroyed the toll-house and gate at Irevaughan, in the county of Pembroke, about six miles below St. Clear's. From information obtained by the police, two persons were apprehended on Sunday, charged with being principals in this outrage; and after a lengthened examination they have been committed upon very clear evidence to take their trials at the next assizes. One of the men is a farmer, occupying a farm called Llwyndryssi, of the value of near 200*l.* per annum, and is one of the persons who came voluntarily forward and was sworn a special constable at St. Clear's. The outrages are spreading, for on Thursday night a toll-bar, with the toll-box, was destroyed at a place called Llandarog, on the road to Swansea.—The Welsh papers state that Sir John Guest and Co. have contracted with the Russian Government for 45,000 tons of railway iron, and it is not improbable that this order will be doubled.

Chester.—In reference to last week's debate on Mr. T. Duncombe's motion for an inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger, during the late special commission, the local papers state, that the report of His Lordship's charge was supplied to the *Times* by the Lord Chief Baron himself. They state that the two reporters sent down by that journal, on some alleged cause of deficiency, applied to His Lordship to furnish them with a copy of it; but he told them that he had no copy, and could not furnish it in any other way than by writing the whole from memory. His Lordship consented to do this, and after completing his task, he is said to have declared, that it was the very last time he would ever accede to such a request; nor would he have done so on that occasion, if he had had an idea of the time and trouble which the undertaking involved.

Falmouth.—A rumour is current in this port, that on the 1st April the Brazil mail, now conveyed monthly by sailing vessels, will be carried by steamers; and that her Majesty's ship Astræa, and the packets now on their voyages, as they arrive home, will be forthwith paid off.

Halifax.—The local papers are filled with details of the case of cruelty practised on an orphan child belonging to the Halifax Union, which Lord Ashley brought before the notice of Parliament on Tuesday. It appears that he was apprenticed to a collier at Blackley, near Elland, when nine years of age, and was sent daily at six o'clock into the pit, where he was cruelly beaten, and allowed only three meals of thin water-porridge for his support. Latterly he had been confined in a cellar, without even straw to lie upon, and with a heavy bag of iron suspended round his neck. The boy, however, escaped, and was found by the overseers of Elland in so revolting a state, that the magistrates interfered, and after placing him under medical treatment in the workhouse, issued a summons against the master on the charge of cruelty.

Huddersfield.—A meeting of manufacturers, merchants, and woolstaplers, on the subject of the wool duty, was held in this town last week. The meeting was unanimous in its condemnation of the tax, and in its determination to endeavour to obtain its repeal. As the first step towards this object, a memorial to Government was adopted, and, after having received the signatures of the principal manufacturers, it will be presented to Ministers by a deputation appointed for that purpose.

Lancaster.—The daily papers state that the paragraph which has gone the round of the newspapers, stating that a man named Holden, recently deceased in this county, had confessed before his death to two women, that he was one of the perpetrators of the murder at Pendleton in 1817, is entirely a fabrication—no such confession having been made. The constable of the place has made inquiry from the women referred to, and other parties, and has ascertained that there are no grounds for the statement.

Manchester.—An extraordinary meeting of the League was held on Friday, to repudiate the charges made in Parliament against the League, and particularly against Mr. Cobden. The hall, which is capable of holding 1,000 persons, was so full that many hundreds were unable to obtain admission; about 600 ladies were in the galleries. Mr. G. Wilson presided. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That in consequence of the attempts to throw odium on the character of Mr. Cobden, this meeting feels called upon to express its fullest approbation of that honourable gentleman's conduct in the cause of justice and humanity; and whilst tendering to him its sincere thanks for his unwearied labours and eminent services, this meeting pledges itself to give to him and his excellent parliamentary coadjutors its best assistance and support, and to persevere in employing all just and constitutional means for the total repeal of those laws which, limiting the food of the people, are opposed not only to the best interests of our fellow-men, but to the benevolent designs of Divine Providence." In accordance with these views, an address to Mr. Cobden was adopted, acknowledging his services in the cause of Corn-Law Repeal, and expressing the hope of the meeting that he will persevere in his exertions.—In connection with this subject, Mr. Bayley, the dissenting minister of Sheffield, has addressed a letter to Mr. Cobden, in reference to his speech about 100 persons drawing lots to assassinate Sir R. Peel. He states his belief that Mr. Cobden was not in the room when the speech was delivered, and admits that a day or two afterwards Mr. Cobden expressed his wish that Mr. Bayley had not related the anecdote, whereupon Mr. Bayley said he could vouch his authority, and believed it to be true. He had accompanied the recital of it with a protest against all such acts; he could produce his informant, although he neither knew where the scene occurred nor the persons engaged in it; he regarded the fact "as a terrible sign of the times, and as such only he quoted it." Mr. Bayley has also addressed a letter to the *Times*, denying that the day on which he related the anecdote was a Sunday, and stating that he never knew the person nor the locality where the drawing of lots was proposed. He denies that he ever advocated an application "to the Parliament of force," declares that he accompanied the narration of the anecdote with a strong protest, and says—"If I had concealed the anecdote, and evil had been perpetrated, I should have reproached myself with not having given warning to Government. I deserve thanks for making the anecdote public, and not abuse."

New Romney.—A letter from this place dated February 26, has appeared in the daily papers, giving an account of the wreckers on the Kentish coast during the recent storms. The writer states that a schooner from London to Ireland went on shore to the east of Dungeness, in the gale of Saturday the 18th. The Coast Guard did all in their power to save the crew, but owing to the heavy sea breaking continually over the vessel, every soul perished. The vessel soon broke up, and her cargo, consisting of tallow and dye-wood, was washed along the beach. Hundreds of the inhabitants from the different towns came down to the beach; and notwithstanding the efforts of the Coast Guard and agents, they managed to carry off property to a large amount. On the very day of the disaster and on the Sunday, tallow was openly sold in Lydd by the cwt., for threepence halfpenny and fourpence per pound; and some of the more respectable plunderers bought the tallow from the minor thieves, and sent it to Rye and other places in waggons and carts.

Rochester.—On Thursday a case of felony was heard in the County-office against two Officers of the 44th and another person, who had been apprehended under warrants granted by the county justices. The court was inconveniently crowded with civilians and military men. The prisoners gave their names as follows: Ensign R. D. Chapman, of the 44th Regiment, Ensign J. Le Marchant Carey, of the same regiment, and John Foster, landlord of the Star Inn, and late a cornet in one of her Majesty's Dragoon Regiments. The warrants charged the two first prisoners with having on the 22d ult. killed and stolen three fowls, and John Foster with aiding and abetting in the felony; the fowls so carried away being the property of a Mrs. Walker. After witnesses had been examined the magistrates ordered the officers to be released, as they were, from the evidence adduced, wholly guiltless of the charge alleged against them; and they were, therefore, honourably acquitted. Their evidence, however, was taken against the other prisoner, as the principal in the felony, who was committed for trial at the Maidstone assizes on the charge of felony, but was admitted to bail.

Stockport.—A letter from the Mayor of this town to Mr. Cobden, announcing that an address had been forwarded to him, expressive of the grateful thanks of the inhabitants of Stockport for his exertions, in the House of Commons, in aid of the manufacturing and general interests of the country, has been published in the daily papers. In acknowledging this communication, Mr. Cobden states his reasons for the course pursued by him in Parliament. He says that although the Queen's Speech had borne testimony to the sufferings of her people, no measures were announced by her responsible advisers; and when a motion was brought forward by a member of the Opposition for entering upon the consideration of the distress of the country, it was resisted by the Government. "It was under these circumstances," he says, "that I felt it to be my duty to remind the Prime Minister of his responsibility to the country and to his Sovereign for the consequences which might ensue from his policy." He then alludes to the construction put upon his words by Sir Robert Peel, and says that it was not till after he had endeavoured to make his first explanation that he was made aware of the construction which had been put upon his words, by some of the Members beside him. He ridicules the absurdity of attempting to infer political assassination, a crime unknown in this country, from acts such as those which Sir R. Peel had endeavoured to connect with his speech on the 17th; and with respect to the violence with which he was assailed in the House of Commons, he thinks that such violence will not be lightly repeated after public opinion has fixed its stigma upon the proceeding.

Tavistock.—On Monday week an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Benson, the steward to the Duke of Bedford. He had been confined to his bed for some time past, and it was considered necessary that a man-servant should sleep in his room. About 6 o'clock on Monday morning, the man was crossing the apartment to administer some medicine to his master, with a light in his hand, when as he passed the window a fowling-piece was fired into the room from the yard below. The window was shattered and several slugs were found in the walls, but the man escaped unhurt. There is no doubt that the shot was intended for Mr. Benson, and a reward of 80*l.* has been offered for the apprehension of the offender.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Greenwich, 626*l.*; Eastern Counties, 873*l.*; Croydon, 170*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,326*l.*; Brighton, 2,223*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,203*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,087*l.*; York and North Midland, 474*l.*; Blackwall, 465*l.*; Great North of England, 1,109*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 273*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,229*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 3,613*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,083*l.*; Hull and Selby, 800*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,592*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,460*l.*; Manchester and Derby, 998*l.*; North Midland, 3,400*l.*; Great Western, 10,426*l.*; London and Birmingham, 12,647*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,011*l.*; South-Eastern, 1,065*l.*—The half-yearly meeting of the South-Western Company took place on Saturday. A dividend of 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per share was declared for the last half-year, being an addition of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share on comparison with the previous six months, and a surplus was left of nearly 7,000*l.*, the shareholders to pay the income-tax. The gross revenue for the half-year, (including a balance of 515*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* from the former account, 857*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* for rent, interest, and pier dues), amounted to 173,630*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, and the proportion of the working expenses to the receipts had been reduced from about 39¾ to 35¾ per cent.—The meeting of the North Midland Company took place on Friday last at Leeds. It was expected, from the great opposition raised to the course the new directors have pursued, to have furnished much discussion on the subject of the general management; but it appears to have passed off quietly, notwithstanding the disapprobation expressed at the reduction made in the working of the establishment. The Report states the net profit for the last six months to be 52,442*l.*, out of which a dividend of 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per share on the 100*l.* shares, of 16*s.* 3*d.* per share on the 50*l.* shares, and of 10*s.* 10*d.* per share on the 33*l.* shares, was declared payable on the 10th inst. The accounts showed a decrease of receipts of 527*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, as compared with the corresponding period of 1841, and a decrease of 11,294*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* in the expenditure. The directors expect an accession to their traffic during the present half-year, by the conveyance of passengers to the meeting of the Agricultural Society, which is to be held at Derby this season.—At a meeting of the Statistical Society last week, a paper by Mr. Tremenheere, on the Agricultural Statistics of various parishes in Middlesex, was read; in which the effect produced on the Oxford road by the Great Western Railway was particularly noticed. It appeared, from the facts stated in this Paper, that not only had the posting on the road been almost destroyed, but the prices in the Southall cattle-market had been seriously affected by the railway. Much discontent prevails among the farmers in consequence of the facility which the railway affords for the rapid transfer of stock from one county to another, and which deprives them of the advantages of their proximity to London. 500 head of sheep and 100 head of cattle are often suddenly introduced into the market, by means of the railway, from the west of England; so that the prices have been forced down, and the Middlesex farmer compelled to sell at a loss, or to withdraw himself from competition. The sale of hay and corn is also at a discount, in consequence of the diminution in the number of post-horses. Since the grand blast of Round Down Cliff, to the westward of Dover, on the line of the South Eastern Railway, many thousand tons of chalk have been blown into the sea, by a similar process, on a smaller scale; and another blast, by which 50,000 yards of chalk were dislodged, took place on Thursday, consisting of about 7,000 lbs. of gunpowder, which were ignited by the voltaic battery.—On Monday a special train left the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway, conveying the directors of the company, and those of the Northern and Eastern Railway, together with 300 or 400 of the shareholders, and the greater portion of the company's staff, for the purpose of inspecting the line on the opening from Brentwood to Colchester. The total length of line proposed to be opened was 51 miles; 17½ of which have been opened to the public for some years past. The train proceeded smoothly as far as Brentwood, where they were retarded in their progress through the cutting in consequence of the unfinished state of the works and rails, which had only been completed on the previous day. Another impediment occurred at Shenfield, where large piles of timber had been temporarily erected in lieu of the embankment, which it was found could not be completed in time. The trains having with difficulty crossed over this, arrived at that part of the line which lies between Shenfield and Mountnessing, at which place another timber structure, several hundred yards long, carried over a chasm of many feet deep, had to be encountered. There the trains came to a halt, from its having been discovered that the necessary timbers had not been thrown across. In this spot the trains waited for nearly four hours, for the purpose of enabling the carpenters to bridge the way over. The necessary closure having been effected, a pilot-engine was sent forward in order to try the stability of the rafters, but even under the burthen of a single engine, the structure was observed to bulge and give way, and the engineer pronounced it would be unsafe to proceed. A return to town was the consequence, the shareholders strongly expressing their disappointment at the day's disasters. The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, when the particulars of the above disappointment were officially made known. Mr. Braithwaite, the engineer, attributed the failure to the saturated state of the ground in consequence of the late wet weather, and stated that an experimental engine had subsequently traversed the line with perfect safety. Gen. Pasley, the Government inspector, had undertaken to examine the line in the course of the present week, and there was no doubt that it would be open for public traffic in about a fortnight. The Directors' Report announced a balance in hand of 13,144*l.*, out of which it was resolved to declare a dividend of 3*s.* per share on the new shares, and 2*s.* 9*d.* per share on the original shares. In the passenger traffic there had been an increase for the half-year of 4,000*l.*, and the accounts of the general management show a decrease in expense to nearly the same amount.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The installation of the Hon. Henry Pakenham, as Dean of St. Patrick's, took place on the 24th, with the usual solemnities.—The subscriptions to "the Mathew Testimonial," which is likely to be a great public building, for literary and scientific objects, are pouring in from all quarters. The following letter has been received from the late Lord-Lieutenant, Earl Fortescue, dated Feb. 21:—"I request that you will add the inclosed 25*l.* in my name to the subscription for a testimonial to the Rev. Mr. Mathew, as a small mark of that interest which all who have the welfare of Ireland at heart must, I think, feel in the success of his exertions. Few men on record, in any age or country, have, within the same space of time, contributed as much as he has to the moral improvement of their fellow-creatures—none, I am sure, ever devoted themselves to any good work with more untiring zeal, or more unaffected and single-minded benevolence." From Lord Ashburton, who is not connected by property with Ireland, the following communication has been received:—"Although personally unconnected with Ireland, I beg to have my name added to the list of subscribers towards the testimonial to be erected to commemorate the eminent services of the Rev. T. Mathew to his country and to humanity."—The Commissioners of Education in Ireland have issued circulars to the managers of the National Schools, stating that they are desirous to introduce Wilhem's system of Vocal Music, and that if they are disposed to make a trial, on notifying their wishes to the Commissioners, grants of books, &c. will be made.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, when Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting at great length on the usual topics. He stated that the American sympathy for Ireland had been re-echoed in the more southern latitudes of the Mexican Republic, and that the Hon. W. Thompson, the Minister of the United States in Mexico, was also the Minister of the Irishman and the stranger. The rent for the week was 185*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*

Tuam.—An occurrence of a very tragical nature took place a few days since near this town, which has caused great sensation in the county. It appears that Mr. Michael Ward, son of Mr. Ward, of Doon Castle, in the county of Galway, and his wife, had not for some time been on amicable terms. A serious difference arose between them, to avoid which Mr. Ward retired to the kitchen for the purpose of seeing his dogs fed. Mrs. Ward followed, and shot him with a pistol loaded with slugs. After a vain struggle to detain her in his grasp, Mr. Ward sank down bleeding and exhausted, and is said to be in great danger. The lady, who is a grand-niece of the late Lord Clanmorris, has for the present escaped.

Law.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Moore, Clerk*, v. *Drummond, Clerk.*—This was an action of slander. The circumstances which gave rise to it made, at the time, considerable noise, and were fully noticed in this Paper. The plaintiff is the Rev. William Carter Moore, B.A., curate of St. Peter's and St. Mary's, at Boston, in Lincolnshire; and the defendant is also a clergyman, and the incumbent of the Chapel Royal, Brighton. On July 30, the plaintiff, accompanied by his son, a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, went to Brighton for the recovery of his health; and on Sunday morning, the 31st, the plaintiff and his son, being then entire straugers to defendant, entered the Chapel Royal, just as the Litany was concluded, having been detained until that time at the baths. At the close of the sermon the defendant said—"My dear friends, I know it is not usual to address you after the sermon, but I beg to inform you that there are two notorious pickpockets in the congregation, and therefore be careful." That announcement turned the eyes of the congregation to the strangers, who had before attracted some attention by coming late into the church; considerable confusion ensued, and the plaintiff and his son were followed from the chapel by a crowd of persons. Upon inquiring the cause of the assemblage, they were informed that they were the persons against whom the defendant had cautioned his congregation. Necessarily annoyed at such a suspicion, they with difficulty persuaded a person to accompany them to the hotel where they were staying, and thence to the house of a lady in Cannon-place, where their respectability was unquestionably proved. That was the offence of which the plaintiff now complained, and in support of his case he called several persons who were present on the occasion, and heard the words spoken, to depose to the above facts, and also several witnesses to prove the perfect respectability of his character. Sir T. Wilde addressed the jury for the defendant, and contended that this action ought not to have been brought, inasmuch as the defendant, as soon as he discovered he had made a mistake in respect of the persons whom he considered the plaintiff and his son to be, wrote a letter to the plaintiff, expressing in the strongest terms his regret that the circumstance had occurred, and stating the manner in which it had happened—viz., that shortly before the plaintiff and his son entered the church, information had been received by the defendant that two notorious pickpockets had been driven from Christ Church, having come there in a fly, and that they had afterwards gone to several other chapels in Brighton. That the close arrival of the plaintiff and his son led him to believe they were the parties, and to make the address to his audience which had given rise to these proceedings. Evidence was called to prove this statement. The Lord Chief Justice having summed up, the jury, after having been absent for some time, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 40*s.*

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—WESTERN CIRCUIT (Winchester).—*Incendiary Fires.*—*Charles Parrott* and *William Sparkes* were indicted for having set fire to a barn and outhouse at Havant on the 28th April. It appeared, that on the night of the 28th April Mr. Atherley's barn was on fire. The prisoners, who lived in the neighbourhood, were at a public-house at 11 o'clock that evening; they asked for some lucifer matches, which the landlord gave them. The prisoners left the house together. The house was shut up, but upon their calling, the landlord opened the door, and upon their request gave them the matches. Soon after this the barn was observed to be on fire. The prisoners were seen in the neighbourhood immediately upon the fire being discovered, and they assisted to extinguish it. The statements made by the prisoners before the magistrates were put in, wherein they made a full confession of having set the premises on fire. Mr. Serjeant Atcherley then summed up; the jury found the prisoners Guilty, and they were sentenced to be transported for life.—*William Barnes*, a butler, and *Elizabeth Pollard*, a lady's maid, were indicted for having, on the 1st September, burglariously entered the dwelling-house of the Dowager Lady Lisle, at Millbrook, near Southampton, and stolen therefrom a very large quantity of jewellery, bank notes, sovereigns, and guineas, her property. The particulars of this robbery were noticed in this Paper at the time, and our readers may remember that it was discovered chiefly by the vigilance of the gardener. After a long examination of witnesses, the jury acquitted the female, and found the butler Guilty. Sentence, transportation for 15 years.

OXFORD CIRCUIT (Oxford).—*James Hickman* was indicted for having, on the 17th November, set fire to a rick of clover hay, in the parish of Clifton Hampden. It appeared that on the day in question the prisoner went to the police station at Abingdon, and preferred the unusual request that the police would take him into custody. He was, however, informed that it was contrary to the regulations to deprive any person of his liberty without first receiving a charge against him; and upon this the prisoner stated that he had just set fire to a rick of hay belonging to Mr. Latham. He was then locked up, but had not been long in the cell before he cried out for water, and when he was supplied with it said that he could not rest easy in his mind, as he had committed a very grave offence. This offence, he said, consisted in his having set fire to Mr. Latham's rick, which he had done with some lucifer matches. Counsel addressed the jury for the prisoner, contending that the jury ought not to give credence to the prisoner's own confessions, as many men were induced to accuse themselves of crimes from a morbid love of notoriety. Mr. Justice Erskine summed up, and the jury found the prisoner Guilty. He was sentenced to transportation for 15 years.

OXFORD CIRCUIT (Reading).—*Thomas Paice*, a lad 19 years of age, was indicted for maliciously setting fire to the dwelling-house of his master, the Rev. John Sloper, on the 6th February, the prosecutor and his wife then being therein. The evidence in this case, though it established a strong suspicion of the prisoner's guilt, was not sufficient to convict, and he was accordingly acquitted. He was then tried upon a second indictment, for setting fire to the prosecutor's house, on Tuesday, the 9th February. It was here proved that the prisoner had fired the premises by means of tow and turpentine. The jury found him Guilty, and sentence of death was recorded, accompanied by an intimation that he would probably be transported for life.—*Richard Wallis* was indicted for having, on the 7th November, 1838, set fire to certain ricks and farm-buildings, at Hampstead Norris. The jury found the prisoner Guilty. Sentence was deferred. At a later period of the day, Jesse Wallis (son of the last-named prisoner), Richard Wallis, and three other prisoners, who had all been convicted at these assizes of arson, were placed at the bar to receive judgment. Mr. Justice Wightman, in passing sentence, said that the prisoners had all most properly been convicted of one of the deepest and most dangerous offences known to the law, and one which, he very much regretted to find, had prevailed in this county to an alarming extent. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that a severe example should be made of those who were proved to have been guilty of the commission of such offences. Distress and want, although no excuse for crimes, might occasionally tempt men to acts which the law would not justify, but which were committed for the purpose of relieving themselves from hunger; but crimes like those of which the prisoners at the bar had been found guilty had no such palliation. They were committed to gratify the most malignant feelings, and he hoped that the result of these trials would satisfy all those who had heard of the conduct of the prisoners, that however securely crimes might be supposed to be perpetrated, justice would at last overtake those who were guilty of them. His lordship then sentenced all the prisoners, with the exception of Jesse Wallis, to be transported for the remainder of their respective lives. Jesse Wallis, on account of his youth, and the belief which his lordship entertained that he had been instigated by others, was transported for 15 years.—*Samuel Prentice*, a respectable-looking man, described as a whitesmith, was indicted for having, on the 27th January, feloniously broken into Windsor Castle, with intent to commit a felony. The particulars of this case have been so recently before the public, that it is unnecessary to repeat them. It was proved that the prisoner had entered the store-room by a skeleton-key at 5 in the morning; but it appeared in evidence that he had for eight years been employed in the work-rooms, and bore an excellent character. The Judge, in summing up, pointed out the improbability that a person in good circumstances, and with a good character, would enter the stores with felonious intentions, and the jury at once returned a verdict of Acquittal.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—(Lancaster).—*John O'Neil* and *John Braithwaite* were charged with stealing 57 sheep, the property of Mr. W. Morphet, a farmer, residing at Hornby, near Lancaster, on the 12th February, the particulars of which were given in our last. It appeared that on the night in question, the prisoners entered the prosecutor's field, and drove away the whole of his flock of sheep. Next day they offered them in the neighbourhood to several butchers, but at so cheap a rate as to excite suspicion, and, in consequence, they were taken into custody, and the sheep restored to the owner. The jury found the prisoners Guilty. The Judge sentenced O'Neil to 15 years' transportation, and the other prisoner to 3 months' imprisonment.—*The Chartist Trials.*—The trial of Mr. Feargus O'Connor and the other Chartists implicated in the late riots, commenced on Wednesday before Mr. Baron Rolfe and a special jury. All the defendants, amounting in number to 59, appeared except Dr. M'Douall, who was represented by Mr. Sergeant Murphy, and who, it is understood, will abide the event of the trial, and come in for judgment accordingly. The Attorney-General opened the case with a speech of considerable length, in which he stated to the jury the nature of the evidence which he was about to adduce, and the effect which that evidence would have upon the defendants. His speech was chiefly remarkable for the calmness of its tone, for the temper and forbearance which it exhibited towards the defendants, and for the pride which he confessed he felt, that during an outbreak of so serious and extensive a character as that of August last, Englishmen had so far remembered what was due to themselves and to their country, that, though many acts of illegal character and dangerous consequences had been committed, yet on the whole a most remarkable degree of moderation had been exhibited by the working classes. The charge against the defendants, as stated by the Attorney-General, was endeavouring, by large assemblies of persons combined, by force, violence, menaces, and intimidation, to produce such a degree of alarm and terror throughout the country, as to produce a change in some of the fundamental points of the Constitution. The evidence of the different witnesses was, on the whole, rather favourable to the defendants, as showing continual exhortations to peaceful and orderly conduct, and that the original cause and the general character of the turnout was for "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," and not for the promulgation of the Charter. It appeared from their testimony, that it was not till some days after its commencement that a portion of the turnouts thought it advisable to mix up the Charter question with the wages, nor did they do it at length without considerable opposition and division. It also appeared that at Staleybridge, where the first turnout took place, the men were under notice from their masters to give up work unless they consented to a reduction of 25 per cent. upon their wages; and that, therefore, it did not altogether bear the character of a voluntary strike. It was also proved that though many of the men wanted to return to work, they were prevented by a combination of the mill-owners, who determined to shut their factory doors for a month; and had they not done this, it was alleged that there was every probability that the strike, and its consequent disturbances, would have much

sooner terminated, and probably the question of the Charter might never have been raised at all.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*William Cannell*, described as a waiter, was charged with feloniously shooting at and wounding Elizabeth Magnus, a barmaid at a tavern in the City, with intent to murder her. In another count he was charged with shooting at and wounding, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm. The particulars of this case have been already noticed, and no new facts of any interest to the public were elicited by the evidence. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of firing with intent to do grievous bodily harm, recommending the prisoner to mercy on account of his previously good character. Lord Chief Justice Tindal then addressed the prisoner, and said that nothing but the recommendation of the jury could have prevented the Court from passing the severest sentence of the law upon him. As that recommendation, however, should always receive the greatest attention from the Court, the sentence would be much lightened, though still sufficiently heavy to deter others from giving way to those bursts of passion which are so frequently productive of fatal results. The sentence of the Court was, that he be transported for the term of 15 years. —*The Club Robberies.*—On Thursday, an application was made to their Lordships, requesting that the trial of *Mr. Joshua Jones Ashley*, who stood indicted for stealing plate from several of the clubs, should be proceeded with that morning, or fixed for Saturday. After a short conversation among the counsel, it was fixed that the trial should take place this day (Saturday).

Trial of M'Naughten.—This trial commenced yesterday, the Attorney General prosecuting on the part of the Crown. Witnesses were examined at great length on behalf of the prosecution, but in consequence of the illness of Mr. Cockburn (prisoner's counsel), the trial was adjourned until this day, but it is by no means certain that it will be concluded by this evening.

Charles Shipley, a banker's clerk, was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court. The prisoner, who was clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane, was convicted at the last sessions of embezzling the sum of 402*l.* 7*s.*, the property of his employers. The Common Sergeant said it was a painful duty at all times to pass a sentence of transportation, especially when the party to receive judgment was connected as he was. The Court should be no respecter of persons, nor could it give way to its feelings, or the feelings of the prisoner's relations, respectable as they doubtless were. The judgment of the Court was, that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years; but the friends of the convict might apply to the Secretary of State, who would listen to, and doubtless act upon, any mitigatory statements.

SHERIFF'S COURT.—*The Queen* v. *Dean and Sedgwick, of St. Paul's Churchyard.*—This trial lasted six hours, and is of very great interest to the silk trade, as the forerunner of twenty or thirty more, for smuggling silks, in connection with the late proceedings at the Custom-house. The jury returned a verdict for the Crown, 262*l.*

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY.—11 to 2 agst Scott's lot; 8½ to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken); 17 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat (taken); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Maccabeus; 35 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Newcourt; 40 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt (taken); 45 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone; 50 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentine; 1000 to 15 agst General Yates's Caen (taken).—OAKS.—5 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day (taken).

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, March 3.——The few runs of English Wheat left over have been disposed of at declining prices. Foreign continues in the same stagnant state, and although not quoted lower, it is only saleable at a reduction. Two cargoes of new Red Wheat have arrived from the Baltic, the quality was exceedingly fine, on part of which the Duty of 20*s.* has been paid, and some sold in bond, to be admitted by certificate under the Grinding Act, as these Wheats leave a loss, the sale is not likely to be continued—there is no demand for bonded. Fine Malting Barley is saleable at full prices. Peas and Beans remain as on Monday. In Oats there is no alteration.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

	S.	*S.*		*S.*	*S.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	44 to 52		Red	40 to 46	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire	41 to 50		White	—to—	
Barley . . Malting and distilling	25 to 30		Grind.	19 to 25	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Poands	13 to 25	Feed	14 to 22	
—— Northumberland and Scotch	—to—	Feed	Potato	15 to 24	
—— Irish	—to—	Feed	Potato	11 to 22	
Rye	—to—				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22 to 28	Tick	23 to 29	Harrow	24 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	28 to 34	Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod	24 to 28
Peas, White	30 to 32	Maple	27 to 29	Grey	29 to 37

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Jan. 20	49 1	27 2	17 0	28 2	27 7	29 5
— 27	49 3	27 3	17 0	30 4	27 10	30 4
Feb. 3	48 1	27 5	16 9	28 2	27 3	29 11
— 10	47 5	27 1	16 11	30 1	27 5	30 1
— 17	47 11	27 1	17 0	27 9	27 0	29 5
— 24	48 6	24 2	17 1	28 4	26 11	30 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	48 4	27 3	16 11	23 10	27 4	29 11
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
English . 3390 Sks.	— Brls.	3266	2707	5631	3118	—	1251	6 9
Irish . — " "	"	—	—	15	4263	—	—	—
Foreign . — " "	"	—	—	—	6	—	—	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	3050	5180	1110	5090
Irish	—	190	4090	—
Scotch	—	—	—	—
Foreign	750	—	—	—

PRICES OF MANURES.

	£. s. d.		*£. s. d.*
Agricultural Salt, p. ton, 32*s.* to	1 16 0	Petre Salt, per ton, 3*l* 10*s.* to	5 0 0
Alexander's Compost per bush.	0 1 10	Phosphate of Ammonia per lb.	0 1 9
Bleaching Powder per cwt.	1 10 0	— of Soda "	
Bone dust and half-inch Bone per quarter	0 18 0	Poittevin's disinfected Manure per quarter.	13*s.* 6*d.* to 1 10 0
Brimstone . . per ton	11 0 0	Rape dust . .	7*l.* to 8 0 0
Clarke's desiccated Compost per hhd.	3 12 6	according to quality per ton.	
Daniell's Bristol Manure according to quantity per bushel.	10*d.* to 1 0	Rock Salt . . per ton	4 0 0
Guano (foreign) according to quantity	10*s.* to 13 0	Saltpetre . . per cwt.	1 6 6
— Potter's English according to quantity per cwt.	14*s.* to 15 0	Silicate of Potash (pure) "	3 5 0
Gypsum . . . according to quantity per ton.	32*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.*	Soda Ash . . "	0 14 0
Hunt's New Fertiliser, p. bush	0 1 8	Sulphate of Ammonia "	0 18 0
Muriate of Ammonia	23*s.* to 1 16 0	— of Iron p. ton 3*l.* to	6 0 0
— Lime per cwt.	0 12 0	— of Soda "	7 10 0
Nitrate of Soda, according to quanty.	18*s.* 6*d.* to 0 19 6	Sulphur . . per cwt.	0 16 0
		Sulphuric acid according to strength	1½*d.* to 2*d.* per lb.
		Trimmer's Composition for Clover*	0 10 0 per cwt.
		Do. Do. for Wheat, with Silicate of Potash	1 12 0 per cwt.
		Urate per ton	5 0 0

* See his "Science with Practice," pp. 25 and 27.

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—C. Bailey, Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, painter—J. Ward, Irstead, Norfolk, cattle jobber—T. S. Sharland, Frome, Somersetshire, draper.

BANKRUPTS.—F. J. Manning, Dyer's-buildings, City, money scrivener—L. E. Parkins, Bicester-market-end, Oxfordshire, chemist—W. H. Swain, Farnham, Surrey, draper—M. Evans, J. Evans, and T. H. Evans, Old-street-road, paper-stainers—J. Earp, St. George's-place, Camberwell-road, Surrey, licensed victualler—J. W. Jones, Butcher-row, Wiltshire, tailor—W. Eden, Queen-street, Cheapside, printer—J. Stubbs, Worthing, Brighton, coach-maker—J. Todd, Hylton-ferry, Durham, ship-builder—J. Burghall, Rowton-bridge, Chrisleton, Chester, coal dealer—J. Stephenson and W. Haste, Bradford, Yorkshire, machine makers—W. Y. Norton, Birch-hills, Bhaxwich, Staffordshire, retail brewer—A. Yeatman and A. Lum, Fore-street, City, chemists—E. Austen, Walmer, Kent, Grocer—P. S. Parkin, Robert-street, Chelsea, ironmonger—W. Streeter, Brighton, licensed victualler—J. N. Balme, Leeds, woolstapler—W. Bury, Blackburn, grocer—W. Emery, Halifax, corn-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Dunn, Glasgow, flesher—W. Miller, Rutherglen, victualler—G. Michie, Dingwall, grocer—P. Gordon, Arbroath, carpenter—J. Webster, Balruddery, Forfarshire—H. Hamilton, Kilmarnock, innkeeper—J. Beck and Sons, Dumfries, coach builders.

BIRTHS—On the 24th ult., at Hemingby Rectory, Lincolnshire, the lady of the Rev. G. Thackeray, of a daughter—On the 1st inst., at Commodore-house, Lower Halliford, Shepperton, the lady of Lieut-Col. Cooper, of a daughter—On the 1st inst., at the Rectory, Evenlode, Worcestershire, the lady of the Rev. C. James, of a daughter—On the 1st inst, at Chelsea, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Howard, of a son—On the 2d inst., at No 38, Brook-street, the wife of W. F. Maitland, Esq, of a daughter—On the 2d inst., in Eaton-square, the lady of A. S. Perkins, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED—On the 27th ult., at Weymouth, C. H. Nicholetts, Esq., late of the 28th Reg., to Maria, second daughter of Major-General Sir W. Nott, G.C.B. —On the 23d ult., I. T. Cookson, Esq., eldest son of T. Cookson, Esq., of Swinburne Castle, to Janetta Maria, youngest daughter of the late Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., of Blagdon—On the 25th, J. Cuninghame, Esq., Craigeuds, Renfrewshire, to Rosa, daughter of C. Cuninghame, Esq., of Robertland, Ayrshire—On the 15th ult., P. G. Greville, solicitor, to Elizabeth Mary, only child of the late G. J. Nicholson, Esq., of Hatcham, Surrey—On the 25th ult., the Rev. A. R. Ludlow, eldest son of Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, to Annette, only child of T. W. Hewitt, Esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

DIED—On On the 26th, at Cheltenham, Major-General Sir J. T. Jones, Bart' K.C.B.—On the 1st inst., at Bittern, near Southampton, the Rev. J. C. Shadwell, second son of the Vice-Chancellor of England—On the 21d ult., at Sarum, E. Davies, Deputy Registrar of that Diocese—On the 27th ult., at No 6, Upper Belgrave-street, London, W. Jardine, Esq., M.P., aged 59—On the 25th ult., Mr. Arnold, chronometer-maker, of the Strand—On the 21th ult., at Oldbury-lodge, near Worcester, G. A. Loraine, Esq., aged 46, late captain in the 5th Dragoon Guards—On the 10th ult., at Clare-hall, near Barnet, Catherine Sharp, the last descendant (of the name) of Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York.

ANNUITIES. — In the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, Annuitants *participate in the Profits of the Company*, and receive a rate of ANNUITY much more favourable than can be granted by any Company making its investments wholly in England. The Company is enabled securely to grant these favourable terms from the advantage it possesses of investing a portion of its Funds at a high rate of interest.

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CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 300 ft. in length.

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References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

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D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

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THE ILLUSTRATED POLYTECHNIC REVIEW, No. IX. (with numerous Illustrations). CONTENTS:—Anatomy in its Application to the Fine Arts. No. III.—Art in the Churches of Paris—Paintings at St. Sulpice—The Paris Art-Union—Reviews: Becquerel's Physics; Lady Grosvenor's Yacht Voyage, &c., &c. — Professor Gregory on Chemistry. No. I.—Notices on Science, the Fine Arts, Music, Theatricals, &c, Office, 143, Strand.

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Great Berkhampstead, March 1, 1843.

PORTRAIT OF LADY SALE.

THE "LADY'S BLACKWOOD" MAGAZINE of FASHION and LITERATURE for March 1, price 2s. monthly, and each succeeding Number will excel in the splendour of its Embellishments anything of the kind ever published; containing the choicest Parisian Fashions, a Series of elegant Steel Engravings, entitled Views in India, and nearly 200 royal 8vo. pages of letter-press, equal to four other Magazines. The illustrations consist of a series of magnificent Views taken in India, including (in this Number), a highly-finished Lithographic Drawing, from an original and authentic Sketch by an Officer, representing the heroic LADY SALE on Horseback, as she appeared under a heavy fire from the Ghilzees, in the Advance Guard of the British Army, in the late disastrous Retreat from Cabul, during the Passage of the Khoord Cabul Pass, just before the Massacre of the Troops and Camp Followers.
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NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF.—The Proprietor of an old-established Nursery and Seed Business (in the country) being desirous of retiring, would be glad to treat with any person wishing to embark in such a concern.—For particulars apply by letter, addressed C. B. *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 10—1843. SATURDAY, MARCH 11. PRICE 6*d.*

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DAHLIAS.

JOHN KEYNES, FLORIST, Salisbury, most respectfully begs to thank his Friends for their support last season in ordering "Dodd's Prince of Wales," and "Twyford Perfection," and to assure them that it shall be his study to offer nothing but FIRST-RATE SHOW FLOWERS. In announcing varieties for May, 1843, he hopes to merit their continued approbation and confidence.

LIST OF DAHLIAS, 1843.	*s.*	*d.*
Favourite (Dodds')—clear white, edged with pink; the finest of its class: full centre; great depth of cupped petals; large and circular; not to be surpassed for form, and is safely *warranted* as a grand show-flower; most distinct. Plants in May	10	6
Colonel Baker (Dodds')—dark claret; fine show-flower; most certain; very deep; cupped; rising centre; finest form; new colour; quite distinct from any other. Warranted. Plants in May	10	6
Violet Perfection (Keynes')—deep purple, with most vivid light violet shade in the centre of each petal; fine form; shape and growth of Metella. The shading of this flower is so prominent as to make it indispensable as a first-rate show-flower. Warranted. Plants in May .	10	6
Paul Pry (Brown's)—light ruby; fine show-flower; perfect shape; not new in colour, but superior in its class. Plants in May	10	6
Virgil (Mountjoy's)—dark maroon; first rate . . .	10	6
Surprise (Oakley's)—purple, distinctly tipped with white; finest of its class	10	6
Confidence (Cook's)—orange buff; first rate; best of its colour	10	6
Great Mogul (Attwell's)—dark red	10	6
Asmodeus (Wheeler's) very dark	10	6
Queen of the Isles (Low's)—white, edged with crimson; beautiful colours; quite distinct; first-rate form .	10	6
Hero of Stonehenge (Whale's)—dark crimson; first-rate .	10	6
Swindon Rival (Compton's)—dark rose; decidedly first-rate	10	6
Prince of Wales (Dodds')—finest yellow	3	6
Mrs. Shelly (Mitchell's)—fine dark peach	5	0
Competitor (Hodges')—light rose; extra fine; first-rate .	5	0
Prince of Wales (Girling's)—shaded purple; fine . .	3	6
Princess Royal (Hudson's)—light buff, tipped with purple .	3	6
Bedford Surprise (Shepherd's)—shaded rose; extra fine .	3	6
Admiral Stopford (Trenfield's)—very dark; first-rate . .	3	6
Twyford Perfection—shaded rose; first-rate form . .	3	6
Horace (Mountjoy's)—dark	2	6
Prince Albert (Adams')—orange buff	2	6
Marquess of Lansdowne (Brown's)—buff	2	6
Sir F. Johnstone—purple	2	6
America (Drummond's)—shaded purple	2	6
Lady Alice Peel (Jackson's)—light rose	2	6
Rose Unique (Ansell's)	2	6
Westbury Rival (Hall's)—purple	2	6
Northern Beauty (Robinson's)—light edged pink . .	2	6
Candidate (Silverlock's)—dark purple	2	6
Lady Anne Murray (Catleugh's)—light mottled . . .	2	6
Gipsy Maid (Girling's)—very dark	2	6
Duke of Cornwall (Low's)—rose	2	6

The following first-rate Varieties, 12s. per dozen:—

Fanny Keynes (Keynes')	Maria (Wheeler's)
Scarlet Defiance (Cozens')	Metella (Brown's)
Argo (Widnall's)	Nicholas Nickleby (Cormack's)
Andrew Hofer (Holmes')	President of the West (Whale's)
Beauty of the Plain (Spary's)	Pickwick (Cormack's)
Optima (Thurtell's)	Phenomenon (Whale's)
Lady Dowager Cooper (Jackson's)	Satirist (Headland's)
Burnham Hero (Church's)	Rouge et Noire (Ansell's)
Euclid (Ward's)	Triumph (Milliez')
Conservative (Low's)	Springfield Purple (Gaines's)
Tournament (Catleugh's)	Climax (Jeffrey's)
Eclipse (Ditto)	Queen (Widnall's)
Tournament (Union)	Eclipse (Ditto)
Admirable (Spary's)	Majestic (Ditto)
Indispensable (Girling's)	Duchess of Richmond (Fowler's)
Bridesmaid (Brown's)	Egyptian King (Wilmer's)
Lady Middleton (Jeffrey's)	Grace Darling (Dodds')
Le Grand Bedouin (Low's)	Ne plus Ultra (Widnall's)
Maid of Bath (Davis's)	Rival Sussex (Standford's)
Hope (Neville's)	Springfield Rival (Inwood's)
	Unique (Ansell's)

† Fine dry Roots of Dodd's Prince of Wales, 15*s.*; Twyford Perfection, 10*s.*; Westbury Rival, 10*s.*; Adam's Prince Albert, 10*s.*; Fine Old Varieties, 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY, Patronised by HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, AND MANY OF THE NOBILITY.

YOUELL & Co. have only a few packages remaining for sale of the above highly valuable Raspberry, at the following prices:—Packages containing 50 Canes, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Do., 25 Canes, 14*s.*, package included; sent to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post-office order.—For further particulars, see their former Advertisements; and they beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to page 138 of last week's Paper, as a proof they have not exaggerated in their recommendation of it; and which ought to be cultivated in every garden in the kingdom.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

YOUELL & Co. are now executing orders from their collection of the above, which is the most extensive and select in the kingdom, at the following prices:—

			£	*s.*	*d.*
25 Pairs of extra-fine and first-rate show-flowers			5	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	2	10	0
25	Do., very fine	Do.	3	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	1	10	0
12	Do., extra fine, and show Pinks	.	0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Fine strong Plants, 8 inches high, 60*s.* per dozen, or 20 guineas per 100.

Thirty packets of select Flower-seeds, 8*s.*; sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

Agents for the sale of STEPHENSON & Co.'s improved CONICAL BOILERS, which may be seen on application. Also, Agents for the sale of POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, March 9, 1843.

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500 packets of Phlox Drummondii, 100 seeds . . .	1	0
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Portulacca Thellussonii, per packet	1	0
New Spotted Digitalis	2	6
Late White Plymouth Broccoli, much esteemed in the West of England	1	0
Genuine Early Cornish Cabbage	0	6
Man of Kent Cucumber, 12 seeds	1	6
Forester's Do. Do.	1	6
Duncan's celebrated Melon, Do.	1	6

German Stocks and Asters as imported.

Balsam, very superior, double striped, and mottled, 50 seeds			5	0
25 packets, choice Flower-seeds			10	0
50	Do.	Do.	15	0
100	Do.	Do.	25	0

A few papers of Berberis aquifolia, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100 seeds.

General Catalogues can be forwarded by post, as well as any packets of the above.

Union Road Nursery, Plymouth, March 8, 1843.

NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP.

WILLIAM MILLER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent, having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS Splendid Collections, intends offering them to the Public at the undernamed low prices—including the following Fuchsias:—Conspicua arborea (Catleugh's), Venus victrix, (Cripps'), rosea alba, Moneypennii, compacta, racemiflora, &c. Also the following distinct Verbenas:—Queen, Aurora, Stewartii variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyana, &c. &c. Fuchsias, 10*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 12*s.* per doz.; package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 4*s.* per doz., package and carriage paid to London.—Persons may depend upon their being good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Name. They will be sent out according to priority of orders in April. A remittance from unknown correspondents.

W. M. obtained a Prize of 10*l.*, open to all England, for a Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, &c., at the Isle of Thanet Floricultural Show, July, 1842.

List of Pelargoniums, &c., can be had on application.

NEW AND SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS on SALE by F. and A. SMITH and Co., FLORISTS, &c., HACKNEY, LONDON:—

BIANCA, Wildman, pure white, cup petals, large size, the centre well up, very deep flower (having from 25 to 30 rows of petals), first-rate form, of excellent habit, and very free bloomer: the flowers have long upright foot-stalks. It was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London, Aug. 3, 1841; obtained a second prize at the South London Floricultural Show, Sept. 14; and a first-class prize at the Floricultural Soc. of London, Sept. 23; a first-class opinion was pronounced by the Floricultural Soc. of London, Aug. 16, 1842; it obtained a prize at Salisbury Plain, Aug. 31; the first prize at the Hammersmith Show, Sept. 27; and was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Soc. of London, Sept. 27, when 24 blooms were produced, although that Society very fairly qualified their approbation upon other occasions, when the flower, for reasons afterwards explained, appeared before them in a less perfect state. Opinions of the Press:—See *Gardeners' Gazette*, Sept. 24, p. 625: "This flower has been unfortunately very badly grown during the season; being exclusively cultivated in the neighbourhood of London, it has not been fit for competition at either of the shows for the cup. The blooms produced on Tuesday, though by no means equal to those of last season, or the early part of the present, gave promise that it will be a decidedly first-rate variety, when it comes into the hands of country growers, the centre being in every instance perfectly up, the petals cupped, and the flower well formed." See Report in same paper, Oct. 1, p. 639: "Wildman's Bianca, which has scarcely produced a bloom fit for showing until the latter part of the season, was in fine condition, a great number of blooms being shown, the whole of them first-rate." See Report in the *Florists' Journal* of Nov. last, p. 251: "We some little time since paid a visit to Messrs. Smith's Nursery, at Hackney; the Dahlias were in fine bloom, though evidently struggling with the smoke, &c., of that confined district. Too much credit cannot be given to these gentlemen for their strenuous exertions to overcome so great an obstacle. In the collection which is large, we particularly noticed that beautiful white, Wildman's Bianca; there were several plants of it, and all held good flowers." 10*s.* 6*d.*

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Smith, rich scarlet crimson, fine cup petals, the centre well up, is of great depth and substance, a first-rate flower, a very profuse bloomer, and quite new in colour; it has obtained a prize at the South Essex Show, in Sept.—See Editor's opinion in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1842: "In the Duke of Wellington, rich scarlet crimson, the centre is full, although a little depressed, and the petals are well arranged: it is a desirable flower, and rich in colour." 10*s.* 6*d.*

GENERAL SIR R. SALE, Smith, crimson purple, cup petal, well up in the eye, of good size, and great depth of petals, very profuse and constant bloomer, with long upright foot-stalks; and is considered by competent judges the best flower of its colour yet offered to the public; it was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London, Aug. 16, 1842; obtained a prize at Salisbury Plain, Aug. 31; a prize at South Essex, Sept. 8; a prize at Kingston, Sept. 15; a prize at Salt Hill, Sept. 16; a prize at Victoria Gardens, Stepney, Sept. 19; a prize at the Floricultural Soc. of London, Sept. 20; a prize at Sunbury, Sept. 22; a prize at Hammersmith, Sept. 27.—See Editor's opinion, *Gardeners' Gazette*, Aug. 6, 1842. "So far as we have seen, during the present season, the growers appear to be aware of the properties required in a show Dahlia, and most of those exhibited on Tuesday possessed them in a considerable degree. Decidedly the best of these is Smith's Sir Robert Sale, a beautifully-formed dark flower, shown at both meetings, but not adjudicated on by the Floricultural Society, on account of no more than one bloom being shown."—See Editor's opinion, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 3. "Your crimson purple Dahlia (Sir R. Sale) is a flower of first-rate properties, fine, general form, centre well up, with great depth of petals." 10*s.* 6*d.*

RIVAL YELLOW, Smith, deep golden yellow, fine cup petals, of great substance and depth, the centre well up, of excellent form, very constant and good habit. This Dahlia is warranted the best of its colour yet offered to the public. As the stock is very limited, early application is necessary to secure plants, many orders having already been received; no allowance on this variety. 10*s.*

RAINBOW, Smith, yellow, beautifully edged with rosy purple, of good form, very constant, free bloomer, and excellent habit; the flowers have long straight footstalks; quite a new and distinct variety from any other in cultivation. The form of this flower improves as the season advances, sufficient to constitute it a show flower. 10*s.* 6*d.*

ORION, Smith, light yellow, cupped petals, of good form, very constant, and profuse bloomer; 3 ft. 7*s.* 6*d.*

FANNY WAUGH, Forster, deep lilac, of fine form; it has obtained a first-class prize at Hexham, and was in the second stand of 18, and the second of 24 blooms at the same place; was placed first in its class at the Dahlia Show near Corbridge, and second at the Great North of England Open Show at Jesmond, near Newcastle. This variety is very constant, of medium size, great depth of petals, the centre well up, and of good general habit; 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

EARL OF LEITRIM, Ogilvy, deep purple, cup petals, large, and of good form; has obtained several prizes; 5 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

SULTANA, Appleby, dark maroon, occasionally striped with light purple, fine form. 10*s.* 6*d.*

ORYNTHIA, blush edged, and tipped with rosy purple; good form; 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

GREAT WESTERN, Bragg, shaded purple, very large, good shape; 7*s.* 6*d.*

PERPETUAL GRAND, Brown, maroon, fine form, 10*s.* 6*d.*

BELSIZE RIVAL, Pipe, rosy blush, cup petals, fine form, good habit, and very constant; 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

SURPRISE, Oakley, crimson, tipped with white; 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

EMPRESS OF WHITES, G. Smith, creamy white, good form, very dwarf grower; 2 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

CONFIDENCE, Cook, shaded orange, good form, very constant, fine habit; 4 ft. 7*s.* 6*d.*

VIRGIL, Mountjoy, maroon, good shape, very constant; 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

WINDMILL-HILL HERO, Miller, rich deep crimson, cup petal, round shape, good form; 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

VAN AMBURGH, Miller, rosy lilac, good shape, and constant show flower, 3 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

PET RIVAL, Bushel, red crimson, cup petals, and very constant; 3 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

NORTH MIDLAND, Evans, deep crimson, cup petals, and fine form; has taken several prizes; 3 ft. 7*s.* 6*d.*

ESSEX TRIUMPH, Turville, fine dark, fine form; 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

BEAUTY OF SUSSEX, Mitchell, white, deeply edged with carmine; 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, Edwards, blush white, occasionally tipped, good form, has taken several prizes, 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

LADY SALE, Todd, ruby carmine, good form, 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

MIRANDA, Brown, blush white, shaded with rose. 7*s.* 6*d.*

QUEEN OF SUMMER, creamy white, with crimson purple tip and dark centre, good form. 10*s.* 6*d.*

RETRIEVER, Dewar, ruby crimson, fine form, 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

IMOGENE, Dewar, lilac, first-rate, 2 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

CLAUDINE, Forster, white, tipped with rosy pink, fine form, 3 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

GREAT MOGUL, Atwell, deep maroon, 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

F. and A. S. and Co. take this opportunity of informing those of their friends who may not be aware of it, that their Dahlias being grown in the immediate vicinity of London, they cannot produce their blooms in such perfection as those who have every advantage of a country situation; added to this, their Plants were from August to the end of September so infested with the thrip, that they could not produce even a tolerable specimen of Bianca, to compete at any of the three shows for Mr. Wildman's prize; as a proof of this, at the first show there was no competition, they could not produce a bloom; at the Salt-hill (the second), and the Floricultural (the third), the Plants were not sufficiently recovered to compete with effect; as the season advanced, the Plants produced fine blooms in profusion, so as to enable them to exhibit twenty-four fine blooms at the Evening Meeting of the Floricultural Society, when it was pronounced a first-class flower. In conclusion, they recommend Bianca as a white of first-rate qualities, and second to none.

The same observations as regard the thrip may be applied to Rival Yellow; and having but three plants, they had not an opportunity to compete for prizes.

VERBENA SPECIOSA, Kyle, colour bright vermilion, with blush or rosy eye, large trusses, and very free bloom of strong upright growth; it obtained a certificate of merit at the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society of London, July 9, 1842. The Verbena is handsome and very brilliant; it is no doubt a good variety. See p. 425, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Editor's opinion. Plants in May, 5*s.*

PAULOVNIA IMPERIALIS; strong plants, in 60-sized pots, in May, 7*s.* 6*d.*

A large Collection of Pelargoniums, comprising most of the new varieties; also Fuchsias, Ericas, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Greenhouse and Stove Plants.

Orders for Exportation promptly executed. A satisfactory reference required from unknown correspondents.

PELARGONIUMS, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and SELECT PLANTS.

H. GROOM, Clapham-Rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that his Catalogue of new and fine PELARGONIUMS, &c., is ready, and may be had on application.

FUCHSIA EPPSII.

WM. PAWLEY, of the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent, having purchased the entire Stock of this magnificent FUCHSIA, which is pronounced by the most competent Judges, to be the best Grower, the largest Flowerer, and for fineness of Habit and richness of Colour not to be surpassed by any Fuchsia yet in cultivation. A Specimen of it may be seen in Bloom at the above Hotel, by the end of this month, when Plants may be had at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, and sent free to any part, upon the receipt of a Post-office order. The usual discount where half-a-dozen Plants are taken. The Stock is limited.

FUCHSIA TODDIANA.

THOS. CRIPPS, Florist, &c., Tonbridge Wells, Kent, respectfully informs his friends that he has purchased of Mr. TODD, (late Gardener to Capt. Monypenny, and raiser of the Fuchsia "Monypenni",, the above extraordinarily beautiful and distinct Variety of this now justly-esteemed and popular class of Flowers, specimens of which were submitted to the inspection of the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, in August last, under the the initials "A. B." the opinion of which was as follows:—

"*A. B.*—Your Fuchsia is one of *considerable beauty*, and differs in the great length of the division of the calyx from *any which we have yet seen*. Its colour is also *bright*, and not dimmed with that dirty tinge which usually prevails amongst this class of flowers."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

After the opinion of so distinguished an authority, it would be useless to attempt further to extol the merits of this charming flower than to state its size and colour; the latter of which is—calyx, a very bright red, with corolla of a pale puce; and the former excels that of any other Fuchsia extant, being nearly four inches in length, and of proportionate magnitude, the plant itself being of a most vigorous growth, and foliage beautiful.

Coloured engravings of it may be seen at Mr. CHARLWOOD'S, Seedsman, Covent-garden; Mr. LOWE'S, Clapton Nursery; and Mr. PAWLEY'S White Hart Inn, Bromley, Kent; at which places, and of Mr. HARRISON, Downham, Norfolk, orders will be received for plants, to be sent out at the end of April, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, with the usual discount to the Trade if six or more are taken at once. As small plants can be safely transmitted through the Post, by forwarding a Post-office order for 10*s.* 6*d.* persons will have them sent free of postage. All the new Fuchsias can be had at the same time. Strong plants of Manettia bicolor, the new Greenhouse Climber, from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* each, are now ready.

A Catalogue of T. C.'s extensive Collection of Roses can be had on application, inclosing two Postage-stamps.

SPLENDID NEW CACTUS.

CONWAY'S GIANT.—Extract from Dr. LINDLEY'S opinion on this unequalled production, *vide Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 4th of June, 1842: "NEW CACTUS.—A new Seedling, of most extraordinary beauty, has just been sent us by Mr. CONWAY, Nurseryman, Old Brompton. It is a cross between speciosissimus and Ackermanii, having the large size of the former, and the rich scarlet colour of the latter, with only a tinge of violet inside. Although the plant has only now flowered for the first time, and is quite small, the blossoms measured 8 in. in diameter. The petals have a fine broad oblong outline, and the stigma is a bright violet. It is much the handsomest sort yet raised. It is to be called "Conway's Giant," and its name is no exaggeration." Good strong Plants of the above, with 3 shoots to each, will be sent out next month, at 2 guineas each.

Also, CONWAY'S New Pelargonium "LANEII." This handsome Seedling forces equally as well as Alba multiflora, and cannot be too fully appreciated by those who are desirous of having a variety during the winter months; its flowers are similar to that of Alicia, but the spot on the upper petal is much larger and darker. It is of an excellent stiff habit, a strong grower, and perpetual bloomer. Specimens may be seen here and at Mrs. JOHNSON'S, Florist, Covent Garden. Strong Plants at 7*s.* 6*d.* An allowance to the trade where two or more plants are taken.

SCARLET FELARGONIUM.—The following varieties are also ready to be sent out, viz.—Shrubland, good bushy plants, from 6 in. to 4 ft. in height; Compactum, Frogmore, Ingram's Dwarf, Pink Nosegay, King, &c., &c. Seeds of Hollyhock in 20 varieties; Primula sinensis, good mixed Petunia, Scarlet Pelargonium; *Prize* Cockscomb, Balsam, and all the best Annuals.—Old Brompton Road, March 10th, 1843.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & CO. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Catalogue and Prices of the above elegant tribe, inserted on the advertising page of last week's Paper. Also to the description of their "FUCHSIA ST. CLARE," which is already ordered for Her Majesty's Gardens at Claremont.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Mar. 9, 1843.

TO DAHLIA-GROWERS.

RÉNE LANGELIER, NURSERYMEN AND FLORIST, Clarendon Nursery, St. Helier, Jersey, has the honour to inform Amateurs and Growers that he intends sending out early in May the four following Seedlings, which have been acknowledged to be the best that will be sent out this season, and for which three medals were awarded at the Jersey open Show, and were generally admired as being the best Show Dahlias in the Exhibition. R. L. can with confidence recommend them as First-rate Show Flowers.

WHITE CONQUERER—a splendid white, well cupped, rising well in the centre; a superior show flower; obtained the large silver medal at the Jersey open show. This splendid Dahlia will be the first in cultivation for a first-rate show-flower. Plants in May, 10*s.* 6*d.*—No discount on this noble flower.

UNRIVAL—yellow; positively the best yellow in cultivation; well cupped, and rising well in the centre; fit for any stand; was also awarded a silver medal, as the best yellow. Plants in May, 10*s.* 6*d.*—No discount on this superb Dahlia.

ELIZABETH SICH—superb dark purple; well cupped, and a superior show-flower, 10*s.* 6*d.*

HONEYMOON—also a superb purple, well cupped, rising well in the centre; a superb show-flower. Plants in May, 10*s.* 6*d.*

A List of the above Seedlings will be sent on application, post paid.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

MESSRS. BENJAMIN ELY & SONS, FLORISTS and SEEDSMEN, Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds, Yorkshire, beg to offer to the Nobility, Florists, and the public in general the following new Carnations and Picotees with which they have won Prizes at most of the principal Exhibitions in Yorkshire, in 1841 and 1842.

	per pair—*s.*	*d.*
Ely's Hugo Meynell, Ingram, Pink Bizarre	10	0
,, Wm. Beckett, Scarlet Flake, figured in the "Florist's Guide" for Feb.	10	0
,, Prince of Wales, Scarlet Flake, very fine	10	0
,, Leviathan, Purple Flake, large and fine	10	0
,, George Lane, Fox, Scarlet Picotee, light edge	7	6
,, Mrs. Bossville, do. do.	5	0
,, Mrs. Meynell, Ingram, Scarlet Picotee, fine	7	6
,, Emperor, Scarlet Picotee, heavy edged	5	0
,, Great Western, Purple Picotee, large & good	10	0
,, Field Marshal, Purple Picotee, extra fine	10	0
,, Empress, Purple Picotee, light edge	5	0
,, Marchioness of Waterford, Rose Picotee, fine	5	0
,, Ada, Rose Picotee	5	0
,, Mrs. Bland, Rose Picotee	5	0

N.B.—In addition to the above, Messrs. BENJAMIN ELY and SON, have a fine collection of most of the principal winning flowers, Catalogues of which may be had by Post, on application.

*** A remittance or reference will be required from unknown correspondents.

FINE HEARTSEASE.

WEARL, Virginia Place, Bristol Road, Birmingham, has a few plants of his beautiful Seedling HEARTSEASE, William Tell, Mountain Maid, and Werner, at 5*s.* each to dispose of; also very superior Heartsease-seed, in packets, at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.* each, gathered from the finest varieties.

MAGNIFICENT NEW VERBENA, "PRINCE OF WALES."

WILLIAM WOOD and SON, having obtained the entire Stock of the above very splendid VERBENA, beg leave to offer it to the Public, feeling assured that they can with the greatest confidence recommend it as worthy of especial notice.

This desirable variety is a beautiful Flesh colour; the flowers measuring 3½ inches in diameter, and exceedingly fragrant.

Plants of the above will be ready for delivery in May, at 3*s.* 6*d.* each; the usual discount to the Trade when 6 plants or more are ordered.

W. W. & SON would also solicit attention to their superb Collection of all the New Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c., and other spring Plants adapted for Bedding, Catalogues of which will be sent FREE on application.

Verbenas, consisting of the best varieties, and left to their own selection, in tin cases, per post, at 3*s.* per doz., or in pots at 4*s.* per doz. Fuchsias, per post, at 4*s.* per. doz.

Please address—Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.

EXHIBITION of CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or JAPAN ROSE.—A Collection of these beautiful Exotics is now in bloom at CHANDLER and SONS' Nursery, Vauxhall. Admittance gratis.

WOOD'S SUPERB SCARLET PHLOX DRUMMONDII.—The colour of this most beautiful of annuals is a dazzling scarlet; the flowers are perfectly round, without any space between the petals, forming, unexceptionably, the most brilliant and striking object that can possibly be imagined.—J. WOOD having grown no other sort, it is impossible that it can be deteriorated by impregnation. It was awarded an extra prize at the Summer Show of the Huntingdon Horticultural Society. Packets, containing 12 seeds, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, postage included, either in cash or postage stamps.

The following gentlemen of the neighbourhood will vouch for the truth of the above description:—JOHN PRICE, Esq., Godmanchester, Hon. Secretary to the Huntingdon Horticultural Society; E. MAULE, Esq., Huntingdon; Mr. HESTER, Gardener to the Right Hon. Earl of Sandwich, Hinchinbrook, near Huntingdon; Mr. LAIRD, Gardener to Lady Sparrow, Brampton Park, Huntingdon; Mr. BETTS, Gardener to G. Thornhill, Esq., M.P., Diddington, Huntingdon; Mr. Giddings, Florist, Hemingford, Huntingdon.

N.B. March is the best month for sowing, and the seed should be vegetated in a gentle heat. None are genuine but those sold by J. W. and his sole Agents, Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Nos. 6 and 7, Leadenhall-street.

Nursery, Huntingdon, March 2, 1843.

NORLAND NURSERY, NOTTING HILL, NEAR LONDON.

BLACK AND GOWEN beg leave most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that they have taken the above establishment, situate on the Bayswater and Uxbridge road; where they intend carrying on every department of the Floricultural, Nursery and Seed trade; and they earnestly trust, through strict attention in supplying a genuine article at moderate charges, to gain a share of public patronage. The under-named they can confidently recommend as being of undoubted quality.

Buck's true Intermediate Stock, 6*d.* to 1*s.* per packet, or 5*s.* per oz.
German Stocks, 6*d.* per packet, or 1*s.* per oz.
Aster, German, fine, 6*d.* per packet, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz.
Calandrinia discolor, 6*d.* per packet, or 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz.
Callichroa platyglossa, 6*d.* per packet, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz.
Hollyhocks, German, mixed, 3*d.* per packet, or 9*d.* per oz.
Do. do., named sorts, 6*d.* per packet, or 1*s.* per oz.
Iberis coronata (splendid), 3*d.* per packet, or 1*s.* per oz.
Lupinus Hartwegii, 6*d.* per packet, or 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz.
Do. nanus, 3*d.* per packet, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz.
Loasa aurantiaca, 6*d.* per packet, or 3*s.* 6*d.* per oz.
Mimulus moschatus, 1*s.* per packet.
Nemophila aurita, 6*d.* per packet, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz.
Papaver Marshallii, 6*d.* per packet, or 2*s.* per oz.
Petunia phœnicea, 6*d.* per packet, or 3*s.* 6*d.* per oz.
Do. nyctaginiflora, 6*d.* per packet, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz.
Phlox Drummondii, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per packet.
Schizopetalon Walkerii, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per packet.
Schizanthus Hookerii, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per packet.
Salpiglossis, mixed, 6*d.* to 1*s.* per packet.
Thunbergia, of sorts, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per packet.
True Early Snowball Turnip.
Laing's new Swedish Turnip, genuine.

Together with a general Assortment of Horticultural, Agricultural, and Floricultural Seeds, too numerous to quote, but of which a Descriptive Catalogue can be had, upon application.

B. & G. will be glad of a List of Prices from Nurserymen who may abound in Hardy Evergreens,

CHOICE PANSIES.

J. HENCHMAN begs to state that he has a few good healthy PANSIES to offer at the following moderate prices. In consequence of the late unfavourable season, the stock this year is very limited. Six good Seedling varieties, including Success, one of the best dark flowers out, 21*s.*; Good Show varieties, named, from 9*s.* to 18*s.* per dozen, Orders accompanied by a Post-office order will receive immediate attention.

Edmonton, near London, Feb. 25.

DILLISTONE'S APPLE, the STURMER PIPPIN.—S. and J. D. are again induced to offer this as the very best late Apple known, for Kitchen and Dessert, as it keeps firm and fine-flavoured till the latter end of June. It is a great bearer; as a proof of this, they gathered this last autumn, from young dwarf standard trees, upwards of 90 bushels. Although this Apple has been raised some years, its true merits have not been fully known till within the last four or five years; it only requires to be known to be extensively cultivated. To the Cottager it is invaluable, as it is a constant bearer.—Scions from the original tree may be sent by post, on the receipt of Post-office order for 3*s.* 6*d.*—Nurseries, Sturmer, near Halstead, Essex, 7th March, 1843.

HARDIE'S EARLY CANTALOUPE MELON.

WM. HARDIE begs to inform Melon-growers that he has still a quantity of his very superior EARLY MELON SEED to dispose of, and that if sown now he will warrant that with proper treatment its fruit will be ripe the first week in May. He will also warrant it to set its fruit under the most adverse circumstances in which a Melon plant can be placed. He has shown it these last two seasons at Chiswick, in May, and had a Banksian Medal awarded to it each time.

From these plants and two crops, he cut 60lbs. weight of fruit last year, and with attention there may be three crops taken from the same plants. He grows it on a common dung hot-bed. The flavour is excellent, and size from 3 to 6 lbs., according to the number of fruit on each plant. To be had of W. H., at J. JARMETT'S, Esq., Carneston Court, near Bath, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per packet; will be forwarded directly, on receipt of an order for the money.

Carneston Court, Feb. 6, 1843.

THE NEW WEEPING WILLOW (Salix Americana pendula).

TRIVERS, JUN., has a few very fine Plants of this beautiful WILLOW grafted on straight stems, seven to nine feet in height, 7*s.* 6*d.* each, carriage paid to London.

Sawbridgeworth, Herts, March 2, 1843.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, JASMINE PLANTS, &c., &c.—Noblemen and Gentlemen seeking an opportunity of replenishing their Stock, or commencing an Orangery, may have an opportunity of so doing, by inspecting the Stock of A. COBBETT, at his Italian Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall, who has just received his annual Importation from Italy, in a good and healthy condition. The trees are from 3 to 6 feet high in the stem, and from 10*s.* to 30*s.* each, and will be packed and sent safely to any part of the Kingdom.

DOUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS.—The annual Importation of these truly fragrant and delightful Bulbs has just been received in a good and healthy condition, and may be obtained at the above address. Price 4*s.* per dozen.

N.B.—Importer of choice Lucca Oils, Honeycomb, Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese, Anchovies, &c., &c. Lists with Prices may be had, per post, &c.

NEW HORTICULTURAL & AGRICULTURAL SEED ESTABLISHMENT, 6, LEADENHALL STREET, (SIX DOORS FROM CORNHILL.)

WILLIAM HURST AND WILLIAM GEORGE M'MULLEN, (for many years past engaged in the House of Messrs. WARNER and WARNER, 28, Cornhill,) beg respectfully to acquaint their friends in the Seed trade, and the Public generally, that they will commence Business as Wholesale and Retail SEEDSMEN and FLORISTS at the above-named premises on Monday the 13th inst., and they can confidently assure ALL who may kindly favour them with orders, that from the numerous resources they possess, through an extensive connexion with the best Seed-Growers, both in this country and on the Continent, and from many years practical experience in the various branches of the Business, they will be enabled to offer every article of first-rate, genuine quality, and no exertion will be spared in giving prompt attention to every order, and endeavouring to merit a continuance of their support.

HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen and Florists, 6, Leadenhall-street, City, beg to offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, a choice and carefully-selected assortment of the most approved Kitchen, Garden, Agricultural, and Flower Seeds; of which general Catalogues may be had on application. Among the novelties of the season will be found the following:—

FLOWER SEEDS.

	per packet.—*s.*	*d.*
Alonsoa grandiflora	1	0
Alstrœmerias, choice var.	1	0
Anagallis Phillipsii	1	0
,, monelli major	1	0
Anemone, New Hybrid Russian	1	0
Argemone grandiflora	0	6
Aster, fine imported, mixed	0	6
Auricula, — from stage-flowers	1	0
Balsam, Camellia-flowered	0	6
,, 12 var., mixed	0	6
Brachycome iberidifolia	1	0
Calceolaria, fine vars.	1	0
Campanula trachelioides.	0	6
Carnation,—from stage-flowers	1	0
Cineraria, fine new var.	1	0
Clintonia pulchella	0	6
Cosmanthus fimbriatus	0	6
Dahlia (Widnall's), fine	1	0
Didiscus cæruleus	1	0
Digitalis, new spotted	1	0
Gaillardia, in var.	0	6
Gloxinia, from best sorts	1	0
Heartsease, from named flowers, selected	1	0
Hollyhock, fine German, 24 vars., mixed	0	6
Ipomœa rubro-cærulea	1	0
,, new yellow	0	6
Larkspur, imported German, mixed	0	6
Lisianthus Russellianus	1	0
Lobelia ramosa, or heterophylla, — new and splendid	1	0
Martynia fragrans	1	0
Malva maritima, new	0	6
Marygold, new superb French	0	6
,, African, extra fine	0	6

	per packet.—*s.*	*d.*
Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1	0
Mimulus, from fine varieties	0	6
Nemophila cramboides	0	6
Œnothera macrocarpa	0	6
Pelargonium, from best sorts	1	0
Pentstemon, from choice varieties	0	6
Petunia, from impregnated seed	1	0
Phlox Drummondii, new	0	6
,, ,, Wood's new scarlet	2	6
Picotee, finest imported, yellow	2	6
Polyanthus (Sheppard's), fine	1	0
Primula sinensis rosea	0	6
,, ,, alba	1	0
Portulaca Thellusoni	1	0
,, splendens	1	0
,, Gilesii	1	0
Rhodanthe Manglesii	0	6
Salpiglossis, fine, mixed	0	6
Salvia patens	1	0
Schizopetalon Walkerii	1	0
Schizanthus Hookerii	1	0
,, Grahamii	0	6
Stock, imported German, 24 vars. mixed	1	0
,, New Intermediate	0	6
,, Prince of Wales	1	0
Thunbergia alata alba	1	0
,, aurantiaca	1	0
Tropæolum, in var.	1	0
Verbena, fine, mixed	1	0
Violet, Russian	0	6
Wallflower, New Blue	0	6
Xeranthemum robustum, white and yellow	0	6
Zinnia elegans, fine var., mixed	1	0

Collection of Imported German Asters, 20 varieties	6	0
,, ,, Stocks ,,	7	0
,, ,, (Tinnias) 8 varieties	3	6
,, ,, Balsams, 12 ,,	5	0
,, ,, Hollyhocks, 24 ,,	5	0
,, ,, Larkspurs, 12 ,,	3	0

[The above are from the first German growers known.]

Broccoli.—Walcheren (true). [This fine variety, if sown in April, June, and August, will produce a succession for the table throughout the year]	2	6
,, Chappell's Cream and Early White	1	0
,, New Late Hardy Pink Cape (fine)	1	0
Beet.—Blood-red, improved variety	0	6
Brussels Sprouts.—Fine imported	1	0
,, ,, Couve Tronchuda (delicious winter vegetable)	0	6
Cauliflower.—Large Asiatic	1	0
Cabbage.—New Victoria (early)	0	6
,, Lee's Nonsuch	1	0
Carrot.—Superb Scarlet Studley	0	6
Celery.—Seymour's Superb White	1	0
,, Laws' Giant White	0	6
,, Perkins' Giant Red	0	6
Cucumber, Frame.—Warwickshire Hero (new superior), Allen's Victory, Improved Manchester, Weedon's Frame, Prizefighter, each kind	1	0
,, Wood's fine Ridge	0	6
Lettuce.—Fine Imported Paris Green Cos	1	0
,, New Hardy Bath Cos (*requires no tying*)	1	0
,, Victoria Cabbage	1	0
Melons in many choice varieties	1	0
Onion.—New White Globe	0	6
Turnip.—Howard's Nonsuch	0	6
Potatoes.—Loden's Oxford, earliest known, per peck.	3	6
Asparagus.—Grayson's Giant (strong 2 years' old) per 100	3	0

[Printed directions for planting.]

Rhubarb.—Myatt's Victoria each	1	6
Strawberries.—Myatt's British Queen per 100	21	0
Currants.—New Dutch, Red Grape per doz.	6	0

A constant supply of Greenhouse and choice Herbaceous plants during the present season. Fine Carnations and Picotees (in named varieties) 1*s.* 6*d.* per pair.

Seeds and Plants carefully packed for all climates. Choice specimens in bloom of the following can be seen through the season, viz.: Roses, Dahlias, Pansies, Carnations, Pinks, Picotees, Pelargoniums, Auriculas, Polyanthus, &c. &c.

EDWARD BECK invites the attention of Horticulturists to the different articles manufactured by him in SLATE. They may be seen in use at WORTON COTTAGE, ISLEWORTH, upon application to the Gardener—*Sundays excepted.*

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Mar. 14	Zoological	8 P.M.
Wednesday, Mar. 15	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Friday, Mar. 17	Botanical	8 P.M.
Tuesday, Mar. 21	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	7 P.M.
Wednesday, Mar. 22	Geological	3½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, Mar. 25	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.

AMONG the errors not uncommonly committed by gardeners is one which we suspect has been productive of as much mischief to greenhouse and hothouse plants as high night temperature to Vines.

In former days gardeners were unacquainted with the importance of maintaining a moist atmosphere, when they cultivated plants naturally found in the hot and damp parts of the world. Water-plants, indeed, they put into water, and they had what were called damp-stoves, as distinguished from dry-stoves. But the first differed from the last in having a tan-bed in the middle, and in the moisture derived from it, more than in any other respect. At the present day, however, he must be a very ignorant gardener indeed who does not avail himself of syringes, and evaporating-pans, and sphagnum, wherever stove-plants are to be managed. It is only, therefore, here and there that vegetation suffers from undue dryness.

We are, however, obliged to add, that people are to be found who now run to the opposite extreme, and who, because they find tropical plants bettered by a certain amount of water, under certain circumstances, fancy they cannot have too much of it. This is the case with our correspondent "Planta-Genista," who has a gardener, a Londoner, from a great establishment, who, in the dark weather of winter, deluges the stoves with water, and suffocates the plants with heat. This is "keeping up the steam" with a vengeance. It is of no use for his master to show him that the plants are poor, spindled, drawn-up things, or to point to their dying extremities; the gardener is too great a man to regard such trifles; he has lived with My Lord this, and My Lady that, and, above all things, he comes out of the great London establishment, and it was always done so there, and therefore must be right. As for the plants dying, they are treated according to rule, and if they will die under these circumstances, who is to help it? It is impossible for a plain country gentleman to resist such an appeal to the experience of those who kill *secundum artem*. Let us try whether we can resist it.

Tropical plants require a moist atmosphere, that is certain. So is it certain that a man requires exercise; but if he is kept incessantly walking all day and all night, what will become of him? A man requires to be awake sometimes; but if you never let him close his eyes, what will become of him in that case? A gardener must have the means of allaying his thirst; but if you attach a forcing-pump to his mouth, and keep it always in action, all day and all night, he will find the supply rather too abundant, even though the pump discharged good ale. We see, then, that a man may have too much of a good thing; and why not a plant?

Again, as to heat; tropical plants demand a high temperature; certainly: so do we require warm clothing. But a heavy blanket coat, which suits the depth of winter, would be a somewhat inconvenient article of dress for a gardener in the dog-days. He would soon feel its effects, we apprehend, and become thin and spindled, like Planta-Genista's unlucky shrubs.

It should never be forgotten, that what is fit or unfit for a gardener to do is altogether dependent upon circumstances. That which may be indispensable in March may be most improper in July. With regard to the matter now before us the fact is this. Although tropical plants require a high temperature and a moist atmosphere, it is only when there is an abundance of light in addition. The effect of heat and moisture is to cause rapid growth, and, as a necessary consequence, to compel plants to feed abundantly; but the food which they take in can only be digested under the influence of light; the more light the quicker the digestion, the less light the slower the digestion; and consequently the brighter and longer the days, the greater the quantity of heat and moisture they will bear: the darker and shorter the days, the less of these agents can be applied to them.

Let us illustrate this by an extreme case. Take a root of Sea-kale; grow it just below the glass of a forcing-house in March, freely exposed to light; it will be short-jointed, broad-leaved, green, and firm. In mid-winter take such another plant; place it in the forcing-house at a distance from the glass, where light reaches it but feebly; it will be long-jointed, almost leafless, pallid, and watery: continue to grow it there; it will lose the ends of its leaves, and in course of time will die. Now this is only a strong illustration of the inevitable consequence of forcing plants into rapid growth in the absence of bright light; and perfectly explains to those who can understand, the reason why the operations of the great gardener "from the great London establishment, who had lived with My Lord this and My Lady that," are so bad. If his hothouse-plants were intended to be eaten, his practice might be good, but as they are intended by his master for a somewhat different purpose, no mismanagement can be greater.

All good growers of stove plants will diminish the temperature and moisture as light declines, and increase them again as it becomes stronger. In the winter they will only give them just so much as is required to preserve them in a state of healthy rest.

ONE of the fundamental principles of this Paper is its avoidance of politics; and we think it must be conceded that we act upon that principle with perfect fairness. We therefore trust that what we are now about to say, if it should seem to savour of Anti-Corn-Law views, will be understood as having no political bearing whatsoever. We say nothing about the Corn-Laws: we advocate neither Sir Robert Peel nor Mr. Cobden; we merely express an opinion, in which we think all reasonable persons must concur, when it is plainly set before them.

Whether protecting duties are necessary to the farmer or not—this, we submit, is undeniable, that he can best claim them after he has pushed the resources of Agriculture, and all possible skill, to their utmost limits. Having done this, and being still unable to compete with the foreign markets, notwithstanding all his efforts, in consequence of the peculiar fiscal condition of his country, he would appear to make out a strong case for protection. But, on the other hand, if he does none of these things—if he passes his life in apathy, neither exercising his own talents, nor availing himself of his neighbours'; if he perseveres in standing stock-still while all the world around him is moving onwards, it is evident that to protect him under such circumstances is to offer him a bounty for indolence or perverseness; and, we may add, that no protection can save him in the long-run.

It is impossible for the warmest friends of protecting duties to advocate them on behalf of men who will do nothing for themselves. On the contrary, when they cry for help, they must be answered as Hercules replied to the countryman in the fable.

Now we do not say that all farmers are of this description; we are far from insinuating that they all stand supinely still, refusing either to learn or to improve. On the contrary, we recognise a very considerable and important move in advance. But we do say, and with much regret, that this move does not appear to be what it surely might be. There is not that universal stir among the agriculturists which their political position and the imminency of their danger loudly call for; and for hundreds who are helping themselves, there are thousands that trust to others for assistance. We are not, however, among those who blame them; on the contrary, their bad education disarms the critic, and we are convinced that if they do not move, it is rather because they do not know how, than because they are unwilling.

We would therefore represent to country gentlemen, to the rural clergy, to the people of good education throughout the country, that they should all bestir themselves, each in his own circle, in order to induce the farmers to try whether they cannot better their condition by bettering their husbandry, rather than by waiting helplessly upon Parliament. We are convinced that if this were generally done an immense deal of good would result.

We shall probably be told that farmers are an impracticable race, and that it is hopeless to expect to influence them. We were assured, indeed, not a month since, when urging these arguments upon an excellent man, well acquainted with farmers, that it was useless to attempt to do anything with them; and when we suggested that they might be induced to try experiments, *which cost nothing*, with a view to improving their crops, he asserted that a man might talk till he was hoarse without making the smallest impression upon them. Upon pointing to an appeal to the farmers of Suffolk, by Professor Henslow, calling on fifty of them to combine for the purpose of testing the value of gypsum as an agent for fixing ammonia in manure, he replied, "Ah! it is very well; but he will never get a dozen of them to join in his plan, even if he give them the gypsum and the manure to boot." But what turns out to be the fact? why the fifty men *have been found*, ready to try the experiment fairly, at their own cost; and thus we see that when sensible and zealous persons will set in good earnest about pushing on the occupiers of land, it is not so impossible to rouse them as some imagine. Let every county furnish but one Henslow, and the science of Agriculture will move more in one year than it would in half a century without such an impulse. We would only refer our readers to a communication from him in our last, in order to shew how this can be set about.

People take fright at the very name of experimenting; and yet, that there is nothing so very awful in the word, may be gathered from the following extract from one of the very useful letters, published by the gentleman whose name we have been compelled to take the liberty of introducing into these remarks: "In those preliminary experiments," says Professor Henslow, "which Chemists or Botanists may attempt for the purpose of interrogating nature, there cannot be too minute or laborious attention paid to all the details; but when the results of such experiments appear to have ascertained some natural law of vegetation, which may be considered as bearing directly on the pursuits of Agriculture, then the further experiments which the Agriculturist himself is called upon to make are of a much coarser and less elaborate character, and none of them need be made a tax upon his time, patience, or pocket, to any very formidable extent. An ordinary degree of attention to weights and measures is generally all that will be called for—little more, in fact, than the practice of the market itself requires. But success is mainly to be looked for *in the multitude of co-operators* accumulating a sufficient number of positive facts. All England might be converted into one great experimental farm, if our different Agricultural Societies would prepare accounts of the exact mode in which some hundred farmers might perform a set of easy comparative experiments at the same time, and send in the results of them. This is what is most needed for accelerating the present jog-trot progress of Agriculture into something like a railroad pace of advancing."

In the latter part of this paragraph, as well as the first, we entirely concur, and we would most strongly urge upon the many Agricultural Societies now forming in this country, the propriety of directing their resources to so great a purpose. We entertain no doubt that if they would but call into their councils judicious men, who do not ask for too much at a time, and who are capable of distinguishing theoretical facts having a direct bearing upon possible practice, from speculations of a less valuable description, and if they would plainly set the same experiment, in exactly the same form, before a large number of farmers, the very first year of such an operation would give birth to results of the most valuable description. All men of science would readily assist them, even those whose time seems already so over-occupied as to be hardly susceptible of any further application, as will appear from a liberal offer to the Suffolk farmers made by Mr. Potter in another column. But we have much more to say on this subject next week.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

(Continued from page 135.)

SCARLET FLAKES.

Beauty of Cradley (Wallis's).—Fine pod, rather thin; petals finely shaped, ribboned with intense scarlet; white not very pure.

Ringleader (Toone's).—A vigorous and strong grower; flowers large, colours bright, and petal good. This variety is excellent as the male parent in cross-breeding, the anthers affording abundance of farina for fertilization.

Bright Venus (Ely's).—Anything but bright.

Premier (Creswell's).—The white sometimes flushed, but occasionally a first-rate flower.

Lord Morpeth (Ely's).—This variety, I am sorry to say, is nearly lost. I believe it is one of the Messrs. Ely's early seedlings; it is a first-rate flower, sufficiently full of petals, without being crowded; form excellent, and colour well distributed; a weak grower.

Captain Ross (Ely's).—This flower has a bad pod, otherwise it is beautifully marked, with a good petal.

Mary Anne (Greasley's).—Has a good pod, and is a most excellent flower; form fine and white pure; the scarlet being rich and well distributed.

Ann Page (Lovegrove's).—Large and coarse.

Marquess of Granby (Simpson's).—Scarlet very fine; petals good; rather thin; white often impure.

Earl of Errol (Wilmer's).—Rather loose; the white not very pure, but the scarlet fine and well laid on.

Wellington (Foster's).—A variety of strong habit; pod and colour good; the flower large and well formed; rather late.

Earl of Leicester (Wigg's),—A large and fine flower; scarlet rather dull; the white, however, is pure, and the colours are well balanced; the form also is good, but it is a rather late variety.

Rob Roy (Orson's).—A high-coloured and showy flower, winning often in this part of the country.

Madame Mara (Pearson's).—An old and universal favourite; beautifully ribboned, and the white pure; it has been the leading sort at most exhibitions in this part of the country for many years, but is headed this season by

William the IVth (Wilson's), which is as well marked as

the preceding, being likewise a fuller flower, and of excellent shape.

Lady Hill (Pugh's).—Large, with a fine petal and good form, sometimes coarse, and the scarlet not so bright as in many other varieties.

Fox-hunter (Hufton's), sometimes, I believe, called Hogg's.—It is of fine form, large, and with good colours; it is scarce, although raised in this neighbourhood, and from its style of blooming it promises to be in the first rank.

Donna Maria (Milwood's).—Small and impure; decidedly third rate.

Red Rover (Fletcher's).—Thin, and quite second rate.

Bishop of Gloucester (Brown's).—Flowers large, and, generally speaking, fine; it is distinct in character from most others, and may be depended on, the colour being good and well distributed.

ROSE-FLAKES.

Lovely Ann (Ely's).—A delicate and beautiful variety of excellent shape, and crowning well; first-rate, but by no means plentiful.

Rosea (Hufton's).—This is one of the late J. Hufton's best rose flakes; it is apt to make rather long, straggling layers, and blooms early. The flower is of the largest size, of very fine petal, and beautifully marked.

Queen Victoria (Hyron's). — Rather pale pink, white pure, size good; a delicate and distinct variety.

Lady Gardiner (Ely's).—This sort is indispensable to every collection, however small, as it combines, with a thick petal, all the good qualities of a first-rate flower.

Lady Ely (Ely's).—The foregoing description applies also to this excellent variety; it is hardly so strong in its habit as Lady Gardiner, but the ribbons are of a more intense pink.

Elizabeth (Easom's).—Is not quite so good as the foregoing; still it has an excellent rose-leaf, combined with fine form and vigorous growth.

Village Maid (Greasley's).—A most delicate and beautiful variety, not quite so large as the abovementioned sorts; white very pure and form compact; unfortunately it is exceedingly scarce.

Lady Flora (Hudson's).—Very highly coloured, form good, white pure, and well distributed.

Sarah (Hasting's).—One of the best-podded flowers I ever saw; petals large and finely formed; rather too thin for the "Nottingham Standard."

Beeswing (Hoyle's). — Large, of good form, and of course crowning well; the white is pure, and the markings are distinct and delicate.

Miss Walker (Ashworth's).—This is a decided acquisition, the pod being good, the markings distinct, and of a different shade to most others; the white too is pure, and though the flower is not large, and blooms early, still it is a very great favourite.

Mrs. Pickering (Pickering's).—A seedling, taking premier prize in the class at the Midland Counties Exhibition, Nottingham, in 1842; not yet let out, but decidedly first-rate; it is able to cope with any of the flowers previously described.

Lovely Nancy (Hoyle's). — A flower of great merit, and though only raised a few years since, ranking fifth in the Lancashire Show Book of last season.

Eliza (Parkinson's).—This is a variety of about four years standing, large, and of fine form; well marked with delicate Peach-bloom; the petals are, however, rather thin, and consequently will not bear much sun.

Emma (Lakin's).—A promising seedling, lately raised at Derby; it gained a first prize there last season, but with me, it is too thin of petals for the amended system of judging.

Miss Molly (Ely's).—Flower large, and full of petals, confused in the centre; inferior to many of this grower's sorts.

Queen of England (Fletcher's). — A superb variety, highly coloured, large, and of good shape. I grew it for the first time last season, and certainly it was equal to any which I had in my collection.

Luna (Brown's).—Petals rather narrow, otherwise a desirable flower, as the white is pure and the colour good.

Lady Egerton (Low's).—In size rather small; petals stiff and shape excellent; colours good and well distributed; the layers have a spindling habit.

Lady Grey (Malpa's).—A fine old flower; petals large and well formed; when in character, first-rate.—*J. F. Wood, The Coppice, Nottingham.*

(To be continued.)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. X.

WHAT can be done with the limited means of a two-light frame towards producing a supply of flowers for the drawing-room throughout the year? is a question frequently asked by correspondents, but difficult to answer; inasmuch as we often see green-houses, containing extensive collections of plants, almost destitute of flowers from October until the following April. However, if too much is not attempted,—for the amateur more frequently fails from attempting too much, than in being satisfied with a few easily cultivated but good plants—I am confident that it is possible to have a few flowering plants at all seasons, with the aid of a two-light frame, and other little inexpensive contrivances which I shall hereafter explain. Before proceeding to show with what plants this desideratum may be accomplished, I will first premise that there must be no huddling of them together, merely because they have a solitary flower or a few green leaves upon them; but the whole frame must be given to the plants enumerated, and after they have done flowering they must not be returned to the frame, but be either thrown away or preserved in a room or window until the following summer.

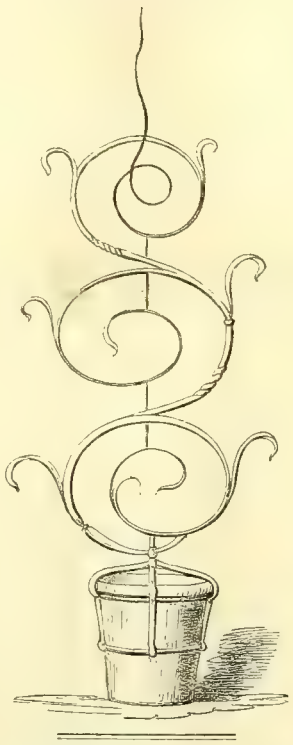
A two-light frame, of the usual dimensions, will cover an area of 36 square feet, and, allowing on an average each plant to occupy half a square foot, will hold six dozen flowering plants; or, as they will not all be in flower at the same time, say nine dozen plants.

Supposing, then, the season, when there is the greatest difficulty in producing flowers, and when, in consequence, they are the greatest luxury, to commence in October and end in April, the following plants will be the most suitable:—From October until Christmas—Chrysanthemums, Pelargoniums, Sálvias, Cinerárias, Prímulas, Russian, Neapolitan and tree Violets, with Collínsias, Clintónias, and Mignonette; from December until March—the above annuals, with Violets, Prímulas, Cinerárias, and the following bulbs,—Scillas, Crocuses, Snowdrops, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissuses, and Jonquils; from April until June—the whole of the above annuals, with Schizanthuses and ten-week Stocks, a variety of Chinese, Tea-scented, Bourbon, and other Roses, and a general assortment of Pelargoniums. In summer, plants in rooms are not so much cared for, and if they are, a list of the kinds suitable is not necessary, as there are few persons who are not acquainted with the plants most adapted for that season.

To give the treatment of all these plants would require considerable space, but as the time to commence their culture is at hand, the necessary information respecting them will be given shortly. In the meantime, persons intending to cultivate them cannot do wrong in purchasing good varieties of any of the above genera.

After frosty nights and sunny days the ground is in a good state for sowing seeds; but as there is little warmth in the earth, there will be no advantage in sowing annuals in the borders for a fortnight to come. A collection of German, Russian, and ten-week Stocks, may, however, be sown at the foot of a south wall, or in any other warm situation where they can be protected by night in severe weather.—*W. P. Ayres.*

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.

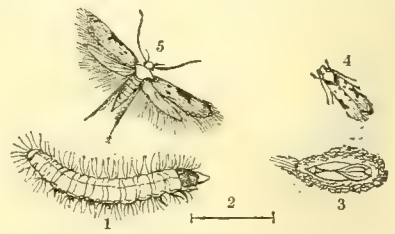


ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XLI.

THE WHITE-SHOULDERED WOOLLEN-MOTH, *Tinea sarcitella* of Linnæus.—People are well aware that their clothes, furniture, blankets, &c., are often moth-eaten, as it is incorrectly termed; but I find that one of these insects is likewise very destructive to the property of the agriculturist. I shall therefore make its economy the subject of the present communication. During the greater portion of the spring, summer, and autumn months, we often find in our houses, especially in the bedrooms, a Moth sitting upon the windows, and elsewhere, with its wings folded, and resting flat upon its back, as shown at fig. 4, but the male is smaller; it is of a dull-grey colour, shining like silk, and on touching it, the little slippery scales come off; the head and thorax are densely covered with white scales, and this alone will distinguish it from allied species; the antennæ are like short bristles, but ciliated in the male; and the palpi are slender, curved upward, and pointed; the upper wings are rather long and narrow, grey, mottled with brown, having a patch at the base, and another upon the pinion edge; and there are four brown spots around the disc, more or less distinct; the apex is margined with white spots, and a beautiful long fringe; the underwings are silky grey, narrow, and lanceolate, the entire margin beautifully ciliated; the abdomen is ochreous white, the apex is pointed in the female, the legs are spotted with black, the hinder long, especially the tibiæ, which are also very hairy (fig. 5, a female flying, a little larger than life).*

* See Curtis's Brit. Ent., pl. 735, for dissections, and his "Guide," Gen. 1009, Anacampsis and Laverna, Nos. 17 to 43.

These Moths likewise inhabit gardens, outhouses, granaries, stables, woollen and fur warehouses, &c., and I believe they are most abundant in July. The female lays her eggs upon clothes and woollen articles; and when the little maggots hatch they begin to feed upon them, eating off the surface, and forming cases of the particles to live in; and when they are full grown, they change within their cases, or in a cocoon, to a brown chrysalis (fig. 3), from which the Moths again issue at their appointed time. It is therefore evident that clothes cannot correctly be said to be *moth*-eaten, as it is the caterpillars which do the mischief, and this is sometimes to a serious amount; they are soft and whitish, a little inclining to yellow, sparingly clothed with long hairs; the head is chesnut-brown and horny, with little horns and jaws; the first thoracic segment is also horny, and similar in colour, but paler; they have six pectoral, eight abdominal, and two anal feet (fig. 1, magnified; 2, the natural length.)



If clothes be shut up in drawers or dark closets for any length of time, they are sure to suffer from the attacks of these and similar larvæ; and if the situation be damp, it is so much the more suited to their tastes. In this way also blankets, carpets, stuff and moreen curtains, sofas, muffs, feathers, and similar articles, become injured and destroyed, if neglected. It is not, however, the housekeeper alone who has to fear their ravages; for I learn from various Correspondents, that they commit most extensive depredations in barns, stables, and seed-stores. Last April, some Beans were transmitted to me from Essex, with portions of the sacks "which were so strongly cemented together by the larvæ, that some of them actually required the strength of two men to part them." In December I received others from some Bean-crops which had been housed in a damp condition; and the larvæ, after the Beans had been cleared off, were found revelling amongst piles of Pea-sacks, having introduced themselves between the sacks, in sticky rings, to a considerable extent. Similar instances occurred in Surrey, at the end of September of the previous year; I have also been informed by two other parties, who sent me the corks with the caterpillars in them, that they were doing much mischief in their wine-cellars, by eating round the sides of the corks, close to the necks of the bottles. It is very remarkable, that these caterpillars should feed upon such very different substances; and, in addition to the foregoing, M. Duponchel says they live upon the Boletus of the Birch, and of other trees, as well as in rotten wood; and in Germany they have been detected generating amongst blotting-paper, in a paper-warehouse; and even the meal-tub is not secure from them; it is therefore evident that both animal and vegetable productions supply suitable food for these mischievous animals.

To keep free from these pests is exceedingly difficult; but it is evident that, as far as possible, we ought not to seclude from air and light any woollen apparel or furniture for any length of time; and gardeners, farmers, and seedsmen should be most careful not to use old sacks that have been mended with worsted instead of hemp; much less any sacks in which woollen is spun in the thread, as I think I have seen in some of foreign manufacture; for I am pretty confident, if sacks were clean, sound, and only composed of vegetable thread, that they would never be attacked by such caterpillars; neither would coarse blotting-paper, were it not for the quantity of wool which it contains; and owing to the pitch and tar in the old ropes, of which our brown paper is manufactured, nothing, perhaps, is better adapted for protecting goods from the attacks of the insects which infest our habitations.

It seems singular that these insects should feed upon corks and rotten wood; but as they will live in Boleti, it is probable that some such productions, although minute, may be generated upon old, moist, or decaying corks; and we know that on rotten wood in cellars, such vegetables are far from uncommon. It is therefore very essential that such substances should not be left about, neither should any woollen articles; for an old piece of a coat, or flannel, lying by accident for any length of time in an outhouse, or in the garden, may breed thousands of these troublesome pests, which would fly in at the windows in the evening, and soon establish themselves in the house. As I shall shortly return to this subject, I will leave the remedies for future consideration.—*Ruricola.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Martagon.—I grieve to find that your researches amongst the dusty tomes of Paracelsus, Van Helmont, Albert Groot, and the numerous spawn of Geber, and Hermes Trismegistus — a task surely only equalled by that

"Sage philosopher,
Who read all Alexander Ross over,"

have met with no better success. However, your labours stand as another proof (hardly required) of the pains you take to go to the roots of things; and of how well you can vary your studies, and amplify the "*amœnitates Academicæ*" of your great predecessor, for the amusement and

instruction of your readers. Your speculation on the derivation of this word from *Mars* and *ago* is certainly ingenious; and I wish it may prove a "perfect magistery" in your etymological alchemy. But have you not opened a better road to the desired object in your article (p. 854) on the Lily of Scripture? You suppose, and you quote Dr. Bowring's opinion in support of your supposition, that the Lily in question was the Scarlet Martagon. Now, as the Martagons all came into the hands of our early gardeners from the Levant, is it not probable that the name was imported with them, and properly belongs to some of the Saracenic, Turkish, or Syriac dialects? and is it not more likely that, if the philosopher's stone was ever called Martagon, it got that name from the flower rather than the flower from it? It would be in full accordance with the Eastern style of figure and hyperbole to speak of "the great secret" as the Lily of perfection, the Martagon of metals, the glory of the gardens of Paradise, the delight of Solomon, and the joy of the pre-Adamite world. It would look something like "malice prepense" to send you another wild-goose-chase in this new direction, with no greater prospect of success than the probability I offer to your notice; and perhaps to end with no greater reward than the small meed of thanks from idle wights, whose curiosity is only exceeded by their love of ease: every one, as ready as myself to subscribe, your friend and obliged servant—*P. P.* [Our kind correspondent R. finds nothing in the language of the East which seems explanatory of the meaning of Martagon. He says, indeed, that *Mar-tan* signifies in Persian, "having a body like a serpent;" *Mar*, the name of serpent, being frequently compounded with other words, and he suggests that possibly the spotting of the Martagon Lily may have given rise to the name; and this etymology may be the true one, if the name was transposed from the plant to the philosopher's stone, as seems probable; for we now find in an abstract of the Chemistry of Paracelsus, published in the Theatrum Chemicum, the following sentence, in a chapter concerning the errors of those who had been searching for the philosopher's stone. "Many occult names have been given to the material of this stone, chiefly derived from similitude. It has been called vegetable, mineral, and animal, but not in a literal sense, as those well know who are acquainted with the divine secrets and miracles of this stone. Of this kind was Raymond Lully's Lunaria, whose flowers, well known to philosophers, possessed wonderful virtues. The author of that name, however, did not understand that it was to be projected on metals, or that anything like it was to be prepared from them; but the abstruse mind of the philosophers regarded it far otherwise. In like manner they called the material *Martagon*, to which therefore they ascribed some occult chemical action, notwithstanding that it really meant nothing more than some hidden similitude." In this obscure language there is nothing to show distinctly whether the name Martagon was transferred from the plant to the material of the philosopher's stone, or *vice versâ*, or whether indeed Martagon had anything to do with plants; yet as the writer immediately goes on to speak of vegetable substances, it is to be inferred that he included Martagon among them; and if so, Martan may be its oriental root.]

Lime-Water.—Opinions and practice seem very much at variance as to this liquid's destroying worms. I tried it a short time ago on several collected together; it appeared to incommode them a little, as they moved off in double quick time; but as to dying, I, at least, could see no signs of it. The lime was good stone-lime, and the lime-water had just been made.—*Hibernia.*

Manures.—I may perhaps be excused for saying a few words on the subject of *concentrated* manures generally. It appears to me that we have more to learn of the best *mode* and *time* of applying, and perhaps also the best *quantity*, than of the *composition* of this class of fertilizers. Chemical science indicates with tolerable precision the latter; but a varied, patient, and extended practice can alone inform us of the former. As might be supposed, in the infancy of a new system mistakes will be made and disappointments ensue. This may generally be traced to the neglect of some plain principle, or to the want of sufficient experience. One of the most fruitful causes of error has been the idea that almost any quantity, *however small*, of these concentrated preparations, applied to the land, is to produce astonishing effects, as if by some magical or mysterious influence, and not by merely *restoring* to the soil those inorganic and other substances which had been withdrawn in the crops. The manure-maker has perhaps unconsciously encouraged this error, by his recommendation of quantities too small to produce any marked effect. Another mistake has been, neglecting the *sufficient dilution* of the manure, and thus injuring or destroying the crop. These two sources of failure are obvious, and easily avoided; but there are others about which we cannot pronounce so decidedly—I allude to the *mode* and *time* of application. Here we must have recourse to the practical agriculturist; for it is only by carefully conducted, judiciously contrived, and varied *comparative* experiments performed by himself (not left to his underlings), that we can ever arrive at the truth in this matter. If he deny his active assistance and cordial co-operation, the man of science must toil in vain; he can never benefit him to any great extent. It is a question which *can be decided by actual trial alone*, whether, for instance, any particular manure had better be *drilled* in with the seed, deposited, mixed with it, above or below it, and to what extent; whether it should be applied broadcast, harrowed in, and the seed sown upon it; whether it should be applied as a top-dressing after the plant is up; whether the *whole* should be thus applied, or by instalments, how many, and when? Where are we to look for *satisfactory* answers to these and the like queries, but to practice and practical men? I wish it were possible to organise an *extensive* set of experiments, tending to illustrate and prove the things I have mentioned; for anything is preferable to doubt and uncertainty. Glorious prospects are before us, and it seems we can *all but* touch them; but the space between is to be traversed only by patient labour. Would it not be practicable to interest some dozen or two of intelligent agriculturists to experiment upon this subject after the manner of Professor Henslow in respect of the gypsumed dunghill—not so much to try manure against manure—but to observe and *prove* the condition under which *any one* of them produces its maximum effect. The greater *variety* of conditions that these experiments are made to include, though exacting more time and patience, the more perfect, comprehensive, and satisfactory they will be.—Since writing the above, I have perused Professor Henslow's eighth letter to the Suffolk farmers, and while I cannot but admire his patient pains-taking to bribe them, as it were, to promote *their own* interests, I think that unless some precaution is taken to ensure that what each experimenter uses as gypsum is *really so*, a loose screw will be introduced into the experiment; perfect as it may be in every other respect. Now, although I have not much time to *give away*, yet so anxious am I that the Rev. Professor's views should be carried out in an unexceptionable manner, that if he will allow me to co-operate with him to the extent of my feeble ability, in the following manner, my services are at the command of himself and of his constituents:—I propose, then, for the purposes of this experiment, *gratuitously*, to examine any sample of "gypsum" that may be sent me, through Mr. Professor Henslow, and to give my opinion of it. As much as can be conveyed in a penny letter will be sufficient. I think, Sir, you will agree with me that unless some sort of security is afforded, that the "gypsum" employed is bonâ fide sulphate of lime, (unmixed with carbonate or fine sand), that the experiment which it is so much to be desired should be as perfect as possible, may be vitiated to a very considerable extent.—*W. H. Potter, Chemical Works, Upper Fore-street, London.*—[We are sure the Suffolk farmers will be grateful to Mr. Potter for his liberal offer; and we trust that such of them as avail themselves of it will inclose a penny stamp along with the sample, in order that he may not have to pay back postage.]

Cattle.—It is stated at p. 103, that sheep kept in a cow pasture injure the butter. This fact wants confirmation, as newspapers say: "Cows and sheep have always fed together here without bad effect." The fallen leaves of the Ash, however, really do spoil milk; this occurs also if the cows can get at cabbage-leaves or garden refuse—in which latter case I know the butter is detestable.—*C. D.*

Cucumbers.—In looking over the list of winners at the Ipswich Cucumber show of the 23d ultimo, I conceive, with many of my brother gardeners in this district, that the judges have, on this occasion, departed from the standard laid down by the said Society, for they assert length to be the first property. I think that the second prize ought to have been first, and the third to have been second; for the second brace of fruit measured $19+16\frac{1}{2}=35\frac{1}{2}$ in.; and the third $17+16\frac{1}{2}=33\frac{1}{2}$ in.; whereas, the winning brace was only $21+12=33$in.: so that you will perceive the third to exceed by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the second by $2\frac{1}{2}$in., the length of the first. The second and third likewise beat the first in two other properties—viz., the neck, which in the first was long and yellow; whereas, in the second and third it was short and of a good colour: the first was light green, whilst the other two were of a dark-green colour. The second and third likewise equal the first in all other qualities. Now, how can the censors justify their award, or expect that patronage and support which I wish to see all such societies have? The precedent, too, is a bad one for our Manchester and other local exhibitions in the country, for if it is followed, all the rules may be trampled on with impunity, and regulations will become useless. I would add, that the public supposed the competition to have been for the best brace, and not for a single fruit.—*Justitia.*

Seeds of Vegetables.—You have on a former occasion declined recommending any particular seedsman on whom the amateur can depend for his supply of vegetables, and I suppose you will also object to allow your friends to do so through the pages of the *Chronicle*. Perhaps you are right in refusing to expose the present system *personally*, but unless some plan is devised to remedy the evil of seeds being sold under false names, the amateur who is limited to space must continue to bear his annual disappointment. Last year I procured seeds of the Cabbage and Cauliflower from London. The tradesman being respectable *in position*, I never thought of being deceived; but, alas! my Brocoli, Savoys, Cabbages, Lettuces, &c., turned out perfect rubbish, and the Cauliflowers, which I have with great care saved through the winter, are all of a spurious sort, not worth the trouble of growing for pigs; the leaves being coarse, and without any signs of producing good heads. The only chance we amateurs have of obtaining true seeds, is by entering into an agreement to employ any man who will advertise in the *Chronicle* to the effect "that he will guarantee all seeds sold by him to be genuine, and that he requests his customers will publicly state either their satisfaction or dissatisfaction, after a fair trial." The question is, How can a man insure a true breed? Simply by sending plants of the various species to different cottage gardeners at a distance from each other, only allowing one sort to be grown by the same individual, thus guarding against the mixture of the fertilizing property amongst the Brassica tribe. The labourer's garden would be turned to a most profitable account without much labour. A man with a small capital, who would give his attention to this department of horticulture, with common care and attention, might in a few years realize a comfortable independence; the outlay in the first instance would be small, and the return certain, provided diligence and discretion were shown in selecting the plants for seedlings, and occasionally visiting them in their progress towards maturity. It is quite impossible to seed Brocoli and Cauliflower in the same garden, with any chance of preserving them true to their kind. They must be situated at a certain distance from each other, in order that Bees and insects may visit many other flowers in their flight from patch to patch, and thus get rid of the pollen of the Brocoli before settling on the Cauliflower, and unless this important fact is attended to, we shall in vain look for fine vegetables.—*W. W.* [We are sure that our correspondents will see that we cannot with any propriety recommend one seedsman in preference to another. The best rule to observe in this and all other cases is not to give the same party an opportunity of selling bad seeds twice.]

Madia sativa.—In your "Notices to Correspondents," page 89, you say that Madia sativa has no English name. Is it not called the "Salad Oil Plant?" We received under that name, four years ago, a packet of seeds from Germany, accompanied with a short description of its properties to the following effect:—"The superiority of this plant over all others known till this time is proved by experiment. The seed should be sown in the end of October or the beginning of spring, in any soil; from 4 to 6 lbs. of seed is required for an acre. It ripens in three months after being sown in the spring, and does not suffer in the least from frost nor insects, yielding about 450 lbs. per acre of sweet oil of the first quality. It has been proved to be much superior to the Olive oil used in this country (Germany)." Not having convenience to try the experiment, I cannot say much as to its utility as a salid oil plant, but I believe it has been tried in Scotland, and found not to be of sufficient importance to be grown on an extensive scale.—*Geo. McI.* [We never heard of any really English name for Madia sativa. It may, however, have had some such name as you mention. Our climate is too damp in summer to render it an object of profitable cultivation.]

Amaryllis speciosissima.—I would recommend "A Country Vicar," p. 85, to take up his bulbs of Amaryllis speciosissima, which probably have, in their present situation, more aqueous food than they can assimilate in a low temperature, which will cause them to produce nothing but leaves. He should, after potting them 3 in a pot, 7 inches across, and well drained, remove to a greenhouse, and supply them well with water until their leaves are full grown; they should then be more moderately watered, but still kept warm, and when the leaves are quite dead the pots may be placed anywhere secure from frost until next February, when the bulbs should be repotted, a pot or two at a time according to his stock, into turfy loam and sand; little water should be given until the leaves are in action. By introducing into a gentle heat two pots at one time, he will find no difficulty in flowering this pretty Amaryllis, and he will also obtain a succession of flowers. Perhaps some other correspondent will give him directions for flowering others of this genus. —*G. G. Watson, Vicarage, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees.*

Practical Philosophy in a small Way.—Many persons may have noticed the great rapidity with which the sacks of malt are raised to the tops of the lofty London brewhouses, and may, without knowing wherefore, have observed that they shoot upwards like an arrow, notwithstanding that being drawn from various parts of the waggon, they must often start with a tendency to swing about. This, and all other causes of irregular movement or vibration, are counteracted by the man in the cart, who gives the sack a slight twirl as it leaves his hand, which rifles it as effectually as if it were discharged from a twisted barrel. This is, perhaps, as pretty an example of science applied to humble matters as will be easily met with.—*A.*

Antiquities of Gardening; Market Gardeners; Pigs. —In the "Dictionnaire de Commerce" will be found the account of a singular privilege enjoyed by the common executioner of Paris. All persons who brought vegetables to the public market were compelled to pay him a certain toll. That functionary himself, with assistants, attended to receive the same, and used a novel mode of giving a receipt, by marking the amount with chalk upon the back of the person paying. These tolls were afterwards abolished, the public officer receiving compensation in some other way. Le Grand d'Aussy, writing in 1782, says, "There are yet many people living who can testify to this fact; and I have myself questioned several market gardeners on the subject, not very old men either, who remember having been thus marked in their youth." A similar custom formerly prevailed in Scotland, where the common hangman took toll of meal and coal, &c. in the markets of Dumfries, Edinburgh, and Inverness. Some other curious privileges were also possessed by the French headsman; for instance, when an execution had taken place within the territory belonging to a monastery, the holy brotherhood were compelled, besides other fees, to present him with a pig's head. He attended annually on St. Vincent's day, walked first in the procession in honour of that saint, and, after the ceremony, received a pig's head, provided for that purpose by the Abbot of St. Germain's. During the twelfth century, it was the custom of the inhabitants of Paris to breed pigs, which were allowed to roam about the streets during the day-time; thus gaining a scanty living at the public expense, and at the same time creating an insufferable nuisance, which led to the following serious accident: On the 2nd Oct., 1131, as Prince Philippe, son of Louis le Gros, was riding between

the Hotel de Ville and the Church of St. Gervois, a pig ran between the horse's legs, and frightened the animal so much, that the Prince was thrown from his saddle, and his skull fractured so severely that he died the next day. This accident caused certain police regulations regarding pigs to be promulgated. They, however, met with considerable resistance; the monks of St. Anthony especially, on account of their patron saint being represented as attended by pigs, claimed to be exempted from the operation of the new laws, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining the privilege of being the only proprietors whose pigs were allowed to roam about the city. The public executioner was appointed to seize any pig found astray which did not belong to the holy fathers; and, upon taking it to the Hôtel Dieu, he exacted a fine of five sous from the owner, or decapitated the animal, reserving the head for his own emolument.—*T. Smith.*

Bees.—If "Agger" will have the goodness to mention the primary cause why Bees store up honey, I shall, perhaps, have a word or two to say to him respecting his statement at p. 129: viz., "That propagation of the species is not the object for which we keep Bees."—*J. W.*

Bees.—I find that your correspondent "Apis," who wishes to know if Bees' eggs are transmutable, is under the impression that I consider them not to be so. I certainly have always thought this a mysterious subject, and perhaps some of the readers of the *Chronicle* may recollect a controversy respecting it, which appeared in the *Gardeners' Gazette* during 1841. Though I then stated some things in favour of the belief of their being not transmutable I at the same time advised others to put the question to farther test. Since then I have done so myself, and found that Bees can rear a queen provided they have a brood comb. For the sake of "Apis," and others who may be ignorant of this subject I shall enter into it a little at length. That working Bees' eggs are transmutable was first advanced by Shirach; but if I mistake not, Huber went so far as to say that their grubs can be changed into Queen Bees although two or three days old; and that it was accomplished by peculiar food and treatment. The casual observer may see nothing remarkable in this, but the accurate naturalist will readily do so; for he sees it favours the belief of the transmigration of the species. When Shirach broached this startling doctrine, Bonnet condemned it, on the ground that it was against all the known laws of nature for different food or treatment to change or make one kind of animal into another. In spite of this, however, Apiarians believed it, though they could not explain so strange a phenomenon. This, nevertheless, appears less startling when Huber's belief is known; viz., that working Bees are queens in an undeveloped state, or half-queens, if I may say so; but that different food and treatment make up the other half I am not prepared to prove, nor can I assert that eggs which produce working Bees are transmutable, far less that their grubs are so. It is almost useless for me to mention that there is but one queen or head Bee in a colony, and that without one it cannot long exist; for she deposits the eggs and is, in fact, the mother of the whole. As head Bees are only reared at certain periods, the question is, how are they supplied in cases of casual or accidental loss? The following statement will, I think, show how Bees are prepared to meet the emergency. During August last, I took the queen from a weak hive containing only three combs; the inside one contained eggs and brood. The queenless Bees were soon in an uproar, as they always are when they lose their queen. I confined them in the hive to prevent their dispersion, as well as to keep out their neighbours who were bent on their destruction. At the end of a week, a queen's cell was begun on the centre of the brood comb; in ten days afterwards it was sealed up, and after the same space of time it was empty. I found a queen in the hive which differed in no way, except in age, from the rightful one which I had taken. The cell in which it was reared differed a little from the usual form of queen cells, being less of a pear shape and not so deep; the latter, however, was made up by the length of the cocoon of the insect, in a way similar to that of the cells of queen wasps and hornets. Mr. Baxter, in his work on Bees, has given an interesting account of this subject, which shows how far the various organs of the grubs of working Bees must undergo transmutations to become Queen Bees. He seems to think that this is not enough; for he observes that those adopted queens are educated by the Bees to supply the loss of the others. Mr. B. is not the only one who tells us of the education of insects; but to enlarge upon this project would lead to the difficult question of instinct, from which I must refrain. I may notice, however, that I never could detect *Royal jelly* in a bee-hive. I mean the peculiar mixture that is said to change the larvæ into Queen Bees. Having stated that working Bees are said to be Queens in an undeveloped state, it may be alleged that the enlargement of the cells gives room for the complete growth of the insects. This is a more likely thing than *Royal jelly* changing them; still it is open to objection, for more growth could hardly give colour or the marks peculiar to Head Bees, nor different instinct, nor longer period of life. Queen Bees live four or more years, while working ones exist only one season. Those who disputed this curious subject with me, perhaps may say, Now he begins to see that he was wrong, but "bide you a wee," recollect I have not said that it was a live grub that the Bees put into the cell, nor formed a cell round one, neither an egg that ought to have produced a working Bee. To ascertain the former, nothing but grubs ought to have been in the cells; as for the latter, Bees may have eggs in store that produce Queen Bees; this, however, is not likely. But there is another obstacle in the way:—Huber asserts that working Bees can deposit eggs, and may, in such cases, those that produce Head Bees. Perhaps the best way to test this mysterious thing would be to take the larvæ from the Queens' cells, and replace them with those from workers' cells; this, however, would require the perseverance of a Huber or Bonner.—*J. Wighton.*

Lichen on Fruit-trees.—When fruit-trees are infested with Lichens and Moss, not only is the health of the trees impaired to a certain extent, but the fruit also. The application of lime-water, prepared in the following way, will effectually displace the Lichen:—a common water-barrel, placed on a wheelbarrow, is best suited for the purpose, and it should be filled as full of water as a person can conveniently wheel it. Put in plenty of quicklime, as water will only take up a certain portion; it cannot be made too strong, but it should not be so thick as to prevent its being applied with a syringe, having a coarse rose. It is best, I believe, to wheel it immediately to the trees, even when warm, which it will be by the slacking of the lime. It will be necessary for one person to keep stirring it while another syringes the trees; by this means a portion of the lime is carried with the water, and adheres both to the wall and trees. This mode of destroying Lichen is nothing new, but it may not be generally known. I last year tried the experiment on two Plum-trees, and to my great satisfaction the Lichens were quite destroyed, both on the wall and trees; the latter now present a healthy appearance, and the bark is quite clean. It is an almost invariable practice to wash garden-pots thoroughly after the plants have been turned out of them, before they are made use of again; and many pots which have been occupied by plants, requiring a liberal supply of water, are covered with a green vegetable production: if, after being washed, the pots are dipped into strong, clear, lime-water, it will quite destroy this substance. As the present is a good time for applying it to trees, no time should be lost where they are attacked by this pest.—*G. G. Watson, Vicarage, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees.*

Canvas Coverings for Frames.—I do not think that anything is more suitable for canvas coverings than plain painting with drying oil. This should be done in the autumn, the canvas being fully exposed to the sun and air for some time afterwards, by being spread on the Grass. Though this method does not make it quite transparent, it is much better and more simple than any other.—*Hibernia.*

Refuse Hops as a Substitute for Stable Manure.—Some few years back, being unable to obtain a sufficient quantity of stable manure, I was (at the instance of a friend) induced to procure from a neighbouring brewery two loads of hops, which had undergone the usual process in making beer. The hops were carted to me in a warm, moist state, and immediately made up into a couple of hot-beds. The frames were then put on, the surface covered with about three inches of common garden mould, and the lights shut down. Never having before tried the experiment, I was fearful of putting in cuttings (Dahlias) too precipitately, lest sudden steam should arise; but on the morning of the third day, no steam or rank smell being perceivable, I ordered one of the frames to be filled with the cuttings, and the result was, that they struck remarkably well. By the time they were well rooted, the other bed had been cleared, and I directed the Hops to be turned over, well watered, and again made up. This caused them to heat moderately a second time; and the plants having been potted off into 60's, were at once placed in the frame, where they made a vigorous and rapid growth, seeming to delight in the genial warmth emitted from the Hops. I have adopted the foregoing plan for three successive years, and am now fully convinced that, although the heat arising from Hops is not so powerful in the first instance as common dung, yet that it is more *lasting and equal*. For those individuals who do not keep a regular gardener, and who are often compelled to leave their frames for the whole day without being attended to, the method will be found most useful; as on *no one occasion* during the above period were my plants ever injured by the sudden rising of steam or rank smell, a disaster which too often occurs when stable manure is used, unless the beds are very carefully looked after.—*C. K.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 7.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. J. Antrobus, W. Brown, and G. Green, Esqrs., and Mr. J. Garraway, were elected Fellows. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a collection of plants, containing very handsome specimens of Colúmnea scandens, its light green foliage drooping gracefully around the pot, and each shoot bearing at its extremity large light crimson flowers; Oncídium bifólium, an elegant species, with a small, chocolate spotted perianth, and a large, bright yellow labellum; Brassavola glauca, in excellent health, which appeared to be owing to its being grown in earth instead of upon a block of wood; Æschynanthus maculatus, with dark fleshy leaves, amongst which its numerous clusters of scarlet blossoms produced a pretty effect; a species of Hippeastrum, with bright scarlet flowers, having a greenish centre; a large plant of the new Begónia coccínea; Oncídium incurvum, and the beautiful Burlingtónia rígida: a Knightian medal was awarded for the Colúmnea, Burlingtónia, and Begónia. From Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Story, Esq., well-bloomed plants of Erica ardens, vernix rubra, and Petiveriana bicolor, the latter having pretty greenish-yellow tubular flowers, with a reddish tinge at the base, and prominent brown stamens; several handsome hybrid Epacrises, one called coruscans, with long crimson tubular blossoms, six plants of which were exhibited; E. rósea umbrata, of the same form, but lighter than the preceding; and E. magniflora, of a deep rose-colour, and remarkable for the freedom with which it blooms: a Banksian medal was awarded for the Epacrises. From Mr. Beck, very healthy and well-bloomed plants of Cytisus racemosus, Leschenáultia formosa, Erica transparens, bicolor, and three Cinerárias, called Hendersónii, Madonna, and Urania; all grown in slate pots, and affording a further convincing proof of the success with which plants of any description may be cultivated in this material. From Mr. Smith, of Norbiton, five very handsome hybrid varieties of Rhododendron, called Smithii várium, raised between R. caucásicum and the white arbóreum; the habit of all is dwarf, and they are stated to possess a considerable degree of hardiness, having been exposed to the weather during winter until taken into the house to forward their blooms; with these was a small plant of a Rhododendron, called Rollisoni, with leaves of a rusty colour on the under-side, and fine deep crimson flowers, produced in a dense cluster; this appears to be identical with the Ceylon variety of R. arbóreum; it is stated to be hardy, but doubts are entertained upon this point: a Banksian medal was awarded for the hybrid varieties. Mr. Gaines exhibited a seedling Rhododendron, two Camellias (one called Henri Favre), with neatly-cupped petals, of a bright rose colour; the other C. monstrosa, red, with a double row of outer petals, and having the centre filled up with smaller petals, of various forms. From Mr. Kynock, gr. to Alderman Copeland, two seedling Epacrises. From Messrs. Veitch, several fine blooms of a Camellia called pulchérrima, a variety introduced from the Continent several years since, and bloomed by H. Porter, Esq., of Winslade House, Exeter; the flowers resemble those of C. althæiflora in size and form, and are of a deep rose-colour, mottled and striped with white; if it should always bloom as large, and retain its mottled character, it will prove a valuable variety. From Mr. Dennis, a Persian Lilac in bloom. From Mr. Conway, two plants of Pelargonium Lanei, which appears to be a free bloomer, and well suited for early forcing. Messrs. Rollison exhibited a plant of the beautiful Cœlógyne cristata, with white flowers, having the labellum strongly marked with light yellow: a Banksian medal was awarded. Mr. Small, of Colnbrook, sent a seedling Fuchsia, apparently raised between F. fulgens or cordifólia, and some of the older and darker varieties. From the Hon. W. F. H. Strangways, a dish of Pine Golden Russet Apples, in good preservation. From Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart., a fair specimen of the Queen Pine Apple, weighing 3lbs. 10 oz., sent for the purpose of showing that fruit of this variety may be well swelled in winter, if kept at a low temperature; the plant from which the present fruit was cut having been grown in a house never higher than from 50° to 55° by night, and from 60° to 65° by day, unless under powerful sunshine. From Mr. Stewart, gr. to W. Bagge, Esq., a leash of hybrid Cucumbers, called the Ringleader, grown in a Pine pit, in pots, on Ayres' system, and watered with a solution of nitrate of soda, in the proportion of 10 oz. to 3 gallons of water. From Mr. Martin, of Thames Bank, a bundle of Asparagus, of large size. Mr. Dredge, of Wallington, Surrey, exhibited the root of a Pear-tree, which had been taken out of a well; this root was 33 feet long, and resembled a small rope, having only one or two ramifications during its entire length. From Mr. H. Scott, of Charles-street, New-road, specimens of cast-iron pipes, for the conveyance of water and other fluids; these are so constructed that by means of movable nuts, and screw-pieces cast upon the pipes, a series of pipes can be securely joined together, without soldering or brazing. The same person also exhibited an ingenious contrivance, in the form of a slide-expanding and contracting box, to allow for the alternate expansion and contraction of pipes containing steam or hot water. From the garden of the Society were plants of Oncídium altissimum; the large and small varieties of On. ampliatum, the former bearing a fine spreading panicle of large, bright yellow flowers; the showy On. leucochílum; Dendróbium aggregatum, with a drooping spike of sulphur-coloured flowers, having the centre of the labellum strongly marked with orange; the delicate little D. secundum; and Acácia Riceana, an elegant species, with drooping branches, loaded with a profusion of light yellow, feathery spikes of flowers. Cuttings were distributed of the Royale Hâtive Plum, an early purple sort, of exceedingly rich flavour; Knight's Monarch Pear, stated to be hardy and a good bearer, succeeding best as a standard, and bearing rich and melting fruit, which will keep well till January; Winter Crassane, which differs from the Old Crassane, in bearing abundantly as a standard; and the Vicar of Winkfield, described at p. 20 of the *Chronicle* of this year.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

March 1.—P. Pusey, Esq., in the chair. Twenty-one Members were elected. Mr. R. Barker presented the monthly report of the accounts, and state of the Society's funds, from which it appeared that in addition to invested capital the current cash balance was 1,593*l.* It was resolved, "That in future the carriage shall not be paid for the Journals of Members whose subscriptions are in arrear; but that, on their receipt a letter shall be addressed to the parties, informing them that their journals may be had at the Office of the Society, on application with a written order, and can either be forwarded immediately at their own expense, or with the next number of the Journal, at the expense of the Society." Col. Challoner presented the general balance-sheet of the accounts connected with the late Bristol Meeting, from which it appeared that, independently of 1,300*l.*, given in prizes, and the various sums offered for Prize Essays, the Society had contributed 573*l.* out of its own funds to supply the deficiency between the expenditure and the receipts, the latter being 4,202*l.*, while the outlay amounted to 4,775*l.* Col. Challoner then read the Report of the Committee in reference to the arrangements for the Derby meeting. This was adopted, and the contract with Mr. Manning for the works connected with the showyard and Pavilion for 2,200*l.* confirmed. Mr. Pusey informed the Council he had applied to the Earl of Aberdeen for letters of introduction and safeguard in favour of Dr. Daubeny, who in a few days would proceed on his tour of inquiry through Estremadura and other districts in Spain, where the phosphorite mineral (containing so large a proportion of the earth of bones) was known to abound. Mr. Pusey also stated that Dr. Playfair having declined to accept an appointment of 500*l.* per annum, that he might remain in England to devote himself to the study of Agricultural Chemistry, he should propose at the next Monthly Council that Dr. Playfair be appointed the "Consulting Chemist" of the Society, giving gratuitous opinions on questions of a chemical nature, and making a charge, according to a given scale, for such analyses only as might be required. Prof. Sewell reported that he had communicated with the Duke of Rutland respecting the cow whose case had attracted the notice of the Members, and that Mr. Batchelder had ascertained it to be affected by a ventral or abdominal hernia. Prof. Sewell having informed the Duke of Rutland that the case would be instructive to pupils attending the Veterinary College, His Grace had sent the animal to the College infirmary. Mr. F. Hobbs stated that he had lately met with a Clover which he thought might prove useful. His attention had been called to it by a gentleman who had originally sown a few seeds presented to him by a friend, the same plants having seeded two or three consecutive years without any apparent exhaustion. Its growth is described as very strong, the plant throwing out sometimes from the same root as many as thirty stems, resembling those of the common Red Clover, while the blossom had a pink hue, bearing, with the seed-pods and leaves, great analogy to the White or Dutch Clover; the roots throwing down tap-roots like the one variety, and shooting out numerous small lateral fibres like the other. From these striking similarities to the two common varieties, it was concluded that the Clover must be a hybrid between them. It was strongly recommended that this hybrid Clover should be sown with the Red Clover, on account of its great length of stem when grown on rich land, and its inadequacy to support itself erect, the plant becoming bent and difficult to mow without loss, excepting by very careful labourers. From the smallness of the seed, from six to seven pounds per acre, carefully distributed, would be sufficient, or half that quantity mixed with half a peck of red seed. Mr. H. Gibbs stated this to be the Alsike Clover, or Trifolium hybridum. A foreign correspondent of Messrs. T. Gibbs and Co. had cultivated it for six years, and had found it to withstand the greatest degree of frost, which other Clovers would not do there. On middling descriptions of soils it produced fair crops; on richer soils, very heavy ones. The stalks are said not to harden like those of the

Red Clover, but remain soft. After being cut, it soon shoots again, and seed-crops had been taken three successive years from the same plants, which had been top-dressed with stable manure in the winter. They had also received some seed and specimens from Mr. Sewell, the gentleman referred to by Mr. Hobbs, who stated that, "It was likely to prove a valuable acquisition, as it was a perennial, and possessed all the good qualities of the common Red and White Clover as a sheep feed, &c., but its produce was nearly or quite double that of the latter." Mr. Sewell grew some acres of it last year, which were fed all summer with sheep, and he had reason to be highly satisfied with it, both for quantity and quality. The Duke of Richmond transmitted a communication from the Moray Farmers' Club; Mr. Read various specimens of cylindric tiles, with an account of their manufacture, price, and peculiar merits; Mr. Squarey a specimen of phosphate of lime; Mr. F. Clowes a communication of experiments with various manures; and Mr. Danson Dr. Ure's Report on Analysis of Guano. Mr. Cherry explained the advantages of his equalizing roller for land, and his portable forge, which he had employed for twenty years.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich in the chair. Messrs. T. C. Janson and W. Solly were elected Fellows. Mr. Smith presented a fine print of Bánksia grandis. Mr. Westwood presented two curious productions obtained from plants of Sonnerátia ácida. They had been sent to this country by Mr. Templeton, of Ceylon, in which island the Sonnerátia grows abundantly. These bodies were spindle-shaped, looking like great Clavarias. In a letter from Mr. Templeton, they were stated to be produced as off-shoots from the roots of the Sonnerátia. The end most distant from the root had a distinct bark and pith; whilst that which was near the root sent off several distinct rootlets of its own. The middle portion, which was very much enlarged, as compared with the two ends, consisted of an exceedingly light, soft, fibrous, woody tissue. On this account it had been used with great success as a lining for insect-cases. As no discussions are allowed at this Society, of course no opinion was given to the Members by the able botanists present on the nature of these curious productions. A continuation of Mr. Griffith's paper on the development of the ovulum of Sántalum was read to the Society, and accompanied by drawings illustrative of the author's views.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 7.—Mr. Mauger in the chair. The following propositions relative to the exhibitions of the ensuing season were made by Mr. Wildman:—"That until the funds of the Society will bear the expense of public exhibitions on a scale suited to its character and ultimate objects, no separate days be set apart for that purpose; but that in lieu thereof the Society do meet upon *two* occasions during the season of each particular flower, at an earlier hour on the usual days of meeting, in order to afford opportunities for competition, or for the exhibition of specimens." Carried, for *one* occasion only. "That the prizes on these occasions be for the present restricted to seedlings and single specimens in class-showing, unless any of the members should desire to enter into any arrangement amongst themselves." "That in order to encourage the exhibition of seedlings, prizes be awarded, without entrance-money, for all that may be placed as first or second-class flowers throughout the season; the prizes to be equal in value to those offered on the days of competition. But, with the view of extending the interests of the Society, and of creating a reasonable distinction between members and non-members, that no such prizes be paid to any but subscribers." Both the latter propositions were agreed to. It was further proposed—"That prizes be offered from time to time for essays upon the various flowers which fall within the objects of the Society, embracing their properties and defects; the best mode of exhibition and of judging, and naming the best varieties of each sort." On account of the late hour at which the business of the evening was brought to a close, the reading of Mr. Orson's paper upon the Carnation was deferred until the next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Treatment of Lachenálias.—The bulbs which are not large should be potted in September, three in a pot. The soil should be a mixture of peat and sand, about three parts of the former to one of the latter, with a small quantity of leaf-mould. Select good sound bulbs for flowering, and pot the small offsets by themselves. The pots should be well drained, and after the bulbs are planted, remove them to a frame, where they will have light, and not be exposed to the cold autumn rains. Keep them in this situation until November, or when the nights become quite frosty, giving just sufficient water to keep the earth moist. At that time they may be removed to the parlour or greenhouse, placing them in a light situation, and watering them cautiously until they begin to grow. In February the flower-stems will appear, when more water should be given, though with care; the flower-stems will now shoot up, and in the course of a few weeks will be beautifully in bloom, remaining so for two or three weeks, or much longer if they are kept in a partially shaded place. In May, when the foliage begins to turn yellow, the pots may be removed to the open air for a few weeks, when the bulbs should be taken out of the pots and laid away in a dry, cool, place, until wanted for planting again in the autumn.—*Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

Bulbous-rooted Chervil.—Offsets and seeds of this plant were presented to the Horticultural Society of Paris by M. Lissa, who reported that it was grown in Germany for culinary purposes. A few offsets, about the size of nuts, are produced at the base of each plant. At present, we are of opinion, that, in consequence of the poisonous qualities of many umbelliferous plants, it will be prudent, until more is known respecting it, to use this vegetable with circumspection.—*Bon Jardinier.*

New Potatoes.—In consequence of the extreme mildness of the season at the close of last autumn, a novel experiment in gardening was attempted by a lady in Madeira-street, North Leith, near the opening of Queensferry-road, which has turned out completely successful. About the middle of October she planted some Potatoes in boxes under shelter—these, when the roots struck, were removed to drills in the garden, and warmly protected against the contingencies of winter. The stems grew, giving promise of an early crop. On Saturday last the earth was removed, and a plentiful supply taken up; the Potatoes varying in size from a pheasant's to a hen's egg.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

Sulphur in Plants.—Among the plants which are known as containing sulphur, the garden Cress may be particularly adduced. There can be no doubt that these plants are capable of decomposing the sulphuric acid contained in the saline sulphurets of the soil, so as to take therefrom the sulphur. Vogel, however, sowed seeds in a soil which contained neither free sulphur nor saline sulphates; and notwithstanding this these plants contained a considerable quantity of sulphur. The soil consisted of a coarse powder of white glass. Before it had been put into the vessel the glass had been strongly heated, but not to the point of fusion, and then washed with a considerable quantity of water, which, however, did not take therefrom any sulphates. Vogel sowed in this soil Cress-seeds, and kept the soil moist with distilled water. When the young plants had attained the height of some inches, they were extracted, together with the roots; the white roots were then cut off, and, after being washed, quickly dried, together with the plants. Both were then exposed to the action of heat in a retort, and it now appeared that not only the green leaves and stalks, but likewise the white roots contained a considerable quantity of sulphur. This was indeed the case with the seeds employed; but the quantity of sulphur contained in the plants is much more considerable than that contained in the seeds. The juice pressed from the plants of Cress grown on powdered glass, as previously described, also contained saline sulphates in considerable quantity. Vogel also caused some Cress-seeds to vegetate in coarsely-ground quartz, and in pulverized flint-glass, and also in fine and well-washed silica, previously disengaged from fluosilicic acid by means of water. (The vegetation proceeded much slower in the last than in the two first.) The plants grown in a soil of this description always contained sulphur and saline sulphates. In order to fix approximately the quantity of sulphur contained in the seeds of Cress, as well as in the plants grown therefrom, Vogel further undertook the following experiments:—100 grains of Cress-seeds were heated gradually in a retort to a red heat, and the gasses which meanwhile formed received in a ley of potassa. To this ley acetate of lead was then added, until no further precipitation ensued. The brown precipitate thus produced, after being well washed, was found to consist of hydrated oxide of lead, together with carbonate of lead, and of black sulphuret of lead. The two former were dissolved in dilute and boiling nitric acid, and a quantity of sulphuret of lead was then left behind, which, after being washed with a good deal of water, and then dried, weighed 0.95 grains, corresponding to 0.129 of sulphur. In order to obtain in like manner a quantitative estimation of the sulphur contained in the Cress-plants, Vogel then submitted a number of plants grown from 100 grains of seeds to another examination. They weighed after being dried 2,040 grains, which, treated in the same manner as the seeds, yielded 15·1 grains of sulphuret of lead, corresponding to 2·03 grains of sulphur. How this surplus of sulphur may have been introduced into the plants, the writer has in vain endeavoured to explain.—*Annals of Chemistry.*

British Guyana.—Mr. Schomburgk, after an absence of thirteen months, has returned with his party from the interior. He represents the climate in the vicinity of the Sandstone Hills, which stretch for several miles across the country, to be temperate, the thermometer before sunrise never standing above 51°; a further evidence of which is that blackberries are there found in abundance. In traversing the savannahs and forests, Mr. Schomburgk saw hundreds of acres of Plantains growing wild, and so luxuriantly that he represents some of them to be as thick as a man's body, and 40 or 50 feet high. He has brought with him suckers from these trees, which he is desirous of cultivating; being confident that they are not tainted with the disease which affects so large a portion of the Plantains in a cultivated state. The health of Mr. S. and his party has been generally good throughout the whole period, with the exception of occasional attacks of fever, and suffering from want of food.—*Extracted from the Guyana Herald.*

Very curious Fact, if true.—A gentleman living in the vicinity of Dumfries lately bought some gas-work lime in order to make a compost of manure for farm purposes. The hens in his poultry-yard, which were laying eggs, had access to this compost; and as it is well known that fowls partake readily of lime, which enters largely into, and is necessary to, the formation of the shell, they fed, it is supposed, according to their appetite, upon it. The consequence was, that in a few days, with much astonishment, the eggs on being opened, were found to have such an intolerable smell of gas that no one could eat them.—*Dumfries Herald.*

Mildness of the Climate in Devonshire.—There is now growing at Brookhill, the residence of A. H. Holdsworth, Esq., at the entrance of the river Dart, a Mimosa, of most delicate foliage, and covered with a profusion of yellow flowers. It is 20 feet high, was raised about 12 years since, from a seed brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and during the whole time it has withstood the rigour of our climate, which indeed is scarcely felt in that warm and sheltered spot.—*Exeter Gazette.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. Chandler's Nursery, Vauxhall.—The extensive collection of Camellias at this Nursery will, if the weather is favourable, be in full perfection in a few days. A great variety of sorts are already in flower, and the various shades of red and white, which the thousands of blooms exhibit on entering the house, produce a striking effect. Amongst those in bloom may be mentioned, Donckeláeri, semi-double, with beautifully mottled flowers of red and white; Lady Hume's Blush, a delicate pinkish buff, with small, well-arranged, pointed petals: Colvillii, white, prettily streaked and mottled with rose; exímia, a large deep rose-coloured flower, well filled up. Chándleri, a handsome variety when it comes true to its character, being dark red, mottled with white; fimbriata, a delicate white, possessing all the good properties of the old white, and having the petals finely fringed; minuta, a small rosy carmine flower, somewhat cupped and well filled up in the centre; elegans, rosy pink, a large, bold flower; Woódsii, resembling the last in colour, but better filled up in the centre; Anemoneflora alba, a white variety, approaching the old Waratah in form; flórida, a bright carmine, with beautifully-cupped petals; álbicans, a pretty white; concinna, a bright rose, with neatly-formed flowers; and imbricata alba, the white of which is not very clear. C. imbricata, planted out in the border of the house, is producing some remarkably fine blooms; and those of C. althæiflora, in pots, are unusually large. Small plants of C. tricolor in pots, are expanding their beautifully-striped flowers in great abundance; in fact, this seems to be one of the most free-flowering kinds. C. Albertus, a handsome variety of late introduction, is very double, and promises to be one of the best of its class. Gilesiana is also a good and distinct kind, with small dark red flowers, mottled with white. The hybrid Rhododendrons in the show-house will shortly be in full bloom. The graceful little Cyclamen coum, with Heaths, Epacrises, Fairy Roses, Azáleas, Hyacinths, Tulips, &c., already render it lively. One of the prettiest flowers for early forcing is Kálmia glauca, which is here blooming in great perfection; the double-blossomed Peach is also well adapted for the same purpose.—*R. A., March 6.*

Reviews.

A Treatise on the Culture of the Vine in Pots. By J. Mearns, F.H.S. 12mo. Orr and Co.

Mr. Mearns has long been celebrated for the success which has attended his cultivation of the Vine by the coiling system; a work, therefore, which promises to convey the necessary information relative to this method of treatment can scarcely fail of being well received.

To render the treatise as complete as possible, the author has briefly entered upon the Natural History of the Vine; tracing its progress from its first introduction into Britain, and instancing some of the most remarkable Vines now existing. It appears that no regular mode of classifying the numerous varieties of the Grape has yet been adopted, although the catalogue of the Luxembourg collection, published in 1802, recorded 267 sorts. For the list contained in this work Mr. Mearns is indebted to the catalogue of the Horticultural Society, containing 183 sorts.

The author, in his description of soils, states that after numerous experiments he found pot-Vines "to luxuriate in a loose, fresh-chopped, turfy soil, taken from the top of a magnesian limestone rock, and which had been a sheep-walk for ages, laying so thin upon the surface, that in many places it was only three inches deep." With this were mixed road-scrapings, containing silicious matter and brick-rubbish, in a mellow state, and in sufficient quantity "to allow the water to drain freely through all its parts, and to permit the young roots to ramify freely therein."

In the propagation of Vines by coiling, the author's practice, if single rods are contemplated, is not to leave them longer than four or five feet, and to remove all the buds but the uppermost. These rootless cuttings are coiled into long narrow pots; being so placed that the bud of the apex of the shoot, although the highest part, is still two inches beneath the surface of the soil, at the same time sufficient room is left *beneath* the coil for the roots to extend themselves. These cuttings, being put in between the middle of January and the end of March, are plunged *at once* into a hotbed, between 90° and 100°, where they remain until they require more pot-room: they are then shifted, and placed in a suitable situation until again excited in November or December. When the cutting begins to grow, the shoot is trained upright, until it is seven, eight, or ten joints long, when the top is pinched off.

After this stopping, the laterals are displaced as they appear; and if the Vines have done well, two or three of the buds will also be excited at the same time, in which case the shoots are cut down to the lowest excited eye. The single shoot is then trained upright and divested of all laterals and tendrils. None of the plants are allowed to grow longer than from four to six feet, at which length the tops are pinched off; the uppermost lateral, which is also stopped at the first joint, being left to carry off the remaining sap. At this season the plants are removed to a warm and sheltered situation in the open air; and when the leaves fall, they are headed down to one, two, or three joints, according to their strength, and are placed against a northern aspect. When cold weather sets in, they are taken back to a sheltered spot and plunged in the ground to protect the roots; the pots being mulched over and the rods covered to protect them from frost.

When these yearling potted Vines are brought early into action, it is recommended to bow a piece of wire above the pot, with both its ends running down the inside; of sufficient height to allow the whole length of the stem to be attached to it, as represented in the accompanying figure. The buds, from the stem being thus bent, break more regularly, and when this is effected the Vine is untied and secured to an upright stake or sloping trellis. To prevent evaporation, the stem is wrapped loosely in moss, which is kept constantly moist, until the Grapes are set, when it is removed. The plants, up to this period, are encouraged by bottom-heat and shifting; and the quantity of fruit is regulated by the size of the pot and quality of the Vine.



The author next treats upon a more expeditious mode of culture by the coiling system, by which the shoot of a Vine is brought into bearing in the same season as it is planted. For an account of this we must refer our readers to the work itself. There is one point insisted upon, which should never be lost sight of in the production of early Grapes; namely, to have the plants situated near the light. Upon

this subject Mr. Mearns has judiciously observed: "The Vines, also, must be as near the glass as circumstances will permit. At any other season it is not of so much importance; although at any time I like the leaves to be near the glass roof, that is, within from 3 to 6 inches, yet never allowed to touch it. In most hot-houses the Vines are placed too near the glass; and the consequence is, the leaves which accompany the fruit are scorched, or so much injured that they very rarely bring the fruit to perfection; they are also much more subject to the attacks of red-spider and thrips than if at a fair distance from the glass."

The remainder of the work details the author's practice in the routine culture of established Vines in pots, with remarks on Situation and Solar Influence, Watering, Atmospheric Influence, and Pruning; concluding with an analytical list of papers on the Vine, to be met with in various works. The directions throughout are clear and explicit, and will enable any person, with care and the necessary conveniences, to obtain Grapes upon this system at a season when those of the previous year are consumed, and before the principal early-forced crop is expected to be ready for use.

Scotch Farming in England; a Second Letter. By Robert Hyde Greg. Ridgway & Son. 8vo.

THERE is no doubt that the general system of farming in Scotland is much superior to that of a great part of England. The Scotch are more industrious, more attentive to minute circumstances, and they do not allow pleasure to interfere with their business. The labourers are better instructed, and work more steadily than the English. The Scotch farmer has either more capital, or better credit, and calculates nicely every prospect of profit, by laying out money on his farm. He gets more work out of his horses and labourers, and keeps them more economically, in proportion to their work. All this enables him to pay higher rents, and still have a fair profit.

As to the comparative produce of an English and a Scotch farm of the same extent and similar soil, we think that Mr. Greg, for the sake of argument, has contrasted some of the most slovenly farming in England with the best in Scotland. We can scarcely credit the assertion that 70 acres in Scotland averaged 8 quarters of Wheat per Scotch acre (or $6\frac{2}{5}$ per statute acre) in 1842, worth 60*s.* (see note, page 8) which price must include *tailing* corn or light grains; while the average of 100 square miles of country very near Durham gives a produce of only $1\frac{1}{5}$ quarter of Wheat per *statute* acre. Yet this is given as a correction of a former statement!

That the only ploughs observed at work (note, page 9) in going from Hertfordshire to London had each five horses attached, in land *by no means stiff*, may be true, as a fact, but not a fact to found an argument on.

The French proverb "Qui dit trop ne dit rien" might fairly be applied here, and the very judicious observations of Mr. Greg are neutralized by these statements.

We most heartily concur in the assertion that the more generally diffused and more practical education of the Scotch is the main cause of their superiority in farming, as well as in anything they undertake; that the system of leases is also an advantage, and the credit given to the farmer in consequence. The objections to new modes of cultivation and to the introduction of machinery, said to be entertained by English labourers, and even farmers, is much exaggerated. Let Mr. Greg travel through Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex, and he will find very little corn threshed by the flail. The chief cause of the greater profit of the Scotch farmers is the sobriety and steadiness of the labourer, who is chiefly paid in the produce of the farm, and also the greater attention of the farmer himself. We much doubt whether the Scotch farmer on land of the same quality raises more produce per acre than a Suffolk or Norfolk farmer, or that his land is kept in as clean a state; but he raises it at less expense.

It were much to be wished that the English farmer would imitate the Scotch in many of his operations, and the Scotch might, perhaps, not regret a journey to the best-managed English farms—not to find fault, but to learn something. There is but one degree of perfect cultivation, which neither have yet arrived at, and all should strive to reach without invidious comparisons. Wherever the cultivation is most economical, the rents will be higher in proportion. With respect to questions of political economy, we confess our inability and our unwillingness to enter upon them.—*M.*

Every Man his own Brewer. By Samuel Child. Ridgway. 12mo. Thirteenth Edition.

THE large sale of this excellent little treatise is some indication of its value in the eyes of the public; and its trifling price puts it within the reach of everybody.

"A quarter of Malt," says the author, "with all the ingredients to make good Porter, exclusive of time and trouble, (for time and trouble must have different values in different families, therefore cannot be well estimated by an average calculation,) cost little more than 3*l.* 10*s.* From one quarter of Malt and the ingredients, may be produced five barrels of Porter, which may be sold to the publican at 1*l.* 10*s.* per barrel, equal to 7*l.* 10*s.*, which, retailed by the publican at seven farthings per pint, or 1*s.* 2*d.* per gallon, amounts to 2*l.* 2*s.* per barrel, or ten guineas for the produce of one quarter of Malt; so that the tradesman, mechanic, or artificer, whose family consumes in process of time five barrels of Porter, *pays ten guineas* for what his own care and his wife's attention might supply him with for *less than three and a half.*"

The object of Mr. Child's book is to show how this can best be done.

Of Stephens's Book of the Farm, the XIIth part, just published, contains information upon Corn-markets, Dunghills, Liquid Manure Tanks, and Cows and Calves. As usual, the information upon all these heads is valuable; but that relating to Manure has, upon the whole, disappointed us. Considering the permanent interest of the subject, we had hoped to see it treated very much at length in a standard work like that of Mr. Stephens. Possibly, however, he reserves the matter for a future part of his publication.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Euphórbia jacquiniflora stands at the head of a small group of house plants, having such a tendency to become naked at the bottom, that it is no easy matter to form them into handsome bushy specimens. The more you prune them the more straggling they become. They are more easily managed as standards, and as such they are very useful in the conservatory when in flower. In large conservatories, indeed, standard specimens are indispensable, though not much sanctioned by the prevailing fashion of the day. But the difficulty lies in converting these stragglers into bushy specimens. Let us take E. jacquiniflora, which has now done flowering. Do not prune it, nor shift it at present, but keep it nearly dry until all the shoots have grown a few inches long; then give it a good watering to encourage its growth, and prevent it from making use of this stimulus by laying it down on its side. The increased energy of the sap, instead of following the horizontal direction towards the head of the plant will, by following its natural tendency to flow upwards, break out into shoots at the base of the stem. Turn over the plant every two or three days to prevent its growing one-sided, and to get the shoots to break equally around the base of the stem, and supply it liberally with water every time you turn it. When these young shoots at the bottom are a few inches long, you may set your plant in its natural position. These shoots will afterwards act in the capacity of suckers, in clothing the head of the plant, and by preventing it from growing so freely they will enable you to arrange the head into a better form. When the growing season is nearly over, you may stop the bottom shoots at different heights, and by keeping your plants rather under potted, and pruning very sparingly, by only pinching out the tops of the stronger shoots as they advance in growth, you will ultimately have a fine bushy specimen without the assistance of stakes or trellis-work. My attention was first called to this expediency by seeing a Camellia, with a long stem as thick as a walking-stick, break out at the surface of the pot by being turned down on its side to inarch from it.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—After shifting and arranging the stock, a slight syringing to clean off any dust from the leaves is a usual and useful practice. Such of the young stock as have been disrooted must be shaded a few hours in the middle of sunny days, and be kept rather close and moist. Advantage may now be taken of sun-heat to close the houses early in the afternoon, while the sun yet shines on the glass.

VINERY.—Abundance of moisture will now be very useful in all stages of growth, except where the Vines are just in flower. The usual routine of thinning and tying up the shoots is all that is necessary now. All the houses had better be shut up early in the afternoon; sun-heat is far more congenial to vegetation than fire-heat.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Keep up a steady moist atmosphere, and when you have an hour to spare, look over the disbudded shoots to see whether the buds have been properly removed. When they are rubbed off with the finger, they often break again from the bottom; indeed, disbudding with the finger is a slovenly method—the point of a knife is far preferable. If the house is near 55° in the morning, it is enough, and you may shut up when it stands about 70° by sun-heat.

CHERRY-HOUSE.—This house also requires a steady moist atmosphere. Stone-fruit, whether forced or grown in the natural way, suffers more from sudden changes than other kinds.

FIGS.—This is the safest time in the year to begin forcing Figs, and they will do in any of the houses where forcing has lately commenced. The early ones are now swelling their fruit, and require a constant supply of moisture.

MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.—Those who are beginning to grow these plants will now have fewer difficulties to contend with. It is better to commence with Cucumbers and to raise early Melons in the Cucumber-frame. This is the common practice; but those who care nothing for Melons unless grown by sun-heat with as little forcing as possible, will not sow the seed till the beginning or middle of April. For the mode of preparing the beds the amateur must be referred to the index of the two former volumes.

BALSAMS AND COCKSCOMBS for the first crop, as well as any foreign seeds, may be sown now in the Cucumber-frame. A great number of cuttings may also be struck; but they are dangerous things to introduce into Melon or Cucumber beds, as they are so liable to insects.

Out-door Department.

The out-door department of the Kitchen-garden will be a lively scene for the next six weeks. Young aspirants often commit great mistakes at this time by being in too great a hurry; the work is either not half done, or if it is, ten to one if the soil is in a fit state. It is one of the characteristics of a good servant, that he is never seen in a hurry. If you get the successional crops in at the first opportunity, the permanent ones will not suffer much for a week or ten days either way; and if time is taken to do the work in a proper manner, it may save time afterwards and also disappointment.

ASPARAGUS.—Where this is regularly forced, a few rows must be sown annually to keep up the supply. Any time this month will do for this sowing.

ARTICHOKES.—It is a good plan to plant out every year during this month a few rows of suckers; these will come in after the permanent beds have done bearing. An equal quantity of the older stools may then be destroyed annually; plant them in single rows.

HORSE RADISH.—This should be treated exactly like the Artichoke, by planting a few rows annually and trenching up the oldest bed, picking up every morsel of the roots. Plant late Potatoes rather thickly in the bed, in order to destroy what remains of the roots.

SEA-KALE.—Either sow a few rows or plant cuttings from the crowns.

RHUBARB.—This should be planted without loss of time where new plantations are wanted or any new sort is to be tried. Do not trust to seedlings from superior sorts; they sport as much as Broccoli.

PEAS AND BEANS.—It is a good plan to sow early and late sorts at the same time, to prolong the succession; but rather sow often than a large breadth at one time; say every other week till the end of April. The forced ones should be planted out as soon as these severe frosts are over.

ORCHARD.—The chief business here is to provide coverings for the Peach and Apricot trees; and any of these, which are not yet nailed, must be finished forthwith. Whatever covering is used for protection, it should be made to lift up in the daytime. More harm is often done by close-fixed covering than when the trees are not protected at all.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVES.—Recollect, when potting stove plants, that those called shy flowerers are often made to bloom freely by cramping them for pot-room and by using poorer composts, which have the same effect as ringing fruit-trees. A few bulbs of the different sorts of Achimenes, for the first bloom, should now be fresh potted. Those who exhibit these may now have them several inches high; but for general purposes, this is early enough to begin with them. The different varieties of Hippeastrum will now be showing flower, and may be regulated for succession. The grand point to be attended to, with every large family of plants, is to get them to come in at different times and in as great a succession as possible.

GREENHOUSE.—The Orange tribe, in nine cases out of ten, is, in this country, kept in the greenhouse or conservatory; they, nevertheless, require more heat in winter than the Asiatic Dendróbiums. There is no plant that will stand more bottom-heat than the Orange, or that will better pay for the luxury, provided it is not over-potted. Half the Orange trees in England are in pots and boxes four times too large for them, but more of this hereafter.

CONSERVATORY.—More air, more water, and more plants in flower will be wanted here every week. Orange-trees that can be removed to some of the Vineries at work should now be looked to. If they are in the least unhealthy, prune their heads rather close, shake the whole of the soil from their roots, which you must also prune; and repot them into good fresh loam and leaf-mould, with a little sand and about one-third of rough-ground bones and charcoal, in equal quantities. Give ample drainage, and let the pots or boxes be no larger than just to admit the roots with a little squeezing; place them under the shade of the Vines for two months, and keep their leaves and stems constantly damp.

Out-door Department.

If any alterations are likely to interfere with the regular garden work, a few more extra hands should be put on. Whoever gets behind in the spring is sure to keep so throughout the season; besides, the gardener's time is as much taken up in looking after and directing ten men, as if the number were doubled.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Mar. 9, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Mar.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain
Friday	3	30.159	30.070	42	30	36.0	N.	
Saturday	4	30.378	30 298	41	18	29.5	N.	
Sunday	5	30.370	30 331	46	31	38 5	S.W.	
Monday	6	30.269	30 231	44	20	32.0	S.	
Tuesday	7	30.295	30 182	46	24	35 0	E.	
Wednesday	8	30.328	30 264	45	28	36.5	N.E.	
Thursday	9	30 389	30.318	38	24	31.0	S E.	
Average		30 311	30.242	43.1	25.0	34.0		.00

Mar. 3. Slight frost; clear and fine.
4. Overcast; cloudy and fine; sharp frost at night.
5. Frosty; cloudy and fine.
6. Overcast; cloudy; clear, frosty at night.
7. Frosty, with thick fog; cold easterly haze; foggy.
8. Light hazy clouds; fine; clear and frosty.
9. Dry cold haze and sunless throughout; slight frost.
Mean temperature of the week 10° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending Mar. 18, 1843.

Mar.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.
Sun.	12	52 7	34.8	43 7	8	0.22 in.	1	1	2	3	1	6	3		
Mon.	13	52.0	37.0	44 5	7	0.30		2	2	3	1	4	3	2	
Tues.	14	51.2	37 4	44 3	7	0.47		2	2		4	4	3	2	
Wed.	15	50.9	39.2	45.0	9	0.29	2	5	1		2	4	3		
Thurs.	16	51.7	37.6	44.6	7	0.25		2	4		1	6	3	1	
Fri.	17	50 3	37.4	43.8	4	0.36	1	3	2		1	3	6	2	
Sat.	18	49 8	35 6	42 7	4	0.06	1	5			1	3	5	2	

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 15th in 1838, and 12th in 1841—thermometer 67°; and the lowest on the 14th in 1839—thermometer 21°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending March 10, 1843.

THE late sharp frosts have rendered some of the forced vegetables less abundant, but the supply of other kinds has been good. *Fruit:* Amongst the Pines are excellent specimens of the Queen and Providence, from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per lb. Forced Strawberries, in small quantities, are offered at 2*s.* per oz. A few Beurré Rance Pears remain, which are selling at 6*s.* per doz. The supply of Apples is large: Newtown Pippins continue to sell for 3*s.* per dozen; Golden Pippins fetch from 10*s.* to 12*s.*, Nonpareils from 7*s.* to 20*s.*, and a few samples of the Reinette Grise, 10*s.* per bushel. Kitchen Apples are numerous; the Wellington is selling from 6*s.* to 7*s.*, French Crabs and Norfolk Beaufins from 4*s.* to 5*s.*, and London Pippins from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per bushel; a few Blenheim Oranges are also offered from 5*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. Cucumbers are not scarce, from 1*s.* to 6*s.* each. *Vegetables:* The supply of Asparagus has been somewhat limited, and it has, consequently, made a slight advance, the best bunches being from 6*s.* to 9*s.* each. Seakale is also less abundant, and fetches from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per half-sieve. French Beans are becoming more plentiful, and may be had from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per 100. White Broccoli of good quality is offered from 9*d.* to 2*s.* per bunch. Turnips are well supplied, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per doz. bunches, but there are many of them inferior. Carrots are excellent, and fetch from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per dozen bunches; young ones are still selling from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per bunch. A few new spring Potatoes may be met with, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per lb. Onions have made another advance, being from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per bushel. Mushrooms are also much dearer, and sell from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per punnet. Good Celery is becoming scarce. Spring Radishes are improving, and fetch from 9*d.* to 1*s.* per punnet. *Flowers:* Chinese Primroses, Hyacinths, Tulips, and Heaths, in pots, are abundant; the cut flowers contain yellow and Chinese Roses, Pinks, Camellias, Coronillas, Azaleas, Mignonette, Amaryllises, Acácia verniciflua and longifólia, Passiflora racemosa, Burchéllia capensis, and the Tree Pæony.

PRICES, SATURDAY, March 11, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 8*s*	Cucumbers, each, 1*s.* to 6*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 16*s*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 6*s*	Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* to 6*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 4*s* to 12*s*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
— Kitchen, 3*s* to 6*s*	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 6*s* to 16*s*	Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 65*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 2*s*	Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 65*s.* to 70*s.*
Pummeloes, per doz, 6*s* to 12*s*	Nuts, per bushel—
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Brazil, 16*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 16*s*	— Spanish, 18*s*
— bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 24*s*	— Barcelona, 24*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*	— Cob, 12*s* to 14*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*	

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*	Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, Red, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*	Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Leeks, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 4*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9*d* to 2*s*	Onions, per bushel, 8*s* to 10*s*
— Purple, 6*d* to 1*s*	— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, per 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*	— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 70*s*	Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 6*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
— Kidney, per bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Asparagus, large, per 100, 6*s* to 9*s*
— Scotch, per bushel, 1*s* 6*d*	Sprue, or Small, 2*s* to 3*s*
— New, per lb., 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	Sea-kale, per hf.-sieve, 1*s* to 3*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Lettuce, p. score, 6*d* to 8*d*
	Endive, per score, 1*s* to 3*s*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 2*s*	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Cardoons, each, 1*s*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*	Parsley, per half-sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Radish, spring, per punnet, 9*d* to 1*s*	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4*s* to 6*s*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Horn, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 2*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

To our Correspondents.—In a publication of this nature, in which a large proportion of the signatures is in initials, it is not wonderful that the same letters should be taken by very different writers, and that this should lead to some confusion. There is probably half-a-dozen contributors rejoicing in the name of S., and as many in that of A., while all the other letters of the alphabet furnish their quota. Of the inconvenience of this system a rather unfortunate instance occurred last week. We have at least three R.s; one writing on Indian affairs, another on Roses, and a third on Planting. The public, knowing nothing of this, may possibly believe them to be all the same person; and in that case R. the first may bear the discredit attaching to R. the third, and R. the second may appropriate the honour due to R. the first. Indeed, if two Sosias cause confusion, the appearance of three on the same stage can hardly fail to bewilder an audience. On the occasion to which we allude, R. the third was convicted of the discreditable act of appropriating to himself the property of Mr. Billington; and as Mr. B.'s complaint was lodged against R. generally, no R. in particular could avoid escaping from the discredit without some special explanation. We therefore beg, *in the first place*, to assure our readers that R. the pilferer is not R. the learned and high-minded Asiatic, nor R. the intelligent Rose-fancier, nor R. the learned forester, nor any other R. than that one against whom Mr. Billington's accusation was directed; and *in the second place*, to suggest to our correspondents that it would be much better for themselves and the public if those who wish to preserve an incognito would employ imaginary names rather than initials.

Old Pastures.—*S. X.*—When Grass land is broken up to plant Potatoes, it should always be *trenched*, and the sod buried deep. If it is ploughed up, the best plan is to sow Oats for the first crop, as is invariably done in Scotland. The next year the sod will be rotten, and then a root crop may be taken and horse-hoed, which the clods would not admit of the first year.—*M.*

Salt.—*J. D.*—Where land is not thoroughly drained, it will perhaps be better to dress with salt such land only as is destined for Celery, Seakale, Asparagus, and similar crops.‡

Spirit of Tar.—*A Subscriber* will find an account of the manner in which spirit of tar is applied to land at p. 821, of 1842. The proportions in which it is used are one gallon to every 60 or 70 square yards.‡

Charcoal.—*J. D.*—Your plan of sowing charcoal-dust, which has long been exposed to the atmosphere, in drills with Onion-seed, is a good one.‡

Bone-dust.—*J. D.*—No injury would proceed from using bone-dust in the preparation of Onion or Asparagus-beds, provided it is not employed in too large quantities.‡

Manures.—*W. C. A.*—Two hundred weight of guano will be enough for a dressing of an acre of Grass-land; but if you can afford 3 cwt., so much the better. Try Potter's guano against the foreign, half an acre of each. Pray remember the allotments, our remarks on which will next week begin to appear.†

Soil.—*M. W. K.*—It would be desirable to use sand to lighten your soil; and as it is very heavy, eight barrowfuls would not be too much. If there is iron in the sand, you can detect it by mixing it with water, and adding a little powdered nut-galls to it; when, if iron is present, a black colour will appear.†

Planting.—*Patience.*—In planting the precipitous sides of cliffs the following rules should be observed:—1. Employ good once transplanted seedlings, not above one foot high. 2. Cut a niche in the side of the cliff, *slanting inwards*; loosen the soil in that hole as much as you can, and after planting leave the opening to catch and retain the rain. 3. Ashes, Yews, Oaks, or almost any hardy trees, will grow if such precautions are taken. If your soil is hot and dry, you must place Sphagnum, or some other substance which absorbs moisture, such as rotten dung (or chopped rags steeped in muriate of lime), over the earth round the stems, so as to keep them moist until the plants have got hold.†

Smoke.—*Emma.*—It is impossible to advise your good neighbour how to consume his smoke without inspecting his means. If he can construct a descending flue, like those used in the stoves placed in the middle of the London shops, that will do it effectually and cheaply.†

Heating.—*H. C.*—Much obliged for your note; but we see no cause to change our opinion. We did not say who should do the work; but we think that if such a boiler, costing 4*l.* 4*s.*, and two-inch pipes were put together by the village blacksmith, heat enough for our correspondent's purpose would be obtained for the money we named.†

Vines.—*M. C.*—The best mode of training your young Portugal Vines, which are planted in pots, and have stems 3 ft. high and nearly an inch in diameter, will be to allow all the buds to break, and, as soon as you can distinguish which are likely to produce fruit, to rub off the barren ones. Not more than six or eight should be retained on each plant. The stem should be secured to a stake, but the young shoots, which are to be stopped at one leaf above the bunch, will not require any support until the berries have attained a considerable size.‡——*J. L.*—If you can cover your Vinery well with mats during the two nights in which you will be obliged to dispense with fires on account of the alterations which are being made in the house, we should imagine that the temperature within might be kept above 45°, from which the Vines would receive no injury. If you are doubtful, however, of being able to keep the temperature above that point by covering, you might introduce a stove, with a pipe to convey the smoke out of the house; but the stove must have a good draught, otherwise the gas from the coke will escape and destroy the foliage of the Vines. Wet moss should also be spread over the pathways, to prevent the atmosphere from becoming too dry. It will be advisable to cover the house with mats as early as five o'clock in the afternoon, that all possible advantage may be taken of sun-heat; and they should be removed in the morning as soon as the sun's rays fall upon the house.‡——*J. D.*—To protect the stems of Vines from cold, and at the same time not to give them an unsightly appearance, you may have square wooden boxes, about 6 in. in diameter, with one side wanting, made to fit over each stem, and secured to the front of the house by hooks and staples. The intervening space between the Vine and the sides of the box may be filled with hay or dry moss. In summer, these boxes may be removed without injury to the stems of the Vine.‡

Scotch Firs.—*Condiscipulus.*—We have much doubt about the Highland Pine being really different, or at least distinct, from the common Scotch Pine: and we are confirmed in our doubt by Dr. Dickie, who, in his late report on the Forest Trees of Aberdeenshire, says, that the Highland Pine yields white wood in the low grounds. We shall notice his paper fully next week. Mr. C. is a very respectable man, and we have no doubt about his believing his seeds to be genuine. A pound of Scotch Fir seed contains about 40,000 seeds.†

Aucuba.—*A. J.*—This plant has not produced its fruit in Europe, and therefore some uncertainty exists as to its natural affinity, It however probably belongs to the Cornaceous order.†

Flower-beds.—*Trochilus.*—You cannot procure anything better for keeping your flower-clumps gay during summer than Verbenas, Anagallises, Senécios, Petúnias, Dahlias, scarlet Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Heliotrope, Alonsoas, Nierembérgias, and Lantanas.‡

Tussack Grass.—Κληρικος has sent us the dimensions of some tufts of Carex (paniculata) growing in his neighbourhood, with a bunch of leaves, which, when gathered, was 7 ft. 6 in. long, and was only of the average length. The height of the tufts or balls from which the leaves spring exceeds 4 ft., and their circumference is fully 8 ft. The magnificent head of leaves falling to the ground on all sides, with a diameter of 10 or 12 ft., must make these plants nearly equal in appearance, if not in usefulness, to the "Festuca flabellata." It is a pity that so fine a Sedge should be of so little agricultural value.

Ipomœa Learii.—*W. X. Y. Z.*—Instead of allowing your plant of Ipomœa Learii to remain unpruned, you should cut it back to a bud, which is likely to break strongly, within a foot or two of the root. You had better excite it into growth in gentle heat.‡

Thunbergia alata.—*A. K.*—This plant and its varieties will flower well in a warm greenhouse, if potted in a mixture of equal parts of sandy peat and loam, provided it is kept in a moist atmosphere and occasionally syringed, to prevent the attacks of the red-spider. It will also bloom during the summer months, when planted out in a sheltered corner of the flower-garden.‡

Cyrilla pulchella.—*V. L. C.*—We are in possession of a paper relative to this plant, which will be published shortly ‡

Tropæolum tuberosum.—*A. K.*—We have already stated the conditions under which this plant is most likely to flower at p. 121.‡

Gloxinias.—*Francesca.*—By starting your Gloxinias at this season, and growing them in a hotbed until they show signs of flowering, you might perhaps be able to bloom them in a warm corner of the greenhouse during the summer months. You had better try G. speciosa, speciosa alba, candida, and caulescens.‡

Camellias.—*M. W. K.*—By all means repot your Camellias as soon as the blooms have fallen, if the roots are appearing through the bottoms of the pots.‡

Orange-trees.—*Trochilus.*—If you can plant your Orange-trees in the border of a conservatory, they will grow more luxuriantly than if they are kept in tubs.‡

Lisianthus Russellianus.—*Trochilus.*—The seeds of this plant, if not sown as soon as ripe, will lie for a long time in the ground before they vegetate. It is best to sow them at once in a close, damp atmosphere, where the temperature is not very high. The soil should be rather strong and shaded.‡

Pelargoniums.—*W. X. Y. Z.*—A mixture of two parts turfy loam to one of well-decomposed cow-manure, not less than three years' old, with a small portion of silver sand, will be found a suitable compost for blooming Pelargoniums in.‡——*Trochilus.*—We are unacquainted with the effect of nitrate of soda upon Pelargoniums. If applied to them, you had better first try it in the proportion of half an ounce dissolved in six galls. of water.‡——*Patience.*—Having so many as 600 seedling Pelargoniums, we should advise you to economise space, not to shift them into larger pots unless they really require it. They will be thrown into bloom much earlier by allowing them to remain as they are; and although the flowers may not be so large, their good or bad properties will still be apparent. The soil in which they are potted should not be so rich as that generally used for blooming Pelargoniums in.‡

Roses.—*E. H.*—Bourbon and Perpetual Roses, with their hybrids, may all be classed amongst the varieties of the Chinese Rose. They have been so repeatedly crossed that it is impossible to refer them to any particular species.‡——*A. K.*—There will be no necessity for root-pruning the pillar Roses to which you allude, provided they are planted in a warm situation and where the roots cannot penetrate into a cold wet subsoil. Should this not be the case, they had better be taken up and replanted with the roots nearer the surface, after spreading a good layer of lime-rubbish at the bottom of the trench.‡——*M. C.*—The cause of Roses occasionally opening with their centres green and distorted has never been satisfactorily explained.‡——*Francesca.*—We recommend you to procure the following Roses for your west wall: Aimée Vibert, De L'isle, Marie Leonida, Garland, Well's Noisette, Blairii, and common China. Donna Maria, Banksiæflora, and Rampant are good evergreen kinds.‡

Snowdrops.—*A Dabbler in Gardening.*—Κληρικος says that if you will give your address, he will, at the season, supply you with any quantity of the single Snowdrop, as it grows in the meadows near him in the greatest abundance.

Melons.—*Trochilus.*—The Beechwood is an excellent Melon, and a good bearer.‡

Protecting Fruit-trees.—*A. B.*—A coping of deal affixed to the wall above fruit-trees will not materially protect the blossoms from frost, unless it is very broad. Its efficacy will entirely depend upon the direction of the wind or stillness of the night ‡

Cabbage.—*K.*—The Cæsarean Cabbage is another name for the Cow Cabbage. In Jersey, favoured by the mildness of the winters there, this variety has been stated to attain 12 ft. in height, and many absurd exaggerations have been propagated. The produce in this climate is not equal in weight to that of the Drumhead Cabbage. Like others of the same tribe, it requires to be sown in August, and to be planted out 2½ ft. apart.‖

Tobolsk Rhubarb.—We cannot spare more room for the discussion of the merits of this variety, further than to say that Messrs. Youell and Co. state, in a letter before us, that they invariably find it full three weeks earlier than any other variety cultivated by them. *H. J.* had better apply to them upon the subject.

Books.—*A Shropshire Subscriber.*—M'Intosh's Practical Gardener will answer your purpose.‡

Plants in Rooms.—*J. K.*—You will find our opinion of the effects produced by plants in sitting-rooms at p. 571, of 1842.

Lawns.—*V. L. C.*—Bone-dust is of little value as a top-dressing for lawns; unadulterated soot is a better material.‡

Canvas for Frames.—*A Young Gardener.*—Our correspondent alluded to the article at p. 55. Canvas may be rendered durable and transparent, if prepared in the manner stated at p. 36; or by being painted over with heated linseed oil, as recommended at p. 139.‡

Bee-hives.—*A. S. R.*—We are making inquiries, and will answer your question shortly. ‡

Shaded Ground.—*Q. in the Corner.*—In a plot of ground which you state is shaded by houses from the sun, you can grow before autumn, Early York Cabbage, Lettuces, Onions for drawing young, Early Stone Turnip, Radishes, and Spinach.‖

Miscellaneous.—*Original Subscriber.*—Your plants are Jasminum húmile and Zichya inophylla.†——*P. R. W.*—Your specimens are—1, A White Poplar; 2, a species of Hazel; 3, Cornus máscula.‡——*A Constant Reader.*—Your plant is Mesembryánthemum stellatum. Those of your seeds most worthy of cultivation are—Nos. 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 19, and 20.†——*P. Q.*—Your plant is Edwárdsia microphylla, and is by no means rare.‡——*J. K.*—We cannot assist you respecting the seeds. If the parcels sent out are too large and expensive, why not divide them yourself into smaller portions? ‡——*H. K.*—Your Pear is the Grosse Romaine, only fit for stewing and drying. It is also called Carmélite Musquée.‖——*W., Birminghum.*—Beautiful and varied in colour as your seedling Cinerarias are, they are all deficient in the breadth of their petals, and they differ but slightly from those raised by other growers; the two best are 1 and 8, the latter is a very clear and beautiful blue.*——*Truro.*—Some of the Pelargoniums mentioned in your list have not (we believe) been flowered in the neighbourhood of London; the following are new to us:—Glory of Jersey, Reward, Acme of Perfection, Countess of Cornwall, Fascination, and Wonder of the West. The remainder of your list contains many fine flowers, and all are worthy of cultivation.*——*W. J. B.*—We will endeavour to procure you the number.

Errata.—In Mr. John Holland's advertisement, inserted Mar. 4, for "Some's Marchioness of Westminster," read "Lowe's."

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London*, by remitting a Post office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The trial of M'Naughten for the murder of Mr. Drummond terminated on Saturday. The defence turned, not on any denial of the act, but on the state of the prisoner's mind when he committed it. The medical witnesses examined on this point unanimously deposed that the prisoner was labouring under a delusion which impelled him to the act, and deprived him of all moral control, and consequently that he was not a responsible agent at the time. The Lord Chief Justice considered this testimony so strong as to compel him to stop the case, and the jury under his direction acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity. This result has been received with much astonishment; and a general impression is abroad—strengthened by subsequent threats of assassination addressed to Sir R. Peel and Mr. Goulburn—that some legislative measure is necessary to protect the public from that form of partial lunacy which is now recognised as an exemption from punishment. The subject has been submitted to both Houses of Parliament, by Lord Brougham in the Lords, and by Mr. Mackinnon in the Commons; and the Lord Chancellor has given notice that he will bring the question before the House on Monday, with a view to some immediate provision.—The debates in Parliament this week have been unusually long and important. On Tuesday, Mr. Fox Maule brought forward his motion on the Church of Scotland, supporting the claim of the church to a jurisdiction independent of the Civil courts, and to the abolition of patronage, or at least to such a recognition of the principle of non-intrusion, as will satisfy the people of Scotland and prevent the threatened secession of a large body of ministers from the establishment. The motion was opposed by Government on the ground that the claims of the church are inconsistent with the constitution; and that if they were conceded the House would overrule the supremacy of the Law, by which the church itself was established. Sir R. Peel declared that a settlement might certainly be effected consistently with the privileges and rights of the Church of Scotland, but that it could hardly be done if the present demands were persisted in. After two nights' debate the House negatived the motion by a majority of 135. On Thursday a series of resolutions was submitted to both Houses condemnatory of Lord Ellenborough's proclamation, and particularly denouncing his letter to the Princes of India in regard to the gates of Somnauth as encouraging idolatry and Paganism. After a long debate the resolutions were negatived in the Lords by a majority of 58, and in the Commons by a majority of 85.

From France we learn that the important debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Secret Service Bill has been carried by Ministers, after a struggle of four days, by a decisive majority. On the amendment, which was first disposed of, the division gave a majority of 45 to Ministers; while the Bill itself was carried by a majority of 89. This result was altogether unexpected, and according to the Government Papers it was due in a great measure to the speech of M. Guizot, which appealed so powerfully to the reason of the Deputies, that many who had previously been unsettled, were induced to become supporters of Government.—Our Spanish news relates chiefly to the progress of the elections, and to the prospects of parties at the ensuing crisis. The preparatory movements in Madrid have been favourable to the Government, but many of the provincial towns have returned Opposition candidates, and the final result is considered to be extremely doubtful.—From Portugal we learn that the Government, on learning the intention of the British Ministry to suspend the negotiations on the tariff, have at length resolved to propose further reductions on articles of British produce, and there is now some chance that the long-pending question will be brought to a settlement.—From the United States we learn that the Bill for the occupation of the Oregon territory has passed the Senate by a majority of 2, and has been submitted to the House of Representatives.—We have accounts from the West Indies of a disastrous earthquake, which has laid waste the islands of St. Thomas, Antigua, and Montserrat, and has been felt, it is feared, in others, from which, at present, we have no advices.—The India mail has been expected for two or three days past, but we have not yet received any tidings of its arrival at Marseilles.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, returned to Buckingham Palace, from Claremont, on Thursday. During their stay at Claremont, the Queen and Prince Albert took daily exercise on foot in the Park, and her Majesty continues in excellent health.—The Hon. Miss Stanley has succeeded the Hon. Miss Devereux as one of the Maids of Honour in Waiting on the Queen.—The contemplated marriage between his Serene Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge is not expected to be solemnised until the middle of May. The bridegroom-elect

is expected to arrive at Cambridge-house from the Continent at the close of the ensuing week. — The Earl of Ripon was able to leave his room on Monday for the first time since his illness.

Parliamentary Movements. — Viscount O'Neill has been elected one of the representative Peers of Ireland in the place of the late Viscount Gort. Mr. Matheson has been elected Member for Ashburton in the room of the late Mr. Jardine; the numbers at the close of the poll were, for Mr. Matheson (Liberal), 141; for Mr. Horsley Palmer (Conservative), 96. A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Tavistock by the retirement of Mr. Rundle; Mr. J. S. Trelawny has announced himself a candidate on the Liberal interest.—Mr. Newdegate has been elected Member for N. Warwickshire without opposition.

Gazette Announcements.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Commander H. W. Hill, R.N., to be Lieut.-Governor of her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Post-office Money Orders. — The following are the numbers of money-orders issued at some of the principal Post-offices during the last three months. At the General Post-office, in round numbers, 15,000; Dublin, 11,000; Edinburgh, 7,000; Liverpool, 18,000; Manchester, 13,000; Glasgow, 8,000; Birmingham, 8,000; Charing-cross, 8,000; Bristol, 7,000; Bath, 5,000; Brighton, 6,000; Lombard-street, 7,000; Cavendish-street, 5,000. Some idea may be formed of the immense sums paid into the various Post-offices in the kingdom by the fact that above a quarter of a million of pounds sterling were paid into the few offices just mentioned, in small sums, varying from 1*s.* to 5*l.*, during the space of three months. The commission on such a sum must have amounted to between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* The money-order department increases in extent at a rapid rate, and there are already upwards of 100 clerks in the Post-office order department in the General Post-office.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The great debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Secret Service Bill has been carried by Ministers by a triumphant majority, after a struggle of four days. The papers of all parties concur in representing the closing debate of Thursday as the most brilliant that had yet occurred. Only three speeches of any note were delivered—viz., those of M. de Tocqueville, of M. de Lamartine, and of M. Guizot. The oration of M. de Lamartine is praised by the journals of his party, and indeed generally by all those of the Opposition; but even his own paper feels obliged to confess that the discourse of M. Guizot surpassed it in a manner the most remarkable. That journal states that "the immense effect produced by the truly gigantic contest between M. de Lamartine and M. Guizot, orators of such dissimilar, although equal, talent and understanding—the one so diffuse, the other so concise—the one enthusiastic and generous, like poetry—the other cool and inexorable, like history—cannot be described." The *Journal des Debats* describes it as a masterpiece. "We bear witness that the emotion it occasioned was universal. Shouts of admiration burst from all mouths. No eloquence ever clothed in finer forms the austere language of reason and of patriotism, and talent never gained a more remarkable or a more just triumph. Injustice itself has its limit; but this fire of improvisation, this admirable well-timed reply, and the immense emotion of a numerous audience, cannot be reproduced by even the most faithful report." At the close of the debate on Friday, the Chamber divided, when there were—for the amendment 197, against it 242—majority for Ministers 45. The announcement of the numbers appeared to overwhelm the Opposition, while it elicited shouts of triumph from the friends of Government. The discussion on the bill was concluded on Saturday. Previous to the ballot, M. de Labourdonnaie asked M. Guizot if a Frenchman named Lefevre, who had been ill-treated at Gerona by General Zurbano, had obtained satisfaction for that offence? M. Guizot replied, that he had demanded of the Cabinet of Madrid not only a disavowal of the conduct of that General, but also an indemnity for the injury sustained by M. Lefevre; and that the affair was now pending between the two Governments. After a few words more from the Minister, relative to the capture of a French vessel by a Spanish cruiser, the discussion was closed. The grant of 1,000,000f. for secret service purposes was then put to the vote, and carried by 244 against 155, giving Ministers a majority of 89 votes.—A proposition submitted to the Deputies by M. Jaubert, for granting 13,000,000f. towards finishing the Louvre, and connecting that building with the Palace of the Tuileries, has been rejected by a large majority.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 27th ult. The preparatory elections commenced on that day, and in 11 of the 12 colleges the candidates returned to constitute the respective committees were favourable to the Ministry. Few electors, however, came forward; in several colleges composed of 500, not more than 65 took part in the operations. The Government has been defeated in Biscay; the Opposition having returned members for Bilboa, Portugalete, Durango, and other places. The Opposition were expected to prevail also in Guipuscoa, and had already been successful in the province of Burgos. From Barcelona we learn that the municipal elections were to take place on the 5th inst., the Government having approved of the annulling of the late ones.

PORTUGAL.—Letters from Lisbon of the 1st inst. announce that the Portuguese Government have at last on learning the rejection of their former proposals, and the intention of the British Government to suspend negotiations, resolved to propose further reductions on woollen cloths and salt fish, which they had hitherto resisted. It was thought at Lisbon that the present offers, if not accepted, would be met by proposals that would bring the question to a settlement. In the Cortes, the peers had at last passed the bill of indemnity; and the deputies had voted the authority to raise 900 contos of reis on the tobacco revenues. There were, however, reports that further changes in the Ministry were likely to take place. Much damage had been sustained by the inundations caused by the heavy rains. Many farmers, near the Tagus, had suffered great losses in seed destroyed and cattle drowned, and some wine-stores had also been damaged. At Oporto and St. Ubes serious losses had also been sustained from the same cause.

GERMANY.—The Berlin official papers give, in several columns, a detailed account of the brilliant masquerade, on Shrove Tuesday, in the Royal Palace. The number was 3,500—not 7,000, as previous reports had stated; 1,000 persons sat down to supper, and 2,500 were accommodated at the side tables. They also publish the instructions to the censors of the public press announced in the Cabinet order of the King of Prussia. They are of too great length for the general reader, but they are chiefly directed against anti-religious works. The censors are to forbid all works "the tendency of which is in opposition to the fundamental principles of religion in general, and the Christian faith in particular." In politics, the censors must forbid any works "developing theories tending to shake the constitution of the monarchy, or any constitution in existence in the German states." They must also forbid anything to be printed of a nature to wound the reputation and honour of individuals.—Accounts from Vienna state that the weather has been so mild in that city, that the fruit-trees in the neighbourhood are already in full blossom. The Government, taking advantage of the weather, have put 30,000 workmen on the railroads to be constructed, 6,000 of whom will be employed on the line between Vienna and Prague.

TURKEY.—The Levant mail has brought accounts from Constantinople to the 27th February. They state that the Sultan's autograph letter, in reply to that of the Emperor, was delivered to the Russian Minister on the 13th ult. This letter contains a positive refusal on the part of the Sultan to consent to the revocation of his acts. It is also announced that Tahir, the Captain Pacha, has been dismissed, and replaced by Halil Pacha, son-in-law of the late Sultan.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. — The packet-ship United States, which sailed from New York on the 16th ult., arrived off Belfast on Wednesday morning. The papers received by her are nineteen days later than those brought by the last steamer. The only proceeding in Congress interesting to the English reader was the progress of the Oregon Territory Bill in the Senate. The bill, it will be recollected, is for the protection of American settlers in the territory of Oregon, and for the enforcement of the right of sovereignty and jurisdiction of the United States Government over the said territory. It had given rise to long and animated debates. Mr. Calhoun made a long speech against the bill. He showed conclusively that the course recommended by the bill is contrary to existing treaties, and that, if attempted to be carried into effect, it would, in all probability, lead to a war with England; a war in which, as far as the occupancy of that territory is concerned, she would have decided and irresistible advantages over the United States. The immense armies now in India, he said, are free to be directed to any other point that is necessary to sustain her power, and on the first moment of a demonstration on the part of the United States to violate the treaty, she would transfer those forces across the Pacific, and take possession of the territory. This she could do in 40 days, while, had the United States sufficient troops and a navy necessary to their transportation, they could not reach the Columbia river in less than six months; and to send troops thither overland would take nearly as long by uninterrupted marches. He also demanded where the means were to be provided to sustain these fleets and armies. On the final vote, however, "that the bill do pass," the numbers were 24 to 22; majority in favour of the passage of the bill 2. The voters were indiscriminately senators of both political parties. The bill has been submitted to the Representatives, who are expected to reject it. The Court of Inquiry into the late mutiny on board the Somers has given its verdict, acquitting Commander M'Kenzie of all blame.—The news from Canada comes down to the 9th ult. The last bulletin issued by Sir C. Bagot's medical attendants, stated that his health has, during the last few days, undergone a change for the worse; and he was rapidly approaching his end. Dropsy had made its appearance, and he was not expected to survive many days.

WEST INDIES.—The mail-steamer Forth arrived on Saturday evening at Falmouth, with Mexican, West India, and other mails, having left St. Thomas's on the 9th ult. She brings the tidings of a dreadful earthquake, which occurred at St. Thomas's on the 8th ult., and extended, as we learn, by later advices, to Montserrat and other islands. The Thames steamer, when abreast of English Harbour, Antigua, felt the shock so severely, that all hands thought the vessel had struck. The land was suddenly enveloped in clouds of dust, and the effect on the crew is said by the captain to have been indescribable. The mail-steamer Actæon, which arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday, has brought additional particulars of this melancholy intelligence. It appears, as was too truly feared, that it had extended to other portions of the West India Islands, and that in order to ascertain the particulars, the Actæon was despatched to visit them successively, prior to taking home the information. Distressing as the accounts are from the different islands, it is satisfactory to know that the sacrifice of life has been comparatively trifling, though the injury has been most serious to churches and other public buildings, both civil and military, to dwelling-houses, sugar-mills, &c., more particularly at Antigua, where the largest amount—eight lives, were lost; at Montserrat, five, and at St. Christopher, two. At St. Thomas and Nevis, it appears no lives were lost. When the Actæon took her departure no positive news had been obtained either from Guadaloupe, Dominica, St. Eustatia, Martinique, or St. Lucia, though it was thought they must have shared in the calamity. The Dee man-of-war steamer, which left Antigua on the 11th Feb. for Bermuda, will most probably be the next arrival from the West Indies, but she is not likely to bring more detailed intelligence. The Governors, Members of Council, and principal inhabitants of the different islands were actively applying all their exertions to meet the exigencies occasioned by the catastrophe, but it was much feared the crops, which were promising and abundant before its occurrence, would, for the most part, perish, from the sugar-houses, mills, and machinery being destroyed to so great an extent. By the mail from St. Domingo we have advices from Port-au-Prince, to the 28th Jan., which state that a fire on the 9th of that month had destroyed upwards of four hundred houses, and among them the shops and stocks on hand of the principal merchants. The loss was estimated at six million dollars currency. At Trinidad some apprehension was entertained that the crops might possibly be injured through the unwelcome and unusual presence of "a shower of caterpillars." Parts of the city had been visited for upwards of a fortnight by these insects, in numbers sufficient to take complete possession of the trees, and to destroy not merely the leaves but every appearance of vitality, and it was feared that their migrations might be extended to the cane-fields, cocoa plantations, &c.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *New Zealand Gazette* of the 1st October brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of Capt. Hobson, the first Governor of this settlement. He died at Auckland, on Friday, the 10th Sept., from a severe attack of paralysis, which from his youth appears to have made great inroads upon his constitution. His burial was attended by a vast concourse of natives, who, on the morning of that ceremony, performed the "uhunga," or funeral dirge, as if for one of their own most valued chiefs, and in their general behaviour on the occasion evinced the respect they entertained for the deceased. Mr. Willoughby Shortland, the colonial secretary, was filling the post of Governor, in addition to the discharge of his own duties.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord BROUGHAM said that, unless his noble and learned friend on the woolsack, or his noble and learned friend the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, intended to bring in any measure, or to make some proposal for the purpose of calling the attention of their Lordships to the state of the law relative to persons who committed crimes whilst labouring under partial insanity, he should feel it his bounden duty to give their Lordships an opportunity of taking that most important subject into their serious consideration. He begged leave to add that, in his opinion, such a measure would have a much better effect, and would be much better introduced to the consideration of Parliament by either of his noble and learned friends, who had, as it appeared to him, official duties, to some extent, connected with the mooting of such a question. He would answer for this, that as far as his humble assistance might tend to facilitate the adoption of any course which might be expedient in this emergency, he should at all times be most anxious and willing to afford it.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said he was happy that his noble and learned friend had called his attention to the subject. He had already directed his attention to it, for he was anxious to see whether anything could be done to obviate the evils which might arise under the present state of the law. He was about to put himself in communication with persons likely to possess correct information on the subject, and if that information would lead to any practical result, he would communicate it to their Lordships. He must add that he was glad to have the assistance of his noble and learned friend in furtherance of an object which everybody must have in view.

Lord BROUGHAM said he was satisfied that nothing could be more satisfactory to the country at large than the declaration of his noble and learned friend.

Lord DENMAN said that he had not at all turned his mind to the consideration of the subject; but he had opinions arising out of late events which induced him to think that it was highly proper that the matter should form the subject of grave consideration in Parliament. He thought that the more his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) considered the subject, the more firmly he would be impressed with the opinion that the measure should be brought forward by her Majesty's Government. He could only say, on the part of himself and the other learned Judges, that if it should be thought that their counsel or testimony would be useful in the framing of such a measure, that they would be most happy to give it.

Lord CAMPBELL said he was glad that the subject would be brought under the consideration of Parliament by her Majesty's Government. His noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) had made use of one expression which he was afraid would lead to some misconception. His noble and learned friend had spoken of "partial insanity." Now from that it might be supposed that a person labouring under partial insanity was not accountable for his actions: whereas, the fact was, that, unless the person was insane when he committed the act, there was no immunity from punishment. He hoped that some measure would be speedily introduced, for it was monstrous that society should be exposed to the dangers to which it was at present exposed from persons in this state being allowed to go about.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he made use of the expression "partial insanity," instead of using the more learned word "monomania," which, perhaps, was the correct term. Partial insanity was that state in which a person was at times insane, whilst monomania was that state in which a person was at all times under the influence of one delusion.

Lord MONTEAGLE postponed his motion on the Corn-laws till next Tuesday.— The committee on the Townshend Peerage reported that they had searched in vain for precedents; and that no relief could be given to the petitioners in this case except by means of a private Bill.

Tuesday.—Lord TEYNHAM brought forward the subject of the Poor-law, with the view of obtaining an abrogation of the power of separating husband and wife in workhouses. The Ecclesiastical and Civil Courts did not grant a divorce, except on the score of cruelty or adultery. Yet the Poor-law separated mar-

ried couples for no other cause than poverty, and added imprisonment to separation. Besides, the same treatment was applied indiscriminately; the drunkard and the thief were placed on the same level with the unfortunate. He did not ask for an opinion on the general policy of the law, but simply for a condemnation of that which was a violation of common sense and propriety, and the removal of which would tend to the durability of the law itself.—The Duke of WELLINGTON complimented the noble Lord on the success of his maiden effort, but felt bound to oppose the motion. There was no such thing as divorce in workhouses; there was only a separation of the sexes; during the day the members of a family might see each other as often as they wished. Officers in the army and navy were compelled to submit to separations of greater duration from their wives and families. A new measure had been for some time under the consideration of the Government, with the view of mitigating some of the hardships of the existing law, which would be introduced perhaps before Easter. He, therefore, hoped that their Lordships would not agree to indefinite resolutions: and moved, as an amendment, the adjournment of the House.—Earl STANHOPE condemned the existing Poor-law, but after a short debate, the Duke of Wellington's amendment was carried without a division.

Thursday.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE brought before the House the proclamation issued by Lord Ellenborough, dated the 1st October, 1842, and his letter of the 16th November, addressed to the Hindoo Princes, and moved thereon a resolution condemnatory of them as commenting on the policy of Lord Auckland, and as encouraging idolatry and Paganism. It was, he said, unprecedented for one Governor-General of India to comment on the acts of his predecessor. The principle of the Government of India was averse to such criticism, for it was unnecessary upon a change of Government at home to change also the Governor-General of India; and, from the time of Warren Hastings, it was agreed by all statesmen that on that soil political and party differences were to end. Documents similar to those issued by Lord Ellenborough had never previously been sanctioned by the Board of Control, or by the India House. The evident meaning of the proclamation was to set forth the wisdom and policy of Lord Ellenborough in opposition to the wisdom and policy of his predecessor in office; and its effect upon the people of India would be most injurious to the future government of our empire there. With respect to the words of the letter to the Hindoo Princes, however ridiculous they might be, they implied that the expedition into Affghanistan had been undertaken for the express purpose of carrying away the gates of Somnauth, and of restoring them to the temple from which they had been formerly taken. This was, therefore, a most gratuitous tribute to the Hindoo worship; and, to any man of plain understanding, it appeared a direct encouragement given to a gross and horrible superstition. It was also most calculated to excite religious animosities between the Hindoos and Mahomedans, which if Lord Ellenborough wished to do, he could not have more effectually done than by the issuing of such a document.

The Duke of WELLINGTON condemned as unusual and unjust the construction of a cumulative resolution like that proposed by Lord Clanricarde, upon two papers written on subjects entirely distinct. In one document not a word was said that could be even supposed to reflect on the acts of Lord Auckland; and in the other there was not even a hint at the gates of Somnauth. Yet on these two a resolution of condemnation had been framed. In fact, it had become absolutely necessary for Lord Ellenborough to publish the proclamation, on account of the previous one issued by his predecessor. Lord Auckland had, in October, 1838, published a declaration, in which were set forth the circumstances attending the commencement of the operations, and the arrangements that were determined on; and as it fell to the lot of Lord Ellenborough to put an end to these arrangements, it was reasonable and right for him to make known the then existing state of things, in what form he had found affairs, and what he intended to do. The errors alluded to by Lord Ellenborough were not the errors of the policy of his predecessors, but the errors that had been committed by the expedition. These errors were many and great. That of forming an army for the Affghan Sovereign, composed of Englishmen and Hindoos—but not of Affghans—who were involved in all the details of his revenue and Government, was one great error. To allow the territory to remain not properly occupied, indeed scarcely conquered, was another error. The Resident at Cabool not being a military officer was a third. These and others of a like nature were the errors to which Lord Ellenborough adverted in his proclamation as having led to the disasters that he had to repair. With respect to the Somnauth triumph, the gates were ordered to be carried away simply as a trophy of the army's successful march. Neither Moslem, nor Jew, nor Hindoo was excepted from bearing a part in this triumph; all of them had been parties to the great service performed at Ghuznee, and they all joined in celebrating the triumph. No danger possibly existed of religious animosities being excited between the Hindoos and Moslems by this letter; the only danger of such an occasion would arise from motions similar to that made by Lord Clanricarde, diffused and enlarged upon by the licentious press here and in India. It was absurd to suppose that this paper gave any encouragement to idolatry. It was simply a song of triumph. The temple never had been a Hindoo temple at all. Nobody knew in truth what it had been. At all events there were none remaining now in India of that particular idolatrous sect for whose worship this temple had been originally designed. Moreover, the words used by Lord Ellenborough, in the identical document in question, were the strongest refutation possible of the unfounded charge made against him of giving encouragement to idolatry. His Grace concluded by calling on their Lordships to reject the motion.

Earl AUCKLAND said the responsibility of the errors attributed by the Duke of Wellington to Sir William M'Naghten, as Resident, ought to be shared by the person who directed the military operations.—Lord COLCHESTER defended the Governor-General from the charge of wishing to accuse his predecessor.—The Bishop of LLANDAFF believed the construction put on the proclamation to be a mistaken one. In the removal of the gates Lord Ellenborough contemplated nothing more than did the Duke of Wellington at the time Paris was occupied by the Allies, when the various trophies were returned to the nations from which they had been torn.—The Bishop of NORWICH never supposed that Lord Ellenborough intended to uphold idolatry, but his proclamation certainly tended to discourage the progress of Christianity in India. As he did not agree with the political part of the motion, he could not support it.—The Bishop of CHICHESTER condemned the Somnauth proclamation, and regretted that the documents on which the resolution was framed had been mixed together. He felt convinced the Governor-General had a military, and not a religious object in view, and on these grounds he could not concur in the motion.—The Earl of CLARENDON supported, and Lord FITZGERALD opposed, the resolution.—Lord BROUGHAM ridiculed the forced interpretation attempted to be put on Lord Ellenborough's proclamation and letter to the Princes. He could not conclude that the Governor-General had meant to pass any censure on his predecessor; but if he even did so, no objection could be made to such a course on the ground of want of precedents, nor could any danger be imagined which would be likely to arise from it. The gates were manifestly regarded as a military, and not a religious trophy. They originally belonged not to the Hindoos or Brahmins, but to a sect of Buddhists. They had nothing to do with the religious feelings of Mussulmans or Hindoos, but they had to do with the national spirit of the whole people of India, as trophies formerly taken from their common country by their conqueror Mahmood, and now recovered. In the absence of Lord Ellenborough, and putting a plain charitable construction on the words made use of in the proclamation and letter, their Lordships could not avoid giving a verdict in his favour by rejecting this motion.—The Marquess of LANSDOWNE would not but think that the indiscreet letter of Lord Ellenborough was most calculated to raise imputations, however unfounded, that his Government was favourable to Hindoo idolatry. This letter was a great indiscretion, and the proclamation reflecting on the conduct of his predecessor was in the highest degree impolitic and unusual.—Their Lordships divided—for the motion, contents, 25; non-contents, 83; majority against the motion, 58.

The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice that he would, on Monday, call the attention of the House to the subject of the late trial and plea of lunacy.

Friday.—The House met for a short time to receive petitions.—Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the state of the law respecting aliens, in presenting a petition from a gentleman born in Germany of English parents, during their temporary absence in that country, and who, by the fact of his accidental birth abroad, is now precluded from holding the most unimportant office in the State or becoming a Member of Parliament. The Lord CHANCELLOR admitted that some of these restrictions might well be spared, but the House ought to weigh well the consequences of admitting aliens indiscriminately to the Council Board or the Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Mr. MACKINNON introduced his Health of Towns Bill, which was read a first time.—The privilege question was adjourned till next Wednesday.

The Earl of LEICESTER complained of the conduct of Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, as reported in the newspapers, upon presenting petitions in the Townshend peerage case. That learned Lord had taken on himself, upon an *ex parte* statement, to pronounce an opinion most injurious to the Earl of Leicester and to the legal question in dispute. He entreated the House of Commons to suspend their judgment until all the evidence of the case was before them.

Mr. FERRAND complained of what he considered a breach of privilege, committed against himself by Mr. Clements, the Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, he having remained present while the board of guardians at Halifax passed resolutions condemning the conduct of Mr. Ferrand in Parliament. He moved that Mr. Clements be called to the bar.—Sir J. GRAHAM thought Mr. Clements might, by a stretch of the doctrine of privilege, have acted irregularly in not having withdrawn while this resolution was passed; but, "without attaching too much credit to the hon. Gentleman's accuracy," taking his own statement, it would not be expedient to call Mr. Clements to the bar.—Mr. Ferrand's motion was supported by 6 and opposed by 195.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. LIDDELL, said that no treadmill had been ordered to be erected in the workhouse of Halifax, as stated by Mr. Ferrand, but only a handmill.

The House went into a committee of supply on the Navy Estimates. On the vote for 234,868*l.* for works, improvements, and repairs in the naval dockyards of the kingdom, Mr. HUME moved a reduction in the vote of 10,000*l.*—On a division, Mr. HUME's amendment was lost by a majority of 49.—The other votes were agreed to.

Capt. BOLDERO moved the Ordnance Estimates for the year, which, compared with those of the preceding, exhibited a diminution of 258,129*l.* Had it not been for the fire at the Tower of London, the diminution would have been 358,000*l.*—Several votes were agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a letter from Sir Gordon Bremer, in reply to that conveying the thanks of the House to him and the officers and men employed on the coast of China.—The Speaker's letter and Sir G. Bremer's reply were ordered to be entered on the Journals.

Tuesday.—Mr. MACKINNON asked whether it was the intention of Government to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law now existing in reference to capital offences committed by parties only occasionally subject to delusions of the mind. He wished to know whether a more stringent law would be brought forward, so as to prevent individuals from taking advantage of the delusions of former times in pleading to crimes which they had committed.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that he was sure the House would feel that it was of the utmost consequence that caution and deliberation should be used in dealing with the subject alluded to. It was impossible that the attention of Government, as well as that of the public at large, should not have been directed to this matter. But he was sure the House would feel that it would be highly inexpedient upon his part to pledge the Government to the introduction of any measure for altering the present state of the law upon a subject of such paramount importance—a subject requiring caution at all times; but which he was convinced the House would admit called, at this particular juncture, for the most calm deliberation; and when it was particularly necessary that nothing should be decided from the feelings of the moment, or in haste.

The LORD STEWARD delivered the following message from her Majesty, in answer to the address on Education:—"I have received your loyal and dutiful address. The attention of my Government had been previously directed to the moral and religious education of the working classes of my people. The assurance of your cordial co-operation confirms me in the hope that this blessing may be realised by legislative enactments."

Mr. FOX MAULE brought on his motion, "That this House will immediately resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the petition of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the matters therein contained." The Commission he described as having somewhat the same relation to the General Assembly as a committee of the whole House bears to the House itself, with the Speaker in the chair. Its petition, therefore, was that of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and it complained of two grievances—an infringement of jurisdiction by the civil courts, and the evil of patronage. The official letter of the Government, signed by the Home Secretary, had adopted the misrepresentation, that the Assembly claimed to be the exclusive judges in matters ecclesiastical. Such was not the case; the Assembly merely claimed to be independent within its own sphere, and to have the right of defining, in matters coming before them, the limits between the civil and spiritual jurisdictions. Quoting the earlier Scotch statutes, and the Act of Security at the Union, on which the General Assembly, as representing the Church of Scotland, rests its claim, he contended that they evinced the intention and determination of their framers to perpetuate and secure the rights and privileges of the Presbyterian established religion, and to give to its courts an independent jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; and cited the opinions of Lords Moncrieff and Cockburn as confirming the view he had taken. Seeing that the question was so nicely balanced in the Scotch supreme civil court, it became the Legislature, as the regulator of the constitution, to interfere. The Court of Session had mistaken its functions in this matter: it had assumed to be the State, and sought, by its own authority, to over-ride another court, having equally, by the law, an independent jurisdiction. In this conflict of jurisdictions, it was the duty of Parliament to interfere, and by passing a declaratory act, put an end to the dispute, and confirm the Church in its rights. The other evil, that of patronage, was an old-standing grievance. Patronage dated from the Act of Queen Anne, in 1712; but it was not till 1730 that the first forced settlement of a clergyman took place. It was strongly protested against at the time, amongst others by the celebrated Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, the first lawyer of his age. But Presbyterianism in Scotland became lukewarm, patronage was tolerated, and it was not till the revival of an evangelical spirit in Scotland that it was once more protested against. The Veto Act was passed by the General Assembly in 1834, in conformity with the general feelings of the people of Scotland, and it was passed with as little possible encroachment on the so-called rights of the patron as was consistent with conviction of duty. During the three years and a half in which that Act had been permitted to work unmolested, it had not only been beneficial to the people, but comfortable to the patrons themselves. But the Auchterarder case came to disturb this prosperity. In the litigation which has arisen, the General Assembly pleaded to the actions brought, in the expectation that the civil court would recognise its rights and privileges. But in this expectation they had been disappointed, as the House of Commons had been, when its privileges were questioned in a court of law. If the Legislature refused now to interfere, there would be a very large secession both of ministers and people from the Established Church—a result which, looking at all she had effected, not only at home, but in the colonies, would be disastrous to the country at large. He did not ask for a sweeping abrogation of patronage, but for such a recognition of the principle of non-intrusion as would satisfy the people of Scotland, and save the church from a shock which might re-act on other institutions.

Sir J. GRAHAM complimented Mr. Fox Maule for the calm and dispassionate manner in which he had treated the subject, and declared himself fully alive to its importance. The House was bound to look at the question, not in an English or an Episcopalian light, but in the spirit of the union; and the Government in announcing their decision through the medium of the letter which he had signed, had done so in perfect respect for the Church and people of Scotland. No other institution in Christendom had effected more good at less cost; and he was satisfied that at the time this sad controversy broke out, the Church never had a stronger hold on the affections of the people. But the dominant party were deeply responsible, whatever might be the unhappy result. If it were consistent with principle, there was no effort which, as an individual he would not be willing to make, in order to bring about a satisfactory arrangement. Judging from the language of the General Assembly, which he quoted, their claims were inconsistent with law, liberty, and the constitution. No doubt, in a certain sense, the independence of the Church of Scotland was secured by statute. But the State, in forming an alliance with the Presbyterian Church, had entered into a solemn compact, one condition of which was to secure the permanence of the faith and doctrines of that Church; and another was the assignment of certain specific advantages, so long as she remained the State instructor of the people. But the real question was as to the supremacy of the civil law—with whom the ultimate decision was to rest in cases of dispute. The Church of Scotland was not required to be bound by the dicta of the Court of Session; there was the higher and ultimate appellant tribunal of the House of Lords. He freely conceded the claim of the Church to its right of jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; but the question continually recurred, what was civil and what ecclesiastical? As to patronage, he considered that by the law of Scotland, as it now stood, there existed, coincidently with the right of the patron to present, a right on the part of the people to object, and it was the duty of the Presbytery to examine these objections, and adjudicate accordingly. A declaratory Act would not remove the existing difficulty, because disputes would still be as likely to arise between co-ordinate jurisdictions, which would require a reference to a supreme authority. No bill could be introduced for abolishing patronage without the consent of the Crown; and though he might have waived the objection, for the purpose of seeing the mode in which Mr. Fox Maule would have dealt with patronage, had he brought forward resolutions on the subject, he felt bound to resist the present motion.

Mr. RUTHERFORD asked nothing, nor made any claim for the Church of Scotland, except what was founded upon the statute-law. It was erroneous to suppose that the courts of law were coming out of this conflict with honour. The courts of law were in arms against the Church; there was no one to settle the divisions that had been the consequence, and which would destroy the framework of society in Scotland, and bring her courts of law into disrepute. This, then, was a case for the most serious consideration of the House. The consequences to Scotland would be fearful if Parliament gave the same negative reply to the petition as that given by Sir J. Graham.—Mr. COLQUHOUN did not think it was yet too late for the Government to bring in a measure on the basis of that of 1841-42, or that it would be unacceptable to many of the ministers of the Church of Scotland. It might not stop secession from the Church, but then several simple-minded men would be glad to adopt it.—Mr. P. M. STEWART entreated honourable Members who did not understand the question to retire from the House without voting, as the peace of Scotland and the good faith of England were at stake on the decision.—The debate, on the motion of Mr. C. BRUCE, was adjourned.

Sir J. GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill for regulating the employment of children and young persons in factories, and for the better education of children in factory districts.

Sir V. BLAKE moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the plea of insanity in cases of murder, or attempts to murder, except where it can be proved that the person accused was publicly known and reputed to be a maniac, and not afflicted by partial insanity only. And further, he asked the House to suspend the standing orders, in order to accelerate the progress of the bill. No Member having been found to second the motion, it fell to the ground.

Wednesday.—Mr. HUTT moved the second reading of the Foreigners Naturalization Bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM thought that Mr. Hutt had failed in demonstrating that any practical inconvenience had arisen from the present state of the law, and he believed that the law afforded every reasonable facility to foreigners to obtain every privilege to which they could fairly lay claim. The only privilege from which foreigners were excluded were those of sitting in Parliament and at the Council. It was only reasonable that our Legislature should be composed of British subjects, and he should, therefore, oppose the motion, by moving that the Bill be read that day three months.—This amendment was carried without a division.—The adjourned debate on Mr. FOX MAULE's motion for a committee to consider the petition of the commission of the General Assembly of Scotland, was resumed.—Mr. C. BRUCE opposed the motion, because if the claims of the Church of Scotland were granted, the evils at present existing would be aggravated, the ancient purity of the Church would be injured, and the interests of true religion would suffer.—Sir G. GREY was prepared to give his vote for going into the committee, and to follow that up by legislative measures, though he did not agree entirely in the propositions of Mr. F. Maule. To any resolution sanctioning the principle of non-intrusion, as established by the Veto Act, he would give his hearty consent. He would also concur in a motion for an address to the Crown to grant its consent to the introduction of a Bill. He felt, however, great difficulty as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Church in ecclesiastical matters; but in the state of things which had arisen, he thought the House ought not to refuse to entertain the question.—Mr. S. WORTLEY dissented entirely from the motion. He never would consent that the House should go into committee to consider a petition praying for the alteration, if not the total abolition, of patronage in the Church of Scotland.—Sir A. L. HAY assured the House, as the advocate of neither party, that if they refused this committee, and checked for ever legislation on this important subject, they would be doing a lasting injustice and a fatal injury to the inhabitants of Scotland.—Mr. B. COCHRANE thought it a sad spectacle to see the child of the law set itself up against the law—to see that body which was the creature of the State place itself in hostility to it. He hoped that the Government would adopt some measure which would have the effect of gaining the approbation of both parties. Nothing could be worse than the present uncertainty, but if the concessions asked were made, a most serious injury would be inflicted on the Church itself.—Lord J. RUSSELL contemplated with the utmost anxiety so great a calamity as the secession of the clergy of the Church of Scotland hanging over a large portion of the people of this empire. The clergy had given the strongest proofs of their sincerity, and stedfastness in the conscientious feelings they entertained. With every desire, however, to effect a settlement of the disputes unhappily existing, he could not vote for going into this committee, because he could see no advantage that could result from the adoption of any mere

abstract resolution. Neither could he assent to the claims which had been put forth by the Church of Scotland. He hoped that while disposing of this motion, no declaration would be made by the Government which would preclude them from attempting hereafter some amicable arrangement by legislative means, should a favourable opportunity for so doing offer itself.—Mr. A. CAMPBELL had heard it asserted that the pretensions of the Church of Scotland should be extinguished; but he would tell the House that the principles of civil and religious liberty would never be extinguished in Scotland. He supported the motion.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL entered into an exposition of the statutes on which the Church of Scotland was established and regulated, and maintained that the principle of patronage was clearly acknowledged and recognised by them. It was undeniable that the Church was attempting to act in defiance of the statutes on which it was founded, and, were the House to acquiesce in the claims made by the Church, they would be overruling the supremacy of the law. The General Assembly ought to have paid obedience to the law, as pronounced by the highest tribunal in the kingdom. The effect of the resolution proposed would be to put on record the opinion of the House as being that the statute of Anne was not binding, and that patronage in Scotland should be abolished. To these principles he could not assent, and therefore he should vote against the motion.

Sir R. PEEL felt the full importance of this subject, and was well aware of the magnitude of the evil which threatened Scotland from the secession of the ministers of its Established Church. A state of things never contemplated by law had arisen—a Church established by statutes at variance with the Courts by which those statutes were interpreted. Two proposals had been made—one that patronage should be abolished, and the other that a definition should be attempted, by legislation, of ecclesiastical and spiritual power. He had the greatest doubt of the policy of abolishing patronage, and he could not admit the propriety of attempting to define the boundaries of civil and ecclesiastical authority. He refused to go into committee, because he did not think there was any probability of his agreeing in the views which would be there propounded by Mr. Maule, and not because, if he saw any prospect of a satisfactory solution of the difficulties that surrounded the question, he was not willing to legislate. A settlement might certainly be effected consistently with the privileges and rights of the Church of Scotland, but that could hardly be done if the present demands of that Church were insisted on.

Mr. F. MAULE replied, and the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 76; against it, 211—Majority, 135.

The Punishment of Death Bill was read a third time and passed.

Thursday.—A resolution similar in its intention to that proposed in the House of Peers, but differing from it in being based on the general orders of the 16th November, and the letter to the Princes of India, in reference to the gates of Somnauth, was submitted by Mr. V. SMITH. The substance of this resolution was a declaration that the conduct of Lord Ellenborough was unwise, indecorous, and reprehensible. After a speech from Mr. E. TENNENT in defence of the Governor-General, Mr. MACAULAY said that the two most serious dangers which the British Government in India had known were caused by religious interference with the Mahomedans; at Vellore, in the affair of the turbans; and at Bangalore, in the affair of the Mosque. Now did Ministers mean to let their Governor-General act upon his own proclamation? Was he to govern upon Brahminical principles, and restore the temple with its dancing-girls? No doubt they would take care to countermand him; but was it no evil thus to make announcements and abandon them, to be always doing and undoing? Other Governors-General might have been hated, but now, for the first time, a Governor-General was laughed at. Turgid passages from Eastern compositions had been cited, but ought their style to be imitated by a British Governor-General? Ought he, because the native princes deck their horses with beads and have black faces, to ride out upon a palfrey so adorned, and paint his own face black? The Indians, whatever their own dress, habits, and style, yet perfectly understood and respected the sobriety of the English in all these particulars. The proclamation, however, in truth, was imitated, not from Indian compositions, but from the trashy manifestoes of the French revolutionary generals, who loved to talk nonsense about ancient Rome. He was sure such a document had not been sanctioned by any of the civil servants, by any of those who understood the country and the people; but, indeed, Lord Ellenborough kept those civil servants at such a distance that none of them ever ventured to offer their advice. Really the vast power of an Indian Governor-General was not to be trusted to a man who was thus wanting in discretion of his own, and thus unwilling to profit by the discretion of others.—Mr. HOGG admitted that a Governor-General ought not to be absent from his Council, but opposed the motion.—Mr. MANGLES and Mr. HUME spoke in favour of it, and Mr. ESCOTT and Mr. WYNN opposed it.—Mr. PLUMPTRE and Sir GEORGE GREY called on the House to censure the proclamation on religious grounds.—Lord STANLEY gave full credit to both the preceding speakers for sincerity of Christian feeling; but he thought they were following somewhat blindly in the wake of those whose objects were not religious, but political, and who were now mustered in more than usual numbers on the opposite benches. He had never known an instance where a political party had so studiously avoided the great features of the case, and so carefully fastened on a small and insulated point. The Mahometans in India had hitherto seen in this proclamation no intent of insulting their religion; he warned the House of Commons against exciting them now by a declaration that this document did involve such an insult. Its style had been said to betoken a mind unequal to the duties of government; but he would remind the House that quite as bad taste had appeared in the military manifestoes of a man whom Europe and the world had certainly thought not wholly incapable of wielding empire. He concluded with a glowing panegyric on the services of Lord Ellenborough.—Lord PALMERSTON declared that he and his friends were ready to defend their own policy in India; but that this was not the subject now before the House. It was essential that the House should take notice of this proclamation. It would be a want of courage to abstain from expressing an opinion which everybody entertained. He did not believe that the effect of such a censure would be to recall Lord Ellenborough; but even if it should, that noble person would be less dangerous to his country in the House of Lords than at Calcutta.—Sir R. PEEL said, that what had passed to-night must have fully dissipated the suspicions of those who had imagined the Government to have made a compromise with the Opposition on the subject of Mr. Roebuck's late motion. He then enumerated the successive disasters, of which the tidings were then daily flowing in upon the Governor-General, and eulogised the courage with which he met those difficulties. But it was necessary for him to abandon Affghanistan—it was important to him to do so without dispiriting the Hindoos, and therefore it was that he had been anxious to secure, for the sake of their national feelings, that military, not religious, trophy, to which they attached the highest value. In conclusion, Sir R. Peel inveighed especially against the party spirit which animated the present motion, and warned the House that such a vote as this would strike a heavier blow at the British prosperity in India than any of our past disasters.—Lord J. RUSSELL entered into a defence of Lord Auckland's general policy, but confessed himself convinced, after his perusal of the published papers, that the abandonment of Affghanistan was a wise measure. He was not desirous to deny to Lord Ellenborough such praise as properly belonged to him, but he could not consent to deck him with laurels unjustly wrested from the generals, from those able men who had in reality decided the policy of the campaign, and restored the spirit of the troops. In regard to the proclamation, it showed in many of its passages a sort of inflation, which looked as if Lord Ellenborough had been flushed by success into a notion that he was become a permanent and sovereign Prince. Such a man was not a fit person to superintend the great destinies with which England was entrusted in the East. The House then divided: Against the motion, 242; For it, 157; Majority against it, 85.

Friday.—At 4 o'clock there were only 34 Members present, and the Speaker consequently did not take the chair.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 96¾ to ⅞ for money, and 96⅞ to 7 for account; New Three-and-half per Cent. Annuities, 102¼ to ⅜; Exchequer Bills, 71*s.* to 73*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Charge of Threatening to Shoot the Queen and Sir R. Peel.—It is again our painful duty to record the apprehension of another "monomaniac," who has been apprehended on the charge of threatening the lives of the Queen and Sir R. Peel. At his examination before the Lord Mayor yesterday, he gave his name James Stevenson, and said that he belongs to the parish of Lochwinnoch, in Renfrewshire. He spoke in a broad Scotch accent. The clerk to the packet owners at Hull stated that the prisoner booked his passage on board the Gazelle for London, and said he was going to London to see the Queen, and that it was quite improper for a woman to rule. No woman had a right to take the reins. He said further that he wished the woman to be put on one side—the woman was to be destroyed, and the man was to take the reins of the affairs of this nation. The captain of the steamer stated that the prisoner during the voyage told him that he had written letters to Sir R. Peel, who had not answered them, but there were plenty of people who would show him Sir R. Peel, and that he would finish both the Queen and Sir Robert Peel. The prisoner in reply, said "I never said I'd finish them. I don't think I did; but I said I'd strike at the root of the tree, if I should catch a minister of the kingdom who would not do what he was bound to do. My attention was first drawn to the subject of Sir R. Peel being in power when the man shot at the Queen. I wrote the letter to Sir R. Peel at that time. I read of his being in power in the newspaper."—The result of the examination left no doubt that the mind of the prisoner was quite disordered, and on the suggestion of Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury, he was committed by the Lord Mayor to the Compter, in order that medical men might have the opportunity of examining him, to ascertain whether he could be at large without danger to others.

Threatened Assassination of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—On Tuesday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied by his private secretary, the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, and Mr. Maule, attended at Bow-street to swear an information, and demand a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. John Dillon, late an officer in the navy, for having on different occasions threatened, by letter and otherwise, to take away his life. The information of Mr. Goulburn stated that, on or about the 22d February, he received a letter, bearing the name of John Dillon, complaining of alleged injustice done him, and containing certain threats, which he considered did not assume any definite character. He believed the letter was sent by the person whose name it bore; and about the 28th February he received another letter, bearing the same signature, and containing similar threats. It mentioned in strong terms the case of M'Naughten, and although the writer abhorred the name of assassin, still he considered he would not be doing wrong if he had shot any person through whose means he had suffered an injustice. On the 4th inst. Mr. Goulburn received a third letter, bearing the same date, and signed "John Dillon, 157, Strand," in which the writer made claims upon Her Majesty's Government for a considerable sum of money alleged to be due to him for boarding the *Peru*, and which he accused Mr. Goulburn of being the means of keeping back from him ten years ago, when he was in office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the grounds that a charge of cowardice was hanging over him, and that the amount he claimed could not be paid until such charge was cleared up. The letter also mentioned that Mr. Goulburn had admitted the charge to be removed, and unless the money was paid, he (the writer) would be driven to follow in the steps of M'Naughten. The information further stated, that Mr. Goulburn never had any communication with the person whose name was signed to the several letters, except in his official capacity, and through the letters referred to, and he had every reason to apprehend that John Dillon would do him some grievous bodily harm. He also stated, that he did not lay the information against him from any malice he bore to the said John Dillon, but solely from personal apprehension of danger. Mr. Pemberton, private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, corroborated many of the leading facts of this statement; and John Walsh, a colourman residing in Bernard's Inn, deposed that he knew Mr. John Dillon, and saw him one day last week in a coffee-house in Westminster, when he commenced a conversation with him respecting M'Naughten. He also referred to the case of Bellingham, who shot Mr. Percival, and said there was a wide difference between his case and that of M'Naughten, as Bellingham had received a *bonâ fide* injury, by which he was driven mad, whereas the other had received none at all. He contended that Bellingham was perfectly justified in shooting Mr. Percival. He continued this conversation with two strangers present, and told them he had a claim upon the Government, and unless it was satisfied, he would have a pop at some of them, and if he did shoot any one, it should be Mr. Goulburn. This occurrence took place late in the evening, and he appeared to be quite sober, and determined to put his threat into execution, saying, "When I'm tried, I'll not plead insanity, but injustice." One of the strangers observed, "Why not petition the House of Commons upon the subject, and wait for a reply to your petition, after it will be laid on the table?" He replied, "Before I can receive any answer to any petition that I may make, I'll have taken Mr. Goulburn's life, and swing for it." The warrant for the apprehension of Mr. John Dillon was ordered to issue immediately. Immediately after Mr. Goulburn had laid his information, and the warrant had been issued for Mr. Dillon's apprehension, the services of the police were put into requisition, in order to discover his retreat, and in the course of the evening the inspector discovered that he had been, the day previously, arrested for debt, and lodged in Whitecross-street prison. As he is, under these circumstances, virtually in the custody of the sheriff, a writ of *habeas corpus* must be obtained for the purpose of bringing him up before the chief magistrate, to answer the charge contained in the information, and a detainer has been lodged against him.

The Custom-House Frauds.—A numerous meeting of the operative weavers of Bethnal-green, Spitalfields, and their vicinity, was held a few days since, to take into consideration the practice of passing silk manufactured goods through the Custom-house without collecting the duty, and to adopt such means as may be expedient under existing circumstances. The Chairman stated, that for years past the trade of the Spitalfields weavers had suffered great grievances; and to add to their distress, a quantity of goods have been passed through the Custom-house without paying duty. If they had to contend with goods legally imported, they would have sufficient difficulties, considering that the principles of free-trade were only partially in operation. But officers receiving good salaries had been bribed to an extent not to be conceived, and the silk-weavers had suffered to a very serious degree. Another speaker said that, when Mr. Labouchere was in office a deputation of silk-weavers waited upon him, and he then stated to them that from the French returns he had ascertained that the exportations of silk goods into this country were double the amount of what was registered as imported at the Custom-house. If that were the case, there was no doubt that the quantity not accounted for at the Custom-house had been smuggled. It appeared that 1,000,000*l.* worth of silk goods were imported; but there was the same amount which was not legally imported, with which they could not come into competition. Had that not been smuggled, it is calculated that there would have been employment for 6,663 persons throughout the year. It was also stated that one of the defaulters had sold 30,000*l.* out of the funds a few days previous to his departure from the country. Memorials to the Treasury and Commissioners were then passed, declaring that the frauds practised at the Custom-house had "overstocked our markets with foreign manufactures, to the exclusion of British industry, depriving thousands of the already-depressed silk-weavers of employment, and reducing the miserable pittance, called wages, of those in employment," and expressing the opinion of the meeting, that, "in cases where frauds are detected, no compromise should be allowed, but that the penalty should be strictly enforced, and imprisonment added to the fine; the frauds not only injuring the revenue, but undermining and depriving the British artisan of his only capital, (that is, his labour,) which, in the opinion of the meeting, must be allowed to be one of the most important interests of this country."

East India House.—On Wednesday a special general Court of the Proprietors of stock was held at the India-house, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors documents relative to the military operations in Affghanistan, and the resolutions of thanks adopted in consequence by the Court of Directors. A long and desultory discussion took place on the form of the resolutions, but they were ultimately carried as proposed by the Directors.

Arrival of the Chinese Silver.—On Friday evening, six waggons arrived at the Royal Mint, escorted by a detachment of the 60th Regiment, with the Chinese silver, amounting to 1,000,000*l.* sterling, being the first consignment of the indemnity to be paid by the Celestial Empire. The treasure was brought over by the Modeste sloop-of-war, which arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday, and was forwarded to London by the Southampton Railway. The procession attracted a good deal of notice, and an immense crowd followed the waggons to the Mint, and as the outer gates closed upon them, three cheers were given. The Sycee silver was contained in large wooden boxes, and on passing along the Minories one of them burst, but owing to the precautions taken, not a particle was lost. On Tuesday, another train of waggons, escorted by a party of the 10th Regiment, arrived at the Mint, from the Southampton Railway, with 20 tons of the Chinese silver, in value 750,000 dollars, brought over by the Columbine.

City Antiquities.—Several excavations for the formation of sewers are now in progress in the City, which have led to the discovery of various relics, connected with its former history. In Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate, where the sewer is about 15 feet in depth, the labourers have come against the old Roman wall, which was continued from the London-wall, across Bishopsgate-street, to the Minories and the Tower. In Finsbury-pavement the excavations are carried to a considerable depth, and numerous bones of persons supposed to have been buried there during the great plague have been discovered. In Cloth-Fair another sewer is constructing, through the former site of the burial-ground attached to the monastery of St. Bartholomew the Great, by which numerous bones, coins, and other relics have been brought to light.

The Thames Tunnel.—The annual meeting of the proprietors took place on Tuesday. The chairman, Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., stated that a resolution had been come to on Monday by the Directors, requesting the Duke of Wellington, who had always been a warm admirer of the undertaking, to appoint a day between the 18th and the 25th inst., for the opening of the Tunnel for foot-passengers, and requesting his Grace to honour the Court of

Directors with his presence at an entertainment to be given on the occasion. The interest taken by the public in the work was increasing, as was exhibited by the fact that 4,440 persons had visited the works last year more than in any previous season. Last year upwards of 40,000 persons had paid for admission to the Tunnel. The Directors had received a certificate from Sir I. Brunel, the engineer, declaring that there was not the slightest settlement in any part of the works. The trustees of the Kent-road were about to make three lines of road in the direction of the Tunnel. It was then resolved—"That the cordial thanks and congratulations of the meeting be tendered to Sir I. Brunel, for the distinguished talent, energy, and perseverance evinced by him in the design, construction, and completion of the Thames Tunnel—a work unprecedented in the annals of science and ingenuity, and exhibiting a triumph of genius over physical difficulties declared by some of the most enlightened men to be insurmountable."

The Literary Fund.—The annual general meeting of the Members of this excellent Society took place on Wednesday, Mr. Hallam, the historian, in the chair. The report stated that the sum of 1,255*l.* had been dispensed in relief to distressed authors, their widows and children, during the past year, and that no less a sum than 29,000*l.* has been applied to this purpose since the foundation of the Society in 1790. A letter was read from the Russian Ambassador, Baron Brunow, to the Marquess of Lansdowne, announcing that the Emperor of Russia highly appreciating the benevolent purposes of the Institution, has been pleased to present it with 1000 silver roubles, 155*l.* This is the more gratifying as a similar testimony was given to the value of the Literary Fund last year by the King of Prussia, who presented it with 100*l.* The Marquess of Lansdowne was re-elected President; the Vice-Presidents were re-elected, with the addition of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and Mr. Bond Cabbell: and the vacancies in the Committee were filled up by the election of Dr. Fraser, the Hon. C. A. Murray, Master of the Queen's Household; Mr. James, the Novelist, and Mr. Noble.

The Parks.—In consequence of the recent intrusions into the parks, a notice has been issued by the Duke of Sussex, by command of her Majesty, that no hackney-coach, or hired cabriolet, be allowed, under any pretence whatsoever, to pass through St. James's or Hyde-parks, except through the Birdcage-walk, from Great George-street, to James-street, Pimlico. That no return post-horses be allowed to pass through the parks, and that the permission for hackney-chaises, conveying Government messengers, to pass through St. James's-park, shall not extend to any other hired carriages. That the gates of St. James's-park, with the exception of those communicating with the Birdcage-walk, be kept half-closed; and that no carriages or horses, but those belonging to such persons as have permission, be allowed to pass through such gates. That no carriages but those occupied by members of the Royal Family, or by the Grand Falconer, be permitted to drive in the Queen's ride in Hyde-park. That the gates of the Birdcage-walk be left open through the night, during the sitting of Parliament. That no stage-coaches, omnibuses, carts, waggons, drays, trucks, wheel-barrows, or persons carrying burdens, be allowed to pass through the gates of either of the parks, and that the keepers and sentinels have orders accordingly.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Feb. 25:—West districts, 145; North districts, 181; Central districts, 206; East districts, 219; South districts, 252. Total, 1003, (515 males, 488 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (males 461, females 442,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

Provincial News.

Chichester.—At the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday, an application was made by the junior partner in the Chichester old bank (Mr. Wm. Ridge), for his certificate. It was urged upon the part of the bankrupt, and in favour of his application, that having been only a stipendiary partner, he had little or no control over the management of the bank, and that there was nothing in evidence to show that he was at all aware of those improper transactions which had been alleged so strongly against the bank. Mr. Commissioner Fane, in giving judgment, said, that as a partner in the bank he must hold him responsible to the public. He was an executor to his father's will, and it was his duty at that time to have looked into the affairs of the bank, and have further ascertained whether his father's estate was solvent or not. It was impossible for the Court to consider that he was ignorant of the proceedings of the bank. He must surely have been cognizant of some of the facts; for instance, in the case of Gardener, who, although having embezzled in the year 1834, 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.*; and in 1838, from 7,000*l.* to 8,000*l.*, was yet continued in the situation of chief cashier to the bank, even down to the period of the bankruptcy in 1841. But admitting that the bankrupt had not the same degree of control over the books as his brother, still it was impossible for him not to have known that a robbery had been practised upon the public. Under all the circumstances of the case, the Court must come to the same decision as it had formed upon the application of his brother, which was, that the certificate be delayed for three years, with the condition that all property acquired by will, or as heir at law, or in other way coming to him, except as the produce of his own industry, should at once pass to the creditors of the bank.

Halifax.—We alluded in our last to the cruel treatment of a collier-boy near Elland, which Lord Ashley had brought before the notice of Parliament. On Saturday, Joseph Whiteley, the master, was summoned before the magistrates, charged with ill-using the lad, and an application was made on behalf of the overseers of the township that the indentures might be cancelled, and an adequate penalty inflicted upon the master. The lad detailed the particulars of the treatment he had received. A surgeon said he was called on by the out-township to examine the boy. He found the lad full of bruises from the top to the bottom of his back. The wounds were of different colours, some appearing of an older and some of a more recent date; and appeared as if made with a rough board. The magistrate said that he had sat on that bench for a number of years, but never had such a case of cruelty come before him. He would leave the master to the compunction of his own conscience, believing that he would never be able to hold up his head in society for years to come, and that he would be shunned by every one as unworthy to associate with. The application for cancelling the indentures was granted, and the church-wardens were bound over to prosecute the master at the sessions.

Heileybury.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in a room belonging to Mr. Watson, a student in the East India College, during the time of his absence at a meeting of the Debating Society. Immediately upon opening the door of his apartment, Mr. Watson was met by dense volumes of smoke, which were quickly fanned into flame by the current of air thus admitted, and the room was soon enveloped in a blaze. The supply of water was deficient, and as it is not laid on throughout the building, it was necessary to bring it from a distance in buckets. The students, however, exerted themselves successfully, and the flames were subdued before they had spread beyond the apartments in which they broke out. An inquiry into the origin of the fire was instituted by the college authorities; but no certain conclusion has been arrived at: it is considered probable that a hot coal had fallen out of the stove upon a sofa, the wadding of which ignited, and thence rapidly communicated the fire to the wainscotting of the room. From the defective arrangements in regard to water, it is supposed that if the fire had not been so speedily detected, the entire college would have been destroyed.

Liverpool.—Another destructive fire broke out in this town on Tuesday, by which the boiler-workshops, and a great part of the foundry of Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, the engineers, and two warehouses, were destroyed. The fire broke out in the paint-shop belonging to the foundry, and though the fire-police were immediately on the spot, it was impossible to do anything effectual for a long time, owing to the want of water. At last a supply was procured, but not until the flames had got such a head as to make it impossible to extinguish them, and they had destroyed the greater part of the foundry and an adjoining warehouse, together with another on the opposite side of Lydia Anne-street. This calamity will deprive from 300 to 400 workmen of employment, and thus add to the distress existing in the town. Owing to the pressure of the times, the number of men employed in this establishment had been reduced from nearly 700 to 358, and of these a very large proportion, if not the whole, will be unable to obtain employment until the workshops are rebuilt.

Manchester.—During the last two or three years a number of silk-warehouses in this town and neighbourhood have been broken into and robbed of goods, the amount of which is said to have exceeded 10,000*l.* in value. The robberies have been so ingeniously planned and executed, as to have defied the utmost vigilance of the police either to trace the goods or the thieves at the time, and not the slightest information on the subject has, till lately, been obtained. About a fortnight ago, it was rumoured that parties were connected with these robberies who stood higher in the world than the police had ventured to look—that they had been planned and effected at the instance, in fact, of master silk-manufacturers and dyers. It was said that these parties, entering the warehouses of different merchants and tradesmen in the way of business, had thus the means in the day-time, without suspicion attaching to them, of observing the fastenings of doors, and ascertaining the most valuable or most suitable goods for their purpose; that then they laid their plans, and submitted these plans to workmen in their employ, by whom the robberies were effected; that the goods so stolen were mostly yarns, which, on being brought to them, were immediately consigned to the dye-tub; and that thus, with the change of colour, the possibility of detection was removed. The police have not been long in acting on their newly-acquired information, and have obtained search-warrants against Messrs. Nathaniel and Edwin Lucas, silk-manufacturers and dyers, carrying on business at Leigh, near Manchester, and who have also a place of business near Macclesfield. They were apprehended a few days since in consequence of stolen goods found in their possession, and were brought up for examination at the New Bailey on Monday, when so many extraordinary facts were elicited, in the course of a long examination, that the magistrates remanded the prisoners, and refused to accept bail.

Marlborough.—The Council of the new School for the sons of clergymen and others have appointed the Rev. Matthew Wilkinson, late fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and head-master of the proprietary school, Kensington, to be head-master of the establishment in this town.

Marlow.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out within the manor of Swilly Pond, near this town. The old Manor House, the property of Mr. Colborne, was burnt to the ground, nothing remaining of the structure but one stack of chimnies. At one time the Pear-tree, so famed in the annals of Marlow elections, was in great danger; but from the exertions of the inhabitants not a branch was injured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Merthyr.—The Welsh papers mention as a remarkable feat in the iron manufacture, that a bolt was rolled at the Cyfarthfa Works last week, of 25 ft. in length and 6 ft. in diameter. It was of cable quality, and weighed 2,600lbs. The bar rolled at the Dowlais Works some time since was 14 ft. long, and 8½ ft. in diameter, weighing about 22 cwt.

Portsmouth.—A jury has decided that the claim of the Duke of Norfolk, as lessee of the right of ferry between Holyhead Island and Cumberland Point, near this town, is established by what is called "user," or long uninterrupted right. This gives his Grace's lessees, the ferrymen, the exclusive right to take the toll, which is 2*d.* for strangers, and 1*d.* for inhabitants. The grant of the ferry was made by Charles I.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Greenwich, 516*l.*; Eastern Counties, 824*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,373*l.*; Croydon, 173*l.*; Brighton, 2,110*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,290*l.*; London and Blackwall, 476*l.*; Great North of England, 1,064*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 275*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 3,637*l.*; Glasgow and Paisley, 762*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,063*l.*; Hull and Selby, 832*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,696*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,368*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 971*l.*; North Midland, 3,340*l.*; South-Western, 4,014*l.*; Great Western, 10,465*l.*; South-Eastern, 1,157*l.*; London and Birmingham, 12,587*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,318*l.*—At the half-yearly meeting of the North-Midland Company, held last week at Leeds, the correspondence was read which had passed between the Directors and the Board of Trade, by which it appeared that the representations of the Board have been attended with good effect as regards the public safety, and that the Directors have agreed to allow additional intervals of rest to the engine-men driving passenger-trains.—The half-yearly meeting of the Manchester and Leeds Company was held last week. The total income for the half-year was stated to amount to 119,113*l.*, including receipts for passengers 65,985*l.*, and goods 52,433*l.*, out of which a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent. was declared, leaving a balance in hand of 15,500*l.* The Directors proposed the establishment of a reserve or depreciation fund, to meet the diminution in the value of the carriage and locomotive stock. There is every expectation that the branch to Halifax will be completed by the summer of 1844; and the Directors are now applying themselves to a reduction in the expenditure, so far as is consistent with the safety of the public.—The half-yearly meeting of the Sheffield and Manchester Company took place last week. The receipts during the past year amounted to 14,065*l.*, leaving a balance, after deducting the expenses, of 3,944*l.* Though 512,276 passengers had been conveyed upon the line, during the last six months, no accident had taken place.—The works of construction were proceeding favourably, and it was expected that the entire line, from Sheffield to Manchester, would be opened early in 1845.—The half-yearly meeting of the Birmingham and Derby Company took place on Thursday. During the half-year 98,000 passengers were carried on the line without any accident. The third-class passenger-traffic had increased at the rate of 72 per cent., and in the goods department there had been an increase of 5000 tons, or 3,412*l.* The amount received for passengers was 194,870*l.* The balance in hand 8,978*l.* The meeting recorded its approbation of the conduct of the Directors, in their recent negotiations with the Midland Counties Railway.—The half-yearly meeting of the Bristol and Exeter Company was held on Thursday, at Bristol. The report stated that the whole of the line to Exeter would be ready for opening in the course of the ensuing year, long before the contemplated period. The statement of receipts and expenditure showed a balance of 327,433*l.*, out of which a dividend of 1*l.* 8*s.* per share for the half-year was declared, clear of income-tax.—The Directors of the Blackwall Railway have announced that the increase of their fares has produced a decrease in the receipts, from the moment the change was introduced; and they are now about to fall back upon their old prices.—The share-list of the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway is completed, and the chairman stated, at the first half-yearly meeting, held at Norwich, on the 24th ult., that the works would speedily be commenced.—The works on the Eastern Counties Railway, which we noticed last week, have been completed, so as to allow the passage of the trains. The goods' traffic has been commenced, and a luggage-train now runs daily between London and Colchester. There are upwards of seventy bridges and viaducts on the line, thirty-six culverts and drains, besides numerous crossings and cuttings. The cutting at Brentwood-hill is more than two miles long, and seventy feet in depth.—The first general meeting of the Pontop and South Shields Company was held last week, Mr. Rennie in the chair. It appeared that the Company had recently taken possession of the Stanhope and Tyne Railway, which they were now working at a profit, under the title of the Pontop and South Shields Railway. The accounts exhibited a net revenue for the half-year of 42,802*l.*, leaving a balance, after the payment of 27,618*l.* for expenses, of 15,183*l.* This amount had been charged with the interest on the loans and liabilities of the late Company, out of which a dividend at the rate of 30*s.* per share for the half-year was declared. The traffic in coal and passengers on the line exhibited a steady increase.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—During the greater part of last week this city was in a state of excitement, occasioned by a discussion

in the corporation on a motion submitted by Mr. O'Connell in favour of Repeal. It commenced on Tuesday, and lasted for three days. The house was crowded to excess, although strangers were admitted by tickets. Mr. O'Connell brought forward his motion in a speech of great length. He founded his arguments in favour of self-government on several reasons. The first, he said, was the capacity of the Irish nation for domestic legislation; 2d, the perfect right of Ireland to legislate for herself; 3d, that that right was fully established by the transactions of 1782; 4th, that the most beneficial results to Ireland would follow from the repeal of the Act of Union; 5th, the utter incompetence of the Irish Parliament to pass the Act of Union; 6th, that it was no contract, being brought about by fraud, bribery, corruption, and coercion; 7th, that the most disastrous results to Ireland have flowed from the Union; 8th, that the Union might be abolished without an infringement of the constitution; and the 9th, that the most salutary results would follow to the British empire by the repeal of the Act of Union. He had come there to establish these propositions, and he had no doubt the assembly would consider he had opened a very wide field. He then proceeded, in detail, with his propositions, illustrating his argument by statistical and other facts. Upon the evils of absenteeism, as "one of the disastrous results to Ireland which have flowed from the Union," he dwelt at some length, and read documents showing the deplorable distress at present existing. After speaking for four hours and a half, he concluded by moving that a petition should be adopted in favour of a repeal of the legislative Union. Councillor M'Loughlin having seconded the motion, Alderman Butt observed that he and those who agreed with him had nothing to complain of in the tone and mode of argument of Mr. O'Connell, and submitted the following amendment:—"That believing the discussion of the question of the repeal of the legislative Union between England and Ireland, in the corporation of the city of Dublin, as calculated to produce political discussions, prevent all cordial co-operation between persons of different political opinions, and to prevent this body from exercising its municipal functions for the good of the citizens at large, this assembly repudiates in the strongest manner the introduction of the question, and that, therefore, the consideration of the question be adjourned *sine die*." On Wednesday the discussion was resumed, and after a long sitting was again adjourned. On Thursday several members of the Corporation spoke on both sides of the question, and Mr. O'Connell replied in a speech of considerable length; after which a division took place—the result was, for the motion 41, for the amendment 15—giving a majority of twenty-six for Mr. O'Connell's motion. On the numbers being announced, Mr. O'Connell assured the "twenty-six" that their names should be inscribed upon a column in College-green, and handed down to posterity in the imperishable record of Irish history. He then moved that a committee should be appointed from the majority, to prepare the draught of a petition to Parliament for a repeal of the Union. The debate was conducted throughout in good temper and with much courtesy among the opposing parties. Mr. O'Connell seemed particularly anxious on this head, and exerted himself successfully to effect the object. The meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. The proceedings were of the usual character, and the rent for the week was announced to be 259*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.*

Carlow.—Last week some persons broke into the church of St. Mullins, in this county, and attempted to remove a large flag which covered the entrance into the vault belonging to the ancient family of Kavanagh. Whether they were unable to remove it, or were alarmed and fled, is not certain, for they only succeeded in disturbing it. Their design is involved in mystery. Government have offered a reward of 30*l.* for such information as will lead to the discovery of the offenders.

Newry.—On the 26th ult. an attempt was made to assassinate a Presbyterian clergyman in the pulpit, at Rathfriland. It appears that the Rev. J. Dickie, one of the Presbyterian ministers of that place, had an evening service in his own church, when he preached a sermon on the progress of Puseyism, and its alleged tendency to Popery. Just at the conclusion, and whilst the rev. gentleman was engaged in prayer, some one fired through the windows, and wounded him severely in both arms. It is hoped that the wounds will not prove fatal. The perpetrator of the outrage escaped in the darkness of the night, but the tracks of his feet were traced in the direction of Lessie. The Lord-Lieutenant has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 100*l.* for the discovery of the assassin.

Donegal—Some days since, while the Wesleyan Methodists of Mountcharles, in this county, were holding a missionary meeting in the market-house of that place, which has been occupied as a chapel of ease by the minister belonging to the Established church, some person fired a gun through one of the windows, breaking 14 panes of glass. The assembly were at prayer at the time, or, in all probability, the lives of many would have been in danger, as the shots passed over them, and struck the opposite wall.

Kilkenny.—The Marquess of Ormonde has made a reduction of 20 per cent. on the rent of his tenants-at-will in this county, to continue as long as the present depression of agriculture shall last. In announcing this to the tenants, his agent states that Lord Ormonde is induced to come forward to relieve his tenants thus liberally to enable them to apply sufficient manure to their farms, and to carry on the necessary improvements which this abatement of rent will fully enable them to effect.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Edinburgh and provincial papers state with expressions of regret, that the Non-Intrusionists are proceeding vigorously with preparations for seceding. Their agents (chiefly females) are going from door to door distributing printed statements and soliciting subscriptions; while the great body of the public are wholly unmoved by their agitation. The leading clergymen of the movement have given proof of their determination to sacrifice their endowments by giving up their expensive houses for cheaper dwellings. Plans for new wooden churches have been ordered, and other symptoms appear of a real intention of carrying the long-deferred threat of seceding into execution.

Glasgow.—On Saturday evening, the 25th ult., the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Oban. It came on with a sudden dull shock, as of a heavy body falling, and then resembled the rumbling of a carriage. It appeared to pass from east to west, and occupied from forty to fifty seconds in its transition. There were the usual accompaniments of shaking of furniture, rattling of glass and earthen vessels. A flash of lightning was observed about the same time, although there was none seen previous. About two years ago a similar shock was felt in the place, and a still severer one about fourteen years ago.

Aberdeen.—On Thursday, the Marquis of Breadalbane was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College. Of the four nations, viz., Mar, Angus, Moray, and Buchan, the Marquis had the majority of votes in the first three. The election turned upon the church question. The other nominees were, Sir James Macgregor, Lord March, and the Marquis of Waterford.

Law.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*Trial of M'Naughten.*—The proceedings in this case were resumed on Saturday. The judges took their seats on the bench at nine o'clock, and immediately after, Mr. Cockburn commenced his address for the defence. The French Ambassador and numerous visitors were present, as on the previous day, and the Court was very much crowded. Mr. Cockburn said, he rose under a deep sense of the responsibility he had undertaken, and his own inadequacy. He felt himself to be in one of the most painful positions in which an advocate could be placed, being called on to defend a case of so singular a description. However, he had full confidence that the defence he was prepared to make would be found effectual, considering all the peculiar circumstances that surrounded the case. When he recollected how deeply implanted in the human heart was the horror of assassination, and, above all, how that horror was interwoven in the nature of Englishmen—when he recollected the deep sympathy that existed for the deceased, and the worth of his character, to which his learned friend the Solicitor-General had paid so eloquent a tribute, and in which tribute he (Mr. Cockburn) fully concurred—he felt bound most earnestly to appeal to the impartiality of the jury, and he felt convinced that that appeal would not be made in vain. His learned friend had, with his usual accuracy, anticipated the line of defence intended to be set up. Most unquestionably it was not his (Mr. Cockburn's) intention to touch for a moment the main feature in this case. He was not there to deny that the hand of the prisoner had inflicted the mortal wound on the deceased. No, the defence would turn not on the deed, but on the state of the prisoner's mind when he committed it. There could be no doubt that according to our law insanity absolved a person from the consequences of a violation of the law, and in this the law of England went no farther than the law of civilised nations—no farther than reason prescribed—no farther, if he were not presumptuous in saying it, than the will and ordination of God. He trusted he should not be thought presumptuous in saying that, when the Almighty thought fit to lay an individual under the heaviest calamity of which human nature was susceptible, he must have, at the same time, released such individual from the consequences of acts of which he did not feel or know the enormity. Therefore the law ordained that when there was a disease that troubled and obscured the very sources of reason, and converted a human being into the similitude of a lower animal, which left him the slave of the wildest impulses, and led him with ungovernable fury to acts which reason would have abhorred, the individual so circumstanced should be free from all personal responsibility. This principle of the law admitted of no exception, but at the same time it would be idle to say that in particular applications of this great principle difficulties did not occur, and it was, therefore, that he asked for the patient attention of the jury while he laid before them the peculiar features of this case. He had stated that the defence for the prisoner would be his mental deficiency at the time when he committed the act, and he trusted that the evidence he intended to put forward in support of that defence would meet with their most serious attention. That evidence would be of two sorts; it would not be such as his learned friend had supposed—of a vague and negative kind—it would be testimony positive and precise. And he said this from the bottom of his heart—such as would carry conviction to the minds of everyone present. The testimony of persons who had known the prisoner from his youth—who had been brought into immediate contact with him—and the friends with whom he had associated. And, lest the evidence of persons so situated might be met with distrust, he had also evidence beyond suspicion—the evidence of persons in authority in his native place, to all of whom this unfortunate calamity had been made clearly known, and to all of whom the prisoner had appealed for protection from the fancied dangers which his imagination had created. The evidence would show that the prisoner had been the victim of fearful delusions, which had gradually destroyed his self control, until he had committed the deed for which he was now placed on his trial. In addition to this, he (Mr. Cockburn) proposed to place before the jury the evidence of gentlemen connected with the medical profession—men of intelligence and skill—who would tell the jury that it was their internal conviction that the man was mad, and the creature of delusions and ungovernable influences, to such an extent as would release him from the character of a responsible assassin. He would impress upon the Jury the great importance of this latter kind of testimony. He trusted he should not be deemed presumptuous in observing, that of all questions that could come before a tribunal like the present, the question of insanity was, except in cases where the whole mind was disordered, the most difficult to decide. Madness was not a disease, apparently at least, of the body. Its operation was on the mind, through the cerebral organization, affecting the intelligence of which that organization was the seat, and the knowledge of such a disease was only accurately to be ascertained by those who had made the observation of the disease the study of their lives, and who had devoted to it their whole experience and capacity. He need not remind the jury that from the very nature of this disease it insulated the victim from the rest of his kind, making it the more difficult for the latter to decide on the nice degrees of intensity of which the disease was susceptible. He did not say that the Jury were wholly to surrender their judgments to evidence such as he had last mentioned, he had only thought it his duty fully to point out to them the importance of such testimony, and to press on them the paramount necessity of listening to it with the most patient attention. He then proceeded at great length to lay down the law as applicable to the case, and afterwards called witnesses to show that the prisoner for years had laboured under unaccountable delusions, fancying that he was followed by persecutors, who were present during all the occupations of his life and even during his sleep. That they threw straws at him in the streets and followed him to London, and even to France; that sometimes he thought they were Catholic priests and Jesuits, and at others that they were Tories persecuting him on account of his having once voted for a Whig candidate at Glasgow. So strong was this delusion that he had called on the commissioners of police for protection. Several of these witnesses deposed that they considered him two years ago a dangerous lunatic, and that he ought to have been put under restraint. The interest of the trial, however, turned on the evidence of the medical witnesses. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to the facts stated in their testimony. Dr. Monro said that the act with which the prisoner was charged, coupled with the history of his past life, left not the remotest doubt on his mind of the presence of insanity, sufficient to deprive the prisoner of all self-control. He considered the act of the prisoner in killing Mr. Drummond to have been committed whilst under a delusion; that the act itself he looked upon as the crowning act of the whole matter—as the climax—as a carrying out of the pre-existing idea which had haunted him for years. Mr. Cockburn.—Is it consistent with the pathology of insanity, that a partial delusion may exist, depriving the person of all self-control, whilst the other faculties may be sound? Witness.—Certainly; monomania may exist with general sanity. He frequently knew a person insane upon one point exhibit great cleverness upon all others not immediately associated with his delusions. He had seen clever artists, arithmeticians, and architects, whose mind was disordered on one point. An insane person may commit an act similar to the one with which the prisoner is charged, and yet be aware of the consequences of such an act. The evidence which he had heard in court had not induced him to alter his opinion of the case. Lunatics often manifested a high degree of cleverness and ingenuity, and exhibited occasionally great cunning in escaping from the consequences of such acts. He saw a number of such cases every day. Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.—You have stated that Drs. Bright and Sutherland were present at the examination. Did they hear your examination of the prisoner? Witness.—Yes, they were present with Sir A. Morrison and Mr. M'Clure, and heard the examination. They were there on the part of the Crown. I asked all the questions. On the two last occasions on which I saw the prisoner, Mr. Hutchinson and Dr. Crawford were present at the request of the friends of the prisoner. They examined the prisoner almost exclusively on that occasion, and in accordance with the usual practice, gentlemen in behalf of the Crown also attended. The Solicitor-General.—Did he not say he would not have fired if he had known that it was not Sir Robert Peel? Witness.—No, I think he did not. On this point he observed, that the person at whom he fired gave him as he passed a scowling look. At that moment all the excitings of months and years rushed into his mind, and he thought that he could only obtain peace by shooting him. He stated this in answer to my questions. I avoided all leading questions. The Solicitor-General.—What do you mean by insanity? Do you consider a person labouring under a morbid delusion of unsound mind? Witness.—I do.—The Solicitor-General.—Do you think insanity may exist without any morbid delusion? Witness.—Yes; a person may be imbecile; but there is generally some morbid delusion; there are various shades of insanity. A person may be of unsound mind, and yet be able to manage the usual affairs of life. The Solicitor-General.—May insanity exist with a moral perception of right and wrong? Witness.—Yes; it is very common. The Solicitor-General.—A person may have a delusion and know murder to be a crime? Witness.—If there existed antecedent symptoms I should consider the murder to be an overt act, the crowning piece of his insanity. Re-examined by Mr. Cockburn.—You said, Dr. Monro, that a person might labour under a particular form of insanity without having his moral perceptions deranged. For illustration—a man may fancy his legs made of glass. There is nothing in that which could affect his moral feelings? Witness.—Certainly not.—Mr. Cockburn.—You have not the slightest doubt that M'Naughten's moral perceptions were impaired? Witness.—No. Sir A. Morrison examined by Mr. Clarkson.—Was one of the gentlemen who saw the prisoner with Drs. Monro, Sutherland, and Bright. Has been in court during the whole of the day. Was present during the whole of the examination of the prisoner in Newgate. After the conclusion of that examination he arrived at an opinion as to the prisoner's state of mind. After having heard the evidence adduced that day in court, his opinion had not undergone any change. He concurred with the evidence of Dr. Monro. He believed he committed the act when insane. His morbid delusion consisted in his fancying that he was subject to a system of persecution. This delusion deprived the prisoner of all restraint or control over his actions. He had not the slightest doubt on the point. The evidence brought forward on the part of the prisoner had strengthened that opinion. His attention had been directed for half a century to this subject. Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.—Do you think the prisoner of unsound mind? Witness.—I do. Mr. M'Clure sworn and examined by Mr. Bodkin.—He said he was a surgeon, and had practised in London 30 years. He had examined the prisoner on four separate occasions with Drs. Monro and Bright, and Sir A. Morrison. He thought that the delusions under which M'Naughten laboured were real, and not assumed. He had no doubt on the point. He heard all the evidence given in the case, and was of opinion that when he fired at Mr. Drummond at Charing-cross the prisoner laboured under an hallucination which deprived him of all ordinary restraint. He considered that his moral liberty was discharged. Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.—Did you ask the prisoner if he knew whom it was that he fired at? Witness.—I did not. The Solicitor-General.—Did he not say that if he had not thought it was Sir R. Peel at whom he fired he would not have shot Mr. Drummond? Witness.—He did not say so. I was present at all the meetings. Dr. W. Hutchinson sworn and examined by Mr. Cockburn.—Is physician to the Royal Lunatic Asylum at Glasgow. Has had much experience in cases of insanity. He had visited M'Naughten whilst in Newgate in conjunction with the other medical men. He had found him labouring under a morbid delusion of mind. The delusions were real, and not assumed. He considered them sufficient to account for the act with which the prisoner was charged. He thought that his state of mind deprived him of the power of exercising any self-control over his actions at the moment when he committed the offence in question. He considered the act flowed immediately out of the delusion. Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.—Do you mean to say that the delusion prevented the prisoner from exercising any control over his actions? Witness.—I said that the act was the consequence of the delusion, which was irresistible. The delusion was so strong that nothing but a physical impediment could have prevented him from committing the act. He might have done the same thing in Glasgow if the disease of the mind had reached the same point. I date his insanity from the period when he called on Mr. Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, for protection. I think he was insane at that time. That was about 18 months ago. Even at that time I do not think he could have resisted any impulse springing from the morbid delusions under which he suffered. By the Solicitor-General.—Divesting your mind of all the evidence you have heard, and all the facts connected with the case, and forming your judgment on the examination to which you subjected the prisoner, what would be your opinion of his state of mind? Witness.—I should have no hesitation in certifying that he was a dangerous lunatic. Re-examined by Mr. Cockburn.—When patients exhibit symp

toms similar to those which the prisoner manifested, they are generally, I believe, placed under restraint? Witness.—Yes. Such symptoms often gradually develop themselves, whereas many have these delusions for some time and are harmless, and then they may suddenly impel them to the commission of crime. I have known cases of that kind. Dr. J. Crawford sworn and examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I am a lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow. I accompanied the medical men last Thursday, when the prisoner was visited in Newgate. I assisted in the examination. I have heard the evidence given by Dr. Hutchinson, and entirely concur in all he has said with reference to M'Naughten's insanity. Mr.M'Murdo, surgeon, sworn, and examined by Mr. Cockburn.—I am the surgeon of Newgate. My opinion has not been reduced to writing. I have regularly visited the prisoner ever since he was confined in the gaol. I have taken pains to ascertain his state of mind. The result of my observations is, that he is insane, and was so at the time when he committed the offence of which he is charged. I have given that opinion to the parties engaged in the prosecution. I believe that he was insane at the moment he committed the offence. He believed that he was acting in self-defence and correctly. That opinion is the result of several conversations. Mr. A. Key, surgeon, sworn and examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I am surgeon of Guy's Hospital. I have not seen the prisoner during his confinement in Newgate. I saw him for the first time in my life yesterday. I have been in court during the whole of the trial. I believe from all I have heard that he (prisoner) laboured under a delusion when he shot Mr. Drummond; that he was exempt from all responsibility; that he had no control over his actions. I have not had my attention particularly directed to the subject of insanity, but I have been engaged in judicial inquiries. I think a person may be under the influence of a morbid delusion, and yet be able to conduct the ordinary affairs of life. The delusion which impelled him to the act deprived him of all moral control. Mr. Forbes Winslow, surgeon, examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I am the author of the "Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases," and other works on the subject of insanity. I have been in court during the whole of the trial, and have not been summoned on either side, and have heard all the evidence on the part of the Crown and for the defence. Judging from the evidence which I have heard, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the prisoner is insane, and that he committed the offence in question whilst afflicted with a delusion, under which he appears to have been labouring for a considerable length of time. Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—Will you repeat what you have just stated? Mr. Winslow again expressed an unqualified opinion of the prisoner's insanity. Dr. B. Phillips, surgeon and lecturer at the Westminster Hospital was then called, but Lord Chief Justice Tindal interposed and said—Mr. Solicitor General, are you prepared, on the part of the Crown, with any evidence to combat this testimony of the medical witnesses who now have been examined? because we think, if you have not, we must be under the necessity of stopping the case? Is there any medical evidence on the other side? The Solicitor-General.—No, my Lord. Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—We feel the evidence, especially that of the last two medical gentlemen who have been examined, and who are strangers to both sides, and only observers of the case, to be very strong, and sufficient to induce my learned brother and myself to stop the case. The Solicitor-General said,—Gentlemen of the jury, after the intimation I have received from the Bench, I feel that I should not be properly discharging my duty to the Crown and to the public, if I asked you to give your verdict in this case against the prisoner. The Lord Chief Justice has intimated to me the very strong opinion entertained by himself and the other learned judges who have presided here to-day, that the evidence on the part of the defendant, and more particularly the evidence of the medical witnesses, is sufficient to show that this unfortunate man, at the time he committed the act, was labouring under insanity; and, of course, if he were so, he would be entitled to his acquittal. I was anxious, however, to say, on the part of the Crown, that they have had no object whatever but the attainment of public justice; and I believe I am right in saying that, on the part of the prosecution, every facility has been given to the defence. There is no wish, there can be no wish, on the part of the public prosecutor, but that the ends of public justice shall be attained; and, certainly, when in the streets of this metropolis a crime of this sort was committed, it was incumbent on those who have the care of the public peace and safety to have the case properly investigated. The safety of the lives and persons of all of us requires that there should be such an investigation. On the part of the Crown I felt it my duty to lay before you the evidence we possessed of the conduct of this young man. I cannot agree with the observations my learned friend has made on the doctrines and authorities that have been laid down in this case, because I think those doctrines and authorities are correct law; our object being to ascertain whether at the time the prisoner committed the crime he was at that time to be regarded as a responsible agent, or whether all control of himself was taken away? The Lord Chief Justice I understand to mean to submit that question to you. I cannot press for a verdict against the prisoner. The learned Judge will submit the case to you, and then it will be for you to come to your decision. The Lord Chief Justice said,—Gentlemen of the jury, in this important case, which has excited very great anxiety during the two preceding days, the point I shall have to submit to you is, whether on the whole of the evidence you have heard you are satisfied that at the time the act was committed, for the commission of which the prisoner now stands charged, he had that competent use of his understanding as that he knew that he was doing, by the very act itself, a wicked and a wrong thing? If he was not sensible at the time he committed that act that it was a violation of the law of God or of man, undoubtedly he was not responsible for that act, or liable to any punishment whatever flowing from that act. Gentlemen, that is the precise point which I shall feel it my duty to leave to you. I have undoubtedly been very much struck, and so have my learned brethren, by the evidence we have heard during the evening from the medical persons who have been examined as to the state of the mind of the unhappy prisoner—for unhappy I must call him in reference to his state of mind. Now, gentlemen, I can go through the whole of the evidence, and particularly call back your attention to that part of it to which I at first adverted, but I cannot help remarking, in common with my learned brethren, that the whole of the medical evidence is on one side, and that there is no part of it which leaves any doubt on the mind. It seems almost unnecessary that I should go through the evidence. I am, however, in your hands; but if on balancing the evidence in your minds you think the prisoner capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, then he was a responsible agent, and liable to all the penalties the law imposes. If not so, and if in your judgment the subject should appear involved in very great difficulty, then you would probably not take upon yourselves to find the prisoner guilty. If that is your opinion, then you will acquit the prisoner. If you think you ought to hear the evidence more fully, in that case I will state it to you, and leave the case in your hands. Probably, however, sufficient has now been laid before you, and you will say whether you want any further information. The Foreman of the Jury.—We require no more, my Lord. The Lord Chief Justice.—If you find the prisoner not guilty, say on the ground of insanity, in which case proper care will be taken of him. The Foreman.—We find the prisoner Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity. The Clerk of the Arraigns ordered the gaoler to keep the prisoner in safe custody till her Majesty's pleasure be known. —The trial was not concluded until 8 o'clock.

The Club Robberies.—Joshua Jones Ashley was placed at the bar to answer several indictments charging him with stealing a large quantity of silver spoons and forks from different club-houses, of which the prisoner was a member, or to which he had the *entrée*. The first indictment charged the prisoner with stealing four poons and one fork, the property of John Howse, in his dwelling-house. Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury, and said that the prisoner was formerly an army-agent and banker, and carried on business in Regent-street. He was a member of the Junior United Service Club, from whence this property was alleged to have been stolen, and under these circumstances a question of law might arise as to whether the present indictment should be sustained. He then proceeded to detail the facts of the case, which have recently been laid before our readers. The Recorder, in allusion to the difficulty asserted by counsel in point of law, said that the proper time for that question to be argued would be when it arose upon the evidence. Witnesses were then examined at some length, but the Court ultimately ruled that the indictment could not be sustained, as it expressly stated that the property was stolen in a dwelling-house, a term which could not be applied to a club. The prisoner was therefore acquitted. He was then charged upon another indictment, with stealing some spoons and forks, the property of Sir James Watson and others, the trustees of the Army and Navy Club. As the circumstances under which the robbery was committed have been so fully and recently given, it will be unnecessary to state more than that it was clearly proved that the prisoner had an opportunity of taking the property in question, and he was proved to have pledged it afterwards. Several witnesses were called who gave the prisoner a good character. The jury found the prisoner Guilty of Larceny, and he was sentenced to be transported for seven years. There were other indictments against the prisoner, but they were not proceeded with. A large quantity of plate was, however, handed over by the pawnbrokers to the different prosecutors.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—(Lancaster.)—*The Chartist Trials.*—The unusual length to which our report of the trial of M'Naughten and the Parliamentary debates of the week extends, compels us to postpone until next week the details of the trial of Mr. Feargus O'Connor and the other Chartists at Lancaster. The prisoners concluded their defence on Wednesday; but after the Attorney-General's reply, the learned Judge, at the request of the jury, deferred his summing up until Thursday, on which day the trial terminated. Of the 52 prisoners indicted, 15, including Dr. M'Douall, Thomas Cooper, and Bernard M'Cartney, were found guilty only on the fourth count of the indictment, which charged them with having "tumultuously and unlawfully assembled together, and by violence, threats, &c., forced divers peaceable subjects of the realm to leave their occupations," &c.; fifteen others, including Mr. Feargus O'Connor, were severally found guilty on the fifth count, which charged them with having "unlawfully endeavoured to excite her Majesty's liege subjects to disaffection and hatred of her laws, and having endeavoured to persuade and encourage the said liege subjects to unite, confederate, and agree to leave their several and respective employments, and to produce a cessation of labour throughout a large portion of this realm," &c. The rest were acquitted. Judgment on those who were convicted is deferred.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY.—9 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman; 16 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat; 25 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour; 25 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Aristides; 27 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Napier; 33 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Newcourt; 35 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt; 40 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Cataract (taken, and afterwards offered); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone; 1000 to 15 agst Mr. T. Taylor's Gamecock; 1000 to 15 agst Duke of Richmond's Cornopean (taken); 1000 to 10 agst Colonel Peel's Caen; 1000 even between Mercy colt and Gamecock.——OAKS.—5 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day (taken).

THEATRICALS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The opera will open this evening, with Donizetti's new opera of *Adelia*. Madame Grisi, Madame Persiani, Mademoiselle Moltini, Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Mario are the recognised favourites who will appear this season, with Signor Carti, a new tenor, and Signor Fornasari, a new basso. Mademoiselles Taglioni, Cerito, Fanny Elssler, Guy Stephen, Camille, and M. Perrot, are among the engagements for the ballet, with the addition of a new dancer, Mdlle. Adele Dumilatre. The whole of the opera company, with the single exception of Madame Grisi, will probably appear before Easter. The ballet will open with Mdlle. Dumilatre, who will make her appearance in a piece called *L'Aurore*. Mdlle. Cerito will not arrive till May, when she will appear in a ballet called *La Naiade*, founded on La Motte Fouqué's romance of *Undine*. Among the operatic novelties are mentioned *Linda di Chamouni* and *Don Pasquale*, by Donizetti, Paer's *Camilla*, Herold's *Zampa*, and an opera composed expressly for this theatre by Costa, called *Don Carlos*.

Miscellaneous.

Mortality.—The Quarterly Table of Mortality, in 114 of the principal districts (including nearly all the large towns) of England and Wales has just been published; whence it appears that the average total number of deaths in the four autumns from 1838 to 1841 (inclusive) was 42,003: the total number for the last autumn was 39,368: the quarterly average for the past year, 40,554. These numbers are inclusive of metropolitan mortality, which for the corresponding periods averaged respectively 11,861, 11,631, and 11,318. The population in the metropolitan districts was at the last census 1,870,727; in the entire of the districts included in these returns 6,534,535. Some things in these statements are startling. Thus, while the mortality of the metropolitan districts is in round numbers 12,000 during the winter quarter, the mortality for the same period in Birmingham was in round numbers 1,000, with a population of only 138,000. The following remarks appended possess considerable interest:—The mortality in the 114 districts was 2.57 per cent. annually (1838-1841), consequently much higher than in the rest of the country; hence it is believed that the districts in the return will be the first to indicate the rise of any epidemic, or any deterioration of the public health. The enumerated population increased from 1831 to 1841 about 1.74 per cent. annually. The present quarter closes the year 1842; in which 161,106 deaths were registered in the 114 districts. If we raise the average 4.4 per cent. as a correction for the increase of population in 25 years, the average applicable to 1842 will be 171,400; while the deaths registered in that year (1842) were only 161,106. The actual mortality in 1842 was 2.42 per cent., or 6 per cent. less than the average mortality (2.57) of the same districts in the four years 1838-1841. The average of the autumn quarter was 42,003, or corrected 43,854; so that the deaths (39,368) registered in the quarter were 11 per cent. below the quarterly average. The mean temperature of the autumn of 1842 was 0.7 deg. above the average; the fall of rain was 6 inches, the average being 4.6 inches. In the metropolis the epidemic class of diseases was less fatal than usual; one-fourth of the deaths in this class was caused by scarlatina. Bronchitis and pneumonia prevailed. Scarlatina is mentioned by the registrars as still prevalent in several districts, particularly in the southern parts of the island. The districts in which the number of deaths was greater than the average of the autumn quarter in the same districts are, Maidstone, Brighton, Norwich, Devizes, Dorchester, Plymouth, Redruth, Penzance, Stroud, Cheltenham, Hereford, Worcester, Woolstanton, and Burslem, Coventry, Leicester, Basford, West Derby, Bolton, Halifax, Pontypool. The districts in which the number of deaths was less than the average of the autumn quarter in the same districts are the Metropolitan districts, Isle of Wight, Portsea, Winchester, St. Alban's, Northampton, Cambridge, Ipswich, Exeter, St. Thomas, Bristol, Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Macclesfield, Great Boughton, Liverpool, Blackburn, Rochdale, Bury, Wigan, Ashton, and Oldham, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Leeds, Hull, Sunderland, Gateshead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, Abergavenny, and Merthyr Tydvil.—*Times.*

Art Union Lotteries.—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd having been applied to respecting the legality of the various Art Lottery schemes at present before the public, has given it as his opinion "that all the schemes above described are lotteries, or such distributions by chance as are in direct violation of the statutes," and, further, "That the parties subscribing to or purchasing shares in the proposed distributions, and who proceed to take their chances of prizes at the drawing of the lots, are liable to the penalties of 12 G. 2."

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, March 10.—Since Monday our arrivals of English Wheat have been considerable, but the principal part having gone direct to the Millers, there is little showing on the Market; the Trade is dull, and the out of conditioned samples are offering on rather lower terms.—In foreign very little business has been transacted, and prices remain as last quoted. Fine Malting Barley is inquired after, and fully maintains its value. Beans and Peas are unaltered. We have large supplies of English and Irish Oats, the former must be quoted 6*d*. per qr. lower, but the holders of the latter display much firmness, which checks business.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*S.* *S.*		*S.* *S.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . White	44 to 52	Red	40 to 46
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire .	44 to 50	White	44 to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	26 to 30	Grind.	19 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye	— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 28	Tick	23 to 29	Harrow 24 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 28 to 33	Winds	26 to 34	Longpod 24 to 28
Peas, White . . . . . 30 to 34	Maple	27 to 29	Grey 26 to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Jan. 27	49 3	27 8	17 0	30 4	27 10	30 4
Feb. 3	48 1	27 5	16 9	28 2	27 3	29 11
— 10	47 5	27 1	16 11	29 1	27 5	30 1
— 17	47 11	27 1	17 0	27 9	27 0	29 5
— 24	48 6	27 2	17 1	28 4	26 11	30 1
Mar. 3	48 3	27 4	17 3	29 0	26 7	28 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	48 3	27 4	17 0	28 11	27 2	29 9
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 7424 Sks.	— Brls.	3755	6950	2611	1928	—	2068	984
Irish . . —	„ — „	—	697	—	12167	—	—	—3
Foreign . —	„ — „	2500	—	—	—	—	—	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	11270	11680	17180	7250
Irish . . .	—	—	6870	—
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—C. S. Masterman, Croydon, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—A. Norton, Edward-street, Portman-square, cabinet-maker.

BANKRUPTS.—R. Chamberlain, Ipswich, Suffolk, shipowner—H. Yeatman, Bear-lane, Blackfriars-road, victualler—D. Baseley, of 61 and 62, High-street, Southwark, and 38, Surrey-place, Old Kent-road, cheesemonger—G. Barker, Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Nottingham, blacksmith—J. Knapton and W. M'Kay, Manningham, Yorkshire, stuff-manufacturers—S. Kirk, late of Kimberworth, but now of Sheffield, Yorkshire, ironfounder—P. J. Papillon, Leeds, wine-merchant—J. D. Binley, Liverpool, merchant—T. Davies, Grosvenor-street, draper—H. Clarke, George-street, City, lock-manufacturer—G. Butler, Witham, Essex, builder—W. J. Chetwynd, Elizabeth-place, Westminster-road, picture-dealer—J. Wilshin, Reading, draper—H. Hughes and W. Hunter, St Leonards-on-the-Sea, Sussex, builders—J. Peters, Merstham, Surrey, coal-merchant—J. Saunderson, Cambridge, horse-dealer—E. De Carle, Norwich, stonemason—N. W. Corp, Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant—F. Szarka and G. Szarka, New Bond-street, hairdressers—T. Cox, Gloucester, plumber—E. Hall, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, draper—G. Robson, jun., Osbaldwick, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer—T. Dickson, Thirsk, Yorkshire, linen and woollen draper—E. Butler, Carrington, Nottinghamshire, iron-merchant—G. Holroyd and J. Waller, Sheffield, stonemasons—T. Goodwin and W. H. Griffin, Loscoe, Derbyshire, brickmakers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Adam, Glasgow, japanner—J. Reid, of the Shirva Iron Company, Shirva, Dumbartonshire, iron-manufacturer—D. T. Buchanan, Troon, ship-builder—D. Stewart, Glasgow, cabinet-maker—W. Mackie, King's Arms Inn, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, innkeeper.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th inst., at Leyton, Essex, the lady of the Rev. J. Pardoe, of a daughter—On the 22d ult., at Moon Hill, county Waterford, the lady of R. P. Maxwell, Esq., of a daughter—On the 4th inst., at Lindley Hall, Leicestershire, Mrs. Applewaite, of a daughter, still-born—On the 3d inst., at Milverton, Somersetshire, the lady of the Rev. A. Anstey, of a son—On the 7th inst., at No. 32, Mount-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of T. W. C. Master, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 2d inst., at Alverstoke Church, Capt. G. Dunlevie, late of the 98th Regiment, to Jane, only daughter of the late Col. Mackrell, of the 44th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen—On the 9th inst., at the Parish Church, Leeds, J. Middleton, Esq., of the Middle Temple, London, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late J. Heighington, Esq., of Brunswick-place, Leeds—On the 6th inst., at the Parish Church, Alresford, J. Druitt, Esq., of Christ Church, to Sarah Neyle Chapman, only child of S. Boswell, Esq., of Alresford.

DIED.—On the 3d inst., at Bath, George Godart Henry De Reede-de-Ginkell Earl of Athlone, county of Roscommon, and Baron of Aughrim, county of Galway, in the Peerage of Ireland, Baron de Reede and Ginkell, &c., in the Netherlands, in the 23d year of his age—At his residence, in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Sir Gregory Osborne Page Turner, Bart., of Battle-den Park, Bedfordshire—On the 7th inst., Sir James Leighton, of Greenford, Middlesex, physician to their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of all the Russias—On the 6th inst., aged 74, Mr. J. Nield, senior member, or father, of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey—At Hong Kong, on the 18th of October last, in the 37th year of his age, A. F. Beavan, Captain and Adjuant of the 39th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—On the 1st inst., at her house, in Harley-street, Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. Captain Waldegrave, R.N., aged 51—On the 5th inst., D. B. Edmonds, Esq., late of the Surveyor-General's Office, Tower, aged 62—On the 5th inst., at the Dockyard, Northfleet, Kent, M. Tait, Esq., aged 49.

LARCHES, &c.

VERY fine Two Year Seedlings, and One and Two Year transplanted Larches, and other Nursery stock are still on sale, at moderate prices, by W. URQUHART and SONS, Dundee.

FLOWER-SEEDS; 36 packets, 10*s.*; 18 do., 5*s.*, forwarded postage-free to any part. Apply to Mr. BROWN, Curator, Botanic Garden, Colchester. Any preferred species may be specified in the order. A mixed selection, containing 30 varieties, for sowing indiscriminately on Borders, 5*s.* Pelargonium, Petunia, and Heliotropium, 1*s.* per packet.—P.S. Remit a Post-office order or Stamps.

WILLIAM LYNN, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, and FLORIST, late of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, respectfully informs the Gentry and Public in general, that he is now carrying on the above business, and connected therewith a GARDEN TOOL WAREHOUSE, at the premises, No. 10, Church-street, Hackney, opposite Morning-lane. W. L. begs to state that his collection of Culinary, Garden, and Flower Seeds is of the very best quality, and true to kind; likewise his Fruit-Trees, Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Perennial and Bulbous Roots. His Garden Utensils are also of the best description, at prices which, he trusts, with industry, punctuality, and attention, will secure to him general patronage.

W. L. solicits particular attention to his new PEA, LYNN'S DWARF WRINKLED MARROW, 2*s.* 6*d.* per quart, which is superior to the Knight's Marrows, and much more advantageous, especially in small gardens, its height being 3 to 4 feet; it is the most prolific summer and autumn Pea ever introduced—perpetual in its bearing, the pod quite full, and of delicious flavour, even when nearly ripe.—Catalogues of Seeds, Garden Implements, &c., may be had on application, inclosing a postage-stamp.

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25 packets	for	15*s.*
50 do.		25*s.*
100 do.		35*s.*
150 do.		42*s.*

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A. LOCKIE, Kelso, Roxburghshire, 7th March, 1843.

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MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will submit to Public Competition at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on THURSDAY, March 16, 1842, at 12 o'clock, about 300 Standard and Dwarf ROSES, of the finest varieties; choice PINKS, PÆONIAS, &c.: also a splendid assortment of DAHLIAS. May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

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MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS take the liberty to announce they are instructed to dispose of the capital Stock of Greenhouse PLANTS, on the Premises, the corner of London Lane, Hackney, by Auction, on TUESDAY, March 14, 1843, at 12 o'clock. This truly interesting Collection comprises fine Specimens of Camellias, in high perfection, Lemon and Orange Trees, Cacti, choice Pelargoniums, Amaryllis, Carnations, and Picotees; six, one, and two-light Boxes, &c. May be viewed one day previous to Sale. Catalogues may be had of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

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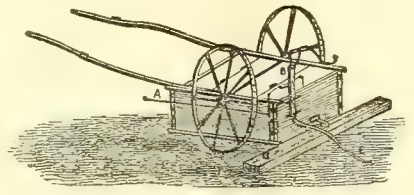
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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 11—1843. SATURDAY, MARCH 18. PRICE 6*d*.

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WARNER AND WARNER, SEEDSMEN, No. 28, Cornhill, London, beg respectfully to return their best thanks to their friends for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them for many years past, and at the same time to contradict a report which has been circulated of their intention of retiring from business.

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,, double purple	0	6
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Stocks, Victoria, new, violet crimson	0	6
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Anagallis Phillipsii	1	0
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Anemone, New Hybrid Russian	1	0
Argemone grandiflora	0	6
Aster, fine imported, mixed	0	6
Auricula, — from stage-flowers	1	0
Balsam, Camellia-flowered	0	6
,, 12 var., mixed	0	6
Brachycome iberidifolia	1	0
Calceolaria, fine vars.	1	0
Campanula trachelioides.	0	6
Carnation,—from stage-flowers	1	0
Cineraria, fine new var.	1	0
Clintonia pulchella	0	6
Cosmanthus fimbriatus	0	6
Dahlia (Widnall's), fine	1	0
Didiscus cæruleus	1	0
Digitalis, new spotted	1	0
Gaillardia, in var.	0	6
Gloxinia, from best sorts	1	0
Heartsease, from named flowers, selected	1	0
Hollyhock, fine German, 24 vars., mixed	0	6
Ipomœa rubro-cærulea	1	0
,, new yellow	0	6
Larkspur, imported German, mixed	0	6
Lisianthus Russellianus	1	0
Lobelia ramosa, or heterophylla, — new and splendid	1	0
Martynia fragrans	1	0
Malva maritima, new	0	6
Marygold, new superb French	0	6
,, African, extra fine	0	6

per packet.—	*s.*	*d.*
Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1	0
Mimulus, from fine varieties	0	6
Nemophila cramboides	0	6
Œnothera macrocarpa	0	6
Pelargonium, from best sorts	1	0
Pentstemon, from choice varieties	0	6
Petunia, from impregnated seed	1	0
Phlox Drummondii, new	0	6
,, ,, Wood's new scarlet	2	6
Picotee, finest imported, yellow	2	6
Polyanthus (Sheppard's), fine	1	0
Primula sinensis rosea	0	6
,, ,, alba	1	0
Portulaca Thellusoni	1	0
,, splendens	1	0
,, Gilesii	1	0
Rhodanthe Manglesii	0	6
Salpiglossis, fine, mixed	0	6
Salvia patens	1	0
Schizopetalon Walkerii	1	0
Schizanthus Hookerii	1	0
,, Grahamii	0	6
Stock, imported German, 24 vars. mixed	1	0
,, New Intermediate	0	6
,, Prince of Wales	1	0
Thunbergia alata alba	1	0
,, aurantiaca	1	0
Tropæolum, in var.	1	0
Verbena, fine, mixed	1	0
Violet, Russian	0	6
Wallflower, New Blue	0	6
Xeranthemum robustum, white and yellow	0	6
Zinnia elegans, fine var., mixed	1	0

Collection of Imported German Asters, 20 varieties		6	0
,, ,, Stocks ,,		7	0
,, ,, (Zinnias) 8 varieties		3	0
,, ,, Balsams, 12 ,,		5	6
,, ,, Hollyhocks, 24 ,,		5	0
,, ,, Larkspurs, 12 ,,		3	0

[The above are from the first German growers known.]

Broccoli.—Walcheren (true). [This fine variety, if sown in April, June, and August, will produce a succession for the table throughout the year]		2	6
,, Chappell's Cream and Early White		1	0
,, New Late Hardy Pink Cape (fine)		1	0
Beet.—Blood-red, improved variety		0	6
Brussels Sprouts.—Fine imported		1	0
,, ,, Couve Tronchuda (delicious winter vegetable)		0	6
Cauliflower.—Large Asiatic		1	0
Cabbage.—New Victoria (early)		0	6
,, Lee's Nonsuch		1	0
Carrot.—Superb Scarlet Studley		0	6
Celery.—Seymour's Superb White		1	0
,, Laws' Giant White		0	6
,, Perkins' Giant Red		0	6
Cucumber, Frame.—Warwickshire Hero (new superior), Allen's Victory, Improved Manchester, Weedon's Frame, Prizefighter, each kind		1	0
,, Wood's fine Ridge		0	6
Lettuce.—Fine Imported Paris Green Cos		1	0
,, New Hardy Bath Cos (*requires no tying*)		1	0
,, Victoria Cabbage		1	0
Melons in many choice varieties		1	0
Onion.—New White Globe		0	6
Turnip.—Howard's Nonsuch		0	6
Potatoes.—Soden's Oxford, earliest known, per peck.		3	6
Asparagus.—Grayson's Giant (strong 2 years' old) per 100		3	0

[Printed directions for planting.]

Rhubarb.—Myatt's Victoria . . . . each		1	6
Strawberries.—Myatt's British Queen . . per 100		21	0
Currants.—New Dutch, Red Grape . . per doz.		6	0

A constant supply of Greenhouse and choice Herbaceous plants during the present season. Fine Carnations and Picotees (in named varieties) 1*s*. 6*d*. per pair.

Seeds and Plants carefully packed for all climates. Choice specimens in bloom of the following can be seen through the season, viz.: Roses, Dahlias, Pansies, Carnations, Pinks, Picotees, Pelargoniums, Auriculas, Polyanthus, &c. &c.

DAHLIA AURANTIA.—In answer to the numerous inquiries, E. SPARY respectfully begs leave to announce that the above SEEDLING will not be let out this season.

E. S. begs to express his regret that the "Conqueror of the Plain" did not generally fill in the eye last season; but from the perfection it bloomed the two previous seasons, he solicits the favour of Growers to give it a fair trial (not in too richly-manured soil), as he has no reason to doubt, under a more propitious season, and more limited propagation, it will re-establish the perfection it was shown in throughout the season of 1841, and as prejudicial observations have been circulated, E. S. pledges his word it was grown and bloomed without any trickery or deception.

Denford, Hungerford, March 14, 1843.



THE PASTOLFF RASPBERRY, Patronised by HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, AND MANY OF THE NOBILITY.

YOUELL & Co. have only a few packages remaining for sale of the above highly valuable Raspberry, at the following prices:—Packages containing 50 Canes, 1*l*. 5*s*.; Do., 25 Canes, 14*s*., package included; sent to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post-office order.—For further particulars, see their former Advertisements; and they beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to page 138 of this Paper, as a proof they have not exaggerated in their recommendation of it; and which ought to be cultivated in every garden in the kingdom.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

YOUELL & Co. are now executing orders from their collection of the above, which is the most extensive and select in the kingdom, at the following prices:—

			£	*s.*	*d.*
25	Pairs of extra-fine and first-rate show-flowers		5	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	2	10	0
25	Do., very fine	Do.	3	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	1	10	0
12	Do., extra fine, and show Pinks	. .	0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Fine strong Plants, 8 inches high, 6*s*. per dozen, or 20 guineas per 100.

Thirty packets of select Flower-seeds, 8*s*.; sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

Agents for the sale of STEPHENSON & Co.'s improved CONICAL BOILERS, which may be seen on application. Also, Agents for the sale of POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, March 11, 1843.

CULTIVATION OF PINES WITHOUT POTS.—One of the many advantages derivable from RENDLE'S "Tank System of Heating," is the easy practicability of Cultivating Pines without Pots, an object of paramount importance to the cultivators of this delicious and much-esteemed Fruit.

A Treatise, with Engravings, will shortly be published, containing every information to set up or adapt the apparatus, with cost of materials, fixing, &c. Price 5*s*. each copy to Subscribers. Orders are requested forthwith to be sent to Mr. WM. RENDLE, Union-road Nursery, Plymouth.—Feb. 15th, 1843.

WOOD'S SUPERB SCARLET PHLOX DRUMMONDII.—The colour of this most beautiful of annuals is a dazzling scarlet; the flowers are perfectly round, without any space between the petals, forming, unexceptionably, the most brilliant and striking object that can possibly be imagined.—J. WOOD having grown no other sort, it is impossible that it can be deteriorated by impregnation. It was awarded an extra prize at the Summer Show of the Huntingdon Horticultural Society. Packets, containing 12 seeds, 2*s*. 6*d*. each, postage included, either in cash or postage stamps.

The following gentlemen of the neighbourhood will vouch for the truth of the above description:—JOHN PRICE, Esq., Godmanchester, Hon. Secretary to the Huntingdon Horticultural Society; E. MAULE, Esq., Huntingdon; Mr. HESTER, Gardener to the Right Hon. Earl of Sandwich, Hinchinbrook, near Huntingdon; Mr. LAIRD, Gardener to Lady Sparrow, Brampton Park, Huntingdon; Mr. BETTS, Gardener to G. Thornhill, Esq., M.P., Diddington, Huntingdon; Mr. Gidgings, Florist, Hemingford, Huntingdon.

N.B. March is the best month for sowing, and the seed should be vegetated in a gentle heat. None are genuine but those sold by J. W. and his sole Agents, Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Nos. 6 and 7, Leadenhall-street.

Nursery, Huntingdon, March 2, 1843.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & CO. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Catalogue and Prices of the above elegant tribe, inserted on the advertising page of this Paper of the 4th inst. Also, to the description of their "FUCHSIA ST. CLARE," which is already ordered for Her Majesty's Gardens at Claremont.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, March 16, 1843.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AURICULAS, &c.

MESSRS. DICKSON, Nurserymen and Florists, Acre-Lane, Brixton, respectfully solicit the early attention of Amateurs and the Trade to their extensive and choice collection, which comprises all the best show-flowers of the day. Gentlemen wishing to compete for prizes at public exhibitions will find this a most desirable opportunity of making their selection. The plants are in fine healthy condition, and warranted true to their kinds. Messrs. DICKSON also have a few more pairs of that splendid red Picotee, BARRAUD'S CORNELIUS to dispose of: it is a beautiful and distinct variety, and as a show-flower, is unrivalled in its class. Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. DICKSON, or Messrs. WARNER & WARNER, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, &c.

JOHN HOLLAND, FLORIST, Market-place, Middleton, near Manchester, Lancashire, begs to call the attention of his Friends and the Floricultural Public, to his superb Collection of CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, &c., consisting of the finest sorts in Cultivation; and that he can still supply first-rate varieties, including a few pairs of that superb rose flake, Lowes' Marchioness of Westminster, &c. &c. Amateurs, Florists, &c., purchasing, would find it an advantage to possess his Catalogue, which will be forwarded on application.

J. H. having also a very large stock of the common show varieties, begs to call the attention of Nurserymen, &c. &c., who will be supplied on very liberal terms.

N.B.—A large Collection of Auriculas, Polyanthuses, &c. &c.—Market-place, Middleton, March 2, 1843.

FUCHSIA ROGERSIANA.

MESSRS. ROGERS AND SON, SEEDSMEN and FLORISTS, beg to offer the above splendid Fuchsia, in good plants, now ready to send out at 7*s*. 6*d*. each, per post, prepaid, on receiving the amount with the order. It gained two prizes at the Uttoxeter Royal Horticultural Society, and was named as above by the Committee. Blooms also were sent to the *Gardeners' Gazette* office, and reported a very large and beautiful Flower, one of the best seen this season. For description, &c. see the *Gardeners' Gazette* for the present week, and Floricultural Cabinet for March. Campanula grandis, 2*s*. each, or 18*s*. per dozen. Myatt's Eliza Strawberry, 12*s*. 6*d*. per 100. Merrick's Royal Victoria Vine, 5*s*. each.

W. R. and SONS' List of Dahlias, Pansies, Pelargoniums, Phloxes, Fuchsias, Cinerarias, &c. &c. may be had on application, per post, prepaid,—Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

FUCHSIA BROCKMANIA.—This splendid variety, so confidently recommended as a show-flower, (as already described in the *Chronicle*, will be sent out, price 7*s.* 6*d.*, to those who have favoured the raiser with orders, during the last week in March, or the first week in April. A few strong plants may still be had by an early application, to Mr. PADDEN, Gardener, Beachborough, Hythe, Kent.—March 15, 1843.

ASMODEUS.—The Colour of this DAHLIA is very dark Crimson, with beautiful velvet Petals of extraordinary depth; it may justly be said to be the TRUE SHAPE, a three-quarter Globe, and is as constant and perfect as perfection is. The flower has been very generally exhibited, and has won the following prizes:—

1841	1842
1st prize at Bath	2d prize at Salisbury Plain
1st prize at Chippenham	1st prize (a piece of plate), Bath
4th prize at Salthill	1st prize at Chippenham
	2d class, London Horticultural

Plants 10*s.* 6*d.* each, early in May (with the usual allowance to the Trade), may be obtained of Mr. BROWN, Nursery, Slough. Early application is requested, in order that a list of those Nurserymen who may be able to supply the AMATEUR CULTIVATORS may be published.

FUCHSIA TODDIANA.

PLANTS of this MAGNIFICENT FUCHSIA, (the Flowers of which, in point of size, rival any other of its kind yet sent out, being nearly four inches in length) will be ready by the end of April, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, with the usual discount when six are taken. For description, see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 11th inst. Agents for London, Mr. CHARLWOOD, Seedsman, Covent Garden; and Messrs. LOWE and Co., Clapton Nursery, at which places also drawings may be seen.—THOMAS CRIPPS, Tunbridge Wells Nursery, March 16, 1843.

RARE ALPINE CRYPTOGAMIC PLANTS OF SCOTLAND.—Four more 10*s.* Packets have been made up, *the last this season*, each including in them 120 species, besides BUXBAUMIA APHYLLA, and many of the rarer Mosses, &c., with specimens of the rare *Aioneses grandiflora* and *Scheuchzeria palustris*. Also two 1*l.* parcels, each containing 250 specimens of Flowering Plants, Ferns, Mosses, Lichens, Hepaticæ, and Algæ. Early application is requested, addressed WM. GARDINER, 40, Overgate, Dundee.—March 13, 1843.

MESSRS. H. LANE and SON beg to announce that their select Catalogue of PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, HEARTSEASE, &c. &c., for the present year may be had on application at the Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Herts. For Character, &c., of FUCHSIA LANEII, see Advertisement in *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Dec. 17, 1842.

Great Berkhampstead, March 1, 1843.

EXHIBITION of CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or JAPAN ROSE.—A Collection of these beautiful Exotics is now in bloom at CHANDLER and SONS' Nursery, Vauxhall. Admittance gratis.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, JASMINE PLANTS, &c., &c.—Noblemen and Gentlemen seeking an opportunity of replenishing their Stock, or commencing an Orangery, may have an opportunity of so doing, by inspecting the Stock of A. COBBETT, at his Italian Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall, who has just received his annual Importation from Italy, in a good and healthy condition. The trees are from 3 to 6 feet high in the stem, and from 10*s.* to 30*s.* each, and will be packed and sent safely to any part of the Kingdom.

DOUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS.—The annual Importation of these truly fragrant and delightful Bulbs has just been received in a good and healthy condition, and may be obtained at the above address. Price 4*s.* per dozen.

N.B.—Importer of choice Lucca Oils, Honeycomb, Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese, Anchovies, &c., &c. Lists with Prices may be had, per post, &c.

ORANGE, LEMON, CITRON, AND SHADDOCK TREES.—G. MARSANO has just imported from Italy three cases of the above-named trees, from 8 to 9 feet high, at 6*s.* to 12*s.* each tree; Tuberoses, 3*s.* per dozen; each case of Orange-trees contains 80 trees. The Nobility and Nurserymen may be supplied on applying to G. MARSANO, Oilman, Seedsman, and Florist, No. 2, Beauchamp-street, Brooks-market, Leather-lane, Holborn, London.

DILLISTONE'S APPLE, the STURMER PIPPIN.—S. and J. D. are again induced to offer this as the very best late Apple known, for Kitchen and Dessert, as it keeps firm and fine-flavoured till the latter end of June. It is a great bearer; as a proof of this, they gathered this last autumn, from young dwarf standard trees, upwards of 90 bushels. Although this Apple has been raised some years, its true merits have not been fully known till within the last four or five years; it only requires to be known to be extensively cultivated. To the Cottager it is invaluable, as it is a constant bearer.—Scions from the original tree may be sent by post, on the receipt of Post-office order for 3*s.* 6*d.*—Nurseries, Sturmer, near Halstead, Essex, 7th March, 1843.

CUCUMBER SHOW.—The Fifth Annual Cucumber Show will take place at Mr. LIDGARD'S, the Thatched House Inn, Hammersmith, on Monday next, March 20, 1843. Each Exhibitor to show only one brace of Fruit; entrance money to Members, 5*s.*; non-Members, 10*s.* Open to all England. Dinner at two o'clock precisely. The Cucumbers must be in the Show-room by one o'clock; none received after that time.

TURNIP-SEED and NEW STRAWBERRY.—The Subscriber has for sale a large Stock of genuine Purple-topped Swedish Turnip (own growth) at 8*d.* per lb.; Laing's Swedish, 9*d.* per lb.; White Globe, 8*d.* per lb.; Dale's Hybrid, 9*d.* per lb.; Yellow Bullock, 9*d* per lb. Also HAIG'S Scarlet Pine Strawberry, superior in flavour to Keen's Seedling, an excellent bearer, and a fine juicy fruit; raised at the Pavilion, near Melrose, in 1841, and gained the first prize at the Kelso Horticultural Society in 1842, price 10*s.* per 100. Early orders requested. A remittance from unknown correspondents.

A. LOCKIE, Kelso, Roxburghshire, 7th March, 1843.

T. & C. LOCKHART, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN, 156, Cheapside, London, respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that the firm of their house will henceforth be T. & C. LOCKHART & DUNCAN, in consequence of Mr. ANDREW DUNCAN, of Brompton, becoming their Partner. They beg leave to solicit for the new firm the continuance of the patronage which they have for so many years experienced.

Orders for India and the Colonies punctually executed. Their manner of packing seeds and bulbs for long voyages has been attended with uncommon success, as well as their selection of those best adapted for different climates.

Their EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF CROCUSES is now in full bloom, and FREE ORDERS for admission will be given either at 156, Cheapside, or at the Nursery, Parsons Green-lane, Fulham. They venture to affirm that it will be found one of the most pleasing and novel exhibitions in or near the metropolis.

Omnibuses pass their Nursery to and from the City every quarter of an hour.

Lists of Seeds, Plants, and Dahlias forwarded post-free on application.—March 17, 1843.

NEW FLOWER-SEEDS.

MESSRS. SUTTON and SONS respectfully intimate that as they devote a great portion of their Nursery Grounds to the growth of FLOWER SEEDS, and have excellent connexions on the Continent and in England for obtaining the New Sorts as soon as introduced, they can supply every known kind of Flower Seeds worthy of cultivation, and at very moderate charges, either in collections or otherwise. The sorts particularly recommended may be had in the undermentioned collections, with instructions inclosed.

	s.	*d.*
Hardy Flower Seeds, 50 most showy kinds	15	0
Ditto 30 ditto	10	0
Hardy and Tender ditto, including the most superb German Stocks, Balsams, German Asters, Zinnias Brachycome, Portulaca, Mesembryanthemums, Phlox, &c. &c., 50 sorts	20	0
30 ditto	12	6
100 choice Ranunculuses, in 50 varieties by name	25	0
50 ditto, in 50 ditto	15	0
Double Italian Tuberoses, fresh imported, per dozen	4	0

N.B.—Parcels delivered free to the Railway-stations, or any part of London—Reading Nursery, Berks, Feb. 21st.

FLOWER-SEEDS; 36 packets, 10*s.*; 18 do., 5*s.*, forwarded postage-free to any part. Apply to Mr. BROWN, Curator, Botanic Garden, Colchester. Any preferred species may be specified in the order. A mixed selection, containing 30 varieties, for sowing indiscriminately on Borders, 5*s.* Petunia, Heliotropium, Salvia patens, Phlox Drummondi, and Thunbergias, 1*s.* per packet.—P.S. Remit a Post-office order or Stamps.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—500 packets, at 1*s.* per 100 seeds.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIA.

A few packets at 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100 seeds.

Man of Kent Cucumber, Duncan's Melon, Superior Balsam, Plymouth broccoli, German Stock and Aster, and all the new Flower and Garden Seeds, can be obtained through the Post-office, of W. E. RENDLE, Union-road Nursery, Plymouth.

Twenty-five packets of choice Flower-seeds for 10*s.*

J. CARTER, SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST, begs leave to submit the following fine varieties of PRIZE CUCUMBER and MELON to the notice of his Customers and the Public in general, at the following prices:—

Cucumber Seeds per Packet.	*s.*	*d.*	Melon Seeds per Packet.	*s.*	*d.*
Man of Kent	1	0	Beechwood, extra	1	0
Victory of Suffolk	1	0	Duncan's fine green fleshed	1	0
Cuthill's Black Spine	1	0	Golden Casawba	1	0
Hero of Surrey	1	0	Hardie's New Cantaloupe, the earliest	2	6
Fine New Frame	1	0	Ispahan	1	0
Manchester Prize	1	0	Netted Cantaloupe, mixed	0	6
Improved Manchester	1	0	Nicl's extra fine g. f.	1	0
Roman Emperor	1	0	Persian	0	6
Sion House	1	0	Queen's Pocket	1	0
Snow's Horticultural	1	0	Scarlet-flesh, fine	0	6
Superb White Spine	1	0	Scarlet Rock	0	6
Walker's Rambler	1	0	Succade Melon, extra	1	0
——— Traveller	1	0	White Frogmore	0	6
Weedon's Prize	1	0	Windsor Prize, fine green	0	6
Six best sorts	5	0	Six best sorts	3	0

*** His New Catalogue of Seeds for 1843 may be had gratis on application.—23*s*, High Holborn, London.

JAMES DICKSON & SONS, NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, and FLORISTS, have much pleasure in announcing that they have succeeded in making a valuable addition to their extensive stock of CALCEOLARIAS, by the purchase of the entire stock of those richly-spotted varieties raised by Isaac Anderson, Esq., which took the first prize for seedlings at the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society's meeting of the 15th July last, and were justly described as being the finest varieties yet exhibited. There are six distinct varieties, named as follows—George Heriot, Grahami, Greigiana, Ariadne, Margaret, Neilli. These will be sent out in rotation of order, early in April next, at 30*s.* per set, or 7*s.* 6*d.* each. Early orders will oblige, and meet with prompt attention; but as the stock of some of the varieties is very limited, early application can only be guaranteed execution.

Seed Warehouse, 32, South Hanover-street, Edinburgh; Nurseries, Inverleith, and Broughton Park.

Note.—Messrs. J. D. & SONS are now sending out plants of that beautiful and distinct variety of Epiphyllum truncatum, called Epiphyllum truncatum elegans, which attracted so much notice at the Horticultural Society's Show.

NATURAL GRASSES, Separate or Mixed.—Poa trivialis, P. pratensis, P. nemoralis, P. fertilis, P. angustifolia, Festuca pratensis, F. duriuscula, F. ovina, F. rubra, F. elatior fertilis, F. gigantea, F. loliacea, Agrostis stolonifera, A. palustris, Dactylis glomerata, Cynosurus cristatus, Alopecurus pratensis, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Avena flavescens, A. pratensis, A. pubescens, Phleum pratense, Lolium perenne, L. perenne Russellianum.

The above, together with Perennial Clovers and other ARTIFICIAL and NATURAL GRASSES, may be had separate by name, or will be supplied in mixtures of such sorts, and in such proportions, as to suit the soil and situation for which they may be required. The cost of the seeds, this season, is from 30*s.* to 34*s.* per acre.

Messrs. SUTTON and SONS have, for many years, supplied Noblemen and Gentlemen with GRASS SEEDS for laying down permanent Pastures and mending old ones, and have the privilege of referring to estates in many parts of England, where the Proprietors have expressed themselves desirous of recommending Messrs. SUTTON'S Seeds.

The FINEST SORTS for LAWNS mixed. Warranted free from Weeds, 4*s.* per Gal.; 30*s.* per Bush.—Reading Nursery, Berkshire.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on THURSDAY, March 23d, 1843, at 12 o'clock, a fine Collection of CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, PINKS, DWARF ROSES, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, HEARTSEASE, PÆONIAS, DAHLIAS, &c. May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

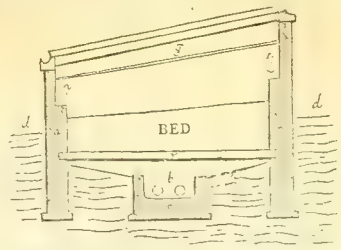
COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT, and LOAN ASSOCIATION, 112, Cheapside, London.

Every description of Life Assurance entertained, premiums payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly; loans advanced from 25*l.* to 500*l.*, for three or more years, on approved personal or other security, on the borrower assuring his or her life for a moderate amount.

Endowments for children to receive a stated sum of money on arriving at 14 or 21; in case of death the whole of the money returned to the parents. Annuities immediate or deferred. Prospectuses and every information to be had of FREDERICK LAWRANCE, Resident Secretary, 112, Cheapside.

HEATING WITH HOT WATER on all its improved Principles, for Horticultural and other purposes, by JAMES M'LATCHIE, Millwright and Engineer, Cottage-lane, Commercial-road East. J. M. returns his sincere thanks to those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have already honoured him with their favours, and hopes by his economical Prices and sound Workmanship to merit their lasting favours. N.B.—Attends personally to all Erections.

HOT WATER FOR BOTTOM-HEAT.



J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-Place, King's Road, Chelsea, Hothouse-builders, and Hot-Water Apparatus manufacturers, seeing that several parties pretend to lay claim to the Open Trough, Tank, or Gutter system of heating, J. W. & Co. here lay before the Horticultural world their practice respecting it, they having fixed and circulated water in open Troughs now upwards of 10 years; and their works are now to be seen that have been fixed that time, at DAVID PUGH'S, Esq., Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire; the Duke of BEDFORD'S, Woburn; Sir EDMOND ANTROBUS, Cheam, and up to the present time they could give a list of 200 names, where they have fixed that principle, or their improvement on it. The above sketch represents a pit, shewing the principle for the purpose of Bottom-Heat, which answers well. J. W. & Co. solicit an inspection of their improvements in Building, Heating, and Ventilating, at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-Place, Chelsea.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN for the year 1843. These will take place on the following days; viz., Saturday, May 13; Saturday, June 17; Wednesday, July 12. The Garden will be opened, on each day, at one o'clock, under the following regulations:—All Fellows of the Society will be admitted without tickets, from one till six o'clock, on signing their names in a book at the entrance. Visitors can be admitted only by tickets, to be obtained by the personal or written orders of Fellows of the Society. N.B. *The presentation of the visiting card of a Fellow of the Society cannot be regarded as an authority to receive tickets.* All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday, the 18th of April, may obtain at the rate of *Three Shillings and Sixpence* each any number of tickets not exceeding TWENTY-FOUR; but no applications for such tickets will be received after that day. It would be a great convenience to the Society, if the Fellows would take their tickets personally, and not by written orders; or, in the event of their not so taking them, if they would at once order the whole number which they may require for the season. After the 18th of April any further number of tickets will be delivered to Fellows on their personal application or written order, at the price of *Five Shillings* each ticket. Each ticket will be available for the admission of one Visitor, after one o'clock, to either of the three Exhibitions, at the option of the Visitor. All applications for tickets must be made at the Society's Office, 21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Mar. 21	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	7 P.M.
Wednesday, Mar. 22	Geological	3½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, Mar. 25	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.
Tuesday, Mar. 29	Zoological	8½ P.M.

WHEN we some long while ago ventured to oppose the vulgar prejudice in favour of soft burnt flower-pots and against hard ones, we heard on all sides only one outcry, and that against the absurdity of supposing that plants could be grown in any material except such as is porous. We, however, maintained our ground, urged the objectors to examine the question experimentally, and not prejudicially, if we may apply that word in so new a sense; and the issue of the investigation has shewn that we were right—that plants can be grown in slate as well as in the softest and rudest earthenware. Thus encouraged, and seeing that what gardeners are the most certain about is not always the most certain, we will venture to enter the lists against another of their prejudices.

A fortnight since, our correspondent, Mr. Ayres, very properly called attention to the modern plan, adopted here and there, of potting young plants at once in large pots, so as to avoid the necessity of frequently shifting them, and he mentioned instances of the obviously good effect of the system. This, like the hard-baked pots, has raised a host of objectors, who point to their own experience as an unanswerable argument against what some are desirous of calling the "one-shift system." "We have grown plants," they say, "all our lives; we always adopted the good plan of frequent potting; and we are reckoned pretty good gardeners, we believe. We never heard of such a thing as putting small plants into pots as large as they are likely to require when old, and we wonder that the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* should allow his Paper to contain such stuff." These correspondents do not say that they ever tried the one-shift system themselves; all that they insist upon is, that their own method being right, the other must necessarily be wrong. We ought not to expect gardeners' logic to be worthy of that of the Professor of Casuistry at Cambridge, but we confess that such as we have literally quoted from a paper or two before us, reminds us of an Irish story worth telling on this occasion. A man was indicted at the Clonmel assizes for stealing a pig; on his trial he produced a dozen witnesses, who swore that they knew the prisoner well, that they did not see him steal the pig, and did not believe him capable of doing such a thing: unluckily one witness appeared who did see him drive it away, and to the man's great surprise that one positive evidence was preferred by the jury to the prisoner's twelve negatives. So it is with this question about the "one-shift" system: twelve men may say that they never saw it done, and do not believe it possible; but one man who has seen it, and found it answer, will be regarded by the public as the better evidence.

With these remarks we beg to introduce to the notice of our readers a letter written upon shifting plants by a correspondent calling himself *Observator*. That letter seems to include all the objections that gardeners are likely to make to the method; and as we anticipate no more valid reasons against it, we shall take it to pieces, and, as we proceed, explain what we conceive to be the fallacies it involves.

"I, amongst others," says *Observator*, "have been rather startled by Mr. Ayres' description of the 'one-shift system,' as he designates what he appears to consider an improved method of potting plants,—startled, because I have always been taught to consider that if a plant were put into a pot three or four sizes larger than the one it had been growing in, it could not by any means be made to thrive healthily, or if it did thrive, it would run into such a wild exuberance of growth as to be quite unmanageable; and as to its flowering, that would be entirely out of the question until it had filled its pots with roots, and consequently its supply of nourishment had been in some degree exhausted. I have always been taught to carefully guard against the 'over-potting' of plants: how great was my surprise, then, to find that I and all my sage tutors have been pursuing the wrong path to excellence of cultivation; and, though we may have turned out some tolerably good specimens of plants, yet it could only be by mere chance—we owed nothing to skill! What an immense saving of labour might have been made, had we been earlier made acquainted with the 'one-shift system'! However, it is never too late to mend our ways; and the sooner we do it, especially as our ways are not 'Nature's ways,' the better. Now that we have got a system by which we may hope to make our plants form a three years' growth, and probably a three years' crop of flowers, in one year, we have indeed a very strong stimulus to exertion—to say nothing of the great saving of labour we shall effect."

Thus far, we find the usual appeal to what men are accustomed to, and nothing more; it is a good specimen of the bad way in which some people dispute when they fancy they are arguing.

"But," continues the writer, "however good in theory the 'one-shift system' may seem at first sight, I have some latent misgivings as to its efficacy, at least in all cases. Nature is not always the safest guide."

Nature not the safest guide! why, what other guide are we to take? Is there anybody vain enough to imagine that his knowledge of what is fitting for the well-being of a plant is better known to himself than to the Creator of all things? On the contrary, we venture to affirm that there is not a single good mode of cultivation that is not conformable to Nature's ways, that all cultivation is good in proportion as these ways are followed, and that all bad cultivation is in direct violation of important natural laws. Our friend "Observator" should have said, *We often do not sufficiently understand Nature, and therefore we are apt to fancy we are following her when we are going the other way;* but let that pass for the present.

"If," says our correspondent, in continuation, "we place a plant in an artificial situation, it is by artificial means, to a great extent, that we must keep it in a healthy existence. I do not mean to assert that in pot-culture the laws of nature should be entirely disregarded, for in our potting and watering, and other attentions to plants, we are imitating nature; but we may exceed the proper limits, and in attempting to imitate nature too exactly, we may find that her laws are not, in all cases, applicable to plants placed in an artificial situation."

Here we have a string of phrases the precise bearing of which seems to our apprehension rather obscure. Plants artificially grown are to be artificially treated—no doubt; but artificial treatment need not be in opposition to natural laws—on the contrary, it should follow them as nearly as circumstances will permit. But, says "Observator," the laws of nature are not to be entirely disregarded, only we may exceed the proper limits—that is to say, instead of following Nature we may run before her; and then, when we have so exceeded them, we may find that her laws are not applicable to plants in an artificial situation—which, being put into plain English, is the same thing as saying that a violation of the laws of nature produces bad effects, *ergo* the laws themselves are not fit to be observed.

We confess our inability to comprehend this process of reasoning; let us hope for more success next week, when we resume the consideration of the remainder of our worthy correspondent's letter.

THE subject of experimenting *on a large scale*, to the importance of which Professor Henslow has lately so skilfully directed attention, and upon which we last week made a few remarks, is one, the importance and possibility of which become more evident the more we consider it in all its bearings. When a philosopher works carefully in his cabinet, acquainted accurately with the nature of all the agents spread before him, and alive to all the disturbing influences that may affect his results, he knows that one experiment is as good as a hundred, and a necessity for repeating it may not be felt; for when natural causes are exactly alike, the same effects must as surely follow them as when figures are dexterously combined by the arithmetician. But the cultivator of the soil is in a wholly different position: he has to deal with materials which, although they are called by the same name, may be really very different in their nature; he knows very little about them; a thousand circumstances unobserved by his untrained eye may exist to disturb his results, and the consequence is that all his experiments must be varied and repeated till *a series of averages* shall form a rough but sufficient check to his conclusions. We may fairly doubt whether the coarse operations of Gardening and Agriculture will ever bear to be examined in any other way; and if they would bear it, the new results of new practices will certainly fail of carrying conviction to the minds of the mass of the people, unless supported by evidence accumulated upon evidence.

For example: A. dresses an acre of his land with nitrate of soda, tries a cheap experiment—gains an ample return, and concludes that this substance is the best of all manures; his neighbour follows his example, buys nitrate of soda for 20 acres, incurs considerable expense, watches his field with anxious looks, sees little promise of advantage, gathers in his crop, and finds that his experiment is a losing one. This is talked of at the Corn-market, reported in the county paper, and nitrate of soda is, in the minds of many, condemned for ever. But how different would have been the result if a hundred farmers had dressed a piece of half an acre under certain instructions, and then compared notes? Some would find that they had succeeded, others would see no advantage; but as the results would probably be almost balanced, it would become manifest to the most obtuse understanding, or to the most prejudiced mind, that if nitrate often failed, it often turned out well; the causes of failure in the one case and of success in the other would then be canvassed and discussed, new experiments would be suggested, and by degrees the land where, and the times when, and the crops to which nitrate of soda can be advantageously applied would become understood experimentally. Every man would *know* the facts, because he would have witnessed them, and the evidence of our senses is, it must be granted, about the best that is procurable.

Such being our opinion, we say to the farmers and gardeners of Great Britain, with Professor Henslow: "Trust not implicitly to the suggestions of the most celebrated chemists, nor adopt their notions into your practice, without previously making *a set of comparative experiments* for yourselves, in order to test the value of their suggestions. Secure co-operation; act together *by hundreds and thousands* in attending to directions, and in *registering* results. Such decided improvements in the art of culture will then be struck out for you, that your important interests will be able to maintain that state of prosperity which is so essential to the general well-being of the country."

But it may be asked, how is this to be arranged? whence are to come the suggestions and directions which the cultivators are to follow? to whom are we to look with confidence for that superintending intelligence and skilful leading which are indispensable to secure the success of such endeavours? We might point to the many men of science now occupied with such inquiries; to the Daubenys, Henslows, Johnstons, Maddens, Playfairs, Sollys, and others, as safe and trustworthy guides, whose advice is easily and speedily to be procured through the medium of the weekly press. But we feel that it is unfair to impose such duties on private individuals while there are everywhere Societies in existence whose officers can be readily charged with their execution. "If," says Professor Henslow in one of his letters, "the arrangements of our various Agricultural Societies were only as complete for securing abundant returns of *comparative experiments* as they appear to be perfect for exhibiting fat cattle and fine roots, or even for discussing good dinners and promoting good fellowship, I should then hope to live long enough to see the farming produce of Great Britain double that which is now extracted from the soil."

Now we can discover no reason why Societies should not be as efficient for one purpose as for another: in point of fact, the Highland Society has already taken up the subject by offering numerous premiums for experimental researches in Agriculture, and we trust that its example will be followed and improved upon elsewhere. What could be a more worthy object of the great resources of the Royal Agricultural Society of England than to plan, direct, collate, register, abstract, and publish, in a very cheap form, the results of thousands of experiments? The example set by the Suffolk farmers shows its practicability, and about its importance no one, we think, would entertain a doubt.

Professor Henslow, however, inclines to the opinion that it would be better to establish a new society for the especial purpose of encouraging and directing experiments. As the views of so judicious a friend of the cultivators of the soil cannot have too much publicity given them, we subjoin the following extract from a letter now before us:—

"Although you have repeatedly assured practical "men of the necessity of experimenting for themselves, and have probably produced some good effects "by so doing, yet I hope you will excuse my once "again insisting upon the necessity of something "more being done than merely pointing out to them "what are the experiments they should undertake. "There is no doubt great satisfaction in measuring "the length of an invisible animalcule, and I am one

"of the last to be insensible to such a gratification; "but I hope the President of the Microscopical "Society will agree with me in thinking it would be "no waste of time for himself and a few other zealous "Botanists, Chemists, and Geologists in London to "hold monthly meetings for the express purpose of "devising experiments to be conducted on some such "plan as the one I have suggested to the farmers of "Suffolk. There must be some sort of organisation "for furnishing mere practical men with the proposed "Schedules, and with precise instructions for filling "them up. Possibly a joint association of co-opera-"ting experimenters among farmers and gardeners "would be a preferable scheme to calling upon the "present Agricultural Societies. Might not a small "sum be levied annually from the various Horticul-"tural and Agricultural societies for carrying out a "plan which ought not to involve the class of experi-"menters to whom we should apply in any personal "expense beyond mere postage? Might not a page "or two be added to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, to be "expressly devoted to the discussion of the experi-"ments proposed?"

In the latter part of the proposition we at once express our concurrence, if such a Society should become desirable; but we trust, as we have already stated, that the existing Societies will render a new Association unnecessary; and that the intention expressed by Mr. Pusey of moving for the appointment of a consulting chemist by the Royal Agricultural Society is an indication that some such step is about to be taken by that great body.

MANY have been the attempts to increase the quantity and effect of common stable and farm-yard manure by mixing it with other substances, which alone would not have had any fertilising effect, or which are supposed to increase its activity. It may not be uninteresting, both to gardeners and farmers, to consider the principles on which these composts or mixens, as they are sometimes called, are made; using only experience and common sense, and such chemical facts as are universally admitted, even by those who have no pretence to science.

It is well known that fermenting dung has the property of dissolving vegetable and animal fibre, dispersing its volatile elements, and only leaving those which are more fixed. Thus, a mixture of dung and straw, especially when moistened with urine, produces a considerable heat, which is taken advantage of by gardeners to make hotbeds for forcing vegetation. But when the object is to obtain the most effective manure with the least loss, it is evident that the heat should not be permitted to rise to such a degree as will disperse the volatile elements which arise from the decomposition of the substances heaped together. The process should be so gradual, that the gases evolved may be absorbed and condensed by some substances added for this especial purpose. The dung of animals, especially that of horses fed on Corn, very soon enters into putrefaction, and serves as a ferment to induce putrefaction in those substances, such as straw and woody fibre, which otherwise would scarcely heat, and would only moulder away very slowly by exposure to air and moisture. Vegetable fibre may thus be readily decomposed, even when united with an astringent principle, which resists putrefaction, as in Peat. A mixture of dung, straw, Peat, and any kind of vegetable fibre moistened with water or with urine, will soon heat, and decompose; and if a portion of earth be mixed with this in layers and form a covering to the heap, it will absorb the volatile gases as they slowly arise, especially if there be vegetable mould in it. Thus, substances which in themselves would be inert become highly fertilising, and the actual manure is increased.

The mixing of lime, chalk, or marl with dung, and turning this over frequently, does not seem to add any fertilising matter to the heap which it had not before; and, unless we could show a beneficial action of these substances on the animal and vegetable fibre, it admits of a doubt, whether this mixing and turning of a large heap of manure may not be labour thrown away. Lime is excellent in heavy soils, which are not exhausted; it makes the humic acid soluble, according to some: at all events, its good effect is matter of experience. Chalk and marl improve the texture of the soil, and likewise afford calcareous matter to act on the humic acid; but these substances add nothing to the strength of the manure in the compost, more than when they are spread over the surface and ploughed in with the dung. What, then, could have given rise to this practice of making such mixtures? probably the idea that, as lime, chalk, and marl are sometimes called manures, and land which has these substances added to it produces better crops, with the same quantity of dung, than the lands where they have not been added, they have been supposed to contain a fertilising power in themselves similar to that of dung. Hence the mistaken idea that liming is a substitute for a dressing with dung, and consequently, that it must improve the compost.

We are aware that we are opening a door to controversy on this point, on which practical farmers differ widely—so much the better, if it excites them to make comparative experiments. We desire not to lay down the law: we only express doubts, which may be confirmed or removed, when well-authenticated facts shall be brought forward for or against our position. In the mean time we will explain our practice. As the time when the greatest part of farm-yard manure is put on the land is in the spring on young Clover, and in summer on root crops, it is carried out of the yard into the field at such a time, that, when it is wanted for the land, the straw shall be partially decomposed, the fibres readily separating and breaking off short. The practical farmer knows well how to manage the dunghill, so as not to heat too rapidly. At one time he may throw earth over it, at another he may water it; according to the state in which it comes out of the yard, he throws it out lightly with the fork, or he drives the horses and carts over it to check the putrefactive process, by excluding atmospheric air. No specific directions can be given on this point. If he thinks chalk or marl useful, and can readily obtain them, he carries them on the land after harvest, when it has had its last ploughing before winter, spreads it, and lets the winter's frost divide and pulverise it. If he uses lime, he puts it on after the dung is incorporated, or at the same time with it, ploughing both in together, or on his Clovers about to be ploughed up for Wheat; in short, when he thinks it will have the best effect. The farm-yard dung needs no other turning than what it had when carted to the field, and when it is spread over it. If there is room in the yard for throwing it together and inducing the proper fermentation, it will save much labour at a busy time of the year. In that case, the farmer will calculate how long it should be heaped up before it is carried. The more animal matter it contains, the sooner it will be ripe. It should never be in very high heaps, so as to heat unequally; and the process should be watched carefully. A little attention may save great loss.

Sir Humphrey Davy maintained that the farm-yard dung could not be used too fresh; as in this case nothing would be lost, and the straw would slowly decompose in the earth. Theoretically, this is correct; but we find, in practice, that long, undecomposed straw ploughed into the land, in dry weather especially, allows the moisture to evaporate too rapidly; whereas short dung absorbs it, or even produces it. The seeds of many weeds, which a gentle heat would have caused to germinate in the heap and have decomposed, are thus sown in the land and interfere with the crop. Thus experience modifies theory, while theory directs useful experiments.—*M.*

THE CORAL-TREE AS AN OPEN-AIR PLANT.

IN confirmation of your Limerick correspondent's statement, at p. 742 of last year's *Chronicle*, relative to the blooming of Erythrina laurifólia in the open air, I may state that in 1832 there was a plant of E. Crista-galli in the garden at Welbeck, which had then stood out a number of years, and which annually produced thousands of flowers. This plant was growing in a border, 6 feet square, at the east end of a fruiting Pine-house. The treatment it received was as follows:

In autumn, after the frost had destroyed its beauty, it was cut down, and the bed, which also contained some Fúchsias, was covered about a foot thick with old dry tan; to make a neat finish, the mound was afterwards turfed over. The tan was carefully removed about the middle of April, by which time the young shoots, as thick as strong Asparagus, had generally protruded several inches. These were thinned out, about a dozen of the strongest being retained, which in the course of the season formed a bush from 4 to 5 feet in diameter, being in autumn one mass of bloom. The bed was annually mulched with rich compost, and the plant was occasionally watered with liquid manure.

As this plant enjoyed peculiar advantages, inasmuch as the ground was high and dry, and the situation sheltered; the heat being also reflected during the day, and slowly radiated by night, both by the end of the house and the stone pavement with which the bed was surrounded, I think a somewhat different treatment will be necessary to ensure its flowering in a more exposed locality. From what I have observed, I doubt not but the following mode of treatment will ensure its blooming in a moderately sheltered situation.

Cuttings of the young wood taken off with a heel when about 3 inches long, and planted round the edge of a large pot, or singly in small ones, in sandy peat, and plunged in a brisk bottom-heat, will root in the course of a few weeks. This is suitable for those cuttings which are taken from plants in heat; but cuttings from the open air will not bear such treatment. The transition to a close warm frame appears too much for them, and they become paralysed; but if, after being planted, they are placed in a moderately warm frame until the cuttings are cicatrised, and then removed to a brisk bottom-heat, they will root with great freedom. Propagation may also be effected by division of the roots; but this is not a good practice. After the cuttings are rooted, they must be repotted into rich light compost, and encouraged to make robust growth. As it is indispensable that the plants should become strong before they are planted out, they must have at least one season's cultivation in pots; the flower-buds must also be removed as soon as they are perceptible, so that the whole organizable matter may be concentrated in the young plant.

In the spring of the second season, therefore, the ground may be prepared for the reception of the plants, and as the preservation in winter of the roots of all tender plants depends as much upon the dryness as upon the warmth of the soil, it will be advisable to give them an elevated but not an exposed situation; and where the subsoil is not porous, make it so artificially. Therefore, where it is necessary, excavate the natural soil to the depth of two feet, and in the bottom place a layer of brick rubbish, at least six inches thick; over that lay some small sticks, leaves, or moss, to prevent the soil from getting into the drainage: and in filling up, raise the bed six inches above the level of the surrounding soil, with a compost consisting of rich turfy loam, leaf-mould, and turfy peat, in the proportions of two parts of the former to one of each of the latter; to which sandstone or porous bricks, broken to the large size of large eggs may be added, to the extent of one-eighth of the whole mass. This mixture will never become solid; on the contrary, it will always be permeable to both air and moisture, without any risk of becoming saturated with the latter. The plants in the first season may be planted 18 inches apart; but, in the third year, half of them may be taken out to form a new plantation; and in the fifth or sixth year, each plant when in flower will acquire an area of 16 or 20 square feet. When large specimens for immediate effect are desired, four or five may be placed in juxta-position. The best time to plant them out will be from the last week in May to the middle of June, as the ground will then be a little warm, and the plants will sustain no check.

Towards the end of October the plants should be cut down, and the crown of each covered with a box or flower-pot filled with dry leaves; the whole being spread over with dry peat, leaf-mould, or sawdust, to the depth of a foot, and then turfed over neatly. The latter will be found advantageous, especially if the sides of the bed have a sharpish inclination, as it will throw off much of the rain that would otherwise soak into the mould, and impair its protecting properties.

In spring, when the covering is removed, and the plants are established, the surface of the beds should be renewed to the depth of the roots with the above compost; the whole being afterwards covered two inches thick with sandy-peat or leaf-mould. This, from its colour and good conducting properties, will absorb considerable heat during the day; but as it will part with it quite as freely when the sun does not shine, it will be necessary to protect each plant with a handglass after the sun is down, and to cover the whole bed with mats during the night. This covering should be continued until the middle of June, or later, if the weather requires it. Water during the growing season may be freely administered in dry weather; and if liquid manure is occasionally given, it will add to the strength of the plants; but after they are in bloom the less water that falls on the bed the better it will be for the preservation of the roots through the winter.

The situation in which the plant was placed at Welbeck did not show it off to advantage; but planted on a lawn, either as a single specimen or in a group, the Coral-tree would be one of the finest things imaginable; certainly nothing inferior to Chanthus puniceus.—*W. P. Ayres.*

ON THE TREATMENT OF SEEDS HAVING LARGE FLESHY COTYLEDONS.

THERE are many operations connected with gardening, which, although apparently trifling and unimportant in the performance, are nevertheless far otherwise in their results. One of these is the sowing of a seed; and as an Acorn will be a fair type of the class of which I speak, I shall select it as an example.

It is a general rule, I believe, to place the seed at a considerable depth below the surface of the soil, this depth being regulated by the magnitude of the seed. Nothing can be more injurious to the future progress of the tree in every stage of growth than this treatment, the reasons for which I shall endeavour to explain.

Every one is aware that seeds, such as Acorns, Beans, Chesnuts, &c., are composed of two fleshy lobes or cotyledons, connected on one side by the embryo or future plant, the whole being inclosed by a thick outer covering. The seed being placed in a situation favourable to vegetation, the cotyledons imbibing moisture, and consequently becoming much swollen, the shell or covering not being of a nature to accommodate itself to the increased size of the cotyledons, bursts, and a small radicle or root penetrates the earth for a double purpose; first, in search of nourishment for the infant plant; and secondly, to secure it firmly in its place. But the nourishment furnished by the root is but a secondary source to the embryo; for we find that nature has furnished other means of support to the delicate and as yet minute plant. The cotyledons are the organs by which the elements suitable for its food and nourishment are extracted from the atmosphere, digested, and prepared for the delicate infant tree; in short, the cotyledons are to a seedling plant what leaves are to one of larger growth.

To place a seed, then, below the surface of the soil, where it would be hidden from the full actions of the atmosphere, is a gross mistake, and a wide deviation from the rules of nature; for when do we find a seed, sown by nature's own hand, hidden several inches below the soil?—and nature's

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instructions are seldom of such a nature as (if rightly observed) to cause us to err.

"Read nature, nature is a friend to truth."

From the observations I have made, it appears evident that the seed should be placed near the surface; indeed, if covered at all, it should be but very slightly, although nature always [not always; not in the Oak—*Ed.*] makes an effort to raise the cotyledons above the soil for the full benefit of light and air. But when placed at a great depth, it is necessarily some time before they can be raised to the surface; and consequently proper nourishment is denied to the embryo at the first stage of its vegetation; and an injury done at that stage of growth is irreparable.

I feel satisfied that when the seeds of timber-trees are treated in such a manner, it produces a great effect on the value of the timber, or at least on its durability; *i. e.*, the timber of trees planted naturally is far superior to that from trees artificially treated, or treated after the deep planting method. Forest-planters would do well to turn their attention to the subject, which, though trifling in itself, is important in its results.—*A. Tyro.*

ABSENCE OF TREES IN THE PRAIRIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

In North America, the plains watered by the Illinois and Western streams of the Mississipi and Missouri contain extensive grass-covered tracts, the Savannas or Prairies, where no trees will grow, excepting in Arkansa, along the banks of the Mississippi, and other watercourses where woods are occasionally met with. That plains (alluvial?) which are represented by all who have visited them to possess the richest sward should not afford growth to a single tree is a striking phenomenon; and, as such, ought, before now, to have elicited an explanation from geographers.

Flint, an American writer, divides the Prairies into three kinds: 1st, the heathy or bushy, which have springs, and are covered with small shrubs, Grape-Vines, &c., very common in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri; 2nd, dry or rolling, generally destitute of water, and of almost all vegetation but grass; the latter are the most common and extensive; the traveller may wander for days in these vast and nearly level plains, without wood or water, and see no object rising above the horizon; 3d, the alluvial or wet prairies, the smallest division; these are covered with a rich vegetation of tall, rank grass; the soil is deep black, friable, and fertile; abounding in pools without issue, left by the flooding of the rainy season.

In the above description of the Prairies, as well as in many others which I have read, I meet with no particulars which in any way account for the complete absence of trees. Where the soil is represented to be dry, this would occur in the greatest degree at the surface; and since that is not so dry but that grass will grow upon it, surely a little below that surface the roots of trees would find support, provided the ground were deep and open enough. But when, in elucidating a case of this kind, facts are wanting, not, perhaps, in the Prairies themselves, but in the writings of those who describe them, I think, that, by turning our attention towards the known causes which affect vegetation in similar circumstances elsewhere, we may better arrive at the knowledge of them in the case in question. A. Balbi, the French geographer, states that the plains of Rio de la Plata, or Pampas of Buenos Ayres, are remarkable for the absence of trees, and for the innumerable Grasses which cover their vast surface; being similar in that respect to the Savannas or Prairies of the Mississippi, Mackenzie-plain, which they fully equal in extent—amounting, according to Humboldt, to 1,215,000 square miles. Next, Azara (a Spanish writer) says, that throughout the whole of this country (Pampas) there is neither river, lake, nor well, that is not brackish. Even the Pilcomayo and the Rio Grande, the two greatest branches of the Paraguay, partake of this saltness; and the same author assures us that he has seen in lagunas, dried up by the heat, a layer of Epsom salts, above three inches in thickness.

From this account of the Pampas, and those given by other travellers, all tending to corroborate the fact that the soil is highly impregnated with salt, I think we may fairly infer that one great cause why trees will not thrive in these plains (Pampas) is owing to the presence of a salt, which, whether a sulphate of magnesia, a muriate of soda, or a carbonate, still, by pervading the soil in excess, must, independently of other causes, rather check the growth of trees than that of certain herbaceous plants; amongst which, many might no doubt be found to be benefited rather than harmed by their presence in certain quantities, and whose roots, penetrating less deep, are confined to the surface-soil, which, no doubt, is less impregnated with saline particles, owing to the heavy rains which visit these countries and carry off the greater portion.

From these statements it will be seen, that, although no travellers have as yet collected any particulars within the territory of the Prairies tending to show that, like the Pampas of South America, the waters which penetrate the soil are brackish, yet the case may be suspected to be the same in both instances. Several rivers which cross the Prairies of North America from West to East flow, not far from their source, through an upland district (Desert of Nuttal, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, extending between the superior Arkansa and the Paduca), "remarkable," says Balbi, "for its rich mines of rock salt. In various parts," observes the same writer, "but more especially along the borders of the Great Plain, in Arkansa, Missouri, and Illinois, salt is found."

A knowledge, then, of the nature of the subsoil and waters comprised within the limits of these plains, as well as the different species of plants indicating by their habits the nature of the soil in which they grow, would be desirable, in order to decide the question. Much, I imagine, may be attributed to the icy winds which sweep over these plains from North to South.—*C. W.*

ON THE CULTURE OF TREVIRANA OR ACHIMENES.

This genus, like many others, has had its name frequently changed within the last few years. If this is to be considered a mark of distinguished merit, no one can dispute that it has been judiciously awarded to this tribe of plants, combining, as it does, neatness of foliage, regularity of branches, and a conical, uniform shape. When grown singly in pots and properly attended to, it amply rewards the cultivator in the profusion of flowers which it bears, varying from the bright scarlet of the old Cyrilla pulchella to the deep violet of the superb Achimenes longiflora.

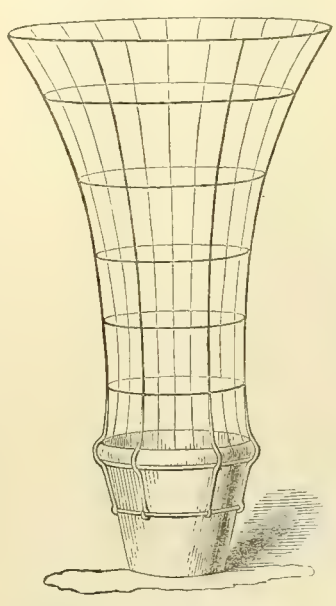
The following mode of treatment I have found equally well adapted to all the species: After the plants have done flowering, and the tops die down, (generally in November), I allow the bulbs, which resemble the catkins of the Hazel, to remain undisturbed in the pots, which are laid on their sides beneath the greenhouse-stage, or some other place where frost and wet cannot reach them. Here they remain until the latter part of January, when they are placed in a gentler heat, and watered, until the soil becomes sufficiently moist to encourage vegetation. When the small scaly bulbs have made shoots about two inches in length, I plant them singly in small sixties in a mixture of leaf-mould and a small portion of silver sand. At the subsequent shiftings, until the plants are finally in June placed in sixteens, the compost consists of light rich turf-loam and peat, or leaf-mould when peat cannot be procured, in equal proportions, and on no account sifted. The pots are thoroughly drained, a point which forms the basis of all good culture both in pots and in the open ground.

For growing several plants in one pot, I prefer the No. 12 size, into which I turn five of the plants previously kept in sixties, placing one in the centre and four round the edges. These form a noble mass when in bloom, but never assume the uniform conical shape of a single specimen. The main stem and side branches are neatly sticked and tied out as they advance in growth.

The temperature of an early Vinery is well adapted for these plants until the end of May, at which period they should be taken to a cool pit, where a steady moist heat can be maintained. They should be shaded in hot days between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. to prevent the sun from scorching the foliage, and they should never be watered overhead. The pots should be placed upon others inverted, and the bottom of the pit should be kept moist, closing up early in the afternoon and giving air in clear weather about eight in the morning, so that the damp may disperse before the rays of the sun fall directly upon the plants. By pursuing the above course of treatment my efforts have always been crowned with success.

It is to be regretted that this genus is not more generally placed amongst the list of articles for competition at the various Horticultural exhibitions.—*D. R.* [The obvious reason is that they travel badly.]

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.



AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XI.

Although much has been said and written relative to the importance of arranging plants in flower-gardens according to their complementary colours, but little attention, in a practical point of view, has been paid to the subject. This is the more to be regretted, because the theory of colours is not an imaginary one, but is founded on nature; and therefore as nature demands that, to produce an harmonious whole, certain colours must be properly blended, we ought not to distribute plants at random, but to place them so that, by mutually enhancing each other, the *tout ensemble* will be more harmonious and agreeable than it could be under any other circumstances. "Every decided colour, (observes Göethe,) does certain violence to the eye, and forces the organ to opposition;" thus, let any one fix his eye intently on the brilliant scarlet flowers of Verbena ignea, and in a few seconds the colour becomes oppressive to that organ; but no sooner does he remove it to the green foliage that surrounds the flower than the pain ceases, and the observer experiences relief.—And why is this? because green is the opposite or complementary colour of red; and in the same manner yellow demands purple; orange—blue; and *vice versâ*; and so on throughout the whole range of colours, as all the intermediate gradations reciprocally demand each other, the simpler colour requiring the compound, and the contrary.

Again, colours are divided into two classes, viz., warm and cold; the warm colours are red, orange, and purple, and their shades; and the cold or complementary colours, green, blue, and yellow, in their various gradations; while white, which for gardening purposes takes the place of green, may be considered complementary to the whole of them; as all colours are improved by being brought in contact with it, with the exception of pale pink or yellow, to which it gives a rather dingy appearance.

Where the flower-beds are surrounded by grass, it is not advisable to introduce cold colours, as yellow and blue, to any great extent; but, on the contrary, warm colours, as red, orange, and purple, should prevail; and the opposite when the beds are on yellowish brown gravel, which is a warm colour. For this reason it is that some persons object to certain colours in their flower-gardens; but if, when cold colours are placed on grass, the beds are surrounded by a narrow margin of the complementary colour, the effect of the flowers will be much enhanced; and the same will occur when the beds are on gravel.

These remarks are offered at this time with a view to the arrangement of colours in sowing spring or planting autumn-sown annuals, which must be got into their permanent quarters as soon as possible. Good lists of annuals and perennials will be found in previous Numbers, especially at page 105 of this volume. In arranging the plants, I would particularly insist upon a due proportion in their height, as well as in the colour of their flowers.

The best way to sow annuals is first to loosen the earth where it is intended to place them, avoiding raking the beds at present, unless the ground is very light; then make a slight drill, by pressing the rim of a 32-pot upon it; sow the seeds very thinly, and cover with loam and leaf-mould finely sifted, and in about equal proportions. In borders that are viewed in the length and breadth, the colours should be arranged in the following order: red, white, yellow, purple, orange, blue,—repeating the same colour or some shade of it at regular distances throughout the length of the border. But in all symmetrical flower-gardens, by which is meant such as have a centre or centres, the colours should be arranged symmetrically; or, in a word, one half of the platform should reflect the other. For those disposed to follow this subject further, excellent directions will be found at p. 291 of the vol. for 1841; but before the time arrives for planting out, a plan will be given with the colours arranged as they will look best.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Bees.—Your columns have occasionally been occupied with the subject of Bee-keeping; and judging from what has been said by the expert, of their various practices, and by the inexpert of their many disappointments, one might suppose that nothing certain was yet known of the proper treatment of this useful little insect, and that nothing had been written that could be relied on, although so many authors lie open for consultation, from Virgil to Huber, and from Huber down to Triptolemus Yellowly.* That great success, however, does attend the nurture of Bees is pretty evident from the large quantity of honey annually brought to market; and that there can be no great art required in the "keeping" is as clear, from the exhibition of so many straw-thatched hives in the cottage-gardens of our southern counties, whose owners have neither opportunity nor leisure to bestow much care upon them. Two objects are alternately made most prominent in Bee-keeping—the amusement to be derived from observation of their habits, and the profit of their honey: the curious Bee-keeper will take advantage of both. But, for whatever purpose Bees are kept, whether for pleasure or profit, success must mainly depend on a management or a manipulation (if I may so speak), which can only be acquired by practice and observation, with a due regard to the natural habits of the insect. The case is the same as in gardening; much may be learned from a theoretical study of the subject, and much from books; but the power of using the knowledge so acquired to the best advantage can only be learned by practice. It is on this principle that we must account for the various fortunes of Bee-fanciers, in their attempts to follow prescribed methods. Slight differences in the time chosen, or in the mode of performing little offices about the hive, constitute the essence of success or of failure. The best summary on Bees and Bee-keeping which I have lately met with, is to be found in the articles "Bee" and "Apiary," in the latest edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" these I recommend to the notice of your correspondents. It is not my object in this communication to lay down rules for their management; but I have a word or two to say in favour of the vulgar method of keeping Bees, as now practised by our cottagers, if they are to be kept for profit. In this method, indeed, all the prominent features of their economy, and their most interesting habits, may

* Vide Scott's "Pirate."

be almost as well brought into view as by the ordinary practices of the apiarian. The universality and antiquity of this mode of keeping Bees are, perhaps, not good pleas for the practice, because many bad habits may claim the same inveteracy; still the constant recurrence to it after trial of many others, and in the face of many attempts at improvement, is of itself a powerful recommendation. Beside the acknowledged advantages of the material used in the construction of the common hive—its warmth in winter and coolness in summer—the ready and firm attachment it gives to the comb, and its general congeniality, it affords the darkness and privacy so necessary to the well-being of the insect. This love of privacy is an instinct which must be kept always in view by the fancier in the adaptation of his contrivances for watching its operations. In fact, in everything else, he cannot do better than to keep, as strictly as his object will allow, to the principles of this parent model abode. Much has been said about ventilation, but it would appear that most of the contrivances for favouring this object have been, or are likely to be, resented as impertinent, if we may judge by the fondness of the Bee for a domicile which has only one outlet, and that one it endeavours to keep no bigger than sufficient for free ingress and regress. Any mode of ventilating the hive which, in the height of summer, might save the insect the trouble it takes in that way, would probably destroy it, or its larvæ, at any other season. Again, it is scarcely possible to construct a Bee-house free from sharp draughts at one time and reverberated heat at another; whilst the single isolated stool and the thatched straw-hood are free from these objections, and being once well adapted require no farther attention. But the curious observer must have greater facilities than these simple arrangements afford; and he will do well to observe the principle in the fittings of the supplemental hives and glass cases required for his experiments. As regards the securing the honey and the disposal of the Bees at the end of the season, the keeper who would have most profit by them must, I fear, follow the ordinary practice of destruction, however repugnant to his feelings. The laws of animal life, which give the preponderance to productiveness over the means of subsistence, are irresistible; and in anticipation of the work of famine it matters little whether we use the knife, the halter, or the brimstone-match—always observing Macbeth's injunction, that if the deed were done, "it were well that it were done quickly." This industrious and prolific little insect breeds fully up to the limits of its own bare subsistence. You cannot keep your Bees and eat their honey yourself, unless you supply them with its only proper substitute, sugar; and then there is an end of the profit. In ordinary seasons, it is never safe to allow any but the heaviest hives to stand for "stock." It is difficult to bring even these safely through a very mild winter; and they often perish for want of a little artificial aid. The rich and ample harvest of the last summer was a good preparative for the winter we have just now experienced; and, but for that provision, I doubt much if half the "stock hives" of the country could have survived it without feeding. The practices of Wildman and others for removing the honey in the course of the summer, and taking the chance of the Bees making up the deficiency, cannot be very extensively followed; and, if it were attempted, it is doubtful if more destruction to life would not be the consequence in unfavourable seasons; at least, than takes place by the common mode of autumnal execution. In bringing these cursory observations to a conclusion, I will endeavour to remove the gloom that overshadows this part of the subject, and better bespeak the interest of your readers by the relation of a little anecdote, strongly illustrative of the superior intelligence of the Bee, abounding as its history does, in examples of this description. My father kept Bees in the ordinary way of the country, and when a boy it was my task, (partly imposed, partly chosen,) amongst other ruralities, to watch their progress. It happened that three stock-hives had been left standing through the winter, in one of which the Bees had died from want. From negligence, or want of leisure to work up the comb for its wax, the dead hive was allowed to stand on its stool till the following May, when the remaining hives began to send out their swarms. A swarm took place from one of these, and it was hived in a newly-prepared straw hive in the usual way. At first they appeared to take kindly to the habitation offered them; but after the lapse of about half an hour they swarmed again, and settled (or clustered) as before, and were hived a second time. As it was supposed that the great heat of the sun or some such annoyance, was the cause of their rising again, the hive was this time shaded with green boughs, and an umbrella placed over it; but notwithstanding these enticements, in a very few minutes they rose again, and without waiting the usual process of settling, they were observed to be rushing to the entrance *pêle-mêle* into the above-mentioned ready-furnished but untenanted (except by its own dead) hive. In a quarter of an hour from thus taking possession, they were observed busily employed in bringing out the dead Bees, small fragments of honey-comb, dead insects, and other dirt; and by the middle of the following day a little conical heap of their cleansings was to be seen on the ground in front of the hive; before night, well-loaded labourers were seen entering to repair the dilapidations and refurnish the empty cells. In the end, this hive was one of the heaviest of the season, after giving out its swarm like an old stock-hive. We all know the story of the refutation of the philosopher's definition of the distinctive character of the human race, their "ability to *draw an inference*," inasmuch as, that, although the dragsman could not, or did not know that he could do so, his horse could, "for *he* could draw anything." A double instance of this faculty is shown in this anecdote of the swarm of Bees. First, their preference to the ready-furnished house, previously engaged by their scouts before swarming, to the empty one in which they were hived; and secondly, their avoidance of the usual act of clustering in their third rising, after finding that that act subjected them to the annoyance of being thrust into the empty tenement they were not in want of; and it may be noted, that, although they seemed to deliberate for half an hour after the first hiving, their resolution being taken, they rose almost immediately after the second, to betake themselves at once to their destined abode.—*P. P.*

Bees.—"J. W." wishes "Agger" to mention the primary cause why Bees store up honey. "Agger" conceives that Bees store up honey that it may support them in bad or cold weather, and would add to his statement quoted in p. 158 by J. W., "that propagation of the species is not *the* object for which we keep Bees," that *the* object for which *he* keeps them is the production of honey.

Killing Insects for the Cabinet.—As "S." has, at p. 138, inserted a clever letter in answer to mine, which was merely intended to advocate the cause of poor persecuted and oppressed insects, I am anxious that these few lines should appear in return. As "S." says, with reason, that if I condemn one mode of killing insects, I am bound to provide one that is quicker and less painful; this I will do to the best of my ability. I spent the years of 1829 and 1830 in the South of France, and while one day walking under that lovely sky without a cloud, I was stopped by a large and powerful insect crossing my path, and running as fast he could go from fear of me (and not without reason), for I took him up, and held him with difficulty in a piece of thick letter-paper. His struggles to free himself astonished me, from the strength of limb that he displayed. I was near the house of a friend who was staying at Thiers at the same time, and while walking thither, I passed in one of the vineyards a labourer, of whom I inquired the name of the insect? He said it was a taille-pied, and that it was most destructive to the Vines, gnawing through their roots. I took it to the house of my friend, and asked if he knew of any method of killing insects in a moment; for that, although I was anxious to take him to England as a specimen, I would let him loose rather than he should suffer from a lingering or painful death. My friend said he would kill him in one instant, which he did by dropping two or three drops of ether on his head or back: its death was instantaneous. I have never done it myself, but I was a witness to this. I am rejoiced to find that "S." approves with me of using every means to check cruelty to that part of God's creation which has not, like ourselves, the power of self-defence; and that with all, but especially with the young, cruelty to insects and animals only leads the mind to exercise more and more tyranny in after life; and, of all tyrants, "subaltern tyrants are the most intolerant and intolerable." I hope that if this has the same result as my former letter, that of bringing a clever answer from "S.," that he will, while he defends himself, give me credit for addressing him with the sole motive of anticipating that happy time still folded in the volume of prophecy, "When the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf and the young lion, and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them; and the cow and the bear shall feed, their young ones shall lie down together; and the lion shall eat straw like the ox; and the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice den. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." Isaiah xi. 6.—*D. H. W.*

Cultivation of the Pine-Apple in France.—Having noticed, at p. 118, some observations on the Royal Gardens of France, which I have lately visited, a few general remarks upon the manner in which the Pine-Apple is cultivated in that country may perhaps be interesting to the readers of the *Chronicle*. Amongst the various places which I visited while at Paris, there is none in my opinion at which the Pine is grown to such perfection as at the Meudon Gardens, by M. Pervillian. There, quantity and quality are combined, and the whole of the plants are fruited without pots, on what I believe is termed the system of open-frame culture; which is a very great saving, both in time and expense, as it does away with the cost of pots and the trouble of potting, and in a great measure with the fermenting materials required for bottom-heat. The information which I gained upon this subject is as follows:—The suckers produced by the fruiting plants of last season are allowed to remain on the plant after the fruit is cut until the following March, at which period, if the plant be a strong one, the sucker, when taken off, will be almost a full-grown succession plant. These suckers are not potted, as is generally the case in this country, but planted out in a frame, previously prepared with half-rotten leaves, made into a bed, from three to four feet high, with little or no heat in it, except what is produced by linings; as at this time (March) we look forward to a daily increase of solar heat. This is particularly the case in France, which is favoured with a clearer sky. Half the trouble in linings of dung, which are so necessary in this country, is thus dispensed with. The linings added to the bed of half-rotten leaves, before mentioned, are found to produce heat sufficient to induce the plants to form roots. These are soon followed by others into the mould on the surface of the bed, and when this takes places, the rapidity of their growth may easily be imagined. The principal attention they require after being rooted, is to syringe them almost daily with tepid water, and to keep up a humid atmosphere. As the plants advance in growth, the frame must be raised to give them head room. By judicious treatment, I consider fruiting plants may be grown on this system in nearly half the usual time. About the month of August, the plants will be large enough to remove to their fruiting quarters, which at Meudon, and at the Baron de Rothchild's, are a low-roofed house or pit, just wide enough for containing three rows of plants, with a walk at the back. This is heated by flues or fire-heat, which, for plants of that size, is equally as good as hot water, being only intended for drying up the damp, and keeping up a moderate warmth during the winter months. There is no doubt, however, but hot water would be the best for practising the above system in this country. The floor of the house is filled in, to the depth of 16 or 18 inches, with the best soil that can be procured. I may here mention that loam is very difficult to obtain in the neighbourhood of Paris: in fact, good loam, such as Pines are grown in near London, is not to be procured by any means; so that while Pine-growers in France have the advantage in climate, we, on this side of the water, have a decided advantage in soil. The principal part of their Pines are grown in peat; at the Baron de Rothchild's I saw above a thousand Pine plants, all growing in that soil. When the plants are ready for removing, it is performed in the following manner:—the frame is first lifted from the plants, so that they can be got at from all sides; then the plants are raised with a spade, care being taken to remove them with as much soil adhering to their roots as possible. They are then planted carefully in the pit above mentioned, three or four inches deeper than they originally were, to encourage new roots, which, by being kept close, and shaded for a few days if necessary, they will soon make. After the plants are thus established in their final quarters, no other attention is required but the general routine of culture adopted for fruiting plants generally, viz., plenty of heat and moisture. I have no hesitation in saying, that plants of the Providence, Enville, Cayenne, and other large kinds, may, on the above system, and without the use of a single pot, be made to produce fruit weighing from 8 to 10 lbs. each.—*W. Dunsford, Capesthorne Gardens.*

Achimenes longiflora.—It is now time to plant this species. It does not start as early as the old Achimenes coccínea, and it delights in very coarse leaf-mould, containing many large fragments of leaves. It should have a large and broad-mouthed pot, drained by inverting another within it and plenty of crocks round; very sandy leaf-mould over the crocks, and coarser, with less sand, above. The bulbs should be planted fully an inch deep. —*J. R.*

Ipswich Cucumber Society.—Connected as I am with the above society, I cannot allow the observations of "Justitia" to pass unnoticed. Permit me then to direct his attention to the *first line* in the judges' description of the prize specimens, as inserted at p. 140 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. He will there find that the first prize was awarded to Mr. T. Latter, for a *brace* of "Kerrison's Stove" Cucumbers, *each* 15½ inches long, *both* perfectly straight, 1¾ inches in diameter, dark green, with short necks, black spines, slight rib, very bloomy, blossoms perfect, handsome fruit—in short, they were perfection, and, although not the longest, they were the *best*. I am glad, also, that I am able to prove that the standard of the society *was strictly adhered to* in every point, and I should be happy to see the arrangements and judgment of all Horticultural and Floral Shows give the same universal satisfaction. I trust the time is not far distant when the standards of the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies of London, with that of the Ipswich Cucumber Society, will be introduced into every one established for improving the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. I would also request "Justitia" to bear in mind that the Ipswich Cucumber Society recognises *length only* when combined with the qualities expressed in the standard.—*Thomas Wild, Honorary Secretary.*

Camellia in the open Ground.—In a gentleman's garden in this vicinity there is now in full flower a red Camellia, which has been planted in the open ground for ten years, the last eight of which it has been without covering or any protection whatever.—*Stamford Hill.*

Economical Pump.—I am aware of the economy of supplying Plant-houses, etc., with water, by having the Pump placed in the back shed, and the water pumped into a cistern situated above the furnace, where it becomes tepid, and is conveyed by pipes to the plant or forcing departments. Although not new, I consider the above system to be better than Snowdrop's (see p. 22), which is nothing more than changing the situation of the Pump for the worse. He seems to think that there can be no objection to his system, except to the ornamental head of the Pump, which "may be covered with creepers." I always understood that, in Gardening, disagreeable objects only should be concealed. There is, however, a great saving of labour, which, in my opinion, is the only advantage he obtains. He nevertheless finds himself in want of a cistern, in which the water might become tepid; and he proposes that a concealed cistern should be constructed beneath the bark in the pit, and that the water should be conveyed to the other houses by means of pipes. If Snowdrop can do what he proposes, he must be a conjuror, —I do not understand how it can be done without an extra Pump. A plant pit is generally more or less sunk in the floor, so that the bottom of the proposed cistern would not be less than three feet below the level of the house: it is impossible, therefore, to convey water to other departments without an extra pump and cistern. Snowdrop ought to be aware that water will not rise higher than the fountain, by merely having the end of a pipe placed in it: if such is the case, how does he expect to convey the water, by pipes, to a situation so much higher than the proposed cistern? My reason for making these

remarks is to caution others, lest, in following the above system, they ultimately find themselves labouring under similar disadvantages with Snowdrop, whom I would recommend to place a cistern, sufficiently elevated, in the corner of the pit, close to the pump, that he may have the advantage not only of tepid water, but also of conveying it to other departments by pipes; and that the accommodation for Plants may not be diminished, the cistern should be covered with a lid, and plants placed above.—*Auricula.* [How much better than all these contrivances with pumps is it to conduct the rain-water from the roof into large slate tanks!]

Feeding Sheep.—I beg to communicate the result of an experiment, made according to Liebig's principles of warmth and feeding. I have a flock of sheep which are fattening on Turnips, and of these, six weeks ago, I shut up two, in a warm roomy outhouse, and fed them in the same manner as those out of doors. Those which I killed from the out-of-door flock weighed from 60 to 70 lbs. each; but of the two which were shut up, one died yesterday of the rot, and the other is pure skin and bone.—*St. Faith.*

Musty Hay.—Having observed at p. 118 a method whereby musty hay may be made palatable to cattle, I beg to ask your "Leicestershire Correspondent" what process of steaming is necessary to insure such a result; whether by having boiling water poured over it, or by being placed in a basket or similar porous vessel and held over the steam of a boiling copper? As I, in common with many others, have some musty hay of the growth of 1841, which, when cut into chaff, is refused by cattle unless mixed with corn, malt-dust, or some other more favourite food, a detailed account of the process will be very acceptable.—*A Hertfordshire Farmer.*

Inclosing Land from the Sea.—Having seen at p. 115 your remarks upon the advantages which England would derive in draining and inclosing land from the sea, I send you an account of what has been done in this island. About forty years ago there was a part of land called the Braye du Valle, containing about 100 acres, which the sea continually covered at high water. Our then Lieut.-Governor, Sir John Doyle, applied to Government for leave to inclose it, which was granted. It was afterwards offered for sale, but as it consisted of nothing but sand, shells, and a portion of clay, the farmers would not buy it at any price. Some enterprising gentlemen bought it, who have since cultivated and converted it into as good land as any in the island; and for grazing cattle, far superior to any other. There are in England many thousand acres of valuable land, which are covered with only a few feet of water, and were they to be embanked from the sea in the same manner, they would afford employment to the poor as well as a profit to the undertaker.—*H. C.*

Effect of Food upon Eggs.—At p. 159 of the *Chronicle* mention is made of the smell of gas in eggs: the following statement will, I think, go towards corroborating the fact. I once met with a boiled egg (in a small town in Germany) which had, until opened, no smell whatever, when there was so strong an odour of gin that I did not believe it possible to proceed from the egg: the spoon was my own, therefore I knew it was not that which caused it. Being determined to leave no doubt upon the subject, I tasted the egg, and the flavour of gin in the yolk was as strong as the smell. Two other persons followed my example, and we all came to the conclusion that the hen had picked up something on which gin had been spilled. It is probable that if one of the eggs complained of had been tasted, the same thing would have been remarked; but though curiosity may tolerate gin, gas is another matter.—*A Subscriber.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

March 8.—P. Pusey, Esq., M.P. in the chair. Thirty-two Members were elected. A letter was read from J. Rodwell, Esq., accompanied by some dried specimens of the Buckhorn Clover, of his own growth in 1841 and 1842. The plants were nearly 13ft. long. J. A. Stokes, Esq., communicated on the loss of a five year old thorough-bred mare, apparently from common inflammation and constipation of the bowels; but on a post-mortem examination it was found to proceed from an extraordinary strangulated hernia, the intestines having passed through the diaphragm, and thereby caused inflammation and death. Dr. Lloyd having preserved the specimen in spirits, Mr. Stokes presented it to the Veterinary Department of the Museum of the Society. The Secretary stated that in addition to the 6,000 impressions of Mr. Main's paper on Cottage Gardening already reprinted for cheap distribution, the 3,000 impressions of Mr. Burke's compilation on Cottage Economy and Cookery were nearly exhausted, and a new re-print required. From the Bavarian Ambassador—who had on a former occasion expressed his willingness to effect a communication between the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich—were received various Transactions of that Academy, containing many papers of an agricultural character, along with a treatise on the Potato-sickness in Germany. Prof. Henslow transmitted 33 specimens of Wheat for the Library, each specimen (with its root, plant, ear, and seed) being carefully arranged on a white papered ground, and the frame inclosed with glass; the particulars relating to the specimens being recorded on the back of the respective frames. Mr. Pusey adverted to the labour which these specimens had cost Prof. Henslow in their arrangement, and stated that they formed a portion only of the specimens which that gentleman had undertaken to arrange. Mr. Pusey also stated that as their weekly meetings (namely, all meetings during the session, not held on the first Wednesday of the month, and which any Member was privileged to attend), were intended to be set apart for the reception of papers of agricultural interest, he would proceed to read an account of experiments with various manures, conducted by Mr. F. Clowes, of Hemsby, near Yarmouth.—[No account of this paper has appeared.]

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.

At the eleventh annual meeting, J. D. Browne, Esq., in the chair, it was resolved that thanks be offered to Miss Warren and Sir W. J. Hooker for their attention to the Society's Herbarium, and to other Members, for valuable presents. The committee, in the annual report, suggested that a prize should be offered at the next summer exhibition for the best collection of Roses *in pots.* It was announced, that, in consequence of a grant of 20*l.* at the last annual meeting, several valuable additions had been made to the library; that the funds of the Society remained in a healthy state, having experienced no material alteration during the last twelvemonth; and that since the adoption of the report, the Council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had been graciously pleased to direct payment of an annual donation of ten guineas to the Society.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

SCYPHANTHUS ELEGANS. Elegant Scyphanthus. (*Half-hardy Annual.*) Loasáceæ. Polyadélphia Polyándria.—The stems of this plant are of an elegantly twining character, the leaves ample and agreeably pinnatifid, and the flowers large, copious, and of a lively yellow tint. Kept in a greenhouse, it will make a very excellent addition to a somewhat limited supply of flowering plants in August and September, and should be placed in the airiest as well as lightest situation. The branches should be trained spirally round about six slender stakes, put at equal distances round the pots, and from 3 to 4 feet in height. When they reach the summit of these, they should be left to hang down of themselves, as they will thus assume a more natural aspect. The best way of treating it, however, is to plant it at the foot of a south wall, or trellis, in the open air, or to employ it in helping to form a slight summer fence of flowers, or to place it at some distance from the front of a broad conspicuous border, and give it two or three branched stakes to ramble over, or to put it in a small plot on the lawn, and train it as in the last-mentioned case. By either of these plans, it will become a very showy summer climber, and by its peculiar form and the colour of its flowers, will give variety to those commonly grown.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

LILIUM TESTACEUM. Yellow Japan Lily. (*Half-hardy Bulb.*) Liliáceæ. Hexándria Monogýnia. This plant flowered in the nursery of Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, in June last. It is said to be a Japanese species, and although very inferior in point of beauty to L. speciosum, Thunbergianum, and their varieties, is a plant that well deserves to be cultivated. It is a handsome frame or half-hardy bulb, growing best when planted out in a cold pit, where the bulbs can be kept dry during winter. It should be planted in the pit in autumn, or very early in spring, and when once established should not be afterwards disturbed, for all these plants suffer injury by removal, in consequence of the loss of their tender perennial fibres, and by the bulbs becoming dry. Whether planted or potted, the bulbs should be placed rather deep, because they make fibres above the bulb as well as below it; and when they *must* be shifted, it should be done while they are dormant. The greatest care should be taken during the operation of turning them out of the pots, to remove the crocks from amongst the fibres, without shaking off much of the soil. They should then be fresh potted in a mixture of sandy peat, loam, and a small portion of well-rotted dung or leaf-mould, with ample drainage. They should afterwards be kept dry till they begin to grow, when water should be given, but rather sparingly at first. Much damage is done to fresh-potted bulbs by keeping them damp directly after potting, and while in a state of rest. It is easily increased by separating the scales of which the old bulb is composed, which are to be placed in pots filled with very sandy soil and exposed to a gentle heat. They will be two or three years before they flower. The plant grows from 1 to 4 feet high, according to the strength or size of the bulbs, and flowers from July to September, according to the manner in which it is treated.—*Botanical Register.*

AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS; *var.* MAXIMUS. Large-flowered African Blue Lily. (*Greenhouse Bulb.*) Liliáceæ. Hexándria Monogýnia.—This plant bloomed in the nursery of Mr. Groom, of Clapham Rise, in September last. It is a beautiful object; and those who wish to grow it successfully, should treat it in the following manner:—About the end of February the plant should be fresh potted, in a mixture of rich loam and well-decomposed leaf-mould, or well-rotted dung, and placed in a warm part of the greenhouse, where it will soon begin to grow freely. It will then require to be freely supplied with water, and about the end of May should be removed to the open air, if it is intended that it should flower out of doors. The pot should be placed in a sheltered situation, in a large pan filled with water, so that one-third of the pot is immersed; or the pot may be placed by the side of a pond, and the plant treated as subaquatic, in which situation it will flower freely during the summer. If retained in the greenhouse during the blooming season, it must have plenty of air and water, or it will become weak, and lose that beautiful deep blue colour, which so much distinguishes it. When it has done flowering in the autumn, it should be gradually dried, by withholding water, and finally, when the soil in the pots has become tolerably dry, and there is danger of frost, the pot should be removed for the winter, either into a cold pit, or under the stage of the greenhouse. Or it may be placed in a cellar, but then it must be kept very dry, and should be removed from such a situation as soon as it shows signs of vegetation. This plant will also force freely, if well supplied with moisture and bottom-heat; but in that case the flowers become very pale. It is easily increased by dividing the old plant when in a dormant state. It seldom requires shifting when once established, if supplied once or twice, during the growing season, with a little liquid manure.—*Botanical Register.*

HYPOCALYMMA ROBUSTUM. Larger Peach Myrtle. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Myrtáceæ. Icosándria Monogýnia.—This is one of those beautiful little Myrtaceous plants peculiar to the south-west of New Holland, which might be easily mistaken for small Almond or Peach bushes, so much are the flowers like them, and so seldom do we find bright rosy blossoms among the Myrtles. It is a native of the Swan River Colony, and has been raised by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter. The leaves when bruised smell very agreeably of lemon. It is a greenhouse plant, and requires to be potted in a compost, consisting of loam and heath-mould, with a small portion of silver sand. The pot must be well drained, so as to allow all noxious matter to pass off. Water should be freely given during summer, and plenty of air at all times, except during frost, when the temperature should not be below 35°. It may be propagated by cuttings in the ordinary way.—*Botanical Register.*

CATASETUM PLANICEPS. Flat-headed Catasetum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ § Vándeæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This plant is a native of the Spanish Main, whence it was imported by Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it flowered in June, 1841. It may be cultivated in a similar way to the other species, by being potted in mossy turf and potsherds mixed with some small pieces of wood. Like other fleshy-stemmed Orchidaceæ, this requires three seasons; namely, that of growth, of flowering, and of rest. In spring, while in a vigorous state, plenty of water and a humid atmosphere are requisite, at a temperature of not less than 70° at night, nor yet above 80° by day, and shaded during sunny weather. As the flowering season advances, water should be diminished gradually; and in winter, when the plant is in a dormant state, it should be withheld altogether for a few weeks, and the temperature not allowed to rise above 60°, nor fall to below 50°.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Irish Flax Society.—We have received a report of the proceedings of this Society for 1842, from which we collect that the growth of Flax in Ireland is becoming of greater importance every year, chiefly through the assistance offered by the friends of the Society. Belgian flax-growers and dressers have been brought over for the purpose of teaching the Irish how to cultivate and prepare it in the manner practised in that country; and young Irishmen have been sent to Belgium to acquire knowledge on the spot. There is no doubt that Flax may be grown as well in this country as in Flanders, and we should expect it to prove, under good management, very remunerating, for every part of the produce is worth money in the market. We learn that a move is taking place in the same direction in Norfolk, where the farmers are not likely to take anything in hand which will not pay them. We regret to see that the Irish Society's funds are exhausted in their past operations; but we trust that the appeal which has been made by the Society to the landlords will enable it to resume its proceedings this year with renewed energy. Not that we perceive any necessity for regarding such an association as a permanent body; all that it can do is to give a new impulse and a better direction to the Flax cultivation; that effected, the Irish farmers must do all the rest. Up to the present time the Society's operations seem to have been judiciously directed, and, if carried on, will in a short time have done all that any society can do in such matters.

Tuckermania maritima.—This plant, which has also been called T. californica, was found by Mr. Nuttall upon the rocks at St. Diego, on the coast of California; he named it, as was stated, in honour of Mr. Tuckerman, of Boston. It is a Composite plant, showy, with bipinnately-divided leaves, with linear entire segments, nearly all borne towards the base of the stem, which terminates in a naked peduncle, a foot long. It will make a tolerably good border plant; the leaves are very succulent, the flowers few, but very yellow. It may improve on cultivation.—*Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

Large Currants.—A Correspondent of the *Central New York Farmer* sent the Editor of that paper a basket of Currants, which the Editor pronounced to be the largest he ever saw, some of the berries measuring 1⅝ in. in circumference, and several 1½ in.; the clusters were also large and fine. Mr. Berry, of Whitetone, who raised these Currants, states that he sent them to the Editor, to show what a little cultivation will do towards improving this most common and most neglected of fruits. The bushes are made to grow in the form of trees—they are, in fact, small trees. In this shape they bear for five or six years, and sometimes longer. The bushes are planted at least 6 ft. apart, and every spring or autumn, the new wood, which shoots out vigorously from the old branches, is cut off, with the exception of three or four joints. Mr. Berry prefers autumn pruning. By this method the fruit is produced in rich heavy clusters upon all parts of the tree, even to the extreme points of the branches, and does not dwindle away, as in the common mode of treatment, into little, puny, pigeon-shot berries, hanging upon solitary stems, in a wide waste of bush.—*Hovey's Mag. of Hort.*

Treatment of American Maize.—The land should be well ploughed and prepared, and, if necessary, manured; a considerable period being allowed between the first and second ploughings, in order that the soil should derive full benefit from exposure to the sun and atmosphere. The seed should be sown in rows, sufficiently far apart to admit of a plough being used after the plants have reached a certain height. The distance between the rows being fixed (say about four feet apart), a small quantity of manure is to be thrown down at intervals of 18 inches, on which three or four seeds should be placed; these are to be covered thinly with mud, which should be pressed down with the foot. When the plants are three or four inches high, the ground should be carefully hoed to remove the weeds, shortly after which it should have the first ploughing. When the tapel or male blossom appears, the plough should a second time be put through the field, and on both occasions the share should pass very near the roots. The earth after the second ploughing should be gathered round the roots of the plants with a hoe, and all shoots from the parent plant should be removed, as they weaken it and produce nothing. American Maize might be sown in beds, and afterwards transplanted. Where this mode of culture is adopted, the plants should be raised three or four inches apart, and a small quantity of earth should be allowed to adhere to the roots when removed. When the grains in the ears are formed and begin to harden, so as not to yield to the pressure of the thumb-nail, the top and leaves of the plant should be removed, and tied up (after drying two or three days), for fodder for cattle. The grain, when hard and ripe, should be gathered, well dried, and put away in an airy place, either in the husk or shelled.—*Transactions of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.*

Guano as used in South America.—"Guano, or Huano as it is termed in Peru, is scarcely used in the neighbourhood of Arequipa for any land but that upon which Maize and Potatoes are planted, but there it is invariably in requisition at a certain stage of the growth of the plant; as without it, the farmers say it is impossible to get a remunerating crop of either of these from their land. The time for applying guano to the Maize is when the plant is about two feet high; then a small quantity of it is dashed round the plant on the surface of the ground; a labourer immediately follows with a spade, throws up the earth round the bunch of stalks in the form of a mound, with the double object of covering the guano and supporting the plant; which, after being watered, is apt to fall when there is any wind. A single handful is sufficient for the roots of three different bunches of stalks. Water must be let on within three days after the guano is applied, otherwise it does injury to the root. To Potatoes it is applied after the plant rises a few inches out of the ground, in about the same proportion as is used for Maize; but, instead of being thrown on the ground, it is placed near the level of the roots by first making small holes. The ground must be irrigated within two days after; otherwise the roots are, if not destroyed, considerably injured by the guano."—*Mark Lane Express.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Dalkeith Palace.—Alterations and improvements have been going on here lately in a most spirited manner. The old kitchen-garden, which was in a very bad situation, has now been abandoned, and a new one made on the bank north of the town of Dalkeith, the extent of which is about 20 imperial acres. The length of the houses and pits, exclusive of the large conservatory, which was built some years ago in the old flower-garden, is 1080 feet, viz., 370 feet in the principal range, consisting of three Peach-houses, three Vineries, one plant stove, one Heath-house, one greenhouse, 160 feet of Pine stoves, in four divisions, 370 feet of Pine pits, forcing pits, &c., heated with hot water; 180 feet of plant-houses, consisting of one Orchidaceous-house, one greenhouse, and one Camellia-house, which is not yet finished. There are 600 feet of cold pits, in two ranges of 300 feet each, one-half of which is adapted for forcing early vegetables and wintering salads and tender vegetables; the other half is intended for wintering half-hardy plants, bulbs, Alpine plants, &c. The fruiting Pines are plunged in beds of sand, under which a system of hot-water pipes is used for supplying bottom-heat, which seems to answer well. The collection of plants, greenhouse and herbaceous, is, perhaps, the best private one in Scotland. The offices and cellars behind the principal range are so complete and commodious as to merit particular description. The cellars extend under the offices behind the principal range, and are of the same length; they are used for keeping roots, tools, &c., growing Mushrooms on shelves, blanching salads, and wintering vegetables. There is also a kitchen, for the men's use, and for various other purposes. The range of offices above them are, five rooms for garden men, seed-room, store-room, fruit-room, carpenter's shop, garden office, and a room for cleaning and packing vegetables, and preparing them for the kitchen. This room is supplied with water, and has two boilers for heating it in winter. It is fitted up with shelves, on which a supply of vegetables, &c. is kept during winter, to prevent the disagreeable process of collecting them daily, when the ground is frozen or covered with snow. Under the cellars an abundant supply of water is collected in large tanks, which are furnished from the roofs of the buildings and the drainage of the higher ground around the garden. Cisterns are also placed over the furnaces, and the water is carried through the wall over the boilers to the inside. At present the water is raised by a common pump from the large reservoir to a cistern, whence it is conveyed by pipes to iron cisterns placed at convenient distances. This, however, is merely temporary, and it is intended hereafter to raise the water by means of a small steam-engine. In front of one of the plant-houses is placed a brick and stone tank, 50 feet long, 5 feet deep, and 4 feet wide, into which the rain-water which falls on the pits and hothouses in the back range is collected; should this be at any time insufficient, it can be supplied from the larger reservoirs already mentioned. The brick walls are hollow, and are built upon rather a novel plan, being heated by hot-water pipes. They are the finest walls hitherto built in Scotland, Mr. M'Intosh having brought brickmakers and bricklayers from England for the purpose. The trees are not fastened in the ordinary manner, with nails and shreds, but cast-iron eyed studs are driven into the joints (never into the bricks); to these the branches are tied with twine steeped in pyroligneous ether, to make it more lasting. These studs are not at any time intended to be taken out, and the evil of destroying walls by driving in and drawing out the nails, as is usually the case, is thus remedied. In planting the trees, we observed that they were all placed near the surface, indeed higher than is done by most advocates for this mode of planting. The trees on the walls are also arranged as follows:—*South wall:* Peaches and Nectarines from the centre to the east end; Apricots from the centre to the west end: on the north side of this wall, Morello Cherries occupy one half, and the best sorts of table Cherries the other. *West wall:* West aspect, Apples; east aspect, Plums. *East wall:* On both sides, the best kinds of Pears. The other walls are planted in a somewhat similar manner. We were glad to see that Mr. M'Intosh had planted many of the French and Flemish Pears as standards, as well as against the walls. The formation of the principal part of the garden must have cost much labour, as it is calculated that 10,000 cubic yards of gravel were taken out, and nearly the same quantity of earth brought in; the original soil in many instances not extending six inches in depth. Many other alterations and improvements are in progress. On the east side of the kitchen garden a new flower-garden or arboretum is in the course of formation, intended principally for specimens of ornamental plants; and in the valley opposite to the Palace, on the north side of the river, the new flower-garden is to be placed. The width of the walks in the pleasure-grounds is nine feet; sufficiently wide for a pony carriage to be driven round, which is a great convenience in a place of this extent.

Reviews.

A Cyclopædia of Practical Agriculture. By Martin Doyle. A New Edition, enlarged. How, Fleet-street. Part XI.

We have always expressed our good opinion of this work; and we are glad to find it confirmed by the following memorandum from our agricultural friend "M."

Martin Doyle is well known as a perspicuous and sensible writer on several popular subjects. The name is assumed, and the real author is a worthy Irish clergyman, who has much experience in Agriculture, which he has practised with assiduity, if not with much profit, for many years. The work, in the present enlarged edition, will be found extremely useful as a book of reference. There are no theories in it which are not founded on well-established facts. There is a tone of great humanity to the brute creation running through it, and occasionally some naïve and lively illustrations. We can safely recommend this work to all those who are interested in practical husbandry.—*M.*

Martin's Thames and Metropolis Improvement Plan (Ridgway, 8vo.) is a full explanation of the views taken by the author as to the most judicious means, among other things, of preserving the sewerage of London, and conveying its valuable contents to the agricultural districts. As the pamphlet is entirely one of detail, we must refer our readers to its pages for the manner in which Mr. Martin proposes to carry out his comprehensive plans.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

We are indebted to Belgian and German gardeners for a modification of side-grafting, founded on the disposition of the sap to flow upwards after a plant is laid down horizontally—a subject on which I remarked last week. Side-grafting, or this modification of it, is not at all new. It has been often treated of by Mr. Loudon in his different works, but it is not practised so generally as it deserves to be. It is one of the easiest and most beautiful modes of grafting delicate house-plants, especially those which do not succeed so well when headed down to work on—such as Rhododendrons, Camellias, Correas, Passion flowers, and all soft-wooded plants. The operation is simple, and may be thus performed: fix on a smooth part of the stock, near the surface of the pot, and make a downward slanting cut an inch and a half long, and from the sixteenth to a quarter of an inch in depth at the bottom, according to the size of the stock; then make a cross-cut at the bottom, which will leave a notch on the stock: cut the graft to correspond, resting the bottom of it on the notch; tie it in the usual way, and lay down the pot horizontally, taking care to keep the graft side uppermost, in order that the ascending sap may flow into it, instead of forcing the latent buds into shoots. It is also necessary to prepare the graft so as to have the back of its leaves towards the stock, in order that they may be kept in their natural position when the stock is laid down horizontally. This method will succeed with or without claying, if the stocks are placed in a close, moist hotbed, or under a handglass. In summer, many tribes will do well enough in a close cold frame, if they are kept rather damp; but in that case the safest way is to clay them. I have seen nurserymen use bell-glasses over the grafted portion, but they are only serviceable in hastening the process. Perhaps it may be as well to caution amateurs not to lay down their grafted plants, unless they are grafted quite low; if the grafts are placed more than six inches above the pot, to lay them horizontally would impede the union. Out-of-door grafting is now more or less performed in almost every garden. Nurserymen always begin with those plants which vegetate soonest. The Cherry is generally the first to be grafted in the kitchen-garden; Plums follow next; Apples and Pears are left to the last, as any time before the middle of April will do for them.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—For the first three weeks after potting, pay particular attention to the bottom-heat of the fresh beds; if they should get over-heated, your care for the last six months, and your hopes for the next six, as far as Pines are concerned, may in one night be rendered useless. Keep the young stock in a close, moist heat, to encourage their fresh rooting and assist the fruiters to throw up strong fruit-stems.

Vinery.—The late Vines that are not to be forced till all their buds break naturally require particular attention from this time. Probably this house, like the rest, is full of plants; but from this time its temperature must be treated to suit the Vines. Keep the top and bottom sashes as open as they will allow, both day and night. Continue to watch the forced ones in their different stages, and see that the young wood and fruit do not get crowded. Try the experiment suggested at page 132 with the Sweetwater and Frontignans.

Peach-house.—When the fruit in the first house is fairly stoned, begin to thin by degrees, and regulate the crop according to the strength of the trees.

Cherry-house.—If these have set thickly they must also be thinned to a fair average crop; but having hardly seen the sun while in flower, these and the Peaches have in general set rather thinly this season.

Figs.—A correspondent has just asked how it is that his forced Figs always cast their first crops, &c. Upon this point I shall make some remarks next week. Continue the usual routine, as already directed.

Melons and Cucumbers.—Train the plants regularly as they advance, and keep the shoots thin; a few leaves, if well exposed to the light, will ripen more fruit, and that of a better quality, than a greater number crowded, and shading each other. Keep a sharp look-out after woodlice. To see my Melon-beds without a toad would be like the loss of an old friend; but I do not believe that he destroys woodlice; he thinks they are prisoners like himself, and he is too generous to take advantage of his superior strength. In the open air he may think and act otherwise, but assuredly he never touches them in confinement.

Seedlings.—Never let seedlings in this department remain any length of time without transplanting them into fresh soil, as soon as they can be safely handled. How often do you see Tomatoes, Capsicums, &c., drawn up by too much confinement, and for want of being early transplanted and inured sooner to a cooler situation. Some people prick out their seedling Balsams and Cockscombs into the soil of the hotbed, and take them up and transplant in the same place, in order to make them dwarf stocky plants, and increase their roots: this is worth trying.

Out-door Department.

Although we have not yet seen any "March dust," the soil has much improved in texture; and the weather, on the whole, has been favourable for sowing seeds. It has, however, received but little assistance from the sun; the first half of the month having been as dull and sunless as February.

Crops in Rows.—As soon as the soil is dry, or even half dry, all crops in rows should have the soil well stirred between them; and this should be done three or four times before the end of April. If you are near a farm-yard or common sewer you need not want for manure to ply between the rows of Spinach, Cabbages, &c. Now is the best time to begin to apply liquid manure to standing crops. A peck or two of soot will make good liquid manure, if no better is at hand.

Successional Crops.—The first March sowing of all these being now finished, and well guarded from mice, rats, slugs, and birds, the whole strength of the garden may be turned to the permanent crops, of which only one sowing or planting is required for the season. A weekly mention of the names of the plants for these sowings would fill the Calendar to no purpose.

Potatoes.—A large breadth of the different sorts should be planted before the end of the month.

Orchard.—It would be a good plan to take one-third of the trees annually, and paint over their trunks and main branches with thick lime paint, with a little soot dusted in it to take off the white glare of the lime. If any of the standards showed signs of moss or insects under this triennial dressing, they should be oftener painted over; while all the stone fruit on the walls should, about this time, be done over every year. Have coverings ready for the Peaches, but do not use them till there is an actual necessity for it.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stoves.—Recollect that this is the best time to put in cuttings of stove plants, and especially root-cuttings, which can easily be got as the different families are potted. If we had no physiology at all to direct us how to manage stove plants in winter, root-cuttings at this time would supply the deficiency. Pieces of the roots of plants that have been in a dormant state since last October are full of sap, and will break forth into young plants at the first excitement; not so, however, with those of plants kept struggling against nature; their juices and energies are already expended, and they will yield unwillingly even to the strongest stimuli. If you have any doubts on the subject, take a cutting of a Clerodendron root now, and again from the same variety next June, and observe the difference; the roots in June are the railroads for the ascending sap, not the depositories of it; but this any one can ascertain by experiment.

Greenhouse.—Many tribes here will now require shifting, and some of the more hardy and less showy kinds may be removed to the cold pits, or even placed out in a sheltered situation, to be protected with straw mats. If some contrivance of this sort is not made, the finer plants will suffer daily from their crowded state. It will be better now not to admit so much air at night, if the wind is at all cold. Although it would be bad management to encourage the growth of the plants, yet it would be still worse to retard it by cold currents of air. Syringe once or twice a week early in the day, and propagate by cuttings such plants as are wanted for keeping up the stock in a young healthy state.

Conservatory.—The Azaleas have now a double demand on their stock of food—to maintain their flowers and make their young wood; they must therefore be well supplied with moisture at the roots. Pelargoniums, at this season, keep so long in flower that they are sure to have green-fly on them, from standing so long without having sufficient air; remove them, and every other infected plant, to be smoked elsewhere, if the conservatory is attached to the living rooms. Any plant that can be made to flower at this time is a valuable addition to the conservatory.

Pits.—Many of the hardier plants here may now be removed to more temporary shelter, to make room for others from the greenhouse, and for newly-potted store plants for the flower-garden. Florists' flowers require more room also; in short, every tribe now should be attended to, according to the wants and wishes of the owner.

Cutting Pit.—This is the most essential part of this department at present. For cuttings of all soft-wooded plants, use half sand and half peat for the compost, and about half an inch of sand on the top; the shorter the cuttings and the shallower they are planted, the more likely they are to succeed; and, like seedlings, the sooner they are potted off after they are rooted, the better. To save room, you may at this stage plant many of them in one pot; and after they are more hardened they may be potted singly.

Out-door Department.

The Rosary, from one end to the other, should now have a thorough soaking of rich liquid manure. Those who want a late bloom from the June Roses, will not prune their plants till the end of the month; those that are pruned, especially standards, should now be done over in the same manner as the Peach-trees, with lime, sulphur, soot, and soft-soap.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Mar. 16, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Mar.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain
Friday 10	30.176	30.050	44	28	36.0	S.	-
Saturday 11	30.153	30.086	47	40	43.5	S.W.	-
Sunday 12	29.943	29.700	50	32	41.0	S.W.	-
Monday 13	29.735	29.505	52	43	47.5	S.W.	.06
Tuesday 14	29.605	29.426	56	45	50.5	W.	-
Wednesday 15	29.924	29.715	55	45	50.0	N.W.	.06
Thursday 16	29.986	29.940	57	29	43.0	S.	-
Average	29.930	29.786	51.5	37.4	44.5		.12

Mar. 10. Hazy; overcast; frosty at night.
11. Slight haze; overcast; fine.
12. Uniformly overcast; very fine at night.
13. Slight frost; clear; cloudy and fine; rain at night.
14. Fine; cloudy; overcast.
15. Hazy; cloudy and fine; foggy at night; rain.
16. Hazy and mild; very fine, with clouds; overcast and fine.
Mean temperature of the week 0.2° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending Mar. 25, 1843.

Mar.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 19	51.3	35.0	43 2	4	0.02 in.	-	3	1	-	1	5	5	2
Mon. 20	52.7	37.2	45.0	6	0.13	1	-	1	-	-	8	2	5
Tues. 21	51.8	37.5	44.7	7	0.12	4	1	1	2	1	4	3	1
Wed. 22	50.1	35.2	42.6	9	0.18	3	1	1	1	2	3	4	2
Thurs. 23	49 4	35.8	42.6	9	0.33	4	2	2	1	-	3	3	2
Fri. 24	48 7	33.4	41.0	7	0.11	2	4	2	-	1	2	5	1
Sat. 25	50 1	31.8	41.0	7	0 50	2	4	3	-	1	1	5	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 19th in 1836, and 20th in 1829—thermometer 69°; and the lowest on the 21st in 1837—thermometer 21°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending March 17, 1843.

The supply of Vegetables during the past week has been rather limited, but Fruit has been tolerably abundant. Trade is beginning to assume a more brisk appearance. *Fruit:* Of Pines there is a fair supply, consisting principally of Queens; a few Strawberries are occasionally offered, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per oz.; a small quantity of Beurré Rance and Easter Beurré Pears are to be met with, the latter fetching 12*s.*, and the former 20*s.* per half-sieve. The price of Apples has varied but little since our last Report. Cucumbers are becoming more plentiful, and are selling from 2*s.* to 6*s.* per brace. *Vegetables:* At the commencement of the week Asparagus was rather scarce; it is now however more plentiful, although far from being abundant. Seakale continues good, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per punnet. Broccoli is not plentiful; the white fetches from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.*, the purple from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bunch. Cabbage-plants are abundant, and sell from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen bunches. French Beans remain scarce, and are selling from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per 100. Lettuces are small, and sell from 9*d.* to 10*d.* per score. Endive is of good quality, and fetches from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per score. Spring Radishes are supplied in small quantities, from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per punnet. Rhubarb is becoming more plentiful, and fetches from 12*s.* to 15*s.* per dozen bundles. Mushrooms are a little cheaper, and may be obtained from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per punnet. *Flowers:* The Cut Flowers have been exceedingly good during the past week, consisting of Calla æthiópica, Phaius grandifolius, Epiphyllum truncatum, Sparmánnia africana, Burchéllia capensis, Hoya carnosa, with a variety of Pelargoniums, Roses, Camellias, Epacrises, Azaleas, Kalmias, Acacias, Anemones, &c.

PRICES, Saturday, March 18, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s.* to 8*s*	Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s.* to 6*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 16*s*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 3*s*	Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 4*s* to 10*s*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s* to 7*s*
— Kitchen, 3*s* to 6*s*	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 6*s* to 20*s*	Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 1*s* to 2*s*	Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 65*s.* to 70*s.*
Pummeloes, per doz., 6*s* to 12*s*	Nuts, per bushel—
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s*	— Brazil, 16*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*	— Spanish, 18*s*
— bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 24*s*	— Barcelona, 24*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*	— Cob, 12*s* to 14*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*	

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*	Parsneys, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, Red, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*	Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— plants, per doz. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Leeks, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 4*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*	Onions, per bushel, 8*s* to 10*s*
— Purple, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 4*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*	— Green, p. doz. bun 3*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 75*s*	— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 6*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*	Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
— Kidney, p. bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Asparagus, large, per 100, 6*s* to 8*s*
— Scotch, per bushel, 1*s* 6*d*	Sprue, or Small, 2*s* to 3*s*
— New, per lb., 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Lettuce, p. score, 9*d* to 10*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Endive, per score, 1*s* to 2*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Cardoons, each, 1*s*	Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Radish, spring, per punnet, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*	Parsley, per half-sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Fennel, per doz. bun. 2*s* to 4*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4*s* to 6*s*	Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Horn, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*

Now ready, price 4*s.* 6*d.*,

RURAL CHEMISTRY.

By Edward Solly, Esq., Jun., F.R.S.,

Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London, Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Institution.

London: 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden.

Notices to Correspondents.

Manures.—*S. D.*—Sawdust is good manure if properly prepared; unprepared, it is a bad material. Cause it to rot, if you can, by mixing it with putrifying animal matter, such as blood, or offal, or cloacine; if you cannot do that, char it; that being impossi-

ble, burn it and use the ashes. If added to animal refuse, putrifying fish, or any such matter, it will decay, and then becomes an excellent substance.†——*A Subscriber* —Dilute Gas-liquor with 5 or 6 times its bulk of water; add oil of vitriol by degrees, till it ceases to effervesce; let it stand a day; and apply it immediately. We cannot give any directions as to quantity; you had better be guided by the price; as much as you can get for 30*s.* an acre ought to be enough.†——*L. G.*—It is not probable that sulphuretted hydrogen would be hurtful to vegetation, unless in very large quantities; for it is continually floating in the air. Mr. Solly has proved experimentally, and our direct experience shows, that it is beneficial rather than contrary, (see the Proceedings of the Chemical Committee of the Horticultural Society). Neither will the Coal Tar do any harm.†——*L. D.*—In using Gypsum for fixing the manure of a dunghill, you should proceed thus. Make a layer of the stable litter; soak it with water; dust gypsum over it. Add another layer; soak it again; dust on more gypsum; and so proceed till the heap is made. Then at one corner of the dunghill makea hole water-tight by puddling; into this conduct gutters from the other sides of the heap, so that all that flows from it may run into the hole; let it be some one's business every day, or as often as is necessary, to throw the drainings back upon the dunghill. If the weather is dry, add water or urine to keep it moist, and suffer none of the drainage to escape. In this way your dunghill will be the perfection of such a thing. You must keep it wet at all events, if it is ever to be what it should be; and gypsum will not fix its ammonia unless it is wet. We shall treat especially of these matters very soon.†——*X. Y. Z.*—Gypsum is by no means so good as sulphuric acid for fixing ammonia in urine.‡——*Bugs.*—Tan is not at all suitable as a manure until it is thoroughly decomposed. If, however, it is mixed with cloacine or some similar substance, it will decay rapidly and become a valuable material.‡——*H. S.* will find our opinion on Brewers' Grains as a manure at p. 105. It is a general principle, that, where any substance affords nutritious food to animals, it is best to give it as food, and use the dung of the animals so fed, mixed with straw or earth. Brewers' Grains are excellent for cows and pigs, and Malt-comb for cows and sheep; but if there is an abundance of these, and no animals to eat them, they will do well for manure. Malt-comb has been successfully drilled with Barley, and will, no doubt, promote the growth of Turnips. As much as 20 bushels per acre may be drilled with the seed. *M.*——*Guano-aqua.*—Guano, mixed with water from a tank into which the refuse of a farm-yard and rain-water run, can be applied with advantage to Grass in pasture, or laid up for hay; it must be well diluted, and may be applied now. Four lbs. to 8 galls. of water is a proportion only suited to gardening purposes; two or three cwt. an acre is abundant.†

CHARCOAL.—*X. Y. Z.*—When this substance is mixed with soil for potting plants, it should be broken into small fragments about half as large as a small marble. Wood-ashes from a baker's oven are unfit for the purpose.‡

CHALK.—*Flora.*—Small pieces of chalk are unsuitable for the drainage of pots.‡

BOG-EARTH.—*A Subscriber.*—Oil of vitriol is not at all a good material to mix with bog-earth; wood-ashes are much better; but the best plan is to throw it up with decaying animal or vegetable matter, dead fish, offal, cloacine, and such substances; thoroughly incorporating them into a compost.

CATTLE.—*H. S.*—Warts on the teats of cows may be removed by tying a small cord, well waxed, tight round their base, to stop the circulation, when they will drop off. If they are too much clustered to be tied, wash them with a strong solution of common potash. They may be eradicated by actual cautery, or by nitrate of silver; but this should only be used under the direction of a skilful veterinarian. *M.*

VINES.—*Merlin.*—The number of shoots to be left upon your Vines in pots must be regulated by the strength of the plant. If bunches are visible upon six or eight of the shoots, let all the others be removed; but where only two or three show fruit, a few of the barren shoots should be retained, which may be stopped at the sixth or eighth joint.‡——*A. B.*—Your Vines appear to have been pruned too closely. There is usually, at the base of each shoot, a protuberance which should never be injured in pruning. In the close-spur system, the shoots are cut back almost close to this callosity, which is furnished with numerous buds, although scarcely visible to the naked eye. To make your Vines break more regularly throughout their entire length, you had better secure them along the front of the house, *inside*, about a foot distant from the glass.†——*A Prentice* —Where Vines are trained upon the spur system, it is the usual practice to stop the shoots at one joint above the bunch as soon as they are sufficiently elongated to allow this to be done. You will find an answer to your inquiries respecting Roberts's Treatise at p. 818 of 1842. To raise Vines from eyes or buds, you must choose well-ripened wood of last year, and take a single bud, with about an inch of wood on each side of it; insert it about half-an-inch deep in a well-drained pot of light soil; press the earth firmly round it, and plunge the pot in a gentle hotbed.‡

GRAPES.—A *Correspondent* is desirous of learning the reason why bunches of Grapes, in their earliest stage, wire off or become converted into tendrils, more particularly near the bottom of the house, although just above the flue; and whether they are more likely to do so when trained upon the spur system.

CUTTINGS.—*A Young Beginner.*—The period at which it is best to propagate hardy plants by cuttings will depend greatly upon the nature of the plant from which they are taken. In most cases, any time between the beginning of June and the end of August will be found suitable.‡

CLIMBERS.—*A Young Beginner.*—For a pitched paling, 6 feet high, the following climbing plants will be suitable: Ampelopsis quinquefólia; Clematis grata, flámmula, viticella, and montana; Capriféolium gratum, and Periploca græca.‡

ANNUALS.—*Clericus.*—Where these have not been sown in the previous autumn for early blooming, they should be sown about the commencement of this month in a slight hotbed; from which they could be transferred to the open border so soon as all danger of severe frost was over.‡

FUCHSIAS.—*Ordsall.*—Any light, rich garden-soil will suit Fuchsias, when planted in beds. The best sorts for the purpose are named at p. 144.‡

CASTOR OIL PLANT.—*Clericus.*—The seeds of this plant should be sown immediately in sandy soil, in 60-sized pots, plunged in a gentle hotbed. Shade the young plants during bright sunshine, until they have formed two or three rough leaves; when they may be shifted into 48's, in rich soil. Give them plenty of air in favourable weather during the day, but protect them well from cold at night. When they require it, repot them into 24's, and as soon as the weather will admit, place them in a cool frame to harden, and water them once or twice a week with liquid manure. About the middle of May they may be planted out in the open border.‡

TREES FOR MARSHES.—*G.*—For growing on marshy land which is occasionally overflowed by the sea, no trees or shrubs are better adapted than Alder, any of the species of Willow, and Viburnum Opulus.‡

DRACÆNA.—*Ignoramus.*—Your plant of Dracæna draco will probably be several years before it blooms. It is not ornamental, but bears a large panicle of flowers, not unlike those of the Asparagus.‡

CAMELLIAS.—*Rhadamanthus.*—If you can place your Camellias in a warm greenhouse from the time that they have done flowering until they ripen their wood and form flower-buds for the succeeding season, you might keep them for the rest of the year in a room where they would receive a full portion of light and air upon all favourable occasions. Unless in very severe weather, they would be better in a room where there was no fire.‡

ROSES.—*W. R.*—Madame Laffay is a handsome hybrid perpetual Rose for a wall or trellis work, but we doubt much whether any of this tribe will bloom upon a N. and N.E. aspect.‡

TUBEROSE.—*W. J.*—The treatment of this plant is given at p. 121.‡

CHINESE IRIS.—*Tristan.*—The amount of bottom-heat that you have given this plant by pouring boiling water into the pan of its flower-pot, seems to have been too great. You have forced it into the production of leaves, and you have not enabled it to form the matter required for the organisation of leaves. Whenever such stimuli as you have used are applied to plants, you should expose the leaves to all the light you can possibly command. A more manageable way of cultivating such plants is to place them in a pot of rich compost at the foot of a south-wall during summer, where they require no protection; to water them well, so as to keep off the red spider and prevent scorching, and in the winter to remove them to the window of a sitting-room, if you have not a greenhouse. With such management, both the Chinese and Chalcedonian Iris will flower regularly. The great point is to give them heat, light, and moisture, when growing, and never to allow the leaves to be injured, but to permit them to die away naturally.†

PEARS.—*A Subscriber ab initio.*—Late Pears, some of which will keep till the end of April, are—Fondante du Bois, Jean de Witte, Ne plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, Beurré Rance, Holland Bergamot, La Fortunée de Parmentier. As you intend to plant some against walls, the Easter Beurré, Beurré Rance, and Holland Bergamot, are the most proper for such a situation; but unless the aspect be south, or inclining thereto, the fruit will be higher-flavoured from standards. We do not know the Barnadiston Pear.‖

STRAWBERRIES.—*MacGregor.*—The best kinds for succession are the Roseberry, Keen's Seedling, Old Pine, Myatt's Pine and British Queen, Elton, American Scarlet, and Coul Late Scarlet. The most convenient way of planting them is in rows 9 inches or a foot apart, in 4-feet beds. If a certain breadth of land is planted annually, those plants which have borne fruit for two seasons may be trenched in, and a constant succession of productive beds will thus be ensured.‡

LEMONS.—*M. B.*—Your Lemons will keep for some time if you spread them thinly in a cool, airy situation.‡

MELONS.—*A. C. G.*—From your account we should suppose that the leaves of your Melons were last year destroyed by thrips. The best method of getting rid of these pests is to dust the foliage with sulphur by means of wheel-bellows, as recommended at p. 164 of 1841.‡

GRAFTING WALNUT-TREES.—*O. L.*—If Walnut-trees are cut in spring, before their leaves expand, the flow of sap from the wounds is such that grafts cannot succeed. Mr. Knight, with all his skill, uniformly failed; but at last he resolved to defer the operation till after the buds had burst, and he then succeeded in getting 22 scions to take, out of the 28 which he tried. When the trees have pushed a little, the shoot to be grafted must be cut above the place where a young shoot is pushing; this shoot must be preserved, and the scion must be placed opposite to it, being fitted in the manner of whip-grafting, care being taken that the *inner* barks coincide. When the buds of the scion begin to swell, the point of the shoot left opposite on the stock must be pinched, and when the graft has fully burst into leaf, and is consequently in a condition to appropriate the whole of the sap, the shoot on the stock may be then dispensed with. The scions should be taken off now, and their ends laid in the ground till required for use, as above mentioned.‖

PEAS.—*J. H.*—Any respectable nurseryman will supply you with the Milford Marrow Pea.‡

WOODLICE.—*W. B.*—With perseverance you may keep your Cucumber beds clear of Woodlice in the following manner: Put a cold boiled potato into a small pot and cover it loosely with moss; place this trap in the corner of the bed which the insects most frequent. A few of these traps would soon reduce their numbers, if they were looked to every morning, and all the insects collected in them destroyed in boiling water.‡

BOOKS.—*J. W. F.*—Roberts' Treatise on the Vine is advertised at p. 818 of 1842. Your bookseller at Edinburgh could procure it through his London agent.†——*A Repeater.*—We do not know. You had better get them all.†——*J. H.*—The work entitled "Every Man his own Brewer" may be obtained of any bookseller.‡

LAWNS.—*W. M. R.*—On no account use Hay-seeds for your new lawn; they may fill your land with weeds and bad Grasses. Instead of them take 6lbs. of Crested Dogstail, 5lbs. of the hard Fescue, 20lbs. of Rye Grass, 3 or 4lbs. of Poa trivialis or pratensis, and 6 or 7lbs. of White Clover. If you find this too expensive, you can reduce the quantities proportionably: what we have mentioned will make a good lawn immediately.†

THE PIQUA PLANT.—*S. H.*—We know nothing of a Piqua plant; but we know something of Piqua Tea; which is some preparation of herbs, coloured and flavoured artificially. It is very poor stuff.†

WORMS.—*S. H.*—The corrosive sublimate will do no harm to the roots of your Peach-trees, if you employ it to destroy worms.†

FERN FOR PIGS.—*K.*—There is no preparation by which the leaves of Fern, gathered in a young state, can be preserved fit for use during the remainder of the year.‡

OLD MELON SEEDS.—*T. H.*—We have sent the seeds to Oxford, where, in the Botanic Garden, the experiments on old seeds are carrying on.†

ALLOTMENTS.—*Red Cap.*—Detailed observations upon the allotment system will appear forthwith, probably next week.

PUMP-WATER.—*Bags.*—Pump-water should never be applied to plants when either rain or pond-water can be procured. When, however, it must be used, it should be previously exposed to the atmosphere for several hours.‡

BEE-HIVES.—If *A. S. R.* applies to Mr. Savage, of Swaffham, Norfolk, who is an able apiarian, and constructs amateur Beehives, he will be able to obtain information respecting the "Ladies' Safety Hive."

BARKING TREES.—*W. J.*—The only effectual means of preventing sheep from barking trees, is to inclose the stems with tree-guards; one kind is described at p. 6 of this year's *Chronicle*.‡

MISCELLANEOUS.—*J. W. F.*—Your plant is Polýgala chamæbuxus.‡—Your plants are, 1. Correa speciosa. 3. A species of Hermánnia. 5. Brachysema latifólium. 6. Adenandra speciosa.‡——*J. N., Cardiff.*—Your Pear is the Beurré Rance.‡——*A. K.*—The Moss is Hypnum sericeum.†——*An Angler.*—We have attentively perused your communication, and do not find that its contents amount to anything.‡——*G. S.*—Your seedling Azalea is not sufficiently distinct from other well-known varieties to be of any importance.‡——*G. S. W.*—We were unable to discover any grub in your letter, or in the paper inclosed in it.‡——The best book we can recommend to *A Subscriber* is Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology; the 3d and 4th vols. of which will give the information required. *R.*——*T. P.*'s collection of Eggs were laid by the "Lackey Moth," *Clisiocampa Neustria*, whose history will form an Entomological subject for the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. *R.*——*A. G.*—We really do not know how to execute your task; there is no end to such establishments; and a list of them would only bewilder you, as it did us when we once attempted it.†——*S. M.*—The blighted appearance of your Tropæolum seems to have been brought on by inefficient drainage, causing water to stagnate about the roots.‡——*Clericus.*—We are unacquainted with Wood's scarlet Phlox.‡——*Anthony.*—Next week.——*G. M. E.*—We know nothing of the Calorific Ventilator:‡——*A. C. R. G.*—What is "Tuft Fungus"?‡——*T. T.*—We do not publish Almanacs.‡——*Erica.*—The Epacris is *E. impressa*. The Heaths are 1. Erica Willmoreana, a variety of E. perspícua; 15. E. jasminiflora; 44. E. ignescens; 62. E. vestíflua; 100. E. vernix; 126. E. grandinosa.†——*J. A.*—The Erica appears to be *E. refulgens*.‡——*Rusticus.*—We are unacquainted with the seed sent.‡——*Uphill.*—No. 52 of last year may be had, price 6*d.*——*G. B.*—We will notice the days of exhibition in our usual manner a short time previously to their taking place. To publish them in the manner proposed would be an advertisement.‡——*A Constant Reader* had better consult a lawyer.‡——*Mowbray.*—Of your Acorns No. 2 seems intended for Quercus Ægilops. We do not recognise the other from the drawing.‡——*N. H.*—Your Acácia is *A. dealbata*.‡—— *Londonderry.*—We know nothing further respecting the boiler to which you allude than is stated in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany."‡——*M. B.*—The shrub, which grows so plentifully in the neighbourhood of Baden Baden, and bears clusters of red berries, is Sambucus racemosa. You may sow the seed either in the open ground or in a pot, from which the young plants may afterwards be shifted into the open border.‡——*Cactus Ribes.*—There is no such plant as Ribes hispanica: you must have been misinformed.‡

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Overland Mail from India brings advices from Bombay to the 3d ult., and from Hong Kong to the 31st December. The news from China is the most important, comprising two untoward events—the massacre of the crews and passengers of two British vessels in the island of Formosa—and the burning of the English factory at Canton, by the Chinese, in a formidable riot on the 7th December. The massacre at Formosa has naturally excited the most immediate interest. It appears that more than a hundred British subjects, who had been wrecked on the coast of Formosa in the early part of the war, were put to death in August last by the Chinese authorities, who pleaded the order of the Emperor in defence of their proceedings. Sir H. Pottinger became acquainted with the circumstances on his arrival at Amoy, and lost no time in demanding from the Emperor the degradation and punishment of the local officers, and the confiscation of their property for the benefit of the families which have suffered from the effects of this barbarity. This demand was accompanied by a threat of the renewal of hostilities in case it were not complied with. The riot at Canton had for its immediate cause the disorderly conduct of some Lascars, who quarrelled with the Chinese and roused their feelings of exasperation against the English. The mob became so violent that the authorities could not control them; they attacked the factories, pillaged the buildings, and finally destroyed them by fire. Greater excesses would probably have been committed, but they were checked by the timely arrival of Sir Hugh Gough, on his return from Hong Kong to India. The authorities of Canton have disclaimed all participation in these outrages, and have expressed their willingness to pay the damages and severely punish the offenders. It is therefore presumed that the riot, although calculated to keep up anxiety and suspense, is not likely to lead to any serious differences.—The Indian news relates chiefly to the proceedings of the Governor-General, and to the festivities on the arrival of the army from Cabul. Lord Ellenborough had broken up the Camp at Ferozepore and proceeded to Delhi, with a large escort, in order to have some explanations with the Emperor. The affairs of Cabul are involved in some uncertainty; but it is rumoured that Akhbar Khan has returned to it with the assistance of the Kuzzilbashes, and that the young Sovereign, whom Gen. Pollock left there on the retreat of the troops, had fled for safety to Jellalabad.—Next in interest to this intelligence are the disastrous accounts of the great earthquake in the West Indies. As anticipated in our last, the effects of the catastrophe were felt far beyond the limits which were first assigned to it. In addition to its ravages at St. Thomas and Antigua, we have advices from Guadaloupe, surpassing in disaster all that had previously been reported from the other islands. The town of Pointe-à-Pitre, the commercial capital of the colony, has been destroyed, and what the earthquake spared was consumed by two or three hundred fires, which broke out a few minutes after the houses were levelled to the ground. The earthquake lasted only 70 seconds, and yet in the entire town, which contained nearly 20,000 souls, not ten houses are habitable. 1800 wounded were extracted from the ruins on the day of the calamity, and upwards of 1000 dead bodies were found on the day following; but no accurate idea of the number of the victims had been formed at the date of the last despatches. To complete this melancholy catalogue, subsequent arrivals inform us that the effects of the earthquake extended to Dominica; but we are not at present in possession of any particulars of the disasters it occasioned.

At home, the subject of the Corn-laws has been again under discussion in both Houses of Parliament. It was brought forward in the Lords by the motion of Lord Monteagle, for a committee to inquire into the effects of the Corn-law passed last Session; but the motion was negatived by a majority of 122. In the Commons it was incidentally introduced in the debate on Mr. Ward's motion for a committee to inquire into the peculiar burdens that press upon land, and into the peculiar exemptions which it enjoys. Sir R. Peel, in opposing the motion, declared his conviction that no further change in the Corn-laws is required by the general interests of the country, and the motion was finally negatived by a majority of 99. We can only briefly

notice the interesting debate in the Lords, on Monday, on the legal questions arising out of M'Naughten's trial, and to the debate in the Commons, on Wednesday, on the privilege question. In the former case, the Judges are to be summoned to a conference on the general law bearing on the treatment of lunatics; and in the latter, the Officers of the House are to be allowed to plead in the action now pending, so that the question will again be submitted to the decision of the Courts of Law.—The concluding report of the Chartist trials which we give this week will be read with interest; the public will be gratified to learn that the prisoners themselves, and Mr. T. Duncombe on their behalf in the House of Commons, have united in bearing testimony to the moderation with which the prosecution was conducted on the part of the Crown, and to the impartial conduct of the Judge who presided at the trials.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, remain at Buckingham Palace, and are quite well. During the week Her Majesty and the Prince have honoured the French plays and Covent Garden Theatre with their presence. The Queen has enjoyed her usual daily walk in the Palace Gardens, and took a carriage airing on Wednesday. The Countess of Charlemont has succeeded the Duchess of Norfolk as the Lady in Waiting. Viscount Sydney and Captain Duncombe have succeeded the Earl of Warwick and Captain Hood as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

Parliamentary Movements.—Sir A. Grant has resigned his seat for Cambridge, on being appointed a Commissioner of the Audit Office. Mr. Fitzroy Kelly has addressed the electors on the Conservative interest, and Mr. Richard Foster has announced himself a candidate on the Liberal interest. The nomination of candidates for the representation of Tavistock took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Trelawney was proposed as the Liberal candidate, and Mr. H. Vincent was brought forward by the Chartists. On Thursday Mr. Trelawney was elected by a majority of 44.

Official Appointments.—Col. Sir W. L. Herries has been appointed chairman of the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts, in the room of Mr. F. S. Larpent, who retires, after having filled the office for many years; and Sir A. C. Grant has been appointed a commissioner in the room of Sir W. L. Herries. It has been stated that Lord Abinger's retirement from the Bench will take place previous to Easter Term; that Sir F. Pollock will be his Lordship's successor; that Sir W. Follett will become Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General's place will be supplied by Mr. Fitzroy Kelly: but the report is contradicted, on authority, in the *Times* of this morning.

The Navy.—The following are the numbers of all the flag and other officers, petty officers, seamen, and boys of all her Majesty's ships and vessels in commission, and at the Royal dock-yards, on the 1st January, 1843:—Admirals, 2; Vice-Admirals, 4; Rear-Admirals, 7; Commodores, 2; Flag-Lieutenants, 11; Secretaries, 14; Clerks, and retinue of Flag-Officers, 125; Captains, 62; Commanders, 84; Lieutenants, 521; Master of the Fleet, 1; Masters, 121; Chaplains, 54; Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, 1; Deputies, 2; Surgeons, 141; Pursers, 116; Naval Instructors, 28; Mates, 489; Second Masters, 144; Assistant-Surgeons, 232; Warrant Officers, 755; Engineers, 118; Midshipmen, 555; Masters' Assistants, 224; Volunteers, 330; Clerks, 223; Schoolmasters, 23; and Petty Officers, 6,518. Total officers of all grades, 10,909.—Able and ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, including Kromen and Chinese coolies, 19,135.—Total for effective naval service on the 1st January last, exclusive of Marines, 30,044. The vote for the year 1842-3 for the number of seamen was 30,500; that taken for the ensuing financial year 1843-4, is 26,500 seamen and 2,000 boys.

The Army.—The following is a return of the number of men voted for the army in each year, from 1835-6 to 1842-3, both inclusive, the number of all ranks serving in Great Britain, including the recruiting troops and companies in the pay of the East India Company; and showing also the number of all ranks serving in India:—

	Great Britain.	India.	Total.
1835-6	81,271	19,720	100,991
1836-7	81,319	19,720	101,039
1837-8	81,311	19,720	101,031
1838 9	89,305	19,722	109,027
1839-40	89,351	20,467	199,818
1840-1	93,471	27,641	121,112
1841-2	82,051	29,070	121,121
1842-3	101,455	30,399	131,854

The number of men of all ranks actually serving on the 5th of April—

	Great Britain.	India.	Total.
1840	94,979	23,434	118,413
1841	94,468	27,330	121,798
1842	97,792	27,359	125,151

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers supply us with few topics of political interest. They are almost exclusively filled with details of the calamitous earthquake at Guadaloupe, of which we have given an account under our West Indian news. The Government has appointed a committee under the Presidency of Vice-Admiral Baron Mackau, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding the subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers. A pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris was read on Sunday, in all the churches of the capital, ordering that on Sunday the 19th, during high mass, a collection be made through the diocese, for the surviving victims of the disaster. All the theatres are to give benefits in favour of the inhabitants of La Pointe à Pitre, and subscriptions are to be opened in every company of the National Guard. The Royal Family have already set the example by liberal contributions. The King has subscribed 20,000f., the Queen 10,000f., Madame Adelaide 10,000f., the Duchess of Orleans 10,000f. for herself and the Count de Paris, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours 3,000f., the Duke de Montpensier 1000f., and Princess Clementine 1000f.—It appears that the rumour of the conclusion of a commercial treaty between this country and France is premature. On Saturday the Minister for Public Instruction, in reply to a question put to him in the Chamber of Peers, declared, that although Great Britain might, like any other Power, make overtures to France for a treaty of commerce, nothing in that respect was settled, nor did it appear that any such arrangement would be concluded for some time. It is generally believed in Paris, that the differences between France and Spain will be very soon adjusted, through the mediation of the British Cabinet. M. Lesseps will be promoted, and consequently withdrawn from Barcelona; and thus a principal impediment to the long-desired reconciliation will be removed.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 6th inst. The elections of that capital were over, and terminated in favour of Ministers. The Ministerial candidates were returned by a majority of from 1,553 to 1,874. The Opposition candidate foremost on the list only counted 505 votes, and none of the other candidates obtained more than 280. The returns hitherto received from the provinces indicated that the Ministry would probably obtain the majority in 24, and the Opposition in 17, colleges. Those of five others were doubtful; but as the greatest number of returns was still to come in, no decided opinion could be given as to the probable result of the elections. In the operations preliminary to the Corunna elections, the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo obtained 486 votes, being one less than his most successful opponent. At Saragossa, his Highness obtained very few votes, and the Opposition prevailed. At Barcelona, where all was quiet on the 6th, the elections for the Cortes had terminated, and are represented as favourable to the Moderado party.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 6th instant. A very important decision had been taken by the Chamber of Peers, negativing the pretensions of the Pope's Internuncio, and pronouncing that the Royal nomination, independently of the Papal confirmation, is sufficient to confer upon bishops the right of sitting in the Upper Chamber. The deputies had taken up the subject of these negotiations warmly, and strongly censured the Government for conceding to the Court of Rome even two out of the eight episcopal nominations, as a clear infraction of the privileges of the Lusitanian Church.—In regard to the tariff question, the speculations at Lisbon are less satisfactory than the statements made in the House of Commons on Tuesday night by Sir R. Peel, who said that the Portuguese Government had made considerable advances towards the views of our Government in the pending treaty, but not to an extent that could be considered as yet satisfactory.—Another month would enable him to say whether or not we were to have a commercial treaty with Portugal.

GERMANY.—The Berlin papers give long accounts of the historical festival given by the King of Prussia on Shrove Tuesday. It was a representation of the Court of Ferrara at the end of the 16th century, and nearly all the guests were in appropriate costumes. The entertainment consisted of a series of *tableaux*, illustrative of the Gerusalemme of Tasso; followed by a ball and supper. Some idea may be formed of the brilliancy of the fête from the fact that the celebrated painter Cornelius, Mayerbeer the composer, and the poet Baupach, were employed to superintend the arrangements.—In consequence of the new edict on the censorship, noticed in our last, which orders that the truths of religious belief shall no longer be discussed on philosophical deductions, Professor Markeinecke has been refused permission to print his lecture on the tendency of Hegel's philosophy and theology. The people of Berlin are anxious to see whether this prohibition will be confirmed by the superior board.—It is understood that the marriage of the Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha with the Princess Clementine of France will be solemnized in May next. The Prince and Princess propose to pass the summer at Coburg, and the winter at Paris. Accounts from Vienna state that the Archduke Charles is dangerously ill.

MALTA.—By the Levant mail, we learn that a melancholy occurrence took place at Valletta on the 6th inst., in the murder of Dr. Martin, the Chief Surgeon of the Malta Naval Hospital. He was shot dead by a sentry of the 88th Regiment, on duty at the Victualling Office, as he was stepping out of the door of Sir John Louis, where he had been on a professional visit. No cause has been assigned for this atrocity, but the authorities are engaged in investigating the circumstances.

TURKEY AND SYRIA.—The Levant mail has brought advices from Constantinople to the 22nd ult. They announce that accounts have been received from Belgrade of the detection of a conspiracy, having for its object the assassination of Prince Alexander and his Ministers. The conspirators have been seized, and, if their confessions are to be believed, they acted at the direct instigation of the Russian Consul; one of them, moreover, having been found with 5,000 ducats in his possession, which he had received as an earnest of his crime. The Government, upon the discovery of the plot, had removed from Belgrade to Cragowitz. The Turkish Government and the Ambassadors have been struck with consternation at this open attempt to bring about a solution of this question, which diplomacy had failed to settle at Constantinople.—Intelligence from Beyrout, of the 8th ult., mentions that Bishop Alexander was still there, awaiting the arrival of the imperial firman, authorizing him to proceed with the construction of the Protestant Church at Jerusalem. The schismatical Greeks of Lebanon had petitioned Assad Pasha to be allowed to appoint a chief of their own religion. The Catholic Greeks had refused to acknowledge the Maronite Kaimacan.—An elaborate specimen of English manufacture, intended as a present from Ali Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador, to the Sultan, has just been completed by Mr. Taunton, of Islington, at a cost of 500 guineas. It is an umbrella of the ordinary size, covered with crimson satin, manufactured in Spitalfields expressly for the purpose. The metal of which it is composed is of pure gold. The handle, which opens with a secret spring, contains, in addition to other articles, a gold chronometer, a sun-dial and compass, set with brilliants of the first water.

CHINA.—The news by the Overland Mail comes down to the 3d Feb. It is of the highest importance, and particularly that relating to China. It appears that on the 23d Nov., Sir Henry Pottinger published a proclamation declaring that since his arrival at Amoy he had learned with extreme horror and astonishment that more than 100 British subjects, who had been wrecked in the Nerbuddah and Ann, in Sept., 1841, and March, 1842, on the coast off the Island of Formosa, had been put to death subsequently to the treaty of Nankin, by the Chinese authorities, who pleaded the order of the Emperor in defence of this cruelty. The Nerbuddah had 240 natives of India on board, sailors or camp-followers, all of whom were executed or died, save two. The Ann had 57 souls on board, of whom 14 were Europeans. From this ship but six of the Europeans and five others escaped. Their ill-treatment appears to have been of the most inhuman kind. It seems from a more detailed account, previously issued by Sir H. Pottinger, that, immediately on their reaching shore, the crew of the Ann were seized, "stripped, and marched some distance without a particle of covering, exposed to a cutting north wind. Two men died from cold, and several others dropped from the same cause and fatigue, and were carried on in baskets to the capital (about 90 miles from the spot where the brig was wrecked), where they were separated into small parties, and put into distinct prisons in irons." They were almost starved, and those who did not die under this treatment were, for the most part, beheaded in or about August last. The proclamation concludes by stating that the British Plenipotentiary was resolved to demand from the Emperor the degradation and punishment of the local officers, in consequence of whose false representations these enormities had been committed, and that their property should be confiscated for the benefit and relief of the families which had so severely suffered from the effects of this barbarity. It is also stated that a renewal of hostilities was threatened in case the demand were not complied with. In addition to this, a formidable riot broke out at Canton on the 7th Dec., caused, it is said, by the disorderly conduct of some Lascars, from the ship Fort William, who were allowed to go ashore without any superintending authority. The British factory was attacked, the flag and flagstaff burnt, the doors and windows forced open, and the building pillaged, fired, and consumed. How far the riots might have proceeded it is impossible to say; they were, however, checked by the timely arrival of Sir Hugh Gough in the Proserpine steamer. The merchants at Canton began a correspondence with Sir H. Gough, who remained there until the 14th, and also with Sir H. Pottinger, who was at Hong-Kong, requesting the latter to order a protective force to be sent to Canton, in order that they might carry on their commerce in security. This application received a decided refusal from Sir H. Pottinger, who, in his reply, made some severe comments on the conduct of the merchants; who are said to have created much distrust in the minds of the Chinese authorities by smuggling opium, and other goods, at Whampoa and Canton. The Imperial Commissioners who were to have been at Canton early in December had not arrived, and some doubt was entertained at Macao that the Emperor would break faith. In the meantime, the arrival at Singapore, on the 1st January, of 43 transports, having on board the Sepoy part of the China expedition, proves that the Envoy had not then entertained any serious apprehension of the renewal of hostilities. Several regiments had reached Madras in January. There were, nevertheless, more than 20 British vessels of war, with five steamers, remaining on the Chinese coast. The land force then consisted principally of about 6,000 European troops, most of them living in the garrisons of the still-occupied places. From Hong-Kong we have favourable accounts of the rapid advancement of this, the newest of our colonial possessions. An English weekly newspaper has been regularly published for nearly a year, and the advertisements give a curious insight into the progress and requirements of civilisation in that distant island. Among the announcements are the European comforts of soap, candles, claret, champagne, an hotel, a solicitor, and the sale of "A Manilla horse, an Amoy mare and colt, and an omnibus!" The following advertisement, announcing the progress of a theatre, may amuse our readers:—"Advance Hong-Kong!!!—Theatre Royal. Messrs. Dutronquoy and Co. have at length the satisfaction of announcing to the nobility, gentry, and clergy of this flourishing and opulent colony, that their theatre is advancing most rapidly towards completion. It is on a most splendid scale, and what with the pieces that will be performed, the scenery that will be introduced, and the splendid assemblage of rank, beauty, and fashion which they hope to be honoured with, there is no doubt but that the blaze of splendour will dazzle the eyes of all beholders.—VIVAT REGINA!—N.B. The actresses have

arrived during the last week—their beauties and talents are only to be surpassed by their spotless virtues." Another curious announcement is that a newspaper is about to be published in the Chinese language. "We had hoped, ere this," says the Editor, "to have issued a newspaper in Chinese, but the types, which were very handsomely loaned to us by his Excellency, the Plenipotentiary, have hitherto been, and still are, we believe, employed at Macao in printing some works introductory to the study of the Chinese language." Nearly all the Chinese population, it is said, are able to read, but all classes evince an "extraordinary avidity" to obtain information, provided it be conveyed to them in their own language.

India.—The Indian newspapers are busily discussing Lord Ellenborough's proceedings, and give long accounts of the procession in honour of the gates of Somnauth, the movements of the army of reserve on the Sutlej, and the festivities at Ferozepore. On the arrival of Generals Pollock, Nott, Sale, and M'Caskill (the latter in charge of the Somnauth gates), at Ferozepore, they were met at the end of the bridge of boats by the Governor-General. A salute of nineteen guns was fired as Sir Robert Sale passed the troops, in honour of himself and the "illustrious garrison." On the morning of the 26th December there was a grand review there, at which about 40,000 of the troops were assembled. In the evening the Governor-General gave a ball, for which, it is said, 26,000 seers of sweatmeats were ordered. Shere Singh is about to send valuable presents to the British Sovereign, in token of his friendly disposition. Bundelkund is described as quiet: its tranquillity will be effectually supported by the force of 14,000 troops lately sent thither for the purpose. Lord Ellenborough, who received a visit at Ferozepore from the son and Prime Minister of Shere Singh, and who then sent his secretary and other official persons to Lahore to return it, broke up the camp at Ferozepore on the 5th ult., and proceeded to Delhi, with an escort of 10,000 men, in order to have an explanation respecting certain intrigues with the Emperor. It is stated that his Lordship contemplates fixing his official residence for some time at Agra, or perhaps Meerut. The Courts-Martial held on Colonel Palmer for the surrender of Ghuznee, and on Captains Anderson, Troup, Boyd, Eyre, and Waller, have terminated in the acquittal of those officers from the charges brought against them for their conduct during the last campaign in Affghanistan. The investigation into the conduct of General Shelton and of Major Pottinger was still going forward. Nothing certain appears to have been known of the state of affairs at Cabul, but it was rumoured that Akhbar Khan had returned to it, with the assistance of the Kuzzilbashes, and that Shah Poor, whom Gen. Pollock left in the Bala-hissar with six guns, had fled to Jellalabad. The financial prospects of India are considered satisfactory, and attention is now directed towards its internal improvement. An act has been proposed in the Legislative Council which tends to put a final stop to all descriptions of slavery in its extensive districts. From Madras we learn that the transport Gertrude, with 200 of the 6th Reg. Madras Native Infantry, from China, had been wrecked about seven miles to the north, but that every soul had safely reached the shore on the evening of the 25th. Much loss was sustained in baggage, accoutrements, and tent equipage. The ship was within 40 yards of the shore, and had five feet water in her hold. It was expected that the surplus stores would be nearly all damaged. We also learn that a second transport from China, the Malikel Bahor, had struck on a reef about four miles north of Pulicat flag-staff, but that being teak, and strongly built, she was on the 26th Jan. safe at anchor between two sandbanks in seven fathoms. The troops, about 200 in number, were safely landed.

West Indies.—The anticipation mentioned in our last respecting the probable extent of the dreadful earthquake which visited St. Thomas and Antigua, on the 8th ult., has unhappily been realised by accounts from Guadaloupe. The details of the catastrophe in that island surpass all that can be imagined in horror and disaster. Pointe-à-Pitre, the commercial capital of the island, with a population of at least 20,000, not more than one-third of whom were slaves, has been utterly destroyed; and what the earthquake spared was devoured by a fire, which broke out a few minutes after the houses fell. A great portion of the town was new, built of stone, and, contrary to the old custom, raised to many stories; but enough of the habitations were built of wood to supply fuel to the catastrophe. This took place at half-past ten, on the morning of the 8th. The clock on the front of the church, almost the only piece of wall left standing after the shock, marked the hour at which it stopped. The shock only lasted 70 seconds, but it was sufficient to bury the whole population in the ruins of the town. At the moment of this calamity, to complete the work of death, two or three hundred fires broke out, and consumed all that was wood of the ruins, with the dead and wounded lying among them. 1,800 wounded were extracted from the ruins, and 600 dead. It is stated that 15,000 wander about without shelter or food. The Governor in his official despatch states that all the quarters of the colony have suffered, as well as the dependencies. The town of Moule is destroyed, with the loss of thirty inhabitants. The rural parts have had their share of this dreadful calamity. The little towns of St. François, Ste. Anne, Le Port Louis, L'Anse, Bertrand, and Ste. Rose, have been subverted; there are dead and wounded almost everywhere. The following are extracts from letters in the French papers, written the day after the earthquake:—"Basseterre has suffered but little, and, although a number of houses are uninhabitable, all remain standing, and no person has been injured; but at Point-à-Pitre all was overturned, except the wooden houses. Immediately after the shock fires broke out in 200 or 300 places together, and totally consumed the houses. At present the flames are playing over the remains, and in the whole of the town, which contained 16,000 souls, there are not ten houses habitable. No description can give an idea of this disaster. We can scarcely credit what we see before our eyes. I left Basseterre with the Governor yesterday, a few hours after the accident, and came here. We are about to set out for Moule, which has, alas! been destroyed. The number of victims is considerable, but much smaller than could have been expected. Only one soldier has perished. There are under the ruins a number of dead bodies, which are being gradually taken out, and the presence of which causes great uneasiness, on account of the corruption that must speedily take place. The number of wounded is exceedingly great. Women and young girls may be seen with two or three limbs fractured. The scene is a hundred times more horrible than a field of battle. Most of the sugar-mills are destroyed, and the crop of sugar-canes will be lost." A letter of Feb. 10 says, "I have just come from Moule. During the hour that I passed in the ruins I cannot describe what I felt. I could not imagine that the calamity was so great, and all that I could say would give you but a poor idea of the sad reality. From the Quai de la Poissonnerie to the hospital, nothing whatever remains but some shells of houses, which are to be knocked down with cannon. All other earthquakes have been less disastrous than the present one. I was witness of the disasters at Port Royal, and can declare that they were nothing in comparison with this at Point-à-Pitre. Upwards of a thousand dead bodies have been found, but the number of victims cannot yet be ascertained. The colony is ruined, but the fortitude of the creoles is great; no person is borne down by the blow." Another letter of Feb. 11 says, "At Point-à-Pitre the number of the dead is so great, that no interment takes place. They are thrown outside the passes, and the number is unknown. In several places the earth opened, and threw up water and sand." Since the receipt of the above, we learn by the Acadia steamer, that a vessel had arrived at New York, having been off Dominica on the 8th ult., the commander of which reported that the earthquake was also experienced in Dominica on that day, the damage arising from which was evidently very great, and on the south side of the island large volumes of smoke were visible, as issuing from the shore. This is the only account yet received from Dominica; the Actæon, lately arrived, not having visited that colony. Three more vessels, however, have arrived at New York, announcing shocks of the earthquake in the Atlantic. There has been a heavy shower of ashes in Missouri, and a lighter one near Philadelphia city. These are supposed to be the ashes of burnt prairies, or of far-off volcanoes (perhaps in the Andes), brought by the late storms.—An insurrection had broken out in St. Domingo, but had been suppressed. Its object was to make the constitution more republican, after the fashion of that of the United States.

United States.—The packet-ship Rochester, which sailed from New York on the 16th ult., and the England, which sailed from the same port on the 20th, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday; and the Acadia steamer from Boston and Halifax, arrived on Tuesday. The accounts brought by the latter vessel come down to the 28th ult. Congress was still in session: Mr. Adams, chairman of the committee of foreign relations, brought up a report from that body in the House of Representatives, in which the rejection of the bill passed by the Senate for taking possession of the Oregon territory was recommended. That the bill would be rejected there existed not the least doubt. The other items of news are the repeal of the Bankrupt Law by Congress, though hope is held out in some quarters that the President will veto it; the fact that no further loan is wanted by the Government, and the increasing popularity of the project to assume the State Debts. A convention of its friends in all parts of the country is to be held early in the summer to concert measures to carry it into effect. The following are said to be authentic statistics of two religious communities in the United States:—Communicants of the Methodist church, 1,008,001; Travelling preachers, 4,244; Local preachers, 7,921; Increase since 1841, 120,123; Roman Catholics in the United States, 1,500,000; Ditto Churches, 574; Ditto in process of construction, 82; Increase in one year, 200,000. Several singular particulars have transpired in relation to a recent earthquake in the valley of the Mississippi. Between St. Louis and the Ohio, portions of the bottom of the Mississippi have literally fallen out, or, at least, sunk to a depth not yet fathomed. On a farm in Illinois, a hole has appeared in the ground filled with steaming mud, from which a sulphurous vapour issues that is easily ignited. Sometimes an inflammable gas, flashing with flame and emitting smoke, also proceeds from it. In several places, patches of the forest near the Mississippi have sunk down and become swampy lakes, in some cases taking hunters down into the abyss. Other and more extensive geological changes are supposed to have occurred near the Rocky Mountains, some of which are evidently volcanic.—The *New York Inquirer* of the 20th Feb. contains a list of bankrupts, occupying six columns, printed in small type, and comprising at the lowest computation 700 defaulters. This is for New York alone, and is said to display, without exception, the most frightful picture of insolvency ever exhibited.—From Canada we learn, that notwithstanding the contradictory accounts last received, the health of Sir Charles Bagot is improving, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery. The following account, dated Feb. 15, has been received at New York from Montreal:—"We understand from Kingston that a most remarkable change for the better had taken place in the health of the Governor-General. On Saturday evening his life was despaired of. On Monday morning, however, he was seized with a violent fit of vomiting, which relieved him completely—his disease having been an abscess in the stomach, and not dropsy. His Excellency was so much better that fears were no longer entertained for his safety."—Letters had been received from the American consul at Tahiti, one of the Society Islands, dated September 11, which stated that the French admiral, Dupetit Thouars, arrived there on the 8th, and made a demand on the Tahitans of the sum of 10,000 dollars, in reparation for abuses, and as a guarantee for their future adherence to the treaties. A negotiation was commenced, which ended in the surrender of the island to France.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Lord Chancellor, pursuant to notice, brought forward the circumstances of M'Naughten's trial for the consideration of the House. After a brief reference to the melancholy death of Mr. Drummond, his Lordship remarked, that in consequence of the impunity which had, after a judicial investigation, been conceded to the assassin, the public mind had received an impression that the criminal law of the land required revision, to prevent a repetition of such outrages. He, therefore, took this opportunity of reminding the House of the great difficulty which must ever attend investigations so delicate as those which propose to discover the existence of a latent insanity; and after illustrating this difficulty by many remarkable instances, he proceeded to caution their Lordships against supposing that, even if the verdict in M'Naughten's case should appear to have been given upon faulty or inconclusive evidence, it would therefore be necessary to alter the law upon the subject; and he also combatted the opinion that this evidence was insufficient, or that the course pursued by the Lord Chief Justice was any other than what was fully warranted by the cumulative testimony produced. His Lordship read several charges delivered by eminent judges on trials where the plea of insanity had been urged on behalf of the accused. In all these charges the law on the subject was laid down in the same way as it was by Chief Justice Tindal on the late occasion—in all these the jury were directed to consider whether, from all the evidence they had heard, they believed that the prisoner at the very moment in which he committed his crime was conscious that he was acting wrongfully—whether he was at that moment capable of "distinguishing between right and wrong?" In the present case, not only did six medical witnesses on the prisoner's behalf depose to his insanity, but even two whom the Government had deputed to examine into his state of mind, and to scrutinize with minuteness whether his insanity were feigned or no—these two attended in court, and, if called on, would have been prepared to corroborate the testimony of Drs. Munro and Morrison. Was not, then, the learned Chief Justice, when he discovered that the Solicitor-General could advance no countervailing testimony to rebut this cumulative evidence—was he not justified in following the example set by Lord Kenyon in Hatfield's case, and at once bringing the trial to a conclusion? The strong feeling which prevailed at the time might indeed have made it more advisable that the trial should take its usual course; but no one who was present during its progress, or who is acquainted with the general tone of the evidence, could for a moment suppose that this would have made any difference in the verdict. His Lordship then combatted the doctrine of the Archbishop of Dublin, who, in laying down the maxim that "the object of punishment is the prevention of crime," states his belief that although a man may be under the influence of an insane delusion at the time he shoots another man, yet that the madman may and ought to be hanged forthwith, because "we punish to prevent others from imitating him." The Archbishop, after stating this position, gives, by way of illustration, the case of a dog habituated to the worrying of sheep, 'who has no moral sense, but who, nevertheless, is punished,' for the purpose of correction. Now, he (the Lord Chancellor, would contend that, in order to punish for example's sake, the example ought to be perfect, and that it is no lesson to the guilty to punish an innocent man: it is no warning to a murderer to hang a man who has committed no murder; and as to the illustration, you punish the dog, not as an example to other dogs, but for his own correction; so that the illustration is as inapplicable and extravagant as the theory is incorrect and unfounded. His Lordship concluded by repeating his conviction that, whatever sentiments or opinions the result of this trial had excited, it would be absurd to dream of altering the law, or the manner in which the law is administered; it was possible, indeed, that legislation might, if it could not wholly prevent a recurrence of such evils, at least diminish the frequency of their recurrence. With this view he gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill on the subject; and, finally, recommended the House to take the united opinions of the Judges upon the general law bearing upon the case.

Lord Brougham complained of the premature conclusion of the trial, and expressed regret that it had not proceeded to its natural and legitimate termination; that every witness had not been called; that the Solicitor-General had not replied; and that the Judge had not summed up the evidence at length. He declared his belief that he had seen a most erroneous report of the trial; for, from the account which he had read, it would appear that the usual rules of evidence had been entirely disregarded, and that questions had been put which were quite improper and unwarranted by practice; for instance, one medical man, who had been in court throughout the trial, was asked what opinion he should form upon the testimony given by the other medical men—a mode of examination by which the duties of a witness were confounded with the functions of a juryman—and which for that reason was expressly discountenanced by Lord Hardwicke on the trial of Lord Ferrers. In regard to the accountability of insane persons, and the use of the terms "right and wrong," "good and evil," in the charges of the Judges, he said many a man would think it right to shoot another of whom he entertained any suspicious or jealous sentiments. But, surely, this was not the test the Judges intended. What they meant by consciousness of right and wrong, was the consciousness that particular acts were crimes punishable by law. Why then did they not say so? Why should it not be understood at once generally that the consciousness of right meant the consciousness of what was right according to law; and of wrong, of what was punishable by law? If the law was not so—if he had misunderstood the learned Judges—if they meant by right or wrong what any man by the idiosyncrasy of his own nature might deem right or wrong—then he agreed with the Lord Chancellor that it would be best to call the Judges before their Lordships, not only to answer the question what was meant by right and wrong, but to answer five or six other questions. The noble Lord, after stating on his own authority that M'Naughten had been four or five times to Sir R. Peel's house to ascertain his person, that he meant to kill Sir R. Peel, and that he twice appeared to fire at him, said that he differed from persons who, like the Archbishop of Dublin thought that the rationality evinced in these proceedings made him obnoxious to punishment; for that he (Lord Brougham) should take into his consideration the state of the man's mind at the time he committed the deed; and if at that time the man did not know that the deed was punishable by law, he should conceive this ignorance a test of insanity.

Lords Cottenham and Campbell expressed their wish that the law was more authoritatively declared upon the subject, and their satisfaction that the Lord Chancellor had suggested the propriety of calling in the Judges. After denouncing the theories on the subject of "homicidal propensities" and "homicidal monomania," with which modern medical books teem, Lord Campbell concluded by suggesting the propriety that persons acquitted on the ground of insanity should be kept out of public

view ever afterwards, to deter others from following their example. After a few words from the Lord CHANCELLOR the discussion terminated; and it was arranged that the Judges should be summoned to a conference.

Tuesday.—The Townsend Peerage Bill was read a first time.—The Earl of ABERDEEN laid on the table the convention entered into between her Majesty and the King of the French for the mutual surrender of fugitives from justice.

Lord MONTEAGLE brought forward his motion for a committee to inquire into the effects and consequences of the Corn-law passed last session, and supported it at considerable length in a speech full of statistical details. The distress that existed in the manufacturing districts had, he said, extended to the agricultural classes, and it was necessary to inquire how far that extension was owing to the operation of the Corn Bill of last year. Sufficient time had elapsed since that Act passed to judge of its effects, and here was no danger to be apprehended of disturbing the great interests involved in agriculture, because they were already in a state of uncertainty and insecurity. He was himself ready to condemn the law, though he only asked their Lordships to consent to an inquiry into its working. He would, should the committee be granted, be able to show that the same fluctuation in price had taken place under the present Bill as under the preceding one; and that the effects of the sliding-scale were to increase gambling, and to render this country dangerously dependent on foreigners for its supply of food.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE, though he fully admitted the distresses of the country, could not agree in thinking that an alteration of the Corn Law would relieve them. The question was not whether the present law was perfect, but whether it was not the best under the present circumstances. In his opinion the wise course was to see how the existing law worked, before any proposition for the withdrawal of that protection which agriculture had so long enjoyed should be entertained. His conviction was, that if the present system were continued, none of the evils apprehended from it would occur; and it was important to the safety of the country that their Lordships should exhibit a steadiness of purpose on the subject. With the view of satisfying the country he hoped their Lordships would reject the motion.

The Earl of CLARENDON believed the Corn-law to be the keystone of the commerce of the country. The landowners themselves felt the inconvenience and uncertainty of the present system, and every day the public feeling against the law was growing stronger. The protection which the landed interest fancied they had secured to themselves by the sliding scale had been found to be wholly vain. Under such circumstances, his Lordship could not refuse to concur in the motion for inquiry. A free trade would be the only means of opening foreign markets for our manufactures.—Lord ASHBURTON said he had drawn a very contrary conclusion from the extensive details with which Lord Monteagle's speech had been crowded, and was convinced that the principal cause of manufacturing distress was the almost entire failure of the American market. No argument had been adduced to show that the distress, which all admitted and which all lamented, had been caused by the state of the Corn-laws, and he warned their Lordships not to attempt an alteration which might spread wider the existing depression, until its connexion with the alleged cause was clearly made out. Corn-laws in some shape or other were in force in every part of Europe, and under their operation our manufacturing prosperity had grown up and the price of food been maintained with fewer fluctuations than in any other country. He combatted the opinion that by admitting foreign corn free of duty we should at once obtain a reciprocal advantage for our manufactures in foreign markets, and advocated only a degree of protection which would be a fair compensation to agriculture for the charges which it exclusively sustained.—The Duke of RICHMOND, in answer to a statement by Lord Monteagle, denied that Lord Grey's Cabinet had ever been divided upon the subject of the Corn-laws. He deprecated the disunion which the League had endeavoured to introduce among the three great classes of the community, and contended for a protection in favour of the heavily-taxed English farmer against his more fortunate competitor abroad. He highly approved the firmness of Government in maintaining the present law, and was delighted to hear that there was no present intention of a change.—Lord FITZWILLIAM admitted that the present law was an improvement upon its predecessors, inasmuch as it in some degree approximated to a fixed duty. He supported the motion for a committee, and from the constant variation to which the Corn-laws had been subject from their first institutions, and the constant disappointment and distress they had occasioned, drew the conclusion that it would be ever so until the true principles of commercial legislation were acted upon, and all artificial restrictions abolished.

Lord BROUGHAM contrasted the ability and the absence of party feeling with which the question had been brought before their Lordships with the spirit of factious injustice in which the concessions of last session—great in themselves, though, as he thought, insufficient—had been received by the League, and denounced in indignant terms the blind partisan violence which had led them to cavil at the carrying out even of their own principles. He defended himself from the calumnious imputation, that he had offered his services to the League, and explained the real character of the conversation which had been thus misrepresented. He exculpated the more respectable members of the League from a connexion with this falsehood, as well as with the speech of the Dissenting minister who had hinted at assassination, but complained that they did not take pains to sever themselves from the pollution they must contract from such companionship. They had abundant opportunities, and yet the only disclaimer yet published was in a speech full of ribaldry and jest, turning into laughter the counselling to murder, dealing with incitement to assassination as a matter of merriment and jest, and attempting to run down Sir R. Peel, by contrasting him with an illustrious individual, and painting him as wanting in that energy and nerve which was possessed by that illustrious individual, although of the other sex, because of the feeling shown by him when reminded of the tragedy which had so lately been enacted. Could any man, he asked, possessed of the feelings of human nature think the worse of his right hon. friend for having felt, and felt most painfully and acutely, and for feeling to the end of his days, anything but horror at the catastrophe, which, since the verdict of the jury, he must now call an unfortunate accident—at the violent death of his private friend and public servant, who lost his life through being mistaken for himself? He hoped in God that he would never be possessed of other feelings than those shown by the right hon. baronet. He could not sleep in peace if he knew that a dear friend had lost his life through being mistaken for him (Lord Brougham); for, although he might be bound, as in this case, to call it an accident, he should feel that he was the innocent cause of the catastrophe. The man who could find fault with the feeling shown by the right hon. baronet, must have a mind callous to all the best feelings of human nature, or else perverted by faction; no other could for a moment doubt of the origin of the feelings by which Sir R. Peel was overpowered. He supported the motion for the appointment of a committee; and after showing by the example of the years in which the continental system was in full operation, and in spite of which there had been an extensive importation, that the apprehensions of those who feared a dependence on the foreigner were unfounded, concluded by explaining, that although an advocate for free trade, he would not oppose the levying of a duty upon foreign produce for the purpose of revenue; he objected only to the principle of protection.

After a few words from Lord ST. VINCENT and Lord MOUNTCASHEL in opposition to the motion, Lord MONTEAGLE replied, and their Lordships, upon a division, negatived the motion by a majority of 122.

Thursday.—Lord LYNDHURST presented a petition from the Law Institution, complaining of the inconvenience of holding the law courts at Westminster.—Lord BROUGHAM observed that this subject of late had attracted much attention amongst the members of the legal profession. Although he did not deny some of the inconveniences insisted upon, he still confessed that he had a very strong prejudice in favour of keeping the courts at Westminster hall, where they had sat for time out of mind. He would remark, also, that there was one great advantage in their remaining where they were, namely, their contiguity to the houses of Parliament.—Lord LANGDALE thought that the subject was one that might very properly be inquired into.—Lord LYNDHURST pointed out the advantage which resulted from the members of the bar being kept constantly in the courts in which they practised, watching the proceedings in cases in which they were not immediately engaged, and gathering experience from all that passed before them. He knew from his own experience that counsel would not attend the courts, except in cases in which they were immediately concerned, if the courts were brought into the vicinity of their own chambers. A proof of this was afforded by the practice of the bar when the court sat at Lincoln's Inn. There were then few counsel in court beyond those engaged in the case actually under hearing—all the rest were occupied in their chambers, whence they could easily be summoned to the court when their services were actually required. He thought that this was a decided disadvantage. He concurred therefore with Lord Brougham in deprecating a removal of the courts of law from Westminster Hall.—Lord CAMPBELL perfectly coincided as to the advantage derived from compelling counsel to attend in court. To the working barrister attendance in court afforded at once a means of increasing his experience and of relaxing his mind from the severer studies and labours of chambers. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." It was highly desirable that the barrister should be drawn from his chambers to the court, where, if he only criticised the judge, or cracked a joke with his fellows at the bar, he was still in a field to add to his practical knowledge and experience, without any severe or irksome labour of the mind. He was, therefore, strongly opposed to the proposition for removing the courts of law. There was a prestige in the very name of Westminster-hall, and he sincerely hoped that nothing would be done to remove the law courts from within the walls of that venerable edifice. Under any circumstances, he should strongly and decidedly object to their being removed to Lincoln's inn-fields. That noble square was one of the lungs of the Metropolis, and was as useful as it was ornamental. He should deprecate any proposition that would cover it with bricks and mortar. If the proposition were to carry the courts to Alsatia, and so to sweep away the impurities of Whitefriars, he should not so strongly object to it; but he hoped never to see the administration of justice removed from Westminster Hall. The petition was then laid upon the table.

Friday.—The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Punishment of Death Bill was committed and reported.—The Marquess of LANSDOWNE moved for the production of the correspondence between Sir H. Pottinger and the merchants of Canton, in order to adopt some legislative measures framed to put our intercourse with that country on a proper footing. The Earl of ABERDEEN, while agreeing to the production of the correspondence, thought that it would be unjust to Sir H. Pottinger to proceed to legislation without waiting for his advice and information. As soon as the Government were in a position to legislate on this important subject calmly and advisedly, they would not hesitate in doing so. The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—In consequence of there having been "no House" on Friday, the usual adjournment to Monday could not take place; the House, therefore, met necessarily on Saturday, and sat for two hours. A conversation arose respecting the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill, which was to have been discussed on the previous evening. After some observations of a desultory character, the second reading was fixed for April 10.

Monday.—Lord STANLEY, in answer to Mr. Mackinnon, said that the Government had not yet received any other than imperfect accounts from Antigua; but he feared that the details in the newspapers, as to the extent of the damage from the earthquake, were not exaggerated. It might hereafter be the duty of the Government to call on the House to aid the colony with a loan, the only shape in which they could afford relief.

On the motion for going into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. M. GIBSON adverted to the late Chartist trials, and to the particular evidence of Mr. Wilcox, who had stated that he had been in communication with Sir J. Graham, and wished to know if there were any objections to the production of the correspondence.—Sir J. GRAHAM had received numerous communications from the disturbed districts at the time, but could find no trace, and had no recollection of any correspondence of the nature alluded to.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL explained the circumstances under which he had been led to propose to release Sir J. GRAHAM from further attendance on the trials, by substituting the evidence of Wilcox, and defended his impartiality in conducting the prosecutions on the part of the Crown.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that he had received many communications, all bearing testimony that the impartial conduct of the Attorney-General, on the trials, had given the highest satisfaction to men of all parties.

Mr. FERRAND revived the subject of a mill being erected in the workhouse of the Halifax union, which Sir J. Graham had described, on the authority of the poor-law commissioners, as a hand corn-mill, but which he affirmed was a rag-mill, in which rags, collected on the Continent, and impregnated with diseases, were to be crushed. There had also been lately put up, in the Lambeth workhouse, another mill, the crank of which was so large, that once in each of its revolutions the persons working it were obliged to bend themselves down to the ground. He now moved for papers and returns of the proceedings of the guardians of the Halifax Union.—Sir J. GRAHAM said, that as he had had no opportunity of inquiring into the suggestion respecting the Lambeth workhouse, he would abstain from any observation upon that point. But as to the Halifax case, he must say that what he had denied, in opposition to Mr. Ferrand, was the existence of a *tread*-mill at the Halifax Union. The mill there was, in fact, as he had stated it to be, a *hand*-mill; and though certainly it was not, as he had supposed, for the grinding of corn, but for the grinding of rags, he apprehended this made no substantial difference. After some further conversation, the gallery was cleared for a division; but Mr. FERRAND withdrew his motion.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, and a formal vote was taken; after which, on the motion for going into committee on the Registration of Voters Bill, Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. LIDDELL, intimated that clauses had been prepared in order to provide against the fraudulent personation of voters, which would be added to the Bill.—Mr. HUME did not anticipate much good from the Bill, unless more ample protection were given to the voters.—The House then went into Committee on the Bill. On the fifth clause a division took place, on an addition moved by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, that the grounds of objections to voters should be added, instead of the simple words, "objected to;" but this was rejected by 57 to 47.—Mr. TUFNELL proposed, that when an overseer objected to a vote, he should be compelled to give notice of the objection to the voter. This amendment was resisted by Sir J. GRAHAM, and rejected by 91 to 38.—At the 11th clause, Mr. ELPHINSTONE objected to the tax-paying clauses of the Reform Act, as being unnecessary to the qualification of a voter; and moved their omission. He considered that the payment of taxes should have nothing to do with the exercise of the franchise.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that, at the time the Reform Bill passed, it was understood that, at the time the Reform Bill passed, it was understood that, had it not been for the tax and rate paying qualification, a higher basis for the franchise would have been demanded. The clause under discussion in the present Bill was an amelioration of the existing law. After some discussion, the amendment was rejected by 118 to 58. The amount of the penalty to be inflicted on the raisers of frivolous objections raised considerable debate, the amounts suggested varying from 20*s.* to 5*l.*—Colonel SIBTHORP proposed 3*l.* instead of 20*s.*, which was resisted by 154 to 34. Having arrived at clause 48, the further progress of the Bill was adjourned, and the other orders were disposed of.

Tuesday.—Mr. WARD, in a speech of considerable length, introduced his motion for a committee to inquire into the peculiar burdens that pressed upon the land, and into the peculiar exemptions enjoyed by it. He could show that the power of the landlords had been systematically applied to the exemption of themselves from taxation, and that a combination existed amongst them dangerous to the other interests of the country.—Mr. G. BANKES moved, as an amendment, that the attention of the House should be directed to certain associations dangerous to the public peace, and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution; and, in doing so, took occasion to refute the charge which Mr. Cobden had, on a previous evening, made against him, of paying to the men in his employment, no higher wages than 8*s.* a week, and of having in his neighbourhood the worst paid, worst clothed, and most illiterate people in England. He read several letters, which showed that his labourers received, none lower than 9*s.*, and some as high as 25*s.* a week, with other advantages, the principal number ranging between these sums. He also showed that the peasantry of his neighbourhood were as well, if not better, with respect to wages, clothes, and education, than those in any other part of the country. In regard to the subjects of his own amendment he said the Anti-Corn-law Leaguers, if they did not actually violate the law, were certainly upon the very verge of it. They raised large sums of money; and he should like to ask Mr. Cobden, who had on the former night put so many questions to him, where that money was lodged? They announced that their income would annually increase; to whom, he begged to know, was the Chancellor of the Exchequer to apply for the Income-tax? The Anti-Corn-law League appeared to be treading in the path of Lord George Gordon's rioters; they announced great meetings; they aimed at public excitement; and by public excitement they expected to work. Returned as he was for his county by the general feeling of the yeomanry and tradesmen, as well as of the richer classes, he did not want the support of Ministers for the purpose of his seat; but he did ask and demand of them to protect him and the other gentlemen of the country from the visits of emissaries deputed by such societies as he had characterized.—Mr. COBDEN explained that he had not spoken particularly of Mr. Bankes, but of the system which he upheld.—Mr. COCHRANE thought the House was indebted to Mr. Bankes for directing its attention to the dangerous and treasonable proceedings of the Anti-Corn-law Association. Such associations had been put down before; and there could be no doubt that the machinery of the League might be applied to insurrectionary purposes.—Mr. GIBSON hoped the House would not suffer an amendment, attacking men's characters, to be withdrawn, without a vote marking their general sense upon it. Much was said of the Anti-Corn-law League; did no Corn-law leagues exist? Had the country gentlemen never countenanced proposals for robbing the public creditor? Such projects were going on even now, and the landed proprietors had admitted the fact by their support of the new Corn-law.

Sir R. PEEL could not vote for the amendment, because it had no immediate connexion with the motion, and because it would be only right to give a negative or affirmative to Mr. Ward's motion. To that motion, also, he could not agree. Mr. Gibson had most unfairly taunted the landed classes with having admitted themselves, by their support of the new Corn-law, to have been previously defrauding the public. What would Mr. Gibson have said if the same taunt had been thrown upon the manufacturers in consequence of their declaration, just now made through Mr. Gibson himself, of their willingness to abolish their own protections? He strongly denied the charge of having ever sneered at the manufacturing interest. "If I had ever indulged in sneers against the manufacturing interests of this country, it would come," he said, "with a bad grace from me, as a Minister of the Crown, and with a particularly bad grace from me as an individual, who owe all I possess to manufactures. I may, in the heat of debate, and in replying to arguments to any one who was wishing to take advantage of such expressions, have rendered myself open to such misconstruction; but the hon. Member does me the grossest injustice if he supposes that I am unmindful of the deep obligation I am under to the manufactures of this country, or that I would indulge in sneers upon the tall chimneys of the factories, to which I can never forget I owe all of worldly wealth I possess. I remonstrate, therefore, and protest against that misconstruction." Though he should object, he said, to a committee, he should not object to returns on the subject for which such a committee was proposed. It had been alleged that the land was altogether exempt from probate and legacy duty: the law was not so; the land bore a great portion of both these duties: let a return of the amount of these duties, and of the duties on conveyances, be called for, and then the House would see whether the land enjoyed the exemptions alleged in these particulars. So with respect to other taxes, from which the land had been erroneously represented to be exempt. The profits of stock had lately been relieved from poor-rate, and the land had been left to make up the difference; let all this be seen from returns to be printed for the House. It had been said that the highways kept up by the land were necessary for the transport of its own produce; but were not the highways equally useful to those who had no land at all? Then, as to tithe. Tithe fixed by way of commutation was less a burden on land than variable tithe, but both were burdens. Mr. Ward might think they were not; Dr. Adam Smith and Mr. Ricardo thought they were: was the House to appoint a committee for the purpose of settling whether Mr. Ward was right, or Messrs. Smith and Ricardo? Surely this was a proper subject for Members to decide for themselves. He enlarged upon this subject, supporting the opinions of Ricardo and Smith. For his own part, he had never rested the defence of protection on the mere difference of burdens. He had grounded himself in a great measure on the considerations of general benefit, and of the dangers that must arise from a rash destruction of existing interests, so vast in amount as those of, and connected with, the landed classes. He had never applied the general principle of buying cheap and selling dear without this qualification of it. "If the House," he said, "contemplates any further change it would be better to propose that change at once, but I do not think it fair to ask for a committee, and next week vote for the repeal of the law about which that committee is to inquire. I stated last session, as the organ of the Government, that our object was to attempt doing justice by adopting our measures in conformity with the general interests of the country, and that it was impossible to touch the question of admitting foreign cattle and corn without seriously affecting the agricultural body. I believe that the panic caused by the changes then made was much more injurious than the operation of the law itself. If I considered, or could be convinced, that any further alteration in the Corn-laws were now required for the general interests of the country, nothing should induce me to advise a continuance of those laws. But, believing that the agricultural body have a right to expect from me that I will maintain those laws until I am convinced of the necessity of a change;—hon. gentlemen opposite may cheer, but if they imagine that I make any reserve for party purposes they are very much mistaken;—I say again, that if I see from conviction that it is for the interests of the country at large that the present law should be altered—if that alteration were to lose power for me to-morrow, I would not hesitate one moment to adopt such a course, for I hope I have the courage to act always upon conviction which I feel to be right. But I have not now that conviction as to the Corn-laws that any change is necessary; and after the support I have experienced from the agricultural body, I feel that I should be acting with great injustice towards that body if I were to disturb their minds by agreeing to the motion."

Mr. BLACKSTONE congratulated the House and country on the declaration made by Sir R. Peel, of his fixed determination to maintain the present law. That declaration would give universal satisfaction, and put an end to the hopes that existed in some

quarters of being able to tamper with the law. He trusted also, that the threat of importing American corn, at a nominal duty, through Canada, would not be again heard of.—Mr. W. Martin, Mr. Woodhouse, and other Members spoke against the motion, and it was supported by Mr. Williams, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Villiers, and Lord Howick.—On a division, it was rejected by a majority of 99—there being, for the motion, 133; against it, 232.

Wednesday.—Mr. Gladstone stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Grogan, that if American salted meat had found its way into our ports under the name of Canadian provisions, it was against the intention of the Government and of the Act. He had not heard of any such importation, and the revenue officers had received strict instructions to prevent it.—Sir J. Graham declared his intention not to discuss the Poor-law Amendment Act before Easter, though he should lay it on the table previous to the recess.—Mr. French, on the suggestion of Lord Eliot, withdrew his Medical Charities Bill.—The Dogs Bill, after a division, in which there were 129 ayes and 35 noes, passed through committee.

The adjourned debate on the question of privilege arising out of Mr. Howard's action was then resumed.—Lord J. Russell rose to move, as an amendment to the proposition of the Solicitor-General, to direct the defendants to plead—that Thomas Barton Howard be summoned to attend at the bar of the House. He believed, that, after the resolution of the 3d May, 1837, declaring the bringing of any action like the present a breach of the privileges of the House, the Solicitor-General should have proposed, not only to plead to the present action, but to go into committee to alter the resolutions that stood on the journals, and propose some other mode of dealing with this sort of actions. The course he should recommend was, to call Mr. Howard to the bar, and to inquire from him whether he proceeded in his action for an excess of the lawful authority of the House by its officer, or whether he disputed the authority of the House itself? Great embarrassment and great peril would impend on the House if they resolved no longer to assert their privileges, but to submit them to the decision of the Courts of Law.—The Attorney-General was not prepared to abandon the privileges of the House, nor was he willing to go along with those who were the advocates of committal. But, on precedent, and on the ground that it was the course most consistent with the dignity of the House, he was of opinion that the defendants should be directed to plead to the action, and that the cause should be tried in Westminster Hall. By calling the plaintiff to the bar they would be giving him an opportunity to insult the House, and visiting him in the way he most desired. Mr. Howard only wanted a grievance, and to adopt towards him the course proposed by Lord J. Russell would be playing his game and lowering the dignity of the House of Commons.—Sir R. Peel, though his first inclination was against pleading, said, if they did not plead, the action would proceed, and damages would be given, and they would be driven to the necessity of committing innocent men, the agents of the courts of law; he could not, therefore, avoid coming to the conclusion that the best thing that could be done would be to plead to the present action. But while consenting to plead in this case, he was quite alive to the importance of not in any degree submitting the privileges of the House of Commons to the authority of any court of law. To plead and commit at the same time, as was proposed by Lord J. Russell, would be quite beneath the dignity of the House.—Mr. C. W. Wynn felt convinced that the only way to set the question properly at rest was by legislation, and to that they would be obliged to have recourse at last. Although in favour of committal, he, thought, under the circumstances of the present case, the course recommended by Sir R. Peel the most advisable to adopt.—Sir T. Wilde, while he rejoiced to hear the opinions expressed by Sir Robert Peel, regretted that he had not thought proper to recommend a course of proceeding in concurrence with them. Any unpopularity which might follow the assertion of the privilege of the House could not be admitted as a legitimate reason at any time for not exercising that privilege when circumstances imperatively demanded it. All ancient precedents were in favour of commitment, and in those modern instances in which the House had pleaded they had surrendered their privilege to the Courts of Law. To do so in the present instance would be putting in peril the constitutional authority of the House. They were bound, if not to commit Howard, at least to refuse to plead to his action.—The Solicitor-General could not discover amidst the learning and research exhibited by Sir Thomas Wilde, what practical mode he had suggested for extricating the House out of its difficulty. If it were decided not to plead, what would be done with the action? Judgment would go by default, and a Jury would be empannelled to assess the damages; and would the House then call the Jury, or the Under Sheriff, or the Judges to the bar? It was not to be supposed, because an erroneous judgment had been given by the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Stockdale and Hansard, that, were they again to plead, a similar decision would be pronounced against their privilege. There was no instance prior to 1840 in which the House had imprisoned the Sheriffs or other officers for executing the due process of the law. They had the modern precedents of Burdett *v.* Abbott, and of Stockdale *v.* Hansard, in favour of pleading; and, after the maturest consideration of the present case, the same course was that which he felt it his duty to recommend. Should the court of law again decide against the House, he then could see no means of preventing a collision between them, except by some legislative enactment. He should decidedly oppose Lord J. Russell's amendment.—After some remarks by Lord Howick, Sir R. Inglis, and other hon. Members, Lord J. Russell's amendment was rejected by 157 to 84; and the original motion was carried by 135 to 71.—A select committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. Hutt, to inquire into the disabilities of foreigners resident in this country.—Returns connected with the Halifax Union were ordered.

Thursday.—Mr. Ferrand gave notice to move, on the 30th inst., for leave to bring in a bill to compel the allotments of waste lands inclosed to the labouring classes.—Lord Lincoln gave notice to move, on the 30th inst., for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of buildings in this Metropolis.—Colonel Sibthorp gave notice of a motion, for after Easter, touching the reduction of the duty on fire insurances.—An hon. Member having moved the counting of the House, and 35 Members only having been found present, the House adjourned.

Friday.—Sir J. Graham stated his intention to bring on the second reading of the Education Bill on Friday next. He did not propose to divide that part of it which regarded factory regulations from the educational portion. Both subjects would be comprised in one Bill.—The House went into committee on the Registration of Voters Bill. — The clauses relating to an appellate jurisdiction, viz. from 58 to 75, were postponed. Lord Howick moved an amendment to clause 76, to the effect that only one of the joint occupants of land should be entitled to vote, but it was negatived without a division. The remaining clauses and the schedules of the Bill were agreed to. Mr. W. Cowper proposed the addition of a clause limiting the duration of the poll at elections for counties to one day. On a division, the clause was rejected by 143 to 66. Sir J. Graham moved the clauses, of which he had given notice, providing for the detection and punishment of persons guilty of personation at elections: which were ordered to stand part of the Bill.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols left off at 96⅝ to ¾ for money, and 96¾ to ⅞ for account; New Three-and-half per Cent. Stock, 102⅜ to ½; India Bonds, 77*s.* to 79*s.* prem.; Exchequer Bills, at 70*s.* to 72*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

More Monomaniacs.—On Tuesday, a middle-aged man, named Edward Colley, a working-ironmonger, from Browsley, Salop, was brought before the magistrate at Bow-street, charged with being insane, and attempting to obtain, under suspicious circumstances, an entrance into the residence of Sir R. Peel. A policeman said he was on duty in Downing-street, in plain clothes, about one o'clock in the afternoon, when the defendant drove up in a cab to the official residence of Sir R. Peel, and on alighting from it he inquired at the door for Sir Robert, when he was informed by the office-keeper he did not reside there. He then walked along Downing-street, and crossing over to the Duke of Buccleugh's, rang the bell and inquired where Sir R. Peel lived, upon which the porter directed him to the residence of the Right Hon. Baronet, in Whitehall Gardens. He accordingly proceeded to the door, followed by witness and the cabman, and being told by the porter he should make any communication to Sir Robert in writing, he went away and held a short conversation with the cabman, and having then walked away in a strange manner, the policeman went up to him, and told him he was connected with the Government offices, and if he wished to communicate with Sir Robert, he would give him paper or would write a letter for him. To this he made no answer, but his eyes appearing very wild, and witness finding he could not induce him to leave the place, called two other constables to convey him to the station-house, where, on searching him, were found a newspaper, and several letters relating principally to religious subjects. On examination before the magistrate, the man said that he did not want to annoy Sir R. Peel, but thought he might make some suggestions to him. Several witnesses deposed that the prisoner's manner and conduct were often very strange, and that lunacy was hereditary in his family. The magistrate did not think it safe that he should be allowed to go at large, and ordered him to be taken care of by the parish authorities of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where the offence was committed.—On Wednesday, a person of respectable appearance, named George Edward Blythe, was brought before the Lord Mayor in custody of a constable of the Board of Customs, and charged as a person whom it was dangerous to allow to go at large. The solicitor to the Customs stated that the prisoner, who had formerly been employed on the Newfoundland station, as an officer, had been very urgent in his application to have an interview with the commissioners, and acted violently and incoherently. After having remained in the service of the Customs until 1840, he was sent home to England as an insane person, and his leave of absence was continued from time to time till October, 1841, when he was discharged on a gratuity. On his arrival in London, it appeared that he made some noise at the Horse Guards about the Queen, and was conveyed before a magistrate. He subsequently was confined in St. Luke's and at Dr. Warburton's establishment, from which he had been lately discharged as incurable. He had that morning called at the Custom House, and wished to see the commissioners, of whom he spoke in a very incoherent manner. In the course of a long examination by the Lord Mayor, the prisoner was unable to tell the ages of his children, or whether they were boys or girls; and Mr. Phillips, the superintendent of Dr. Warburton's asylum, deposed that he was quite incapable of taking care of himself. He was accordingly sent to the Compter, with the view of making some arrangement for his future provision.

Removal of M'Naughten.—On Monday this prisoner was removed from Newgate to Bethlem Hospital, by order of the Secretary of State. He received with evident satisfaction the intimation that he was about to leave Newgate, and walked with a quick, firm step to the outer prison gate, where a hackney cab was in waiting to receive him. The governor of Newgate alone accompanied the prisoner, and on arriving at the hospital handed him over to the custody of the governor. He was immediately conveyed to that portion of the building appropriated to the reception of criminal lunatics, where an apartment had been prepared for him. The number of criminal lunatics at present confined in Bethlem exceed sixty.

Sir George Cockburn.—This gallant officer has so far recovered from his late serious illness as to be able to attend to public business for several hours every day. On Saturday morning he left his house for the first time since his recovery, and took an airing in the Parks.

Anti-Corn-Law League.—The meetings of the League having been found too large to obtain accommodation at the Crown and Anchor, the meeting last week was held in the great Hall of Freemasons' Tavern, and it was announced that their next weekly meeting would take place in Drury-Lane Theatre. The chairman stated that since their last meeting the council of the League had issued upwards of four or five tons, in weight, of tracts, which were put in circulation in all parts of the country. In accordance with the above intimation, the meeting on Wednesday evening took place in Drury Lane Theatre. In the beginning of the week, the applications for admission were so numerous, that it was found necessary to limit the issue of tickets, and long before the commencement of the proceedings, the theatre was crowded in every part. Mr. Wilson presided, supported by the leading members of the council. The business of the evening was opened by Mr. Ewart, who was followed by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, who addressed the meeting at great length on the prospects and proceedings of the League.

Wood Pavement.—On Saturday one of the largest vestry meetings which has occurred for some time took place in Marylebone, to consider a minute with respect to a memorial signed by 150 ratepayers of Baker-street, Oxford-street, York-place, and Portman-square, praying the vestry to lay down wood-paving in lieu of the present macadamized road. This memorial had opposed to it the signatures of 90 job-masters, and 81 omnibus proprietors, deprecating wood-paving as injurious to horses, and praying the vestry not to carry wood-paving any further. On the previous Saturday, resolutions had been carried by a majority of 19 to 8, "that in order properly to test the principles of wood-paving, as already laid down, the vestry determine not to entertain the subject of paving any of the streets of Marylebone with wood for the space of three years." Mr. Joseph now moved the non-confirmation of the minute. After a long discussion a show of hands was taken, but the chairman declared the number so equal that he was unable to decide. A division was demanded, when there appeared—For the non-confirmation, 30; for the confirmation, 34; majority refusing to entertain the question for three years, 4.

City Improvements.—It is said that all the obstructions between the Mansion-house and the new Royal Exchange will be cleared away within a fortnight or three weeks; and that the late Sir F. Chantrey's equestrian group of the Duke of Wellington, to be erected by the City in gratitude for His Grace's municipal services, will be opened on the 18th June; but some doubt exists in regard to the latter part of this statement.

Metropolitan Improvements.—We have before alluded to the encouragement given by Sir R. Peel to an extensive and systematic plan of metropolitan improvement. In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the Right Hon. Bart. gave notice of his intention to move, on the 28th inst., for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the completion of a survey map of the metropolis, on a large scale. On Tuesday, by direction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, several houses in the line of the new street, from Oxford-street to Holborn, to be called Oxford-street East, were sold by auction, and will be immediately pulled down. Rapid progress has been made during the last few weeks, and a great many houses have been disposed of in a similar way. Nearly all the houses on the west side of Plumtree-street, and on the north side of Hyde-street, are levelled with the ground. The street will be in a straight line, about 1,300 feet long, and 50 feet wide. We may mention under this head that the Bishop of London has received from an anonymous donor the sum of 5,000*l.*, to be expended in building a new church in some part of the metropolis.

Improvements of the Thames.—On Saturday four courts of conservancy for the Thames were held before the Lord Mayor and the City officers, for the purpose of receiving presentments from the grand juries of Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and Essex. Unusual interest has been excited in reference to the presentments, as the Recorder, in his address at the former courts, in addition to the customary objects of their presentments, charged them to inquire into the plan proposed by Mr. Walker, Capt. Bullock, and other engineers, for the improvement of the river, according to a line laid down by those gentlemen. All the juries have, within their several districts, inspected the banks of the river, and examined witnesses in reference to these proposed improvements. At each of the courts the jury made separate presentments as to the general state and condition of the river, and upon the proposed mode of rectifying the existing defects, besides presenting as nuisances several steam-boat piers and other encroachments in different parts of the river within their jurisdiction. They were unanimously in favour of the proposed embankment of the river, and of preserving as far as possible a road, walk, or quay along the banks for the use of the public, and for the purposes of business, health, and recreation.

Kensington.—On Monday a meeting of the ratepayers of the parish of St. Mary Abbots was held in the vestry-room of the old church, "to consider what steps should be taken to procure a dissolution of the Kensington Union by the separation of the parish of Kensington therefrom." The requisition for the meeting was signed by the local magistrates, the clergy, the whole of the parochial officers, and above 100 influential inhabitants of the parish. It was then resolved, "That petitions be presented to each house of Parliament, praying that a clause might be introduced into the New Poor Law Amendment Bill, to enable parishes having a population of more than 2,000 inhabitants to separate from unions whenever a majority of two-thirds of the ratepayers or the guardians of that parish consent to such a separation, and when no union-house has been already built."

Woolwich.—It is announced in the daily papers that the Duke of Wellington will visit Woolwich this day at noon. It was originally anticipated that there would be a review, but it is now said to be probable that his Grace's visit will be for the exclusive purpose of personally witnessing the efficiency of the 7th Dragoon Guards, previous to their departure for the Cape of Good Hope. Preparations are in progress for a *déjeuné* to be given to his Grace in the mess-room of the Royal Artillery.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Mar. 11:—West districts, 155; North districts, 211; Central districts, 196; East districts, 194; South districts, 265. Total, 1021, (518 males, 503 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (males 461, females 442,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

Provincial News.

Carmarthen.—On Monday "Rebecca and her daughters" appeared at the Plaindealings and Cotts Gates, in the neighbourhood of Narberth. It is said that the party mustered about 100 strong, and in each instance the gates were completely demolished in the space of ten minutes. The Pembrokeshire Grand Jury have found a true bill for felony against Thomas and David Howell, two of the farmers apprehended about a fortnight since on suspicion of being implicated in the recent outrages.

Liverpool.—The loss caused by the late fire at Messrs. Fawcett's foundry has been much underrated. Instead of amounting to only 30,000*l.*, it will, it is said, approach 50,000*l.* Of this aggregate loss, Messrs. Fawcett's forms an item of not less than 18,000*l.*—The adjourned meeting of the borough magistrates on the state of the workhouse was held in the Town-hall on Friday, when a series of resolutions was adopted urging the insufficiency of the building for the accommodation of the inmates, the impossibility of proper classification, the necessity for an increase in the number of paid female officers, and the commencement of the new building.—A shock of an earthquake was felt here yesterday at 1 A. M.; it awoke the people from their sleep, and extended to both banks of the Mersey.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. — On Saturday last a meeting, consisting of several hundreds of pitmen, was held at Scaffold-hill, near Longbenton. The condition of the pitmen of the Tyne and the Wear, which is now very much depressed, was adverted to; and one of the speakers stated that he had been in communication with Lord Ashley, who was ready to support their cause if they would only be true to themselves, and had sent him one of the Commissioners' Reports, containing statements and pictures that must harrow up the feelings of every man of common humanity. Resolutions were passed in favour of a national union of coal-miners for the protection of their interests; of the repeal of the export duty on coal, and of the retention of Lord Ashley's Mines and Collieries Bill unimpaired. Thanks were then voted to the noble Lord for his humane and zealous efforts to improve the condition of the people.

Portsmouth.—The Blenheim, 72, and the Blonde frigate, arrived on Saturday from China. The Blonde had on board 3,000,000 dollars, on account of the Chinese indemnity. She came into harbour for the purpose of landing her treasure, which was forthwith conveyed by railway to the Mint. The Erebus, Terror, and Philomel, were at Port Louis, Falkland Islands, on the 1st December, the two former arrived from Hermit Island, Cape Horn, on the 13th November, having completed the various observations there, where they had been employed for the three preceding months. The officers left at Port Louis, having completed their observations, had broken up the mud cottage establishment, and embarked on board their respective ships. The ships were to sail about the 6th for the Antarctic Ocean; all hands were healthy and sanguine of again making additional discoveries of land, and filling up the space toward the South Pole, having had the pleasure of seeing their "Victoria Land" already published in the map of the world. Capt. Sullivan was about to proceed with the survey of the islands. Lieut.-Governor Moody was laying out the lands in sections and town settlements; two or three of the latter had been sold to families who had been located there for several years previously. He supplied beef at 2½ per lb., very indifferent in quality; no vegetables, milk, or any supplies could be had.

Reading.—Another incendiary fire took place in this county last week, at Cutbush-farm, Shinfield. When first observed, it was found that the stable at one end of the farm-buildings was fired, and at the same time flames were seen at the eastern extremity of the range of buildings, a distance of ninety feet from the stable; proving that an incendiary had set fire to the premises in two places. The horses and cattle, and the stock of beans, were saved from the flames; there was fortunately no other corn on the premises. The fire burnt with such fury, that in about an hour's time the whole of the farm buildings were destroyed, all efforts to stop the progress of the flames being in vain. The value of the property thus destroyed is estimated at about 300*l.*

Shrewsbury.—The will of Lord Hill has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The effects have been sworn under 30,000*l.* The following curious legacies are bequeathed:—Five guineas per annum to the person who has charge of the column in this town; ten guineas per annum for the purpose of lighting the top of the column at night; and ten guineas per annum to the person who has charge of the light.

Teignmouth.—The religious sect which sprung up a few years since in Devonshire, under the name of the "Plymouth Brethren," have established a branch chapel in this town. Lord Congleton preached in it on Sunday last, and it already numbers a very large congregation.

Railways.—The returns of traffic for the week on the principal lines are as follow:—Northern and Eastern, 1,159*l.*; Greenwich, 684*l.*; Eastern Counties, 832*l.*; Croydon, 204*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,685*l.*; Brighton, 2,196*l.*; Grand Junction, 7,007*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,359*l.*; Blackwall, 463*l.*; Great North of England, 1,103*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,060*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,076*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,682*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,520*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,142*l.*; North Midland, 3,376*l.*; South Western, 4,203*l.*; Great Western, 10,517*l.*; London and Birmingham, 12,969*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 1,295*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,253*l.*—The final official inspection of the new portion of the Eastern Counties Railway, from Brentwood to Colchester, was made on the 8th inst. by Major-General Pasley, the Inspector-General of railways, accompanied by the directors and engineer of the line, when General Pasley expressed his unqualified approbation of the excellence and stability of the works. On the following day the first cargo of live stock was transmitted from Colchester to Smithfield, and it is understood that the whole line will be opened for passenger traffic on Monday next.—The half-yearly meeting of the West London Railway Company was held last week. The report stated that in order to resuscitate the undertaking, certain creditors had agreed to take the amount of their claims in shares, and that preferred shares had been also offered to the original shareholders and the public; a dividend of 10 per cent. being guaranteed on the amount of money paid up. Contracts had been already commenced for carrying on the works from Paddington to Kensington, which are expected to be completed by August next, at a cost of 20,000*l.*, exclusive of stations. It was stated, in the course of the meeting, that the inhabitants of Brompton are very favourable to the line, and that it will eventually be carried on to Knightsbridge. Lord Kensington assured the meeting, that as far as his influence as a landowner was concerned, he would do all in his power to promote the undertaking, and the chairman intimated that no opposition had been met with from any of the influential landowners.—The accounts laid before the shareholders of the Brandling Junction Railway at their general meeting, stated the amount received for the conveyance of passengers during 1842 to have been 19,362*l.*; and the total revenue, 40,737*l.* The expenses of working the line during that period had been 19,419*l.*; general management, 6,207*l.*; the total expenses, 30,537*l.*; leaving a profit of 10,200*l.*; the interest of money raised on debentures, &c., amounting to 11,175*l.*, left the original shareholders deficient by 975*l.* The traffic for 1842, as compared with that of 1841, exhibited a falling off of 4,404*l.*, of which diminution 2,733*l.* was from passengers alone.—The station for the general use of the Manchester and Liverpool and the Manchester and Leeds Companies, at Hunt's Bank, Manchester, will be one of the most extensive buildings of its kind in the kingdom, the Derby one alone excepted. It will be 700 feet long, and 200 feet wide, and covering two statute acres, and the roof will be of wrought iron.—A meeting of the Warwick and Leamington Company, now incorporated with that of the London and Birmingham, was held last week at the Euston-station, when resolutions were passed, comfirming the purchase by the Birmingham Railway of the Warwick and Leamington branch, and a bill, now before Parliament, was agreed to, for its more effectual transfer.—The half-yearly meeting of the Croydon Company took place on Thursday the 9th, when a dividend of 4*s.* per share was declared for the profits of toll and traffic for that period. From the discussion which took place on this occasion, no further progress in the dispute between the Greenwich and Croydon Companies, relative to the consolidation of tollage, has been made, although the Board of Trade have interfered with the view to a settlement. It appears from the published correspondence that the Board of Trade were of opinion that the details of the arrangement would be a fair subject for a reference to arbitration, and accordingly recommended the Greenwich Company to accede to the offer made by the Croydon Company, of adopting that mode of settling the differences between them. This recommendation, however, has not been acceded to, and as their Lordships had no means further of enforcing it, they express their regret that their interposition has not proved more successful in effecting an arrangement by which the public inconvenience apprehended from the abandonment of the Croydon traffic might have been obviated.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The papers give long accounts of the passive resistance shown to the Poor-law in different parts of Ireland. In the county of Waterford it has been necessary for the guardians to obtain the assistance of the Government and the police; but, on their first circuit, they were followed by thousands of persons, and the cattle were carried off by the farmers as soon as they saw the police approaching.—The subscription for the Mathew testimonial advances favourably. Lord Lansdowne has remitted 25*l.* to the fund, Lord Shannon 10*l.*, and Lord Desart 5*l.* A brother of Mr. Mathew is to be superintending agent of the new Roman Catholic emigration colony in North America.

Clonmel.—The three men charged at the late assizes in this city with the murder of Mr. Scully's herdsman have, for the present, escaped the punishment of the law. The evidence for the prosecution was conclusive against the prisoners; their counsel subsequently admitted that his cross-examination of the witnesses had totally failed to shake their direct testimony; the Judge charged directly for a conviction; and yet the Jury, after being locked up the whole night, could not agree to a verdict, and were consequently discharged. The counsel for the Crown stated that he did not wish to attribute intimidation or improper motives, but he had seen so much disinclination in Clonmel with challenged juries to agree to their verdict, that he saw no prospect of any good from their protracted confinement. The prisoners are kept in custody.

Newry.—A Presbyterian clergyman, who had been deprived of his congregation by the Rathfriland Presbytery, has been arrested on supicion of being implicated in the attempt upon the life of the Rev. Mr. Dickie, noticed in our last.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The first division of the Court of Session on Friday, affirmed, by the judgment of a majority of the judges, the interlocutor of the lord ordinary, sustaining the competency of this court to suspend and reduce the sentence of deposition against the Strathbogie ministers, and to give decree to that effect, with expenses. This was the judgment of the Lord President, Lords M'Kenzie, Meadowbank, Medwyn, Murray, Cunninghame, and Wood. The minority consisted of Lords Fullerton, Jeffrey, Moncrief, Cockburn, and Ivory. In the Auchterarder case, the same majority, with the addition of the Lord Justice Clerk, have affirmed the opinion of the lord ordinary, that the *minority* of the presbytery is competent to induct Mr. Young, notwithstanding the recusancy of the majority to discharge that duty. The petition and complaint for breaches of interdict at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Edwards, minister of Marnoch, against the minority of the presbytery of Strathbogie and others, was next taken up; and, after hearing counsel, the court unanimously found the respondents had been guilty of the breaches complained of, and granted warrants for calling all the respondents to the bar of the court, in the first *sederunt* day in May next. The complaint of the presbytery of Strathbogie, against certain members of the presbytery, was postponed; and the note of suspension and interdict, at the instance of Dr. Bryce, against the presbytery of Edinburgh and Commission of Assembly, was passed, and the interdict granted.—The Wesleyan ministers of London have presented a petition to the House of Commons on behalf of the Church of Scotland, in which they state that while they fully and entirely recognise and maintain the duty incumbent on Christians, both collectively and individually, to render a cheerful and conscientious obedience to the requirements of the civil power in all matters whatsoever which are purely civil and temporal; they are, however, equally convinced of the duty and importance of a meek but firm and unwavering adherence to another great principle—namely, "that it is the right of every Christian church to claim, in matters which are plainly, and in their very nature, ecclesiastical and spiritual, and especially in reference to its sacred functions, an unfettered freedom to act according to those deliberate convictions which it may have been led to form and to embody in its standing rules and discipline, as to what is required in such cases by the laws of Christ, contained in the Holy Scriptures; they therefore entreat the House forthwith to take the case of the church of Scotland into their serious consideration, and adopt such legislative measures as will relieve it from its present embarrassments.

THEATRICALS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Her Majesty's Theatre opened for the season on Saturday evening. The great stars of the opera do not generally appear till Easter; but this season we already have Madame Persiani in the opera, and Fanny Elssler in the ballet; in other respects, too, the company, in both departments, is stronger than usual at the beginning of the season. The new opera of "Adelia," by Donizetti, was chosen for the opening of the campaign. The performance was chiefly remarkable for the appearance of the new tenor, Signor Conti, who was summoned before the curtain, with Madame Persiani, at the close of the opera, to receive the applauses of a house unusually crowded for the first night of the season. In the ballet of "L'Aurore," which followed, an accident happened to M. Perrot; in the midst of one of his most difficult movements, a sharp noise like the cracking of a whip was heard, and M. Perrot, evidently in great suffering, rushed to the side scenes, holding one of his legs with both hands, and was carried off the stage by the Chorus. It was at first feared that he had broken the tendon Achillis, but it appears from the surgical certificate that some fibres of a minor muscle gave way, and thus caused the sudden incapacity of supporting himself. It is hoped, however, that he will be able to appear again in a few days. This accident was unfortunate in many respects, more especially as a new dancer, Mlle. Dumilatre, made her first appearance in the ballet. She was most favourably received, and justified the admiration bestowed on her by a remarkable combination of physical strength with singular elegance of action. On Tuesday night she was loudly called for at the conclusion, and received those honours of which the mishaps on the night of her *début* had deprived her.

COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. Bunn's benefit, which took place on Monday night, and which was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, was attended by the most crowded audience of the season. The pit, boxes, and gallery were completely thronged before the curtain rose, and at half-price there was scarcely a vacant place in the slips. The revival of "Oberon" had perhaps something to do with this satisfactory state of the theatre, but a far more important cause was to be found in the appearance of Fanny Elssler, for that night only, in the "Maid of Cashmere." The reception she met with far surpassed what has been recorded of her triumphs at New Orleans and the Havannah. During the *pas-de-deux* in the second act, the audience were in complete raptures, and there was one continued clamour from its commencement to its close. On few occasions has such a scene of enthusiasm been witnessed within the walls of this theatre.

Miscellaneous.

The Earthquake at Antigua.—In addition to the newspaper accounts of this catastrophe, published in our last, the following extracts from a despatch, addressed to Lord Stanley, by Sir C. Fitz Roy, the Governor of Antigua, may be interesting to our readers. After stating that the earthquake is "the most awful convulsion ever recorded in the history of this portion of the West Indies," his Excellency proceeds as follows:—"On the 8th inst., without the slightest atmospheric or other indication of the approaching calamity, as nearly as possible at 20 minutes before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, an earthquake of the most terrific kind shook the island to its centre, and in the short space of a few moments converted its fair and pleasing aspect of security and prosperity into one entire scene of destruction and desolation. At least one fourth of the houses in the city of St. John are levelled with the ground, and the majority of the remainder are irretrieva-

bly ruined. The cathedral is totally destroyed, and the other places of public worship within the city are extensively damaged. The court-house is much injured, the gaol, the house of correction, the lunatic asylum, and the barracks are masses of ruins. In the country parishes, out of fourteen places of public worship belonging to the Church of England, only four remain, slightly injured; seven have been levelled to the ground, the remaining three are nearly destroyed. Out of nine Wesleyan meeting-houses, one only has escaped without serious damage. The Moravian churches are, I fear, in no better state, but I have not as yet received any report of them; one, I know, is entirely destroyed. The cantonments for the troops at the Ridge and Shirley Heights have been partially overthrown, and the remainder rendered so unsafe, that the troops have been placed under canvass. The house at Dow's-hill, in the same locality, the property of the Ordnance, rented by myself as a country residence, and in which I happened to be at the moment, is completely in ruins, under which the whole of my furniture, plate, and every article of private and personal property which I possess in the island lies buried. Her Majesty's dockyard is damaged to a serious extent. The injury to private property throughout the island is incalculable at present; but I may state generally, and in a great measure from my own personal observation, that scarcely a mill—I have not heard of more than two—remain sufficiently uninjured to be capable of grinding the crop, now nearly ready for the harvest, and the most promising that has been known for years; the boiling-houses are in the same state; and every planter's house and labourer's cottage that I have seen is either totally ruined or uninhabitable. In St. John's the loss of the merchants and storekeepers is very great. This is a brief, but I lament to say, far from an exaggerated statement of this sudden and fearful visitation. It is impossible at the present moment to say what may be the ulterior consequences to the island; but the loss of property has been so immense, and so general, that without some aid is afforded from without, I am apprehensive it is involved in almost inextricable ruin. Even if private individuals (many of them are not) were in possession of funds to enable them to repair the injuries their properties have sustained, the supply of materials and labour is wanting. The latter can scarcely be supplied; there are not a sufficient number of artificers in the island to afford a prospect of any general saving of the present crop, which stands, as if in mockery, in the most vigorous and flourishing condition, surrounding the desolate and ruined habitations and sugar-works. The visitation is equally fatal to the interests of the proprietor, the merchant, the shipowner, and the labourer. It is consoling, however, in the midst of this scene of humiliation and misery, to be able to turn to the thoughts of the mercy which has been vouchsafed to this unfortunate people in the little loss of life which has been sustained; few lives have, as far as I have hitherto learned, been sacrificed—those that have perished are chiefly aged persons and children: had the shock occurred during the night, it is impossible to say what would have been the destruction of human life, for in most of the houses I have seen, the walls have fallen inwards. It may be interesting to mention, that previous to the great shock the weather was beautifully clear and fine, the fresh trade-wind blowing in the usual manner, and from the usual quarter, and that it still continues the same. There have been several minor shocks during last night and the night before, the latest about three o'clock this morning (Feb. 10); they have been slight, and other circumstances would not have been alarming, but under existing circumstances they have kept up the general excitement and consternation. I have not had time to receive any accounts from the neighbouring islands, but I dread to receive them, particularly from Montserrat, which I could observe from the heights on which I then stood, was apparently covered with clouds of rising dust for two hours after this catastrophe occurred."

Law.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—(Lancaster.)—*The Chartist Trials.*—The great length of the proceedings in these trials which occupied the Court for no less than eight days, and the intricacies of detail inseparable from the great number of persons to be tried, render it impossible within our brief limits to give an analysis of the evidence for the defence. All the accounts agree in stating that the difficulties of the presiding Judge were unusually severe, and so complicated was the evidence on both sides, that his Lordship found it necessary to make an index-ledger, in which he entered the separate facts under the names of the different prisoners. By this means he was enabled not only to bring the general mass of testimony before the Jury, in order to enable them to judge of the general question whether a conspiracy had existed or not, but afterwards to apportion to each defendant the evidence which related to his acts, whether bearing for or against him. It is said by the papers of all parties, that there prevails but one opinion among the defendants themselves, that it was impossible for such a prosecution to be more mildly conducted by the Law Officers of the Crown, or that it could have been presided over by a more painstaking or impartial Judge. The summing up occupied the whole day, from nine A.M., till half-past six P.M.; but as the greater part consisted of a recapitulation of evidence of a personal or local character, it would be tedious to repeat it. We therefore merely give a sketch of such portions of the address as will be interesting to the public. Mr. Baron Rolfe, in addressing the Jury, said they had at length arrived at the last stage of this most important investigation, and he only asked from the Jury the same unremitting attention which they had hitherto accorded to the evidence produced on both sides, whilst he discharged the duty which now devolved upon him. He should first call their attention to the nature of the charges against the defendants, and to the law referring to charges of that description, and then to the evidence, as it bore generally on the defendants as a body; and, lastly, to the evidence, as it bore on each defendant in particular. The offence for which the defendants were now indicted was conspiracy. The indictment originally brought charges against them, but these charges were now withdrawn, and conspiracy was the only crime with which they were charged. It had been suggested that it was a very difficult thing to explain what constituted conspiracy; but he did not feel that difficulty to the same extent which others appeared to feel it. Cases might certainly arise in which it would be difficult to say whether certain acts constituted conspiracy or not; but in the case now under consideration that difficulty did not arise. It was sufficient for the purposes of the present inquiry to define conspiracy as a combination of two or more persons either to do, or to cause others to do, an unlawful act, or to bring about a legal act by illegal means. He did not intend to lay down a general proposition that nothing could be conspiracy which did not come within this definition. For instance, any man might legally say he would not deal with a particular tradesman, yet if a number of persons combined not to deal with that particular tradesman, and to persuade others not to deal with him, that might amount to a conspiracy. He next asked them to take into their consideration what it was the indictment charged against the defendants. The indictment contained several counts or separate charges. Originally it contained nine counts, but two of those counts were abandoned, and they might be considered out of the question, because they did not relate to the conspiracy. There remained only seven counts, having reference to that crime. Substantially, however, as far as the Jury had to consider the indictment, he should be able to reduce this number below seven, because several of the counts charged the same offence. The first count charged the defendants with conspiracy with others, causing unlawful assemblies of seditious persons, and compelling persons to quit their occupations in order to create confusion, and bring about a change in the laws and constitution of the country. The second count, except in enumerating the different modes of violence, was exactly the same: it simply stated that the defendants, by force and violence, conspired to excite alarm, and bring about a change in the laws and institutions of the country. It was clear from the evidence that the force and violence charged in this count consisted in the intimidation of other persons, and preventing them from pursuing their occupations; it was, therefore, substantially the same as the first, and they might dismiss it from their consideration. Probably the framers of the indictment prepared the next, the third count, in the event of failing to make out that the turn-out and disturbances were occasioned by any conspiracy of this sort, and consequently declared that certain evil-disposed persons, having tumultuously assembled, and by force and threats compelled the peaceable subjects of the realm to leave their occupations, and thereby impeded the labour of divers trades, to the great terror and alarm of her Majesty's subjects; then the defendants conspired to aid and assist the same evil-disposed persons, for the purpose of bringing about certain changes in the laws and constitution of the country. The fourth count did not vary the charge in any material way; in fact, it differed in so slight a degree from the former, that it might be put entirely out of the question. The fifth count was extremely important. It charged the defendants with having conspired together for the purpose of persuading others to desist from their work until they obtained a certain object—for instance, until the Charter became the law of the land. This count was one on which some doubt existed in very high quarters, as to whether it in reality alleged an offence at all. It did not state that the defendants were guilty of any disturbance, tumult, or violence in the accomplishment of their object, but that they conspired together for the purpose of persuading persons to desist from labour until they obtained the Charter. However, for the purposes of that inquiry, he should distinctly tell the Jury that it was a criminal offence, and if the Jury found any of the defendants guilty on that count only they must say so, in order that the question might be brought before the Court of Queen's Bench, in order that it might be decided whether it was criminal or not. It was certain that previous to the alteration in the Combination Laws, it was a serious offence, but within the last twenty years a new, and he trusted he might not be considered out of his line of duty when he said a very much more enlightened view, had considerably ameliorated the criminal code in that respect. The learned Judge then explained what was now the law relating to combinations of workmen, and quoted the Act now applicable to the subject. He then proceeded to notice the 6th and 7th counts of the indictment, the former of which charged the defendants with conspiring together, and by force and violence forcing others from their labour; and the latter charged all the defendants with inciting divers of her Majesty's subjects to force others, by riot and tumult, from their lawful occupations. After briefly recapitulating the different counts, his Lordship said the Jury must be satisfied that the defendants had conspired together for some one of the objects mentioned in the indictment, and that the evidence clearly brought it home to each, before they found him guilty. The charge against them was not that of being present at meetings at which seditious speeches were uttered—not that of having turned workmen out—not that of creating tumult and disorder, for if they were guilty of that, they were still liable to be tried and punished; but they were charged with combining and conspiring together to effect that object. Now, if they did combine and conspire, the moment they did so their crime was complete, although they had failed to accomplish their object. Now, in order to combine and conspire together for the accomplishment of a certain object, it was not necessary that the parties should enter in a written agreement for that purpose—it was not even necessary to prove distinctly that the parties had even met together—if their pursuit of one common object proved that there was a common purpose amongst them. Before they could convict any of the defendants, they must be satisfied that all the parties whom they considered guilty were guilty of the same conspiracy. His Lordship then proceeded to read over the evidence, and in doing so occasionally remarked on the most striking points of the case, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Jury to them. After referring to the evidence which had been given, of the language of some of the defendants at the meetings held during the period of the riots, he said the Jury would say whether, from that evidence, they considered those who attended them guilty of the violence which occurred, and whether the language used did not prove that there was a combination amongst them. There was one class of evidence against Mr. O'Connor, Dr. M'Douall, and others, which was different from that of many others. They had attended a meeting in Mr. Scholefield's chapel, with others, to the amount of about 24, in conference, on the 17th August, and at that meeting resolutions were proposed, and an address was agreed to. On that, for in truth there was very little other evidence against them, the Jury would have to decide whether their acts on that occasion showed they were combining and conspiring together for the purpose of committing the offence laid in the indictment. What passed, on that occasion, rested mainly on the evidence of an accomplice, and the reporter Griffin, who had been one of the Chartist body. The question for the Jury to decide was, whether both the witnesses were entitled to belief or not. It was for the Jury to consider and deal with the various defences that had been offered. As to the legality or illegality of the meeting of delegates, he would not express any opinion, as it was matter of doubt. Every man must feel the truth of what had been quoted from the speech of the Attorney-General at Monmouth, that in matters of this sort what quantum of numbers was to make a meeting for discussion illegal, or what quantum of organisation and arrangement of deputation and representation was required to make it illegal were all questions of degree, and it was so difficult to lay down any rule *à priori* that he would give no opinion. If the persons who attended the meeting as Chartist delegates had attended solely for the purposes and objects which they had originally proclaimed, and neither more nor less, it did not appear to him that they would have been guilty of any crime of which the law would take cognizance. The object of the prosecution was not to put down Chartism. Any man might, if he pleased, approve, and say that he approved, of the ballot or annual Parliaments, or any of the points of the Charter. It was not for holding these sentiments that the defendants had been indicted. The Anti-Slavery and other societies would be liable to a similar indictment if they tried to effect their objects by illegal means. The learned Judge having gone through the evidence, as it related to a conspiracy, recommended the Jury to retire and consider whether they were satisfied with the general evidence that conspiracy existed. The Jury retired accordingly for a short time, and, on their return, having intimated that they were agreed, the learned Baron pursued his summing up, applying the evidence as it related to different classes of defendants, and requesting the Jury to form their opinion as he went along, and, if necessary, to retire and consult on any particular point. Of this permission the Jury availed themselves. They reserved the verdict, however, until the summing up was finally completed. Shortly after six o'clock, Mr Baron Rolfe closed his summing up, having addressed the Jury for more than nine hours. The Jury then retired, and were absent about half an hour. On their return, the names were called over from the indictment, and the verdict they had agreed upon was returned as against each. The final result was as follows:—O'Connor, Otley, Harney, Hill, Aaron, Skivington, Challenger, Hoyle, Norman, Beesley, Parkes, Railton, Ramsden, Woodruffe, and Aitken—Guilty on the fifth count. M'Douall, James Leech, Doyle, Campbell, Bairstow, M'Cartney, Arthur, Cooper, Brook, John Leech, Morrison, Candelet, Durham, Fenton, Mooney, and F. A. Taylor—Guilty on the fourth count. Of the remaining 28, seven were acquitted by consent of the Crown, and twenty-one acquitted by the Jury; sixteen found guilty on the fourth count; and fifteen found guilty on the fifth count.—Total, 59. No sentence will be passed at present, but the defendants will be called up for judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench on the first day of Easter Term, when they will be at liberty to move an arrest of judgment, if they have cause to show why judgment should not pass. Until that period, therefore, the several prisoners who are out on bail will remain at large, but must then appear, and submit to the judgment of the Court, on pain of forfeiting their recognisances.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—CHESTER CUP.—7 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Reaction (take 15 to 2); 11 to 1 agst Mr. Lovesey's The Corsair; 11 to 1 agst Mr. Plummer's Alice Hawthorn; 11 to 1 agst Mr. J. Day's Marius (18 to 1 taken); 14 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Marshal Soult; 15 to 1 agst Mr. Kitching's Priscilla Tomboy (taken); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Bateman's Haitoe; 22 to 1 agst Mr. Cuthbert's Queen of the Tyne; 25 to 1 agst Mr. Ferguson's Fireaway (taken); 25 to 1 agst Lord Miltown's Scalteen.—DERBY.—8 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken freely); 16 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat (taken); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Maccabeus (taken); 22 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour; 23 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Aristides; 25 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Napier (taken); 35 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Cataract (taken to a good sum); 35 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt; 35 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Amarino; 40 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone; 40 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Newcourt; 50 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. T. Taylor's Gamecock; 50 to 1 agst Lord Albemarle's The Brewer; 50 to 1 agst Duke of Richmond's Cornopean; 1000 to 15 agst Lord Orford's Mercy colt (taken freely).

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, March 17.—The Wheat Market continues to give way, and in case of sale, a further decline must be submitted to for both English and Foreign.—Barley, Peas, and Beans, command but little attention; and Oats are rather lower, with a large arrival.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	44 to 52	Red	40 to 46
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire			44 to 50	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	26 to 30	Grind.	19 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	15 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish		Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22 to 27	Tick	23 to 28	Harrow	24 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	28 to 32	Winds.	20 to 24	Longpod	24 to 28
Peas, White	30 to 31	Maple	27 to 29	Grey	26 to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Feb. 3	48 1	27 5	16 9	28 2	27 3	29 11
— 10	47 5	27 1	16 11	30 1	27 5	30 11
— 17	47 11	27 1	17 0	27 9	27 0	29 5
— 24	48 6	27 2	17 1	28 4	26 11	30 1
Mar. 3	48 3	27 4	17 3	29 0	29 7	28 6
— 10	48 1	27 7	17 2	28 4	28 6	29 4
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	48 0	27 3	17 0	28 7	27 0	29 7
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	8197 Sks.	— Brls.	12423	9104	10444	12492	—	1361	501
Irish	— „	— „	—	46	13	20123	—	—	—
Foreign	— „	410 „	22	—	—	—	—	1690	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	2250	3310	4620	1990
Irish	—	—	10670	—
Scotch	—	—	—	—
Foreign	—	—	470	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—H. and W. Snelgrove, Southampton, upholsterers—J. Chard, Taunton, Somersetshire, corn-factor.

BANKRUTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. James, Meeting-house-court, Old Jewry, merchant—L. B. Parsons, linen-draper—J. Calvert, Liverpool, slate-merchant—L. Goodman, Tottenham-court-road, draper—J. Coleman, Birmingham, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.—D. Gaver, Marquis-court, Drury-lane, builder—W. Gorton, Cornhill, merchant—W. J. B. H. Lofty, Bennet-street, Blackfriars-road, shipowner—W. Aslett, Bitterne, Southampton, grocer—J. Hannan, Coach and Horses, St. Martin's-lane, victualler—E. Butt, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, linen-draper—H. Fenton, T. W. Fenton, G. Forster, and J. W. Morley, Sunderland, Durham, iron-manufacturers—A. Fraser, Trellick-terrace, St. George's, Hanover-square, board and lodging-house-keeper—T. Wright, Edinburgh, and R. Burgess and R. Taylor, Tunstall, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturers—W. Whitley, Liverpool, merchant—W. Pugh, Gloucester, auctioneer—T. Sanderson, Leeds, woollen-draper—T. Baines, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner—F. Popplewell, White Lee, Batley, Yorkshire, blanket-manufacturer—D. Greatbatch, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, cabinet-maker and upholsterer—S. Middleham, Clifton, Yorkshire, wine and spirit-merchant—W. W. Robinson, Beverley, Yorkshire, linen and woollen-draper—T. Duggan, Saint Joseph's Printworks, Cheadle-grove, near Cheadle, Cheshire, calico-printer—W. Howarth and W. Williams, Manchester, dryslters—J. Buxton, Manchester, builder—J. Cooke, New-street, Dorset-square, Middlesex, upholsterer—E. Messum, Portsea, Southampton, brewer—G. Clark, Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square, boot and shoe-maker—R. Boddington, Liquorpond-street, Hatton-garden, ironmonger—C. Harrison, Red Lion-street, Holborn, victualler—T. Chezlett, Gracechurch-street, hosier—R. Halls, Colchester, Behmonger—J. Parry, Haverfordwest, draper—W. Eccles, Much Woolton, Lancashire, grocer—R. D. Sothern, Saint Helen's, Lancashire, ship-builder—H. Laybourn, Hartlepool, Durham, shipbroker—J. Wood, W. Wood, J. Wood, S. Wood, G. Wood, and J. Wood, Millbridge, Liversedge, Yorkshire, machine-makers—T. Bagshaw, Buxton, Derbyshire, innkeeper—F. Allen, jun., Booden, Staffordshire, brickmaker—C. Scott, Newcastle-under-Lyme, currier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. A. V. Crichton, Edinburgh—G. M'Clymont, Pennington, farmer—H. Craig, Kilmarnock, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 13th inst., in Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, the lady of Mynors Baskerville, Esq., M.P., of a son—On the 16th inst., in Eccleston-street, the lady of Capt. J. W. Montagu, R.N., of a son—On the 16th inst., in Osnaburgh-terrace, the lady of G. Hardy, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter. At Amsterdam, on the 6th inst., the Baroness F. A. A. C. Van Lynden of Sandenburg, of a son—On the 10th inst., in Wimpole-street, the lady of T. B. T. Hildyard, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIED.—On the 16th inst., at St. John's, Paddington, A. Magnay, Esq., of the 69th Regiment, to Maryanne Charlotte, second daughter of H. de Bruyn, Esq., of Hyde Park-square—On the 15th inst., at St. Pancras New Church, Ralph, only son of H. Ashton, Esq., of Liverpool and of Dominica, to Emma Frances, second daughter of F. Waller, Esq., of Doughty-street—On the 9th inst., at Cheltenham, T. J. Smith, of the 96th Regiment, to Harriett, youngest daughter of the late J. Hardman, Esq., of that town.

DIED.—On the 9th inst., in her 84th year, Mary, the wife of Jonathan Dickinson, of Mordford, near Burnley—On the 13th inst., P. R. Lewis, Esq., of her Majesty's Office of Ordnance, in his 64th year—In the autumn of 1842, at Chusan, on board her Majesty's transport Thames, on the China expedition, James William, eldest son of the late Mr. J. Dyer, of Blackheath Kent, in the 21st year of his age—On the 7th Jan., at Peradenia, Ceylon, of brain fever, H. T. Normansell, superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, aged 26—On the 16th inst., in the Camberwell New-road, J. Cutler, Esq., of Eton, late of the Ordnance-office—On the 10th inst., at her house, Upper Tooting, Jane, relict of the late Mr. Rollisson, in the 70th year of her age.

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Woodlice, to destroy . . . 177 *b*

WARNER AND WARNER, SEEDSMEN, No. 28, Cornhill, London, beg respectfully to return their best thanks to their friends for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them for many years past, and at the same time to contradict a report which has been circulated of their intention of retiring from business.

W. & W. most respectfully make it known to their friends that they have no such intention. Having made a change of some of the hands they had engaged for many years, their situations are filled up with men of general and practical abilities, and they trust they will ever give satisfaction to those who kindly favour them with their support.

W. & W. have the pleasure to annex a few articles, which have been selected with much care and attention.

	s.	*d.*
Alstrœmeria aurea	1	0
,, flava	1	0
,, pelegrina alba	1	0
,, pelegrina	1	0
,, Hookerii	1	0
,, pulchella	1	0
,, acutifolia	1	0
,, bicolor	1	0
,, Barclayana	1	0
Anagallis coccinea splendens	1	0
Anagallis monelli major	1	0
,, rosea grandiflora	1	0
Argemone	0	6
Aster, extra fine German, 24 sorts, mixed from imported varieties	0	6
Aster, collection of 24 imported varieties, most splendid, for	7	6
Aster, double Turkey, extra	0	6
,, ,, nosegay, or globosa	0	6
Aster, double anemone, flowered	0	6
Antirrhinum hybridum, 20 shades of colour mixed	0	6
Auricula, from fine named flowers, extra	1	0
Bartonia aurea	0	6
Balsam, fine double Camellia flowered, mixed	0	6
Balsam, new spotted, many colours, mixed	0	6
Brachycome iberidifolia, new	1	0
Calceolaria, shrubby and herbaceous, separate, saved from fine named varieties, and newest kinds	1	0
Cineraria, from 12 new varieties, extra fine	1	0
Clintonia pulchella	0	6
Cobœa scandens	0	6
Cockscomb, new giant scarlet Chinese	1	0
Commelina cœlestis	0	6
Dahlia, Widnall's	1	0
Datura, double white	0	6
,, double purple	0	6
Didiscus cœruleus	1	0
Elichrysum macranthum	0	6
Gaillardia picta	1	0
Geranium, from the finest new named sorts, mixed	1	0
Geum grandiflorum	0	6
Gloxinia, fine varieties, mixed	1	0
Heartsease, from choice named varieties, saved by the best growers	1	0
Hollyhocks	0	6
Hovea Manglesii	0	6
Impatiens glanduligera. (This variety grows ornamental to the height of 5 feet, and is covered with superb pink flowers from the beginning of July to the end of October)	0	6
Ipomœa coccinea	0	6
Ipomœa rubro cærulea	1	0
Ipomopsis elegans	0	6
Larkspur, German, 12 kinds, extra fine, mixed	0	6
Leptosiphon densiflorus, white, new variety	0	6
Lophospermum spectabile, new	1	0
Lupinus, German, 12 varieties, mixed and other varieties	0	6
Martynia fragrans, new	1	0
Mesembryanthemum tricolor, new	1	0
Mimulus, from 10 fine varieties mixed	0	6
Nicotiana, new scarlet	0	6
Œnothera, in varieties	0	6
Pentstemon, choice varieties	0	6
Petunia, mixed from 12 named flowers, fine	1	0
Phlox Drummondii, saved from improved varieties	0	6
Phlox Drummondii, new scarlet	1	0
Polyanthus, fine mixed, from named prize flowers	1	0
Portulaca Thellusoni, new	1	0
,, splendens	1	0
Primula cortusoides.	1	0
,, sinensis rosea, and 3 other colours	1	0
Rhodanthe Manglesii	0	6
Rhodochiton volubile	0	6
Salpiglossis, 20 varieties, mixed, superb	0	6
Schizanthus Grahamii	6	0
,, Hookerii, scarlet	1	0
Stocks, new German imported, 24 vars., mixed	0	6
Stocks, Chinese Nosegay fine	0	6
Stocks, collection of 36 named imported vars.	7	6
Stocks, new, Prince of Wales, splendid variety	0	6
Stocks, Victoria, new, violet crimson	0	6
Sutherlandia frutescens	0	6
Thunbergia alata, buff	1	0
,, aurantiaca	1	0
,, alata alba	1	0
Verbena, mixed, choice varieties	1	0
Wallflower, German blue	0	6
Zinnia elegans alba	0	7
,, ,, coccinea	0	6
,, ,, coccinea grandiflora	0	6
Zinnia elegans, 24 splendid varieties, mixed	0	6

True Walcheren White Broccoli 1*s.* per packet. To be sown in April and June; this new Variety surpasses all others in flavour. With many other varieties too numerous for insertion.—See General Catalogue.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & CO. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Catalogue and Prices of the above elegant tribe, inserted in the advertising page of last week's Paper. Also to the description of their "FUCHSIA ST. CLARE," which is already ordered for the Royal Gardens at Claremont.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Mar. 9, 1843.

NEW HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SEED ESTABLISHMENT, 6, LEADENHALL-STREET (SIX DOORS FROM CORNHILL).

WILLIAM HURST AND WILLIAM GEORGE M'MULLEN, (for many years past engaged in the House of Messrs. WARNER and WARNER, 28, Cornhill,) beg respectfully to acquaint their friends in the Seed trade, and the Public generally, that they commenced Business as Wholesale and Retail SEEDSMEN and FLORISTS, at the above-named premises, on Monday the 13th inst., and they can confidently assure all who may kindly favour them with orders, that, from the numerous resources they possess, through an extensive connexion with the best Seed-Growers, both in this country and on the Continent, and from many years' practical experience in the various branches of the Business, they are enabled to offer every article of first-rate, genuine quality, and no exertion will be spared in giving prompt attention to every order, and endeavouring to merit a continuance of their support.

N.B.—To prevent any person from supposing the *Report* which Messrs. Warner in their Advertisement of last week thought fit to contradict (of their being about to retire from Business) was in any degree referable to the *Hands* which they inform the Public they have lately changed, the parties who thought proper to leave Messrs. Warner's Establishment on the 10th of March beg distinctly to state that until their attention was called to it in Messrs. W. and W.'s Advertisement, they never heard of such a report in any shape whatever.

HURST & M'MULLEN, Seedsmen and Florists, 6, Leadenhall-street, City, beg to offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, a choice and carefully-selected assortment of the most approved Kitchen, Garden, Agricultural, and Flower Seeds, of which general Catalogues may be had on application. Among the novelties of the season will be found the following:—

FLOWER SEEDS.

	per packet—*s.*	*d.*
Alonsoa grandiflora	1	0
Alstrœmerias, choice var.	1	0
Anagallis Phillipsii	1	0
,, monelli major	1	0
Anemone, New Hybrid Russian	1	0
Argemone grandiflora	0	6
Aster, fine imported, mixed	0	6
Auricula, — from stage-flowers	1	0
Balsam, Camellia-flowered	0	6
,, 12 var., mixed	0	6
Brachycome iberidifolia	1	0
Calceolaria, fine vars.	1	0
Campanula trachelioides.	0	6
Carnation,—from stage-flowers	1	0
Cineraria, fine new var.	1	0
Clintonia pulchella	0	6
Cosmanthus fimbriatus	0	6
Dahlia (Widnall's), fine	1	0
Didiscus cæruleus	1	0
Digitalis, new spotted	1	0
Gaillardia, in var.	0	6
Gloxinia, from best sorts	1	0
Heartsease, from named flowers, selected	1	0
Hollyhock, fine German, 24 vars., mixed	0	6
Ipomœa rubro-cærulea	1	0
,, new yellow	0	6
Larkspur, imported German, mixed	0	6
Lisianthus Russellianus	1	0
Lobelia ramosa, or heterophylla, — new and splendid	1	0
Martynia fragrans	1	0
Malva maritima, new	0	6
Marygold, new superb French	0	6
,, African, extra fine	0	6

	per packet.—*s.*	*d.*
Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1	0
Mimulus, from fine varieties	0	6
Nemophila cramboides	0	6
Œnothera macrocarpa	0	6
Pelargonium, from best sorts	1	0
Pentstemon, from choice varieties	0	6
Petunia, from impregnated seed	1	0
Phlox Drummondii, new	0	6
,, ,, Wood's new scarlet	2	6
Picotee, finest imported, yellow	2	6
Polyanthus (Sheppard's), fine	1	0
Primula sinensis rosea	0	6
,, ,, alba	1	0
Portulaca Thellusoni	1	0
,, splendens	1	0
,, Gilesii	1	0
Rhodanthe Manglesii	0	6
Salpiglossis, fine, mixed	0	6
Salvia patens	1	0
Schizopetalon Walkerii	1	0
Schizanthus Hookerii	1	0
,, Grahamii	0	6
Stock, imported German, 24 vars. mixed	1	0
,, New Intermediate	0	6
,, Prince of Wales	1	0
Thunbergia alata alba	1	0
,, aurantiaca	1	0
Tropæolum, in var.	1	0
Verbena, fine, mixed	1	0
Violet, Russian	0	6
Wallflower, New Blue	0	6
Xeranthemum robustum, white and yellow	0	6
Zinnia elegans, fine var., mixed	1	0

Collection of Imported German Asters, 20 varieties		6	0
,, ,,	Stocks ,,	7	0
,, ,,	(Zinnias) 8 varieties	3	0
,, ,,	Balsams, 12 ,,	5	6
,, ,,	Hollyhocks, 24 ,,	5	0
,, ,,	Larkspurs, 12 ,,	3	0

[The above are from the first German growers known.]

Broccoli.—Walcheren (true). [This fine variety, if sown in April, June, and August, will produce a succession for the table throughout the year]		2	6
,, Chappell's Cream and Early White		1	0
,, New Late Hardy Pink Cape (fine)		1	0
Beet.—Blood-red, improved variety		0	6
Brussels Sprouts.—Fine imported		1	0
,, ,, Couve Tronchuda (delicious winter vegetable)		0	6
Cauliflower.—Large Asiatic		1	0
Cabbage.—New Victoria (early)		0	6
,, Lee's Nonsuch		1	0
Carrot.—Superb Scarlet Studley		0	6
Celery.—Seymour's Superb White		1	0
,, Laws' Giant White		0	6
,, Perkins' Giant Red		0	6
Cucumber, Frame.—Warwickshire Hero (new superior), Allen's Victory, Improved Manchester, Weedon's Frame, Prizefighter, each kind		1	0
,, Wood's fine Ridge		0	6
Lettuce.—Fine Imported Paris Green Cos		1	0
,, New Hardy Bath Cos (*requires no tying*)		1	0
,, Victoria Cabbage		1	0
Melons in many choice varieties		1	0
Onion.—New White Globe		0	6
Turnip.—Howard's Nonsuch		0	6
Potatoes.—Soden's Oxford, earliest known,	per peck.	3	6
Asparagus.—Grayson's Giant (strong 2 years' old)	per 100	3	0

[Printed directions for planting.]

Rhubarb.—Myatt's Victoria	each	1	6
Strawberries.—Myatt's British Queen	per 100	21	0
Currants.—New Dutch, Red Grape	per doz.	6	0

A constant supply of Greenhouse and choice Herbaceous plants during the present season. Fine Carnations and Picotees (in named varieties) 1*s.* 6*d.* per pair.

Seeds and Plants carefully packed for all climates. Choice specimens in bloom of the following can be seen through the season, viz.: Roses, Dahlias, Pansies, Carnations, Pinks, Picotees, Pelargoniums, Auriculas, Polyanthus, &c. &c.

EXHIBITION of CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or JAPAN ROSE.—A Collection of these beautiful Exotics is now in bloom at CHANDLER and SONS' Nursery, Vauxhall. Admittance gratis.



THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY, Patronised by HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, AND MANY OF THE NOBILITY.

YOUELL & Co. have only a few packages remaining for sale of the above highly valuable Raspberry, at the following prices:—Packages containing 50 Canes, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Do., 25 Canes, 14*s.*, package included; sent to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post-office order.—For further particulars, see their former Advertisements; and they beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to page 138 of this Paper, as a proof they have not exaggerated in their recommendation of it; and which ought to be cultivated in every garden in the kingdom.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

YOUELL & Co. are now executing orders from their collection of the above, which is the most extensive and select in the kingdom, at the following prices:—

			£	*s.*	*d.*
25 Pairs of extra-fine and first-rate show-flowers			5	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	2	10	0
25	Do., very fine	Do.	3	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	1	10	0
12	Do., extra fine, and show Pinks		0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Fine strong Plants, 8 inches high, 6*s.* per dozen, or 20 guineas per 100.

Thirty packets of select Flower-seeds, 8*s.*; sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

Agents for the sale of STEPHENSON & Co.'s improved CONICAL BOILERS, which may be seen on application. Also, Agents for the sale of POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, March 11, 1843.

MOUNTJOY'S VIRGIL DAHLIA.

WM. E. RENDLE has much pleasure in announcing to the Trade and Dahlia cultivators, that, in consequence of the great facilities afforded him by his newly-invented Hot-water Apparatus, he will be enabled to send out strong plants of the above first-rate variety on and after the 10th day of APRIL next, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

W. E. R. possesses also a large stock of all the leading varieties of Dahlias, catalogues of which can be obtained.—No orders executed without a Post-office order from unknown correspondents; usual discount to the Trade.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—300 packets of this lovely Annual remaining in stock; 100 seeds, 1*s.*

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIA, 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100 seeds; IPOMŒA RUBRO CÆRULEA, 15 seeds, 1*s.*; MAN OF KENT CUCUMBER, DUNCAN'S MELON, SUPERIOR DOUBLE BALSAM, &c. &c.

Twenty-five Choice Packets of Flower-seeds for 10*s.*

Peruvian Guano and Potter's Artificial Guano can be obtained. Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, March 21, 1843.

NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP.

WILLIAM MILLER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent, having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS Splendid Collections, intends offering them to the Public at the undermanned low prices—including the following Fuchsias:—Conspicua arborea (Catleugh's), Venus victrix, (Cripps'), rosea alba, Moneyi pennii, compacta, racemiflora, &c. Also the following distinct Verbenas:—Queen, Aurora, Stewartii variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyana, &c. &c. Fuchsias, 10*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 12*s.* per doz.; package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 4*s.* per doz., package and carriage paid to London.—Persons may depend upon their being good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Name. They will be sent out according to priority of orders in April. A remittance from unknown correspondents. Fuchsias for Bedding or borders at 3*s.* 6*d* per dozen, post-paid, or 4*s.* in pots.

W. M. obtained a Prize of 10*l.*, open to all England, for a Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, &c., at the Isle of Thanet Floricultural Show, July, 1842.

List of Pelargoniums, &c., can be had on application.

PANSIES.

J. FRYER begs to remind his Patrons that he is now able to supply very superior, strong, healthy plants in pots of most of the leading varieties of PANSIES at from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each; or a collection of fine named sorts, from 1 doz. to 100 varieties, from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per dozen, if left to J. F.'s selection—in which case any sorts not required should be specified by parties ordering. J. F. can likewise supply, at 5*s.* each, a few strong plants of his beautiful seedling Pansy "Empress"—Dr. Lindley's highly-favourable opinion of which is quoted by J. F. in his advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Oct. 25, 1842. Pansy seed, from first-rate sorts, at 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.* per packet.

A few packets of fine Tulip seed (selected from a named collection, Verbena seed (from best varieties), fine Thunbergia, Petunia, &c., at 1*s.* each. Also a general collection of genuine Flower and Vegetable Seeds, in packets, assorted for the convenience of Customers, Catalogues of which, and of Pansies, may be had on application, inclosing a postage-stamp.

All the new varieties of Fuchsias, Verbenas, &c., at moderate prices.—N.B. A respectable Youth wanted as an Apprentice.

Clarendon Nursery, Camberwell, March 24, 1843.

SUPERB CARNATION AND PICOTEES.

YOUELL & CO. will send, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order for 15*s.*, a pair of that SUPERB ROSE-FLAKED CARNATION, WILSON'S HARRIET; also a pair of that highly-valuable Red Picotee, "JOAN OF ARC," both of which ought to be grown by every Amateur who intends competing for Prizes at the Horticultural Shows of the ensuing season.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, March 16, 1843.

WILLIAM CATLEUGH'S List of first-rate PELARGONIUMS, raised by E. FOSTER, Esq., the Rev. R. GARTH, and other Amateur Raisers, is now ready. CALCEOLARIAS, raised by Messrs. BARNES and GREEN, will be let out in a Collection of 12, for 6*l.* Good unnamed Varieties that have flowered, at 18*s.* per dozen.

KINGHORN'S Dahlia, the CHIEFTAIN, a fine rosy-purple, beautiful stiff Petals, fine Outline, of good Size, with particularly strong Footstalks: Flowers all well above the foliage: good Show-flower, 4ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

BETTRIDGE'S MILTON, shaded-rose, good substance, and good Show-flower, 3 ft. to 4 ft. 7*s.* 6*d.*

BASKETT'S PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA, Primrose, beautifully tipped with white, quite a distinct and new Variety, and good Show-flower, 4 ft. 7*s* 6*d*

Also a List of Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, Auriculas, Roses, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, Verbenas, &c. &c., Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea.—Feb. 24, 1843.

A LIST OF NEW AND CHOICE FUCHSIAS, grown and sold by F. and A. SMITH & Co., Florists, Hackney, London.

FUCHSIA	s.	d.
Affinis	1	0
Amato, Harrison	1	5
Arborea, Smith	1	0
grandiflora, May	1	6
Admirable, Harrison	1	6
Argo, Harrison	1	6
Balloonii	10	6
Blanche, Harrison	2	0
Brockmanii	7	6
Blanda, Smith	2	6
Bellana or Roseo alba	2	0
Bicolor	1	0
Clio, Harrison	2	0
Cooperii	1	6
Conspicua arborea, Catleugh	1	6
Curtesii	1	0
Cordifolia or cordata	1	0
Clintonia	1	6
Compacta, Smith	1	6
Conspicua, Smith	1	6
Chandlerii	1	0
Carnea, Smith	1	6
Corymbiflora	1	0
Dalstonii, Smith	1	0
Delicata	1	6
Dennisiana	5	0
Excelsa, Smith	1	6
Erecta tricolor	1	6
Eximia	1	0
Elegans Superb	1	0
Formosa elegans, Thomson	1	6
Fairy, Harrison	2	0
Flora, Harrison	1	6
Fulgens	1	0
multiflora	1	6
Floribunda magna, May	1	0
Fulgida superba, May	2	0
Globosa roseo elegans	2	6
elegans	1	0
multiflora	2	6
Grandiflora maxima, May	1	0
Glabra multiflora	1	6
Gem, Harrison	1	6

FUCHSIA	s.	d.
Hybrida coccinea	1	6
Inflata, Ivory	1	6
fulgida	1	6
Insignis, Smith	1	6
Invincible, Smith	1	0
King	7	6
Lanei	7	6
Loudonii	2	6
Middletonia	2	6
Monypennii	1	0
Multiflora erecta	1	0
Mirabilis, Smith	1	0
Meteor, Harrison	1	0
Magnifica, Smith	1	6
Pendula terminalis, May	1	0
Pulchella, May	1	6
Princeps, Smith	2	0
Racemiflora, Day	1	0
Ricartonii	1	0
Refulgens, Kyle	1	6
Racemosa	1	6
Rogersiana	10	6
Stylosa conspicua, May	1	0
Salmonia, Smith	2	0
Stewartia	1	6
Stylosa maxima, May	1	6
elegans, May	1	6
Splendens, Humboldt	1	6
Kyle	1	6
Standishii	1	0
St. Clare	10	6
Toddiana	10	6
Transparens	5	0
Thyneana	1	0
Tricolor, Ponty	1	6
Towardii	2	0
Triumphans, Kyle	1	6
Tilleryana	1	0
Usherii	1	6
Venusta, Harrison	1	6
Victoria, Salter	1	6
Venus victrix	1	6
Vernalis	1	6
Youellii	1	0

Collections of the above, if left to the selection of F. and A. S. and Co., from 6s. to 12s. per dozen. A Catalogue of Dahlias is now ready, and may be had on application.

THOMAS ASH begs to inform PELARGONIUM GROWERS, that he intends sending out his two splendid SEEDLINGS, "Prince Albert," a beautiful flesh-colour, and dark Spot, fine Trusser, large Bloom, fine Form, and good Habit; and his "Conqueror of the World," deep Pink, very dark Spot, free Bloomer, and good Habit. Plants now ready, one guinea each. Usual allowance to the Trade. Orders addressed to T.A., 3, Charlotte-place, Upper Grange Road, Bermondsey.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1843.

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, and TODD'S LADY SALE.

REPORT OF THE LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPT. 20, 1842:—Six Blooms of a Seedling Dahlia of 1841, named "Mrs. James Richardson," were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal South London Floricultural Exhibition last week, and had an extra prize awarded; but on the present occasion was shown in much better character, the blooms being quite up in the centre, and decidedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors: Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good; eye, good; depth, full; size, medium; general form, good; colour, white, occasionally tipped; class of quality, first rate.—*From the Gardeners' Chronicle and Gazette.*

Also obtained the following prizes:—No. of Blooms Exhibited.

1st prize at Hull, Aug. 30th	12
1st prize at Beverley, Sept. 7th	2
Awarded an extra prize at the Royal South London Floricultural Society, Sept. 13th	4
1st prize at Leeds, Sept. 21st	12
1st prize at Newcastle, Sept. 21st	6
1st prize at Sunderland, as a superior first-class Seedling, Sept. 27th	6
1st prize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 28th	18
1st prize at the York Floricultural Society, Oct. 1st	12
1st prize in its class as the best white or blush, ditto. Height, 4 to 5 ft. Plants, 10s. 6d.	

Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one of the best Six New Dahlias coming out in 1843.

LADY SALE (TODD'S): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine clean-cupped petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre; of considerable depth and good size; very constant, and a decided first-rate show flower. Height, 4 ft.; Plants, 10s. 6d.

All orders addressed J. EDWARDS, Layerthorpe, Florist, Nursery and Seedsman, 7, New Bridge-street, York, will be strictly attended to; and the greatest care will be taken in sending out good plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom during the season.—York, Dec., 1842.

N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURREY-LANE, BATTERSEA, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that his STOCK of PELARGONIUMS now ready for sending out are strong healthy plants. The following are a few of his Seedlings, which have been proved, and can be recommended, viz.:—

PELARGONIUMS.

Gaines's Duchess of Sutherland	6s	Gaines's Lady Duncannon	4s
,, Pride of Surrey	6s	,, Royal Adelaide	4s
,, Orange Perfection	6s	,, Prince of Wales	4s
,, Amulet	6s	,, Countess Eldon	4s
,, Lady Sale	4s	,, Princess Royal	4s
,, Emperor Superb	4s	,, Conspicuum	4s

DAHLIAS.

Gaines's Lord Prudhoe—dark crimson	10s	6d
,, Lady Prudhoe—blush white	7	6
,, Lady Duncannon—blush, shaded with lilac	10	6
,, Lady of the Lake—Peach blossom	10	6
,, Venus—clear white	10	6
,, Surpasse Primrose—fine large primrose	7	6
,, Elegans—rosy purple	10	6
,, Golden Yellow—bright yellow	7	6

Catalogues of Pelargoniums, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c., may be obtained by applying as above. Feb. 2, 1843.

SPLENDID LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS.

JAMES CUTHILL, FLORIST, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, begs to inform the public that he has strong healthy, and very bushy Plants of the LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS, much finer than he has ever had them, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a plant. Also, the best bearing Black and White Spine Cucumber Seed, with various sorts of Melons, Scarlet Phlox Drummondii, New Spotted Digitalis, at 2s. 6d. each packet. The Seeds sent postage free upon the receipt of an order on the post-office, Camberwell-green.

VERBENAS.

J. HALLY, Nurseryman and Florist, Blackheath, Kent, begs to offer the following New VERBENAS:—"Rosy Queen," a large-flowering, very bright rose-coloured variety, with round truss of flowers, and fine shrubby habit. "Roseo alba," a beautiful rosy pink, with white centre, carrying a large flat truss. HALLY'S "Lilacina," a bright lilac, with very large flower and compact truss. The above are all of fine bushy habits, and very free bloomers, and are now ready to send out in Autumnal plants at 3s. 6d. (or 42 penny-postage stamps) each. The three Varieties 10s. Fine healthy Plants of Rosa Devoniensis, from 30s. to 42s. per dozen. The "Monarch" Camellia, from 10s. 6d. to 42s. each. "Marchioness of Exeter," do. from 21s. to 63s. The usual allowance to the Trade.

DAHLIAS.

JOHN KEYNES, FLORIST, Salisbury, most respectfully begs to thank his Friends for their support last season in ordering "Dodd's Prince of Wales," and "Twyford's Perfection," and to assure them that it shall be his study to offer nothing but FIRST-RATE SHOW FLOWERS. In announcing varieties for May, 1843, he hopes to merit their continued approbation and confidence.

LIST OF DAHLIAS, 1843.	s.	d.
Favourite (Dodds')—clear white, edged with pink; the finest of its class: full centre; great depth of cupped petals; large and circular; not to be surpassed for form, and is safely *warranted* as a grand show-flower; most distinct. Plants in May	10	6
Colonel Baker (Dodds')—dark claret; fine show-flower; most certain; very deep; cupped; rising centre; finest form; new colour; quite distinct from any other. Warranted. Plants in May	10	6
Violet Perfection (Keynes')—deep purple, with most vivid light violet shade in the centre of each petal; fine form; shape and growth of Metella. The shading of this flower is so prominent as to make it indispensable as a first-rate show-flower. Warranted. Plants in May	10	6
Paul Pry (Brown's)—light ruby; fine show-flower; perfect shape; not new in colour, but superior in its class. Plants in May	10	6
Virgil (Mountjoy's)—dark maroon; first rate	10	6
Surprise (Oakley's)—purple, distinctly tipped with white; finest of its class	10	6
Confidence (Cook's)—orange buff; first rate; best of its colour	10	6
Great Mogul (Attwell's)—dark red	10	6
Asmodeus (Wheeler's) very dark	10	6
Queen of the Isles (Low's)—white, edged with crimson; beautiful colours; quite distinct; first-rate form	10	6
Hero of Stonehenge (Whale's)—dark crimson; first-rate	10	6
Swindon Rival (Compton's)—dark rose; decidedly first-rate	10	6
Prince of Wales (Dodds')—finest yellow	3	6
Mrs. Shelly (Mitchell's)—fine dark peach	5	0
Competitor (Hodges')—light rose; extra fine; first-rate	5	0
Prince of Wales (Girling's)—shaded purple; fine	3	6
Princess Royal (Hudson's)—light buff, tipped with purple	3	6
Bedford Surprise (Shepherd's)—shaded rose; extra fine	3	6
Admiral Stopford (Trenfield's)—very dark; first-rate	3	6
Twyford Perfection—shaded rose; first-rate form	3	6
Horace (Mountjoy's)—dark	2	6
Prince Albert (Adams')—orange buff	2	6
Marquess of Lansdowne (Brown's)—buff	2	6
Sir F. Johnstone—purple	2	6
America (Drummond's)—shaded purple	2	6
Lady Alice Peel (Jackson's)—light rose	2	6
Rose Unique (Ansell's)	2	6
Westbury Rival (Hall's)—purple	2	6
Northern Beauty (Robinson's)—light edged pink	2	6
Candidate (Silverlock's)—dark purple	2	6
Lady Anne Murray (Catleugh's)—light mottled	2	6
Gipsy Maid (Girling's)—very dark	2	6
Duke of Cornwall (Low's)—rose	2	6

The following first-rate Varieties, 12s. per dozen:—

Fanny Keynes (Keynes')	Maria (Wheeler's)
Scarlet Defiance (Cozens')	Metella (Brown's)
Argo (Widnall's)	Nicholas Nickleby (Cormack's)
Andrew Hofer (Holmes')	President of the West (Whale's)
Beauty of the Plain (Spary's)	Pickwick (Cormack's)
Optima (Thurtell's)	Phenomenon (Whale's)
Lady Dowager Cooper (Jackson's)	Satirist (Headland's)
Burnham Hero (Church's)	Rouge et Noire (Ansell's)
Euclid (Ward's)	Triumph (Milliez')
Conservative (Low's)	Springfield Purple (Gaines's)
Tournament (Catleugh's)	Climax (Jeffrey's)
Eclipse (Ditto)	Queen (Widnall's)
Tournament (Union)	Eclipse (Ditto)
Admirable (Spary's)	Majestic (Ditto)
Indispensable (Girling's)	Duchess of Richmond (Fowler's)
Bridesmaid (Brown's)	Egyptian King (Wilmer's)
Lady Middleton (Jeffrey's)	Grace Darling (Dodds')
Le Grand Bedouin (Low's)	Ne plus Ultra (Widnall's)
Maid of Bath (Davis's)	Rival Sussex (Standford's)
Hope (Neville's)	Springfield Rival (Inwood's)
	Unique (Ansell's)

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AURICULAS, &c.

MESSRS. DICKSON, Nurserymen and Florists, Acre-Lane, Brixton, respectfully solicit the early attention of Amateurs and the Trade to their extensive and choice collection, which comprises all the best show-flowers of the day. Gentlemen wishing to compete for prizes at public exhibitions will find this a most desirable opportunity of making their selection. The plants are in fine healthy condition, and warranted true to their kinds. Messrs. DICKSON also have a few more pairs of that splendid red Picotee, BARRAUD'S CORNELIUS, to dispose of: it is a beautiful and distinct variety, and as a show-flower, is unrivalled in its class. Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. DICKSON, or Messrs. WARNER & WARNER, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

FUCHSIA EPPSII.

WM. PAWLEY, of the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent, having purchased the entire Stock of this magnificent FUCHSIA, which is pronounced by the most competent Judges to be the best Grower, the largest Flowerer, and for fineness of Habit and richness of Colour not to be surpassed by any Fuchsia yet in cultivation. A Specimen of it may be seen in Bloom at the above Hotel, by the end of this month, when Plants may be had at 10s. 6d. each, and sent free to any part, upon the receipt of a Post-office order. The usual discount where half-a-dozen Plants are taken. The Stock is limited.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—YOUELL & Co. beg leave to inform their friends that they have not appointed any person as Agent for the sale of the above in London, and therefore will not guarantee the genuine variety unless purchased from their Nursery.—Great Yarmouth, Mar. 17, 1843.

PELARGONIUMS, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and SELECT PLANTS.

H. GROOM, Clapham-Rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by Appointment Florist to her Majesty, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that his Catalogue of new and fine PELARGONIUMS, &c., is ready, and may be had on application.

CHOICE STOVE, ORCHIDACEOUS, GREENHOUSE, AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES, &c.

T. JACKSON'S PRICED CATALOGUE for 1843 may be obtained on application by Post, by forwarding two penny postage-stamps to T. JACKSON, Nurseryman, Kingston, Surrey; or, on personal application, gratis. Kingston Nursery, March 23, 1843.

CORSTEN, Florist to HER MAJESTY and His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, 19 A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, has just imported from Holland fine trees of the following description: New Orange Apricot, 5s. each; Double Montauque Peach, 5s. do.; Pear and Apple Trees, from 4s. to 5s. each; New Dutch Cherry Currant, 6s. per doz.; Fine Rhododendrons, with numerous bloom-buds, 1s. 6d. to 3s. each; Splendid Orange-Trees, with fruit, from 10s. to 21. each; Dutch Potatoes, 4lb. for 1s.

TO PINE-GROWERS.

TO BE SOLD, a Great Bargain, about SIX HUNDRED FRUITING and SUCCESSION PINE PLANTS, (clean and healthy,) in small or large quantities. For particulars, apply on the premises, S. ROSLING'S, Rye Common, Peckham, near London.

WILLIAM LYNN, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, and FLORIST, late of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, respectfully informs the Gentry and Public in general, that he is now carrying on the above business, and connected therewith a GARDEN TOOL WAREHOUSE, at the premises, No. 10, Church-street, Hackney, opposite Morning-lane. W. L. begs to state that his collection of Culinary, Garden, and Flower Seeds is of the very best quality, and true to kind; likewise his Fruit-Trees, Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Perennial and Bulbous Roots. His Garden Utensils are also of the best description, at prices which, he trusts, with industry, punctuality, and attention, will secure to him general patronage.

W. L. solicits particular attention to his new PEA, LYNN'S DWARF WRINKLED MARROW, 2s. 6d. per quart, which is superior to the Knight's Marrows, and much more advantageous, especially in small gardens, its height being 3 to 4 feet; it is the most prolific summer and autumn Pea ever introduced—perpetual in its bearing, the pod quite full, and of delicious flavour, even when nearly ripe.—Catalogues of Seeds, Garden Implements, &c., may be had on application, inclosing a postage-stamp.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on TUESDAY, MARCH 28, and THURSDAY 30th, 1843, at Twelve o'clock each day; a Fine Collection of CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, PINKS, AMERICAN PLANTS, ROSES, DAHLIAS, HEARTSEASE, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, &c. May be viewed on the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

MR. JOHN KING begs to give notice that he is instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the 27th and following days of March, 1843, the property of the late Mr. CURTIS, Nurseryman, Balham-hill, Surrey, on the premises, at 10 o'clock each day, the LEASE, 22 years unexpired, all the Erections of Green and Hothouses, Pits, Frames, and all the Plants, Camellias, Ericas, Pelargoniums, &c., Auriculas, Primulas, Herbaceous plants, Bulbs, Shrubs, Standard and Dwarf Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c. Also the Horse, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, and Implements; the Erection of a Stable, Sheds, &c.

May be viewed until the Sale. Catalogues had of Mr. GIBBS, Seedsman, Piccadilly; of Mr. LAKE, Seedsman, Bishopsgate-street; and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION. Offices, 147, Strand, London; and 119, Princess-street, Edinburgh.—Subscribed Capital, 1,000,000*l.*

This Association embraces every description of risk contingent upon Life. A Liberal system of Loan. An extensive legal connexion, and a direction and proprietary composed of all classes. A union of the English and Scotch systems of Assurance. For tables of Rates of Assurance, Annuities, and Endowments, or any other information, apply at the Offices, or to the Agents of the Association. J. S. PIDGEON, Actuary.

PENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE BUILDING WARMING, and VENTILATING.—The superiority of the principle first introduced by JNO. PENN, Esq., for obtaining a more complete circulation of the atmosphere in heated apartments, being now fully established, W. HILL respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Horticulturists, and the Public generally, that having, in conjunction with the Inventor, devoted much time and study to perfect the same in the construction of Conservatories, Stoves, Greenhouses, Pits, and other Horticultural Erections, and to heat them with IMPROVED HOT-WATER APPARATUS, to ensure ANY DEGREE OF TEMPERATURE, earnestly solicits their inspection of the working of this system at the Inventor's residence, Lewisham.

The peculiar advantages in Houses erected upon, or altered to, this principle, are—Free and rapid Circulation, Equality of Temperature, and safe and agreeable access, at all times, to the most delicate constitutions.

Churches, Chapels, Manufactories, or other large Public Buildings and Dwelling-houses, warmed and ventilated. The Heating Apparatus, which is of the very best description, combining Durability and Simplicity with Economy in the Consumption of Fuel, is manufactured by and fixed under the superintendence of JNO. PENN, Esq., Engineer.

Reference is permitted to JNO. WILLMOT, Esq., Isleworth, and numerous other Gentlemen, who are practically acquainted with the merits of W. HILL'S mode of applying Mr. PENN'S principle.

Designs, and every information, may be obtained on application to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN for the year 1843. These will take place on the following days; viz., Saturday, May 13; Saturday, June 17; Wednesday, July 12. The Garden will be opened, on each day, at one o'clock, under the following regulations:—All Fellows of the Society will be admitted without tickets, from one till six o'clock, on signing their names in a book at the entrance. Visitors can be admitted only by tickets, to be obtained by the personal or written orders of Fellows of the Society. N.B. *The presentation of the visiting card of a Fellow of the Society cannot be regarded as an authority to receive tickets* All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday, the 18th of April, may obtain at the rate of *Three Shillings and Sixpence* each any number of tickets not exceeding TWENTY-FOUR; but no applications for such tickets will be received after that day. It would be a great convenience to the Society, if the Fellows would take their tickets personally, and not by written orders; or, in the event of their not so taking them, if they would at once order the whole number which they may require for the season. After the 18th of April any further number of tickets will be delivered to Fellows on their personal application or written order, at the price of *Five Shillings* each ticket. Each ticket will be available for the admission of one Visitor, after one o'clock, to either of the three Exhibitions, at the option of the Visitor. All applications for tickets must be made at the Society's Office, 21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Mar. 28	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Monday, April 3	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday, April 4	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	7 P.M.
Wednesday, April 5	Geological	8½ P.M.
Friday, April 7	Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, April 8	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.

HAVING, as we believe, disposed of the introductory matter of our correspondent "Observator's" letter on the one-shift system of potting, let us proceed to consider his details.

"When a plant is removed from a smaller to a larger pot, its roots, finding no impediment, strike through the new layer of soil in a nearly horizontal direction, until their further progress is impeded by coming in contact with the inside of the pot; should the plant, at this stage, not soon be supplied with a larger pot, the roots for the most part will take a downward direction until they reach the bottom of the pot—still, however, keeping near to its sides, and not often pushing into the centre of the ball of earth."

No doubt. "Thus situated," says our correspondent, "the plant is almost entirely dependent on the occasional waterings which it receives for its supply of nourishment. But if a larger pot has been supplied in time, that is to say, before the roots have become matted round the inside of the pot, the plant suffers no inconvenience; but should it have stood too long in its pot, the principal roots will have descended to the bottom, and there will be inextricably intertwined with each other, and the plant will be a long time before it recovers and acquires a vigorous growth—indeed it generally happens that it remains stunted and sickly for the rest of its life. The principal roots having been destroyed or rendered nearly useless, the plant, when it emits new ones, generally produces mere fibres, and though they may be more numerous, yet they cannot convey that volume of sap to the stem which the larger roots would have done. The principal roots may be considered the grand arteries which convey the sap to the stem, and the fibres as indispensable auxiliaries, which, with their thousand mouths, run in every direction, sucking in all fluids which present themselves, and conveying them to the principal roots, whence they are passed into the stem. There can be no doubt of the reciprocity of action between the roots and branches; but the root does not cease to elongate on reaching the side of the pot; but possibly, for a time at least, it receives as much nourishment in its downward movement as it would have done had it continued its horizontal direction. But, as I have just pointed out, if the principal roots are permitted to continue this downward direction, from which, alas! they rise no more, the growth of the plant is arrested, and it will not easily recover."

To all this we have nothing of importance to object; in fact, as far as it goes, it is in favour of the proposed system of not shifting. We fear, however, our agreement with "Observator" has almost arrived at its termination.

"Now," says he, "with regard to the 'one-shift system,' it is evident that when a young plant is transferred from a small to a very large pot, its roots meeting with no obstruction, proceed directly to the sides of the pot, and thence to the bottom; some solitary ones may possibly re-penetrate the ball of earth, but it will, in a great measure, after the leading roots have passed through it, be but of little service to the plant."

Here we find as many errors as sentences. It does not seem to us at all evident, that when a plant in a small pot is transferred to a very large one, the young roots will gallop off to the extreme limit of their new boundary. No such growth ever takes place; and we trust to convince "Observator" of his mistake, by pushing his argument a little further. Supposing the large pot to be ten yards wide, does he imagine that the little plant, turned out of the little pot, will send its little roots fifteen feet in every direction, commanding them to grow as fast as they can till they reach the sides of the huge pot, and then only to stop? Such a result could scarcely occur, unless there was some powerful attraction between the roots of a plant and the pot it grows in; and we presume "Observator" will hardly contend for that.

Well, then, if no such event as "Observator" describes would occur in such a pot as we describe, it is sufficiently evident that there must be a limit somewhere to the horizontal spreading of the roots; and upon this fact the whole argument may be said to hinge. We conceive that the reason why the roots of a plant always direct themselves to the sides of a small pot are these: in the first place, all plants spread their roots, or some of them, horizontally, in search of food, and in order to gain room to branch; if they turn down when they touch the sides of the pot, it is because it is easier for them to do so than to double back. But if the pot were not small, they would not reach the sides of the pot, consequently they would not turn down; but, on the contrary, they would burrow among the mass of earth in which they are placed. The leading roots will not pass through it, but they will throw off laterals in all directions, and profit immediately by the fertilising ingredients with which they may come in contact; and there will be this inestimable advantage in addition, that the young and tender roots, instead of finding themselves in contact with a substance sometimes hot and sometimes cold, dry one hour and soaked with moisture the next, will be immersed in a medium of uniform temperature and moisture, or at least not subject to violent changes.

The extent of these changes Gardeners are hardly aware of: a few years ago we took the trouble to ascertain them, and we found in a conservatory, in the months of May and June, that the temperature of the soil in a small flower-pot was as low as 40° at one period of the day, and as high as 90° at another period.

"Observator," indeed, admits the importance of the principal roots making laterals: "The principal roots," he says, "ought to be encouraged to make fibres by all possible means, and this they will very readily do if they receive a slight check every time that they reach the sides of the pot: this may be done without allowing the roots to become matted. It is true that the leading roots of most plants put forth lateral fibres in their progress, when they are not checked; but they are much more liable to do so when a temporary stop is put to their elongation, or their direction is changed from horizontal to perpendicular."

Nothing can be more true than that slight checks are favourable to the ramification of roots; nothing can be more untrue than that the sides of the pot, and the obstacle they present to onward progress, are essential to this result—quite the contrary; mechanical obstacles in the earth, a little difference in humidity, will produce the same effect, to say nothing of that natural tendency which nature has given roots to ramify, in order that they may change their pasturage and visit new sources of supply. The natural branching of roots in the absence of all mechanical interference is plainly shown in those cases where roots are formed in water or in wet air. In fact, the power of ramification inherent in roots is one of the most beautiful instances of design that we meet with in so fertile a field as that of vegetation, for it effectually compensates for their want of the power of moving from place to place. This is so very obvious and well-known a fact, that we cannot but wonder at our correspondent adding such a sentence as the following:

"In the common method of potting, this advantage at least is gained, that the roots, being checked, throw out an abundance of fibres, and these valuable auxiliaries ramifying in all directions through the ball of earth, extract all the nourishment it may contain, and thus make the most of the small space allotted them. For this reason I think that the common method of shifting from size to size is likely to prove in the end more efficacious than the 'one-shift system.'"

Surely no gardener can be ignorant that the production of a large quantity of fibres in the centre of balls of earth in small pots is precisely what does *not* happen; and if it did, of what use would it be? In the centre of the ball of a flower-pot little moisture penetrates, and that circumstance alone is an effectual bar to the production of roots in the direction of the centre, even if it were not prevented by the rapid consumption of the organisable matter contained in it by the first roots that get there when it is still open.

Passing from these considerations, "Observator" proceeds to another series of objections to the one-shift system, more valid, and requiring a separate consideration, which they shall have next week.

MR. PUSEY on Wednesday week brought into Parliament his Bill for facilitating the Drainage of Land, and Lord Lincoln, on behalf of the Government, did the same with the Sewerage of Towns Bill. We have therefore to express our hope that the two objects to be effected by those bills will receive the most considerate attention of our Agricultural Members, and that their care will be extended to future profit as well as to immediate benefit. They must not forget that it is more difficult to cure an evil than to prevent one; and that whether or not the two measures are combined, they may severally be made conducive, by scientific administration, to incalculable advantage to the country—the drainage of land by a profitable distribution of the drain-water, and the sewerage of towns by a preservation of the refuse for manure to the land. We must refer our readers back to our former articles on this subject, when we canvassed Mr. Denton's suggestions, for an elucidation of our views.

THE increase of the population in the rural districts of the country, and the consequent superabundance of labourers, has given rise to many schemes by which the wants of the unemployed might be supplied. Emigration naturally suggests an immediate relief, and acts as bleeding does in case of too great fulness of blood in the human body. But if the blood be the life of man, the people is the strength of a nation; and it is only in very peculiar cases that the diminution of either is conducive to the general health. Useful and profitable employment not only feeds the population, but converts labour into wealth; and if we can at the same time save the food which is uselessly consumed by the idle, and add to the general wealth by increased production, we confer a double benefit on society. The great point is to find out the best means of doing so; for by attending only to the immediate evil to be remedied, without considering the more remote consequences, we may act like an unskilful physician, who removes the symptoms of a disease without radically curing the patient.

We shall devote a few short papers to the consideration of this important question, examining the various schemes which have been suggested, and their immediate and more remote consequences; and, without presuming to decide dogmatically, we shall suggest what appears to us, on the whole, the most useful and practical means of giving additional employment to our Agricultural labourers.

The most obvious mode of relieving those who are in want of employment is to set them to work, at fair, but moderate wages, without any expectation of deriving profit from their labour, if not with a certainty of loss. As a temporary relief, this is no doubt highly praiseworthy, and is the most rational way in which charity can be bestowed. By judicious management, a very small sum, comparatively, will do much more good than a much larger distributed gratuitously. By setting men to do the work which otherwise would have been done by horses and machinery, we give useful employment and feed the poor; but if this is done at a loss, it cannot be expected that the example will be generally followed, and the difference between the value of the work and the cost of it, is a loss to the community. In particular cases of distress it may be advisable, and is, at all events, a commendable charity, to give employment to the idle at any loss; not only to relieve want, but also to keep up the moral character of the people, which nothing tends more to corrupt than great indigence and idleness, unless it be excessive riches. But, as a general scheme of useful labour, which shall give increased employment to an increasing number of labourers, something must be devised to make the labour profitable to those who employ their capital to this purpose. Manufactures generally originate in a surplus of labour, beyond what is required to feed the nation; but when manufactures have increased beyond the demand for the commodities manufactured, and a manufacturing population has started up fully sufficient for its own purposes, there must soon be a surplus of Agricultural labourers, and means must be found for their profitable employment; the subdivision of land certainly gives much additional employment, because the occupier of a small portion cannot make use of those improved implements by which labour is lessened, much less erect expensive machinery to supersede manual labour. But, in a national point of view, the great subdivision of land tends to general poverty; and it is not a doubtful principle in political economy, that the less the cost of production the greater the increase of wealth to the nation. This cost, however, is not to be reckoned in the money-payments to labourers, but in the food and other necessaries consumed by them. The example of France, where landed property is subdivided by the law to the greatest possible extent, practically shows that this does not diminish individual poverty, while its tendency is confessedly to impoverish the nation. Ireland, where occupations are small beyond credibility, owes its poverty chiefly to this source. A family can exist on the produce of an acre, or less, of potatoes; but this acre cannot afford profitable employment for

all its members, and the consequence is much unprofitable idleness.

These examples show that small occupations, although they prevent absolute dependence on charity, do not ameliorate the condition of the labourers, unless they have other means of occupying their time usefully.

The small farms of Western Flanders may be adduced as a refutation of our conclusion. We are well acquainted with the beautiful garden culture of that district, especially of the Waes country. Nothing can exceed the industry of the inhabitants, their sobriety, their assiduity, and their knowledge of what their soil will produce. But they are not to be held out as patterns for the imitation of the English labourer. Their habits are so different, their ideas of comfort so wide of each other, that we can scarcely hope to see the occupier of from six to ten acres of a moderate sandy soil in England bestow so much labour upon his farm, or reap such a produce. (For the particulars, we must refer to the "*Outlines of Flemish Husbandry*," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.)

The next remedy, and one which has generally been attended with good effect, is the allotment system, where labourers have a small portion of land let to them, which they cultivate at their leisure hours, and where their wives and children find a useful and interesting employment, while the labourer is doing his usual work for his employer. This excellent plan tends much to the individual comfort of the industrious labourer, and to his moral improvement, and that of his family. It induces him to spend his evenings in summer in cultivating his allotment, when he might be tempted to join his more idle companions at the beer-shop. His children, instead of running about in idleness, take a pleasure in working in a garden, the fruits of which they know they will partake of; for moderate labour is a pleasure to the youthful frame, as much as it is a toil to old sinews or weakened nerves. We cannot too much approve of those who, without any loss to themselves, give to their labourers a small spot of ground near their cottages to cultivate, at a full fair rent, including all other burdens, such as rates, tithes, &c., for these small demands annoy the labourer more than his annual rent. There is no fear that the allotment shall not be attended to, if proper regulations are made. In all the cases where allotments have been let to labourers, we have scarcely heard of an instance where the rent was not regularly paid; and we know of many cases, which we could quote, where a labourer who had no allotment has advanced the rent due by a defaulter as a premium to obtain the allotment. But an essential condition in the holding of all allotments should be, that in no case shall the occupier cease to be a regular farm-labourer, or leave the farmer's work, except for a few days now and then, and with his master's especial consent; and that he may not have the temptation of becoming an Irish cottar, and living on his allotment, this should never exceed half an acre; in general, a quarter of an acre is sufficient. With respect to the management of the land, we would never fetter the occupier with any set mode of cultivation; he will soon find out what is most profitable in the end. A pig will be essential, and he will soon have one. He will find it more profitable to spend the straw in litter to make manure, than to sell it; and while many a great farmer is doubting whether it may be worth his while to make a tank to receive the drainings of his yard and of his stables, the labourer, on the slightest hint given him, has an old tub sunk into the ground, to hold all the refuse liquid of his cottage and his pig-stye. In this respect we have always found intelligent labourers much readier to adopt new practices, which accord with their own observations, than their employers. This may be accounted for by the simple reflection, that they do at once, and without much trouble, what the farmer or proprietor must have first planned, and then executed at a considerable expense.

A WEEK or two since, a correspondent sent us some inquiries concerning the death of his gold-fish (p. 138). As this is a subject in which a great many others are interested, we have obtained from a friend thoroughly acquainted with the habits of fish the following memorandum, which we trust will be found useful to many besides *Agricola*:—

"The death of the gold-fish referred to at p. 138 appears to have been occasioned by the hard artificial bottom of the pond and the want of sufficient soil upon it, in which the fish would have completely imbedded themselves, and would then have been secured against the usual low temperature of our winter months. Water has a higher power of conducting heat than mud, and the more animal heat abstracted from the fish at such a cold season by a good conductor, the more likely they would be to suffer. The Tench, and the four or five species of Carp known, of which the Gold-fish is one, all of them slam, as it is called, or go to mud, if they can, during the winter months. If the fish are not seen at this period, it may be inferred that they have imbedded themselves, and are safe; but when one or more are seen roving about the water, it may be assumed that they have not found mud sufficiently soft and deep in which to lay themselves up. To afford them this security, in a pond with a paved bottom there should be a trench of 3 or 4 feet wide, and 12 or 18 inches deep, carried throughout the whole length, or the greater part of the length, of the pond, where it is deepest; the sides shelving towards the centre of the pond is perhaps the best form that can be adopted. In this trench some soft soil should be placed, and more allowed to accumulate till it is as high or higher than the general level of the bottom along the upper edge of the sides of the trench. In this soft soil the roots of the water-plants may be placed, and the Carp will imbed themselves in this mud during winter.

"The young fish are injured before the older ones, because, possessing less vital power, they are less able to resist the depressing effect of low temperature. The green moss-like substance that appeared on the back of the diseased fish proves the death of the part beneath. Until decomposition commence, animal substance affords no support to vegetable growth."

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. XIII.

The Fall of the Leaf. No. 2.—There are those who doubt whether the cause of the fall of the leaf can really be that which was formerly (p. 724, 1842) assigned to it, namely, because its texture becomes "furred" with a sediment deposited within its organic cavities. The observations upon hardening, at p. 100, were intended as a reply to these objections, but as they have not proved satisfactory to some minds, a few additional statements seem desirable.

That the interior of plants is hardened by the slow deposit in their interstices of sedimentary matter, partly organic and partly derived from mineral substances, is too well known to admit of any argument. It is therefore to be presumed that the objections taken to the fall of the leaf being caused by the same circumstance, are made upon the supposition that that organ forms an exception to the rule. It is, however, somewhat singular that a difficulty should be found in admitting the existence of sediment introduced into the leaves from foreign substances, when it is considered that they are the great seat of change in the nature of the fluids which plants absorb. Leaves are to the economy of the vegetable what the saucepans and kettles are to that of a kitchen, the places where evaporation, and combination, and all the other processes of change, from one substance into another, go on. What wonder, then, that the result of such processes should be so similar in both cases, and that the little cells of a leaf should be furred over, even as the larger cells of a kitchen?

However, the fact of a large sediment taking place in leaves, independently of the charcoal that is formed there, and which helps the fixation of foreign matters, is a matter of evidence, not of theory, and capable of demonstration by other means than the microscope. Now, too, is a good time to examine it. Let any one take the old yellowish leaves of the common Laurel and burn them, he will find a large quantity of ashes, which are the sediment in question. Then burn in like manner the leaves, still green and healthy, which were formed late last year; the quantity of ashes will be found much smaller, the sediment is less. Then burn the young and tender leaves as soon as they can be unrolled, and they will hardly present a trace of ashes or sediment; nothing is there to obstruct the free action of their internal organs.

This kind of evidence seems conclusive; and is universal in all leaves. The leaves of the Oak contain from 4½ to 5½ per cent. of ashes, the Sweet Bay 2 per cent., the Beech 3 per cent., the Birch 5 per cent., the Elm nearly 12 per cent., and the Parsnep nearly 16 per cent., according to the testimony of chemists who have analysed them.—*R. E.*

THE DIŒCIOUS CHARACTER OF THE STRAWBERRY.

SEVERAL of the late Numbers of "Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture," an American monthly publication, contain interesting statements relative to the diœcious character of many kinds of Strawberries. That some plants of the Hautbois Strawberry abound in male flowers, while other plants of the same kind produce blossoms containing the female organs only, has long been ascertained in this country, and means have been taken to render them productive by planting runners of the different sexes together. We are not aware, however, that the fact of the American species frequently producing imperfect flowers has yet engaged the attention of English cultivators.

To such an extent has this defect been observed in America, that one writer states his plants of Keen's Seedling to be so destitute of male flowers, that an acre of them, unless mixed with runners bearing male blossoms, would not produce a perfect fruit. The same has been observed, but to a less extent, on Wilmot's Superb, and on Downton Strawberries. The same writer adds, "There is no Strawberry which produces abundantly and large fruit when the male and female organs are perfect and in the same blossom. In some varieties only, it amounts to a complete separation of the sexes; in others, those abounding in the female organs never produce perfect fruit. Those which abound in the male organs sometimes bear a fair crop, and where a few fruit only are perfected, they are often of a large size. In raising plants from seed, both kinds are produced, but if suffered to run together, as the male runner is more vigorous, it will make 10 plants where the female forms one, and will soon root out all the bearing runners."

Another singular circumstance connected with the above is, that the wild Strawberry of America which usually abounds in male flowers, has not, when planted in parallel beds with the cultivated kinds, been found efficient in fertilising the female blossoms of the latter. Is this to be attributed to any effect produced by cultivation upon the organs of the garden varieties, or to the flowers of the wild Strawberry not expanding until the others are too far gone to be influenced by them? The latter seems to be the most probable inference.

The failure of Strawberries when forced early is a complaint of frequent occurrence, technically called by gardeners "running blind," and usually ascribed to want of sun and air. Is it not probable that this failure may be occasioned by the partial absence of one or other of the sexual organs, and by there being no bees to fertilize the flowers, as occurs when they expand in the open air? Now that the season is arrived, however, when this important point may be ascertained, it is as well to call the attention of gardeners to the subject; so that it may be determined whether their want of success proceeds from the imperfect character of the flowers, or from the weakness of the plants themselves.

We have, in the open air also, occasionally observed whole beds of apparently healthy Strawberries, which have been anything but productive, and want of moisture or poverty of soil have each been assigned as the cause of their unfruitfulness. It might, perhaps, be found, upon examination, that beds of this description were composed of plants in which the flowers of one sex greatly preponderated. In this case, advantage would be derived by planting beds of various kinds in proximity with each other; leaving sufficient space between each to prevent the runners from becoming mixed. Some sorts might abound in male, others in female flowers; and they would thus be rendered beneficial to each other.—*R. A.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XLII.

Bruchus granarius, the Grain Bruchus of Linnæus.—These Beetles were so intimately connected with the Moths alluded to in our last communication, in the destruction of the Beans, and they so frequently injure the Pea and Bean crops in our fields, and destroy them after being housed, that their history is well deserving the attention of the cultivator. On examining a sample of Beans which was sent from Essex, after having remained in the sacks for twelve months, I found holes in most of them; some were small (fig. 1), and on removing the horny husk or skin, a dead Bruchus was invariably lying in the cavity, which was only just large enough to contain it; other Beans had much larger holes in them (fig. 5); from these protruded a sort of web, covered with little feculent pellets, and inside was an excavation sufficiently large to contain the cocoon and pupa of "the white-shouldered woollen Moth."

About 160 species have been described by the family Bruchidæ, from various parts of the world, and many which have been discovered in tropical climates are handsomely marked, and inhabit a variety of leguminous seeds, some of which have shells as smooth and hard as marbles. Our B. granarius is often found in gardens in various flowers, especially in the Rhubarb and Spiræa; in March, April, and May, these Beetles are alive, but do not always come forth so soon as they are hatched, and during the winter they probably lie dormant in the seeds in the pupa state. As early as February I have found them abundant in the flowers of the Furze, and again in May in the Whitethorn blossoms, and they are not uncommon in waste fields as late as August; so that there are either two broods, or a succession of them is produced throughout the spring and summer months. The female seems to select the finest seeds for the deposition of her eggs, and the maggot when hatched feeds concealed within them, and there changes to a pupa; when it is perfected to a Beetle, it either eats its way out, or a lid formed in the outer hard skin is forced out, and the prisoner is at once liberated. I cannot clearly understand why such vast numbers of the Beetles are found dead in their cells, unless, as De Geer suspects, they return to the seeds to feed after having left them. In seeds imported from warmer climates than ours they may be killed by a lower temperature, but this would scarcely account for the multitudes that have been found dead in the various samples of Beans that I have examined in England.

I have understood that the Bean and Pea-fields in Kent suffer very severely sometimes from the attacks of the Bruchus granarius, which appears to have been confounded in this country with the B. Pisi; the former is thickly punctured and black, the underside and legs grey, with fine silky pubescence; the head is rather small and drooping, the mouth forming a short wedged-shaped beak; the eyes are prominent, with a deep notch, at the entrance of which the antennæ are placed; they are not longer than the thorax, a little thickened towards the apex, 11-jointed, the 4 basal joints bright ochreous; the thorax is semiovate, and much broader than the head, especially at the base, which is sinuated, and forms two acute angles, and on each side is a little tooth; it is variegated with ash-coloured pubescence, having a whitish patch before the scutel, which is also whitish; elytra much broader, somewhat quadrate, the apex rounded, leaving the extremity of the body exposed; this is grey, with two, and sometimes with four, black dots: the elytra have 10 punctured striæ on each; they are variegated and spotted

with whitish pubescence, and behind the scutel is a long ochreous patch of hairs; the anterior legs are small and bright rust colour, excepting the base of the thighs; the hinder legs are considerably the longest, with thickened thighs, having a tooth beneath towards the apex; all the feet are 4-jointed, the 3d joint bilobed, the 4th slender, with two little claws, (fig. 2 magnified; fig. 3 the natural length.*)

Another species, equally injurious, has found its way from North America into the southern states of Europe, where it is now naturalized, and proves very destructive to the Pea crops; in samples I have seen from Germany and Russia, almost every Pea was infested by them. It is recorded as a native of Great Britain, but I have never found it alive in this country. From its inhabiting the Pea, it has been named by Linnæus, Bruchus Pisi; it is larger than B. granarius, covered more with ashy-brown hairs above, and is at once distinguished from it, by having two large oval black spots at the tip of the abdomen, instead of two minute ones. Fig. 4 shows this portion of the insect in a Pea.



I find by De Geer that the Bruchus Pisi was so abundant during the early part of the last century in North America, especially in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the southern part of New York, causing such havoc amongst the Peas, that the inhabitants of those countries were obliged to abandon the cultivation of that useful crop, as reported by Kalm. This traveller states that these Beetles pair in summer, at the time when the Pea blossoms, and the pods are formed, and lay a little egg in almost every Pea as soon as it is produced. Outwardly, these Peas do not seem damaged when arrived at maturity, but in opening them one generally finds a very little larva there, which, if left in repose, would rest there all the winter and a part of the following summer, consuming by degrees almost the whole internal substance of the Pea, so that by the spring there remains little more than the rind or husk, after which it is transformed into a Beetle, which pierces a hole in the rind of the Pea, from whence it emerges, and the females resort to the fields sown with that legume, to lay their eggs in the young pods. The remedies I must leave for the present, but I may mention that I bred from the Beans infested by the Bruchus, many specimens of a minute parasitic fly, being a species of Bracon. †—*Ruricola.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XII.

A SHORT time back, when speaking of the advantage of striking cuttings of plants for bedding out in the autumn, I recommended them to be potted off early, in order that the plants might form a compact ball of roots, and be ready to plunge into sand at this season in temporary pits, so as to set the frames and pots at liberty for more useful purposes. As the season has now arrived when plants will only require protection from frost and heavy rains, I should recommend a pit to be formed and the plants turned out without further delay.

In forming the pit, it is only necessary to excavate the ground in a sheltered part of the garden to the depth of one foot, placing the earth so as to form an embankment round the sides of the pit; on this may be placed some rough poles, to form rafters to support straw-frames, mats, or any other covering that may be used to protect the plants. This is a rude contrivance, that can be used in every place; but where flower-gardening is extensively practised, it would be well to have something of a more permanent character, such as brick or turf walls, with wooden shutters to protect the plants. A turf wall nine inches thick, if formed in summer when the peat is dry, will resist much more frost than a brick one of the same dimensions, and consequently I should recommend a pit of the kind in every reserve-garden, as it will be found exceedingly useful at all seasons—in winter to protect autumn-sown annuals, and in the summer for innumerable purposes—as there is no doubt but that plants of all kinds in pots would be materially benefited if placed in pits of this description, where the pots would be protected from currents of cold dry air, which is so injurious to them by abstracting moisture from the pots, and at the same time communicating a chill to the roots.

After the pit is formed, the bottom must be made pretty firm, and if convenient, covered over with thin turf, on which must be placed about three inches of fine sand. In this the plants may be placed, taking care to allow them sufficient room to form themselves without being crowded. The advantages of this system are the great saving of labour and expense in pots; the greater mass of roots formed by the plants than could be the case if they were exposed to the alternations of drought and moisture in pots, and, what is of still greater importance as a matter of taste, they get rid of that foxy appearance which generally disfigures them so long when turned out in the ordinary manner.

The potting of greenhouse plants must be proceeded with as the plants require it. No general rule can be given for this operation; the state of the plant will be the best guide to its proper management.

After this mild weather insects will make their appearance in most greenhouses. The best remedy for red spider and thrips is to dip the plant in a thin solution of glue, as recommended by Mr. Knight, of the Exotic Nursery; but for the green-fly, the old system of fumigating with tobacco is the best resource.

An easy and less unpleasant method of fumigating, is to place a garden-sieve on three pots, six inches high, in the path near the entrance to the house. On the sieve place a few red-hot cinders, and cover them, when not too brisk, with damp tobacco and wet straw, fresh from the stable. In this manner a house may be filled with half the tobacco usually used, and with a mere tithe of the trouble usually attending the operation.—*W. P. Ayres.*

* For dissections, &c., see Curtis's Brit. Ent., pl. and fol. 754.
† Ibid., pl. and fol. 69.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Fixing Ammonia.—As fixing the volatile salts of ammonia is a subject of great importance, allow me, through the medium of your pages, to solicit a further communication from Mr. W. H. Potter, on the subject, as it is one in which I, as well as many others, no doubt similarly circumstanced, feel great interest. Having the superintendence of a manufactory employing nearly 1,000 persons, I have had constructed a large cesspool, into which the water-closets connected with the works empty themselves, and with the contents of which all the ammoniacal liquor from the gas-works around the place is also mixed. With the view of making this as valuable as possible, by fixing the ammonia, I have had a regular quantity of ground gypsum put into each water-closet daily, or every other day, in proportion to the number of people likely to use it; and I am disappointed to find that it does not by any means fix all the ammonia. A chemical friend suggests that I ought to use the sulphates of iron and magnesia; but I am afraid of using the former, as, in excess, it is very poisonous to vegetation; and as it would in some measure be left to the management of careless persons, there is the fear of overdoing it. I believe that sulphate of magnesia is very good, but it is too expensive here to be used in the necessary quantity. How much sulphate of iron would it be safe to use daily for such a purpose, with such a population, one-half of the day, that is, 12 out of the 24 hours?—*T. G., Clitheroe.*

Experiments with Manures.—The following is an account of four experiments on the growth of Wheat, made in the parish of Wraxall, in the county of Somerset, 1842.

Nature of Soil.	Preceding Crop.	Character and quality of Manures, & quantity per acre.	Cost of Manures per acre.	Time of Sowing.	Ground Sown.	Produce. Bushels Wheat per acre.	Produce. Straw per acre tied in bundles of 1 lb. each.	Remarks.
No. 1. Poor Land, light loam, stony, upon Lime-stone Rock. High and exposed situation.	Potatoes.	Guano, cwt. qrs. lbs. 2 2 20	at 14s. per cwt. 1l. 17s. 6d.	February.	A. R. P. 0 1 20	34¼ bushels.	32 dozen.	Guano sown after the seed was drilled in, and harrowed in at once. Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Well manured with dung for the Potato crop. The land in good heart & tolerably clean, though naturally poor.
No. 2. Ditto.	Ditto.	Stable Dung 12 tons.	at 5s. per tn. 3l.	Ditto.	0 2 0	34 do.	26 do.	
No. 3. Ditto.	Ditto.	20 Bones Bushels.	at 23s. per qr. 2l. 17s. 6d.	Ditto.	0 1 20	28½ do.	23 doz. & 3 Sheaves.	
No. 4. Ditto.	Summer Fallow.			Ditto.	0 3 12	20¾ do.	16 doz. & 4 Sheaves.	very clean.

N.B.—All the land was prepared for Wheat-sowing in the Fall, but the season would not admit of the seed being put in till February.

Waste of Manure.—There are in this place about 250 cottages, and under all the streets there runs a large sewer, which crosses the streets and carries off into the river all the suds, dish-washings, street-scourings, and slops of all kinds, which flow into it from all these cottages; when, for the sum of 20*l.*, a tank might be made that would hold a large quantity of this valuable manure, and a pump might be put down to pump it into the water-carts by the power of the water-wheel. It is true another drain would require to be cut, which would, perhaps, cost 10*l.* more, as this sewer not only serves to drain all the cottages, but it also carries off the drainage and surface-water from a considerable breadth of land; but this additional drain would be made for 10*l.* Will you give me your opinion as to whether it is not desirable to make the experiment?—*T. G., Clitheroe.* [Certainly it is.]

Rust on Grapes.—Your observations at p. 132, upon the rust on Grapes, lead me to believe that the term is applied by different persons to distinct diseases. If your definition of rust, that it *covers* the berries "with a tough brown skin," is correct, it is a very different thing to what I have always understood it to be. What I call rust is rather a discoloration of the skin of the berry, arising, apparently, from a rupture of its tissue; and this is certainly produced by external causes, such as forcibly dashing water from a garden-engine against the young fruit, or handling the berries with rough or sweaty hands. In proof I give the following instance:—I once had the management of a very large Vinery, in which the thinning of the fruit occupied three or four men as many days, and on one occasion a person employed in that work happened to be extremely near-sighted, which defect of vision occasioned him to handle the bunches very much in order to bring them close to his eye; the consequence was, that every bunch thinned by him was afterwards more or less affected by what I call rust. It is possible, however, that in this case the disease was not caused by the perspiration but by the roughness of his hands, which would injure the tender skin in the same way as violent syringing.—*W.* ——Is it not probable that excessive and dry heat is the most frequent cause of rust in Grapes? The worst case of rust I ever saw was three or four years ago, in a Vinery where two or three Muscat Vines were planted at one end, the remaining Vines being Black Hamburgh. The gardener was a sot, and the flue rather difficult to manage, and the house was frequently overheated in the early part of the season, about February; the result was, every single bunch of Hamburgh was destroyed by rust, and the Vines much injured, but the Muscats ripened a better crop than I have ever seen in that house before or since, which may be thus accounted for: the Muscats requiring more heat, did not start till some time after the Hamburgh, and were not in flower at the time when the Hamburgh, being as big as Peas, were scorched to death. The gardener, seeing the mischief his dry heat had done, took to watering, so that the Muscats, when set, were not exposed to the same trial as the Hamburgh, while they had the benefit of the strong heat, which they enjoy.—*J.R.*

Pruning Pear-trees.—I am induced, after twenty-five years' attention to training and pruning Fruit-trees, and particularly the Pear, to make a few observations upon this subject, as I have followed a plan by no means generally practised; and, I have reason to think, with considerable advantage. Having always in view the way in which bearing-wood is produced upon a standard Pear-tree, my first object was to turn to use, and at the same time to reduce, the usual abundance of foreright shoots visible on all Pear-trees trained against a wall; and by laying in as many of these as possible, to bring my trained trees as nearly as I could to the character of a standard, by retaining that wood which in a standard would in a few years produce fruit, and which by being cut out from wall-trees, in most instances, renders them barren in the centre. It would be unnecessary to describe the nature of the wood which produces fruit on standard and untrained trees; my object having been to obtain wood in my trained trees similar to that which produces fruit on the untrained; and which wood, except upon the extremities, is usually cut out annually before it is perfected to produce fruit, leaving all the middle of the tree quite barren. In most gardens I see little fruit excepting at or near the extremities, although some sorts of Pears blossom so freely, that no kind of pruning will stop them. The Crassane is one of our best Pears, and is of a very different character; seldom bearing but on the three or four year old wood, and at the extremities. I have one large Crassane, which last year was loaded with fruit all over the tree, and had more in the middle of the tree than on any other part. It shows equally well for bloom this season. The plan which I have adopted, is, never to cut off a shoot which can be laid to the wall; for by cutting off the foreright shoots, you only produce a succession of the same, without a chance of producing fruit. By laying in these shoots, I find less wood is produced; and those buds, either on the old wood, or any short spurs which otherwise would have produced only wood-shoots, continue to bear a succession of blossom. After following this plan for some years, and having got my trees into a good bearing state all over, I direct my gardener to remove some of the weaker shoots entirely, and cut the ends of others, to throw more strength into the bearing part of the tree. But this is not carried into effect, until I think it may be done without forcing more buds than I wish to break into wood. I had a large Pear-tree (Aston Town), against a wall, which had been neglected, by merely having the foreright shoots cut off: as the Pear was so forced by being against a wall as to be of little value, though as a standard the best grower, I did not like the appearance of the tree, and therefore directed my gardener to treat it in the same manner as the others. He began three years since by laying in all the foreright wood; and the larger part of the tree, which had borne scarcely a Pear, was last year quite loaded, and promises equally well for next season. Having got the tree into a bearing state, a great part of the weak shoots are cut out; but a few are left on each branch, to draw up the sap, and to prevent a large number of buds from breaking into wood. I should state that I train many more branches in than is usually done. I have a Gansell's Bergamot, which has not been planted above ten years; this was last year full of blossom, and is this year the same. It is a tree generally more given, when young, to make strong wood than to produce fruit. —*Tebroe.*

Grafting Camellias.—Mr. Beaton tells us, at p. 104, that "Grafting Camellias in spring never answers well with any one." He certainly cannot have written from experience upon this point; for, with common care, Camellias may be grafted in spring with almost a certainty of success. I have seen scores grafted at that season, and scarcely one in a score has failed. For grafts, well-ripened young shoots should be taken when they are just beginning to grow, and before the buds are far advanced. These are to be worked upon healthy young stocks, which should

afterwards be set under hand-glasses in a stove or forcing-house, where a temperature from 60° to 70° is kept up; and in a few weeks the graft and stock will unite. Whip-grafting without the tongue is perhaps the best method, and it is advisable to retain a few leaves upon the stock above the graft, to draw up the sap. Not only Camellias, but Azaleas and Rhododendrons (and probably many other things) can be readily propagated in the same way. —*Hortulanus.*

Physianthus albicans.—I send you a specimen of the fruit of this plant, as I am not aware that it has hitherto fruited in the open air in this county. The plant from which it was obtained was planted about six years since, against the south-west front of my house, where it has been exposed without any protection to the full force of the blighting winds which prevail from that quarter in this county, and has grown vigorously and flowered freely. Last autumn for the first time it formed seed-pods, which have not ripened until now. There are six upon the plant. —*Wm. Tweedy, Alverton, Truro.*—[This plant occasionally fruits near London.]

Pelargoniums.—In an answer to your correspondent "Truro," p. 161, you mention some Pelargoniums as being unknown to you, but about which I can give you some information. Acme of Perfection is a first-rate shaped flower, with a fine spot on the upper petals; Fascination is a very bad-shaped flower, but with a beautiful white centre to the under petals; Countess of Cornwall is a first-rate flower, in shape and spot; Wonder of the West has the same character as the preceding one; Reward (Russell's) I understand to be good, but I have not seen it. —*Patience.*

Potatoes.—It is a great pity to spoil so good a thing as a good Potato. "Rus," p. 117, will find his Potatoes much improved by being spread under an airy shed, where they cannot be frostbitten, and by having a basketful taken into the kitchen two or three days before being used, to get quite dry. If there is reason in roasting eggs, there is quite as much, and more, in boiling Potatoes. It may be the cook's fault; but they were most likely taken up before they were quite ripe, without being exposed to the air before they were housed.—*Breadfruit.*

Another Problem in Cookery.—Much learned matter having been elicited by the discussion about the inverted cup and Currant-juice, I beg to propose another to philosophical correspondents, the solution of which may possibly save the waste expenditure of Currant-juice, and anxiety by those who cultivate these and other soft and small fruits. Is it absolutely essential to the manufacture of good Currant jelly, Strawberry, or Raspberry jams, that these fruits should be gathered quite dry? You are aware that in seasons when St. Swithin labours at his watering-pot for 40 consecutive days, how difficult it is to get these fruits dry; and by waiting one drizzling day after another, they soon deteriorate and often completely spoil. I have, during the last 30 years, lost many bushels by such means. Though gathered moist with dew, or wet with rain, would not the fiery process to which they are soon after subjected dissipate every particle of water? Again—Is not water in some degree a constituent part of these fruits? and if so, is not that as likely to be injurious as a little rain or dew on their exterior surface? If some *artiste* would test the matter and tell us the result, it would possibly save both vexation and loss. I am tempted to remark, before closing, that in gathering Roses and Elder-flowers, and such things for distillation, the injunction generally is, "Be sure and get them dry," "Oh, they must be gathered dry." This I do not understand, for they are immediately crammed into a still and immersed in water. Will you answer another query—viz., is the Pine-Apple a mucilaginous fruit? Will it make jelly?—*Quercus.* [So far as we know, all succulent fruits contain pectin, the substance which constitutes the jelly of fruits.]

To preserve Eggs.—As the season for an abundance of eggs is at hand, the following simple recipe may be useful to your readers:—Take a tub, pail, box, or jar of the size you require; lay fine salt to the thickness of two inches evenly on the bottom of it, and place the eggs with the small end downwards on the salt, so as not to touch each other. Then strew more salt, so as to cover the eggs, shake all gently, and add a layer of eggs and a layer of salt, till the vessel is full. Put it in your cellar, and you will find the eggs good during the whole of next winter.—*H. S.*

Bees.—"M. A. P." will be much obliged if Dr. Bevan will kindly give her advice on the following subject:—She had an old straw hive of Bees given her in 1840, and as it is now very much decayed, she wishes to remove them into another hive, and would be glad to know the best time and manner of doing so without injuring the brood comb; also, when supering or nadiring is resorted to, in which hive ought the external entrance to be?

The Fern-shaw Beetle.—There commonly appears in June, in meadows and gardens, a Beetle about as large as the common seven-spotted Lady-bird, with brown and somewhat glossy wing-cases, locally known by the name of "*The Fern-shaw.*" Last summer, these insects were so abundant in the neighbourhood of Stroud, in Gloucestershire, that they became quite a formidable pest in lawns and gardens, devouring, like the locusts of Egypt, everything green. The larvæ seemed to exist in myriads beneath the surface of the ground, whence the beetles, on attaining their perfect form, were seen to arise in swarms. Such is the account given by some who were both eye-witnesses and victims of this plague. If your correspondents can suggest any practicable means of destroying the larvæ of these beetles, before they have commenced their work of devastation, they will confer an obligation on many, and especially entitle themselves to the gratitude of "*Two Ladies, who have lawns and gardens.*"—[The Beetles complained of are the Anisoplia Horticola; we are unable to suggest any remedy for the destruction of their larvæ, which live beneath the turf. If rooks and starlings be suffered to search for them, they will destroy vast quantities; but in the opinion of some persons, the birds do more mischief than the insects, by pulling up the loose turf.—*R.*]

Our Prejudices.—Amongst these, I think, may be reckoned the opinion so generally entertained, that hard and soft-wooded plants cannot be grown together in the same house, and under the same system of management. I know I am now treading upon delicate ground, and that I shall have the judgment of men of great experience against me. Yet it is worth while to consider for a moment the treatment hard-wooded plants require. Take Heaths, for example; exclusion of frost, plenty of air, room for its free circulation, open training, careful watering, and free drainage; the nearer the glass the better; when in bloom, shade to preserve the colours:—can any better rules be laid down for the successful cultivation of Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, &c.? The fact is, few of us are wise enough boldly to discard such a portion of our collection as shall give the remainder the room they require to ensure their superior growth; and so the houses get crowded, shelves are stuck here and there, light and air are excluded, and the result is found in the succulence of the one and the mildew of the other. No one who may attempt the cultivation of the two species together need be discouraged if the mildew should appear; that he must be prepared to remedy—and who is the grower of Heaths *alone*, that must not be the same? I never yet visited a collection of this tribe of plants where I did not hear this pest complained of, or witness its effects. I may perhaps add, that gardeners are often placed in situations of considerable difficulty, by their employers purchasing additions to their stock, without permitting them to discard older varieties, and thus collections suffer from want of space. With very few exceptions, repletion is a disease with which all Horticultural buildings are affected.—*K.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Wellington, New Zealand.—We are making rapid advances in our Horticultural pursuits. At a late meeting of our Horticultural society, the pleasing information was communicated that a draft for 50*l.* had been forwarded by Col. Wakefield, from the directors of the New Zealand Company, to be placed at the society's disposal; and that a packet of valuable plants and seeds had been received from the Botanical Gardens at Sydney. The plants consisted of Olives, Limes, Pomegranates; China, Provence, and other Roses; white and red Cedars, Oleanders, two species of Hibiscus, the Coral-tree, English Oak, Hydrangea, Ficus elástica, and various other things. It was moreover resolved at this meeting, that a sum not exceeding 10*l.* should be devoted for the purpose of preparing two sets of drawings of the most interesting, indigenous Botanical objects, and specimens of native woods; one series of which should be forwarded to the Directors of the New Zealand Company, and the other to the Horticultural Society of London. A Mr. Lyon is represented to have stated in a lecture recently delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, that good Coal was not to be found in New Zealand, although it was not improbable that our brother-colonists at Taranaki might discover rich beds of Lignite or wood-coal, similar to those found on the Continent of Europe. To this, however, I believe the most positive contradiction may be given, as an abundance of good bituminous coal exists in Massacre-bay, and probably in other places in the neighbourhood of the settlements. The Bishop of New Zealand, in answer to an address presented by M. Murphy, Esq., upon his arrival at Wellington, adverted in a complimentary manner to the magnificence of the country, now undergoing the great change of colonization; and remarked that under Divine aid and the exertions of the British people, New Zealand would one day be the brightest gem in Britain's crown; her noblest effort at colonization. He anticipated this, independently of any superiority of climate or soil, from the prospect and practicability of preserving and civilizing an aboriginal race of natives. By the wisdom and forethought of the New Zealand Company, the system of native reserves not only at once provided for the safety of the race, but held out a prospect almost amounting to certainty of leading the New Zealander to prefer the blessings connected with a civilised life; and he had no doubt but the natives would one day bless the happy period when Britons first settled amongst them. The following brief list will give some idea of the prices of provisions: Bread, per 2lb. loaf, 7*d.*; fresh Beef, per lb. 9*d.*; Mutton, 9*d.* to 11*d.*; Pork, 7*d.* to 8*d.*; fresh Butter, per lb. 3*s.* 3*d.*; Cheshire Cheese, per lb. 1*s.* 6*d.*; Potatoes, per ton, 4*l.* to 6*l.*; eggs, per dozen, 4*s.* The price of Brood Mares is from 50*l.* to 90*l.* each; working Bullocks, per pair, from 40*l.* to 60*l.*, and Sheep from 23*s.* to 28*s.* each. Fowls are selling from 8*s.* to 16*s.* per pair, and Turkeys at 20*s.* each. The weekly wages of mechanics are from 2*l.* to 3*l.*, and of labourers from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 21.—Sir O. Mosley, Bart., in the chair. Messrs. W. H. Holmes and W. E. Rendle were elected Fellows. A paper was read upon the Tussac Grass, being an extract from a letter, dated October 1, 1842, from the Lieut.-Governor of the Falkland Islands, to Lord Stanley; from which it appears that some seeds which had been sown in the Government Garden at a short distance from the sea, in good soil, but different from that in which it grows naturally, had shot up and seemed to show that it would thrive in any soil, provided it were supplied with moisture. In its native state it succeeds best in spots most exposed to the sea, and in the rankest peat-bogs. So fond are horses and wild cattle of its herbage, that their tracks may be seen extending towards it for several miles from the interior of the country. It is recommended in cultivating the Tussac, to sow the seed just below the surface of the ground in patches two feet apart, to be afterwards thinned out as the plants grow 6 or 7 feet high. The herbage should not be grazed, but reaped or cut in bundles: when grazed it is liable to be injured, particularly by pigs, who tear it up to get at the sweet, nut-like roots. The wild west coast of Ireland would, no doubt, be well adapted for its cultivation. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a collection of plants, containing a very well-grown specimen of Phaius Wallichii, a pretty variety of Epacris impressa, clothed with countless numbers of crimson flowers; a fine plant of Erica bícolor, with light-green and crimson blossoms; Burchéllia capensis, in a vigorous state of health, bearing clusters of beautiful orange at the end of every branch; with the old and much-neglected, but nevertheless pretty, Gnídia pinifólia, covered with its numerous heads of delicate white flowers: a Knightian medal was awarded for the Phaius and Burchéllia. From Mr. Gaines were three pretty hybrid Rhododeudrons, called Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Victoria Regina, the latter being of a delicate flesh-colour, and having the throat marked with well-defined dark brown spots; several seedling Cinerarias, the best of which were Ne plus Ultra, resembling the King, but with larger flowers, and True Blue, of a deep purple colour, with a reddish tinge in the centre; with these were a very well-cultivated specimen of Camélia Donckelaeri, exhibiting the peculiar mottled character of that variety in great perfection, and C. Nicholsii, a small, well-formed, light-red flower, also spotted in a slight degree, and well worthy of cultivation: a Banksian medal was awarded for the two latter. From Mr. Smith, of Norbiton, nine hybrid varieties of Rhododendron, of the same beautiful dwarf and free-blooming character as those exhibited at the preceding meeting; a specimen of the rose-coloured variety of R. arbóreum, and an Azalea, called A. aurántia superba, of a dark brick-red colour, but rather deficient in form. Mr. J. Wells, gr. to W. Wells, Esq., of Redleaf, brought two seedling Azaleas, raised from seed presented by the late Lady Amherst, and stated to be that of the Nepaul Rhododendron arbóreum; one of the plants exhibited, however, bore a great resemblance to the yellow Chinese Azalea, and the other was an exceedingly pretty variety, with large, finely-formed, yellow flowers, tinged and spotted with reddish brown; Mr. Wells also exhibited some very fine blooms of Camellia reticulata, and other good kinds, with cut specimens of Rhododendron arbóreum album, and several beautiful hybrid varieties: a Banksian medal was awarded for the Azaleas and hybrid Rhododendrons. From Mr. Beck, a large collection of plants in slate pots, comprising well-bloomed specimens of Acácia armata, Cytisus racemosus, Leschenáultia formosa, Cineraria, Urania, Unique, Madonna, and several others, in the most perfect health, with a new kind of slate tray for containing pot plants, intended for rooms, verandahs, &c., being fixed upon castors so as to be easily moved in any direction, and made watertight to prevent any inconvenience which might arise in such situations from the drainage of the plants. From Mr. Appleby, gr. to J. Dobinson, Esq., a seedling Fuchsia, stated to have been raised between F. cordifólia and splendens, but not differing in the least from the latter species. From the Very Reverend the Dean of Manchester were a seedling Camellia, called foliolosa, of a very brilliant colour, and remarkable for the exceeding fulness of the flower, being composed of an exterior row of petals, densely filled up in the centre with others of irregular form; and a Muscari, raised from seed gathered in the Durrood Pass, near Meshed, in Persia, and apparently a small variety of M. racemosum: a certificate was awarded for the Camellia. Messrs. Davies and Co., of Wavertree, Liverpool, also exhibited a very handsome seedling Camellia, raised from the seed of C. Colvillii, fertilised with the pollen of C. reticulata; in the foliage it resembles the older sorts, but the flower, which is large and well filled up, partakes of the form and colour of its male parent; a certificate was awarded for it. From Mr. T. Williams, of Oldford, a cut specimen of Cyrtopódium Andersónii. From Mr. J. Pamplin, a pretty dark blue Cineraria, called Royal Purple. From Mr. Hally, a large plant of the Camellia called Monarch, with mottled flowers, occasionally coming well filled up in the centre. From Mr. W. Lee, of Bradmore, Hammersmith, several forced Provence and Moss Roses in a large pot. Sir J. T. Tyrrell, Bart., exhibited some very fine White Versailles Lettuces; a certificate was awarded to them. Mr. R. Ayres, of Chicksands Priory, sent a brace of Ayres' Pot-forcing Cucumbers. From the Garden of the Society was a collection of plants containing Spiranthes orchioides, a pretty terrestrial species with pink flowers; Acanthophippium bicolor, with clusters of singular wax-like flowers, edged with deep crimson; Phaius bicolor, bearing lofty spikes of yellowish brown and white; Borónia anemonefólia, a handsome free-blooming species, with small rosy star-like flowers; a vigorous specimen of Euphórbia splendens; Acácia mucronata, a showy sort, with sulphur-coloured flowers, which, with A. hispidissima, a small species, bearing a great resemblance to A. pulchella, is well adapted for a limited greenhouse. Cuttings were distributed of the following Pears: Comte de Lamy, a middle-sized, very sugary and rich fruit, ripening in October; Eyewood, a hardy and vigorous variety, with rich, buttery flesh, ripening in October and November; Thompson's, a highly-flavoured Pear, resembling in that quality the Passe Colmar, and ripening in Nov.; and the Pearson's Plate Apple, so called from a piece of plate having been presented to Mr. Pearson, a nurseryman, of Nottingham, by whom it was first exhibited; it is a handsome rich Dessert Apple, nearly equal in point of flavour to, but larger and a better bearer than, the Golden Harvey, and coming into use from December till March.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Mar. 15.—The Duke of Richmond in the chair. Fifteen Members were elected. The Duke of Richmond stated that a successful operation had been performed by Mr. Simmonds on the cow presented by the Duke of Rutland, whose remarkable case of hernia had excited so much interest; it was decided that Prof. Sewell should be requested to furnish an account of it to the Journal Committee. F. Hart, Esq., gave notice of his intention to introduce the Dyock Oat on the Derbyshire hills. R. Illingworth, Esq., suggested the publication of concise practical tracts on particular topics of agricultural interest, as the best mode of applying Guano, &c. E. Oldfield, Esq., communicated the case of a foal, which had died from obstruction caused by the accumulation of a compact substance, 24lbs. in weight, 9 inches long and 13 inches in circumference. This, as well as the specimen, was referred to Prof. Sewell. Prof. Johnston transmitted copies of the third Number of his printed "Suggestions and Experiments in Practical Agriculture," containing the results of experiments made in 1843. These papers were considered of great value, not merely for the actual information they contained, but on account of the new suggestions to which they gave rise, and the hopes they held out for the future. Mr. Fuller, M.P., Col. Challoner, Sir J. Johnstone, and Mr. Browne, having reported their experience in the amount of Turnips grown on different soils, under different management, and with different manures, the Duke of Richmond explained the success which, in Scotland, had attended the trials made with bones converted, at a cheap rate, into a manure of a modified character, the details of which he had communicated to the Journal Committee.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

March 21.—The Lord Bishop of Norwich in the chair. Mr. A. Henfrey was admitted an Associate. Capt. Jones presented specimens of a rare Lichen, the Placodium canescens, found in Sussex. J. Jauson, Esq., exhibited living specimens of the Paspalum exile, grown from seeds of the plants which had afforded the description read a short time since to the Society. A collection of 19 Ferns from the Himalayas, and not in the Society's Herbarium, was presented by T. Edgeworth, Esq. A paper was read from Prof. Forbes on several new species of

Star-fishes, belonging to the family Ophiuridæ, which he had discovered in the Ægean sea. A continuation of Mr. Griffith's paper on the Development of the Ovulum of Santalum, Viscum, and allied genera, was also read. A packet of seeds of the Cæsalpínia coriária, the Dividivi or Libidibi plant, was presented for distribution amongst the Fellows.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 21.—Mr. Mauger in the chair. Mr. Orson read a paper upon the properties of the Carnation and Picotee, in which he stated that he should not enter into the botanical characters of these flowers, but proceed to point out that although the Carnation was originally divided into three classes, viz., Bizarres, Flakes, and Picotees, yet that the latter were now considered a distinct variety. Bizarres were distinguished by having two colours, and Flakes by having only one colour, upon a white ground; these two principal classes being subdivided into scarlet, crimson, pink, and purple Bizarres;—scarlet, purple, and pink or rose, Flakes. In some counties, pink, purple, and crimson Bizarres were all classed under the head of pink Bizarres, whereas in other parts of the country they were known as crimson Bizarres. The author considered that a good Carnation should possess the following properties:—The calyx, or pod, should be long, firm, and entire, of sufficient substance to support the petals, which should be thick, broad, and substantial, smooth, and free from indenture on the edge. The guard petals should rise gracefully above the pod, and turn in a horizontal direction, having a gradual disposition to cup, but not terminating in an abrupt curl at the outer edge; the whole forming a complete circle. The interior petals should rather decrease in size as they approach the centre, each row being regularly and alternately arranged above the other, so as never to be crowded, nor, on the other hand, to have a loose and gaping appearance; in fact, the spaces should be only sufficient to display the colouring distinctly. The number of petals in a first-rate flower should not be less than 17, three of them being placed in the centre, to form a crown. The whole would then, if well arranged, produce the form of the half of an oval, or elliptic, when held on a side view: having, when seen from above, a circular appearance. The colours, whether Bizarre or Flake, should be strong, brilliant, and distinct throughout. The ground colour should be a pure white, free from speck, spot, tint, or tinge of any sort. The Flakes should be broad and bold, commencing at the extreme edge, of a proportionate width to the petal, running through to the centre, or so far as the eye can discern, and diminishing in breadth as they approach the centre, in the same ratio as the petal. The distribution of colours should be equal in every respect; in a flake, not less than three divisions on each petal; in a Bizarre, not less than five divisions; and when properly arranged, their respective and united beauties should be strikingly apparent. Size should not be lost sight of, though it should never take precedence, unless the other general properties were equal. The disqualifications of a Carnation are—a dead, loose, mutilated, or split petal; a petal having no white on the upper side; a petal having (if a Flake) no colour upon the white on the upper side; a petal upon which (if a Bizarre) there are not two colours upon the white on the upper side; if the pod be split down to the sub-calyx, or cut away in any part. Mr. Orson then proceeded to state that size was the only material point upon which there was any great difference of opinion. In some places two rows of petals were thought sufficient; while some writers upon this subject argued that a Carnation should be as double as a Dahlia or a Ranunculus. A statement was put forth last summer to the effect that the height of the former flower, when viewed sideways, should represent the half of a ball, a word which did not convey any definite meaning as to circularity; and further, that the beauty of the Carnation and Picotee would be increased tenfold if they possessed the fulness of the Dahlia. A flower possessing the latter property would, however, present only a confused mass of deformity; and although Carnations and Picotees were not shown with a single row of petals, it did not follow as a matter of course that they should be as double as a Dahlia. A flower with only two rows of petals was quite as objectionable, although the growers in some counties were satisfied with them. One of the flowers most in note was Brooks's Flora's Garland, possessing fulness and size, peculiarity of colour, and pureness of white, but having one imperfection which, from its fulness, has been overlooked, viz., irregularity of marking; the colour in many of the petals not running through from the edge to the centre of the flower, but appearing in stripes and spots, and terminating abruptly midway in the petal. Other flowers were also named, which exhibited the same defect. Upon this account, therefore, extreme fulness in a Carnation was objectionable. Mr. Orson next read a list of the number of times which each flower had been successfully exhibited during the last season in the neighbourhood of London. From this it appeared that the most successful flowers were Ely's Lady Ely, Brooks's Flora's Garland, Mansby's Beauty of Woodhouse, and Roi de Capucins; and that not more than 10 or 12 of the whole number were old varieties, but had been raised within the last five or six years. The best of these were Ely's Duke of Bedford, Regular, Lady Ely, Mrs. Beard, and Mungo; Mansby's Robert Burns and Bonnie Bess; Twitchett's Don John and Queen of Scarlets; Martin's Splendid and Phœnix; Wilson's Harriet, Chadwick's Brilliant, Marsden's Jolly Angler, Bates' Briseis, Puxley's Prince Albert, Holmes' Count Paulina, and Wigg's Earl of Leicester. The properties of the Picotee were next described. These, with regard to form and petal, were the same as in the Carnation, with this exception, that as the colour of the Picotee is, or ought to be, confined to the margin of the petal, a greater degree of fulness was admissible, proportionate with the lightness or narrowness of the marking. The colour should be clear and distinct, confined to the edge of the petals, and not running down or barring; neither should the white in the slightest degree run through to the edge of the petal, but whether lightly or heavily marked, the colour should be regular, at an equal distance from the edge all round the petal, each petal having the same regularity of colouring throughout the flower. Although a full flower was not so objectionable as in the Carnation, yet a very full Picotee was not to be advocated; a medium fulness was best. The same disqualifications, with regard to the petal and pod, were applicable as to the Carnation. Mr. Orson concluded with hoping that the time was not distant, when any flower in which the colour runs in the least from the regular edging down the petal, or the white through the colour to the edge of the petal, would be disqualified. A communication was also read from Mr. Bates, relative to the properties of the Carnation. In this, the observations were divided into four general heads: 1st, form; 2d, white or ground colour; 3d, colour or marking, with its distribution; and 4th, size. *Form:* The guard or outer petals should be broad, firm, smooth, almost flat, having when expanded their base sufficiently long to throw themselves out of the calyx, so as to extend from 1¼ to 1½ inch from the centre; an inflated air-balloon, cut vertically in two, would represent their most desirable form. The proportion which each guard petal should bear to the diameter of the bloom should be two-fifths. The most objectionable petals were those which were serrated, as in Walker's British Beauty, and in Capucin when deficient in colour; narrow petals, as in Hales' Prince Albert; too much cupped and liable to split, as in Twitchett's Don John; and plaited or crumpled, as in Waterhouse's Rising Sun. In the general form of the flower, the guard petals should be six in number, nearly equal in size, and arranged so as to form a complete circle; the next tier should consist of five petals of a proportionate size, so placed as to cover the interstices of the guard petals: four petals would complete the third tier, within which should be two or three, to form a centre or crown to the flower, which would thus contain 17 or 18 petals. When necessary, six petals might be taken to follow the guard leaves, which might be succeeded by 5, 4, and 3, making in all 25 petals; thus showing that 25 may not be too large a number, nor 17 too few, for perfecting a first-class flower. *Ground colour:* This should be pure, as in Sharpe's Defiance, not freckled as in Warmsley's William IV., nor flushed as in Wallis's Beauty of Cradley or Alloway's Wonder of the World. In the *distribution of colour* two classes were distinguishable; viz., Bizarres and Flakes. In the former, the colour should cover two-thirds of the flower; in the latter, three-fifths; the remaining portion being white. When properly diffused, these proportions approached the nearest to perfection; it was difficult, however, to find flowers possessing such rare qualities. In a large petal there should be at least five and not more than eight divisions of colour, each bold and distinct, commencing at the outer part of the petal and gradually diminishing to the centre. The diffusion of colour in a bizarre might differ materially from that in a flake, inasmuch as in the former a large portion of colour is sometimes distributed on one side, with perhaps only one stripe of an opposite colour on the petal. This, though not very objectionable in a bizarre, would be most decidedly so in a flake; in which latter class the colour should be divided into not less than three, or more than five, stripes on each petal. Every petal, whether bizarre or flake, must possess the requisite colour and white. A self petal should disqualify the flower, as well as a petal in a bizarre having only the white and dark colours developed. *Size:* The writer stated it to be desirable, with regard to the minimum size of a show-flower, that a standard should be fixed, and that he thought 2½ inches in diameter would not be too small for a lower tier in a stand of 12. In summing up his observations, he endeavoured to convey his sentiments on the qualifications of a perfect flower in the following manner:—Take the size of Puxley's Albert, composed of the rigid petals of Brutus, exhibiting the pure unsullied white of Sharpe's Defiance combined with the bold markings of Count Paulina, and displaying the brilliant colours of Roi de Capucins and Paul Pry. As a flake, if Willmer's Solander possessed the ribband of Millwood's Premier, with the colour of Princess Charlotte, Simpson's Marquess of Granby, or Hitcher's Duchess, those who were fortunate enough to possess such a concentration of excellence, would obtain the five classes in the highest perfection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nitrate of Soda.—In February, 1841, some old worn-out garden Roses had a portion of this salt applied to them, at the rate of one cwt. per acre, or ¾ lb. to the rod. It was sown broad-cast all over the ground, which is easily done by mixing it with dry sand. About the end of April, the ground became covered with a greenish appearance, such as is frequently seen in damp situations in the autumn. As the dry weather advanced that appearance ceased. The plants became much more healthy, and of a fine dark green; in the autumn they appeared far more robust than those adjoining: they were also less infested with insects than the latter, but this may have arisen from their being in a more healthy state. Dahlias were also tried with nitrate of soda, each plant having about ½ oz. given to it, mixed with water. The plants operated upon became like the Roses, of a fine dark green, more robust and compact in their growth; flowering rather more freely, and earlier than others which had no nitrate: it had no effect on the colours of the flowers. A few of these Dahlias were, about three weeks after, again supplied with an additional ounce, mixed with water as before; but without any additional effect being perceptible, nor was any further result obtained when some of the same plants had a third ½ oz. administered to them about a month after. Some Verbenas, Petúnias, Pentstemons, and various other plants, were watered with the nitrate, at the rate of ¾ lb. to the rod, and with the same results; except that they seemed to become exhausted in the autumn sooner than those which were not dressed with the nitrate. This, however, may have been owing to the long wet autumn. Nitrate of soda acts very quickly on plants; some stunted Oaks and a Silver Fir in pots became of a fine healthy green in about ten days after its application. It should be given in all cases where plants are beginning to be in full vegetation, and not when they are dormant; if applied then, it seems to have little effect. It should also be always given in damp weather; if applied in dry weather, and over-head, it acts in the same way as common salt, by destroying the leaves and young shoots. It has been found very effectual for killing slugs, of which the ground has this season been so full, that the entire crop of some kinds of vegetables has been destroyed in the market-gardens near London. The solution of nitrate of soda is more efficacious than lime-water where it can be applied without touching the foliage.—*Proceedings of the Hort. Soc., No.* 17.

Large Pear-tree.—About 10 miles north of Vincennes, Indiana, in the United States, there is a remarkable Pear-tree, said to have been raised from seed about 35 or 40 years ago, which at one foot above the ground measures 10 feet in circumference, and 6½ feet at nine feet above the ground. The diameter of the space covered by the branches is 69 feet. In the year 1834 it yielded 134 bushels of Pears; in the year 1839 it produced 80 bushels; and in the year 1840 it produced 140 bushels. The tree is a rapid grower, a constant bearer, and an enormously productive kind. The fruit is about the size of a turkey's egg, rating, as to quality, with the third grade of dessert Pears.—*Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

Agri-horticultural Society of India.—We learn from Indian papers, brought over by the last mail, that Mr. Hume has been elected Honorary Secretary of this Society. On account of some irregularity in the proceedings, however, in excluding the votes of non-resident members, another day has been appointed for reconsidering the matter, when it is expected that his election will be disputed.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Horticultural Society's Garden, Turnham Green.—At this early period we cannot expect to find much that will prove attractive in the hardy department. Upon the south wall, however, the white variety of Cydónia japónica, with blossoms varying from white to rose, and the sweet-scented Magnólia conspícua are blooming profusely; to which, in a few days may be added, Bérberis aquifólia, fascicularis, dulcis, and trifoliata; the latter, a species of recent introduction. The majestic Pinus insignis has stood through the winter unprotected without sustaining the slightest injury. Many of the Mexican Coniferæ have also survived two seasons under the protection of a handglass: they consist of Pinus tenuifólia, apulcensis, macrophylla, Teocote, Montezumæ, Hartwégii, Leiophylla, Ayacahúite, Devoniana, Russelliana, pátula, filifólia oocarpoides, and pseudo-strobus: of these the three latter only appear to have suffered. Abies religiosa, sheltered in the same manner, was killed by the first severe frost in autumn. Cupressus thurifera and flaccida, both Mexican species, have stood unprotected; the former has suffered severely, but the latter does not appear to have been much affected. Euónymus japónicus, a handsome evergreen, seems likely to prove hardy, a large plant having stood out without being in the least injured. In the conservatory the plants appear to be enjoying the most perfect health. The Camellias planted in the centre are producing fine blooms, those of élegans in some instances being as much as six inches in diameter. The tribe of Acacias, however, at the present time forms the most striking feature in the house, A. tristis and hybrida bearing their golden rod-like shoots erect, whilst those of the elegant A. pubescens appear to droop, from the weight of the numerous feathery spikes of bright yellow with which they are loaded. A. álbicans, a species whose stems and foliage have the appearance of being covered with a white powder, is producing its dark golden flowers in great profusion; A. heterophylla is blooming less abundantly, its blossoms being of a pale primrose colour. Numerous other species of equal beauty are flowering in pots. Amongst other plants in bloom are the interesting Podalýria styracifolia, with pale lilac and white pea-shaped flowers; a tall standard of a variety of Rhododendron arbóreum; Polýgala grandiflora, resembling a tree in miniature, with a cluster of purple flowers at the extremity of every branch; P. grácilis, a more delicate and free-flowering species, of a deeper colour; the singular Eucalyptus cordata; Clianthus puniceus, drooping with the burden of its curious scarlet flowers; and Verónica speciosa, a free-blooming pale-blue species, forming quite a bush. The beautiful Kennédia Marryattæ, trained upon chains on the south side of the house, is growing luxuriantly, and producing its clusters of bright scarlet in great profusion. In other parts of the house Camellias in pots, with Cinerárias, double Chinese Primroses, Correas, &c., keep up a gay appearance. The greenhouse and curvilinear stove, which have recently undergone some important alterations, noticed at p. 640 of 1842, have given perfect satisfaction; in the former is placed the collection of Heaths, amongst which several pretty species are now in flower. The latter house is heated by two of Rogers's Improved Conical Boilers, which have given some trouble from bad setting, but seem now likely to answer; the plants are in a good state of health; Euphorbia splendens, Hibiscus liliiflorus, with bright rose-coloured flowers; Melastoma heteromalla, purple; and Begonia crassicaulis, with thick fleshy stems and white blossoms, slightly tinged with rose, are flowering freely. Amongst the Orchidaceous plants in bloom are, Phaius bicolor, reddish-brown, with a white labellum, afterwards changing to yellow; Acanthophippium bicolor, bearing its singular reddish-purple and yellow flowers in clusters amongst the leaves; Leptotes bicolor, pale green, having the throat marked with bright purple; Epidendrum virgatum, chocolate colour, with a yellow labellum; the large and small varieties of Oncidium ampliatum; Spiranthes orchioides, a terrestrial species, with pink flowers; Catasetum laminatum, and the beautifully-marked Cyrtochilum maculatum. Numerous experiments have been going forward with different manures upon the grass in the Arboretum; divisions, each containing a rod, being marked out upon the lawn for that purpose. Many of these experiments have been carried on with ammoniacal liquor, in different quantities, or fixed by means of various materials, and diluted in six times its bulk of water. In all cases the grass turns brown within 48 hours after its application, but rapidly recovers. Its effects appear most beneficial where applied at the rate of 2 gallons to the rod, fixed with 2 oz. of sulphuric acid; when fixed with 2 oz. of sulphate of iron, not quite so good; and still less so when 2 oz. of sulphate of copper were used. Ammoniacal liquor, acted on by chloride of lime seems also to be advantageous; the Grass looks well, whilst the Moss is totally, and Clover partially, destroyed. Where it has been applied at the rate of 4 gallons to the rod, the grass in many places is quite burnt up; the most useful proportion appears to be 2 gallons. To show more clearly that this quantity is the most serviceable, six other experiments have been made with ammoniacal liquor, fixed with sulphuric acid, 9 gallons being applied to the first rod, and the quantity used to each successive one diminishing, so that the last only received one quart. The effects were strikingly visible in the first, while in the last they were scarcely perceptible. A cheap compost heap, containing about 15 cubic yards, has been prepared from grass-sweepings and leaves, over which 30 gallons of ammoniacal liquor had been thrown as the matter was mixed, the ammonia being fixed with a barrowful of gypsum; the drainings of the heap were collected in a pool at one end, and thrown back over the fermenting mass. In like manner, a large heap, containing 30 double horse cart-loads of powerful manure has been formed from cloacine and refuse vegetable matter; the cloacine having, previously to removal, been disinfected at a trifling expense, by means of a few shovelsful of bleaching powder. From the refuse prunings of trees a considerable quantity of charcoal has been prepared, either by covering in the heaps with turf in the usual way, or when that could not be procured, with old mats damped and surrounded with earth. The charcoal from this refuse matter appears to be as well adapted for horticultural purposes as a more expensive kind; it has been sown with Onion seed, in alternate rows, to determine its efficacy in preventing the attacks of the maggot. The greater part of the ground, which was formerly occupied with annuals for bearing seed, is set apart for experiments with different manures upon Wheat, Peas, Potatoes, and Turnips, being divided for that purpose into four divisions, each subdivided into 12 equal portions, containing nearly a rod of ground, to be treated with as many different chemical compounds.—*R. A., March* 20.

Reviews.

On Guano, as a Fertilizer. By Cuthbert Johnson, F.R.S. 1843. 8vo. pp. 44. J. Ridgway.

Science with Practice, or Guano the Farmer's Friend. By J. Trimmer, F.G.S. 8vo. pp. 30. M. Fothergill, Upper Thames-street.

An Account of the Manure Guano, and authentic Experiments made with it, Etc. 1843. 8vo. pp. 15. Liverpool.

THERE is perhaps no substance proposed as a manure which has excited greater interest than Guano, and of this the number of pamphlets published respecting it is evidence. Although Guano has been known for a very long time, and indeed used as a manure for centuries in South America, yet it is only during the last few years that it has been imported and employed on a scale of any magnitude in this country. At a period when agriculturists in all parts of England were turning their attention to the subject of manures, and when the greatest eagerness was everywhere shown to try new fertilizing substances, the Guano of South America was introduced, and large quantities were purchased by experimental farmers, who, having heard much of the wonderful effects attributed to its use, were anxious to ascertain for themselves its value as a manure. Their experiments here led to somewhat contradictory conclusions, for whilst some have lauded it as the very best of manures, others have met with nothing

but loss and disappointment from its use. Guano has been analysed both in this country and abroad by skilful chemists, who have shown that it consists of certain ammoniacal and earthy salts, together with a small quantity of animal matter; but the proportions of the different substances of which it consists, appear to vary very considerably in the different samples which have been examined. It is evident that if the nature of this substance is variable, the effects which it produces on vegetation must likewise be variable and uncertain.

Amongst the most recent publications respecting the use of this curious natural manure are the three at the head of this article; and each, in its way, is valuable, as collecting or recording experiments which have been made with it.

Mr. C. Johnson commences his account of guano by some general observations on the nature of those vegetable, animal, and saline substances which commonly exist, though in small quantity, in the water of rivers, and to the presence of which much of the fertilizing powers of such water is due. He points out the early use of the excrement of birds as manure, and then proceeds to sketch out the nature, extent, and situation of the guano-beds, which exist on the shores of certain islands off the coast of Peru. The chemical composition of guano, and the probable mode in which it acts as a manure, are next discussed; and lastly, numerous experiments which have been made with it are described. The experiments appear to be well selected, and present a mass of useful information. Mr. Trimmer has taken up the subject in a more general point of view. He draws attention to the present state of Agriculture, the general want of manure, and the prejudices which exist in favour of the use of farmyard dung. The value of the most important natural and artificial manures is then discussed, together with the principles on which the action of manures is supposed to depend; the superiority of compound over simple manures is pointed out, and numerous experiments are quoted to illustrate the comparative effects produced by the use of these substances generally, and guano in particular.

The general conclusion to be drawn from the experiments which are described in these three pamphlets is that guano is a most valuable fertilizer, possessing the good qualities of farmyard manure, but far less bulky and more easily applied to the surface of the land. It is to be regretted that the composition of guano is so uncertain, and that it is easily adulterated without much fear of detection, which renders its use far less convenient and certain than it would otherwise be. On this point, however, all that can be said is that farmers must only go to respectable dealers, whose interest it is to supply them with the genuine article. The natural variations in its composition cannot be guarded against, but artificial adulterations may thus, to a certain extent, be avoided.

Guano is a strong manure, and therefore, in many cases, when applied by the drill, or when used in too large a quantity, it is found to burn up the plants and destroy vegetation. The best effects seem to have been produced when it was sown broad-cast in moderate quantities, or well mixed with about four times as much earth and drilled in. The uncertainty which exists respecting the strength of the manure is, as has already been stated, the chief objection to its use. It was with the view of getting over this objection that Potter's artificial guano was first prepared. This is certainly an excellent material, but it remains to be seen whether it is the best mixture which could be proposed as a manure. That an artificial fertilizer of this kind, uniform in nature and strength, will eventually be found more economical and useful than foreign guano appears to us beyond the reach of question.

The Emigrant's Hand-book of Facts (McPhun, Glasgow, 1843,) is a well-arranged little pocket companion, containing good maps and very useful information, relating to all those British colonies to which the stream of emigration is flowing. Mr. Butler seems to have selected his evidence with judgment, as he certainly has condensed it with skill. Everybody who is thinking of emigrating should provide himself with this little volume.

Popular Cyclopædia of Natural Science; Mechanical Philosophy (Orr and Co.); This volume, which forms the third of its series, is, in our opinion, the best. It is well written, clearly arranged, and skilfully adapted to the comprehension of those who are seldom capable of understanding such subjects as the properties of matter, and the laws of force and motion. The work is the best we know for schools or mechanics' libraries, or for young gardeners, who wish to know something more than their neighbours about the mighty, though unseen, physical powers which surround them and control their operations.

Of Jesse's well-known Gleanings in Natural History Mr. Murray has lately brought out a small edition, arranged and adapted for schools. It forms a pretty pocket-volume, and will, we doubt not, be acceptable to the young folks for whom it is intended.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

THE premature dropping of the Fig under natural conditions was as familiar to the patriarchs of Israel (Isaiah xxxiv. 4), as it is in our own day under artificial treatment, and is one of those mysteries in gardening known to us only by their effects. The best remedy that can be suggested is to cultivate those varieties only which long experience has proved to be constant bearers, and less liable to drop off. The three best sorts for forcing, and for the open air, in this country, are the White Genoa, Brown Ischia, and Brown Turkey. The French gardeners have given the name of Perpetual Fig to the last variety, owing to its constant and long bearing; their name—*La Perpetuelle*—having been corrupted by some gardeners into Lee's Perpetual, a name by which the Brown Turkey Fig is better known in our nurseries. —(See page 121). On account of fresh Figs not being generally esteemed in this country, the varieties have not been duly studied, and we know less of the different Figs than of any other fruit which we cultivate; the consequence is, that many spurious varieties find their way into our forcing-houses, and hence the many complaints we hear of Figs falling before they are half ripe. The English traveller, after tasting "such delicious Figs" in the South of Europe, forthwith sends home cuttings to his friends; and if these should fall into the hands of an old practitioner, who knows how ill-suited our climate is to the best productions of Italy, he throws them away, and takes cuttings from his old trees in their stead, and the mischief goes no farther. Not so, however, when they get into the hands of the novice; in that case they are reared, distributed, and prized as highly as the famed Melon-seeds from Malta, Beyrout, or Cabul; and before the last of them are proved to be quite worthless for our climate, and unsuited for forcing, a fresh batch of cuttings finds its way here, by a similar route, to go the same round, and to produce similar disappointments.—(See vol. i., p. 579). All this I have often witnessed, and more than once have I acted the part of the old gardener, by getting rid of seeds and cuttings that have cost considerable expense and trouble to procure. Half-grown Figs, which now show symptoms of dropping, in remaining stationary or turning yellow near the stalk, may be made to hang and ripen by the process of caprification (described in vol. ii., p. 317), which I saw successfully practised last season by a gentleman in this neighbourhood. The best cure, however, is to provide cuttings from old trees which have been known to bear regularly, and there are many such trees cultivated all over the country.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—If all has gone on well since these were shifted, shading the young stock may be dispensed with, and the usual routine of heat, air, and moisture continued.

VINERIES.—All the Vineries are now in a moving state, not excepting even the Vines in the greenhouse and in the latest house; the two latter require the most attention from this time, to see that the top eyes are not over-excited. It is more essential to late Vines than to those in the earlier houses that they should be laid horizontally as low along the front of the house as they can be bent down. This keeps the whole plant in an equal temperature, and equalises the force of the ascending sap in all the eyes.

PEACH-HOUSE.—The swelling fruit and young wood will now draw liberally on the roots; see that these are well supplied with moisture, and imitate as far as possible fine mild summer days, with genial showers in the afternoon. The ease with which this can be done, with our improved machinery, is the grand secret of our success in gardening.

CHERRY-HOUSE.—The atmosphere of this house may, like the last, be rendered similar to those moist, mild days, so congenial to vegetation out-of-doors in the beginning of summer.

FIGS.—Although the Fig requires an abundance of water when swelling its fruit, yet, unless the pots are well drained, this only aggravates the evil of dropping fruit, of which I have lately heard many complaints.

MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.—The earliest Melons should be kept much thinner in the shoots, and nearer to the glass, than later ones; they should also extend farther over the bed before they are allowed to set their first fruit. If weeds appear in the fresh soil, being British plants, they cannot long endure the heat without getting sickly; they will thus encourage a brood of insects. Anything that tends to this result should be carefully guarded against.

TOMATOES, CAPSICUMS, AND TOBACCO may yet be sown, and for the next three weeks, if circumstances require it; let them have a corner of the hottest frame till they vegetate, then remove them to a cooler place, to come on more slowly.

MUSHROOMS.—As soon as a sufficient quantity of droppings are collected, a new bed may be made to succeed the one now in bearing.

LETTUCE and CAULIFLOWER plants not yet transplanted from their winter quarters will suffer if left much longer. The early spring-sown of these and other seedlings of this date must be thinned as soon as you can get hold of them, otherwise they become drawn up, and so tender that you can do little good with them afterwards.

Out-door Department.

A celebrated nurseryman, late of Edinburgh, is said to have given the following trite advice to all young gardeners when he sent them out to their "first place." "Sow thickly, thin in time, and keep on good terms with the cook." All kitchen-garden seeds are said by the growers to be in excellent condition this season, with the exception of Carrot-seed, those plants having been blighted last season, when ripening seed. Carrot-seeds must therefore be sown thicker than usual this season; indeed, I agree with the above advice, to sow all seeds rather thickly, and to thin in time.

ASPARAGUS.—About the end of March is the best time to make new Asparagus beds. There are many useful papers on this subject in former volumes of the *Chronicle*.

SEA-KALE AND RHUBARB.—New beds of these should be finished before the end of the month, especially of Rhubarb, which begins to grow earlier than Sea-kale.

CARROTS.—As there are some doubts about the soundness of Carrot-seed this season, see that the ground for it is in a tho roughly pulverised state. Where the land is stiff, or otherwise uncongenial, it would be a good plan to get two or three barrow-loads of light sifted compost, to cover the seeds with. A careful man should follow the sower with a basketful of the covering, which he could sprinkle along the drills as fast as the seeds were sown.

SUCCESSIONAL CROPS.—The last March sowing of these must now be put in.

CELERY.—The early sown must be pricked out as soon as they form two rough leaves: the last of the Lettuce and Cauliflower plants should also be planted out from their winter quarters, and if any of the autumn-sown Cabbages remain in the seed-beds, plant them out, and fill up any blanks in the youngest rows. Where young Cabbages are in demand throughout the season, a few seeds should be sown every fortnight or three weeks until the end of June.

WEEDS.—Instead of pointing out the great advantage of taking early means to keep down weeds, I would refer the reader to page 555, vol. ii.

ORCHARD.—If the weather continues dry, and free from gales and sudden changes, which generally occur about this time, the blossom of Peach and Apricot trees will stand a good deal of cold, and set freely; nevertheless, coverings should be at hand to put over them in case of hard frost. Any trees or bushes transplanted this winter should not remain much longer without some mulching, if not already secured in this way.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVES.—The temperature here should now range from 60° to 65° in the morning, and air should be admitted as soon as the sun-heat raises it to 70° or 75°. More frequent syringing and a moister atmosphere should now be kept up. Potting and propagating must now be added to the routine of this department for the next two months. As all our gardening periodicals teem with notices of new plants, I imposed on myself to notice only some of the best old plants, many of which are fully as fine and as useful as the greatest novelties, and more suited to the means of the generality of growers. Allamanda cathártica is one of these, and when trained on some kind of trellis and well covered with bloom, it is as fine a plant as can be brought into the conservatory; where it will flower freely for two or three months. It is of a succulent nature, and requires less pot-room than any other strong climber with which I am acquainted.

GREENHOUSE.—The same routine of potting and propagating must also be proceeded with here for some time to come, and the house must be kept damper and warmer. Syringe in the mornings, and damp the paths only in the evenings.

CONSERVATORY.—From the middle of March to the middle of May is perhaps the gayest time in the year for the conservatory. Nothing seems to be wanted but the flowers of the climbers. Violets, Hyacinths, Lilacs, Roses, Wall-flowers, Sweetbriar, Musk, and a great many other sweet-smelling flowers are now in their prime, and fill the air with their odours. The finest of all the Musk-scented plants at this time is Mímulus Denhámii, which is among the seeds given out by the Horticultural Society. The Glýcine sinensis forces beautifully at this time; taken as a whole the Papilionaceous tribe furnishes many plants for early forcing, that have not yet been thought of.

PROPAGATING PIT.—Dahlias and Chrysanthemums should now be propagated, to have stout early plants. Every young shoot of the Gardénia should be propagated; there is scarcely a sufficient number of them in any establishment. Any shelter that will do for Fúchsias will suit them in winter, and they will force all the better by being kept cool in winter. To have nice standards of them, by way of curiosity, graft G. radicans on the tallest plants of G. flórida; they will unite in two or three weeks, and may be trained with fine bushy heads.

Out-door Department.

It is not safe to delay pruning common Roses any longer. All perennial plants which are divided for propagation, or for better arrangement, should also be finished without delay; indeed, every sort of planting should now be got through with as soon as possible. Sow Mignonette, where the soil is light, for the first crop; it will cover the ground, before dry weather sets in, in places where it could not otherwise be easily established. Every gentle shower will encourage worms, and unless the grass can be regularly swept and rolled they must be kept under. Let every place in and about the flower-garden be kept as clean and tidy as possible, to make up for the dearth of flowers, and as an earnest of what you would like to do at a later period if you had the means.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Mar. 23, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Mar.	Barometer. Max.	Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 17	29.891	29.836	64	31	47.5	S.W.	
Saturday 18	29.881	29.844	67	36	51.5	S.W.	
Sunday 19	29.867	29.771	55	41	48.0	E.	
Monday 20	29.667	29.473	63	45	54.0	E.	.04
Tuesday 21	29.467	29.379	59	47	53.0	S.	.21
Wednesday 22	29.409	29.341	61	46	53.5	S.	.02
Thursday 23	29.555	29.416	60	42	51.0	S.	
Average	29.674	29.580	61.3	41.1	51.2		.27

Mar. 17. Foggy; clear and exceedingly fine.
18. Foggy; very fine; slight fog at night.
19. Foggy; uniform light haze; overcast.
20. Foggy; very fine; cloudy; rain at night.
21. Fine; very fine; cloudy; rain.
22. Hazy; fine with clouds; slight haze at night.
23. Cloudy and mild; exceedingly fine; clear at night.
Mean temperature of the week 7.7° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending April 1, 1843.

Mar.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 26	52.1	32.7	42.4	7	0.12 in.	—	2	2	2	4	1	2	4
Mon. 27	53.8	34.6	43.7	7	0.37	1	5	1	1	1	2	6	—
Tues. 28	53.4	33.1	44.3	6	0.68	3	5	2	1	2	1	2	1
Wed. 29	52.8	35.1	43.9	4	0.12	1	3	2	2	1	4	2	2
Thurs. 30	53.1	35.1	44.1	5	0.50	3	3	2	—	2	2	3	2
Fri. 31	53.4	36.1	44.7	8	0.26	2	5	1	2	—	2	4	1
Sat. 1	52.0	35.3	43.7	9	0.76	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	4

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 27th in 1830—thermometer 75°; and the lowest on the 1st of April, 1838—thermometer 16°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending March 24, 1843.

The late genial weather has considerably increased the supply of Vegetables. Foreign fruits are abundant, but those of home growth, with the exception of Apples, are rather scantily supplied. *Fruit:* The supply of Pines is limited; their price has advanced to 6*s*. and 10*s*. per lb. Strawberries appear in small quantities, at 2*s*. per oz.; Easter Beurré Pears, of which a few still remain, are selling at 15*s*. per half-sieve. Apples are abundant; the supply has been augmented by great numbers which have lately been imported from France, and which render the trade in this department rather dull. Nonpareils fetch from 4*s*. to 15*s*. per bushel; Cockle Pippins, from 4*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*.; Stone Pippins, from 4*s*. to 6*s*.; and there are a few Ribston Pippins, in good condition, from 5*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*. per bushel. The best culinary kinds are the Gooseberry Pippin, from 4*s*. to 6*s*. 6*d*.; French Crabs, from 3*s*. to 4*s*. 6*d*.; and the Hanwell Souring, from 3*s*. to 5*s*. per bushel. Good Cucumbers have made a slight advance, and fetch from 4*s*. to 10*s*. per brace. *Vegetables:* The quality of Asparagus continues good, and it is now becoming more general; the best bunches sell from 6*s*. to 9*s*. each. Seakale is more abundant, from 9*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per punnet. The late warm weather has increased the supply of Broccoli, which is excellent, the white fetching from 6*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*., and the purple from 6*d*. to 1*s*. per bunch. Cabbage plants are selling from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. per dozen bunches. French Beans are the same as quoted in our last Report. Spinach is tolerably plentiful, from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per sieve. Onions, which the warm weather has caused to grow, are reduced in price to 6*s*. and 8*s*. per bushel. Celery is becoming inferior. Endive is small but good, and sells from 1*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per score. Rhubarb is plentiful from 6*d*. to 1*s*. per bundle. Mushrooms are somewhat cheaper, being from 6*d*. to 1*s*. per pottle. *Flowers:* The supply of Cut Flowers keeps increasing; Roses, Azaleas, and Camellias of various kinds abound, with Gardénias, Kálmias, Pinks, Dogs'-tooth Violets, Double Wall-flowers, Lilies-of-the-Valley, Pæonies, &c.

PRICES, SATURDAY, March 25, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 10*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 3*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 5*s* to 12*s*
— Kitchen, 3*s* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 4*s* to 14*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 2*s*
Pomegranates, per doz., 6*s* to 12*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 5*s* to 15*s*
— bitter, per 100, 12*s* to 24*s*
Lemons, per doz. 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 4*s*. to 10*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 20*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 45*s* to 55*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 60*s*. to 70*s*.
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Spanish, 18*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*
— Cob, 12*s* to 14*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, Red, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Purple, 6*d* to 1*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 45*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Scotch, per bushel, 2*s*
— New, per lb., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cardoons, each, 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, spring, per bunch, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 4*s* to 6*s*
— Horn, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Onions, per bushel, 7*s* to 8*s*
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 4*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 6*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, large, per 100, 6*s* to 9*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 2*s* to 3*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, p. score, 4*d* to 6*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* to 3*s*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 6*d* to 1*s*

Now ready, price 4s. 6d.,

RURAL CHEMISTRY.

By EDWARD SOLLY, Esq., Jun., F.R.S.,
Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London, Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer on Chemistry, at the Royal Institution.
London: 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

Notices to Correspondents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have to solicit the patience of *R. Preston*, and a host of other correspondents: their communications shall appear as soon as we can possibly find room.

FRENCH GORSE.—*W. P. P.*—The variety of the Gorse which is found in France, and there called *Ajonc*, is of quicker growth and more juicy than the common Gorse which grows in England and Scotland, and probably better adapted for fodder; but we have no personal experience of it. The seed could only be obtained genuine from France. The safest mode of obtaining it is to order some from Messrs. Vilmoin and Andrieux, through some correspondent at Paris. It will not be expensive. It will probably succeed well in your soil, if your marl is not wet and springy. Very little preparation is necessary beyond stirring the surface and sowing the seed. *M.* We are not aware that any pamphlet has been written upon this subject. We understand that an article appeared some time since respecting it in the "Farmers' Magazine." ‡

MANURES.—*Oriola.*—In applying sulphuric acid to a liquid manure-tank proceed thus: Purchase it of the wholesale dealers, who will let you have a carboy of it. Pour into a stone jug as much as will a quarter fill it; gradually add water till the jug is full. Then pour it among the liquid manure a little at a time; if much is added at once, violent effervescence takes place, and the liquid will probably be thrown over you. Stir up the fluid when the effervescence begins to diminish, leave it for a few hours, and then add more sulphuric acid, provided it causes a renewal of effervescence. The cessation of the latter is a sign that the ammonia is fixed.†——*Stowmarket.*—We have read Mr. Bree's letters, but we do not understand them. He says this is a law, and that a law, but we know nothing of such laws.†——*A Subscriber.*—Nitrate of soda and guano suit all kinds of crops, but they must be used with caution. The first should be used in small quantities at a time, dissolved in the proportion of 3 oz. to 8 galls. of water, and applied when plants are beginning to grow. Guano is a very strong substance, and should be used either mixed with water till it is of the colour of small beer, or with five or six times its bulk of earth or charcoal powder. It is very similar in its action to putrid yeast, or pigeons' dung.†——*Anon.*—You will find at p. 5 the result of an excellent experiment on guano, which we would advise you to repeat with your Carrots. We this week give you another on Wheat. The best disinfecting powder to apply in emptying your cesspool, &c., is bleaching-powder, which costs, wholesale, 6*d.* a pound. Two or three pounds will go a long way. You cannot use a worse substance than quicklime, which drives off all the offensive odour, instead of fixing it. If you cannot get bleaching-powder, charcoal-dust will do service; and in the absence of that, the siftings of the house-cinders may be employed; even peat-earth may be employed, or saw-dust; but these substances act slowly, require to be mixed with the cloacine before it is removed, and the two last must enter into fermentation before they are fit to carry on land. Bleaching-powder, dissolved in a large quantity of water, acts instantaneously. A pound of the powder will impregnate half-a-dozen pails-full of water. The best way is to mix the powder with water some hours before it is wanted, and to stir the fluid frequently.†——*C. G.*—We advise you to try guano, artificial guano, the coarse sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, and the sulphate of ammonia in crystals: 2 cwt. per acre of each. You will see the mode of applying them upon reference to former pages, and to numerous answers to correspondents. If you find the expense too great you can reduce the quantities. Our advertising columns will inform you who deal in such articles: we never recommend one person in preference to another.

LIQUID MANURE.—*T. A. N.*—Cloacine and Urine, after being disinfected, should be diluted with at least four times their bulk of water previously to being used upon plants in the open ground. ‡

PLANTING.—*Patience.*—If Ivy will not grow on the precipitous sides of your bank, we should have small hope of anything else succeeding: but surely you must be mistaken; for Ivy will grow almost anywhere. The following are also worthy of a trial—Hypericum calycinum, Vinca major, Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Vitis odoratissima, Clematis Vitalba, flammula, and other species of that genus. †

VINES.—*T. W. T.*—You had better defer painting the partition between your Vineries until the leaves fall from the Vines. It would be running a great risk to paint it now when the Vines are just breaking.‡——*Cornish Man.*—For growing in a Vinery where fire-heat is dispensed with, you may add to the Black Hamburgh and Sweetwater, the Chasselas Musqué and Royal Muscadine. With Kirke's Black Hamburgh we are unacquainted. The Verdelho is a small sweet Grape, of good quality, and usually bears abundantly. We should imagine that you might with safety allow strong Black Hamburgh Vines, four years planted, to ripen from 12 to 16 lbs. each. Grafting the Vine by approach must be performed when both plants are in full growth, and is done by paring away the bark and a small portion of the wood, to the length of two or three inches, on that side of the shoot where it can be most readily united to the stock. Pare away the stock in a similar manner, make a slit upwards in the shoot, as in layering, and a downward slit in the stock for the reception of the heel thus formed. After joining the two accurately together, tie them closely up with bast and cover the part with damp Moss. We will tell you more about grafting the Vine next week. ‡

COLD PIT.—*Alnus.*—The height of a Cold pit above the ground must depend entirely upon the use for which it is intended. For general purposes about 4 feet at the back, and 3 feet in the front, will be found most serviceable. ‡

HOTBED.—*T. A. N.*—The best height for a brick pit, on which to place a small frame 3½ feet long by 2½ feet wide, is 3 feet. As it is intended for raising half-hardy annuals and striking cuttings; and as stable dung is inadmissible on account of the inconvenience of carrying it through the house, we have no doubt that refuse hops, as stated at p. 158, would answer the purpose. ‡—*G. A. C.*—Your Gardener is right. Your Melon bed, only 1½ foot high, will soon lose its heat, in which case your only resource will be to form linings around it, renewing them occasionally as the heat in the bed declines. ‡

IPOMŒA RUBRO-CÆRULEA.—*Georgius.*—If seeds of this plant are sown now in a hotbed, and the young plants are carefully tended and hardened off, they may be planted out in a warm and sheltered border in May, where they will bloom until cut off by Autumn frosts. ‡

COBŒA SCANDENS.—*Georgius.*—This is a climbing plant, which will succeed against a south wall, provided it is protected from severe frost. ‡

CHIMONANTHUS.—*A Novice.*—The best time for pruning Chimonanthus fragrans, or Calycanthus præcox, as it was formerly called, is the present, after the flowers have fallen. It merely requires those shoots which cannot be conveniently trained in to be cut away. ‡

WATER LILY.—*E. D.*—This plant is easily multiplied by raking up the old stems, and transferring them to any place in which it is desirable to plant them; taking care to sink the roots by some means into the mud at the bottom of the pond. ‡

CROWFOOT.—*A. E.*—There is no better method of destroying the bulbs of Crowfoot or Ranunculus, when thrown into heaps, than by chopping them to pieces or burning them. †

GLYCINE SINENSIS.—*Veronica.*—It is not unusual for this plant, when newly removed, to make but little progress for a considerable time, and afterwards to commence growing vigorously. This will perhaps be the case with yours. As your soil is not rich, it would benefit it to water the roots occasionally with liquid manure. ‡

CLEMATIS.—*Veronica.*—Clématis azúrea, Sieboldi, and viticella, are hardy. They will grow in any light rich soil, such as a mixture of turfy loam and peat or leaf mould. We have forwarded your letter to to the author of the Amateur's Garden. ‡

RAMPION.—*A Subscriber.*—The treatment of this plant is described at p. 364 of 1842. †

SHAMROCK.—*W. R. W.*—The true Shamrock is now believed to be the Woodsorrel, and not any of the Trefoil kind. †

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.—*A Subscriber.*—This plant likes good light dry land, but it is not very particular. Like all the Pine tribe, it dislikes soil that has been long manured. Nitrate of soda applied in small quantities, dissolved in water, to the roots of Coniferæ when they are pushing, will probably do them good, unless they are very unhealthy, and then it may do harm. You must, however, take care that the Nitrate is not much adulterated with salt. †

POMEGRANATE.—*F. H.*—If you manure this plant too freely, it will run to wood without blooming. It flowers best when planted in moderately rich, dry soil, in a warm south place, where it will make a rather stunted growth, and ripen its wood well. The more it is pruned, the less likely it is to flower. ‡

EVERGREEN OAK.—*A. E.*—The Evergreen Oak grows most vigorously in rich loamy land: but it will thrive in almost any soil. We do not know whether it will grow in chalk. ‡

ORANGES.—*Berkshire.*—It is not improbable that the cause of the leaves falling from your Orange-trees proceeds from the plants having received too much water when not in a growing state, and from the soil having become hardened about the roots. This may easily be ascertained by examining one. As the leaves did not fall until December, it does not appear that the roots were injured by the pots having been exposed to the sun during summer. They will soon recover if repotted and placed in a close, moist atmosphere. ‡

CACTUS.—*A young Beginner.*—If you are anxious to forward the blooming of your Cacti, they will not be injured by being transferred to the stove, provided you give them plenty of water. ‡

ROSES.—*A Subscriber.*—Both the Yellow and White Banksian Roses are admirably adapted for training upon pillars. A southern aspect is best for them. ‡——*T. A. N.*—If, after pruning Roses in winter, the terminal buds are killed by frost, it is proper to cut back the shoots in spring to the next living bud. We have had no experience in the action of Bone-dust and Guano upon Roses. The best time for potting Roses is directly after the leaves have fallen: if performed at this season, it should be done before the buds have pushed to any extent. ‡——*Corycius.*—There is no doubt but the Scotch Rose may be budded on the Dog Rose. It is not likely, however, that they would continue to thrive long together. ‡

PINES.—*A Pine Grower.*—As far as we can judge from the specimen sent, we should imagine that the scalded appearance of your Pine-leaves is occasioned by their having been recently shifted, and not afterwards shaded from the fierce rays of the sun. During such bright days as we have lately experienced, a net, two or three times doubled, should be spread over Pine-stoves containing newly-potted plants. ‡

STRAWBERRIES.—*W. B.*—The most approved kinds are Keen's Seedling, Elton, Myatt's Pine, and British Queen, Roseberry, Downton, Old Pine, Grove End, American, and Coul Late Scarlets ‡

PEARS.—*A Subscriber.*—We are not sufficiently acquainted with the Van Mons Leon Le Clerc Pear to state whether it is sufficiently hardy to bear as an open dwarf standard. The Lewis is an excellent Pear, equal in point of flavour to the Monarch and Beurré Rance; but ripening much earlier in the season. The Ne plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance are all late Pears of first-rate excellence. The two former are the most hardy; but the fruit of the latter, from a standard, in favourable seasons, is the most highly flavoured of the three. ‡——*A Subscriber ab initio.*—Mr. Dillistone of Sturmer informs us that the Barnadiston Pear obtained its name from an aged tree of this kind which grew at Kedington Hall, formerly the seat of the Barnadiston family. The Pear is stated to be of good quality, and to keep till June, being about the size and form of a large Swan's Egg. If you are desirous of obtaining scions, Mr. D. will forward them to you upon receiving your address and two postage-stamps.

GRAFTING.—*E. S.*—It is impossible to graft the Pomegranate on the Orange, or the Rose on the Vine. ‡——*Amateur.*—It is much better to bud Roses than to graft them. It may, however, be done now, and in the way you describe; we advise you to employ clay rather than grafting-wax. †

VEGETABLES.—*Lusor.*—The vegetables of which you have received packets of seeds from the borders of the Rhine are, with one exception, known in this country by the following names:—No. 1, Weisser Kohlrabi, or common White Kohlrabi; 2, Libaun Kohlrabi: when you have grown this Russian variety we shall be happy to receive your account of it; 3, Rosenkohl, Brussels' Sprouts; 4, Erd Kohlrabi, Turnip-rooted Cabbage; 5, Forellen Kopf, Spotted Cos Lettuce; 6, Pariser Kopf, Paris Cos; 7, Montze Ballenfuss, Tennis-ball Lettuce; 8, Grosser Mogul, Imperial Lettuce; 9, Schwarze Lange Rettig, is the Black Spanish; and 10, Rothe Lange Rettig, the Red Spanish Radish. All the above may be sown now, with the exception of the Spanish or Winter Radishes, the sowing of which should be deferred till July. ‖

PEAS.—*E. S.* cannot sow the Portugal Sugar Pea at a better time than the present. ‡

GOURDS.—*Junius.*—The largest Gourd is the Potiron jaune, which sometimes weighs as much as 2 cwt. †

CUCUMBERS.—*An Amateur.*—We doubt the propriety of applying so strong a solution of Nitrate of Soda to Cucumbers as 10 oz. to 3 galls. of water. You had better try it in the proportion of 1 oz. to the gall., which may be applied at intervals of ten days or a fortnight. ‡——*An Amateur.*—We apprehend that the cause of your Cucumber plants producing only barren flowers is owing to your having obtained seed of a bad kind. So great is the difference in this respect between various sorts, that, under the same treatment, one will show fruit as soon as it has formed half-a-dozen leaves, while another kind will cover the whole bed before you can obtain the same result. ‡

SLUGS.—*Bedfordshire.*—The remedy alluded to at p. 118 for destroying slugs is to place, about the borders, Savoy leaves, with a stone laid on them to prevent the wind from blowing them about. These traps are to be examined daily; the slugs may be killed by being shaken into a pan of salt or brine. ‡

WORMS.—*J. J.*—Nothing is better for getting rid of these creatures than good fresh lime-water, prepared from fresh burnt lime. Gas-water will not drive them away. We have repeatedly stated that this fluid is an excellent manure for grass land, mixed with about three parts water. The quantity should not be less than 160 gallons of the gas-water, and as much more as the price it bears will enable you to afford. Now is the right season to apply it. †

ANTS.—*A young Beginner.*—As long as you keep the sand in which your Pines are plunged dry, so long will you be annoyed by ants. We would recommend you to saturate the sand with water, and afterwards to water it with a solution of chloride of lime. Most of the ants may be destroyed as they are endeavouring to escape. ‡

WIREWORM.—*A Sufferer.*—Spirit of tar is the best remedy with which we are acquainted for destroying this pest. The mode of application is described at p. 821 of 1842. ‡

DRAINAGE.—*T. A. N.*—When moss is placed over drainage in a pot, it should be removed every time the plant is repotted. In planting out, however, it is better to retain it, because it will serve as a reservoir of moisture in time of drought. ‡

DRIED PLANTS.—*Hertford.*—You will find a full account of the method of drying plants at p. 527 of 1842. The use of camphor is to prevent the attacks of insects, by keeping a supply of it constantly in the drawers or cases in which the specimens are preserved. ‡

SPURRING.—*T. A. N.*—To spur the shoot of a plant means to cut it back to a certain bud or eye, situated at a short distance from the base of the shoot. ‡

TRELLIS.—*Asbestos.*—In our opinion no plants would look better upon a trellised paling 4 feet high, and facing the south, than China Roses, which would continue to bloom from June till the end of November. From their being planted on the north side their roots would be kept in a more equable state of moisture. ‡

NEW ZEALAND.—We have received *Mr. Wansey's* circular, relating to the losses sustained by his son in consequence of the hostility of the natives. The conclusion to which we arrive is, that he ought to seek redress from the Colonial office, and not from the New Zealand Company. Outrages connected with di-puted possession, or arising out of any other circumstances, should be guarded against by the civil authorities acting under the Government of New Zealand; and nothing can be more clear than that they have neglected their duty—provided Mr. Alfred Wansey has performed his. We should be glad to know why this complainant could not have acted in the same way as Mr. Wickstead in similar circumstances at the Waitera, when the quarrel was effectually settled by a police magistrate and the show of a few muskets? †

FLOWER-POTS.—*O. S.*—The usual dimensions of a 24-sized pot are 8½ inches in diameter at top, by 8 inches deep. ‡

SLATE POTS.—*New Subscriber.*—Slate pots are square, and are more expensive than those made of clay. You will find where they are to be seen and purchased by referring to our advertisements. ‡

GOLD FISH.—*W. T. C.*—The Gold and Silver Fish bred in this country are quite as large as those from Holland. They may be procured in Covent Garden market. The best time for removing them is in May: it may, however, be done now, if cautiously performed, in which case the fish will spawn in their new habitation. ‡

WOOLLEN NETTING.—*Oriola.*—If Bees will not pass under the *Woollen* Net, placed over Peach-trees when in bloom, that is not unlikely to prove detrimental to the fruiting of the trees, unless the blossoms are disturbed by high winds, or by some artificial means. †

MISCELLANEOUS.—*W. A.*—It is impossible to determine plants from such fragments of leaves without a flower. ‡——*T. T.*—We think it very probable that great mischief may be done by the larvæ of insects, conveyed into frames with rotten manure, but we cannot specify any particular kind. If those that are suspected of being mischievous are forwarded to us, we will readily give our opinion upon them. *R.*——*Clericus.*—Be so good as to send us the little white worms alluded to, and we will tell you what they are. At present, we cannot undertake to illustrate the Wire-worm, but we hope to do so in the course of the year. *R.*——*James* can have it by sending six postage-stamps.——*H. T.*—The Acacia is A. lophantha. ‡——*R. S.*—Your insect is the Vine Weevil, figured and described at p. 292 of Vol. i. ‡——*D. M. Q.*—Your plant is Malvaviscus arbóreus, *alias* Achánia malvaviscus. †——*Amateur.*—We are so accustomed to be plundered, that we are not at all surprised at what you point out. Much obliged for the information. †——*Myrtus.*—We regret we cannot give you the information you ask for. We never state nurserymen's prices, or recommend one person rather than another. Your question can be answered by any respectable nurseryman. †——*P. W.*—We wish we could say we approve of your plan of heating; on the contrary, we think it a decided step backwards. It is the business of the patentees to make their invention known, if it has the merit claimed for it. †——*F. W. C.*—We really cannot undertake to name Cryptogamic plants, when they have no connexion with Horticulture. ‡——*A. K.*—Yes. ‡——*Veronica.*—It is impossible to say what your Anemones are from the inspection of a leaf. ‡——*An Inquirer.*—Your plants are—1, Acácia armata; 2, Erica Mediterránea; 3, E. cárnea; 5, Omphalodes verna. ‡——*G. C.*—Your plant is Gesnera Douglásii. †——*A. C.*—The Apple is the Hanwell Souring, excellent for kitchen use. ‖

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Parliamentary proceedings of the week present few subjects for comment, with the exception of Lord Palmerston's motion on the Ashburton Treaty. The chief features of this debate were the speeches of Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel on Tuesday night, which may be regarded as an epitome of the great questions which for half a century have endangered the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Lord Palmerston contended that, instead of resting on the case established by the decision of the King of the Netherlands and by the investigation of the British Commissioners,—viz., that the St. John was a British river, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1783,—Lord Ashburton had granted to Mr. Webster concession after concession, surrendering a tract beyond that river to which the Americans had not a shadow of title, and obtaining no concession in return for advantages gratuitously bestowed. The effect of this weakness, in his opinion, was manifested in the tone assumed by the United States with respect to the disputed boundary on the shores of the Pacific, and if the Oregon bill had been passed by Congress he considered that it would have amounted to a declaration of war against this country. Sir R. Peel, in reply, claimed credit for Lord Ashburton and the present Government, in having settled a question "the festering sore of half a century," which Lord Palmerston, although ten years in office, was unable to adjust. Its settlement, he said, was essential to the security of Canada and to the maintenance of peace; and in adopting a conventional line, Lord Ashburton had obtained a boundary better calculated to protect our Canadian provinces than that awarded by the King of Holland, while it secured to us much greater advantages, and a larger amount of the disputed territory. He disclaimed the reference to the celebrated map "with a strong red line" in the archives of the Foreign Office at Paris, and contended that there was no evidence to connect the map with Dr. Franklin's despatch. After some remarks from Mr. Macaulay on the tone assumed by Lord Ashburton in his correspondence with Mr. Webster, the debate was adjourned. It

was again resumed on Tuesday by Sir C. Napier; but shortly after its commencement, the House was counted out, and the motion, as a matter of course, fell to the ground. Lord Palmerston on Thursday explained that it was not his intention to renew the subject; he was anxious only for discussion, and was satisfied with having elicited the opinions which had been expressed on both sides of the House. Mr. Hume then gave notice of a motion for the 31st, expressing the thanks of the House to Lord Ashburton and the Government for having brought the boundary question to a satisfactory settlement. On Thursday Mr. S. O'Brien brought forward a motion for a select committee on the Irish Poor-Law, but it was opposed by Government, and negatived on a division by a majority of 85.

From France, we learn that the Secret Service Money Bill, which was so recently the object of angry discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, was passed by the Peers on Tuesday by a large majority. The seizure of Otaheite by the French squadron is officially confirmed, and there is some probability that the Sandwich Islands will also recognise the supremacy of France.—Accounts from Spain mention that the results of the Elections are considered on the whole satisfactory to the Ministry, and that the British and Spanish Governments have agreed upon the principle of a commercial treaty.—Our German news conveys the gratifying intelligence that the Archduke Charles, the heir presumptive to the Crown of Austria, has somewhat rallied from the effects of his late illness, and that hopes are entertained of his recovery.—Further advices from the West Indies give additional particulars of the recent earthquake; slight shocks were felt at Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara, St. Lucia, and Berbice, but they appear to have been unattended with destruction of property or loss of life.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left town on Saturday for Claremont, and remained there until Thursday, when they again returned to Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Adalbert, of Prussia, arrived in London on Monday, from Lisbon and the Brazils, and immediately proceeded to Claremont, to pay a visit to her Majesty. On Tuesday his Royal Highness visited the other members of the royal family, and went over the works of the new Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. On Wednesday the Prince embarked at the Custom-house for Hamburgh, on his return to Berlin.—Notice has been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office that Prince Albert will, by the desire of her Majesty, hold Levees at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, and on Wednesday, the 26th of April next, both days at two o'clock. It is her Majesty's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at these Levees shall be considered equivalent to presentations to the Queen. Addresses to the Queen may either be forwarded to her Majesty through the Secretary for the Home Department, or may be reserved until her Majesty shall hold a Levee.

Parliamentary Movements.—The Cambridge election has terminated in the return of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, by a majority of 18; the numbers at the close of the poll were, for Mr. Kelly, 703, for Mr. Foster, 685. Mr. T. B. C. Smith, the Attorney-General for Ireland, has been elected Member for Ripon, in the room of Mr. Pemberton, who has retired from public life. The Athlone election committee have concluded their inquiry, and reported to the House that Mr. Farrell had not been duly elected, that the election was void, and that he and his agent, Mr. French, had been guilty of treating. A new writ has accordingly been ordered for the election of a Member. The Nottingham election committee have reported to the House that Mr. Walter was not duly elected; that the last election for the borough was a void election; that Mr. Walter, through his agents, was guilty of bribery and treating; but that it has not been proved that such bribery was committed with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Walter. The new writ was ordered to be suspended for a week, until the evidence be printed.

The Mint.—By a Parliamentary paper issued last week, respecting the transactions of the Mint during 1842, it appears:—1. That 194,229*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* were issued out of the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of bullion for coinage. 2. That the total amount of purchases of silver bullion and dollars was 191,924*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.*, the Mint value of which, at 66*s.* per lb. Troy, was 208,746*l.* 2*s.* 11¼*d.*, showing a seignorage difference between market and Mint value of 18,664*l.* 2*s.* 3¾*d.* 3. Old worn silver coin from the Bank of England, purchased for re-coinage, nominal value, 20,000*l.*; Mint value, 18,157*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; showing a loss on the purchase of 1,842*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* 4. Copper bullion purchased, 499*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*; Mint value at 224*l.* per ton, 1,189*l.* 3*s.*; seignorage, 689*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* 5. The silver and copper coin delivered into the Mint-office amounted to 192,852*l.* of silver, and 1,344*l.* of copper. 6. Payments of silver and copper coin were 190,472*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* 7. Payments made into the Exchequer out of cash received for silver and copper monies, 175,317*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

Foreign.

FRANCE.—There is little news of general interest from Paris. The Chamber of Peers has been occupied for some days with the discussion of the Secret Service Money Bill, which passed on Tuesday by a large majority. The only event of the debate which requires notice, is the speech of M. Guizot, which is admitted by all parties to be fully equal to his former orations on the general policy of France. We can only quote the following remarks in reference to this country. "In England you know the difficulties of our situation during the last two years. You know the efforts that were necessary to maintain amicable relations between the countries, and prevent them being disturbed by passions, national and legitimate even in some of their motives, but full at once of error and of peril. Notwithstanding the difficulty, the desired result has been obtained. Not only have the friendly relations between the two countries been maintained, but a great number of delicate questions existing between them have been solved, and in a manner conformable to our interests and our desires. In fine, it is at the present day evident to all the world, that the passions so livelily awakened amongst us, have begun to grow calm; that a more just and equitable feeling prevails with respect to England; and that thanks to the perseverance and moderation of our policy, as well as that of England, there is every reason to hope that the amicable relations between the two countries will soon be solidly re-established." In the Chamber of Deputies there has been little novelty, excepting on a motion for abolishing the vote by ballot in the house, which was lost on Wednesday by a majority of eight. Much attention has been excited by the elections of the officers of the National Guard, which commenced on Tuesday. The tranquillity of France depends so greatly on the tranquillity of the capital, that the feelings of the National Guard towards the Government are naturally watched with solicitude when about to be manifested in the selection of its commanders.—The *Moniteur* officially confirms, in the following terms, the taking possession of Otaheite by the French squadron:—"The Government has received despatches from Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars, announcing that the Queen and the chiefs of Otaheite had asked to be admitted under the protection of the King of the French. The Rear-Admiral acquiesced in their demand, and had taken effective measures for the purpose until the receipt of the ratification of the King, which is about to be forwarded to him." We may possibly soon hear of the Sandwich Islands having also acknowledged the supremacy of France, for the *Quotidienne* mentions the arrival at Paris of an Envoy from them, of the name of Thomas Halillo. This personage is stated to have come on the subject of reparations required of the King of the Sandwich Islands by the commander of the French ship of war L'Ambuscade, also for sundry injuries done to French missionaries, and other offences against a treaty entered into with France in 1839.—It appears that definitive arrangements have been made relative to the railroad from Paris to Amiens, and from thence to Lille and to Calais. The Government has entered into terms with Messrs. Rothschild, Mills, and Co., a company of French and English capitalists, to have all the road completed in five years. The Chambers, last week, rejected the demand of Ministers for a grant of two millions of francs for the completion of the Bordeaux and La Teste Railroad.—The town of Les Andelys, in imitation of other towns of France which have erected statues to such of their townsmen as have distinguished themselves in arts or sciences—as Rouen to Pierre Corneille, Paris to Molière, Chateau-Thierry to La Fontaine, and Montboliard to Cuvier—has determined on paying a similar tribute to Nicholas Poussin, the painter. A subscription to this effect has been opened under the auspices of the Minister of the Interior.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid of the 14th inst. state, that the British and Spanish Governments had at length agreed upon the principle of a commercial treaty. As far as the election returns had been published the results had been considered satisfactory to the Government, although MM. Mendizabel and Gonzales had failed in their attempt to be returned for Madrid. The Infante Don Francesco de Paula has been returned for Saragossa, and much curiosity was excited as to the part his Royal Highness would enact in the Cortes. Considerable attention was also bestowed on the presence of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, who had just had a private audience of the young Queen.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 13th inst., brought by the Montrose steamer, in which Prince Adelbert of Prussia came passenger from Lisbon, where he had been spending a week, having arrived there from Bahia on the 6th, in a Sardinian frigate. A great number of important projects of law had been submitted to the Chambers. One was for the introduction of an extensive scheme of primary and secondary instruction throughout the kingdom; another for improving the navigation of the Tagus near Santarem, and cutting a canal through the valley of Azambuja; and a third for the construction of a general system of roads. This latter project had already passed the Deputies. The accouchement of the Queen was expected daily, and prayers for her safety had been directed to be said in all the churches of the country.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.—We learn from Brussels that it is in contemplation to establish a Belgian colony in the Sandwich Islands, and that the Belgian Colonisation Company of St. Thomas is in negotiation with the King of these islands. The private secretary of that Sovereign, M. Halillo, lately arrived at Brussels from the United States, and has since proceeded to Paris. The emigrant-ship Theodore has sailed from Antwerp for the new colony in Central America. The Brussels papers state that Holland has just lost one of its most honourable citizens, and the house of Orange one of its most able servants, in M. Falck, minister of King William II., who died on the 16th, at Brussels, of an attack of gout.

GERMANY.—Letters from Vienna, of the 12th inst., state that the illness of the Archduke F. Charles, the Emperor's brother, and presumptive heir to the crown, assumed so serious an aspect last week, that the sacrament had been administered to him; but that he had rallied within the last few days, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. The Archduke was one of the most distinguished commanders of the Austrian Army during the last great struggle with Napoleon. They also state that intelligence has been received from Uppeis, in the Bannat of Hungary, of a crime which has excited great indignation, the victim being a member of one of the most noble families in Germany. Count Ferdinando Nieperg, captain of hussars in that town, had forbidden those under his command from going to visit the inhabitants of a village, because there had lately been some affrays between the military and citizens. But going himself to the place, to see if his commands had been obeyed, he was attacked by two subaltern officers who were present, and who at once fired two pistols at him, by which he was mortally wounded, and died in a few hours. The two perpetrators of the murder have fled.—It appears that the reaction against the liberty of the press is making rapid progress among the Germanic Confederation, and that the censorship is become more strict than ever. The *Rhenish Gazette* will cease to appear after the 1st of April. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Leipsic is refused admission into Prussia, and the *Augsburg Gazette* has lost its importance in consequence of the proscription enforced by Bavaria and Prussia.—Letters from Prague mention that the family of Count Waldstein, descendants of the Duke of Friedland (and erroneously called Wallenstein), have commenced an action to recover the great estates, on the ground of the imperial rescript of 18th July, 1628, which confirms the testament of the Duke *per extensum*. The Imperial Exchequer has reported the suit as a matter already decided, but the tribunal at Prague does not recognise this objection; and thus this remarkable claim, which has been so often brought forward, rejected, and again taken up, will be brought to a legal decision.—Another German railroad, that from Magdeburg to Halberstadt, is to be opened in its full extent on the 15th July next. This will be of great convenience to those English tourists who choose Hamburg for their route, on their visits to the Continent next summer. The steam-boats proceed from Hamburg up the Elbe to Magdeburg, and the railroad from Magdeburg to Halberstadt will carry the tourist at once into the midst of the romantic beauties of the Brocken and the Harz Mountains, with Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Stettin, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, &c. Magdeburg has been for some time in constant railroad communication.—Accounts from Hanover state that several of the Orders of Knighthood, medals, and honorary insignia (given on the occasion of the marriage of the Crown Prince) have been sent back to the Government.

MALTA.—Letters from Malta give further particulars of the melancholy death of Dr. Martin, noticed in our last. It appears that the shot was almost immediately fatal, and that death ensued within the hour. The ball entered at the lower part of the back, and completely traversed the stomach, so that nothing could be done to save his life. The murder was committed by the sentry at Sir John Louis's door, as Dr. Martin was passing from the house to the Admiral's steps. Had his visit been a little earlier, his life would have been saved, for the sentinels were changed at twelve o'clock. The soldier was not two yards from Dr. Martin when he fired; he has been examined by the magistrates, and says that his musket went off by accident; but this is contradicted by the evidence of an eye-witness, who saw him the instant after the gun went off, holding it still presented, in the way a soldier takes aim. The result of the coroner's inquest is not yet known.—A Court Martial was lately held at Malta, which admonished Capt. Sir C. Sullivan, of the Formidable, which ran ashore near Barcelona, "to be more careful in future in reference to the use of the lead and line," and reprimanded the master on the same grounds.

GREECE.—The accounts from Athens relate chiefly to the death and funeral of Theodore Colecrotoni, the most remarkable of the Greek chiefs who fought for the national independence during the revolution. He died at the age of 74, on the 15th, of an attack of apoplexy. The funeral was attended by several thousand persons, including the garrison, and was accompanied to the burying ground, about half a mile beyond the temple of Jupiter, by the entire population of Athens, and by the carriages of the whole *corps diplomatique*, except that of the French Minister. Even the Turkish Ambassador was not ashamed of being seen doing honour to the warrior, though he had fought against the country he represented. Among the pall-bearers was Sir Richard Church, the former Colonel of the deceased when in the English army.

WEST INDIES.—The mail steamer Tay has brought accounts from Trinidad to the 15th, Barbadoes to the 16th, St. Lucia to the 17th, Jamaica, St. Kitt's, and Demerara to the 18th, and Dominica and St. Vincent to the 19th February. The papers do not afford much news in addition to what has been received by previous arrivals. They are, of course, principally occupied with the details of the earthquake experienced in the neighbourhood of the Northern West India Islands, the particulars of which are already known to our readers. Slight shocks had been felt at Trinidad, Demerara, Berbice, and St. Lucia, but it does not appear that they were attended with destruction of property or loss of life, though the populace have been in a complete state of consternation, owing to the great damage done in Antigua, Nevis, Guadaloupe, and Martinique, by the late awful visitation. The Barbadoes journals express with much satisfaction their escape from the calamity which has befallen the sister colonies, and add, that the prospects of the crops were good, notwith-

standing the sultry state of the weather. The canes are said to present a luxurious appearance, while the agricultural population were working with the greatest activity in carrying out the operations of the fields. The representatives of the Legislative Council of Barbadoes, sympathising with their fellow colonists of the neighbouring islands, who have suffered by the earthquake, prayed the Governor to make a grant from the public treasury for their relief; and, in compliance, a sum of 15,000 dollars was voted by them, to be applied in such proportion and in such manner amongst the sufferers in the neighbouring islands as his Excellency and the Council may see fit.—From Trinidad we have accounts of the continuance of emigration from the shores of Africa, to supply the wants of the colonists with labour. The Kroomen were the class of people mostly engaged. A fire had occurred on the Matilda estate, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It is remarked that the crime of arson is much on the increase, and that the local authorities do not exercise proper vigilance for its suppression. The Tay does not appear to be the bearer of more recent accounts from Guadaloupe than have already reached us from France, nor of anything new from Cuba since the conflagration at Port-au-Prince, on the 9th January. A Court-martial has been held upon the Hon. Captain Elliot, of the Spartan frigate, for inflicting corporal punishment on Mr. Delacy M. Gleig, a midshipman of that vessel. The court found Capt. Elliot guilty of the charges alleging the infliction of corporal punishment; but in consideration of the very high testimonials as to character and conduct adduced by the prisoner—the extraordinary and parental anxiety manifested on all occasions for the well-doing and general instruction of all the young men on board his ship, and particularly of Mr. Gleig himself—and also looking at the nature of the punishment complained of, the circumstances under which it was inflicted, the feeling which dictated it and which animated the prisoner towards all under his command, as proved in evidence, the court decided that the authority and the rules and regulations of her Majesty's service, and the dignity of the law, as applicable to an infringement of them, will be fully vindicated and upheld by merely adjudging that the prisoner be severely reprimanded. Upon Captain Elliot's return to his own ship, the crew received him with loud and continued cheering, which was heard on board every ship in harbour and in Port Royal.—An extraordinary phenomenon was observed from the Tay to the W. and SSW. during the homeward passage on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, and 17th inst. In appearance it was like a bright sunbeam, resembling in shape a comet's tail, but more parallel, the altitude of the upper limb being about 32 degrees, and terminating downward about 8 degrees above the horizon in an oblique direction; it was generally visible from half-past six until nine in the evening. This is, no doubt, the comet we have noticed under our Miscellaneous article. Among the passengers by the Tay were a black prince and princess, the Prince Louis Napoleon Christophe, of St. Domingo, brother of Christophe, King of Hayti, and his wife. They had been visiting the West India Islands for pleasure, and have come to England in the same pursuit.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Denman called the attention of the House to a paragraph he had read in the *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday last, in what professed to be the report of a speech delivered the preceding evening by Sir T. Wilde in the House of Commons. In that speech he, the learned Chief Justice of England, found himself accused of having declared from the Bench "that licentious and profligate writings, and their use by prisoners, had nothing to do with prison discipline." He could not lose a moment in vindication of his own character, and of the administration of justice, in giving such an accusation the most unqualified contradiction. He had never uttered nor entertained a single sentiment that bore the least affinity to what had been ascribed to him. His judgment, delivered in the case of Stockdale v. Hansard, was evidently that alone to which such an accusation could point; but in that case the words used by him, as reported by Adolphus and Ellis, were, "that whether the book found in the possession of a prisoner in Newgate were obscene or decent could have no influence in determining how prisons could best be regulated." He made no motion on the subject, but contented himself with this refutation of the calumnious report.—Lord Brougham produced an additional contradiction of the *Chronicle's* report in the shape of a letter from Sir T. Wilde, who positively denied having ever made use of the words attributed to him. Lord Brougham took that opportunity of recording how entirely and from the bottom of his heart and soul he agreed in every one particular with the judgment then pronounced, and how heartily he concurred in the renewed statement of that decision, and the grounds of it that had been made that night by his noble and learned friend. He rejoiced at having now an opportunity of thus declaring his opinion in favour of that judgment, relieved from all those scruples which would have restrained him at the time when that judgment might have come before him in his judicial capacity in that house.—Lord Campbell maintained that the bill of 1841, agreed to by their Lordships, and which recited in its preamble that the power of inquiring into abuses was the necessary privilege of both Houses of Parliament, amounted to a Parliamentary reversal of the judgment delivered in the Queen's Bench. He also asserted as a fact, that all the eminent lawyers in Westminster Hall were unanimous in condemning that judgment.—Lord Abinger doubted Lord Campbell's fact, for he knew the opinions of eminent lawyers were generally in favour of the judgment.—Lord Denman reminded Lord Campbell that the universal cry of the supporters of the House of Commons at the time the bill was passing, was that, by the mere act of bringing in such a bill the House of Commons was surrendering the privilege it had been contending for.—The Duke of Wellington referred to the statement of Lord Campbell, that the act of Parliament was contradictory to, or inconsistent with, the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. He wished to state that it was the Lord Chief Justice who supported and pressed that bill when laid before their Lordships, and who prevailed upon the House to adopt that measure. He knew he could answer for one whom that noble and learned Lord persuaded to vote for that measure—namely, himself. He voted for that measure in consequence of the speech of the Lord Chief Justice, who would not have urged that bill if it had been so entirely inconsistent with the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench.—Lord Brougham said that if there were any authority lighter than a feather in the balance, in order to countervail the great, grave, and venerable judgment of the King's sworn Judges, administering justice and the law according to their oaths, it was precisely that testimony, that authority, that opinion of such a person as Lord Campbell on the present occasion—namely, the advocate in the cause—not a sworn judge, but the retained counsel in the cause, who had been defeated by the reasons on the opposite side; and which had been condemned by the universal judgment of the Court he had addressed; and if anything could by possibility still more detract from the weight and authority of that opinion, it was the supposed possibility of the learned counsel not bearing very meekly his entire discomfiture, after having argued for 16 hours, as his noble and learned friend admitted he had done, by those judges, who all agreed in deciding against him.

Tuesday.—Lord Brougham rose to complain of a new breach of privilege—of a certain statement which he had seen in a newspaper relative to himself and Lord Lynedoch, and which he designated as a most absurd and ridiculous, yet malignant falsehood. This statement, he said, was evidently fabricated for the purpose not only of bringing him into contempt, but of exciting a cause of duel betwixt him and his noble and gallant friend. The origin of the fabrication was this: he (Lord Brougham) having expressed in their Lordships' House on a late occasion his supposition that Lord Lynedoch was a member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and having subsequently found himself in error in that supposition, had undertaken, at the request of Lord William Russell, to correct his misstatement in the same place as he had spoken it. Before he had the opportunity of doing so, however, a paragraph came from Edinburgh, setting forth as a fact that a hostile message had been sent by Lord Lynedoch, and that the retractation which he (Lord Brougham) was to make was the consequence of that message. This paragraph, than which nothing would be more ridiculous as well as false, had been copied by all the London and other newspapers. He concluded by announcing that he was engaged tracing out the author of this slander, and that it was his fixed determination to bring him to the bar of that House.

The Duke of Wellington, in reply to Lord Beaumont, said that it was the intention of Government to bring in a bill to give effect to the Act of the Canadian Legislature, with respect to the introduction of American grain, through Canada, at a fixed duty of 3*s.*, and into this country as Colonial produce.

Thursday.—The Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was read a first time; a committee was appointed to arrange and control the future proceedings, and it was ordered that one set of counsel only should be heard on each side, for and against the disfranchisement of the borough.

Friday.—Lord Brougham gave notice that he would lay on the table his Bill for the suppression of the slave trade on Monday or Tuesday week, and move the second reading after Easter.—Lord Campbell brought in a Bill to effect, by means of a short and simple form, the conveyance of freehold property, in lieu of the present lengthy and verbose form of lease and release. It was read a first time.—On the motion of Lord Wharncliffe the Coroners Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—On the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr. T. Duncombe adverted to the treatment of the Chartist prisoners in Knutsford Gaol, and read a letter from the chaplain, complaining of the conduct of the magistrates towards him, in consequence of information he had communicated to the prison inspector, sent down specially by the Home-office to make inquiry.—Mr. Tatton Egerton said, that the chaplain had for several years kept a private memorandum-book of what was going on in the gaol, instead of communicating what he thought to be wrong to the magistrates, who were anxious that all the facts of the case should be made known.—Sir James Graham complained that this proceeding was premature, as it was his intention to lay the report of the prison inspector on the table of the House. The Home Secretary had no control over the appointment or removal of the chaplains of gaols, which was vested in the magistrates.—Mr. Williams asked why the rate of interest on Exchequer bills was not reduced, seeing the current rate for money in the market was not more than one per cent.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the rate on public securities could not be arranged with reference to the fluctuating and temporary rate in the market.

The House having formed itself into a committee of supply, a vote was taken of 18,182,000*l.* to defray Exchequer bills.—The votes for the commissariat raised some debate, Mr. Hume and Mr. Williams objecting to the extravagant scale of our military establishments.—Sir R. Peel, Mr. Bernal, and other members argued that these establishments were reduced to as low a rate as was compatible with due relief to regiments serving abroad, and to the effective protection of our colonial empire.—Mr. Hume and Mr. Williams having urged the postponement of the civil contingencies, on account of not having had time to consider the amount and nature of the votes, Sir. R. Peel assented, remarking, in reply to Mr. Williams, who had complained of the rapid manner in which the entire estimates were hurried forward, that it was no wonder, seeing that the Government had taken the House by surprise at the extent of the reductions which they had been enabled to effect, and had thereby commanded universal acquiescence. The House then resumed; and transacted some routine business, including a discussion, in committee, on the Coast of Africa Bill; the third reading and passing of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill; the appointment of a committee, on the motion of Mr. Hutt, to inquire into the laws affecting aliens; and a short discussion on a motion of Mr. Hume's, for a return relating to the Mint, on which there was a division, rejecting it, by 39 to 15. The returns, excluding the private emoluments of the officers, were subsequently granted by the Government.

Tuesday.—Sir T. Wilde rose to disavow the expressions attributed to him in reference to the Lord Chief Justice, during the late debate on the privilege question. The extent of what he had said on that occasion was that that noble and learned person had held that whether licentious books were or were not used by prisoners was not relevant to the consideration of the question of prison discipline. Sir T. Wilde having, in making this disavowal, nearly repeated his former oration, he was reprimanded by the Speaker, who informed him that for a Member, under pretence of giving a short explanation, to make a long speech, was highly irregular and productive of great confusion. Sir T. Wilde pleaded the practice of the other House in his justification.

Lord Palmerston then brought on his motion with reference to the Ashburton Boundary Treaty. Various opinions were entertained respecting this treaty, but nobody thought it an advantageous bargain; while others, amongst whom he was one, thought it deserving of blame; and in entering on its discussion, he would disregard the stale and hackneyed argument of wishing to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries. War he deprecated; he admitted the great importance of maintaining intimate connexion between national "blood relations;" but they were independent political communities, having distinct interests. The first dispute which arose out of the treaty of 1783, was, which was the St. Croix?—there being several rivers to which that name had been given; the next, where were the "highlands?"—the British Commissioners finding them south of the St. John, the Americans near the St. Lawrence; and the laying down of the forty-fifth parallel of latitude, which excited long-continued dispute, the Americans, in order to gain a given territory, contending ingeniously for its determination by "geocentric" latitude, instead of by astronomical observation. The King of the Netherlands, in making his award, had decided that neither the British nor the American lines met the conditions of the treaty of 1783, and he chose an intermediate line; and though it was felt that this award was very disadvantageous to England, it was nevertheless submitted to by the British Government. But the Government of the United States had rejected it, and it was thereupon intimated to them that the Government of this country had withdrawn its offer of adopting it. The foundation of the British claim lay on the decision of the question, whether or not the St. John, falling into the Bay of Fundy, was an "Atlantic" river, according to the terms of the treaty. It had been determined in our favour by the King of the Netherlands; and though the re-opening of this question was refused by the British Government, it had been agreed that a convention should be appointed to re-investigate and decide on the disputed points of the boundary. But the proposition of the American Government, that commissioners from the state of Maine should be associated with the general commissioners, was rejected by the British Government, on special grounds of objection. The British commissioners, Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, had laboriously discharged their duty, and had ascertained that the line claimed by this country conformed with the conditions of the treaty, while the American line did not. They had not, indeed, the additional evidence in their possession of the map marked by the "strong red line;" but the American Government were aware of this corroboration of the justice of our claims. Instead, then, of resting on our case, and conducting it through the ordinary intervention of our ambassador at Washington, a special mission was resorted to, which in itself was disadvantageous, because a functionary so going out with pomp and parade would have the natural reluctance to return empty-handed. The individual selected was an additional important consideration. He spoke with all respect of Lord Ashburton, whose public character and private virtues commanded the esteem of all; but he laboured under special disadvantages, arising from his connexion with America, and his unacquaintedness with diplomacy; while there were other individuals, some of whom he mentioned, who might have been more fitly chosen. On Lord Ashburton's arrival, he was met by Mr. Webster with the demand of, what proposal have you come to make to us—an advantageous position, by which he ultimately "check-mated" the British negotiator. Lord Ashburton made his proposal, which he unskilfully termed an "*ultimatum*," but the Americans played with him, obtaining concession after concession, Madawaska settlement and all, until they brought Lord Ashburton to a stand-still, and ascertained the compressibility of the "squeezable material." A river boundary had been admitted to be a natural one by Mr. Webster; yet he refused to abide by it, and claimed a tract of territory north of the St. John, to which the Americans had not a shadow of a title. Here Lord Ashburton should have frankly taken his ground; the negotiation had been based on the concession of mutual equivalents; and if Mr. Webster had insisted on drawing the boundary line to the St. Francis, so as to secure this territory north of the St. John, there were various important considerations which Lord Ashburton might have bargained for it. But by the time the negotiation had been brought to this point, all these advantages had been given up; they were gone; Lord Ashburton had thrown the bag containing them at Mr. Webster's feet, and the American minister had coolly picked it up, with a profusion of thanks, but as coolly refusing any concession in exchange for advantages gratuitously bestowed. The military road from Quebec to St. John's was indeed secured; but the concession of the navigation of the St. John brought the Americans, in time of war, close to it. After referring to other points in the boundary, the noble lord proceeded to that portion of the treaty which relates to the slave-trade, expressed his conviction that since the accession of the present Government to office we had made a retrograde step with respect to this great question, and gave a sketch of the proceedings connected with the refusal of the French Government to sign the Right of Search Treaty—a circumstance of which the Americans took advantage, through their agents at Paris, in order to raise more difficulties in the way. The letter of Lord Aberdeen to the Admiralty, with respect to the burning of the slave barracoons on the coast of Africa, had been another discouragement; and the correspondence between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster was another, as, with reference to the case of the "Creole," Lord Ashburton appeared to admit that slaves on board American ships in British ports were to be regarded as slaves still upon American territory. He trusted that this would not be conceded, but that slaves brought into our possessions would be regarded as human beings. The effect of our concessions was visible in the tone taken with respect to the disputed boundary on the shores of the Pacific; had the Oregon bill passed the American Congress, it would have been a declaration of war against this country. He concluded with commenting on the imprudent conduct of Lord Ashburton, at the dinner given to him in Boston, when he termed it the "cradle of American liberty;" and though he could not suppose that a treaty so deliberately settled should not be ratified, he hoped that this surrender of our rights to the Americans would not have the effect of indisposing them to equitable arrangements hereafter.

Sir R. Peel said that Lord Palmerston had occupied upwards of three hours in attacking a treaty and its negotiator, though he had been ten years in office without being able to effect any settlement of the dispute. The noble lord shrunk from the more manly course of impeaching the treaty or its authors by a specific resolution, and contented himself with moving for papers which he knew could not be produced. Addressing himself, in the first instance, to the latter portion of Lord Palmerston's speech, he contended that, instead of having made a retrograde step on the question of slavery, by the treaty with the United States, the present government had made a step in advance, and one which the late government had been unable to make. Lord Palmerston had blamed General Cass for obstructing the conclusion of the treaty with France for an extended right of search; but the cause was not General Cass; it was the noble lord himself whose policy had prevented the conclusion of that treaty. With respect to the destruction of the barracoons, he would go to the length of the law in suppressing slavery, but it was impolitic to go beyond it; we must conciliate other powers by respecting their rights. In the case of the "Creole," Lord Ashburton had entered into no stipulations, but he had laid down the broad principle, that slaves landing on British territory were entitled to their freedom. Lord Ashburton had not undertaken to adjust every cause of dispute, because he was anxious to confine himself to the one great question, the festering sore of half a century, and which had, on the accession of the present government, placed us in a position bordering on war. As to the Oregon territory, negotiations were going on, which promised that in a few months that question would be amicably settled, if no attempt were made to excite and exasperate mutual animosity. As to the north-eastern boundary, sixty years had elapsed without bringing us nearer to a settlement. It had been attempted by the treaty of Ghent: the King of the Netherlands, after several years' consideration, had declared it to be impossible to execute the treaty, and recommended a conventional line as a compromise; and it had been accepted by this country. But the United States had refused it in 1832; yet for three successive years afterwards Lord Palmerston, being under no obligation to abide by the award, had nevertheless continued to press its acceptance on the United States—a boundary which he now thinks would have endangered the security of Canada. From 1835 what had been the course of the late government with relation to this question, having skilled diplomatists at their command, directed by the "master-mind" presiding in the Foreign Office? In 1838, despairing of effecting a settlement on the terms of a treaty, they had suggested a conventional line, by which the disputed territory was proposed to be equally divided, on a principle similar to that which has been adopted by the treaty of 1842. When the present Government came into office, in 1841, they felt that it was desirable to settle this question, without the proposed additional expense and delay of a convention, especially as Lord Palmerston, on the eve of quitting office, had left negotiations more than ever embroiled, by the peremptory and cavalier terms in which he had rejected the latest propositions of the American Government. Nay, more, Lord Palmerston had made the preposterous proposition that the Kings of Prussia, Sardinia, and Saxony should each appoint a scientific man to arrange an arbitration, while Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington,

exclaimed, "For God's sake, if you go to arbitration, don't have professors!" The noble Lord relied on his Mudge and Featherstonhaugh; but Mr. Webster had his Mudge and Featherstonhaugh; while the expense of another survey might have cost more than the worth of the entire territory in dispute. There were questions which admitted of no delay; and this was one of them: the tide of population was pressing onwards, and Sir Howard Douglas, to whom he appealed, would bear testimony to the dangers which arose from the unsettled boundary, one of them being described by the late Lord Sydenham as the strange anomaly of an armed body belonging to a foreign power being placed within a territory over which her Majesty exercised jurisdiction. The settlement of the question was essential to the security of Canada, and the maintenance of peace; and Lord Ashburton in effecting it, deserved well of his country, not only for undertaking the mission, but for the manner in which he had accomplished it. The American people were strongly persuaded of the justice of their claims, and in adopting a conventional line the British Government, after consulting high military authorities, had agreed to a boundary which would be better calculated to secure our Canadian colonies than the boundary awarded by the King of Holland, while it secured to us much greater advantages. By the award of the King of Holland this country would only have gained two-fifths and America three-fifths of the disputed territory; while by the Ashburton treaty, seven-twelfths are given to America and five-twelfths to England. After contending that the great bulk of moderate men in both countries were in favour of the treaty, and that it had given especial satisfaction to the inhabitants of the north-west American provinces, whose peaceful relations were secured by it, he passed to the map with the "strong red line," which had been found in the archives of the Foreign-office at Paris. Nothing could be more fallacious than this reference to maps. A map existed in our royal library, which had belonged to the late King, on which was traced a red line, according to the boundary as claimed by the Americans, and which was set forth as being the boundary as settled by the British negotiator of the treaty of 1783. The map attributed to Dr. Franklin had been sought for in 1826, on the request of the British Government, who were then seeking for information on the subject; it had not then been found, because it was preserved, not in the political, but in the historical department, where it had been found by Mr. Jared Sparks. Yet there was no evidence to connect that map with Dr. Franklin's despatch. He concluded with a vindication of Lord Ashburton, and called upon the House to stamp its approbation of the Government and its representative by negativing the motion.

Mr. MACAULAY disclaimed everything inconsistent with friendly feelings towards the United States and personal regard towards Lord Ashburton, and also admitted the importance of a settlement of the question. But the correspondence between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster indicated, on the part of the English plenipotentiary, a caressing and wheedling tone unworthy of his position, and derogatory to the country, to an extent unparalleled in the history of diplomacy. Of this he quoted specimens from that portion of the correspondence relating to the cession of the Madawaska settlement, and contrasted them with the tone and spirit of Mr. Webster. The eighth article of the treaty, relating to the slave trade, had been ratified in opposite senses in London and Washington, for in America it was viewed as abandoning the right of search, neither power being there considered as having the power to search the vessels of the other. What a settlement of a question was that which rendered it necessary for the Prime Minister of England to contradict publicly in Parliament the official language of the President of the United States! The last eight or nine months had brought out a stronger disposition to pugnacity on the part of the United States than the previous eight or nine years had manifested; and every French newspaper exposed the impolicy of receding from a calm, firm demeanour, by echoing the opinion that America was the country which was able to deal with the proud islanders, and bring them on their knees. If this great country, the envy of others, did not find peace in firmness and dignity, she would never do so in submission and shame.

Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS narrated his experience, as Governor of New Brunswick, in the controversy which had arisen between himself and the Governor of Maine, with respect to the disputed territory. The Americans had endeavoured to goad him into a military demonstration, in order to embroil the two countries; but he appealed to the law, and was enabled to vindicate the right and jurisdiction of the Crown over the territory in dispute. He had effectually protected the Madawaska settlement, had resisted encroachment, but he fully approved of the conventional line adopted by the treaty, not as the most desirable on all points, but as the best which could be obtained without a rupture of the negotiations, which the value of the disputed territory did not warrant.—On the motion of Sir C. NAPIER, the debate was adjourned.

Wednesday.—In reply to a question from Mr. DIVETT, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Custom-house authorities had not entered into any compromise with the parties implicated in the late smuggling transactions.

The report upon the Dogs Bill was brought up, after a division, in which there were 100 for and 54 against it; and the third reading was fixed for Thursday, after another division, upon an amendment for the postponement—there being for the amendment, 36; against it, 97.

The adjourned debate on the Ashburton Treaty was resumed by Sir C. NAPIER, who complimented Sir R. PEEL on the bewildering effect of his eloquence, which had prevented him from being able to stay to listen to Mr. Macaulay's speech, in every word of which, however, as he had read it, he perfectly agreed. He then contended that Lord Ashburton had permitted himself to be outwitted by the "smart" dealings of Mr. Webster.—Mr. D'ISRAELI considered Lord Palmerston's speech of the previous evening to have been a great Parliamentary exhibition,—one of the ablest and most luminous expositions he had ever heard. But what was the state of the case? We had given up a strip of land bordering on Vermont and Hampshire, and had received another strip adjoining New Brunswick; and for the angle of land formed by the sources of the Connecticut, we had received a considerable territory forming an important military frontier: that is, we had given up one hundred thousand acres, and had received one million. The navigation of the St. John gave the Americans no peculiar advantages, as, on that part of the river running through British territory, they must be subject to British law; and the concession of Rouse's Point was not of importance, as it did not command the entrance of Lake Champlain, and, moreover, was in ruins. He had seen the celebrated "red line" map, which was a small one of 18 inches square, by D'Anville, of the continent of North America, too minute to be an authority; and he read an extract from the correspondence of Dr. Franklin, as published by his grandson, in which it was distinctly stated that the map used by the negotiators was Mitchell's. The British negotiator of the treaty of 1783, Mr. Oswald, had been objected to, and defended on grounds very similar to those on which the appointment of Lord Ashburton had been questioned and supported. He concluded with a criticism on Lord Palmerston's foreign policy.—Mr. HAWES proceeded to address the House, but there not being forty Members present, the House was counted out, and the motion, as a matter of course, fell to the ground.

Thursday.—Mr. HUME adverted to the discreditable termination of the debate on the Boundary Treaty, and asked Lord Palmerston if he meant to renew the discussion.—Lord PALMERSTON replied he did not; he was satisfied with the result of the discussion, so far as it had gone, as it was impossible for him to go to a division after the declarations of Sir R. Peel.—Mr. HUME then gave notice, for the 31st, of a motion approving of the settlement of the boundary question, and declaring that the Government and Lord Ashburton deserved the thanks of the House.—Lord PALMERSTON afterwards took the opportunity of correcting a statement he had made with respect to Lord Ashburton—namely, that he was not only a British subject, but an American citizen. He had been apprised by Lord Ashburton that he was in error, and he now acknowledged it.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved for a specific return of public money expended on each of the royal palaces, gardens, and parks, &c., with the salaries or other emoluments received by the rangers and deputy-rangers, from 1811 to 1842.—The Earl of LINCOLN was willing to give all the information in his power, but objected to a return for the long period required, and recommended that it should be limited to an account from 1833 to the present time.—After some remarks from Mr. HUME,—Sir R. PEEL deprecated the practice of calling for unnecessary returns, which interfered with the regular business of the departments, and defeated the objects of the advocates of economy, by rendering extra aid requisite. The money expended on the royal parks was as much spent for the enjoyment of the people as the gratification of Her Majesty. Hampton-palace was open to the public; and it was unfair to hold up the necessary establishments essential to the dignity of an ancient monarchy, as an exclusive and unnecessary burden on the people.—Mr. WILLIAMS accepted the offer of the modified return, which was accordingly ordered.

After some conversation respecting the production of documents, which Mr. HUME was desirous of obtaining, in order to illustrate the state of our commercial intercourse with Naples,

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN rose to move for a select committee to inquire into the manner in which the Irish Poor-Law Act has been carried into operation, and also as to the results of that measure upon the condition of the poor, and of society at large in Ireland, with power to report their opinion to the House in reference to any modification which may appear desirable. While he was addressing the House notice was taken that there were not forty members present; but it turned out that the required number was within the House, and the honourable Member expressed himself indignantly on the attempt which he considered to have been made to interrupt the discussion of an important Irish question. He entered into considerable detail, particularly objecting to the workhouse test as unfitted for Ireland.—Lord ELIOT said that the Government entertained no particular predilection for or against the law, but he had received very general testimony from influential individuals as to the fact of its working well. No doubt considerable dissatisfaction prevailed in Ireland respecting it, but that arose from certain defects, to remedy which the Government were about to introduce a Bill, until which he would postpone any general discussion on the subject. There were 35,000 paupers in the workhouses in Ireland; and though it appeared that the Irish poor would not go into the workhouse except as a last resource, these establishments afforded an asylum to many of the most wretched in that country, and were beneficial in conducing to habits of order and subordination. After defending the management of the Poor-law Commission in Ireland, he contended that a committee of inquiry would lead to no useful result, as the necessary remedies for any defects would be better provided for by the proposed measure of the Government, and he therefore resisted the motion.—A debate ensued in which Sir D. Norreys, Mr. Shaw, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Escott, Sir H. Barron, Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. French, Mr. Gregory, Sir R. Ferguson, and Lord Bernard took part.—Sir J. GRAHAM reminded the House that both Lord Eliot and himself, in answer to questions, had repeatedly intimated the intention of the Government to bring in a remedial measure, for the introduction of which leave would be asked before the Easter recess. That measure would not circumscribe the powers of the commissioners, and would affirm the workhouse test as the only safe one which could be adopted in Ireland. Admitting the defects of the law, and proposing to remedy them, they were yet determined to uphold it generally, and therefore the grant of a committee of inquiry would only serve as a delusion, by tending to excite doubts in the minds of the Irish people as to its stability.—Mr. Ross was satisfied with the declaration of the Government, and could not, therefore, support the motion.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN replied; and, on a division, his motion was rejected by 108 to 23.

Friday.—The Aerial Transit Bill was, on the motion of Mr. ROEBUCK, read a first time, amid much laughter.—An animated preliminary discussion arose on the motion for the second reading of the Factories Bill. It was urged by various Members that both the principles and details of the bill required careful and mature consideration; and Sir J. GRAHAM promised that, if the second reading were now taken, he would not propose the committee on the bill till after Easter. The motion for the second reading was then put. Mr. EWART objected to some of the clauses on the part of the Dissenters, and the Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY objected on the part of the Roman Catholics. Sir R. H. INGLIS claimed for the Established Church the exclusive right of being supreme instructress of the people, and Lord J. RUSSELL complimented the House on the good temper with which the question had been met. The bill was ultimately read a second time. The Dogs' Bill, after three divisions, was read a third time, and passed by a majority of 23.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 96¾ to ⅞ for account, and 96⅝ to ¾ for money; New Three-and-half per Cents., 102¼ to ⅜; Bank Stock, 184 to 5; India Stock, 268½; Exchequer Bills, at 64*s.* to 66*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

New Houses of Parliament.—The Select Committee of the House of Lords have met, and considered the subject of the delay in the progress of the building to which we recently adverted, and have come to the following resolution:—That considering the great inconvenience of the present House of Lords, and that such inconvenience will be greatly aggravated by the progress of the new buildings before the commencement of the session of 1844, no delay should take place in building and preparing the new House of Lords beyond what is absolutely required for the safety of the work; that the architect be directed so to conduct his operations as to secure the occupation of the new House of Lords, with temporary fittings, at the commencement of the session of 1844; that in case the architect, in the progress of the work, shall find that more time will be required, in consequence of any apprehension of injurious consequences to the building, he shall report the same to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in order that such report may be communicated to the House in due time; and that it does not appear to the Committee that it is advisable that any alterations in the ventilation in the present House of Lords, which would lead to additional expense, should be adopted.

Christ's Hospital.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Saturday last, sent to Alderman T. Johnson, as a donation to this Hospital, the sum of 500*l.*, which the Alderman immediately transmitted to the treasurer. In reference to the previous donation of 1000*l.* presented by her Majesty, and which was stated to be the first bestowed by any Sovereign of these realms since the foundation of the charity, a *Subscriber* has sent us the following extract, from the Feb. Number of the "English Journal of Education," showing that the name of the "Merry Monarch" ought not to have been forgotten as one of its Royal benefactors. "The institution was enriched by a succession of pious benefactors, most of them citizens of London. King Charles II., at the suggestion of Sir Robert Clayton, the Lord Mayor, granted a second charter, in the year 1676, with a *gift of* 1000*l. yearly for seven years*, to endow a Mathematical school for 40 boys; and an annuity of 370*l.* was added for the purpose of educating and placing out, yearly, ten boys for the sea-service."

East India House.—On Wednesday a Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors was held, for the purpose of considering various subjects of importance connected with the affairs of India. Sir J. L. Lushington took the chair, and acquainted the Court that certain papers relative to appointments in the civil, military, and ecclesiastical services, which had been laid before the House of Commons, were now laid upon the Proprietors' table, for their information. He had also to acquaint the Court that the Board of Control assented to a proposition, granting a pension to Captain John Charratie of 150*l.* per annum, to commence from the 14th September, 1838. Several motions were then brought forward, and a long discussion ensued, but the details would have little interest for the public.

The Thames Tunnel.—On Saturday, at a meeting of the directors, it was definitively arranged that the ceremony of opening this national work should take place this day, the 25th inst. The Duke of Wellington was expected to officiate on the occasion, but has been compelled by public business to decline the invitation. The first stone of the tunnel was laid in 1824, by the late Mr. Smith, afterwards one of its most active parliamentary opponents, when the occurrence of the first casualty obliged the directors to apply to Government for aid. The time during which the works have actively proceeded is scarcely more than ten years, and 600 feet, or nearly half the whole distance, was completed in the first two years. The circular staircases and the eastern roadway are now finished, but some time will elapse before the thoroughfare for carriages can be opened. Both archways are perfectly dry. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the directors will dine with their friends at the London Tavern.

Bethlehem Hospital.—At a meeting of the Governors of this Hospital on Friday, Sir Peter Laurie, the President, in the chair, it was moved by Lord Shaftesbury, and agreed to unanimously, that when visitors go through the wards, the attendants be ordered not to mention the name of any patient, even if requested to do so by the visitor. All the criminal lunatics are dressed alike, and no distinction is to be made in the treatment of any of them.

Scottish Hospital.—The election of Secretary to this ancient charity, which has for some weeks occupied the attention of the Scotch residents in the metropolis, terminated on Monday. At the close of the poll the numbers stood thus:—For Major Adair, 186; Mr. Bernie, 153; Mr. Blair, 130; Mr. Aitken, 106. Major Adair was therefore elected by a majority of 33.

Exeter Hall.—On Wednesday the first choral meeting of the Upper Singing Schools took place in Exeter Hall. There must have been at least 3,000 persons present. Amongst the visitors were, the Lord President of the Council, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Auckland, and Hon. Misses Eden, the Earl of Bandon, the Bishop of Norwich, &c. After the performance of the national anthem, Lord Wharncliffe, who was on the platform, addressed the classes, complimenting them on their improvement, and expressing his hopes that they would continue to practise and progress. His Lordship's speech was received with great enthusiasm.

Monument to John Bunyan.—The daily papers state that it is proposed to raise 500*l.* by subscription for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument over the place where the remains of this extraordinary man were interred, in Bunhill-fields burying-ground. The tomb and tablet that once marked his memory are now crumbling into dust.

The Scottish Monument.—An application has been made to the Duke of Bedford by the promoters of this monument for permission to erect it on the south side of Bloomsbury-square, opposite Southampton-street. His Grace has submitted the memorial to the inhabitants of the square, who, with only one dissentient voice, expressed themselves so averse to the proposal, that there is no doubt of his Grace withholding his consent. The ground of opposition was the annoyance to the inhabitants, and the injury to their property, from a monument which would probably become the rallying-point of all the movement mobs of the metropolis.

Artists' Benevolent Fund.—The annual meeting of that branch of the corporation of the Artists' fund called the Benevolent Fund was held on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. R. H. Solly in the chair. From the report, it appeared that the institution still continued to receive the patronage of her Majesty, and that it had secured the support of the King of Prussia. During the past year the names of five orphans, who had attained the age of 16 years, were removed from the list of annuitants. At present there were 28 widows and 26 orphans receiving relief. The receipts, during the year, were 1,247*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, and the expenditure left a small balance in hand. The anniversary dinner was announced to take place on the 8th May, when Lord John Russell will preside.

New Churches.—It is announced that the Archbishop of Canterbury will consecrate the new Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace in about ten days.—On Friday last, the ceremony of consecrating the new French Protestant church, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, was performed in the presence of a very crowded congregation. This church, which originally stood in Threadneedle-street, was founded

in 1550, by King Edward VI.; but in the beginning of 1841 it was pulled down to make room for the improvements consequent upon the rebuilding of the Royal Exchange, and upon its site the present Hall of Commerce has been erected. A plot of ground was subsequently obtained in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the present structure was commenced about eighteen months ago. It is in the Gothic style, and is capable of containing from 300 to 400 persons. The cost of the erection has been defrayed out of the funds granted to the church by the charter of King Edward VI.—A subscription is in progress, under the patronage of the Bishop of London, for the erection of a French Protestant Episcopal church, in the new street now forming from Oxford-street to Holborn.

St. Patrick's Day.—The annual festival of St. Patrick took place on Friday last at the Freemasons' Tavern, Prince George of Cambridge in the chair. More than usual interest was attached to this year's festival, from the fact that it was the first occasion on which his Royal Highness had presided at a public dinner. In returning thanks for the manner in which his health was drank, the Prince said he felt the greatest possible pleasure in presiding on such an occasion. He would ever look back with pleasure on the time he had spent in Ireland, and would never forget the hospitality and kindness with which he was treated in that country.

Anti-Corn Law League.—The second weekly meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League was held on Wednesday, at Drury Lane theatre; when the house, in boxes, pit, gallery, and stage, was again filled to overflowing. The business of the evening was commenced at seven o'clock, when Mr. G. Wilson took the chair, and gave an account of the proceedings of the League during the past week. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Hon. C. P. Villiers, Mr. Christie, M.P., Mr. Leader, and Mr. Moore, all of whom spoke at great length on the prospects of the Corn-law Repeal.

Woolwich.—On Saturday morning Woolwich presented a very animated scene, in consequence of the visit of the Duke of Wellington to inspect the 7th Dragoon Guards, previously to their embarkation for the Cape of Good Hope. The troops assembled on the Common shortly before 12 o'clock, at which time the Duke arrived accompanied by the Marquess and Marchioness of Douro. The 7th Dragoon Guards formed in line, and his Grace, as he viewed them in parade order, was received with all the honours. After parade, the public were allowed to close in to the inner square, to witness the evolutions of the troops, who passed in close and open review order, and afterwards went through the sword-exercise. At the conclusion of the inspection, his Grace rode up to the line, and complimented the officers on the efficiency of the regiment, bidding them a hearty and soldierlike farewell. His Grace returned to his carriage, accompanied by a numerous suite; and it is much to be doubted whether, at any period of his career of glory, he met with more spontaneous or general expressions of respect. The square was formed of carriages, private and public, and thousands arrived from London by steam-boats, railroad, and on foot. No accident occurred, save one private being dragged off his horse, his accoutrements entangling with the next horse, but he escaped uninjured.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Mar. 18:—West districts, 149; North districts, 226; Central districts, 177; East districts, 228; South districts, 260. Total, 1040, (528 males, 512 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (males 461, females 442,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

Provincial News.

Liverpool.—We briefly noticed in our last the occurrence of an earthquake which visited Liverpool on the previous day, and extended to both sides of the Mersey. The particulars had not then reached town, but the following details since received will show that its effects were much more extensive than was at first imagined. It commenced in this town about five minutes before 1, A.M. The most precise narrative is that of the head constable, who was in the parlour of his house at the time, when he suddenly heard and felt a violent agitation of the windows and of the floor. Being accustomed to hear loud explosions from the works in Albert dock, now excavating, he was not much surprised at the noise; but in less than a minute afterwards another shock followed, more violent than the first—the house shook from top to bottom, and a rumbling noise was heard under the house, as if a dozen railway trains had been running through a tunnel underneath. The shock and the noise were so loud and violent as to awaken all the family, who assembled on the stairs in a state of great alarm. After this, the house was examined, and it was found that the windows on the second floor had been forced open by the shock, and some furniture had received a trifling displacement; but no damage was done, and the alarm soon subsided. The head constable adds, that the shock appeared to him to proceed from east to west, and that nothing could be more distinctly perceptible. The policeman on duty at George's Dock-bridge was leaning against one of the pillars there, when suddenly he thought he heard a carriage run rapidly across the bridge, and the ground rumbling and shaking around him. This officer perceived two shocks. The policeman on duty at the north end of Canning Dock stated that he first observed some casks, lying on the quay, move as if they were alive: they tumbled and shook as if some men were concealed in them. The first shock lasted from three to five seconds; the second from seven to ten seconds; and at first it appeared as if the tower of a church at some distance had fallen down at one crash. Not the least remarkable circumstance was the agitation of the horses in the stables throughout the town, particularly in the south division. The shock is variously described by different individuals. Some felt the bed rise like the heaving of a vessel, and heard a noise resembling that of a coach running along the street; others describe it as like the report of a cannon. One man compared the noise to that of a large dog running round the room; but the accounts generally agree that it lasted for about four seconds, and was accompanied by a buzzing or rumbling noise, like the starting-stroke of a locomotive steam-engine. The motion was vibratory, horizontal, and vertical, lifting those who were sufficiently awake to discern it, like the motion of a coach in swift movement on unequal ground; and many persons arose from their beds in great fright. In the Custom-house, decidedly the heaviest building in the town, the keeper of the house, who sleeps at the top, felt it severely, and became alarmed, but could not account for the shock. The watchman stationed in the building below also felt it simultaneously, and states that it made the windows and the doors shake and rattle in a violent manner. The shock extended to the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and was felt more severely there than in Liverpool; the inhabitants of New Brighton, Egremont, Seacombe, Woodside, and Birkenhead, were much alarmed by it, and its effects were strongly felt in Manchester, Wigan, Preston, and their immediate neighbourhoods. The guard of the London mail, when waiting at Parkside, saw the line undulate very visibly, and remarked upon the circumstance to another person in the employment of the company.

Manchester.—The earthquake was felt severely in this town and neighbourhood. A slight shock was experienced about 20 minutes after 8 o'clock, on the morning of Friday week, through a considerable part of the district to the north-eastward of Manchester; its centre apparently being in the chain of hills which separate Yorkshire and Lancashire, but it was felt by several families residing in this immediate neighbourhood, and more particularly at Cheetham Hill. The shock on Friday last was somewhat more violent, and appears to have been generally felt throughout the suburbs, particularly in the neighbourhoods of the Cheetham Hill-road and Crumpsall; Strangeways, Higher and Lower Broughton, Kersal Moor, and Prestwich; Ardwick and Longsight; Greenheys and Rusholme, Moss Side, the Stratford New-road, and Stretford; Pendleton, Pendlebury, Eccles, and Barton-upon-Irwell. Almost all the persons who noticed the time concur in stating that it commenced from five to three minutes before 1 A.M., and, in one or two instances, a sensation is said to have been experienced for an hour previously of an oppressive heat and closeness in the atmosphere. There was but little wind, and that from the south-east; the barometer exhibited no remarkable fluctuation. The *Manchester Guardian* states, that about an hour previous, the moon, which was full at 6 A.M. on Thursday, although shining unclouded, presented a dim and filmy appearance, as though a thin veil of cloud were drawn over her whole disc. In connection with this fact, they also mention that, perhaps an hour before the earthquake which caused so much alarm in this town in September, 1777—occurring about eleven o'clock on a Sunday morning, and causing the people to rush affrighted out of the churches and other places of worship—the sun, though shining in a clear unclouded sky, was observed to be so dim as to be looked at steadily with the naked eye without dazzling the vision, and immediately after the earthquake the sun shone out again with great brilliancy.

Lancaster.—About one o'clock on Friday morning, this town and its vicinity experienced several smart shocks of the earthquake, which continued for about 50 seconds, and created considerable alarm. The force of the shocks was such that many persons were shaken in their beds, whilst windows and furniture rocked to and fro in every direction, and the houses trembled to their foundations. The river is likewise reported to have been considerably agitated. No personal injury has been sustained, though considerable damage has been done amongst the china, glass, and other brittle materials. The fetters and other prison implements hung up in the gateway tower of the castle, clanked against each other with great violence. A few hours previous to the earthquake, three men, belonging to Bolton-le-sands, were engaged on Lancaster sands in the occupation of shrimping, when they were overtaken by the flowing tide and drowned. The tide appears to have set in a considerable time before the usual period of high water, and the circumstance is supposed to have been the precursor of the earthquake.

Preston.—The earthquake was felt here more severely than in most other towns of Lancashire. Its approach was intimated by an unnatural buzzing noise, gradually increasing louder and louder until the moment when the convulsion passed a given point, and then the sound and the effects produced on the instant became very alarming; windows and doors rattling—and the very houses apparently staggering to their foundations. The watchmen of the town and the public officers on duty describe the sensations which it excited as appalling, the ground appearing to them to be sinking under them, and themselves feeling as though they were descending to a great depth. The bells rang in several houses, and great alarm was experienced in many families.

Isle of Man.—The earthquake was felt in the Isle of Man at the same time it occurred in Lancashire. The following letter, dated Douglas, March 18, describes the shock:—"A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this town and its vicinity yesterday morning, about one o'clock, A.M. The shock lasted a few seconds, and, in some cases, produced considerable alarm to the inhabitants, who were awoke by the oscillation felt in their houses. It was preceded by a rumbling noise, and followed by a sensible vibration from east to west. At the time of the shock the wind became instantly calm, but a considerable motion was observed in the sea after it had subsided, and the waves dashed violently against the adjacent shore After the lapse of a few minutes, the wind rose again to a stiff breeze. From all we can hear, the earthquake appears to have been felt throughout the island, and particularly at Charlestown, where the inhabitants of the college were fearfully alarmed by the shaking of the buildings. We are happy to say that no worse results happened than alarm to the timid, and general surprise to those who were disturbed in their midnight slumbers by its occurrence."

Carlisle.—The earthquake was distinctly felt at Carlisle about 1 o'clock on Friday morning. The night was unusually close, and there was little or no wind; but at the time mentioned a smart shock was perceivable—the windows in most of the houses shook violently, and the glasses and china, and even the articles upon the mantelpieces, rattled in an alarming manner. The shock did not last more than a few seconds. It is mentioned as a curious fact, in connexion with this occurrence, that at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, a similar shock was felt in this country, and the waters of Conniston Lake rose to an unusual extent.

Kendal.—The earthquake occurred in this neighbourhood, and in other parts of Westmoreland, about 20 minutes past one on Friday morning. On the previous evening the air was sultry and the clouds lowering, and the night was so unusually dark that it might be likened to a total eclipse of the moon, although a full moon rose at four minutes past seven on the same evening. After the shock the darkness still continued, and there was a yellowish blaze in the sky, accompanied by a strong rush of wind. The violence of the shock was so great as to cause the inhabitants to suppose they were rolling out of bed, and all agree in the testimony that the doors and windows of their habitations rattled as shaken by a whirlwind, and the furniture of the rooms, especially those of a light brittle description, were violently agitated by the collision of one piece against another. Numbers of persons simultaneously arose from their beds, who had become suddenly awakened by the rumbling of the earthquake and the tremulous motion of their houses. About two miles from Kendal, and at a village called Sedgwick, are extensive powder-mills, and several soothed themselves with the calamitous consolation, "that it was only the powder-mills that had blown up!" In several houses the inmates became so alarmed as to make a sudden egress into the street, and when the cause of their fright could not be ascertained, were seized with the utmost fear and dismay. At the Nelson Tavern the proprietor and family had not retired to rest, and the shock caused the greatest terror. The decanters and wine-glasses on the shelves began to dance and knock against each other. At several of the other inns the bells were suddenly rung, and the inmates, who had retired to rest, awoke in great consternation. The shock appears to have been felt generally with great severity in all parts of the county. At Kirkham, Blackpool, Poulton, Fleetwood, Whitehaven, Ambleside, and Keswick, the shock was very sharp, and caused considerable alarm.

Guernsey and Jersey.—The earthquake was distinctly felt in this island a little before 1 o'clock on the morning of Friday. It was accompanied by a noise resembling the rumbling of a carriage, and is described by those who felt it to have proceeded vertically from the earth. A gentleman residing at Mount Durand states that he distinctly saw the furniture in his bed-room agitated by the shock. The Jersey papers state that the shock was felt in that island nearly at the same time.

Carmarthen.—The local papers continue to give accounts of fresh outrages committed by "Rebecca and her daughters." On Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, they visited Nanty-clawdd turnpike-gate, between Newcastle Emlyn and this town, and gave the toll-keeper notice to quit, which he did without any further ceremony. They afterwards unroofed the toll-house, demolished the windows, and broke the gate and posts to atoms.—On Thursday, at the Pembroke Assizes, Thomas and David Hewells were indicted for having, in company with other persons, riotously and tumultuously assembled together, and for having demolished and pulled down the toll-house of William Rees. The facts of the case, which are already familiar to our readers, were stated by the prosecutor, and by an accomplice named Griffiths; but in consequence of the jury disbelieving his testimony, both prisoners were acquitted.

Cardiff.—The Welch collieries are again in such an unsettled state, that at Aberdare, last week, it was considered necessary to call out the military. In Monmouthshire the whole of the colliers still continue on strike, to the number of about 5000, and continue meeting in various parts of the hills. In Glamorganshire the works on strike are those of Gelly Gaer, of Pont-y-Preed, the Duffryn Works, and one or two others. The strike in Monmouthshire having now continued for ten weeks, a number of the Monmouth colliers, to the number of about 700, came from Monmouthshire, and having crossed the Taaf Vale Railway, compelled the men of the Duffryn Aberdare Works and the Gelly Gaer Works to strike; and from this the strike extended itself to the other collieries. Numerous meetings have been held, both by the colliers and by the magistrates, but nothing of a satisfactory nature has yet been arranged. A large meeting of colliers was held last week at Cross Penmaer, which was attended by deputations from forty-two collieries. On the same day some volunteers had been procured from the neighbourhood of Dowlais, but on their arriving at the Duffryn Aberdare Works, they were met by the men and

their wives, and attacked in a violent manner with stones, &c., and driven off the ground. Warrants were obtained against some of the ringleaders, who have been apprehended, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Railways.—The returns of traffic on the principal lines, for last week, were as follow :—London and Brighton, 2,176*l.*; London and Croydon, 203*l.*; London and Greenwich, 705*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 320*l.*; London and Blackwall, 499*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,290*l.*; Eastern Counties, 903*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,866*l.*; Hull and Selby, 891*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,609*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,575*l.*; Great North of England, 1,362*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,056*l.*; London and Birmingham, 13,003*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,833*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Kilmarnock, 913*l.*; North-Midland, 3,609*l.*; Great Western, 10,669*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,169*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,360*l.*; South-Western, 4,099*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,110*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,827*l.* The report of the railway department of the Board of Trade has just been published, and is by far the most satisfactory they have yet issued. They state that the number of railway accidents of a public nature, attended with personal injury, during the last five months of 1840, amounted to 28, by which 22 deaths and upwards of 131 cases of injury were occasioned; while during the twelve months of 1841, the number of accidents of a similar description amounted to 29, with 24 deaths, and 71 cases of injury. During the past year (1842), the number of accidents of this description have been only *ten*, the number of deaths *five*, of which only *one* occurred to a passenger while travelling by a train and observing the proper degree of caution, and the number of cases of injury were only *fourteen*. These do not include accidents which happened to individuals owing solely to their own inadvertence and misconduct, nor accidents to servants of the company under circumstances involving no danger to passengers, neither of which can be fairly classed among railway accidents of a public nature. With respect to the comparative safety of railway travelling, a comparison of the number of accidents attended with death or injury to passengers with the number of passengers conveyed by railway during the same period, it would appear that the science of locomotion, as far as the public safety is concerned, has arrived at a very high degree of perfection, seeing that out of more than 18,000,000 passengers conveyed by railway in the course of the year 1842, only one was killed while riding in the train, and observing the common degree of caution. The first instance occurred on the London and Birmingham Railway on the 7th December last, and the other recently on the North Midland Railway. While the Board of Trade admit this great improvement within the last two years, and are satisfied that a degree of security has been attained upon well-managed railways, decidedly superior to that of any other mode of locomotion; they, at the same time, think it right to state that the evidence furnished by the official returns shows that the extraordinary exemption from fatal accidents during the past year cannot be expected to attend upon future years, if there be any relaxation of vigilance on the part of the directors and officers of railways, or a diminution in the efficiency of their working establishments, which on the contrary will very probably engender a recurrence of serious disasters. On the whole, it appears that, although decidedly safer than the modes of locomotion which it has superseded, railway travelling is still exposed to certain sources of danger, some of which can never be entirely obviated. The report then enters into an analysis of the causes of railway accidents, classifying them under two separate heads :—first, accidents resulting from management, ; and secondly, from unavoidable causes. Under the first are placed accidents arising from collisions, level crossings, and fences; and under the second, those arising from the breaking of axles, slips of earth, and other causes. After some strictures upon the recent accidents and reductions on the North Midland Railway, and an allusion to some complaints of a trifling character being made against two or three of the lines by private individuals, the report concludes by stating that the total number of passengers carried upon 56 railways during twelve months, from the 1st July, 1841, to the 1st July, 1842, amounted to 18,453,504, of whom 2,926,980 were first-class passengers, 7,611,966 second-class, 5,332,301 third-class, and 2,582,057 passengers whose class was not distinguished. The returns of six railways are not yet completed, which, if added to the above, would make the total number of passengers for the year about 19,000,000, of whom 18 per cent. travelled by the first-class, 50 per cent. by the second, and 32 per cent. by the third class. The gross receipts during the same period on the above fifty railways, from passengers, amounted to 2,731,687*l.*; and from goods, 1,088,835*l.* The appendices of statistical returns, reports, &c., present a voluminous mass of information, of which it is impossible to give an abstract.—The half-yearly meeting of the Midland Counties company took place last week at Derby. The net profit for the half-year amounted to 70,738*l.*; out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of 30*s.* per share for the half-year, after the payment of all expenses. The total reduction effected in the expenditure for the half-year amounted to 6,436*l.*, and further reductions will be carried out, so far as is consistent with the safety of the public and the efficient working of the line. The old directors were re-appointed by a majority of 437, and their proceedings in regard to the question at issue between the company and the Birmingham and Derby, relative to the right of traffic on the line, were unanimously approved.—The meeting of the Sheffield and Rotherham company took place last week, when a dividend of 15*s.* each, on the original shares, and 6*s.* on the half-shares, was declared. The directors stated that they have determined upon a plan whereby the North Midland traffic and trains will fall in with the Rotherham up-trains at the Holmes station, and the down-trains will be detached at that point. By this arrangement it was considered that a saving of at least 1,000*l.* per annum will be effected, without diminishing in number the trains between Sheffield and Rotherham, and without materially interfering with the convenience of the public. —The meeting of the Lancaster and Preston company took place last week, when a dividend of 16*s.* per share on the whole shares, and of 10*s.* 7*d.* per share on the three-quarter shares, was declared, subject to deduction for the income-tax. The bill for the extension of the line to Carlisle has been given up for the present.—It appears that there is at length some probability of an arrangement between the Croydon and Greenwich companies, on the basis of a proposal entered into during a recent interview between the contending parties at the Board of Trade—namely, that the opposition of the Greenwich company to the bill for an extension to the Bricklayers' Arms should be withdrawn, and the tolls on the Greenwich railway be levied on the principle of a proportionate toll according to distance; the South Eastern and Croydon companies guaranteeing to the Greenwich company an annual income of at least 6 per cent. on the whole capital expended by them for that portion of their railway used by the Brighton, Croydon, and South Eastern companies.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—St. Patrick's Day passed off in this city with great *éclat*. The people assembled in great numbers at the relieving of the guard in the Castle-yard, which took place in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and several officers of the Court. It is remarked that there was not a drunken man in the multitude. The usual St. Patrick's ball took place at the Castle in the evening, and was attended by nearly 1000 persons. A plan is in progress for expediting the communication between this city and England; and several meetings on the subject have been held in the metropolis. A company of capitalists propose to make a line of railway from Chester to Holyhead, at their own expense, provided the Government consent to make Holyhead and Dublin the sole mail communication between England and Ireland, and pay the Company for the conveyance of the mails what it now costs. By this plan, Government, without further expense, will get the London mails expedited to Dublin in fourteen hours instead of twenty-four, and the country will receive a corresponding benefit.—The Windsor Castle, Indiaman, which was abandoned by her crew near Ireland, has been brought into Scattery Roads. She is very richly laden, and is valued at 90,000*l.*—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, it was announced that a great meeting of American sympathisers had been held at Washington, at which Mr. Tyler, the son and Secretary of the President of the United States had made a remarkable speech in favour of repeal. He referred to Bunker's Hill, and said, "Who could have dreamt of the beneficial effects which civil and religious liberty had imparted to a great people? A free constitution would bring home similar results to the doors of the Irish people, and when we see that people amount to nine millions, and when we know they are brave in the field, eloquent in the senate, wise in the cabinet, united and determined to be free, we cannot suppose for a moment their freedom is impossible or even difficult. The libation to freedom must sometimes be quaffed in blood. The Irish heart he looked upon as true freedom's pole, true as the magnet to the north, and their lives are given cheaply in the purchase of liberty. Such being the character of her people, we have no fears but she will soon work out her freedom, and he for one wished and hoped it might be speedy and comprehensive." The thanks of the Association were voted to the Washington meeting for this demonstration, and after a long speech from Mr. O'Connell, the week's rent was announced to be 351*l.*

Waterford.—We noticed in our last the opposition made in this county to the collection of the Poor-rate. It appears that the multitude had made so formidable an incursion into the barony of Gaultier, that the collector abandoned all idea of enforcing the rate. During the progress of the mob along the quays, Capt. Newport deemed it necessary to read the Riot Act; and subsequently the mayor, the high-sheriff, and other magistrates, brought out the military; but fortunately there was no occasion for their services. The accounts since received state, that the Government, disapproving of the course adopted by the local magistrates, have determined to resume operations for the enforcement of the rate, and that the military have been called out for that purpose.—The Waterford papers announce that the alleged miracle at the convent of Youghal, which has obtained some celebrity under the name of the "Munster Estatica," has been investigated by four Roman Catholic clergymen and two physicians, and proved to be a complete fraud.

Tuam.—Mr. Michael Ward, the gentleman who some time since was fired at by his wife, is quite recovered from the effects of his wounds. On the night of the occurrence, the lady deeming that matters were much worse than they really were, fled the house, and travelled on foot, without taking rest, to the residence of a near relative in the mountains, 30 miles from her own house. It is said that all further proceedings have been stayed.

Miscellaneous.

Earthquakes in England.—The daily papers state that it is exactly 800 years since the first earthquake is recorded to have taken place in this country, it having happened at Worcester and Derby, in 1043. Four similar visitations are stated to have fallen on England during the following half-century. An earthquake that was generally felt throughout the country occurred in 1090, and was followed by a scarcity of food. In 1199, the county of Somerset suffered from a like cause; and St. Michael's-on-the-Hill, without Glastonbury, was thrown down by shocks that were also felt throughout the country in 1247. Earthquakes were experienced in England during each of the three succeeding years. The greatest earthquake ever known in this country occurred in 1318; and in April, 1580, another caused great damage in various directions. It lasted only one minute; but the shock was so severe, that many churches and houses were much shattered, and many lives were lost. According to the quaint phraseology of Stow—"The great clocke bell in the Palace at Westminster stroke of itself against the hammer with shaking, as divers clockes and belles in the city and elsewhere did the like." This earthquake extended into many parts of England; and in Kent there were three distinct shocks that caused much damage. In 1583, one occurred in the county of Dorset, that "removed a considerable piece of ground." Earthquakes were felt at London and several other places in Britain, in March, 1749, and in 1750, and gave rise to the publication by Dr. Stukely, in which he attributed the phenomena, not to vapours or fermentations generated in the bowels of the earth, but to electricity. On one of these occasions it is stated that "a sound was observed to roll from the Thames to Temple-bar, just as the electrical snap precedes the shock." In 1750, the same counties now visited suffered from an earthquake that caused much damage in Liverpool, Chester, Manchester, &c.; and in the beginning of 1761, great alarm was excited throughout the metropolis and its neighbourhood by two shocks, on February 8 and March 8. In 1786, earthquakes occurred in different parts of the north of England. In Westmoreland, in 1790; in the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, &c., in March, 1792; at Shaftesbury and Salisbury, in September, 1793, &c. The above are but a few of the earthquakes that are recorded to have visited England.

The New Comet.—The following letter, dated Collingwood, March 19, has been addressed by Sir John Herschel to the *Times*:—"I wish to direct the attention of your astronomical readers to the fact, which I think hardly admits of a doubt, of a comet of enormous magnitude being in the course of its progress through our system, and at present not far from its perihelion. Its tail, for such I cannot doubt it to be, was conspicuously visible, both last night and the night before, as a vivid luminous streak, commencing close beneath the stars kappa and lambda (κ and λ) Leporis, and thence stretching obliquely westwards and downwards, between gamma and delta (γ and δ) Eridani, till lost in the vapours of the horizon. The direction of it, prolonged on a celestial globe, passes precisely through the place of the Sun in the ecliptic at the present time, a circumstance which appears conclusive as to its cometic nature. As the portion of the tail actually visible on Friday evening was fully 30 degrees in length, and the head must have been beneath the horizon, which would add at least 25 degrees to the length, it is evident that, if really a comet, it is one of the first-rate magnitude; and if it be not one, it is some phenomenon beyond the Earth's atmosphere of a nature even yet more remarkable. 8 p.m., March 19.—The tail of the comet, for such it must now assuredly be, is again visible, though much obscured by haze, and holding very nearly the same position." In a second letter from Sir John Herschel of the 21st, he states that the line of the axis of the tail has evidently advanced northward, and that we shall very probably soon see the head.—On Tuesday night, Sir James South addressed the following letter to the *Times* from the Observatory at Kensington:—"The brilliant train of light of which notice is given in the *Times* of this day was seen here on Friday evening at a little after 7, and had very much the appearance of the tail of the comet of 1811. Its highest point, when I first saw it, nearly reached theta Leporis, and passing through the constellation Eridanus, became invisible to me from interposed trees when about 2 degrees from the horizon. More than 45 degrees of tail were measurable; stars of the 5th magnitude were visible through it by the naked eye, and with a 42-inch achromatic of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches aperture, those even of the 8th were perceptible. At 7h. 33m. 22sec. (sidereal time) a bright meteor issued from the very tip of the tail. No trace of the above light could be detected here either Saturday, Sunday, or Monday nights, in consequence of cloudy weather. This evening (Tuesday), at about 10 minutes before 8, the clouds cleared away; but no vestige of the train could be perceived in the neighbourhood which it had illumined on Friday night; but a diffused and amorphous light, commencing at the Pleiades, and spreading over the entire constellation Aries, even through the haze, was too conspicuous to escape observation. If this be the tail of the comet, it indicates a very rapid motion of it northward. By a letter which I received yesterday from Mr. Shorts, of Christchurch, Hampshire, he has seen it earlier than any one I have yet heard of, inasmuch as he observed it three nights previous to the date of his letter, which is the 19th inst.; hence he saw it Thursday, Friday, and Saturday."—The *Bristol Journal* of Saturday has the following:—"A singular meteor was observed in the heavens last night about half-past eight, which extended from twenty to thirty degrees in the sky, shedding a line of brilliant light, following the direction of the sun. A correspondent states that, about eight days ago, a comet was observed from Madrid over the sun in the daytime, and the supposition is, that the meteor seen last night was the tail of a comet."—Private letters have also been received from Oporto, dated the 14th inst., which mention that a splendid comet becomes visible there at sunset, appearing in the west;

and that it disappears in the west at night.—A letter from Paris, under the date of Friday, says :—"A most extraordinary change has taken place here in the weather. We have been for the last two days favoured with the warmth of July ; but the most extraordinary thing is the sudden, and it appears, unexpected, appearance of a comet yesterday evening, the largest, says the *Univers*, ever known. I did not see it myself, nor have I met any person who can say he has seen it ; but a singular appearance in the heavens was noticed by hundreds. According to the *Univers*, the comet was discovered at seven o'clock, with a tail extending over a space of sixty degrees ; viz., one-fourth of the heavens. It proceeded from the constellation of Orion, which it crossed at an angle of forty degrees. If the moon had not risen so early, or the daylight had been less, probably a brilliant sight would have been witnessed by all Paris. Several gentlemen, astonished at the statement in the *Univers*, as they had no suspicion of the appearance of a comet, went to M. Arago this morning, at the Observatory. He was in bed, but he had charged a member of his family to inform all who came to make inquiries, that the account in the *Univers* was substantially correct ; and that he intended, with his colleagues, to watch its appearance closely this evening, and publish an account of his observations. The nucleus of the comet was not visible, on account, as is supposed, of its immense distance." A subsequent lettter from Paris, of the 21st inst., states, that M. Arago on that day had announced to the Academy of Sciences, that the luminous meteor is a new comet, as stated above on the authority of Sir J. Herschel and Sir J. South.—"Such being the case," says the *Journal des Debats*, "how can a comet have suddenly appeared in such way as to attract public attention at a large number of places at the same time, without having been previously announced by professional astronomers? The tail of this comet extends in the shape of a narrow luminous train, on a space which contains no less than forty and odd degrees ; the cloudy state of the weather, no doubt, did not permit astronomers to observe the heavens from the 10th to the 15th of this month ; but there is, nevertheless, good reason to wonder at the phenomenon having been first remarked and pointed out to astronomers by loungers and *badauds*."—The *Diario di Roma* has the following account, communicated to it by the Observatory of the Roman College :—"The comet of M. Laugier, on its return from its perihelion, at length presented itself on the 6th March, at three in the morning, in circle of Cauchoix telescope. The clouds, which have covered the heavens for some months past, have scarcely permitted its being seen during two or three minutes ; and it has been impossible to take a regular measure of its position. This comet preceded a little the middle of Scorpio, and was very near the place assigned to it in the ephemeris calculated by M. Petersen. The bright light it emits gives us reason to hope that we shall be enabled to follow it for a long time to come, if the sky become clear."

Law.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—Midland Circuit (Derby).—*John West* was placed at the bar on a charge of sedition. Mr. Waddington and Mr. Macaulay stated that the prosecution had been instituted by the magistrates of the district in which the alleged offence was committed. The prisoner was charged with having, on Sunday, the 18th September last, uttered, in the presence of a large number of persons, a discourse of an inflammatory and seditious character, calculated to incite persons to commit acts of outrage and insubordination. The law upon the subject was this:—The first duty of every subject was to obey the existing law, but it was the privilege certainly of all to complain, either in public or private, of any particular law which they might consider injurious to themselves or the country at large. Englishmen had a right to meet together, and discuss the merits of the laws by which they were governed, subject to one restriction, viz., that it must be done in a way not to excite disturbance of the public peace. Their complaints should be pointed at some particular grievance, and not be levelled generally against all law and order. They must not call on parties to combine together to subvert the constitution; and all persons using language calculated to promote acts of insubordination were guilty of sedition. The facts of the case were as follow :—In August and September last, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and some neighbouring counties, were in a state of disturbance and riot, owing to a disagreement between masters and men upon the subject of wages. The prisoner had, on more than one occasion, addressed large assemblies of miners and potters on the borders of Staffordshire, who had turned out on the day in question, being a Sunday. The prisoner addressed an assembly of about two hundred on Gresly Common, taking a text from Scripture. In the progress of his discourse he had uttered these words :—"We are told to unite together to oppose the abominable laws which stop our rights by class legislation." "We must be alive and active, for as long as we sleep quiet we shall not get our rights from the aristocracy." "We must combine together to open the locks of the prison-doors, and liberate those of our brethren who are confined for asking for our rights." "We have no right to be content with the abominable laws which are entailed upon us." These were the words used; no one could mistake their tendency ; and it would be for the prisoner to explain them away if he could. The meeting commenced by singing a hymn, after which the prisoner took his text from the first chapter of the 2d of Peter, the 4th and three following verses. He spoke for an hour and a half, during which he uttered the expressions for which he had been indicted. Witnesses were then called to speak to the facts. It appeared that the prisoner had spoken of moral duty, temperance, and godliness, and had referred to the 42d of Isaiah, 7th verse, when he alluded to opening the prison-doors. He implored a blessing upon her Majesty, and the rulers of the land. Mr. West then addressed the Jury, contending that he had always opposed acts of insubordination, and advocated the repeal of bad laws by peaceable means. He had witnessed that the lower orders, among whom his lot was cast, were ignorant of the Scriptures, and his object, on the occasion referred to, was to instruct them in those truths which referred to their eternal welfare, for which purpose he had selected one of the most appropriate passages in the Bible. In referring to the present condition of the lower classes, he had not made use of language one-half as strong as had been uttered in high places. With regard to the words given in evidence against him, he complained of a sentence being selected here and there from a discourse which lasted an hour and a half, for the purpose of accusing him of sedition. Chief Justice Tindal, who was an honour to the land as well as an ornament to the bench, had wisely said that people might by excitement be carried beyond the proper bounds of discretion, and he thought every fair chance should be given to a party, and that it was not right to have certain sentences picked out of a long discourse for the purpose of founding a charge upon them. It was impossible to suppose that he could have had a seditious object in view ; the text he took showed the contrary. His object was to make the poorer classes go to a place of worship, and if they would not go to church, it was better that the word of God should go to them. He did not deny that he was a Chartist ; he believed the Charter was true in principle, and he was of opinion it should become the law of the land, but he did not wish to destroy anything that was good, or to overturn the constitution ; he loved and prized the constitution. So much did he love it, that he wished to be a member of it—he wanted to have the elective franchise, so that he might be one of the represented in the land. He concluded by saying he should leave his case, with perfect confidence, in the hands of the Judge and Jury. Mr. Baron Alderson said the only question was, whether the fair and reasonable inference to be drawn from the words was such as had been drawn from them in support of the prosecution. The difficulty was, that they did not know the context. He would say then, as he had said before, when trying a person of the name of Vincent, that nothing was more unfair than to take detached portions of a discourse ; for example : suppose a man said he had heard such a one say, "There is no God ;" that would be very bad ; but suppose another had come forward and said, "Yes, that was so, but he prefixed the words, 'The fool has said in his heart,'" which would make all the difference. They would take all the circumstances of the case into consideration, and act accordingly. The Jury *acquitted* the prisoner ; his Lordship remarking that it was a very proper verdict.

William Wildgoose and fourteen other Chartists were charged with assembling together to turn out workmen. They pleaded guilty, and were ordered to enter into their own recognizances in the sum of £100 to keep the peace. The learned Baron told them they had been in great jeopardy, as the offences with which they were charged were serious. It would be as well, perhaps, if they were to know what their rights upon the subject for which they were indicted were, and what they were not. They had a right to meet and agree together as to the wages they should demand from their employers ; but no right to compel others to follow the same course. The freedom they claimed for themselves they were bound to allow to others—that was only justice, and was both the law and the prophets.

Samuel Bonsall, William Bland, and *John Holme*, were indicted for having murdered Miss Martha Goddard at Stanley, on the 30th Sept. The circumstances of the case were fully noticed in this Paper at the time. All the prisoners were found Guilty, and Mr. Baron Gurney immediately sentenced the three to be executed, holding out no hopes of mercy.

ROLLS COURT.—*West* v. *Girdlestone*.—Lord Langdale gave judgment in this case, and stated that certain lands were vested in the trustees of a marriage settlement, with a power to sell the same and invest the proceeds in land, to be settled to the same uses, or upon Government or real securities. In 1811 they sold the settled estates for £2,200 ; it was neither laid out in the purchase of land, neither was it invested ; but in July, 1816, the trustees advanced it to the husband upon personal security, in which another person joined as surety. The husband could not repay the money, which was repaid by the surety, so that the trustees were so far released from their breach of trust. The plaintiffs, however, insisted that they had a right to have so much stock replaced as could have been purchased with 2,200*l.* in the year 1811, on the ground that, having neglected either to purchase land or invest the money, they were answerable for any loss which might have been sustained, and consequently that they were compellable either to make good the money, or to replace the stock at the option of the *cestui que trust*. It might be doubted whether trustees ought to have sold the settled lands until they had another purchase in view. The settlement, however, did not contain any plain directions, and there might have been some difficulties in the way. The circumstances were unexplained. The trustees, however, were not answerable for more money than they had received; they had committed a breach of trust, and were answerable, and must replace the stock ; but it must be only so much stock as could have been purchased with the sum of 2,200*l.* on the 16th of July, 1816, when the money was lent. The costs also must be paid by the defendants.

Hewett v. *Foster*,—In this case Amelia Jane Pinckney, of Closewood, in the county of Southampton, was possessed of a sum of 2,194*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Consols, standing in the name of trustees for her benefit. By her will, dated July 8, 1835, she gave the stock to John Foster and Daniel Grigg Hewett, upon various trusts for the benefit of Mrs. Hewett and her children, and appointed Daniel Grigg Hewett her sole executor. Mr. Foster was induced to join in selling the stock, and to allow D. G. Hewett to receive the whole, upon an understanding that he should retain it for a year ; but subsequently, finding he had committed a breach of trust, Mr. Foster instituted a suit to have the fund replaced. This suit was stayed upon an agreement that Daniel Grigg Hewett should give a mortgage for the amount, and effect a policy of assurance upon the life of Sarah Hewett, his wife, for 1,000*l.* The policy was effected and the security given, in which two of the adult children joined in releasing their share of the trust fund. Mrs. Hewett died, and the sum due upon the policy was received ; but Mr. Hewett subsequently absconded, leaving 1,947*l.* due to the estate of the testatrix unpaid, upon which the present bill was filed. Lord Langdale regretted the case, but as there was nothing to justify the defendant in parting with the fund, he must replace so much of the stock as would be sufficient to meet the shares of the parties entitled ,and he must pay the costs of the suit.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—On Saturday Sir H. Jenner Fust decided against the validity of the four codicils to the will of the late Marquess of Hertford, which had been propounded on behalf of the Countess Zichy and Mr. J. Wilson Croker. The Court held that they were not entitled to probate, on the ground that they had not been executed in strict accordance with the provisions of the law, inasmuch as they had not been attested as required by the New Will Act—and could not therefore be taken as a part of the testamentary documents of the deceased. Upon application, the Court directed that the whole of the expenses should be paid out of the estate. The proctor for the Countess Zichy and Mr. Croker intimated that an appeal would be promoted against the decision. The Judge said it would be a matter of satisfaction to him if the case were taken to a higher Court, as it would afford him a guide for the future.

POLICE.—On Monday, another monomaniac, called John Edward Freak, a native of Dunbar, who appeared by his dress to be a seafaring man, was brought before the magistrate at Bow-street, charged with attempting to force his way into Buckingham Palace, he being in a state of insanity. A police constable stated that about 1 o'clock on Sunday, he observed the prisoner pacing up and down outside the palace gates, and having inquired of the sentinels how long he had been there, they said about an hour. Witness immediately went to him, and having asked him what business he had about that place, he thought at first by his manner and the answers he gave that he was intoxicated ; but after a little delay, having used threatening and incoherent expressions, saying he had been robbed, and should be allowed inside the gates, he took him into custody, and conveyed him to the station-house, when a quantity of papers and other articles were found upon him. After a desultory examination, the magistrate ordered the prisoner to be put back until a messenger could be sent for the surgeons of Clerkenwell and Tothill-fields Prisons to attend and give their opinion respecting the state of the prisoner's mind. In the course of the day the medical gentlemen came into Court, and examined the prisoner in a private room, where they remained in conference about half-an-hour. On making a report of their inquiries into the prisoner's state of mind, they stated they could not, in so short a time, come to a final conclusion, and recommended that the prisoner should be placed in a secure situation for a few days where they might at intervals observe his conduct, and hold conversations with him.—On Friday, Mr. Blyth, who had been apprehended on the charge of having demanded an interview with the Commissioners of Customs, was brought up for re-examination. His wife attended, and explained that he was perfectly mild and inoffensive, and the Solicitor to the Customs said that he was perfectly satisfied, on the part of the Commissioners, to give up Mr. Blyth to the care of his wife, who seemed well qualified to protect him, and to protect others from him.—On the same day, James Stevenson, the Scotch lunatic, who was examined last week before the Lord Mayor, in consequence of the declarations he made on board the steamer Gazelle, on his voyage from Hull to London, relative to her Majesty and Sir R. Peel, was brought up for re-examination. After a long and unimportant inquiry he was remanded, in order that the evidence of medical men on his state of mind be taken, and that the Secretary of State might issue directions with respect to his future management.—A journeyman shoemaker, called Dowie, who considers himself aggrieved by some passage printed in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* several years ago, was also brought up on Tuesday, having been found some days since watching at the office of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, the printers of that journal, in Whitefriars, with eight stones in his pocket, for the purpose of breaking the windows at the printing-office, or of doing injury to some individual. The magistrate had remanded the prisoner that the surgeon of the prison might give a certificate of his state of mind. After some demur on the part of the surgeon, he signed the certificate of insanity, and the prisoner has been removed to Bethlehem Hospital.—On Tuesday, Mr. P. F. Davidson, formerly assistant commissary-general, was brought before the magistrate at Mary-le-bone, charged with having threatened to murder a Mrs. Rumble, in whose house he lodged near the Hampstead-road. The offence was fully proved ; and the prisoner, in his defence, said that there had been a great deal of whistling going on in her house, and he told her that if it was continued he would kill her. She had destroyed some of his property, and he had been accused of having given information at the Audit-office reflecting upon several public characters, and also upon some ladies residing in Lincolnshire. The magistrate was satisfied of his insanity, and committed him to prison in default of bail.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY.—7 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman ; 16 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Maccabeus ; 18 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat ; 25 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Aristides ; 25 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour ; 30 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone ; 35 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Progress colt ; 35 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Amarino ; 35 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Cataract ; 40 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Newcourt (taken) ; 40 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Napier ; 50 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentine ; 2000 to 35 agst Mr. T. Taylor's Gamecock (taken) ; 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Ferguson's Fireaway (taken) ; 1000 to 10 agst General Pollock and Earl of Richmond (taken).—5 and 6 to 1 was laid and afterwards offered agst Cotherstone for the Riddlesworth, and Murat for the Column Stakes.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, March 24. — Since Monday some quantity of English Wheat has been refused, owing to the bad condition, and resold at reduced prices ; there are still several runs unsold, although offered at 1*s.* to 2*s.* decline. Foreign is nearly unealeable and declining in value ; in bonded nothing doing. The Barley season is drawing to a close, and is 1*s.* cheaper. Peas and Beans are a dull sale at Monday's currency. A large supply of Oats press on the Market, and they are selling at declining prices.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44 to 52		Red	40 to 46	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . . .	44 to 50		White	— to —	
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	26 to 30		Grind.	19 to 25	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	13 to 23		Feed	14 to 22	
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	— to —		Potato	15 to 24	
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 16		Potato	14 to 22	
Rye	— to —				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . . 22 to 27	Tick	23 to 28	Harrow	24 to 30	
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 28 to 32	Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod	24 to 28	
Pease, White . . . . . 30 to 31	Maple	27 to 29	Grey	26 to 27	

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Feb. 10	47 5	27 1	16 11	30 1	27 5	30 1
— 17	47 11	27 1	17 0	27 9	27 0	29 5
— 24	48 6	27 2	17 1	28 4	26 11	30 1
— 3	48 3	27 4	17 3	29 0	26 7	28 6
Mar. 10	48 1	27 7	17 2	28 4	26 0	29 4
— 17	47 6	27 11	17 4	28 10	26 9	28 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	47 11	27 4	17 2	28 5	26 10	29 4
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 4561 Sks.	— Brls.	3513	3900	7542	5582	—	1052	224
Irish . . 134 ,,	— ,,	37	300	42	35223	—	—	—
Foreign . — ,,	— ,,	—	—	—	470	—	—	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	4620	5390	4940	5000
Irish . . .	—	—	13100	—
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—T. Hutchins, Andover, Southampton, common carrier—J. Gollop, D. Redmund, and T. Kingsworth, Charles-street, City-road, founders.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—S. Presland and H. J. Osbaldiston, Castle-court, Lawrence-lane, warehousemen—H. J. Smith, Globe Wharf, Surrey Canal, Old Kent-road, coal-merchant—G. J. Newton, Leicester-square, draper.

BANKRUPTS.—E. Bessum, Portsea, Southampton, brewer—J. Faiers, Colchester, Essex, hairdresser—W. Hopkins, Farringdon-street, butcher—B. Gray, Acton-place, Kingsland, flour-factor—H. Jelley, Castle Hedingham, Essex, tailor—C. S. Masterman, Croydon, Surrey, grocer—T. Durrant and G. Banks, Wilmington, Kent, bakers—G. Herring, Rochdale, Lancashire, iron-founder—P. T. B. Hembrough, Wakefield, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer—J. W. Cullis, Clun, Salop, chemist—J. T. Bradley and W. Bradley, Leeds, Yorkshire, ironmongers—T. Brownlow, jun., Marton Port, Lincolnshire, maltster—T. Booth, Gisborough, Yorkshire, innkeeper—T. Hawkins, St. John-street, Smithfield, carrier—E. Turmaine, Canterbury, potter-merchant—J. Kirby, Brockley, Islington, victualler—J. Gibbs, Jermyn-street, Westminster, scrivener —J. C. Hawdon, Three Nuns-court, Aldermanbury, commission-agent—J. Chard, Bristol, corn-factor—S. Tucker, Exeter, carrier—T. Fletcher, Losecoe, Derbyshire, grocer—J. Meadows, Wavertree, Lancashire, miller—J. Lucy, Liverpool, tailor—S. Danks, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, nail-manufacturer—J. Heslop, Morpeth, Northumberland, grocer—J. Anderson, Aigburth, Lancashire, plumber and painter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Bell, Bathgate, farmer—J. Hunter, Bathgate, ironmonger—H. A. Galbraith, Daibeth, Glasgow, surgeon.

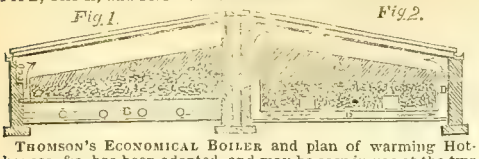
BIRTHS.—On the 18th inst., in South Audley-street, Lady Dinorben, of a daughter—On the 17th, at Claydon House, Bucks, Lady Verney, of a daughter —On the 18th inst., at No. 12, Gordon-street, the lady of the Rev. H. Hughes, of a son—In Hyde Park Gardens, on the 18th inst., the lady of Capt. S. Brownrigg, of the Grenadier Guards, of a son—On the 14th inst., at Inwood Lodge, Somerset, the Lady Roberts, of a daughter—On the 16th inst., at Berwick-house, Wilts, the lady of Lieut.-Col. M. Slade, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 5th inst., at Valetta, Malta, Lieut. Sharpe, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Howe, eldest son of the late B. Sharpe, Esq., of London, banker, to Marianne Fanny, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. Montagu, of Swaffham, Norfolk—On the 16th inst., at South Stoneham Church, Hants, G. Forbes, Esq., eldest son of Sir C. Forbes, Bart., to Johanna Agnes, daughter of J. H. Forbes, Esq., of Westwood, Southampton—At Ealing, on the 20th inst., J. G. Moon, Esq., of Dorset-place, Dorset-square, to Alicia Elizabeth, younger daughter of R. Parker, Esq., R.N., of Hareden, Forest of Bowland, Yorkshire, and Grove House, Ealing.

DIED.—On the 21st inst., at Keswick, Robert Southey, Esq., LL.D., Poet Laureate—On the 23d inst., in the 8th year of his age, George Edward, only son of W. H. Harrison, Esq., of Camberwell—On Thursday, at Brighton, the Dowager Marchioness of Northampton—In Tavistock-square, on the 17th inst., John Hull, M.D., F.L.S., &c.—On the 17th inst., at Hampton Court Palace, the Hon. Robert Talbot, aged 67—On the 19th inst., at Birbury Hall, Warwickshire, Jane Rebecca, wife of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart.—At his house, 12, Randolph-crescent, Edinburgh, on the 7th inst., Sir John Robinson, K.H.—On the 17th inst., at Hatherton, in the county of Stafford, Mrs. Walhouse, relict of M. Walhouse, Esq., of Hatherton, and mother of Lord Hatherton.

THOMSON'S IMPROVED MODE OF APPLYING the PIPE, TANK, and TROUGH SYSTEM for BOTTOM and TOP-HEAT, connected with his new plan of CONSTRUCTING and VENTILATING CURVE-ROOFED and other shaped HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS, to which the PIPE, TANK, and TROUGH SYSTEM is APPLICABLE.

Fig.1. *Fig.2.*



THOMSON'S ECONOMICAL BOILER and plan of warming Hothouses, &c. has been adopted, and may be seen in use at the two largest Horticultural establishments in the Kingdom: viz., Messrs. LEE'S Nursery, Hammersmith, and Mr. WILMOT'S, Brentford. Plans and Estimates furnished for Building and Heating Greenhouses, &c., on application to J. THOMSON, Landscape-Gardener and Hothouse Designer, 4, Chapel Place, Hammersmith.

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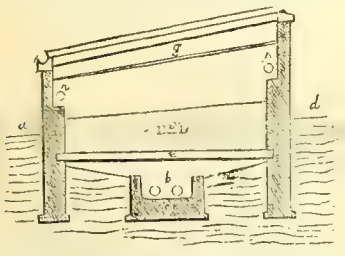
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MOXON'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT may be had of all respectable medicine-venders throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and nearly every part of the civilized world. In all parts it has met with the sanction of members of the medical profession, who recommend it to their patients as the best *Family Purgative* ever discovered. It is of eminent service in pains in the Head, casual or Habitual costiveness, Bilious Affections, Nausea, Sickness, Heartburn, Indigestion, Gout, Piles, Fistula, and as an aperient saline draught in all febrile affections. It is an effectual remedy for derangement of the stomach and head, resulting from excess either in eating or drinking. It possesses all the medicinal powers of the most approved saline Aperients, without the disagreeable taste which distinguishes medicines of that class, and is so agreeable that even children can take it without dislike. Prepared only by BENJAMIN MOXON & SONS, Chemists, Hull. Sold in bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* Observe—the genuine medicine has "MOXON & SMITH (then co-partners), Chemists, Hull," engraved on the Government stamp.—Wholesale Agents, BARCLAY and SONS, &c., London.

IMPROVED WIRE FENCING.
J. W. GIDNEY begs to inform Noblemen and Gentlemen that in consequence of the increased demand and improvements in the machinery for producing his IMPROVED STRAINED WIRE FENCING, coupled with the depression in the Iron trade, he is enabled to offer the same at a considerably reduced rate, and warrants this Fence, as constructed by him, to stand against all kinds of cattle, and for neatness, strength, durability, and cheapness, to excel all other kinds of Fencing. List of Prices, with a sketch, may be had by applying at his Manufactory, East Dereham, Norfolk.

SEED BUSINESS (old-established) to be Disposed of; principally Garden; with a wide country connexion. A good House, Stabling, Coach or Cart-house attached; Rent low. Letters to be addressed to X. Y., care of Mr. KING, 21, Finsbury-place north, London.

SHIRLEY VINEYARD, near Southampton.—The Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully announces that he has now made sufficient progress in it to enable him to commence, forthwith, a series of experiments of a most important character, and on an extensive scale, relative to the Culture of the Vine under Glass; the object of which will be to free that interesting and valuable branch of Horticulture from the difficulties and uncertainty which have hitherto surrounded it, and to place it on such a basis, as to *ensure* the production of *very superior fruit*, with *ease*, *certainty*, and *economy*.

In the prosecution of this design, and in that of cultivating the Vine on open walls; and also in the propagation of Vine Plants in the nursery department of the Vineyard, he is desirous of having associated with him a few respectable Youths, as Articled Pupils, who, in addition to being taught the most improved mode of Vine Culture in all its various branches, and (as necessarily involved in it) the Theory and Practice of all the grand Principles on which the delightful Science of Horticulture is based, will also enjoy a great number of valuable EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, of a sterling practical character, and such as, in combination with the above, will enable them, with industrial application, to occupy, at the expiration of their pupilage, a superior and independent rank in society.

To Parents who are desirous of providing for their Sons the knowledge of a superior and profitable pursuit, in preference to their becoming dependent on the precarious issue of mercantile or trading occupations, the opportunity thus offered may be considered as highly deserving of their attention.

As the Pupils will be considered as members of the family, and treated in every respect in the most liberal manner, a suitable Premium will be required.

Applications, personally or by letter, may be made to Mr. CLEMENT HOARE, at the Vineyard.

It is intended to limit the number of Pupils for the present to *four*, and Mr. H. will be ready to receive them in the ensuing month of March. *February* 8, 1843.

CAUTION.—Several Perfumers of apparent Respectability, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, basely attempt to impose their *pernicious compounds* upon the public as the *real* "MACASSAR OIL" for the Hair, and "KALYDOR" for the Complexion. They copy the bills and labels of the original articles, substituting either a *fictitious name*, or the word "GENUINE" in the place of "ROWLAND'S." *To frustrate such imposition*, it is necessary, on purchasing either article, to see that the word ROWLAND'S is on the *wrapper*, as follows, without which *none are genuine*. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for the growth, and for Beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.*, or Family Bottles (containing four small) 10*s.* 6*d.*; and double that size, 21*s.* per bottle. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the Skin and Complexion. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, is written in red on the wrappers of the MACASSAR OIL and KALYDOR, and engraven on the Government Stamp affixed on the Kalydor. Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S" Articles, Sold by them and by respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

WANTED, for a BLIND, one or two large EVERGREEN TREES, about twelve feet high. If they are bare half-way up, it is of no consequence. Yew, Holly, or Cedar, would be preferred, as Pine or Fir will not suit well near the metropolis.—Direct to J. L., 7, Haymarket, London.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER, a respectable sober Man, aged 29 who has a thorough knowledge of his Business in all its branches; he perfectly understands the management of Meadow Land and Cows; can take charge of a horse and chaise, and make himself generally useful. He can have two years' good character from the gentleman he has just left. Direct to A.B., at Mrs. GAMBLE'S, No. 8, Little Guilford-street, Russell-square.

AS GARDENER, a middle-aged Man, who perfectly understands his Business in all its various branches. Has a perfect knowledge of the Suffolk mode of Farming, and can have a five years' character. Direct to P. G., at Mr. KERNAN'S, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

AS GARDENER, a middle-aged married Man, without encumbrance, who understands his Business in all its branches; has no objection to the management of a small Farm. Can have the most satisfactory references as to character and conduct from his present employers, whom he has served the last three years. Direct to A.B., Manor House, Lee, Kent.

AS GARDENER, a middle-aged Man, who understands his Business. His wife can, if required, take charge of the House, and the Management of a small Dairy; and understands plain Cooking. Can have a good character from the place he has just left. Direct to E.R., Parson-street, Hendon.

AS GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 38, without encumbrance, who perfectly understands his Business, in the Hothouse, Greenhouse, and all its various branches; could also undertake the laying out of Pleasure Grounds, the care of Stock and Meadow Land, if required, where a man or two is kept. His Wife could also engage as Laundress, being fully competent, and having served in such capacity. They can both have a 4 years' character from their last place, which they have just left. Direct to A.B., 15, King's Road, Chelsea.

AS GARDENER, a middle-aged Married Man without encumbrance; has had the management of Pines, Grapes, Early Forcing, and Gardening in general: can have a good character from his last place, which he held upwards of 10 years.—Direct to A. B., 8, Orchard Row, High-st., Camberwell.

AS GARDENER, a thorough Practical Man. Can be highly recommended by the family he has left, as well as by some of the first-rate Noblemen's Gardeners. Direct to W. H., 54, Milton-street, Dorset-square, London.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN
AS GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 30, who has a thorough knowledge of his Business in all its branches; the most satisfactory references can be given as to ability, sobriety, and industry, from his late Employer, with whom he lived upwards of 4 years.—Direct to W. S., Mr. ALGAR'S, Nurseryman, Market Deeping.—N.B. Wages 70*l.*, with a Cottage, &c.

AS GARDENER, a Single Young Man, 31 years of age, who has a thorough knowledge of his business and can be well recommended from his last place. Direct to H. H., Post-office, Tonbridge Wells.

AS UNDER-GARDENER.—A Young Man, of good character and sober habits. Would prefer a situation where he would have an opportunity of improvement. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Direct to A.F., Post-office, Oundle, Northampton.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, March 25, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 13—1843. SATURDAY, APRIL 1. PRICE 6d.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—ELEMENTARY COURSE OF BOTANY.—PROFESSOR LINDLEY will commence a Course of LECTURES on BOTANY to a Junior Class, on Monday, April 3. Subject—The Distinctions between the Principal Natural Classes and Orders of Plants belonging to the Flora of Europe. The Course is adapted for Persons commencing the Study of Botany, and for Students preparing for the Matriculation Examination at the University of London. Fee 2l.

The Course to the Senior Class will commence early in May.

GEORGE LONG, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
THOMAS GRAHAM, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

March 24, 1843.

EXHIBITIONS, to be held at the Gardens of the ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, on the following Days:—

WEDNESDAY, May 24,
WEDNESDAY, June 28,
WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1843.

The Prizes to be awarded consist of Gold and Silver Medals, Silver Vases, and other pieces of plate. Successful competitors may, at their option, receive their prizes in medals, plate, or money.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

All Fellows and Life Members of the Society, and the Bearers of Ivory Tickets, will be admitted to the Gardens from Two until Seven o'Clock, upon signing the book at the gate.

Visitors will only be admitted by Tickets, to be obtained by the Orders of Fellows and Life Members.

All Fellows and Life Members may obtain, on or before *the 6th of May*, any number of Tickets at the rate of 4s. each; and *after the 6th of May, and until Two o'Clock on the days of Exhibition*, any further number, at the rate of 6s. each, by application at the Offices in the Inner Circle of the Regent's Park.

Every Ticket will entitle one person to admission between the hours of Two and Seven on any one of the three days of Exhibition, at the option of the holder.

Tickets may be obtained at the Garden on the days of Exhibition after Two o'Clock, at the rate of 10s. each.

No Tickets whatever will be issued except on the personal application or written Order of a Fellow or Life Member of the Society, and the number of Tickets required must be stated in the application.

N.B.—Exhibitors coming from the North-east of London may approach the Gardens from Albany-street by the Cambridge-gate. Exhibitors from the South and from the West may approach by Portland-place and the New Road, and enter by the York-gate.

*** The Schedule of Prizes, with the Regulations to be observed by Exhibitors, and all further particulars, may be had at the Gardens. JAMES DE CARLE SOWERBY, *Secretary*.

SPLENDID NEW HYBRID FUCHSIAS.

WILLIAM DEANS, NURSERYMAN & FLORIST, Jedburgh, North Britain, begs to intimate that he intends sending out the following six NEW HYBRIDS, which were exhibited at the Roxburghshire Horticultural Society's Show in September last, and at the Grand Horticultural Fête at Kelso during the same month; they were staged at both places against all the NEWEST and BEST Fuchsias then out, and declared to be UNRIVALLED, and gained the first prize at both Shows. They will be found indispensable to those who grow for competition; no better proof of their superiority need be adduced than the numerous orders already received for them from those who have seen them in bloom. Plants in May, 1843.

1.—FUCHSIA DEANSIA: the Tube of great thickness; Sepals broad, and of a deep crimson colour; Petals large, rosy purple; Blooms of great size and substance; a free grower, profuse bloomer, and of a very fine habit, 10s. 6d.

2.—NOBILIS: Tube and Sepals dark crimson; Petals light purple; Blooms very large and of great substance; free bloomer, vigorous grower, and fine habit, 7s. 6d.

3.—RECURVA: Tube and Sepals light crimson: Petals rosy purple; Blooms large; the Petals beautifully recurved; free flowerer, and very distinct, 3s. 6d.

4.—EFFUSA FASCICULATA: Tube and Sepals of a carmine colour, with green tips; Petals rosy purple; immense bloomer, some of the joints producing Thirty Blooms: same size or rather larger than F. Standishii, being thicker in the Tube; free grower, 3s. 6d.

5.—RACEMIFLORA ELEGANS: size and colour of the Blooms very much resemble F. Moneypennii; points of the Sepals tipped with green, but greatly superior in habit to the latter, the branches presenting beautiful racemes of flowers; a free grower, 3s. 6d.

6.—INFLATA ARBOREA.—Tube and Sepals very deep crimson, tipped with bright green; Petals purplish; quite a tree Fuchsia; Foliage large, and quite distinct from any other yet out, and but for the Blooms, would hardly be recognised as a Fuchsia, 3s. 6d.

Orders addressed to WM. DEANS, Jedburgh, or to Messrs. CORMACK and Co., New Cross, or their Conservatories, Covent Garden, London; to Messrs. RONALDS and Co., Brentford, or to HURST and MCMULLEN, Seedsmen and Florists, 6, Leadenhall-street, London, will be duly attended to. The above parties having seen them in bloom, can testify to their excellent habit and superior qualities. Any person purchasing the lot will, upon receipt of a post-office order for 1l. 10s., have the six sent, post free, to any part of the United Kingdom, carefully packed in a tin case with Moss. A reference required from unknown Correspondents.—Jedburgh, Feb. 7, 1843.

HUGH LOW & CO., NURSERYMEN, &c., Upper Clapton, London, beg to inform their friends and the public that they will have Plants of the undernamed DAHLIAS ready for delivery in May, 1843:—

	s.	d.
Colonel Baker (Dodd's), dark claret, extra-fine show-flower	10	6
Favourite (Dodd's), clear white, edged with pink, very distinct, and first-rate show-flower	10	6
Miranda (Brown's), blush, shaded with rose	7	6
Perpetual Grand (Brown's), fine crimson	10	6
Paul Pry (Brown's), light ruby, extra-fine flower	10	6
Queen of the Isles (Low's), white, laced with crimson, very distinct in colour, and of fine form	10	6
Sultana (Appleby's), maroon, shaded with light purple, good flower	10	6
Surprise (Oakley's), red, tipped with white, a very distinct and beautiful variety	10	6
Violet Perfection (Keynes'), deep purple, shaded with light violet, first-rate show-flower	10	6
Virgil (Mountjoy's), dark maroon, extra-fine show-flower	10	6
Admiral Stopford (Trentfield's), extra-fine, dark maroon	3	6
Anna Minerva (Girling's), fine rose	1	6
Array (Walters'), dark crimson	1	6
Attila (Whales'), rosy lilac	1	6
Beauty of Wakefield (Barratt's), white, edged with purple	2	0
Bedford Surprise (Sheppard's), shaded crimson, extra fine	3	6
Candidate (Silverlock's), deep purple	2	6
Conqueror of the Plain (Spary's), shaded crimson	1	6
Coronation (Harrison's), crimson	2	6
Duke of Cornwall (Low's), bright rosy ruby	2	6
Evêque de Tournay, purple, tipped with white	1	6
Frederick the Great (Attwell's), rose	1	6
Hon. Miss Abbot (Smith's), bright lilac	1	6
Lady Ann Murray (Catleugh's), white, edged with purple	2	6
Lady Harland (Jeffries'), lilac	2	6
Liberty (Girling's), lilac	1	6
Minerva (Hodge's), lilac	1	6
Marchioness of Exeter (Widnall's), white, laced with rose	2	0
Marquess of Lansdowne (Brown's), shaded red	1	6
Miss Chester (Stein's), creamy white	1	6
Mrs. Shelley (Mitchell's), fine peach	5	0
Northern Beauty (Robinson's), white, laced with pink	2	6
Oriental Pearl (Attwell's), cream white	1	6
Phœnix (Headley's), scarlet	1	6
Ploughboy (Girling's), puce	2	0
Prince of Wales (Dodd's), bright yellow	2	6
" " (Girling's), crimson, shaded with purple	2	6
Princess Royal (Horwood's), primrose	1	6
" " (Hudson's), sulphur, edged with rose	2	6
" " (Sharp's), rosy lilac	2	6
Prince Albert (Adams'), large, salmon red	2	6
Rose Unique (Ansell's)	2	6
Sambo (Girling's), dark	1	6
St. George (Fawcett's), rose	1	6
Sir F. Johnstone (Hilher's), rosy purple	2	6
Sir R. Throckmorton Sadler's, puce	1	6
Snowflake (Mitchell's), white	1	6
Tournament (Catleugh's), light red	1	6
Twyford Perfection (Young's), crimson	2	6
Westbury Rival (Hall's), crimson purple	1	6

The following varieties at from 9s. to 12s. per dozen:—Conservative, Le Grand Bedoum, Countess of Pembroke, Penelope, Frances, Duchess of Richmond, Duke of Richmond, Climax, Rosa, President of the West, Grand Turk, Amato, Rival President, Eva, Lady W. Powlett, Perfection, Rival Sussex, Maresfield Hero, Miss Johnston, Glory of Plymouth, Wallace, Windmill Hill Rival, Viola, Contender, Charles XII., Duchess of Portland, Marquess of Lothian, Egyptian Prince, Lancashire Witch, Defiance, Hope, Essex Rival, Unique, Mary, Rienzi, Mungo Park, Model of Perfection, Diomede, Sir John Ashley, Miss Goulburn, Director, Stuart Wortley, Defiance (Squibb's), Diana, Bishop of Salisbury, Windsor Rival, Pericles, Andrew Hofer, Scarlet Rival, Advocate, Defender, Nicholas Nickleby, Bloomsbury, Amulet, Argo, Optime, Phenomenon, Crichton, Rouge et Noire, Tantalus, Countess of Lincoln, Sir W. Middleton, Emulator, Edward, Pompous, Chef d'œuvre, Lady Mill, Pickwick, Iver Champion, Hornsey Surprise, Unrivalled of South Hants, Iantle, Lord Dudley Stuart, Rival, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Maid of Bath, Unique (Walter's), Purpurea alba, Regina, Fanny Keynes, Constancy, Scarlet Defiance, Eclipse (Widnall's), King of Roses, Bowling-green Rival, Bloomsbury (Pamplin's), Susanna, Hardee, Hero of Notts, Elizabeth, Monarch, Grace Darling, Hylas, Rufus, Beauty of the Plain, Eclipse, Uxbridge Magnet, Lady Rae Reid, Mrs. Barclay, Will Watch, Bang-up, Dowager Lady Cooper, Indispensable, Admirable, Highgate Rival, Bronze Unique, Bridesmaid, Curate, Ruby, Conqueror of the World, Britannia, Euchd, Black-eyed Susan, Revenge, Scarlet le Grand, Maria (Wheeler's), Rival Lilac, Metella, Queen, Defiance, Coronal, Yellow Defiance, Painted Lady, Lady Jermyn, Grand Tournament, Beauty of England, Emperor of China, Persian Chief, Orange Boven, Queen (Widnall's), Enterprize, Springfield Purple, Beauty, Yellow Climax, Winterton Rival, Chancellor, Marchioness of Aylesbury, King of Prussia, Captivator, Compacta, Madame A. Wallner, Enterprise, Premier, Lady Langston, Bride, Competition, Hope, Triumphant, Bee's-wing, Sir J. Mill, Arethusa, Tancred, Rufus, Red-wing.

A reference to some house in London will be required from unknown Correspondents.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AURICULAS, &c.

MESSRS. DICKSON, NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS, Acre-Lane, Brixton, respectfully solicit the early attention of Amateurs and the Trade to their extensive and choice collection, which comprises all the best show-flowers of the day. Gentlemen wishing to compete for prizes at public exhibitions will find this a most desirable opportunity of making their selection. The plants are in fine healthy condition, and warranted true to their kinds. Messrs. DICKSON also have a few more pairs of that splendid red Picotee, BARRAUD'S CORNELIUS, to dispose of: it is a beautiful and distinct variety, and as a show-flower, is unrivalled in its class. Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. DICKSON, or Messrs. WARNER & WARNER, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

SPLENDID NEW PELARGONIUM, "THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY."

WILLIAM MASTERS begs to offer the above new Seedling, at 42s. each. It is a remarkably free Bloomer, having its upper Petals rosy crimson, with a deep and well-defined spot; the lower being of a delicate pink, inclining to white in the centre.—Exotic Nursery, Canterbury.

SEEDLING FUCHSIAS, "IVERYANA," AND "GEM."

WIVERY, FLORIST, Peckham, near London, begs to offer the above distinct varieties, having been exhibited at Regent-street Rooms last autumn, and greatly admired. For size, substance, and brightness of colour, have not their equal: of superior habit and abundant bloomers. W. I. being a grower of all the newest varieties can, with confidence, recommend the above Plants. Can be had after the 15th April, at 7s. 6d. each.—A select Catalogue may be had, on application, of the newest FUCHSIAS, CINERARIAS, VERBENAS, &c.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.—YOUELL & CO., in submitting their Catalogue of Fuchsias for 1843, take the present opportunity of drawing the attention of admirers of the above elegant tribe of plants to their select and superb Collection. They have spared no expense in forming a selection of such as are really good, to the exclusion of many that are mere nominal varieties; and they would refer to the numerous testimonials of success which attended their mode of selecting, last season, collections for Amateurs for competition at the various Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the Kingdom.

YOUELL & Co. also feel desirous of calling attention to their peculiar method of executing orders for this tribe of plants, namely, that they will deliver them free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, in the first week of April, in collections, upon the following terms:

Twelve fine Show varieties 12s. | Twelve fine Show varieties, very superior . 21s.
Twelve extra fine do. 16s.

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

DESCRIPTION OF FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

This magnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire stock. In May last it was submitted to DR. LINDLEY for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month, as follows:

"Your seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

As a proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, Y. & Co. had a plant in flower Sept. 15th, 1842, on one branch of which were upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower-garden. Price 10s. 6d. per plant, sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

	s.	d.
Fuchsia transparens, outer corolla a delicate transparent pink, boldly tipped with bright green, and inner corolla a fine rosy carmine; habit of the plant erect, and a profuse bloomer	5	0
Fuchsia affinis, or radicans	1	0
Fuchsia arborea	1	0
Fuchsia arborea grandiflora	2	0
——— aurantia	2	0
——— Belladitoliata, or Belliana, or roseo alba (pure white, beautifully tipped with rose)	2	0
Bicolor	1	6
Bruceana	1	6
Blanda	2	6
Brockmanii	7	6
Curtisii	1	6
Compacta	2	0
Cooperi	1	6
Carnea	1	6
Chandlerii	1	0
Conspicua	1	0
——— arborea	1	6
Cordata superba	1	0
Corymbiflora	1	0
Craigiana	2	0
Dalstonii	1	0
Dicksonii	2	6
Delicata	2	0
Devonia	1	6
Elegans superba	1	6
Erecta tricolor	1	0
Excelsa	2	0
Eximia	1	0
Floribunda (Dickson's)	2	6
" magna	1	6
Formosa elegans	1	0
Fulgens multiflora	1	0
Glabra multiflora	2	0
Globosa variegata	2	0
Grandiflora maxima	1	0
Grandis	1	0
Hopverii	2	0
Hybrida coccinea	1	6
Incomparabilis	2	0
Ilicifolia	1	6
Inflata fulgida	1	0
Insignis	1	6
Invincible	1	0
Jayii	1	6
King, extra fine and very large (new)	7	6
Lanei	7	6
Loddonii	2	6
Macnabiana	2	6
Magnifica	1	6
Magnifica (May's)	1	0
Mirabilis	1	0
Monypennii	1	6
Multiflora erecta	1	0
Magnificent	2	0
Pendula (Young's)	2	0
Pulcherrima	2	0
Pistilum album	2	6
Pendula terminalis	1	0
Princeps	2	0
Racemiflora	1	0
" elegans	3	6
Racemosa	2	0
Rosea elegans	1	0
Ricartonii	1	0
Smithii	1	0
Splendida	1	0
Standishii	1	0
Splendens (Humboldt)	2	0
Splendens (Kyle's)	2	6
Salmonia	2	6
Stewartia	1	0
Sanguinea	2	6
Stylosa conspicua	1	0
——— elegans	2	0
Stylosa maxima	2	0
——— pulchella	2	6
Thompsoniana superba	2	6
Towardii	2	0
Triumphans	2	0
Toddiana	10	6
Tricolor	2	0
Usherii	1	0
Venus victrix	2	6
Vernalis	2	0
Victoria	2	0
Youellii	1	0
Woodsii	1	6

VERBENAS.

"Laconii," a fine blue, delightfully fragrant, of vigorous, but compact habit, and the heads of flowers measuring upwards of three and a half inches in diameter.	5	6
"Princess Royal," of the purest snowy white, the flowers remarkably large, and extremely fragrant; nothing can exceed the purity of the white in this beautiful variety, and it possesses that acquisition, not to be found in any of its class,—of retaining its clear white during fading	5	6
[It would be as well to remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closely, as to form a perfect ball. They will be ready for sending out by post, free, to any part of the United Kingdom, in the second week of April.]		
Arraniana superba	1	0
——— grandiflora	0	6
Barkerii, extra fine	2	6
Barnesii	1	0
Delicata, fine	2	0
Edmondii	1	0
Emperor	1	0
Favourite	2	0
Formosa, beautiful pink with white eye	2	6
Grandis	1	6
Groomiana	1	6
Hendersonii	1	0
Hislopiana	1	0
Hylandsii	1	0
Incisa	0	6
——— major	1	0
Melindris major	0	6
Nivenii	0	6
Picta	0	6
Sanguinea	1	0
Splendens	0	6
Striata coccinea, ext. fine	2	0
Teucrioides rosea, do.	0	6
Tweediana	0	6
Victory	1	0
Vivid	1	0

[The above will also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.]

PETUNIAS.

Magna rosea	2	0
Magniflora	2	6
Bicolor	2	6
Lady Peel	1	6
Medora	1	6
Gem	2	
Rook's Nest	2	0
Rosea alba	2	0
Beauty	2	6
Grandis	2	0

[The above can also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.]

Packages containing 50 varieties of the most select Flower-seeds 8s. each, sent free of postage to any part of the Kingdom.

Agents for the sale of STEPHENSON & CO.'S IMPROVED CONICAL BOILERS, which may be seen on application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, March 30, 1843.

SPLENDID NEW CACTUS "CONWAY'S GIANT."

P. CONWAY begs to inform those Friends who have favoured him with orders for the above that their Plants will be ready on the 10th of April. A few good Plants still to be disposed of, 2 guineas each.

CONWAY'S New Pelargonium "LANEI," decidedly the best yet raised for early forcing, which is fully admitted by the principal London Florists who have seen it in bloom—7s. 6d. each. An allowance to the Trade where two plants are taken.

For description of these two new productions see advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of March 11.

SCARLET PELARGONIUMS. The best varieties for potting and bedding out.—Old Brompton, March 29, 1843.

NEW AND SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS on SALE by F. and A. SMITH and Co., FLORISTS, &c., HACKNEY, LONDON:—

BIANCA, Wildman, pure white, cup petals, large size, the centre well up, very deep flower (having from 25 to 30 rows of petals), first-rate form, of excellent habit, and very free bloomer: the flowers have long upright foot-stalks. It was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London, Aug. 3, 1841; obtained a second prize at the South London Floricultural Show, Sept. 14; and a first-class prize at the Floricultural Soc. of London, Sept. 23; a first-class opinion was pronounced by the Floricultural Soc. of London, Aug. 16, 1842; it obtained a prize at Salisbury Plain, Aug. 31; the first prize at the Hammersmith Show, Sept. 27; and was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Soc. of London, Sept. 27, when 24 blooms were produced, although that Society very fairly qualified their approbation upon other occasions, when the flower, for reasons afterwards explained, appeared before them in a less perfect state. Opinions of the Press:—See *Gardeners' Gazette*, Sept. 24, p. 625: "This flower has been unfortunately very badly grown during the season; being exclusively cultivated in the neighbourhood of London, it has not been fit for competition at either of the shows for the cup. The blooms produced on Tuesday, though by no means equal to those of last season, or the early part of the present, gave promise that it will be a decidedly first-rate variety, when it comes into the hands of country growers, the centre being in every instance perfectly up, the petals cupped, and the flower well formed." See Report in same paper, Oct. 1, p. 639: "Wildman's Bianca, which has scarcely produced a bloom fit for showing until the latter part of the season, was in fine condition, a great number of blooms being shown, the whole of them first-rate." See Report in the *Florists' Journal* of Nov. last, p. 251: "We some little time since paid a visit to Messrs. Smith's Nursery, at Hackney; the Dahlias were in fine bloom, though evidently struggling with the smoke, &c., of that confined district. Too much credit cannot be given to these gentlemen for their strenuous exertions to overcome so great an obstacle. In the collection which is large, we particularly noticed that beautiful white, Wildman's Bianca; there were several plants of it, and all held good flowers." 10s. 6d.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Smith, rich scarlet crimson, fine cup petals, the centre well up, is of great depth and substance, a first-rate flower, a very profuse bloomer, and quite new in colour; it has obtained a prize at the South Essex Show, in Sept.—See Editor's opinion in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1842: "In the Duke of Wellington, rich scarlet crimson, the centre is full, although a little depressed, and the petals are well arranged: it is a desirable flower, and rich in colour." 10s. 6d.

GENERAL SIR R. SALE, Smith, crimson purple, cup petal, well up in the eye, of good size, and great depth of petals, very profuse and constant bloomer, with long upright foot-stalks; and is considered by competent judges the best flower of its colour yet offered to the public; it was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London, Aug. 16, 1842; obtained a prize at Salisbury Plain, Aug. 31; a prize at South Essex, Sept. 8; a prize at Kingston, Sept. 15; a prize at Salt Hill, Sept. 16; a prize at Victoria Gardens, Stepney, Sept. 19; a prize at the Floricultural Soc. of London, Sept. 20; a prize at Sunbury, Sept. 22; a prize at Hammersmith, Sept. 27.—See Editor's opinion, *Gardeners' Gazette*, Aug. 6, 1842. "So far as we have seen, during the present season, the growers appear to be aware of the properties required in a show Dahlia, and most of those exhibited on Tuesday possessed them in a considerable degree. Decidedly the best of these is Smith's Sir Robert Sale, a beautifully-formed dark flower, shown at both meetings, but not adjudicated on by the Floricultural Society, on account of no more than one bloom being shown."—See Editor's opinion, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 3. "Your crimson purple Dahlia (Sir R. Sale) is a flower of first-rate properties, fine, general form, centre well up, with great depth of petals." 10s. 6d.

RIVAL YELLOW, Smith, deep golden yellow, fine cup petals, of great substance and depth, the centre well up, of excellent form, very constant and good habit. This Dahlia is warranted the best of its colour yet offered to the public. As the stock is very limited, early application is necessary to secure plants, many orders having already been received; no allowance on this variety. 10s.

RAINBOW, Smith, yellow, beautifully edged with rosy purple, of good form, very constant, free bloomer, and excellent habit; the flowers have long straight footstalks; quite a new and distinct variety from any other in cultivation. The form of this flower improves as the season advances, sufficient to constitute it a show flower. 10s. 6d.

ORION, Smith, light yellow, cupped petals, of good form, very constant, and profuse bloomer; 3 ft. 7s. 6d.

FANNY WAUGH, Forster, deep lilac, of fine form; it has obtained a first-class prize at Hexham, and was in the second stand of 18, and the second of 24 blooms at the same place; was placed first in its class at the Dahlia Show near Corbridge, and second at the Great North of England Open Show at Jesmond, near Newcastle. This variety is very constant, of medium size, great depth of petals, the centre well up, and of good general habit; 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

EARL OF LEITRIM, Ogilvy, deep purple, cup petals, large, and of good form; has obtained several prizes; 5 ft. 10s. 6d.

SULTANA, Appleby, dark maroon, occasionally striped with light purple, fine form. 10s. 6d.

ORYNTHIA, blush edged, and tipped with rosy purple; good form; 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

GREAT WESTERN, Bragg, shaded purple, very large, good shape; 7s. 6d.

PERPETUAL GRAND, Brown, maroon, fine form, 10s. 6d.

BELSIZE RIVAL, Pipe, rosy blush, cup petals, fine form, good habit, and very constant; 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

SURPRISE, Oakley, crimson, tipped with white; 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

EMPRESS OF WHITES, G. Smith, creamy white, good form, very dwarf grower; 2 ft. 10s. 6d.

CONFIDENCE, Cook, shaded orange, good form, very constant, fine habit; 4 ft. 7s. 6d.

VIRGIL, Mountjoy, maroon, good shape, very constant; 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

WINDMILL-HILL HERO, Miller, rich deep crimson, cup petal, round shape, good form; 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

VAN AMBURGH, Miller, rosy lilac, good shape, and constant show flower, 3 ft. 10s. 6d.

PET RIVAL, Bushel, red crimson, cup petals, and very constant; 3 ft. 10s. 6d.

NORTH MIDLAND, Evans, deep crimson, cup petals, and fine form; has taken several prizes; 3 ft. 7s. 6d.

ESSEX TRIUMPH, Turville, fine dark, fine form; 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

BEAUTY OF SUSSEX, Mitchell, white, deeply edged with carmine; 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, Edwards, blush white, occasionally tipped, good form, has taken several prizes, 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

LADY SALE, Todd, ruby carmine, good form, 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

MIRANDA, Brown, blush white, shaded with rose. 7s. 6d.

QUEEN OF SUMMER, creamy white, with crimson purple tip and dark centre, good form. 10s. 6d.

RETRIEVER, Dewar, ruby crimson, fine form, 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

IMOGENE, Dewar, lilac, first-rate, 2 ft. 10s. 6d.

CLAUDINE, Forster, white, tipped with rosy pink, fine form, 3 ft. 10s. 6d.

GREAT MOGUL, Atwell, deep maroon, 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

F. and A. S. and Co. take this opportunity of informing those of their friends who may not be aware of it, that their Dahlias being grown in the immediate vicinity of London, they cannot produce their blooms in such perfection as those who have every advantage of a country situation; added to this, their Plants were from August to the end of September so infested with the thrip, that they could not produce even a tolerable specimen of Bianca, to compete at any of the three shows for Mr. Wildman's prize; as a proof of this, at the first show there was no competition, they could not produce a bloom; at the Salt-hill (the second), and the Floricultural (the third), the Plants were not sufficiently recovered to compete with effect; as the season advanced, the Plants produced fine blooms in profusion, so as to enable them to exhibit twenty-four fine blooms at the Evening Meeting of the Floricultural Society, when it was pronounced a first-class flower. In conclusion, they recommend Bianca as a white of first-rate qualities, and second to none.

The same observations as regard the thrip may be applied to Rival Yellow; and having but three plants, they had not an opportunity to compete for prizes.

VERBENA SPECIOSA, Kyle, colour bright vermilion, with blush or rosy eye, large trusses, and very free bloom of strong upright growth; it obtained a certificate of merit at the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society of London, July 9, 1842. The Verbena is handsome and very brilliant; it is no doubt a good variety. See p. 425, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Editor's opinion. Plants in May, 5s.

PAULOVNIA IMPERIALIS; strong plants, in 60-sized pots, in May, 7s. 6d.

A List of Dahlias, Fuchsias, &c. may be had on application.

Orders for Exportation promptly executed. A satisfactory reference required from unknown correspondents.

SUPERB SHOW CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

YOUELL & Co. having selected from their Collection of the above Flowers (which is the most extensive and select in Europe) the following superb Varieties, beg to recommend them with confidence to the Nobility, Gentry, and all who intend competing at the Horticultural Exhibitions of the ensuing season. The plants are remarkably healthy, and will travel with the greatest safety to any part of the United Kingdom. The stock of some of the sorts being limited, early orders are respectfully solicited.

	s.	d.
Scarlet Bizarres.		
Hepworth's Leader	5	0
Woollard's Earl of Ashburnham	5	0
Cartwright's Lord of the Manor	10	6
Cartwright's Forester	7	6
Hufton's Patriarch	5	0
Barringer's Masterpiece	7	6
Crimson Bizarres.		
Hufton's Squire, Sitwell	5	0
Hepworth's Hector	5	0
Cartwright's Othello	10	6
Mansley's Robert Burns	7	6
Pink and Purple Bizarres.		
Hogg's Epamnondas	5	0
,, General Bertrand	5	0
Woollard's Duke of Devonshire	7	6
Youell's Perfection	7	6
Scarlet Flakes.		
Hepworth's Mdme. Vestris	5	0
Youell's D. of Wellington	10	6
Wilson's William IV.	5	0
Banton's Flora McIver	7	6
Pugh's Lady Hill	4	0
Rose and Pink Flakes.		
Wilson's Harriet	7	6
Woollard's Hon. Lady Middleton	5	0
Ashworth's Cottage Girl	5	0
Marchioness of Westminster	10	6
Brown's Luna	5	0
Purple Flakes.		
Costar's Squire, Clarke	4	0
Elliot's British Queen	5	0
Kershaw's Royal George	3	6
Mansley's Euclid	5	0
Red Picotees.		
Anacreon	5	0
Thurtell's Queen	5	0
Wilson's Henry	5	0
,, Mrs. Sheppard	4	0
Joan of Arc	7	6
Bishop	5	0
Purple Picotees.		
Rudd's Fairy Queen	5	0
Lady Maclean	5	0
Wood's Mary Ann	4	0
Lady Douro	7	6
Scarlet Picotees.		
Burrough's Sylph	7	6
,, John Crow	5	0

The following are the prices from YOUELL & Co.'s extensive Collection, consisting of upwards of 800 varieties, of the most select sorts:—

			£	s.	d.
25	Pairs of extra-fine and first-rate show-flowers		5	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	2	10	0
25	Do., very fine		3	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	1	10	0
12	Do., extra fine, and show Pinks		0	12	0

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Fine strong Plants, 8 inches high, 60s. per dozen, or 20 guineas per 100.

Thirty packets of select Flower-seeds, 8s.; sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

Agents for the sale of STEPHENSON & Co.'s improved CONICAL BOILERS, which may be seen on application. Also, Agents for the sale of POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO.



THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY, Patronised by HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, AND MANY OF THE NOBILITY.

YOUELL & Co. have only a few packages remaining for sale of the above highly valuable Raspberry, at the following prices:—Packages containing 50 Canes, 1*l.* 5*s.*; Do., 25 Canes, 14*s.*, package included; sent to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post-office order.—For further particulars, see their former Advertisements; and they beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to page 138 of this Paper, as a proof they have not exaggerated in their recommendation of it; which ought to be cultivated in every garden in the kingdom.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, March 30, 1843.

EXHIBITION of HYACINTHS.—H. GROOM, Clapham-rise, near London, removed from Walworth, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public that he has a very fine and extensive collection of HYACINTHS now in FLOWER, which may be viewed every day, Sundays excepted. Admittance gratis.

PANSIES.

C. HART, FLORIST, Guildford, Surrey, begs to offer to the Public the under-named list of choice Pansies, in small pots, ready for delivery, packages included, at 30s. the collection, or 20s. for one dozen, selected therefrom: viz., Jehu, Eclipse, Cream, Miss Stainforth, Delicata, Grand Duke, Capt. Boldero, Prince Albert, Ultra Flora, Warrior, Duchess of Richmond, Duchess of Sutherland, Yellow, Defiance, Bridesmaid, Lancelot, Cowper, Grace Darling, (Thomson's,) Sophia, (do.) Giantess, (Jackson's,) Imogene, (May's). Warranted strong, healthy Plants.

N.B. Remittance expected from unknown Correspondents.—*March* 29, 1843.

HUGH LOW and CO. have for Sale the following Plants, which are all well deserving of cultivation:—

	s.	d.
Achimenes grandiflora, very large, beautiful pink, small plants, each	15	0
Achimenes pedunculata (see Bot. Register) small plants, each	10	6
Achimenes rosea (see Bot. Register), each	2	6
,, longiflora (see Paxton's Mag. of Bot.), each	2	6
Bridgesia spicata, new climber from Chile, each	7	6
Campanula grandis, each	1	6
Gesneria zebrina, strong tubers, each	2	6
Gloxinia macrophylla variegata, from Brazil	5	0
,, speciosa, var. from Brazil, each	5	0
,, tubiflora, flowers 3 to 4 inches long, pure white, strong tubers	21	0
Hardenbergia macrophylla	2	6
Kennedya Marryattæ	3	6
Manettia bicolor, beautiful climber	5	0
Nyphæa oblonga, beautiful dwarf plant, resembling a Gloxinia	10	6
Paulovnia imperialis	7	6
Physolobium carinatum, fine	5	0
Siphocampylus betulæfolius (see Paxton's Mag. of Bot.)	7	6
Scyphanthus elegans (Loasa volubilis, beautiful creeper, will continue in flower from May till December (see Sweet's Flower Garden, and Pax. Mag. of Bot.)	5	0
Statice Dickensonii	10	6
Verbena Howardiana, the finest blush rose-coloured Verbena yet out, very fragrant	3	6

A reference to some House in London will be required from unknown Correspondents. The usual Allowance to the Trade.

Clapton Nursery, London, March 29th, 1843.

FUCHSIA TODDIANA.

PLANTS of this MAGNIFICENT FUCHSIA, (the Flowers of which, in point of size, rival any other of its kind yet sent out, being nearly four inches in length) will be ready by the end of April, at 10s. 6d. each, with the usual discount when six are taken. For description, see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 11th inst. Agents for London, Mr. CHARLWOOD, Seedsman, Covent Garden; and Messrs. LOWE and Co., Clapton Nursery, at which places also drawings may be seen.—THOMAS CRIPPS, Tunbridge Wells Nursery, March 16, 1843.

DAHLIAS.

W. R. WHALE, FLORIST, &c., Elcot, Hungerford, Berks., begs leave to call the attention of FLORISTS generally to his select List for 1843.

	s.	d.
WHALE'S HERO OF STONEHENGE—a dark mulberry colour, of great substance, circular form, with short stiff cupped petals, full centre, constant the whole season, fills when young, good habit; height, 4 feet (*The usual discount where a dozen plants are taken.*)	10	6
Took the following Prizes, viz.—First at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain. First at Devon and Exeter, Silver Medal, 4 ounces. Second at Marlborough. First in a winning stand of Twelve. A Prize at Salt Hill; and several at the Metropolitan Shows, the only places exhibited at.		
NOVELTY (Whale's)—ruby ground, tipped with buff, quite new in colour, of good substance and full size, circular form, short stiff cupped petals, of large size: an every day flower, constant of dwarf habit, 2 to 3 ft. high	10	6
APPLAUSE (Whale's)—a pale orange, new in colour, fine clear stiff cupped petals, circular form, rather flat in the centre, but rises in water, a good back row flower. This variety will be scarce, all having perished but two roots. Height 4 feet	10	6
FAVOURITE (Dodd's)—clear white, edged with pink, good show flower	10	6
COLONEL BAKER—dark purple, show flower	10	6
SIR R. SALE (Smith)—dark, first rate	10	6
VIOLET PERFECTION (Keynes)—first-rate	10	6
PAUL PRY (Brown's)—ruby, show flower	10	6
VIRGIL (Mountjoy's)—dark purple extra	10	6
SWINDON RIVAL (Compton's)—rose extra	10	6
SULTANA (Appleby)—very dark extra	10	6
MRS. J. RICHARDSON (Edwards)—light edged with purple, first rate	10	6
MRS. SHELLEY (Mitchell's)—peach blossom, first rate and scarce	5	0
ADMIRAL STOPFORD—dark maroon, good show flower and scarce	3	6
CORONATION (Harrison)—good show flower	3	6
LADY ALICE PEEL (Jackson)—rose, good	3	6
SALFORD RIVAL UNION—dark, good show flower	3	6
PRINCE OF WALES (Dodd's)—yellow	3	6
PRINCESS ROYAL (Hudson), light, tipped buff	3	6
HORACE (Mountjoy's)—dark, good show flower	2	6
BEDFORD SURPRISE, Sheppard, fine show flower	2	6
NORTHERN BEAUTY—light tipped, useful show flower	2	6
ATTILA (Whale)—rosy, lilac, fine shape	2	6
SIR F. JOHNSTONE (Hillier)—good show flower	2	6
AMERICA (Drummond)—fine dark show flower	2	6
TWYFORD PERFECTION—shaded rose	2	6
WHITE DEFIANCE (Langelier)—fine	2	6
Candidate (Silverlock)—dark puce, fine	2	0
Marchioness of Exeter (Widnall)—light tipped with purple	2	0
Lady Glentworth (Widnall)—shaded purple	2	0
Majestic (Widnall)—rosy lilac, good show flower	2	0
Lady Ann Murray (Catleugh's)—light mottled	2	0
Gipsy Maid (Girling's)—dark, useful show flower	2	0
Prince of Wales (Girling)—purple, fine shape	2	0
Westbury Rival—purple	2	0
Miss Abbot—lilac, good	2	0
Welbeck (Tillery)—rose	2	0
Rose Unique—Ansell	2	0
Stanley (Jones)—light tipped	1	6

Nearly every other variety in cultivation may be obtained of W. R. W. at moderate prices.

VERBENAS.

J. HALLY, NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, Blackheath, Kent, begs to offer the following New VERBENAS:—"Rosy Queen," a large-flowering, very bright rose-coloured variety, with round truss of flowers, and fine shrubby habit. "Roseo alba," a beautiful rosy pink, with white centre, carrying a large flat truss. HALLY'S "Lilacina," a bright lilac, with very large flower and compact truss. The above are all of fine bushy habits, and very free bloomers, and are now ready to send out in Autumnal plants at 3s. 6d. (or 42 penny-postage stamps) each. The three Varieties 10s. Fine healthy Plants of Rosa Devoniensis, from 30s. to 42s. per dozen. The "Monarch" Camellia, from 10s. 6d. to 42s. each: "Marchioness of Exeter," do. from 21s. to 63s. The usual allowance to the Trade.

FUCHSIA EPPSII.

WM. PAWLEY, of the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent, having purchased the entire Stock of this magnificent FUCHSIA, which is pronounced by the most competent Judges to be the best Grower, the largest Flowerer, and for fineness of Habit and richness of Colour not to be surpassed by any Fuchsia yet in cultivation. A Specimen of it may be seen in Bloom at the above Hotel, by the end of this month, when Plants may be had at 10s. 6d. each, and sent free to any part, upon the receipt of a Post-office order. The usual discount where half-a-dozen Plants are taken. The Stock is limited.

NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP.

WILLIAM MILLER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent, having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS Splendid Collections, intends offering them to the Public at the undernamed low prices—including the following Fuchsias:—Conspicua arborea (Catleugh's), Venus victrix, (Cripps',, rosea alba, Moneypennii, compacta, racemiflora, &c. Also the following distinct Verbenas:—Queen, Aurora, Stewartii variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyana, &c. &c. Fuchsias, 10s. 6d. per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 12s. per doz.; package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, 3s. 6d. per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 4s. per doz., package and carriage paid to London.—Persons may depend upon their being good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Name. They will be sent out according to priority of orders in April. A remittance from unknown correspondents. Fuchsias for Bedding or borders at 3s. 6d per dozen, post-paid, or 4s. in pots.

W. M. obtained a Prize of 10l., open to all England, for a Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, &c., at the Isle of Thanet Floricultural Show, July, 1842.

List of Pelargoniums, &c., can be had on application.

CHOICE STOVE, ORCHIDACEOUS, GREENHOUSE, AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES, &c.

T. JACKSON'S PRICED CATALOGUE for 1843 may be obtained on application by Post, by forwarding two penny postage-stamps to T. Jackson, Nurseryman, Kingston, Surrey; or, on personal application, gratis.

Kingston Nursery, March 23, 1843.

J. & T. GOODE, Florists, &c., Ponder's End, Middlesex, beg to inform their friends and the public, that their select priced CATALOGUE of new and choice PANSIES and FUCHSIAS is now ready, and may be had on application.

T. AND C. LOCKHART and DUNCAN, Florists and Seedsmen, 156, Cheapside, London, have published their List of DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, and VERBENAS, which will be forwarded on application.

Their collection of Early TULIPS, consisting of upwards of 100 Varieties, extending over nearly half an acre, and planted in the Dutch style, will be in show from the 3d to the 15th April.

R. WHITE and CO., Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists, Parade, Poole, beg to inform their Friends and the Public that their New Catalogue of Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Verbenas, Dahlias, and Greenhouse Plants, containing all the newest and choicest kinds, is now ready, and may be had gratis on application.

All kinds of Garden Tools, Edging and Pruning Shears, &c.: improved Iron Hand-glasses, painted and glazed, complete, 16s. each.

WARNER AND WARNER, Seedsmen, No. 28, Cornhill, London, beg respectfully to return their best thanks to their friends for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them for many years past, and at the same time to contradict a report which has been circulated of their intention of retiring from business.

W. & W. most respectfully make it known to their friends that they have no such intention. Having made a change of some of the hands they had engaged for many years, their situations are filled up with men of general and practical abilities, and they trust they will ever give satisfaction to those who kindly favour them with their support.

W. & W. have the pleasure to annex a few articles, which have been selected with much care and attention.

	s.	d.
Alstrœmeria aurea	1	0
,, flava	1	0
,, pelegrina alba	1	0
,, pelegrina	1	0
,, Hookeri	1	0
,, pulchella	1	0
,, acutifolia	1	0
,, bicolor	1	0
,, Barclayana	1	0
Anagallis coccinea splendens	1	0
Anagallis monelli major	1	0
,, rosea grandiflora	1	0
Argemone	0	6
Aster, extra fine German, 24 sorts, mixed from imported varieties	0	6
Aster, collection of 24 imported varieties, most splendid, for	7	6
Aster, double Turkey, extra	0	6
,, ,, nosegay, or globosa	0	6
Aster, double anemone, flowered	0	6
Antirrhinum hybridum, 20 shades of colour mixed	0	6
Auricula, from fine named flowers, extra	1	0
Bartonia aurea	0	6
Balsam, fine double Camellia flowered, mixed	0	6
Balsam, new spotted, many colours, mixed	0	6
Brachycome iberidifolia, new	1	0
Calceolaria, shrubby and herbaceous, separate, saved from fine named varieties, and newest kinds	1	0
Cineraria, from 12 new varieties, extra fine	1	0
Clintonia pulchella	0	6
Cobœa scandens	0	6
Cockscomb, new giant scarlet Chinese	1	0
Commelina cœlestis	0	6
Dahlia, Widnall's	1	0
Datura, double white	0	6
,, double purple	0	6
Didiscus cæruleus	1	0
Elichrysum macranthum	0	6
Gaillardia picta	1	0
Geranium, from the finest new-named sorts, mixed	1	0
Geum grandiflorum	0	6
Gloxinia, fine varieties, mixed	1	0
Heartsease, from choice named varieties, saved by the best growers	1	0
Hollyhocks	0	6
Hovea Manglesii	0	6
Impatiens granduligera. (This variety grows ornamental to the height of 5 feet, and is covered with superb pink flowers from the beginning of July to the end of October)	0	6
Ipomœa coccinea	0	6
Ipomœa rubro cærulea	1	0
Ipomopsis elegans	0	6
Larkspur, German, 12 kinds, extra fine, mixed	0	6
Leptosiphon densiflorus, white, new variety	0	6
Lophospermum spectabile, new	1	0
Lupinus, German; 12 varieties, mixed and other varieties	0	6
Martynia fragrans, new	1	0
Mesembryanthemum tricolor, new	1	0
Mimulus, from 10 fine varieties mixed	0	6
Nicotiana, new scarlet	0	6
Œnothera, in varieties	0	6
Pentstemon, choice varieties	0	6
Petunia, mixed from 12 named flowers, fine	1	0
Phlox Drummondii, saved from improved varieties	0	6
Phlox Drummondii, new scarlet	1	0
Polyanthus, fine mixed, from named prize flowers	1	0
Portulaca Thellusoni, new	1	0
,, splendens	1	0
Primula cortusoides.	1	0
,, sinensis rosea, and 3 other colours	1	0
Rhodanthe Manglesii	0	6
Rhodochiton volubile	0	6
Salpiglossis, 20 varieties, mixed, superb	0	6
Schizanthus Grahamii	6	0
,, Hookerii, scarlet	1	0
Stocks, new German imported, 24 vars., mixed	0	6
Stocks, Chinese Nosegay fine	0	6
Stocks, collection of 36 named imported vars.	7	6
Stocks, new, Prince of Wales, splendid variety	0	6
Stocks, Victoria, new, violet crimson	0	6
Sutherlandia frutescens	0	6
Thunbergia alata, buff	1	0
,, aurantiaca	1	0
,, alata alba	1	0
Verbena, mixed, choice varieties	1	0
Wallflower, German blue	0	6
Zinnia elegans alba	0	7
,, ,, coccinea	0	6
,, ,, coccinea grandiflora	0	6
Zinnia elegans, 24 splendid varieties, mixed	0	6

True Walcheren White Broccoli 1s. per packet. To be sown in April and June; this new Variety surpasses all others in flavour. With many other Varieties too numerous for insertion.—See General Catalogue.

EXHIBITIONS

AT THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,

FOR THE YEAR 1843.

The Exhibitions will take place on the following Days: viz., Saturday, May 13; Saturday, June 17; and Wednesday, July 13.

EXHIBITORS.—All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.—Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what plants they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the specimens on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request. As it is necessary that the Judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by 10 A.M., and as it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be arranged by that time, it has been determined that *no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the Garden after half-past eight o'clock in the morning*; and if the owners of any locked-up boxes, or other cases, should not be in the exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals. All specimens whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after six o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the exhibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents, as much confusion has been found to arise from that practice.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.—Exhibitors or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition, will be admitted before half-past eight at the Carter's Yard Entrance Gate. Every principal Exhibitor of subjects for which medals are *specifically* offered may be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before ten o'clock, AT WHICH HOUR THE GARDEN WILL BE CLEARED OF ALL PERSONS not officially detained there. Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after one o'clock, when they will be required to give up their pass-tickets at the Carter's Yard Gate.

FLOWER-STANDS.—Exhibitors of cut flowers must SUPPLY THEIR OWN BOXES OR STANDS. No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must either be loose or made to unhinge.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.—The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; namely,

	£	s.	d.
C. The Certificate, value	0	10	0
SB. Silver Banksian Medal	1	0	0
SK. Silver Knightian ditto	1	5	0
LS. Large Silver ditto	1	15	0
SG. Large Silver Gilt Medal, value	4	0	0
GB. Gold Banksian ditto	7	0	0
GK. Gold Knightian ditto	10	0	0
LG. Large Gold ditto	20	0	0

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in money, or in plate. *If within one month after the third Exhibition of the year* no intimation shall have been received from an Exhibitor of the manner in which he desires his Medals to be disposed of, all the Medals due to him will be prepared and *transmitted to him through the usual public conveyances, without further notice.* In case an Exhibitor shall receive a First Prize in any one Letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other Medal in the same Letter; except in Z, AA, and BB.

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.

These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on. No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables. Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will IN ALL CASES BE REQUIRED TO SIGN A PRINTED FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE FURNISHED TO THEM IN THE GARDEN stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the Judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of Exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify the errors afterwards.

Names fairly written are to be attached by Exhibitors to all Florists' flowers; and the Judges are restrained from awarding any Medal to such Exhibitions, whatever their merit may be, if this regulation is not complied with. By Florists' flowers are meant not only flowers usually so named, but also Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Roses, and Calceolarias.

CLASS I.—FLOWERS, for which nurserymen and private growers exhibit independently of each other:—

A. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties, cultivated with superior skill, in pots of 24 to a cast, GB, SG, LS, SK.

B. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to a cast, SG, LS, SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in B cannot also exhibit in C.

C. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots of 8 to a cast, LS, SB.

D. Rhododendrons, in pots; not fewer than 12 plants in 12 varieties. LS, SK, SB.

E. Roses, in pots, in collections of 25 distinct varieties, GB, SG, LS.
N.B. It is the wish of the Society, in a future season, to require Roses to be shown exclusively in pots; and not to allow cut specimens to be exhibited at all.

F. Moss Roses in loose bunches, as gathered, so as to exhibit, as far as possible, the habit of the variety; in 12 varieties, SK, SB, C.

G. Other Roses, exhibited as in the last letter, and in 50 varieties, LS, SK, SB, C.
N.B. No one who exhibits in this letter, can also compete in the following.

H. Other Roses, exhibited as in the letter F, and in 25 varieties. SK, SB, C.
N.B. Higher Medals than those here offered for Roses cannot be given by the Judges. And if Roses are brought for exhibition without attention to the regulations here explained, they will not be allowed to be placed on the tables.

I. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 distinct varieties. GB, SG, LS.
N.B. It is expected that the same plant shall not be exhibited on more than one occasion.

K. Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 distinct varieties. SG, LS, SK.
N.B. No person who shows in I will be allowed to exhibit also in K.

L. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS, SK, SB.

M. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS, SK, SB.

N. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms. LS, SK, SB.

O. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms. LS, SK, SB.

P. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms. SK, SB.

CLASS II.—FLOWERS; for which all persons are admitted to equal competition:—

Q. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of 40 plants. GK, GB, SG, LS.
N.B. Heaths, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, to be excluded from Q. R., and S.

R. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 20 plants. GB SG, LS.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in Q not to compete in R also.

S. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of six distinct species. SG, LS, SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in Q or R will not be allowed to compete in S also.

T. Greenhouse Azaleas; to be shown in 12 distinct varieties. GB, SG, LS.

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse climbers. GB, SG, SK.
N.B. The Gold Banksian Medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.

V. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species. GK, GB, SG, LS.

W. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, SG, LS, SK.

X. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.

Y. Fuchsias in collections of 12 distinct varieties, LS, SK.

Z. Single specimens of new or rare ornamental plants, SG, LS, SK, SB, C.
N.B. These medals will be awarded by the Society's officers, and not by the usual Judges. Exhibitors will particularly observe that none but new or rare plants can be exhibited under this letter.

AA. Miscellaneous subjects, SK, SB, C.
N.B. Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers are altogether excluded from exhibition.

BB. Seedling Florists' flowers, SK, SB, C.
N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in pots, and not in a cut state. No person will be allowed to exhibit more than five seedlings at each meeting.

CLASS III.—FRUIT, for which market gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other. N.B. All fruit must be *fully* ripe and *well coloured*; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

1. Miscellaneous collections of fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds. Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.
N.B.—Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar Kitchen Garden produce, are excluded from this letter.

2. Grapes. SG, LS, SK, SB.

3. Pine Apples. SG, LS, SK, SB.

4. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens. SK, SB.

5. Miscellaneous fruit. SK, SB. C.

JUDGES.—The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the *number* and *value* of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so. The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered, less for new and curious objects than for fine specimens of Horticultural Skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings, being not so much to encourage the collector, as to reward the skilful Gardener; they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a Medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition might obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

ADMISSION OF VISITORS.—The Garden will be opened, on each day, to Fellows and to Visitors, at One o'clock, under the following Regulations:—All Fellows will be admitted without tickets, from One till Six o'clock, on signing their names in a book at the entrance. Visitors can be admitted only by tickets, to be obtained by the personal or written orders of Fellows of the Society. N.B. *The presentation of the visiting card of a Fellow cannot be regarded as an authority to receive tickets.*

All Fellows who shall apply, on or before Tuesday, the 18th of April, may obtain at the rate of *Three Shillings and Sixpence* each, any number of tickets not exceeding Twenty-four; but no applications for such tickets will be received after that day. It would be a great convenience to the Society, if the Fellows would take their tickets personally, and not by written orders; or, in the event of their not so taking them, if they would at once order the whole number which they may require for the season. The Council would also observe that, as the privilege of obtaining tickets for 3s. 6d. has been in some instances abused, the interests of the Society require that those Fellows of the Society to whom such Tickets are issued, should write on the back their own names, and on the face the names of those to whom they give them.

After the 18th of April any further number of Tickets will be delivered to Fellows on their personal application or written order, at the price of *Five Shillings* each ticket. Each ticket will be available for the admission of one Visitor, after One o'clock, to either of the Three Exhibitions, at the option of the Visitor. All applications for tickets must be made at the Society's Office, 21, Regent Street.

No tickets will be issued in Regent Street on the Days of Exhibition; but, on those days, two Offices, near the Garden Gates, will be opened at noon for the issue of tickets at 7s. 6d. each; still however strictly under the regulations above stated.

S. GIRLING'S Catalogues of ENGLISH and FOREIGN DAHLIAS, PELARGONIUMS, PANSIES, VERBENAS, & FUCHSIAS, are ready, and can be had on prepaid application. The plants are healthy and strong; and the earliest orders will receive the first attention. Plants of most of the varieties can be had after the 20th of April; those cultivated by other growers procured, and forwarded the first week in May. Dane-Croft Nursery, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

EXHIBITION of CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or JAPAN ROSE.—A Collection of these beautiful Exotics is now in bloom at CHANDLER and SONS' Nursery, Vauxhall. Admittance gratis.

TO PINE-GROWERS.

TO BE SOLD, a Great Bargain, about SIX HUNDRED FRUITING and SUCCESSION PINE PLANTS, (clean and healthy,) in small or large quantities. For particulars, apply on the premises, S. ROSLING'S, Rye Common, Peckham, near London.

WHITE FIELD CARROT SEED of the finest quality, at 3s. 6d. per lb., for not less than 7 lbs., may be obtained of GORDON, THOMSON, & BASKETT, Seedsmen, 25, Fenchurch-street, London.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIUM CARROT, or the Daucus of the Low Countries.—On Sale, just imported, a quantity of the above valuable sort of Carrot Seed, being the true kind used throughout the extensive Dairies of Belgium for Cattle; producing from 35 to 40 tons per acre of fine nutritious food. Price, to private Sowers, 4s. per lb.; to Retailers, 3s. per lb.; orders for 10 lbs. charged at the wholesale price.—HENRY CLARKE, Seed Merchant, 39, King-street, Covent-Garden.

HURST & M'MULLEN, SEEDSMEN and FLORISTS, 6, Leadenhall-st., beg to invite the attention of their friends and the Public to their advertisement in "Harrison's Floricultural Cabinet for April," which will be found to contain a very choice selection of Flower Seeds, and other articles well worthy their notice. They likewise beg to offer their best thanks for the many kind tokens of encouragement they have already received from numerous friends; and again assure them that every effort will be used to merit their confidence, and to secure a continuance of their favors. An extensive collection of the best varieties of Herbaceous Plants, Pinks, Carnations, Picotees, Pæonies, Hollyhocks, Rockets, Pansies, Dahlias, Roses, &c. &c., with an assortment of choice Greenhouse Plants, will be kept during the ensuing month. Packets of the True Cabul Lucerne, at 1s. each: True White Belgian or Field Carrot, of fine quality.—City, April 1.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to Public Competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on Thursday, April 6, 1843, at 12 o'clock, a splendid Collection of CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, PINES, CAMELLIAS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, HEARTSEASE, &c. Also a fine Assortment of Roses and other Plants in bloom. May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in one of the High North Roads, within 3½ miles of Covent Garden Market, the important LEASE of a compact NURSERY, with several commodious and substantial well-built Hothouses, Greenhouses, Pits, Potting and other Sheds, recently erected in the best manner, the whole filled with a fine young Stock of Pelargoniums, Verbenas, and other Plants; together with a capital detached Dwelling-house, forming Two cheerful Residences, with Seed-Shop, surrounded by the Nursery Grounds; one Residence is let at 50l. per annum, presenting an eligible undertaking for a practical man. For full particulars apply to Mr. G. HAINES, Auction and Estate Agent, Knightsbridge, and at Grosvenor-row, Pimlico.

COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT, and LOAN ASSOCIATION, 112, Cheapside, London.

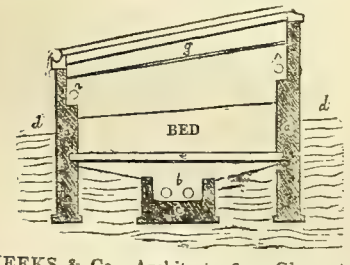
Every description of Life Assurance entertained, premiums payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly; loans advanced from 25l. to 500l., for three or more years, on approved personal or other security, on the borrower assuring his or her life for a moderate amount.

Endowments for children to receive a stated sum of money on arriving at 14 or 21; in case of death the whole of the money returned to the parents. Annuities immediate or deferred. Prospectuses and every information to be had of FREDERICK LAWRANCE, Resident Secretary, 112, Cheapside.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION. Offices, 147, Strand, London; and 119, Princess-street, Edinburgh.—Subscribed Capital, 1,000,000l.

This Association embraces every description of risk contingent upon Life. A Liberal system of Loan. An extensive legal connexion, and a direction and proprietary composed of all classes. A union of the English and Scotch systems of Assurance. For tables of Rates of Assurance, Annuities, and Endowments, or any other information, apply at the Offices, or to the Agents of the Association. J. S. PIDGEON, Actuary.

HOT WATER FOR BOTTOM-HEAT.



J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-Place, King's Road, Chelsea, Hothouse-builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, seeing that several parties pretend to lay claim to the Open Trough, Tank, or Gutter system of heating, J. W. & Co. here lay before the Horticultural world their practice respecting it, they having fixed and circulated water in open Troughs now upwards of 16 years; and their works are now to be seen that have been fixed that time, at DAVID PUGH'S, Esq., Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire; the Duke of BEDFORD'S, Woburn; Sir EDMOND ANTROBUS, Cheam, and up to the present time they could give a list of 200 names, where they have fixed that principle, or their improvement on it. The above sketch represents a pit, shewing the principle for the purpose of Bottom-Heat, which answers well. J. W. & Co. solicit an inspection of their improvements in Building, Heating, and Ventilating, at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-Place, Chelsea.

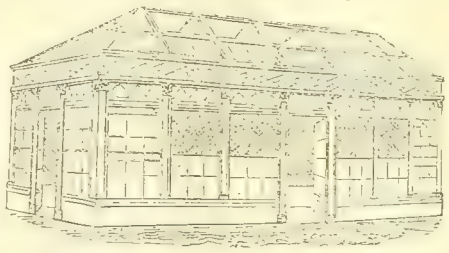
HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., Made and Fixed Complete in all parts of the Kingdom. One, two, and three-light Cucumber and Melon-Boxes and Lights of all sizes kept ready for immediate use, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom; warranted best material. Two light Boxes and Lights complete, from 1l. 8s. Garden-Lights Made and Glazed from 1s. per foot, at JAS. WATTS' Sash Manufactory, Claremont-place, Old Kent-road. *** Reference given.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., 61, Grace-church-street, Inventors of the improved Conical and Double Cylindrical Boilers, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, that they constantly keep in Stock a variety of sizes of these much-approved Boilers, suitable for Houses or Pits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Lindley to the merits of these Boilers (see *Chronicle*, March, 1842, page 175, and February, 1843, page 87), renders it unnecessary to offer any remarks upon them beyond the following brief description:—They are complete without furnace or brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 4l. 4s. and upwards. Further particulars, with estimates for heating any description of building, will be forwarded upon application. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c.

N.B.—The Trade supplied with Hot-water Pipes and fittings of every description.

HEATING WITH HOT WATER on all its improved Principles, for Horticultural and other purposes, by JAMES M'LATCHIE, Millwright and Engineer, Cottage-lane, Commercial-road East. J. M. returns his sincere thanks to those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have already honoured him with their favours, and hopes by his economical Prices and sound Workmanship to merit their lasting favours. N.B.—Attends personally to all Erections.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING and HEATING by HOT WATER.



J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse-Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing-houses 300 feet in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

PATRONISED BY THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

AN IMPROVED GARDEN ENGINE (Registered); unequalled in Cheapness, Durability, and Effect. This Engine is adapted for every use, where a portable one is required, as in Greenhouses, in cleaning Shop-fronts, &c.; at the same time it can be applied to a variety of purposes. It can be so constructed as to be attached to a tank or well, and by an additional hose will draw water from the depth of 30 ft., and force it to the height of 50 ft. in a continuous stream. It would be found a useful article on board of small craft, for wetting the sails, &c.—Manufactured by P. JONES, High-street, Fulham. E. PARKS, sole agent, 140, Fleet-street, of whom also may be had every description of Garden Tool and requisite.

*** THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS.

MANURES.—Guano, Nitrates of Soda, and Potash, (pure), at the Importer's prices. Also Gypsum, Potter's Guano (superior to the Foreign), Urate, Bone-Dust, Sulphate of Ammonia, and all other Chemical Manures, on the lowest terms for cash. Rock Salt and Agricultural Salt.—Sold by MARK FOTHERGILL, Merchant and Agricultural Agent, 40, Upper Thames-street.

*** Pamphlets treating on the above may be had of Mr. F.

GUANO ON SALE,
BY THE IMPORTERS,
ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, LONDON;
GIBBS, BRIGHT, & Co., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO.—TURNIPS, MANGEL WURZEL, &c. By the use of the above Manure, the enormous yield at the rate of 86 tons per acre, was obtained of ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL, by Mr. A. Cotton, of Hildersham, near Cambridge. On Meadow Land, the Earl of Zetland got an increase of Hay of 18 cwt. 2 qrs. per acre, while by the Foreign Guano the increase was only 8 cwt. 2 qrs. under similar circumstances. These Facts prove the superiority of the Artificial Guano.

*** Potter's Portable Farm-yard Manure, at 4l. 15s. per ton; from 6 to 7 cwt. per acre.—Chemical Works, 28, Upper Fore-st., Lambeth.

LIQUID MANURE.—PUMPS of a superior construction for Liquid Manure, portable and stationary. Garden Pumps, Hydraulic ditto, and for deep Wells; also for Ships, Barges, Tanners, Brewers, Soap-boilers, &c. Pumps kept for Hire, for Wells and Excavations.—BENJAMIN FOWLER, late GEORGE TURNER, 63, Dorset-street, Fleet-street.

Just published, the 2d Edition, with additions, price 6s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges,

THE LADIES' COMPANION to the FLOWER-GARDEN. Being an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Ornamental plants usually grown in Gardens and Shrubberies; with full directions for their Culture. By MRS. LOUDON.

London: Published by WILLIAM SMITH, 113, Fleet-street.

Just published, in One Volume 8vo, with upwards of 380 Engravings, price 16s.,

THE SUBURBAN HORTICULTURIST; or, an Attempt to Teach the Science of Horticulture and the Management of the Fruit, Kitchen, and Forcing Garden, to persons who have had no previous Knowledge or Experience in these Departments. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S., H.S., &c.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN for the year 1843. These will take place on the following days; viz., Saturday, May 13; Saturday, June 17; Wednesday, July 12. The Garden will be opened, on each day, at one o'clock, under the following regulations:—All Fellows of the Society will be admitted without tickets, from one till six o'clock, on signing their names in a book at the entrance. Visitors can be admitted only by tickets, to be obtained by the personal or written orders of Fellows of the Society. N.B. *The presentation of the visiting card of a Fellow of the Society cannot be regarded as an authority to receive tickets.* All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday, the 18th of April, may obtain at the rate of *Three Shillings and Sixpence* each any number of tickets not exceeding TWENTY-FOUR; but no applications for such tickets will be received after that day. It would be a great convenience to the Society, if the Fellows would take their tickets personally, and not by written orders; or, in the event of their not so taking them, if they would at once order the whole number which they may require for the season. After the 18th of April any further number of tickets will be delivered to Fellows on their personal application or written order, at the price of *Five Shillings* each ticket. Each ticket will be available for the admission of one Visitor, after one o'clock, to either of the three Exhibitions, at the option of the Visitor. All applications for tickets must be made at the Society's Office, 21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Monday, April 3	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday, April 4	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	7 P.M.
Wednesday, April 5	Geological	8½ P.M.
Friday, April 7	Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, April 8	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.
Tuesday, April 11	Zoological	8½ P.M.

WE have so continually occupied our pages with discussions concerning manures, that some, we fear, regard the subject as more than exhausted. The question, however, is, in our own opinion, but just opened; most of the experiments that have been recorded are rather to be regarded as incentives to further inquiry than as satisfactory solutions of one of the most important—if not the most important—questions connected with cultivating the soil. Gardeners and farmers are alike interested in it, and alike capable of conducting the inquiry; the only difference is, that more expense may be profitably incurred by the gardener than by the farmer—or at least that seems to be the case.

Whatever the value may be of the many artificial manures—and we are the last to question the efficiency of the phosphates and nitrates and sulphates, of guanos, home-made or sea-borne, and all the remnants snatched by the chemist from corruption—whatever the value of them may be, it must never be forgotten that they *cost money*. The cultivators of the land cannot make such substances: for them the true laboratory is the farm-yard—their pneumatic chemistry is confined to the dunghill. The good farmer will use up what he has got before he goes to market for more. He will spend his money upon labour, and only extend his outlay when all the resources of labour are exhausted; then such agents as artificial manures become invaluable, and not till then. It is most improvident to poison cattle by draining away the strength of manure into a horse-pond and then to run to market for artificial compounds; it is unreasonable, after wasting money thus, to cry out for protecting duties, upon the ground of the peculiar cost of English farming.

We are led to these remarks in consequence of finding that the country is at last becoming alive to the importance of such considerations, and that gentlemen are in many cases strenuously endeavouring to persuade their tenantry to turn their attention to the better preservation and preparation of manure. In Cheshire, Sir Philip Egerton is about to offer three premiums to his tenantry "For the most economical and effective system of *collecting, improving*, and *employing* the solid and liquid materials within their reach, adapted to fertilise and improve the land." We understand that one premium will be for tenants under 20*l.*, another for those under 100*l.*, and a third for tenants above 100*l.* a-year. We doubt not that so excellent an example will be quickly followed, and therefore we shall at once proceed to state what we conceive to be the most advisable steps for the competitors to take in order to meet the views of such landlords.

The great principle to start from is, *that all the best parts of manure will either run away or fly away.* The first are seen in the fluids that drain from ordinary dunghills, the second may be discovered by the sense of smell: for the offensive exhalations of manure-heaps are produced in consequence of valuable fertilising substances flying away in an invisible condition. Therefore, a well-made dunghill should neither leak nor smell.

A second and not less important point to be remarked is, that *everything is a manuring substance which has ever been alive.* The dead remains of animals and plants are each in their way equally valuable. People often forget what the origin is of substances in very common use, and do not recognise the fragments of plants and animals, though they are every day before their eyes. For example, coals are the remains of plants; soap is composed of certain parts of plants and animals, its potash or soda having been obtained from one, and its fat from the other. Manchester goods are made of threads taken out of plants, just as woollen cloths are prepared from threads pulled off animals; therefore, cinders, soapsuds, cotton and woollen rags, are manuring substances just as much as charcoal, stable-litter, or bones.

The third point to attend to is, that *all manuring substances must decay, before they can act as food for plants.* If a man, in his zeal for gardening, were to put his leg into a Vine border, and to sit with it there all his life, his Grapes would make him no return for so uncomfortable a position. But let the surgeon cut it off and bury it there, the effect would be presently seen in the deeper green and stronger wood of his Vines. Now the obvious reason of this is, that, in the first case, the leg remained alive and could not decay, while in the second it had lost its life and immediately began to rot. So it is exactly with all other things; they must decay before they can become manures. Fresh straw is not a manure, rotten straw is excellent; fresh sawdust is useless, when decayed it is of considerable value.

These three principles seem to be those on which the whole art of preparing and economising manure depends. Matter which once had life, whether the carcase of a horse or a basket-full of grubs, an ermine robe or a bundle of rags, will equally become manure; but they must be made to decay, and that being effected, nothing must be allowed to run away in the form of fluid, or to fly away in the disguise of a smell. We conceive that the following plan will effect these objects in the most economical manner.

Mark out the piece of ground on which the dunghill is to be made, on a good slope if possible, and close by a pond. Cut a gutter all round, 6 inches wide and 4 inches deep, and puddle it with clay, so as to make it water-tight. Then, at the *lowest part*, outside the place where the dunghill is to lie, dig a good-sized sink-hole, about 18 or 20 inches deep; let this also be well puddled, and connected with the gutter already spoken of. Things being thus prepared, throw down a layer of such manuring substances as you may have, about a foot deep, and tread them well down; then sift or scatter over it some fixer (what that is will be explained presently); and finally, water it well. Then add another layer of manuring substances, tread down, sift on the fixer, and water well as before. In this manner go on with layer after layer, till the heap is of the desired height—always treading and watering as directed. When the work is completed, a firm mound of manure will be formed, surrounded by a gutter communicating with a sink-hole.

Probably during the operation of making the manure-heap, some water will have drained away; in that case, it will have run into the gutter and collected in the sink-hole. If so, let a labourer scuppet the water out as the work proceeds, and throw it back upon the dunghill. Every morning the sink-hole should be examined, and the drainage that has collected in it be scuppetted back over the heap. If the hole is not large enough to hold all the water that drains off, another can be made near it; *none of the drainage must on any account be lost.* If the heap is properly made, it will heat gently, not strongly; but if it becomes very hot, plenty of water must be thrown over it, caught up in the sink-hole, and scuppetted back, again, and again and again; and, whether it heats or not, it should have, at least once a week, for a month or 6 weeks, a good quantity of fluid of some kind thrown upon it, so as to keep it *thoroughly wet*, it being at the same time well drained. Pot-boilings, soap-suds, or such refuse, are much better than common water; but urine is infinitely preferable to either. If it were possible to collect this fluid and use it instead of water, from the beginning to the end, so much the better.

By these contrivances nothing is allowed to leak away or drain off, but the dunghill is enabled to become a soft pasty mass, holding fast all that belongs to it, except what might fly away. To catch the latter is the purpose of the fixer, which is as indispensable to the operation as the gutter, and sink-hole, and scuppeting, already insisted on. Now there are many kinds of fixers: oil of vitriol, green vitriol, blue vitriol, salt and lime (not however either salt or lime by themselves *on any account*), gypsum, and other substances, may be used when they can be had cheap; but some of them at all times, and in some cases all of them, have the fault of costing money. A substitute for them, *which costs nothing* except labour, is therefore to be sought for. Such substitutes exist in cinder-siftings, charcoal-dust, good black earth, peat or bog-mould, rotten sawdust, leaf-mould, the black mud from the bottoms of ditches and ponds, the small fragments of wood from the bottom of woodstacks, soot, the brick-dust of brick-fields, or the powder of burnt clay. Some or all of these materials may be had in most places.

Such we believe to be practically the best way of preparing a dunghill, so as to save everything that is saveable. It is essentially the same as the method followed in Alsace, of which an account has been given in our Volume for 1842, p. 191.—It must be obvious that no harm at least can arise from following our recommendations, which are to be carried out by *a saving* of both material and money. Supposing the plan does not answer, it will have put the person who tries it to no other charge than a little labour; and to so little, even of that, as to be of no moment in either garden or farm. The manure-heap must be made, at all events, and a boy will form the gutters and sink-hole, and keep the heap well moistened while the substance is in preparation.

WHAT we have hitherto said about the "one-shift system" of potting has been in its favour; and there can be no doubt that, under good management, if the object is to make a plant as vigorous as possible, it is better to avoid all the endless, troublesome details of shifting it from one sized pot into another. No better evidence of this is needed than what we see in nature. A plant in the open ground, or in the border of a well-managed conservatory, grows fast, acquires a rich deep green healthy colour, and produces its flowers and fruit as soon as it has arrived at the proper age: on the other hand, the same kind of plant, under the same circumstances, managed by the same gardener, but kept in a pot and tormented by shifting, although it may be healthy at first, soon ceases growing, becomes yellow and lean and starved, and when it flowers brings forth nothing but apologies for blossoms.

Nevertheless the shifting system has its advantages. "It is not the wish of every cultivator to have his Pelargoniums as large as Gooseberry-bushes, especially when a varied collection is kept up; nor does every one desire to grow plants for Horticultural exhibitions. Beautiful as large well-grown specimens may be, it is not in every garden that they can be properly accommodated; and where that is the case, it is worse than useless to attempt it, for small well-grown specimens are quite as interesting. For anything that I have seen to the contrary, a plant may be grown quite as quickly by the common method as by the "one-shift system," with a much better chance of its being established in its pot, and of its blooming in the while."

Now here lies a real objection to the system of putting small plants at once into large pots; they grow too fast for the space of persons having but little room, and it is scarcely to be expected that the possessor of a greenhouse will sacrifice the interior to a small number of large specimens. He would soon weary of their sameness. The lover of flowers wants variety: the diversified forms of nature are what he delights to feed his eye upon; and that he cannot do in a small greenhouse, unless he cramps his plants by frequent shifting from one little pot into another.

While, however, we freely concede this, and admit that it may be more convenient in general to treat plants like a Chinese lady's toes, it does not at all follow that they will be so healthy under such circumstances: the contrary, we are persuaded, is the case. The force of circumstances may compel a gardener to stunt his plants by frequent transfers from one place of confinement to another; and he may, as he often does, by skill and care, preserve them by such means in good health, but he does it at the expense of much labour, and at the sacrifice of all that vigour of constitution which we see in plants whose roots have unobstructed freedom.

We, in concluding this matter, print the remainder of "Observator's" letter, in order that he may not have to complain of his arguments having been misrepresented; but in doing so we have been obliged to enter our protest against some of the statements he makes, even in this part of his communication.

"Allowing," he says, "that by the 'one-shift system' a plant will fill its pot with roots, yet before that can take place, a great portion of the nutritious substances, by the frequent waterings which the plant must receive, will be washed away." This is far less likely to occur in large pots than in small ones; and is of no consequence, because nothing is more easy than to restore to the soil such matters as are washed away, if any.

"This objection," he continues, "may be removed by liquid manures; but plants that have been long used to liquid manures are like irreclaimable drunkards—they have become so accustomed to stimulants, that upon their discontinuance they soon begin to exhibit signs of decay." What is here described is very bad gardening: why cannot a plant have a moderate, as well as an immoderate, quantity of food given it in a liquid state?

"Should the drainage in the 'one-shift system' become obstructed, the soil, by the stagnation of the water, will be soured; and unless the plant be removed into other soil its health will be greatly injured." The same thing happens when the drainage is obstructed upon the common system, and does not affect the argument one way or the other.

"I can say," concludes Observator, "that the practice of inverting a small thumb-pot over the drainage-hole

of the large pot very often proves injurious, for it sometimes fits so closely on the bottom, that a very small space is left for the water to escape, and in spite of the moss, it will carry to the bottom fine particles of soil, which will in most cases effectually prevent the escape of the water, excepting through the hole in the bottom of the thumb-pot. It is preferable to use three or four rather large potsherds, placing the concave side downwards, and putting a rather thin layer of moss over them, not more than a quarter of an inch in thickness, or it will act the part of a sponge and retain the water." All this may or may not be the case; but it has no more to do with the question of frequent shifting than pruning has.

SINCE we first directed the attention of our readers to the state of the labouring poor, and the destitution which so frequently results from mere want of employment, without any fault in the individual, we have had numerous communications on the subject from many of our friends and correspondents. Our limits would not permit us to publish many of these, which are replete with excellent practical observations; but we have not neglected to peruse them carefully; and as they one and all confirm the opinions we entertained before on the advantage of letting small allotments of land for cultivation to Agricultural labourers, we shall only extract from some of them such facts as will clearly show the result of numerous experiments of this kind, which have now stood the test of many years' continuance. We add them as a confirmation of our own experience, and as a guide to those who may be inclined to follow such laudable examples:—

An Account of numerous Allotments let by the Marquess of Lansdowne.—"The quantity of land let out to the poor by Lord Lansdowne in the parishes of Colne and Burnhill is 500 acres, in allotments from half an acre to two acres each, the number of tenants being nearly 700. The price per acre is the same as was given by the farmers previous to giving up the land, and varies from 40*s.* to 60*s.* per acre. The crops chiefly grown are Potatoes, the Cabbage tribe, Wheat, and Barley; the grain and green crops alternately, and generally winter Tares are sown after Wheat, and dug in for Potatoes in the spring, with or without the assistance of manure. The rents are regularly paid, with very few exceptions, and the produce of the land is invariably good. A Horticultural Society in Colne has been the means of promoting much good amongst the cottagers by giving prizes annually for vegetables, fruit, and separate prizes for allotment-cultivation and specimens of Wheat and Barley in the ear. From the interest taken in this Society by the neighbouring gentry and landowners I have no doubt that from 30*l.* to 40*l.* will this year be distributed amongst them."

A much-valued correspondent, Sir Henry Bunbury, who is most zealous in the cause, writes thus:—"Five-and-twenty years ago I began to assign some small portions of land (for I had but little at that time) to a few labourers. In every instance I found that the man improved in his circumstances, and as his circumstances became more easy he became more domestic and respectable in his conduct. With this encouragement I gladly seized opportunities of letting pieces of land to cottagers; and afterwards, having a good deal within my power, I extended the practice very widely: nor have I ever seen the slightest reason to doubt of its beneficial effects. I do not tie myself down to any fixed quantity of ground; generally, I let but little (say one rood) to a beginner: for the young labourer has no money laid by, and rarely owns a pig (that *rerum necessarium*). But there ought not to be any dry rules about the exact quantity of the allotment, or as to the mode of working it. One sharp active fellow will turn his bit of land to double the profit that could be earned by a dull one. But the crops of the former soon render his practice an object of imitation, and all around him make progress and improve. When there are one or two pigs in the sty, and the land appears in good condition, the advancing labourer gets half an acre instead of his original rood, and so on. Some few of my people have come now to hold one, two, and even four acres—and industrious and thriving fellows they are. But as you ask particularly concerning the size of an allotment, I should recommend half an acre. I find that the man, with the assistance of his wife and children, can keep it in very good condition: nor is he so much occupied by it as to be diverted from his daily labour under the farmer. I am inclined to suspect that gentlemen make the mistake of meddling too much with their allotments as to details. I should say, do not cramp the labourer—let him feel the pleasure of being a free man—stop him when he is going decidedly wrong—give him useful information—and encourage a pride in him as to his crops, and his pigs, and the neatness of his ground."

A lady, who has devoted much of her attention to the letting of land in small portions or allotments to poor people who otherwise would have been a burden as paupers, kindly communicated her experience, in answer to some questions sent to her, of which we will here give a short abstract. She began with 50 allotments in 1830, and they now amount to 404—varying from eight poles to three, four, and five acres each. Each occupier signs the following conditions:—

Allotments of Land.

Mrs. ——— agrees to let, and, to hire No. of the in the parish of estimated at A. R. P. until the 29th of Sept., 1843, at the rent of £ and if this rent is not tendered before the 11th of Oct. following, he agrees to forfeit, and give up immediate possession of land, buildings, and *crops*, without further notice from the owner of the land.

Also to give up the same at any season of the year if convicted of a misdemeanour before a magistrate, or three householders not renting more than himself.

Also, if the whole or any part is assigned or under-let without leave in writing from the owner of the land.

Also, if more land is rented of any other persons except the garden of the house he occupies, and to forfeit double the rent till Michaelmas.

Also, if he removes, or suffers to be removed off the premises, either any *hay*, *straw*, or *manure*, and to forfeit double the rent.

Also, if any land has been ploughed with horses, and to pay twopence a rod over the rent for every pole so ploughed.

Also, if two crops of the same or different kinds ripen their seed without a green or root crop intervening, to be consumed by the Tenant's family and cattle, or other person's cattle, fed off on this land; and in no case to be sold off the premises.

Also, if Game is killed, or permitted to be killed.

Also, if Furze is cut on land not hired.

Otherwise, the land to be occupied till one of the parties give notice in writing to the other to quit and leave, on the day of

Any damage done by a gate being left open to be made good within one week, or his goods or crops seized to the amount, on the valuation of two allotment tenants.

To forfeit sixpence for getting over the wall, or a hole being found in the wall or hedge.

Do. for leaving manure or rubbish on the road.

Do. for trespassing on each other's or the adjoining land.

Forfeits to be kept and divided between the tenants of the same piece.

In any of the above instances the Landlord shall be at liberty to re-enter without any process of Law.

Witnessed by Signed by

There have been only four defaulters in the whole number in twelve years: no legal steps are taken against them; the only consequence of default being the loss of the allotment—they are even allowed to take off their crops. Only eight of the number, who have a cottage and four or five acres of land, and keep a couple of cows stalled up all the year, and some pigs, live chiefly from the produce of the land. All the rest are day-labourers, and for these from 20 to 40 poles are sufficient: 20 of them have manure tanks. A peculiarity in the granting of allotments by this benevolent lady is, that previous good conduct is not essential to their obtaining allotments. All that are willing to subscribe to the conditions and belong to the several parishes are admitted; and she has found that regular occupation and profitable industry have generally been the means of correcting vice, when not too deeply rooted, and greatly encouraged honesty.

But all this, however satisfactory, is not intended as a remedy for that superabundance of agricultural labourers which we desire to see usefully employed: we must show how the proprietors and occupiers of land may employ more manual labour on their land, not only without loss, but with a certain profit; thus, no doubt, increasing the expense of cultivation, but also increasing the produce so much, as to repay the additional outlay with a fair and ample remuneration. If we can do this, we shall have done much to solve the problem.—*M.*

HEATHS.

IF the following advice to the young Amateur, and a detail of my plan of Heath-growing, be acceptable to your readers, they are much at your service. Supposing, then, that the cultivator has entered into the merits of a well-grown Heath, and prefers a bushy, thickly-foliaged plant to one resembling a timber-tree, he will no doubt be desirous of obtaining 100 of the best and most beautiful varieties. He ought therefore to procure two of each; travelling or other incidents may cause the loss of a single plant, and for this reason it is best to have a duplicate. One may be grown for a specimen, and the other to propagate from; but the latter may live to see better days, when cuttings are pretty numerous. In making a selection of plants at the nursery great discretion is requisite, and it is seldom that those in large pots can be recommended. I would advise the amateur to take up the nearest 48-sized pots containing the sort which he requires; if the foliage is healthy and clothes the stem as well as the upper branches, and if on turning it out of the pot the roots are of a silvery white, it shows that the plant is in a growing state. Such a plant may be set aside, and the remaining 199 should resemble it. I would, however, caution him against a large plant in a small pot, with a tolerably healthy appearance, but a thick woody stem, which when turned out discovers the roots matted together, and for the most part of a sandy colour. Nine times out of ten such a plant will bloom and die; but occasionally it will recover by being repotted, decay not having reached the centre roots. It will, however, lose the foliage for a considerable distance along the stem, in which case it is advisable to cut it back. Even then the plant in the 48 will have the advantage, having fresh roots, and nothing to check it in its onward course.

When your plants are unpacked, supposing it to be March, which is the best time for the purpose, it will save much trouble if they are examined before being placed in the house, to ascertain whether they require shifting. In this particular the greatest discretion must be used. If the roots are evenly distributed round the pot, it seems reasonable to suppose that a larger pot would suit it. I confess I have lost many a healthy plant by my anxiety to push it on and shift it before it was ready. It is well known that the roots of plants, when repotted, seek the sides of the pot in the first instance; afterwards the centre is gradually filled up. Therefore, examine the plant closely, by taking out the crocks and turfy drainage; and if the roots do not make their appearance in the same strength in the centre as the exterior, be assured that the plant had better remain as it is, with the addition only of a little fresh drainage. Experience may, however, prevent this trouble, for there is a peculiar lightness and elasticity to the touch that will show when the exterior and interior of the mass of roots correspond. Some, no doubt, will require a change, and an important question then arises, into what sized pot they may be shifted.

There are some gardeners, who, anxious to spur on their favourites, would not scruple to give them a second size larger; and with some of the free-growing sorts, I admit that even three sizes may not be too much; but a beginner has not the means of discrimination, and the safer plan is to shift from size to size. In some cases you may obtain two shifts in one year—in February, and again in July or August; but if you attempt to force on Erica Massonii, aristata major, depressa, and some others of the slow-growing sorts, which, owing to their tardy movements, cause but a slight demand upon the roots; long before the latter reach the sides of the pot, they become exhausted by the continual wash of the water: the mould becomes sodden, growth is checked, they sicken and die. If E. aristata major is in a 48, be content if, on shifting it into a 36 in March, it fills the pot during the summer, and is in a state to receive a further movement in spring, after having increased two inches in the length of the shoots. Not so, however, with E. tricolor, elegans, and some others. The former has made a growth with me of 8 or 10 ins. in a year, although it had been advanced two sizes. But to proceed with shifting the plant from the 48 to a 36:—Let the pot be perfectly dry; make the hole at the bottom rather larger, and place over it a piece of crock; add some smaller pieces half an inch square, to the depth of half an inch. Select some dry turves of fibrous peat (shaking out the mould), and lay it over the crock an inch in depth. Having collected some small round pebbles of the size of a Horse-bean, mix a dozen with the first handful of mould, that is, before you place the plant in the pot; then insert the Heath, having divested it of the former crock and drainage. Fill in round it with the fresh mould, and firmer than with other plants; be very particular that no fresh soil covers the stem, but that it be raised above the level of the sides, so that in watering, the moisture should fall to the sides, and on no account lodge in the centre. Do not water for one or two days, and during that time place the plant in the shade. The small pieces of crock, drainage-peat, and small pebbles must be increased according to the size of the pot. I would advise that before the plant is placed in the house, it should be staked out in the form in which it is wished to grow. The tender twigs may be brought down, but when hard, they become stubborn and inflexible.—*Erica.*

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

(Continued from p. 156.)

PURPLE FLAKES.

Mango (Ely's).—One of the best in its class, the pod being good, and the white pure; of medium size, and the colour, violet purple, well laid on; it flowers early.

Beauty of Woodhouse (Mansley's).—A new flower of fine properties; with me it is rather deficient in purple; the stripes are broad, and white very pure.

Bellerophon (Leighton's).—This stands first in the Lancashire Show-book, though decidedly second-rate, the impurity of the white being a serious drawback.

Princess Charlotte (Turner's).—An old flower, of large size and fine colours; it is extensively grown, and is a safe sort to depend on.

Premier (Milwood's).—Raised a few years ago at Derby; the white is apt to flush, but the petals are large and well-formed: when clean it is a fine flower.

Squire Meynell (Brabbin's).—One of the best we have; the flower is large, pod good, form and colour excellent.

Sir J. Plastain (Bates').—Very large, white impure, rather loose in its habit; with me second-rate.

British Queen (Elliott's).—White pure, but often deficient in a fair proportion of purple.

Invincible (Simpson's).—An old flower, liable to the defect noticed in the preceding variety; when grown strong, however, the colours are better distributed.

Major (Spray's).—Good form and white pure, but often short of colour.

Miss Thornton (Hudson's).—A strong grower; flowers large and well marked; although esteemed in Lancashire, it is considered rather thin for Nottingham.

Enchanter (Pearson's).—Guard leaves rather too large

in proportion to the others ; white good, crowns well, and the colour evenly distributed.

Rev. T. Gisbourne (Brabbin's).—Raised the same year and by the same person as Squire Meynell, but far inferior to that flower ; I have discarded it altogether.

Magnificent (Ely's).—A full and large-sized flower; stripes dark and numerous, crowns well ; white not pure.

Queen Victoria (Ely's).—A useful flower, though not first-rate.

Cleopatra (Weldon's).—Stripes very dark purple, flowers large and confused, white rather impure ; second rate.

First-rate (Pollard's).—Well named ; the pod is rather short, but the petals, with a little attention, get out well. The flower is large and finely formed ; white very pure, ribboned with broad flakes of deep purple ; it appears to be shy in rooting, and is very scarce.

Platoff (Hall's).—A compact flower, with fine petals ; the purple very dark ; white sometimes slightly tinged.

Major Cartwright (Hall's). — This is an old variety, whose day is gone by ; occasionally a decent flower is seen. The petals are thin in substance, and there are too few of them ; the purple also is not good.

RED PICOTEES.

Mrs. Horner (Ely's).—This is often exhibited in the heavy as well as the light-edged class. The pod is good, and edging distinct ; it is a favourite in this part of the country, and wins at most exhibitions.

Miss Bacon (Wollard's).—Neatly edged, but too small.

Little Wonder (Wollard's). — Very much akin to the foregoing, under-sized, but of good shape ; the edge distinct and well laid on.

Duke of Wellington (Sharp's).—White pure, and very finely feathered or plaited ; the guard-leaves are rather too small, still it stands in the first rank at present.

Mary (Marris's). — A large and finely-shaped heavy-edged flower, sometimes rather too much barred.

Pilot (Marris's).—As large and well formed as the preceding ; it is, however, much cleaner and more distinct. A decided good heavy edge.

Will Stukeley (Hufton's).—Heavy-edged : bars too much, and though still winning in some parts of the country, it is certainly an inferior flower.

Derby Willow (Maw's).—Heavy-edged with dull scarlet, only fit for borders.

King of the French (Green's).—Much too thin, and, at the risk of being thought severe, I must say, inferior.

Royal Briton (Hardy's).—Something in the style of Mrs. Horner, but inferior to that flower, the white being impure ; still it has a good pod, crowns well, and the edge is well defined.

Matilda (Parkinson's). — A large and distinct flower, white good, edge dark crimson ; not quite up to the mark.

Venus (Hudson's). — Light-edged red, a full flower, crowns well, is very clean, and worth growing.

Marc Antony (Benn's).—Rather too thin ; the white is very good, and beautifully plaited with dark crimson.

Hector (Sharp's).—Rather light-edged, form good, white pure, edging distinct ; first-rate.

Cornelius (Barraud's).—I have not used much ceremony in my short descriptions of north country flowers, and here I am obliged to find fault with the favourite of the south. It has a good pod, the white is pure, edged with dark crimson, of a different shade to most others ; with me it bars too much, and should it always flower in the same style, I should pronounce it decidedly second-rate.

Colonel Foreman (Barraud's).—Clean, with a good petal and neat feather.

Teazer (Gidden's).—A large and rather coarse flower ; it has, however, fine guard petals and crowns well ; it stripes down too much, but when in its best state is undoubtedly a "Teazer."

Cæsar (Gidden's).—Heavy-edged, rather thin, in the way of Marc Antony ; an inferior flower.

Criterion (Sharp's).—Neatly-edged, but with a short awkward pod ; flowers medium size, and apt to expand confusedly, requiring much care to bloom it well ; the layers also root indifferently.

Catherine (Hardy's).—Under-sized, white impure, raised near Nottingham from Bowley's Ann ; neatly edged, but second-rate.—*J. F. Wood, The Coppice, Nottingham.*

(To be continued.)

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. XIV.

Blown in the morning, thou shalt fade ere noon;
What boots a life, which in such haste forsakes thee!
Thou'rt wondrous frolicking to die so soon,
And passing proud a little colour makes thee.

The Figwort.—The fetters of ice in which the earth was shackled a few weeks ago had hardly been broken ; a few scanty sunbeams had but just been playing upon the ground beneath the old oak-tree before our door, when the turf began to sparkle with the surfaces of a thousand glassy emerald leaves, while myriads of golden stars were to be seen glittering amongst the herbage. It almost seemed as if the wand of an enchanter had struck the ground and suddenly commanded the slaves of his will to appear.

A walk among the thickets of our landlord's park and the deeper recesses of his woods brought more of these gay visitors to our knowledge, and showed us that no enchanter had been at work, but that the teeming womb of nature was everywhere producing some early and joyous herald of the spring. The lingering days of autumn, protracted into February, had produced no effect upon the hardy wilding which sturdily awaited its appointed time, and refused to be awakened till the customary frosts had given it energy to spring into vernal life.

The old herbalists knew the Figwort well, and thought it imbued with great medicinal qualities ; some mixed it with honey, and drawing it into their nostrils, thought it cured their headache ; others found it hot and dry in the first degree : more sober people pounded it into a paste, and used it as an astringent ; the scurvy was driven away by it, as a few said ; and many boiled it as a Spinach, which they found agreeable. Some, however, declared it was an acrid, poisonous thing, blistering the skin and causing leprosy. All these fancies are, however, long forgotten, and nothing now remains of the plant but its beauty.



The Figwort is a sort of Crowfoot, called by some Botanists Ranunculus Ficaria, and by others Ficaria ranunculoides ; but although it belongs to the same vile race as the Sardoan herb of the ancients, whose blistering poisonous qualities have gained them an unenviable notoriety, it is a harmless gentle plant, as quiet as it seems to be : which is more than can be said of all fair flowers. It derives its common name from its roots looking like a cluster of small Figs. It leaves are similar to those of the Arrow-head, but shorter, smaller, and delicately mottled with pallid spots. The flowers grow singly at the end of slender angular stalks ; they have three leaves, or rather scales, on the outside, and eight or nine glittering golden petals, dull at the back, but almost metallic in front, where a scale is found near their foot, the sign of the clan Ranunculus. Many are their yellow stamens, many their grass-green ovaries heaped upon each other in the middle of the flower, and promising an abundant increase. Yet, strange to tell, the seeds are seldom ripened, and that ready mode of propagation, in forming which nature seems to have taken such infinite pains, is thrown aside as worthless, another mode of multiplying its race being given to the Figwort. According to Vaucher, the tubercles of its roots are of three sorts—the one long and withered, which nourish the plant ; another, dilated at the lower end, and afterwards producing other plants; and a third sort, which sprouts out from the crown of the root ; besides which it produces in the bosom of its leaves certain bulbs, which disperse themselves as soon as the leaves have perished. In the early spring these bulbs are not to be found, but in the autumn they may be seen lying near the bottom of the leaves, shut up in two furrowed sheaths, in the midst of which is a perfect little leaf, bearing at its base a fourth, which itself gives birth to a fifth, and so on. The ground is said to be filled with these little bulbs at the approach of autumn, and they certainly produce an abundant crop when the spring-time arrives.

The flowers of the Figwort hail the sun like the fire-worshippers of old : as soon as his beams strike them, "and pour their soft luxuriance on the morn," they unfold ; but when a cloud interposes, they close again ; so that you may find the turf enamelled with sparkling stars in the morning, and as joyless as the "mournful, sober-suited night" in an hour afterwards. Gardeners are its sworn enemies, we know not why, destroying it whenever it dares to intrude upon the ground where the Groundsel and Dandelion are permitted to flourish ; so that its life is surrounded by perils, for which its harmless nature gives no cause, and from which its short life might have preserved it, for it springs up in March and perishes in May. —*R. E.*

ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

(By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)

Under this name are comprised not only different sorts of straw or litter, but also those vegetable substances which are used unmixed for manuring fields. I shall first treat of the different sorts of litter, and then of those plants, or remains of plants, which, without being mixed with animal excrement, improve the fertility of the soil.

a. Of Plants used for the Absorption of Animal Excrement, and which, thus mixed, serve as Manure.—Those plants which have to absorb animal fluids, and which are also employed as a soft litter for cattle, are (with few exceptions) used in a dry state, because it is one of the chief objects to soak up the liquid part of manure. In this way, however, it happens that the materials used for litter are rendered more capable of being decomposed, and of thus becoming a nourishment to crops. The decomposition of dung, on the other hand, is accelerated by its being loosened by means of the litter, and of a free access for the oxygen of the atmosphere, without which no chemical decomposition is possible. The products of the complete decomposition of vegetable substances are, humic acid, carbonic acid, mineral acids, earths, oxides, and alkalies ; and since all these belong to the nourishing substances of crops, it is necessary, if we would know the value of different sorts of litter, to make ourselves acquainted with their chemical constituents.

The chief constituent of dry vegetable litter is carbon, which amounts in all cases to more than 50 per cent. It forms, combined with hydrogen and oxygen, humic acid,* a substance which every fertile soil must contain in great abundance, not only because it furnishes plants with carbon, but also because it dissolves and conveys to the roots earths, oxides, and certain salts contained in the soil and required for the crops. Humic acid serves also for the neutralisation of alkalies, which easily destroy vegetation, —as, for instance, ammonia, potash, soda, and lime—so much so, that it must be considered in many respects as a substance quite indispensable for vegetation. Now as humic acid is mostly generated by the substances used as litter, it is evident that they cannot be dispensed with in agriculture, except in cases where humic acid may be obtained by manuring with mould, mud, peat, &c. ; for no amount that could be afforded by the decomposition of solid excrement would be sufficient. Litter is also indispensable, because it improves the soil mechanically ; it keeps a clayey soil loose as long as it is not decayed, and thus not only facilitates the access of atmospheric air, but accelerates the evaporation of superabundant moisture.

Besides these great advantages which the crops receive from litter, it is also to be remarked that its mineral ingredients are of equal importance. The effects of these have hitherto excited little notice, for it was not generally believed that mineral substances form the nourishment of plants ; and this explains the reason why litter has either been undervalued or insufficiently appreciated. The true value of litter can only be determined by chemical analysis.

If we compare with each other the mineral substances contained in litter, we shall find pretty nearly what we have to expect of each in the way of manure ; and if we ascertain their amount of nitrogen, their value in regard of any sort of soil may be ascertained almost with mathematical accuracy. If we next determine the chemical constituents of the food of cattle, and deduct this from that which has remained in their bodies, or has been exhaled by them, we shall be able to calculate even to pounds, all the substances which the soil receives from the fresh dung. But, in order to arrive at that, many experiments are still to be made.

It is beyond all doubt that that sort of litter possesses the greatest value which contains the greatest quantity of those ingredients in which soil in general is most deficient ; amongst these are potash and soda, lime and magnesia, chlorine, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, and especially nitrogen. Carbon, which as we have just seen is amongst the most important ingredients of litter, may here be left out of consideration, because its amount is constantly within a few per cent. more or less, and as we know that all dry litter contains more than 50 per cent. of carbon, it is equally unnecessary to take into account the oxygen or hydrogen of litter, as all crops can take up the water of the soil *ad libitum*.

As some sorts of vegetable matter contain substances either detrimental to vegetation (like tan), or decomposed with great difficulty, such as rosin, wax, and fibre, such substances require a particular preparation previously to being used for litter, or carried on the field, mixed with dung. They require to be well heated, without, however, being carbonised, as it is merely requisite that the tannin should be destroyed, and the fibres rendered more tender. If this is not attended to, they will remain for years in the soil undecomposed, which (as manure is to be considered a capital desirable to be quickly circulated), is attended with much loss ; besides which, the plants whose growth we intend to accelerate, will derive no advantage from them. I have stated before that those sorts of litter are easiest of decomposition which contain much nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulphur, or which are soft and delicate, at the same time containing much green mucilage or other substances easily extracted by water. Dry green plants always arrive easier at a state of decomposition than those which are dry and ripe, not only because the texture of the former is more soft, but also because they contain substances which bring on a speedier putrefaction. It is said that litter which has become mouldy is of less value than when fresh ; if this be really the case it is to be ascribed to nitrogen having evaporated during decomposition in the form of ammonia.

1. *Straw of Corn Plants.*—The straw of Cereal plants is, on most farms, the only litter used, and as far as keeping dry the beds of cattle is concerned, it is the best, because its hollow straws enable it to absorb the greatest quantity of moisture. Its value however as a manure is by no means so great as that of other sorts of litter; there is moreover a great difference between the different sorts of straw in respect of their manuring qualities. It may be generally assumed that the straw which is most nutritious is also the best manure. It manures the better, the less it has been subjected to maceration by rain-water ;

* Humic acid is composed of 56·700 parts of carbon, 4·789 hydrogen, and 38·511 oxygen.

if, therefore, it has been long exposed to wet in a ripe state, it is of far less value than if stored up soon after it has been cut. It is also better if cut green, for in that case, less of the manuring substances passes into the grain; the straw of leguminous plants yields better manure than that of Cerealia, because it is rich in phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, potash, soda, nitrogen, lime, and magnesia.

a. Wheat Straw.—100,000lbs. of Wheat straw, dried in the air, consist of from 50,000 to 52,000lbs. of woody fibre, and from 48,000 to 50,000lbs. of substances soluble in alkali and water, which consequently are also nutritious, and soon yield humic acid. Amongst the latter, however, there are (according to Boussingault) but 300lbs. of nitrogen.

The mineral substances contained in 100,000 parts of air-dried Wheat straw are:

0·240	parts of lime.	
0·032	,,	magnesia.
0·020	,,	potash.
0·029	,,	soda.
0·090	,,	oxide of iron, alumina, and oxide of manganese.
2·870	,,	silica.
0·170	,,	phosphoric acid.
0·037	,,	sulphuric acid.
0·030	,,	chlorine.

3·518 parts of mineral substances or ashes.

As therefore 100lbs. of Wheaten straw contain 3½lbs. of mineral substances, 96½lbs. must consist of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. The quantity of nitrogen, however, is very small; in 100,000lbs. of straw there are merely 3lbs., or in 100lbs. of straw merely $\frac{3}{1000}$lb.; whence it is evident why this straw is of so little value as fodder, nitrogen being essential for animal nutriment.

On account of its woody nature it decomposes slower than Rye, Barley, or Oat straw; but quicker than the straw of Beans, Rape, or the haulm of Potatoes.

b. Rye Straw.—100,000 parts of air-dried ripe Rye straw contain 48,000 parts of ligneous fibre, and 52,000 parts of substances soluble in water and alkali; the latter (according to Boussingault) consist of but 200 parts of nitrogen, whence it follows that Rye straw is somewhat less nourishing than that of Wheat, and so far as nitrogen is concerned, it cannot yield such a good manure; on the other hand, it possesses some advantages in consequence of its greater quantity of potash; but there is less lime, magnesia, and phosphoric acid in it.

The mineral substances contained in 100,000 parts of Rye straw consist of—

2·297	parts of silica.	
0·178	,,	lime.
0·012	,,	magnesia.
0·032	,,	potash.
0·011	,,	soda.
0·025	,,	iron, alumina, and oxide of manganese.
0·170	,,	sulphuric acid.
0·051	,,	phosphoric acid.
0·017	,,	chlorine.

2·793 parts of mineral substance.

As Rye straw contains much less phosphate of lime than that of Wheat, it is not so good a fodder for young animals, which require much of this substance for the formation of their bones.

Among the different sorts of Corn straw, that of Rye and Wheat is the best adapted for the absorption of the fluid parts of animal excrement, because it retains for the longest time its tubular consistency. The straw of Barley and Oats is beaten flat by threshing. According to Block, if Rye straw is put under cattle in due proportion to the fodder, and if the dung remain eight days in the stable, 100lbs. of it yield from horses 96lbs., from cows 97lbs., and from sheep 95lbs., of dry manure.

c. Barley Straw.—100,000 parts of ripe air-dried Barley straw consist of 50,000 parts of woody fibre, 1000 parts of wax and resin, and 49,000 parts of substances soluble in water and potash; the latter contain (according to Boussingault) 260 parts of nitrogen.

100,000 parts of the straw contain of mineral substances,

3·856	parts of silica.	
0·554	,,	lime.
0·076	,,	magnesia.
0·180	,,	potash.
0·048	,,	soda.
0·146	,,	alumina.
0·014	,,	oxide of iron.
0·020	,,	oxide of manganese.
0·160	,,	phosphoric acid.
0·118	,,	sulphuric acid.
0·072	,,	chlorine.

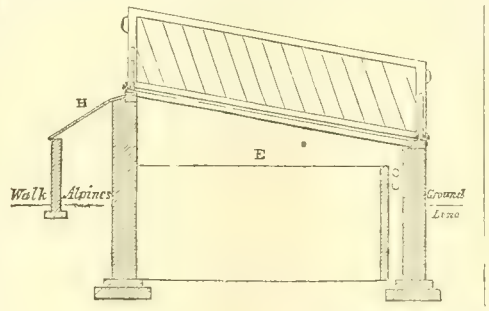
5·244 parts of mineral substances.

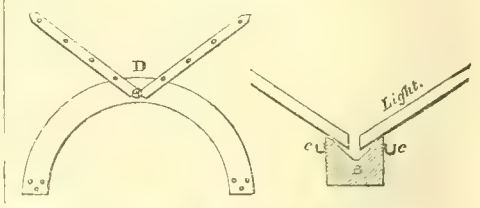
As, therefore, 100lbs. of Barley straw contain 5.2lbs. of mineral substances, the remaining 94.8lbs. consist of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and that smaller quantity of nitrogen. It contains (as is seen) much more lime, magnesia, potash, soda, and chlorine, than the straw of Wheat and Rye, and must consequently yield a somewhat better manure. As its texture is not very woody, it is easily decomposed either on the dunghill or in the field. The manure obtained by Barley straw being used as litter, consequently operates for a shorter time than that obtained from Rye or Wheat straw; but Barley straw is mostly used as fodder, because cattle eat it more eagerly than any other straw of corn-plants. According to Block, 100lbs. of either Wheat, Barley, or Oat straw yield 2lbs. less manure than Rye straw—consequently, from horses 94lbs., from cows 95lbs., from sheep 93lbs.

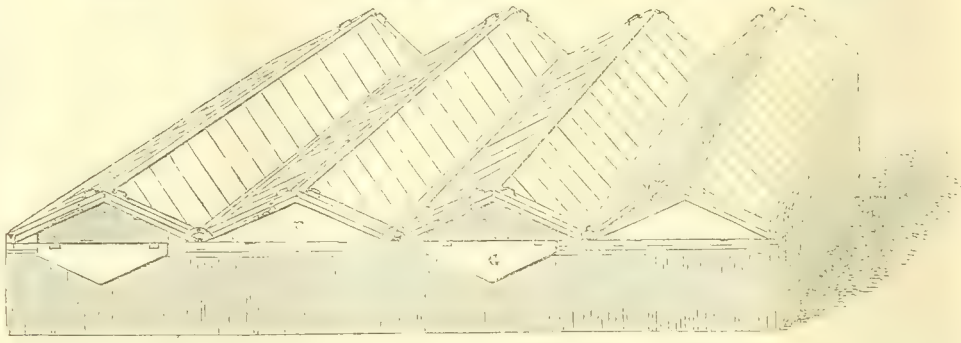
(To be continued.)

RIDGE AND FURROW PIT.

In our Garden Memoranda, we some time since (p. 855, 1842) gave a short account of a pit of a somewhat novel construction, which has been in use for the last two seasons in the garden of Mr. Allcard, of Stratford Green. Our description was then necessarily incomplete, from the absence of any drawing to render the explanation more clear. To supply this deficiency we have been favoured with the accompanying plans by Mr. Croucher, the gardener, who states that this pit will be found well adapted for small places where ground is an object, no room being required for drawing off the lights at back and front, as is the case with pits constructed upon the ordinary principle. It is particularly suitable for preserving through the winter those plants which require a free circulation of air, because both the back and front ventilators can be opened in wet weather without any fear of drip. After the plants are removed in spring, the interior of the pit can be filled with dung or other fermenting material for the growth of Cucumbers, Melons, &c. The pit from which the drawing was taken is 40ft. long, 9½ft. wide, 5¼ft. deep at the back, and 4ft. in front. It is divided into three compartments, and is heated by a hotwater pipe, passing along the front and connected with a boiler which heats the two adjoining vineries.







A represents a light open, with the iron-stay pierced with holes to regulate the opening. B, plan of rafter, under each pair of lights, with a concave centre to carry off the water into the front pipe. c c, small gutters on each side of the rafter to carry off water caused by evaporation. D, plan of hinge, to which the lights are secured by a bolt which can easily be removed. E, movable board, for placing plants on in winter. F, wooden ventilator, closed. G, the same, open. H, movable shutters, made of painted canvas, to protect through winter the Alpine plants, growing at the back of the pit, in a raised border. The lights shut together at the top with a rebated and tongued joint, which renders them perfectly watertight.

GRAFTING VINES.

As the period for grafting Vines has now arrived, a few remarks upon the manner of performing that operation may not be out of place. The facility which it affords of changing an inferior kind without the necessity of removing it, by which a delay of two or three years would be occasioned, is sufficient to render its adoption desirable. It is true that inarching offers a surer means of effecting the same object, but it is not in the power of every gardener to procure a young plant of the kind which he wishes to increase; consequently, he must either resort to grafting, or to the more tedious method of propagating by cuttings or eyes.

Several modes of grafting the Vine are practised, but none appear preferable to that adopted by Mr. T. A. Knight, and recorded in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society. He there states that upon calling to mind the practice of the ancients in employing cuttings, consisting partly of a year old and partly of two year old wood, he conceived it probable that their success in grafting the Vine might have arisen from their selecting grafts similar to their cuttings. He therefore chose three grafts, each having at its base one joint of two year old wood; these he fitted to branches of nearly the same size but of greater age, and all succeeded perfectly. The clay which surrounded the bottoms of the grafts was constantly kept moist, and the moisture thus supplied to the graft acted very beneficially, if indeed it was not essential to the success of the operation. Another method somewhat similar was equally successful. The grafts were prepared in the same manner, but instead of clay being placed around them, a flower-pot, filled with mould heaped sufficiently high to cover the graft, was placed under each, and they were thus kept supplied with moisture. The grafts employed consisted of about two inches of old wood and five inches of annual wood, by which means the junction of the old and new wood—the point at which cuttings most readily emit roots—was placed close to the head of the stock, only a single bud being exposed to vegetate.

In the same work there is an account of another method pursued by Mr. J. Braddick. That gentleman found that the stocks of Vines, when grafted in the usual way, bled profusely; and it therefore occurred to him that the proper time for grafting them, without incurring any danger of their suffering from bleeding, would be when they had reached that period of their annual growth, at which the sap ceases to flow thinly and rapidly. He accordingly cut the branches of several in that state, and whip-grafted them with cuttings of the preceding year, binding the joints up with bast, and surrounding the latter with grafting clay. The whole of them grew, and he was thence led to conclude that healthy Vines might be successfully grafted with young wood of the preceding year's growth from the time that the shoots of the stocks upon which the grafts are to be placed have made four or five eyes, until Midsummer. Mr. Braddick also found that Vines out-of-doors might be grafted with shoots of the same summer's growth worked into the rind of the young wood, from the time that young bunches of Grapes became visible upon the stocks until July; while those under glass might be grafted a month later. In neither case, however, should the operation be deferred after the periods mentioned, on account of the time required for ripening the grafts before winter.

Chaptal, in his treatise on the culture of the Vine, states that the following mode of grafting is practised in the vineyards of France to replace those stocks which die from age or other unforeseen accidents. "Having selected a healthy stock, it is, just when the sap is beginning to flow, taken off with a clean cut an inch or two below the surface of the ground. The upper portion of the stock, which must be perfectly free from knots, is split evenly down the centre and pared quite smooth within, of a sufficient size for the reception of the scion. The latter is pruned to three eyes in length, having the lower part cut in the form of a wedge, commencing about an inch beneath the lowest eye, and gradually tapering to the bottom. It is then inserted as far as the lowest bud into the cleft in the stock; the second bud is level with the surface of the ground, which is drawn close around it, and the uppermost is quite above the soil. Great care is necessary in adjusting the scion, that its bark may touch that of the stock in every possible point. The whole is then bound round with a pliable osier, which retains the scion in its proper place. The best season for grafting the Vine is just when the warmth of spring sets the sap in motion, and it should be performed when the sky is cloudy, with the wind blowing from the south-east or south-west. Whenever a northerly wind or great drought prevails, it is better to delay the operation; a burning sun or cold wind would arrest the course of the sap by drying up the vessels at the point of union. Neither is it advisable to graft in rainy weather, because the water will trickle down into the incision, and prevent the union between scion and stock. The best time for taking off the grafts is in a dry day towards the end of autumn, when the sap is still. They should be cut off with a portion of the old wood adhering, which will assist in preserving them until wanted for use. They should be plunged two or three inches deep in damp sand, and kept in a cool cellar, where neither heat nor frost can penetrate. Twenty-four hours previously to being used, they should be taken up, and that part which had before been in the sand should be laid in water." Chaptal moreover states, that the Vine is thus grafted with so much facility, and the union between scion and stock is so perfect, that no plant appears more adapted for this mode of propagation.—*R. A.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XIII.

A CORRESPONDENT has requested information respecting *all* the pretty annuals that can be cultivated in this country, with the height and general appearance of the plant and colour of the flower. To give a list of them all would be only to bewilder the Amateur. I have therefore made a selection of those kinds which I think most deserving of cultivation, especially in small gardens. The height of the plant is given in feet; where there are several species of the same colour in the same genus, the darkest are placed first; and the character of the plant is

described by letters to the right of each name, as *t* for trailing, *b* for branching, and *u* for upright.

NAME.	Colour.	Height in feet.
Agératum mexicanum *b*	pale blue	2
Bartónia aúrea *b*	yellow	1½
Brachycome iberidifólia *b*	blue	1
Calandrínia díscolor *u*	ro.-purple	1
,, grandiflora *u*	purple	1
Calliopsis bícolor *b*	yellow	2
,, atrosanguínea *b*	dark red	2
,, Drummondii *t*	yellow	1
Campánula Lórei *t*	wh. & bl.	1
,, médium *t*	purple	1
Clárkia pulchella *b*	rose	1
,, ,, alba *b*	white	1
,, élegans *b*	lilac	1
Clintónia pulchella *t*	blue	1
,, élegans *t*	blue	1
Collínsia bícolor *b*	wh. & p.	1½
,, grandiflora *t*	purple	1
Diánthus latifólius *u*	var.	1
,, hispánicus *u*	crimson	1
Erýsimum Peroffskianum *b*	orange	1½
Eútoca víscida *b*	blue	1
,, Menziésii *b*	lt. blue	1½
,, Fránklini *b*	lilac	1½
Gília tricolor *u*	lilac	1
,, ,, alba *u*	white	1
Godétia rubicunda *b*	purple	1
,, róseo-alba *b*	ro. & purp.	1
,, Romanzóvii *b*	d. purple	1½
,, Lindleyana *b*	w. & r.	1½
Hibiscus africanus *b*	cream	1½
Kaulfússia amelloides *t*	yellow	1
Leptosiphon androsáceus *t*	b. & w.	½
,, densiflorus *t*	purple	½
Limnanthes Douglasii *t*	yellow	½
Lobélia ramosa *t*	blue	1
,, azúrea *t*	blue	½
,, grácilis *t*	blue	½
,, ,, rósea *t*	rose	½
Lotus Jacobeus *t*	black	1
Lupinus Cruikshánkii *b*	various	3
,, Hartwégii *b*	b. & w.	2
,, nanus *t*	p. & b.	1
Málope grandiflora *b*	crimson	2
Mesembryánthemum tricolor *t*	crimson	½
Nemóphila insignis *t*	blue	1
,, phacelioides *t*	blue	1
,, atomária *t*	white	1
Nolana atriplicifólia *t*	blue	1
,, paradoxa *t*	blue	1
,, prostrata *t*	purple	1
Phacélia tanacetifólia *t*	blue	1½
Platystemon californicum *t*	cream	½
Phlox Drummóndii *t*	various	1½
,, new crimson *t*	crimson	1½
Portulaca Thellusónii *b*	crimson	1
,, splendens *b*	scarlet	1
Sanvitália procumbens *t*	yellow	1
Schizanthus pinnatus *b*	lilac	3
,, húmilis *b*	lilac	1
,, Priéstii *b*	white	2
Schizopétalon Walkérii *t*	white	1
Sphenógyne speciosa *t*	orange	1
Zínnia grandiflora *u*	purple	1½
,, élegans *u*	scarlet	1
,, ,, coccínea *u*	scarlet	1½
,, ,, purpúrea *u*	purple	1½
,, ,, violácea *u*	lt. purple	1½
CLIMBING PLANTS.		
Eccremocarpus scaber	orange	10
Convólvulus major	blue	6
Lophospermum scandens	pink	10
,, Hendersónii	rose	10
Maurándya Barclayana	purple	6
,, semperflorens	pink	6
Thunbérgia alata	buff	6
,, ,, alba	white	6
,, ,, aurantiaca	orange	6
Tropæ'olum pelegrinum	yellow	10
Ipomœa rubro-cærúlea	blue	10
,, Quámoclit	scarlet	6
,, coccínea	scarlet	6

Many more might be added to this list, and it must be recollected that old kinds, such as Ten-week Stocks, Asters, Marigolds, &c. &c., are by no means unworthy of notice; in fact there is scarcely any plant which makes so fine a bed as the old double pot Marigold.—*W. P. Ayres.*

REMARKS ON THE CULTURE OF TRILLIUM.

By FREDERICK OTTO. (Translated from the German.)

THESE may be numbered among the many beautiful spring plants which decorate our flower-gardens. Although distinguished in a great degree by their elegant blossoms and curious form, they are only found singly, and not in such large numbers as to create masses of flowers. The ease with which they may be cultivated, renders them suitable for every garden. In Loudon's Hortus Britannicus and in its supplement, 15 species are mentioned as being grown in English gardens; it is doubtful, however, whether they are really to be found there, although they can be brought over from North America without much difficulty. It is the same with English gardens as with many more; old plants become replaced by others, more new indeed, but less interesting and beautiful; and thus, during the last twenty years, many have been lost which were once the ornament of our gardens.

C. Sprengel, in his "Systema vegetabilium," introduces 14 species; T. H. Schultes, in the "Syst. Veg.," vol. vii., Part 2, mentions 17; and Steudel, in the "Nomenclator Botanicus (1841), 21 species of Trillium. In the most recent North American trade catalogues of plants, we only find from 6 to 8 species, and these not always correctly named, so that it is difficult to obtain them.

Seven species are cultivated in our gardens: namely, Trillium sessile *L.*, erythocarpum *Michx.* (pictum *Pursh*) pusillum *Michx* (púmilum *Pursh*), cérnuum *L.*, erectum *L.* (rhomboideum *Michx*), péndulum *W.*, and grandiflorum *Salisb.* Their cultivation is very simple. They grow freely in the open air without covering, in shady places, and in a mixture composed of marsh or heath soil mixed with river sand. They bloom abundantly every year, in April and May, and are a great ornament to our gardens. As far as my knowledge of these species extends, it appears to me that the tuberous roots spread rapidly by the formation of lateral eyes; so that after some years, if the plants have not been removed, they will form large, handsome bushes. The seeds ripen in August, and if sown immediately they will come up the following year. They may be sown either in the open ground, in a shady peat border, or in pots. The stronger seedlings will bloom in the third season. From what has here been said, it may be seen that there is no difficulty in cultivating this handsome tribe of plants. It is well worth the trouble to grow the better species for our flower-borders, as they add greatly to the beauty of spring nosegays.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

English and Scotch Farmers.—Is it not too much the fashion of the day to eulogise the Scotch at the expense of the English farmer? Before writers embark in such adulation, they should make themselves well acquainted with the grounds on which they found their praise. In making the comparison, do they consider the causes of the difference of rent paid by the farmers of the two nations? Do they allow for the difference in the size of the acre, the Scotch being about a fifth larger than the English? Do they allow for the difference caused by tithe and poors'-rate? Both heavy items, affecting rents, as hitherto calculated in England, and almost unknown in Scotland. Do they allow for the great advantages the Scotch farmer reaps from his long lease, which enables him to turn whatever capital or energy he may possess to the greatest benefit?—a position of which the English farmer is debarred. I would, in the next place, inquire what great discoveries the Scotch farmer has made, or in what consists the excellence of his arrangements or plans of operation? Thorough draining and subsoil-ploughing are claimed for Scotland. Have they not been practised in some of the south-eastern counties of England for more than a hundred years? And here I admit the English are deserving of reproof. Why should the practice be confined so long to these few counties? because the English character is not national enough to spread the information, and claim for its people every new discovery made in any of its isolated localities. The Scotch pursue a different course, and one that deserves to be imitated: they no sooner hit upon a discovery, or adopt an improvement from their neighbours, than it is published in all their local newspapers, and claimed as a proof of their national intelligence—the national pride thus leading to a public benefit. Did they not so borrow and appropriate tile-draining, wedge-draining, drill-husbandry, and green crops? Have they at all improved on the plans thus imported? In the hot southern counties of England, Turnips cannot be grown advantageously on drills; and how a Scotch farmer laughs at the southern broad-cast, forgetting, or rather not knowing, that it requires the cold moist climate of the north of England and Scotland to grow them in drills. Witness the effects of last summer's heat on these roots in Scotland, where they were as much injured by blight as usually they are in the south of England; and no doubt, were the Scotch farmers annually subject to such summers, they would be glad to resort to broad-cast tillage to have a crop at all. In this case the climate, not the mind, directs the practice. By-the-by, is blight in Turnips the red spider that so annoys the gardener? I almost fancy it is, as the first rain in the autumn puts a stop to its progress, as moisture kills the spider in the Melon-frame. Then as to Wheat. Excepting in those favourite districts, the Lothians and the Carse of Gowrie, have not the Scotch farmers nearly given up its culture? Have they not found it a loss rather than a gain? Next, let me introduce their ploughs—their far-famed ploughs, of which they boast so much. Were they not tried at the great agricultural meeting the year before last at Liverpool, and last year at Bristol, and in both instances found wanting? requiring nearly twice the draught of the poor despised English plough. Next, compare the cheese, the butter, and the hams of Scotland with those of England. Does not their value stand fully twenty per cent. lower in the market?—the place of all others where quality finds its level. I might go farther, and show the deficient practice of the Scotch farmer in breeding and feeding; but I hope I have already said enough to induce reckless writers and speakers at public meetings to reconsider the subject before advancing such erroneous comparisons.—☞. [Our opinions upon this subject are recorded at page 160, of the present year.]

Cattle.—I observe at p. 157 that "C. D." says, "that sheep kept in the same pasture with cows do not injure the butter." In this he is much mistaken, for a housekeeper, who has had 30 years' experience in the dairy, informed me that she could tell by the nauseous flavour of the butter, when sheep had been feeding in the same park as the cows, particularly if it was dry weather. In this case there was neither an Ash-tree nor garden-refuse in the pasture.—*Confirmation.*

Inclosing Land from the Sea.—Having lately perused two interesting articles upon this subject, at pp. 115 and 175, it may perhaps not be uninteresting to your readers to know what is going on on the eastern coast of England. In the reign of King Charles the First a large tract of land, said to contain 2,200 acres, situate in the marsh, in the parish of North Somercotes, in the county of Lincoln, was granted to Endimion Porter, Esq., one of his then Majesty's gentlemen of the royal bedchamber, which marsh land retains, to this day, its name of "Porter's Marsh." This land or marsh was subject to inundations, at particular times of the year, (the Equinoxes,) by the sea; but by an act passed in the year 1630, an embankment was made by which the sea was effectually kept out, and a considerable quantity of very valuable and rich land was recovered, a part of which forms the subject of this article. This property has at various times fallen into different hands, and amongst the rest, a considerable portion, say 900 acres, came into the possession of the Earl of Yarborough, who a short time ago offered the whole of this property, together with a considerable tract of land called the "Fitties," or derelict land, said to contain 400 acres and upwards, for sale, when the whole was purchased by Messrs. Pyr and Waite, two solicitors of Louth. They soon made the property change hands in convenient lots to a pretty considerable profit to themselves, reserving about 100 acres of "Porter's Marsh," and the whole of the "Fitties," or rich "Salt Marsh." These enterprising gentlemen are now about to inclose the whole of these "Fitties," or "Salt Marsh," by raising a considerable embankment; Mr. Charles Orme, of Louth, has been engaged some time for the purpose of surveying and levelling the same; and it is understood that he has already completed that portion of the works. A public notice has likewise appeared, advertising the works to be finished by contract. They are to be commenced early in the ensuing month. There cannot be the slightest doubt but that this land, or rich salt marsh, as soon as inclosed, will become of first-rate quality. This part of the coast is well known to mariners by the name of "Donna Nook," supposed to take its name from the circumstance of the first body washed on shore on that part after a severe storm. When the embankment is finished, it is determined to inclose a similar but more extensive tract of land in the adjoining parish of Granithorpe; thus affording ample employment for some time to come to a number of poor, and a considerable profit to the undertakers.—*An occasional Reader.*

Effects of Ammoniacal Liquor on Grass.—About this time last year I tried the following experiments with ammoniacal liquor from the gas-works, and I send you the result for the *Chronicle*:—I watered my lawn with ammoniacal liquor, diluted from half-and-half to nine-tenths water. The moss was everywhere destroyed. In many places, as might be supposed from the strength of the mixture, the grass also. Not so the daisies, plaintains, and other weeds. Those places where the grass was destroyed are without a blade at the present moment. So far this might have been foreseen, but I did not anticipate that the entire lawn would be again, in so short a time, covered with moss; nor do I perceive the grass in any part to be improved, more abundant, or different from what it was before the application. Under these circumstances, I now propose to weed it, rake it, and sow it with Curly (crested) Dog's-tail, and Dutch clover, and strew a little fresh mould over it. Can you suggest anything better? I presume that wood-ashes would be detrimental after the dressing of ammoniacal liquor, which I take to have the like qualities.—*W. W.*—[On the contrary, we would advise wood-ashes and soot. The effects of gas-water, unfixed, are transient, but always, as far as our experience goes, important at *first*.]

Soot as a Manure for Pines.—Have any of your correspondents ever tried soot as a manure for Pines? I am induced to ask this question by observing the other day, whilst shifting my Pines, a plant with the roots very much matted at the bottom, and altogether in a more vigorous state than the others. On further examination, I discovered that by some oversight it had been placed in a pot containing a small quantity of soot.—*Scrutator.*

Bees.—To know that Bees' eggs are transmutable is of greater importance to Bee-keepers than they are aware of. Were I not about to make a few remarks on the management of Bees, I would not now place my opinion in opposition to that of Mr. Wighton, who, with Bonner, seems to think that different food or treatment cannot change the sex of Bees. Perhaps he is not aware that proprietors of sheep may, at their option, by means of different food and treatment, have a greater increase of male than of female lambs, and *vice versâ*. In the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture" it is said that, "When animals are in good condition, plentifully supplied with food, and kept from breeding as fast as they might do, they are most likely to produce females. But if they are in a bad climate, or on stinted pasture, Nature sets limits to the increase of the race, and produces more males than females." No human being can undertake to say how Nature works in changing the sex; it is far beyond the reach of our limited perception. Our question is, however,—Are Bees' eggs transmutable? Mr. Wighton says, "It is more likely that the queen owes her development to the size of the cell in which she was reared than to a mixture termed royal jelly, administered by the Bees; still it is open to objection," &c. Very open, indeed; for the queen Bee is 14 days only in the cell, whereas the common Bee is 21 days. Hence I affirm, without fear of having my position overturned, that there is something put into the cell that accelerates the growth of the queen. Mr. W. says, "Bees may have eggs in store that produce queens; this, however, is not very likely;" for, he might have added, that the Bees could not sit on them without hatching them. "Huber asserts," continues Mr. W., "that working Bees deposit eggs which may, in such cases, produce dead Bees." One experiment will suffice to show that the change of gender takes place from something added to the egg or grub by the Bees. When from one of the first two swarms we take away the queen, the day after they are put into empty hives, we find that the queenless swarm, after searching one, two, or three days, begin to make royal cells by adding wax to common cells (Mr. W. erred in saying that they are not so deep as royal cells generally are), and put a white, milky, gelatinous substance around the eggs or grubs, which substance is never used for common Bees. And now comes the climax. This queenless swarm rears a queen or queens from an egg or eggs in 14 days—7 days sooner than the

Bees of either swarm when the old queen is not taken from them. I may state that the Bees cannot produce a queen sooner from a grub three days old than from an egg one day old. Both are 14 days in the cell after the gelatinous substance is added; and that if the substance is not added on or before the fourth day, before the grubs are four days old, no queens are produced; which proves that the common or neuter Bees do not—cannot lay eggs. I will hereafter point out the great advantages that Bee-keepers may derive from a knowledge of the transmutability of eggs.—*A. Pettigrew, Wrotham Park, Barnet.*

——As "Agger" has answered my question, as to what is the primary cause of Bees storing up honey, I shall, according to promise, make a few remarks on his previous communication at p. 129 respecting them. He says, "It appears to me that Bee-keepers do not make sufficient allowance for their own bad management, when the system which they adopt fails of success." It is true that no one has a right to exclaim against a system until he has given it a fair trial, but afterwards he is free to do so. I was, perhaps, amongst the first to find fault with Nutt's system of Bee-keeping; since then, many other persons have done so, and though we occasionally hear and see accounts of great produce by this system, how can we always put faith in them? For aught we know, such statements may be made by those interested in the sale of Bee-hives. It may be said that I am suspicious; but when doubtful statements appear under fictitious signatures, there is room for suspicion. Again, "A." states, "that he is not so well pleased with his old straw-hives," because he lost a swarm from one of them, "after his servant and himself had a run of a mile." This might also have happened with his collateral boxes, although he seems to think otherwise. The next and most important part to notice, is where "A." says, "I think that the Bees, in closing the ventilators, really display great sagacity; they know that if the hive is very hot, the Queen-Bee will deposit her eggs in the cells, and thus the species will be increased. But the propagation of the species is not the object for which we keep Bees." Respecting the "sagacity" of Bees, I have, at present, nothing to say. It is enough to mention that they cannot construct their cells, nor rear their brood without heat; and experience tells me that pretty nearly the same temperature is requisite for both. But supposing that the highest temperature were required for the brood, and that the hive were kept cool to prevent increase, would more Bees be abroad in consequence of it? assuredly not. On the contrary, more would remain at home to increase the heat, instead of being amongst the flowers collecting honey. As regards "the propagation of the species," if Bees were long-lived, there might be truth in "A.'s" statement; but as they are not, if it were not for the great increase which supplies the places of the dying Bees, a strong hive would soon become weak. The increase of Bees adds, moreover, to the number collecting honey. I wish what I have said on the last extract to be clearly understood; for upon it Nutt has founded his theory of Bee-keeping. I may mention that I differ in opinion from "Agger," respecting the primary cause of Bees storing up honey; he conceives that it is solely "to support them in bad or cold weather:" though this is the common belief, still it may be asked, if we had perpetual summer, would Bees neglect to store up honey? it is almost useless to say they would not. As Bees in hot climates collect honey during the whole year, so they would with us if we had no winter. Hence I conclude that they have no real instinct, or foreknowledge of winter, and that the primary cause why Bees store up honey is to enable them to increase their species. I am sorry to say that their increase is often weakened by the Bees breaking off (swarming) into small communities, at certain times, when there is no chance of collecting store for winter. Though this propensity does not show much "sagacity" in Bees, still it favours what I have just stated, viz., that they have no instinct, or forethought of winter. I may add, that it is a great obstacle to keeping them. Although so much has been said about cooling Bee-hives, I may safely state, that more injury is done to Bees by damp and cold than by heat. As the breeding season is arrived, their hives, especially weak ones, ought to be kept warm by extra covering and feeding. Since the above was written, a gentleman who has kept Bees for twenty years informs me that he has "set Nutt's boxes aside, and laughs at the immense quantity of honey which Nutt says that he obtains."—*J. Wighton.*

Bees.—Dr. Bevan begs to inform "M. A. P." that the dislodgment of a family of Bees from a common cottage hive, at this season of the year, is an operation which would be attended with considerable hazard. He therefore recommends "M. A. P." to postpone it till the latter end of summer, when, if the family be populous and the hive well filled with combs, it may be readily accomplished by driving, a full description of which is given at page 185, of the "Honey-bee." Whether a family be supered or nadired, the entrance should always be in the inferior box or in the floor-board.—*Llanferry.*

Toads.—I am surprised that Mr. Beaton has never seen toads destroying woodlice. That they do kill them, when confined in a Cucumber frame, I am certain, because I have repeatedly seen them do so in the heat of summer.—*J. Smee.*

On the Education of Gardeners, No. I.—In the earlier periods of our history, when extensive combinations of individuals were necessary to maintain common or professional rights, the bond by which large bodies of youth were united to a trade for a certain number of years, was rendered subservient to the purposes of the nation or a particular class; and the apprentices of various kinds constituted a powerful engine in the hands of enterprising leaders. At a later era, the more legitimate object of the system was adhered to, and modern exigencies have extended it beyond mere mechanical trades to the learned professions, and to those engaged in gardening. It is difficult to ascertain at what precise period the plan of apprenticing gardeners was commenced. The tradesmen of London are known to have employed apprentices so early as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; but gardening must have been greatly raised in importance above the position it occupied at that time, before apprenticeship could have been adopted as a mode of instructing its agents: and it is only since horticulture has become so widely spread, that the influence of apprenticeships on gardeners has been thought worthy of consideration. To determine the evils or benefits of any system, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves with the ends it is intended to answer, and its efficiency in producing the results contemplated by its establishment. Horticulture, both as a science and an art, is one of the most intricate professions which at present exists, and involves a knowledge of a greater variety of subjects than almost any other isolated occupation. The numerous details of some of these are continually changing, and others cannot be mastered in a whole life-time: but the general rudiments on which all are based, and to which every minute particular may be referred, may, with the ordinary operations needful to be understood, be successfully acquired in rather less than 10 years. A desultory mode of studying any subject is universally admitted to be highly injudicious, and calculated to cause failure. Gardening is not exempted from this rule. By working in several places, according to circumstances, and pursuingthe same or a very remote branch of inquiry in each, without passing through the regular routine of labour and investigation, the young beginner is completely unfitted for methodical researches, and will never rise to that eminence in his profession which he might otherwise have attained. Hence will be seen the value of apprenticeships. They secure, in the first instance, a qualified teacher, who binds himself to use his best endeavours to instruct the young man committed to his charge. They next afford a guarantee that the moral conduct of the pupil will be strictly watched, and that, at a season when he is most exposed to danger, and especially susceptible of injurious influences, his employer will be attentive to the removal of these, and the maintenance of moral habits. An additional advantage is gained by the fact that the apprentice is placed in each department in the proper order, and that he thus has every facility for increasing improvement. Anxious to anticipate all that may be urged against apprenticeships, we will first deal with the vulgar notion that they render the profession too exclusive, and, if generally regarded as a passport to distinction, shut out those who have not gone through this preliminary stage. We entirely disagree with such an opinion. Nothing is more to be desired than a clearance from the ranks of gardeners of those usually ignorant pretenders who have entered it late in life, either from misconduct or vacillation of purpose, and who very rarely bring anything but discredit and disgrace on the majority of the profession. We should be sorry to insinuate that there are not some respectable individuals of this class; but it is not to be doubted that those only who have begun to gather information on its different heads at their first starting into the world, when the mind is most vigorous and apt to receive impressions, can ever hope to excel in an art which requires such long and assiduous study. And we are of opinion that both the period at which apprenticeship commences, and the means of obtaining knowledge to which it leads, are productive of benefits which no other conditions can supply. It will perhaps be objected that gardeners seldom personally concern themselves with their apprentices' welfare, either morally or professionally. On the former of these points, it is in the power of every parent to ascertain beforehand the character of the gardener to whom he confides so serious a trust as the management of his son; and if he neglect this, it is easy to decide where the responsibility rests. Of the culpability of gardeners in neglecting their apprentices we may hereafter have to speak. At present, we shall observe that too much is sometimes expected from them, by considering the youth a passive rather than an active agent in his own tuition.—*K.*

The Names of Flowers and their Pronunciation.—The introduction of many new plants, and the production of many varieties by hybridization, have called forth much ingenuity in the invention of names. Even to learn all these requires some attention and a retentive memory. Moreover, the old-fashioned names, by which, in my younger days, I was accustomed to call my flowers, have been compelled to give place to more recent appellations. I am quite *au fait* at calling my ancient Heartsease Pansies, and I never think of applying to a Princes' Feather a name less than Amaranthus. I have also discovered that my Geraniums are no longer such, but Pelargoniums, and my Convolvulus major has become an Ipomæa. I offer no complaint either against the more correct classification of plants or the application of their specific names; but I do wish that they who invent new names, or require the use of old ones, would teach our gardeners how to pronounce them. Unfortunately, when I was a boy I acquired some knowledge of the classics, which I have not altogether forgotten. I say unfortunately, because my ears are sorely grieved by hearing these names so sadly mangled. Nothing will do but, when the accent should be on the last syllable but two, (the antepenultimate,) to place it on the last but one (penultimate); thus, your gardener has Tropæólum, Arbútus, Eutóca, Periplóca, &c., all wrong; and when, on the other hand, the accent should be on the penultimate, he lays it on the antepenultimate, giving us E'rica, Œnóthera, likewise wrong. Our fair friends trust for their mode of pronunciation to the gardener and nurseryman, on the principle that he who knows most concerning the flower should know best what it is called and how to call it. I once advised a lady that, when there were two ways of pronouncing a name, and her gardener chose one, she should choose the other: this, I grant, is *rather* too sweeping. When we see what complications of Greek and Latin are called into existence, and how they are forthwith misspelt, we cannot wonder at their perversion in pronunciation. Had Sheridan survived to this day, Mrs. Malaprop would have transferred her "allegory from the banks of the Nile" to "oracular" pronunciation in a garden.—*Agger.*

[This is far too sweeping a charge. It is very unfair to blame gardeners for not having a classical education; and those who have had that advantage should put them right when they are wrong. We will answer for it, gardeners would be very glad to be instructed in such matters. Besides, it must be recollected that gentlemen themselves often make a pretty hash of quantities. Did our correspondent never hear *Arbūtus* or *Anemōne* in good society; or has he forgotten the *magnum est vectigal parsimonia* of Burke?]

Forcing Roses.—With this you will receive a small box of Rose-blooms, which I send to show you in what perfection they may be grown by the cheapest and simplest means. They were cut from low standards, worked on the Dog Rose (Beaton says, never use the Dog Rose stock for forcing! !), and forced in a pit 20 feet long, by 10 feet wide, kept quite close; under which treatment the foliage is well developed. "Prince Albert" is the very best and earliest forcing Rose I know; plants placed in the forcing-pit on the 12th of December were in full bloom on the 24th of January; and, as you will observe, the flowers are highly fragrant. The pit in which these were grown is just high enough to allow one to walk along the centre. It is heated by an Arnott stove placed inside; the fire is lighted about seven in the morning, and except in cases of sharp frost, is suffered to burn out towards the evening. Before being lighted in the morning, water is poured in through the rose of a watering-pot, so as to saturate the ashes, by which means not a particle of dust escapes. I believe the extreme vigour of my Roses is owing to their being kept cool at night. The lighting of the stove in the morning is like sun-rise to the plants; they are syringed every morning at nine, and in the evening at four. An iron pan of water fits on the top of the stove, and creates a genial moisture.—*T. Rivers, jun., Sawbridgeworth, March 16.* [The blooms received from Mr. Rivers were extremely beautiful, and consisted of the following kinds:—Princesse Helène, pale cream colour, very sweet; Pactolus, like the last, but less sweet, and not so fine a flower. Duchesse de Mecklenburg, like Jaune Desprez, and smelling more like a Provins Rose; General Allard, a fine semi-double, deep rose colour, very sweet; Prince Albert, a dark rose, resembling the Tuscany, and sweeter than any; Elize Sauvage, a fine white flower, but rather coarse, and not sweet; Charles Reybaud, like a pale China, pretty, but not very sweet: a nice flower; Moiré, somewhat flesh-coloured, a fine large flower, not very sweet; Bougéri, a good flower, of a French pink colour; Nina, something like the last, but not so fine a flower.]

Euphorbia jacquiniflora.—The treatment of Euphorbia jacquiniflora recommended by Mr. Beaton at p. 160, is, I have no doubt, a good one, where large specimens are desired; but where the houses are small, as in my case, I have been obliged to adopt the following plan, which has answered remarkably well. As soon as the plants have done flowering I cut them down to within six or eight eyes of the bottom, and keep them rather dry until they have made shoots about an inch long, when I shake the mould from them and repot them into 32s, the same size as they were previously in; I then let them grow until they are about two feet high, when I bend down all the newly-formed shoots, and tie them to the original stem, which causes them to break forth again at the principal bends: not a naked stem is to be seen, but the plant is covered with foliage and flower from top to bottom.—*H. H.*

Tropæ'olum tuberosum.—If your correspondent "A. K." is desirous of flowering Tropæ'olum tuberosum, he may be tolerably sure of succeeding if he plants the tubers in a rich, deep, retentive soil, not too much exposed to the sun. In my last place, I tried it in every variety of soil and situation, in doors and out, and I could only succeed in flowering it by the above means. It was planted in the border of a south wall, but owing to the proximity of shrubberies, backed by a number of Oaks two hundred years old, notwithstanding the confined situation, and the dampness of the soil, a row of them grew luxuriantly and flowered profusely, till cut off by frost. At the same time I had others planted in beds, clumps, and isolated patches, some more or less exposed, as well as against a good south wall; all of which plants became only an incumbrance, as the whole of them did not show more than a dozen flowers; while a third lot, in trellis pots in the greenhouse, showed no symptoms of flowering at all. They should be planted about this time, and provided with good strong branchy supports, which they will soon cover when they begin to grow. Before planting, the ground ought to be well broken to the depth of 18 inches or two feet; from want of this precaution the beauty of many a good flower is lost.—*J. Halliday, Lee's Nursery.*

Thawing Plants.—Although agreeing with Mr. Ayres as to the injury produced on frost-bitten plants by a too sudden transition from cold to heat, I doubt whether what he recommends has half the virtue ascribed to it; and I should be glad to learn whether any of your readers have actually determined it by pursuing the system as described at p. 84, on a portion of their plants, while others in similar circumstances were left to themselves.

J.'s evidence about his Heaths is not conclusive, since it is well known that this tribe, if not in full growth, can bear a little frost; his elevated situation was moreover in their favour, for when frost is not charged with vapour it does far less injury, as any one may have remarked who witnessed the mischief sustained by Evergreens in the winter of 1837-8, in low situations, compared with others on higher grounds. As I live in a low locality, there is not a season in which I am not visited by late spring and early autumn frosts; and I invariably water French Beans, Dahlias, &c.; but I cannot decide whether it has the desired effect or not; if the plants thus treated recover, those that are left unwatered do so likewise. During the severe frost in January, 1841, I had a great many Pelargoniums placed in a large Vinery, and the flues not being clean, I was unable to keep a sufficiently high temperature to prevent those near the glass from being frozen; I watered them with water of the same warmth as I generally used, which soon froze on the leaves, although the temperature in the body of the house was several degrees above the freezing point; the plants did not all die nor lose their leaves, but they were in such a languishing state that I judged it best to throw them away. I have had Pelargoniums repeatedly frozen without sustaining any injury, but on such occasions I apply no fire to them, unless it is likely to be a raw, frosty day. I had two pots of Mustard in a cold Vinery, which, on the morning of the 6th inst., were both frozen; I watered one of them; that which I did not water recovered, the other did not. I am in the habit of placing pans of water under my Apricot-trees while in bloom, having heard it recommended as an infallible receipt, but I cannot see that any benefit is derived from it. Is such a custom common, and in what manner does it operate?—*J. M.*

Climate in the North of Scotland.—Mr. Proctor remarks, at p. 117, that one would suppose the climate of Edinburgh to be milder than at Inverness. I think, however, that our sheltered Highlands are at least equally as favourable as those near Edinburgh, and that our light sandy soil is more suitable to tuberous-rooted plants that are liable to damp off in winter. The thin stratum of light sandy soil at Holme lying upon gravel must be well suited for tuberous-rooted plants during winter; and I think, from the following facts, that Tarbet Gardens in Rossshire are, with few exceptions, as favourable to general vegetation as any in the north of Scotland. In 1835, Almonds and Mulberries ripened; Apricots and Peaches bore well; there was a good crop of fine Figs: Maurándia Barclayana, eight feet high, survived the winter; Magnólias flowered, and Dahlias lived through the winter without protection. Asparagus was cut from the open ground ten days earlier than in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch pronounced the Figs, Peaches, and Apricots to be as fine as his own at Dalkeith.—*John Ross, Holme Gardens.*

Pinus Laricio.—I find rabbits destroy this species, while they do not touch the common Scotch Fir; neither do they, as far as my experience goes, attack the Weymouth Pine, or the Silver Fir, but they eat the Pinaster. —*J. R.*

The Aucuba Japonica.—This beautiful plant is not grown half so extensively as it deserves. It is easily propagated, and is well adapted for the purpose of covering the ground under trees in extensive shrubberies with a dense and beautiful foliage; and when planted in masses in a rather sheltered situation, or mixed for the sake of contrast with a few evergreens, such as the common and Portugal Laurel, Ivy, or Laurustinus, it forms one of the most pleasing objects in nature.—*J. T.*

Vine Borders.—Although aware that your columns are too valuable to admit of many repetitions, yet I am tempted to offer a few remarks on Mr. Roberts's Treatise on the Vine, reviewed at pp. 103 and 119. The soil recommended by Mr. R. is composed of ¾ loam: this, in my opinion, is excellent advice. Manures are too absorbent of moisture for this climate, as well as too valuable, to be used with an unsparing hand; top-dressings ultimately are altogether another affair. Loams, however, in point of mechanical texture and tenacity, have so extensive a range, that something more explicit is necessary—especially with the young amateur; and it is to be lamented that, in the present imperfect state of Horticultural knowledge, we have not a more definite mode of conveying our ideas on that head. Mr. R. recommends "strong loam." By this, I presume he means loam in which the clayey principle predominates. I much doubt the propriety of using adhesive loam at the depth recommended, viz., 30 inches. Water percolates but slowly through "strong loam," and I cannot but think that, in capricious seasons, the depth is too great by a foot. The rest of Mr. R.'s directions as to compost are, as I think, very good. I see no reason, however, why the turfy loam should not be thrown into the border as it comes from the field, if in a dry state; more especially (as Mr. R. very justly observes) "atmospheric air is of incalculable benefit to the roots of the Vine." I am, I confess, astonished at the depth of fermenting material recommended by some practitioners for covering the roots. Mr. Roberts, for one, recommends 30 inches; I find also in a description of the course of culture pursued at Oakhill some few years ago, from a diary kept by Mr. Forsyth, in "Loudon's Magazine," that the gardener used a foot of leaves, with another foot of hot dung, and that the whole was covered with reed mats; the heat of the fermenting matter, after the Vines had begun to grow, being 96°. This heavy mass remained in the border until the Grapes were nearly ripe. How can this be reconciled with the necessity of a free admission of air to the roots? I have known repeatedly, trees and bushes killed, or seriously injured, by heaping earth above their roots. Will it be argued that the comparative porosity of the material makes the difference? If hot dung, &c., can be heaped up to any indefinite extent above the roots of Vines, why not force early Cucumbers, Seakale, Asparagus, &c., on the Vine border, and thus kill two birds with one stone? I remember about 20 years since, going with a friend to see the forcing establishment of "Breffitt" at Barnes—he was then noted for early Black Hamburgh Grapes. Here we actually found the very thing alluded to, viz., forcing Asparagus, &c., on the Vine border. The houses were in a dilapidated state, and several panes of glass were represented by wisps of hay and rags. Yet the early Grapes certainly looked very well. I have little doubt but that "shanking" is caused by a sudden lowering of the temperature of the soil, by heavy rains, or by a series of unusually cold weather, at the very time when the greatest demand is made on the catering roots. The young spongioles in this case become totally inactive for a while, and that at a most important period, the soil becoming lowered, in all probability, after heavy rains, 10 or 15 degrees. In conclusion, let me ask, is the "shanking" of Grapes known in the vineyards of the South?—*Robert Errington, Oulton, near Tarporley.*

Garden Frames.—For the encouragement of those cottagers who are anxious to possess garden frames, but who cannot go to the expense of having their lights glazed by the glazier, I can inform them that waste glass may be had of glaziers for a very trifling sum—(indeed a good deal may occasionally be gathered from the refuse which the glaziers throw away,) and may afterwards be cut almost as evenly as with the diamond, simply by holding the glass on the even edge of a piece of red-hot iron—a square-ended kitchen poker will do—[we do not understand this]; when they are easily put into the frames with a little glaziers' putty, made of whiting and linseed oil. This is commonly practised in this neighbourhood by the cottagers, some of whom have frames 6ft. wide, and from 20 to 30 feet long, which are generally heated by a fire, regulated by having a door to the ash-pit, with a ventilator fixed in it; by which means the expense of heating in this part of the country is not more than 2*d.* per week. —*Cottagers' Friend, Dewsbury.*

Economical Pump.—"Auricula," at p. 174, asserts that the pump for supplying forcing houses, which he there describes, is superior to the one alluded to by myself at p. 22, and states, moreover, that it is impossible for water to be conveyed to the adjoining houses without an extra pump and cistern. In this he is mistaken, as the pump referred to discharges the water five feet above the level of the pavement. He also criticises my idea of covering an ornamental object with creepers; but where harmony is concerned, such an occurrence is by no means rare. As for his cautioning others, lest they should fall into a similar error with myself, I can only say that the pump has answered our most sanguine expectations, and that the expense of one upon his principle would be at least three times greater than mine.—*Snowdrop.* [Here this correspondence must end.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

March 22.—T. R. Barker, Esq., in the chair. 32 Members were elected. Sir F. Mackenzie presented a statement of his plan for establishing a Model Farm in each county of England and Wales by public subscription, at an estimated sum of 117,297*l.*—H. R. Sandbach, Esq., communicated his offer of any quantity of land in North Wales, on reasonable terms, for establishing an experimental farm, provided it were managed under the direction of the Society.—C. Hillyard, Esq., stated that he had been informed of the recent loss of Turnip-feeding sheep in Northampton, in consequence of an accumulation of red-water in the abdomen; and that he had understood that the following recipe had been employed with the greatest success: 6 oz. Epsom salts, 4 oz. nitre in powder, 3 pints boiling water (poured upon the salts and nitre); when new-milk warm, add 4 oz. spirits of turpentine, ½ oz. bole Armenian in powder; mix and shake the whole well together when given. The dose is from 3 to 4 table-spoonsful. N.B.—The sheep must be bled before administering the medicine. "When it is to be given to a large number of sheep, they must be taken from the turnips, or whatever they are feeding on, and put into a pen or fold-yard for two hours before it is given. Then a small horn should be provided that will just hold the quantity proper for each sheep. Let the bottle be well shaken each time it is poured into the horn. This method of giving drinks will be found advantageous when many require it at one time. They must be kept from food two hours after the medicine is given; after which, they may be put in their pasture as usual. When this disease is so severe that several die every day, it will be necessary to repeat the medicine every third day, for three times or more, if thought proper, and to change their diet, and remove them into a more elevated situation. This medicine, with bleeding, has been found a powerful preventive to most inflammatory complaints which sheep are liable to, while feeding on turnips, or in a luxuriant pasture. Mr. T. E. Hardy transmitted reports of recent experiments made with Guano in various parts of the country. Capt. Shedden having presented a box containing some fine Field-Peas grown by him last year, a request was made that he would favour the Society with information of their history and cultivation. Mr. E. Solly, Jun., presented a copy of his Rural Chemistry, and Mr. C. Johnson his Agricultural Chemistry for Young Farmers; Mr. Shaw, the Farmer's Magazine; Sir J. Murray, his Trials and Effects of Chemical Fertilizers; Mr. A. Low, his treatises on the Potato Crops, and the Cultivation of Flax; and Messrs. Lawson, their treatise on the Cultivated Grasses.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Dec. 16, 1842.—Dr. W. H. Willshire in the chair. Donations of British plants were announced from the Liverpool Natural History Society, Mr. J. Tatham, and Mr. W. J. West. Mr. A. Gerard presented a small collection of plants from Sierra Leone. Dr. Lhotsky read a paper on the limits of vegetation.

Jan. 6, 1843.—J. E. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair. The following donations were announced:—British plants from the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, Dr. Ayres, Mr. J. Merrick, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. W. Baxter, Mr. T. Twining, jun., Mr. T. Beesley, and Mr. J. Goodlad, jun.; British Fungi, from Mr. H. O. Stephens. The Rev. W. H. Coleman presented a specimen of Carex Boennhausiana (Weihe), found by him in Herts. A paper was read from Dr. Lhotsky, on the sugar of Eucalyptus.

Jan. 20.—A. Gerard, Esq., in the chair. Donations to the library were announced from the Boston Natural History Society, the Manchester Geological Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; from the President, and from Messrs. E. Doubleday, W. Baxter, and S. P. Woodward. British plants had been received from Mr. J. Buchanan, and British Mosses from Mr. W. Gardiner, jun. Mr. R. Embleton presented a specimen of Majanthemum bifolium (De C., Convallaria bifolia Linn.), found by him at Howick, in Northumberland. A paper was read from Mr. W. Gardiner, jun., on the localities of the rarer Alpine Hypna. The paper was accompanied by specimens.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 2.—The spring meeting was held in the new hall of the Experimental Garden, Inverleith. The following prizes were awarded:—For the six finest and newest varieties of Camellia, the silver medal was awarded to Mr. Alex. Smith, gr. to W. Forbes, Esq., M.P.; for C. Sweetii, Donckeláeri, conspicua, Bernardi, splendens, and americana: 2, Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq. For the three finest-flowered New Holland plants, the silver medal was assigned to Mr. Young, Newington Lodge, for Pultenæa subumbellata, Epacris impressa, and Hóvea Celsi. The display of Hyacinths was splendid, all being grown in pots. For the six finest the medal was voted to Mr. Young, the kinds being La grande Vidette (tall, with very large bells), La Dame du Lac, tubiflora, Blandina, Prince of Orange, and eclatante parfaite: a second premium was assigned to Mr. J. Thompson, gr. to W. Keith, Esq., for La grande Blanche, Lord Wellington, Prince of Waterloo, Porcelain Sceptre, L'Ami de Cœur, and Minerva: a third premium to Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss, for Hercules, Lord Wellington, Quentin Durward, Rouge brillante, Bouquet Royal, and Waterloo. A large hamper basket, filled with numerous sorts in flower, for exhibition only, from the Leith Walk Nurseries, was much admired. For a notice relative to the desirable properties of Helleborus odoratus, and Cyclamen vernum and coum, as very early and hardy spring flowers, with specimens, a premium was awarded to Mr. Alex. Forrester, gr. to Capt. Falconar. A number of other fine plants decorated the hall, and added to the interest of the meeting. Some beautiful fruticose exotics, in full bloom, were sent for exhibition from the Inverleith Nurseries, particularly Hóvea pungens, Epacris microphylla, a double-flowered Azálea, and a hybrid Rhododendron, between R. arbóreum and catawbiense. Mr. Addison exhibited a plant of the lovely Dodecátheon Meádia, in full flower. Mrs. Brown, Primrose Bank, sent a large flowering specimen of Acacia affinis; Mr. MacNaughton, Edmondstone, flowers of a seedling Camellia, having the habit of myrtifólia; and Mr. Smith, a seedling Amaryllis, marked as hybrid between Johnsoni and psittacina. Several curious specimens of tropical Epiphytes and Ferns, growing in balls of Sphagnum and Hypnum, and cultivated in inverted positions, were suspended from triangles, and attracted much notice. These were from the Society's hothouses, under the charge of Mr. J. M'Nab. A collection of 20 select kinds of Apples, preserved in dry sand, and having the names attached to them, was from Mr. W. Sharpe, Pitfour Garden, for which a premium was voted. A seedling Apple of pretty appearance was sent by Mr. Henderson, schoolmaster, Dirleton; the tree was described as being very productive, and the fruit adapted for long keeping, and excellent for all culinary purposes. A premium was awarded for this production, which will now be known by the name of the Dirleton Apple. The principal kitchen vegetable in this day's competition was forced Rhubarb, and the specimens were all very large, consisting chiefly of the new kind, called Myatt's Victoria. For the heaviest stalks, the silver medal was awarded to Mr. J. Goodall, gr. to the Marquess of Lothian: 2, Mr. W. Thom, gr. to Alex. M. Innes, Esq.: 3, Mr. R. Watson, gr. to D. Anderson, Esq.: For specimens of well-grown Onions, of different sorts, with a communication detailing the mode of culture, a medal was voted to Mr. W. Findlay, gr. to the Hon. Mrs. Cochrane. The secretary called the attention of the meeting to a section of the trunk of the Huon Bay Pine, Altíngia Cunninghami, presented by T. Hay, Esq.; close to it was placed a living specimen of the same tree, from the Society's collection. The section was brought home by Capt. Gibson, of the Ullswater, from the banks of the Clarence River. This meeting possessed a new feature of much interest, in the reading and discussing of several papers on horticultural subjects. One was on the planting, training, and general management of the finer kinds of wall Pear-trees, by Mr. J. Macdonald, Riccarton. Another was on the advantages of peat moss compost for fertilising dry or sandy soils, by Mr. P. Mackenzie, West Plean, and was read by Lord Murray (who was in the chair). Dr. Neill read an important communication from Mr. J. M'Nab, curator of the Society's garden, on the superiority of span-roofed plant-houses, extending south and north, over lean-to houses, fronting the south. W. Jameson, Esq., Saharunpore, Director of the Hon. E. I. Company's botanic gardens in the north-west provinces, was elected a Member. The following gentlemen were enrolled as ordinary Members:—R. Bald, Esq., J. Meikleham, Esq., Arch. Campbell, Esq., D. Cousin, Esq., D. Dickson, Esq., W. Whitehead, Esq., and P. Nimmo, Esq.: the following as corresponding Members—Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. P. Mackenzie, and Mr. J. Blair, Dysart House.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Hampshire Horticultural Society, March 16.—The first meeting took place at the Corn Exchange, Winchester, and a better display of plants could scarcely have been presented. The following was the award of prizes: Best Orchidaceous Plant (Stenorynchus Orchioides), Rev. F. Beadon. Best Stove Plant (Begónia coccínea), Mr. Wickham. Best Collection of Stove Plants, Rev. F. Beadon. Best Greenhouse Plant (Azálea indica alba), Sir T. Baring, Bart. Best Collection of Ditto, Col. Wall. Best Collection of Plants, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Four Best Ericas, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Four Best Camellias, Cut or in Pots, Sir T. Baring, Bart.; 2, J. T. Waddington, Esq. Twelve Best Hyacinths, Rev. Dr. Moberly. Best Cut Flowers, *named*, Sir T. Baring, Bart. Four Best Forced American Plants, in Pots, Sir T. Baring, Bart. Six Best Forced Shrubs, Sir T. Baring, Bart. Three Best Greenhouse Climbers, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Best Collection of Anemones, Col. Wall. Two Best Bulbs in Bloom, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Nine Best Polyanthuses in Pots, Rev. the Warden. Four Best Cinerarias, Rev. F. Beadon. Fruit: Best Six Dishes of Table Apples, Col. Wall. Vegetables: Best Brace of Cucumbers, H. Holloway, Esq.; 2, J. T. Waddington, Esq. Best Forced Kidney Potatoes, H. Holloway, Esq. Best Asparagus, Col. Wall. Best Six Stales of Rhubarb, W. J. Campion, Esq. Best Seakale, H. Holloway, Esq. Best Mushrooms, H. Holloway, Esq. Extras: *Musa coccínea*, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh; *Fúchsia corymbiflora*, J. T. Waddington, Esq.; *Clématis azúrea grandiflora*, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh; *collection of Camellias*, Sir T. Baring, Bart.: *collections of Plants*, Rev. F. Beadon, J. T. Waddington, Esq., and Mr. Wickham; *Violets and hardy Plants*, Rev. the Warden; *Citrus nóbilis*, R. Rawlins, Esq.; *Orange-tree*, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh; *French Beans*, R. Rawlins, Esq.

Hammersmith Cucumber Show, March 20.—The fifth annual meeting was held at Mr. Lidgard's, Thatched House Inn. The following were the successful exhibitors: Mr. Mills, gr. to the Baroness de Rothschild, for a brace of fruit of his own sort, each about 17 inches long; 2, Mr. Smith, gr. to — Mill, Esq., for a brace of Weedon's Cucumbers, 16 inches long; 3, Mr. Thompson, of Ealing (Mills's sort), 16 inches long; 4, Mr. Humber, of Southall (Weedon's), 12 inches long.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Colu'mnea splendens. Splendid-flowered Columnea. (*Stove Shrub*). Gesneráceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—This extremely handsome plant is now blooming at the nursery of Messrs. Rollissons, where it is treated as a sort of low climbing shrub. The foliage is thick and fleshy, not so distant as that of C. Schiediana

and the blossoms are produced from its axils. One, and sometimes two or three flowers accompany each leaf, and their number, duration, and frequent succession are quite remarkable. Their colour is a superb, deep scarlet, and they are spotted inside with dark, blood-coloured spots. It should be potted in a mixture of very turfy loam, not too much reduced, and well-decayed open leaf-mould. Turfy heath-soil and moss, freely incorporated, would likewise probably be appropriate. It must be kept in a warm stove. As the branches root, almost spontaneously, around every leaf, it can be propagated with the greatest ease by cuttings, and might also doubtless be increased by leaves.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

PAULO'VNIA IMPERIALIS. Imperial Paulovnia. (*Hardy Tree*). Scrophulariáceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—This is one of the finest of Dr. Siebold's introductions from Japan, where it grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet, with a trunk from two to three feet in diameter. Its leaves are excessively handsome, and its flowers, which were last year produced in the Garden of Plants, at Paris, are very like those of Catalpa syringæfólia in shape, besides being borne in similar panicles at the extremities of the branches. When first received at Paris, it was nurtured with great tenderness, and placed in a greenhouse; but after being put in the open ground it grew more vigorously, and though protected for a year or two, was ultimately found to need no artificial shelter. Whether it will succeed as well in England, without covering, is yet rather doubtful. Still, as it will most likely do so in the warmer districts, and as it will certainly get hardier after it has been inured to our climate for a few years, it may finally become as great an acquisition as the Catalpa. In planting it out, it should be placed in a dry and somewhat open position, and a prepared loamy soil; the latter being shallow and well drained. Perhaps it will be advisable to cover it partially for the first two or three years, especially if the autumn has been unfavourable for ripening its wood; afterwards it may be left unsheltered. In covering it, provision should be made for giving it a good deal of air, and for exposing it on those days when no danger from cold exists. Above all things, it should be kept as dry as practicable in winter, that the plant may not begin growing too early in spring. It may be propagated by cuttings.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

ONCÍDIUM SUAVE. Sweet-scented Oncidium. (*Stove Epiphyte*). Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—A Mexican species, from the nursery of Messrs. Loddiges, very near O. reflexum. The flowers are much smaller; the sepals and petals chocolate colour, tipped with yellow; the lip yellow, with a cinnamon-brown middle. The wings of the column are yellow. It has a faint and agreeable odour.—*Botanical Register.*

LYCASTE LA'NIPES. (*Stove Epiphyte*). Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—An Orchidaceous plant, found by Mr. Hartweg at Pacoha, a village on the Andes, in the vicinity of Loxa, and sent to the Horticultural Society. It has pale green flowers, two inches and a half long before they expand, without a trace of any other colour. It differs from L. costata in the flowers being much larger, while the bract is not longer than the ovary; and from L. gigantea in the very short bract, ribbed tubercle, and rounded, not acuminate middle, segment of the lip.—*Botanical Register.*

ONCÍDIUM BICALLOSUM. Two-warted Oncidium. (*Stove Epiphyte*). Orchidáceæ § Vándeæ. Gynándria Monándria.—Among the numerous fine things found in Guatemala by Mr. Skinner, there are not many which are more deserving of cultivation than this plant, which has so much the habit of O. Cavendishianum as to seem a mere variety of it, although in reality quite a distinct species. It was also met with by Mr. Hartweg. The flowers are fully two inches in diameter, which is four times the size of O. Cavendishianum; they appear in a dwarf erect raceme, not panicle; they are of a rich yellow, with the sepals and petals bordered with cinnamon colour; the labellum has two very small lateral lobes, and for its crest it has a pair of distinct tubercles, the posterior double, the anterior three-lobed, and the two separated by a considerable space. The flowers are, moreover, slightly scented, which is not the case with O. Cavendishianum. Many plants are doubtless in the country: but no one has succeeded in flowering them except Mr. Bateman, who sent a fine specimen to the last meeting of the Horticultural Society. It is a stove plant, and requires to be grown in a mixture of turfy peat and potsherds; so that the whole may be efficiently drained. A smaller pot, inverted in the one in which it is potted, allows the warmth to rise through the soil, and makes the whole lighter than when it is drained at the bottom with potsherds. It may also be grown suspended from the rafters of the house like other air-plants, provided it is kept moist enough during the growing season. Like all these plants it requires a humid atmosphere, a liberal supply of water when growing, and partial shade during bright sunshine in summer. A night temperature of 60° in winter and 70° in summer will be amply sufficient for its growth.—*Botanical Register.*

PHILIBE'RTIA GRANDIFLORA. Large-flowered Philibertia. (*Greenhouse Climber*). Asclepiadáceæ. Pentándria Monogýnia.—This pretty twining plant is a native of Buenos Ayres, or rather of Tucuman, whence its seeds were originally sent to the Glasgow and Glasnevin Botanic Gardens by Mr. Tweedie. It varies a good deal in the colour of its flowers and in the quantity of down that covers them; in wild specimens it soon becomes woolly; but these differences do not appear to be specific. It is a pretty slender greenhouse creeper, well adapted for training up the rafters of the greenhouse, or over ornamental trellis-work affixed to a pot. Like most other plants belonging to the order Asclepiadáceæ, it succeeds best when cultivated in friable loam and sand; and if the loam is rather poor, a little leaf-mould may be added. The soil when used should not be sifted, but merely broken fine and mixed with the hand. The pots should be well drained, as the plant requires to be kept nearly dry during the season of rest. When they begin to grow in the spring, they should be fresh potted and cut back to the previous growth; being afterwards placed in a gentle bottom-heat for a few weeks, and having the supply of water increased. During the whole period of their progress, they should be kept in a rather moist atmosphere, as they are subject to the attacks of the red spider. It is easily increased by cuttings treated in the ordinary way, and it flowers freely during the summer and autumn. When it has done flowering, it should be allowed to rest, by gradually withholding water until the soil in the pots become tolerably dry. The pots should then be kept in the warmest and driest part of the greenhouse during winter.—*Botanical Register.*

INDIGÓFERA STACHYOIDES. Long-spiked Indigo. (*Greenhouse Shrub*). Leguminosæ § Papilionáceæ. Diadélphia Decándria.—The seeds of this plant were collected in Bhotan, one of the independent states in the north-east of India, by W. Griffith, Esq., at the height of 4,000 feet above the sea, and sent to R. H. Solly, Esq., by whom they were presented to the Horticultural Society. It flowered in the gardens at Chiswick, in September, 1840. It is a handsome hardy greenhouse shrub, growing readily in a rich open soil, chiefly composed of sandy loam, with a little leaf-mould. It is easily increased by cuttings of the young wood, partially matured at the base, placed in sand, with a little bottom-heat. The plant, when in good health, flowers during a greater part of the summer.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swan River.—From a Swan River paper we extract the following letter, written by Mr. James Drummond, who, with several other persons, had just returned from exploring the country in the direction of the Moore River:

"We left Hawthornden on the 22d Aug., 1842, and proceeded on our journey to the North, and in about five or six miles we reached some remarkable granite rocks, upon which, in some pools of rain-water, we found a small but curious fresh-water shell, and two plants which I had not seen before. In about 11 or 12 miles we reached a permanent spring, called Yoolgan, where there is excellent grass. A few miles from Yoolgan we reached Yeinart, a Tea-tree swamp, where there is grass and water to be had throughout the year; the night threatened to rain, and having covered our house with Tea-tree bark, determined to stop until it cleared up; this took place about ten o'clock, when we visited a brush-wood swamp, where we shot several specimens of a beautiful kangaroo with a dark-coloured fur, overtopped with silvery hairs, called by the natives Marnine. On the top of a hill north of the swamp I found two distinct species of Dryandra new to me, also a fine Eucalyptus in flower, distinguished from the Matilgarring of the natives, the Eucalyptus macrocarpus of Sir W. J. Hooker, by having lengthened recurved flower-stalks; the flowers are rose-coloured. On the 25th we proceeded on our journey; I observed two new species of Acacia near Yeinart, and found some curious aquatic plants in pools of water among rocks at Badgee-badgee. From some mutilated specimens of plants brought home by a portion of the party, with accounts of others left behind, I determined to visit the new river myself, after botanizing a day in the vicinity of the Mouranpool, where I found a fine glaucous-leaved Anadénia, specimens of the blue kangaroo, and several small new quadrupeds—one of them apparently a true rat, almost as large and mischievous as the Norway rat. On the 27th, I found a species of the common poison, which I had not seen before, and a beautiful Conosper-mum, with panicles of blue flowers varying to white. I was informed that a plant like Horehound, but with scarlet tubular flowers, about an inch long, grew on the top of a stony hill to the north where I found the plant, which belongs to Scrophularíneæ. I also found a Manglesia, allied to tridentifera, but having the leaves more divided; with a beautiful blue climbing species of Pronaya, on the top of the same hill. On the 28th, I fell in with two splendid species of Everlasting flower; one, with golden-yellow flowers varying to white, having the flowers in heads different from any I have seen before, and which will, I think, form a new genus of Compositæ; the other, with pink flowers, growing two feet high, something like Lawrencella rosea, or Rhodanthe Manglésii, but if possible finer than either. Nine or ten miles to the north of Boorbarna, we crossed a curious country, covered with what I consider a variety of quartz, which breaks with a conchoidal fracture, but having much the appearance of flint; in many places the pieces were large, with sharp angles. This tract produces some interesting plants; a splendid Calothamnus, with leaves 9 inches long, and showy scarlet flowers, of which I got plenty of specimens. With regard to a new Banksia, allied to Aquifolium, which had been found here, I was not so fortunate as to procure specimens. After crossing several miles of this quartz formation, we came upon an extensive flat of strong clay, covered with Eucalyptus and some curious Acacias. We crossed a brook running strong to the west, and in about two miles from this, we made the river we were in quest of at a place called by the natives Murarine. Near it I found a splendid plant, which I expect will prove to be a species of Solanum; it grows two or three feet high, with large purple flowers, and a calyx like brown velvet; the leaves are irregularly shaped, acuminate, about two inches long, and an inch and a half wide at their broadest parts; the stems are prickly, and all the leaves covered with down, as in Lasiopétalum. I am uncertain about the genus, not having seen the seed-vessels, but whatever that may be, it is one of our finest Australian plants. In about four miles further to the north we reached two fresh-water lakes, called Dalarn and Maradine. Ducks and water-hens were here in thousands, and I found a fine Bæckia, with a curious new plant belonging to Compositæ, but not yet in flower. The appearance of the country about these lakes, and the plants about them, which are generally met with at no great distance from the sea, seem to prove that the lakes are at no great distance from it, and that the Darling Range does not extend so far to the north. No hills of any description appeared to the west. From the top of a hill to the east, two other remarkable ones appeared, about 30 miles to the north; one of them was observed to have a remarkable peaked top; these were supposed to be Mount Heathcote and Wizard Peak. On the 29th we returned on our track for about seven miles, until we reached the first running river we met on our journey to the north. Our guides agreed to take us back by a different route, and to take us to a hill where a curious kangaroo called "Damar" would be met with. We therefore ascended this river, and soon came upon a grassy country; three or four miles up we stopped to dine at a place called Nugadrine; several pairs of beautiful falcons were flying over us, one of which we succeeded in shooting. We travelled on for 10 or 11 miles through a fine grassy country, and met with a large tribe of natives, several of whom had never seen white men before; they were friendly, and offered us some of their favourite root, the Wyrang, which grows abundantly among these grassy hills. In the morning of the 30th, we started for our station on the Moore River; and travelled, nearly the whole day, over the most splendid grassy country I have ever seen in Australia; the hill-sides, as far as we could see in every direction, were covered with beautiful grass, and of a golden colour, from the flowers of the beautiful Everlasting described above, which is only found in the richest soil. After reaching our station, I employed myself in drying specimens. A beautiful new Dryandra, discovered on the top of a hill near the Mouran pool, was shown to me; I have named it Dryandra floribunda, from its numerous blossoms, which almost hide the leaves; it grows 12 or 15 feet high, and in such abundance, that the side of the hill actually appears of a golden colour for several miles. I consider it the most beautiful species yet known.

RURAL SONNET.

APRIL.

THE equinoctial gales are lull'd to rest,
The early singing-birds uplift their strains,
And timid April, by the sun caress'd,
Now, with her breath of Violets, walks the plains:
And, when her lord, like some enamoured youth,
Dwells on the changeful colours of her brow,
She, like some maid, heart-certain of his truth,
Smiles through her tears for bliss to share his vow.
The days extend—in many-tinted green
The buds unfurl their foliage—and the trees
Which, promptest, bloom along the rural scene,
Show, like some 'deck'd regatta, in the breeze.
The swallows re-appear—and, hour by hour,
Both still and moving life mark Spring's engendering power.

J. Jones, Inner Temple.

The Gypsum Experiment.—The following has been published by Professor Henslow, in further explanation of his views:—*Mr. Hitchcock's Experiment:* I went to the ground, accompanied by the experimenter, his brother, and my own gardener, and there found that preparations had been made by shooting down a tumbril-load of soil under the name of "good ditch stuff," a tumbril-load of littered straw, a tumbril-load of clean and fresh horse-dung, two pails of house-urine, with a ditchful of water to dilute it, and a bushel of gypsum in a sack. Over these materials was presiding a labourer, apparently somewhat puzzled to account for our proceedings. The first step was to mark out two spaces, each five feet square, and upon them to place a bottom of the "good ditch stuff" half a foot thick. It should seem that clean straw is a scarce commodity in Hitcham just at present, and so we were obliged to put up with such as had been soaking in a cow-yard for two months amidst all the *et cæteras* of that description of locality. Some sort of rough calculation had been made of the amount of this straw, and also of the horse-dung, by weighing a bushel skep of each; but I looked grave at the idea of our being satisfied with any estimate obtained by weighing only a single bushel, and so the steelyards were sent for. It is not necessary to weigh the whole of the materials used, but four or five basketsful at least should be weighed in order to obtain an average for measuring out the rest. I suppose it is not necessary to remind any one not to forget to deduct the weight of the basket in making his calculations; but I find it is right just to hint that the weight of a basketful should not be altered after it has been prepared, in order to coax the average. Let each be filled by guess as nearly alike as may be, and weighed; and then the whole weight, divided by the number of basketsful will give the average for further estimate. Our zeal, however, on the present occasion was sufficient to keep us warm enough for three hours, and through two or three snow-storms, until we had weighed out the whole of the materials and completed our task. We began with the dunghill to be gypsumed, and placed it to the S. of the ungypsumed, and finished one first before we began with the other. Two basketsful of the straw were spread over the bottom, each weighing between 40 and 50lbs. Then two basketsful of the horse-dung were spread out, each weighing somewhat less than the wetted straw. A pint of gypsum was then sifted over the horse-dung; and the coarser particles of the gypsum which did not pass through the hair sieve were preserved in order that they might be weighed and deducted from the weight of a pint of gypsum, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact weight of the gypsum used. A gallon of liquid, half urine and half water, was then poured over this first layer of materials through the rose of a watering-pot. Seven layers were thus prepared in succession, except that the topmost had only two gallons of water, there not having been any urine left. The whole was then covered over with two basketsful of the wet straw. The other dunghill was then prepared in the same way, except that no gypsum was used, but the amount of materials employed was exactly the same. The two stood now about three feet high, and their appearance was such that it was presumed they would certainly attract any one curious in Cucumbers to step out of his way to examine them. The experimenter was also of opinion that they would be objects of curiosity to his cows; and therefore he thought fit to inclose them with hurdles, lest these gentle quadrupeds should amuse themselves by poking them into the neighbouring ditch. I think it right to record his precaution here, because it seems that a cow is a very inquisitive and experimenting creature. I well remember that a cow once made a tolerably successful attempt at devouring a waistcoat of my own, which I had thrown off in a field whilst I was occupied in chasing the splendid swallow-tail butterflies, which no one, with the feelings of a naturalist can ever possibly resist running after in the districts about Cambridge, where they are to be met with. My waistcoat looked very much as if it had visited the cow's first stomach, and required only a little further ruminating to render it sufficiently digestible for being re-swallowed. But, besides the precaution against cows, the experimenter found it necessary a day or two afterwards to protect our hillocks against the rooks, who had taken a fancy to them, and were doing their best to pull them to pieces. A covering of "good ditch stuff" stopped their proceedings. In this condition, then, the hills are intended to repose until next October, when they are destined to be applied to land reserved for a Wheat crop. *Mr. Pilgrim's Experiment:* Here I found two bottoms, each 7 feet by 5, had been already prepared of fresh turf and mould. There were also on the ground two tumbril-loads of very wet litter from the farm-yard, two months old; two tumbril-loads of horse-dung, with a little litter also intermixed; a supply of mixed house-urine and much rain-water, somewhat high in odour, which had been collected in a tank. Forty pounds of ready-sifted gypsum was an improved

mode of bringing this material to the field of action; but only 20lbs. of it were used. Four large baskets of the wetted straw, averaging 62½lbs. each, were spread out as a bottom layer; and upon them were spread four baskets of the horse-dung, averaging 57lbs. each. An improvement was introduced in the mode of applying the gypsum, by continually sifting it over the straw and dung as they were spread out, so that it became more thoroughly incorporated with these materials than in the former instance. Two waterpots of the liquid, each holding ten pints, were then poured over the layer. The two dunghills were proceeding at the same time, as we did not weigh out more than the materials for one layer, and could measure out the rest sufficiently rapid to allow of this improvement also. [Each was composed of five layers like the first, and covered over with a layer of the wetted straw. The experiment occupied about one hour and a half in preparing, under the engineering of five pair of hands. The hills were covered over with turf and earth; and are intended to be applied in June, to land which is to lie fallow till next spring, when it is to be sown with Barley.

Mr. Carter's Experiment: Here we found some clean straw in the barn-loft, and proceeded to tie up two large bundles, each of which weighed 61 lbs. Notwithstanding the very great difference between the weight of this clean straw, and that of the wetted litter in the former experiments, we built two hills with it of the same size, or nearly so, as those of Mr. Hitchcock. The bottoms, of five feet square, were prepared with soil taken from a Mangel Wurzel bed. The clean straw proved to be rather an awkward subject to deal with in preparing so small a heap; and the result sadly affronted those notions of propriety which good workmen possess about turning out a job in a workmanlike manner. It may, therefore, be as well in other cases, where clean straw can be got at, to chop it up into three or four lengths, to make it more manageable. The straw was spread out into five layers, and on each were placed three bushel baskets of horse-dung—the gypsum being continually sifted among the materials as in the last experiment. One water-pot of pure horse urine from a stable-tank was poured on each two of the layers, and two water-pots of much diluted drainings from the farm-yard were poured over each of the other three. The estimate for the whole quantity of dung used, was made by weighing out six basketsful, at 274lbs., which gives an average of 45⅔lbs. for each basket. The capacity of the watering-pot used was ascertained to be 19 pints. These heaps were hurdled in and covered over with mould, and are to be applied in October for Wheat. Although I consider this rough mode of performing the experiment will serve our purpose, I strongly recommend to all who possess the opportunity, to be careful in obtaining the separate materials as pure as possible. Clean straw, as in Mr. Carter's experiment; clean dung and pure urine as in Mr. Hitchcock's; sifted gypsum previously weighed out, as in Mr. Pilgrim's and Mr. Carter's. Attention to these sort of minutiæ always enhances the value of the experiment; and I dare say that the chemists who are preparing schedules B., C., &c. will be more positive on such points than I have been in this first attempt.

Instructions for filling up Schedule A.: There will be five separate occasions for referring to the schedule as the experiment progresses; and the memoranda have consequently been arranged under five heads. Most of the memoranda under the first head seem to be too simple to need a comment, and a mere reference to the three experiments already detailed will explain them readily. No. 3 may, perhaps, seem to be unnecessary; but once for all, I must request that experimenters will be content to submit! The noticing whether A. lies to the N., S., E., or W. of B., is to avoid any error or doubt that may hereafter arise as to which of the two dunghills was gypsumed. Some people have very short memories. No. 11. The whole should be secured of the same quality by mixing in one vessel. No. 15 will need a little explanation. The chances of fixing the ammonia will be increased in proportion as the gypsum is more finely powdered. That which I have seen is rather coarsely so, and on sifting it through a flour sieve many large particles are left behind. These coarse particles may be thrown into a tank, where they will probably be useful. I should very much like to find that the experiment has been tried by some persons with gypsum artificially prepared. I have been asked by more than one correspondent whether he could not prepare gypsum for his farm by dissolving chalk in diluted sulphuric acid, which is a very cheap substance; but I have replied that I should conceive there can be very few localities where the native material might not be purchased at a still cheaper rate. It would, however, be very easy to prepare artificially the small quantity required for a dunghill; and I think it would be *well worth while* for some of you to try our experiment with gypsum procured in this way, because the particles would be in a much finer state than we can hope to procure them by mere grinding. No. 19.—I do not wish it to be supposed that I have been deluding the experimenters to attempt more than I originally proposed; but it has occurred to me that the value of the experiment will be very materially enhanced without much additional labour, by dividing each dunghill into two equal parts, and then proceeding to apply these halves in the manner set forth in the schedule. Nothing further need be done to the two halves of A. But one half of B. may be thoroughly mixed up with half as much gypsum as was employed on A., so that we shall be able to compare the effect of applying gypsum (as in half of A.) before decomposition, with applying it (as in half of B.) after decomposition. Also, there should be six pieces of land marked out of equal size to one of which "nothing" should be applied; and whilst one half of A. is applied to one piece, the other half of A. might be applied through two pieces. Still I do not press this mode of performing the experiment, though I most strongly recommend it. No. 20. The column headed "Nothing" means where nothing has been done to the land. If A. and B. are not divided into halves, the entries can easily be made to that effect; but if they are, then the length under A. 2 will be twice as much as under any of the others, provided all the pieces of ground are exactly the same shape. Nos. 21, 22. The usual terms in which these are expressed in practice is all that is required. No. 25. It will be better to experiment on a seed crop, if convenient; but still a little varietyin this respect is advisable. Nos. 27, 28. The columns headed "Leaves on" refer to a root crop; which should be given, if possible, both with leaves off (under the first columns) and leaves on. No. 30, 31. In using the more general term "stalk," I mean it should apply either to the straw of a grain crop, or to the stems of flax, fodder, &c.

Schedule A.—EXPERIMENTAL CO-OPERATION.

Quere.—THE EFFECT OF GYPSUM ON DUNGHILLS?

* PREPARATION OF TWO DUNGHILLS, one (A) with, and the other (B) without Gypsum.

N.B.—Be very careful to make memoranda at the time, and *trust nothing to memory.*

1. Prepared by Mr. [ ] County [ ] Parish [ ]
2. Date of Preparation. Year [184] day [ ]
3. Position of A, is to the [ ] of B.
4. Bottom for each is [ ] feet, by [ ] feet, and [ ] thick; composed of [ ]
5. Quality of straw [ ]
6. Quantity of Straw actually weighed is [ ] lbs. and hence the
7. Weight of Straw in each dunghill is estimated at [ ] lbs.
8. Quality of Dung [ ]
9. Quantity of Dung actually weighed is [ ] lbs. and hence the
10. Weight of Dung in each dunghill is estimated at [ ] lbs.
11. Description of Urine [ ]
12. Quantity of Urine added to each dunghill [ ]
13. Quantity of Water added to each dunghill [ ]
14. If 12 and 13 are uncertain, then state quantity of liquid (*described under* 11), added to each dunghill [ ]
15. Quality of the Gypsum [ ]
16. Quantity sifted among A. [ ]
17. The dunghills covered over with [ ]

* * MANURING THE LAND.

18. Date of applying the Manure. Year [184] day [ ]
19. State of the Muck [ ]

N.B.—If possible (and unless *very* inconvenient) let each dunghill be now divided into two equal portions, viz. A. into (A. 1.) (A. 2.); and B. into (B. 1.) (B. 2.) Let (B. 2.) be thoroughly mixed with half as much Gypsum as was applied to A. Let (A. 2.) be applied to a space of land twice as great as (A. 1.) is.

20. Spaces manured	Nothing done	A. 1.—A. 2.	B. 1.—B. 2.
Length			
Breadth.....			

21. Character of Soil [ ]
22. Condition of Soil [ ]
23. Previous Crop [ ]

* * * NATURE OF CROP MANURED.

N.B.—Be careful to make memoranda. *Trust nothing to memory.*

24. Date of Sowing. Year [184] day [ ]
25. Name of Seed [ ]

26. Quantity of Seed Sown where..	Nothing done	A. 1.—A. 2.	B. 1.—B. 2.

* * * * RESULTS OBTAINED.

27. Date of Gathering the Crop. Year [184] day [ ]
28. Quantities actually measured and weighed.

	As obtained		With Leaves on	
From "Nothing done"	Measure.	Weight.	Measure.	Weight.
A. 1.				
A. 2.				
B. 1.				
B. 2.				

29. Estimate of whole measure and weight. As obtained

From "Nothing done"				
A. 1.				
A. 2.				
B. 1.				
B. 2.				

30. Quality of Crop [ ]
31. Quality of Stalk [ ]
32. Average length of Stalk [ ]

* * * * * GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

33. Any general memoranda may be inserted on the back of this sheet.

The Consequences of Experimental Farming without Previous Experience, exemplified in a Dialogue between two Country Gentlemen. Imitated from the French. By Martin Doyle.—"*Sanguine.* I come to bid you farewell, my dear sir, and to ask if you have any commands for London, where I have taken a house, and where I hope to live for the remainder of my life.—*Steady.* What! and give up your farming operations!—*San.* Yes. I shall never open my mouth again about ploughs or harrows, or thorough-draining, or any other country matters. I am almost beggared by farming. Allow me to make you a present of a set of confounded books on husbandry; you will oblige me by taking them, for otherwise I shall burn every one of them.—*Steady.* To save them from such a melancholy fate, I shall accept your obliging offer; but perhaps they are not so blameable as you think.—*San.* Just listen to me—it is the last time that I shall ever deliberately touch upon the hateful subject—and you will see how far the books have been the cause of my failures.—*Steady.* I shall be happy to hear what you have to allege against them.—*San.* You know the cause of my coming here?—*Steady.* Not exactly.—*San.* I had a tenant named Hogg, [Steady nods,] who held 250 acres of my property, and who was as provokingly ignorant of alternate husbandry as I am of embroidering my wife's flounces; and who went on the old system of a fallow every fourth year, and three crops of corn in succession. Just think of that!—*Steady.* Very bad management, indeed. I recollect Hogg's management perfectly—his meadows, too, were undrained, and never manured.—*San.* Exactly so; and the produce was nothing but a scanty supply of coarse herbage with a great proportion of rushes. Now, what rational landlord would tolerate such gross mismanagement? [Mr. Steady gives another nod.] Well, sir, I sent Mr. Ho about his business at the termination of his lease, taki at a valuation his horses, cattle, sheep, and even some of his farm implements, which were not too bad for use; and then I determined to give an example of the best husbandry to all my tenants and the gentry around me. I went to work—with a set of books at my elbow, as if they were an infallible cabinet council. The first thing I did was to sell off Hogg's long-legged and long-tailed native sheep, and to buy in their place a lot of heavy Leicester, with a ram that cost me 50*l.*—*Steady.* What! before your land was able to feed them?—*San.* Even so. I got rid of the common breed of cows, which I thought were a disgrace to my farm, and sent off to the north of England for a lot of short-horns, including a high-bred bull, for which I paid 100*l.*—*Steady.* And perhaps you never had less milk and butter in your life?—*San.* Never, sir—never; and as to fat cattle for the market, I had not a single one. My whole stock of short-horns was half-starved, and they got the distemper into the bargain.—*Steady.* But, my dear sir, how could you have expected to maintain that large description of cattle on your bare pastures, and before you had any artificial summer green food for them; and not a turnip, I believe, in prospect for their winter keep?—*San.* Why, sir, some villanous author persuaded me that they could be kept in good condition during the winter on straw.—*Steady.* And so they could, and be fattened on it, too, provided they had plenty of oil-cake with it.—*San.* But I had neither straw nor oil-cake; for, having given up the notion of sowing more than a very little corn that year, as I conceived that the ground was heartily tired of it, I had hardly any straw, and what I had was consumed before the beginning of February, when I found it impossible to purchase any; and hay was enormously dear, and scarcely to be had even for a high price.—*Steady.* But you neglected to sow Turnips?—*San.* I did not. I had commenced in Spring the thorough-draining of a field, containing 20 acres, for the purpose of growing a crop of Swedes, but unluckily the weather was very wet, and besides this, some necessary alterations, which I made in the draining, and a disappointment afterwards in the arrival of a cargo of tiles from Glasgow, prevented me from finishing the work until two months after the crops should have been above ground.—*Steady.* The produce, of course, was ——*San. Nil—nulla bona*—as the sheriff says in his returns.—*Steady.* May I ask about the nature of the alterations which you made in your mode of draining?—*San.* I had read in one book that the drains should be cut across the fall; and my field sloped a good deal, and I had the whole surface intersected with drains, 20 feet apart, and at right angles to the descent. Well, just as I was preparing to have them lowered, another book informed me that they should be made obliquely, at an angle of about 45 degrees with the inclination of the land; and as I did not wish to have the farmers of the country laughing at me afterwards for my ignorance of the improved plan, I had those drains filled up again with the earth that had been thrown out, and I set the labourers at work to form the oblique drains.—*Steady.* These answered your purpose, however?—— *San.* They might have done so, no doubt; but (I have not yet concluded my story) just as they were finished, I got hold of Mr. Smith's pamphlet on thorough-draining, and was immediately convinced by his reasoning that the oblique drains were wrong also, and I had them filled up again with earth [Mr. Steady shakes his head,] and made new parallels directly up and down the slope, at 12 feet apart; so, altogether, Mr. Steady, the draining of that field cost me a pretty round sum; and besides, sir, I went to the expense of carting off all the yellow clay that had been thrown out of the drains; though I now see clearly that it might have been thrown over the stones or tiles, as the water would have entered into the drains at the sides. Then, sir, I sent to Drummond's for one of Smith's subsoil-ploughs, and found that the small horses which I had bought from Hogg were not able to draw it; so that I was obliged to buy six Clydesdales, and when they arrived at my farm some other work pressed so hard that I could not subsoil for that season, and was obliged to employ those fine horses in petty farm labour, and drawing materials for my new building.—*Steady.* Which Hogg's horses would have done equally well —— *San.* Now I see clearly that I was wrong in incurring so much unnecessary expense at starting: but the truth is, that I wished to see well-appointed teams as soon as possible—and, *à propos* of this, it cost me a good deal to replace Hogg's old carts and drays with new Scotch ones, though the old ones would have done for all my rough work nearly as well.—*Steady.* Gentlemen often waste much capital by extravagance of this kind; in the purchase of high-priced machines there is a great want of judgment very frequently. By the way, you have a threshing-mill, and if you wish to dispose of it —— *San.* You may have it at half what it cost me; I put it up before I had a bushel of corn sown, and the very first day on which I tried how it would work, an unfortunate labourer, with a large family, lost one of his hands, by awkwardly letting his fingers slip between the rollers—poor fellow! amputation of the wrist was necessary, and I could not do less than settle an annuity of 20*l.* a year on him for his life.—*Steady.* Well, that at least was not money thrown away —— *San.* No, but it is an item to the debtor side of my farming speculations.—*Steady.* But surely, though you mismanaged your draining so much, and lost your crop of Turnips in the first instance, you had a splendid crop in the ensuing season on the same field, which I suppose you had manured in the previous year for the expected Swedes?—*San.* There again I was unfortunate, and entirely owing to books. I had been studying Sir John Sinclair's essay on the manufacture of farina from Potatoes, and the modes of preserving Potatoes from year to year by kiln-drying. Mine had been kiln-dried; and when the season came round for planting

some of my work-people, who had been unaware of what I had been doing with the large stock of Potatoes in an out-house, cut them for sets, and planted them, while I, entirely ignorant that the vegetating principle had been destroyed, felt no misgivings on the subject. No Potatoes grew, as you must know; and when the matter was inquired into, I actually bribed the labourers to propagate the report that the crop had failed from dry-rot. Well, sir, we tried Turnips early in July, and they came up well; but in order to secure them from the fly, of which I had read much, I applied a solution of salt in such profusion that I killed every plant.—*Steady.* (Laughing). Well, this was certainly a sad blunder; but you must admit that Sir John Sinclair gave you no reason for supposing that kiln-dried seed of any kind would grow; and I suspect that you made your solution of salt vastly stronger than the prescription warranted. I remember that Hogg used to make a good deal of money by the orchard of Crofton Apples; that, of course, has yielded as formerly?—*San.* Bless you, no; I'll tell you all about that too. Hogg always let his cows have the run of the orchard in winter and spring; and they ate off or broke down all the lower branches, so as to prevent the trees from wooding too much. This system I put a stop to, and closed up the gate by which the cows used to enter, and the consequence was that the trees ran so much to wood, that I had no crop. Hogg's mode of pruning with cows' mouths and horns had been really efficacious, though no one could have supposed that such rude and unscientific practice would have succeeded. —*Steady.* Whoever takes this farm now will reap the advantage, however, of your unsuccessful outlay. You have been, I suppose, ploughing a good deep furrow, and to my knowledge Hogg never gave anything but a scratching to the land.—*San.* Ay, but his scratching brought him crops, which my deep ploughing has failed to do.—*Steady.* How?—*San.* Unfortunately, I insisted that the ploughs should go deep into the under till—which is the worst kind of yellow clay—and bring it to the surface, and the consequence is, that I have poisoned my land. In short, my good neighbour, I have had no return at all for my expenditure; and I leave my malediction on all writers on husbandry, from the greatest to the least, from Jethro Tull down to Martin Doyle.—*Steady.* Oh! pray except Doyle—whatever you may do with all the rest; there are no crotchets in him. I myself have just bought the tenth number of the new edition (in monthly one shilling numbers) of his Cyclopædia. If you will follow the plain and well-selected advice which that experienced writer affords—— *San.* Hang me if I do—(in a violent passion). No, sir, I shall make no exception whatever; they are all a parcel of humbugging, ignorant—— *Steady.* My dear Mr. Sanguine, be composed; believe me, you have misapprehended many things, and not exercised discrimination. Excuse my freedom; you have taken isolated cases instead of looking at the whole; and you have ventured to act for yourself in matters requiring skill and experience, without possessing either of those qualifications. If a surgeon writes an able work on surgery, does it follow that a man who has been uninstructed in that art can exercise the knife, the probe, or the saw? The books are not so much to blame as you think, for they all presuppose a knowledge of farming to be possessed by the readers of them.—*San.* Yet, if they give erroneous directions, even a professional farmer may be misled by them. For instance, I read somewhere that a few stones of Wheat would be sufficient to sow an acre, and that thick-sowing is worse than waste of seed; and I tried four stones of Barley to an acre, in drills—why, sir, I had not more than the third part of a crop.—*Steady.* At what distances were your drills?—*San.* Eighteen inches.—*Steady.* No wonder that you were disappointed. Now, I will venture to say that the writer referred to Wheat only, and that he intended horse-hoeing, on Tull's principle.—*San.* Exactly so. But if this treatment was good for Wheat, I took it for granted it ought to be good for Barley.—*Steady.* By no means: there was your ignorance (excuse me), and not the error of the writer; you applied to one kind of grain the instructions given respecting another, and under peculiar circumstances: did you horse-hoe?—*San.* No, for I sowed Clover seeds with the Barley.—*Steady.* Well, even if you had, your field would not have yielded half a crop, because Barley does not tiller, as Wheat does, on every fresh stirring of the earth, and acquire the same invigoration and extension in consequence. The book was not to blame in this instance, nor is it the science of agriculture—as far as I can judge from what you have stated—that is in fault, but your misapplication of its principles. Writers on this subject, as on others, no doubt often publish a great deal of nonsense; but a prudent reader cannot be misled, if he has discretion enough to receive new-fangled opinions, which are in opposition to uniform practice, with great caution, to weigh well all the circumstances, and to adopt the new suggestions slowly, and not until the test of experience has established their correctness. One should begin with experiments on a small scale, and not change the entire system in a moment, as you have done: you drained too extensively at starting, and that before you had ascertained the best method of doing it; then you undid your work as inconsiderately as you had commenced it—you abandoned the system of fallowing all at once, without having a better to succeed it. To take two or three successive Corn crops is contrary to all good theory and practice; but you contrived it so as to have hardly any crops at all. You went at once to an opposite extreme, and deserted the old system before you had established the new, without reflecting that the transition-state should be slow, and suited, in all its proportions, to the new and untried circumstances to which it is to pass. A new arrangement of farm management should be effected as a manufacturer changes from one branch of manufacture to another: he cautiously and prudently makes his pre-arrangements, and does not abandon the one manufacture until he is ready to commence the other in a well-organized and effective manner; he calculates his probable profits at the lowest rates, and his losses at the highest, with an ample allowance for unfavourable contingencies.—*San.* I have unfortunately acted in the contrary way, and deceived myself in consequence in every item, in proportion to my over-sanguine expectations. For instance, I anticipated from the field which I drained in so needlessly expensive a manner a great return, and when I bought improved ploughs, and insisted on deep furrow-slices, in defiance of the advice which my ploughmen gave me and the infertility of the subsoil, I calculated on an immediate increase of productions.—*Steady.* Just so,—and that reminds me to remark that you ought to have brought up the subsoil very gradually in successive years, allowing time for the atmosphere and manures to fertilize each thin layer of clay brought to the surface, and not to have incorporated in one season an overwhelming mass of bad matter with the shallow surface-earth, from which old Hogg would have had a good crop of Oats. Then, again, Mr. Sanguine, in attempting all at once to bring in the alternate system, you made great mistakes; for example, in buying cattle to consume green food, which was not even in a growing state, and in rejecting Corn crops before you had made adequate preparations for replacing them with artificial green crops.—*San.* Between the two stools I have fallen to the ground completely.—*Steady.* And I believe that you dismissed a very intelligent and prudent though old-fashioned steward, though you had not experience yourself to undertake such great land improvements without a practical guide at your elbow; but, as you have very candidly said that you have fallen to the ground, I must be permitted to express my deep regret at the circumstance, both from apprehension of the consequences which may result to this country—where agriculture is so defective—from your failure of success and consequent distaste to rural improvement, and from the loss which I shall individually sustain by the removal of so kind and valuable a neighbour [Mr. Sanguine bows, he could hardly do less] from this district. The consequences to which I advert are these;—the obstinate and unimproving farmers will be now more than ever convinced that their old plan of fallows and crops of Corn while the ground can yield them, is the best, and that all innovations on this practice, however really necessary and excellent in themselves, are to be avoided. They will refer to your mistakes as unequivocal evidences of the folly of new schemes, and triumphantly say nothing would satisfy Mr. Sanguine but deep ploughing, and the mischief a blade of Corn he had for his pains,—he must have Turnips, and where was his crop? and then, the poor misguided gentleman must drill his Barley,—and what was the end of it? Why, he had not the third part of a crop, —the cattle of the country were not good enough for him, and the big ones he brought here were starved, and scarcely gave a sup of milk, and he was often obliged to buy butter for his breakfast,—the poor foolish gentleman! —This was neither very complimentary nor consolatory to the unfortunate speculator in land improvements, but it was very true. The gentlemen parted with mutual expressions of good-will and regret; and in about a month afterwards, an unimproving but wealthy farmer of the old school was established in the farm which Mr. Sanguine so hastily relinquished; and from all that the former (who was not bound by any obligations as to a routine of culture) perceived of the proprietor's mismanagement and abortive undertakings,—the twenty-acre field, however, was an unequivocal and perpetual record of the advantages of complete draining,—he was confirmed in his opinion that the old and now almost exploded method was the best.—I conclude with the rather too brilliant similitude of the very sensible French writer, whom I have endeavoured to follow as closely as possible in the foregoing sketch:—'In agriculture, as in everything, nothing permanently good can be effected in a moment. Time does not spare what is done without him. Imitate Nature in her order of the seasons and the development of her phenomena. Between the rigour of winter and the heat of summer, she has placed autumn to harmonize between these two extremes. Between daybreak and noon there are many intervening hours: the sky is tinged with many shadowings before it appears in all its brilliancy. So, in order to bring a farm to perfection, it must pass through many stages. Agriculture, like many sciences of inquiry and observation, consists in a perpetual investigation, and while all its principles and fundamental rules could be comprised in the smallest duodecimo, ten quartos would not contain all the exceptions. To observe—to feel one's way—to make an experiment—to advance—to recede—to enlarge—to contract, with due regard to the quality of the soil, the temperature of the seasons, and the success of different crops,—why, this is the whole art.'"—*From the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Kensington Gardens.—On the west bank of the Serpentine, nearly the whole water-frontage has been converted into two magnificent beds for flowering trees and shrubs, Rhododendrons, Kálmias, Azáleas (150 varieties), Magnólias, &c. Messrs. Loddiges have just put in six hundred named varieties—so that Lord Lincoln seems determined that these grounds shall be *real* gardens, and deserve the name of Kensington Gardens.

Groom's Nursery, Clapham Rise.—The extensive collection of Hyacinths in the open ground will be in full perfection in a few days. A large portion of them are already in bloom, and it is scarcely possible to conceive anything more beautiful than the pleasing mixture of colours, varying from the purest white to the deepest shades of rose and purple. An assortment of the choicest varieties is flowering in pots; those more particularly deserving of notice are—Hercules, single white, shaded with pink; Bouquet pourpre, double, dark blue; Dibbet's, a single flower of the brightest rose colour; Voltaire, large single white; Pyrene, double white; Goudveurs, a fine, double, flesh-coloured flower; La plus Noire, very dark blue, approaching to black; Æmilius, single, light blue; Diana, single, light red; Staten General, single, delicate white; Madame Talleyrand, a beautiful single white; Triomphe Blandina, double, pale flesh-colour; Pasquin, a very fine double flower, light blue; La Majesteuse, single, blue; Croon Van Indien, double, dark blue; and Appelius, single, light pink. The show-house is moreover enlivened with a variety of Camellias, Amaryllis vittata, Magnólia conspicua, and other flowers. The Tulips appear to be in good condition, and the Auriculas, of which Mr. Groom has a great number, are beginning to throw up their trusses. We noticed here two handsome Cinerárias, one called Grand Duke, dark blue; and the other, C. cærulea, light blue, both very clear in colour, and well worthy of cultivation.—*R. A., March* 30.

Messrs. Fairbairn's Nursery, Clapham.—The Camellias at this Nursery, although not large plants, are flowering well. Amongst them are Cliveana, a tolerably-good variety, the two exterior rows of petals being deep rose, having the centre filled up with smaller variegated ones; Monarch, a middle-sized flower, red, and sometimes coming mottled; Rossii, not unlike Cliveana in form, but self-coloured and dark-red; Sweetii, not equal to Colvillii in shape, but surpassing it in the beauty of its carnation stripes; and Leeana superba, dark-red, well cupped, but rather thin of petals. Epacrises of various kinds are blooming in the greatest profusion, with Erica Willmoreana, vernix, the sweet-scented regérminans, the Irish variety of E. Mediterránea, and discolor. The beautiful, but much-neglected Gnídia pinifólia is here extensively cultivated. In the open ground is a collection of Hyacinths, which are flowering exceedingly strong: A' la bonne heure is good, single light blue; Anna Maria, light buff, and very double; La Déesse, double, cream-coloured; La Vestale, fine double white; L'Or végétale, a beautiful double yellow; Groot Voorst, light pink, very double; and Princesse Marianne, a single, deep, rose-coloured flower. Amongst the herbaceous plants we observed a singular Polyanthus, of a blueish colour, almost passing into green, edged and striped with yellow.—*R.A., March* 30.

Reviews.

Rural Chemistry. By E. Solly, Jun., F.R.S. 12mo.

THE universal attention which has been directed towards the Chemistry of Agriculture and Horticulture since the appearance of Liebig's work has produced a plentiful crop of books intended to teach the principles of what may be almost regarded as a new branch of science, at least in this country. Among such works, Professor Johnston's "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," published last year by Blackwood & Co.,* deserves especial notice, more particularly with reference to the nature of soils and of fertilising agents. But it has always appeared to us that, in general, such elementary books have failed in placing clearly before their readers those simple facts and laws of Chemistry, upon which all reasoning and practice absolutely depend. Some are too geological, some too learned for ordinary apprehension, while others are ingenious discourses, from which much may doubtless be collected, but not exactly that which the reader requires in the first instance. As to general introductions to Chemical Science, they are quite unintelligible to those who merely desire to understand clearly the exact nature of the gaseous, fluid, or solid bodies they have to do with in their cultivation.

It was in consequence of this inconvenience that we asked Mr. Edward Solly, when the *Gardeners' Chronicle* first appeared, to favour us with a short and simple exposition of common chemical facts, for the understanding of which no apparatus beyond a few glasses or cups, and such substances as are to be found in any country village, would be necessary. This gave rise to a series of excellent articles, headed "Rural Chemistry," and signed *E.*, which we knew from our correspondents were found to be exactly what they wanted. The work now before us is a republication of those articles much altered and improved, with a considerable addition of new matter. They at present form a duodecimo of 169 pages, with a very complete Index, the entire want of which in Professor Johnston's "Agricultural Chemistry," and the badness of which in Liebig's celebrated work, render those valuable books much less useful than they might be.

Independently of the omission of all superfluous matter, which is, as we think, so very good a feature in Mr. Solly's "Rural Chemistry," it has the additional merit of avoiding all statements founded on doubtful or ill-understood experiments. Theory, unsupported by positive evidence, is consigned to the works of speculative writers; and, therefore, the reader will find nothing stated by him which Chemists do not admit to be unquestionably true. If a doubtful point is admitted, it is cautiously distinguished from acknowledged facts, so that no confusion may arise between the certain and uncertain—a merit of some value in these days of speculative reasoning.

A further merit which this book certainly possesses is its *chemical accuracy.* It is of the first degree of importance that what is learnt should be learnt well, for there is nothing more disheartening to a beginner, after he has made himself master of an elementary work, and fancies himself ready to go on a little further, than to find that much of what he has been taking the pains to fix in his mind must be corrected and amended; in short, that what he has been learning is wrong. This capital error in many elementary works Mr. Solly seems to us to have entirely avoided.

Our readers are so familiar with the manner in which the author formerly dealt with this matter in our columns, that extracts from the chemical part of the work seem unnecessary. We therefore select a passage or two from the introduction. In tracing the history of discoveries in the Chemistry of Cultivation we have the following statement:

"The first Chemist who wrote on Agriculture was, I believe, J. G. Wallerius, who in 1754 published a book on the Cause of Fertility. He was succeeded by several other authors, amongst whom ought to be mentioned Gyllenborg, Einhof, and Dundonald; but the speculations of

* This must not be confounded with Mr. Cuthbert Johnson's "Agricultural Chemistry," published by Ridgway.

these authors (though ingenious) were for the most part crude and incomplete. At the commencement of the present century, when Organic Chemistry was rapidly advancing, Berzelius and Davy endeavoured to apply the conclusions to be derived from chemical experiments to Agriculture. If the deductions which they made were not always correct, and if the plans which they proposed did not always produce the effects which they anticipated, it must be remembered that they were amongst the first to take the subject up, and that though they did so under far more favourable circumstances than their predecessors did, yet that even then the science of Organic Chemistry was in many respects very imperfect and incomplete.

"During the last forty years many important additions have been made to this department of Chemistry; improved and more accurate modes of chemical investigation have enabled more exact analyses to be made of the different varieties of organic matter; the composition of those substances which constitute the bodies of animals and plants has been accurately and carefully ascertained. At the same time, many valuable observations have been made respecting the functions of plants, the conditions requisite to germination, the formation of flowers and seed, the chemical changes attendant on the ripening of fruit, the office performed by roots and leaves, and a variety of other important subjects of inquiry. The names of Liebig, Schübler, and Sprengel, in Germany; Braconnot, Boussingault, Chevreul, Colin, Chaptal, Dumas, Edwards, and Payen, in France; and of Daubeny, Johnson, Pepys, Turner, and Christison, in our own country, deserve especial mention."

In another place, speaking of nitrogen, the existence of which in plants some people, whose Chemistry has stood still for the last 20 years, disbelieve, Mr. Solly says—

"It has long been known that plants consist of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, and also that they invariably contain a small quantity of inorganic, or earthy and saline matters. The presence of nitrogen was formerly greatly overlooked in analyses of vegetable substances; it is contained in less quantity than the other three elements of organic matter, and was very commonly regarded as being merely accidental, and not a necessary constituent of plants. Improved modes of analysis have established that it always exists in the same proportion in certain constituents of plants; and as it appears that these substances are also those which form the most valuable part of food, it becomes a question of the first importance, whence do the plants derive their nitrogen? They obtain it principally, if not wholly, from the air; they do not absorb it in the free and uncombined form, but they absorb it combined with hydrogen, in the state of ammonia. The importance of the earthy substances in plants was likewise greatly overlooked formerly. It has been proved by repeated experiments that these substances are of the greatest importance in the growth of plants, being quite essential to their development."

The Author concludes his introductory remarks with an observation in which we entirely concur:—

"Although Agricultural Chemistry is in this imperfect state, and though much still remains to be done in that branch of science, yet it is so far advanced as to be able to render substantial assistance to the practical agriculturist. It can teach him the principles which govern the growth of plants, and consequently guide him in the application of artificial means to produce the most beneficial results. He must, however, not expect too much from the aid of Chemistry, nor give himself blindly up to speculations or theories. Whilst he gives due credit and belief to well-authenticated facts, he must always receive theories with caution and doubt.

"Perhaps the most important advantage which a practical man may at present derive from a knowledge of Agricultural Chemistry is connected with the use of manure. If he knows what it is that gives the fertilising powers to manure, and is aware of the nature of those substances, he will soon learn the best method of preserving and using them; he will then understand how to make the most of the various sources of manure at his disposal, and he will be enabled readily to save much that for the want of such knowledge would otherwise be lost."

But our limits forbid all further extract. We can only add, in conclusion, that if a man really wishes to *understand* the Chemistry of nature, this work will enable him to do so better than any other with which we are acquainted.

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.—No. LX., is one of considerable interest. In the first place, it has a good paper, by Dr. Dickie, on the trees of Aberdeenshire, containing much useful original information. Dr. Dickie regards the mountain Scotch Pine, or the *true* Scotch Pine, as some have called it, as a mere variety of the common sort, produced by accidents of soil and climate. The disease, or rot, to which the Larch proves so unfortunately subject, is referred to frost, and we have some good tables of the rate of growth of this valuable tree under favourable circumstances. We have only room for one regarding the latter subject.

"The average annual increase at the thickest part, at different periods, is as follows:—

"34 years = 3.8 lines (3 trees at Wardhouse).
35 ,, = 6.6 ,, (3 do. do.).
45 ,, = 3.9 ,, (3 trees at Kinmundy).
60 ,, = 3.9 ,, (3 at Aden).
— ,, = 7.5 ,, (3 at Tonley).
70 ,, = 7.01 ,, (3 at Breda).
80 ,, = 6.9 ,, (3 at Invercauld).

"As it is well known that the Larch is of very rapid and steady growth, it seems very evident that the trees in the above table, of 34, 45, and 60 years, are not in a thriving condition. Exclusive, therefore, of these, the others show that the increase of the Larch continues steady to a considerable age; at the same time it may be stated, that the comparison would have been more valuable if it had been possible to compare trees of different ages, growing in the same place and similar soil."

Other papers of general interest are "Von Thäer's Principles of Agriculture;" a capital quiz of injudicious experimentalising, which we give entire elsewhere; "Mr. Bell on an economical Tile-work adapted to Farms of an ordinary Size," well worth perusal; and an official statement of the premiums offered by the Highland Society for 1843. We sincerely rejoice to perceive that on the present occasion premiums are offered for experiments on the influence of soil on vegetation, on manures, on excretions by the roots of plants, on planting, on feeding, on mixing soils, &c. &c., as well as for the ordinary topics of agricultural routine.

Agricultural Chemistry for Young Farmers. By C. W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S. Ridgway. 12mo.

This consists almost exclusively of extracts from the Author's "Farmer's Encyclopædia," our opinion of which has already been expressed on former occasions. The trifling price will render it accessible by persons who are unable to procure the larger work.

The Third Part of the Second Volume of Torrey and Gray's excellent *Flora of North America* has just reached us. It contains the remainder of Compositæ; so that the most troublesome part of the authors' task is completed.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Those who have sown any quantity of foreign seeds six weeks or two months ago, will now begin to be impatient for the appearance of the last portion of their young seedlings. Unless foreign seeds vegetate within five or six weeks after they are sown, there is no saying when they may appear; some of them may lay in the ground for twelve months, although the seeds in the meantime may be perfectly sound. The quantity of bottom-heat which many of these seeds will endure is astonishing, and had it not been proved that they could be immersed in boiling-water without injury to their germinating principle, gardeners would be laughed at, were they to tell how they had often experimented on doubtful seeds with bottom-heat. A few years back I adopted the following plan with all tropical seeds which did not vegetate within a reasonable time. I placed the pots on the top of a hot-water pipe, where they were supported by an adjoining wall; this pipe was often too hot to place the hand on, and the pots required to be watered three times in the 24 hours. In less than ten days many seeds vegetated: part of the same packet of seeds having been sown and kept in a hotbed in the usual way, never vegetated at all. Those that did not vegetate on the pipe in three weeks were removed to the iron cover of a large square hotwater boiler, where the pots had a constant bottom-heat of nearly 200° (for the water was often boiling), and the pots for many hours every day were so hot, that they could hardly be handled; yet, I have reared many plants from seed on this boiler, particularly Gesneriáceæ, the seeds of which are as small as dust. Although I do not advise people to go to such extremes with seeds supposed to be valuable, I would recommend a very powerful bottom-heat for such as are unwilling to come up by the ordinary modes. More hardy seeds from temperate zones will bear the heat of an ordinary hot-bed till they vegetate; when they must be removed to a cooler place. These auxiliaries may be useful when seeds will not vegetate under more ordinary circumstances.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—About the end of spring and beginning of summer, Pines do not like to be exposed to the strong glare of sunshine; more especially, the young stock, which, if they get their leaves browned at this time, will make little progress till after the turn of the season at Midsummer. A slight shading will therefore be useful for a few hours on bright sunny days for the next three months.

Vinery.—The earliest crops will require a little difference in management from this time; a constant strong heat of 70° to 75°, and more air with less moisture will enable them to colour well, and improve their flavour. All laterals may be cut off, with any weak shoots that do not promise well for the next crop.

Peaches.—With a moist genial atmosphere, the same routine that is pursued in summer with out-door Peaches will do for those in-doors from this time.

Cherries.—The same treatment as the Peach-house receives will suit these also.

Figs.—Where these have not a house for themselves, they must now be brought to the less shady part of the house, as the first crop will soon begin to ripen; or, if the first crop dropped, the second will soon make its appearance. In either case more light is requisite than can be afforded by most Vineries, or even Pine-stoves, where Vines are growing on the rafters. They are more liable to the attacks of red-spider than the Peach or Kidney Bean; syringing is the best remedy.

Strawberries.—The treatment for these is so easy and uniform, that a weekly notice of it is not necessary. Now that the fruit is ripening daily, it may be as well to say that they should have less water and more air; and if placed on the highest shelves near the top ventilators, it will be better for them. Except on mild days, and then for a short time only, it is a bad plan to give air by the front ventilators while plants are making their young growth.

Cucumbers and Melons.—The grand secret is to keep these thin by pinching out the young laterals entirely, where more shoots are not wanted, and above the first joint, from which you want a reserve to come on afterwards. The strongest Pear-tree on the walls will suffer from summer pruning if all done in one day, after having allowed it to make a profusion of young shoots; how much more then must a tender annual suffer from a similar treatment! Foresters say, prune often—that is annually—and prune little at a time. In these frames prune daily, and prune little at a time, rather than once a week.

Seedlings.—All the half-hardy plants belonging to the forcing department, that are raised annually from seeds, require pretty nearly the same treatment of thinning, pricking out, and hardening by degrees, so as to have them firm, stocky, little plants ready to turn out when all danger of frost is over. The more pains taken now to get up these in good condition, the less attention they will require afterwards.

Out-door Department.

I think Mr. M'Intosh, in one of his works, said that he always made a point of running the Dutch hoe over every part of the kitchen-garden and slips, whenever the ground was in good condition for the work, either this month or the beginning of next. In these busy days this is not an easy task, but it shows the great importance which the best gardeners attach to the subject. In the flower-garden weeds are disliked most on account of their untidy appearance; but in addition to this, they are dreaded in the kitchen-garden for their exhausting powers. A few shillings might entice a boy or two to pull up all *seed-weeds* after working hours for the next two months, provided always that these boys were not wanted at home to help their parents with their garden work or allotments. A boy can pull out in one hour as many weeds just coming into flower as would afterwards, if left to scatter their seeds, employ two or three men a whole day.

Asparagus Beds should now have their spring-dressing; if not yet finished, fork them over slightly, and rake down the soil even. Cut or trim the edges of the beds, and cover over the ground with nitrate of soda; but do not sow Lettuce or any other seeds on the beds.

Artichokes.—If not yet done, lose no time in giving them their spring-dressing; thin out the suckers, dig in a good dressing of dung among them, and plant a few rows of the spare suckers, to succeed the general crop.

Sea-kale and Rhubarb.—Finish planting these without delay.

Peas and Beans.—Go on with successions of these every other week.

Broccoli and Cabbages.—A few seeds of Grange's Early Cauliflower Broccoli should now be sown, if, indeed, you have been fortunate enough to save your own seeds of it. It is quite a lottery to get it true from the great seed-growers. Keep sowing a few early Cabbage-seeds every fortnight.

Carrots.—These may be sown any time for the next three weeks.

Potatoes.—In many parts of the country people put off planting their Potatoes until too late; the whole crop should be in before the middle of the month, and the sooner the better.

Endive.—Where the last autumn-sown plants have stood the winter, they will now require to be tied up in succession, like Lettuces, to blanch; they will come in very useful with the early Lettuces, a few of which should also be tied up, if they are opening too much in the heart.

Onions and Spinach sown last August should have the soil well stirred between the rows; let one bed of these Onions remain to be drawn before the spring-sown Onions come in, and transplant the rest, if not already done.

Chives.—No garden in the kingdom should be without this useful little plant; a row of it planted along an alley will be a substitute for young Onions all the year round, and when chopped, they are excellent things for young turkeys.

Orchard.—Run the hoe between Strawberry rows; or if the ground was dug early in winter you had better stir it with a fork. Hoe also between the Raspberries, Currants, and Gooseberries, if only to loosen the surface of the ground. Watch carefully the state of the weather while the Peaches and Apricots are in blossom; these you may begin to disbud.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Where the Orchidaceæ are to be shaded by climbers, which are now fast advancing, it will save trouble, when the latter are to be thinned out, if they are now trained in a regular manner, like Grape Vines. This remark applies also to climbers in general at this season. Although nothing mars the beauty of strong climbers planted in the borders so much as keeping them tied up stiffly, yet they may be so trained at first as to allow of their being thinned at any time without trouble. Passion-flowers are the best for this purpose, as they can endure scorching heat, and are not affected by insects. Potting, training, and shading, when necessary, will be the principal work here for some time. If you have a few plants of the two varieties of the Madagascar Periwinkle—Vinca rósea and V. alba, pot them in light, rich soil, and by the end of May they may be taken to the conservatory, where they will grow and flower until the end of September. No stove plant is better suited for the conservatory during summer.

Greenhouse.—A few of the smaller plants of the common Cacti may now be forced, to make an early growth; this will enable them to flower early next spring. Potting and propagation, with a more liberal supply of water and less air, must be attended to.

Conservatory.—See that the more common sorts of plants, brought in merely for their flowers or odour, do not crowd on the good specimen plants. Azaleas and many other things are now making their young growth, and if choked up with a profusion of forced plants of little value save for their flowers, it will soon injure them. It may be necessary soon to use blinds, to guard the flowers from strong sunshine; but this should be deferred as long as possible.

Pits and Frames.—Propagating plants for the flower-garden, and hardening them by degrees, are the principal points to be attended to here; many half-hardy plants may also be raised from seeds in these pits. Store-pots of autumn-propagated Roses should now be looked to, and the plants potted singly in very small pots, to be ready for planting out in the borders of the Rosary next May. Auriculas must be carefully kept from cold winds and strong sunshine.

Out-door Department.

It is now high time to look to any defects in the grass, arising from poor soil or otherwise. Look over what has been said in the last volume about killing moss; there is much good advice on this subject. Those parts in which the finer grasses have been killed should be turfed, and upon places where the grass is poor and scanty, some good soil should be sifted rather thickly, and the roller run over it. Let the walks, beds, and borders be neatly dressed, to show off spring flowers to the best advantage; and on the first wet day, get all the old scythes ground, to be ready for the first mowing or two, which would spoil new ones, and render them unfit for the finer work during the whole season. If you contemplate any different arrangement of your spring bulbs, they should be marked while in flower, to enable you to group them, or dispose of them in any regular series, without mixing the varieties; this cannot be done after the flowers are over, as many of them are so much alike in foliage.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Mar. 30, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Mar.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain
Friday 24	29.699	29.538	64	41	52.5	S.	—
Saturday 25	29.734	29.697	55	36	45.5	E.	
Sunday 26	29.756	29.710	51	36	43.5	E.	
Monday 27	29.719	29.700	46	38	42.0	E.	
Tuesday 28	29.832	29.722	51	28	39.5	E.	
Wednesday 29	29.950	29.932	56	29	42.5	E.	
Thursday 30	29.848	29.602	54	42	48.0	S.	.01
Average	29.789	29.700	53.8	35.7	44.8		.01

Mar. 24. Hazy clouds; fine with light haze; clear at night.
25. Light haze with brisk east wind; clear, cold, and dry.
26. Cold and dry with east wind; clear.
27. Dry and cold; hazy clouds; overcast at night.
28. Light hazy clouds; cold and dry; clear and frosty at night.
29. Clear and frosty; dry haze; clear and frosty at night.
30. Hazy; overcast and fine; mild with slight rain.
Mean temperature of the week 1.9° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending April 8, 1843.

April.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 2	53.0	37.1	45.1	8	1.19 in.	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	3
Mon. 3	54.1	34.1	44.1	1	0.07	4	3	2	—	—	2	4	2
Tues. 4	54.0	36.1	45.0	6	0.14	3	5	1	—	4	1	1	2
Wed. 5	55.8	37.5	46.7	7	0.56	—	3	2	1	2	2	5	2
Thurs. 6	56.1	36.8	46.5	6	0.13	2	4	1	—	4	5	1	—
Fri. 7	57.1	37.6	47.4	8	0.40	2	2	2	2	1	6	2	—
Sat. 8	55.3	37.4	46.3	5	0.30	1	3	4	—	3	3	2	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 5th in 1832—thermometer 74°; and the lowest on the 5th in 1842—thermometer 23°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending March 31, 1843.

Except in a few instances, the supplies have been good during the past week; the demand, however, is not brisk. *Fruit:* Pine

continue scarce, at the same price as in our last Report. The supply of foreign Grapes has been limited of late, and they have consequently made a slight advance. Some very good forced Strawberries are offered, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per oz. There are still a few Beurré Rance and Easter Beurré Pears, the latter of which are selling at 20*s.* per half-sieve. Apples have made a trifling advance, and the demand for them has been somewhat brisker: the kinds offered are the same as named last week, to which may be added the Newtown Pippin, from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per doz. The supply of Cucumbers is on the increase; they fetch from 2*s.* to 12*s.* per brace. *Vegetables:* Asparagus is of good quality, but it is not plentiful, continuing to fetch from 6*s.* to 10*s.* per bunch. Seakale is excellent, and much more abundant. White Broccoli, some of which are very fine, sell from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bunch. French Beans are becoming more plentiful, and fetch from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per 100. Turnips are tolerably good, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen bunches. Spinach is much cheaper, being from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per sieve. New Frame Potatoes may be had from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.: a package of early Potatoes, principally Kidneys, have also arrived from Lisbon. Cabbage Lettuces are selling from 4*d.* to 8*d.* per score; and Cos, which are much better, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per score. Endive is small, and beginning to run: it is consequently somewhat cheaper. Spring Radishes are becoming more abundant, and fetch from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per doz. hands. *Flowers:* The display of cut flowers has been very fine during the past week, consisting of Hibiscus rosa sinensis, Magnólia conspícua, Calla æthiópica, Deútzia scabra, Amaryllises, Cacti, yellow Jasmine, Acacias, a great variety of Roses, Ericas, Auriculas, Calceolarias, Pelargoniums, &c.

PRICES, SATURDAY, April 1, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 10*s*	Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s*. to 12*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 18*s*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 3*s*	Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 4*s* to 12*s*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
— Kitchen, 3*s* to 6*s*	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 4*s* to 18*s*	Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50*s* to 60*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 1*s* to 2*s*	Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 60*s*. to 75*s*.
Pomegranates, per doz., 6*s* to 12*s*	Nuts, per bushel—
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Brazil, 16*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 16*s*	— Spanish, 18*s*
— bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 30*s*	— Barcelona, 24*s*
Lemons, per doz. 9*d* to 2*s*	— Cob, 12*s* to 14*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*	

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*	Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cabbage, Red, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*	Leeks, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to	Onions, per bushel, 6*s* to 8*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 4*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Purple, 6*d* to 1*s*	— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 2*s* to 3*s*	— Spanish, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 45*s* to 75*s*	Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Asparagus, large, per 100, 6*s* to 10*s*
— Kidney, p. bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Sprue, or Small, 2*s* to 3*s*
— New, per lb., 1*s* to 3*s* 6*d*	Sea-kale, per punnet, 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 3*d* to 8*d*
	— Cos, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Endive, per score, 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Cardoons, each, 1*s*	Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6
Radish, spring, per doz. hands, 1*s* to 2*s*	Parsley, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4*s* to 6*s*	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
— Horn, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 6*d* to 1*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

MANGEL WURZEL.—*Anthony.*—We have no experience of salted Mangel Wurzel-leaves, nor of the process of salting; and we have no great opinion of the result. If they are salted green, they will undergo a kind of fermentation, like salted French Beans, and we doubt whether, in that state, cattle would eat them. If they are to be first *dried* in the sun, and then salted, our climate will not permit it. Perhaps the Beet with thick leaves and a small root, which in Germany is a culinary vegetable, may be good when salted. It is grown for cattle and pigs by cottagers in most parts of Germany.—*M.*——*A Correspondent* is desirous of ascertaining whether genuine Guano has ever been applied to the Mangel Wurzel crop; and if so, he will be obliged by an account of the manner in which it was used, and the result of its application.‡

GRASS SEEDS.—*G.*—To obtain permanent pasture on a fine loamy soil, we recommend you to sow the following seeds: Alópecurus pratensis 1½lb.; Anthoxanthum odoratum and Avena flavescens, ½lb. each; Dactylis glomerata, 2lbs.; Festuca duriúscula and pratensis, 3lbs. each; F. ovina, 1lb.; Lólium itálicum, 4lbs.; L. perenne, 7lbs.; Phleum pratense, 2lbs.; Poa nemoralis and trivialis, 2½lbs. each; Medicago lupulina 1lb.; Trifólium pratense, 2lbs.; and T. repens, 5lbs.‡

MANURES.—*Anthony.*—The use of coal-ashes is to absorb the gases which arise from cloacine in a state of decomposition, which is effected by the carbon such ashes generally contain in the form of small cinders. A cheap and excellent substance for disinfecting cloacine is earth very rich in vegetable matter, and mud from ponds. We do not see the peculiar advantage of wood-ashes, to mix with night-soil, as there is no acid to neutralise; and if there is any acid present, in combination with ammonia, the acid will go to the ashes, and the ammonia will be disengaged. Wood-ashes are valuable, but should be applied to land without any other mixture than with earth. The principal gases in manure are sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia, and earth will absorb both. The mowing of lawns and decaying vegetable matter will fix ammonia, but their decomposition will add to the quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, which constitutes the most offensive part of manure.†——*H. L. F.*—Gypsum may be bought of all dealers in manures. You must consult our advertising columns. We never recommend one person in preference to another.†——*An O. S.*—Soot is excellent manure, and you can hardly have too much of it. But you do not say to what it is to be applied. It, however, suits almost everything.——*W. B.*—Gas-water, as we have repeatedly stated, varies so much in strength in different gas-works, that no rule can be given as to diluting it; four or five times the quantity of water is a good proportion. It generally burns the grass when first applied; but that is of no consequence, for the grass soon overgrows it.†——*A. H.*—Guano can be procured in small quantities of the retail dealers, and of nurserymen, many of whom have lately undertaken to sell it.‡——*A Subscriber.*—Never sow guano in contact with seeds. Always mix it well with sand, or black soil, or cinder-ashes, or some such substance. It generally kills plants when it comes into immediate contact with them. About 2 or 3 cwt. an acre is the quantity to employ; certainly not more than 4 cwt. You can calculate the proportions for yourself. Your proportions of one to four gallons of water, when used as liquid, are good. But let your greenhouse plants not have it more than twice in the *growing* season. If you would not have your guano adulterated, buy it of respectable persons.†——*A new Subscriber.*—Urine and soap-suds should drain into a tank or cask, and be allowed to putrify; if there is not much of the former, add two or three times the quantity of water; and throw into the mixture a little bleaching-powder, which should be occasionally stirred up; there will then be no offensive smell whatever. Proportions are immaterial. When the mass has once been prepared, you may add to and take from it without any considerable interval. You will have no occasion to dilute it further, if it has been originally prepared by the addition of water.——*Devoniensis.*—We do not think that experiments yet show satisfactorily what soil guano best suits; but it is certainly well adapted to light or well-drained land. We should not anticipate great advantage from either it or any other sort of manure upon swampy ill-drained soils.†——*Clericus.*—Instead of strewing charcoal, resulting from your burning, over a wet heavy meadow, it will be more advantageous to use all the charcoal for disinfecting cloacine, or any other offensive matter. The ashes, after they have been separated by sifting, will be a good manure for all sorts of things; but they would act much better on your grass field, if it were laid dry by draining.†——*A. A.*—Nitrate of soda should be applied to garden-plants when they are beginning to grow, and at two or three subsequent periods during the time of their growth. It is best dissolved in water, and used very weak. A very little goes a great way; if no effect is produced, the dose may be repeated till a result is obtained. The danger of using it is in overdoses. You will find some good practical observations on this point at p. 191.†——*W. L.*—Yeast, if kept until it becomes putrid, will form a very powerful manure. Hop refuse is used in many places for lightening heavy land. It may be greatly improved by allowing it to dry, and by afterwards mixing it with stable dung.‡

PEAT-MOULD.—*H. M.*—The peat bricks will *not* answer the purpose of peat earth for growing plants; but you may make excellent artificial soil of that kind by mixing leaf-mould two parts, old cowdung one part, silver-sand one part.

SPIRITS OF TAR.—*A new Subscriber.*—The manner of applying Spirits of Tar is to mix it with sand, in the proportion of one gallon of the former to a barrowful of the latter, which quantity will be sufficient for 60 or 70 square yards of ground. The sand thus prepared is scattered over the land previously to its being dug. ‡

BOILERS.—*Frost.*—No doubt your pipes cannot convey hot water because they descend. The only good remedy is lowering the boiler so much as to give the flow-pipe an ascent to some extent; a little will do, or even a dead level; but a descent is an obstacle difficult to overcome, so as to make the apparatus work well in practice.†

VINES.—*A Subscriber.*—Mr. Crawshay's method of managing the Vine, as described at p. 603 of 1842, is only suitable for the hardier kinds of Grape; the Muscat of Alexandria would *not* ripen if so treated.‡——*D. W.*—The best Vines for a greenhouse are the Black Hamburgh and White Muscadine. You had better train a single Vine under each rafter, and prune it on the short-spur system, so that it may obstruct the light as little as possible. Broken bones will be a good material for mixing with the border, for the formation of which you will find directions at p. 103.‡——*A Gleaner.*—The black Hamburgh Vine may be grafted either upon the Lombardy or Nice.‡

GRAPES.—*W. S. D.*—The Black Hamburgh may be planted against a south wall, but it is only in warm counties, and in such summers as the last, that it will mature its fruit.‡

RUST ON GRAPES.—*G. A.*—Much obliged; but our table is covered with such *opinions;* what the public wants is *facts*, not opinions. Shrivelling is so different from rusting, that in our opinion the two diseases cannot have any sort of connexion.†

BERBERIS TRIFOLIATA.—*A. H.*—We are not yet sufficiently acquainted with this plant to be able to state whether or not it is hardy. It will probably prove so in the same degree as B. fascicularis.‡

CYDONIA JAPONICA.—*A. H.*—This plant is the same as Pyrus japónica, and is really a Quince; it is different from Cydónia chinensis, which does not suit this climate.‡

GARRYA ELLIPTICA.—*E. W.*—This plant is quite hardy; so also are the Déutzias.‡

YUCCAS.—*Ouδενος.*—These plants prefer a light loamy soil, in the full sunshine, thoroughly drained; they abhor stagnant water. They are not very particular as to soil. It is better to leave a space round them, for a year or two, when they are planted on a lawn.‡

BAPTÍSIA AUSTRALIS.—*F. G.*—This is a pretty Papilionaceous plant, which will thrive well in the open air. You may sow the seeds directly in a slight hotbed, and when they have acquired strength, you may plant them out in the borders.‡

DEUTZIA SCABRA.—*F. G.*—This plant may be propagated either by layers, cuttings, or division of the roots.‡

CROWFOOT.—*R. W. B.*—The best method of eradicating Crowfoot from lawns is to cut off the leaves below the soil as often as they make their appearance.‡

LARCH.—*D. F. S.*—We are persuaded that all the sorts of European Larch are identical, and that those who go to the Tyrol for what they may just as well get here, are only spending time and money in a pursuit without an object. Larch should be from 1½ to 2 feet high when planted out in ordinary plantations. The Weymouth Pine grows well anywhere, except exposed to the sea spray; it should be planted when of the same size as the Larch.†

RHODODENDRONS.—*A Subscriber.*—You may strike Rhododendrons from cuttings, in sand, when the wood is half ripe.†

DANDELIONS.—*M. W.*—The best plan to eradicate Dandelions is to keep constantly cutting off their crown of leaves with a spud as often as they appear above ground. A little salt dropped on the wounded root would assist in destroying them more speedily.‡

DWARF PLANTS FOR BEDS.—*Oriola.*—As yellow plants for contrasting with Verbenas, Nierembérgias, &c., in beds, you may take Lysimáchia nummulária, Alyssum saxátile, and Mímulus moschatus. No blue plant will answer the purpose better than Anagallis cærúlea grandiflora.‡

EVERGREENS.—*A. H.*—In a north border, screened by trees on the east and west, and only receiving the rays of the mid-day sun, you might plant Yews, Hollies, common and Portugal Laurels, Laurustinuses, and the Arbutus.†

SEEDS.—*An Amateur.*—Now is the best time to sow seeds of forest-trees and shrubs; they may be procured of Nurserymen, and are sold both by the pound and peck, according to the kind required.‡

RUSHES.—*T.*—The sweet Rush used at Norwich to strew the Hall is Acorus cálamus.†

CONSERVATORY PLANTS.—*Vigorously.*—Good plants for turning out in the border of a conservatory are Acácia armata, pubescens, vestita, and hýbrida, Chorozema várium, Templetónia retusa, Góodia latifólia and pubescens, Eutáxia myrtifólia, Cytisus racemosus, Podalýria styracifólia, Lucúlia gratíssima, Hóvea celsi, polygala, grandiflora, Magnolia fuscata, Brugmánsia sanguínea, Camellias, Oranges, and Fuchsias. For pots you may take Aphelexis húmilis and sesamoides, Helichrysum proliferum, Borónia pinnata, serrulata, and anemónefolia, Gardóquia Hookeri, Crówea saligna, Chorozema ovatum, Leschenaultia formosa and biloba, Pimelea decussata, rósea, and spectabilis, Polygala cordifólia and oppositifólia, Witsénia corymbosa, Státice arbórea, O'xalis Bówei, Gnídia pinifólia, Sóllya heterophylla, with Correas, Epacrises, Azaleas, &c. Climbers may consist of Hardenbérgia monophylla and macrophylla, Mandevilla suaveólens, Técoma capensis, Bignónia jasminioides, and Tacsónia pinnatistípula, for the border; and of Tropæolum tricolor, brachyceras and pentaphyllum, Zichya glabrata, tricolor, and villosa, Kennédia Marryattæ, and inophylla, Canavália bonariensis, Gompholóbium polymorphum, and Sóllya heterophylla.‡

CLIMBERS.—*Daphne.*—The difficulty which you find in blooming Kennédias and other climbers is occasioned by your greenhouse being partially shaded by a shrubbery. Climbers require to be grown in a very light situation, and it is only by raising the plants nearer to the roof, or lowering the shrubs in front of the house, that you are likely to be successful in blooming them. To thin out the shoots would only increase their luxuriance, without accelerating their flowering.‡

CARNATIONS.—*J. H.*—Carnations and Picotees should have all the air possible; they only require to be protected from heavy rains, and, when in blossom, from the scorching rays of the sun.‡

CAMELLIAS.—*J. S. H.*—The best compost for these plants is three-fourths good peat and one-fourth good light loam. If the loam cannot be had, peat alone will do very well.

ACACIAS.—*Oriola.*—For a greenhouse we would recommend Acácia armata, Riceana, verniciflua, pulchella, discolor, longifólia, mucronata, platýptera, and alata.‡

HIBISCUS LINDLEYI.—*E. M. R.*—You had better not cut down your plant of Hibiscus Lindleyi lower than where the stem appears to be hard or matured. After being pruned, it should be watered and placed in a moist stove, repotting it as soon as it begins to grow.‡

CACTI.—*T. P.*—The best mode of raising Cacti from seed is to fill the seed-pots with cinders within two inches of the top, to make them up with sandy peat, and to spread a little clean sand on the top. The pots are then watered and the seed sown; after which as much dry sand is sprinkled over them as will just fill up the spaces between them. The whole is then pressed down gently, and the pots are put by in a warm place, where they should be kept moist.‡

DAPHNE.—*A. A.*—Daphne odora rubra is a greenhouse plant. It grows best in a rich loamy soil, and should be potted after it has done blooming.‡

FUCHSIAS.—*A. A.*—We must for the present decline giving an opinion upon the comparative merits of the new sorts. They are too little known.†

MONSTERS.—*Zeta.*—Your Mimulus is handsome, and its monstrosity very curious; we do not understand the structure. Probably the branch which bore these malformations will produce more.†

ORANGE-TREES.—*W. S. D.*—Seedling Orange-trees, if grafted upon others which have borne fruit, will flower much sooner than when left to take their natural course.‡

CAPE CORMS.—*H. B. H.*—We will see what can be done. Mrs. Loudon has evidently made a mistake when she says that Anomatheca cruenta has large bulbs and is very dear; it is quite the reverse.

GRAFTING.—*A. H.*—Whip-grafting without the tongue implies the simple juxta-position of the graft and stock, which are secured to each other by nothing but the bast.‡——*Cratægus.*—In addition to the Medlar, you may graft on the Whitethorn all the species of Cratægus, the Service-tree, Mountain Ash, and Pear; perhaps the Apple and all Pomaceous fruits would also take upon this stock.‡

GOURDS.—*A Subscriber.*—Seeds of the Potiron jaune may be procured of any respectable seedsman. It will succeed under the same treatment as the more common kinds. The Bottle Gourd is rather tender, and only comes to perfection in this country in very hot summers, like the last. To the Snake and Orange Gourds you may add the Crown Gourd, the Potiron d'Espagne, Concourzelle, Courge sucrière du Brésil, and Porte-manteau de Naples.‡

CUCUMBERS.—*Cucumis.*—The following sorts may be recommended: Southgate, Syon-House, Kerrison's, Champion, Mills' Frame, Allen's Victory of Suffolk, and the Man of Kent. For early growth the first four are probably the best adapted.‡

CABBAGE.—*W. W.*—The Portuguese Cabbage should be sown directly, in order that it may be fit for use before the autumnal frosts. It requires the same treatment as the common Cabbage. The stalks of the leaves, which are eaten like Sea-kale, are ready for use early in autumn.‡

ASPARAGUS.—*An O. S.*—As your land is already pretty full of salt, you cannot expect much advantage from adding more of it to your Asparagus. Yet it seems difficult to give that plant too much of it.†

HORSE-RADISH.—*D. W.*—This should be planted now. The ground intended for it should be trenched two or three feet deep. Then, with a long, thick dibber make holes nearly to the depth of the trenched ground, and to the bottom of these drop pieces of the crowns of Horse-radish, filling up the holes with fine soil.‡

SEA-KALE.—*D. W.*—Sea-kale should be grown in a rich, loose, and deep soil. It is propagated either from pieces of the roots or by seeds; the latter are, however, esteemed the best. Sow them now in rows two feet apart, and in patches two feet distant from each other. The best plan is to trace out three rows and to leave an interval of three feet for an alley, then to mark out three more rows, and so on. The strongest plant only in each patch should be left at thinning; and in the winter a layer of dung and leaves should be spread over the surface, which are to be forked in early in spring. In the third winter the plants will be fit for forcing.‡

PEAS.—*A Novice.*—The Woodford Marrow Pea grows moderately tall, flowers in tufts, and is, in this respect, somewhat like the Crown Pea; the pods are large, and contain full-sized Peas. It is not so well adapted for early sowing as the Charlton and others.‖

WORMS.—*X. Y. Z.*—You may effectually destroy them by watering your gravel walks with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate.†——*K. L.*—To destroy the Worms in your Tan-pit, you had better first water the pots plunged in it with lime-water, and afterwards give the whole tan-pit a good soaking with the same liquid.‡

GREEN FLY.—*D. W.*—The best remedy for the green-fly in pits or greenhouses is fumigation with tobacco.‡

WOODLICE.—*Daphne.*—By "Sow-bugs" your gardener means Woodlice. Methods of destroying them are described at pp. 57, 102, and 177 of this year's *Chronicle*.‡

BOOKS.—*M. W. K.*—In Geology, read Lyell's Introduction and Mrs. Marcet's Conversations on Geology. In Conchology, take Catlow's Introduction. For Botany, Lindley's Elements and School Botany.†

MOSS ON APPLE-TREES.—*Union.*—This is always caused by a damp cool atmosphere, and the real remedy is to give your orchard-trees full exposure to the sun and air, and a thoroughly-drained soil. In the absence of these you may employ lime-water, as is done in Kent, and scrape off the moss with an instrument for the purpose. We would also recommend you to try *on one tree only*, by way of experiment, the effect of washing it with a saturated solution of corrosive sublimate, reporting to us the result.†

FISH.—*Totty.*—The Jack does not like either Perch or Tench, but will eat both. The best food for him, we believe, is small Dace, Roach, and Gudgeons.†

GARDEN POTS.—*Rus in Urbe.*—We cannot learn where the half garden-pots, to hang against a wall, are manufactured. We doubt whether they can be had now without special order.†

DRIED PLANTS.—*J. S.*—A full account of the method of drying plants is given at p. 527 of 1842.‡

FOUNTAINS.—*X. Y. Z.*—We cannot advise you, knowing nothing of the means you possess of forming a fountain. You must have a head of water of considerable size, for nothing is more miserable than a little wretched fountain which the first heavy rain seems to extinguish. You had better consult some engineer near you.†

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Cane.*—The Sugar Cane does not flower in this country. When it does flower, it is something like the Reed buried in silvery hairs.——*A Constant.*—We have not remarked, nor do we learn that others have discovered, "that toads and multitudes of worms were killed by the rain of Wednesday night, the 21st ult."——*S. F. G.*—It is impossible to name the varieties of Rhododendrons which you have sent; they have no settled names. ‡——*W. J. W.*—The leaves of your Pelargoniums appear to have been attacked by some mining insects, for which there is no remedy except picking off those leaves which are infested, and *burning* them. ‡——*J. Rainbow.*—We will endeavour to meet your wishes. The roots of Irises received from the nurseries in autumn or early in spring ought to flower the following season. ‡——*W. N. B.*—We cannot pass an opinion upon your seedling Cineraria, after the flowers have been crushed in a letter amongst dry Moss. ‡——*H. M.*—Mr. Kernan's, 4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden. ‡——*W. T. C.*—The largest of the Magnólia leaves belongs to the Exmouth variety of grandiflora; the other is the common kind. ‡——*A Constant Reader.*—1 is Eucalyptus pilularis; 2, A Pomaderris.†——*C. R. B.*—We had no intention of hurting your feelings; we always answer inquiries, but we have not room for controversy upon dry points of science. If you will

consult some chemical friend, you will soon see that you have been laying down the law much too decidedly.——*M. C.*—Of your Camellias, 1, is the Double Red; 2, is C. myrtifólia; 3, anemonæflora, of which 4 appears to be a smaller variety.:——*W. M.*—We cannot undertake to name plants not in flower. Those which we can distinguish are, 2, Lissanthe sápida; 3, A. Leucopogon; 4, one of the hybrid Correas; 8, appears to be Trymálium odoratissimum.†——*M. A. G. P. B.*—Your fruit is Vanilla, and the seed will not grow.†

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The occupation of the island of Tahiti by the French Government has been considered of sufficient importance to be the subject of discussion in both Houses of Parliament. In the Lords, on Monday, the Marquess of Lansdowne called the attention of Ministers to the position of the English missionaries, to whom the natives of that and other islands in the Pacific are indebted for considerable advancement in the arts of civilisation. He did not regard this acquisition on the part of France with unnecessary jealousy, but he thought that the interests of the British residents should be protected. Lord Aberdeen concurred in the opinion that the establishment of the French in these islands is not likely to produce any injury to the commercial or political interests of Great Britain; and stated that the French Government had given our Ambassador in Paris the most satisfactory assurances of protection and encouragement to the missionaries. Sir R. Peel made a similar statement in the House of Commons, adding, that stipulations had been expressly made in the convention for the protection of all religious worship. Lord Campbell last night brought forward his motion, embodying a series of resolutions on the subject of the Scotch Church. The object of these resolutions was to express the desire of the House to protect and confirm the Church in the possession of her legitimate privileges, but at the same time to uphold the system of patronage, and affirm the impolicy of conceding the claim of the Church to a jurisdiction in civil matters superior to the common law of the land. The motion was opposed by Lord Aberdeen, and withdrawn without a division. In the Commons, on Monday, a long and desultory debate took place in a Committee of Supply on a variety of miscellaneous votes, the discussion of which involved many questions of general interest. Several divisions took place on particular items, but the votes were ultimately carried by large majorities. On Tuesday, Mr. T. Duncombe brought forward his motion for a select committee to inquire into the alleged misconduct of the magistracy during the disturbances of last autumn. The motion was opposed by the Attorney-General, who contended that the conduct of the rioters was little short of high treason, and that if any charge should be brought against the Government, it ought to be that of having exhibited too much leniency in the prosecution of such offences. After an animated debate, the motion was negatived by a majority of 164. On Thursday, Mr. Ferrand obtained leave to bring in a bill to compel the allotment of waste land in England, for the particulars of which we must refer to our Report.

Our Foreign news is not of great importance. In France, the Ministry have again been successful in a division in the Chamber of Deputies on a motion for preventing deputies from accepting office or receiving promotion during the session; the motion was opposed by Government, and rejected by a majority of 26.—From Spain we learn that considerable uncertainty prevails in regard both to the actual results of the late elections and to the prospects of the Cabinet. A change of Ministry is confidently talked of at Madrid, and it is supposed that the Regent will find it necessary to modify the Cabinet before the assembling of the Cortes. — The accounts from Lisbon are still unsatisfactory; the tariff question continues in an unsettled state, and business is in a great measure suspended by the uncertainty in which it is involved.—The German news announces the determination of Austria to accede to the Customs Union, the Cabinet of Vienna having been convinced of the political influence obtained by Prussia in placing herself at the head of the Confederation. The result of this measure, which is characterised in diplomatic circles as a skilful manœuvre, will be to transfer all questions relating to the tariff to the Diet at Frankfort, the Presidency of which belongs to Austria.—The Levant mail brings further accounts of the disputes between Turkey and Russia on the affairs of Servia, but they add little to the information received by previous advices.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, continue at Buckingham Palace, and are in excellent health. On Tuesday her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the French plays with their presence.—Sunday was the birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge. The Prince and the Duchess of Cambridge visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and other members of the Royal family, visited Prince George at his residence in St. James's Palace.—The Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; and Lord Byron and Captain Meynell have succeeded Viscount Sydney and Captain Duncombe, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.—His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and suite arrived in town on Thursday morning by the Netherlands steam-boat Batavier, from Rotterdam. The Prince has taken up his residence at Mivart's Hotel, where he has been visited by different members of the Royal family.

Official Appointments.—The office of Inspector of Prisons, vacant by the death of Dr. Shortt, has been conferred by the Secretary of State upon Mr. J. G. Perry, surgeon to the Foundling Hospital, and late secretary to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Mr. Clark, son of Sir James Clark, physician to her Majesty, and Mr. Cole, son of Sir Lowry Cole, have been appointed by Sir R. Peel to the two vacant situations of junior clerks in the Treasury.— It is announced on authority that there is no foundation for the paragraph copied a short time since from the *Greenock Advertiser*, stating that Mr. Thomas Pottinger was appointed Resident at Hong Kong.—The Marquess of Anglesea has received from her Majesty the gold stick of office as Colonel of the Royal Horse-Guards, vacant by the death of Lord Hill.

Parliamentary Movements.—The representation of Nottingham, vacant by the decision of the committee which unseated Mr. Walter, is likely to be warmly contested. At a meeting of the electors on Saturday, Sir George Larpent and Mr. Gisborne were proposed, and after a show of hands the numbers were declared to be five to one in favour of Sir G. Larpent. Mr. Gisborne has since issued an address, announcing that he will stand if a majority of the electors desire it. The Chartists have decided on bringing forward Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and the complete suffrage party intend, it is said, to propose Mr. Sturge.—Capt. Beresford has announced himself as the Conservative candidate for Athlone, in the place of Mr. Farrell, who was unseated last week by the Parliamentary committee, and Mr. Collett has come forward on the Liberal interest. The election was appointed to take place yesterday.

Education, Science, and Art.—By a statement just laid upon the table of the House of Commons of the estimates for 1843-4, for the purposes of education, science, and art, it appears that there will be required for public education in Great Britain, 50,000*l.*; ditto in Ireland, 50,000*l.*; schools of design, 4,411*l.*; Professors at Oxford and Cambridge, 2,000*l.*; University of London, 5,148*l.*; Universities, &c., in Scotland, 7,380*l.*; Roman Catholic College in Scotland, 8,928*l.*; Royal Irish Academy, 300*l.*; Royal Hibernian Academy, 300*l.*; Royal Dublin Society, 5,600*l.*; Belfast Academical Society, 1,950*l.*; British Museum Establishment, &c., 32,576*l.*; ditto buildings, 37,485*l.*; ditto purchases, 5,275*l.*; National Gallery—purchase of pictures and expense of the Gallery, 1,600*l.*; Museum of Economic Geology, 2,008*l.*; and Scientific Works and Experiments, 4,000*l.*;—the total for the year 1843-4 is 210,967. The total for 1841-2 was 212,524*l.*; and for 1842-3, 210,889*l.* In the expense, therefore, of 1843, as compared with 1841, there will be an increase of 6,443*l.*; and as compared with 1842, of 8,078*l.*

Expenses of Public Departments.—The sums required for these services, for the year ending March 31, 1844, will be—Two Houses of Parliament, 67,350*l.*; Treasury, 53,800; Home Department, 26,000*l.*; Foreign ditto, 66,273*l.*; Colonial ditto, 25,557*l.*; Privy Council-office and Office for Trade, 33,000*l.*; Lord Privy Seal, 2,000*l.*; Paymaster-General, 35,893*l.*; Comptroller of the Exchequer, Paymaster of Exchequer-bills, and Paymaster of Civil Services, 18,413*l.*; State Paper-office, 2,550*l.*; English Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 3,000*l.*; Poor-Law Commissioners, 51,608*l.*; Mint, including coinage, 50,958*l.*; salaries and expenses of public records, 11,775*l.*; inspectors and superintendents of factories, 8,880*l.*; offices in Scotland, 1,815*l.*; household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 6,464*l.*; Chief and Under Secretary's-office, and Privy Council-office, Ireland, 22,260*l.*; Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland, 4,937*l.*; Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland, 2,400*l.*; Secret Service, 39,200*l.*; printing and stationery, 232,533*l.*; printing proclamations, &c., in Ireland, 4,950*l.* The total expense for the year 1843 will be 771,736*l.*; for 1841 it was 738,472*l.*; for 1842 it was 760,167*l.* In 1843 there will, therefore, be an increase of 33,264*l.* as compared with 1841, and 11,569*l.* as compared with 1842.

Royal Commission of the Fine Arts.—Several meetings of the Commissioners appointed to consider the decorations to be adopted for the interior of the new Houses of Parliament have taken place during the last month, at all of which Prince Albert has presided. The following notice was issued on Saturday:—1. That the cartoons or drawings intended for competition, according to the notices published in April and July, 1842, will be exhibited in Westminster Hall, whither they are to be sent between the hours of ten and five on any day, Sunday excepted, during the first week in June next, when agents will be in attendance to receive them; but no drawing will be received after Wednesday, the 7th of June. 2. Each candidate is required to put a motto or mark on the back of his drawing, and to send, together with his drawing, a sealed letter, containing his name and address, and having on the outside of its cover a motto or mark similar to that on the back of the drawing. The letters belonging to the drawings to which no premium shall have been awarded, will be returned unopened. 3. The title of the subject of each drawing, together with the quotation, if any, to illustrate it, must be affixed either to the back or front of the drawing. 4. Each drawing is to be sent upon, or accompanied by, a stretching-frame; but no ornamental frames, in addition to the stretching-frame, will be admissible. 5. The artists, or their agents, may attend to examine the works sent by them, and to re-stretch such drawings as shall have been detached from their stretching-frames, and rolled for the convenience of carriage. 6. No drawing will be allowed to be retouched after having been received, except to repair an injury occasioned by accident, and then only by the artist himself. 7. Every possible care will be taken of the works sent; but in case of injury or loss, the commissioners will not be responsible. 8. All the drawings will be exhibited, and catalogues will be published. 9. The names of the judges appointed to award the premiums will be made known.

Foreign.

France.—The principal topics of interest in the Chamber of Deputies are the discussions on the motion of M. de Sade, for preventing deputies from accepting place, or receiving promotion, during the session; and on the propriety of a general reduction of postage on inland letters. The former question was disposed of on Thursday, when the motion was rejected, by 207 votes against 181. In regard to the postage question, the Minister of Finance said that the negotiations for a reduction of the postage on letters between France and this country had made considerable progress, and were likely very shortly to yield a result which would facilitate the correspondence between the two countries, and promote the interests of both. With regard to the establishment of a moderate and uniform rate of postage in France, he admitted the simplicity and other advantages of a uniform postage, but contended that the increase of letters in England has not been, during the last two years, equal to the rise of the first year of the experiment; and that the increased number of letters has required a more considerable service, and that service is daily increasing—as it cost 750,000*l.* in 1839, and 938,000*l.* in 1842.—The papers give some further particulars of the manner in which the possession of Otaheite was accomplished. The English missionaries strongly opposed the native women going on board any vessels which arrived. The French admiral, says a letter from an officer of the frigate, most certainly would not have admitted the women on board, had not the English missionaries opposed it; but hearing that they did oppose it, the admiral had 100 women on board, dancing and feasting till a late hour—the result of which was, the acknowledgment of French supremacy.—It appears that so powerful an opposition to the Paris and Calais railroad treaty had been raised, that the affair was on Saturday nearly as far from being arranged as ever. The demand of the inhabitants of Boulogne, that the railroad should pass through their city, was resisted by the projected company, on the ground that the intercourse with Great Britain alone would not indemnify the proprietors, whose interests required that the line should contemplate a union with that of Lille and Belgium.—The *Quotidienne* of Monday states that the Duke de Nemours narrowly escaped the same fate which befel the Duke of Orleans in July last:—"Driving in a low carriage drawn by four horses, one of the leaders fell, which caused the carriage to be overturned; but the Duke previously jumped out, and fortunately escaped unhurt."—The commission for erecting the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon has decided that the baldachin of the altar in the church of the Invalides, with its gilded columns, shall be suppressed; that the equestrian statue of the Emperor shall be erected on the Esplanade, and not in the Cour Royale, as designed by the architect; and that the figure of the Emperor shall be in his historical dress, and not in the Roman costume.—On Monday morning several persons of the suite of Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg arrived at the Tuileries. The Prince is to take up his residence at the Palais Royal. It is stated in some of the German papers that, by the contract of marriage between this Prince and her Royal Highness the Princess Clementine, the bride is to have an income of 300,000 francs per annum, and the Prince 100,000 francs per annum.—The Magdalen by Canova, in the Aguado Gallery was sold at Paris on Tuesday for the sum of 59,500f., to the Duke de Sarraglia. It is said that this treasure of art is to be taken to Italy.—Some excitement has been caused in political circles by a recent publication of Prince Dolgarouki, containing biographical sketches of the principal families in Russia. The Prince has incurred the anger of the Emperor by this work, and has been summoned to return immediately to St. Petersburg.—The *Echo* of Chateaulin, in the Finisterre, gives the following details of some curious discoveries lately made at Crozon, in that department. The immense quantities of sand drifted away by the violent winds of January, and which blocked up several villages, left bare a solid hillock, of about thirty feet in circumference. Some bones, observed on the surface, created an idea that it was an ancient tumulus, and induced the curious to explore it. It was soon found to contain a great number of skeletons, both male and female, in perfect preservation; and the north-west side had been exclusively appropriated to children. Various conjectures have been formed as to the origin of the tumulus, but the indications subsequently found, though few, give preponderance to the conclusion that it was Roman. These are two medals, or coins, one of silver which is not described, being perhaps too much defaced, and the other of copper, of the size of an *obolus*, frequently put into the mouths of the dead, under the idea of enabling them to pay Charon for their passage over the Styx. It bears on one face the name and effigy of the god Mars, and on the obverse, Romulus and Remus

being suckled by the she-wolf. This opinion is strengthened by the known fact of a Roman encampment having been some time ago traced in the immediate neighbourhood, with unquestionable relics of that people.

SPAIN.—We have accounts from Madrid to the 20th ult. They state that the results of the elections were still doubtful; but that, although the belief prevailed that they were unfavourable to the Government, the Cabinet seemed determined to meet the Cortes. The speech to be delivered on the occasion was under discussion. The list of the Senators to be appointed by the Government was already drawn up, and it included none of the candidates of the Moderado party. A change of Ministry was however talked of, and Gen. Chacon was mentioned as likely to be selected to form a new Cabinet. Three of the Ministers—Rodil, Almodovar, and Zumalacarreguy—had been returned neither as Senators nor Deputies. The election of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula had given the more displeasure to the Government, as the extreme fraction of the Opposition intended to raise him to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. It was expected that the Regent would do his utmost to have his election annulled.—It was reported at Madrid that Mr. Aston, the British Minister, would retire, and be succeeded by Lord Mahon.—Private letters state that the Government, intent upon its own safety, pays no attention to the innumerable assassinations, highway robberies, kidnappings, false coining, and hundreds of other atrocities. Almost every province has now its dominant band of brigands, who mock the pursuit of the troops, and commit all kinds of enormities in open daylight. A member of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula's household, who had arrived in Madrid for the purpose of preparing a residence for the Prince, was robbed on the road of all his wardrobe.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 20th ult. Lord Aberdeen's answer to the Portuguese *ultimatum* had arrived at Lisbon. The latter was not considered satisfactory, and our Government adheres to its own proposals. What the Portuguese Government intended to do had not transpired, and much anxiety existed, business being in a great measure suspended by the uncertainty.—The Cortes had been occupied with the Roads Bill, which was still before the Chamber of Deputies. The latter had given the Government a vote of confidence, empowering it to carry into effect, during the recess, such measures as it deemed necessary for the welfare of the colonies: giving an account of its proceedings at the commencement of the following session.

HOLLAND.—The Dutch papers give extracts from the Java journals, containing the following singular account from Rambang of 31st Oct.:—We have lately had extraordinary natural phenomena several times, but always in the daytime. In different places, at some distance from each other, there have been heavy storms of hail, accompanied by high winds. The hail-stones were of the size of tamarind-stones, not round, but angular. On the whole, but little damage was done, except to some tobacco plantations. The natives, who had never seen so strange a phenomenon, shivered when they took up the cold hail-stones, and were quite annoyed when they melted in their hands.

GERMANY.—The *Cologne Gazette* states, that the Austrian Government, having at last become convinced of the political influence which Prussia has obtained by placing herself at the head of the German Customs Union, has resolved to accede to this union as soon as the northern states shall have done so. The Zollverein will then be considered to make an integral part of the confederation. This arrangement will operate advantageously for Austria, as the questions of the tariff will be decided by the Diet at Frankfort, the presidency of which belongs to Austria, and the Prussian Government, which aspires to the first rank, will be placed in the second by this skilful manœuvre. The accounts received from Vienna state that the Archduke Charles is much better.—The King of Prussia has been pleased to transmit, through his ambassador in London, a gold medal, bearing his portrait, to the author of "Frederick the Great, his Court and Times," "in token," says the letter from his Majesty which accompanied this present, "of my approbation of your meritorious work." The great establishment in Berlin, known by the name of the Coliseum, was totally destroyed by fire on the 21st ult. The origin of the fire is not known. The presence of several members of the royal family encouraged the firemen.—The *Hanover Gazette* of the 17th ult. states that Madame Caroline Herschel, sister of the celebrated astronomer, the late Dr. Herschel, resides in that city, and, though arrived at the advanced age of 94 years, enjoys excellent health, and has acquired a distinguished reputation in the scientific world. It is understood that the King of Hanover is expected to arrive on a visit to this country about the middle of May, orders having been received to prepare his apartments in the Ambassadors' Court for his reception by that period. The King is expected to remain six weeks in town. The government of the kingdom during his Majesty's absence will be delegated to the Council of State, of which Prince Bernard of Solms Braunfels is President.—The comet has been observed in Germany. The journals are filled with details from astronomers beyond the Rhine, agreeing very closely with the observations made in Paris.—Letters from Vienna were received in town on Thursday, announcing the accouchement of the young Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, the daughter of the Earl of Jersey. She was confined on the 21st inst. of a son and heir, and when the accounts left Vienna both the Princess and infant were doing well.

ITALY.—By a letter lately received from Rome, we learn that the sport afforded by Lord Chesterfield's foxhounds has created a great sensation there: they have had some admirable runs in the Campagna; and almost all the aristocracy of Rome were assembled, either to witness or join in the chace. Lord Chesterfield has presented the pack to the society there, and a large subscription has been raised to keep it up.—The *Diario di Roma* says:—"As it is well known that the great number of paintings composing the gallery of the late Cardinal Fesch must require several successive sales, it has been decided that they shall commence on the 17th of April."

TURKEY.—The Levant mail has brought letters from Constantinople, which refer chiefly to the contention between Russia and Turkey regarding the internal affairs of Servia, and to the course pursued by the French and British agents in that quarter, but they contain little that would interest our readers. They state that the Greek Government has consented to open direct negotiations for the adjustment of the preliminary questions, which have hitherto rendered a definitive settlement impracticable. A letter from Semlin, March 6, states that the Sultan intends this spring to visit Belgrade, and from thence to proceed to Vienna. Several persons had been arrested at Belgrade, as conspirators in the recent plot for overturning the government of Servia.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices have been received, by the Blonde frigate, from the Cape, of the 23d January. The accounts regarding the insurgent Boers are very conflicting. Some state that no resistance will be made, others exactly the reverse. A messenger from Philipolis, who arrived at Graham's Town on the 31st of December, brought information that the Boers were assembling in that neighbourhood in force, and that if the troops should attempt to cross the Orange River, their passage would be disputed. The latest accounts state positively that Colonel Hare had determined to cross the Orange River. The Kaffirs are said to be anxiously watching the movements of the authorities as regards the disaffected farmers, and only waiting the result to decide upon their own measures. Marauders were lurking on every part of the colonial border, and carrying off cattle. Apprehension had been entertained that the Kaffir chiefs had organized an extensive combination of their tribes to attack the colony, but it seems to have been postponed or abandoned, if, indeed, it had ever been seriously entertained. At Cape Town an unseemly display of feeling on the part of some of the Dutch residents had taken place, during the festivities of a dinner given to the officers of the Netherlands ship Palambang, the healths of the Court at the Hague and the Ministry having been most enthusiastically responded to, while that of her Britannic Majesty was most slightingly treated, and by several absolutely unacknowledged. This dinner, it is stated, was presided over by M. Van Breda, one of the Legislative Council of the colony, and several of the party were subordinate officers of the civil service. The Cape papers are much occupied in canvassing the merits of the Natal question, and this incident, among others, is introduced to give weight to the arguments they bring to bear upon it.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE asked information of Lord Aberdeen respecting the occupation by the French Government of the island of Tahiti. He did not view this acquisition of territory on the part of France with any unnecessary jealousy, but wished that the interests of a number of British subjects who had taken up their residence in the islands of the Pacific, and to whom the natives were indebted for considerable advancement in the arts of civilisation, might be protected.—Lord ABERDEEN was also of opinion that no injury to the commercial or political interests of this country was to be feared from the establishment of the French in these islands. With respect to the missionaries, he had already caused representations to be made at Paris, and they had been met by the most satisfactory assurance of protection and encouragement. An article to that effect had, indeed, been appended to the convention which had been entered into, and he confidently relied upon the good feeling of the King of the French and of M. Guizot for its due execution.

Tuesday.—The Dogs' Bill was brought up for the House of Commons, and read a first time amidst much laughter.

Lord CAMPBELL laid on the table the five resolutions which he intended to propose on Friday, on the subject of the Scotch Church. The three first express the opinion of the House, that the church should freely possess her rights and liberties, that any shock which may endanger its great national establishment would be regarded by the House as a national calamity, and that the demands of the church, contained in the papers laid before the House, should be conceded by the Legislature, as far as they can be safely granted consistently with the permanent welfare of the church and the existence of subordination and good government in the country. 4. That, considering that patronage has subsisted in Scotland from the remotest times, and is recognised in the most venerable authorities of the law of that country, that the preservation of patronage was made an express condition on which the present Reformed Church of Scotland was established and endowed by the State; that it has been confirmed by several subsequent statutes, that the present Ministers of the Church of Scotland were introduced into it according to the law of patronage; and that if this law be under due superintendence and control, there appears to be no other law more likely to secure the introduction, as pastors into an endowed church, of men of learning, piety, zeal, good morals, and sound doctrine, the demand of the Church of Scotland, that patronage shall be abolished as a grievance, is in the opinion of this House unreasonable and unfounded, and ought not to be conceded. 5. That this House acknowledging the independent, exclusive, and supreme jurisdiction of the Courts of the Church of Scotland in all matters spiritual, is of opinion that the demand of the Church of Scotland that the law shall be framed so as to give to the Church Courts absolute authority in every case to define the limits of their own jurisdiction without any power in any civil Court in any way to question or interfere with their proceedings, decrees, and orders, although they may exceed their jurisdiction, and in suits professedly spiritual, may treat of civil and temporal matters, and may violate the statute or common law of the land, and that no action or proceeding shall be instituted against any members of the said Courts for a refusal to do acts required by the Legislature to be done, by which refusal the Queen's subjects are prejudiced in their civil rights; notwithstanding that such demand be under the qualification that the decrees and orders of the Church Court shall not be binding in other courts, or fetter them in any way in the regulation of their conduct, according to their conscientious conviction in regard to the matters they have to decide, is unprecedented in any Christian Church since the Reformation, is inconsistent with the permanent welfare of the Church of Scotland, and the existence of subordination and good government in the country, and ought not to be conceded.

Thursday.—The Consolidated Fund (8,000,000*l.*) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Coast of Africa Settlements and Falkland Island Government Bills passed through committee.—The Earl of WICKLOW moved for returns relative to the amount of duty from the distillation of spirits in Ireland. He did not blame the Government for imposing the additional duty on Irish spirits, as it had been considered as an equivalent for the income-tax. But the experiment had proved a failure, for it had yielded only 15,000*l.* a-year to the revenue, while it led to a total disorganisation of society, by the encouragement which it gave to illicit distillation, the fruitful parent of every immorality. He hoped that the Government would retrace their steps.—The Duke of WELLINGTON regretted that the motion had been brought forward before all the information on the subject had been laid on the table of the House. The revenue had been increased by a larger sum than 15,000*l.*, for a large quantity of spirits had been imported into Ireland from Scotland, the duty paid on which should be added. He denied that drunkenness had increased in Ireland during the past year; on the contrary, it could be proved that it had considerably decreased.—Lord MONTEAGLE affirmed that crime had increased concurrently with the increase of duty on spirits. Many of the distillers in Ireland were, he said, in favour of the existing state of things, in the hope that illicit distillation would have the effect of breaking up the temperance system, by which, on the reduction of duty, the trade would fall into their hands. The tax produced nothing, and was no equivalent for the income-tax; but even if it were, it was better that the property rather than the morals of Ireland should suffer.—Lord FITZGERALD said that, if he were convinced that increase of crime and social demoralization were the result of this increase of duty, he should not for a moment argue for its retention. But he did not think that it had produced these mischievous effects; and the Government were not prepared to abandon an experiment still in progress.—The Earl of WICKLOW replied, and the papers were ordered.

Friday.—Lord CAMPBELL moved the resolutions of which he gave notice on Tuesday, and which are fully described in our report of that day.—Lord ABERDEEN opposed them, on the ground that their adoption would aggravate the difficulties of Parliament in dealing with the subject. He moved the adjournment of the House as an amendment.—Lord BROUGHAM, the Earl of HADDINGTON, Lord COTTENHAM, and the Lord CHANCELLOR, censured the conduct of the majority in the Kirk, after which Lord CAMPBELL replied, and said he would not press his resolutions to a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The first order of the day was a committee of supply, the civil and miscellaneous votes being the subject of consideration. The first vote was one of 110,000*l.* for civil contingencies, which being made up of a great variety of items, some of them very small, led to a long and desultory conversation.—Mr. WILLIAMS contrasted the moderate expense of the United States for embassies with the amount expended by this country. It was a disgrace to the nobility of this country that none of them would do honour to their Sovereign without coming on the heavily-taxed people of this country.—Sir G. CLERK said that the mission of the Earl of Wilton to carry the order of the garter to the King of Saxony was an example of the desiderated disinterestedness; he received no recompense, and it was but reasonable to pay the expenses of his journey.

Capt. PECHELL drew attention to the state of the relations between this country and France with respect to the mutual right of fishing, which has so long excited ill feeling. Thereupon a somewhat lively discussion occurred between Sir R. PEEL and Lord PALMERSTON as to whether the Whig government or the Tory government which preceded it were to blame for leaving this question, amongst others, unsettled. It concluded by Sir R. PEEL assuring the House that Government was labouring to settle it, and that as soon as possible he would communicate all the requisite information on the subject.

Mr. HUME commented upon some of the items of the vote, contending that they should be referred to a committee. There was hardly one item which ought not to be the subject of separate and mature deliberation. He found a charge in the civil contingencies of more than 1,000*l.* for the mission of Lord Wilton to the King of Saxony with the insignia of the garter. He had no objection to the distribution of such baubles among those who fancied them, but he did not like to see them made thus expensive to the country. Then there was a charge for the christening of the Prince of Wales; and, moreover, a charge for altering his arms—the arms of a child in his cradle! Why was not this defrayed from the large revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall? He objected to other items, individually small, but constituting a large aggregate burden on the public.

Sir R. PEEL explained, that the items objected to by Mr. Hume were not estimates of the future expenditure, but accounts of the past. He contended that there was a much more efficient control over expense when estimates were submitted on the responsibility of Government than there would be if they were introduced under the supervision of a select committee. In the case of the mission to Saxony, Lord Wilton received no remuneration for his services; the public was charged with no expense for the noble Lord except that of his conveyance, and, though Mr. Hume might think the Garter a bauble, yet, as long as its insignia were an object of ambition to the greatest Sovereigns of Europe, the English people would hardly like to see them packed up in straw and sent in a deal box by coach. The hon. Member had pointed to the revenues of Cornwall; but the Queen, on the birth of the present Prince of Wales, had divested herself of the whole of those revenues, and assigned them to trustees for the Prince. The expenses of his christening had been defrayed by the Queen from her own funds; and the only charge to the country was for the fittings of St. George's Chapel, her Majesty having thought it proper, at whatever inconvenience to herself, that the sacred rite should be performed in public, for the sake of example to all her subjects; So little had she sought to relieve the Privy purse at the cost of the people, that she had voluntarily submitted her own private revenue to the income-tax.

Captain BERNAL objected to the item for the expense of conveying the Bishop of Jerusalem to the coast of Syria, which was compared with the smaller item of the expense of conveying Lord Ashburton to and from America. This raised a lively discussion, and, on a division, the vote was affirmed by 112 to 37.

Sir G. CLERK then proceeded to move the miscellaneous estimates.—Mr. HUME took occasion to blame the practice of closing the National Gallery for six weeks of every spring.—Sir R. PEEL answered, that it was necessary to allow some vacation to the officers having charge of the pictures, and that there was great difficulty in finding temporary substitutes to whom that charge could be safely confided. He spoke of the good effect which had attended the opening to the public of places where national taste could be improved, and stated, that in 17 years, during which the British Museum had now been generally accessible, the only damage done had been the breakage of two panes of glass by the accident of a boy falling against them.—Some explanations were given by Sir G. CLERK respecting the discontinuance of the outlay incurred in the partial construction of a calculating machine under the superintendence of Mr. Babbage. The new discoveries of that gentleman himself had made the principle of it obsolete; and Government had hesitated to engage in the construction of a costly machine upon the new principle.—Mr. HAWES vindicated the expenditure already incurred for this object. The prosecution of it had led to the invention of several beautiful instruments, which had been found highly serviceable in the cotton manufacture; and the importance of a process by which tables of logarithms could be secured against the possi-

bility of error would be best understood from the consideration, that one mistake in a decimal place might cause the shipwreck of a cargo three times as costly as the machine.

Mr. HUME and other members pressed that the office of Woods should restore the fountain in the park at Bushy, and allow the public to drive through the park at Richmond. At present only pedestrians were admitted, except by special leave from the Ranger.—Mr. HAWES added, that at some periods of the year even pedestrians were warned off the grass, and restricted to the high road; for fear, it was said, of disturbance to the game, of which there was really no danger.—Sir R. PEEL and Lord LINCOLN declined to encourage these suggestions.—Mr. HUME declared himself anxious also that the public should have access to Primrose-hill.—Lord LINCOLN expressed his hope, that when the existing lease should expire, which would be in five or six years, an arrangement might be effected for that purpose.—Mr. HORSHAM mentioned an application made to Lord Sidmouth, the Deputy-ranger of Richmond-park, by a member of Parliament living in the neighbourhood, for liberty to drive through the park, which had been refused.—Lord LINCOLN declared his surprise at this statement, as he knew that such accommodation had been very generally given by Lord Sidmouth to families in that vicinity. He believed that Mr. Hawes himself, as being a gentleman of respectable appearance, had always been allowed to pass the gates. Mr. AGLIONBY complained that the public, who contributed to the expense of the park, should be excluded from the enjoyment of it, unless this enclosure were preserved, which it was not, for the private use of the Queen.—Mr. HUME said, it seemed to be, not a Royal park, but a Sidmouth park.—Mr. HAWES bore testimony to the liberality with which Lord Sidmouth granted the passage through the park to gentlemen having residences, even though but temporary, in that neighbourhood.

On the vote for the expenses of the works at the new Houses of Parliament, Mr. HUME objected to the site, which ought, in his opinion, to have been in St. James's-park. Under the circumstances, however, the only satisfaction they could have was to complain.—The Earl of LINCOLN expected the Houses to be so far forward in two years as to enable the Lords to occupy their new chamber. 12,000*l.* were granted for the improvements in Trafalgar-square.—On the vote for the expenses and salaries of the officers of both Houses, Mr. HUME called for a statement in detail of the grant for the House of Lords, and moved the postponement of the sum until it was furnished. The House affirmed the vote by 135 to 47.—On the vote for the Exchequer department, Colonel SIBTHORP repeated his dissatisfaction at the arrangement by which Lord Monteagle was placed at its head. He paid some high compliments to Mr. Goulbourn; and then, returning to the subject of Lord Monteagle's office, announced his intention of proposing, on a future day, an address to the Queen for the noble Lord's removal from it.—Another division took place on the vote for the ecclesiastical commission, Mr. HUME considering that the expenses should be defrayed out of the property of the Church. The vote was carried by 140 to 33.

The vote for the salaries and expenses of the assistant poor-law commissioners being brought up, Capt. PECHELL spoke in defence of the Gilbert unions, and Mr. FERRAND, who warmly denounced the conduct of the assistant poor-law commissioners, pronounced them to be swindling and oppressive, and dared the Government to thrust the new poor-law down the throats of the people of the north of England.—Sir C. NAPIER was afraid that Mr. Ferrand was afflicted with monomania, with respect to the Keighley or Bingley union. He moved that the chairman report progress, which was agreed to, and the House resumed.

Tuesday.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Lord J. Russell, said that it had been determined to postpone proceeding with the entire Factory Bill until after Easter.—Dr. NICHOLL, in reply to Lord R. Grosvenor, gave some statements to show that the saving under the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill would be greater than had at first been calculated.—Mr. HUME, not having been able to obtain precedence on Friday for his motion of thanks to Lord Ashburton, fixed it for Tuesday next.

Sir G. GREY put a question to the Government similar to that asked by Lord Lansdowne on Monday in the House of Lords, on the protectorship lately accepted by the French Government in the Pacific.—Sir R. PEEL explained the arrangement by which the nominal sovereignty of Otaheite was offered to the French Government, the territorial possession and actual administration still remaining with the Queen Pomaree. Stipulations had been expressly made in the convention for the protection of all religious worship, and for the free exercise of their functions by the English missionaries resident there. The Government had made communications to the French ministers on the subject of these British residents, and the assurances received had been entirely satisfactory.

Sir R. PEEL, in answer to Mr. Hume, stated that though he did not wish to speak with too much confidence, he hoped our commercial negotiations with Naples would soon be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.—Mr. EWART gave notice that, when the Factory Bill was brought forward, he would move an instruction to the committee to take the regulation and education clauses separately.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE brought on his motion for a select committee to inquire into the allegations of sundry petitions respecting the conduct of the magistracy during the disturbances in August last. He knew he was not addressing an impartial audience; the benches of the House were covered with justices of the peace—the "great unpaid;" but he had an important public duty to perform in bringing the subject forward. He gave a sketch of the origin and spread of the disturbances, especially as to the circumstances attending the entrance of the mob into Manchester; and adduced statements in order to show that there had been great oppression and illegal measures resorted to in order to repress the outbreak. Good and substantial bail had been refused on the score of political opinion, seemingly as the result of a conspiracy on the part of the magistrates, and acted on in cases where the accusations had either been abandoned or not substantiated; and the spy system had been resorted to, policemen in plain clothes having been employed in order to entrap individuals. Something should be done in order to secure the liberty of the subject, and to prevent the occurrence of similar acts of oppression. At Nottingham, prisoners had been tried at quarter-sessions, who had been convicted by the same jury on different indictments, and on evidence applicable to different individuals; at Preston and Blackburn the magistracy had needlessly and wantonly employed the military, and had caused loss of life, and many severe injuries; and at Halifax an unoffending old man had been deliberately shot, and no investigation had ever been made into the circumstances by the local authorities. There was a strong feeling in the country that no justice was to be obtained for the poor man; the people looked with strong anxiety to the course which the House would pursue; and he hoped he had satisfied them that he had made out a strong case for inquiry.—Gen. JOHNSON seconded the motion.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL remarked that the House had no means of affording redress, and that a committee of inquiry would therefore be nugatory. A remedy for the refusal of bail, or for illegal and unconstitutional conduct in the magistracy, was to be found by an appeal to the law, which had the power to investigate by oath, and to award heavy damages, if the cases were proved. The necessity for the interference of the military was deeply deplored by the Government, and if sympathy was of any use, the sufferers undoubtedly possessed it. But he did not believe in the alleged fact of the outrage at Halifax; and, even if it were true, it was a case for a jury: the individual who committed such an outrage was amenable with his life to the law. He read extracts from an inflammatory placard (a copy of which he exhibited) which had been published at Preston, exciting the people by the allegation that "the blood of their brothers" had been causelessly shed, while on the subsequent trials it had been admitted, on behalf of the prisoners, that the conduct of the military and police, under very trying circumstances, was free from blame. He deeply regretted that this motion had been made; individuals convicted at the recent trials were yet to be brought up for judgment; and under these circumstances he would willingly have been spared the necessity of vindicating the administration of justice. If ever there was a time when this country was on the brink of a civil war, it was during the late disturbances, when one hundred and fifty mills were stopped, thousands of men were marching through the country, and one individual boasted that he had addressed three hundred thousand persons. The Chartists fell into the mistake of supposing that if they committed no actual violence they were not breaking the law; but he affirmed that every person who was engaged in going about stopping employment, with a view to change the laws of the land, was guilty of high treason—in fact, in one case a bill for high treason had been found, but the Government had thought it better not to proceed on it. A placard posted over Manchester pointed distinctly to revolution; the Chartist delegates said, in their own words, that "centuries might roll by" before another such golden opportunity might be afforded them to effect their objects by aid of the general excitement. A great and general combination existed; and much of the severity with which the magistrates treated the cases was undoubtedly under the just impression that they were dealing with the crime of high treason, and that the Government would consider it as such. If any charge should be brought against the Government, it ought to be that of having exhibited too much leniency in the prosecution of these grave offences.

Lord F. EGERTON, Mr. PAKINGTON, Mr. CLIVE, Mr. W. PATTEN, Col. ROLLESTON, Lord INGESTRE, and Mr. BROTHERTON severally brought forward proofs of the praiseworthy conduct of the magistrates in their respective localities, who had been charged by Mr. Duncombe with acting cruelly and unjustly.—Mr. FIELDEN and Mr. SCOTT supported the motion.—Captain BERKELEY said he would vote for the inquiry, on the ground only that, being himself a magistrate, he desired investigation into his conduct.—Mr. G. W. WOOD said the motion was ill-timed, unsupported by facts or arguments, and a stigma on the magistrates which they did not deserve; but it was nevertheless his intention to give it his vote.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that a more full, complete, and spirited answer to any case had never been made in his presence than that which had been given to this motion by the Attorney-General. In the Dudley case, though the general conduct of the magistrates had been approved by the Court of Queen's Bench, yet, as they had been wrong on a point of law, damages were awarded, and the wrong was satisfied. The other cases have been completely explained, and left no ground for the motion. Sir Charles Napier, on the previous evening, had said that "monomania was the order of the day;" whenever the words Poor-law are mentioned, the hon. and gallant Member for Brighton (Capt. Pechell) rises and beholds in his mind's eye that terrestrial paradise of his—the Gilbert Union. Whenever an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner is named, up starts the hon. Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Ferrand), his soul haunted by the terrible images of Mr. Mott, the Bingley Union, and the oppressed poor of the North of England. Now Mr. Duncombe he always considered to have a mind clear and an understanding unclouded by prejudice. But, alas! even he is not free from this all-afflicting monomania: he is haunted by the idea that all the judges of the land are wrong in their law—that all the magistrates are tyrants and oppressors—that all jurymen are neglectful of their duties, and that the Chartists are the most ill-used and innocent persons in the world. A dangerous state of things had been happily terminated; and though the Preston case was an unhappy one, the authorities had been fully vindicated by the verdict of a coroner's inquest. The motion was ill-timed and unsustained by facts, and he trusted it would be rejected by an overwhelming majority.—Mr. MUNTZ would have voted for the motion had it not been for the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of the Dudley magistrates, which showed that the law would not tolerate such conduct.—After some observations from Mr. V. STUART, Mr. AINSWORTH, and Capt. VIVIAN, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, in reply, said that if he was afflicted with monomania, he was so in common with every man out of the House.—On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 164—the numbers being for it, 32; against it, 196.

Wednesday.—There being only 30 members present at 4 o'clock, the House was adjourned until Thursday.

Thursday.—Mr. ESCOTT called attention to the heavy fees exacted from defendants at quarter-session, when desirous of traversing, and the inability to pay which compels prisoners to take their trials whether prepared or not.—Sir J. GRAHAM apprehended that courts of quarter-session had the power to put a stop to the abuse; and if not the Government would willingly bring in a bill to rectify it.

Mr. HUME moved the issue of the writ for Nottingham, which was seconded by Sir R. H. INGLIS.—The Earl of LINCOLN had no intention to oppose the issue of the writ. Under the circumstances, the election having been declared void on the score of bribery, he had been justified in moving its suspension until the evidence was in the hands of Members, more especially as he had himself been witness of demoralising and disgusting scenes at former elections. But he was bound to admit that the last election had exhibited a great improvement, and circumstances had come to his knowledge which wholly exculpated Mr. Walter from any participation in the improper practices for which he had been unseated.—Col. WOOD (Brecon) thought that some precaution should be taken to prevent the guilty recipients of bribes at the last election from renewing their practices at the next one, and again causing a Member to be unseated.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE had last session made a similar proposition in the case of Ipswich, but it had not been approved. The Duke of Newcastle, in a recently-published correspondence, had blamed the "democratic section" of the House for causing the suspension of the writ for Nottingham. But it was right that it should be known that it was the noble Duke's nearest relative (the Earl of Lincoln) and the Government who had caused the suspension of the writ.—Mr. COCHRANE wished it were competent for him to move that Mr. Walter be permitted to stand as a candidate at the next election.—Mr. HOGG declared that, as chairman of the committee, he had acted with a rigid sense of responsibility, and that the evidence disclosed not a few casual or isolated cases of bribery, but afforded proof of an organised system in the town. Mr. Walter had unfortunately, perhaps unconsciously, mixed himself up with the party whose practices had been the cause of his being unseated.—Lord J. RUSSELL was glad to hear this statement, for the perusal of the evidence had led him to a similar conclusion. Though not going to oppose the issue of the writ, the House had nevertheless done right to suspend its judgment. He had no doubt that the practice of bribery would receive a severe check if committees did their duty, and the law were resolutely put in force.—Mr. BERNAL thought that Mr. Hogg, with the opinion which he had expressed respecting an organised system of bribery, should have caused a special report to have been made to the House. It was a disputed question whether or not a Member unseated, as Mr. Walter had been, could stand again; and it ought to be set at rest by a declaratory Act. For himself, he did not look forward to such a political millenium as Lord John Russell anticipated. He was afraid that corruption would prove too powerful, and that Members would be still exposed to the machinations of injudicious friends and judicious enemies.—After some observations from Mr. D'ISRAELI, Sir G. GREY referred to the case of the election last year of Newcastle-under-Lyne, where it had been decided that a member unseated for bribery, by himself or agent, could not stand again.—After some further conversation, Lord J. MANNERS moved the adjournment of the debate until next day, in order to enable a motion to be made which would settle the question as to Mr. Walter being enabled to stand again.—Mr. HUME approved of this course; and Mr. COCHRANE said that if the debate were adjourned, he would move as an amendment for leave to bring in a bill to enable Mr. Walter to stand again.—The SPEAKER informed him that it would not be competent for him to do so, as he had already spoken in the debate.—Some conversation followed, after which Colonel WYNDHAM opposed the adjournment, as did Sir R. INGLIS, Sir T. WILDE, and others.—Sir R. PEEL having made up his mind, after consideration, to vote for the issue of the writ, had heard nothing to alter his determination. By the statute of George the Second, a Member unseated for bribery, whether committed by himself, or without his cognizance, by his agents, could not stand again; and it would operate as a salutary check on a constituency, when aware that their Member was liable to bear the penalty of their misdeeds.—Mr. HOGG explained the sense in which he had used the expression of "an organised system." The evidence was of a constructive nature, and disclosed not a few isolated cases, but a system of bribery, by people acting in combination.—Mr. BERNAL remarked that, by the recent statute, an election committee was required to report whether or not a Member was a participator in the acts of bribery for which he is unseated; to which Mr. STRUTT replied that this involved no anomaly, as the Member, though prevented from standing again, was not exposed to the criminal consequences of the acts of his agents.—Some other Members addressed a few observations to the House; after which Lord J. MANNERS withdrew his amendment, and the issue of the writ was ordered.—Sir R. PEEL stated that he would move the adjournment for the Easter Recess on Wednesday next.

Mr. FERRAND moved for leave to bring in a bill to compel the allotment of waste land in England. The people in the manufacturing districts were dying of starvation, and the distress was extending into the agricultural districts. The country stood on a volcano; the House was shortly about to separate for the Easter holidays, and what could they say to their constituencies? Nothing had been done; no practical measure had been brought forward; the time had been spent in talk. A remedy for the condition of the people was the allotment system, of the efficacy of which he produced various statements; and he proposed that out of every hundred acres of waste land belonging to a parish, there should be one-twentieth part, or five acres, reserved in trust for the poor, being vested in the lord of the manor, the incumbent, and the churchwardens; and out of the entire amount allotted there should be at least five acres for drying-ground, and five acres for recreation. A rate of threepence in the pound to be assessed for the expense of allotting and inclosing the waste land; cottages to be erected, the rents to be appropriated towards repaying the expense incurred, and when a surplus shall accrue, the amount to paid into the poor fund. The Tithe Commissioners to carry the Act into execution.—Colonel WYNDHAM wished to see Mr. Ferrand's Bill introduced; but in the present depressed state of agriculture, he wanted to see the lands already in cultivation kept in it, instead of grubbing about the heaths. He would stand by the Government so long as they stood by agriculture.—Lord WORSLEY was afraid that the proposed bill would be wholly impracticable; but he would not be so ungracious as to oppose its introduction.—Sir J. GRAHAM could not see in the proposed scheme anything else than a project for maintaining the working population at the public expense. These waste lands were in general distinguished for their sterility; and he entertained the greatest doubts of the practicability of a measure for their allotment. While not opposing the introduction of the bill, he wished to guard himself from encouraging the expectation of any benefit being likely to arise from it.—Lord J. MANNERS believed that there was a growing feeling in the country in favour of some such measure as that proposed by Mr. Ferrand. He adduced the example of the religious brotherhood of Charlewood Forest, who are successfully reclaiming a barren and stony moor; and declared that he would not give up the belief that it was possible, by careful cultivation, to produce sufficient wheat in this country for the maintenance of its entire population; and he thought that in the present entire deadness of the public mind to all party political excitement, the scheme might be tried.—Mr. HUME regarded the project as one of those schemes of home colonisation which absorb capital to an extent quite disproportioned to any chance of profitable return. It was useless to waste money on cultivating the barren soils of England, when we could more profitably exchange our labour for the corn of other lands.—Sir J. HANMER believed, that instead of there being an entire absence of political feeling amongst the people, that there was a growing spirit of discontent, only to be abated by practical measures for their relief, of which he considered the present measure to be one, though not a prominent one. But free trade he was certain we must arrive at; as to taxing or stopping machinery, we might as well try to stop the satellites of Jupiter.—Mr. BROTHERTON wished to know if these waste lands were proposed to be inclosed for the benefit of the rich or poor. With the corn-law monopoly, the bill would only serve the purposes of the owners of land, who by inclosure bills have been appropriating every available common.—Lord POLLINGTON believed that the bill would benefit the poor, and therefore he would support it.—Mr. AGLIONBY was desirous of seeing the bill introduced, in order that its provisions might be carefully considered, though he feared that the project would not prove practicable or beneficial.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD denied that the waste lands could not be profitably cultivated. They might not return a productive outlay to the capitalist, but in the hands of the working man they would yield a sufficiency for maintenance. He supported the bill. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Sir VALENTINE BLAKE moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal and abolish all the oaths now taken by members of Parliament, on taking their seats, except the oath of allegiance.—Sir J. GRAHAM did not think it to be either politic or expedient to disturb the existing law, and opposed the motion.—Mr. ROSS had a strong feeling on the subject of oaths, and supported it.—After a few observations from Mr. BORTHWICK and Mr. HUME,—Sir R. PEEL referred to the terms on which the question of Catholic emancipation was settled in 1829, and declared that it was impossible for him to accede to the motion.—Sir T. WILDE considered that the oaths now taken did not bear the construction which had been put upon them by Sir V. Blake.—Dr. STOCK added a few observations; and on a division the motion was rejected by 104 to 17.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE then moved for leave to bring in a bill for establishing a court for marriage and divorce, which was opposed by Sir R. H. INGLIS, and, after a brief conversation, the House divided—For the bill, 47; against it, 47.—The SPEAKER gave his casting vote in favour of the bill, which was brought in and read a first time.

Friday.—The consideration of the Miscellaneous Estimates was resumed. On the vote of 56,500*l.* for the Poor Law Commission, an amendment for reducing it to 20,000*l.* was moved and negatived by 93 to 14. Votes were then taken for the Mint, the Public Records, Secret Service, the Treasury, the Model Prison, and the Milbank Penitentiary. A discussion arose on the item of 15,000*l.* for the expenses of the Special commission, and Sir J. GRAHAM agreed to postpone it until particulars were before the House.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols, for money and account, closed at 96¾ to ⅞; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 101¼, ex div. for the opening; New Three-and-half per Cents., 102⅛; Bank Stock, for account, 186; Exchequer Bills, 62*s.* to 64*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Consecration of the New Chapel Royal.—The ceremony of consecrating the new Chapel Royal, at Buckingham Palace, took place on Saturday, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating. At half-past eleven, the Bishop of London arrived at the Palace in his episcopal robes; his lordship was shortly followed by the Archbishop of Can-

terbury, attended by his chaplain. At twelve o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert entered the royal closet, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. In attendance were the Duchess of Buccleuch and the ladies in waiting; the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and other members of the Household. The pews in the side aisles of the chapel were filled with company, consisting of the lords and ladies in waiting, and the ladies of the principal officers of the household. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Countess Delawarr, the Earl of Lincoln, and Mr. Blore, the architect. The seats in the centre aisle of the chapel were appropriated to the household. On her Majesty's arrival, the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by his chaplain, proceeded to the communion table, where her Majesty's warrant was presented, commanding him to consecrate the chapel. His Grace received the warrant, and directed the registrar, Mr. Dyke, to read it; and the same having been read, his Grace declared that he was ready to consecrate the chapel. The Archbishop then proceeded to the consecration and dedication, and walked in procession, proceeded by Mr. Lingard, sergeant of the Chapel Royal, down the middle aisle, and returned up the same to the communion table, attended by his officers, the Right Hon. Dr. Nicholl, vicar-general, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich, clerk of the closet, the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle, and the Rev. Dr. Sleath, sub-dean. The chapel is erected on the site of one of the conservatories. The interior has a very light and elegant appearance; the side aisles are divided from the centre by two rows of fluted composite columns, supporting a painted ceiling divided into compartments, and ornamented in stucco. It is lighted by windows at the sides, finished with architraves, and surmounted by pediments. The Queen's closet is elevated on Doric columns across the west end of the chapel; the altar fronts the royal closet at the opposite end. The communion table had a covering of crimson velvet embroidered with gold; the back of the altar, the seats, and the cushions, were likewise of the same materials. The front of the Queen's closet, the pulpit, and the reading-desk, were also covered with crimson velvet edged with bullion fringe and bordered with gold lace. The royal closet is lighted by a number of small circular-headed windows, and corresponding windows are also introduced at the other end of the chapel, over the altar. The pews in the side aisles, occupied by the lords and ladies of the household, and the seats in the middle aisle, are covered with crimson. After the ceremony, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Norwich, and the clergy, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household present at the consecration, partook of a *dejeuné* at the palace. On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the officers of the household and their ladies, attended divine service in the Chapel. The Bishop of London preached the sermon, taking his text from Psalm cxxii., verse 1.

Her Majesty's Levee.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert held a levee, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday afternoon, at St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness and suite arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock. The levee was the first this season, and was numerously attended. Several presentations took place in the foreign diplomatic circle, and at the general levee. The Prince was attended by the principal officers of his household, and by several members of her Majesty's suite.

Opening of the Thames Tunnel.—The ceremony of opening the Tunnel to the public took place on Saturday last. The rendezvous was the Rotherhithe shaft on the Surrey side of the river, where two marquees had been erected, one for the accommodation of the directors and proprietors with their friends, and the other for the reception of visitors. The hoisting of flags and the ringing of bells naturally drew a great crowd of idlers to the spot at an early hour of the day, but it was not until 4 o'clock in the afternoon that the ceremony commenced. The procession started from the marquee down the staircase in the following order: First came the band of the Fusilier Guards, and persons carrying various flags and banners, the clerks, engineers, directors, and other officers, and, lastly, the visitors, an immense number of persons, including ladies. The route taken was along the western archway of the tunnel; on arriving at the shaft at Wapping, that was ascended and paraded, and then the procession returned by the eastern archway to Rotherhithe. The watermen hoisted a black flag at the Tunnel-pier to indicate their feelings upon the occasion, considering that by the tunnel the "Redriffe Ferry," and consequently their interests, have been undermined. Among the visitors present at the ceremony were the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir R. Inglis, Sir E. Codrington, Sir W. Clay, the Hon. Mr. Byng, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Hawes, M.P., Mr. Warburton, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Babbage, Dr. Wollaston, Mr. Faraday, Mr. Maudslay, Mr. Field, and other scientific persons. In the evening the directors entertained their friends at the London Tavern, and upwards of 100 guests sat down to dinner. Mr. Hawes, chairman of the directors, in the chair.—The number of persons who visited the tunnel from six o'clock on Saturday night to six o'clock on Sunday night, amounted to about 30,000. The admission money being a penny each, the sum thus realised would be about 125*l.* On Sunday, the vicinity of the tunnel was immensely thronged, and many were disappointed in obtaining admission into it. Several who were on the Middlesex side proceeded by boats to the Surrey side of the Thames, in the hopes of approaching the entrance, but with no better success, as on each side the crowds were almost equally numerous. In the course of the day, in order to prevent confusion, a body of police attended. On Monday the access to the tunnel was much more easy, and the numbers admitted were about 450 an hour.

Metropolitan Improvements.—In the House of Commons on Monday, on the vote of £140,000 as the expenses of the works of the new Houses of Parliament, Dr. Bowring wished to know whether any determination had been come to by the Commissioners as to the internal decorations of the houses—whether fresco painting were intended to be adopted or not? Sir R. Peel replied that the Commissioners had not come to any decision as to the internal decoration. They had invited designs, which would be exhibited in Westminster-hall in May or June next, and the decision of the Commissioners was suspended until that exhibition had taken place. Mr. Hume said that it now appeared that the new houses, the expense of which was estimated at £770,000, would cost £1,016,000. It was plain that one of the Commissioners was right in saying of these new buildings that "they would look well on paper, but were not fit for use." For half the money they might have had a dry, good building, instead of being buried underground. For his part, all the satisfaction he now had was to complain.—On the vote of £12,000 for the improvements in Trafalgar-square, Mr. Cochrane said he understood it had been determined to reduce the height of the Nelson column in consequence of the insufficiency of funds to carry out the original design; under these circumstances, he suggested that a portion of the sum now proposed to be voted should be appropriated to the completion of the pillar. The Earl of Lincoln explained that the height of the pillar had been reduced, not on account of any inadequacy of funds, but on grounds connected with public safety. In regard to the river navigation, Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Dr. Bowring, said that the subject of the necessity of adopting some regulations to prevent the overloading of steamers on the Thames was worthy of attention, and he would direct the attention of a committee to it which is now sitting on a collateral subject. In reference to the roads of the metropolis, Sir James Graham replied to Lord Ingestre, that the Government had no measure in contemplation for the better lighting of the metropolitan roads. For some observations on Richmond Park, we must refer our readers to our Parliamentary summary.

Street Sweeping.—The first exhibition in the metropolis of the self-loading cart, or street-sweeping machine, which has for some time been in use in Manchester, took place last week on the wood-pavement in Regent-street, and attracted during the day crowds of persons to view its novel apparatus. The machine has been brought up from Manchester under an arrangement with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and under whose auspices the experiment was made. The cart is drawn by two horses and attended by a driver, and as it proceeds it causes the rotatory motion of the wheels to raise the loose soil from the surface of the wood, and deposit it in a vehicle attached to the cart. Proceeding at a moderate rate through Regent-street, the cart left behind it a well-swept tract which formed a striking contrast with the adjacent ground. It filled itself in the space of six minutes, its power being equal to that of 40 men, and its operation being of a threefold nature, that of sweeping, loading, and carrying at the same time; which under the old process formed three distinct operations.

Female Orphan Asylum.—On Thursday a special general court of the guardians of this Asylum was held at the institution in the Westminster-road, for the purpose of electing a morning preacher, in the room of the late Mr. Goode. There were originally 11 candidates for the appointment, but the contest was between the Rev. C. E. Wylde, of Trinity-chapel, Lambeth, and the Rev. W. Jowett, of Stockwell-chapel. At the close of the poll the numbers were—for the Rev. Mr. Wylde, 373; Mr. Jowett, 328; majority, 45. The close of the poll having been announced by the chairman, Mr. John Curling protested against the election generally on the ground of the unfair conduct of the committee in issuing an advertisement a few days before the meeting recommending Mr. Wylde, and also because the election was void, on account of unqualified votes having been received; he also stated that the proceedings would be laid before the Bishop of Winchester on an appeal to his decision.

Bethlehem Hospital.—A warrant was issued from the Home-office a few days since, under the seal of the Secretary of State, directing the governor of the Compter to remove monomaniac James Stevenson to this hospital, to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure.

Seamen's Hospital.—The friends and supporters of this benevolent institution assembled on Wednesday in large numbers at the London Tavern to celebrate the 22d anniversary of its foundation. The Hon. Sydney Herbert, Secretary to the Admiralty, presided, supported by a great number of naval officers. The donations announced after the dinner amounted to upwards of 1,000*l.* The number of patients admitted during the past year amounted to 2,737; and relief, medicine, and advice had been given to 1,982 out-patients, making 62,608 seamen of all nations since the foundation of the asylum.

Canada Company.—The annual meeting of the Canada Company took place on Wednesday. From the report of the Directors, it appears that satisfactory progress is making in the sales of land under the new principle of allowing emigrants to pay by annual instalments, thereby affording them longer credit, and enabling persons of small means to acquire property by the exercise of their own industry. So well has this principle answered in the sales of tracts in the Huron district, that the Directors have determined on throwing open the greater portion of their Crown reserves upon similar conditions in order to expedite prosperous settlements in the North American colonies. The sales of land by the Company for 1842 produced 66,270*l.* currency, of which 37,477 acres of Crown reserves, at the average of 12*s.* 11*d.* per acre, and 28,127 acres of Huron tract, at the average of 11*s.* 7*d.* per acre, gave 40,430*l.* currency. The remainder of this sum was for the sale of town-lots in Guelph and in the Huron tract, in addition to sales on annual rents for twelve years, on the new system above alluded to.

The British Colonies.—A memorial has been got up within the past week, addressed to Sir R. Peel, as the head of her Majesty's Government, by the shipowners, merchants, bankers, and others, of the City of London, calling upon him to propose some extended scheme of systematic colonisation. So great is the interest it has excited in the City, that it had, up to five o'clock on Wednesday evening, upwards of 1200 names appended; which, with the prayer, stretched over 13 skins of parchment in double columns. It is understood that it will be presented to the Premier upon the earliest convenient day.

Anti-Corn-Law League.—The third weekly meeting of the League was held on Wednesday night in Drury-lane theatre, when the house was, as on the two former occasions, overcrowded in every part. Mr. G. Wilson took the chair, and commenced the business of the meeting by offering the apology of the council to those parties who had experienced a difficulty in procuring admission to the theatre. The applications were so numerous, that the council felt that had the theatre been twice its size, they would still have been unable to supply all those who had requested tickets of admission. The first speaker of the evening was Mr. James Wilson, of London, who was followed at considerable length by Mr. W. J. Fox, Mr. T. Gisborne, and Mr. Cobden.

Public Meetings.—On Tuesday a meeting of the watch and clock makers of the Metropolis took place at the Crown and Anchor, "To take into consideration the best means to be adopted with reference to a bill before Parliament, called The British Watchmakers' Company." There were nearly 2,000 persons present. Mr. Watson, of King-street, Cheapside, was called to the chair, who opened the business of the evening by alluding at great length to the several companies in France and other places, which had been got up under the superintendence of Mr. Ingold, and who was to be the head of the new company, which, in his opinion, was one of the many bubble ones almost daily coming before the public. A committee of their trade had wished to see the machinery of the company, but that request had been refused; the only answer they could obtain was, that the new company intended to begin and finish a watch in one hour. Several gentlemen having addressed the meeting at great length, it was resolved to petition Parliament against the bill. This is now unnecessary, as the bill was thrown out last night in the House of Commons.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Mar. 18:—West districts, 148; North districts, 214; Central districts, 184; East districts, 225; South districts, 224. Total, 995, (529 males, 466 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (males 461, females 442,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

Provincial News.

Incendiary Fires.—We regret to observe that several incendiary fires have been again reported, although all the parties convicted at the late assizes have been sentenced to the full term of transportation. On Tuesday, notice was issued from the Secretary of State's Office, stating that on the night of the 7th inst., a cottage at Thornhill, Wilts, to which two other cottages adjoined, was maliciously set on fire by inserting combustible materials in the thatch of the building. Government offer a reward of 100*l.*, and the union and parish-officers a further reward of 50*l.*, for the discovery of the incendiaries; and a promise of her Majesty's pardon is held out to any one concerned (except the person who actually set fire to the premises) for such evidence as may lead to the same result. Another reward of 100*l.* was also offered on Tuesday for the discovery of incendiaries who, on the 23d inst., set fire to the lambing-sheds at Merly-farm, Wimborn, Dorsetshire. The seventh case of arson since harvest, in the parish of West-Bergholt, near Colchester, occurred on Saturday night, the 18th inst., on the farm of the late Mr. Bradbrook. A cart-lodge near the house was discovered to be on fire, but fortunately in sufficient time to prevent extensive damage. It is mentioned that almost every fire in Essex has taken place on a Saturday night.

Aberystwith.—A public meeting was held in the town-hall of this place last week, for the purpose of conveying to the Duke of Newcastle the general regret consequent upon his determination to part with the Hafod estate, and thereby dissolve his connexion with the principality. An address expressive of this feeling was unanimously carried.

Bath.—On Saturday morning this city was in a state of alarming riot, in consequence of the acquittal of a man called Parsons, lately tried on the charge of having killed his wife in this city. On his arriving after the trial, he was followed by the execrations of the populace, in number about 2,000, to his house, whence he was forcibly dragged out, and nearly killed, before the police could succeed in extricating him. The ringleaders in this imitation of Lynch law are in custody.

Brighton.—The process of boring the Artesian well for fresh water under the sea is still in operation at the outer head of the Chain-pier. The workmen have reached a depth of about 100 feet, but have not yet accomplished the desired object. A small quantity of water has been obtained, but it is said to be rather brackish.—A melan-

choly accident occurred here on Monday afternoon, by which Miss Granville, a young lady, 19 years of age, daughter of Mr. W. Granville, of Bedford-square in this town, was thrown from her horse, and so seriously injured that she died in a few hours. It appears that Miss Granville, who was on the point of being married, was riding on the Dike-road with some friends, when her horse ran away with her; she became frightened, and threw herself off, falling back upon her head. The horse was stopped soon afterwards. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of accidental death, with a deodand of 1*s.* on the horse.

Carmarthen.—On Friday last, two more gates were levelled to the ground by Rebecca and her daughters. They appeared about midnight at the Narberth east gates, and commenced the work of demolition, which was completed on the two gates in the space of about 20 minutes. The party in this instance consisted of about 60 persons, headed by an athletic female on horseback, who gave the command with considerable coolness and promptitude. The demolition, says the *Welchman*, was witnessed by several cottagers living by the gates, but not a person interfered; and Rebecca and her children, having fired two or three shots of triumph, retired, passing through the town as if they had done good service to its inhabitants by having thus asserted their own supremacy over the laws.

Cheltenham.—The Manor of Cheltenham, last week, underwent a change of owners—Lord Sherborne having sold his manorial rights and immunities to Mr. James Agg Gardner, for the sum of 39,000*l.* The negotiation for this transfer has been going on for nearly two years. The purchase includes, it is said, in addition to the heriots on the copyholds of the manor and the tolls of the markets and fairs, the market-house and arcade, as well as the interest possessed by Lord Sherborne in Trinity-church, together with some other properties pertaining to his Cheltenham estate. The manor of Cheltenham had been in possession of the Sherborne family for 225 years—John Dutton, an ancestor of the present peer, having purchased it of Charles, Prince of Wales, in 1618, for the sum of 1,200*l.*

Exeter.—We learn from *Woolmer's Gazette* that the Bishop of Exeter has been under the necessity of seeking legal protection from an unfortunate clergyman, the Rev. W. H. Tucker, who has been several times in the Asylum in this city, and in other lunatic establishments. It appears that during several weeks past he has addressed letters to the Bishop of Exeter, containing threats of a very violent description, and has also expressed similar threats against the Bishop in letters written to the Chancellor of the diocese and to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is said that the Bishop was under the necessity of removing Mr. Tucker from the charge of a parish into which he had been irregularly introduced as curate, and it is supposed that this was the exciting cause of his hostility. He was examined last week before the magistrates at Torquay, and, as there was no doubt of his insanity, he was sent to the Lunatic Asylum in this city for safe custody.

Marlborough.—The new School for the Sons of Clergymen, founded last year under the patronage of the Archbishops and Bishops is expected to come into operation about Midsummer next. The course of general study will approximate as nearly as possible to that pursued at Eton and Harrow. When the arrangements now in progress are complete, there will be ample accommodation for 200 pupils, exclusive of apartments for the head masters, assistants, and servants. There are already 1,370 subscribers, a great number having qualified as life governors, and the sum subscribed, including donations, somewhat exceeds 14,000*l.* It is calculated that about 3,000*l.* will cover all costs of outfit, the residue being converted into stock.

Portsmouth.—The new steam-yacht, the Victoria and Albert, building at Pembroke for her Majesty's private use, is shortly expected at this port. She is to be rigged as a polacca, a style of rigging very prevalent in the Mediterranean, and much admired for its beauty. It consists in the lower masts, topmasts, and top-gallantmasts being all formed of the same spar, and all her yards will strike. She will be fitted with Smith's wire-rope. Her breadth of beam will be 33 feet, and her length 200 feet. —The *Hampshire Telegraph* states that Mr. Abbinett has again been successful in his process of raising sunken vessels, having last week raised the brig New Holland, of 167 tons, with the whole of her cargo (330 tons of coals) on board. The vessel took the ground on the 19th inst., while under repairs, in consequence of the late extraordinary low run of the spring-tides, and slipped off the bank and sunk in deep water. The use of lumps, chains, &c., was promptly afforded by the government authorities, and a party of seamen and marines, from the St. Vincent, having volunteered their assistance, under the direction of Mr. Abbinett, the object was accomplished, notwithstanding the difficulty of the brig's position, her stern, from the nature of the ground, being from 12 to 15 feet higher than the bow, in the short space of 48 hours.

Rochester.—On Wednesday evening, in consequence of information given to the police of this city, a young man, who gave his name John Richmond, was brought to the station-house from a public-house, High-street, on a charge of threatening to take the life of the Queen and Sir R. Peel. On Thursday the prisoner was brought up before the borough magistrates. He is a young man about 27 years of age, and has the appearance of being a tradesman. He said his name was John Richmond Ellis, that he was a native of Margate, and by trade a confectioner. The charge was fully proved by the evidence of several witnesses, and the prisoner was remanded, in order that the Mayor might communicate with Sir J. Graham on the subject.

Railways.—The returns of traffic on the principal lines for the past week were as follow:—Northern and Eastern, 1,199*l.*; Greenwich, 753*l.*; Eastern Counties, 965*l.*; Croydon, 213*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,505*l.*; Brighton, 2,177*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,728*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,714*l.*; Blackwall, 587*l.*; Great North of England, 1,236*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,119*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 3,907*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,948*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,708*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,038*l.*; North Midland, 3,637*l.* South Western, 4,560*l.*; Great Western, 11,028*l.*; London and Birmingham, 12,873*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 1,437*l.*—The periodical meetings of railway companies have passed for the present half-year, with the exception of one or two of minor importance, the particulars of which may be briefly noticed: At the meeting of the Lancaster and Preston Junction Company, on the 15th ult., a dividend of 16*s.* was declared on the whole shares, and 10*s.* 7*d.* on the three-quarter shares, subject to deduction of the income-tax.—The Aylesbury Railway is about to pass into the hands of the London and Birmingham Company, and a committee has already been appointed to negotiate the terms of sale. In the meantime a dividend of 8*s.* per share is to be paid to the proprietary.—At the Ulster Company's meeting a dividend of 10*s.* per share was declared, leaving a small sum to be carried to the reserve fund for the balance of profits of the half-year, stated to be 5,336*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The management of this undertaking, having a proper regard to economy in its various departments, find a steady increase in its revenue, and a good development of traffic.—Considerable excitement prevails at the present moment in the railway world with reference to the contest now going forward between two of the principal companies, whose lines radiate to the north, with reference to their extension through the county towns of Cambridge, Peterborough, and Lincoln. The London and Birmingham Company support the line from Peterborough to Blisworth as connected with their line, and the Northern and Eastern advocate an extension from their present terminus at Bishop's-Stortford—first to the town of Newport, in Essex, a distance of ten miles—and thence on to Cambridge. In support of this latter project a public meeting was held last week at Cambridge, for the purpose of considering the propriety of constructing the proposed line of railway from Blisworth to Peterborough, and for taking the necessary steps for an extension of the Northern and Eastern line from Bishop's-Stortford to Cambridge, and from thence on to Peterborough. The Earl of Hardwicke, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, took the chair, supported by Earl Fitzwilliam and a large number of the landed proprietors of the adjacent counties. The meeting resolved that the bill now in progress for making a branch railway from the London and Birmingham line from Blisworth to Peterborough would give to the London and Birmingham Company an entire monopoly of conveyance to the north, and interfere with the further progress of the Northern and Eastern line—the extension of which would, in the opinion of the meeting, be more serviceable to the whole of the districts extending north. After a long discussion on the advantages to be derived from the proposed extension on the part of the North-Eastern Railway, another resolution was passed, recommending the raising of capital for the purpose of carrying out the undertaking.—The engine driver, Jenkins, committed on the coroner's warrant for the manslaughter of Mr. Harvey, at the Barnsley station of the North Midland Railway, has been acquitted.—The Eastern Counties Railway was opened to the public on Wednesday, for the first time, throughout the entire line, when it was traversed by a passenger-train from London to Colchester. The mayor and town-council of Colchester celebrated the event by inviting the directors of the company and other guests from the metropolis, to an entertainment in their town-hall. Along the whole line between Brentwood and Colchester, it appeared as if all the towns and villages in the neighbourhood had poured out their whole population to welcome the train; and on its arriving at Colchester, it was welcomed by the cheering of thousands, who had collected near the station-house, waiting for its approach. The guests afterwards formed into a procession to the town-hall, where they were entertained by the corporation. Sir H. Smith, M.P. for the borough, in the chair. The ceremony passed off without the slightest accident.

IRELAND.

Galway.—At the late assizes for this county, a criminal proceeding was tried before Judge Perrin, arising from that once fertile source of blood and violence, a faction feud, and ending in a homicide. The parties engaged on both sides were proved to have been inflamed with drink—a circumstance which is now of rare occurrence in Ireland. The Judge publicly noticed a circumstance so remarkable; he inquired of the witnesses whether the Temperance Society had been introduced into that part of the county where the riot occurred; and in his address to the jury declared that such another case had not been brought before him for the last four years: or, in other words, since the date of that reformation by which Father Mathew has accomplished so much for social peace and the orderly submission to law.

Cork.—About fifty gentlemen, members of the committee appointed to conduct arrangements preliminary to the approaching meeting of the British Association, assembled last week in this city. Letters were read from a number of gentlemen resident in England and Ireland, distinguished for their scientific and literary research, intimating their determination to attend the meeting. The secretary stated that having heard, from a source presumed to be good authority on the matter, that it was really the intention of her Majesty to visit Ireland in the present year, he had written to Lord Delawarr on the subject, from whom he had received a letter, stating that Lord Delawarr had no reason to know that the Queen would visit Ireland in the month of August. It was then resolved to commence the sittings of the association on Thursday, the 17th August, thereby, it was hoped, securing the presence of the Judges at the Summer Assizes, and of the country gentlemen in town.—The Earl of Roden steamer was lost on Wednesday week, near Poorhead, on her voyage from Papaye to London. The crew and passengers were saved, together with the greater portion of the cargo, but the vessel is likely to go to pieces.

Waterford.—The collection of the poor-rate at Gaultier commenced again on Tuesday week. A troop of Hussars, a company of Infantry, and about 150 police, stole a march at 4 in the morning on the recusants, and after journeying about 30 or 40 miles, brought home two cows, evidently in the last stage of death from starvation, and two pigs. The alarm was given the instant the military were seen, and the cattle vanished as if by magic. But for the interference of the Roman Catholic clergy it is said that there would have been a great loss of life. There appears to be no further apprehension that any actual resistance will be offered to the authorities; but there is a general impression that passive resistance will continue.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The action of damages raised by Mr. Clark, against the majority of the Presbytery of Dunkeld, for refusing to take him on trial, with a view to induction, was brought before a jury last week, and damages to the amount of more than 2,000*l.* were awarded to him. A petition has just been presented to the Principal and Professors of the University, praying for the restoration of the academical costume, or college gown, as formerly worn in the University of Edinburgh, and still in use in the Colleges of Glasgow and Aberdeen, and recently introduced into Durham University, King's College, and University College, London. This petition has been signed by 380 of the matriculated students of the University, and has been received in a favourable manner by several members of the Senatus Academicus.

Glasgow.—A journeyman shoemaker, named M'Coleman, whose insanity would appear to have fixed upon Sir R. Peel as the object of his delusions, made his appearance last week in the Sheriff Clerk's office in this city. His business, he said, was to have two clerks to go up with him to Sir R. Peel on important business. He talked unconnectedly on different subjects with the persons in the office, but always ended in something about going up to London to Sir Robert. He insisted also upon his being the father of M'Naughten, and threatened, if his wishes were not complied with, to assassinate all who opposed him. Finding that he was undoubtedly insane, the authorities conveyed him to the lunatic asylum.

Dumfries.—We learn by the local papers that the earthquake which was so generally felt in the north of England on the morning of Friday fortnight, was experienced in many parts of Scotland. In Dumfries, the inhabitants, in some instances, were awakened from their sleep, and got up, under the belief that robbers had entered their houses. The shock was felt as far as Newabbey and Kirkbean. It is said that, with the exception of a slight vibration along the range of the Tinwald hills, about 12 years ago, no earthquake has been felt in this locality for upwards of sixty years. The loch at Closeburn was observed to be much agitated on the day of the great earthquake which devastated Lisbon; and a slight shock was felt in the same spot about two years ago, which extended at that time over the north of Scotland. In the present instance, however, the shock appears to have proceeded from south to north, as it was felt here and throughout various parts of England at the same hour.

Miscellaneous.

The Aerial Steam-Carriage.—Our readers perceived by our Parliamentary Report of last week that a Bill, constituting a Company for the working of this invention, had been brought forward in the House of Commons. The following account, communicated to the *Times*, by a correspondent, may therefore be interesting to our readers:—"When it was announced some time ago, by the ordinary monthly lists of patents granted, that Mr. Henson had invented a machine capable of conveying despatches and passengers through the air, the general impression was, that some moody and enthusiastic projector was about to exhibit the produce of his day-dreams. Our readers may therefore be somewhat surprised to learn that this is in truth no visionary scheme, but a design of very scientific conception, carefully and perseveringly wrought out. It would perhaps be too much to affirm (what yet we cannot deny) that the machine in its present state will certainly succeed; but the least which can be said is, that the inventor has most skilfully removed the difficulties which have hitherto debarred us the possession of the long-coveted faculty of flight, and has made its eventual, perhaps early, attainment, a matter of little less than certainty. All former attempts of this kind have failed through the want of a source of power whose energy bore a sufficiently high ratio to the weight of the requisite machinery. Could this source of power have been found, there was ingenuity enough to turn it to the desired account. Mr. Henson, in overcoming the difficulty, has first divided it. To set a machine a-going, and bring it up to a given velocity, is one thing; to maintain that velocity against opposing forces, is another. Now, in the

case before us, the power necessary for starting is much greater than that required for maintaining the flight. Mr. Henson, therefore, starts his Aerial Carriage by means of an apparatus which he does not carry with him, and then embarks only the smaller power and lighter machinery, which are sufficient for keeping up the original velocity. But even this happy device would not have succeeded if the inventor had not also effected an extraordinary reduction in the weight of his steam-engine. Our engineering readers will be somewhat surprised to learn that the engine of 20 horses' power now in preparation for the aerial carriage weighs, with its condenser and requisite water, but 600lbs. To the united effect of these different branches of this important invention must we attribute our present prospect of making our paths in the air. We proceed now to describe the machine itself, and its mode of flight:—Its car, inclosed on all sides, and containing the passengers, managers, burden, and steam-engine, is suspended to the middle of a framework, which is so constructed as to combine great strength with extreme lightness, and is covered with any woven texture which is moderately light and close. This main-frame or expanded surface, which is 150 feet long by 30 feet wide, serves in the most important respects as wings; yet it is perfectly jointless and without vibratory motion. It advances through the air with one of its long sides foremost, and a little elevated. To the middle of the other long side is joined the tail, of 50 feet in length, beneath which is the rudder. These important appendages effectually control the flight as to elevation and direction, and are governed by cords proceeding from the car. Situated at the back-edge of the main-frame are two sets of vanes or propellers, of 20 feet in diameter, driven by the steam-engine. We have already said that the velocity of the machine is imparted at its starting. This is effected by its being made to descend an inclined plane: during the descent the covering of the wings is reefed, but before the machine reaches the bottom that covering is rapidly spread: by this time the velocity acquired by the descent is so great, that the resistance produced by the oblique impact of the sloping under-surface of the wings on the air is sufficient to sustain the entire weight of the machine, just as a brisk wind upholds a kite. But while the pneumatic resistance thus procured by the velocity prevents the falling of the carriage, it opposes also its forward flight. To overcome this latter and smaller resistance is the office of the steam-engine. The chief peculiarities of this important member of the carriage are the respective constructions of its boiler and condenser. The former consists of hollow inverted truncated cones, arranged above and around the furnace; they are about 50 in number, and large enough to afford 100 square feet of evaporating surface, of which half is exposed to radiating heat. The condenser is an assemblage of small pipes exposed to the stream of air produced by the flight of the machine. It is found to produce a vacuum of from 5lbs. to 8lbs. to the square inch. The steam is employed in two cylinders, and is cut off at one-fourth of the stroke. Our engineering readers will be able to gather, from these particulars, that the steam-engine is of about 20 horse-power, supposing the evaporating power of the boiler to be equal, foot for foot, to that of the locomotive steam-engine. Less certain is the determination of the resistance to be overcome. Mechanical science is notoriously defective in all that relates to the oblique impact of solids and fluids, and is particularly so on the points involved in this subject. Experiments do not supply the lack of sound theory; for, not only has their purpose been to ascertain the effects of large angles of impact to the neglect of the smaller ones here concerned, but the objects of the experimenters (Robins, Hutton, Borda, &c.) have always required the determination of the resistance in the direction of the moving body, to the neglect of that which is perpendicular to that direction; while here their effects are so intimately connected that one cannot be determined without first knowing the other; and of that which is to be first known, viz., that which supports the vehicle, we have no information on which the smallest reliance can be placed. Mr. Henson, we understand, has formed his conclusions from the best observations he could make on the flight of birds, and we think he has done wisely. We are informed, however, that the resources of mechanical art are by no means exhausted by the present construction of Mr. Henson's engine, and that recent inventions are available by which its power may be doubled with little increase of weight. The area of the sustaining surface will be, we understand, not less than 4,500 square feet; the weight to be sustained, including the carriage and its total burden, is estimated at 3,000lbs. The load is said to be considerably less per square foot than that of many birds. It may assist the conceptions of our non-mechanical readers, to add that the general appearance of the machine is that of a gigantic bird with stationary wings; that the mechanical principles concerned in its support are strongly exemplified in the case of a kite; and that its progress is maintained by an application of power like that which propels a steam-boat. In the operations of nature, particularly in the flight of birds, will be found many striking illustrations of the principles on which the inventor has proceeded. Whatever may be the immediate issue of the present attempt, we think it is impossible not to award to the inventor the highest credit due to the removal of the great difficulties which have hitherto defeated all similar inventions; nor do we doubt, that in following out the path he has opened, complete success will eventually be obtained; whether that success will be, as we wish, early and entire, or whether it will be delayed and gradual, depends on the facts as to oblique pneumatic resistance, which have yet to be ascertained. It is, however, high time to begin to consider in the spirit of careful inquiry and cheerful hope what will be the changes, commercial, social, and political, which the possession of this new-born power will necessarily bring about."

The Comet.—Sir John Herschel has addressed the following letter to the *Times*, dated Collingwood, March 24.—"I obtained a very good view of the head of the comet this evening, as near as I could identify the stars in the strong twilight from the roof of my house, near one of the stars of (rho) Eridani. Its appearance was that of a star of about the fifth magnitude, but dim, and having no sharp nucleus. I could only use a very low magnifier, so that the tail appeared to rise at once from the nucleus, without interval or any appearance of division into two streams. It is a much less conspicuous object than might have been expected from so superb a train; but there will be no difficulty whatever in observing it with fixed instruments."—Sir James South, on the 26th, wrote from Wimbledon Park as follows:—"Last evening, at a few minutes after eight, the comet's tail was here visible. The brightest part of it was under the stars rigel and kappa of Orion. From what cause I know not, but it appeared to me more below these stars than when I saw it at Kensington on Friday last; nor could I see it so far towards theta of the Canis Major as I then did. In its direction from Rigel towards the horizon, I at times could trace it within six or eight degrees of the horizon. Its actual situation, however, amongst the fixed stars I could not determine, from the presence of overwhelming zodiacal or other light, to which also I refer my inability to trace it lower, for with a night-glass I could frequently perceive small stars nearly grazing the horizon. Not the smallest vestige of anything like nucleus did the night-glass show me." While these and other astronomers have no doubt whatever that the brilliant light seen in the western hemisphere is the tail of a comet, M. Foster, an astronomer of Bruges, in a letter in the Antwerp papers of the 23d ult., says he has no doubt that the phenomenon is the *zodiacal light*. Mr. John Taylor, of Liverpool, in a letter published in one of the journals of that town, maintains the same opinion. The following letter on the subject has been addressed to the *Morning Chronicle* by a correspondent at Reading:—"Turning over the leaves of the translation of a very old Latin work, entitled 'The Sphere of Marcus Manilius,' printed in the year 1675, which contains records of a vast number of comets which have appeared, I was much surprised to find the following entry, which I have copied *verbatim*:—'March, 1668.—On the 5th and 10th of March a comet was observed by Sig. Cassini, at Bologna, about the first hour of the night (after the Italian way of counting). The head or body was not seen, being hid under the horizon; the tail was of a stupendous length, being extended, as it appeared (at Lisbon, in Portugal), over almost the fourth part of the visible heavens, from west to east—from the *Whale*, through *Eridanus*, to the star which precedes the *eare* of *Lepus*, as observed at Bologna, by Sig. Cassini.' This, Sir, you will perceive, is a striking coincidence. I think the present visitor is completely identified, or rather, I suggest this to the astronomical authorities. If this be the same celestial body, its period would be 175 years."

The late Dr. Southey.—Our obituary of last week contained the announcement of the death of Dr. Southey, on Tuesday, the 21st ult., at his residence at Keswick. Although our readers were in a great measure prepared for this event, by the letter from Mrs. Southey, which appeared in our columns a few weeks since, (*ante*, p. 110,) we do not doubt that the following particulars, extracted from an article in the *Morning Chronicle*, will be acceptable:—"For the last three years, Dr. Southey had been in a state of mental darkness, and a twelvemonth ago he was not able to recognise those who had been his companions from his youth. Scarcely could his wife console herself with the poor hope that he recognised even her. Excess of mental labour in every department of literature—poetry, history, biography, criticism, and philosophy, continued from year to year, without cessation—bowed his strong spirit at last, and obscured the genius which had so long cast a glory upon the literature of the age. In early life, when his powerful and brilliant imagination was imping its wing for the daring flights that it afterwards took, he formed the most exalted notions of the perfectability of man, indulged in the most generous aspirations for the welfare and improvement of the human race, and seriously thought, with other kindred spirits, of founding a colony in the back woods of America, where guilt and sorrow should be unknown, and perfect equality, freedom, and happiness, should reign for ever. A better knowledge of the world soon dissipated these Utopian reveries; but his ardent imagination, that could confine itself to no middle course, went to the other extreme, and Dr. Southey soon became as violent in his Toryism as he had been in his Liberalism. As a poet, with an exuberance of imagination seldom equalled, and a mastery of versification never surpassed; and as a prose writer, at once elegant and forcible, his name will endure as long as the language in which he wrote. The "wild and wondrous tale" of "Thalaba," and the almost equally wondrous "Curse of Kehama," are the poetical pieces on which his fame will principally rest. As a prose writer he was a perfect model of style—easy but not feeble—stately but not cumbrous, and learned but not pedantic. Besides innumerable articles in the *Quarterly Review*, to which he was a principal contributor, we believe, for nearly 30 years, his chief prose works are, a "Life of Nelson," "The Book of the Church," "A History of the Peninsular War," "Letters from Spain and Portugal," "Essays on the Progress and Prospects of Society," "A History of Brazil," "Lives of the British Admirals," &c. He also wrote biographies of Kirke White and Chatterton, and edited their works, besides editing collections, both of the principal and minor English poets. He was appointed Poet Laureate in 1812. He was twice married—first in very early life, and again but a few years before the mournful overclouding of his intellect, to Miss Caroline Bowles, a lady whose name as a poetess had been long and favourably known to the public, and who in the last sad and blank years of his life watched over him with the tenderest solicitude, and did all that the most devoted affection could do to lighten the heavy load of his existence. In all the relations of life Dr. Southey was universally allowed, by those who knew him best, to be truly exemplary. By his own family he was adored; and we have always understood that the burden of maintaining the family of a man of genius, whose irregular habits ill qualified him for the discharge of the ordinary duties of life, chiefly devolved on Dr. Southey. Till his mind was unhinged, he retained his habitual kindness of disposition; and the gentleman who accompanied him, a year or two ago, on a continental tour, undertaken for the sake of his health, dwelt with fond affection on the many amiable traits of his character which broke forth amidst all his suffering. Dr. Southey was a gentleman in the best sense of the word. His house at the Lakes was ever open to all who presented themselves with suitable introduction, and there are few persons of any distinction who passed through that picturesque region who have not partaken of his hospitality."

Law.

ARCHES COURT.—*The Braintree Church-rate Case.*—Sir Herbert Jenner Fust on Saturday gave an elaborate judgment on this well-known church-rate question, of which we are compelled to confine ourselves to the following brief abstract:—The case came before the Court on an appeal from the Consistory Court, on the rejection of a libel given in by Messrs. Velcy and Joslin, churchwardens of Braintree, against Mr. Gosling, in a cause of subtraction of church-rates. The vestry called to make the rate voted that no rate should be made upon principle. The churchwardens and the minority made a rate of 2*s.* in the pound, and Mr. Gosling refusing to pay it, he was cited to the Consistory Court. Dr. Lushington held that a rate so made was invalid, and rejected the libel, which virtually put the churchwardens out of Court. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust on Saturday reversed the decision of the Judge of the Court below, and admitted the libel. If not appealed from, and the decision stands, it will legalize church-rates, though made by the minority and churchwardens in vestry. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust held that common-law right imposed upon parishioners the duty to repair the church—they had no legal right to vote that a rate should not be made, and that such vestries were improper and void. The parishioners could reduce the amount of a rate proposed, if more than would cover the estimated expense of the repairs required, but not get rid entirely of the obligation put upon them by the law.—Costs deferred.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—(Cambridge).—*John Frederick Mortlock* was arraigned, and pleaded "Not guilty" to an indictment which charged him with having discharged a pistol, loaded with powder and bullet, at his uncle, the Rev. Edmund Mortlock, with intent to murder him, or to do him some grievous bodily harm. This case, which has excited the greatest interest among all classes in this town and University, came on at the sitting of the Court, and occupied the greater portion of the day. A few years ago the same individual who was now charged with attempting to shoot his uncle, the Rev. Edmund Mortlock, was tried and acquitted on a charge of attempting the life of another uncle, Thomas Mortlock, Esq., of Abington Hall, in this county, by firing his residence. On that occasion, after the trial, certain arrangements were entered into by the uncles and friends of the young man, by which it was hoped that he would be induced to adopt a new course of conduct, and abstain from a system of annoyance which he had before indulged in. For some time matters went on comfortably, and though the conduct of the nephew was not such as was worthy of approbation, he yet did place such a check upon his wayward temper and habits, as to excite a hope that he would ultimately become a worthy member of society. This state of amendment, however, did not long continue, and it would appear that latterly he renewed his former course, threatening to inflict some lasting injury on his uncles, sometimes by letter, and sometimes by word of mouth, till at last they all went, more or less, in fear of their lives from his violent behaviour, though the most earnest attempts were from time to time made, by compliance with his demands and submission to his caprices, to avert the danger of an outbreak. At length matters came to a crisis, and on the day named in the indictment, in the month of November last, the prisoner suddenly made his appearance in the rooms of prosecutor, who is a fellow of Christ's College, in this University, and produced a pistol, which he snapped at the body of his relative, saying he would shoot him. Upon this Mr. Mortlock arose, while a friend, Mr. Mitchell, who was with him, seized the poker for self-preservation. The prisoner then, addressing himself to that person, said he had better not interfere, and brandished a dagger in his face. Taking the hint, Mr. Mitchell withdrew from the room, when the prisoner seized his uncle by the throat, and presenting another pistol at his heart, asked what there was to prevent his killing him? To which he replied, "That such an act would do more injury to the actor than the sufferer," and warned him against the perpetration of such a deed, which he never could recal. The nephew then fiercely demanded promise from his uncle not to prosecute him, but before he could be well answered, a gentleman, having heard from Mr. Mitchell what was going on, rushed into the room. At that instant the prisoner dropped the pistol to the level of his uncle's stomach, and discharged it in a direction across his body. Mr. Mortlock then left the room, exclaiming, "Oh God! I am shot!" and was followed by his friend, who ran for medical aid. The prisoner now left alone, bolted the outer door of the rooms, and, the alarm being speedily raised in the college, loudly threatened to shoot the first man who dared to enter. The dread of this threat being carried into execution, caused a demur of some few minutes among the authorities, during which time the prisoner effected his escape into the fellows' garden by tying two hunting whips together. Having thus descended from his uncle's bedroom into the garden, he scaled the wall and made off towards the Cam, along the banks of which he wandered till nightfall, when his singular conduct excited the suspicions of two men who were watching their eel-traps. Upon being challenged by these men, he ran off, but had not got very far when he turned round upon his pursuers, and successively fired a pistol at each. Strange to say, however, though each pistol took effect, yet neither of the men received any further injury than a smart rap and contusion. After this rencontre the prisoner was taken and kept till the following morning, when he was committed to take his trial on this charge. The above facts being proved, Mr. Ficklin, surgeon, who had been called in to attend the prosecutor, deposed that on examining his person he found that the ball which was discovered in the trowsers of the prosecutor, had slightly injured the outer skin, producing a scarcely-perceptible abrasion thereof to the extent of a sixpence, on which was a small quantity of blood.—Mr. Justice Coleridge, upon this state of things, intimated to the learned counsel that as there did not appear to have been any wound inflicted, there was an end of

the capital charge.—Mr. Sergeant Byles having acquiesced in this view of the case on the part of the prosecutor, who, he said, was by no means anxious to press the charge against his misguided relative. The prisoner was called on to make his defence, which he did in a long and energetic appeal to the court and jury, detailing his grievances and accusations of anonymous as well as direct injuries of a pecuniary character which he alleged he had received at the hands of his uncles. These may be resolved into a claim, on his part, to certain information touching the management and disposition of his father's property by them, and a refusal of any such on their part. Concerning these disputes, as the prisoner stated, certain Chancery proceedings had lately been instituted by him against them. His Lordship, at the close of the prisoner's statement, which was very lengthy and discursive, calmly submitted the evidence to the consideration of the jury, who would say by their verdict whether that count was proved which charged the prisoner with having fired at his uncle with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. No injury indeed would appear to have been received by that gentleman, but the prisoner might well have intended to inflict some signal mark of his anger or passion upon the prosecutor, though he had not succeeded in so doing; and unless they, the jury, should be of opinion, as he had now asserted, that the only object of the attack was to frighten and annoy his uncle, they would say so by their verdict, and convict him of the charge laid in the second count. The jury, after a long deliberation returned a verdict of Guilty on the second count, and the prisoner, after a suitable exhortation from the bench, was sentenced to 21 years' transportation.

Oxford Circuit—(Stafford).—(*The Staffordshire Riots.*)—*The Queen* v. *Cooper and Others.*—*Thomas Cooper, Joseph Capper,* and *John Richards* were indicted (together with *William Ellis*, who was transported at the last special commission) for conspiracy and sedition. This trial commenced on the 20th March, before Mr. Justice Erskine and a special jury, and was only brought to a close on Thursday last. The evidence on both sides was given at such extraordinary length, and the line of defence so considerably prolonged the trial, that it would be impossible to give in a brief abstract a clear notion of its bearings. In the course of the defence, the prisoner Cooper attacked the Anti-Corn-Law League. He proceeded to read from the "Quarterly Review" passages from speeches by Mr. Cobden and other members of the League, and also resolutions of that body agreed to at their conferences of a violent tendency. He dilated upon these extracts with great energy and fluency, asking the jury if they could be guilty of the injustice of convicting the three humble individuals before them, whilst the members of Parliament and aldermen still retained their seats and their honours after inciting the people to acts of violence and outrage. Those menwith whom he combined never burned houses, or committed any acts of violence; but he and his friends contended that they had a perfect right, while they denounced all violence, to advise the suspension of labour until the Charter was established as the law of the land. That was a strictly constitutional mode of proceeding. But there were vipers in the form of men—they were the real incendiaries. He meant the agents of the Anti-Corn-Law League. He would establish this by the most incontestable evidence. Was Ridgway to escape—was Mason to escape—was Cobden to escape—was the editor of the "Anti-Corn-Law Circular" to escape,—and innocent Chartists like himself, who were the sincere advocates of peace, law, and order, to be convicted? Having dencunced violence, the defendant said, he would next state to the Jury what really were the doctrines which he entertained, and what, in his addresses, he had always taught the people at public meetings. The learned Serjeant (Talfourd) in his opening address, for the prosecution, had stated that the present prosecution was not directed against Chartist principles; he admitted that the people of this country had a constitutional right to meet and discuss the expediency or inexpediency of adopting the Charter; but the learned counsel had said, that a cessation of labour would lead only to theft. If so, then let the real offenders—the rich strainers after wealth, the really guilty parties, be punished, and not the innocent Chartists. Who were they who caused a cessation of labour in the Potteries? Why, those who reduced the poor man's wages—those who, when a partial turn-out occurred, advised the people to make a general holiday—those who, with the object of advancing the views of the Anti-Corn-Law League, were desirous of plunging the country into revolution. He would now tell them what he really had taught them in the Potteries or elsewhere. He would admit that, on the 15th Aug., there was a conspiracy; but that conspiracy was not for seditious purposes, but for the maintenance of "peace, law, and order." The defendant went on to show, that his sermon, delivered on the 10th April, was a mere exposition of facts as detailed in English history, and from these he argued the right of the people to annual Parliaments, and the other points contained in the people's Charter. After adverting to some facts in his personal history, he dwelt, with severity, on the conduct of Sir John Easthope and Sir E. L. Bulwer towards him; the latter, he said, had been assisted by him in certain elections at Lincoln, and promised to present, to his own publisher, a MS. of a romance written by the prisoner, but had not redeemed that promise. When he proved to them, he continued, that he was not in the Potteries on the 12th August, when he showed that, although on the 15th he did conspire, but not to effect violence, but to preserve peace—when they bore in mind the practices of other parties protected, if not aided and abetted by the members of the late Government—when they remembered that, if the Chartists were guilty of agitating in support of their principles, they were only following, in a humble way, the example of others occupying high places in the country—when they recollected all these things, he could not bring his mind to believe that the Jury would find himself or his aged friends guilty of the offence imputed to them. No, they would never return a verdict of guilty against such humble men, when magistrates, members of Parliament, and members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, were allowed to go at large, unprosecuted and unpunished—when Government quietly allowed the growth of a gigantic conspiracy, daily bearding Parliament itself, and such as before was never allowed to exist in this country. No, whatever their respect might be for Sir R. Peel and his Government, he did hope, while such lofty criminals were allowed to go at liberty, the Jury would not feel justified in punishing the humble but honest individuals then upon their trial. Let, however, their verdict be what it might, he should bow with due respect. This, however, he might be allowed to say—a verdict of guilty would not subdue the spirit of a Chartist, conscious that, in all he had done, he had only sought to benefit his fellow-men. It was impossible to put out the light of democratic truth in this country. The defendant concluded an energetic speech of upwards of ten hours' duration by expressing his confidence in a verdict of acquittal.—Richards and Capper then addressed the Jury in short speeches, principally resting their hopes of a successful defence upon *alibis*, which they proposed to prove, and character. Witnesses were then called and examined for the prisoners, at considerable length. Their examination did not terminate until Wednesday, when Mr. Serjeant Talfourd replied on the case generally. His speech occupied four hours; he concluded by expressing a hope that if the jury had any doubt as to the guilt of the prisoners (and he confessed he thought the evidence against Capper was slight), they would give them the benefit of it. Mr. Justice Erskine immediately adjourned the Court, and commenced his summing up on Thursday morning. He concluded at 8 o'clock, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners, recommending Capper to mercy. Judgment deferred till next term.

Home Circuit.—(Lewes.)—*Holloway* v. *Hare.*—This was an action to recover damages for a libel, brought by the plaintiff, a clergyman of the church of England and late curate of Eastdean, against the Rev. Mr. Hare, the archdeacon of Lewes. The declaration alleged that the defendant had published a certain letter, containing divers libellous charges against the plaintiff, which letter was sent to a lady named Gilbert. The damages were laid at 2,000*l.* The defendant pleaded a justification. Mr. Platt, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Peacock, were for the plaintiff; Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Sergeant Channel, and Mr. Ogle, appeared for the defendant. The case was argued at great length, and lasted two days, when the Jury, after one hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for defendant.

Midland Circuit.—(Leicester.)—*Trial of William Jones the Chartist Leader.*—*William Jones,* who had been out on bail, was placed at the bar upon an indictment, charging him with having used seditious language, and unlawfully endeavoured to excite the people against the police force and the army, at a large assemblage of persons, near the town of Leicester, during the disturbances in August last. The case excited great interest, from the fact of its being considered that Jones had been sent to Leicester, to supply the place of Cooper, as also from the oratorical ability of the defendant, who, it was expected, would make a powerful appeal to the jury. Mr. Waddington for the prosecution commenced by imploring the jury to dismiss from their minds any prejudice they might entertain towards the defendant, and bring to the case a fair, calm, and just consideration. He then proceeded to state that the indictment charged the defendant with having, on the 28th of August last, in the borough of Leicester, addressed to a large number of persons a speech of a most seditious nature, calculated to excite his hearers to an opposition to, and resistance of, the police. He (the learned counsel) admitted the right which Englishmen possessed of assembling together and freely discussing public grievances, and if they were of opinion that the assemblage in question was of a peaceable character, and that the defendant—although with mistaken and intemperate zeal—intended to lay before his fellow subjects grievances of a public nature, which demanded redress, his only intention being to state his opinion on such subjects, then he would at once tell them that he was entitled to an acquittal. Although the right of free discussion might be exercised under circumstances of great delicacy, and sometimes public danger, yet if they thought the defendant had no intention to excite his hearers against those in authority, or induce them to violate the laws, they were bound to give him the benefit of such an opinion, because the charge against him was, that he could not but have had such intentions; and when they looked at the surrounding circumstances—at the state of the town and of the country at the time when the defendant delivered his oration, as well as to the persons to whom it was addressed, he apprehended they would be obliged to come to the conclusion that he must have been actuated by the motives ascribed to him by the indictment. At the time when the speech was delivered, a large number of the lower orders were ripe for insubordination, and it was difficult to keep them in obedience to the laws even without such inflammatory speeches. A proclamation had been issued by the Queen on the 9th August, in consequence of the state of the country, calling upon all persons to preserve the public peace; and a proclamation was also put forth a few days after, by the magistrates of the borough of Leicester, declaring all assemblages of persons in considerable numbers illegal. The yeomanry cavalry had been called out. A portion of them had been quartered at the county gaol, and the police officers had been insulted in the execution of their duty, about ten days before defendant came to Leicester. On the evening of Sunday the 28th of August, a most improper day, the defendant attended as principal speaker at a meeting of some thousands, and delivered the speech which was the subject of the indictment. He was an itinerant lecturer, and a perfect stranger in the town into which he had most improperly intruded himself upon that occasion, for the purpose of calling the people together and haranguing them. The learned gentleman then proceeded to state the words complained of, and called witnesses to prove the facts. The defendant then delivered a very eloquent address to the Jury, which occupied nearly four hours. The situation in which he was placed was not only novel, but painful; for although he had been born and brought up amid the wretchedness which is the lot of the working man, he had never before been charged with an offence against the laws of his country, and his character would bear a fair comparison with those who had placed him in that situation. He had to grapple with many difficulties, with the ingenuity of counsel, with legal technicalities, yea, even with the prejudices of that class to which the Jury themselves belonged. He stood, however, at that bar the representative of great principles, and he was proud of the honour of being selected as a victim of persecution, because of his political opinions. He did not lament his not having the aid of counsel, for he should despise an acquittal obtained by unmanly quirks and legal quibbles. Some persons in his situation had been liberated on their consenting to enter into recognisances to keep the peace, and thus compromising the freedom of discussion, which was the birthright of every Englishman. He would not accept such terms—he would agree to no compromise—he was there to ask for justice—stern, unbending justice, and he demanded it for himself and for his country, in the name of the great Being by whom they had sworn to act justly. It was notorious that for many years the class to which the Jury belonged had had no sympathy with his class; and it was therefore possible that they might view his case through the darkened medium of prejudice, and feel a strong pre-inclination to convict him. But they did not sit there as the representatives of any political body—they did not occupy that Jury-box as members of either the Whig or Tory faction—they were placed there as the arbitrators between him and Government—they were there to decide whether he had or had not inflicted an injury on society, and all political considerations and opinions should be discarded from their consideration. The defendant went on to contend, that he had not used the language attributed to him; both of the witnesses who spoke to it had not taken a note on the spot, but trusted to their memories; they had been schooled into the part which they had played; they had been told that if the Jury could know the context, if they had heard the whole of his address, they could not convict him. The men who had been called were incapable of comprehending the meaning of any sentence which possessed the least profundity of thought, and it would be great injustice to rely upon the sentences which they had given, concocted, as they had been, from one or two detached phrases, and tortured by the ingenuity of those who had sent them to the meeting into expressions of a violent character. The defendant proceeded to condemn the police force as an innovation on the original constitution of the country, copied from despotic governments, and stated that he would not purchase an acquittal by saying that he approved of the institution of such a force, or the general conduct of the men who belonged to it. He had always advocated peace and order, but it was true he had denounced the government as tyrannical.—Mr. Baron Gurney (with vehemence): Then you have done wrong, exceedingly wrong. We know nothing of you, sir.—The defendant: That was my conviction, my lord.—Mr. Baron Gurney: You may hold your convictions as you please, sir; but you have no right to hold out to the people that the government is tyrannical: that's a crime.—The defendant: I will contrast my language with that used in 1831 by the very magistrate who committed me. I am the disciple of the agitators of that period, and, whilst following their example, the language attributed to me is much less inflammatory than that which I can show was used.—Mr. Baron Gurney: I cannot allow it. I will not allow anything you are supposed to have said to be justified by what might have been said by other people. I have nothing to do with that.—The defendant: I am merely saying that I did not use such expressions as were used by these gentlemen, even supposing that what the witnesses have said is true, which I flatly deny. I am not going to put them in as evidence, my lord.—Mr. Baron Gurney: Very well. It cannot be given in evidence, and therefore cannot be introduced here.—The defendant continued: If he had expressed his opinion of the police, his own class had been vilified with impunity. Had they not been called a dirty, unwashed, swinish multitude? Upon the paltry evidence which the jury had heard he had been dragged from his bed at midnight to a gaol, and kept four weeks in confinement there, waiting for bail. No disturbance of any kind had taken place. But there was a secret cause for this prosecution—he was a Chartist.—Mr. Baron Gurney: You are not charged with being a Chartist here. The reason why there was no further disturbance might have been that you were at once taken into custody.—The defendant: It is of no use for me to proceed further with my defence. I would convince you, gentlemen, of my innocence, if allowed to adopt the line of defence which I had marked out for myself. What became of the boasted right to assemble publicly and discuss their grievances, if they were to be dragged away to a dungeon for expressing their opinions at peaceable meetings? If the jury found him guilty, their verdict would justify the government in any attempt which they might make to suppress the liberties of the people; and thus any man who raised his voice against existing institutions—such, for instance, as church-rates—might be arrested and thrust into gaol. In conclusion, he contended that society was not properly constituted for man's physical and moral happiness, and he was, therefore, justified in urging his audience to adopt such means as would tend to establish a better state of things. The defendant concluded a very able address, by stating that he should leave his case in the hands of the jury, confident that the result must be a verdict of acquittal.—Mr. Baron Gurney briefly recapitulated the evidence, and, in no very equivocal terms, expressed his conviction of the defendant's guilt.—The jury having retired for half an hour, returned with a verdict of Guilty, stating that they thought the defendant had used the words charged against him under feelings of great excitement.—Mr. Baron Gurney sentenced the defendant to six months' imprisonment, and to enter into his own recognizances in £200, and find two sureties in £25 each to keep the peace for three years.—The trial lasted until ten o'clock at night, and concluded the business of the Assizes.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—DERBY.—7½ to 1 agst A British Yeoman; 15 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Maccabeus; 20 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone (taken freely); 20 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat (taken); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour; 25 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt; 25 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Amarino; 25 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Aristides; 30 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Napier (taken freely); 30 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper (taken freely); 40 to 1 agst Mr. T. Taylor's Gamecock (taken); 45 to 1 agst Lord Orford's Mercy colt (taken). 45 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Newcourt (taken); 45 to 1 agst Duke of Richmond's Cornopean (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. D. Cook's Trueboy; 50 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentine; 2000 to 25 agst Mr. Ford's Humbug; 1,000 to 10 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (taken); 700 to 100 agst Cotherstone, Aristides, and Languish colt (taken).

MARK LANE, Friday, March 31.—On Wednesday there was more animation in the Wheat Market, and a fair business was transacted; but this morning there was very little life in the trade, and sales have been to a limited extent at the same prices as on Monday. Barley comes sparingly to Market, and the demand is falling off; in prices no alteration. Peas and Beans are a very dull sale on Monday's currency. Oats are more saleable, and the stock is reduced.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	42	to 46	Red	40	to 46
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . . .	40	to 46	White	—	to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25	to 30	Grind.	19	to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	18	to 23	Feed	14	to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—	to —	Potato	15	to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9	to 18	Potato	14	to 22
Rye	—	to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 20 to 26	Tick	22 to 27	Harrow	23	to 30
—— Figeon, Heligoland . . . 27 to 31	Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod	24	to 28
Peas, White . . . . . 30 to 31	Maple	26 to 28	Grey	24	to 26

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Feb. 17	47 11	27 1	17 0	27 9	27 0	29 5
— 24	48 6	27 3	17 1	28 4	26 11	30 1
Mar. 3	48 3	27 4	17 3	29 0	26 7	28 6
— 10	48 1	27 7	17 2	28 4	26 6	29 4
— 17	47 6	27 11	17 4	28 10	26 8	28 6
— 24	47 2	28 4	17 7	29 3	26 3	28 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	47 11	27 7	17 3	28 3	26 8	29 2
Duties . .	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 7362 Sks.	— Brls.	6377	5389	6996	5062	—	1120	361
Irish . . —	„ „	—	—	5	13858	—	—	—
Foreign . —	„ „	—	—	—	880	—	—	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	2090	1050	1340	2110
Irish . . .	—	—	—	—
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	615	—	—	—

PRICES OF MANURES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Agricultural Salt, per ton,		Phosphate of Ammonia per lb. to sample	0 1 6
fonl, 30s. to 1 12 0		— of Soda „	—
— — fine . . 1 16 0		Poittevin's disinfected Manure . per quarter	0 13 0
Alexander's Compost per bush.	0 1 10	— concentrated do., do.	1 10 0
Bleaching Powder per cwt.	1 12 0	Rape dust . . 7l. 10s. to	8 0 0
Bone-dust and half-inch Bone per quarter . .	0 18 0	accord to quantity per ton.	
Brimstone . . per ton	11 10 0	Rock Salt . . per ton	3 0 0
Clarke's desiccated Compost per hhd. . .	3 12 6	Saltpetre . . per cwt.	1 5 6
Daniell's Bristol Manure 10d. to	1 0	Silicate of Potash (pure) .	5 5 0
according to quantity per bushel.		Soda Ash per cwt. 14s. to	0 16 0
Guano (foreign) . . 10s. 6d. to 12s. according to quantity per cwt.		Sulphate of Ammonia, p. cwt. 18s. to	1 0 0
— Potter's English 13s. to	0 14 0	— of Iron . p. ton	
according to quantity per ton.		— of Soda . „	7 10 0
Gypsum . . . 32s. 6d. to 40s. according to quantity per ton.		Sulphur . . . per cwt.	0 18 0
Hunt's New Fertiliser, per bushel	0 1 8	Sulphuric acid . 11d. to 2½d. according to strength per lb.	
Muriate of Ammonia, p. cwt.	1 4 0	Trimmer's Composition for Clover	0 8 0
— Lime per cwt.	0 12 0	Do. Do. for Wheat, with Silicate of Potash	1 12 0.
Nitrate of Soda, 18s. 3d. to	0 19 0	Do. Compost for Turnips, per cwt.	0 3 0
accord. to quanty. p. cwt., duty paid		Urate . . . per ton	5 0 0
Petre Salt, per ton, 3l. 10s. to	5 0 0		

* See his "Science with Practice," pp. 25 and 27.

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—W. Hitch, Kingsland, Middlesex, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Aaron Gregory, Dover, linen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.—T. E. Rowley, Oxford-street, draper—I. Wilson, Tillingham, Essex, draper—E. Perkins, Bridport-place, Hoxton, corn-dealer—C. Gilby, Greenwich, wine-merchant—J. H. Glover, Bermondsey-street, Surrey, oilman—R. Conibeere and E. Butler, jun., Birmingham, woollen-drapers—J. Fym, jun., Belper, Derbyshire, cabinet-maker—S. Teague, Birmingham, builder—J. Tattersall, Over Darwin, Lancashire, coal-dealer—M. Seary, Swndwr, Flintshire, maltster—S. Thomas, York, victualler—J. Pleasance, Wath-upon-Dearn, Yorkshire, mason—R. and J. Blackburn, Morley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturers—J. Bowman, Carlisle, woollen-draper—J. Henderson, Ryton, Durham, wood-merchant—J. Fletcher, Maryport, Cumberland, boiler-manufacturer—H. Yeatman, Leachlade, Gloucestershire, chemist—J. Dudfield, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, druggist—E. Harle, St. John-street-road, chemist and druggist—E. Miles, Bridge-house-place, Newington-causeway, Surrey, ironmonger—J. Whiting, Secford-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, carpenter—T. Hutchins, Andover, Hampshire, common carrier—T. Maggs, Cheshunt, upholsterer—J. Stanford, Cranborne, grocer—G. Eshelby, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, currier—T. W. Coleman, John-street, Pentonville, coach proprietor—H. Kay, Chiswell-street, victualler—G. M. Hutton, Ringwood, Hampshire, coach proprietor—W. Southam, Birchills, Staffordshire, miller—E. F. Smith, and R. M. Bryant, Bristol, carpenters—J. Clapham, Leeds, Licensed victualler—R. Smith, Worcester, attorney—R. Younghusband, Naunton, brickmaker—T. H. Thompson, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Ruthven, Edinburgh, printer—W. Scott, Earston, sadler—J. Peebles, Leven, merchant—G. Barrier, Threipland, farmer; and Stonehaven, flesher—W. Davidson, Dundee, Liverpool, merchant.

MARRIED.—On the 27th ult., at Dublin, the Rev. Sir Nicholas Chinnery, Bart., to Anne, elder daughter of the Rev. John Vernon, of Awhawn—On the 24th ult., at Kimpton, Herts, by the Rev. J. Sullivan, George, eldest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Monier Williams, Surveyor-General of Bombay, to Caroline Amelia, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Charles Chauncy, Kimpton.

DIED.—On the 27th ult., at Eridge Castle, Sussex, the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Abergavenny, K.T., in his 89th year—On the 20th ult., Mr. Thomas Dunsford, upwards of 17 years gardener at Stevenstone, in the service of the late Lord Rolle and his Trustees, in his 44th year—On the 18th ult., at Rome, the most noble William Duke of Manchester, in his 72d year—On the 9th of Sept., on the M'Leary River, New South Wales, Henry Robert Oakes, Esq., formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service—On the 24th ult., at Reading, Lieut.-Col. Milford Sutherland, formerly in command of the 91st Reg.

Now ready, neat cloth, price 4s. 6d.,

RURAL CHEMISTRY.

An Introduction to the Study of the Science IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURE.

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Experimental Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of London, Hon. Member of the Royal Agricultural Society, Lecturer on Chemistry, at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, &c. &c. &c.

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"A knowledge of the chemical composition of soils, and the various substances employed as manures, enables us to comprehend the mode in which the latter act; and a knowledge of the nature of those substances which plants require points out the best and most economical methods of restoring to the soil, by manures, those substances which plants remove from it."

"If the farmer knows what it is that gives the fertilizing powers to manure, and is aware of the nature of those substances, he will soon learn the best method of preserving and using them. He will then understand how to make the most of the various sources of manure at his disposal, and he will be enabled readily to save much, that, for the want of such knowledge, would otherwise be lost."

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London: 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden; and may be ordered of all Booksellers.

GARDEN NET.—New Garden Net, viz., Herring Net, one-inch mesh, made with machinery, 1½*d.* per yard, in any length or width. Old Fishing Net, properly mended up, in lengths, 30 or 40 yards, 8 and 10 feet deep, 3*d.* per yard square. Woollen and Worsted Net, fine Blossom and Wasp Net, made from Hemp, Bunting, Screens, &c. &c. Woollen Tie for Flowers. Also Sheep-folding Nets, Fishing Nets, Rabbit and Hare Nets. Nets for Fences against Rabbits, Dogs, Poultry, &c., 2*d.* per yard; also for covering in Poultry-yards, Pheasantries, &c., 2*d.* per yard. Superior expanding Tents for Lawns, &c., 5*l.*, 35 ft. round. Tarpaulins for Waggon and Stack Covers, Garden-frames, &c., 2*s.* per square yard made up.

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*** "NUTT ON BEES" (5th Edition), now published.

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Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 5, CHARLES STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, April 1, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 14—1843. SATURDAY, APRIL 8. PRICE 6*d*.

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DAHLIAS.

W. R. WHALE, FLORIST, &c., Elcot, Hungerford, Berks., begs leave to call the attention of FLORISTS generally to his select List for 1843.

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SWINDON RIVAL (Compton's)—rose extra	10	6
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LADY ALICE PEEL (Jackson)—rose, good	3	6
SALFORD RIVAL UNION—dark, good show flower	3	6
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PRINCESS ROYAL (Hudson), light, tipped buff	3	6
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SIR F. JOHNSTONE (Hillier)—good show flower	2	6
AMERICA (Drummond)—fine dark show flower	2	6
TWYFORD PERFECTION—shaded rose	2	6
WHITE DEFIANCE (Langelier)—fine	2	6
Candidate (Silverlock)—dark puce, fine	2	0
Marchioness of Exeter (Widnall)—light tipped with purple	2	0
Lady Glentworth (Widnall)—shaded purple	2	0
Majestic (Widnall)—rosy lilac, good show flower	2	0
Lady Ann Murray (Catleugh's)—light mottled	2	0
Gipsy Maid (Girling's)—dark, useful show flower	2	0
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Westbury Rival—purple	2	0
Miss Abbot—lilac, good	2	0
Welbeck (Tillery)—rose	2	0
Rose Unique—Ansell	2	0
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Achimenes grandiflora, very large, beautiful pink, small plants, each	15	0
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Achimenes rosea (see Bot. Register), each	2	6
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Bridgesia spicata, new climber from Chile, each	7	6
Campanula grandis, each	1	6
Gesneria zebrina, strong tubers, each	2	6
Gloxinia macrophylla variegata, from Brazil	5	0
,, speciosa, var. from Brazil, each	5	0
,, tubiflora, flowers 3 to 4 inches long, pure white, strong tubers	21	0
Hardenbergia macrophylla	2	6
Kennedya Marryattæ	3	6
Manettia bicolor, beautiful climber	5	0
Nyphæa oblonga, beautiful dwarf plant, resembling a Gloxinia	10	6
Paulownia imperialis	7	6
Physolobium carinatum, fine	5	0
Siphocampylus betulæfolius (see Paxton's Mag. of Bot.)	7	6
Scyphanthus elegans (Loasa volubilis, beautiful creeper, will continue in flower from May till December (see Sweet's Flower Garden, and Pax. Mag. of Bot.)	5	0
Statice Dickensonii	10	6
Verbena Howardiana, the finest blush rose-coloured Verbena yet out, very fragrant	3	6

A reference to some House in London will be required from unknown Correspondents. The usual Allowance to the Trade.

Clapton Nursery, London, March 29, 1843.

WILLIAM MAY begs to announce that he can now supply the following new and showy plants, for the first time offered to the Public.

	s.	*d.*
Bomaria (Alstrœmeria) pubescens (Peru)	5	0
,, ,, subrubra (Peru)	5	0
Fuchsia Ballooni (May's)	10	6
Tweedia rosea (per doz., 18*s.*)	2	6
Gesneria alba (of Tweedie)		
Buenos Ayres, bloom four inches long, very splendid	21	0
Passiflora, new Mignonette-scented, not yet named, very sweet (from Peru)	10	6

W. M. can also supply the following well-known favourite Plants, viz.:—

	s.	*d.*
Pentlandia miniata	5	0
Cypripedium insigne (per doz. 18*s.*)	2	6
Calceolaria, Lady Constable	10	6
Ismene pedunculatis (per doz. 12*s.*)	1	6
Fuchsias, 20 fine distinct hybrid varieties, for	20	0
Verbenas, Knight's new varieties, viz., Fanny Elssler, Westongii, Ovid, conspicua, Prince of Wales, Brownleana, majestica, Bride, Leonora, formosissima, and Davisoni—the set for	20	0

One Hundred sorts of showy Hardy Herbaceous Plants, named, of W. M.'s selecting, for 42*s.*

Hollyhocks, all warranted saved from double flowers, seeds in packets of 200 for 2*s.* 6*d*, 500 for 5*s.*

Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, April 5.

SPLENDID NEW PELARGONIUM, "THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY."

WILLIAM MASTERS begs to offer the above new Seedling, at 42*s.* each. It is a remarkably free Bloomer, having its upper Petals rosy crimson, with a deep and well-defined spot; the lower being of a delicate pink, inclining to white in the centre.—Exotic Nursery, Canterbury.

SEEDLING FUCHSIAS, "IVERYANA," AND "GEM."

W. IVERY, FLORIST, Peckham, near London, begs to offer the above distinct varieties, having been exhibited at Regent-street Rooms last autumn, and greatly admired. For size, substance, and brightness of colour, have not their equal: of superior habit and abundant bloomers. W. I. being a grower of all the newest varieties can, with confidence, recommend the above Plants. Can be had after the 15th April, at 7*s.* 6*d.* each.—A select Catalogue may be had, on application, of the newest FUCHSIAS, CINERARIAS, VERBENAS, &c.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—The above magnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire stock. In May last, it was submitted to Dr. Lindley for his opinion, which will be found in the "Gardeners' Chronicle" of the 14th of that month, as follows:—"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

Messrs. YOUELL, in bringing this beautiful production into public notice, do so without the slightest diffidence, being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction. It is of vigorous habit, fine foliage, and as a proof of its being a profuse bloomer, they have a plant in flower at the present time (September 15th) on one branch of which there are upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower-garden. YOUELL and Co. are now sending it out at 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom; and all orders they may be favoured with will be executed in rotation. Orders for the Continent will receive every care in packing, so as to insure their safety. The usual discount to the trade, when not less than six plants are ordered.

Messrs. YOUELL have also much pleasure in announcing, that they are in the possession of the entire stock of two beautiful new Verbenas, raised by Mr. Edmonds, gardener to John Lacon, Esq., of Ormesby Hall, which were kindly presented them by that gentleman,—the one named "Lacon," is a fine blue, delightfully fragrant, of vigorous but compact habit, and the heads of flowers measuring upwards of 3¼ inches in diameter. The other named "Princess Royal," is of the purest snowy white, the flowers remarkably large, and extremely fragrant; nothing can exceed the purity of the white in this beautiful variety, and it possesses that acquisition not to be found in any of its class,—of retaining its clear white during fading. It would be as well to remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closely, as to form a perfect ball. They are ready for sending out by post (free) to any part of the United Kingdom, at 5*s.* 6*d.* per plant.

P.S.—Their Catalogue of Fuchsias may be had on application, and will be found to contain every variety worthy of cultivation.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, April 6, 1843.

MAGNIFICENT NEW VERBENA, "PRINCE OF WALES."

WILLIAM WOOD and SON, having obtained the entire Stock of the above very splendid VERBENA, beg leave to offer it to the Public, feeling assured that they can with the greatest confidence recommend it as worthy of especial notice. This desirable variety is a beautiful Flesh colour; the heads of Flowers measuring 3½ inches in diameter, and exceedingly fragrant. Plants of the above will be ready for delivery in May, at 3*s* 6*d.* each; the usual discount to the Trade when six plants or more are ordered.

W. W. & SON would also solicit attention to their superb Collection of all the New Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c., and other spring Plants adapted for Bedding, Catalogues of which will be sent FREE on application.

Verbenas, consisting of the best varieties, and left to their own selection, in tin cases, per post, at 3*s.* per doz., or in pots at 4*s.* per doz. Fuchsias, per post, at 4*s.* per doz. Petunias, fine sorts, at 4*s.* per doz., in tin cases. All orders sent per post will be prepaid.

Please address—Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex. Agents in London, Messrs. WARNER and WARNER, 28, Cornhill; and Mr. CARTER, 238, High Holborn.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1843.

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, and TODD'S LADY SALE.

REPORT OF THE LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPT. 20, 1842:—Six Blooms of a Seedling Dahlia of 1841, named "Mrs. James Richardson," were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal South London Floricultural Exhibition last week, and had an extra prize awarded; but on the present occasion was shown in much better character, the blooms being quite up in the centre, and decidedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors: Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good; eye, good; depth, full; size, medium; general form, good; colour, white, occasionally tipped; class of quality, first-rate.—*From the Gardeners' Chronicle and Gazette.*

Also obtained the following prizes:—No. of Blooms Exhibited.

1st prize at Hull, Aug. 30th	12
1st prize at Beverley, Sept. 7th	2
Awarded an extra prize at the Royal South London Floricultural Society, Sept. 13th	4
1st prize at Leeds, Sept. 21st	12
1st prize at Newcastle, Sept. 21st	6
1st prize at Sunderland, as a superior first-class Seedling, Sept. 27th	6
1st prize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 28th	18
1st prize at the York Floricultural Society, Oct. 1st	12
1st prize in its class as the best white or blush, ditto. Height, 4 to 5 ft. Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*	

Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one of the best Six New Dahlias coming out in 1843.

LADY SALE (TODD'S): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine clean-cupped petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre; of considerable depth and good size; very constant, and a decided first-rate show flower. Height, 4 ft.; Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

All orders addressed J. EDWARDS, Layerthorpe, Florist, Nurscry and Seedsman, 7, New Bridge-street, York, will be strictly attended to; and the greatest care will be taken in sending out good plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom during the season.—York, Dec., 1842.

VERBENAS.

J. HALLY, NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, Blackheath, Kent, begs to offer the following New VERBENAS:—"Rosy Queen," a large-flowering, very bright rose-coloured variety, with round truss of flowers, and fine shrubby habit. "Roseo-alba," a beautiful rosy pink, with white centre, carrying a large flat truss. HALLY'S "Lilacina," a bright lilac, with very large flower and compact truss. The above are all of fine bushy habits, and very free bloomers, and are now ready to send out in Autumnal plants at 3*s.* 6*d.* (or 42 penny-postage stamps) each. The three Varieties 10*s.* Fine healthy Plants of Rosa Devoniensis, from 30*s.* to 42*s.* per dozen. The "Monarch" Camellia, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* each. "Marchioness of Exeter," do. from 21*s.* to 63*s.* The usual allowance to the Trade.

THOMAS BROWN, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, and FLORIST, Slough, near Windsor, in submitting the following few select sorts of Dahlias, begs to direct attention to the ESSEX TRIUMPH, which is justly pronounced the most extraordinary flower ever produced, being a colour yet unseen in this beautiful and showy tribe of plants, and without which no stand hereafter can be considered complete. The Award of Prizes and Notices in the various Floricultural Publications given below will be the best proof of this unrivalled Dahlia's constancy and perfection.

1841. Chelmsford	. .	Sept. 12—1	Bloom	. .	1st Prize.
" Halstead	. . .	" 17—1	"	. .	1st Prize.
" Salt Hill	. . .	" 28—1	"	(5l. Cup)	1st Prize.
1842. Floricultural Society	.	" 6—9	"	. .	1st Class.
" South London	. .	" 13—4	"	. .	1st Prize.
" Salt Hill	. . .	" 16—4	"	. .	2d Prize.
" Floricultural Society	.	" 20—6	"	. .	1st Prize.
" Do. (best Dark Dahlia).		" "—1	"	. .	1st Prize.
" Sunbury	. . .	" 22—3	"	. .	1st Prize.
" Halstead	. . .	" "—1	"	. .	1st Prize.
" Floricultural Society	.	" 27-12	"	. .	1st Class.
" Ditto	. . .	Oct. 4—6	"	. .	1st Class.

The Floricultural Society of London described it as follows:—ESSEX TRIUMPH.—*Form*, good. *Substance*, good. *Arrangement*, good. *Colour*, dark maroon, good. *Eyes*, complete and good in every specimen. *Depth*, great and globular. *Size*, full. *General Form*, excellent. *Class of Quality*, FIRST RATE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

Report of Seedlings shown at the South London Floricultural Exhibition, on the 13th September.

"The first prize was awarded to "ESSEX TRIUMPH," a fine and very deep maroon-coloured flower of first-rate properties, with petals of good form and substance, centre finely elevated, and general form perfect."

Salt Hill Show, on the 16th September.

"ESSEX TRIUMPH.—This noble flower is quite a model of perfection, fine in form, and deep in petals, with a centre high and finely developed. The colour is a very deep rich maroon, the petals are finely cupped, of good substance, and well arranged."

The Floricultural Society of London's Exhibition on the 22d Sept.

"ESSEX TRIUMPH."—This fine flower was noticed last week in our report of the Salt Hill Show; it now occupies the post of honour, a situation it worthily filled, in addition to which it was placed first in class-showing, as the best dark flower. As a test of its constancy thirty-six blooms were exhibited in the room uniformally good. The general form of the flower is excellent, its size medium, with great depth of petals, the eye being perfect in all the specimens. To these fine properties we may add, that the petals are finely formed, of good substance and well arranged; the colour is of the deepest rich maroon, and being very uniform throughout, gives great grandeur to the appearance of the flower."

From the GARDENERS' GAZETTE.

September 17th.—"ESSEX TRIUMPH.—The dark flower shown last week at the meeting of the Floricultural Society, is decidedly the best of the season and obtained the first prize."

September 24th.—"ESSEX TRIUMPH, a highly symmetrical dark variety, already successfully exhibited before this Society, as well as at Salt Hill, the South London Show, and elsewhere. Besides the stand for competition a large tray of blooms was sent by Mr. Thomas Brown, of Slough, who has purchased the stock, and they exhibited a remarkable constancy, every one of them keeping up its character."

October 1st.—"ESSEX TRIUMPH.—This flower, which has perhaps the finest formed petals of any yet seen, fully kept up its former character."

From the London Daily Papers.

"The most extraordinary novelty at this exhibition (the Surrey Zoological Gardens) was a Black Dahlia, called 'ESSEX TRIUMPH,' said to have been purchased by Mr. Brown, of Slough, near Windsor, at the large sum of 100 guineas: it was the admiration of crowds, which during the day thronged round the blooms, and made it most difficult to approach the tables near enough to get a sight of it. The Scientific and the Amateur appeared delighted with the boon, that another season their gardens would be possessed of."

DAHLIAS.

	s. d.
Admiral Stopford (Trenfield), fine dark	4 feet 3 6
Antagonist (Bragg), the finest white, very constant	4 to 5—10 6
Asmodeus (Davis), dark crimson, with a fine velvet petal, was classed by the Floricultural Society	5 to 6—10 6
Brown's Blue Bonnet, light violet purple, full and constant show-flower	5— 7 6
Brown's Miranda, blush white, tipped with rose, gained 1st prize at York, August 4th; classed second at the Floricultural Society, and a prize at the Salt Hill Grand open Show, September 16	3— 7 6
Brown's Marquess of Lansdowne, shaded salmon	5 to 6— 2 6
Brown's Perpetual Grand, bright crimson, fine broad cupped petals, well arranged, full and constant, was classed first at the Floricultural Society, and awarded five prizes at the principal open Shows	5—10 6
Brown's Queen of Trumps, white, tipped with purple, petals of good substance and of great depth, classed second, on two occasions, by the Floricultural Society; also obtained four other prizes at the principal open Shows	3 to 4 feet 10 6
Bedford Surprise (Sheppard), carmine purple, very fine and constant.	5— 3 6
Confidence (Cook), orange buff, fine petal, and novel Show-flower	4 to 5— 7 6
Competitor (Hodges), rose, fine	3 to 4— 5 0
Essex Triumph (Turville), the nearest possible approach to black, with a beautiful velvetty gloss on the petal, form unrivalled, and is unquestionably the most novel and best Dahlia offered to the public	4—10 6
[*The usual allowance to the Trade on this Flower, where a dozen are taken.*]	
Mrs. Shelley (Mitchell), rose	4 to 5— 3 6
Phœnix (Headly), best scarlet	3— 2 6
Princess Royal (Hudson), creamy buff, tipped with rose	4— 2 6
Prince of Wales (Dodd), yellow	2 to 3— 2 6
Surprise (Oakley), purple, singularly tipped with white, constant, and very showy	4 to 5—10 6
Virgil (Mountjoy), dark crimson, fine Show-flower, and pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London	4—10 6

Strong and healthy plants will be ready early in May. A general list may be had on application.

FUCHSIA TODDIANA.

PLANTS of this MAGNIFICENT FUCHSIA, (the Flowers of which, in point of size, rival any other of its kind yet sent out, being nearly four inches in length) will be ready by the end of April, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, with the usual discount when six are taken. For description, see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 11th inst. Agents for London, Mr. CHARLWOOD, Seedsman, Covent Garden; and Messrs. LOWE and Co., Clapton Nursery, at which places also drawings may be seen.—THOMAS CRIPPS, Tunbridge Wells Nursery, March 16, 1843.

EXHIBITION of CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or JAPAN ROSE.—A Collection of these beautiful Exotics is now in bloom at CHANDLER and SONS' Nursery, Vauxhall. Admittance gratis.

WILLIAM WOOD AND SON have the pleasure to inform their friends that May is considered the best month for bedding out China, Bourbon, and other ROSES from pots, and of which they have a large stock of fine Plants offered at the undernamed reasonable prices, where the selection is left entirely to W. W. and SON.

DWARF ROSES.

	per doz.—s.	s.
Isle de Bourbon	12 to	18
China or Bengal	9 "	12
Tea-scented	12 "	18
Noisette and Climbing, strong	9 "	12
Banksian Yellow and white, extra strong	18	

W. W. & SON will also have ready for delivery at the same time the following select showy plants:

	s.	d.
Azalea Jenneri (Denyer), magnificent, large, rose colour, each	21	0
Fuchsia belladifoliata, per	2	0
" conspicua arborea, "	1	6
" Enchantress, "	10	6
" Eppsii, "	10	6
" St. Clare (Youell's), "	10	6
" Venus victrix, "	1	6
Kennedya Marryattæ, "	1	6
Passiflora fragrans, "	5	0
Phlox Drummondii, per doz.	3	0
" formosa, fine scarlet, "	9	0
Zichya villosa, each	3	6
Cinerarias, eight superb varieties for	4	0

Woodland's Nursery, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex.

MITCHELL'S Unrivalled Variegated DAHLIAS, viz., the BEAUTY of SUSSEX and BLANCHE SHELLEY. JAMES MITCHELL begs to announce his intention of sending out in May the above Seedling Dahlias, which he can recommend with confidence to the most limited grower; they have been justly pronounced both by foreign and English growers to be the most beautiful and the most valuable acquisition ever offered to the public. J. M. will also have fine plants of MRS. SHELLEY, which is first-rate and very scarce. The BEAUTY of SUSSEX,—This Dahlia has been placed before any other two-coloured flower, at all the principal Shows in England, viz.—the Salt Hill, the Floricultural, the South London, Maidstone, and Tonbridge Wells Shows. Colour, delicate pink, strongly edged with Cherry—the petals are cupped, of firm texture, and well arranged, never confused; the general form is excellent, and rising well in the centre; a constant show-flower—4 feet, 10*s.* 6*d.* BLANCHE SHELLEY, white, delicately tipped with purple, beautifully-cupped petals, superior form, and of great depth: a constant show-flower—5 feet, 10*s.* 6*d.* MRS. SHELLEY, delicate rosy pink, cupped petals, a constant show-flower—4 feet, 5*s.*—The usual allowance to the trade, where a dozen plants are ordered.—Piltdown Nursery, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex.

TO CARNATION and PICOTEE GROWERS.—T. ANSELL respectfully informs the above Growers that he has purchased the entire Stock, from Mr. Dover, of two splendid SEEDLING CARNATIONS, in consequence of Mr. D. giving up the fancy. T. A. begs to offer strong Plants, viz.:—

PRINCE OF WALES (Dover's), C. B. This flower is pronounced by eminent judges to be first-rate; price 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair. JEMMY WEBB (Dover's), S. B., was awarded a prize at the Carnation Show at the Crown and Anchor last season; at 7*s.* 6*d.* per pair. See the Report of the Floricultural Society. T. A. has no objection to take new plants in exchange.—Camden Nursery, Camden-town, March 31, 1843.

NEW ROSES.

T. RIVERS, jun., begs to call the attention of his Friends to the following selection of new Hybrid, Perpetual, and other Autumnal Roses, all of which are first-rate varieties, and good healthy Plants.

	s.	d.
1. Aubernon	3	6
2. Augustine Monchelet	5	0
3. Clementine Seringe	10	6
4. Comte de Paris	2	6
5. Doctor Marx (Laffay)	10	6
6. Doctor Marjolin (Do.)	10	6
7. Duc d'Aumale (Do.)	7	6
8. Lady Alice Peel (Do.)	10	6
9. Lane (Do.)	10	6
10. Madame Laffay (Do.)	3	6
11. Prince de Gales (Do.)	10	6
12. Prince Albert (Do.)	3	6
13. Prudence Rœser	5	0
14. Reine de Lyon	21	0
15. Rivers (Laffay)	7	6

[The above are quite hardy and very fragrant; Nos. 3, 12, and 13 remarkably so. Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, and 14 are quite new; these are grafted on Boursault stocks, six-inch stems.]

Damask Perpetual.		
16. Ebène, deep crimson-purple	10	6
17. Momus, very dwarf	5	0

[No. 16 is the darkest perpetual Rose known. These are also grafted on Boursault stocks, six-inch stems.]

Bourbons.		
18. Proserpine	7	6
19. Edouard Defosses	5	0
20. Madame Aubis	7	6
21. Cardinal Fesch	5	0
Chinese.		
22. Madame Bréon	3	6

[No. 22 is a superb Rose, with brilliant rose-coloured flowers, on very erect and stiff peduncles.

For many other fine varieties T. RIVERS begs to refer to his Catalogue for 1842-3.—Sawbridgeworth, Herts, April 6, 1843.

N. GAINES, FLORIST, Surrey-Lane, Battersea, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that his STOCK of PELARGONIUMS now ready for sending out are strong healthy plants. The following are a few of his Seedlings, which have been proved, and can be recommended, viz.:—

PELARGONIUMS.

Gaines's Duchess of Sutherland	63*s*	Gaines's Lady Duncannon	42*s*
" Pride of Surrey	63*s*	" Royal Adelaide	42*s*
" Orange Perfection	63*s*	" Prince of Wales	42*s*
" Amulet	63*s*	" Countess Eldon	42*s*
" Lady Sale	42*s*	" Princess Royal	42*s*
" Emperor Superb	42*s*	" Conspicuum	42*s*

DAHLIAS.

Gaines's Lord Prudhoe—dark crimson	10*s*	6*d*
" Lady Prudhoe—blush white	7	6
" Lady Duncannon—blush, shaded with lilac	10	6
" Lady of the Lake—Peach blossom	10	6
" Venus—clear white	10	6
" Surpasse Primrose—fine large primrose	7	6
" Elegans—rosy purple	10	6
" Golden Yellow—bright yellow	7	6

Catalogues of Pelargoniums, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c., may be obtained by applying as above. Feb. 2, 1843.

NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP.

WILLIAM MILLER, NURSERYMAN, Ramsgate, Kent, having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS Splendid Collections, intends offering them to the Public at the undernamed low prices—including the following Fuchsias:—Conspicua arborea (Catleugh's), Venus victrix, (Cripps'), rosea alba, Moneypennii, compacta, racemiflora, &c. Also the following distinct Verbenas:—Queen, Aurora, Stewartii variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyana, &c. &c. Fuchsias, 10*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 12*s.* per doz.; package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 4*s.* per doz., package and carriage paid to London.—Persons may depend upon their being good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Name. They will be sent out according to priority of orders in April. A remittance from unknown correspondents. Fuchsias for Bedding or borders at 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen, post-paid, or 4*s.* in pots.

W. M. obtained a Prize of 10*l.*, open to all England, for a Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, &c., at the Isle of Thanet Floricultural Show, July, 1842.

List of Pelargoniums, &c., can be had on application.

JOHN MILNE, NURSERYMAN, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, has now on Sale a fine Stock of that beautiful Creeper, Scyphanthus elegans (Loasa volubilis), which he is enabled to offer at 3*s.* each, or 30*s.* per doz. Plants may also be had of WARNER and WARNER, Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill, opposite the Exchange.—The usual allowance made to the Trade.

MOUNTJOY'S VIRGIL DAHLIA.—ON MONDAY NEXT, Plants of the above first-rate variety will be sent out at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, postage included, on receipt of Post-office orders.

Phlox Drummondi, 100 seeds, 1*s.*
25 papers choice Flower-seeds, 10*s.*
Union-road Nursery, Plymouth.—April 6, 1843.

WIDNALL'S Catalogue of CHOICE DAHLIAS, PELARGONIUMS, PERENNIALS, and Greenhouse Plants, with full descriptions and reasonable prices affixed, is now ready for delivery. Application to be made at the Grantchester Nursery, Cambridge.

S. GIRLING'S Catalogues of ENGLISH and FOREIGN DAHLIAS, PELARGONIUMS, PANSIES, VERBENAS, & FUCHSIAS, are ready, and can be had on prepaid application. The plants are healthy and strong; and the earliest orders will receive the first attention. Plants of most of the varieties can be had after the 20th of April; those cultivated by other growers procured, and forwarded the first week in May. Dane-Croft Nursery, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

CHOICE STOVE, ORCHIDACEOUS, GREENHOUSE, AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES, &c.

T. JACKSON'S PRICED CATALOGUE for 1843 may be obtained on application by Post, by forwarding two penny postage-stamps to T. JACKSON, Nurseryman, Kingston, Surrey; or, on personal application, gratis.

Kingston Nursery, March 23, 1843.

MESSRS. H. LANE and SON beg to announce that their select Catalogue of PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, HEARTSEASE, &c. &c., for the present year may be had on application at the Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Herts. For Character, &c., of FUCHSIA LANEI, see Advertisement in *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Dec. 17, 1842.

Great Berkhampstead, March 31, 1843.

FLOWER SEEDS, &c. sold by EDWARD SANG and SONS, NURSERYMEN, Kirkcaldy, N.B. The following prices include carriage to all parts of Britain:—

	s.	d.
100 Sheiwest ANNUALS, carefully selected	18	6
74 ditto	14	0
50 ditto	9	0
30 ditto	5	3
20 ditto	3	6
12 ditto	2	0
8 ditto	1	3
4 ditto	0	8
Double German 10-week Stock, 50 var., colours described	25	0
The same, in mixture, per paper	0	6
German Wall-leaved Stock, 12 varieties	6	0
The same, in mixture, per paper	0	6
German Brompton Stock, 12 varieties, for	6	0
The same, in mixture, per paper	0	6
White Cape Stock, p. paper	0	6
German China Aster, 20 varieties	10	0
The same, in mixture, per paper	0	6
German Balsam, 20 varieties, in mixture, p. paper	0	6
Double Mixed French Marigold, per paper	0	6
Zinnia elegans, in mixture, per paper	0	6
Hollyhock, in mixture, per paper	0	4
Dwarf German Larkspur, 12 varieties	4	0
The same, in mixture, per paper	0	6
Ranunculus, per paper	2	6
Cosmanthus fimbriatus, per paper	1	0
Fine mixed Scabious, per paper	0	4
Cacalia sonchifolia lutea, per paper	0	6
Datura ceratocaulon, per paper	0	6
Asiatic Cauliflower, per oz.	2	0
Endive, German varieties, per oz.	1	0
Bright Yellow Lettuce, per oz.	1	0
Asiatic Cabbage Lettuce, per oz.	1	0
Saracen Lettuce, per oz.	1	0
Flanders Spinach, do.	0	6
Brussels Sprouts, German seed, per oz.	1	0
New Flat Celery, very fine, per oz.	2	0
Improved Grange's Early Broccoli, fine, per oz.	2	0
Dwarf Danish Broccoli, per oz.	1	6
True Russian Cabbage, per oz.	1	0
Peacock's Dwarf Cabbage, per oz.	0	8
White Globe Onion, per oz.	0	8
Dark Red Beet, per oz.	0	6
Dwarf German Curled Greens, per oz.	0	6

Catalogues forwarded on application.—April 1, 1843.

WILLIAM LYNN, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, and FLORIST, late of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, respectfully informs the Gentry and Public in general, that he is now carrying on the above business, and connected therewith a GARDEN TOOL WAREHOUSE, at the premises, No. 10, Church-street, Hackney, opposite Morning-lane. W. L. begs to state that his collection of Culinary, Garden, and Flower Seeds is of the very best quality, and true to kind; likewise his Fruit-Trees, Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Perennial and Bulbous Roots. His Garden Utensils are also of the best description, at prices which, he trusts, with industry, punctuality, and attention, will secure to him general patronage.

W. L. solicits particular attention to his new PEA, LYNN'S DWARF WRINKLED MARROW, 2*s.* 6*d.* per quart, which is superior to the Knight's Marrows, and much more advantageous, especially in small gardens, its height being 3 to 4 feet; it is the most prolific summer and autumn Pea ever introduced—perpetual in its bearing, the pod quite full, and of delicious flavour, even when nearly ripe.—Catalogues of Seeds, Garden Implements, &c., may be had on application, inclosing a postage-stamp.

WARNER AND WARNER, SEEDSMEN, No. 28, Cornhill, London, beg respectfully to return their best thanks to their friends for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them for many years past, and at the same time to contradict a report which has been circulated of their intention of retiring from business.

W. & W. most respectfully make it known to their friends that they have no such intention. Having made a change of some of the hands they had engaged for many years, their situations are filled up with men of general and practical abilities, and they trust they will ever give satisfaction to those who kindly favour them with their support.

N. B.—W. & W. beg further to call the attention of their Friends and the Public to their large Collection of Herbaceous Plants, including all the New and Choice varieties. The new Affghan Clover, 6*d.* per paper.

HENRY HAMMOND, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, Mundford, near Brandon, Suffolk, respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that the late fine season for preserving his admired WHITE CAPE BROCCOLI enables him to offer it at 3*s.* 6*d.* a packet, which will contain half an ounce. The many orders already received from those who were purchasers last year justify H. H. in again offering it to the public. The flavour is not only equal to any Cauliflower, but it is as hardy as any of the Cabbage tribe. By sowing in March, the end of May, and August, a supply may be had nearly all the year. If any gentleman wishes for information respecting its quality, a reference to the undermentioned Gardeners will meet with an immediate reply:—Mr. Wylie, His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Euston Hall; Mr. Piper, Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, Merton Hall; Mr. Hammond, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., Lynford Hall; Mr. Browniy, John Angerstein's, Esq., Weeting Hall. Messrs. Flanagan, Seedsmen, Mansion-house-street, London, who can warrant the stock, and will carefully execute any orders entrusted to them.—Mundford, April 5, 1843.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The last day, on which Tickets for the ensuing Exhibitions at the Garden can be issued to Fellows at the privileged Price of 3*s.* 6*d.* each, is Tuesday, April 18.
21, Regent-st., April 7, 1843.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, April 11	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Tuesday, April 18	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Wednesday, April 19	Floricultural	5 P.M.
Friday, April 21	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Saturday, April 22	Botanical	8 P.M.
	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.

WE last year gave our readers some information (p. 299) concerning the new Fruit and Kitchen Garden which is in course of formation for her Majesty at Frogmore. Having recently had an opportunity of again inspecting the works, we are sure that every one will be glad to know what progress has been made.

The departments intended for dwarf trees are in almost all cases planted. About 4,000 feet of wall have been erected, and these are all planted with the choicest fruit-trees. The great range of forcing-houses, with a dwelling-house in the middle, is in an advanced state, and will—in part, at least—be ready to receive plants in a month or two. A low terrace-wall, parallel with the main range, cuts off the quarters of fruit-trees and kitchen-garden produce from a turfed border, laid out in parterred flower-beds, which will form a fine object by the side of a broad gravelled roadway in front of the forcing-houses, but separated from them by the necessary Vine-borders. At the back of the principal range of glass have been constructed fruit-rooms, mushroom-houses (one of which is at work), store-rooms, lodging-rooms for men, potting sheds, and other useful places. Then, in rear of this large range, is a vast quantity of pits and small houses for succession Pines, Cucumbers, Melons, Strawberries, and all the infinite variety of forced produce required for her Majesty's table.

It would be premature to enter into greater details at present, but we trust that hereafter, when all is finished, we shall have an opportunity of giving plans of the whole arrangement. There are, however, some points to which attention may be at once directed.

In the first place, all the heating is effected with hot-water pipes, the upper rows of which are cast with evaporating pans; the boilers are of the waggon shape, and the fittings of the furnaces and ash-pits are on the same plan as that adopted from Mr. Ainger's designs in the Horticultural Society's great conservatory at Chiswick. In order to feed the evaporating pans, hollow copper tubes, pierced with holes and connected with a reservoir, are carried along the range of pipes a little above the pans, so that water can at any time be turned on or off.

Ventilation is effected by sliding down the sashes, by pierced shutters in the back wall, and by front perpendicular sashes hinged at the upper edge. There are some beautiful mechanical contrivances connected with these arrangements. A screw on the back wall will slide backwards and forwards, at the same moment all the pierced ventilators alternating with 15 sashes; and by means of a rack and quadrant the 15 other front perpendicular lights may be elevated more or less without any necessity to walk upon the Vine-borders or to touch the sashes. The importance of this in preventing the destruction of glass, and in the saving of labour, need not be insisted on.

The sashes and rafters are of metal, and the glass, which is in long lengths, and cut to a half-lozenge at the laps, is of British sheet glass, by far the best material for garden purposes. The laps are constructed with lead, and a hole is left at the point of the lozenge for the escape of condensed water.

While the general design of this regal garden, as far as it has been carried out, does honour to the judgment of the noble Lords who have sanctioned the plans of Mr. Ingram and the architect, we are also bound to add that the beautiful workmanship of Mr. Jones, of Birmingham, who constructs the iron roofs, metal sashes, and mechanism, of the Messrs. Baileys, who have the contract for the heating apparatus, and of those who have been engaged in the builder's work, fully justify the confidence that has been placed in them by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

POTATOES, some say, are the curse of Ireland; we say they are the blessing of overpeopled Europe. Be that as it may, everybody is now thinking of their Potato crop, and therefore it is desirable to mention a few well-attested facts relating to their cultivation which have come out during the last year, exclusive of such notices as have from time to time appeared in our *Chronicle*.

It appears from a pamphlet recently published by Messrs. Gibbs and Co.,* that guano has been found a very useful application. Mr. Robert Bell, of Gunsbro', near Listowel, states that this substance, drilled in at the rate of 2½ cwt. per acre, produced an extraordinarily heavy crop, the most abundant indeed ever seen in his part of Ireland; he also found nitrate of soda very efficient, but guano was the best. A farmer, however, writing anonymously in the *Galloway Register*, asserts that guano, with him, was inferior to farm-yard dung on light land; the produce of the latter being 12 tons 8 cwt., while guano produced only 10 tons on the same quantity of land, although he used 6 cwt. an acre; but then his Potatoes obtained with dung, cost him 14*s.* 2*d.* a ton, while those from guano cost but 7*s.* 2*d.*; so that the crop obtained with guano was most profitable. In these results, however, there is nothing like the precision that is found in some capital experiments, recorded by Professor Johnston in the last Number of his valuable suggestions† for experiments in agriculture.

For the details of the experiments we must refer to the pamphlet itself, which should be, and from its cheapness may be, in the hands of every farmer and master gardener in the kingdom. They were conducted by Mr. Fleming, of Barochan, and are models for imitation.

In a light loamy soil, with a hard subsoil retentive of water, the following produce was obtained:—

No.	Low Field, Barochan. Description of Top Dressings.	Quantity of dressing applied per imperial acre.	Produce in pecks of 35 pounds each.	Produce in bolls of 5 cwt. each per imperial acre.	Produce in tons, &c., per imperial acre.	Cost of dressings per imperial acre, including carriage and putting on.
		cwt.	pecks.	bolls.	tons. cwt. qrs.	£ s. d.
1	Sulph. of Magnesia	1	180	90	22 10 —	1 9 0
	Nitrate of Soda	1				
2	Sulphate of Soda	1½	151	75½	18 17 2	1 4 9
	Sulph. of Ammonia	½				
4	Nitrate of Potash	1¼	148	74	18 10 —	2 3 0
5	Sulphate of Soda	1¼	144	72	18 — —	1 4 9
	Nitrate of Soda	¼				
6	Nitrate of Soda	1½	128	64	16 — —	1 11 0
7	Sulph. of Ammonia	1½	116	58	14 10 —	1 11 0
8	Sulph. of Magnesia	1½	106	53	13 5 —	0 12 6
9	Sulphate of Soda	2	98	49	12 15 —	0 15 0
10	Nothing but Dung	10 cub. yds	98	49	12 15 —	0 0 0

In this case, an amount of produce, very unusual under any circumstances, was obtained *by mixing together two salts, neither of which was remarkable for its effects when employed separately*; and, according to the table, at the cost of 29*s.* only, in addition to the ordinary dressing of manure. The farm-yard manure was spread at the bottom of the drills when the Potatoes were planted (April 18), and the saline matters were added afterwards (June 1) as a top-dressing; the sort employed was the Early American, and the distance between the rows was 26 inches. It is hard to say, in this case, what the action could have been; we cannot well refer it to the sulphate of magnesia, although that agent has been strongly recommended by Liebig, combined with cloacine; for when used by itself, it produced, in the experiment now recorded, only 13 tons and a quarter; and in another case, mentioned by Mr. Fleming, not quite 11½ tons were obtained from it. Nor does it appear clear for what reason sulphate of magnesia should be so useful; for, according to Sprengel, magnesia in good mealy Potatoes, analysed by him, did not exist to the amount of more than 0.104 in 100,000 [parts of the fixed matter, nor did this earth exceed 0.488, in a case where Potato parings were analysed by themselves. Neither is the mystery in any way explained by a curious case mentioned by Professor Johnson in another place, where produce at the rate of 30 tons an acre was gathered from a small plot of ground, top-dressed "with a mixture of ⅓ nitrate of soda and ⅔ sulphate of soda." The fact, however, is most interesting and important, whatever the explanation of it may prove to be.

In another experiment by the same gentleman, guano, used at the rate of 3 cwt. an acre, brought a crop of 18½ tons, merely when put in with the sets and not subsequently top-dressed, no other manure being used, and the whole cost therefor being about 36*s.* an acre. In a second case, under the same circumstances as the last, when a different sort of Potato was employed, and where the soil unmanured brought only 6¾ tons, 4 cwt. of guano, worth 48*s.*, produced rather more than 14¼ tons; 4 cwt. of guano with 25 bushels of ashes, 15¾; and the same quantity of guano with 20 bushels of charcoal, 17½ tons; on the other hand bone-dust, at the rate of 45 tons an acre, only yielded 9¾ tons of produce.

What the subsequent effect of these substances on the land may be is an important point to determine, but cannot be at present stated. This valuable fact seems however to have come out, namely, *that sets taken in* 1842, *from Potatoes treated with the nitrate and sulphate of soda in* 1841, *produced a better crop than sets obtained from the same variety, which had not been so dressed, to the extent of* 3¾ *tons per acre.*

"In so far, therefore," says Prof. Johnson, "as this experiment is to be relied upon,—for we must not be hasty in drawing general conclusions,—it appears that the benefit to be derived from a skilful treatment of the Potato plant does not terminate with the greater immediate crop we reap, but extends also into future years, improving the seed and rendering its after-culture more productive.

"This idea is worth pursuing, were it only for the purpose of making out the possible existence of so important a physiological law—how much more when it appears so pregnant with important practical results. But thus it is in all cases, that the prosecution of experimental research, with immediate reference either to purely scientific or to purely practical results, ends in improving and benefitting both abstract science and economical practice.

"I am unwilling to follow out or to reason upon this possible law, as if it were really established; but the possibility of its truth appears to throw light upon such questions as this—why the seed must occasionally be changed if large crops are to be continually reaped. One soil may be adapted to give the plant a large supply of this or that substance in which the other soil is comparatively deficient: and it may be possible to medicate our seed-corn, while growing, so as to give it the qualities which at present it can acquire only by a change of soil."

Next week we shall return to this important subject.

WE are much pleased to find that our own opinion with respect to the advantage of small allotments let to labourers is confirmed by numerous letters received on the subject. All those who have tried the system, without exception, are satisfied with the result. It is to be regretted that some tenant farmers are still prejudiced against it; and we should rejoice if we could convince them of the unreasonableness of their fears. They think that the labourers' time and attention will be too much taken up by their gardens, and that they will neglect their regular work. Experience has shown that this is a groundless fear. The farmer should make the occupation of a small portion of land a part of the wages paid to the labourer, and hire him by the year, with the condition that any wilful neglect or misconduct which would justify the dismissal of the labourer, would also deprive him of his garden; the value of the growing crop, according to a fair valuation, being paid him. There must be a mutual tie between the farmer and his labourer, and this can never exist where their interests seem opposed to each other. If the labourer knows that whenever his employer can do without him and save the wages which he pays him, he will discharge him, he can feel no interest in his master's prosperity; but when he sees that the master strives to find constant employment for his regular men, and that it is only when driven by absolute necessity, from their misconduct or his own losses, that he discharges any of them, the labourer will do his utmost to do his work well, and will feel the same interest in his master's success as farm-servants living in the family used to do. His master, on the other hand, will rejoice to see his men comfortable, and will encourage their industry, allowing them now and then a spare day, if they require it, to work in their gardens, for which they will gladly allow a day's pay to be deducted from their wages. But the great advantage of small allotments is, that the labourer's wife and family can be usefully employed, and will, in general, suffice for the lighter, but most important, part of the work, which consists in hoeing and weeding the crops, gathering the produce, feeding the pigs, and wheeling out the manure to make composts. Children, under the guidance of the mother, delight in such work, and learn early in life the advantages of industry. We would that, besides the allotment—which, if possible, should not be far from the dwelling—every labourer's cottage had a neat, small garden, with patches of flowers and beds of culinary vegetables; for this purpose, 10 poles (the 16th of an acre), are sufficient. The allotment may be from a quarter to half an acre, according to the number in the family; and in this may be raised such crops as suit the soil, a certain portion being provided for the pigs, which not only add to the food of the family but provide the manure. Far from interfering with the master's interest, this occupation will fill up that time which is now too often devoted to the beer-shop. An uneducated man has few resources in himself; active employment, without too great fatigue, is a recreation to him; and the more comfortable his home is, the happier he will be, and the more cheerfully he will perform his duty.

Fully impressed with the truth of what we have here asserted, we will most readily concur in the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural labourer

* Guano; its Analysis and Effects; illustrated by the latest experiments.

† Suggestions for Experiments in Practical Agriculture, No. III., Blackwood.

by giving all the information which we are possessed of respecting the laying out and the management of small allotments, which may be considered as something between a kitchen-garden and a field; and if we can induce proprietors and occupiers of land to enter into our views, and encourage industry, sobriety, and honesty in the labouring population by a proper attention to their welfare, we shall be amply rewarded for all the pains we have taken to investigate the subject and to collect information.—*M.*

[In our notice of this subject in the last Number, we regret to find that "Colne" has been incorrectly printed for "Calne," and "Burnhill" for "Bremhill."]

ON THE TRANSMISSION OF CUTTINGS TO INDIA.

On a former occasion (p. 539, 1842), you published an account of the attempts which had been made to transmit cuttings of fruit-trees to India, when the partial success with some, and the complete success with others, was detailed. It was then stated that almost all the cuttings of the Jargonelle Pear which had been sent to Bombay, and arrived in January, had rooted, and were very flourishing till the hot season came on. Bombay is 6000 miles from Falmouth, and is the first point of India which the cuttings reach, after leaving the steamer; having, however, made a short journey across the Desert, or from Cairo to Suez. The equability of temperature at sea being much greater than on land, the trial is much severer when seeds or cuttings have to be carried a long journey over the heated plains of a country like India.

In the former communication, it was also stated, on the authority of Dr. Falconer, that the cuttings of fruit-trees, especially of a Jargonelle Pear, &c., Malo di Carlo Apple, after making a further journey of 900 miles from Bombay to Saharunpore, had arrived there in a more or less vigorous state; and that when put into the ground, there was every prospect of the development of buds and of roots being effected. These cuttings had had their ends dipped in sealing-wax, were rolled up in cotton, and afterwards wrapped up in an envelop of India-rubber cloth; the object being to retain the natural moisture of the cuttings, and to prevent their being dried up by the exposure to great heat.

So much success having attended this trial, it was determined to repeat the experiment at the favourable season, that is, in November last; when the cuttings are in a fit state to travel, and the temperature is lower than at any other time of the year, if we consider the time of their departure from this country, and that of their arrival in India. Some modification was made in the mode of packing. Instead of the ends being dipped in sealing-wax, the whole cutting was coated with bees-wax, then wrapped in cotton, and afterwards enveloped in India-rubber cloth.

The packets were made up at the India House on the 30th of October, and must have left Falmouth on the 1st of November. From Bombay, which the mail usually reaches in about 40 days, the cuttings had to be carried a land journey of about 1320 miles, to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, which they reached on the 30th of December. A letter from Mr. Griffith states that three out of the five Apple-cuttings seemed quite fresh; of these, two were Golden Pippins, and one Duchesse d'Angoulême. The ground having been carefully prepared for their reception, and the season favourable, it was hoped they would succeed; but a postscript of the 15th of January states that the Apple-cuttings remained in the same state, but that the seeds sent were almost all coming up beautifully. This experiment was made rather for the purpose of ascertaining how the mode of packing would answer, than with the hope of the cuttings succeeding completely. But enough has been learnt for future trials with cuttings of trees better suited to the Calcutta climate.

By the same mail a number of cuttings were sent to the Botanic Garden at Saharunpore; these arrived on the 28th of December. Dr. Jameson, who has taken charge of the Garden since Dr. Falconer has been obliged to leave in consequence of ill-health, writes on the 20th of January the following report of the state they arrived in:—1, Duchesse d'Angoulême, one specimen alive, the other dead, probably owing to the lateral twigs having been cut off and not sealed up. 2, Golden Pippin, with faint vitality, the pith discoloured, and the liber faintly green. 3, Glout Morceau, one dead, owing to the lateral branches having been cut off and not sealed; two alive, being devoid of them. 4, Malo di Carlo, in fine condition. 5, Gansel's Bergamot, upper end faint vitality; two specimens dead, the lateral twigs having been cut off and not sealed; three specimens in good condition. 6, Colmar, faint vitality upper end. 7, Jargonelle; eight specimens, all in good condition. "From the above statement it will be seen that this transmission may be considered a most successful one, and if cuttings void of lateral branches are sent, no doubt every one will arrive in good condition."

The success having been so considerable, and the additional experience, with the adoption of Mr. Beaton's suggestions (vide *Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. ii. p. 558), will no doubt enable future trials to be made with complete success.

The cuttings sent to Bombay do not seem to have reached in such good order as last year, nor indeed so well as those sent at the same time to Calcutta and Saharunpore, the reasons for which do not appear; but great success has attended an attempt to send some seeds, which had not previously been found to travel well—that is, the Spanish Chesnut and Filbert: these in previous travels not only became decomposed, but destroyed every thing else that was contained in the same package. On the present occasion, the Chesnuts and Filberts were enveloped in a coat of Bees'-wax, so as to be in fact hermetically sealed from the influence of the elements, and all at the same time to retain their natural moisture. It was intended to have enveloped the Chesnuts, &c. in a coating of gum, but the mucilage not being thick enough, ran off, and required some time to dry; bees'-wax is preferable. Respecting these, Dr. Gibson writes on 23d Jan.: "The cuttings look dry, but I do not despair of them. Most of the Chesnuts were in good, and I hope vegetating, order; so also the Filberts, whereof I tasted one, and it had not the slightest smack of rancidity. As I fear trusting them to the dry Deccan air at this season of the year, I have taken the precaution of putting them in pots before sending them up the Ghauts." If these vegetate, the success will hardly be less important than that with the cuttings, for we may not only send such seeds to India, but also obtain from thence others, such as the Acorn, which we now find so much difficulty in obtaining in a vegetative state.—*J. F. R.*

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. XV.

Un feuille m'instruit plus sur mon être,
Que de vains arguments où se perd la raison.

Buds.—If any part of the curious economy of plants more than another justified this expression of the French writer, it may be found in the beautiful order and admirable contrivance manifested by the buds which are now everywhere pushing out from the branches of trees and expanding into leaves.

Only a few days since, these bodies were seemingly dead; they were dry tubercles sitting close to the branches, and scarcely distinguishable from the bark. Some were covered with wool, as in the Magnolia and a few of the Poplars; others were coated over with varnish, like the Horse-chesnut and Tacamahac tree; while others were guarded with serried rows of shelly scales. Now that the warmth and the rain and the sunny days of spring have come, the buds have aroused themselves from their slumbers, and the wool, the varnish, and the guardian scales themselves, are disappearing.

It was not without a motive that in the autumn the trees were caused to clothe themselves with wool, or to exude a varnish impenetrable to rain, or to form shell within shell, as an outer coating of their buds. An inspection of the latter just at this season of the year explains the cause of all this unerring care. The buds are the seat of vitality; they are the points whence vegetable life is extended; they are the cases that inclose the tender organs which afterwards become the branches and the flowers. And most wonderful is the beautiful order with which these parts are disposed in their winter receptacle. Every tree affords a study most worthy of contemplation. Those, indeed, who look with idle eyes on the fair works of the Creation can perceive nothing extraordinary in a bud; for them it is a lump, a wart, an anything, rough and dingy, hard and dry—as little interesting as a stone; they know nothing of the admirable symmetry with which its interior is arranged; they dream not of its contents being as perfectly organised as the most complicated parts of their own frame. And yet an inspection of the first tree that moves in the spring might read them a lesson well worthy their remembrance.

Take the Abele tree: there we have row over row of dry, brown, downy scales, each forming a little cavity which intercepts the cold. Immediately beneath them lies a pair of tiny leaves rolled round each other, and buried in wool; if they are turned back another pair is disclosed yet smaller, again rolled over each other, and beneath these another and another and another pair, each smaller than the last, but each exactly like that which preceded it, until the eye is unable to separate the tiny forms that lie within the innermost of the many living chambers. Of these half-invisible forms, each will by degrees expand itself into the likeness of that which went before it; the centre of the bud will lengthen out to make room for them, and so from the dry, brown, downy tumour of the winter, a living branch will by degrees extend.

Look next upon the Horse-Chesnut,—Its bud consists of large, shining, varnished scales, impenetrable to rain; these by degrees repel each other and drop off; even the outermost and smallest of them are placed in opposite pairs, crossing each other; their successors maintain the same position, but are thinner and greener; and they so stick together by their natural glue that they can hardly be separated by the hand without tearing; yet at the command of the sunbeams they readily slide over each other, and at last form a green rosette of many parts, looking like an early flower. In no case is the arrangement of overlying each other in opposite pairs, crossing and covering each other, departed from. But as we approach the centre of the bud, the varnish disappears and is replaced by a wool, thin at first, but thickening greatly as we approach the interior. Arrived beyond the outer circles of the scales, we come upon little parts, folded like a lady's fan, and looking like tiny hands clasped in prayer, but enveloped in the softest wool; these too are in opposite pairs, crossing each other as before, and so diminishing towards the centre that at last they become too delicate and fine to be separated from their downy coating.

And so it is with all buds; they are always organs containing the beginnings of leaves or flowers, most curiously disposed one within the other, and gradually unfolding as the powers of growth are renewed by the genial influences of spring. And, what is more especially worthy of note, each bud, of all the myriads that are borne upon a tree, is exactly like the others, in all their minutiæ of structure; on whatever plan one tender leaf is folded up in a bud, upon that exact plan are folded all the other leaves; and every leaf, in every bud, of every branch, of every individual of that same species, is the same. There is no error, no deviation, no uncertainty in this matter; but the rule is universal and without exception. Can anything be a more wonderful evidence of design and admirable plan in the creation than such a fact as this? Can any conceivable circumstance exceed in beauty that of millions of buds on a tree, suddenly starting at once into leaf, each being so exactly like its fellow, that no one shall be able to detect a difference among them? The mind can imagine nothing more worthy of study than these curious facts; they belong to a field of observation of which the idle world knows nothing; they open out a source of admiration, the stream from which is deep and wide, and inexhaustible. The quiet enjoyment which they supply, how infinitely is it beyond the unsatisfactory and painful pleasures of the idle throng of fashion!

Ah! world unknown! how charming is thy view!
Thy pleasures many, and each pleasure new.
Ah! world experienced! What of thee is told?
How few thy pleasures, and those few how old!

R. E.

HEATHS.

(*Continued from page* 206.)

The next but principal item in Heath cultivation is the soil. Near London, some 15 years ago, the Wimbledon Common peat was sought after, and considered absolutely indispensable; within these few years, the Shirley peat has been greatly preferred. The former has caused the dissolution of several of my best plants, not only Heaths but other things. I can only designate it as a clayey peat, which, when wet, retains the moisture for a long time. The Shirley is an improvement upon it, but it requires to be kept full two years in a mass before the fibrous or rooty portion of the sod has rotted and amalgamated with the peaty particles. This peat I consider also to have its defects; these are—a spunginess, with a considerable quantity of Grass, which ought to be carefully removed. I have found that the thin layers of peat found in woods on a gravelly substratum, varying from three to eight inches in thickness, and containing white grit, is extremely light and porous, being composed of much vegetable matter. The wood growing on such soil is generally Oak underwood. I have found this peat, when mixed with a 12th part of Reigate sand, particularly adapted to the growth of Heaths, and in fact for most other purposes for which this soil is used, as it will bear to be pressed down in potting without fear of its stopping the water.

In watering Heaths I do not regard the temperature; I have never discovered any ill effects from using water from the open air, provided the front sashes are open, which is the case on all occasions when the thermometer will maintain a height of 35° in the house. The quality of the water is the main point, and rain-water only should be used. The following will show, however, that sudden cold is not productive of injury to Heaths:—In Murphy's winter, my careless gardener did not prepare against an unexpected change during the night; a very severe frost took place, and the surface mould of the pots was actually frozen without injuring the Heaths, of which I had some 60 or 70 sorts. My maxim is to avoid heat if possible; therefore my gardener was partly exonerated, although a careful man should be on the alert for change of weather, if the night should be clear and cold. But when compelled, by unusually severe frost, to shut up the house, be careful on the return of mild weather not to expose the plants too much at first. It will be found that the shoots have made a slight advance by confinement, and a sudden check therefore, produced by wind and air, will be liable to turn them brown.

Having described my mode of choosing, potting, and watering Heaths, as well as selecting Peat-mould, I will subjoin my plan of treating these plants in summer, about which different opinions exist. Some collections are, about the middle of June, taken out of the house and fully exposed to wind, rain, sun, damp nights, &c., during the remainder of the summer. Others I have observed partially exposed, having the shade of trees from midday sun; while a third collection is wholly kept within the house. The first plan is adopted by nurserymen, from the facility which it affords in watering; and the plants being placed close together, they fare better than you would expect, and afford a kind of protection to each other. Still the burning sun of July, August, and part of September, with the succeeding heavy dews, has the effect of depriving the plants of their leaves; hence those unsightly things which exhibit a bare stem for three parts of their height. From first to last, the preservation of the foliage is the main object of the cultivator. Full exposure to the sun is certainly not the way to preserve it; and wholly depriving the plants of it, encourages the mildew, or turns them pale. My house is lofty and in a very airy situation, with the stage near enough to the glass to allow plants three feet high to stand on it; yet at its lowest side, it is five feet from the flooring of the house. I have a bench raised three feet from the floor, and five from the glass, attached to the supporters of the stage; and on this the specimens stand. Another bench is placed over the flue, but separated six inches from it; this I recommend to be as low as possible, that the plants behind may have the full benefit of air; whereas, if they were placed on a level with each other they would intercept the drying breeze. I prefer the old flue to hot water, as, being attached to the brickwork, it certainly dries the house. I know it may be said that the dryness produced by a flue is injurious to plants; but with Heaths, within 100 or more miles of London, we are seldom obliged to use fire in a house perfectly closed, although in very sharp frosts

it is sometimes necessary; yet, during the day, the sun will run up the thermometer, without any fire-heat, to 50 or 55 deg. In very damp weather, I heat the flue, and open all the sashes, for the purpose of admitting a larger volume of air; the lower sashes on the roof also slide up.

The benches in front on which the specimens stand, I recommend, during the summer, to be filled up on either side with planks, so as to form a trough, which for 8s or larger pots should be one foot in depth. This may be filled with cinders, and gently sprinkled in very hot days with water. It has the effect of preserving the pots cool, yet not damp, for any length of time; and constant drenching is thereby avoided. On hot sunny days I shade and open every sash and door. It frequently happens, however, that in June, and even July, we have a bright sun, yet not accompanied with intense heat; in which case I give the Heaths the full benefit of it, and a slight syringing early in the morning; but this must be done with judgment. About the first week in August the house should be cleaned; putting the plants, arranged in the same manner as in the house, on a bench and stage of a similar construction to the one in-doors, but against a north wall, and in an airy situation. From the sides of the stage raise two or more upright supporters, upon which fit on some canvas blinds, not only to protect the top, but the sides, when high wind or heavy rains are likely to prevail. I recommend the top to be waterproof. In the third week in September, house the plants, but give night and day all the air possible. By degrees the wood will become ripened, and there will then be no fear of mildew. This plan I have partly pursued, and would carry out entirely, but for the expense.—*Erica.*

ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

By Professor Charles Sprengel. (Translated from the German.)

(*Continued from page* 208.)

d. Oat Straw.—100,000 parts of ripe air-dried Oat straw consist of 47,000 parts of woody fibre, 0.800 of resin and wax, 52,000 parts of substances soluble in water and potash; which latter substances contain (according to Boussingault) 360 parts of nitrogen. 100,000 parts of the straw contain of mineral substances:—

4.584	parts of	silica
0.152	,,	lime
0.022	,,	magnesia
0.870	,,	potash
0.002	,,	soda
0.006	,,	alumina
0.002	,,	oxide of iron
0.006	,,	oxide of manganese
0.012	,,	phosphoric acid
0.079	,,	sulphuric acid
0.005	,,	chlorine
5.740	parts of mineral substances.	

100 parts of Oat-straw contain, therefore, 5.7 lbs. mineral substances, amongst which are nearly $\frac{2}{10}$ lb. of potash. If, therefore, amongst the dung carried on a Magdeburg acre of land, there are 3,000 lbs. of stable-straw, this acre will so obtain 27 lbs. of potash, which must have a great influence on the crops. The nitrogen of the straw is of less importance, as 2,000 lbs. do not contain more than 10 or 11 lbs. As the straw of Oats also contains little lime, magnesia, soda, sulphuric and phosphoric acid or chlorine, so far as these mineral substances are concerned, it is incapable of yielding such good manure as Rye-straw, Wheat, or Barley; and this is consistent with the experience of large farms.

e. Buck-Wheat Straw.—100,000 parts of ripe air-dried Buck-Wheat-straw contain 54,000 parts of woody fibre, 1,000 parts of resin and wax, and 45,000 parts of substances soluble in water and potash; according to Boussingault, the latter contain 480 parts of nitrogen.

100,000 parts of the straw contain of mineral substances:—

0.140	parts of	silica
0.704	,,	lime
1.292	,,	magnesia
0.332	,,	potash
0.062	,,	soda
0.026	,,	alumina
0.015	,,	oxide of iron
0.032	,,	manganese
0.217	,,	sulphuric acid
0.288	,,	phosphoric acid
0.095	,,	chlorine
3.203	parts of mineral substances.	

100 lbs. of Buck-Wheat straw consequently contain 3.2 lbs. mineral substances. As these are principally such as are most nutritious to plants, and as the quantity of nitrogen is also considerable, it is evident that Buck-Wheat litter will yield better manure than that of Barley, Oats, or Rye. The straw of Buck-Wheat forms an exception to the general rule, that the manuring qualities of plants are in the same ratio as their nutritive qualities, it being a bad fodder; this, however, is caused by the presence of a peculiar substance, which is apt to injure cattle. Indeed, some other species of Buck-Wheat, such as Polygonum Hydropiper, Persicaria, amphibium, lapathifolium, and minus, are also noxious to cattle.

Buck-Wheat straw, under favourable circumstances, undergoes speedy decomposition, for which reason manure obtained from its litter will only act for a short time. Like the straw of Oats and Barley it shrinks much when used as litter, so that more of it is required than of either Rye or Wheat-straw, for keeping the beds of cattle dry.

(*To be continued.*)

ON THE CULTIVATION OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

A correspondent, signing himself "Amateur," writes as follows: "I had a pretty good show of Chrysanthemums last season, but yet not to my mind, and therefore I should like to know the best way of beginning with them, so as to produce the finest flowers—the shape and bushiness of the plants being no object, as they are placed close together on a stand when in flower. Should the shoots which are growing thickly on the old stools in the greenhouse be taken up with roots now, or allowed to grow on, and the stems made into cuttings afterwards? If taken off now, should they be 'stopped'—if so, when should this be done? I grew a flower of Magnet to 5¼ inches in diameter, but there was only one upon the plant."

There is one error in the cultivation of Chrysanthemums into which the inexperienced Amateur is apt to be led, and that is—neglecting or paying but little attention to his plants after the flowering season is past. They are either allowed to remain in a warm greenhouse, and forced into growth, or they are thrown aside and neglected until late in the summer, when he recollects that they are wanted for winter flowering. Like the greater part of herbaceous things of this description they are tenacious of life, and easily grown; but if they are to be cultivated well, a regular system of management is necessary. After the flowering season is past, and the old stems cut down, the plants should be removed from the greenhouse or conservatory, and placed in a cold frame, where they are merely protected from severe frost. Here they should have plenty of air, and on fine days the lights should be drawn quite off, and the plants fully exposed. When the winter is mild, they will stand very well unprotected; but owing to their having been grown and excited in the greenhouse, they are more apt to suffer from severe weather than if they had been planted out in the open air; for this reason it is always better to have the means of giving them some slight protection. If they are kept too close and warm in winter, they begin to grow fast, the leaves are yellow, and the stems weak, and consequently they form bad cuttings when the season of propagation comes round. But if they are merely protected and attended to as has been already described, they grow slowly and make excellent cuttings.

The proper time for striking cuttings depends upon the objects which the propagator has in view. Nurserymen who want a good stock of a particular kind may propagate it at almost any season, and generally begin very early in spring. But for ordinary purposes, from the middle of March to the middle of April, is quite soon enough, and the Amateur can then do so without any artificial heat, which is of great consequence to those who have very limited gardens. It matters very little whether the cuttings are taken off with roots or without them, as in the latter case they will form them in a few days, and soon begin to grow rapidly. The frame should be kept very close, moist, and shaded, until the cuttings have formed roots for their support; when this takes place a little air may be admitted gradually as the plants will bear it, and then afterwards they must be fully exposed.

The shifting of the plants in the earlier part of the summer should be particularly attended to. If this is neglected, no good after-management will save them from losing their leaves and looking badly in autumn and winter. As soon as they are fairly starting into growth, the top of each should be nipped out with the finger and thumb, which will cause several young shoots to spring from the under part of the plant, and thus form it into a compact bush. This may be repeated two or three times with advantage in the earlier part of the season with the free-flowering kinds; but after the plant is fairly formed it should be discontinued, otherwise the flowering will be injured. The cultivator must exercise his own judgment in this respect, as it may suit the purpose in some parts of the country and not in others, as well as with some of the varieties only. For example, about London the system answers admirably; but it is very doubtful whether it would do about Edinburgh, or further north, particularly in cold, wet summers. "Amateur," whose letter was quoted at the commencement, should attend particularly to this part of the treatment, as his plants would probably flower better if not "stopped," or, at most, only once, as he does not care about handsome specimens. The size of the pots into which the plants are shifted will depend entirely upon the views of the cultivator. Large pots, such as 16s, 12s, and 8s, for the last shifting, answer well for those who wish to see fine leafy plants, in preference to others with naked stems; but where this size is inconvenient, of course they must be grown in smaller pots—they may be flowered well in 32s and 24s.

The soil for their growth can scarcely be too rich; about equal parts of loam, dung, leaf-mould, and sand, make an excellent compost. Manure-water is also an excellent material, with which they can be watered twice or thrice a week during the growing season. Exposed as they are, fully to the sun, they require a very abundant supply of water, which ought never to be neglected, because if it is, the under-leaves will fall from the plants and make them unsightly. An abundant supply of water, and particularly manure-water at certain times, rich free soil, judicious "stopping," and ordinary management in other respects, will always ensure an abundant bloom upon these plants in autumn and winter, when we have little else to render our greenhouses and conservatories gay. And as they are grown all the summer in the open air, those who have a cool vinery or any other empty house in the autumn, can easily have plenty of flowers at that season, with but little extra room. They may be removed to the house about the middle of October, when some of the earlier kinds are just coming into flower. It is a bad plan to take them in too early, as the leaves generally begin to fall soon afterwards.

Those who wish to make very large specimens of these plants with little trouble, sometimes plant them out in a rich border in April or May, as soon as the cuttings are rooted. Here they grow with great luxuriance, and are very large and bushy when the time comes for taking them up and removing them into the greenhouse. In autumn they are taken up very carefully, and placed in a shaded situation for a few days, until they recover from the effects of the operation, and are then taken to the greenhouse. There is another plan for making small dwarf flowering specimens, which deserves especial notice. The young shoots which have grown to a considerable length have their points "layered" about the month of August in small pots. As soon as they are well rooted they are cut from the parent stock, repotted, and placed for a short time in a shaded place until they recover. They are then subjected to the same treatment as the others, and generally flower on stems about a foot or 18 inches in height.—*R. F.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XIV.

The secret of obtaining a brilliant display of flowers throughout the season lies more in cultivating a great quantity of good plants than a great variety of sorts. Thus, at this season, the garden should be gay with Polyanthuses, Auriculas, double Primroses, the lovely little Omphalodes verna, Drabas, common Wallflowers, various species of Arabis and Aubrétia, and many other Alpine plants; while among shrubs nothing can be more beautiful, at this season, than the various kinds of Ribes and Berberis, with the showy Magnólia conspícua, whose pure wax-like and deliciously fragrant flowers render it a treasure, without which every garden must be incomplete. These are plants comparatively common and easily obtained, yet how seldom is it that we see them grown in any quantity; in fact, these good old things have been, of late years, altogether neglected; while we have been running after Dahlias and other ephemera, which require great pains to cultivate them well, and which frequently are no sooner in bloom than they are cut down by the frost. This is neither good taste nor good management, and therefore the Amateur is earnestly recommended to set about increasing his stock of spring-flowering plants. Flower-gardening, indeed, will never be well done unless the arrangement is made as the season passes on; thus, at this period it should be determined what plants are to be put in the beds next spring, and preparations should be made accordingly; and at the proper time a similar arrangement should be made for the summer and autumn display, in the coming year.

Gardening is an occupation wholly dependent on forethought, and although it cannot be expected that the Amateur, who only cultivates flowers as a little recreation, and to vary the monotony of business-life, should recollect all that requires to be grown in the flower-garden, yet, by making memorandums at the proper time, and by referring to them occasionally, he might provide himself with many things which, by trusting to memory, are wholly forgotten until the season arrives when they should have been in bloom.

What can be more beautiful than a large bed of common garden Anemones? These, when selected and grouped in separate beds, according to their complementary colours, are brilliant objects; yet how rarely do we see them extensively cultivated. This is a good season to sow them and, in fact, biennials of all kinds. The Anemone delights in a strong rich soil. The best way to sow it is to make the soil fine and light, and then to mix the seed with a quantity of dry mould; scatter it thinly over the prepared border and cover it with sifted soil from the potting-shed. Seed sown now will produce flowering-plants this time next year, and there is an old saying with some truth in it, viz., that if you sow every month you will have Anemones in bloom throughout the year.

Seed of Auriculas and Polyanthuses must be sown in pots and transplanted into rich light soil, and those who are partial to Gladioluses could not do better than sow some seed in heat, and transplant them towards the end of May into very rich soil; part of them will make flowering plants the first season, and the whole of them in the second. This subject will be entered into more fully next week.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Fixing Ammonia.—At p. 205 of the *Chronicle* I observe some excellent remarks on the management of manure-heaps; which, if they were only generally acted upon throughout the country, would speedily compel us artificial-manure-manufacturers to turn our hands to another trade. I do not, however, consider, that we have any immediate cause of fear on this point, for no one has watched the movements of the public mind without observing its slow progression towards those things which are proved to be the most conducive to its welfare. I trust I am not so selfish or so narrow-minded as to set my separate interests against those which affect the happiness and well-being of so many millions of my fellow-creatures, or to refuse to give all the information I can on this important subject, because it may perchance tend to injure me, ultimately, in my business. You will bear with me, then, for a few moments while I make an observation or two on the substances you have named as Fixers. I will take that you have mentioned first—Oil of Vitriol. I know of only one objection to this; which is, if it be used in slight excess, it will retard or altogether arrest that fermentation which it is so desirable to encourage; for it is known that while alkalies and the alkaline earths favour eremacausis or natural decay, the

acids and chlorine check or stop it altogether. Green Vitriol, if judiciously used—taking care to avoid a large excess, is an excellent fixer; and has this great advantage over almost every other—that it fixes uncombined or caustic ammonia, and the other volatile salts referred to in my former letter; viz., the Hydrosulphate and Hydrocyanate of ammonia, decomposing both and forming Sulphate of ammonia. Wherever Sulphate of iron is used, the compost should be long exposed to the air and frequently turned before it is laid on the land. The price of Blue Vitriol is against its use, even if it could be proved that the copper-salts formed are not injurious to vegetation. It acts in the same way as Sulphate of iron, but, unlike it, it forms very readily a soluble compound with ammonia, possessing highly poisonous properties—at least to the human frame, and probably also to plants. [Experiments, now going on in the garden of the Horticultural Society, distinctly show that blue vitriol is *not* poisonous to plants, unless in excessive quantity.] Iron, it is well known, is almost always present in the ashes of plants; from whence it may be inferred that it acts in some way or other beneficially upon them, but the presence of copper has not been satisfactorily demonstrated. I could wish you had left out Salt and Lime from your list of fixers; for if there is one thing more than another likely to give ammonia notice to quit, it is this. It is true, that you caution the farmer not to use them separately, but I never yet saw a mixture of Salt and Lime so perfectly decomposed, even after months had elapsed, that it might be safely added to an ammoniacal compost. These two substances act very imperfectly on each other, and it is only under certain conditions, difficult to be realised in practice, that they act at all. The only chance in favour of this compound is that by long, very long, exposure, the free Lime may be completely converted into carbonate of Lime (chalk). It is quite certain that, however perfectly the Salt and the Lime, under the favourable circumstances referred to, may have mutually acted the one on the other, the moment sufficient water (and that not a large quantity either) is added, the two new compounds revert to their original state—excepting only that the Lime is now combined with carbonic acid, taken from the atmosphere. It is not necessary that I should say a word upon the Gypsum, it having lately occupied so much of the attention of both farmers and chemists; nor upon the Salt, as that is already adverted to in my last letter on that subject. In conclusion, I would propose that Muriate of Lime (chloride of calcium), which can be bought at about 3*l.* per ton, be substituted for Salt and Lime as a fixer.—*W. H. Potter, Chemical Works, Upper Fore-street.* [When we mentioned Salt and Lime, we intended that coarse Muriate of Lime, which is now prepared by farmers by saturating chalk with brine. Muriate of lime, in its manufactured state, is an excellent fixer, as we know from direct experiment.]

Vine-borders.—I notice that, at p. 211, Mr. Errington has made some allusion to my method of forming and heating Vine-borders, as detailed in my Treatise on the Vine. He there states—"The soil recommended by Mr. Roberts is composed of ¾ loam: this, in my opinion, is excellent advice. Loams, however, in point of mechanical texture and tenacity, have so extensive a range, that something more explicit is necessary, especially with the young amateur; and it is to be lamented that, in the present imperfect state of Horticultural knowledge, we have not a more definite mode of conveying our ideas on that head. Mr. R. recommends strong loam: by this, I presume, he means loam in which the clayey principle predominates. I much doubt the propriety of using adhesive loam at the depth recommended, viz., 30 inches." I give Mr. E. credit for his remarks, but at the same time I think he cannot have *read* my Treatise. I will try to make myself better understood: My Vine-border, as stated in the Work, is composed of two parts—strong loam, the parings of old pasture land, *i.e.*, the turf with an inch of soil, or as thin as a man with a proper paring-spade could prepare it; one part turf, with 4 inches of the soil, of a looser texture; therefore the soils in preparation for the above could not reasonably be called a strong loam in which clay predominated. I have so far expressed myself as to the soils used, and have yet to learn that a strong loam is that in which clay is most predominant. Had I been asked to name a soil where clay did predominate, I should have called it a strong clayey loam; or had I been asked what constituted a *very* strong loam, I should have reported a loam approaching to clay. But by an impartial perusal of my Treatise, it will be there seen, that with what Mr. E. calls loam, in which clay predominates, I used one-fourth loam of a loose texture. Therefore, when the two distinct loams became blended together in the border, with a portion of the scrapings of roads, I am at a loss to know how clay could predominate. Before I leave this part of the subject, I may state, from the successful practice which I have had in the culture of the Vine, that to grow Grapes well (*i. e.*, well-swelled fruit) the greater part of the borders should be composed of strong loam. I now beg to refer Mr. E. to the conclusion of my hints for the formation of borders, at p. 12; I have there distinctly stated as an improvement in my future practice, that I would not allow the borders to be deeper, when filled and settled, than from 15 to 18 inches, still bearing in mind that the majority of my materials is composed of strong loam. Mr. E. cannot reconcile himself to the quantity of fermenting material laid on the border for the benefit of the roots; but I would remind him that it is not a mass of cold dung, but a regular congenial heat so applied, which I find of the greatest benefit. I always leave my borders exposed, or nearly so, from the beginning of July to the period of commencing forcing; which practice, by the heated material being laid on the roots during the time the Vines are in action, has a strong tendency to encourage the roots to the surface of the borders; so that from solar and atmospheric influence during the two warmest months in the year, viz., July and August, they become as perfectly matured as the branches, and are able to bear any ordinary fluctuations of the weather until the time I begin to force. I wish, before I conclude, to inform Mr. E. that the Vines at this place, only planted in 1839, are now carrying their fourth crop of fruit—not light, but heavy crops. In a second house were counted the other day upon six Vines, trained with single rods on my system of spurring, 422 perfect bunches; some of the Vines producing from one eye six perfect bunches.—*James Roberts, Eshton Hall, Skipton.*

Grafting the Vine.—The methods of grafting the Vine described at p. 208 are, no doubt, efficient; there is, however, another good mode of doing it, which is performed in the following manner:—A graft of last year's wood is spliced by the middle, with or without a tongue, after the manner of inarching, to similar wood of nearly the same size, upon a healthy plant, and is afterwards bound up and clayed over. One bud is left above the clay, beneath which the lower part of the graft hangs at full length, so that the end may be plunged into a bottle of water, in which roots will be thrown out. The stock should be in leaf, with shoots six or eight inches long, and the graft must have been carefully kept, so as to have good swelling buds at that time. The growth of the grafted portion of the stock should be encouraged until the graft seems to have taken, when the latter must be favoured. The whole tree may fruit as usual, but it should be pruned to the graft in the autumn; the next year it will make bearing-wood of great length. I prefer the green wood for grafting, provided the desired sorts have not to be brought from any great distance, and practised with the bottle, &c. in the same way as the last. This succeeds best about June, when the young shoots will cut firm. In this case several buds and leaves should be left above the clay. I have many in bearing on both methods in a cool Vinery; but I have not tried either mode out-of-doors.—*Rhombus.*



Grapes.—A friend of mine had a fine crop of Grapes last year; and an old gardener, who fancied that there was too much heat, advised him as they were colouring, to "give air." He accordingly opened the front lights, and more than half of his crop shrivelled. The soil is light sandy loam, and very well drained.—*Jemsheed.*

Fig-trees in Vineries.—Having occasionally observed in the *Chronicle* queries as to the practicability of growing Figs on the back wall of a Vinery, I may mention that a day or two ago I counted nearly thirty dozen of fine well-sized Figs on one plant, on the back wall of one of my houses. I do not expect them all to come to maturity, but I have some reason to hope that a great many will, for last year I gathered at least twenty dozen fine Figs from the same plant. My Vines did not suffer from this in the smallest degree; as a proof of which, my Gardener gained the first prizes for Grapes at our Horticultural meetings, and one bunch of Black Hamburghs which I weighed myself was upwards of 2½lbs. The promise of this year is even greater than that of last. I may add that a bag of Guano has been standing in the Vinery for above a month in a barrel which has no lid. A flower-pot with some Guano in it, was accidentally left on the top of the bag, and the whole was covered with some matting. On looking at the flower-pot yesterday, I was surprised to find it covered within and without with a beautiful incrustation like frost on a pane of glass. I send you a specimen of this curious production.— Query— Is the exhalation from the Guano, which is thus evidently strong, beneficial to the Vines? That it is not hurtful is proved by the remarkably healthy appearance of the Vines at this moment. They have never looked better.—*J. N. V.* [We think it probable that it is not an exhalation so much as an absorption and efflorescence which has been observed. Upon submitting it to Mr. E. Solly, he ascertained it to be principally phosphate of ammonia.]

Carnations.—I have neither time nor inclination to enter into a discussion as to whether the Carnation should be as double as the Dahlia, or otherwise, knowing, that so long as florists' flowers are cultivated, there will always be "tot homines tot sententiæ." I should, however, feel obliged by Mr. Orson's explaining (through the medium of your pages) the following portion of his paper on the properties of the Carnation, read at a late meeting of the Floricultural Society. "One of the flowers most in note was Brook's Flora's Garland, possessing fulness of size, peculiarity of colour, and pureness of white, but having one imperfection, which, from its fulness, has been overlooked, viz., irregularity of marking, the colours in many petals not running through from the edge to the centre of the flower, but appearing in stripes and spots, and terminating abruptly midway in the petal. Upon this account, extreme fulness in a Carnation is objectionable." Does Mr. Orson mean to lay down as a general principle, that because a Carnation is very double, as a natural consequence, it must be imperfectly marked? From reading the article alluded to (p. 191), myself and several friends are unable to draw any other inference or come to any other conclusion than the foregoing. I would also ask Mr. Orson whether, supposing a flower is regularly marked, with good form and petal, and in other respects desirable, its being extremely full would be objectionable? From Mr. Orson's statement, it appears his only objection to a very double Carnation is, that Flora's Garland and some others come confused and imperfectly marked; but surely this is no really substantial or valid argument against very full flowers, provided they are as well formed and striped as semi-double ones; and there is no reason why seedlings may not be raised with good centres quite as full, nay, even fuller than Garland, coupled with regular, bold, and clear striping, equal in the latter respect to the best varieties at present in cultivation.—*C. K.*

Sowing Seeds.—The reason why seeds sown in wet weather do not succeed so well as when sown in dry weather, (quickly followed by rain) is, that in the former instance there is not a due adherence of the soil to every portion of the surface of the seed. The inconvenience and waste experienced in sowing seeds in wet weather would be obviated by placing both above and below them a layer of finely-pulverised dry soil. Thus would the advantages of both desiderata be combined.—*C.* [We agree to the plan, but we doubt the reasoning.]

Bees.—I do not know whether your correspondents who treat on the subject of Bees are aware that the cultivation of the Dahlia is incompatible with the success of the Bee-keeper. For many years I was very successful with my Bees, having upwards of twenty hives yearly, and, of course, abundance of honey; but from the time that I commenced growing Dahlias, the Bees declined, and I had, at last, to give up those useful insects altogether. They became intoxicated by feeding on that flower; many of them I found dead in the blossoms, or lying on the ground underneath, and those which got home formed little or no honey. I have heard the same remark made by many persons to whom I have mentioned it both in England and Ireland; and certainly, in this part of the latter country, honey has become a scarce article, which is here attributed to the above-mentioned cause.—*W.*

Eggs.—Some little while since, a correspondent remarked, that the eggs of some hens, which had probably eaten of something containing lime from gas-works, tasted strongly of sulphuretted hydrogen. This is not more strange than that hens, which by chance have eaten onions, or the tops of them, should lay eggs which taste strongly of onions, as I have frequently remarked; and this occurred, indeed, only a few days since, when the growing tops of onions were thrown into the stable-yard, to which my fowls have access.—*Devoniensis.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 4.—Dr. Henderson in the chair. The Rev. G. C. Bethune and G. F. Girdwood, Esq., were elected Fellows. A communication from Capt. Dwyer, Commandant of the Island of Ascension, was read, containing an account of the success or failure of various kinds of European vegetables, seeds of which had been transmitted to the island. From this it appears that the island is subjected to what are there called "blackwinds," which prove destructive to Haricots, several kinds of Lettuces, and all the taller sorts of Peas; of the latter, two dwarf kinds, viz., Pois nain de Hollande, and Nain vert petit, stood the climate well, with the Versailles, Sugar, and Alphange Cos Lettuce, Batavian Endive, Portuguese Cabbage, and Vegetable Marrow. Amongst annual flowering plants, it is remarkable that those which succeed best are such as have been introduced from the N.W. parts of America or from other comparatively cool climates, comprising Nemóphila insignis and atomária, Lupinus Hartwégii, polyphyllus, and grandiflórus, Erysimum Perofskianum, and Campánula Lórei. A Paper, accompanied by a model, was also read from Mr. T. Torbron, of Knight-bridge, relative to a new method of arranging the sashes in forcing and other houses, so that when air is given the light may not be intercepted by one sash overlaying the other. To effect this, it is proposed (allowing the roof to be 15 feet wide) that the two lower sashes should each be 6 feet long, and the upper sash 3 feet; and that the rafters should be continued for a short space at the same angle over the back wall of the house; in giving air, the lowermost sash will slide downwards, the middle one will either remain stationary or move up or down as may be required, and the upper one will, by means of a pulley attached to the back wall, be drawn upwards along the projecting rafters—or, by having the sash secured at the back by hinges, it may be raised vertically by iron rods to any desired height. From Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, was a collection of plants, containing an exceedingly beautiful specimen of Erica transparens; Dendróbium densiflorum, bearing two dense racemes of gorgeous yellow and orange flowers; Jasminum ligustrifólium, trained to flat trellis, and covered with sweet-scented white star-like blossoms; Æschynanthus maculatus, forming a dark green bush, studded with clusters of vermilion and orange; fine plants of the lovely and fragrant Cytisus filipes, Camellia elegans, and Epacris pungens: a Knightian medal was awarded for the Dendróbium, Erica, and Æschynanthus. Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., exhibited Erica aristata, potted upon the "one-shift system," forming one mass of bloom, and being, in fact, a perfect model of cultivation; with E. Willmoreana and Linnæoides, and a handsome specimen of a variety of Tropæ'olum tricolor, with smaller and longer flowers, having more orange about them than those of the old variety: a Knightian medal was awarded for the latter and Erica aristata. From Mr. W. Lee, of Bradmore, Hammersmith, several forced Pelargoniums. Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham, sent a magnificent cluster of the beautiful, large, white, funnel-shaped flowers of Beaumóntia grandiflora, taken from a plant which three years ago was only a few inches high, but which on being put into a box, and placed at the back of a cool stove, made vigorous growth, and is this season producing its flowers for the first time, both on the old spurs and upon the young runners: a Banksian medal awarded. From Mr. Paxton, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, a species of Cymbídium, from the East Indies, probably new, and called Devonianum; although not possessed of much brilliancy, it differs in colour, as well as in foliage, from other cultivated species: a certificate awarded. Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, exhibited a pretty half-shrubby seedling Calceolaria, called Premier, of good form and colour. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, sent an extremely fine specimen of Erica trássula, clothed with large tresses of snow-white flowers; E. physodes, with small pellucid wax-like blossoms; E. transparens, and the delicate rosy purple, E. Cushiniana: a certificate was awarded for E. trássula. From J. Allnutt, Esq., a collection of cut Camellia flowers; a handsome seedling Camellia, called Allnuttii, with flowers of a clearer white than those of the old double white; C. ochroleuca, white, with a tinge of yellow; C. speciosa, and several pretty Ericas: a certificate awarded for C. Allnuttii. From the Very Rev. Dr. Garnier, Dean of Winchester, fine cut flowers of Magnólia conspícua, purpúrea, grácilis, and Soulangeana, several hybrid varieties of Rhododendron, and R. campanulatum, from plants in the open air: a certificate awarded for the Rhododendrons. From Mr. Clarke, gr. to W.

Block, Esq., a collection of plants, amongst which were well-grown specimens of Polýgala oppositifolia, Leschenáultia formosa, Bossiæa ensata, and the double purple Azálea: a certificate awarded for the three latter. From Mr. Low, of Clapton, small plants of a species of Pultenæa, with dense heads of dark yellow and reddish-brown flowers, and a pretty species of Bossiæa, both raised from Swan River seed; a seedling Epactis, raised from seed of E. grandiflora, which it resembles in habit, but not in the form or colour of its flowers; and a beautiful seedling Camellia of a dark carmine colour, with finely-formed back petals, but not well filled up in the centre: a Banksian medal awarded for the two former plants. From C. B. Warner, Esq., a well-grown specimen of the lovely Dendróbium pulchellum; Epimédium macranthum, a beautiful hardy plant, with singularly formed white and purple flowers; and two Madras Citrons: a Banksian medal awarded for the Dendróbium. Mr. Conway exhibited several seedling Azalcas, of a dark salmon colour, with well-bloomed plants of Pelargónium Lánei. From Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, were a beautiful collection of cut Rose-blooms, particularly of Pactolus, a yellow tea-scented variety; Madame Bureau, a white China, with salmon-coloured centre; and Duc d'Aumale, a crimson Bourbon, finely cupped: a certificate awarded. From Messrs. Lane, of Berkhampstead, a well-grown collection of Roses in pots, comprising Eugéne Beauharnois, an exquisitely-formed China Rose, of a deep crimson colour; Armosa, a flesh-coloured Bourbon; Duchess of Sutherland, Comte de Paris, and Madame Laffay, hybrid perpetuals; Messrs. Lane also exhibited two boxes of cut Rose-blooms, and a good specimen of the double white Chinese Primrose: a Banksian medal awarded for the Roses. From Messrs. Paul, of Cheshunt, there was also a very handsome collection of cut Roses, for which a certificate was awarded; with a singular and rather handsome seedling Cineraria, showing a disposition to quill, by the purple rays of the flower being drawn together at some distance from their bases, and thus forming a tube having a silvery appearance: for this a certificate was also awarded. Mr. J. Thomson, of Hammersmith, sent several pretty seedling Cinerarias. From Lady Rendlesham were some handsome and well-flavoured Oranges, grown in a greenhouse. Mr. C. Ewing, gr. to O. F. Meyrick, Esq., of Anglesea, some fine forced Cherries, but not quite ripe; for which a certificate was awarded. From Mr. S Hooker, specimens of the Scarlet Nonpareil and Gooseberry Pippin, in an excellent state of preservation. From the garden of the Society were a collection of Orchidaceous and other plants, comprising a small specimen of Dendróbium Heyneanum, a pretty species, very lately received from the West coast of India, with delicate white flowers, having a lemon centre; the beautiful Oncídium lúridum guttatum, several species of Epidendrum, a fine specimen of Cyrtopódium punctatum; a new species of Spiræa, called lanceolata, from Japan, with corymbs of pretty white flowers, bearing considerable resemblance to those of S. chamædrifólia; Acácia alata, blooming profusely; Saxifraga cilnosa, and a blue Cineraria, called Unique.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

March 29.—T. R. Barker, Esq., in the chair. The Hon. Col. E. G. D. Pennant was elected a Governor, and 25 gentlemen Members. The prize-sheet of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland was transmitted, with information that the next Cattle Show would be held in Belfast on the 31st of August. Mr. A. Nicholl transmitted a statement of the advantages attending the use of the Concrete Furrow Draining of Lord Hay. Mr. Baker transmitted a collection of facts, illustrated by coloured plans, relative to the capabilities and cultivation of the soil upon the Small Allotment System in Rutlandshire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tests for Doctored Clover Seed.—For Coloured Red Clover Seed.—Fill an ounce phial one-third full with the suspected seed, and fill it up with muriatic acid diluted with two parts of rain-water. If, after standing three or four hours (being frequently well shaken), the liquor be coloured green, or greenish yellow, the seed is doctored; or, provided the seed be clean and free from dust, and the acid is made cloudy or opaque, it is doctored. The acid, when applied to genuine seed in the same manner, will remain perfectly transparent; therefore, if the acid is not clear the seed is doctored, although no colour may appear, as described. *For Coloured Trefoil and White Clover Seed.*—Fill an ounce phial one-third with the suspected seed, and add spirit of sal ammoniac until it be two thirds full; cork and shake the phial, and let it stand a few seconds, not exceeding half a minute, for if it stands longer the genuine seed will colour the liquid. If the liquid be coloured either yellow or yellowish green, the seed has either been dyed, or its natural colour has been brought to the surface by some artifice. *For Bleached Red Clover, White Clover, and Trefoil.*—Take a four ounce bottle one-third full of the suspected seed, fill it up with boiling water, frequently shake it, and when it is cold, if the liquid change the blue colour either of litmus paper, or of the leaf of a cabbage red, the seed is doctored. N.B.—You may obtain the spirit of sal ammoniac, the muriatic acid, and the litmus paper, at a trifling cost of any chemist or druggist, and the cabbage-leaf used must be that of the red cabbage.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Directions for Planting Melons.—(Extracted from a Letter written by Robert Godschall to the Hon. Alex. Stanhope, then British Minister at Madrid, dated Sevila, Feb. 13, 1691.)—"Put the seeds 6 or 8 hours into lukewarm water, and after into a blanket, and let them lie about 24 hours in the sun wrapped in the blanket; in which time they open, and seem to sprout at one end. They plant 3 or 5 together in one hole; and when they grow up, with an instrument of iron they rake towards the root every day, so as that the earth lies loose about them like the earth of a molehill."

Prof. Henslow's Letters.—We are glad to find that these useful Letters, addressed to the farmers of Suffolk, are now to be published in a separate form, as we learn from the following paragraph in the *Bury Post*:—"More than one person has expressed to me a desire that I would myself republish and edit my Letters to you, under the form of a pamphlet. The following considerations have determined me to do so. Although I believe I have not allowed the interest I have felt in this correspondence very materially to trespass upon my attention, to the exclusion of any of the more important duties attached to my position as a parish priest, yet it is evident that whatever of thought, time, or money, I have allotted to this subject during the past three months, *might* have been otherwise devoted in some way advantageous to my parish. It seems to me, then, that I may possibly be able to make some *amende* for such deficiencies by appropriating to some parochial utility or other, whatever may accrue from the republication of these letters. I have, therefore, no very delicate scruples about requesting any of you to promote their circulation, if you think them calculated to excite the farmers of other counties to co-operate, after the example of the farmers of Suffolk. I see no reason why we should not have *at least* 100 distinct experiments performed every year; and each carried on by between 30 and 50 practical men, whilst each man need not be called upon for more than a single experiment annually. I propose inserting in this pamphlet my Address to the Hadleigh Club, and to add a few explanatory notes, or some sort of commentary and glossary, which may give them a more general character, and enable them to serve as a *precursor* for inducing the farmers of other counties to listen to any future suggestions which may possibly (and will probably) be made to them, for organising a complete system of experimental co-operation throughout England.

Weight of Manures.—We have been favoured by Mr. Fothergill, the extensive dealer in artificial manures, with the following statement of the weight per bushel of those kinds most in use:—

	per bushel—lbs.	lbs.
Agricultural salt	75	to 80
Alexander's compost	65	
Bone-dust	42	,, 44
Clarke's dessicated compost	60	,, 65
Daniell's Bristol manure	50	
Guano, foreign	65	
— Potter's	65	
Gypsum	80	,, 84
Hunt's new fertilizer	65	
Muriate of ammonia	65	,, 70
— lime	—	,, —
Nitrate of soda	80	
Petre salt	75	
Rape-dust	56	
Saltpetre	80	
Soda ash	60	
Sulphate of ammonia	70	
— soda	60	to 65
Trimmer's composts for Clover, Wheat, and Turnips, each respectively	60	,, 65
Urate	50	

Dahlias.—At the request of several correspondents we publish a list of Dahlias which have been the most successful during the past season. From the imperfect manner in which many of the Country Shows are reported, it is impossible to give a correct return, but the present will be found sufficient to answer the purpose.

	Times shewn.
Pickwick	108
President of the West	104
Phenomenon	98
Maria	76
Lewisham Rival	68
Beauty of the Plain	68
Maid of Bath	66
Grace Darling	62
Bridesmaid	60
Rouge et Noire	60
Duchess of Richmond	60
Lee's Bloomsbury	60
Le Grand Bedouin	58
Argo	56
Cox's Defiance	55
Dodd's Prince of Wales (1842)	54
Burnham Hero	48
Hope	50
Indispensable	48
Hudson's Princess Royal (1842)	44
Springfield Rival	46
Andrew Hofer	48
Metella	44
Admirable	36
Conservative	40
Ansell's Unique	43
Eclipse (Catleugh's)	46
Queen (Widnall's)	34
Dowager Lady Cooper	30
Pamplin's Bloomsbury	30
Suffolk Hero	33
Nicholas Nickleby	38
Egyptian Prince	27
Fanny Keynes	26
Eclipse (Widnall's)	26
Regina	27
Rival Sussex	27
Tournament	28
Rienzi	24
Conductor	20
Climax	24
Scarlet Defiance	18
Tournament (Catleugh's)	15
Conqueror of the World	17
Constancy	17
Amato	17
Countess of Pembroke	15
Bedford Surprise	14

North-West America.—We are glad to announce that Sir William Hooker has arranged for a Collector to go to North-West America and California. He starts in June, *viâ* Hudson's Bay, and on reaching the Rocky Mountains, next spring, will strike due south into California, and reach the coast at San Francisco.

Evergreen Beech.—This beautiful tree, the *gloria et decus* of the most southern regions of South America, has reached England alive, and now exists in the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, whither it has been sent by Dr. Joseph Hooker from Tierra del Fuego. If it should prove hardy, it will be an invaluable acquisition.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

S. Rucker, Esq., West Hill, Wandsworth. — It is questionable whether, even in their native climates, Orchidaceous plants present a more luxuriant or gorgeous appearance than at this place. Many of the specimens are of gigantic size; Acanthophíppium bicolor, Peristéria elata, and Phaius grandifólius, being grown in 2-sized pots, together with Maxillária Harrisoniæ, whose beautiful and fragrant wax-like flowers, freely produced, are partially concealed by its shining, deep green leaves. Dendróbium fimbriatum, grown amidst broken pieces of peat and pot-sherds, forms quite a mass of brilliant orange, the labellum of each blossom being surrounded with the most delicate fringe; while, suspended above it, and cultivated in a small basket of sphagnum, is a healthy specimen of the purple variety of Dendróbium pulchellum, of a light violet purple colour, having the interior of the lip strongly marked with orange. A species of Gongora from Mexico will, in a few days, be fully in bloom; it appears likely to prove new, inasmuch as the unexpanded buds, instead of tapering to a point, like others of this genus, bear some resemblance in form to a common garden Bean. The lovely Epidendrum Stamfordianum, of a pale green colour, beautifully streaked and spotted with purple, is also in flower, with the rare Epidendrum aurantiacum; the finely-formed Dendróbium aggregatum, with light yellow flowers, having orange centres; the singular Mormodes atropurpúreum, the small variety of Oncídium ampliatum, Dendróbium macrophyllum, with racemes of violet purple; the pretty Oncídium pubes; Epidendrum pictum, with eight spikes, each 8 or 9 ft. long, and covered almost from the base to the summit with yellow and olive-green flowers; the sweet-scented Epidendrum Clowesianum, and many others. Several species of Aérides and Saccolábium, cultivated in baskets of sphagnum, are in a most vigorous state, throwing out roots like small ropes. We noticed here a thriving plant of Nepenthes ampullácea, with broader and shorter pitchers, and of a lighter colour than those of the old distillatória, from which they moreover differ in being spotted with purple, and in being furnished at the back with a pair of wings edged with a tooth-like fringe. Azálea variegata has here been found to force well: a small plant which was last spring growing in a 60-sized pot was placed in stove-heat and regularly shifted until the approach of winter, when it was removed to a cold pit to rest; it has since been returned to the stove, and is now a handsome bushy plant, producing its beautifully-variegated flowers in abundance. In the greenhouse are a fine plant of Camélia reticulata, and several other varieties, with numerous Heaths and Epacrises in bloom. A convenient, low, span-roofed house, divided by a partition into two compartments, has lately been erected, principally for the purpose of early forcing. A walk runs along the centre, and on each side, about 4 ft. from the ground, is a stone shelf for the reception of pots containing Strawberries, Roses, &c. Beneath the shelves are beds for Mushrooms, Seakale, Rhubarb, Salading, &c., which are found to do remarkably well there. The house is heated by hot water traversing in a 4-inch iron pipe connected with one of Rogers's small conical boilers. As the flow and return pipes are both on the same side of the house, the hot water can at any time, by means of a valve, be shut off from the compartment farthest from the boiler. In a small conservatory adjoining the dwelling-house the elegant Glycine sinensis is just expanding its lively pale blue flowers; Rhododendron arbóreum, Azáleas, Camellias, and Cinerárias, are also blooming in profusion. To give some idea of the forwardness of vegetation in this part of the country, we may state that Peach-trees on walls are, for the most part, out of blossom; Pear and Plum-trees are in full bloom; the Whitethorn and Elm are bursting into leaf, while the Lilac and Horse-Chesnut are already putting forth their panicles of flowers.—*R. A., April* 3.

Reviews.

Trials and Effects of Chemical Fertilizers, with various Experiments in Agriculture, &c. By Sir J. Murray, M.D. Part I. Curry. 8vo.

We are told on the title-page of this pamphlet, that it contains an account of experiments in Agriculture for ærating soils and composts, increasing the food of plants, improving irrigation, and abating the ravages of insects. What ærating soils may be, we have been unable to discover, unless it is Irish for aërating; and as to experiments, we are equally unable to find any that deserve the name. It is true that there is a certain number of statements, to the effect, that where Sir James Murray's fertilizers, which it is the object of the pamphlet to recommend, have been tried, they have produced stronger crops, and better crops, and more luxuriant crops; but they are all too vague and destitute of distinct results to be worthy the name of experiments. If we turn to another place to ascertain what the fertilizers are, about which the pamphlet is written, we are equally perplexed. We only learn that they consist of "soluble superphosphate of lime, with ammonia and silex, *combined with several chemicals*;" but what these chemicals are, the book does not tell. This however, is plainly announced, that Sir James Murray's patent fertilizers are to be sold in barrels, one red and acid, the other dark and alkaline. What their value may be remains to be ascertained. They may be good materials, in spite of the bad shape in which they are announced, just as the pamphlet itself contains some statements worth attention, notwithstanding that it has far too much the appearance of the puffs circulated by vendors of quack medicines. We shall be glad to have the opportunity of announcing the results of some authentic trials with these substances, which have at all events the merit of cheapness, so that no great cost will be incurred in trying them.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Increase the quantity of water to the fruiting plants, and let it be good liquid manure every other watering while the fruit is swelling. A brisk heat of not less than 65° in the morning, a humid atmosphere, and a steady bottom-heat, will also greatly assist the swelling of the fruit. If the bottom-heat for the succession-plants is steady, the common routine of watering, shading, and giving air is all that will be necessary for some time to come.

Vineries.—Vines in greenhouses, where the temperature is made to suit the plants, require particular attention now. Within the last 15 years, Gardeners have found out the good effects of keeping their greenhouses warmer at the end of the spring, when plants begin to grow. By this treatment the Vines may be said to be in a slight degree forced; and as the sap has been in active motion for many weeks past, the least encouragement will make the top buds start, and deprive the lower ones of their due share. The old method of training the rods horizontally with the points of the shoots turned up to the glass should always be adopted in greenhouses, until every eye break forth into leaves, which they now promise to do quickly. More frequent syringing will suit the Vines, and also the general stock of Greenhouse plants while they are making their young growth.

Peach-house and Cherries.—Every thing here is now so far forward, that they may both be classed together. Air, moisture, and attention to the temperature are all that is necessary, unless insects have made their appearance.

Figs.—A moist atmosphere, plenty of light, a good supply of liquid manure, and a temperature of about 60° in the morning, are conditions which well suit forced Figs till the fruit begins to ripen.

Melons and Cucumbers.—On the whole, this has been a good season for early Melons and Cucumbers, especially for Gardeners who are fortunate enough to have hot water instead of fermenting manure for early forcing. These plants will grow more luxuriant with hot water, and require less sun than if grown with dung or tan. Melons will also set their fruit more easily in dull weather by the hot-water treatment. Nothing can answer better than Mr. Weeks's system of bottom-heat for these plants. Any one can grow Cucumbers from this time with little trouble who can command bottom-heat; but Melons require strict attention for some time yet. Do not let them set fruit until the plants have grown strong, and are able to carry a good crop.

Seedlings.—Forward all your Tomatoes, Capsicums, Egg-plants, Ice-plants, and all others in slight hotbeds, as they severally want more pot-room and air. Vegetable Marrows and Cucumbers may now be sown for the summer crop out of doors. There is no want of long Cucumbers for early forcing, but real good sorts for pickling are very scarce and difficult to be obtained here. The frames in which early Carrots, Radishes, &c. were sown may now be removed for other purposes, and a few hoops placed over the beds ready to have mats thrown over them in cold nights. The hand-glasses over Cauliflowers may remain off while the nights are mild. April has come in with promising smiles, and if we get a cold day now and then, things are in a fit state to bear it.

Out-door Department.

Vine Borders.—As the weather throughout the month of March has been so mild and dry, and as April has come in with warm showers, the mulching over these borders may now be safely removed, and after a few dry days the whole surface may be forked over two or three inches deep. If the borders have been made within the last three or four years, they may not yet stand in need of much assistance from manures; but if they are of older date, or any doubts are entertained of their richness, and moreover, if there is an appearance of a heavy crop, the borders should now have a good top-dressing of rich, but not liquid manure. It is too early yet to apply liquids to any mass of rich earth like a Vine-border. If you have access to pigeon dung it will pay best on the Vine-borders and Asparagus beds at this time; and as a little of it goes a great way, it will add much

to their richness without adding to their bulk or depth, which is a great recommendation.

Peas and Beans.—Continue a regular succession of these and other successional crops in the kitchen garden, and as your time will admit, you may sow Leeks, Cardoons, a little Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, and Autumn Broccoli seed; and if there are any arrears in your other sowings, bring them up. Also prick out seedlings of the early-sown crops as they are fit; all these young plants are encouraged by being planted on sheltered borders, and in light, rich soil. See that everything is done in a neat, workmanlike manner.

Orchard.—If you have any doubts about the names of recently-planted Peach and Nectarine trees, or any of the old ones, mark them before they are out of blossom; that is, mark if the flowers are small or large ones, by cutting a notch or No. 1 on a stick for one kind of flower, and No. 2 for the other kind; two numbers will do for the whole. This is the first regular step in ascertaining the true name; the glands and serratures, if any, on the leaves will be the next step by-and-by, and you will then have a chance of making out the name when the fruit is ripe, by comparison with the published lists. As yet there is a fair promise that Peaches and Apricots will set well. Continue to disbud them gradually, thinning the buds from the strongest shoots first. The point of a sharp knife should be used for disbudding, in preference to rubbing them off with the finger.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—When the greater part of the plants are shifted, keep the house closer for a week or two, to encourage the roots to strike freely into the fresh soil. Keep up a moister atmosphere also, and give less water to the roots, as the fresh soil, after the first watering, will be moist enough for some time. Rondelétia speciosa is an excellent plant to flower in the conservatory for seven or eight weeks in summer. It is rather difficult to grow it to a good specimen, and more so to propagate it by cuttings; but if you get young shoots low enough for layering in the pot they will root freely in three weeks.

Greenhouse.—For the next four or five weeks greenhouses are, for the most part, very difficult to manage well; between the Vines on the rafters, the Pelargoniums, Heaths, and other hard-wooded plants, it is often difficult to determine the best course to pursue on the spot, and more so to give directions under such conflicting circumstances. All that can be said in a general way is to keep the more tender plants in the warmest end of the house, and the hardier ones at the coldest, and near the door or ventilators; any of the latter plants which show signs of being too much confined should be removed to the cold pits, or to some well-sheltered place.

Conservatory.—In this central place of attraction there will be some difficulty to contend with for a few weeks. Forced Roses, Lilacs, Azaleas, &c., will be going out of bloom, and must be removed, to give place to a fresh lot; but where can they be sheltered till they get hardened enough to bear the open air? Every one must answer the question according to his means. This is the best time to hybridise the finer varieties of Rhododendrons and Azaleas which have been forced, as none of the more common sorts can now interfere with the experiment.

Propagating Pits.—After the supply for the flower-beds is propagated and a little forwarded, put in for a reserve a quantity of cuttings of such plants as flower late in the autumn, to take the place of those which go off in September. All the Heliotropes for forcing next winter should be propagated now, and kept cramped in small pots through the summer. Anagallises for store plants next winter should be managed in the same way. Any other plant that is found difficult to preserve through the winter should now be propagated, while the pits are at work; and if kept stunted in small pots during summer, they will get so hardened and stocky as to keep with ease through the winter. One of the nicest plants for a "gem" in the flower-garden is the Bouvárdia triphylla; it may now be propagated by root-cuttings to any extent.

Out-door Department.

The late showers have brought forward the grass before most persons were prepared for mowing; but every kind of work must give way for the scythe, unless it be planting a few evergreens, that could not be done sooner, owing to alterations which were going on. Early mowing is the life and soul of lawns, and you can tell in August whether the first mowing was deferred too long, by the stronger grasses having partly killed the finer herbage, which gives the *polish* to our best-kept lawns. The seeds of any hardy perennials may be sown with the hardy annuals for summer flowering. Where families do not return to their country seats till the end of June, it is too soon yet to sow annuals for blooming in July. I do not know any place where annuals are more cultivated than in this. The majority of gardeners have set their faces against them since Verbenas, Petúnias, and similar plants, have increased so much. Ten-week Stocks and China Asters, for the first crop, should now be sown. The Sweet Scabious, if sown now, will come in useful next September, to fill up some bed or blanks when flowers are getting scarce.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending April 6, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Mar.	Barometer. Max.	Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 31	29.455	29.334	58	46	52.0	S.	.08
April							
Saturday 1	29.500	29.424	59	50	54.5	S.W.	.14
Sunday 2	29.649	29.452	59	48	53.5	S.W.	.05
Monday 3	29.798	29.572	61	46	53.5	S.W.	.22
Tuesday 4	29.553	29.305	57	41	49.0	S.	.23
Wednesday 5	29.917	29.702	56	38	47.0	W.	.02
Thursday 6	29.843	29.646	55	51	53.0	S.W.	.01
Average	29.673	29.506	57.8	45.7	51.8		.79

Mar. 31. Cloudy and fine; clear and fine at night.
April 1. Overcast; rain; cloudy.
2. Cloudy; boisterous with showers and sunny intervals; clear and fine.
3. Slight rain; cloudy and fine; clear and fine at night.
4. Rain; heavy rain with squalls: cloudy and windy at night.
5. Fine; heavy clouds; hail shower in afternoon; clear and fine.
6. Overcast; cloudy; rain at night.
Mean temperature of the week 6.6° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending April 15, 1843.

April.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 9	54.6	36.7	45.7	8	1.26 in.	3	2	4	—	3	3	1	1
Mon. 10	55.1	35.4	45.2	5	0.26	—	4	4	1	1	3	3	1
Tues. 11	55.2	36.3	45.8	8	0.51	1	4	2	1	1	6	1	1
Wed. 12	54.2	37.9	46.0	10	0.56	—	4	3	—	2	4	—	4
Thurs.13	56.5	36.1	46.3	4	0.12	5	3	1	1	1	3	3	—
Fri. 14	58.2	37.9	48.1	6	0.31	2	2	—	2	2	4	1	4
Sat. 15	53.2	33.8	46.0	9	0.47	1	2	1	1	4	3	1	4

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 15th in 1840—thermometer 70°; and the lowest on the 10th in 1837—thermometer 23°

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending April 7, 1843.

In consequence of the mildness of the weather the supplies have been abundant, but trade continues dull. *Fruit:* Pines are more plentiful, and consist principally of Queens, with a few Envilles, from 6*s.* to 10*s.* per lb. A few well-coloured hothouse Grapes (Black Hamburgh) have appeared, from 10*s.* to 20*s.* per lb. Strawberries of good quality are offered from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per oz. Easter Beurré Pears, of which there is a small quantity, are selling at 20*s.* per half-sieve. The mild weather having brought in a plentiful supply of Rhubarb from the open ground, it has caused a depression in the demand for culinary Apples; Nonpareils fetch from 6*s.* to 20*s.*, and Golden Pippins 15*s.*, per bushel; New town Pippins are selling at 4*s.* per dozen. Cucumbers are plentiful, from 2*s.* to 5*s.* per brace, the greater portion consisting of the Syon House, which does not go off so well since the prickly sorts have become more abundant. *Vegetables:* Asparagus still maintains its price, the best bunches selling from 5*s.* to 10*s.*, and the smaller ones from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* each. Seakale from the open ground is becoming general, which has somewhat reduced its price. White Broccoli is abundant, and may be had from 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bunch; the purple fetching from 5*d.* to 1*s.* per bunch. French Beans are improved, and a trifle cheaper. Good Onions are scarce, having, for the most part, begun to grow; they are selling from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per bushel. Cos Lettuces are from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per score, and Cabbage Lettuces from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per half-sieve. Endive is from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per score. Celery is inferior, and fetches from 6*d.* to 2*s.* per bundle. New Frame Potatoes are from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.: several boxes of new Potatoes have arrived from Lisbon; these sell from 4*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. Rhubarb is abundant, and sells from 4*d.* to 1*s.* per bundle. Mushrooms are also plentiful from 3*d.* to 9*d.* per pottle. *Flowers:* Cut Flowers are offered in great variety, comprising Camellia reticulata and various other sorts, Pæónia Montan, Magnólia conspicua, Heaths, Acacias, Cloves, Pinks, Anemones, Calceolarias, Pelargoniums, Jonquils, Gardenias, &c.

PRICES, Saturday, April 8, 1843.—FRUITS—

Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 10*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb, 10*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 3*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 5*s* to 14*s*
— Kitchen, 4*s* to 8*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. s.eve, 4*s* to 20*s*
Strawberries, fi.rced, per oz., 1*s* to 2*s*
Pomegranates, per doz., 6*s* to 12*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 5*s* to 16*s*
— bitter, per 100, 5*s* to 30*s*
Lemons, per doz. 9*d* to 2*s*
Lemons, per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s*. to 8*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 18*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 55*s* to 65*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 60*s*. to 75*s*.
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Spanish, 18*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*
— Cob, 12*s* to 14*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, Red, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, White, per bush, 4*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Purple, 3*d* to 1*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, p 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 45*s* to 75*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Scotch, per bushel, 2*s*
— New, per lb, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cardoons, each, 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4*s* to 6*s*
— Horn, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Onions, per bushel, 5*s* to 8*s*
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 4*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, large, per 100, 5*s* to 10*s*
Sprue, or Small, 1*s* to 3*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 9*d* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p hf.-sieve, 1*s* to 2*s*
— Cos, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 9*d* to 2*s*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4*d* to 1*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6
Parsley, per half-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Tarragon, per doz bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 3*d* to 9*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Drainage.—*J. J. M.*—Your plan of having cross-drains is very good, and is worth the additional expense. What is the use of *a foot* in depth under the tiles, or rather pipes, you use? To make a firm foundation they may certainly be useful; but three inches of stones under the pipes, firmly rammed in, and nine inches loose *over* the tiles, appears to us a better arrangement. We cannot enter into the details of draining land, which we may hereafter give in a leading article. The whole depth of your drains must depend on the depth of the soil over the firm subsoil, and the depth at which you mean to plough and subsoil-plough the land.—*M.*

Tillage.—*A Young Farmer.*—It is yet time to top-dress upland meadows, if they are not too forward; but no time should be lost. All the substances you mention are useful. The experiments with new artificial manures are so various in their results that we would not give any decided opinion; all these substances may be mixed with earth into composts, or put on in a dilute liquid state; urine should have undergone a partial decomposition, and be diluted with water, or it will burn the grass. Guano has much the same effect as urine. The ammoniacal liquor, when poured on vegetable substances, decomposes them rapidly, and hence is extremely useful to accelerate the rotting of long farm-yard manure. You had better make your experiments on a moderate scale, before you decide upon what is most advantageous. There are various essays on particular manures, the names of which you will find in any catalogue of new publications. Very fine seed Wheat will always sell above the market price; but this is not noticed in the returns, as the quantity sold is generally small.—*M.*

Grass-Land.—*M., Carnarvon.*—When Italian Rye-grass is used alone, it is best to sow it immediately after harvest. If sown in a spring crop it will grow too fast, and injure the crop. It will ripen its seed before the Wheat and as soon as the Barley. It is advisable to sow a considerable quantity, say from 30 to 40 lbs. per imperial acre. It will give very early spring feed till the month of May, and then it will still produce a good crop to mow or to stand for seed. When it is fed off it will last much longer than when it is allowed to ripen its seed.—*M.*

Clover.—*Jack Spratt.*—Cow-grass is better suited for laying down land to remain several years in grass, than as a substitute for broad Clover. We have never sown it alone, but we should think that as it is a species of Clover, it will more or less affect the broad Clover sown soon after it.—*M.*

Manures.—*T. A. N.*—Tar will do no harm; an old tar-barrel is a very good vessel for holding liquid manure. The cessation of effervescence when oil of vitriol is added to gas-water is a good sign of the fixation of the ammonia.——*Alpha.*—Common caustic soda will not answer the same purpose for manure as nitrate of soda. The latter can be procured in small quantities of Mr. Fothergill, 40, Upper Thames-street.‡——*Jack Spratt.*—Gas-lime will always burn grass-land if applied by itself, or not sufficiently mixed with mould. We have seen it produce excellent effects when properly applied, and we should not have expected any injury to arise from yours, which seems to have been sufficiently mixed. However, it is probable that in your case it was stronger than usual, or perhaps you used it during very dry weather. We shall be curious to know whether the late heavy rains have not recovered the grass, and produced some strikingly favourable result. Those who have used it say that it drives away insects and their grubs.†

Soils.—*T. A. N.*—By fermenting leaves, and turning them over frequently, they will be most readily converted into mould.——*Γεωργος.*—We see no reason why tufts of sedgy Grass, such as are commonly called hassocks, after being baked to destroy vegetation and insects, should not answer the purpose of drainage when mixed with charcoal.‡

Lime.—*Mrs. Th. Cooke.*—When hot lime is put upon land containing little vegetable fibre for it to act upon, it is very probable that it may burn the young roots of the Wheat; much depends on the quantity put on, and the state of the land. On a light, poor soil we would not recommend lime, unless farm-yard dung was used at the same time. The failure of your crop may be owing to the exhaustion of the soil; the lime may have rendered all the humus soluble, and thus promoted the first growth; but the crop may have been starved afterwards. Examine your soil, and see how much organic matter it contains; this may lead to a solution of your question.—*M.*

Sand.—*R. B. E. P.*—Sea-sand for Horticultural purposes will not serve as a substitute for silver-sand.‡

Grafting.—*Rusticus pugnax.*—In stating that it is better to bud Roses than to graft them, we referred to the degree of certainty attending the two processes, and we believe expressed the general opinion of Rose-growers. If, however, you have any evidence to the contrary, we shall be happy to print it, and shall be much obliged into the bargain.†

Vines.—*Curion.*—We cannot recommend the introduction of Vines into a greenhouse, because it generally happens that either the plants suffer from too much attention being paid to the Vines, or *vice versâ*. In a house with a south aspect, but shaded at two o'clock by an adjoining building, Vines would succeed, provided they had the full benefit of the morning sun.‡——*Merlin.*—When Vines planted outside the house are not forced before the middle of April, it is unnecessary either to inclose the stems or to cover the border with fermenting material.‡——*Ficus.*—You may either graft or inarch your Vines, as you think proper. You will be more certain to succeed by the latter method; in which case you must wait until the Vines have made shoots two or three feet in length.‡——*J. H.*—We would not advise you to cut back the unsightly stems of your Pot-Vines within a short distance of the roots, unless there is a shoot of last year's growth below the point of incision. A better plan will be to transfer your Vines into larger pots, and coil round the interior the old stems, which will throw out fresh roots. You must not expect your Vines to bear fruit unless you pot them annually in fresh soil, at the same time shaking the old compost from the roots. The size of the pots must depend upon the strength of the plants.‡——*Jemsheed.*—Plants of the Kishmish and Aleppo Grape may be obtained of almost any respectable nurseryman. So also may the Pomme Api.‡

Grapes.—*Guichenet.*—We are not sufficiently acquainted with the Black Muscat of Alexandria to give you any information respecting its good or bad qualities. From its being so little cultivated we should suppose that it is not of much importance.‡

Cucumber-Bed.—*H. C.*—We do not anticipate any inconvenience from your adding gypsum to your Cucumber-bed, neither do we expect much advantage. A heating Cucumber-bed is, we fear, too dry to enable the gypsum to act advantageously; it requires water or a *very* wet litter. If you use it, merely sift it over the litter as you make up the bed, so as to have it well mixed. It is very cheap, is itself a good manure, and the quantity is immaterial.†

Araucaria.—*T. M. C.*—Your seeds are those of Araucária imbricata. They should be sown separately in small 60-sized pots, filled with dry loam, and afterwards placed in gentle, but not damp, peat, until they show signs of vegetating, when they must be removed to a cooler place. Harden them off by degrees, and water them sparingly at first; after they have fairly commenced growing you may repot them, and in the following spring they may be turned out into the open ground. Auraucária is a barbarous word, derived from the Araucanna country, where this tree grows. Imbricata, in botanical language, refers to the manner in which certain parts are arranged over each other, like tiles on a house. This tree is quite different from that which furnishes the wood called Kawrie.‡

Coniferæ.—*A Constant Reader.*—The seeds of Coniferous plants should be sown in pans, in dry sandy loam. The pans should be placed in a gentle, but not a moist heat, removing them when the young plants make their appearance to a cooler place, giving them but little water at first, and hardening them off by degrees. When fairly up, they should be potted off singly into small pots, in sandy loam and peat, and placed in a close frame for a few days. They will require little attention afterwards beyond the ordinary routine of watering and shifting into larger pots.‡

Chimonanthus.—*Salopian.*—This plant, when grown against a south wall, in a well-drained border, will scarcely fail of blooming profusely. The probability is that, like your Roses, it has penetrated into the clay.‡

Rose Acacia.—*Salopian.*—It will not injure your Rose Acacia, which is growing out of bounds, to cut back a few of the young shoots to spurs. It will perhaps induce it to flower more freely.‡

Stocks.—*A Subscriber.*—There is no means of distinguishing between single and double Stocks until they flower. The most essential point towards obtaining double flowers, is to procure good seed.‡

Beberis.—*An ignorant Subscriber.*—Eérberis dulcis and empetrifólia are both hardy in the neighbourhood of London. A soil composed of loam and peat or leaf-mould, suits them best; and they should be planted in a warm situation, not shaded by trees.‡

Ipomœas.—*A Young Gardener.*—The best time for sowing Ipomœa Quámocht, and rubro-cærúlea, for planting in the open air, is the end of February. They will both succeed under similar treatment, viz., to sow them in a gentle hot-bed, to pot them off separately and encourage their growth, until the end of May, when they may be planted out in light, rich soil, in a sheltered situation. Tropæ'olum pentaphyllum and Maurándyas may be turned out at the same time.‡

Lily of the Valley.—*Ainsley.*—The only manner in which you can thin your crowded beds of the Lily of the Valley is to take up and divide the roots in autumn, and replant them six or eight inches apart.‡

Flowering Plants for Walls.—*T. P.*—A Magnólia will do for planting on either side of a porch with a S. aspect. Upon a dwelling fronting the east but well-sheltered, you may train Glycine sinensis, Bignónia radicans, Clématis montana, Hendersonii and flámmula.‡

Firs.—*T. P.*—We know of no plant, excepting Ivy, which will cling to the bare stems of Fir-trees.†

Border-Flowers.—*A. K.*—We would recommend as border-flowers to a large Dahlia bed, the different varieties of Verbena. As no blue Dahlia has yet been raised, Anagallis cærúlea grandiflora and Monelli would probably look well in a similar situation.‡

Lime-trees.—*A grateful Reader.*—If you place your mound of earth on one side only of the Lime-trees you so greatly prize, you are not likely to do them material harm. If you leave a space of six feet between the trunk and the mound, you will probably be safe; indeed, in our own case, we should not be much afraid of carrying the mound quite up to the hole, if it were necessary to do so. The first distance is, however, the safer.†

Evergreen Oaks.—In reply to a correspondent, *Anne* states that she has many evergreen Oaks, and finds several grow freely; the soil is decidedly chalky. She does not find that the Almond and Apricot grow well, though the Peach and Nectarine succeed.

Plantain.—*S. L.*—The only effectual means of eradicating Plantain, or Rib-grass, from lawns, is to keep continually cutting away its leaves as often as they appear above-ground. If a pinch of salt is dropped upon the wounded crowns, it will accelerate the destruction of the roots.‡

Moss.—*A. K.*—There is no effectual means of removing moss from Larch-trees.‡

Sphagnum.—*A Subscriber.*—Sphagnum is a coarse kind of Moss which grows in marshy places. On account of the power which it has of retaining moisture, it is particularly suited for gardening purposes.‡

Chrysanthemums.—*H. Gray.*—We beg to refer you to a paper upon the cultivation of these plants, in another part of the Paper.‡

Ipomœa Learii.—*An ignorant Subscriber.*—This plant usually flowers well in a warm greenhouse. Perhaps you have kept it where it has been shaded by other plants. Place it where it will have plenty of light, and water it freely whilst growing.‡

Arum.—*A Constant Reader.*—From the limited information which you have afforded us respecting your Arum, by which we suppose you mean Calla æthiópica, it is impossible to give you any advice respecting it. The probability is, that you have not exposed it sufficiently to light. Instead of keeping it in a sitting-room during the summer, it should be placed out-of-doors, and if in water so much the better.‡

Amphicome arguta.—*Salopian.*—This plant may, in some situations, have proved hardy, but it is not generally so. The

great difficulty, when grown in the open air, is to keep the soil around it nearly dry during winter. Particular care must therefore be taken in draining the border thoroughly with lime-rubbish, the surface soil being composed of turfy loam and heath-mould.‡

CUSTARD APPLE.—*An ignorant Subscriber.*—This plant seldom succeeds well under cultivation in this country. It can only be grown in the temperature of a stove. When raised from seed, unless under very favourable circumstances, it is not likely to flower in less than 10 or 12 years.‡

PARAGUAY TEA.—*Alpha.*—We are not aware that plants of the Paraguay Tea, or Ilex Paraguayensis, can be procured at present in this country. We believe that there are specimens of it in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, and at the Botanic Garden, Glasgow.‡

ERICAS.—*Sanguinea.*—If Ericas and Epacrises, at the time of potting, are in good health, their balls of earth should not be reduced. ‡

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—*A Subscriber ab initio*—Will find lists of good greenhouse and conservatory plants at p. 216 of this year, and at pp. 697 and 809 of 1842.‡

CLIMBERS.—*T. P.*—The sketches of trellises which have occasionally appeared in the *Chronicle* are adapted for a multitude of Climbers; more especially for Tropæ'olums, Thunbérgias, Manéttias, Zichyas, Kennédyas, the smaller kinds of Hardenbérgia and Passiflora, Philibértias, and Aristolóchias. Equal parts of fibrous loam and heath-mould, with a small proportion of silver-sand, will suit any of the above plants.‡

FERNS.—*Gallicus.*—We do not know whether any English Botanical collector is now in South America, of whom Ferns may be obtained. The newly-introduced species have not been figured in the English Botanical periodicals, except, perhaps, in one or two rare instances.†

DAHLIAS.—*Dahl.*—The descriptive list which you think would be useful cannot be prepared till the plants are in bloom; it would be useless to attempt it without having the flowers to refer to. With regard to the success of the Dahlias sent out in 1841, we have examined the lists of those shows where the names of the flowers are given, and we have inserted those that have been generally exhibited. It is to be regretted that the shows are not better reported; many give the names only of the successful exhibitors—others report only one or two stands; so that no correct estimate can be formed from them. The leading favourites of those sent out in 1841 are as follows:—Brown's Bridemaid, Maid of Bath, Burnham Hero, Indispensable, Catleugh's Eclipse, Dowager Lady Cooper, Spary's Admirable, Fanny Keynes, Widnall's Eclipse and Queen, Catleugh's Tournament, Constancy, Conqueror of the World, and Euclid. Respecting the seedlings sent out last season, it is more difficult to come to a satisfactory conclusion, as much depends upon the stock a grower has to propagate from. Very few of the new flowers appeared at the shows during the season; of those that were exhibited, Dodd's Prince of Wales and Hudson's Princess Royal appeared in most of the winning stands; next to these, but greatly below them in numbers, Whale's Attila, Brown's Marquess of Lansdowne, Low's Duke of Cornwall, and Girling's Ploughboy. An opinion of the Dahlias to be sent out this season has appeared in last year's *Chronicle*, pp. 622, 639.*

ROSES.—*Salopian.*—Your want of success with climbing Roses is accounted for by your statement, that the sub-soil within a foot of the surface consists of hard clay.‡——*P. J.*—It is true that Roses in pots were exhibited at one of the Horticultural Society's Garden Exhibitions some years ago; and uncommon bad ones they were.†——*A Young Gardener.*—It is not very probable that your Rose grafts will take unless you cover them with grafting clay to exclude the air; in which case, if the operation has been properly performed, there is no reason why they should not succeed.‡

PELARGONIUMS.—*A Subscriber.*—There is no remedy for the spots upon the leaves of your Pelargoniums, which are caused by some mining insect, except cutting off all the infected leaves which can be spared and *burning* them.‡——Γεωργος.—You may discard Beauty of Ware, Lady Murray, Imogene, Isidorianum, Chef d'œuvre, Sidonia, Fosteri roseum, and Fanny Garth; and substitute the following sorts: Matilda, Cyrus, Witch, Annette, Hodge's Emperor, Gaines's Rising Sun, Grand Monarch, Madeleine, Amethyst, and Garth's Queen of the Fairies.*

FUCHSIAS.—*Sanguinea.*—We are not yet sufficiently acquainted with the new hybrid Fuchsias to be able to give you any advice respecting them. ‡

POLYANTHUS SEED.—*Miss A. G.*—You had better sow your Polyanthus seed in pans, in a light and moderately-rich soil, and give the seed, when sown, a slight covering of sifted soil. The pans should then be placed under hand-glasses. It is better to raise them without bottom-heat, as the young plants are apt to damp off. As soon as the seed begins to vegetate, air should be given; and as they increase in size, care must be taken to keep away slugs. When the sun has much power, it will be advisable to remove the pans to an east or north aspect, to prevent them from becoming too dry. In August they will be ready to transplant, and for their management after this period, you cannot do better than follow the directions given by Dr. Horner, in his excellent paper on the cultivation of the Polyanthus, at p. 20, Vol. ii.

HYACINTHS.—*H. Gray.*—You will find good directions for the treatment of these bulbs after flowering at pp. 107 and 756 of 1842.‡

FRUIT-WALLS.—*P.* being about to erect a garden-wall, has been advised, that if built 16 inches wide at the bottom and diminished gradually to 4 inches at the top, a slight inclination inward will be obtained, which, it is presumed, would be beneficial to the trees, inasmuch as their lower branches would receive the dews and gentle rains, which, in the perpendicular wall, are almost wholly retained by the upper branches, and he asks our opinion as to the value of the suggestion. We think there can be no doubt that such a plan would be disadvantageous, because more injury would be done to the blossoms in spring, by the radiation of heat from the wall in clear frosty nights than there could be gain by the anticipated action of dews in summer. He also proposes to inclose his garden in part only, by a south wall and two wings, forming an obtuse angle with it, which we regard as a good arrangement.

FRUIT-TREES.—*C. C.*—The protection which is afforded to fruit-trees by a piece of net, 2it. wide, stretched across the upper ends of poles resting on the top of the wall, must be very slight. To be at all effectual, the net should be twice or thrice doubled, and should reach at least half-way down the poles.‡

BROCCOLI.—*Curiun.*—To obtain a succession of Broccoli during autumn and winter you will find it advantageous to make two or three different sowings between the beginning of May and the middle of June. A selection of sorts, with remarks upon their treatment, is given at p. 300 of 1842.‡

CUCUMBERS.—*Noodle.*—Cucumbers will bear a temperature exceeding 100° by sun-heat, without injury; but it is not advisable to allow the bed in which they are grown to stand above 90° for any length of time. It is rather early to leave off nightly coverings for the beds, which should, however, be uncovered early, that the plants may have the benefit of the morning sun. The beds at night should range between 65° and 70°.‡

TURNIPS.—*Anne.*—There is no effectual means of stopping the ravages of the Turnip-fly.

ASPARAGUS.—*Maritimus.*—You will greatly benefit both Seakale and Asparagus beds by watering them with sea-water.‡

RAMPION.—*H. B. H.*—This plant is grown on account of its edible roots, which, after being peeled, are eaten like Radishes. The seeds should be sown in drills six inches apart, any time between this and June, upon light, open soil; in hard or stiff land, the roots are liable to grow forked.‡——*A Subscriber.*—To sow the seed of the Rampion on light open soil, and not too early in the season, are the principal points in its cultivation. All that the plants require until they are fit to draw, is to thin them out, if necessary, 4 inches apart, and to water them in dry weather.‡

TRUFFLES.—*A. K.*—Truffles are propagated by breaking into pieces the old decayed tubers, and planting them two or three inches deep in a mixture of rotten leaves and loam.‡

RED SPIDER.—*A Subscriber.*—If the red spider is very numerous upon your Calceolarias, dust the under-sides of the leaves with flower of sulphur; but if it is only just making its appearance, you may keep it under by preserving a moist atmosphere where the plants are grown, and by syringing them every fine morning.‡

ONION MAGGOT.—*Ficus.*—It is stated that Onion-beds upon which soap-suds and urine have been thrown during the winter previously to the ground being dug, remain free from the attacks of the maggot during the following season. By applying the same materials in a diluted state to your Onions while growing, the same result may possibly be obtained.‡

WIREWORM.—*Agricola.*—Spirits of tar are the most effectual remedy with which we are acquainted for destroying the wireworm. We should therefore recommend you to saturate some sand with that compound, and mix it with the soil in your Ranunculus and Anemone beds when you turn them up in autumn. ‡

SCALE ON TREES.—*G. W.*—The best remedy for destroying the scale on Pear and Apple-trees is, when the young insects issue from beneath the scales at this season of the year, to wash them off with lime-water. This washing should be repeated until the old scales are deserted.‡

BOOKS.—*W. D. F.*—Lindley's "School Botany" is the more exact, but the same author's "Lady's Botany" is the more popular book for teaching children the natural system of botany. "Newman on British Ferns" is the best book we have on that subject; every species is illustrated with figures.

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—*W. B.*—You are quite right; the commonest name of Ranunculus Ficaria is Pilewort; but that is a disagreeable name, and "R.E." prefers Figwort, which is the translation of the Latin word. The plant is also called the lesser Celandine, but that is objectionable, because of its liability to confusion with Chelidonium majus, the common Celandine.†

THE FIQUA PLANT.—*Quercus.*—There is no plant known by this name except to the vendors of Piqua-tea, which seems to be a sort of hay-tea, if we are to judge by the fragments of stems of which it consists.

LAWNS.—*Paul Jones.*—Your proposed plan is good, but will certainly be improved by paring and burning; for the following reasons:—1, Your heavy clay will be mechanically improved by the operation; 2, You will be certain to destroy all coarse grass, weeds, and grubs; and 3, That being effected, you will save the expense of trenching, because digging will be quite enough. It will also be useless, if burning is well executed, to fallow the land at all; but you may lay it down immediately after the digging. If you have any lime-rubbish at hand, from old buildings, a dressing of that after burning, and before digging, will be very useful.†

GRASS-SEEDS FOR LAWNS.—*J. B.*—The best grasses for a lawn are the following, with the proportion of seed requisite of each per acre: Cynosurus cristatus, 6lbs.; Festuca duriúscula, 3lbs.; F. tenuifólia, 2lbs.; Lólium perenne *ténue*, 20lbs.; Poa nemoralis, 1½lb.; P. nem. *sempervirens*, 1½lb; P. trivialis, 1½.b.; Trifólium repens, 7lbs.; T. minus, 2lbs.‡

MOWING.—*Fungus.*—The quantity of lawn-grass which a man may mow and sweep in a day, varies so much with the state of the weather and the quality of the grass that it is impossible to name any certain extent. It is seldom in summer that mowing can be performed after ten o'clock in the morning. A quarter of an acre may therefore be taken as the average quantity. In this case the sweeping will not occupy more than two or three hours. The value of the work will of course vary with the price of labour in different parts of the country.‡

PAINT.—*H. C.* inquires for the best cheap stone-colour paint for rough out-door horticultural purposes. We believe the best is the anti-corrosive—but painters don't like to use it because it is difficult to work. The best black paint we know is the black oxide of manganese.†

CHEATS.—*M. W. K.*—We fear you have been sadly cheated; it is unwise to deal with people whom nobody knows anything about. There are no such things as a *yellow* tree Pæony or a yellow Moss Rose. To buy plants by drawings is like purchasing an estate on the faith of the description of a puffing auctioneer.

FLOWER-POTS.—*A Subscriber.*—The sizes of flower-pots vary considerably in different parts of the country. The following are the dimensions of the different sizes in the neighbourhood of London:—

2s are	18in.	in diameter at top, and	14in.	deep	
4	,, 15	,,	13	,,	
6	,, 13	,,	12	,,	
8	,, 12	,,	11	,,	
12	,, 11½	,,	10	,,	
16	,, 9½	,,	9	,,	
24	,, 8½	,,	8	,,	
32	,, 6	,,	6	,,	
48	,, 5	,,	5	,,	
60	,, 3½	,,	3½	,,	
Thumbs	,, 2½	,,	2½	,,	

POULTRY.—*A Constant Reader* will find good information upon this point in the article "Poultry" of the "Penny Cyclopædia" (by Martin Doyle), and also in his own "Cyclopædia."—*M.*

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Zeta.*—Your question is answered at p. 73 in the *Chronicle* for the present year.*——*Polly.*—The eye of your Polyanthus is not circular, and it forms a ragged edge with the ground colour; the edging is also irregular round the segments, and too broad down the centre of each.*——*Mr. Ivery.*—We do not consider your seedling Cinerarias any improvement upon many sorts already in cultivation. The flowers are too small in two of the specimens, and the white has a confused and dusty appearance; in the larger-flowered variety the white is very pure, but we have many in the same style.*——*T. W.'s* weevils are the Curculio (Otiorhynchus), tenebricosus, The smaller specimen being the male, and the larger one the female. *R.*——*J. W., Chichester.*—Much obliged, but we really cannot understand the plan. Cannot you send us a better drawing?‡——*A Subscriber.*—It is not *very* likely that a Grass growing in Devonshire should be the same as the Tussac Grass of the Falklands. What you have sent consists of the flower of Arundo Phragmites, the common reed, the leaf of some other plant, and the shoot of an Equisetum. This monstrum triforme cost you 3*d.* for postage, us 2*d.* for extra postage, and our readers the loss of a few lines of readable matter. Was such a question worth such an expense?†——*A Housekeeper's* question is rather too absurd; and we really cannot oblige her with an answer.——*An Original Subscriber.*—Your seedling Fuchsia is pretty, and bears some resemblance to F. Lanei; it does not, however, equal that variety either in size or brilliancy of colour.‡——*W. S. D.*—Your plants are, 1, Sempervivum tortuosum; 2 appears to be Leptospermum scopárium; 4, Kleínia articulata; 5, Acmadénia juniperina.——*Aliquis.*—No such plant is known in this part of the country as the Roman Iris.‡——*A. K.*—The Fungus is a species of Boletus, springing from the dead parts of trees, which it eventually destroys.‡——*Evergreen.*—Your plants are 1, Ceratónia siliqua; 2, Solanum crispum; 3 appears to be Linum flavum‡——*R. B. R. P.*—Your plants are 1, Acácia prostrata; 2, Diosma capitata.‡——*J. A.*—Your specimen is not a Marchántia at all, but Jungermánnia epiphylla.‡——*Juvenis.*—What can it possibly signify to you, me, or any other person of respectability what such people write, say, or do? They are much more dangerous to their friends (?) than to anybody else.†——*Agricola.*—Some of the best Carnations have been enumerated in the late Numbers of the *Chronicle*. Select lists of Pansies will be found at pp. 73 and 105.‡——*S. F. G.*—The Azalea is correctly named ‡——*A Young Beginner.*—Your plants are, 1. Epidendrum ellipticum; 2. Acácia prostrata; 4. Pultenæa subumbellata; 6. Corydalis bulbosa. The remainder are not sufficiently advanced to be distinguishable.‡——*A Young Botanist.*—We cannot undertake to determine the names of East and West Indian seeds.‡——*G. L.*—If you wish us to ascertain the names of your plants, you must send proper specimens: those which we can make out are, 1. Linum flavum; 2. Illicium floridanum; 4. Justicia speciosa; 5. Westíngia rosmarinifólia; 6. A species of Pittosporum.‡——*Stura.*—The Oncídium is O. stramíneum.†——*G.G.*—Your plants are, 1. Hermánnia alnifólia; 3. Phýlica ericoides; 4. Acmadénia pungens.‡——*J. K. F.*—Many thanks for your communication, which we would have availed ourselves of had we not been in possession of a more extensive list. Both have been prepared from the same source, and though they differ in numbers, the scale is the same.*——*Everton.*—The climbing annual to which you allude is Ipomœa Quámoclit.‡——*Lincoln's Inn.*—The Pear is Buchanan's Spring Beurré, known in some collections as the Winter Beurré. The Apple is the Petworth Seedling, and probably the same as the Petworth Nonpareil.‖——*Vertumnus.*—Your plant is Lapeyroúsia anceps.†——*E. M. W.*—*Lusor*, and *several others.* Thanks.——*An Inquirer's* plant is Acer neapolitanum.——*T. O. S.*—The Milford Marrow Pea is a large green Marrow; those you sent are not.‖

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE overland mail from India and China has brought advices from Bombay to the 1st March, and from Canton to the 21st January. The Indian news is of great importance, containing the accounts of a hard-fought battle between the British Army under General Napier, and the Ameers of Scinde, in which 22,000 Beloochees were totally overthrown by a corps of our Indian Army, amounting to no more than 2,800 men. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 5000 men, 1000 of whom were left dead on the field, together with the whole of their artillery, ammunition, standards, some treasure, and a considerable quantity of stores. The loss of the British amounted to upwards of 200, including several officers, who conspicuously distinguished themselves in the battle. Three days after the action, the Ameers surrendered themselves, unconditionally, as prisoners of war, and the British colours were hoisted over the city of Hyderabad. The Governor-General arrived at Delhi on the 5th Feb., and was preparing to go to Agra, where his presence was considered necessary to put an end to the disturbances in the Bundelkund territory. It was rumoured that the Brahmins of Somnauth had declined to receive the celebrated gates, on the ground that they had been polluted by their application to a Mahommedan tomb; it was therefore necessary to devise some other destination for these trophies. From China the news is satisfactory so far as it conveys the assurance of continued tranquillity, but in other respects it is comparatively unimportant. The Emperor and his Commissioners had shown the strongest desire to maintain friendly relations with the British Officers; and the prudent measures of the Municipal authorities of Canton had successfully repressed the angry feelings which led to the riot of the 7th December. The high Imperial Commissioner, deputed by the Chinese Government to conduct the commercial negotiations with Sir H. Pottinger, had arrived at Canton, and the first conferences were arranged to take place on the 21st January.—Our French news is chiefly of domestic interest, and our intelligence from Madrid adds little to what was known last week on the constitution of the New Chamber.—The Portuguese Government have refused the terms offered by Lord Aberdeen on the tariff question, and it is expected that the British Cabinet will at once break off the negotiations.—From the Levant, we have accounts of the remarkable fatality which has attended the commission appointed to arrange the differences between Persia and Turkey. Both the Persian and Turkish Plenipotentiaries had died suddenly; the two English Commissioners narrowly escaped an accidental death, and the two Tatars sent with the intelligence to Constantinople had died on their way.—From the United States we have the President's message in reference to the disputed construction of those portions of Lord Ashburton's Treaty which relate to the right of search. Mr. Tyler declares against any pretension on the part of Foreign Powers to visit vessels sailing under the American flag; and hints, in no very obscure terms, to the disposition of his Government to maintain this principle by the aid of its whole naval power.

The message of President Tyler has naturally occupied attention in both Houses of Parliament; Lord Aberdeen and Sir R. Peel have declared that the difference of construction to which the message referred was more apparent than real; and the thanks of the House of Lords were voted last night to Lord Ashburton for the conclusion of the treaty. On Tuesday, Lord Ashley brought forward his motion condemnatory of the continuance of the trade in opium, which he characterised as inconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom. The motion was opposed by Ministers and ultimately withdrawn, on the ground that negotiations were now in progress on the subject of this trade, the fate of which might be risked by any hasty resolution of the House. On Thursday Mr. C. Buller moved an address to the Queen, for an inquiry into the best means of exten-

sive and systematic colonisation. He did not propose any specific plan, or an alteration of the existing system, but urged the Government to extend its principle and investigate every point of the subject, in order that the best course might be adopted. Lord Stanley opposed the motion as unnecessary, because an enlarged system of emigration was already in operation under the superintendance of Government. After a long and interesting debate, Mr. C. Buller expressed his satisfaction that the motion had excited so much attention, and consented to leave the question in the hands of the Executive.—The revenue returns for the past quarter have been published this week; they confirm the anticipations of the productiveness of the Income Tax, and show a steady increase in the Post-office; but on all the other branches of revenue there is still a falling off. The results, however, are more satisfactory than those exhibited by the quarter ending in January last, and they may be considered to indicate that the country has surmounted the worst of its embarassments.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert continue at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty during the week has taken her usual daily walk in the gardens of the Palace, and is in excellent health. All the arrangements have been made at the Palace in anticipation of her Majesty's accouchement, which is expected to take place almost daily.—Lord Charles Wellesley, clerk marshal, has succeeded Colonel Buckley in the duties of equerry in waiting on the Queen, and Colonel Bouverie has succeeded Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Bowater as equerry in waiting on Prince Albert.—The King of Hanover is expected to arrive in London on a visit to this country, in the course of the present month.

Official Appointments.—Capt. Fitzroy, late member for Durham, has been appointed Governor of New Zealand. It is rumoured that Mr. Pemberton is to have the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster, as Chancellor, and that the Hon. J. Talbot, son of Earl Talbot, is to succeed Mr. Pemberton as Attorney-General to the Duke of Cornwall. Mr. Wordsworth has been appointed Poet Laureate, in the room of the late Dr. Southey.

Parliamentary Movements.—The contest for the representation of Durham, vacant by the appointment of Capt. Fitzroy to the Governorship of New Zealand, terminated on Tuesday in the return of Lord Dungannon; the numbers were—for Lord Dungannon, 507; for Mr. Bright, 406. The Nottingham election closed on Thursday, when Mr. Gisborne, the Liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of 117; the numbers were: for Mr. Gisborne, 1848; for Mr. J. Walter, jun., 1731.—The Athlone election has terminated in the return of Mr. Collett, the Liberal candidate. The numbers were: for Mr. Collett, 114; for Capt. Beresford 108. A petition has been presented by the liberal electors of Cambridge against the return of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly. A vacancy has occurred in the representation of East Suffolk by the death of Sir B. Vere.

The Revenue.—The official returns of the revenue for the year and quarter which ended on the 5th inst. have just been published. They more than confirm the anticipations of the productiveness of the Income-tax, which causes an increase in the total amount of the returns; but, with the exception of the Post-Office, they still show a falling-off on all the other branches of revenue. The total ordinary income for the year ended April 5, 1842, was 45,363,827*l.*; that for the year just ended was 46,078,810*l.*—showing an increase on the year of 714,983*l.* The total ordinary income for the quarter ended April 5, 1842, was 8,720,532*l.*; that of the quarter just ended was 10,469,477*l.*—showing an increase on the quarter of 1,748,945*l.* The following are the details:—The returns for the *Year* exhibit an increase in the Income-tax of 2,456,288*l.*; Post-Office, 103,000*l.*; Miscellaneous, 425,969*l.*; to which must be added, Imprest and other moneys, 154,913*l.*; Repayments of Advances, 65,614*l.*—making the total increase 3,205,784. There is a decrease in the Customs of 1,076,336*l.*; Excise, 1,059,093*l.*; Stamps, 146,790*l.*; Taxes, 146,082*l.*; Crown-Lands, 62,500*l.*—making a total decrease of 2,490,801*l.*, which, deducted from the above increase of 3,205,784*l.*, gives, as stated above, a total increase on the year's accounts of 714,983*l.* The returns for the *Quarter* show an increase in the Income-tax of 1,885,232*l.*; Post-Office, 2,000*l.*; Miscellaneous, 218,363*l.*—making a total of 2,105,595*l.* They show a decrease in Customs of 275,516*l.*; Excise, 1,788*l.*; Stamps, 6,361*l.*; Taxes, 8,055*l.*; Crown-Lands, 15,500*l.*; Imprest and other moneys, 8,807*l.*; Repayments of Advances, 40,623*l.*—making a total of 356,650*l.*, which, deducted from the above increase of 2,105,595*l.*, shows a total increase in the quarter's accounts of 1,748,945*l.*

Colonial and Consular Services.—The estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1844, are:—Bahamas, 3410*l.*; Bermudas, 4049*l.*; Prince Edward's Island, 3070*l.*; Sable Island, Nova Scotia, 400*l.*; Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Gold Coast, 13,680*l.*; St. Helena, including allowances to late servants of East India Company, 11,500*l.*; Western Australia, 7785*l.*; Port Essington, 1468*l.*; Falkland Islands, 4350*l.*; New Zealand, 61,093*l.*; Heligoland, 1023*l.*; Governors and others, West Indies, 18,667*l.*; Clergy, North America and New Zealand, 12,190*l.*; Indian Department, Canada, 18,895*l.*; Emigration, 11,286*l.*; Justices in the West Indies, Mauritius, &c., 49,700*l.*; Negro Education, 18,000*l.*; Captured Negroes, Support, &c., 35,000*l.*; Commissioners, for suppression of Slave Trade, 23,000*l.*; Consuls Abroad, 104,700*l.*—Total, 403,336*l.* The total for the year 1841, was 381,212*l.*; and for 1842, 392,154*l.*; thus showing an increase, as compared with 1841, of 22,124*l.*; and of 11,182*l.*, as compared with 1842.—The charge for the establishment in China, which has usually formed part of this estimate, will be submitted in a separate estimate, as soon as the arrangements are completed.

Houses of Parliament.—A return made to the House of Commons, published this week, states that the total amount already expended for building the new Houses of Parliament is 380,483*l.* 10*s.*; the amount voted has been 438,500*l.*; and consequently, 58,016*l.* 10*s.* is in hand unexpended, which will be required for works now in progress of completion. It is estimated that a further sum of 578,424*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* will be required to complete the buildings. The total amount of Mr. Barry's estimate will therefore be 1,016,924*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, besides what will be required for completing the landing-places, making good the pavings, furniture, and fittings, and for decorations by works of art.

Yeomanry.—A parliamentary return of the number and expenses of the effective yeomanry of Great Britain, in the year 1842, states the number of troops to have been 247, containing 831 officers and 13,358 men; the total expense connected with whose maintenance was 101,831*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* The amount voted by Parliament was 82,458*l.*, thus showing the excess of expenditure beyond the vote of Parliament to have been 19,373*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* The reason of the excess arose from unforeseen charges on account of corps called out in aid of the civil power. Six yeomanry corps, containing six troops and 472 men, now serving gratuitously, are to be placed upon the permanent establishment from the 1st of this month; and seven additional corps, to consist of 16 troops and 935 men, are expected to be raised for the present year.

Stamp Duties on Legacies, &c.—A Parliamentary paper, just published, shows that in the year ending the 5th Jan., 1843, the total amount of duty paid for legacies, probates, and administrations, was—in England and Wales, 2,001,960*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; in Scotland, 150,213*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*; in Ireland, 114,923*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.*; total 2,267,105*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.* Duties received since 1797—in England, 59,643,426*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; in Scotland, 3,287,910*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; in Ireland, 1,664,853*l.* 8*s.* 0¼*d.* Total duties received since the 1797 amount to 64,596,190*l.* 6*s.* 4¼*d.*

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The recent debates in the French Chambers have been mostly of domestic interest, and M. Barrot's notice of a motion, for limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Peers, and liberating journalists from that of the Correctional Police, occupies the chief attention of the Paris journals of Monday. In the Chamber of Deputies, on Friday, M. Desjaubert expressed an apprehension that the Government was about to commit a great imprudence in reviving the old claims of France to the Island of Madagascar. M. Guizot, in reply, entered upon a full *exposé* of the system pursued and contemplated by the French Government in the Pacific, and now in the Indian Sea; and which, he explains, is "not to compromise or commit France by endeavouring to form extensive colonial establishments at a long distance from home, and to incur by such proceeding the danger of involving her in serious contests with the natives of those countries, or with foreign powers generally. That which is advantageous to France and indispensable for her, is to possess points on the globe destined to become great centres of trade and navigation, and which will prove secure and strong maritime stations, which would at once serve in aid of our commerce by affording harbours and shelter for our shipping, with means of refit, without our being compelled to resort for those objects to foreign ports." The bill relative to the organization of the Privy Council, and the bills for confirming the provisional arrangements entered into by the Minister of Public Works with the companies contracting for the railroads from Paris to Calais and Lille, and from Avignon to Marseilles, were presented to the Chamber on Monday.—The nuptials of the Princess Clementine of Orleans are fixed for the 20th inst., and will be celebrated at Fontainebleau.—Accounts from Algiers state that General Bugeaud is making immense preparations for another campaign, which is to commence about the 18th April, and is announced as likely to consolidate the domination of France before the end of the present year. In the meanwhile, the French troops are fighting in almost all directions. General Lamoriciere is engaged on the Upper Oued-Riou, near the margin of the desert; General Gentil is struggling with the enemy at Mazonna; Generals de Bar and Changarnier are actively fighting in the Dahra and the Beni-Menacer Mountains; the Medeah column has perpetual conflicts with the Kabyls of the east; General d'Hilliers and two Colonels are combating the Kabyls of the mountains between Bona and Constantina; and, lastly, the column which recently yielded the Duke d'Aumale a splendid tribute in the *Moniteur*, has returned from the expedition in such a state of exhaustion, that a large proportion of the men are now in the hospitals.

SPAIN.—We have advices from Madrid to the 29th ult. The new chamber is said to be composed as follows:—Anti-coalitionists, 103; Coalitionists, 61; Doubtful, 18. It is expected that the 103 will support the Regent, and all the measures of the present ministry. As to the exact men they may desire, some doubt still exists; it is, however, reported as certain that the Government had despatched a courier to General Sancho, the minister in London, calling upon him to repair immediately to Madrid, the Regent being desirous to consult him on the organization of a new Ministry.—The contract for the quicksilver mines of Almaden was on the 28th ult. adjudged to Messrs. Rothschild. The price (81½ dollars per metrical quintal) is 21 dollars higher than that fixed by the contract which is to expire in November next. The new contract is to endure for four years.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Lisbon to the 27th ult., mention that the *ultimatum* of Lord Aberdeen on the tariff question has been rejected by the Portuguese Government, which will not consent to any reduction on English woollens beyond their former propositions. It is therefore expected that the English Cabinet will at once break off the negotiations, and that the convention is virtually at an end.—The comet had caused a great sensation at Lisbon, many of the inhabitants believing that the end of the world was come. All the confessionals of the city were crowded with penitents for many days, and several people were so much affected that they have been sent to the public madhouse.

SWITZERLAND.—On the morning of the 25th ult., at seven o'clock, a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Basle and its neighbourhood. The barometer fell at the time only about one line, but a sudden change of weather followed immediately, it having been unusually mild for the season previously to the shock, and severely cold afterwards.

GERMANY.—The Diet of the States of Prussia was opened on the 16th ult., at Königsberg, by a speech from the Royal Commissary, remarkable for its liberal expressions. "A powerful spirit," he said, "of a beneficent nature, as well as of a mischievous character, is abroad in the present age; and, therefore, is it the more necessary for all who have the true welfare of their country at heart to keep a clear, unclouded view before them; not to permit theories—specious perhaps, but nevertheless superficial in themselves, to misguide them; not to let the blessed light, which is so happily kindling, grow into an all-consuming flame; finally, not to exchange the solid good we enjoy for doubtful or deceiving hopes in prospect." According to a circular from the firm of Brockhaus, of Leipsic, as proprietors, the German *Allgemeine Zeitung* reappeared on the 1st inst., Professor Bülau having consented to become the editor; and with this change the journal will again be licensed in the Prussian dominions. The *Carlsruhe Gazette* states that a shock of an earthquake was felt in the district of Loerrach, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the morning of the 25th ult. The doors and windows of the houses were forced open, and furniture was thrown down, but no house fell, and no person was injured.—A suspension-bridge, surpassing all that has been seen, is to be constructed at Vienna, across the Danube. It will be 1,470 English feet in length, with only one pier in the river. The Postal convention is spreading in Germany, from north to south. Austria and Saxony have concluded an agreement by which 6 kreuzers shall be charged for every distance short of ten German miles, and 12 kreuzers for every greater distance. There are cases, however, in which slight augmentations take place.—The first vessel which reached the free port of Treves, from Holland, was the occasion of a great *fête* on the 17th.

ITALY.—Advices from Rome mention that the Pontifical Government had abolished, to a certain extent, the exorbitant privilege which hitherto insured impunity to malefactors who sought an asylum in the churches and convents of the Pope's dominions. A recent legislative enactment provides, that hereafter the secular authorities may cause to be followed and arrested, wherever they may take refuge, all individuals guilty—1st, of the destruction of relics, or images of the saints; 2d, of profanation of the churches; 3d, of insults by words or violence against clergymen dressed in their costumes; 4th, of high treason; 5th, of murder; 6th, of highway robbery, either singly or with the aid of accomplices; and 7th, of coining.—A letter, dated Milan the 24th ult., states that four earthquakes had been felt in Calabria since the 27th December. The last occurred on the 13th February, but fortunately no injury was sustained.—Letters from Naples state that the nucleus of the comet had been distinctly seen there.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.—We have intelligence from Constantinople of the 17th, and from Smyrna of the 19th ult. The arrangement of the difference between Turkey and Persia is said to have made no progress since our last accounts from the Turkish capital. The Trebizond packet had brought despatches from Persia, from which it appears that Meerza Jaffer, the Persian Plenipotentiary to the Conference at Erzeroum, had died suddenly at Tabreez, a few days after the death of Nourri Effendi, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, at Erzeroum. A most extraordinary fatality has displayed itself on this occasion, and no Eastern story-teller, who delights in marvellous coincidences, could have imagined a series of disasters more astonishing than those which have distinguished these ill-fated conferences. Before starting from Constantinople, Captain Williams, the English commissioner, was, immediately after his nomination, taken dangerously ill, so as to necessitate the appointment of a coadjutor, the Honourable Mr. Curzon. Shortly after the arrival of these gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. Redhouse, their interpreter, at their post, the whole party narrowly escaped suffocation, having fallen asleep in a room heated by charcoal. It is also stated that the Tatar despatched from Erzeroum to Tabreez to announce the death of Nourri Effendi, and the Tatar sent from Tabreez with the news of Meerza Jaffer's death, had both died on the way.—The news from Syria is not important. The comet had been seen at Smyrna during several successive evenings.

INDIA.—The Oriental steamer arrived at Malta from Alexandria on the 30th ult., bringing the Overland India Mail, despatched from Bombay by the Victoria steamer, on the 1st ult. The dates are therefore to the 1st March from Bombay, and to the 22d January from China. On

the 17th February, General Sir C. Napier obtained a brilliant victory in Scinde, near Hyderabad, after three hours of a desperate struggle ; 22,000 Beloochees were entirely defeated by 2,700 English, who had 250 killed or wounded, including 18 officers. It appears that the British Government, having introduced civilisation into a portion of Scinde, and taken possession of the Indus, the navigation of which became a matter of general benefit, a demand was made on the Ameers to give up, for the use of that navigation, certain strips of land lying along the river. They, feeling that they could not immediately refuse, temporized, until at length their troops were collected, when, on the 14th February, they sent word to Major Outram to retire from their city. Major Outram, who did not suppose that they would proceed to extremities, delayed. On the 15th, the residency of the British Political Agent was attacked : it was gallantly defended by 100 men for several hours ; but at length, their ammunition having been expended, the British soldiers retired, with a small loss, to the steamers, and proceeded to join Sir Charles Napier, then at the head of about 2,700 men, at a distance of 20 miles from Hyderabad. The Ameers, in the meantime, hastened to attack the British force. On the following day, Gen. Napier marched to Mutharee, and, on his arrival there, ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meeanee, distant about ten miles, to the number of twenty-two thousand men. Being aware that any delay for reinforcements would both strengthen the confidence of the enemy, and add to their numbers, although his own force was not one-seventh part of the enemy's, Sir C. Napier resolved upon making an immediate attack, and, accordingly, marched towards Meeanee at four o'clock in the morning (the 17th). At eight, A.M., the advanced guard of Gen. Napier's force discovered the enemy's camp, and at nine o'clock the British troops formed in order of battle, being composed of about 2,800 men, of all arms, and 12 pieces of artillery. The enemy opened a most determined and destructive fire upon the British troops, and, during the action which ensued, with the most undaunted bravery repeatedly rushed upon them sword in hand. After a most resolute and desperate contest, which lasted for upwards of three hours, the enemy was completely defeated and put to flight, with the estimated loss of about 5,000 men, 1,000 of whom were left dead on the field ; together with the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and standards, a considerable quantity of stores, and some treasure. The following day, Meer Roostum Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wullee Mahomed of Kyrpore ; Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shadad Khan, and Meer Hoossein Khan of Hyderabad, came into the camp of Gen. Napier, and unconditionally gave themselves up as prisoners of war ; and the British colours were hoisted over the city of Hyderabad on the 20th February. The Governor-General, in his official report, states, with regret, that considerable loss has attended this brilliant victory. In particular, he mentions the following officers, who, after having conspicuously distinguished themselves, died on the field of battle :—Major Teasdale, commanding 25th Reg., B.N.I. ; Captain Tew, her Majesty's 22d Reg. ; Adjutant Cookson, 9th Reg., B.L.C. ; Brevet-Major Jackson, 12th Reg., B.N.I. ; Brevet-Captain Meade, 12th Reg., B.N.I. ; and Lieut. Wood, 12th Reg., B.N.I. —The intelligence from Affghanistan is, that anarchy continues to prevail there. Akhbar Khan is said to be master of Cabul, and his father Dost Mahomed is proceeding from Lahore towards Peshawur, as if to join him. Akhbar Khan has threatened to invade the province of Peshawur, and to take it from the Sikhs, but the good treatment of Dost Mahomed by the latter may prevent that invasion. From Candahar, news has been received that Sufter Jung had been compelled to quit that city, and to seek safety in flight. Lord Ellenborough, who had arrived at Delhi on the 5th February, was preparing to go to Agra, where his presence was considered necessary—not only on account of the death of Scindia, the powerful chief of Gwalior, at the age of 27 years, to whom an adopted heir has been named—but also in order to contribute, by various arrangements, to put an end to the disturbances in the Buldelkund districts. Col. Malcolm left Bombay on the 18th February, on board a steamer, in order to deliver the ratified treaty to the Plenipotentiary. The Court-Martial on Gen. Shelton and Major Pottinger has terminated in their acquittal.

China.—We have advices from China to the 20th Jan., but the news is unimportant. Tranquillity continues to be preserved in Canton, and the discontented spirit which led to the riot of the 7th December, and which still in some degree prevails amongst the populace, seems likely to be entirely subdued by the prudent measures of the municipal authorities. An attempt had been made to blow up one of the public gates of the city, but the prompt issuing by the government of proclamations, couched in a decided tone, and which had the effect of preventing any serious disturbances, proved at the same time the anxiety of the Chinese officers to confirm the good feeling now subsisting between the two governments. As a further proof of their sincerity it may be mentioned that in a recent number of the *Pekin Gazette*, an announcement is made that the "strongest imperial commands" have been given to the governors, &c., of the Che Keang, Fukeen, and Keangnan provinces, to use their utmost endeavours for the maintenance of friendly relations. Elepoo, the high imperial commissioner, deputed by the Chinese Government to conduct the commercial negotiations with Sir H. Pottinger, arrived at Canton on the 10th January, and took up his residence in the city. He immediately apprised the plenipotentiary of his arrival, and it was arranged that the first conferences should be held at Whampoa, about the 21st January. When Elepoo reached Canton, the Hong merchants expressed their desire to have an interview with him, which he declined ; and it is now said that he has demanded from them, by next June, the whole amount of their debts, which is to the extent of three millions of dollars.

United States.—The packet-ship Philadelphia arrived off Dover on Friday, with American papers to the 4th March ; and on Saturday the Great Western steamship arrived at Liverpool from New York, which place she left on the 17th ult., having experienced very rough weather in the Atlantic. The Oxford and the Patrick Henry packet-ships also arrived at Liverpool on the same day with the Great Western, but the news by the steamer being several days later, embraces all that was conveyed by the other vessels. On the 27th February a message from the President was read in the House of Representatives, in reply to a request from the latter body for a copy of any communication received from the British Government as to the construction put by the President on those portions of Lord Ashburton's treaty which relate to the right of search question. Mr. Tyler, in his message, strongly declares against any pretension, on the part of foreign Powers, to visit vessels sailing under the American flag. Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, supplied the substance of a communication from Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Fox, the British Minister in Washington, wherein his Lordship protests against the supposition that any one of the principles, in respect to this question, heretofore contended for by Great Britain, was in the slightest degree compromised by the late treaty. The President says, "I regarded the eighth article as removing a possible pretext—on the ground of mere necessity—to visit and detain our ships upon the African coast, because of an alleged abuse of our flag by slave traders of other nations. We had taken upon ourselves the burden of preventing any such abuse by stipulating to furnish an armed force—regarded by both the high contracting parties as sufficient to accomplish that object. Denying as we did and do, a colour of right to exercise any such general police over the flags of independent nations, we did not demand of Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretension. Still less had we the least idea of yielding anything ourselves in that respect. We chose to make a practical settlement of the question. This we owed to what we had already done upon this subject. The honour of the country called for it, the honour of its flag demanded that it should not be used by others to cover an iniquitous traffic. This Government, I am very sure, has both the inclination and the ability to do this ; and, if need be, it will not content itself with a fleet of 80 guns—but sooner than any foreign Governments shall exercise the province of executing its laws, and fulfilling its obligations, the highest of which is to protect its flag alike from abuse and insult—it would, I doubt not, put in requisition for that purpose its whole naval power. The purpose of this Government is faithfully to fulfil the treaty on its part ; and it will not permit itself to doubt that Great Britain will comply with it on hers. In this way peace will be best preserved and the most amicable relations maintained between the two countries." The Presidential campaign is fairly opened. The following are named as candidates for the office :—Mr. Tyler, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Cass, Judge M'Lean, Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, and Mr. Buchannan. The great contest will be between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun. It is thought, however, by the friends of Mr. Tyler that the struggle will end in his nomination. Mr. Webster, it is understood, is on the point of retiring from the Cabinet, and Mr. Cushing, it is said, will succeed him as Secretary of State. A rumour prevailed that Mr. Webster will be appointed Minister at London, in the place of Mr. Everett, who is going to China.—The comet, the sudden appearance of which in our hemisphere has excited so much interest, had as suddenly appeared in the western hemisphere. Its tail was first observed on the 5th ult., and excited as much interest in America as in Europe. On the 11th, the head was observed considerably elevated above the horizon, and close to the well-known star Beta of the Whale. At 7 o'clock, its right ascension was 1 hour 43 minutes, and its declination 11¼ degrees. "The nucleus presented the appearance of a bright central spot, enveloped in a misty haze, elongated in the direction of the train, the whole somewhat resembling a lamp seen through a shade of ground glass."

West Indies.—The royal mail steamer Teviot arrived on Sunday with mails from Mexico and some of the West India Islands, but none from Jamaica. She brought about 700,000 dollars and 105 serons of cochineal on freight. The Avon was thirty days on her outward passage, having expended all her coals in fifteen days after leaving Falmouth. The Trent had not arrived. Another expedition, consisting of 600 to 700 men, had sailed in the steamer Montezuma, from Vera Cruz, for Campeachy, private reports from which place were unfavourable, but nothing official had been reported by the Mexican Government. From St. Thomas's we learn that several slight shocks of earthquake have been experienced there since the departure of the last mail boat, but causing no injury of any kind. A letter from St. Domingo says that all the southern part of that fine island is in a state of civil war. St. Jeremie is the head-quarters of the Revolutionists, where there are 5,000 insurrectionists under arms, their object being the establishment of a government system similar to that of the United States.

Brazils.—We have accounts from Rio to the 8th Feb. They state that Mr. Ellis's mission has entirely failed, and that he is making preparations to return to this country immediately, in the Malabar. His proposal for a fresh treaty has been rejected by the Brazilian Ministers, the terms not being such as they are willing to accept ; but they have offered to treat if the English Government will reduce the duties on Brazilian sugar and coffee to the same rates as those on sugar and coffee the produce of the British colonies. Mr. Ellis had no power to negotiate on any such terms, and it was understood that he would remain only until the Malabar was ready to sail, unless this display of decision should shake the determination of the Brazilian Government.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—A conversation occurred respecting the last message of President Tyler, on the subject of the right of visitation as affected by the treaty of Washington. The Marquess of Lansdowne remarked upon the difference of opinion as to the true construction of the eighth article of the treaty, and requested any information Ministers could afford.—Lord Aberdeen professed his willingness to produce whatever papers might be required, and the motion in which Lord Lansdowne had embodied his request was agreed to.—Lord Campbell, while in the act of expressing his regret at the absence of Lord Brougham, whose motion in approbation of the conduct of the negotiation stood for the following evening, was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of the learned ex-Chancellor. A series of explanations followed, which ended in the postponement of Lord Brougham's motion until Friday next. Lord Aberdeen then expressed his conviction that, although the difference of construction to which the President's message referred, related to a very important part of the treaty, it was more apparent than real, that it could lead to no serious inconvenience, or produce any unpleasant consequences. Lord Brougham pledged himself to demonstrate the truth of this opinion, and in its correctness Lord Ashburton concurred. He had inquired into this, among other matters which were subjects of complaint, during his visit to the United States, and had heard nothing but expressions of satisfaction at the explanation given by this country.

Lord Wicklow then moved the second reading of the Dogs' Bill, but was opposed by Lord Campbell, Lord Malmesbury, and Lord Wharncliffe. Lord Carnarvon and Lord Brougham supported the Bill, but on a division the numbers appeared equal, and the Lord Chancellor declared in favour of the "Non-Contents." The bill was accordingly lost.

Tuesday.—The business this evening consisted in the presentation of petitions, and the forwarding of some routine business, of no general interest.

Thursday.—Lord Monteagle moved for returns relating to the import and export of woollens and cottons, his object being to show the alarming decrease which had taken place, and from which he inferred that nothing could be more injurious in a country like this than taxes on raw materials.—The Duke of Wellington said that the repeal of those taxes would involve a loss to the revenue of 800,000*l.*, and it would, therefore, be better to wait until they ascertained the state of the revenue. The income-tax was to cease in two years, and it would then be necessary to have a sufficient revenue to meet the expenditure of the country. He recommended that the returns should be for a period of ten years, instead of seven, as moved for, and he proposed an amendment to that effect.—Lord Monteagle agreed to the amendment, and after some remarks from Lord Ashburton, the returns were ordered.

Lord Brougham expressed a hope that some intimation would be given as to whether the last quarter's income-tax might be considered as a fair criterion of its produce for the year. He always thought that the tax would produce six millions ; but from the present quarter's returns, it might be taken as over seven millions.—Lord Wharncliffe said it was no criterion one way or another, as it included a portion of the previous quarter, while a considerable proportion of the last quarter remained unpaid. He would, however, endeavour to ascertain the state of the information.—The Duke of Wellington said he understood the produce of the tax would be about four millions and a half ; but Lord Brougham considered that it would be more.

Friday.—Lord Brougham brought forward his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, for having successfully negotiated the recent treaty with America.—The Duke of Cambridge cordially supported the motion.—The Marquess of Lansdowne opposed it as unprecedented ; and since he could not view the treaty with satisfaction, he moved, as an amendment, the adjournment of the House.—Lord Aberdeen, Lord Colchester, Lord Denman, and the Earl of Carnarvon, spoke in favour of the vote, and Lord Campbell against it ; when the question of adjournment was put and negatived, and the motion was carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Lord John Russell, with reference to Mr. Hume's approaching motion upon the Washington treaty, desired to notice the great difference between the British and American Governments respecting the construction of the 8th article (that which regards the Right of Visit), and to ask for the production of some of the papers relating to that adjustment ; observing that the House could not very conveniently discuss the merits of the negotiator, unless the real effect of his negotiation were made clearly apparent.—Sir R. Peel declared his intention to present several papers respecting this matter ; but stated that Lord Ashburton had not been authorized to negotiate at all upon the right of visit, the British Government having in no degree departed from the principle affirmed in Lord Aberdeen's communication to Mr. Everett, which was dated December, 1841, and had never been answered by the American Government.

On the motion to re-commit the Voters' Registration Bill, Lord J. Russell adverted to the insertion of the new clauses, investing the Judges of the Common Pleas with the jurisdiction of final appeal from the revising barristers. These clauses were, in his opinion, too important to be properly introduced into a bill on its re-commitment *pro formâ*. Had these clauses divesting the House of its final control, been contained in the bill as originally drawn, he was not sure that he could have consented to the second reading.—Sir J. Graham said that this alteration had been regularly introduced, while the bill was under consideration in committee ; but as it was now to be reconsidered, any objections might be made to this appellate jurisdiction, the object of which was to refer to the decision of a court of law, not a question of fact or of evidence, but one strictly of a legal nature.—After a few observations from Sir George Grey and Mr. Hume, the bill was recommitted, and the committee proceeded clause by clause. A conversational discussion arose on various clauses, but no material difference of opinion arose until on arriving at the 58th clause, Lord J. Russell renewed his objection to the bestowing an appellate jurisdiction to the Court of Common Pleas, and hoped that the Government would, at all events, postpone the period of parting with the power of the House of Commons. He objected to bestowing this power on the judges, who might be exposed to the charge of partiality if they happened to decide a case in accordance with what were known to be their political feelings ; experience also warned us, that there was a tendency in lawyers to interpret the law in the narrowest possible spirit, especially in matters connected with the liberty of the subject.—Sir J. Graham contended that in ancient as well as in modern times, the courts of law had taken a prominent part in protecting the rights and liberties of the people. The noble Lord, in the Irish Registration Bill, had recognised this very principle, and to a greater extent, for the Judges of Assize in Ireland were given by his bill jurisdiction not only in questions of law, but also in questions of fact and evidence.—After some observations by Mr. Darby and Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Roebuck said that they were about to thrust on the judges a mass of business which, overwhelmed as they

were already, they would never get through without neglecting their more legitimate avocations.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that the courts of law were the fitting judges of a point of law, which he would refer to their consideration, not with the slightest intention of diminishing the authority of the House of Commons, but for the more effectual settlement of disputed legalities.—After some remarks from Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. HARDY, Mr. C. BULLER appealed to actual experience in proof of the great inconvenience of referring any political matter to the decision of the judges—decisions would always be interpreted according to political bias. Instead of parting with their power, let them rather amend their election committees, and simplify their system of procedure.—The SOLICITOR GENERAL explained that the intention was, that the Court of Common Pleas should decide on the validity of any particular vote submitted to its judgment by the revising barrister, and that its decision on that particular vote should be final and conclusive. This was not parting with the power and privileges of the House of Commons. Questions connected with the municipal franchise were constantly referred by political parties to the Court of Queen's Bench, and nobody thought of impugning the impartiality of the judges.—Sir G. GREY, considering that some appellate jurisdiction was necessary, was disposed to view the one proposed as the best.—The committee then divided, affirming the clause by 164 to 51.—The rest of the evening was occupied with discussing the successive clauses of the bill, which passed unopposed.

Tuesday.—Lord ASHLEY, after presenting three petitions from the Wesleyan, Baptist, and London Missionary Societies, brought on his motion condemnatory of the continuance of the trade in opium, and the monopoly of its growth in the territories of British India as being "destructive of all relations of amity between England and China, injurious to the manufacturing interests of the country, by the very serious diminution of legitimate commerce, and utterly inconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom; and that steps be taken, as soon as possible, with due regard to the rights of governments and individuals, to abolish the evil." Disclaiming all personal interest in the question, and any feeling of hostility to the East India Company, he adduced personal testimony to the injurious effect of the trade on the morals of the Chinese, and its tendency to diminish and destroy our influence with the better classes; and adduced comparative statistical statements to show the injury done to legitimate commerce. Some remarkable tables showed that, as the importations of opium increased, that of cotton goods fell, and *vice versâ*. A parallel case occurred in Ireland, where the people, when dissuaded from the usé of intoxicating liquors, spent their money in the purchase of meat, bread, and clothing, and were in all respects a happier and a better population. But though the commercial aspect of the question was important, the moral bearings of the case were much more so. The deleterious effects of the drug on the minds and bodies of the Chinese were testified to by various witnesses. In India its influence was equally pernicious; it was converting the inhabitants of Assam into a treacherous, cowardly, and cruel people, whose characteristics, as appeared from old accounts, were those of a manly, active, and intelligent race. The monopoly of the cultivation of opium in India was oppressive in its administration, and generally obnoxious to the ryots, who would prefer the cultivation of other articles. It had been said that the poppy was only cultivated on waste lands; such was not the fact, as its growth required rich and fertile soil. An individual who had resided seven years in China had furnished him with the details of his experience: and he asserted that the opium-clippers were furnished with arms from the Government arsenals, and were regarded by the Chinese as being practically vessels of war engaged in our service. The East India Company did not, however, stand alone as the supporters of the vile traffic, for a committee of the House of Commons had declared its opinion that it was not expedient to disturb the trade, as an equal amount of revenue could not be so conveniently raised from any other source. Mr. Macaulay, on a late occasion, had declared that anything which tended to degrade Christianity was treason against the civilization of the human race. This traffic did prejudice the Chinese against Christianity, whose first inquiry of the missionaries was why their countrymen brought them this obnoxious drug? Even so late as last Wednesday, the Baptist Missionary Society had come to the conclusion of not sending a missionary to China, but of transmitting the sacred Scriptures through the medium of the American missionaries, because the feeling was so strong against the British, on account of the opium traffic. Persons conversant with the details of the trade, said that the mere abolition of the monopoly would at once abate nine-tenths of the evil; and its practicability was affirmed by official persons, who had given their opinion that the prohibition of the growth of the opium in British India would strike at the root of the evil. It was alleged that the Chinese were not sincere in their efforts against the opium trade. But that was a matter we had nothing to do with: if the Chinese Emperor, instead of prohibiting the importation of opium, were to lay an *ad valorem* duty on it, he might realise a million sterling in duty. But as he did not do this, we were not warranted in charging the Chinese Government with insincerity. The noble Lord after adducing the names of our most eminent medical men, who have given their testimony against the growth of the opium, and denying that its prohibition in India would tend in any way to increase it in any sensible degree in any other country, concluded by appealing to the good sense and good feeling of the House, and glanced at the responsibility which the wide extent of our empire involves, and which called upon us to pursue a policy which would seek the peace and goodwill of the human race.

Mr. BROTHERTON seconded the motion. He felt its importance commercially and morally—in a humane and in a religious point of view, and considered that Lord Ashley deserved well of the House and the country in bringing it forward. What was morally wrong could never be politically right. For the sake of the people of China, as well as of this country—for the interests of commerce and morals, he hoped the House would interfere and stop the opium trade.—Mr. BINGHAM BARING said that the evils had been greatly exaggerated. If the growth of the poppy were given up in the Company's territories, he feared that it would only give encouragement to a system of smuggling opium from the neighbouring states, which it would be as impossible for the E. I. Company to check, as it would be for the Chinese to keep the drug out of their market. The effect of the monopoly was beneficial to India, for it confined the growth of the poppy to particular districts, in which opium was not consumed. He did not mean to contend that the revenue should be maintained in opposition to every moral consideration; but the only effectual way to put a stop to smuggling, was to induce the Emperor of China to legalise the trade, and there was no reason to suppose that the despatches now on their route to this country would not contain a notification of it. He concluded by moving the previous question.—Sir G. STAUNTON observed, by way of preliminary, that the owners of the confiscated opium in China were entitled to full and fair compensation. A fallacious analogy had been drawn between the consumption of spirits and opium, and it had been argued that we could not put down the one any more than the other. He had twice travelled through the great empire of China from one end to the other; and from his official station, had had much intercourse with the people, and had found less annoyance from its police than he has frequently experienced on the continent of Europe. The Chinese were a shrewd people, and were sensitive to the importance of a commercial intercourse with this country. But unfortunately we were unpopular with them, especially at Canton, where the feeling against us had risen to hatred; and this was not mitigated by the smuggling of opium; for so strong was the feeling amongst the better classes, that it was believed that the Emperor could not hold his throne for a month if he were to legalise the traffic. He was anxious that the opium trade should be discountenanced by this country before it involved us in another war; and he encouraged Lord Ashley to persevere in his efforts by the example of Mr. Wilberforce.—Lord JOCELYN said that the scenes which he had himself witnessed fully bore out the picture of the physical and moral evils of the traffic which had been exhibited by Lord Ashley; and if he believed that the motion would tend to put down a trade derogatory to this country he would support it. But he considered that the monopoly of the growth of opium kept its production in check, though he admitted that for selfish purposes the Indian Government had recently too much stimulated the growth. But though he condemned the trade, he felt that both in a commercial and financial point of view, we should hesitate before adopting so decided a line of policy.—Captain LAYARD had visited China, and had witnessed what had led him to condemn the opium trade. True, we had triumphed over the Chinese; but, because we were strong, we should not despise them.—Mr. HOGG asked what substitute could be proposed in place of the present strict monopoly of the cultivation of the poppy? Would they inflict on India a body of Excise officers, the most obnoxious to the natives that can be conceived? Not only did the monopoly act as an effective check, but its evils were grossly exaggerated. The prohibition of the trade by the Chinese had made it an objectionable traffic; and if we entered into any stipulation on the subject, our Government would be held by the Chinese responsible for any infraction of their fiscal laws, extending over the care of an extensive coast, abounding with harbours. The only legitimate way of putting down the contraband traffic, with its accompanying evils, would be by legalising the trade, which he expected that early intelligence would have communicated.—Sir E. COLEBROOKE contended that we could not hold any middle course—we must either legalise or prohibit the trade.—Mr. LINDSAY opposed the motion at some length; after which the adjournment of the debate was moved, but on a division was resisted by 118 to 26.

Some further debate took place on the necessity and expediency of an adjournment, but the debate was ultimately resumed. Lord SANDON and Sir R. H. INGLIS warmly supported Lord Ashley's resolution, and declared that no precarious revenue, like that derived from this traffic, could justify its continuance.—Sir R. PEEL intimated that our Plenipotentiary in China was authorized to negotiate on the subject of this trade, and that a negotiation was at this moment going on. The fate of this negotiation might be risked by any hasty resolution of the Houses deprecating altogether the growth of opium in India. He asked Lord Ashley, as being the safest course, to allow the Government to give the subject that cautious deliberation which it deserved. He said he did not recommend the House to reject the motion, nor to neglect the subject of it; but he only asked them, in the existing state of our relations with the Celestial Empire, to leave the question in the hands of the Executive.—After a few words from Mr. ACLAND, Lord Ashley withdrew his resolution, on the understanding that it would interfere with pending negotiations.—Lord LINCOLN obtained leave to bring in a bill to empower the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to appropriate for building purposes the areas of Thatched-House-court, and to widen and improve Little St. James's-street.—Lord STANLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorize the Legislatures of the Australian colonies, including New Zealand, to pass laws regulating the admission of unsworn testimony in civil and criminal cases.

Wednesday.—After the presentation of petitions, the Sudbury Witnesses' Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed. No other business was transacted. Among the petitions was one from certain electors of Cambridge against the return of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, as Member for that borough.

Thursday.—Mr. C. BULLER moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to take into her consideration the means by which extensive and systematic colonisation may be most effectually rendered available for augmenting the resources of her empire, for giving additional employment to capital and labour, both in the United Kingdom and in the colonies, and thereby bettering the condition of her people. It appeared to him that the cause of the distress in this country was plainly the constant accumulation of both capital and labour within a restricted field of employment. Unless some field for the additional capital and labour which yearly increased, were provided, the distress would go on yearly accumulating. It was with the view of remedying the competition of capital against capital, and of labour against labour, that he proposed an extensive system of colonization. He did not propose it as a panacea, but as a remedy that ought to be tried, either in conjunction with, or independently of, others. He proposed colonization as subsidiary to free trade, and as another means of obtaining the same object. He did not bring forward any specific plan for carrying out his views, because what he proposed was not an alteration of the existing system, but an extension of its principle. What he wanted to urge on the Government was, to follow up the system begun in 1832, and which had been consolidated by the emigration commission; and that they should investigate every point of the subject, and adopt that course which appeared to them to be the best.—The motion was seconded by Lord ASHLEY.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved, as an amendment, that the resources derivable from the lands, manufactures, and commerce of the United Kingdom, if fully brought into action, are adequate to afford the means of giving employment and supplying food to the whole population. Mr. GALLY KNIGHT supported Mr. C. Buller's motion. It was, he said, their duty to leave nothing undone which might appear in any way calculated to alleviate the evils under which the country suffered.—Lord STANLEY, concurring in the general principles laid down in his speech by Mr. C. Buller, could not go with him in the proposition with which he had concluded his speech, for a larger and more extensive system of emigration, under the guidance of Government, than that which now is, and for some time has been in operation. The motion was unnecessary, because a very enlarged system of emigration, under the superintendence of the Government was already in operation; and it was mischievous, because calculated to lead to expectations on the part of the public the fulfilment of which would be found to be impracticable. The noble Lord then entered into a statement of the progress of emigration, and the means adopted by the Government of late years in promoting and assisting it—a statement containing information which cannot possibly be condensed. In Canada, such were the arrangements made by the agents appointed by the Government, that from the moment of the emigrant's leaving this country until he arrived at the very extremities of the colony, he was never from under the care and protection of the Government. With respect to Canada now, he thought it unadvisable for the Government to encourage that pauper emigration, which experience shows was already sufficient in proportion to the means of employment. Canada was not the place for persons to go to, who had nothing but their labour to depend on; neither was it a place for those who had large capitals to invest in weighty speculations. With respect to Australia, no colony in the world had ever made such rapid advances as that of New South Wales. Under the system of land sales, the produce of which is applied to purposes of emigration, New South Wales had rapidly progressed. From 1832 to the present time the total amount received from the land sales exceeded a million pounds; and of this large sum not less than 900,000*l.* had been given in aid of emigration, the remainder being applied to other legitimate charges. Besides this, a surplus of the revenue of the colony had been devoted to the encouragement of emigration. The noble Lord then entered into an explanation of the way in which lands were sold by auction, rather than by having any fixed price placed on them; and accounted for the diminution of the sales by the bursting of a speculation bubble, similar to what had taken place in the land sales of the United States, by which fictitious capital had been employed in extensive jobbing. After many details, descriptive of the actual condition of the colony, Lord STANLEY concluded by declaring that, as he could not concur in the amendment moved by Mr. S. Crawford, he should vote against it; and then, as he believed the system of remedy proposed by Mr. C. Buller was already practically in operation, he should move the previous question on the original motion.

Lord HOWICK and Sir R. INGLIS thought the motion opened a fair subject for inquiry.—Mr. HUME and Lord F. EGERTON concurred in their approbation of Mr. C. Buller's ability in bringing the motion forward.—Lord J. RUSSELL joined in the compliment, but without a more specific plan he could not join in pressing the motion on the adoption of the House. He recommended Lord Stanley to diffuse information on the subject throughout the country, and trusted he would not rest satisfied with what had been done; meantime he thought it best that it should be left in the hands of the Executive Government. Though believing that there was much distress still existing in the country, he drew encouragement from the revival in the manufacturing districts, and was satisfied that we should get over our difficulties.—Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS and Mr. S. WORTLEY next addressed the House; after which Mr. C. BULLER spoke shortly in reply, and the motion as well as the amendment were withdrawn.

Friday.—On the House going into committee of supply, Mr. SHAW protested against the vote for the national system of education in Ireland. Lord ELIOT defended it, and Sir R. PEEL contended that the system was producing the happiest effects in promoting kindly and tolerating feelings. A long discussion ensued, after which the vote was agreed to. A division took place on the vote for Maynooth, which was affirmed by 120 to 40. On the vote for the British Museum, Sir R. PEEL adduced the great increase in the number of visitors, as a proof of the manner in which it was estimated by the public. A desultory discussion ensued, during which Sir R. PEEL expressed his hope that Westminster Abbey would soon be opened to the public. The vote was then agreed to, with several others of minor interest.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 96¾ to ⅞, for Time and Money; New Three-and-half per Cents., 102⅜ to ½; Bank Stock, 184½; Three per Cents., Red., 96⅛ to ¼; Three-and-half per Cents., Red., 101¼ to ⅜; India Bonds, 76 prem.; Exchequer Bills, 68 to 70 prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Dinner at the Mansion House.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers and a distinguished party at the Mansion House. Those present were Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, and about 150 other guests. After the usual toasts, Sir R. Peel proposed the health of the Lady Mayoress, the Lord Chancellor, and that of the Lord Mayor. The speeches were confined chiefly to the usual complimentary subjects, and few of them presented matter for extract, excepting that of Mr. Everett, the United States' Minister. He said that one of the most important duties which he had to perform, was to cherish by every means in his power a good understanding and kind feelings between England and America. Eighteen months ago the prospect seemed a dark and anxious one, and he had looked forward with no very agreeable feelings to what might be the issue. For the change which had taken place, they owed much to the conciliatory policy of her Majesty's Government in taking an important step towards the adjustment of matters in discussion between the two countries; and he was desirous on this occasion to say, that, although his feelings were naturally strong in favour of the American claims in the late dispute, it seemed to him that the adjustment brought about by Lord Ashburton was equally honourable and advantageous to either country. He thanked them for the kind feeling which they had manifested towards himself and his country, and could assure them that he believed the most important part of his duty was to do all he could for the preservation of a good understanding between the two countries of Great Britain and America.

Attempted Assassination in St. Paul's.—An attempt at assassination was committed, on Saturday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, during the performance of afternoon service, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by a young lad residing at Bayswater, called Augustus Sintzenich. The prisoner, it appears, was in the area of the choir, about two yards from the Rev. Mr. Haden, one of the minor canons, who was officiating for the Bishop of Llandaff, and was observed by Mr. Hardy, one of the congregation, who saw the prisoner draw from his breast what he at first mistook for a book, but upon the light shining upon the barrel, he perceived that it was a pistol, and immediately gave the alarm to the congregation, as he was some distance from the prisoner, and could not get at him. The prisoner was seized immediately, and a bystander, Mr. Howton, succeeded in getting the pistol from his hand, after some resistance. The moment which the accused chose for carrying out his purpose was immediately upon the conclusion of the prayer for the Queen. Some doubt exists whether the pistol was snapped; Mr. Hardy, who first observed the prisoner, states that he saw the spark, and Mr. Howton, who seized him, states that he snapped the trigger, but it missed fire. On examining the pistol, it was found to contain powder and five shots, but no wadding whatever. The prisoner was then conducted to the dean's audit-room or vestry, and a brief statement was there made by the witnesses. When he was first seized the prisoner trembled very much, and remarked, "You need not hold me so tight, for I have nothing more about me, and am not going to run away." After the Bishop of Llandaff had satisfied himself of the truth of the charge, the prisoner was conveyed to the station-house in Black-horse-court, Fleet-street, where he wrote a letter to his brother, which leaves no doubt of his intention to fire, as he distinctly states, "I took it into my head to have a pop at the clergyman at St. Paul's." On Monday, the prisoner was examined before the Lord Mayor, when his counsel said he could prove his insanity, and suggested the propriety of the Lord Mayor's directing that he should be taken care of, under a late statute of the Queen. The Lord Mayor said he considered the

case ought to go to a jury. The prisoner's counsel pressed the suggestion very strongly, and stated that the prisoner had imbibed ideas of the legitimacy of certain sovereigns, and would insist that the Stuarts ought to reign instead of the House of Brunswick. The prisoner was strongly excited by the performance of *Rob Roy* at the theatre, and seemed to believe that James Stuart, a Scotch piper, had a claim to the crown, in consequence of a lineal descent from that unfortunate family. The prisoner entertained thoughts of raising the claim in favour of the piper. His principles were high church and state principles; and he constantly attended divine service. His opinion of the right of the Duke of Bourdeaux to the throne of France was also strong. The Lord Mayor said a jury must determine the case; it was the duty of the magistrate to commit. He would, however, postpone the case for a day or two, in order to make more particular inquiry.

American Bondholders.—A deputation, consisting of Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Sir Edward Codrington, the Hon. William Leslie Melville, the Hon. G. F. Hotham, Mr. Marshall, M.P., Mr. B. B. Williams, and Mr. Redfern, waited on Friday last, upon Mr. Everett, the United States' Minister, with a memorial, signed by upwards of nine hundred holders of the State Stock of America. In replying to this memorial, Mr. Everett promised to forward it to the President, and expressed deep sympathy with the bondholders. "I concur with you fully," he said, "in protesting against the doctrine that a state, which has pledged its faith and resources, can release itself from the obligation, however burthensome, in any way but that of honourable payment. Fatal delusions, in times of great distress, occasionally come over the minds of communities, as well as individuals; but I rejoice in the belief that the number is exceedingly small of those who have in any form advanced the idea of what has been called 'repudiation.' I am convinced that those states which unhappily have failed to make provision for the interest due on their bonds, have done so under the heavy pressure of adverse circumstances, and not with the purpose of giving a legislative sanction to a doctrine so pernicious, unworthy, and immoral. The memorialists are pleased to give me credit for sympathy with their sufferings. There is, perhaps, no person, not himself directly a sufferer, who has had so much reason as myself to feel deeply all the evil effects—the sacrifice, not merely of material prosperity, but what is of infinitely greater consequence, of public honour—resulting from this disastrous failure. The reproach which it has brought on the American name has been the only circumstance which has prevented a residence in the land of my fathers being a source of unmingled satisfaction to me. You may well believe, therefore, if any opinion of mine can have an influence, (as you suppose) over any portion of my countrymen favourable to the great end you have in view, it will be, on all proper occasions, as it has been, most emphatically expressed. * * * * The general Government of the United States, after having paid off a public debt of more than two hundred millions of dollars, has found itself unable to negotiate a trifling loan in this great metropolis of the financial world, whose superabundant capital, but for the default of some of the states, would have continued to be for those states themselves, and for individuals, a vast gold mine of unexhausted capacity. In addition to these public embarrassments, private fortunes, almost without number, have been destroyed in the general wreck, of which the failure of the States, as cause or effect, is one of the principal elements. I doubt if, in the history of the world, in so short a period, such a transition has been made from a state of high prosperity to one of general distress, as in the United States, within the last six years. And yet, gentlemen, the elasticity and power of recovery in the country are great beyond the conception of those who do not know it from personal observation. Even within this disastrous period to which I have alluded, a private commercial debt to this country, estimated at twenty-five millions of pounds sterling, has been paid by the American merchants, with as little loss to the creditor as would attend the collection of an equal amount of domestic debt in this or any other country."

Royal Institute of British Architects.—A special meeting of this institute was held on Monday, to present the medals awarded during the session, when his Royal Highness Prince Albert took the chair. Mr. Fowler, honorary secretary, having read Bacon's description of a princely palace, Mr. Arthur Johnson was presented to the Prince as the author of the best design founded on that description, and received the Soane medallion. In like manner his Royal Highness presented to Mr. E. Chamberlain the medal of the institute, and to Mr. J. W. Papworth the medal of merit, for essays on synchronism, in connexion with architecture. Mr. Bailey announced the subjects for essays and drawings, for which the council proposes to offer medals next year, and then read a communication from Mr. C. Parker, on the methods employed in constructing foundations in Venice, the soil of which city is of a nature to require the greatest care, and yet where failure is seldom if ever seen. Thanks having been voted to the author of the paper, Mr. Barry addressed the Prince in the name of the institute, and assured his Royal Highness that the remembrance of the day, and of the kind manner in which his Royal Highness had fulfilled its duties, would long remain in the memory of the members. The Prince replied: "Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity of meeting you." The Prince examined the collection of casts and models belonging to the institute, and seemed to enter fully into all the matters which came before him.

Metropolitan Improvements.—A general meeting of the committee of the Metropolitan Improvement Society was held last week, Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. A discussion took place upon the merits of a plan submitted by the executive committee, for a new line of road to connect the eastern and western extremities of London. This line proposed in the plan was to commence in the Strand, opposite Duncannon-street, where it would be carried by a short diagonal street down to the Thames; it would then follow the line of the projected embankment nearly to Southwark-bridge, when it would divide into two branches—one branch leading to the Bank, another to the terminus of the Blackwall Railroad, and thence joining the great Essex road at Whitechapel. A resolution was adopted, to the effect that the object proposed was one of great practical importance, and that it would be desirable to invite the Government commission now sitting to inquire into the practicability of thus rendering the Thames embankment subservient to the formation of a new and broad foot and carriage way, by which the narrow streets of the city might be relieved of some portion of the traffic at present liable to continual obstruction. Mr. Walker addressed the meeting on the state of the burial-places of London. The many serious evils arising from interments in the heart of crowded cities had been repeatedly laid before the public by him in various publications, and a great body of evidence had been collected on the subject by the committee of the House of Commons. Much opposition, however, might be anticipated from interested parties to any legislative measure for abolishing the existing practice. At Enon Chapel, Clement's-lane, as much as 900*l.* had been received within six years, for interments, in a space of ground only 59 feet by 29. This would give an idea of the vested interests that would be arrayed against any project for establishing national cemeteries in the suburbs, and he was therefore anxious that the society should aid in the efforts which had been made to obtain the interference of the Legislature on the subject. Dr. Southwood Smith said it would be almost impossible to exaggerate the evils occasioned by the practice of burying the dead amidst the habitations of the living. The fever and mortality of the metropolis might be greatly diminished if a few simple sanatory precautions were adopted, and one of obvious necessity was the abolition of interments in the existing churchyards. Numerous deaths, and a general shortening of the average duration of life, might be distinctly traced to this cause. Mr. Hickson gave some details of the management of the Paris cemeteries; and Lord R. Grosvenor suggested that the society should petition the Government to abolish interments within the metropolis. This suggestion was adopted, and referred to the executive committee to be carried into effect. In connection with this subject, we may notice a discussion which took place at a Court of Common Council last week, when a petition was presented calling upon the corporation to prevent the proposed Act from being applied to Bunhill-fields and other burying-places in the city. Mr. R. L. Jones said the object of the petition was to make the corporation fight the battles of other people in Parliament—to fight, in fact, for those interested in all the burying-grounds in and round London. He called upon the Court to put a stop to such work at once, and moved an amendment that the petition be laid upon the table. After considerable discussion, which strongly proved the established opposition of the Court to the burial of the dead in and near cities, Mr. Jones's amendment was carried by a very large majority.

Colonial Church Society.—A meeting of the West-London Ladies' Association, connected with this society, was held on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of considering the best means of extending the objects of the society. Mr. John Labouchere took the chair, and said that the society had been formed in 1836 for providing for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants of the colonies, as well as for the wants of those Englishmen who might be residing on the Continent of Europe, and he considered that on those grounds the society had strong claims on the Christian portion of the inhabitants of this country. It was the duty of Government to provide not only for the temporal welfare of the inhabitants of the colonies, but also for their spiritual welfare, and he conceived there was much cause of complaint that nothing had been done in that respect. More than 1,500 persons annually emigrated from our shores for the colonies, and it was a lamentable fact that no provision whatsoever had been made by the Government for their spiritual wants. Looking at the smallness of the amount which had been entrusted to the charge of that society, he thought a good deal had been done. He understood that the stated income did not amount to more than 500*l.* annually, whilst the claims upon the institution were upwards of 3,000*l.* He trusted that by the exertions of the supporters of that society every inhabitant of the colonies would possess the means and opportunity of attending a place of divine worship. It was then resolved, on the motion of the Rev. Mr. Hanson, seconded by the Rev. B. Noel, that the spiritual condition of the British colonies is such as to call for the most vigorous exertions, and that the society offers an excellent channel through which the members of the Church of England might convey assistance to the colonies.

Temple Church.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert on Saturday attended a rehearsal of the choir at the Temple Church. His Royal Highness proceeded there on foot, attended by only one servant; on presenting himself at the door, being unexpected, the doorkeeper refused him admittance, at the same time offering to take his card to the choir-master. An explanation, however, soon ensued, and in a few minutes several of the benchers were in attendance, and escorted his Royal Highness over the church, at the beauties of which he expressed much admiration. The choristers sang several compositions, with the performance of which his Royal Highness expressed himself highly gratified. After staying half an hour, the Prince proceeded home on foot.

The Wilkie Testimonial.—The daily papers announce that Mr. Joseph has just completed the model for the statue of Sir David Wilkie, which was exhibited to the subscribers in the beginning of the week. In likeness, the head of the statue is said to be admirable. The position is good, and the handling of the clay very broad and firm. The left foot is slightly advanced, and the left hand of the figure rests upon a sketch-book. A shepherd's plaid hangs on the left shoulder, and falling behind the right foot, serves as the principal support of the figure.

Wood Pavement.—On Tuesday a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London took place at Guildhall, for the purpose of receiving a report of the sub-committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of paving Cheapside with wood. The chair was taken by Alderman Gibbs, and a great deal of interest appeared to exist among the members, upon a question affecting so important a thoroughfare. The report of the committee set forth that the petitions from the Postmaster-General to pave with wood St. Martin's-le-Grand; from the inhabitants of King William-street, Princes-street, Bishopsgate-street, Cheapside, Cannon-street, Upper Thames-street, St. Bride's, Tokenhouse-yard, the Poultry, and at least twenty other places, to the like effect, having been duly considered, the committee recommended the carrying out forthwith the principle of wood-paving throughout Cheapside, the remainder of the Poultry, and Bishopsgate Within; but feeling it impossible to comply with the prayer of the whole of the other memorialists without raising the rates to the highest amount allowed by law, they did not deem it advisable to adopt the principle of wood-paving further during the present year. Sir P. Laurie opposed the recommendation of the sub-committee, upon the grounds already so frequently discussed, viz., the danger to man and horse, and proposed, as an amendment, that no wood-pavement should be introduced for one year. Alderman Copeland seconded the amendment. Mr. R. L. Jones denied the statement of Sir P. Laurie, that the Woods and Forests were adverse to wood-paving, when they were still carrying it out to a large extent. They had only the last week made a large contract for paving the metropolis roads in the town of Kensington with that material. He contended that as many horses fell down upon the stone-pavement as on the wood. After a discussion which lasted several hours, the question was put, and Sir P. Laurie's amendment negatived by a majority of at least two to one, and the report adopted. Mr. Obbard then gave notice that he should move, at the next Court, that Fleet-street be paved with wood from Fetter-lane to Chancery-lane.

Catholic Institute.—A meeting of the Catholic Institute of Great Britain was held last week, to take into consideration the educational clauses of the Factory Education Bill, now in progress in the House of Commons, Lord Stourton in the chair. The Hon. E. Petre addressed the meeting at considerable length, and contended that the present bill, as regarded Protestantism and Catholicism, was a measure fraught with evils and danger, especially with regard to the education of factory children of the Catholic persuasion, and called upon the Catholics in general to come forward and make a firm and determined stand to protect themselves in their religion. A variety of resolutions were proposed, against the various clauses of the bill, as it relates to the Catholic population. Instructions were then given to form a committee to draw up a petition against the bill, which was to be immediately forwarded to the Catholic clergy throughout the country for signature by their respective congregations. A vote of thanks was given to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, for his Lordship's advocacy of the Catholic interests in the House of Commons.

Anti-Corn-Law League.—The fourth weekly meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League took place on Wednesday evening in Drury-lane Theatre. The attendance was fully as great as on the three preceding occasions. There were a great number of ladies in the boxes, and the platform was unusually crowded. Mr. Wilson presided, and opened the business with the usual statement of their progress. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Milner Gibson.

Anniversary Dinners.—The anniversary dinner of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund took place on Wednesday, in Freemasons' Hall. The Duke of Cambridge presided, and was supported by about 150 gentlemen. The annual address was delivered by Mr. Bartley, and the donations and subscriptions amounted to about 800*l.*—The anniversary of the Marine Society took place on the same evening, at the London Tavern, the Earl of Haddington in the chair, supported by about 70 gentlemen. The list of subscriptions at the close of the dinner was about 700*l.*

Accidents.—On Tuesday morning, at four o'clock, an accident occurred to Mr. B. Ferrand Busfeild, late of Magdalen Hall, Cambridge, a near relation of the members for Bradford and Knaresborough, which terminated fatally. It appears that Mr. Busfeild, who has been lately on a visit to his mother at Bath, left town at an early hour, for the purpose of going on a cruise in her Majesty's steam-ship Vulcan, a revenue vessel, which has been recently fitted out at Blackwall. He proceeded in a cab to the Brunswick-wharf, at Blackwall, and upon arriving opposite the Hotel Tap it was necessary to cross a bridge over the railway, which leads to a narrow path communicating directly with the wharf. The cabman, on reaching the bridge, said he did not think he could proceed further, when Mr. Busfeild alighted and walked along the path leading to the wharf, and immediately afterwards called out to the cabman to proceed, and said it was all

right. The cabman drove towards the wharf, and had just reached it when he heard Mr. Busfeild hailing the steamer moored opposite, and directly after a splash in the water was heard, and cries for help. The cabman immediately raised an alarm, a boat put off from the Vulcan, and drags were procured; but Mr. Busfeild was never seen afterwards; and it is concluded that in stepping from the wharf to the barge he fell into the river and was drowned. The Commander of the Vulcan gave directions to the boatmen in the neighbourhood to continue their search for the body, and offered a reward of 10*l.* for its recovery, but it is not probable that the body will be recovered for several days. The Commander was Mr. Busfeild's intimate friend, and had invited him to join the vessel on her intended cruise. It is only a fortnight since that intelligence was received of the death of a brother of the deceased, in Canada, by drowning.

The Thames Tunnel.—The curiosity manifested by the public to view this interesting work remains undiminished, and the number of visitors on Sunday last fully equalled that of any day since the thoroughfare has been thrown open. The neighbourhood of Wapping has been materially affected by the attraction of company to its vicinity, and the shops are deriving a large accession of business. On Monday the archways presented the appearance of a fair—several stalls having been erected in the shafts by permission of the directors, where refreshments are supplied—while the tunnel forms a promenade for the visitors. A printing press is also erected in the western arch, where a brief account of the undertaking is struck off, 76 feet below high-water mark. The average number of visitors last week exceeded 11,000 daily, and on Sunday upwards of 30,000 paid for admission.

Greenwich.—On Wednesday morning about one o'clock, the inhabitants were aroused by an alarm of fire in the extensive range of buildings known as the College brewhouse. The flames spread with great rapidity, and for a long time threatened the destruction of much of the surrounding property, but a good supply of water being obtained, their ravages were eventually confined within the limits of the building. The alarm occasioned by the conflagration was very great, and the whole of the officers of the Hospital with a large number of the pensioners were on the spot to render assistance in extinguishing the flames. The College brewhouse is detached from the hospital, and is a handsome building, seventy feet high, extending to a length of fifty feet. The fire is supposed to have originated through the overheating of flues. The damage is estimated at 8,000*l.*, and the whole of the property is uninsured.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Mar. 25:—West districts, 136; North districts, 220; Central districts, 198; East districts, 225; South districts, 207. Total, 986. (512 males, 474 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (males 461, females 442,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

Provincial News.

Derby.—The three men, Bonsal, Bland, and Hulme, convicted at the last Assizes for the murder of Miss Goddard, were executed on Friday. No less than from 30,000 to 40,000 persons were present. Bonsall acknowledged to the chaplain that he perpetrated the murder. He stated that Bland stood outside the murdered lady's door, and that he and Hulme were in the room; that while they were engaged "rummaging" the drawers, Miss Goddard sprang out of bed, and ran to the door, where Bland stopped her, and pushed her back into the room, and that Bonsall then killed her with the crow-bar.

Falmouth.—The *Famouth Packet* states, that by far the largest engine ever constructed is now in process of manufacture at Hayle. The piston rod, which was forged last week, is 19 feet long, 13 inches diameter in the middle, and 16 inches in the cone, and weighs 3 tons 16 cwt. It will work in an 80-inch cylinder, which will stand in the middle of another cylinder of 144 inches diameter. Five other piston rods will work between the inner and the outer cylinders. The 80-inch cylinder was cast last week, and the large one will be cast soon. The pumps are to be 64 inches in diameter; a measurement which may afford some idea of the size and power of the engine. It is intended for draining the Lake of Haarlem.

Kingston.—The borough magistrates have been actively engaged in an investigation of a charge against Samuel Stone, a lawyer's clerk, and Christopher Wardell, of having stolen a quantity of Bank of England notes, gold, and silver, the property of Mr. Andrew Dunlop, of the Dolphin Inn, in this town. The magistrates were engaged nearly nine hours on Tuesday in the investigation of the case, and it was then adjourned until Wednesday morning. In order that the charge against the prisoners should be understood, it may be necessary to explain that the robbery in question was committed in July last, and the prisoners were taken up at the time and underwent two examinations, and a strong case of suspicion was made out against them. The magistrates, however, did not feel themselves justified in committing the parties to take their trials, and they were set at liberty. Stone immediately commenced an action against Mr. Dunlop for false imprisonment, to which the defendant pleaded that he was justified in giving the plaintiff into custody, inasmuch as he had really committed the felony; and the jury, after a long trial, the point being distinctly put to them by the Lord Chief Justice, confirmed the plea by finding for the defendant. Stone and the other man, Wardell, were immediately taken into custody, and, after two examinations, were remanded. It will not be necessary to state fully the circumstances under which the robbery was committed. A person, described as a tall man, with very high shoulders, went into the house of the prosecutor, and under pretence of getting a 5*l.* note for silver to the same amount, ascertained where the prosecutor kept his money in the bar, and soon afterwards two other men went into the bar, and by various pretexts succeeded in inducing the prosecutor and his daughter to leave them there alone, and they took the opportunity of stealing the money. The prisoners were sworn to positively by the daughter of the prosecutor as being the men in the bar, and who must have committed the robbery, and she identified them the moment she saw them. Several other witnesses confirmed her testimony, and also proved that the prisoners were in connection with the tall man, and that they all went away together after the robbery. The defence set up for the prisoners was, that they resembled two members of the swell mob, who had committed the robbery, and that they were perfectly innocent; and, although it was admitted that they were in Kingston on the day of the robbery, that they had never been near the house of the prosecutor. The robbery was supposed to have been committed between one and two o'clock on the 21st July. After witnesses had been examined on these points, the magistrates, on Wednesday, said that, under the circumstances, they felt they had no other course to pursue than to commit the prisoners for trial. The witnesses were then bound over, and in the course of the day the prisoners were conveyed to the county gaol.

Melton Mowbray.—An extensive robbery was committed on the night of Sunday last at the residence of the Earl of Wilton, at Melton Mowbray, under circumstances which at the present moment are enveloped in mystery. Among the property stolen are Bank of England notes to the amount of about 200*l.*, notes of the Grantham Bank to the value of 100*l.*; and a box containing a gold watch, gold snuff-boxes, and various articles of jewellery. The exact circumstances under which the robbery has been committed have not transpired; but the matter has been placed in the hands of the detective force.

Rochester.—The man, named Ellis, who stood remanded on a charge of having threatened to assassinate the Queen and Sir Robert Peel, was brought up on Saturday before the magistrates for further inquiry. The Mayor said that he had received a letter from the Secretary of State respecting him, and that Sir J. Graham advised the magistrates to require moderate and reasonable bail for the period of 12 months. The prisoner said that he had last worked as a confectioner at Gravesend, and that his father, whose name was Edward Ellis, had been a captain in the navy, and had been dead 21 years. The Court consulted for some time, when they required the prisoner to enter into his own security of £10, and to find two sureties of £5 each, to keep the peace toward her Majesty and all her subjects. Bail not being forthcoming he was committed to prison for one year.

Southend.—An inquest has been held in this town on the body of Capt. Edward Johnson, who was found dead in his bedroom, on Thursday week, from the shot of a pistol, which was supposed to have been accidentally discharged. The evidence showed that the unfortunate gentleman was found deluged in blood, without any apparent wound or mark of violence. His lips were closed, and when the surgeons arrived they were at a loss to conjecture from whence the blood had flowed. However, upon search being made, the pistol was found, which had recently been discharged, and upon opening the lips of the deceased the upper jaw was found to be completely shattered, the ball having lodged in the back of the head, but was subsequently extracted. The witnesses were confident that the deceased never intended to commit suicide, but that his death was caused in some way or other by accident. He was described as a sensible, gallant officer, and the last man in the world that would commit self-murder. The jury, after a long inquiry, returned a verdict that the deceased was accidentally shot.

Windsor.—In consequence of some recent investigations by a medical gentleman at Windsor, in the case of one of the whippers-in to the Royal hunt, who was labouring under the effects of paralysis, the cause of kennel lameness has been found to proceed from the presence of lead in the water which is supplied to the kennel at Ascot, by means of pipes composed of that metal, through which the water is conveyed for a considerable distance. Since the discovery of the presumed cause of lameness in the Royal pack, the water has been analysed by Dr. Ryan, of the Polytechnic School, and by Mr. Phillips, the chymist, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The results of Dr. Ryan's two experiments are as follow:—The first examination was made from a sample of water taken from the source or spring-head, before it had entered the leaden pipes, when the specific gravity of 60 deg. was found to be 1,000.18. The imperial pint, on evaporation to dryness, yielded 2.37 grains of solid matter. The solid contents of an imperial pint were found by Dr. Ryan to be—chloride of sodium, 1.54 grains; chloride of magnesium, 0.71 grains; sulphate of lime, 0.128 grains; and a trace of carbonic acid. The second examination was made of water taken from the leaden pipes at the Royal kennel at Ascot, when the specific gravity was found to be 100.42. Upon an imperial pint of this water being, as in the former experiment, evaporated to dryness, it yielded two grains of solid matter, viz.:—carbonate of lead, 164 grains; organic matter, and traces of chlorides of sodium and magnesium, and sulphate of lime, .038. It has, therefore, been calculated by Dr. Ryan, that every imperial gallon of the water used at the Royal kennel, after passing through the leaden pipes, contains 1.312 grains of the carbonate of lead.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal lines for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 13,600*l.*; Great Western, 11,408*l.*; South Western, 4,946*l.*; South Eastern, 1,610*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,027*l.*; North Midland, 3,620*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,586*l.*; Greenwich, 762*l.*; Croydon 259*l.*; Brighton, 2,864*l.*; Blackwall, 629*l.*; Hull and Selby, 950*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,506*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,276*l.*—It appears from the report of the railway department of the Board of Trade, that during the year 1842, nearly 200 miles of railway communication have been opened to the public throughout England and Scotland. Among the principal lines which have been opened, or only partially so, may be mentioned the Birmingham and Derby, to the extent of 10 miles: the Gosport branch of the South Western, 15 miles; the Edinburgh and Glasgow, 46 miles; the Manchester and Birmingham, from Stockport to Crewe, 26 miles; the Oldham branch of the Manchester and Leeds, 2 miles; the Bristol and Exeter, from Taunton to Bridgewater, 11½ miles; The London and Dover to Tonbridge, 42 miles; the Sheffield and Manchester, 3 miles; the Northern and Eastern, to Bishop's Stortford, 3 miles; and the Eastern Counties, to Colchester, 31 miles.—The half-yearly meeting of the Bristol and Gloucester Company was held last week. It was stated that the receipts to the 31st December had amounted to 325,974*l.*, and the expenditure to 223,265*l.*, leaving a balance available for the shareholders of 96,509*l.* From this it was intended that a dividend equal to 2*l.* per share should be paid on the joint stock of the Bristol and Coalpit-heath Line. It was also resolved that the negotiation now in progress with the Great Western Company, in regard to the construction of the line from Stonehouse to Gloucester, and the terms upon which it should be leased to the Birmingham and Gloucester Company, should be continued under the superintendence of the committee of management. This committee was also empowered to raise further sums upon loan notes, for the completion of the line, not to exceed 260,000*l.* in the whole, nor at an interest beyond five per cent. It was arranged that, for the future, the members of the committee of management should be but fourteen in number.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Newcastle and Carlisle Company, held at the latter town, a dividend, at the rate of four per cent., was declared out of the profits for the half-year, amounting to 15,063*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The merchants and inhabitants of this city have held a meeting, the Lord Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of taking steps to have the "remonstrances of the citizens of Dublin" on the subject of the withdrawal from Ireland of the mail-coach contracts conveyed in the most effective manner to the Lord Lieutenant and the Lords of the Treasury. Considerable excitement prevailed, and it was resolved to petition Government on the subject. It appears, however, from a conversation in the House of Commons, that the question is already settled, and that the contract has been given to a gentleman of Glasgow.

Meath.—The Marquis of Downshire is about to try his title with the Crown to present to the large living of Ardnuscher, which has been some time vacant, in this diocese. For this purpose he has nominated the Rev. Graham Crozier, vicar of Rathconnell, to the benefice. The Crown has presented for more than 200 years successively to the living. Perhaps when the parties have expended 20,000*l.* in voluminous pleadings and trials at the bar, and in courts of error, and the House of Lords, a clergyman may be instituted. The law expenses in contesting Killucan with Lord Clanricarde cost Bishop Alexander 12,000*l.* It is now partly through the same title that the Marquis of Downshire is claiming Ardnuscher.

Cork.—The arrangements for the approaching meeting of the British Association are the general topic of attention. The Marquis of Northampton has signified his intention to be present, and during his stay his lordship will be domiciled at Castle Mahon, the seat of Sir Wm. Chatterton.—The Barbadoes, which put into this port in distress, with emigrants, bound for Prince Edward's Island, is to be sold for the support and maintenance of the passengers, who were engaged to be landed at their destination by a London company, under the name of the British American Association, which was lately the subject of discussion at the London police courts.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Scotch papers state that several ministers who had joined the Non-Intrusion party in the Church, have signified their intention of withdrawing from that body, on the ground that the recent demands have not been justified. The "Edinburgh Constitutional" states that they have seen a letter from the Rev. James M'Farlane, Minister of Muiravonside, requesting them to announce that he has "withdrawn from the Convocation because they refuse to accept a settlement on the principle of the *Liberum Arbitrium*, plainly offered by Parliament, when their spiritual jurisdiction would be sufficiently secure."

Inverness.—The local papers mention another serious accident to the works of the Caledonian Canal. About eight o'clock on the evening of Friday week, one of the stone aqueducts, or culverts, erected in the western district for the purpose of conveying the mountain streams under the bottom of the canal, gave way, carrying with it a considerable portion of the embankment on both sides. In the course of a few hours all the water in the reach between the Bannavie locks and Gairlochy, six miles in length, was poured from the breach into the valley of the Lochy. The canal banks, to the eastward of the culvert, have been undermined by the action of the water, and the material deposited in the bed of the river, to such an extent, that some months must elapse before the damage

done can be repaired, and the navigation again opened from sea to sea. This accident, the papers observe, is trifling compared to what it might have been. Had Loch Lochy, instead of being very low, as it was when the culvert gave way, been in the flooded state at which it stood during the winter, the Gairlochy lock, on the drying of the reach, would, in all probability, have yielded to the pressure from above, and the whole surface of Loch Lochy, from twenty to thirty feet in depth, would have forced its way to the sea. It is difficult to estimate what might have been the effects of such an inundation.

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Drever* v. *Mawdesley*.—In this cause the Honourable Thomas Erskine had been appointed receiver of the tithes for the benefit of the creditors, and had acted as such for some years under the authority of the Court. Having neglected, however, to pass the accounts within the time prescribed, he was specially ordered to do so, and a large balance of 3,900*l*. appearing to be due by the report of the Master, Mr Erskine was directed to pay that sum forthwith. This sum, with other moneys from the same source, had been deposited in the bank of Daintry, Ryle, and Co., of Macclesfield, under the head of tithe account, and on the firm having proved insolvent, two dividends of 4*s*. and 2*s*. were awarded to Mr. Erskine. These dividends he proposed to pay, but the Vice-Chancellor held that he was answerable for the whole amount, and made an order accordingly for immediate payment. Mr. Bethel and Mr. Lloyd, in support of an appeal against that order, observed that Mr. Erskine had done in the present case that which receivers were always enjoined to do, and which, by neglecting, they had, on many occasions, rendered themselves liable to make up deficiencies. He had most carefully abstained from mixing the receiver's money with his own, and placed it for safe custody in a bank, under the head of a tithe account. No profit or emolument of any kind was derived from the office, and it was impossible therefore, on any rule of the Court, or on any principle of equity or justice, to sustain the Vice-Chancellor's order, and make Mr. Erskine responsible for the unfortunate failure of the bank in which the money was placed for security. Mr. Coe and Mr. Rennel, in support of the order, relied on the neglect of Mr. Erskine to pass his accounts. If the account of 1840 had been regularly passed at Michaelmas, and the balance paid in, there would have been no loss, because the bankers did not fail till June, 1841. Mr. Erskine had been pressed to pass his accounts, and must take the consequences. It had been said that no emolument was derived from that office; but country bankers generally allowed interest on their deposits, and it was desirable to know why Mr. Erskine persisted in keeping so large a sum in the bankers' hands, instead of passing the accounts at the stated periods. The Lord Chancellor, having consulted the registrar, observed, that it was not the general practice for receivers to pass their accounts until called on to do so. It was, however, a very serious thing to hold Mr. Erskine responsible for a loss under such circumstances, and before he did so, there must be further inquiry. His Lordship gave the parties leave to present a petition, with affidavits containing the required explanation.

Suisse v. *Lord Lowther*.—This was an appeal from a decision of the Vice-Chancellor Wigram, directing the payment to Suisse of a sum of 3000*l*., bequeathed to him by a codicil in the will of the late Marquess of Hertford. The executors had resisted the payment on the allegation that the sum given by the codicil was a substitution for other sums bequeathed at different periods, by other and prior instruments, and they appealed against the decree. The Lord Chancellor gave judgment, and confirmed the decision of the Vice-Chancellor. His Lordship took an elaborate review of the different codicils by which money was given to Suisse, observing that in the whole they bestowed on him the sum of 11,666*l*., before the testator made that final bequest, in which he gave Suisse the sum of 8000*l*. in a codicil which also made a provision for other servants. In his Lordship's opinion, there was no reason for assuming that the testator in this last instrument intended to deprive Suisse, whom he called a most excellent man, of the benefits given him on former occasions, and to substitute a sum of 8000*l*. for 11,000*l*. His Lordship therefore dismissed the appeal with costs.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—(Before the Vice-Chancellor of England).—*Boulanger* v. *East India Company*.—Mr. Bethel and Mr. Young moved for the production of documents in the possession of the East India Company, relating to one Claude François Bonnet, a native of France, said to have been a ship-builder in Bengal, where he accumulated, it was supposed, an enormous fortune, and died intestate about 1793. The bill was filed by the plaintiff, Pierre Henri Boulanger, as his administrator in this country, through one of his next of kin in France, against the Company, who were supposed to have taken possession of the intestate's property in the absence of any kindred in India. Mr. Wigram and Mr. Lloyd appeared for the Company, and said the tale seemed expressly got up for the 1st of April. The learned counsel said that for some years past the Company had been overwhelmed with applications about this Monsieur Bonnet, and that they had caused the most diligent search to be made in their books, and could find no trace of the existence of any such person, and, of course, they denied that they had possession of his supposed fortune. Indeed, the representations which were made about him by those anxious inquirers were so extravagant, that the Company were led to discredit the whole story. They were told, for instance, that he had been King of Madagascar, that he died worth upwards of a million, the greater part of which had been in the Company's bank at Bengal, that he was seen in London in 1816, and that he had a forest of a hundred and fifty miles in length on the coast of Coromandel. In short, there seemed to prevail a very great delusion, or monomania, on the subject, and the Company would be glad to lend their assistance, in order to disabuse those unfortunate victims who spent their money on such a wild pursuit. The thing had gone so far, that a pack of French adventurers had got up a company in France (*compagnie en commandité*), with shares of 1,000, 500, and 250 francs, for the purpose of recovering this property, which was represented to the subscribers to be worth 270 millions of francs. Of this fortunate youth the East India Company could find no trace in their books. His Honour having observed that the new aerial machine might possibly be of use in discovering him, made an order for production, according to the terms of the order made by the Lord Chancellor in a late case of Smith *v.* East India Company, when the question was much discussed, to what extent the Company was protected from production of such documents as were of a public nature.

Evors v. *Commissioners for Building Churches*.—Sir Charles Wetherell moved for an injunction to restrain the defendants from building a church in the parish of Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, without providing for the plaintiff such pews, sittings, and chancels, as he had in the old parish church. The plaintiff, the Rev. George Arthur Evors, a gentleman of fortune in Montgomeryshire, claimed, as owner of Newtown Hall, a prescriptive right to an ancient freehold chapel or chancel, in the parish church, containing no less than eight pews, with eight seats each, and a gallery, and in which were erected several tombstones and monuments of great antiquity, and particularly two vaults, in which the remains of his ancestors had been deposited since the time of Edward IV. The owners of the Hall had time immemorial enjoyed this chapel, and paid for its repair, and were exempt from church-rates. Of late years this old parish church had fallen out of repair, and upon application by some of the parishioners to the commissioners for building churches, the latter had agreed to advance 2,000*l*. towards building a new church, for which the plaintiff and the rest of the parishioners subscribed liberally. At first the plaintiff wanted the new church to be built on the site of the old church, but when it was stated to him that the commissioners could not advance money for such a purpose, he proposed that the new church should be built on a piece of land which he offered to give on his own estate, and he declared his readiness to pay for a chancel for his own especial use, as an ornamental addition to the church. For some reason, however, he seemed to change his mind about giving the site; and meantime Mr. Pugh, who resided in the same borough, offered a site at another part of the parish, which was finally accepted. The plaintiff then retracted his offer to build the chancel, and insisted he had a right to have the same privileges secured to him in the new church which he possessed in the old; and it was contended that the new church would become substantially the parish church, and that the old church would be let fall into decay, to the great detriment of the plaintiff, to whom his rights in his ancient parish church were an object of great attachment. Mr. Twiss and Mr. Wray, on the part of the commissioners, contended that the whole argument on behalf of Mr. Evors turned upon a mistake in fact, an assumption of an intention by the commissioners to rebuild the parish church. That was the affair of the parish, and not of the commissioners. The money placed in their control was intended for building additional churches in parishes where the population had grown much too large for the church accommodation. The commissioners had only lent their assistance in building a district church. Over the parish church they had no power, they had assumed none, nor did they intend to build a church which should be a new parish church, or a substitution for the old parish church. The learned counsel then commented on the vacillating conduct of Mr. Evors during the whole negotiation, as a sufficient answer to an application for an injunction. His Honour observed, that besides the four Acts of Parliament which had been commented on at such length, there were five others on the same subject which had not been cited. He would, therefore, take time to consider his judgment.

ROLLS COURT.—*Marquess of Hertford* v. *Lord Lowther*.—Mr. Tripp, on behalf of Sarah Louisa Princess of St. Antonio, stated, that the late Marquess of Hertford, by his will and codicils, had bequeathed to her legacies amounting to 40,000*l* ; it was now asked that this sum, together with 122*l*. 14*s*. 8*d*. for interest, might be paid to her. Mr. Follett, on behalf of the executors of the late Marquess, said that the present petitioner was domiciled at Naples, and he was not aware that there was any authority to receive the money. Lord Langdale directed that the money should be carried over to the separate account of the petitioner, with liberty for all parties to apply to the Court. He, however, refused to give any costs of the petition.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—(Warwick.)—*The Warwickshire Chartists*.—George White surrendered to answer an indictment for sedition and a riotous and unlawful assembling at Birmingham in August last. The bill had been found at the Birmingham Borough Sessions, on the 22d October last, at which time the defendant was in custody under the commitment of the magistrates, and the indictment was removed by *certiorari* into the Court of Queen's Bench. On the 29th October a summons had been taken out before a Judge at Chambers, and the defendant was admitted to bail by Mr. Justice Cresswell, on the 10th November, when recognisances were entered into by himself in 200*l*., and four sureties in 50*l*. each, that he would appear and plead to the indictment, and appear on the return of the *postea* in case he should be convicted. Mr. Serjeant Adams stated the case on behalf of the Crown at some length. He spoke of the fears that extensively prevailed in the town and neighbourhood, of the meeting of the magistrates on the 20th, and of their notices by placards and advertisements in the public papers of the forbiddance of such meetings. He alluded to the state of things which rendered it necessary for the magistrates to apply for, and the Government to supply, a reinforcement of military. In addition to the Dragoons usually quartered in the barracks at Birmingham, a force of Infantry and Horse Artillery had been procured. The Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire regiments of cavalry had been also on duty in the neighbourhood of the town, and of the iron and coal districts. The prisoners, too, had been embodied and drilled, and great numbers of the respectable inhabitants sworn in as special constables. The learned counsel observed upon the extremely mischievous tendency, especially in times of popular excitement, of such proceedings and conduct as the defendant stood accused of. The gentlemen of the Jury, he said, would pronounce whether the charges, or any and which of them, laid in the indictment were made out to their entire satisfaction. Witnesses were then examined in support of the prosecution, and on Saturday night, the proceedings were adjourned to Monday. The defendant then addressed the Jury in his defence; his speech occupied one hour, —but the principal points he made may be briefly stated. The chief difficulty he confessed he laboured under was, not his want of legal knowledge, but his inexperience in addressing an auditory of the description of that before him, persons moving in a different sphere from that to which he himself was accustomed, and who, probably, had imbibed prejudices against Chartism, with which he should find it difficult to combat; but he was supported by the belief that the indictment upon which he had been arraigned, and which had been removed into that Court by writ of *certiorari*, had not been sustained by any evidence the Government had thought fit to adduce in its support. He complained of the way in which he had been treated. When before the magistrates at Birmingham, he had been told bail would be required of himself in 200*l*., and two sureties in 100*l*. each; yet when he got to Warwick he found he was required to find bail in six sureties of 100*l*. each; and under all the circumstances, he considered himself as sinned against rather than having sinned. He had been taken from his home, his family, his friends, incarcerated eleven weeks in a gaol, mixed up with felons and characters of the very worst description, and all the time he was ready with the good and sufficient bail which in the first instance had been required of him. The Learned Serjeant who conducted the prosecution had in his opening address, and in the evidence he had thought fit to give, attempted to connect him with the strike of the colliers; in which attempt he had signally failed, notwithstanding the police of Birmingham had done their utmost to bring that charge home to him; while with regard to the terror it was said he had inspired in the minds of the peaceable inhabitants of Birmingham, there was not a single inhabitant of that town called to prove the allegation; while, on the contrary, he could, if need was, call many persons to speak to the reverse. There was no evidence to support the count for riot—that, in fact, had been abandoned, and he would show that the other counts laid were equally destitute of proof. But it was said he was a Chartist, and that was enough to justify every vagabond who might be in the police to go prying round corners, watching his movements, as though he were the rogue they wished to make him out. The truth was, he had sympathised with the condition of the thousands he knew were starving around him. Their wretchedness it was that had moved his soul to pity; and was he to be hunted out of the pale of civilised society on that score, and because he boasted of being a Chartist? No. He challenged his persecutors to show anything against his character. He had always done his duty as an honest man, and acted decorously and well. He had injured no man, his name or property; nor had he ever been the base individual to counsel others to do so. Then why should he be singled out as an object for persecution? If the petty jurymen then in Court, who had come from the town of Birmingham—if they were asked whether he had ever been the means of injuring them in their vocation by any meetings he had held—they would say, to a man, "Nothing of the sort;" and so would every respectable inhabitant of the borough. He held certain political opinions—these were Chartist opinions. He did not deny it. But was it to be said, the intention of himself and others holding these opinions was to rob and plunder? Ah! they knew the working classes of their country better—they were an industrious and contented set of men when they had work to do, and willing to work they were—Oh! how willing; but how could they be quiet or happy when they had empty stomachs? It was not their wish to injure any one; but they thought, and he (the defendant) imagined they thought rightly, that the labour of the poor was as much entitled to protection as the property of the rich; while, as for himself, he was to be got rid of by his political opponents, because he did not choose to make one of their political chessboard. The defendant, after making a few other observations, proceeded to remark upon the evidence, while in respect of the Birmingham police, he averred the force was composed of the greatest blackguards, thieves, and ruffians that had ever disgraced humanity. In conclusion, he stated no case had been made out against him, and he therefore left his case with confidence in the hands of the jury. Mr. Baron Alderson, in summing up, said there were five counts in the indictment, to four only of which would it be necessary for the jury to direct their attention, as, in his opinion, the allegation of riot was not made out, and the other counts related to holding seditious language, and to convening unlawful assemblies. In order to make out that defendant had been guilty of using seditious language, the jury must be satisfied the words imputed to him were said, and said in the sense in which the indictment charged. With regard to unlawful assemblies, his Lordship told them what the law was. Where large bodies of men met together for some private purpose, which was conducted in a way to excite alarm and terror in the minds of persons of ordinary firmness of character—not mere timid women—that was an unlawful assembly. His Lordship then went through the evidence, pointing out what he considered to be the points therein favourable, or otherwise, to the defendant, and after a most elaborate and impartial summing up, the jury retired to consider their verdict, and ultimately returned with one of Guilty on the first, second, and third counts—that for using seditious language. A second indictment against the same defendant, and for a similar offence, committed on the 15th of August, which had begun when the former jury retired, was now given up, it being stated by the counsel for the Crown that the verdict obtained was sufficient to vindicate the law, the chief object it had in view. Mr. Baron Alderson was about to pronounce sentence, but upon the application of the defendant (the Crown not pressing for judgment at the instant) it was postponed, and the defendant will have to be brought up to the Court of Queen's Bench to receive the same in the ensuing term.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY. — 14 to 2 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken); 16 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat (taken); 16 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Maccabeus; 16 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone; 25 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Aristides; 25 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Napier; 26 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour (taken freely); 28 to 1 agst Mr. T. Taylor's Gamecock (taken); 30 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper (taken); 30 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Amarino; 30 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt; 45 to 1 agst Duke of Richmond's Contempo; 1000 to 20 agst Lord Orford's Mercy colt (taken); 50 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Parthian; 50 to 1 agst Mr. Theobald's Highlander; 1000 to 10 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentine (taken.)

OAKS.—5 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day (taken).

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, APRIL 7.—The Wheat Market was quiet to-day, and the sales of Foreign have been very limited. Of English there was scarcely any at Market, but prices may be considered fully equal to Monday. Barley sells slowly at the same rates. Peas and Beans remain without alteration. The supply of Oats is small, and our currency was fully supported.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.* *s.*		*s.* *s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	40 to 48	Red	40 to 46
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	40 to 46	White	— to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 30	Grind.	19 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Potatoes	18 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	— to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye	— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 20 to 26	Tick	22 to 27	Harrow 23 to 29
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 27 to 31	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 30	Maple	25 to 27	Grey 24 to 26

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Feb. 24	48 6	27 2	17 1	28 4	26 11	30 1
Mar. 3	48 3	27 4	17 3	29 0	26 7	28 6
— 10	48 1	27 7	17 2	28 4	26 6	29 4
— 17	47 6	27 11	17 4	28 10	26 8	28 6
— 24	47 2	28 4	17 7	29 3	26 3	28 11
— 31	46 2	28 6	17 4	29 4	26 0	28 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	47 7	27 10	17 3	28 6	26 6	29 0
Duties . .	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 4167 Sks. — Brls.		2479	2596	8623	510	8	833	289
Irish . . — „ — „		—	—	10	—	—	—	—8
Foreign . — „ — „		615	—	—	1200	—	350	—4

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	1930	2750	2180	2910
Irish . . .	—	—	10690	—
Scotch . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—H. Wood, Fleet-street, bookseller—W. Burton, Cambridge, draper—J. Hutton, Ringwood, Hampshire, draper—J. R. Hitchcock, New Sarum, Wiltshire, hosier—J. Nye, Bridge-house-place, Borough, surgical-instrument-maker—J. Howe, Sheffield, table-knife-manufacturer—H. Morris, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, grocer—E. Wheeler, Birmingham, corn-dealer—T. Eardley, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, hat-manufacturer—J. Higham, Kearsley, Lancashire, victualler—J. Travell, Sheffield, tailor—T. Brook, Longwood, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth merchant—J.E. Pearson, Sheffield, wine-merchant—J. Evans, Liverpool, coal-dealer—J. Shaw, Seymour-place, Camden-town, builder—B. Vines, Poole, grocer—D. Redmund and J. Gollop, Charles-street, Gravesend, iron-founders—J. C. Walne, Stowmarket, Suffolk, hop-merchant—C. Willsher, Tillingham, Essex, draper—J. George, Bread-street, City, silk-manufacturer—T. Rolph, New Bridge-street, merchant—J. H. Fuller, Flixton, Lancashire, logwood-grinder—T. M. Whiteley, Liverpool, hatter—J. Whitaker, Whalley, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer—H. Lewis, Haverfordwest, cabinet-maker—E. Dickin, Longdon, Shropshire, draper—J. Norman, Wadebridge, Cornwall, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. Smith, Edinburgh, merchant—John Boyack and James Boyack, St. Andrews, fleshers—J. D. Rattray, Dundee, ironmonger—T. Henderson, Perth, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th inst., in Connaught-place, the Viscountess Bernard, of a daughter—On the 4th inst., at 30, Grosvenor-street, Lady Millicent Jones, of a daughter—On the 5th inst., in Southampton street, Bloomsbury-square, Mrs. Luke James Hansard, of a daughter—On the 5th inst., at 13, Park-place, St. James's, the lady of the Rev. E. Bankes, of a daughter—On the 1st inst., at Ham, the lady of General Montholon Count de Lee, late of Petersham Lodge, Petersham, of a son—On the 3d inst, Mrs Warner, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, and Euston-place, Euston-square, of a son—On the 4th inst., at Portland-place, the lady of W. W. Chute, Esq., M.P., of a daughter—At Ashley Park, Lady Fletcher, on the 1st inst., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 6th inst, at the parish church of St. Alphage, Greenwich, Capt. H. M. Debbie, to Ellen, eldest daughter of E. H. Locker, Esq., Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital—On the 27th ult., the Hon. J. C. Dundas, M.P., only brother of the Earl of Zetland, to Margaret, daughter of J. Talbot, Esq., of Talbot Hall, county of Wexford—On the 4th inst., at St. James's, G. V. Rathbone, Esq, of Mornington Cottage, Mornington-road, Regent's Park, eldest daughter of W. Cobbett, Esq, of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

DIED.—At Genoa, on the 25th ult., Lady Erskine, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Munich—On the 5th inst., at his residence in Portsea, H. Thompson, Esq., R.A., Keeper of the Royal Academy—On the 3d inst., at the Grange, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson, Rector of Bedale, in the 79th year of his age—On the 22d ult., at his seat, Broomham, in the county of Sussex, Sir William Ashburnham, Bart., in the 74th year of his age—On the 5th inst., at her residence, 149, Albany-street, Regent's Park, Mrs. Honey, the popular vocalist, in the 26th year of her age.

WHITE FIELD CARROT SEED of the finest quality, at 3s. 6d. per lb., for not less than 7 lbs., may be obtained of GORDON, THOMSON, & BASKETT, Seedsmen, 25, Fenchurch-street, London.

VALUABLE ORCHIDACEÆ FROM INDIA.

MESSRS. J. C. and S. STEVENS beg to announce that they have just received notice of a BOX of ORCHIDACEÆ collected in the Presidency of Bombay between the 20th and the 25th Feb. last, being on board the "Oriental." They will be landed at Southampton on or about the 18th inst., and immediately sold by Auction at their Great Room, 38, King st., Covent Garden. Due notice of the day of Sale will be given.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS beg to announce they are instructed to submit to Public Competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on Thursday, April 13, 1843, at 12 o'clock, a very rare Collection of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES (the entire Stock of a celebrated Amateur), FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, PINKS, DAHLIAS, and a variety of Plants in bloom. Also a quantity of Carnation Sticks, Shades, &c. May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

MR. JOHN KING begs to give Notice that he intends to sell by Public Auction, on the 12th day of April, 1843, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, Brixton-road, a fine collection of Greenhouse plants, a fine large specimen of ACACIA ARMATA, 12 feet high, in full blossom; some of the new SCARLET PELARGONIUMS, CHINA ROSES, &c. &c. Also a large collection of Herbaceous plants, Flower Seeds, &c. Catalogues on the premises, of Mr. LAKE, Seedsman, Bishopsgate-street, and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

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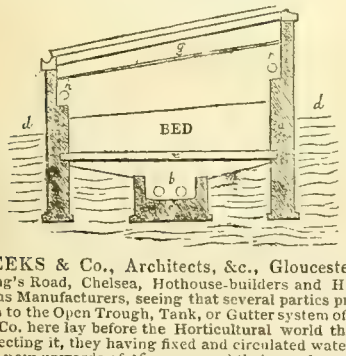
By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

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HOT WATER FOR BOTTOM-HEAT.



J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-Place, King's Road, Chelsea, Hothouse-builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, seeing that several parties pretend to lay claim to the Open Trough, Tank, or Gutter system of heating, J. W. & Co. here lay before the Horticultural world their practice respecting it, they having fixed and circulated water in open Troughs now upwards of 16 years: and their works are now to be seen that have been fixed that time, at DAVID PUGH's, Esq., Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire; the Duke of BEDFORD's, Woburn; Sir EDMOND ANTROBUS, Cheam, and up to the present time they could give a list of 200 names, where they have fixed that principle, or their improvement on it. The above sketch represents a pit, shewing the principle for the purpose of Bottom-Heat, which answers well. J. W. & Co. solicit an inspection of their improvements in Building, Heating, and Ventilating, at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-Place, Chelsea.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

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D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

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All Persons desirous of becoming Candidates are requested to forward their Testimonials on or before Saturday the 22d inst. (as after that time none can be received), to the Secretary of whom Copies of the Rules and Lists of Subscribers, may be obtained.—EDWARD R. CUSLER, Secretary, 97, Farringdon-st.

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THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 15—1843. SATURDAY, APRIL 15. PRICE 6*d.*

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Fruit-trees, to protect	233 *a*	Seeds, to sow	230 *c*
Gas-lime, its effect on grass	232 *b*	Straw of various kinds, as manure	229 *a*
Grapes, effect of front-air on	230 *b*	Tillage, remarks on	232 *b*
Guano, as a manure for Potatoes	227 *b*	Truffles, to propagate	232 *b*
Heaths, their treatment	228 *c*	Vine-borders, Roberts on	230 *a*
Henslow, Prof., separate publication of his letters announced	231 *a*	Vines in pots, treatment of	233 *c*
Ipomœa Quamoclit, its treatment	232 *c*	— to graft	230 *b*
		Walls for fruit-trees, to erect	233 *a*
		Windsor, Progress of the Royal Gardens at	227 *a*
		Wireworm, to destroy	233 *b*

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The FIRST GRAND FLOWER SHOW of the season will be held at the HORNS TAVERN, KENNINGTON, on Wednesday next, April 19th, 1843. During the afternoon will be given a Concerto degli Strumenti di Fiati — Conductor, Mr. DEAN. Open from 1 till 7. Admission, One Shilling.

R. H. CUMING, Hon. Sec.

HEARTSEASE SOCIETY.—*President*, Sir J. SEBRIGHT, Bart. The next Show of the above Society will be held at Mr. LIDGARD'S, Thatched-House Inn, Hammersmith, on TUESDAY, May 9, when Prizes will be given on the same liberal scale as last year, a schedule of which can be obtained of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. S. MOUNTJOY, Ealing, Middlesex.

Subscription—10*s.* per annum.—April 11, 1843.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the EVENING MEETING, on TUESDAY next, the 18th inst., at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, 1st and 2nd Prizes will be awarded to Amateurs and Nurserymen respectively, for the best Green, Grey, and White-edged AURICULAS; together with 1st and 2nd Class Prizes to Seedlings: the Flowers to be ready for the Censors at 3 o'clock precisely. The competition (except for Seedlings) to be confined to Members. The Seedling Class will, as heretofore, be open to all: but no Prizes will in future be paid on any account, except to Subscribers to the Society.

T. C. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

JOHN MILNE begs respectfully to offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public the following plants:—

A fine specimen of Araucaria excelsa, in pot, standing 8 ft. high, probably one of the finest in England, for sale, price 25*l.*

Ditto, 5 ft high, 10*l.*

Fine specimens of Rhododendron arboreum (true), 8 ft. high, each, 7*l.* 7*s.*

" " album, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* each.

Two very large Bonapartea juncea, 4*l.* 4*s.* each.

Lilium lancifolium album, 5*s.*; Do. do. punctatum, 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

Rosa Devoniensis, 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

A fine collection of Azalea sinensis, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Ericas, Epacrises, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Achimenes, &c. &c. Likewise a general collection of Greenhouse, Herbaceous, and Rock plants, too numerous to insert. J. M. can also spare 100 fine large plants of Andromeda floribunda, 10*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* each.

PLANTS FOR BEDDING OUT.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Alstrœmeria, 6 varieties, each	1*s.* to 1	6	Lychnis fulgens each	1	0
Bouvardia triphylla	1	6	Mimulus, 6 fine varieties, per doz.	6*s.* and 9	0
Calceolaria, 12 vars., p.doz.	9	0	Mule Pink, per doz.	6	0
Campanula grandis, each	1	6	Œnothera macrocarpa, each	1	6
Catananche, 2 vars., each	0	9	Œnothera taraxacifolia, ea.	0	9
Chelone barbata, per doz.	6	0	Oxalis, 6 fine vars., p.doz.	6	0
Fuchsia, 25 varieties of the newest and most approved sorts, large plants, per doz.	12	0	Pentstemon, 6 fine vars., per doz.	9	0
Do. do., smaller, per doz.	9	0	Petunias, 8 vars., per doz.	6	0
Fuchsia fulgens, 2 varieties, per doz. 9*s.*, each	1	0	" of the newest 10 varieties, per doz.	12	0
Gentiana, 5 vars., per doz.	6	0	Phlox Drummondii, 3 varieties, per doz.	6	0
Pelargonium, scarlet and striped vars., p.doz., 4*s.* to	6	0	Do., 8 of the newest sorts, each	1	6
Heliotropium, p. doz., 4*s.* to	6	0	Do., in 25 vars., per doz.	9	0
Lantana Sellovii, p. doz.	9	0	Potentilla, 6 fine vars. p.doz.	6	0
Lilium eximium, each	1	6	Salvia, 6 varieties, per doz.	6	0
" longiflorum	1	6	Scutellaria splendens, each	1	6
Linum, 4 vars., per doz.	6	0	Silene laciniata, each	1	6
Lobelia, 6 vars., per doz.	6	0	Verbena, 12 fine vars p.doz.	6	0
Lychnis Bungeana, each	1	0	Viola arborea (new), each	3	6
" coronata "	1	0			

CREEPERS FOR PLANTING OUT.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Aristolochia sipho, each	1	6	Honeysuckle, scarlet trum pet, each	1	6
Atragene austriaca	1	6	Ipomœa Learii	1	0
Bignonia capreolata	1	6	Jasminum, 4 varieties, each	0	9
" radicans (superb)	1	6	Lophospermum, 4 vars. "	0	9
Ceanothus azureus and pallidus	1	0	Lonicera flexuosa "	1	0
Clematis azurea grandiflora	2	6	" longiflora (true)	2	6
" double purple	1	0	Maurandya Barclayana, per doz.	9	0
" florida, single	1	0	" alba, each	1	0
" " double	1	6	Passiflora, 4 vars. "	1	0
" montana	1	6	Physianthus undulatus	1	0
" Sieboldi	1	6	Solly a heterophylla	0	9
Cobœa scandens, per doz.	6	0	Scypanthus elegans, per doz., 30*s.*, or each	3	0
Eccremocarpus scaber, each	1	0	Thunbergia, vars., each	1	0
Glycine frutescens "	1	6	White Everlasting Pea "	1	6
" sinensis "	1	6	20 varieties of creeping Roses, large plants, each	1	6
Honeysuckles, in 6 vars. "	0	9			

The above plants are all in pots; and a general supply may be had throughout the season.

N.B.—Plants for Bedding or Creepers ordered to the amount of 20*s.* will be forwarded to any part of London carriage free; a reference or Post-office order will be required of unknown correspondents.—Albion Nursery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

NEW AND CHOICE DAHLIAS AND FUCHSIAS, by F. & A. SMITH & Co., FLORISTS, &c., Hackney, London. For May, 1843. NEW AND SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS:—

BIANCA, Wildman, pure white, cup petals, large size, the centre well up, very deep flower (having from 25 to 30 rows of petals), first-rate form, of excellent habit, and very free bloomer; has obtained four prizes, and was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London. 4 ft.—10*s.* 6*d.*

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Smith, rich scarlet crimson, fine cup petals, the centre well up, is of great depth and substance, a first-rate flower, a very profuse bloomer, and quite new in colour; it obtained a prize at the South Essex Show in Sept. 4 ft.—10*s.* 6*d.*

GENERAL SIR R. SALE, Smith, crimson purple, cup petal, well up in the eye, of good size, and great depth of petals, very profuse and constant bloomer, with long, upright foot-stalks, and is considered by competent judges the best flower of its colour yet offered to the public; it was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London, Aug. 16, 1842; obtained a prize at Salisbury Plain, Aug. 31; a prize at South Essex, Sept. 8; a prize at Kingston, Sept. 15; a prize at Salt Hill, Sept. 16; a prize at Victoria Gardens, Stepney, Sept. 19; a prize at the Floricultural Society of London, Sept. 20; a prize at Sunbury, Sept. 22; a prize at Hammersmith, Sept. 27. 4 ft.—10*s.* 6*d.*

RIVAL YELLOW, Smith, deep golden yellow, fine cup petals, of great substance and depth, centre well up, of excellent form, very constant, and good habit. This Dahlia is warranted the best of its colour yet offered to the public. As the stock is very limited, early application is necessary to secure plants, many orders having already been received. No allowance on this variety. 4 ft.—10*s.*

RAINBOW, Smith, yellow, beautifully edged with rosy purple, of good form, very constant, free bloomer, and excellent habit; the flowers have long, straight footstalks; quite a new and distinct variety from any other in cultivation. The form of this flower improves as the season advances, sufficient to constitute it a show flower. 4 ft.—10*s.* 6*d.*

	s.	*d.*
AMERICA, Drummonds', fine purple, 4 ft. high	2	6
Admiral Stopford, Trenfield, fine dark 4 ft.	3	6
Attila, Whale, light rose shaded 4 ft.	1	6
Alba purpurea superba, Bates, purple tipped with white 4 ft.	2	6
Alicia, Burdon, white tipped with bright crimson, fine form, 2 ft.	10	6
Bedford Surprise, Sheppard, shaded purple, fine form 4 ft.	3	6
Beauty of Wakefield, white, edged with purple, 4 ft.	1	6
British Queen, Back, shaded bronze 3 ft.	2	6
Bride, Fawcet's, blush, tipped with rose, 3 ft.	1	6
Belsize Rival, Pipe, rosy blush, cup petals, very constant, of good form and habit 4 ft.	10	6
Bridesmaid, Brown, white and lavender 3 ft.	1	6
Burnham Hero, Coker, crimson red 4 ft.	1	6
Blanche Shelley, Mitchell, white, tipped with purple, good form, 5 ft.	10	6
Beauty of Sussex, Mitchell, pink, deeply edged with carmine 4 ft.	10	6
Conqueror of the Plain, Spary, maroon, fine form 5 ft.	1	6
Compacta, Gaines, maroon 4 ft.	1	6
Candidate, Silverlock, dk. purple 4 ft.	1	6
Cyclops, Neville, dk. shaded with light crimson, 4 feet 2 ft.	2	6
Coronation, Smith, rosy scarlet 4 ft.	3	6
Coronation, Harrison, crimson shaded with purple 3 ft.	2	0
Confidence, Cook, shaded orange, good form, very constant 4 ft.	7	6
Competitor, Hodges, rose-shaded, fine form, 4 ft.	5	0
Duke of Cornwall, Low, bright rosy salmon, 4 ft.	2	0
Dowager Lady Cooper, Jackson, rose, fine form, 4 feet	1	6
Eclipse, Catleugh, vermilion scarlet 4 ft.	1	6
Eclipse, Widnall, deep scarlet 5 ft.	1	6
Euclid, Ward, shaded purple 4 ft.	1	6
Empress of Whites, G. Smith, white, good form, very dwarf grower, 2 ft.	10	6
Earl of Leitrim, Ogilvey, deep shaded purple, cup petals, large, and of good form; has obtained several prizes 4 ft.	10	6
Fanny Waugh, Forster, deep lilac, of fine form; it has obtained a first class prize at Hexham, and was on the second stand of 18 and the second of 24 blooms at the same place; was placed first in its class at Corbridge, & second at the Great North of England Show at Jesmond, near Newcastle: this variety is very constant, of medium size, great depth of petals, the centre well up, and of good habit 4 ft.	10	6
Great Western, Bragg, shaded purple, very large, good form, 4 ft.	7	6
Gem, Smith, white, tipped with pink 3 ft.	2	0
Great Mogul, Atwell, deep maroon, good form, 4ft.	10	6
Grand Tournament, Union, blush 4 ft.	1	6
Hope Triumphant, Wildman, rose 3 ft.	1	6
Hon. Miss Abbott, Smith, light lilac, gd. form, 4 ft.	2	6
Hero of Stonehenge, Whale, mulberry 4 ft.	10	6
Imogene, Dewar, light lilac, first rate 2 ft.	10	6
Indispensable, Girling, violet purple, good form, 5 ft.	1	6
Jersey Maid, Langelier, blush, good form, 4 ft.	1	6
Lady Sale, Todd, good form 4 ft.	10	6
Lady Alice Peel, Jackson, light rose 3 ft.	2	6
Lady Glentworth, Widnall, claret shaded, good form 4 ft.	2	6
Lady Harland, Jeffries, rosy lilac 4 ft.	2	6
Miranda, Brown, blush, tipped and mottled with rose; gained first prize at York, a prize at Salt Hill, and classed as a second-rate flower by the London Floricultural Society 3 ft.	7	6
Marchioness of Exeter, Widnall, peach, good form 3 ft.	2	0
Majestic, Widnall, shaded rosy purple, gd. fm., 4 ft.	2	6
Marquess of Lansdowne, Brown, shaded salmon, 4 ft.	2	6
Mary Jane, Edwards, white and purple, 4 ft.	1	6
Miss Chester, Stein, creamy white 3 ft.	1	6
Mrs. Shelley, Mitchell, deep rosy purple, good form 4 ft.	3	6
Mrs. James Richardson, Edwards, blush white, occasionally tipped, gd. form, has taken several prizes 4 ft.	10	6
North Star, Thomson, crimson scarlet, fine form 3 ft.	2	6
Northern Beauty, white tipped with cherry, 5 ft.	2	6
North Midland, Evans, dp. crimson, good form, has taken several prizes, 4ft.	7	6
Orion, Smith, light yellow, good form 3 ft.	7	6
Orynthia, blush, edged and tipped with rosy purple, good form, 4 ft.	10	6
Oriental Pearl, Atwell, creamy white, gd. form, 5 ft.	1	6
Prince of Wales, Dodds, yellow 3 ft.	2	6
Prince of Wales, Girling, purple, striped with crimson, gd. form, 4 ft.	2	6
Pet Rival, Bushell, red crimson, very constant, 3 ft.	10	6
Prince Albert, Adams, shaded salmon & brown, large and constant, 4ft.	2	6
Perpetual Grand, Brown, maroon, fine form, 5 ft.	10	6

F. & A. Smith & Co.'s List of Superb Seedling Dahlias continued:

	s.	*d.*
Princess Royal, Hudson, buff, tipped rose, 4 ft.	2	6
Princess Royal, Horwood, primrose 4 ft.	1	6
Princess Royal, Thomson, bright orange, tipped & edged with red 4 ft.	2	6
Phœnix, Hedley, scarlet, 3 ft.	2	6
Ploughboy, purple, large, and of good form, 4 ft.	2	0
Purpurea alba, Harris, purple with white stripe, 4 ft.	1	6
Queen of Lilacs, Appleby, deep lilac 5 ft.	1	6
Queen of the Isles, Low, white edged crimson, 3 ft.	10	6
Retriever, ruby crimson, fine form 4 ft.	10	6
Rose Unique, Ansell, rosy purple, fine form, 4 ft.	2	6
Stanley, Jones, blush tinted rose, fine form, 3 ft.	3	6
Sir F. Johnstone, Hellier, purple, good form, 3 ft.	2	0
Sultana, Appleby, deep maroon, sometimes striped with light purple, of good size and form, warranted by the raiser first rate 4 ft.	10	6
Surprise, Oakley, red, tipped with pure white; is the best-formed flower of its class, and has obtained 8 seedling prizes, 4 ft.	10	6
Twyford Perfection, Young, deep ruby 4 ft.	2	0
Tournament, Catleugh, ruby scarlet 4 ft.	1	6
Virgil, Mountjoy, deep maroon, fine form; has taken many prizes, first rate 5 ft.	10	6
Van Amburgh, Miller, rosy lilac, fine form, a constant show flower, 3 ft.	10	6
Westbury Rival, Hall, crimson 4 ft.	1	6
Windmill Hill Hero, Miller, rich deep crimson, cup petal, globular, and fine form 4 ft.	10	6
Will Watch, Girling, shaded crimson 3 ft.	1	6
White Defiance, Langelier, good form 3 ft.	2	0

With all the older varieties, from 6*s.* to 12*s.* per dozen.

F. and A. S. can also supply all the new varieties of other Growers, if timely notice be given.

FUCHSIAS.	*s.*	*d.*
Affinis	1	0
Amato, Harrison	1	6
Arborea, Smith	1	0
" grandiflora, May	1	6
Admirable, Harrison	1	6
Argo, Harrison	1	6
Balloon	10	6
Blanche, Harrison	2	0
Brockmanii	7	6
Blanda, Smith	2	6
Bellana, or roseo alba	2	0
Bicolor	1	0
Clio, Harrison	2	0
Cooperii	1	6
Conspicua arborea, Catleugh	1	6
Curtesii	1	0
Cordifolia, or cordata	1	0
Clintonia	1	6
Compacta, Smith	1	6
Conspicua, Smith	1	6
Chandlerii	1	0
Carnea, Smith	1	6
Corymbiflora	1	0
Dalstonii, Smith	1	0
Delicata	1	6
Dennisiana	5	0
Eppsii	10	6
Excelsa, Smith	1	6
Erecta tricolor	1	6
Eximia	1	0
Elegans superba	1	0
Formosa elegans, Thomson	1	6
Fairy, Harrison	2	0
Flora, Harrison	1	6
Fulgens	1	0
" multiflora	1	6
Floribunda magna, May	1	0
Fulgida superba, May	2	0
Globosa roseo elegans	2	6
" elegans	1	0
" multiflora	2	6
Grandiflora maxima, May	1	0
Glabra multiflora	1	6
Gem, Harrison	1	6
Hybrida coccinea	1	6
Inflata, Ivory	1	6
" fulgida	1	6
Insignis, Smith	1	6
Invincible, Smith	1	0
King	7	6
Lanei	7	6
Loudonii	2	6
Middletonia	2	6
Moneypennii	1	0
Multiflora erecta	1	0
Mirabilis, Smith	1	0
Meteor, Harrison	1	6
Magnifica, Smith	1	6
Pendula terminalis, May	1	0
Pulchella, May	1	6
Princeps, Smith	2	0
Racemiflora, Day	1	0
Ricartonii	1	0
Retulgens, Kyle	1	6
Racemosa	1	6
Rogersiana	7	6
Stylosa conspicua, May	1	0
Salmonia, Smith	2	0
Stewartia	1	6
Stylosa maxima, May	1	6
" elegans, May	1	6
Splendens, Humboldt	1	6
" Kyle	1	6
Standishii	1	0
St. Clare	10	6
Toddiana	10	6
Transparens	5	0
Thyucana	1	0
Tricolor, Pontey	1	6
Towardii	2	0
Triumphans, Kyle	1	6
Tilleryana	1	0
Usheri	1	6
Venusta, Harrison	1	6
Victoria, Salter	1	6
Venus victrix	1	6
Vernalis	1	6
Youelli	1	0

Collections of the above, if left to F. & A. S. & Co., from 6*s.* to 12*s.* per dozen.

VERBENA.

SPECIOSA, Kyle, bright vermilion, with blush or rosy eye, large trusses and very free bloomer, of strong upright growth: it obtained a certificate of merit at the exhibition of the Horticultural Society of London, July 9, 1842; in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, page 425, the Editor's opinion is that the Verbena is handsome and very brilliant, and is, without doubt, a good variety; plants in May. 5*s.*

SUPERB NEW SEEDLING FUCHSIAS, "MAJESTICA MULTIFLORA," and "MULTIFLORA COCCINEA." B. W. KNIGHT, FLORIST, &c., Tivoli, near St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, begs to offer the above distinct varieties, which he can with confidence recommend as superb; they are of fine habit, profuse flowerers, of large size, and bright colours. Can be had after the 15th of April, at 7*s.* 6*d.* each. Also 12 superb SEEDLING PANSIES for 5*os.*: these are very large and fine show flowers, of superb shape and substance. Also the following 11 superb VERBENAS—Bride, Brownleana, Chalmerii, Conspicua, Fanny Elssler, Formosissima, Leonora, Majestica, Ovid, Prince of Wales, and Westongi, at 21*s.* the set: these were sent out first last May, and have proved superb and distinct kinds. See *Gardeners' Gazette* of last year, page 574. Also, the following superb Show DAHLIAS, plants in May:—Miller's Van Amburgh, rosy lilac, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Miller's Windmill Hill Hero, crimson, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Southern Beauty, yellow, tipped red, 5*s.*—Catalogues may be had, on prepaid application, of Dahlias, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias (upwards of 100 choice kinds), Verbenas (upwards of 100 choice kinds), Pansies, Cinerarias, Phlox, &c. Any of the above can be sent by post on receipt of a Post-office order.

EVANS' NORTH MIDLAND DAHLIA, warranted the steadiest variety in cultivation. The only Seedling recorded as having beat all the Flowers (both old and new), last season at a large public Open Exhibition (viz., the Barnsley and Wapentake of Staincross Horticultural Exhibition in September last), where it took first prize for Seedlings, also first prize for best Flower in the Exhibition, two of the largest Provincial growers were Exhibitors, viz., Edwards of York, and Atkinson of Sheffield.

The Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* thus speaks of it, after receiving *eight Blooms cut from one Plant*, in September last. "The general form of your crimson Dahlia, 'North Midland' is very good, the Petals also are of a good shape and substance." Plants, 7*s.* 6*d.* each, may be obtained of the following:—Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen and Florists, 6, Leadenhall-street, London; Mr. F. GODWIN, Seedsman and Florist, Sheffield; or of J. EVANS, Florist, Rotherham.—April 10, 1843.

A. J. STEWART, FLORIST, &c., Salthill Nursery, near Windsor, in submitting the following extract from his Catalogue for 1843 (which is now ready, and may be had upon application) begs to assure all those who favour him with their commands, that their Orders will be executed with the utmost care and dispatch.

PELARGONIUMS.	s.	d.
Acme of Perfection	10	6
Alfred, Stewart's, beautiful vermilion	21	0
Anna, Wilson's, 7s. 6d. to	15	0
Amyntor, Foster's	42	0
Aspirant, Gaskell's	7	6
Barnaby	15	0
Brilliant, Shepherd's	10	6
Camilla, Wilson's 10s. 6d. to	21	0
Charlotte, Gaskell's	10	6
Circassian, Lyne's, 7s. 6d. to	15	0
Cæruleum, Gaskell's	30	0
Commodore, Hodges'	7	6
Consort, Lyne's	7	6
Corona, Garth's	5	0
Dido, Foster's	42	0
Douglas, Garth's, 7s. 6d. to	10	6
Duke of Cornwall, Fox's	5	0
Duke of Wellington, — Stewart's	7	6
Enchantress, Wilson's, 7s. 6d. to	15	0
Fair Maid of Devon, — Veitch's	15	0
Favourite, Foster's	63	0
Flambeau, Gaskell's	10	6
Gem of the West	7	6
Gertrude, Stewart's	15	0
Glory of the West, Bassett's	42	0
Grand Monarch, Kinghorn's	10	6
Gipsy, Foster's	10	6
Hannah	21	0
Isabella, Cook's	10	6
Ivanhoe, Wood's	10	6
Jessie, Foster's	15	0
Jubilee, Garth's	10	6
Lady Cotton Sheppard, Rogers'	10	6
Lady Sale, Gaskell's	42	0
Laura	15	0
Madame Rachel, Fuller's, 31s. 6d. to	42	0
Madeleine, Lumsden's	10	6
Magnet, Gaskell's	10	6
Mars, Gaskell's	42	0
Mr. Garth, Foster's	5	0
Nestor, Foster's	42	0
Oberon, Hodges'	42	0
Pride of Surrey, Gaines'	63	0
Prince Albert, Stewart's	7	6
Prince of Waterloo, Wightman's	10	6
Princess Royal, Lyne's	42	0
" " Winchester's	7	6
Priory King, Bassett's	10	6
Queen Philippa, Gaines'	63	0
Queen of the Whites, Stewart's	21	0
Sir Robert Peel, Foster's	63	0
Tasso, Foster's	42	0
Thunderer, Blackford's	42	0
Van Amburgh, Wilson's, 7s. 6d. to	15	0
Vanguard, Gaskell's	10	6
Wonder of the West, Thurtell's	10	6

A liberal discount on the above, if 12 or more sorts are taken.

FUCHSIAS.		
Admirable	2	0
Affinis, or radicans	1	0
Amato	2	0
Arborea	1	6
Arborea grandiflora	2	0
Aurantia	2	0
Blanche	1	6
Blanda	1	6
Buistii	1	0
Carnea	2	0
Chandlerii	1	0
Clio	1	6
Conspicua	1	0
Conspicua arborea	2	0
Cordata	1	0
Curtisii	1	0
Dalstonii	1	6
Dependens	1	0
Excelsa	2	0
Eximia	1	0
Fairy	2	0
Flora	1	6
Floribunda, Dickson's	2	6
Floribunda magna	1	6
Formosa, Kelland's	1	0
Formosa elegans	1	0
Fulgens superba	1	6
Gem, Harrison's	1	6
Globosa elegans	1	0
Globosa rosea	2	0
Globosa variegata	1	6
Grandis	1	0
Harrison's Enchantress	10	6
" spectabilis	7	6
" pulcherrima	10	6
Hortense	1	6
Hopverii	2	0
Ilicifolia	1	6
Inflata fulgida	1	6
Insignis	1	6
Invincible	1	0
Lanei	7	6
Loudoniana	2	6
Macnabiana	2	6
Magnifica	1	6
Meteor	1	6
Mirabilis	1	0
Moneypennii	1	6
Phœbus	2	0
Princeps	2	0
Pulchella	1	6
Racemiflora	1	0
Racemosa	2	0
Roseo alba, or Bellana	2	0
Sanguinea superba	3	6
St. Clare	10	6
Splendens	1	6
Stewartia	1	6
Stylosa elegans	1	6
Stylosa conspicua	1	0
Stylosa maxima	2	6
Thompsoniana superba	2	6
Thyniana	1	6
Toddiana	10	6
Towardii	2	6
Tricolor, Pontey's	2	0
Triumphans	1	6
Usherii	1	0
Venus victrix (per doz. 18s.)	2	6
Venusta	2	0
Vernalis	2	0
Williamsonii	1	0
Youelli	1	0

[A. J. S., in drawing the attention of Amateurs to the foregoing elegant tribe of plants, begs to state that he can deliver them, free of postage, by the 1st of May, "in collections," upon the following terms:—

12 Good Show Varieties	10	0
12 Fine Show ditto	15	0
12 Extra Fine ditto	20	0

[The selection being left to himself.]

VERBENAS.		
Alba superba	1	6
Annie Jane	1	6
Barnesii	1	0
Buistii bicolor	1	0
Burleyana	1	0
Cerito	2	0
Chandlerii	0	9
Charlwoodii	0	9
Delicata	2	0
Dobsonia	1	6
Ecliptse	2	0
Eximia	3	6
Fulgida	0	9
Grandissima	2	0
Grenvillii	0	9
Groomeana	0	9
Ignescens	3	6
Ingramii	1	0
Iveryana	0	9
Lilacina	0	9
Marie	1	6
Magnet	1	6
Orange Perfection	3	6
Pulchra	1	6
Punicea	2	0
Queen	1	0
Rachel	1	6
Rosea grandiflora	1	6
Rosea magniflora	0	9
Ruby	1	0
Sanguinea	0	9
Stewartia	1	0
Superba, Smith's	0	9
Teucroides rosea	0	9
Thomsonia	1	0
Triumphans	0	9
Tweediana superba	0	6
Unique	0	9
Vangendii	0	9
Variegata	1	0

[The above can also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

Ladies or Gentlemen requiring 12 or more plants of any sort enumerated, for clumping, will be furnished at 25 per cent. from the quoted prices.]

CAMELLIAS.		
Alba grandiflora	10	6
Alba Londinensis	10	6
Amabilis, Smith's	21	0
Anemoneflora alba	5	0
Anemoneflora rosea depressa	10	6
Atroviolacea	7	6
Beallii	10	6
Berleziana	7	6
* Brochii	15	0
Bruciana	7	6
Buckliana	10	6
Candidissima	7s. 6d. to 15	0
Carswelliana	10	6
Cavendishii	10	6
Chandlerii	5	0
Claritas	7	6
* Cocquettii	21	0
* Cœlestina	21	0
Colvillii	5	0
Cooperii	10	6
Dahliæflora ignea	10	6
Duchesse D'Orleans	21	0
Eliza	10	6
Eclipse	3	6
Emilie grandiflora	10	6
Fasciculata alba	10	6
Fimbriata	5	0
* Forbesii	15	0
Francofurtensis	7	6
Frederic le Grand	15	0
Gilesii	5	0
Grunellii	10	6
* Henri Fâvre	15	0
* Hookerii	21	0
Hosackii	10	6
Imbricata	5	0
Imbricata alba	7	6
King (The)	7	6
Lady E Campbell	10	6
Leeana superba	10	6
Lendrethii	10	6
Lutea	5	0
Minuta	7s. 6d. to 15	0
Nobilissima	7	6
Ochroleuca	7	6
Perfection, Palmer's	15	0
Pulcherrima	7	6
Punctata major	5	0
Reticulata	7	6
Rossii	5	0
Roulinii	7	6
Saccoi nova	15	0
Spectabilis maculata	7	6
Superba	5	0
Susannah	10	6
Sweetiana	7	6
Tricolor	7	6

Stewart's List of Flowers—Continued.

Turnbullii	21	0
Pictoria Antwerpensis	7	6
Woodsii	5	0

[The Varieties marked with an Asterisk do not exceed from 12 to 15 inches in height, the remainder vary from 1½ to 3 feet, and are particularly well-formed, vigorous, and healthy.]

PETUNIAS.		
Beauty	2	0
Bicolor	1	0
Elegans	1	6
Formosissima	1	0
Gem	2	0
Hilda	1	6
Lady Peel	0	9
Madonna	1	0
Medora	1	6
Odorata	1	0
Picta	1	0
Psyche	2	0
Roseo alba	2	0
Superba	1	0

[The above can also be sent free of Postage to any part of the United Kingdom.]

CINERARIAS.		
Blue King	3	6
Eclipse	3	6
Imperial Blue	2	6
Imperialis azurea	2	6
Irbyana	1	6
King	1	0
Queen Victoria, Ivery's	2	0
Royal Blue	2	0
Splendida, Henderson's	2	0
Waterhousiana	1	0

In addition to the above, A. J. STEWART has to offer a first-rate Collection of French and Spanish Chrysanthemums, with a choice assortment of Shrubby Calceolarias, Bengal and Bourbon Roses (in pots), Ericas, and other Greenhouse Plants, Auriculas, &c. &c.

DAHLIAS.		
Admirable, Spary's	1	6
Admiral Stopford, Trenfield's	3	6
America, Drummond's	3	6
Antagonist, Bragg's	10	6
Beauty of Wakefield, Barratt's	2	0
Bedford Surprise, Shepard's	3	6
Bianca, Wildman's	10	6
Bridesmaid, Brown's	1	6
Candidate, Silverlock's	1	6
Competitor, Hodges'	5	0
Coronation, Smith's	2	6
Duke of Cornwall, Low's	2	6
Eclipse, Catleugh's	2	0
Eclipse, Widnall's	1	6
Euclid, Ward's	1	6
Great Western, Bragg's	7	6
Lady Harland, Jeffries	2	0
Marchioness of Exeter, Widnall's	2	0
Marquess of Lansdowne, Brown's	2	0
Mrs. Shelley, Mitchell's, extra	3	6
Prince Albert, Adam's	2	6
Prince of Wales, Dodd's	2	6
Prince of Wales, Girling's	2	6
Princess Royal, Horwood's	1	6
Princess Royal, Hudson's	2	6
Queen, Widnall's	1	6
Rose Unique, Ansell's	1	6
Sir Robt. Sale, Smith's	10	6
Snowflake, Mitchell's	1	6
Twyford Perfection, Young's	2	6
Virgil, Mountjoy's	10	6
Westbury Rival, Hall's	1	6

BEAUTIFUL SEEDLING PANSIES AND SHRUBBY CALCEOLARIAS.

MR. H. MAJOR, of Knosthorpe, near Leeds, has to dispose of healthy Plants of his much-admired Pansy, Bridegroom, together with two other beautiful Seedlings, Miss E. Crossland and Mulberry Splendens at 5s. each. See opinion of *Floricultural Cabinet* for November, 1842, *Gardeners' Gazette*, September 24, and *Gardeners' Chronicle*, October 22, and for further description see Catalogue. The above three Seedlings, together with the following nine, may be had for 25s. post free: Lovely Bride, Glory of Knosthorpe, Jehu, Curion, Prince Albert, Rival Yellow, Maid of Milan, Dark Perfection, and Eclipse. Likewise most of the leading varieties of Pansies at moderate prices. The usual allowance to the Trade on Bridegroom if six plants are taken. No allowance on the other two seedlings.

Also will be ready in May the following Eight Seedling Shrubby CALCEOLARIAS for 2l. H. M. can recommend them as being handsome and very distinct varieties; they will be found an acquisition to the most limited collection.

Singularity.—Red brown, curiously marked with yellow, white shoulders, striking and very distinct, nearly an inch across.

Enterprize.—Very rich deep mahogany colour, fine formed round flower, noble, better than an inch across.

Novelty.—Lemon colour, strongly spotted with amaranth, fine form, singular, and very pretty, nearly an inch across.

Knosthorpe Hero.—Noble, light yellow, strongly marked with beautiful maroon spots, fine form, better than an inch and a quarter across.

Purity.—Beautiful clean white, good shape, the best white out, inch and an eighth across.

Field Marshal.—Orange, strongly marked with brown, lemon edge, good bold well-formed flower, better than an inch across.

Mrs. Meynell, Ingram.—Clean white, centre of the flower and throat spotted with pink, beautiful round flower, inch and an eighth across.

Bridal Ring.—Clean creamy white, edged or bordered with buff, fine form, better than an inch across.

The eight Seedlings sent out last year for 2l. may now be had for 1l. Also a few other kinds from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each.

H. M. wishes it to be understood that he is offering none but his own Seedlings, which he has carefully selected out of thousands. A few packets of very select Pansy Seed, at 2s. 6d. and 5s. per packet. A Catalogue of Pansies, together with a few select Dahlias, may be had on post-paid application. From unknown correspondents a remittance is respectfully requested with the order.—Knosthorpe, Feb. 16, 1843.

1000 PLANTS OF THE NEW PELARGONIUMS FOR SALE.

JOHN HANCOCK & SON beg respectfully to inform their friends that they have a few more plants for sale of their splendid Pelargonium, NORTHERN BEAUTY, which they can with confidence recommend (descriptions of these splendid plants appeared in the *Gard. Chron.* Oct. 22d); price, per plant, 42s. They also beg to announce that they cannot supply plants of their new Calceolaria, MISS JACKSON, as advertised to be sent out in May, owing to the shortness of the stock, having now received orders for double the quantity they can supply. This is warranted to be a first-rate and beautiful variety, and not surpassed by any other variety extant.

J. H. & SON have a few more splendid varieties of CALCEOLARIA to offer, of which they have purchased the entire stock, a descriptive List of which will shortly appear.

All Cultivators of the Pelargonium are invited to apply for HANCOCK'S CATALOGUE of NEW and SUPERB PELARGONIUMS, containing accurate descriptions of nearly all varieties worthy of cultivation, with Choice CALCEOLARIAS, PANSIES, NEW VERBENAS (including Knight's new varieties), and FUCHSIAS, &c., which may be had on application by inclosing two postage stamps. Also, their CATALOGUE of New and Choice DAHLIAS and FLOWER-SEEDS is ready.—Wear Nursery, Durham, April 11.

MITCHELL'S Unrivalled Variegated DAHLIAS, viz., the BEAUTY of SUSSEX and BLANCHE SHELLEY. JAMES MITCHELL begs to announce his intention of sending out in May the above Seedling Dahlias, which he can recommend with confidence to the most limited grower; they have been justly pronounced both by foreign and English growers to be the most beautiful and the most valuable acquisition ever offered to the public. J. M. will also have fine plants of MRS. SHELLEY, which is first-rate and very scarce. The BEAUTY of SUSSEX, —This Dahlia has been placed before any other two-coloured flower, at all the principal Shows in England, viz.—the Salt Hill, the Floricultural, the South London, Maidstone, and Tonbridge Wells Shows. Colour, delicate pink, strongly edged with Cherry—the petals are cupped, of firm texture, and well arranged, never confused; the general form is excellent, and rising well in the centre; a constant show-flower—4 feet, 10s. 6d. BLANCHE SHELLEY, white, delicately tipped with purple, beautifully-cupped petals, superior form, and of great depth: a constant show-flower—5 feet, 10s. 6d. MRS. SHELLEY, delicate rosy pink, cupped petals, a constant show-flower—4 feet, 5s. —The usual allowance to the trade, where a dozen plants are ordered.—Piltdown Nursery, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex.

NEW ROSES.

T. RIVERS, jun., begs to call the attention of his Friends to the following selection of new Hybrid Perpetual, and other Autumnal Roses, all of which are first-rate varieties, and good healthy Plants.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.	s.	d.
1. Aubernon	3	6
2. Augustine Monchelet	5	0
3. Clementine Seringe	10	6
4. Comte de Paris	2	6
5. Doctor Marx (Laffay)	10	6
6. Doctor Marjolin (Do.)	10	6
7. Duc d'Aumale (Do.)	7	6
8. Lady Alice Peel (Do.)	10	6
9. Lane (Do.)	10	6
10. Madame Laffay (Do.)	3	6
11. Prince de Galles (Do.)	10	6
12. Prince Albert (Do.)	3	6
13. Prudence Rœser	5	0
14. Reine de Lyon	21	0
15. Rivers (Laffay)	7	6

[The above are quite hardy and very fragrant; Nos. 3, 12, and 13 remarkably so. Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, and 14 are quite new; these are grafted on Boursault stocks, six-inch stems, the remainder are on their own roots in pots.]

Damask Perpetual.		
16. Ebène, deep crimson-purple	10	6
17. Momus, very dwarf	5	0

[No. 16 is the darkest perpetual Rose known. These are also grafted on Boursault stocks, six-inch stems.]

Bourbons.		
18. Proserpine	7	6
19. Edouard Defosses	5	0
20. Madame Aubis	7	6
21. Cardinal Fesch	5	0
Chinese.		
22. Madame Bréon	3	6

[No. 22 is a superb Rose, with brilliant rose-coloured flowers, on very erect and stiff peduncles.

For many other fine varieties on very erect and stiff peduncles. Catalogue for 1842-3.—Sawbridgeworth, Herts, April 6, 1843. T. RIVERS begs to refer to his

JOHN MILNE, NURSERYMAN, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, has now on Sale a fine Stock of that beautiful Creeper, Scypanthus elegans (Loasa volubilis), which he is enabled to offer at 3s. each, or 30s. per doz. Plants may also be had of WARNER and WARNER, Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill, opposite the Exchange.—The usual allowance made to the Trade.

MESSRS. CORMACK & CO. beg to announce that their new FUCHSIA CORMACKII is now ready to send out, at 7s. 6d. each. It was exhibited at the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies' Shows last season, when it was generally admired for its fine foliage and distinct flower. Application to be made at the Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, and New Cross, Surrey.

SPLENDID NEW PELARGONIUM, "THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY."

WILLIAM MASTERS begs to offer the above new Seedling, at 42s. each. It is a remarkably free Bloomer, having its upper Petals rosy crimson, with a deep and well-defined spot; the lower being of a delicate pink, inclining to white in the centre.—Exotic Nursery, Canterbury.

SEEDLING FUCHSIAS, "IVERYANA," AND "GEM."

W. IVERY, FLORIST, Peckham, near London, begs to offer the above distinct varieties, having been exhibited at Regent-street Rooms last autumn, and greatly admired. For size, substance, and brightness of colour, have not their equal: of superior habit and abundant bloomers. W. I. being a grower of all the newest varieties can, with confidence, recommend the above Plants. Can be had after the 15th April, at 7s. 6d. each.—A select Catalogue may be had, on application, of the newest FUCHSIAS, CINERARIAS, VERBENAS, &c.

FUCHSIA TODDIANA.

PLANTS of this MAGNIFICENT FUCHSIA, (the Flowers of which, in point of size, rival any other of its kind yet sent out, being nearly four inches in length) will be ready by the end of April, at 10s. 6d. each, with the usual discount where six are taken. For description, see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 11th inst. Agents for London, Mr. CHARLWOOD, Seedsman, Covent Garden; and Messrs. LOWE and Co., Clapton Nursery, at which places also drawings may be seen.—THOMAS CRIPPS, Tunbridge Wells Nursery, March 16, 1843.

WILLIAM WOOD AND SON have the pleasure to inform their friends that May is considered the best month for bedding out China, Bourbon, and other ROSES from pots, and of which they have a large stock of fine Plants offered at the undernamed reasonable prices, where the selection is left entirely to W. W. and SON.

DWARF ROSES.	per doz.	s.		s.
Isle de Bourbon		12	to	18
China or Bengal		9	"	12
Tea-scented		12	"	18
Noisette and Climbing, strong		9	"	12
Banksian Yellow and white, extra strong		18		

W. W. & SON will also have ready for delivery at the same time the following select showy plants:—

		s.	d.
Azalea Jenneri (Denyer), magnificent, large, rose colour	each	21	0
Fuchsia belladiforiata	"	2	0
" conspicua arborea	"	1	6
" Enchantress	"	10	6
" Eppsii	"	10	6
" St. Clare (Youell's)	"	10	6
" Venus victrix	"	1	6
Kennedya Marryattæ	"	1	6
Passiflora fragrans	"	5	0
Phlox Drummondii	per doz.	3	0
" formosa, fine scarlet	"	9	0
Zichya villosa	each	3	6
Cinerarias, eight superb varieties for		4	0
Pelargonium, Lady Webster (Denyer's), the most superb, deep rose, with a pure white centre, rich deep spot on upper Petals, flower exceedingly large and well-formed, habit first-rate, each		21	0

Woodland's Nursery, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex.

MAGNIFICENT NEW VERBENA, "PRINCE OF WALES."

WILLIAM WOOD AND SON, having obtained the entire Stock of the above very splendid VERBENA, beg leave to offer it to the Public, feeling assured that they can with the greatest confidence recommend it as worthy of especial notice. This desirable variety is a beautiful Flesh colour; the heads of Flowers measuring 3½ inches in diameter, and exceedingly fragrant. Plants of the above will be ready for delivery in May, at 3s 6d. each; the usual discount to the Trade when six plants or more are ordered.

W. W. & SON would also solicit attention to their superb Collection of all the New Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c., and other spring Plants adapted for Bedding, Catalogues of which will be sent FREE on application.

Verbenas, consisting of the best varieties, and left to their own selection, in tin cases, per post, at 3s. per doz., or in pots at 4s. per doz. Fuchsias, per post, at 4s. per doz. Petunias, fine sorts, at 4s. per doz., in tin cases. All orders sent per post will be prepaid.

Please address—Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex. Agents in London, Messrs. WARNER and WARNER, 28, Cornhill; and Mr. CARTER, 238, High Holborn.

CHOICE PANSIES.

J. HENCHMAN begs to inform Growers of the PANSY that he has still on hand a few healthy Plants of his six seedling varieties, at 21s. the collection.

J. H. has also a few choice varieties to offer at from 9s. to 18s. per dozen.

J. H. begs to state that there is, at present, a VACANCY in his Establishment (which comprises a general Nursery Stock) for a respectable Youth as APPRENTICE. A moderate Premium required.—Edmonton, London, April 13, 1843.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The last day, on which Tickets for the ensuing Exhibitions at the Garden can be issued to Fellows at the privileged Price of 3*s.* 6*d.* each, is Tuesday, April 18.—21, Regent-st., April 7, 1843.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, April 18	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	5 P.M.
Wednesday, April 19	Microscopical	8 P.M.
	Royal South London	1 P.M.
Friday, April 21	Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, April 22	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.
Tuesday, April 25	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, April 26	Geological	8½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Country Shows, April 29		Limerick.

As the department called "*Notices to Correspondents*" is increasing at a rate which threatens to encroach inconveniently upon the space required for other matters, we should be greatly obliged to our Correspondents if they would not put questions to us which have been *repeatedly* and *recently* answered in previous Numbers. It would also save them expense if they bore in mind—1st, That names cannot be given to bad, or badly-packed specimens; 2nd, That unknown plants *must* have flowers attached to them; 3rd, that Cryptogamic plants, not having any connexion with cultivation, are *not* included in the subjects to which we furnish replies.

It should also be remembered that many questions require some consideration; occasionally, indeed, a good deal of inquiry before a satisfactory reply can be returned; and that many of our advisers upon practical matters live in the country, when some time is requisite to obtain their answers; *this is more especially the case with Agriculture*, in which we profess little knowledge ourselves, but rely upon a friend whose farm is at a distance from London. For it must be obvious that if replies to practical inquiries are not given by experienced persons, actually engaged in the operations to which their answers relate, the latter can never be trustworthy, and would not have that authority which those who obtain them from us well know that they possess.

Our practice has hitherto been to answer all reasonable questions, however trifling they may be; upon the principle, that, if a man is ignorant of what he ought to know, he will never be enlightened by the "pooh!" of those who happen to possess better information. Those, indeed, who are well informed on one subject are continually obliged to go to others for advice, upon what may appear to those others very trifling matters.

A judge might think a man very ignorant who asked him the difference between the *jus civile* and *jus gentium*; but if that judge were to ask whether it is true that sugar is only charcoal and water, he might fall rather low in the estimation of a chemist; and then again the chemist who should not know Barley from Rye would be despised by the farmer, who could not himself distinguish Epsom salts from oxalic acid. The truth is, we none of us know much of anything, except that which has from accidental circumstances formed the great object of study all our lives, even if we are so fortunate as to understand that. When therefore we receive trifling questions, we feel as much bound to answer them as if they were ever so difficult. We are not among those *quos janua clausa juvat*; on the contrary, we wish to see the gates of knowledge expanded wide, and are quite satisfied with the humble situation of their janitor. We therefore repeat that we have no intention of departing from the plan which has been hitherto pursued; but, at the same time, we do trust that the good sense of our correspondents will prevent their making inquiries about matters to which they can obtain a sufficient answer by looking back to our indexes, or to the replies that have been frequently given to others upon the same subject.

It is probable that one of the reasons why natural manures are so much more valuable than any of the simple manures, is their consisting of many different ingredients, so that if one does not take effect upon a crop another may. Thus we see that farmyard-dung, guano, cloacine, and compost-heaps, produce invariably a good effect; while nitrate of soda, sulphate of soda, and the other saline ingredients now so extensively employed, sometimes succeed, sometimes fail, and always succeed best when used in addition to the ordinary manures. Experiments show that plants are but little improved by simple substances when they can get nothing else, and that it is only when the soil in which they grow has been manured, and still retains a quantity of the organic matter so introduced, that the effects of simple substances become advantageous.

This is to some extent exemplified in the valuable experiments by Mr. Fleming, of Barochan, to which we last week alluded. On a soil which, without being recently manured, produced 6¾ tons of the Red Don Potato, 50 bushels of Wood-ashes (which may be regarded as a simple manure) raised the crop only three quarters of a ton at the expense of 25*s.*; but 4 cwt. of natural guano, a very compound substance, added more than 7½ tons at the total cost of 48*s.* (reckoning guano at its present price). But when 25 bushels of Wood-ashes were added to 4 cwt. of guano, the crop rose about 1¾ ton further at the additional cost of 12*s.* 6*d.* So that, where wood-ashes were used alone, the small quantity of Potatoes obtained by them cost 33*s.* 4*d.* a ton, while, in combination with guano, the same substance furnished Potatoes at the expense of only about 8*s.* a ton.

This strikes us as an important fact, and one upon which it would be well to experiment further in the present season. But it is rendered still more remarkable by another experiment. To the guano and wood-ashes 20 bushels of charcoal were added, at a cost of 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the effect was to add 1¾ ton more to the crop; so that now the additional crop cost scarcely more than 4*s.* a ton.

This may be stated a little differently in the following manner:—

Where wood-ashes (a simple manure) were used alone, the Potatoes, obtained beyond what the land would yield without any manure whatever, cost 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton.

But where wood-ashes were used in addition to more complicated manures the crop was largely augmented at an expense in manure amounting only to from 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton of extra produce.

These things seem to prove conclusively that the best way of using saline or simple manures for the Potato-crop is to apply them in addition to common manure, and not on any account to trust to them by themselves.

Probably influenced by a conviction that the true way of preparing artificial manures is to compound them of many different substances, Mr. Fleming was led to try two other experiments, with the view of determining how far *economical mixtures may be made to supersede farm-yard dung in the growth of Potatoes.* The first was as follows:—

No.	Ingredients.	Quantity intended to manure four Acres. cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Cost of Substances for four Acres. £	s.	d.
1	Rape-dust	5	0	0	1	10	0
2	Bones dissolved in Muriatic Acid	2	0	0	0	12	0
3	Sulphate of Magnesia	0	2	24	0	6	0
4½	Carbonate of Lime	2	0	0	0	1	6
5	Nitrate of Soda	0	2	0	0	10	0
6	Common Salt	1	2	0	0	2	3
7	Sulphate of Soda	1	2	0	0	9	0
8	Sulphate of Ammonia	0	2	0	0	10	0
9	Sulphur	0	0	2	0	1	0
10	Dry Moss-Earth	6	2	0			
		20	0	26	4	1	9

Remarks.—The above mixture was sown in the drills at the rate of about 5 cwt. per imperial acre, at a cost of little more than 1*l.* sterling, and produced a fair crop of potatoes of a remarkably fine quality: 43 bolls per acre of imperial Renfrewshire measure, weighing 5 cwt. each, upon a poor and light, although new soil, but not worth more than 25*s.* per acre. Great caution is required in using this mixture, as it is very apt to burn the cut sets if laid directly upon them. A little earth should be put between the cut potato and the manure.

In this instance the crop was 10¾ tons an acre, and the cost of the manure was rather less than 2*s.* a ton of produce.

The other case was the following:—

No.	Ingredients.	Quantity mixed to manure one Acre. cwt.	qrs.	bush.	Cost of Substances for one Acre. £	s.	d.
1	Saw-dust, mostly from Alder			40			
2	Potash & Lime mixed, 14 mon. old			10	0	7	6
3	Common Salt	1	2		0	2	3
4	Sulphate of Ammonia	1	0		1	0	0
5	Sulphate of Soda	0	2		0	3	6
6	Sulphate of Magnesia	0	2		0	4	0
7	Coal Tar, 20 gallons, say	—	—		0	10	0
		3	2	50	2	7	3

Remarks.—The potatoes planted with the above mixture came quickly through the ground, and were very luxuriant in foliage. They were lifted 15th October, after being cut down by frost whilst still unripe and growing. On being taken up, they were found to yield a produce of 56 bolls of Renfrewshire measure, weighing 5 cwt. each, per acre, of very fine potatoes, many of which weighed from 24 to 30 oz. each. N.B. This mixture, after being put together, fermented, and was frequently turned, but kept dry.

Here the crop was 14 tons an acre, at the expense of 2*s.* 11*d.* a ton.

All this seems strongly in favour of mixed manures, and especially of that which is naturally compounded. It seems too to show that the best way of using simple saline substances is not alone, but as an aid to those in common use. We trust that many of our friends will investigate this point and communicate to us their results.

When a proprietor is inclined to benefit the labourers by letting them have small allotments of land, he naturally considers what fields can be most conveniently spared from his farms. These are generally the most distant from the farm-house. If the cottages of the labourers are scattered, as is frequently the case, it may be difficult to find a situation which shall be central, and not too far from the cottages. Unless very great inconvenience should arise to the farmer from being deprived of a field very near his farm-house, where he cultivates green crops to feed his horses and cows, the convenience of the labourers should be first consulted. Every farmer reluctantly gives up a convenient field, and fears trespasses, if the allotments lie amongst his fields; but an easy access from a public road is essential to an allotment-field, and if this be secured there will be little fear of trespass. The field should be well fenced in, and the occupiers of the surrounding fields should have the care of the hedges and ditches, for which a proper allowance may be made to them. We shall suppose a field of 10 acres, abutting on one side on a high road, and centrally situated, not too far from the village or most populous part of the parish. This may have a road laid out through the middle of it, entering from the high road by a double-paled gate. The width of this road should not be less than 15 feet. It may be ploughed lengthways, and the top earth thrown up on each side in a long ridge, leaving a firm bottom to the road. When this has been trodden for some time it will be sufficiently hard to bear the wheels of a light cart occasionally, when the crop is taken off or the manure carried on the land. If the field is a rectangle, the road will divide it into two equal parts, each nearly 5 acres; and by dividing the length of the road into 20 equal parts, and making a narrow path at every division at right angles to the road, we shall have 40 allotments of nearly a quarter of an acre each. The soil should be at least of a medium quality, naturally dry or well drained, so as to be worth, to let to a farmer, about 25*s.* or 30*s.* per acre: adding to this 10*s.* per acre for tithes and all other burdens on the land, the gross rent will be 35*s.* or 40*s.* per acre, or 10*s.* per allotment; but as some expense is incurred in the road and paths, we will set them at 12*s.* each. The earth heaped up on each side of the road is intended to be mixed with manure into a compost, and wheeled over the allotment adjoining, or it may be used at once to fill up any low places to lay the whole level. The paths should be at least two feet wide, and a foot below the surface of the allotments, so that these shall have the appearance of a long raised bed. They should then be trenched as deep as the soil is good, and a little of the subsoil may be brought to the surface. The mode of cropping must be left to the judgment of the occupier of the allotment—with these restrictions only, that no Potatoes shall be planted without manure of some kind, to the amount of three wheelbarrow loads per square rod, at the least, and that two white straw crops shall not be taken in succession. All other details to be perfectly free.

When the field has been prepared, as before described, a general notice may be given that application may be made for allotments; and when a sufficient number of applicants are found, the allotments should be distributed by drawing lots, each having its number. A set of regulations should be drawn up, and read to the men, to which they are to assent by signing their name or making their mark.

The 1st and indispensable condition is, that the rent shall be paid on a certain day.

2d, That the allotment shall be cultivated by manual labour only, except the carrying of the crops or of manure.

3d, That any occupier convicted of a misdemeanour, or higher offence, shall lose all right to the occupation of his allotment, and to all the crops upon it.

4th, That any tenant of an allotment shall quit possession at any Michaelmas-day, on having notice three months before.

5th, That any trespass on another allotment shall cause the immediate forfeiture of that which the trespasser occupies, the value of the growing crops being paid him by the landlord, deducting the rent: the fact to be proved to the satisfaction of the proprietor and of three indifferent occupiers of allotments.

6th, That any infringement of the rules agreed to shall cause a forfeiture of the possession and of all the crops on the land.

These are some of the rules which have been found practically useful, and to which the labourers willingly have agreed, in most cases which have come under our notice.—*M.*

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PICOTEES.

(*Concluded from p.* 207.)

RED PICOTEES.

Nulli secundus (Mansley's).—White very pure, and the edging remarkably neat; petals well formed; much too thin for growers in the south, and certainly not having a petal to spare in this part of the country; it is nevertheless a variety that will be much grown.

Bloomsbury (Clegg's).—A large and coarse flower; petals much serrated; only fit for borders.

Mrs. Judson (Wheatley's).—This variety has two serious drawbacks: viz., it is late in blooming, and has a short

awkward pod; it is, however, a full clean flower, with a heavy and well-defined edge, and crowns well.

Lady Peel (Pullen's).—A vigorous grower, with a good pod and fine petal; rather coarse.

Vespasian (Gidden's).—A delicate and finely-formed flower, requiring very little dressing; the feathering is neat and distinct; one of the best in its class.

Victoria (Muscroft's).—Large and of good colour, but rather apt to stripe.

Queen of Sheba (Wakefield's).—A very large and fine flower, with a good pod; it blooms rather early, has a deep feathering of purple, and is sometimes coarse.

Nottingham Hero (Robinson's).—A large flower, with a very fine petal, crowning well; much in the style of Vespasian, the edge being remarkably neat, and the white very pure; first-rate.

Mr. Mugglestone (Robinson's).—Very large; extra fine shape; petals pencilled with dark purple: this and the preceding have only been let out this season.

Hope (Brinkler's).—A full and good-shaped flower, of medium size; edge very neat, and white pure.

Trip to Cambridge (Dickson's).—Heavy-edged purple. The first flower I had of this sort was superb; quite up to the mark, and decidedly first-rate. The late flowers are apt to bar in a slight degree.

Grace Darling (Ely's).—Rather heavy-edged; white pure, and the feathering true and distinct; a desirable flower.

Pluperfect (Wilson's).—This variety throws many old sorts into the shade. With me it is fine; the petals are good, and the purple lace well defined.

Queen Victoria (Kirtland's).—Rather small, but of fine form and good petal; the edge is very delicate: when the buds are reduced to about two, it will often come very pretty.

Nehemiah (Hufton's).—A fine old flower, and a general favourite in this part, where it is scarce: it sometimes bars, but when in its best state is excellent.

Delight (Jackson's).—A vigorous grower, with a good pod; the purple edge is heavy, and of a lively colour: it is apt to bar, and must be classed as second-rate.

Victoria (Crask's).—A fine clearly-defined flower, rather too thin for the south, but in Lancashire a decided favourite. In order to show the difference of opinion and the necessity of some fixed rule for judging, I will quote the memorandums of two eminent florists. The one residing in the north says, "Crask's Queen Victoria will beat Nulli secundus in a canter," though the latter flower is there much esteemed; whilst my south country friend observes, "Crask's Queen Victoria I bloomed two or three years ago, and did not much like it. I consider it an inferior flower."

Isabella (Hufton's).—A rather pretty sort, but barring too much: it is now completely distanced by many other flowers.

Miss Hunter (Hufton's), alias *Toone's Miss Garle*.—A large and finely-shaped heavy-edged flower, vigorous in its habits: a desirable variety.

Mary (Lee's).—Good-shaped light-edged purple Picotee; white pure, edging true. It is said of this variety by the raiser (though I do not vouch the fact) that it will vary, according to situation, in the length of its pod, being sometimes short and at others long. I have not observed this peculiarity in any other variety.

ROSE PICOTEES.

Few of this class are grown in this neighbourhood; the following are amongst the best:—

Queen Victoria (Green's).—A large, finely-shaped, heavy-edged flower, distinctly marked, and crowning well; first-rate, but with me rather late.

Favourite (Gidden's).—Beautiful light-edged, extra shape, good size, and I am sure will be a "favourite" with many others besides the raiser: it is the best light-edged Rose I have yet seen.

Fanny Irby (Wilson's).—Flowers of medium size, rather heavily-edged with rosy salmon-colour: a desirable variety.

Marchioness of Westminster (Evans's).—A large and rather late flower; white pure, edge heavy; sometimes inclined to Bizarre: a fine sort.

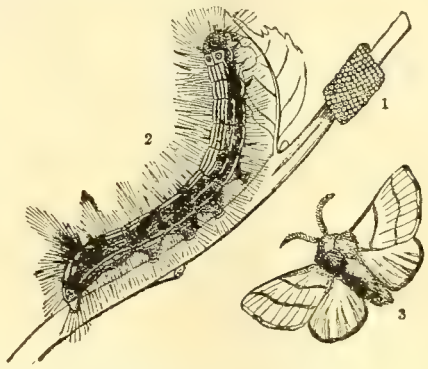
Queen Victoria (Wain's).—White pure, and edge distinct; it opens, however, in a confused manner.—*T. F. Wood, The Coppice, Nottingham.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XLIII.

The Lackey Moth, *Bombyx* (*Clisiocampa* *) *Neustria*.—During the winter and spring curious hard rings are not unfrequently found closely and firmly embracing the naked twigs of fruit-trees and bushes (fig. 1); they are of a greyish colour, and composed of spiral lines of little horny globules, each having a minute dent in the centre; the mass is scarcely half-an-inch long, yet it often contains 300 eggs, for such they are, and produce about the beginning of May, or earlier, small black hairy caterpillars, which immediately cover the ring of eggs with an exceedingly fine web, and this they keep extending until they change their skins the third time; into this web, which eventually becomes very conspicuous, and forms a tent sufficiently large to accommodate 200 caterpillars, they retire at night, and remain secure in wet weather, and if disturbed whilst feeding, they either retreat into their tent with great alacrity, or if too far from home, or violently agitated, they let themselves down by silken threads, which enable them to find their way back when the danger is over. They continue to feed until about Midsummer, when they are full grown, and are sometimes an inch-and-a-half long, and upwards; they are clothed with longish hairs, and are very gaily dressed, their livery being blueish-grey, ornamented with 6 scarlet stripes, and a white line down the back, all edged with black; the head is slate-coloured, or blueish, with 2 black spots like eyes, and the first thoracic segment is not striped, but blue, with 2 black spots, and a scarlet space between them; on the rump is a black tubercle; the 6 pectoral feet are black, the 8 abdominal, and 2 anal feet are brownish as well as the underside (fig. 2). At this period of their lives they are not gregarious, but each one shifts for himself, and when about to change to a chrysalis they wander about until they find some secure retreat, where they spin a pale-yellow silky cocoon, powdered with yellow, and loosely enveloped with the hairs from their skins; within this the larva becomes a slate-coloured pupa, the abdominal rings being powdered with yellow.

* Curtis's Brit. Ent., fol. and pl. 229.

The Moths, which hatch in July, are very variable in colour, especially the males, which are much smaller than the females, they are either ochraceous or rust-coloured; the antennæ are bipectinated; the wings are rather short, the superior having two oblique rather wavy lines across the middle, which form a bar, and in the dark specimens the lines are edged with ochraceous, and the fringe is always variegated with a few rusty spots; the abdomen is tufted at the apex (fig. 3), in the female the antennæ are much less pectinated; the bar is sometimes broad, at others, narrow, and is often of a darker shade than the rest of the wing; the abdomen is large, ovate-conic at the tip; expanse of male 1¼ inch, of female 1¾.



The Lackey caterpillars will feed upon various trees, as the Oak, Elm, Birch, Poplars, and Hazel, but in England the Sloe is most subject to their attacks, and occasionally our fruit-trees suffer. We know nothing, however, of the mischief committed by these web-spinning larva in this our favoured isle; in France, their ravages are represented as most appalling; for miles sometimes the Apple-trees are defoliated, and in former times they must have been even worse, for there is an old law to enforce proprietors to exterminate the inhabitants of these webs, by cutting them off with a pair of shears, having long handles, and this was termed *dechéniller*, literally to uncaterpillar.

There are two powerful Beetles on the Continent which live upon these Caterpillars: one is the splendid Calosoma sycophanta*; the other, C. inquisitor: the former is only an occasional visitor to England; the latter is sometimes more frequent in our woods and forests. Protected, however, as the Caterpillars are by their webs, from drenching showers and the sun's rays, they are not secure from the attacks of other enemies, especially of a fine Ichneumon, called Cryptus cyanator, Grav.†; which forms a case within the body of the larva, and instead of the Lackey-moth, this fly issues from the cocoon. A smaller fly named Microgaster Gastropachæ also infests the Caterpillar, and forms pale yellow cocoons; but one of the most valuable parasites is a minute fly called Teleas ovulorum by Bouché. Hard and horny as the eggs are, and cemented together with a glue which hardens by exposure to the air, and resists the effects of rain, snow, and frost, it seems astonishing how the eggs of the pigmy fly can be introduced into those of the Moth; Bouché, however, has thrown some light upon the subject; he says, "The female Teleas lays one egg in each of the Moth's eggs when they are quite soft. Several times I have seen that out of the whole ring of eggs, nothing, with scarcely an exception, but these little flies have come forth;" and I may add that after the Caterpillars have hatched, the inoculated eggs remain closed, with little maggots inside, which are in that state at this time of the year, and no doubt change to pupa so as to arrive at their perfect state in time to attend upon the female Lackey-moths when they deposit their eggs.

Chaffinches and sparrows are very serviceable in the destruction of this pest, and when orchards are infested, the best mode is to search for the rings of eggs in the winter, to cut off the twigs and burn them. As the Caterpillars are very conspicuous, they may be crushed upon the trunks and branches, and the nests should be collected by holding a sieve or bag under them; the cocoons may likewise be detected between the leaves of trees and shrubs, in hedges, on the tops of walls, under the ledges of rails, &c. As the Moths seldom fly, especially the females, but remain concealed amongst the herbage and leaves upon the ground, little good can be effected by pursuing them.—*Ruricola.*

† Curtis's Brit. Ent., pl. 330.

‡ Curtis's Guide Gen., 499, No. 16.

TREATMENT OF PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

In consequence of the desire expressed by a correspondent to become acquainted with the mode of treatment by which Phlox Drummondi is made to bloom so beautifully in the Horticultural Society's Garden, we have procured the following information respecting it:—The seeds should be sown about the end of March in pots filled with a light sandy soil, and placed on a moderate hotbed, or in a Cucumber or Melon-frame. In this situation they will soon germinate, and before the first rough leaf appears they should be potted off, three or four together, into a large 60 pot, placing the plants at equal distances round the sides. When potted, they should be returned to the frame and kept close for a few days to recover from the effects of their removal; after which, they should be gradually hardened off by giving them plenty of air during the day in fine weather; finally, about the beginning of May, they should be removed to a cold pit or frame, where they can be fully exposed during the day, covering them with the lights only at night, and in bad or cold weather. About the end of May, when all danger of late spring frost is over, they may be planted in the open border. The soil into which they are transferred should be either a light rich sandy soil or peat, with which a little well-rotted dung has been mixed. The plants will require to have a little water once or twice after they are planted, especially if the weather is dry at the time; but it is advisable not to water them after they are once well established. The chief causes of failure are—sowing the seeds too soon, or allowing the plants to get very dry or pot-bound before they are planted out; if once they become stunted they will never make good plants; and the same may be said of those which have been kept in too warm a place.

ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

By Professor Charles Sprengel. (Translated from the German.)

(*Continued from page 229.*)

f. Bean-Straw.—100,000 parts of not quite ripened air-dried Bean-straw contain 51,000 parts of woody fibre, 1,000 parts of wax, and 48,000 parts of substances soluble in water, and the ley of potash; the latter most probably consists of 1,000 parts of nitrogen, as Boussingault has found in 100,000 parts of Green-Pea straw 1790 of nitrogen. This great quantity of nitrogen in Bean-straw is the more certain, because Beans and Peas belong to the same natural family of plants, and because experience has shown good Bean-straw to be as nutritive as Pea-straw.

100,000 parts of the straw contain of mineral substances:—

0·220	parts of	silica
0·624	,,	lime
0·209	,,	magnesia
1·656	,,	potash
0·050	,,	soda
0·010	,,	alumina
0·007	,,	oxide of iron
0·005	,,	oxide of manganese
0·134	,,	sulphuric acid
0·226	,,	phosphoric acid
0·008	,,	chlorine
3·221	parts of mineral substances.	

100 parts of Bean-straw consequently contain somewhat more than 3$\frac{2}{10}$ lbs. of mineral substances, and amongst them, several which are most powerful manures. When we add that Bean-straw is also very rich in nitrogen, it is obvious that the manure obtained by its litter must be much better than that obtained from Rye. If 3,000 lbs. of Bean-straw (contained in a certain quantity of manure) are carried on one Magdeburg acre, the land will receive 20 lbs. of nitrogen and nearly 50 lbs. of potash, which is in itself a powerful fertilizing agent, whilst the same area would receive from 3,000 lbs. of Rye-straw only 6 lbs. of nitrogen and $\frac{2}{10}$ lb. of potash. We cannot then doubt that the manure of Bean-straw is much more valuable than that of Rye, especially since the amount of phosphoric acid, chlorine, lime, magnesia, and soda, is as abundant as that of nitrogen and potash. But Bean-straw is very woody, and therefore more difficult to decompose than any of the sorts of straw hitherto mentioned. Manure from Bean-straw is therefore best adapted to clayey soil, which it keeps loose for a longer time than Rye or Wheat-straw.

g. Pea-Straw.—10,000 parts of rather green air-dried Pea-straw consist of 29·500 parts of woody fibre, 1·500 parts of wax, and 69·000 parts of substances soluble in water and potash, which latter contain 1·700 parts of nitrogen, according to Boussingault.

100,000 parts of Pea-straw contain of mineral substances:—

0·996	parts of	silica
2·730	,,	lime
0·342	,,	magnesia
0·235	,,	potash and soda
0·060	,,	alumina
0·020	,,	oxide of iron
0·007	,,	oxide of manganese
0·337	,,	sulphuric acid
0·240	,,	phosphoric acid
0·004	,,	chlorine
4·971	parts of mineral substances.	

100 parts of Pea-straw, therefore, contain nearly 5 lbs. of those very mineral substances which the plants generally do not find in the soil in sufficient quantity. If we consider, moreover, that Pea-straw also contains a considerable quantity of nitrogen, and that with 3,000 lbs. of straw 54 lbs. of nitrogen are carried on a Magdeburg acre, we see clearly why this kind of straw is so valuable. Pea-straw is, however, chiefly used as fodder, not as litter, and only the more woody parts, rejected by cattle, find their way to the dunghill. Therefore the soil of Pea-straw-fed cattle will be better than that from Rye-straw, &c. It does not remain longer in the soil than Rye or Wheat-straw.

(*To be continued.*)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XV.

In addition to the plants noticed in my former article, I would earnestly recommend the cultivation of the various Gladíoli. Nothing can be more brilliant than a large bed of G. psittacinus; in fact, G. floribundus, blandus, cardinalis, Victoria, and the whole of the genus, are beautiful. No time should now be lost in procuring and sowing the seed, which would, indeed, have been best sown early last month. A few more plants requiring similar treatment are, Tigrídia pavónia and conchiíflora, and Anomatheca cruenta: the two former make showy groups throughout the season; and the Anomatheca, if four or five bulbs are planted in a pot, plunged in a bed when in bloom, is a gem for the flower-garden in May. The Tigrídias may be treated like Gladíoli; but the Anomatheca will be best pricked out two inches apart, in seed-pans, in light rich soil, and sheltered in a frame until well established.

The following, though not new, may be regarded as some of the most showy plants that can be grown, and ought to be extensively cultivated in all gardens; viz., Aquilégia glandulosa, gl. rubra, formosa, canadensis, arctica, (a superb plant), grandiflora, sibírica, and speciosa; Campánula carpática, persicifólia, p. alba, pulchérrima, pyramidalis, and médium, or Canterbury-bells (both blue and white); Delphínium azúreum, americanum, chinense, elatum, grandiflorum, speciosum, Barlowi, and many more; Dianthus collinus, hispánicus, h. splendens, fimbriatus, superbus, púmilus, aggregatus, and barbatus; Digitalis (the new spotted variety), D. purpúrea, and purpurea alba; Lupinus élegans, nootkatensis, polyphyllus, p. albus, grandifolius, ornatus, and tristis; Œnothera macrocarpa, speciosa, Drummondii, and taraxacifolia; Papaver bracteatum and nudicaule; Pentstemon atrorubens, atropurpúreus, campanulatus, digitalis, gentianoides, g. coccíneus, róseus, and speciosus; Potentilla arguta, Hopwoodiana, Russelliana, formosa, and atrosánguinea; Stachys coccínea and speciosa; Gentiana acaulis and guttata; Gaillárdia bícolor, Drummondii, picta, and Richardsonii; Ononis rotundífolia; Antirrhinum caryophylloides, majus album, and pictum. To these may be added Hollyhocks and the Marvel of Peru; and with the plants named last week and a few more alpine plants, such as Saponária ocymoides, Scuttelária alpina and gargánica; Erinus alpinus and hispánicus; Myosotis alpestris, Pulmonária virgínica, Sanguinária canadensis, Saxífraga granulata, Soldanella alpina, and the dwarf Phloxes, such as verna, subulata, setácea, nivalis, amœna, and a few more of the taller kinds, a garden may be kept in a blaze of beauty throughout the season.

The whole of the first-named plants may be sown in any favourable situation in the open air; but the alpine plants would be better sown in pans, and placed in a warm shaded place until they begin to grow. Perhaps some difficulty may be experienced in procuring seed of some of the plants, and if so, take cuttings or layers, or divide the plants when they are out of bloom; in fact, do anything to multiply the stock.

The seed of most of the plants must be sown very thinly; and if the seedlings are thinned, or some of them transplanted when not too large, they will most of them bloom next season.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Fixing Ammonia.—I trust the interest that is now felt, and the inquiries that are being constantly made, on the subject of fixing ammonia, will be a sufficient excuse for my troubling you again. I now propose to make a few observations on the fixation of ammonia by common salt; and as there seems to exist much diversity of opinion on the subject, I will give you the results of some practical trials, made with the express view of ascertaining to what extent, and under what circumstances, the carbonates of ammonia are decomposable by salt (chloride of sodium). That salt, when added to a *concentrated* solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia, (the volatile salt of commerce,) will, after a short interval, in the cold, decompose it, forming an insoluble bicarbonate of soda, has been known for several years; but it is not so generally understood that a patent for the formation of carbonate of soda, based upon this principle, was taken out about four years since. It is generally known by the name of Dyar and Hemming's Patent. The undertaking has, I believe, been abandoned, not on account of faultiness in the principle, but it could not be worked *profitably*, from the difficulty experienced in recovering the ammonia, after it had served for the decomposition of the salt. An outline of the process actually employed by the patentees may not be uninteresting to your readers, as it bears directly upon the subject we are considering, and may serve to throw upon it some practical light. For the sake of economy, the source selected for the ammonia was the common gas-liquor; but in this state it was too much diluted to answer the purpose; it was, therefore, distilled in a wrought-iron still, until about one-third was brought over; sometimes this product was not strong enough; it was then re-distilled, and half brought over. The strength thought to be desirable was when the liquid had a specific gravity of 1.040, and required, in 100 parts, about twenty-five parts of oil of vitriol for its saturation. In this state the gas-liquor smelt very strongly of ammonia, which it contained in large quantity, in the caustic or uncombined state, with comparatively little carbonate of ammonia. But, as with gypsum, so with common salt, the whole of the ammonia must be in the state of carbonate (bicarbonate) for perfect decomposition to take place. Hence it became necessary to seek a supply of carbonic acid. This was obtained by drawing atmospheric air through a coke fire, in which a portion of chalk was always kept, and by this means a gas was obtained, seldom containing as much as 25 per cent. carbonic acid, and usually from 18 to 22. As much salt was added to the strong gas-liquor as it was known it could hold in permanent solution, and then by a force-pump, the air from a coke-stove, previously cooled by passing through cold water, was introduced by various inlets, which put the whole into brisk agitation. This state of things was allowed to continue until, when a sample was drawn and allowed to stand, much of it became solid by the deposition of bicarbonate of soda, which I had occasion to remark is *insoluble* in a strong solution of salt and sal ammoniac. At this period the whole was let out on a linen filter, and allowed to drain as dry as possible. What remained on the filter was pressed in an hydraulic press, and carried to close ovens furnished with a condensing apparatus, where it was brought to the state of soda ash, or impure carbonate of soda. The ash produced by this process, when good articles are employed, is extremely pure, sometimes containing only from 2 to 5 per cent. of impurity; and this nothing but common salt, from the brine which the cake contained after pressing. The liquid which ran through the filter contained most of the ammonia originally employed, in the state of muriate; it also contained about half the salt used, for it is quite impossible, by any excess of carbonate of ammonia, quite to decompose the chloride of sodium. The mode adopted for the recovery of ammonia was as follows:—the liquid from the filter, combined with that from the ovens, was conveyed to iron stills, and distilled so long as the runnings smelt of ammonia. This was reserved to be used over again instead of fresh gas-liquor. What remained in the stills (muriate of ammonia and salt) was either diluted with water, mixed with sufficient quicklime, and distilled as before, or evaporated to dryness, removing the common salt as it formed and fell during the evaporation, and then mixing the dry residue with twice its weight of chalk; being afterwards sublimed, to produce the carbonate of ammonia of commerce. This was either sold in the market, or dissolved in water, and salt added as before mentioned. These processes for the recovery of the whole of the ammonia are bad in principle, or require such perfection in the apparatus, and carefulness and dexterity on the part of the workmen, that they very imperfectly answered the purpose. But however badly the purpose of the deluded proprietors was served, *we* may make their experience useful in solving the question with which we set out—"will salt fix ammonia?" The reply is, it will not fix *caustic* ammonia at all, nor will it in any other state but that of *bicarbonate* (the salt of commerce is a mixture of carbonate and bicarbonate), and even this only imperfectly, and under favourable circumstances, and not at all, if beyond a certain proportion of water be present. Also, unless the bicarbonate of soda, when once formed, be removed from the liquor in which it was produced, a *reaction* soon takes place, which goes far to restore the substances to their original state. Such things are not uncommon in chemistry. But I said I would add some *practical* results, which if I omit doing, your readers may perhaps exclaim, "Here is much ado about nothing!" The following experiments were made to discover the influence of varying quantities of the ingredients; viz., carbonate of ammonia, salt, and water, also of time of contact, and the application of a stream of carbonic acid gas:—

	Carb. Am.	Salt.	Water.	Time.	Oil Vitriol to saturate the Soda Ash.
No. 1	120 parts	60 parts	230 parts	1 hour	14
2	90	60	200	1	10
3	60	60	200	1	17
4	120	60	200	1	19
5	90	60	200	1	20
6	60	60	200	1	20

In 4, 5, and 6, carbonic acid (pure) was passed through the whole time. The salt was dissolved in the water, and the carbonate ofammonia, in fine powder, added: much *cold* was produced. When agitated, a slight effervescence was observed; and at the end of the hour (agitating all the time), it was thrown on linen, the soda pressed and heated to redness, then saturated exactly by oil of vitriol. It appears from these results that under the most favourable circumstances, and with a large *excess* of carbonate of ammonia, we cannot decompose much more than half the salt used.

	Carb. Am.	Salt.	Water.	Time.	Oil Vitriol.
No. 1	60	60	300	1 hour	10
2	60	60	250	1	13
3	55	60	200	1	16
4	50	60	200	1	14

When *bicarbonate* of ammonia was used, the result was—

	Bicarbon.	Salt.	Water.	Time.	Oil Vitriol.
No. 1	80	60	168	½ hour	31
2	90	60	168	½	32
3	100	60	168	½	33
4	60	60	168	½	31

We here see, in a striking manner, that varying the quantity of ammonia scarcely influences the result, but that the *diminished* quantity of water has considerably increased the amount of decomposition; perhaps, also, the shorter period of time was not without its influence. I varied these trials in many other ways, which it would be tedious to mention; but the conclusion of the matter is, I think, plain, and it is this;—that the farmer is not to look to common salt to fix his ammonia as it is evolved from the stable and the dung-heap. Salt is good in its way, and answers a thousand purposes of utility; but nature will not step out of her path to endow it with properties to support any theory, how plausible soever.—*W. H. Potter.—Chemical Works, Upper Fore-street.*

Draining.—In those parts of Gloucestershire where the soil is stiff, clay-draining is extensively practised on grass-land, for which it is most effectual, answering all the purposes of tiles, at a much smaller expense. The plan is as follows:—A trench is dug three feet deep, in the shape of a wedge; at the bottom of this a certain number of solid pieces of wood resembling tiles are placed, and attached to each other by two half-links of a chain, acting as a hinge. On the top of these the clay is thrown in small quantities, and well rammed down, to the depth of twelve inches; the remainder of the soil is then filled in, and the turf replaced. The wooden models are withdrawn by a strong lever being fixed at the outer end, by which means the drain is left perfect in form, and as smooth as a polished table. This will last for years, and will carry the water off admirably. In draining a small orchard last year, a drain was cut across which had been in use 18 *years* without exhibiting any signs of damage. The price including all charges is, I believe, about 1½*d.* per yard.—*W. W.*

Improvement of Land.—He who provides additional employment for labour, and by that employment produces more food, and at the same time increases the return for his capital, is a sincere friend to himself, his country, and to the cause of humanity. Entertaining this opinion, and having some spare capital, I said to myself, Shall I with this thousand pounds purchase a few more acres of land, and thus increase the competition for it; or had I not much better invest it in improving one of the farms I now have—about 130 acres? I determined on the latter course, and how gratifying to my feeling has it been to see about 20 men and boys employed in draining, others in making tile-pipes (300,000), some in carting them, and again some in collecting and carting stones to fill the drains, besides those engaged in putting down and removing the timber, and trimming close the high, unsightly fences, taking in the waste-pieces, &c. When twelve months shall have completed these improvements, am I not to look forward to the *permanent* employment of more hands by an improved rotation of crops and increased produce? My plans, however, were not, at first, accepted without difficulties and objections. My tenant (a truly worthy person,) had prejudices, and five years of his lease were unexpired. I said, "Your land, in its present wet state, is not growing two-thirds of what it should do." He replied, "I farm clean and regular, and carry off all the top-water; but I don't believe under-drains are of any use in our strong soil, although I agree as to putting down timber and low fences." "Well, then," I said, "let us agree to this: the whole expense shall be mine, taking as my remuneration, two-thirds of the extra-produce over and above what your books will show as the produce of the last seven years; the other third shall be yours." To this he readily consented, and is *now* perfectly convinced of the importance of perfect drainage, low fences, and little timber; and of the prospect of this farm being very quickly as good a one as most in the county of Essex. Let capitalists, instead of buying more land, improve what they have; they will not only increase their rents, but do a great national service, and we shall hear but little of over-population and the necessity of removing our able-bodied Agricultural labourers to other and distant parts. I should add, (having three cottages on the property,) I mean to adopt your excellent recommendation of allotments to the deserving labourer.—*J. J. M., Stamford-hill.*

Steaming Hay for Cattle.—At p. 175 "A Hertfordshire Farmer" asks information respecting the process of Steaming, which will make musty Hay palatable to Cattle, &c. Should your Leicestershire correspondent not answer his inquiries, I shall be very happy to do so, as I know of nothing so desirable and economical, even in a small farm (and no large one ought on any account to be without it), as a Steaming apparatus. I will with pleasure send him the size and cost of my Steam-house, &c., which is calculated for a small farm of 60 acres, and with which I make all musty Hay—tops and bottoms of stacks, the parts which horses and cows reject from their mangers, &c.—palatable, and, I believe, nutritious food. I likewise get a great deal of Straw eaten by horses. The same apparatus steams sufficient Turnips or Potatoes for from 100 to 200 pigs, as well as horses and cows. The cost of fuel is about 4*s.* a week (coal 8*s.* 9*d.* per ton). Perhaps the plan of a Steam-house would be acceptable to some of your readers, as few have an opportunity of seeing well-regulated farms, except those situated in our best agricultural districts, and even there Steaming is little practised. A small farmer in this vicinity keeps up all day an *enormous* fire in his kitchen, that he may boil Potatoes for 2 horses and 2 pigs. An eighth part of the extra coal would steam four times the quantity.—*W. D. F.* [We shall be much obliged by the promised information.]

Cellar for Roots.—What is the best mode of making a root-cellar or room, so as to avoid the wasteful and clumsy mode of clamping Potatoes, &c.? I propose to dig out about 4 feet of soil (clay with me), and, after draining, to pave it, and then to build up a very thick clay wall, about 4 feet high, and thatch with Furze at least 3 feet thick. This I consider will effectually keep out frost. The bottom part I propose for roots, and the upper part is to be fitted up with shelves for Apples and Pears; double small windows and double doors. I can find no description of a mode, formerly in use, of building with rammed clay, something like the mud walling of the chalk countries. It is called Pisa. Can any correspondent suggest a more complete or economical mode, or inform me how the Russian cellars are constructed?—*Totty.*

Potting Plants on the One-shift System.—It does not astonish me to see that the "one-shift" system described at p. 135 has already called forth the doubts, misbeliefs, and opposition of people who have been so long accustomed to practice—and that with the best success—a very different mode of shifting pot-grown plants. If I had not entertained confidence in the practical knowledge of the writer, I should certainly have felt some doubts respecting it, because I have sometimes known the death or ill-health of a plant attributed, and with some justice, to the circumstance of its being removed or shifted out of a small pot into a much

larger one—though not so large as recommended in the article in question. As there is, however, a right and a wrong way of doing everything, success or failure must depend upon which of these two opposite modes guides the operation. Few of those persons who sift soil for their pot-plants will adopt the one-shift system, or allow of its being successfully practicable, and they are quite right. Roots, from their nature, diverge out horizontally, will always (be the pot ever so large) extend towards, and soon reach, the side of the pot, and that often in sifted soil, without making scarcely a lateral fibre or spongiole; because it is only at the sides that they can receive the necessary quantity of air and moisture, and without sufficient of both a plant cannot do well. It is the absence of air excluded by the compact nature of the sifted soil run into a mass by handwatering, that in a pot prevents the formation of roots and fibres in the centre of the ball of earth; which circumstance, joined to the tendency of a body of fine but ill-drained earth to sour when watered profusely, occasions the death of plants shifted into too large pots by the common mode. But whosoever will read the article again will observe that instead of these evils, the best and only cure for them is detailed. Unsifted soil is recommended; thus providing for the admission of air, and guarding against the possibility of the soil running together (as it is called); moreover, pieces of porous stone are to be intermixed with the soil, to form reservoirs of moisture and air, and at the same time barriers to make the roots deviate and divide in their course before they reach the side of the pots. To this is to be added attention to proper drainage, without which but comparatively few terrestrial plants will do well. The system is worth trying before we condemn it.—*John M'Donald, Riccarton.*

Top-Dressing for Orange-trees.—Last year I purchased a box of Oranges, many of which proved to be rotten; it occurred to me that they might be turned to some account as a top-dressing for Orange-trees; and I accordingly applied a number of them to a large plant which had been in a stationary state for two years. The result has answered my expectation, for nothing can exceed the vigour of its present growth; it is covered with fine young shoots, and promises to flower freely. I am so satisfied with this experiment that I mean to follow the same plan with other Orange plants this year; and with this view all bad Oranges and even Orange-peel are saved.—*J. N. V.* [An excellent idea this.]

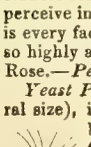
Cape Corms.—Will any of your correspondents kindly state the very best method of cultivating Cape Corms, mentioning any differences in genera or species? Books are sadly deficient in real information on the subject; all they state is, that Cape Bulbs (including Corms) require so and so, and they may be increased by seeds or offsets. What I want to learn is, which is the best method of cultivating each individual plant—should the offsets be taken off or not, and if so, at what season should bottom-heat be employed in inducing them to root before they shoot or not, (on account of the darkness produced by necessary protection during January,) or for other reasons? That lovely tribe,—the Iridaceæ—is not, as yet, nearly so universally cultivated as it deserves to be; ranking next, I would say, to Orchidaceæ in loveliness, although perhaps wanting their grotesque forms and delicious odours, —principally I believe from a want of sufficient knowledge of them. We all learn some loose general notions of this and that order or genus; but what we require to know is the habitudes with regard to locality and climate of each individual of the vegetable kingdom.—*H. B. H.*

Roses.—I wish your correspondent who writes the interesting articles entitled "The Rose Garden" would give us a pretty full and explicit account of the propagation, &c., of the various kinds of Roses, as now classed in the best catalogues—say that of Mr. Rivers for this year. He would thus concentrate this very material department of Rose-growing, so as to admit of ready reference; for although he gives many excellent hints in his papers, yet of necessity they are so scattered as not to be easily turned to. He should treat of each division separately, *e. g.*, Provence, Moss, French, Hybrid Provence, Hybrid China Roses, &c., detailing the most suitable soil and situation to grow them in, the time and manner of propagation—whether by buds, layers, or cuttings—and their various management; pointing out any peculiar treatment required by any of the varieties; the proper mode of pruning, and the season for it, noticing any particular variety which is an exception to the general rule; and the best mode of protecting the tender sorts during winter. Such a paper would, in fact, obviate any necessity for entering into these details when writing upon the varieties themselves. When Mr. Rivers first published his Rose Amateur's Guide, I, knowing his celebrity, was most desirous to possess it, considering that when a nurseryman quits his grounds and takes up his pen as an author, he is bound to furnish every information on the subject on which he writes, and that the expression "modes of culture," in the title-page, included the whole process of inserting the bud, making the layer, and putting in the cutting. You may therefore judge of my disappointment, when I found not one word on this part of the subject in the whole book; I afterwards bought the second edition, and hoped that the idea conveyed by the saying of a late nurseryman of my acquaintance—who amassed a large fortune in his business, and who was most communicative on all matters about the treatment of plants—that "the day was gone by for secrets in gardening, and that he never sold a plant less for telling all he knew," would have occurred to Mr. R., and that the omission in the former edition would have been supplied. Not so, however. True it is we have some excellent directions as to raising seedlings, and are gravely assured that "instructions for budding, grafting, and other modes of propagating Roses, are given in every gardening book;" and that "Roses may be struck from cuttings, and budded and grafted from March to September, if the buds, grafts, and stocks are in a proper state!" Instead, however, of any hints or directions on these points, the too sanguine Amateur, anxious to "try his hand," is deterred by the *preventive check*,—"it is only incessant practice that can give this knowledge,"—coupled with a deferred provisional promise to make a book on the subject when Mr. R. grows Roses for pleasure rather than profit. I hope that that time is not far distant, and that long before the "hoar frost of age sets in" a third edition may be called for, in which we shall find every deficiency in this respect supplied with a liberality and minuteness which will most assuredly meet with their reward. Depend upon it, no nurseryman will ever be a sufferer by so doing. The new varieties, at all events, must pass through his hands; and there are few who will lay themselves under obligation, either for buds or cuttings of Roses, that nurserymen need care about retaining as customers. It is the satisfaction of knowing how to manage and multiply his plants that induces the Amateur to cultivate them; and there is no surer bait to allure him to the nursery than to contribute to his success in such matters. Once make him a successful Rose-grower, and he must prove a good customer. Meanwhile, until Mr. R. unlocks the treasures of his skill, I hope your correspondent will favour us with the result of his experience as a Rose propagator, &c., and add to the obligations he has already conferred upon all lovers of the "Queen of flowers."—*S.*

Destroying the Eggs of Insects on Roses.—Mr. Beaton has suggested (p. 176) the application of the mixture which is used for destroying the ova of insects on Vines, Peach-trees, &c. to the shoots of Rose-trees as soon as pruned. Eggs of the ordinary "worms i' the bud," which prey on these plants, are deposited by the females in the autumn of the previous year on the bark, and especially around the buds; and I should say that it is in this stage of their existence they should be attacked. As, however, the application must necessarily be subject to the vicissitudes of the weather, I would recommend that it be made as adhesive as possible. Probably glue or size would answer, but I hardly know how the soft soap and these substances will agree.—*S.*

Forcing Roses.—It is generally asserted that Roses do not succeed, if forced, two years successively. This I find from practical experience to be an erroneous opinion, as I have forced the same plants five consecutive seasons. They have been treated as any other potted plant would be, namely, shifted as they increased in size, and this year they have bloomed more profusely than they did the first season: in fact, they have annually improved in the number and beauty of their blossoms. My collection consists of Moss, Spong, Cabbage, Unique, Wellington (Hybrid China), Crimson Perpetual, and Smith's Yellow Noisette, which succeeds much better as a forced than as a Garden Rose. I am induced to mention these circumstances respecting forced Roses, from the failure which I perceive in that department, in many gardens where there is every facility for procuring them: and there is no flower so highly appreciated, even by *non* Amateurs, as a forced Rose.—*Perseverance.*

Yeast Plant.—I send you a drawing of a seed (natural size), in the hope that you may tell me to what it belongs. It was brought from America by a friend, who, when at Wisconsin, about 200 miles from New York, found the inhabitants of a cottage making bread, and using the dried leaves of a plant on which this seed was found, instead of *yeast!* As it was in winter, he could not obtain a fresh specimen, and all the flowers had been cut off and the stalks thrown away; but after a diligent search among the withered store that was hung up for use, he found one capsule that had been left on by chance, and it fortunately contained seed. He was not sufficient botanist to ascertain the correct name, but he thought it was a Scabious. I should be glad to know if you or any of your readers were aware that any plant possessed the property of yeast, as, in remote parts of any country, it would be worth cultivating for this alone. After such seed as this has been committed to the soil, is it usual for the pappus to become elongated? I had but two given to me, and having occasion to disinter one of them, I found to my great surprise that the pappus had grown nearly twice as long as it was when put in about seven days previously.—*A Lady, and constant Reader.*—[We do not recognise this. It is, however, to all appearance, the fruit of some composite plant allied to Verbesina.]



Kitchen Garden Economies, No. 1.—A very delicate vegetable, quite equal to Seakale or Asparagus, and of a taste intermediate between the two, may be easily raised in any quantity by any one who has a few square yards of garden ground, at several different times during the winter and spring, according as the succession of crop is required. Plant ten or twelve Turnips (any delicate kind) as closely as possible, and cover them with a box or Seakale pot: heap fermenting stable litter over and around, as for Seakale; and in about the same time or a fortnight more, a crop of blanched Sprouts will make their appearance. The crowns of the Turnips should not of course have been removed too closely. In dressing them for table, when they are about half done, pour away the water and give them some fresh; when cooked, serve them up with melted butter on toast.—*Sprouts.*

Preserving Fruit.—In answer to "Quercus," p. 190, I beg to state that good Currant jelly may be made from wet Currants. I think the objection is to their being packed wet in baskets and having to stand some hours in market. They may, if desired, be strewed on a dresser, with a cloth upon it, in a warm kitchen, for an hour, to dry. Strawberries and Raspberries are more objectionable when gathered wet; but boiling the pulp five minutes, previously to adding the sugar, is the best remedy. Pine-Apple jelly would be an expensive article, as it would require 4 lbs. of Pines to make 1 lb. of jelly; nor do I think it would jelly freely, on account of its powerful acidity. The jelly of Pine-jam never partakes of the firm character of other jams.—*E.*

Cydonia japonica.—I have tried the fruit of Pyrus, or Cydónia, japonica, mixed with Apple in a tart, and I find it a very good substitute for Quince.—*C. G.* [It is a sort of Quince.]

Bees.—Stocks of Bees should now be carefully examined, by lifting them up gently from their stands, for the purpose of clearing away any filth or dead Bees, moths, &c., which have lodged there during the winter; and where they are light and the population numerous, it is requisite to give them a liberal feeding. It has often been found that a single pound of good honey, given at this season of the year, as the population is now increasing, and when it can only be obtained by them in the field in small quantities, will save them from starvation. When the spring is wet, cold, and unfavourable, they may be fed with great advantage even until the middle of May, by mixing a pound of the best honey in a wine-glass of pure soft water, and incorporating them together by a gentle warmth. This can be given to them in a flat plate or saucer in their hives, and the liquid can be covered with a piece of perforated paper. If "J. T. A." will take the pains to plaster her old straw hives with Roman cement, or even with common mortar, they will last for many years. They may be made ornamental, and will do well as stocks to swarm in. The Bees and combs should by no means be taken from the old hives.—*W. Savage, Swaffham.*——I observe in the *Quarterly Review*, in the article on "Bee-Books," a recommendation to paint the inside of straw hives, with a view to save the Bees the trouble of smoothing them. Will Dr. Bevan kindly say if he approves of this suggestion?—*A Bee-keeper.*

Fumigating Greenhouses.—In Mr. Ayres' directions to the amateur, at p. 189, he speaks of a plan adopted by him for fumigating greenhouses. I have used a similar one for many years, and would refer him to a description of it by me, in p. 49, vol. viii., of the "Floricultural Cabinet." I merely light the tobacco with paper placed under the stand.—*C. W. F.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

April 5.—P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., in the chair; 16 Members were elected. Col. Challoner presented the Monthly Report of the Finance Committee, showing that the receipts during the month of March had been 1,130*l.*, and that the current cash balance on the last day of that month amounted to 2,065*l.* The Committee recommended a further purchase of 1,000*l.* stock in the New 3½ per Cents. Mr. Pusey reported that the 20*l.* offered for the best Essay on the Rotation of Crops for Heavy Lands, had been adjudged to Mr. W. Stace, of Berwick, near Lewes, and that the Essay would appear in the next part of the Journal. Col. Challoner brought forward the Report of the Derby Committee, on the arrangements for the ensuing Meeting, connected with the Show Yard, Dinners, Trial of Implement Field, &c. Mr. Colville, M.P., chairman of the Committee, stated that the Directors of the Midland Counties Railway had decided to supply any number of special trains on that occasion, requiring only the usual fares for passengers, and half the fares for cattle and farming implements. It was resolved "that in future the Journal shall be issued in half-volumes twice in the year, containing the same amount of matter as heretofore." Dr. Lyon Playfair was elected Analysing Chemist to the Society. Mr. Pusey stated that Dr. Playfair was engaged in establishing at Manchester a chemical laboratory for the purposes of his scientific investigations, connected with the subject of agricultural chemistry, where he would receive all inquiries which the Council might make of him, charging all business referred by them at the mere cost of manipulation, and replying, without charge, to their letters of consultation; individual applications of a professional character being subject to a certain scale of charges, which would be left with the Secretary for the information of Members. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to examine Sir F. Mackenzie's suggestions for establishing model farms in England and Wales:—Earl Spencer, Earl of Euston, Earl of Ducie, Mr. Browne, Mr. Burke, Mr. Hobbs, Sir F. Mackenzie, Rev. Mr. Rham, and Mr. Shaw. Messrs. T. Gibbs and Co. presented specimens of the Bokhara Clover, Lucerne, spotted Chiccory, Pastel, and Swiss Chard Beet. Mr. H. Gibbs stated that the specimens were intended to illustrate the comparative earliness of Bokhara Clover, Lucerne, &c., and had been grown on a sharp mould on a gravelly subsoil, at their experimental garden at Brompton: the Lucerne appearing from this trial to be earlier than the Bokhara Clover. He further stated that he had offered some fresh Bokhara Clover to a horse which was at hard work, but upon good keep, and that it had refused to eat it; that he then offered to the same horse a portion of the Lucerne, which was taken with avidity; the two being mixed, the horse picked out the Lucerne, and only ate two small portions of the Clover.—Mr. S. Brittain, secretary of the Chester Agricultural Society, communicated a memorial from the chairman and committee of that society, soliciting that the annual country meeting of 1845 should be held in that city.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

April 4.—E. Forster, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Sutter, of Paramatta, New South Wales, was elected a Fellow. A collection of plants, procured during a journey through Nordland and Finmark, was presented by Mr. N. Lund. Mr. Cuming presented several specimens of fruits and seeds from the Philippine islands; amongst others the true St. Ignatius Bean, or Colleolonga seeds, which are used by the natives as a remedy in cholera; also Acorns from a species of Quercus, unknown. Mr. Parkinson presented a specimen of the Ambigo, or Navel Orange, brought to this country from Pernambuco, where it is cultivated in considerable quantities; it is seldom seen in the British market. Prof. E. Forbes presented a specimen of Goniaster abbensis, a new British Starfish, discovered by Mr. Maclaurin. A specimen of Walnut-tree wood was presented by Mr. Wallis. A continuation of Mr. Griffith's paper on the Ovule of Sántalum, &c. was read.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Feb. 17.—J. E. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair. The following donations were announced:—British Plants from Dr. Streeten, and Foreign Plants from Mr. S. Simpson. Donations to the library were announced from Mr. Hewett C. Watson, V.P., and Mr. E. Newman. Mr. T. Clarke, jun., presented specimens of a very large variety of Lastræa filix mas, found by him at King's-Cliff Valley, near Bridgewater. Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites communicated a paper upon the discovery of Grimmia orbicularis, a Moss new to Britain, which was found by him upon St. Vincent's Rocks, Bristol. The foliage is not distinguishable from that of

Grímmia pulvinata; the capsule, however, is quite distinct, being globose instead of ovate, and having a conical instead of a rostrate operculum. Both species grow upon St. Vincent's Rocks, and are sometimes intermingled, but each retains its peculiar characteristics, so that Grímmia orbicularis cannot be considered a variety of Grímmia pulvinata. Specimens of the former species accompanied the paper. A paper was also read from Mr. T. Beesley, being "Additions to the List of Plants found in the neighbourhood of Banbury, Oxfordshire, in 1842."

March 17.—J. E. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair. Mr. D. Moore, of the Royal Botanic Garden, Dublin, presented a specimen of Carex paradoxa (Willd), found by him in Ladeston Woods, Mullingar, Westmeath, Ireland, in July last. Mr. R. Castle presented a specimen of Araucária excelsa. Colonel Jackson presented an interesting collection of Foreign Plants. The President presented the first Fasciculus of Leefe's British Willows; British plants had also been received from Mr. T. B. Hall, Dr. Ayres, Mr. Henfrey, and Miss Beever. Donations to the library were announced from the American Philosophical Society, Prof. Meneghini, and Mr. W. M. Chatterley. Mr. Arthur Henfrey read a paper "On the British Species of Státice." Specimens of British and Foreign species in the Society's collection were exhibited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Cactus.—We have just seen a highly beautiful seedling Cactus, which rivals, or even exceeds, Conway's Giant Cactus, in size. It was raised by Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir P. Egerton, and is intended to be called C. Ackermanni, *var.* regalis. It possesses the rich scarlet colour of C. Ackermanni, and has a slight tinge of violet running up the sides of each petal. The petals are broad, and fall well back. The stigma and anthers are of a bright violet colour.

New Camellia.—We have received from the Dean of Manchester, under the name of Camellia Lysantha, a very beautiful seedling, raised at Spofforth. Its maternal parent was a seedling from the old single red-fertilized with the common-striped Camellia, and was itself crossed with the Myrtle-leaved variety. The colour is a bright carmine, with stripes of pale pink running down the centre of each petal. The outer petals are rounded, and when the flower is about half-open, are beautifully cupped; when fully expanded, however, they fall back in the same manner as those of the old double-white. The inner petals are somewhat pointed, but fill well up in the centre.

Packing Plants.—In a late Number of the *New Zealand Journal* there is an interesting communication from Mr. R. Stokes, of Wellington, in which, after stating that too great pains could not be taken in choosing the best varieties of fruit-trees for importation, he remarks, that "the plants should be packed in cases lined with zinc, so as to be air-tight; the roots being well packed in damp Moss, and the plants secured from moving about by the same substance. No *straw* should be used, as it ferments with the moisture, to the serious injury of the plants. Amongst a collection of fruit-trees received from England, which were carefully packed, and which had been 9 months out of the ground, those packed in Moss only were in good condition; where straw had been used the plants were either dead or more or less injured." Mr. Stokes further states that he has in his garden at Wellington—besides an ample supply of vegetables—Rhubarb, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries; black, red, and white Currants, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Figs, Plums, Apples, Pears, Cherries, Filberts, Mulberries, and Quinces. Amongst the flowers are Magnolias, Camellias, the Daphnes, Oleander, Passion-flower, Honeysuckle, Jasmine, Ranunculus, Tulips, Picotees, and Roses. Vines, of which cuttings were procured from Sydney and from England, he expects to thrive well, and to produce Grapes fit for table; as the thermometer, from the end of December to the middle of February, usually stands between 75° and 80°.

"*The Chinese Husbandman,*" Sir George Staunton correctly observes, ('Embassy,' vol. ii. p. 476,) "always steeps the seeds he intends to sow in liquid manure, until they swell, and germination begins to appear, which experience (he says) has taught him will have the effect of hastening the growth of plants, as well as of defending them against the insects hidden in the ground in which the seeds were sown. Perhaps this method has preserved the Chinese Turnips from the fly that is often fatal to their growth elsewhere. To the roots of plants and fruit-trees, the Chinese farmer applies liquid manure likewise, as contributing much towards forwarding their growth and vigour."—*The Chinese, by J. F. Davis, vol.* ii. *page* 394. *Knight*, 1836.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Royal Botanic Garden, Kew.—The great improvements which have been effected during the last twelve months, and to which we briefly alluded at pp. 528 and 655 of last year's *Chronicle*, have added much to the value and beauty of these gardens. Many more extensive alterations are contemplated, but they are not yet definitively settled on. To those who delight in our native flowers, the collection here will prove interesting. It is already very rich, and is rendered of easy reference by the plants being arranged, as in all other cases wherever practicable, in their natural groups, with the name of each species distinctly written on a label appended to it. Around the British garden, on the northern and western sides, is situated a neat piece of rockwork, planted with the different native Ferns and the hardy kinds from N. America. In a small house adjoining, are a variety of Banksias and Dryandras, raised from Swan River seed, just appearing above ground; and at the back, partly concealed amongst a mass of Ferns, the rare Bonatea speciosa, a terrestrial Orchidaceous plant in flower, exhibiting a surprising instance of the peculiar modes to which nature resorts of fertilizing the flowers of those plants, in which the anthers and stigma are so placed that they cannot come spontaneously in contact with each other. The anthers, in this plant, are contained in two hollow cases, situated in the upper part of the flower, and are connected by a thread-like appendage with a small viscid gland, liable to be disturbed by any insect or external body touching the interior of the flower. Should an insect touch this gland, the latter immediately adheres to it, and the anther is thus drawn from its cell, and the pollen masses fall upon the viscid surface of the stigma, placed in the lower part of the flower. In the Fernery, which contains an extensive collection, the plants are arranged upon a clever plan lately adopted by Mr. Smith, of subdividing many of the genera, so as to do away with the apparent incongruity which existed in the structure of their fronds. Slate labels, which are neat, and *only answer when the surface has been painted* previously to the name being inscribed on it, are affixed to each specimen, and exhibit its name, native country, and the group to which it belongs. Several plants of Lomária antárctica, or the Tree Fern of the Falkland Islands, lately received from Dr. J. Hooker, appear likely to do well. A large specimen of Garcínia Mangostana, or the Mangosteen, in this house, which is heated by flues, affords a striking instance of the ill effects of fire-heat when compared with those of hot water. The branches are almost devoid of leaves, and the plant appears altogether in a sickly condition; whereas, one in a neighbouring stove, heated by hot water, is altogether the reverse, and with specimens of Franciscea hydrangeæformis and several other seedlings lately introduced by Mr. Gardner from Brazil, and a variety of rare plants, are in a most healthy condition. In the latter house a multitude of seeds from China, Swan River, and the South of Africa, are germinating. The Orchidaceous-house contains in bloom numerous plants of the large variety of Oncídium ampliatum, one bearing a panicle 4ft. in height; Rodriguézia planifólia, with racemes of yellowish green flowers; Pleurothallis marginata, a delicate little object, scarcely 3ins. high, flourishing on the bare shells of the Cocoa-nut; and the beautiful Epidendrum macrochilum, with a dark-brown perianth, and a pure white labellum, having in the centre a bright purple spot. In the adjoining house are healthy plants of the new Achimenes longiflora, and in flower, Manéttia bicolor on a balloon-shaped trellis, Angelonia Gardneriana, numerous Gloxínias, one of which, G. discolor, having the spaces between the veins on the under surface of the leaf of a dark red, and with flowers of light blue, gradually softening to white as it approaches the throat, is exceedingly beautiful. Here, also, are two specimens of the pretty little herbaceous plant exhibited last summer by Mrs. Lawrence, at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, under the name of a Pentstemon, from Mexico; it produces an abundance of seed, and a constant succession of flowers. Of the evergreen Beech, mentioned at p. 231, as having been lately received from Tierra del Fuego, there are several plants; the foliage is small and of a dark shining green; but it will probably increase in size as the plants acquire strength. Amongst the Bánksias, Dryandras, and Hákeas, are many magnificent specimens in bloom, particularly Bánksia ericifólia, Dryandra formosa and floribunda, Hákea salicifólia, and nítida; the two latter dense bushes, bearing a cluster of white at the axil of every leaf. In the same house are also Illícium religiosum, with fragrant greenish white flowers, and I. floridanum; Tasmánnia aromática, Anadénia vestita, with pendulous branches clothed in white, and Isopogon Loudoni, bearing a terminal head of rosy purple. The house containing the Leguminous plants is remarkably gay with Acácias, one species of which, marked Mr. Lambert, with drooping branches, terminating in a large panicle of dark yellow flowers, and racemes of the same springing from the axils of the leaves, is exceedingly beautiful. With the yellow of the Acacias, the bright blue of Hóvea Celsi, and the less striking colours of Prostránthera violácea and rotundifólia, the deep rosy tints of several species of Borónia, and the rich orange and red of Chorozema várium afford a pleasing contrast; and to these may be added several species of Pimelea, Diosma, and Gnídia, Loddigésia oxalidifólia, Lachnæa eriocéphala, Ziéria lanceolata, and Eriostemon cuspidatum. In front of one of the stoves is a large plant of the old white Camélia, about 8 feet high, and as much in diameter, which has been blooming regularly since Christmas, although exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather; the late cold winds have, however, considerably discoloured both the flowers and the foliage. The houses lately erected for Heaths and Cacti are both handsome span-roofed buildings, connected with each other; that for the former being fitted up with a stage in the centre, and a broad shelf running around the sides and end, and containing a choice collection of this handsome tribe, the latter having stone shelves around the sides only, for the reception of Gastérias, Haworthias, Melocacti, and the smaller kinds of Euphórbia; the larger specimens of the latter, in which the collection is very rich, being placed with Cacti on the floor in the centre of the house. In one corner we were shown four singular fleshy plants, of a light-brown colour, which had been introduced by Mr. Burke from the interior of Africa; one called the Yeast-plant, which the natives take, when chopped to pieces and mixed with honey, to throw themselves into a state of intoxication. On the south side of the house, containing Cacti, are fine specimens of Thea víridis and Bóhea (the green and black Tea), which survive the winter under a slight covering of mats. Of two Banksias, planted out in the open ground in the autumn, one is quite dead—the other, being somewhat sheltered by surrounding trees, may possibly survive. The large Aloe-house, or new conservatory, contains magnificent specimens of Euphórbia grándidens, Chamærops húmilis (plants of both sexes being in flower), Córypha australis, Fourcroya gigantea, Cycas and Zámia; the larger plants standing in the centre and the smaller ones being placed on a stone shelf running round the interior of the building. Aloe africana has thrown up a flower-spike 10 feet high; several other species are in bloom, with a pretty Convólvulus, called pannifólius, of a light-blue colour, with a white centre; various Dracænas, Clívia nóbilis, and Dianella cærúlea. This house appears to answer perfectly the purpose for which it was intended, as all the plants appear to be in excellent health. The old conservatory, although rendered lighter by having had the walled ends converted into large glazed doors, is still necessarily dark, in consequence of the opaque roof. It serves, nevertheless, very well as a winter retreat for Araucárias and other New Holland plants. One noble specimen of Araucária excelsa had grown too high for the building, and its top was therefore compelled to be cut off. The large A. imbricata in the centre of the grounds has been left wholly unprotected, without sustaining the slightest injury; the upper branches are producing several cones.—*R. A., April* 10.

Mrs. Marryatt's, Wimbledon.—At this place there is in flower a beautiful specimen of the rare Schombúrgkia marginata, an epiphyte, found growing abundantly near the town of Paramaribo, in Surinam, on the rough bark of a species of Erythrina. The flowers resemble, in form, those of S. crispa, and are borne on long drooping footstalks. The petals and sepals are chocolate brown, edged with yellow; the labellum of a pale flesh-colour, slightly stained with buff.

Reviews.

Horticultural Essays; being the Papers read at the Meetings of the Regent's Park Gardeners' Society for Mutual Instruction. Part I.

This is an 8vo pamphlet, of 73 pages, containing the various Essays which have been read at the weekly evening meetings of the above institution during the first half-year of its existence. There can be no doubt of the beneficial effects produced by these evening discussions, when conducted in a proper manner, in establishing a friendly intercourse amongst gardeners, and a more general diffusion of their individual experience in the practical part of their profession. We are happy to find, from a perusal of these papers, that the above Society appears likely to produce this desirable effect.

The Essays consist of remarks upon the Geographical Distribution and Cultivation of Cacti; the history and treatment of the Camellia; the cultivation of Mushrooms; planting and training Pear-trees; the drainage of plants in pots; on the Atmosphere and on the nature and properties of Water, with reference to its application to Horticulture; with some account of the genera Quercus, Salix, and Agaricus, and of the natural order Tropæoláceæ. They contain some useful information on the subjects of which they treat, and are, for the most part, written in a clear and intelligible manner.

In the list of subjects, at the end of the work, intended to be brought forward at the ensuing meetings, we are glad to observe that our native plants are not forgotten; but that it is proposed, at every monthly meeting, to notice those portions of the British Flora which may be found in bloom during the succeeding month. This notice might be rendered still more useful by the addition of the localities in the neighbourhood of London where the rarer species are most likely to be met with.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Judging from a few varieties which I have lately tried, the whole tribe of herbaceous Pæonies may safely be added to our list of plants for early forcing, as they are easily excited and answer remarkably well. They do not require any previous preparation for this purpose; their large fleshy roots being well stored with organisable matter, they force in any light soil as easily as Seakale or Rhubarb. They are very gay among other forced flowers in the conservatory, their only fault being the short time which they continue in flower: this is, however, balanced by the ease with which they are increased, and the short time it takes to force them into bloom. The tree Pæonies I have often forced early, but they remain for a shorter time in flower, both in the open air and when forced, than the herbaceous ones.

I have also this spring submitted a dozen varieties of scarlet Pelargoniums to forcing, with a view of comparing their capabilities in this way. Mr. Frost's Compactum is by far the best of this class for forcing, and also the best "house plant" amongst them at all times; in a flower-bed it has as yet no rival. It is not a decided scarlet, but in a consecutive arrangement of colours, it would come in between the scarlets and pinks. Judging from a few other trials, I believe many of the Indigóferas, Crotolárias, Swainsónias, Galegas, &c., will be found suitable for early forcing. In short, I have not tried a single Papilionaceous plant which has not easily yielded to gentle forcing; and I have no doubt that all our perennial Lupines are well suited for the purpose. The common Laburnum is also well adapted, and when trained like a standard Rose, it takes up little room, and contrasts beautifully with the Glycine sinensis. Numerous other common plants will no doubt force equally well; and with such a host within our reach, who would be without a "blaze" of spring-flowers in the conservatory, when little is to be had out of doors. We are indebted to the great Rose-growers for making known from time to time those varieties of new Roses which are best suited for early forcing; and although Mr. Rivers has alluded to me as having done injustice to one of his favourite stocks, he must be placed foremost amongst such contributors; and I am glad to have the testimony of his superior knowledge against the evidence of my senses. It may perhaps be supposed from what is stated in the Calendar (p. 215), that Gesneraceous seeds are difficult to vegetate, but that is not the case; although amongst the smallest they nevertheless retain their vegetative powers for a long time, and travel safely from abroad. They will also endure the intense bottom-heat to which I alluded, although it is not necessary for them. I find by a recent experiment that the seeds of the different Achimenes will stand as much bottom-heat as those of the stove Gesneráceæ—a heat that would soon injure established plants of either of them.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—With the exception of a few fruiting plants, which may have obtained their full size, and which should therefore be kept more dry, the rest of the stock, old and young, will do with the routine already pointed out.

Vinery.—Every assistance, in the way of more light and air, with less water and a drier atmosphere, should now be given to the earliest house, in order that the fruit may be well coloured and of good flavour; for the later houses see the directions for the last week or two.

Peaches and Cherries.—Same as last week; and let them, by all means, have plenty of air and light.

Figs.—When the first crop begins to ripen, the plants should have a drier atmosphere, and less water at the roots. This is therefore a favourable time for the appearance of the red-spider, which must be guarded against by a little sulphur on the pipes or flues in the usual way.

Melons.—If any difficulty occurs in getting these to set well, increase the linings and give more air, which will keep the frames drier. As soon as the fruit-blossoms begin to fade, pick them off, otherwise they may injure the young fruit. Keep up a brisk heat of 75°, and they will soon set in abundance.

Kidney Beans.—From this time these are dangerous plants in Vineries, or in any other houses where they are not alone, because they are peculiarly liable to the red-spider: fortunately, the syringe will not injure their fruit, but rather improve it; you may therefore ply it both morning and evening, if there is any appearance of the spider. This will increase the vigour of the plants, and completely keep down these pests.

Half-hardy Plants, such as Tobacco, Capsicums, Tomatoes, &c., should not suffer any check from want of pot-room, water, or from cold draughts of air. Being annuals of a tender nature, they cannot afford to lose any time.

Out-door Department.

Onions.—In most places the young Onions are now fairly above ground. The soil should be well stirred between the rows, but this must be done when it is quite dry.

Broccoli.—If the spring crop should come in—as is often the case—faster than they are used, you had better remove parts of the plants to some cold shady border, and put them in by the heels: this will check them, and prolong their season.

Lettuces.—From the middle of May to the middle of August I never like to transplant any sort of Lettuce, because they do so much better without removing—particularly if the summer is dry and hot, like the last. From this time, therefore, I sow every other week till August, either in rows and broadcast, and rather thinner than usual. As soon as the young plants have four leaves, they are thinned out to regular distances. If the ground is rich, and has been well stirred before the seeds were sown, the plants will not want watering in the driest summer.

Potatoes.—For every week that Potatoes are kept out of the ground after the middle of this month 10 per cent. of the weight of the crop is sacrificed.

Orchard.—Disbudding Peach and Apricot trees is the most particular business here. The change to frost and cold north winds on the 10th has injured these in some late situations, and those who were not prepared with coverings will run short of an average crop.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—It is not safe to defer shading the Orchidaceæ any longer; but this is only necessary for a few hours, when the sun has great power. When I mentioned the Hibiscus rosa-sinensis and liliiflorus, with their varieties, as useful stove plants that would flower in the conservatory, I ought to have mentioned H.

Cameroni as a suitable plant for the same purpose: this flowers occasionally from March to October. I have it grafted standard high on a stock of lilifiorus, on which it grows stronger than on its own roots. Grafting stove and other pot plants, with a view of increasing or diminishing their growth, is a branch of gardening well worthy of being generally adopted.

GREENHOUSE.—The increased heat for this house is not intended to be by fire-heat, but by giving less air and shutting up the house early in the afternoon, when a moderate use of the syringe may safely be applied. If the green-fly appears in the greenhouse about this time, depend upon it the plants have been kept too cold, and the atmosphere too dry.

CONSERVATORY.—To the list of Pelargoniums fit for forcing add Jewess and Vulcan:—two rather new ones, which bear heat as well as Alba multiflora, carry their trusses more stiff than Admiral Napier, and come in as early as the latter. This is a good time to strike cuttings of these, to make plants for next winter's forcing. I have no doubt but we shall have in a few years such a variety of forcing Pelargoniums, that the conservatory will be as gay in January as it usually is in June.

PROPAGATING-PIT.—Never let this pit be at rest till you have at least one third more plants than are required for the first planting of the flower-garden. Where annuals are grown to any extent, a great number of more permanent plants must be kept in reserve to succeed them as they begin to fade.

ANNUALS.—To do justice to these they should be grown in masses, and, if possible, in *fresh* light rich soil. The Godétias are an exception: their fine tints and markings are brought out better in poor sandy soil; and a few, such as Phlox Drummondi and Schizanthus retusus, do best in moist peat beds. I have heard complaints about the difficulty of raising Phlox Drummondi from seeds, and I have once or twice experienced the same; I believe that like many of the Pentstemons, they vegetate best in a close cold pit. There are three distinct varieties of this Phlox, which can only be perpetuated true by cuttings; if you sow seeds from the large dark variety, you will obtain the three sorts over again.

Out-door Department.

Mowing, sweeping, and rolling the lawns, and finishing off the spring alterations and improvements, form the chief employment here. Everything about the flower-garden should now be in good order. Some of the more tender annuals that have been sown in the borders will probably require some slight protection until the weather is more settled, as well as beds of Hyacinths and Tulips. This is also a critical season for the Auricula, which must be well guarded from cold winds and strong sunshine. All late-planted ornamental trees or shrubs should be watered regularly till they are well established—say till the nights begin to lengthen after Midsummer; to mulch over the roots with short grass is a good plan.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending April 13, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

April	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 7	29.563	29.436	62	44	53.0	S.W.	.35
Saturday 8	29.573	29.544	59	39	49.0	W.	.01
Sunday 9	29.703	29.598	47	32	39.5	E.	
Monday 10	29.921	29.892	50	26	38.0	N.	.01
Tuesday 11	29.993	29.971	49	22	35.5	N.	
Wednesday 12	29.949	29.829	48	28	38.0	N.E.	.04
Thursday 13	29.903	29.797	48	24	36.0	N.	
Average	29.810	29.724	51.8	30.7	41.3		.41

April 7. Rain; cloudy; clear and fine.
8. Clear; fine; clear and very fine at night.
9. Easterly haze; overcast with cold dusky haze.
10. Clear; fine; frosty at night.
11. Frosty; bright sun and very dry air; clear sky and white clouds; severe frost at night.
12. Frosty, clear; dry air; cloudy, with interval of clear sky; frosty.
13. Ground covered with snow; clear sky and masses of white clouds; clear with sharp frost.
Mean temperature of the week 4.6° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending April 22, 1843.

April.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 16	55.2	36.5	45.8	8	0.63 in.	4	4	1	1	1	2	3	2
Mon. 17	55.4	37.4	46.4	9	0.32	6	3	2	1	1	2	1	1
Tues. 18	56.9	38.4	47.7	3	0.49	2	3	1	1	2	2	4	2
Wed. 19	58.1	36.0	47.1	4	0.03	4	4	1	1	—	2	5	—
Thurs. 20	58.2	37.0	47.6	8	0.22	1	4	2	—	—	4	4	2
Fri. 21	56.1	39.3	47.7	7	0.20	1	3	4	1	1	2	5	—
Sat. 22	58.8	41.5	50.2	10	0.32	3	4	2	1	1	1	5	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 22d in 1826—thermometer 71°; and the lowest on the 19th in 1838—thermometer 26°

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET.

For the Week ending April 14, 1843.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unseasonable state of the weather, the supplies have been well kept up during the past week, but the demand has not been great. *Fruit:* The supply of Pines is limited; these, with Hothouse Grapes and Easter Beurré Pears, are selling at the prices mentioned in our last Report. A few forced Cherries have been sold during the week at the rate of 30*s.* per lb. Strawberries are offered in larger quantities, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per oz. Apples are abundant; Nonpareils fetch from 12*s.* to 20*s.*; Gloucester Pippins, 10*s.*; Golden Knobs, from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; Golden Pearmains, from 5*s.* to 7*s.*; and Court of Wick, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per bushel; a few Golden Pippins are offered at 20*s.* per bushel. Amongst the culinary Apples, Gooseberry Pippins and Hanwell Sourings have advanced to 7*s.* 6*d.* and 9*s.* per bushel; French Crabs fetch from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per bushel, and Stone Pippins, which may be used either for dessert or culinary purposes, from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. Cucumbers are exceedingly good, fetching from 2*s.* to 6*s.*, and in some instances, 8*s.* per brace. *Vegetables:* Asparagus of good quality is well supplied from 6*s.* to 9*s.* per bunch; the smaller ones selling from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* each. Seakale is plentiful and somewhat cheaper, being from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per punnet. White Broccoli fetches from 4*d.* to 2*s.* per bunch; the purple may be had from 4*d.* to 9*d.* per bunch. Cabbage-plants are tolerably abundant, from 1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per doz. bunches. French Beans are more numerous, and fetch from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per 100. Young autumn-sown Carrots are offered from 4*d.* to 1*s.* per bunch. The supply of New Spring Potatoes is limited; the autumn-planted ones are more liberally offered from 3*d.* to 8*d.* per lb. Long Radishes are from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*; and Turnip Radishes, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per dozen hands. Green Basil has appeared at 1*s.* per bunch. Mushrooms are extremely plentiful and good, from 3*d.* to 9*d.* per punnet. *Flowers:* The display of cut flowers has been exceedingly fine, comprising Glýcine sinensis, Cactus speciosus and speciossissimus, Burchéllia capensis, Edwárdsia microphylla, Chorozema várium, Agératum cœlestinum, Polýgalas, Kálmias, Orange flowers, Pinks, Roses, Camellias, Auriculas, &c.

PRICES, SATURDAY, April 15, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s.* to 10*s.*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb, 10*s.* to 20*s.*
— Spanish, per lb. 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
— Portugal, 1*s.* to 3*s.*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 4*s.* to 16*s.*
— Kitchen, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 20*s.*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Pomegranates, per doz., 6*s.* to 12*s.*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
— per 100, 5*s.* to 16*s.*
— bitter, per 100, 7*s.* to 30*s.*
Lemons, per doz. 9*d.* to 2*s.*
Lemons, per 100, 4*s.* to 14*s.*
Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s.* to 6*s.*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s.* to 16*s.*
Cheanuts, per peck, 4*s.* to 7*s.*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s.*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s.*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50*s.* to 55*s.*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 60*s.* to 70*s.*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s.*
— Spanish, 18*s.*
— Barcelona, 24*s.*
— Cob, 12*s.*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d.* to 1*s.*
Cabbage, Red, per doz. 2*s.* to 5*s.*
— plants, per doz. 1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 4*d.* to 2*s.*
— Purple, 4*d.* to 9*d.*
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s.* to 75*s.*
— per cwt. 2*s.* to 4*s.*
— per bushel, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
— Scotch, per bushel, 1*s.* 6*d.*
— New, per lb., 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d.* to 1*s.*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Cardoons, each, 1*s.*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*
— Turnip, p. doz. hands, 2*s.* to 3*s.*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4*s.* to 6*s.*
— Young Horn, per bunch, 4*d.* to 1*s.*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d.* to 1*s.*
Spinach, per sieve, 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
Onions, per bushel, 5*s.* to 8*s.*
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 2*s.* to 4*s.*
— Spanish, per doz. 1*s.* to 3*s.*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d.* to 8*d.*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s.*
Asparagus, large, per 100, 6*s.* to 9*s.*
— Sprue, or Small, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. hf.-sieve, 6*d.* to 2*s.*
— Cos, 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
Endive, per score, 6*d.* to 2*s.*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d.* to 2*s.*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d.* to 3*d.*
Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9*d.* to 1*s.*
Green Basil, per bunch, 1*s.*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d.* to 6
Parsley, per half-sieve, 9*d.* to 1*s.*
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2*s.* to 3*s.*
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s.* to 4*s.*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 3*s.* to 4*s.*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 3*d.* to 9*d.*

Now ready, price 4*s.* 6*d.*,

RURAL CHEMISTRY.

By EDWARD SOLLY, Esq., Jun., F.R.S.,
Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London, Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Institution.
London: 2, Charles-street, Covent-Garden.

Notices to Correspondents.

DRAINING.—There is no objection to your pipes placed *over* the stones, except that *there* a common flat tile would answer the same purpose of keeping the soil from washing in. If expense is no object, your plan is not to be found fault with; but we still think, that if the pipes were lower down, they would carry off the water better, and the stones would allow the water which oozes from the sides of the drains into them, to run off by the drains. Seventeen inches below the surface is rather too little for the pipes; at all events, we never have had them at a less depth than 22 inches, in order to keep a sufficient quantity of firm earth undisturbed over them. *M.*

MANURES.—*J. W.*—Your plan of mixing gas-lime with weeds, soil, and refuse vegetable matter, and of allowing it to lie and be turned over several times before being used, is a very good one. ‡——*J. B. H.*—Sulphate of ammonia, applied when plants are beginning to grow, may be used at the rate of 2 cwt. to an acre. If, however, you use the impure sulphate, instead of the clean crystals, you should mix it with earth if you apply it broadcast; it is, however, like all such salts, best administered in solution. We are not acquainted with the effect of Watson's Granulated Manure; it contains some ammonia, and is probably a good material.†——*R. R. A.*—Your plan of managing cloacine is good; by all means add the fluid you mention, and black earth, mud, charcoal-dust, soot, or something of that kind to absorb it. Sand will do no good to the manure, but much to your land; lime-rubbish from old buildings will do more. The quantity of gypsum is not material, for an *excess will be of service* in your case. Prof. Henslow's letters are about to be reprinted in a separate form.†——*J. W. T.*—As you can command peat earth, your very best way of proceeding with your cloacine will be, to disinfect it by throwing bleaching powder largely diluted with water into the places that contain it. That will entirely remove its offensive character. Then place it in a heap, mixing it continually with peat, until the whole is packed away. Cover it with earth and leave it. If this is done, and rain is not allowed to wash away the soluble parts, you will have a very powerful compost heap. It will be as well during the summer to watch it, and if any fluids are seen to soak away, to cause them to be promptly restored, as directed at p. 205. The mixture will be very strong, and a little will go a long way. If in making up the heap you can add straw, stubble, cinder-siftings, or any substance of that kind, to weaken it, so much the better. The cloacine will very well bear *at least* twice its bulk of foreign matter.†——*Q. in a corner.*—We do not think it necessary that your overplus water should putrify; it will be rich in saline matters that are soluble, and that will give it its chief value. Neither is it very important to fix its ammonia further than would be effected by mixing it with soot, or some such absorbent material. As your land is poor and sandy, you will find it necessary to add organic matter, and soot will go some way towards furnishing this. Your best plan would be to use the surplus water for moistening a dunghill or compost heap, not allowing it to soak away, and to employ the mixture for your sandy land. †——*J. B.*—Neither salt nor lime separately will fix ammonia; but muriate of lime, in which the muriatic acid of the salt is transferred to the lime, will do so. What is called salt and lime is a very imperfect sort of muriate of lime, formed by soaking a layer of chalk, or still better of lime, with very strong brine; then adding another layer, soaking it again, and so on until there is a good heap, which must be left undisturbed for three months, when muriate of lime and carbonate of soda will, to a great extent, have replaced the original materials. It is probable that this "salt and lime" to which we alluded, is a pretty good fixer; and it has certainly the good property of doing no harm. Cinder-siftings are very different in their nature from wood-ashes; they consist of small particles of coal and cinders, while wood-ashes are composed exclusively of the saline and earthy matters of wood after the charcoal is burnt away. We do not remember ever to have said anything of Peat-ashes; they are the same as wood-ashes; but Peat itself, unburnt, will retain ammonia by absorption. Gypsum will only fix the carbonate of ammonia in gas-water; not the caustic ammonia; therefore oil of vitriol is to be preferred.——*C. K.*—Charcoal is a valuable addition to most manures. Its open, porous nature renders it peculiarly useful when mixed with rich manures, abounding in ammonia, as it prevents the loss of that volatile substance. By the gradual action of the air it yields certain gaseous matters requisite to plants; and moreover contains all those substances which render wood-ashes valuable as manure. In general, charcoal is too dear to be used as a manure, but where it can be obtained at a cheap cost, there is little doubt it may be applied with great advantage, and especially in connexion with ammoniacal or strong animal manures. In making a compost, and converting saw-dust, &c., into mould by gas-water, it would be better not to mix other substances, such as charcoal, with the saw-dust; it is desirable to decompose the saw-dust as rapidly as possible, and the addition of charcoal would only retard it. In order to fix ammonia it is better to take sulphuric acid, or some convenient salt, such as green vitriol, or common muriate of lime. A little excess of these substances does no harm whatever; the result of some of Mr. Solly's experiments at the Horticultural Gardens showed that 10 gallons of the strongest mineral acids per acre produced no evil effect whatever on Grass land. The tar of the wood-distillers is, no doubt, acid, but it is hardly probable that it could be used advantageously to fix ammonia; at the same time it is always worth while to try the effects of refuse matters as manures, but they must be used in small quantity, and with caution. *E.*

LIQUID MANURE.—*T. W.*—To prepare guano-water, mix 4lbs. of guano with 12 gallons of water, and let it stand for 24 hours before being used. The same guano will do for mixing again, with the same quantity of water, after the first is drawn off.‡——*Pry.*—The best material for fixing the ammonia in your manure-casks is oil of vitriol. Dilute it in double its quantity of water, and keep adding it a little at a time to your liquid manure, until the effervescence ceases. When this takes place the ammonia is fixed.‡

HEATING.—*Frank.*—If you do not take your flow-pipe from the upper part of your boiler, you will get no circulation; or, at the best, a very imperfect one. Possibly by screwing the boiler-lid down, and applying a powerful fire, you might succeed in overcoming the difficulty; but it is far wiser to use the ordinary means. The rule is to place the boiler a little lower than the tank or pipes, and to feed them by a pipe from the highest part of the boiler, while the latter is refilled by a pipe passing into it near the bottom.†

GRAPES.—*An Original Subscriber.*—The Claret, or Blood-red Grape, has the deepest-coloured juice of any cultivated in this country; the colouring matter, like dark claret, being diffused throughout the pulp. This and the Tinta are the principal sorts grown abroad for giving colour to wines made from other Grapes; although many varieties have a purplish juice, yet they only produce a colourless wine, unless fermented with the skins.

VINES.—*F. L.*—Previously to removing the roots of your Vines from the interior of the house, to a border on the outside, there will be no necessity for your surrounding the stems with earth to encourage the formation of fresh roots, unless those upon which the Vines depend are in bad condition. You will not injure the Vines by laying the stems for the length of a few feet under a gravel walk, running close to the front of the Vinery, provided you cover them sufficiently with soil to prevent their being acted upon by frost. The best time for removing them is just after the leaves have fallen. We do not know sufficient of either the Victoria or Stillward's Sweetwater Grapes to be able to say anything respecting them. ‡

PLANTS FOR BEDS.—*Perseverance.*—Mímulus moschatus, Calceolária integrifólia, and viscosissima, Lysimáchia nummulária, and Pansies, will do for filling beds required to be yellow. For white ones you may take Verbena pulchella alba and teucrioides, and Petúnia nyctaginiflora.‡

HARDY HEATHS.—*H. C.*—Your Erica is E. cárnea, from which, E. herbácea differs in being somewhat paler. The following are also hardy: E. arbórea, multiflora, mediterránea, vagans, cinérea, tétralix and its white variety, stricta, australis, and ciliaris. ‡

ANNUALS.—*E. H. L.*—Sweet-scented annuals and biennials are extremely rare, and consist almost entirely of Sweet Peas, Mignonette, and Stocks. Centaurea suavéolens and moschata, with Œnothera suavéolens are also fragrant in a slight degree.‡

PERENNIALS.—*Winton.*—Twelve good herbaceous perennials are Delphínium Barlowi, Pentstemon gentianoides, Phlox Thompsoniana, and stolonífera, Geránium ibéricum, Chelone barbata, Potentilla Hopwoodiana, Œnothera speciosa, Dodecátheon Meádia, Gentiana septemfida, Lupinus polyphyllus, and Alyssum saxátile.‡

RHODODENDRONS.—*Sarah.*—The north side of a dwarf wall will be a suitable situation for choice Rhododendrons, if they receive the full light of the sun after attaining the height of 3 or 4 feet. A border of prepared soil 3 feet wide and deep will be capacious enough for them. Where Peat is difficult to obtain, a fair proportion of leaves and old cow-dung, added to the soil, will be beneficial. The decayed leaves of Scotch and other Pines is injurious. Mr. Smith informs us that he believes the principal cause of his Rhododendron Rollisoni blooming in so young a state was from its being a grafted plant, and from its having been subjected to great heat during the previous summer.‡

BLUE BELL.—*M. C. W.*—To kill the roots of the Blue-bell, and all similar plants with underground stems, the constant destruction of the leaves should be resorted to. If these are cut off as often as they appear above ground, the roots after a time must necessarily perish. ‡

COLTSFOOT.—*C. G.*—There is no means of extirpating this plant when it has once taken possession, except by thorough draining and constant destruction of the foliage. It is of no use to cut off the leaves once or twice: unless their removal is effected as often as they make their appearance, the plants will soon be as strong as ever. ‡

SALVIA PATENS.—*Hibernia.*—This plant is readily increased either by cuttings or by dividing the tubers, with a bud attached to each, as with Dahlias‡

LOBELIAS.—*Rusticus.*—Either sow the seeds of the more tender kinds on a slight hotbed, or in a pot or pan, covering them very lightly with soil, and placing the pot in a warm greenhouse. They will sometimes lie in the ground for a considerable period without germinating.‡

HEATHS.—*Perseverance.*—If Heaths and Epacrises receive a good shift now, there will be no necessity for re-potting them in autumn.‡

VERBENA.—*J. G. S.*—Verbenas delight in a compost of half loam and the remainder equal parts of heath-mould and well-decayed manure. They will thrive, however, in any free soil.‡——*Philanthes.*—None of the Verbenas cultivated in flower-gardens are really hardy, although in any favourable situation they occasionally survive the winter. The most common kinds, possessing fragrance, are V. Neillii and teucrioides.‡

CAMELLIAS.—*An Amateur.*—Probably your Camellias require more light and heat to make them develop their flower-buds. After the plants have bloomed, repot them and place them in a moderately warm and moist atmosphere, where they should remain till the blossom-buds can be distinguished, about the size of Peas, upon the ends of the shoots; they may then be removed to their winter quarters.‡

TECOMA JASMINOIDES.—*A Lady.*—Técoma jasminoides and Bignónia jasminoides are the same thing. This plant thrives in a mixture of turfy loam and heath-mould, and is only seen in perfection when planted in the border of a conservatory.‡

SEEDS.—*T. S. H.*—Sow your New Holland seeds in pans, in a soil composed principally of heath-mould, with a slight portion of loam and sand. Place the pans in a moist and gentle heat, and when the young plants are sufficiently large, transplant them into separate pots, five or six in each. Afterwards you may pot them off separately, and give them the ordinary treatment of greenhouse plants.‡

PELARGONIUMS.—*J. G. H.*—Instead of sinking a pit 3 feet deep beneath a frame, for the purpose of keeping the pots from being heated to such an excess, in summer, as to be injurious to the roots of Pelargoniums, we would recommend you to keep the plants as near to the glass as possible without injury, to keep the lights well tilted, and to throw over them, in bright days, some fine canvas or close netting, to break the force of the sun's rays.‡——*J. T. L.*—Nitrate of Potash, applied in extremely minute quantities, is beneficial to the growth of Pelargoniums; but if used in excess, it will destroy them. The term Geranium includes those native flowers which are found wild in the hedges: by Pelargoniums are meant those plants with unequal petals, cultivated in greenhouses.‡

RANUNCULUS.—*John Horticola.*—It is too late now for planting the roots of Ranunculus. If required for early blooming, they should be planted in November; if for later flowering, in the beginning of February. We do not imagine that there would be much difficulty in blooming them in boxes, provided the roots were not crowded; the soil should be rich and retentive of moisture, and should be kept well watered after the roots begin to grow. ‡

ANEMONE.—*John Horticola.*—The roots of Anemone may be planted at almost any period of the year. If you are desirous of growing them in boxes, the latter should be at least nine inches deep, and of any required width and length. Let the soil be light and rich, and plant the roots about 1½ inch deep, and not closer to each other than 5 inches. In order that they may flower well, give them plenty of water, and let them be freely exposed to the sun until the blooms begin to expand; they should then be shaded during the heat of the day. ‡

CAPE BULBS.—*S. D.*—Of the bulbs which you have received from the Cape, the following will succeed in a stove:—Brunsvígia Josephinæ, multiflora, and falcata; Cyrtanthus obliquus and odorus, and Hæmanthus tigrinus. They should all

be planted in well-drained pots, in light loam, with the necks of the bulbs barely above the soil. They should be watered sparingly until roots are formed, but when they begin to grow water should be freely supplied. After the three former bulbs have flowered or made their annual growth, they should be removed to a dry part of the stove to rest. Cyrtanthus obliquus and odorus should be kept near the glass, in a cool part of the house; and instead of allowing them to rest with the others, keep them gently growing by a sparing supply of water. Nerine undulata and Vallota purpúrea are greenhouse bulbs, requiring the same soil as the above, a plentiful supply of water when growing, and to be kept dry during the rest of the year. The remainder of your bulbs are of the nature of the Ixia, and require the same treatment as that plant. The general rule in all these cases should be to water them in proportion to the rate of growth, and to withhold it entirely when they are not growing.‡

FIGS.—*J. M.*—Having room for only one Fig-tree against the back wall of a Peach-house, you cannot do better than plant the Brown Turkey. You may perhaps succeed in grafting Figs immediately after they have burst into leaf. The French prefer the mode called flute-grafting.

STOCKS.—*An Original Subscriber.*—The French Paradise Stock is distinguished from all others by its very dwarf growth, clear chesnut-coloured shoots, and small fibrous roots, which spread near the surface. The English Paradise may be either referred to as the Doucin of the French, or the Dutch Paradise; for, in English Nurseries, trees propagated on either are said to be on Paradise stocks: of these two, the Doucin has the darkest shoots. Their effects on the growth of the trees worked upon them are similar, being intermediate between the very dwarf habit induced by the French Paradise, and the free growth resulting from the crab or free stocks. If you send a Stock when it has made a young shoot, we can then inform you of the sort.‖

GRAFTING.—*Discipulus.*—We really do not see what objections can be raised to the mode of grafting Vines described by "Rhombus," at p. 230. To promote the speedy union of the scion and stock, and to prevent the access of air and moisture, he binds them firmly together, and afterwards surrounds them with clay. The lower part of the scion is plunged into water, but at such a distance that the moisture cannot come in contact with the point of junction.—We believe the receipt for preparing grafting-wax, given at p. 71, of 1842, to be the best which has yet been made known. If you have found it of great service in grafting Roses, Apples, and Pears, there is no reason why it should not be equally applicable to Vines. Unless the wood to be bound is perfectly dry, the composition will not adhere to it, and on account of the difficulty which there is in meeting with it, in this condition, grafting-clay is, perhaps, preferable.‡

ONIONS.—*H. B. K.*—The Globe Onion is hardy enough to stand our ordinary winters; and from this the variety you have received under the name of New White Globe is probably not very different. Sow in any open exposure in August or September.‖

PEAS.—*Perseverance.*—You may sow Knight's Tall Marrow Pea now. It will be about 10 or 12 weeks before it arrives at perfection.‡

ASPARAGUS.—*G.*—It is better to form beds of Asparagus by sowing the seed than by transplanting the young roots. There is but one kind of Asparagus, therefore it does not signify where you procure the seed. If the beds are well attended to with respect to manuring and watering with salt-water, they will bear to be cut from the third season after planting.‡——*W. B.*—Salt has a very powerful effect on Asparagus, as may readily be supposed from the fact of the latter being a maritime plant. It may either be applied by spreading it on the surface of the beds, to be washed in by rains, or it may be dissolved in water, and applied in a liquid state. We should hardly suppose that salt used in either way, at this advanced period of the year, would be injurious to the young heads of Asparagus. At p. 435, of last year's *Chronicle*, you will find a statement to this effect, from a correspondent, who was somewhat similarly situated to yourself.‡

GOURDS.—*Junius.*—The Mammoth Gourd is so much like the Potiron jaune, that they are probably the same thing under different names. The former may be had of the principal London seedsmen.‡

RHUBARB.—*J. W.*—The only way to prevent Rhubarb from flowering is to break off the flower-stalks as fast as they appear ‡

CARROTS.—*An Inquirer.*—The Altringham Superb, or Green-topped Carrot, is distinguished by the top of its root being green; the root tapers gradually, but ends rather abruptly: the flesh is crisp and very sweet, of a bright orange colour, with a small dark-coloured heart. The Large Surrey tapers gradually to the extremity, and its flesh is reddish, with a yellow heart. The Long Horn is an earlier variety than the preceding; its root is long and cylindrical, terminating abruptly; flesh reddish-orange, with a small heart almost of the same colour.‖

TURNIP.—*An Inquirer.* — The Globe Turnip is a good sort to sow in June for cattle.‖

ANTS.—*An Amateur.*—Place in water the pots in which the ants congregate for about an hour, and they will all be expelled.‡

INSECTS.—*F. L.*—The best method of destroying the black-fly, which infests Peaches, Cherries, &c., is to plunge the ends of the young shoots so infested into a small pan or feeder containing tobacco-water.‡——*J. M.'s* animals are a species of shell, called Turbo (Clausilia) nigricans. Old walls harbour them, and the simplest method of getting rid of them is to destroy their haunts by stopping up the chinks and holes in the walls with mortar. *R.*——*Laura.*—The most effectual mode of getting rid of the insects complained of will be to wash over the affected parts of the furniture either with spirits of turpentine or corrosive sublimate. This may be done with a brush, and ought to be repeated once or twice; but if the furniture be varnished, the spirits will probably remove the artificial polish. *R.*

BOOKS.—*John Horticola.*—The best old edition of "Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary" is the 8th.‡

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—*A Subscriber.*—So many persons object to calling the Ficaria Figwort, that we must suppose *R. E.* to have judged wrongly in thinking that the translation of its Latin name would be better than its disagreeable common name. The worst of calling it the little Celandine, is that Celandine itself is so very different a plant, and has no relation to the Ficaria. Some of these days *R. E.* will take up Scrophularia, and then he will answer himself for his own doings.†

HOLLIES.—*J. W.*—The best time for transplanting seedling Hollies is the spring, when there is no danger of their suffering from severe frost ‡

TAN.—*E. J.*—The substance which springs up amongst the tan in your stove, being first white and afterwards changing to a brown or orange colour, is the spawn of a Fungus called Reticulária hortensis. This will continue to extend itself over the bed so long as the bark is kept moist, unless it is got rid of by constant removal of those portions of the tan upon which it makes its appearance.‡

PLANS OF GARDENS.—*P. H.*—No plans of the kind which you describe are published, except in connexion with other matters. You will find an abundance of them in Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening, and in the Gardeners' Magazine.‡

MANAGEMENT OF GARDENS.—*Advocate.*—It is impossible for a person who has not received a Gardener's education to carry on properly the management of an extensive garden. Books and magazines are exceedingly useful aids, but it will not do to trust to them alone.‡

FLOORS.—*Woglog.*—Gas-tar, cinder-ashes, and sand, if prepared exactly as stated at p. 379 of 1842, form an excellent floor for sheds and other buildings.†

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Philanthus.*—We will see what can be done. ——*Quisqualis.*—The plant is Physianthus albicans.†——*S. H.*—We cannot answer questions connected with the law. You had better consult your solicitor.‡——*J. Briggs.*—Your plant is Myrsine africana.‡——*Hibernia* will find the required information respecting Sea-kale at p. 216.‡——*Woodend.*—Your small plant is Gentiana acaulis; the other is Ribes aúreum.‡——*D.*—Your seedling Cinerarias are very poor specimens. As you appear anxious to raise good varieties, the better plan for you to pursue is, to purchase three or four fine sorts, and to save seeds from them. This method will increase your chances of success.*——*B. G.*—Your Pansy is a pretty flower, of good substance: but unless the side petals come more perfect in the marking, it will not be worth sending out.*——*W. Earl.*—Your Pansy, named "Werner," is a high-coloured flower, of good properties; the eye is fine, surrounded with a rich yellow centre, and the margin around the lower petals is broad, dark, and perfect, of a deep purple.*——*M. D. T.*—Your Gesnera is one of the many varieties of G. Douglasii.†——*Rusticus.*—No.——*Sudbury Subscriber.*—Your plant is Corydalis bulbosa.‡——*Apple.*—The variety you sent is tolerably good, but its cultivation cannot be recommended.‖——*Honiton.*—No. 13 for 1842 is out of print.——*Flora.*—Mr. Knapp, Green-street, Church-street, Blackfriars. You can get your volume bound at Brighton.

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE customary adjournment of Parliament for the Easter Holidays took place on Tuesday, when the House of Commons was adjourned to Monday the 24th, and the Lords to Tuesday the 25th inst. Prior to the adjournment, Lord Brougham introduced his bill for the better prevention of the Slave Trade. The chief objects of this measure are to decide, by a declaratory act, that a British subject residing in a foreign country, who buys slaves and transports them to his own plantation, is guilty of felony—to legislate respecting the transmission by legal means of foreign slave plantations—and to prohibit the buying and selling of slaves by joint-stock companies, established in England for the purpose of carrying on the trade abroad. In the Commons, on Monday, Lord J. Russell laid upon the table the resolutions relating to Education which he proposes to bring forward after Easter; and Sir J. Graham stated that several of the points they embraced have already been considered by Government in deciding on the modifications they have introduced into the Factories Bill. The Bill giving to the Court of Common Pleas an appellate jurisdiction on the subject of disputed votes was passed, after a division in which Sir T. Wilde's motion for making the jurisdiction of the court of law the subject of a separate bill was negatived by a large majority. The second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was opposed by Sir Robert Inglis, on the ground that it was a deliberate step towards the separation of the Church from the State, and that the change in the probate and custody of wills was not justified by necessity. Sir J. Graham defended the bill, and refused, on the part of Government, to withdraw or refer it to a select committee. An adjournment was called for, and carried, on a division, by a majority of 51 to 136. On Tuesday, Dr. Bowring brought forward a motion respecting the Bishopric of Jerusalem, which was opposed by Sir R. Inglis, Sir R. Peel, and Lord Palmerston, and withdrawn without a division. On the motion of Mr. Cooper, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the best mode of setting apart a portion of all waste lands which shall be inclosed by Act of Parliament, to be let out in small allotments to the labouring poor of the district.

From France, we learn that a new post-office treaty has been concluded with this country, by which the rates at present in force will be reduced one half.—From Spain we have accounts of the opening of the Cortes on the 3d inst. The royal speech alluded chiefly to the state of the national finances, to the insurrection at Barcelona, and to the near approach of the Queen's majority. The rumours of a change of Ministry gain ground; but it is understood that no change will take place before the Chambers are regularly constituted.—In Portugal a partial modification of the Cabinet is also talked of, in consequence of the expected retirement of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice.—The affairs of the Levant are still the source of much uncertainty, and the disputes between the Porte and Russia on the recent revolution in Servia are likely to lead to still further embarrassments in Turkish policy.—From the United States we learn that Sir C. Metcalfe, the new Governor-General of Canada, arrived at Boston on the 20th ult.

Home News.

COURT.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, continue at Buckingham Palace, and are in excellent health. Her Majesty has taken her usual morning walk during the week in the gardens of the Palace, and took an airing in an open carriage on Tuesday. The Duke of Sussex has been indisposed for some days at Kensington Palace, and still continues unwell. The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, on Sunday, drove as far as Hampstead, and visited the Zoological Gardens; in the course of the present month his Royal Highness intends to set out on a tour in the provinces. The Countess of Mount Edgcumbe has succeeded the Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; and the Marquess of Ormonde and Mr. Ormsby Gore have succeeded Lord Byron and Captain Meynell, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

Official Appointments.—Lieutenant-Colonel Chesney, who was employed in the Euphrates expedition, and several other important missions, has been appointed to proceed to Hong Kong, as Commanding-officer of Artillery.

Parliamentary Movements. — Lord Rendlesham has issued an address as Conservative candidate for East Suffolk, in consequence of the death of Sir C. B. Vere; and Mr. Shafto Adair (who contested the eastern division of the county in 1841), has come forward on the Whig interest. Sir W. Myddleton is also mentioned as likely to come forward on the Conservative interest.

The Royal Navy.—The actual number of ships of all classes of the Royal Navy in commission on the 1st day of December, 1842, was 233. The total number of the complements of these ships, officers and men, was 39,646. Of the above ships there were 2 first-rates, having 1,950 officers and men; 6 second-rates, with 4,700 officers and men; 7 third-rates, with 4,500 officers and men; 8 fourth-rates, with 3,801 officers and men; 12 fifth-rates, 4,000 officers and men; and 14 sixth-rates, 2,990 officers and men. There were 41 sloops, the total of whose complements was 5,458. The gun-brigs, &c., were 39, with 1,602 officers and men; and 7 packet-brigs, with 308 officers and men. There were 14 vessels engaged in surveying, with 1,014 officers and men. There were 14 stationary or guard-ships, with complements amounting to 5,368; and 3 yachts, with 289 officers and men. The number of steam-vessels in commission was 66, and these had 3,666 officers and men. The total number of ships of all classes laid up in ordinary on the 1st of December, 1842, was 240. Of these there were 16 first-class, 15 second-class, 46 third-class, 33 fourth-class, 64 fifth-class, and 10 sixth-class. The sloops were 8, brigs 15, packet-brigs 11, cutters 6, and steam-vessels 16. The total number of all classes in commission and in ordinary is 473.

East India Pensions and Appointments.—A return of the pensions granted by the East India Company to persons in their civil, military, marine, medical, and ecclesiastical services, for the eight years ending the 30th June, 1842, has just been presented to the House of Commons, and which shows the following results:—The amounts paid at the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, during the aforesaid period, was, in the civil service 700*l.*; in the military 96,269*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*; in the medical, 26,211*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; ecclesiastical, 5,274*l.* 5*s.*; Lord Clive's fund, 1,316*l.*; Bengal pilot service, 1,878*l.* 10*s.*; Indian navy, 11,805*l.*; and to steam engineers, 300*l.* During the same period the appointments made by the Court of Directors have been as follows:—Volunteers for the Indian navy, 99; volunteers for the pilot service, 96; steam engineers, 141; cadets, 2,255; assistant-surgeons, 415; civil service, 132.

Sycee Silver.—A Parliamentary paper delivered last week shows that the quantity of silver imported from China in her Majesty's ship Conway, in January 1842, amounted to 2,001,200 dollars, weighing 143,639lb. 2oz. 5dwt. gross, the standard weight of which was 148,526lb. 4oz. 2dwt. This sold from the Mint, realized 440,729*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, at the respective prices of 59½*d.*, 59⅝*d.*, and 59¼*d.* per ounce. There was no charge for melting the silver, Mr. Mathison, the Mint refiner, under the sanction of the Treasury, having undertaken to defray all expenses, in consideration of being allowed 3½ grains of gold (less 10 per cent.) on every pound weight gross of silver. The gross weight of gold extracted therefrom, was 2,530 oz. 1dwt. 17gr.; allowance to Mr. Mathison, after deducting 10 per cent., 940oz. 13dwt. 9gr., leaving 1,589oz. 8dwt. 8gr. gross, which produced in standard weight 1,729oz. 7dwt. 21gr. The expense of transporting the treasure from Portsmouth to the Mint was 200*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Gratuities to Mint officers, clerks, porters, &c., for extra exertions, 466*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The amount which the gold produced, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz., was 6,723*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* By sending the silver to the Mint, instead of selling it in the market, at the estimated price of 59¾*d.* per ounce, the Mint obtained a profit of 654*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The principal domestic topic referred to in the Paris papers is the projected railroad between Paris and Calais, to which the Opposition offer a strong hostility. In the standing committees of the Chamber of Deputies the undertaking appears to have been regarded with disfavour. Five out of those nine bureaux declared themselves on Saturday desirous to induce a modification of the plan; but the prevailing belief abroad was, that the measure would, in its present form, receive the sanction of the Legislature. Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, the intended husband of the Princess Clementine of Orleans, arrived at the Palais Royal on Thursday last. He was complimented on his arrival by the Court and the Corps diplomatique. A new postal treaty between France and England was signed in London on Monday last, by the Count de St. Aulaire the French Ambassador on the part of France, and the Earl of Aberdeen on the part of England. By this treaty the charge upon letters, under the weight of half-an-ounce, will be a uniform one of one franc—instead of two francs, the present rate, for those received in France from England, when not prepaid there—or as pre-payment from France to England; and tenpence under similar circumstances in England, instead of one shilling and eightpence, as now charged. The treaty is to come into operation on the 1st June next. A petition was presented to the Chamber of Peers on Monday last, praying that Don Carlos might be set at liberty; but the Chamber, after having heard the explanations given by the President of the Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which were considered satisfactory, rejected the petition.—The telegraph brought news to Paris on Saturday that the belfry tower of Valenciennes, 210 feet high, had fallen

down and killed eight persons. It appears that the structure, for the repair of which 80,000 francs had recently been voted, suddenly sunk down about two hours after the labourers who had been working at it, alarmed by the falling of some loose stones, had quitted their dangerous position. Most of the persons occupying the houses at its base also quitted the scene of destruction in time to save their lives; but this was not the case with all. The wife of an officer of the garrison was killed, and the man posted on the top of the tower came down with the ruins, and was taken out dead. The occurrence excited a good deal of alarm in the town, and the more so, as a fire broke out among the ruins immediately after the fall.

SPAIN.—The opening of the Spanish Cortes took place with due solemnity on the 3d. The Regent repaired to the royal palace, where the peers and deputies, in full costume, were in waiting to accompany her Majesty. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Regent, by the Countesses Mina and Altamira, went in a carriage drawn by eight horses, superbly caparisoned. The ceremony took place in the Senate-room, where the Regent read the royal speech. The topics it notices relate chiefly to the finances, to the affair of Barcelona, and to the approaching period when the Queen will assume the reins of government. As regards the state of the finances, "it requires," the speech states, "the most particular attention of the Cortes. Important reforms have been made in the administration—in the accounts of the public revenue—as well as in the system established for the sale of the national property; but, without the necessary means of covering, not only the ordinary and current expenses of the public service, but also the obligations successively contracted, through the constant effects of a want of equilibrium between the receipts and expenses of the treasury, every day the difficulty of obtaining a complete and satisfactory organization of that vital part of the administration of the State must become greater." On the affair of Barcelona the speech observes that "Various advantageous modifications as respects economy would have been introduced into the army, and several had already been submitted to the Cortes, but an unexpected insurrection suddenly broke out and paralysed those prudent economies, and it became necessary to check so great an evil by the co-operation of all the public forces. On that occasion, as on all others, the army proved a pattern of subordination, discipline, loyalty, and valour. Thanks to its virtues, and to the noble and frank co-operation of the National Guard, the commotion which would have proved so fatal, had it been suffered to gain ground, was stifled at its commencement, and tranquillity was completely restored. Owing to this tranquillity, and to the effects of the reforms which have been accomplished, the material interests of the country are daily increasing; our communications are developing themselves; agriculture and industry impart more activity to our commerce, and public instruction is considerably improving." In regard to the Queen's majority, it says—"The happy moment has come when the Cortes are about to have the opportunity (and their patriotism will not suffer it to escape them) of accomplishing the wishes of the nation, and the duties we have to fulfil towards the august and young Princess who is now seated on the throne of her forefathers. Laws calculated to consolidate the State on its foundations—laws that will open the sources of public prosperity. Such is, Gentlemen of the Senate and Deputies, what the country demands, and what the dignity and welfare of our native land and of Queen Isabella II. require. May her Majesty, on assuming the reins of Government at the approaching happy period, encounter no obstacle in doing the good which her generous heart is preparing for the nation. May her Majesty find, in the blessings and applause she will reap, the precious result of our labours and sacrifices." After the delivery of this speech, the Queen, Regent, and their suite, left the hall in the same order they had come. The speech was listened to with great attention; but no cheers were heard. It was rumoured that MM. Cortina, Chacon, and Sancho would form part of a new Ministry, but it was generally understood that no change would take place until about the 20th of the month, when the Chambers should be regularly constituted. The struggle for the presidency will, it is said, be between Senors Cortina and Gonzales. The Infante Don Francisco was not present at the opening of the Cortes, nor does he seem to enjoy much popularity at Madrid. The Gazette publishes the decree of the Regent, appropriating the necessary funds for the regular payment of the interest of the Three per Cent. Stock, from the 1st January next. The promulgation of that decree had created a most favourable impression in financial circles.

PORTUGAL.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 3d inst. It was reported that a partial change in the Ministry was not unlikely to happen before long, the probable retirement of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Justice being spoken of; in which case it was thought that Senhors Silva Carvalho and Magalhaes would come in. The Chamber of Peers had been occupied with the Douro Wine Company Bill, and had adopted the basis of the measure sent up from the Chamber of Deputies. The inhabitants of Oporto were about to send a deputation to Lisbon in favour of the tariff convention. The British merchants had petitioned Lord Aberdeen, through the consul, to put an end to the uncertainty which has so long prevailed, and bring the matter to a final settlement of some kind. The Portuguese Government had at length yielded to Lord Howard's remonstrances respecting the duties on cheese, and agreed to place British cheese on the same footing as Dutch cheese, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the treaty. The duty will be 1½*d.* per lb. H.M.S. Vanguard had arrived at Lisbon, from Malta.

GERMANY.—Letters from Berlin mention that the 23d inst. being the birth-day of the Prince Royal, the mask and ball, representing a Court fête at Ferrara in the sixteenth century, which afforded so much satisfaction on the 28th of last month, was repeated at the Royal Palace on that night. It is said that the King has determined to send an agent to China, for the purpose of exploring the country, with commercial views, and has granted 10,000 dollars from his private purse for that purpose. It is also mentioned as certain that proposals have been made to the missionary, M. Gutzlaff, who is a native of Prussia, but at present in the service of our Government as Vice-Consul and first interpreter to our Commissioners, to accept the appointment as Prussian Consul at Canton.

ITALY.—A letter from Naples states that the Queen was safely delivered of a daughter on March 24th, at Caserta. The young Princess was baptised on the same day, in the presence of the Ministers and high dignitaries of the Kingdom.

RUSSIA.—M. Allier, lecturer in the University of St. Petersburg, has discovered in the Imperial Library 341 letters of Henry IV. of France, which have not appeared in other collections. M. Allier has received from the French Minister of Public Instruction a very complimentary letter for communicating a copy of these letters to the commission employed at Paris in making a complete collection of documents relative to Henry IV.—M. Voskressensky, a member of the Imperial University, having analysed the different sorts of coal found in the south of Russia, has drawn up a comparative table of their qualities. The result shows that the best Russian coal, which is to be found in the territory of the Cossacks of the Don, contains 94·234 per cent. of carbon, and the most inferior, that of Teflis, contains 63·649 per cent. of carbon. A comparative table of analyses of the coals of England and France is added, according to which the best of all, the Newcastle coal, contains only 84·846 per cent. of carbon, and the best of the French coals only 9·198 per cent. Thus the coal of Grouschevskaia surpasses in quality the best English and French coals.

UNITED STATES.—The new packet-ship Montezuma, Captain Lowber, which sailed from New York on the evening of the 20th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, after a quick passage of 17 days. She has brought papers four days later than those received by the Great Western, but their contents are unimportant. There had been a severe storm at New York on the 17th, which caused some damage to the shipping. The Consul-General of France at New York had announced officially, that in consequence of the distress attendant upon the earthquake of the 8th February, the ports of Guadaloupe are declared open for the admission of provisions of all kinds, and of wood suitable for building purposes. Accounts of the 3rd ult. had been received from Hayti. The revolutionists had increased, and were 12,000 strong. Several regiments of President Boyer's troops had joined the revolutionists, and all communication with Port-au-Prince had been cut off.

TURKEY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 5th inst. publishes the following precise details of the Russian *ultimatum* relating to Servia:—1. Russia demands that the authors and abettors of the revolution of September be brought to trial. 2. The Emperor demands that Prince Alexander Kara Georgewitsch should be deprived of his command. 3. That a new Sovereign should be immediately elected according to the existing laws. But the Sultan may annul the firman of his father, the Sultan Mahmoud, which rendered the throne of Servia hereditary in the family of Obrenowitch, and if the complaints made against Prince Michael be well founded, the Sultan will be permitted to exclude Prince Michael from the number of candidates. M. de Boutenieff received, at the same time with this *ultimatum*, instructions to give the Ottoman Porte but 24 hours to return an answer, and in case of a refusal, to break off all diplomatic relations with the Divan, and withdraw provisionally to Bujukdere, where a Russian ship of war is stationed.

AUSTRALIA.—The advices from the Australian colonies come down to the 19th November from Sydney, and to the end of October from Hobart-town, Launceston, and Port Philip. At Sydney, the Custom-house returns of imports and exports had been published, and the value of these respectively amounted to 1,283,538*l.* and 862,027*l.*, showing an excess of imports at the rate of 48½ per cent. The returns of the previous year showed an excess at the rate of 171½ per cent., and hence it appears the trade of the colony is returning to a satisfactory position. The imports for 1842 are stated to be considerably less than in any former year since 1836, and the exports less than in any year since 1838. The Port Philip advices are unsatisfactory. Heavy rains had flooded the country, and it was expected that considerable damage would be occasioned by the Yarra Yarra having overflowed its banks. The farmers would suffer much from the disadvantageous circumstances under which they would have to clip their flocks. The crops had already been deteriorated by the state of the weather.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape of Good Hope papers are of the 10th February, received by Her Majesty's ship Druid, which touched at that port on her passage homeward with treasure from China. They state the satisfactory settlement of the disturbances in the territory beyond the north-eastern boundary. Colonel Hare, it appears, has had an interview with the leading farmers, who have consented to recognise British supremacy, and the Col. is shortly to return to Graham's-town with his troops, leaving at Phillipolis about 200 men, as a preventive corps, should any further feeling of insubordination be manifested.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord BROUGHAM begged to ask the President of the Council whether there was an objection to lay before the House a return of the expense of building the Victoria Tower in the new Houses of Parliament. Anything more in opposition to good taste than this tower he had never seen, and he trusted that the plan would be altered in respect to its erection. — Viscount DUNCANNON begged to point out that the Victoria Tower was a part of the original plan and estimate. He thought his noble friend must refer in his observation to the Centre Tower, to be erected for the purpose of ventilation, which had been added to the original plan.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE answered the noble Lord that the cost of the building of the Victoria Tower would be found in the original estimate, of which it formed a part.

Tuesday.—Lord ASHBURTON said, before their Lordships proceeded to the business of the day, he hoped he might be permitted to take the earliest opportunity of making his most earnest acknowledgments to their Lordships, and his deep sense of gratitude for the resolution which, by the votes of the proceedings of the House, he found was passed on Friday last. This resolution, however grateful and gratifying to himself personally, was rendered in his mind infinitely more valuable by the opinion which accompanied it, expressed by their Lordships, namely, the expression of the satisfaction of their Lordships at the restoration of a good understanding with the United States, which it was alike the duty and interest of both countries to maintain. An expression so full of wisdom and sound policy, delivered by such a body as the Peers of this kingdom, could not fail to have the most valuable effect in producing that consummation which was in itself so much desired by their Lordships. The overwhelming importance in his mind of the settlement of those unfortunate differences which had gradually grown up between the two countries, was his great inducement to undertake the task;—and, probably, in doing so he did not sufficiently estimate his own deficiencies for its execution. He had, however, the good fortune to perform that duty in a manner which has been approved of by his Sovereign—by her Ministers—and he had now to add, by the almost unprecedented honour of the approbation of their Lordships' House. It was quite impossible for him to express to their Lordships how deeply sensible he was of this honour. In countries under free Governments, such as they had the happiness to live under and in America, it was natural that a question of this importance should be discussed with great freedom, and that had been the case in relation to the treaty which it had been his business to negotiate. Although he trusted that the conditions were such as were likely to be conducive to the future maintenance of peace between the two countries, and that they had fairly and honourably settled the questions which were in dispute, he might fairly assure their Lordships that the more minute question of more or less of boundary which has been the subject of so much discussion, both on this and on the other side of the water, weighed, in his estimation, very little in comparison with the larger question of a settlement which should be satisfactory to men of honourable minds in both countries; for if it were not satisfactory to men of honourable minds in both countries, it would not be likely to have any permanency. It was not his intention to go at all into any questions connected with the subject of these transactions. He had only finally again to express to their Lordships the deep sense he entertained of that approbation which they had been pleased to express, which was the highest reward he could receive for the humble efforts he had made in what he conceived to be a good cause.—The Duke of WELLINGTON.—My Lords, having had the satisfaction of hearing my noble friend, I have great pleasure in moving that the words addressed to the House by the noble Lord on this occasion be entered on the Journals.—Agreed to.

Lord BROUGHAM then introduced his bill for the better prevention of the slave-trade. His first object was to decide by a declaratory act, that a British subject residing abroad, but not within the bounds of a British settlement, buying slaves and transporting them to his plantation, was guilty of felony. The next object was to legislate respecting the transmission by legal instruments of foreign slave plantations; and the third, to prohibit the buying and selling of slaves by joint-stock companies established here for the carrying on projects abroad. He wished also to insure a better mode of trial where slave-trading practices were imputed to British subjects, and to impose upon parties engaged in the African trade some species of superintendence which would confine them to their legitimate traffic. After some observations upon the apparent inconsistencies of the American Government, which, having declared the slave-trade piracy, yet complained of any proffered assistance on the part of a friendly Power in carrying into effect its own law, the noble Lord moved that the bill be read a first time.—Lord CAMPBELL entirely concurred in Lord Brougham's concluding remarks, but Lord ASHBURTON, although admitting that the extension of such opinions was extremely desirable, trusted that the country would not be understood as intending to enforce them contrary to the law of nations.—Lord CAMPBELL contended that the slave-trade had been universally recognised as piracy, but was corrected by Lord ABERDEEN, who quoted France as a country whose acquiescence in this doctrine was still to be obtained.—Lord DENMAN, although he was convinced that the more the subject was considered, the more widely would his opinion be agreed in, that the pirate and the slave-trader were by natural law constituted public enemies, felt the necessity of obtaining the co-operation of other countries too strongly to recommend any departure from the letter of our treaties. He vindicated the decisions of the American judges on the subject; but thought that it was only by a general combination of the naval powers that the abolition of the slave-trade could be effected. The bill was then read a first time; and on the motion of the Duke of WELLINGTON their Lordships adjourned until Tuesday, the 25th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL laid on the table the following resolutions relating to education, of which he had given notice, and which he proposes to bring forward after Easter: "1. That in any bill for the promotion of education in Great Britain, by which a board shall be authorized to levy, or cause to be levied, parochial rates, for the erection and maintenance of schools, provision ought to be made for an adequate representation of the rate-payers of the parish in such board. 2. That the chairman of such board ought to be elected by the board itself. 3. That the Holy Scriptures, in the authorized version, should be taught in all schools established by any such board. 4. That special provision should be made for cases in which Roman Catholic parents may object to the instruction of their children in the Holy Scriptures in such schools. 5. That no other books of religious instruction should be used in such schools unless with the sanction of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the concurrence of the committee of Privy Council for education. 6. That, in order to prevent the disqualification of competent schoolmasters on religious grounds, the books of religious instruction, other than the Holy Bible, introduced into the schools, should be taught by the clergyman of the parish, or some person appointed by him, to the children of parents who belong to the established church, or who may be desirous that their children should be so instructed. 7. That all children taught in such schools should have free liberty to resort to any Sunday school, or any place of religious worship which their parents may approve. 8. That any school connected with the National School Society, or the British and Foreign School Society, or any Protestant Dissenters' school, or any Roman Catholic school, which shall be found upon inspection to be efficiently conducted, should be entitled, by license from the Privy Council, to grant certificates of school attendance, for the purpose of employment in factories of children and young persons. 9. That, in the opinion of this House, the committee of Privy Council for education ought to be furnished

with means to enable them to establish and maintain a sufficient number of training and model schools in Great Britain. 10. That the said committee ought likewise to be enabled to grant gratuities to deserving schoolmasters, and to afford such aid to schools, established by voluntary contributions, as may tend to the more complete instruction of the people in religious and secular knowledge, while at the same time the rights of conscience may be respected.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that several of the points embraced in the resolutions had been under the consideration of the Government, and that in consequence important modifications will be introduced into the Factories Bill.

Mr. F. T. BARING presented a petition from Mr. Rowland Hill, complaining of the treatment he had experienced from the Government with respect to the carrying out his plan for the establishment of a penny postage. After setting forth the events which led to the reduction of the postage the petition states that Mr. Hill was employed for a limited period to superintend the working of his plan, and then proceeds as follows:—"But your petitioner has now to state to your honourable House that since the month of August, 1841, scarcely any progress has been made towards the completion of your petitioner's plan; on the contrary, one important improvement, which had received the sanction of the late Treasury Board, and which would have been highly beneficial to the rural districts, and in all probability advantageous to the revenue, has, your petitioner is led to believe, been indefinitely postponed. That certain inquiries essential to the success of an important improvement then in progress, which inquiries were about to be prosecuted by your petitioner under the authority of the Treasury Board, as at present constituted, were, by the interposition of the Post-office, prevented from taking place; and the authority whereon they were to be made was withdrawn. That all your petitioner's efforts to promote economy and the public convenience, by introducing the remaining parts of his plan, have been ultimately frustrated. That at the expiration of the third year of your petitioner's engagement, viz., on the 14th of September last, when many specific improvements recommended by your petitioner, some involving large savings of public money, were actually in progress, the Lords of the Treasury terminated your petitioner's engagement, thus depriving him of every chance of completing his appointed task. That the plan of Post-office improvement, thus left incomplete, has from the first been stated by your petitioner to consist of the following parts:—1. A uniform and low rate of postage; 2. Increased speed in the delivery of letters; 3. Greater facilities for their despatch; 4. Simplification in the operations of the Post-office, with the object of reducing the cost of the establishment to a minimum. That the only portion of the plan which is as yet fully carried into effect is the institution of the penny rate. That for increased speed in the delivery, or greater facilities for the dispatch of letters, little or nothing has been done. That with regard to the simplification of arrangements, and consequent economy, though many important and successful changes have been made, yet little has been effected in proportion to the opportunities afforded by the adoption of uniformity of rate and prepayment. That the opinion which your petitioner expressed, both in his pamphlet and in his evidence before the committee of your honourable House, was to the effect that the maintenance of the Post-office revenue, even to the extent on which he calculated (about 1,300,000*l.* a year), depended on carrying into effect the plan as a whole. That the opinion adopted by her Majesty's Government, that the further progress in Post-office improvement may be left to the Post-office itself, is contrary to all past experience, and is contradicted by measures recently adopted by that establishment. That the questions to which your petitioner sought to gain the attention of the Treasury involve savings to the extent of hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum; an advantage to the revenue entirely independent of that augmentation of letters which the whole experience of the Post-office shows may safely be anticipated from the adoption of those measures suggested by your petitioner, which have reference to increasing the utility of the Post-office to the public. That notwithstanding the extreme depression of trade which existed when the penny rate was established, and has continued to prevail ever since, and notwithstanding the very imperfect manner in which your petitioner's plan has been carried into effect, the want of due economy in the Post-office, the well-known dislike to the measure entertained by many of those persons to whom its execution has been entrusted, and the influence such dislike must necessarily have had on its success, yet the results of the third year of partial trial, as shown by a return recently made to the House of Lords, are a gross revenue of two-thirds, and a net revenue of more than one-third of the former amount. That the present gross revenue, as shown by the same return, is almost exactly the same as it was under the fourpenny rate. That the net revenue of the Post-office increases from year to year, while every other branch of revenue appears to be decreasing. That, looking to these results, your petitioner trusts your honourable House will see no reason to doubt that a few years with a revived trade would suffice to realize all the expectations which he held out, provided the whole plan be carried into effect with zeal and economy. Your petitioner desires to submit the truth of the foregoing allegations to the severest scrutiny, and therefore humbly prays that your honourable House will be pleased to institute an inquiry into the state of the Post-office, with the view of adopting such measures as to your honourable House may seem best for fully and fairly carrying into effect your petitioner's plans of Post-office improvement, and thus realizing the undoubted intentions of the Legislature."

In reply to Lord Palmerston,—Lord STANLEY said that in the case of the Creole no fresh instructions had been sent out to the Governor of the Bahamas, with a view of providing for any future hypothetical case, but that the confidential opinion of the law-officers of the Crown has been transmitted to him; and the House might rest assured that the right of slaves to their freedom, when in a British port, would not suffer in the hands of the Government. —Sir R. PEEL, in reply to Mr. Ewart, said he had not heard of the report that Mr. Ellis was on his return to this country from the Brazils without accomplishing his mission.—In reply to Mr. Stuart Wortley, it was stated by Sir R. PEEL that a slave trade was carried on by Arabs in the territories of the East India Company, chiefly on the Bombay coast, and that individuals had been prosecuted and punished for participating in it. A new act, however, of which the credit was due to Lord Auckland, was just coming into operation, which would effectually check the traffic.

The third reading of the Registration of Voters Bill was passed, and then Lord C. FITZROY moved the addition of a clause, in order to define more clearly the 10*l.* franchise, but it was objected to by Sir J. GRAHAM, and withdrawn.—Mr. COLVILE proposed another clause, in order to secure to a real voter who has been personated the exercise of his right, so that it shall be received by the returning officer as a "tendered vote," but not counted on the poll.—Some conversation arose on the legal effect of this clause; but as the Solicitor and Attorney-Generals expressed their approbation of it, the clause was added to the Bill by way of rider, as were one or two other additions.

Sir T. WILDE then called attention to the provision of the Bill giving to the Court of Common Pleas an appellate jurisdiction on the subject of disputed votes. In 1604 the House of Commons had secured its right of absolute control over the elective franchise, which had not since been questioned. He pointed out what he considered to be the inconvenience of giving the appointments of the revising barristers to the judges: such a patronage had a tendency to destroy the independence of the bar, and, therefore, to injure the interests of the public, so far as an independent bar was concerned; and he objected to bringing the elective franchise within the jurisdiction of a court of law at all. The preservation of its jurisdiction was essential to the existence of the House; let them once part with their right, and it was gone for ever. Sir R. Peel's bill for the trial of controverted elections had not yet received a fair trial; it was capable of great improvement. At all events, he thought that it was too grave a matter to be disposed of in the present manner; it ought to be made the subject of a separate bill, and so receive a more deliberate consideration.—Sir J. GRAHAM complimented Sir T. Wilde as the intrepid defender of the privileges of the House; but he denied that the clause to which he had objected was any surrender of those privileges. The argument of the learned gentleman was based on a misconception; the clause did not go so far as a provision of the Irish Registration Bill, which had been proposed by the late Government. The power of an election committee of the House remained intact by the present bill; and he could not see what danger could be dreaded from the reference of a point of law to the Common Pleas, which could be adjudicated upon in the face of public opinion. He would much sooner trust the judges of a superior court of law, than assessors to be appointed by a majority of the House, or even by the more impartial judgment of the Speaker.—Lord J. RUSSELL could not allow the privileges of the House to be parted with without a further protest, and the reference to the case of Ireland had but little weight with him. There, the judges had given a legal decision relative to the franchise according to their known political feeling, Tories deciding one way, and Whigs another. They were now proposing to render a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, on an appeal from the revising barrister's court, binding on a committee of the House. Mr. Fox had said that the representation of the people, and trial by jury, were the two safeguards of the liberties of the people; and here they were about to submit the rights of every elector in the kingdom to the conflicting and varying opinions and decisions of the judges.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL remarked, that by an act passed previous to the Reform Bill, there was an appeal, in Ireland, from the revising barrister to the judge of Assize. After the passing of the Irish Reform Bill, it was a conflicting and disputed question as to the right of election committees to open the registry in Ireland, and the late Sir M. O'Loghlen, on the part of the then Government, brought in a bill to render the decision of the judge, on appeal, binding on a committee of the House of Commons. By the present bill, the decision of the Common Pleas was merely made binding on an election committee in the particular case, and on the point involved. He regretted that Lord J. Russell, considering the weight of his opinion, should have expressed himself as distrusting the judges of the land, in a matter where political feelings could not possibly operate. There was nothing given up by this bill which could be considered as an abandonment of the privileges of the House; it was merely carrying out an original intention of the Reform Act, only substituting as the court of appeal the four judges of the Common Pleas, instead of three revising barristers. —Mr. HUME supported the clause, and in so doing would be sorry to think he was parting with the privileges of the House. —On a division, the motion of Sir Thomas Wilde was rejected by 102 to 26.—The bill then passed.—The second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill was next proposed, and Sir R. H. INGLIS said the opposition to the bill was various in its character, some opposing it because it went too far, others because it did not go far enough; but all repudiated this particular measure. It was the destruction of ancient institutions — proposing at one fell swoop to extinguish no less than three hundred and eighty courts, some of them coeval with the Conquest. Clerical and lay peculiars were to be destroyed; the changes in the proving and custody of wills were not justified by any necessity; for on the principle that justice should be brought home to every man's door, it was important that they should be enrolled as near the respective localities of the parties interested as possible; and after reviewing at some length what he considered would be the effect of the various alterations contemplated by the bill, such as that it was a deliberate step towards the separation of the Church from the State, the destruction of the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c., he recommended its withdrawal, as it was impossible to carry it during the present session of Parliament. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Sir J. GRAHAM would not shrink from the responsibility of pressing this measure on the consideration of Parliament, because he was firmly convinced it was for the public interest. No judicial change had ever been proposed on higher authority, ecclesiastical, judicial, and legislative; and until he heard the argument of Sir R. Inglis, he was not prepared for the fact that any Member of the House could possibly defend the existence of those scattered ecclesiastical courts whose numbers and decisions had led to such extensive litigation. The highest legal functionaries had given their opinion that the expense of probate of wills would not be greater in London than in the country; while the convenience of centralising the custody of wills where all the great disputes on property were mainly adjudicated upon, were advantages of prime importance, and of the great public utility of which they were convinced, even though they admitted that some private interests might be affected by it. In this spirit, the Government would neither withdraw the bill, nor refer it to a select committee, but leave it to the House to decide at once on its principle, and they would view its rejection with the regret which their sincere conviction of its importance involved.—Mr. JERVIS contended that the bill perpetuated, instead of reforming, the monopoly and abuses of Doctors' Commons, in which 34 proctors had the sole privilege of taking apprentices, with each of whom a fee of a thousand pounds, or thereabouts, was required. He strongly objected to the centralisation of wills in London; and as for the registry, if that were all that was required, they had already all the machinery at the Stamp-Office, in the collection of the legacy duty. The most objectionable parts of the criminal jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts were retained by the bill, as the Bishops' Courts, with the trials for schism, heresy, brawling, &c.; while the increase of salaries and patronage to the functionaries in London, and the necessary withdrawal of the more respectable practitioners from the country, with the sacrifice of their established business, rendered the measure as objectionable on private as on public grounds.—Colonel SIBTHORP protested against this addition of salary and patronage to the practitioners of Doctors' Commons, who were already rich enough and idle enough. The bill was an infringement of vested rights, and of the rights of the people.—The debate was proposed to be adjourned, but a division was called for, when there were—136 for the adjournment, and 51 against it.

Tuesday.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. Hindley, stated that certain modifications of the original proposals of Government on the subject of education were under consideration, though not yet matured. He declined to say whether or not any of the principles of Lord J. Russell's resolutions would be adopted.—In reply to another question, put by Mr. M. Gibson, Sir R. PEEL said he intended to introduce another Bill, extending the provisions of the Factory Bill to the lace and cotton print branches of manufacture. He also said he had not yet had an opportunity of seeing the report of the commission of inquiry into the state of the agricultural districts.—In answer to Mr. Escott, Mr. VILLIERS stated that it was his intention to follow up, in the present session, his motion on the subject of the importation of foreign corn, which stands for the 4th May.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. Roebuck, stated that the Government could not undertake the condensation of the criminal law recommended by the commissioners in their report. A commission to do so, if appointed, should, he thought, be appointed by Parliament rather than by the Crown.

On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, the House, at its rising, was ordered to stand adjourned to the 24th inst.

Mr. B. COCHRANE gave notice, for the 27th inst., to move for a select committee to inquire into the system of education adopted at Maynooth College.—Lord J. RUSSELL fixed the 2d May for the proposition to the House of his education resolutions.—Sir R. PEEL gave notice that, on the 4th May, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to endow additional ministers of the Church of England in certain populous districts.—Mr. F. KELLY gave notice to ask for leave, on the 27th inst., to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales.—Mr. SCHOLEFIELD gave notice of a motion declaring the expediency of laying a further tax on income arising from property, as a substitute for the existing taxes on tea, malt, and sugar.—Mr. EWART gave notice, for the 9th May, to move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish transportation as a punishment. —Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice for the 27th inst., to move for a select committee to inquire into prison discipline.

The adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was further adjourned to Friday, the 28th inst.; and the Factory Regulations Bill was fixed for Monday, the 1st of May.—Mr. EWART postponed his motion on the subject of National Education.

Sir J. WALSH moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act, commonly called the Hobhouse Act, for the regulation of the Metropolitan vestries.—Mr. GALLY KNIGHT, Sir B. HALL, Capt. ROUS, Mr. HAWES, and Mr. HUME opposed the motion.—Colonel T. WOOD and Mr. MACKINNON thought the bill attempted to go too far, but would not oppose its introduction.—Sir J. GRAHAM, seeing the little support the bill received, recommended Sir J. Walsh not to press it. It was then withdrawn.

Dr. BOWRING then rose to move for the correspondence of the British Government with the Porte on the subject of the Bishop of Jerusalem. He considered that Dr. Alexander was an injudicious selection, inasmuch as, being the son of a Jew, he was liable to be associated with feelings of contempt in Oriental minds; and on his arrival, his wife and family excited much astonishment, celibacy being associated with sanctity in the East. The sanction of the Porte, solicited by this country, to the erection of a Protestant church in Jerusalem, was on a par with the idea of an Act of Parliament to sanction the erection of a Mahomedan mosque in this country. In the existing state of the Holy Land, the establishment of the Protestant bishopric was only calculated to excite prejudices and fanaticism.—Sir R. INGLIS defended the acquirements and character of Bishop Alexander, and said that it was no reproach to him that he was of Jewish descent, seeing that the first bishop of Jerusalem was St. James. [Here a motion was made that the House be counted; but as exactly 40 Members were present, Sir R. H. INGLIS continued.] He approved of the political expediency of having in the Holy City a representative of the Protestant Church: and read an extract of a letter from Bishop Alexander addressed to himself, in which the Bishop stated that many of the accounts respecting him in the public prints were fabrications.—Sir R. PEEL thought that Dr. Bowring appeared to be actuated by personal feelings of hostility towards the Bishop of Jerusalem, and had spoken of him in a tone of levity. The manifestation of this spirit, added to the force of reasons, on public grounds, led him to refuse the production of the correspondence. The Bishop had been received with cordiality, and had received marks of respect from the dignitaries of the Greek and Roman Catholic faith; and on the showing of Dr. Bowring himself, who had said that many Christians in Syria nominally professed Mahomedanism, it was desirable that a bishop should be stationed there, in order to have their spiritual interests under his care. There was no law to prevent the erection of a Mahomedan mosque in this country; and Dr. Bowring might even indulge his apparent predilection for that faith by preaching in it. Nothing was asked from the Porte which was unreasonable, in giving its permission to the erection of the Protestant church in Jerusalem, and much exaggeration had been used with respect to the subject.—After some remarks from Mr. Hume, Lord PALMERSTON concurred in the view which had been taken by Sir R. Peel, in refusing to produce the correspondence, and expressed his regret at the spirit which had been evinced by Dr. Bowring. In particular, he was surprised that it had been made a matter of comment that Dr. Alexander had a wife and family, seeing that, even in the Greek church, priests were under an obligation to marry, though bishops were not. He approved of the policy which had led to the establishment of the Protestant bishopric in Jerusalem, the negotiations on which had commenced before he left office, and thought that it would have a beneficial effect in allaying feelings of fanaticism, and in promoting good-will.—Dr. BOWRING disclaimed being actuated by any personal or improper feeling in bringing forward his motion, which he withdrew.

On the motion of Mr. W. COWPER, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the propriety of setting apart a portion of all waste lands which shall be inclosed by Act of Parliament, to be let out in small allotments to the labouring poor of the district; and also as to the best mode of effecting the same.—The House at this period was counted, and forty Members not being present, it stood adjourned to next Monday week, the 24th inst.

CITY.

Money Market, Thursday.—Consols left off 96⅞ to 7 for Money, and 97 to ⅛ for Account; Three per Cent. Red., 96⅛ to ¼; Three-and-half per Cent. Red., 101⅝ to ¾; New Three-and-half per Cent. Annuities, 102½ to ⅝; Bank Stock, 183 to 4; India Stock, 269 to 70; India Bonds, 76*s.* to 78*s.* prem.; Exchequer Bills, 68*s.* to 70*s.* prem. Yesterday being Good Friday, the Market was of course closed.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Improvements in St. James's.—The bill now before Parliament to empower the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to appropriate to building purposes the area of Thatched House Court, and to widen and improve Little St. James's-street, has just been printed. The preamble sets forth that the buildings in Thatched House Court having been, or being now in progress of being pulled down, with a view of raising on their site houses of a superior class, and there being no longer need for keeping open the area or entrance to the court, which is vested in her Majesty, it is desirable to include the space in the site of the new erections. The bill accordingly proposes to discharge her Majesty of the rights of way, and the jurisdiction of the Paving Commissioners of St. James's, so far as regards paving and lighting, the jurisdiction of the commissioners as to rating being retained, and the rights of certain lessees of part of the property being regarded. The bill further empowers the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to widen the entrance to Little St. James's-street, from 10 feet to at least 24 feet throughout, the additions being thereafter considered as part of the public street.

Dinner at the Mansion House.—The Lord Mayor on Wednesday evening gave an entertainment to a distinguished circle of guests, including most of the Members of the late Ministry. The company numbered about 150. Lord Lansdowne returned thanks on behalf of the House of Peers, Lord Palmerston on behalf of the House of Commons, and Lord John Russell on behalf of the City Members.

Death of the Master of Dulwich College.—The daily papers announce the death of John Allen, Esq., the master of Dulwich College. He was distinguished by

Lord Byron, as "the best informed and one of the ablest men he knew." He was elected Warden in 1811, and succeeded to the Mastership in 1820. A vacancy having thus occurred in the mastership, by the statutes of the College, the master must be elected on the 1st day of May next, and any candidate for this valuable appointment must be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, and unmarried.

Explosion of the Waltham Powder Mills. — On Thursday afternoon an explosion, attended with fatal consequences, took place at Waltham Abbey in the gunpowder-mills belonging to Government. Four mills were destroyed, and seven of the workmen were killed. Five were carried over the river to a considerable distance, and fell lifeless in the marshes; the other two were buried in the ruins. The shock was so severe that the windows of the church and numerous houses were shattered, and the report was distinctly heard in several parts of the Metropolis.

Chartist Meeting.—A very crowded meeting of Chartists was held on Monday night, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. T. Duncombe, thanking him for calling the attention of the House of Commons to the conduct of Lord Abinger. Mr. Feargus O'Connor was in the chair. A resolution having been passed expressive of regret that the House of Commons had refused an inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger at the late special commission, it was resolved that the thanks of the meeting be offered to those Members of the House of Commons who voted for Mr. Duncombe's motion of inquiry, and an address was presented to Mr. Duncombe expressive of their admiration of his conduct. Mr. Duncombe, in his reply, said that he had read the trial of Jones, a Chartist, who was tried at Leicester by Judge Gurney; and whenever an opportunity offered itself, or a petition should come from Jones before the House of Commons, he should have no hesitation in stating to the House his opinion of the conduct of that judge.

Anti-Corn-Law League. — The fifth meeting of the League took place in Drury Lane Theatre, on Wednesday. The house, as usual, was crowded in every part, and the attendance of ladies was greater than on any former occasion. Mr. Wilson presided, and the speakers of the evening were, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Elphinstone, M.P. for Lewes, the Rev. J. Burnet, of Camberwell, and Mr. Heyworth, of Liverpool.

Missionary Societies.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall, of the friends of the Protestant missions, for the purpose of adopting measures said to be required by the recent aggression of the French on Tahiti, and for securing the general interest of British missions in the islands of the South Pacific. Mr. Hindley, M.P., presided. A series of resolutions was entered into condemning the conduct of the French Government, and calling upon all the Protestant churches in Europe and America to join in restoring to the Queen of Tahiti the independence of which she has been deprived.

Street Sweeping.—On Monday an exhibition of the self-loading cart, or street-sweeping machine, which is now in daily operation in Regent-street, took place in the vicinity of Oxford-street, for the purpose of enabling the paving boards of various metropolitan parishes to judge of its practical operation and utility. The two machines were each drawn by two horses, and as they proceeded, the rotatory motion of the wheels acted upon a series of brooms, hung behind the cart by a light framework of iron, so that the brooms successively swept the surface of the ground, carrying the soil up an inclined plane, at the top of which it fell into the body of the cart, leaving behind a smooth and well-swept track. The machines proceeded through Vere-street, Henrietta-street, Marylebone-lane, and over the wood pavement in Oxford-street. In traversing these streets, the machines had to pass over three different species of pavement, viz., the Macadamised, the stone, and the wooden pavement, where a sort of artificial mud had been created by the recent watering of the streets. On reaching the wooden pavement, the machine swept an area of upwards of two thousand yards in the space of about fifteen minutes, leaving it in a state of perfect cleanliness. They performed the work of about eighty men in the space of three-quarters of an hour, and combined the threefold process of sweeping, loading, and carrying in one operation. During the day, the inventor explained, by means of a model, the mechanical action of the machine, and stated, that by an experiment recently made before Sir J. M'Adam, the machine had proved its applicability for sweeping Macadamised roads, upon which it filled itself in the space of five minutes.

New Hospital.—A subscription is in progress for the establishment of a new Hospital for the Marylebone and Paddington districts. A meeting was held recently, Mr. B. B. Cabbell in the chair, at which it was resolved, "That the north-western district of London having grown immensely in point of population and wealth, and remaining destitute of any adequate means of relief for its poorer inhabitants, when suffering from accident and disease, it becomes the duty of this wealthy and increasing district to provide against casualties and serious illness occurring among its poorer population; and it is the opinion of this meeting that this desirable object can in no way be so effectually and permanently attained as by the foundation and maintenance of a Hospital, of a size adequate to the necessities of the district; and that in order to render the proposed Hospital as efficient as possible, an Opthalmic and a Maternity Department be attached to it, in addition to the usual Medical and Surgical Departments of Hospitals." A Committee was appointed to receive subscriptions, and from the list already published, there is reason to believe that the benevolent object of the meeting will soon be carried into effect.

The Nelson Monument.—Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, has consented to allow a number of veterans from that establishment to attend the ceremony of placing the statue of Lord Nelson upon the column in Trafalgar-square, "because he is sure it will be as gratifying to the feelings of the men themselves as interesting to the assembled spectators." The Admiral also promises "to furnish the committee with the number of the present inmates of the hospital who fought under the great naval hero, either in the glorious battle of Trafalgar or other of his naval victories, and whose present state of health will enable them to attend."

Colonial Society.—An adjourned general meeting of the Members of this Society was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of framing a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, urging the propriety of adopting immediate measures for the encouragement of systematic colonization. The Earl of Mountcashel took the chair, and opened the proceedings by adverting to the interest lately exhibited with reference to emigration and colonization, not only by the citizens of London and our large commercial communities, but within the last few days by Parliament itself. It was, therefore, thought desirable, that the sense of a body so important as the Colonial Society, comprehending within it a large number of persons connected with our colonial possessions, should give some definite expression to their feelings. After a good deal of discussion on the merits of different plans which were proposed, it was resolved that the subject be referred to a committee, and that a memorial be presented to the Colonial Secretary, expressing the hope of the Society that Government will take up the consideration of colonization as a question of vital importance to the country.

The late Accident at Blackwall.—Since we noticed the fatal accident at Blackwall, to the brother of Mr. Ferrand, M.P. for Knaresborough, the river has been dragged; and as a last expedient, cannon have been fired, and the diving apparatus has been used for the purpose of recovering the body; but all attempts have been ineffectual. It is now considered very doubtful whether the body will ever be found, as the tide was running down at the time with great rapidity, and the body was probably carried out to sea.

Thames Tunnel.—The number of persons who passed through the Tunnel on Sunday was 22,215, and the place, in addition to this influx of visitors, presents a busy appearance from the circumstance of stalls having been put up by various parties for the sale of fancy articles, not the least curious being the small ornaments made from the clay of the Tunnel itself. A large number of workmen, employed on either side of the river, avail themselves, morning and evening, of the shortened communication now established between the two shores.

Inquests.—On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of the Earl of Hopetoun, who was found dead in a hackney cabriolet, which he had hired to take him from the House of Lords, where he had been in attendance during the long debate on Lord Brougham's motion, to Stevens's Hotel, New Bond-street. The cabman deposed that at one o'clock on Saturday morning he was waiting in Palace-yard for a fare, when the deceased gentleman engaged his cab, which at this time was about 40 yards from the House of Lords. At the time when the deceased gentleman called the cab, he was walking with an umbrella in his hand, apparently quite well. Witness opened the door, and the gentleman got in, telling him to drive to Stevens's Hotel. The gentleman spoke well, and in a firm tone. When witness got to the hotel he opened the cab-door without getting down from his box. Finding the gentleman did not get out, he dismounted, and looked into the cab, and saw the gentleman's head leaning down on the right side. Thinking he was asleep, he pulled him twice to awaken him, but as he did not move he rang the bell of the hotel, which was answered by the porter. The porter got a light, and made another attempt to wake the gentleman, witness and the porter being still under the impression that deceased was asleep. The porter called his lordship's servant, who came and felt the pulse of the deceased, and then found that his master was dead. Dr. Seymour deposed that Lord Hopetoun had repeatedly consulted him during the past year. He complained of symptoms which appeared to witness to denote disease of the heart, or the immediate great vessels, as their origin. Witness had communicated his alarm on the subject to several members of his lordship's family. His lordship had recently improved in health, but, from the nature of his complaint, witness was by no means surprised to hear of the event which had so suddenly occurred. There could be no doubt whatever of his lordship having died from the complaint under which he laboured. His lordship had told witness that whenever he made any considerable exertion he felt great pain about the region of the heart. The jury expressed their unanimous conviction as to the cause of Lord Hopetoun's death, and concurred in a verdict of "Died suddenly by the visitation of God."

Criminal Statistics of the Metropolitan Police.—The annual returns just published by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, giving an account of the trades or occupations of the persons taken into custody during the year 1842, show the following results:—Out of the 65,000 persons—45,000 of whom were males and 20,000 of them females—there appear to have been taken into custody, 82 artists, 487 bakers, 128 brushmakers, 52 barmen, 188 brassfounders, 12 brewers, 529 bricklayers, 43 brokers, 240 bookbinders, 611 butchers, 11 buttonmakers, 1,008 carpenters, 4 clergymen, 440 clerks, 1,068 coach and cabmen, 118 coachmakers, 98 corkcutters, 43 compositors, 67 clockmakers, 98 curriers, 96 cutlers, 141 carvers and gilders, 138 drapers, 229 dyers, 256 engineers, 5 excisemen, 65 fishmongers, 506 French polishers, 343 gardeners, 100 glass-makers, 76 glovers, 111 goldbeaters, 88 greengrocers, 111 grocers, 197 hairdressers, 303 hatters and trimmers, 1 interpreter, 65 ironmongers, 99 jewellers, 15,454 labourers, 60 sawyers, 887 laundresses, 77 masons, 158 medical men, 13 millers, 1,043 milliners, 68 musicians, 10 opticians, 463 painters, 301 papermakers and stainers, 18 pawnbrokers, 2 postmen, 312 printers, 32 publicans, 6 reporters, 1,445 sailors, 171 sawyers, 125 saddlers, 871 male servants and 1,133 female servants, 1 sheriff's officer, 66 shopkeepers, 1,115 male and 309 female shoemakers, 822 smiths, 366 soldiers, 17 surveyors, 296 sweeps, 1,290 male and 435 female tailors, 317 tinkers and tinmen, 31 tobacconists, 48 toolmakers, 50 turners, 152 watchmakers, 172 watermen, 424 male and 189 female weavers, 19 woolsorters, and 12,626 males and 15,968 females of no trade or occupation. As stated above, there were in the whole number of 65,000 persons, 45,000 males and 20,000 females, the majority of the offences ranking principally under the heads of drunkenness, larceny, asssault, and misdemeanour. Of the foregoing number, those under 10 years of age were, males, 54, females, 16; under fifteen years of age, males, 1,316, females, 134; under twenty years of age, males, 4,310, females, 1,581; under twenty-five years, males, 4,638, females, 1,743; under thirty, males, 3,224, females, 1,148; under fifty, males, 1,919, females, 769; and under sixty, males, 823, females, 313. Of the 65,000 persons taken into custody, 13,000 of the males, and 6,000 of the females, could neither read nor write; 26,000 of the males and 12,000 of the females could read or write but imperfectly; only 5,000 of the males and 987 of the females could read and write well, while but 516 of the males and 145 of the females had received a superior education. Out of the 4,431 persons, male and female, committed for trial during the year, against two males only was sentence of death pronounced and carried into execution; 26 males and 1 female were transported for life; and 512 males and 234 females acquitted. The total number of murders during the same period amounted to 25, of which 18 were committed by males and 7 by females. There were 26 cases of shooting at, stabbing, and administering poison; 15 cases of concealment of birth, 13 of manslaughter, one of treason, 22 of rape, 28 of bigamy, 5,193 of assaults, 220 of burglary, 48 of robbery, 10,000 of larceny, 639 of forgery, 119 of suicide, 48 of the latter being of males, and 71 females. It appears, from a comparative statement of the returns for 1841 and 1842, that the number of persons taken into custody during the former period amounted to 68,961, and during the latter to 65,704; the number of persons discharged in 1841 was 36,708; and in 1842, 33,609; the number of persons committed for trial during 1841 was 4018, and in 1842, 4,651; the number of persons convicted and sentenced in 1841, was 3,020, and in 1842, 3,316; the number of acquittals in 1841 amounted to 618, and in 1842 to 746.

Woolwich.—A large mortar, cast at the foundry of Messrs. Walker and Co., for Mehemet Ali, and weighing 13 tons, was proved last week at the butt in the Royal Arsenal. The diameter of the bore of this mortar is 20 inches, and the charge of powder was 80 lbs. weight. The ball fired on this occasion weighed 1,010 lbs., and required a number of men, with a powerful pinion lever, to move it into the mortar. On being fired the ball entered the butt, throwing the earth to a great height, and the piece of ordnance itself, notwithstanding its immense weight, recoiled about from 18 to 20 feet. On examining the mortar after it was fired, it appeared quite perfect.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, April 1:—West districts, 143; North districts, 168; Central districts, 209; East districts, 194; South districts, 232. Total, 946, (461 males, 485 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (males 461, females 442,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

Provincial News.

Incendiary Fires.—An incendiary fire occurred on Saturday last, the 8th inst., at Hartest, Suffolk, on the property of Mr. G. W. Poley, which destroyed two barns, outhouses, and several dwelling-houses. The Suffolk Fire Office, the overseers of Hartest, and the local Association for Prosecuting Felons, have offered a reward of 100*l.* for the discovery and apprehension of the incendiary.

Aylesbury.—On Saturday last a meeting of the electors, freeholders, and inhabitants of Buckinghamshire, convened by the high sheriff, was held in the County-hall, "for the purpose of considering the distressed state of the agricultural and labouring classes, occasioned by the new tariff, and of obtaining for them that redress which justice demands and the present condition of the country renders indispensably necessary." The meeting was attended by Earl Stanhope, Lord Nugent, Sir J. Dashwood King, Sir Harry Verney, and a numerous body of leading farmers. The resolution proposed by Earl Stanhope, was "that the agricultural, the manufacturing, and the other industrious classes of the United Kingdom, do not receive that protection of their industry to which they are entitled; that they have already been grievously injured by the effects of the new Corn-law and of the new tariff, and have a right to demand from Parliament that they shall be fully and effectually protected in the home market from the competition of foreigners, who, being far less burdened with taxes, are able to undersell them." An amendment was proposed by Lord Nugent, and another by Sir Harry Verney, but they were negatived, and Lord Stanhope's resolution carried. It was then resolved that a petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the terms of the resolution. Lord Nugent then addressed the meeting, and said that looking to the circumstance of Lord Stanhope's motion being carried by a comparatively

small majority, he inferred a short life to the present Corn Law, and firmly believed that if they had not free trade during the present Parliament, the next Parliament would be elected to give it to the people.

Bath.—On Saturday night the walls of Bath were placarded with notices, having attached to them the names of London printers, stating that, at the request of Mr. Roebuck, the "aerial steam-coach" would commence its proceedings on Monday, by making a trip from London to this city, and that it would alight on Beechen Cliff, at half-past one o'clock, "Bath time," after a journey of 20 minutes. Accordingly, the crest and sides of Beechen Cliff were crowded, at the hour named in the bills, by some hundreds of persons—all eagerly watching for the appearance of the flying visitor from town. Large numbers stood their ground long after the appointed hour, under the conviction that the delay in the arrival of the machine was most probably caused by some mishap incident to its first journey, and that it would certainly arrive in the course of the afternoon. The house-tops in the lower part of the city also displayed numerous groups of anxious expectants, who at length discovered that the promised visit was a hoax.

Brighton.—The workmen employed at the Artesian Well, at the head of the Chain Pier, have succeeded in obtaining a plentiful supply of fresh water, at a depth of 200 feet from the level of the Marine-parade. The directors intend erecting an ornamental fountain in the centre of the promenade, affording a continual stream of spring water.

Deal.—During the past week, owing to the prevalence of westerly gales, a great accumulation of outward-bound and coasting vessels took place in the Downs. On Monday morning, the wind having chopped round to the eastward, a fleet of 500 sail got under weigh, and proceeded down Channel with a favourable breeze. About nine o'clock the line of ships stretched from the South Foreland towards Dungeness, in length about five or six miles, presenting one of the most magnificent sights ever witnessed in the Channel. Indeed, it is said that the oldest inhabitants of those shores never before witnessed so many vessels in full sail in so narrow a space. It seemed to the eye of the spectator, that at many parts of the fleet the vessels must have been yard-arm and yard-arm, so closely did they appear to be ranged together.

Hythe.—In consequence of the plunder perpetrated by the wreckers who infest the Kentish coast on the recent loss of the schooner Francis, off Dungeness Lighthouse, the Lord Warden has commenced criminal proceedings against the ringleaders; and their trials are expected to come on at the ensuing assizes. So extensive were the depredations, that the tallow which formed the cargo of the wreck was carried into the adjacent towns, Lydd and New Romney, by cart-loads, and sold at the rate of 3*d.* per lb. Many of them, on the strength of the wreck, purchased moulds, and carried on a profitable trade in the candle manufacture.

Kingston.—We noticed in our last the particulars of a charge of felony, preferred under remarkable circumstances, against an attorney's clerk, called Stone, and an innkeeper named Wardell, who were charged with stealing some money from the Dolphin Inn, in this town, on the 21st July last. The case was tried on Tuesday, at the Surrey Sessions. The court was crowded at a very early hour, and continued so until the conclusion of the trial, which was not until near one o'clock in the morning, having lasted 13 hours. The leading facts of the case were given last week, when we stated that the whole strength of the prosecution rested on a question of identity, the prisoners being said to resemble in many important particulars the persons by whom the robbery was committed. They were eventually taken before the Kingston magistrates, and, after a searching investigation into their case, they were discharged. Stone then commenced an action against the landlord for false imprisonment, which was tried before Lord Denman at the late assizes, and after a trial of two days, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. In consequence of this verdict the prosecutor caused the prisoners to be again taken into custody on the same charge, when they were taken before the Kingston bench, and fully committed to these sessions for trial. On behalf of the prosecution, the landlord's daughter swore in the most positive manner to their identity, and her evidence was in some manner corroborated by the ostler. There was, however, a great discrepancy in the depositions, and an evident contradiction in the evidence she gave in July, and the testimony she gave last week at Kingston. She spoke confidently to the dress of the prisoners, and accurately described a ring with a red stone, which the prisoner Wardell wore at the time of the robbery; it was proved that on his apprehension he had a similar ring on his finger. The girl, and her father and mother, underwent the most rigid cross-examination by Mr. Chambers, and, with regard to the time, the testimony of all of them was considerably shaken. The prosecutor admitted he would not give them into custody, for he thought they were not the men, being unable to identify them. Several other witnesses were called for the prosecution, but their testimony did not in any manner strengthen the case. Mr. Chambers addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners, he spoke for upwards of two hours, and delivered one of the most powerful defences ever heard in a court of justice. At the conclusion of his speech he was so loudly applauded that the chairman ordered that such ebullition of feeling might be immediately checked, or the court should be cleared. The chairman, in summing up, said the case was a very peculiar one, and had occupied an unusual length of time. He would leave two points to the jury, which were, whether the two prisoners at the bar were the same persons who entered the Dolphin public-house, it being admitted that they were at Kingston on that day; and then again, in the second place, did the jury believe they were the same two men who joined the tall man on the bridge. There was one remarkable circumstance, that of the ring—the prisoner Wardell having a similar ring on his finger as described by the child, at the time of his being taken into custody. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Newcastle.—One of those disastrous fire-blasts which so frequently happen in this district occurred on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., at the Stormont Main Colliery, which belongs to Messrs. Grace and Co. At the time of the explosion there were upwards of 50 men at work, and so slight was the effect of the shock, that the workmen at bank knew nothing of it until apprized by some of the survivors, who escaped by reaching the pit-shaft. On the alarm being given, every exertion was used to rescue, if possible, the men below; but some hours elapsed before it was deemed prudent for any one to venture into the mine. During the course of the day 24 bodies were brought up quite dead, while 8 more, who were severely burnt, were brought out alive, but 3 have since died. The others are expected to recover. There was only one horse killed, and the damage sustained by the workings is inconsiderable, the explosion being very limited in its range. The jury, at the inquest, returned a verdict of Accidental death.

Northleach.—An inquest has been held at Cheltenham, on the body of Richard Jones, a prisoner, who died a few days since in the Northleach House of Correction. The inquiry excited great interest, and was three times adjourned; on the last occasion it was continued for seven hours. Both coroner and jury closely examined the witnesses, with a view to elicit the particulars of the mode of discipline practised at the prison. The coroner recommended the jury to forward a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying for a still farther improvement in Northleach prison. The jury during the long inquiry, repeatedly declared their conviction that the hard work and scanty food of the prison was the cause of the evil then complained of; and that it was the system, and not the particular individuals who administered the law, that was to blame. Several witnesses were examined, and the jury, after an hour's deliberation, unanimously agreed to the following verdict: "That the deceased, Richard Jones, died from the ill-treatment he received while in Northleach House of Correction, from hard labour, want of food, and from no other causes." The jury in addition, wished it to be recorded that they had unanimously agreed that the authorities of Northleach were deserving of censure for their conduct throughout the affair.

Reigate.—At the Surrey Sessions, on Saturday, the case of Mr. T. Colson, appellant *v.* the Justices for the Croydon division, came on, as an appeal from the decision of the Justices, in refusing to grant to the applicant, who is superintendent of the works of the Croydon Railway, a victualler's license for his house, known as the Annersley Tea-gardens. The appellant's house was built three years ago by the directors of the Railway Company. The license, after a long inquiry, was granted. This is said to be the first time, within twenty years, that an appeal of this kind has been successful.

Wakefield.—At the quarter-sessions for the West-Riding, held in this town, on Thursday, Joseph Whiteley, a collier, from Elland, near Halifax, was tried before the magistrates, for having assaulted and ill-used James Whiteley, his apprentice. As the evidence in this case is already known to our readers, it is not necessary to repeat it. It was considered by the jury conclusive against the prisoner, and they accordingly found him Guilty. The Chairman, in passing sentence, said that he had been found guilty of one of the most atrocious offences ever brought before a court of justice. He had ill-treated in a most cruel manner an orphan relation of his own, who had nobody else but him to look up to for protection. There could be no doubt of the fact, that without any reason whatever he had ill-treated him in a way that no person in court could have heard, and that no one could read of, without horror. He was sorry that the law did not allow the Court to inflict a severer punishment; but the sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned in the House of Correction for 2 years. He was sorry that they could not sentence him to hard labour, or inflict any severer punishment.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the undermentioned Railways for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 14,039*l.*; Great Western, 11,360*l.*; South-Western, 5,283*l.*; South-Eastern, 1,724*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,535*l.*; North Midland, 3,518*l.*; York and ditto, 1,416*l.*; Greenwich, 661*l.*; Croydon, 204*l.*; Brighton, 2,526*l.*; Blackwall, 609*l.*; Hull and Selby, 936*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,860*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,208*l.*—At the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Newcastle and Carlisle Company, held on the 28th ult., a dividend was declared of 4*l.* per share of 100*l.* each, and so on in proportion for the quarter shares payable to the shareholders on the 21st instant. To meet this dividend the sum of 536*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* has been taken from the profits of former years; but the reserved fund will still amount to 49,377*l.* The accounts of revenue and expenditure for the past year exhibited a profit of 15,063*l.*, which, considering the depressed state of trade and commerce, the directors believed would be satisfactory to the proprietors.—The directors of the Durham and Sunderland Company held their half-yearly meeting on the 24th ult., and declared a dividend of 10*s.* per share, clear of the half-year's income-tax. The receipts from ordinary traffic on this line, for the half-year terminating on the 28th Feb., were 15,365*l.*, being 1,368*l.* less than the corresponding half-year of 1842; but the working charges were 1,103*l.* less than they were during that period of 1842, and there has been a considerable increase of passengers.—The Kilmarnock branch of the Glasgow and Ayr Railway was opened on Monday the 3d inst.—It is understood that on Easter Tuesday another grand blast of the cliffs on the line of the South-Eastern Railway, near Dover, will take place. The operation will be on an extensive scale, as it is intended to explode sixteen mines simultaneously, by means of the galvanic battery. The time appointed is four o'clock in the afternoon, in order to give an opportunity for the scientific men and others who take an interest in these remarkable works, to arrive by the morning train from London.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—We noticed in our last the excitement occasioned by the mail-coach contracts having been given to a Scotch gentleman. The accounts received this week state that the most lively interest is felt throughout Ireland on the subject, and that memorials innumerable against the new contract are in course of signature.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. Steele, in seconding a resolution of thanks to the American repealers, announced that he had been appointed by the Association to go from one end of America to the other, to agitate the question of repeal; and he wished now to state that he was ready and willing to fulfil that engagement whenever he was called upon.—Mr. O'Connell said that before the resolution was put, he was anxious to mention that his eldest son would accompany Mr. Steele to America, to assist in obtaining independence for his country. He then announced the repeal rent for the week to be 448*l.* 4*s.*

Monaghan.—On Monday, the 3d inst., an outrage took place in the Barony of Farney, near the town of Carrickmacross, part of the estate of Mr. Evelyn Shirley, M.P. A multitude of people, to the amount of 10,000 or 12,000, of whom very few were tenants on the estate, assembled in Carrickmacross, and there seized Mr. Trench, Mr. Shirley's agent, who had come forward to address them, and dissuade them from violence. This gentleman they dragged with them to Lough Fea Castle, where they supposed Mr. Shirley was staying, endeavouring by menaces and ill-treatment to extort a promise from him that he would use his influence with Mr. Shirley to obtain a reduction of their rents, by 25, or as some say, 50 per cent. This promise he courageously refused to give; and after receiving some severe bruises from his assailants, he was surrendered into the hands of a neighbouring gentleman. The papers add that the great majority of this mob consisted of strangers; that Mr. Shirley has always treated his tenants considerately and kindly; and that similar and greater outrages have before been perpetrated by the peasantry upon persons who had devoted their capital to the employment of native labourers and the improvement of native produce. Large rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the offenders.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Duke of Sutherland has addressed a letter to the clergy of Sutherland on the affairs of the Church of Scotland, from which the following is an extract:—"I deeply regret to find you and other friends adopting measures which in my conscience I believe injurious to the welfare, and likely to impair the means and usefulness of that establishment, and detrimental to all the interests committed to her charge. Whenever the application which you mentioned as proposed to be made to the Legislature may be brought before Parliament, I shall not fail to endeavour to discharge my duty as a peer of Parliament. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my hope that in the meantime further consideration on the part of yourself and other friends may prevent the crisis which now seems impending. It is not for me to endeavour to control or moderate the feelings which, on your part conscientiously entertained, have much effect in maintaining and increasing the uncertainty of the connection between the State and Church—of which I should much lament the separation. Having always admired and respected the piety and moral and religious principles of the people of our Highlands, I have been disposed to associate those feelings on the part of the congregations with the labours of their pastors, and considered that under the present system we have enjoyed the very great advantage of having men fearing God, and well qualified to give diligent care and labour in the parishes committed to their charge. Therefore, not desiring innovation and disturbance, I cannot but regret the spirit which now encourages agitation among our congregations, and I consider it a melancholy proof of the instability of our human understanding." His Grace has addressed a similar letter to the elders and parishioners of Farr, expressing his conviction that the maintenance of two Kirks and two manses in the parish would be fatal to the establishment, whatever amount of funds might be raised to support them, and hoping that they will remain as they are, and that a faithful minister will continue with a pious congregation in the established Kirk.—In connection with the Kirk question, Dr. Chalmers in his valedictory address to his students last week, observed—"It is impossible to predict the issue of the crisis now at hand. Ere we meet again, the church of our fathers will have separated into two great parties; though it remains a question which of the two will be entitled to the name of the church of Scotland—the church minus the stipends, or the church minus the people. It now only remains for me to bid you farewell; but while I do so, I do not bid you a final farewell. I confidently look forward to our meeting again; and, though it may be in a college minus endowments, it is some consolation to think that we will not have to give

utterance to the complaint, which others will, that ours will be a college minus students."

Isle of Skye.—The Isle of Skye has within the last 40 years furnished for the public services—21 lieutenant-generals and major-generals; 45 lieutenant-colonels; 600 majors, captains, lieutenants, and subalterns; 10,000 foot soldiers; 120 pipers; 4 governors of British colonies; 1 governor-general; 1 adjutant-general; 1 Chief Baron of England; and 1 judge of the Supreme Court of Scotland. The generals may be classed thus:—8 Macdonalds, 6 Macleods, 2 Macallisters, 2 M'Cashills, 1 M'Kinnon, 1 M'Queen, and 1 Elder. The Isle of Skye is 60 miles long, and 20 broad.

Miscellaneous.

The Blessings of Peace.—During Sir Robert Peel's recent speech on the distress of the country, he alluded in remarkable language, to the exertions of Marshal Soult and the Duke of Wellington in order to counteract the efforts of the Paris papers to bring about a rupture between the two countries. After describing this feeling of hostility to England, he said:—"But, sir, at the same time that that feeling has certainly existed, it is a remarkable spectacle for the civilised world that the two men who hold conspicuous offices—the most conspicuous offices in the governments of their respective countries—are the two men the most distinguished in each for their military genius and fame. Those men have learned the art, and they have learned also the miseries of war in the fields of Toulouse and of Waterloo. They have stood opposed to each other in the plain of battle—

——— 'Stetimus tela aspera contra
Contulimusque manus.'

And those men, the best judges of the sacrifices which war imposes upon nations, are now exerting all their influence in the two countries to inculcate lessons of peace. It is a glorious occupation for their declining years. The life of each has been protracted beyond the ordinary term of human existence, and may God grant that the life of each may be long preserved, that they may each in their own land exhort their countrymen to lay aside all national animosities, and enter into a more glorious and honourable competition for increasing the amount of human happiness. And, sir, when I compare the conduct and example of these men, who have seen the morning sun arise upon living masses of fiery warriors, so many of whom were to be laid low in the grave before that sun should set—when I see them teaching lessons of peace, and using their salutary influence to discourage their countrymen from war—when I contrast their object with that of the anonymous and irresponsible writers in the public journals, who are doing all they can to exasperate the differences that have prevailed, who misrepresent every action of two governments desirous of cultivating peace, who represent in France that the minister of France is the tool of England, and in England that the ministers of England are sacrificing the honour of England in fear of France—I do trust that the example of these two illustrious warriors will neutralize efforts such as those to which I have referred, efforts not directed by zeal for national honour, but to the base purposes of encouraging national animosity or promoting personal or party views."

Insanity.—It appears that within the last twenty years the above dreadful malady has more than tripled. The total number of lunatics and idiots in England is as follows: Lunatics, 6,806; idiots, 5,741; together, 12,547. But allowing for defective returns, the number may be taken at 14,000; an average of *one* to every *thousand* of the population. In Wales—lunatics, 133; idiots, 765: total, 896; and adding for parishes that have made no returns, they may be set down at 1,000; a proportion of one to eight hundred. Scotland has 3,652 insane persons, or one to about seven hundred. In Ireland the number of lunatics and idiots exceeds 8,000. In one thousand male patients insanity has been supposed, by an eminent authority, to be traceable to the following causes relatively:—Drunkenness, 110; consequences of disease, 100; epilepsy, 78; ambition, 73; excessive labour, 73; born idiots, 71; misfortunes, 69; old age, 69; chagrin, 54; love, 47; accidents, 39; religious enthusiasm, 29; political events, 26; poisonous effluvia, 17; ill-usage, 12; crimes, remorse, and despair, 9; pretended insanity, 5; malconformation of the skull, 4; other and unknown causes, 115.

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Attorney-General* v. *The Earl of Stamford.*—The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment in this case, which, he said, was one of great interest, as relating to the subject of education and the welfare of the Manchester School, which had afforded the means of training up many eminent men. His Lordship first disposed of the objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, that an order having been obtained under Sir S. Romilly's Act, the appeal lay only to the House of Lords. The Court would always interpose where an abuse existed, and here the Attorney-General had taken no part, and he must have an opportunity to attend the Master, and so far Lord Cottenham's order must be affirmed. His Lordship also agreed with his learned predecessor, in thinking that children of the most tender years must be admitted, the original foundation directing them to be taught their "A B C." The Lord Chancellor said he also agreed with Lord Cottenham, that the trustees must be chosen from Manchester alone; the original statutes enjoining that they should be "12 honest gentlemen and persons within the parish of Manchester." It was true, that a long practice had prevailed the other way, but the words were strict and must be so construed. No objection was made to the master taking boarders, so that it was unnecessary to remark on that subject. But by the order now appealed against, they were deprived of the benefit of the exhibitions to the university; a very probable motive for their being placed at this school, and it was a prohibition which defeated the object of allowing boarders to be taken at all. It was clear that no partiality was shown in selecting the candidates, and the feoffees had the power to alter the ordinances expressly conferred upon them by the founder of the school. This part of Lord Cottenham's order must, therefore, be omitted, and the Master must inquire on what conditions boarders ought to be received. His Lordship said, it had been argued that the education at this school ought to be entirely of a commercial nature; but it would be lamentable indeed to arrive at such a conclusion. The tendency of classical literature was to soften and humanize the minds of men; and establishments like that under consideration afforded opportunities to the humbler classes, by the exercise of diligence, activity, and intelligence, to force their way to the highest stations in life; and thus to bind together, by the closest ties, all the various ranks and orders of society.

Welsh v. *Gladstone.*—This was a petition of appeal on a question of construction to be put on the will of Mr. Blundell, of Ince Blundell, which has before been noticed in this Paper. By a codicil to the will, the petitioner, Hall, who was Mr. Blundell's butler, took an annuity of 200*l.* a-year; but at the death of the testator he was in possession of a sealed paper, which he had received some time before, with directions to present it to Mr. Blundell's bankers after the death of Mr. Blundell. This paper contained checks for 500*l.* in favour of Hall, and for 300*l.* in favour of the housekeeper. Sir Herbert Jenner, in the Ecclesiastical Court, admitted these checks to probate as testamentary papers; but the Vice-Chancellor, in the suit for the administration of the estate, declared that the executors were not bound to pay them, as he considered them to be revoked by a clause of revocation in the will, and also on a sound construction of the will itself. Hall then presented a petition of appeal. Mr. Roupel and Mr. Rolt, in support of this petition, argued that the Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction to take the course it had taken with respect to these two papers. The act of the Vice-Chancellor amounted to a declaration that the instrument which the Ecclesiastical Court had pronounced to be a good testamentary paper was in reality not so, for the decision of his Honour could not revoke the gift without annulling the paper. There was no pretence for saying that there had been a substitution, nor did the court say so: it merely declared that the gift was revoked; or, in other words, that the instrument giving it could not be held valid, although Sir Herbert Jenner, the competent authority in a court having exclusive jurisdiction in such matters, had declared the paper to be entitled to probate. It had been said there was a revocation, but, in point of fact, that was not so. The clause of revocation said that, "subject as aforesaid, and except as is hereinafter mentioned," the testator gave all his personal property in such and such manner. Now, the checks in question had been declared by the Ecclesiastical Court to be testamentary; and although neither a part of the will nor codicils, they came clearly under the head of exceptions made by the testator in the revocation clause. They submitted, therefore, that as the Ecclesiastical Court had decided in their favour, and would, if applied to, order payment of the checks, the Vice-Chancellor had no power to refuse it, by a declaration that the instruments were void. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Fleming supported the order of the court below, and cited a number of authorities to show that the court, in construing a will, had the power to say whether, in its opinion, a gift was not revoked or satisfied by substitution. Mr. Roupel, in reply, reminded his Lordship that the papers in question were clearly admitted to be testamentary, or else there could not have been an argument. The question was, could a court of equity say they had been wrongly admitted as such, for it could not say they had been satisfied. The Lord Chancellor said he thought the question had taken a shape of some delicacy and difficulty, and he must consider it.

SHERIFFS' COURT.—*Custom House Frauds.*—*The Queen* v. *Vidil and Hurel.*—A commission having been issued to the Sheriff of Middlesex, to inquire whether and what amount of debt in the shape of duties upon goods imported from foreign parts was due to her Majesty by Edward Vidil and Charles Hurel, the inquisition was held on Tuesday before Mr. Wilde and Mr. Burchell, who were appointed commissioners. It appeared from the statements of counsel, that the goods imported by the defendants were gloves, the duty upon which was very high, and it was, therefore, the bounden duty of Government to protect them. Those duties were of three classes—4*s.* a-dozen upon small-sized or ladies' gloves, 5*s.* a-dozen for men's gloves, and 6*s.* a-dozen upon ladies' long gloves. The duty upon these articles being so very high, it was, of course, of considerable advantage to the public that it should be protected against such frauds. Mr. Vidil was a glove-manufacturer residing at Grenoble, and Mr. Hurel, the other defendant, who resided in the Old Jewry in this city, was his partner. They had been for a considerable time in the habit of importing large quantities of gloves from Grenoble, and the inquisition was held for the purpose of ascertaining the duty due and payable upon their importation. Mr. Bullock, a gentleman in the office of the Solicitor of Customs, deposed, that of three cases of goods brought by the Harlequin, in 1840, one which held 704 dozen pairs of gloves, and should have paid 176*l.* duty, only paid 41*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, the amount of duty on 185 dozen pairs, thus causing a loss to the Crown of 134*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and another which held 924 dozen pairs, and which ought to have paid 231*l.* duty, in reality only paid 70*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, by which the Crown lost upwards of 160*l.* Again, that upon several cases of goods, which were received by the Belfast and William Jolliffe vessels, the duty payable was 495*l.*, the duty paid 130*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, thus cheating the Crown out of 364*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* On the 11th of January, 1841, the defendants cleared from the Belfast goods on which the duty payable was 185*l.*, but on which they did not pay more than 43*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* The inquiry was adjourned to Thursday, when after a long inquiry Mr. Commissioner Wilde summed up at considerable length. He explained the nature of this proceeding. He said it was instituted by the Crown to ascertain the exact amount due. It was a preliminary step to a proceeding elsewhere. This was the way in which the verdict would affect the parties. If they returned one for the Crown the defendants were at perfect liberty to plead to the action and offer whatever defence was in their power. But if their verdict was against the Crown, it would be an estoppel to any further proceeding. After pointing out the issue in dispute to the jury, they retired, and in half an hour returned a verdict in favour of the Crown for 5,328*l.*

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*James Dawson*, a sailor, was charged with the wilful murder of a person unknown, at Zanzibar, in the dominion of the Imaum of Muscat, on the 26th August, 1842. It appeared that the prisoner, then a sailor belonging to the Earl of Clare, and one or two others, were drinking at the house of an Arab, and that some disturbance had arisen. Shortly after this, the prisoner, who had left the house some time previously, returned, saying, that he had stabbed a native who had made an assault on him. On search, the body of the dead man was found; but the Imaum of Muscat, who is a close ally of the British Government, preferred delivering Dawson up to be tried by the authorities in England. The evidence was not such as to warrant a conviction, and the prisoner was accordingly acquitted.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—(Norwich).—*Barker, Clerk,* v. *Birch, Esq.*—This was an action by way of appeal from the decision of Mr. Matthew, one of the tithe commissioners, allowing a *modus* of 6*s.* in lieu of the tithes of 660 acres of land, in the parish of Shipdham, the property of the defendant. Mr. Matthew considered that *modus* to be satisfactorily established, and the plaintiff brought the present issue to try the validity of his determination.—The Solicitor-General appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff is rector of the parish of Shipdham, and defendant is a gentleman of large fortune, and owner of a considerable estate in the same parish. The lands in respect of which the *modus* is payable form a portion of that estate, and were in very ancient times a park, though in comparatively modern times they had been brought into cultivation as a farm. The plaintiff traced up the existence of the lands as a park to the time of Edward VI. In the fifth year of that reign the Bishop of Ely granted a lease to one Barrow of the site of the manor of Shipdham, with the lodge, park, and lord's close, parcels of the demesne west of the park, and a certain pond in the park. Between that year and the third of Elizabeth the estate passed out of the Bishop of Ely into the Crown, she having in that and a subsequent year of her reign granted the lands to the Wodehouse family at a fee-farm rent of 21*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* During the Commonwealth the Parliament bethought themselves of raising money by the sale of this fee-farm rent, and in the particulars of sale it was stated to be charged upon these lands, which were described in the same terms in which they are mentioned in the Bishop's lease. The estate, having remained in the Wodehouse family for some years, became vested in the noble family of the Townshends, from whom it passed in 1815 to the late Marquess Cornwallis, the last possessor of that title. In 1824, the trustees of the Marquess sold it, together with other property, by auction. Amongst the property so sold was the advowson of the rectory of Shipdham. In the particulars of sale the lands covered by the *modus* were described as free from the payment of tithes in kind, and liable to a *modus* not exceeding 10*s.* It was, however, added, that the purchasers must take the advowson and these lands as they found them, and not require any covenant as to the title-exemption. At this sale the plaintiff became the purchaser of the advowson, and the defendant of the estate in question; and it is not unreasonable to suppose, that the sum paid for the living was less than it would otherwise have been had not these lands been covered by this small *modus*, and that Mr. Birch, on the other hand, paid a higher price for the lands in consideration of such *modus* than he would have done had they been subject to the payment of the tithes in kind. Indeed, the advowson of the living, which is said to be worth 1,000*l.* a-year, was purchased by the plaintiff for 9,000*l.* In order to prove the exemption from tithes, it was shown by defendant that in 1707 one Mr. Townshend was the incumbent, having been presented by his relation, Lord Townshend; that he was succeeded by Mr. Coleby Bullock, his son-in-law, in 1754; he by Dr. Edridge, in 1804; and the reverend doctor by the plaintiff in 1826, about two years after the time of his purchase. The names of the successive occupiers of the lands so often mentioned, which are at this day respectively called the Park Farm, Cordy's Farm, and Peck's Farm, were then shown; and a series of accounts in the handwritings of Mr. Townshend and Mr. Bullock was then given in evidence, by which they, the then rectors, acknowledged to have received the sum of 6*s.* from 1744 to 1804 for tithes of the lands formerly the ancient Shipdham Park. The amount was uniform, and the payment made year by year by the respective occupiers. One of the occupiers, who was also tenant of other lands, held under a title derived from Sir Ralph Hare, paid tithes for those lands, and the receipt for such tithes was acknowledged in the same accounts which contained the entry of the 6*s.* The same thing also took place as to the "Lord's close," which was leased with the park by the Bishop of Ely in the reign of Edward VI., and is tithable. A letter, written in 1799 by Mr. Bullock, the then rector, was also proved and read. It was written to an agent of Lord Townshend, then owner of this estate, and stated that the lands held under the title from Sir R. Hare, and also the "Lord's close," were subject to tithes in kind, but that he understood that the lands in question formed a portion of the ancient Shipdham Park. The *modus* was said by defendant to be payable annually at Lammas, and that fact was shown by one of the rectors' receipts. The boundaries of the ancient park were very clearly defined and described, and the site of "the pond in the park," mentioned in the Bishop's lease, is still traceable, though now a pond no longer. Sir T. Wilde, at great length, addressed the Jury on behalf of the plaintiff, contending that the case of his opponent had failed in every particular which it behoved him to prove, in order to deprive the rector of the right to tithe in kind, to which he was entitled at common law. Lord Chief Justice Tindal summed up the evidence with great minuteness, and left the Jury to say whether it satisfied them that the *modus* in question had been paid from the time of legal memory, to the amount and at the period at which the tithe commissioner had decided it to be payable; observing, that *primâ facie* the incumbent was to be considered as entitled to receive tithe in kind, and that it was on the defendant to establish the *modus* relied upon by clear evidence. The Jury found a verdict for the defendant, thus establishing the validity of the *modus* claimed.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—(Exeter.)—*The Queen* v. *Ames.*—This case, which has been so long pending, without the possibility of bringing it to trial, was brought on last week, and, after a considerable delay, it was found that only six special jurymen were present. The absent jurors were fined 10*l.* each, and the defendant not agreeing to have a common jury, withdrew the record. This is the fourth time that this cause has come to these Assizes for trial, and in one instance only has a verdict been returned. The first time, the case was abruptly closed on the termination of the plaintiff's evidence; the learned judge (Coleridge) who presided, being obliged to leave immediately to open the Commission in Cornwall. On the second occasion, a verdict of Guilty was returned, thus determining the right of the public to use the foot-path in dispute; an application was then made for a new trial, which was granted, and was to have taken place at the last Assizes, but the pressure of business at that time prevented its coming on, and it was made a *remanet*. In order to guard against the recurrence of such a contingency, the judges, on this occasion, made this the last place on circuit, thus securing to themselves the whole of the interval before the commencement of Easter Term. But a misunderstanding arose as to the exact day on which the judge would take the cause, and although Sir T. Wilde, and other counsel, were brought down on purpose for the trial, it is again postponed. This matter has now become even of more serious importance than it previously was, because old witnesses die off, as many are said to have done, and in addition to this, where a pathway is in question, and a view is had, of course every few months will tend to diminish the traces of its existence, and in this case the defendant has inclosed the whole of the ground, so that no one can use the path, and the public are entirely excluded. Another remarkable circumstance is, that the prosecutors commenced their case; they must, therefore, have all their witnesses in attendance at first, whereas the defendant need not, in so long a case, bring them to Exeter for some days. It seems doubtful whether the case will ever be tried. Either the judges will not have time to take it, or there will not be a sufficient number of special jurors in attendance, because the juror would rather give 10*l.* than sit in a jury-box for a week, to say nothing of the amount of his tavern bill. In the meantime the path is closed, and the public have lost the use of it for four years, as these cliffs are to Lyme what the parks are to London.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—(Liverpool)—The trial of Mary Hunter, on a charge of murdering John Hunter, her husband, at Manchester, which commenced on Thursday morning, concluded on Friday, and ended in the prisoner's acquittal by the direction of the learned Judge, on the evidence of the medical witnesses, several of whom were examined; and which, coupled with the fact that no poison was detected in the stomach of the deceased, in his Lordship's opinion, left it too doubtful a matter to convict the prisoner. An acquittal was accordingly taken.

Wilmot Buckley was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Elizabeth Buckley, at St. Helen's, on the 27th November last. The particulars of this case were fully given in this Paper at the time. The facts were fully proved, and the Counsel for the prisoner contended that he committed the deed under heated and excited feelings; that in proportion as the deceased was fond of her husband, in the same proportion would be her feelings of jealousy, for which, as the evidence demonstrated, she had too much reason. The learned Counsel proceeded to show that the field had a thoroughfare where the body was found, and was of all other places the most unlikely one which a deliberate murderer would select for the commission of the deed. The blow, too, was a left-handed one—another reason why it was not deliberate, but the result of instantaneous passion. The rag which was found in the neck was a proof that the moment he had com-

mitted the act he rushed to her assistance to stop the blood—to heal the wound. Mr. Baron Parke proceeded to sum up, stating his own belief that nothing had occurred to take the offence out of the category of murder. He proceeded, at great length, to read the evidence, which he commented on as he proceeded. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy on the ground of his own statement. His Lordship, in passing sentence, stated that he would forward the Jury's recommendation to the Secretary of State, but he could hold out no hope of life. He advised the prisoner to prepare for that end which in a few days he would have to meet. The prisoner, on the sentence being passed, appeared not the least affected by his situation, and walked away with the greatest composure.

SPORTING.

EPSOM SPRING RACES.—The races on Friday commenced with 50*l.* given by Sir G. Heathcote, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; 3 yrs old 7 st, and 4 yrs old 9 st. One mile. 13 subs. Won by Mr. Gardnor's Captain Flathooker (late St. Lawrence), 4 yrs, (Mann); beating Mr. Goodman's Maccabeus, 3 yrs. The following also started, but were not placed: Lord G. Bentinck's St. Jean d'Acre, 4 yrs; Mr. Greville's ch f by Ishmael out of Morella, 3 yrs; Mr. Braithwaite's Courage, 3 yrs; Mr. Monk's Crocus, 3 yrs; Mr. Raworth's Conquest, 3 yrs (fell); Mr. Gray's Gander, 3 yrs; Mr. Werninck's Patchwork, 4 yrs; Gen. Wyndham's c by Velocipede out of Guerdon, 3 yrs; Sir G. Heathcote's Sirikol, 3 yrs; Mr. Smith's ch f Spiteful, 3 yrs (fell); and Mr. Balchin's Epaulette, 4 yrs (fell).

25*l.* given by the Town and Neighbourhood, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; 3 yrs, 6 st; 4 yrs, 8 st 4 lb; 5 yrs, 8 st 13 lb; 6 yrs and aged, 9 st 5 lb. Winner to be sold for 250*l.* Heats, 1 mile. 9 subs. Won by Sir G. Heathcote's Hydaspes, 4 yrs (A. Perren); beating Mr. Balchin's Dromedary, 6 yrs; Mr. Wreford's f by Camel out of Wadasthra, 3 yrs; Mr. Thompson's Tom Slape, 3 yrs; Capt. Willan's The Duke, 6 yrs; Lord G. Bentinck's Mustapha, 5 yrs; and Mr. S. Scott's gr c Grey Hercules, 3 yrs. Hydaspes cut out the work in every heat, losing the first by a head, and winning the others easily.

Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. each, with a purse added; 3 yrs, 6 st 10 lb; 4 yrs, 8 st 12 lb; 5 yrs, 9 st 6 lb; six yrs and aged, 9 st 10 lb; winners extra, &c. Won by Mr. Goodman's Chummy, 4 yrs (Evans); beating Mr. J. Dockeray's Monarch (late Rough Robin), 6 yrs; Lord G. Bentinck's Mustapha, 5 yrs; and Mr. May's Little Fairy, aged. Chummy made all the running, and won in a canter by at least 40 yards.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY. — 6 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken, and afterwards offered); 20 to 1 agst Mr. T. Taylor's Gamecock (taken); 20 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Aristides (taken); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone (taken, and afterwards offered); 25 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Parthian (taken); 26 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour (taken); 26 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Amarino; 30 to 1 agst Duke of Richmond's Cornopean (taken); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Maccabeus (taken); 35 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper (taken); 35 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt (taken); 35 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Newcourt (taken); 40 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat (taken, and afterwards offered); 45 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Progress colt; 50 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (taken); 50 to 1 agst Lord Orford's Mercy colt (taken); 50 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Cataract; 1000 to 10 agst Mr. R. Wood's Ely (taken); 100 to 1 agst Lord Bruce's Rosalie colt (taken); 400 to 100 agst Scott's lot (taken); 1000 to 60 agst Sir G. Heathcote's lot (taken); 2500 to 100 agst Colonel Peel's lot (taken).——OAKS.—7 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day; 16 to 1 agst Lord Waterford's The Fairy.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, APRIL 10.—For this day's Market we had an increased supply of English Wheat from Essex, and the condition was improved; from Suffolk and Kent the quantity was moderate only; the Millers being bare of Stock were free buyers at an advance of 1*s.* to 2*s.* from this day se'nnight.—We cannot report any improvement in the value of Foreign. Fine dry Malting Barley was in demand at last week's prices, but in grinding there is no alteration. Peas of all sorts are 1*s.* lower, and old Beans partake of a similar decline, whilst new sell on the same terms. Oats are a heavy sale at the currency of last Monday.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.* *s.*		*s.* *s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	40 to 50	Red	40 to 46
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	40 to 46	White	— to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 30	Grind.	19 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	18 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye	— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 20 to 25	Tick	22 to 26	Harrow 23 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 27 to 31	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White . . . . . 26 to 30	Maple	25 to 27	Grey 23 to 25

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Feb. 24	48 6	27 2	17 1	28 4	26 11	30 1
Mar. 3	49 3	27 4	17 3	29 0	26 7	28 6
— 10	48 1	27 7	17 2	28 4	26 6	29 4
— 17	47 6	27 11	17 4	28 10	26 8	28 6
— 24	47 2	28 4	17 7	29 3	26 3	28 11
— 31	46 2	28 6	17 4	29 4	26 0	28 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	47 7	27 10	17 3	28 6	26 6	29 0
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 0

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 4166 Sks. — Brls.		3584	2264	4487	2564	320	1173	77
Irish . . — " — "		—	863	—	21152	—	—	—
Foreign . — " — "		—	—	—	—	—	2600	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	1930	2750	2180	2910
Irish . . .	—	—	10690	—
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Mott, Regent-street, laceman—J. Bowie, Shoe-lane, London, grocer—F. Roberts, New Bond-street, coal-merchant—J. Cumming, Tottenham-court-road, furrier—J. Hawkings, Lisson-grove, upholsterer—J. Ivory, Meppershall, Bedfordshire, farmer—M. R. Jenkins, Greenwich, Kent, tavern-keeper—F. Jenkyns and J. H. Hardyman, Love-lane, Eastcheap, merchants—W. Bates, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, auctioneer—H. Bentlif, Maidstone, Kent, linen-draper—J. Stretch and R. Wharton, Nottingham, engineers—J. Herrington and W. Pattinson, Woodbank, St. Cuthbert, Cumberland, calico-printers—B. Sayle and T. Booth, Sheffield, iron-masters—J. Wilson, Lindfield, Sussex, cowkeeper—J. Whitfield, Tooley-street, Southwark, grocer—W. Hitch, Kingsland, Middlesex, grocer—T. Pottinger, H. Howell, and A. Oswald, Austin Friars, merchants—E. White and E. Leith, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, machine-makers—E. Smith, Sheffield, innkeeper—G. Ratcliffe, Sheffield, fender-manufacturer—W. G. Pitt, Cheltenham, banker—R. Biggs, Bath, chemist—C. J. and J. Gaussen, Liverpool, corn-factors—J. E. Robinson, Liverpool, wine-merchant—A. Merga, Nantwich, Cheshire, watchmaker—W. Jones, Wolverhampton, draper—J. Johnstone, Manchester, banker—K. M'Leod and J. B. Wood, Liverpool, ship-chandlers—H. Savage, Coaley, Gloucestershire, spade-manufacturer—C. J. Morley, Liverpool, flour-dealer—I. Green, Oldbury, Shropshire, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Eddie, Airdrie, ironmonger—R. Ayoun, Edinburgh, writer to the signet—Smith & Co., Dundee, china merchants—J. Moubray, Tullibody, Clackmannan, distillers—W. Finlay, Drumsleed, Kincardineshire, farmer.

BIRTHS.—On the 13th inst., at 24, Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, of a daughter—On the 9th inst., at Brighton, the Lady Augusta Seymour, of a son—At Berry Hill, Taplow, on the 5th inst., the Lady Mabella Knox, of a daughter—On the 6th inst., at Escot, Devonshire, the lady of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 10th inst., at St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, W. P. Andrew, Esq., M.D., to Anne, eldest daughter of H. Raeburn, Esq., of St. Bernards'—On the 8th inst., at South Weald, Essex, Charles Stannard, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Eustace, to Laura, youngest daughter of C. T. Tower, Esq., of Weald-hall.

DIED.—On the 12th inst., at his house, Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square, W. Montague, Esq., City Surveyor, in his 70th year—On the 13th inst., at his house, in Park-street, the Rev. G. Beckett, brother of Sir J. Beckett, Bart., rector of Epworth and vicar of Gainsborough—On the 6th inst., at Lenox Lodge, Hayling Island, Sir Francis Sykes, Bart., in the 43d year of his age—On the 7th inst., in Great Portland-street, Mrs. Burkinshaw, aged 85.

WILLIAM MAY begs to announce that he can now supply the following new and showy plants, for the first time offered to the Public.

	s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*
Bomaria (Alstrœmeria) pubescens (Peru) .	5 0	Buenos Ayres, bloom four inches long, very splendid . . .	21 0
,, ,, subrubra (Peru) . .	5 0	Passiflora, new Mignonette-scented, not yet named, very sweet (from Peru) . . .	10 6
Fuchsia Ballooni (May's)	10 6		
Tweedia rosea (per doz., 18*s.*) . . .	2 6		
Gesneria alba (of Tweedie)			

W. M. can also supply the following well-known favourite Plants, viz.:—

	s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*
Pentlandia miniata . .	5 0	Verbenas, Knight's new varieties, viz., Fanny Elssler, Westongii, Ovid, conspicua, Prince of Wales, Brownleana, majestica, Bride, Leonora, formosissima, and Davisoni—the set for .	20 0
Cypripedium insigne (per doz. 18*s.*) . . .	2 6		
Calceolaria, Lady Constable	10 6		
Ismene peduncularis (per doz. 12*s.*) . . .	1 6		
Fuchsias, 20 fine distinct hybrid varieties, for .	20 0		

One Hundred sorts of showy Hardy Herbaceous Plants, named, of W. M.'s selecting, for 42*s.*

Hollyhocks, all warranted saved from double flowers, seeds in packets of 200 for 2*s.* 6*d.*, 500 for 5*s.*

Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, April 5.

NEW SEED ESTABLISHMENT, 6, LEADENHALL-STREET. HURST & M'MULLEN—"*The Hands*" for many years in the house of Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill—beg to return their grateful acknowledgments for the kind patronage they have already received from numerous Friends, and respectfully to inform them they can supply every variety of KITCHEN-GARDEN, AGRICULTURAL, and FLOWER SEEDS, of the very finest quality. All orders they may be favoured with will be carefully and promptly attended to.

General Catalogues of Seeds, Greenhouse Plants, Dahlias, and Pansies, may be had on application. Their List of new and choice Flower Seeds, &c., in *Harrison's Floricultural Cabinet* for April, will be found worthy of notice. Among them are the following:—

	per packet.—*s.* *d.*		per packet.—*s.* *d.*
Alonsoa grandiflora .	1 0	Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1 0
Alstrœmerias, choice var.	1 0	Mimulus, from fine vars.	0 6
Anagallis Phillipsii . .	1 0	Nemophila cramboides .	0 6
,, monelli major .	1 0	Œnothera macrocarpa .	0 6
Anemone, New Hybrid Russian . . .	1 0	Pelargonium, from best sorts	1 0
Argemone grandiflora .	0 6	Pentstemon, from choice varieties . . .	0 6
Aster, fine imported, mixed	0 6	Petunia, from impregnated seed . . .	1 0
Auricula, — from stage-flowers	1 0	Phlox Drummondii, new	0 6
Balsam, Camellia-flowered	0 6	,, ,, Wood's new scarlet . . .	2 6
,, 12 vars., mixed	0 6	Picotee, finest imported, yellow	2 6
Brachycome iberidifolia .	1 0	Polyanthus, (Sheppard's), fine	1 0
Calceolaria, fine vars. .	1 0	Primula sinensis rosea .	0 6
Campanula trachelioides.	0 6	,, ,, alba .	1 0
Carnation, — from stage-flowers	1 6	Portulaca Thellusoni .	1 0
Cineraria, fine new var. .	1 0	,, splendens .	1 0
Clintonia pulchella . .	0 6	— ,, Gilesii . .	1 0
Dahlia (Widnall's), fine .	1 0	Rhodanthe Manglesii .	0 6
Delphinium vestitum (new)	1 0	Salpiglossis, fine, mixed .	0 6
Didiscus cæruleus . .	1 0	Salvia patens . . .	1 0
Digitalis, new spotted .	1 0	Schizopetalon Walkerii .	1 0
Fuchsia, from choice var.	1 0	Schizanthus Hookerii .	1 0
Gaillardia, in var. . .	0 6	,, Grahami .	0 6
Gloxinia, from best sorts	1 0	Stock, imported German, 24 vars. mixed . .	1 0
Heartsease, from named flowers, selected , .	1 0	,, New intermediate	0 6
Hollyhock, fine German, 24 vars., mixed . .	0 6	,, Prince of Wales .	1 0
Ipomœa rubro-cærulea .	1 0	Thunbergia alata alba .	1 0
,, new yellow .	0 6	,, aurantiaca .	1 0
Larkspur, imported German, mixed . . .	0 6	Tropæolum, in var. .	1 0
Lisianthus Russellianus .	1 0	Verbena, fine, mixed .	1 0
Lobelia ramosa, or heterophylla, — new and splendid . . .	1 0	Violet, Russian . .	0 6
Malva maritima, new .	0 6	Wallflower, New Blue .	0 6
Marygold, new superb French	0 6	Xeranthemum robustum, white and yellow .	0 6
,, African, extra fine	0 6	Zinnia elegans, fine var, mixed	1 0
Marianthus cæruleus .	1 0	Collection of Imported German Asters, 24 varieties .	5 0
Collection of Imported German Stocks . . .	6 0	,, ,, (Zinnias) 8 varieties	3 0
,, ,, Balsams, 6 ,,	3 0	,, ,, Hollyhocks, 24 ,,	5 0
,, ,, Larkspurs, 12 ,,	3 0		

[The above are from the first German growers known.]

Berberis aquifolium		2 6
True Cabul Lucerne	4*d.* to	1 0
Broccoli.—Walcheren (true.) [This fine variety, if sown in April, June, and August, will produce a succession for the table throughout the year]		2 6
,, do. (small packets) . . .		1 0
,, Chappell's Cream and Early White . . .		1 0
,, New Late Hardy Pink Cape (fine) . . .		1 0
Beet.—Blood-red, improved variety		0 6
Brussels Sprouts.—Fine imported		1 0
,, ,, Couve Tronchuda (delicious winter vegetable)		0 6
Cauliflower.—Large Asiatic		1 0
Cabbage.—New Victoria (early)		0 6
,, Lee's Nonsuch		1 0
Carrot.—Superb Scarlet Studley		0 6
Celery.—Seymour's Superb White		1 0
,, Law's Giant White		0 6
,, Perkin's Giant Red		0 6
Cucumber.—Wood's fine Ridge		0 6
Lettuce.—Fine Imported Paris Green Cos		1 0
,, New Hardy Bath Cos (*requires no tying*) .		1 0
,, Victoria Cabbage		1 0
Onion.—New White Globe		0 6
Turnip.—Howard's Nonsuch		0 6

H. & M'M. beg at the present season to invite the attention of the Public to their very extensive assortment of Hardy Perennial Plants (of which they are in daily receipt of fresh supplies of all the best varieties), as well as choice Carnations and Picotees (named sorts), 1*s.* 6*d.* per pair. Pinks, 8*d.* per pair. Dahlias, Pansies, Chrysanthemums, Fuchsias. Roses (in pots), Cinerarias, Camellias, Pelargoniums, &c. &c.

To the lovers of that delicious fruit, the Strawberry, they beg to offer MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN (true), at 10*s* 6*d.* per 100. This kind by far surpasses any other for flavour, and is one of the most abundant bearers known.

Seeds and Plants carefully selected and packed for all climates.—Fine mixed Grasses for lawns and permanent pasture.—Russia Mats, Knives, &c. &c.—Experienced Gardeners recommended.

SGIRLING'S Catalogues of ENGLISH and FOREIGN DAHLIAS, PELARGONIUMS, PANSIES, VERBENAS, & FUCHSIAS, are ready, and can be had on prepaid application. The plants are healthy and strong; and the earliest orders will receive the first attention. Plants of most of the varieties can be had after the 20th of April; those cultivated by other growers procured, and forwarded the first week in May. Dane-Croft Nursery, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

SPLENDID NEW CACTUS "CONWAY'S GIANT."

P. CONWAY begs to inform those Friends who have favoured him with orders for the above that their Plants will be ready on the 10th of April. A few good Plants still to be disposed of, 2 guineas each.

CONWAY'S New Pelargonium "LANEI," decidedly the best yet raised for early forcing, which is fully admitted by the principal London Florists who have seen it in bloom—7*s.* 6*d.* each. An allowance to the Trade where two plants are taken.

For description of these two new productions see advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of March 11.

SCARLET PELARGONIUMS. The best varieties for potting and bedding out.—Old Brompton, March 29, 1843.

MARNOCK & MANLEY beg to announce that their CATALOGUE of NEW FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, DAHLIAS, &c., is now ready, and may be had on application. They have on hand a few original packets, as imported, of GERMAN ASTER, STOCK, BALSAM, and other Choice Flower-seeds, at the lowest advertised prices.—Nursery, Hackney, April 13, 1843.

HENRY HAMMOND, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, Mundford, near Brandon, Suffolk, respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that the late fine season for preserving his admired WHITE CAPE BROCCOLI enables him to offer it at 3*s.* 6*d.* a packet, which will contain half an ounce. The many orders already received from those who were purchasers last year justify H. H. in again offering it to the public. The flavour is not only equal to any Cauliflower, but it is as hardy as any of the Cabbage tribe. By sowing in March, the end of May, and August, a supply may be had nearly all the year. If any gentleman wishes for information respecting its quality, a reference to the undermentioned Gardeners will meet with an immediate reply:—Mr. Wylie, His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Euston Hall; Mr. Piper, Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, Merton Hall; Mr. Hammond, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., Lynford Hall; Mr. Brownly, John Angerstein's, Esq., Weeting Hall. Messrs. Flanagan, Seedsmen, Mansion-house-street, London, who can warrant the stock, and will carefully execute any orders entrusted to them.—Mundford, April 5, 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on THURSDAY, April 20th, and following day, at 12 o'clock, a first-rate collection of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES, Choice DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, PELARGONIUMS, PINKS, and a variety of Plants in bloom. May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT, and LOAN ASSOCIATION, 112, Cheapside, London.

Every description of Life Assurance entertained, premiums payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly; loans advanced from 25*l.* to 500*l.*, for three or more years, on approved personal or other security, on the borrower assuring his or her life for a moderate amount.

Endowments for children to receive a stated sum of money on arriving at 14 or 21; in case of death the whole of the money returned to the parents. Annuities immediate or deferred. Prospectuses and every information to be had of FREDERICK LAWRANCE, Resident Secretary, 112, Cheapside.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., 61, Grace-church-street, Inventors of the improved Conical and Double Cylindrical Boilers, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, that they constantly keep in Stock a variety of sizes of these much-approved Boilers, suitable for Houses or Pits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Lindley to the merits of these Boilers (see *Chronicle*, March, 1842, page 175, and February, 1843, page 87), renders it unnecessary to offer any remarks upon them beyond the following brief description:—They are complete without furnace or brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 4*l.* 4*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with estimates for heating any description of building, will be forwarded upon application. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c.

N.B.—The Trade supplied with Hot-water Pipes and fittings of every description.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF HEATING GREENHOUSES, MELON, PINE, AND CUCUMBER-BEDS, &c.

CALDWELL, PARKER, & Co., Iron-Founders, Scotland-Road, Warrington, Lancashire, most respectfully solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Seedsmen, Gardeners, &c. to the improvement which they have made in the system of HEATING HOTHOUSES by Water—a system which supersedes all others in producing the most healthy Plants in the shortest time, for which they can produce the most undeniable reference.

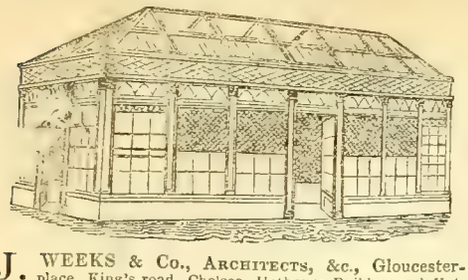
The improved system prevents the scorching of plants, so common to flues, and keeps the house in one regular temperature, with a saving of fuel and labour; and the Improvers warrant their system to be superior to any other, and ultimately, far less expensive.

REFERENCES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, *Knowsley*
The Right Hon. the Earl of Sefton, *Croxteth*
The Right Hon. Lord F. Egerton, *Worsley*
Hon. Lord Vernon, *Sudbury*
Sir Philip Egerton, Bart., *Oulton*
Sir Edw. Cust, Bart., *Leasowe*
Sir E. Mostyn, Bart., *Talacre*
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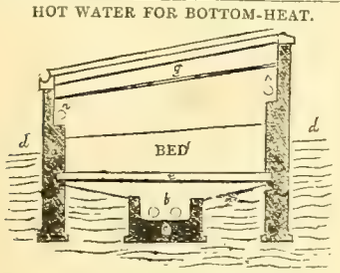
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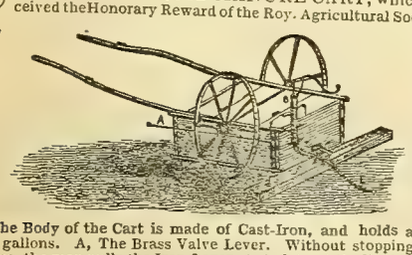
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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 16—1843. SATURDAY, APRIL 22. PRICE 6d.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, April 18.—The Anniversary Meeting for the election of President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing, and for receiving the Annual Report of the Auditors, will take place at the House of the Society, No. 21, Regent-street, on MONDAY the 1st May next.—The chair will be taken precisely at one o'clock.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The Society's Show of Cattle, Implements, &c., will take place at Derby, on Thursday, the 13th of July next; and all persons intending to exhibit Stock, Implements, or other articles, are requested to observe, that all CERTIFICATES, or Entries, must be sent to or lodged with the Secretary, at the Society's House, No. 12, Hanover-square, London, on or before Thursday, the 1st of June, the Council having decided, that in no case whatever shall any certificate be received after that date. A List of the Prizes offered, and printed copies of the Forms of Certificate required, are to be obtained by applying to the Secretary at the above address, the parties specifying on their application the kind of Stock, &c., which they intend to exhibit, in order that the proper Certificate Forms for entry may be sent to them accordingly. By order of the Council, JAMES HUDSON, Secretary. London, April, 1843.

WILLIAM WOOD AND SON have the pleasure to inform their friends that May is considered the best month for bedding out China, Bourbon, and other ROSES from pots, and of which they have a large stock of fine Plants offered at the undernamed reasonable prices, where the selection is left entirely to W. W. and SON.

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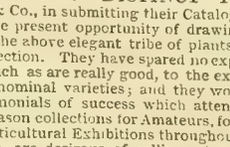
	per doz.—s.		s.
Isle de Bourbon	12	to	18
China or Bengal	9	,,	12
Tea-scented	12	,,	18
Noisette and Climbing, strong	9	,,	12
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Fuchsia belladitoliata . . . ,,	2	0
,, conspicua arborea . . . ,,	1	6
,, Enchantress . . . ,,	10	6
,, Eppsii . . . ,,	10	6
,, St. Clare (Youell's) . . . ,,	10	6
,, Venus victrix . . . ,,	1	6
Kennedya Marryattæ . . . ,,	1	6
Passiflora fragrans . . . ,,	5	0
Phlox Drummondii . . . per doz.	3	0
,, ,, formosa, fine scarlet . ,,	9	0
Zichya villosa . . . each	3	6
Cinerarias, eight superb varieties for . . .	4	0
Pelargonium, Lady Webster (Denyer's), the most superb, deep rose, with a pure white centre, rich deep spot on upper Petals, flower exceedingly large and well-formed, habit first-rate, each	21	0

Woodland's Nursery, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.—YOUELL & Co., in submitting their Catalogue of Fuchsias for 1843, take the present opportunity of drawing the attention of admirers of the above elegant tribe of plants to their select and superb Collection. They have spared no expense in forming a selection of such as are really good, to the exclusion of many that are mere nominal varieties; and they would refer to the numerous testimonials of success which attend their mode of selecting last season collections for Amateurs, for competition at the various Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the kingdom.

YOUELL & Co. are desirous of calling attention to their peculiar method of executing orders for this tribe of plants; namely, that they will deliver them free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, in collections, upon the following terms:—

Twelve fine Show Varieties, 12s.	Twelve extra fine and very superior . . . . 21s.
Twelve extra fine ditto . 16s.	

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

DESCRIPTION OF FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

This magnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom MESSRS. YOUELL obtained the entire stock. In May last it was submitted to Dr. Lindley, for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month, as follows:—"Your seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

As a proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, Y. & Co. had a plant in flower Sept. 15, 1842, on one branch of which were upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower-garden. Price 10s. 6d. per plant; sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

	s.	d.
Fuchsia transparens; outer corolla a delicate transparent pink, boldly tipped with bright green, and inner corolla a fine rosy carmine; habit of the plant erect, and a profuse bloomer . .	5	0
Affinis, or radicans . .	1	0
Arborea	1	0
Arborea grandiflora . .	2	0
Aurantia	2	0
Belladifoliata, or Belliana, or roseo alba (pure white, beautifully tipped with rose) . . .	2	0
Balloonii	7	6
Bicolor	1	6
Bruceana	1	6
Blanda	2	6
Brockmanii . . .	7	6
Curtisii	1	6
Compactu	2	0
Cooperii	1	6
Carnea	1	6
Chandlerii . . .	1	0
Conspicua . . .	1	0
,, arborea . .	1	6
Cordata superba . .	1	0
Corymbiflora . . .	1	0
Craigiana	2	0
Dalstonii	1	0
Dicksonii	2	6
Delicata	2	0
Devonia	1	6
Elegans superba . .	1	6
Erecta tricolor . .	1	0
Excelsa	2	0
Eximia	1	0
Eppsii	10	6
Floribunda, Dickson's .	2	6
Formosa elegans . .	1	0
Fulgens multiflora . .	1	0
Floribunda magna . .	1	6
Glabra multiflora . .	2	0
Globosa variegata . .	2	0
Grandiflora maxima .	1	0
Granois	1	0
Hopverii	2	0
Hybrida coccinea . .	1	6
Illicifolia	1	6
Incomparabilis . .	2	0
Infiata fulgida . .	1	0
Insignis	1	6
Invincible	1	0
Jayii	1	6
King, extra fine and very large (new) . . .	7	6
Lanei	7	6
Loudonii	2	6
Macnabiana . . .	2	6
Magnifica	1	6
Magnifica (May's) . .	1	0
Mirabilis	1	0
Moneypennii . . .	1	6
Multiflora erecta . .	1	0
Magnificent . . .	2	0
Pendula, Young's . .	2	0
Pulcherrima . . .	2	0
Pistulum album . .	2	6
Pendula terminalis . .	1	0
Princeps	2	0
Racemiflora . . .	1	0
Racemosa	2	0
Racemiflora elegans .	3	6
Rogersiana . . .	7	6
Roseo elegans . . .	1	0
Ricartonii	1	0
Smithii	1	0
Splendida	1	0
Standishii . . .	1	0
Splendens, Humboldt's .	2	0
,, Kyle's .	2	6
Salmonia	2	6
Stewartia	1	0
Sanguinea . . .	2	6
Stylosa conspicua . .	1	0
,, elegans . .	2	0
,, maxima . .	2	6
,, pulchella . .	2	0
Thompsonia superba .	2	6
Towardii	2	0
,, triumphans . .	2	0
Toulziana	10	6
Tricolor	2	0
Usherii	1	0
Venus victrix . . .	2	6
Vernalis	2	0
Victoria	2	0
Youelli	1	0
Woodsii	1	6

VERBENAS.

	s.	d.
"Laconii," a fine blue, delightfully fragrant, of vigorous but compact habit, and the heads of flowers measuring upwards of three and a half inches in diameter	5	6
"Princess Royal," of the purest snowy white, the flowers remarkably large, and extremely fragrant; nothing can exceed the purity of the white in this beautiful variety, and it possesses that acquisition not to be found in any of its class—of retaining its clear white during fading . . .	5	6
[It would be as well to remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closely as to form a perfect ball. They are now ready for sending out by post, free, to any part of the United Kingdom.]		
Arrama superba . .	1	0
,, grandiflora .	0	6
Barkerii, extra fine .	2	6
Barnesii . . .	1	0
Delicata, fine . .	2	0
Edmondii . . .	1	0
Emperor . . .	1	0
Favourite . . .	2	0
Formosa, beautiful pink, with white eye .	2	6
Grandis	1	6
Groomiana . . .	1	6
Hendersonii . . .	1	0
Hisl piana . . .	1	0
Hylandsii . . .	1	0
Incisa	0	6
,, major . .	1	0
Melindris major . .	0	6
Nivenii	0	6
Picta	0	6
Sanguinea . . .	1	0
Splendens . . .	0	6
Striata coccinea, extra fine	2	0
Teucroidens rosea, do. .	2	6
Tweediana . . .	0	6
Victory	1	0
Vivid	1	0
[The above will also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.]		

PETUNIAS.

	s.	d.
Magna rosea . . .	2	0
Magniflora . . .	2	6
Bicolor	2	6
Lady Peel . . .	1	6
Medora	1	6
Gem	2	0
Rook's Nest . . .	2	0
Roseo alba . . .	2	0
Beauty	2	6
Grandis	2	0
[The above can also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.]		

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

The following are the prices from YOUELL & Co.'s extensive Collection, consisting of upwards of 800 varieties, of the most select sorts:—

			£	s.	d.
25 Pairs of extra-fine and first-rate show-flowers			5	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	2	10	0
25	Do., very fine	Do.	3	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	1	10	0
12	Do., extra fine, and show Pinks		0	12	0

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Fine strong Plants, 8 inches high, 60s. per dozen; 10 inches, 84s.; 1 foot, extra fine, 21s. per plant. 30 packets of select Flower Seeds, 8s., sent free of postage. Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk.

THE BEST TWENTY-FOUR!

THE Twenty-four Sorts of DAHLIAS which gained the FIRST PRIZE at the London Floricultural Society's Show on the 6th of Sept. last may be had of MESSRS. SUTTON and SONS for the small sum of Thirty-five Shillings, including Package and Delivery to the Railway Stations, or any other part of London; or a pair of each for 3l. The names of the Dahlias which (exhibited against so many Stands) gained the distinguished Prize, may be seen by referring to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of that date; and any twelve may be selected from them for the sum of 21s., Package, &c., included. *Plants now ready for delivery.*

MESSRS. SUTTON'S Catalogue of Dahlias, Fuchsias, &c., (which may be had gratis) will be found useful to amateurs, as containing the most certain Show Flowers, *and none others.*

Reading Nursery, Reading, Berks, April 22.

THOMAS BROWN, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, and FLORIST, Slough, near Windsor, in submitting the following few select sorts of Dahlias, begs to direct attention to the ESSEX TRIUMPH, which is justly pronounced the most extraordinary flower ever produced, being a colour yet unseen in this beautiful and showy tribe of plants, and without which no stand hereafter can be considered complete. The Award of Prizes and Notices in the various Floricultural Publications given below will be the best proof of this unrivalled Dahlia's constancy and perfection.

1841. Chelmsford . .	Sept. 12—1	Bloom	. .	1st Prize.
" Halstead . . .	" 17—1	"	. .	1st Prize.
" Salt Hill . . .	" 28—1	"	(5l. Cup)	1st Prize.
1842. Floricultural Society .	" 6—9	"	. .	1st Class.
" South London . .	" 13—4	"	. .	1st Prize.
" Salt Hill . . .	" 16—4	"	. .	2d Prize.
" Floricultural Society .	" 20—6	"	. .	1st Prize.
" Do. (best Dark Dahlia) .	" "—1	"	. .	1st Prize.
" Sunbury . . .	" 22—3	"	. .	1st Prize.
" Halstead . . .	" "—1	"	. .	1st Prize.
" Floricultural Society .	" 27-12	"	. .	1st Class.
" Ditto . . .	" 4—6	"	. .	1st Class.

The Floricultural Society of London described it as follows:—ESSEX TRIUMPH.—*Form*, good. *Substance*, good. *Arrangement*, good. *Colour*, dark maroon, good. *Eyes*, complete and good in every specimen. *Depth*, great and globu ar. *Size*, full. *General Form*, excellent. *Class of Quality*, FIRST RATE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

Report of Seedlings shown at the South London Floricultural Exhibition, on the 13th September.

"The first prize was awarded to "ESSEX TRIUMPH," a fine and very deep maroon-coloured flower of first-rate properties, with petals of good form and substance, centre finely elevated, and general form perfect."

Salt Hill Show, on the 16th September.

"ESSEX TRIUMPH.—This noble flower is quite a model of perfection, fine in form, and deep in petals, with a centre high and finely developed. The colour is a very deep rich maroon, the petals are finely cupped, of good substance, and well arranged." *The Floricultural Society of London's Exhibition on the 22d Sept.*

"ESSEX TRIUMPH.—This fine flower was noticed last week in our report of the Salt Hill Show; it now occupies the post of honour, a situation it worthily filled, in addition to which it was placed first in class-showing, as the best dark flower. As a test of its constancy thirty-six blooms were exhibited in the room uniformly good. The general form of the flower is excellent, its size medium, with great depth of petals, the eye being perfect in all the specimens. To these fine properties we may add, that the petals are finely formed, of good substance, and well arranged; the colour is of the deepest rich maroon, and being very uniform throughout, gives great grandeur to the appearance of the flower."

From the GARDENERS' GAZETTE.

September 17.—"ESSEX TRIUMPH, the dark flower shown last week at the meeting of the Floricultural Society, is decidedly the best of the season, and obtained the first prize."

September 24.—"ESSEX TRIUMPH, a highly symmetrical dark variety, already successfully exhibited before this Society, as well as at Salt Hill, the South London Show, and elsewhere. Besides the stand for competition a large tray of blooms was sent by Mr. Thomas Brown, of Slough, who has purchased the stock, and they exhibited a remarkable constancy, every one of them keeping up their character."

October 1.—"ESSEX TRIUMPH.—This flower, which has perhaps the finest formed petals of any yet seen, fully kept up its former character."

From the London Daily Papers.

"The most extraordinary novelty at this exhibition (the Surrey Zoological Gardens) was a Black Dahlia, called 'ESSEX TRIUMPH,' said to have been purchased by Mr. Brown, of Slough, near Windsor, at the large sum of 100 guineas: it was the admiration of crowds, which during the day thronged round the blooms, and made it most difficult to approach the tables near enough to get a sight of it. The Scientific and the Amateur appeared delighted with the boon that another season their gardens would be possessed of."

DAHLIAS.

	s.	d.
Admiral Stopford (Trenfield) fine dark .	4 feet	3 6
Antagonist (Bragg), the finest white, very constant . .	4 to 5	—10 6
'Asmodeus (Davis), dark crimson, with a fine velvet petal, was classed by the Floricultural Society . .	5 to 6	—10 6
Brown's Blue Bonnet, light violet purple, full and constant showflower . .	5	— 7 6
Brown's Miranda, blush white, tipped with rose; gained 1st prize at York, August 4th; classed second at the Floricultural Society, and a prize at the Salt Hill Grand open Show, September 16 . .	3	— 7 6
Brown's Marquess of Lansdowne, shaded salmon . .	5 to 6	— 2 6
Brown's Perpetual Grand, bright crimson, fine broad cupped petals, well arranged, full and constant, was classed first at the Floricultural Society, and awarded five prizes at the principal open Shows . .	5	—10 6
Brown's Queen of Trumps, white, tipped with purple, petals of good substance and of great depth, classed second, on two occasions, by the Floricultural Society; also obtained four other prizes at the principal open Shows . .	3 to 4 feet	10 6
Bedford Surprise (Sheppard), carmine purple, very fine and constant	5	— 3 6
Confidence (Cook), orange buff, fine petal, and novel Show-flower	4 to 5	— 7 6
Competitor (Hodges), rose, fine . .	3 to 4	— 5 0
Essex Triumph (Turville), the nearest possible approach to black, with a beautiful velvetty gloss on the petal, form unrivalled, and is unquestionably the most novel and best Dahlia offered to the public . . .	4	—10 6
[*The usual allowance to the Trade on this Flower, where a dozen are taken.*]		
Mrs. Shelly (Mitchell), rose . .	4 to 5	— 3 6
Phœnix (Headly), best scarlet . . .	3	— 2 6
Princess Royal (Hudson), creamy buff, tipped with rose . . .	4	— 2 6
Prince of Wales (Dodd), yellow . .	2 to 3	—2 6
Surprise (Oakley), purple, singularly tipped with white, constant, and very showy .	4 to 5	—10 6
Virgil (Mountjoy), dark crimson, fine Showflower, and pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London .	4	—10 6

Strong and healthy plants will be ready early in May. A general list may be had on application.

DAHLIAS, good Sorts, named, at 6s. and 9s. per dozen; Plants of Salvia patens, 9s. per dozen; seeds, 1s. 6d. 24, 1s. Collection of Phlox plants, 9s. per dozen; seeds, 1s. Plants of most of the sorts mentioned at p. 248, and any of the Seeds at p. 200, of last week's *Chronicle* may be had. Apply by letter, for A. B., 52, Great James-street, Lisson-grove, London.

FUCHSIA TODDIANA.

PLANTS of this MAGNIFICENT FUCHSIA, (the Flowers of which, in point of size, rival any other of its kind yet sent out, being nearly four inches in length) will be ready by the end of April, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, with the usual discount where six are taken. For description, see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 11th inst. Agents for London, Mr. CHARLWOOD, Seedsman, Covent Garden; and Messrs. LOWE and Co., Clapton Nursery, at which places also drawings may be seen.—THOMAS CRIPPS, Tunbridge Wells Nursery, March 16, 1843.

N. GAINES, FLORIST, Surrey-Lane, Battersea, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that his STOCK of PELARGONIUMS now ready for sending out are strong healthy plants. The following are a few of his Seedlings, which have been proved, and can be recommended, viz.:—

PELARGONIUMS.

Gaines's Duchess of Sutherland	63*s*	Gaines's Lady Duncannon	42*s*
,, Pride of Surrey	63*s*	,, Royal Adelaide	42*s*
,, Orange Perfection	63*s*	,, Prince of Wales	42*s*
,, Amulet	63*s*	,, Countess Eldon	42*s*
,, Lady Sale	42*s*	,, Princess Royal	42*s*
,, Emperor Superb	42*s*	,, Conspicuum	42*s*

DAHLIAS.

Gaines's Lord Prudhoe—dark crimson	10*s*	6*d*
,, Lady Prudhoe—blush white	7	6
,, Lady Duncannon—blush, shaded with lilac	10	6
,, Lady of the Lake—Peach blossom	10	6
,, Venus—clear white	10	6
,, Surpasse Primrose—fine large primrose	7	6
,, Elegans—rosy purple	10	6
,, Golden Yellow—bright yellow	7	6

Catalogues of Pelargoniums, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c., may be obtained by applying as above. Feb. 2, 1843.

WILLIAM LYNN, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, and FLORIST, late of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, respectfully informs the Gentry and Public in general, that he is now carrying on the above business, and connected therewith a GARDEN TOOL WAREHOUSE, at the premises, No. 10, Church-street, Hackney, opposite Morning-lane. W. L. begs to state that his collection of Culinary, Garden, and Flower Seeds is of the very best quality, and true to kind; likewise his Fruit-Trees, Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Perennial and Bulbous Roots. His Garden Utensils are also of the best description, at prices which, he trusts, with industry, punctuality, and attention, will secure to him general patronage.

W. L. solicits particular attention to his new PEA, LYNN'S DWARF WRINKLED MARROW, 2*s.* 6*d.* per quart, which is superior to the Knight's Marrows, and much more advantageous, especially in small gardens, its height being 3 to 4 feet; it is the most prolific summer and autumn Pea ever introduced—perpetual in its bearing, the pod quite full, and of delicious flavour, even when nearly ripe.—Catalogues of Seeds, Garden Implements, &c., may be had on application, inclosing a postage-stamp.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1843.

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, and TODD'S LADY SALE.

REPORT OF THE LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPT. 20, 1842:—Six Blooms of a Seedling Dahlia of 1841, named "Mrs. James Richardson," were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal South London Floricultural Exhibition last week, and had an extra prize awarded; but on the present occasion was shown in much better character, the blooms being quite up in the centre, and decidedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors: Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good; eye, good; depth, full; size, medium; general form, good; colour, white, occasionally tipped; class of quality, first-rate.—*From the Gardeners' Chronicle and Gazette.*

Also obtained the following prizes:—No. of Blooms Exhibited.

1st prize at Hull, Aug. 30th	12
1st prize at Beverley, Sept. 7th	2
Awarded an extra prize at the Royal South London Floricultural Society, Sept. 13th	4
1st prize at Leeds, Sept. 21st	12
1st prize at Newcastle, Sept. 21st	6
1st prize at Sunderland, as a superior first-class Seedling, Sept. 27th	6
1st prize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 28th	18
1st prize at the York Floricultural Society, Oct. 1st	12
1st prize in its class as the best white or blush, ditto. Height, 4 to 5 ft. Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*	

Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one of the best Six New Dahlias coming out in 1843.

LADY SALE (TODD'S): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine clean-cupped petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre; of considerable depth and good size; very constant, and a decided first-rate show flower. Height, 4 ft.; Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

All orders addressed J. EDWARDS, Layerthorpe, Florist, Nursery and Seedsman, 7, New Bridge-street, York, will be strictly attended to; and the greatest care will be taken in sending out good plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom during the season.—York, Dec., 1842.

CHOICE PANSIES.

J. HENCHMAN begs to inform Growers of the PANSY that he has still on hand a few healthy Plants of his six seedling varieties, at 21*s.* the collection.

J. H. has also a few choice varieties to offer at from 9*s.* to 18*s.* per dozen.

J. H. begs to state that there is, at present, a VACANCY in his Establishment (which comprises a general Nursery Stock) for a respectable Youth as APPRENTICE. A moderate Premium required.—Edmonton, London, April 13, 1843.

MITCHELL'S Unrivalled Variegated DAHLIAS, viz., the BEAUTY of SUSSEX and BLANCHE SHELLEY. JAMES MITCHELL begs to announce his intention of sending out in May the above Seedling Dahlias, which he can recommend with confidence to the most limited grower; they have been justly pronounced both by foreign and English growers to be the most beautiful and the most valuable acquisition ever offered to the public. J. M. will also have fine plants of MRS. SHELLEY, which is first-rate and very scarce. The BEAUTY of SUSSEX, —This Dahlia has been placed before any other two-coloured flower, at all the principal Shows in England, viz.—the Salt Hill, the Floricultural, the South London, Maidstone, and Tonbridge Wells Shows. Colour, delicate pink, strongly edged with Cherry—the petals are cupped, of firm texture, and well arranged, never confused; the general form is excellent, and rising well in the centre; a constant show-flower—4 feet, 10*s.* 6*d.* BLANCHE SHELLEY, white, delicately tipped with purple, beautifully-cupped petals, superior form, and of great depth: a constant show-flower—5 feet, 10*s.* 6*d.* MRS. SHELLEY, delicate rosy pink, cupped petals, a constant show-flower—4 feet, 5*s.* —The usual allowance to the trade, where a dozen plants are ordered.—Piltdown Nursery, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex.

JOHN MILNE, NURSERYMAN, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, has now on Sale a fine Stock of that beautiful Creeper, Scypanthus elegans (Loasa volubilis), which he is enabled to offer at 3*s.* each, or 30*s.* per doz. Plants may also be had of WARNER and WARNER, Seedsmen, 29, Cornhill, opposite the Exchange.—The usual allowance made to the Trade.

JOHN MILNE begs respectfully to offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public the following plants:—

A fine specimen of Araucaria excelsa, in pot, standing 8 ft. high, —probably one of the finest in England, for sale, price 25*l.*

Ditto, 5 ft. high, 10*l.*

Fine specimens of Rhododendron arboreum (true), 8 ft. high, each, 7*l.* 7*s.*

,, ,, album, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* each,

Two very large Bonapartia juncea, 4*l.* 4*s.* each.

Lilium lancifolium album, 5*s.*; Do. do. punctatum, 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

Rosa Devoniensis, 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

A fine collection of Azalea sinensis, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Ericas, Epacrises, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Achimenes, &c. &c. Likewise a general collection of Greenhouse, Herbaceous, and Rock plants, too numerous to insert. J. M. can also spare 100 fine large plants of Andromeda floribunda, 10*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* each. PLANTS FOR BEDDING OUT.

	s.	*d.*
Alstrœmeria, 6 varieties, each	1*s.* to 1	6
Bouvardia triphylla	1	6
Calceolaria, 12 vars., p. doz.	9	0
Campanula grandis, each	1	6
Catananche, 2 vars., each	0	9
Chelone barbata, per doz.	6	0
Fuchsia, 25 varieties of the newest and most approved sorts, large plants, per doz.	12	0
Do. do., smaller, per doz.	9	0
Fuchsia fulgens, 2 varieties, per doz. 9*s.*, each	1	0
Gentiana, 5 vars., per doz.	6	0
Pelargonium, scarlet and striped vars., p. doz., 4*s.* to	6	0
Heliotropium, p. doz., 4*s.* to	6	0
Lantana Sellovii, p. doz.	9	0
Lilium eximium, each	1	6
,, longiflorum	1	6
Linum, 4 vars., per doz.	6	0
Lobelia, 6 vars., per doz.	6	0
Lychnis Bungeana, each	1	0
,, coronata	1	0

CREEPERS FOR PLANTING OUT.

	s.	*d.*
Aristolochia sipho, each	1	6
Atragene austriaca	1	6
Bignonia capreolata	1	6
,, radicans (superb)	1	6
Ceanothus azureus and pallidus	1	0
Clematis azurea grandiflora	2	6
,, double purple	1	0
,, florida, single	1	0
,, ,, double	1	6
,, montana	1	6
,, Sieboldi	1	6
Cobæa scandens, per doz.	6	0
Eccremocarpus scaber, each	1	0
Glycine frutescens	1	6
,, sinensis	1	6
Honeysuckles, in 6 vars.	0	9

	s.	*d.*
Lychnis fulgens each	1	0
Mimulus, 6 fine varieties, per doz. 6*s.* and	9	0
Mule Pink, per doz.	6	0
Œnothera macrocarpa, each	1	6
Œnothera taraxacifolia, ea.	0	9
Oxalis, 6 fine vars., p. doz.	6	0
Pentstemon, 6 fine vars., per doz.	9	0
Petunias, 8 vars., per doz.	6	0
,, of the newest 10 varieties, per doz.	12	0
Phlox Drummondii, 3 varieties, per doz.	6	0
Do., 8 of the newest sorts, each	1	6
Do., in 25 vars., per doz.	9	0
Potentilla, 6 fine vars. p. doz.	6	0
Salvia, 6 varieties, per doz.	6	0
Scutellaria splendens, each	1	6
Silene laciniata, each	1	6
Verbena, 12 fine vars. p. doz.	6	0
Viola arborea (new), each	3	6

	s.	*d.*
Honeysuckle, scarlet trum pet, each	1	6
Ipomœa Learii	1	0
Jasminum, 4 varieties, each	0	9
Lophospermum, 4 vars.	0	9
Lonicera flexuosa	1	0
,, longiflora (true)	2	6
Maurandya Barclayana, per doz.	9	0
,, alba, each	1	0
Passiflora, 4 vars.	1	0
Physianthus undulatus	1	0
Sollya heterophylla	0	9
Scypanthus elegans, per doz., 30*s.*, or each	3	0
Thunbergia, vars., each	1	0
White Everlasting Pea	1	6
20 varieties of creeping Roses, large plants, each	1	6

The above plants are all in pots; and a general supply may be had throughout the season.

N.B.—Plants for Bedding or Creepers ordered to the amount of 20*s.* will be forwarded to any part of London carriage free; a reference or Post-office order will be required of unknown correspondents.—Albion Nursery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

UXBRIDGE NURSERY, Fourteen Miles from London, on the Oxford road, and Three Miles from the West Drayton station, on the Great Western Railway.

MESSRS. BROWN & ATTWELL, SEEDSMEN, FLORISTS, and GENERAL PLANTERS, Uxbridge, Middlesex, acknowledge with gratitude the liberal extension of patronage they have received, and beg most respectfully to assure their friends it will be their earnest endeavour to merit future approbation by offering nothing to their notice except such articles as they feel convinced will give satisfaction. With this view they introduce the following New Varieties of Splendid SEEDLING DAHLIAS, which they have purchased of the fortunate raisers; the description will prove faithful as received, and not highly coloured in order to procure a sale; and they believe them to be equal to any now offered. Should the season prove unpropitious to any of them, no charge will be made for such, where the selection has been left to B. and A.

They also avail themselves of this opportunity to inform their friends that they can supply all the varieties of other establishments of known respectability, at a trifling advance, to cover the expense of Carriage, &c.—Catalogues on application.

SEEDLINGS, 1843.

1. GREAT MOGUL (Attwell), colour bright garnet, petals shaded, cupped and stiff, full centre, form circular, full size, constant and fine show flower. 5 feet.—Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

2. VENUS, a pure white, great depth of cupped petals, form circular; first prize for best white at Crown and Anchor, 1841; first at Windsor, Wycombe, and several early shows in 1842; was so much affected by the thrip as the season advanced that it could not be exhibited with advantage. Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*—First week in May.

3. LADY OF THE MANOR (Attwell), very light, delicately tipped with lavender, good shape and properties; every flower fit for show. 5 feet.—Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

4. DREADNOUGHT (Robertson), beautiful chesnut-brown, fine cupped petals, noble back-tier flower, excellent properties and shape. 4 to 5 feet. *Gardeners' Gazette*, second week in October (See Correspondence). 10*s.* 6*d.*

5. LOCHIEL (Robertson), beautiful glossy scarlet, cupped, constant and fine, in the way of Lee's Bloomsbury, but much finer. Stock, only four roots. Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

6. MISS CAMERON (Robertson), a very peculiar and elegant shaded rose, fine cupped petals, splendid habit and shape, and good show flower. Stock, two roots. Plants, 7*s.* 6*d.*

7. CORONET (Thompson), bright dark flame, bold back-tier flower, considerable depth of stiff cupped petals, well up, superior centre, and constant; every bloom fit for show. 4 ft.—Plants, 9*s.*

BROWN & ATTWELL avail themselves of this opportunity to make it known that they have purchased from the executor of the late T. Hogg all the reserved and selected stock of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES of that renowned grower, and respectfully solicit a share of that patronage he so long and deservedly enjoyed; feeling assured that with this splendid addition to their own extensive stock, they will be enabled to execute orders to any extent, and to the entire satisfaction of those persons who may honour them with their commands.

Fine Border Carnations from 6d. per pair.

B. and A. have a few pairs of their Goliath Carnation, a Seedling Scarlet Bizarre, not always a show flower, but one of the largest and best stage flowers ever sent out, 5*s.* per pair.

A fine assortment of Auriculas, Polyanthuses, Tulips, Pinks, Picotees, Carnations, Pelargoniums, and Pansies.

Nearly 100 varieties of German Stock, Aster, and Larkspur, in packets from 12*s.* to 6*d.*, as imported. All the new and old varieties of Annual Flower Seeds, in small and large packets. Weeden's celebrated Black Spine Cucumber Seed, in packets at 1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*

B. and A. are now sending out a splendid Collection of Ten Seedling PANSIES, at 2*l.* 2*s.*; the Princess of Wales and Radical Jack alone, 7*s.* 6*d.* each. Fine scarlet Intermediate Stock Seed, 1*s.* per packet; Trade packets, 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Uxbridge Nursery is celebrated for its fine growth of Evergreens, &c.

MAGNIFICENT NEW VERBENA, "PRINCE OF WALES."

WILLIAM WOOD AND SON, having obtained the entire Stock of the above very splendid VERBENA, beg leave to offer it to the Public, feeling assured that they can with the greatest confidence recommend it as worthy of especial notice. This desirable variety is a beautiful Flesh colour; the heads of Flowers measuring 3½ inches in diameter, and exceedingly fragrant. Plants of the above will be ready for delivery in May, at 3*s.* 6*d.* each; the usual discount to the Trade when six plants or more are ordered.

W. W. & SON would also solicit attention to their superb Collection of all the New Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c., and other spring Plants adapted for Bedding, Catalogues of which will be sent FREE on application.

Verbenas, consisting of the best varieties, and left to their own selection, in tin cases, per post, at 3*s.* per doz., or in pots at 4*s.* per doz. Fuchsias, per post, at 4*s.* per doz. Petunias, fine sorts, at 4*s.* per doz., in tin cases. All orders sent per post will be prepaid.

Please address—Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex. Agents in London, Messrs. WARNER and WARNER, 28, Cornhill; and Mr. CARTER, 238, High Holborn.

MESSRS. CORMACK & CO. beg to announce that their new FUCHSIA CORMACKII is now ready to send out at 7*s.* 6*d.* each. It was exhibited at the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies' Shows last season, when it was generally admired for its fine foliage and distinct flower. Applications to be made at the Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, and New Cross, Surrey.

J. CATTELL, NURSERYMAN, Westerham, Kent, begs to inform the Public that he will have five beautiful Varieties of PETUNIAS to send out in May next, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, viz.: SIR R. SALE—very large rosy purple, extra. LADY SALE, —light fine dark pencilled Eye. ENCHANTRESS—very bright rose. MAGICIAN—light, shaded with rose, very large, superb—JEWESS—light, with fine dark Eye. The usual discount to the Trade if the five are taken.

The above have been selected from a Stock saved from some of the finest Varieties sent out last year, are all fine round Flowers, and cannot fail to prove a good addition to this beautiful tribe of Plants.

J. C. will also have ready in May, for bedding (in addition to a general Stock), Plants of Pentstemon gentianoides splendens, Gentianoides Shepherdii, and Murryana, Lobelia Marryattii, Delphinum Barlowii, Dianthus fimbriatus superbus; fine pots of Rhodantha Manglesii; Tea-scented. Isle de Bourbon, China, Noisette, and other Roses, &c., &c., the prices of which may be had on application.—Westerham, April 19, 1843.

VERBENA FORMOSA ELEGANS.

THIS splendid and very distinct VERBENA—colour, bright Vermilion, with large white eye, renders it very showy and truly beautiful, and one of the very best sent out to the public.

Remarks of the Editors of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, October 1, 1842: "The Verbena sent by Mr. CROFT is the best of the bright-coloured ones we have seen."

Plants of the above will be ready early in May, at 3*s.* 6*d.* each; the usual discount when six plants are taken.—Please address G. CROFT, Torbury, Reading.

ORANGE, LEMON, AND CITRON TREES.

G. MARSANO has just landed from Italy Two Hundred of the above splendid TREES, in the best condition, from 6*s.* to 10*s.* each. One case contains 80 middling Trees. The Trade will be supplied at 33 per cent. cheaper than any other house in London. Orders taken for French Pedestal Cupboards ornamented with Marble Tops, with Shelves inside, 2½ ft. high. Orders by post will be punctually attended to, by applying at G. MARSANO, No. 2, Beauchamp-street, Brooks'-market, Leather-Lane, Holborn.

HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

READ'S GARDEN SYRINGE (for the invention of which he has been honoured with the Silver Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society), also small Machines, Pails, Truck Machines, and Garden Engines of every description, on the most improved principle, which may be worked with half the labour required for any other Engines now in use, and are the best adapted for destroying those insects which make such deadly havoc on all choice Fruit-trees and plants at this season of the year, and which the Patentee, from 31 years experience in the science, can safely warrant. The valves are so arranged, that they are never liable to be out of repair. Likewise a Portable FIRE-ENGINE, upon an entirely new principle, will pass any common doorway, may be worked by *two* men, and will discharge 20 gallons per minute a distance of 60 feet; and by *four* men may be continued for any length of time. This Engine is so constructed, that by shifting a single pin, it may be worked by ONE man with ease for all Horticultural purposes. May be seen and proved at 35, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

NOW ON VIEW, EAST INDIAN ORCHIDACEÆ FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. J. C. & S. STEVENS beg to announce they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-Garden, on MONDAY, 24th April, at 12 o'clock, a consignment of very valuable ORCHIDACEÆ, which have just arrived overland from India in the most perfect health, having been collected in the presidency of Bombay between the 20th and 25th February last.

The attention of collectors is respectfully invited to this unprecedented Sale. The Plants are now on view; and Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, 38, King-street, Covent-Garden.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to Public Competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1843, and following day, at Twelve o'Clock,—A delightful Assortment of splendid CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, PINKS, ROSES, DAHLIAS, PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS; and a miscellaneous Assemblage of varied and interesting FLOWERS, for the Amateur and Grower. —May be viewed the morning of sale; and Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AMATEURS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, for One-third the Cost, a GREENHOUSE, nearly 20 feet by 9, erected two years, stocked with about 200 of the best Pelargoniums in cultivation; also, about 100 Greenhouse Plants, Cactus, &c. &c., ready to bloom; will be parted with a bargain, the ground being wanted for building purposes.—For Cards to view, apply to Mr. SNAPE, Nurseryman, opposite the Turnpike, New North-road, Hoxton.

TO FLORISTS AND GARDENERS.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, TWO GREENHOUSES, with a small COTTAGE and GROUND, in an eligible situation, with immediate possession. The only reason of parting with the property is in consequence of ill health. Apply at Mr. S. BROWN'S, Florist, opposite St. John's Wood-road, Edgeware-rd.

HOLLY-HEDGE.—TO BE SOLD, 40 Rods of a fine thriving HOLLY-HEDGE, about to be removed immediately for the purpose of throwing two fields into one. Apply to Mr. GEORGE WHITE, Cranford, near Hounslow.

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Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., 61, Grace-church-street, Inventors of the improved Conical and Double Cylindrical Boilers, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, that they constantly keep in Stock a variety of sizes of these much-approved Boilers, suitable for Houses or Pits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Lindley to the merits of these Boilers (see *Chronicle*, March, 1842, page 175, and February, 1843, page 87), renders it unnecessary to offer any remarks upon them beyond the following brief description:—They are complete without furnace or brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 4*l.* 4*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with estimates for heating any description of building, will be forwarded upon application. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c.

N.B.—The Trade supplied with Hot-water Pipes and fittings of every description.

PENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE BUILDING, WARMING, and VENTILATING.—The superiority of the principle first introduced by JNO. PENN, Esq., for obtaining a more complete circulation of the atmosphere in heated apartments, being now fully established, W. HILL respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Horticulturists, and the Public generally, that having, in conjunction with the Inventor, devoted much time and study to perfect the same in the construction of Conservatories, Stoves, Greenhouses, Pits, and other Horticultural Erections, and to heat them with IMPROVED HOT-WATER APPARATUS, to ensure ANY DEGREE OF TEMPERATURE, earnestly solicits their inspection of the working of this system at the Inventor's residence, Lewisham.

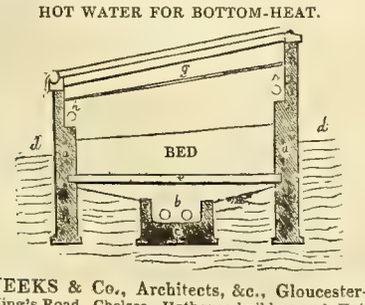
The peculiar advantages in Houses erected upon, or altered to, this principle, are—Free and rapid Circulation, Equality of Temperature, and safe and agreeable access, at all times, to the most delicate constitutions.

Churches, Chapels, Manufactories, or other large Public Buildings and Dwelling-houses, warmed and ventilated. The Heating Apparatus, which is of the very best description, combining Durability and Simplicity with Economy in the Consumption of Fuel, is manufactured by and fixed under the superintendence of JNO. PENN, Esq., Engineer.

Reference is permitted to JNO. WILLMOT, Esq., Isleworth, and numerous other Gentlemen, who are practically acquainted with the merits of W. HILL'S mode of applying Mr. PENN'S principle.

Designs, and every information, may be obtained on application to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

HOT WATER FOR BOTTOM-HEAT.



J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-Place, King's Road, Chelsea, Hothouse-builders and Hot-Water Apparatus Manufacturers, seeing that several parties pretend to lay claim to the Open Trough, Tank, or Gutter system of heating, J. W. & Co. here lay before the Horticultural world their practice respecting it, they having fixed and circulated water in open Troughs now upwards of 16 years; and their works are now to be seen that have been fixed that time, at DAVID PUGH'S, Esq., Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire; the Duke of BEDFORD'S, Woburn; Sir EDMOND ANTROBUS, Cheam: and up to the present time they could give a list of 200 names, where they have fixed that principle, or their improvement on it. The above sketch represents a pit, shewing the principle for the purpose of Bottom-Heat, which answers well. J. W. & Co. solicit an inspection of their improvements in Building, Heating, and Ventilating, at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-Place, Chelsea.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

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*** Potter's Portable Farm-yard Manure, at 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton; from 6 to 7 cwt. per acre.—Chemical Works, 28, Upper Fore-st., Lambeth.

MANURES.—Guano, Nitrates of Soda, and Potash, (pure), at the Importer's prices. Also Gypsum, Potter's Guano (superior to the Foreign), Urate, Bone-dust, Sulphate of Ammonia, and all other Chemical Manures, on the lowest terms for cash. Rock Salt and Agricultural Salt.—Sold by MARK FOTHERGILL, Merchant and Agricultural Agent, 40, Upper Thames-street.

*** Pamphlets treating of the above may be had of Mr. F. Sole Agent for Watson's Granulated Compost.

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THE genuine GUANO, of the best quality, may be had at 12*l.* per ton, by applying to W. SKIRVING, Queen-square, Liverpool, who will execute orders from the Importer's bonded stores, in Liverpool or London, as required.

W. S. has had constant and extensive practice with Guano ever since its introduction, and has now no hesitation in saying that he considers it the most valuable manure that has been introduced in his time, and, at the present price, by far the cheapest known. Guano is a strong natural manure, quite different to the artificial manures manufactured in this country; it is highly infected, not disinfected. Purchasers may have plain directions for the use of Guano, founded on two years' practice with it on garden and field crops of many kinds.

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GUANO.

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Agents for WATSON'S Granulated Compost, which is very highly recommended.—12, St. George's Crescent, Liverpool.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, April 25	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, April 26	Geological	3½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Monday, May 1	Entomological	8 P.M.
	Horticultural Anniversary	1 P.M.
Tuesday, May 2	Horticultural	3½ P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	7½ P.M.
Friday, May 5	Botanical	8 P.M.
COUNTRY SHOWS, April 29		Limerick.
" " May 5		Liverpool.

WHEN buildings for the shelter of plants in winter were first thought of, large rooms with upright windows were the means employed; and hence the old-fashioned conservatory (or hibernatory), such as still exists at Kensington Palace, Hampton Court, Kew, and other old gardens, and as was but a few years since contrived in the ditch of Windsor Castle terrace garden. But as gardeners gained a better insight into the nature of plants, they found that light was as necessary to healthy vegetation as protection from cold; and then arose the glass sheds with lean-to roofs. Afterwards, when Priestley, Senebier, and others, had explained the nature of the solar action upon plants, ingenuity was taxed to secure the greatest possible quantity of light in plant-houses; first, a southern aspect was regarded as indispensable; then was calculated the angle of slope which would enable the sunbeams to strike the glass roof most directly at all seasons; next, rafters of wood were regarded as too heavy, and iron was substituted; and then came curvilinear roofs, with all that lightness and beauty of appearance for which they are so well known.

But there has long been an opinion in the gardening world that span-roofed houses are in some respects better than lean-tos; probably because of the impossibility of turning to good account the back wall of a common greenhouse; and buildings of that description are now becoming common. It has even been doubted whether the large quantity of light, which modern inventions are specially directed to secure, is as advantageous to plants as has been supposed. But common sense tells us that under no circumstances can plants in glass houses receive so much light as nature would, with certain exceptions, give them out of doors; and experience shows that, with proper management, the health of plants is generally in proportion to the amount of light which they receive. Many plants, indeed, grow naturally in woods and secluded places, and to them bright sun-light is injurious; of this kind are Ferns and most Orchidaceous plants. But they form the exception, rather than the rule, and in no degree invalidate the law, that if plants are to be kept in the best possible health, they must have the greatest possible natural light.

It may, however, happen, that strong light is dangerous to all plants under particular circumstances, just as the most wholesome food may occasionally be prejudicial to the human system. We know, for instance, that plants that have been frozen, and which perish, when rapidly thawed by sudden sunshine, will not die if the thawing is slow and gentle. All gardeners are, or ought to be, aware of that fact; it has been certainly ascertained in so great a variety of cases as to admit of no doubt; it explains why tender plants thrive better within the shadow of north walls, or at the north side of a shrubbery, than when they are placed in warm and sunny nooks. The cause of the phenomenon has been discussed in a report on the Effects of the Frost of the Winter of 1837-8, published by the Horticultural Society (*Transactions, second series*, vol. ii. p. 305.) We find that Mr. James Macnab, the skilful curator of the Caledonian Horticultural Society's garden, has suggested that, on this account, span-roofed greenhouses which run north and south, and consequently face east and west, are better than lean-tos with a southern exposure. From an excellent report in the *Edinburgh Advertiser* we extract the following particulars.

In the opinion of Mr. Macnab the span-roofed house running north and south is not only better in summer, but is still more advantageous in winter.

"For example, in a span-roofed house, extending north and south, during the stormy weather of winter air can be freely admitted, from whatever direction the wind may blow, there being always a lee-side where sashes can be opened. In frames and pits, where top air alone can be given, plants suffer greatly from damp; but in a span-roofed house, the circulation of air may be constantly kept up so as effectually to prevent damp. For such a greenhouse fire-heat is scarcely at all required; for if there be a free circulation of air during the autumn and winter months, and if the tables or shelves be carefully kept dry and clean, and water be sparingly given to such plants only as require it,—cold, even though it should extend to the occasional freezing of the surface-soil of the pots, will do less injury to most plants than the application of fire-heat. Mr. M'Nab has found the same kind of plants to become soft, spongy, and drawn up, in the lean-to house, which continued hard, woody, and dwarfish in the span-roofed house. Last season he kept a number of fine Cinerarias and Pelargoniums in houses of both forms. After a severe frosty night in January, they presented in the morning much the same appearance in both houses, the leaves drooping and being covered with a white rime, resembling hoar-frost. By ten o'clock the sun shone forth. The plants in the lean-to house were subjected to the full influence of the mid-day rays; and, although air was given, they blackened and perished. In the span-roofed house, extending north and south, the influence of the sun was much less felt; for as he proceeded towards the meridian, the intercepting astragals and rafters necessarily formed a screen or shade; and air being given, the plants survived, and soon recovered.

"Amateur cultivators, who like to possess a small greenhouse, and to manage it for themselves, ought to prefer the span-roof form; and from Mr. M'Nab they may learn this important lesson—that by an early and anxious application of fire-heat, in a frosty night in the beginning of winter (a common fault), they not only incur unnecessary trouble and expense, but do real injury to their plants, which would suffer little from cold, provided air were made to circulate freely among them, and damp were guarded against. The beautiful tribes of Erica and Epacris will suffer little or nothing in a cold greenhouse, although the thermometer in the open air may indicate several degrees below freezing, while the sudden application of fire-heat will probably kill them.

"Mr. M'Nab mentioned that the superiority of the span-roofed form was strikingly exemplified in the Society's Garden about the middle of February last (1843), when the self-marking thermometer in the open air, during different nights, indicated 20°, 15°, and even 10°, Fahr. During these frosts no heat whatever was applied to the span-roofed house, which contained a general collection of soft and hard-wooded greenhouse plants. On the mornings of the 17th and 19th February, the mercury in the thermometer within the house stood at 25°, or seven degrees below freezing; yet only two or three plants, which were standing near the upright glass of the south end of the house, and were thus exposed to the mid-day sun, suffered from the intense cold to which they had been subjected. The temperature in the span-roofed house always remained much more equable than in the lean-to house. This was signally remarkable at 1 P.M., of the 14th February, when the thermometer in the open air indicated 56°, in the lean-to house 70°, and in the span-roofed house 43°. In the lean-to house, therefore, where the whole glass roof was fully exposed to the sun's meridian rays, the temperature thus becoming 14 degrees higher than the open air, and 27 degrees higher than in the span-roofed house.

"Having enlarged on the advantages of this form of greenhouse during winter, we shall only briefly state, in conclusion, that, in the warm weather of summer, the span-roofed house admits the freest possible circulation of air, by means of upright sliding sashes on both sides of the house; while the rafters and astragals of the glazed roof break and intercept the sun's rays, and help to shade the plants from their direct influence; and that in such a house the plants, instead of being drawn up and weakly, continue firm and bushy—that they remain much longer in flower—and that the colours of the flowers are generally brighter."

Although, as is apparent from the observations with which we introduced this matter, we do not feel disposed to assent to the justice of some of the latter statements, we freely concede that north and south span-roofed houses are very convenient, and that, in so far as abating the injury from frost is concerned, they are far better than lean-tos. But we must at the same time caution our readers against assuming, that, because such span-roofs have these merits, they may be applied to all purposes with advantage. We do not think they can be used at all for early forcing, and we much doubt whether they will suit any kind of stove plants, except Ferns and Epiphytes, or species with similar habits.

IF the intersection of a country by good roads, formed upon correct principles, be—as it surely is—one of the greatest means of rendering the resources of a country available, and of civilising its inhabitants, so, on the other hand, is a universal and consistent construction of water-courses, to drain the land, second only to the former in importance. If the first enables the inhabitants to move their produce freely from point to point, the second places within their reach the means of obtaining the greatest attainable amount of produce to be moved: if the one softens their manners by the facilities it gives to the spread of metropolitan refinements, the second no less efficiently contributes to their comforts by the removal of insalubrious vapours. The drainage of a country, however, not being attended by such self-evident advantages as its high-roads, is much more slowly appreciated; and it is only when the exhausted soil refuses to yield the tenant and the landlord their accustomed profits that its real importance begins to be felt. That people are now aware of it in this country is sufficiently shown by the many drainage associations which are rising into vigorous existence.

But in an old and densely-peopled country like England, it will always be found that the very best measures are thwarted by conflicting wishes or personal prejudices. If one man is enlightened enough to understand his real interests, his neighbours may not have arrived at the same point of information, and their opposition will then thwart his measures wherever co-operation is required of them. We have no right to do men good against their will, still less are we entitled to compel others to enter into plans which they dislike, however advantageous they may be to them. And hence a great difficulty in carrying out any general measure of public utility: so great, indeed, that nothing short of legislative interference can remove it.

The general drainage of the country is exactly such a case. A man who chooses to sow his garden with Blackberries can do so if he likes, and his crop will be neither better nor worse for his neighbours' acts. If he succeed, their assistance was not necessary to enable him to do so; if he fail, his ill success is nothing to them. Cropping, then, and all the general details of cultivating the soil, are without the pale of legal interference. But drainage is a very different affair. A may be anxious to drain his garden, but his neighbour B cares nothing about the matter, or perhaps has a spite against him, and will neither help him nor allow him to do so. A's land is a little higher than B's, or B lies between A and the outfall, and then the opposition of B puts a stop to A's plans. A is an honest man, working hard for his living, and perhaps with a family suffering in health from the swampy nature of the soil. B, on the other hand, is a lazy careless fellow, and does not know the look of a doctor's bill; but B's acts compel A to put up with scanty crops and perpetual sickness. This is so manifestly unjust, and so frequent of occurrence, that the law has long since attempted to provide a remedy—with what ill success the state of the whole country can tell.

It is, then, to a general Drainage Bill that we should look for that assistance which the circumstances of the case demand—to some enactment of a comprehensive character, which should merge all private and petty interests in the greater exigencies of the state, and which, compensating those who suffer, and trenching unnecessarily upon no man's right, should secure the effectual intersection of the country by water-courses, that should be as much public property as the turnpike roads. Without pretending to go into the details of such a Bill, we may be permitted to state what we conceive should be its general features. A board of engineers should be appointed, to direct simultaneously all the works that are to be executed; they should determine the lines of new water-courses, and the improvement of old ones; they should have power to take up land wherever required for their operations, compensating the owners; and to compel commissioners of sewers, and other town authorities, to adjust their drains, wherever practicable, to those of the country. No applications from persons desirous of promoting drainage should be waited for; no deposits of money should be required: but the work should be carried on by public officers, for public interests, and at the public expense. No surveys would be required, for the Ordnance maps would supply all the data that are wanted. The cost of the operations might, in the first instance, be defrayed by Government, and be repaid by county rates, or by taxes levied upon those who make use of the public water-courses for their own advantage. The district surveyors might be charged with the duty of keeping all the water-courses in repair; and the cost of the operation might be defrayed upon the same principle as that now pursued with the high roads. If this were done, the whole island would be cut into a net-work of efficient public water-courses; and then the person who wished to drain his land might do so, while he who proposed to live in a quagmire would have the advantage of enjoying it without interference, and without the disagreeable compulsion of exchanging his own 30 bushels of Wheat an acre for his neighbour's 40.

It may, at first sight, appear unreasonable to levy a county rate to defray the expense of works which are only advantageous to those who have farms or gardens; but the benefit of general drainage would not be thus narrowly limited. Its inevitable effect would be to render all the drained districts more healthy, and to improve their climate: now this is a great advantage,

common to all, and one for which all should pay; besides, an increased productiveness of the land is a general, as well as a particular benefit. These are additional reasons why a general drainage, defrayed at the public expense, would, in our view, be preferable to all operations of a partial character, the whole cost of which would necessarily be thrown upon the land.

A bill which proposed such ends would be of inestimable value; and we had hoped that Mr. Pusey's, which has lately been brought into Parliament, would have been something of the kind. We regret, however, to find that it is of quite a different description. No general plan of drainage is proposed, but the work is to be executed in detail, according to the applications which may be made to a Board of Commissioners by parties interested. We greatly fear that the effect of this would be to increase the general expense and to diminish the general benefit; for it can be hardly possible to determine upon any consistent plan of operations where only a small part of a given district is to be acted upon. If, however, this fundamental error is left out of consideration, Mr. Pusey's bill appears to promise a certain amount of advantage. It is very carefully drawn, has evidently been extremely well considered, and shocks as little as possible those interests with which we suppose it is necessary to be gentle, if it is to be got through Parliament. Instead, therefore, of insisting any further upon our own views, we shall endeavour to point out in what manner Mr. Pusey's bill may, as we conceive, be improved in its details; for, in some respects, it seems open to practical objections, with reference to the very objects it is intended to attain. But this we must defer till another week.

WITHOUT interfering too much with the management of allotments as to cropping, which may generally be left to the good sense of the tenant, it may not be amiss to give a few hints, the result of experience, which may be useful to those who have never cultivated land on their own account.

The most natural course for an inexperienced labourer to pursue might be to imitate, on a small scale, the operations of a larger farm; but he will soon find that in this way he will have but a small profit, and, in fact, be poorly paid for his labour. He must raise such produce as he and his family can consume, and which will maintain some pigs. His crops must not occupy the ground long, and he must have several in succession the same year. Those which require minute attention, in weeding, hoeing, &c., and which the farmer cannot attend to so well, from a want of cheap labour, suit the labourer best if he has a family of children, who can do this for him without cost.

The nature of the crops must depend on the soil. Potatoes, Cabbages, and Turnips, can be raised in almost any soil which is well cultivated; the best of these can be consumed by the family, the remainder will feed the pigs. Beans and Barley may be raised in small quantities to fatten a pig for winter provision; there would not be much profit if they were sold. If Wheat is grown, it must be of the very finest sorts, carefully dibbled and hoed, and sold for seed, so as to sell much above the market-price. Flax may be advantageously sown, if he can manufacture it into thread at home, and have it woven for the use of the family; otherwise the labourer cannot compete with the manufacturer. Everything he sells should be of a superior kind, and have been raised with care by the minute attention which women and children alone can afford, whose time is of no value when they are not at work in the fields for the farmer. Let us suppose the soil to be a poor sand on a subsoil of gravel: this will probably not require draining, but may be too dry in summer. The ground should be trenched and well mixed at first, but afterwards it need not be stirred much, for this will only cause it to be too loose, and let the moisture evaporate. If clay can be procured near, whatever be its nature, it may be wheeled on, and will do good by consolidating it. Marl is still better, but this is more seldom at hand. If its texture cannot be improved by some such means, it must be frequently watered with the richest liquor at hand. Soapsuds, urine, the draining of a dunghill, will tend to consolidate it, while they will encourage the growth of whatever roots may be in the soil, which, decaying there, when dug up, will fill the interstices of the soil with organic matter, and soon improve it. The dung used should be well rotten and moist; that of cows will be the best, if it can be procured. The only Corn crops which may be sown on such a soil are Rye and Buck-Wheat, which will thrive in it. Turnips may be sown as soon as the Rye is cut, the ground being only slightly dug, or the stubble cut up by a heavy hoe. They must be watered carefully till they come up, and invigorated with liquid manure: a small tank is consequently essential; a good crop may thus be obtained of the quick-growing sort, called the nimble Turnip, before winter. The Buck-Wheat may be sown after early Potatoes; and if the seed does not ripen, the haulm may be dug in before the flower is faded, and this will be almost as profitable, by giving a manuring for the next crop, as if the seed had come to perfection. Once in the way of raising successive crops, the labourer will soon find out himself what is most profitable.

A heavy tenacious soil, if more productive, requires much more labour in trenching, digging, ridging up for winter, and continual weeding; but it is more easily converted into a good mould than a loose sand, and the crops are surer. The great object is to dissipate the moisture by admitting the air as much as possible. Beans find here their proper soil, and so do Cabbages. Potatoes will succeed, after good cultivation, but not so readily as in a light mould; and as the crops are usually later, it is more difficult to have two in the same season. High beds, with deep intervals, are essential; for the surface of the beds should never be trod upon, unless it be in very dry weather. Choice sorts of Wheat and Oats may be raised for seed, with a little attention, and will soon be eagerly purchased by the farmers. Mangel Wurzel and Swedish Turnips may be planted in spring to produce seed, and the little children, by keeping off the birds when the crop ripens, will come in for their share in the labour. We suppose that the labourer has a small vegetable garden near his cottage, which serves his family, otherwise he must convert a portion of his allotment into a garden. It is too much the custom of the English labourer to live on bread and meat only, without much cooking or variety; whereas the Continental labourer has his vegetable soups and stews, which, eaten with bread, are wholesome and savoury, and much more economical than bread and meat alone. His garden supplies him with a variety of roots and vegetables which are unknown to the English cottager. The thick-leaved Beet, for instance (Beta cicla,) which grows abundantly in the gardens in Germany, and the Leek, which is nearly allied to it, are a great resource to the cottager, as well as the close-headed Cabbages. With a small piece of salt pork, and plenty of these vegetables stewed slowly together, and properly seasoned, a most wholesome and palatable dish is prepared. We cannot enter into particulars, but Paxton's Cottage Calendar, with two cheap tracts published for distribution by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, one on the Management of Cottage Gardens, and another on Cottage Economy, may be recommended to those who have let allotments, and who are desirous of improving the condition of the Agricultural labourer.—*M.*

WE perceive, by an advertisement in this day's paper, that a new Society has been organised in Manchester for determining the merits of seedling flowers. It can hardly fail to meet with encouragement, if it is conducted with fairness, and if its judges are not only well acquainted with the properties of flowers, but of unimpeachable integrity. This is the main point, attention to which may ensure success; but the neglect of which is certain to defeat the purposes for which the Society is established.

ON THE TREATMENT OF SCARLET PELARGONIUMS.

THE first week in March, I commence propagating scarlet Pelargoniums, by procuring cuttings from the extreme ends of the branches of old stunted plants, taking them off close below the fifth joint, and inserting them either in brick-dust or in equal proportions of finely-sifted leaf-mould and light loam, in shallow pans which had previously been plunged in a warm frame until their contents had a genial warmth and moisture. These, when filled, are immediately taken back to the frame without receiving any water, as I consider that to be the cause of their turning black at the surface of the soil, especially when the nights are long and cold, and the atmosphere saturated with moisture; they also strike root sooner without it.

Cuttings are often much injured by the vapour which condenses on the glass and falls down upon the leaves in large drops: to obviate this, I place coarse brown paper above the cuttings in the morning, when the sun's rays first strike upon the frame; the lights are then turned over, wiped, and tilted at the back. After being freely exposed, they are, when dry, reversed; the paper is taken out and placed upon the glass, and the lights are shut down tight, as a close, moist atmosphere is necessary. When, however, a continuance of dull or wet weather occurs, and the lights cannot be turned, coarse brown paper which absorbs the superincumbent moisture, is placed inside the frame. When firmly rooted, the plants are dipped in tepid water and planted singly in thumb-pots, in a soil composed of ½ sand and the other half of finely sifted leaf-mould and light loam, which had been previously warmed in the frame. Moss is placed at the bottom of the pots, which are again plunged in a bed of the same temperature without receiving any water. As soon as the plants require shifting, the soil is shaken from their roots, they are dipped in water, and repotted in clean pots of the same size, and treated in precisely the same manner as before. By repeatedly shaking off the soil, a mass of fibres is obtained in small compass, and the soil used being poor, the plants grow little, although they make numerous rootlets. By placing Moss at the bottom of the pots, the roots run freely amongst it, and are less liable to be broken; and by dipping their roots in water the soil adheres more firmly to them when they are fresh potted.

As soon as a mass of fibres is formed and the plants are to be shifted into 32-sized pots, they are planted without the mould being shaken from them, in a soil composed of equal portions of fresh green turf from an old pasture and half-decayed cow-manure, chipped with the spade and not sifted; plenty of drainage is given, with very little water at first; the shoots are all pinched off above the third leaf, and the plants are plunged again in bottom-heat until firmly rooted, when they are placed near the glass in a cold pit, and liberally supplied with strong liquid manure.

Towards the middle of June, the plants are plunged out of doors in a rather dry, sheltered spot, but freely exposed to the sun; here they will grow shorter jointed, and they can be more copiously supplied with liquid manure than in a wet situation. The required number for decorating the greenhouse is set apart from the rest, and the top shoot of each is trained perpendicularly, until three perfect leaves are formed; the shoots are then headed down to the third leaf, and the latter also are pinched off at every second; the plants are turned, in order that they may not grow one-sided, and the fibres are removed whenever they make their appearance through the holes in the bottom of the pots.

The plants for the flower-garden are trained so as to cover the greatest amount of surface; all above the third leaf are pinched off, and they are allowed to grow one-sided. In the second week of August they are taken up and placed on a hard surface, sheltered from strong winds and heavy rain, but freely exposed to the sun, giving nothing stronger than rain or pond-water, and pinching off the flower-buds as they appear. The ends of the branches are then allowed to grow, but the plants are treated in every other respect as in the two previous months. By the above mode of cultivation, they accumulate in one season the sap which they expend in bloom during the next; their stems become firm and woody, their leaves harder and less succulent, and they are better able to stand a severe winter without fire-heat, than when allowed to grow luxuriantly until they are placed in their winter quarters.

Upon the first signs of frost they are placed in rows at right angles on dry coal-ashes in a cold pit, with their tops one foot from the glass, and are protected from frost, first, with one mat tightened and supported one inch from the glass, with two wooden spars placed across the lights at top and bottom, upon which dry hay is laid to the thickness of six inches, and above that another wetted mat fastened securely down on all sides. In this way I found no difficulty in keeping out frost during the severe winters of 1839 and 1840. When the out-door thermometer stands about 40° in the shade, the lights are taken off, so that the wind may blow freely amongst the plants; all decayed leaves are taken off; and as this is their season of rest, little or no water is given. The sun is only allowed to shine on them for a short time, to dry up any dampness in the frame; in fact, the plants are kept as dormant as possible.

About the beginning of February, the greater part of the earth is washed from the roots of the greenhouse plants, by laying them on a hard oblique surface and pouring water upon the balls, from a watering-pot, held several feet above them. They are then planted in clean pots of the same size, in a soil composed of leaf-mould, light loam, and sand, in equal proportions, not sifted. The tips of the shoots are pinched off and the pots are plunged in gentle bottom-heat without any water being given. The dormant buds are then excited, and the plants become covered from bottom to top with leaves. When the pots are filled with roots, the plants are shifted into 6s, in a mixture of fresh green turf and half-decayed cow-manure, not sifted; plenty of drainage is given, and the pots are plunged in bottom-heat until they have rooted in the fresh soil. They are then placed in the greenhouse near the glass, and rain or pond-water is given with caution, until the pots are filled with roots, when they are liberally supplied with liquid manure. The soil is then suddenly allowed to become dry, to check the luxuriance of the plants and induce them to form blooming buds. When these appear, the tips of the shoots above them are pinched off, a top-dressing of sheep's-dung in a fresh state is given, and they are copiously supplied with strong liquid manure.

Early in April the roots of the plants for the flower-garden are washed and potted in poor, unsifted, sandy soil, and plunged in bottom-heat; when firmly rooted they are placed in a cold pit near the glass and liberally supplied with liquid manure. In the beginning of June they are planted out in the flower-garden, being laid on their sides with the fewest leaves undermost, pegged down to the surface, and so placed that the branches of one covers the space occupied by the roots of another. In this way they produce a striking effect, by having numerous heads of bloom standing at a uniform height above the foliage, and they are less subject to be destroyed by wind.
—*Robt. R. Drummond, Minto House, Roxburghshire.*

ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

By PROFESSOR CHARLES SPRENGEL. (Translated from the German.)

(*Continued from page* 244.)

h. Vetch-Straw.—100,000 parts of air-dried ripe Vetch-straw consist of 41,990 woody fibre, 1,320 parts of wax, and 56,990 parts of substances soluble in water, and diluted ley of potash. The hay of Vetches contains, according to Boussingault, in 100,000 parts, 1,570 parts of nitrogen; consequently, the straw will not contain more than 1,000 parts.

100,000 parts of Vetch-straw contain of mineral substances :—

0.442	parts of	silica
1.955	,,	lime
0.324	,,	magnesia
1.810	,,	potash
0.052	,,	soda
0.015	,,	alumina
0.009	,,	oxide of iron
0.008	,,	oxide of manganese
0.280	,,	phosphoric acid
0.122	,,	sulphuric acid
0.084	,,	chlorine

5.101 parts of mineral substances.

100 lbs. of Vetch-straw contain, therefore, more than 4½lbs. of those mineral substances which exercise the greatest influence on vegetation. If we consider, moreover, that in 1,000lbs. of Vetch-straw there is 10lbs. of nitrogen, we shall see that one acre of land will obtain from 3,000lbs. of straw, besides the 135lbs. of very important mineral substances, 30lbs. of nitrogen, which cannot but assist the growth of crops planted after being manured with Vetch-straw. This straw, however, is too good a fodder to be used as litter, so that it is only the more woody parts, rejected by cattle, that will reach the dunghill. In the field, it is more quickly decomposed than Pea-straw.

2. *The Herbage of Potatoes.* — 100,000 parts of the air-dried herbage of ripe Potatoes contain of mineral substances :—

0.801	parts of	silica
2.918	,,	lime
0.488	,,	magnesia
0.138	,,	potash and soda
0.052	,,	alumina
0.058	,,	oxide of iron
0.044	,,	oxide of manganese
0.032	,,	phosphoric acid
0.245	,,	sulphuric acid
0.010	,,	chlorine

4.786 parts of mineral substances.

Since 100 lbs. of ripe Potato herbage contain nearly 4lbs. of mineral substances beneficial to vegetation, it follows that this kind of haulm is more valuable than it has been hitherto considered, and that it ought to be conveyed either to the stables or the dunghill, more especially as it is rich in nitrogen ; Boussingault having found 23 lbs. of nitrogen in 1,000 lbs. of dry Potato-straw. Therefore, from 3000 lbs. of Potato haulm one Magdeburg acre of land will receive 69 lbs. of nitrogen, which, as we shall see under the head of mineral manures, is, by itself, a powerful manuring agent. The green herbage of Potatoes contains still more mineral matter, especially potash.

The woodiness of Potato-straw renders it difficult to decompose. If it is placed at the bottom of the dunghill, where it is too wet, and excluded from the action of the atmosphere, it will be taken to the land in an undecayed state. It is, therefore, better to pack it in the middle of the dunghill, so that it may become sooner decomposed by the heat of fermentation.

3. *Rape-Straw.*—100,000 parts of air-dried straw, with the shells of the ripe fruit, contain of mineral substances :

0.080	parts of	silica
0.810	,,	lime
0.121	,,	magnesia
0.883	,,	potash
0.550	,,	soda
0.090	,,	alumina, oxide of iron, and manganese.
0.382	,,	phosphoric acid
0.517	,,	sulphuric acid
0.440	,,	chlorine

3.873 parts of mineral substances.

100 lbs. of Rape-straw, therefore, contain more than 3½ lbs. of powerful mineral manures. It is more especially valuable on account of its great amount of chlorine, soda, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, and potash, and therefore deserves to be at least added to the dunghill, if it is not used for litter. The proportion of nitrogen in Rape-straw has not been yet ascertained; but judging from analogy, we may assume, that it will not be less than that of Bean-straw. As the straw of Rape is very woody, and consequently difficult of decomposition, it is best to place it in the midst of the dunghill alternately with layers of dung.

(To be continued.)

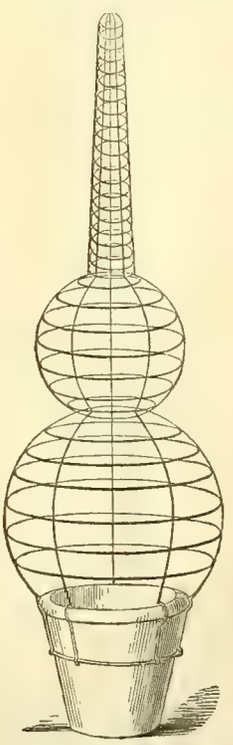
AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XVI.

As the article on the "one-shift system" of potting plants appears to be exciting attention, I think it right to state, that so far from recalling anything that I have written on the subject, I am daily more convinced of the superiority of the practice. The only point that I need notice in the remarks of "Observator" is his objection to the use of the small inverted pot in the draining of the large one. The same objection was urged against it by several of my friends before the article was written ; but as I have used it during the last seven years, to the extent of some thousands of pots, and in various sizes, from large Orange-tubs to small cutting-pots, without in one instance finding a plant injured from being water-clogged, I think I am justified in recommending it. A few days back I had an opportunity of examining some Pine plants that in the autumn were drained with the inverted pots, as a guard against worms, and I never saw plants better rooted, or roots in a more healthy state. In this case the inverted pot was used without any other drainage, and the soil filled in to the bottom of the pot, and there was no appearance of stagnation of the water in the pot. Indeed, I doubt whether we yet fully appreciate the utility of the inverted pot ; and while Observator and others may remain sceptical, I am sanguine in being able to prove that small hollow cones, passing nearly through the soil, will be of the greatest utility in large pots.

While on this subject I may state that I did not recommend it as a cure for all sorts of evils, nor with the expectation that every one who tried would be successful. Certainly, the man who cannot grow a plant tolerably well in a small pot, or does not understand the why and wherefore of his proceedings in the management of the large one, will never perform any extraordinary feats with it ; but I believe that any person who will take the trouble to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the principles upon which success is founded, as I have endeavoured to explain them in my former article, and as they are exemplified in some leading and other articles, will grow plants better than they can be grown in any other manner.

That many will fail, I am fully prepared to hear, and should a majority not succeed I should not be surprised, but this will not be from any fault in the system, but from its not being properly carried out. All good cultivators acknowledge that it is a good system for most plants ; every day experience proves to us that plants grow the best when planted out ; therefore, that system which approximates the nearest to nature, which gives a fine porous body of healthy but not stimulating material for the roots to work in must be the best, because it is the nearest approach to nature that we can make in our pot management. It is of the first importance that the pots should be properly drained, and the soil used rough and turfy. If these things are attended to, and the plants cautiously but properly watered, there is no fear of failure. —*W. P. Ayres.*

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.



TREATMENT OF ROSE DE LISLE FOR STOCKS.

About the first week in August cuttings of the half-ripened wood should be inserted in equal proportions of finely-sifted leaf-mould and sand, placed on a gentle hot-bed, and shaded from the sun. When firmly rooted, they should be potted into large sixties, in a soil composed of chopped turf, leaf-mould, and sand (in equal proportions, and not sifted), and plunged in bottom-heat in a close frame, giving them but little water, and completely shading them from the sun until they are firmly rooted in the new soil ; air may then be given by degrees, with more water and less shading ; and when the plants can bear the sun without their leaves becoming flaccid, they should be placed in a cold frame, from which the lights are removed during the day, and tilted, both at back and front, by night, when the weather is favourable.

Throughout the winter they will require protection in severe frost, and towards the latter end of April they should be planted out in rows in rather poor sandy loam, having their roots barely covered. The plants must then be pegged down, which will cause them to send up suckers ; the strongest on each plant must be secured to stakes, and all the rest cleared away. The soil from both sides of the rows must be taken out about a foot in width, and two inches deep, close to the plants ; its place must be filled with rotten dung, beat firmly down, and covered with soil.

Under this treatment the plants will grow freely, and make numerous fibres. Early in the succeeding spring, the tops of the branches must be cut back, more or less, and the ends of the young shoots pinched off, so as to cause numerous leaves at the extremity of the stocks. As soon as buds can be procured, and the bark separates freely from the wood, the stock should be budded in the common way ; and three or four days after, the ends of a cord to be fastened one foot below the inserted buds, and after the extremities of the stocks are bent down, the other end of the cord is to be affixed to them, so as to form a semicircle, with the buds in the centre on the upper side. By this concentration of the sap, the buds are almost immediately excited, and if neatly inserted and carefully bent, nineteen out of twenty will succeed. Two or more varieties can be grown with equal success on the same stocks, by merely giving them a wider circle.

When the buds have formed about five leaves, the head of the stocks should be cut off close to the buds ; they may then be tied up perpendicularly. The young shoots must be compelled to form heads, by pinching off their extremities. The bandages should be loosened by degrees, to allow room for the stocks to expand.

As the De Lisle Rose is easily propagated, no lover of standards should be without it ; it is, moreover, quite as hardy as the common Dog-Rose, but superior to it for the above purposes, as it can be budded from six inches to six feet high, with more certainty of success, and it is also less liable to send up suckers. It answers equally well for forcing, and for growing in the open air.—*Robert P. Drummond, Foreman, Minto House, Roxburghshire.*

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE ORANGE-TREE IN FRANCE, in the 16th, 17th, and 18th CENTURIES.

During the eighteenth century, the art of gardening made considerable advances under the especial patronage of Louis XV. This prince, who was fond of botany, in which science he had acquired much knowledge, formed at Trianon a private garden, composed of valuable plants and shrubs, which he amused himself in cultivating. This taste in the king raised a spirit of emulation among the royal gardeners, which became of the highest service to the art. Every year, by his orders, seeds, new trees, and vegetables, were obtained from England, Holland, and various parts of the world ; and France, perhaps, acquired more in this way during his reign alone than she had done under those of all his predecessors put together. He also established near Paris, and in all the provinces, royal nurseries, cultivated at the expense of the State ; from whence, with the consent of the superintendents, were distributed gratuitously to private persons such seeds, plants, or trees, as were considered beneficial, or most proper to bring into general use. It was in his reign that the hothouse and the stove were first brought into full operation. These are sufficiently curious to deserve a more detailed account. The great expense of the war in 1781 caused many of the above establishments to be given up, that at Vincennes only remaining at the end of the eighteenth century.

The inhabitants of the South of Europe must of necessity rank first in the art of pleasure-gardening. Nature having given them a more serene sky, a milder temperature, a beautiful verdure, both early and continuous, seems to have left nothing to the attention or care of man but the taste for decoration. Thus, almost everything has been invented that could enhance the graceful or luxurious ornament of those delightful spots. But the more useful discoveries have been made in northern countries, and it is easy to conceive that the necessity experienced to struggle constantly against the severity of a cold climate and uncongenial soil required the greatest industry.

When the Orange-tree was first introduced into France and attempted to be cultivated, it became a matter of serious consideration as to the best means of protecting it from destructive frosts during the winter. It was then planted in tubs, in large boxes, or in glazed earthenware pans, which were placed in store-rooms or cellars as soon as the cold weather commenced. This mode, however, entailed considerable expense and inconvenience ; and it had become so desirable to induce this fine tree to grow freely like others, without extraordinary care or attention, that some persons were found sufficiently enterprising to plant them in the open ground, in the form of groves or thickets. The warmth of the climate in the South of France caused these experiments to succeed. Beaujeu, in 1551, represents Provence, and especially the coast of Hières, to abound with Orange groves. The same custom still exists ; the inhabitants of Hières, Grasse, Toulon, and several other districts on the sea-coast, cultivate Orange-trees as formerly, in the open ground ; and it is said that those trees are able to bear a severe frost without sustaining any injury.

Those in the Northern Provinces who attempted the same cultivation found that much care was necessary, and that they must be protected under huts covered with mats, or under conical coverings made of cork. "Good gardeners," says Liebaut, "always took care, previously to covering them up for the winter, to cut off all the flowers, buds, and even the new and tender branches."

There were some groves of Orange-trees in the garden at Trianon, at the end of the seventeenth century, which had been planted there in the preceding century, and were considered great curiosities. La Quintinye observes, that they had succeeded in giving to the cases used in covering them forms and shapes of the most pleasing decorative character. Experience nevertheless proved that such means were not sufficient to protect the plants in hard winters, and that the case, besides the inconvenience of excluding the revivifying influence of the sun, had also the effect of smothering the plant, by entirely depriving it of air. It was not easy at first to find a remedy for these disadvantages. The Elector Palatine, however, in the sixteenth century, applied one of a very expensive character. He built a large movable wooden gallery in his gardens at Heidelberg, within which was inclosed the entire range of his Orange-trees : this gallery was furnished with glazed frames or sashes, through which the

sun could penetrate; and it was also heated by stoves in the German fashion. In the spring, when the weather became mild, this temporary erection was removed, and not replaced till the autumn. By this means he was enabled to enjoy an agreeable promenade amidst flowers and fruits at all times of the year. Liebaut and Olivier de Serres both speak highly of the invention, and describe it as most wonderful.

The former writer says, "Nothing of this kind was done at the Court of France; no doubt the low ebb of the finances of our kings, crippled as they were by foreign and civil war, was the reason. But he adds, that some of the nobility had movable or flying galleries, like the Elector at Heidelberg, less magnificent it is true, but constructed upon the same principle."

More economical methods were also employed, one of which is thus described by Liebaut:—"Plant your trees," says he, "near a south wall, which may be little better than 18 feet high; at 12 paces distance raise pilasters or stone columns, 13 feet high and 8 feet apart, connecting them by a small joist, by way of architrave; then cover the whole with an inclined roof, one end of which rests upon the joist, and the other against the wall. In the south it will suffice to close your Orangery on both sides, leaving the front facing the south entirely open. It would be better also to have small lights in the roof, in order to facilitate the entry of the sun; but in the north the whole building must be inclosed, and it must be heated either with a coal fire or small faggots of wood, which consumes without smoke, unless you choose to imitate the munificence of the Elector Palatine. At the return of spring you may remove this apparatus, and your trees may remain exposed."

P. Ferrari, an Italian Jesuit, after eulogising in his work the French people for their industry and skill in having found means not only to preserve their Orange-trees, but even to make them bear flowers and fruit in a climate not adapted for the tree by nature, adds, "In the month of October they were removed into a large building erected for the purpose, and protected from the cold by double windows—the exterior of glass, and the interior of paper. Attached to this building was a much smaller one, in which was built a fire-place, with a thin plate of iron let into the wall at the back; a fire being lighted in the grate, the iron plate gradually became hot, and a genial warmth was thus diffused over the entire building."

It is surprising that instead of the imperfect methods of heating already described, stoves had not been adopted, since they were in general use in Germany. They began to use them in France however towards the end of the seventeenth century. La Quintinye mentions them, but they were either found to be inconvenient, or their management was not understood; since he advises lighted lamps and torches to be kept in hot-houses, to keep up the necessary temperature. It is also still more astonishing that the French having adopted a kind of hot-house for preserving Orange-trees, did not employ it for other trees, for the purpose of producing early fruit. But it has been already said, that the Orange-tree was so highly prized among the nobility, was considered so luxurious and magnificent, that no expense was spared in its cultivation; whilst other plants requiring no extraordinary care and being within every body's reach, were thought nothing of. It must moreover be remembered that espaliers or wall-trees were not known, and the invention here mentioned could scarcely be applied to anything but espaliers; thus the use of both were adopted about the same time.

"When we wish to grow Fig-trees in boxes," says Quintinye, "in the month of January a pit is dug at the foot of a wall facing the south, in which the boxes are then placed; the whole is afterwards covered with large square glass frames seven feet high, placed against the wall, and these again covered up with great care, to prevent the frost from penetrating." This is truly a hot-house analogous to those now in use.

In the works of St. Gelais, 1719, will be found verses addressed to some ladies, with a present of Cherries on the first day of May. I am ignorant as to how they could procure such early fruit without the aid of hot-houses. I find only in Champier, (De re cibaria) that the inhabitants of Poitou sent every year to Paris, by coach, early Cherries; and that they procured them by putting lime to the foot of the tree, or by watering its roots with hot water. I can scarcely believe that such a proceeding would produce ripe Cherries by the end of April; but in any case, if they were thus procured by St. Gelais, he would have little reason to boast of an invention which makes a tree bear fruit at the same time that it kills it. It is only by the use of the hot-house that early fruit can be constantly obtained without injuring the tree.

After all, those who feel curious to know what art has enabled us to accomplish in later years, have only to compare it with what it was in the hands of Quintinye, who was the most skilful Gardener of his time, and had all imaginable assistance at his command. He boasts of having supplied the table of Louis XIV. with Strawberries at the end of March; Green-peas in April; Figs in June; Cabbages, Lettuces, and Asparagus, in December and January.

Among the good foreign fruits that have been made to grow in hot-houses, one of the first is the Pine-Apple. It was brought from our American colonies in the seventeenth century, and at first was transmitted from thence as a preserve. Labat speaks of it under the year 1694, in his *Voyage des Antilles*. Certain curious collectors finally procured some of the plants to be sent home; placed them under frames, and notwithstanding the expense connected with their cultivation, the gardens of the capital and its environs had soon multiplied them, that Pines soon came to be [illegible] public markets.

The common opinion as to the Orange-tree is, that it originally came from China, and was introduced into our climates by the Portuguese. Several modern books, and particularly the "Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle" states, that even now there may be seen at Lisbon, in the gardens of the Comte de Saint-Laurent, the first Orange-tree planted in Europe, which became the parent of all those we now possess. The fact is not absolutely impossible. Few trees live so long as this; and we know that about the middle of the eighteenth century there existed at Fontainebleau, the famous Orange-tree seized in 1523, from the Constable of Bourbon, when, after the defection of that Prince, his effects were confiscated. It is, however, unfortunate for the Portuguese story that we have evidence of their existence in France long before the Portuguese went to India. In a household account of the year 1333, belonging to the House of Humbert, is mentioned a certain sum paid for transplanting Orange-trees.

Henri IV. caused an Orangery to be built in the garden of the Tuilleries, which was not destroyed until the time of Louis XIV.; when Le Nôtre altered the plan of the garden and adopted that beautiful arrangement which is still so much admired. But Henri who had just established the silk-manufacture in France, and was desirous to encourage everything connected with that branch of commerce, originally intended this building, says Sully, "not to cultivate Orange-trees, but to raise silk-worms from eggs, which he had imported from Spain."

Louis XIV. was passionately fond of this tree, doubtless the first in our gardens for its elegance, its pleasing verdure, its perfume, its flowers, and its fruit. The magnificent Orangery that he built to preserve his trees during the winter is still considered as one among the many curiosities of Versailles. This building, from the designs of Mansart, formed a gallery of 480 feet in length and 38 feet in height, with two wings, each 360 feet in length. In the Spring, when the mildness of the season permitted the exposure of those delicate trees to the air, they were placed in low borders, composed of Roses, Honeysuckles, and Jasmine, which, hiding the boxes, and allowing only the tree with its head full of blossoms to appear, exhibited the appearance of an enchanted forest. Whenever the Monarch gave those brilliant fêtes in his gardens, which among foreigners made his reign almost as celebrated as his conquests, the directors, consulting his taste, always employed Orange-trees in decorating the vestibules, arbours, and similar embellishments. One of the principal ornaments of the grand Gallery of Versailles was Orange-trees, every partition between the windows held four of them, each furnished with a silver box and a foundation of the same metal. Some were also placed in the billiard-room; in fact, the Monarch would have them in his private apartments; and, to gratify him, the gardeners found out the secret of making them bear flowers all the year round. They selected for this purpose certain trees, which they allowed to shrink or wither for want of water; when the leaves had fallen off, they reanimated them by a secret and peculiar process; in a short time they began to put forth fresh leaves and flowers, and were then taken to the Palace. These could always be replaced, by employing 14 or 15 days of the same treatment to others.

Great lords and rich private persons adopted the same style of magnificence in their gardens. "We went to Clagny," says Madame de Sevigné, (in 1675,) "the palace of Armidus. The building progresses rapidly; the gardens are finished. You know the style of Le Nôtre; he has left a little dark wood, which has a pretty effect. He has a forest entirely of Orange-trees in large boxes, where persons walk in the shade; and in order to hide the boxes, there are on both sides palisades of the same height, decorated with Tuberoses, Roses, Jasmines, and Carnations. It is assuredly the most beautiful, the most surprising, and the most enchanting novelty that can be imagined." The same lady (in 1679,) speaking of the marriage of Mlle. de Louvois, on the 24th November, says,—"They had made Spring return once more—everywhere abounded Orange-trees in full blossom, and flowers in boxes." At another fête, given the 9th February, 1680, at the Hôtel de Condé, she mentions "Orange-trees loaded with fruit and flowers." Indeed, the fashion became so universal, that among the infinite number of entertainments given by the nobility during the last 30 years of the reign of Louis XIV., and of which ample records still remain, there is not a single one in which this favourite decoration is not mentioned.

The Orange-tree still bears the same character: there are few gardens now without them; but the climate seldom allows the fruit to ripen. The Oranges sent from Languedoc and La Provence are of very inferior quality; while in our northern provinces they seldom gather anything but the flowers, which forms an excellent source of profit, being much used in preserves, pastilles, marmalade, comfits, ices, and liqueurs.

The Maltese Orange is now considered the best, and those from Portugal the next. The latter in the 17th century were so esteemed that a present of them was considered worthy of being offered to the King's children. "Monsieur (the King's brother) came to see me," says the Duchess of Montpensier, in her Memoirs, "and gave me some Oranges from Portugal." Moliere, in describing the comedy which formed part of the celebrated entertainments given at Versailles, in 1688, by Louis XIV., mentions that in the first scene appeared a magnificent display of Oranges from Portugal, and all sorts of fruits in 36 baskets.

De Serres observes, that in his time, even in Italy, only four different kinds of this fruit were known, viz., the Orange, the Citron, the Lemon, and the *poncire*, a variety of Lemon with very thick rind; "We may in strictness reckon a fifth, called Adam's Apple (Forbidden fruit)," says he, "but it is not worth eating, and is only used to clean and scent the hands." This distinction still exists, but each of the four classes has its varieties. Porta, the Neapolitan, in his "Villæ," published in 1592, says that they reckoned in Italy only one sort of Poncire, two of Citrons, and three of Oranges—that is to say, the sweet, the bitter, and those which were neither one nor the other. L'Instruction facile pour connaître toutes sortes d'Oranges et de Citrons (in the year 1680) reckons in the four classes 80 varieties: we now reckon 126.

According to Lemery, 1705, the ladies of the Court, in the 17th century, carried in their hands sweet Citrons, of which they bit small pieces occasionally, in order to improve the vermilion hue of their lips.

In the play of "The Miser," by Moliere (1667), Harpagon, excusing himself to his mistress, who had come to his house, for not having prepared a collation, his son answers, "I have provided, my father, and have caused to be brought here some basins of China Oranges, some sweet Citrons, and some confectionery, that I have sent for on your account."

The students of the University were also in the habit of presenting to their Professors early in June a Citron, in which they had inserted six or seven crowns of gold. The offering was presented in a crystal glass, and was called Laudat, from the holiday granted to the students at the fair bearing that title, held at St. Denis, near Paris. This custom was abolished about 1700. — *Extracted from Grand d'Aussy's Vie privée des François.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Draining.—Your correspondent "J. J. M." has acted judiciously in regard to his own interest, and generously towards his tenant. I have no personal knowledge of that gentleman, but I probably am well acquainted with the farm to which he refers; and I am desirous to suggest to him and others a few remarks on the very important subject of draining. His difficulties are common to many others, having on his farm to deal with bottom as well as surface-water; with wet gravelly peat-soil, and with very tenacious clay; both circumstances requiring great judgment and care, and very different modes of proceeding. In the former case, wet gravels are seldom improved, except by deep drains placed on a firm bottom under the springs of water, often from 5 to 10 or more feet deep, and requiring a much larger tile placed upon a sole where the bottom is not sound, and it often happens that one drain so constructed will effectually drain several acres, costing much less than frequent top-drains. In the case of very tenacious clays as a subsoil, it is useless to place the pipe or tile in the body of the clay (into which the water will not percolate with sufficient readiness), and to be effectual they must be placed as near the plough as may be done with safety. And further, to prevent disappointment, it is sometimes absolutely necessary, and always judicious, to have the incline of the drains, directed by a spirit level, and not left to the eye of either master or labourer. I have, this spring, been deep draining some wet meadow land, and subsequently irrigating it under the direction of a person from Warwickshire; and the extreme accuracy and effect with which this has been done, both above and below, induces me, through your Journal, to invite your correspondent, "J. J. M." or any other gentleman to whom an inspection may be convenient. The expense of irrigation, when the water can be conveniently placed, or the plan of level floats is not more than from 2*l.* to 3*l.* per acre, and but a very trifling annual outlay is incurred. A two hours' ride by the Eastern Counties Railway to Witham will accomplish this object.—*Henry Dixon. Witham, April* 19, 1843.

Effect of Manures upon Insects.—In several of your leading articles you have alluded to the subject of manures. It appears to me, that in all discussions on this important subject, two points of great consequence have been omitted—or, perhaps I should say, one subject with two branches—namely, the effect which manures or artificial applications to the soil have on the insect world, whose sustenance is found in the different forms of vegetation. There can be no doubt of the correctness of the principle of returning to the soil such matters as form the chemical composition of the plant; but I am led to believe, that, whereas much of the failure of crops is due to the ravages of various insects, so will their success in a great degree depend on the defence afforded them from their tiny but powerful enemies; and I think this is effected in one of two ways, according to the description of application; and it is this point which you philosophers have not sufficiently noticed. It is my belief that many *manures* (as they are called) act principally with benefit to plants, by killing slugs, worms, and the countless myriads of nameless animalculæ that prey on the roots, branches, leaves, sap, flowers, fruit, &c., of plants; while another class of manures operates a diversion in favour of the vegetable, by offering something more to the taste of the feeder. In the former class are, I conceive, the various acrid salts, soot, lime, &c., and among the latter may be reckoned grains, malt-dust, oilcake, and even green crops, ploughed or dug in. Pray let us have a yarn from you on this subject.—*Woodend.*

Guano.—At p. 52, a correspondent suggests that guano might be procured on our own coasts. I fear your remarks on that subject are too true; my opinion is, that our climate is too moist, for which I will give the following reasons:—1. I planted, in the month of February, a few trees on a small island about 60ft. diameter, which, in the breeding season (from April to June), is literally covered with the nests of the smaller gull and duck. I found nothing on it but fine light and black vegetable mould, at least 15 inches deep, with a few Nettles, and

here and there a tuft of Grass like Cocksfoot.—2. An acquaintance of mine has an island in the next barony (Ennis), with a pool of fresh water on it, round which the wild geese gather and rest; the consequence is, that more than half an acre is spoiled; that is, the grass becomes so rank, that sheep will not touch it, and the sea is so rough, that they are the only stock which can be put upon it. Again, the rocks adjoining this island (the Stags), are covered with the gull-tribe in the breeding season; and yet in the autumn, when I was on them, you would only meet here and there with the Sea-Pink, and a species of Beet (maritima), which in the spring makes a nice Spinach, and when grown in a garden, serves as such for several years; each plant forming a bed 6ft. square, and increasing by the joints like the Fiorin grass. It is also met with at Lambay. I may say the same of Downpatrick Head as of the Stags. Whatever guano there may be upon it, is soon washed away; and I should suppose the answer from your Scotch correspondents will be to the same effect.—*R. G., Ballina.*

Bees.—I send you the following plan for managing Bees in common straw hives, so as to obtain a portion of honey without destroying these useful insects, in the hope that it may interest some of your readers:—Put a swarm into a hive, having at the top a hole, closed with a large cork; nail a piece of wood, 4 in. long, 3 in. wide, and ⅓ in. thick, to one side of the lower part of the hive, cutting a hole 1½ in. long and ½ in. high through the straw and wood. Attach a similar piece of wood to another straw hive, and insert in the latter a tin pipe, made of half a sheet of tin, punched full of small holes, about 2 in. in diameter, closed at the bottom by a round bit of wood, and secured at the top to a ring of wood 2 in. in diameter inside: a cover of wood, turned to fit the wooden ring, will effectually close the pipe, which is intended as a ventilator, and for the reception of a thermometer. Place the hives, with the pieces of wood in contact, on a board 3 ft. long, about 1 in. thick, and 18 in. wide, with a projection in front for the Bees to alight on; the board being movable, and resting on four posts about 2 ft. high. A slip of tin must be placed between the hives, to prevent the Bees from entering the second hive until the first, or breeding hive, is full. A canvas cover, 1 yard square, painted white, and nailed in front and at the back to wooden rods, should be spread above the hives; in this cover holes, 4 in. in diameter, must be cut, to correspond with the ventilator and cork in the top of the hives. These holes may be secured against wet by covers made like cones, with a heavy iron ring at the base, and a wooden knob at the top. The whole apparatus can be made by any person at the cost of about 8*s.*, which will be a great saving, as Bee-boxes are too expensive for cottagers. In April, 1842, I fitted up, in the manner above described, a hive of Bees which swarmed in June, 1841. One swarm came off, which was fitted up in the same way as the parent hive. The parent hive was marked A, the swarm A a. In July I allowed the Bees to enter the side hives by withdrawing the slips of tin. The communication between the hives was cut off in September by replacing the pieces of tin. I then opened doors from the side hives into the open air, placing over them slips of wood with a small hole in them, covered on the outside with a piece of talc hanging by a thread. This talc formed a trap-door, which the Bees could easily push open in the hive as they endeavoured to escape, but which prevented any ingress from the outside. In a few hours all the Bees in the side or store hive of A a made their escape, excepting 12, which flew out when I carried the hive into a room. From this hive I obtained 16 lbs. of the best honey, free from Bee-bread or young Bees, without destroying a single Bee. In the store hive of A, I found that the queen was staying, and I was therefore obliged to smoke her out. I nevertheless saved her, although many Bees died. From A, I obtained 10 lbs. of honey, equal in quality to that from A a. The trap-door of talc was a contrivance of Mr. Nutt, the author of the interesting work on Bees.—*Wilse Brown, Egglestone, Barnard Castle.*

Bees.—At p. 174, "P. P." has stated that those who write on Bees in these pages would benefit by perusing the articles "Apiary" and "Bee" in the last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. It appears to me, however, that there are some things in the article on "Bees" contained in that work, which Mr. Rochet, the author, ought not to have countenanced. For instance, when speaking of the manner in which Bees collect pollen, he states, on the authority of Geoffroy, that "Bees first collect a certain quantity of pollen, which they knead together into a ball, and place at the middle joint of the hinder feet." This might lead one to think that the little balls were made ready by the Bees before being placed on their hinder legs (not their feet), instead of being accumulated a little at a time. I have shown how this curious process is done, in my work on Bees; the discovery of it cost me many a busy hunt. Mr. R. farther observes—"In order to gather large quantities at once, the Bees are sometimes observed to roll their bodies in the flowers, and then to brush the pollen from them into two masses, which they dispose of as before mentioned." This seems like the story of the hedgehog rolling itself amongst Apples, and carrying off all those which stick to him. The fact is, that Bees never collect pollen in that way. If they are dusted with it, it is only when they enter flowers which contain an abundance—the Hollyhock, for instance. It may be remarked, however, that there is a rare Bee, of the wild species, which collects pollen between the segments beneath its abdomen, which are admirably adapted for such a purpose. At present, want of time prevents me from proceeding farther with this subject. I shall, however, notice two more points. Mr. R. states, from Wildman, that "Long experience has taught him, that as he turns up a hive, and gives some taps on the sides and bottom, the queen immediately appears, to know the cause of alarm, but soon returns again amongst her people." If this story were told to a cottager who understood Bees, he would probably say, "You would rap in vain, for no queen would appear, to answer your call." In giving credit to this story, Mr. R. betrays a want of apiarian knowledge. With regard to Bees closing their door-ways, the author mentions, from high authority, that Bees construct a thick wall, which barricades the entrance, and resembles a regular fortification—indeed, they often have recourse to a similar contrivance for protection against pillaging Bees. However plausible this may be, I have no hesitation in saying it is founded in some mistake, and that Mr. R. ought to have had better grounds for asserting that "This single trait in their history is a sufficient refutation of the theories which ascribe all their actions to the operation of a blind, indiscriminating instinct, and would exclude every species of foresight and reflection." To this I have little to say, but must leave the reader to form an opinion about it for himself.—*J. Wighton, Cossey Gardens.*

Blue Flowering Conservatory Plants.—The following is a list of blue flowering plants suitable for a conservatory, with the time of their flowering and native place:—*Mexico:* Sálvia patens, Aug. to Oct.; S. polystáchya, Oct. to Dec.; Tradescántia pulchella, July to Aug. *New South Wales:* Comesperma grácilis, April; Solanum campanulatum, June; Westringia eremícola, Sept. to Oct.; Scævola suavéolens, Aug. to Sept.; Dampiera stricta, June to Aug.; Patersónia serícea, June to Aug.; Sóllya heterophylla, July; S. linearis, June to Aug.; Hardenbérgia Comptoniana, March to June; Plagiolóbum ilicifólium, and chorozemifólium, March to July: Orthrosanthes multiflora, June to July; Scutellária húmilis; June to July. Plectranthus incanus, July to Aug.; Dianella longifólia, Aug.; Hovea celsi, March to July; Dracæna nutans, July to Aug.; Conospermum capitatum, June to Aug. *Temperate Parts of South America:* Tweédia cærulea, July to Aug.; T. versicolor, July to Aug.; Passiflora onychina, Oct. to Dec.; Stemódia chilensis, Aug. to Oct.: Sphacele campanulata, July to Aug.; Solanum myrtifólium, July to Aug.; Conanthera campanulata, March; Commelina grácilis, July; Psorálea glandulosa, May to Aug.; Witheringia pinnatifida, June. *N. America:* Clitória Mariana, Aug.; Stokesia cyánea, Aug.; Ruéllia biflora, July. *Cape of Good Hope:* Lobélia cærúlea, June to July; Lightfootia tenella, June to July; L. Loddigésii, July to Aug.; Agathæa cœlestis, Feb. to Sept.; Aster fruticulosus, March to July; A. angustifólius, May; Selago fasciculata, June; Cyanella capensis, July to Aug.; Aristea capitata, July to Aug.; Agapanthus præcox, Jan. to Aug.; Státice cinérea, June; S. scabra, May to July; Roella filiformis, June to Sept.; E'chium pyramidatum, May to July; Plumbago capensis, Aug. *New Spain:* Cælestina ageratoides, July to Oct.; Eryngium serratum, Aug.; E. comosum, Aug.; Viola Palmensis, May to July. *Palma;* V. arborescens, April to May, *Spain;* Goldfússia anisophylla, June, *Sylhet;* Státice arbórea, Aug. to Nov., *Teneriffe;* Lobélia heteromalla, Feb., *Dominica;* L. begoniæfólia, June to July, *Nepaul;* Linum Narbonense, June to Aug., *S. of France;* Phyteuma pinnatum, June to Aug., *Candia;* Anagallis monelli, May to Sept., *Italy.*—*J. K. C., Altercliffe.*

Killing Insects for the Cabinet.—I don't see that "D. H. W.," p. 174, has given me a peg whereon to hang a reply. His proposed plan is just as feasible as the following, which I offer to his serious consideration:—On bringing the captives home, either "in thick letter-paper" or otherwise, persuade them to take hold of each other's hands, (their fore-legs,) and send a smart electrical spark through the whole!! As the fluid travels at a pretty decent pace, they will hardly have time to feel pain. In both cases the specimens may be a little spoiled, but that is of course a matter of small moment, as another trial may not be quite so disastrous; and after a few are unnecessarily though mercifully killed, the experimenter's cabinet may chance to get supplied. Sombre-coloured Coleoptera may, like a duke of former days, be drowned in a butt of malmsey (*i. e.* gin or whisky, for either would be rather more costly than Clarence's medium); only the specimens will soon become "greasy" when placed in the cabinet, and require renewal. I give "D. H. W." every credit for his motive in addressing me, but to be of use he must try again. I suspect the Millennium wont cast up to-morrow morning nor be expedited by any etherëal receipt for killing insects, and really your useful columns should not be considered as a mere arena for a verbal tilting-match.—*S.*

Vines.—I did not stop my Vines sufficiently early last year, and moreover, when I pruned them, I left the bearing-rods for this season too long; in consequence of which the lower buds this spring have broken very feebly. Finding that they continued weak, and my intention being in future to spur the Vines, I determined, in order to throw more strength into these weak shoots, to shorten the rods; and on the 5th inst., I cut off between two and three feet from each of the eight Vines. The Vines were in full leaf, with the branches stopped one joint above the blossom, and the blossom within about ten days of the period of its expansion. On the following morning, I found that the Vines had borne the operation well, with the exception of one, which was bleeding. I applied a hot iron to the wound, but in about ten minutes it broke out again; I repeated the operation, but met with the same result; I tried it a third time, having a lighted candle and a stick of sealing-wax in readiness, and the moment the iron was removed, while the wounded part was still dry and warm, I dropped some sealing-wax upon it, and pressed it down with my finger. I then put some more wax round the wounded part, pressing it close, so as to form a small cap, about a quarter of an inch in depth, upon the end of the rod. This answered completely: not the slightest moisture again exuding. On the 7th, it appeared that two of the Vines had been bleeding a little in the night, but had dried up again without assistance. On the 8th, I found that one of the last-mentioned Vines had again bled a little during the night; I therefore applied the hot iron and sealing-wax with the same success as before. The wounds are now, April 10, all quite dry, and the Vines are already beginning to show that the operation will be of great service to them. The Vines are five years old.—*Guichenet.*

Shrivelling of Grapes.—"Jemsheed" complains, at p. 230, that his friend, by giving air to his Vinery when the Grapes were colouring, according to the advice of an "Old Gardener," lost half his crop by shrivelling. By this he seems to intimate that the shrivelling was caused by the air given; but in this I think he is mistaken. I consider that it resulted, not from the agent applied, but from the manner of applying it. It seems to have been the "Old Gardener's" opinion, that the temperature of the house was too high, and he consequently recommended the admission of a little air, which, if done with judgment, might have proved beneficial; but instead of this, I presume air was admitted so freely, as immediately to sink the temperature to a low degree, which, chilling the Vines and obstructing the flow of sap, produced shrivelling. If "Jemsheed," after living in the neighbourhood of the Equator, were transported immediately to Greenland, I doubt not but that he too would feel a shrivelly sensation.—*Tyro.*

Scotch and English Farmers.—At p. 209 a correspondent complains of the injustice done to the English by praising the Scotch Farmers so much as is now done, which he considers is only a fashion. He produces a long train of circumstances which he supposes to be conclusive that English farming is at least as good, if not better than that of Scotland. Into this controversy I shall not enter. I shall content myself, however, (after premising that, among all those he enumerates, he makes no allowance whatever for the inferiority of the climate of Scotland compared with that of England, and especially of the counties in the south, to which he seems principally to refer,) with adverting to three of the circumstances mentioned. While he states clearly the disadvantages under which the English Farmer labours, he does not once advert to the physical, and not moral, difficulty, against which the Scottish Agriculturist has perpetually to contend; nor does he seem to think it any merit that the latter has mastered by skill and perseverance this difficult achievement. Yet it has been accomplished; and the people of Scotland—with a naturally less-productive soil and a smaller quantity of arable land, in proportion to the population—depend less upon foreign supplies than the inhabitants of England. Your correspondent also says that, with the exception of the Lothians and the Carse of Gowrie, Wheat is not cultivated in any part of Scotland; but is abandoned as being unprofitable. Has he never heard of Stirlingshire, and of the tract of alluvial land on the banks of the river Forth, amounting to about 60,000 Scottish, or 75,000 statute acres, which grows Wheat profitably, and equal, if not superior, in quality to any grown in Scotland, and to much of that which is grown in England? The crop of last year ranged from 60 to 67lbs. the bushel; and upon the average of years that which was brought to market ranged from 60 to 65lbs. I also beg to state that four quarters per acre are accounted a bad crop; and if, in the spring, appearances indicate much less than this, it is usually ploughed down, and Barley or Oats substituted: that five quarters is not a good crop, that six is fair and fully an average, that seven is good, and eight superior; but that instances are known in which nine have been realised. I recollect that in the year 1826 a field of 30 acres, in the possession of Mr. Mowbray of Cambus, yielded upon the average of the 30 acres nine quarters and a bushel; and some particular spots, which were minutely attended to at the time, yielded at the rate of fifteen quarters an acre. As nine quarters and a bushel over a 30 acre field is certainly a very large crop and the truth of it may be questioned, I deem it necessary to explain that Mr. Mowbray was a distiller as well as a farmer, and fed with his grains great numbers of cattle The urine of his stalls he collected (*mark this*), watered this Wheat, if I was rightly informed, with it twice during the season, and the consequence was the very heavy crop which I have mentioned. I may further observe that the same gentleman, the next year, treated a large field of grass for hay in the same manner, and he had a crop of three tons and a half. That such crops may become common I do not pretend to say. It shows, however, the capability of the soil. It is worthy of remark also that all this happened before the land was drained or sub-soil-ploughed. Is this amount of crop excelled even in the south of England, upon a field of equal extent?—and yet this is neither in the Lothians nor the Carse of Gowrie. Not to go more minutely into this question, I may add that Wheat is profitably cultivated in 28 or 29 of the 33 counties in Scotland, and that not many years ago Wheat was exported from Rosshire, in the North Highlands, to London, and commanded the top price in Mark-lane. Your correspondent, moreover, says, "The Scotch Farmer may laugh at Turnips sown broadcast, as in the South of England; but he should remember that, owing to the warmer and drier climate, they will not grow in drills; and that even in Scotland last year there were many failures in consequence of the heat and drought." This is the first time I have heard of these failures, though living in the heart of Scotland, and seeing hundreds of farmers in the course of the season. When I mentioned the circumstance to several farmers, and asked if they

had heard of anything of the kind, they all denied any such knowledge. So that in whatever part of Scotland these failures occurred, they did not take place here. On the contrary, Turnips last year, sold in the field in small lots, brought from 14*l.* to 23*l.* per acre; according as they happened to be white, yellow, or Swedes. Our farmers of the South, however, wish that they had a share of the heat and drought which are blamed for broad-cast sowing in the south of England; and affirm that their Turnips, though drilled, always grew best in the warmest seasons. I shall notice one more circumstance. Your correspondent says that the Scotch ploughs exhibited at the meeting of the Agricultural Society of England at Liverpool and Bristol were found wanting because of their weight; in consequence of which they required about double the amount of horse-power to work them, and that the light English plough was preferred to them. Supposing this statement to be true, how does it happen that the *heavy* Scotch plough in Scotland is always wrought with only two horses, which are in general of lighter make than English horses; while the light English plough in England is frequently wrought with three or four horses? Will the Scotch horses eat as much and do the same work as three or four English ones? Certainly not.—*Not a Scotch Farmer, Stirling.*

Figs.—Your correspondent in the last *Chronicle*, "J. N. V.," says he finds no difficulty in growing Figs on the back wall of a Vinery. As I am so unfortunate as not to be able to succeed, after much trouble, and with two or three different gardeners; and as the same want of success is very general in my neighbourhood, "J. N. V." would be doing a great service if he would state the particular sort or sorts of Figs he prefers, and his mode of treatment. So completely have my gardeners failed in growing Figs against the back wall of a Vinery, that last year I did away with the trees, with the exception of a very small, delicate, pale-green Fig, which I have brought from the top of the back wall down the rafters, and in this way succeed in ripening my second crop late in the autumn; the first crop generally falls. But in this way, you will observe, it occupies the place of a Vine. The house is a late house, and the Vines are only now showing for fruit; the Figs have attained about two-thirds their size, but when ripe they seldom exceed an inch and a half in length. From my description, can you give me the name of the Fig?—*W. C.* [Your Fig is most probably the Nerii.]

Potters' Guano.—I used some of this valuable mixture on Celery last autumn, with very good effect. I also gave some of it to a gentleman's gardener, who used it on Celery, the latest row he planted, and strange to say, it was the first for use, and the finest in his garden.—*T. Brock, Barking.*

Laws of Farmers.—Ownership of Agricultural Fences.—Where there are two fields, separated by a hedge and ditch, the hedge, *primâ facie*, belongs to the owner of the field in which the ditch is not; and if there are two ditches, one on each side of the hedge, then the ownership of the hedge must be ascertained by proving acts of ownership, Guy *v.* West, 2 Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 1827. An attempt was once made to establish a common law right in the owner of a bank and ditch, to have a width of eight feet from the interior line of the foot of the bank as the reasonable width; viz., four feet for the ditch, and four feet for the base of the bank, if there were no ditch; but it was decided no such rule about an eight feet width exists; and Lawrence Justice stated the rule about ditching to be this—"No man making a ditch, can cut into his neighbour's soil; but usually he cuts to the very extremity of his own land: he is, of course, bound to throw the soil which he digs out upon his own land, and often, if he likes it, he plants a hedge upon the top of it; therefore, if he cuts afterwards beyond the edge of the ditch, which is the extremity of his land, he cuts into his neighbour's soil, and is a trespasser," Vowles *v.* Miller, 3 Taunton's Reports, 137. Proof, therefore, of the ancient width of the ditch is evidence that the owner's land did not extend beyond the outer edge thereof. One tenant in common of a hedge may maintain trespass against his cotenant, if the latter grub it up; but a mere clipping of the hedge may be justified, Voyce *v.* Voyce, Cow. Rep., 201.—*C. K.*

Cellar for Potatoes.—Your correspondent "Totty," in last *Chronicle*, appears to have formed a very good plan for constructing a cellar for Potatoes, &c.; but pray allow me to caution him not to make it more than four or five feet wide, as I fear that the Potatoes will ferment if too many are crowded together in a mass.—*Omega.*

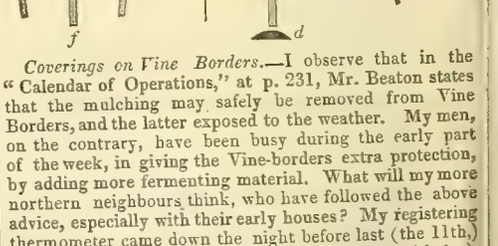
Yeast Plant.—The seed sent you by a "Lady" is that of Carduus Benedictus, or Blessed Thistle, with the virtues of which I doubt not but that you are acquainted.—*Thomas Abbott, jun.*—[Yes; and they are not the properties ascribed to the Yeast plant. We do not think the figure is intended for the Blessed Thistle, which is not known in North America, except as an introduced plant, and that very rarely.]

Soot as a Manure for Pines.—"Scrutator," at p. 209, inquires whether any one has used soot as a manure for Pines. I beg to inform him that I have seen it used, and that I apply it myself with success. When used fresh, it is an excellent material for preventing worms from entering the pots: but the drainage must be good, otherwise it will soon lose its volatility. If strewed over the crocks to the depth of a quarter of an inch, it will answer the above purpose; the roots of the plants will grow freely in it, and their extremities (as far as my experience goes) will have a clear white and healthy appearance. I have also used it mixed with the soil, and although I cannot positively say that it was beneficial (because I had not an opportunity of putting a plant in all respects alike and under the same circumstances, with the exception of soot, alongside of it) yet I can confidently state that it is not injurious. The Pines under my care to which it is applied are of a very dark green colour, are stiff in habit, and produce good fruit.—*Polyphragmos.*—During a period of many years, I mixed soot regularly in my soil for Pines; and I consider it to be an excellent stimulant for giving those plants a dark green and healthy appearance. I used it in the following proportions for fruiting plants: four wheelbarrows of friable turfy loam, cut three or four inches deep from a common or old pasture, at least one year old before using it, and to be turned and chopped two or three times during that period; one barrowful of sheeps'-droppings gathered fresh from a common, and dried upon mats in an open shed, or out of doors, as the weather suited, and pounded fine with a quarter of a barrowful of soot. The whole were well mixed together, but not sifted, a week or two before being used. For succession plants, I added two barrowfuls of leaf-mould to the same proportions. In the above soils my Pines generally had a healthy appearance, growing freely and producing good fruit for their age, which seldom exceeded two years. By way of trying an experiment, in March, 1835, I cleared a number of succession plants from a small pit with a smoke flue running round the interior. I added a little fresh tan to the old, turned and mixed them together, keeping about six inches of the old tan on the top of the bed; I then selected 24 Queen Pines, which I expected would soon show fruit, turned them out of their pots, and arranged them in three lines on the tan, commencing first with the back line, sinking their balls about three inches in the old tan, and filling up the spaces between them one inch higher than the balls, with the same compost as above mentioned for fruiting plants, but not broken quite so fine as when used in pots. When planted, they received a moderate watering to settle the earth about their roots. The pit was kept rather close for a few days, until the heat rose in the tan; they were then frequently syringed overhead during the summer, but seldom required to be watered at their roots. In May, 22 of the plants had shown fruit, and by the end of September they were all cut, and weighed respectively from 3 lbs. to 4½ lbs. each. None of the plants were above two years old when the fruit was cut. The two plants which did not fruit were fine strong plants, but they had to be removed and potted when their more productive neighbours were cleared out.—*J. Alexander, Carton Gardens.*—Permit me to say, in answer to "Scrutator" (p. 209), that we have for some time used soot as a manure for Pines at this place. We use it either by placing a layer immediately above the drainage, or as a top-dressing, by removing a small portion of the soil from the surface, spreading a layer of soot, and then replacing the soil on the top. Whichever way it is applied, the manner in which the roots seem to luxuriate in the layers of soot, and the rich dark green of the foliage, compared with that of plants not so treated, bear sufficient evidence of the benefit derived from the practice. It must, however, be added that, as a preventive to worms entering the pots, soot is not effectual; for although it acts as such at first, it soon loses its repulsive properties, and after it has been in the pot a short time the worms appear as much at their ease in the layers of soot as in any other part of the ball.—*Trentham Hall.*

Wild Flowers of Germany.—Mr. Howitt, in his "Rural and Domestic Life in Germany,"—a book full of curious and interesting information,—mentions, in his account of a visit he paid to the Wild Boar Park at Hüttel-dorf, near Vienna, where the Emperor of Austria keeps up with the greatest care the breed of the old German wild boar, of which he has there nearly two thousand head, that some were so tame as to come at the whistle of the keeper, and run eagerly as he shook one of the wild Cornel-trees, which grow plentifully in the forest. Mr. Howitt says "Those trees, unknown in England, are as large as Apple-trees, and in autumn are covered with fruit of a coral colour, as large as Cherries, but oblong. They make a beautiful show, and the fruit, of a sub-acid flavour, is used for dessert. The wild swine are particularly fond of this fruit, and as the trees were shook, and it pattered to the ground, they came running on all sides, and stood in the neighbouring thickets eager for our departure, when they rushed forward and ravenously devoured it." Can you inform me further respecting it, and whether it is to be procured in this country? Mr. Howitt talks much of the extreme beauty of the wild flowers in Germany: for instance, near Salzburg, where, he says, "By the road-side the most beautiful flowers common to our gardens hung from the banks or gleamed from the wood-sides, and tempted the hand. The leaves of the Christmas Rose were in abundance, shewing that in early spring its large white blossoms must have greatly beautified the scene. The Dog-tooth Violet started richly between the mossy stones. There were pretty kinds of white and yellow Daphne, a large blue Gentian, splendid blue and yellow Salvias, with very large flowers, and the rich Mountain Pinks grew in abundance." I think it would be very desirable if seeds could be procured of the Salvias mentioned, as a "splendid yellow Salvia" would be a great acquisition to our gardens here; as would also a handsome hardy blue Salvia, which the Salvia patens certainly is not in Scotland, as I have never succeeded in preserving it through the winter in the open air, although I have taken great pains to do so—and I do not live in a cold part of the country. The frost at Salzburg must be many degrees more severe than it is here.—*Christina.* [The wild Cornel is our Cornelian Cherry, or Cornus mascula, a common plant in nurseries. It was formerly grown a good deal in England, but has given way to other things. The Salvia with yellow flowers is probably S. glutinosa, also common in botanic gardens, and a showy species. No doubt the Salzburg flora is very gay and rich; but people have not the same feeling for wild flowers when cultivated, as when they are hanging from their native rocks.]

Management of Home Manure.—I have lately read, with satisfaction, in the *Chronicle*, those articles which treat on the collection and management of Home Manure, and it is to be regretted that so little regard is paid to so important a subject. The attention of men of science has of late years been so much directed towards the new Manures, that farm-yard manure seems to have been lost sight of altogether, and farmers now are satisfied with little else but Nitrate of this, Sulphate of that, Guano, &c.; while, in the management of their farm-yard manure, they are as far back as they were fifty years ago. Cow-house and stable dung is thrown into the yard as if it were of no value; it is there allowed to be drenched by every shower that falls, and its very essence to run off in drains from the yard; or it is thrown up in the field in a slovenly manner, as if the more it was exposed to the weather the better it would be. From twenty years' experience in rural affairs, I am of opinion that the drier cow-house and stable manure is kept the better, and that it is as necessary for the farmer to keep his dunghill as secure from rain as his hay and straw. My attention was drawn to this subject some years ago, when in the service of a late nobleman, who allowed his principal labourers to keep a cow, with as much potato-ground as their cow's dung would cover. In consequence of some alterations in the labourers' outhouses, one of them had to house his cow in an old barn, and there being no convenient place to deposit the dung in, he piled it up in a corner of the barn. When the season arrived for planting Potatoes, this man's cow-dung was taken into the field with that of his neighbours, and their Potatoes planted within a few hours of each other. By the time the crop was fit to hoe, it was quite evident that the man's Potatoes whose cow-dung was kept dry were the best in the field; and not only that, but the spot upon which his manure was spread could be traced out for several years after.—*Colo.* [No doubt. But it will never do to keep stable litter dry; for if you do, how is it to be decomposed? We are persuaded that the true mode of managing it is that described in a leading article a few weeks since. When once *made*, if it cannot be used, the drier it is then kept the better.]

Iron Stake-holder.—The accompanying sketches are taken from an iron stake-holder, used here to support plants of Epiphyllum truncatum, grafted upon tall stocks of Peréskia Bleo, which I had found it very troublesome to secure by common stakes. This plan fully answers the purpose, and as I am not aware that anything like it is at present in use, it may probably be serviceable to those of your readers who may be similarly situated with myself. If made of suitable dimensions to accord to the stake or plant to be secured to it, it will, I think, be also equally useful for plants in the open air, such as standard and Pillar Roses, &c., which are often injured by the manner in which they are usually supported. The lower eye, *a*, is made with a female screw and a little smaller than the upper one, *b*, and to give it a firmer hold, the lower part of the stake (which may be a common one) should be cut in the form of a screw to suit the lower eye. Being passed through the upper and screwed into the lower one, the stake is supported without penetrating the soil; its utility will, therefore, be at once obvious, both as regards diminishing the risk of injury to the roots and the greater durability and strength of the support. The pot must be selected of a proper size, so that the holder fits tightly to it, and it should be placed in the pot when the plant is fresh shifted; *c* represents a front view of one of the side supporters; *d* a transverse section; and *e* a side view of ditto; *f* exhibits the stakeholder complete.—*John Webster, Gardener to Mrs. Huskisson, Eartham.*



Coverings on Vine Borders.—I observe that in the "Calendar of Operations," at p. 231, Mr. Beaton states that the mulching may safely be removed from Vine Borders, and the latter exposed to the weather. My men, on the contrary, have been busy during the early part of the week, in giving the Vine-borders extra protection, by adding more fermenting material. What will my more northern neighbours think, who have followed the above advice, especially with their early houses? My registering thermometer came down the night before last (the 11th,) to 20°, and even the netting on the flued walls (with fire), had upon them a partial covering of snow. The thermometer fell last night to 27° with a cold wind N.N. by W. The hills around are covered with snow.—*James Roberts, Eshton Gardens, Skipton, Yorkshire.*

Properties of the Carnation.—I was not surprised to find a champion in favour of the very full flowers I so much condemned in the paper read by me on the 21st of March, before the Floricultural Society. I am, however, somewhat astonished that "C. K.," or any other person, should draw an inference the very opposite to that intended by the paragraph selected, at p. 230, from my paper. If he will re-peruse the paragraph, he will see that I found fault with Flora's Garland on account of the "irregularity of its marking." Had "C. K." read the remaining part of the paragraph referred to, he could not have supposed me to have meant that, because a Carna-

tion was very full, it must, of consequence, be imperfectly marked. What I said was this: "If the principal characters constituting a perfect flower, are hidden by its extreme fulness, then fulness is not a necessary property; but, on the contrary, highly objectionable." In my criterion of a Carnation, I have endeavoured to be as explicit on this point as possible, by saying that "each row of petals should be regularly and alternately arranged above the other, so as never to be crowded, nor, on the other hand, to have a loose and gaping appearance; in fact, the spaces should be only sufficient to display the colouring distinctly." "C. K." moreover inquires, whether "supposing a flower is regularly marked with good forms and petals, and in other respects desirable, its being extremely full would be objectionable?" It is easy to *suppose* a flower to have all the necessary properties which it should possess, but the "extremely full" flower which "C. K." has imagined, would, from that very extreme fulness, prevent the markings in the petal from being seen; so that he could only *suppose* them to be "regularly marked." In deciding upon the beauties of a Carnation, I never *suppose* anything; the beauties of a flower consist of that only which is apparent to the eye; and if it is so full as to prevent these the "principal characters" in the Carnation from being seen, I then say a Carnation may be too full, which is, I think, "a really substantial and valid argument against very full flowers."—*R. Orson*, 12, *Hallplace, Kennington-lane.* [Mr. Orson has here supplied the sentence referred to at a greater length than is given in our Report of the Floricultural Society; which, although abridged, nevertheless retains the meaning of Mr. Orson's words.]

The Gooseberry.—I have occasionally observed the Gooseberry growing freely and producing fruit on Pollard Willows and other trees in Cambridgeshire, where vegetable decomposition has afforded sufficient nourishment. They are likewise found on the summit of the Abbey-walls of this ancient town. A more remarkable instance, however, occurs in the garden of W. Dalton, Esq., where a healthy shrub is firmly rooted in the joints of the solid brick-work, three feet from the ground, and is regularly trained with other wall-fruit.—*N. S. Hodson, Bury St. Edmunds.*

Euphorbia jacquiniflora.—I have adopted the following plan for restoring naked specimens of Euphorbia jacquiniflora, having tried it with success, in February last, upon a plant under my care which possessed three long shoots or branches, trained up to stakes about 3 feet high, with scarcely a sound leaf upon them. I pinched back each of the three branches so as to leave only three or four buds on each shoot; these buds, with few exceptions, have all made young shoots; some of them are now six inches long, and all incline to a horizontal position. I again pinched off the top of the young shoot about ten days ago, and now I see they are forming flower-buds at the axil of every leaf. I expect soon to have a fine bushy plant in perfect flower. This was done previously to Mr. Beaton's plan of laying down the E. jacquiniflora appearing in the *Chronicle*. My treatment was similar to that recommended by Mr. B., with the exception of laying down the plant.—*J. M. K., Birdetown.*

Planting in Ireland.—There seems to be a great impediment to planting in this country, from the want of tenacity in the soil; so that, after a wind, a hole is formed round the stem, which is frequently full of water; this is equally applicable to the Cabbage, and to large trees, and when the leaves or smaller branches touch the ground, it becomes like plaster, and keeps that appearance for a length of time. Such is the case with all the soils which I have met with. The Potatoes very often suffer severely from the early autumnal gales. Subsoiling and trenching does not seem to remedy it, as I have seen the same effect produced in a new garden where the ground was trenched nearly 4ft. deep. Perhaps some correspondent might suggest a remedy; as delicate plants suffer severely from it.—*R. G., Ballina.*

Daniell's Manure.—It had occurred to me that this manure might prove a remedy for Wire-worm, but my expectations are disappointed. On Thursday last I placed some of these insects in a box of earth, seasoned with the manure, and on Saturday I found that out of ten, four were still alive. Hence I conclude that this manure is not to be relied on for the purpose. I perceive in Johnston's Lectures, March, 1843, p. 64, that a composition consisting of nearly the same materials as Daniell's Manure has been used as a manure, with striking success, although indeed other ingredients are added. In the early part of 1842, I persuaded a miller in an adjoining parish, to apply for a licence to manufacture the manure, which he accordingly obtained, and sold 2000 bushels in the autumn; but the accounts of its success have been discouraging. I manured 12 acres of wheat with it successfully, but the manure was ploughed in. The crops are not yet reaped. I speak only of their appearance to the eye, which is quite as pleasing as that presented by the land manured with lime.—*Anthony.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Malacca.—This country is a subdued Rip Van Winkle sort of a place, situated close to the sea-shore, and divided into two parts by a brook, dignified by the name of river; the Flag-staff hill forms the southern bank of this river. The place is exceedingly quiet and dull, but green and calming, and excellently adapted for study. The country immediately about Malacca itself is open, and may be characterized as the Rice district, being open, generally quite flat, and throughout the flat parts decidedly swampy. From the Flag-staff hill, or, still better, from Booket Chine, a hillock higher than the other, and of considerable extent, the view embraces on the land-side a profusion of Cocoa-nuts, and strips or plains of Rice cultivation, extending inwards three or four miles, when the Great Forest commences, the districts between the two being occupied by tracts of Cajeputi trees (Melaleuca leucadendron), which, particularly from a distance, have a scraggy aspect, and constitute one of the botanical features of the province. The sea-view is extensive; to the south are seen the Water Islands, several in number, of which the largest is of some extent, and covered, especially the hilly parts, with dense forests. On the borders of the Rice-fields, generally buried in trees, the villages are situated, not adding to the diversity of scenery, except by the diversity of the foliage of the fruit-trees, by which they are generally surrounded. Altogether, however, I do not remember, excepting Moulmain, and one port near Mergui, a more pretty view than that from Booket Chine, which, I may mention, is the cemetery of the Chinese—for although in the distance there is too much jungle, yet some of the masses stand out boldly, and the foreground is beautiful, being cleared, presenting here and there a picturesque tree, and enlivened by the white unsepulchre-looking tombs. The highest point of this hill was made into a redoubt by the Dutch, and is crowned by a grove of indifferent Pterocarpus. The roads about the place are good, but narrow, generally lined by Cajeputis; they are made of some red stuff, obtained copiously from Booket Chine, and more like Keenka in colour than anything else. The botanical features may be represented as follows:—littoral cultivated thickets and jungles, between the two last of which the Malays positively discriminate, besides having different sorts of jungle. The littoral either consists of mud, producing Mangroves, which do not present any great variety—or of sand, producing a diversified vegetation, generally inclining to be shrubby. This is a very prominent feature about Tanfong Ching, a well-known place; the Mangrove tracts abounding to the south, or in the opposite direction. I do not remember many Mangrove plants with which I had not previously met; there is, perhaps, an undescribed species of Rhizophora, and certainly two, probably three, of Avicennia; and Heritiera did not appear to me common. The Malacca Mangrove tracts do not, like those of Mergui, produce many Orchidaceæ. The sandy littoral tracts give Calophyllum inophyllum, Pandanus, Sideroxylon, Dodonæa burmanniana, Scævola Taccada, Premna, Eugenia, Ximenia, Garcinia, Vaccinium (I mean Ericaceæ, with an ovarium inferum), Leucopogon (probably Malayanus), Gmelina villosa, Areca littoralis, Acrostichum fuciforme (a magnificent Fern), Ophioglossum pendulum (not an Ophioglossum). Of these, the only feature-giving tree is the Eugenia, which occasionally abounds, and in flower becomes very conspicuous. The herbaceous plants are Euphorbia, Ipomœa pes tigridis, Convolvulus, Dolichos, Cyperaceæ, Vinca rosea (local), Spermacoce. The botanical features dependent upon cultivation—for otherwise all would be usurped by Melaleuca leucadendron, are Cyperaceæ, as usual; also Nymphæaceæ, several Utricularieæ, a genus abounding in comparative species, Phillydrum lanuginosum in profusion, Jussiæa, Herpestes monnieria, Ceratopteris thalictroides, and Pontederia &c.; among these, and dependent in many instances upon the lowness of the situation, a tall Livistona, which appears to be L. rotundifolia, although it does not agree with the characters, Licuala spinosa? Sagus, and that most beautiful Malayan Palm, Areca tigillaris, the Nibong Malacca, &c. The thicket tracts, called by the Malays, I think, Olan Belookar, are much more varied, and probably take their origin in cultivation, although the features now are prominent enough. Of this sort instances occur about Pringitt, where Kœnig gathered Thottea grandiflora, and about some parts of Booket Chine and St. John's Hill, and *generally in all clearings.* So that it would seem that forest trees are not the first which appear in spots cleared in forests, but on the contrary, shrubs, the localities of which, judging from the manner in which the eye recognises them, are probably at some distance. Belookar Jungle presents Parkia (commonly,) Castanea, Fagræa, Ficus, Mangifera Lanjoot, &c., &c.; but its proper features are Connarus, Cnestis, Congea, Croton, Sphenodesme, Phytocrene, Licuala spinosa, Stemonurus, Ancistroiobus, Rottlera, Gmelina villosa, Memecylon, Parinarium, Psychotria, Eurycoma, Inga, Rhodamnia, Pternandra, *the same as and prior to Blume's Ewyckia*, Nelitris, Strophanthus, with ringlets a span long, Scitamineæ, Tunja, Dracæna, Thottea, Averrhoa simplicifolia, Uvaria, Hippocratea, Ixionanthes, Rottlera alba, Erycibe, Vitex arborea, Cansiera, a remarkable Santalaceous genus with a rudiment of a calyx; another very like Groutia, &c. Then come the great, the primæval forests, which do not, so far as I know, present any features, save the grand one of the grandest vegetation. In this forest, probably five-sixths of the Malacca flora are to be found. I have not much knowledge of the trees, which are generally too big to be climbed, or to be cut down, with any convenience; but I remarked a Melanorrhæa, several Dipterocarpi, Artocarpi, Fici, Sapindaceæ, Dilleniaceæ; among them the greatest giant being a Milk-tree, and probably a Ficus. The under-stratum is not very thick but very varied, consisting of several Palms, Tacca, a host of Scitamineæ, Rubiaceæ, Ardisiæ, a Melastomaceous plant, with large, round, cordate leaves blood-coloured underneath, Ferns, &c. As partial features I may add the edges of Belookar Jungle, bordering or encroaching on swamps, characterised by a shrubby Hypericum, a queer Grammatophyllum, two undescribed genera of Cunoniaceæ, Nepenthes, two species, a beautifully-leaved Guttiferous shrub, Lycopodium, a beautiful suffruticose Wormia; and the fluviatile tract, which, especially towards the sea, is mixed with the Mangrove; this a mile inland is remarkable for its Pandani, Barringtoniæ, Sterculiacearum nov. genus, Cerbera Manghas, Pothos, Tylophora, and above all a large Pancratium-leaved thing which I never saw in flower, Nauclea, Stagmaria. The cultivated trees which would, from the fondness of the Malays for shade and fruit, form a considerable feature, were the country more peopled, are Semecarpus Anacardium, the Mangosteen, Rambootan, Sandoricum indicum, the Seatool, Champedah a species of Jack, Douanne, Durio, (of which there are certainly two species,) Poolasan a sort of Litchi, Num Num (Cynometra cauliflora,) Jambos, various kinds. Nutmeg grows to a considerable size, and is then very beautiful; here and there a Clove-tree, Mimusops Kaki, Erythrina, Cocos nucifera, and pygmæa, a remarkable dwarf kind, said to be distinct, Areca Catechu, Areng sacchariferum very fine, particularly in the interior; Artocarpus incisa does not come to any perfection; the Pterocarpus Marsupium, two opposite-leaved Mangoes of the same genus with the Burmese M. oppositifolia, but distinct species, Carica Papaya, Mangifera fœtida, Cassia Camang, a very fine tree, &c., &c. Of these I will give a more detailed account in my next. The great families of the Malacca flora may be said to be Scitamineæ, and Orchidaceæ; but these latter are not very numerous, either individually or as species; Palmæ of which I have some forty species, mostly undescribed, Rubiaceæ, Verbenaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Leguminosæ, Connaraceæ, Terebinthaceæ. The families poorly represented are Gramineæ, Acanthaceæ, Labiatæ, Compositæ, &c. Of Ferns and Lycopodia, altogether I obtained about one hundred; but I do not know yet their proportion to the other families.—*W. Griffith.* [We would just ask our readers to compare this with the account in the "Encyclopædia of Gardening," by Mr. Main. Why the trees, which that author says give the greatest effect to the landscape there, are scarcely, if at all, to be met with.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 18. — R. H. Solly, Esq., in the chair. The Right Hon. Lady Dover, J. H. H. Atkinson, and J. F. Buller, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a collection of plants containing a magnificent specimen of Dendróbium aggregatum, covered with its drooping racemes of orange; the insignificant Saccolábium micranthum, bearing a spike of minute pink and purple flowers; Cattleya Skinneri, of a deep violet purple; Lálage hovecefólia, a pretty greenhouse shrub, with yellow and chocolate-coloured flowers, Cyrtochilum hastatum, and fine clusters of the crimson Combretum macranthum: a Knightian medal was awarded for the Dendróbium, Cattleya, Lálage, and Combretum. From Mr. Feran, gr. to Lucy Lady Rendlesham, plants of Erica micans and ovata, Correa speciosa, and Kennedya dilatata, a Lemon-tree bearing fruit, and a dish of handsome Oranges, grown in a greenhouse. From Mr. Smith, of Kingston, Azálea mirábilis and phœnícea alba, with seven seedling Azaleas. From Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., 12 fine seedling Calceolárias, for one of which, remarkable for its beauty, and called Eclipse, a certificate was awarded; with four seedling Cinerarias, one being purple, with a well-defined circle of white surrounding the centre. From Messrs. Lane and Son, two seedling Cinerarias, a well-cultivated collection of Roses in pots, amongst which was a beautiful specimen of Perpetual Albert, and a collection of cut Rose-blooms: a certificate was awarded for the collection in pots. From Mr. Hogan, gr. to H. Pownall, Esq., a White Banksian Rose, a fine plant of Erica australis, 7 feet high, and covered with bloom; a purple Azálea, and Fúchsia cordata: a certificate awarded for the Erica. From Messrs. Chandler and Sons, a fine plant of Rhododendron purpúreum maculatum, with purple flowers, very darkly spotted in the throat, and a plant of Trillium grandiflorum: certificate awarded for the former. Messrs. J. and H. Lee, of Hammersmith, exhibited two plants of a beautiful scarlet hybrid Rhododendron, called Mars; one white ditto, called Venus; a striped white and purple Camellia imported from Spain, and cut flowers of Ribes Beatoni, described at p. 301 of 1842: a Banksian medal awarded for Rhododendron Mars. From Mr. Clarke, gr. to W. Block, Esq., an exceedingly fine specimen of Epacris grandiflora, with Rhododendron Smithii, Templetónia glauca, and Tropæolum Jarrattii: Banksian medal awarded for the Epacris. From Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, a plant of Cyrtopódium punctatum, in which the bracts as well as flowers are beautifully spotted with pale brown and yellow. From Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., a plant of Epidendrum aurantiacum. From S. Rucker, Esq., a well-bloomed plant of Chysis bractescens, with white wax-like flowers, and a bright yellow labellum; and a specimen of Epidendrum Stamfordianum: a Banksian medal awarded for Chysis bractescens. From Mr. C. Adams, gr. to Mrs. Morris, of the Retreat, Battersea, a fine plant of Maxillária aromática, forming quite a nest of sweet-scented yellow flowers; Epidendrum aloefólium, and crassifólium: Banksian medal awarded for the two former. From C. B. Warner, Esq., a plant of the beautiful Epidendrum bicornutum. Mr. Carsons, gr. to W. F. G. Farmer, Esq., exhibited a seedling Cineraria. From the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester were several blooms of his handsome seedling Camellia, called Iysantha, and described at p. 247: a certificate was awarded for it. Mr. H. Low, of Clapton, sent a plant of Camélia Lówii, a bloom of which was exhibited at the last meeting: the petals are regularly cupped, of a bright carmine colour, and more full in the centre than when last shown: a certificate was awarded for it. From Mr. Kinghorn, gr. to Alex. Murray, Esq., a seedling Calceolaria, named Candidate. From Mr. Doran, gr. to T. Hawes, Esq., a leash of Cucumbers and three magnificent Hydrangeas, with pale blue trusses, nearly a foot in diameter, and leaves nine inches long by eight inches wide: a certificate was awarded for the Hydrangeas. From Mr. H. Groom, a small plant of Bossæa eriocarpa. From W. Bromley, Esq., Camellia flowers cut from a plant which has been growing for four years without protection against a N. wall. From Mr. Conway, of Old Brompton, a seedling Azalea. From Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, two hybrid Rhododendrons and a seedling Cineraria, called Ne plus ultra. Mrs. Lavater, of the Retreat, Deptford Lane, Peckham, exhibited the fruit of a small Palm-tree, inclosing the seeds, or nuts, from which a sort of Arrowroot is made in Mexico. From Mr. Hutchinson, gr. to E. J. Shirley, Esq., M.P., a dozen very fine Peaches from trees grown in pots in a Pine-stove; a letter, which accompanied the fruit, stated that the plants were introduced into the stove on Nov. 23, and that owing to the mildness of the weather, the temperature for the first week was kept at 55° without much fire; it was afterwards kept as near 60° as could be conveniently done, and when the sun shone, air was sparingly admitted on account of the Pines. During March, after the fruit was set, the temperature ranged by day from 80° to 85°; but when the Peaches were stoned, the house was kept very warm, and ranged by day from 90° to 100°, and even 105°, but never higher than 60° or 62° by night. At this season, water was abundantly supplied to the roots, and the trees were syringed overhead with tepid water every morning. The soil used was light sandy loam and decayed sheep's dung, and the plants were shifted annually. Some of the trees were 16 years old, and showed signs of improvement, instead of having become weaker under this treatment. The number of fruit on 8 trees was stated to be 13 dozen; a Knightian medal was awarded for the Peaches. From R. Wrench, Esq., a dozen handsome fruit of the Hoary Morning Apple. Messrs.

Stevenson and Co. exhibited one of their improved double cylindrical boilers, of which a description is given at p. 87. From the Garden of the Society were a collection of plants, comprising Epidendrum primulinum and Cattleya Skinneri, fine plants of Acácia marginata covered with sulphur-coloured spikes, and Grevillea longifolia, having the under-surface of the leaves clothed with a substance resembling silk, and with its curious one-sided spikes of crimson flowers turned upwards; a pretty species of Arbutus, found in Mexico by Mr. Hartweg, and bearing large panicles of milk-white flowers at the extremity of every branch; with cut blooms of Rhododendron augustum and a fine deep rose-coloured hybrid variety, and four species of Berberis. A most beautiful and curious Dendrobium, from Manilla, of the Spatulate section, with straw-coloured flowers stained with lilac, exhibited by Mr. Loddiges, received the Banksian Medal. We understand that after the meeting was over, a box of Orchidaceous plants was received from Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., of the Fence, near Macclesfield, the presence of which, at the exhibition, would have been a treat to the lovers of Orchidaceæ. Among the varieties that it contained, were a raceme of Dendrobium discolor, nearly two feet long, two varieties of Dendrobium Pierardi, in great beauty, Maxillaria cristata, Schomburgkia crispa, a red edged variety of Gongora maculata, and the larger variety of Epidendrum aurantiacum, all in a state of most vigorous health.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

April 18.—The Lord Bishop of Norwich, President, in the chair. Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Charles Pope, Dr. Thomas West, and Mr. Nathaniel Buckley, were elected Fellows of the Society. Mr. Arthur Aikin, Mr. Horton Lloyd, and Mr. Youell, were elected auditors. Mr. Edward Forster exhibited a specimen of the trunk of an Ivy-bush, nearly a foot in circumference. A continuation of Mr. Griffith's paper, on the development of the ovulum of Santalum, Loranthus, &c., was read. The author regards the embryo as a development of the pollen tube, and could not confirm Schleiden's observation of the pushing in of the embryo sac by the pollen-tube. In this part of his paper, the author entered into several speculations with regard to the nature of the reproductive organs of Cryptogamic plants.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the usual meeting on Tuesday various prizes were offered for single specimens of Auriculas; but in consequence of the South London Society's Show having been appointed for the following day, with the extra attraction of the silver cup offered by Mr. J. Dickson, the number of specimens was very limited. Mr. Dickson exhibited three seedlings, which were considered good; and we have little hesitation in saying, that, if they had been only judged in comparison with some of the best of the old ones, instead of being submitted to the severe test and the minute and critical examination enforced by the forms adopted by this Society, as shown below, their values might have been apparently enhanced; but having once passed the ordeal, the credit is in proportion to the severity of the trial.

Dickson's	Tube.	Paste.	Ground colour.	Edge.	Pips.	Stem.	Truss.	Observations.
Duke of Sussex, 1841.	Good.	Very good.	Dark and good, but feathery.	Greyish green, rather broader than the ground.	Size good, but petals narrow, and circle irregular.	Good.	12 pips.	2d class.
Matilda 1842.	Rather large, but clean, and finely formed.	Paste good, and even.	Puce; good and even.	Greyish green, even.	A slight roughness perceptible on the edges of the petal; but the flower circular, flat, and finely formed.	Good.	7 pips.	1st class.
Comet, 1842.	Moderately good.	Very fine in quality, but starry.	Crimson.	Bright green, and gold.	Flat, and shape good, edge very clear.	Good.	6 pips of uniform size.	2d class.

(*From another Correspondent.*)—A first class prize for seedling Auriculas of the present year was awarded to Mr. Dickson for *Matilda*, a greenish grey-edged flower of fine properties; the tube is perfectly circular, and remarkably clean on the edge; the paste is dense, pure, and circular, with the violet colour in fine proportion; the pips are circular, flat, stand well out, and there is every appearance of its proving a compact and fine trusser. The defects in the flower are trifling: the tube may be considered a little too large, and when severely examined a slight roughness is discernible on the margin of the flower; cultivation may probably have an influence on these imperfections—at present it promises to rank with our best varieties. *Comet*: fine second class flower; the paste is of fine quality, but angular; colour, bright chocolate, with the edge of a lively green; pips, flat; and the margin remarkably smooth. *Duke of Sussex*: second class seedling of 1842; this also has fine paste, but the colour, which is very dark, is too feathery on the outward edge; it is a vigorous grower.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

First show for the season at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, Wednesday, April 19th.—The present exhibition was distinguished by a greater number of fine plants than we have seen at any spring show of this society. Among those shown by gentlemen's gardeners, the collection of Mr. Atlee, as usual, stood conspicuous, and contained a magnificent specimen of Cytisus racemosus, nearly 12 feet high; two plants of Acacia armata, of immense size, and literally covered with bloom; several Heaths, including E. rubracaulis, fastigiata, lutescens, &c; Azalea indica, alba, phœnicea, &c.; Correa ventricosa, Pimelea lanciifolia, and Hoya carnosa, all remarkably large and well-grown. The collection of Mr. Bruce was also of great beauty, although the plants were generally of a smaller size; they were, however, excellently grown, and blooming profusely, and consisted of Eriostemon buxifolium, Dillwynia glycinifolia, Clivea nobilis, Polygala grandinosa, Hovea celsi, Elichrysum humile, Acacia diffusa, Gesnera Cooperi, Polygala oppositifolia, Euphorbia splendens, Azalea indica alba, and Erica grandinosa, aristata major, Hartnelli, and Andromedæifolia. The collection of Mr. Clark had, among others, fine specimens of a Leschenaultia formosa, covered with bloom, forming a ball of about two feet in diameter, the branches descending far below the edge of the pot; a very large Kennedya longiracemosa, K. monophylla, Tropæolum Jarratti, Daviesia saligna, D. ulicina, Hovea celsi, Muraltia mixta, Azalea indica alba, A. Smithii coccinea, and phœnicea, Erica rubricaulis, and others. The fourth collection was shown by Mr. Coutts, and contained fine plants of Chorozema cordata, Azalea phœnicea splendida, A. Danielsii, Podolobium Murrayanum, Scottia dentata, Kennedya monophylla, Burchellia capensis, Gardenia radicans, Eutaxia myrtifolia, Cytisus canariensis, Azalea Hibberti phœnicea, Genista Rhodopnæa, Franciscea Hopeana, Hovea celsi, Pimelea decussata, Tropæolum Jarratti, Azalea indica alba, and Cytisus racemosus elegans. The Nurserymen's Collections were from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, and Mr. Hally, of Blackheath, both of which were good, though far inferior to those of the Gardeners' Class. Mr. Jackson's collection was chiefly remarkable for a number of handsome Heaths, there being plants of E. aristata major, vestita purpurea, physoides, trossula, and versicolor; together with Camellias Bealli, Kellyana, and Chandleri; Tropæolum tricolorum, Platylobium formosum, Correa speciosa, Cytisus fragrans, and Azalea indica alba and Addisonia. Mr. Hally's contained Azalea indica alba on the same plant with Phœnicea, producing a very pleasing effect, Smithi coccinea, speciosissima, macrantha, and Georgiana; Kennedya Stirlingii, Elichrysum humile, Acacia armata, Hovea celsi, Chorozema varium; and Ericas vernix coccinea, Patersoniæ, and Wilmoriana. Among the plants shown as single specimens were, a very handsome plant of Boronia pinnata from Mr. Atlee, which was recommended for a prize. An Azalea, from J. Allnutt, Esq., and a very well-grown plant of Erica aristata major, from Messrs. Dickson, of Acre-lane. The part of the exhibition next in interest to these plants was the Auriculas, the best pairs of which were shown by Mr. Shröder, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Lidgard among amateurs; Mr. Plant among gentlemen's gardeners, and Mr. Dickson and Mr. Gaines among professional florists. The successful pair shown by Mr. Shröder were Earl Stanhope and Hedge's Britannia; those of Mr. Chapman were, Page's Champion; Mr. Dickson's were, Dickson's Unique and Page's Champion; and Mr. Gaines's were Hudson's Apollo and Harris's Blucher. The best six Auriculas were shown by Mr. Chapman, and consisted of Oliver's Lovely Anne, Dickson's Duke of Wellington, Dickson's Apollo, Conqueror of Europe, Taylor's Glory, and Page's Champion. The best twelve were shown by Mr. Dickson, being Dickson's Duke of Sussex, Dickson's Earl Grey, Lawrie's Field Marshal, Chapman's Sarah, Conqueror of Europe, Gordon's Champion of England, Scholl's Mango, Taylor's Glory, Grimes's Privateer, Dickson's Duke of Cambridge, Page's Champion, and one seedling. The second twelve, shown by Mr. Willmer, were Lancashire Hero, Conqueror of Europe, Hedge's Britannia, Smith's Waterloo, Smith's Britannia, Page's Champion, Lord Primate, Stretch's Alexander, Riding's Junius, Page's Duchess of Oldenburgh, Privateer, and Popplewell's Conqueror. The silver cup given by Mr. Dickson for the best four Auriculas, was won by Mr. Shröder with Taylor's Glory, Conqueror of Europe, Page's Champion, and Smith's Mrs. Smith. The silver cup given by J. Chapman, Esq., for the best three, was taken by Mr. Dickson, with Page's Champion, Taylor's Glory, and Conqueror of Europe. The seedlings were, Mr. Dickson's Matilda and Comet, noticed in our report of the Floricultural Society's Meeting on the previous evening. There were several stands of Polyanthus, the best of which were shown by Mr. Bushell, of Kennington; Heartsease were neither numerous nor remarkably good. Mr. Thompson, of Iver, took the first prize for a stand of 24. The only fruit we saw was a box of Cucumbers from Mr. Cuthill, of Love Walk, Camberwell, exceedingly well grown, straight, long, stated to be grown by hot water, and certainly highly creditable specimens for the time of year. Collections of Vegetables were shown by Mr. Martin, of Millbank, and Mr. Wm. Gaines, of Battersea. A band of wind-instruments performed during the afternoon, and the weather being fine, the room was well filled with company.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Canterbury Horticultural Society, March 30.—The first exhibition for the season took place at the Corn Exchange, and was numerously attended. The following is a list of the prizes:—Fruit.—Dessert Apples, 1 and 2, R. Francis, Esq.; Kitchen Apples, Mr. R. Filmer; 2, J. P. Plumptre, Esq.; Pears, 1 and 2, R. Francis, Esq. Vegetables.—Cucumbers, 1 and 2, E. Knight, Esq. Kidney Beans, Rev. W. Brockman. Rhubarb, E. Knight, Esq. Lettuces, Mrs. Marsh. Endive, T. Dorman, Esq. Broccoli, E. Knight, Esq. Seakale, J. Cates, Esq. Best Basket of Salading, Mrs. Webb. Asparagus, Mr. Filmer. Mushrooms, Mrs. Ramsay. Flowers.—Best China Rose in Pot, the Rev. W. Brockman. Best 3 Summer Roses in Flower, Mrs. Webb. Best 3 Stove Plants, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Best Orchidaceous ditto, Mrs. Webb. Best 4 Greenhouse Plants, G. Buckley, Esq. Best 2 and 3 ditto, T. Dorman, Esq. Best 2 Correas, F. Sankey, Esq. Best single ditto, G. Buckley, Esq. Best 2 Orange-trees in Fruit, 1 and 2, Mrs. Webb. Best single ditto, T. Dorman, Esq. Best 3 Camellias in Blossom, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; 2, J. Godfrey, Esq. Best pair, G. Neame, Esq. Best single ditto, G. Buckley, Esq. Best 2 Succulents in Flower, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Best six ditto, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Best 2 Indian Azaleas, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Webb. Best single Plant, the Rev. Wm. Brockman. Best 4 Cape Heaths, Rev. W. Brockman. Best 2 ditto, T. Dorman, Esq. Best 2 Cape Bulbs, Mrs. Webb. Best Amaryllis, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Best Persian Cyclamen, T. Dorman, Esq. Best 6 Hyacinths, T. King, Esq. Best 4 ditto, T. King, Esq. Best 4 single, T. King, Esq. Best 2 ditto, T. King, Esq. Best 4 Narcissus, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Best 3 Cinerarias, G. Buckley, Esq. Best 2 ditto, the Rev. W. Brockman. Best 2 Wallflowers in Pots, T. Dorman, Esq. Cut Flowers.—Best Camellias, J. Godfrey, Esq.; 2, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Best Basket of single Anemones, Mrs. Webb. Best Basket of Cut Flowers, G. Buckley, Esq. Best 12 Pansies, Mr. R. Filmer. Extra.—*Hyacinths*, E. Knight, Esq. *Greenhouse Plants*, Mrs. Webb. *Camellia*, J. G. Shepherd. *Floral Device*, J. Cates, Esq. *Cut Out-of-door Flowers*, Mr. Marsh. *Mosses*, Mrs. Grayling.—*Canterbury Journal.*

[Ealing Cucumber Show and Dorking Exhibition, next week.]

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Be'cium bicolor. Two-coloured Becium. (*Greenhouse Shrub*). Labiatæ. Didynámia Gymnospérmia.—Raised from Abyssinian seeds sent to the Horticultural Society, from Paris. It is a shrub with downy stems, ovate-lanceolate, serrated, slightly petiolated leaves, and verticillasters of beautiful flowers arranged in short spikes. The calyx has a broad upper lip, like that of an Ocymum; the lower lip is deep, truncate, bordered with a close fringe of white hairs, and terminated in front by a pair of feeble teeth. The corolla is large, white, with lilac veins, and nearly an inch long. It is a greenhouse plant, but coming from a warmer climate than many other kinds which we commonly find in greenhouses, it will not bear such a great degree of cold in winter. It will flower freely in the autumn and winter in a temperature of from 40° to 45°, and is adapted for conservatories which are kept about this temperature. When potted in any light common soil, it grows freely, and is very easily multiplied by cuttings.—*Botanical Register.*

Oxylóbium capitatum. Headed Oxylobium. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Leguminosæ Papilionáceæ. Decándria Monogýnia. A greenhouse shrub of some beauty, imported from Swan River by Messrs. Lowe and Co., of Clapton, with whom it flowered in October last. It should be potted in light heath soil, mixed with a little leaf-mould and sand; the pot must be efficiently drained. When grown in the greenhouse, and subjected to the same treatment as the generality of these plants, it succeeds admirably, and remains in bloom for several months in summer and autumn. Like all plants of this kind, it requires an abundant supply of water during the growing season; but that quantity must be reduced at other times. It is easily multiplied by cuttings and seeds.—*Botanical Register.*

Dendróbium rhómbeum. Rhomb-lipped Dendrobium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ Maláxeæ. Gynándria Monándria. This pretty species bears much general resemblance to D. aúreum, from which however it differs in having smaller blossoms, a labellum without serratures, and the flowers in short racemes instead of pairs. It is a native of Manilla, whence it was sent by Mr. Cuming to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it flowered in August last. The imported specimen is less vigorous than it may be expected to become hereafter, in which case the number of flowers will probably be augmented.—*Botanical Register.*

Periste'ria Humboldti. Humboldt's Peristeria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ Vándeæ. Gynándria Monándria. For this noble plant, which has a pendulous raceme a couple of feet long, we are indebted to J. Wilmore, Esq., of Oldford, near Birmingham, who imported it from Porto Cabullo, in the province of Venezuela, about three years since. It flowered for the first time in March, 1842. In many respects it has the habit of Peristéria Bárkeri, but the leaves have longer footstalks.—*Botanical Register.*

Campa'nula Læflingii. Læfling's Bellflower. (*Half-hardy Annual.*) Campanuláceæ. Pentándria Monogýnia. A beautiful little annual, found wild in sandy places all over Portugal, also near Madrid, and in the country round Mogador. "It grows from six to nine inches high, and requires a light rich sandy soil. The seeds should be sown either in August or March, and treated in the same way as those of Rhodanthe Manglésii, or similar half-hardy annuals. If sown in the autumn it should be potted singly, and kept in small pots placed in a dry situation free from frost during the winter; when sown in the spring they may be kept in a cold frame, but where they have plenty of air, as the plants are very delicate, and apt to damp off. The autumn-sown plants will flower about the end of May, those raised in the spring not before the middle of July. They continue a long time in flower. It may be grown in the open border, if planted in a warm and dry situation, after the danger of the spring frost is over.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Royal Botanic Garden, Berlin.—A circular has just been addressed by Prof. Link to all the friends of this great institution stating that henceforward the correspondence, which has been entrusted to M. Otto, the inspector of the garden, will in future be conducted by himself (Prof. Link), or Prof. Kunth, the Vice-Director. It is requested that all letters, parcels of seeds, or other communications, may be addressed to Prof. Link, with the following words written on the lower left-hand corner of the direction:—"Königliche Garten, Sachen, (Service du Roi)."

The Respiration of Plants.—We extract the following popular explanation of this important process, from *Professor Henslow's 13th Letter* to the farmers of Suffolk:—*Function of Respiration:* I shall be obliged to draw a little more deeply upon your faith than was necessary in my last letter, whilst I endeavour to explain to you that function of the leaf which has been named "respiration." Still, I do hope to be able to set before you two or three very simple experiments, which may serve to convince you that botanists are not very far wrong in what they have asserted concerning this function. The function may be thus expressed—"that leaves decompose carbonic acid under the stimulus of light, the oxygen of this substance being discharged from the plant into the atmosphere, and the carbon fixed as an ingredient of that 'proper juice' by which all parts of the plant are nourished and developed." I shall first ask you to try a little experiment which may serve to remove a cause of error that might otherwise warp our judgment in estimating the actual effects produced by the function we are about to consider.—*Preliminary Experiment:* Place a tumbler full of spring or pond water before a fire, and another in the direct rays of the sun. As the water becomes warm, in each case, you will find a number of little bubbles will collect on the bottom and sides of the tumblers; and if you place in the tumblers a piece of stick, or metal, or other substance, bubbles will also collect upon these. If you place several tumblers of water in the direct rays of the sun, and put into them differently-coloured substances, you will find that bubbles will first make their appearance in those tumblers which have the darkest-coloured substances in them; because the darker the substance the more rapidly it will become heated, and so heat the water sooner. It is very evident that these air-bubbles have made their appearance in consequence of the heating of the water. But from whence do these bubbles proceed? They are derived from air which we may describe as being *dissolved* in the water, just as we find a piece of salt or sugar may be dissolved in water, and thus rendered invisible. When we boil water, all the air which is thus dissolved in it is driven off; and upon allowing it to stand exposed to the air it will again dissolve a certain quantity. Various gases, besides common air, may thus be dissolved in water—as carbonic acid, &c.; and many springs, upon issuing from their subterranean courses, give off into the atmosphere a portion of the gases which are dissolved in their waters, and which are retained in them so long as they remain underground. Whoever has been to Harrowgate is acquainted with the offensive odour of the mineral waters of that place of public resort; and whoever wishes to have a good idea of it without going there, need only smell at a rotten egg, or wash out a recently discharged gun-barrel into a tumbler, and apply his nose to it. I have already observed in my seventh letter that common soda-water contains a large quantity of carbonic acid. I have used the term *dissolved* in these cases in rather an improper sense, but it will possibly serve to convey a general idea of what takes place. Carbonic acid is thus dissolved in all waters, and is also present everywhere in the atmosphere. Supposing, therefore, that leaves can act upon it, and decompose it under both circumstances, we may then be able to exhibit the result of their action upon that which is dissolved in water, even though we might not be able to do so upon that which is dispersed in the air; because in the former case, the oxygen which is set free would rise through the water in bubbles, and we shall see these, whereas, in the latter case it would be discharged as an invisible gas into the air. Let us try whether we can make this clearer by a simple experiment.—*Illustration of the Function of Respiration:* Fill 2 or 3 tumblers with pond or spring water, which will be sure, in either case, to hold some carbonic acid in solution. Place a leaf or two under the water in each tumbler. I find that common laurel leaves are well adapted to experiments of this sort, only from their size they require large glass jars, instead of tumblers, unless we cut them in halves. In order to place the leaves conveniently under the water, I make use of a split shot, or small piece of lead, with which I nip the edge of the leaf and leave it fixed there. This causes it to sink, and yet retain a vertical position. Place one tumbler in common daylight, and the others in the direct light of the sun. In the former you will observe no effect produced; but in the latter you will soon find numerous little bubbles making their appearance upon the surface of the leaves. I suspect these bubbles have not unfrequently been considered to be

oxygen which is escaping through the pores of the leaf, upon the decomposition of the carbonic acid contained in the water; but I now feel satisfied that we must ascribe them to the separation of the dissolved air, by the heating process as described above. Still I hope to show you a partial effect produced by the decomposition of carbonic acid by the leaf. Arm yourselves with a little of that gift of patience, so essential to all farmers and experimenters; and, of course, doubly essential when farmers become experimenters. In due time (perhaps in less than half an hour) you will be able to distinguish certain bubbles, which will make their appearance at the cut end of the leaf, or else here and there upon its surface. These will increase in size more rapidly than the rest, and at length rise to the surface. After one has risen, another will immediately begin to make its appearance at the same spot. A little attention will soon convince you that these bubbles have proceeded from the interior of the leaf, and we may, I think, allow them to be the oxygen which the leaf has separated from the carbonic acid introduced into it. The interior of the leaf is composed of little invisible bladders filled with fluid; and these bladders are so packed together as only to touch each other here and there, and thus to leave open spaces between them, which are filled with air or some other sort of gas. Especially in the under part of the leaf the bladders are so loosely packed that a very large portion of air or gas is retained there. This is the cause why the under surface of leaves is generally the palest; but if the air is expelled, as I shall presently describe how it may be, and water be allowed to enter, the under surface will then become as dark as the upper. Plunge a leaf into hot water, and the air which it contains will escape in bubbles from the cut end, and also from a few points on its surface. Sometimes a bubble thus driven out will be seen to adhere to the surface for a few seconds, and then be suddenly re-absorbed into the leaf. When we place leaves in water, under an air-pump, the air they contain escapes in bubbles with great rapidity, from the cut end of the leaf-stalk. If you allow the leaves to soak for a few hours in the tumblers, the water will gradually insinuate itself, either through the cut end of the leaf, or through the part pinched by the split shot, or through some accidental rupture in the skin. The water will thus displace the air, and the under surface will first appear to be blotched with dark spots, wherever it has penetrated, and at length the whole will become uniformly dark coloured. I refer especially to laurel leaves. It is after these leaves have been soaking for two or three days that I have witnessed the stimulating effects of light in exciting the functions of respiration in the most illustrative and convincing manner. The oxygen will often issue in a continued stream of little bubbles, even with a distinct noise, from the cut end of the leaf, or from some point or other upon its surface. If the hand, or any solid substance, be interposed between it and the sun, so as to cast a shadow over the leaf, the effect ceases; but it is immediately renewed upon the removal of the obstacle. Even whilst the leaf continues to be shaded, the stream of bubbles may be caused to issue afresh by throwing a gleam of reflected light upon it from a looking-glass. When we happen to get a leaf into such good humour for these experiments, they become very amusing and instructive; indeed, the information you may thus draw from a common tumbler, is far more satisfying and enduring than any fleeting gratification that could be afforded you by the best shilling's-worth of brandy and water which it ever yet held. Only try these simple experiments, and think a little about them, and the knowledge you will thus acquire will wonderfully assist your conceptions of the manner in which these functions of the leaf are carried on. When the leaf has become thoroughly saturated with water, it is very curious to see the under surface gradually recovering its pale tint as soon as the tumbler is placed in the light of the sun. When I wish to give the water a good dose of carbonic acid, I fill a vial with this gas, twist a piece of lead round its neck, and let it float in the tumbler or glass jar, with its mouth downwards. In a few hours, the water will have taken up all the carbonic acid, a large portion of which will, however, soon escape from the water into the air; still, there will be enough of it retained to cause the function to be renewed with fresh vigour, after it had ceased from want of fresh supply. I have had a little aquatic plant growing in a glass jar full of water for the last six months, on the table of my study, and whenever the sun falls upon it, up rise several little streams of bubbles of oxygen from the edges of some of the leaves which happen to be torn; but I do not perceive that any oxygen can be detected escaping from the surface of the sound leaves. I feel a little sceptical about the manner in which it is commonly asserted that carbonic acid is admitted within the leaf. That some portion of carbonic acid must be introduced with the moisture imbibed by the roots, seems to be undeniable; but that other portions are introduced through the very pores by which the steam is exhaled and the oxygen discharged, appears to me to be still open to further inquiry. This, however, is a subject for Botanists to look into, and one that is not suited to these letters: only you will observe that what I have said in illustration of the functions of respiration is no way affected by this part of the theory. It is usual to treat the effects we have ascribed to 'exhalation' and 'respiration' as the results of a twofold action, both excited by the same stimulus of light; but I question whether it would not be preferable to consider them as the common effect of a single function which might be appropriately termed the 'function of organisation.' What we really observe is the simultaneous discharge of water and oxygen from the leaf. This effect is attended by the fixation of the elements of water (oxygen and hydrogen) with carbon, in the form of organic matter. But I must suppress an inclination I feel to discuss the subject more fully. I have before noticed the fact, and I cannot resist again alluding to it, that the plants are engines or laboratories employed by the Creator in the great work of combining a few elements into a nutritious material, which is to serve for the development of the whole animal creation. I am not acquainted with any natural law which impresses me with a greater sense of wonder than this 'function of organisation.' Here we see mere crude matter brought under subjection to the living principle. It is wonderful to view the effects of gravity retaining the planets in their orbits! it is wonderful to witness the magic changes which chemical affinity can work in compounding and decomposing a variety of mineral substances! but to me it seems far more wonderful that man, and all other animals, are entirely dependent upon the leaves of plants for manufacturing materials for those bodies of corruption in which, for a little while, they are destined to live, and move, and have their being. As the hopes of the agriculturist are so much dependent upon the healthy performance of this important function, surely he ought to know at least as much about it as the present ignorance of science may be able to teach him, if he would expect to be able to shape his practice in accordance with the laws of nature, and not needlessly to set himself in hopeless opposition to them. He will ever find nature a kind handmaid, and ready to minister to his wants whilst he woos her skilfully, but a very tern agant whenever he resists her rudely."—*From the "Bury Post."*

West-Indian Cultivation.—We extract the following from the Third Annual Report of the St. Philip's Agricultural Society, on Manure applied to Sugar Canes, contained in the *Barbadoes Globe*:—Manure being a costly article in our economy, my attention has been turned to ascertain what description would be most applicable to certain soils, and the discovery of the qualities of soils by chemical analysis. As there are few estates on which marl or loam may not be obtained, I now offer some remarks on marl, on which a certain author makes the following observation:—'That it may justly be called the prince of manures, both for its fertility and durability, as well as its being easily obtained and applied at a moderate cost.' Bryan Edwards asserts that 'marl is another manure of vast and general utility in Great Britain; it enriches the poorest land, opens the stiffest, and sweetens and corrects the most rank. Lands have been raised by the use of this manure from 2*s.* to 21*s.* per acre annual rent.' There is no country wherein a soft unctuous marl more abounds than in Jamaica, and I will venture to assert that marl can be obtained here of as good a quality and as plentifully as in any other country. I some time since saw marl applied as a manure on part of a field, the soil of which was a reddish brown, and the substratum a gritty clay; it was planted with Canes, and the result was a very fine first crop; the second crop did not realise my expectations, but this may have been from the unfavourable season. The land was subsequently planted with Yams, and, so far as marl had been applied, the return, compared with the other part of the field, was considerably greater; as well as the rotation crop, which was Potatoes. About 80lbs. was thrown into each hole of four feet square. I have seen a less quantity applied to the same kind of soil without success. An excellent and cheap compost may be made from the wash from our distilleries. I carted 20 loads of field trash to my still pond, with what herbaceous matter I could collect about the mill-yard, &c., and covered it with mould, and then saturated it with returns. I repeated it twice, and in three months I obtained a well-digested compost, without the aid of cattle, amounting to eighty or more cart-loads, and which, in my opinion, abounded with carbonic acid gas—the most valuable component part of manure. The canes which have had the above compost applied to them are now the most vigorous and healthy on the estate. Another course adopted by me for raising cheap manure is this:—I planted Indian Corn on my cane banks in June; the November following I covered it up in the cane holes; in January it was decomposed, and I drew it to the foot of the hole and set in the Cane plant. The year was unfavourable, but notwithstanding a great drought, the Canes were comparatively good. This I found to be the cheapest manure I ever applied, costing little more than the weeding of the field. At the September meeting, the following article was introduced, on imported manures, with the application of the same, as practised by a member on his estate. I have for a long time remarked that the quantity of manure annually produced on almost every estate in the island with which I was acquainted, had become, year by year, less and less; that the state in which it was applied was crude and undigested; and that the period of its application had become later and later. This seemed to me a defective system in our plantation management, and I became anxious in my inquiries as to its cause, and in comparing our present with the olden routine of agricultural economy. So long as our little isle was favoured with propitious seasons, manures of the lightest kind were found to be sufficient to give the Planter a satisfactory return. A more extended cultivation of the stable (no difficulty presenting itself in the supply of the nutriment required for the plant) was the consequence, and provision for the cattle, whether in food or grazing, was in a great measure neglected. During the favourable seasons to which I have adverted, such is the luxuriance of Tropical vegetation, it was possible to supply a maintenance, under such a system, for the stock of a plantation; but it was not possible to afford a return of manure through this medium at all proportionate to the necessities of a soil under so constant a taxation. So long indeed as the 'former and latter rain' visited us in their proper season, the impolicy of such management would not manifest itself save in a gradual manner; but the effects would be found to be no less certain in the end, by the eventual diminution of our crops. Instead of a continuance of favourable seasons, three years of drought and trial have succeeded, and the consequence of the system pursued becomes at once visible. It must be admitted that the drought of the last three seasons has been materially instrumental in furthering the evil deplored, inasmuch as, in favourable weather, not only would a large quantity of matter be produced, but the very moisture would further its decomposition, and render the manure more actively beneficial. This system of mismanagement was brought under the notice of this Society, by the President, at an early stage of its operations, and a judicious remedial course was by him recommended, and has more or less been acted upon by members and other persons. This, however, was but a course of remedy, and some years must necessarily elapse ere its benefits could be felt. Estates having been for several years annually extending their cultivation, and decreasing their means of proper returns to their lands, could not in a single season recover all that seasons of overworking had taken from those lands; and it therefore occurred to me as likely to hasten the benefit of the system recommended by experimenting in some of the concentrated manures which have been found to act effectively, and which have been the means of improving the agricultural system of the mother country so greatly within the last few years. Their apparent cost, however, somewhat staggered me in my calculations, having at that time little idea of the outlay attending the home manufacture of manure. In order to satisfy myself, and to remove the objections that were stated, I instituted a strict scrutiny into the labour expenditure under this head, and I have found that scarcely less than thirty dollars will supply sufficient manure for an acre of Canes; and I therefore determined on writing to England for some Rape-dust, which had been recommended to me by a trial on my last crop, from which I had reaped a beneficial return. Almost at the moment of my receiving it, however, I met, in the English newspapers, with notices on "Guano," which had then just been introduced, and which I found to be the manure that had for centuries been used in Peru and Mexico—countries which I knew to be scarcely ever visited by rains, and whose only medium of moisture is the "dew of night." Shortly after meeting with these notices, a merchant of Bridgetown imported a quantity of this manure, and having a high opinion of it, as specially fitted for this country, I made up my mind to try it. Having a field of about six acres under preparation, I determined on manuring it with Guano alone, and it is gratifying to notice that the Canes in this field have suffered less from the drought to which they have been exposed than any others on either estate, whether manured with home-made manure, with Rape-dust, or with anything else. In a field on White River, consisting of nine acres, adjoining the estate on which the above trial was made, experiments have been made with "Guano," "Artificial Guano," "Daniell's Patent Manure," Rape-dust, and the cleanings of an old well on the estate, which had for the last half-century been the burying-place for dead stock; and I can only say that the Canes to which Guano has been applied, are not only higher, but more vigorous than those to which any other manure has been applied. The Rape-dust, from experience, I can speak of as a good manure, having reaped during the last crop, notwithstanding the drought, nearly 3 hhds. sugar from about $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre, but it is more expensive than Guano, although not more so than our home manure. When, however, we call to mind the position of the West Indies, we must feel that the simplification of manual labour, whether by the introduction of machinery, or by purchase of manures at the same cost as the labour for the production would require, and that such a course would have all the effect of an increased agricultural population, by making more labour available for general purposes, I think no question can be raised as to the expediency of making trial of such a course as would be productive of such ends. But the objection has been raised that I can only speak of the comparative 'luxuriance of the growth of such Canes as have been manured with Guano, and that I have not yet tested the prices they will render?' True, I have not yet reaped any Canes that have been so manured; but if the more healthy development of the plant, followed by a continuance of vigour over those around, whether under the influence of favourable or unfavourable weather, give not some promise that the produce will be superior, I know not what argument I can use in support of my opinion, that Guano is a most excellent manure, and that it is well suited to our general requirements, and calculated to hasten the grand objects of every planter. Your Committee further state that the minutes of the Society contain two communications on Agriculture; one on "Flat Tillage," from J. Briggs, Esq., and the other on the "Use of the Plough," from J. King, Esq., as well as a paper from one of the Members, bearing out the former gentleman in the system of "Flat Planting." The first communication was as follows:—"With a view of assisting your annual report of improvements in Agriculture, I furnish you with an account of my system of flat tillage for Sugar-Cane planting. The whole of my this year's planting has been by relining my fields, making the site for each plant, and simply drilling for its insertion—not having turned up the soil more than was necessary for destroying weeds. From the land that I have planted, I removed the trash last year, and the lands that I intend for next year's planting I have not removed any trash from; so that this year's planting labours under bad privation. Otherwise, I have afforded my plants every advantage of manuring, that the property admitted

of—littering them lightly, except about five acres, with sour grass, green Indian Corn, and the trash of a field that I have thrown up Cane planting in. Throughout the late drought all my young Canes preserved a verdure superior to those of my neighbours; this may have been from a better time of planting, or from greater distance given to the plants; the plants that had no litter are more vigorous now than those of my neighbours, that had not the benefit of that manure; which proves that flat tillage can succeed, and gives strong grounds to imagine that it will be more productive in Sugar-cane cultivation than holing. My ideas of advantages to be derived from flat tillage, independent of saving the expense of holing and cross-holing, were, that the holes occasioned a great loss of moisture to the plants where most required, after the spongelets of the roots had proceeded a few inches from the stocks—the centres of the holes with moderate rains showing an interminable depth of moisture; whereas the banks where the feeders had entered show only a very superficial quantity; and from the larger surface of the earth through holing being exposed to the action of the sun and atmosphere, the general moisture of the fields was more rapidly evaporated than if the surface had been flat. That the centres of the holes where the plants were set, being the receptacle for all wet, was the principal cause of the loss of plants—damped off before they could vegetate. That forming the holes b uried in the banks a large portion of the humus of the fields, below the reach of the feeders of the Cane. That in littering the fields to preserve moisture and keep down weeds, a certain quantity of trash would go farther on a flat than on a holed field. That in heavy rains more soil would get carried off the fields, where they were in loose banks than would get thrown down, and more of the soluble portions of the mould incorporated with the running water, than if the soil was not broken up—exemplified in the colour of the water that runs off a newly-holed field, and that of one that is not holed, when heavy rains occur. That Canes will be cut with greater facility on a flat field than where they are to be reached after in the bottoms of deep holes. That Canes will be carted off the fields with less labour where the fields are flat, when compared with what our starved cattle suffer, in hauling Canes across the Cane-holes. In addition to the above, I beg leave, in consequence of certain persons having lately fallen back to setting a Cane-plant to each eight square feet, or less, of land, instead of setting only one plant in each hole, to state, that to each of my growing Canes are allowed thirty-six square feet of land." The other communication was as follows:—"Mr. J. Briggs having, in Nov., 1841, expressed his intention of planting his Canes on the system above described, and knowing the success which attended his plans, however much at variance with those in general practice, I was induced to prepare half an acre of land by ploughing it entirely; the other parts of the field being formed into ridgelets. I found it particularly convenient in being able to cart the manure on the land, which was easily divided into basket-heaps, at 8 feet asunder, which marked the distance for setting in the Cane-plants, allowing one plant to 16 square feet of land. The remainder of the field (8 acres) was planted at the same time the last week in December, and trashed in March. On the half-acre planted without holing, (half of it is a black soil on white clay, the remaining half is a black soil on a white rock;) the Canes are generally as good as on any other part of the field. Under these circumstances I have been induced this season to plant 23 acres without forming holes, 15 of which I have ploughed as before mentioned, and 8 acres on Mr. J. Briggs's system. I have ventured thus largely with the fullest confidence of success. These expectations being realised, a new order of things will dawn on us. Many may say, Have we not succeeded highly by the formation of deep Cane-holes, and why these innovations? In reply, I may say, Has not British West India undergone the greatest change perhaps ever known amongst civilised nations, in the measure of Emancipation? and consequently measures must be carried out with respect to Agriculture, by adopting machinery, and substituting brute force for manual labour; then, and not till then, can we expect to be placed amongst the ranks of the free country of Europe. Being interested in the success of your Society, I have drawn up these remarks on Ploughing, for the benefit of Agriculturists generally. A field containing 16 acres of land was taken by me in November, 1841, and from the state in which it then was, I am certain that no manual labour could have cultivated it in the manner in which the plough did, so as at that late season of the year to pulverise the soil properly, and thereby make it yield a fair return. I ploughed the field in ridges at 4 feet distances, and afterwards cross-holed it by manual labour, allowing a labourer to dig 300 holes for 25 cents; I also allowed a ploughman and two drivers, the former at 40 cents per day, and the latter at 30 cents each, who ploughed me ¾ of an acre per day; consequently the expense of ploughing the 16 acres was 21 dollars, and the cross-holing 36 dollars 25 cents, making a total of 57 dollars 25 cents for the whole field. I would also remark that this work was not performed in a careless manner, but put out of hand in a masterly style, as will be observed by the Canes growing on the land; and I am sanguine, although we have suffered much from drought, that the return will not be less than 40 hhds. sugar. My opinion as to what the field would have cost if prepared by manual labour, is, that the first cost of holing would have been 72 dollars 50 cents, allowing a labourer to dig 150 holes per day, at 25 cents; cross-holing, 300 holes to each labourer, would amount to 36 dollars 25 cents, making a total of 108 dollars 75 cents; added to which, the expense of weeding, which could not amount to less than 20 dollars, would make a grand total of 128 dollars 75 cents. Now the cost of ploughing and holing amounts to 57 dollars 25 cents, which deduct from the 128 dollars 75 cents, leaves a balance in favour of the plough of 71 dollars 50 cents.

Hop-poles.—A voluminous paper, which had been furnished by an experienced friend of one of the members of the Maidstone Farmers' Club, was read at a late meeting. The writer confined his observations to the growth of Hop-poles, and recommended, in rich soils, the growth of Ash, Willow, and Chesnut mixed, as the roots of those plants derive their nourishment from different depths of the earth—the stocks being not less than 6 feet apart. He stated "that Ash is good for clay soils, and should be cut every 8 or 9 years; that exuberant shoots should be thinned out in the second year; that the Poles should always be cut upwards; that, in young plantations, it is a good plan to cover with Hop-bines, to keep down the weeds and retain moisture; that the Ash stocks, when planted alone, should not be less than from 6 to 8 feet apart; that care should be taken to carry off superabundant moisture by ditches. That Chesnut is best for light and sandy soils; being exceedingly durable, growing as fast as Ash in suitable soils, and not so susceptible of injury. That Willow is generally of little value, but that the Gull and Plumtree sorts may be grown on dry loamy soils, with Ash and Chesnut; that the Sallow grows rapidly on wet land, but that little expense in ditching would make most soils more valuable for growing Ash or Chesnut. That in wet and boggy soils, difficult to drain, Alder will sometimes grow well, where other sorts will not grow; that the Alder is an excellent wood for trunking in drains. That the Red Birch is considered in some places a good wood for Poles, and is very productive, although not so valuable as either Ash or Chesnut; and that the White Birch is not worth cultivating. That the Oak makes durable Hop-poles, but is liable to *bend* in the first year, and is of slow growth; but that, if grown with Ash and Chesnut, they draw it up much more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. That, generally, Beech is inferior for Poles, and produces little, where Ash, Chesnut, and Willow would produce more. That many of the natural woods of the country, which now grow an occasional stock of Ash, and are overrun with brambles, would pay well for grubbing and planting, either wholly with Ash or with a mixture; that when the stocks are planted 6 feet apart, the Poles grow quicker and the stocks last longer than when planted more thickly; that 6 feet apart will give 1,200 stocks to the acre, and that these will generally grow 6 or 8 Poles apiece; that all grass, weeds, brambles, and underwood should be cut away from the young shoots, which should be carefully thinned out in the second year, and the cut shoots left on the ground to prevent the fallen leaves from blowing away; that when the plantation is confined at the top, it is a good plan to cut off the lower branches to the height of 4 or 5 feet, to promote the free circulation of air. That the writer of the paper felt convinced, after 30 years' experience, that attending to these directions in planting and cultivating will enable a person to grow two good crops, where, and in the same time as, one inferior crop is grown at present." The following paper was also read by a member:—"The growth and improvement of woodland is more peculiarly a landlord's business, as few tenants have a term sufficiently long, or an interest great enough, to induce them to plant. Wise landlords, however, should, by taking the chief expense, have their woods constantly filled up every fall. They ought also to choose plants of the best growth, and of that sort of wood which thrives on the soil. November is the best month to plant in. No land is more neglected, and yet none would pay better in this part of the county of Kent. I have myself helped to plant land with wood, (not worth 10*s.* per acre to rent as arable,) which, by attention, and, of course, with some expense, has, from a nine years' growth, sold for 40*l.* per acre, and even more. The contrast between highly cultivated and bad woodland, is almost beyond conception. When wood is first planted, it ought not to be in foul, poor land, as it generally is, but in tolerably clean land. If foul when planted, let it, however, be kept clean afterwards, by digging and hoeing; and by Hop-bines, or by some other plan, let the land be manured. The first grand point is to choose that sort of wood which grows kindly on the soil; the next to keep the land clean. I have seen woods planted, which, from want of care and attention, after all the expense of planting, have been worth little more than they were at the time they were planted, though twenty years have passed. I have seen others make a comparatively quick return. I am now speaking of woodlands in this immediate neighbourhood, as, where Hops are not cultivated, and wood is grown for faggots, their expense or trouble may be thrown away. The land for Chesnut, where kindly for its growth, seems to need no other preparation than being tolerably clean, and not too poor. Weeds, &c., must not be allowed, however, to choke up the plants in succeeding years. Either cover the land with bines or hoe, and keep it clean. The English Nut grows better and straighter than the Spanish. Let landlords raise their own plants from the nut or keys, or in the best manner. On a soil not kindly for Chesnut, but kindly for Ash, I have often thought that it would be wise first to plant Plum-tree Willow, and then, as that decays, to fill up with Ash. I know this will be a work of time; still, the ground gets more kindly for Ash, from the leaf of the Willow, or some other cause, and the Willow pole is very good. If all Ash is planted, let the land be kept clean, or be covered with bines. There is a great difference in the value of poles; still, I think that land will pay best which is allowed to grow what wood it does grow kindly and freely, though the pole may not be worth so much. Many people, to avoid the expense of planting, use layers or poles adhering to the stub, and laid in the earth. This, I think, is seldom successful, though I have known it to succeed in deep rich land. As a landlord I would always find plants and plant them too, on a yearly tenure. On a lease of any length, I would allow plants and have the tenants plant them at their expense, where a term of about 14 years exists, and Larch grows kindly. As a tenant, even if not having plants found, I would plant Larch. It is better, however, for landlords and tenants fairly and justly to consider the interest of each other. The growth of wood may be a national good. In France and Germany it is kept up for firing or for making charcoal, where coal is scarce and dear. Fir is, in many places abroad, indigenous, and the few hops grown are generally poled with Fir. Little pains, however, are taken to plant or keep the woods beyond what nature does. The timber is preserved in these woods, and as their value is not great, consisting of brush-wood, it does but little mischief. In many places timber grows tolerably well and supplies the navy, &c., but not like the stately Oak of England. Where timber is grown in England (save on poor clay soils) it ought to be grown more together, so that it may not destroy thrice its worth in crops of Corn, &c. In highly-cultivated rich land, an Oak or Elm will do this. Landlords cannot have timber and rent too. Though not a part of wood cultivation, or a very trifling one, let me refer to the growth of Pollards. In most old leases these useless and injurious things are inserted, and the covenants bind the tenants to preserve, to top, and top, instead of rooting them up as pests and nuisances to the tenant, without one shilling of profit to the landlord. Hedge-rows are, in my opinion, better grubbed up. The Poles grown on them are generally crooked, and they root out and injure the crops. Let woods be inclosed and like timber, kept together. There is one well-known fact about hedge-rows. When grubbed, however poor the soil, Corn or aught else grows well on the land for years without manure, whilst a wood of any size, if grubbed, is sterile for years. I mention the circumstance without endeavouring to account for it. How much more Corn might be grown, if landlords would allow, and tenants have the spirit to take up the waste hedge-rows, &c., and fill up many useless ditches! What a quantity of land now lies almost barren that might be made profitable, and how many hands might be employed that are now idle! Much has been said of draining, &c., as a means of employment. Here is another as useful. It is the duty of every man, be he landlord or tenant, to find employment for the labourer. Let him consider that he not only relieves and employs him, but he feeds his wife and children, and brings them up with honest and industrious habits. In what I have here stated I have only taken up the heads of wood cultivation, leaving to my brother farmers to enlarge and improve. If I have digressed, the object I have had in view was to call the attention of both landlords and tenants to other useful improvements." Here an interesting discussion ensued. On all hands it was considered that it would be best for landlords at least to provide the plants for filling up, even if they did not put them in. An instance was named where two plantations were separated by a hedge, lying on precisely similar soil. One had been well cultivated by the landlord, and after twelve years was worth from 40*l.* to 45*l.* per acre; the other was held by a tenant on a short term, and was not worth more than perhaps 5*l.* per acre. Many instances were mentioned where land, the fee-simple of which was not worth 5*l.* per acre, had in a few years produced a crop of Larch or Ash, worth from 30*l.* to 45*l.*; and considerable tracts of poor land in Kent and Sussex were supposed to be susceptible of similar improvement. In reference to the recommendation to plant as much as six or eight feet apart, it was said that when planted too distant the outer poles were curved at the bottom, and the best part of the pole was much wasted in sharpening. Instances had occurred, however, where, when planted too thickly, the plantations had fallen off after the first crop. It was the general opinion that plants ought to be planted in a good sized hole, and not deeply. Difficulties had been found in planting mixed sorts, as in some soils Willow had outgrown Ash, and both had greatly outgrown Chesnut. On the other hand it was contended that all our natural woods were of mixed sorts. In some clays, as at Nettlestead for instance, Chesnut had grown well, whilst in other clays it had not succeeded. Crop Willows on clays had been known to produce poles in six years. Cases were mentioned where Larch had been planted thickly, and alternate plants thinned out as it had grown, for poles and use pieces, the remainder being ultimately allowed to stand for timber, and to have become of great value. In selecting plants it was considered that Ash should not be less than six feet high, Larch about three feet six inches, and Chesnut about the same, with a good root. Larch plants, it was said, could be procured from Scotland at about 11*s.* per thousand. The following resolution was then adopted:—"That the improvement of woodland appears to this club to be a matter of greater importance than it is generally considered. That in selecting the sort of wood to be planted, the best criterion is to observe those which already grow best in the soil, and to plant similar sorts; that some members are in favour of planting mixed sorts, whilst others prefer planting only one sort. That the holes for planting should be large, and not too deep; that the after-cultivation should be carefully looked to, and if some manure, or a covering of Hop-bines is put on the land so much the better."—The following communication, which arrived too late to be read before the meeting, contains so many useful hints, that we append it to the report:—"It is generally said that a tenant is but little concerned in the management of woodland, as it is almost wholly in the hands of the land-

lord; but I believe every tenant-farmer to be more or less interested in the subject. When we consider the high price underwood sells at, and that at ten or twelve years' growth, upon the same soil, it varies in price from 10*l.* to 50*l.* per acre; surely it will be admitted that it is a subject worthy our serious consideration. I admit the tenant-farmer ought not to go to the expense of purchasing the plants to improve his woodland, but the landlord ought to give the plants, and the tenant to be at the expense of planting; and, in the event of his leaving his farm, the appraisement upon the underwood will amply repay him his outlay; I find woods, that have not been attended to by planting, require from 400 to 800 plants per acre to fill them up; and care must be taken to inform yourself what sorts of wood are best adapted to the soils; Chesnut I think the most profitable to plant upon sand or any dry soil. I would point out Cox-heath and Cressmill-heath, as a proof of the soil being adapted to their growth. I prefer plants that are raised from English Chesnuts to the Spanish Nut, as they generally grow straighter Poles, though they are not so luxuriant. I would always recommend selection of plants of all sorts from rather poor nursery ground, than from a rich soil; as they do not in such case receive such a check on being transplanted as when brought from a rich to a poor soil. Ash and Willow are also good to fill up woods with, where the soil is suitable, and they will thrive almost anywhere, unless there are many rabbits and hares, which are destructive to all underwood, but particularly to Ash. I find it best to mix Ash and Willows together, as the Ash will root upon or near the surface, and the Willow deeper in the soil. I will now describe my method of planting, which is the year after the wood has been cut, unless the wood can be cleared off in sufficient time to plant the same season, which I prefer. I strongly recommend planting by the side of streams and ditches Crop Willow as a profitable kind of wood; I usually put in a large Hop-pole, or use-pole, about 15 feet apart, by the side of the watercourse, leaving the top about 7 feet out of the ground, to secure it from the bite of cattle; it will then form a Pollard, which will produce Hop-poles and use-poles, to be cut every eight or nine years, and will be found to stand as long in a Hop-ground as other poles generally of the same age. The use-poles make good light sheep-gates, if they are put into immediate use and not suffered to stand in the wet. The Pollards should be topped in winter, and in spring the Hop-poles and use-poles will flay easily, which is much better than shaving them. I commence by digging my holes for planting in the woods 20 inches square and 1 foot deep; then, with the peak end of the mattock, grub down 6 inches more, which makes the soil loose for the roots to penetrate freely. The price of this is 2*s.* per hundred holes, and about 9*d.* or 10*d.* more for planting by a man and boy, the boy to hold the plant upright, the man to put the earth round the plant, and tread it in firmly about the roots again. I find those Ash plants best the tops of which have been cut off when removed from the seed-bed, as they grow stouter at the bottom and are not so top-heavy. Where a new wood is planted, the ground should be well trenched, the plants set four feet apart each way, and kept free from weeds. The second year the plants should be cut off close to the stub; each plant will then throw out several shoots. A crop of Potatoes may be taken the second year without injury to the plant. I would recommend particular attention to the cutting of Oak, as coppice, for bark in the spring, to see that the bark is cut through at the bottom or rind; for if stripped down the stub, lower than the wood is cut off, it is very injurious, and sometimes kills the stub. The bark should also be taken off as early as the season will permit. I have seen the wood much injured by cutting it too late, or near Midsummer. The price of Chesnut plants this year, from 3 to 5 feet high, is from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per 100; Ash plants of the same size are from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per 100."—*From the Maidstone Gazette.*

Treatment of Bees in Zante.—In a small vineyard by the road side, at a short distance from St. Leo, was a large apiary, consisting of perhaps 70 or 80 hives; and the proprietor, who was living with his family in a stone hut in the vineyard, was at that time employed in collecting the honey, which we tasted and found very rich. The hives generally consisted of a piece of the trunk of an Olive-tree, about 1½ foot high, hollow, with two cross sticks within placed horizontally to give support to the combs. They stood on flat stones, an inch or two from the ground, and were covered with a thin piece of stone brought from Langadachia, which from its slaty and porous texture must be a bad conductor of heat, and very well adapted for the purpose to which it was applied. There was a cistern in the vineyard, with small troughs to water the bees; the supplying them with water is the most important part of the whole economy, and demands constant attention: it kept employed two or three people.—*Davy's Notes on the Ionian Islands.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

T. Brocklehurst, Esq., The Fence Macclesfield.—At a late visit to this place I was so much pleased with the extensive collection of Orchidaceous plants so successfully cultivated here, that I am induced to send you an account of those in flower. On entering the houses the visitor beholds these interesting plants growing in various modes and situations; some suspended in rustic baskets and on logs of wood, others in neat copper-wire baskets, and in perforated or common pots. Some are clinging to branches of trees, reminding one of their native forests; others, more small, are placed upon a kind of rustic wooden tent, standing over a shallow cistern. The greater part, however, are grown in pots, standing upon others, inverted over shallow cisterns filled with water. The following were in flower: Acanthophippium striatum, a noble plant with five large pseudo-bulbs, nine inches long, and proportionably strong; Aspásia lunata, new and pretty; A. epidendioides and variegata; Aporum anceps, Batemánnia Colleyi, Bifrenária aurantiaca, a fine plant two feet in diameter; Bromheadia palustris, lately introduced from Mount Ophir, with pretty delicate Lælia-like flowers which, unfortunately, are of short duration; Burlingtónia venusta, white and almost transparent; Brassavola angustata, with neat greenish-yellow flowers; Brassia maculata, Lanceana, and verrucosa; Blétia Shepherdi, with several other species of less beauty. Of Catasetum there were many species, with singularly grotesque flowers; several plants of Cyrtopódium Andersonii, grown in a strong, rich compost, were in bloom; one variety having a more dwarf and branching stem. A large plant of Cypripedium insigne had fifteen of its large flowers expanded. Dendróbium nóbile is just going out of bloom; I understood that there had been upwards of 100 flowers on each of the two large plants; D. cœrulescens is in full bloom, with D. sulcatum, bearing a strong spike of pretty flowers, medium size, and fragrant; D. macrophyllum, having a noble spike of 50 flowers, remarkable for their strong scent, resembling newly-ground Rhubarb root; D. densiflorum; D. secundum, and a variety with almost crimson flowers; D. Jenkinsonii, one of the finest plants in this country, having upwards of 30 blossoms upon it, the plant (on a log) being literally hidden by them; D. discolor, which, although not of a brilliant colour, is a fine species, and lasts in bloom a long time. Amongst the Epidendrums there are many species in flower; the most remarkable are, E. bicornutum, E. crassifólium, with neat pink heads; E. variegatum, with seven flower stems: E. aurantiacum, and a variety of it which opens its blossoms better than the original species. The Fernandezias hung up in baskets form elegant plants, with small and pretty flowers: F. robusta is in the collection, but it is not yet in flower. There are many large Gongoras; G. speciosa, with dark flowers, is very fine. There is also a curious-looking species with the ribs of the pseudo-bulbs flattened; it is showing a spike of flowers, and is apparently new, being a native of Panama. Govénia superba, Lælia cinnabarina, Maxillária Harrisóniæ, are blooming freely, with many Oncidiums, of which I shall only name the best: these are O. lúridum guttatum, flexuosum two var.; O. papílio, one variety, with larger and brighter flowers than the other; O. ampliatum, two vars.; O. divaricatum; leucochilum, with a spike 11 feet long; O. Baueri, and a var. of O. Cebolleta; O. stramíneum, and O. pictum; to these may be added Paxtónia rósea; Phaius Wallichii; Peristéria cerina, with pretty wax-like cups; Schombúrgkia crispa, and a variety of it with umbellate flowers, having white peduncles, dark sepals and petals, and a white labellum. An immense plant of Vanilla planifólia covers the back wall of one of the houses; it is 30 feet long, with numerous spikes of large greenish flowers. Zygopétalum rostratum, a free-flowering species, is also in bloom, with Z. crinitum. A new Cyrtochilum is, moreover, showing a strong flower-stem 1½ inch in diameter, which has already reached 3 ft. in height; the leaves are 3 feet long, narrow and tapering: pseudo-bulbs, large, compressed, and slightly ribbed; it is a native of Mexico. Several Cattleyas from S. America are showing flower, and some are apparently new; Colúmnea Schiedeana is flowering well, in a pot suspended near the glass: excess of light seems favourable to it, for the leaves and flowers are much higher coloured than usual. Two healthy plants of Cephalotus follicularis are growing in small pots, in a compost of reduced sphagnum, peat, and silver-sand, placed in larger pots, filled tightly round with moss, and covered with bell-glasses. A pretty species of Dianella, apparently new, from the warmer parts of Australia, and trained against a wall, is now in flower.—*W. Barnett, Chesterroad, Macclesfield.*

Reviews.

The Indian Hand-book of Gardening.—By G. T. F. Speede. Calcutta. Thacker and Co. 8vo.

It is difficult for those who reside in Europe to judge correctly of the value of such a work as this, which relates to the details of gardening requisite in a tropical country. As it has reached a second edition, we presume it must have been found useful in India. To Europeans, it is interesting to know how gardeners in hot countries proceed in their management of the plants which are here known only in the hot-house; and such information is to be expected from a book like the present. We, however, cannot say that it satisfies our curiosity, or affords anything like that amount of evidence which we expected. For example, all the original matter that relates to the Pine Apple is the following, which, although useful enough as far as it goes, is much too succinct for our taste:—

"*Culture.* The plants should be put out in rows two feet asunder, the rows about four feet distant from each other, and the earth well drawn up to the stems; in the third year they will begin to produce fruit, and as soon as the blossoms appear, which will be in February, the roots must be laid open, and all side shoots and suckers carefully removed to plant out for a fresh supply of plants, if desired; a basket of rotted cow-dung should then be put to each plant, and above that, the like quantity of fresh stable dung, with the litter covering the whole; this will form a ridge about the stem, over which a thin layer of earth should be placed; a trench should then be dug on each side of the plants, which must be every day filled with water, a moderate quantity being also thrown from a fine rosed watering-pot, once a week, over the leaves and fruit. The fruit will ripen in May and June, and by pursuing the method here recommended, Pines may be obtained of as large size and as highly flavoured as the finest procurable, with the utmost care, in any part of the world.* The stem producing the fruit should be removed when the fruit is cut, and a new shoot encouraged, and no offsets should be allowed to remain round the base of the fruit, whilst it is growing, as they would draw off the nourishment, and deteriorate the flavour."

What limits the utility of Mr. Speede's book even more than his conciseness, is the want of a Table of Contents; and of an index to the supplementary matter; so that one never knows where to look for the native names of which that part is intended to explain the corresponding names in science. This is an oversight that should be corrected in another edition. It would be as well, too, that the spelling of the proper names should be revised with more care—Anunas for Ananas, Macrocenemum for Macrocnemum, arjurium for azureum, Hydeceum bisputlædis for Heaven knows what, cuncifolia for cuneifolia, and so on—are sad blemishes. We cannot help thinking moreover, that the lists of ornamental plants recommended for cultivation in Indian gardens stand in need of great reformation. We suspect it would puzzle an Indian nurseryman—if there are such people—to supply Orchis spectabilis, Satyrium carneum, and Disa grandiflora! which Mr. Speede recommends as perennial border plants. However, as we have already said, a second edition of the work has been called for in India, which shows that it has been found useful by those for whom it was intended.

* In my brother's garden, in the years 1839 and 1840, Pines were grown weighing from 6 to 7½lbs. each, exclusive of the top.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

In a short time the Gooseberry and other Caterpillars will commence their depredations; and unless we are previously prepared for their destruction, we shall have once more to recount their ravages. In consequence of what is stated in a eading article, vol. ii., p. 203, I was last season induced to try ammoniacal liquor from the gas-works for their destruction, and which I found the cheapest and easiest method yet resorted to. The liquor I employed only cost one penny per gallon, to each of which 10 gallons of pure water were added, to reduce its strength to a state in which it was harmless to tender foliage. I had thus 11 gallons of diluted liquor, every drop of which was sufficient to kill one caterpillar; and in this state it was freely poured over the Gooseberry-bushes through the rose of a watering-pot, and the caterpillars were killed in a few hours. As the strength of the liquor varies at different gas-works, and as there is no standard by which we can ascertain the degree of strength, every one must find it out for himself, after the following manner:—Take a glassfull of the liquor, as it comes from the gas-work, and add six times the quantity of water; then pour the mixture over some useless plant with tender foliage when the sun is out; if the foliage is not hurt, try less water; if the contrary, add more: in this manner the proportion may soon be found. The liquor used by me would not hurt the foliage when eight gallons only of water were used to one of gas-liquor; but I found that ten to one was strong enough to kill the caterpillars. I may remark also that the undiluted liquor will only kill the *leaves* of woody plants; the young shoots are not affected by it, and insects of any kind are safe from its influence. I have taken shoots, crowded with green flies, and plunged them in the liquor without their being apparently the least disturbed by it. Judging from four or five months' experience, I think ammoniacal liquor will, at a trifling cost, render hard or spring water quite as fit for watering tender plants with as pond or river water, and the proportion need not be more than one gallon in the hundred. Where gas-liquor cannot be procured, a lump of sal ammoniac will probably answer as well, and be as cheap; but this and the last suggestion require the sanction of the chemist. The strength of salts, or saline manures, may be proved for practical purposes in the same way as the ammoniacal liquor.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—If the roots are in good condition, the usual course of watering, syringing, giving air, and slightly shading in the middle of the day, will form the routine in this department for some time to come.

Vineries.—The Vines in the late house, or in the greenhouse, will probably now be so far forward that they may be trained up the rafters, if they have been laid in a horizontal position, to facilitate their breaking regularly. Keep the house moist by the syringe, and as there is no occasion to hurry late Grapes at this early stage, no fires will be wanted at night.

Peach and Cherry-Houses.—These will require all the air that can be given to them; but the atmosphere may still be kept moist, to ensure the proper swelling of the fruit and healthy foliage.

Figs.—The early crop will now be fully swelled; the plants, therefore, should have a drier atmosphere and less water at the roots; give them abundance of air, but shut up early in the afternoon.

Melons and Cucumbers.—Keep up a vigorous heat in the linings; look over and thin out the plants regularly and by degrees. Fertilise the Melon-blossoms until more than a full crop is set; they can afterwards be thinned out, when all danger of their damping off is over. During this stage keep the frames in a dry state, by admitting plenty of air.

Mushroom-house.—Woodlice are the greatest pests that can come into this house; they must therefore be kept down, by entrapping them in pots baited with cold boiled Potatoes, covered with moss, or by enticing them into dry corners and scalding them with boiling water. The atmosphere of this house must be kept moist.

Strawberries and French-Beans.—These must be carefully watched from this time, to see that the red spider does not infest them, as it will be difficult to keep down these insects in houses where fruit is ripe or ripening.

Continue to harden off Tobacco-plants, Capsicums, Tomatoes, Bazil, &c., which should now be strong enough to stand in a cold, close frame, to be shut up early in the afternoon, for a week or two, after which they should have air night and day till they are fit for planting out.

Out-door Department.

While young crops are advancing in all parts of the kitchen-garden, the ground about them can hardly be stirred too often, to keep an open pulverised surface, and to destroy weeds. With the first warm rains the young crops after this time will advance rapidly, and unless such as require it are thinned out in time, they will soon be injured.

Broccoli.—Sow late spring Broccoli on a light border, and a few more about 10 days hence; at planting time you will have the choice of two sowings.

Cauliflowers may have the glasses removed from them altogether; and see that they do not want for water.

Beet, Skirrett, Salsify, and Scorzonera, may be sown towards the end of the week, or in early situations; the two latter may be deferred for another week: if sown too early they are apt to run to seed.

Kidney-Beans.—A few of these may now be planted on a warm border, for a first crop; but if they are sown in boxes about the second week in May, and transplanted when all danger of frost is over, they will come in sooner than those planted now in the open ground.

Successional Crops.—Peas, Beans, Spinach, Radishes, and other salads should now be sown oftener, as they will come more rapidly into use through the summer.

Seeds of any sweet or pot-herbs, if not already sown, should be got in forthwith.

Orchard.—The best advice I can give this week under this head is to recommend a *general* system of killing wasps by offering so much a head or per dozen for them from this time until the end of May, or some stated time. It is needless to remark that every wasp now killed is as good as a nest destroyed next August; and if every proprietor of a garden in the kingdom would only spend a few shillings on the subject, our fruit might be in a great measure safe from their attacks. From the enormous stock of them last season, and the mildness of the winter, we may, if the summer is dry, expect them this year in increased numbers.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—An increased supply of water and a strong moist heat are beneficial to most stove plants at this time, by enabling them to make a free, healthy growth; they also require less air during this stage. If the expression is allowable, all sorts of plants under protection, with the exception of Heaths and perhaps a few other hardy tribes, should have a gentle forcing about this time; this would enable them to make an earlier growth, and would, as it were, lengthen the summer season for ripening their wood, which is one of the grand secrets towards obtaining healthy plants and abundance of flowers and fruit.

Greenhouse.—The above remarks apply also to this house, only in a different degree. See that the stimulus is not too great for these plants, as it would be more injurious than keeping them

too cold. Whenever they begin to "draw," they are either too warm or too much confined.

CONSERVATORY.—As very little syringing can be done here, on account of the flowers, and as flowers do not last so long in a dry atmosphere, some degree of moisture must be kept up by pouring water on the paths or under the stages. Blinds are now indispensable in the middle of the day.

PITS.—Increase, pot off, and harden your stock of flower-garden plants as fast as their different natures will permit: the sooner the better. Most of these plants are quickly inured to stand out in sheltered places, or under hoops covered over with mats; and the longer they are here the finer they will look after being planted out in the flower-garden.

Out-door Department.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—Order and neatness in all parts of the flower-garden are pleasing at all times, and the more so now, in anticipation of the approaching gay season. Late-laid turf and late-planted trees and shrubs will require constant attention in being watered, so long as the weather is dry. If any of the flower-beds require a change of soil, let it be done without delay. Get through with any extra work in any part of the grounds, in order that the men may proceed with the regular garden work. —*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending April 20, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

April		Barometer. Max.	Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Wind.	Rain
Friday	14	30.006	29.914	54	42	48.0	N.E.	
Saturday	15	30.103	30.091	58	47	52.5	S.W.	
Sunday	16	29.992	29.818	63	42	52.5	E.	
Monday	17	30.048	29.864	65	33	49.0	N.E.	
Tuesday	18	30.140	29.980	67	35	51.0	E.	
Wednesday	19	29.899	29.766	63	41	52.0	E.	
Thursday	20	29.778	29.690	70	36	53.0	S.W.	
Average		30.004	29.873	62 8	39.4	51.1		.00

April 14. Uniformly overcast; cloudy and fine; overcast.
15. Hazy; overcast and mild; very fine.
16. Light haze; fine with sunshine; overcast at night.
17. Dry haze, very fine; clear at night.
18. Hazy; very dry air; clear and exceedingly fine.
19. Hazy; fine with slight haze; clear and fine.
20. Very fine throughout; clear at night.

Mean temperature of the week 4° above the average.

State of the Weathe at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending April 29, 1843.

April.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 23	57.8	40.4	49.1	11	0.52 in.	1	2	1	3	2	3	5	
Mon. 24	58.1	37.4	47.8	8	0.55	3	1	1. 4	1	5	1	1	
Tues. 25	59.0	39.5	49.3	6	0.47	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	2
Wed. 26	59.2	37.8	48.5	6	0.12	1	2	1	2	3	1	5	1
Thurs. 27	60.7	39.3	50.0	8	0.12	1	5	1	3	2	4	2	
Fri. 28	62.5	38.1	50.3	6	0.10	1	1	3	3	4	2	2	
Sat. 29	62.3	40.4	51.4	7	0.75	2	2	3	2	4			4

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 29th in 1841—thermometer 76°; and the lowest on the 25th in 1827, and 26th in 1835—thermometer 25°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET.

For the Week ending April 21, 1843.

THE Market, this week, contains some very good Hothouse Grapes, of the Black Hamburgh kind, the imported ones being now, for the most part, considerably shrivelled, or decayed. Strawberries are likewise fine. Of Cucumbers there is an exceedingly varied assortment, many being large and handsome; while some, labelled at 6*d.* each are of a most miserable description. New Potatoes, of the Ash-leaved Kidney sort, are abundant, and particularly good. French Beans are tolerably good. The Easter Beurré Pears, the Lady Apple, and the Gloucester Pippin Apple have a handsome and sound appearance. There are also a few fine Peaches. Among the flowers Chorozema cordatum, Erica Wilmoreana, Gardinia radicans, and florida, are the most noticeable; there being, besides, a great quantity of Cinerarias, Pelargóniums, Azaleas, Cyclamens, &c. The Laurestinus, grown in pots, has a pretty effect. There are cut flowers of Erica Hartnelli. The Camellias, carved in Turnip or other vegetable roots, are extremely beautiful. The flowers of the common Reed, dyed of various colours, are also ornamental. Punnets for fruit, enclosed in moss, and sparingly decorated with different-hued everlasting flowers, are exhibited in one or two stalls.

PRICES, SATURDAY, April 22, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s.* to 10*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb, 2*s.* to 15*s*
— Spanish, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 3*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 5*s* to 14*s*
— Kitchen, 4*s* to 7*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 20*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Pomegranates, per doz.,
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 6*s* to 18*s*
— bitter, per 100, 6*s* to 30*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Lemons, per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 1*s.* to 4*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 20*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
Almonds, perpeck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 55*s* to 65*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 60*s.* to 70*s.*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Spanish, 18*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*
— Cob, 12*s* to 14*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, Red, per doz. 2*s* to 6*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 4*d* to 2*s*
— Purple, 4*d* to 1*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Scotch, per bushel, 1*s* 6*d*
— New, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cardoons, each, 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 6*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bands, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4*s* to 6*s*
— Young Horn, per bunch, 4*d* to 1*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Onions, per bushel, 5*s* to 8*s*
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 4*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 2*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 3*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Asparagus, forced 1*g.*, per 100, 6*s* to 9*s*
Sprue, or Small, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. hf-sieve, 1*s* to 2*s*
— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 6*d* to 2*s*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Corn Salads, per hf.-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Green Basil, per bunch, 1*s*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 3*d* to 9*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

MANURES.—*Anthony.*—Much obliged; as the letter has not appeared in our columns, although in type, we have thought it better to cancel it. †——*A Subscriber.*—The soil from a henhouse will be found a strong manure; but it should be added to the compost heap, not used alone, as it is too strong. If employed in the Vine-border, it would be better to mix it with charcoal-dust, or cinder-siftings, or soot, if you have any.†——*A. U.*—Nitrate of Soda, in a very weak solution, will push on your young Onions, but putrid urine and soap-suds are much better.†——*A. M.*—If your seeds are not in contact with the guano, and you have not used too much of it, you will find advantage from it. You should water the beds well, so as to dilute the guano in that way.†

FOOD OF PLANTS.—*F. T.*—Plants obtain silex from the soil, where it is combined with some alkali, in which state it is soluble. It is stated by some writers that humate of lime is nearly insoluble; others recommend it as a means of rendering humus soluble. The great objection to adding quick-lime to decomposing animal matter is, that it expels the ammonia. Nitrogen is supposed to enter plants in the form of ammonia, a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. Such plants as contain lime, Wheat and Peas, for example, in notable quantity, no doubt require to find it in the soil. For the rest you had better study Mr. Solly's "Rural Chemistry," in which you will find full information.†

DRAINAGE.—*Bucks.*—We are endeavouring to obtain some good information about burning clay, and hope to furnish it shortly.†

PIGS.—*A Countryman* inquires how to construct one of those Oat-kilns used by Oatmeal makers, and costing only 3*l.*, which are mentioned in the latter part of "Paxton's Cottager's Calendar." If this catches the eye of *J. S.*, or any of his friends, perhaps he will favour us with information on the subject.

BUTTER.—Poor *Sarah Skimmer!* It really is a sad thing that churning should make your "lines and showldars" ache; and we suspect your master has given you a bad churn. It is of no use going to chemistry for help; you must trust to the engine maker, or to a good donkey, if you have one, to take the labour off your "lines."

MUSHROOMS.—*John Horticola.*—Mushrooms may be grown on the sides of Cucumber-ridges in the open ground at the time the plants are put out, by burying small portions of the spawn an inch or two deep in the dung, after the heat has begun to subside, and covering the bed with dry soil, firmly pressed down. The period at which the Mushrooms will appear will depend entirely upon the state of the weather. They cannot be grown in the open air without an artificial bed of some kind.

PROTECTION.—*Rhodon.*—Old tan is good protection for the roots of plants; but injurious afterwards, unless it is wholly removed in the spring. Coal-ashes are better, and not injurious to plants afterwards.¶

VINES.—*M. W. K.*—You must have kept your Vinery excessively damp, and the border must be very wet to cause shoots of the Vines to *damp* off half their length. Have not the roots been injured by the late severe frosts?——*W. B.*—We recommend you the White Sweetwater, the Royal Muscadine, the Chasselas Musqué, and the White Nice. The last is the tenderest, the first the hardiest.†——*R. E.*—If Vines were stopped at the length to which the shoots require to be pruned in winter, and presuming that they are sufficiently vigorous, they would burst those eyes along the shoots which only ought to push in the following season. Besides, the general vigour of the plant would be diminished in consequence of the privation of sap elaborated by the leaves on the leading shoot. It may be said that the leaves produced on laterals would supply the loss occasioned by the stopping of the leader; this, however, is not the case, for some time must elapse before these laterals can be produced. It will require three weeks before the surface of foliage on these laterals will equal that which would be produced of the leader, if not stopped in one week, so that here is the loss by a fortnight at a period of the season when the extension of roots, depending on the action of leaves, requires to be encouraged. But at a more advanced period of their growth, the shoots may be very properly stopped, because then the eyes below will not break; and, moreover, it has been proved by Mr. Knight, that leaves in a young state only elaborate for their own growth, or chiefly so; therefore, all the terminal part of the shoot that would only produce leaves which would never attain full size, or benefit the other parts of the plant, may be prevented from being produced by stopping the shoots, about the time the Grapes are full grown. The force that would have been expended in producing these terminals will be directed towards invigorating, without danger of bursting, the buds for next season. Stop one joint before the fruit. As your Vines are old and do not set their fruit well, your best plan will be to cut them well back, and tram up young wood.¶

VINERIES.—*J. A.*—It is said that the vapour from ammoniacal liquor is useful to Vines in houses; but we have no experience in the matter. It should be a good deal diluted, in trying the experiment, or it may do injury.——*Despair* not, but manage better in future. Your Vines are not attacked by insects, but are scalded by improper syringing and over-heating. A temperature of 70° at night is much too high; and if you allow the sun to shine on the foliage of your plants in a morning when covered with water, you can have nothing but mischief. The loss of your Strawberry crop is probably owing to similar causes, viz.: too much heat and too much water applied in the wrong way at the wrong time †

HUMID ATMOSPHERE.—*H. R. M.*—The best means of obtaining a humid atmosphere in a stove, heated by smoke flues, is to place evaporating pans, fitting close to the flue, upon various parts of its surface. By filling these with water and increasing or diminishing their number, the atmosphere may be preserved in any desired state of humidity. ‡

SITTING-ROOMS.—*F. T.*—Many causes concur to render plants in sitting-rooms unhealthy: the principal is the dryness of the air. Your night-smelling Stock is probably affected by this circumstance; its botanical name has been changed. Linnæus called it Cheiranthus tristis, Robert Brown altered it to Mathiola tristis, and it has probably been named Hesperis tristis by somebody else. Phillips's book is of no authority.†

BEECH-HEDGES.—*A. U.*—It is better to let your Beech plants alone till they have been one year planted before you clip them. They ought to have been planted in the autumn.†

ANNUAL CLIMBERS.—*F. C.*—Eight annual creepers, for running over wire arches in a garden, may consist of—Tropæ olum peregrinum, Convólvulus major, Lophospermum scandens and Hendersónii, Eccremocarpus scaber, Ipomœa rubro-cærulea and Quamóclit, and Scyphanthus élegans (in a warm situation).‡

FIR TREES.—*Villager.*—We fear that Fir-trees, planted four feet from the south wall of a house, will, when they increase in size, be injurious to the building, in consequence of their roots undermining the foundation.

LAURELS.—*F.*—It is stated by a correspondent at p. 621 of last year's *Chronicle*, that he has observed the common garden snail in the act of eating Laurel leaves: it is therefore probable that the leaves of your Laurels have been destroyed by the same animal. ‡

FRUIT-TREES.—*Vishnu.*—On no account syringe fruit-trees with suds until the blooms are set. ‡

PAULOWNIA.—*P. A. K.*—The soil and situation which are suitable for Paulównia imperialis have already been detailed at p. 212. ‡

STRELITZIA.—*D.*—Strelítzia reginæ bears curious orange and purple flowers. In a greenhouse it may be cultivated in a pot, in light sandy loam; but it is never seen in such perfection as when planted in the border of a conservatory. It requires an abundant supply of water when growing.‡

PORTULACA.—*A Cumbrian Subscriber.*—Sow the seeds of Portulaca splendens on a slight hot-bed, and when the young plants are large enough, prick them out an inch or two apart into shallow pots. After they have fairly established themselves, transplant them two or three together into 48-sized pots. They should be grown in sharp, gravelly soil, and do best in a warm greenhouse.‡

CALYPSO.—*T. R. W.*—Calypso borealis is a hardy Orchidaceous plant, extremely difficult to cultivate. It prefers a shady peat border. The other plant we never heard of. ‡

STOVE PLANTS.—*H. R. M.*—The following are showy stove plants, of easy cultivation: Euphórbia jacquiniflora and splendens, Poinséttia pulchérrima, Franciscea uniflora, Eranthemum pulchellum, Justícia coccínea and flavicoma, Ixora coccinea, Gesnera Suttoni, splendens, elongata, mollis, and zebrina; Gloxínia rubra, candida, caulescens, speciosa, and sp. alba; Goldfússia glomerata, Ardísia crenulata, Pancrátium amœnum, Aphelandra cristata, Phaius grandifólius, Russélia júncea, Plumbago capensis, Epiphyllum truncatum, Allamanda cathártica, Begónia insignis, parviflora, and coccínea, Æschynanthus grandiflorus, Columnea Schiedeana, Geissoméria longiflora, Streptocarpus Rhexii, Vinca alba and rósea. For climbers you may take Passiflora Kermesina and phœnícea, Manéttia cordifólia and bicolor, Jasminum Sambac, Ipomœa Horsfalliæ, Combretum crimson; Hume's Blush, buff; Fringed White; Franco-frutensis, red; Palmeri, rose. The Reticulata will not do out, although protected during the winter, unless with a glass-frame. It requires to be kept close and warm during the growing season, to form the young shoots; any dry situation will suit them where the soil is not too stiff.¶

PELARGONIUMS.—*S. A. M.*—As your Pelargoniums, for want of better soil, were potted in leaf-mould, you cannot expect them to throw up strong blooms. You may assist them by watering them alternately with rain and manure water. The latter tum purpureum, Convolvulus pentanthus, Bignónia venusta, and Cereus grandiflorus. ‡

CAMELLIAS.—Καληρικος.—The best thing you can do with Camellias which have been injured by improper treatment, is to shake the soil from their roots, and repot them into the same sized pots, in a mixture of light turfy loam and heath-mould. Plunge the pots in gentle bottom-heat, shade the plants in bright sunshine, keep up a temperature between 50° and 60° by night, with a moist atmosphere, and then follow the directions given in former numbers.‡——*Rhodon.*—The following are about the best for form and colour combined, and are also good free-flowering kinds:—Bealeii, crimson; Chandleri, deep should not be given too strong, or it will perhaps injure the plants. ‡

DWARF PLANTS FOR BEDS.—*Shrewsbury.*—As dwarf plants for the four divisions of a Maltese cross, to range scarlet, white, blue, and yellow, you may take Verbena ignea, V. pulchella alba, Anagallis cærúlea grandiflora, and Alyssum saxátile. ‡

VERBENAS.—*P. A. K.*—The following are arranged according to the various shades of colour, from white to the darkest purple:—V. teucrioides, Queen, pulchella alba, odorata alba, Thompsonii, variégata, incísa, Hislopiana, teucrioides cárnea, Buéstii, teucrioides purpúrea, t. Bárnsii, t. rósea, t. Iveryana, Ingrami, Barnardii, Hylandsii, Burleyana, Tweediana, T. grandiflora, splendens, melindrés, m. major, sanguínea, ignea, rubra, elegans, scabra, triumphans, pulchella, Sabiniana, Grenvíllii, purpúrea, picta, Elfordiana, and Hendersónii. The only yellow one is the old sulphúrea, which is now nearly lost to the country. ‡

LILIES OF THE VALLEY.—*A. L.*—If it *be* possible to make them flower in the autumn, the most likely road to success is to keep them in an ice-house till you want to force them. They would probably grow, although in a dark place, if the temperature rose above 32°.†

PEAT.—*T. R. E. R.*—As your garden consists principally of Peat, you may, in addition to Phlox Drummondi, plant clumps with the following dwarf Annuals:—Sphenógyne speciosa, Clintónia pulchella, Nemóphila insignis, Leptosiphon androsáceus and densiflorus, Lobelia ramosa and heterophylla, Nolana atriplicifólia and paradoxa, Collinsia grandiflora, Sanvitália procumbens, and Kaulfússia amelloides. Campánula pulla will do very well in peat ‡

FLORIST'S-FLOWERS.—*E. H. F.*—We have seen many quilled varieties of the Cineraria, and from their ragged appearance we think them not worth preserving. Your white variety is not equal to many we have seen.*——*O.*—We have had the reports of the shows published in the *Chronicle* of last year carefully examined; the result proves that the numbers generally were understated in the list which appeared in No. 14; for instance, Pickwick was shown 149 times, President of the West 123, Phenomenon 111, Maria 93; still, as a guide to purchasers (for whom the list was inserted), it proves equally good, for it appears that the order in which the flowers were inserted in the list was but little disturbed by the examination.*——*A. B.*—Nos. 1 and 3 are your best seedling Cinerarias; the colours are strong and the flowers showy; they are worth preserving, but they are not equal in form or size to some that are already in cultivation. No. 2 is not sufficiently clear in its colour.*——*F.*—Of your seedling Cinerarias, No. 1 is the best; but they all want size and novelty to recommend them. The blue variety is very poor compared to many that we have.*

CUTTINGS.—*Metator.*—The plan of inserting the end of a scion of an Apple or Pear-tree into a Potato, in a manner similar to that of placing a cutting in the earth, so that it may strike root into the Potato, is not likely to succeed, except with the Burknot and Apples of that description, which strike readily from cuttings in the usual way.‡

ZANTE CURRANT.—*R. G.*—We entertain no doubt about this succeeding at the Cape of Good Hope.†

STRAWBERRIES.—*Omega.*—Those flowers which have the stamens large and the pistils small, are males; when the pistil is large and prominent, and the stamens dwarfish, they are females; when the two are equally balanced they are hermaphrodite. The Victoria Strawberry is pretty good; it may be had of any London nurseryman.

FIGS.—Will *I. N. V.* favour us with the temperature he maintained in his Vineries, as mentioned in a late Number. A correspondent who grows his in a similar manner is unsuccessful.

POTATO.—*Metator.*—The Bread-fruit Potato is a good kind, and succeeds well in the alluvial soil around London.‡——*Nottingham.*—In a clayey loam you will do well to plant the White Bread fruit, which will thrive in soils that does not suit many others. The American Native, Regent, and Irish Cup, are also vigorous, productive, and of good quality.‖

INSECTS.—*Richmond.*—Your enemy is a kind of scale insect, not an aphis, and is quite different from the pests of Peach and Nectarine trees We know of no remedy for it except burning the individuals affected by it. We hope to have, in the course of the summer, some information respecting this and similar destroyers from our entomological friend "Ruricola."——*Rhodon.*—We presume your grub is the slugworm, described at p. 692 of 1842.——*C. W.*—We regret to be unable to give any advice about extirpating this beetle from Peas. It is a species of Curculio; but we cannot say how it could be destroyed.†

WIREWORM.—*R. E.*—If you give your Asparagus-beds a good soaking with a solution of common salt, it will not only kill the wireworm, but will likewise act as a manure. Repetitions will be advisable in order that successive generations may not escape.¶

GOOSEBERRY CATERPILLARS.—*Vishnu.*—The best remedy with which we are acquainted for destroying this pest is to dust the bushes, when wet with dew, with *genuine* white Hellebore powder. See also Mr. Beaton's "Calendar" of to-day.

BOOKS.—*W. B.*—We cannot assist you. The booksellers are the only persons who supply such works.——*J. W.*—The "Pictorial History of England" is, we think, on the whole, the best work of the kind.

PIQUA PLANT.—*W. F. C.*—See p. 233. It is evidently an artificial compound.

BOTTOM HEAT.—*J. B.*—We fear you will obtain too much heat by mixing gas-water with Willow peelings, for all the substances to which the gas-liquor is added ferment violently—so far as our experience goes: however, we have not actually tried Willow peelings. There is no doubt that you will get an excellent manure by the operation.†

MAW-SEED.—*J. Fish.*—This is Poppy-seed, coloured blue.†

SCARING BIRDS.—*A Subscriber.*—There is no effectual method of scaring birds from fruit-trees; the ordinary means, such as scarecrows, rattles, &c., being only serviceable for a few days at first. Perhaps the cheapest is to shoot them. ‡

GOLD FISH.—*A Constant Reader.*—Gold and silver fish usually assume their natural colour when about a twelvemonth old, but this varies with the warmth of climate. There are species of the carp which are always brown. It is beneficial in ponds where they are kept to grow Water Lilies and other aquatic plants. The precaution which you took of clearing the mud from the bottom of your pond, may have been the principal cause of your not afterwards succeeding in increasing your stock of fish; and it is probable that the brown ones which show no signs of changing colour, are fish of a different kind; for the removal of which, as well as eels, we can recommend

no certain method; since, even if the pond were drained, some of their spawn might remain behind. It does not seem to be absolutely necessary that the ice upon the pond should be broken, but it is perhaps as well to use that precaution. You will find this subject treated of more at length in previous numbers. ‡——*Monmouth.*—The way gold fish are sent from Covent-garden Market is in cans filled with water, and made for the purpose. †

Miscellaneous.—*P. A. K.*—You must inquire of nurserymen respecting the plants you mention. ‡——*A Constant Reader.*—We cannot recommend any tradesman in particular. By looking amongst our advertisements you will see who deals in the article in question. ‡——*Lemon's* plant is Syphocámpylus bicolor. ‡——*M. W. K.*—There are so many hybrid Rhododendrons similar to the one sent, that it would be useless to name it. ‡——*W. D. F.*—Your flowers are—1, Narcissus moschatus; 2, N. odorus; 3, Double Jonquil; 4, Double Daffodil. You may increase your stock by applying to almost any nurseryman. ‡——*Dee.*—No. 1, Cluytia pulchella; it has only a calyx. 2, Ribes speciosum. These are all that your letter contained. ——*J. C. W.*—Out of print.——*A Subscriber's* plant is Illicium floridanum. ‡——*Die.*—Pyrus Aria, the Beam-tree.——*Rhodon.*—Camassia esculenta is in the Garden of the Horticultural Society; but only Fellows can obtain it. ¶——*P. R. W.*—1, Verónica agrestis; 2, Scrophulária vernalis.——*Timothy.*—1, Lámium incisum; 2, Linária spuria; 3, Lámium purpureum. ——*J. M.*—The Tropæolum is brachyceras; the Epacris is the same as one raised by Mr. Low in the same way as yours, and a very curious case it is.

Received, with thanks, R. Bishop, J. Anderson. *Lusor, J. R.* As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The brief allusion in our last to the illness of the Duke of Sussex, will scarcely have prepared our readers for the announcement of his Royal Highness's death, which took place yesterday soon after 12 o'clock. The Duke of Sussex was the most popular and the most accomplished of all the sons of George the Third, and although long suffering under the infirmities of 70 years, the intelligence of his decease, at once sudden and unexpected, will be received by the public with sincere and respectful sorrow. His Royal Highness retained his consciousness to the last; and expired in the presence of his brother the Duke of Cambridge, and of the greater part of his domestics who were admitted, by his own desire, to witness the last moments of their Royal Master. The Duke of Sussex was long known by his steady adherence to liberal opinions and by his open assertion of them on all occasions; he was also known as the constant supporter of every public charity, and there are few institutions of benevolence in this metropolis which have not received substantial benefits from his patronage.

The long-expected report of the Commission appointed to examine the various questions connected with the emancipation of the slaves in the French colonies has just been published. It sets out with adverting to the example of Jamaica, as a proof that a large slave population, when emancipated, is just as manageable as when in a state of slavery; and then develops a plan of emancipation, which, though rather long deferred, will doubtless be considered a great and final measure. The Commissioners propose that slavery shall cease in the French colonies on the 1st January, 1853, and that until that period the slaves are to continue in their present condition, with the enjoyment of certain civil rights, to be decided upon by Royal ordinances. A second report contains a plan for the progressive emancipation of the children of slaves born since 1838; this object it proposes to effect during twenty consecutive years, and by arrangements which leave the question of compensation to be settled at a future period. The marriage of the Princess Clementine of Orleans, daughter of King Louis Philippe, to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg, which was to take place on Thursday, is the only other topic of interest in the Paris papers.—From Spain we learn that the Ministry sustained a signal defeat on the 10th inst., in a division on the validity of the elections of Badajoz. The Cortes decided by a large majority that the elections were illegal, and three leading members of the Ministerial party have consequently lost their seats. A resignation of the Cabinet followed this event, almost as a matter of course, and the Regent has sent to London for Gen. Sancho, the Minister at this Court, to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet. —In Portugal the final answer of the British Government respecting the Tariff Convention is expected with some anxiety, and the British merchants at Oporto have petitioned against breaking off the negotiations on slight ground.—From Malta we have the particulars of an important reduction of the quarantine, at the suggestion, it appears, of the Austrian Government. The effects of this relaxation will be highly advantageous to the mercantile shipping of this country, and will not be less welcome to all travellers in the Levant.—The advices from Turkey relate chiefly to the differences on the affairs of Servia, but add nothing to what is already known on that long-agitated question. The conferences at Erzeroum on the affairs of the Persian frontier have been resumed, and apparently under more favourable auspices.—From the United States we have the details of a long correspondence on the Ashburton treaty, between Gen. Cass, the American Minister at Paris, and Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State. Mr. Webster reprimands Gen. Cass in no ambiguous terms for his unnecessary interference, and denies that any concessions have been made on the right of visit, or on any other subject arising out of the treaty, incompatible with an honourable adjustment of the questions at issue.

Home News.

Court.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, remain at Buckingham Palace, and are quite well. Her Majesty has enjoyed her usual daily walk in the Palace Gardens, and has taken several airings in an open carriage during the week. On Monday Prince Albert visited Sir R. Peel's collection of pictures, and on Tuesday honoured the Reform Club with a visit.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Sir R. Peel, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, and the other Officers of State, have not been able to leave town for the recess, owing to the daily expectation of the Queen's accouchement. Every preparation has been made at the Home Office for the immediate transmission of the intelligence of that event, to the different authorities, both in the metropolis and in the provinces; and at the Foreign Office similar preparations are completed for forwarding despatches to the diplomatic representatives of her Majesty at the European courts.

Death of the Duke of Sussex.—Since our last notice of the illness of the Duke of Sussex, Dr. Chambers was called in to attend his Royal Highness, and met Dr. Holland and Mr. Copland, the other medical attendants. In the course of Saturday the following bulletin was issued: — "His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is suffering under an attack of erysipelas, which is not attended with any unfavourable symptom."—In the beginning of the present week, the bulletins were satisfactory; but on Wednesday the symptoms assumed an unfavourable character, and there was much general oppression, which considerably increased towards evening. On Thursday the bulletins announced that his Royal Highness had passed a restless night; and the worst consequences were anticipated. His Royal Highness gradually became weaker, and expired yesterday, at a quarter past 12. Although during the last two hours of his life he was evidently sinking, he retained his consciousness to the last, and was able to articulate within a few minutes of his decease. His Royal Highness was the sixth son of King George III., and was born Jan. 27, 1773; he was consequently in his 71st year.

Parliamentary Movements.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of East Suffolk took place on Tuesday, when Lord Rendlesham was proposed on the Conservative, and Mr. Shafto Adair on the Whig interest. The show of hands was declared to have fallen upon Mr. Adair, when a poll was demanded on behalf of Lord Rendlesham, and the proceedings were adjourned until yesterday, when the polling commenced, and will not be concluded until the afternoon of this day.—Two petitions have been presented against the return of Mr. Gisborne for Nottingham.

Foreign.

France.—The only part of the contents of the French papers of this week that presents any interest has reference to the labours of a commission entrusted with the examination of various questions connected with slavery and the political constitution of the French colonies. This commission, which was instituted in May, 1840, and composed of the Duc de Broglie, President, and of Messrs. Passy, D'Audifret, Rossi, de Mackaw, de Tracy, Jubelin, Bignon, Wustemberg, de Tocqueville, de Sade, de Sainte-Hilaire, Galos, and Mestrow, has accomplished its task, the result of which, forming a large volume, has just been printed and submitted by the Government to the Chambers. Of this elaborate report, drawn up by the Duc de Broglie, we shall notice the principal features, premising that nothing could be better calculated to make an impression on the public, favourable to a great and final measure. The report lays the greatest stress on the point which was most important to England, and is still so to Spain, though but in a small degree so to the French. We allude to the proof, that a large slave population, when emancipated, is just as manageable, and likely to give as little trouble to the police, as whilst in a state of slavery. The Duc de Broglie dwells at length on the great example of Jamaica. In Guadaloupe and Martinique, however, the French need have little fear of order being disturbed, since the great act of emancipation has taken place. The report proposes that slavery shall cease in the French colonies on the 1st January, 1853. Until that period, the slaves are to continue in their present condition, with some modifications which are specified, and to be decided upon by Royal ordinances. Thus, civil rights are to be conferred on the slaves during these ten years; but to exercise them in Courts of Law they must be represented by a guardian *ad hoc*. From the movable property they may possess, ships, boats, gunpowder, and fire-arms, are excepted. Goods or effects got by saving or industry, and the power of redemption are to be secured to them. The freed slaves are not to enjoy political rights; but children born free are not to be included in this exception. The freed slaves must, during 5 years, engage for one or more years in the service of one or several planters of the colony which they inhabit, and in which they will be obliged to reside 5 consecutive years. Their rate of wages is to be regulated every year within a maximum and minimum, by a resolution of the Governor in Council. The compensation to be given to the planters is reckoned by the commission at 150,000,000 francs. The interest on this capital is to be fixed at 4 per cent., and to be converted every half-year into a *rente* of the same denomination, for the benefit of those entitled to it. On the 1st of January, 1857, the capital and the interests thus capitalised are to be divided among the planters, who shall respectively maintain, at their expense such slaves as they may happen to possess at that period, and as age and infirmities may render incapable of labour. They will be bound to supply them with food, clothing, shelter, and medical assistance. A second report contains a scheme for a partial and progressive emancipation, whereby all children born of slaves in the French colonies, since the 1st of January, 1838, are to be freed. The compensation suggested is to be 500 francs for children who shall have reached the age of seven. This law is to be executed during 20 consecutive years; and a year before the expiration of the 20th, the abolition of slavery and amount of compensation to be granted, are to be finally decided upon.—The marriage of the Princess Clementine was to take place on Thursday. The King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Prince of Saxe Coburg and his two sons, were expected at St. Cloud on Tuesday.

Spain.—We have advices from Madrid to the 10th inst., on which day the Ministry sustained a signal defeat. The Congress had been engaged in examining the validity of the elections, and those of Badajoz had given rise to a protracted and angry discussion, which ended in the defeat of the Cabinet. Those elections, whereby three conspicuous members of the Ministerial party—MM. Joseph Calatrava, Gonzales, and Lugan, had been returned, were annulled on the 10th by a majority of 80 against 55. The Infante Don Francisco attended the sitting, and, on voting against the elections, was cheered from the public galleries. It was generally expected that the triumph of the Opposition would shortly be followed by others still more decisive. Subsequent advices announce that Ministers have tendered their resignation to the Regent, who has sent to London for General Sancho. The late political chief of Barcelona, M. Gutierrez, has been appointed Director-General of the Post-office at the Havannah, with a handsome salary. Dr. Daubeny and Captain Widrington were at Madrid on a scientific excursion. They proposed, it is said, to visit Estremadura, in order to investigate the natural bed of phosphate of lime in that province, with a view to its use as a manure.

Portugal.—We have Lisbon news to the 10th inst. The final answer of the British Government respecting the Tariff Convention was expected with some anxiety at Lisbon. It was known that among the further offers proposed on the part of the Portuguese to our Government, in place of the ultimatum sent from England, a reduction of duties to the amount of two fifths was proposed on brass manufactured goods. The British merchants at Oporto had petitioned against breaking off the negotiations on slight grounds. The Douro Wine Company Bill had passed the Peers without alteration, but it was expected that the Royal sanction would be deferred until the final result of the tariff negotiation was known.—Two British vessels were lost recently on or near the coast of Portugal. In one case, the Feronea, from Bristol to Palermo, was wrecked off Algarve on the 19th ult., and all the crew were drowned except three. The other case was that of the barque Dale, from Liverpool to New Orleans, which went down on the night of the 7th inst., while making for Lisbon, about an hour after she had been abandoned by her captain and crew, who were picked up by a Portuguese schooner from Terceira to Lisbon, where they arrived on the 8th, having been treated with great kindness by the Portuguese captain and his crew.

Belgium.—The trial of M. Caumartin before the Court of Assizes, for the murder of M. Sirey, noticed in this Paper at the time, commenced on the 12th. The *Courier Belge* gives the proceedings of the first two days, which occupy several columns in small print. On the first day after the indictment was read, M. Caumartin was interrogated at great length by the President. He persisted in declaring that M. Sirey had attacked him, and that he had no intention of killing him. The first witness for the prosecution was then called. This was M. Milard de Lavilette, a friend of M. Sirey, who was present on the unfortunate occasion. He declared that he did not see the blow struck, though he acknowledged the succeeding dispute, and had seen M. Sirey walk towards M. Caumartin, and threaten to throw him out of the window if he did not immediately withdraw. The second witness was Madlle. Heinefetter, the actress (22 years of age). On the 13th, ten other witnesses were examined. The trial continued during the whole of the 14th, and concluded on the 15th inst. in an acquittal. The Court, however, considering that M. Caumartin had carried prohibited arms, condemned him to all the expenses of the process.

Holland.—The Dutch provincial papers contain a variety of details respecting some smart shocks of an earthquake which were very generally felt in the beginning of the present month, chiefly on the 6th. From the numerous notices of the event, it appears to have excited much alarm, but has not caused any very serious damage.

Germany.—The 5th inst. being the fiftieth anniversary of the Archduke Charles having received the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, the whole garrison, to which two regiments bearing the name of the venerable Prince had been added, were reviewed by the Emperor in person; after which his Majesty decorated the Archduke with the Cross of Maria Theresa, amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of spectators. —A volcano of a novel kind has broken out in the neighbourhood of Kœnigshatte, in Silesia. For twenty years a slow fire, which occasioned no alarm, has burnt in the coal-mines of that district; but recently it has shot out immense volumes of flames, which threaten destruction to the surrounding buildings, and to the vast forests of the country. A steam-engine has been established for the purpose of discharging water into the mines; but this machine had been in action, at the last accounts, for 72 hours, without producing any effect.

ITALY.—We learn by accounts from Rome that a recent trial in that city has convicted the Count Mariano Alberti of wholesale forgery of works which he had professed to discover and publish as Tasso's. Some small portion of these works, which is considered to be genuine, he had interlarded with the rest, to give it the greater air of authenticity. In his lodging were found an immense collection of writing tools, inks of different kinds and tints, old copybooks, blank paper torn out of old books, and innumerable exercises in imitation of the handwriting of more than fifty eminent individuals of Tasso's time. The Count's sentence was not known on the 10th March. —From Naples we find that the traffic on the railroad from that city to Castellamare is increasing beyond all expectation. During the first two months it was visited by 116,912 persons. The railroad to Caserta was expected to be soon opened. The king desires to extend it to Gaeta, and subsequently to Terracina; and, finally, at some future period, to Rome. We learn also, that the works that have been commenced at Brindisi, under the superintendence of English engineers, the object of which is to clear and restore the port of ancient Brundusium, so celebrated by its extensive Grecian and Oriental commerce, promise fair to become of considerable advantage to the South of Italy.—We learn from Florence that quicksilver having been found in considerable quantity in the pits at Ripa, near Seravezza, it is intended to carry on the works upon a more extensive plan; and for that purpose a company has been formed under the auspices of some of the first banking-houses at Leghorn, with a capital of one million of milreas, which may turn out very important to the Rothschild speculation at Madrid.

RUSSIA.—It is stated by the German papers, that the Emperor Nicholas intends to proceed to Berlin by sea, in the course of the approaching summer, and on his return to stop for a month in Warsaw, and administer in person the government of the kingdom of Poland.

MALTA.—On the 4th inst., John Nailor, the murderer of the late Dr. Martin, was brought to trial. No case establishing his guilt could have been clearer, but as one of the jurors considered that every man who kills another must be labouring under monomania, the prisoner, on being found guilty, escaped the capital punishment, and was sentenced to the galleys for life, with chains to his legs. Six out of the seven jurors pronounced the crime a deliberate act of murder, meriting death. The sentence created considerable surprise, though the judges could not award the capital punishment if all the jurors did not agree.—The Malta papers announce an important reduction in the quarantine, at the suggestion, it appears, of Austria. The quarantine from the Ionian Islands has been abolished, although arrivals from Athens or Syria are not included in the exemption. As regards arrivals from Egypt, the quarantine imposed on vessels and cargoes has not been reduced; but that inflicted on passengers has been reduced from 20 to 16 days. No reduction has been made as regards Turkey, either in passengers, vessels, or goods; but there is little doubt she will be shortly included in the list of exempted places. From Greece some indulgence is granted to merchant-vessels, for on their arrival in Malta, provided they are furnished with a certificate from Her Majesty's Consul to the effect that no disease reigns in the country, their quarantine is reduced to seven days, nor are they under the necessity of discharging their cargoes.

GREECE.—Letters from Athens of the 31st ult. state that the English and French Governments had replied to the demand of Greece, that they would pay the dividend of the loan guaranteed by them, which became due in March, but that the Greek Government must contrive to raise funds for the payment of the September dividend. The two cabinets had declined making any other advance to Greece. Russia, it was expected, would return a similar reply. These letters mention that the comet had been seen at Athens so early as the 5th ult., and that its extraordinary brilliancy had caused no little excitement, especially among the natives.

TURKEY.—The Levant mail has brought advices from Constantinople to the 29th ult. They relate principally to the differences between Russia and Turkey regarding Servia, and show that the statements put forth by some of the German prints were premature. Although the dispute was considered to be drawing to a crisis, the Russian Ambassador had not delivered his ultimatum on the 29th ult., nor were the despatches he had received from his Court a week before believed to contain any instructions of a decisive nature. The Erzeroum conferences appear to have assumed a more favourable aspect.

EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria of the 25th ult. state that the British Consul in that city had declared that no British subject would conform to the monetary tariff established for the benefit of the bank. It was believed that the Austrian and Russian Consuls would adopt similar language. The Prince of the Wahabites, whom Ibrahim Pacha had made prisoner near Bagdad, and who had been since detained a prisoner in the citadel of Cairo, had effected his escape, and had not been recaptured. On the 21st, the officers on board the Cyclops war-steamer, lying at Alexandria, obtained a sight of the nucleus of the comet. On the 24th it was evidently fast receding from the earth. When at its greatest brilliancy the tail appeared to extend half across the heavens, and in the clear atmosphere of Egypt the sight was truly magnificent.

UNITED STATES.—The royal mail-steamer Columbia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, after a voyage of 12½ days from Boston, and ten and a half from Halifax, having sailed on the 2d instant from Boston, and the 4th from Halifax. The Columbia, it will be remembered, carried out Sir C. Metcalfe and suite, who arrived at Boston on the 20th; at Albany, Sir Charles received kind attentions from ex-President Van Buren, the officers of the State, and the State Legislature. Sir C. Bagot still lies dangerously ill; the last bulletin gives little prospect of his recovery. The New York papers contain a correspondence between Gen. Cass, the well-known American Envoy in Paris, and Mr. Webster, the American Secretary of State. It occupies twelve columns of the largest American papers. Gen. Cass complains bitterly of the "concessions" made to Great Britain, on the right of search question, by the terms of the late treaty and demands his immediate recal. Mr. Webster, in reply, reproaches Gen. Cass in terms not the most gentle, denies that America has conceded the "right of visit," and declares that the pretensions and principles asserted by both Powers in reference to this matter, remain as before the treaty. Gen. Cass is further reminded of the advantage which his interpretation of the treaty will give Great Britain in any future negotiations upon the subject.—The finding of the Court-Martial at the trial of Capt. M'Kenzie, of the brig Somers, for ordering Mr. Spencer and two other mutineers to be hung without trial, is said to be favourable to the accused. The *Baltimore Republican* mentions a rumour to the effect that Captain Voorhees, of the United States ship Vincennes, had shot the first lieutenant, Mr. Boyle, and letters received from the United States ship of war John Adams, announce a recent mutiny on board that vessel off the Cape of Good Hope. The men were all ordered on deck and asked what they wanted, when five who stepped forward and urged complaints were shot down, and the mutiny thus quelled; at least such is the statement in the letters received in New York.—An electro-magnetic telegraph is about to be established between Baltimore and Washington, under an appropriation from Congress.

WEST INDIES.—Letters have been received from Charleston, announcing that a sloop had arrived in that port from the West Indies, bringing advices of another severe shock of earthquake at Guadaloupe, on the 3d ult. The vessel was so much shaken that it was hardly possible to stand, and the captain reports that a dense cloud of smoke or dust rose above the town of Basseterre, which, he feared, had been reduced to a heap of ruins. All around Point-à-Pitre a pestilence prevailed, owing to the effluvia arising from the bodies of the dead, of which no less than 4,500 had been dug out. Two days after, a shock was felt at the island of St. Thomas, and again in the southern states of the Union on the 11th. Great alarm is felt throughout the West Indian Archipelago, owing to these frequent convulsions; and we may look forward with anxiety aad apprehension for further particulars.—Another schooner from the West Indies reports that the town of Ponce, Porto Rico, was destroyed by fire early last month.—The Royal mail-steamer Medway arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday, with dates from St. Thomas's to the 26th March. Just as she was quitting Jamaica, her Majesty's brig Scylla arrived there, having on board General Boyer, President of Hayti. There was no time for the particulars relative to his visit to transpire, but it was inferred that the insurgents had carried their point—taken possession of Port-au-Prince (which was anticipated), and had compelled his deportation. Her Majesty's steam-vessel Megæra, Lieut. Oldmixon, for Vera Cruz, was totally lost on the 4th March, on Barebath Key, off Old Harbour, Jamaica, and one boy drowned. A court-martial had been held on the commander, which resulted in his being simply reprimanded.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 96¾ to ⅝ for time, and 96¾ to ½ for Money; Bank Stock, 183; Three per Cents. Reduced, 95¾; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 102; New Three-and-half per Cents., 102⅞; Exchequer Bills, at 2*d.* per day, 65*s.* to 67*s.* prem., and at 1¾*d.* per day 68*s.* to 69*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Loss of the Solway Steam-ship.—The Lady Mary Wood, steamer, arrived at Southampton on Sunday from Lisbon, with the melancholy intelligence of the wreck of the Solway steam-ship, belonging to the West Indian Mail Company. The information has caused a great sensation in the City, and has thrown a gloom over the affairs of the Company, as this is the third ship they have lost since their establishment two years ago. The following statement of the circumstances under which the catastrophe occurred has been supplied by Mr. Lane, the purser, who was the first to bring the life-boat alongside the ill-fated ship. The detail is of a most painfully interesting character, and cannot fail to excite the warmest sympathies for the fate of the unfortunate sufferers:—The Solway left Falmouth on the 3d April, with the usual mails on board, and arrived at Corunna at twelve o'clock on Friday the 7th, having experienced heavy south-westerly gales in crossing the Bay of Biscay. She took in 81 tons of coal at Corunna, and left the harbour on her outward voyage at half-past nine o'clock the same evening. They passed the lighthouse about ten o'clock P.M., and were proceeding at full speed, when at about midnight the vessel struck on a sunken rock. The passengers were all in their berths at the time, but Captain Duncan and several of the officers were on deck. The shock was of the most tremendous character, and created the utmost consternation. Immediately on the vessel striking, Captain Duncan ordered the engines to be backed, and this having been done, she came off apparently easy, the violence of the concussion having probably caused her to rebound in some slight degree. Her head was now put towards the shore, and all speed made, in the hope of grounding the ship, and thus saving the passengers and crew. The injury she had sustained was, however, of too serious a character to allow this to be accomplished, and within a very few moments of the ship striking, it became evident that she was setting fast by the head. Mr. Lane was asleep below at the moment the calamity occurred, and, in common with the passengers and crew, was awoke by the shock. He immediately ran up the forecastle ladder, and found the vessel sinking fast. The scene is described by him to have been at this time of a most heartrending character. The female passengers were all on deck in a state of mind more easily conceived than described, every person expecting the ship to go down instantly. She had still good way upon her, the engines having apparently suffered no injury, when, while proceeding towards the shore as described above, a general rush was made to the pinnace, which hung at the davits on the larboard side; 25 persons got into her, and having seated themselves, cried out to those on board to "lower away." Captain Duncan, who evidently foresaw the great danger of lowering the boat while the vessel was proceeding at full speed, endeavoured to prevent this, but the confusion was so great on board, and his own attention so entirely devoted to the great object of getting the paddle life-boats afloat, and making the shore, that his opposition was of no avail, and the forward tackle was let fly by the run, and the bows of the boat dropped in the water. The situation of those who had made this their hope of escape was now perilous in the extreme. A cry of "For God's sake let go the after-tackle," was answered by some of the crew as soon as possible, and the pinnace fell into the water. The ship had still full speed upon her, and a heavy sea struck the boat as she floated for an instant, and swept every soul into the water. One or two sailors only, who hung on the tackle, succeeded in again reaching the vessel. Ten minutes only had now elapsed since the vessel first struck, during which every exertion had been made by the officers of the ship, with Captain Duncan at their head, to get the larboard life-boat afloat. While thus engaged the boiler suddenly collapsed, and an immense quantity of steam, dust, ashes, and flames, burst from the engine-room. All on board thought that the vessel was now about to blow up, and two or three persons were so much alarmed as to jump overboard. Throughout the whole of this trying period Captain Duncan is described to have acted in the most cool and seaman-like manner, endeavouring, while giving effect to his orders, to keep up the spirits of those on board less accustomed to the dangers of the ocean. By great exertion the larboard paddle life-boat was eventually capsized over, and in righting half filled with water. The gig had previously been lowered, and ten persons had got into her and rowed away. The first and second cutters were also afloat, each filled with the passengers and crew. Mr. Wilder, the chief officer, with Mr. Lane and two or three other officers, now lowered themselves into the life-boat, and brought her alongside the gangway. The engines had entirely ceased working from the moment the boiler collapsed. The water had now reached the fires, and the ship, it was evident, could not float many minutes longer. Captain Duncan and the other officers now handed the passengers into the life-boat, exerting themselves to the utmost to save all the female passengers. Fifty-two persons were already in the boat, and Captain Duncan was still handing in others, when a general cry rose of "She is going!" and giving one tremendous plunge, she went down head-foremost, leaving the life-boat, already half-filled with water, afloat. This fact is represented as perfectly miraculous, the suction arising from the vessel being abundantly sufficient to swamp a boat in a much more seaworthy condition than the life-boat was at this period. The screams of those on board were awful as the ship went down; and Mr. Lane states, that the last seen or heard of Captain Duncan was an order for all on board to "fly to the rigging," towards which he appeared to be making himself; and it is supposed that in getting up the companion-ladder towards the upper deck he sank with many others. His conduct appears to have been most noble; he appeared to have no thought for his own safety, and when called to by some of the officers, who told him that the ship was foundering under them, he refused to leave. The life-boat now drifted away, and so great had been the confusion arising from the hope to save all on board, that it was only then discovered that she had neither oar nor rudder. Shoes and hats were used to bail out the water with which she was more than half filled, and after drifting about for a quarter of an hour, she fell in with the second cutter, having Lieut. Hemsworth, the Admiralty agent, and several others, on board. From this boat they obtained one oar, and Lieut. Hemsworth then returned to the wreck with the cutter; shortly after they fell in with the first cutter, which was greatly overloaded. They took several persons from her, and obtained a bottom-board, the cutter taking the life-boat in tow. The single oar obtained from the second cutter was now rigged over the starboard quarter of the life-boat with a grummet made of braces, and the bottom-board was similarly arranged on the larboard quarter with a silk handkerchief. By this means the boat was kept tolerably free, and drifted before the wind, Corunna-hill being all the time visible. It was still quite dark, and daylight was looked forward to with the most intense anxiety. The conduct of all on board was most praiseworthy; not a syllable of insubordination escaped, and all appeared to be resigned to the worst that might happen. The ladies especially (seven of whom were in the life-boat) behaved most heroically. Some of them had merely time to escape in their night-dress, and although seated in water up to their knees, not a murmur was uttered. At daybreak, the mast from the first cutter was stepped in the life-boat, and her lugsail set, when she steered towards Corunna, and on entering the harbour was met by a Spanish launch, which was coming out in search of the boats, having heard of

the catastrophe from those who escaped in the gig, which had made Corunna so early as five o'clock in the morning. The launch took the life-boat and cutter in tow, and brought them safely in, when the survivors were landed, and every attention paid to them by the authorities. Mr. Lane speaks in the highest terms of the admirable qualities of the paddle life-boat, through the instrumentality of which alone nearly 60 lives have been saved, under circumstances of the most extraordinary difficulty and danger. The French national steamer L'Erebe, Capt. Castaigne, was coming out of the harbour for the purpose of proceeding to the wreck as the life-boat entered. The chief officer, Mr. Wilder, went on board to accompany them, and at a short distance from the mouth of the harbour a signal was observed. The steamer bore down towards it, when it proved to be the pinnace, described above as swamped at an early period of the catastrophe. It contained a young man named Michael Bradley, a waiter on board, and the corpse of Mr. Hall, the midshipman. The steamer afterwards proceeded to the spot where the wreck took place, and succeeded in recovering several packages and trunks which were floating about. It appears that the ship sank in about fifteen fathoms of water, and about four miles from the shore. Eight or ten persons succeeded in reaching the rigging before she went down, and as the upper portion of the main and mizen masts were several feet above the surface of the water, they were enabled to hold on until daybreak, when their situation was observed from the shore, and some boats put off to their assistance. The following is a list of passengers who are lost: Mr. and Mrs. Fitzjames, four children and servant, Mrs. Haly, Mr. Montefiore, Miss Beadon, the Rev. Mr. Bascom, Mr. Le Main, Mr. Blake, and Mr. Burtchell, of the Royal Engineers; Mr. Hunter, Mr. Nicolle, and Mr. Cartwright—total, 17. The officers lost are, Capt. Duncan, Mr. Dicker, surgeon; and Mr. Hall, midshipman, died in the boat—total, 3. In the steward's department eight persons were lost. Mr. Fitzjames, who has perished with his wife and four children, was proceeding to the West Indies as arbitrator of the Mixed Commission. Among those who fortunately escaped was Captain Wentworth, R.E., with his wife and children, who was proceeding to Bermuda, to superintend alterations in the Government fortifications of that island. The Hon. Mr. Dalzell, who also escaped, is a brother of the Earl of Carnwath, and was on his way to Antigua. The Rev. Mr. Bascom, who was lost from the rigging, was a Protestant clergyman stationed at Barbadoes. His fate is described to have been most distressing. He had maintained his hold in the ship's rigging during the night, and until the first boat had reached within a few hundred feet of the wreck, when his strength entirely failed, and he fell backwards into the water and was seen no more. Lieut. Hemsworth, the Admiralty agent, had remained in the vicinity of the wreck during the night, in the hope of saving the mails; but his boat was quite full, and he was unable to render any assistance to the unfortunate creatures who still clung to the rigging. The weather was tolerably moderate, or the lives of the whole crew must inevitably have been sacrificed. Had any attempt been made to reach the shore, there can be little doubt that the boats would have been swamped by the breakers, and every soul lost. The Solway was a Scotch built boat, and her total cost, when put into working trim, amounted to 80,000*l.* She is in 15 fathoms water; and Mr. Lane is of opinion that in her present position it would be impossible for her to hold long together. She had only one box of specie on board, which contained about 1,300*l.* Captain Duncan is said to have been one of the most skilful Commanders in the service, and to have been thoroughly acquainted with the localities throughout the route.

The Easter Holidays.—The unusual fineness of the weather during the Easter week has been productive of the usual results, and for many years so large a number of holiday-folks has not been witnessed in the different places of attraction. On Monday from daybreak to a late hour in the evening, the Gravesend, Woolwich, and Greenwich steamboats were crowded with company for their several destinations. On some of these boats as many as from 400 to 500 persons were on board, so closely lodged that they could scarcely move, and the wharfs from whence they started were so crowded with people anxious to get on board, that in many instances the police were obliged to assist in preserving order. Greenwich seemed to be the most favoured resort; and although there were from 20 to 30 steamboats to carry persons to that place, they were not sufficient for the numbers. In the afternoon the pressure at the London-bridge wharf was so great that the large steamers began to take passengers for Greenwich, and the City of Canterbury, after landing her passengers from Margate, embarked 800 persons on her spacious decks, all bound for the fair. Up to seven o'clock, 30,000 persons had landed from the Waterman steamers at the floating pier at Garden-stairs, and the solid pier adjoining must have received double that number. The railway furnished its quota of visitors, and a great many who landed on the Tunnel pier, after visiting the Tunnel, came up the Rotherhithe shaft, and proceeded on foot down the lower road to Greenwich. At sunset, the park, the fair, and the town were crowded. Altogether such an Easter Monday was never known before; and the people of Greenwich were in high spirits. At eight o'clock, people were still flocking into the town, and thousands were returning home by the steamers and railway. On Monday, 5,785 persons visited the Painted Hall, and 4,476 the Chapel. On Sunday, 1,640 persons visited the Painted Hall, and 224 went into the Chapel, which was on that day only opened for inspection from 1 to 2 o'clock, divine service being performed there in the morning and afternoon; 4,476 persons also went in on Monday. On Tuesday the Londoners were again flocking in immense numbers to Greenwich. It was thought that the metropolis had been well nigh exhausted of the holiday-folks on Sunday and Monday, and that the fair would be comparatively deserted on the second day, but the park, the fair, and the town, were nearly as full as on Monday, and the visitors to the Painted Hall of the Royal Hospital and its nobler corridors, wards, kitchens, and dining-rooms, were very numerous. Above bridge during Monday and Tuesday, the steamboats were filled with passengers; and Chelsea, throughout the day, was crowded with strangers. Notwithstanding this migration to the suburbs, all the public exhibitions were unusually well attended. The number of visitors at the British Museum on Monday, was 18,432; the number last year, on Easter Monday, was 14,320. Notwithstanding this large concourse of persons, not a single case of robbery or misconduct occurred, nor was any one refused admission on the ground of intoxication. From twelve o'clock on Sunday, to the same hour on Monday, 28,642 persons went through the Thames Tunnel, and since the opening, upwards of 320,000 have visited it. The holiday folks have given employment to three or four tollmen.

The late Explosion at Waltham Abbey.—An inquest was held on Saturday on the bodies of the five persons who were killed by the late explosion of the Government Powder-mills, which we noticed in our last. It seems that there were four separate explosions which followed each other in immediate succession, as but a few seconds elapsed between the first and the last. The corning-house is situated on the banks of a stream which runs through the meadows at Waltham Abbey, and is divided into two distinct parts, which are separated by a solid buttress, twenty feet thick. In the first of these buildings there were 2,300 lbs. of powder, and in the second 2,000 lbs. The explosion in the two chambers took place almost simultaneously, as the flames must have communicated through the fissures in the buttress, which was not blown down, but is much shattered and shaken. The men who lost their lives were all at work in or near to these two buildings. At about 170 yards from these buildings stood the granulating-house, which was also in two detached parts, separated by a buttress. Several men were at work in this building, when they were startled by the explosion in the corning-house. They rushed out, and had barely made their escape before flakes of fire from the ruins of the corning-house burst through the roof and came in contact with the powder, which exploded, and reduced the granulating-house to a heap of ruins. About 70 yards further on is the glazing-house, which contains a large quantity of powder, but this has fortunately escaped. These buildings, in common with others of their class, were built of very slight materials. If any massive masonry had been employed in their structure, or any considerable force been opposed to the exploding matter, the destruction would have been tenfold. All the witnesses bore testimony to the great precautions taken to prevent accidents, and to the frequent inspection of the machinery by superior officers. The chief workman examined stated that he was so satisfied with the precautions, that he should not have the slightest objection to work in the same mill under the same management were the works rebuilt; he was persuaded that there were fewer accidents at the Abbey Powder-mills than at any mills in the country. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied by an expression of their unanimous opinion that the manufactory appears to have been conducted by Captain Tulloh, the inspector, with every possible precaution for the safety of the men employed under his superintendence. The deceased were all married men, and have left families.

Dinner at the Mansion-house.—The usual Easter dinner was given on Monday at the Mansion-house. Among the company were the Earl of Jermyn, Lord Dudley Stuart, the Bishops of Norwich and Llandaff, the French and Turkish Ambassadors, the American Minister and Mrs. and the Misses Everett, Baron Rolfe, the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, and numerous other guests. The Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, addressed the company in French, and adverted to the construction of railways, which would still further facilitate the intercourse between France and England, and unite the two countries by a constant interchange of kindly feeling.

Easter Parish Elections.—On Tuesday, being Easter Tuesday, the election of churchwardens, overseers, and other officers for the several metropolitan parishes, took place, but the proceedings possessed a merely local interest. In several instances the opposition party were defeated. Church-rates and the new Poor-law were the principal topics of discussion.

The Chinese Ransom.—On Monday, six waggons, each drawn by four horses, arrived at the Mint with upwards of one million and a quarter dollars' worth of sycee silver, being the last moiety of the first instalment, namely 5,000,000 dollars, of the Chinese ransom. It arrived at Portsmouth about the middle of last week, in her Majesty's ship Herald, and one of the principal officers of the Commissary department of the Treasury immediately took charge of it. During Thursday and Saturday the Herald was unloaded, and on Monday the cargo was brought up to town by the Southampton Railway, under a strong military escort, and in the course of the day was safely deposited in the bullion storehouses at the Mint. The silver, as on previous occasions, was packed in strong wooden boxes, bearing the official seal of Sir H. Pottinger; and as the treasure passed through the City crowds of persons followed the procession to the gates of the Mint.

Metropolitan Improvements.—A few days since, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, several houses in Belton-street, Long Acre, and in Broad-street, St. Giles's, which are to be removed for the purpose of making the new line of street leading from Bow-street, Covent-garden, were disposed of by auction, so that in a short time the communication by this thoroughfare from Waterloo-bridge will be open to the new street that will connect Holborn and Oxford-street.

City Police.—Mr. D. W. Harvey, the City Commissioner, has presented a statistical report to the Corporation on the operations of the Police force under his command, during the past year. From this it appears that the number of persons taken to the different Station-houses in the City between the 1st January and the 31st of December, 1842, both inclusive, was 10,841. These are arranged by the report in two classes:—1. In the first there were apprehended—for offences against the person, 562; for offences against property committed with violence, 40; for offences against property committed without violence, 1,960; for malicious offences against property, 360; for forgery and offences against the currency, 249; for offences not included in the above classes, 1,831; Total, 5,002.—2. In the second class we find the following entries,—Charges not entertained for the reasons assigned on the occurrence sheets, 2,783; drunken persons discharged when capable of taking care of themselves, 973; destitute persons, 1,782; vagrants, 301; Total, 5,839.—Number of summonses taken out and prosecuted by the Police under the Carriage Act against public-houses and drovers, of which 1,098 were convicted, and 404 dismissed or withdrawn by order of the Magistrates, 1,502; number of lives saved by the Police, 36; number of fires discovered by the Police, 131; number of children found and restored to their friends, or sent to the workhouse, 441; houses, warehouses, &c., found insecure, of which number 87 were untenanted, and 360 had no nightly resident, 1,892.—Value of property found on drunken persons, and restored on their liberation, 857*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; value of property stolen, 6,559*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*; value of property recovered, 1,241*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*—Of the 5,002 persons in the first of the above classes, 2,682 were discharged by the Magistrates; 1,871 summarily convicted, and 449 committed for trial; of which latter, 111 were convicted and sentenced to transportation, and 243 to imprisonment for various periods. Of the remaining 95, 58 were acquitted, and 37 not prosecuted, or bills not found.—Mr. Harvey adds that there are two points in the above details which merit notice. Although the amount of depredations is comparatively trivial, yet the amount is greatly swelled by the exaggerated estimates of lost property. He states that it not unfrequently happens, that elderly gentlemen lose their watches or money at unseemly hours in the great thoroughfares of the City, when the value of the watch or the ring they have lost is sure to be largely overrated; and that nearly all the great robberies are made upon premises which are entirely abandoned during the night, and the key of the outer door left with persons little entitled to confidence. He adds, that in all cases in which any person is aggrieved, and in which the assistance of the Police could be expected, a letter is addressed to that party from his office to inquire whether there is any cause for complaint; and he is able to state that of several hundreds of answers, but six persons have expressed themselves otherwise than entirely satisfied.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, April 8:—West districts, 144; North districts, 156; Central districts, 180; East districts, 190; South districts, 185. Total, 855, (444 males, 411 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five winters, 1004. A rumour has lately been current that an epidemic fever prevails in St. Giles's and other densely populated districts of the Metropolis. The College of Physicians, however, have issued a report announcing that "no epidemic is in existence;" and subsequent observations by individual physicians have been published, which show that the general health of the Metropolis is rather above its usual standard at this season of the year.

Provincial News.

Alverstoke.—A vestry meeting was held on Thursday the 13th, at the House of Industry for this parish, Archdeacon Wilberforce, the Rector, in the chair, to consider the subject of the medical relief of the poor of the parish. The Archdeacon, in stating the object of the meeting, said, the plan then existing was, that there were two medical attendants in the parish, and that they wrote prescriptions which were made up at the chemist's, the charge for which it was calculated would not have exceeded 40*l.* a year. The plan had failed in this respect, that in less than half a year 36*l.* had been expended for drugs. It was evident that the matter must be considered, and he should have a plan to suggest to them on the subject. He would ask them to allot a salary to the medical attendants of the parish, and it would then remain to decide whether they should have two or one; there would be no difference in the expense. He thought two would be preferable. He should then propose to do away with the regulation as to prescriptions. He should suggest that it would be desirable to have two medical men at a salary of 50*l.*, to include medicine and attendance; labours and fractures to be paid for extra, according to the rules and scale of the Poor-law Commissioners. The question was not what had been formerly done, but what would be fair and just to enable right-minded men to do their duty to the poor. In the adjoining parishes the emolument was greater in proportion. The Poor-law Commissioners never allow more than 15,000 inhabitants under one surgeon, and if

the parish consist of a town and liberty, they recommend a division between two medical men. Those points applied to Alverstoke. Then as to the positive numbers requiring relief; 74 had been attended in a day, during the last six months. That would give 27,010 cases in a year. These at 1*d*. each would amount to 112*l*. 10*s*. The proposal of 100*l*. a year would therefore be 12*l*. 10*s*. below granting 1*d*. a day for each case. Now the only way in which any medical practitioner could afford to attend the parish poor was, by having wealthier patients in the same neighbourhood, who could pay him for his visits to the locality. But as no one man could see 74 poor patients in a day and also attend a private practice, it would be requisite to divide the parish between two. He felt that the sum proposed was the lowest humanity could allow. There could, he said, be no better citizen than the poor man struggling with misfortune and striving to keep his children from the poor-house. It is the poor sick man in his garret—the man who has been labouring in your shops or in your fields, but whom the visitation of God's hand has laid on a bed of sickness—who is willing to work from morning to night, but who is laid up, not by his own neglect or fault, but by God's providence,—it was this man whom the meeting had to consider; and he trusted they would not be misled into refusing that to which such a man is entitled by the law of the land, and by a much higher law —the law of Christian charity. And this would be the truest economy as well as the best charity. If a man be neglected in his sickness, he will be longer in recovery; and it would be miserable economy if you have to keep a family for three months because you have beat down from three halfpence to three farthings the remuneration to the medical man for that which under God's blessing would have recovered the health of the head of that family in a shorter period. Besides this, you may lead to a man's death, and you would thus have to keep the family because you had stinted the father of that which would soon have sent him back to maintain his family. He then moved that there should be two medical men, one for the town, and one for the liberty of the parish, at a salary of 50*l*. each: labours and fractures to be paid for extra, according to the rule and scale of the Poor-law Commissioners. Dr. Quarrier entirely concurred in the views and arguments of the Archdeacon, and cordially seconded the motion. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Hoskins that the 100*l*. a year should include every charge, but after a long discussion it was withdrawn, and the motion of Archdeacon Wilberforce was carried.

Barnsley.—On Friday last, shortly after the miners (40 in number) had descended the coal pit at Darley Maine, near this town, an explosion of a serious nature took place. The alarm was very great, as it was feared that a great number of lives must have been sacrificed. Fortunately, however, the miners almost entirely escaped injury, with the exception of two, who were so severely burnt that one of them has since died. It appears that the pit has not been in a working state for some weeks past, in consequence of having been filled with water; and this was the first morning of the colliers resuming their labour. The accident was occasioned by one of the men fastening an open candle against one of the props; he was in the act of taking off his jacket, when the draught of air produced by this movement disturbed and ignited the gas which had lodged near the top of the pit.

Bedford.—A woman residing at Wrestlingworth, called Sarah Dazely, was recently committed to the county gaol on a charge of having murdered her second husband, William Dazely, by administering arsenic in his food. In consequence of some circumstances which have transpired, the bodies of her first husband and child were exhumed last week, and conveyed from Tadlow to Wrestlingworth, to undergo a medical examination. By direction of the coroner for Bedfordshire, a jury was impannelled to investigate the circumstances attending the deaths of the deceased; but the inquiry was merely preliminary, very little evidence having been adduced, when the inquest was adjourned, to give the surgeons an opportunity of analysing the contents of the stomachs.

Carmarthen.—The local papers state that Rebecca and her Daughters are still at work in the lower part of the county, notwithstanding the exertions of the authorities to discover the parties implicated in their proceedings. About midnight of Friday, Rebecca and a numerous party of her daughters proceeded to Pwlltrap, near St. Clear's, and in less than ten minutes there was not a vestige of the gate or posts remaining. Rebecca and her children immediately disappeared, and the London police, who were in the neighbourhood at the time, had no intimation of what was going forward until their services could be of no avail. A second attack was made about 2 A.M. on Thursday, on the Prendergast toll-gate, near Haverfordwest, by a party of about 24 men, who came down in a body from the Fishguard road. The first movement on arriving at the toll-gate was to appoint guards at the doors of the cottages near the gate, to prevent anybody from coming out to interrupt the operations. The mob did not desist till they had demolished the gate-posts and signboard to splinters; they then told the toll-keeper that they had fixed on that night for doing the work because it was bright moonlight, which would prevent them injuring their hatchets. On leaving they gave a hearty cheer, and carried away a portion of one of the posts in token of their triumph.

Deal.—On Monday afternoon the Goodwin Sands were the scene of another shipwreck, that of a fine American ship, the Hewes, belonging to New York, and bound for Hull. It appears that shortly after one o'clock the ship was observed by the Deal boatmen bearing down channel, with sails close reefed, the wind blowing a strong gale. By the colours flying at her mainmast, she could be discerned as an American trader, apparently running between six and seven knots an hour. Nothing occurred until about 3 o'clock, just as she had got abreast of Deal, inside the Sands, when it commenced snowing heavily. This for a time hid the ship from the shore; but when it cleared in the course of an hour, the vessel was discovered on the Goodwin Sands, with signals of distress hoisted. Several boats were launched to render assistance, and a smack belonging to Dover took the crew safely on board their vessel, and safely landed them at Deal. Efforts were made to save the ship, but during the night the wind got up, causing a heavy sea on the sands, sweeping every obstacle before it, and by daylight on the following morning the ship had disappeared.

Kendal.—It is stated by the local papers, that a Mr. Bird is now laying claim to Brougham-Hall and the adjoining property, which, until it came into the possession of Lord Brougham, was known by the name of "Bird's Nest." Mr. Bird is a gentleman from Ashton-under-Lyne, who says that he is the direct male descendant of the former possessors of Brougham-Hall. Notice had been given to the tenants some time previously, that no rent should be paid to any person except the claimant. Mr. Bird then left the neighbourhood for Ashton, and promised, if Lord Brougham took no notice of his proceedings, to return and sell up all the property on the farm for the rent, which he contends is due to him, as the legal heir to the estate, which was entailed, and could not be diverted by sale or otherwise from the heir-at-law.

Melton Mowbray.—The late robbery at the Earl of Wilton's at this place, during the race week, has been discovered; and a man called Bailey, formerly in his lordship's service, has been committed to take his trial for the offence. When apprehended at Sutton Bonnington on Monday, he had the gold watch and several of the jewels in his possession.

Oxford.—The Rev. Dr. Warneford, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Hill, and Honorary Canon of Gloucester and Bristol, has conveyed by deed, to trustees, an estate in the parish of Hellingley, in the county of Sussex, containing 737a. 7p., called the Broad Estate, and also his Impropriate Rectory of the parish of Hellingley, and his Manor of Warlington, (altogether yielding a net income in future of 1,100*l*. per annum,) for promoting the special objects of the Radcliffe Lunatic Asylum, and for enabling the managers to admit a greater number of patients. Dr. Warneford has charged his donation with the annual payment of two sums, one not exceeding 50*l*., as a stipend to the Chaplain of the asylum, and the other of 20*l*. for the support of a Sunday-school at Hellingley. In 1813, when the undertaking was in its infancy, Dr. Warneford and his sister contributed 200*l*. each towards its support; in 1826, 300*l*. each; and in 1838 their donations altogether amounted to 7,250*l*.—On Wednesday, the 12th, an appeal came before Mr. Serjeant Manning, the Recorder, at the Borough Sessions, in which Mr. Hunt, a parishioner of St. Michael's, was the appellant, and the churchwardens and overseers of that parish the respondents. The circumstances under which the appeal arose were these:—the churchwardens had been directed by the guardians of the poor acting under the provisions of the Oxford Local Act to rate two colleges; viz., Exeter and Jesus. One of the churchwardens, however, being the cook, and the other an officer to the colleges, they went to the Principals and Fellows, and asked if the rating would be agreeable to them, and if the rate should be passed by the justices, as the guardians had directed. The heads of the colleges objected to the proposition, and they were omitted from the rate. The appellant therefore contended, through his counsel, that he had been overrated, inasmuch as Jesus and Exeter Colleges had been excluded from the rate, or greatly underrated. The college authorities now put in various papers, stating the grounds on which they considered that the Recorder had no jurisdiction; the case, notwithstanding, was proceeded with, and the rate was amended in accordance with the evidence. An application was made on behalf of the appellant for costs against the respondents, which the Recorder granted, and directed the Town-clerk to tax the same. The sum of 30*l*. 4*s*. was ultimately ordered by the court to be paid on account; and this will come out of the pockets of the churchwardens, unless they are indemnified by the University. It is expected that upon a distress being issued against the college property, to enforce the rate, some important proceedings will ensue.

Tunbridge.—The inhabitants of Tunbridge were alarmed on Friday, the 7th inst., by hearing a loud report, which was soon known to have been caused by the explosion of the gunpowder mills belonging to Mr. Burton, near this town. It appears that one of a double mill exploded at that time, and on the following morning, about 7 o'clock, the other mill exploded. No lives were lost, nor any serious mischief done, except the destruction of the mills.

Wallingford.—On Thursday afternoon the dinner of the agriculturists of Wallingford and the neighbourhood, which has excited some interest in the county of Berks for some days past, took place in this town. The recent county meeting held at Aylesbury had given a great impulse to the agriculturists, and it being well understood that the object of the present dinner was to gather the opinion of the agriculturists in the district upon the subject of the Corn Law, the attendance was more than usually numerous. The Town-hall was completely filled, as were also some of the adjoining rooms; and many of the visitors, being unable to procure accommodation, were compelled to dine at neighbouring inns, and were admitted after dinner was over. The member for the Borough, Mr. Blackstone, was in the chair, supported by Earl Stanhope, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Bailie Cochrane, M.P., Mr. Pusey, M.P., the Mayor, Mr. Dick, M.P., Sir H. Willoughby, Bart., and many other supporters of full protection to agriculture. About 120 persons sat down to dinner, and several speeches were delivered, but the length to which the proceedings extended renders it impossible for us to give an abstract. The meeting is said to have been the largest which has taken place for many years in this district of Berkshire.

Windsor.—For a long time past the defective state of the drainage of Windsor has frequently occupied the attention of the local authorities, and also of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in order that some plan might be carried into effect to remedy the existing evils, of which her Majesty, during the residence of the Court at Windsor, has had just cause to complain. In the immediate vicinity of the town are several stagnant pools and extensive ditches (not unfrequently filled with dead dogs and other animals,) which emit their noxious exhalations around some of the most populous portions of the neighbourhood, to the serious injury of the health and comfort of the inhabitants. At a late meeting of the town council, a committee was appointed to inquire into the subject, and to report accordingly. At a meeting of the council, held a few days ago, Mr. Bedborough, an extensive builder of Windsor, stated that he had been requested by that committee to employ a competent professional person to survey the town, and report thereon; but, finding that the expense of doing so would be considerable, he thought it best to engage persons in his own employ, and then to make a report, which report would have been presented had he not ascertained that Government would send down their own engineers to survey the Crown property; and he thought it, therefore, better to defer his report until the nature of the steps the Government intended to pursue could be ascertained. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests having obtained an order from the Lords of the Treasury for the employment of surveyors, have determined that the necessary survey shall take place and be concluded at the earliest possible period; and Captain Tucker, of the Royal Engineers (in pursuance of the Treasury minute,) with Serjeant Smith, and a party of the Royal Sappers and Miners under his command, has arrived at Windsor and commenced operations. Their general instructions are, to prepare a map upon a large scale, with level lines, as a basis for an improved system of drainage for the Castle and town. In order to obtain this desirable information, it is expected that the time to be occupied by the survey will necessarily extend over a period of between one and two months. The result of this survey will, no doubt, cause some extensive alterations to be effected by the Woods and Forests, aided by the local authorities, so as to add materially to the comfort and convenience of the Royal inmates of the Castle, and to the improvement of the general health and prosperity of the town.

York.—A short time since we copied a paragraph from the local papers, stating that Mrs. Wood, the vocalist, formerly Miss Paton, had retired into a convent near York. The *Wakefield Gazette* announced last week that they were "authorized to state, that on Tuesday evening last she arrived at her husband's residence, at Woolley Moor; the pain and anxiety of being absent from husband and child being greater than her religious enthusiasm."

Railways.—A return to an order of the House of Commons, on the subject of railway taxation has just been printed, and contains some curious details. The return embraces a period of ten years, ending the 5th of January last. The total amount of tax paid on English railways in 1832 was only 639*l*., namely, 18*l*. by the Leicester and Swannington Company, and 621*l*. by the Liverpool and Manchester; whereas, during last year, one company alone (the London and Birmingham) paid 25,940*l*.; another (the Great Western), 25,804*l*.; a third (the Grand Junction), 13,545*l*.; and a fourth (the South-Western), 12,043*l*., being upwards of 77,000*l*. from four of the principal companies. In 1833 the Liverpool and Manchester tax had risen to 5,646*l*., and in the following year to 6,259*l*., between which amount and 8,105*l*. it has since fluctuated. In 1837 we find the Greenwich Railway paying 858*l*., and the Grand Junction and London and Birmingham, then appearing for the first time, the former at 5,005*l*., and the latter at 1,282*l*. They have since been as high as—Grand Junction (1840), 15,030*l*., and London and Birmingham (1841), 26,227*l*. The following figures, taken from the returns, exhibit a serious falling off in the amount of duty during the last year:—

	1840.	1841.	1842.
Birmingham and Derby	2,720*l*.	2,337*l*.	2,136*l*.
Birmingham and Gloucester	720	3,645	3,262
Grand Junction	15,030	14,456	13,545
Liverpool and Manchester	8,105	7,969	6,798
London and Birmingham	24,806	26,227	25,940
Midland Counties	2,862	5,289	4,834
Manchester and Leeds	3,032	8,223	7,804
North Midland	3,697	7,869	6,182

Most of the minor companies have suffered in a similar way. The diminution in the amount of tax is mainly ascribed to the commercial distress of the country during the past year. The only lines on which there was an increase in the amount of duty paid during the last year are these:—

	1840.	1841.	1842.
Eastern Counties	1,317*l*.	1,750*l*.	1,875*l*.
Great Western	10,966	21,814	25,804
London and Blackwall	1,031	2,367	2,529
London and South-Western	10,131	10,622	12,043
Newcastle and Carlisle	839	1,486	1,976
York and North Midland	1,367	2,722	3,360

The returns for Scotland show a similar falling off in last year. Thus:—

	1840.	1842.	1842.
Edinburgh and Dalkeith	613*l*.	562*l*.	511*l*.
Garnkirk and Glasgow	444	602	343
Glasgow and Ayr	1,777	3,800	2,765

The only increase is in the

	1840.	1841.	1842.
Glasgow and Greenock	404*l*.	2,928*l*.	3,419*l*.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow line was not opened till last year, but already it has paid more for the time than any other Scotch railway, namely, 4,941*l.* The largest amount paid per annum to any of the companies for the conveyance of the mails appears to be to the Grand Junction—namely, 17,490*l.* The London and Birmingham receive 14,510*l.*, the Birmingham and Gloucester 10,156*l.*, the North Union and Lancaster and Preston 4,443*l.* and 4,745*l.* respectively, and the Chester and Crew, Midland Counties, and North Midland, about 2,600*l.* each. The Greenwich receive 50*l.* per annum, and the Blackwall (used on Tuesday and Friday mornings for the Dutch mail, and occasionally for the home mail) 5*s.* per trip. A "return showing the number of mail-bags lost, or detained through the carelessness of the servants of the railway companies entrusted with the charge of them," has "*nil*" in reference to bags "lost;" but as respects "detentions," the Grand Junction comes first in mismanagement. Thus: Grand Junction 11; South Western 6; Great Western 5; Birmingham and Gloucester 2; and North Midland and Liverpool and Manchester 1. These are the whole of the returns, and it is therefore to be presumed that, on the London and Birmingham, Birmingham and Derby, Midland Counties, and other lines not named, no detention has occurred.—On Monday afternoon, another of those extensive blasts of Dover Cliffs, which have excited so much interest, took place at Lydden Spont Coast-guard station, and proved proportionally successful in its effects to the former one, when, with the enormous quantity of 18,500 pounds of gunpowder, the destruction of Round-down Cliff was effected. The mass of chalk now operated on formed the base of the same cliff, the crown of which, to the depth of 90 feet, was blown off, by a blast consisting of 7,000 lbs. of gunpowder, on the 2d ult. The present blast consisted of upwards of 10,000 lbs. of gunpowder, which was placed in fifteen cells or chambers, at proper distances, along the base of the chalky cliff; and the conducting wires being properly placed, all were fired at once. This blast, like the others, was characterised by the absence of noise or smoke, the only difference being that on the present occasion a large quantity of chalk blocks and rubbish was projected through the air to a considerable distance seaward. The quantity of chalk removed is not ascertained, for so dense a fog overspread the abyss below that the eye could not penetrate from the top of the cliff to the bottom. It was clear, however, that the mines had done their duty, from the tremendous mass that has been thrown down. The shock was felt for hundreds of yards around, and large fissures were formed in the top of the cliff. Numerous steamers, crowded with company, were in the offing, and no accident occurred, although the cliffs were covered with spectators to the very verge.—It is reported, that another year will scarcely elapse without measures being taken for commencing the formation of a railroad connecting Holyhead with the Grand Junction Railway. Government have, it is rumoured, hinted their willingness to aid a project which will enable the London mails to reach Dublin in 16 or 17 hours.—At the last meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, it was stated that the directors of the Midland Counties Railway had consented to supply any number of special trains on the occasion of the forthcoming show and meeting at Derby, at the usual fares for passengers, and at half the usual fares for cattle and farming apparatus.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—We noticed in our last the excitement occasioned by the transfer of the mail-coach contract from Mr. Purcell, of this city, to Mr. Croal, a gentleman of Scotland. In reply to the address of the Corporation on the subject, the Lord Mayor has received a letter from the Lord Lieutenant, stating that he has made a representation to the Home Secretary in reference to the address, and that "Sir J. Graham informs his Excellency that a deputation of Irish Members of Parliament had seen on that day (the 8th instant) Sir R. Peel and Mr. Goulburn on the subject, and that Mr. Purcell had been present. It appears to her Majesty's Government that Mr. Purcell has no well-founded ground of complaint; that the contract in question was made an open tender; that the lowest bidder has obtained it; that the contract with Mr. Croal has been signed unconditionally, and in exact compliance with the advertisement; and, finally, that the affair is closed, as far as official forms are concerned."—Notwithstanding this statement, a petition has been exhibited by the operative coachmakers, signed by 35,000 inhabitants of this city: it is intended for presentation in Parliament immediately after the Easter recess. Petitions have been also forwarded to Dublin, for transmission, from Thomastown, Kilkenny, Waterford, Slane, Dunleer, Drogheda, Navan, Lisnaskea, and other places.

Cork.—At a meeting of the Local Council held last week at Cork, it was resolved that the British Association should commence its session in this city on Thursday, the 17th August. The attendance is likely to be very large, as the meeting commences not only at the termination of the assizes, but just previous to her Majesty's contemplated visit to Ireland. The resources and hospitality of Cork will be thrown open to members and visitors, and Limerick, Bandon, and other large towns in the vicinity, are preparing for their accommodation. Those members who visit Dublin on their way to or from the meeting, will also be freely admitted to its public institutions and exhibitions on the presentation of their tickets. The local subscriptions are going on well. The Earl of Rosse, the President, has announced that his enormous reflecting telescope will be completed, and thrown open for the inspection of members.

Monaghan.—The *Northern Standard* announces that the unfortunate difference between Mr. Shirley and his tenantry has been brought to an amicable adjustment. Mr. Shirley has reduced his bog rents 25 per cent., taken 20 per cent. off the price of lime which he gives his tenantry, and has taken upon himself the payment of the entire poor-rate assessed upon his estates. These concessions satisfied the tenantry; and it is stated that all the Shirley lands are let at rent in no instance exceeding the Poor Law valuation, which is considered a reasonable average.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The *Edinburgh Evening Post*, in noticing the returns to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, says that a complete revolution has been made on the character of that body, and that the schismatics have been entirely defeated. The *Edinburgh Observer* says it is authorized to state that the Very Reverend Principal Macfarlane is to be proposed as Moderator of the ensuing General Assembly.

Glasgow.—At a recent meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Mr. Mackain, engineer of the Glasgow Water-works, read a paper giving an historical account of the various plans projected and executed for supplying that city with water. It commenced the statement from the year 1755, at which period Mr. Gibson, in his history of the city, noticed the want of foot-pavements, street-lights, and a supply of water, &c., which was at that time drawn from wells in the streets. In 1780, it was proposed to bring, for the supply of the whole city, the water of a spring which is now found inadequate to the wants of a house of refuge since erected near it. At that period many plans were proposed, particularly one by Mr. H. Bell. He objected to steam-engines for pumping up the water, "because they would be a nuisance, and hurtful to surrounding property; and their consumption of coals would increase the price of fuel in the city." Mr. Telford was consulted, and on his recommendation two steam-engines were erected, with reservoirs. His estimate for the requisite supply for a population of 80,000 persons was 500 gallons per minute, supposing that 6000 families would become renters, and the produce, at 2*l.* each, would be about 12,000*l.* per annum. The population in 1842 was 300,000, and the annual income was about 30,500*l.*, making the average payment about 9*s.* per annum for each family. The history was then given of the gradual increase of the works until they consisted of thirteen steam-engines, with their requisite filters, reservoirs, &c.; the fluctuation of the mercantile value of the shares, and the purchase of the Cranstonhill water-works, thus centering the whole supply in one company. The facts detailed were valuable for reference, and interesting as history. An appendix, containing an account of the reservoirs and filters, was promised for a future occasion.

THEATRICALS.

Italian Opera.—*Norma* was performed on Tuesday night at this theatre, and Mdlle. Grisi, after a two years' absence, appeared as the Druid priestess. She was most cordially welcomed, and her efforts, during the whole opera, were attended with unceasing applause. None of her parts has been more frequently performed, or is more familiarly known to the public than that of *Norma*. It was not to be expected, therefore, that she would give it any new feature; but her personation of the character was, as it has always been, a wonderful display of impassioned energy, far surpassing anything that has been seen on the Opera stage since Mdlle. Pasta's *Medea*. The opera received an entirely new feature from Mdlle. Moltini's charming performance of *Adalgisa*, which gave interest and pathos to a character which, as usually represented, is wholly insipid. S. Mario sustained the part of *Pollio*, and the aged priest was worthily represented by S. Lablache. The opera was thus performed in a manner that could not easily be excelled. This was S. Lablache's first appearance this season; and continued plaudits, on his entrance, burst from every part of the house. The theatre were crowded, which has been the case every night since the commencement of the season.

Drury-Lane.—The Easter Monday entertainments at this theatre were *Macbeth*, and an "entirely new and original Easter absurdity," called *Fortunio and his Seven gifted Servants*, founded on the familiar fairy tale, in which the young knight, *Fortunio*, overcomes every difficulty, no matter how insurmountable, by means of one servant who could eat everything, a second who could drink everything, a third who could carry everything, a fourth who could hear everything, a fifth who could see everything, and so forth. The only novelty in the cast of *Macbeth* was Miss Helen Faucitt's appearance as *Lady Macbeth*, during the temporary absence of Mrs. Warner. Both the play and the afterpiece was well received by a crowded audience, who, as usual on Easter nights, appeared determined to be pleased.

Haymarket.—This House opened for the season on Monday night. During the recess the theatre has been much altered and improved. It is now brilliantly lighted with gas, many parts have been remodelled, and the whole redecorated. The performances were the *School for Scandal*, and the burletta of *Riquet with the Tuft*. The cast of the former was the same, or nearly so, as last season; and, with Mesdames Vestris, Glover, Clifford, and Edwin Yarnold, and Messrs. Farren, Strickland, Brindal, Stuart, Charles Mathews, and Webster, to support the characters, the performances went off pleasantly and effectively, as a matter of course. *Riquet with the Tuft* is an old favourite, and the audience were so well pleased that the manager was called before the curtain to receive their applause. On Tuesday Miss Julia Bennett, a young lady, who has achieved a high provincial reputation, and the daughter of Mr. G. Bennett, of Covent Garden, made her first appearance before a London audience at this theatre, as the *Widow Cheerly*, in the comedy of the *Soldier's Daughter*. She was, altogether, successful, and was called for at the conclusion of the comedy.

Princess's Theatre.—An English version of *Tancredi* was performed here on Monday night. Two or three adaptations of Italian operas have been produced at this theatre in the course of the season with considerable success; but though *Tancredi* attracted a numerous audience, and received loud applause, yet the approbation appeared to be more owing to the great beauty of Rossini's music, and to the showy spectacle, than to the quality of the performance.

French Plays.—The new comedie vaudeville, *Les Memoires du Diable*, was produced at this theatre on Monday evening, and is likely to meet with nearly as favourable a reception here as it received in Paris, where it has been performed upwards of two hundred times. The afterpiece was the well-known comic vaudeville, *Le Père de la Debutante*, in which M. Vernet represented the father of the *Debutante*, with a racy humour, the like of which is not to be seen on the English stage. His acting showed a genuine comic genius—a thorough perception of the ludicrous in character. The dress, the manner, the gesture, the gesticulation, the voice, everything was perfect. The house was in a state of the most joyous hilarity from beginning to end. M. Vernet was ably seconded by Mdlle. Elise Forgeot, as the *Debutante*, and the other actors filled their respective parts with excellent effect. Every part of the house was full.

Miscellaneous.

New Houses of Parliament.—Mr. Barry has presented a report to the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts, in reference to the internal decorations of the New Buildings and other local improvements which have suggested themselves. After stating that the walls of the several halls, galleries, and corridors of approach, as well as the various public apartments throughout the building, should be decorated with paintings illustrative of the history of the country, Mr. Barry proceeds to show in detail that the employment of sculpture and architectural decorations may be advantageously combined with the proposed series of national paintings. He suggests that Westminster Hall should be made the depository, as in former times, of all trophies obtained in war with foreign countries; and that an addition should be made to the original plan of the New Houses for the purpose of inclosing New Palace Yard, and of thus obtaining a long and imposing front towards the abbey. By this means Westminster Hall, in accordance with the plans of the Ancient Palace of Westminster, would be placed in a quadrangle, and would be seen to the best advantage; and the New Law Courts, rooms for Commissions and other purposes might be provided in the sides of the quadrangle. He suggests also that the superstructure of Westminster Bridge should be rebuilt upon the old foundations, which are now in course of repair, under the superintendence of Messrs. Walker. On this point Mr. Barry observes—"As it is, in my opinion, of the utmost importance, both as regards the effect of the New Houses of Parliament, when viewed from the bridge, and the convenience of the public in passing over it, that the roadway should be made on the lowest possible level, I would recommend that the form of the arches of the new bridge should be pointed, by which great facility would be afforded for accomplishing that very important object, namely, by materially reducing the thickness of the crown of the arches, within what is considered necessary for arches of the circular form. I am induced also to recommend this form of arch, on account of another very important practical advantage which it offers, namely, the elevation of its springing above the level of high water, by which the water-way through the bridge will be the same at all times of tide; whereas, at present, the spandrils of the arches offer an impediment to the water-way at high water, nearly equal to one-twentieth of its sectional area, occasioning rapid currents with a considerable fall, and sometimes much danger to craft in passing through the bridge, under the influence of high winds. I consider it also of the greatest importance, in an artistic point of view, not only that the bridge should be materially lowered, but that it should be made to accord with the architecture of the new Houses of Parliament, in order that, both in composition as well as style, the *ensemble* should be harmonious and effective. Upon a rough estimate which I have formed of the cost of the new superstructure, I am satisfied it could be erected for about 120,000*l.* beyond the cost it will be necessary to incur to carry out Messrs. Walker and Burgess's design for widening the present bridge to the extent proposed." The embankment on both sides of the river, from Vauxhall-bridge to London-bridge, he considers next in importance to the rebuilding of the superstructure of Westminster-bridge. He says—"As there would doubtless be serious objections to a public road upon the embankment on the north side of the river, I confine my observations to the southern side, where, if a road could be obtained, it would afford a succession of fine views of London, and the best situation for views of the principle of the new Houses of Parliament. Having maturely considered the subject, I think it would be practicable to obtain a public road of ample width upon arches, from the termini of the South-Eastern and Dover and the Brighton railroads, at the foot of London-bridge, to the terminus of the South-Western Railway at Vauxhall. The road might be raised upon arches to a level that would coincide with the levels of the roadways of the several bridges which it would intersect, by which means the waterside frontages of the several wharfs need not be interfered with in any material degree; indeed, the extent

of such frontages might, by the means of docks of convenient form and size, be very considerably increased, and the archways might, to a great extent, be appropriated, if desired, to warehouses and other purposes of trade. By extending the archways to a sufficient depth to the south of this road, a frontage for building might also be obtained, particularly opposite Privy-gardens and the new houses of Parliament, where, if the houses were designed in masses, with reference to architectural effect, they would form an agreeable and striking view from the north side of the river, and effectually screen the present low and mean display of unpicturesque buildings on the Surrey side. The proposed houses, from being raised to a considerable elevation, would have a fine command of the river and the principal public buildings of the metropolis, and having, in addition to these advantages, a southern aspect, would form very agreeable residences, such as would probably be eagerly sought for by the owners of adjoining wharfs, either for their own occupation or that of their principal agents. Taking into consideration the private accommodation to the several wharfs, and the value of the new building frontage, the proposed work would probably yield a very considerable return for the capital expended upon it, and when effected would not only form one of the most striking improvements of an ornamental character of which the metropolis is susceptible, but would materially conduce to the convenience, the comfort, and recreation of the public. It would also perhaps render unnecessary the line of road that has been projected from the termini of the railroads at the foot of London-bridge through Southwark to the foot of Westminster-bridge for the convenience of the West-end of the town, as the distance to that part of London would be materially shortened by taking the proposed embankment road and passing over Waterloo-bridge." Of the local improvements immediately contiguous to the new houses of Parliament and the approaches, Mr. Barry remarks :—"Old Palace-yard is proposed to be considerably increased in size by the demolition of the houses which now occupy that site, as well as the houses on both sides of Abingdon-street, by which means a fine area for the convenience of state processions, and the carriages of peers and others attending the House of Lords, as well as a spacious landing-place adjoining the river, would be obtained. The Victoria Tower, as well as the south and west fronts of the building, would thus be displayed to the best advantage. The Chapter-house would be laid open to public view, and if restored, would form a striking feature in conjunction with the Abbey; and a considerable extent of new building frontage that would be obtained by this alteration might be occupied by houses of importance, in a style of architecture in harmony with the Abbey and the new houses of Parliament, by which a grand and imposing effect, as a whole, would be produced. As one means of improving the approaches, I propose that the noble width of street at Whitehall should be extended southwards, by the removal of the houses between Parliament-street and King-street, by which the Abbey would be wholly exposed to view as far as Whitehall-chapel. The houses on the north side of King-street should be removed, for the purpose of substituting houses or public buildings if required, of an imposing style of architecture. Milbank-street is proposed to be widened and improved, in order to make it a convenient and effective approach from Milbank-road to the Victoria Tower and Old Palace-yard. Tothill-street is also proposed to be widened and improved, in order that it may be made an equally convenient and striking approach to the Abbey, the houses of Parliament, and Whitehall, from the west end of the town. St. Margaret's Church, if suffered to remain in its present position, should be improved in its external decoration, in order that it may not disgrace, as it now does, the noble pile of the Abbey which rises above it." Mr. Barry concludes the enumeration of all the principal improvements he judges to be most effective to the building on which he is engaged, by the hope, that at no distant period the re-building of the superstructure, the embankments of the river, the inclosure of New Palace-yard, and the enlargement of Old Palace-yard, may be accomplished as "improvements of the utmost importance, whether as regards the beauty of the metropolis, the effect of the new houses of Parliament, or the convenience and enjoyment of the public."

Law.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*George Goddard*, hosier, assistant in a receiving-house, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing a post letter, containing a sovereign, the property of her Majesty's Postmaster-General. Mr. Justice Cresswell addressed the prisoner, and told him that from the serious nature of the offence which he had committed, the good character he had received would not avail to save him from a sentence of banishment from this country. So much mischief might ensue from even only the suppression or non-delivery of a letter, that it was absolutely necessary to inflict most severe punishment upon offenders like him. The sentence upon him was that he should be transported for ten years.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—(Liverpool.)—*Patrick Doron* was indicted for setting fire to his house in Crompton-street, in Liverpool, on the 26th September last. It will be recollected that a destructive fire took place in Liverpool on the 23d September, the particulars of which have been fully before the public. It appeared that the fire burned up to a wall that bounded the premises of the prisoner, and that in the course of it he used expressions to the effect that he had 500 tons of oakum which would make a famous bonfire, and was all insured, and he would not care if the whole of the old place was burnt down before the morning. Three days after a fire broke out in his premises, and it was sworn by a girl that he was there, and made use of expressions which tended to criminate him, but no positive act of incendiarism was proved against him. Mr. Wilkins addressed the jury for the prisoner, and opened an *alibi*, to prove that the prisoner was at the Amphitheatre, near St. James's-market, where a meeting was being held on the subject of Education in Ireland, in which the prisoner took great interest. The Jury stopped the case, and delivered a verdict of *Acquittal*.

Thomas Henry, a person of respectable appearance, was indicted for setting fire to his dwelling-house, with intent to defraud the Phœnix Insurance Company. Our readers may remember that the accused carried on the business of a draper in St. James's-place, in this town; the circumstances under which the fire took place were described by us at the time. No new facts were elicited by the trial, which terminated in an acquittal. The verdict was received with a loud shout of applause from the people collected in the court.

Taylor v. *Ashton and Others*.—This was an action to recover compensation on account of loss sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of the purchase of shares in the Commercial Bank of England at Manchester, in consequence, as was alleged, of certain fraudulent representations on the part of the defendants. The plaintiff, it appeared from the opening statement of counsel, is a professional man, residing in Liverpool, and the defendants were directors of the Commercial Bank at Manchester, and he sought to recover compensation for the loss he had sustained by certain false and fraudulent representations of the affairs of the establishment over which they presided, by which he was induced to become a purchaser of shares to the amount of 3,500*l*. The bank was set on foot in the year 1834. This was at a period subsequent to the failure of several joint stock banks, and a proposal was made to establish the one in question, which, availing itself of the experience derived from the sad experience of its predecessors, should combine the advantages they possessed and avoid the errors into which they had fallen. The defendants formed part of the provisional committee. In May, 1834, the deed establishing the company was executed. One of its provisions was, that the defendants, with a Mr. Joseph Slater, were appointed the first board of Manchester directors. They were elected for three years, with very extensive powers. They appointed the manager and other officers, dismissed them as and when they pleased, and had, in short, the entire control of the establishment. They were, therefore, responsible for the acts of these their servants, done in conformity with their directions. The estimated capital of the concern was to be 100,000*l*., in shares of 5*l*., and it was set forth as part of the prospectus of the bank and its distinguishing feature, that all shares should be paid up, and should constitute a fund of real tangible capital, available for the banking purposes. The directors were to be possessed of 200 shares each. The present defendants were possessed of that qualification, having taken that number of shares and paid up the amount. This, however, formed a small part of the shares standing in their names, for it appeared that a system was introduced of allotting to each other shares on what was called cash credit. Fifteen hundred were allotted to each, and with subsequent reserves of a similar kind, the total of the shares held by the defendants amounted to thirteen thousand. These shares, when so allotted, were paid for by a cheque on the bank. The bank cashed the cheque, and debited the private account of the directors with the amount. On this debit the party was charged five per cent. for the advance, but as at the same time the bank was paying a dividend of eight per cent., the directors to whom the shares were so allotted, reaped a clear profit of three per cent., without, in fact, having advanced a farthing of the capital which those shares were intended to represent. The bank began business in 1834, and established branches at Liverpool, Birmingham, and elsewhere. The affairs of the whole establishment, however, were conducted by the Central Board at Manchester. To them reports were made weekly of the various branches, so as to enable them to form an estimate of the progress and present condition of each branch as well as of the entire concern. The first division of profits was, by the deed, to take place in February, 1836. A report was accordingly prepared, and an address to the shareholders and the public. In the report, the fact of the bank rejecting altogether the system of nominal capital not paid up, was pointed out as one of its chief characteristics, and it was stated that the directors, by their arrangements, had the means of knowing to a note the condition of the concern, and of every part of it every week. The report recommended a dividend of eight per cent., and gave a most flattering account of the state and prospects of the bank. To this report the defendants were all parties, and it was signed by Baucer in behalf of the rest. It would be shown that they were all present at the meeting at which it was adopted, and that although they were all engaged in putting forth these statements to the public, and were cognisant of the provisions of the deed, that dividends should be paid out of profits alone, they knew at the same time that the dividends were paid, not out of profits, but out of the capital of the bank. The report, however, had the effect for which it was intended. The shares rose in the market and became a favourite object of investment. The plaintiff, who, as already stated, was a professional man, a surgeon in Liverpool, heard of the prosperous position of the concern, in the first place, from a relation of his own, who, in his turn, had been told of it by a person of the name of Langton, the then manager of the Liverpool branch. The plaintiff went to the bank. He received a copy of this report. He became a customer, and purchased 200 shares at 7*l*. per share. The bargain was first made by the plaintiff with Langton at the rate of 6*l*. per share; but, on the cheque being filled up at the office at Manchester, it was made 7*l*. per share, being a premium of 2*l*. This was stated to be the market price at Manchester. The defendant was induced to conclude the bargain nominally on these higher terms at the recommendation of Langton, who said he would no doubt be glad to have more shares in so thriving a concern, and could be allowed the difference in his next purchase. He did accordingly purchase 200 shares more for 6*l*., for which he paid 1,000*l*., being allowed the 200*l*. extra which he had paid on the 200 shares, of which he became proprietor. He became, finally, possessor of 600 shares, which cost him altogether the sum of 3,500*l*. It appeared that while these matters were going on, one of the defendants, Ashton, sold 100*l*. shares, of which he was proprietor, for the sum of 700*l*. They were a part of his cash credit for which, up to that time, he had not paid anything, but for which he then paid the bank at par, viz., 500*l*., putting the balance in his pocket. These cash credits, it appeared, were at once entered in the share-book, until such a measure became necessary, in consequence of Lord Althorp's motion for a return of the shares in joint-stock banks, and the amount of capital paid up. It was then the system was adopted of entering the shares as paid, and putting the amount to the debtor side of the party's private account. After adverting to the annual reports of the Directors, and to the subsequent proceedings of the company, the counsel for the plaintiff called witnesses in support of his case. On the second day of the trial, the Solicitor-General addressed the Jury for the defence. He was, he said, apprehensive lest, amid the great mass of evidence which had been given, he should not be able to fix their attention on the precise question they had to consider. It was one of great importance in itself, and, in a pecuniary point of view, of the utmost importance to the defendants. If the plaintiff was entitled to the amount of these shares, there would be no end to the actions which would be commenced against Messrs. Turner and Ashton, who stood among the first of the merchants of Manchester, but who would be borne down by the multiplicity of actions which would be brought against them if the present succeeded. They had been charged with swindling and falsehood; but, to sustain the present action, it was necessary not only to state, but to prove, that they had been guilty of fraud and falsehood for the purpose of injuring others to benefit themselves. The defendants had unfortunately become connected with the Commercial Bank in 1836, and having mentioned the name of that Bank, the failure of which had caused so much distress, he trusted the Jury would dismiss all prejudice from their minds. The defendants had been directors of the Bank. The charge now made against them was, not that they had been negligent in the discharge of their duties, or in the inspection of the books, but they had made false and fraudulent representations, knowing them to be false, with intent to injure the plaintiff. This must be the charge, to make out the plaintiff's case, and how had it been established? Where were the profits to the defendants—where the motive suggested for such conduct? Mr. Knowles, in his opening, had said that Mr. Ashton had sold shares, and pocketed 200*l*. by the transaction, but there was not a shadow of truth in that statement—it had not been established in evidence, and was wholly and entirely without foundation. The whole charge resolved itself into representations made by the general board of directors. The first was said to be made in February, 1836, and the others at annual and half-yearly meetings. There was no representation made by the defendants individually—all were made by the general board; and if this action were sustainable against the defendants, every member of the board was equally responsible. It was impossible, he submitted, to sustain the charge of fraud and falsehood, on the evidence which had been tendered. What was the constitution of the Bank? There was the head bank at Manchester, and 17 local branches. There was a local director, a manager, and an accountant at each branch, and there was an inspector of branches besides. The practice was, not for the directors to examine the books, but for the paid officer. By the provisions of the deed the directors were to make known to the shareholders only so much as they might think right to make public. There was no concealment in the fact of the bad debts not being mentioned—the reserved fund was for the very purpose of covering such contingencies. As to the declaration of a dividend, what would have been the consequence to the plaintiff, and the other shareholders, if no dividend had been recommended? Why, the shares would immediately have become utterly unsaleable. He would show that the defendants, Messrs. Ashton and Turner, had struggled against the local directors with respect to the amount of the dividends, and that they possessed the power, if they pleased, of submitting a motion at the board to have the accounts audited. Yet these local directors attended the board constantly, they were aware of the state of the business at their respective branches, and the existence of bad debts, yet they were always anxious for the declaration of a high dividend, and never moved for an audit of the accounts. He would further show that when the accounts were audited in 1840 by hostile auditors, the defendants, Ashton and Sopton, thought the bank in a prosperous state, and that it was fully able to pay a dividend of five per cent., for they had been told by the auditors that it was able to pay five per cent., and that they expected it would shortly be able to pay a higher dividend. He contended that Messrs. Turner and Ashton had no more motive or interest in the bank than would equally well apply to every other shareholder. The Solicitor-General then read several of the clauses of the deed, and proceeded to comment on the representations which had been made to the board in 1837, as well as on the composition of the board itself. He submitted the members of the board generally were incapable of fraud, swindling, and cheating, although to every one of them would the charge against the defendant be equally applicable. The only question in the case seemed to be whether fraud had been committed, as far as the shareholders were concerned, in the neglect to mention the bad debts; but it was to be remembered that Messrs. Ashton and Turner had never given an order as to the mode in which the accounts were to be furnished; that was regulated by Mr. Macardy and the clerks and managers, whom that gentleman appointed. He submitted that to charge the misconduct of Mr. Macardy upon the defendants whould be exceedingly unjust. The Solicitor-General then commented upon the evidence of the various witnesses, contending that the directors had themselves been misled in taking the accounts in the representations of the acting officers; but this, though it might be negligence, was certainly not a fraud. He complained of the hardships imposed on the defendants in the preparation of their defence, and in not being allowed access to the books and accounts of the bank. He would read the report of Messrs. Panton and Edge, who were appointed auditors in 1840. Those gentlemen, men of experience, had examined the whole of the books, and recommended a dividend of five per cent., calculating that the profits of the bank were such, it could afford to pay five per cent. for the next four years, and upwards of five per cent. after that time. He asked whether the defendants were to discredit the testimony of experienced men, such as those who had fully examined the accounts, and presented the result of their investigations to the board. He submitted that the plaintiff had given no evidence either of his having become a shareholder in consequence of the report complained of in 1836, in which case he would have no shadow of a ground of action. After some further observations (the whole address occupying about two hours and a half); the learned gentleman concluded by stating his confident anticipation of a verdict for his client. Mr. Baines addressed the Jury for two of the defendants (Messrs. Parkin and Bower) who, he said, had been utterly ruined by their unfortunate connection with the bank. His Lordship having summed up, the Jury, after an absence of a few minutes, returned into Court with a verdict for the defendants, at the same time expressing their opinion, that they had been guilty of gross and unpardonable negligence.

POLICE.—*British American Association*.—On Wednesday last, in consequence of the advice given by Lieut. Lean, the government emigration agent, Mr. Henry Fretwell, the captain of the Barbadoes brig, which some months ago left London with emigrants for Prince Edward's Island; and Mr. Duncan Campbell, the owner of the vessel, were summoned before the Lord Mayor, to answer the complaints of several of the unfortunate persons who had broken up their establishments in this country, and engaged to go to that country in the Barbadoes, under the sanction of the British American Association, whose proceedings we have often noticed in this Paper. The justice-room was densely crowded during the investigation, which lasted a great length of time. Capt. Fretwell, who was the first questioned by the Lord Mayor, manifested every desire from the commencement to give a full explanation as far as he was concerned. He said that he had been engaged at Gravesend to take command of the vessel to Prince Edward's Island, and he sailed from the Downs on the 1st November last, with 50 passengers—men, women, and children. When the vessel reached 42 W. long., she encountered heavy winds and seas, and was so dreadfully battered as to be obliged to put back to the nearest eligible port, which was Cork, a distance of about 1,300 miles. On the 22d December she reached Cork, where she remained until the 9th inst., when she sailed for London; leaving behind her in Cork some of the emigrants, but bringing to London about 30 of them, who were at the present moment lodging and boarding in her in the London Docks. The emigrants never expressed the slightest dissatisfaction at his conduct—on the contrary, they were convinced he had done all he could for their service; but they felt and expressed bitter disappointment at the manner in which they had been treated by the Association, and those who acted for that body. The Lord Mayor then questioned Mr. Duncan Campbell at considerable length. Mr. Campbell stated, that he was sole owner of the Barbadoes, subject to a mortgage to Mr. Soames of 375*l*. The persons who engaged her to take out the emigrants were the principal managers of the British American Association—Sir Rich. Brown, Sir Wm. Ogilvie, and Dr. Rolfe. The ship was chartered by him to these three commissioners to take out emigrants to Prince Edward's Island—all most respectable men, but not very rich, of course. They engaged him to provide the emigrants, at 8*l*. per man, and half-price for children, with food and passage out. He provided the ship by a contract with Messrs. Leshe and Smith, the extensive provision merchants, with meat, bread, flour, &c., at 2*l*. 10*s*. per head. Everything that was requisite for the voyage was, according to the Act of Parliament, most abundantly supplied. The cargo, which was valuable, was bought upon credit. But now the Association was broken up altogether, and he had never received a farthing. He had lost the ship and everything else. The Lord Mayor—I find in this printed paper a number of great names, the appearance of which was calculated to induce people to believe that the Association was a *bona fide* one. There are attached the names of a duke, 15 lords, and nearly 40 baronets. You are amongst the commis-

sioners, and the emigrants complain that you have not performed your contract. Mr. Campbell—It was impossible for me to perform it. The Association is completely broken up. There have been several executions put into the house in Bridge-street; and owing to what passed at the Mansion-house in October last, the Duke of Argyll, the President to the Society, has resigned. There are actions at this moment going on against the Duke of Argyll, the Marquess of Downshire, and Sir James Cockburn. The Lord Mayor—How much of the million capital has been paid up? Mr. Campbell—None at all. Nobody paid up at all. The Lord Mayor—Now, as you are a director, you can let me know what the plan was with respect to these emigrants, if you had got them out to Prince Edward's Island? Mr. Campbell—Twenty houses had been prepared by the Association to receive them, and they were afterwards to be located there by our agent, Mr. Goodman, jun., a gentleman on whose talents and qualifications we have the utmost reliance. They were to build more houses, and work in other ways, and to be regularly located; and there was a month's extra provision going out, so that they would be provided for a month after landing. The Lord Mayor—And then take their chance of starvation? That is certainly a frightful alternative. Those poor men have been deceived by the long list of high names, and are now thrown into the most serious difficulties. Mr. Campbell—I have been deceived myself most egregiously. As to the month's extra provision, the general practice is to give extra provision for only a few days after arrival. The Association in this adopted a most liberal plan. The Lord Mayor—Why, emigrants under such circumstances may die through sheer starvation. Mr. Campbell—So they may. Emigrants are not taken out to their destination on such liberal terms. The vessel was singularly unfortunate. The voyage is one of six weeks. If she had been a fortnight later, she would, I entertain no doubt, have made the voyage. Mr. George Henley and Mr. Taylor, two of the emigrants, and very intelligent men, here stood forward. They stated their great object in bringing the case before the Lord Mayor to be to ascertain upon whom the serious responsibility to them could be fixed. The Lord Mayor—Have either of you paid money for the voyage? Mr. Taylor said that he had paid 50*l.* for himself and his family of eight children, to the secretary to the Association. Mr. Henley stated that he was introduced by the British Association to Mr. Halden, whom they acknowledged as their agent, and he engaged to pay thirty guineas for his passage, &c., by instalments, in the island. Mr. Taylor said he had seen in a newspaper an account of a meeting in Scotland, which had been attended by some of the most respectable individuals, representing the plan of emigration, and the advantages with which it abounded, and he was deceived into the belief that the whole was dictated by the most honourable feelings. Under these circumstances, he determined to go to Prince Edward's Island, and he made his arrangements accordingly. He had suffered, both mentally and physically, in an extreme degree. The case of all the emigrants was now becoming desperate. He was given to understand that it was the intention of the mortgagee to sell the ship and cargo, and to turn the emigrants, who had not one farthing in their possession, completely adrift. A representation had been made to the magistrates in Cork on the subject, and those gentlemen were of opinion that the owner was as liable as he would be in the case of a seaman's wages. He was reduced to pauperism with his large family, and could not afford to employ a lawyer. He had not only lost his passage-money, but had been obliged to expend the money he had put together to apply to the purposes of labour, in the cultivation of the land he expected to have held. The Lord Mayor—I shall persevere in this inquiry to render you as much service as I can. Pray, Mr. Campbell, how many shares did these Noblemen and Baronets take? Mr. Campbell—None at all. The Duke of Argyll and Sir James Cockburn were the only two out of the whole list who signed their names for shares. They signed for shares to the amount of 500*l.* each. The Lord Mayor—And with this 1,000*l.* you start the association? Mr. Campbell—It was started long before I had anything to do with it. Mr. Henley requested that the Lord Mayor would postpone the case for a few days, in order that the attendance of the Secretary and a Mr. Andrews might be procured, and also that Mr. Campbell might be called upon to produce his books, which might explain the case more fully. Mr. Campbell objected to produce his books, and said he would not allow any one to overhaul them. The Lord Mayor—I shall postpone the case, certainly, and I hope that some satisfaction may be obtained. I am decidedly of opinion that you have a claim upon the ship, and that she is bound to leave you at the place of your original destination. Mr. Taylor said he should not now wish to emigrate without coming to a more clear understanding as to the power of the association. I understand they have not an acre of land in Prince Edward's Island. Mr. Campbell admitted that they have not a single acre, although they bargained to sell Mr. Henley 150 acres. The Lord Mayor—It is quite impossible that any of these individuals, whose names have been used in this list, could have known all this; it is a most decided and heartless fraud. I would send the concoctors of it to Prince Edward's Island with a month's provisions. I consider the emigrants the dupes of a conspiracy. Mr. Campbell—My Lord, I know nothing of these things. I have found them out to my heavy cost. I have lost my vessel and money, and there are twenty actions against me. The Lord Mayor then directed that all the parties should appear before him in a few days. Dr. Rolfe has since appeared at the Mansion House, and denied that he was one of the three commissioners; and it appears that Mr. Campbell himself was the commissioner.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

MONDAY.—*The Craven Stakes*, of 10 sovs. each; for 3 yr-olds, 6 st; 4 yrs, 8 st 4 lb; 5 yrs, 8 st 13 lb; 6 yrs and aged, 9 st 5 lb. A. F. 5 subs. Won by Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie, 4 yrs (Mann); beating Lord G. Bentinck's Discord, 6 yrs; Duke of Grafton's Utica, 3 yrs; and Mr. Baxter's Magna Charta, 3 yrs. Betting—5 to 4 agst Discord, and 5 to 4 agst Ma Mie, who won very easily by half a length.

Handicap Sweepstakes, of 20 sovs. each, and 5 forfeit if declared, for 3 and 4 yr-olds. D. M. 10 subs. 3 declared. Won by Col. G. Wyndham's Tom Thumb, 3 yrs, 6 st (Cassidy); beating Lord G. Bentinck's St. Jean d'Acre, 4 yrs, 8 st 7 lb, and Mr. Boyce's Corunna, 4 yrs, 8 st 10 lb. The following also started, but were not placed: Mr. Thornhill's Equation, 4 yrs, 8 st 5 lb; General Yates's Canton, 3 yrs, 7 st 5 lb; Lord Exeter's The Buck, 3 yrs, 6 st 6 lb; and Mr. Greville's ch f by Ishmael out of Morella, 3 yrs, 6 st 2 lb. Betting—5 to 2 agst Tom Thumb, 4 to 1 agst Canton, 9 to 2 agst Corunna, 5 to 1 agst St. Jean d'Acre, and 6 to 1 agst Equation. Won by half a length.

Handicap Sweepstakes, of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft, for 4 yr-olds and upwards. T.Y.C. 7 subs. Won by Mr. J. Day's St. Lawrence, 6 yrs, 8 st 8 lb, (J. Day, jun.), beating Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 6 yrs, 8 st 12 lb. The following also started, but were not placed. Duke of Bedford's Currycomb, 6 yrs, 7 st 7 lb; Mr. Boyce's Corunna, 4 yrs, 7 st 3 lb; Mr. Osbaldeston's Edmond, 4 yrs, 7 st; and Lord Exeter's Abydos, 5 yrs, 6 st 12 lb. Betting—2 to 1 agst St. Lawrence, 5 to 2 agst Currycomb, and 4 to 1 agst Abydos. Won by a neck.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for fillies out of untried mares, 7 st 7 lb each. T.Y.C. 3 subs. Won by Lord Maidstone's Titania (Nat), beating Captain Rous's Tyrolienne. Betting—6 to 4 on Tyrolienne. Won easily by a length.

The Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 5 yrs, 9 st (Robinson), beat Mr. Osbaldeston's Martingale, 3 yrs, 6 st. T.Y.C. 200 sovs. h ft. Won in a canter by four lengths.

The Riddlesworth Stakes, of 200 sovs. each, h ft. Ab. M. Won by Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone, by Touchstone, 8 st 4 lb (F. Butler); beating Lord Eglintoun's Pompey, by Emilius, 8 st 7 lb (Lye), and Mr. Thornhill's Elixir, by Emilius, 8 st 7 lb (Chifney). Betting—6 to 5 agst Cotherstone, 6 to 4 agst Pompey, and 7 to 2agst Elixir. Won easily by three lengths.

Post Produce Match, of 200 sovs. each, h ft, for 3 yr-olds; colts 8 st 7 lb, and fillies 8 st 4 lb. D. M., one to the post. Colonel Peel's St. Valentine and br c Murat received forfeit from the Duke of Portland's f by Beiram, dam by Reveller, and f by Beiram, out of Tragedy.

Colonel Peel's St. Valentine received forfeit from Lord Kelburne's Deerslayer. 8 st 7 lb each. D.M. 200, h ft.

Post Produce Match, of 200 sovs. each, h ft, for 3 yr-olds; colts 8 st 7 lb, and fillies 8 st 4 lb. R.M., one to the post. The Duke of Portland's f by Beiram out of Souvenir, and f by Beiram out of Ruth, received forfeit from Colonel Peel's f (dead) by Slane out of Cora.

TUESDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 100 sovs. each, h ft, for 3 yr-old fillies, 8 st 7 lb. D.M. 6 subs. Won by Mr. W. S. Stanley's f Cowslip, by Bizarre, 3 lb (W. Boyce); beating Mr. Thornhill's Extempore, sister to Euclid; Duke of Porland's f by Beiram out of Ruth, 3 lb; Colonel G. Wyndham's f Glance by Glaucus, 3 lb; and Lord Orford's f Barmaid by Clearwell, 3 lb. Betting—2 to 1 agst Extempore, 5 to 2 agst Cowslip, and 7 to 2 agst Ruth. Won easily by a length.

The Riddlesworth Stakes, of 200 sovs. each, h ft, for 3 yr-old colts, 8 st 7 lb, fillies 8 st 4 lb. D.M. 5 subs. Won by Mr. Wreford's br g by Camel out of Monimia (J. Day, jun.), beating Lord G. Bentinck's Fiddlestring, by Bay Middleton, 3 lb; and Lord Exeter's c by Reveller out of Velvet. Betting—7 to 4 on the gelding. Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, for 3 yr-olds, &c. R.M. 7 subs. Won by Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper, 8 st 7 lb (Rogers), beating Duke of Grafton's Æsop, 8 st 7 lb. 6 to 4 on Gaper, who won by several lengths.

Duke of Bedford's Edmund of Langley received forfeit from Lord Exeter's c by Beiram out of Marmella. M.D., 200, h ft.

WEDNESDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 100 sovs. each, h ft. D.M. 4 subs. Won by Mr. Balson's Rowland, 8 st 4 lb, beating Duke of Grafton's Æsop, 8 st 4 lb. Betting 5 to 4 on Æsop.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, for 3 yr-olds. D.M. 6 subs. Won by Mr. Watts' Pineapple, 8 st 9 lb (Scott); beating Captain Colquitt's Pickpocket, 8 st 9 lb (Marson); Mr. Batson's Wildrake, 8 st 9 lb; and Mr. Booth's Donnybrook, 8 st 9 lb. Betting—even on Pineapple, and 7 to 4 agst Pickpocket.

The Column Stakes, of 50 sovs. each. R.M. 34 subs. Won by Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone, by Touchstone, 8 st 4 lb (F. Butler); beating Colonel Peel's Murat, by Slave, 8 st 2 lb; Lord Albemarle's The Brewer, by Plenipotentiary, 8 st 7 lb; and Mr. Thornhill's Extempore by Emilius, 8 st 4 lb. Betting—5 to 2 on Cotherstone, 5 to 1 agst Murat, and 5 to 1 agst Extempore. Won in a canter by two lengths.

Subscription Plate of 50*l.*, for 3 yr-olds 7 st, 4 yrs 8 st 7 lb, 5 yrs 9 st, 6 yrs and aged, 9 st 2 lb. T.Y.C. Won by Lord Stradbroke's Jeremy Diddler, 4 yrs (G. Edwards); beating Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 6 yrs; Lord G. Bentinck's Discord, 6 yrs; Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie, 4 yrs; and Mr. Maule's Huntingdon, 3 yrs. Betting—2 to 1 agst Garry Owen, 5 to 2 agst Ma Mie, 7 to 2 agst Discord, and 4 to 1 agst Jeremy Diddler.

Match, 100, h ft, 8 st 2 lb each. T.Y.C. Lord Stradbroke's Evenus (Nat), beat Captain Daintree's bro to African by 20 lengths. 2 to 1 on the winner.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, 60 ft; colts 8 st 7 lb, fillies 8 st 3 lb. D.M. 8 subs. Won by Lord Miltown's Bourra Tomacha (F. Butler); beating Duke of Grafton's Cataract; and General Grosvenor's Fisticuff. Betting—3 to 1 on Cataract, and 4 to 1 agst Bourra Tomacha. Won by a length, easy.

THURSDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 200 sovs. each, h ft. for 3 yr-olds, colts 8 st 7 lb, and fillies 8 st 4 lb. D.M. 9 subs. Won by Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper, 3 lb (Rogers); beating Lord Chesterfield's New Brighton, and Duke of Bedford's Jerry Sneak (late Satan).

Subscription Plate, of 50*l.* D.M. Lord Albemarle's The Brewer, 3 yrs, 7 st (Whitehouse), and Colonel Peel's Rook's Nest, 3 yrs, 6 st 12 (Chapple). Several others started. A dead heat. The plate was divided, and The Brewer walked over.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h ft; colts 8 st 7 lb, fillies 8 st 4 lb, &c. D.M. Duke of Bedford's Edmund of Langley; Duke of Rutland's Cowslip; Colonel Anson's Armytage. A dead heat between the two first; the stakes were divided, and Edmund walked over.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each; colts 8 st 7 lb, fillies 8 st 4 lb. R.M. 4 subs. Mr. Greville's Portumnus walked over.

Sweepstakes of 75 sovs. each, 50 ft; 8 st 7 lb. T.Y.C. 3 subs. Lord Miltown's Titania walked over.

Colonel Peel's c by Ion out of Malibran, 8 st 5 lb, received forfeit from Lord Kelburne's f by Voltaire out of Snowball, 8 st 3 lb; 99, h ft; no course mentioned.

Lord Chesterfield's Sir Harry received forfeit from Mr. Greville's Gunter, 8 st 7 lb each; B.C. 500, 200 ft.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, APRIL 21.—The arrivals of English Wheat since Monday have been good, but the trade has ruled dull, and the parcels fresh up, or left over from that day are very difficult to dispose of, although offered at declining prices.—In Foreign, sales are quite of a retail character, and confined to the most needy buyers. The quantity of Barley offering is small; we observe no alteration in its value, or in that of Beans and Peas. Oats meet an improved demand, and a fair business has been done at Monday's quotations.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	40	to 50	Red	40	to 46
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	40	to 46	White	—	to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25	to 30	Grind.	19	to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	13	to 23	Feed	14	to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—	to —	Potato	15	to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9	to 18	Potato	14	to 22
Rye	—	to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 20 to 25	Tick	22	to 26	Harrow	23	to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 27 to 31	Winds.	—	to —	Longpod	—	to —
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 30	Maple	25	to 27	Grey	23	to 25

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Mar.	10	48 1	27 7	17 2	28 4	26 6	29 4
—	17	47 6	27 11	17 4	25 10	26 8	28 6
—	24	47 3	28 4	17 7	29 3	26 3	28 11
—	31	46 2	28 6	17 4	29 4	26 0	28 5
April	7	45 5	28 8	17 2	29 3	26 2	26 11
—	14	45 9	28 8	17 1	29 2	25 10	28 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.		46 8	28 3	17 4	23 8	26 3	28 4
Duties		20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—G. Wall, St. Giles, Oxford, Rope-maker—S. Moore, White Lion-Court, Cornhill, baker.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—B. Jones, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, banker—H. Marklew, Henley-upon-Thames, Oxford, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.—D. Ellis, jun., Haverhill, Suffolk, draper—H. Walton, jun., Crowland, Lincolnshire, wheelwright—W. Penn, Canterbury, Cabinet-maker—R. W. Carpenter, Holloway, cheesemonger—W. Fuller, Cliffe, Sussex currier—N. Wegg, Greenwich, victualler—G. Harris, Dorking, Surrey, tailor —J. Pratt, Adelaide-street, Strand, surgeon—J. Vines, Reading, Berkshire, mealman—J. P. Davies, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, apothecary—J. Morgan, Woodside, Cheshire, merchant—J. E. Robinson, Liverpool, wine-merchant —A. Merga, Nantwich, Cheshire, watch-maker—C. Webb, Kingston-upon-Hull, timber-merchant—W. Peate, Shrewsbury, grocer—J. Parker, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton-waste spinner—E. Austin, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, apothecary—D. Davis, Newington-causeway, earthenware dealer—M. Buchanan, Guildford, Surrey, brewer—T. Walker, Poulton-in-the-Fylde, Lancaster, grocer—T. Brooke, Liverpool, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Simson, Edinburgh, insurance-broker—W. Chivas, Mains of Blacktown, Aberdeenshire, cattle-dealer.

BIRTHS.—On the 20th inst, at No 49, Munster-street, Regent's Park, the lady of the Count de la Chatre, nephew and heir of the late Duke de la Chatre, late Ambassador of France in England, of a son and heir.—On the 16th inst, at Sydney, the residence of Vice-Admiral Mudge, near Plympton, Devon, the lady of Zachary Mudge, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIED.—On the 20th inst, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. Samuel Minton, of Darlington, B.A., to Cecil Mary, youngest daughter of W. H. Rosser, Esq., of Pentonville and Gray's-inn—On the 20th inst, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, W. Hallowes, Esq, solicitor, son of the late Col. Hallowes, of Ashford, Kent, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Wm. Tooke, Esq., of Russell-sq.

DIED.—On the 15th inst., Lady Lucy Frances Lennox, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond—On the 11th inst, John M'Intosh, Esq, at his residence, 26, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, and of William-field, Portobello, aged 56—On the 20th inst, at his son's residence, Dover-street, Piccadilly, George Parkin, Esq., late of H. M.'s Dockyard, Chatham, aged 86.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 17—1843. SATURDAY, APRIL 29. PRICE 6*d*.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN.—The first Exhibition will take place on Saturday, the 13th of May; subjects for Exhibition must be at this office on Friday, the 12th of May, or at the Garden before half-past Eight o'clock, A.M., on the day of Exhibition.

The gates will be opened at One, P.M. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this office, price 5*s*. each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition, at 7*s*. 6*d*. each; but only to Orders from Fellows of the Society. N.B. No Tickets will be issued in Regent-street on the day of Exhibition.

21, Regent-street.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—EXHIBITIONS of Plants and Flowers, for 1843, at the Gardens, Inner Circle, Regent's Park,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, from 2 o'clock until 7.

The Prizes to be awarded are MEDALS and PLATE, varying in value from 10*s*. to 15*l*., the total amount being 600*l*. for Plants and Flowers, and 10*l* 10*s*. for Microscopes. Open to all Competitors. TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Fellows, Members, and Bearers of Ivory Tickets will be admitted upon entering their names or numbers in the Gate Book.

Visitors will be admitted by Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens by Orders from Fellows and Members only. Price, on or before the 6th of May, 4*s*., after that day, 6*s*.; and on the days of Exhibition after 2 o'clock, 10*s*.

Schedules of Prizes, with the Regulations for the observance of Exhibitors, and all other particulars, may be had upon application at the Gardens.

The Gates to be opened at 2 o'clock. Carriages to enter the Inner Circle of the Park by the road opposite the York Gate, and set down with the horses' heads to the east, and to take up at the Garden Gate opposite the road leading to Chester Terrace, by which road they will also leave the Circle.

By Order of the Council,—J. D. C. SOWERBY, Secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The Society's Show of Cattle, Implements, &c., will take place at Derby, on Thursday, the 13th of July next; and all persons intending to exhibit Stock, Implements, or other articles, are requested to observe, that all CERTIFICATES, or Entries, must be sent to or lodged with the Secretary, at the Society's House, No. 12, Hanover-square, London, on or before Thursday, the 1st of June, the Council having decided, that in no case whatever shall any certificate be received after that date. A List of the Prizes offered, and printed copies of the Forms of Certificate required, are to be obtained by applying to the Secretary at the above address, the parties specifying on their application the kind of Stock, &c., which they intend to exhibit, in order that the proper Certificate Forms for entry may be sent to them accordingly. By order of the Council, JAMES HUDSON, Secretary. London, April, 1843.

THE WEST KENT FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION will take place in the Grounds of VANBRUGH HOUSE, Maize Hill, Greenwich, on WEDNESDAY, May the 3d, 1843.—Admittance free to Subscribers at 12 o'clock, to Non-subscribers at 2 o'clock, at 2*s*. each. Children and Schools half-price. Tickets may be obtained at the principal Libraries in the neighbourhood; at the Green Man Hotel, and at Mr. HALLEY'S Nursery, Blackheath.

The Royal Artillery Band will be in attendance.

MESSRS. LANE AND SON'S Catalogue of PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, HEARTSEASE, VERBENAS, &c. &c. for the season, may be had on application (inclosing a 2*d*. stamp) at the Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Herts. The heights and colour of Verbenas are given in this Catalogue for the purpose of assisting amateurs in arranging their beds.

FUCHSIA LANEII.

THIS SPLENDID NEW SEEDLING is now being sent out at 7*s*. 6*d*. per plant, with the usual discount to the trade when Six Plants are taken.

H. LANE & SON, Great Berkhampstead, April, 1843.

HUGH LOW & CO., NURSERYMEN, &c., Upper Clapton, London, beg to inform their friends and the public that they will have Plants of the undernamed DAHLIAS ready for delivery in May, 1843:—

	s.	*d.*
Colonel Baker (Dodd's), dark claret, extra-fine show-flower	10	6
Favourite (Dodd's), clear white, edged with pink, very distinct, and first-rate show-flower	10	6
Miranda (Brown's), blush, shaded with rose	7	6
Perpetual Grand (Brown's), fine crimson	10	6
Paul Pry (Brown's), light ruby, extra-fine flower	10	6
Queen of the Isles (Low's), white, laced with crimson, very distinct in colour, and of fine form	10	6
Sultana (Appleby's), maroon, shaded with light purple, good flower	10	6
Surprise (Oakley's), red, tipped with white, a very distinct and beautiful variety	10	6
Violet Perfection (Keynes'), deep purple, shaded with light violet, first-rate show-flower	10	6
Virgil (Mountjoy's), dark maroon, extra-fine show-flower	10	6
Admiral Stopford (Trentfield's), extra-fine, dark maroon	3	6
Anna Minerva (Girling's), fine rose	1	6
Array (Walters'), dark crimson	1	6
Attila (Whales'), rosy lilac	1	6
Beauty of Wakefield (Barratt's), white, edged with purple	2	0
Bedford Surprise (Sheppard's), shaded crimson, extra fine	3	6
Candidate (Silverlock's), deep purple	2	6
Conqueror of the Plain (Spary's), shaded crimson	1	6
Coronation (Harrison's), crimson	2	6
Duke of Cornwall (Low's), bright rosy ruby	2	6
Evêque de Tournay, purple, tipped with white	1	6
Frederick the Great (Attwell's), rose	1	6
Hon. Miss Abbot (Smith's), bright lilac	1	6
Lady Ann Murray (Catleugh's), white, edged with purple	2	6
Lady Harland (Jeffries'), lilac	2	6
Liberty (Girling's), lilac	1	6
Minerva (Hedge's), lilac	1	6
Marchioness of Exeter (Widnall's), white, laced with rose	2	0
Marquess of Lansdowne (Brown's), shaded red	1	6
Miss Chester (Stein's), creamy white	1	6
Mrs. Shelley (Mitchell's), fine peach	5	0
Northern Beauty (Robinson's), white, laced with pink	2	6
Oriental Pearl (Attwell's), creamy white	1	6
Phœnix (Headley's), scarlet	1	6
Ploughboy (Girling's), puce	2	0
Prince of Wales (Dodd's), bright yellow	2	6
,, ,, (Girling's), crimson, shaded with purple	2	6
Princess Royal (Horwood's), primrose	1	6
,, ,, (Hudson's), sulphur, edged with rose	2	6
,, ,, (Sharp's), rosy lilac	2	6
Prince Albert (Adams'), large, salmon red	2	6
Rose Unique (Ansell's)	2	6
Sambo (Girling's), dark	1	6
St. George (Fawcett's), rose	1	6
Sir F. Johnstone (Hillier's), rosy purple	2	6
Sir R. Throckmorton (Sadler's), puce	1	6
Snowflake (Mitchell's), white	1	6
Tournament (Catleugh's), light red	1	6
Twyford Perfection (Young's), crimson	2	6
Westbury Rival (Hall's), crimson purple	1	6

The following varieties at from 9s. to 12s per dozen:—Conservative, Le Grand Bedouin, Countess of Pembroke, Penelope, Frances, Duchess of Richmond, Duke of Richmond, Climax, Rosa, President of the West, Grand Turk, Amato, Rival President, Eva, Lady W. Powlett, Perfection, Rival Sussex, Maresfield Hero, Miss Johnston, Glory of Plymouth, Wallace, Windmill Hill Rival, Viola, Contender, Charles XII., Duchess of Portland, Marquess of Lothian, Egyptian Prince, Lancashire Witch, Defiance, Hope, Essex Rival, Unique, Mary, Rienzi, Mungo Park, Model of Perfection, Diomede, Sir John Ashley, Miss Goulburn, Director, Stuart Wortley, Defiance (Squibb's), Diana, Bishop of Salisbury, Windsor Rival, Pericles, Andrew Hofer, Scarlet Rival, Advocate, Defender, Nicholas Nickleby, Bloomsbury, Amulet, Argo, Optime, Phenomenon, Crichton, Rouge et Noire, Tantalus, Countess of Lincoln, Sir W. Middleton, Emulator, Coward, Pompous, Chef d'œuvre, Lady Mill, Pickwick, Iver Champion, Hornsey Surprise, Unrivalled of South Hants, Ianthe, Lord Dudley Stuart, Rival, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Maid of Bath, Unique (Walter's), Purpurea alba, Regina, Fanny Keynes, Constancy, Scarlet Defiance, Eclipse (Widnall's), King of Roses, Bowling-green Rival, Bloomsbury (Pamplin's), Susanna, Haidee, Hero of Notts, Elizabeth, Monarch, Grace Darling, Hylas, Rufus, Beauty of the Plain, Eclipse, Uxbridge Magnet, Lady Rae Reid, Mrs. Barclay, Will Watch, Bang-up, Dowager Lady Cooper, Indispensable, Admirable, Highgate Rival, Bronze Unique, Bridesmaid, Curate, Ruby, Conqueror of the World, Britannia, Euclid, Black-eyed Susan, Revenge, Scarlet le Grand, Maria, (Wheeler's), Rival Lilac, Metella, Queen, Defiance, Coronal, Yellow Defiance, Painted Lady, Lady Jermyn, Grand Tournament, Beauty of England, Emperor of China, Persian Chief, Orange Boven, Queen (Widnall's), Enterprize, Springfield Purple, Beauty, Yellow Climax, Winterton Rival, Chancellor, Marchioness of Aylesbury, King of Prussia, Captivator, Compacta, Madame A. Wallner, Enterprise, Premier, Lady Langston, Bride, Competition, Hope, Triumphant, Bees'-wing, Sir J. Mill, Arethusa, Tancred, Rufus, Red-wing.

A reference to some house in London will be required from unknown Correspondents.

SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL & CO. having formed a selection of the newest and very best varieties of the above beautiful autumnal flower, purpose sending them out at the end of May, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom, at the rate of 12*s*. per dozen, varieties fit for competition at any of the Horticultural Exhibitions of the present year.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, April 26, 1843.

THE BEST TWENTY-FOUR.

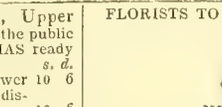
THE Twenty-four Sorts of DAHLIAS which gained the FIRST PRIZE at the London Floricultural Society's Show on the 20th of Sept. last may be had of MESSRS. SUTTON and SONS for the small sum of Thirty-five Shillings, including Package and Delivery to the Railway Stations, or any other part of London; or a pair of each for 3*l*. The names of the Dahlias which (exhibited against so many Stands) gained the distinguished Prize, may be seen by referring to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of that date; and any twelve may be selected from them for the sum of 21*s*., Package, &c. included. *Plants now ready for delivery.*

MESSRS. SUTTON'S Catalogue of Dahlias, Fuchsias, &c. (which may be had gratis) will be found useful to amateurs, as containing the most certain Show Flowers, *and none others.*

Reading Nursery, Reading, Berks, April 22.

JOHN MILNE, NURSERYMAN, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, has now on Sale a fine Stock of that beautiful Creeper, Scypanthus elegans (Loasa volubilis), which he is enabled to offer at 3*s*. each, or 30*s*. per doz. Plants may also be had of WARNER and WARNER, Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill, opposite the Exchange.—The usual allowance made to the Trade.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & CO. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their List of the above elegant tribe, advertised in this Paper of last week. It comprises all the really good varieties, to the exclusion of such as are merely nominal, and are now ready for sending post-free to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order, at the following prices:—

	s.	*d.*
12 Fine show varieties	12	0
12 Extra do.	16	0
12 Ditto, ditto, very superior	21	0

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

This magnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire stock. In May last, it was submitted to Dr. Lindley for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month, as follows:—"Your seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

Messrs. YOUELL, in bringing this beautiful production into public notice, do so without the slightest diffidence, being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction. It is of vigorous habit, fine foliage; and as a proof of its being a profuse bloomer, they have a plant in flower at the present time (September 15th) on one branch of which there are upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower-garden. YOUELL & Co. are now sending it out at 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom; and all orders they may be favoured with will be executed in rotation. Orders for the Continent will receive every care in packing, so as to insure their safety. The usual discount to the trade, when not less than six plants are ordered.

Messrs. YOUELL have also much pleasure in announcing, that they are in possession of the entire stock of two beautiful new Verbenas, raised by Mr. Edmonds, gardener to John Lacon, Esq., of Ormesby Hall, which were kindly presented them by that gentleman,—the one named "Laconia," is a fine blue, delightfully fragrant, of vigorous but compact habit, and the heads of flowers measuring upwards of 3½ inches in diameter. The other, named "Princess Royal," is of the purest snowy white, the flowers remarkably large, and extremely fragrant; nothing can exceed the purity of the white in this beautiful variety, and it possesses that acquisition not to be found in any of its class—of retaining its clear white during fading. It would be as well to remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closely as to form a perfect ball. They are ready for sending out by post (free) to any part of the United Kingdom, at 5*s*. 6*d*. per plant.

P.S.—Their Catalogue of Fuchsias may be had on application, and will be found to contain every variety worthy of cultivation.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, April 26, 1843.

JOHN MILNE begs respectfully to offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public the following plants:—

A fine specimen of Araucaria excelsa, in pot, standing 8 ft. high, probably one of the finest in England, for sale, price 25*l*.

Ditto, 5 ft. high, 10*l*.

Fine specimens of Rhododendron arboreum (true), 8 ft. high, each, 7*l*. 7*s*.

,, ,, album, 10*s*. 6*d*. to 20*s*. each,

Two very large Bonapartia juncea, 4*l*. 4*s*. each.

Lilium lancifolium album, 5*s*.; Do. do. punctatum, 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

Rosa Devoniensis, 2*s*. 6*d*. each.

A fine collection of Azalea sinensis, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Ericas, Epacrises, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Achimenes, &c. &c. Likewise a general collection of Greenhouse, Herbaceous, and Rock plants, too numerous to insert. J. M. can also spare 100 fine large plants of Andromeda floribunda, 10*s*. 6*d*. and 12*s*. 6*d*. each.

PLANTS FOR BEDDING OUT.

	s.	*d.*
Alstrœmeria, 6 varieties, each . . 1*s*. to	1	6
Bouvardia triphylla .	1	6
Calceolaria, 12 vars., p.doz.	9	0
Campanula grandis, each	1	6
Catananche, 2 vars., each	0	9
Chelone barbata, per doz.	6	0
Fuchsia, 25 varieties of the newest and most approved sorts, large plants, per doz. . .	12	0
Do. do., smaller, per doz.	9	0
Fuchsia fulgens, 2 varieties, per doz. 9*s*., each	1	0
Gentiana, 5 vars., per doz.	6	0
Pelargonium, scarlet and striped vars., p.doz., 4*s*. to	6	0
Heliotropium, p. doz., 4*s*. to	6	0
Lantana Sellovii, p. doz.	9	0
Lilium eximium, each .	1	6
,, longiflorum .	1	6
Linum, 4 vars., per doz. .	6	0
Lobelia, 6 vars., per doz. .	6	0
Lychnis Bungeana, each	1	0
,, coronata . ,,	1	0

CREEPERS FOR PLANTING OUT.

	s.	*d.*
Aristolochia sipho, each .	1	6
Atragene austriaca .	1	6
Bignonia capreolata .	1	6
,, radicans (superb)	1	6
Ceanothus azureus and pallidus . . .	1	0
Clematis azurea grandiflora	2	6
,, double purple .	1	0
,, florida, single .	1	0
,, ,, double .	1	6
,, montana . .	1	6
,, Sieboldi .	1	6
Cobæa scandens, per doz.	6	0
Eccremocarpus scaber, each	1	0
Glycine frutescens ,,	1	6
,, sinensis ,,	1	6
Honeysuckles, in 6 vars. ,,	0	9
Lychnis fulgens . each	1	0
Mimulus, 6 fine varieties, per doz. . 6*s*. and	9	0
Mule Pink, per doz. .	6	0
Œnothera macrocarpa, each	1	6
Œnothera taraxacifolia, ea.	0	9
Oxalis, 6 fine vars., p.doz.	6	0
Pentstemon, 6 fine vars., per doz. . . .	9	0
Petunias, 8 vars., per doz.	6	0
,, of the newest 10 varieties, per doz. .	12	0
Phlox Drummondii, 3 varieties, per doz. . .	6	0
Do., 8 of the newest sorts, each	1	6
Do., in 25 vars., per doz.	9	0
Potentilla, 6 fine vars. p.doz.	6	0
Salvia, 6 varieties, per doz.	6	0
Scutellaria splendens, each	1	6
Silene laciniata, each .	1	6
Verbena, 12 fine vars. p.doz.	6	0
Viola arborea (new), each	3	6
Honeysuckle, scarlet trumpet, each	1	6
Ipomœa Learii . .	1	0
Jasminum, 4 varieties, each	0	9
Lophospermum, 4 vars. ,,	0	9
Lonicera flexuosa ,,	1	0
,, longiflora (true)	2	6
Maurandya Barclayana, per doz. . . .	9	0
,, alba, each .	1	0
Passiflora, 4 vars. ,,	1	0
Physianthus undulatus	1	0
Sollya heterophylla .	0	9
Scypanthus elegans, per doz., 30*s*., or each .	3	0
Thunbergia, vars., each	1	0
White Everlasting Pea .,	1	6
20 varieties of creeping Roses, large plants, each	1	6

The above plants are all in pots; and a general supply may be had throughout the season.

N.B.—Plants for Bedding or Creepers ordered to the amount of 20*s*. will be forwarded to any part of London carriage free; a reference or Post-office order will be required of unknown correspondents.—Albion Nursery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

CONWAY'S GIANT CACTUS, considered by DR. LINDLEY by far the handsomest yet raised. A few strong plants still on hand, at 2 guineas each.

CONWAY'S NEW PELARGONIUM LANEI, undoubtedly the best yet raised for forcing; specimens exhibited at the Horticultural-rooms, Regent-street, during the winter and spring; and magnificent plants now in flower, at the Nursery, Old Brompton-road,—Plants, 7s. 6d. each. The usual allowance to the trade if two or more plants are taken.—April 28, 1843.

NEW AND CHOICE DAHLIAS AND FUCHSIAS, by F. & A. SMITH & Co., FLORISTS, &c., Hackney, London. For May, 1843. NEW AND SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS:—

BIANCA, Wildman, pure white, cup petals, large size, the centre well up, very deep flower (having from 25 to 30 rows of petals), first-rate form, of excellent habit, and very free bloomer; has obtained four prizes, and was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London. 4 ft.—10s. 6d.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Smith, rich scarlet crimson, fine cup petals, the centre well up, is of great depth and substance, a first-rate flower, a very profuse bloomer, and quite new in colour; it obtained a prize at the South Essex Show in Sept. 4 ft.—10s. 6d.

GENERAL SIR R. SALE, Smith, crimson purple, cup petal, well up in the eye, of good size, and great depth of petals, very profuse and constant bloomer, with long, upright foot-stalks, and is considered by competent judges the best flower of its colour yet offered to the public; it was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London, Aug. 16, 1842; obtained a prize at Salisbury Plain, Aug. 31; a prize at South Essex, Sept. 8; a prize at Kingston, Sept. 15; a prize at Salt Hill, Sept. 16; a prize at Victoria Gardens, Stepney, Sept. 19; a prize at the Floricultural Society of London, Sept. 20; a prize at Sunbury, Sept. 22; a prize at Hammersmith, Sept. 27. 4 ft.—10s. 6d.

RIVAL YELLOW, Smith, deep golden yellow, fine cup petals, of great substance and depth, centre well up, of excellent form, very constant, and good habit. This Dahlia is warranted the best of its colour yet offered to the public. As the stock is very limited, early application is necessary to secure plants, many orders having already been received. No allowance on this variety. 4 ft —10s.

RAINBOW, Smith, yellow, beautifully edged with rosy purple, of good form, very constant, free bloomer, and excellent habit, the flowers have long, straight footstalks; quite a new and distinct variety from any other in cultivation. The form of this flower improves as the season advances, sufficient to constitute it a show flower. 4 ft.—10s. 6d.

	s.	d.
AMERICA, Drummonds', fine purple, 4 ft. high	2	6
Admiral Stopford, Trenfield, fine dark 4 ft.	3	6
Attila, Whale, light rose shaded 4 ft.	1	6
Alba purpurea superba, Bates, purple tipped with white 4 ft.	2	6
Alicia, Burdon, white tipped with bright crimson, fine form, 2 ft.	10	6
Bedford Surprise, Sheppard, shaded purple, fine form 4 ft.	3	6
Beauty of Wakefield, white, edged with purple, 4 ft.	1	6
British Queen, Back, shaded bronze 3 ft.	2	6
Bride, Fawcett's, blush, tipped with rose, 3 ft.	1	6
Belsize Rival, Pipe, rosy blush, cup petals, very constant, of good form and habit 4 ft.	10	6
Bridesmaid, Brown, white and lavender 3 ft.	1	6
Burnbara Hero, Coker, crimson red 4 ft.	1	6
Blanche Shelley, Mitchell, white, tipped with purple, good form, 5 ft.	10	6
Beauty of Sussex, Mitchell, pink, deeply edged with carmine 4 ft.	10	6
Conqueror of the Plain, Spary, maroon, fine form 5 ft.	1	6
Compacta, Gaines, maroon 4 ft.	1	6
Candidate, Silverlock, dk. purple 4 ft.	1	6
Cyclops, Neville, dk. shaded with light crimson, 4 feet 2	6	
Coronation, Smith, rosy scarlet 4 ft.	3	6
Coronation, Harrison, crimson shaded with purple 3 ft.	2	0
Confidence, Cook, shaded orange, good form, very constant 4 ft.	7	6
Competitor, Hodges, rose-shaded, fine form, 4 ft.	5	0
Duke of Cornwall, Low, bright rosy salmon, 4 ft.	2	0
Dowager Lady Cooper, Jackson, rose, fine form, 4 feet 1	6	
Eclipse, Catleugh, vermilion scarlet 4 ft.	1	6
Eclipse, Widnall, deep scarlet 5 ft.	1	6
Euclid, Ward, shaded purple 4 ft.	1	6
Empress of Whites, G. Smith, white, good form, very dwarf grower, 2 ft. 10	6	
Earl of Leitrim, Ogilvey, deep shaded purple, cup petals, large, and of good form; has obtained several prizes 4 ft.	10	6
Fanny Waugh, Forster, deep lilac, of fine form; it has obtained a first class prize at Hexham, and was on the second stand of 18 and the second of 24 blooms at the same place; was placed first in its class at Corbridge, & second at the Great North of England Show at Jesmond, near Newcastle: this variety is very constant, of medium size, great depth of petals, of the centre well up, and of good habit 4 ft.	10	6
Great Western, Bragg, shaded purple, very large, good form, 4 ft.	7	6
Gem, Smith, white, tipped with pink 3 ft.	2	0
Great Mogul, Atwell, deep maroon, good form, 4ft.	10	6
Grand Tournament, Union, blush 4 ft.	1	6
Hope Triumphant, Wildman, rose 3 ft.	1	6
Hon. Miss Abbott, Smith, light lilac, gd form, 4 ft.	2	6
Hero of Stonehenge, Whale, mulberry 4 ft.	10	6
Imogene, Dewar, light lilac, first rate 2 ft.	10	6
Indispensable, Girling, violet purple, good form, 5 ft.	1	6
Jersey Maid, Langelier, blush, good form, 4 ft.	1	6
Lady Sale, Todd, good form 4 ft.	10	6
Lady Alice Peel, Jackson, light rose 3 ft.	2	6
Lady Glentworth, Widnall, claret shaded, good form 4 ft.	2	6
Lady Harland, Jeffries, rosy lilac 4 ft.	2	6
Miranda, Brown, blush, tipped and mottled with rose; gained first prize at York, a prize at Salt Hill, and classed as a second-rate flower by the London Floricultural Society 3 ft.	7	6
Marchioness of Exeter, Widnall, peach, good form 3 ft.	2	0
Majestic, Widnall, shaded rosy purple, gd. fm., 4 ft.	2	6
Marquess of Lansdowne, Brown, shaded salmon, 4 ft.	2	6
Mary Jane, Edwards, white and purple, 4 ft.	1	6
Miss Chester, Stein, creamy white 3 ft.	1	6
Mrs. Shelley, Mitchell, deep rosy purple, good form 4 ft.	3	6
Mrs. James Richardson, Edwards, blush white, occasionally tipped, gd. form, has taken several prizes 4 ft.	10	6
North Star, Thomson, crimson scarlet, fine form 3 ft.	2	6
Northern Beauty, white tipped with cherry, 5 ft.	2	6
North Midland, Evans, dp. crimson, good form, has taken several prizes, 4ft.	7	6
Orion, Smith, light yellow, good form 3 ft.	7	6
Oryntbia, blush, edged and tipped with rosy purple, good form, 4 ft.	10	6
Oriental Pearl, Atwell, creamy white, gd. form, 5 ft.	1	6
Prince of Wales, Dodds, yellow 3 ft.	2	6
Prince of Wales, Girling, purple, striped with crimson, gd. form, 4 ft.	2	6
Pet Rival, Bushell, red crimson, very constant, 3 ft.	10	6
Prince Albert, Adams, shaded salmon & brown, large and constant, 4ft.	2	6
Perpetual Grand, Brown, maroon, fine form, 5 ft.	10	6

F. & A. Smith & Co.'s List of Superb Seedling Dahlias continued.

	s.	d.
Princess Royal, Hudson, buff, tipped rose, 4 ft.	2	6
Princess Royal, Horwood, primrose 4 ft.	1	6
Princess Royal, Thomson, bright orange, tipped & edged with red 4 ft.	2	6
Phœnix, Hedley, scarlet, 3 ft.	2	6
Ploughboy, purple, large, and of good form, 4 ft.	2	0
Purpurea alba, Harris, purple with white stripe, 4 ft.	1	6
Queen of Lilacs, Appleby, deep lilac 5 ft.	1	6
Queen of the Isles, Low, white edged crimson, 3 ft.	10	6
Retriever, ruby crimson, fine form 4 ft.	10	6
Rose Unique, Ansell, rosy purple, fine form, 4 ft.	2	6
Stanley, Jones, blush tinted rose, fine form, 3 ft.	3	6
Sir F. Johnstone, Hellier, purple, good form, 3 ft.	2	0
Sultana, Appleby, deep maroon, sometimes striped with light purple, of good size and form, warranted by the raiser first rate 4 ft.	10	6
Surprise, Oakley, red, tipped with pure white; is the best-formed flower of its class, and has obtained 8 seedling prizes, 4 ft.	10	6
Twyford Perfection, Young, deep ruby 4 ft.	2	0
Tournament, Catleugh, ruby scarlet 4 ft.	1	6
Virgil, Mountjoy, deep maroon, fine form; has taken many prizes, first rate 5 ft.	10	6
Van Amburgh, Miller, rosy lilac, fine form, a constant show flower, 3 ft.	10	6
Westbury Rival, Hall, crimson 4 ft.	1	6
Windmill Hill Hero, Miller, rich deep crimson, cup petal, globular, and fine form 4 ft.	10	6
Will Watch, Girling, shaded crimson 3 ft.	1	6
White Defiance, Langelier, good form 3 ft.	2	0

With all the older varieties, from 6s. to 12s. per dozen.

F. and A. S. can also supply all the new varieties of other Growers, if timely notice be given.

FUCHSIAS.	s.	d.
Affinis	1	0
Amato, Harrison	1	6
Arborea, Smith	1	0
,, grandiflora, May	1	6
Admirable, Harrison	1	6
Argo, Harrison	1	6
Ballooni	10	6
Blanche, Harrison	2	0
Brockmanii	7	6
Blanda, Smith	2	6
Bellana, or roseo alba	2	0
Bicolor	1	0
Cho, Harrison	2	0
Cooperii	1	6
Conspicua arborea, Catleugh	1	6
Curtesii	1	0
Cordifolia, or cordata	1	0
Clintonia	1	6
Compacta, Smith	1	6
Conspicua, Smith	1	6
Chandlerii	1	0
Carnea, Smith	1	6
Corymbiflora	1	0
Dalstonii, Smith	1	0
Delicata	1	6
Denisiana	5	0
Eppsii	10	6
Excelsa, Smith	1	6
Erecta tricolor	1	6
Eximia	1	0
Elegans superba	1	0
Formosa elegans, Thomson	1	6
Fairy, Harrison	2	0
Flora, Harrison	1	6
Fulgens	1	0
,, multiflora	1	6
Floribunda magna, May	1	0
Fulgida superba, May	2	0
Globosa roseo elegans	2	6
,, elegans	1	0
,, multiflora	2	6
Grandiflora maxima, May	1	0
Glabra multiflora	1	6
Gem, Harrison	1	6
Hybrida coccinea	1	6
Inflata, Ivory	1	6
,, fulgida	1	6
Insignis, Smith	1	6
Invincible, Smith	1	0
King	7	6
Lanei	7	6
Loudonii	2	6
Middletonia	2	6
Moneypennii	1	0
Multiflora erecta	1	0
Mirabilis, Smith	1	0
Meteor, Harrison	1	6
Magnifica, Smith	1	6
Pendula terminalis, May	1	0
Pulchella, May	1	6
Princeps, Smith	2	0
Racemiflora, Day	1	0
Ricartonii	1	0
Refulgens, Kyle	1	6
Racemosa	1	6
Rogersiana	7	6
Stylosa conspicua, May	1	0
Salmonia, Smith	2	0
Stewartia	1	6
Stylosa maxima, May	1	6
,, elegans, May	1	6
Splendens, Humboldt	1	6
,, Kyle	1	6
Standishii	1	0
St. Clare	10	6
Toddiana	10	6
Transparens	5	0
Thyneana	1	0
Tricolor, Pontey	1	6
Towardii	2	0
Triumphans, Kyle	1	6
Tilleryana	1	0
Usheri	1	6
Venusta, Harrison	1	6
Victoria, Salter	1	6
Venus victrix	1	6
Vernalis	1	6
Youelli	1	0

Collections of the above, if left to F. & A. S. & Co., from 6s. to 12s. per dozen.

VERBENA.

SPECIOSA, Kyle, bright vermilion, with blush or rosy eye, large trusses and very free bloomer, of strong upright growth: it obtained a certificate of merit at the exhibition of the Horticultural Society of London, July 9, 1842; in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, page 425, the Editor's opinion is that the Verbena is handsome and very brilliant, and is, without doubt, a good variety; plants in May. 5s.

NEW DAHLIA, THE "UXBRIDGE RIVAL."

JAMES HOW, the fortunate Raiser of KING'S "Grand Turk," CATLEUGH'S "Eclipse and Magnet," ATTWELL'S "Frederick the Great and Venus," now offers with the utmost confidence his "Uxbridge Rival," a Dahlia of first-rate pretensions, colour dark maroon, full size, great depth of smooth-edged stiff Petals, fine rising centre, shape globular, habit splendid, 4ft. Plants, May 16th, 10s. 6d., to be of J. How, Uxbridge; or, BROWN and ATTWELL, Uxbridge Nursery.

BROWN and ATWELL'S Dahlia Catalogue can be had on application.

FUCHSIA MAJESTICA MULTIFLORA, and MULTIFLORA COCCINEA.—B. W. KNIGHT, Florist, begs to say he is now sending out the above magnificent Fuchsias at 7s. 6d. each, by post, prepaid, on receiving the amount with the order, also the following superb Dahlias:—Miller's WINDMILL HILL HERO, and VAN AMBURGH, 10s. 6d. each, and Knight's SOUTHERN BEAUTY, 5s.: for description, see advertisement of the 15th April. Also 12 superb seedling Pansies for 5os. B. W. K.'s list of Dahlias, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Pansies, Cinerarias, Phloxes, &c. may be had on application prepaid, which contains a description of the above. Superb Verbenas and Fuchsias, consisting of the best kinds, in tin cases, per post, Verbenas at 3s., 6s., and 12s. per dozen; Fuchsias at 6s., 10s. 6d., and 15s. per dozen. Agents in London, Mr. H. CLARKE, 86, High-st., Borough, and Messrs. W. and J. NOBLE, 152, Fleet-street.

Tivoli Nursery, near St. Leonard's on Sea, Sussex, April 26.

SEEDLING DAHLIA—DEWAR'S IMOGENE.—A beautiful bright lilac, fine cupped Petals, good outline, and rises well in the centre, a most abundant Bloomer, and very constant; flowers well above the foliage, on stiff foot-stalks, height from 3 to 4ft. It took prizes at the following shows:—1st, at the Great North of England, 8th Sept., 1841; first-class prize at Hexham, 3 blooms, 13th Sept., 1842; first class at the North of England, 12 blooms, 21st Sept.; first prize at Durham, 21st Sept.; first prize at Morpeth, 9 blooms, 22d Sept. It also obtained a prize at York, 28th Sept. In class showing it was placed first at Hexham and the North of England Shows, as being the best lilac. It was also placed as a first-class flower by the board of the Hexham Floral Society on the 7th Sept. Very fine plants are now ready to send out at 10s. 6d. each, and may be had of Mr. H. NEWTON, Nurseryman, Newcastle; Messrs. RONALDS, Nurserymen, Brentford; W. J. HARRISON, York; and H. DEWAR, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SUPERB CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

YOUELL & CO. have a few more Pairs to spare of that Superb Rose Flake Carnation, WILSON'S HARRIET, and JOAN OF ARC, Red Picotee, for 15s., package, &c. included.

The following are the prices from YOUELL & Co.'s extensive Collection, consisting of upwards of 800 varieties, of the most select sorts:—

			£	s.	d.
25	Pairs of extra-fine and first-rate show-flowers		5	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	2	10	0
25	Do., very fine	Do.	3	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	1	10	0
12	Do., extra fine, and show Pinks		0	12	0

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Fine strong Plants, 8 inches high, 60s. per dozen; 10 inches, 84s.; 1 ft., extra fine, 21s. per plant. 30 packets of select Flower Seeds, 8s., sent free of postage.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk.

FUCHSIA BROCKMANII.—A few Plants of this fine variety may still be obtained upon application to the Raiser, Mr. PADDEN, Gardener, Beachborough, Hythe, Kent.

IN consequence of the numerous and liberal Orders received for FUCHSIA TODDIANA, no more than those *already* ordered can be promised before the 10th of May.—THOMAS CRIPPS, Tunbridge Wells Nursery, April 27.

PELARGONIUMS, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and SELECT PLANTS.

H. GROOM, Clapham-Rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by appointment Florist to Her Majesty, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that his Catalogue of new and fine PELARGONIUMS, &c., is ready, and may be had on application.

WILLIAM WOOD AND SON have now commenced sending out their MAGNIFICENT NEW VERBENA "PRINCE OF WALES," for description of which, see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 22d of April, and have also ready for delivery at the same time, the following SELECT PLANTS.

	s.	d.
Antirrhinum, 6 vars., each	0	6
Achimenes longiflora	1	6
Azalea indica, 8 vars.	1	0
Bignónia Cherere	1	6
Cinerarias, 8 vars.	0	6
,, 6 extra fine	3	6
Clematis Sieboldii	1	6
Diplacus puniceus	0	9
Fuchsias, 30 of the newest and most esteemed vars., per doz.	4s. to 12	0
Gaillardia Wellsiana, each	1	6
Gardoquia Hookeri	1	6
Gloxinia Priestleyii	3	6
,, rubra	2	6
,, maxima	1	6
Illicium floridanum	2	6
Ipomœa Learii	1	0
Ipomœa ficifolia	1	0
Kennedya, 6 vars.,	1s. to	1 6
Lantana Selowii, per doz.	6	0
Lobelia erinus grandiflorus per doz.	4	0
Leonotus Leonorus, each	0	9
Nicrembergia gracilis	0	9
Petunias, 12 extra fine and distinct vars.	4s. to	6 0
Phlox formosa, fine, per doz.		9 0
Passiflora fragrans, each	5	0
,, 6 vars. ,,	1	0
Salvias, 4 fine vars. ,,	0	6
Verbenas, 30 fine vars. per doz.	3s. to	6 0
Zychia villosa, each	3	6

Pelargonium Lady Webster, 21s. each.
Azalea indica Jennerii 21s. ,,

Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.

HUGH LOW AND CO. have for Sale the following Plants, which are all well deserving of cultivation:—

	s.	d.
Achimenes grandiflora, very large, beautiful pink, small plants, each	15	0
Achimenes pedunculata (see Bot. Register) small plants, each	10	6
Achimenes rosea (see Bot. Register), each	2	6
,, longiflora (see Paxton's Mag. of Bot.), each	2	6
Bridgesia spicata, new climber from Chile, each	7	6
Campanula grandis, each	1	6
Gesneria zebrina, strong tubers, each	2	6
Gloxinia macrophylla variegata, from Brazil	5	0
,, speciosa, var. from Brazil, each	5	0
,, tubiflora, flowers 3 to 4 inches long, pure white, strong tubers	21	0
Hardenbergia macrophylla	2	6
Kennedya Marryattæ	3	6
Manettia bicolor, beautiful climber	5	0
Nyphæa oblonga, beautiful dwarf plant, resembling a Gloxinia	10	6
Paulownia imperialis	7	6
Physolobium carinatum, fine	5	0
Siphocampylus betulæfolius (see Paxton's Mag. of Bot.)	7	6
Sepyanthus elegans (Loasa volubilis), beautiful creeper, will continue in flower from May till December (see Sweet's Flower Garden, and Pax. Mag. of Bot.)	5	0
Statice Dickensonii	10	6
Verbena Howardiana, the finest blush rose-coloured Verbena yet out, very fragrant	3	6

A reference to some House in London will be required from unknown Correspondents. The usual Allowance to the Trade.

Clapton Nursery, London, March 29, 1843.

ORANGE, LEMON, CITRON, SHADDOCK, and FORBIDDEN-FRUIT TREES.—J. BUTLER has just received from Geneva about 200 of these Trees, in excellent bearing condition, the price from 8s. upwards; also some very fine Double Italian Tuberose Roots. To be seen at J. BUTLER'S Italian Warehouse, 155, Regent-street, London. Genuine Seltzer Water from the Rhine, price 8s. per doz. bottles.

J. KERNAN respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen that he can still supply them with most of the best and newest FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS recently introduced, that are worthy of cultivation. The month of May is quite time enough for sowing hardy and half-hardy Annuals, and many half-hardy Annuals if sown earlier would require a little bottom-heat, which may now be sown in the open borders, where, if kept well thinned, one plant will grow to six times the size of those raised on heat and transplanted. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing such a selection, for autumn flowering, by naming the sum to which they would wish to go, J. K. flatters himself they will have no reason to regret, either in the choice of the selection, or on the score of price. Also the 24 sorts named as a mixture by DR. LINDLEY, as suited for enlivening Shrubberies, sent by post for 6s. Also all the better Grasses, as a mixture for Lawns, and all the other Grasses for permanent pasturage, separate or mixed. Also, Lang's New Swede Turnip; Skerving's do.; Cox's do; New Yellow Globe Mangle Wurzle; New Red do.; Fine selected Long Red do.; Agricultural White Carrot; together with Pot Roses and Herbaceous plants, for planting out in May for autumn flowers.

4, Great Russell-street, Covent-Garden.

TO NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN.

TO BE SOLD, a most desirable NURSERY GROUND, Comprising a substantially-built and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, fronting the High Road, and about seven acres of superior LAND—Freehold, and Land Tax redeemed—well stocked—with a good business to it, which has been carried on for nearly a century; situate 20 miles north of London, and of which immediate possession may be had. Part of the purchase-money may remain on Mortgage if desired. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, Marlborough-road, Kent Road, Surrey; or to Mr. STORY, Solicitor, St. Albans, Herts.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—Four Lectures on CHEMISTRY, in its applications to Vegetable Physiology and the Arts of Cultivation, will be delivered in the Meeting-Room of the Society by Mr. E. SOLLY, F.R.S., &c., Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society, on THURSDAY, the 11th, 18th, and 25th of May, and 1st of June, at Three o'Clock precisely. Fellows of the Society are admitted upon signing their names; all other persons by Tickets, which may be obtained at the Office of the Society, 21, Regent-street, price 10*s.* 6*d.* for the Four Lectures. By Order of the Council.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Monday, May 1	Entomological	8 P.M.
	Horticultural Anniversary	1 P.M.
Tuesday, May 2	Horticultural	3½ P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	7½ P.M.
Friday, May 5	Botanical	8 P.M.
Country Show, May 8		Liverpool.
,, Tuesday, May 9,	Heartsease,	Hammersmith
Tuesday, May 9	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, May 10	Geological	8½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, May 13	Horticultural Gardens	1 P.M.
	Royal Botanic	4 P.M.

THE objects which Mr. Pusey's Drainage Bill proposes to effect are more especially these: 1st, To grant powers to drain; 2ndly, To enable money to be raised for drainage purposes; and 3rdly, To strengthen the existing powers for enforcing the clearance of drains and ditches. It is to the first and third of these points that we shall at present confine ourselves.

1st, *To grant powers to drain.*—This is to be entrusted to a Board of Commissioners, who are to be memorialised by persons wishing to have their land drained. The memorialist is to deposit money in their hands for defraying the expense of preliminary inquiries; then, when the matter of the memorial is approved of, he is to deposit a further sum with the Commissioners, sufficient for defraying the expenses of making further surveys, schedules, maps, plans, drawings, sections, and estimates, &c. (c. 3). If the Commissioners, after making inquiry, should decide against the prayer of the memorialist (c. 6), *or if all the conditions required by the bill, after the approval of the Commissioners shall have been signified, cannot be complied with*, then the money that was deposited is to be applied to the discharge of the preliminary expenses incurred; and if the expense of inquiry, &c. is greater than the deposit, then the memorialist is to be sued at law for the difference (c. 30). A meeting of all persons interested is to be convened by public notice (c. 19). A sub-commissioner is to hear objections at such meeting, may alter maps, schedules, &c. (c. 11). Then the proprietors of three-fourths in extent (net value) of the land proposed to be drained must agree to the execution of it (c. 13); and, finally, the term proprietor is declared to include all persons having any indirect interest in the property to be drained (c. 14, 15).

Unless these clauses undergo very material alteration, they can hardly fail to render the bill inoperative, for the conditions are such as few people would take the risk of fulfilling. According to this bill, a person who would have an estate drained must undertake to incur a large and indefinite expense for preliminary inquiry, and a further expense—the limits of which it is, we conceive, impossible to foresee—in satisfying three-fourths of the varied interests that will be concerned in his memorial; and then, if he fail, he is not only to lose his deposit, but to be liable to an action for all the expenses beyond it to which the Commissioners and their agents may have put him. He must be a bold man who will take such a risk: for where is the indirect interest in works of drainage to stop? In the case of mill property, the effects of any extensive works may be felt at a very considerable distance, while rivers and their tributaries, never contemplated by the memorialist, may have to be included; and all the risk and cost of securing the good-will of half a county may thus be thrown upon the person who may present the first memorial. To use the words of a correspondent, the first application bearing upon or affecting the drainage of any particular water-course, involves a consideration of the powers, uses, and abuses of the whole length of that water-course.

It is true that the memorialist is to be repaid his preliminary expenses (c. 30), if he finally triumph over all obstacles; but, what if his plan, however beneficial, fail, through the opposition of interested parties? Why, then he is to be sued for all costs, as aforesaid. That will never do.

The only practicable course, as we conceive, in the case of an application to the Commissioners, would be of this kind: let the memorialist come before the Commissioners with maps and evidence, collected at his own expense *by himself*, and state his case. If he make it out to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, let them at once, without further expense to the memorialist, proceed to examine the matter for themselves, employ engineers, convene meetings, settle differences, and go through all the preliminary inquiries, charging the expenses upon the parties coming forward to oppose the proposal, if the Commissioners are of opinion that the drainage ought to be executed, or proportionately upon all to be benefited by it, or merging it in the general expense of the drainage to be afterwards executed under their superintendence. We perceive no real difficulty in this; for the preliminary examination of a memorialist's case might be as searching as the Commissioners should think necessary. In the event of the drainage being decided against, after the hearing of interested parties, then the costs would have to be paid out of the funds to be provided for defraying the expenses of the Commission. Should frivolous memorials be apprehended, provided our suggestion were adopted, they might be prevented by requiring the memorialist to deposit a *fixed* sum (say 100*l.*) in the hands of the Commissioners prior to their proceeding in the inquiry, such sum to be forfeited in the event of the final decision of the Commissioners being adverse to the memorialist.

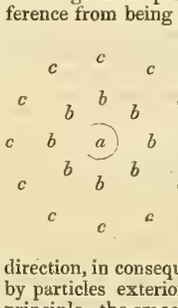
At all events, it appears to us indispensable that the complicated machinery to be put in action by this Bill, before any work of drainage can be commenced, should be worked and paid for by the Commissioners themselves, and not by the memorialists.

3dly, *To strengthen the existing powers for enforcing the clearance of drains and ditches.*—This is a point of no little practical importance, without the ready settlement of which any general drainage bill must lose much of its value. Mr. Pusey proposes that when an occupier refuses to clear out his ditches, it shall be lawful for the proprietor injured by such refusal, after 14 days' notice, to cleanse them at his own expense, and then to recover the amount so expended by suing the recusant before the Quarter Sessions. This seems to us an arrangement which can be productive of little real utility. People are not willing to bring actions against their neighbours; or if they are willing, they will be deterred from doing so by the uncertainty of the law, and the doubt they may reasonably entertain as to their power of satisfying a jury, who have not seen the ground, whether the cleansing the drains was necessary or not. We would submit that a far better mode of proceeding would be to authorize an appeal to a district surveyor, who should have power to summon a jury to view the drains, and to decide whether they require cleansing or not; their decision to be final. The expense of such a proceeding might be made to fall on whichever party failed in his appeal; the appellant paying if the jury decided against him, the respondent in the opposite case. We confess that we have a great aversion to law; and we are persuaded that a clause embodying such powers as those we have now mentioned, would be far more agreeable to the country than cleaning out ditches without authority, or suits at Quarter Sessions to recover expenses, and all the vexatious consequences to which such proceedings would inevitably give rise.

With respect to the power of raising money for the purposes of drainage, we have some observations in type which want of room compels us to defer till next week.

"My opinion," says a correspondent, "is, that large pots cannot be safely recommended in preference to small, except under certain conditions." As the reasons assigned for this opinion are different from those of "Observator," we print the writer's reasons *verbatim*.

"If large pots are employed, they must be filled with turfy soil, or with such other substances as will prevent the mass from becoming too compact. But some plants with delicate roots require a finer composition, others a compost rich with dung. Soils that will remain sufficiently open in a bed, or in a quarter of a kitchen garden, will nevertheless become too compact when employed in a pot. All soils, of which the particles have a greater degree of cohesion with each other than exists between them and the sides of the pot, will collapse, and become more compact than if they formed part of an extended mass. The inertia of a large mass prevents the portion at the circumference from being drawn towards the centre. If *a* be the centre of a plot of ground in which a pot is plunged, filled with the soil of the same plot, the potted soil will be found more compact than it would have been had it not been inclosed by the sides of the pot: for, although the particles *b b* might tend to collapse toward *a*, yet they are equally drawn in a contrary direction, in consequence of the adhesive force exerted by particles exterior to them, as at *c c c*. On this principle, the smoother the pot the more will the soil collapse.



"It was above stated to the effect that the inertia of a large broad mass prevents the portion near the outside from being drawn towards the centre, and it may therefore be said that, the larger the pot, the less will be the tendency of the soil which it contains to become compact. This is in some degree the case; for if room could be found to admit of pots or boxes being made large enough, the soil contained would be in much the same condition as if lying in a bed or quarter of the open ground. But a collection of plants would occupy too much room, and would not be portable if grown in such large masses of soil. This, however, is not exactly to the point in question. A more important consideration is the fact, that before the roots could reach the outside, the soil there would have become wasted; all the particles in its composition that are readily miscible with water would be washed down, and the compost would not be in so good a state for supplying the plant with nourishment as when first prepared. If a Gooseberry-tree is planted in rich ground, and allowed to grow in the same place, the soil being undisturbed for many years, it does not produce fruit so large as that obtained by yearly trenching and otherwise preparing fresh soil immediately in advance of the roots, as is done by the prize-growers. So also by frequent shifting, and thus affording progressively a fresh supply of nourishment, a Vine in a pot, which had been struck from an eye, was grown by Mr. John Wilson, Gardener, at Millichope, to the length of 40 feet in the same season in which the eye was put in.

"It is true that although nutritive portions may be washed down, or otherwise changed, and although these may be again supplied artificially, yet the medium in which they are deposited, the bulk of the soil, is the same as it was when first introduced. It is doubtful, however, if what can be done in this way will equal the effect produced by a supply of fresh prepared soil. Turning up the soil has the mechanical effect of rendering it fit for the easy progress of roots in quest of food; but it has probably others of a chemical nature of still greater importance. Principles that are lying quiet in a heap of compost or manure are roused into powerful activity when disturbed by turning the heap. Woody fibre that was previously suffering but little change is then soon broken up, in consequence of being subjected to the decomposing effects of fermentation. What takes place when a piece of ground is dug or trenched is not so evident; but doubtless something analogous does ensue. Portions of soil containing different substances that were before separated are brought into contact. Few soils are so homogeneous as not to contain different principles, the contact of which will occasion some degree of chemical action; and the result of such action plants seem not to fail in turning to good account."

The objections here taken by our new correspondent amount to this:—1st, That the soil on the outside of the pot will be exhausted by frequent watering before the roots can reach it. 2nd, That the system of shifting in pot-cultivation has some relation to that of digging in the open border, and is equally necessary. Both these difficulties may, we think, be easily answered. In the first place, the objections apply rather to cases where plants are never shifted than to such as we have contemplated; but it is not fair to argue against a thing from its possible abuse. If a plant in the open ground never has the ground about it disturbed, it will grow more slowly than if it has the advantage of occasional digging; and so, no doubt, it is with plants in pots. They will require to have the soil occasionally stirred and renewed: but that is quite different from the system of continual shifting from one pot into another a size larger, to which we and others so much object. Undoubtedly, the watering which is required by plants in pots will have a tendency—a great tendency—to remove from the outside of the ball the nutritious elements of the soil; but how much more must this be the case in small pots than in large ones? In fact, it is in part because that loss is diminished that we regard permanent large pots better than small ones used for a short time only. If the pots are sufficiently large, it will be long before the roots can reach that part which is impoverished by the washing away of soluble materials. When the roots in large pots shall have reached the outside, it will then be necessary, no doubt, to transfer the plants to still larger.

In conclusion, we may once for all point to what *has* been done, instead of speculating on what *may* be effected. The admirable specimen of the *larger bearded Heath*, exhibited at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society in Regent-street, from the garden of Lady Antrobus; and another of the *Transparent* Heath, shown on the same occasion, from Ealing Park, were grown without continual shifting, and were *faultless*.

We must still contend that the only real objection to the "one-shift" system is that it is too favourable for growth, and renders plants inconveniently large for most people's space and means.

CAPE BULBS.

Brunsvigia (Amaryllis) Josephinæ and multiflora, and Ammócharis falcata.

THE proper treatment of these bulbs is a subject of frequent inquiry in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and the

invariable answer is, as in the *Chronicle* of Saturday last, that they require or will succeed best in a stove. It would be satisfactory if the person who gives that advice would say how many bulbs he possesses—how many years he has cultivated the plants, and how often during those years his several bulbs have flowered. I have made many inquiries among gardeners, and have seen many dozens of bulbs, but I never yet met with any one who had been able to flower them in the manner recommended; and I have known bulbs of both species cultivated in that manner for upwards of 20 years without producing flower.

Five or six years ago I received from the Cape a large box, containing, among others, six large bulbs of each of these species. I grew them for the first year in stove heat, and having more than I wanted, afterwards gave away three of each species. Anxious to see the flowers of those I retained, I requested the advice of the Rev. W. Herbert, now Dean of Manchester, as to their treatment, and following that advice, I had the satisfaction, within 18 months, of seeing flowers on one bulb of A. Josephinæ and one of B. multiflora; and one or other of my bulbs has since flowered every year, though two out of the six, one of each species, have been accidentally injured, and therefore do not flower. I reckon, therefore, upon being able to flower A. Josephinæ and B. multiflora every alternate year. If your correspondent who recommends the stove can do better, I shall be glad to have the precise details of his treatment. The management I have pursued under the instruction of Mr. Herbert is as follows:—

The bulbs are planted in sandy loam, in pots called 16s, well drained. In September, when they begin to grow, they are placed in a light situation in a light greenhouse. Here they remain till April or May, the thermometer during that period frequently being as low as 35°, and the greenhouse being habitually kept as cool as is consistent with the health of the hardiest greenhouse plants; during this period they receive a moderate supply of water; about the beginning of May they are removed to a span-roofed pit, made for Cape bulbs, and a pan of sand is placed under each; this sand is kept constantly wet, and as the lights are never removed in summer, the thermometer ranges up to 130° in hot and bright weather. About the end of August or the beginning of September, the flower-buds appear and rise rapidly. I have had Amaryllis Josephinæ with a head of flowers 3 feet 3 inches in diameter, that is to say, nearly 10 *feet* in circumference. Under the like treatment a Cape imported variety of Amaryllis Belladonna, very high coloured and very fragrant, sent by Villet under the name of A. longiflora, flowers annually; and the affinity in constitution between A. Josephinæ and this species is very obvious.

Brunsvigia (Ammocharis) falcata is a plant of very different habits, and I have never succeeded in inducing it to flower. It rests in winter, not in summer, and appears to flower, from the figure in the Botanical Cabinet, No. 745, during its season of growth. I have never met with any one who cultivated it successfully, and I believe the Dean of Manchester and the Messrs. Loddiges are the only persons in England who have induced it to flower. The latter expressly state that the individual which flowered with them was cultivated in the greenhouse.

I ought to add that Amaryllis Josephinæ is planted at least half out of the ground; but Brunsvigia multiflora is covered up to the throat, and will not flourish if planted above ground.—*J. Rogers.*

ON THE CULTURE OF PERSIAN MELONS.

It can scarcely be denied that Persian Melons, when grown in full perfection, are far superior in flavour to the other kinds usually cultivated; yet it is seldom that we meet with the former, and still less frequently do we find them partaking of that rich and delicious flavour which is their peculiar characteristic. This arises in a great measure from their being treated in every respect like the more common kinds, whereas their very failure under such treatment is sufficient to show that they require a different system of management. The principal causes of want of success undoubtedly arise from a desire to obtain too great a quantity of fruit from a given space, and from an insufficiency of foliage being left upon the plants to elaborate the juices necessary to nourish and perfect fruit of so large a size as the generality of Persian Melons usually attain.

The late Mr. Knight, who is well known to have been a successful cultivator of this delicious fruit, has in the Horticultural Society's Transactions thus described his Melon-house and mode of treatment:—

"Having during several years observed that fine Persian Melons were preferred at my table to almost every other fruit, I was led to erect a small forcing-house for the almost exclusive culture of them by means of heat obtained from fire only, under an impression that in some seasons the power of commanding a dry atmosphere and high temperature would prove highly beneficial to the quality of the fruit. This forcing-house consists of a back wall nearly 9 feet high, and a front wall nearly 6 feet high, inclosing a horizontal space 9 feet wide by 30 feet long. The fire-place is at the east end, very near the front wall, and the flue runs to the other end of the house within 4 inches of the front wall, and returns back again, leaving a space of 8 inches only between the advancing and returning course of it. The front flue is composed of bricks laid flat, as I wished to have a temperate permanent heat, and the returning flue of bricks standing on their edges; the intervening space between the flues being filled with fragments of broken bricks, which absorb much water, and gradually give out moisture to the air of the house. Air is admitted through apertures in the front wall, 4 inches wide and 3 inches in height, situated level with the top of the flues, and 18 inches distant from each other. The air escapes through similar apertures near the top of the back wall, which are opened or closed as circumstances may require. Thirty-two pots, each 16 inches wide and 14 inches deep, are placed upon the flues described above; but they are raised by an intervening piece of stone and brick out of actual contact with the flues. Into each of these pots one Melon plant is put, which in its subsequent growth is trained upon a trellis 14 inches distant from the glass: and each plant is permitted to bear *one* Melon only. Each might be made to bear more, but if the fruit should be as large as Ispahan Melons are when perfect, they would certainly be of inferior quality. The height from the ground at which the trellis is placed is such that I can with convenience walk under it, and discover the first appearance of red spiders or other noxious insects."

In the destruction of the red spider, Mr. Knight found sulphur applied to the *under* surface of the leaves, in the manner recommended at p. 164, 1841, more efficacious and less injurious to the plants than syringing them with water, which produced the most disastrous effects—upon one occasion destroying his crop of fruit. When spread or painted upon the flues, sulphur is more liable to be prejudicial to the plants, and to deteriorate the quality of the fruit. Care must, however, be taken for several days after the application of sulphur to the leaves, that the plants are partially shaded, and that the temperature of the house is not allowed to rise too high in bright sunshine. For this reason it is best, whenever practicable, to apply it in dull weather.

Many persons will no doubt say that it is not in their power to erect or devote a house exclusively to the culture of Persian Melons; and that consequently they must be debarred from making the attempt. I doubt not, however, that equal success would attend their cultivation in ordinary pits, if the principal points adverted to in Mr. Knight's account, as well as of their condition in their native country were attended to. In Persia the plants luxuriate in a high temperature, a dry atmosphere, and a humid soil; their aim should therefore be to obtain for them these three essential requisites. These would probably be attained by growing the plants in a hot-water pit, having a wire trellis about 9 inches distant from the glass, the interior being filled with tree-leaves, into which the pots, each containing one plant, should be plunged up to the rims. The roots would thus be kept in a more equable state with regard to heat and moisture; and by enlarging the apertures at the bottoms of the pots, they would, after filling the interior, be allowed free liberty to range in search of that humidity which is so essential in their native climate.

As it is only during one portion of the year that we can, in this country, ensure a sufficiency of light—one of the most essential points in the culture of Melons,—it is highly important that the plants should be brought forward early in the season, in order that they may be ready for planting out finally in pots towards the end of April. The plants and fruit will then be in a condition to receive the greatest possible amount of light, at a time when it will be most beneficial to them.

The soil in which they should be potted should consist of two-thirds of mellow hazel-loam, and one-third well-decomposed cow-manure and leaf-mould. The pots should be well drained, first with broken potsherds and afterwards with rough pieces of turf; and the soil should on no account be sifted, but be prepared roughly by hand.

Each plant should be trained up with a single stem until it reaches the trellis, before it is stopped; it should then be allowed to branch out in the same manner as Cucumber plants grown upon the same system. It should be borne in mind that the larger the extent of foliage exposed to light, provided that the foliage is in a healthy condition, the greater probability there will be of obtaining fine and well-flavoured fruit. The plants, while in a young state, should be frequently looked over and divested of blossoms; and not before they have acquired strength and nearly covered the allotted surface of trellis, should any fruit be allowed to set upon them. Then, however, three of the finest should be selected, and by the time that they become as large as pigeons' eggs it will be seen which of the three is likely to prove the largest; that should accordingly be chosen and the two others cut away, as one good fruit will be quite sufficient for each plant to bring to perfection.

A plentiful supply of moisture should be given to the roots, but none over the foliage, except in the form of vapour. When the weather has been dull for several successive days, the plants should not be exposed too suddenly to the direct influence of the sun's rays; at all other periods it is better to give a greater supply of air than to shade the plants. The interior of the pit should be kept as nearly as possible of uniform humidity; for if allowed to become too damp the stems will be liable to canker, and if too dry it will favour the increase of the red spider.—*R. A.*

ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

By Professor Charles Sprengel. (Translated from the German.)

(*Continued from page* 263)

4. *The Leaves of Coniferous and other Trees.*—Dry leaves are, in many parts of Germany, the only litter used. In order to judge properly of the value of leaf-dung, it is desirable to know the constituent parts as correctly as those of the different sorts of straw.

Leaves are valuable to the agriculturist chiefly because they are much more rich in mineral substances than the different sorts of straw. The quantity, however, of mineral matter differs much in different sorts of foliage, on which account, they, like straw, are of a variable degree of value.

Whenever foliage is used as litter, it should always be collected immediately after it has fallen from the tree, and placed in some dry place; otherwise rain will wash out the saline parts, and so destroy much of their manuring properties.

Beech-Leaves.—100,000 parts of full-grown and air-dried leaves of the Beech contain of mineral substances:—

1.812	parts of	silica
3.458	,,	lime
0.407	,,	magnesia
0.048	,,	potash and soda (100,000 parts of young and dry foliage contain on the contrary only 2.570 (?) parts of potash and soda)
0.075	,,	alumina
0·056	,,	oxide of iron
0·270	,,	oxide of manganese
0.129	,,	sulphuric acid
0.440	,,	phosphoric acid and traces of chlorine (young foliage, however, contains in 100,000 parts only 0.440 parts of chlorine)
6.695	parts of mineral substances.	

Whether Beech-leaves contain much nitrogen has not yet been ascertained, but is probable; it will at any rate contain more than Rye-straw. 1,000 lbs. of the green dried leaves will certainly contain 20 lbs. of nitrogen; for the green leaves of the Oak (according to Boussingault) contain nearly 22 lbs.

Beech-leaves are, as we have seen, very rich in lime and phosphoric acid; on which account Beech-leaf manure will be especially adapted for soils which are deficient in those substances. If 3,000 lbs. of Beech-leaves (in the state of manure) are brought on one Magdeburg acre of land, the soil will obtain thereby 104 lbs. of lime and 13 to 14 lbs. of phosphoric acid, which must influence considerably all such plants as require such substances for their food. We know that 23 lbs. of sulphuric acid and 17 lbs. of lime (in the state of gypsum) will produce an extraordinary effect on that area.

As Beech-leaves do not easily decompose, it is necessary to mix them with decaying animal matter before they are brought on the land, in order to bring on fermentation, which will make them more tender and assist their decomposition. In order, indeed, to hasten their decay, it is expedient to heap them up wet before they are used as litter, because they will then heat and become soft. This will also destroy the tannin which may be in them.

Oak-Leaves.—100,000 parts of full-grown air-dried Oak leaves contain of mineral substances:—

1.515	parts of	silica
2.307	,,	lime
0.183	,,	magnesia
0.001	,,	potash and soda (100,000 parts of green leaves contain, however, 0.710 potash and soda
0.085	,,	alumina
0.024	,,	oxide of iron
0.100	,,	oxide of manganese
0.091	,,	sulphuric acid
0.190	,,	phosphoric acid and traces of chlorine.
4.496	parts of mineral substances.	

Oak-leaves are less valuable than Ash-leaves for manure, because they contain, as we see, less mineral substances. With them, too, it is still more necessary they should be thoroughly rotted before being brought on the land; for they always contain tannin, which is detrimental to vegetation, and must be first destroyed.

(*To be continued.*)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XVII.

Perhaps the greatest error which we commit in the management of our Flower-gardens, is that of turning half-hardy plants out into the borders before the middle of May. In no case that I am aware of, can any advantage accrue from this practice; but it is well known that plants frequently sustain injuries which they are half the summer in recovering from. I may be told they are sooner in bloom, and this I grant, because the check they receive from the cold nights and dry parching winds, is favourable to the production of flowers;—but what is the bloom?—a few miserable spikes on a more miserable plant; and a bed not more than half furnished with foliage; in which deplorable state the plants remain, until the genial showers of June or July excite them into new growth.

If, instead of planting out thus early, we took more pains to prepare our plants and the ground properly, and if we deferred planting until the last week in May, or first week in June, at which time we might take advantage of a few dull days for the operation, we should find the plants materially benefited, and the appearance of our gardens, on the whole, signally improved. At that season we have the concurrent advantages of terrestrial heat and warm dewy evenings, which are of the greatest advantage to the development of vegetation. The preparation of plants for turning out has been adverted to in former articles; and, as a general rule, it may be stated, that no plant ought to be turned into the border, until it has been gradually prepared and inured to the open air for at least six weeks from the time it was taken from the cutting, or seed-pot.

Where beds are not stocked with spring-flowering plants, it will be of material benefit if they are digged or forked over in the evening of warm days; by which means a considerable portion of heat will be worked into them, and the soil be brought into a state of more intimate comminution. In heavy soils, on a wet or retentive bottom, this kind of preparation is indispensable for such plants as

Lantana Sellowii and Ruellia formosa; and as most of the plants used for bedding out are natives of countries warmer than our own, there is no doubt but they would be benefited by the beds they are planted in receiving similar preparation.

Of the plants which require to be prepared now for autumn-flowering in the greenhouse or drawing-room, the Chrysanthemum is the principal one. Excellent directions for its management have been already given; but for the purposes of the Amateur, as being the least troublesome—to plant them out next month in rich soil, layer the tips of the branches in August, and pot the dwarf plants in September, as will be detailed at the proper time, is the best system of management. The Chrysanthemum, when properly attended to, makes an excellent covering for a low east, west, or south wall; and some of the earlier kinds will flower tolerably well on a north aspect in favourable seasons, and give, with a little protection, a good supply of flowers up to Christmas.

Propagate scarlet and other Pelargoniums for autumn-blooming in pots, and make a small sowing of Primula sinensis, for early flowering.

Rose-stocks for budding must now be looked over, and have all their superfluous branches removed; and those in pots would be benefited by being plunged in a gentle bottom-heat, to get the roots as well established as possible, before the plants are budded. The propagation of the Rose by cuttings I must defer until next week.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

[Erratum.—P. 265, col. 2, line 32 from the bottom, for "either" read "ether."]

Paulownia imperialis.—At page 212 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the present year, a short notice is made of this ornamental tree, wherein it is stated that it may be propagated by cuttings, which is a fact, particularly if the young shoots are selected when they have advanced to about three or four inches in length; it may also be propagated by eyes, in the same manner as the Vine, on account of the young shoots being of large dimensions, therefore containing within themselves a sufficient quantity of organisable matter whereon to exist, whilst roots are forming to support the nascent branch; but what I would invite particular attention to, is, the manner in which it may be increased by divisions of the root, the smallest particle even having that power which very few plants possess, of generating adventitious buds. Individuals having plants in their possession in pots may easily divest them of a certain portion, selecting those of a moderate size, without the plants sustaining the least injury, provided they are repotted immediately, and placed in a shaded situation. The best time to perform the operation would be when the plants commence their vernal growth. Both eyes and roots should be potted in soil consisting of leaf-mould, peat, and sand, in equal proportions, and the pots containing them should be plunged to their rim in a dung-bed; any other fermenting material would answer the same purpose; where the atmospheric temperature averages from 75 to 80 deg., divisions of the root in particular will emit shoots at the expiration of three weeks, at the furthest. On account of the facility thus afforded, in a few years, particularly when its hardihood has been fully tested, it will rank amongst the greatest ornaments which we possess.—*George Bishop.*

Gold Fish.—Observing, in late Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* some entertaining notices of gold fish, and deeming myself a successful manager of those interesting creatures, I send some of the circumstances attending them. Five years ago I dug a tank six feet deep, twelve feet long, and six feet wide, and lined it with brick, well cemented all over. At a foot from the surface of the earth (and water) is a shelf all round, a foot wide; so that the lower five feet of the tank are, by that foot, smaller than at the surface. On that shelf are placed pots of the sweet-scented Rush, Buck-bean, and broad-leaved Water-lily.* The top of the brick-work is even with the surface of the earth, and of the water, when the tank is full. A neat fancy iron palisading, about two and a half feet high, is carried all round the tank, outside the brick-work, affording room for pots of flowers, Balsams, &c., inside. The tank is situated about 10 yards in front of the house door, on an oval grass-plot, containing sundry flower-beds, or baskets, they being inclosed by movable, short, iron, basket-like fencing. The tank is thus a pleasing object from the house and grounds. It contains, I estimate, more than 2000 gallons of water. It was filled, five years ago, by a water-cask, from a neighbouring running ditch, and has never been emptied. In dry weather, six or eight casks of water are brought, to refill the loss by evaporation and absorption: this is done two or three times in the course of the summer. The tank was originally stocked with six red or gold fish, as many white or silver, and a dozen dark fish, of different sizes, from three inches to a foot long. In the second summer we observed five very small fish, less than an inch long; in the third, seven; in the fourth, five; and this spring, April, 1843, the last brood has increased to about a score, so that we have plenty of little ones. Those of the earlier broods are two, three, or four inches long. All retain their black, or dark, colour, except two, which we think are turning red. I may here remark, that all are born black, or dark; some turn red while small, others when large, others never. The red fish turn white; sometimes when small, sometimes when large, some never. Our largest red fish was dark, or black, last spring. We watched the progress of his turning, closely. White fish turn no otherwise than from a shining, healthy, to a dull, chalky colour. The tank is now well stocked, for I have since brought half a dozen small red fish from Hungerford-market, where plenty may be had, for about 10*s.* a dozen. The male may be known from the female, by the back fin; in one it is a small fin, on the middle of the back; in the other it is long, reaching, lessening, to the tail. Our fish seem very healthy and happy. At one period of the year, early summer, sundry chasings of each other are observed; at first we thought them hostile, but now believe them amatory. Last summer the tank was much infested by frogs; we caught more than 40, large and small, with a hand-net, and removed them to some distance. Fearing they might destroy the spawn of the fish, or be otherwise unwelcome, I caused a slate, nine inches deep, to be carried all round, outside the railing. It is not unsightly, and has had the desired effect: one or two large frogs did, indeed, leap and creep over. A variety is observed, in some of the fish having three lobes to their tails, two being the usual portion. My tank cost me, on the whole, for digging, bricking, cementing, railing, &c., over 15*l.* It is a pleasing appendage to dressed grounds, near a house, affording daily amusement for half an hour, and is highly amusing to children. We occasionally take a piece of bread, which being broken over the water, brings the fish more to the surface. During winter they are seen but little; the ice is broken daily. Some of the fish die—two or three, perhaps, in a year, and sometimes float; our largest red fish did not float; he died in the third year, having showed symptoms of decay for some previous months; inactivity and transparent projections over the eyes were among them. I believe the plants before mentioned are very agreeable to the fish. Several neighbours have tanks or ponds stocked like mine, but I do not think any one, on the whole, more successful than I am.—*Suffolk.*

Saxifraga hypnoides for Edgings.—I beg leave, through the medium of your Journal, to direct attention to a very handsome hardy native plant admirably adapted for border-edging, viz., the Saxifraga hypnoides. My neighbour, J. Westgarth, Esq., 8, Maryfield, was the first in this quarter to apply this little plant to such a purpose. He found it growing plentifully among the rocky debris of Arthur's seat, hard by, and the idea struck him that it was well suited for an edging. He accordingly collected a few plants and made trial of it, and he found it answer the purpose so well, that he made it the subject of a communication addressed by him in April, 1842, to the Caledonian Horticultural Society. It excited some considerable attention at the time, and various gentlemen, members of the Society, visited Mr. Westgarth's grounds, and bore testimony to its excellent adaptation to the purpose to which he had applied it, though he had then cultivated the plant only for about 12 or 18 months, and of course before he had had time to test it sufficiently. Though I had heard a good deal about it, it was only within the last three or four weeks that I first examined it. Mr. W. showed it to me undressed and rough, just as it had stood the winter, and I was much struck with its beautiful uniform velvet-like outline of light but untarnished verdure. There were two edgings of it, one running parallel to, and shaded by, a south wall; the other, running parallel to the north wall, and fully exposed to the sun. Both had the same elegant, equal, unbroken surface, and though undressed since last summer, there were but few straggling shoots or tufts rising above or stretching beyond the general height or breadth. The height is not above two inches, and the breadth (I speak from observation merely), was then about eight or nine inches. I have again seen it since it was dressed, by which operation its breadth is reduced to six or seven inches, and I will venture to assert that a more elegant compact edging cannot be formed by any native plant whatever; but if so attractive now, its beauty, Mr. Westgarth mentions, is much increased when it comes into flower, which it does in May and June. The flower-stems then present an elegant radiating outline of about two inches above the foliage, densely crowned with its elegant white blossoms, delicately tipped with pink. The plant is of the easiest culture, and can be rapidly propagated by division of the roots, as well as by seeds. Mr. Westgarth very kindly supplied me liberally with both plants and seeds, and having mentioned to him that I considered the subject well worthy of being communicated to the public through your columns, he has sent me a copy of the communication made to our Caledonian Horticultural Society, to transmit herewith, together with a package of seeds, which I now beg to inclose. Mr. Westgarth has subjoined a P.S. to his communication, that he has since its date discovered from a passage in Withering, of which he had not before been aware, that the same species had before been applied to the same purpose.—*Isaac Anderson.* [The following is the account of the plant with which Mr. Westgarth has kindly supplied us]:—A few years ago I took a plant of the Saxifraga hypnoides from among the fragments of rock in a hollow on the south side of Arthur's seat, and put them in a shady corner of my garden. They soon covered several square feet; I then tried a few sprigs as a border-edging, placing them two or three inches asunder. In a short time they not only filled up the vacancies, but even required some paring. I was thus encouraged to extend them all along the borders, and they have turned out extremely well, flowering most abundantly, and presenting a very compact line. The last of these border-edgings was planted, I think, not above 12 or 18 months ago. They seem to require paring once in summer or autumn, and again in winter, or early in spring; and, instead of cutting them perpendicularly with a spade, I would recommend scraping off the extraneous shoots with a light weedock; at least, this mode should be followed on the side next the walk; and thus any scraggy or withered appearance after paring is avoided. This diminutive plant forms a much more efficient edging than one would expect from seeing it in a wild state. It needs no nicety of management; on the contrary, it is very tractable, and (if I may so express myself), grateful for any little care bestowed on it. For winter, as an edging, its general hue is a refreshing green; nor has it a less pleasing appearance at times when its coral-shaped stems and leaflets are all covered with hoar frost. But it is in its greatest beauty in part of April, and in May, then exhibiting numerous white flowers, interspersed with rose-coloured buds. There is no difficulty in keeping it clear of weeds; for sods of it may, in wettish weather, be turned over with the spade, and replaced without injury, after the weeds are rooted out. Again, it is so easily propagated, that little cuttings dropped or left on the border take root of themselves when the ground is moist. Lastly, this edging does not suffer much from being accidentally pressed or trod upon.—*J. Westgarth.*

Cellar for Roots.—Your correspondent "Totty," p. 245, asks for information as to the best method of constructing a root-cellar for Potatoes; I would caution him against trusting to his proposed thatch of furze, as I believe it will be a very poor defence against frost. Some five-and-twenty years ago, I was tempted, by the regular chamber-like appearance of a limestone-quarry, to use it as a winter receptacle for Potatoes. It had three sides, about seven feet deep, as smooth as a wall, and a good floor. I built an earth wall on the remaining side, of many feet in thickness, and for a roof I placed seven large waggon-loads of stubble; I deposited in it about 40 tons of Potatoes, and closed every opening as securely as possible. In the spring, on opening the repository, expecting to find my Potatoes kept in fine order, what was my disappointment at seeing the whole surface of the heap one mass of rotten Potatoes, to the depth of a foot or a foot and a half! I think not less than 10 tons were thus destroyed. I was for a time unable to account for the disaster, till one windy day, as I stood in the quarry, I felt the air coming strongly through the stubble roof, though it was several yards in thickness; the frost, of course, entered the same way, as the Potatoes were damaged on the surface of the heap only. Unless "Totty" can contrive to place a better non-conductor than furze between it and the straw thatch, such as dry sawdust, coal-ashes, or something of the kind, I fear his cellar will not be frost-proof; and I have doubts of the efficiency of double windows and doors, in keeping out severe continued frost. It does not need a very low temperature to injure the flavour of a Potato, probably not even so low as 32° Fah. I believe "Totty" will find a full description of the method of building in "Pisè," in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," or "Rees's Cyclopædia."—*Lusor.*

Insects.—The "nutritive" effects attributed by some to oils, and unguents, and tar, applied to the bark of old and sickly fruit-trees, are imaginary. The health thus restored is derived from the destruction of insects and their ova lodged in the bark, which they render diseased, and incapacitate for performing its proper functions. I know that distilled coal-tar will effectually destroy the "American blight" on the bark of Apple-trees; and I infer that the same application would prove a remedy for the "Aphides," which sometimes infest Rose-trees for a series of years. The time of application should be immediately after pruning.—*C.*

Pear-Trees.—In confirmation of the method of training my Pear-trees, noticed by you 25th March last, I now beg to inform you I have a Beurré D'Aremberg, planted, a very small tree, in 1837, which has on it 72 spikes of blossom, and a Glout Morceau, same age, with 140. Almost the whole of the blossom is on such wood as in the usual system of training and pruning would have been cut out.—*E. Corbett, Darnhall.*

Glazed Flower-pots versus porous ones.—The subject of glazed flower-pots having recently been revived in the pages of the *Chronicle*, I am desirous of offering a few arguments in its favour. There are many people who, because they have always performed certain operations after certain methods—whether founded upon rational principles or not—because "their fathers did so before them," have an aversion to the introduction of any improvement which may tend to explode the theory of their operations. This appears to be the case with those who assert that plants will not flourish in glazed pots—the fallacy of which idea there is sufficient evidence to prove. Many of your readers have no doubt noticed healthy Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, and other similar plants, in the window-conservatories of those whose limited means furnish them with no better place for their reception; and if the attention of the observer had not been entirely taken up with the luxuriance of their growth, he would have observed that many of these beautiful specimens were growing in *highly glazed* pots—even in China ones. Who is there that will not acknowledge these pots to have a far prettier appearance than the rough, dirty-looking porous ones? Even the half-dozen plants in the window of the humble amateur proves the theory of glazed pots to be correct. There we may behold them growing, not in ornamental China pots, but in a jug, a basin, or a tea-pot, minus a handle, a rim, or a spout. Let not those who oppose the question laugh; although mine are simple and not very philosophical arguments, they are facts not to be disputed. The comparative superiority, therefore, of glazed pots over porous ones is, that they are handsomer, and more easily cleaned; and being impervious to moisture, are, of course, considerably stronger; and with these advantages, who will object to their general use?—*Tyro.*

Thawing Plants.—I should suppose from "J. M.'s" remarks at p. 211, that he is incredulous as to what has been stated at p. 84 respecting the power which water

has of abstracting frost from plants. To substantiate his argument, he mentions that water when thrown on his Pelargoniums soon froze. I beg to state that this circumstance is, of itself, conclusive; for the water, being at 40°, although, in all probability, it might be higher in "J. M.'s" case, would be expanded until it fell to 32°, from the interchange of temperature going on in the water, air, and plants; as an example of which, let "J. M." take a cold bar of iron in his hand, and he will soon have a solution to the whole question. It is true that a degree of frost beyond what the water at 40° is capable of counteracting must be met by other means; but this does not disprove its efficacy in other cases. "J. M." might have expressed himself more to the purpose when writing about the temperature of the body of the house being higher than that near the glass. If by this he meant the sashes, he is correct; but it is very different in respect to the lights, it being the principle of heated air to ascend; the consequence of which is, that plants in the latter place are seldom frozen, if even a comparatively limited supply of fire-heat is applied. With respect to evaporation from pans of water by conduction, it is a tardy process of raising moisture compared with ebullition, without the surface exposed is great, and this is not generally applicable in connection with Apricot-trees. Even if it were so, it is probable that the evil which would result from it would counteract its good effects.—*C.*

Raphides.—In Lindley's Introduction to Botany, Mr. Quekett, in speaking of Raphides, mentions a conjecture that these crystals may have an important purpose to fulfil in the economy of the vegetable kingdom, by being deposits to be applied towards the skeleton of the plant as occasion may require. But these calcareous bodies being insoluble in vegetable acids, he considered it untenable. Does the discovery of Messrs. Wiegmann and Polsdorff, which I lately met with in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, make the interesting conjecture stand good? As plants are found capable of decomposing the silicates of the soil, can the same power act internally?—*Wyeside.*—[It is, we think, impossible to say to what extent the powers of vitality interfere with the rules of chemical action; and it is probable that some sorts, at least of Rhaphides, are soluble in vegetable acids. But upon the whole we incline to regard them as crystals thrown down in plants in consequence of their bases being in excess. The question is, however, open to investigation.]

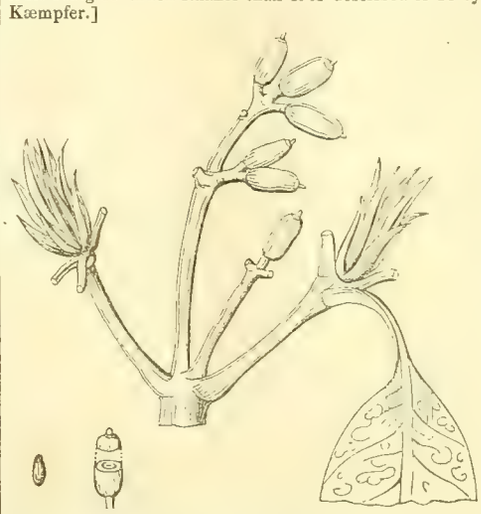
Exhibiting Pelargoniums.—The Horticultural Society of London now offers a handsome prize for 12 new and first-rate Pelargoniums, and Amateurs may reasonably expect to find at the ensuing exhibitions specimens of the varieties which appear advertised at several guineas each, and which, if they prove equal in merit to the prices asked for them, will no doubt find numerous purchasers. It appears to me that Amateurs, like myself, in the country, will look very narrowly into the report of the exhibitions under the letter A, and will be influenced by it in their selection; so that it behoves Messrs. Gaines, Catleugh, Pamplin, and others, to show their choicest novelties. Private growers who exhibit have great advantages this season over previous ones: the gold medal for plants of moderate size leads me to hope that they will respond to the liberality of the society by producing twelve of a higher class of excellence than have hitherto appeared at these exhibitions. Many are inclined to think the committee have made a mistake in offering the best prize for the smallest plants; it lies with the exhibitors to prove that they have done wisely.—*K.*

Vines.—I must confess I was somewhat surprised at an article which appeared at p. 230, signed "James Roberts." It is there stated that Vines planted in 1839 are now (1843) carrying their fourth crop of fruit, and that these four crops are "not light, but heavy." It seems to me that this statement is calculated to mislead ignorant persons. Does Mr. Roberts mean that he planted young Vines, such as any one would ordinarily begin a new house with, and that these, planted in 1839, bore a "heavy" crop that year, and have continued to do so ever since? Although it may be true, I confess that I have never before heard of anything approaching to it. I cannot, therefore, forbear expressing my surprise, and wishing that Mr. Roberts would give us some idea of the peculiar treatment, by which the loss of time incurred in the erection of new Vineries may be so pleasantly avoided. If the Vines were old ones, or some that had been in bearing, and were merely removed to a fresh border, their producing fruit the same year would not be wonderful. I know that Mr. R. Crawshay did the same thing, although his Vines were carried upwards of 100 miles. It would be as well if Mr. Roberts would favour us also with his system of spurring, by which he gets six bunches from one eye.—*A Subscriber, a Grape-grower, but no Wizard.*—[Our correspondent will find these questions fully answered in Mr. Roberts's Treatise on the Vine.]

Grafting-Wax.—I do not find, in the way I use it, any inconvenience from the stock or scion being moist. I have always applied a good deal of pressure in tying the grafts, and I found brown paper would not bear it; nor did calico or any other material answer when stretched, as the wax was injured by so doing. I therefore apply bast as usual, to tie the graft; then wrap spirally the waxed paper, cut about an inch broad, and in order to make all tight, I tie the whole round with bast. If any one should be puzzled how to make waxed brown paper a substitute for dirty clay, and at the same time bind sufficiently tight the grafts, perhaps this might not be unacceptable.—*Discipulus.*

Fruit-Trees.—The "Shade of Napoleon," now at Penryn, will feel obliged if an Amateur (who furnished an admirable Paper in your *Gardeners' Chronicle* some time ago, headed, "General Principles applicable to the Management of Fruit-trees,") will explain what he means by the following—"As soon as the shoots intended to produce fruit-spurs or buds at their base have become furnished with five buds, the extremity may be pinched off." Now there are three buds at the base, nearly circular; does he include these three, and pinch at two buds above them, or at five buds above them?

Aucuba Japonica.—The fruit of this plant, according to Kæmpfer, is a red oblong drupe, like a Laurel berry, with a white sweetish pulp, and a kernel with a bitter taste. In the abridged edition of Loudon's "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum," p. 511, it is stated that only the female state of this plant is in British gardens, and that its berries, which ripen in March, have not yet been seen in England. You have also made a similar statement at p. 161 of the *Chronicle*, which induces me to send you a sketch made last season from a plant which has borne fruit at this place for several years past. The berries are considerably smaller than Kæmpfer describes them to be, but in other respects they correspond with his account. The skin is red, like that of the Berberry; the flesh is dry and mealy, rather insipid, scarcely to be called sweetish, and of a yellowish white colour. The kernel is roundish oblong, tapering to both ends, and somewhat paler than the pulp. The inside is waxy, and bitter to the taste.—*Wm. B. Booth, Carclew.* [We have added a sketch of this fruit, with which we have never before been acquainted. It is all imperfect, the pericarp only being formed. The abortion of the seed, in consequence of the absence of the stamen, accounts for the fruit being so much smaller than it is described to be by Kæmpfer.]



Guano.—Having noticed with some interest your valuable remarks on the cultivation of the Potato, I was last year induced to make some trials, which have resulted as follows:—

1 row of each, of 140 yds. (rows 22 inches apart.)	lifted, st.	lb.
Common cut sets (say a Potato cut into 2 or 3, according to size) planted in 1½ bushel gypsum	18	8
Do. do. in 9 cwt. good stable-yd. manure	53	11
Do. do. 9 lbs. guano with ½ peck charcoal	46	0
Small Potatoes, set whole 1½ bushel of gypsum	21	11
Do. do. 9 cwt. stable-yard manure	54	9
Do. do. do. do. mixed with 1 bushel of gypsum	56	0
Small Potatoes, with all the eyes except 1 taken out, but not otherwise cut 1½ bushel of gypsum	18	2
Do. do. 9 cwt. stable-yard manure	51	5
Common cut sets, dropped into gypsum as cut do. do. do.	60	0
Do. do. do. do. mixed with 1 bushel of gypsum	59	13

The soil is light and sandy, on a gravelly bottom; and the gypsum used was calcined. The Potatoes were American Natives, planted from 10th to 15th May, and were lifted in the early part of November. The three rows where gypsum only was used in planting had twice a top-dressing with gypsum after showers of rain; they came up last, were always bad in colour, and stunted in growth. The guano row came up first, grew the most top, was best in colour, and appeared to be growing until November. There was so much top to this row, and the colour so distinct, that it might be perceived as far distant as the field could well be seen; and my impression is, that the weight of root would have been much greater if 8 inches more room had been given to the width of the row, it having been literally choked up with top. Of gypsum I used at the rate of about 3 tons per acre, costing 5*l.*, which gave in weight of crop at about the rate of 7 tons per acre, costing 14*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Of guano and charcoal, about 4½ cwt. of the former, at 16*s.*, and about 7 bushels of the latter, at 3*s.*=4*l.* 13*s.*, gave 16 tons, at 5*s.* 10*d.* per ton. Of stable-yard manure, about 25 tons, at 8*s.*=10*l.*; gave 20 tons, at 10*s.* per ton. And where to the latter about 2 bushels of gypsum were used to cut the sets into, at an extra cost of say 3*s.* 6*d.*, the weight of the crop was at the rate of about 21 tons per acre, costing 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The stable-yard manure was of course much more expensive to get on to the land than the guano, for which I have made no extra estimate above. These experiments, therefore, give an immense advantage in favour of guano; but whether the succeeding crop (Oats) will be equal to the stable-yard manured part remains to be seen, and is an important part of the question. Gypsum does not appear to do any good to my soil when applied as a tillage, having tried it on other crops; and I have never been able to perceive the slightest effect from it. In sets I shall adhere to the old custom of cutting the good-sized Potatoes into two or three, according to the number of eyes and the size of the Potato. The application of dry gypsum on the cut part prevents its bleeding, and may, I think, preserve it from the attack of the worm. It neither takes up much time, nor is it costly, and I shall follow this practice in future; setting Potatoes whole, or with the eyes burnt or cut out—leaving one only, does not answer.—*One of your Readers, Cookridge, near Leeds, April* 25, 1843.

Ammoniacal Liquor.—On the 1st of May, last year, I caused two holes to be dug in a large heap of chalk, and the one was then filled with fresh Tanners' Bark, wet from the pit; the other with that tough Sea-weed which grows on the mud in Langton Harbour, which, though drier than the tan, was still moist. Both pits were now filled with strong ammoniacal liquor, and closed. On the 1st of November, both pits were opened; both appeared nearly as full of ammoniacal liquor as when first made, and the Bark and the Sea-weed were in the same state as when put in six months before.—*H. S., Bedhampton.*

Bees.—In answer to the inquiry of "a Bee-keeper," with respect to painting the interior of straw-hives, Dr. Bevan entirely disapproves of painting them either within or without. Straw hives are, in some degree, pervious, and so far as they are so, admit the escape of moisture, which constitutes one of the few advantages which they possess over wooden boxes; of this advantage painting would deprive them. The same objection will apply to coating a hive with Roman cement, as recommended by Mr. Savage, with whom, from some communications which he has received from Sir Charles Clarke, Dr. B. would be happy to open a correspondence.—*Llanferry, 17th April*, 1843.

Bees.—I perceive that "Pettigrew" has made some remarks on my communication of 18th March, respecting Bees' eggs being transmutable. I mentioned that Bees may have eggs in store that produce queens, though it is not likely. To this "P." observes, "I might have added, that the Bees could not sit upon them without hatching them." I think that the last word in my sentence shows that no addition was wanted. Bees do not hatch their young by incubation; the warmth of the hive alone brings the larvæ forth from the eggs, but if they were kept from the proper temperature, it is uncertain how long they would retain the principle of life. Huish, I think, says a whole winter, but I consider this to be very doubtful, for such tender substances would soon decay; indeed I found they did so, in one instance, in four days. "P." says one experiment will suffice to show that the change of gender takes place from something added to the eggs or grub by the Bees. If it were an egg or grub that ought to produce a male or drone Bee instead of a working one, then we might talk of changing the gender. The experiment of putting a headless swarm into an empty hive to make the Bees create a queen by changing the gender, shows, I think, that "P." does not quite understand the subject he has taken up. It would be better to study the subject seriously, and at the apiary, before pointing out "the great advantage Bee-keepers may derive from the knowledge of the transmutation of eggs." However interesting the subject may be to the curious naturalist, the practical Bee-keeper may be assured that the knowledge of it will neither add to nor diminish the produce of his hives.—*J. Wighton.*

Bees.—The effluvia arising from the dirt collected in Bee-hives during the winter having been pronounced by Bee-masters to be most prejudicial to the health of the little honey-makers, often causing destruction to the whole family, it may be worth trying the following plan as a means of clearing away the refuse, without disturbing the inmates. Let a drawer be attached to the ordinary wooden hives, (about an inch in depth,) which may be removed, when required, for the purpose of cleaning: to prevent the comb being cemented to the drawer, a light framework may be constructed and placed over it, with apertures about an inch square.—*W. W.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Niger or Quorra River.—At the entrance of this river the banks were covered with a rich vegetation, consisting of Palms and a great variety of majestic trees; but after advancing a short distance up the stream, these tribes of plants disappeared, and their places were usurped by the Mangrove. This tree covered the banks for about ten or twelve miles, after which it was accompanied by other kinds of trees and shrubs; while the Elais guineensis and a species of Areca began to be plentiful. The branches of the large trees are covered with Orchidáceæ and Ferns. Of the latter tribe, the genera Polypódium and Acróstichum predominate. As we proceeded onward, large timber-trees became more abundant, which in many instances were covered with beautiful climbing plants. The margin of the river was clothed with rank vegetation of grass; while, at intervals, near the villages, this herbage was cleared away, and the ground was found to be cultivated with Plaintains, Bananas, Yams, Cassava, Groundnuts, Goora-nuts, Eddoes, Indian Corn, Dourrha, Capsicums, &c., and in many places Cocoa-nuts were plentiful. The river at this part is a comparatively narrow stream, with numerous collections of huts or villages on its banks, which are, to all appearance, densely populated by an inoffensive race of people, who flocked out in hundreds to look at the vessels belonging to the expedition. They were easily persuaded to come on board by the offer of presents. At most of these villages, the people appeared to be employed in making canoes, an operation performed by scooping out the trunk of a tree, and gradually bringing it narrower towards each end; some of these canoes we observed to be ornamented with flags.

Their arms consist of bows and arrows, guns, a few bayonets, spears, daggers, &c. The clothing worn by the lower class is nothing more than a cloth round the waist; but the chiefs and head men are distinguished by wearing a robe or dress of blue linen of native manufacture, brought from Egga and other towns situated higher up the Niger. The scene is enlivened by numerous birds, and by myriads of insects of the most gaudy colours, diversified at times by the chatter of monkeys, as they merrily leap from tree to tree. During the night, the croaking of reptiles and chirruping of insects, with the fire-fly occasionally darting across the path, serve to divert the mind of even the casual observer, and much more so that of a lover of Nature. As we approached towards Eboe, we found cultivation to be carried to a greater extent, and more especially that of Yams. At this part of the river, the Silk Cotton-tree forms a prominent feature in the vegetation. After passing Eboe, the hitherto narrow river expanded into a broad and noble stream, the banks being still beautifully wooded down to the water's edge. In several places the destruction of villages and the standing trunks of charred trees presented a melancholy example of the ravages of man. After getting about midway between Eboe and Attah, we came to a small range of hills, covered with healthy crops of Rice, Dourrha, &c. The vegetation began at this part to be more scanty, and Palms were, comparatively speaking, rare to what they had previously been. We also found more traffic upon the river, many of the natives coming from the interior to the Kirree market. At this part of our journey, one or two of the blacks, who had been up the river with the Liverpool expedition, would frequently point to the banks, and inform us that a white man was buried there; but at this time the people of our expedition were in excellent health and spirits. After passing this range of low hills, we approached towards Attah, and in the distance before us we beheld the majestic Kong mountains, running from east to west, their summits towering to the clouds. The banks here began to be ornamented with the gigantic Baobab, or Adansónia digitata, used by the inhabitants on the banks of the Senegal (but I could not determine whether it was by the people up the Niger) in cases of fever, &c.; I should say not by those who live below the confluence of the Chadda and Niger; for the only answer that I could get in return to numerous inquiries respecting its properties was—No good—and a shake of the head from the informant. The beautiful Spathódea campanulata here grew luxuriantly; its fine habit and large terminal clusters of scarlet flowers make it a very desirable object for our large hothouses and conservatories. I believe it is in the possession of a few individuals in this country, having been raised from seeds brought home by Mr. Freeman, who gathered them when he was upon a mission to Coomassie, on the Gold Coast. Many of the villages were, at the time of our visit, under water, the people crossing from one hut to the other by means of canoes. This was more especially the case upon Lander's Island, lying opposite to Attah, the vegetation of which consisted of rank grass and a few small trees and shrubs. Water-fowl are there abundant; and I should suppose it is a place of resort for alligators, as they were seen floating past upon pieces of grass, apparently detached from the sides of the island by the strength of the current. The town of Attah lies on the right bank of the Niger, at a considerable elevation above the level of the stream. The huts are very compact and neat, presenting a pretty appearance from the river. Tobacco, of a good quality, is cultivated at this town to a great extent. On the opposite side of the river is situated the kingdom of Warpur, a fine wooded country, interspersed with cultivated grounds. Ferns and Orchidáceæ were now no longer to be met with at this part of the river, and Palms were rare. As we proceeded onward, the country became more mountainous, and the scenery truly picturesque; the Niger gracefully winding its course among the hills, and the rich vegetation of its islands and fertile valleys, with the stupendous hills of Kong on the right and left, their peaks imbedded in clouds, created a sensation of pleasure too sublime to be described. Farther on, the vegetation on the sides of the mountains became limited to a few straggling shrubs, interspersed with the Adansónia and Bombax. Before arriving at the confluence, we met with a large fertile island (Beaufort Island), exhibiting a varied vegetation, amongst which was a lofty species of Fan Palm, growing to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and producing abundance of large yellow fruit. I had intended returning to this spot after the vessels left Stirling Hill, but I was prevented, by being taken with the fever soon after arriving at that point. The Habzélia aromática, and a fine species of Clerodendron, several beautiful Leguminous plants, and a Combretum, ornament the water's edge, as well as a great quantity of aquatic or rather marsh plants, which had been forced from the sides of the river and were floating down with the current. As we approached towards the late town of Pundiaki, the Niger gradually began to increase in width, until at the junction of the Chadda it was not less than four miles across. On the right side it was thickly wooded down to the water's edge, which is far from being the case on the opposite side, as a large portion of the land about Pundiaki is of a poor sandy description, covered with a species of Tephrósia; this, with a coarse kind of grass, seems to be the only vegetation which thrives upon the plains. At the foot of the hills and by the margin of the water-courses which descend from the higher parts into the Niger, the vegetation partook of a richer character. In those situations, the Spathódea before mentioned flourished in profusion. The country Peach, Sarcocéphalus esculentus, was abundant, but it was not taken any notice of by the natives; a yellow Plum was also plentiful, which was sought after by the people as an article of food. The ruins of Pandiaki are still standing; it appeared to have been flanked by a deep ditch, which at the time of our visit was nearly filled up. The vestiges of a rude bridge and gateway were, however, still remaining. The door or gate was thickly studded with large headed nails, greatly resembling English manufacture. The remains of the dye-works were also to be seen; this process appears to have been formerly carried on to a great extent at this town, before its inhabitants were obliged to leave it and seek protection from the predatory incursions of the Fellatas on the opposite side of the river. Towards Stirling Hill the soil improved a little, and cultivation was more extensively carried on. The greater part of King William's Mountains belong to that state. At a short distance below Stirling Hill, we came to a small village where the process of dyeing was still performed. The colouring matter which the people used was obtained from a species of Tephrósia. At this part, snakes of a yellowish colour and about four feet in length were numerous, as were also several kinds of lizards; and the hills formed by the termites, or white ants, were plentiful. I obtained some very good skeletons of birds and animals by breaking away the earth until I arrived at one of the chambers of these hills, where I deposited the specimen, the skeleton of which I wished to obtain, and in a short time I found that all the flesh had been eaten off. Birds were numerous; the parrots flew about in large flocks, screaming and making the most discordant noises; the Guinea fowl was plentiful, and was very destructive to the crops of Ground Nuts, Dhourra, &c. Scorpions and centipedes also abounded. The river at this part was more lively, owing to the number of canoes which traded to the Rizzee Market, Damuggoo, Eboe, and other towns, situated below the confluence; their cargoes consisting principally of ivory, beeswax, tobes, and blue cloths, and in some instances of slaves. Some of the canoes were laden with small but well-formed horses, which they were probably taking downward for sale. Parties of these traders would frequently approach the Amelia during the depth of night, and question us as to what we intended purchasing; but they always made us aware of their proximity by calling aloud as soon as they came within hail. At a small town on the right bank of the river, opposite to Pundiaki, the natives were in possession of some small pieces of cannon, which they frequently used to fire at intervals during the night.—*J. A.*

Calcutta, Jan. 27, 1843.—The Botanic Garden here is undergoing a great change under the superintendence of Mr. Griffith. The catalogue of the plants it contains is, I hear, finished; a nursery is laid out; a flower-garden is planned, and ground is trenching for the purpose of exhibiting the features of the systems of Linnæus, Jussieu, and others. As the grounds are very extensive, there is ample space for Mr. Griffith's plans, which, it is said, embrace the formation of medicinal and economical departments, neither of which at present exist. The whole number of species contained in the garden is about 3,800, which is not an advance of more than 400 since the publication of Roxburgh's Hortus Benghalensis. The head gardener is deranged, and a successor from Europe is talked of: if a thoroughly good man, he will be invaluable.

Frankfort, 13th April.—In my way to this place I paid a visit to the garden of Prince Salm, at Dyck, near Neuss, on the opposite side of the Rhine to Dusseldorf. There is certainly a very rich and curious collection of succulent plants there. They seem to be exceedingly well kept, and to flourish under the system of his gardener, which is, not to give much light, air, or stimulus of any sort till the summer, when they are all put out for five months. I saw the very curious Opuntia Salmiana in fruit. In the pleasure ground I observed growing in the turf, the first German Oxlips, Primula elatior vera, that I have seen on the west of the Rhine: this is also the most northern locality I know for that species. I arrived here too late for the flower-show; but I find the Azaleas, which are usually the best show-plants, suffered so from the drought of last summer, that they do not flower well this year. Three hybrid Rhododendrons, Burcgraveanum, (purple,) Kronenbergianum (white), and macranthum (pink), are fine plants. The Carmine red Azalea indica is also very handsome.—*S.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

This Society met on the 9th instant, Dr. Neill in the chair. Dr. Seller was elected a resident Member. Numerous donations to the Library and Herbarium were laid on the table. The following papers were read: 1. Remarks on the Mode of Growth of the British Fruticose Rubi, &c. By Mr. E. Lees. 2. Continuation of Remarks on the Diatomaceæ. By Mr. J. Ralfs, Penzance. 3. On Fumaria micrantha and F. calycina. By Mr. C. C. Babington, M.A. 4. On two new species of Jungermannia, and another new to Britain. By Thomas Taylor, M.D.; communicated by Mr. W. Gourlie, jun., Glasgow. 5. Notice of the new Fossil plant, Lyginodendron Landsburgii, Gourlie; by Mr. W. Gourlie, jun. Mr. James Macnab exhibited a magnificent cluster of the male catkins of a Palm, from one of the South Sea Islands, which Lady Hervey had obtained from the captain of a vessel, and kindly allowed to be shown to the Society. Its dimensions, when expanded, were about three feet by three feet and a half, and it somewhat resembled an ornamental grate screen formed of shavings. This being the anniversary of the Society's public institution, the members and others present adjourned, at the close of business, to the Café Royal, where they sat down to an elegant supper, Dr. Neill, the President, in the chair, supported by Sir William Jardine, Dr. Greville, Mr. Ball, of Dublin, Mr. Gourlie, of Glasgow, &c.—Professor Graham, croupier. After supper, the usual loyal and appropriate toasts were drunk, and the proceedings were farther enlivened by occasional songs.

The Botanical Society met on the 13th inst.,—Prof. Graham in the chair. Numerous donations to the Library and Herbarium were laid on the table. The attention of the Society was chiefly directed to a donation by W. Brown, Esq., R.N., consisting of a miscellaneous collection of plants and fruits from Canton River and Chusan, from the Cape and Prince's Island, including a collection of forty species of Erica, from Simon's Bay and Table Mountain. The following papers were read:—1. Two Botanical visits to the Reeky Linn, and Den of Airly, in April and June, 1842; by Mr. W. Gardiner, Dundee. 2. On the Diatomaceæ. No. VI. By Mr Ralfs.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Dorking Horticultural Society, April 18.—This exhibition was held at the Red Lion Inn, and was attended by most of the gentry in the vicinity. Since the first establishment of this Society there has not been a more attractive display of beautiful flowers than the present meeting afforded; but as it would occupy too much space to particularise every plant worthy of individual notice, we shall merely observe that the collections of Greenhouse and of Miscellaneous plants, which obtained the first prizes, were worthy to form part of the unequalled Chiswick exhibitions. The other collections also contained good plants of Tropæolums, Indian Azaleas, Cytisus racemosus, &c. Some exceedingly well-grown specimens of Cineraria were exhibited, one of which (The King), in the collection of J. B. Hankey, Esq., was a perfect specimen of culture. A very showy variety, called Miss Hankey, made its first appearance in public. The flowers are of great size, but starry, resembling the Rival King in colour, but quite distinct. We observed several pretty varieties among the seedlings, but none particularly deserving of notice. Among the Heaths there were several very good plants; but, taking them as a whole, this tribe was decidedly inferior; neither were the Hyacinths and Polyanthuses equal to those of former years. The single specimens comprised a capital plant of Ixora coccinea, from the garden of J. B. Hankey, Esq., and another of Tropæolum tricolor, supporting itself on the bushy top of a young Larch-tree, from the garden of the Right Hon. H. Goulburn; Fuchsia splendens, from Mr. J. Gadd, and Fuchsia cordifolia, from the nursery of Mr. Westland, exhibited in perfection the merits of those vilified species. But the most beautiful object in the room was a plant of Smith's Scarlet Azalea, from the garden of the President of the Society, Charles Barclay, Esq., of Bury Hill. This plant (trained in a natural, and therefore a pleasing, form—not in the modern one, face-fashion) was literally covered on all sides with its rich red blossoms. No prizes were offered for fruits or vegetables, with the exception of Cucumbers, of which a considerable number of fair quality were shown. *Best Collection of* 12 *Plants*, 1, Mr. Goodhew, gr. to J. B. Hankey, Esq.; 2, Mr. Heritage, gr. to the Right Hon. H. Goulburn; 3, Mr. Whiting, gr. to H. T. Hope, Esq. *Best Collection of* 6 *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Mr. Scott, gr. to C. Barclay, Esq.; 2, Mr Reid, gr. to — Smallpiece, Esq.; 3, Mr. Ivery, market-gardener, Wonham. *Best Specimen Plant*, 1, Mr. Goodhew; 2, Mr. Scott; 3, Mr. Heritage; 4, Mr. J. Gadd, market-gardener, Botchworth. *Best Collection of* 6 *Heaths*, 1, Mr. Scott; 2, Mr. Goodhew; 3, Mr. J. Gadd. *Best Collection of* 4 *Cinerarias*, 1, Mr. Goodhew; 2, Mr. Ivery; 3, Mr. Whiting; 4, Mr. Heritage. *Best Seedling Cineraria*, 1, Mr. Ivery; 2, Mr. Whiting; 3, Mr. Goodhew. *Best* 2 *tall Cacti*, 1, Mr. Heritage; 2, Mr. Scott. *Best Pair of Polyanthuses*, 1, Mr. Whiting; 2, Mr R. Gadd, market-gardener, Dorking; 3, Mr. Heritage. *Best* 6 *Hyacinths*, 1, Mr. J. Gadd; 2, Mr. Whiting; 3, Mr. Heritage. *Best Pair of Auriculas*, 1, Mr. Ivery; 2, Mr. J. Gadd; 3, Mr. Scott; 4, Mr. Heritage. *Best* 24 *Cut Flowers of Pansies*, 1, Mr. Chandler, gr. to — Freshfield, Esq.; 2, Mr. R. Gadd; 3, Mr. Heritage; 4, Mr. Ivery. *Best Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. Whiting; 2, Mr. Scott; 3, Mr. J. Briggs; 4, Mr. Heritage; 5, Mr. Truelove, gr. to the Misses Carbonell. Extra prize to Mr. J. Gadd.

Ealing Cucumber Show, April 17.—This exhibition, which seems to have been got up by Mr. Mills, jun., was held at the New Inn, Ealing, and the fruit produced was of the finest quality. Eight brace were selected for competition, and the judges had a most difficult task in determining which was superior; however, it was evident that they gave the preference to size, and the prizes were awarded as follows:—1st prize, to Mr. Latter, of Ipswich; 2d, to Mr. Brown, Chiswick; 3d, to Mr. Doran, of Wandsworth. There was also some very handsome fruit that did not receive prizes, especially that of Messrs. Thomson, Weeden, and Chapman. These were finer in quality than those to which the awards were given, but not so large. The company was numerous and respectable.

Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society, April 19. — On Wednesday last this Society held their first show for the season, at the Town-hall. The display of flowers, fruit, and vegetables was extremely fine, and, for the period, respectable in quantity. There were some beautiful Auriculas, Polyanthuses, and Primroses, and some of the plants were very fine. Some of the vegetables were also as good as could possibly be expected. In accordance with the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Society in February, several judicious alterations in the conduct of the show have taken place, the exhibitor having now the power to claim his flowers, &c. after the exhibition. The Hall was opened to the visitors at two o'clock, and the chair taken by H. J. Adeane, Esq., who briefly alluded to the changes which had taken place in the regulations. He trusted these alterations and others in contemplation would have the desired effect of restoring the society to health and vigour. The judges were the Rev. J. Huntley, of Kimbolton, the Rev. Alfred Newby, of Tilbrook, and Mr. Carter, jun., of Haverhill. The adjudication of the prizes was as follows: Auriculas (4 best), 1st prize, *Medal—Taylor's Glory* (white), *Standard* (green), *Seedling* (grey), *Lord Primate* (self), Mr. R. Headly; 2nd prize—would have been awarded to Mr. Headly had he not gained the first prize; 3rd prize — *Metropolitan, Simpson's Commander, Haylock's Mrs. Childers* (unknown), Mr. R. Haylock. *Seedling Auricula*, Mr. R. Headly. Polyanthuses (4 best), 1st prize—*Buck's George the Fourth, Alexander, Gold Lace*, unknown.—(If entitled by the Society's Rules, but the judges suggested that in future there should be but one stand, and one specimen in each pot), Mr. Giddings; 2nd prize, Mr. Haylock. *Seedling Polyanthus*, Mr. Giddings. *Hyacinths* (6 best), 1st prize, Mr. Green; 2nd prize, Mr. R. Headly. *Primroses* (3 best pots). Mr. Giddings. *Wallflower*, 1st prize, Mr. Widnall; 2nd prize, Mr. Catling. *Plant in a Pot*, 1st prize, *Tropæolum tricolorum*, Mr. Widnall; 2nd prize, *Genista canariensis*, Mr. F. B. Smith. *Collection of Plants* (large), 1st prize, Mr. Widnall; 2nd prize, Mr. Green. *Do.* (small), Messrs. Hudson. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, Mr. Ready. *Basket of Vegetables*, 1st prize, Medal, Messrs. Hudson; 2nd prize, Mr. Newman. *Brace of Cucumbers*, 1st prize, Mr. Newman; 2nd prize, Mr. Tomlin. *New Potatoes*, Ashtop, Mr. Newman. *Rhubarb*, 1st prize, Mr. R. Headly; 2nd prize, Mr. Green. *Salad*, 1st prize, Mr. J. Taylor; 2nd prize, Messrs. Hudson. Extra Prizes: Apples—*Golden Knob*, Mr. Newman. Pears—*Beurré Rance*, Mr. Tomlin. Cottagers' Prizes, 2*s.* 6*d.* each: *Wallflower*, W. Clarke, Bourne; *Cabbage*, T. George, Shelford; *Lettuce*, John Cole, Shelford: *Rhubarb*, T. George, Shelford; *Radishes*, T. George, Shelford; *Apples*, W. Clarke, Bourne. Cottagers' Extra Prizes: *Basket of Vegetables*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, John Cole, Shelford; *Ditto*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, T. George, Shelford.

Norwich Horticultural Society, April 19.—This meeting was held at the Corn Exchange. It appears from the report in the *Norwich Mercury* to have been unusually well attended. Prizes were thus awarded: Members' Prizes.—Fruits & Vegetables —*Grapes, best, (Muscadine)*, C. Short, gr. to H. N. Burroughes, Esq., M.P., Hoveton. *Strawberries, best, (Keen's Seedling)*, Mr. Stewart, gr. to W. Bagge, Esq., M.P. *Pears, best*, 1, (*Catilluc*), W. Rippingale, gr. to O. Morse, Esq.; 2, (*Uvedale*), S. Short, gr. to J. Stracey, Esq. *Dessert Apple, best, (Brandy Apple)*, S. Short. *Ribston Pippin, equal best*, Rev. O. Mathias. *Sauce Apple, best, (Bedford Soundling)*, S. Short. *Rhubarb, best, (Myatt's Victoria)*, Rev. O. Mathias. *Potatoes, best. (Early frame)*, W. Rippingale. *Lettuces*, 1, *(Black-seeded green Cos)*, J. Catton, gr. to the Rev. C. Fellowes; 2, *(Imperial Cabbage)*, Mr. R. Bensley. *Endive, best*, W. Kemp, gr. to Sir E. Stracey. *Asparagus*, W. Gale, gr. to H. N. Burroughes, Esq., M.P., Burlingham. *Seakale, best*, S. Short. *Brocoli, equal best*, S. Short and J. Catton. *Cabbage, best*, J. Catton. *Kidney-Beans, best, (dun)*, Mr. Walton, gr. to R. Sanderson, Esq., M.P. *Leeks, best, (flag)*, C. Short. *Mushrooms*, Mr.

Walton. *Salad, 1, (Black-seeded Cos)*, W. Gale: 2, *(Cabbage)*, J. Catton. *Beet, best*, W. Exelby, gr. to H. Birkbeck, Esq. FLOWERS. —*Azaleas, collection of, best*, C. Short. *Auriculas, collection of, 12 best*, J. N. Waite, jun., Esq. *Cactus, (Mallisoni), single specimen*, C. Middleton, Esq. *Pansies, collection of, 24 best*, Hon. R. Wilson. *Roses, in pots, collection of*, S. Short. *Mignonette*, Rev. J. Burroughes. *Cut Flowers, collections of*, J. N. Waite, jun., Esq., and Mr. Walton. *Calceolarias, 1, collection of, best*, W. Rippingale; 2, *(seedlings), best*, C. Short; 3, *2nd best*, Hon. R. Wilson. *Cinerarias, 1, collection of, best*, C. Short; 2, *equal 2nd best*, W. Exelby and C. Short; 3, *3rd best*, Mr. Walton. *Greenhouse plants, 1, collection of, best*, W. Rippingale; 2, *2nd best*, J. High, gr. to J. Longe, Esq. *Stocks, ten weeks*, Rev. J. Burroughes. *Hyacinths, collection of*, J. T. Kemp, Esq. *Anemones, collection of*, J. N. Waite, jun., Esq. *Tropæolum tricolor*, C. Short; *Ditto grandiflora*, Mr. Walton. *Cyclamen Persicum*, Hon. R. Wilson. *Acacia Juniperoides*, W. Rippingale. *Clematis Sieboldii*, C. Short. *Deutzia scabra*, R. Emms. The principal plants exhibited by Mr. Bell were—Epacris impressa, do. nivalis. Ericas — bonplandia, regerminans, pellucida, ardens, rubrocalyx, nigrita, scariosa, Pattersonia, Walkerii, Wilmorea, Azalea indica alba, do. Smithii, Boronia serrulata, Chorozema Henchmanni, do. ilicifolia, Euphorbia splendens, Rhododendron Smithii punctatum, Cytisus racemosus, Cineraria splendens, do. King, do. cærulea, fine new variety; Petunia magniflora, Camellia colorata, Burchellia capensis, Pultenæa subumbellata, Æschynanthus grandiflorus. Messrs. Mackie and Ewing exhibited:—Azalea sinensis. Camellias—Doncklærii, Carswelliana (new), Candidissima, Antwerpensis (new). Tropæolum tricolorum, Elichrysum splendidum, Cineraria King, do. Inwoodiana, Erica speciosa, do. gracilis, Azalea floribunda, Lachenalia pustulata (new), Cytisus racemosus, Tea-scented Moirée Rose, Illicium floridanum, Acacia cordifolia, Cereus flagelliformis minor, Euphorbia splendens, Epacris grandiflora, Trillium grandiflorum, Dillwynia cinerascens, Oxalis carnosa, Pimelea nivea (new),

MISCELLANEOUS.

Flora of Japan.—We have been favoured by a friend with the following information on this subject:—Last autumn Professor Zuccarini spent six weeks in looking over the Japanese Herbarium at Leyden, which is wonderfully rich, containing nearly 2,500 species, and, altogether, about 30,000 specimens. They are in a good state of preservation, and of almost gigantic size. We understand that Professor Zuccarini has, through the kindness of Mr. Blume, Director of the Leyden Museum, procured, amongst other things, specimens of a dozen new genera, some of which are very remarkable; for instance, a Fumariaceous plant with a regular corolla, 4 petals, and 4 unconnected stamens; an Olacaceous plant with a long-stalked three-celled ovary, containing numerous ovules arranged in two rows in each cell; and that that same gentleman has already drawn up a description of them, which will appear in the Journal of the Munich Academy. The Flora of Japan is very remarkable. Perhaps in no other country are tropical forms combined more intimately with those of the Temperate Zone. In contrast with 33 Coniferous plants are 15 species of Bamboo. Twelve species of Maple and nearly 26 of Oak are met with, associated with a crowd of Laurels of different genera. The Orchidaceous plants, of which, unluckily, the Dutch collection contains but few, are, for the most part, epiphytes. Amongst Leguminous plants, there are several species of Lespedézia. Ericaceous plants are not only numerous, but extremely fine, comprising upwards of 10 species of Rhododendron and Azalea, if we distinguish, under the latter name, those species which have only 5 stamens. Nearly all the grasses have a tropical appearance, nevertheless they are accompanied by 25 species of Carex. Palms and Cycadaceous plants are less numerous; of these, however, there are a few, as well as of Zingiberacæ. Many very interesting things are met with in the Herbaria procured by Siebold from the native Botanists. Their specimens are well preserved, and amongst them are many plants collected in the central parts of Nipon, and upon the lofty mountains which no European has hitherto attempted to explore. The drawings made by Japanese artists also give a good idea of the plants which they are intended to represent.

Sale of Orchidaceous Plants.—We understand that the Orchidaceæ from Bombay, which were sold last week by Messrs. Stevens and Co., produced altogether rather more than 170*l.* One large specimens fetched 15*l.* each; others went as low as 25*s.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. W. Jackson and Co.'s Nursery, Cross-Lanes, near Bedale.—A splendid specimen of Rhododendron campanulatum is in flower here; five hundred and sixty-eight perfect blooms were grouped amongst the dark green foliage, and had a most imposing effect. The plant is five feet nine inches in height and eighteen feet in circumference, and is considered to be the finest specimen in Great Britain.

Reviews.

An Agricultural Tract for the Times. By J. West, Land Agent, &c., Collingham, Notts.

I HAVE lately obtained the above tract, and find it is written by a fellow-labourer with myself in a much-neglected field of improvement. As far as I am able to judge from my own experience, Mr. West's remarks on draining and subsoil-ploughing are very good. It is not his object to point out the mode of draining any land, but to call the attention of landed proprietors to the absolute necessity of the work being "immediately done." In this I fully agree with him. In my time I have done a great deal of draining; what I have done lately was not with tiles, but in the manner which is usually called wedge-draining, with a strong rushy turf on meadow or pasture land, from which, I doubt not, great benefit will be derived. My former experience was in making open drains in plantations, to a great extent. But, as I am more anxious to express my cordial concurrence with Mr. West upon another part of his pamphlet than upon this, I pass on to his chapter on the Appropriation and Management of English Timber.

His observations on these heads are excellent, and well deserve that landed proprietors should put them in practice without delay, if they really wish to benefit themselves and the public, and to find employment at home for the labouring population. But I fear that his recommendations, and especially those that refer to timber, will have but little effect upon the present generation of landlords: I have, humble individual though I am, laboured for years and years in vain, and may almost say, spent my strength for nought, in the same cause. For my own part, I cannot see why England cannot produce as good timber as other countries. Indeed, I am satisfied that she can do so, and in quantity sufficient for all domestic purposes, if the owners of timber would but see that it is properly trained in its infancy, and suitably treated afterwards. I fully agree with Mr. West that our native timber, much as it is decried—Scotch Fir, for instance, as well as almost every other kind that is grown—if it was peeled standing, and felled in the autumn or winter, would be greatly improved for building and other purposes, as it is proved to be the case with the Oak, Alder, and Larch. I am happy to say that some friends of mine have agreed to adopt my suggestion, and try some experiments with different kinds of trees, the results of which shall be made known.

But what will be the results of Mr. West's labours with reference to this pamphlet and the others books he has written? Probably neglect and pecuniary loss. It appears to be impossible to reach the minds of the great majority of the land-owners on the subject of their timber; and the man who attempts to do so engages in an unprofitable and hopeless task. It will be well, however, for the few who may meet with Mr. West's pamphlet to follow his advice.

Agricultural Chemistry rendered simple for Practical Purposes. By T. G. Tilley, Ph.D.: Longmans.

WE should be more inclined to call this book Agricultural Chemistry rendered puzzling, &c. Take for example the following explanation of the nature of ammonia:—

"Ammonia is the same substance as hartshorn, and its carbonate is the common smelling salts of the shops. *It* is composed of carbon and nitrogen." We cannot waste either our own time or that of our readers by comment on such a book.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

THE new system of planting flower-gardens within the last 20 years has doubled the ordinary work to be done in this department in May, and instead of improving the appearance of the flower-garden by this change, we have, in nine cases out of ten, a mere blank, comparatively speaking, for five or six weeks from the middle of May. As our great patrons of gardening generally pass this time in London, the subject has not had that attention paid to it which it deserves. Instead of pointing out or suggesting a system by which the flower-garden might be as gay during this time as any other part of the season, I would rather invite communications from different parts of the country, detailing the way in which this is already effected, for we feel convinced that such information would be of essential service to amateurs; and, moreover, many amateurs are as likely to supply such information as professed gardeners.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—To keep the bottom-heat steady at all times is a good maxim, and more so at this season; too much bottom-heat is more dangerous than too little; but if the bottom-heat is let down at this time when the natural heat of the sun raises the temperature many degrees more than is necesary for the plants, a weakly growth will be the consequence; give large portions of air to all the stock, and shut them up early in the afternoon.

VINERY.—Little need be said now of early Grapes that are ripe or fast ripening; if they have plenty of sun and air they ought to hang a long time, and come to table or market with a fine bloom. As soon as every bud on the late Vines has grown a joint or two, they may be assisted by being shut up early in the afternoon. The front ventilators need not be used till the fruit is all set, but give large portions of air all along the top lights; you will thus have the top part of the house the coolest, and your Vines in an equal temperature throughout.

PEACH-HOUSE AND CHERRIES.—Light and air with moisture, according to the state of the fruit, and a sharp look out after insects or other enemies will be the routine here til the fruit is ripe.

FIGS.—Continue, as stated for the last week or two; if the fruit appears to drop off or is stationary, without showing signs of ripening, have recourse to caprification, they never appear to drop under this simple process, and they ripen soon when thus treated.

MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.—The weather throughout April has been very favourable for early Melons, and if May proves as favourable, this fruit will come in, in better condition than we have had it for many years. Keep up a brisk heat by the linings, and unless your fruit is full swelled, keep the plants moist at the roots, there is a great demand on the plant while the fruit is swelling. If you intend to try a few plants of an early sort in the ridge or cold frame way, the seeds should now be sown, and, as soon as they are up, potted off, harden them by degrees till they can stand in a cold frame ready to be planted out.

Out-door Department.

The month of May is always a busy time in the kitchen-garden and orchard—young crops to be thinned out, others to be earthed up; some to be transplanted, watered, and shaded; and successional crops require to be now oftener sown. Thinning Grapes in the late Vineries is in many places a long and very particular job; while the host of insects and caterpillars, grubs, slugs, and worms, are busy at their work of destruction, and must have perpetual war maintained against them, to say nothing of the care and judgment necessary for regulating the young shoots on wall and espalier-trees.

ASPARAGUS.—In cutting these for use, see that the weak, spindling shoots are cut off at the same time, that they may not hinder their betters from coming regularly forward, by encouraging the sap away.

BROCCOLI.—These should now be sown for the main supply next winter and spring. The dwarf and tall purple sprouting Broccoli are the most economical and useful of all the Cabbage-tribe called "greens"; if these are sown now, and again about the end of the month, they will produce tender sprouts from next November till this time next year. No cottage-garden should be without this sort, which is far preferable to Borecole.

KIDNEY-BEANS.—Plant in boxes, to be protected a while, and also in the open ground, to take their chance of the season.

PEAS, BEANS, SPINACH, TURNIPS, AND SALADS, or any other sort under the head of "Succession Crops," must now be sown oftener, and in smaller quantities, till Midsummer, as they will come in faster during hot weather.

SEAKALE.—Clear away the litter and pots as the stools get past use; cut over the stools level with the ground, and dig over the beds; and if the stools throw up more shoots than can be fully exposed to the sun and air, you must thin them out.

ORCHARD.—Within the last three weeks the garden men have brought 45 wasps to me, for which they are regularly paid; the greatest portion were caught on the common Laurels. Plum and Pear-trees will now be ready to have some of the strongest young shoots stopped. The Apricot, Plum, and Cherry must be carefully looked over, to get at the mischievous little caterpillar, which is so unsociable as to shut itself up by twisting the young foliage round his retreat; this caterpillar is never in great numbers, and is easily destroyed and kept under; soapsuds is the next best thing after Tobacco-water for killing the fly on the Peach-trees, and also on the Roses.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Stove plants are now making their growth more freely than at any other period; the usual stimulants of heat, moisture, and, in some cases, liquid manure, may therefore be more freely administered to them. Young plants that are wished to become fine specimens should be watched, and as soon as their roots have reached the sides of the pots they must be fresh potted. Others, again, must be cramped at the roots, to induce them to make short flowering spurs. Many of the climbing plants so treated may be made to assume the character of shrubs, to suit particular situations and circumstances.

GREENHOUSE.—In the good old times it was a prevalent opinion that Heaths, Epacrises, and such-like plants, would be ruined if touched with a knife; but now it is proved that no plants bear pruning better; and you may see men in the great nurseries cutting off the young tops of these in handfuls after the plants have done flowering; other free-growing plants have their tops regularly pinched off at every other joint, in order to get them into round bushy specimens.

CONSERVATORY.—Some of the Passion-flowers, Ipomœas, and other strong-growing climbers, should now be close pruned, if you wish for a late display in autumn. It is always a good plan to have duplicate plants purposely for this treatment: this is often done in Vineries, by planting two plants to each rafter, and cutting them down alternately every year.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Propagation by cuttings and grafts must be continued till a full stock is reared: tender annual seeds for late flowering may now be sown. Very many plants that are difficult to strike from cuttings may be easily increased by grafting on the roots of some allied species. All tender seedlings should be potted as soon as they can be handled.

Out-door Department.

Annuals to flower from the end of June should be sown now; those now half-grown should stand thin on the ground. One of the misfortunes of spring-flowering bulbs is, that they must often be removed, to make room for another crop, before they finish their growth. On the first wet day, see to these, and have them carefully taken up, and plant them in some quiet place, giving them a good watering, and placing their names or number-sticks against them; without this arrangement it is difficult to know the varieties of early Tulips, Narcissuses, &c., after they are out of flower and foliage. Not only the colour and height of every variety of these bulbs, but the very week it usually comes in flower, should be marked in the garden-book, otherwise, how are you to plant them next autumn?—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending April 27, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

April		Barometer. Max.	Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	21	29.849	29.653	65	45	55.0		.05
Saturday	22	29.989	29.815	59	26	42.5	S.W.	.03
Sunday	23	30.043	30.025	60	28	44.0	S.	
Monday	24	30.12	29.990	60	27	43.5	E.	
Tuesday	25	30.070	29.648	56	34	45.0	S.	.30
Wednesday	26	29.677	29.626	56	34	45.0	W.	.08
Thursday	27	29.892	29.674	60	33	46.5	W.	
Average		29.977	29.81	59.4	32.4	45.9		.46

April 21. Very fine throughout; overcast at night.
22. Rain; showery; clear and frosty at night.
23. Fine, with light clouds; clear; frosty at night.
24. Fine; dry air with dusky haze; frosty.
25. Thickly overcast; cold rain; clear.
26. Large patches of sleet in the morning; cold rain; cloudy and fine; rain.
27. Clear; cloudy and fine; clear at night.
Mean temperature of the week 3° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending May 6, 1843.

April and May.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 30	63.5	42.1	52.8	7	0.31 in.	2	2	3	1	3	3	1	2
Mon. 1	61.2	42.0	51.1	7	0.51	1	2	2	2	5	3	2	—
Tues. 2	65.1	43.5	54.3	6	0.72	1	2	3	1	4	3	2	1
Wed. 3	63.3	42.1	52.7	8	0.20	1	2	3	1	4	4	—	2
Thurs. 4	65.1	42.8	53.9	8	0.70	3	3	3	—	5	1	2	—
Fri. 5	63.7	43.8	53.8	11	0.50	3	2	1	2	6	2	1	—
Sat. 6	64.1	41.7	52.9	7	0.23	—	5	2	2	2	4	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 6th in 1830—thermometer 81°; and the lowest on the 6th in 1831—thermometer 28°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET.

For the Week ending April 28, 1843.

THERE is a good supply this week of hothouse Grapes, of the Black Hamburgh kind, which are both well-coloured and of a tolerable size; the White Sweetwater are likewise of a very fair description. Foreign Grapes are much more abundant, and of a far superior quality, than they were last week. A few Peaches, moderately well ripened, are exhibited in the principal windows. Pine-apples are numerous, and some of them are of a very respectable character. There is a profuse supply of new Potatoes, at 6*d.* per pound. The Nonpareil and Golden Nonpareil Apples, as well as the June Pippin and the Normandy Pippin, are in excellent condition. Strawberries are large and abundant. Walnuts and Filberts, in a finely-preserved state, exist in large quantities, as also do Spanish Chesnuts, which are particularly good. Among plants, there are pretty small specimens of Polygala grandiflora, Acacia verticillata, and Cytisus racemosus, besides the more ordinary supply. The rarer sorts of cut-flowers are, Clianthus puniceus, Hovea Celsii, Lachenalia tricolor (which is furnished, besides, in pots), the lovely and fragrant Daphne Cneorum, a large-flowered variety of Nemophila insignis, and Rose Devoniensis.

PRICES, SATURDAY, April 29, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 10*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb, 6*s* to 12*s*
— Spanish, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 3*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 5*s* to 14*s*
— Kitchen, 4*s* to 8*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 20*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Gooseberries, small basket, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Apricots, per pottle, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Pomegranates, per doz., —
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 6*s* to 18*s*
— bitter, per 100, 6*s* to 20*s*
Lemons, per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*
— per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 1*s.* to 4*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 20*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 55*s* to 60*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 60*s.* to 70*s.*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Spanish, 18*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*
— Cob, 12*s* to 14*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, Red, per doz. 2*s* to 6*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Cabbages, per doz., 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 6*d* to 4*s*
— Purple, 6*d* to 1*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Scotch, per bushel, 1*s* 6*d*
— New, per lb, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cardoons, each, 1*s*
Horse Radish, per oundle, 2*s* to 6*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 9*d* to 1*s*
Spring Onions, per bunch, 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bands, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Spring Turnips, 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 4*s* to 6*s*
— Young Horn, per bunch, 6*d* to 2*s*
Spring Carrots, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Onions, per bushel, 5*s* to 8*s*
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 4*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 2*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 3*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Asparagus, 6*s* to 9*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— forced lg., per 100, 4*s* to 5*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 3*s*
Lettuce, Cabbs., p. hf.-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, per score, 4*d* to 1*s*
Endive, per score, 6*d* to 2*s*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Green Basil, per bunch, 9*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Marjatom, green, 9*d* to 1*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 3*d* to 9*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

FLORISTS' FLOWERS.—Now that the season for florists' flowers has arrived, we beg to state that we are ready to give our opinion of all novelties that may be sent us; not with a view to please the growers, nor for the sake of indulging any vanity of our own, but in order to satisfy the public. It is alleged that there is but one society in London which can be trusted upon this subject; that this society only meets occasionally, and then by candle-light, when it is impossible to judge correctly of the merits of the flowers that are examined. We are not of the same opinion; we believe that no better decisions than those of the Floricultural Society will ever be arrived at, and we wish it to be supported, because we know its decisions to be those of honest men, and skilful men. Nevertheless, in order to gratify those who look to some other tribunal, we take this opportunity of announcing that all florists' flowers that are addressed to our Office, 3, Charles-street, postage or carriage paid, will be examined, and their qualities declared under a separate heading in these "Notices to Correspondents." The opinion will be given by a gentleman entirely unconnected with the trade, thoroughly acquainted with the subject, but having no interest whatever to serve, except the truth. As all these judgments will be indexed at the end of the year, the buyers of new flowers will have a ready means of testing the value of the seedlings advertised. If they are found in our columns, their true character can be ascertained; if they are not found there it will be understood that the growers dare not submit them to such an ordeal.

ERRATA.—In consequence of an accidental transposition of type, in our last Number, the following answers, STOVE PLANTS, PELARGONIUMS, and CAMELLIAS, (*Rhodon*) are unintelligible, and are now reprinted.

STOVE PLANTS.—*H. R. M.*—The following are showy stove plants, of easy cultivation: Euphórbia jacquiniflora and splendens, Poinséttia pulchérrima, Franciscea uniflora, Eranthemum pulchellum, Justicia coccínea and flavicoma, Ixora coccinea, Gesnera Suttoni, splendens, elongata, mollis, and zebrina; Gloxínia rubra, cándida, caulescens, speciosa, and sp. alba; Goldfússia glomerata, Ardísia crenulata, Pancrátium amœnum, Aphelandra cristata, Phaius grandifólius, Russélia júncea, Plumbago capensis, Epiphyllum truncatum, Allamanda cathártica, Begónia insignis, parviflora, and coccínea, Æschynanthus grandiflorus, Columnea Schiedeana, Geissoméria longiflora, Streptocarpus Rhexii, Vinca alba and rósea. For climbers you may take Passiflora Kermesina and phœnícea, Menéttia cordifólia and bicolor, Jasminum Sambac, Ipomœa Horsfalliæ, Combretum purpureum, Convolvulus pentanthus, Bignónia venusta, and Cereus grandiflorus. ‡

PELARGONIUMS.—*S. A. M.*—As your Pelargoniums, for want of better soil, were potted in leaf-mould, you cannot expect them to throw up strong blooms. You may assist them by watering them alternately with lain and manure water. The latter should not be given too strong, or it will perhaps injure the plants. ‡

CAMELLIAS.—*Rhodon.*—The following are about the best for form and colour combined, and are also good free-flowering kinds: Bealeii, crimson; Chandleri, deep crimson; Hume's Blush, buff; Fringed White; Franco-furtensis, red; Palmeri, rose. The Reticulata will not do out, although protected during the winter, unless with a glass-frame. It requires to be kept close and warm during the growing season, to form the young shoots; any dry situation will suit them where the soil is not too stiff. ¶

GRASS LAND.—*W. M.*—Without an inspection of the soil and an examination of the sods of grass which may be left from the old turf, it is impossible to give positive advice as to the best mode of laying your land down to grass. You can scarcely expect a crop of hay this year; you had better consult some experienced farmer near you as to the best grasses to suit your soil. If it is loose, dry, and deep, nothing is more profitable than Lucerne. Whatever you sow, let it be sown in August, in a well-pulverised surface; put in plenty of seed, bush-harrow, and roll it well. The weeds which may be in your soil will do no great harm, unless your turf was very bad. With care and a good top-dressing early next spring you may have an excellent crop of hay next year. It is impossible for us to give minute directions where we have only an imperfect knowledge of all the circumstances; we can only give general hints. *M.*

BOKHARA CLOVER.—*A. M.*—This will grow in any rich, loose, and deep soil, such as is suited for Lucerne. From the little we know of it, we have no very sanguine expectations of its use as fodder for cattle: both Saintfoin and Lucerne are far superior. *M.*

MANURES.—*M. W. K.*—Your gardener could not have done a more injudicious thing than to mix lime with the urine. He should have added water, allowed it to become putrid, and then added gypsum, or oil of vitriol, till effervescence ceased; or, which would have been quite as well, added soot, or some black soil, until all the fluid was soaked up, and then used it as compost for your Camellias, &c. It still is valuable, though injured, and may be employed like any other liquid manure.

DRAINING.—*T. J. M.*—We have, perhaps, not perfectly understood all the circumstances attending your mode of draining. We have never obtained pipes at so low a rate as tiles; nor did we understand that the bottoms of your drains were so narrow. To give a decided opinion of your plan, we should see it in operation. We shall be glad to hear of its success, and be obliged hereafter by a detailed account of the whole, including every expense. *M.*

NORTH WALLS.—*W. E. R.* inquires whether, by the use of large sashes in a wall, Peaches, &c. might not be grown on the north side of it, where circumstances prevent the south side being so used. In our view, success would be very doubtful by such an expensive plan, because the light and warmth of the sun are as essential to the roots of fruit-trees as to their branches. At least, the produce, in such a situation, would be by no means equal to that from a south wall, and very great care would be requisite in draining the border, and keeping the roots near the surface.

HOT-BEDS.—*T. A. N.*—A pit three feet deep, with a surface of three feet six inches by two feet nine inches, will, if filled with bark, certainly retain its heat long enough for raising tender annuals, and for striking Rose and Fuchsia cuttings, since, as its temperature declines, that of the open air will daily be increasing. The bark will likewise, by being turned and moderately watered, ferment a second time, and even a third, by the addition, at such periods, of a small quantity of fresh.

STEAMING HOUSES.—*Almost in Despair.*—It appears evident that the leaves of Vines, &c., which you have sent, have been scalded by the quantity of hot vapour which you have suffered to escape into your house. The exhalations from water kept in zinc cisterns could never injure plants; but the sudden cooling of an atmosphere loaded with vapour certainly would. Pines and Orchidaceæ having, mostly, leaves of a very firm texture, are not so easily harmed as plants with more tender foliage. Wherever, for the advantage of its genial moisture, houses are to be steamed, it is best to admit the vapour early in the evening, and, having done so sufficiently, at once to shut off the supply, and not leave it to diffuse itself all the night. A night temperature of 71° is certainly too high, at this season, for Vines and Pines; 65° would be ample.

RUST ON GRAPES.—*J. W.*—We are not able to see the symptoms you point out. You may be right in part; but *certainly* are *not* in your idea that there is any adhesion of the calyx and pollen to the fruit. Such specimens as you have sent are ruined by the pressure of the post-bags.

PINES.—*Hoppiana.*—Your Pine-plants have been over-heated by bottom-heat some time ago, the Bark-bed being previously to that time allowed to get exhausted of heat, and the plants starved for want of heat and water. ¶

PEACH-TREES.—*A Subscriber* writes that his Peach and Nectarine-trees on a south aspect, which were last year perfectly free from blight and curled leaves, are at this time in a very unhealthy state, although tobacco-water has been applied as usual. He also remarks that Peach-trees on an adjoining west aspect show no symptoms of blight. [Tobacco-water will only prove a remedy for the evils arising from the attacks of insects, and not for those occasioned by the variable state of the weather—hot days alternating with frosty nights, such as have been lately experienced are particularly unfavourable for the early vegetation of the Peach; and the trees on the south aspect, from being farthest advanced, will be the most susceptible. Copings-boards would have proved very useful in this case. More healthy foliage will be produced when the weather becomes warmer, and all curled and blistered leaves may then be picked off. All that can be done in the meantime is to protect from cold as far as may be practicable, and keep the insects in check, either by means of tobacco-water, or sprinkling with tobacco-dust.] ‖

CHICORY.—*Jersey.*—In order to cultivate Chicory for its roots to be used as a substitute for Coffee, seeds of the variety should be obtained which the French call Chicorée-à Café, the roots of which are large and fleshy, like a White Carrot. As they will grow to two or three feet in length, the soil should be deep, rich, and rather light or sandy. The seed should be sown in April, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, according to the richness of the soil; and when the plants come up they should be thinned to 6 inches apart in the rows. Some may be sown in a bed for the purpose of being transplanted into any blanks that may occur. The roots are taken up in the autumn or winter of the same season; for, although they will live and continue increasing in size for many years, yet they become too woody for use. ‖

ASPARAGUS.—*W. V.*—The Giant Asparagus is the same as the common Asparagus, only it is well grown. There is but one sort of Asparagus, and all the statements to the contrary are untrue.

TURNIPS.—*Thirsty.*—No doubt your land is thoroughly run out; give it a good dressing of rotten dung, and guano applied quite wet, and you will have plenty of good Turnips.

TREE-PÆONIES.—*Flora.*—These are increased in several ways: but the best way, when the plant is large, is to take it up about the end of October, and shake all the soil from the roots; then with a sharp knife separate each stem that has any roots attached; then shorten their tops, and pot them in any good rich soil, and place them in a cold pit for the winter. If the plant is rather small, ring all the bottom branches one inch above and one below all the buds upon them, and lay them in the usual way in any light soil; they may be struck from the very young shoots, like Dahlias, but not with much certainty. ¶

WATER-LILIES.—*A Lady.*—The best time for planting Water-lilies is in the autumn; they only require to be sunk, which is best done by putting the piece of root in a pot filled with any rich loamy soil, and dropping it into the water. The best sorts are—the White Water-lily (Nymphœa alba), the small Yellow do. (Nuphar minima), the common Yellow do. (Nuphar lutea), the Striped Yellow do. (Nuphar advena), the Yellow Nelumbium (Nelumbium luteum). The latter requires some bottom-heat, or it will not flower. ¶

DAHLIAS.—*A. M.*—Very few of the Dahlias sent out in 1842 were exhibited in the neighbourhood of London, with the exception of Dodd's Prince of Wales (yellow) and Hudson's Princess Royal (light buff, tipped with crimson); these, with Brown's Marquess of Lansdowne, Bedford Surprise, Lady Ann Murray, and Lady Harland, maintained their characters. Low's Duke of Cornwall and Winterton Rival and Horwood's Princess Royal (primrose), promised well. *

AZALEAS.—*Rhodon.*—A. Herberti is a very fine kind, but there are many as beautiful. It is quite hardy, and will do in the open peat border; but like all the hardy Azaleas, the flowers are often killed by late spring frost. The soil best suited for growing it in is fibry peat, to which should be added a small portion of well-rotted cow-dung and a little fine loam; the proper time to shift your Azalea is as soon as it has done flowering. Give your plant a good shift if it is healthy and strong; if weakly it probably does not want one. ¶

ROSE TREES.—*T. A. N.*—It is quite possible that the curling in the foliage of your Rose-trees may have been due to liquid manure, if you have applied it too largely or in too strong a state. Cold winds will, however, produce a similar effect, and have done so in several instances this season.

PLATYLOBIUM MURRAYANUM.—*A Subscriber.*—This plant would not, we should think, be regarded as a climber, however it might be treated; it being a decided shrub.

HOLLYHOCK SEED.—*A Constant Reader.*—The present is the best time for sowing it.

POLYANTHUS.—*A Subscriber.*—The Yellow Polyanthus Narcissus is by no means a certain flowerer, owing to some one of the following causes, viz.:—The bulbs may have been taken up the previous season too soon; they may have had their leaves cut off the previous season too soon; they may have been kept too dry, and too long before planting; or the soil you planted them in may have been too rich, and consequently too retentive of moisture during the winter. ¶

CINERARIAS.—*A. B.*—When the Cinerarias have done flowering, cut off all the flower-stems and old leaves, and place them in a cold pit or frame, which must be kept rather close for two or three weeks to cause the plants to grow; afterwards admit air freely by day, but keep them close at night; then about the beginning of August divide the old plants into pieces and put them into small pots, filled with a mixture of good loam and sandy peat, to which may be added a small portion of well rotted dung. When potted return them to the pit or frame, and keep them close; afterwards, as they grow, shift them into larger pots, and use a little manure-water, and finally as the danger of frost approaches remove them to the greenhouse, where they will bloom well all the winter and spring, if kept free from insects. The following are some of the best:—Waterhousiana, Webberiana, Royal Blue, Rival King, Gem, Queen Victoria, Splendida, Eclipse. ¶

PETUNIA.—*W. Paul.*—Your seedling is very curious if it is permanent, and we should like to see more of it. You are, however, quite mistaken in your conjecture that it has been crossed with a Mallow. Do you think a crow would cross with a lap-dog?

PASSION-FLOWERS.—*A Well-Wisher* says that he has two Pineries, in the corners of whose bark-beds is a brick partition, 2 feet square, in which are a Passiflora edulis at one end (growing and bearing fruit abundantly), at the other a Passiflora quadrangularis, the leaves of which are curled up and spotted, and appear quite unhealthy; the same thing occurs in each house, although both plants have the same treatment. The bark-beds were renewed in February. He is desirous of knowing what is the matter with the square-stemmed Passiflora. Will any one have the kindness to give his opinion on the subject?

SEEDS.—*Chydon.*—Sow your Indian seeds directly in pots filled with a light soil, composed of loam and sandy peat, covering them in proportion to the size of the seeds. Then place the pots in a cold pit or frame, which must be kept close until the seeds begin to come up, then they should have a little water and air by day. The Pine seeds should be sown in any loam, and not watered until they are fairly up. They will do in the same situation as the other seeds. ¶——*F. M. W.*—It is very likely that Gladiolus seeds cannot be bought; they are usually saved by Amateurs. The roots of such plants may be planted now, if you can procure them.

BOOKS.—*M. G.* will find Reichenbach's Flora Excursoria or Koch's Flora Germanica most useful books for reference during a tour on the Continent.

NETTING.—*D.* must give us his name before we publish his statement.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

CINERARIAS.—*J. D. Parks.*—There are several whites superior to the specimen you sent, which is small, and the petals very narrow.*——*Seedling.*—Yours is large and rich in colour, and if a free bloomer makes a showy variety. The single flower sent was imperfect, from the petals being irregularly placed round the disk; if this defect is common to the flower it is useless.*——*C. Whitbread.*—Your quilled sort is larger and superior to any variety of the kind we have seen; the construction of the flower is perfectly regular, and the ends of the petals uniformly expanded.*

POLYANTHUS.—*A Young Grower.*—Yours are nothing more than common border varieties.*

HEARTSEASE.—*A Young Grower.*—No 5 is deficient in the centre, and the colour is very common. No 6 is a superior flower, it is round, flat, of good substance, and the petals are finely proportioned; the border round the lower petals is uniform, and the eye bold and neatly defined.*——*T. Cross*—Your *Lancashire Lass* is a fine flower, of good substance, fine form, with large, well-proportioned petals, white ground, deep mulberry upper petals, with broad band of the same colour round the lower petals, eye large, dark, and fine.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Ωμεγα.—Your inquiry should be addressed to a nurseryman. We cannot give prices, or do the work of dealers. Phytolacca decandra is a hardy herbaceous plant that will grow on any rubbish-heap.——*E. S.*—None of your seeds are worth raising, except Verbascum tomentosum, Sýmplocos racemosus, Clématis anemonefólia, and Viburnum malayanum. They should be raised in a hot-bed, like other tender seeds ——*Geyer.*—Your wishes shall be attended to.——*Phenomenon.*—1, Geum sanguineum (very bad specimen); 3, Polygala grandiflora; 4, Justicia flavicoma; 5, Eránthemum pulchellum; 7, Pavetta índica ¶——*A Lady.*—What Musk-plant do you mean? The Musk-plant (Mimulus moschatus) is easily propagated, either by seeds or by portions of the underground stems, any time in the spring or autumn. You have nothing to do but throw the seeds down in a damp place, and they will spring up and take care of themselves. Aster argophyllus (the Musk-shrub), is increased by cuttings of the young wood put in sand and placed in a Cucumber or Melon-frame, and covered with a bell-glass any time when young wood can be procured from off the old plant. ¶——*F. B.*—1, Lonicera tatárica rubra; 2, Pimélea rósea; 3, Murálta Heistéria; 4, Rubus árcticus; 5, Caragana arborescens; 6, Helichrysum sesamoides; 7, Phœnocoma prolífera; 8, Epacris grandiflora; 9, Cytisus ruthénicus; 10, Clianthus puníceus; 11, Kérria japónica. ¶——*A Young Gardener.*—1, Edwárdsia microphylla; 2, Podalyria calyptrata; 3, Indigófera australis; 4, an Acacia, without flowers.——*A Subscriber*—Your seed belongs to Araucária imbricata, a hardy evergreen tree. For the mode of proceeding with it, see our Index for 1842. Ipomœa Michauxii is quite different from Convolvulus major; it is a perennial, with a great tuberous root.——*J. Griffin.*—Your plant is Leptotes bicolor, and not a Brassavola.——*Shropshire.*—We have your proposition under consideration; our opinion is the same as your own, but there are difficulties.

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY'S ACCOUCHEMENT and the birth of another PRINCESS must be already known in all parts of the kingdom; we have, therefore, only to congratulate our readers on the occurrence, and to express our satisfaction that the daily bulletins give the most favourable reports of her Majesty and the infant Princess.—The funeral of the Duke of Sussex is understood to be fixed for Thursday next: it will take place, in accordance with the express desire of his Royal Highness, in the cemetery at Kensal Green. The ceremony of lying in state is at present fixed for Wednesday, but the order of the funeral procession does not appear to be finally settled. The Lord Chamberlain has given orders for the Court to go into mourning for three weeks, and the Earl Marshal has issued the usual notice for a general mourning for ten days, commencing from Sunday last.—In Parliament, the congratulations of both Houses on the birth of a Princess, and addresses of condolence on the death of the Duke of Sussex, have been unanimously voted to her Majesty. The leading Members of both Houses took advantage of the opportunity to bear testimony to the domestic virtues and example of the Queen, and to the memory of the Duke of Sussex, who during a long life had been the patron of science, literature, and the arts, and the warm supporter of every charitable institution. The proceedings in the House of Commons during the week have been chiefly of a routine character. Sir R. Peel announced on Tuesday, that the long-protracted negotiations with Portugal have been "interrupted" by the Portuguese Government; and that the mission of Mr. Ellis to the Court of Brazil for the re-adjustment of commercial relations has hitherto been unsuccessful. On the same night, Mr. Ricardo's motion for an address to the Queen, on the remission of the import duties, was negatived by a majority of 74. On Wednesday, Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of his Municipal Corporations' Bill, which was opposed by Sir J. Graham, and lost on a division, by a minority of 53. The second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was carried last night by a majority of 82.

From France, we have the particulars of the marriage of the Princess Clementine to Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, and an announcement that the French Court will go into mourning next week for the Duke of Sussex.—In Spain, great uncertainty still prevails in regard to the organisation of the Cabinet, and nothing of a decisive character is yet known.—The German papers give long

accounts of an insurrection at Dantzic, which for some time assumed a formidable aspect; the troops, however, succeeded in suppressing the movement, and tranquillity is again restored.—The Servian question is still the absorbing topic in the Levant, and there is no longer any doubt that the Emperor of Russia will insist on a new election. The deposition of the present Sovereign is generally anticipated, and the restoration of Prince Milosch is mentioned as by no means an improbable event.

Home News.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—On Tuesday morning at four o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. In the room with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson; and the Earl of Liverpool, lord steward of her Majesty's household. The news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, on Sunday, the 30th inst., or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same. It appears that on Sunday morning, her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service in the chapel of Buckingham Palace, and after luncheon walked in the garden for more than an hour, without any appearance of fatigue. There were no guests at the Royal table that day, and the Queen retired at the customary hour. In the course of the forenoon on Monday, her Majesty gave audience to Sir R. Peel on official affairs, and in the afternoon visits of condolence on the death of the Duke of Sussex were paid by the Duchess of Kent, and other members of the Royal family. About nine o'clock her Majesty rose from table, and on leaving the saloon, the attendance of Sir James Clark was recommended. Sir James decided that Dr. Locock should be sent for; that gentleman arrived at the Palace soon after ten o'clock, and her Majesty retired to bed, enjoying some refreshing sleep until within a few minutes of three o'clock, when the symptoms of uneasiness having returned, Mrs. Lilly summoned Dr. Locock, and after the lapse of an hour, her Majesty was safely delivered of a daughter. Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, were the only persons admitted, all the principal personages of the household being in the ante-chamber. The young Princess is reported to be a fine healthy child, the features somewhat larger, and the frame more fully developed than were those of the Princess Royal, her Majesty's first child. The news of her Majesty's safe delivery was communicated immediately to the Lord Chamberlain, and special messengers were despatched to the residences of the various members of the Royal Family, the Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. charged with the bulletin announcing the event. Between seven and eight o'clock Sir R. Peel arrived at the palace, and was quickly followed by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Lord Chancellor, to offer congratulation on the joyful occasion. The intelligence had spread all over the metropolis before nine o'clock, at which time the Park and Tower guns fired royal salutes of 21 guns. The bells of the several churches rung a merry peal, and the shipping of all nations lying in the river displayed their respective ensigns. The immediate vicinity of the palace was thronged throughout the day by persons anxious to learn the state of her Majesty's health. From twelve till five o'clock the nobility and gentry were continually arriving to make inquiries, and leave their names at the Lodge. Queen's Messengers were despatched from the Foreign Office with despatches, announcing the event to the Kings of Hanover and Belgium. The bulletins since issued announce that her Majesty and the infant Princess are going on perfectly well. It is understood that the customary rejoicings incident to the accouchement of a Queen will, in this instance, be postponed until after the funeral of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

Form of Prayer.—The following is the form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the safe delivery of the Queen, and the happy birth of a Princess: "O Merciful Lord and Heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to thy people, in delivering Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a daughter. Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Princess from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul, and adorn her as she advances in years with every Christian virtue. Regard with Thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. Implant in the hearts of Thy people a deep sense of Thy manifold mercies, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love one towards another, and by constant obedience to thy commandments; so that passing through this life in Thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

The Duke of Sussex.—The necessary arrangements for the funeral of his Royal Highness have been completed by the Lord Chamberlain. The express desire on the part of his Royal Highness that his remains should be deposited in the cemetery at Kensal-green, appears to have created some difficulty up to the present time; but, through the gracious permission of her Majesty, the only obstacle which might previously have existed to the entire fulfilment of the Duke's wish has been completely removed, and the ceremony is appointed to take place on Thursday, the 4th May, in the cemetery at Kensal-green. It has been arranged that the coffin should be deposited in the principal catacombs, under the western chapel, until a mausoleum can be erected for its reception. Her Majesty has further expressed her particular desire that no curtailment of the ceremony usually attendant upon royal funerals should take place in the interment of his Royal Highness, and the whole of the arrangements will, in consequence, be conducted on the usual scale of magnificence. Unlike royal funerals of late years, the present ceremony is appointed to take place at an early hour in the day. This arrangement will give the public an opportunity seldom met with, of witnessing the procession throughout the whole line of road, from Kensington to Kensal-green. The procession, after entering, will not leave the chapel, the entrance to the catacombs being immediately beneath the altar. The following fact, in connexion with his Royal Highness, may serve to explain his predilection for this cemetery. It appears that his Royal Highness has been in the frequent habit of visiting the grounds since their formation in 1832, and more particularly during the last three or four years. He generally came attended by few of his suite, and spent a considerable time in examining the various improvements and works in progress, in which he appeared to take great interest, and on more than one occasion he has remarked to the attendants that when it pleased Providence to call him he would certainly be buried there. Some time since, a German friend of the Duke's, named Count Von Schulenburg, died shortly after his arrival in the country on a visit to his Royal Highness. The Duke was much affected by his death, and himself selected his grave in the Kensal-green cemetery, where a neat monument, inclosed in an iron railing, has been erected. The ceremony of lying-in-state is at present fixed for Wednesday next, at Kensington-palace. The state apartments are now fitting up with the usual appurtenances, and it is expected that they will be completed this week. The public will enter through the court-yard of that portion of the building lately occupied by the Duchess of Kent, and proceeding through the hall, mount the grand staircase, which opens directly upon the state apartments. This room will be hung with black velvet and lighted with wax tapers. The next, and principal apartment, will contain the coffin, bearing the ducal coronet, and covered with a pall ornamented with the escutcheons of his Royal Highness. This room will also be hung with festoons of black velvet, and lead into a third apartment similarly decorated, from which visitors will pass through another suite of rooms into Kensington-gardens. By this arrangement every facility will be afforded to the public, who will be enabled to witness the ceremony without inconvenience.

General Mourning.—Orders have been issued by the Lord Chamberlain for the Court to go into mourning from Sunday last, the 23d inst., for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; to change the mourning on Sunday, May 7th, and to go out of mourning on Sunday May 14th. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, has issued an order for a general mourning, stating that it is expected that all persons do put themselves into decent mourning, for ten days, to commence from Sunday the 23d inst.—The Adjt.-Gen., and the Secretary of the Admiralty have given notice that Her Majesty does not require the Officers of the public services to wear any other mourning than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.

The Levée.—The Gazette of Tuesday announces that the Levée intended to have been held by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday last, has been postponed to Wednesday, the 17th of May, at 2 o'clock.

Parliamentary Movements.—The election for East Suffolk has terminated in the return of Lord Rendlesham; the numbers were for his Lordship 2,952; for Mr. Adair, 1,818; majority, 1,134.—A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Salisbury, by Mr. Brodie's acceptance of the Children Hundreds, and Mr. E. P. Bouverie has come forward as a candidate on the Liberal interest.

Chinese Missions.—The Bishop of London intends issuing a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, directing that collections shall be made in every church and chapel on the Sunday after Ascension-day, in aid of the fund for providing religious instruction in conformity with the principles of the Church of England, in China. A similar course is likely to be adopted by the other bishops.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers bring no news of importance, and are occupied to a certain extent by the state of the vinegrowers of France, brought under the notice of the Chamber on Saturday by M. Mauguin. The principal item of the contents of these journals is the rejection of the appeal to the Court of Cassation of a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. M. Roussel, against a decision of the Court of Versailles, which had declared him disqualified to exercise his functions as pastor at Senneville, because of his having four years previously voluntarily ceased to perform his clerical duties. The Paris press is nearly unanimous in condemning this decree of the Court of Cassation. The Minister of Marine has asked for 240,000*l.*—five millions of francs—for the expense of establishments at the Marquesas and Tahiti. He estimated the annual expense at 100,000*l.* a year. The force to be sent was 1,200 men. The Minister referred to the missionaries as follows:—"For a long time English missionaries have been established in the Society Islands, and to their efforts, which preceded those of our own missionaries, is owing the more advanced state of civilization in Tahiti. The good which they have done, and may yet do, gives them a right to the protection of the French Government. This they shall have in all its plenitude. On the other hand, we are happy to think that French influence will find in these foreign missionaries auxiliaries devoted to the cause of civilization, which it is the great object to defend." The journals of Monday contain a letter addressed by Prince Louis Bonaparte to a provincial print, on the rumour reaching him that an amnesty to political offenders was contemplated on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Clementine of Orleans, or of the King's *fête*. The contents of the epistle are, we regret to say, anything but calculated to shorten the period of his captivity. It concludes with the following paragraph:—"Banished for twenty-five years past, twice betrayed by fortune, I am acquainted with all the vicissitudes and sorrows of this life, and, having no more the illusions of youth, I find in the native air I breathe, in study, and in the repose of my prison, a charm which I felt not when I shared the enjoyments of foreign nations, and vanquished, drank in the same cup as the conquerors of Waterloo. In short, if the opportunity offered, I should repeat what I said before the Court of Peers, 'I will have no generosity, for I know what it costs the object of it.'"—The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Clementine with his Serene Highness the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha took place on Thursday evening, at the Palace of St. Cloud. The royal family and the witnesses having taken their places round a circular table, Baron Pasquier, Chancellor of France, read the civil-marriage ceremony, and, after having received from Prince Augustus and the Princess Clementine the declaration required by the civil code, declared, in the name of the law, that the Prince and Princess were united in marriage. The signatures to the certificate of marriage were then affixed. The august pair, their Majesties, the Princes and Princesses, and the witnesses, having signed, the certificate was completed by the President of the Council of Ministers, the Keeper of the Seals, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Chancellor, and the Grand Referendary. Immediately after the signing of the civil act, their Majesties, the Royal Family, and all the assembly, proceeded to the chapel, where the Bishop of Versailles performed the religious marriage ceremony. Prince Augustus is nephew of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, of the King of the Belgians, of the Duchess of Kent, and of the Grand Duchess Anna Feodorouna, widow of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia. He is also brother of the King of Portugal, and the Duchess de Nemours, and cousin-german of Prince Albert. He is in his 24th year, having been born on the 13th June, 1818, and is about one year younger than his bride, who was born on the 3d June, 1817. The *Moniteur* announces that the Court will, on the 2d May, go into mourning for eleven days for his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Madrid are of the 17th inst. They state that the Cortes were still occupied in the verification of election returns. 99 deputies had been declared duly elected within the preceding two days, amongst them the celebrated Señor Prim, deputy for Tarragona, recently deprived of his commission of colonel, for his conduct during the late revolt at Barcelona. Nothing had been arranged relative to the formation of a new Ministry. A list, however, had been circulated, containing the names of M. Campuzano, as President and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Alonso, Justice; General Iriarte, the Interior; General Chacon, War; M. Pita Pizarro, Finance; General Capaz, Marine; M. Joachim Lopez, President of the Congress. It was believed that if Don Joachim Lopez should join the Regent's friends, a Ministry might be constituted which could carry on the government without difficulty. In the mean time the existing Ministers were not idle; they were preparing to introduce two important bills to the Chamber of Deputies; one to define the law of libel, the other, for the establishment of banks throughout the country; into which it was intended to introduce a provision to secure the capital subscribed by foreign capitalists, in the same manner as the property of foreigners vested in mining companies is protected. An immense harvest is expected throughout Spain, in consequence of the abundant rains during the spring months.—The Regent returned the visit of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula on the 9th. Their meeting appears to have been very cool. The Regent said to the Prince, "Our characters are reversed; I, a man of the people, am obliged to defend the throne; and you, an Infante of Spain, now side with the Opposition, arrayed against the Government and the Queen."

PORTUGAL.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 17th inst., by the Liverpool steamer, which has brought home some of the officers and engineers belonging to the Solway steamer, lost off Corunna on the night of the 7th, who were taken to Lisbon by the French government steamer Erèbe and Eglantine gun-brig. It was known at Lisbon that the British Government had rejected the Portuguese proposals, at a Cabinet Council held on the 8th; and, in fact, the Portuguese Foreign Secretary had authorized the official journal to announce the "interruption" of the negotiations. The papers announced that a treaty had been signed at London between Portugal and the Ottoman Porte.

GERMANY.—Letters from Hamburgh announce that serious disturbances broke out in Dantzic on the 12th and 13th inst., chiefly owing to the dissatisfaction of the lower classes at the late concessions made to Russia in the transit trade, without any relaxation of her prohibitive measures. Groups of several thousands marched through the town, committing various excesses, the police being unable to control them. The troops were called out on the 14th; a regiment of the Hussars was sent against the mob, one man was killed and many people were wounded. The movement altogether seems to have been most formidable, but tranquillity was restored at the date of the last advices.—The King of Prussia has made a proposition to the Diet of Posen, which has given general satisfaction. The proposition is, that the King, out of his private purse, will give the province the considerable sum of 600,000 dollars, for the purpose of improving public roads, on condition that the province raises the same sum, for the same purposes, within fifteen years from this time. The Diet has gratefully accepted this offer, and in this way the public roads in the province will gain an increase of about 400 English miles for the sum of 1,200,000 dollars, which will be no burden to the country.—From Vienna we learn that the report read at the last meeting of the Company for Steam Navigation on the Danube did not present satisfactory results. The expenses have exceeded the receipts upon the two lines of Orsova to Gallatz, and from that town to the sea.—A joint-stock company has been organised in the Rhenish provinces for the purchase of a considerable tract of land in the republic of Texas, in order to establish a new German colony.

SWITZERLAND.—A plot for overturning the government of Tessino has been defeated by the Piedmontese government, which seized at Arona a large quantity of guns and ammunition, sent from Lombardy, and intended to be despatched up the lake to be ready for the insurgents.—The principal hotel-keepers of Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, the Valais, &c., had a meeting on the 3d inst., at Zofingen, for the purpose of adopting some regulations for the establishment of a uniform rate of charges at the hotels in Switzerland. It was admitted by persons present, that a system of high charges was prejudicial to their interests, and a moderate tariff was agreed upon.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome mention the death of Cardinal Giustiniani, the Cardinal Chamberlain of the Papal States. His Eminence is succeeded by Cardinal Riario Sforza, the late delegate of Pesaro and Urbino.—From Naples we learn that the number of passengers on the railway between that place and Castellamare increases daily. For the first two months this year the number amounted to 116,912. His Majesty seems much inclined to extend the Caserta railroad to Gaeta, which would be the first step to a farther continuation—first, to Terracina, and finally, to Rome. Although such a measure can hardly be expected to prove a profitable or important undertaking in a commercial point of view, it would afford so much accommodation and gain of time to travellers, that no doubt their number would soon increase to more than double the present amount.—A private company has lately been formed, and chartered by the Pope, for the purpose of constructing a railway from Rome to Porto d'Anzo, the ancient Volscian seaport of Antium, which is now undergoing extensive repairs and improvements by order of the Papal Government. Should this plan be put into execution, the distance being only about 36 English miles, over remarkably level grounds, it is feared that it will essentially injure the flourishing business of Civita Vecchia, and even of Leghorn. Twenty years ago Porto d'Anzo consisted only of a few hamlets, inhabited by poor fishermen, but through the energetic activity of Cardinal Gastaldi, treasurer under Pius VII. and Leo XII., it is now a flourishing town of upwards of 1,000 inhabitants, and promises fair to become the most important seaport, particularly for trade with Africa, within the Papal dominions.

DENMARK.—The Copenhagen papers state, that on Good Friday a deputation of upwards of 250 students of the University waited upon the celebrated sculptor Thorwaldsen, for the purpose of thanking him for his declared intention to commence immediately a colossal statue of Martin Luther for the cathedral in that city, which is already so rich in works of that great artist. The papers are full of discussions on the propriety and necessity of abolishing slavery in the Danish West India islands.

GREECE.—Letters from Athens of the 10th inst. state, that Russia had replied to the application for a loan made by King Otho, that the Emperor was determined not to incur any further useless sacrifices for the sake of the Hellenic Government. The outcry against the Bavarians and the system of administration was still loud and general throughout the country. On Palm Sunday the Bishop of Gibraltar, assisted by seven clergymen of the Church of England, consecrated the new Protestant church at Athens, in presence of the Duchess of Oldenburg, the Queen's sister, and a number of English residents and travellers.

TURKEY.—The Levant mail has brought letters from Constantinople of the 7th inst., which possess great interest, inasmuch as they confirm the statements of the German prints as to the critical aspect which the Servian question has assumed. The Emperor of Russia's *ultimatum* was communicated to the Porte on the 30th ult., its substance being as stern and its language as arrogant as had been represented. Nor have our German contemporaries erred in stating that the Austrian Government has determined on supporting the pretensions of Russia. A letter, dated Vienna, the 15th inst., has appeared in the Nuremburg papers, affirming that the European Powers were all agreed as to the Servian question, and that the Porte must, consequently, comply with the demand of Russia for a new election. The opinion of the restoration of Prince Milosch gains ground, as equally acceptable to Austria and Russia. An insurrection in his favour has already been organised at Schaback.—The accounts from Syria state that Bishop Alexander has obtained from the authorities of Beyrout permission to go on with the building of the church he had commenced in the Holy City.

INDIA AND CHINA.—An extra Indian mail which left Calcutta on the 5th ult. has arrived, but it brings no news of importance. Major Frazer, who is one of the passengers, bears magnificent presents to her Majesty, from the King of Lahore, said to be in value 12,000*l*. There is little political intelligence by this arrival, except that Akhbar Khan was again beginning to move, and meditated a descent upon the Sikh possessions beyond the Indus, Peshawur being considered in danger of a visit, in which case the British would have to assist their ally. The Barukzyes are now supreme in Affghanistan. The Candahar Sirdars have returned to their capital, Suftur Jung being a prisoner in their hands. The British Government have acknowledged, in Gwalior, Jeeabjee Rao Scindiah, the Raene's eldest son. From China there is no news whatever.

UNITED STATES.—By the New York packet-ship Independence, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, we have New York papers to the 7th inst. They contain some long correspondence—first, between Mr. Webster and Mr. Everett, the American Minister in London, in which the American views with regard to the right of visit are discussed. Another correspondence also appears upon the seizure of an American citizen by a British officer, on the American side of the lately settled boundary; which, however, a short statement from Mr. Fox would appear to set at rest. The act appears to have been, on the part of the British officer, unsanctioned and officious, but gives Mr. Webster an opportunity of enlarging on the supposed infringement of one of the conditions of the boundary question.—There is no political news from Canada. Sir C. Bagot was still alive, but with slight hopes of ultimate recovery. Sir C. Metcalfe had entered on the duties of his government.

WEST INDIES.—The Medway steamer has arrived with some further particulars of the revolution in St. Domingo, which, as mentioned in our last, has at length come to a crisis in the flight of President Boyer. The ex-President, Jean Pierre Boyer, with 32 of his adherents, having sought shelter in one of Her Majesty's ships, arrived at Kingston on the 19th ultimo, on board the Scylla. He had been driven to this step by the resistance offered to the means he had adopted to get rid of the opposition to the measures of his Government in the National Legislature. At the head of this opposition was the Senator Dumeille, the representative of the province of Aux Cayes, who on five different occasions had been forcibly expelled from the Senate Chamber at the point of the bayonet, and on each occasion had been triumphantly re-elected by his original constituents. It is not known who is likely to be the new President of the Republic.—In regard to the late earthquake, the islands which have suffered are stated to be—Guadaloupe, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, St. Kitt's, St. Bart's, St. Eustatia, and St. Martin; the amount of British property destroyed is estimated at 3,000,000*l*. sterling; French, 1,000,000*l*.; Swedish, 3000*l*.; and Dutch, 8000*l*. Public thanksgivings had been observed in all the islands which had escaped the calamity.—The Medway was nearly lost off Saba Island, on her passage from St. Thomas. She was going at the rate of ten knots an hour, and was on the rock before it was discovered. Her engine was immediately stopped so as to reduce her speed and render her manageable, which saved her; otherwise, it is said, all hands might have perished.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday.—The House sat this evening for the first time since the recess. The Schoolmasters (Scotland) and the Kensington Parish Bills were read a first time.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for a return showing the number of pauper lunatics in Ireland, and complained of the practice there of confining lunatics in the gaols. He recommended the Government to take care, in their measure for the improvement of the Irish Poor-law, that the confinement of pauper lunatics in the poorhouses should be prohibited.—The Duke of WELLINGTON promised that, in the measure to which Lord Monteagle referred, the fullest weight would be given to his suggestions, and the returns were ordered.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said — "Your Lordships have all heard the joyful event which has been announced to the public this day—I mean the birth of a Princess. I take the earliest opportunity, according to usage, of moving an Address of congratulation to her Majesty. I therefore move that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty to congratulate her Majesty on the birth of another Princess, and to assure her Majesty that every addition to her domestic happiness affords the highest satisfaction to the House of Lords."—The Address was agreed to without a dissentient word.

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated, in reply to questions by Lord Campbell, that he had prepared a Bill on the subject of the Plea of Insanity, which had also been considered by the law-officers of the Crown; but that he thought it better not to lay it on the table until the opinion of the Judges had been taken. He said that he had requested the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas to consult the other Judges as to the time when it would be convenient for them to attend, and had not yet received a definite answer. No delay would be had in consulting them on this subject, and on the question of the Irish Marriages.

Thursday.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved an address of condolence to her Majesty on the death of the Duke of Sussex, and lauded the memory of the illustrious Prince, who had, during a long life, been the patron of science, literature, and arts, and the warm supporter of every benevolent institution.—The Marquess of LANSDOWNE seconded the motion, and in doing so, added his testimony to the character of his late Royal Highness.—The Marquess of NORTHAMPTON, on the part of the Royal Society, expressed concurrence in the address, and regret for the great loss which her Majesty and the country had sustained.

The address was then agreed to unanimously.

Friday.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE laid on the table a copy of the convention between France and this country relative to the Post-office communications between the two countries.—Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of his bill for facilitating the conveyance of real property, by abbreviating the legal phraseology and processes. He proposed that solicitors should be paid according to the value of their services, and not according to length of documents. The Lord CHANCELLOR, Lords LANGDALE and COTTENHAM, opposed the bill, which was rejected without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The House of Commons re-assembled after the Easter recess. Sir J. GRAHAM gave notice that on Monday next he would state the alterations he intended to propose in the educational clauses of the Factories' Bill. On that day, therefore, he should propose to go into committee *pro forma*, in order to be enabled to put the House in possession of the details of the proposed alterations.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated his intention of making his financial statement on the 8th May.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in reply to Sir John Easthope, said that Church-rate returns from 10,000 out of the 12,000 parishes of England had been received, and would be shortly laid on the table of the House.—Lord STANLEY, in reply to Lord John Russell, intimated, that in a day or two he would state when he would be able to introduce the Canadian Corn bill. He promised also to supply the House with information on the subject of the duties imposed by the Assembly of Jamaica on the produce of the United Kingdom—a proceeding which he considered most objectionable.

On the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr. WILLIAMS made a lengthened statement, with relation to the financial management of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in the course of which he argued that our colonies, especially those of the West Indies, were an enormous expense to this country.—Mr. BERNAL said that it was a mistake to suppose that our West India colonies were expensive to this country. They, in fact, contributed mainly to their own expenditure, in proof of which he adduced the fact, that his own property in Jamaica was taxed to an amount five times greater than the returns he received from it.—Lord STANLEY agreed with the general principle that colonies should be made to contribute as far as possible to their own expenditure; many of the colonies were already doing so to a great extent.—Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS complained of the insufficiency of funds in the colonies for the purpose of spreading the gospel. The Church Missionary Society was not only unable to send out additional missionaries, but could not even keep faith with those already sent out.

The LORD MAYOR made inquiry respecting the powers of the Government with respect to emigration; in reply to which—Lord STANLEY expressed the uneasiness he felt at the hardships to which the intended emigrants to Prince Edward's Island had been exposed, as evinced by the proceedings at the Mansion-house, which we noticed in our last. But the fact was, that the Government had interfered in this very case to the utmost extent of its powers. In October last they had received information which led them to suppose that in the case of the emigrants who were going out by the ship Barbadoes, some deception was going on, and the Government emigration agent had been directed to inquire into the matter, and to give every assistance to the emigrants. It turned out that the vessel was well found; that she had an abundant supply of provisions; and that, in fact, the requirements of the Passengers' Act had been carefully complied with. The British American Colonization Association had represented that they had purchased 72,000 acres of land in Prince Edward's Island; and as this land was alleged to have been purchased from private individuals, and not from the Government, there was no immediate means of ascertaining the fact. The emigration commissioners had even gone beyond their powers in this case. They remonstrated with the company; represented to them the period of the year which rendered the attempt extremely hazardous; but they were met by assurances that every possible precaution had been taken. The Government, however, had sent out information to the Governor of Prince Edward's Island, with instructions, that if the vessel should arrive, he was to afford every protection to the emigrants, and to compel the company to perform towards them the obligations which it had undertaken The ship sailed on the 1st November, and on the 13th December was driven back to the Cove of Cork. The emigration agent in that port, on inquiry, had ascertained that it was the intention of the company to support the emigrants on board until the ship should again be ready for sea, and that it should be once more provisioned for the voyage. It had been represented in February that the vessel would sail in March, and yet at that very time the mortgagee was in possession of the vessel. This was a distinct fraud. Application had been made to the Treasury for its interference, and the Crown Solicitor was employed; but on the dissolution of the company it was found impracticable to obtain a legal remedy. The company, however, had been sanctioned by gentlemen of high station, whose names must have conduced to enabling it to inflict the hardship and suffering which the sufferers had endured; and if not legally liable he trusted that they would at least feel the moral obligation they were under, to repair the mischief of which they had been the instruments.

The House then went into a committee of supply, proceeding with those estimates which remained over from before the recess. The votes for the expenses of the Governments of New Zealand, and of the West India Islands, raised some conversation, and on the grant for our consular establishments, after some remarks from Mr. WILLIAMS, Dr. BOWRING called attention to the great importance of rendering our consular representatives efficient for their duty by previous education, especially the necessity of a consul being able to speak the language of the country in which he is stationed.—Lord STANLEY admitted the importance of the subject, which was at present under the consideration of the Government. A number of votes passed, with some general conversation; but on the vote for the expenses of the steam navigation to India, by way of the Red Sea, after some remarks from Dr. BOWRING, Sir R. PEEL warmly eulogised the liberal conduct of the Pacha of Egypt, who, under circumstances calculated to make him think that we were opposed to his interests, had manifested a very enlightened spirit, in the facilities he had afforded to our transit through Egypt, and across the Isthmus.—Sir C. NAPIER concurred in the compliment thus paid to the Pacha of Egypt. The remaining votes having been agreed to, the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed.—The other orders were then disposed of.

Tuesday.—A large number of petitions were presented, the greater proportion of which were against the educational clauses of the Factories Bill. A private bill, the South Eastern and the London and Croydon Railways Bill, occupied the House some time, but after a division the report was received.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. MACAULAY, intimated his intention of introducing, during the present session, a bill for the better regulation of the medical profession.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to Mr. EWART, took the opportunity of giving some account of our negotiations with Portugal and the Brazils, for the purpose of effecting commercial treaties. With Portugal, we had proposed to reduce our duties on wine, fruit, brandy, and other articles, in return for a corresponding reduction on our cottons, woollens, hardware, linen, glass, porcelain, &c., to about 10 per cent., *ad valorem*, on the more important articles, and 25 and 30 per cent., on others. But the long protracted negotiation had proved unsuccessful—a public announcement having been made by the Portuguese Government that it had been broken off. With the Brazils, that Government had acceded to our interpretation of the duration of the existing treaty, which, accordingly, will not terminate till November, 1844. But our proposals for a re adjustment of commercial relations had been met by the Brazilian Government with a demand that the agricultural produce of the Brazils—sugar, tobacco, &c., should be admitted on terms equivalent to those levied on our

own colonial produce. When Mr. Ellis intimated his inability to comply with this demand, it was then required that the maximum of any differential duty should not exceed by ten per cent. the rates on our colonial produce. This also could not be conceded, and the negotiation was, therefore, suspended.—A short conversation followed on this subject; after which,

Sir R. PEEL, with a brief but kindly expression of regard for the character and virtues of the Duke of Sussex, moved an address of condolence and sympathy with her Majesty on the melancholy event.—Lord J. RUSSELL seconded the motion, adding his personal testimony to the character of his late Royal Highness.—The address was carried unanimously; and

Sir R. PEEL moved an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the birth of a Princess, adding a few words expressive of admiration of the domestic character and example of the Queen.—Lord J RUSSELL seconded this; and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. RICARDO then brought forward his motion, that a humble address be presented to her Majesty, respectfully expressing the opinion of this House that it is not expedient that any contemplated remission of import duties be postponed, with the view of making such remission a basis of commercial negotiations with foreign countries. He quoted the opinions of Sir R. Peel on introducing the new tariff; pointed to the condition of our commerce, languishing for want of new markets; and cited the late Mr. D. Hume and M Say, as condemnatory of all higgling about commercial treaties, instead of at once opening our ports to the productions of other countries, and leaving the imports and exports to balance one another. The failure of our efforts to accomplish commercial treaties with France, &c., was one proof of the inefficacy of such a policy, whilst its effect on trade was injurious, by paralysing the branches respecting which negotiations were pending. The great maxim of political economy, from Adam Smith downward, was, that we should buy as cheap and sell as dear as we could; that it was absurd for nations, as for individuals, to make at home what could be purchased cheaper abroad.—Mr. GLADSTONE, at considerable length, argued that the resolution, at any time objectionable, was at this moment, while many commercial negotiations were pending, more particularly so. He could not agree that all the investments of capital and labour in this country were to be overlooked, in order to establish a dogma of political economy.—Lord HOWICK desired to see us reduce our duties without regard to other countries, and to set the example of unconditional free trade, which he prophesied, would be speedily followed by other countries, so that in a few years all hostile tariffs would vanish.—Lord SANDON reminded Lord Howick that foreign nations, instead of becoming more convincible to free trade, were growing less inclined to take any article of our manufacture which interfered with their own produce in the smallest degree.—Lord J. RUSSELL, considering that the continuance of the duties on certain excepted articles, at the period of the alteration of the tariff last year, was only defended by the Government on the ground of reserving them as means of obtaining favourable commercial concessions from other countries in negotiations then pending, and considering that these negotiations are now at an end, declared his opinion that now was the time to apply the general principle of the tariff to the excepted articles. He thought that we would stand in a better position with foreign nations if we made those reductions voluntarily, rather than as a subject of bargain and sale; and therefore supported the motion.—Mr. D'ISRAELI and Sir H. DOUGLAS opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr. EWART and Mr. VILLIERS, who said that Mr. D'Israeli had dwelt on the danger of a drain of the precious metals from this country. Such a drain took place when there was a sudden importation of foreign corn, as in 1839; but whenever a trade was established, we paid for our importations with manufactures, as was the case with our more recent importations of corn. Increase our imports, and our exports would follow; we had only to increase the amount of the luxuries and necessaries for the general enjoyment of the people, and we would have no occasion to care for the policy of other countries.

Sir R. PEEL expressed his satisfaction with the admission of Mr. Villiers, that, even under a sliding scale, our importations of corn were paid for by manufactures. He would not go into detail on the present occasion, because it would be inconvenient to do so until after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made his financial statement. But he objected to laying down an abstract principle, after a few hours' debate, affecting most important considerations of revenue. He was particularly surprised that Lord J. Russell should give his support to the motion; he who belonged to a Government which had laboured to bring about commercial arrangements with other countries, and had recently expressed his desire to see one effected with the United States. They had resumed those commercial negotiations with France which had been broken off by the affairs of Syria; were we now to stop short, and tell the French that we were about to effect reductions on their commodities, without reference to any reduction on ours? Would a direct intercourse with France or Portugal not be preferable to an indirect one?—and were we not more likely to excite a taste for our manufactures by obtaining facilities for their direct introduction? But the motion went to exclude them from waiting even for a month, or obtaining any equivalent concession for our reductions. He warned the House against parting with the power of obtaining practical concessions, even for the sake of extending what may be considered to be sound principles. Colonel Torrens, a well-known free-trader, had just issued a postscript to his letter addressed to himself, in which he said that he had mathematically demonstrated the ruinous consequences which would result from a reduction of duties without corresponding concessions; and these opinions Colonel Torrens had drawn from Mr. Ricardo's "Chapter on Foreign Trade." With such divisions amongst the advocates of free trade, the House should be cautious in adopting an abstract resolution.

Mr. COBDEN said that Mr. Ellis had gone out to the Brazils the representative of a monopolist Government; and a Brazilian senator had made a speech, in which he exhibited the people of this country as the slaves of a sordid oligarchy. It was a hopeless errand, also, to send to Portugal—a country too poor to help us. It was not reduction on luxuries, such as port wine, which we wanted, impairing the revenue by it. North and South America, with their corn and sugar, were the fields for this country, if the Government were really in earnest, and were not humbugging the people with pretended negotiations for commercial treaties.—Mr. RICARDO replied; and on a division there appeared—For the motion, 61; against it, 135. Majority, 74.

Wednesday.—After the presentation of a great number of petitions against the education clauses of the Factories' Bill, a petition of the Rev. W. Browne, the chaplain of Knutsford gaol, was ordered to be printed with the votes, and Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the subject on Monday next. The second reading of the Health of Towns' Bill was postponed to Wednesday, the 10th May.

The order of the day for the committee on the Player of Interludes' Bill was discharged with the concurrence of Mr. T. Duncombe, on the representation of Sir J. Graham that he had, in conjunction with Lord Mahon, devoted some attention to the matter, and that his noble Friend had a measure in preparation which would probably meet the views of Mr. Duncombe.

Mr. M. GIBSON put some questions relative to the recent negotiations with the Brazils and Portugal, which led to a declaration from Sir R. PEEL that he had given all the information he possessed on the subject, on Tuesday. The negotiation was broken off on the ground that Mr. Ellis was not authorized to treat upon the only basis proposed, namely, a differential duty of 10 per cent In the course of the desultory conversation that ensued, the right hon. Baronet, in allusion to the treaties with Portugal, said the proper construction of the word used by the Portuguese Government with reference to the treaty, was that it had been "interrupted," not broken off. He could not answer for the future, but for the present there was an end of the negotiation.

Lord J. RUSSELL postponed the resolutions of which he had given notice on the subject of education until Thursday next, as the Secretary for the Home Department intended to make certain amendments of importance in his Factories' Bill, and go into a committee *pro forma* for that purpose. As a great part of his resolutions referred to that bill, he proposed to allow them to lie over till the bill was before the House in its amended form, and till the House had decided on the provisions in a committee. He did not intend to oppose the bill going into a committee *pro forma*, nor when it went really into committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL then moved the second reading of the Municipal Corporations' Bill, and explained at length the objects which he proposed to effect by the measure. The bill had reference to those corporations of England and Wales which had been left untouched by the Municipal Corporation Act, and he trusted that Parliament would adhere to the principle which it had sanctioned by a large majority in legislating for the other corporations in 1835, and would substitute in those also the principle of popular control and of popular election for that of self-election, from which so many abuses had resulted. His wish was to make the change gradual so as to cause no alarm, but, at the same time, gradually put an end to all existing corporations which were formed on the principle of self-election.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS, in supporting the motion, congratulated the noble Lord for having, by his former bill, annihilated what he called those "nests of corruption and local mismanagement," and substituted for them new corporations, founded on the elective franchise. But he did not understand why the noble Lord had left untouched the corporation of the city of London, which exceeded all other corporations in corruption and profligacy. He cited various instances of its extravagance and abuses, and concluded by expressing a hope that it would not long be allowed to continue unreformed.—Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the motion, on the ground that the country was taken quite by surprise by this measure. He had reason to know, from information which he had received that morning, that there were corporate towns which it was intended to affect by the bill; that he had not the slightest notion that it was intended to propose a measure of this description. There were no petitions complaining of any abuses. The date of the report on which the noble Lord relied, was 1835, and immediately preceding the Municipal Reform Bill. The noble Lord had cognisance of these abuses for above eight years. This long delay, while the noble Lord held power, showed that he did not consider these things of which he now complained, to be crying evils; and it would appear that the idea of touching those corporations was at length but an idea taken up in haste. The noble Lord, in bringing forward this bill, relied particularly upon the abuses and corruption alleged to exist in Queenborough. Now he thought that these alleged abuses were such as demanded a searching inquiry, and he had to state further, that the law officers of the Crown were now investigating those charges, for the purpose, if it should seem to them necessary, that they should go before the Court of Chancery and file a bill of discovery against the corporation. With regard to the suggestion that the affairs of the city of London required the mending hand of legislation as much as others, he did not wish to enter upon that question at present; but he must say that there was such a thing as straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, and that whilst the city of London was allowed to retain all its privileges untouched and unimpaired, it was not too much to ask that a few small boroughs should be also left unharmed. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months.—The LORD MAYOR defended the corporation of the city of London from the attack made upon it by Mr. Williams; and after some further slight discussion, Lord J. RUSSELL replied. The House then divided—For the original motion, 46; for the amendment, 99; majority, 53.

The Attorneys and Solicitors Bill went through committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.—On the motion of Mr. FRENCH, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the medical charities in Ireland, and to report what alterations appear necessary for the purpose of improving the system under which they are conducted.

Thursday.—After some routine business had been transacted, Mr. L. Fox gave notice that on the 11th May, he would call the attention of the House to the agitation now going on in Ireland upon the Repeal of the Union, and move that it is the duty of the Government to take steps for its immediate suppression.—Mr. GODSON gave notice that, on the same day, he would move for a select committee to inquire into public life insurance companies.

Mr. MACKINNON moved for a select committee to ascertain the revenue, expenditure, and condition of the harbours and lighthouses on the coast from the Thames to Portsmouth.—Mr. CURTEIS seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. RICE, Capt. PECHELL, Sir C. NAPIER, and Mr. HUME.—Sir R. PEEL and Sir E. KNATCHBULL opposed the motion, on the ground that a committee of the House of Commons was the worst tribunal which could be selected for inquiry into such a subject.—Major BERESFORD moved as an amendment, that the inquiry should be extended to Longwood Fort and Portsmouth. Ultimately, the amendment being withdrawn, the motion was rejected by 79 against 34.

Returns relating to Petty Sessions in England and Wales were ordered, on the motion of Lord WORSLEY.—Mr. JERVIS obtained leave to bring in a Bill for improving the proceedings in the Supreme Courts in certain actions, for amounts not exceeding 20*l.*—Lord ELIOT obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend and continue the laws relative to the registering of arms, and the importation, manufacture, and sale of arms, gunpowder, and ammunition in Ireland.—The Exchequer-bills Bill passed through committee.

Friday.—The debate on the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill, adjourned from before the Easter recess, was resumed. The bill was supported by Sir GEORGE GREY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. H. VERNON, and Dr. ELPHINSTONE, and opposed by Mr. ESCOTT, Mr. H. FITZROY, Mr. NEWDIGATE, Sir G. SINCLAIR, Mr. COLLETT, and Mr. T. DUNCOMBE.—Sir R. PEEL denounced the union of gentlemen of opposite views on ecclesiastical matters, in hostility to this bill, as unnatural, He said that the Government had undertaken the bill from the most conscientious motives, and in the fairest spirit.—Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. HUME, Capt. GLADSTONE, Sir W. H. BARRON, and Mr. ROEBUCK, having declared their intention of voting for the second reading, the House divided, when there were—for the second reading, 186; against it, 104; majority in favour of the bill, 82. It was then read a second time.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols left off at 96¾ to ½ for money, and 96½ to ⅝ for account; Three per Cent. Reduced Stock, 95½ to ⅝; Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, 101⅝ to ¾; New Three-and-half per Cent. Annuities, 102½ to ⅝; Bank Stock, 179 to 80; India Stock, 266 to 8; India Bonds, 75*s.* to 77*s.* prem.; Exchequer Bills, 66*s.* to 68*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Loss of the Solway.—All the returns relative to the loss of this vessel having been received, the following statement has been published:—Passengers of all descriptions—lost, 17; saved, 28. Persons belonging to the ship, captain, officers, seamen, engineers, &c.—lost, 18; saved 70. Total—35 lost, 98 saved. It is also announced that the Company's ships will no longer call at Corunna.

The New Library at Lincoln's Inn.—The first stone of the new buildings in Lincoln's Inn was laid on Thursday, the 21st inst., by Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, assisted by Lord Lyndhurst, in the presence of a large assembly. After the ceremony was concluded, a dinner took place in the court of the Lord Chancellor.

The Tower.—For some time past labourers have been employed removing the mud-soil in the southern or river moat of the Tower, preparatory to the building of two extensive aqueducts for the troops. The moat which surrounded the Tower, and which in consequence of the stagnant water in it was sufficient to create an epidemic in the neighbourhood, is now in progress of being filled up, with a view of being converted into grounds for healthful recreation.

Embankment of the Thames.—At the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, the chairman of the Navigation Committee moved the adoption of the report recommending that the City's Seal should be affixed to certain licenses to embank portions of the river Thames, in conformity with the report unanimously approved of by the Court several months ago. The proposed embankments were all in strict accordance with the plan laid down by Mr. Walker and Captain Bullock, assisted by the harbour-masters and other officers of the navigation. After some discussion the report was unanimously adopted.

The late Accident at Blackwall.—On Thursday morning, shortly after two o'clock, as four men were proceeding down the river between Blackwall and Woolwich, in one of the Trinity-House lighters, they observed something floating on the Essex shore which had the appearance of a body. Two of them immediately put off in a small boat, and on nearing the object they discovered it to be the remains of a young man, answering in every respect to the description of Mr. Busfield. The body was floating with the ebb-tide towards Woolwich, and the men lashed a rope round it, and towed it towards Blackwall, where it was immediately recognised as the body of Mr. Busfield. An inquest was held on the same afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned," accompanied by a censure on the owners of the Blackwall-pier, for leaving it open and unlighted at night.

Easter Holidays.—The number of passengers and amount of receipts taken by the Greenwich Railway Company, during the Easter holidays, is as follows:—On Good Friday, 7,069 passengers, 219*l.*; on Easter Sunday, 8,874 passengers, 334*l.*; on Easter Monday, 24,744 passengers, 765*l.*; on Easter Tuesday, 16,325 passengers, 495*l.*; and on Wednesday, between 6,000 and 7,000 passengers, or 215*l.*; making a total of nearly 70,000 passengers, or 2,030*l.* The greater portion of the passengers availed themselves of the return tickets, which were issued at 1*s.* each. In addition to their having to contend with the steam-boat competition, the railway company had to cope with the rivalry of the omnibus proprietors, who carried passengers from London to Greenwich at the rate of 6*d.* each. The traffic on the railway during the corresponding period of last year, was, on Good Friday, 8,849 passengers, 255*l.*; on Easter Sunday, 8,902 passengers, 249*l.*; on Easter Monday, 19,875 passengers, 530*l.*; on Easter Tuesday, 16,337 passengers, 446*l.*; and on Wednesday, 6,000 passengers, or 210*l.*; making a total of about 64,000 passengers, or 1,780*l.*

Special Poor-Law Commission in St. Pancras.—On Friday Mr. Austen, the barrister—appointed, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, an Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner, for the purpose of inquiring into the case of a Creole pauper, John Jones—held his sitting at the Vestry-rooms, to proceed with the investigation. The attention of the House of Commons was drawn to the case shortly before the recess, Jones having been taken before the Clerkenwell magistrates by the parochial authorities for an alleged assault, whilst labouring under excitement from being refused to be allowed to see his wife, then lying in the Fever Hospital, or to see his child buried. The Commissioner having opened the proceedings, the man John Jones was first sworn, and proceeded to detail the treatment he had received whilst an inmate of St. Pancras workhouse. He said that, although he had committed no crime, he had been locked up in the oakum room with 38 other men, mostly refractory paupers; had his diet reduced to the extent of two ounces of meat per day, three days in a week, and slept in a close room where there were 13 beds, the men sleeping three in a bed, and the only entrance to which was through a trap-door, fastened with a padlock. On Friday, the 7th inst., his wife was removed from the workhouse Infirmary to the Fever Hospital, and his child, which had previously died, was to be buried on that day. He applied to the Board for permission to visit his wife in the Fever Hospital, and to see his child buried, but was refused; and on his becoming excited, they ordered him to be turned out of the room, and to be confined in the black-hole. The beadle followed him to the oakum room for that purpose, when Jones drew a knife which he used in picking oakum, and threatened to do for the first that came near him, striking it with such violence on the table that it broke. He was subsequently taken into custody by the police, and conveyed before Mr. Combe, the magistrate, who was informed by Mr. Sparkes, the overseer, that the Board wanted him punished, but the magistrate discharged him. A nurse in the infirmary, and the superintendent of the oakum ward, were examined, and the latter gave Jones an excellent character, and said he never had to make a complaint against him. On the day he was taken before a magistrate he appeared much excited at not being permitted to go and see his wife or his child buried, but did not appear in the least intoxicated. The witness gave evidence as to the insufficient food supplied to paupers in the oakum room, and as to its general management. The investigation was then adjourned, and resumed on Saturday, when Mr. Sparkes, the overseer, was examined. He stated that Jones was extremely violent, both before the Board and after he had

left the room, and that it would be impossible to maintain order in an establishment where there were 1200 or 1400 people, if misconduct were not punished. The beadle confirmed this statement, and deposed that the man was so much excited, that danger was to be apprehended from his violence. The Commissioner said he should adjourn the inquiry in order to make an inspection of the oakum room, the black hole, and other portions of the workhouse, and to examine the director of the poor, and some of the inmates of the establishment. The investigation was then adjourned till Wednesday, when the examination of witnesses was concluded. The commissioner will report on the evidence in a few days.

Taking the Veil.—On Wednesday, two young ladies, Miss Cuddon and Miss Baxter, the latter the daughter of a gentleman residing at Bungay, "took the veil" at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in Bermondsey. The former took the name of Sister Mary Theresa, and the latter that of Sister Mary. A great number of Catholic clergy and others were present on the occasion.

Labourers' Friend Society.—On Wednesday, this society, established to ameliorate the condition of labourers, by encouraging the cultivation of allotments of land by the spade in their leisure hours, held its twelfth annual meeting in Exeter-hall, Mr. Thomas Hartley, of Peckham, in the chair. The report for the past year was very voluminous, and stated that in Kent and the southern counties the Society's agent had lately visited 3,000 allotments, cultivated by 3,000 families, among whom there was not one commitment to prison during the two past years. In the midland counties 700 acres were similarly laid out. In Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, and Somersetshire, the allotments of land, varying from a rood to two acres, were attended with the most beneficial results to the labouring classes. In Hereford, 12 acres were divided into 48 allotments, and the branch society granted in loans to the cultivators of those patches of land, 2,550*l.*, upon which the borrowers paid 93*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* interest. To the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Grosvenor, Colonel Langton, of Breslington, the Rev. G. Rees, rector of West Narington, the Rev. B. Whitehead of Chard, and Captain Scobell, the society were greatly indebted for assistance and information. In West Kent there were 200 allotments under cultivation; and in every county where the system was adopted crime disappeared, and the people were mentally, morally, and physically improved. The receipts, including subscriptions and donations, amounted to 711*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure left a balance of 29*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* The report having been adopted, several gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of the allotment system.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, April 15:—West districts, 136; North districts, 175; Central districts, 163; East districts, 166; South districts, 176. Total, 816—(424 males, 392 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five winters, 1,004.

Provincial News.

Bedford.—The inquiry into the case of poisoning at Wrestlingworth, which we noticed in our last, was resumed and concluded on Friday. In the case of the husband, the surgeons deposed that the body had been exhumed and examined, but they had not discovered any trace of poison. The jury then returned a verdict that "there was no evidence to show whether his death was caused by natural causes or otherwise." The case of the child, Jonas Mead, was next proceeded with, and several witnesses were examined. It appeared that it was about a year old when it died, and was always neglected by the mother. The surgeon stated that he had attended the exhumation of the body, and had since analysed it. He should consider there must have been from two to three grains of arsenic in the body, judging from the quantity obtained by the tests employed; and he was of opinion that that would be sufficient to cause the child's death. He ascribed the preservation of the deceased's stomach to the effect of arsenic. The surgeon of the Bedford Infirmary said he took part in the analyzation, and concurred entirely in this opinion. The jury, after an absence of about three quarters of an hour, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased, Jonas Mead, died from the effects of arsenic, administered to him, with a guilty knowledge, by his mother, Sarah Dazely." The announcement of the verdict was received with evident satisfaction by the crowds assembled in front of the house where the inquest was held, a very strong and general feeling evidently existing against the prisoner.

Bradford.—Mr. John Nicholson, well known in this county by the title of the "Airedale Poet," left Bradford on Thursday evening week with the intention of visiting a relative who resides near Bingley. Having to cross the river Aire at Dixon's mill, near Shipley, it is supposed in the act of going over the stepping-stones, his foot slipped, and he fell into the water, but succeeded in gaining the opposite side, where, on Friday morning, he was found dead. Dr. Steel, of Baildon, examined the body, and gave his opinion that the deceased died of apoplexy, caused by the lower extremities being in the water. He has left a wife and nine children, and was in his 53d year.

Bristol. - We extract the following passage, describing an alarming accident which has happened to Mr. Brunel, from the *Bristol Gazette*:—"It is with deep regret we have to state that the valuable life of this well-known engineer has been placed in jeopardy by an accident arising out of an amiable wish to amuse the children of a friend. The father and Mr. Brunel pretended, by sleight-of-hand, to pass money from the mouth to the ear, and *vice-versâ*, when Mr. Brunel, placing a half-sovereign in his mouth, it unfortunately slipped into the trachea, where it stuck, and every effort to remove it proving ineffectual, Sir B. Brodie has been called in, and an operation, by making an incision in the thorax, determined upon, to be performed yesterday: the result had not to the great regret of his numerous friends in this city, been received when we went to press." We regret to state that the surgeons have not yet succeeded in extracting the coin, and that Mr. Brunel is in great danger.

Gloucester.—At the quarterly court of magistrates, held on Tuesday at the Shire-hall, the question of prison discipline was entered upon. The chairman stated that he had received from the Secretary of State copies of the reports of the commissioners appointed by Government to inquire into the causes which led to the death of the prisoner Beale, to investigate the charges made by other prisoners as to the treatment they had received, and to inquire generally into the management of the Northleach and the other houses of correction in the county. These reports were five in number, but as interest is chiefly attached to the opinions and recommendations of the commissioners in reference to Northleach, we will limit our notice to the report which relates to it. After enumerating the measures which the commissioners had adopted in order to procure evidence, they proceed to state the results. In regard to Beale, the commissioners censure the surgeon for not allowing him extra diet, and for not putting the governor on his guard against employing him on the treadwheel. "It is doubtful," they say, "whether Beale's indisposition on his commitment, and in the early part of his imprisonment, was sufficiently apparent to justify our passing any direct censure on the governor for continuing to subject Beale to the labour of the treadmill for a period of more than two months without intermission; but we consider the surgeon to have been remiss in not having put Beale on an improved diet, and in not having paid attention to his clothing and the temperature of his cell during the early stage of the disease." The chairman said that a case of negligence had been made out against Mr. Bedwell, the surgeon, not only in the case of Beale, but in other cases brought forward by the governor in his journal, and he would, therefore, move that he be dismissed. On a division, four voted for dismissal, and a very considerable number for retention. Mr. Bedwell was therefore continued, but with an admonition as to his future conduct. The case of the governor was next taken into consideration, when it was resolved to reprove him and admonish him for the future. In regard to the visiting magistrates, the report stated:—"We are of opinion that the evils which we have described to exist in this prison may be traced to the absence of a salutary and perspicuous code of regulations; to the negligence of some of its officers; and, we feel bound to add, to the want of vigilant superintendence on the part of the visiting magistrates." After some discussion it was resolved, "That the Court were of opinion that the entries in the journal of the visiting justices apparently supported such a charge as that made against them by the commissioners, but that it was a ground of just complaint that they had been excluded from that part of the inquiry which embraced their conduct. Had they been present they would have shown that certain inspections had taken place of which no entry had been made." It was also resolved to substitute the dietary recommended by Sir J. Graham in his general circular to the magistrates of England and Wales, and some minor reforms recommended by the commissioners, such as the abolition of the practice of confining persons subjected to solitary confinement to a dark cell every fifth day, were ordered to be carried into effect. In connexion with certain opinions expressed by the commissioners as to abandoning some of the county houses of correction, as being small and ill-adapted for carrying out improved systems of discipline, the chairman said, that to carry into effect such a scheme would entail an enormous expense upon the county; he would, therefore, move that a committee be appointed to consider the propriety of adopting the following arrangement:—"The appropriation of all the houses of correction in the county to the accommodation of prisoners awaiting their trial at quarter sessions and assizes, and who are sentenced to periods of not more than three months' hard labour, and the reserving the County Gaol and Penitentiary at Gloucester for those who are sentenced to periods of imprisonment of more than three months. This suggestion was adopted, and a report by the visiting magistrates of Northleach was read in reference to the case of Richard Jones, who died the other week, shortly after he had left the house of correction, and whose death the coroner's jury attributed to overwork and ill-usage. It contained the evidence of one of his fellow-prisoners and of the officers of the establishment. The substance was that Jones when seized with illness attributed it to overwork, but that after he had been taken from the wheel he expressed himself pleased with the treatment he received. It is a curious fact that it was frequently referred to in the course of the discussion, that this Richard Jones was the only person in the infirmary at the time the commissioners visited Northleach, and that the entry they made of his case was, "Suffering from a catarrhal affection of a trifling nature."

Knutsford.—At an adjourned Quarter Sessions held last week, before Mr. Trafford and the Cheshire Magistrates, the Court proceeded to the consideration of the discipline of Knutsford gaol, and adopted a course which has created great sensation throughout the county. It will be recollected that, at the late Sessions at Chester, the consideration of the report of the visiting justices of Knutsford gaol, which recommended the dismissal of the chaplain, was adjourned to these Sessions. Since then the visiting justices made another report, embodying evidence on the dietary and discipline of the gaol, and adhering to the recommendation to dismiss the chaplain. A letter had also been received from Sir J. Graham, reflecting in the strongest terms upon the misconduct of the governor of the gaol, and putting it to the justices whether, after the instances stated in the evidence of the reports, particularly as to the continuance of corporal punishment to a youth, when it had been expressly stopped by the surgeon in attendance, they could with confidence and safety continue him in his situation; and also containing an opinion that if death had ensued in consequence of such conduct, the governor would have been guilty of homicide. The charges against the chaplain made by the visiting justices were the most prominent part of the proceedings. The first and main one was, that during the inquiry his conduct had been most unsatisfactory. It appeared that the inspector, who had been sent down by Government to report on the case after Mr. Duncombe had made his charges against the governor in the House of Commons, examined the chaplain privately at Knutsford; and that the latter refused, when required, to state to the visiting justices what he had communicated to the inspector, because, as he alleged, he considered that communication to be confidential. This was held by the justices to be a ground of accusation against him. He was further charged with having kept a journal, which he declined to produce for the inspection of the justices, although an order had been made that he should report to them whatever he saw wrong before entering it in his journal, in order that the same might be investigated; and he was also charged with not having exclusively devoted his time to his spiritual duties, and with not having administered the sacrament to some of the felons. At the conclusion of the reading of the documents, which were of some length, Mr. Townsend moved that the chaplain be dismissed. Lord de Tabley seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Davenport, and the Right Hon. E. J. Stanley. After much discussion, the motion was adopted—the numbers, on a division, being—for it, 34; against it, 5. It was then arranged that the chaplain should leave forthwith, and be paid his salary up to the July quarter. The Court then proceeded to consider the charges contained in Sir J. Graham's letter against the gaoler, going through them *seriatim*. In some of them the magistrates exonerated the gaoler, though in others it was admitted that he had been in some degree blameable, but not to such an extent as to warrant them in withdrawing their confidence from him.

Leicester.—We learn from the *Mark Lane Express* that considerable excitement prevailed in this place on Monday and Tuesday week, caused by the election of deputies for each parish within the borough, to manage the "Freeman's Piece"—a space of ground occupying about 135 acres, divided among the resident freemen, born in the borough, or serving their apprenticeship therein. An unusual interest was excited in consequence of the candidates being divided into two parties; one body advocating the old system of grazing the land, and thus debarring the poor freeman from any benefit; the other side proposing the division of the land into allotments, and cultivating it for gardening purposes, by which each person would have between 500 and 600 square yards apportioned, and this he might either let, sell, or cultivate himself, as he pleased; by calculations made, it appeared that the latter scheme would raise about 2,000*l.* or 3000*l.* per annum, supposing potatoes alone were produced and sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* per strike; whilst the former will not only be limited and partial, but would also produce not more than 200*l.* or 300*l.* in the same period; each person holding land under the proposed allotment system is to pay 1*s.* per hundred, which is to be set aside as a fund for purchasing additional land. The result of the elections was as follows:—For the allotment system—St. Margaret's parish, 4; St. Mary's, 2; St. Leonard's, 1; St. Nicholas, 2; All Saints, 2; Total, 11.—For grazing the land—St. Martin's parish, 2.—Mr. Phillips, a member of the council, but not a freeman, warmly supporting the cause of the poor freemen, went to Birmingham on the 12th, and entered into a contract with a person to supply him with 500 spades, for the purpose of enabling the allotment party to break up the land next week; but application has been made, by the trustees appointed under the will of the testator, for an injunction to restrain the body, should they attempt any such invasion, and the result of the struggle is looked forward to with much anxiety.—On Saturday morning, the bank of Messrs. Clarke, Mitchell, Phillips, and Smith, of this city, stopped payment. The fact was communicated to the public in the following announcement:—"Suspension of Payment.—In consequence of a sudden pressure, caused by the malicious rumours which have been so industriously circulated, it has become necessary that a temporary suspension of the business of this bank should take place. The public may rest satisfied that no individual can sustain any loss, and that arrangements will be made for rendering the inconvenience resulting from the present step of as short duration as possible.—Saturday, April 22, 1843." It is generally believed that the suspension is temporary, and the allusion to malicious rumours is supposed in the city to refer to the state of party politics on the spot, as there seems to be a high opinion of the wealth and respectability of the members of the firm. Their London agents refused payment of their notes on Saturday, and the suspension at Leicester took place on the same day. Another failure of a banking-house, that of Messrs. Inkersole and Goddard, of Market Harborough, has been announced. This is a house of comparatively small importance, but from its proximity to the other, it will probably much increase

the inconvenience to the farmers, who hold the notes of the other bank to a large amount.

Lincoln.—A large meeting of the Lincolnshire farmers was held at Bourne, on Saturday, to take into consideration the alterations about to be recommended by Government for the admission of American and other foreign corn through Canada into this country. Sir J. Trollope, M.P. for the county, was called to the chair, and was supported by Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, Mr. Heathcote, M.P., General Johnson, M.P., and most of the influential farmers and graziers in the neighbourhood. The several speakers repudiated in the strongest terms the intended innovation. A petition to the Legislature was adopted, showing that the petitioners had, by the alteration of the Corn-laws and the tariff in the last session of Parliament, incurred a loss of 25 per cent. on their capital and annual receipts. That they considered the want of due protection against the introduction into this kingdom, through Canada, of corn grown in the United States of America likely to have a most prejudicial effect on the prices of agricultural produce, and most unnecessarily to depress them; and that the proposal to admit flour and wheat from the United States through Canada, at a nominal duty appeared to the petitioners a direct violation of the promise implied in the declarations of Ministers in the House of Commons, at the commencement of the present session, that no further alterations were contemplated by them in the Corn-laws. That the alterations proposed were likely to add greatly to the distress under which the agriculturists suffer, without any countervailing advantage to the manufacturing interests, inasmuch as the commercial regulations of the United States are more stringent than ever in discouraging, by the imposition of higher duties, the importation of the manufactures of this country. On these grounds the petitioners prayed that no law or regulation under the authority of Parliament might be passed to admit corn or flour from the continent of America at lower duties than those hitherto imposed. On the same day a meeting was held at Grantham, Mr. Turner, M.P., in the chair. A strong petition was adopted, which will be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Turner, and to the Lords by the Duke of Rutland.

Oakham.—On Wednesday morning, during a severe storm, Exton church, in this county, was struck by lightning; large stones were carried from the church a considerable distance; and the roof laid completely open to the sky, the windows being mostly shattered to pieces. It will be long before the church can be in a state fit for divine service to be performed in it.

Southampton.—On the morning of the 22d inst., as the Exeter mail was proceeding from Exeter to join the mail-train, at this place, it was upset within two miles of Stony Cross, in consequence of the leaders taking fright at a cart which had upset, and ran up a steep bank, which caused the coach to fall over; and Cherry, the coachman, being undermost, was killed upon the spot. The guard and passengers escaped unhurt.

Wigan.—A man called Robert Taylor, who has obtained some local notoriety as the claimant of the title of Lord Kennedy, and has been frequently before the magistrates on various charges, was brought up last week on a charge of bigamy. After a long examination of no general interest, the charge was considered proved, and the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal railways for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 14,988*l.*; Great Western, 13,128*l.*; South Western, 5,754*l.*; South Eastern, 2,124*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,248*l.*; North Midland, 3,824*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,470*l.*; Greenwich, 2,284*l.*; Croydon, 381*l.*; Brighton, 3,355*l.*; Blackwall, 919*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,054*l.*; Grand Junction, 7,010*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,438*l.*—The Norwich papers state that the Yarmouth and Norwich Railway commenced on Thursday, when the workmen proceeded to Postwick, and took possession of the ground marked out, by throwing down part of a hedge between the marshes and a field, the property of the Earl of Rosebery. It is said that the line was similarly commenced at Reedham, on land belonging to Mr. Cockerill.—A curiosity in railway engineering is now in progress in a meadow, at New Alresford, Dorsetshire, where Mr. Rondney, of the Scotch Fusiliers, is constructing a railway, at his own expense, in the form of a circle, measuring 400 yards. There is a tunnel 70 yards in length, and a locomotive engine and two carriages are building to traverse the line, which is to be used for local agricultural purposes, and is expected to be opened shortly.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The *Mercantile Advertiser* contains the following statement:—"The census, which was simultaneously taken in every parish in Ireland, on a given day, in 1841, and which has occupied a considerable staff in its preparation for publication, will soon be printed and laid before Parliament. A variety of curious and interesting details will be supplied for the first time. The exact amount of the population, rated according to sex and age—the diseases which are most prevalent and fatal—the number of insane persons under restraint, with other statistical details, will, we understand, be given with a surprising degree of accuracy. The following is a return of the population:—Leinster, 933,747 males, 1,019,984 females; Munster, 1,186,190 males, 1,209,971 females; Connaught, 707,884 males, 711,072 females; Ulster, 1,161,846 males, 1,224,579 females. Total 4,919,667 males, 4,155,606 females. Total population, 8,175,273. In 1821, the population was 6,801,827; in 1831, it was 7,767,401; in 1841 it was 8,175,273. Increase between 1821 and 1831, 965,574; increase between 1831 and 1841, 407,872. "From this it appears that the increase during the ten years up to 1841 was 557,702 less than it had been in the ten years preceding. This extremely reduced rate of increase is a very remarkable and extraordinary fact. It is evident that, during the last ten years, there has been a very decided check to the progress of population in Ireland. The increase in England, during the ten years from 1831 to 1841, was 2,004,794, which was more than one-seventh upon the population of 1831. The increase in Ireland, during the same ten years, was 407,872, which was little more than one-twentieth of the population of 1831. The increase in England has been in the ratio of nearly 3 to 1, as compared with Ireland. This is the first time that Ireland has shown a less degree of increase than England."—The long-expected action brought by a military officer in the garrison, against a young lady of this city, for breach of promise of marriage, under circumstances which excited great attention some months since, has been settled by a compromise. The jury had been struck, and the lawyers were feed. But the officer has, it is said, accepted compensation in the shape of 550*l.* for the wounds inflicted upon his heart by the obdurate lady.

Waterford. — A Repeal banquet was given to Mr. O'Connell in this city, last week, the mayor in the chair. One city and one county member attended; but their colleagues declined, as did also Mr. W. Roche, the former representative for this city. The Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese refused the invitation, and the only member of the clergy present, Dr. Kennedy, bishop of Killaloe, said that 'he could not prevail on himself to countenance the Repeal movement, until Mr. O'Connell's recent declaration of being ready and willing to accept a Parliament in Ireland dependent upon England.' Mr. O'Connell has since left for Kells, from whence he is to proceed to Carrickmacross, Monaghan, to attend repeal meetings.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday announced that the Queen has appointed the Marquis of Bute her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland.—The Marquis of Breadalbane, having been applied to from various quarters to express his sentiments on the present crisis of the Church, has sent to the ministers of the parishes with which his estates are connected, a copy of a letter which he had occasion lately to address to Mr. Alex. Dunlop, Advocate. His Lordship says that, having fully considered the present position of the Church, he cannot but express his great desire that nothing should now be done to precipitate measures, or throw any obstacle in the way of that disposition, which, though not perhaps directly or publicly expressed, appears to be entertained by Her Majesty's Government to reconsider the question, with a view to legislative adjustment. "I cannot," he says, "allow myself to give up all hope that a consummation so devoutly to be wished for may still be carried into effect, and that the Established Church of Scotland may be spared to the country in its full integrity and purity. What appears most important at present is, to restrain the too ardent zeal and conscientious scruples of those who would precipitate the secession from the Church. There should be no leaving the establishment by any one minister. If there be a secession let it be in a body; but let us take care that the true time is really come. Let us rather tarry too long, and even incur the imputation of want of firmness (for what need honest men care for such imputations?) than that of having unnecessarily created rents and divisions, and a secession that must end in the downfall of the establishment. It is my firm conviction that we have allowed ourselves to be pressed on too fast, and goaded on too far, by the taunts of our opponents, and that there is now a danger of our leaving the field before the battle has been fully and fairly fought, and when the chances of victory are still on our side. For myself, I shall be one of the last to leave the field. I shall protest and contend to the end, and I do so because I shall be most likely in this way firmly to establish my principles. I care not for the taunts of my opponents. Firm in my own honest conviction, I swerve not to the right nor to the left, nor move one step faster than the true Presbyterian cause, guided by the principles of sound sense and consistency, tells me I should go. If, after such a trial, we must go out, I shall be prepared to lend my humble endeavours and assistance to vindicate the truth of my principles, and to take my part in any measures that may be thought necessary to promote the success of the dis-Established Church. I have already signed a declaration to the effect, that in the event of the Legislature not granting to the Church its just privileges, I have resolved to leave it; but I can do no further act with a view to secession till the Government and the Legislature have formally decided and rejected all means of adjustment. I think I shall best serve the cause of the Presbyterian Church, and best promote the true interests of the State, by using my humble endeavours to remove the obstacles that still appear to obstruct the course of legislation on this important question."—The local papers state that the late letters of the Duke of Sutherland to the people of Sutherlandshire have made a strong impression in that county, and it is understood that comparatively few of the people will go out with their ministers, if the latter quit the establishment. The extensive sheep-farmers and tenants are described as being almost to a man in favour of the establishment, and had declared so long before the Duke's sentiments were known.

Inverness.—Workmen are at present engaged in repairing the breach in the Caledonian canal. About 120 men are employed, but months yet must elapse ere the passage be free for vessels. The communication, however, is kept up once a week by the Glasgow steamers; and by the 1st of May there will be vessels twice a week, performing the voyage between Glasgow and Inverness in two days. There are seven miles of interruption in the passage, but a boat is stationed at each end, and coaches will be ready to carry passengers from one to the other; so that no delay will take place in consequence of the accident.

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—Mr. Serjeant Wrangham having obtained a patent of precedence, was called to take his seat within the bar. Sir Gregory Lewin, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Martin, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Watson, were also called within the bar as of her Majesty's counsel.

Parker v. *Marchant.*—This was a bill for the administration of the estate of the late Mr. Parker, a banker and solicitor of Maidstone, and two questions were raised on the construction of his will; one, whether money at a banker's passed under the term of ready money, and the other, whether a bequest to servants, without naming them, survived to a servant who had not continued to live in the service till the period of the testator's death. The Vice-Chancellor Bruce held that the term ready money covered a sum of 16,000*l.* in Child's, and of 6000*l* in Hobhouse's bank, and that the legacy survived to the servant. The questions were argued on appeal before the holidays. The Lord Chancellor now gave judgment, and observed that the testator in his will had made a very marked division of his property into three parts; namely, his money and securities for money, his real estates, and his plate, carriages, and jewels; and after disposing of these, and giving several legacies to the extent of many hundred pounds to different objects of his bounty, he directed all the rest of his ready money to be applied in a particular manner. Now it was most important in deciding on the intentions of the testator, so as to put a proper construction on his will, to mark this division, and the language used in disposing of the residue, because the money actually in the house amounted to a very small sum, and the testator, by using the terms the "rest of my ready money," evidently had in contemplation some other and larger fund out of which debts were to be paid and legacies discharged. Looking, therefore, at the language of the will, his Lordship had no doubt that the testator intended everything in the shape of money to pass by this disposition in his will, and the question then was, what, according to the ordinary habits and dealings of mankind, was to be considered as ready money. Now everybody, when they had occasion to do so, spoke of money at their banker's as ready money. It was a customary form of expression to denote cash at a banker's. Men usually said, I have no money in the house, but I have money at my banker's. They placed their money there for security, but they placed it there also to be ready when they wanted it. The banker received it with the understanding that it was to be ready at all times when the owner demanded it; and in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and according to the general understanding of mankind, it was always so regarded. It, therefore, there was a clear intention on the part of the testator to pass the money at his banker's, the terms he made use of were, according to his Lordship's opinion, quite sufficient for that object. The authorities on the subject had been so much sifted in the course of the argument, that it was quite unnecessary to advert to them at any length. In Carr *v.* Carr, the question was whether a balance at the banker's of the testator would pass as a debt? Sir W. Grant decided, and justly decided, that it did pass under that name. In Deveynes *v.* Noble, five years afterwards, and after consideration, he expressed an opinion to the same effect. In Sims *v.* Noble, the Court of King's Bench, acting on this decision of Sir W. Grant, ruled that a balance at a banker's was not a loan, but a debt. It appeared, however, that Sir W. Grant, in the course of the discussion in the case of Carr *v.* Carr, intimated an opinion that a balance at a banker's would not pass as ready money. Now, assuming that the report of the case was a correct one—and his Lordship, in justice to the learned gentlemen now at the bar, saw no reason to question its accuracy—still there was nothing to show that if Sir W. Grant had been of opinion that it was the intention of the testator to pass his balance at his banker's under that name, he would not have given effect to such an intention. But the case of Vesey *v.* Reynolds, decided by Sir John Leach, was one expressly in point. In that case the testator gave all his book debts, money in hand, and stock in trade to his widow, and all his securities for money to his executrix. Sir John Leach held that the balance at the testator's banker's was money in hand; because in all just and reasonable sense, money at a banker's, which might be had when called for, or when a servant was sent to fetch it, must be so considered; and, surely, no one could say, that there was any real difference between money in hand and ready money. The present Master of the Rolls had also, in a case before him, decided that money at a banker's was, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, ready money, and so considered in all the dealings and transactions of mankind. It had been suggested by Sir Charles Wetherell, in his very able argument on the subject, that many difficulties and embarrassments must arise from allowing money at a banker's to be legally considered as ready money. His Lordship admitted that those suggestions of difficulties and abuses would well deserve consideration if there were any circumstances in the case which called them into action, or any doubt of the intentions of the testator. But no such circumstances existed, nor was there reason for any doubt. The balance at the banker's in the present case bore no interest, no conditions were annexed to the deposit, and it did not appear that, however large it might be, it was larger than this very rich individual had been in the habit of leaving with them. Being, therefore, of opinion that the intention of the testator was clear, his Lordship had no difficulty in affirming the decree of the Vice-Chancellor. With respect to the other point, it appeared that the testator gave legacies to three servants by name, and to the others generally under the description of his servants. No condition was, however, annexed to the gift, and, in his Lordship's opinion, they stood in the same situation as if they had been named in the will. On that point, also, the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor must, therefore, be affirmed.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.— Before Sir J. Wigram).—*Salter* v. *Farey.*—The testatrix, Mrs. Mann, by her will, expressed a desire to be buried in the nearest parish church to the place of her death; and she gave a pearl necklace to be sold, and the proceeds distributed amongst the poor of the parish in which her remains were deposited. Before her death she desired to be buried in the parish of Walcot, near Bath. The parish church of Bathwick was the nearest to the place of her death. She was buried at Walcot. The question was, whether the proceeds of the necklace, amounting to 25*l.*, should be distributed in Walcot or Bathwick. His Honour held that the proceeds of the necklace were given to the poor of the nearest parish, which was Bathwick.

Wood v. *Wood.*—This was another legatees' suit, under the will of the late Mr. Wood, of Gloucester; 6,000*l.* had been bequeathed to the "family" of a Mr. Samuel Wood. The only point in dispute was as to the form of the inquiry to be taken in reference to the term "family." His Honour said he should consider the expression to mean the children of the party named, and that it could not be extended to collaterals, as brothers and sisters, unless some special circumstances were shown to justify such an interpretation.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE. — (Gloucester.) — *Montagu Clark*, stated to be 19 years of age, was charged with having maliciously shot at and wounded the Rev. Hugh Percy Rennett, with intent to murder him, at Evington, on the 11th February. There were several other counts, varying the charge. The case was fully reported in this Paper at the time, and the only new features elicited at the trial were contained in the evidence of the

prosecutor, who admitted that he had threatened the prisoner, who was his step-son, with a life-preserver which he carried in his hand, and that he had used violent language both to the prisoner and his wife. Mr. Alexander having addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, resting his case mainly on the plea that the pistol had been fired in self-defence, called a number of witnesses who had known the prisoner for various periods of years, and who gave him a most unexceptionable character for inoffensiveness and humanity. The Judge having summed up the evidence, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

POLICE.—*The British American Association.*—A curious scene took place before the Lord Mayor on Saturday, who appointed that day for entering fully into the investigation of the charges against the British American Emigration and Colonization Association, which we noticed in our last. Mr. Duncan Campbell, one of the commissioners of the association, upon appearing at the justice-room, according to his promise, was taken into custody upon a warrant charging him with having obtained fraudulent possession of a steam-engine from Mr. G. Scott, an engine manufacturer, in the Commercial-road. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Henley, and others of the emigrants, and numbers of their friends, occupied a great space in the justice-room. Mr. Lloyd, counsel, and Mr. Nettleship, solicitor to the Duke of Argyll and Sir James Cockburn, and Mr. Mellar, counsel to Sir Richard Broun, one of the Commissioners, appeared to justify the conduct of their respective clients. Dr. Rolph, who was named in the prospectus as one of the commissioners, in conjunction with Sir W. Ogilvie, Sir W. Dunbar, Sir Robert Barclay, Sir Allen Macnab, and Sir Richard Broun, were also present, as were Lieutenant Lean, her Majesty's Emigration Agent, and several gentlemen who appeared to be friends of the members of the Association and interested in the proceedings. The Lord Mayor having determined to hear the charge against Mr. Campbell before any other matter connected with the association, Mr. Goddard, solicitor to Mr. Scott, stated that he attended to charge Mr. Campbell with having obtained, by false pretences, a steam-engine from his client. In September last Mr. Scott was applied to for a steam-engine for driving a saw mill, to be the property of the British American Association. It was to be supplied to the order of Messrs. Hartshorn and Rees, and the terms were immediate pay. Mr. Scott having completed the order, sent the engine to the London Docks, but refused to sign the order of delivery, as the cash was not forthcoming. Mr. Campbell, however, having been introduced to Mr. Scott, made such representations as to the flourishing state of the association, the immense quantity of land they possessed, his own intimacy with the Duke of Argyll, and the affluence of the members, that the engine was given up upon the receipt of two promissory notes, purporting to be the notes of the association, and signed by three of the commissioners. Upon these representations was founded the accusation. Here Mr. Goddard put in two promissory notes of the association for 300*l.* each, signed "R. Broun, W. Ogilvie, and D. Campbell, commissioners:" and made payable at Glyn's banking-house, with five per cent. interest, on the 1st of October, 1844. After some discussion the Lord Mayor decided that he could not entertain the charge, the notes not being yet due, and the applicant having no reason to say that they will not be paid. Mr. Lloyd (the counsel for the Duke of Argyll) then stated the object which his Grace had in attending a meeting in June last, when the only resolution come to was, as a preliminary and indispensable step, that a sum of 50,000*l* should be insured as available for the purposes of emigration. The Duke's knowledge of the proceedings of the association did not extend beyond that information, and his Grace never entertained the most remote idea of sanctioning any act until that money should be raised, for his intention was to promote the most beneficial scheme of emigration, and in such a manner as to prove of the highest service to the poor persons who should emigrate. When, therefore, he perceived that his name had been used as a sanction to proceedings which he utterly repudiated, nothing could surpass his indignation and regret, and he immediately withdrew from the association upon hearing from the late Lord Mayor. By similar motives Sir James Cockburn was influenced. The Lord Mayor—The Duke's name is published as president of the association. To a certain extent he certainly sanctioned their proceedings, and he ought to have taken care that men should be left behind him upon whose integrity and prudence reliance could be placed, in order that advantage might not be taken of the authority which such a name was calculated to give. Mr. Mellar spoke warmly in favour of Sir R. Broun, and called the Lord Mayor's attention to the prejudices raised against the association. It was true it consisted of persons not accustomed to act, but it was a *bona fide* association, and actuated by the most honourable motives. It was bad enough, he submitted, for his client to be out of pocket 700*l.* or 800*l.*, and to find the association fail, without being designated as a person connected with a fraudulent undertaking. The men who complained, after all, did not leave employment to go out to Prince Edward's Island. The Lord Mayor—They left their native country to go to a remote one to gain an honest livelihood for their families by industry and labour, and they were induced to go by the authority of the great names with which the prospectus abounds. Let them not be reproached with having lost nothing by going. They have suffered a vast deal, and I trust the association will take care that they shall not be able to complain that they have lost everything. Mr. Mellar—I contend, my lord, that it is hard that because these emigrants have failed in their speculation, the association should be covered with odium and execration. If a man become a bankrupt many others necessarily are involved. The Lord Mayor—There cannot be the slightest analogy. Your association are not bankrupts. Now look at Mr. Taylor's case, and just form an estimate of what he has undergone, and what he may still undergo if his claims are neglected. He has eight children; he has paid 50*l.* to the secretary for their passage; he has expended the little money he had put together for the purpose of his occupation in Prince Edward's Island. Now this man was to have had twenty acres of country land and one acre of town land, and he went away with sanguine hopes of prosperity. He is brought back with his large family without the means of subsistence, and with starvation looking at him and his children in the face, and he is told that in a day or two he and his children are to be turned out of the ship, which was bound to take them to their final destination, and to look about amongst the unions for sympathy and protection. It is ridiculous to tell me that this man can be abandoned by an association of noblemen and gentlemen. Lieutenant Lean (the government emigration agent), said the question seemed now to be, whether the ship could be obliged to become the property of the emigrants, to convey them to their destination. He was in hopes, when he heard the investigation was to take place, that the members of the association had resolved to come to some arrangement for their advantage, for these members were at all events morally responsible. The Lord Mayor had spoken of the intervention of the government. He had mentioned to the government the state of the emigrants, and he had visited them at Gravesend. The government were acquainted with the state of the particulars; but as the question was one of civil process, and the existing law did not bear upon it, as it was one the like of which never had been before heard of, it was thought better that the whole matter should be brought before the Lord Mayor for his decision. The Lord Mayor—What decision did the Government wish me to come to? It is certainly absurd to leave the decision upon such a case to me. If I were one of the emigrants, I should certainly not abandon the vessel. Lieutenant Lean adverted to a publication issued from the offices of the association, purporting to be "official instructions from Sir Allan M'Nab, in which in a note was the following observations:—'These instructions apply to Upper Canada only, the association having already acquired estates in Lower Canada to the extent of 366,892 acres, in addition to large estates in Prince Edward's Island, and other colonies.'" It appeared from that publication that the association sanctioned this unfounded report, that they were possessed of estates when they had not an acre. The Lord Mayor—By whom is that paper signed? Lieutenant Lean—By Mr. Andrews, who is said to be the chief-manager of the association. I trust, my lord, that you will suggest some mode of indemnifying these poor fellows, for bringing whom into such a condition the association are certainly responsible. The Lord Mayor—I have no doubt whatever, after what has been stated about the injury sustained by the poor emigrants, and the whole of the transactions which have taken place, that the noblemen and gentlemen who formed this association, and who, as it has been just stated, authorized the use of their names, will come forward and at once subscribe 50*l.* each to place the sufferers in the condition in which they were before they entered into the agreement to the violation of which they were, at any rate, no parties. I appeal to these noblemen and gentlemen in their behalf, and I am sure that I shall not be disappointed. Mr. Lloyd declared that the Duke of Argyll would most heartily agree in any proposition for the benefit of the poor emigrants, but he denied that his Grace was at all responsible. Mr. Nettlebridge (the Duke of Argyll's solicitor), said he should at once give a check for the sum mentioned by the Lord Mayor for his Grace the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Leslie, who has a mortgage upon the Barbadoes, said he would not disturb the poor men and their families who were in the ship for a few days. He also stated that for 8,000*l.* he would most willingly undertake to pay off all the liabilies of the association. Mr. Mellar—Nothing can more clearly prove that the association had no intention of doing wrong than that declaration of Mr. Leslie. They might have got 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* with case by the sale of shares, if they pleased; instead of which, not a shilling has been got in that way. It was stated that the utmost extent to which the notes of the association were issued was 7,000*l.* The Lord Mayor said that this arrangement was a good commencement. He felt the highest degree of gratification in having had in his power to render service to the respectable men who had applied to him, and he trusted that they would soon reap the benefits of his interference. The whole of the association would be soon informed, through the great public channels of communication, of the arrangement proposed, and would, no doubt, without hesitation, agree to it. All the gentlemen who appeared in favour of the various members of the association applauded the result of the investigation, and the emigrants in the most grateful manner returned thanks to the Lord Mayor, to whose humanity and discernment the counsel and the Government Emigration agent also bore testimony. His Lordship advised that the money should be paid at Messrs. Masterman's banking-house, and that the Government agent should superintend the arrangements if any of the poor men should still desire to emigrate.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The only Derby bets laid were 4 to 1 and 7 to 2 agst Cotherstone, to nearly 200*l.*; 825 to 100 agst A British Yeoman; 200 to 10 twice agst Parthian; 500 to 10 agst Bramble; 2,000 to 30 agst Gaper; 1,000 to 10 agst Captain Cook; and 1,000 to 7 agst the Earl of Richmond.——THE OAKS.—100 even laid between the Laura filly and the Lily, and 5 to 1 offered on the field.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, APRIL 28.—We had a fair supply of Essex Wheat this morning, but that from Kent was moderate; there were also several runs from Suffolk; the trade opened very heavily, at fully 2*s.* decline, and some quantity was left unsold at the close.—The demand for Foreign was very limited, at 1*s.* decline. Barley is getting scarce, and is fully as dear. New Beans sell rather more freely at our quotations; old are a very heavy sale. Peas remain as last week. Although English and Scotch Oats rather improve in value, Irish, of which there is a large supply, are very flat.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*S.* *S.*		*S.* *S.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	40 to 48	Red	40 to 46
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . . .	— to —	White	40 to 44
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 30	Grind.	19 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Poards	13 to 23	Feed	11 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye	— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 20 to 25	Tick	22 to 26	Harrow 23 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 27 to 31	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White . . . . . 26 to 30	Maple	25 to 27	Grey 23 to 25

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Mar. 17	47 6	27 11	17 4	26 10	26 8	28 6
— 24	47 2	28 4	17 7	29 3	26 3	28 11
— 31	46 2	28 6	17 4	29 4	26 0	28 5
April 7	45 5	28 8	17 2	29 3	26 2	26 11
— 14	45 9	28 8	17 1	29 2	25 10	29 1
— 21	46 7	26 5	17 4	28 7	25 11	27 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	46 5	28 5	17 4	28 9	26 2	29 0
Duties . .	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 6280 Sks. — Brls.		5509	1187	8727	3140	20	515	59
Irish . . 400 ,, — ,,		—	864	—	24757	—	—	—
Foreign . — ,, — ,,		190	—	—	—	—	3500	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	3110	1090	2210	4080
Irish . . .	—	180	11030	—
Scotch . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	—	2460	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—C. J. Marriott, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Campling, Long Melford, Suffolk, innkeeper—J. Varty, St. Paul's Churchyard, merchant—A. Stocken, Halkin-street, Belgrave-square coachmaker—W. Hill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine and spirit-merchant—J. Deakin, Dawley, Salop, grocer—H. Conn, St. Clement, Truro, Cornwall, arsenic-manufacturer—E. Beck, Tiverton, Devon, cabinet-maker—E. Collings, Southampton, perfumer—J. Reynolds, London-road, draper—W. Gofton, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, pawnbroker—W. D. Townsend, Little Russell-street, Covent Garden, pawnbroker—B. Crussell, Croydon, glass-dealer—G. Hammond, jun, Havant, Southampton, common brewer—N. Bromley, Little Bentley, maltster—H. Pearson, York, attorney—N. Tuite, Liverpool, poulterer—W. Carter, Burford, Salop, cattle salesman—J. Fletcher, Evesham, Worcestershire, plumber—J. Prime, Newcastle-under-Lyme, maltster—W. Moses, Ripon, Yorkshire, innkeeper—W. Hussey, Nether Knutsford, Chesire, baker—M. Jackson, East Thickley Steam-mill, Durham, miller—J. W. Showell, Birmingham, bookseller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Carmichael, jun., Dundee, engineer—J. Ewart & Co, Glasgow, West India-merchants—J. Watt, Hazledean, Lanarkshire, farmer.

BIRTHS.—At St. Andrew's, on the 19th inst., the lady of Major Playfair, Provost of the city, of a daughter—At Naples, on the 10th inst., the Hon. Lady Pearson, of a son—On the 19th inst., at Merton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. G. Stupart, of a daughter—On the 21st inst., in Queen Anne-street, the lady of Major J. A. Moore, of a son—On the 20th inst., at Staple Fitzpaine, near Taunton, the lady of the Rev. F. B Portman, of a daughter—On the 27th inst. at No. 26, Compton-terrace, Islington, the lady of R. Salomons, Esq., of Old 'Change, of a daughter.

MARRIED—On the 22d inst., at Marylebone church, the Hon. A. E. D. Dillon, third son of the late Viscount Dillon, to Ellen, daughter of the late J. Adderley, Esq—On the 27th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain the Hon. Plantagenet Cary, R.N, to Mary Ann, only child of J. F. Maubert, Esq, of Norwood, Surrey—On the 27th inst, at St. Pancras Church, Capt George Moore Ellis, H.P., 54th Reg., to Judith, only daughter of the late Rev. Strensham Derbyshire Myers, formerly rector of Mitcham, Surrey.

DIED.—In South Audley-street, on the 23d inst, Gertrude Cecilia, the infant daughter of Lord Dinorben—On the 20th inst., at the Crescent, Birmingham, aged 53, Mr. John Woolrich, Lecturer on Chemistry in the Royal School of Medicine, Birmingham—On the 24th inst., very suddenly, Mr. G. Macfarren, Editor of the "Musical World," and author of several dramatic pieces—On the 22d inst., at his seat, Nannau, near Dolgelly, in his 76th year, Sir R. Williams Vaughan, Bart., 44 years M.P. for the county of Merioneth.—On the 23d inst., at Dunannie, near Petersfield, Eliza Sophia, the wife of D. Quarrier, Esq, Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Hants, and Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, niece of the late Admiral Sir I. Coffin, Bart., aged 57.

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N.B.—The First Part of the FLORAL REGISTER will be published the last week in June. Price 1*s.* each Copy.
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N.B.—The above Society meet every Saturday, so that specimens sent for their inspection ought to be delivered as above, not later than 12 o'clock at noon on that day.

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April 29, 1843.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 18—1843. SATURDAY, MAY 6. PRICE 6d.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN.—The first Exhibition will take place on Saturday, the 13th of May; subjects for Exhibition must be at this office on Friday, the 12th of May, or at the Garden before half-past Eight o'clock, A.M., on the day of Exhibition.

The gates will be opened at One, P.M. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this office, price 5s. each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition, at 7s. 6d. each; but only to Orders from Fellows of the Society. N.B. No Tickets will be issued in Regent-st. on the day of Exhibition.—21, Regent-st.

HIGH WYCOMBE HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL SOCIETY.—The First Show will take place on WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1843. Open to the admission of the Public at One o'clock, by Members' Tickets, or by payment of 1s.

EXHIBITION OF TULIPS.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, (late of Walworth,) by appointment, FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his extensive COLLECTION OF TULIPS is now in full bloom, will continue in perfection until the 20th of MAY, and can be viewed every day from 9 o'clock until 6, Sundays excepted. Admittance 1s.

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Fuchsias, ditto . . . . 6s. ,,

With many other plants for bedding out.—Durham, Apr. 29, 1843.

SEEDLING DAHLIA—DEWAR'S IMOGENE.—A beautiful bright lilac, fine cupped Petals, good outline, and rises well in the centre, a most abundant Bloomer, and very constant; flowers well above the foliage, on stiff foot-stalks, height from 3 to 4ft. It took prizes at the following shows:—1st, at the Great North of England, 8th Sept., 1841; first-class prize at Hexham, 3 blooms, 13th Sept., 1842; first class at the North of England, 12 blooms, 21st Sept.; first prize at Durham, 21st Sept.; first prize at Morpeth, 9 blooms, 22d Sept. It also obtained a prize at York, 28th Sept. In class showing it was placed first at Hexham and the North of England Shows, as being the best lilac. It was also placed as a first-class flower by the board of the Hexham Floral Society on the 7th Sept. Very fine plants are now ready to send out at 10s. 6d. each, and may be had of Mr. H. NEWTON, Nurseryman, Newcastle; Messrs. RONALDS, Nurserymen, Brentford; W. J. HARRISON, York; and H. DEWAR, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—This splendid Fuchsia, pronounced by Dr. Lindley as the "finest hybrid we have seen," is now being sent out by YOUELL and Co., Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, at 10s. 6d. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth, May 5, 1843.

MESSRS. LANE AND SON'S Catalogue of PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, HEARTSEASE, VERBENAS, &c. &c. for the season, may be had on application (inclosing a 2d. stamp) at the Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Herts. The heights and colour of Verbenas are given in this Catalogue for the purpose of assisting amateurs in arranging their beds.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL & Co., in offering the following LIST of CHRYSANTHEMUMS to the notice of Amateurs, and those who intend competing at the autumnal exhibitions of the present season, beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the list will be found highly satisfactory to those who may not only have the above object in view, as well as to those who are desirous of decorating their greenhouse and garden with this unsurpassed Autumnal Flower.

They also feel much pleasure in announcing they have obtained the entire stock of an extremely beautiful seedling Chrysanthemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk. This splendid variety, named "THE DUKE," was exhibited at the Norwich and Norfolk Horticultural Society's Exhibition, where it obtained the First Prize as the Best Seedling; it also obtained First Prizes shown in the best stand of 25; ditto ditto, 15; ditto ditto, 20; and the judges pronounced it to be the best Chrysanthemum ever exhibited. The colour: French white, changing to pure white: petals broad and beautifully incurved, forming a perfect ball of from 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. It will be ready for sending out the first week in June, at 7s. 6d. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom.

Belladonna	Goliath	Mirabilis
Campestroni	Gouvain St. Cyr	Perspicuum
Chancellor	Hero	Princess Marie
Changeable yellow	Imperial	Queen
Clustered ditto	Incurved pink	Rosalind
Colonel Combes	Insignis	Starry purple
Conspicuum	King	Sultana
Defiance	Louis Philipe	Surprise
Duc de Caglioni	Lucidum	Tasselled lilac
Elegans	Madame Pompadour	Ditto yellow
Fletchier	Magnet	Triumphant
Formosa	Magnis	Vesta
Gem	Marchioness	Wheeleriana
Golden Lotus	Memnon	

The above will be sent free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, in the first week of June, at 12s per dozen.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 5, 1843.

CHOICE FLOWER-SEEDS.

J. CARTER begs leave to recommend the following FLOWER SEEDS, all adapted for present sowing, and during the month of May:—

			£	s.	d.
150	very fine Annual	Flower-seeds .	2	10	0
75	Do.	do. do. . .	1	5	0
*100	Do.	Perennial do. . .	1	0	0
*50	Do.	do. do. . .	0	10	0
*25	Do.	do. do. . .	0	5	0
*12	Do.	Greenhouse Seeds .	0	5	0
*12	Do.	do. Climbers .	0	7	6

Choice Assortments.—p. packet			*Fine Mixed Seeds.*—p. packet		
16	German Aster .	3 0	*Anagallis . . .	1	0
12	,, Stock .	3 0	*Anemone . . .	0	6
15	Autumnal Stock	3 6	Balsam . . .	0	6
12	Dwarf Larkspur	3 0	Calliopsis . . .	0	6
8	Tall do. .	2 0	*Campanula . .	0	6
*8	Scabious, new, large	2 6	*Carnation, German .	2	6
20	Fine Zinnia elegans .	6 0	* Do. double .	1	0
10	Do. do. .	3 0	Convolvulus major, 20 vars.	1	0
*36	Do. Hollyhock .	7 0	*Hollyhock, 20 var. .	1	0
20	Do. do. .	4 0	Larkspur, dwarf, 12 vars.	0	6
*6	Brompton Stock .	2 6	* Do. perennial .	0	6
*6	Wallflower .	2 0	Petunia, 6 vars. . .	0	6
*8	Antirrhinum .	2 0	Phlox Drummondii .	1	0
*8	Aquilegia . .	2 6	*Picotees, finest . .	1	6
6	Clarkia . . .	1 6	*Polyanthus . . .	1	0
*10	Delphinium . .	2 6	*Chinese Primrose, 3 vars.	1	0
*12	Dianthus . .	3 0	Salpiglossis, 20 vars. .	1	0
*10	Digitalis . .	3 0	*Scabious, large, new .	0	6
12	Godetia . .	2 0	*Sweet William, 20 vars.	0	6
8	Linaria . .	1 6	Thunbergia, 4 vars. .	1	0
6	Œnothera . .	1 6	*Wallflower . . .	0	6
6	Nemophila . .	1 6	Zinnia elegans . .	1	0
*6	Papaver . .	1 6	,, 5 sp. . . .	0	6
*8	Potentilla . .	1 6			
10	Schizanthus . .	3 0			
8	Silene . . .	1 6			
5	Venus' Looking-glass	1 0			

Those marked * are Perennials, and may also be sown in autumn, but if sown now, many of them would flower this autumn.

*** Three Amaryllises, from Chili, 2s. each.
JAMES CARTER, Seedsman & Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.

SALT-HILL NURSERY, NEAR WINDSOR.

ALEXANDER JAMES STEWART, in recalling the attention of the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to his Advertisement of 15th April, folio 242, begs most respectfully to assure them that he can still furnish good plants of all the PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS (his collection of which, his unprecedented success at the various horticultural exhibitions throughout the whole of last season—having invariably taken first-class prizes—proves to be unrivalled), PETUNIAS, CINERARIAS, CAMELLIAS (to this last-named most splendid genus he has recently added some of the rarest varieties known, including Helena, Ohioensis, Palatinus Hungaricus, Peregrina, Fielder's Queen of England, Squammosa, Tweediana superba, Priestley's Queen Victoria, &c. &c., each of which may be had upon very reasonable terms), DAHLIAS, and VERBENAS, enumerated; of the latter A. J. S. can now supply healthy young Plants of very choice kinds, for bedding, if left to his own selection, at from 42s. to 56s. per 100.

A. J. S. has to offer a considerable number of Mrs. Shelley, Great Western, Bedford Surprise, and several other first-rate DAHLIAS, in an extremely healthy and vigorous condition.—A general Catalogue may be had upon prepaid application.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.—YOUELL & Co., in submitting their Catalogue of Fuchsias for 1843, take the present opportunity of drawing the attention of admirers of the above elegant tribe of plants to their select and superb Collection. They have spared no expense in forming a selection of such as are really good, to the exclusion of many that are mere nominal varieties; and they would refer to the numerous testimonials of success which attend their mode of selecting last season collections for Amateurs, for competition at the various Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the kingdom.

YOUELL & Co. are desirous of calling attention to their peculiar method of executing orders for this tribe of plants; namely, that they will deliver them free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, in collections, upon the following terms:—

Twelve fine Show Varieties, 12s.
Twelve extra fine ditto . 16s.
Twelve extra fine and very superior . . . . 21s.

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

DESCRIPTION OF FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

This magnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire stock. In May last it was submitted to Dr. Lindley, for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month, as follows:—"Your seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

As a proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, Y. & Co. had a plant in flower Sept. 15, 1842, on one branch of which were upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower-garden. Price 10s. 6d. per plant, sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

	s.	d.
Fuchsia transparens; outer corolla a delicate transparent pink, boldly tipped with bright green, and inner corolla a fine rosy carmine; habit of the plant erect, and a profuse bloomer . .	5	0
Affinis, or radicans .	1	0
Arborea	1	0
Arborea grandiflora .	2	0
Aurantia	2	0
Belladiflora, or Belliana, or roseo alba (pure white, beautifully tipped with rose) . . .	2	0
Balloonii . . .	7	6
Bicolor . . .	1	6
Baccana . . .	1	6
Blanda . . .	2	6
Brockmanii . .	7	6
Curtisii . . .	1	6
Compacta . . .	2	0
Cooperii . . .	1	6
Carnea . . .	1	6
Chandlerii . .	1	0
Conspicua . .	1	0
,, arborea .	1	6
Cordata superba .	1	0
Corymbiflora . .	1	0
Craigiana . . .	2	0
Dalstonii . . .	1	0
Dicksonii . .	2	6
Delicata . . .	2	0
Devonia . . .	1	6
Elegans superba .	1	6
Erecta tricolor .	1	0
Excelsa . . .	2	0
Eximia . . .	1	0
Eppsii . . .	10	6
Floribunda, Dickson's	2	6
Formosa elegans .	1	0
Fulgens multiflora .	1	0
Floribunda magna .	1	6
Glabra multiflora .	2	0
Globosa variegata .	2	0
Grandiflora maxima	1	0
Grandis . . .	1	0
Hopverii . . .	2	0
Hybrida coccinea .	1	6
Illicifolia . . .	1	6
Incomparabilis .	2	0
Inflata fulgida . .	1	0
Insignis . . .	1	6
Invincible . .	1	0
Jayii	1	6
King, extra fine and very large (new) . .	7	6
Lanei	7	6
Loudonii . . .	2	6
Macnabiana . .	2	6
Magnifica . . .	1	6
Magnifica (May's) .	1	0
Mirabilis . . .	1	0
Moneypennii . .	1	6
Multiflora erecta .	1	0
Magnificent . .	2	0
Pendula, Young's .	2	0
Pulcherrima . .	2	0
Pistulum album .	2	6
Pendula terminalis .	1	0
Princeps . . .	2	0
Racemiflora . .	1	0
Racemosa . . .	2	0
Racemiflora elegans	3	6
Rogersiana . .	7	6
Roseo elegans . .	1	0
Ricartonii . . .	1	0
Smithii	1	0
Splendida . . .	1	0
Standishii . . .	1	0
Splendens, Humboldt's .	2	0
,, Kyle's .	2	6
Salmonia . . .	2	6
Stewartia . . .	1	0
Sanguinea . .	2	6
Stylosa conspicua .	1	0
,, elegans .	2	0
,, maxima .	2	6
,, pulchella .	2	0
Thompsonia superba .	2	6
Towardii . . .	2	0
Triumphans . .	2	0
Toddiana . . .	10	6
Tricolor . . .	2	0
Usherii . . .	1	0
Venus victrix . .	2	6
Vernalis . . .	2	0
Victoria . . .	2	0
Youelli . . .	1	0
Woodsii . . .	1	6

VERBENAS.

"Laconii," a fine blue, delightfully fragrant, of vigorous but compact habit, and the heads of flowers measuring upwards of three and a half inches in diameter	5	6
"Princess Royal," of the purest snowy white, the flowers remarkably large, and extremely fragrant; nothing can exceed the purity of the white in this beautiful variety, and it possesses that acquisition not to be found in any of its class—of retaining its clear white during fading . . .	5	9

[It would be as well to remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closely as to form a perfect ball. They are now ready for sending out by post, free, to any part of the United Kingdom.]

Arrania superba . .	1	0
,, grandiflora .	0	6
Barkerii, extra fine .	2	9
Barnesii . . .	1	0
Delicata, fine . .	2	0
Edmondii . . .	1	0
Emperor . . .	1	0
Favourite . . .	2	0
Formosa, beautiful pink, with white eye .	2	6
Grandis . . .	1	6
Groomiana . . .	1	6
Hendersonii . .	1	0
Hislopiana . . .	1	0
Hylandsii . . .	1	0
Incisa	0	6
,, major . .	1	0
Melindris major .	0	6
Navenii	0	6
Picta	0	6
Sanguinea . . .	1	0
Splendens . . .	0	6
Striata coccinea, extra fine	2	0
Teucroidens rosea, do. .	2	6
Tweediana . . .	0	6
Victory	1	0
Vivid	1	0

[The above will also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.]

PETUNIAS.

Magna rosea . . .	2	0
Magniflora . . .	2	6
Bicolor . . .	2	6
Lady Peel . . .	1	6
Medora . . .	1	6
Gem	2	0
Rook's Nest . . .	2	0
Roseo alba . . .	2	0
Beauty	2	6
Grandis	2	0

[The above can also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.]

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, May 5, 1843.

FUCHSIA LANEII.

MESSRS. LANE & SON, Great Berkhampstead, Herts, beg to announce that the above-named new Seedling is NOW BEING SENT OUT (in rotation as ordered), at 7*s.* 6*d.* a plant.—Messrs. L & SON beg leave to lay before the Public some of the grounds upon which they claim for this Seedling a decided superiority over every other hybrid extant, viz.,—The *Gardeners' Gazette* (page 465), speaking of its exhibition at the Horticultural Society's Grounds at Chiswick, in July last, says—"Messrs. LANE & SON exhibited several plants of a handsome hybrid Seedling Fuchsia, possessing many valuable properties, the flowers being large and well-shaped, sepals and petals distinct in colour, the latter being of a fine purple; the plants appeared to flower remarkably freely."

PAXTON, in his *Magazine of Botany* of August last, says of it—"The habit is dwarf and close; the leaves ample, with the elegance of the older species, and none of the coarseness of the more modern kinds; and the flowers are somewhat the shape of the old globosa, but more expansive, and singularly large. Their sepals are bright crimson, and the petals darker, or of a light purplish hue. It is one of the best hybrids we have seen."

HARRISON, in his *Floricultural Cabinet* of the same month, says—"The seedling Fuchsia sent by Messrs. LANE is the best of its class (the dark) we have ever seen; its immense size, good form, and colour will always render it attractive, and deserving a place in every collection. No doubt it will be much in demand."

This Fuchsia was the only Seedling of last season to which any prize was awarded by the Horticultural Society, and this was at the Show on the 16th of July; it was exhibited only at the above Show, at the Stamford Hill (Clapton) Show, on the 21st, and at the South London Floricultural Society's Show (Surrey Zoological Gardens), on the 26th of the same month, at both of which prizes were awarded to it.

It can be sent by post to any part of the United Kingdom.—The usual allowance to the Trade when six plants are taken.

Berkhampstead Nurseries, May 4, 1842.

NEW AND CHOICE ROSES.

A. PAUL & SON, NURSERYMEN, &c., Cheshunt, Herts, in offering the following Select List of ROSES, beg to remind Rose Amateurs that May is the best month for planting out beds of Dwarf Roses. The Plants now offered are in No. 60 pots, good and healthy, and if planted out this month will bloom in the approaching autumn.

CLASS I.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Aubernon	3	6	Madame Laffay	3	6
Augustine Monchelet	3	6	Marquisa Boccella	10	6
Calliope	3	6	Melaine Cornu	5	0
Clementine Scringe	10	6	Mrs. Eliot	5	0
Comte de Paris	2	6	Prince Albert	3	6
Dr. Marx	10	6	Prince de Galles	10	6
Dr. Marjolin	10	6	Prudence Rœser	5	0
Duc d'Aumale	5	0	Reine de Fontenay	2	6
Edward Jesse	2	6	Reine de la Guillotiere	7	6
Lady Alice Peel	10	6	Rivers	7	6
Lane	10	6	Roblin	2	6
Mdme Emma Dampierre	10	6	William Jesse	3	6

CLASS II.—NOISETTE.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Clara Wendel	5	0	Fleur du jeune age	3	6
Comtesse de Tolosan	3	6	Madame de Chalonge	7	6
Euphrosyne	2	0	Zicinude	3	6

CLASS III.—BOURBON.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Breon	5	0	Etoile de Lyons	7	6
Cardinal Fesch	5	0	Grande Capitaine	5	0
Ceres	5	0	Josephine Garnier	10	6
Comice de Seine, &c.	10	6	Madame Aude	3	6
Crimson Globe	5	0	Marquise d'Ivry	5	0
Crimson, Mdme. Desprez	3	6	Paul Joseph	12	6
Edward Defosse	5	0	Pourpre latait	10	6
Enfant d'Ajaccio	5	0	Proserpine	7	6

CLASS IV.—CHINESE.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Seteros	2	6	Madame Breon	3	6
Nemesis	5	0	Madame de Rohan	2	6

CLASS V.—THEA ROSES.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Adam	5	6	Eliza Sauvage	2	6
Auroré	2	0	Eugene Desgaches	3	6
Barbot	1	6	Jaune Abricote	3	6
Bougere	1	6	Josephine Malton	7	6
Comte de Paris	3	6	Julie Mansais	3	6
Devoniensis	3	6	Moiret	2	6
Don Carlos	1	6	Pactolus	1	6

Many persons preferring whole beds of Roses of one colour for the sake of effect, the following are well suited for that purpose, and grown in large quantities.

	each—*s.*	*d.*	per doz.
Hybrid Perpetual Aubernon, rose	3	6	or 30*s.*
Noisette Ame, lilac rose	1	0	,, 10*s.*
,, Euphrosyne, rose and yellow	2	0	,, 18*s.*
Bourbon Queen, buff	1	6	,, 15*s.*
,, Armosa, pink	1	0	,, 10*s.*
China, Fabvier, scarlet	1	0	,, 10*s.*
,, White	1	0	,, 10*s.*
,, Mrs. Bosanquet, flesh	1	6	,, 15*s.*
Lawrenciana rubra, deep red	1	0	,, 10*s.*

Also fine named varieties at the following prices, when the selection is left to A. P. & SON.

Hybrid Perpetual	24*s.*	to	30*s.*	per doz.
Noisette	12*s.*	,,	18*s.*	,,
China	12*s.*	,,	18*s.*	,,
Thea	18*s.*	,,	24*s.*	,,
Bourbon	18*s.*	,,	24*s.*	,,

For description of colours and further information, A. PAUL and SON beg to refer to their General Catalogue, which may be had on application at the Nurseries, inclosing 2 stamps for postage. Early orders are solicited, as many sorts are expected to be in great demand. A reference, or order on the post-office at Waltham Cross, will be required from unknown correspondents.

Cheshunt Nurseries, May 6.

WILLIAM LYNN, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, and FLORIST, late of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, respectfully informs the Gentry and Public in general, that he is now carrying on the above business, and connected therewith a GARDEN TOOL WAREHOUSE, at the premises, No. 10, Church-street, Hackney, opposite Morning-lane. W. L. begs to state that his collection of Culinary, Garden, and Flower Seeds is of the very best quality, and true to kind; likewise his Fruit-Trees, Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Perennial and Bulbous Roots. His Garden Utensils are also of the best description, at prices which, he trusts, with industry, punctuality, and attention, will secure to him general patronage.

W. L. solicits particular attention to his new PEA, LYNN'S DWARF WRINKLED MARROW, 2*s.* 6*d.* per quart, which is superior to the Knight's Marrows, and much more advantageous, especially in small gardens, its height being 3 to 4 feet; it is the most prolific summer and autumn Pea ever introduced—perpetual in its bearing, the pod quite full, and of delicious flavour, even when nearly ripe.—Catalogues of Seeds, Garden Implements, &c., may be had on application, inclosing a postage-stamp.

DAHLIA, "QUEEN OF THE ISLES."

HUGH LOW & Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that, owing to the great demand for this variety, no more Plants will be sent out before the 20th inst. Parties to whom this arrangement may prove inconvenient are] at liberty to cancel their orders.—Clapton Nursery, May 4, 1843.

SUPERB CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

YOUELL & CO. have a few more Pairs to spare of that Superb Rose Flake Carnation, WILSON'S HARRIET, and JOAN OF ARC, Red Picotee, for 15*s.*, package, &c. included.

The following are the prices from YOUELL & Co.'s extensive Collection, consisting of upwards of 800 varieties, of the most select sorts:—

			£	*s.*	*d.*
25	Pairs of extra-fine and first-rate show-flowers		5	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	2	10	0
25	Do., very fine	Do.	3	0	0
12	Do.	Do.	1	10	0
12	Do., extra fine, and show Pinks		0	12	0

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Fine strong Plants, 8 inches high, 60*s.* per dozen; 10 inches, 84*s.*; 1 ft., extra fine, 21*s.* per plant. 30 packets of select Flower Seeds, 8*s.*, sent free of postage.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, May 5, 1843.

FUCHSIA MAJESTICA MULTIFLORA, and MULTIFLORA COCCINEA.—B. W. KNIGHT, Florist, begs to say he is now sending out the above magnificent Fuchsias at 7*s.* 6*d.* each, by post, prepaid, on receiving the amount with the order, also the following superb Dahlias:—Miller's WINDMILL HILL HERO, and VAN AMBURGH, 10*s.* 6*d.* each, and Knight's SOUTHERN BEAUTY, 5*s.*: for description, see advertisement of the 15th April. Also 12 superb seedling Pansies for 30*s.* B. W. K.'s list of Dahlias, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Pansies, Cinerarias, Phloxes, &c. may be had on application prepaid, which contains a description of the above. Superb Verbenas and Fuchsias, consisting of the best kinds, in tin cases, per post, Verbenas at 3*s.*, 6*s.*, and 12*s.* per dozen; Fuchsias at 6*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 15*s.* per dozen. Agents in London, Mr. H. CLARKE, 86, High-st., Borough, and Messrs. W. and J. NOBLE, 152, Fleet-street.

Tivoli Nursery, near St. Leonard's on Sea, Sussex, April 26.

TULIPS.

W. & R. LAWRENCE beg to inform their Friends and the Public that their superb Collection are now in bloom, and will continue to be so for the next fortnight. Admittance GRATIS.—Lion Hotel, Hampton.

ORANGE-TREES in FULL BEARING.—To be SOLD, a Choice Collection of ORANGE-TREES, in very fine condition, bearing Blossom and Fruit; seven years old, and standing about three feet high. The reason for parting with them is that their room is required. A specimen plant may be seen at Messrs. FLANAGAN & Co.'s, Seedsmen, opposite the Mansion House, Mansion House-street, City, where further particulars may be had.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1843.

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, and TODD'S LADY SALE.

REPORT OF THE LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPT. 20, 1842:—Six Blooms of a Seedling Dahlia of 1841, named "Mrs. James Richardson," were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards, of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal South London Floricultural Exhibition last week, and had an extra prize awarded; but on the present occasion was shown in much better character, the blooms being quite up in the centre, and decidedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors: Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good; eye, good; depth, full; size, medium; general form, good; colour, white, occasionally tipped; class of quality, first-rate.—*From the Gardeners' Chronicle and Gazette.*

Also obtained the following prizes:—No. of Blooms Exhibited.

1st prize at Hull, Aug. 30th	12
1st prize at Beverley, Sept. 7th	2
Awarded an extra prize at the Royal South London Floricultural Society, Sept. 13th	4
1st prize at Leeds, Sept. 21st	12
1st prize at Newcastle, Sept. 21st	6
1st prize at Sunderland, as a superior first-class Seedling, Sept. 27th	6
1st prize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 28th	18
1st prize at the York Floricultural Society, Oct. 1st	12
1st prize in its class as the best white or blush, ditto. Height, 4 to 5 ft. Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*	

Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one of the best Six New Dahlias coming out in 1843.

LADY SALE (TODD'S): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine clean-cupped petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre; of considerable depth and good size, very constant, and a decided first-rate show flower. Height, 4 ft.; Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

All orders addressed J. EDWARDS, Layerthorpe, Florist, Nursery and Seedsman, 7, New Bridge-street, York, will be strictly attended to; and the greatest care will be taken in sending out good plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom during the season.—York, Dec., 1842.

ORANGE, LEMON, AND SHADDOCK-TREES.

G. MARSANO has just landed from Italy Two HUNDRED of the above splendid TREES, arrived in the best condition, from 6*s.* to 10*s.* each. One case contains 80 middling Trees. The Trade will be supplied at 33 per cent. cheaper than any other house in London. Orders taken for French Pedestal Cupboards, ornamented with marble tops, with-shelves inside, 2½ ft. high. Orders by post punctually attended to by G. MARSANO, Oilman, No. 2, Beauchamp-street, Brook's Market, Leather-lane, Holborn.

EXHIBITIONS

AT THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The Exhibitions will take place on the following Days: viz., SATURDAY next, May 13; SATURDAY, June 17; and WEDNESDAY, July 13.

EXHIBITORS.—All persons will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.—Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what plants they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the specimens on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request. As it is necessary that the Judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by 10 A.M., and as it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be arranged by that time, it has been determined that *no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the Garden after half-past eight o'clock in the morning*; and if the owners of any locked-up boxes, or other cases, should not be in the exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.—Exhibitors or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition, will be admitted before half-past eight at the Carter's Yard Entrance Gate. Every principal Exhibitor of subjects for which medals are *specifically* offered may be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before ten o'clock, AT WHICH HOUR THE GARDEN WILL BE CLEARED OF ALL PERSONS not officially detained there. Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after one o'clock, when they will be required to give up their pass-tickets at the Carter's Yard Gate.

FLOWER-STANDS.—Exhibitors of cut flowers must SUPPLY THEIR OWN BOXES OR STANDS. No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must either be loose or made to unhinge.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.—The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; namely,

C.	The Certificate	value	*£*0	10*s.*	0*d.*	SG.	Large Silver Gilt Medal	value *£*4 0*s.* 0*d.*
SB.	Silver Banksian Medal		1	0	0	GB.	Gold Banksian ditto	7 0 0
SK.	Silver Knightian ditto		1	5	0	GK.	Gold Knightian ditto	10 0 0
LS.	Large Silver ditto		1	15	0	LG.	Large Gold ditto	20 0 0

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.—No articles not of horticultural produce will be placed upon the tables. Exhibitors will IN ALL CASES BE REQUIRED TO SIGN A PRINTED FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE FURNISHED TO THEM IN THE GARDEN stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of Exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify the errors afterwards.

Names fairly written are to be attached by Exhibitors to all Florists' flowers; and the Judges are restrained from awarding any Medal to such Exhibitions, whatever their merit may be, if this regulation is not complied with. By Florists' flowers are meant not only flowers usually so named, but also Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Roses, and Calceolarias.

CLASS I.—FLOWERS, for which nurserymen and private growers exhibit independently of each other:—

A. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties, cultivated with superior skill, in pots of 24 to a cast, GB, SG, LS, SK.

B. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to a cast, SG, LS, SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in B cannot also exhibit in C.

C. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots of 8 to a cast, LS, SB.

D. Rhododendrons, in pots; not fewer than 12 plants in 12 varieties. LS, SK, SB.

E. Roses, in pots, in collections of 25 distinct varieties, GB, SG, LS.
N.B. It is the wish of the Society, in a future season, to require Roses to be shown exclusively in pots; and not to allow cut specimens to be exhibited at all.

F. Moss Roses in loose bunches, as gathered, so as to exhibit, as far as possible, the habit of the variety; in 12 varieties, SK, SB, C.

G. Other Roses, exhibited as in the last letter, and in 50 varieties. LS, SK, SB, C.
N.B. No one who exhibits in this letter, can also compete in the following.

H. Other Roses, exhibited as in the letter F, and in 25 varieties. SK, SB, C.
N.B. Higher Medals than those here offered for Roses cannot be given by the Judges. And if Roses are brought for exhibition without attention to the regulations here explained, they will not be allowed to be placed on the tables.

I. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 distinct varieties. GB, SG, LS.
N.B. It is expected that the same plant shall not be exhibited on more than one occasion.

K. Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 distinct varieties. SG, LS, SK.
N.B. No person who shows in I will be allowed to exhibit also in K.

L. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS, SK, SB.

M. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS, SK, SB.

N. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms. LS, SK, SB.

O. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms. LS, SK, SB.

P. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms. SK, SB.

CLASS II.—FLOWERS; for which all persons are admitted to equal competition:—

Q. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of 40 plants. GK, GB, SG, LS.
N.B. Heaths, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, to be excluded from Q. R., and S.

R. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 20 plants. GB, SG, LS.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in Q not to compete in R also.

S. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of six distinct species. SG, LS, SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in Q or R will not be allowed to compete in S also.

T. Greenhouse Azaleas; to be shown in 12 distinct varieties. GB, SG, LS.

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse climbers. GB, SG, SK.
N.B. The Gold Banksian Medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.

V. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species. GK, GB, SG, LS.

W. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, SG, LS, SK.

X. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.

Y. Fuchsias in collections of 12 distinct varieties, LS, SK.

Z. Single specimens of new or rare ornamental plants, SG, LS, SK, SB, C.
N.B. These medals will be awarded by the Society's officers, and not by the usual Judges. Exhibitors will particularly observe that none but new or rare plants can be exhibited under this letter.

AA. Miscellaneous subjects, SK, SB, C.
N.B. Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers are altogether excluded from exhibition.

BB. Seedling Florists' flowers, SK, SB, C.
N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in pots, and not in a cut state. No person will be allowed to exhibit more than five seedlings at each meeting.

CLASS III.—FRUIT, for which market gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other. N.B. All fruit must be *fully* ripe and *well coloured*; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

1. Miscellaneous collections of fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds. Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.
N.B.—Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar Kitchen Garden produce, are excluded from this letter.

2. Grapes. SG, LS, SK, SB.

3. Pine Apples. SG, LS, SK, SB.

4. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens. SK, SB.

5. Miscellaneous fruit. SK, SB. C.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—Four Lectures on CHEMISTRY, in its applications to Vegetable Physiology and the Arts of Cultivation, will be delivered in the Meeting-Room of the Society by Mr. E. SOLLY, F.R.S., &c., Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society, on THURSDAY, the 11th, 18th, and 25th of May, and 1st of June, at Three o'Clock precisely. Fellows of the Society are admitted upon signing their names; all other persons by Tickets, which may be obtained at the Office of the Society, 21, Regent-street, price 10*s.* 6*d.* for the Four Lectures. By Order of the Council.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Notice is hereby given, that no meeting of this Society will take place in Regent-street on Tuesday the 16th inst.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, May 9	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, May 10	Geological	3½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, May 13	Horticultural Gardens	1 P.M.
	Royal Botanic	4 P.M.
Wednesday, May 17	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Friday, May 19	Botanical	8 P.M.

COUNTRY SHOWS, Tuesday, May 9, Heartsease, Hammersmith.
" Thursday, May 11, Cucumber, Ipswich.

"HAVING read," says a correspondent, signing himself 'Lexicon,' "the remarks of 'Agger,' in a late Number of the *Chronicle*, on the pronunciation of the names of flowers, together with the complications of a most extravagant character of the Greek and Latin languages used in naming them, I am tempted to offer my protest against the introduction of these complications into the English language, as is now attempted in the charming gardens of St. James's Park, where there is an arboretum of almost all specimens of native and foreign trees and shrubs that will exist in our climate, but which I regret to see lingering and drooping, in too many cases, from the smoky atmosphere they are doomed to breathe: there I find the Birch-tree called a *Betulineous* tree, the Chesnut a *Castanaceous* tree, and a Ribes a *Grossulacious* shrub, &c.; thus endeavouring to engraft a series of villanous gardeners' compounds on our language. How our lexicographers may deal with them in their future dictionaries I know not, but I am sure they are calculated to puzzle the rising generation, with the tribes of governesses and nursemaids who frequent that delightful locality."

Upon this point we entirely differ from our correspondent, for the following reasons. It will, we conceive, be admitted that the object which the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have proposed in attaching names to the specimens of trees in the parks—namely, that of giving information concerning them to ignorant people, is highly deserving of commendation. It will also be conceded that the more information which is thus conveyed, the better. Now the mere name of a plant carries but little interest with it; the idlers in the parks will scarcely stop to observe whether a tree is called Abies excelsa or Pinus ponderosa; and if they do, they will care but little for the result of their investigation: but if they find other matters connected with it, their curiosity is gratified. For example: they see Robinia pseudacacia on a label; they find that it is also called the Locust-tree, that it is a native of North America—a fact which they would not have suspected, considering how common it now is in this country—and, finally, that it is a Leguminous plant. All these things put together form a little history which cannot fail to excite the interest of those who will use their powers of observation. Indeed, we do not suppose that "Lexicon" objects to anything in the system of marking plants we have just described, except so far as the term Leguminous is concerned. But what does Leguminous really mean? The idler in the Park in all probability does not know; inquiry is made of others, or books are consulted, and then it is ascertained that it is a technical collective term, indicating a particular kind of structure in the flowers and leaves, a certain manner of growth, a seed-vessel like the Pea-pod, and so on, circumstances which are also common to many other plants, called the Leguminous order. It further appears, that to that order belongs the Liquorice-plant, the Judas-tree, the Pea, the Clover, the Laburnum, and quantities of other familiar forms, all of which are members of the same large family. This we apprehend is a sort of information very far from useless.

"Lexicon," however, probably does not object to the knowledge thus conveyed—it is the word Leguminous that offends him. But how is such information to be put into a concise form except by some such term? We have no word in Johnson's Dictionary that will answer the purpose, and a new one must be invented. Leguminous may be passable, but what can be urged in favour of Betulineous? We answer, the necessity of the term, the utility of it, and custom. It is an expression having a definite meaning, signifying that the plant so named has certain peculiarities, and so on, as before explained. Granted that "Lexicon" could coin a better, would it be desirable to do so, now that Betulineous has a recognised meaning, which is distinctly stated in books, and that it is in common use, although not among "Lexicon's" friends? We submit that it would not be desirable.

We think that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests deserve the greatest credit for the attempts they are making to render the Parks a source of information as well as recreation; and we are of opinion that the method of doing so which they have put in execution is well considered and judicious. The hideous stone candlestick, called a fountain, is the only offence against good taste that we can discover. But while we fully recognise the excellent intentions which have dictated the present mode of marking the trees in the Parks, we cannot conceal the fact that the utility of the plan is diminished by the negligence of the people entrusted with the execution of it. Information that is false does more harm than no information at all; and it is little creditable to those who were charged with the care of directing the preparation of the labels that such errors as calling Populus a Betulineous tree, instead of Salicaceous, or stating Pyrus Michauxi to be a North American instead of a Persian plant, should have occurred. It would, however, be unfair to object to the system because of such blemishes; and, for our own parts, we trust that the Commissioners will extend the plan to every place of public resort over which their authority reaches.

IN endeavouring to find useful and profitable employment for Agricultural labourers, it should always be recollected, that, whenever there is a portion of them without employ, and consequently without pay, their resources will soon be exhausted; and that, in the end, they must be fed by the community, whether it be by voluntary charity, or a poor-law, or, what is much worse, by depredations on property. The public, and especially the owners and occupiers of land, suffer loss in consequence—with this additional disadvantage, that the moral condition of the labourer is deteriorated; that, when labour is abundant, habits of idleness prevent his doing his work with diligence; and dishonesty, the child of indigence, renders him less trustworthy. All this a very small comparative outlay might have prevented; and the loss which might have been incurred by giving work which did not fully repay the employer should be cheerfully submitted to, when the great advantage of industry and honesty in the labouring population, as it affects the employers, is taken into consideration.

If a committee of proprietors and occupiers of land, and of all those who employ labourers in a district, would meet occasionally to consider how the surplus population could be employed usefully, there is no doubt but the union-houses might become, what they should only be, refuges for destitute old age, helpless infancy, or bodily infirmity and mental incapacity. The sums now collected for the maintenance of men and women who are still capable of work would be far more usefully expended in paying them to keep roads and paths in repair, in clearing hedges and ditches of noxious weeds, collecting and mixing materials into composts for manuring the land, and many other useful employments suited to their strength or capacity, which are now seldom thought of. By such means as these, the rates of a parish with which we were connected were, even under the old and imperfectly-administered poor-laws, reduced more than one-half, so that we speak from experience. It is grievous to the farmer to pay a heavy tax from which he derives no advantage whatever; while at the same time he is surrounded by distress, caused by want of employment, and his charity is chilled by the thoughts of the heavy contributions he is called upon to pay for the support of the poor.

However useful it may be to the regularly-employed labourer to have a garden or allotment to cultivate in his spare hours, this is no remedy for total want of employment. We would not introduce the cottar system, with all its privations and waste of time; but we would show the proprietors and occupiers of land how they may find work for many more hands than are usually employed on a farm, without loss to themselves, and, sometimes with considerable profit. There are many operations on a farm which cannot be so perfectly done by the usual implements of cultivation as by manual labour; and although this last is more tedious, it is not more expensive in the end. Without superseding the plough by digging or forking the land, a much better tilth may be given by the spade, fork, and hoe, *after the land has been ploughed*. In heavy and wet clays, where the treading of the horses does much harm, a man working in the intervals between the stitches usually formed by the plough on such lands can readily pulverise the surface on each side by breaking clods with a hoe or rake, either before the seed is sown or afterwards. We suppose that all the essential improvements in levelling, draining, and deepening ditches and watercourses have been completed; for these employ many hands, and are sufficiently profitable not to require any strong inducement to undertake them. What we wish to suggest is, additional manual labour in the minute operations of tillage, by which crops may be increased or secured, so as fully to repay the additional expense; while the great object of giving employment to all industrious labourers is thereby fully accomplished. A little reflection will soon lead to innumerable operations, which may be extremely useful, without causing a very great outlay of capital. A few hints is all that we pretend to give.

If farmers would not disdain to take a lesson from the gardens and allotments of their labourers, the latter being generally on poor land, often taken out of wastes, and allowed to be inclosed because they were of little use to the cattle turned out, they would see the advantage of the spade, rake, and hoe after the ground has been dug. When the land is laid in regular beds of about a perch or pole in width, slightly sloping from the centre to the intervals, which are deepened by the spade, the crops are invariably better and more certain, even with less manure. The expense of doing this, after the land has been ploughed deep or subsoil-ploughed, is much less than would appear at first sight: there will be 160 perches in length to deepen after the plough has gone twice over it, and less than 160 square perches to rake and lay in a proper form. Before the labourers are accustomed to the work, they may ask much more per perch than will give them fair wages; but this is very soon brought to a proper adjustment. Suppose a farmer begins by allowing 1*d.* per perch for the work, well done, including both operations, this will be only an additional expense of 13*s.* 4*d.* per acre; but we maintain that, if the land be not very heavy, a labourer will earn excellent wages at 10*s.* per acre, and, where there is competition, perhaps for much less. Those who have experience in task-labour will be better able to fix the fair price at once; but any man, by giving a good price at starting, will soon find competitors for the work, who will lower the price to a minimum, according to the greater or less abundance of labourers and the usual wages of the neighbourhood. When the farmer walks over his field to look at his growing crop, and finds deep surface-drains at a perch apart all over it, besides the under-drains, which, if they were necessary, we suppose to have been made, he will not regret the 10*s.* or 12*s.* it may have cost him; and if he does, let him examine fields of similar soils which have been laid, as it is usual to find them, after the common operations of ploughing, harrowing, and rolling, and observe the difference. The greatest advantage will be found in cold heavy soils; but even in the lightest it will be evident that the mould dug out of the intervals, and spread evenly over the surface, will prevent too great evaporation and greatly strengthen the growing crop. As it is usual for the ploughman to begin by filling up the interval between two stitches or lands, as they are called, with two furrow-slices laid over one another, and so alternate the crown and furrow, it may appear that the furrow dug out to the depth of fourteen or more inches will leave a hollow in the crown of the stitch now forming. This is avoided by causing the sides of the furrow to be drawn in by means of a heavy hoe before the plough begins its work; that is, if only one ploughing is intended to be given; but if it is to be ploughed oftener, the new stitch can easily be brought to a proper form by the process called gathering, which every ploughman well knows. Thus a great depth of soil is deposited under the crown of the stitch, and cannot fail to improve the Corn which grows there.

At the first opportunity, when the land is cleaned for roots, or whatever is the substitute for the fallow, if the soil can be kept clean without it, and when a cross ploughing is introduced, as it is in all improved husbandry, the stitches are so set out, that what was the crown before shall be shifted a foot or two to either side. The new furrow between the stitches will now be dug out, and some of the lower portion of the soil brought up and spread evenly over the new stitch. After a few such operations, the whole of the field will have its soil deepened several inches, without at once bringing too great a portion of the subsoil to the surface. If a spit of 8 inches below where the plough reached be spread over a perch, there will be only half an inch of the subsoil laid over the surface; and however tenacious or barren this subsoil may be, it will be mellowed by the effect of the atmosphere, rains, and frost, and entirely amalgamated with the soil. It stands to reason that the subsoil must not contain substances injurious to vegetation, or else it cannot be safely mixed with the soil. This is not a fancy or new scheme invented at the moment, for it has been the practice in Flanders from time immemorial. (See "Outlines of Flemish Husbandry," published by the Society for Diffusing Useful Knowledge.")—*M.*

AT the anniversary meeting of the Horticultural Society on Monday last it must have been gratifying to the friends of Horticulture to learn how much real and most essential service this truly great association is quietly rendering to Gardening. Exclusive of their ordinary expenses, the Society has been able within the year to publish a new edition of their invaluable Fruit Catalogue (at a price which places it within the reach of every journeyman gardener), and to lay out 721*l.* upon importing plants and seeds from foreign countries, 340*l.* upon the improvement of hothouses at the Garden, and no less a sum than 833*l.* in medals and other rewards to gardeners for their horticultural skill. These facts require no comment.

It was announced on the same occasion that Mr. Edward Solly's interesting lectures on the Chemistry of Vegetation are about to be resumed this year in a new form, and that, although the Society at large does not subscribe to the funds which defray the cost of the chemical experiments, yet all Fellows of the Society would be admitted to the lectures without charge.

IN considering the money part of Mr. Pusey's Drainage Bill, we do not find anything to object to, so far as its provisions go; but we think it would be desirable to introduce some additional clauses. The bill enables the Commissioners to raise money for their own purposes, and afterwards to charge land with the amount expended in effecting their works; but we do not perceive any clause enabling occupiers or proprietors to borrow money for carrying out their part of the work after the operations of the Commissioners have terminated. The general want of floating capital among landlords and tenants is in itself a great bar to such expensive work as the under-drainage of land, after the main watercourses are constructed or improved, which, as we understand it, is all this bill contemplates; it will therefore be necessary that money should be borrowed for the purpose. But capitalists will be shy of advancing money, unless the security to be given them is of the best description; and they will scarcely regard tenancy-at-will, or, perhaps, tenancy of any kind, or heavily-mortgaged land, as satisfactory security in the actual state of the law. It therefore seems desirable that advantage should be taken of the present opportunity to enable both landlords and tenants to offer better terms to capitalists than they now can.

It should be remembered that where drainage has been effected, the value of property becomes *permanently* improved; all those persons, therefore, who now hold landed securities will find their position much improved by the operation. It would, therefore, be no hardship upon persons holding landed securities if a priority of claim were given to all loans lent for the purpose of draining. We would give a direct priority of security to a lender above any existing mortgage, and we would not allow the mortgagee to dispute the propriety of the outlay. That mortgagees will at first resist the measure is probable enough, for they may be alarmed at the idea of any increased burthen on the land; but if they were satisfied that the estate to be drained was improved to more than the extent of the money advanced for the purpose, they would hardly persevere in opposition. It seems to us that a mortgagee would be satisfied upon this point, provided the question of under-draining were decided by the Commissioners, and this warrant were necessary in order to enable a borrower to offer the security of his land. Were this condition required, it could hardly fail to be satisfactory to the mortgagee.

Then, as to tenants: It is possible that landlords may in many cases prefer to throw the expense of under-drainage upon their tenants; in that case there will be no chance of the money being raised, unless the tenant can offer the lender available security for the repayment of the money borrowed. We would therefore recommend the insertion of a clause providing that claims for money lent for drainage purposes should, in cases of bankruptcy or insolvency, be satisfied out of the property and stock of the tenant, be superior to that of the landlord for rent, and be made recoverable by similar process before all other creditors. In order to prevent the abuse of such a power, it should also be required that the sanction of the landlord should be given before the borrower could take up money for the purpose of draining; and the amount of annual instalments by which it would have to be repaid might also be made to depend upon the decision of the landlord.

Let these things be provided, and there will be no want of money for carrying out the objects of Mr. Pusey's bill; on the contrary, land will become, as it ought to be, a favourite object of investment; we shall find the general improvement of the country the great object of interest to steady capitalists; and dangerous speculations, such as foreign loans and foreign railway schemes, will be left to the attention of those gamblers of which all countries furnish a plentiful crop.

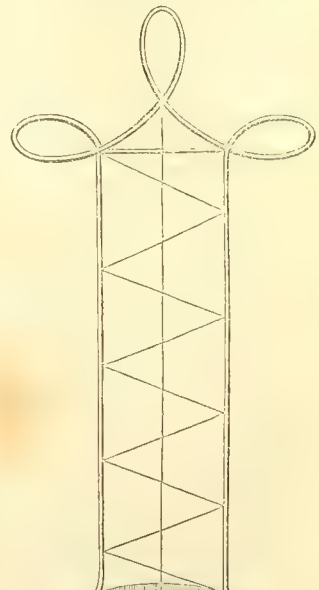
Did our space permit it, we might find a few more points to advert to, such as irrigation and the sewerage of towns; but, for the present at least, we must leave these matters to other and abler hands.

FIG-TREES IN VINERIES.

IN compliance with the request of your correspondent, "W. C.," I send you a short statement of the mode of treatment pursued with the Fig-trees in my Vineries; and as I am not able to say what the kind of Fig is, I forward to you a box containing a small branch, with several half-ripe Figs on it. I also inclose a branch with a bunch of black Hamburgh Grapes, cut from the Vine which grows opposite to that part of the Fig-tree from which the branch was taken. The bunch of Grapes is the smallest of two which were on the same shoot, and it was to have been removed to-day at any rate. I send the Grapes, to show that I do not sacrifice my Vines for the sake of the Figs, and I shall be glad to hear if you think they denote a sufficiently healthy condition or not.

The Vinery was erected in 1826, and in that year the Figs were planted. They received no peculiar treatment for several years; but about five years ago my gardener partially root-pruned them, by cutting round them with a spade, at the distance of rather less than two feet from the stems, and he then top-dressed with leaf-mould and turf broken down. They now get a very liberal supply of liquid manure from the farm-yard every spring (as do also the Vines), and have daily a quantity of water till the fruit begins to ripen. Some of the small branches are trained back, which has a tendency to make them bear better. Since the plants were root-pruned they have made much less young wood than formerly, and at every eye a Fig is formed. Many fall off, but still numbers remain on, as the branch sent will show. The trees are never pruned. I may mention, further, that we have practised ringing on one of the trees with very great success. The houses are heated with the old flues. I omitted to state that we ripen the second crop also.—*J. N. V.* [Specimens of the Vines and Figs in question were sent with this communication, and it would be impossible to find either in more vigorous health.]

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.



IMPROVEMENT IN VINE BORDERS.

MUCH has been written on the shrivelling and shanking of Grapes, and the rust upon them, and many are the opinions which have been offered as to the causes which have produced these diseases, if I may so term them. But all writers agree that a warm dry border is necessary for the well-being of the Vine; a knowledge of this fact has led to the adoption of several methods of rendering Vine-borders dry and warm, and when success has attended any method, the health of the Vines and the flavour of their fruit have always been improved, the wood has been well ripened, and the probability of a good crop every year made certain.

In some situations a simple excavation of a foot or two in depth, filled with a suitable soil, will be sufficient to make the Vine grow luxuriantly, and bear fine fruit. In other situations, every care in draining the border and in raising it above the surrounding level scarcely suffices, as far as it (the border) is concerned, to insure, especially in early forcing, a successful cultivation of the Vine.

The consideration of these circumstances suggested that an improvement might be made in Vine-borders, by forming a cavity underneath them of the whole length and breadth of the border, and to make the air of this cavity as warm, or warmer, than the air of the Vinery itself. Supposing the cavity to be three feet high at the side next the house, and two feet high at the front of the border, if a small single hot-water pipe were carried round the front and two ends of this cavity, it would, I think, be quite sufficient to keep up a tolerable warmth in such a place. It would be necessary, perhaps, to raise the border three or four feet higher than the floor of the house, so that the bottom of the cavity might not be much lower than the bottom of the house, and also that one of the pipes in the house, say the lower or return-pipe, might be made to make the tour of three sides of the cavity, before it emptied itself into the boiler; or, instead of using one of the principal pipes, might not an independent pipe be brought from the boiler for the sole purpose of heating the cavity? But all Vineries are not heated by hot water; still, I think, the cavity might be heated with a smoke-flue as easily as with a hot-water pipe. The cavity being two or three feet in height, there would be room enough to allow a person to crawl in to examine the pipes or flue. It would be easy to make it deeper if it should be thought best to do so. Supposing that neither flue nor hot-water pipe were carried round the cavity, yet the air, to a certain extent, might be warmed if any communication could be made between it and the air in the Vinery; such communication might probably be made by openings in the front wall of the Vinery. The cavity might be either arched over with bricks, or covered over with large slabs of slate, or stone supported by pillars; it would be advantageous, perhaps, not to have the covering of the cavity too closely fitted together, as any interstices left between the stones would allow the heat from the cavity to reach the border above more readily. If slabs of stone were used, they might have holes drilled all over them; if a layer of stones were placed on the roof of the cavity before the soil was put on, it would help to disseminate the heat more regularly through the border. To remedy the ill effects which cold rain or snow would have, if allowed to fall on the border, I should recommend Mr. Appleby's method of putting a layer of long litter on the border, and over that a tarpaulin (see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, October 9, 1841.) If the air in the cavity below the border were kept very moist, there would probably be less necessity for watering the border above.

It must be understood that I speak of the early forcing of the Grape. In later forcing the cavity might be found useful during cold wet summers. I shall be glad to see the opinion of some of your experienced correspondents as to whether what I have suggested would be likely to be an improvement or not.—*Observator.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XVIII.

THE propagation of plants by cuttings is an operation more dependant upon art than any other which horticulturists have to contend with; for, in addition to the incipient plant being cut off from all communication with its parent, it is also deprived of all support, except the little matter it contains within itself, and which is necessary to the formation of roots. Therefore, it is obvious that it is not only requisite to surround it by circumstances favourable to the production of roots, but also to prevent, as far as possible, any injury it might sustain by the evaporation of its juices. Hence the indispensability of a humid atmosphere in propagating-pits, and of covering cuttings with hand or bell-glasses, to prevent the escape of moisture, when it is inconvenient to keep the whole atmosphere of a pit in a saturated state.

One of the greatest mistakes we commit in the propagation of hard-wooded greenhouse plants, is placing the cuttings in heat directly they are inserted in the cutting-pot. This ought never to be done, because the increased temperature and humid atmosphere cause the cuttings to grow, and, consequently, to expend that small quantity of matter which ought to go to the formation of roots; and hence, though the cuttings may appear fresh and vigorous for a few days, or even weeks, it will generally be found that after that time they will turn black at their bases, and ultimately die off. These remarks are applicable to the propagation of hard-wooded plants; but soft-wooded things, such as Petunias, Verbenas, Heliotropes, and Pelargoniums, which are more excitable, will root freely if put at once into strong bottom-heat; though it must be remarked that such treatment is not to be recommended for cuttings taken from plants in the open air or a cool greenhouse. The most certain way is to place the cuttings in a close moist atmosphere, the temperature of which corresponds with that in which they had been produced, until they have formed the "callus;" after which, if removed to a moderate bottom-heat, they will root with great freedom.

In the preparation of cuttings, great diversity of opinion exists among practical men; some advocating the removal of a part, if not all of the leaves, while others as strenuously exclaim "touch not a leaf." Under certain circumstances, both parties are right; because, if cuttings cannot be placed where all loss from evaporation is cut off, the more the evaporating surface is decreased the better, since it is better that the leaves should be removed at once than that they should remain upon the cutting until they have exhausted it of its juices, which they would do in very short time. But if a moist atmosphere can be kept round the cutting, then, I say, "touch not a leaf," except such as would make the cutting-pot crowded with foliage, because the leaves contain the matter out of which roots are formed, and are the laboratories for the preparation of other matter to form branches and flowers. I have before remarked that cuttings cannot be too short if they possess the parts necessary to form a plant; and this fact can hardly be too much insisted upon.

From the above the Amateur will be able to glean that the concomitants of success in the propagation of plants are, a moist atmosphere, a proper preparation of the

cutting, and a moderate degree of bottom-heat after the callus is formed.

After these remarks it is scarcely necessary to offer any on the propagation of the Rose; but I may observe, that, in the Rose nurseries, the plants are kept in a constant state of excitation, in a strong moist atmosphere, to which little or no air is admitted; and the cuttings, when of the proper length and sufficiently firm, are taken off and planted immediately in very small pots, and plunged in a congenial bottom-heat, in which they generally root in about three weeks. They are then transferred to 60-sized pots, and in a few weeks are ready for the market. This is the process of Rose-manufacture in the trade; and by it, it is no uncommon thing to raise from 500 to 1,000 young plants from a single old one in the course of twelve months. —*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Gold Fish.—In your last Number is an interesting article, dated from Suffolk, on Small Artificial Ponds and Gold Fish. I also reside in Suffolk, and having a similar pond, but not quite so well filled as your correspondent's, shall be obliged by an answer to the following questions:—1st. Where did he get a plant of the "Nuphar minima?" for I have tried in vain both in Scotland and England, till, wearied with my repeated disappointments, I have relinquished a hopeless search. None of the London nurserymen have it. It is not at Kew—it is not now at High Clere, where it was; and though willing to pay a handsome sum for a plant, I cannot obtain one. 2dly.—Does not the stagnant water that for 4 or 5 years has been in the basin get putrid or discoloured? mine is quite brown at the end of the autumn with the fallen leaves, and I renew it every spring. Will the Gold Fish live in this water after it is saturated with vegetable substances that have been carried into it? 3dly.—Does the common white Nymphæa, when put in a pot, get dwarfed in its growth? otherwise, it being plunged only one foot in the water would not give room for the due expansion of its strong and elastic stems.—*J. M.*

Wasps.—I see in your last Paper, Mr. Beaton mentions that his men have brought him 45 female Wasps, the death of which will, of course, prevent 45 nests being made. But it strikes me that it is very doubtful whether any sensible diminution in the number of male Wasps in the autumn will be observed. The Wasp is a very strong, active, and powerful insect. Now, the hive-bee has been traced from 4 to 6 or 7 miles from his home, in quest of food; the London bees are seen at Hampstead and Hendon: if so, to argue from analogy, the Wasp would take as long or longer daily flight, and I can see no reason why Shrubland Gardens should not be visited by the Wasps from the grocers' shops at Ipswich. However, Mr. Beaton has a near neighbour, the Rev. Mr. Kirby, of Barham, who could give him full and clear information on this head.—*J. M.*

English and Scotch Farmers.—Your Stirling correspondent honours my letter with three objections only, from which I conclude he admits the correctness of the other portions. I find, however, that these objections are not directed to anything that I have said, but to little additions of his own, which he has neatly interwoven with my text. He makes a giant and kills him. He says—"Your correspondent writes that, with the exception of the Lothians and the Carse of Gowrie, *Wheat is not cultivated in any part of Scotland.*" These words in italics are not in my communication—they are the interpolation of my Stirling friend. He proceeds to say, I state, when noticing Turnip crops, "That even in Scotland last year there were *many failures* in consequence of heat and drought." These italics are another interpolation; they are not in my letter. His third and last objection is to the following remark, where again it will be found that the words in italics are not in my communication. "Your correspondent says the Scotch ploughs exhibited at Liverpool and Bristol were found wanting *because of their weight, in consequence of which* they required double the amount of horse-power to work them, and that the *light* English plough was preferred." Thus your Stirling correspondent professes to take the general tone of my argument, yet quietly introduces the obnoxious passages, that he may have the pleasure to refute them; and these, his own passages alone, are what he has refuted. Is it not fair to say his logic is like the subject of our correspondence, founded on false premises, that lead to erroneous conclusions? In noticing the Wheat-growing districts, I ought certainly to have included the banks of the Forth; but I thought it unnecessary—the district is, as it were, but over the hedge from West Lothian. I, however, adhere to my original statement—that farmers generally throughout Scotland, save in these favourite districts, have very much discontinued to cultivate Wheat. The reason for doing so is stated in the following extract from the *Dumfries Courier* of this week, which gives the particulars of the great agricultural meeting for the counties of Dumfries and Kircudbright, which was held on the previous week, where a farmer, addressing his brethren, makes these remarks; and that they may have their weight on those unacquainted with Scotland, it should be stated that Dumfriesshire is, next to the Lothian, the Carse of Gowrie, and the not-to-be-forgotten banks of the Forth, one of the best-tilled and productive counties in Scotland. This farmer remarks—"During a series of years, the crops of Wheat and Barley have been so miserably bad as, in many instances, scarcely to be marketable:"—"during some of these seasons, nearly as much Oatmeal was imported into Dumfriesshire as the value of all the grain exported from the two counties;"—"it may be asked, how were the rents paid under these circumstances? Why, chiefly from the profits arising from breeding cattle, grazing, and turnip-feeding." So much for the great grain-growing counties of the South. But to my friend's letter. As it regards Turnips, I never said there were many failures of crop. My remarks were, that Turnips were "last summer as much injured by blight as usually they are in the south of England." My observations of the crops of last year extended to Roxburghshire, Dumfries, Lanark, and Galloway, where the farmers anticipated a total waste of their bulbs, which were abundant, from the injury done by blight, until the rains came in October, when a new foliage sprung from the crowns, and the bulbs were saved. On the subject of ploughs, your correspondent insinuates that my statement may be an untruth. This is not gentlemanly, nor handsome from one who has interpolated my remarks and censured me on the ground of these additions. But as I wish to stand fair with him I shall subjoin the particulars of the trials at Liverpool and Bristol*, only premising that in those trials, the weight of the Scotch plough was less than that of the English, but in draught required nearly twice the horse-power. The cause of this increased power your correspondent says I attribute to their extra weight, a remark not in my communication. The moment I saw that my letter was noticed, I had a vision of three or four horses drawing a plough. I knew they would be found somewhere in the reply, as it is a favourite subject of ridicule with Scotchmen; yet this English practice is a good practice, and one that Scotchmen might farther err than in imitating. Your friend should know that in the fens of Cambridge and Lincoln, a great many heavy horses are bred; these when young are sold to farmers in the midland and southern counties, where instead of eating the bread of idleness, as is the case with their brethren in Scotland, they are made to keep themselves by their labour during their *minority*. As this labour—were two only put to a plough—might injure these young creatures, three or four are attached, and thus they work until of proper age to be sold into the large towns for the cart and dray; the farmer having his work done whilst his team is improving in value, and ultimately sold at a considerable profit. The Scotch farmer, on the contrary, with his two matured horses, has his ploughing also done; the team, however, annually depreciate in value, and whether by death or sale, end in a loss to him. This English practice, however, is often abused in a few counties, where three or four mature horses are used; but the farmers say their heavy clay soil needs them. In conclusion I would remark, that I have not the most distant wish to detract from the character of Scotch farmers. I know them to be good ones. I would allow them to hold that station as agriculturists, where their merits place them, but not to have them carried over the heads of their English brethren by reason of extra merits that are not their due. Your correspondent's mis-statements afford an excellent elucidation of how this is usually done.—☞

The Pansy.—With other admirers of the Pansy, I have been a good deal puzzled as to which of the properties of this favourite flower are most important. All writers on the subject require, as the first property, that the Pansy should form a circle. This is simple enough; but no one has at present insisted, in so many words, that each petal shall contribute its proper share to make up this perfect whole; and the consequence has been, that flowers having large upper and middle petals, and (comparatively) a very diminutive lower petal, have been adjudged worthy of prizes, merely because the general result was a tolerable circle. I contend, with many others, that this is improper, and that, in addition to roundness, it should be laid down as an absolute rule that the eye should form the centre of the flower, which would prove that the petals were proportionate. Let any of your readers examine flowers having the eye in the centre, against the many top-heavy flowers which have been sent out at high prices, and I think they will allow the former to be infinitely superior in beauty and effect. Passing from form to colour, another difficulty arises. All seem to be agreed that the ground-colour of the three lower petals should be the same, and that the marks, if any, on the two side petals should be uniform. But supposing the ground-colour of the three lower petals to be white or yellow, would a blotch on the eye of the lowest be a disqualification? I am sure that, the Pansy season being now commenced, many of your readers would be glad to have some information on the points I have raised. Will you, therefore, allow me to inquire, 1st. Whether the judges of Seedling Pansies are or are not justified in refusing prizes to all flowers which do not form perfect circles, and in which the eye does not form the centre of the flower, whatever their good qualities as to colour may be? 2d. Whether a blotch on the lower petal alone, the two side petals having the same ground-colour as the lower one, is or is not a disqualification?—*A Learner, Birmingham.*

Double Yellow Rose.—I saw a very fine double yellow Rose at the Forres Flower-show, last summer it was exhibited by Mr. Gregor, Nurseryman. In 1841, a plant first flowered at Holme, but very few buds expanded perfectly. A plant of it produced two fine blooms in Novar Gardens, Rosshire, in 1832; and at Invergordon Castle, in 1833, it produced about 60 blooms, of which five only were perfect.—*John Ross, Holme Gardens.*

* I cannot lay my hand on the report of the Liverpool meeting, but find the trials at Bristol thus reported:—Howard's plough (English), weighed 220 lbs., and required the power of 22 stone to draw it. Wilkie's plough (Scotch), weighed but 125 lbs., and required the power of 44 stone to draw it. For your correspondent's information it may be stated, that the light lands of Scotland are much more easily ploughed than the heavy clay lands of England. For instance, it has been proved that a plough in sandy loam, which is the prevailing soil in Scotland, requires but a power of 17 stone for draught, whereas strong clay requires 47 stone, and clay loam 30.

A Black Hare.—Mr. Atkinson, of Lancaster, has in his possession a hare completely black. White and spotted hares are occasionally found, but this is the first black one which I have heard of. It has several peculiarities besides its colour: the head and general figure bear some resemblance to those of the feline race, and its ears are singularly situated. Its hair is short and shining, not unlike the fur of the cat. It was found lying dead on Lancaster Moor.—*Facile.*

Bees.—I think that "W." is mistaken in alleging that his Bees died by frequenting Dahlia flowers, for such are no favourites of the Honey-bee. Bees may at times enter single blooms, but seldom or never double ones; indeed, the latter, of all kinds of flowers having large petals, afford little nourishment for Bees. In autumn they shelter wild ones, but not enough to prevent their being benumbed with cold,—not "intoxicated by feeding from the flowers of Dahlias," as "W." says his hive-bees were. This curious story brings to mind an assertion of Dr. Barton's, that "Some species of plants yield a poisonous syrup, of which Bees partake without injury, but which has been fatal to man." He enumerates some of those plants, namely, Laurel, Kalmia, wild Honeysuckle, &c. This seems very doubtful; indeed it must be wrong, for Bees collect much honey from Laurel, if the common sort is meant; and boys know well that large Bummer Bees collect very good honey from Honeysuckle.—*J. Wighton.*—[The story relates to the poisonous honey of Trebizond, which has been notorious since the days of Xenophon. The Laurel in question is the Rhododendron, and the Honeysuckle the Pontic Azalea.]

Roses.—In your report of the exhibition at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, Regent-street, on the 18th inst., you mention a Perpetual Albert Rose as being exhibited by us; and as such name might mislead purchasers of Roses, we trust you will not think it too much trouble to give the Rose you speak so highly of its proper designation, *i. e.* Hybrid China Prince Albert; in colour a delicate pink, and of a very fine and perfect shape.—*H. Lane and Son.*

Net.—Having frequently observed in your *Chronicle* advertisements offering net at so much per square yard, I think your readers may not be aware of the custom of the trade (as stated to me by one of the advertisers) in measuring the nets. They stretch them through the hand both ways, and the consequence is that 100 square yards of net, according to their measurement, will not cover more than 50 square yards of ground.—*K. L.*

Wireworms.—I send you an account of destroying the Wireworm, which I have adopted for some years—my ground being full of them, so that I could neither grow Sweet Williams, Picotees, Bulbs, Lettuces, nor indeed any succulent plant, without their boring, running up, and eating the hearts out. Near these plants I now place half a Potato with the eyes cut out, to prevent its growing, and run a pointed stick through the middle of it and peg it into the ground, covering it over with about an inch of mould; and in a day or two I have pulled out by the tails from 15 to 30 of them from one piece of Potato. —*Adan.*

Ammocharis falcata.—Your correspondent, "J. W. Rogers," in the *Chronicle* of last week, states that all his efforts to flower Ammocharis falcata have failed; and as it flowers freely with me, I now give the treatment under which it expands its lovely blossoms. The bulb, while dormant, which is during winter, is kept in a cool greenhouse, in as dry and airy a place as possible, until it begins to show its leaves; it is then potted in three parts good turfy loam, one part leaf-mould, and a little silver sand, and placed so as it may have the full benefit of the light. When the leaves have grown to about 12 inches in length, it is plunged in a strong bottom-heat, and allowed to remain till the flower-stem pushes clear of the leaves, which will be in about four or five weeks. It must then be gradually hardened off, and returned to the greenhouse, there to expand its blossoms, which consist of an umbel of from 20 to 30 flowers. After flowering, every care must be taken of the foliage, by exposing it to the full influence of the sun, and giving plenty of water. When it shows an inclination to rest, water must be altogether withheld.—*John Brewster.*

Birds.—It may not be generally known that the nests of one of our smallest birds are sometimes occupied as winter habitations by perhaps one of the smallest of European quadrupeds, namely, the shrew-mouse (Sorex araneus): they commonly take up their quarters in holes under banks and among moss; but one during the past winter was determined to be a little more elevated than ordinary, and having found a wren's nest in a thorn-hedge, took possession of it. It was curious enough to see the little animal sporting about its mossy habitation from time to time, and no doubt it would be comfortable enough at night in its feather-bed.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Cotton Coverings for Frames.—I have found the following a good composition for rendering waterproof the calico or linen used to cover frames, shades, &c.; viz., three pints of *old pale* linseed oil, one ounce of sugar of lead, and four ounces of white resin. The sugar of lead must be *ground* with a small quantity of the oil, and added to the remainder, incorporated with the resin, by means of gentle heat. The composition is to be laid on by a brush after the calico is nailed to the frames; one coat annually is sufficient. It dries in a short time when exposed to the air, and excludes as little light and heat as anything except glass, and does not become mildewed.—*Devoniensis.*

Gas-Lime.—The grass upon which I sowed the gas-lime has not recovered, nor is it likely to do so, although we have had fine rains for it. I have tried the lime as a

top-dressing for Wheat, and also for Tares, at the rate of one waggon-load per acre, consisting of one part of the lime to seven parts of mould; but find it turns them of a sickly colour, and I cannot see that it does them any good. It answers best for the bottoms of muck-heaps, mixed with about ten times its own bulk of mould, and turned over twice before the muck is put on; it certainly drives away the wire-worms and kills the seeds contained in the mould. I have now used it for Carrots and Barley, both of which look well.—*Jack Spratt.*

Dried Strawberries.—Last summer, by way of experiment, when Strawberries were plentiful, I attached threads to their stalks, and hung up a few which were over-ripe to dry. I placed them inside a window facing the south, where they have remained from June last until the present time (March 28th). They have just been tasted, and the result is most satisfactory. That sweet refreshing acid peculiar to the Strawberry is in full perfection; the flavour of the fruit, without any watery taste, is delicious: it dissolves in the mouth as slowly as a lozenge, and is infinitely superior to the Raisin, which so soon brings on a feeling of satiety. The Strawberry thus preserved is a stomachic. The experiment may be tried when the fruit is so ripe as to be scarcely worth gathering, without any further expense or trouble than being hung up.—*T. Allen*, 190, *Oxford-street.*

Amaryllis Belladonna in Pots.—I recommend any of your readers who wish to cultivate this plant in pots, to try the following experiment: Keep the plants constantly on a light shelf in the greenhouse, with a pan of wet sand underneath them, which should never be allowed to become quite dry, not even in summer, when the plant is dormant. By this treatment, some bulbs received from the Cape of Good Hope, which, if not A. belladonna, can hardly be distinguished from that species, have flowered regularly every autumn in great luxuriance. They should never be fresh potted, unless the roots split the pots, which some of mine have done, and of course the foregoing treatment must not be adopted till the bulbs have rooted themselves. This management was adopted accidentally as regards these bulbs, having been ordered, under the suggestion of the Rev. W. Herbert, for Brunsvígia Josephinæ and multiflora, which were received at the same time, and which now flower regularly every other year. For some fifteen years before, I never succeeded in getting any of them to flower. The ordinary cause of failure in the cultivation of B. Josephinæ is too much heat in winter, and want of moisture in summer.—*J. R.*

Drainage of Salt Marshes.—One of the most noble plans lately devised for this object was the inclosing of Morecambe Bay and the Estuary of the Duddon, in the north of Lancashire, which I am much afraid was put a stop to by party influence. It is highly deserving of the attention of Government, as the whole land, consisting of more than 52,000 acres, belongs to the Crown. A few years ago it was proposed to carry the great Caledonian railway through this bay, which would have effected a double purpose—that of connecting England and Scotland by the railway, and, by raising an embankment for its formation, would have separated these 52,000 acres of land from the sea. Persons ignorant of such matters might pronounce the thing impossible; but I am informed that engineers of the first character, who have examined the locality, report it can easily be accomplished. The soil of this immense tract is found to be of the finest quality for the growth of Wheat, being a favourable mixture of clay with sand and marine shells. Now that labourers are so lamentably in want of employment, seems a favourable time for adding it to the wealth of the country. The engineer's estimate for completing the embankment was 434,000*l.*, and the value of the land to be reclaimed was calculated to be worth 1,196,000*l.* The land belongs to the Crown, and is under the control of Government. When in office, the late Ministry agreed with the parties interested in forming the embankment and railway, to grant them the whole of the Bay, reserving to the Crown only one acre in every fifteen; and, moreover, offered to stand between the company and all other claimants. But this noble plan was set aside, because Sir F. Smith and the Parliamentary Commission, forming their opinion upon data since ascertained to be erroneous, decided that the railway ought to go through the barren hills of Westmoreland, where not an additional acre of land could be added to the national stock, while the cost of its formation would exceed by 300,000*l.* that of the embankment and railway put together. I do trust that some of the friends of the poor in the House of Commons may be induced to investigate this subject, and to press it upon the consideration of Government; for surely it is a great and worthy object to restore to the wealth of the country 52,000 acres of its best land; and the employment of thousands of starving labourers in effecting such a purpose must still more forcibly recommend it to the consideration of a statesman.—☞

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, April 27.—We have experienced sad weather here for the last fortnight; some days very hot, followed by chilling winds, rain, hail, &c. Fruit-trees of every kind have suffered considerably, particularly Apricots and Pears. Peaches are better off; indeed, they say that there will be a good crop of them, particularly on those trees that were pruned when the flower was fully expanded. I know a garden in an exposed situation where the trees are never covered, yet the crop of Peaches never fail, and the trees are pruned always during the time that they are in full flower. The Walnut-trees are generally frozen—I mean the young shoots, which will be a great loss, particularly to the small farmers, as the oil made from the nuts helped to pay their rents. The Vines have not escaped, and in many places the *recolte* will be but trifling; at the same time, they say that in the famous year of the comet, 1811, when the wine was so excellent, they experienced exactly the same weather as at present—that the vineyards were partially frozen on the 8th and 10th of April in that year, and yet the wine was capital; therefore we have still hopes.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 1.—At the anniversary this day, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire was re-elected President; T. Edgar, Esq., Treasurer, and A. Henderson, M.D., Secretary. Sir W. Hooker, J. Rogers, Esq., and J. R. Gower, Esq., retired from the Council; and the Earl of Auckland, Sir P. Egerton, Bart., and R. Hutton, Esq., elected in their places. A report from the auditors, to which we have elsewere alluded, was read on this occasion.

May 2.—R. H. Solly, Esq., in the chair. Lord Beauvale, John Taber, and Francis Huthwaite, Esqrs., were elected Fellows of the Society. A communication was read from Mr. Feran, gr. to S. Majoribanks, Esq., M.P., Watford, Herts, regarding some fine Oranges which were exhibited on a former occasion. The tree which produced them is described as small, and as having been much neglected for a considerable time; lately, however, it was potted anew in a compost of loam, cowdung, horse-droppings, and road-scrapings, and kept in a common greenhouse, and it has borne 53 excellent fruit as the result. The cause of the fruit's superiority in flavour was not accounted for, and it was possibly owing to the variety being a particularly good one, or to some peculiarity of treatment yet unexplained. In consequence of the comparative nearness of the Chiswick exhibition, there was not so large a display of specimen plants as usual. A collection of rock plants from Mr. Wood, Nurseryman, of Norwood, drew much notice, and received a certificate of merit. There were 27 species in pots, most of them flowering, and all in the highest health. Among them was a pretty variegated-leaved Daisy (Bellis variegata), Linária hepaticæfolia, the Arctic Bramble (Rubus arcticus), not more than 2 inches high, and with fine crimson flowers; the very showy Phlox subulata and nivalis; the delicate Cypripédium spectabile; an extremely beautiful specimen of the white Forget-me-not (Myosotis alba), the pleasing and durable-flowered Gnaphalium dioicum, Erinus alpinus, Verónica repens, two or three interesting species of Saxifrage and Thyme, with the variegated Arabis and others. Mr. Cockburn, gr. to the Earl of Mansfield, Caen Wood, Highgate, sent a number of plants, among which was a tall specimen of Acacia verticillata, handsomely in bloom; a large Cytisus racemosus (possibly Genista canariensis), loaded with showy yellow and fragrant blossoms; a good specimen of Philibertia grandiflora, with unusually dark flowers; Houstonia cærulea, an extremely attractive little plant, covering the pot with its pretty pale lilac flowers; Chorozema cordifolium, spinosum, Henchmannii, and varium, the latter in a tall state; and Fabiana imbricata. A certificate was given for the four Chorozemas; and it was stated that the Fabiana is perfectly hardy, having stood exposed through the last winter without any protection—it will therefore be a useful addition to our evergreen shrubs. From Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, there was a very handsome specimen of the elegant Chorozema (Dillwýnia) glycinifolia, which, although difficult to cultivate, was grown to the greatest perfection; Podolobium trilobatum, showy and well managed; the charming Cytisus filipes, so prodigal of its sweet white blossoms in the spring months: a fine variety of Oncidium papilio; and two seedling Azaleas, one called speciosissima, with immense crimson flowers, richly spotted in the upper petals, and tolerably well formed, the other conspicua purpurea, equally large, of a darker tint, less spotted, and of a less perfect figure. A Banksian medal was given for the first of these and Chorozema glycinifolia. Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, sent a basket of Ixias, which, though introduced in great abundance, are seldom favourably grown; these, however, were dwarf, and full of flowers, and altogether so superior that they were distinguished by a Banksian medal. A specimen of the rare Houllétia Brocklehurstiana was shown by Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter; it is very singular, and has large chocolate-coloured flowers, which are variously spotted or blotched. A Banksian medal was awarded for this. There was also from Messrs. Veitch a new Brazilian Gesneraceous plant, a dwarf stove shrub, with the aspect of a Columnea, but apparently a species of Hypocyrta; it has curious scarlet flowers, which are not very numerous. The Rev. F. Beadon sent a plant of a double yellow Oxalis, which is an example in which double flowers are not so showy as the single ones. It was obtained from Madeira, and is to be regarded more as a curiosity than as an ornamental plant. Mr. Cunningham, gr. to G. Atkins, Esq., of Twickenham, produced a seedling Calceolária, named the Earl of Galloway, which has a large and very deep rich reddish brown flower. Mr. Davey, gr. to G. Smith, Esq., of Colney Hatch, exhibited a seedling Cinerária (pulcherrima), with most intense purplish crimson blossoms, but chiefly noticeable for the colour of these. E. D. Davenport, Esq., sent a cut specimen of the Sutherlandia frutescens, which is something like Clianthus puniceus, and almost equal to it. The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, communicated some beautiful seedling Rhododendrons and Azaleas; the first was R. Seymouri, obtained from seed of Rhodora canadensis, impregnated by Azalea pontica; another was raised between R. ponticum and R. dauricum atrovirens, and is remarkable for its loveliness. There were also some pleasing hybrids from R. ponticum, which had been fertilised with the pollen of A. pontica, and from having so much of the habit of the latter, they showed how the properties of the male type prevail over those of the female: the last was a splendid seedling from A. pontica and A. sinensis, the colour of the flowers being bright orange, with a deeper hue in the centre. Mr. Bedford, gr. to Mr. C. Abbott, market gr., Edmonton, brought a punnet of Black Hamburgh Grapes, which were particularly well coloured. The plants from the Gardens of the Society were the White Indian Azalea and the A. i. phœnicea, both a sheet of bloom; Cáttleya Forbesii and intermedia, the latter having seven flowers on one of its spikes; the large variety of Oncídium ampliatum, in an unusually splendid state; Epidendrum primulinum; a hairy variety of Acacia pulchella, which is very distinct and showy; the dwarf Chorozema varium, so much preferable to the larger kind; and Echium petræum, a new herbaceous perennial, with showy pink and blue flowers; it is described as hard to grow, but was in excellent condition. Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, sent a round tin pan, divisible in the middle, and having a cavity in the centre for the purpose of admitting pots, intended to economize tobacco-water; when this is applied to plants, for the purpose of destroying aphides, it is generally wasted, and a great superfluous expenditure is thus incurred: by this contrivance the plants may be syringed or sprinkled, and the whole of the fluid will be caught again, to be strained for further use. It was announced that Mr. E. Solly, Jun., will deliver four lectures (on the 11th of May, and the three following Thursdays,) in the rooms of the Society, on the Chemistry of Vegetation. Fellows of the Society will be admitted free; and to others the course will be 10*s.* 6*d.* The following is the syllabus:—1st. The chemical nature of plants; the formation of organic matter illustrated by reference to inorganic substances; the changes which matter undergoes; and the effect of chemical affinity in altering the nature and properties of substances. 2d. The composition and properties of organic matter; the different characters yet similar composition of vegetable productions; the facility with which they are converted into each other; their proneness to decay; and the nature of fermentation. 3rd. The food of plants; air, water, and soil; their composition; the substances which they yield to plants; sources of carbonic acid and ammonia; changes which they undergo in the organs of plants. 4th. Effects of cultivation; conditions requisite to vegetation; influence of heat, light, and electricity on plants; deterioration of soil; modes of preventing it; use of manure; its application and effects; relation of vegetation to climate; effects of plants on the atmosphere; connexion between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. It was also stated that there will be no meeting of the Society on the 16th inst., owing to the occurrence of the garden-show on the 13th.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

April 26.—T. R. Barker, Esq., in the chair. Twenty-five new Members were elected. Mr. Rodwell communicated the following account of specimens of Bokhara Clover he had presented to the Society, and the results of his experience in the garden cultivation of this plant. Specimen No. 1. The growth of 1841. Seed sown, April 21. The plant the growth of 138 days. First year's produce. Length 8 feet 11 inches. Specimen No. 2. The growth of 1842. Second year's produce from the roots of the former year. Pressed when in blossom. Growth of 125 days. Length 11 feet 4 inches. Specimen No. 3. Growth of 1842. Second year's produce from the roots of the former year. Pressed when in seed. Growth of 180 weeks. Length 12 feet 10 inches.—They were treated thus, beginning with April 21, 1841:—Seed sown in drills about 18 inches apart, each seed having a space of 6 inches in the drills. The soil a rich loamy mould, deep and dry. The subsoil, loamy craig, about 4 feet from land-springs. Preparation, deep digging and manuring after a crop of potatoes. Cultivation in May: hoeing and weeding in the usual manner. In June, its rapid growth (at the rate of an inch in 24 hours), and its disposition to throw out lateral shoots, requiring great care and attention in giving it support during some of the genial days in this month. In July, the same attention as in the preceding month. In September, the specimen No. 1 was gathered and dried when in full bloom. In October, the produce was carefully cut down, and applied for fodder to cattle. Horses not fond of it; cows and pigs prefer other food. 1842.—Early in the spring of this year the plants which had been carefully cut down in the autumn, began to exhibit their spring shoots long before the Lucerne shoots were visible; thus establishing two important points—early vegetation and great hardiness. The plant now required great care and attention in supporting the lateral branches, so as to prevent them falling. Early in June the blossoms began to make their appearance, and continued to make fresh bloom during the months of July and August, forming not only an ornamental but a very fragrant garden plant. In this state, the specimen No. 2 was taken as an average growth. In August and September the seed-pods were formed and began to ripen; and the seed gathered at the end of September, yielding eight pounds to the square rod. The specimen No. 3 was gathered at the same time. Upon the usefulness of this plant, I am at present unable to give any very favourable report, its properties for feeding cattle having no great recommendation, as it was found that a preference was always given to any other food, either in its green or dried state. It has shown itself with my mode of treatment a biennial plant, no vegetation having appeared during the present year; this, however, may possibly not be its characteristic with repeated cuttings in a green state; a point which I have not at present ascertained by trial.—Mr. H. Gibbs corroborated Mr. Rodwell's remarks, as to the unwillingness of animals to eat the plant when Lucerne could be had by them. Mr. Gibbs's idea was, to cut and stack the Clover in alternate layers with oat straw, and afterwards cut the two into chaff for use; also, to mix it with grass in haymaking, when there was the chance of damage from wet weather, so as to impart a good smell to the hay, and thereby give it the character of hay well got up. The Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., gave notice that he should propose, at the next monthly meeting of the Council, that the annual country meeting of the Society should be held at Shrewsbury in the year 1845. Mr. Hillyard informed the Council, that he had had six small Hereford oxen, all of one person's breed, and divided as equally as possible, fed for sixteen weeks in his stalls; three of them on Mangold Wurzel and three on Swedish Turnips, a bushel and a half each daily, with a bushel and a half of cut hay, mixed with one quart of boiled linseed, and three quarts of barley-meal, for the purpose of testing the comparative feeding qualities of these roots. The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 3d of May.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Morningside Practical Gardeners' Society, April 11.—The general meeting of this Society was held in the school-room, Morningside, when prizes were awarded as follows:—*Auriculas*, 1st prize, to J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq., Newington Lodge. *Primroses*, 1st prize, to J. Downie, gr. to Gen. Robertson, Canaan Bank; 2d prize, to J. Johnston, gr. to A. Smilie, Esq., Viewforth. *Herbaceous Plants*, 1st prize, to J. Gould, gr. to — Adie, Esq., Canaan Cottage; 2d prize, to J. Young. *Hyacinths*, 1st prize to H. Gibb, gr. to Mrs. Stark, Salisbury Green; 2d prize, to J. Fargie, gr. to Mrs. Gregory, Canaan Lodge. *Exotics*, 1st prize, to J. Young, 2d prize, to J. Downie. *Wallflowers*, 1st prize, to J. Downie; 2d prize, to J. Douglas, gr. to Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart., the Grange House. *Heaths*, 1st prize, to H. Gibb; 2d, to J. Downie. *Camellias*, 1st prize, to J. Downie; 2d, to J. Young. *Polyanthuses*, 1st prize, to J. Young; 2d prize, to J. Johnston. *Rhubarb*, 1st prize, to T. Ovens, gr. to A. Russell, Esq., Grange Bank; 2d prize, to J. Downie. *Seakale*, 1st prize, to J. Fargie; 2d prize, to T. Ovens. *Asparagus*, 1st prize, to J. Douglas. *Spinach*, 1st prize, to R. Anderson, gr. at Borrowmuirhead; 2d prize, to T. Wood, gr. to A. Falconer, Esq., Falcon Hall. *Cabbage*, 1st prize, to T. Ovens; 2d prize, to J. Johnston. *Broccoli*, 1st prize, to T. Ovens; 2d prize, to J. Gould. *Wallflowers*, Amateurs, to J. Robertson, Morningside.

St. Andrew's Horticultural and Floricultural Society, April 19.—The Spring Meeting of this Society took place in the Town Hall, and although so early in the season, almost every article required in the schedule was produced in excellent condition. The judges decided the prizes as follows: To W. Connacher, gr. at St. Fort—For the best Cactus, two greenhouse plants, two greenhouse plants (flowers cut), one hardy shrubby plant, three hardy shrubby plants (flowers cut), one bulbous plant, three double Hyacinths, three single Hyacinths, three Polyanthus Narcissus, one pot of Mignonette, two Calceolarias, one pot of Strawberries, two sorts Dessert Apples, bouquet, twelve forced Potatoes, two early Cabbages. For the second best two Stocks, six hardy spring flowers, three heads of Sea-kale, six stalks of Rhubarb, and four Carrots. To W. Smith, gr. at the Priory, St. Andrew's—For the best six stage Auriculas, four Polyanthuses, six Pelargoniums, two Double Stocks, six hardy spring flowers, one early green Cucumber, six stalks of Rhubarb (Victoria), four Scotch Leeks, twelve Asparagus, and four Carrots. For the second best Cactus, two greenhouse plants, six Heartsease, two Cinerarias, and a bouquet. To A. Poustie, gr. at Gilston—For the best six Heartsease, two Cinerarias, three double Wall-flowers, and four double Primroses. For the second best two Calceolarias, and two heads of Broccoli. To A. Scott, gr. at Lathallan—For the best two Petunias, three heads of Sea-kale, and six Onions of 1842. For the second best two greenhouse plants (flowers cut), three hardy shrubby plants, four double Primroses, three double Wall-flowers, and one pot of Strawberries. To J. Hardie, gr. at West Park, St. Andrew's—For the best Brussels Sprouts and two heads of Broccoli. For the second best four Scotch Leeks and two early Cabbages. Amateur Competition: Mrs. Berwick, brewer, St. Andrew's—For the best four stage Auriculas, four Polyanthuses, and two Lettuces. For the second best six Heartsease and three Scotch Leeks. Mr. G. Cruickshank, St. Andrew's—For the best three double Primroses, two heads of Broccoli (Chappel's), and two early Cabbages. For the second best four stage Auriculas and four Polyanthuses. Dr. Cook, West Park, St. Andrew's—For the best four stalks of Rhubarb. For the second best two single Wall-flowers, four Anemones, two heads of Broccoli, two early Cabbages, and two Lettuces. Mr. W. Gibson—For the best three double Wall-flowers, two

single ditto, and four Anemones. Mr. J. Gibson, Woodburn—For the best three Scotch Leeks. Mr. J. Thomson, St. Andrew's—For the best six Heartsease. COTTAGERS' COMPETITION: for the best four Scotch Leeks, W. Morris, St. Andrew's. There were shown from St. Fort three large specimens of the Nohl Schol, or Turnip-rooted Cabbage, and one of triple-curled German green, the largest and best we have seen. From the Priory—some fine Pelargoniums and double Stocks, growing in pots, and a beautiful pot of Nemophila insignis. From Grangemuir—some fine specimens of the Beurré Rance Pear.—*Fifeshire Journal.*

Hertford Horticultural Society, April 20.—The first exhibition for this season took place at the Shire Hall, where there was a crowded and fashionable attendance. The show surpassed most spring exhibitions. The collection of miscellaneous greenhouse plants exhibited by W. R. Baker, Esq., deserves particular notice. Mr. Baker also exhibited 12 Pelargoniums, which filled more than one-half of the centre stand in the assembly-room. A fine specimen of hybrid Rhododendron, and a collection of fine seedling Cinerarias were exhibited by Mr. Francis, nurseryman, of Hertford. Mr. Paul, of Cheshunt, also exhibited a select collection of plants. The show of fruit was not extensive—and in quality mediocre, as might naturally be expected, so early in the season. The exhibition of flowers, in wax, by Miss England, which occupied a large table in the Council Chamber, was a great point of attraction. The flowers were recommended by the judges for a prize. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—*Pines*, 1st prize, Mr. Brown, gr. to Sir H. Meux; 2d, Mr. Hamp, gr. to E. Chuck, Esq. *Strawberries*, in dishes of 24: 1st prize, J. Hamp; 2d, Mr. Tinsley, gr. to S. Adams, Esq. *Cucumbers*, brace of: 1st prize, J. Brown; 2d, Mrs. Hanbury; 3d, Mr. Hamp. *Dessert Apples*, dishes of 6: 1st prize, Mr. Brown; 2d, A. Milne, gr. to C. S. Chauncy, Esq. *Kitchen Apples* (6): 1st prize, W. Parker, Esq.; 2d, J. Brown. *Specimen Plant:* 1st prize, Mr. J. Slowe, gr. to W. R. Baker, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Plumbly, gr. to C. J. Dimsdale, Esq.; Mr J. Williams, gr. to J. Warner, Esq. *Greenhouse Plants* (24): 1st prize, Mr. J. Slowe; 2d, Mr. Plumbly. *Miscellaneous Plants* (24): 1st prize, Mr. Slowe; 2d, Mr. J. Williams. *Pelargoniums* (12): 1st prize, Mr. Slowe; 2d, Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper. *Cape Heaths* (12): 1st prize, Mr. Plumbly; 2d, Mr. Slowe. *Auriculas* (6): Mr. J. Hudson, Ware. *Best seedling*, ditto: Mr. J. Hudson, Ware. *Polyanthus* (6): J. Williams. *Heartsease*, 30 varieties: 1st prize, Mr. Hurst, gr. to J. Batho, Esq., Cheshunt; 2d, J. Williams; 3d, Mrs. Hanbury, Poles. *British Plants*, 20 species; 1st prize, Mr. G. Spriggings, St. Alban's; 2d, Mr. D. Spriggings, Hertford. *Stove Plants* (6): John Slowe. *Orchidaceæ*: C. B. Warner, Esq., Hoddesdon. *Cut Flowers:* 1st prize, Mr. J. Williams; 2d, Mr. Slowe: 3d, Mr. A. Milne. *Bouquet Flowers:* B. Williams, gr. to Mrs. Keeling, Broxbourne. COTTAGERS' PRIZES.—*Fruit:* 1st prize, J. Farrow, Tewin; 2d, S. Tinsley, Waterford. *Flowers:* 1st prize, W. Cowler, Wadesmill; 2d, J. Farrow, Tewin. *Vegetables:* J. Farrow, Tewin. Extra prizes were awarded to Mr. T. Dawson, for *Hydrangeas* and *Kitchen Apples:* to Mr. A. Milne, for *Rhubarb*; Mr. Slowe, for *Cinerarias*; W. Parker, Esq., for *Dessert Apples*; Mr. Plumbly, for a collection of *Greenhouse Azaleas*; Mr. B. Williams, for *cut Flowers*, and *Dessert Apples*; C. G. Thornton, Esq., for *Filberts*, in excellent preservation; and to E. Taylor, cottager, for *Flowers*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Burning Clay. — Several correspondents having inquired about the best method of burning clay, a friend has kindly furnished us with the following information on the subject, which was printed in the form of a circular, in 1815. The first extract is from a letter of Mr. Craig, agent to A. Murray, Esq., of Broughton, Galloway, to E. Boyd, Esq., of Merton-hall. Mr. Craig observes, that "the general method of proceeding to work is, to make an oblong inclosure of the dimensions of a small house, say 15 feet by 10, of green turf sods, raised to the height of 3½ or 4 feet. In the inside of this inclosure, air-pipes are drawn diagonally, which communicate with holes left at each corner of the exterior wall. These pipes are formed of sods put on edge, and the space between them so wide only as another sod can easily cover. In each of the four spaces left between the air-pipes and the outer wall, a fire is kindled with wood and dry turf, and then the whole of the inside of the inclosure or kiln filled with dry turf, which is very soon on fire; and on the top of that, when well kindled, is thrown the clay, in small quantities at a time, and repeated as often as necessary, which must be regulated by the intensity of the burning. The air-pipes are of use only at first, because, if the fire burns with tolerable keenness, the sods forming the pipe will soon be reduced to ashes. The pipe on the weather side of the kiln only is left open, the mouths of the other three being stopped up, and not opened, except the wind should veer about. As the inside of the inclosure or kiln begins to be filled up with clay, the outer wall must be raised in height, always taking care to have it at least 15 inches higher than the top of the clay, for the purpose of keeping the wind from acting on the fire. When the fire burns through the outer wall, which it often does, and particularly when the top is overloaded with clay, the breach must be stopped up immediately, which can only be effectually done by building another sod wall from the foundation opposite to it; and the sods that formed that part of the first wall are soon reduced to ashes. The wall can be raised as high as may be convenient to throw on the clay; and the kiln may be increased to any size, by forming a new wall when the previous one is burnt through. I have them so wide, as to afford a space for a horse and cart to turn upon them; but, when they are so broad, it requires the workmen to walk on the top of them when feeding with clay, which I would not recommend, because the more loosely the clay can be laid on, the more rapidly it will burn. I did not take all the trouble above stated with my kilns; having the advantage of a quantity of old moss, sticks, and tree-roots, which I split, and kindled a large parcel of them, and surrounded the fire with a quantity of dry turf; and as soon as it was well kindled, I built round a strong wall of sods, and went on, adding clay to the fire, and sods to the outer walls, when necessary, till the kilns were so large as to contain upwards of 100 loads of ashes. The principal secret in burning consists in having the outer wall made quite close and impervious to the external air, and taking care to have the top always lightly, but completely, covered with clay; because, if the external air should come in contact with the fire, either on the top of the kiln, or by means of its bursting through the sides, the fire will be very soon extinguished. In short, the kilns require to be attended nearly as closely as charcoal-pits. Clay is much easier burnt than either moss or loam; it does not undergo any alteration in its shape, and, on that account, allows the fire and smoke to get up easily between the lumps; whereas moss and loam, by crumbling down, are very apt to smother the fire, unless carefully attended to. No rule can be laid down for regulating the size of the lumps of clay thrown on the kiln, as that must depend on the state of the fire; but I have found every lump completely burnt on opening the kiln, and some of them were thrown in larger than my head. Clay, no doubt, burns more readily if it be dug up and dried for a day or two before it be thrown on the kilns; but this operation is not necessary, as it will burn though thrown on quite wet. After a kiln is fairly set a-going, no coal or wood, or any sort of combustible is necessary; and it can only be extinguished by inattention, or the carelessness of the operator, the vicissitudes of the weather having hardly any effect on the fires, if properly attended. It may perhaps be necessary to mention that when the kiln is burning with great keenness, a stranger to the operation may be apt to think that the fire is extinguished. If, therefore, any person, either through impatience or too great a curiosity, should insist on looking into the interior of the kiln, he will certainly retard, and may possibly extinguish the fire; for, as I mentioned before, the chief secret consists in keeping out the external air from the fire." From perusing these remarks, Mr. Ormiston, of Bodyllton, observes, in a letter addressed to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., in the same circular, which was issued about two years after the date of the previous communication, that he "was induced to make a trial of ashes produced from burnt clay and vegetable substances as a manure. Accordingly, about the beginning of April, 1816, I set about the formation of the kilns for that purpose, close to a pit containing a quantity of peat moss, nearly in the centre of a field of about 100 acres, then under the operation of a turnip fallow. Having caused some hundred loads of the peat earth, together with a subsoil of strong adhesive blue clay, to be wheeled out of the pit around the kilns, I collected a quantity of old wood and roots of trees for the purpose of kindling the fires, and having done so according to the method described by Mr. Craig, and got them to burn well, I found one man equal to keep four kilns going. The kilns constructed by me were of larger dimensions than those described by Mr. Craig, being 30 feet long by 12 wide, inside the walls, and 2 feet high in the first instance, and increasing in height to 4 feet, as the work proceeded. Some hundred cart-loads of root-weeds, and rubbish of various descriptions, collected from the field before mentioned, were thrown on these kilns, and evidently produced superior ashes to those procured from the peat-earth and clay. The operation of burning not being finished till the end of July prevented my giving the ashes a fair trial that year, as I was, in consequence, unable to sow the Turnip-seed before the 10th of August, and the crop produced was very indifferent, which I impute entirely to the lateness of the season and the unfavourable state of the ground, from wet weather. The expense of burning, as nearly as I can calculate, was about one shilling per cart-load, making no allowance for cartage of weeds and rubbish from the field, as it would otherwise have been necessary to have removed them to some convenient place to be consumed in the usual manner. In the month of March, 1817, the fire in the remaining kilns was little more than extinguished. I then had the ashes carted out to an adjoining meadow, and laid them on at the rate of 50 cart-loads to an acre, where they have shown, both on the crop of hay and after-grass, a decided superiority over preparations of earth and lime compost, laid on at the rate of nearly 26 cubic yards to the acre, as an active manure for top-dressing. In April I put down a quantity of the ashes in the corner of a field intended for Swedish Turnips, and as soon as the ground was prepared for sowing, I manured a small portion of the field with them, at the rate of 50 cart-loads to the acre. The Turnips growing upon that part of the field are more luxuriant, and, seemingly, a heavier crop than those sown, with an ample quantity of good farm-yard dung; and even the place where the ashes were put down until they could be carted on the field, is most conspicuous for the luxuriance of the Turnips, although they were taken up as close as possible without removing part of the soil. I am decidedly of opinion that ashes thus produced are a most valuable manure as a top-dressing for pasture and meadow ground, particularly as they would not be subject to any loss from evaporation; and in that case all vegetable manure generally used as a top-dressing for meadows might be applied to the raising of green crops, where it would suffer no loss from evaporation, which, in general, is very great. In the application of clay-ashes as a manure for Turnips, I would not advise that they be put in the drills and covered, as is practised with farm-yard dung, but that after the ground is prepared for drilling, or ridging up, they should be spread upon the surface; and should the treading of the horses and carts in laying the ashes on, consolidate the ground too much for drilling, the scarifier might be run through it before the drills were formed; by so doing the young plants would come sooner in contact with the ashes than by putting them into the drills and covering them with the plough, as is usual in the application of common dung. From my practice of clay-burning, I am of opinion that it can be done without the aid of kilns, which must be a very considerable saving; besides, it often happens that earths of various kinds might be collected for burning, where it would be very inconvenient to obtain turf, or sods, to form the kilns; and earths so collected, such as the scrapings of roads, mud of pits, and bog-earth of any kind, will undoubtedly produce superior ashes to clay, of whatever denomination. In burning clay or soil without the aid of kilns, it is only necessary to kindle a fire, and after it becomes sufficiently strong, lay the clay or earth upon it, and continue that operation directed in kiln-burning so long as a man is able to throw it upon the fire; by this mode, I conceive, a hundred or more cart-loads of ashes may be easily obtained in one heap. I would recommend in this mode of burning, a screen, similar to those used in burning charcoal, which could be shifted round, to prevent a high wind blowing the fire too much from any side of the heap. Having made the experiment, the result was as follows:—160 square yards, manured at the rate of 50 cart-loads per acre of clay-ashes, produced 1,834 lbs. of Turnips, without tops and tails; 160 ditto, ditto at the rate of 25 cart-loads per acre of farm-yard dung, produced 1,680 lbs. of ditto without ditto, 154 lbs. difference, being equal to 2 tons 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs. per acre in favour of crop sown with clay-ashes; an advantage which may not appear great in this instance, yet it would be very considerable if obtained from every acre of Turnips grown upon this farm."

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. Rollisson's, Tooting.—The greenhouses in this nursery are now exceedingly gay with Azaleas, hybrid Rhododendrons, and the many dwarfer shrubs that flower at the present season, while the roof of the principal house is covered with the fragrant blossoms of the Wistaria sinensis. Among the Azaleas, there is a new seedling, with white flowers, which are much larger than those of A. indica alba; and the Rhododendrons comprise R. hyacinthiflora, which is a dwarf, compact-growing shrub, with shining narrow foliage, and rather small semi-double pink-flowers; with R. Rollissoni, the new Himalayan variety, having wrinkled leaves, which are deep-brown on the under side, and dark scarlet blossoms, a little undulated, and having distinct pits or cells in the bottom, round the centre; and R. Alberti, a hardy hybrid, with pale and delicate flesh-coloured blooms, which are large, and a little spotted. The blossoms of the last are deep pink when first opened, and as an early and later cluster have both been developed on one plant, from the same bud; the effect is rather novel. In the stove, the noble Franciscea latifolia is blooming freely; Gesnera reflexa, a species remarkable for having both its stem and the individual flowers turned downwards; Begonia hydrocotylifolia, which adds to a neat and elegant habit a very agreeable odour; and Centradenia rosea, which is studded all over with its pretty rose-coloured blossoms. Stephanotis floribunda is developing numerous flower-buds on plants not more than six inches in height. Another greenhouse contains a plant which passes under the name of Chorozema macrophyllum, and which is a superior variety of C. cordatum, very ornamental; Boronia viminea, an interesting little shrub, which is lively with its numerous pink blossoms at all periods; B. crenulata, having rather a stiff or cramped appearance, but showy, with bright pink flowers; and Zieria lævigata, a rare species, which is clothed with pinkish-white inflorescence throughout the spring months. Lasiopetalum viscosum, a new plant, with pink flowers, which are covered with glutinous matter, is also in blossom here. The Orchidaceous house has recently been rendered splendidly attractive by an immense plant of Dendrobium fimbriatum, which, elevated on a pedestal, and suffered to throw out its branches all round in a drooping manner, has produced between two and three thousand of its lovely orange blooms; the foliage being at the same time healthy and perfect, the plant formed an unusually grand spectacle. Dendrobium Pierardi latifolium is a variety with particularly large flowers, that retains its foliage while it is blooming, and blossoms much later than the species; it is now in perfection here. Cyrtochilum stellatum is producing a fine raceme of flowers, which, though principally of a whitish tint, are specially conspicuous. Cœlogyne testacea, new, and having drooping racemes of small, dull, brown flowers, is also in bloom. Trigonidium ringens, likewise blooming, is a curious species, with the sepals thrown much further back than is common in the genus; their colour is a dingy brown. Calanthe ochracea and bicolor, the former with yellowish-brown, and the latter with wine-coloured and white flowers, are flowering handsomely in a cooler house. They are considered hardy, and deserve general culture. The pleasing Leptotes bicolor and the more specious Dendrobium Jenkinsii are both blossoming abundantly, and are well adapted for growing on suspended logs of wood. Vanda cristata, with its singularly crested lip, which has two horns at the end, and when viewed from beneath, resembles an ox's head, has many flowers now open. Out-of-doors, Aquilegia Skinneri is in bloom, but the cold winds seem to have so weakened it that it has a comparatively insignificant appearance. Viola palmensis, a valuable shrubby species, which is nearly always blooming, is now gay with its purple flowers. In a bed at the back of one of the greenhouses some Trilliums are cultivated in decayed moss and turfy soil, and T. grandiflorum, a large white-flowered species, is a particularly desirable plant.—*E. K., April* 29.

Haggerstone Castle Gardens.—There is now in full bloom at this place a fine specimen of Doryanthes excelsa, the flower-stem of which is 16 feet high. A honied fluid drops from the plants. The plant has a very noble appearance, and the rarity with which it blossoms renders it deserving of notice.—*April* 29.

Bosley Abbey, near Maidstone.—There is at present in bloom here a beautiful specimen of Clianthus puniceus, covering a south wall sixteen and a half feet long and seven feet high. It is quite a mass of flower, and in the richest health.—*G. M., May* 1.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. XI.

(*Continued from page* 142.)

40. *Anatomy of Animals.* — Galen, when studying human anatomy, was so struck with the perfection with which all the parts of the human arm and hand are adapted to one another, that he composed a hymn to the Deity, expressing his admiration of a piece of so much excellence. The more we extend our researches into the animal kingdom, the more shall we be struck with this extraordinary adaptation of the parts of living bodies to their respective uses; the more shall we be convinced, by our own imperfect knowledge, of the perfection of that Wisdom and Power, whose works are as marvellous as they are unbounded.

41. *Architecture of Birds.*—There is nearly as much difference between the comparative beauty of the nests of a wood-pigeon and of a bottle-tit, as between the hut of a North American savage and a Grecian temple. But although the savage, in the course of ages, may attain as much civilization as would lead him to the construction of a new Parthenon, the wood-pigeon will continue only to make a platform of sticks to the end of time. It is evident from a contemplation of all nature, that the faculties of quadrupeds, birds, insects, and all the inferior ani-

mals, are stationary; those of man only are progressive. But, within their limited range, the inferior animals perform their proper labours with an unwearied industry and an unerring precision which call forth our wonder and admiration. Elevated as our minds are in the comparative scale of nature, we may still take example from the diligence, the perseverance, and the cheerfulness, which preside over the architecture of birds.

42. *Bishop Heber* mentions, in his Journal, that two curious facts were told him in Kemaoon respecting the forests and their productions. The one was, that fires often took place in the jungles during the dry season, by the mere friction of the cane-stalks against each other in high winds. A scene of this sort, and arising from this cause, is described in "Leyden's Scenes of Infancy." The other was, that the Boa Constrictor is frequently found, particularly in the wood between Bamoury and Dikkalee, under the immediate feet of the hills. These snakes are of enormous size, but not much feared by the natives; since, though they have, in their opinion, sufficient strength to master a buffalo, they are proportionably unwieldy. Many stories were told there of persons stepping on them by mistake for fallen trees, and being terrified on finding them alive.

43. *Sacred Tree of Hierro.*—In "Glass's History of the Canary Islands" we have the description of a peculiar tree in the island of Hierro, which is the means of supplying the inhabitants, man as well as inferior animals, with water—an island, which, but for this marvellous adjunct, would be uninhabitable and abandoned. The tree is called Til by the people of the island, and has attached to it the epithet garse, or sacred. It is situated on the top of a rock terminating the district called Tigulatre, which leads from the shore. A cloud of vapour, which seems to rise from the sea, is impelled towards it, and being condensed by the foliage of the tree, the rain falls into a large tank, from which it is measured out by individuals set apart for that purpose by the authorities of the island.

Reviews.

A Treatise on the Growth of the Peach. By John Smith. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1843.

This little work consists of 112 pages, 56 of which are occupied with some account of the history and introduction of the Peach, and with descriptions of 19 varieties of this fruit, and 13 of Nectarines. This part requires little notice, beyond the observation that it appears to be a compilation chiefly from the "Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden," which work has evidently afforded the basis of most of the descriptions; and in many instances slight changes in the phraseology constitute the only difference. Then follow some remarks on the modes of propagation, and kinds of stocks usually employed. On the subject of walls for Peaches, the author states, from his own experience, that straight walls are better than those built serpentine, or zig-zag; that the full south aspect is the best; and that the east is more suitable than the west. The directions for the formation of borders are, so far, very good; but for many subsoils it would have been proper to recommend a bottoming of concrete. The season of planting is stated to be from the "middle of October to the middle of March." Peaches may be planted thus late; but to delay beyond February is not to be recommended. The trees are also weakened by deferring the winter pruning so late as "from the latter end of February until the blossom-buds are nearly ready to burst." When the leaves have fallen, the operation of pruning cannot be too soon performed.

With regard to pruning and training, however, the system is good in principle, but is not so distinctly explained as could be wished. It has to be gathered from amongst details of various other systems, instead of being propounded in regular order, from the time of planting the tree till it is brought to its full and perfect form. The description of other systems occupies too prominent a position in the work, whilst the one recommended is mentioned incidentally. It partakes of those of Mr. Seymour and Mr. Errington. Like the former, it requires that one upright shoot be trained in summer and cut back in winter to furnish side branches; but instead of bearing-shoots being allowed to grow only on the upper side of these lateral branches, as in Seymour's plan, such are encouraged both on the upper and under sides, and consequently a greater distance must be allowed between the principal branches; and as the lower branches are apt to become weak, partly owing to their horizontal position, the ends of these are curved upwards, in order to induce a greater flow of sap, after Mr. Errington's plan, but to a less extent.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

The gardening operations for this week about London will end in a great holiday among the patrons and lovers of the art, and in a severe contest among the best practical gardeners in the world, at the first exhibition of the season in the Horticultural Society's Garden. Gardeners in distant parts of the country who have never attended these exhibitions, can form no idea of the perfection to which the cultivation of plants is brought round London. It is not an uncommon occurrence for some of these gardeners to send 'up' part of their very best productions, confidently relying on taking a first prize; as, in their opinion, nothing in its way can be more perfect than their plants or fruit, as the case may be. Their confusion and loud complaints are therefore great, when they hear that not only no prize is awarded them, but that their efforts were hardly thought worthy of being mentioned in the reports of the day. I have had the good fortune to be present at these exhibitions for many years, and to have my expenses on such occasions paid by my employers, and I can safely affirm that I have learned more at these exhibitions than I have done by all my reading and thinking put together, and I know of no better way by which gentlemen can improve the appearance of their plants, than by allowing their gardeners to visit at least one of the three exhibitions in each season; and as gardeners are seldom overburdened with money, to have their expenses paid would be a powerful inducement for them to make still greater exertions at home.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pines.—Continue to give liberal supplies of water to plants swelling their fruit, and keep up a moist atmosphere by a free use of the syringe: when a plant shows more than an average sized fruit, assist it by divesting it of its suckers, and by liquid manure. The young stock will require constant shading in the middle of the day.

Vinery.—In all the stages of the Vine till the Grapes begin to turn colour, a free use of the syringe is of much service when the weather is hot and dry. The routine now is thinning the fruit, stopping and tying up the advancing shoots. Whatever mode of training is followed, the shoots should always be kept thin, to allow light and air to pass freely among them.

Peaches and Cherries.—Abundance of air all day is essential to give a good flavour to these, and the houses should not now be quite closed up at night; no fruit is sooner affected by a close or damp atmosphere than the Peach.

Figs.—Continue the directions given for the last week or two.

Melons and Cucumbers.—To have Melons in the best perfection that our climate will allow, this is the best time of the season to plant them in a tan-bed of about 90° bottom-heat; if, indeed, a pit with hot water is not already prepared for them. Having the best part of the season before them, if the shoots are kept thin and only a light crop aimed at, the fruit will come in under all the advantages that can be expected from our climate, and will be more wholesome than if planted earlier or later in the season.

Strawberries.—The late Vinery is now the best house to ripen off these, as all the top-lights are let down every day. See that those not yet introduced for forcing have large portions of liquid manure at every other watering; the last forced crop ought always to be in finer condition than the first few dishes from the open ground—not however where room is scarce.

Kidney Beans.—Of all our forced crops these are the most wholesome, and also the most troublesome about this time, if they are kept long in the houses. The successions should now follow each other rapidly, and as soon as three or four gatherings are got from them, the plants should be placed out in a sheltered place to harden, and then turned out of the pots in light soil. Well watered and shaded for a while, they would produce several dishes, and thus help on the succession till the beginning of July, when those on the early borders may be expected to come in. One grand feature in their management in or out-of-doors is never to let them suffer for want of water.

Mushroom-house.—Like every other house, shed, pit, or frame, where plants of any description are now growing, the air must be kept in a moist state by pouring water on the paths, and spare places. Recollect the state of the weather when you used to ramble out of a morning in autumn to gather Mushrooms in the fields. Endeavour then to keep up a regular cool moist atmosphere in this house for the next three months, and gather your crops when they are fit, whether they are wanted or not.

Out-door Department.

We seldom have had finer weather at this time of year for all the out-door operations. I hear from several correspondents that the wall-fruit promises to be a large crop, and appearances warrant the same conclusion in regard to the standard fruit. A gentleman in Paris reports rather unfavourably of the appearance of the fruit there.

Peas and Beans.—As soon as these show flower, pinch off their tops, and stir the ground well between or near to the rows. When you have time, give them a large portion of water, and before the surface dries throw a little dry soil over the wet parts, to prevent the earth caking or cracking.

Cauliflowers.—What is more vexing than to see a bed of nice young plants of these beginning to crowd each other, and the weather too dry to plant them out? You must, nevertheless, pull out the largest plants, otherwise the whole will be injured. You might try to pot two or three dozen of them in 48s, and keep them in a shady place, and watered, till they fill the pots with roots, and then they may be planted out, if the weather is ever so hot. Now, recollect this simple method may be turned to account through the season with many other things, as well as with Cauliflower plants.

Succession Crops.—There is more danger that those already up and in different stages will now suffer from want of water, or thinning, &c. &c. than that the right time of sowing them should be forgotten; the state of the last sowing will always indicate the time for the next. Keep the soil well stirred between crops in rows, and see that no weeds get a footing among your crops.

Onions.—See that you have a bed or border prepared to plant out the thinnings by-and-by, and sow a bed of the silver-skinned in light poor soil some time soon, to come in for pickling.

Celery and Lettuce Plants, lately pricked or planted out, indeed, any small plants which have lately been transplanted, will be now in danger from the dry weather, and must be as regularly watered as house plants in pots, and so must crops of Turnips and other seedlings as they are coming up.

Orchard.—All our hardy fruits come in under this head; the Strawberries require the first attention now, as, if this fine warm weather should continue through this month, the beds will soon get too dry, and no one thinks of watering all the Strawberry-beds, but everyone should mulch in between the rows with some sort of litter—short grass from the pleasure-grounds is the best; this will prevent radiation and keep the surface cool. Keep a regular eye over the wall-trees, and see that no insects or other vermin get established on them; and also the young shoots must now be well attended to. Never cut out, or otherwise prune, too much of the summer growth at once; it is much better to begin in time, and stop the strongest shoots only at first, and so on through the growing season.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—A liberal use of the watering-pot and syringe is the great point to be attended to this fine weather, and no plants should yet be shaded if they stand the sun; Orchidaceæ of course excepted.

Greenhouse.—A stranger entering a well-regulated greenhouse on an afternoon about the beginning of May might imagine the house was a stove: the plants had just been syringed, and the house closed up; every leaf and shoot, even the rafters, glass and all, were dripping, and you might think the plants were all forced for some unaccountable purpose; nevertheless this is the way these things are managed now-a-days at this time of the year.

Conservatory.—The tables are turned here now; this house was kept much warmer all the winter than an ordinary greenhouse, and now it must or ought to be the coolest house about the establishment. After all you can do, the atmosphere of this house will be too dry for plants in a growing state; yet you must persevere, and pour quantities of water on the paths and under the stages early and late.

Pits and Frames.—Many of these useful structures will now be getting empty, the plants being turned out to sheltered places to harden; and as pits cost money, as well as houses, they should never rest idle. Get them prepared for the next crop—some for Melons and Cucumbers, others for a fresh lot of young plants for late flowering out-of-doors in autumn; others, again, for turning out a host of greenhouse and even half-stove plants; some of these, again, in many instances, are turned out of their pots and placed in suitable composts, and if only covered with thin white canvass they will be found to be the healthiest plants in the establishment by the end of August, when you will begin to take them up and repot them for the winter. Of all the systems of growing plants into fine healthy specimens, this is by far the easiest and the best; just try it for a year or two against the one-shift system, then you can follow whichever you find to suit you best.

Out-door Department.

What a pity that dry weather should ever do any harm, says the old adage; but it will do harm, and that to a very serious extent, to late-transplanted trees, to recently-laid turf, and perhaps to some crops in the flower-garden, unless they are regularly watered.

Anemones and Ranunculuses are amongst the first of your flowers that will pant for rain; but it is no use naming "this, that, or the other," we must see that all are done justice to, according to our own notions of their worth; then, whatever our favourites, they will come in for the best share of attention. —*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending May 4, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

April.		Barometer. Max.	Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Wind.	Rain
Friday	28	29.779	29.663	54	40	47.0	S.	.04
Saturday	29	29.729	29.657	59	43	51.0	N.E.	
Sunday	30	29.959	29.781	69	49	59.0	E.	
May								
Monday	1	29.110	30.065	70	42	56.0	E.	
Tuesday	2	30.124	30.064	69	40	54.5	E.	
Wednesday	3	29.861	29.778	63	14	55.0	N.E.	.06
Thursday	4	29.763	29.690	69	45	55.5	S.W.	.16
Average		29.96.8	29.8.8	61.7	43.3	54.0		.26

April 28 Overcast; night rain; fine; overcast at night.
29. Overcast; cloudy and fine.
30 Fine; light clouds and dry east wind; clear and dry at night.
May 1. Fine; cloudless; dry light haze; clear.
2. Slight haze; fine; very dry east wind; clear and fine.
3. Overcast; slight shower; very fine; cloudy; rain at night.
4. Cloudy and fine; very fine with hot sun; cloudy; rain.
Mean temperature of the week 1.3° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending May 13, 1843.

May.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 7	65.5	42.8	54.2	3	0.45 in.	1	5	2	1	3	3	1	1
Mon. 8	65.1	42.5	53.8	6	0.15	—	4	3	—	4	2	3	1
Tues. 9	62.2	41.0	51.6	6	0.60	2	4	3	1	2	3	2	—
Wed. 10	62.3	39.7	51.0	3	0.10	3	4	2	1	1	3	2	1
Thurs. 11	63.4	41.8	52.6	7	0.26	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	1
Fri. 12	63.8	40.4	52.1	6	0.40	1	4	4	1	3	1	1	2
Sat. 13	64.8	39.0	51.9	6	0.10	2	4	2	—	3	2	2	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 12th in 1833—thermometer 81°; and the lowest on the 11th in 1838—thermometer 27°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET.

For the Week ending May 5, 1843.

Among the principal novelties are Early Frame Peas, small Gooseberries, Frame Carrots, young Turnips, Lettuces of tolerable quality, and some Celery, which has apparently been planted late in the autumn, and not earthed up. Myatt's British Queen Strawberries occur sparingly, and are exceedingly fine. The hothouse Grapes improve greatly, both in size and colour; and Peaches are more numerous but small, and seemingly somewhat damaged by travelling. There are some good May-duke Cherries. There is still a profuse supply of unusually large Oranges; with some handsome Shaddocks. The display of flowers in pots now includes Hydrangeas, in a dwarf state, the showy double-blossomed Furze, Coronilla glauca, Cereus speciosissimus, Epiphyllum speciosum and Ackermanni, Gentiana acaulis, Diosma uniflora and purpurea, with hardy hybrid Rhododendrons that have been potted and have a very gay appearance. The Lily of the Valley, now blooming naturally, is also of frequent occurrence. The cut flowers comprise some lovely Narcissi, Tropæolum Moritzianum, Abutilon striatum, Moss Roses (which are abundant and fine, both in a cut state and in pots,) and Gentians, which are likewise to be had in both conditions, and are very brilliant. Bundles of dried flowers, which have been dried, have before been noticed; but there is now an addition of a kind of grass, which appears to be a species of Briza, and is particularly elegant.

PRICES, Saturday, May 6, 1843.—FRUITS—

Pine Apple, per lb. 6s to 10s	Lemons, per 100, 4s to 14s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb, 6s to 12s	— per doz. 1s to 2s
— Spanish, per lb. 1s to 1s 6d	Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 2s
— Portugal, 1s to 3s	Walnuts, per bush., 12s to 16s
Apples, dessert, per bush., 5s to 10s	Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 8s
— Kitchen, 4s to 9s	Almonds, per peck, 6s
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 20s	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2s
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 6d to 1s	Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 55s to 60s
Gooseberries, small basket, 9d to 3d	Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 60s. to 70s.
Apricots, per bottle, 1s 3d to 2s	Nuts, per bushel—
Pomegranates, per doz., —	— Brazil, 16s
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 3s	— Spanish, 18s
— per 100, 6s to 20s	— Barcelona, 24s
— bitter, per 100, 8s to 20s	— Cob, 12s to 14s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, Red, per doz. 2s to 6s	Shallots, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d
— plants, per doz. 1s 6d to 3s	Asparagus, 4s to 6s
Cabbages, per doz., 9d to 1s 6d	— — Sprue, or Small, 1s 6d to 2s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 6s to 18s	Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s to 3s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 2s to 4s	Lettuce, Cabb., p. hf-sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
— Purple, 6d to 1s 6d	— Cos, per score, 9d to 2s
Beans, Kidney, forced, p 100, 1s 6d to 3s	Endive, per score, 6d to 1s
Potatoes, per ton, 40s to 70s	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
— per cwt. 2s to 4s	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4d to 1s 3d
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d	Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
— Kidney, p. bush., 1s 6d to 2s	Green Basil, per bunch, 6d to 9d
— Scotch, per bushel, 1s 6d	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
— New, per lb., 1s to 3s	Parsley, per half-sieve, 9d to 1s
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s to 1s 6d	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Turnips, per doz. bun., 3s to 4s	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
— Spring 1s 6d to 3s	Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s	Marjarom, green, 6d to 9d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 3d to 9d
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 9d to 1s	Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
— Turnip, p. doz. hands, 9d to 1s 6d	Leeks, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 5s 6d to 7s	Onions, per bushel, 5s to 8s
— Young Horn, per bunch, 6d to 1s	— Spring per bunch, 6d
Spring Carrots, 1s 6d to 2s	— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 4s 6d to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s	— Green, p. doz. bun. 2s to 4s
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d	— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 3s

Notices to Correspondents.

Florists' Flowers.—Now that the season for florists' flowers has arrived, we beg to state that we are ready to give our opinion of all novelties that may be sent us; not with a view to please the growers, nor for the sake of indulging any vanity of our own, but in order to satisfy the public. It is alleged that there is but one society in London which can be trusted upon this subject; that this society only meets occasionally, and then by candle-light, when it is impossible to judge correctly of the merits of the flowers that are examined. We are not of the same opinion; we believe that no better decisions than those of the Floricultural Society will ever be arrived at, and we wish it to be supported, because we know its decisions to be those of honest men, and skilful men. Nevertheless, in order to gratify those who look to some other tribunal, we take this opportunity of announcing that all florists' flowers that are addressed to our Office, 3, Charles-street, postage or carriage paid, will be examined, and their qualities declared under a separate heading in these "Notices to Correspondents." The opinion will be given by a gentleman entirely unconnected with the trade, thoroughly

acquainted with the subject, but having no interest whatever to serve, except the truth. As all these judgments will be indexed at the end of the year, the buyers of new flowers will have a ready means of testing the value of the seedlings advertised. If they are found in our columns, their true character can be ascertained.

MANURES.—*Jack Spratt.*—We do not conceive that there would be much advantage in sowing soot upon Potatoes when the leaves are about three inches out of the ground, unless the Potatoes are afterwards earthed up. Soot should be in contact with roots, to be of service, and rain will hardly wash it down to those of Potatoes unless your land is very light.†—*Cadwalladar.* — Guano is most advantageously applied in a state of mixture with water. Over a couple of pounds pour as much water as will fill a watering-pot, stir it up, leave it for a few hours, and then use it like liquid manure. It answers all purposes for all crops requiring manure. The time of applying it is when plants are beginning to grow, and in full growth. The best mode of using it is in small quantities at a time, frequently applied. We have not seen it used for Heartsease, but anticipate good effects from it.—*A Purchaser.*—See the last answer.—*B. A. B.*—Sowthe saline substances broad-cast, and earth up afterwards; or, if it is more convenient to you, it may be done after earthing up; the rain will soon wash them down into the soil: they should not be applied to the leaves.—*J. O. U.*—We are not aware that Sugar-baker's scum has been used as a manure, but will inquire and let you know next week.

BACON.—*Discipulus porcinus.*—If you cure and keep your bacon properly, it will not rust; if it does rust, there is no remedy that we know of. For the mode of managing, see article "Bacon" in Martin Doyle's excellent Encyclopædia of Practical Agriculture.

SOIL OF GARDENS.—*A Subscriber.*—The best thing you can do in the meantime with your clay subsoil in the place where you intend forming a garden is to trench it, and at the same time mix with it plenty of long dung, litter of any sort, and lime-rubbish, if you can obtain such; in short, any substance that will keep it open. As you intend immediately to plant Potatoes, the surface-soil will require to be kept up; but as soon as the crop is obtained, the subsoil should be exposed to the action of the weather. The mellow present topsoil will next season admit of being mixed with the ameliorated clay in the proportion of, say 6 inches in depth of the latter to a foot of the former; and more by degrees can be thus incorporated at each trenching, which ought to be annually performed, till the required depth of good working soil is thus obtained.‖

PONDS.—*E. N. W.*—If we understand your description, you have nothing to do except to puddle the bottom and sides of your pond, for which purpose you must procure some stiff clay, and let it be applied two feet thick; any country labourer will show you how to do it.†

LAWNS.—*J. T. W.*—You could not have done a worse thing than to cover your lawn during the winter with long litter. If you had given it a good dressing of soot in November, and had allowed it to remain uncut till the present time, it would probably have recovered; especially if the bare places had had some seeds sown on them in the previous October. Of what use was the lime? All you can now do is to get the surface into good tilth as quickly as you can, and then to lay it down again with fine bowling-green seeds, giving them a good dressing of soot as soon as they become green; and not mowing them till next spring.

GRASS LAWNS.—*F. A. P.'s* lawn, which has been freshly laid down, and is yet coarse, on account of the turf having been taken from a pasture, can only be improved by frequent mowing, and by often rolling it with a heavy roller, when it is damp.

FUMIGATION.—*A Subscriber.*—It is possible that you have injured your Vine-leaves by using Tobacco in too strong a dose; but it is probable that something else has produced the mischief. Tobacco-paper is the safest substance to use for fumigation.

BOTTOM-HEAT.—*Amateur.*—The best material for a small hotbed is hot water, and much the cheapest in the long run. All fermenting materials are either expensive or uncertain, and generally are cold when they should be warm.

TURF.—*T. A. N.*—Your heap of turf would be benefited and rendered more valuable by having a few pails of chamber ley or the drainings of a stable thrown over it; after that process it would be fit for potting Rose-trees or other plants in a month.

VINES.—*A Grape-Grower.* — We hardly understand your complaint. We have not closed our columns to explanations from Mr. Roberts; on the contrary, we have opened them to discussion by printing your letter; and if any remarks are elicited, we shall be glad to publish them. We thought you would be glad to know that Mr. Roberts's book contains the information you seek for.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.—*A. E.*—The scientific name of this plant is Phy'salis edulis or peruviana, for both species are employed for the same purpose, though the former is commonest. It is treated as an ordinary greenhouse perennial, and supported by a trellis, or by a few separate bushy stakes, being propagated by cuttings. It fruits abundantly during the summer; and might doubtless be induced to ripen its fruit against an open south wall, if planted out in the month of May.

FILBERT-TREES.—*A Subscriber.*—The soil in which your Filbert-trees are growing is probably too strong and rich, and consequently, they are disposed to grow luxuriantly to wood, instead of producing fruit; and if you prune them short, as is practised in Kent, they will only send up vigorous shoots, not adapted for bearing for many years. By leaving the shoots at full length, or nearly so, the laterals will soon begin to bear; but as they grow parallel to a west wall, they would become inconveniently high if so treated. You must, therefore, stop the shoots at Midsummer.‖

GRAFTING MULBERRY-TREES.—*A Subscriber.*—Your scions having been taken off in good time, you may succeed by waiting till the buds on the tree you wish to graft with a fruitful sort have fairly burst, but no longer; and then graft as you would an Apple or Pear-tree, by whip-grafting; only taking care not to injure the upper bud or shoot behind the scion till such time as it may be dispensed with, when the scion begins to push.‖

RADISHES.—*D. B.* complains that his Radishes, though large, are always hard and fibrous at all seasons, and asks the best mode of cultivating them. A warm, open spot, and light, rich soil, are the only requisites; as these will insure their growing quickly, which is the chief cause of crispness in all salads. Low, cold, and wet places should be especially avoided; and a border which lies open to the south, with such a fall to the front as to secure its thorough drainage, should be preferred.

ASPARAGUS. — *A Subscriber.*—You cannot expect much of the good effects of dressing your Asparagus-beds last autumn to be apparent yet; it will only be after the first season of cutting that the salt and manure will tell. Next year you will see the advantage. We presume your leaves were put on in winter instead of spring, and so have become sodden. As soon as the weather becomes warm enough, the shoots will come up. Try the effect of uncovering a part of your bed.—*A. E.*—Your leaves should not have been put on before the month of April, and the Asparagus should find its way up from among them—at least, that is what happens in Spain. There is no means of destroying the flowers, except by picking them off when they are about to expand.

PRESERVING APPLES.—*A Tiny Side Subscriber.*—By all means keep your Apples in a dry loft, with open shelves, and see that the window and door are made thoroughly impervious to frost in winter, or furnish the apartment with a small stove or fireplace, to be employed in very severe weather.

CHERRY-TREES ON WALLS.—*G. B. M.*—We presume there is no sort of Cherry that will produce fruit only as a standard, and not against a wall. Yours being on the south aspect of a lone house, situated on a heath, doubtless suffers when in blossom from cold at night after being exposed to hot sun through the day. A thin canvass screen always kept on at night during the blossoming season, and when the sun is strong through the day, will protect the blossoms from those vicissitudes which occasion failure in setting the fruit.‖

PEARS.—*A Subscriber.*—The Broom Park is scarcely so desirable as the Monarch Pear; it partakes of the flavours of the Melon and Pine-Apple, and as it keeps till January, and being a hardy variety, it well deserves a place in a collection; but it cannot be said to equal the Beurré Rance, which ranks the highest among late-keeping Pears. Inconnue Van Mons is unknown to us; the Beurré Picquery has probably never been fruited in this country; in M. Jamin's Catalogue it is described as the best of Pears, and as being fit for use in December: the Shobden Court is one of the many varieties raised by Mr. Knight; it is of a yellowish russet colour, of an obovate form, not large, but possesses a rich sugary flavour, and keeps till January or February. The Van Mons Léon Le Clerc is a large oblong Pear, buttery and rich; in season in October and November; it has fruited in this country as an open dwarf; but its introduction is too recent to enable us to state whether it will succeed generally in the open ground. Fondante d'Automne is as rich as Marie Louise, but ripening earlier; it does not keep so long after it is once fit for use.‖

APRICOT TREES.—*Emu.*—In removing your Apricot trees that were planted seven years ago against an east wall, in draining the border, and replanting the trees in two feet deep of good mould, with some bones, you have acted very properly. As they, notwithstanding, do not make healthy wood, nor prove fruitful, although a Nectarine tree on the same wall bears fairly, all you can do is to encourage the growth of your Apricot trees as much as you can between this time and the middle of July, by mulching and watering in dry weather. The portion of shoot produced under these circumstances will be sound and well ripened; whereas if its growth were stinted for want of moisture till later in the season, a rapid but unhealthy development would take place after heavy rains have thoroughly moistened the border.‖

FLOWER-SEEDS.—*T. A. N.*—Annual seeds will generally grow very well the second year, if they are kept in a dry airy place.†

PENTSTEMONS.—*G. H.*—Your question is too indefinite. The species and varieties of Pentstemons are so numerous, and of such different characters, that it would be impossible to give directions for culture which would include all. If you will state to what particular kinds you refer, we will endeavour to supply your desires.

GENISTA CANARIENSIS.—*A. B. C.* sends us specimens of this plant to inquire its name, and adds that he has planted it against an open wall, facing the west, where it stood the frost of last winter uninjured, with only a single mat to protect it.

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.—*J. L.*—This plant is nearly the same as the Saintfoin, the one being Onóbrychis coronária; the other, Onóbrychis sativa. If it is to be cultivated by the farmer, it must be treated in all respects as the Saintfoin itself, and no doubt will require chalk. The best plant for you to grow is Lucerne.

CAMELLIAS.—*Vectis.*—We are quite unacquainted with any case like yours; they appear as healthy as possible, and yet the young shoots are dying near the base. Send us an *exact* description of your case, and we will publish it; when some one may be able to advise you.

AMARYLLIS LONGIFOLIA.—*A Subscriber.*—All plants require a season of rest; there is no exception to this. Your plant should grow in the summer and not in the winter; but if you have kept it growing all winter, you had better let it go to rest now.

CLIMBING PLANTS.—*F. A. P.*—The following climbers, of limited growth, would be suitable for your greenhouse. Brachysema latifolia, Kennedya Marryattæ, Tropæ'olum pentaphyllum, Clematis Sieboldii, Sollya heterophylla, Kennedya longeracemosa, Lophospermum scandens, and Clianthus puniceus. The latter, though not strictly a climbing plant, can be treated as such.

GLOXINIAS.—*F. A. P.*—These plants will not flourish in the temperature of a greenhouse, as they require a warm and moist situation, such as is obtained from being plunged in fermenting bark.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—*J. O. R.*—A flower-garden laid out upon the Linnæan system will be but a poor affair. Size and situation are unimportant; for if there is room for 24 plants there will be space enough; and half-a-dozen acres may be filled. If you consult the "Hortus Kewensis," or "Donn's Catalogue of Plants in the Cambridge Botanic Garden," or any old-fashioned systematic catalogue of garden plants, you will see what to procure, and your nurseryman will tell you the prices of them.

SEEDLINGS ON HOTBEDS.—*T. A. N.* desires some hints on the management of seedlings on a hotbed, in order to prevent their being drawn, or damping off. A moderate temperature, a due regulation of the supply of water and air, and the fullest exposure to light, are the principal preventives: too much heat at the roots will be decidedly prejudicial, and to obviate it the hotbed should be prepared, and freely turned over and sweetened before the soil is put upon it: there should likewise be a layer of fresh turf placed with the grassy side downwards, between the fermenting materials and the soil.

ANNUALS.—*A Tiny Side Subscriber.*—Brachycome iberidifolia, Clintonia elegans, Limnanthes Douglasii, and Portulaca Thellusonii, ought to be sown in a pot, and plunged in fermenting manure or bark, to germinate. When they have acquired two or three of their ordinary leaves, the pots can be removed to a cool house, or frame, or the window of a sitting room, and after a few days they may be planted in the open borders, in a sheltered and sunny spot, or potted into other pots, three in each, and kept in a greenhouse, or any similar place where they can have plenty of light.—*T. A. N.*—Your annuals, raised in a hotbed, should be hardened by being removed from thence to a cool frame, which can be kept close and partially shaded for a few days, and afterwards gradually thrown open to air and light. Unless they have come up very thinly, they should not be retained in the seed-pans, but potted, three in a pot, into small-sized pots; the proper stage of their growth at which they should be transplanted may then be determined by the season, as they will not be injured by being transferred from pots at any period; the best time is about the end of May. If, supposing they are two inches apart in the seed-pans, they be retained there, they ought to be planted out as soon as possible, or the roots will be greatly damaged by that process.

DAHLIAS.—*A Tiny Side Subscriber* has some Dahlia roots which she wishes to take with her to a new residence, to which she is going at Michaelmas, and inquires how this may be accomplished. If they are valuable enough, they had better be planted in pots, which can be kept in the open air, and the plants should be rendered dwarfish by stopping their shoots once or twice. Only one stem must be left to each. They can then be removed anywhere when required. If left out of the ground, as suggested, they will perish.—*John Scott.*—We recommend you to procure the following sorts: Dodd's Prince of Wales, Hudson's Princess Royal, Brown's Marquis of Lansdowne, Bedford's Surprise, Horwood's Princess Royal, and Mrs. Shelley.*

OXLIPS.—*H. D.*—We see no reason to doubt your Essex plant being the true Primula elatior of the Germans and of Linnæus.

POLYANTHUS.—*An Amateur.*—A list of the best Polyanthuses was given p. 841 in last year's *Gardeners' Chronicle.**

ORNITHOLOGY.—*A Subscriber.*—We have published occasional memoranda respecting the habits of birds, and shall be happy to continue to do so as they are furnished to us by our correspondents.

SNAKE MILLIPEDES.—*C. P.*, whose Ranunculuses are infested by these insects, is referred to page 196 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1841, where the methods of destroying them are given.

WIREWORM.—*J. B.*—You will not be able to eradicate the wireworm from your Tulip-beds at this season of the year, but you may reduce their numbers considerably by burying under the surface of the soil slices of Carrots, &c., by which they will be attracted; the Carrots should be examined twice a day, and the insects destroyed.* ——*A Subscriber.*—We do not know whether spirits of tar will injure your Pinks and Carnations; probably not; it is worth a trial, when we hope you will favour us with the result.

INSECTS.—*Rhodon's* larva appears to belong to some Tipula, *vide Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. i., p. 612. If names are to be given to specimens of insects, they ought to be sent up packed carefully. Yours and many others were crushed to pieces. A quill stopped with a cork is generally guard enough from the injury of the letter-bags. *R.*——*A Subscriber's* insect injuring his Peach-trees, &c. is the Otiorhynchus (Curculio) tenebricosus, figured and described in the second Volume of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 316. *R.*——*L.*—Your method of killing insects for the cabinet is too expensive and troublesome, even if it answered the purpose; besides, spirits of wine and corrosive sublimate always leave a white deposit where they touch the insect. The best way of destroying Coleoptera is to plunge them into boiling water.——*Mr. Wm. Cummings'* insect is the Galeruca lineola; the best means of destroying it is to hold a sieve or net under the infested Willows, and by shaking or striking the branches with a stick, the beetles will fall down, and may be killed with boiling water. *R.*——*A Subscriber.*—It is impossible to give any satisfactory answers relative to insects without seeing the specimens. If our correspondent will do us the favour to forward two or three of the grubs in a pill-box to Mr. Curtis, 11, Robert-street, Hampstead-road, without delay, he will give an opinion concerning them. *R.*

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

CINERARIAS.—*Surpedon.*—Your Cinerarias are very pure in the white, but there is nothing to distinguish them from many sorts which are common. No. 1 is the best.*——*A Bristol Subscriber.*—White Cineraria, like many we already possess.*

CALCEOLARIAS.—*A. K.*—The Calceolarias are small and common—not worth preserving.*

PANSIES.—*A. K.*—Nos. 6, 7, 8, good border varieties, but deficient in the properties of show-flowers; the upper petals are out of proportion, being too large in all; edges too much serrated in 6, which, with 7, want texture; 8 is the best.*——*W. Earl.*—A 43, a clear well-formed flower, with good eye, but deficient in texture.*——*P. S.*—A large dark well-formed Pansy, with good eye—rather too thin for its size.*——*J. R. Pearson.*—A compact and beautiful seedling; white ground, eye large and very dark, a band of dark bright blue round the lower petals, upper petals darker, with a purple tinge, the flower is round, petals large and finely proportioned, lying flat, and of good texture.*——*Surpedon.*—A large flower of good form and substance, ground colour a bright and rich yellow, good eye, purple upper petals, same round the lower; it is a showy variety, but is defective in having a space left where the side petals should meet above the eye.*——*J. Kitley.*—*Lyncombe Vale Rival:* a large and fine flower, clear, bright, flat, and of good substance; ground pure white, fine eye, margin of bright blue round the lower petals, upper petals purple; the flower is round, and the petals finely proportioned.*——*Landour.*—This is the largest Pansy we have seen; the petals are in good proportion, and of good substance; the colour is a deep rich mulberry, very dark; the band round the lower petals very broad; the eye is large and good, leaving but little white round it; the purple band softens too much into the white, giving it a rather dingy appearance.*

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A. B.'s* plant from Australia is Sutherlandia frutescens.——*Quandary's* queries were too late for our last Number. His specimen No. 1, is Gesnera tuberosa; No. 2 is probably a new species of Ruellia; but we shall be obliged by a better specimen.——*Merivale.*—Mercurialis perennis.——*Veronica.*—Alyssum saxátile.——*A Reader.*—1. Ornithógalum nutans; 2. Leucóium æstivum; 3. Geum rivale; 4. Saxifraga granulata.——*No Botanist.*—Your leaf will not enable us to recognise its name; you should have sent flowers with it. † *G. D.*—Your fungus is the young state of some plant allied to Lycoperdon, or Geaster. You should watch its further development.——*Vectis.*—Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, the Oxeye Daisy. You can only destroy it by cutting it down continually, and never allowing it to seed.——*Tiny.*—Seville Oranges are of no use that we know of except for making marmalade and candied Orange-peel.——*Discipulus.*—We are unable to answer your question about Mr. H.——*Jonathan.* — Such Acacias *must* be in flower if they are to be correctly named. How does your Oncidium differ from O. flexuosum? Your papilionaceous plant is not recognised; if you will furnish a better specimen, with its foliage we will see what it is.——*J. N.*—The seeds were received, but will not be reported in this Paper till the discoverer has had an opportunity of making his own statement respecting them.——*Salopian.*—Grahámia aromática is the same as Cephalóphora aromática; it is a Chilian Composite plant, of little beauty. Probably the c is short in Lonicera; but custom makes it long. To us it seems that more courage is required to say Anemône than Anemóne; for the quantity of that word is certain, and besides it is classical; we cannot forget the δακρυα των ανεμωνων. Your note was mislaid, or it would have been answered long ago.——*An Irish Paddy.*—It is really impossible to name plants of which only leaves are sent, without flowers.——*R. G.*—A Cleisóstoma, and apparently C. róseum.——*Organ Mountains.*—Next week.——*Caleb.*—The seedling you have sent is too much like the Yellow China for us to recommend your purchasing it.

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Overland Mail from India and China, which left Bombay on the 1st of April, arrived at Malta on the 29th ult., and the leading facts of the intelligence it brings have been received by telegraphic despatch. The Governor-General has declared that Scinde is annexed to the English territory, and thus that important country has become a province of our Indian Empire. Slavery is henceforth to be abolished in Scinde, and the navigation of the Indus is to be opened to all nations. Considerable treasure was found in Hyderabad after its capture by the British army, the amount of which is said to exceed 1,000,000*l.* sterling. The news from China comes down to the 23d February, and is briefly mentioned as of a favourable nature, although it contains no important fact.—From France, we have the particulars of the Postage Convention recently concluded between the French and English Governments, the result of which will be a considerable reduction in the rates at present in force, both on letters and on pamphlets. The King's *fête* was celebrated on Monday, with the usual rejoicings, and without the slightest disturbance.—In Spain, M. Cortina has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority, and the draft of the address drawn up by a

committee of the Senate in reply to the Regent's speech at the opening of the Cortes has been the subject of animated discussion. The Senate, in calm but dignified language, assert the right of Spain to an independent judgment on her own affairs, and censure the assertion of M. Guizot in the French Chambers that the Queen should only marry a Bourbon, as an attempt to assume a tone of superiority to which they cannot submit.—From Portugal, we learn that the news of the interruption of the tariff negotiations has produced a great sensation in the wine districts, and that the authorities at Lisbon are at length beginning to manifest a disposition to bring the question to a satisfactory settlement.—From Italy, we have accounts of an attempt to assassinate the Viceroy of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, which fortunately failed and proved to be the act of a lunatic who had imprudently been allowed to be at large.—From Turkey, we learn that the Servian question has been settled by an unconditional compliance on the part of the Turkish Government with the demands of Russia. The new Sovereign of Servia is to be deposed, his Ministers are to quit the Servian territory, and a new election is to take place which will doubtless restore the Sovereignty to Prince Milosch.

At home, the funeral of the Duke of Sussex in the cemetery at Kensal-Green—the details of which are given in another column—is the chief topic of public interest. In the House of Lords on Tuesday during a conversation on the Scotch Church, Lord Aberdeen said that Government had offered all that could be conceded, and that there was no intention of introducing any measure on the subject. In the Commons, on Monday, Sir James Graham explained the nature of the alterations proposed by Government in the Factories Bill, with the view of meeting the most prominent objections urged against it. On Tuesday, Mr. Hume's motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton for the treaty of Washington was carried, after an animated debate, by a majority of 238 against 96; and on Wednesday, Mr. Elphinstone's bill for the better regulation of Marriages and Divorce was negatived by a majority of 64. Last night the Government resolution for the endowment of additional ministers in populous places, was agreed to in committee without a division.

Home News.

Court.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that the following most satisfactory bulletin was issued on Thursday morning:—"Buckingham Palace, May 4, 1843, 9 o'clock, A.M.—The Queen is convalescent. The infant Princess is perfectly well. Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced, that no more bulletins will be issued."—The daily papers state that her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the newly-born Princess, will probably leave Buckingham Palace for Claremont about the 20th inst., and that their stay at Claremont will be prolonged until within a few days of the period of the Ascot races, which will commence on Tuesday, the 13th June. Her Majesty is expected to proceed to Windsor about the 10th of June. No period has yet been fixed for her Majesty's visit to Dublin; but it is not expected that the Queen will leave England until the latter end of July, or the commencement of August.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously signified his intention of laying the foundation-stone of the Royal Naval School, at Counter-hill, near Deptford, on the 1st June, the anniversary of Lord Howe's victory.

The late Duke of Sussex.—The Lying in State.—On Wednesday the public were admitted into Kensington Palace, to see the body of his late Royal Highness lie in state. At 10 o'clock the doors of the Palace were opened. Passing through the front hall to the inner hall, which was lined by his Royal Highness's footmen in state liveries, with crape hatbands, the company ascended the grand staircase, which was hung with black cloth, reaching to the ceiling from the landing. On this landing stood his Royal Highness's piper, in his state uniform, and wearing a crape scarf. From the landing, entrance was given to an ante-room, the same in which the Queen held her first council on her accession to the throne. On the present occasion the ceiling, sides, and floor of the apartment were completely covered with black cloth. The adjoining apartment, the saloon, contained the body, covered, except at the end, with a black velvet pall, adorned with escutcheons of his late Royal Highness's arms. Upon the coffin, on a velvet cushion, rested the coronet of his late Royal Highness, as one of the Princes of the Blood. On either side of the coffin were three gold candlesticks, with large wax lights. At the head of the corpse sat, as chief mourner, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon, R.N., one of his Royal Highness's equerries. At the feet of the corpse stood the Richmond and Windsor Heralds, wearing their tabards and collars. Behind the heralds stood, on either side, the Hon. F. Byng and Capt. Courtenay Boyle, R.N., gentleman ushers. At eleven o'clock the Chester and Lancaster heralds relieved the other heralds; and Sir T. Noel Harris and Mr. Bainbridge relieved the gentlemen ushers. At 12 o'clock Colonel Wildman, K.H., one of his late Royal Highness's equerries, succeeded Sir W. Dillon as chief mourner. The Richmond and Windsor heralds resumed their stations, as did also the Hon. F. Byng and Captain C. Boyle, as gentlemen ushers. At one o'clock Sir Archibald Macdonald, Bart., one of the equerries of the late Duke, sat as chief mourner in the room of Colonel Wildman, and the heralds and gentlemen ushers were changed at the same time. Until the close of the ceremony the gentlemen in attendance relieved each other every hour, Colonel Wildman and Sir Archibald Macdonald officiating as chief mourners during the remainder of the day. Four o'clock having arrived, and the barriers extending to the gates of the palace being then filled with company, who had not obtained admission, the lord chamberlain allowed the ceremony to be prolonged; and so numerous was the assemblage, that although the outer barriers were closed, two hours were occupied in passing the visitors already within the barriers, it being six o'clock before the doors of the palace were closed. The greatest order and regularity were preserved within the approaches to the palace during the eight hours that the ceremony lasted.

Funeral of the Duke of Sussex.—The funeral of his Royal Highness took place on Thursday. As early as six o'clock the different roads leading to Kensington were thronged with persons anxious to obtain a sight of the solemn ceremony. All the shops were closed, and from many of the houses mourning flags and banners were displayed. From the Palace-gate to the extremity of the town a line of seats was erected, and the windows and house-tops were filled with spectators, the greater portion of whom were of the more respectable class, and attired in deep mourning. Shortly after seven o'clock, the carriages of the nobility and friends of the late Duke began to arrive at the Palace. At a few minutes before eight, the procession began to move from the Palace, headed by a detachment of the Horse Guards, and a military band playing the Dead March in *Saul*. Immediately afterwards followed 13 mourning-coaches, containing the personal attendants of his Royal Highness, the state-carriage containing the Coronet of his Royal Highness, and the hearse drawn by eight horses. After the hearse followed a mourning-carriage, in which was Sir Augustus d'Este; and then followed the private carriages of the nobility. After these came a mourning-coach, with six horses, in which was the Duke of Cambridge, as the chief mourner, attended by his two supporters, the Marquesses of Lansdowne and Breadalbane, followed by the carriages of the Queen, the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, a mourning-coach, drawn by six horses, in which were the executors named in the will of his late Royal Highness, and private carriages, in which were the immediate personal friends of his Royal Highness, invited to attend the solemnity. The procession extended for nearly a mile in length, and the last of the carriages had left the Palace a few minutes after nine o'clock. The *cortège* having proceeded through the High-street, Kensington, to the old church, turned up Church-street and passed along Church-lane; each side of the road, all the way, being lined with a dense crowd of spectators. All, however, was most quiet and orderly, owing to the excellent arrangements of the police, who, being stationed all along the route, about three or four yards apart, maintained the most perfect discipline and order among the people. When the procession had reached the Swan, it turned into the Uxbridge-road. It then proceeded along the Queen's-road for some distance, and passed over the Great Western Railway, by the Bridge at Westbourne Green, near the mansion occupied by the late Lord Hill. It then entered the Harrow road, about a mile from its commencement at Paddington. At the turning into this road great crowds were assembled, and some difficulty was experienced in passing, by those who did not form an actual portion of the procession itself. At Kensal Green, as early as six o'clock, carriages began to arrive in rapid succession, and as soon as the gates leading to the cemetery were open, there was a rush made by those who had obtained tickets of admission from the directors of the company. From six o'clock to nine, at which time the gates were closed, there was a continual arrival of carriages. Shortly after nine o'clock a detachment of the First Regiment of Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel Stanhope, arrived, and acted as a guard of honour. The Lord Chamberlain; the Lord Steward; the Master of the Horse; the Bishop of Norwich; Garter King-at-Arms, and several officers of the Herald's College were in attendance, and gave the necessary directions as to the arrangements. The Cabinet Ministers arrived before 10 o'clock. The Duke of Wellington was the only member of the Cabinet who joined in the procession. The other Ministers met it at the chapel. All the Ministers and great Officers of State were attired in the Windsor uniform, with a black silk scarf, except Sir H. Hardinge, who wore a military dress. Amongst the first of the nobility who arrived were the Dukes of Bedford, Devonshire, and Sutherland, and the Earl of Arran, who supported the pall. The steps leading to the chapel were covered with black cloth. At half-past nine the chapel-bell began to toll, announcing that the procession had left the palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince George of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, and other members of his Royal Highness's suite, arrived shortly before 10 o'clock. They were received at the entrance to the chapel by the officers of State and the guard of honour. The directors of the Cemetery Company conducted their Royal Highnesses into a waiting-room, which had been temporarily erected on the right wing of the chapel for the accommodation of the Royal family and their attendants. On the left wing was another temporary room, erected for the Cabinet Ministers and all those taking part in the ceremony. Exactly at half-past 10 the funeral procession entered the gates of the cemetery. Upon arrival at the chapel, the cavalry formed on either side of the portico. At the entrance to the chapel, the procession moved in the order arranged by the Lord Chamberlain, the coffin being preceded by the personal attendants of his Royal Highness, the Heralds, the Bishop of Norwich, &c., and followed by Garter King-at-Arms, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, as chief mourner, H.R.H. Prince Albert, H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, all dressed in long black cloaks, with the Star of the Garter embroidered thereon. Their Royal Highnesses were followed by the Executors named in the will of the late Duke, the personal friends of his late Royal Highness, and the staff of the Artillery Company. On entering the chapel the body was placed on a platform, and the coronet and cushion laid upon the coffin. The Duke of Cambridge, as chief mourner, sat at the head of the corpse, the supporters standing on each side. Prince Albert and Prince George of Cambridge, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, sat near the chief mourner. The Lord Chamberlain took his place at the feet of the corpse. The Dukes of Bedford, Sutherland, and Devonshire, and the Earl of Arran, as supporters of the pall, stood on each side of the body. The train-bearers stood behind the Princes of the Royal Family, and also the Executors of his Royal Highness. The Cabinet Ministers and other persons composing the procession were arranged on either side of the chapel, the Pages having filed off at the entrance. The part of the service before the interment being read, the corpse was deposited in the vault, and the Bishop of Norwich having concluded the burial service, Garter King-at-Arms pronounced the style of his late Royal Highness. The Bishop of Norwich read the funeral service in a most impressive and solemn manner; the responses were said by the Reverend Mr. Twigger, Chaplain of the cemetery. The Royal and distinguished personages present did not return to town in procession, but left the cemetery at different times, in their own carriages. The Duke of Cambridge left the cemetery in a private carriage immediately after the remains of his brother had been consigned to the tomb. The Chapel was exceedingly crowded, and a number of the directors were not able to obtain admission. The vault in which the remains of his late Royal Highness are deposited, until a suitable mausoleum can be erected, is situated about the middle of the catacombs, on the right of the chapel. It is a plain vault, containing two wooden tressels, on which the coffin of his Royal Highness has been deposited. Immediately on the conclusion of the ceremony, masons were employed to build a strong brick wall in front, closing in the remains of his late Royal Highness.

Parliamentary Movements.—The Sheffield papers mention that both the Members for that town are about to resign their seats. The failure of the Sheffield Bank, some months ago, is the cause of Mr. Parker's resignation; and Mr. Ward, it is said, feels the necessity of following the example of his colleague from considerations of a pecuniary nature. Colonel Thompson, and Mr. Bright, a Member of the Society of Friends, are spoken of as the new Members.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of Salisbury took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Ambrose Hussey was proposed on the Conservative interest, and the Hon. E. P. Bouverie on the Liberal interest. The show of hands was nearly equal, and a poll was demanded, the result of which was as follows:—Mr. Hussey, 262; Mr. Bouverie, 176. Mr. Bouverie resigned before the time fixed for the closing of the poll.

Official Appointments.—It is understood that Sir John Fitzgerald, at present residing at Toonah, in the county of Clare, has been appointed Governor of Bombay. At a special meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on Friday, the 28th ult., the Rev. Ernest Hawkins was, on the recommendation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, elected secretary in the room of the Rev. A. M. Campbell, resigned.

Post-Office.—The following order has recently been issued by the Post-Office:—"General Post-Office, April, 1843.—Letters for China, the Australian settlements, New Zealand, the Mauritius, or other places beyond the territories of the East India Company, intended to be sent by the overland mails through India, must be addressed to the care of correspondents in that country, as it is understood that, under recent regulations, they will otherwise be detained at Bombay for payment of the transit and ship-letter postage due to the Indian Post-Office, for their conveyance to their destination. It is not necessary that letters for places within the territories of the East India Company, forwarded by the Indian mails, should be addressed to correspondents in India, provision being made for payment of the Indian postage above alluded to in those settlements."—A Parliamentary paper, published on Saturday morning, shows, that for the year ending January 5, 1843, the number of letters received inland was 209,611,508, and foreign and colonial 8,583,040. The gross amount of revenue of the United Kingdom, inland, during the same period, was 1,027,074*l.* 10*s.* 0½*d.*; and the expense of management, 913,061*l.* 14*s.*; showing a net revenue of 103,268*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*—after deducting 10,745*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for Parliamentary grants, &c., charged on the Post-Office revenue. The gross amount of revenue for foreign and colonial, and internal colonial, was 583,406*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*; the total expense of management, 696,445*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.*; showing a deficiency of 113,039*l.* 19*s.*

Foreign.

France.—The bill for consolidating the new French colonies in Polynesia was discussed in the committees of the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday. From the proposed measure it appeared, that of the 5,800,000f. at which it estimates the outfit of the new settlements, 4,000,000f. are for the buildings and stores requisite for

the colonists, and 2,000,000f. for the construction of steam-boats. The troops to be employed in those establishments are to consist of 1,185, of which 957 are to be composed of infantry and 228 of marine artillery. The bill was approved almost unanimously, for of nine commissioners, only one was opposed to it. At the same sitting, a bill was presented by the Minister of Finance, for enabling the French Government to pay the half-year's interest due on the portion of the Greek loan which it has guaranteed, in the event of the Greek Government not paying it. The sum required is 527,241 francs. The whole Chamber being aware of the condition of King Otho's treasury, the application was received with violent demonstrations of displeasure. One member wished to know whether the English Government were prepared to fulfil its share of the engagement?—but the Minister evaded the question. The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes the Postage Convention between France and England, signed April 3, 1843. The first chapter establishes towns of the two countries, from which letters for one another are to be despatched. The French towns are—Paris, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Cherbourg, Granville, St. Malo, in the Channel. The English towns are—London, Dover, Brighton, Southampton, Jersey, and Guernsey. For the Mediterranean, the French post *bureaux* of transmission are—Paris, Marseilles, the office at Alexandria, Smyrna, the Dardanelles, and Constantinople. The English are—Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta.—The principal transmission of letters between the countries takes place between Dover and Calais six days a-week; the French Government will send on the seventh day, weather permitting. By the eighth article, the post-boats will continue their services without interruption, even in time of war, until one of the Governments shall have signified its wish that the service should cease. In ports where regular Government steamers do not exist, private vessels and steamers may be employed to carry bags. For this purpose a post-box shall be put up on board the packet for the reception of letters. There is nothing new in the regulation of the Levant correspondence, which continues to be transmitted three times a month. Letters may be franked or not; and *lettres chargés*, or particularly recommended, may be sent in both countries. The English Post-office is to pay to the French two francs for every thirty grammes of letters not franked; and in the same case the French Post-office will pay the English a shilling an ounce. Letters from France to England, franked, will pay in France by the amount levied on French letters by the law of 1827. The letters from Paris, however, will pay but the tariff of Boulogne. Letters franked from England to France will pay fivepence per single letter, weighing half-an-ounce. (This, in addition to the tariff of Boulogne mentioned above, will make tenpence postage between England and Paris.) There are special charges for letters exchanged with St. Malo, Cherbourg, and Granville. Journals of either country are to be delivered at the port of the country to which they are addressed exempt from duty. Pamphlets may be sent by post from one country to another, paying in France as usual; in England, one penny for two ounces, and so on up to 16 ounces, which is the maximum allowed by the English Post-office.—The King's *fête* was celebrated with the usual rejoicings on Monday last, and the customary congratulatory addresses were delivered at the Tuileries, by the corps diplomatique, the Archbishop of Paris, the Presidents of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, &c. Not the slightest disturbance took place.

Spain.—The accounts from Madrid are to the 30th ult. They state that no modification of the Ministry would take place until the Cortes was definitively constituted. M. Cortina was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies on the 30th ult., by a majority of 36. It was reported at Madrid, that the Spanish Consuls at Bayonne and Perpignan had forwarded information to the Government that the Carlists were about to attempt another insurrection. This report, however, had not created any sensation. The papers publish the draught of the address prepared by the committee of the Senate, in reply to the Regent. It contains the following passage relative to the foreign relations of the country, to the late events at Barcelona, and to M. Guizot's somewhat hasty assertion that the Queen should only marry a Bourbon:—"It is a happy circumstance that our intercourse with foreign Governments has not undergone, in the period just elapsed, any notable change. The motives of disagreement which the occurrences at Barcelona have given rise to, as respects a friendly Cabinet, must, no doubt, have vanished; and your Highness must be assured that the incautious expressions which a statesman has used in a public assembly, on matters concerning us exclusively, will be attended with no consequence. The Senate hopes that dignity and independence, those precious requisites of every nation that esteems itself, will ever be respected in our external relations. The Spaniards who have fought for them thirty consecutive years, would, if need were, fight as many years more to secure them. It is for this purpose that your Highness is placed at the head of a magnanimous nation, invested with all its authority, and armed with all its force. Reason and justice are on our side, as well as public opinion, founded upon the common right of nations; for us, lastly, are the sympathies of nation to nation, sympathies which oppose the disturbance of harmony between two countries which no interest really national can incite to a rupture. It is, in short, not possible that your Highness should ever consent to any arrogating a right of settling our own affairs, whether important or not, according to their views—to any considering Spain as a fief and inheritance belonging to them—or to any, when our dearest interests are in question, venturing to hold a language of proud superiority, and much less to assume a threatening tone." After alluding to the upright conduct of the magistracy, and insisting on the necessity of a reformation of the law, the address expresses a hope that financial documents may be prepared, and presented in time to admit of the budget being discussed this session. The address applauds the Regent for his active and effectual repression of the Barcelona insurrection, which "it was necessary to repress at all price," and concludes with a very forcible denunciation of the mode in which the Madrid press has been of late conducted, and points out the necessity of fixing the basis of representative Government. The debate on this address commenced on the 24th, and is not likely to be concluded for several days.

Portugal.—We have Lisbon news to the 24th ult. There were strong indications of a disposition on all sides to bring the interrupted tariff negotiation to a satisfactory close. The British merchants in Lisbon engaged in the woollen trade were disposed to cede some portion of their just claims, and in the highest quarters the belief gained ground that this long-disputed question would be brought to a speedy settlement. Monsignor Capaccini had communicated to the Government the Papal confirmation of the Royal nomination of the Patriarch of Lisbon, Archbishop of Braga and Bishop of Leiria, together with the concession of the pallium to the two prelates first named. This decision had been formed in secret consistory at Rome, on 3d April. The processes of the remaining prelates had not then reached Rome. The reconciliation between the two churches was now complete, and there would be no difficulty in arranging the remaining terms of the Concordat. The complete endowment for the payment of the dividends on the foreign debt had been carried in the Deputies. A magnificent edifice, the ancient College of Nobles, now the Polytechnic School of Lisbon, had been burnt to the ground. The conflagration was most extensive, but all the adjoining houses had fortunately been saved. Three lives were reported to have been lost, and seven persons wounded. The news of the interruption of the tariff negotiations had produced regret and dismay at Oporto, and disturbances were apprehended.

Italy.—The Milan papers of the 27th ult. announce that on the preceding afternoon, as the Archduke Viceroy of Italy was returning on foot after taking his usual promenade, accompanied by a single Chamberlain, he was accosted by an individual, who presented a petition to his Highness with one hand, whilst with the other he struck the Viceroy in the right side with an iron instrument, which, being blunt, produced merely a bruise. The maniac, as he afterwards proved to be, was instantly arrested and conveyed to the police-office amidst the hooting of an immense crowd, who loudly expressed their indignation at the attempt. On examination, the prisoner proved to be a porter, named Giovanni Sinelli, who had several times attempted to murder a person of rank whom he imagined to be his debtor for a large sum, and had been confined at various periods in the Lunatic Asylum.—From Rome we learn that the sale of Cardinal Fesch's celebrated gallery of pictures commenced on the 17th ult. The pictures put up for sale were of inferior value; they belonged to the French, Italian, and Flemish schools, and were most of them copies. Six hundred were sold. The best pictures will follow.

Turkey.—We have accounts from Constantinople to the 12th ult. The Servian question was on that day decided in a Council of Ministers held in the presence of the Russian Ambassador. The following are the resolutions adopted: "1st, Georgewitsch shall voluntarily abdicate; in the event of his refusing to do so, he shall be declared to have forfeited the Governorship of Servia. 2ndly, A new election of a Sovereign shall be proceeded with. 3rdly, Kiamil Pacha, Wutsitch, and Petroniewich, shall quit the Servian territory." These three resolutions are almost a *verbatim* repetition of the terms of the ultimatum of the Russia Cabinet, which, seconded in its views by that of Vienna, has thus obtained a conspicuous victory over the obstinacy of the Turks, and over all such as had striven to frustrate its designs. Under these circumstances, it is scarcely doubted that the new Sovereign about to be elected will be Prince Milosch, the father of Prince Michael, who is patronised by the Emperor Nicholas. Nadir Achmet Bey, who pretends to be a son of Mustapha IV., who was strangled in the seraglio in 1808, has been seized at Adana by the command of Izzet Pacha, and conducted to Koniah, whence he will arrive at Constantinople in a few days. This pretender to the Ottoman throne secretly left Constantinople in 1839, and proceeded to Malta, whence he departed to visit Europe. He had but recently returned. Nadir Bey had entered the service of the Pasha of Egypt, and is so thoroughly acquainted with the languages and customs of modern Europe, that it is generally supposed he is a Polish renegade. Private letters add that, with all his pretence, he is so insignificant that the Ottoman Porte cannot intend disposing of him by violent means.

Egypt.—By advices from Alexandria we find that the Pasha of Egypt has acknowledged the receipt of a gold medal voted to him in London for his keeping open the Indian route during the perplexing year 1840, and for the protection which he has afforded to Englishmen. Boghos Bey, who writes the letter of acknowledgment, says:—"His highness could not fail to be extremely sensible of this expression of sentiments which show that, in the heart of the English nation, the constant aim of his efforts is not misunderstood, and that they appreciate the difficulties which he has surmounted to give a new development to those commercial transactions of which Egypt is the object, to extend the channels of European trade, and to restore to it the important route of the Red Sea, which a long time of barbarism has closed."—The Prussian scientific expedition, under the direction of Dr. Lepsius, has left the pyramids of Gizeh and Sacchara, where they made a stay of nearly three months, and has proceeded to Fayum, to commence its researches there. We may entertain a certain hope that this expedition will at last enlighten the world upon the Lake Moeris, and upon the labyrinth which has been so often sought for in vain.

India and China.—The following intelligence in anticipation of the Indian Mail reached town on Thursday. "Malta, April 29. The Liverpool has just arrived with the Indian Mail, which left Bombay on the 1st of April. On hearing of the last successes of the British army in Scinde, the Governor-General declared that State annexed to the territory of the English empire, and appointed General Sir Charles Napier Governor of that new province. Slavery is to be abolished in Scinde, and the navigation of the Indus is to be opened to all nations. Considerable treasures, estimated at above 1,000,000*l.* sterling, had been found at Hyderabad. Agitation continued to prevail only in the Bundelkund and on the frontiers of Scinde. The news from China comes down to the 22d February. It is of a favourable nature, although containing no important fact."

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Wharncliffe moved the second reading of the Registration of Voters Bill.—Lord Brougham admitted the improvements which would be effected by it; but contended that the principle of annual registration was accompanied with all the evils, without the benefits, of annual election, a point upon which he commented at some length.—Lord Denman acknowledged the great value of the bill, as an improvement of the law; but commented on the clauses directed against personation, which he considered to be objectionable in their provisions, and calculated to interfere with the freedom of election.—The Lord Chancellor recommended that the discussion of the details of the bill should be deferred until it was in committee.—The bill was then read a second time.

Tuesday.—After the presentation of a petition by the Duke of Argyll, praying for a settlement of the differences of the Scotch Church, the Marquess of Breadalbane declared his conviction of the incalculable mischief which would ensue, if some measure were not passed to settle the question. Eighty per cent. of the population would secede from the Church along with their ministers.—Lord Brougham strongly insisted on the superiority of the law over the assumptions of the Scotch Church; and the Earl of Aberdeen said that the Government had offered all that could be conceded, and that there was no intention of introducing any measure on the subject.

The second reading of the Townshend Peerage Bill raised a discussion on the peculiar nature of the case, and the remedy proposed. Lord Cottenham opposed the bill, as contrary to precedent, and without necessity, a legal remedy being open to the parties.—Lords Brougham, Denman, and Campbell, supported the bill, as a remedy for a wrong which could not be otherwise rectified, and the Earls of Devon and Wicklow opposed it, as being at once unprecedented and extreme.—The Lord Chancellor supported the second reading. The case was a singular and extreme one, and if the facts were true, constituted a scandalous wrong, not only against individuals, but the peerage, and the privileges of the House of Lords, for which no adequate remedy was afforded in the courts below.—Lord Cottenham declined to press his opposition; the bill was read a second time; and counsel were called in, and an arrangement made for hearing evidence.

Wednesday.—The House was occupied for a great portion of the day in hearing evidence in the Townshend peerage case.—Lord Brougham presented a bill for the amendment of the law relating to the appellant jurisdiction of the judicial committee of the Privy Council.—The Exchequer Bills bill was read a second time.

Friday.—The Registration of Voters Bill went through committee, and the Exchequer Bills Bill was committed.—Lord Beaumont brought the subject of Servia before the House, entering at considerable length into the question, and strongly condemning the conduct of Russia. The Earl of Aberdeen opposed the motion, and Lord Beaumont withdrew it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Fully two hours were occupied in the presentation of petitions against the education clauses of the Factory Bill. Some few were also presented in favour of the Bill.—Lord Stanley announced that on Monday week he will move a resolution with the view of introducing the Canadian Corn Bill.

Sir James Graham moved that the House should go into committee *pro formâ* on the Factories Bill, in order that he might state the nature of the alterations proposed by the Government. He admitted the great degree of excitement which prevailed in the country on the subject, as evinced by the large number of petitions which had been presented against the bill; and pointed out what he considered to have been the checks in the bill, as it was originally proposed, against any perversion of the system of education to exclusive or bigoted purposes, one of which is the necessity of a local subscription being raised equal to one-third of the expense of building, with the accompanying approbation involved. He then proceeded to state the changes which he proposed to make in the bill. The first would be the allowance of a liberty to the parents in the selection of Sunday Schools. Another would relate to the hours of attendance at the Statute School, for the purpose of instruction in the Catechism and Liturgy of the Church, which hours he proposed to arrange for the convenience of those who might desire to have their children exempted from that attendance. The parent would also be relieved from the perhaps invidious obligation which the bill in its present shape imposed upon him, of declaring that he had a ground of religious objection; and besides the Sunday, a time would be allowed on each week-day for the attendance of the children not belonging to the Church upon the instruction of the licensed minister or other authorized teacher whom their parents might wish them to attend. A provision would likewise be made for the Roman Catholics, who object to the reading of the Scriptures in their entire form. With respect to the trustees, he would propose that instead of leaving the second churchwarden to be nominated by the clerical trustee, the bill should give a right of election to those persons who should have been donors or subscribers of a certain amount to the school. The remaining four trustees he proposed to constitute through the election of ratepayers assessed at 10*l.*; but in order to prevent the minority from being unrepresented, he would propose that no ratepayer should be allowed to vote for more than two of these four trustees. The appointment of the head-master of the school he would leave with the Bishop, but all the assistants should be appointed by the trustees. He would give to any one trustee a power of appealing to the Committee of Privy Council against the acts of his colleagues, and he would suggest some enlargements in the powers of the Privy Council. The alterations which he had thus propounded were in strict consistence with the principle of the bill as he had originally opened it, as well as with the respect which was due to the conscientious feeling of the Dissenters. If this important measure, brought forward by a Government, and treated with singular forbearance by their opponents, should, with all these advantages, fail to obtain the public approval, he feared that the chance of concord and conciliation would be gone by, and that a spirit of antagonism and bitterness would long prevail throughout

this country. He deprecated such a controversy, and referred to the great Christian text, "that ye love one another;" but he feared that the scorner might in these days point to some professing Christians and say, "See how these men hate one another!" This bill was the olive-branch which he had to tender, and he trusted that the waters of strife would now be found subsiding.

Lord John Russell concurred in the hope that this bill would be discussed with calmness. Meanwhile he begged it might be remembered that when general education was first attempted in this country through the agency of Mr. Lancaster, the Protestant Dissenters were the foremost to aid it, both with their exertions and with their contributions. And yet he understood that one section of the Church was at this day treating those Dissenters with suspicion and obloquy; and under that sort of reproach it could not be matter of surprise if the education clauses in this bill were received with some alarm. He considered the alterations now proposed as being a more efficacious fulfilment of the original design of the Government rather than as any departure from that design; but for the present he must observe upon them, that the necessity of having the schoolmaster a member of the Church would, as to all the masters, amount to a test and a disqualification and that the principle of election just announced would still leave the Dissenting trustees in a minority at the Board, even though, as was the case in some of the manufacturing districts, *their* constituents might be a large majority of the rate-payers. He would, however, consider this bill with a hope of effectually accomplishing its objects, which were matter of much more importance to the poor of this country than to any political party. —Sir R. H. Inglis abstained from pronouncing any opinion at the present stage of the proceedings.—Dr. Bowring declared that the objections of the Dissenters would not be removed by the concessions already announced. Nothing short of the Government's providing secular instruction, and leaving religion to the people themselves, would satisfy them.—Mr. Ewart, Mr. Hawes, Mr. M. Gibson, and Mr. Hindley, expressed themselves still unsatisfied; and Mr. G. Knight, Mr. Borthwick, and Lord Duncannon prayed for a calm consideration of the proposals of Government.—The bill was read *pro forma*, and ordered to be printed; the further consideration to be taken on the 22d inst.

The House went into a committee of supply, and the vote for the expenses of the late special commission, which had been postponed until the return was made, was taken.—The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, a resolution was passed, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, giving the Government power to advance from the Consolidated Fund such sums as might be necessary to defray the salaries and allowances of the Queen's Bench officers, in the event of the fees becoming deficient for that purpose.

Tuesday.—Mr. Hume brought on his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton, for his management of the negotiations which ended in the conclusion of the treaty of Washington. He went over the history of the negotiations between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster, and the nature of those mutual boundary arrangements which have been already so amply and frequently discussed, contending that the treaty was conducive to the interests of the two nations, and honourable to the negotiator.—Dr. Bowring seconded the motion, remarking on the violence and injustice with which the treaty had been assailed, and arguing that Lord Ashburton had served the interests of this country.—Sir C. Napier moved, as an amendment, that the House do now adjourn.—Captain Berkeley seconded the amendment, disclaiming any wish to cast censure on Lord Ashburton, but not considering him entitled to thanks.—Mr. Escott taunted the gallant officers with evading the question, instead of boldly meeting the motion with a direct negative.—Mr. E. Buller, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Sir John Hanmer, opposed the motion, and Sir H. Douglas and Mr. Charles Buller supported it.

Lord Stanley said that the Government would not, in the ordinary course of business, have departed from precedent, in proposing the thanks of the House to a negotiator, however successful; but the ungenerous attack of Lord Palmerston was the moving cause of securing to Lord Ashburton the unprecedented honour of such a vote. Mr. Macaulay had contended that Lord Ashburton had cast a stain on British diplomacy; yet to-night it was admitted that the treaty was not so bad a one after all, and the only objection taken was to the unprecedented nature of the motion. There never had been a treaty concluded in the face of greater difficulties, or which had more effectually removed the chances of a disastrous war between two countries, every blow of which would recoil on both. In a few months Lord Ashburton had concluded the settlement of a dispute which Lord Palmerston for several years had successfully protracted; even the Madawaska settlement, about which so much was now said, was one of the objects which the noble Lord, when in office, had vainly offered, in order to induce the United States to accept the award of the King of the Netherlands. Lord Ashburton had entered on his task after the question had been embroiled by the management of Lord Palmerston, and after separate states were committing themselves on the subject by strong resolutions to support the claims of Maine and Massachusetts, and in six months he brought it to a conclusion. Nor had the noble Lord or the Government compromised the question of the right of search, though Lord Aberdeen did not imitate the supercilious style of Lord Palmerston, in addressing a people at once strong and sensitive, and on a subject of peculiar delicacy. The United States did not recognise the right of search, but they agreed that it might be exercised under certain conditions of remedy for injury. The very convention on this subject in the Ashburton Treaty was similar to a proposition made by Lord Palmerston in 1839, yet he now turned round, and said it was a step in the wrong direction! The case of M'Leod, which the present Government, on entering office, had found to be so imminent and dangerous, had been successfully settled, and its recurrence provided against. Lord Ashburton had, in fact, obtained a better military boundary than under the award of the King of the Netherlands, he had procured the enactment of a law which would prevent the recurrence of irritating questions, and he made no concession dishonourable or disadvantageous to the country. He trusted, therefore, that the House would mark its sense of his high merits, and of the party attack which had been made on him, by supporting the motion of Mr. Hume.

Lord John Russell was surprised that the Government never thought of coming to the rescue of Lord Ashburton's reputation and honour, until a gentleman came to their aid, who was so little disposed to uphold the honour of this country that he was the correspondent of one of the chief rebels in the Canadian insurrection. The precedents adduced by Mr. Hume for his motion were not very apposite; and it would appear as if the speeches of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Macaulay, on the former discussion of this subject, had produced so powerful an effect that they could only be met by resolutions passed without precedent by both Houses of Parliament. The right of search, asserted by this country and denied by America, had not been settled by the Ashburton Treaty—the very convention on the subject of repressing the slave-trade, which that treaty contained, had already been the cause of producing an excitement in France, which it required all the prudence of M. Guizot to allay. Without going into all the complicated details of the boundary question, he declared his conviction that the tone adopted in the negotiations was not only calculated to lower us in the estimation of the world, but had actually done so, and had produced the impression that our claims had only to be resisted in order to compel concessions. An *ultimatum* had been proposed and abandoned by Lord Ashburton, who had claimed the Madawaska settlement, and had resigned it, as well as the definite proposition of a river boundary, at the bidding of Mr. Webster, in a manner not calculated to sustain the honour of this country. Lord Ashburton was not unlike Moses in the "Vicar of Wakefield," whose successful bargain ended in a case of shagreen spectacles. One of the first results in America of the treaty of Washington was the passing of a bill to seize the Oregon territory—a plain effect of the want of upholding the dignity of Britain. He was not disposed to censure with severity the expression of Lord Ashburton in terming Boston the "cradle of American liberty." He rather rejoiced that the Americans appreciated the noble struggles of their forefathers; but while he wished to see the bonds strengthened between the two countries, he did not think the treaty had done so.

Sir R. Peel censured the conduct of Lords Palmerston and Russell, and their friends, in endeavouring to ruin the character of Lord Ashburton, who, actuated by the purest motives, had undertaken this difficult negotiation. Mr. Hume's support had not always been so indifferent to the late Government. Was it creditable to public men to pursue the course which had been followed by the noble Lords? The Government was taunted with violating precedent by adopting the motion; but when Mr. Canning's policy with respect to Spain was questioned, he refused, contrary to his original intention, to permit the motion to be withdrawn without a definite expression of the opinion of the House. The question was not, on the present occasion, about the giving up of a Madawaska settlement, or of a particular boundary; it was one involving peace and war, on an irritating dispute which in spite of negotiation had lasted for half a century. As to the right of search, Lord Palmerston had authorized the capture of American vessels, which had produced so much excitement in the United States, and had rendered the question a difficult one; and the convention in the treaty secured for five years the co-operation of a joint squadron on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. He believed that the Oregon dispute would be settled ere long, as well as that of the right of search; and, notwithstanding the efforts of individuals to excite animosities, he was satisfied that the treaty of Washington would lead to relations of amity and good-will between the two countries. He called on the House, therefore, viewing the difficulties which Lord Ashburton had successfully overcome, to depart from ordinary precedent in passing the vote of thanks to the noble Lord.

Lord Palmerston remarked that the present Government were rather partial to following the example of the late one, but in doing so they frequently did not see the principle on which they had proceeded, and therefore imitated them wrongly. The late Government had proposed a conventional line for the settlement of the disputed boundary, and it would have been well if it had been adopted as the basis of the treaty. He disclaimed all intention of insulting the American flag by using the phrase "a bit of bunting," which had reference not to the flag of the Union, but to piratical and fraudulent attempts to sail under it; and he explained the circumstances under which suspected American vessels had been captured on the coast of Africa by our cruisers. The convention in the treaty of Washington, for joint co-operation between the squadrons of the two countries, would not prove effectual for checking the slave trade. The Government had not stood up very manfully for their negotiator, in leaving him to the attentions of Mr. Hume; the principle on which he had proceeded, of concession for the sake of peace, had been repudiated by so great a lover of peace as Mr. Fox. Even admitting that the treaty of Washington was advantageous to the country, it remained to be shown that the merit was due to the negotiator, and there was no precedent for a vote of thanks to a diplomatist, which would lower the character of the House, by dragging a majority through the dirt, in approbation of an unwise and disadvantageous treaty.

Mr. Hume said a few words in reply. He did not think that any proceedings of his would have so stirred up the noble lords; and the spirit now evinced convinced him that, had they been in office, we should have been embroiled with America. On a division, the motion was carried by 238 against 96.

Wednesday.—After the presentation of a great number of petitions against the educational clauses in the Factories Bill, Mr. Colquhoun gave notice that it was his intention to move an amendment on the resolutions of Lord John Russell when they were submitted to the House.—Mr. Jervis gave notice of motion for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the New Bankruptcy Act; and also, that he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the more easy recovery of small debts. —Sir James Graham, in reply to Mr. Smith O'Brien, who inquired whether the Government would enforce the production of papers relative to the working of the Poor-law in Ireland, stated that he had no power to enforce the production of those papers. The Poor-law commissioners were making every effort for their production, but the returns were most voluminous, and had not been yet completed.

Sir R. Peel, in reply to a question of Mr. P. Borthwick, relative to the detention of Don Carlos in France, repeated what he had stated three weeks ago, that the British Government, while it had no wish that Don Carlos should be subject to restraint, yet could not, considering what had passed relative to that Prince, consent to his unconditional liberation. Both the British and French Governments were, he thought, justified in this course, though he was quite sure that if an efficient guarantee for the future could be given, there could be no objection on the part of the latter to release Don Carlos.

Mr. Elphinstone moved, and Mr. Ewart seconded the second reading of the Marriages and Divorce Bill, which was opposed by Dr. Nicholl. On a division there appeared—For the second reading, 41; Against it, 105; Majority against the bill, 64.

Friday.—Mr. L. Fox deferred his motion on the Repeal agitation until Mr. O'Connell should be present.—The House went into committee, and Sir R. Peel brought forward his resolution for the Endowment of additional ministers in populous places; and proceeded to show, from authentic reports, the lamentable deficiency of church accommodation and pastoral care, under which many populous districts suffered, and then explained the remedy he proposed. He did not intend to ask for any parliamentary grant, but he asked to apply the funds derived from the ecclesiastical revenues to the removal of this destitution. The plan he proposed was to enable the commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty to advance to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners 600,000*l.* on the security of the future revenues which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are certain to derive from reduced canonries, suppressed rectories, and appropriated estates of Deans and Canons, to be employed in the endowment chiefly of new livings. He proposed to apply this 600,000*l.* in annual payments of 30,000*l.*, to the purpose of new endowments. At this rate the capital stock would be exhausted in seventeen years, and, consequently, in the year 1860, the whole of this sum would be applied to the endowment of new livings in populous manufacturing districts. He believed that this sum, added to what would be raised by voluntary subscriptions, would suffice for the purpose, and would do more to promote the real welfare of the Church than if he had asked for a large grant of public money. After a long discussion the resolution was agreed to, and leave given to bring in a bill founded on it.—The Irish Poor-law Amendment Bill was then read a second time.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols left off at 96¾ to ⅞ for money, and 96⅞ for account; Three per Cent. Reduced Stock, 95⅝ to 6; Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, 101¾ to ¾; Bank Stock, 180 to 1; India Bonds, 74*s.* to 76*s.* prem.; Exchequer Bills, 65*s.* to 67*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Church Missionary Society.—The annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday, the Earl of Chichester in the chair, supported by the Bishops of Winchester, Chester, and Norwich, the Dean of Salisbury, and other dignitaries of the Church; Lord Sandon, M.P.; and a large number of gentlemen. The 43d annual report stated that the committee entered on their duties at the beginning of the year shackled by a heavy debt. It became their pleasing task to announce that the society had now been all but relieved from financial embarrassment. The annual income had exceeded 115,000*l.*,—a sum unprecedented in the history of any religious society in this or any other country. The Bishops of Barbadoes and of Guiana had become vice-presidents, and the King of Prussia a member of the society; His Majesty had contributed the sum of 100*l.* as a donation, and had become an annual subscriber of 25*l.* The missionary institution at Islington, under the superintendence of the Rev. C. F. Childe, was progressing prosperously. The students were evidently still more attached than ever to the constitution and formularies of the Church. In New Zealand, the number of converts to Christianity had increased from 2,000 to 35,000, and the Bishop had rendered a highly satisfactory account of the extension of religion in that distant colony. In Eastern and Western Africa, Greece, India, and elsewhere, the missions were increasing. The call for missionary clergymen was more earnest than ever, and in a short time the society would turn its attention to China, towards a mission in which country an individual, who wished to be unknown, had presented the munificent sum of 6,000*l.* On the motion of the Bishop of Winchester, the report was adopted.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.—One of the largest meetings ever witnessed in Exeter Hall was held there on Monday, on the occasion of the annual meeting of this society. The Right Hon. Sir George Rose was to have presided, but a domestic affliction prevented his attendance; the chair was, therefore, taken by Mr. Plumptre, M.P., who was supported by numerous ministers of different denominations. The chairman having briefly addressed the meeting, the Rev. W. Beecham read the report, which was very voluminous; it spoke of the success of the society's missions in India, Ceylon, Wirtemberg, France, Gibraltar, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Feejee, Western Africa, British North America, Canada, and Hudson's Bay. The effect produced by the distribution of the New Testament in the native language was one of the most interesting features of the efforts of the society in New Zealand. At Cloudy Bay, in the middle island, where 400 copies had been distributed, there were no less than 700 eager competitors, and nothing could surpass the expression of gratitude of the successful applicants to the British and Foreign Bible Society for its munificent grant. With respect to Hokianga, in the northern island, it was observed in reference to the Catholic priests that their people were daily leaving them, and many of them were beginning to attend the missionary services; scarcely a day passed without bringing to the missionary station a company of five or six Catholic converts, who went for the express purpose of conversing with the clergyman on religious subjects, "and begging books." The committee acknowledged another liberal grant of 5,000 copies of the New Zealand Testament from the British and Foreign Bible Society in addition to the 10,000 copies formerly voted (cheers); but even that number would fall far short of meeting the large demand made by the natives within the range of the society's missions. In the Friendly Islands, the missions were generally in a languishing state, resulting chiefly from that rigid economy which the straitened circumstances of the society's funds compelled the committee to practise. At Malta and in southern Africa the success had not been so great; whilst in the West Indies great loss had accrued to the society from recent earthquakes. Cape Haytien was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, May 7, 1842, and many thousand pounds would not repair the damage done to the chapels and mission buildings in Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Eustatius. The income of the society during the year, containing some princely donations, amounted to 98,253*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, and the expenditure to 100,663*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, being an increase over the receipts of 2,410*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* There was, however, a surplus in 1841, of 2,933*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, which left the sum of 523*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* wherewith to commence the missionary labours of 1843. The debt of 30,000*l.* contracted in 1838, 1839, and 1840, was now nearly liquidated, only 6,653*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* remaining to be paid. The Rev. Dr. Hannah moved the adoption of the report, which being seconded by Mr. Campbell, M.P., and supported by a Chippewa Indian, named Pah-ta-se-gay, who had been converted and christened Peter Jacobs, was carried unanimously. Eight other resolutions, in the course of which twenty speakers addressed the meeting, were agreed to.

King's College.—The annual general meeting of the governors and proprietors of this institution was held on Friday in the theatre of the college. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, supported by the Bishops of London and Winchester, Lord Radstock, Lord Howe, Lord Dartmouth, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., and other gentlemen. The report stated that the number of matriculated students last term in all classes was 258, and of occasional students 113, in addition to 497 boys in the school. The students still maintained a high position for classical and literary attainments. At Oxford, of two undergraduates admitted into the first classical class at the last examination for degrees, one had been educated at this college, and two others obtained prizes in the second class. At Cambridge, at the last Bachelor of Arts' commencement, six former students of King's College were classed amongst the wranglers, and four amongst the senior optimes, whilst two were in the first and one in the second class of the classical tripos. The museum attached to the college was now completed, by the addition of a valuable set of instruments from the observatory at Kew, a gift of her Majesty; it likewise contained a

marble statue of George III., by Turnerelli, a present from H. Pownall, Esq. The hospital had relieved 12,248 patients, exclusive of mere casualties, during the past year. The report acknowledged the receipt of the bequest of the late Dean of Westminster of 1,000*l.* The receipts during the year were 20,369*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, and the disbursements 19,466*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance with the bankers of 902*l.* 8*s.*; and there remained in the Bank of England 4,000*l.* in Exchequer-bills. The total cost of the building, with its fittings and furniture, had been 133,346*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* The report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year were re-elected.

University College.—The annual distribution of prizes and honours in the medical faculty of this College took place on Saturday, in the Botanical Lecture-room of the institution. The theatre was crowded with a fashionable and attentive audience. The Earl of Auckland presided, and was greeted, as were the several Professors, with loud applause. The business of the day was commenced by the Dean of Faculty reading a report on the Medical Department of the College. It stated that the Medical classes continued to maintain, with reference to other schools, their relative proportion of students, the number during the past session being 304, of whom 91 were new students. The business of the session had gone on in all respects satisfactorily; and of the rewards conferred by the University of London during the year, which consisted of two certificates of special proficiency, three scholarships, four exhibitions, fourteen gold medals, and one book prize, the students of the University College had carried off one certificate of special proficiency, two scholarships, one exhibition, and seven gold medals. Valuable and extensive additions had been made to the Medical Museum of the institution. A nomination to an assistant-surgeoncy in the East India Company's service had, through the kindness of Mr. Martin Smith, been placed at the disposal of the council for competition, and it had been determined that the examination for it should take place in the first week of July next year. The report also referred to the high standing in India of several of the old students of the College, particularly mentioning Mr. W. Griffith, and Dr. Mouatt. The prizes were then distributed as follows:—*Winter Term*, 1842-43.—Chemistry (Professor Graham).—Gold medal, Mr. John Newton, of London; first silver medal, Mr. W. B. Randall, of Southampton; second silver medal, equal, Mr. C. E. Goodman, of Northampton; Mr. T. F. Grimsdale, of Uxbridge; silver medal (essay), Mr. Charles Prentice, of Kingston-on-Thames.—Medicine (Professor Williams).—Gold medal, Mr. H. Fearnside, of Otley, near Leeds; first silver medal, Mr. J. Hakes, of London; second silver medal, Mr. F. J. Brown, of Rochester.—Anatomy and Physiology (Professor Sharpey, M.D.).—Gold medal, Mr. Robert D. Harling, of Chester; first silver medal, Mr. B. M. Eyre, of London; second silver medal, Mr. N. Brangwin, of Henley-on-Thames.—Comparative Anatomy (Professor Grant, M.D.).—Gold medal, Mr. F. W. Marshall, of Norwich.—Anatomy (Professor Quain).—Senior class, silver medals, equal, Mr. F. J. Brown, and Mr. N. Brangwin; third silver medal, H. Vevers, of Dormington; junior class, silver medal, Mr. W. Cadge, of Norfolk.—Materia Medica (Professor Thomson, M.D.).—Gold medal, Mr. Henry Sutherin, of London; first silver medal, Mr. Henry Ward, of Northampton; second silver medal, Mr. W. H. Colborne, of Chippenham, Wilts.—Midwifery (Professor Murphy, M.D.).—Gold medal, Mr. Thomas S. Lee, of Cambridge; first silver medal, Mr. Alfred J. Tapson, of London; second silver medal, Mr. Henry James Stokes, of London.—Surgery (Professor Cooper).—Gold medal, Mr. G. Y. Heath, of Westoe, Durham; first silver medal, Mr. Henry James Stokes; second silver medal, Mr. Thomas S. Lee.—*Summer Term*, 1842.—Pathological Anatomy (Professor Walshe, M.D.).—Gold medal, Mr. P. H. Williams, of Wem.—Botany, senior class (Professor Lindley, Ph.D.).—Gold medal, Mr. A. Jackson, of Portsmouth; silver medal, Mr. W. Brown, of Cornwall.—Medical Jurisprudence (Professor Thomson, M.D.).—Prize, Mr. Charles J. Tomkins, of Abingdon, Berks.—Zoology (Professor Grant, M.D.).—Silver medal, Mr. Edward Ballard, of London.—Fellowes Clinical Medals.—*Summer Term*, 1842.—Gold, Mr. A. J. Tapson; silver, Mr. T. S. Lee.—*Winter Term*, 1843.—Gold, Mr. Richard Tudor, of London. At the conclusion of the distribution, Lord Auckland addressed the meeting at great length, congratulating the proprietors on the increasing efficiency of the College, and on its high character as a Medical School.

Dulwich College.—On Monday, according to the statutes of Mr. Edward Alleyne, founder of the College of God's Gift, Dulwich, the churchwardens of the parishes of St. Saviour's, St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and St. Luke's, with the master and four fellows of the college, in whom is vested the election of the warden, assembled at the college for the purpose of filling up the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of the late warden (a son of the bishop of Ely) to the mastership. At the close of the ballot the two gentlemen selected as candidates were Mr. Charles Allen, of Brazennose-college, Oxford, and Mr. J. G. Newton Alleyn, of Dover-street, who had come over from Dresden for the purpose of offering himself. As soon as this announcement was made, the candidates drew lots, in accordance with the accustomed formalities of the institution, when Mr. Newton Alleyn having been the successful competitor, he was declared to be duly elected warden of the college.

City Antiquities.—At the last Court of Common Council, Mr. Eagleton, chairman of the City Lands Committee, recommended that a portion of the Roman wall on Tower Hill should be given up to the Church Extension Society for the building of a new church there, which society had, through Sir R. Inglis and other gentlemen, petitioned on the subject. Mr. R. Taylor deprecated the idea of demolishing that venerable vestige of ancient London. While other cities preserved with care their interesting remains of antiquity, the Corporation of London seemed bent upon accomplishing their destruction. The wall in question was not only valuable in a historical point of view, as illustrative of the occupation of London by the Romans, but as an ancient and authentic boundary-mark of the city. In both points of view he called for its preservation. He was aware there were parties capable of ridiculing these matters, and it excited his regret that they had not the taste and intelligence to appreciate such memorials. He therefore moved that the report be sent back for reconsideration. Mr. Lott seconded the motion of Mr. Taylor, and would say but little after the speech of that gentleman. Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Anderton, and other gentlemen, supported the motion for pulling down the wall, while Mr. Selson opposed it, on the ground that there were no less than eight churches in the neighbourhood, none of which filled. The report was finally adopted. It is generally supposed that it would have been better to have pulled down some of the old houses in the densely-populated neighbourhood, than to destroy a relic so interesting to antiquaries, and to all who are interested in the history of London.

City Chamberlain.—In consequence of the resignation of Sir James Shaw, an active canvass has commenced for the office of Chamberlain of the city of London. The candidates are Sir W. Heygate, Bart., and Sir John Pirie, Bart. The contest is expected to be a severe one, and the friends of both candidates are making great exertions to promote their success.

Anti-Corn-Law League.—The seventh weekly meeting of the League took place on Wednesday night in Drury-lane Theatre. The house was crowded in every part; long before the appointed hour not a spare seat could be obtained, and upwards of three thousand applications for tickets were refused, the whole of the admission cards being exhausted by three o'clock on Monday. The Chairman announced that it was the last time the League would meet in that Theatre, and that as they had once erected a hall in Manchester capable of containing 10,000 persons, in eight weeks, they could also erect one in London if required. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Lattimore, and Mr. Moore. The Chairman then announced that the next meeting would be held in the Victoria Theatre, and that next week another meeting would be held in the Hall of Commerce in the city.

Accidents.—Another of those alarming accidents which so frequently occur in firework manufactories took place on Monday afternoon, in Regent-street, Lambeth-walk, on the premises occupied by Mr. Fenwick, firework manufacturer, by which an old man named Field sustained such injuries as to cause his death on the following day; and two others, the one a son of Mr. Fenwick and the other a workman in his employ, were dreadfully burnt. The buildings were so completely destroyed by the explosion, that, when the engines arrived, very little water was required to extinguish the burning embers.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, April 22.—West districts, 150; North districts, 190; Central districts, 168; East districts, 210; South districts, 243. Total, 961—(505 males, 456 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, for the last five springs, 854.

Provincial News.

Bristol.—The local papers announce that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has accepted an invitation to visit Bristol on the launch of the Great Britain, which was intended to have been in the month of May, but owing to some difficulty in the float, has been postponed to June.—We copy the following account of Mr. Brunel from the *Bristol Gazette*:—"The operation, to which we alluded in our last, was performed with remarkable skill and precision by Sir B. Brodie, assisted by three other eminent surgeons. Very little blood was lost by the incision in the windpipe, but coughing and irritation supervened in such violence, that the forceps could not be used, and the half-sovereign still remains in the trachea. The operation occupied a considerable time, and Mr. Brunel endured his sufferings with remarkable fortitude. We are glad to learn that the accounts received this morning are considered very favourable, the exact position of the coin having been ascertained, and its extraction by the forceps, when a necessary alteration has been made in the form of the instrument, is anticipated to be nearly certain."

Bridgend.—This neighbourhood has been for the last few days much agitated by the sudden death of a respectable farmer, a Mr. Howell, of Laleston, as was affirmed, of Asiatic cholera, followed immediately afterwards by the equally sudden death of a poor woman named Harvey, who had assisted in laying out the body. Further circumstances, however, invested the case with very extraordinary appearances, and an investigation was resolved on. The deceased Mr. Howell, it appears, was a bachelor, possessed of property to the amount of about 200*l.* per annum, and was about to be married to a Mrs. Lewis. To this match, the sister of the deceased farmer, a Mrs. Thomas, strongly objected, as it would be the means of alienating from her the property to which, if he died a bachelor, she would be entitled. Her remonstrances with her brother had, however, been fruitless, and the period for the marriage was fixed. On Friday se'nnight, Mr. Howell had occasion to send for some beer to the house of his intended bride, who resided at a short distance, and the servant was directed to take a jar and fetch it. On his way he called at the house of the sister, who is supposed to have taken advantage of the opportunity to put arsenic in the jar. Mr. Howell died soon after he had drank the beer, and the woman who was called in to lay out the body, died a few hours after she had partaken of the remainder. The bodies have been exhumed and examined by Mr. Herapath, the chemist, of Bristol, who has detected distinct evidence of arsenic in them. The sister, Mrs. Thomas, and her husband, have both been apprehended, and are now in custody until further evidence has been received.

Carmarthen.—The proceedings of "Rebecca and her Daughters" still continue unchecked. On Friday, at the Neath petty sessions, three workmen in the employ of the Abbey Iron Company were brought forward to answer to a charge of breaking and carrying away some gates at Neath Abbey on the 10th inst. The evidence in this case was clear and conclusive, as a police-sergeant caught them in the act of destroying the gates; but as the parties whose property had sustained injury did not appear to prosecute, the magistrates, on account of previous good character, deemed it expedient to dismiss the case.—The new steam-yacht built for Her Majesty's use at Pembroke dockyard was launched on Wednesday the 26th ult.; the ceremony of naming her was performed by the Countess of Cawdor. The length of the yacht is 225 feet, breadth 33, tonnage 1,049; and her engines are of 450 horse-power.

Cricklade.—A labouring man, named Isaac Litten, belonging to the parish of Eisey, with his wife and four children, having been ejected from their cottage, were sheltering, on the night of the 21st ult., in a hut they had constructed of hurdles and straw covered with a piece of cotton patchwork, in Golden Rose-lane, in the above parish, when about ten o'clock, the fire not being properly extinguished, the place ignited. Litten and his wife escaped unhurt, leaving three of the children, aged five, seven, and ten years, in the flames, without making any attempt to rescue them. Before any assistance arrived the children were burnt to death. On examining the ground where the fire took place, some blood was discovered. This excited suspicion, and on examination of the bodies, the skull of one of them was found to be fractured. This added to the suspicious nature of the circumstances, and the father was immediately apprehended. A coroner's inquest was held, and after a protracted deliberation, the jury returned a verdict, "That Isaac Litten wilfully set his tent or camp on fire, thereby causing the death of his three children." He was immediately committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

Hertford.—On Saturday last, Mr. Cobden went down to Hertford, for the purpose of addressing the agriculturists of that district on the repeal of the Corn Laws. The Shire Hall was originally fixed for the meeting, but, having been found too small, the meeting adjourned to the Plough Mead, a large field at one extremity of the town, where an assemblage of nearly two thousand persons, almost exclusively farmers, was collected—the outskirts of the crowd being flanked by a number of the principal landowners of the county on horseback—among whom were Baron Dimsdale, the Hon. W. Cowper, Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., Mr. Bosanquet, and several others. Mr. Welford, the Chancery Barrister, who has a farm in the neighbourhood, having been called to the chair, Mr. Cobden proceeded to address the meeting on the usual topics of the Anti Corn-Law League. Mr. Bennett, a Bedfordshire farmer, and a Mr. Maydwell, moved resolutions in support of the Corn Laws, and expressive of a want of confidence in Ministers. Mr. Lattimore, a neighbouring farmer, moved an amendment in favour of total repeal, which, having been seconded, was carried by a large majority. Considerable interest was excited by the meeting, it having been expected that a strong opposition would have been got up by the gentlemen of the county. Everything, however, passed off quietly.

Liverpool.—On Thursday afternoon a fire broke out in the extensive warehouses belonging to the Trustees of the Duke of Bridgewater, which has destroyed a great quantity of cotton and grain, and done very considerable damage to the immense pile of buildings. The fire originated amongst some cotton in one of the upper rooms, and almost immediately burst into a volume of flame, threatening destruction to the whole property, which is estimated at the value of about 500,000*l.* The warehouses stand close to the Duke's Dock, not far from the Custom-house, and are built east and west. Fortunately the wind was blowing west, and only a very light breeze, or doubtless the fire could not have been got under. Three of the warehouses are nearly destroyed, and entirely so in the upper stories. The warehouses are seven stories high, and the different rooms are let off to merchants who have cotton, corn, and other goods consigned to them. The three higher stories of these warehouses are reduced to complete ruin, the roofs having fallen in soon after the fire began. The three lower rooms contained corn, a great portion of which is either destroyed by fire or considerably damaged by water. The lower story, principally filled with Burton and other ales, has escaped with comparatively little damage. The goods destroyed are the property of various merchants, but it is believed are nearly all insured, the building being the property of the Trustees of the Duke of Bridgewater, of which Lord Francis Egerton is the principal owner. No accurate estimate can at this moment be made of the loss, but it is calculated that about 15,000*l.* worth of property is destroyed.

Stockport.—On Monday evening a fire, which destroyed a considerable amount of property, broke out at the cotton mill of Mr. T. Fearnley, situated on the south bank of the Mersey, and adjoining the Stockport viaduct of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway. The fire commenced in the upper larger spinning-room. It is supposed to have originated in consequence of the flame of a lamp coming in contact with some roving. The flames spread rapidly from floor to floor, and notwithstanding

the utmost exertions, the roof of the larger side of the building fell in half an hour after the commencement of the fire; and in about two hours the flames had spread to all the rooms in that part of the building, and floor after floor fell down. The entire building was completely destroyed, and several persons were seriously injured by the fall of the ruins. The damage is estimated at 10,000*l.*

Railways.—The following are the returns of the undermentioned railways for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 15,859*l.*; Great Western, 13,723*l.*; South Western, 6,169*l.*; South Eastern, 2,052*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,304*l.*; North Midland, 4,133*l.*; York and ditto, 1,596*l.*; Greenwich, 773*l.*; Croydon, 308*l.*; Brighton, 3,435*l.*; Blackwall, 632*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,085*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,956*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,545*l.*—Arrangements are making to accelerate the north railway-mails by Lancaster, and the Irish ones by Chester; the effect of which will be to save nearly two hours on the present time to all parties north of Lancaster. The change is expected to take place about the 1st July; but, as the various branch mails require readjustment, it may even be a little later before this important advantage can be attained.—By the report of the Parliamentary committee lately published, it would seem that the bill authorizing the construction of the branch railway to Northampton and Peterborough encountered a severe opposition while under consideration. The parties heard against the project were the Duke of Dorset and other landholders, who with the representatives of several trust interests alleged that the line, in consequence of the small population of the districts through which it is proposed to pass, could never yield a fair return in proportion to the capital required, and that therefore adequate compensation would not be afforded to those whose property was sure to be depreciated by the railway. Although this opposition was strong, the absence of any engineer on the part of the petitioners to impugn the calculations of Messrs. Stephenson and Bidder, the gentlemen called in support of the applicants, had considerable weight with the committee, who, after a special examination of General Pasley, expressed themselves favourable to the undertaking. General Pasley states his opinion against the circuitous route to Blisworth, the one which it is understood the Northern and Eastern Company propose to follow out when their works have advanced sufficiently northward; and in that case, he says, should the extension ever be carried out, the branch will then be confined to the traffic of the valley of Nene, along which it is to pass. The present line to Northampton and Peterborough is to be, in the first instance, a single line only, and on that head the committee observe enough evidence was adduced, showing that while there would be an effectual guard against accident, public convenience would be amply provided for. It is nevertheless to be constructed of sufficient width to admit of a double line of rails, should it hereafter be considered necessary; and the Board of Trade have the power of compelling the Company to lay down such double line if it appear to them that the convenience of the public demands it. The capital to be raised to carry out the undertaking is 500,000*l.*, and the income expected to be received is 35,094*l.*, while the expenses are stated at 14,600*l.* per annum. Passenger traffic is estimated to realise 23,170*l.*; goods, 8,750*l.*; and parcels, 3,174*l.* The line will be 47¼ miles in length. On Monday, a special meeting of the London and Birmingham Company, convened for the purpose of considering the measure, passed a resolution approving of the draft of the bill.—On Saturday, a fatal accident occurred on the branch railway at Blackwood, a few miles from Newport, occasioned by the blowing up of a locomotive engine used on the line of the Tredegar Iron Company, by which two persons were killed and two others seriously injured. One of the killed was Mr. Davis, a farmer, of Buttry-Hatch, in Monmouthshire; and the other was Mr. P. Williams, a tradesman living at Blackwood. Great damage was done to several houses in the town. The explosion is reported to have been caused by the engine-driver neglecting to open the valve after shutting off the steam when leaving the engine. The loss of property, engine included, is estimated at least at 1000*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—No slight consternation was caused on Monday morning by the announcement that Mr. Finn, the City Treasurer, elected by the Reformed Town Council, had absconded in the course of Friday, taking with him corporate funds to the amount of 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* He escaped in the packet for Liverpool, where he would be just in time to catch the New York packet. On the discovery of his absence instant pursuit was made, Sir D. J. Dickenson, accountant of the corporation, having left Dublin on Saturday night, in the hope of catching him, but it is supposed without success, as the Great Western was expected to sail from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Walsh, a wealthy merchant, and Mr. Nolan, a rich pawnbroker, are Mr. Finn's sureties to the amount of 2,000*l.* each.—The repeal agitation is still in full operation. At the meeting in this city last week, Mr. O'Connell announced that on the 4th he would go to Sligo; on the 7th to the Curragh of Kildare; on the 14th to Mullingar; on the 23d to the Southern Riding of Tipperary; on the 25th to the North Riding. He was also invited to a dinner by the corporation of Drogheda; and on the 29th of June he would go to Dundalk. The Rent for the week, announced at the close of the proceedings, was 683*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.* This is much the largest weekly return yet received.

Limerick.—The local papers mention as a proof of the little encouragement given to the new mail-coach contractors, and as a circumstance without precedent on the Dublin and Limerick mail-coach line, that the coach arrived at the office in Limerick on Monday without a passenger, or even a single parcel, on the whole route from Dublin to Limerick. The way-bill was a perfect blank—not so much as the scratch of a pen on it.

Law.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—(Before Sir Lancelot Shadwell).—*Evors* v. *the Commissioners for Building New Churches.*—This case, which was argued before his Honour during the sittings of this Court at Lincoln's-inn, immediately previous to the Easter recess, came on for judgment this week. The Vice-Chancellor said that he had read through all the pleadings and affidavits in the case, and it appeared to his Honour that many parts of the bill were utterly unintelligible, but as far as he could understand the case, it appeared that in 1834 there was a project for building a new church at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, which, however, was abandoned. In 1838, a new plan was set up for building a new separate church, which was not to interfere with the old parish church. The plaintiff, the Rev. Mr. Evors, made certain proposals to the defendants, the commissioners, with reference to the offer of a site for the new church and other things. Mr. Evors's site was not, however, conveyed, but in 1840 a site was granted by Mr. Pew. Mr. Evors wished to have a chancel provided for himself in the new church. The commissioners, it appeared, agreed to this, provided Mr. Evors paid the expenses necessary for its construction. In April, 1841, it would appear, however, that Mr. Evors swung round, as it were, and he thereupon sent a notice to the defendants, the commissioners, wherein he stated that he had taken the opinions of his friends, who considered that they (the commissioners) had no right to change the site of the old church, that their so doing would seriously affect his (Mr. Evors) ancient rights in the old parish church, and that he was determined to resort to all legal remedies to prevent the commissioners from so doing. In consequence, therefore, of Mr. Evors's refusal to advance the necessary expenses for building the chancel in the new church, that scheme was totally abandoned, and the plaintiff filed this bill, and prayed an injunction to restrain the commissioners from building the new district church in question, without their providing therein such accommodation for the plaintiff as would protect such rights as he claimed to have in regard of the old parish church. Now the commissioners, by their answer, denied that they ever threatened or ever intended to destroy or infringe any such rights as the plaintiff has in the chancel of the old parish church. They also stated that the building of the chancel in the new church was abandoned in consequence of the plaintiff's own act. The commissioners further denied that they ever threatened or intended to take down or remove any of the tombs, monuments, or monumental inscriptions now in existence in the old parish church. The commissioners did not say that they had determined to constitute the new district church a parish church, nor was it necessary that they should state what their determination on that question was. His Honour was clearly of opinion, taking all the pleadings and affidavits together, that no ground was made out by the plaintiff for an injunction in this case. His Honour had read through the eleven acts of Parliament referred to in this case, and from them it appeared to him the commissioners had no power to pull down or repair the old parish church, but they had power to build a new district church, and they had power which would enable them, at some future time, to constitute that which was a district church a parish church, or a parish church a *quasi* district church. Being, therefore, of opinion that the plaintiff's case had totally failed, this application for an injunction must be dismissed with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—(Sittings in Banco.)—*Holloway* v. *Hare.*—This action was tried before Mr. Justice Patteson and a Special Jury at the last Lewes Assizes, and was brought by the plaintiff, a clergyman, and curate of the parish of East Dean, Sussex, against the defendant, the Archdeacon of Lewes, to recover compensation in damages for a libel contained in a letter written to a Miss Gilbert, imputing to the plaintiff that he had been guilty of immoral conduct, and had committed perjury when a witness in the case of "Greenwood v. Woodham," tried at the Taunton Assizes, in 1841. The Jury found some of the issues for the plaintiff, and some for the defendant; but the finding was substantially in favour of the latter. Mr. Sergeant Byles now moved for a rule *nisi* to set aside the verdict and have a new trial, on the ground of misdirection and the misreception of evidence, which consisted of certain questions relative to letters which had been written by Miss Gilbert, in which she spoke of the plaintiff's conduct, the letters themselves not having been put in evidence.—Rule granted.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—(Sittings in Banco.)—*Smith* (qui tam) v. *Bond.*—This was an action for penalties under the statute of Ann, for keeping a gaming-house. The case was tried before Lord Abinger, at the sittings after Michaelmas Term, and a rule was afterwards granted to show cause why there should not be a new trial; which is still pending. The Solicitor-General now moved to stay the proceedings, on the ground of a fraudulent misrepresentation as to the name of the plaintiff. By the statute 2 William IV., c. 39, s. 17, the defendant was entitled to call upon the plaintiff's attorney to give the name and address of the plaintiff, under a Judge's order; and when such order was quashed, all proceedings were stayed until it was complied with. In the present case an order was obtained for the plaintiff's name and address, and it was apparently complied with, for the plaintiff's attorney gave the defendant the name of Thos. Smith, 32, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, artist," as his client. Inquiries were made at the house in question whether such a person resided there, and the answer was that he did, but was out of town. It appeared, however, on investigation, that this answer was untrue, that no person of the name of Thomas Smith, an artist, ever lived in the house in question, and that it was a deliberate fraud on the part of the real plaintiff and his attorney, to conceal from the defendant who the real plaintiff was. So far, the plaintiff had the benefit of his fraudulent misrepresentation. At the trial, some of the witnesses were asked if they knew the plaintiff Thomas Smith, and they replied, truly that they did not; in fact, there was no such person. If the name of the real plaintiff had been suggested, their answer must have been otherwise, and their connexion with him would have clearly appeared on cross-examination. As the order was made for the defendant's protection, and he was deprived of that benefit by the fraud of the plaintiff, the proceedings ought to be set aside. Lord Abinger saw no ground for setting aside the proceedings, as it did not appear the defendant had been prejudiced in his defence by the false name and address. No doubt the attorney, if he had wilfully given a false name and address, was guilty of a contempt of court, and liable to punishment, but it was too late now to stay the proceedings. The rest of the court concurred, and the rule was refused.

In the Matter of Francis.—The Solicitor-General moved for a rule to show cause why a prohibition should not issue to the Arches' Court of Canterbury in the matter of Francis. This was one of the cases to compel the making of a church-rate. A citation was served on Mr. Francis, who was a parishioner of St. George's, Norwich, but holding no office in the parish, and it concluded by stating that he was to appear in Michaelmas Term, there to answer certain articles touching his soul's health, and the reformation of his habits, and particularly in obstructing, or at least refusing to make, or to join in making a levy for repairing the church. The citation did not state that he had attended any meeting where it had been resolved not to make a rate, nor did it say that the church was out of repair. The party appeared under protest, and set out as the ground of protest that he was wrongfully cited, as it did not appear that he had been guilty of any offence, or that any vestry had been called for the purpose of making a rate. Notice of appeal had been given. This was the first time in which any attempt had been made to proceed against any one individual parishioner. Whole parishes had been excommunicated, but no one individual had been attacked. This was a case which deserved consideration. Rule granted.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—(Sittings in Banco.)—*The Queen* v. *Feargus O'Connor and Others.*—A great deal of excitement had been created by the announcement that these defendants were to be brought up for judgment, and on the opening of the doors all the available seats of the court were immediately filled. The Attorney-General prayed judgment against the defendants, who had been convicted of unlawfully aiding and abetting others in doing certain acts charged as unlawful. Lord Denman said that the officer of the court had informed the Judges that some of the parties convicted at the assizes were not here. That made no difference with respect to the present proceedings. The court could proceed to pass sentence on those that were present, and they would have a right, notwithstanding the absence of their fellows, to say anything they might think fit in arrest of judgment. The following defendants answered to their names:—Feargus O'Connor, Richard Otley, G. J. Harney, William Hill, John Arran, William Aitkin, S. Challenger, Samuel Parks, D. Ralton, William Woodruff (all of whom were convicted on the fifth count only), and J. Leach, C. Doyle, Jonathan Bairsow, J. Arthur, T. Cooper, R. Brooke, John Durham, James Fenton, James Mooney, and Frederick Augustus Taylor. Lord Denman said that there had been an acquittal on some counts, and an acquittal of some of the defendants. He wished to know whether there was any intention on the part of any of the defendants to move an arrest of judgment. Mr. Dundas, who appeared for R. Brooke, said he should move an arrest of judgment on the fourth and fifth counts on which his client had been convicted. These counts were read. The fourth charged the prisoners with having created alarm, &c., by stopping mills, and by these means intending to create great changes in the laws of this realm. The fifth count charged them with alarming the Queen's subjects, with intent to bring about great changes in the laws. Mr. Dundas then addressed the court. He began with his objection to the fifth count. There was no venue stated in it at all, and it was, therefore, bad upon the face of it. This was so plain, as not to require him to trouble the court with many observations. This want of statement of a venue was not a defect in this count alone. It appeared in many other counts. It was a defect which was not cured by a verdict, but made the count bad on motion in arrest of judgment. There must be a venue, to show that an offence had been committed within the county, for the jurisdiction ought to be clearly shown. The marginal venue would not do for this purpose. The only remaining question was, whether the 7th of George IV., c. 64, s. 20, at all cured this defect. That section was to this effect. In order "that the punishment of offenders may be less frequently intercepted in consequence of mechanical niceties, be it enacted that no judgment upon an indictment, &c., whether after verdict or outlawry, &c., shall be stayed or reversed for want of the averment of any matter unnecessary to be proved, nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed, in any case where time is not of the essence of the offence, nor for the want of a proper or perfect venue, where the court shall appear by the indictment, &c., to have had jurisdiction over the offence." These words implied that a good venue had been laid, though not laid perfectly. Here no venue was laid as to the charge itself. The case of Rex *v.* J. Minter Hart (5 Carrington and Payne's Reports) was in point on this objection. The indictment there had been found by the London grand jury. The statement of the offence was, that the offence was committed in the parish of St. Mary le-Bow, but that parish was not stated to be in London. It was true that that case was one where the objection was made before the verdict; but that did not affect the question. Lord Denman: We think that this is an objection which requires to be considered. Mr. Dundas then went on to the second objection. He contended that the statement of the offence was insufficient. It charged an attempt to persuade persons to do what they might lawfully do. The charge was to persuade the Queen's subjects to disaffection to the laws, and to leave their labour, and so to bring about a change in the laws. No conspiracy was charged. Lord Denman: This also is an objection worthy of being considered. Mr. Dundas then objected that the fourth count was defective in having no venue laid in the early part of it, and also that its statement of the offence was defective. It was stated that there had been unlawful meetings, but it was not stated where those unlawful meetings were held; yet that statement was material to be tried and to be found by the jury; for it should be shown that the offence was within the jurisdiction, and the absence of it was not cured by the verdict. There could be no necessity to cite authorities to show that where there was a material fact triable by the jury, it was necessary to be alleged with time and place. Mr. Justice Buller had distinctly stated the principle in the case of Rex *v.* Holland, 6 Term Reports. The charge here was said to have been committed "at divers times and places;" but there was no statement of those places. The expression "at the parish aforesaid" did not compensate for the want of the allegation of place in the early part of the count. Lord Denman: Suppose the count had stated that the defendant had aided and abetted certain persons, who, at a place previously named, had committed an offence. Mr. Dundas: that would be right; but for aught that appeared, the original offence here might have been committed in France or in India. The 6 George IV., c. 129, was in point on the subject of the offence, the committing of which these defendants were charged with having aided and abetted. The 3d section of that statute declared that the compelling of journeymen to leave their employment, or to return work unfinished, and the doing of certain other things, should be unlawful, but the 4th section expressly provided that meetings, for the sole purpose of settling the rate of wages to be taken, should not be illegal. On the face of this indictment the persons whom these defendants were charged with aiding and abetting did not appear to have been engaged in any other matter, and consequently did not appear to have been concerned in an indictable offence. The aiding and abetting of them was not, therefore, indictable; and the count not showing any other offence could not sustain a verdict, nor have a judgment entered up on it. Mr. Sergeant Murphy appeared for Durham, Bairstow, and Railton, to urge similar objections on behalf of his clients. The last of these defendants had only been convicted on the 5th count. He should not notice that count now. The 4th count was defective. It might be true that the aiding and abetting might be laid in the way suggested by the Court, so as to bring the parties within the penalties of the law; but that could only be where a conspiracy was charged. Here no conspiracy was charged. This was a mere charge that the parties had aided and abetted certain others in doing something which was not shown to be lawful. That was nothing, unless it was shown to be an aiding and abetting in the commission of an offence charged on the face of the indictment. The offence must be shown to have been a substantive offence, and the aiding and abetting must be shown to have taken place within the jurisdiction of the Court. Nothing of that sort was done here. Suppose the allegation had been here, that the peaceable subjects were residing in Scotland; that would clearly prevent the jurisdiction of the Court. It was clear that the aiding and abetting must be by a personal assistance. Then the parties charged were not charged with an offence within the jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Patteson—May not the venue in one part be supplied by reference to another? Mr. Sergeant Murphy answered, that the venue could not be supplied by implication. In every indictment where there was a charge of aiding and abetting, there was always an allegation that the parties charged were then and there present aiding and abetting. That was to show that there was a personal offence committed within the jurisdiction. A person writing in England might, by counsels, aid and abet the offence in Scotland, but he could not be charged with the offence out of the jurisdiction. Suppose the original offence was a

felony—a murder, for instance—the insufficient allegation of that offence would not be supplied by implication, in order to fix a person charged as an accessary. The want of a proper venue could only be supplied in an immaterial matter. Here the allegation of the offence was most material, and the want of a proper venue in the allegation of it could not be supplied by verdict. The origin of the law of venue, which requires juries to be in some sort witnesses of the fact, showed that in all material things the venue must be properly and fully stated; and the principle which originated the rules of venue applied now to their continuance.—Mr. Bodkin, for C. Doyle and Samuel Parkes, who were convicted the one on the fourth and the other on the fifth counts, pressed on the Court that the want of a sufficient allegation of venue in the early part of the fourth count was fatal to the whole count. If the original charge was found to be untrue, either in fact or as to jurisdiction, the charge of being accessory to that offence would wholly fail. Venue was, therefore, most material, must be correctly laid, and could not be supplied by implication. Without a venue correctly laid, how were the defendants to know what they had to answer? Consistently with the statements in this count, the thing charged might have happened out of the kingdom. The count certainly stated that the persons persuaded to leave work were subjects of the Queen, but there was no allegation that the persons persuading them were the Queen's subjects. And the offence itself was charged in such a manner as to give no clear intimation of the place where it was alleged to have been committed. This intimation ought to have been given. The King *v.* Peck, 9 Ad. and Ellis Reports, and the King *v.* Rowed, showed that counts like these were bad for uncertainty. Then again, the mode of effecting the object charged against the prisoners ought to be clearly stated. That was not done here, and on all these grounds the counts were bad, and judgment ought to be arrested. Mr. Atherton, for J. Fenton, J. Leach, G. J. Harney, and J. Arthur, was heard in support of the same objections. Every material fact, and every allegation of time and place, with regard to a material fact, ought to be distinctly stated. Assuming that to be so, then the want of such a distinct allegation was a defect that a verdict did not cure. The courts were not formerly more strict with respect to anything than to venue. Before the statute, the omission of venue was not cured by verdict. The King *v.* Haynes, 4 Maule and Selwyn, report 214, showed that a defect in venue, when the allegation of it was material, was not one which could be cured by verdict. The charge there was that of receiving barley to grind, knowing it to have been stolen. The mere receiving of the barley was matter of inducement only, yet, for want of a good venue on that allegation, the judgment was reversed. The fact charged here as the substantive offence was fully as material as the receiving of the barley there, and consequently the want of a good venue was fatal. In the King *v.* Matthews, 5 Term Reports, 152, which was a case to the same effect, the indictment was for an offence at common law, and there the want of certainty in the venue was held fatal. In the King *v.* Holland, which had been already cited, the question was raised on demurrer. The objection was there held incurable. Then, assuming that at common law the venue was necessary, the statute required to be considered. He thought it would be found that the statute did not dispense with the necessity for the venue; the statute only applied where it appeared on the face of the indictment that the court had jurisdiction; and where, from that circumstance, the omission of a venue in one part could be supplied. Nothing of the sort appeared here. So far as any allegation was made in this indictment, these unlawful assemblies might have been in Ireland, the West Indies, or France; and as there was no allegation of the place, the place would not be implied, so as to charge upon a person, only accused as an accessary, a criminal offence. Lord Denman said, that in all the precedents, aiding and abetting were laid to be at the place and time; the form was, "then and there aiding and abetting," which certainly showed that personal presence was necessary in aiding and abetting. Mr. Atherton remarked that that was altogether wanting in the present case. Lord Denman—We are of opinion that all these objections ought to be considered. Rule granted to show cause why the judgment should not be arrested. The Attorney-General asked when the court would hear the case again? A conversation took place on this subject, and it was finally settled that the rule should be argued on the second day of next term. The Attorney-General said he did not think it would be necessary for the defendants to come up again in person. The Court assented to this, and the defendants then entered into their own recognizances to appear when called upon.

The Queen v. *Thomas Cooper and J. Richards.*—These defendants, who had been convicted at Stafford of conspiracy, being in court, the Attorney-General (with whom were the Solicitor-General, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. Richards, Mr. Godson, and Mr. Alexander), moved that they should receive the judgment of the court. Mr. Justice Williams began reading the notes of the trial, which being excessively voluminous, he was assisted in the tedious operation by Lord Denman and Mr. Justice Patteson; and their lordships were thus occupied from half-past eleven till past five o'clock. They then rose, and the case was adjourned. It was resumed yesterday, when, after a very long sitting, Mr. Justice Patteson delivered judgment. The sentence was, that Cooper should be imprisoned in the gaol of Stafford for the term of two years, and Richards to be imprisoned in the same gaol for the term of one year; the difference made being on account of the advanced age of Richards, and the imprisonment he had already undergone.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

MONDAY.—*50l.*, for 4 yr-olds, 7 st 10 lbs; 5 yrs, 8 st 9 lbs; 6 yrs and aged, 9 st. Last 3 miles of B.C. Won by Mr. Pettit's St. Francis, aged, (Chifney), beating Mr. Rogers' Prosody, 4 yrs, and Duke of Grafton's Florence, 5 yrs. Won in a canter by 2 lengths.

Lord Maidstone's The Caster (Nat), beat Mr. Ongley's Queen of the Gipsies; 8 st each. R.M. 300, h ft. Won by six lengths.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for 3 yr-old colts, 8 st 7 lbs, and fillies 8 st 4 lbs. T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for *200l.*, &c. 5 subs. Won by General Yates's Canton (Chapple); beating Duke of Portland's Sister to Ramadan, Duke of Grafton's Æsop, Lord Exeter's The Buck, and Mr. Maule's Huntingdon. Won by hf-lgth.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft; for 3 yr-old fillies, 8 st 7 lbs. T.Y.C. 7 subs. Won by Duke of Rutland's Cowslip, by Bizarre, (Robinson); beating Lord Exeter's f by Plenipotentiary, out of Acacia. Won very easy by three lengths.

Lord Chesterfield's Sir Harry, 8 st 7 lbs, (Scott), beat Lord Exeter's Revocation, 8 st 2 lbs. T.M.M. 300, h ft. Won by a length.—Mr. Greville's Portumnus received forfeit from the Duke of Beaufort's c by Ishmael or Achmet, out of Taglioni; 8 st 7 lbs each. D.M. 100, h ft.

TUESDAY.—*The great 4 yr-old Stakes* of 200 sovs each; colts, 8 st 10 lbs; fillies, 8 st 4 lbs. Cesarowitch course. 3 subs. Won by Mr. Osbaldeston's The Devil among the Tailors, 8 st 10 lbs, (Robinson); beating Lord G. Bentinck's Firebrand, 8 st 4 lbs, (Rogers). Won by a head.

Match, 500 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C. Lord Exeter's Celia, 8 st, (Mann), beat Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 8 st 7 lbs, (Robinson). Won by half a length.—*Match*, 100, h ft. D.M. Duke of Bedford's Currycomb, 9st, (Robinson), beat Lord Kelburne's He has a Name, 7 st 12 lbs, (W. Boyce). Won in a canter by 3 lengths.

The Queen's Plate of 100 gs, for mares; 4 yrs, 8 st 9 lbs; 5 yrs, 9 st 8 lbs; 6 yrs and aged, 10 st. R.C. Won by Mr. Stevenson's named Ma Mie, 4 yrs, (Mann); beating Mr. Combe's Rosalind, 4 yrs, (Rogers), and Mr. Pettit's Sweetmeat, 4 yrs, (Pettit). Won cleverly by half a length.

The 2,000 Guineas Stakes, of 100 sovs each, h ft, for 3 yr-olds; colts, 8 st 7 lbs; fillies, 8 st 4 lbs. R.M. 26 subs. Won by Mr. Bowes's b c Cotherstone, by Touchstone, (Scott); beating Duke of Richmond's b c Cornopean, by Ellis, (Rogers), and Lord Orford's b c by St. Patrick, out of Wild Duck, (Nat). Won in a canter by three lengths.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, 100 ft, for 4 yr-old colts, 8 st 7 lbs, and fillies 8 st 2 lbs. B.C. 7 subs. Won by Lord Exeter's b c Reversion, by Touchstone or Reveller, (Darling); beating Lord G. Bentinck's Tedworth (Rogers), who broke down.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs each, 100 ft, for 4 yr-old colts, 8 st 7 lbs, and fillies, 8 st 2 lbs. B.C. 5 subs. Lord G. Bentinck's Firebrand walked over.—*Sweepstakes* of 100 sovs each, h ft, for fillies, 8 st 7 lbs. D.M. 3 subs. Mr. Thornhill's Extempore walked over.

WEDNESDAY.—*50l.*, for 4 yrs, 7 st 8 lbs; 5 yrs, 8 st 11 lbs; 6 yrs and aged, 9 st 3 lbs, B.C. Won by Mr. Rogers's Prosody, 4 yrs, (Bartholomew); beating Mr. Stephenson's Ghuznee, 4 yrs. Won by four lengths.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for 3 yr-olds. T.Y.C. Won by Lord Exeter's c Velocipede, out of Galata, 7 st (Mann); beating Mr. Ford's Poison, 7 st 4 lbs, and Mr. Bird's c by Redshank, out of Amadis, 7 st 3 lbs. Won by a head.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. T.Y.C. Won by Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 6 yrs, 9 st, (Nat); beating Mr. Boyce's Coranna, 4 yrs, 7 st 3 lbs, and Duke of Beaufort's Rapture, 4 yrs, 6 st 5 lbs.

Match.—200, h ft. T.Y.C. Mr. Osbaldeston's Martingale, 3 yrs, 6st 9 lbs, (Howlett), beat Duke of Bedford's Eliza, 8 st 7 lbs. by a neck.—*Match*. 25. First half of Ab. M. 8 st 7 lbs each, Duke of Bedford's Mongrel, 4 yrs (Robinson), beat Lord Miltown's Fidhawn, 5 yrs, by a length easy.

Handicap Sweeps of 20 sovs each, for 3 yr-olds and upwards. A.F. 6 subs, two of whom paid 5 sovs each. Won by Mr. Baxter's Magna Charta, 3 yrs, 5 st 7 lbs, (T. Prince); beating Mr. Bevan's Glendower, 3 yrs, 6 st 7 lbs; Mr. Rogers's Sir Fretful, 4 yrs, 8 st 5 lbs; and Mr. Bouverie's Monemusk, 3 yrs, 6 st 4 lbs. Won by six lengths.

THURSDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 10 sovs each, for 3 yr-old colts, 8 st 7 lbs; fillies, 8 st 4 lbs. First half of Ab. M. Winner to be sold for *80l.* 5 subs. Won by Mr. Crockford's c by Buzzard, out of Emma, (Bartholomew); beating Mr. Stephenson's f by Rococo, out of Fama's dam; Colonel Peel's Hartshorn; Mr. Greville's f by Ishmael, out of Morella; and Lord Orford's Barmaid. Won by two lengths; a dead heat for second.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, for 4 yr-olds, 9 st 8 lbs; five, 10 st 7 lbs; six and aged, 10 st 12 lbs. R.C. Won by Mr. Gurney's St. Francis, aged, (Chifney); beating Mr. Combe's Rosalind, 4 yrs, by twelve lengths.

Duke of Bedford's Currycomb, 8 st, (E. Edwards), beat Mr. Payne's Johnny, 8 st 9 lbs, by a length; 100, h ft. T.Y.C.—6 to 5 on Currycomb.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, for 3 yr-old fillies, 8 st 7 lbs each. T.Y.C. Won by Lord Lynedoch's Sister to Jeffy, (G. Edwards); beating Duke of Grafton's Utica. Won in a canter by 2 lengths.

The 1,000 Guineas Stakes, by subs of 100 sovs each, h ft, for 3 yr-old fillies, 8 st 7 lbs. D.M. Won by Mr. Thornhill's Extempore, (Chifney); beating Mr. Ford's Spiteful. The following also started, but were not placed:—Lord Exeter's filly by Jerry, out of Macrema; Lord Exeter's filly by Sultan, out of Fanny Davies; Lord Miltown's Birdeen; Duke of Richmond's Fragrance; Capt. Rous's Lady Eleanor; Duke of Portland's fy. by Beiram, out of Souvenir; and Mr. Osbaldeston's Martingale. Won by a head.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, May 5.—The supply of Wheat by land-carriage samples was moderate this morning, and the factors tried to establish an advance, which they could only do to the extent of 1*s.* on the fine dry White, Red, and parcels out of condition remain as last week. There were a few country buyers of Foreign at market, which gave a little more spirit, and good sweet Wheat must be quoted 1*s.* dearer; we had no inquiries for bonded. Barley is scarce, and sells at the same rates. Peas remain without alteration. New Beans were fully as dear, old a very dull sale. Oats were taken at last Monday's currency.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . White	40 to 48	Red	40 to 46		
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	39 to 46	White	—to—		
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 30	Grind.	19 to 25		
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22		
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—to—	Potato	15 to 21		
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22		
Rye	—to—				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 29 to 35	Tick	32 to 36	Harrow	33 to 36	
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 32 to 32	Winds.	—to—	Longpod	—to—	
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 30	Maple	25 to 27	Grey	23 to 25	

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Mar. 24	47 2	28 4	17 7	29 3	26 8	28 11
— 31	46 2	28 6	17 4	29 4	26 0	28 5
April 7	45 5	28 8	17 2	29 3	26 2	26 11
— 14	45 9	28 8	17 1	29 2	25 10	26 1
— 21	46 7	28 5	17 4	28 7	25 11	27 5
— 28	47 0	28 7	17 6	29 3	26 3	28 8
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	46 4	28 6	17 4	29 2	26 1	26 0
Duties . .	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 7108 Sks. — Brls.	5175	1563	8047	1965	152	983	155	
Irish . . 10 „ — „	—	166	—	18970	—	—	—	
Foreign . — „ — „	1000	6410	—	—	—	—	—	

PRICES OF MANURES.

Agricultural Salt, per ton, *30s* to *32s*
— — fine, per ton, *36s*
Alexander's Compost, per bush. *1s 10d*
Bleaching Powder, per cwt., *30s*
Bone-dust and half-inch Bone, per quarter, *18s*
Brimstone, per ton, *11l*
Clarke's desiccated Compost, per hhd., *3l 12s 6d*
Danieli's Bristol Manure, according to quantity, per bushel, *10d*
Guano (foreign), per cwt., *10s* to *12s 6d*
— Potter's English, according to quantity, per cwt., *13s* to *14s*
Gypsum, according to quantity, per ton, *30s* to *42s*
Hunt's New Fertiliser, per bush., *1s 8d*
Muriate of Ammonia, p. cwt., *24s* to *26s*
— Lime, per cwt., *12s*
Nitrate of Soda, according to quantity, duty paid, p. cwt., *17s 6d* to *18s 5d*
Petre Salt, per ton, *3l 10s* to *5l*
Phosphate of Ammonia, per lb., *1s 9d* to *2s 3d*
Phosphate of Soda
Poittevin's disintected Manure, per quarter, *13s 6d*
— concentrated do., per qr., *30s*
Rape dust, according to quantity, per ton, *7l 10s*
Rock Salt, per ton, *4l*, in quantity, *3l*
Saltpetre, per cwt., *25s 6d*
Silicate of Potash (pure), per cwt., *65s*
Soda Ash, per cwt., *14s*
Sulphate of Ammonia, per cwt., *18s*
— of Iron, per ton,
— of Soda, per ton, *7l*
Sulphur, per cwt., *16s*
Sulphuric acid, according to strength, per lb., *1½d* to *2¾d*
Trimmer's Composition for Clover, per cwt., *8s*
Do. Do. for Wheat, with Silicate of Potash, per cwt., *32s*
Do. Compost for Turnips, per cwt., *8s*
Urate, per ton, *5l*
Watson's Compost, per cwt., *10s*, in quantity, *9l* per ton

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—A. Holloway, Basingstoke and Stratfield Turgis, Hampshire, draper—R. Griffiths, Nine Elms, and 12, Belmont-place, Vauxhall, Surrey, coal-merchant—C. Bunyard, Nelson place, Old Kent-road, Surrey, grocer—J. Nichols and F. W. Nichols, Blandford Forum and Dorchester, carriers—J. Crow, Fulham, Middlesex, victualler—J. Allan, Clapham, Surrey, brewer—C. M. Nicholson, New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, City, corn-dealer W. Harrington, 33, High-street, Aldgate, City, linen-draper—S. Bateman, Birmingham, factor—G. Wulff, Liverpool, banker—R Noyes, New Church-street, Lisson-grove, plumber—J. Adnum, Dorrington-street, Clerkenwell, upholsterer—A. Stocken and W. Utton, Halken street, Belgrave-square, coach-makers—J. Farren, Nine Elms, Surrey, corn-dealer—J. N. Ryalls, Sheffield, vessel-owner—J. T. Nash and J. Tomlinson, jun., York, druggists—J. Lewis, Dawley, grocer—J. Humble, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron-founder—R. Almond, Orrell, coal-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Young, St. Andrews, coal-merchant—R. M'Donald, Lismore, lime-merchant—J. Kerr, Dundee, engineer.

BIRTHS.—At Warrington, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, of a daughter—On the 29th ult, the lady of J. L. Ricardo, Esq., M.P., of a son—On the 4th inst., at 29, Wilton crescent, Lady Georgiana Romilly, of a son—On the 29th, in Grosvenor-pl., the lady of Baron de Rothschild, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 29th ult., at Rochampton Chapel, Francis, youngest son of the late W. G. D. Tyssen, Esq., of Foulden Hall, Norfolk, and Foley House, Kent, to Julia, daughter of Vice-Chancellor the Right Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce; and at the same time and place, W. H. Helyar, Esq., of Coker Court, Somersetshire, and Sedge Hill, Wilts, to Theodora, only daughter of the late Col T. de Resnel, and niece of Sir J. L. Knight Bruce.

DIED.—On the 1st inst., at Hayes, Kent, at a very advanced age, Lady Gibbs, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Vicary Gibbs, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas—On the 3d inst., at Charlton, General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B., Colonel of the 48th Regiment, aged 78—At Richmond, on the 28th ult., Sir Edmund Stanley, aged 82, formerly Prime Sergeant of Ireland, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will submit to public competition at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on TUESDAY, May 9, and THURSDAY, May 11, 1843, at 12 o'clock, a splendid Assortment of PELARGONIUMS in bloom, Choice DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, ROSES, HEARTSEASE, &c. May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES.

MR. KING will sell at the Mart, on TUESDAY next, the 9th May, about 450 small ORANGE and LEMON TREES, in lots of two each; most of these trees will blossom in the summer, and in the autumn will exhibit.

"The Orange tints that gild the greenest bough" may be viewed the morning of sale, and Catalogues had at the Mart, and from the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

TO BE SOLD, on reasonable terms, a number of Succession and FRUITING PINE-PLANTS, with a Frame and Lights. To be seen at Burwood, near Cobham, Surrey.

TO NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN.

TO BE SOLD, a most desirable NURSERY GROUND, Comprising a substantially-built and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, fronting the High Road, and about seven acres of superior LAND—Freehold, and Land Tax redeemed—well stocked—with a good business to it, which has been carried on for nearly a century; situate 20 miles north of London, and of which immediate possession may be had. Part of the purchase-money may remain on Mortgage; if desired. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, Marlborough-road, Kent Road, Surrey; or to Mr. STORY, Solicitor, St. Alban's, Herts.

TULIPS.—TO BE SOLD, a small BED consisting of THIRTY-EIGHT ROWS principally from the Collection of the late WM. STRONG, Esq.; and includes Strong's Rainbow, Duchess of Kent, Titian, Alfred, Lord Byron, Cicero, Flora, Charbonier, Catafalque, Cenotaphueum, Carlo Dolce, Leopold, &c. &c., amounting to upwards of One Hundred valuable Varieties, with Iron Hoops, for 10*l.*; to be seen in Bloom any day from 10 till dusk, Sundays excepted, at T. CONSTABLE'S, Grocer and Colourman, Church-street, Hackney.

TO PINE-GROWERS.

ABOUT 250 to 350 SUCCESSION and FRUITING PINE-PLANTS for Sale, Clean and Healthy, to be sold at Half their Value. For particulars, apply to SAMUEL ROSLING, Peckham-Rye Common, near London; where they may be seen.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam-vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

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Capital £200,000, in 2,000 Shares.

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The advantages offered to Emigrants to the Australasian Colonies by this Company are,—First, that no extra premium is charged for residence in any of the Australasian Colonies, except in New Zealand. Second, that no extra premium is charged, to those who assure for the whole term of life, for one voyage out to the Australasian Colonies, and for one return voyage; and that premiums may be paid and claims settled in those colonies. And to all persons who wish to assure their lives the Company offers unusually favourable rates of premium, participation in profits, and the guarantee of an ample subscribed capital.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 126, Bishopsgate-street.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Helgerson's, Pine Apple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS.

PALMER, GREEN, & CO., No. 146, NORTH-STREET, BRIGHTON, respectfully invite the attention of Horticulturists, &c. to their HOT-WATER APPARATUS, which is admirably adapted for Conservatories, Vineries, and Forcing-Houses, of every description. The Apparatus here referred to is exceedingly simple in all its arrangements, and moderate in cost; efficient and economical in its operation, very easily managed, and not liable to be injured, over-heated, or put out of order by accidental neglect.

P., G., & Co. can also, with great confidence, (founded on experience) recommend their HOT-WATER APPARATUS for warming and ventilating Churches and other Public Buildings, Shops, Warehouses, Factories, and Private Dwellings.

Further particulars will be promptly supplied on application as above, and reference given to most respectable persons on whose premises the Apparatus has been for many months in operation.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., 61, Gracechurch-street, Inventors of the improved Conical and Double Cylindrical Boilers, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, that they constantly keep in Stock a variety of sizes of these much-approved Boilers, suitable for Houses or Pits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Lindley to the merits of these Boilers (see *Chronicle*, March, 1842, page 175, and February, 1843, page 87) renders it unnecessary to offer any remarks upon them beyond the following brief description:—They are complete without furnace or brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 4*l.* 4*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with estimates for heating any description of building, will be forwarded upon application. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c.

N.B.—The Trade supplied with Hot-water Pipes and fittings of every description.

PENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE-BUILDING, WARMING, and VENTILATING.—The superiority of the principle first introduced by JNO. PENN, Esq., for obtaining a more complete circulation of the atmosphere in heated apartments, being now fully established, W. HILL respectfully acquaints the Nobility, Horticulturists, and the Public generally, that having, in conjunction with the Inventor, devoted much time and study to perfect the same in the construction of Conservatories, Stoves, Greenhouses, Pits, and other Horticultural Erections, and to heat them with IMPROVED HOT-WATER APPARATUS, to ensure ANY DEGREE OF TEMPERATURE, earnestly solicits their inspection of the working of this system at the Inventor's residence, Lewisham.

The peculiar advantages in Houses erected upon, or altered to, this principle, are—Free and rapid Circulation, Equality of Temperature, and safe and agreeable access, at all times, to the most delicate constitutions.

Churches, Chapels, Manufactories, or other large Public Buildings and Dwelling-houses, warmed and ventilated. The Heating Apparatus, which is of the very best description, combining Durability and Simplicity with Economy in the Consumption of Fuel, is manufactured by and fixed under the superintendence of JNO. PENN, Esq., Engineer.

Reference is permitted to JNO. WILLMOT, Esq., Isleworth, and numerous other Gentlemen, who are practically acquainted with the merits of W. HILL's mode of applying Mr. PENN's principle.

Designs, and every information, may be obtained on application to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF HEATING GREENHOUSES, MELON, PINE, AND CUCUMBER-BEDS, &c.

CALDWELL, PARKER, & Co., Iron-Founders, Scotland-Road, Warrington, Lancashire, most respectfully solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Seedsmen, Gardeners, &c. to the improvement which they have made in the system of HEATING HOTHOUSES by Water—a system which supersedes all others in producing the most healthy Plants in the shortest time, for which they can produce the most undeniable reference.

The improved system prevents the scorching of plants, so common to flues, and keeps the house in one regular temperature, with a saving of fuel and labour; and the Improvers warrant their system to be superior to any other, and ultimately, far less expensive.

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The Right Hon. Lord F. Egerton, *Worsley*	Mr. Skirving, Nurseryman and Seedsman, *Liverpool*
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	L. B. Hesketh, Esq., *Gwyrch Castle*

POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO.—TURNIPS, MANGEL WURZEL, &c. By the use of the above Manure, the enormous yield at the rate of 86 tons per acre was obtained of ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL, by Mr. A. COTTON, of Hildersham, near Cambridge. On Meadow Land, the Earl of Zetland got an increase of Hay of 18 cwt. 2 qrs. per acre, while by the Foreign Guano the increase was only 5 cwt. 2 qrs. under similar circumstances. These Facts prove the superiority of the Artificial Guano.

*** Potter's Portable Farm-yard Manure, at 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton; from 6 to 7 cwt. per acre.—Chemical Works, 28, Upper Fore-st., Lambeth.

GUANO ON SALE, BY THE IMPORTERS, ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, LONDON; GIBBS, BRIGHT, & Co., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

CHEAP GYPSUM for MANURE, fit for use, and put into carts or boats, at 20*s.* per ton, may be had of J. & E. STURGE, Chemists, 18, Wheeley's lane, Birmingham.

LIQUID MANURE.—PUMPS of a superior construction for Liquid Manure, portable and stationary. Garden Pumps, Hydraulic ditto, and for deep Wells; also for Ships, Barges, Tanners, Brewers, Soap-boilers, &c. Pumps kept for Hire, for Wells, and Excavations.—BENJAMIN FOWLER, late GEORGE TURNER, 63, Dorset-street, Fleet Street.

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2. THE COTTAGE FARMER'S ASSISTANT. By C. W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 19—1843. SATURDAY, MAY 13. PRICE 6*d*.

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY of LONDON.—EXHIBITIONS for 1843, at the GARDENS, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S-PARK, Wednesdays, May 24, June 28, July 19, from 2 o'clock until 7. The Prizes to be awarded are MEDALS and PLATE, varying in value from 10*s*. to 15*l*., the total amount being 60*l*. for Plants and Flowers, and 10*l*. 10*s*. for Microscopes. Open to all Competitors.

Visitors will be admitted by Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and from 12 to 4 o'clock at 28, Regent-street, by Orders from Fellows and Members only. Price 6*s*.; and on the days of Exhibition, after 2 o'clock, 10*s*.

Schedules of Prizes, with the Regulations for the observance of Exhibitors, and all other particulars, may be had upon application at the Gardens, and at 28, Regent-street.

By Order of the Council, J. D. C. SOWERBY, Secretary.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Second Grand Flower Show of the Season will be held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on WEDNESDAY next, May 17. During the afternoon a CONCERTO DEGLI STRUMENTI DI FIATI will be given. Open from One till Seven. Admission One Shilling. R. H. CUMING, Hon. Sec.

BROMLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—EXHIBITIONS FOR 1843, on
SATURDAY, the 20th of May;
SATURDAY, the 24th of June; and
SATURDAY, the 22d of July,
at the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent. Admission, for Subscribers and Visitors, at Two o'clock.

HIGH WYCOMBE HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL SOCIETY.—The Spring Show of the above Society will be held in the Town Hall, High Wycombe, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of May next.

T. G. TATERN, and THOS. WHEELER, Hon. Secretaries.

Of whom further particulars may be obtained.—High Wycombe, May 10, 1843.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

MESSRS. WATERER'S SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN PLANTS will open on THURSDAY, May 18, at the Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea. Admittance, 1*s*.

EXHIBITION OF TULIPS.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, (late of Walworth,) by appointment, FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his extensive COLLECTION OF TULIPS is now in full bloom, will continue in perfection until the 20th of MAY, and can be viewed every day from 9 o'clock until 6, Sundays excepted. Admittance 1*s*.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—This splendid FUCHSIA, pronounced by Dr. Lindley as the "finest hybrid we have seen," is now being sent out by YOUELL and Co., Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, at 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth, May 11, 1843.

J. KERNAN respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen that he can still supply them with most of the best and newest FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS recently introduced, that are worthy of cultivation. The month of May is quite time enough for sowing hardy and half-hardy Annuals, and many half-hardy Annuals if sown earlier would require a little bottom-heat, which may now be sown in the open borders, where, if kept well thinned, one plant will grow to six times the size of those raised on heat and transplanted. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing such a selection, for autumn flowering, by naming the sum to which they would wish to go, J. K. flatters himself they will have no reason to regret, either in the choice of the selection, or on the score of price. Also the 24 sorts named as a mixture by DR. LINDLEY, as suited for enlivening Shrubberies, sent by post for 6*s*. Also all the better Grasses, as a mixture for Lawns, and all the other Grasses for permanent pasturage, separate or mixed. Also, Lang's New Swede Turnip; Skirving's do.; Cox's do.; New Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzle; New Red do.; Fine selected Long Red do.; Agricultural White Carrot; together with Pot Roses and Herbaceous plants, for planting out in May for autumn flowers.

4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

J. CATTELL begs to inform the Public that he is now sending out his Fine Superb SEEDLING PETUNIAS (at 2*s*. 6*d*. each), as advertised in the *Chronicle*, page 258.

Westerham, May 10.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.—YOUELL & Co., in submitting their Catalogue of Fuchsias for 1843, (for which, see their Advertisement in this Paper of last week), take the present opportunity of drawing the attention of admirers of the above elegant tribe of plants to their select and superb Collection. They have spared no expense in forming a selection of such as are really good, to the exclusion of many that are mere nominal varieties; and they would refer to the numerous testimonials of success which attend their mode of selecting last season collections for Amateurs, for competition at the various Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the kingdom.

YOUELL & Co. are desirous of calling attention to their peculiar method of executing orders for this tribe of plants; namely, that they will deliver them free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, in collections, upon the following terms:—

Twelve fine Show Varieties, 12*s*.	Twelve extra fine and very superior . . . . 21*s*.
Twelve extra fine ditto . 16*s*.	

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk May 12, 1843.

NEW AND CHOICE ROSES.

A. PAUL & SON, NURSERYMEN, &c., Cheshunt, Herts, in offering the following Select List of ROSES, beg to remind Rose Amateurs that May is the best month for planting out beds of Dwarf Roses. The Plants now offered are in No. 60 pots, good and healthy, and if planted out this month will bloom in the approaching autumn.

CLASS I.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.

	s.	*d*.		*s*.	*d*.
Aubernon	3	6	Madame Laffay	3	6
Augustine Monchelet	3	6	Marquisa Boccella	10	6
Calliope	3	6	Melame Cornu	5	0
Clementine Seringe	10	6	Mrs. Eliot	5	0
Comte de Paris	2	6	Prince Albert	3	6
Dr. Marix	10	6	Prince de Galles	10	6
Dr. Marjolin	10	6	Prudence Rœser	5	0
Duc d'Aumale	5	0	Reine de Fontenay	2	6
Edward Jesse	2	6	Reine de la Guillotiere	7	6
Lady Alice Peel	10	6	Rivers	7	6
Lane	10	6	Roblin	2	6
Mdme Emma Dampierre	10	6	William Jesse	3	6

CLASS II.—NOISETTE.

	s.	*d*.		*s*.	*d*.
Clara Wendel	5	0	Fleur du jeune age	3	6
Comtesse de Tolosan	3	6	Madame de Chalonge	7	6
Euphrosyne	2	0	Zicirude	3	6

CLASS III.—BOURBON.

	s.	*d*.		*s*.	*d*.
Breon	5	0	Etoile de Lyons	7	6
Cardinal Fesch	5	0	Grande Capitaine	5	0
Ceres	5	0	Josephine Garnier	10	6
Comice de Seine, &c.	10	6	Madame Aude	3	6
Crimson Globe	5	0	Marquise d'Ivry	5	0
Crimson, Mdme. Desprez	3	6	Paul Joseph	12	6
Edward Defosse	5	0	Pourpre fafait	10	6
Enfant d'Ajaccio	5	0	Proserpine	7	6

CLASS IV.—CHINESE.

	s.	*d*.		*s*.	*d*.
Icteros	2	6	Madame Breon	3	6
Nemesis	5	0	Madame de Rohan	2	6

CLASS V.—TEA ROSES.

	s.	*d*.		*s*.	*d*.
Adam	5	6	Eliza Sauvage	2	6
Auroré	2	0	Eugene Desgaches	3	6
Barbot	1	6	Jaune Abricote	3	6
Bougere	1	6	Josephine Malton	7	6
Comte de Paris	3	6	Julie Mansais	3	6
Devoniensis	3	6	Moiret	2	6
Don Carlos	1	6	Pactolus	1	6

Many persons preferring whole beds of Roses of one colour for the sake of effect, the following are well suited for that purpose, and grown in large quantities.

	each—*s*.	*d*.	per doz.
Hybrid Perpetual Aubernon, rose	3	6	or 30*s*.
Noisette Aime, lilac rose	1	0	,, 10*s*.
,, Euphrosyne, rose and yellow	2	0	,, 18*s*.
Bourbon Queen, buff	1	6	,, 15*s*.
,, Armosa, pink	1	0	,, 10*s*.
China, Fabvier, scarlet	1	0	,, 10*s*.
,, White	1	0	,, 10*s*.
,, Mrs. Bosanquet, flesh	1	6	,, 15*s*.
Lawrenciana rubra, deep red	1	0	,, 10*s*.

Also fine named varieties at the following prices, when the selection is left to A. P. & SON.

Hybrid Perpetual	24*s*.	to 30*s*.	per doz.
Noisette	12*s*.	,, 18*s*.	,,
China	12*s*.	,, 18*s*.	,,
Tea	18*s*.	,, 24*s*.	,,
Bourbon	18*s*.	,, 24*s*.	,,

For description of colours and further information, A. PAUL and SON beg to refer to their General Catalogue, which may be had on application at the Nurseries, inclosing 2 stamps for postage. Early orders are solicited, as many sorts are expected to be in great demand. A reference, or order on the post-office at Waltham Cross, will be required from unknown correspondents.

Cheshunt Nurseries, May 6.

NEW AND CHOICE PERPETUAL ROSES.

R. B. BIRCHAM, Hedenham Rosary, begs to offer the following select ROSES, well established in pots, fit for immediate transplanting:—

	Price per plant.—*s*.	*d*.		Price per plant.—*s*.	*d*.
*Aubernon	3	6	Newton	2	6
Aricie	5	0	*Prince de Galles	10	6
*Augustine Mouchelet	3	6	*Prudence Rœser	3	6
*Clementine Seringe	10	6	Prince Albert	3	6
,, Duval	2	6	*Reine de la Guillotiere	5	0
*Dr. Marjolin	10	6	*Rivers (Laffay)	5	0
*Duc d'Aumale	5	0	Bossuet	5	0
Duchess of Sutherland	3	6	*Crimson Madame Desprez	3	6
*Dr. Marx	10	6	Cerise	7	6
*Earl Talbot	3	6	*Crimson Globe	5	0
Julie Dupont	5	0	Monteaud e Jeanned'Arc	10	6
*Lady Alice Peel	10	6	Madame Aude	3	6
*Lane	10	6	*Proserpine	7	6
*Marquis of Boccella	10	6	Thiaffait	5	0
Madame Laffay	3	6	Comte de Paris (Tea Rose)	3	6
*Melanie Cornu	3	6	*Devoniensis Do.	3	6
Mrs. Elliott	3	6	Josephine Malton Do.	7	6

Those marked *, R. B. B. can supply wholesale orders at a *fair trade price per dozen*. Plants gratis, to compensate for distant carriage.

Hedenham Rosary is situated on the border of the county of Norfolk, and on the line of road leading from Norwich to Bungay, eleven miles from the former and three from the latter. Bungay is the nearest post town. A daily conveyance to the Eastern Counties Railway, thence to London.

JOHN MILNE begs respectfully to offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, the following plants:—

A fine specimen of Araucaria excelsa, in pot, standing 8 ft. high, probably one of the finest in England, for sale, price 25*l*.

Fine specimens of Rhododendron hybridum now in flower, from 7 to 10 feet high, each 7*l*. to 10*l*. 10*s*.

Fine specimens of Camellia imbricata, from 5 to 6 ft. high, 5*l*. 5*s*.

,, ,, ,, ,, 3 to 4 ft. each 3*l*.

,, ,, Correa speciosa 3 to 4 ft. each 2*l*. 2*s*.

,, ,, Azalea Phœnicæ 3 to 4 ft. ea. 7*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*. 6*d*.

,, ,, ,, Danielsiona, 2 to 3 ft. 7*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*. 6*d*.

,, ,, Clematis Sieboldi, ,, 10*s*. 6*d*.

,, ,, ,, Azurea grandiflora 10*s*. 6*d*. & 12*s*. 6*d*.

,, ,, Cactus truncatus, grftd., 2 & 3 ft. high, 20*s*. to 30*s*.

The above are fine specimens for furnishing Conservatories.

A Fine collection of Azalea sinensis, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Ericas, Epactises, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Achimenes, &c. &c. Likewise a general collection of Greenhouse, Herbaceous, and Rock plants, too numerous to insert.

Hovea Celsii, per doz. 18*s*. to 24*s*.	Mespylus Japonica, 1 to 2 ft., each 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*.
Chorizema Henchmannii, per doz., 18*s*. to 24*s*.	Pinus lanceolata, each 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*.
Daphne indica rubra, per doz., 12*s*. to 18*s*.	Pinus Morinda, 2 ft. high, each 7*s*. 6*d*.
Camellias, 18 inches to 2 feet high, per doz. 2*l*. 2*s*.	Correa Harrisii, 1 ft., per dz. 18*s*.
Camellia reticulata, 1 to 2 ft. 5*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. each.	Platylobium Murryanum, each 3*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*.
Thea viridis, or Green Tea, 18 inches to 2 ft., per doz. 18*s*. to 24*s*.	Burtonia conferta, each 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*.
Pimelea hispida, per doz. 12*s*.	Glycine Backhousiana, each 5*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*.

PLANTS FOR BEDDING OUT.

	s.	*d*.		*s*.	*d*.
Alstrœmeria, 6 varieties, each	1	6	Mimulus, 6 fine varieties, per doz.	6	0
Aquilegia arctica, each	1	0	Nierembergia gracilis, per doz.	9	0
Asclepias tuberosa, per doz.	18	0	Oxalis, 6 fine vars., p. doz.	6	0
Bouvardia triphylla	1	6	Pelargonium, scarlet and striped vars., p. doz.	4	0
Calceolaria, 12 vars., p. doz.	9	0	Pentstemon, 6 fine vars., per doz.	9	0
Campanula barleri, each	1	6	Petunias, 8 vars., per doz.	6	0
,, grandis, each	1	6	,, of the newest 10 varieties, per doz.	12	0
Catananche, 2 vars., each	0	9	Phlox Drummondii, 3 varieties, per doz.	6	0
Cinclone barbata, per doz.	6	0	Do., 8 of the newest sorts, each	1	6
Fuchsia, 25 varieties of the newest and most approved sorts, large plants, per doz.	12	0	Do. in 25 vars., per doz.	9	0
Do. do., smaller, per doz.	9	0	Potentilla, 6 fine vars. p. doz.	6	0
Fuchsia fulgens, 2 varieties, per doz.	9	0	Salvia, 6 varieties, per doz.	6	0
Hchotropium, p. doz., 4*s*. to	6	0	Scutellaria splendens, each	1	6
Lantana Sellowii, p. doz.	9	0	Silene laciniata, each	1	6
Lilium eximium, each	1	6	Verbena, 12 fine vars. p. doz.	6	0
,, longiflorum	1	6	50 vars. of Herbaceous plants	25	0
Lychnis Dr Candia, each	1	0	Viola arborea (new), each	3	6
,, coronata each	1	0	50 vars. of Herbaceous plants, superior kinds	37	6
,, fulgens each	1	0			
Mule Pink, per doz.	6	0			

CREEPERS FOR PLANTING OUT.

	s.	*d*.		*s*.	*d*.
Aristolochia sipho, each	1	6	Honeysuckle, scarlet trumpet, each	1	6
Atragene austriaca	1	6	Ipomœa Learii	1	0
Bignonia capreolata	1	6	Jasminum, 4 varieties, each	0	9
,, radicans (superb)	1	6	Lophospermum, 4 vars. ,,	0	9
Ceanothus azureus and pallidus	1	0	Lonicera flexuosa ,,	1	0
Clematis azurea grandiflora	2	6	,, longiflora (true)	2	6
,, double purple	1	0	Maurandya Barclayana, per doz.	9	0
,, florida, single	1	0	,, alba, each	1	0
,, ,, double	1	6	Passiflora, 4 vars. ,,	1	0
,, montana	1	6	Physianthus undulatus	1	0
,, Sieboldi	1	6	Sollya heterophylla	0	9
Cobæa scandens, per doz.	6	0	Scypanthus elegans, per doz., 30*s*., or each	3	0
Glycine frutescens ,,	1	6	Thunbergia, vars., each	1	0
,, sinensis ,,	1	6	White Everlasting Pea ,,	1	6
Honeysuckles, in 6 vars. each	0	9	20 varieties of creeping Roses, large plants, each	1	6

Rosa Devoniensis, each, 2*s*. 6*d*.

Lilium lancifolium album, 5*s*.; Do. do. punctatum, 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

The above plants are all in pots; and a general supply may be had throughout the season.

N.B.—Plants for Bedding or Creepers ordered to the amount of 20*s*. will be forwarded to any part of London carriage free; a reference or Post-office order will be required of unknown correspondents.—Albion Nursery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

FUCHSIA LANEII.

MESSRS. LANE & SON, Great Berkhampstead, Herts, beg to announce that the above-named new Seedling IS NOW BEING SENT OUT (in rotation as ordered), at 7*s*. 6*d*. a plant.—Messrs. L. & SON beg leave to lay before the Public some of the grounds upon which they claim for this Seedling a decided superiority over every other hybrid extant, viz.,—The *Gardeners' Gazette* (page 465), speaking of its exhibition at the Horticultural Society's Grounds at Chiswick, in July last, says—"Messrs. LANE & SON exhibited several plants of a handsome hybrid Seedling Fuchsia, possessing many valuable properties, the flowers being large and well-shaped, sepals and petals distinct in colour, the latter being of a fine purple; the plants appeared to flower remarkably freely."

PAXTON, in his *Magazine of Botany* of August last, says of it—"The habit is dwarf and close; the leaves ample, with the elegance of the older species, and none of the coarseness of the more modern kinds; and the flowers are somewhat the shape of the old globosa, but more expansive, and singularly large. Their sepals are bright crimson, and the petals darker, or of a ligh purplish hue. It is one of the best hybrids we have seen."

HARRISON, in his *Floricultural Cabinet* of the same month, says—"The seedling Fuchsia sent by Messrs. LANE is the best of its class (the dark) we have ever seen; its immense size, good form, and colour will always render it attractive, and deserving a place in every collection. No doubt it will be much in demand."

This Fuchsia was the only Seedling of last season to which any prize was awarded by the Horticultural Society, and this was at the Show on the 16th of July; it was exhibited only at the above Show, at the Stamford Hill (Clapton) Show, on the 21st, and at the South London Floricultural Society's Show (Surrey Zoological Gardens), on the 26th of the same month, at both of which prizes were awarded to it.

It can be sent by post to any part of the United Kingdom,—The usual allowance to the Trade when six plants are taken.

Berkhampstead Nurseries, May 4, 1842.

TO GROWERS of PELARGONIUMS.—Now in Bloom, a fine SEEDLING PELARGONIUM, named MAY-DAY, fine truss, from 8 to 10 pips, very dark top petals, colour well run in, with fine white eye and excellent foliage; one of the best Pelargoniums in cultivation, being a very free flowerer, and very early. A small stock of strong Plants for sale, price One Guinea each. Can be seen in bloom at HALL's Harwood Nursery, Hampstead-road.

NEW AND CHOICE DAHLIAS AND FUCHSIAS, by F. & A. SMITH & Co., FLORISTS, &c., Hackney, London. For May, 1843. NEW AND SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS:—

BIANCA, Wildman, pure white, cup petals, large size, the centre well up, very deep flower (having from 25 to 30 rows of petals), first-rate form, of excellent habit, and very free bloomer; has obtained four prizes, and was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London. 4 ft.—10*s.* 6*d.*

DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Smith, rich scarlet crimson, fine cup petals, the centre well up, is of great depth and substance, a first-rate flower, a very profuse bloomer, and quite new in colour; it obtained a prize at the South Essex Show in Sept. 4 ft.—10*s.* 6*d.*

GENERAL SIR R. SALE, Smith, crimson purple, cup petal, well up in the eye, of good size, and great depth of petals, very profuse and constant bloomer, with long, upright foot-stalks, and is considered by competent judges the best flower of its colour yet offered to the public; it was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London, Aug. 16, 1842; obtained a prize at Salisbury Plain, Aug. 31; a prize at South Essex, Sept. 8; a prize at Kingston, Sept. 15; a prize at Salt Hill, Sept. 16; a prize at Victoria Gardens, Stepney, Sept. 19; a prize at the Floricultural Society of London, Sept. 20; a prize at Sunbury, Sept. 22; a prize at Hammersmith, Sept. 27. 4 ft.—10*s.* 6*d.*

RIVAL YELLOW, Smith, deep golden yellow, fine cup petals, of great substance and depth, centre well up, of excellent form, very constant, and good habit. This Dahlia is warranted the best of its colour yet offered to the public. As the stock is very limited, early application is necessary to secure plants, many orders having already been received. No allowance on this variety. 4 ft.—10*s.*

RAINBOW, Smith, yellow, beautifully edged with rosy purple, of good form, very constant, free bloomer, and excellent habit, the flowers have long, straight footstalks; quite a new and distinct variety from any other in cultivation. The form of this flower improves as the season advances, sufficient to constitute it a show flower. 4 ft.—10*s.* 6*d.*

	s.	*d.*
AMERICA, Drummonds', fine purple, 4 ft. high	2	6
Admiral Stopford, Trenfield, fine dark 4 ft.	3	6
Attila, Whale, light rose shaded . . 4 ft.	1	6
Alba purpurea superba, Bates, purple tipped with white . . 4 ft.	2	6
Alicia, Burdon, white tipped with bright crimson, fine form, 2 ft.	10	6
Bedford Surprise, Sheppard, shaded purple, fine form . . 4 ft.	3	6
Beauty of Wakefield, white, edged with purple, 4 ft.	1	6
British Queen, Back, shaded bronze . 3 ft.	2	6
Bride, Fawcet's, blush, tipped with rose, 3 ft.	1	6
Belsize Rival, Pipe, rosy blush, cup petals, very constant, of good form and habit . 4 ft.	10	6
Bridesmaid, Brown, white and lavender . 3 ft.	1	6
Burnham Hero, Coker, crimson red . 4 ft.	1	6
Blanche Shelley, Mitchell, white, tipped with purple, good form, 5 ft.	10	6
Beauty of Sussex, Mitchell, pink, deeply edged with carmine . 4 ft.	10	6
Conqueror of the Plain, Spary, maroon, fine form . . 5 ft.	1	6
Compacta, Gaines, maroon . . 4 ft.	1	6
Candidate, Silverlock, dk. purple . . 4 ft.	1	6
Cyclops, Neville, dk. shaded with light crimson, 4 feet	2	6
Coronation, Smith, rosy scarlet . . 4 ft.	3	6
Coronation, Harrison, crimson shaded with purple . . 3 ft.	2	0
Confidence, Cook, shaded orange, good form, very constant . 4 ft.	7	6
Competitor, Hodges, rose-shaded, fine form, 4 ft.	5	0
Duke of Cornwall, Low, bright rosy salmon, 4 ft.	2	0
Dowager Lady Cooper, Jackson, rose, fine form, 4 feet	1	6
Eclipse, Catleugh, vermilion scarlet . 4 ft.	1	6
Eclipse, Widnall, deep scarlet . . 5 ft.	1	6
Euclid, Ward, shaded purple . . 4 ft.	1	6
Empress of Whites, G. Smith, white, good form, very dwarf grower, 2 ft. . . .	10	6
Earl of Leitrim, Ogilvey, deep shaded purple, cup petals, large, and of good form; has obtained several prizes . 4 ft.	10	6
Fanny Waugh, Forster, deep lilac, of fine form; it has obtained a first class prize at Hexham, and was on the second stand of 18 and the second of 24 blooms at the same place; was placed first in its class at Corbridge, & second at the Great North of England Show at Jesmond, near Newcastle: this variety is very constant, of medium size, great depth of petals, the centre well up, and of good habit . 4 ft.	10	6
Great Western, Bragg, shaded purple, very large, good form, 4 ft.	7	6
Gem, Smith, white, tipped with pink . 3 ft.	2	0
Great Mogul, Atwell, deep maroon, good form, 4ft.	10	6
Grand Tournament, Union, blush . . 4 ft.	1	6
Hope Triumphant, Wildman, rose . 3 ft.	1	6
Hon. Miss Abbott, Smith, light lilac, gd form, 4 ft.	2	6
Hero of Stonehenge, Whale, mulberry . 4 ft.	10	6
Imogene, Dewar, light lilac, first rate . 2 ft.	10	6
Indispensable, Girling, violet purple, good form, 5 ft.	1	6
Jersey Maid, Langelier, blush, good form, 4 ft.	1	6
Lady Sale, Todd, good form . . 4 ft.	10	6
Lady Alice Peel, Jackson, light rose . 3 ft.	2	6
Lady Glentworth, Widnall, claret shaded, good form . . 4 ft.	2	6
Lady Harland, Jeffries, rosy lilac . 4 ft.	2	6
Miranda, Brown, blush, tipped and mottled with rose; gained first prize at York, a prize at Salt Hill, and classed as a second-rate flower by the London Floricultural Society . 3 ft.	7	6
Marchioness of Exeter, Widnall, peach, good form . . 3 ft.	2	0
Majestic, Widnall, shaded rosy purple, gd. fm., 4 ft.	2	6
Marquess of Lansdowne, Brown, shaded salmon, 4 ft.	2	6
Mary Jane, Edwards, white and purple, 4 ft.	1	6
Miss Chester, Stein, creamy white . . 3 ft.	1	6
Mrs. Shelley, Mitchell, deep rosy purple, good form . . 4 ft.	3	6
Mrs. James Richardson, Edwards, blush white, occasionally tipped, gd. form, has taken several prizes . . 4 ft.	10	6
North Star, Thomson, crimson scarlet, fine form . . 3 ft.	2	6
Northern Beauty, white tipped with cherry, 5 ft.	2	6
North Midland, Evans, dp. crimson, good form, has taken several prizes, 4ft.	7	6
Orion, Smith, light yellow, good form . 3 ft.	7	6
Orynthia, blush, edged and tipped with rosy purple, good form, 4 ft.	10	6
Oriental Pearl, Atwell, creamy white, gd. form, 5 ft.	1	6
Prince of Wales, Dodds, yellow . . 3 ft.	2	6
Prince of Wales, Girling, purple, striped with crimson, gd. form, 4 ft.	2	6
Pet Rival, Bushell, red crimson, very constant, 3 ft.	10	6
Prince Albert, Adams, shaded salmon & brown, large and constant, 4ft.	2	6
Perpetual Grand, Brown, maroon, fine form, 5 ft.	10	6

F. & A. Smith & Co.'s List of Superb Seedling Dahlias continued.

	s.	*d.*
Princess Royal, Hudson, buff, tipped rose, 4 ft.	2	6
Princess Royal, Horwood, primrose . 4 ft.	1	6
Princess Royal, Thomson, bright orange, tipped & edged with red 4 ft.	2	6
Phœnix, Hedley, scarlet, 3 ft.	2	6
Ploughboy, purple, large, and of good form, 4 ft.	2	0
Purpurea alba, Harris, purple with white stripe, 4 ft.	1	6
Queen of Lilacs, Appleby, deep lilac . 5 ft.	1	6
Queen of the Isles, Low, white edged crimson, 3 ft.	10	6
Retriever, ruby crimson, fine form . 4 ft.	10	6
Rose Unique, Ansell, rosy purple, fine form, 4 ft.	2	6
Stanley, Jones, blush tinted rose, fine form, 3 ft.	3	6
Sir F. Johnstone, Hellier, purple, good form, 3 ft.	2	0
Sultana, Appleby, deep maroon, sometimes striped with light purple, of good size and form, warranted by the raiser first rate . 4 ft.	10	6
Surprise, Oakley, red, tipped with pure white; is the best-formed flower of its class, and has obtained 8 seedling prizes, 4 ft.	10	6
Twyford Perfection, Young, deep ruby . 4 ft.	2	0
Tournament, Catleugh, ruby scarlet . 4 ft.	1	6
Virgil, Mountjoy, deep maroon, fine form; has taken many prizes, first rate . . 5 ft.	10	6
Van Amburgh, Miller, rosy lilac, fine form, a constant show flower, 3 ft.	10	6
Westbury Rival, Hall, crimson . . 4 ft.	1	6
Windmill Hill Hero, Miller, rich deep crimson, cup petal, globular, and fine form . . 4 ft.	10	6
Will Watch, Girling, shaded crimson . 3 ft.	1	6
White Defiance, Langelier, good form . 3 ft.	2	0

With all the older varieties, from 6*s.* to 12*s.* per dozen.

F. and A. S. can also supply all the new varieties of other Growers, if timely notice be given.

FUCHSIAS.

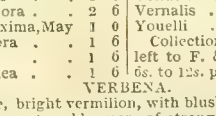
	s.	*d.*
Affinis	1	0
Amato, Harrison . .	1	6
Arborea, Smith . .	1	0
,, grandiflora, May	1	6
Admirable, Harrison .	1	6
Argo, Harrison . .	1	6
Ballooni	10	6
Blanche, Harrison . .	2	0
Brockmanii . . .	7	6
Blanda, Smith . . .	2	6
Bellana, or roseo alba .	2	0
Bicolor	1	0
Clio, Harrison . . .	2	0
Cooperii	1	6
Conspicua arborea, Catleugh	1	6
Curtesii	1	0
Cordifolia, or cordata .	1	0
Clintonia . . .	1	6
Compacta, Smith .	1	6
Conspicua, Smith . .	1	6
Chandlerii . . .	1	0
Carnea, Smith . . .	1	6
Corymbiflora . . .	1	0
Dalstonii, Smith . .	1	0
Delicata	1	6
Dennisiana . . .	5	0
Eppsii	10	6
Excelsa, Smith . .	1	6
Erecta tricolor . .	1	6
Eximia	1	0
Elegans superba . .	1	0
Formosa elegans, Thomson	1	6
Fairy, Harrison . .	2	0
Flora, Harrison . .	1	6
Fulgens	1	0
,, multiflora . .	1	6
Floribunda magna, May	1	0
Fulgida superba, May .	2	0
Globosa roseo elegans .	2	6
,, elegans . .	1	0
,, multiflora . .	2	6
Grandiflora maxima, May	1	0
Glabra multiflora . .	1	6
Gem, Harrison . . .	1	6
Hybrida coccinea . .	1	6
Inflata, Ivory . . .	1	6
,, fulgida . .	1	6
Insignis, Smith . .	1	6
Invincible, Smith . .	1	0
King	7	6
Lanei	7	6
Loudonii	2	6
Middletonia . . .	2	6
Moneypennii . . .	1	0
Multiflora erecta . .	1	0
Mirabilis, Smith . .	1	6
Meteor, Harrison . .	1	6
Magnifica, Smith . .	1	6
Pendula terminalis, May	1	0
Pulchella, May . .	1	6
Princeps, Smith . .	2	0
Racemiflora, Day . .	1	0
Ricartonii . . .	1	0
Refulgens, Kyle . .	1	6
Racemosa . . .	1	6
Rogersiana . . .	7	6
Stylosa conspicua, May .	1	0
Salmonia, Smith . .	2	0
Stewartia . . .	1	6
Stylosa maxima, May .	1	6
,, elegans, May .	1	6
Splendens, Humboldt .	1	6
,, Kyle . .	1	6
Standishii . . .	1	0
St. Clare	10	6
Toddiana . . .	10	6
Transparens . . .	5	0
Thyneana . . .	1	6
Tricolor, Pontey . .	1	6
Towardii	2	0
Triumphans, Kyle .	1	6
Tilleryana . . .	1	0
Usherii	1	6
Venusta, Harrison . .	1	6
Victoria, Salter . .	1	6
Venus victrix . . .	1	6
Vernalis	1	6
Youelli	1	0

Collections of the above, if left to F. & A. S. & Co., from 6*s.* to 12*s.* per dozen.

VERBENA.

SPECIOSA, Kyle, bright vermilion, with blush or rosy eye, large trusses and very free bloomer, of strong upright growth: it obtained a certificate of merit at the exhibition of the Horticultural Society of London, July 9, 1842; in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, page 425, the Editor's opinion is that the Verbena is handsome and very brilliant, and is, without doubt, a good variety; plants in May. 5*s.*

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL & Co., in offering their LIST of CHRYSANTHEMUMS (for which see their Advertisement in this Paper of last week), to the notice of Amateurs, and those who intend competing at the autumnal exhibitions of the present season, beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the list will be found highly satisfactory to those who may not only have the above object in view, as well as to those who are desirous of decorating their greenhouse and garden with this unsurpassed Autumnal Flower. The plants will be strong and healthy, and sent free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, in the first week in June, at the rate of 12*s.* per dozen.

They also feel much pleasure in announcing they have obtained the entire stock of an extremely beautiful seedling Chrysanthemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk. This splendid variety, named "THE DUKE," was exhibited at the Norwich and Norfolk Horticultural Society's Exhibition, where it obtained the First Prize, as the Best Seedling; it also obtained First Prizes shown in the best stand of 25; ditto ditto, 15; ditto ditto, 20; and the judges pronounced it to be the best Chrysanthemum ever exhibited. The colour French white, changing to pure white: petals broad and beautifully incurved, forming a perfect ball of from 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. It will be ready for sending out the first week in June, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 12, 1843.

NEW FUCHSIAS.

JOHN SMITH, NURSERYMAN, Dalston, Middlesex, begs to announce that having executed the orders taken last autumn for his new SEEDLING FUCHSIAS, by persons who had seen them in flower, he has a few sets of good Plants (10 in a set) left, at 50*s.* the set. A Post-office order will be expected from unknown correspondents.—May 12, 1843.

SURREY-LANE, BATTERSEA.

N. GAINES begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that his Collection of first-rate PELARGONIUMS, &c., are coming into flower; therefore takes the liberty of reminding those that wish to improve their collection, that the present would be a favourable opportunity.—May 11, 1843.

FUCHSIA DEANSIA, &c.

WILLIAM DEANS, NURSERYMAN and FLORIST, Jedburgh, N.B., begs to intimate to the admirers of this beautiful tribe of Plants, that the above MAGNIFICENT FUCHSIA, and the Five others advertised with it in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Feb. 11, and subsequently, are now ready for sending out in good strong healthy plants. Orders addressed to WILLIAM DEANS, Jedburgh; Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, 6, Leadenhall-street, and Messrs. CORMACK and Co., New Cross and Covent Garden, London; or to Messrs. RONALDS, Brentford, will be duly attended to. A remittance required from unknown correspondents.—Jedburgh, May 8, 1843.

MESSRS. LANE AND SON'S Catalogue of PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, HEARTSEASE, VERBENAS, &c. &c. for the season, may be had on application (inclosing a 2*d.* stamp) at the Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Herts. The heights and colour of Verbenas are given in this Catalogue for the purpose of assisting amateurs in arranging their beds.

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SEEDLINGS.

W. DENYER, VICTORIA NURSERY, Battle, Sussex, having purchased the stock of the under-mentioned splendid SEEDLINGS, raised by Mr. A. JENNER, gardener to Lady Webster, Battle Abbey, begs leave to offer them to the public; and feeling assured of their superior merits, he can with the greatest confidence recommend them to notice.

AZALEA INDICA JENNERII,—magnificent brilliant rose-colour, beautifully studded with deep spots; form good, and blooms very freely.

LADY WEBSTER PELARGONIUM, deep rose, with a pure white centre, the upper petals well marked with a rich deep spot; flower large, and good form; habit first-rate.

The above have been seen by several competent judges, and are pronounced superb. Plants will be sent out the third week in May, at 21*s.* each; the usual discount to the Trade. A remittance will be required from unknown correspondents.

Agents in London, Mr. H. CLARKE, 39, King-street, Covent-garden, and Mr. H. Clarke, 86, High-street, Borough. Country Agents, Messrs. WOOD & SON, Maresfield, Sussex; and Messrs. BUNYARD & SON, Maidstone, Kent.

TRUE WALCHEREN BROCCOLI.

CHARLES FARNES, 128, St. John Street, London, begs to inform the Public that they can be supplied with the Seed of the above valuable article, warranted true at 2*s.* 6*d.* per packet. C. F. has also a large and truly select variety of Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds, at 6*d.* to 1*s.* per packet, including German Hollyhocks, Wallflowers, Carnations, Autumnal and Biennial Stocks, Mimulus, Verbenas, &c. &c.

SKIRVING'S IMPROVED SWEDE TURNIP AND GUANO MANURE.

W. SKIRVING, SEEDSMAN, Queen Square, Liverpool, begs to acquaint his Agricultural Friends and the Public, that the price for the present season of the GENUINE SEED of his IMPROVED SWEDE TURNIP is 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; the sort warranted the same as that for which he received the premium of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

GUANO of the best quality on the lowest terms. Orders, with a remittance or reference, will be punctually and faithfully executed.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on TUESDAY, May 16th, and THURSDAY 18th, 1843, at 12 o'clock, a Splendid assortment of PELARGONIUMS and other Plants in bloom, CHOICE DAHLIAS, NEW FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, PANSIES, and a variety of other flowering Plants. May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO MARKET-GARDENERS and Others.—To be DISPOSED OF, the Interest in a MARKET-GARDEN of 28 Acres, with a good Residence, Stables, and Out-houses; about eight miles from London; part of the Land, with the Premises, on Lease for seven years unexpired. Further particulars may be had by applying to G. CHARLWOOD, Seedsman, 14, Tavistock row, Covent-garden.

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HEATING WITH HOT WATER on all its improved Principles, for Horticultural and other purposes, by JAMES M'LATCHIE, Millwright and Engineer, Cottage-lane, Commercial-road, East. J. M. returns his sincere thanks to those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have already honoured him with their favours, and hopes by his economical Prices and sound Workmanship to merit their lasting favours. N.B.—Attends personally to all Erections.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—Four Lectures on CHEMISTRY, in its applications to Vegetable Physiology and the Arts of Cultivation, will be delivered in the Meeting-Room of the Society by Mr. E. SOLLY, F.R.S., &c., Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society, on THURSDAY, the 11th, 18th, and 25th of May, and 1st of June, at Three o'Clock precisely. Fellows of the Society are admitted upon signing their names; all other persons by Tickets, which may be obtained at the Office of the Society, 21, Regent-street, price 10*s.* 6*d.* for the Four Lectures. By Order of the Council.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Notice is hereby given, that no meeting of this Society will take place in Regent-street on Tuesday the 16th inst.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, May 16	Floricultural, (Tulips and Heartsease).	
Wednesday, May 17	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Friday, May 19	Botanical	8 P.M.
Tuesday, May 23	Zoological	8 P.M.
Wednesday, May 24	Linnæan	8 P.M.
	Geological	3½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, May 27	Royal Botanic	4 P.M.

A CORRESPONDENT and subscriber in Essex requests us to follow up the subject of wood-paving, which was introduced some months since by Mr. Ainger, with an intimation that he would continue it by describing a good method of laying down such paving. Mr. Ainger's reason for not pursuing the matter was the doubt very generally felt that the slipperiness would be a fatal objection to the use of wood in any shape. Till this question is settled the mode of combining the blocks is certainly a premature consideration; yet this is the point involved in almost all the numberless patents and projects to which the interesting paper of Mr. Stead in the Transactions of the Society of Arts appears to have given rise. Although somewhat out of our province, we may stop to remark upon the nature and probable validity of the shoal of monopolies claimed by wood-paving schemers. Judging only by common sense, we should doubt whether, when a new material was suggested for a given purpose, it is allowable for parties to rush to the patent office and secure the exclusive use of well-known methods of combining such and similar materials. The different modes of *dowelling, pegging, grooving, tonguing, rebating, joggling, dovetailing*, and a host of other well-known contrivances, would no doubt be tried in succession upon wood-paving, as they have in other matters, and as they would be upon any new material which might seem better adapted than Fir or granite to supply those peculiarities which a perfect pavement demands. Mr. Stead's paper embraces, we think, all the essential principles on which the secure laying of wood-pavement depends. We doubt very much whether many of the pavement patents are worth a straw: and we imagine that, so soon as the expediency of wood-paving shall be established, any intelligent workman could devise twenty methods of laying it down effectually. The mode which appears hitherto to have been a favourite seems to us decidedly bad; it does not break joint on the upper surface, and consequently presents continuous lines of weakness, which, as may be seen in all the trying thoroughfares, wear rapidly into ruts. In order to give a colour to some of the proposed monopolies, the angle to which the wood must be cut is estimated within a fraction of a minute: a question probably of as much importance as the angle at which the sail of the flying ship is to be set.

Besides the patents for combining the blocks, there are some for making an anti-slippery surface; but these consist principally of large grooves which have been used for the same purpose in other substances time out of mind; and which, in regard to wood, have the further defect of impracticability. Fir is too soft to maintain a useful groove against such wear as is furnished by the busy streets of London: and the deeper the groove the more ruinously do its edges break down.

The great desideratum in wood-paving is some mode of obviating that *unctuousness* of surface which it acquires when abraded in a half wet state. Pounded Fir-wood seems essentially slippery in certain states of moisture; and we must, perhaps, look to the chemists for some method of altering this. We are not without suspicion that the common kinds of Firs are not quite hard enough to bear the work of Cheapside; and lastly, we entertain the greatest fear as to their becoming rotten very much sooner than the projectors represent or probably anticipate. But, meantime, the slipperiness is the point of attack: there's the rub; and our Essex friend suggests that the Government should offer a reward for a successful remedy. We think, however, with all respect and deference, that the prize is already sufficiently large to attract as much science and ingenuity towards the problem as would be excited by a Government grant.

There is one attempt to correct the slipperiness which deserves notice, and which, perhaps, has not had justice done to it, on account of its having been in the first instance connected with a scheme for *laying* the blocks, which was an entire failure: we allude to the invention of Messrs. Esdaile and Margrave for capping the Fir-blocks with Elm. Elm appears to be much tougher and much less greasy than Fir, and if the union between the cap and the block can be secured, this contrivance promises better than anything at present before the public.

THERE are various means of employing labourers usefully on a farm when work is scarce, and labour consequently cheap, which many farmers neglect from a mistaken economy, but which, when judiciously done, are as useful and profitable as any of the usual operations of the farm. In every field there are headlands on which the plough turns; and at every ploughing some portion of the soil, which is pushed before the plough, or adheres to it, accumulates there, and in time raises it above the level of the rest of the field. If this were not occasionally removed, the headlands would gradually be raised, so that the water could not run over them into the ditches. In most fields a deep water-furrow is dug, at about a pole distant from the ditch, and parallel to it, and from this there are deep cuts here and there to let the water off. Most good farmers periodically dig up these headlands and mix them with lime or chalk, and throw into a ridge, which is afterwards carted off and spread on the land; sometimes stable or yard dung is brought to the ridge, and the whole well mixed into a compost. A double advantage is thus obtained: the mellow and enriched soil improves the spots on which it is laid; and by the removal of the superfluous soil a slope is produced, over which the water runs readily into the ditches without the necessity of grips or water-furrows. The surface may, perhaps, after the removal of the top soil, require stirring and manuring before the headland is restored to its fertility; but this again gives employment. It is very useful, as well as a sign of neat cultivation, when a field slopes all round towards the ditches by which it is bounded, and when, instead of unsightly balks full of rank weeds along the head of the ditch, where the plough cannot work, there are gentle slopes made with the spade and shovel, giving a clean rounded appearance to the borders of the field. When hedgerows are full of old stumps of trees, or of brushwood, which encroach on the land, these may often be grubbed up by labourers in winter for the value of the wood for fuel, leaving a cleared surface, which may generally be advantageously planted with Potatoes; or if the wood will not repay the labour, the workmen may be allowed to plant Potatoes for their own use, by which means the improvement will cost nothing to the farmer, and the labourers will have useful and profitable employment. Where labourers have no allotments of land it may be advantageous to give them headlands to cultivate for a crop or two, on condition of their clearing them of bushes and narrowing or levelling the banks where they are too wide and take up much room. Woodlands, from which all the timber and underwood have been cut, can often be cleared and brought into cultivation at a very small expense, when allotted for a time to labourers, who undertake to grub up all the roots, to level the surface, and to dig or trench the whole, merely for the fuel it affords them and the produce of one or two crops. It will always be found that men will work harder, and be satisfied with less wages, when the speculation is their own, than when they work by the day for a master; and a very little experience will teach both employer and labourer to make a fair bargain. There is not a farm in England on which some useful work may not be found by which it would be improved. But the farmers complain of a want of capital for this purpose, and doubt the benefit which will result from the proposed improvements: if they would allow the intelligent and industrious labourers to find out jobs for themselves, and let them be remunerated by having a portion of the benefit of the improvements, they would gradually bring their farms into high condition, while they kept all the industrious labourers usefully employed.

We will dismiss this subject with the few hints we have given, and leave it to the good sense of proprietors and occupiers of land to devise the means of improving the condition of the agricultural labourers, by stimulating their industry, and by showing that the labourer and the farmer have only one common interest, which is, to make the earth produce as much as possible by careful and assiduous cultivation.—*M.*

WE have on several occasions introduced into our columns extracts from some letters addressed to the Farmers of Suffolk, by the Rev. Professor Henslow. It gives us great pleasure now to announce that these letters have been collected, revised, and published, in the form of a two-shilling pamphlet, the profit upon the sale of which is to be applied to charitable purposes. They form the best preparation we know of for the study of Chemistry and Vegetable physiology in their relation to Agriculture; so that their intrinsic merit should secure for them public favour quite independent of the desire which we all must feel to co-operate in purposes connected with parochial charity. May they have, what they well deserve, a large and rapid circulation.

PERSIAN MELONS.

A COMMUNICATION which appeared in the *Chronicle* of the 29th ult., on the culture of the Persian Melon, induces me to offer a few remarks corroborative of the justness of the writer's ideas, from some years' observation of the culture of the Melon in India. My observations are confined to the western side of India, and chiefly to that part of the Deccan or Mahratta country between the 16th and 21st parallels of latitude.

The time of sowing the seeds commences in the latter part of January, just after the height of the cold season is past, and is continued up to the beginning of March. Ripe Melons begin to appear in the latter part of April, and are in the greatest abundance and perfection throughout May, and even continue well into June, if the rains do not set in early, and destroy or wash the Melon-beds away. The period I have indicated comprehends the driest, and part of the hottest, time of the year. In February the days are temperately warm, and the nights generally chill. In March the hot season begins to be sensibly felt, the nights, however, remaining pleasantly cool. Throughout April and May there is a progressive accession of temperature, the thermometer ranging from 90° to 100° and upwards by day, accompanied with a dry, hot wind, and seldom falling below 80° at night.

The Melons are grown in the beds of rivers from which the water has receded, the stream at this period of the year being confined to a small part of the channel. The Melon-beds are perhaps not more than a foot above the surface or level of the stream, and hence there is an ample and constant supply of moisture at the roots; for, since the beds are composed of nothing but the shingle or loose gravel of the bed of the river, the water percolates freely beneath their whole extent.

The natives, as far as I have observed, take very little pains in the cultivation of the Melon, and grow all sorts promiscuously, apparently without any selection, and Melons and Cucumbers indiscriminately mixed together in the same beds. Hence, as might be expected from such a course of procedure, you meet with great numbers of very indifferent quality, more like half Melons half Cucumbers than anything else; others of very fair quality, and others again, in the same bed with the worst, of very superior excellence, sufficient to show what might be done with more attention, and that high temperature, dry air, and abundant moisture at the roots, are the conditions most favourable to ensure excellence.

The fault generally observable in frame-produced Melons I think is, that the flesh is of too firm or hard a quality, and perhaps deficient in sweetness and delicacy of flavour. The best Indian Melons I have met with are, on the other hand, of a rich, melting quality, abounding in saccharine juice, of a very fragrant flavour. I found, however, that these qualities became much altered when grown at another period of the year; having once made some experiments on the cultivation of the Melon in common garden-mould in the monsoon, or rainy season, in a part of the country where the rains are generally light, and that year they were more so than usual. At no time was there a continuous fall of rain for ten hours, and there were intervals of three weeks and upwards without any rain; but the general state of the air was moist, and the direct influence of the sun was often intercepted by light clouds, or a hazy state of the upper atmosphere, which, however, did not prevent the transmission of considerable heat from the sun to the earth. The thermometer averaged from 76° to 80° in the day, and 70° at night. The seeds had been taken from a very delicious Melon, and the change was therefore the more observable. The plants grew well, but perfected their fruit with some difficulty, some decaying at half-size. Those which ripened possessed much of the original fine flavour of the parent fruit, but the sweetness had nearly all disappeared, and the flesh had acquired the firm, hard quality which I have observed so much in our frame-grown Melons.

Besides the Melons grown in the hot season, there is also a variety grown in fields and gardens in the monsoon, or rainy season, which I take to be merely the former somewhat altered in its qualities and habits by culture at a very different season. These monsoon Melons are very hardy and of rapid growth, and their general character is akin to what I have stated above as the result of experiment, in the fruit being deficient in sweetness, and the flesh being either hard or mealy; but they often possess considerable flavour, which is heightened or brought out by the addition of sugar.

Happening to have some seeds of one of these monsoon Melons when I left India, I inclose a few, in case any of your correspondents should be curious to try them, for which there is abundant time yet, being of rapid growth and very hardy. The characters are marked on the paper containing them.—*J. H., May*, 1843. [The seeds are sent to the garden of the Horticultural Society, to the charge of Mr. Thompson.]

ON THE CULTIVATION OF CONIFERÆ IN POTS.

NOTHING can excel the beauty of some of the kinds of Pinus and Abies lately introduced from Mexico, when cultivated in this manner; particularly Pinus filifolia, pseudo-strobus, Devoniana, Russelliana, macrophylla, patula, Montezumæ, Ayacahuite, &c., and Abies religiosa, &c.; therefore a few hints on their management may prove interesting to some of the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Commencing with the seed, the best time I

consider for sowing it is the autumn; however, in the case of imported seed the time should be determined, if possible, from the period of its ripening in its native country; for I feel confident that many foreign plants might be more readily acclimatized if attention were only paid to this one thing. How many plants are there that will not endure the rigour of our climate on account of the seeds not being sown in time to cause the young wood to ripen before the approach of winter. The soil for raising seedlings should consist of two-thirds loam and one of silver-sand, placing the pots or pans containing them in a dry and airy part of either house or pit, as near the glass as possible. The front of a curvilinear house would answer admirably for this purpose, observing to withhold water as much as possible until germination is apparent; seeds subjected to this treatment have been found to germinate, whilst others, differently placed, after receiving every attention, have failed. Provided seeds are sown in the autumn, two or three waterings would be sufficient until spring commences, when an increase of water will arouse the vitality they possess, and a fine crop of plants will soon make their appearance. Potting off should be attended to as soon as their cotyledons or seminal leaves are properly developed, making use of 60-sized pots. The soil at that period should consist of turfy loam, peat, leaf-mould, and silver-sand, in equal proportions, broken fine, placing the plants in a close frame for a few days, until they have re-established themselves, when air should be gradually admitted; and it appears to me from experience that the more the plants are stunted in pots of this size, the better they are hereafter; but the same thing would be prejudicial provided they were in those of a larger size. Any one having plants in the condition just mentioned should immediately remove them into 48-sized pots, using the same potting material as last described, but not broken so fine. Good drainage will now become of great importance; nothing is better than the roughest of the fibrous soil, placed on the potsherds at the bottom; in the space of six weeks, another shift would be required into 24-sized pots, increasing the quantity of loam a little; and, at the approach of autumn, place them in 8s, which will enable the plants, through the new spongelets they may form, to store up a sufficient quantity of matter in their interior to meet the demand when vegetation is again set in motion. The soil now required will be one-third turfy loam, one do. of peat, the other rotten dung and river-sand in equal proportions. In the spring of the ensuing year they should be again removed into 2s, making use of the same soil as last described. This will complete a period of 12 months' growth; wherein, if due attention has been paid, the plants will be objects of wonder. Thujas, Cupressus, Juniperus, Araucarias, &c., may all be included under this head. To enhance their beauty particular care should be taken to give them full exposure during the summer season, and to withhold fire-heat throughout the winter. How many wretched specimens are to be seen at various places from these important things not being attended to! If kept either in pits or houses, the sashes should be removed during summer. What would appear more ornamental in any part of a garden, particularly on a lawn, during that season, than those very plants? But great care should be exercised that the pots are often turned round, to prevent the roots penetrating through the hole in the bottom. Fancy can hardly picture a more beautiful object than Pinus filifolia, with its leaves from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 inches in length; and also the graceful Abies religiosa. After the largest-sized pots have been made use of, slate tubs, or those of any other material, should be substituted. And at a very trifling expense a building might be erected—covered with slate, tiles, or anything convenient; observing to make the front movable, so as to admit light, air, &c.—wherein the plants may be placed during winter. No doubt, some of the kinds above mentioned will endure the severity of our winters, if planted in the open air, in many parts of England, but it is not expected that others will do so.—*George Bishop.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XIX.

IF the reader will examine the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of March 18, p. 173, he will there find some observations on the arrangement of Plants in Flower-gardens, according to their complementary colours. As the late rains have rendered the ground in a fine state for planting out, and as all danger from frost may now be considered as past, those remarks are particularly applicable at this time, when the plants should be bedded out as fast as possible. To render the grouping of colours as simple as practicable, I subjoin the following arrangement; and, if each colour is considered a bed of flowers, the reader may form a tolerably good idea of the appearance of a garden thus arranged. This arrangement is supposed to be on grass, and hence warm colours, as scarlet, purple, orange, and their shades, prevail; but had it been on gravel, which is a warm colour, the cold colours, as blue, yellow, and white, which for gardening purposes, take the place of green, would have been placed in the beds containing warm colours, and *vice versâ*. The beds are supposed to decrease in size from the centre one to the sides, and consequently the tallest plants are placed in the beds numbered 1 to 12, and they gradually decline in height; so that, at the sides, the plants are little more than 6 inches high, and thus the whole garden forms a regular and beautiful group. Annexed is a list of plants adapted for this arrangement; some of them may not be of the exact colour, but they are as near as can be got. The numbers correspond with those in the arrangement.

I think it will not be denied that colours thus arranged will have a far more imposing appearance than when thrown together at random, as is too frequently the case. Here each colour has its contrasting one close by; as scarlet and white, purple and yellow, orange and blue, and so on of their different shades; and while they mutually enhance the brilliancy of each other, the group as a whole is far more imposing than it could be under an indiscriminate mixture.

white 33	scarlet 34	purple 35	yellow 36	scarlet 37	white 38
scarlet 32	blue 16	lilac 17	scarlet 18	white 19	purple 20
straw-co. 31	orange 6		blue 7	yellow 8	scarlet 39
p. blue 30	pink 15	yellow 5		purple 21	p. blue 40
	scarlet 14	white 13	scarlet 1	white 9	scarlet 22
	rose 29	purple 4		yellow 3	straw-co. 41
scarlet 49	yellow 12	blue 11	orange 10	pink 23	scarlet 42
white 48	purple 26	white 27	scarlet 28	lilac 25	blue 24
	scarlet 47	p. yellow 46	purple 45	scarlet 44	white 43

1. Pelargonium, Smith's Emperor
2. Petunia purpurea
3. Calceolaria rugosa
4. Petunia hybrida
5. Calceolaria integrifolia
6. Bartonia aurea
7. Salvia chamædryoides
8. Calliopsis Drummondii
9. Verbena, The Queen
10. Bartonia aurea
11. Salvia chamædryoides
12. Calliopsis Drummondii
13. Verbena teucrioides
14. ,, Tweediana
15. ,, amœna
16. Lobelia ramosa
17. Verbena Iveryana
18. ,, ignea
19. ,, Vangardii
20. ,, purpurea
21. ,, Buistii
23. ,, Tweediana latifolia
23. ,, multifida
24. Lobelia ramosa
25. Verbena Iveryana
26. ,, fulgida
27. ,, The Queen
28. ,, Hendersonii
29. ,, Marryatii
30. Lobelia bicolor
31. Sanvitalia procumbens
32. Verbena melindres
33. Nierembergia calycina
34. Verbena melindres latifolia
35. Nierembergia intermedia
36. Lobelia lutea
37. Verbena melindres superba
38. Nierembergia filicaulis
39. Verbena melindres
40. Lobelia crinus
41. Sanvitalia procumbens
42. Verbena ignea
43. Nierembergia gracilis
44. Verbena melindres latifolia
45. Nierembergia intermedia
46. Lobelia lutea
47. Verbena melindres superba
48. Nierembergia filicaulis
49. Verbena ignea.

In the planting of plants in groups there are three things which deserve particular notice. First, to place all plants with their tops pointing to the north; secondly, to plant all strong growing-plants very shallow, that is, with the ball little more than covered with soil; and thirdly, to plant weak-growing plants deep so as to make them grow luxuriantly.

These rules, simple as they are, are of considerable importance; for if plants are not placed with their tops to the north, the points of the shoots, when pegged down, will not assume an erect position; while, if luxuriant-growing plants are planted deep, they grow still more luxuriantly, and flower but little; and if delicate-growing plants are not planted deep, the roots get parched up and they quickly perish.

After the plants are planted, the beds should receive a thorough soaking of pond-water, so as to make the soil almost like a puddle; and then, the following day, be hoed and raked over, so as to leave the surface loose. The plants may then be pegged down, and will require little more attention unless the weather is very dry.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

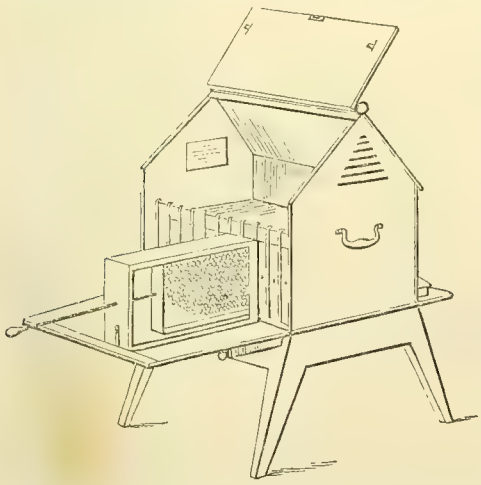
Vines.—I beg to state, in reply to "A Grape-grower's" remarks at p. 286, as before, that the Vines at this place were planted in 1839, and at this time, 1843, are carrying their fourth crop of fruit—not light, but heavy crops; further, that the Vines when planted were neither old ones nor yet Vines that had been in bearing, but young two-year-old plants, and very weak, the strongest in the whole when planted did not exceed one-eighth of an inch in diameter. A leaf produced from one of the young canes the latter part of the season I forwarded to the *Gardeners' Gazette* office, which measured 17 inches across by 30 in. including the footstalk: the Editor's remarks were, "The leaf sent is of the most extraordinary dimensions we ever witnessed." In 1840 they bore from 6 to 12 lbs. of fruit on each Vine, varying in weight from near 7 lbs. to 1 lb. In 1841 they bore a heavy full crop—the Vines from the growth of two years invariably pruned to 16 or 17 feet. In 1842 they surprised all that saw them, some of them carrying from 50 to 60 lbs. weight of fruit. And now, (1843,) they are equally fine, which I hope will be a sufficient explanation of their carrying their fourth crop of fruit. It was my purpose, from the course of culture I intended to pursue after planting, to effect one object, viz., to bring them into a bearing state earlier than what was commonly practised (in conjunction with health and strength); which, I think, from the specimens of five varieties I showed in Regent-street, Sept. 7, 1841, with Dr. Lindley's remarks on them, will fully bear me out. They have only one fault (if it can be deemed a fault), viz., they are over-fruitful, which often tempts an avaricious mind to overburthen their too generous nature. I now come to explain how I get six bunches from one eye; few words will suffice:—by my system of disbudding and spurring (which will be found fully explained in my treatise) at and before winter-pruning, no more buds are left than are absolutely wanted, and from one of those buds left on the leading shoot, this season produced six perfect bunches, and many four and five. I mentioned at p. 230, in a second house, six Vines had shown 422 perfect bunches (bear in mind, grown over Pines). Yesterday I had the curiosity to count the spurs upon some of the said Vines, which are as follow:—Grizzly Frontignan, 20 spurs, showed 94 perfect bunches; White Muscadine, 21 spurs, 83 bunches; Black Hamburgh, 19 spurs, 63 bunches; and last (not least, but not included in the six before mentioned), Black Damascus, 15 spurs, 43 bunches. If your correspondent "A Grape-grower" cannot content himself with this explanation, I will be glad to see him at Eshton, to give him ocular demonstration. The houses for Pines and Vines at this place are 17 feet clear in width at the base, 11 feet high at the back, and 2 ft. 6 in. at the front.—*James Roberts, Eshton Gardens.*

Scotch and English Farmers.—In place of controverting your correspondent's statements (p. 301,) I shall give his own words in his first communication, in order that your readers may judge if I have overstated what he said. Concerning my first argument on climate, since your correspondent has not mentioned it at all in either of his communications, nothing need be said. Relative to my second, on Wheat, hear his own words:—"Then, as to Wheat, excepting in those favourite districts, the Lothians and the Carse of Gowrie, have not the Scotch farmers nearly given up its culture? Have they not found it a loss rather than a gain?" Does not this amount to what I have said? On my third, respecting ploughs—"Next," says he, "let me introduce their ploughs—their far-famed ploughs, of which they boast so much. Were they not tried at the great Agricultural meeting the year before last at Liverpool, and last year at Bristol, and in both instances found wanting—requiring nearly twice the draught of the poor despised English plough?" The word weight, I admit, is not here; but otherwise the meaning is the same. Again, with respect to Turnips, he says—"Witness the effect of last summer's heat on their roots in Scotland, where they were as much injured by blight as usually they are in the south of England; and, no doubt, were the Scotch farmers annually subject to such summers, they would be glad to resort to broadcast tillage to have a crop at all." Where is the difference between your correspondent's meaning and mine? I asserted, and do still assert, that the crops here, in the centre of Scotland, were good; nay, very good, and gave him proof of it. Now, in his last letter he says,—"My observations of the crops of last year extended to Roxburghshire, Dumfries, Lanark, and Galloway; where the farmers anticipated a total waste of the bulbs, which were abundant, from the injury done by blight, until the rains came in October, when a new foliage sprung from the crowns, and the bulbs were saved." What was only an anticipation in September, 1842, was not so in March, 1843, when your correspondent wrote. Besides, he should have kept in mind, that these four counties are but a small part of Scotland, while what he said applied to Scotland generally. These counties, moreover, do not contain the best soil in Scotland, which renders it still more unfair to compare them with the south of England. With respect to several other remarks in your correspondent's first communication, which I have passed over, and therefore he thinks I have nothing to say upon them; I beg now, to remark that, among these the size of the acre figures; but I must inform him that this is known to the landlord as well as the farmer, and paid for by the latter. To the English farmer the tithe and poor-rate are known, as well as to the landlord; and not paid above the rent by the farmer, any more than tiend (another name for tithe) is in Scotland. From the great competition in farming, I fear that land, both in England and Scotland, pays fully as much as it should do, and from this cause also it will not be cheaper in the one country than in the other for any length of time. Your correspondent in his last letter approves of the team of three or four horses; saying, in substance, that it is only training young horses. Now our Scotch farmer finds it more advantageous to work two mature horses, which do as much work, and yet do not consume so much food as three or four young inert ones. But this is not all; for he adds, "they require nearly twice the draught of the poor despised English plough." It follows then, that it requires from five to seven English horses to do the same work which two do in Scotland; and there is as stiff clay in the Carse of Stirling, as in any part of England. I say again, if this be true, the English farmer labours under a real disadvantage, requiring from five to seven horses to do as much work as the Scotch farmer gets from two; and horse-food is neither rent, tithe, poor-rate, nor tiend, but a real tax upon the farmer. At p. 209 he says, "I might go farther, and show the deficient practice of the Scotch farmer in breeding and feeding." Granted; but for this plain reason—he finds that without greater skill in breeding and feeding, "prime Scots" bring in Smithfield Market more money than English beasts, however skilfully bred and fed, and therefore he finds it labour in vain to attempt to improve upon the best. When this is needed, he may, perhaps, be able to meet the times. I conclude by saying, that tithe, poor-rate, tiend, large or small acres, &c., may figure well enough in a theory of rent, but they have no place in the practical question of paying it. Land, both in Scotland and England, like everything else, will bring to the landlord, and demand from the farmer, its true value, and it will do no more for any lengthened period, without injuring all parties. I once intended to say nothing upon draining, subsoil-ploughing, &c., but as your correspondent asks what great discoveries the Scotch farmer has made, I answer, that he has discovered this fact, that draining, &c., in order to be useful, must be put in practice; and he has done it, while the English farmer who, according to your correspondent, has known it for one hundred years, has dreamed over the knowledge of it all this time, until now that he is beginning to awake, he finds it more valuable than his dream. No man pretends to have discovered Christianity, yet every one who believes it as the discoverer enjoins, enjoys as much benefit from it as if he had discovered it; and this is the exact state of the Scotch farmer, and it is that which constitutes him a

good farmer, and the English one a bad farmer.—*Not a Scotch Farmer.*

The Parks.—I am much surprised to find by your most valuable Paper of Saturday last, that your correspondent "Lexicon" disapproves of the naming of the trees and shrubs in Kensington Gardens and St. James's Park; and I am much gratified to find that you are not of his opinion. I think that the naming of these trees and shrubs is a most laudable effort, on the part of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to render these delightful places of recreation as interesting and as instructive as possible. To Gardeners and Amateurs these names will be exceedingly useful; and to ladies who are attached to Botanical pursuits they will be a source of pleasing recreation. They will, I trust, also interest the youthful mind, so many of which class frequent these delightful breathing places. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests will, I trust, remove the hurdles which at present prevent the public from going among the named trees and shrubs, without which few of the names will be distinguishable from the walk. I am pretty sure that very little injury would be done to the plants by their doing this; for the public, I think, know better now-a-days. This I think is fully borne out by the little injury that has been done to Kew Gardens since they have been open to the public. I trust your correspondent "Lexicon" will clearly see from your interesting and plain explanation that the naming of these trees and shrubs will be of immense advantage to the public, though it may not be so to him; and that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests deserve the greatest credit, as you say, for having done what they have. I hope the so-called fountain, of which you complain, will be speedily removed, and something of a more artistical character and in harmony with the scene substituted.—*Ortolano.*

Bees.—"E. M. W." presents her compliments to the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and for the benefit of all apiarians who, like her, wish to manage their Bees themselves with the least possible trouble and risk, and to have the power of examining their interesting proceedings at all times, she has procured a sketch of the "Patent Bar and Frame-Hive," which, she believes, will considerably facilitate the experiments of Amateurs in general; and offer the easiest mode of taking the honey to those who keep Bees for profit as well as amusement. This hive was invented by Mr. Munn, of Throwley-House, near Faversham,—a gentleman whose apiarian taste has led him to spare no trouble nor expense, in order to procure a hive which might include the following advantages:—Perfect protection from wet in the open air; an equable temperature within, in winter and summer; a method of feeding the Bees without exposure to cold or attacks of other insects; protection from vermin and thieves, (being under lock and key;) cool store-room, and easy method of taking the honey; every facility for making artificial swarms, and performing every experiment that ever has been tried, and complete inspection of the entire hive, under every possible circumstance, without disturbing the Bees, or stupefying them with smoke. A hive on this construction may be seen at Mr. Milton's, 10, Great Marylebone-street, Wimpole-street.—*Rectory, April* 28, 1843.



["Patent Bar and Frame-Hive," containing eleven frames; one being drawn out to exhibit the comb in the glass observation-frame.]

Floricultural Society.—The remarks which headed your Notices to Correspondents in last week's Paper will be read with interest by the numerous class who cultivate Florists' flowers, as an earnest of your intention to follow up with renewed vigour the exertions you have hitherto made to gratify their tastes in common with those of your other readers. To those of your correspondents who would sacrifice a great general object on the shrine of disappointed personal vanity, or because their individual notions or private purposes cannot be carried into effect, I would offer a few remarks on the Floricultural Society. This Society was formed in consequence of the repeated demands of those who had seceded in disgust from the former Metropolitan Society; and having once been established by the exertions of a few, was soon joined by the great majority of well-known florists, both amateur and professional, its objects not being in opposition to any other Society, but principally directed to the examination and encouragement of seedlings. Many of these parties, actuated by sincere and proper motives, have continued their support; but many, on the other hand, from causes which I do not now wish to scrutinize, have retired in disappointment, and expressed this by abuse. I would not attribute unworthy motives to all such, for even in the best of us there is a feeling which arises from disappointment, and often exercises an influence over our conduct of which we are not conscious—and this is especially the case when the parent-like affection we have for our own productions (particularly if our interest is also at stake) meets with any check. Hence has arisen the idea that the Society has been unnecessarily strict; and from this, amongst other circumstances, the Society, however steady in its advance in the estimation of the public and of all honourable men, has not been supported by some of those who would eventually be most benefited, with the vigour and cordiality which might have been expected, had their desire for a fair and impartial tribunal really been zealous. Another charge against the Society is, that they have refused to give private opinions, (which of course are forgotten if adverse, but, without fail, made public use of, if favourable,) and have thereby discouraged appeal from those who did not wish to have their names appear. This may to a certain, but very limited extent, be true; but the general advantage of the system is so great that it ought not to be sacrificed to a trifling exception, and after all, the test by which the Society must be judged is not whether they have pleased every one, for that is impossible, but whether they have acted up to the principles with which they started, and whether, allowing for the fickleness and uncertainty of the flowers, the merits of which they have been called upon to decide, and the fallibility to which all human judgments are occasionally subject, the result will prove that they have been guided by the honesty of purpose and the skilfulness for which you have given them credit. In regard to the Society's holding its meetings by candle-light, the convenience of the great majority of the members is thereby best consulted; and, but for this arrangement, too much of their valuable time would be sacrificed, or they would be altogether unable to attend.—*T. C. Wildman.*

Scotch Crops.—Through the medium of your Paper I take the liberty of asking a question of your correspondent of p. 265, signing himself "Not a Scotch Farmer." His account of the extraordinary crops of Wheat and hay obtained by Mr. Mowbray, of Cambus, chiefly, as I understand him, by the application of Liquid Manure, I do not disbelieve; but as an average produce of 9 quarters to the acre over a field of 30 acres, and in some places of that field of 15 quarters to the acre, and a crop of 3½ tons of hay to an acre, are results so far exceeding any I have ever heard of from the best farming on the best land in this country, I wish to inquire—in what proportion, and at what periods of the year, was the Wheat crop watered with the Liquid Manure; and what species of cart was employed?—*A Subscriber.*

Budding Roses.—As the plan which I adopt in budding Roses has been eminently successful, (scarcely one having failed out of a very large number of stocks operated upon last year,) perhaps you will allow me again to repeat it, for the benefit of my amateur brethren. I generally select the Bengalensis (or Blush Boursault, as some gardeners call it) in preference to the Wild Briar, which I find more apt to canker and become bast-bound. I commence my labours about the beginning of June, and continue till the middle of August; and I invariably leave a small piece of the wood, as a protection to the eye, using worsted for binding instead of bast. The rise of the sap is rapid and plentiful in the Bengalensis, which keeps the bud cool even in the hottest weather, which was satisfactorily proved last summer. Some of the stocks which I worked early in the year formed good ripe wood before the winter, and promise to produce a fine crop of blossoms this season. The propagation of the Bengalensis is exceedingly easy; and although it is rather capricious in flowering itself, it never fails to support a stranger in a most flourishing condition. The disappointment of amateurs in budding is occasioned too often by their attempting to deprive the bud of all the wood, which, unless it is very skilfully extracted, irreparably injures the bud. New wood must, of course, always be chosen in both cases.—*W. W.*

Scarlet Pelargoniums.—In noticing Mr. Drummond's remarks on these plants, I think he is a lucky man to have so much bottom-heat, other materials, and spare time,—which few gardeners can now boast of. I will offer a few simple hints as to how I manage to have plenty of good plants to turn out with little trouble; it may be acceptable to some one who is, like myself, short-handed. The readiest way is to raise them from seed. If, however, you have any particular sort, you must propagate by cuttings, which I manage in the following manner:—I turn all the plants I have to spare into the open border about the 21st of May; I thus get plenty of cuttings and seeds. The cuttings I take off about the middle of July, in an afternoon, and trim them ready for potting the next morning, cutting them close under the fourth joint, laying them thinly in the greenhouse or shed, to dry till the morning. I then get some wide-mouthed thirty-two-sized pots, and fill them about half full of crocks, with the rest silver-sand and leaf-mould, equal proportions, putting them close round the outside of the pot with a dibble, and pressing them firmly. I give them just a sprinkle of water, and place them in a two-light box, only filling one light, so that the light that contains the cuttings may be covered with a mat, and the sun be allowed to shine on the other; which will warm the frame. If the surface of the pots is dry in the morning, I give a gentle watering, giving air for half an hour to get the leaves dry if it is likely to be a dull day. I apply no water unless the cuttings look very flagged. They will be well rooted in a month or five weeks. I then pot them in thumb-pots, setting them in the frame, shading from hot sun, and harden them to it by degrees, as they will bear it. As soon as they have filled the pots full of roots, they are shifted into sixty-sized pots, with more leaf-mould and less sand, and put into the frame again, where they are kept close for a week, till established with fresh roots. More and more air is then given, till I leave the light quite off. The plants are then set out thinly on coal-ashes, where worms do not get into the pots. Pinching off the tops, I let them stand out as long as they are safe from frost, and store them away where room can best be spared, giving as much air as consists with the safety of other plants. I have thus fine healthy stock plants to plant out, which require no layering to make them dwarf, and no shifting from the sixty pots; for I have now good plants raised in that way, showing three or four heads of flowers. The seed is easiest saved about the latter end of August, gathering the heads as they ripen, and laying them in the greenhouse or hothouse on paper, thinly, to dry. When dry, they should be well rubbed out, and sifted in a sieve of such a size that the seeds may pass through, leaving the seed-vessels in the sieve. Keep the seeds dry till March, and then sow them in pans, placing them in a cucumber-frame till they germinate. They must not remain there long, or they will damp off; take them to a vinery or hothouse, and place them near the glass till they have four leaves, then prick them out in pans or boxes till they are two inches in height, when they must be potted in thumb-pots. They should afterwards be potted into sixty-sized pots, and treated exactly as recommended for the cuttings. If there is plenty of room, and large plants are desired, they must be stopped and shifted into forty-eight-sized pots. But I find that the smaller the pots, the less likely the plants are to shed their leaves, as the Scarlet Pelargoniums do not root so freely as the other kinds. I have now about a thousand seedlings ready to prick off, and find it much easier than striking them by cuttings, besides the chance of getting improved varieties. I never heard before of potting the plants in fresh green turf;—will any of your correspondents say whether they have found it answer, as it seems something new?—*Caleb Diplock.*

Manures.—The very interesting and instructive experiments of your correspondent at Cookridge, near Leeds, seem to furnish an illustration of the principle in artificial manuring—that little benefit can be expected in employing a fertilizer, the components of which do not enter, or but in a very small proportion, into the composition of the plant it is intended to grow. On referring to the table given by Dr. Daubeny, in Vol. iii. of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, entitled Table II.—of the Constituents of Crops—it will be seen, that of all the crops therein named, Potatoes contain the least *lime*, and but a few contain less *sulphuric* acid. The proportion which these two substances bear to one another is pretty nearly that of their representative numbers, so that it may be inferred that in the Potato root they are really present as sulphate of lime or gypsum. Another reason why gypsum alone was not likely to benefit the Potato is to be found in the fact, that almost all soils contain an appreciable quantity of this substance; and the Potato requiring but a very small supply, and being furnished with deep-striking roots, it would probably meet with a sufficiency in any soil not absolutely destitute of it. If this be so, the inutility of applying gypsum, in this case, as a manure is evident. Not so, however, with the alkalies; for the Potato, in its *natural* state, contains as much soda as dry Wheat grain, and more than one and a half times the quantity of potash.* This consideration is evidently the key to the fact of the great benefit effected on this root by wood-ashes (rich in potash), and sulphate of soda (glauber salts). I think it would be satisfactory to know with certainty whether or not the soil, in the experiment of your correspondent, does really contain sulphate of lime; and if he think so too, I shall be happy, gratuitously, to solve the question, if he will forward a sample to me, and I will let your readers know the result.—*W. H. Potter, Chemical Works, Fore Street, Lambeth.*

Gentianella.—(Gentiana acaulis).—This is seldom seen to flower well, and Doctors differ much about its treatment. I made a little square bed, in 1840, in which I planted 20 good-sized bunches, with good balls of earth attached to each bunch. They have flowered well every year since, and have been much admired by all who saw them. At the present time there is upwards of 350 blossoms upon them; the situation is very low, so that we lose many perennials in damp winters. The soil they are grown in is half common garden mould, which is very light, and half loam and leaf-mould, such as comes from an old Melon-bed; and every year the bed is top-dressed with loam and leaf-mould, in fine weather, in February or early in March. Neither spade nor fork is used among them, but when a weed appears it is taken away, and the top-dressing is done carefully between the plants.—*Winchester College Gardens.*

Frozen Plants.—Notwithstanding the soundness of "C.'s" arguments, I am still doubtful if the method prescribed at p. 84, has the effect of abstracting frost from plants. "Facts are stubborn things," and I have fully experienced that, when the plan is successful, the plants had received little damage. If "C." has determined it by actual experiment, I am bound to submit to his better judgment; and when occasion requires, I may still continue to practise it, against the evidence of my senses, on the faith of others. Indeed, one morning last month, when visited with both

* I would strongly recommend the *leaves* of the Beet (or, perhaps, those of Mangold Wurzel would do as well,) as a manure for Potatoes, as they contain much alkali.

frost and snow, I tried it on wall-trees, and Gooseberry-bushes, without any marked result. I am perfectly aware that frozen vegetables, of a hardy nature (possibly green-house plants likewise, which I mean to try the first opportunity,) if immersed in water soon recover; but they must not be exposed again to a freezing atmosphere in their wet state, or the frost would lay greater hold on them; and unless a plan could be devised to place the plants, immediately on watering, in a temperature above freezing, any benefit they received from the water would soon cease, should the water freeze upon them; which is more from the state of the atmosphere than from any secret interchange of temperature going on between the plant and the water, as it is well known water will not freeze, even if thrown upon ice, unless the temperature is below freezing (?) The analogy between a cold bar of iron in a warm hand and the present case does not hold good, since the effect produced by the process of interchange ceases immediately the hand is removed; so the watering, to have any effect, ought to be of sufficient quantity to prevent its congealing on the plants, or their texture would be more endangered than if they had remained dry. I am sorry I expressed myself so vaguely, that "C." should suppose me ignorant of the tendency of heated air to ascend; and that, consequently, the nearer the glass, the warmer it is. I thought I wrote near the *front* glass; my Pelargoniums stood on the floor of a vinery between the upright sashes and the flues which run along the middle of the house, and on a little higher elevation than where the plants stood; so that there is no inconsistency in the injury being sustained in that position. "C." is likewise in error as to the object for which I place pans of water under my Apricot-trees, which is not to create evaporation; but from the affinity which frost has for water, it is conjectured that the nitrous particles which will lodge on the dewy blossom would be diverted into the water.—*J. M.* [This last paragraph is above our comprehension.]

Birds.—Two or three years ago I witnessed a very surprising instance of parental affection in a very young bird, exemplified in the case of a Thrush, which had been taken from the nest about a fortnight and was just able to feed itself, and a couple of Blackbirds about three parts fledged, and as yet unable to feed without assistance. The latter were introduced into the Thrush's cage, and had not been there long before the Thrush, itself only just emerging from babyhood, took compassion upon their helplessness, and began feeding them with all the solicitude of a mother. From this time till they were able to feed themselves it constantly attended to them, and upon no occasion could it be tempted to swallow a morsel itself, however tempting, until its young companions were satisfied.—*Boughton Kingdon, Teignmouth.*

Vines.—Has guano been applied to Vines, and if so, in a liquid or dry state? My Vines show a quantity of blossom every year, and as regularly shank off; although for some years past I have never applied fire-heat to the house; the border is fully exposed to the sun, never having any crop on it, so that in this instance you would think that it could not arise from the cold at the roots and heat at the tops. I have tried guano with everything, and found everything benefited by it. I enabled a Greengage Plum last year to swell and ripen an enormous crop, solely, I am sure, by giving its roots a copious dose of guano in the middle of July.—*E. F. L.* [Guano should always be applied in a liquid state, and not too strong; a little and often is a good maxim to observe with it. It is not possible to say what causes your Grapes to shank without inspecting the place; but we entertain little doubt that the roots are wrong—perhaps in a cold wet subsoil.]

Bones.—I am rather surprised to find from Mr. Solly that boiled bones are so superior to unboiled. I have purchased both, and I find the former weigh 56 lbs. to the bushel, whereas the latter only weigh 28 lbs. This is a great difference; and I cannot comprehend how bones, as a manure, can be improved in value by having all their juice stewed out of them. Surely, 28 lbs. to the bushel of fat, grease, and glue, must be worth something. I am not prepared to prove the actual difference between the two as regards their effects on land.—*E. R., Halifax.*—[It is understood that the experience of farmers, especially in Cheshire, is in favour of boiled bones. Theory would possibly prefer them unboiled; but if facts are against it, theory must give way. Will you kindly report the result to us?]

Turnip-fly.—I have found that lime lightly strewed over Turnips (just up) before the dew is off the ground in the morning, most effectually and invariably preserves the crop from the Fly, &c. This I know will be useful to some of your readers.—*Rus.*

Seeds.—The Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* agrees with me, that seeds sown in dry, pulverised soil, shortly afterwards moistened with rain, will be more likely to vegetate than seeds sown in soil already moist; the Editor does not, however, admit my reasoning upon the fact. In a late Number of the *Chronicle*, a grower of Scarlet Pelargoniums, who frequently repots his cuttings, shakes the soil from their roots, which he afterwards dips in warm water, before replanting, assigning as a reason, that the soil adheres more firmly to them when they are fresh potted. I know a lady who never fails of success in transplanting into pots for winter bloom, seedling plants of Mignonette. From the roots of these she shakes off all the soil, and replants them in puddled holes in pots of earth: I may be wrong in believing that success, in both cases, depends upon coating the roots with fine particles of soil, under circumstances which will secure its adherence: the Editor's explanation will be thankfully received.—*C.*—[It may be true that our correspondent's explanation of the behaviour of his roots is just; but it cannot hold good of seeds, because as soon as the radicle sprouts forth, it leaves that surface to which particles of earth are said to adhere. The reason why it is best to sow seeds in what is called dry earth, is, that they may be very gradually, not suddenly, moistened; they then decompose the water as they get it, and are not suddenly gorged with fluid they cannot digest.]

Draining.—In your Number for April 15 I observe a communication signed "W. W.," strongly recommending a mode of draining by a movable mould, upon which the strong clay of Gloucestershire is forced down and packed, when the mould is withdrawn for another operation. Its cheapness at 1½*d* per yard, and its duration said to be proved for 18 years, would be great recommendations, but they will not justify the practice if it is ineffectual for the purpose intended. Drainers are very apt to imagine that their object will be attained by merely forming an underground passage through which the water will flow, and this is very well where a spring is to be caught and carried off, but where frequent or furrow-draining is the operation to be performed, the object of which is to collect and convey away the surface-water along the whole course of the drain, the plan under discussion will be utterly inefficient. It is painful to see a piece of good land covered with coarse swampy herbage, or bearing miserably-stunted crops for want of draining; but it is still more provoking to see a similar state of things from drains being badly executed, when the whole capital spent in their construction is literally buried with their materials; yet this often happens not only from the plan under discussion, where the very support of the drain depends upon its being made impervious to the water it is intended to carry off, but from the slovenly execution of frequent drains of tiles, stones, or other materials. It is commonly imagined that when the drain is laid the work is done, and that the most retentive soil may be heaped in and packed down above it; whereas laying the drain is but half the work, if an access-soil for the water from above is not retained by filling it in for a considerable depth with gravel, broken stones, or porous earth. And thus this most invaluable improvement is subjected to distrust, and a vast amount of capital is wasted for want of a little reflection or attention to practical rules.—*J. S. F.*

Wireworms.—Observing many inquiries in your Paper as to the best mode of destroying the Wireworm, I beg to tell you that last year I had been using some chloride of lime-water, and poured it over some grass, when it immediately killed the worms. I was from this success induced to try it on some very sickly Carnations infested with Wireworms, and had the satisfaction to find them recover rapidly. The proportion I used was about a table-spoonful to a pint of water, but this of course must depend on the quality of the soil.—*F. B. H.*

Pears.—In reply to "A Subscriber," I beg to inform you that the Pear "Inconnue (Van Mons)" was sent to me some six or eight years since, by M. Van Mons, of Louvain, as a seedling without name, with several others, also seedlings not named. To distinguish them, they had the above name attached to them, with the number in the catalogue. Thus, the above is "Inconnue Van Mons, 175:" several others, with different numbers, have not yet fruited. The above is a most excellent middle-sized melting Pear: shape, oblong; colour, green; keeping till February. Inconnue Van Mons, 219, will, I think, prove also a fine late Pear. I have reason to believe that Pear culture is yet quite in its infancy. I anticipate that we shall have as many fine varieties ripening in spring and early summer as we have now in autumn. To arrive at this, seedlings should be raised from some of the late Pears that keep through the year, such as Bellissime d'Hiver, Easter Bergamot, Bergamotte de Hollande, Poire Jalvie, and Rouse Lench. These have been preserved here in my fruit-cellar till June, and even later: if crossed with such sorts as Hacon's Incomparable, Beurré Rance, Winter Nelis, and Ne plus Meuris, some good melting very late Pears would probably be the result. I should recommend Rouse Lench to be fertilised with Winter Nelis, previously removing the stamens of the former; and this should be done before the blossom expands, by inserting sharp-pointed scissors. Easter Bergamot might be crossed with Ne plus Meuris, Bergamotte de Hollande with Hacon's Incomparable, and so on, according to the fancy of the cultivator. The object to attain is, to procure very late Pears with the high flavour of some of our earlier varieties.—*T. Rivers, Jun.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand, Dec. 1.—I have great pleasure in informing you that we have founded a Horticultural Society at this place. Although the first body of emigrants landed here so lately as March, 1841, we now muster between 40 and 50 Members, and had it not been for the lateness of the season when the Society was formed, should have enrolled a great number more, who have expressed their intention of becoming Members next year. Considering the many cares and difficulties attending a new settlement, I think it speaks very favourably for our population, that so many have taken an interest in the Society; and convinces me that although we have commenced on a very small scale, we shall prosper, and I trust sustain the character of the Taranaki district, of being the garden of New Zealand. We have a beautiful climate, and I hope we shall turn it to advantage, although some time must necessarily elapse, as we have everything to do.—*R. C.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 11.—Mr. Edward Solly delivered his first lecture on the Chemistry of Vegetation. After adverting to the progress that Organic Chemistry has made during the past year, and especially abroad, he proceeded to point out the fact, of all plants consisting of certain invisible elements, transparent, impalpable, and altogether escaping ordinary observation. After experimentally explaining the nature of those elements, he adverted to the great difficulty of conceiving how the combination of such substances can produce all the varied forms recognised among the vegetable bodies surrounding us. A number of beautiful experiments was then made to show that an infinite variety of changes takes place by combinations of gaseous and fluid matters under different circumstances. Colourless fluids were shown, when mixed, to form colours: one kind of colour was changed into another; colourless fluids became coloured by merely passing through the air; solid metal was thrown down from colourless transparent fluids. Gases were then acted upon and shewn to behave in a similar manner, changing colour instantly upon combining with the oxygen of air. Solids were shown to change into gaseous matter, iron itself being converted into vapour. Gases were condensed into solid matter by their mutual action. Fluids were in like manner suddenly condensed into solids. Finally, solids were dissolved in air. After these preliminary observations Mr. Solly proceeded, in conclusion, to explain the manner in which they applied to the composition of Vegetable substances. By the analysis of the Spinach and Rhubarb leaves, he demonstrated experimentally the existence in those substances of Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen—the gaseous elements of Vegetation; Ammonia was then obtained in abundance from animal matter, in order to show the identity of the products thus obtained from both the animal and vegetable kingdoms. These experiments were very interesting, as proving the existence in plants of Nitrogen, thus confirming the statements of modern chemists upon that subject, and proving the great importance of this element to vegetation. Sulphate of copper was also introduced successfully as a beautiful and very sensitive test of the presence of ammonia; its white colour, when powdered, changing into deep blue, when acted on by very minute quantities of ammonia.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

A monthly council was held at the Society's house, in Hanover-square, on Wednesday, the 3rd of May, the Earl of Hardwicke, President, in the chair. John Bell Crompton, Esq., Mayor of Derby, was elected a Governor, and sixty-two gentlemen Members of the Society. Mr. R. Barker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported to the Council that agreeably with the order of the Council, the Committee had purchased 1,000*l.* in the New 3½ per cents. in the name of the Trustees of the Society; the total amount of the Society's Stock in the funds now amounting to 7,700*l.*, with a current cash balance at the bankers, at the end of the previous month, of 1,204*l.* The names of 49 Members, whose subscription was in arrear, were ordered to be expunged from the list of the Society. The Society's prize of 50 sovereigns for the best essay on the drainage of land, was unanimously adjudged to the essay of Mr. T. Arkell, of Pen Hill Farm, Cold Harbour, near Swindon, Wiltshire. Colonel Challoner presented to the Council the report of the proceedings of the General Derby Committee, as well as of the Local Derby Committee, relative to the various arrangements for the meeting in July. This report was received and adopted by the Council, and its recommendation that the exhibition of implements should be open for admission to the public (at the same rate as in former years) on the Tuesday, as well as on the Wednesday preceding the general day of the show, confirmed. The Council then proceeded to the consideration of the question of the place of the Society's Annual Country Meeting of 1844; which, agreeably with the established routine in the succession of districts, must, for that year, be selected from the district formed of the following counties:—Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, including the Isle of Wight and the Channel islands of Jersey, Guernsey, &c. Deputations from Maidstone, Southampton, and Winchester, had successively an interview with the Council, for the purpose of advocating the claims of the towns which they respectively represented. The members of each deputation laid before the Council the replies to the official queries transmitted to them on their original application; and they also gave the Council detailed information in reference to the communication of each place by railways, &c. The directors of the South-Western Railway, following the example of the directors of the Midland Counties Railway at Derby, and on the representation of Mr. Etwall, M.P. for Andover, on Friday last, also decided to convey to and from Southampton *all the show-cattle at half fares*, and further pledged themselves to give every facility for quick conveyance, and not to charge any additional fares for passengers. On the motion of Earl Spencer, the President was requested to direct a special council to be summoned for Thursday, the 11th of May, and a committee was appointed to report to the Council on that occasion. Agreeably with the standing regulations of the Society, the Council ordered that a preliminary impression of the Prize-Sheet for the next year should be prepared, and laid before the Members at the ensuing Anniversary Meeting on the 22d of May, for their revision and suggestions, previously to its final adoption and confirmation by the Council; on which occasion Mr. Charles Stokes gave notice that he should propose the first prizes in each class of Bulls to be raised from 30*l.* to 50*l.* Mr. Gibbs brought forward his motion on the subject of the date at which subscriptions shall be considered to become in arrear, which was seconded by Earl Spencer, and carried unanimously, namely:—"That all Members shall be considered to be in arrear, whose subscriptions, due in advance for each year on the 1st of January, remain unpaid by the 1st of June ensuing." Dr. Playfair returned thanks to the Council for his appointment as "Consulting Chemist" to the Society. Mrs. Davies Gilbert presented specimens of Bokhara Clover, and a statement of the progress of the Willingdon schools; the Rev. J. M. King presented a copy of his translation of Virgil's Georgics; Prof. Henslow, a copy of his Letters to the Farmers of Suffolk; Dr. Tilley, the numbers of his Agricultural Chemistry; Mr. R. Green, an account of his Under-Draining Plough; and Mr. Evans, copies of the *Farmer's Herald*. The Marquis Mazzarosa informed the Council of the meeting this year of the Italian Scientific Association at Lucca during the two last weeks of September. The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, 10th May.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

May 2, 1843.—The Lord Bishop of Norwich, President, in the chair. M. Achille Richard and Prof. J. F. Schow, were elected Foreign Fellows. Dr. Salt was elected a Fellow, and Mr. Lanson an Associate. A present of Fruits collected by Mr. Backhouse in his late visit to Australia was exhibited; amongst others were the fruits of a species of Cycas, of Callitris pyramidalis, Guilandina Bonduc, Barringtonia speciosa, &c. On account of the death of the Duke of Sussex, it was suggested by the President that the paper for the evening should not be read.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

May 10.—Dr. Roget in the chair. A paper was read from Mr. H. Fardon, "On the Improvement of Agriculture." After allusion to the present state of distress in both the Agricultural and manufacturing districts, the author stated his conviction that much might be done for the improvement of the country by attention to the state of Agriculture. The great points to which he wished to call attention in this paper were the necessity of the outlay of capital in farming, the increase of labour, and the mode by which these objects might be effected. In the first place, he would observe that in no trade, art, or profession was there so much diversity, both in the mode of doing the work, as well as in the quality and quantity of the produce of the work, as in farming. Farmers' clubs, journals, and societies were doing much good, and bad plans were going out and good ones being adopted. Amongst the various systems adopted, there were certain general features by which they might be divided into low and high systems of Agriculture; the former prevailed in many parts of England, the latter in Scotland. The characters of the low system were, that the land was let from year to year; and, as a consequence of this, the tenant expended but little capital in its cultivation. The drainage was imperfect, the pasture-land extensive, the arable land in bad condition; the ploughing was shal-

low, not more than from four to six inches deep; no attention was given to the crops till harvest; three or four horses were employed in ploughing; the subsoil was hard, so that water passed off imperfectly; the soil not pulverised by rolling or harrowing; the crops were inferior; the quantity of stock was small, and manure deficient. This was the actual state of a great portion of the land of many counties in Great Britain. From this state to that of the high system of Agriculture there were all kinds of gradations. The high system was characterised by the land being let on long leases, and, as a consequence of this security, a large expenditure of capital on it. The land was thoroughly drained—the great proportion of it was arable. It was ploughed deeply, from six to eight inches, and the subsoil-plough was in frequent use to the depth of 18 inches; the soil was well pulverised by rolling, &c.; and only two horses were used at the plough. No water was allowed to accumulate; there was generally abundance of stock and plenty of manure. One object of the paper was to draw attention to the fact that the same kinds of lands, when cultivated on the low system, yielded small produce, small profits, low wages, and deficient demand for labour; whereas, when cultivated on the high system, the produce was large, the profit was large for the capital employed, and wages were higher. This statement was proved by a reference to the expenditure and profits on four farms, by which it was proved that where the largest amount of capital was expended there was the largest amount of profit realised. In one case the land was not worth more than *2s. 6d.* per acre, and realised 16½ per cent. on the capital employed. In the other cases quoted, 19 and 20 per cent. were realised on better land. The author then went into details, proving that a capital of 1,000*l.* could be more profitably expended on 100 acres of land than on 200 or 300. The author then proceeded to show that spade-husbandry was more profitable for the amount of cost of labour than that of the plough. By this mode of cultivation, the soil was much better prepared for the growth of plants than by the plough. He then detailed the result of 27 years' cultivation of two acres of land alternately with Wheat and Potatoes. The cost of cultivation was 23*l.*, whilst the produce had been worth 93*l.*, thus leaving 70*l.* profit subject to a drawback of 17*l.* for rates, rent, and parochial charges. He referred to the paper of Dr. Yellowly in the 6th Vol. of the "Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science" on spade-husbandry in Norfolk, as affording abundant evidence of the superiority of this mode of cultivating land. He also referred to the evidence afforded by allotments of the very much greater amount of profit attending spade-husbandry, and especially to the successful results of this system as seen on the estate of Mrs. Davies Gilbert. In conclusion, the author believed that the system of letting farms from year to year was the great obstruction to the necessary outlay of capital. If farms were let on leases of from 14 to 21 years, the superabundant capital of this country would soon find on the land a profitable outlay. Not only would the agricultural labourer be fully employed, but there would even be a demand for the superabundant population of the manufacturing districts; by the increased work and wages of the labourer, there would soon be a great demand for manufacturing produce, and in this way the country would again be in the way of regaining its wonted prosperity.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

CENTRADE'NIA RO'SEA. Rose-coloured Centradenia. *(Half-shrubby Greenhouse plant.)* Melastomaceæ. Octándria Monogýnia.—A pretty half-shrubby greenhouse plant, introduced from Mexico by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter. When allowed to flower quietly in a cool greenhouse, it forms a deep green bush, studded all over with gay flesh-coloured flowers; but as the petals easily fall, the plant does not bear travelling well. It is a soft-wooded species, growing a foot or so high in sandy peat, and striking readily from cuttings. As far as can be judged from an experience of a few weeks it seems to require a sunny situation, but not a dry atmosphere.—*Botanical Register.*

CYCNOCHES PENTADA'CTYLON. Five-fingered Swan-neck. *(Stove Epiphyte.)* Orchidáceæ Vándeæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This plant has in some respects so much the appearance of C. maculatum, that when first received from Mr. Veitch, of Exeter, in March, 1842, it was difficult to say whether it was a variety or a distinct species. A plant, however, obtained from Brazil direct by Messrs. Loddiges, has shown it to be the latter. It has a short raceme of much larger greenish-yellow flowers, with broad chocolate-brown blotches, and its lip is quite remarkable, having 5 finger-like lobes, and no more, instead of the lateral comb-like fringes of C. maculatum.—*Botanical Register.*

LISSOCHILUS RÓSEUS. Rose-coloured Lissochilus. Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—A very remarkable terrestrial Orchidaceous plant, imported by S. Rucker, Esq., from Sierra Leone. It has large plaited leaves, and rich rose-coloured flowers in a close raceme at the end of a scape between three and four feet high. Although the other species of the genus have flowers in which yellow is the predominant colour, this has scarcely any trace of it except in the middle of the lip.—*Botanical Register.*

DENDRÓBIUM RUCKERI. Mr. Rucker's Dendrobium. Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—Supposed to have been introduced from Manilla. It has lately flowered with Mr. Rucker, and is sweet-scented, handsome, and distinguished by its clear yellow nankeen-coloured flowers, the lip of which is a little stained with rose-colour.—*Botanical Register.*

ECHITES SPLENDENS. Splendid Echites. *(Stove Climber.)* Apocynaceæ. Pentándria Monogýnia.—Introduced by Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, from the Organ Mountains of Brazil. All the beautiful species of Echites seem to be eclipsed by this splendid plant. Its habit is luxuriant, and its leaves are of unusual size; while the flowers, which are borne in large clusters and expand only one or two at a time, are exceedingly lovely, their tint being a light blush, which deepens towards the margin and in the centre; but the variations are so gentle and gradual as to be highly delightful. The breadth of each blossom is from three to four inches. It will probably not require so high a temperature as some stove climbers, and may possibly succeed in a warm, close greenhouse. It should be planted in a small, uncovered, unshaded bed of prepared earth, and trained up the rafters, or over the roof, of the house. A loamy soil is best for it; but a little sandy heath-mould may be added with advantage. Being deciduous it will most likely be better for a little pruning in winter, and it should be kept in a state of rest during the months of November, December, and January. Cuttings of the young shoots will root with the usual treatment, though not very readily.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

MANE'TTIA BICOLOR. Two coloured-flowered Manéttia. *(Greenhouse Climber.)* Tetrándria Monogýnia.—Another interesting plant, introduced by Messrs. Veitch, with stronger stems and broader leaves than M. cordifólia, but much smaller flowers. The pleasing combination of scarlet and deep yellow which they present renders them very attractive. It grows well in the temperature of a warm greenhouse, which is kept moister than is usually the case. The soil should consist of loam, heath-mould, and sand, in the usual proportions. The plant should be trained round a barrel-shaped trellis, about 2 feet high, or over a globular one of the same dimensions. Cuttings root with great readiness in a warm place.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Malloo.—The Malloo is a large creeper, growing abundantly throughout the district of Gurhwal, at the bottom of narrow and hot valleys, along the sides and precipices of rivers and in ravines; it is 40 or 50 yards in length, and of considerable thickness; from the bark of it a very strong rope may be made. The natives chiefly use it for tying up their cattle, and sew their straw mats with the fresh bark; it also makes capital matches for guns, and muzzles for oxen and calves. The leaves, which are heart-shaped, and above a span in breadth and the same in length, are made into chattas, or are sewed together with twigs, to form baskets for holding turmeric, pepper, and ginger; great quantities of these baskets are sold, being used by the poor instead of dishes to eat off. The broad, flat seed of the pod is also eaten after being fried. This creeper is generally cut in July and August, but this may be done at all seasons. The outer bark being stripped off, is thrown away, and the inner coating, which is required for ropes, is soaked in water and twisted when wet. Before being used, the fibre is boiled and beaten with mallets, which renders it soft and pliable for being made into ropes. Although these ropes are strong, they are not very durable, but rot if kept constantly under water; they will last about eighteen months if occasionally soaked, and their duration is increased but little by coating them with tar.—*Transactions of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.*

Raising the Currant from Seed.—To grow seedlings, it is important that the largest and best fruit should be selected. A strong and healthy plant should therefore be chosen, and if too full of fruit to prevent its attaining a good size, it should be thinned out, leaving only sufficient to bring the plant to the utmost perfection. As soon as the fruit is ripe, it should be picked, and the seeds washed out from the pulp; this may be easily done by bruising the seeds in water, passing the whole through a sieve, and afterwards spreading it out in a cool, shady, situation to dry; after which it may be placed in papers until the time of planting, in April. At that season a small piece of ground should be selected, and made fine by deep spading and raking the surface; the seed should be planted in drills about a foot apart, scattering it thinly, that the plants may not come up so crowded as to require thinning out to any extent. No other care is requisite than to keep the bed clear of weeds. The plants will produce fruit in the second or third year, when such as are worth preserving should be marked, and the remainder rooted up and thrown away.—*Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

To boil Vegetable-Marrow.—Gardeners are apt to withhold their Vegetable-Marrow till it is not worth bringing to table. It should never exceed three inches in length. Under that size they may be boiled whole; but if as large, they must be divided once, and all the seeds be removed. Throw a little salt into the water to keep them green, and boil them in the same manner as Asparagus, serving them upon a toast with melted butter.

Poisoning by Snails and Coriária myrtifolia.—A family of peasants living in the commune of Clermont, near Toulouse, fell a sacrifice to poisoning by snails. The physician who attended them communicated the following details to the *Journal de Toulouse*:—From what I collected concerning the circumstances which preceded the disease, and those which accompanied it, and from the symptoms which I myself witnessed, I had no difficulty in recognising a case of poisoning like those occasioned by narcotico-acrid vegetables, such as belladonna, hyoscyamus thorn-apple, &c. No doubt remained in my mind as to the cause of this terrible disease, as soon as I knew that the snails eaten had been collected in the bushes called in French *redout*, but in the *pátois* of the country, *roudout* (Coriária myrtifolia). Every one knows that the leaves and young shoots are a poison to the domestic animals which browse on them, and that they kill them, after causing giddiness and a kind of epileptic attack; but a fact which is not known, is, that the flesh of these animals may occasion the greatest danger, and even death itself. Symptoms like those which I have just witnessed are rare; but it is common to see among our peasants indisposition caused by snails, which comes from their eating them as soon as they are gathered. The example of the ancient Romans should be followed, and these animals should not be brought to table until they have been kept six months or a year, feeding them on bran and wild thyme. This is the way also to make them fatter and more savoury.—*Gazette Medicale.*

Action of Salts on Living Plants.—From the various experiments which M. Vogel, sen., has made on the action of salts on living plants, he has arrived at the following conclusions:—1st. That plants with their roots immersed in a solution of sulphate of copper totally absorb the salt, convert it into proto-sulphate, and die quickly. 2d. That acetate of copper produces the same effects, the salt absorbed becoming proto-acetate of copper. 3d. That plants absorb sulphate of magnesia, nitrate of potash, and iodide of potassium, and die more or less quickly. 4th. That the sulphates of zinc and manganese are absorbed by plants without suffering decomposition, and the plants die. 5th. That plants absorb nitrate of cobalt and nickel, without being able to absorb the whole of them from solution; but they die, and the same effect is produced by emetic tartar. 6th. That the oxalate and tartrate of oxide of chromium and potash are slowly absorbed by plants, and the bichromate of potash much more quickly. The Datura stramonium and Galega officinalis absorb the salt of chromium with the greatest rapidity; they become of a yellow colour and die. 7th. That plants absorb nitrate of silver; but they decompose it, and the oxide of silver is reduced to the metallic state. 8th. That plants absorb also, and totally, the protonitrate of mercury from solution, but the salt is decomposed. 9th. That corrosive sublimate is absorbed by plants; some of them decompose it into calomel, and others absorb it without decomposition. 10th. That plants slowly absorb acetate of lead; and it is decomposed by some plants and not by others. 11th. That plants which contain much carbonate of lime, such as the Chara vulgaris and the Stratiotes aloides do not absorb a salt of copper from solution; the same also occurs with the Cereus variabilis.—*Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie.*

A New Disease of the Plum.—The following account of a new disease of the Plum is given in "Hovey's Magazine," by Dr. Harris, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. In May, 1841, an undescribed disease made its appearance amongst the Plums in some gardens of this vicinity, and it has been observed again during the present season. Soon after the blossom had fallen, the fruit swelled rapidly, and in two or three weeks it had grown to more than ten times the size that it ordinarily attains in the same period. It was soft and compressible, as though it were puffed up with air, being filled with an elastic spongy substance of a whitish colour. In some of these inflated Plums no vestige of a kernel remained; in others, a little, soft, and empty shell was found. After growing from one-half to more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter, the fruit dropped, and by the middle of June no more of it was to be seen on the trees. The cause of this puffy swelling of the fruit, and abortion of the kernel, is a little thrips, several of which were found on almost all the diseased Plums. It is probable that they begin their attacks in the blossom, and that they prevent the fertilisation of the ovule or young kernel, by destroying the pollen; and, by subsequently puncturing the Plum, produce an irritation, which is followed by a rapid swelling and diseased condition of the fleshy substance of the fruit. Preternatural enlargements and distortions of the parts of flowers and of fruits are known to be occasioned by the attacks of other species of thrips. This may be seen in the blossom of the black Whortleberry (Vaccínium resinosum), all parts of which, calyx, corolla, stamens, and ovary, are sometimes enormously enlarged, and entirely changed in texture and appearance, in consequence of the punctures of a kind of thrips.

Valley of Kieri.—Notwithstanding the extreme insalubrity of this valley, in which the pitch-springs are situated, it is not entirely uncultivated. The dry parts are planted with Olive-trees, which appear to flourish. Along the sides of the morass, pretty extensive plantations of the Currant-Vine have been formed by ditching and draining,—and, as any one who pleases may cultivate the marsh, they are extending. We saw two men employed in reclaiming a piece of the swamp, to plant Vines in; they were labouring hard, with their heads uncovered, exposed to the mid-day sun, up to their knees in black fetid water, throwing up mud and decomposing vegetable matter, and forming at the same time a bed and a ditch. This cultivation is said to be very productive; but, as might be expected under such circumstances with so little regard to precaution, very unwholesome and hazardous; fever being almost inevitably the consequence of engaging in it. The enterprising and careless labourers do not live on the spot, but belong to the village of Kieri. The Currant Vine here, in this rich soil of vegetable matter, is very precocious, rapidly coming to perfection, and as rapidly decaying. It bears fruit, it is said, on the third year from its planting, and perishes in about 12 or 15 years; in the intermediate time, whilst in vigour, yielding a great profusion of fine fruit.—*Davy's Notes on the Ionian Islands.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Mr. Groom's Nursery, Clapham Rise.—The magnificent collection of Tulips at this place is now in an excellent flowering condition, the blossoms having just expanded. The plants occupy a broad bed, of about 150 feet in length, and the foliage being in fine health, they produce altogether a most gorgeous effect. We understand that the Tulips of many growers suffered greatly during the late spring frosts; and some were so injured as to be deemed unworthy of shading now the blossoms are opened; and this, too, notwithstanding they were covered with mats. Mr. Groom's plants, although sheltered thus, were much frozen; but he preserved them, and brought them to their present handsome state, by simply leaving on the mats during those days when there had been frost in the previous night, and thus preventing the sun from shining on them. This is an easy and safe remedy, proving, in the case under notice, particularly effectual. Among the principal flowers in the bed, we observed the following, which were extremely fine:—*Roses:* Bacchus, Brulante éclatante, Cataline, Claudiana, Lac, Ponceantres blanc, Lady Crewe, Comte de Vergennes. *Byblœmens:* Claude, Imperatrix florime, Louis Selze, Michael Angelo, Merton, Queen Adelaide, Victoria Regina, Violet Alexander. *Bizarres:* Catafalque, Fabius, Marcellus, Duke of Devonshire, Garrick, Prince of the Netherlands, Pompe funébre, Nourri Effendi, Marshal Soult. A large bed of Hyacinths, from which the blooms have recently faded, is grown in the open ground, and suggests regretfulness that the practice is not more common. The shelter of a garden-mat in severe weather, and during heavy rains that may occur while the flowers are in perfection, is all the attention requisite, if suitable soil be furnished. The pretty Zichya glabrata was blooming most freely in a greenhouse; though trained round a few stakes, not more than nine inches high, it had from 20 to 30 large clusters of flowers. Of the dwarf variety of Chorozema varium there was an exceedingly beautiful specimen; it is one of the best of greenhouse plants. There was a good plant, likewise, of Erica odorata alba, with numbers of its pretty white bells depending around it, and sending forth a charming fragrance, Rigidella flammea, so rare, so curious, and yet so interesting, was just about to develop its blossoms. This nursery is remarkable for its extensive collection of the noble Japan Lilies, including L. japonicum, and, more especially, L. speciosum and its varieties. These last are propagated very numerously, and grown in frames and greenhouses, being potted in a kind of bog-earth, which is mainly composed of decayed vegetable matter, and somewhat resembles leaf-mould in its appearance and texture. They have a very luxuriant aspect. More than 100 plants of L. speciosum album were planted last autumn in a prepared border, which is quite exposed, and they have existed there since without the smallest protection. Their leaves were a little damaged by the late frosts; but they have so entirely recovered as to look as if they had grown on uninterruptedly. This experiment, conducted on so large a scale, is of considerable importance, as it demonstrates, at least, that the variety here alluded to is hardy enough to bear exposure around London, and to the south of it; while it is thus rendered highly probable that the other varieties of the same species will be found equally capable of standing our winters. Doubtless, from the strength of the plants thus treated, they will flower in a superior manner, and make a splendid display.—*E. K., May 6.*

Essenden Place, Hatfield, Herts.—The Pinus insignis is now flowering at this place; and may be considered a rarity, most of

the specimens of this species having been killed by the severe winter of 1837—8. The plant in question was not exposed till the June succeeding that period.—*G. Plumbly, May 9.*

Reviews.

Beiträge zur Anatomie der Cacteen. Von M. J. Schleiden. (Contributions to the Anatomy of Cactaceæ, by Dr. Schleiden.)

This is a paper which appeared in the Transactions of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh. In the commencement, the Author remarks that both in Zoology and Botany nature displays more of the secret of her operations in single abnormal forms than in the great mass of common phenomena. In this paper he undertakes the examination of the structure of the stem of Cactaceæ, as an example of singular organisation in the vegetable kingdom. The greater proportion of the observations were made on the Opuntia monacantha, although many other species were occasionally examined.

The paper is divided into three parts: the first treats of the structure of the parenchyma, or cellular tissue of the pith and bark; the second, of the external cortical layers, the epidermis, and bark (borke); the third, of the woody vascular tissues.

The cellular tissue of Cactaceæ has generally a loose character, so that, in most cases, it retains its globular form. In the external layers of the bark it is sometimes elliptical or cylindrical. It is only in the medullary rays, and near the bundles of vessels, that it assumes the form of polyedral cells. On account of the looseness of the tissue the intercellular passages are large, and the cells are easily torn asunder. At the points of contact of the cells are observed round dots, which Meyen called great pores, but which the author considers only thickened portions of the cell. On these spots may be seen small pores, which may be made more evident by boiling the tissue in caustic alkali, adding to it a mineral acid and then iodine; the spots will be coloured blue by the iodine, and the pores will be clean. In many of the cells, cytoblasts are seen adhering to their sides. The contents of the cells consist of mucus, starch, and chlorophyll; the little globules of these substances may be frequently found adhering to the large spots in the cells above mentioned. The starch granules are very large in Cereus tetragonus. Besides the ordinary sized cells, larger ones are seen which are filled with vegetable jelly, which is arranged in forked lines, giving them a very beautiful appearance. They are best seen in Cereus Curtisii and Opuntia imbricata.

Crystals of oxalate of lime (raphides) are very common in the cellular tissue. In a dried specimen of Cereus senilis, they formed as much as 85 per cent. of the bulk of the plant. The crystals assume a variety of forms, and either exist as single crystals or in bundles, or form glands (drüse). Oxalic acid is frequently found free in these plants, and seen to act upon them injuriously, and hence probably the necessity for the existence of carbonate of lime in the soil in which they grow. Crystals of carbonate of lime exist also in the tissue of Cereus triangularis.

The cells are formed from cytoblasts. In some of them a remarkable dissepiment exists, dividing the cell into two parts.

In the bark, the cells under the epidermis are thicker than ordinary. They seem at first filled with jelly, and at last become very hard. This tissue Schleiden proposes to call collenchyma. It exists before the ordinary layers, of the bark (borke) is more highly developed in Cactaceæ than any other plants, and consists of one or more layers in different plants. In old age it becomes continuous with the parenchyma, and in some species presents pores. Crystals are very frequent in this layer of tissue.

The cells of the epidermis present mostly a waved character, but in most instances are smooth. The stomates consist of two cells, placed opposite each other, and the order may be known by its imperfectly developed stomates. They are seen on the imperfectly developed leaves of Opuntia.

The parts of the Cactaceæ have a remarkable tendency to a spiral development, and not only are the setæ, spines, and hairs, developed spirally, but even the cells of the seta of Cereus flagellaris have this character.

The bark (or borke) or cork-layer of these plants is a late development, and appears at different points between the collenchyma and parenchyma of the liber. The cells are developed from without, inwards, and are truly an endogenous growth. It often bursts through the layers above, and is thrown off in scales. The process of its formation is very like that which takes place in the cicatrization of the wounds of plants, and may be compared to the callous formations on the soles of the feet of some animals.

The stems of Cactaceæ present great variety in the arrangement and course of the woody bundles, which include what is sometimes more especially called the vascular tissue. This variety is seen in passing from the stems of Pereskia with internodes, through the species of Cereus and Opuntia, to the hemispherical forms of Mammillaria and Melocactus. As the Cactaceæ grow all the year round, there are no regular circles of concentric growth, although some causes seem to act upon them that determine occasionally a suspension of growth. Thus, in a stem, 30 years old, eight circles could be counted.

The woody bundles (Holz-Koerper) present great variety also in their internal form, from the simple elongated cell to the development in the interior of elongated tubes of complicated spiral fibres. The spiral vessels always contain air, and in no case has the author been able to detect within them fluid. He considers it highly unphilosophical to conclude, because in one or two instances fluid has been found in these vessels, that consequently these vessels universally are destined to convey fluid. Even in Hoya carnosa, a plant which contains much fluid, the author could detect in its spiral vessels nothing but air.

The spiral tissue presents many forms. In Pereskia and Opuntia the cells have developed in them double spiral bands. Sometimes these bands are in the form of rings, and when the ring is broken, the double character of the band may be perceived. These bands are sometimes so broad as to leave only a small space in the cavity of the cell, so that they appear like disks with a little hole in their centre. The development of the spiral tissue is the same as that observed by the author in plants in general, and made known in his celebrated paper on Phytogenesis. The cells that become spiral cease to grow with the rest, their contents arrange themselves in a spiral manner, and they elongate. The surrounding cellular tissue is thus often destroyed and absorbed, so that the spiral fibres lie alone in the intercellular passages.

This paper is accompanied by ten beautifully lithographed illustrations, and quite sustains the high character which the author has obtained by his former contributions to our knowledge of the structure and functions of the vegetable kingdom.—*E. L.*

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

On the average of seasons we seldom experience late frosts after the middle of this month; and having had so little spring frost and so much sunny weather, we may safely begin planting out half-hardy plants in the flower-garden. Beginning with the oldest and hardiest sorts, if these plants have been properly managed in hardening them off—and we have seldom had a better season for this work—they ought now to be in good condition for turning out, unless perhaps in low, damp, or late situations. Make active preparations, therefore, to commence the work on the first wet or cloudy day; if the beds have been dug over lately, and your plants have firm balls of earth about their roots, you had better plant deeper than you would do on firm ground, as the fresh dug beds will settle a trifle. Every plant ought to have a good watering at the time of planting, and if the weather is dry they will require to be often watered till they are once established; but recollect that "water often and little at a time" is one of the worst precepts of the old school, even with pot-plants in winter—and how much more so if you apply the principle to out-of-door crops in summer. In nine cases out of ten slight surface-watering at this season does actual mischief, and plants are safer if left to take their chance than when submitted to such bad gardening. After you have watered a bed or border thoroughly, see that the surface is well stirred up with a hoe as soon as it gets dry, and your watering will have twice the effect. In the kitchen-garden endeavour to mulch as much of the crops as possible in rows, this being much better than watering. You will observe how well the Strawberry-beds look that are mulched with short grass; old tan, rotten dung, or half-spent linings from the hot-beds, or indeed any sort of litter, will do for this purpose. Nobody thinks of leaving a newly transplanted favourite tree unmulched the first season, and crops of Peas, Beans, &c. are just as much benefited by it as newly-planted trees. In the American ground most of the plants are from naturally shaded places, and they will luxuriate in the hottest seasons if the beds are thickly covered with grass, fern, moss, or any other sort of mulching: but I think I have said enough to draw the attention of the young amateur to the subject.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—As the fruiting-plants should have but just water enough to keep them alive after the fruit is fully swelled, their suckers often suffer at this season for want of nourishment. As soon, therefore, as each fruit is cut, encourage the suckers by cutting away the old bottom leaves on the stools and by a good watering. Shade, water, and syringe the other plants as before.

Vinery.—The principal work here is now of a more routine kind:—thin the bunches of Grapes, keep the growing shoots regularly tied up, give air early in the morning, and reduce it early in the afternoon after a good syringing, if the fruit has not changed colour; and as the houses are now getting clear of pot plants, keep all the paths, sills, walls, &c., in a clean tidy state.

Peaches and Cherries.—A dry atmosphere and a free current of air, with the fruit exposed as much as possible to the light, is all you can do now, if the trees are free from insects—which should never cost much trouble in these houses if well looked after in time.

Figs.—As soon as the principal part of the first crop is gathered, increase the watering at the roots, to encourage the second crop; and probably some of the young shoots will have to be thinned or cut back. Fig-trees should be kept thin of wood in all situations, on account of their large foliage.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Of all the plants a novice takes in hand these he will find the most difficult to manage at first, not being aware of the importance of keeping the shoots well thinned from the beginning. Let the main shoots reach the sides of the bed before they are stopped, and, as a rough rule, two out of every three of the side shoots may be rubbed off with the finger as soon as you can see them, and the rest stopped above the first joint, as you stop the laterals on a Vine shoot, till a crop of fruit is set on them. The nearer the fruit sets to the main branches the better; and always let a joint or two grow beyond the fruit to carry up the sap. The plan is very near that of growing Grapes on the single-rod system.

Capsicums, Tomatoes, and all half-hardy plants for the kitchen-garden, may now be planted out in early and favourable situations; but in cold exposed places a week or ten days hence will suit them better.

Out-door Department.

Every showery day should now be made the best of in the kitchen-garden, to plant out young crops, to thin and prick out others, and to look diligently after slugs and snails. Every moth and butterfly should be as carefully destroyed as wasps.

Broccoli, Cauliflower, and other plants of the Cabbage-tribe from the early seed-beds, may now be planted for autumn use.

Succession Crops, in all their stages, will now show, if your sowings have been judiciously timed. Endeavour to mark out any probable defects, and, if practicable, lose no time in rectifying them.

Potatoes.—The early ones will now be forward enough to have the soil well stirred between them, like all other crops in rows.

Peas and Beans.—After you have pinched out the tops of the first crops of these, give them a good watering; and if done with any sort of liquid manure all the better, but do not yet use hard spring water, if you can help it.

Orchard.—All the trees on the walls will now require close attention. I think the system of nailing as many of the strong young shoots of Pear-trees as you can get in between the main branches a good one; and if you do not choose to leave them to bear you may begin to reduce them after the end of July. Peach-trees, like Melon-plants, are very apt to get into confusion about this time, unless they are carefully thinned. In my younger days wall-trees seldom had much attention paid them till all their breast-wood was nearly full-grown. They were then regularly pruned, and you could see where the pruner left off at night as plain as where the mowers left cutting a piece of Clover. But now-a-days, a man in looking over his trees only cuts out a few here and there at a time, and in this way he soon gets over a good deal of walling, and by the time he is all round, some of his trees will want looking over again. Recollect as to the killing of the caterpillars.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stoves.—Those who grow Orchidaceæ from the highlands of Mexico, and other elevated regions, on the cool system, have their plants now in that forward state when they may be safely taken to a hotter place—say to a temperature of 80° or 90° through the day, and 70° at night, or rather in the morning. Almost all stove-plants grow too freely; when well-managed, the point of the shoots should therefore be pinched off from time to time.

Greenhouse.—With the exception of the common routine of watering and syringing, the next thing of importance to greenhouse plants now in active growth is to form them into handsome specimens—some by training, others by pruning, or rather stopping, and all by being kept in a healthy, vigorous state. One of the greatest faults committed against young, promising specimens is to let them flower too early; if the plant is quite new there is no resisting this course, but in all other cases avoid it as much as possible.

Pits.—If you have a full supply of autumn-flowering plants to succeed the annuals, you will now make use of these pits for something else. If you are fond of a good old Cabbage Rose, and would like to have one on Christmas-day, take up half a dozen pots from the reserve-ground, and plunge them in old tan, sand, or anything else in one of your cold pits, and treat them like Heaths till next August, when you may turn them out under a north wall; prune in September, and introduce to a forcing-pit on the 1st of October, and if you do not succeed I must be in the same predicament, for this is my first experiment in this way.

Out-door Department.

Flower-Garden.—Planting the beds here is the only topic that will be listened to now; but did you ever hear of any one who, by listening to a preceptor, or by any other mode of reasoning, could be induced to alter his own way of planting his beds? I never did, nor will I try to convince that one mode of arranging is better than another; the grand points are, after all, to have suitable soils in the beds; to have a succession of plants for replacing deaths, or those going out of flower; never to have gaps in the beds till the end of the season, and the whole to have a healthy, tidy appearance.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending May 11, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

May-	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 5	29.676	29.662	63	42	52.5	S.W.	1.26
Saturday 6	29.623	29.258	53	32	42.5	W.	.38
Sunday 7	29.638	29.601	59	29	44.0	S.	.05
Monday 8	29.579	29.321	49	42	45.5	E.	.57
Tuesday 9	29.861	29.604	54	39	46.5	N.E.	.02
Wednesday 10	30.136	29.983	57	33	45.0	E.	
Thursday 11	30.184	30.165	62	34	48.0	N.E.	
Average	29.814	29.685	56.7	36.0	46.3		2.2

May 5. Rain, cloudy and fine; excessively heavy rain at night.
6. Continued heavy rain, with some large patches of sleet at noon; clear and cold at night.
7. Clear; cloudy and fine; showery; frost at night.
8. Hazy; heavy rain throughout.
9. Drizzly; cloudy and fine.
10. Slight haze; cloudy; clear and fine at night.
11. Hazy; light haze and fine; clear and very fine at night.
Mean temperature of the week 6.5° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending May 20, 1843.

May.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 14	64.4	41.0	52.7	6	0.66 in.	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	1
Mon. 15	66.5	40.9	53.7	4	0.41	1	4	1	1	7	1	2	—
Tues. 16	69.1	42.8	55.5	4	0.17	3	2	4	—	2	4	1	1
Wed. 17	68.7	43.2	55.9	5	0.58	—	3	4	—	1	3	4	2
Thurs. 18	66.8	44.5	55.5	4	0.14	1	3	4	2	1	4	2	—
Fri. 19	66.4	44.7	55.5	6	0.50	1	3	5	1	1	4	2	—
Sat. 20	66.8	45.1	56.0	7	1.14	—	3	4	3	3	3	—	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 15th and 17th, 1833—thermometer 86°; and the lowest on the 15th, 1838—thermometer 26°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET.

For the Week ending May 12, 1843.

There is a great improvement in the hothouse Grapes this week, as they are particularly abundant and fine in the market. The bunches are of a very good size, as well as the Grapes, and the latter are finely coloured; they are principally of the Black Hamburgh kind. Peaches are also much less scarce; and there are some tolerably large Nectarines. Cherries and Strawberries are of good quality. Gooseberries are more numerous. Apricots, being the thinnings of the trees, are plentiful. There are some Strawberries in pots, on growing plants, in good order. Asparagus is singularly frequent and fine. Peas are more common. Carrots and Turnips are to be had, both old and new. The old Carrots have been planted and started into growth; then pulled for the market. French Beans continue good. Some Sea Kale is shown in one of the stalls; but it is now getting greenish. Cucumbers, of all sizes, may now be had in profusion. Oranges are becoming dear. There is a great influx of new Cocoa-nuts. Of Cut-Flowers, there are Tree Pæonies, Dodecatheon media, Carnations, Capriforium sempervirens, Fuchsia fulgens, and Kalmia latifolia; while of plants in pots, we noticed Fuchsia Chandleri, Clianthus puniceus, Boronia pinnata, some very dwarf Hydrangeas, not more than six inches high, yet flowering well, Azalea sinensis, Cereus speciosissimus, and Lachnæa purpurea, that have not been mentioned before.

Prices, Saturday, May 13, 1843.—Fruits:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 6s to 10s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 4s to 8s
— — Spanish, per lb. 1s to 1s 6d
— — Portugal, per lb 1s to 3s
Apples, dessert, per bush., 8s to 16s
— Kitchen, per bush. 6s to 10s
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 20s
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 6d to 1s
Gooseberries, per pottle, 3d to 1s
Apricots, per pottle, 1s 3d to 2s
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 6s to 18s
— bitter, per 100, 6s to 20s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
Lemons, per 100, 5s to 14s
Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 3s
Walnuts, per bush., 12s to 20s
Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 8s
Almonds, per peck, 6s
Sweet Almonds, per pond, 3s
Fillberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50s to 55s
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs. 60s to 65s
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16s
— Spanish, 18s
— Barcelona, 24s
— Cob, 12s

Vegetables.

Cabbage-plants, per doz. 1s to 3s
Cabbages, per doz., 6d to 1s 6d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 6s to 12s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 2s to 4s
— Purple, do., 1s to 1s 9d
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 50s to 80s
— per cwt. 2s 6d to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Scotch, per bushel, 1s 6d
— New, per lb., 1s to 2s 6d
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Turnips, per doz. bun., 3s to 5s
— Spring, per bunch, 6d to 1s 6d
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 6d to 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 3d to 1s
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 6s to 7s
— Young Horn, per bunch, 6d to 1s
Spring Carrots, per bunch, 1s 6d to 2s
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Shallots, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d
Asparagus, large, per hundred, 4s to 6s
— Sprue, or Small, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Peas, forced, per half-sieve, 42s
Lettuce, Cabb., p. hf.-sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
— Cos, per do., 9d to 2s
Endive, per score, 6d to 1s
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4d to 1s 3d
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Green Basil, per bunch, 6d to 9d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per half-sieve, 9d to 1s
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Marjarom, green, per bunch 6d to 9d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 6d to 9d
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Leeks, per doz. bun., 4s to 5s
Onions, per bushel, 5s to 8s
— Spring per bunch, 4d to 6d
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 4s 6d to 6s
— Green, p. doz. bun. 2s to 4s
— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 3s

Notices to Correspondents.

MANURES.—*I.O.N.*—We understand that sugar-bakers' scum has been found in Kent an excellent substance for Turnips; we are making inquiries, and hope soon to have some information for you.——*A. B.*—Liquid manure will do no harm in moderation: liquid guano is a powerful stimulant; it may possibly make your Dahlias run to leaf too much, but we have not seen it tried; your proportion may be a good one; better weak and often than strong and seldom.——*C. M.*—Cow-dung is excellent, the best manure for Rhododendrons and such plants; Daphnes prefer a barren, sandy, well drained soil, except Cneorum, which seems to prefer peat: now is a capital time to apply the cow-dung, fresh or old will do equally well: your Kalmia latifolia has, in all probability, bad roots; we are afraid to recommend guano, its utility is very uncertain; if you try it be cautious.——*A Subscriber.*—Your pig-wash is good manure, though not very strong; if you have not any ready means of using it at once in a liquid form, add it to a dunghill, preventing its running away, or add it to a compost-heap; it should, however, be well fermented first; the fermentation will take place naturally in time, but you may hasten it by the addition of a little yeast: it will then be good stuff for anything. If your Vines are in want of manure, dig the solid parts into the Vine-border.——*J. T.*—Pelargoniums and Roses will bear any sort of liquid manure that is not too strong; cowdung steeped in water proves a good material; we would also try Guano (cautiously). But in all cases you must take care not to over-water such plants, or they will run to leaf and flower badly.

GAS-WATER.—*Narbour.*—Strong caustic gas-water will kill the leaves of trees; if diluted so as to be harmless, it will not kill insects; we do not therefore anticipate much advantage from using it in syringing.

TRANSPLANTING.—*Hesperus.*—We will soon give you the information in the form you wish: in the meanwhile we may state that the Ilex, like all evergreens, may be transplanted at all seasons, if a damp atmosphere can be relied on for some time afterwards; that is the main point. The sap is never entirely dormant in evergreens, but is most so in the autumn and winter, which are the times we prefer for transplanting all kinds of plants. You will find some information in previous volumes if you consult their indices.

GRAFTING.—*J. M.*—Flute-grafting is rarely practised. It is performed thus:—Head down your stock so as to have a few inches of clear bark next the cut; divide this longitudinally into strips, and gently turn them back so as to lay bare the wood; the strips will then adhere to the wood only at the lower end: then take a scion of the same length as the part of the stock that has been laid bare, gently twist the bark right and left till you have separated it from its wood, which may then be pulled out, and the bark left hollow like a flute, whence the name of the operation. Then slip the flute over the stock; if it fits exactly no further operation is required; if it is too large it must be split on one side and a strap must be cut out of it; but if it is too small and cannot be slipped on, then in that case, it must be split, applied to the stock, and the space on the stock that is left bare must be covered by one of the strips originally left upon it. All this done, the flute must be bound up and secured with grafting material of some sort, so that the eyes may not be covered up.

PLANTING NEAR HOUSES.—*Villager.*—As a Fir-tree may be expected to become 18 inches in diameter, we would not advise you to plant it nearer a wall than 6 feet.

GARDEN ENGINES.—*A Constant Reader.*—One of the best and cheapest water-engines with a tub that we have seen was made by Mr. Merryweather, of Long Acre, and cost about 14*l.*, the tub being of copper; it would throw water 60 or 70 feet. Smaller engines would of course cost much less, and the substitution of wood for copper would also make a difference. There are many excellent makers.

CANVASS COVERINGS.—*A. Grey* will find, in our last Number, p. 301, col. *c*, a description of the mode of preparing canvass as a substitute for glass in pits and frames.

VINES.—*A Tyro.*—You are perfectly right; a Vine should never be syringed when in flower.

GRAPES.—*A. C.*—The Malmsey Grape produces Malmsey Wine; but the variety has not been examined; it is probably a synonyme of something else.

PEACH TREES.—*A Subscriber* says he has covered these with netting this spring, and they are as much *blighted* as ever. If the word blight is intended to apply to insects, no netting will keep them away. But if it refer to the prejudicial influence of cold winds (to ward off which is the great object of all protection, whether by netting or otherwise), we cannot explain the reason of failure.

ORANGE TREES.—*G. W.*—The letter you allude to was fully reported; it was a very poor affair, and threw no light whatever on the subject: the Arabian Jasmine will not thrive in a house without artificial heat.

ORANGES.—*F. C.*—An excellent soil for Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons, will be obtained by mixing a rich loam with thoroughly-decayed manure and leaf-mould, in the proportion of two-thirds of the former to one-sixth of each of the latter.

PERSIAN MELONS.—*J. W. D.*—The exposure of these plants, especially in the early stages of their growth, is most injudicious. They should have all needful air, but never be entirely uncovered. Syringing in the afternoon will doubtless be beneficial; still, it should be regulated by the state of the weather, and the lights of your pits should certainly not be removed for the purpose during cold winds. We should consider your pits, from the description you give, exceedingly appropriate.

FIGS.—*W.C.*—As the specimens sent by *J. N. V.* were unripe, it was not possible to name the variety.

CUCUMBERS.—*E.E.E.*—The green fly which infests your plants may be easily destroyed by fumigating them with tobacco in the usual way. After the insects are killed, give as much air as possible, and syringe freely, in order to remove the scent of the tobacco.

RHUBARB WINE.—*W. J. Baker.*—For making this, to every pound of Rhubarb stalks, when bruised, put a quart of cold spring water, let it stand three days, stirring it twice a day; then press, and strain it through a sieve, and to every gallon of the liquor put 2½lbs. of good loaf sugar; barrel it, and to every five gallons add a bottle of white brandy, hang a piece of isinglass in the vessel suspended on a string, and stop it up close; in six months, if the sweetness is off sufficiently, bottle it for use, otherwise let it stand in the cask a longer time.

POTATOES.—*A. C.*—As your Potatoes, set without manure, are now growing, you had better give them a top-dressing of Guano, at the rate of 3 cwt. an acre, or of a mixture of Nitrate of Soda and Sulphate of Magnesia, at the rate of 2 or 3 cwt. an acre, and earth them up afterwards. If the weather is rainy, these substances may be applied broadcast; but it is much better to use them in a fluid state.

AGAVE AMERICANA.—*Juba.*—We should not think this plant would be injured by being placed in the half of an oil-tub; but we decidedly recommend a wooden or slate tub that has shifting sides, as well for convenience as for ornament. These are so common that they may be easily procured. The proper soil for the plant is a common open loam; and the best way of transferring the specimen, if the tub in which it is now growing has not movable sides, is carefully to break away the tub from its roots, and then to lift it into the fresh one. No particular treatment is necessary, except keeping the plant in a rather shady place for a week or two after shifting it. It will be more likely to flower soon if it has plenty of light.

GENTIANS.—*J. Jackson.*—The common Gentian, or Gentianella, is Gentiana acaulis. The autumn season (perhaps the end of September) is the fittest time for dividing or removing it; and it should be planted in a situation which is fully exposed to the sun. The soil for it should be of a moist, but by no means wet nature, firm and adhesive in preference to being very porous and friable, and rather poor than rich. Perhaps the most suitable earth is a somewhat poor and close loam, which should be rendered tolerably firm at the time of planting. We have, however, seen it grown finely in peat.

STRELITZIA.—*Marcia.*—As your seed is just ripe, it will no doubt grow if sown in a pan of light soil in a hot-bed. The plant is not at all particular in its habits. Only just cover the seeds with earth, and shade them till they begin to germinate. Hot water will do no good in this case.

IPOMŒA TYRIANTHINA.—*J. T. Henley.*—This is a very handsome plant, and has flowers of a peculiarly-rich crimson-purple hue, which it produces pretty abundantly in May and June.

FUCHSIAS.—*J. B. M.*—We here give you a few of the best new varieties of Fuchsia, viz., Lanei, Standishii, Chandlerii, and formosa elegans. You will find these dwarf, and fit for drawing-room culture.

ABIES DOUGLASII.—*H. E. B.*—This tree fruited for the first time, we believe, at Dropmore, about two years ago. We have not heard, however, that any seed has been ripened.

WHITETHORN.—*A Subscriber.*—We do not understand your question.

OAKS.—*A Subscriber.*—These may be planted out at any age from one year to five; the best time is when they are 1½ foot high or thereabouts; they should be prepared for planting out by yearly transplanting, and their tap-root should be cut off when first removed.

LICHENS.—*Lichen's* plant is the L. caninum, now called Peltidea canina. We should think it would be destroyed, on his lawn, by watering it with diluted ammoniacal liquor.

GLADIOLUS SEED.—If *F. M. W.* will apply to Mr. Mackenzie, Blair Adam, N.B., he can be supplied. We also believe Mr. Carter, of Holborn, sells it.

AURICULAS (SELFS).—*Andate.*—The following is a list of the principal self-coloured Auriculas grown in this part of the country. We have never seen either a white or green self:—Bury's Lord Primate, dark chocolate; Bury's Lord Lee, crimson; Clegg's Blue Bonnet, blue; Dickson's Apollo, purple. Nelson's Funeral Car, black; Netherwood's Othello, black, first-rate, the only self that is not serrated in the outward edge; Pope's Cardinal Henry, light purple; Redman's Metropolitan, blue; Schole's Ned Lud, dark purple; Turk's Keyser, crimson; Grime's Flora's Flag, light purple; Whittaker's True Blue, blue.

HEDGEHOGS.—*E. F. L.*—This poor creature can do no harm in a garden; but it will be difficult to keep it there unless it is walled in.

WIREWORMS.—*Rus.*—The best known method of destroying these is described at pages 301 and 305 of the last Number.

BOOKS.—*A Young Gardener.*—We do not recommend the book, unless you can get it at less than half-price; you had far better lay out your money on Lindley's Theory of Horticulture.

BLIGHT ON ROSES.—*J. T.*—It is probable that the caterpillars which are injuring your Roses will be destroyed by good fresh white Hellebore powder dusted upon them. It is very poisonous to animals but will not injure the plants. It must, however, be fresh.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

HEARTSEASE.—*F.B.*—Your seedling Pansy with a yellow ground, although a flower of good form and substance, is injured from the marginal colour not being on the surface of the petals; this causes the flower to have a stained and dirty appearance. The seedling with a white ground is a large round flower of good substance; the petals are well formed and in fine proportion; the quantity of yellow shown in the eye increases the beauty of the flower; the border round the lower petals appears to be uncertain, and the side petals are rather too uneven on the upper part. When in perfection it is a fine flower and will look well in a stand.——*Subscriber, Nottingham.*—Your Pansies are good in their general form, but they are too small to be of use as show-flowers.——*J. F. Wood.*—The general form of your seedling is good, and the edging round the upper petals very perfect; but the eye is poor, and the flower very deficient in texture.——*S. Y.*—Your Pansy is rather deficient in texture; for as the flowers attain size the petals become rough on their edges, the lower one notched, and the marking irregular; in other respects the flower is good, as the white is clear, colours brilliant, and the eye black and fine.

CINERARIAS.—*Freemantle.*—Two seedlings, very pretty in colour, but the flowers are small, and the petals narrow. There are many like these; 1 is the best.——*A Young Gardener.*—Five varieties: No. 1, small and common; 2, flower moderate size, but faint; 3 and 4, very fine in colour, and equal in this quality to any we have seen; 5, large and showy flower, but the petals are rather narrow. No. 3 is the best in the collection; the flowers, though rather small, are well formed, and the colour is very brilliant.

PELARGONIUMS.—*A. C.*—*Othello* was the only flower that had not shed its petals, and is decidedly the best of the four; it is superior to the others in form, colour, and texture; the spot is very rich, and the margin clear and free from veins; the under petals are clear, and the salmon-colour rich. It so much resembles Garth's Wonder that the two could not be shown in the same collection. In *Seniorii* the upper petals are rich, but they are thin at the edge, and the spot softens too much, which deprives it of the brilliancy of *Othello*. *Amore*, although it somewhat resembles *Comte de Paris*, is not so good; the spot is not so intense, nor are the petals so even. *Medora* is rather coarse, and too veiny, both in the upper and lower petals; we consider this variety very inferior to the others.——*H. of B.*—The truss of your seedling was in too forward a state when cut, as all the petals had fallen from the flower-stalks. It is a rich-coloured and showy flower, but rather coarse, which is apparent in the veiny character of the lower petals. It is a flower of good substance, and the petals are well formed.

CALCEOLARIAS.—*G.Beard.*—These beautiful flowers have been so much improved lately in size and marking, that your seedlings are useless, being deficient in both these qualities.——*R. P., Bury.*—This collection contains some very fine varieties. We do not consider Nos. 10, 18, 22, worth keeping, there being larger and better in the collection in the same way. 1 is defective in form, being too long; and 4, 12, 14, 19, 20, are irregular in the outline; 9 is not a good form, but is a large and very showy variety; the same may be said of 14; Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 24, are decidedly fine varieties; 17, yellow and brown, well formed, large, and the most decided stripe we have seen, and if permanent a desirable variety; 23, yellow round the margin, and lighter in the centre, large, and very perfectly formed; 21, fine spot, and showy, but a little irregular in form.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*L. Duchess.*—Your plant is Coronilla Emerus;——*W.H.N.*—The "Scarlet Beaver Creeper" and the "Crimson Morant Creeper," which you have received from India, are not known in this country by those names.——*J. W. F.*—Your specimens are, No. 1, Corydalis nobilis; 2, Aubrietia deltoidea; 3, we believe, Orobus vernus. The last specimen was too much crushed for us to determine it with accuracy.——*C. L.*—Much obliged; we will use the materials, if possible, next week.——*R. H.*—Gesnera Douglasii, Hardenbergia monophylla, Tropæolum.——*O. S.*—1. Fothergilla alnifolia; 2. Bignonia Pandoræ; 3. Hardenbergia monophylla; 4. Eutaxia myrtifolia; 5. Indigofera australis.——*H. C.*—The Bird Cherry, Cerasus Padus.——*J. F.*—Do not again send a box-full of specimens, as we cannot think of naming collections of plants. 1. Bursaria spinosa; 2. Acacia hastulata; 3. Genista candicans; 5. Adenandra fragrans; 6. Pyrethrum canariense; 7. Saponaria Calabrica; 8. Veronica Loudoni.——*D. B.*—Your Verbenas were quite withered; so that we cannot speak of their merits. No. 2, however, seems to be the most distinct, and of a very bright colour.——*J. Andrews, Jun.*—Your seedling Cacti are both good. No. 1, with the character of C. speciosus, has a very large flower, which is of a deep pinkish crimson. No. 2, like Epiphyllum Ackermanni, is of a bright crimson colour, beautifully though delicately tinted with blue.——*J. M.*—The flower you send us of Fuchsia Brockmannii is very handsome, being particularly large, with the usual scarlet sepals, and pale blush petals. If the habit be compact, the variety is certainly a superior one, though it wants increased brightness in the colours of its blossoms.——*T. B.'s* specimens are Cistus salviæfolius, and Cytisus purpureus.—*Delta.*—Your seed is the Marvel of Peru.——*Salopian.*—Your specimens are Hardenbergia monophylla, and a species of Pedicularis, probably sylvatica.——*J. T. Henley.*—No. 1 is Genista canariensis. No. 2 is, perhaps a species of Podocarpus, but we cannot judge by the leaves alone. The admission fee to the Horticultural Society of London is 6 guineas; the annual subscription 4 guineas; and you must be proposed by a Fellow.——*G. H.*—We shall shortly insert an article on Pentstemons to meet your desires.——*A Subscriber.*—As your small and withered autumnal Figs would fall off naturally, it is as well to allow them to do so.——*S. C. K.*—Very sorry, but believe it impossible; we have not had a perfect set for sale for the last six months.——*Osris.*—We will answer you next week.——*J. M.*—Bignonia Pandoræ.——*J. W. D.*—Your Loasa is probably new. We should like to see it.

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was submitted to the House of Commons on Monday night, has been looked for with unusual interest. The leading fact of the financial year is the deficiency of the ordinary revenue by about two millions-and-a-half. The total expenditure for the year is 51,160,000*l.*; the total income is 48,740,000*l.*, showing an excess of expenditure of 2,420,000*l.* The Excise, which Sir R. Peel estimated at 13,700,000*l.* for the year, has produced only 12,500,000*l.*; the Customs, which he estimated at 21,500,000*l.* have produced only 20,750,000*l.*; the repeal of the timber duties, from which he calculated upon a loss of 600,000*l.*, has occasioned a loss of 676,000*l.* All the calculations have been wrong, except that of the Income-tax, which being estimated at 3,700,000*l.*, is likely to produce 5,100,000*l.*, though as yet the actual receipt has not been more than half that sum. The Post-office shows, as before, a steady and progressive increase. By the help of the amount expected from the Income-tax Mr. Goulburn estimates the income of the present year at 50,100,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 49,387,000*l.*, and he therefore expects to meet Parliament in April next, with a surplus on the year of 720,000*l.* In the expenditure, he promises a reduction of 900,000*l.*, consisting of a reduction of 645,000*l.* in the expenses of our establishments, and one of 257,000*l.* in the permanent charges connected with the public debt. He proposes no new taxes, and has no intention of remitting any taxes now in operation. He relies rather on the produce of the Income-tax, and on the prospects of a gradual revival of trade. Next in interest to these statements is the conversation in both Houses on Tuesday respecting the Repeal agitation in Ireland. The Duke of Wellington in the Lords declared that the Government were determined to maintain inviolate the integrity of the empire, and Sir R. Peel in the Commons announced that he was authorised by her Majesty to repeat the declaration made by the late King in favour of the Legislative Union, adding on the part of Ministers, that there was "no influence, no power, no authority, which the prerogatives of the Crown and the existing laws give to the Government, which should not be exercised for the purpose of maintaining the Union—the dissolution of which would involve, not merely the repeal of an Act of Parliament, but the dismemberment of the empire." On Tuesday Mr. Villiers brought forward his motion for the total abolition of the duties on corn. The debate has already lasted for four nights, and was last night again adjourned to Monday.

The news from India and China by the Overland Mail was in some measure anticipated by the telegraphic despatch noticed in our last. The details of the operations in Scinde are of course the leading features of this intelligence; the news from other parts of India, though comparatively unimportant, will be read with interest. From China we learn that a good understanding subsists between the British Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner, and that the arrangements for the commercial treaty will be resumed on the arrival of the treaty as ratified by Her Majesty.—The French Chambers have been occupied during the week with discussions on disputed elections, the interest of which is purely local.—In Spain the Regent has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, and a Ministerial crisis has ensued, which promises to lead to a dissolution of the Cortes. The statesmen sent for by the Regent have failed in the attempt to form a new Ministry, and it is generally believed that in the present state of parties in both Chambers, the obstacles are too serious to be surmounted.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and the infant Princess continue to make favourable progress. Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are quite well. The Prince on Tuesday visited Windsor Castle, and inspected the alterations and improvements in the Park. His Royal Highness was attended during his visit by Mr. Ingram, Her Majesty's Head Gardener.—The Countess of Dunmore has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as the lady in waiting on the Queen, and the Hon. Misses Stanley

and Hamilton have succeeded the Hon. Misses Paget and Liddell as the maids of honour in waiting. Lord Rivers, and Admiral Sir Robert Otway have succeeded the Earl of Morton and Colonel Drummond as the lord and groom in waiting on her Majesty.

Death of Lord Fitzgerald.—We regret to record the death of Lord Fitzgerald, the President of the Board of Control, after an illness of a few days. The daily papers of Thursday announced that no hopes whatever remained of his ultimate recovery, and the fears then expressed that his Lordship would not survive the night were unfortunately realised by the result. The noble lord expired about two o'clock on Thursday morning, retaining his consciousness until a few minutes before his dissolution. It was evident to those who surrounded his bed, that he was approaching his death, from the exhaustion he experienced and the acute pain he suffered from the nature of his disorder. About five minutes before his death he fell into a morbid drowsiness, and shortly afterwards expired in the presence of Mr. Mahon, his Lordship's nephew, who attended him to the last. His Lordship is succeeded by his only brother, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Henry Vesey Fitzgerald, Dean of Kilmore.

New Commission.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Duke of Buccleuch; the Earl of Lincoln; R. A. Slaney, Esq.; G. Graham, Esq.; Sir H. T. De la Beche, Knt.; Dr. Lyon Playfair; Dr. D. B. Reid; Professor Owen; Capt. W. T. Denison; J. R. Martin, Esq.; James Smith, of Deanston, Esq.; R. Stephenson, jun., Esq.; and William Cubitt, Esq.; to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the present state of large towns and populous districts in England and Wales, with reference to the causes of disease among the inhabitants. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Henry Hobhouse, Esq., to be Secretary to this Commission.

Official Appointments.—It is announced that Mr. Wilder, the chief-clerk in the Colonial-office, has retired after a service in that department for about 40 years. Mr. Smith has succeeded Mr. Wilder as chief-clerk in the Colonial-office; and Mr. Barrow, son of Sir John Barrow, secretary of the Admiralty, has succeeded Mr. Smith. The commissioners for the navigation of the Mersey have appointed Capt. George Evans, R.N., Acting Conservator of the Mersey, in the room of Capt. Fitzroy, appointed Governor of New Zealand.

The Levee.—The Lord Chamberlain has given notice that the Levee intended to be held by Prince Albert, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 26th April, will take place on Wednesday next, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Income Tax.—A notice has issued from the office of Stamps and Taxes, that those holders of stock who have proved their exemption from Property-tax for the past year, on account of their income not amounting to 150*l.* per annum, will be allowed to receive their dividends for the present year free of any deduction, provided the stock belonging to them remain in every respect the same as when the deduction of the tax was made for the last year. Where any alteration has been made in the amount since the former deduction, the parties entitled thereto will be paid their dividends in full (provided their income has not increased to 150*l.* per annum), if on or before the 27th May they send to the office of Stamps and Taxes a statement of the amount and description of the stocks formerly and now held by them, in a form which may be obtained from the surveyor of the district in which they reside.

The Mint.—The following is the total amount of gold bullion and gold coin received at the Mint from the Bank of England and from private individuals, to be coined, from the 24th of June, 1842, to the 31st March, 1843:—Total weight, 204,592 lbs. 9 oz. 4 dwts. 14 grs. Total value, 9,559,597*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* The total value returned to the Bank of England up to March 31, 1843, was 8,437,765*l.* 3*s.* 3½*d.*; thus leaving in the Mint 886,295*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.* A Parliamentary return published this week, containing the expenses of the Mint for the year ending March 31, 1843, states the salaried officers to have received 10,420*l.* 17*s.*; the wages and allowances paid weekly, 3,095*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; contingent charges and expenses, (such as materials for work, coals, charcoal, and rates and taxes,) 6,529*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; solicitor of the Mint for prosecutions, 14,529*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; gratuities to the officers for services on the China silver in 1842, 266*l.*; paid for assays of ingots for coinage, 1,014*l.* 2*s.*; and charges for melting, 12,312*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

Constabulary (Ireland).—The following is a statement of the amount and expenses of the Constabulary force employed in Ireland on the 1st January last:—1 inspector-general, 2 deputy inspectors-general, 2 provincial inspectors, 1 receiver, 1 surgeon, 1 veterinary-surgeon, 18 paymasters, 35 county inspectors, 216 sub-inspectors, 261 head-constables, 1,419 constables, 7,086 sub-constables, 304 horses, and 58 magistrates. The total expense of the establishment for the year 1842 was 441,605*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.*; of which amount 263,473*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* was borne by the Consolidated Fund, and 178,132*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.* by the counties, cities, and towns of Ireland.

Foreign.

France.—There is no news of any moment in the Paris papers. All of them notice the opinion expressed in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel respecting the marriage of the Queen of Spain, as well as Lord Aberdeen's justification of the course the British Government has pursued regarding the late differences between Russia and Turkey. The journals of Sunday are almost wholly taken up with reports of and comments upon a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the elections of Carpentras, Langres, and Embrun, which had already taken up two whole sittings, and had led to the annulment of the two former. There is nothing else worth noticing in the journals, save that the committee on the budget have come to the resolution of recommending a reduction of 11,000 men in the effective force demanded by the Minister of War. A saving of 14,000f. would thereby be accomplished. The opening of the Paris and Rouen railway took place on the 1st inst., with great pomp and success. Commenced on the 1st May, 1841, and entirely finished on the 1st of May, 1843, the rapidity with which its works have been executed, and the punctuality with which the company have fulfilled their engagements, are topics of general surprise and praise with our Parisian contemporaries, who also advert to the powerful co-operation which British science, capital, and industry, have yielded on this occasion. A Toulon letter of the 6th inst. mentions the departure, on the 4th, of the Uranie, sixty gun frigate, Captain Bruat, for the Marquesas Islands, with one hundred and forty passengers, including a bishop, and several other ecclesiastics, as missionaries, a non-commissioned officer of the Municipal Guard of Paris, appointed to establish a company of these guards in the islands, and also a great many artizans, with a large quantity of stores. The crew amounts to 557 men. Two days previously to the sailing of the Uranie, an impressive ceremony took place on board. An altar was erected on the quarter-deck, upon which the Bishop of Amatha, assisted by a numerous body of clergy, performed an appropriate church service, administered the sacrament, and pronounced a benediction upon the ship and all on board.

Spain.—Advices from Madrid, to the 1st instant, announce that in the sitting of that day, the Minister of the Navy had informed the Senate that, in consequence of the majority which had declared against them in the Chamber of Deputies, the Regent had accepted the resignations which the Ministers had already tendered him on the 16th March. M. Cortina, who had been requested by the Regent to form a new Cabinet, had begged to be allowed twenty-four hours to reflect before he consented to undertake the task. If the French papers may be relied on, he found the obstacles too serious to be surmounted, and consequently relinquished the mission offered him. M. Olozaga, it is said, was then charged with the formation of a Cabinet.—In the sitting of the Senate of the 1st, the paragraph of the address respecting the foreign relations of Spain was again discussed, but with increasing gentleness. Count Almodovar urged that M. Guizot's speech had been prompted by no hostility to the Spanish people, and M. Olavarrieta condemned the marked animosity against France which the proposed paragraph imprudently expressed. The debate was then again adjourned. In the Congress, on the same day, M. Giraldo prayed that the Cortes of 1843 might prove like the sun, and pour light and life into the provinces, in the shape of an amnesty to all Spaniards implicated in the Barcelona or other occurrences.

Belgium.—A dreadful accident happened on the 3d on the railway. When the train which left Liege at half-past seven in the morning was near to Landen, two guards who were in a waggon carrying light goods, the second in the train, saw the carriage full of smoke. They removed the parcels in order to discover the cause of the fire, when the flames burst forth, on which they gave the signal to stop. Most of the passengers, hearing the sound of the whistle, looked out of the windows, when a violent flame, driven by the wind, seemed to touch the carriages. Two passengers and two guards preserving their presence of mind, held the doors fast, to prevent any person from getting out. In a few seconds the train stopped, the waggon that was on fire was detached, and all the passengers alighted. Fourteen passengers who had leaped out were more or less dangerously wounded. Four passengers and a guard were killed. Some linen was at hand, and the wounds were dressed as well as circumstances would allow. The most severely wounded were sent back in the carriage to Liege. Some were able to proceed on their journey. The cause of the fire is at present unknown, but the inconceivable rapidity with which the flame spread gives reason to suppose that some bottle or jar of highly inflammable spirit was broken, and that it communicated with the fire of the engine. It is remarkable that the sufferers by this disaster were victims to the first impulse of fear, for all those who kept their seats escaped without injury.

Germany.—His Royal Highness the Grand Duke has been pleased to decide that the Princess Maria Amelia Elizabeth Caroline of Baden, Marchioness of Douglas and Clydesdale, shall retain the title and rank of a Princess of Baden.—We hear from Vienna that the celebrated composer Lanner has just been carried to his last home, preceded by Strauss and his band, playing one of the deceased's best waltzes. We learn also that the Baron de Kubeck, President of the Supreme Chamber of Finance, to whom the King has entrusted the plans and other arrangements for the projected railway from Vienna to Trieste, has recently been over the line, for the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of constructing it, and the most economical way of working it when constructed. The line, when completed, will be one of the most gigantic works in Europe, not only on account of its length, which is 74 German (or about 350 English) miles, but also by the many obstacles of nature which are to be surmounted.—Count Valerian Krasinsky, author of the "History of the Reformation in Poland," long resident in London, has been honoured with an autograph letter from his Majesty the King of Prussia, who has kindly noticed the Count's literary occupation, and presented him with the golden medal of merit, which his Majesty has lately bestowed on a few men distinguished in literature, the arts and sciences.

Italy.—A curious autograph of Napoleon was discovered recently at Perugia. It is an order for the army, and a bill of exchange for 2,000,000f., addressed to General Massena. This autograph has been detected in a five franc piece, which had been given in payment to an individual, who, thinking it a counterfeit piece, had it broken.

Russia.—Letters from St. Petersburgh, announce that Lieut. Ramstett, of the Imperial Navy, has made a most important invention. By means of an electro-galvanic apparatus, from which two platina wire-conductors descend to the bottom, Mr. Ramstett draws metallic masses of any weight from the bottom of the sea; and, by means of the same conductors, the spot is at the same time indicated where metal has been sunk. He tried his apparatus recently on the Neva, in presence of the Admiralty, and brought up into his boat, in less than twenty minutes, an anchor and chain cable upwards of one and a half tons weight, in seven fathoms water. The Emperor has granted him a patent for ten years.—The property left by Baron Stieglitz, the banker, who lately died at St. Petersburgh, is estimated at the enormous amount of 50,000,000 rubles, (between 5,000,000*l.* and 6,000,000*l.* sterling). He was a native of Hanover, where his elder brother, one of the most celebrated physicians in Germany, died a few years ago.

Turkey.—The German papers state, that the day for the election of a Prince of Servia had not yet been fixed; and, as Russia had declared that there existed no objection against the person of Prince Alexander, but that she merely insisted that the electoral formalities prescribed by the organic statutes of the year 1839 should be observed, the Porte was taking measures to procure the re-election of Prince Alexander. The Russian ambassador proposed that Hafiz Pasha, of Nezib, should be appointed Pasha of Belgrade.

India and China.—The Overland Mail has brought accounts from Bombay to the 1st April, and from China to the 23d Feb. As stated in our last on the authority of the telegraphic despatch, the conquered territories of Scinde, except that portion belonging to the Chief of Khyrpore, have been annexed to the British dominions, and General Sir C. Napier appointed Governor. The acts for the suppression of the slave-trade have been declared to be in force in our new possessions; all kinds of transit duties are ordered to be abolished; and the navigation of the Indus is rendered free to all nations. To commemorate the bravery of the troops by whom the country has been won, and these satisfactory results ensured, the Governor-General has determined on having the unserviceable guns taken at Hyderabad cast into a triumphal column, on which are to be inscribed in English, and two native languages, the names of General Napier, and the European and native officers and men belonging to his force, whose gallantry was most conspicuous. On publishing the despatch of Sir C. Napier, relative to the battle of Meeanee, and Major Outram's narrative of his defence of the British residency, Lord Ellenborough published a notification, explanatory of the circumstances which had led to the war, and declaring his intentions with regard to the territories victory had placed at his disposal. The most important items of news from the scene of our recent conquest may be briefly summed up. Treasure to the amount of at least a million sterling was discovered shortly after the occupation of Hyderabad: it consisted chiefly of gold bars; and it is said Lord Ellenborough is desirous that it should be made over to the troops as prize money, but that the decision of the matter has been referred to the home authorities. General Napier has entrenched his troops at the Residency, which is three or four miles from the city, leaving the 12th Native Infantry to garrison the latter. On taking up his quarters in this new position, he sent to Sukkur for three additional regiments together with a troop of Horse Artillery. The first-named regiment left on the 1st March, and reached the camp in safety, but we have no intelligence of the arrival of the rest. Information reached Bombay on the 28th March, by the Semiramis steamer, that they had been attacked near Hyderabad on the 24th March by a body of Beloochees, but that Sir C. Napier had moved out to their rescue, and repulsed their assailants. The authenticity of this report, however, is questionable, the news having been derived by the authorities at Kurrachee from a native Cossid. Reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Napier from Bombay. The officers and men seriously wounded in the engagement at Meeanee, arrived in the Sesostris on the 12th March, and were all doing well. Captain Ennis, of the 21st, on proceeding down the river in company with a Parsee merchant, was murdered by the Beloochees; and another officer, Captain Godfrey, was attacked and robbed, and narrowly escaped with his life. There have been other reports of occurrences of the like nature, but these are the only ones that have been authenticated. The Beloochees are represented to have assembled to the extent of about 45,000 men, at a place called Meerpore; and if the rumour just alluded to, of an attack having been made on the force from Sukkur, be correct, the assailants must have come from this direction. It was supposed they intended to make an effort at recovering possession of Hyderabad, but their repulse by General Napier will no doubt have cooled their ardour. Among the official despatches conveyed by the present mail, is a narrative of a gallant and courageous defence made at Vikkur, on the Indus, by a small detachment of sepoys, against large numbers of Beloochees, who for three days and three nights obstinately assailed them. The sepoys were under a native leader, and behaved with unparalleled intrepidity. The Governor-General was at Agra, where he has taken up his residence in one of the palaces, and in which he held an investiture of the Order of the Bath. He has ordered the celebrated Somnauth gates to be locked up there, and the officers employed in escorting them have been sent back to regimental duty. The declaration of Sir Charles Napier, that the Indian

army is too scantily officered, has attracted attention, and has become the subject of general comment. The Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India arrived in Bombay on the 11th March, where he held his primary visitation, and presided at the founding of the Great Medical College. A magnificent comet was seen throughout India from the beginning of March, and engaged the attention of all the astronomers, one of whom actually declared it had become a satellite of the earth! Dwarkanauth Tagore has been excluded from his family caste, in consequence of his repeatedly eating with the "unclean Europeans." The captain of the Belvidere, which was burned some months ago at Singapore, was tried at Bombay for taking goods out of the ship while in harbour, and honourably acquitted. The most conflicting accounts were circulated respecting the state of Cabul. Akhbar Khan is no longer popular there, and another was said to have seized the government. Dost Mahommed was going back from Lahore to Cabul, but it was not known how he would be received there. He wished to be aided by the Sikhs, but they did not seem inclined to give him any assistance.—The news from China extends to the 21st February. The latest was brought to Bombay by an American schooner, the Zephyr, which is now plying as an opium trader from Bombay to China, and is remarkable for her swift sailing. The Emperor has ordered an investigation into the murders of the crews of the Ann and Nerbudda at Formosa. Nothing had been done in the arrangements of the commercial treaty, for the British Plenipotentiary appeared to be waiting for the treaty as ratified by Her Majesty. The Chinese Commissioner and he were on good terms. Doubts are said to exist of the durability of any arrangement now entered into. The Chinese were busy in repairing all their forts and in strengthening their positions in the different places attacked last year. Trade was dull, but expected to revive speedily. At Canton some dissatisfaction still prevailed. An immature revolt at Manilla had been put down, and the rebels executed. It had for its object to declare the islands independent of the Spanish yoke.

WEST INDIES.—The Royal mail steamer Avon arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday morning, bringing Mexican, Havannah, Jamaica, and other West India Island mails. Her dates of leaving are—from St. Thomas's, April 8, and Bermuda, April 20. Her Majesty's ship Warspite had proceeded to New York, for the purpose of taking home Sir Charles Bagot. Mr. Pakenham, late Minister at Mexico, came passenger from Vera Cruz by the Thames steamer, and landed at Bermuda, to await the arrival of the Dee, expected from England. The whole of the West India islands are reported to be unhealthy in consequence of the rains, and continued shocks of earthquakes were still felt. At Guadaloupe ten shocks had been experienced on the 3d, and one on the 5th, of April. General Santa Anna had been indisposed, but had recovered, and gone to the city of Mexico. On the 4th inst., near midnight, the Avon came in contact with the brig Eliza, of Swansea, with coals and machinery for Cuba. The concussion was so severe that the crew of the latter were obliged instantly to abandon their vessel, and get on board the steamer, and the Eliza is supposed to have sunk very shortly afterwards.

BRAZILS.—Her Majesty's packet Penguin has arrived from Rio with the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean mails, having sailed therefrom on the 23d March, bringing 15 passengers, and on freight about 20,000*l.* in gold, silver, &c. She brings also a confirmation of the unsuccessful result of Mr. Ellis's special mission to the Court of Brazil, with a view of effecting a treaty between that empire and Great Britain, his proposals having been rejected and his final audience for formally taking leave being fixed for the 25th March, and soon after which it was expected he would embark in the Malabar for England.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Marquess of CLANRICARDE moved for a select committee to consider the operation of the Irish Poor-law. After stating his grounds for the proposed inquiry, he said that it would not interfere with the progress of the bill at present in the House of Commons.—The Archbishop of DUBLIN seconded the motion, expressing his decided conviction of the necessity for an alteration of the Irish Poor-law. Mendicancy had increased in Ireland, while the law had been instrumental in drying up the sources of private charity. The Poor-law was not precisely an expedient for raising money on false pretences, but in passing through the Legislature it had been stripped of clauses which would have put a stop to mendicity.—The Duke of WELLINGTON admitted that there were many defects in the Irish Poor-law, but contended that otherwise it was satisfactory, and only required amendment. He denied that there was an indisposition in the House of Lords to attend to measures relating to Ireland. As the law would be improved by the bill now in the Commons, he resisted the motion of the noble Marquess, whose object was to repeal the law.—The Earls of GLENGALL, MOUNTCASHEL, and RODEN, and Lord COURTOWN, supported the motion, and the Marquess of LANSDOWNE admitted that a case for inquiry had been made out, though he thought that by the forthcoming bill the evils complained of might be rectified.—The Earl of WICKLOW and the Marquess of DOWNSHIRE opposed the motion.—The Marquess of CLANRICARDE would have withdrawn it, had any intimation been held out that the bill in the Commons would be referred to a committee up-stairs, on its reaching the Lords.—The Duke of WELLINGTON promised to consider the propriety of so doing, and the motion was withdrawn.

Tuesday.—The Earl of RODEN called attention to the condition of Ireland, consequent on the agitation for the repeal of the Union, which was producing great mischief, except in the province of Ulster, where the people were still sound and loyal, and ready to do in 1843 what they had so effectually done in 1798.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that the Irish Government were alive to the importance of the matter, and were aided by the supreme Government in the precautions which they were taking to ensure the public peace in Ireland. The Government were determined to maintain inviolate the integrity of the empire, and he was sure that Parliament would aid them in so doing.—Lord BROUGHAM said that a severance of the Legislative Union would be, in fact, a disruption of the empire; to prevent which this country would put forth its whole strength, moral and physical, on the first intimation of its necessity.—The Marquess of LANSDOWNE said that the Government might rely with confidence upon the efforts of the House, in the maintenance of the integrity of the empire.—The Marquess of DOWNSHIRE said that it was highly requisite that attention should be directed to the present excited state of Ireland upon this question.—Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition, which again brought the Scotch Church question under discussion; and the Marquess of BREADALBANE asked Lord Aberdeen how the Government intended to deal with the subject?—Lord ABERDEEN said he had before stated the course which the Government would pursue, but he had no objection to repeat it. He should be very glad if he could prevent the disruption of the Church of Scotland, which it was said would follow the secession of some of its ablest ministers; but it the Church insisted on claims inconsistent with liberty, and with the recognised principles of law in this free Protestant country; if they contemplated establishing a tyranny, which it would be odious and derogatory to submit to, it was impossible to support them. The principle he was willing to recognise was the right of the people to object, and the right of the Presbytery to judge.—After a short conversation, in which the Duke of ARGYLL, Lord BROUGHAM, and Lord CAMPBELL joined, the petition was laid upon the table.

Thursday.—Lord BROUGHAM stated that Earl Spencer had authorized him to correct a misrepresentation respecting what he had formerly said as to the repeal of the Union. He had not, as represented, said that he would support the repeal of the Union if all the Irish Members did so; but that when all the Irish Members came round to its support it would be time enough for him to state his opinions on it.

Earl STANHOPE presented the petition of the farmers assembled at the Wallingford meeting, and in doing so, stated shortly his opinions relative to its prayer. The last harvest had not been more than an average one, and therefore the depression of prices was not attributable to it. The cause was the enormous importation of foreign corn, consequent on the act of last year, and which could not have taken place under the previous scale of duties. All the evils of the country might be cured by legislative measures, in the direction of protection, which could not be called monopoly when fairly extended to all interests.—The Duke of BUCKINGHAM affirmed that the recent alteration of the Corn-laws had been exceedingly prejudicial, and he hoped no further changes would be made. He wished to see the Government take the same tone with respect to the repeal of the Corn-laws as they had done on the subject of the repeal of the Union, and wished they would make a distinct declaration that they would resist all alteration.—Earl FITZWILLIAM admitted that the country ought not to be left in the dark as to the intentions of the Government.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE said that the Government were not chargable with creating any uncertainty, for they had declared their determination not to make any alteration in the law.—A brief conversational debate followed; after which the petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

Friday.—In reply to the Marquess of BREADALBANE, the Earl of ABERDEEN gave a similar answer as on former occasions, as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the Church of Scotland.—The report on the Registration of Voters' Bill was brought up, after some discussion; and some other routine business was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The House went into a committee of Ways and Means, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to open his Budget. He prefaced his financial statement by an enumeration of the difficulties that beset the Government, in their undertaking of last year, to equalise the revenue with the expenditure, at the same time that they reduced a large mass of duties; and particularly called attention to the fact, that while the operation on the revenue of the remission of duties was immediate, that of the imposition of taxes was remote. He then proceeded to his exposition of the actual revenue of the year ending the 5th April last, contrasting each item with the amounts anticipated last year by Sir Robert Peel. The Customs which had been calculated to produce 21,500,000*l.*, only realised 20,750,000*l.*; so that, on this branch of the revenue there was a deficiency of 750,000*l.* Of this deficiency 500,000*l.* arose on the article of wine, and 200,000*l.* on that of foreign spirits; caused, he said, by the uncertain negotiations, which had been pending with foreign Powers, and by increased habits of temperance amongst the lower orders. The Excise, which had been estimated to produce 13,700,000*l.* (inclusive of 250,000*l.*, the additional duty on Irish spirits), only realised 12,500,000*l.*; leaving in this branch a deficiency of 1,200,000*l.* Of this defalcation 880,000*l.* was caused by the failure of the malt duties, which he attributed to the shortness or badness of the barley crop of 1840, and by the additional Irish spirit duty, which, instead of realising the anticipated 250,000*l.*, had only brought 56,000*l.* into the Exchequer. The Stamps, which had been estimated at 7,190,000*l.*, had produced 7,000,000*l.* The Taxes, which had been calculated at 4,400,000*l.*, had realised that sum. On the Post-office there was an increase upon the estimate of 110,000*l.* The Crown lands fell short of the estimate by 30,000*l.* The whole of the ordinary revenue, which had been estimated last year by Sir Robert Peel to produce 47,640,000*l.*, had only actually produced 45,600,000*l.*, thus leaving a deficiency on the entire ordinary revenue of 2,040,000*l.* In diminution of this, the 750,000*l.* received for the ransom of Canton being applied, the net deficiency on the ordinary revenue of the year remained at 1,290,000*l.* Under the Property-tax, which had been estimated to produce 3,700,000*l.*, the sum of 2,450,000*l.* had only been received up to the 5th of April; but the charges made under this tax in England and Scotland amounted to 5,500,000*l.*, so that, making allowance for reductions, the yearly revenue derivable from the Property-tax could not realise less than 5,100,000*l.* However, only 2,450,000*l.* came in aid of the revenue of the past year. The total expenses which had been calculated by Sir Robert Peel at 51,381,000*l.*, had been reduced by 222,000*l.*, and this left a deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditure at the end of the year of 2,420,000*l.* From this the sum of 262,000*l.*, provided to pay off the holders of Exchequer-bills, being deducted, the net deficiency on the 5th of April was 2,100,000*l.* To get rid of this deficiency of 2,100,000*l.*, the right hon. gentleman said he had no plan to propose but to leave it to be wiped away by the surpluses of successive revenues as they might arise. He then proceeded to announce his anticipations of the present year. He introduced this part of his Budget by stating that he left out of calculation the sums of 1,250,000*l.*, due to the opium merchants as compensation, and 800,000*l.* due to the East India Company for the expenses of operations in China, as he proposed to raise money for the liquidation of these sums by a vote of credit, reserving the money still to be received from China (which amounts to 3,150,000*l.*) for the repayment. The customs for the year he calculated at 19,000,000*l.*, excluding altogether the expectation of any duty from corn this year. The Excise, he thought, would produce 13,000,000*l.*, the Stamps 7,000,000*l.*, Taxes 4,200,000*l.*, the Post-Office 600,000*l.*, Crown lands 130,000*l.*, the ordinary miscellaneous revenues 250,000*l.*, money received from the Chinese Government, and which has been paid into the consolidated fund, 870,000*l.*, the Property-tax, 5,100,000*l.* Thus the total revenue of the year he anticipated would amount to 50,150,000*l.* The expenditure would be, for the Army, 6,619,000*l.*; for the Navy, 6,383,000*l.*; for the Ordnance, 1,850,000*l.*; for the miscellaneous votes, 3,000,000*l.* Total on these accounts, 17,852,000*l.*, being a reduction upon the estimates of last year of 645,000*l.* Then the charge on the funded debt would be 28,560,000*l.*, on Exchequer-bills 618,000*l.*, on the consolidated fund 2,357,000*l.* Total on these three charges, 31,535,000*l.*, being a reduction on the corresponding charges of last year of 257,000*l.*, and making, with the reduction before stated, a total reduction on the entire estimates of 902,000*l.* The result of these calculations was, that he anticipated the whole expense of the coming year to be 49,387,000*l.*, while the income he hoped for would amount to 50,150,000*l.*; thus leaving him 763,000*l.* of surplus to apply to the payment of the arrear of 2,100,000*l.*, with which he commenced the year. The right hon. gentleman concluded by expressing his confidence that the country was slowly recovering from its commercial and trading difficulties, and adduced what he considered to be proofs of it.—In reply to Viscount HOWICK, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER added to his statement that no reduction of taxation was contemplated.—Mr. LABOUCHERE asked if there was to be no alteration in the sugar duties?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no such intention.—Mr. HUME commented on the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which had greatly disappointed him. The present Government had succeeded no better than the preceding; our difficulties had rather increased than diminished, and would do so until our system was entirely changed. He had been led to expect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was about to propose something, such as the repeal of the malt-tax, and he was surprised if not disappointed to hear that nothing was to be done.—Mr. F. BARING also criticised the financial statement, which showed that the present Government, when in opposition, had proved to be false critics, as well as bad financiers. The revenue had produced by upwards of 2,000,000*l.* less than had been anticipated by a very sober calculation; what they had taken out of the pockets of the people by the income-tax, they had lost on the revenue derived from articles of consumption.—Sir R. PEEL quoted from the speech which he made last year, on introducing his financial statement, and contended that there had been such a reduction in the prices of the great articles of consumption, as would enable any economical and managing housekeeper to obtain that compensation for the income-tax which he had predicted. He had also predicted that a revival of commerce would follow the reductions of the new tariff; and though not wishing to speak too sanguinely, he thought that there were decided symptoms of a revival of manufacturing industry, though he regretted that some great branches, such as the iron and coal trades, were yet in a state of depression. He hoped the House would not rashly press upon the Ministry any reductions of duties; seeing that there was still a deficiency to provide for. Where would we be now, if the income-tax had not been imposed? Looking to the enormous accumulated deficiency of ten millions with which he had to deal at the commencement of 1842, no other measure could have been devised less objectionable or more effective to meet the difficulty; and though his anticipations of revenue from Customs and Excise had not been realised, and the period of the revival of trade had been postponed, he was satisfied that the great body of the owners of property would sustain him in resisting the repeal of the income-tax. He had been told last year, that the effects of that tax would be perceptible in the reduction of the amount of the assessed taxes. This prophecy had not been fulfilled, for the produce of the assessed taxes had been nearly what he had estimated. Considering the present state of the revenue, he had come to the conclusion, that for the present no reductions of duties could be proposed, which otherwise would have been most agreeable to him to propose.

Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that the budget of the late Government was proposed with a view to the benefit of trade and commerce, and would have had that effect if it had been adopted. But the financial measures of the present Government had preserved the entire amount of the deficiency for which they had to provide on entering office. He would not support any proposition which would permanently affect the revenue, but if trade and commerce were improving and we were blessed with a bountiful harvest next year, it afforded the desired opportunity for further amelioration of our import duties.—After some remarks from Mr. S. WORTLEY, Lord HOWICK alluded to the "change of performer" in making the annual statement; last year it was the First Lord of the Treasury, who, with a great flourish of trumpets, announced his scheme; this year, it was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who spoke in humbler tone, confessing, as he was obliged to do, the failure of that scheme. He commented on the impolicy of the duty on the importation of coal; and after criticising the system of differential duties which had been adopted by the Government, called on the House boldly to adopt sound principles of commercial legislation, as the only means of restoring the country to a healthy condition. The present policy of the Government would entail the income-tax, not for three, but for ten years.—Mr. LIDDELL added his testimony to that of Lord Howick's, as to the pernicious effects of the duty on coal.—Mr. HUTT asked if there was an intention to effect a reduction in the Three-and-a-half per Cents.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he must be guided by circumstances.—After some remarks from Mr. BELL, Mr. LABOUCHERE dwelt on the importance of an immediate adoption of a sound policy, which had only to be boldly acted on to bring general prosperity.—Sir R. FERGUSON and Mr. M. GIBSON followed, the latter intimating his fears that even the small duty on cotton could not be maintained with safety to the prosperity of our manufactures. He hoped Sir Robert Peel would boldly act on the principles which he had avowed, and he was sure the country gentlemen would not forsake him if he told them that the condition of the country required it.—Mr. WILLIAMS asked if the frauds at the Customhouse had been taken into account.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no means of ascertaining the amount of the frauds. The Report of the commission of inquiry had not yet been made, and would only refer to frauds actually discovered.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER in reply to Mr. Hutt, stated that the Bank of England was instructed not to deduct the income-tax from the dividends of those whose income had been proved under 150*l.*—Mr. EWART asked if any propositions had been made to other countries, similar to those which had been made to Brazil.—Sir R. PEEL declined to give an answer, as it would be inconvenient. The discussion having been finished, the formal vote was agreed to, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

Tuesday.—Lord JOCELYN, before the House proceeded to the motions of the day, requested to know from Sir R. Peel the intentions of Government with respect to the maintenance of the Irish Union, now threatened by extensive agitation.

Sir R. PEEL, in a solemn and emphatic manner, declared himself authorized by her Majesty to repeat the language employed by the Crown on this subject, in a speech which was delivered from the throne during the administration of Earl Grey, and which expressed the most resolute determination to uphold the Union. The present Government, he said, would exercise for this purpose all the powers vested in them under the existing law: and though not desirous of disparaging the constitution by applying for new and extraordinary powers until those of the existing law should be found practically insufficient, they would not hesitate, should that insufficiency become apparent, to appeal to Parliament for such enactments as would effectually obviate the evil; for they were persuaded that the object attempted was not merely, as some called it, the repeal of a statute, but the dismemberment of the empire. The application to Parliament, should it come to be necessary, would be made, he was sure, with the greater success, in consequence of the forbearance of Ministers to make it until the necessity should have been manifested by experience of the inadequacy of the present law.—In reply to a question by Capt. Bernal, Sir R. PEEL said he did not recollect that Lord Althorp ever declared that, if all the Irish Members should be in favour of repeal, he would consider it his duty to accede to it. If Lord Althorp ever made such a declaration, Sir R. PEEL said *he* was not prepared to abide by it.

The SPEAKER called on Mr. Villiers to proceed with his motion on the Corn-laws, which was the signal for the presentation of a great number of petitions on the subject.—Mr. VILLIERS then rose to move "That this House will *resolve* itself into a committee for the purpose of considering the duties affecting the importation of foreign corn, with a view to their immediate abolition." The motion was similar to those which on various occasions he had urged on the House; and, though professing

his inability to do justice to the subject, he yet referred to his past exertions, at a period when the public mind was not alive to it, as the apology for doing so now, in preference to others who might be able to render it more justice. The subject might, indeed, be said to be exhausted, and so it ought to be, for the arguments used on former occasions were as weighty then as now. But a great change had now passed over public opinion on the question of the Corn-laws. Various circumstances had contributed to this. The Anti-Corn-law League, however much underrated within the House, had largely contributed to enlighten the public mind, and their exertions would ere long be duly estimated, not only by this country, but by the world at large. Again, the distress of the country had compelled those to think who were usually averse to the consideration of public questions. All the old arguments by which a Corn-law had hitherto been supported were abandoned last year, when the law was altered, and another act was passed to keep corn between 54*s.* and 58*s.* the quarter, with the plea that it was mainly for the benefit of the agricultural labourer. The present condition of the corn-market was the reply to these fallacies; the law was condemned in public opinion, and its final abrogation but waited the sentence of the Legislature.—Mr. V. STUART seconded the motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the motion as one impolitic last year, and doubly impolitic this year. The Corn-law of last year was in the nature of a contract, and without a frank expression of error in having passed it, or a change of events producing a corresponding change in those results which were then thought to be ruinous, any alteration would be a breach of that contract. The Canadian Corn Bill was not an amendment of the law passed last session, but a part of the engagement then entered into. The operation of the present Corn Bill had not yet obtained a fair trial; and the effect of a total repeal of the corn duties would be to drain the country completely of its specie. The right hon. gentleman concluded a very long speech by declaring that the motion was one which it was impossible for the Government to entertain, or to hold out the hope of ever hereafter entertaining; that the existing law had quite fulfilled the expectation held out when it was proposed; and that should the Government assent to such a motion, they would convict themselves of the grossest imbecility, and, in the face of the world, declare themselves unworthy and incompetent to conduct the affairs of a great nation.—After some remarks by Mr. TRELAWNEY in favour of the motion, Mr. CHRISTOPHER opposed it, and denied the assertion that the farmers were inclined to a repeal. He said that in agreeing to the changes of last year, the Members of agricultural counties had accepted the proposition of the Government as the minimum of protection, and therefore, considering that so late a revision had taken place, and considering, also, that already large importations of foreign grain had been introduced at the reduced duty, he could not think of further alterations.—Mr. ROEBUCK, in a long speech advocating free-trade in everything, supported the motion.—The debate, on the motion of Mr. MILES, was then adjourned.

Wednesday.—The adjourned debate on the Corn-laws was resumed by Mr. MILES, who argued that the repeal of these laws would have the effect of changing arable land into pasture, and thereby cause great distress to those whose employment depended on agriculture. The independent members of the House were prepared to take their stand against farther concession; and the determination of the Government to maintain the present law gave him confidence.—Mr. WARD contended that under the state of things which would exist with a free trade in corn, the revenue would be easily raised, because the people would be able to command more comforts, and to consume more of those commodities from which the Customs and the Excise collected their duties. True, other countries were hostile in their tariffs, because we had delayed too long. Had we begun a system of free trade in 1815, we might have commanded the trade of Europe. In addition to general reasonings, the honourable member went into detail on the condition of Sheffield; and called upon the House to regain the confidence of the people by wise and timely concession.—Sir C. NAPIER, Sir G. STRICKLAND, Mr. GISBORNE, Lord HOWICK, and Mr. WALLACE, subsequently spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. FITZMAURICE, and Mr. BAILLIE, against it.—Mr. COLQUHOUN denounced the system of free trade in corn, which had been described as a panacea for all the evils of the country, as one which would ruin the agriculturists, endanger the fundholder, reduce prices, and produce a confusion more universal than any which this country ever witnessed.—Lord HOWICK adhered to his opinion, that the best course was to impose on imported corn a small fixed duty; not because he was an advocate of protection to agriculture, but because he thought it would be the best compromise between conflicting opinions. Such a fixed duty would not sensibly affect prices, while it would materially benefit the revenue. But he was not the less prepared to support the motion; for if it were carried, it would be competent for any member of the House—and he was prepared, if no one else was—to propose a moderate fixed duty in lieu of the present sliding-scale. The course of Sir R. Peel had been marked by unwise concessions, because they were "a day too late;" and they might rest assured that the next bad harvest would compel another course on this question.—Mr. BLACKSTONE said that if he were to imitate Lord Howick, and to vote for the motion, it would be to go into committee, not to obtain a moderate fixed duty, but higher protection to agriculture than it at present receives. He was glad to learn from Mr. Gladstone's speech that the Government were now repudiating free-trade doctrines, and were prepared to support the agricultural interest, the depression of which was now acknowledged. He admitted that free-trade doctrines were spreading amongst the farmers, and he regretted it; but this was owing to the conduct of the Government, which led them rather to wish to see the end at once, than to die by inches. They were also deeply disappointed by being abandoned by the resident gentry, who had pledged themselves at the last general election to protect them. The farmers of the country were now beginning to act for themselves; and though the Government had silenced Sir Edward Knatchbull and the gentry, they would not long be able to control the yeomanry.—Mr. WALLACE praised the honesty of Mr. Blackstone's speech, the like of which he had never heard from the ministerial benches. For himself, he was a straightforward repealer, and would be no party to any compromise of a fixed duty. The Corn-laws were doomed.—Mr. CAMPBELL affirmed that his constituents were all to a man coming round to the opinion that the new tariff was a wise and necessary measure, and that before it passed the price of butchers' meat was shamefully high, putting it out of the reach of the humbler classes. For himself he was not afraid even of a total repeal of the Corn-laws, if a little time were allowed; the slovenly agriculture of England would be cured, if the farmers were compelled to exert themselves more, in order to pay their rents.—The debate was again adjourned.

Thursday.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE called attention to the petition of William Jones, the Chartist, who complained that he had been interrupted, on his trial, in an unconstitutional manner, by Mr. Baron Gurney, and that the learned judge had placed his case in the second class of misdemeanors, whereby he was subjected to a prison regimen insufficient to maintain health. Mr. Duncombe asked the House to address the Queen to take Jones's case into her merciful consideration.—Sir J. GRAHAM defended the conduct of Baron Gurney, and designated the hon. Member for Finsbury as "the Prosecutor-General and self-constituted Judge of Judges."—After some remarks from Mr. HUME, Mr. Sergeant MURPHY, and Mr. HAWES, the motion was withdrawn.

The adjourned debate on the Corn-laws was resumed by Mr. BORTHWICK, who opposed the motion. While admitting that the constituencies of the country had been grossly deceived at the late general election by their present representatives, he absolved Sir R. Peel from all concurrence in that deception.—After some observations in favour of the motion from Mr. WRIGHTSON and Mr. MARSLAND, and against it from Mr. R. PALMER and Mr. DARBY, Sir E. KNATCHBULL defended himself from the charge of having deserted the cause to which he had formerly stood pledged; and urged, as a sort of justification, that Lord J. Russell, Lord Melbourne, and Lord Fitzwilliam had changed their opinions on this subject.—Lord J. RUSSELL, though still adhering to his fixed duty principle, refused to vote for the motion, which would pledge him to go into committee with the view of a total repeal.—The debate was again adjourned.

Friday.—The adjourned debate on the Corn-laws was begun by Mr. Brotherton, who spoke in favour of the motion. Mr. HUME and Mr. W. BLAKELEY also spoke in its favour, and Mr. HAMPDEN, Capt. GLADSTONE, Mr. BENETT, Sir J. TYRELL, and Sir W. JAMES against it. After some remarks by Lord WORSLEY, Sir R. PEEL declared his opinion that the subject was exhausted. He stood by the principles on which the late changes had been framed; but in doing so, he had no concealed intention of repealing the Corn-law, and he did not contemplate any immediate alteration. Beyond this decided declaration of no present intention to alter the law, he would not go, for he would not commit himself to any commercial law, or make declarations for the sake of conciliating political support.—The adjournment of the debate was then moved, and a very noisy scene ensued, which ended in a division giving a majority of 385 to 94 against the adjournment of the debate. Mr. W. O. STANLEY, however, repeated the motion, which was again negatived by 273 to 80. Mr. EWART then moved the adjournment of the debate, being the third motion to effect that object. Lord J. MANNERS moved the adjournment of the House, but after another stormy scene, it was ultimately agreed to adjourn the debate to Monday.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols left off at 96⅜ to ½ for money, and 96½ for account; Three per Cents. Reduced, 95¼ to ⅜; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 101⅜ to ⅞; New Three-and-half per Cents. Annuities, 102¾ to ⅞ Bank; Stock, 180 to 1; Exchequer Bills, 62*s.* to 64*s.*

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held last week at Exeter Hall, Lord Bexley in the chair. On the platform were—the Bishops of Winchester and Chester, Lord Morpeth, Lord Teignmouth, Mr. Plumptre, M.P., and a large body of the clergy. The Rev. Andrew Brandram read the report, which was of great length, and gave a detailed account of the Society's operations. During the last 23 years no less than 1,600,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures had been distributed in France through the instrumentality of the Society, and within the last twelve months 135,841 had been circulated there. In Germany a very large distribution of the Scriptures had taken place. The progress made by the Society in that part of the world was highly satisfactory. In Wurtemberg the number of copies distributed last year was much greater than on any previous year. 20,000 copies had been granted for Hanover. 57,000 copies had been distributed in Italy. The report went on to state that very determined opposition had been given to the Society's friends in Belgium; notwithstanding which, 12,546 copies had been distributed in that country during the last year, being 3,000 copies more than in the previous year. In Prussia the Society was prospering. The committee had recently received a letter from Chevalier Bunsen, inclosing a remittance of 100*l.*, as a donation of his Majesty the King of Prussia, in addition to his annual subscription of 25*l.* 400*l.* had been received from Van Dieman's Land; and amongst the subscriptions was that of the Wesleyan Methodists' Society for 1,000*l.* In Stockholm, 19,935 copies had been distributed in the Swedish, French, and other languages. 15,970 copies had been sent to the Swedish Bible Society. From St. Petersburgh a very large number of copies had been distributed in the various local languages; 40,000 families in Finland had received copies of the Bible. In Spain, considerable opposition had been experienced. In Greece, 8,428 copies had been distributed last year. In Mytilene, 4,470 copies. 60,000 copies had been forwarded to Calcutta during the year. The report adverted to the vast prospects which had been opened in China for the exertions of the Society, and proceeded to state that very urgent demands were made by the natives of New Zealand for the Holy Scriptures. 280*l.* had been received from Tahiti towards the funds of the Society. Three editions of the Scriptures had been printed in Mexico since 1837. A large number of copies had been distributed in the West Indies; and during the past year 100 new Bible Societies had been established. The total amount received during the year, applicable to the general objects of the Society, in subscriptions and donations, is 39,821*l.* 1*s.*; received from sales of Bibles and Testaments, 52,287*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; for drawbacks, 367*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* Total amount received from all sources, 92,476*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The number of Bibles and Testaments issued from the depository at home have been 727,830, and from the depots abroad 254,230; total, 982,060. The total number of Bibles and Testaments issued since the commencement of the Society in 1804 was 15,020,994.

British and Foreign School Society.—The thirty-eighth annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday, at Exeter Hall, Lord John Russell in the chair. The hall was filled to overflowing with a large assemblage of both sexes. Amongst the company on the platform, were Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Monteagle, the Rev. Baptist Noel, Colonel Fox, M.P., Mr. Hindley, Esq., M.P., &c. In opening the business of the day, Lord J. Russell called the attention of the meeting to the death of the late Duke of Sussex, whom he warmly eulogised as a man who had rendered himself eminently useful in the promotion of every species of public improvement, and had also contributed much to the success of the Society by the countenance and support which he invariably yielded to it. He then went on to observe that this was a time when great principles were in jeopardy. There never was a time in which it was so desirable to stand by and support these principles as it was now. Looking back at times when it was thought dangerous to educate the poor, and when it was thought necessary that the teaching of Scripture should be accompanied with the teaching of the church catechism and liturgy, he would congratulate the meeting that the present age was one of a more liberal cast—when men thought far differently upon these important points than they were wont to do. For himself, he thought that in teaching the Bible in schools, the Bible should be taught alone, leaving it altogether to the ministers of religion to expound its particular signification. This was a principle which rose superior to every other principle, both in its justice and liberality, and also in its applicability to the present condition of the people of England. He earnestly hoped the proceedings of the day would show that they were all determined to adhere to those principles bearing upon the important question of public instruction which would tend to render the rising generation good subjects while here, and fit them for the reward of goodness and virtue hereafter. The noble chairman was several times warmly greeted during his address, and sat down amidst great applause. The secretary then read the report, and entered into a detail of the financial affairs of the Society, which it appeared were favourable. It stated that the appearance of the schools throughout the country connected with the Society indicated improvement, and that the practicability and usefulness of the system on which these schools were founded were proved by continued experience. It also adverted to the educational measure introduced into Parliament by Sir James Graham, the spirit and tendency of which it condemned. The Society had watched for the past year, with anxiety, the movements of Government in respect to education; and whatever might ultimately be the nature of those movements, the committee trusted that no amount of aid which the Government might grant would ever induce the Society to compromise in the smallest degree the great principles which have regulated it from its institution. Several of the noblemen and gentlemen present then addressed the meeting, and resolutions in favour of the Society were unanimously carried.

London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.—The 34th annual meeting of this institution was held a few days ago at Exeter-hall. The attendance was very large, every available spot in the room being occupied. Sir. T. Baring, Bart., presided, and was supported by Lord Ashley, M.P., the Marquis of Cholmondely, Mr. Plumptre, M.P., the Dean of Salisbury, &c. The report stated that the number of conversions had been much greater during the past than any preceding year, and seven fresh missionaries had been appointed to foreign countries. The subscriptions and donations amounted to 25,066*l.*, being an increase of 366*l.* over those of the year preceding, and leaving an amount, after defraying all expenses, of 9,500*l.* vested in Exchequer-bills, and 2,456*l.* in the hands of the treasurer. The Society had issued during the year, 1,830 Hebrew Bibles, 2,056 Hebrew copies of the New Testament, 3,023 copies of the Book of Common Prayer, with large numbers of the Pentateuch and a variety of tracts. The Society's missions had been most successful in Jerusalem, Beyrout, Hebron, Smyrna, Poland, Cracow, Prussian Poland, Berlin, Konigsberg, Frankfort, Brussels, Holland, and Strasburg. Missionaries, however, are still required in Russia, Austria, Persia, the north coast of Africa, China, America, and New South Wales. The mission in London and the Hebrew College were likewise in a flourishing condition. The King of Prussia had presented the Society with a donation of 100*l.*, and had become an annual subscriber of 25*l.* The chairman alluded to Dr. Bowring's attack on the Bishop of Jerusalem, and said that the Society had received a donation of 50*l.* in consequence of that speech. On the motion of Lord Ashley, the motion was adopted, and several resolutions in accordance with the principles of the society were subsequently

Colonial Church Society.—The annual general meeting of the members of this Society was held last week at Exeter-hall. The attendance almost filled the room. Captain Sir Edward Parry, upon taking the chair, said that in opening the proceedings it could not be necessary for him to urge upon an assembly like the present the value and importance of those objects which the Society was formed to promote. It appeared from the report that in Nova Scotia the Rev. Mr. Richards had, during the past year, visited many places where a minister had never before been seen, and held church services. The accounts from Prince Edward's Island were of an encouraging nature, Mr. Brooks, the agent, having distributed many tracts, and the churches being attended by large congregations. The Cape of Good Hope had not been forgotten by the Society; ministers were already there, and churches and chapels, each capable of accommodating 500 persons, were building. The colonists, it was confidently expected, would contribute liberally to their support, as the Society did not confine its beneficent labours to the Englishman, but gave them to the Dutch, Hottentots, and Malays. After alluding to the satisfactory state of affairs in other parts of the colonies, the report stated that Mr. Godfrey, the minister at Chantilly, had been withdrawn in consequence of the removal of the majority of the English residents since the death of the Duke of Orleans. Mr. Harding daily read prayers to the British and German residents at Lyons. In reference to the home proceedings, the committee stated that agents had visited the principal towns of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and had established many auxiliaries. The income during the year amounted to 3,225*l.* 16*s.* The Society paid particular attention to the selection of the persons they sent abroad. The Rev. C. Yorke moved, and the Rev. Hugh Stowell seconded, the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Royal Academy.—On Saturday the members of the Royal Academy gave their anniversary dinner at their apartments in Trafalgar-square, which was attended by a numerous assemblage of guests, among whom were several members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers, and other

noble and official personages. The exhibition opened on Monday, a week later than usual, having been postponed in consequence of the death of the Duke of Sussex.

King's College.—On Thursday, the 4th inst., the annual distribution of the prizes to the medical students of the institution took place. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, supported by the Earl of Dartmouth, the Bishop of Winchester, Sir R. Inglis, the Professors, &c. The seats in the theatre were crowded with the students and visitors. The Dean, Dr. Todd, introduced Mr. W. H. Parsey, the successful candidate for the medical scholarship, 40*l.* a-year, and for a certificate of honour, Mr. T. Hawksley. The other prizes and certificates were thus awarded :—Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery—1st prize, Mr. Parsey ; 2d prize, Mr. Steele. Certificates of Honour—Mr. A. B. Andrews, Mr. T. Hawksley, Mr. R. C. Golding, Mr. E. Thomas. Materia Medica and Physiology—1st prize, Mr. B. L. Jemmett ; 2d prize, Mr. J. Duncan. Certificate of Honour—Mr. C. Roberts. Anatomy and Chemistry—1st prize, Mr. J. Ody ; 2d prize, Mr. J. Duncan. Certificates of Honour —Mr. F. J. Hensley, Mr. H. G. Collett. Botany—Prize, Mr. J. H. Blount. Certificates of Honour—Mr. J. Darean, Mr. F. C. G. Ellerton. Forensic Medicine—Prize, Mr. M. Baines. Certificates of Honour—Mr. A. B. Andrews, Mr. R. C. Golding, Mr. J. H. Blount, Mr. R. Spitta, Mr. J. C. Grylls. Medical Society's Prize—Mr. B. L. Jemmett. The Principal introduced for the Warneford prizes—First gold medal, 10*l.* ; books, 15*l.*—Mr. W. H. Parsey. Second gold medal, 5*l.* ; books, 15*l.*—Mr. F. J. Hensley. For the Leathes prizes—1st prize, a Bible, Mr. B. L. Jemmett ; 2d prize, a Prayer-book, Mr. W. G. Dalgairns. The presentations having terminated, the Earl of Dartmouth moved a vote of thanks to his Grace the Archbishop, which was seconded by the Bishop of Winchester, and carried unanimously.

Election of Chamberlain. — On Tuesday a Common Hall was held for the election of a Chamberlain in the room of Sir James Shaw, who has resigned in consequence of ill health. As there was no political excitement, the business of the day was transacted with great tranquillity. The two candidates, Sir John Pirie and Sir William Heygate, were received with cheers on their appearance on the hustings. The Recorder stated to the Livery that they had been assembled together for the purpose of receiving the resignation by Sir James Shaw of his office of Chamberlain, and of appointing a successor. He read the letter of Sir J. Shaw to the Corporation, and expressed a confident belief that the constituency would appoint a person in every respect qualified for the high office. The meeting then unanimously accepted the resignation of Sir James Shaw, and Sir William Heygate and Sir John Pirie were put in nomination. The Sheriff then put up the names of the candidates, and after having taken the show of hands twice, declared the majority to be in favour of Sir John Pirie. A poll was then demanded on the part of Sir W. Heygate, which continued until Thursday, when the majority in favour of Sir W. Heygate was so considerable that Sir John Pirie retired from the contest, and the former gentleman will in due course be declared duly elected.

The Literary Fund Dinner.—The anniversary dinner of this excellent Society which, during the last 54 years, has distributed upwards of 29,000*l.*, to men of genius and learning in all part of Europe, took place on Wednesday, in Freemasons' Hall. The Duke of Sutherland was in the chair, supported by the Russian, Prussian, United States, and Danish Ministers, the Bishops of Lincoln and St. Davids, Lord F. Egerton, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Archdeacon Hare, Mr. Gally Knight, and numerous literary men. The cause of the Society was eloquently pleaded in the course of the evening by the noble chairman, by the Bishop of Lincoln, Baron Brunow, Chevalier Bunsen, Mr. Everett, Mr. Lever (Harry Lorrequer), Mr. Hallam, Mr. Gally Knight, and Mr. Bell. The amount of subscriptions and donations announced was upwards of 800*l.*, including one of 1,000 silver roubles from the Emperor of Russia.

The late Special Commission in St. Pancras.—On Saturday the official report made by Mr. Alfred Austin, the assistant poor-law commissioner appointed by Government to investigate the alleged cruelty of St. Pancras towards the Creole pauper, John Jones, was transmitted by the commissioners to the Secretary of State. The case was fully noticed by us at the time. Our readers will recollect that Jones was taken before Mr. Combe, the magistrate, by the relieving officer of St. Pancras, for violent conduct in the workhouse, on the refusal of the guardians to permit him to see his wife, then lying in the London Fever Hospital, or to attend the funeral of his child, who was to be buried that day. The report, after going over the evidence, sums up as follows :—"It does not appear to me, from a consideration of all the facts of the case, as stated by the witnesses, that the committee acted in any other than a proper manner towards Jones, on the occasion of his application to them, on Friday the 7th ult. Nor do I perceive anything to blame in the behaviour of the beadle or other officer of the workhouse towards him on the occasion. It appears to me that the committee were justified in directing Jones to be taken before a magistrate for creating a disturbance in the workhouse; for if the violence of Jones had been overlooked, it would have given rise to the greatest difficulty, in keeping the requisite order and discipline in the establishment. I am inclined to think that a part of the excitement of Jones, whilst in the oakum room, is to be attributed to a mistake he was labouring under, with respect to the intention of the beadle and other persons to prevent his going to see his child buried. At the same time this mistake (if Jones were really labouring under it), arose from circumstances produced by his own violence, and does not excuse his outrageous conduct towards the beadle and other persons present with them in the oakum room."

Mendicity Society.—On Saturday the twenty-fifth anniversary of this Society was held in Red Lion Square, the Earl of Grosvenor in the chair, supported by the Earl of Eldon, Marquis of Downshire, Lords Radstock, Teignmouth, Lovaine, and Skelmersdale, Sir Edward Cust, Sir John Boileau, Mr. G. Knight, M.P., &c. The statements annexed to the report showed that 38,853 cases of mendicants have been entertained and relieved at the Society's office during the year, a number greater than in any previous year, except 1841, when the severity of the weather occasioned unusual pressure. Besides other assistance, 128,914 meals were given during the year ; 6,609 persons were employed in breaking stones, grinding corn, or picking oakum, and 4,773 letters were examined and reported on to the subscribers—a slight diminution in the number of begging-letters as compared with the preceding year, when they were 5,171—arising partly from the mildness of the weather, and in some degree, it is believed, from some of the subscribers to the Society having found it necessary, from the multitude of applications made to them by letter, to take means to discourage them. The report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year were then elected.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The following is the 27th clause of a bill recently introduced into the House of Commons by the Earl of Lincoln and Sir J. Graham, "for better regulating the Buildings of the Metropolitan Districts :"—"And be it enacted, that as from the 1st day of January, 1844, it shall not be lawful to carry on, within the limits of this act, in any house or building, or vault, or in the open air, at a less distance than 40 feet from any public way, or than 50 feet from any other house or building, or ground not in the same possession or occupation therewith, any trade or business such as that of a soap-boiler, tallow-melter, slaughterer of cattle or horses, blood-boiler, bone-boiler, fellmonger, oil-cloth painter, manufacturer of gunpowder, detonating powder, lucifer matches or varnish, gas-works, chymical-works, fire-works, or any other trade or business which is, or which shall be considered by two of the justices of the peace to be, dangerous as regards fire, or dangerous or offensive, or obnoxious as regards all persons, more especially those persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof; nevertheless it shall be lawful for all such trades or businesses as shall have been already established to be continued to be carried on in their present situations for a term not exceeding 30 years from the passing of this act, provided the same be not contrary to any existing act of Parliament, nor otherwise contrary to law ; and every person who shall be convicted before two justices of the peace of carrying on such dangerous or offensive trade, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding 50*l.*, as the said justices shall determine."

Failure of Messrs. Ackermann and Co.—The firm of Ackermann and Co., printsellers and engravers, in the Strand, and successors to the late Mr. Rudolph Ackermann, who have produced so many beautiful works of art, has stopped payment. Their transactions with some of the first houses in Europe and America have been very extensive, and their English creditors are also numerous. Their liabilities, it is reported, will not exceed 35,000*l.*, and there is every expectation of the creditors realising a considerable dividend.

Anti-Corn Law League.—A meeting of the merchants, bankers, and citizens of London took place on Monday afternoon, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, to consider the question of a repeal of the corn-laws. The spacious hall was crowded to overflowing. Mr. G. Wilson, chairman of the League, presided, and the meeting was addressed at great length by Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden. Resolutions in favour of a total repeal were then unanimously carried.

Assam Company.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of this company, established to extend the cultivation of the tea plant in Assam, was held on Friday last, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving a report relative to the operations for the past year, and to elect directors, &c. The chair was taken by Sir G. De H. Larpent. It appeared from the report that the company continues to flourish, and that the produce of tea last season had not only come up to expectation, but had been 10,000 lbs. more. The price realised for the teas produced at the plantations of the company had been also larger than was anticipated, and thus the Assam tea had been established as an article of consumption in this country. The expectation of the produce for this season was about 200,000 lbs., and the increase must be progressive, so that, in 1847, when the plantations came into full bearing, the supply would be 1,500,000 lbs., worth at least 90,000*l.* The report was adopted, and a vote afterwards given to the directors.

Custom House.—It is understood that within the last few days, further frauds, to a considerable amount, have been discovered at the Custom House. Several official persons have been suspended in consequence.

Anti-Duelling Association.—An association has been just formed for the suppression of duelling. It consists of 326 members, including 21 noblemen, 13 sons of noblemen, 16 members of Parliament, 15 baronets, 30 admirals and generals, 44 captains, R.N., 23 colonels and lieutenant-colonels, 16 majors, 26 captains in the army, 20 lieutenants, R.N., and 24 barristers. They denounce duelling as sinful, irrational, and contrary to the laws of God and man. They also pledge themselves to discountenance the practice by influence and example. Captain Hope, R.N., and Mr. W. Dunmore, have become hon. secretaries to the association.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, April 29th—West districts, 125 ; North districts, 181 ; Central districts, 160 ; East districts, 211 ; South districts, 221. Total, 898 (489 males, 409 females). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females), and for the last five springs, 854.

Provincial News.

Aylesbury.—The agricultural gentlemen of Buckinghamshire gave a dinner on Monday, in the County Hall of this town, to Earl Stanhope, for the purpose of testifying their respect for his character, and their high sense of the services he has rendered to the interests of the farmer, by his opposition to the principle of a free trade in corn. About 130 gentlemen sat down, and among those present were the High Sheriff of the county and most of the leading agriculturists of the neighbourhood. Mr. J. Rolfe, of Beaconsfield, presided ; and on proposing the health of Lord Stanhope, described him as a kind friend to the landed interest and the industrial classes. It had been customary for the farmers of Buckinghamshire to look to the Duke of Buckingham as their champion ; but he regretted to say, that that nobleman had not met with the support he had a right to expect, and he could not feel surprised if he had withdrawn from the contest disgusted. It must, however, be recollected that he had for many years stood forward as the farmers' friend ; that he secured to the agriculturists a voice in the representation of his country ; that he advocated the repeal of the malt-tax, in the belief that the reduction of the duty on that article would greatly benefit the British farmer ; and on another occasion, after he had consented to take office under Sir R. Peel, when he made alterations in the laws affecting the agriculturist, and called on the Duke of Buckingham to assist him in carrying them through, that nobleman said he would never betray the interests of the British farmer. Lord Stanhope, in returning thanks, said he felt deeply grateful for the mark of respect with which they had honoured him, but he was not entitled to their thanks for any exertions in behalf of the agricultural interest. On the contrary, holding the opinions he had always done, had he acted differently, he should have grossly neglected his duty. It was necessary to persevere ; for, deplorable and desperate as was the condition of the farmers at present, what must it be if the measure about to be introduced into the House of Commons should pass, allowing the importation of corn to an unlimited extent from the United States into Canada? He had the satisfaction of assuring the farmers present, that the measure would be opposed in the House of Lords, and he would himself undertake to prove that the arguments of those who sought to establish it were utterly destitute of foundation. The recent meeting in that county, over which he had the honour to preside, had been productive of good fruits—other counties were following the example. The farmers of Berkshire were about to meet during the ensuing week, and a requisition calling on the high sheriff to convene a meeting was in course of signature in Kent. The effect of the Canada Bill, if it passed so far as the fruitful provinces of America were concerned, would be equal to the total repeal of the corn-laws, and thus the little remnant of protection enjoyed by the farmer at present would be destroyed. He firmly believed that the Canadian Corn-bill was but the forerunner of a general system of free trade. He then proceeded to remark on the course pursued by the members of the Anti-corn-law League, and stated that he had been informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that a member of the League had declared it to be their intention to force the landholders to sell their estates at a very low price, and with a House of Commons composed of their own friends re-enact the Corn-laws. Another gentleman had argued in the Bread-tax Circular, that the public had a right to sell the landed property throughout the country, and suggested the propriety of paying the present holders a per-centage of 1*s.* or 2*s.* in the pound for managing the estates for the benefit of the country. The agriculturists claimed nothing for themselves, but they asked protection for British industry. The noble lord concluded his address by calling on those present to exert every effort to secure a full, free, and effectual protection to British industry. Mr. Rolfe next proposed the health of Dr. Sleigh, to whose exertions he believed their recent success was mainly attributable. Dr. Sleigh, in returning thanks, stated that he should arraign her Majesty's ministers on three counts—first, that they had followed an unscientific and impolitic path since they had been placed in power ; secondly, that they had acted with treachery towards the farmers ; and thirdly, he charged them with mental imbecility. He then enlarged on each of the above points, and delivered a long address abounding in attacks on the Ministry, which was received with loud cheers, and other marks of approbation by the company. "Mr. Rolfe and the friends of British industry," and "The high sheriff," and other toasts, were then given.—On Saturday Mr. Cobden, and other members of the Anti-Corn-Law League held a meeting in the Town Hall, Lord Nugent in the chair. About 500 persons were present. Mr. Cobden spoke at great length in favour of the repeal of the Corn-laws, and several resolutions in favour of the League were carried.

Birmingham.—In consequence of representations made to Government of the injury which has been occasioned to the gun-stock trade from the employment of foreign walnut-tree wood, the Master-General of the Ordnance has determined that timber of home-growth shall alone be used in her Majesty's service.

Bristol.—The latest accounts state that Mr. Brunel is daily improving in health, and eats heartily, but little hope is entertained of a speedy dislodgement of the coin.

Kendal.—In reference to several paragraphs which appeared in the local journals, Lord Brougham's solicitors have written to the papers, stating that his Lordship is about to bring an action of trespass against Mr. Bird, the claimant, and other parties who were engaged in making the distress for rent upon Lord Brougham's farmers at Wethericks, and that Mr. Bird will then have an opportunity of showing whether or not he has a better title to Brougham Hall than its present owner. They state, that the best answer to the statement contained in one of the paragraphs, that Brougham Hall "was always called 'Bird's-nest,' until Lord Brougham came into possession," is the following extract from Bishop Nicolson's manuscript, written about 1670, and now in the Dean and Chapter's library at Carlisle :—"The great Roman way brings you to the Roman camp, having on the left Browham and Browham Hall, the seat of the Browhams; from this you have the prospect of Lowther Hall, Clifton Hall, likewise of Penrith, Penrith Castle, and Carleton Hall; likewise of Browham Hall and Chapel, and of Mr. Bird's house."

Leicester.—Tuesday, the 2d inst., being the usual day for depasturing the Freeman's Piece, alluded to in a former Number, considerable excitement prevailed in the town in consequence of a large majority (eleven to two) of the deputies recently elected having expressed their determination to resist any attempt that might be made by the anti-allotment party to turn cattle and horses upon the piece. Early in the morning large bodies of people congregated in front of the neatherd's house, and it was then found that all attempts to turn cattle, &c. into the piece were rendered abortive, by some persons having secured the gate with iron bands and spikes; on the other hand, the anti-allotment party showed an equal determination to oppose any attempt to break up the piece for gardening purposes; and to support this proceeding, the two deputies, who opposed the allotment of the ground, had obtained an injunction from the Lord Chancellor to stay such proceedings, under the powers of an act passed in the 44 Geo. 3, which provides that the right of common shall be limited to the "freemen resident within the precincts or liberties of the borough and their widows (during widowhood), to depasture two horses, mares or geldings, and two cows and a calf, from the 12th of September (if the crop of corn, &c., be got in) until the 13th of February." It being evident that this act limited the benefit of the common to those parties keeping a horse, cow, &c., and that the poor freemen received no advantage from the common, great dissatisfaction was expressed at the manner in which the piece had hitherto been managed; but the will of the testator being explicit as to the grazing of the common, no other remedy was left than to dispose of the produce to the best advantage; and this was stated to be by selling the produce of the crops and letting the common, thus extending the benefit to all classes of freemen. The old corporation party, however, resisted every attempt at innovation, till the late election of deputies, which ended in all but two of the opponents of the allotment system being thrown out. They therefore resolved to concede the point of letting the piece, and divide the proceeds among the freemen generally. The allotment party, however, would not give way, but, knowing that it would be useless to act in face of the injunction, they contented themselves with proposing resolutions expressive of their determination to carry out the allotment principle; and to effect this they announced that they would let the common and sell the crops, after which they would devote a portion of the funds to the obtaining of a new act to empower them to break up a portion of the piece for gardening purposes, each holder to pay 1*s.* per hundred per annum, which should be laid aside as a fund for erecting almshouses for the infirm or decayed freemen. Although upwards of 2,000 people were assembled, the greatest good humour prevailed, and not a single act of violence took place. In the evening a procession went round the town, headed by a banner and a band, proclaiming that the "cause of the people was triumphant."—A meeting was held here on Wednesday, and was attended by a large number of the creditors of Messrs. Clarke and Phillips, the Duke of Rutland in the chair. The meeting ended in resolutions to form a banking company, to take the business of Messrs. Clarke and Co., and in which concern the Duke announced he would take 100 shares. The old bank will not open again, but the public will not eventually be losers. Ten shillings in the pound, it is said, will be paid in a few days, and the other 10*s.*, with interest, in a short time.

Liverpool.—On Saturday last, Wilmot Buckley, convicted at the last assizes of the wilful murder of his wife, at St. Helen's, and Betty Eccles, convicted at the same assizes of the wilful murder of her step-son at Bolton, underwent the extreme sentence of the law at the usual place of execution at Kirkdale Gaol.

Nottingham.—An advertisement has been published containing an address by the Vicar of St. Mary's, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions for the repair and restoration of this church, and announcing that in consequence of the denial of a rate for the necessary repairs, it has at length been determined to make this appeal. It appears that all county meetings for charitable and religious objects are held within it, and that there is annexed to it a population of 32,000 souls, that hitherto it has accommodated a congregation of 2,000 persons, and that on these grounds alone it is highly desirable that it should be completely restored to the use of the parishioners.

Plymouth.—In consequence of Lord Ebrington and Mr. Gill, the Members for this borough, having replied to the requisition sent to them by some of the electors, that they should vote for a repeal of the corn-laws, by intimating that they were in favour of a fixed duty, a meeting of a number of the electors took place on the 28th ult., and passed a resolution, pledging themselves to vote only for repeal candidates in future.

Portsmouth.—On Thursday week a serious accident happened to Dr. Quarrier of this town. It appears that he rose at an early hour, and proceeded to his study to examine some papers. Wishing to destroy several, and having no fire, he called for a taper, and lighted several of the letters and papers on the hearth. At this moment Dr. Quarrier was seized with a giddiness from stooping, and fell on the burning embers, and either from the giddiness, or the fall against the stove, or the effects of the smoke and flame, remained unconscious, so that the whole of his face and mouth were severely burnt. The servant, however, soon discovered Dr. Quarrier's perilous position. On being restored to his chair, he recovered his consciousness, but the swelling subsequently became so great as to obscure his vision, which is now, however, beginning to be restored, and great hopes are entertained by his medical attendants of his restoration to health.

Truro.—The mansion of Clowance, the seat of the Rev. J. M. St. Aubyn, has again been in a great measure destroyed by fire. On the morning of Thursday, the 20th ult., Mr. St. Aubyn was awoke by a smell of smoke, and the crackling of the burning timbers. He alarmed the domestics, who removed the books, pictures, and furniture, to a place of safety. The greatest part of the furniture and the best of the paintings have been preserved; among which are the celebrated cattle pieces of Cuyp, Wouvermans, Berghem, and Wilson. Several portraits by Reynolds, Kneller, and other masters, are also preserved; but a valuable series of fifteen crayon drawings, two by Sir Godfrey Kneller, another by Sir Peter Lely, with some other valuable paintings, have been consumed. All the plate, with the exception of a silver tea-urn, and a few smaller articles, has been preserved; but the most valuable part of the library has been destroyed. About 2000 volumes have been burnt; among which were many works not to be replaced, especially a rare and valuable collection of theological writings. The fire originated in a lintel let into the chimney of the dining-room.

Wolverhampton.—As the Red Rover coach, which runs from Ironbridge and Madeley to this town, was returning on Monday evening to Ironbridge, with ten passengers and a considerable quantity of luggage, when within half a mile of Madeley, the horses became unmanageable at a short and awkward turn of the road, and the vehicle being top-heavy, the coach was thrown over on its right side in the centre of the road, and the whole of the outside passengers precipitated into a ditch. One elderly gentleman, name not known, was killed on the spot; the coachman sustained a severe concussion of the brain, with fracture of the right leg, and dislocation of the ankle-joint; Mrs. Hardy, of Madeley Wood, sustained a fracture of the left leg; and Mrs. Grice, of Madeley, received a concussion of the brain. The others escaped with slight bruises.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the undermentioned Railways for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 18,459*l.*; Great Western, 14,631*l.*; South Western, 6028*l.*; South Eastern, 2008*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2297*l.*; North Midland, 4293*l.*; York and ditto, 1582*l.*; Greenwich, 806*l.*; Croydon, 278*l.*; Brighton, 3176*l.*; Blackwall, 812*l.*; Hull and Selby, 970*l.*; Grand Junction, 8708*l.*; Midland Counties, 2774*l.*—The further opening of the Bristol and Exeter Railway to Beambridge took place on Monday. The serious illness of Mr. Brunel, the engineer, prevented any exhibition of rejoicing, except such as the inhabitants of the district, who very naturally took a lively interest in the event, spontaneously offered. From London to the further terminus, the distance in use open is now 171 miles. It is expected that the line will be opened throughout to Exeter next year.—The Maryport and Carlisle Railway was opened from Wigton to Carlisle on Wednesday last; the distance is 11¼ miles, and the day being remarkably fine the ceremony drew together very great numbers of people from all the towns and villages along the line.—A new railway is proposed to be constructed under the title of the Middlesex and Surrey Grand Junction, to commence at the Harrow Station of the London and Birmingham Railway, from thence to proceed southward through various places, over the Paddington Canal to Southall, where it will cross the Great Western. From this point it will pass the Grand-Junction Canal, sweep over the Hounslow-road, and proceed into Isleworth. Thence it will diverge, by a branch line, eastward, taking a circuit towards Twickenham Park, and terminating at Richmond. The main line will then continue its course from Isleworth, through Twickenham and Teddington, and after skirting Busby Park and Hampton Court, cross the Thames below Kingston, and join the station of that name on the South-Western Railway. It will then run through Ewell and Epsom on to Gatton Park, where a tunnel of five-eighths of a mile in length will be required to carry it forward, and form a junction with the Brighton and South-Eastern Railways at Red Hill. Its communication with the metropolis will be formed by means of the Great-Western Railway terminus at Paddington.—On Saturday a special general meeting of the London Grand-Junction Company was held for the purpose of dissolving it. The undertaking was started during the railway mania, and was to have run from the Birmingham Railway at Camden-town through Battle-bridge, Pentonville, and Saffron-hill, to the Saracen's-head, by St. Sepulchre's church. The line, like the Greenwich and Blackwall Railways, was to have been built on arches—six of which, while the works were in abeyance, were for many years standing at the back of Gray's-Inn-road. The works not having been carried out within the time specified by the Act, these arches were pulled down, and so much of the land as had been paid for reverted to the original owners. Two years ago an attempt was made to revive this project, when Mr. Rastrick, the engineer of the Brighton Railway, proposed to carry it out by a continuous tunnel from Farringdon-street to Primrose-hill, in the Regent's Park, but the proposition was rejected. No further steps have since been taken, and as the Act expires in July next, the meeting on Saturday was held to wind up the company's affairs, and to consider the steps to be taken for the disposal of the 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* in hand. A resolution was passed, authorizing the directors to dispose of it rateably among the proprietors.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—There was an extremely crowded meeting of the Repeal Association at the Corn Exchange on Monday. The stairs and passages, as well as the large room and gallery were thronged. Mr. O'Connell, who had returned from the Curragh of Kildare, entered the room amidst loud cheering. The sum of 100*l.* was announced as the result of the meeting at the Curragh on Sunday. The meeting was occupied for some hours with the receipt of money from various parts of the country. 574*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* of "Repeal rent" was handed in. The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* says—"An official intimation has been received respecting the contemplated visit of the Queen and her illustrious consort to this country in the course of the ensuing summer. Orders for certain arrangements connected with the royal visit have been received at the castle."—Mr. Ross Cox, of the Head Police-office, has left Liverpool in the Caledonia mail-steamer, for Boston, armed with all the necessary powers for the arrest of Mr. Finn, the absconded treasurer of the corporation, and the seizure of all money and other property in his possession. Under the Ashburton treaty, increased facilities are given, through the co-operation of the authorities in the United States, for the capture of criminal fugitives and bankrupts.

King's County.—On the night of Thursday week, as John Gatchall, Esq., of Coolegegan, a magistrate of this county, was returning home from the Rev. Mr. Ridgway's, of Clonbullogue, where he had been dining, he was waylaid at Clonad, and murdered. His body was found next morning on the side of the road, with the ribs completely beaten in, and his throat cut and mangled in a shocking manner, by a discharge of ball and slugs. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of this crime.

Waterford.—The military and police, headed by the stipendiary magistrates, made another incursion into the barony of Gaultier, county of Waterford, last week. Some of the farmers paid the rate; but many others had their cattle under lock. Upon the latter notices were served that their places would be broken open if the rate was not paid within a week.

Fermanagh.—On Tuesday week there was a numerous meeting of the magistrates of this county, convened by the Lieutenant, the Earl of Erne, for the purpose of receiving from the Lord Lieutenant an answer to a former communication on the subject of the recent Repeal disturbances in Ulster. The magistrates had addressed a series of resolutions to the Government, deprecating the repeal agitation, and calling for the support of the executive in repressing the large masses of people assembled for the purpose of promoting it. The Lord Lieutenant in his answer states, that the question is receiving the most anxious consideration of the Government, which is determined to exercise every legal means at its disposal to maintain inviolate the legislative union between the two countries.

Kildare.—A great repeal demonstration took place on the Curragh of Kildare, on Sunday, Mr. Gerald Aylmer in the chair. The persons assembled were composed of farmers and labourers, together with a large number of the middle classes, who came from Dublin, Blackchurch, Naas, and Newbridge. Several resolutions were passed at the meeting declaring "the Act of Union to have been carried by fraud, bribery, and the unconstitutional employment of military force, wantonly and wickedly called into requisition by the then Government, for the unjustifiable purpose of dispersing meetings legally convened to petition Parliament against passing the iniquitous measure of the Union, which their fathers foresaw would be ruinous to Ireland, and the cruel and unjust operations of which had already injured the best interests of their common country; that it was not their object to seek a separation from Great Britain, and that nine millions of people could not be dragged at the feet of any other nation." A vote of confidence was then passed by acclamation to Mr. O'Connell, expressing the hope that he would never cease his exertions until he restored to Ireland her domestic Legislature; after which he addressed the meeting at great length, and concluded by calling upon the men of Kildare to rally round him, as those of the north, west, and south of Ireland had done, and no Government could refuse to grant them a restoration of their native Parliament.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—General Sir T. Macdougald Brisbane, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, was on Monday elected Dean of Faculties in the University for the ensuing year, in the place of Lord Dunfermline, whose term of office has expired.—The Glasgow Anti-Corn-law petition was sent off on Tuesday, to Mr. Oswald, M.P., with 65,555 signatures. It is believed that this is the largest number of signatures ever attached to any petition emanating from the inhabitants of Glasgow.

Dumfries.—At the annual meeting of the Commissioners of Supply for this county, on Saturday, after a short discussion, some gentlemen proposed that the present rural police should be discontinued from the present date. All the officers in attendance were called in, and continued in their appointments for one month only.

Miscellaneous.

A New Comet.—M. Mauvais, of the Royal Observatory at Paris, has just discovered a telescopic comet, within the limits of the constellations Cygnus and Pegasus. On Wednesday last, at 15 hours 10 min. 54 sec., mean time of Paris (10 min. 54 sec. past three o'clock in the morning), its right ascension was 326 deg. 33 min. 44 sec. and Boreal declination 29 deg. 34 min. 30 sec. In 24 hours, its right ascension increased 36 minutes of degree, and its declination diminished 1 minute. It had a feeble oval-shaped nebulosity, with a sensible condensation of light at the centre. Sir James South has published the following note on the subject in the *Times*, dated from Kensington Observatory, at 3 a.m. on Thursday. "At 17 hrs. 31 min., sidereal time, of May 10, I got a glimpse of the telescopic comet: its right ascension was about 22 hrs. 2 min. and 29 sec., and its north declination about 29 deg. 15 min. 30 sec; but it was seen with so much difficulty with my five-feet equatorial, that the observations must be regarded with suspicion."

Law.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—(Before the Vice Chancellor of England.)—*Attorney-General* v. *Shore.*—This celebrated case, which was argued at great length a little while ago, upon the application by the Attorney-General to confirm Lord Henley's report appointing trustees and sub-trustees of Lady Hewley's charity, in place of the ejected Unitarians, and by the relators to annul the report, because the Master had let in to the trusteeship members of dissenting congregations in connexion with the Scotch National Church and the Scotch Secession Church, as well as Independents of the relator's own class, now stood for judgment. His Honour delivered a very long but lucidly-written judgment, of which it will be sufficient to give an outline. His Honour commenced with an epitome of the original information, which stated that during the time of the religious persecutions in the seventeenth century, Lady Sarah Hewley stood forward as the protector and supporter in Yorkshire of the Nonconformists—that she founded the charity in question, several of the trustees of which, in her lifetime, were Nonconformists, and that she died in 1710; that it was very difficult now to ascertain to what particular class of orthodox dissenters she belonged; and that the Presbyterians, and Independents, and Baptists, differed only on articles of church government, but agreed on articles of faith and religious worship among themselves and the Church of England. But it was clear that Unitarians were not objects of her bounty, although they had, in course of time, under the name of Presbyterian Dissenters, obtained possession of the charity. Thus the information had a double object, exclusive as regarded the Unitarians, and inclusive as regarded the orthodox Dissenters. The decree, however, merely declared who were not fit to partake in the benefits of the charity, and it removed all the trustees and sub-trustees, who were, with the exception of one member of the Church of England, all Unitarians. His Honour had a distinct recollection, which was confirmed by Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, that the declaration was framed in that exclusive form, because the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who was the leading counsel for the relators, desired it should be so. However, it appeared with reasonable clearness what was the principle of the decree. It excluded those who were not proper objects of the charity, namely, Unitarians and members of the Church of England, but it left the question entirely open what parties should be included. His Honour then referred to Lord Lyndhurst's judgment in 1836, when his Lordship, assisted by some of the Judges, came to the conclusion, that the exclusive decree was right. Then followed Lord Cottenham's order in the same year, admitting Presbyterians of northern congregations in connexion with the Scotch Church and the United Secession Church to attend, with the relators who were Independents, before the Master, upon the appointment of trustees. His Lordship's order, as far as it goes, shows he did not think the two first classes could not partake of the charity. His Lordship's words, as they appeared on Mr. Sutton Sharpe's brief, were:—"Something must be done, otherwise this will become an Independent charity, which was not the meaning of the decree." His Honour next referred to the appeal to the House of Lords, and the second question their Lordships put to the Judges—what persons were objects of the charity—and the answers of seven of the Judges. One was of opinion that Unitarians were comprehended, two that members of the Church of England were comprehended, six that it embraced Dissenters; but all the Judges thought that orthodox Dissenters were all included. And the observations of Lord Cottenham, in moving judgment, were most important—that the intention of Lady Hewley was to be judged of by the language and terms used in the deeds, and that no evidence of her feelings or prejudices can be regarded. It remains, therefore, to be decided by a decree on further directions, or in some other suit for the purpose, who were the objects of this charity. The petition of the relators asks that this question should be now decided. After the assent which the Attorney-General had given to Lord Cottenham's order in 1836, his Honour thought that order was not to be set aside for want of form. His Honour then stated the names of the seven trustees, and of the several sub-trustees, appointed by Lord Henley, and the objects of the four petitions now before the Court. And his Honour thought that the real question upon those four petitions, namely, whether proper persons were named, was overlooked, and confounded with another question, who are the persons entitled to participate in the charity. His Honour was of opinion that Lord Henley's report was right, and for this reason most especially, for unless the report were confirmed, he did not see how the other question could be decided. As the cause stood at present the other trustees had no interest in raising any question. It was objected that two of the new trustees were members of the Church of Scotland, and that two others even members of the Secession Church. Suppose they were; the decree has not said that such persons ought not to be trustees. But upon the affidavits his Honour did not understand that the facts were so. English Presbyterians do not cease to be English Presbyterians because they are in amity with the Church of Scotland or the Secession Church, and it appeared from the evidence that such persons had actually partaken of the charity. They hold the Westminster Confession of Faith, which substantially agrees with the Articles of the Church of England. It had been also objected that the Master had appointed two trustees out of each of the two other sets of claimants, and had given the Independents but three trustees. His Honour did not see how the Master could otherwise have divided the number seven. He had very properly given a preponderance to the larger body over the two others, but not an absolute majority to any. His Honour concluded in these words:—The real objection so strongly urged by the relators against the other petitioners, that the modern Independents are the only persons Lady Hewley intended to share in the benefit of the charity, cannot be decided upon these petitions. But it was fit there should be some person before the Court legally to argue the question with the relators, which should be judicially decided upon the words of the deeds, and not by conjecture as to what were Lady Hewley's private opinions. What she would think, if she were living, upon the questions which had been discussed before him it might be difficult to say; but, considering her piety and benevolence, it is probable that though an English Presbyterian she would have approved of the exertions which the Established Church of Scotland—more rigidly Presbyterian—had recently made in favour of the Jews, and she would have been delighted to ponder upon the details of the interesting narrative which was lately published by Messrs. Bonner and MacCheyne, two of the missionaries from that Church. His Honour confirmed the Master's report, appointing trustees and sub-trustees, and directed all parties to have their costs out of the estate; but the petitioners, other than the relators and the Attorney-General, were to have but one set of costs, as directed by Lord Cottenham's order. It was very proper that the question should be fully discussed, but the estate should be protected from unnecessary costs.

Court of Common Pleas.—*Chesney* v. *Day.*—This was an action for a breach of contract under the following circumstances: the plaintiff is a Col. in the Artillery, and in the year 1838 undertook a survey of the river Euphrates, and on his return to this country he contracted with the defendants, who are lithographic printers, to furnish him with certain illustrations of a work which he proposed to write, descriptive of his survey. Owing to the illness of one of the defendants, the proposed illustrations were delayed, and the publication of the work was stopped until the defendants furnished the illustrations. Ultimately they were delivered, but not in time for the publication, until all interest was lost, in consequence of a parliamentary report which had been subsequently published. For the plaintiff several witnesses were examined, who all stated that the illustrations of the work were necessary to a profitable sale.—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, for the defendants, contended that, did the plaintiff's work possess intrinsic interest, it would not have required the fictitious aid of lithographic illustration to recommend it to public notice.—His Lordship elaborately summed up the evidence; and the Jury, after half an hour's deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 100*l.*

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET SPRING MEETING.

Friday.—*Handicap Sweepstakes* of 10 sovs each. D.M. 6 subs. Won by Mr. Boyce's Coranna, 4 yrs, 8 st 2 lbs; beating Mr. Pettit's Ends and Odds, 4 yrs, 7 st 2 lbs; Lord Stradbroke's Jeremy Diddler, 4 yrs, 7 st 4 lbs; Mr. Batson's Rowland, 3 yrs, 6 st 2 lbs; Mr. Greville's f by Ishmael, out of Morella, 3 yrs, 5 st; and Lord Miltown's Birdeen, 3 yrs, 6 st 2 lbs, carried 6 st 4 lbs. Won by half a length.

The Newmarket Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for 3 yr-old colts, 8 st 7 lbs; fillies, 8 st 2 lbs. D.M. 26 subs. Won by Lord Stradbroke's b c Evenus; beating Lord Exeter's Brother to Cesarewitch. Won by two lengths.

Matches.—100 sovs, h ft, 8 st 7 lbs each. D.M. Duke of Rutland's Allumette, 3 yrs; Duke of Portland's f by Beiram, out of Ruth, 3 yrs. A dead heat.—200 sovs, h ft. R.M. Lord Maidstone's The Caster, 3 yrs, 7 st, received forfeit from Mr. Rogers's Sir Fretful, 4 yrs, 8 st 7 lbs.—100 sovs, h ft. D.M. Duke of Rutland's Cowslip, 3 yrs, 8 st, 7 lbs, received forfeit from the Duke of Portland's f by Beiram, out of Souvenir, 3 yrs, 8 st 7 lbs.—100 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C. Lord Maidstone's Titania, 3 yrs, 6 st 12 lbs, received forfeit from the Duke of Beaufort's Rapture, 4 yrs, 8 st 7 lbs.—100 sovs, h ft. R.M. Lord W. Poulette's Nelly, 3 yrs, 8 st received forfeit from Capt Rous's Lady Eleanor, 3 yrs, 8 st 7 lbs.

Thursday.—Derby.—11 to 5 agst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone (take 5 to 2); 7 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman, taken freely); 16 to 1 agst Mr. T. Taylor's Gamecock taken); 18 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Amorino (taken); 18 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour; 20 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Parthian; 20 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Anstides taken); 25 to 1 agst Major Yarburgh's Dumpling; 25 to 1 agst Mr. Mostyn's General Pollock (taken); 30 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper (taken); 30 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Newcourt (taken); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Blackdrop (taken); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Theobald's Highlander (taken); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Maccabeus; 50 to 1 agst Lord Orford's Mercy colt (taken,); 50 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's Bramble (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. H. Combes's Fakeaway; 50 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Progress c. (taken); 66 to 1 agst Mr. Gray's Gothambury (Biocace c.) taken; 66 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish c. (taken); 1000 to 15 agst all the mares (taken); 100 to 1 agst Mr. Mostyn's Earl of Richmond (taken; 100 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta c. (taken); 100 to 1 agst Mr Thornhill's Elixir (taken).

Oaks.—7 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day (taken freely); 12 to 1 agst Mr. Price's The Lily; 13 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Laura filly; 15 to 1 agst Lord Lyndoch's Elegance filly (taken); 18 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Egidia; 20 to 1 agst Duke of Rutland's Cowslip (taken).

MARK LANE, Friday, May 12.—We have to report a fair supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk; the condition was good, the demand being on the best White, we were enabled to establish an advance of 1*s.* on the best qualities, but this improvement did not apply to Red and Secondary. In Foreign there was a fair business transacted during last week at an advance of 1*s.* per quarter, which was maintained to-day, but there was less doing. Barley remains at the same price, and last week's currency was supported for Peas and Beans. The Oat-trade is fully as dear as last week.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

	s.	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	40 to 48	Red	40 to 46	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire	.	40 to 46	White	— to —	
Barley	Malting and distilling	25 to 30	Grind.	19 to 25	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	13 to 23	Feed	11 to 22	
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24	
—— Irish	Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22	
Rye		— to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	26 to 26	Tick	22 to 26	Harrow	23 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	28 to 32	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	28 to 30	Maple	25 to 27	Grey	23 to 25

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Mar. 31	46 2	28 6	17 4	29 4	26 0	28 5
April 7	45 5	28 8	17 2	29 3	26 2	26 11
— 14	45 9	28 8	17 1	29 2	25 10	28 1
— 21	46 7	28 5	17 4	28 7	25 11	27 5
— 28	47 0	28 7	17 6	29 3	26 3	28 3
May 5	46 4	28 2	17 2	27 7	26 4	28 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	46 3	28 6	17 3	28 10	26 1	27 10
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—H Candall, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire, publican.

BANKRUPTS.—H. Hall, Fulham, pawnbroker—W. D Hart, Ballingdon, Essex, tailor—A. Davis, Tottenham Court-road, dealer in glass—R. T. Hicks, Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, wine-merchant—J. Rose, Spalding, Lincolnshire, ironmonger—J. Burgess, Manchester, licensed-victualler—S. Chapman, Liverpool, sailmaker—J. Poolly, Maidstone, timber-merchant—J. Stevens, Britwell Salome, Oxfordshire, iron-founder—J. C. Whittenbury, Blackheath-hill, Kent, builder—E. Boyon, Bell's buildings, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, commission-agent—J. Gollop, D. Redmund, and T. Kingsmorth, Charles-street, City-road, iron-founders—R. Ward, Windmill-street, Tottenham Court-road, fringe manufacturer—G. Fairless, Melbourne, Yorkshire, timber-merchant—J. Scott, Rochdale, woollen draper—J. Goddard and H. Goddard, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, bankers—W. Ledbury, Hagley, Worcestershire, coal-merchant—T. Fisher, Selby, linen-draper—J. Gallop, Bristol, painter—W. North, Bath, innkeeper—R. Thompson, Bristol, saddler—J. W. May, Bristol, baker—W. Butler, Holt, Wiltshire, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Waddell, Glasgow, merchant—A. Lauder, Glasgow, fish-dealer—J. and W. Moffatt, Glasgow, commission-agents T. M'Indoe, Edinburgh, writer—A. Hutchison, Cupar, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th inst, at Devonport, the lady of Captain Maitland, of the 24th Regiment, of a daughter—On the 7th inst., at Canterbury, the Hon. Mrs. H. Turnor, of a daughter—At the Deanery, Hereford, the lady of the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, of a daughter—On the 9th inst., at Heanton Satchville, Devon, the Right Hon. Lady Clinton, of a daughter—On the 11th inst., at 8, Hereford-street, Park-lane, the lady of S. Ram, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., M.P., of Menlo Castle, county of Galway, to Julia Sophia, daughter of the late R. MacDonnell, Esq., M.D.—On the 9th inst., at Marylebone Church, the Rev. W. Cureton, of the British Museum, to Harriett, eldest daughter of E. Blore, Esq., of Manchester-square.

DIED.—On the 10th inst., at 28, Lower Brook-street, R. J. Chambers, Esq., M.A., aged 63, magistrate in the Metropolis upwards of 30 years—On the 8th inst., at Brompton, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Davenport, late of Covent-garden Theatre—On the 4th inst., at Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance, General Lord Forbes—On the 6th inst., at Gouray House, in the island of Jersey, General Sir Hilgrove Turner.

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Endowments for children to receive a stated sum of money on arriving at 14 or 21; in case of death the whole of the money returned to the parents. Annuities immediate or deferred. Prospectuses and every information to be had of Frederick Lawrance, Resident Secretary, 112, Cheapside.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

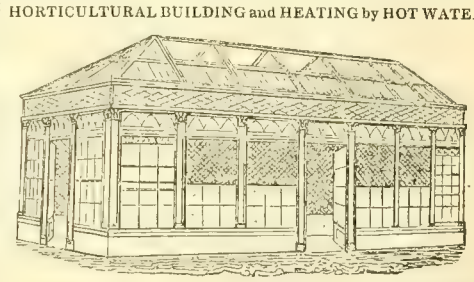
D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

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MECHI'S ELEGANCIES for PRESENTS and USE.—The greatest variety for Ladies and Gentlemen, both in price and choice, is at MECHI'S MANUFACTORY and EMPORIUM OF ELEGANCIES, No. 4, Leadenhall-street. Here may be suited the economist or the luxurious. Bagatelle tables, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.* 10*s.*; writing-desks, 10*s.* to 20*l.*; dressing-cases, 20*s.* to 100*l.*; work-boxes, 12*s.* to 20*l.*; leather writing-cases, with or without dressing-case, 18*s.* to 16*l.*; tea-chests, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.*; envelope-cases, 10*s.* to 10*l.*; inkstands, in wood, bronze, and papier-maché, 6*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*; splendid papier-maché work-tables, 10*l.* 10*s.*; sets of tea-trays, 8*l.* to 20*l.*; work and cake baskets, 25*s.* to 50*s.*; card-racks, 26*s.* to 40*s.*; hand-screens, 18*s.* to 48*s.*; netting-boxes, 25*s.* to 27*s.*; card-boxes, 2*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*; pole-screens, 4*l.* 10*s.* per pair; ladies' folios, richly painted, 30*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*; ladies' companions, or pocket work-boxes, in pearl, shell, paper, and leather, at all prices; ladies' scent and toilet bottles, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*; ladies' card-cases, 10*s.* to 5*l.*; elegant chess-boards and ivory chessmen, various prices, to 16*l.* 16*s.*; watch-stands, 27*s.* each; gold and silver pencil-cases; elegant cases of seven-day razors, from 25*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*; ivory-handled and Scotch strops, in every variety; sporting knives, from 10*s.* to 3*l.*; splendid Wharncliffe knives; ladies' scissors, 5*s.* to 50*s.* per pair; cases of plated and silver desserts, to 25*l.*; cases of splendid table cutlery, to 40*l.*; and a variety of other articles; of which catalogues may be had, gratis.—As MECHI manufactures extensively on his own premises, the quality of every article is warranted.—Table Cutlery, Sheffield Plate, &c.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

HEALTH being paramount to every other earthly blessing, mankind are ever anxious to recover it when lost, and to preserve it when restored. The most prevailing complaint that afflicts society at large is confinement in the bowels, and most persons suffer more or less from its effects, which in some cases has been of that obstinate nature as to resist the power of medicine, and terminate existence. In consequence of the loss of a friend by the above obstinate complaint, and to obviate it in future, in the month of August, 1819, J. READ invented the well known Instrument called the "STOMACH and ENEMA PUMP" (vide the Life of Sir Astley Cooper, p. 301), which, with the blessing of Providence, has been the means of saving thousands of lives, and has been honoured by the sanction of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the most eminent Members of the Profession in the Kingdom, as well as on the continents of Europe, India, and America. J. R. begs to inform the Profession and the Public that he has taken out a new Patent for certain improvements, which surpass anything of the kind ever offered, inasmuch as they are more simple, portable, and durable; fitted with tubes that will stand the test of the hottest climates, and are not liable to be out of repair.

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*** Observe the words "READ'S PATENT," without which none are genuine.

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This Society has been established for the purpose of providing a comfortable habitation for the aged Members, and Widows of Members, of the BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, being in the Receipt of an annuity from that Institution, and who may require such a residence. Every person subscribing One Guinea a Year, or giving a Donation of Ten Guineas at one time, is entitled to one vote at all elections; and so in proportion for every additional Subscription of One Guinea a Year, or Donation of Ten Guineas; and is also eligible to become a Member of the Committee of Management. The very general approbation which has been given to the formation of this Society, and the liberal support it has already received, afford the most encouraging assurance that the sanguine anticipations of its benevolent projectors will be crowned with ultimate success. The present Contributions amount to 1500*l.*; and the Committee feel assured that they have only to make the object more extensively known, in order to secure the sum which is necessary to complete this desirable undertaking.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by THOMAS BROWN, Esq., *Treasurer*, 39, Paternoster-row; by Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, *Bankers*, 1, Lombard-street, and by any Member of the Committee.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, or SMALL FARM, or SMALL DETACHED HOUSE, from 15 to 30 miles from London. It must contain at least one large or two good-sized Sitting-rooms, two good Bedrooms, with Servants' Rooms, Kitchen, &c., &c. There must be a good garden, well stocked with Fruit-trees, or an Orchard attached, and from five to five-and-twenty acres of land. Situation high, or at least dry, and if near a heath or common it would be preferred. The rent of the Cottage and Garden not to exceed 30*l.* per annum, the land at a price proportioned to its value. A long lease would be taken, or the Freehold purchased, nor would the Advertiser object to purchase, at a proportionate price, even if there be no House, or a mere labourer's Cottage on the property. Address (post-paid), to X.E., *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

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AS GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a single Man, upwards of 30 years of age, who possesses a thorough knowledge of the profession in every department; has held some first-rate situations in England, where every branch of Horticulture has been carried on in an extensive way, and can be highly recommended from a family of note, with other references if required. Direct to Mr. BROWN, Gardener, at Lord Southampton's, Whittlebury, Towcester.

AS GARDENER, a respectable married Man, aged 30, who is a superior Grape Grower, and well skilled in the management of Pines; he perfectly understands Gardening in all its various departments. Can have an eight years' character from his last Situation, which he is leaving on account of the death of his late employer. Direct to J. S., Gardener, Elm Villa, Finchley, Middlesex.

AS GARDENER, a single Man, aged 30, who has a thorough practical knowledge of his business, and can be highly recommended. Direct to A.B., at Mr. J. FULLER'S, near Ottershaw Park, Chertsey, Surrey.

AS BAILIFF, or BAILIFF and FARMER, a respectable married Man, 35 years of age, (a native of Yorkshire), who fully understands the management of Arable, Meadow, and Pasture-land, the Rearing and Feeding of Stock, management of Plantations, &c.; can be highly recommended by one of the first Land-Agents in the country; has no objection to go into Ireland. Application to be made to Mr. MAY, Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, Bedale, Yorkshire.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, May 13, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 20—1843. SATURDAY, MAY 20. PRICE 6*d*.

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY of LONDON.—EXHIBITIONS for 1843, at the GARDENS, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S-PARK, WEDNESDAYS, May 24, June 28, July 19, from 2 o'clock until 7. The Prizes to be awarded are MEDALS and PLATE, varying in value from 10*s*. to 15*l*., the total amount being 60*l*. for Plants and Flowers, and 10*l*. 10*s*. for Microscopes. Open to all Competitors.

Visitors will be admitted by Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and from 12 to 4 o'clock at 28, Regent-street, by Orders from Fellows and Members only. Price 6*s*.; and on the days of Exhibition, after 2 o'clock, 10*s*.

Schedules of Prizes, with the Regulations for the observance of Exhibitors, and all other particulars, may be had upon application at the Gardens, and at 28, Regent-street.

By Order of the Council, J. D. C. SOWERBY, Secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The Anniversary Meeting will be held at the Society's House, No. 12, Hanover square, London, on MONDAY next, the 22d of May, at 12 o'clock precisely.

London, May, 1843.—By order of the Council, JAS. HUDSON, Sec.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The Royal Agricultural Society of England is desirous of receiving Tenders from Innkeepers or others, to contract for any one or more of the following Supplies at the ensuing Annual Country Meeting of the Society, to be held at Derby in July:—

I. A Hot Dinner for 350 persons, with Dessert, and a bottle of Port or Sherry to each person, in the County Hall, Derby, on Wednesday, the 12th of July, 1843.

II. A Cold Dinner for 1800 persons, with a pint of Port or Sherry to each person, in the Pavilion of the Society, at Derby, on Thursday, the 13th of July.

III. Refreshments suitable for 300 Ladies in the Galleries of the Pavilion, on the same occasion.

Tenders to be forwarded on or before the 5th of June next, to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12, Hanover-square, London, where further particulars may be obtained: the Society not binding itself to accept the lowest tender. The particulars may also be obtained on reference to the Local Committee at Derby.

London, May 11, 1843.—By order of the Council, JAS. HUDSON, Sec.

GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—Mr. CHAUNDY begs to remind the Subscribers to the above Institution who have kindly promised him their votes and interest in favour of WILLIAM WELLS (aged seventy-four years), that the election will be on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, at one o'clock, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. He also respectfully solicits the Votes of the Subscribers who have not already promised them, assuring them that there cannot be a case more deserving their support.

In the Polling Papers WILLIAM WELLS is stated to be aged 64, which is an error, he being 74. Chislehurst in Surrey is also an error, it being Chislehurst in Kent.

N.B.—Voting Papers thankfully received by Mr. CHAUNDY, Nurseryman, Lewisham.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.

Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held on Thursday, 1st of June, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of electing two persons out of the following Candidates to the annual Pension of this Charity:—

No. 1. ANDERSON, JAMES, Gardener, London, aged 70. (Second application.)

2. SUFFELL, WILLIAM, Gardener, London, aged 67. (Second application.)

3. LYWARD, SAMUEL, Gardener, Camberwell, aged 64.

4. WELLS, WILLIAM, Gardener, Chislehurst, Kent, aged 64.

The chair will be taken at one o'clock, when the ballot will commence and close at three o'clock precisely.

By order, EDW. R. CUTLER, Secretary, 97, Farringdon-street.

Subscribers not having received their Polling Papers are requested to apply to the Secretary.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

MESSRS. WATERER'S SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN PLANTS will open on THURSDAY, May 18, at the Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea. Admittance, 1*s*.

The Nurseries at Knab Hill and Bagshot are also now in perfection, and may be viewed gratis any day, except Sunday.

NEW WALCHEREN EARLY BROCOLI.

HURST AND M'MULLEN, SEEDSMEN, 6, Leadenhall Street, beg to offer a few Packets of the above splendid Vegetable at 2*s*. 6*d*. per Packet, the present time being very suitable for sowing.—New Bath Cos Lettuce (self-hearting kind) 1*s*. per Packet.

A choice selection of Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds, proper for sowing in the present Season, 4*d*. and 6*d*. per Packet.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—This splendid FUCHSIA, pronounced by Dr. LINDLEY as the "finest hybrid we have seen," is now being sent out by YOUELL and Co., Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, at 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth, May 17, 1843.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—AWARD OF THE JUDGES AT THE EXHIBITION IN THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, MAY 13, 1843.

GOLD KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.

1 To Mr. Goode, Gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S., for a collection of 40 Stove and Greenhouse Plants
2 To the same, for 6 species of Exotic Orchidaceæ
3 To Mr. E. Davis, for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit

GOLD BANKSIAN MEDAL.

1 To Mr. Fraser, for a collection of 40 Stove and Greenhouse Plants
2 To Mr. John Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., F.H.S., for a collection of 20 Stove and Greenhouse Plants
3 To Mr. Joseph Goode, Gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S., for a collection of Stove and Greenhouse Climbers
4 To the same, for 20 varieties of Cape Heaths
5 To Mr. John Green, for 12 Greenhouse Azaleas
6 To Mr. Mylam, Gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., F.H.S., for 6 species of Exotic Orchidaceæ
7 To Mr. Bruin, Gardener to R. Gunter, Esq., F.H.S., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit
8 To Mr. Beck, of the Slate Works, Isleworth, F.H.S., for 12 varieties of Pelargonium, in pots of 24 to the cast

SILVER GILT MEDAL.

1 To Mr. Catleugh, of Hans-street, Chelsea, for 12 varieties of Pelargonium, in pots of 24 to the cast
2 To Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, for 12 varieties of Pelargonium, in pots of 12 to the cast
3 To Mr. Catleugh, for 12 varieties of Pelargonium, in pots of 12 to the cast
4 To Mr. Hunt, Gardener to Miss Traill, F.H.S., for a collection of 20 Stove and Greenhouse plants
5 To Mr. Bruce, Gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq., for a collection of six species of Stove and Greenhouse plants
6 To Mr. G. Clarke, Gardener to M. T. Smith, Esq., F.H.S., for a collection of Stove and Greenhouse Climbers
7 To Mr. Goode, for a specimen of Pimelea spectabilis
8 To Mr. Falconer, Gardener to Archdale Palmer, Esq., for a specimen of Leschenaultia grandiflora
9 To Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, for a specimen of Cyrtoceras reflexa
10 To Mr. Hunt, Gardener to Miss Traill, F.H.S., for a collection of 6 species of Cape Heaths
11 To Mr. Falconer, for a collection of 12 Greenhouse Azaleas
12 To Mr. Milne, Gardener to C. S. Chauncey, Esq., F.H.S., for a collection of 25 Roses in pots
13 To Messrs. Lane, of Great Berkhampstead, for a collection of 25 Roses in pots
14 To Mr. W. Hunt, for a collection of 6 species of Exotic Orchidaceæ
15 To George Barker, Esq., F.H.S., for a specimen of Peristeria Humboldtii
16 To Mr. John Dodds, Gardener to Sir George Warrender, Bart., F.H.S., for Grapes
17 To Mr. J. Davis, of East Barnet, for Grapes
18 To Mr. R. Braid, Gardener to Henry Perkins, Esq., F.H.S., for Pine-Apples
19 To Mr J. Burr, Gardener to H. Preston, Esq., F.H.S., for Pine-Apples

LARGE SILVER MEDAL.

1 To Mr. E. Bell, of Chelsea Hospital, for 12 Pelargoniums, in pots of 24 to the cast
2 To the same, for 12 Pelargoniums, in pots of 12 to the cast
3 To Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for 12 Pelargoniums, in pots of 24 to the cast
4 To the same, for 12 Pelargoniums, in pots of 12 to the cast
5 To Mr. George Stanley, Gardener to H. Berens, Esq., F.H.S., for 6 Herbaceous Calceolarias, in pots of 12 to the cast
6 To Mr. Beck, of the Slate Works, Isleworth, for 6 Shrubby Calceolarias, in pots of 12 to the cast
7 To Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, for a collection of 6 Stove and Greenhouse plants
8 To Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, for Achimenes grandiflora
9 To Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, for Eriostemon buxifolium
10 To Mr. John Green, for six species of Cape Heaths
11 To Mr. Brazier, Gardener to W. H. Story, Esq., F.H.S., for 6 species of Cape Heaths
12 To Mr. Dawson, of Brixton-hill, for 6 species of Cape Heaths
13 To Mr. Smith, of Norbiton Nursery, Kingston, for 12 Greenhouse Azaleas
14 To Mr. Beck, of the Slate Works, Isleworth, for 25 Roses in pots
15 To Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, for 25 Roses in pots
16 To Mr. W. Gunner, Gardener to to Sir G. Larpent, Bart., F.H.S., for Dendrobium densiflorum
17 To Mr. W. Hardie, Gardener to J. Jarrett, Esq., F.H.S., for Doryanthes excelsa
18 To Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, for Acrophyllum venosum
19 To Mr. E. Davis, Gardener to Abel Smith, Esq., Woodhall, Ware, Herts, for Grapes
20 To Mr. Chapman, of South Lambeth, for Grapes
21 To Mr. J. Davis, of East Barnet, for Pine Apples

SILVER KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.

1 To Mr. Watt, Gardener to E. Snell, Esq., of Eccleston Bridge, Pimlico, for 12 Pelargoniums, in pots of 12 to the cast
2 To Mr. John Green, for 6 Herbaceous Calceolarias, in pots of 12 to the cast
3 To Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, for 6 Herbaceous Calceolarias, in pots of 12 to the cast
4 To Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for Shrubby Calceolarias, in pots of 12 to the cast
5 To Mr. Catleugh, for a collection of 12 Fuchsias
6 To Mr. G. Clarke, Gardener to M. T. Smith, Esq., for 6 Stove and Greenhouse plants
7 To Mr. Bruce, Gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq., for 6 varieties of Cape Heaths
8 To Mr. Smith, of Norbiton, Surrey, for Rhododendron chrysolectron
9 To Mr. Joseph Goode, for Tropæolum azureum
10 To G. Barker, Esq., F.H.S., for a specimen of Cyenoches pentadactylon
11 To Mr. Thomas Ann, Gardener to J. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P., F.H.S., for Grapes
12 To Mr. Tillery, Gardener to His Grace the Duke of Portland, for Peaches and Nectarines
13 To Mr. S. Snow, Gardener to the Earl De Grey, for Strawberries (British Queen)
14 To Mr. I. Gadd, of Betchworth, near Dorking, for Cantaloupe Melons
15 To Mr. Mitchell, of Kemp Town, Brighton, for Grapes

SILVER BANKSIAN MEDAL.

1 To Mr. Bromley, Gardener to Miss Anderdon, for 19 Pelargoniums, in pots of 12 to the cast
2 To Mr. Cockburn, F.H.S., Gardener to the Earl of Mansfield, for 6 Pelargoniums, in pots of 8 to the cast
3 To Mr. Beck, of the Slate Works, Isleworth, for 6 Herbaceous Calceolarias, in pots of 12 to the cast
4 To Mr. Catleugh, for 6 Shrubby Calceolarias, in pots of 12 to the cast
5 To Mr. Hogan, Gardener to H. Pownall, Esq., F.H.S., for a collection of 6 Stove and Greenhouse plants
6 To Mr. M. Clark, Gardener to W. Block, Esq., for a collection of 6 Stove and Greenhouse plants
7 To Mr. Joseph Goode, for a specimen of Gloxinia macrophylla variegata
8 To Mr. Joseph Goode, for a specimen of Begonia coccinea
9 To Mr. John Green, for a specimen of Siphocampylus betulæfolius
10 To Mr. William Smith, of Norbiton, for a specimen of Rhododendron decorum
11 To Mr. G. Stanley, Gardener to H. Berens, Esq., F.H.S., for a specimen of Zichya inophylla
12 To Messrs. Lane and Co., for 50 varieties of Roses in pots
13 To Mr. W. Hardie, Gardener to J. Jarrett, Esq., F.H.S., for Melons
14 To Richard Brook, Esq., F.H.S., for a collection of 14 sorts of Apples and Pears
15 To Mr. W. Davis, of Isleworth, for Strawberries
16 To Mr. Baldwin, of Turnham Green, for a collection of Apples and Pears
17 To Mr. Hutchison, Gardener to E. J. Shirley, Esq., M.P., of Eatington Park, for Peaches and Nectarines.

THE CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

1 To Mr. Clark, Gardener to W. Block, Esq., for Tall Cacti in flower
2 To Mr. J. Goode, for Tall Cacti in flower
3 To Mr. John Green, for Manettia bicolor
4 To Mr. James Hayes, Gardener to G. Hanson, Esq., of High Beech, for Aotus lanigera
5 To Mr. Kyle, Gardener to Robert Barclay, Esq., of Leyton, for a species of Bossiæa
6 To Mr. R. Jones, Gardener to Sir Moore Disney, F.H.S., for Azalea indica alba
7 To Mr. Gaines, for Ixias
8 To J. Allnut, Esq., F.H.S., for a specimen of Erica depressa
9 To Mr. Wood, of Norwood, for a collection of 48 Rock plants
10 To Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, for a Pelargonium (Susanna)
11 To Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, for a Pelargonium (Zanzummim)
12 To Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, for 2 Calceolarias (Duchess of Gloucester and Surprize)
13 To Mr. I. Moss, Gardener to J. Taylor, Esq., F.H.S. for Citrons.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.—YOUELL & Co., in submitting their Catalogue of Fuchsias for 1843, (for which, see their Advertisement in this Paper of the 6th inst.), take the present opportunity of drawing the attention of admirers of the above elegant tribe of plants to their select and superb Collection. They have spared no expense in forming a selection of such as are really good, to the exclusion of many that are mere nominal varieties; and they would refer to the numerous testimonials of success which attend their mode of selecting last season collections for Amateurs, for competition at the various Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the kingdom.

YOUELL & Co. are desirous of calling attention to their peculiar method of executing orders for this tribe of plants; namely, that they will deliver them free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, in collections, upon the following terms:—

Twelve fine Show Varieties, 12*s*. | Twelve extra fine and very superior . . . . 21*s*.
Twelve extra fine ditto . 16*s*. |

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, May 17, 1843.

MESSRS. VEITCH AND SON beg to offer the following New and Beautiful Plants, introduced by them through their Collector in South America:—

Alstrœmeria nemorosa	(See figures)	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Aug. 1842,
Begonia coccinea	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Jan. 1843, and Paxton's Mag. May, 1843.
*Echites splendens	,,	Paxton's Mag., March, 1843, and Curtis's Bot. Mag., Nov., 1842
,, atropurpurea	,,	Edwards' Bot. Reg., May, 1843, and Paxton's Magazine, Oct. 1842
,, hirsuta	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Feb., 1843,
Gesneria Polyantha	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Feb, 1843
Gloxinia macrophylla variegata		Curtis's Bot. Mag., April, 1842
Hypocyrta strigillosa		
Manettia bicolor	,,	Paxton's Magazine, March, 1843
Passiflora Actinia	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., April, 1843
*Rondeletia longiflora	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Nov., 1842, and Paxton's Magazine, Nov., 1842
Stigmaphyllon ciliatum		
,, heterophyllum	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., May, 1843
Siphocampylos duplo-serratus		
Tropæolum azureum	,,	Edwards' Bot. Reg., Dec., 1842,

Curtis's Bot. Mag., Dec., 1842, and Paxton's Mag., Dec., 1842.

Messrs. VEITCH and SON having raised many thousands of Araucaria imbricata from seed, are enabled to offer them in quantity at a very low, moderate price.

N.B.—The Plants marked thus [*] will not be ready for delivery till the first week in June.—Exeter, May 18, 1843.

SUPERB SEEDLING CHRYSANTHEMUM THE "DUKE."

YOUELL AND CO. feel much pleasure in announcing they have obtained the entire stock of an extremely beautiful seedling Chrysanthemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk. This splendid variety, named "THE DUKE," was exhibited at the Norwich and Norfolk Horticultural Society's Exhibition, where it obtained the First Prize, as the Best Seedling; it also obtained First Prizes shown in the best stand of 25; ditto ditto, 15; ditto ditto, 20; and the judges pronounced it to be the best Chrysanthemum ever exhibited. The colour French white, changing to pure white: petals broad and beautifully incurved, forming a perfect ball of from 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. It will be ready for sending out the first week in June, at 7*s*. 6*d*. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 17, 1843.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA SEED.

MESSRS. HURST AND M'MULLEN having had consigned to them a quantity of Seed of this splendid hardy Tree, in good condition, can offer them at the following Price; viz., 50*s*. per 100 Seeds (with it Seeds gratis on every 100, to make up for such as may not vegetate).

Early Orders are requested.—6, Leadenhall-street, May 18, 1843.

ROSES.

MESSRS. LANE AND SON beg to announce that they are in possession of all the NEW ROSES of the season, most of which have fully sustained their character by in-door culture; but MESSRS. LANE aware of the fallacy of such criterion, have determined not to publish any List of them until they have proved their respective qualities by out-of-door Cultivation, thus enabling Amateurs to select only such as will not fail to answer their expectations of possessing the most beautiful and desirable varieties; a full description of which will be given in their Catalogue of 1843-4, to be published in September next.

MESSRS. LANE and SON have on hand a large Stock of Bourbon, China, Tea-scented China, and Noisette Roses, which they are enabled to supply at from 9s. to 30s. per dozen, the selection being left to themselves. Nurseries, Great Berkhampsted, May, 1843.

THOMAS BROWN, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, and FLORIST, Slough, near Windsor, in submitting the following few select sorts of Dahlias, begs to direct attention to the ESSEX TRIUMPH, which is justly pronounced the most extraordinary flower ever produced, being a colour yet unseen in this beautiful and showy tribe of plants, and without which no stand hereafter can be considered complete. The Award of Prizes and Notices in the various Floricultural Publications given below will be the best proof of this unrivalled Dahlia's constancy and perfection.

1841. Chelmsford	Sept. 12,	1 Bloom		1st Prize.
,, Halstead	,, 17,	1 ,,		1st Prize.
,, Salt Hill	,, 28,	1 ,,	(5l. Cup)	1st Prize.
1842. Floricultural Society	,, 6,	9 ,,		1st Class.
,, South London	,, 13,	4 ,,		1st Prize.
,, Salt Hill	,, 16,	4 ,,		2d Prize.
,, Floricultural Society	,, 20,	6 ,,		1st Prize.
,, Do. best Dark Dahlia	,, ,,	1 ,,		1st Prize.
,, Sunbury	,, 22,	3 ,,		1st Prize.
,, Halstead	,, ,,	1 ,,		1st Prize.
,, Floricultural Society	,, 27,	12 ,,		1st Class.
,, Ditto	,, 4,	6 ,,		1st Class.

The Floricultural Society of London described it as follows:—ESSEX TRIUMPH. *Form*, Good. *Substance*, good. *Arrangement*, good. *Colour*, dark maroon, good. *Eyes*, complete and good in every specimen. *Depth*, great and globular. *Size*, full. *General Form*, excellent. *Class of Quality*, FIRST RATE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.
From the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

Report of Seedlings shown at the South London Floricultural Exhibition, on the 13th September.

"The first prize was awarded to 'ESSEX TRIUMPH,' a fine and very deep maroon-coloured flower of first-rate properties, with petals of good form and substance, centre finely elevated, and general form perfect."

Salt Hill Show, on the 16th September.

"ESSEX TRIUMPH.—This noble flower is quite a model of perfection, fine in form, and deep in petals, with a centre high and finely developed. The colour is a very deep rich maroon, the petals are finely cupped, of good substance, and well arranged."

The Floricultural Society of London's Exhibition on the 22d Sept.

"ESSEX TRIUMPH.—This fine flower was noticed last week in our report of the Salt Hill Show; it now occupies the post of honour, a situation it worthily filled, in addition to which it was placed first in class-showing, as the best dark flower. As a test of its constancy thirty-six blooms were exhibited in the room uniformly good. The general form of the flower is excellent, its size medium, with great depth of petals, the eye being perfect in all the specimens. To these fine properties we may add, that the petals are finely formed, of good substance, and well arranged; the colour is of the deepest rich maroon, and being very uniform throughout, gives great grandeur to the appearance of the flower."

From the GARDENERS' GAZETTE.

September 17.—"ESSEX TRIUMPH, the dark flower shown last week at the meeting of the Floricultural Society, is decidedly the best of the season, and obtained the first prize."

September 24.—"ESSEX TRIUMPH, a highly symmetrical dark variety, already successfully exhibited before this Society, as well as at Salt Hill, the South London Show, and elsewhere. Besides the stand for competition a large tray of blooms was sent by Mr. Thomas Brown, of Slough, who has purchased the stock, and they exhibited a remarkable constancy, every one of them keeping up their character."

October 1.—"ESSEX TRIUMPH. This flower, which has perhaps the finest formed petals of any yet seen, fully kept up its former character."

From the London Daily Papers.

"The most extraordinary novelty at this exhibition (the Surrey Zoological Gardens) was a Black Dahlia, called 'ESSEX TRIUMPH,' said to have been purchased by Mr. Brown, of Slough, near Windsor, at the large sum of 100 guineas: it was the admiration of crowds, which during the day thronged round the blooms, and made it most difficult to approach the tables near enough to get a sight of it. The Scientific and the Amateur appeared delighted with the boon that another season their gardens would be possessed of."

DAHLIAS.

	s. d.
Admiral Stopford (Trenfield) fine dark	4 feet—3 6
Antagonist (Bragg), the finest white, very constant	4 to 5—10 6
Asmodeus (Davis), dark crimson, with a fine velvet petal, was classed by the Floricultural Society	5 to 6—10 6
Brown's Blue Bonnet, light violet purple, full and constant showflower	5—7 6
Brown's Miranda, blush white, tipped with rose; gained 1st prize at York, August 4th; classed second at the Floricultural Society, and a prize at the Salt Hill Grand open Show, Sept. 16	3—7 6
Brown's Marquess of Lansdowne, shaded salmon	5 to 6—2 6
Brown's Perpetual Grand, bright crimson, fine broad cupped petals, well arranged, full and constant; was classed first at the Floricultural Society, and awarded five prizes at the principal open Shows	5—10 6
Brown's Queen of Trumps, white, tipped with purple, petals of good substance and of great depth, classed second, on two occasions, by the Floricultural Society; also obtained four other prizes at the principal open Shows	3 to 4 feet—10 6
Bedford Surprise (Sheppard), carmine purple, very fine and constant	5—3 6
Confidence (Cook), orange buff, fine petal, and novel Show-flower	4 to 5—7 6
Competitor (Hodges), rose, fine	3 to 4—5 0
Essex Triumph (Turville), the nearest possible approach to black, with a beautiful velvetty gloss on the petal, form unrivalled, and is unquestionably the most novel and best Dahlia offered to the public	4—10 6
[*The usual allowance to the Trade on this Flower, where a dozen are taken.*]	
Mrs. Shelley (Mitchell), rose	4 to 5—3 6
Phœnix (Hedley), best scarlet	3—2 6
Princess Royal (Hudson), creamy buff, tipped with rose	4—2 6
Prince of Wales (Dodd), yellow	2 to 3—2 6
Surprise (Oakley), purple, singularly tipped with white, constant, and very showy	4 to 5—10 6
Virgil (Mountjoy), dark crimson, fine Showflower, and pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London	4—10 6

Strong and healthy plants are now ready. A general list may be had on application.

SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL AND CO., in offering their LIST of CHRYSANTHEMUMS (for which see their advertisement in this Paper of the 6th inst.), to the notice of amateurs, and those who intend competing at the autumnal exhibitions of the present season, beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the list will be found highly satisfactory to those who may not only have the above object in view, but also to those who are desirous of decorating their greenhouse and garden with this unsurpassed Autumnal Flower. The plants will be strong and healthy, and sent free of postage on the receipt of a Post-office order, to any part of the United Kingdom, in the first week in June, at the rate of 12s. per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 17, 1843.

SURREY-LANE, BATTERSEA.

N. GAINES begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that his Collection of first-rate PELARGONIUMS, &c., are coming into flower; he therefore takes the liberty of reminding those that wish to improve their collection, that the present would be a favourable opportunity.—May 11, 1843.

NEW AND CHOICE PERPETUAL ROSES.

R. B. BIRCHAM, Hedenham Rosary, begs to offer the following select ROSES, well established in pots, fit for immediate transplanting:—

Price per plant.—	s.	d.
*Aubernon	3	6
Aricie	5	0
*Augustine Mouchelet	3	6
*Clementine Seringe	10	6
,, Duval	2	6
*Dr. Marjolin	10	6
*Duc d'Aumale	5	0
Duchess of Sutherland	3	6
Dr. Marx	10	6
*Earl Talbot	3	6
Julie Dupont	5	0
*Lady Alice Peel	10	6
*Lane	10	6
*Marquis of Boccella	10	6
Madame Laffay	3	6
*Melanie Cornu	3	6
Mrs. Elliott	3	6

Price per plant.—	s.	d.
Newton	2	6
*Prince de Galles	10	6
*Prudence Rœser	3	6
Prince Albert	3	6
*Reine de la Guillotiere	5	0
*Rivers (Laffay)	5	0
Bossuet	5	0
*Crimson Madame Desprez	3	6
Cerise	7	6
*Crimson Globe	5	0
Monteau de Jeanne d'Arc	10	6
Madame Aude	3	6
*Proserpine	7	6
Thiaffait	5	0
Comte de Paris (Tea Rose)	3	6
*Devoniensis Do.	3	6
Josephine Malton Do.	7	6

Those marked *, R. B. B. can supply wholesale orders at a *fair trade price per dozen.* Plants gratis, to compensate for distant carriage.

Hedenham Rosary is situated on the border of the county of Norfolk, and on the line of road leading from Norwich to Bungay, eleven miles from the former and three from the latter. Bungay is the nearest post town. A daily conveyance to the Eastern Counties Railway, thence to London.

NEW AND CHOICE ROSES.

A. PAUL & SON, NURSERYMEN, &c., Cheshunt, Herts, in offering the following Select List of ROSES, beg to remind Rose Amateurs that May is the best month for planting out beds of Dwarf Roses. The Plants now offered are in No. 60 pots, good and healthy, and if planted out this month will bloom in the approaching autumn.

CLASS I.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Aubernon	3	6	Madame Laffay	3	6
Augustine Monchelet	3	6	Marquisa Boccella	10	6
Calliope	3	6	Melaine Cornu	5	0
Clementine Seringe	10	6	Mrs. Eliot	5	0
Comte de Paris	2	6	Prince Albert	3	6
Dr. Marx	10	6	Prince de Galles	10	6
Dr. Marjolin	10	6	Prudence Rœser	5	0
Duc d'Aumale	5	0	Reine de Fontenay	2	6
Edward Jesse	2	6	Reine de la Guillotiere	7	6
Lady Alice Peel	10	6	Rivers	7	6
Lane	10	6	Roblin	2	6
Mdme Emma Dampierre	10	6	William Jesse	3	6

CLASS II.—NOISETTE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Clara Wendel	5	0	Fleur du jeune age	3	6
Comtesse de Tolosan	3	6	Madame de Chalonge	7	6
Euphrosyne	2	0	Zietrude	3	6

CLASS III.—BOURBON.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Breon	5	0	Etoile de Lyons	7	6
Cardinal Fesch	5	0	Grande Capitaine	5	0
Ceres	5	0	Josephine Garnier	10	6
Comice de Seine, &c.	10	6	Madame Aude	3	6
Crimson Globe	5	0	Marquise d'Ivry	5	0
Crimson, Mdme. Desprez	3	6	Paul Joseph	12	6
Edward Defosse	5	0	Pourpre fafait	10	6
Enfant d'Ajaccio	5	0	Proserpine	7	6

CLASS IV.—CHINESE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Icteros	2	6	Madame Breon	3	6
Nemesis	5	0	Madame de Rohan	2	6

CLASS V.—TEA ROSES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Adam	5	6	Eliza Sauvage	2	6
Auroré	2	0	Eugene Desgaches	3	6
Barbot	1	6	Jaune Abricote	3	6
Bougere	1	6	Josephine Malton	7	6
Comte de Paris	3	6	Julie Mansais	3	6
Devoniensis	3	6	Moiret	2	6
Don Carlos	1	6	Pactolus	1	6

Many persons preferring whole beds of Roses of one colour for the sake of effect, the following are well suited for that purpose, and grown in large quantities.

	each—s.	d.	per doz.
Hybrid Perpetual Aubernon, rose	3	6	or 30s.
Noisette Aine, lilac rose	1	0	,, 10s.
,, Euphrosyne, rose and yellow	2	0	,, 18s.
Bourbon Queen, buff	1	6	,, 15s.
,, Armosa, pink	1	0	,, 10s.
China, Fabvier, scarlet	1	0	,, 10s.
,, White	1	0	,, 10s.
,, Mrs. Bosanquet, flesh	1	6	,, 15s.
Lawrenciana rubra, deep red	1	0	,, 10s.

Also fine named varieties at the following prices, when the selection is left to A. P. & SON.

Hybrid Perpetual	24s.	to 30s.	per doz.
Noisette	12s.	,, 18s.	,,
China	12s.	,, 18s.	,,
Tea	18s.	,, 24s.	,,
Bourbon	18s.	,, 24s.	,,

For description of colours and further information, A. PAUL and SON beg to refer to their General Catalogue, which may be had on application at the Nurseries, inclosing 2 stamps for postage. Early orders are solicited, as many sorts are expected to be in great demand. A reference, or order on the post-office at Waltham Cross, will be required from unknown correspondents. Cheshunt Nurseries, May 6.

FUCHSIA TODDIANA, (the Flowers of which rival every other Hybrid in size, being nearly four inches in length,) is now being sent out at 10s. 6d. each, with the usual discount where six are taken.—THOS. CRIPPS, Tunbridge Wells Nursery.

Flowers of the above extraordinarily beautiful variety were transmitted to the office of this Paper in August last, for the opinion of the Editor, which was as follows:—"A. B.—your Fuchsia is one of considerable beauty, and differs in the great length of the division of the calyx from any which we have yet seen. Their colour is also bright, and not dimmed with that dirty tinge which usually prevails amongst this class of Flowers."

N. B.—Plants can also be had of Messrs. LOWE and Co., Clapton; or of Mr. CHARLWOOD, Seedsman, &c., Covent Garden, London.

DANE CROFT NURSERY, STOURMARKET, SUFFOLK.

S. GIRLING begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has commenced sending Dahlias out in Collections, to include a good Mixture of Colours: 12 Dahlias for 6s., 24 for 11s., 36 for 15s., 48 for 18s. To include a choice variety of Each Year's, in the proportion of one to each dozen plants; and a proportion of his much admired Fancy Border Varieties, peculiarly adapted for Border growing. If 100 are ordered, the price to decrease in the same proportion.

N.B.—Fine Plants of Fuchsias for bedding, at the same prices, up to 36 varieties. To save expensive carriage, they can now with safety be taken from the pots, and planted out, without hazard, immediately on receiving them.

JOHN MILNE begs respectfully to offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, the following plants:—

A fine specimen of Araucaria excelsa, in pot, standing 8 ft. high, probably one of the finest in England, for sale, price 25*l.*

Fine specimens of Rhododendron hybridum now in flower, from 7 to 10 feet high, each 7*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*

Fine specimens of Camellia imbricata, from 5 to 6 ft. high, 5*l.* 5*s.*

,, ,, ,, ,, 3 to 4 ft. each 3*l.*

,, ,, Correa speciosa 3 to 4 ft. each 2*l.* 2*s.*

,, ,, Azalea Phœniceæ, 3 to 4 ft. ea. 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, ,, ,, Danielsiona, 2 to 3 ft. 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, ,, Clematis Sieboldii, ,, 10*s.* 6*d.*

,, ,, ,, Azurea grandiflora, 10*s.* 6*d.* & 12*s.* 6*d.*

,, ,, Cactus truncatus, grftd., 2 & 3 ft. high, 20*s.* to 30*s.*

The above are fine specimens for furnishing Conservatories.

A Fine collection of Azalea sinensis, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Ericas, Epacrises, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Achimenes, &c. &c. Likewise a general collection of Greenhouse, Herbaceous, and Rock plants, too numerous to insert.

Hovea Celsii, per doz. 18s. to 24s.
Chorizema Henchmannii, per doz., 18s. to 24s.
Daphne indica rubra, per doz., 12s. to 18s.
Camellias, 18 inches to 2 feet high, per doz. 2*l.* 2*s.*
Camellia reticulata, 1 to 2 ft. 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* each.
Thea viridis, or Green Tea, 18 inches to 2 ft., per doz. 18s. to 24s.
Pimelea hispida, per doz. 12s.
Mespylus Japonica, 1 to 2 ft., each 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
Pinus lanceolata, each 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
Pinus Morinda, 2 ft. high, each 7*s.* 6*d.*
Correa Harrisii, 1 ft., per dz. 18s.
Platylobium Murryanum, each 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*
Burtonia conferta, each 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
Glycine Backhousiana, each 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*

PLANTS FOR BEDDING OUT.

	s.	d.
Alstrœmeria, 6 varieties, each	1s. to 1	6
Aquilegia arctica, each	1	0
Asclepias tuberosa, per doz.	18s. to 24	0
Bouvardia triphylla	1	6
Calceolaria, 12 vars., p. doz.	9	0
Campanula barlerii, each	1	6
,, grandis, each	1	6
Catananche, 2 vars., each	0	9
Chelone barbata, per doz.	6	0
Fuchsia, 25 varieties of the newest and most approved sorts, large plants, per doz.	12	0
Do. do., smaller, per doz.	9	0
Fuchsia fulgens, 2 varieties, per doz. 9*s.*, and	12	0
Heliotropium, p. doz., 4*s.* to 6	0	
Lantana Sellowii, p. doz.	9	0
Lilium eximium, each	1	6
,, longiflorum	1	6
Linum, 4 vars., per doz.	6	0
Lobelia, 6 vars., per doz.	6	0
Lychnis Bungeana, each	1	0
,, coronata each	1	0
,, fulgens each	1	0
Mule Pink, per doz.	6	0

	s.	d.
Mimulus, 6 fine varieties, per doz.	6s. and	9 0
Nierembergia gracilis, per doz.		9 0
Oxalis, 6 fine vars., p. doz.		6 0
Pelargonium, scarlet and striped vars., p. doz., 4*s.* to		6 0
Pentstemon, 6 fine vars., per doz.		9 0
Petunias, 8 vars., per doz.		6 0
,, of the newest 10 varieties, per doz.		12 0
Phlox Drummondii, 3 varieties, per doz.		6 0
Do., 8 of the newest sorts, each		1 6
Do., in 25 vars., per doz.		9 0
Potentilla, 6 fine vars. p. doz.		6 0
Salvia, 6 varieties, per doz.		6 0
Scutellaria splendens, each		1 6
Silene laciniata, each		1 6
Verbena, 12 fine vars. p. doz.		6 0
50 vars. of Herbaceous plants		25 0
Viola arborea (new), each		3 6
50 vars. of Herbaceous plants, superior kinds		37 6

CREEPERS FOR PLANTING OUT.

	s.	d.
Aristolochia sipho, each	1	6
Atragene austriaca	1	6
Bignonia capreolata	1	6
,, radicans (superb)	1	6
Ceanothus azureus and pallidus	1	0
Clematis azurea grandiflora	2	6
,, double purple	1	0
,, florida, single	1	0
,, ,, double	1	6
,, montana	1	6
,, Sieboldi	1	6
Cobœa scandens, per doz.	6	0
Glycine frutescens ,,	1	6
,, sinensis ,,	1	6
Honeysuckles, in 6 vars. each	0	9

	s.	d.
Honeysuckle, scarlet trumpet, each	1	6
Ipomœa Learii	1	0
Jasminum, 4 varieties, each	0	9
Lophospermum, 4 vars. ,,	0	9
Lonicera flexuosa ,,	1	0
,, longiflora (true)	2	6
Maurandya Barclayana, per doz.	9	0
,, alba, each	1	0
Passiflora, 4 vars. ,,	1	0
Physianthus unculatus	1	0
Sollya heterophylla	0	9
Scypanthus elegans, per doz., 30s., or each	3	0
Thunbergia, vars., each	1	0
White Everlasting Pea ,,	1	6
20 varieties of creeping Roses, large plants, each	1	6

Rosa Devoniensis, each, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Lilium lancifolium album, 5*s.*; Do. do. punctatum, 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

The above plants are all in pots; and a general supply may be had throughout the season.

N.B.—Plants for Bedding or Creepers ordered to the amount of 20*s.* will be forwarded to any part of London carriage free: a reference or Post-office order will be required of unknown correspondents.—Albion Nursery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

SKIRVING'S IMPROVED SWEDE TURNIP AND GUANO MANURE.

W. SKIRVING, SEEDSMAN, Queen Square, Liverpool, begs to acquaint his Agricultural Friends and the Public, that the price for the present season of the GENUINE SEED of his IMPROVED SWEDE TURNIP is 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; the sort warranted the same as that for which he received the premium of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

GUANO of the best quality on the lowest terms. Orders, with a remittance or reference, will be punctually and faithfully executed.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed by Mr. CANNELL, to subject to public competition, by auction, on the premises, Cambridge Road, Bethnall Green, near the Eastern Counties Railway Station, on TUESDAY, May 23, 1843, at 1 o'clock, A VERY RICH COLLECTION OF TULIPS, comprising, among others, the following new and costly Varieties, viz., Strong's Queen Byblo, Strong's King, Thalia, Byb, Sir R. Peel, Brulante Eclatante, Pompe Funèbre, fine, Louis XVI. ex., ex., Sharp's Victory, Duke of Sussex, new, Violet Quarto, ex., Milo, Ponseau Brilliant, Acre's Camuse de Craze, Carter's Regulator, ex., Rose Brilliant, ex, Lawrence's Bolivar, ex., Duchess of Kent, &c.

May be viewed prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the Premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

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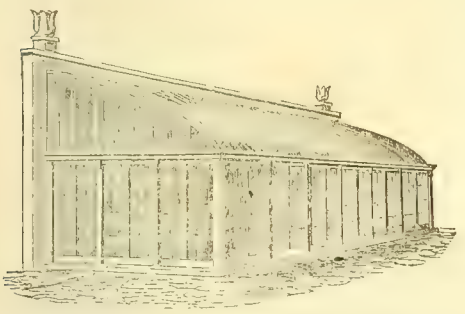
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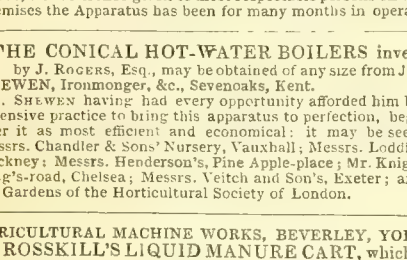
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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, May 23	Zoological	8 P.M.
Wednesday, May 24	Linnæan	8 P.M.
	Geological	2½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
	Royal Botanic (Garden Exhibition).	
Saturday, May 27	Royal Botanic	4 P.M.
Friday, June 2	Botanical	8 P.M.

IN the Ratisbon "Flora, oder Botanische Zeitung," for 1843, p. 67, there is a short notice of a critique, by Dr. Hugo Mohl, of Tubingen, on Liebig's Theory of the Nutrition of Plants. It appears that this celebrated physiologist, as well as Schleiden, thinks himself bound to speak out on the subject, "seeing that Liebig's work, by means of his great reputation, and of the boldness with which he gives out his own views as settled truths, is calculated on the one hand to mislead those who are unfamiliar with vegetable physiology, and on the other, to confuse the reader by the opposition of many of his assertions to well-established facts, and also by the many contradictions observable in the work itself."

We have not yet seen Dr. Mohl's pamphlet, which is said to consist of about 60 pages; but we extract the following summary of his conclusions from p. 57 of the work above referred to.

It is the opinion of Professor Mohl, 1st—That Liebig has not used the means at his disposal as a Chemist to investigate the doubtful points in the theory of the nutrition of plants. 2ndly—That in a manner directly opposed to the true investigation of nature, he does not draw his conclusions from a deep research into individual cases, but from general and superficial observations, some of which are altogether uncertain, and from calculations founded upon the most arbitrary hypotheses, which are therefore for the most part deficient in scientific solidity. 3rdly—That his book, far from presenting a consistent theory considered in all points of view, is full of contradictions and inconsistencies. 4thly—That he does not possess even the most elementary knowledge of the organisation of plants. 5thly—That his assertion that vegetable physiologists consider humus as the chief food of plants is not true. 6thly—That his proposition that plants live entirely on inorganic matter is not new, but a disputed question, long since in discussion amongst physiologists. 7thly — That his assertion that all Botanists have considered it doubtful whether plants appropriate to themselves carbon by the decomposition of carbonic acid is untrue. 8thly—That his assertion that plants neither absorb nor assimilate organic substances rests entirely on theoretical speculations, and is wholly unsupported by proof. 9thly—That the whole account given by Liebig of the relation of plants to the atmosphere during darkness is in flagrant contradiction to facts. 10thly—That the assertion that nutritious substances containing nitrogen, and those without that element, are absorbed in precisely determined proportions, is not confirmed by the chemical analysis of either the seed or plant. 11thly—That the whole theory of Rotation of crops is contrary to experience, and inconsequent in itself. 12thly—That the proposition that plants in summer derive their nourishment solely from the atmosphere is entirely incorrect.

On the other hand, Professor Mohl admits that Liebig has, 1st, In considering the nitrogen of plants as derived from the ammonia of the atmosphere, promulgated an idea which is an advance in science; and 2ndly—as regards the absorption of saline bases, has made it probable that the quantity of them is regulated by the capacity of saturation of the acids formed in plants.

As soon as we have been able to procure Professor Mohl's pamphlet, we shall state the arguments on which some of these conclusions are founded.

IN another part of our Paper will be found a full Report of the magnificent Exhibition of Flowers and Fruit which took place last Saturday in the Garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick. To those acquainted with these floral gatherings it may appear impossible for cultivation to be carried further than it has been on former occasions; and yet the Chinese Azaleas from the garden of Lady Antrobus, and some of the greenhouse plants, particularly Pimelea spectabilis, from Mrs. Lawrence's garden, were superior to anything we have ever seen before.

The day was beautifully fine, the garden crowded with visitors of rank and fashion, and the arrangements for refreshments, under the direction of the successors to Mr. Gunter, everything that could be desired. Medals to the amount of 250 were awarded, and well were they deserved by the successful exhibitors.

WE have in some preceding articles endeavoured to show how the physical condition of our agricultural labourers might be improved by giving them useful and profitable employment. To those who consider the subject in a higher and more philanthropic view, and desire to see the moral condition of the lower orders of society raised in the same proportion as the arts and sciences have raised that of their superiors, it will not be sufficient that the labourer have the means of procuring the common necessaries of life, if he have not likewise that moral and intellectual improvement which greatly enhances the value of existence. This must be effected by education and instruction.

The time is past when the fears and prejudices of narrow-minded men could counteract the desire of imparting useful knowledege to every class in society, from the highest to the lowest; and even if there were really any danger to society from a general diffusion of knowledge, it cannot now be avoided. The mass of the people are thirsting for knowledge, and it is in vain to attempt to lock up its sources, even if it were desirable to do so.

But it is of great importance to the welfare of society, as well as to the happiness of the lower orders, that the knowledge imparted to them should be suited to their moral and physical condition; that while they learn that which is really useful to them in their station, they should at the same time be taught those moral and religious principles by which they may steer their course through the storms and troubles of life.

There are few words in our language which are oftener misapplied than the word *education;* and when we speak of the education of the lower orders, scarcely two men attach the same idea to the word: hence many of the objections and scruples which would vanish, if men understood each other perfectly. We have, no doubt, our own peculiar notions respecting the education of the agricultural labourer, and if our readers will have patience with us while we endeavour to explain them, they may probably find in the end that they do not differ widely from us, whatever they may do at first sight.

By education we mean *training*. The French call the breaking-in of a young horse his education; the pointer is educated to show the sportsman where the game lurks by remaining immovable when his scent tells him that the game is before him. When the horse is obedient, and his paces are formed, and when the dog is staunch and steady, they are said to be well trained or educated; their nature and capacity allows of no considerable addition to this education. But with man it is very different: we often find amongst the lowest in the social scale, genius, which requires only to be developed to raise the individual to the highest rank amongst intellectual creatures, but which, for want of opportunity, is buried and lost to the world. It is not, however, to bring forward these rare gems that we advocate general education; it is to fit men of ordinary capacity for the duties which they are called upon to perform—to make the mechanic dexterous in his trade—to teach the labourer to do well whatever he may be called upon to do—to exercise his ingenuity in perfecting the operations he is engaged in, and to perform them with the least fatigue to himself. In those trades which require much skill and practice an apprenticeship is thought indispensable. In agriculture, one would imagine that everything was to be learned by instinct or imitation, and some well-meaning persons regret that boys, by going to school, are prevented from driving horses at plough, and thus in time learning to turn up the soil; as if the true principles of ploughing might not be learnt at school as well as forming crooked letters on a copy-book; or that a boy, become observant and intelligent by what he has learned, would not more readily become a good ploughman than the clodhopper.

We are almost ashamed to have dwelt so long on so self-evident a subject, but we would not be misunderstood; we do not want labourers to be philosophers nor mathematicians, much less controversialists in politics or religion; but we would teach them what is useful, what will enable them to earn an independent livelihood, and, perhaps, to raise themselves by honest industry, into a higher class in society; while at the same time we inculcated those sound principles of religion and morality, without which they can never expect to be happy within their own minds, or respected by their fellow-men.

On this principle we would that the schools established in agricultural districts were conducted, and that while children are taught to read and write, which, in our days, are essential preliminaries in all education, they should likewise be taught whatever may be useful to them, when they come to earn their bread by the labour of their hands. That this is not only practicable, even in the most retired parts of the country, but may even be made profitable to the masters who should voluntarily open such schools, we will endeavour to prove by actual facts; at all events, such schools of industry, as well as learning, can be maintained at a much smaller cost than our national schools are at present; and, under proper regulations, be much more effective in training intelligent labourers and mechanics.—*M.*

SANDAL-WOOD, THE ALMUG OF SCRIPTURE.

IN a former communication (Mar. 4, p. 132), having given some account of the Sandal-wood and tree, I promised on a future occasion to say something respecting its history. This is at all times a subject worthy of inquiry, not only on account of the interest felt respecting substances which we are in the habit of using, and seeing, or hearing talked about; but also because when a substance can be distinctly recognised, we may, by tracing it as an article of commerce, have it in our power to make our inferences respecting the course of commerce in ancient times, and also respecting the state of civilisation, both of the exporters and importers of articles of luxury.

Sandal-wood, though a produce of the Malabar coast, became early known in different and distant parts of India, and is therefore mentioned by early Sanscrit authors under the name of Chunduna. The common Indian name is Chundun, which the Arabs converted into Sandal, from which we have Sandal-wood. In the time of the Arabs the different kinds of Sandal-wood were well known, and distinguished by the names of red, white, and yellow Sandal-wood, all of which are probably the produce of the Peninsula of India; that is, if we suppose the yellow and the white to be produced by the same tree—Santalum album, and the red by Pterocarpus santalinus and Adenanthera pavonina.

Many substances, the produce of India, found their way, as is well known, to northern nations, at very early periods. Among these we may mention pepper, ginger, and spikenard. India was, in fact, the chief object of early commerce, being reached by caravans from the north, or its produce found its way by ships to the Persian gulf and the Red Sea. Hence we can account not only for the produce but some of the Indian names of the more remarkable substances reaching the Greeks. Among these Sandal-wood does not appear in ordinary authors. Actuarius mentions it apparently as if it was a well-known substance. At a still earlier period, however, that is, at the time of the Periplus of Arrian, who is supposed by Dr. Vincent to have been a merchant of the second century who visited the coast of Malabar, we find Sandal-wood mentioned by the name of Xylon Saggalinon, or Sangalinon, easily corrupted, as Dr. Vincent says, from Sandalinon, as an import at Omana, in Gadrosia. Between this and Barugaza, that is Baroach, there has always been constant intercourse. Naoora, Tundis, and Muziris of the Periplus are supposed by Dr. Vincent to be the present Onoor, Borela, and Mangalore, the very places from which Sandal-wood is exported even in the present day, and from which it must have been carried north to Baroach and Omana. Seeing that it was an article of commerce at this early period, the only way in which we can account for its not being more distinctly mentioned is, that it may have been confounded with another fragrant wood, also obtained from India—that is, the Agila, or Aloe-wood. One cannot help thinking, that, growing so near the coast, and being possessed of such remarkable fragrance, it must have attracted attention as early as any other product of India. If we consider also the deficiency of timber both in Arabia and Egypt, and this, combined with the active commerce which seems to have existed at all times in the Red Sea, there must always have been a demand for timber, which must have been supplied from a variety of sources; indeed, in the very same list of imports in which Sandal-wood is mentioned, we find dokon, or squared timber. In the present day timber is exported from Bombay to the coast of Arabia. Forskal states that Saj, Abnoos, and Shishum were different kinds of timber imported from India in his time into Arabia. These are, Teak, Ebony, and Sissoo, the last of which is the wood of Dalbergia Sissoo. Teak, he also states, was taken to Egypt for making the keels of ships. That timber may have been imported by the Red Sea in former times seems far from improbable; indeed, in the sacred writings, we find that when Solomon held sway as far as the shores of the Red Sea, in conjunction with Hiram and the Phœnicians, "King Solomon made a navy of ships in Eziongeber, which is beside Elath, on the shore of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom: and they came to Ophir."—1 Kings, ix. 26. "And the navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of Almug-trees and precious stones."—1 Kings, x. 11. In the parallel passage of 2 Chronicles, ix. 21, "The king's ships went to Tarshish with the servants of Hiram: every three years once came the ships of Tarshish, bringing gold and silver, ivory, and apes and peacocks." If with these passages we compare 1 Kings, xxii. 48, and 2 Chron. xx. 35, 36, it is evident that the voyage to Ophir was commenced at the head of the Red Sea, and that the ships went to Tarshish, as well as to Ophir, in this voyage. Hence it is evident that there must have been a Tarshish distinct from the Atlantic Tartessus, and it must be sought for, as well as "Ophir, on either the African or Asiatic shores or islands of the Indian Ocean." Without attempting to enumerate the various conjectures which have been formed respecting the site of these places, if they were more than general expressions for rich and distant countries, it may be allowed to infer that, as a great variety of indubitable Indian products were known to the ancients, as Agila-wood, spikenard, cinnamon, pepper, and others; so it is evident that there must have been a commerce with India at very early times; and to it, therefore, we should look for the cargo of precious

stones, ivory, apes, and peacocks, as well as the gold and silver which they brought, as well as for the Almug, or Algum-trees. The parts of India which were reached at the earliest times were Crocala, now Curachee (at the mouth of the Indus), and Barugaza, now Baroach, in the Gulf of Cambay. These ports are very little distant from, and can easily communicate with, those on the coast of Malabar, and even with Ceylon; and thus we may account for precious stones, cinnamon of Ceylon, and pepper, forming such early articles of commerce. But the merchants who visited the Malabar coast for pepper must have touched at the very ports in the neighbourhood of which Sandal-wood grows, and from which, we have seen, it must long have been exported as an article of commerce. The Ophir and Tarshish of the above passages of Scripture must have been to the southward of the Red Sea, and one of them, at least, we conceive some part of India. From thence the whole of the above cargo might at any time have easily been obtained; it strikes us, therefore, that any wood or tree which formed a part of the cargo and was thought worthy of record, must have possessed some remarkable properties not common in the trees of the Mediterranean region. Sandal-wood forming a straight trunk, though not large, and being close-grained and possessed of such remarkable and agreeable fragrance, could not fail to attract the attention of any merchants visiting the coasts where it grew. As it was equally well fitted for making pillars or terraces, as for musical instruments, so we conceive that there is no other tree better entitled than the Sandal-wood, to be the Almug of Scripture,—"the king made of the Algum-trees terraces (pillars, 1 Kings, x. 12), to the house of the Lord, and to the king's palace, and harps and psalteries for singers; and there were none such seen before in the land of Judah,"—2 Chron. ix. 11. Sandal-wood, from its texture and agreeable odour when handled, is well calculated for making musical instruments. It is less used for such purposes in the present day, because, being expensive, and not very ornamental, its peculiar property, that of fragrance, is of little value, on account of the polish with which fashion requires that all instruments should now be covered. Though this does not amount to proof, yet probability is in favour of the Almug being Sandal-wood, as it has been supposed to be by Celsius and others. The principal difficulty with regard to its being so is from the name, Algum, occurring also in 2 Chron. ii. 8, when Solomon asks of Hiram, king of Tyre, to send him "also Cedar-trees, Fir-trees, and Algum-trees, out of Lebanon." Hence it has been supposed to be a produce of that mountain. But Rosenmüller has justly remarked that in the parallel passage in 1 Kings, v. 6, 8, 10, there is no mention of Almug-trees, but only of Cedars and Firs; and he therefore infers that the addition of Almug-trees in the later passage, that is, in the book of Chronicles, appears to have been the interpolation of a transcriber.

ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

(*Continued from page* 284.)

Lime-Leaves.—100,000 parts of green air-dried Lime-leaves contain of mineral substances:—

260	parts	of silica
4,786	,,	lime
500	,,	magnesia
1,552	,,	potash
198	,,	soda
48	,,	alumina
162	,,	oxide of iron and manganese
81	,,	sulphuric acid
680	,,	phosphoric acid
224	,,	chlorine

8,491 parts of mineral substances.*

Although when the Lime-leaves are ripe, the greatest part of their potash, soda, and chlorine, have disappeared, or have been carried off by water; still lime, magnesia, and phosphoric acid, remain behind; on which account Lime-leaves are preferable to Oak or Beech-leaves, as litter. 1000 lbs. of green Lime-leaves contain (according to Boussingault), 32 lbs. of nitrogen, and, consequently, the ripe leaves must also contain a great amount of it.

Besides these three sorts of leaves, those of Elms, Birches, Ashes, Yoke-Elms, Poplars, and Willows, are used as litter. They all are more rich in lime, magnesia, and phosphoric and sulphuric acids, than the straw of the Corn-plants; and as they probably also contain more nitrogen, it follows that they are preferable for litter.

Fir-leaves.—Although most of the Fir and Pine-leaves drop in winter from the trees, they also fall to the ground in other seasons, especially during strong gales or heavy showers; which is to be taken into account when they are to be used as litter.

100,000 parts of green air-dried Fir-leaves contain of mineral substances:—

836	parts	of silica
1,290	,,	lime
78	,,	magnesia
440	,,	potash
196	,,	soda
16	,,	alumina
1	,,	oxide of iron and manganese
74	,,	sulphuric acid
192	,,	phosphoric acid
27	,,	chlorine

3,150 parts of mineral substances.

* The reader is requested to observe, that in former papers the proportions of parts, by the misuse of dots for commas, have been made to appear like decimal quantities instead of whole numbers. This requires correction through several previous articles.

Ripe Fir-leaves contain a greater proportional quantity of potash and soda than other dry leaves, because their resin protects them against the extracting power of water. The amount of nitrogen they contain is unknown, but is, probably, trifling.

A comparison of the mineral substances contained in the leaves of Coniferæ with those of other forest-trees shows that they are inferior to the latter as a litter; because if 3000 lbs. of Coniferous leaves are brought (mixed with dung) on one Magdeburg acre of land, it will derive from them only 39 lbs. of lime, 6 lbs. phosphoric acid, &c.

In some countries as, for instance, in the Tyrol, Styria, Corinthia, Franconia, Switzerland, and the Black Forest, the small twigs of Firs, with their *green* leaves, are used as litter for horned cattle. The manure thus produced, must possess some advantages over that obtained from dried leaves, as the green ones are richer in potash, soda, and chlorine, than the ripe ones.

Pine-leaves.—100,000 parts of green air-dried Pine-leaves contain of mineral substances:—

175	parts	of silica
504	,,	lime
120	,,	magnesia
297	,,	potash
264	,,	soda
60	,,	alumina
5	,,	oxide of iron and manganese
49	,,	sulphuric acid
240	,,	phosphoric acid
30	,,	chlorine

1,744 parts of mineral substances.

This small quantity of mineral substances found in Pine-leaves renders them a less valuable manure than Fir-leaves, even supposing them not to lose potash and soda in the course of ripening. Nevertheless, the litter of Pine-leaves is of the greatest agricultural importance in many sandy tracts of Germany. They supply the soil with all the substances required for vegetation; and by their quantity they make up for their bad quality. In those districts the farmers manure their land every two years with this sort of leaf-dung, and thus the arid soil is supplied with the requisite amount of humus. The quantity of nitrogen which Pine-leaves contain is not ascertained; it is probably greater than that of Rye-straw.

Fir, as well as Pine-leaves, decompose with great difficulty, owing to their woody texture and resinous quality. It is therefore necessary to let them lie (mixed with animal manure,) either in the stable or the dung-hill, until they are rotted. It is better still to put them, when moist, in large heaps, where they may heat and be partially decomposed; after which they may be used as litter. If this precaution is not taken, the leaves will remain two or three years in the soil without alteration; and this, probably, explains why, in some parts, a bad opinion is entertained of manure obtained from the leaves of Coniferæ.

It is asserted that the leaves of the Larch yield better manure than those of Firs or Pines, which I cannot decide, as I have never experimented upon them.

Amongst the vegetable substances or remains which are used for the absorption of animal excrements, or as litter, besides the above-named, many others are largely used in different countries; the principal are Heath, Turves*, the so-called forest-litter, the Whin and Blackberry, Ferns, Mosses, the refuse of Flax and Hemp, and Bull-rushes. Some of them yield a better, others a worse manure than straw, as will be seen by the following statements:—

1.—*Heath* (*Erica vulgaris*).—In some parts of Germany Heath is the only material used for litter; but a hundred years hence, it will scarcely be employed, now that heathlands are brought more into cultivation. It contains much wax and tannin, and as its texture is very woody, such manure will lie for years in the ground, if not properly prepared previous to being ploughed in. It therefore ought to remain for a long time either under the cattle or in the dung-hill.

100,000 parts of young air-dried Heath contain of mineral substances:—

582	parts	of silica
518	,,	lime
164	,,	magnesia
94	,,	potash
200	,,	soda
45	,,	alumina
53	,,	oxide of iron
90	,,	oxide of manganese
102	,,	sulphuric acid
15	,,	phosphoric acid
95	,,	chlorine

1,958 parts of mineral substances.

Hence it follows, that, although Heath does not furnish the best litter, still it is preferable to the straw of Cerealia, as it is richer in lime, magnesia, potash, soda, and chlorine. Rye-straw used as litter acts the first year of its being used, as its decomposition is very quick; whilst Heath being woody, and decomposing slowly, affords a durable and protracted nourishment. The decomposition of Heath is retarded by its wax and resin, of which it contains 6 per cent. To destroy these substances, and to soften the woody texture, it is advisable, previous to being used as litter, to throw it into large heaps, where it may heat; by which means, the tannin (so very noxious to growing crops), of which Heaths contain perhaps from 4 to 5 per cent., will be destroyed.

Heath is preferable to Rye-straw, also, on account of its great quantity of nitrogen, which, although its amount has not yet been ascertained experimentally, will be greater than that of ripe Rye-straw, as the former is always of a green. Heath is especially valuable in sandy districts where fodder is scarce and all straw is used for the food of cattle. Heath supplies the scanty sand with humus, thus maintaining it in a more humid state.

Heath is best sown as litter for sheep, for it will most easily decompose when the manure remains for a long time. But in such cases, straw should be frequently placed upon it, otherwise the wool may be injured.

The four-leaved Heath (Erica tetralix) is said not to be such good manure as the common Heath; this I cannot decide upon, not having analysed it. It is known that cattle will not eat it, but this does not prove it to be bad manure, because the Lupine is also rejected by cattle, although one of the best manures.

With Heath are also collected the Crowberry (Empetrum nigrum), the Sweet Gale (Myrica Gale), and the Andromeda polifolia; and it is probable that these three plants form even better manure than Heath itself.

(*To be continued.*)

* Name of a piece of green turf or Heath, cut out with a sharp iron instrument.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XX.

Few plants are more generally attractive, or, when well cultivated, more deserving of a place in the greenhouse of the Amateur, than the Hydrangea hortensis; and it would be difficult to name a greenhouse-plant which at this season is so admirably adapted for a bed in the flower-garden. In its natural state, with delicate pink flowers, it is very beautiful; and when changed by art to the soft cærulean blue of a cloudless sky, it is still more lovely. Many of the readers of this Paper have seen and admired the noble specimens of this plant exhibited at the Horticultural Society's and other fêtes, and as a short detail of the treatment they receive may not be uninteresting, I subjoin it.

The cuttings are taken off the plants when about an inch long, which in plants forced into flower at this season is generally about the middle of February. They are taken off close to the old wood, and when trimmed and inserted in cutting-pots filled with light sandy soil, are immediately plunged in a close moist heat, in which they root with great freedom and rapidity. Being rooted, they are potted singly into small sixty-sized pots, in a rather strong turfy loam, using the turfy parts only; and as often as they require it, are re-potted into larger pots, until they reach 32s or 24s, in which they are left to flower.

From the time of potting up to the end of July they are kept under glass, but are regularly attended with water, (occasionally manure,) and as much exposed to the full influence of the light as possible; the objects being to keep the plants dwarf and to get as great a quantity of highly-elaborated sap deposited in the plant, and the flower well formed and the wood perfectly ripened before the winter season. After July, they are placed at the foot of a south wall, and exposed fully to the sun, gradually withholding water as the leaves begin to assume the autumnal tint, and keeping the soil only sufficiently moist, to prevent the roots being dried up after the leaves have fallen. By this season, if properly attended to, the terminal bud will be as thick as strong Asparagus; and the only care during the winter, will be to keep the buds free from damp, which may be effected by placing the plants on a dry airy shelf in the greenhouse, or in a dry shed, and covering them with kiln-dried fern, or straw.

This is the process of management the first season; in the second, the first plants should be introduced into the forcing-house in January; the second the middle of March, and the third be allowed to break naturally: this will give a succession of flowers from April until November, which may be used either for the decoration of the greenhouse or flower-garden.

After the first crop has flowered and the wood is pretty firm, say the middle of June, the plants are cut down to within two joints of the root, and the soil shaken from them; they are then repotted into small pots, and afterwards treated as in the first season; only observing to retain three or four branches instead of one, and to give the plants a 16 or 12-sized pot at the last shift; they may then be forced the third season, and will make splendid plants for the flower-garden.

It is singular that the Hydrangea never makes a root into fresh soil during the time it is in bloom, and it is from this reason that many are disappointed in obtaining blue flowers; because the plants have not any roots in the new soil, and therefore cannot extract the matter from the soil necessary to the chemical change which the juices undergo. I believe all fresh soil containing oxide of iron will produce blue flowers, providing the plants are grown in it from the cutting-pot, but the same soil will have little or no effect on old plants.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Erratum.—Article on *Rose-budding*, p. 317 *b*, for "bast-bound" *read* "back-bound."

Drainage.—In your last Paper, I perceive a letter signed "J. S. F.," which speaks of an ineffectual principle of under-drainage, practised on the clay-lands of Gloucestershire, and in which he deprecates the use of any part of the retentive soil for covering in such drains. Having individually practised with unvarying benefit, for several years, the principle of Pearson's under-drainage, both on arable and pasture-land, to the extent of near six hundred acres; laying the Pearson plough-drains at half-rod distances apart, on the arable land, and varying the separation of the drains on pastures, according to circumstances, I take leave to recommend to "J. S. F.," and to all Gloucestershire clay-land owners and occupiers, to purchase a short pamphlet, written by Mr. Hodges, of

Hemstead, near Cranbrook, in Kent, and published by Messrs. Ridgway, Piccadilly, for that experienced cultivator (at the cost, to purchasers, of one shilling), being myself convinced that if the Gloucestershire clays are not infested with surface-stone, or materially commixed with veins of shrave and sand, that the Pearson drainage might prove of great advantage in that county, as well as in the wealds of West Kent, and of Sussex; in which latter I have put Mr. Hodge's opinions and recommendations into practice, and found them verified to the letter; and I am glad now, and not for the first time, to testify my thanks to that gentleman for the [pains he has taken to benefit clay-land farmers, by making known the principles of Pearson's effectual, reasonable, and enduring Drainage (beyond calculation as to time); and in so saying, I feel it but justice to speak of Mr. Pearson and his invention in the highest terms, not forgetting his disinterestedness in letting the public have knowledge of it, without any patent obstruction. This has induced several liberal gentlemen of Kent, and some few of other districts, to subscribe towards making some slight remuneration to the inventor (a tenant of Lord Amherst,) and which, in justice, is an example that should not be lost upon other landowners, who may put the principle in practice successfully. I shall now add the following proofs, which have recently reached me, from an agricultural friend in Sussex, being dated May 12, 1843 :—"We have been sadly wet under the South Downs; I was at my farm on Wednesday, and saw the land-drains run faster than any day during the winter; but I was pleased and surprised to see the Wheats look so well, where I followed your advice, and drained the clay well; it looked beautifully, and so does Mr. H—n's, at W—k, where it was under-drained." To say more, in fact, of the Pearson Plough Drainage in this address to you, or to the cultivator of land who may be open to practical information, is quite useless, after recommending Mr. Hodge's Pamphlet, wherein will be found full and clear instructions, with calculations of cost, &c. I differ only in one point with the pamphlet, viz., that I have found more main-drains (made with tiles,) and outfalls requisite to carry off the water from the plough-drains, to prevent their occasionally breaking up from too great accumulation of water during heavy rains —my mains being twenty rods apart in general; and it is well to observe, that the drain-tiles should be laid with the open part uppermost, laying a sole, or flat tile thereon, instead of in the common mode. In support of these statements I do not hesitate to give you my name, although declining to make it public.—*A Clay-Land Farmer.*

——Your correspondent signing himself "J. S. F." seems somewhat sceptical as to the efficacy of clay-draining, in removing the water from the surface of the soil. This system, so extensively practised in Gloucestershire, is not confined merely to localities requiring "the cutting through springs," but is used on all stiff pasture-land, where the water, from rain or snow, rests on the top. The object of draining is not to preserve the soil from moisture, so essential to all vegetation, but it is to prevent the fluid becoming stationary, and thus rendering the land cold and sour. Superficial furrow-draining may be very well where a better system cannot be acted upon, but it is a poor substitute for the usual method. Drains, to be of service, are recommended to be made three feet deep, in order that the ground should not be dried and parched during the summer months. In performing this work with tiles, we seldom see a layer of stones placed directly upon them, for two reasons: first, the great increase of expense, and secondly, it is not considered to be of sufficient advantage to justify the outlay. In five cases out of six, the tiles are laid on the smooth clay, the joints being secured with the same substance well pressed all round them, which has much the same effect as the clay drain, relative to its being impervious to water. In making the latter, it must be recollected that the trench is in the shape of a wedge, and that there are only about six inches of worked clay over the drain, forming an exceedingly strong arch; the lower part being smaller than the upper, and the remainder of the excavation being filled in loose. I am not surprised that "J. S. F." should be slow to believe in the benefit to be derived from clay-draining pastures; I was myself rather doubting, (although I was shown land on which the experiment had been made,) until I tried it on a patch where no under-ground spring existed; indeed, I should have been too happy to have found one for domestic purposes, and for the benefit of my garden: yet the surface was always wet and spongy after rain, from the impenetrable nature of the soil; but since I have clay-drained it, the herbage has improved and the pound become dry and sweet. Draining land is of incalculable advantage to the farmer and gardener, saving manure, and returning almost cent. per cent.; at the same time it may be overdone. It should always be borne in mind that the grand object in draining is not to take up the land, but to allow the superfluous water to subside; always keeping in view the moisture necessary to insure good and healthy crops. However strange it may appear to some of your readers, the fluid does, in a wet season, filter through the clay-drains in a copious manner, and they become perfectly dry when the summer is not rainy. No doubt there are many of your Gloucestershire readers, who have had an opportunity of witnessing the plan under discussion, and I trust some of them may be induced to give an opinion, from observation, on the matter: one practical remark is work a dozen theoretical on a question of such importance.—*W. W.*

Elm-planks.—In your leader of May 13, you say "Elm is much less greasy than Fir." I beg to state that I have often seen Elm as well as Fir-planks used at the same time for wheeling upon. The least rain or frost always caused the Elm to be both greasy and slippery, while the Fir ones were always preferred by the workmen, being the best in wet weather for keeping a secure footing upon.—*G. D.*

Manures.—The inquiry in your Paper respecting "sugar-bakers' scum" as a manure has brought to my recollection that many years ago a neighbour of mine (who is since dead) tried the "scrapings of a sugar-baker's floor" upon some grass-land, the effect of which was visible for several years after. The crop the first year was a very heavy one, but exceedingly coarse and rank, and of a very deep green colour. I should therefore advise "J. O. U.," if he tries it, to do so sparingly.—*F. H. S.*

Scotch Farming.—For the information of "A Subscriber," at page 317, I beg to say that the nine quarters and a bushel of Wheat per acre, over a field of thirty acres, was realised in 1826, which was decidedly the best Wheat year in Scotland for a long period—say thirty or forty years. He must remember, also, that our acre is equivalent nearly to 1¼ statute acre. Cambus is situated upon the north side of the Forth, five miles east from Stirling, and three west from Alloa. The soil is excellent Carse-soil, but not better than much hereabout. Mr. Mowbray was a distiller, and fed great numbers of cattle, whose urine he collected in a well, made for the purpose. He was also an active and intelligent farmer, who was in the front-rank of his class, and would have had good crops though he had not been a distiller, but being this, he turned everything to advantage. The number of times the field was watered with the liquid manure was twice; once about the end of March, and the other time before the middle of May. The same may be said of the field of Hay. It will be recollected that 1826 was a very dry year, so much so as to have obtained the name of *the* dry year; consequently, the liquid manure told with better effect. After the 1st of May, which was very snowy, followed with hard pinching frost at night, the Wheat crop never got a shower. With respect to the proportion, I cannot speak with perfect accuracy, but it may be guessed at from the nature of the cart: I believe it to have been liberal. The cart contained a large barrel, which was filled at the well; this barrel emptied itself into a long narrow box at the back end of the cart. The box, so far as I now remember, stretched across the cart as far as the outside of the wheels, and was pierced with holes in its bottom for the emission of the liquor. The horse went at an ordinary working pace. Mr. Mowbray died some years ago, but his son succeeded him, and, for anything I know to the contrary, is as enterprising and successful a cultivator as his father was.—*Not a Scotch Farmer.*

Bees.—I find that Mr. Wighton has either misread or misrepresented the statement of an experiment which was in my last communication. He says, "The experiment of putting a headless swarm into a hive to make the Bees create a queen by changing the gender, shows, I think, that 'Pettigrew' does not quite understand the subject he has taken up." I will not retaliate, but merely state here—I am constrained to do so—that I did not say anything about putting a headless swarm into a hive; and I dare say that most readers understood me to mean that the Bees were not to be left headless till the queen had laid eggs; that those eggs are destined to be 21 days in the cell; and that the Bees, as soon as they lose their queen, put around one, two, or more of them a gelatinous substance that metamorphises them into queens in 14 days. Nor does this experiment differ from one which I, two years ago, asked Mr. W. to try, which he says he did in August with success. I shall now rectify two or three of Mr. Wighton's mistakes, that may lead inquirers astray. He says, "Bees' eggs are not hatched by incubation; the warmth of the hive alone brings the larvæ forth from the eggs." The warmth of the hive alone does not hatch eggs; nor yet does the warmth of the Bees hatch eggs that are not set upon. I shall give proof that will bear out my assertion, if Mr. W. desires me to do so. In another communication he says that "Queen Bees live four or more years, and common Bees one season." Queens, generally speaking, live four years, but never more: some prolific ones live but three years and two months. I say prolific ones, for there are good and bad ones, as we call them. No Bee-keeper ought to keep a three-year-old queen. Common Bees live nine months only. Hence it is necessary to select in autumn those as stock hives that have bred well in July and August. With a view to the writing a complete practical concise treatise on Bee-management (which I have not time to do at present) for the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, I wrote to the person who manages the apiary, in which I, when a lad, spent much of my time, for an accurate statement of what his Bees did in 1842. He says, in answer, "Our Bees did well last year. The best top (first) swarms gathered fifty pounds in the month of August alone. The produce of one swarm was 110 pounds of run-honey." Upon perusing these citations, some Bee-keeper may say, "This is an enormous quantity—my Bees do not produce so much. Wherein lies the secret?" Almost wholly in the size of the hives! The hives which are used in the apiary alluded to are three-fourths or four-fifths larger than the largest that is within 15 miles of London. I hesitate not to say that Bee-keeping will never be a profitable concern as long as Bees are in those small basin-sized hives. Mr. Wighton says, "Small hives produce early swarms." If we were to inquire what is the reason, he would answer, "Because they are more easily filled;" forgetting that large hives have Bees in proportion to their size, and are, indeed, as soon filled as small ones. Happily he neutralises his own assertion at the same place, by saying that he has "ample proof that Bees will throw swarms, whether their hives be full or not;" which, strange as it may appear, is also gratuitous. I shall now point out a few advantages that may be derived from a knowledge of the transmutability of Bees' eggs. In doing so, we shall find that Mr. Wighton speaks with too much precipitation in saying that "the practical Bee-keeper may be assured that the knowledge of it will neither add to nor diminish the produce of his hives." As soon as the owner of the apiary of which I have spoken found that Bees could make queens at will when there were eggs in the hive, he invented a system of artificial swarming, which he practised for the space of 30 years with great success, having in one year realised nearly 100 pounds from his apiary—working from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening elsewhere. The system may be thus stated:—As soon as the hive is pretty full, two-thirds of the Bees and the queen are taken away and put into an empty hive. The Bees that are left in the old hive make queens for themselves. Thus, swarms are prevented from flying away; Bees are prevented from lolling in clusters before swarming, which, when allowed, is an absolute loss; and the cottager can go to his work throughout the week with an easy mind, without hazarding any loss. By this system more second swarms are obtained than by the natural system; for after the Bees have lost their queen, they put eggs into two or more royal cells at one time. Those who keep small hives find it to be unprofitable to take more than one swarm in one year. The artificial system has many advantages over the natural system. One more I shall notice. Twenty-one days after the first swarm is taken off there are no brood in the old hives but a few drones, drones being 24 days in the cells. The Bees have bred queens; but queens are 10 days out of the cells before they commence to lay. Well, then all the Bees are taken from those hives that are above 40 pounds' weight, and put into empty hives. The honey is taken from the old hives, sent to market at an early season, and sold for a high price. In natural swarming the queens are set some time before the old ones go away, and are therefore laying before all the old brood is out.—*A. Pettigrew, Wrotham Park.*

Hawthorns.—I should be glad if you or any of your correspondents can explain the following circumstance, which has occurred in a garden about 2 miles from the city of Chester. Several Hawthorn-trees, which have hitherto borne most beautiful scarlet blossoms, are this year quite white. There are no Whitethorns near them, and the soil in which they grow is good black soil, upon a bed of sand.—*A. B.*

Parsley.—Parsley-seed, which generally lies long in the ground, is made to grow rapidly by sowing it in the following manner:—Dig a patch of ground, turning the soil over to the depth of twelve inches, break it well and level the top. Strew the seed thinly on the fresh earth and sift about half an inch thick of rich compost over the whole. In this manner Parsley will appear in the course of a fortnight or three weeks at the latest. I find that all seeds when treated in this manner vegetate quickly; and many of those which are supposed to require a hot-bed may be thus raised, with the advantage of not being drawn, having a more healthy appearance, and being more easily transplanted. It is a great mistake to sow any kind of seed too thickly, it is exceedingly injurious to the rising family, whose growth is sadly impeded for want of nourishment. Scarcity of food at an early period is too plainly shown in after life by a long unhealthy stem, producing yellowish-green leaves and stunted flowers. The effects of over-crowding is beautifully illustrated in the Mignonette: observe the difference between plants from seed sown in a pot or box and that luxuriating in a border; the former is thin, lank, and emaciated, whilst a single plant will in the latter case cover more than a foot square.—*W. W.*

On Boiling Vegetable Marrow.—The proof of the pudding is said to be in the eating. You recommended last week that this vegetable should be cut, cooked, and eaten, when not exceeding 3 inches in length. This, I submit, is a matter of taste. I have tried it 4 years, and prefer using it when 8 or 10 inches long, as it is then more mealy. Let your correspondents who are fond of the vegetable try my plan as well as yours:—Cut it when about the size I mention, peel off the rind, cut it down the centre in four pieces, take out all the seeds, boil it in the same way as Asparagus, and serve it up on toast, with white sauce instead of melted butter. My notion is that, at the above size, it is as superior to your "not exceeding 3 inches" as a good mealy Potato is to an early-forced soapy-flavoured one.—*Chemical Jack.*

On Preserving Apples.—I tasted some Apples on the 10th inst. as fresh as when picked off the tree; and found from my friend, at whose house I was dining, that he had preserved them in sand (not sea-sand) in boxes. They were carefully wiped before put in, and the sand was perfectly dry.—*A Tivy-side Subscriber.*

Clay-burning.—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, May 6, page 303, you give an account of the method of burning clay for manure, yet you make no comment on the most extraordinary part of the process, and one which is well worthy the attention of the chemist. I mean the marvellous appearance of combustion carried on without fuel. The small quantity of coal or brushwood used at first kindling of a kiln must of course be completely consumed in a few days or a few weeks; yet the fire continues unabated for months afterwards, with no addition except the lumps of pure brick clay which are thrown on the top of the kiln. Your informant expressly states that "after a kiln is fairly set a-going, no coal or wood or any kind of combustible is necessary, and it can only be extinguished by inattention." Here then is a marvellous paradox—a fire kept up month after month without fuel. How is it possible to account for this?—what can the

combustible matter be? I hope in an early Number to see an answer on this point, which I have no doubt must have puzzled many others besides myself, and of which I have never been able to obtain any explanation, though I have observed the process for years. It is to be observed that the clay itself seldom contains any carbonaceous matter, and that the sods are not thrown on the burning mass, but are exclusively used to form the walls of the kiln, so that the vegetable matters contained in them can in no degree be efficient as fuel.—*Phlogiston.* [We are unable to solve this problem, if, as our correspondent states, there is really no organic matters present in the clay; but we suspect there is, although they escape observation.]

Pronunciation.—My reason for mentioning "Anemone" was, that (as it is universally mispronounced) it affords a warning to modern nomenclators not to add to vulgar errors. Though the Professor, speaking *ex cathedrâ*, could not be charged with pedantry for calling it Anemŏne, I yet doubt whether even he would ask a shopman, to whom he was not known, for a pound of double Anemŏne roots. I was fully aware of the word being classical. Perhaps it is not generally known that "Dog-rose" is classical too—Theocritus, as my Gradus informs me, using it, at least the expression *κυνοσβατος*—in the very same line with *ανεμωνα*. It may be said that Dog-rose is not the strict equivalent, though it is with *κυνορροδον*; but whether the latter word occurs in any respectable author, or has been coined for the Anglican market, you can perhaps inform—*Salopian.*—[The earliest trace that we find of the latter word is in a Latin form. Valerius Cordus, a writer who flourished in the beginning of the 16th century, has a Cynorhodos, which is said to have been the modern Rosa arvensis; but we do not know the word at all in a Greek dress.]

The Douglas Fir.—Among your answers to Querists in last Number of the *Chronicle*, is one to "H.E.B.," on the fruiting of Abies Douglasii; in which you observe it is supposed to have fruited for the first time at Dropmore, about two years ago. I beg to state that there is at Ashtead Park, the seat of the Hon. Colonel Howard, a seedling plant about 6in. high, from seed gathered from a plant growing there in 1840. At that time seed enough was obtained to sow a bed of about 4 square yards, and that solitary plant is all that vegetated. Early this spring Mr. Hislop sowed several seed-pans, with seed gathered last autumn, not one of which has yet appeared, though the seed looked good. At this moment the tree which was planted in 1835, and has grown vigorously, is full of young cones, and looks beautifully.—*Quercus.*

On Keeping Apples.—I have at present some Apples in my store in a perfectly sound condition, although they are not of a kind reputed to be good keepers. On former occasions I have tried various plans to preserve this valuable fruit, but never succeeded so well as I have done the past season. In order that others may benefit by my experience, I take this opportunity of informing my brother amateurs of the system adopted. I hand-pick the fruit before it is quite ripe, and after rubbing it over with a towel, I deposit it on shelves in a large cupboard, with closed doors, constructed so as to exclude all light. The shelves, having a rim about 1 inch in height all round, to prevent the Apples tumbling off, are about 6 inches apart, and made to slide in and out for the convenience of sorting. The Apples are placed so as not to touch each other, and rest on the eye; I have sometimes left them a month in this way without looking at them, and although during that time one or two may have shown symptoms of decay, the contagion has not spread in the same manner that it does when they are packed in layers with straw in open frames, or exposed to the light without any covering. It would be very satisfactory if one or two of your readers would experiment on the foregoing plan, and report the result. Darkness, and protection from frost, appear to be the merits of the wooden press as a conservative.—*W. W.*

Asparagus.—The method of growing Asparagus by inverting a bottle over the head when it first appears from the ground—intended to produce a head something like a Cauliflower—was tried by myself with as little success as seemed to attend the experiment elsewhere. Bottom-heat is, I think, required; perhaps some of your correspondents have tried the plan in a frame over a hotbed, and can speak more definitely on this point. The circumstance connected with it that I wish to communicate is this:—Late last season, I cut the stalk, over which the bottle was inverted, and which had grown to such a size that it was impossible to move it without breaking the bottle. I thought no more of the matter; but am at this time surprised to find that the first head from the same crown is at least three times the size of any other on two large beds. What is the reason of this? As a correspondent lately inquired whether salt would injure the heads now growing, I beg to add that I have applied 2 stone of salt to a surface of 12 ft. by 4 ft.; especially selecting some young growing heads, and almost encasing them in salt. I applied it so lately that I see, and expected to see, no improvement in the size and quantity of the heads; but it assuredly did no injury to the growing ones, while it completely destroyed the weeds, of which the bed was full. It is evident that there is little to be feared from an over-application.—*Cepophilus.*

Verbenas.—Many persons, who have no greenhouse, complain of the difficulty of preserving the Scarlet Verbena (Melindres major) through the winter. Let them, in summer, take up a root with all its runners, (scarcely missed out of a large patch,) plant it in a pot, and train it upright against a twig of Elm, which throws out its lateral shoots so as to present a plain surface. This will form an elegant flowering plant till November in the room; and from it (if still kept there) abundance of cuttings may be taken in the ensuing season, and afterwards the stalks may be laid on the ground horizontally, some mould sprinkled over, and a handlight superadded, which will strike in many places. I have tried this plan with a small plant this winter, and have about 34 from it at this time, besides the parent root.—*Cepophilus.*

Cucumbers.—The following system of growing early Cucumbers is practised by Mr. Barton, the gardener at Springfield, near Liverpool:—They are grown in a pit of forty-eight feet in length, by ten feet wide, heated by a common flue. A bark-bed of four feet wide is filled to two and-a-half feet with fresh tanners' bark; upon this a thin layer of rotten dung is placed, upon which is put a layer of the top spit of a piece of pasture-land, broken fine with the spade. This brings the surface of the bed to about two feet from the roof of the pit. The plants are fastened to stakes till they reach a trellis which is fixed six inches from the glass; upon this they are trained in a neat manner. Mr. Barton commences forcing the latter end of January, and very little air is given during the growth of the plants. If it is found requisite to admit air, it is done early in the fore part of the day. The temperature is made to range from 75° to 80°, as near as practicable; and the plants are syringed early in the morning and again in the afternoon. By this method fruit are cut by the first week in April. Mr. B. prefers the top spit of pasture-land a twelvemonth old, to the most richly-manured compost. The kind of Cucumber grown is the Kenyon. This sort is preferred by most of the gardeners in the vicinity of Liverpool, for early forcing.—*J. A.*

Figs.—Seeing that there are still a good many inquiries through the *Gardeners' Chronicle* about growing the Fig-tree, I send you my mode, which has succeeded quite to my satisfaction. I get small arches turned in the back-wall of a Peach-house, so that the roots have liberty to get into the border on the north side. I planted two trees, which were very small, about 4 years ago, and I got 60 well-ripened fruit last summer. I have at this moment 200 figs on the same trees, of a good size and colour, which I think are likely to do well. I give them the same treatment as I do the Peach-trees.—*J. M., a Gardener.*

State of Gardening.—Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" is generally looked upon as the text-book of political economists; but how far he is right in all that he has advanced, I will leave it for others to decide. In book 1st, chapter xi, he states that Gardening is not a profitable employment; he refers, I think, to market-gardening, and says, "The circumstances of gardeners, generally mean and always moderate, may satisfy us that their great ingenuity is not commonly over-recompensed. Their delightful art is practised by so many rich people for amusement, that little advantage is to be made by those who practise it for profit; because the persons who should naturally be their best customers, supply themselves with all their most precious productions." He goes as far back as the days of Democritus, to prove that it was not profitable to inclose a kitchen-garden; he also quotes from Columella and Palladius on the same subject. But from the account given of Garden Husbandry in the "Penny Cyclopædia," it would appear that it is not quite so bad as it is represented by Smith; but I do not know whether he referred to the kale-yards of Kirkcaldy or the gardens of the Metropolis. The author of the "Wealth of Nations," in another place, says, "In a hop-garden, a fruit-garden, a kitchen-garden, both the rent of the landlord and the profit of the farmer are generally greater than in a corn or grass field; but to bring the ground into this condition requires more expense." And from other statements that are made, one would be ready to conclude, that there is little difference between the profits of a grass-field and that of a kitchen-garden of the same size. In the "Cyclopædia" it is stated that "the profits of a garden near London, of the extent of ten or twelve acres, are as great as those of a farm of ten times the extent, cultivated in the best manner, without the help of purchased manure." In another part of the same article, it is said, "And many a man from a very small beginning has, with a moderate share of judgment and prudence, raised himself to independence, if not to affluence." From these statements surely we may believe that the condition of gardeners has improved since the time that the "Wealth of Nations" was written. Does it proceed from an increased knowledge in the cultivation of what the garden produces—or is there a greater demand for the articles cultivated?—*Peter Mackenzie.*

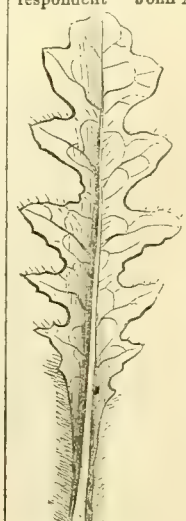
Kitchen Garden Economies, No. 2.—By cutting off Lettuces immediately above the life-knot instead of pulling them up by the roots, when wanted for table, a single or at most two sowings will suffice for the year. The root will soon send out a crop of shoots, which are just as good as those first taken; but they require to be used before they become large, as they are apt to run up and flower.—*Sprouts.*

Kitchen Garden Economies, No. 3.—Where room is scrimp,—that is, where there is room for more, it is not a bad plan to mix Onion and Leek seed together, and sow broad-cast; then to thin out the Onions by taking up the Leeks and plunge them as deep as you please in a fresh bed prepared for them.—*Sprouts.*

Bees.—As a remedy against the effluvia arising from the dirt collected in Beehives, "W. W." states, in the *Chronicle* for April 29,—"Let a drawer be attached to the ordinary wooden hives about an inch in depth, which may be removed, when required, for the purpose of cleaning: to prevent the combs being cemented to the drawer, a light frame-work may be constructed and placed over it, with apertures about an inch square." This may appear a very good plan, but if the entrance is above the "frame-work," it would be a very unfit floor for the traffic of the Bees; if otherwise, the frame would in some measure prevent the egress of the Bees, who seldom or never cement their structures to the floor of their dwelling, but leave a small space to afford free access to the divisions of combs. If the drawer was less than the space, say ½ an inch, the frame might be dispensed with; but when we take into consideration the probability of the drawer not acting well, and crushing the Bees, I think it would be best let alone. The floors of common hives can be cleaned by lifting them up and sweeping off the dirt. Mr. Savage noticed this in a previous Paper. It is worthy of remark, that though the effluvia from dead Bees, &c. is very injurious, still it is not the primary cause of disease, and it is a well-known fact that healthy colonies always cleanse their dwellings from these accidental impurities. —*J. Wighton.*

Coniferæ.—Observing in the *Chronicle* of May 13, an article on the cultivation of Coniferæ in pots, I am induced to make a few remarks on the statements there made by Mr. Bishop. He recommends "that plants be raised in the spring, and potted off into 60-sized pots, and as soon as established to be shifted into 48s; and in six weeks another shift would be required into 24s; and at the approach of autumn to place them in 8s. The plants to remain in 8s, and in spring to be again removed into 2s. This (he observes) will complete a twelvemonths' growth; when, if due attention has been paid, the plants will be objects of wonder." In the first place, Mr. Bishop recommends the plants to be shifted from "48s into 24s," thus leaving out the intermediate size of 32s, which, I think, all gardeners will acknowledge is too large a shift for a Pinus, which does not form its roots so readily as many other plants—especially in six weeks. Mr. Bishop proceeds,—"At the approach of autumn place them in 8s," thus leaving out the intermediate sizes of 16s and 12s. I cannot agree with Mr. Bishop, by shifting into large pots in rapid succession. Supposing the Pinus to be shifted in autumn from a 24-pot into an 8-sized pot, at the very season of the year when the plant discontinues growing, in order to facilitate the ripening of the wood,—and the roots, of course, have almost done growing,—of what service to the plant can that enormous shift be at that advanced period of the year? It is my humble opinion, that if the plant were to be top-dressed, and remain in the 24-pot all the winter, and shifted into a 16-pot early in the spring, it would be more advantageous to it, and would enable the grower to shift into larger-sized pots in succession as required. Among the Pinus recommended by Mr. Bishop, are Pinus Devoniana and P. Russelliana, which are two of the slowest-growing Pines of all. We will suppose a plant of each potted from the seed-pot into small 60s in the spring, and as soon as established removed into a 48-pot, and, if necessary, removed into a 32 at the latter part of the summer. What would be the height of those plants the next spring, after a twelvemonths' growth? Why, not more than nine inches. At this period Mr. B. recommends their being shifted into 2s; consequently, we should have a plant nine inches high in a pot as large as a moderate-sized washing-tub; and what is to become of that plant after it is shifted into so large a pot? As a matter of course, it must there remain, and in the course of two or three years all the goodness of the soil would be exhausted; when, on the contrary, if it had been shifted from a 60-pot into a 48, and from thence into a 32, and so on in succession, shifting about twice a-year, the plant would have the advantage of new soils in its infancy; and I think, with frequent waterings, the growth of the plant would be promoted, and the treatment be more beneficial to the plants.—*S. Snipe.*

Yeast Plant.—I was surprised to see that your correspondent "John Abbott, Jun.," considers the Yeast-plant to be Centaurea benedicta, or the Blessed Thistle; but on looking into "Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants," under Centaurea, I find that the leaves of some of the species of that genus bear a strong resemblance to those of the Yeast-plant; and I should be glad to know from Mr. Abbot how he happened to suppose it was the Blessed Thistle—if he has ever seen it cultivated, and if the same properties were ascribed to it as are in America to the Yeast-plant. The plant I have raised from the seed in question is of very vigorous growth, and although it does not yet show flower, I have no doubt you can form a tolerably correct idea to what it belongs from the cut I now send you, which is an exact representation of one of its largest leaves' natural size at present. The colour is dark green; the midrib of a paler colour, and tinged with red. The whole leaf is downy on both sides, but more particularly on the back and towards the base. The young leaves that are forming at the heart are assuming a broader shape, and have the same number of indentations, but they are deeper and more pointed. The seed was sown in the open air on the 21st of February, and germinated in about a fortnight. Although a coarse-growing plant, the slugs are very fond of it, and I am obliged to watch it almost night and day. —*A Lady, and Constant Reader.*—[We can throw no light on this subject without seeing the plant. The evidence now supplied only shows, what was shown before, that it is of the Composite order.]



Cultivation of the Gentianella.—Would any of your correspondents oblige me by some hints on the cultivation of the Gentianella? Will it bear moving about, in order to avoid leaving a vacuum in the flower-garden, or would it be better to plant something else in the bed after the Gentianella has done flowering? What kind of soil does it like? Are the roots improved or injured by parting?—*O. S.*

Becs.—As an Apiarian of some experience, I am much surprised at the early swarming of Bees this year. On the 1st of May I hived a fine swarm, the wind blowing cool and strong from the east; the same occurred at Lewisham and Woolwich. Can any of your readers inform me of similar instances in other localities?—*W. R. M., Deptford.*

Scarlet Pelargoniums.—I have no doubt Mr. Drummond finds that the method adopted by him (described in No. 16) a suitable one; but, were it indispensably necessary to observe every particular there laid down, I am afraid that many amateurs would hesitate, from a fear of failure. To those who have plenty of house or pit room, and are not particular as to what sort of plants they may have to fill the beds with, the spring season will do quite as well to increase them as any other; but where good strong plants are required, (and such will always afford the most satisfaction,) the autumn is preferable to the spring for propagating them. In either case, it is not necessary to have a compost of leaf-mould, brick-dust, and loam, finely sifted, and previously warmed in a hotbed. They will strike very well in pure sand; and, where that cannot conveniently be had, any sort of common soil will do. For the autumn strike, I prepare a compartment under a north wall, by forming a trench, two inches deep, two or two feet and a half wide, (or any other convenient width,) and long enough to hold the stock required. Having filled the trench with sand, the requisite number of cuttings is then procured from the flower-beds, prepared, (a precise number of eyes is unnecessary,) put out on the place above mentioned, and watered with a large pan and rose, to settle the sand about the cuttings. For any farther attention they require at this time, the propagator may make a tour of the Continent, or pay a visit to New York, the only orders necessary to be left concerning them during his absence being merely to let them alone. So that, preparing a hotbed, sifting and warming of soil, placing them in a close frame, shading and turning of lights, applying brown-paper absorbents, &c., may all be got rid of, as in the open ground they will make roots enough in a few weeks to require a large sixty or small forty-eight pot. About this time, some of the Cucumber and Melon-frames will be found empty. When potted, they can be put in these, and the lights shut close over them till their roots have struck into the soil in the pots, when they must be gradually opened, and a free circulation of air admitted, to harden them for the winter. From the geographical section of Lindley's Introduction to Botany, it appears they belong to Thunberg's kingdom, which reaches from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Cape of Good Hope; but whether within or beyond the limits of the colony, the seacoast, or any of the intermediate terraces between that and the Snowy Mountains, it does not say. At all events, within the limits of Thunberg's kingdom, the highest latitude to which it extends, is much lower than any part of England; consequently, the sunlight during winter in this country cannot be too much for them. I have found them do very well through the winter in a house where fire-heat was used to keep out the frost, and where plenty of air was admitted. This appears to be more in keeping with their nature than shutting them up in frames, under six inches of hay, with mats above and below, and only allowing them a few hours' sun in the course of the day—a treatment that might be recommended were they natives of or bordering upon the Arctic circle, and not from a place under 35° of latitude. To make strong plants for the flower-garden, they ought to be shifted in March into larger pots, and if convenient, allowed a little more room, as it is still two months before they can with safety be planted out. If a quantity is likely to be wanted for a late crop, cuttings may be taken from the others when shifted, and if placed in a rough deal box, an inch and a half or two inches deep, filled with sand, and set upon the flue or shelf of a late vinery, they will very soon root.—*John Halliday, Messrs. Lee's Nursery.*

The Nuthatch.—The Nuthatch (*Sitta Europæa*) builds its nest in holes of trees, and should the entrance prove too large, it is well known to naturalists that it will reduce its size by filling it up with clay, thus forming a barricade. This fact I had the opportunity of witnessing a year or two since: in the month of May I discovered the nest of a Nuthatch in a hole of a tree, the entrance to which, to the depth of more than 2 inches, was plastered with clay and small stones, so neatly that this barricade could scarcely be distinguished from the neighbouring bark. The opening was thus reduced to less than half its former size; above the nest was another hole through which the rain might enter, but in order to prevent so unwelcome an intruder our skilful little architect completely stopped it up with earth. Wishing to see if the bird would rebuild the wall, I destroyed it, and in two days afterwards was much gratified to find that it was again erected in the manner as before. The nest was composed of small pieces of the bark of the Beech, rotten wood, &c., and contained five nearly-fledged young.—*Boughton Kingdon, Teignmouth.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first great meeting for the year took place at the Chiswick Garden on Saturday, the 13th. The day was singularly propitious; for, owing to the previous rains, the lawns, trees, &c. were all in a state of the richest luxuriance; while the warmth of an almost unclouded sun was relieved by a delightfully cooling south-west breeze. The gardens were in the highest keeping; the splendid Wistaria sinensis was in full flower; while many of the Hawthorns, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, &c., greatly enlivened the scene with their gay blossoms. Since last season, the small piece of water which stretched across the arboretum has been filled up; so that the company was able to promenade the lawns without having to seek and pass over the crowded bridges. In the large conservatory the plants were in a most remarkably vigorous state; and a specimen of Dólichos lignosus, laden with its pretty pink flowers, with Hardenbérgia macrophylla, equally covered with bloom, the two being placed opposite each other, and nearly uniting in the centre, had a splendid effect. The favourableness of the weather drew a considerable assemblage of visitors. Above 4,800 received admission. Among them were the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl of Burlington, Lord Auckland, Lord Morpeth, Lady Newburgh, the Ladies Gower, and many others of the nobility. The three bands usually in attendance performed all the afternoon, alternately.

In the tents set apart for flowers, the splendour of other seasons was well sustained, there being only a trifling deficiency in the number of larger collections. Instances of superior cultivation were particularly numerous, and some of the specimens in which this was observable, excelled, perhaps, all that has ever been witnessed, even in these notoriously rich exhibitions. The general aspect of plants of this class indicated a decided advancement in the art of culture, and this was especially noticeable in those which had been treated according to the liberal method of potting recently adopted, and which consists in transferring plants at once from the smallest pots to the largest, which they are capable of filling. As the plan thus referred to was best exemplified in the large collection of Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park, we shall give them the first place in our report. The collection was grand in the extreme. It filled, within a very little, one side of the principal tent. This collection did not consist so much of new things, as of large specimens of excellent but comparatively old plants. Foremost stood a large specimen of Euphórbia splendens, 6 feet in height, and nearly 8 feet in diameter, beautifully studded with its rich crimson velvet flowers. At the back of this were bushes, nearly as large, of Cytisus racemosus, microphylla, and rhodophnæa; Polygala oppositifolia and cordifolia, Chorozema cordifolia, and Azálea phœnicea, indica alba, lateritia, variegata, and many other hybrid varieties. These plants were admirably grouped as to colour, and inculcate a lesson which we hope will not be lost on some of the other exhibitors. Among the plants which formed the front line were many beautiful things, such as Leschenaúltia formosa and Baxteri, large globular-formed plants, with the branches depending round the sides of the pots, and covered with bloom; Eriostemon cuspidatum; Zichya pannosa and inophylla, trained on trellises, and the bloom almost hiding the foliage; Gompholóbium polymorphum, Tropæólum tricolorum, and a great variety of dwarf-growing plants. In point of health, size, and quantity of bloom, nothing could excel the plants in this collection. Most of the young plants had been grown on the "one-shift system" of potting, and were a very sufficient contradiction to the statement that plants will not bloom freely in large pots; while most of the large plants bore evidence of having received a larger shift than it is customary to give them. A lovely specimen of Chorozema glycinifolia—so difficult to manage—was particularly noticeable.

In addition to this general collection, there was a specimen from Mr. Goode, which, as an instance of superlative beauty and admirable cultivation, was in every way astonishing. It was the Pimélea spectabilis, the extreme delicacy and grace of which will be familiar to most growers of new plants. The specimen in question was about two feet high, from three to four feet across, and forming a round head of bloom quite down to the pot. The clusters of flowers were so close, as almost to touch each other; and there must have been, altogether, above 200 bunches of blossom. The peculiar feature of the plant, however, was that it was equally perfect on all sides, and presented an entire sheet of inflorescence. Probably, the next most extraordinary specimen was one of Chorozema cordatum, shown in a small collection by Mr. Clark, gr. to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park. This plant, which commonly grows in a loose ragged manner, was about five feet in height, and between three and four in breadth, and though merely a bulb, without any apparent training, was as thoroughly branched all round as if it had been fastened on a barrel-shaped trellis. It had clearly been brought to its state of bushiness and denseness by frequent pruning of the growing shoots; and when of the requisite size, its laterals had been suffered to grow naturally, when they had acquired a half-drooping position, flowering from all their extremities. The wonderful perfectness of the specimen was only exceeded by its peculiarly graceful and showy appearance. Near the latter plant, and likewise in one of the smaller collections, was the well-known and handsome Zichya coccinea, in an exceedingly fine condition. It was trained to a flat trellis, about three feet high, and from four to five feet across; and besides presenting a dense mass of foliage, it was most profusely decorated with bloom. Being in a very large pot, it seemed to have been cultivated after the system of potting before attended to, and was certainly a magnificent proof of its appropriateness. Another specimen which may be mentioned as an example of superior management, was of Anagallis monelli major, and came from Mr. Hogan, gr. to H. Pownall, Esq. It was fixed to a flat trellis, four feet high, and of an equal width, and exhibited an almost continuous front of deep-blue blossoms. Nothing could exceed its beauty, save the skill with which it was treated, and which was most meritorious. The plant might be taken as an evidence of how art, properly applied, will give to plants of naturally limited growth the dimensions and splendour of the most magnificent. From the size of the pot, we conclude that this also had been subjected to the "one-shift system" of potting.

Besides the contribution from Mrs. Lawrence, already spoken of, there was only one other large collection, and this was from Mr. Frazer, nurseryman, of Lea Bridge Road. It included three specimens, which may be deemed particularly worthy of remark. They were Hardenbérgia monophylla and longeracemosa, and Azálea indica phœnicea. The first two were supported by a small cylindrical trellis, about two feet in height, from the sides and top of which the racemes of flowers shot up in peculiar vigour, while the young branches that had grown taller than the stakes, depended in an elegant manner: for the richness and size of the racemes as well as blossoms, and for the desirable feature of being alike handsome on all sides, these two plants were among the finest at the exhibition. The Azálea is pointed out, thus specifically, because it was grown in a more natural manner than is usual with the members of that genus; it was about three feet high, with such an abundance of branches, leaves, and flowers, that the eye could not penetrate it from any point. The plan of keeping these plants thus dwarf and compact is unquestionably preferable to the more artificial mode of training them to the front, so as to show all their flowers from one side; on the same principle that a house which is appropriately ornamented on all sides, pleases more than one which is merely decorated in front; and also because it is the perfection of art to conceal its processes, which cannot be done if only one face of a plant is fit to be looked at. The principal other plants from Mr. Frazer were, Hóvea Celsi, four feet high, well bloomed, and in good health; Pimélea linifolia and lanata, each very bushy, and full of pretty white blossom; Podolóbium staurophyllum, four feet in height, extremely handsome; Eutaxia myrtifolia, treated as a small standard, with the branches hanging down, burdened with flowers; Rhododendron tigrinum, somewhat stunted, and therefore having smaller flowers than usual, but splendidly clothed with their heads of deep crimson; Epacris grandiflora, about four feet high, and in beautiful vigour; Chorozema macrophylla, on a trellis, blooming freely, but too formally trained; Pimélea decussata, four feet in height, and as bushy as possible; Daviésia latifolia, much improved by being trained round a barrel-shaped trellis; Epacris pulchella and ceræflora, very lovely with their snowy blossoms; and Physolóbium carinatum, a rather interesting climber. The prizes for 20 exotics were competed for by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bt., and Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, of Hayes. The collection of Mr. Green included a handsome plant of Epiphyllum speciosum, which was grafted on one of the strong and tall-growing species of Céreus; this gave it an uncommon luxuriance, and likewise strengthened the flowers. The plant formed a kind of dwarf-standard with a drooping head. Other specimens were Ixora coccinea, in a splendid condition; Chorozema varium, a complete thicket, finely studded with bloom; the white-flowered Indian Azálea, five feet high and the same breadth, very lovely; a good plant of Epacris grandiflora; Zichya pannosa, in a markedly healthy and prolific state; Azálea indica variegata, a plant grafted on a standard stock, with a pendant head, growing to one face, and blooming so thickly that the blossoms could hardly open fully; A. Greeni, a large mass of superb deep crimson; a noble plant of the double red Azálea; and Podolóbium staurophyllum, liberally cultivated and flowered. Mr. Hunt's collection comprised a specimen of Borónia serrulata, about two feet in height and diameter, and as near perfection as anything of the kind could be brought; a grand plant of Pimélea spectabilis, which would have been little inferior to Mr. Goode's specimen had its flowers been better expanded and its branches been brought down more at the sides, so as to hide the stem. The amazingly rapid growth of this species renders it one of the most valuable of greenhouse shrubs, for Mr. Hunt's specimen was, comparatively, quite a small one last year. There was, further, from Mr. Hunt, Gompholóbium polymorphum, on a large and somewhat convex trellis, and blooming freely; Eutáxia myrtifolia, five feet high, a valuable plant for a high house; Acácia verticillata, ten feet in height, and very elegant; Tropæolum tricolorum, literally mantling a wide trellis with its specious inflorescence; a large plant of Chorozema varium, evincing superior culture; Erióstemon buxifolium, very well grown; a trained plant of Dillwýnia speciosa, full of blossom, though inappropriately treated; and a specimen of Hóvea Celsii, which, having acquired a bare stem, had been twisted or coiled several times at the bottom. As an exhibitor of the groups of six, Mr. Clark, gr. to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, sent Leschenaúltia formosa, well clothed with foliage, thoroughly filled up with branches, flowering in the utmost profusion, and three feet across; Daviésia latifolia, four feet high, and favourably cultivated, as well as flowered; Borónia denticulata, four feet in height, full of lateral shoots and blossoms; and Corræa speciosa, also four feet high, and tolerably well filled up. In the same class, Mr. Clarke, gr. to W. Black, Esq., showed Polygala acuminata, a little tree four feet high, magnificently decked with showy purplish bloom; and Chorozema Henchmanni, much more healthy than it is commonly seen. Another competitor under this head was Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, who sent a noble specimen of Pimélea decussata, the blossoms of which were not, however, sufficiently expanded; with Chorozema varium, remarkably well-bloomed, but having the branches unnaturally arranged in a flat surface. Mr. Hogan, gr. to H. Pownall, Esq., was a further contributor of six plants, among which were Carmichælia australis, treated as a standard, and having a spreading half-pendulous head, the branches composing which were all enveloped in pretty lilac flowers, which have a pleasant odour; a white Indian Azálea, small, yet very handsomely flowered; and Clématis Sieboldi, on a flat trellis, blooming abundantly. The fifth collection of six was from Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., Collier's Wood, Mitcham, and contained Aphelexis humilis, admirably grown; a plant which seems to bloom with equal freedom every successive year; Pimélea spectabilis, a dwarf and very lovely specimen, showing that the species is attractive when quite young; Polygala cordifolia, four feet high, with drooping branches and very magnificent; Diosma uniflora, more than ordinarily close in its habits, and a striking example of good cultivation; Leschenaúltia formosa, an excellent specimen; and Azálea Gledstanesii, singularly well bloomed. Of Cacti, there was a superb plant of Cereus speciosissimus from Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence; also capital specimens of Epiphyllum speciosum and Ackermanni from Mr. Clark, gr. to W. Block, Esq. Mr. Block produced, moreover, a Céreus, called Scotti. It was grafted on C. speciosissimus, and is a good deal like C. flagelliformis in habit, though it is much stronger, has brighter green stems, fewer spines, and far larger flowers, which are of a redder colour, with a tinge of blue. It is a very fine kind. In another collection exhibited by Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, were Daviésia mimosoides, four feet high, finely cultured; Eriostemon cuspidatum, two feet high, in the finest health; and a large and exceedingly handsome plant of Erica Hartnelli. The Azaleas constituted, as they always do, the most brilliant objects at this exhibition. Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bt., exhibited A. i. variegata and lateritia, each about three feet high, and magnificently laden with their exquisitely-formed flowers; Gledstanesii, of the same height, and very good; Greeni, covered with its rich blossoms; hybrida, a close pyramid of pale lilac bloom; the double red sort, six feet in height, and quite gorgeous; and speciosissima, one of Mr. Smith's seedlings, a very large and showy flower. From Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., Cheam, there were variegata and lateritia, in a very dwarf condition, with the branches hanging down over the pot, and rendered specially beautiful by having so many leaves, from amongst which the flowers gleamed forth in great numbers: These two plants were more interesting, because less artificial, than any that were taller and trained to a flat surface; and they appeared to have been raised from cuttings, instead of being grafted on other kinds. Conway's Seedling, with rich crimson flowers; splendens, four feet high, and appropriately branching; pulchra, four feet in height, forming a cone of delicate lilac blossoms; a good plant of Rawsoni, with brilliant deep crimson inflorescence; the double red variety, on a trellis five feet high; Bianca, a seedling white, with flowers larger than the common white; and the old sinensis, which is surpassed by few in point of ornament, were likewise from Mr. Falconer. Mr. Smith, of Norbiton, sent a quantity of his seedlings, of which incomparabile, with semidouble pale crimson flowers, and fulgens, a gorgeous red-blossomed variety, were the best. The latter was the most distinct. Of Heaths, Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, contributed a collection, in which were E. Beaumontiana, a very dwarf plant, of which scarcely anything could be seen but its numerous light pink flowers; a very bad specimen of a variety of E. Massoni, miscalled E Sprengelii; E. mundula, low, pretty, and nicely grown; a new variety of E. Linnæoides, with large, many, and speciosus flowers; E. sulphurea, a yellow-flowered sort, of a graceful style of growth; E. mutabilis, a pretty specimen; E. grandinosa, with white flowers, three feet high, very excellent; E. ovata, a good specimen, with small pink flowers; E. pinifolia discolor, with the habit of a Pine, cleverly grown; and E. cerinthoides, with light hairy leaves, and drooping clusters of bright scarlet blooms, the plant two feet in height. From Mr. Green, there were E. Hartnelli, E. persoluta, and E. Bowieana, each about two feet high, and in admirable condition. From Mr. Dawson, of Brixton Hill, E. pregnans, very fine; E. odorata alba, beautifully grown; E. propendens, a good plant, and particularly lovely; with a nice little specimen of E. Hartnelli. Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Storey, Esq., sent E. odorata rosea; E. epistomia, good, yellow flowered; E. Hartnelli, a very handsome plant; and E. vestita alba, singularly well-bloomed. There was an extraordinary specimen of E. Hartnelli from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill; and an excellent one from Mr. Clarke, gr. to W. Block, Esq. In the tribe of climbers, the influence of the "one-shift" method of potting was conspicuously apparent; more especially in the genera Zichya and Kennédya, the species of which seem to luxuriate and bloom with singular prodigality, under such treatment. Mr. Goode, who brought a collection, had Kennédya Marryattæ, three feet high, fastened to a cylindrical trellis, in the most robust health and flowering very regularly all over the trellis; Hardenbérgia Comptoniana, supported by a similar trellis, four feet in height,

and a fine instance of superior culture; Zichya dilatata, three feet in height, very showy; Zichya inophylla, four feet high, splendid; Hardenbérgia monophylla, on a cylindrical trellis, five feet above the pot, truly magnificent; Echites suberecta, unhealthy, and not blooming well; Stephanotis floribundus, very large, but the flowers only imperfectly developed; Tropæ'olum tricolorum, on an ornamental trellis covering the pot, healthy and beautiful; Gompholóbium polymorphum, pretty good; an admirable plant of Chorozema spectabile, covering a convex kind of trellis, four feet in height, and with a prodigious quantity of flowers; and a new plant, seemingly allied to Cælógyne, with bold upright racemes of very showy purplish blossoms. Mr. Clark, gr. to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, furnished another collection of climbers, among which were Hardenbérgia monophylla and longeracemosa, in a magnificent flowering condition; Manéttia bicolor, three feet high, and beautifully grown, having pleasing red and yellow flowers; Kennédya nigricans, dwarf and handsome, with numerous racemes of its curious blackish and yellow blooms; Zichya glabrata, four feet broad, unusually verdant and free-flowering; Tropæ'olum tricolorum, supported by a branching and bushy stick, without any training, and having a highly natural and delightful aspect; Maurándya Barclayana, on a narrow cylindrical trellis, which expands greatly at the top, where the flowers were abundant and large; and Hoya carnosa, trained to a barrel-shaped trellis, on which while in the healthiest possible state, it was producing many bunches of its sweet coat-like blossoms. Zichya glabrata, Kennédya prostrata, and Brachysema latifolium, were from Mr. Clarke, gr. to W. Block, Esq., but in no way remarkable.

There was quite an average display, both in numbers and quality, of the charming tribe of Orchidaceæ, and these obtained, as in former years, a considerable amount of the visitors' attention. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, contributed a variety of Stanhópea tigrina, probably S. Devoniana, with very dark blotches in the flower; a fine plant of the elegant Oncidium divaricatum; O. luridum, particularly healthy, and flowering liberally; O. papilio, the much-admired butterfly-plant, in high health; Dendróbium cupreum, an immense plant, with many noble racemes of its pale coppery yellow-coloured flowers; Blétia superba, a species with large and remarkably rich purplish crimson blossoms; Epidendrum crassifolium, indicating how beautiful the species is when properly managed; Chysis aurea,—perfectly healthy; a new species of Epidendrum, near E. selligerum; and the stately Cyrtopera Andersonii, throwing up several strong spikes of showy yellow blooms. Maxillária Deppii, with nearly twenty of its interesting blossoms, which come up before the leaves; M. aromatica, flowering in its ordinary profusion, and shedding a delicious aromatic fragrance; Cáttleya intermedia, with a good scape of bloom; a variety of C. Mossiæ, very splendid, with three flowers on one of the scapes; a species of Catasetum, with strange dingy brown flowers; Oncidium pulchellum, one of the prettiest of the genus; O. stramineum, small but pleasing; an apparently new species of Epidendrum, with dense and short upright spikes of whitish flowers; E. macrochilum, particularly robust; E. primulinum, with gracefully-spreading panicles of pretty blossoms; an enormous plant of Acanthophíppium bicolor, the blossoms of which formed quite a bed on the surface of the pot and around the pseudo-bulbs; the delicate white-flowered Burlingtónia venusta; the brownish-flowered variety of Vanda Roxburghii, Camarotis purpurea, with its long racemes of deep pink blossom; and the strange Coryanthes macrantha, where from Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth. Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, supplied a nice plant of the lovely Dendróbium pulchellum, another of D. Pierardii, trained in an upright manner, to the shape of a cone, but not looking so well as when suffered to hang down naturally, and Oncídium flexuosum, fixed round a low trellis, which prevents it from rambling so much as it would otherwise do. Brássia verrucosa, a rather scarce species, with curious little warty substances on the lip of the flower, was sent, in a very verdant state, by Mr. Edmonds, gr. to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick. Dendróbium densiflorum, bearing two racemes of flowers on one of its splendid stems, and one on another, came from Mr. Gunner, gr. to Sir G. Larpent, Bart. G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham, furnished Peristéria Humboldti, a new species, with long pendant scapes of yellowish flowers, which are much spotted and blotched with chocolate, and Cycnoches pentadactylon, another new plant, having the flowers banded with dark brown like those of C. maculatum, but altogether larger and darker. Both these last are handsome plants, though their flowers are wanting in any very decided or showy colour.

A variety of valuable plants was exhibited as single specimens. Doryanthes excelsa was shown in flower by Mr. Hardie, gr. to J. Jarrett, Esq. It had a tall flower-stem, 15 or 20 feet in height, surmounted by a large bunch of very dark red flowers. Eriostemon buxifolium, sent by Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter, was a splendid specimen of appropriate culture; it was two feet in height, and so compact that the neat white flowers composed almost the only visible surface: it is one of the most deserving of dwarf greenhouse shrubs. From Mr. Frost, gr. to Lady Grenville, there was a specimen of Oxalis cernua, which has nodding flowers, of a very clear pale yellow tint. An excessively beautiful plant of the white Indian Azálea, about two feet in height, was from Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir Moore Disney. Zichya pannosa, covering a flat trellis three feet high, was richly laden with flowers, from Mr. Stanley, gr. to H. Berens, Esq. A plant of Azálea indica variegata, not more than six inches high, yet a mass of blossom, and in the healthiest condition, came from Mr. Busby, gr. to J. Ricardo, Esq., of Sunning Hill. J. Allnut, Esq., produced a highly verdant and vigorous plant of Erica sulphurea, but it had few expanded flowers. Mr. Clarke, gr. to W. Block, Esq., exhibited a superior specimen of Erica Hartnelli. And Mr. Hughes, gr. to Mrs. Rogers, of Tooting, brought a plant of Chorozema Henchmanni, tolerably well bloomed, 4 feet in height, though somewhat ragged.

Of new or scarce plants, there were present Siphocámpylus betulæfolius, from Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., in the highest order, and producing its scarlet and yellow blossoms very freely; Manéttia bicolor, also from Mr. Green, 5 feet high, on a barrel-shaped trellis, and beautifully in flower. Rhododendron chrysolectron grandiflorum, a new variety, from Mr. Smith, of Norbiton, with large heads of brownish yellow flowers, which have numerous spots in the upper petals, and are very handsome. R. Smithii decorum, from the same individual, with pale and delicate pinkish blooms, spotted in the upper petals, likewise good. Cyrtóceras reflexa, an elegant half-climbing plant, allied to Hoya, with noble foliage, and bunches of yellowish white drooping flowers, from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter; from the same firm a fine specimen of Achimenes grandiflora, bearing large pinkish crimson blossoms, almost equal in size to those of A. longiflora; and Acróphyllum venosum, bearing plume-like spikes of white inflorescence. Aotus lanigera, a neat little shrub, with a profusion of small yellow flowers sitting close to its stem; Azálea superba, with very dark blood-red blooms, somewhat injured by travelling, from Mr. Davis, gr. to Lord Boston. Statice macrophylla, a species with peculiarly broad and long leaves, though not in flower, from Mr. Forrest, nurseryman, of Kensington. A species of Bossiæa, with narrow and very regular alternate leaves, and rather superior yellowish flowers, from Mr. Kyle, of Leyton, Essex; Begónia coccinea, the showiest species of the genus, having scarlet flowers, which are disposed in panicles at the ends of all the shoots, from Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence; Tropæ'olum azureum, further from Mr. Goode, and said to have been in bloom since September last; Gloxínia macrophylla variegata, another of Mr. Goode's plants, with broad white-veined leaves, and handsome purple flowers. And a Leschenaúltia, probably grandiflora, from Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., of Cheam. The last-named plant was much better than L. biloba, having larger and darker flowers; it may possibly rank among the finest things that were shown.

A collection of interesting little Alpine plants, grown in pots, was supplied by Mr. Wood, nurseryman, of Norwood. They comprised some very pretty species, several of which were alluded to specifically in our report of the last meeting of the Horticultural Society, at Regent-street. Those which are most noticeable, and were not then pointed out, are, Stachys corsica, a beautiful lilac-flowered species; Saxifraga granulata plena, a plant that is often cultivated in flower-borders, and which is quite suitable for growing in pots; Cheiranthus ochroleucus, another favourite border plant, and equally adapted for pot culture; Phlox setacea, with showy dark pink flowers; Pulmonária dauvrica, with bluish blossoms; and Viola palmata, bearing mottled flowers, of a blue and white tint. Of Fuchsias there was only one collection, from Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, the best varieties in which were—Buistii, a gracefully-growing plant, with very deep blue corollas to its rather small flowers; rosea alba, having nearly white blossoms; and grandis, which has good foliage, red sepals, and a rich crimson corolla; its flowers are large and showy. Messrs. Lane, of Berkhampstead, sent plants of their F. Laneii, which has immense blossoms, and appears to be in all respects a noble sort. Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, brought a basket of well-cultivated Ixias, the varied and showy colours of which made an excellent display.

The Pelargoniums occupied a larger space than usual, and the quantity exceeded that of any former exhibition we have seen. The weather has for some time past been so unfavourable for the development of these plants, that greater heat than usual has been required to bring them forward; and the transition from heat to the cold air was apparent upon examination. The general display, however, was very imposing; and the cultivation, training, and management of the plants was highly creditable to the growers. The new class of Pelargoniums grown in pots of 24 to the cast proved highly interesting, as many seedlings and new varieties were introduced among them; and had the weather not been so unpropitious, this class would have numbered more competitors, as the size of the pots bring the cultivation of them within the management of a greater number of growers. The Gold Banksian Medal, offered by the Society in this class, was awarded to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, a successful amateur, for 12 well-cultivated plants in fine health and condition; they were grown and exhibited in slate pots, and the state of the plants bore conclusive evidence that this anti-porous material is not injurious to the growth of these beautiful flowers. Some new and fine varieties were shown in this class also by Mr. Gaines and Mr. Catleugh. Among the growers of large plants, Mr. Cock's were conspicuously fine; nor can we imagine the cultivation of large specimens to be carried beyond the skill exercised by him; the Prince of Waterloo, Dido, Madeleine, Coronation, and Cyrus, excited unanimous delight from their fine colour and the extraordinary mass of bloom by which the plants were covered. Mr. Bell's collection was very creditable, and Mr. Catleugh's and Mr. Gaines's large plants were also generally admired.

The supply of seedling Pelargoniums was rather limited; the same ungenial weather had caused the seedlings generally to be late. Among those sent, two were selected by the Judges, to which certificates of merit were awarded; they were both from Mr. Beck, of Isleworth; *Susanna*, a white flower with a crimson spot in the upper petals; the general form of the flower is very good; and the petals being stiff, it retains its shape to the last; the habit of the flower is good, and its style of trussing very fine. *Zanzummim* is a large flower, having delicate pink under petals, with a rich crimson spot in the upper part of the flower, nearly covering the surface of the petals, leaving only a narrow border of rose-colour; this is a showy variety, and both flowers we imagine will improve as the weather becomes more favourable for the natural development of the flowers. The habit of the plant is good, short-jointed, and showing its trusses well. The advantages of showing the seedlings in pots must have been apparent to every one, as the nature of the foliage, mode of growth and trussing is seen, and supersedes the necessity of inquiry upon the subject; the regulation is an admirable one, and will prove advantageous both to purchasers and growers. The seedling Calceolarias were numerous, varying much in quality; but unless seedlings in this class possess decided novelty of colour or marking, or perfection of form, it is useless to single them out for reward, as the ease with which they are raised brings a tolerably good collection within the reach of every one possessed of a greenhouse. Two curious varieties from Mr. Standish's collection were selected for a certificate of merit; one named *Eclipse*, the other *Duchess of Gloucester*, the former having a buff ground, was covered with large maroon spots; the appearance of this variety is very peculiar; the latter had a lemon ground, covered with brown spots; they are perfectly distinct from those generally seen, and will no doubt be in request. The seedling Cinerarias were not sufficiently distinct to merit particular notice.

The following is a list of some of the winning Florists' Flowers. PELARGONIUMS: In collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to the cast. (Amateurs). — Silver-gilt medal to Mr. Cock, for Bertha, Amulet, Grand Monarch, Prince of Waterloo, Wonder, Mabel, Dido, Madeleine, Coronation, Cyrus, Evadne, Jubilee: Large silver medal to Mr. Bell, for Comte de Paris, Bridesmaid, Una, Coronation, Climax, Joan of Arc, Florence, Erectum, Speculum, Rienzi, Eliza Superb, Jewess: Silver Knightian medal to Mr. Watt, gr. to E. Snell, Esq., Pimlico, for Comte de Paris, Clarissa, Acme, Eliza superb, Florence, Victory, Dowager Queen, Annette, Lord Mayor, Bridesmaid, Portia, Magnet. (Nurserymen.)—Silver-gilt medal to Mr. Catleugh, for Comte de Paris, Sylph, Jubilee, Erectum, Coronation, Lady Mayoress, Jewess, Joan of Arc, Prince of Waterloo, Lord Mayor, Victory, Selina: Large silver medal to Mr. Gaines, for Victory, Jewess, Grand Duke, Sylph, Florence, Erectum, Joan of Arc, Emperor, Cyrus, Juba, Coronation, Mabel. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties, in pots of 24 to the cast. (Amateurs.) —Gold Banksian medal to Mr. Beck, for Admiral, Evening Star, Meteor, Cleopatra, Leonora, Jessie, Martha, Matilda, Queen of the Fairies, Black Prince, Erectum, Susanna. Large Silver medal to Mr. Bell, Chelsea Hospital, for Camilla, Sylph, Grand Duke, Comte de Paris, Van Amburgh, Flash, Enchantress, Queen of the Beauties, Jewess, Lord Mayor, Priory Queen, Bridesmaid. (Nurserymen).—Silver-gilt medal to Mr. Catleugh, for Minerva, Eclipse, Mary Jane (Bassett's). Symmetry, Sir R. Peel, Charlotte, Matilda, Favourite, Jubilee, Great Western, Wizard, Emma (Lumsden's): Large Silver medal to Mr. Gaines, for Prince of Wales, Caroline, Lydia, Euterpe, Sylph, Queen of Bourbons, Duke of Cornwall, Orange Perfection, Lady Prudhoe, Nymph, Vanguard, Amulet. HERBACEOUS CALCEOLARIAS: In collections of 6 varieties, in pots of 12 to the cast. (Amateurs.)—The Silver Knightian medal to Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bt., for Purpurea grandiflora, Alba coccinea maximum, Prince of Wales, Formosissima, Ne plus Ultra, Cordata: the Silver Banksian medal to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, for Agnes and Lady Douglas (seedlings), Madonna, Adonis, Bertha, Pulchella superb: The Silver Knightian medal to Mr. Catleugh, for Green's Alba coccinea maxima, grandiflora, Fireking, Barnes' Reform, Prince of Wales, Jubilee. SHRUBBY CALCEOLARIAS: In 6 varieties, in pots of 12 to the cast. (Amateurs).—The Large Silver medal to Mr. Beck, for Lady of the Lake, King, Miss Antrobus, Standishii, Mirabilis, Climax. (Nurserymen).—The Silver Knightian medal to Mr. Gaines, for Gaines' Cyrus, Rising Sun, Golden Sovereign, Sunbeam, Dusty Miller, Magniflora grandiflora. The Silver Banksian medal to Mr. Catleugh, for Barnes' Amulet, Bridesmaid, Coronet, Commander-in-Chief, Green's Hero, Delicata. The first prize, however, under this head was awarded to the Calceolarias, Splendida, Village Maid, Prince of Wales, Superba, Painted Lady, and Picta, from Mr. Stanly, gr. to H. Berens, Esq.

As is common at the May show, the contests of the tent devoted to Fruit were not very imposing. There were, however, some handsome Pine-apples, of various sorts, from Mr. Davis, gr. to Lord Boston, Mr. Burr, gr. to H. Preston, Esq., Mr. Davis, of East Barnet, and others. Black Hamburgh Grapes were sent by Mr. Hall, gr. to W. B. Harcourt, Esq., St. Leonard's, Windsor, Mr. Nicholson, gr. to the Earl of Orkney, Mr. Mitchell, of Brighton, Mr. Davis, of East Barnet, Mr. E. Davis, gr. to A. Smith, Esq., Woodhall Park, Mr. Davis, gr. to Lord Boston, Mr. Dods, gr. to Sir G. Warrenden, Bart., and Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall: with a few White Sweetwater from some of the same growers, and from (?) the gardener to R. Gunter, Esq. Some fine Peaches and Nectarines came from Mr. Tillery, gr. to the Duke of Portland; and a dish of both, likewise, from Mr. Hutchison, gr. to E. J. Shirley, Esq. Mr. Jennings, gr. to the Earl of Derby, contributed some good Mayduke Cherries. A few pretty good Melons were exhibited; and some Strawberries. Among the last, Myatt's British Queen was from Mr. Snow, gr. to Earl de Grey. There were collections of Apples, including two or three kinds of Pears, in excellent preservation, from Mr. Baldwin, of Turnham-green, Mr. Fish, gr. to R. H. Oddie, Esq., and R. Brook, Esq., Pettistree Lodge. Three large Shaddocks, with their blossoms, were furnished by Mr. Moss, gr. to J. Taylor, Esq.: and there were several brace of Cucumbers, from various parties. The prize-list will best explain the merits of all these articles.

The two main points that call for notice in the getting up of the exhibition are, first, that a considerable portion of the flowers had their names legibly and neatly written on cards, which were fastened to them in conspicuous positions; and, secondly, that many of the specimens had the soil in the pots covered with moss, which had a neat, finished appearance, and would tend materially to prevent the plants being injured by the abstraction of moisture by any currents of air to which they might happen to be exposed. Both practices, however, ought to be more universally adopted; and if the system of attaching names to the fruit were likewise pursued, it would add considerably to the interest with which they are contemplated by many an inquiring amateur.

May 18.—Mr. E. Solly, in his second lecture, briefly adverted to the importance of bearing in mind the facts, exemplified before, that the most extraordinary changes in matter may be produced by slight chemical differences of combination; that heat on one hand, light on another, and combination, will give rise to products of the most diversified character. He then proceeded to prove that the various forms of vegetable matter are mere forms of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. But in the first place he called attention to the large quantity of water that is found in all vegetables used for food, as was exemplified by the following Table of results obtained by himself, showing the relative quantity of water, organic, and inorganic matter in them.

COMPOSITION OF VEGETABLES.
Proportion in 10,000 parts of the Fresh Plant.

	Water.	Organic Matter.	Inorganic Matter.
Potato	7713	2173	114
Carrot	8727	1159	114
Turnip	9308	588	104
Parsnep	7929	1947	124
Red Beet	8501	1390	109
Bassano Beet	8730	1159	111
White Beet	8690	1198	112
Jerusalem Artichoke	7560	2298	136
Flag Leek	8611	1277	112
Shallot	9091	779	130
Garlic	8409	1338	153
Spring Radishes	9539	380	81
Endive	9290	619	91
Scotch Kale	8682	1173	145
Red Cabbage	8910	993	97
Savoy	8979	900	121
Seakale	9238	705	57
Young Cabbage	8693	1139	168
Spinach	8805	943	252
Lettuce	9350	555	95
French Beans	9317	619	64
Broccoli	8768	1136	96
Red Celery	9280	597	123
White Celery	9387	488	125
Giant Rhubarb	9447	492	62
Asparagus	9210	735	55
Watercress	9260	633	107
Sorrel	9207	702	91
Parsley	8430	1299	271
Fennel	8761	1048	191
Horseradish	6879	2945	176
Salsafy	7951	1929	120
Green Onion	8586	1325	62
Mustard	9462	436	102
Purple Sage	7515	2240	245
Cucumber	9589	352	59
Kohl Rabi	8646	1240	114

From this it appeared that the Cucumber contains as much as 95⅞ per cent. of water, the Cabbage 87, the Beet 86, and so on; this was further illustrated by a comparison between the fresh state of the Giant Rhubarb of Covent-garden, and the dried part of the same plant, the former being three feet long, and the latter about one-thirtieth of the size. Thus it appeared that plants consist of a small quantity of organic and inorganic matter, and of a large quantity of water. The organic products were then examined. Liebig's apparatus for the analysis of plants was introduced, and its application explained; and it was shown how it enables all the organic matter burnt away to be examined, and proved to consist of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. Then the characters of lignin, starch, sugar, gum, gluten, and albumen were pointed out. By a variety of tests their presence and distinctions were shown in the specimens of vegetable matter on the table, and also their conversion into carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. In this part of the lecture some beautiful experiments were introduced, especially the decomposition of iodide of potassium by chlorine, and the liberation of the iodine, which before decomposition had no effect on starch, but afterwards attacked it, and gave it its usual blue colour. The carbonaceous nature of all these matters was elucidated by well-chosen experiments, and the lecture concluded by again referring all the active principles of plants, all the vegetable acids, and in short, everything organic in the vegetable structure, to peculiar combinations of the four great elements, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon. Some allusion was at the same time made to the action and consequences of fermentation; but this was introduced at the end of the lecture, and was more insisted on than demonstrated; especially the fact that starch changes into sugar, sugar to spirit, spirit to vinegar, and vinegar to carbonic acid and water, which is the final result of all vegetable destruction.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

A WEEKLY council was held at the Society's House in Hanover-square, on the 10th of May, the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., in the chair. Viscount Torrington was elected a Governor, and 20 gentlemen Members of the Society. Mr. Davenport communicated the following results of trials made last year with guano on his farm at Capesthorne, in Cheshire: *On Meadow*—One acre sown with 3 cwt. of guano and 3 cwt. of gypsum; crops, when ready to stack, 2 tons 18 cwt. One acre sown with 2 cwt. of guano and 2 cwt. of gypsum—2 tons 8 cwt. One acre sown with 2 cwt. of guano only—2 tons. *Turnips.*—One acre of Turnips, 4 cwt. of guano and 4 cwt. of gypsum—30 tons produce. One acre of Turnips, 2 cwt. of guano and 2 cwt. of gypsum—27 tons. The difference between an unmanured acre and one manured with 3 cwt. of guano and the same quantity of gypsum was 27 cwt. of hay additional. Mr. Henry Wilson, of Stowlangtoft Hall, near Ixworth, Suffolk, presented to the Society a model of Rouse's Improved Plough. This plough is the invention of W. Rouse, a wheelwright, residing at Barton, near Bury St. Edmund's, and the principal points of advantage ascribed to it, as communicated by Mr. Wilson, are the following: "That the share may be deepened or *fleetened* to or from the land in an

instant without stopping the horses or the ploughman's hand being taken off the plough; that it will go with or without a ground, with or without wheels, with a wood breast for Turnip and summer land, and with any shaped iron breast that may be required or preferred; that it requires no sledge for its removal from place to place; that the coulter may be moved six ways, by a movement effected in an instant, and so firm that no horse can move it; that the furrow can be taken any width, and any depth, up hill or down hill, with equal facility; that it will be less expensive to the farmer and more easy to the labourer than any plough yet made, the whole construction being so simple as to be kept in repair at less cost than other ploughs." The communication of Mr. Wilson stated that the plough had received the approbation of Mr. Allan Ransome, and had undergone the test of practical trial on various kinds of land in Suffolk. Earl Spencer read the Report of the Committee appointed on the 3rd of May, and detailed the various advantages presented by each locality proposed for the next year's meeting, when Southampton was chosen as the place of the Annual Country Meeting of 1844. The Journal Committee reported the adjudication of the prize of ten sovereigns for the best Essay on the comparative advantages in the employment of Horses and Oxen in Farming-work, to James Cowie, of the Mains of Haulbreerton, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, Scotland; and the Prize of Twenty Sovereigns for the best explanation of the causes which appear to determine the production of fat and muscle respectively, according to the present state of our knowledge of Animal Physiology, to W. F. Karkeek, of Truro, Cornwall. Mr. Childers gave notice that he should move at the next monthly council, "that of the 25 Members of Council who go out by rotation, the 10 who have attended the fewest times during the year shall not be recommended by the Council for re-election."

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 17.—The second exhibition for the season came off at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. The quality of the productions shown was rather below the average, and the day being singularly unfavourable, the attendance of visitors was not so ample as usual. A band of wind-instruments performed during the afternoon. Among the plants and flowers present, we noticed a very fine specimen of Hardenbérgia monophylla, trained on a conical-shaped trellis, about 4 ft. high, and flowering beautifully, from Mr. Townly; a splendid plant of Erica pregnans, about 18 inches in height, and from 2 to 3 ft. in diameter, quite a mass of bloom, from Mr. Dawson, of Brixton-hill; Zichya inophylla, attached to a large flat ornamental trellis, and magnificently in flower, from J. Allnutt, Esq.; Pimélea spectabilis, exquisitely bloomed, from Mr. Bruce; the beautiful Nymphæa cærulea, in a pan, and blooming, from Mr. Cox; a very handsome specimen of Erica propendens, laden with its lovely drooping pink flowers, from Mr. Dawson; Aphelexis humilis, in the most perfect condition, from Mr. Bruce; a superb Hydrángea, dwarf, very luxuriant, with an immense head of flowers, which were individually very large, and of a bluish tint, from Mr. Dawson, gr. to T. Hawes, Esq., Lavender-hill; Ixora coccinea, in the very highest health and beauty, from Mr. Bruce; and a Céreus, called "The Lawn Seedling," in the way of Jenkinsonii, but with paler flowers, and nearer speciosus in habit. In a collection of Alpines, from Mr. Wood, nurseryman, of Norwood, we observed, in addition to the plants shown at the Horticultural Society's Rooms and Gardens, a nice specimen of Ramonda pyrenaica; it was unusually well grown, and is a most elegant little object. The collection of Heaths from Mr. Wilson, gr. to — Gilliett, Esq., Clapham Park, had in it a very excellent plant of G. odorata rosea, and pretty good specimens of E. sulphurea, mirabilis, Macnabiana, ampullacea var. &c. From Mr. Hamp there were superb plants of Gloxínia rubra, maxima, and caulescens, with Ipomœa Horsfallíæ, flowering on a cylindrical trellis in a very dwarf state, and a remarkably well-cultivated plant of the pretty Stylídium fasciculatum. Mr. Bruce exhibited a most noble specimen of Polýgala acuminata, drooping with the weight of its showy blossoms, a fine Azálea Gledstanesii, and a particularly dense and rich plant of the admirable Leschenáultia formosa. Chorozema Dicksoni and Henchmanni, in a pleasingly dwarf and healthy condition; Fabiana imbricata; Chorozema ilicifólia, peculiarly excellent; Eutáxia pungens, compact, and finely-flowered: Epacris cerneflora, throwing its flower-laden branches about rather tortuously and elegantly; a well-bloomed, though not very dense, Borónia serrulata, and a most extraordinary and meritorious specimen of Plumbago capensis, were sent by Mr. Wilson, gr. to — Gilliett, Esq., Clapham Park. Mr. Fairbairn showed a neat plant of Genista canariensis, and a nearly-allied variety, which has darker flowers, and is called G. Atleeana; with charming little specimens of Chorozema Henchmanni and Dicksoni. A collection of Cinerarias, from Mr. Ivery, of Peckham, was brilliantly attractive, and contained most of the best varieties. The exhibition of Tulips was good, as was that of Pansies. We insert the names of the winning Tulips; their merits will be seen by reference to the prize-list. Mr. Lawrence's flowers were—Aglaia, Polyphemus, Lawrence's Patty, Fabius, Holmes's King, Rose Brilliant, Captain White, Francisus primis, Junius Brutus, Catalini, Madame Vestris, and Violet Imperial. Mr. Brown's, which were recommended for a prize, were, Triomphe Royale, Brown's Wallace, Polyphemus, Brulante eclatante, Salvator Rosa, Strong's King, Madame Vestris, Violet Rougeatre, Brown's Ulysses, Daphne, Franciscus primis, and Clarence. Mr. Townley's were, Aglaia, Mentor, Austria, Platoff, Holmes's King, Triumphe Royale, Albion, Catalano, Gloria mundi, Optimus, Royal George, and Cérise belle forme. Mr. Clark's were, Triomphe Royale, La plus Belle, Darius, Rainbow, Clarence, Aglaia, Violet triumphant, Lord Brougham, Roscius, Mizraim, Fleur des Dames, and Rubens. We remarked that the collections of plants were not generally distinguished from each other in the arrangement by any particular mark; while, in most cases, only the names of the exhibitors, and no other particulars about them were written on the cards attached to the plants. It would be an improvement to place something between the collections to separate them, and also to give the residence of the exhibitors, with the gentlemen to whom they are gardeners, when the latter are exhibiting. A list of the awards is subjoined:—AMATEURS:—The middle silver medal to Mr. Edmonds, for 24 varieties of Heartsease. The small silver to Mr. Munro, for do. The large silver to Mr. Townley, for 12 Tulips. The middle silver to Mr. C. Clark, for do. The middle silver to Mr. Massey, for 6 varieties of Calceolaria. The middle silver to Mr. Townley, for a collection of 12 miscellaneous Plants. GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS:—The large silver to Mr. Wilson, for a collection of 24 miscellaneous plants. The middle silver to Mr. Hamp, for do. The middle silver to Mr. Parsons, for 36 varieties of Heartsease. The large silver to Mr. Bruce, for eight varieties of Heaths. NURSERYMEN, &c.:—The middle silver to Mr. Brown, for 36 varieties of Heartsease. The small silver to Mr. Henbrey, for do. The large silver to Mr. Catleugh, for 12 varieties of Pelargoniums. The large silver to Mr. Lawrence, for 12 Tulips. ALL CLASSES:—The middle silver to Mr. Bruce, for a specimen plant. The small silver to J. Allnutt, Esq., for do. The large silver to Mr. Bruce, for specimen plants of six distinct genera. The middle silver to do., for four specimens of Orchidaceæ. The small silver to Mr. Brown, for a seedling Tulip, Brown's Ulysses, a bizarre. The middle silver to Mr. R. J. Chapman, for four sorts of fruit. The middle silver to Mr. Chapman, for a basket of Grapes. The middle silver to Mr. Hamp, for a Pine-apple. The middle silver to Mr. Martin, for four sorts of Vegetables. The small silver to Mr. J. Gaines, for do.

N.B. *Delight:* This Pansy is the most perfect specimen of form we have seen; the circle is complete, the flower lies quite flat, and the petals are in fine proportion to the size of the flower, the eye is fine, the upper petals are crimson purple, and the belting which is somewhat irregular, is of the same colour. It was pronounced a 1*st class flower*, and was raised by Mr. J. S. Cook, of Lonewick. *2d class prize* was awarded to *Beauty Elizabeth*, a dark self of good substance. 1*st class Tulip, Ulysses:* bizarre, broke by Mr. Brown, of Slough, ground clear, feathering clean and decided, cup short.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Armagh Horticultural Society, April 27.—The first Spring competition of this Society took place in the Market-house rooms, and, considering the early season of the year, was highly creditable to the competitors. The following specimens obtained prizes:—*Stove Plants*, 1, Epiphyllum Jenkinsoni, E. speciosum, Thunbergia alata, Mr. J. Lowrie, gr. to his Grace the Lord Primate; 2, Epiphyllum Jenkinsoni, Hibiscus splendens, Aloe lineata, Mr. J. Lowrie. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Arbutus procera, Clianthus puniceus, Acacia armata, Hydrangea hortensis, Cytisus racemosus, Mr. J. Lowrie; 2, Fuchsia fulgens, Azalea indica alba, Siphocampylus bicolor, Clematis cærulea, Genista canariensis, Mr. J. Lowrie. *Auriculas*, 1, Cockup's Eclipse, Page's Champion, Harris's Blucher, *green-edged;* Kenyon's Ringleader, Hogg's Magnificent, Popplewell's Conqueror, *grey-edged;* Campbell's Robin Burns, Lee's Bright Venus, Cox's Pillar of Beauty, *white-edged;* Favourite Alpine, King of the Alps, Egyptian Queen, *self or shaded*, Mr. J. Lowrie; 2, Mr. S. Allen, gr. to E. Lucas, Esq. *Primroses*, Mr. J. Lowrie. *Polyanthuses*, Mr. S. Allen. *Hyacinths*, Nimrod, Lord Wellington, Lord Nelson, *blue;* Waterloo, Groot Vorst, Lord Wellington, *red;* Prince Van Waterloo, Grand Vainqueur, Hercules, *white*, Mr. J. Lowrie. *Pansies*, Turnbull's Dean Swift, Widnall's Helen, Fairbairne's Lavina, Lowrie's Queen, and 8 seedlings, Mr. J. Lowrie. *Calceolarias*, Laird-o'-Cockpen, Mrs. Hope, and Multiflora, Mr. J. Lowrie. *Cinerarias*, Queen Victoria, and 2 seedlings named Primate of Ireland and Miss Paton, Mr. J. Lowrie. *Bouquet of Flowers*, 1, a splendid figure of a pheasant, on a tasteful pedestal, from Penton & Skead's nurseries; 2, a splendid bouquet, composed of many rare and beautiful flowers, in the form of a Chinese grotto, Mr. J. Lowrie. *Apples*, Mr. G. Martin, gr. to J. Hatchell, Esq. *Cucumbers*, Mr. S. Allen. *Potatoes*, Mr. J. Lowrie. *Asparagus*, Mr. T. Corvan, gr. to Miss Waugh. *Beans*, Mr. J. Lowrie. *Onions*, Mr. J. Stoops, gr. to Capt. Algeo. *Mushrooms*, Mr. J. Lowrie. *Seakale*, Mr. T. Corvan. *Broccoli*, Mr. J. Stoops. *Lettuces*, Mr. J. Lowrie. *Leeks*, do. *Cabbage*, do. *Rhubarb*, do.—*Northern Whig.*

Birmingham and Midland Floral and Horticultural Society, April 27.—The first exhibition for the season was held in the town of Birmingham. The display of Fruit, Flowers, and Vegetables was remarkably fine for this period. A good collection of plants from Mr. Dickinson, Bristol Road, was generally admired; as were also the Pansies of Mr. Earl and Mr. Mellon. The following prizes were awarded: AURICULAS — Premier prize, Ne plus Ultra, Mr. S. Bunn. *Green*—1, Ne plus Ultra, Mr. Wallace; 2, Lovely Ann, H. Pope; 3, Clapton Hero, S. Bunn. *Grey*—1, Ne plus Ultra, S. Bunn; 2, Conqueror of Europe, S. Bunn; 3, Fletcher's Mary Ann, C. Fletcher. *White*—1, Pillar of Beauty, Mr. Wallace; 2, Lee's Bright Venus, Mr. Wallace; 3, Schol's Mrs. Clarke, H. Pope. *Selfs*—1, Lord Leigh, S. Bunn; 2, Lady Flora Hastings, Mr. Wallace; 3, Black Prince, Mr. Britten. *Alpine*—1, King of the Alps, J. Cowdry; 2, True Blue, Mr. Haines; 3, Lovely Ann, Mr. Haines. *Seedling*, 1, S. Bunn; 2, Mr. Downing. POLYANTHUSES—Premier prize, George the Fourth, J. Moore. *Dark*—1, Prince Regent, J. Moore; 2, Pearson's Alexander, J. Moore; 3, George the Fourth, C. Fletcher. *Red*—1, Lancer, J. Pope and Sons; 2, Sir Sydney Smith, Mr. Wallace; 3, Glory of England, J. Moore. *Seedling*—1, J. Pope and Sons. *Hyacinths*—1, R. Chinn; 2, R. Chinn. *Pansies*—Best collection of 12 blooms, 1, Mr. W. Earl; 2, Mr. J. Cowdry. *Pansies*—Best collection of 6 blooms, 1, Mr. W. Earl; 2, J. Cowdry. *Seedling do.*—1, Mr. Mellon; 2, E. Phillips. *Orchidaceæ*—1, Cymbidium aloifolium, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, Maxillaria Harrisonii, A. Kenrick, Esq. *Greenhouse Plants*—1, Chorozema varium, J. Pope and Sons; 2, Corræa speciosa, J. Gough, Esq.; 3, Epacris onosmæflora, J. Pope and Sons; 4, Chorozema Henchmanni, J. Pope and Sons. *Heaths*—1, Willmoreana, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, Lactefiora, J. Pope and Sons. *Camellias*—1, Double White, J. Moore; 2, Pæoniæflora, J. Moore. *Pelargoniums*—1, Joan of Arc, Mr. Bellis; 2, Foster's Alicia, R. L. Chance, Esq.; 3, Splendidissimum, J. Cowdry. *Roses*—1, Yellow China, M. Kellett, Esq.; 2, White Moss, Mr. Bellis. *Hardy Shrubs*—1, Rhododendron hybridum, M. Kellett, Esq.; 2, Rhododendron Russellianum, J. Moore. *Frame Plants*—1, Trillium grandiflorum, J. Pope and Sons; 2, Fumaria nobilis, J. Moore. *Apples*—1, Scarlet Pearmain, R. L. Chance, Esq.; 2, Silk Apple, R. L. Chance, Esq. *Strawberries*—1, Keen's Seedling, R. L. Chance, Esq. *Beans*—1, R. L. Chance, Esq. *Peas*—1, Early Frame, R. L. Chance, Esq. *Asparagus*—1, Mr. Baker. *Seakale*—1, J. Mist; 2, J. Gough, Esq. *Broccoli*—1, R. Chinn; 2, Purple, R. L. Chance, Esq. *Cabbage*—1, Nonpareil, J. Rodway; 2, Early Dwarf, R. Chinn. *Rhubarb*—1, Myatt's Victoria, Mr. Baker; 2, Giant, J. Mist. *Lettuce*—1, Hardy Green, J. Rodway. *Groups of Flowers*—J. Cowdry.

Dundee Floral and Horticultural Society, May 10.—The first meeting of this Society for the season was held in the Caledonian Hall, Castle-street, when the tables were filled with the best specimens of each class which were ever exhibited in this town. The Auriculas were the principal attraction; but among the greenhouse plants were two or three stands, every plant of which was a perfect specimen. Among the articles sent in for the decoration of the room, were a very handsome group of greenhouse plants, from T. W. Miln, Esq. Greenhouse plants and Auriculas from the nurseries of Messrs. Urquhart and Sons, and Mr. W. Laird; and some splendid seedling Calceolarias, raised by Mr. Couacher, gr. at Saint Fort, which were much and deservedly admired, as well as three splendid Amaryllis, from Sir J. Ogilvy, Bart., and G. H. Newall, Esq. The judges had a difficult task to perform, and the result of their decision was—1, to C. Clark, Esq., for the *best 3 green-edged Auriculas*—Booth's Freedom, Laurie's Glory of Cheshunt, and Oliver's Lovely Ann; 2, to D. Martin, Esq., for Booth's Freedom, Lee's Colonel Taylor, and Wood's Lord Lascelles. *Best 3 grey-edged*, 1, to C. Clark, Esq., for Smith's Gen. Boliver, Waterhouse's Conqueror, and Morris's Union; 2, to Mr. J. Tait, for Alpine Shepherdess, Pearson's Liberty, and Taylor's Ploughboy. *Best 3 white-edged*, 1, to C. Clark, Esq., for Campbell's Robert Burns, Taylor's Glory, and Lee's Bright Venus; 2, to A. Eason, Esq., for Taylor's Glory, Wood's Delight, and Lee's Bright Venus. *Best variety of six*, 1, to Mr. James Jamison, for Oliver's Lovely Ann, Taylor's Ploughboy, Morris's Union, Taylor's Glory, Lee's Bright Venus, and a seedling; 2, to C. Clark, Esq., for Hedges' Britannia, Booth's Freedom, Jefferey's Bonapart, Lee's Venus, Wood's Delight, and Smith's Mrs. Sim. *Best 3 Selfs*, 1, to Mr. J. Jamison, for Findlay's Purple of Fyfe. Grimes's Grand Turk, and seedling; 2, to C. Clark, Esq., for Sims's Jessie Ann, Grimes's Flora's Flag, and Lowe's Ivanhoe. *Best Alpine*, to D. Martin, Esq. *Best seedling Self*, 1, to C. Clark, Esq.; 2, to D. Martin, Esq. *Best-edged seedling*, 1, to Mr. J. Tait; 2, to D. Martin, Esq. The premier prize given by Mr. Clark, for the best three Auriculas, was won by Mr. P. Brown, gr. to J. Sanderson, Esq., with Wood's Delight, Booth's Freedom, and Morris's Union, as well as the Sweepstakes, with Taylor's Glory, Smith's Gen. Boliver, and Howard's Lord Nelson. *Best 3 Polyanthuses*, 1, to Mr. J. Tait, for Collier's Princess Royal, Cox's Prince Regent; 2, to C. Clark, Esq., for Pearson's Alexander, Buck's George the Fourth, and Falkner's Black Prince. *Best seedling Polyanthus*, 1, to Mr. J. Tait; 2, to G. Fyfe, Esq. *Best variety of double Primrose*, 1, to Mr. P. Brown; 2, to Mr. J. Tait. *Best specimen Bulbs*, 1, to A. Eason, Esq., for Tropæ'olum pentaphyllum. *Best variety of Bulbs (cut flowers)*, to C. Clark, Esq. *Best 3 Calceolarias*, 1, to C. Clark, Esq., for Picta coccinea, Maid of the Mill, and seedling; 2, to Mr. J. Hampton. *Best variety of double Anemones*, to Mr. P. Brown. *Best 6 Pansies in pots*, 1, to Mr. G. Simson, for Princess Royal, Haidée, Prince Albert (Silver-leaf), Clyde, Dundee, Lady Flora Hastings, and Jupiter; 2, to Mr. Thomson, Esq., for Miss Stainsforth, Diana Vernon, Haidée, Hope, Melon's Napoleon, and May's Complete. *Best 6 Pansies (cut flowers)*, 1, to S. Thomson, Esq., for Henchman's Improvement, Silverlock's Prince Albert, Sylvia, Lord Howe, Queen of Whites, and Junior William; 2, to Mr. G. Simson, for Prince Albert, Col. Dundas, Sylvia, Ritchie's Rival, Defiance, and Isabella. *Best 12 Pansies*, 1, to S. Thomson, Esq., for Novelty, Earl of Ripon, Peter Dick, Miss Kemble, Success, Prince Albert, Enchantress, Laura superba, Sylvia, Napoleon, Miss Stainsforth, and Queen of Whites; 2, to Capt. Douglas, not named. *Best Seedling*, 1, to Capt. Douglas; 2, to W. Mason, Esq. *Best 3 double Hyacinths*, 1, to the Very Rev. Dean Horsley; 2, to G. Fyfe, Esq. *Best 3 single*, 1, to G. Fyfe, Esq.; 2, to Mr. W. Taylor, gr. to C. Chalmers, Esq. *Best double Wallflowers*, 1, to Mr. J. Tait; 2, to Mr. G. Sibbold. *Best 6 single*, 1, to Mr. W. Taylor; 2, to Mr. R. Ritchie, gr. to D. Miln, Esq. *Best double Seedling*, to Mr. P. Brown. *Best variety of Greenhouse Blooms, cut*, 1, to Mr. R. Ritchie; 2, to A. Eason, Esq. *Best 6 Greenhouse Plants*, 1, to A. Eason, Esq., for Pimelea linifolia and Hypericifolia, Azalea indica alba, and Phœnicea, Epacris cerœflora, and Elichrysum superbum; 2, to Mr. R. Ritchie, for Clianthus puniceus, Strathiola stricta, Hovea Celsi, Corræa speciosa, Polygala speciosa, and Lotus Jacobæa. *Best pair of Epiphyllum*, to Mr. J. Dick, for Jenkensoni and speciosum. *Best pair of Heaths*, 1, to C. Clark, Esq., for Cerinthoides and Willmoreana; 2, to R. Gray, for hybrida and mammosa. *Best Greenhouse Climber*, 1, to A. Eason, Esq., for Zychia inophylla; 2, to Sir J. Ogilvy, for Kennedya prostrata. *Best Stove Climber*, to C. Clark, Esq., for Thunbergia alata. *Best specimen Plant (for beauty)*, 1, to Mr. Hampton, for Clianthus puniceus; 2, to Mr. R. Ritchie, for Cytisus racemosus. *Best (for rarity)*, to A. Eason, Esq., for Statice pseudo-armeria; 2, to C. Clark, Esq., for Gesnera faucialis. *Best 6 Herbaceous Blooms*, 1, to Mr. J. Dick; 2, to Mr. J. Tait. *Best Bouquet*, to Mr. H. Johnston, gr. to C. Clark, Esq. VEGETABLES:—*Best brace of Cucumbers*, to Mr. J. Kid, gr. to Lord Kinnaird. *Best two heads of Broccoli*, 1, to Mr. G. Sibbold; 2, to G. Fyfe, Esq. *Best two Lettuces*, 1, to Mr. G. Sibbold; 2, to G. Fyfe, Esq. *Best 4 Leeks*, 1, to Mr. J. Hampden; 2, to Mr. G. Sibbold. *Best 6 old Onions*, 1, Mr. J. Kid; 2, Mr. J. Dick. *Best 2 Early Cabbage*, 1, to Mr. J. Hampden; 2, to D. Small, Esq. *Best 12 heads of Asparagus*, 1, to Mr. R. Ritchie; 2, to Mr. P. Brown. *Best 6 table Apples*, 1, to Mr. J. Dick; 2, to Capt. Douglas. *Best variety of Apples*, to Mr. J. Dick. *Best 4 heads of Seakale*, 1, to Sir J. Ogilvy, Bart.; 2, to Capt. Douglas. *Best 6 stalks of Rhubarb*, 1, to Mr. W. Taylor; 2, to Mr. J. Dick. *Best basket of Vegetables*, 1, to Mr. G. Sibbold; 2, to Mr. W. Taylor.

Cheetham Hill Cucumber Show, May 5.—This Exhibition was held at the Bird in Hand, Cheetham Hill. The money was divided between the dung-grown Fruit and those grown by fire-heat. Sixteen brace were brought for exhibition. The Ipswich Society's Standard was chosen. Besides the Members of the Society, many respectable Amateurs, Florists, and other gentlemen, sat down to an excellent dinner. The awards were as follows:

Exhibitors.	Sorts.	Mode of Growth.	Length.	Form.	Size.	Colour.	Neck.	Spine.	Rib.	Bloom.	Blossom	Appearance.
			inches.									
1. Mr. J. Hamilton, gr. to F. A. Philips, Esq.	Hamilton's Black Spine	Pine Pit, heated by hot water.	26	Straight	Rather thick.	Very Dark. Lively Green.	Rather long. Very short.	Black.	Slight.	Very bloomy.	Fresh.	Handsome. Young and Long.
2. Mr. E. Hallum	Hamilton's White Spine, not named.	Hot water pit.	24	Straight	Slender.	Very Dark. Ditto.	Ditto.	White.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Handsome.
3. Mr. P. Mottershead, gr. to — Baharns, Esq.	Ditto.	Pine Pit, heated by hot water.	22	Ditto.	Rather thick.	Dark.	Ditto.	Ditto.	None.	None.	None.	Good, but rather damaged.
4. Mr. J. Ryle, gr. to — Thomson, Esq.	Walker's Pea Green.	Dung, and fire Pit.	20	Ditto.	Ditto.	Glossy.	Small.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Good and Young.
5. Mr. J. Worth	Roman Emperor, Ditto.	Stove, heated by fire.	19	Crooked	Thick.	Faded.	Thick.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Old and stale.
6. Mr. E. Cleg, gr. to Mr. Lodge	Walker's Ditto.	Fire Pit.	14	Straight	Small.	Dark.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Slight.	Slight.	Ditto.	Handsome, but small.

Six Prizes were also awarded to Dung-heat productions; their length was as follows: First, 15½ and 15 inches; Second, 20 and 18 do.; Third, 18 and 17 do.; Fourth, 16 and 15 do.; Fifth, 16 and 14 do.; Sixth, 17 and 15 do.

South Essex Horticultural Society, May 11.—The first exhibition for this season took place in Wanstead Park. The fineness of the day, with the attraction of the exhibition and the scenery of the Park, drew a great many of the Members and the resident gentry of the neighbourhood. The exhibition was the best that had ever taken place. The prizes were distributed thus:—*Large Collection of Plants, Nurserymen*, Mr. J. Fraser; *Small do.*, Mr. Pamplin. *Gardeners' Class*, 1, Mr. J. Kyle, gr. to R. Barclay, Esq.; 2, Mr. S. Gad, gr. to T. Lennox, Esq. *Small Collection*, 1, Mr. F. Croucher, gr. to J. Allcard, Esq.; 2, Mr. R. Forster, gr. to Rev. W. Wilson. *Amateurs' Class*, Mr. R. Poole. 12 *Pelargoniums*, 1,

Forster. 6 *do., Amateurs*, Mr. R. Poole. *Seedling do.*, Mr. S. Gad. 12 *Calceolarias*, Mr. J. Kyle. 6 *do.*, Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Chalmers. 6 *do., Amateurs*, 1, Mr. R. Golledge; 2, Mr. R. Poole. *Seedling do.*, 1, Mr. R. Golledge; 2, Mr. Pamplin; 3, Mr. Kyle. 6 *Calceolarias, Nurserymen*, Mr. Pamplin. 6 *Ericas, Nurserymen*, 1, Mr. Fraser; 2, Mr. Pamplin. 6 *do., Gardeners*, Mr. Croucher, and also first prize for 4 *Orchidaceous Plants*. *Single Specimen of Plant in Flower*, 1, Mr. Kyle; 2, Mr. F. Fraser; 3, Mr. F. Croucher. *Do., Amateurs*, Mr. R. Poole. 4 *Azalea indica*, 1, Mr. Fraser; 2, Mr. S. Gad. *Single do.*, 1, Mr. J. Black, gr. to C. T. Holcombe, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Green, gr. to J. Sheppard, Esq. 3 *Cacti*, 1, Mr. R. Forster; 2, Mr. J. Reynolds. 6 *Gloxinias*, Mr. J. Reynolds *Single Fuchsia*, 1, Mr. L. Frost; 2, Mr. W. Green. *Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. J. Kyle; 2, Mr. S. Gad. *Stocks*, 1, Mr. Forster; 2, Mr. L. Frost. 12 *Tulips, Amateurs*, 1, Mr. G. H. Loregrove; 2, Mr. C. Hipkins. 24 *Heartsease, Nurserymen*, 1, Mr. Pamplin; 2, Mr. R. M'Pherson, jun. *Do., Gardeners*, 1, Mr. R. Forster; 2, Mr. J. Monk, gr. to W. W. Drake, Esq.; 3, Mr. B. Daly, gr. to F. R. Bedwell, Esq. *Do., Amateurs*, Mr. C. Hipkins. *Black Grapes*, 1, Mr. J. Black; 2, Mr. L. Frost, gr. to J. Wheen, Esq. *White do.*, Mr. J. Kyle. *Strawberries*, 1, Mr. B. Daly; 2, Mr. W. Chalmers. *Kitchen Apples*, 1, Mr. Kyle; 2, Mr. Forster. *Dessert do.*, Mr. J. Black; 2, Mr. Forster. *Cucumbers*, prizes to Mr. S. Wilkinson, gr. to T. Q. Finnis, Esq.; Mr. W. Hills, gr. to Miss Wilson; and to Mr. W. House, gr to W. S. Fry, Esq. 4 *Annuals*, Mr. G. Hyde, gr. to B. Cotton, Esq. Prizes were also awarded to cottagers for vegetables from their gardens and allotments.

Felton Florists' Society, May 8.—The florists of Felton and its vicinity held their annual show of Auriculas, Polyanthuses, Hyacinths, and Pansies, at Mrs. Hines', the Northumberland Arms Inn, when the prizes were awarded to the following gentlemen:—*Auriculas*, 1, Mr. W. Harrison, for Dorman's Don Pedro; 2, Mr. A. Gowens, for Page's Champion; 3, Mr. Harrison, for Booth's Freedom; 4, Mr. W. Scott, for Thompson's Bangup; 5, Mr. Harrison, for Oliver's Lovely Ann; 6, The Rev. J. Orrell, for Grimes's Privateer. *Polyanthuses*, 1, The Rev. J. Orrell, for Maud's Beauty of England; 2, Mr. W. Harrison, for Burnard's Formosa; 3, Mr. Orrell, for Nicholson's King; 4, Mr. W. Thompson, for Mitchel's Lord Nelson; 5 and 6, Mr. Orrell, for Pearson's Alexander, and Collier's Princess Royal. *Hyacinths*, 1, 2, 3, Mr. Riddle, gr. to Mrs. Mitford for Groot Vorst, Lord Nelson, and A-la-mode. *Pansies*, 1, for the best pan of 6 cissimilar blooms, to Mr. Riddle; 2 and 3, Mr. J. Jeffrey. The prize for the *best seedling Polyanthus* was awarded to Mr. Riddle, for a very fine variety of the dark-ground class named Riddle's Minna Troil. Riddle's Brenda Troil, another seedling of last year, was also much admired, and is a very fine and distinct variety of the red ground class.

Heartsease Society, May 9.—The second show of this Society was held at the Thatched-House Inn, Hammersmith, when, considering the very heavy rain and hail which had previously fallen, the flowers were exceedingly fine: indeed some, which had been protected from the weather, were really beautiful, and reflected great credit on the growers. We are glad to learn that the Society is increasing very rapidly; indeed, judging from the numerous competitors and members, some of whom came from Bristol, Nottingham, and other distant parts of the country, we are inclined to believe that the Society will arrive at as great a degree of eminence as can naturally be expected, when its objects are confined to the culture and improvement of one only, and that a very simple, though lovely flower. The following is the award of prizes:—*First Class*, 24 *blooms, by Amateurs*, 1, £2.: Mr. Bragg, Slough; 2, (*11. 10s.*) Mr. Hunt, Wycombe; 3, (*1l.*) Mr. Kirtland, Chipping-Norton; 4, (*15s.*) Mr. Young, Croydon; 5, (*10s.*) Mr. Edmonds, Wandsworth. *Second Class*, 36 *Blooms, by Nurserymen*, 1, (*1l. 10s.*) Mr. T. Brown, Slough; 2, (*1l.*) Mr. King, Iver; 3, (*15s.*) Mr. Cook, Prince's Risborough; 4, (*10s.*) Mr. Moule, Bristol. The 1st prize in the Seedling class was awarded to Mr. Bridges for his Victory, a flower very much like Thomson's Chevalier. Mr. Harvey, of Plymouth, exhibited (not for competition) a seedling named Blood Royal, possessing great novelty of colour and a fine form, but showing a tendency to become (at times) rough on the edges of the petals.

Hunslet Floral Society, May 3.—This society held their annual show of Auriculas and Polyanthuses, at the Punch Bowl Inn, Hunslet. The judges distributed the following prizes:—Auriculas:—*Green-edged*, 1, Howard's Lord Nelson, J. Kearsley; 2, Jolly Tar, B. Ely; 3, Pollitt's Ruler of England, do.; 4, Kent's Queen Victoria, do.; 5, Pollitt's Highland Boy, do.; 6, Shakspeare, do.: *Grey-edged*, 1, Sykes' Complete, B. Ely; 2, Oliver's Lovely Ann, do.; 3, Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe, do.; 4, Grimes's Privateer, do.; 5, Fletcher's Mary Ann, J. Kearsley; 6, Warre's Union, do.: *China-edged*, 1, Ashworth's Regular, B. Ely; 2, Beauty of Barlow, do.; 3, Lily of the Valley, do.; 4, Princess Royal, J. Kearsley; 5, Taylor's Glory, B. Ely; 6, Taylor's Incomparable, J. Kearsley: *Selfs*, 1, Othello, B. Ely; 2, Flora's Flag, do.; 3, Oddy's Rest, do.; 4, Squire Munday, J. Kearsley; 5, Primate, B. Ely; 6, Goldfinch, do.: *Alpines*, 1, Emmerson's Favourite, B. Ely; 2, Fair Rosamond, do.; 3, Fair Ellen, do.; 4, Rising Sun, J. Ripley; 5, Miss Fieldhouse, B. Ely; 6, King of the Alps, do. Polyanthuses:—*Dark-ground*, 1, Seedling, B. Ely: *Red-ground*, 1, Bullock's Lancer, B. Ely; 2, Seedling, J. Hodgson; 3, do. do.

Practical Floral and Horticultural Society of Ireland, May 14.—The above Society held their first public show for the season yesterday, in the round room of the Rotunda. The splendid specimens exhibited by Mr. Livingston, nurseryman; Mr. Ellis gr. to the Under Secretary; and the large Orange and Citron trees (in full bearing), exhibited by Mr. Ogilvey, gr. to the Earl of Leitrim, were much and deservedly admired. Two fine specimens of Palm were also exhibited by Mr. Smith, gr. to Mrs. Putland, for which the judges awarded extra prizes, though not included in the schedule. Mr. Hagarty's fine seedling Fuchsia had a flower which forms quite a new feature in that family of plants, being four times the size of any yet exhibited; forming a splendid bell, of more than an inch and half in diameter. The corolla is a fine rosy crimson. Mrs. Desmond, as usual, exhibited a large collection of beautiful flowers in wax. The weather was beautifully fine, and the attendance throughout the day was most brilliant and fashionable. The fine band of the 4th Dragoon Guards was in attendance, and enlivened the scene by their excellent performance. The following are the awards, viz.,—Public Gardens. *Box of Stove Plants*, 1, Mr. Hagerty, nurseryman, for Ardisia crenulata, Philibertia grandiflora, Columnea Schiedeana, Euphorbia splendens, Eschynanthus parasiticus, Maxillaria Harrisoniæ. *Two Orchidaceous Plants*, 1, Mr. Livingston, nurseryman. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Mr. Hagerty, for Oxylobium myrtifolium, Chorozema Henchmanni, Burchellia capensis, Kennedya inophylla, Eutaxia pungens, Azalea Smithii. *Six dark Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. M'Laine, nurseryman. *Six light do.*, 1, Mr. M'Laine; 2, Mr. Hagerty. *Six mixed do.*, 1, Mr. Livingston; 2, Mr. M'Laine. *Six Ericas*, 1, Mr. Hagerty, for Erica suaveolens, rubra calyx, Hartnelli, Linnæoides nova, vestita fulgens, tubiflora hybrida. *Score Plant* (single specimen), 1, Mr. Livingston, for Cereus speciosissimus, twelve feet high. *Greenhouse Plant*, 1, Mr. Hagerty, for Chorozema varium (a splendid specimen, twelve feet high). *Four Herbaceous Plants*, 1, Mr. Hagerty. *Six Cinerarias*, 1, Mr. M'Laine. *Basket of* 12 *Ornamental Plants*, 1, Mr. Hagerty, for Gnidia pinifolia, Pultenæa rutæfolia, Pimelea ligustrifolia, Daviesia latifolia, Eutaxia myrtifolia, Boronia serrulata, Ardisia crenulata, Chorozema varium, Gnidia sericea, Erica intermedia, Azalea indica alba, A. Smithii; 2, recommended to Mr. Livingston. *Grey-edged Auriculas*, 1, Mr. J. Goff, florist; 2, Mr. Livingston. Four Alpine do. 1, Mr. Goff. 24 *Pansies*, 1, Mr. M'Laine; 2, Mr. Goff. 12 *Turkey Ranunculuses*, 1, Mr. M. Shaw, florist. 12 *Anemones*, 1, Mr. Montgomery. Private Gardens. —*Box of Stove Plants*. 1. Mr. J. C. Humphreys, gr. to the Hon. Col. Wingfield, for Euphorbia splendens, Bryonii, and a hybrid; Gloxinia hybrid, Gesnera hybrid, indigofera species; 2, Mr. Ellis, gr. to the Under-Secretary. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Mr. Humphreys, for Plagiolobium illicifolium and chorozemifolium, Azalea variegata and Rawsonii, Liparis sphærica, Elichrysum vestitum pumilum; 2, Mr. Smith, gr. to Mrs. Putland. *Six Dark Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. Kane, gr. to E. Clibborn, Esq. *Six Light Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. Hines; 2, Mr. Montgomery, gr. to the Rev. Mr. Wolseley. *Six Mixed Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. Montgomery. *Six Heaths*, 1, Mr. Humphreys, for Erica Hartnelli, intermedia, vestita alba, perspicua nana, pinifolia, elegans, jasminiflora. *Single Specimen, Stove-Plant*, 1, Mr. Ellis, for double scarlet Hibiscus, a standard eight feet high. *Single Specimen, Greenhouse Plant*, 1, Mr. Humphreys, for Chorozema varium, three years old, and seven feet high; 2, Mr. Ellis. *Six Cinerarias*, 1, Mr. Evans. *Herbaceous Plants*, 1, recommended to Mr. Hogg, gr. to J. Power, Esq. *Herbaceous Plants*, 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq. *Basket of Ornamental Plants*, 1, Mr. Humphreys, for Azalea indica alba and sinensis, Epacris grandiflora, Correæ speciosa, Elichrysum filamentum, Camellia reticulata, Hovea Celsi, Gesnera species, and a hybrid, Cactus species; 2, Mr. Smith. *Device (Tender)*, 1, Mr. Montgomery; 2, Mr. Evans. *Device (Hardy)*, 1, Mr. Evans; 2, Mr. Montgomery Open Competition.—*Unlimited Ornamental Basket*, 1, Mr. Hagerty. *Seedling Pelargonium (Light)*, 1, Mr. Hines. *Seedling Fuchsia*, 1, Mr. Hagerty. *Grey-edged Auricula*, 1, Mr. Kelly, gr. to Col. Conolly. *Green-edged Auriculas*, 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq. *Grey-edged do.*, 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq. *White-edged do.*, 1, Mr. Kelly. *Four Alpine do.*, 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq. *Anemones*, 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq. 50 *Pansies*, 1, Mr. Walthew. 12 *do.*, 1, do. 24 *do.*, 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq. 24 *do.* (*seedling*), 1, Master Fagan. Fruit:—*White Grapes*, 1, Mr. Kelly; 2, Mr. Smith. *Black Grapes*, 1, Mr. Kelly. *Dessert Apples*, 1, Mr. Lumsden, gr. to Mrs. Vesey; 2, Mr. Humphreys. *Baking-Apples*, 1, Mr. Lumsden; 2, Mr. Humphreys. *White Broccoli*, 1, Mr. Montgomery. *Asparagus*, 1, Mr. Ellis. *Dish of New Potatoes*, 1, Mr. Montgomery. *Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. Ellis; 2, Mr. Hogg. *Rhubarb*, 1, Mr. Humphreys; 2, Mr. Hogg. *Mushrooms*, 1, Mr. Ellis. *Salad*, 1, Mr. Montgomery. *Tulips (feathered bizarre)*, 1, Mr. Walthew; 2, Mr. Kane; 3, Mr. Hines. *Do. (flamed)*, 1, Mr. Kane; 2, Mr. Walthew. *Byblœmens (feathered)*, 1, Mr. Walthew; 2, Mr. Kane. *Flamed Byblœmens*, 1, Mr. Walthew; 2, Mr. Kane. *Feathered Rose*, 1, Mr. Walthew; 2, Mr. Kane. *Flamed Rose*, 1, Mr. Kane; 2, Mr. Walthew; 3, T. Jackson, Esq.

Ipswich Cucumber Society, May 11.—The second show for the season took place in the Corn-Exchange; but the competition was not so great as on a former occasion. Suffolk is becoming so celebrated for the cultivation of Cucumbers, that it is with much difficulty that the *foreigners* (as the growers in other counties are called) are persuaded to come forward. The judges gave general satisfaction, by awarding the prizes by the Standard of the Society, which embraces all the qualities requisite in a first-rate Show Cucumber, viz.—Length, combined with the annexed qualities; straight, slender, and uniform in size; dark green, short neck, black spine, ribbed, bloomy, blossom, fresh cut, and in every respect fit for table. It is also worthy of remark that 7 out of 8 prizes were won by Suffolk growers, Mr. Latter winning the first. Mr. George Mills, of Gunnersbury Park, also made a communication through the Secretary, that he would be happy to enter into a Sweepstakes of a sovereign each, to be added to the first prize in February next, which was immediately accepted by Messrs. Latter and Ward. The annexed list will give a full description of the qualities of all the prize fruit:—

Names.	Price.	Sort.	Mode of Growth.	Length.	Form.	Size.	Colour.	Neck.	Spine.	Rib.	Bloom	Blossom	General Appearance.
Mr. T. Latter, Gr. to Capt. Aplin, Melton Lodge.	£ s. d. 1 10 0	Latter's Hybrid.	Hot Water Pit.	16 in.	Straight	1¼ inch diam.	Dk. Green	Short.	Black	Very regular	Very bloomy	Perfect	Very handsome.
Mr. J. Stewart, Gr. to W. Huggins, Esq., M.P. Shadsett Park.	1 5 0	Ringleader.	Hot Water Pit.	21 & 18	Not quite Straight	Do.	Rather Light	Rather Long	Do.	Slight	Slight	Do.	Good.
Mr. A. Jarrett, Gr. to W. Holdsworth, Esq., Ipswich.	1 0 0	Latter's Hybrid.	Dung-bed.	17¼	Straight	Do.	Do.	Short	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. Abbott, Gr. to Capt. Brassell, Flatford Hall.	0 17 6	Ditto.	Ditto.	17	Straight	1¼ do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pretty Fruit
Mr. C. Pratt, Gr. to — Strutt, Esq., Witnesstead Lodge.	0 15 0	Masterpiece.	Ditto.	19 and 20¼	Straight	1¼ do.	Dk. Green	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. W. Stannard, Gr. to Mr. Brown, Woolverstone Park.	0 12 6	Standard.	Mills' Improved Pit.	18 & 19	Straight	1¼ do.	Dk. Green	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Perfect	Good Fruit.
Mr. Ward, Middleton, Bramford.	0 10 0	New Manchester.	Hot Water Pit.	16 & 17	Straight	Do.	Dk. Green	Long.	Black	Do.	Do.	Do.	Good.
Mr. E. Smith, Gr. to R. D. Alexander, Esq., Ipswich.	0 7 6	Gardener's.	Dung-pit.	17	Straight	Do.	Do.	Long.	White	Do.	Do.	Do.	Good.

The West Kent Floral and Horticultural Society, May 3.—The first exhibition of this Society, which has been recently got up under the auspices of Mr. Pawley, of the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, took place in the grounds of Vanburgh House, Maize Hill, Greenwich, and was numerously and respectably attended. Fine collections of plants were exhibited from the Gardens of Miss Traill, Hayes Place, Hayes, Sir C. Farnaby, West Wickham Court, John Wells, Esq., Southborough Green, H. Harman, Esq., Croydon, Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, Mr. Hally, of Blackheath, and a number of other gentlemen. Among the plants exhibited by Mr. Hunt, from Hayes Place, were good specimens of Maxillária Harrisonii, Dendróbium Pierardii, and several other Orchidaceous

formosa, fine plants from 18 inches to two feet in diameter, and Polygala oppositifolia, Chorozema cordata, covered with bloom; a very superior variety, Tropǽolum tricolorum, Ixora coccinea in fine bloom, Templetonia retusa, a good but neglected plant; Borónia pinnata and serrulata, splendid plants; Erica Hartnellii, very large; E. delicata, rubra calyx, and many more plants. For this collection the first prize was awarded. Mr. Hunt also exhibited a collection of Heaths, containing some fine plants, especially of Erica sulphurea, mutabilis, elegans, and Willmoreana, to which also the first prize was awarded. Mr. Pawley's collections were the next in interest, and consisted of a large group of stove and greenhouse plants, another of climbers, and a dozen Fuchsias. Among the plants in the large collection we noticed Euphorbia splendens, Elichrysum seemoides, var. speciosum, Chorozema varium, and its variety rotundifolia nana, in splendid bloom; Azalea sinensis, large variety in great perfection: Ardisia crenulata, in flower and fruit: Cytisus microphylla and rhodophnæ, Azalea Herbertii, a very decided improvement on A. phœnicea, and several other fine seedling varieties. A fine specimen of Leschenaúltia formosa, six inches high and two feet in diameter, the branches depending all round the sides of the pots, and good plants of Pimelea ligustrina, Colúmnea Schiediana, and Ixora coccinea. To this collection the second prize was awarded. The climbers consisted of a beautiful dwarf plant of Combretum purpureum, covered with bloom; with fine specimens of Kennedya nigricans and prostrata; Chorozema rhombea, Hardenbergia monophylla, Tropæolum tricolorum, Zichya pannosa and inophylla, and a species of Gompholobium. Most of these plants were grown on the "one-shift system" of potting, and several of them that, twelve months back, were in thumb-pots, now cover 16 or 18 superficial feet of trellis. The collection of Fuchsias were grown on the same system, and contained fine plants of F. Monevpennii, Towardii, Venus victrix, a very distinct but paltry variety, a seedling of fine habit, and good flower, and a fine plant of F. Eppsii. This plant unfortunately was not in bloom, but as a specimen of cultivation it was perhaps superior to anything in the exhibition. In November last it was six inches high; at the present time it is in 4-sized pots, 5ft. high, 4ft. in diameter, the branches drooping to the pot, and forming a mass of foliage superior to any Fuchsia we ever before saw. The flower-buds were just beginning to swell, and if they equal the plant, which they promise to do, this will be the finest hybrid Fuchsia hitherto let out. Mr. Wright, gr. to Sir C. Farnaby, contributed some fine-bloomed plants of Pelargoniums and Auriculas, and John Wells, Esq., exhibited a dozen very superior seedling Calceolarias. Mr. Pawley had also some good seedling Calceolarias, but not equal to Mr. Wells's. The collection from H. Harman, Esq., contained a few good plants, and the Pelargoniums from J. Harman, Esq., of Eltham, were tolerably good. Mr. Hally, of Blackheath, exhibited a collection, and a dozen blooming plants of Rosa Devoniensis, the delicious fragrance of which afforded a great treat to the ladies. Of specimen plants there was an excellent variety of Azalea, with large pure white flowers, and of vigorous habit, from Mr. Mallion, gr. to T. Brandram, Esq., Grove House, Lee, and fine plants of Tropæolum tricolorum, and Clematis azurea grandiflora, from the gardens of F. Baring, Esq., Lee. Vegetables were not very abundant. A good collection was exhibited by Mr. Mallion, and a brace of white spine Cucumbers from Mr. Lawrence, gr. to — Stanton, Esq., Westborough-green, were well-grown fruit.—*W. P. Ayres.*

Limerick Practical Horticultural Society, April 29.—The Spring Exhibition was held in the Philosophical Society's House. Twenty competitors entered the prize list.—Mr. MacDonald, gr. to the Earl of Clare, exhibited this time, not for competition, various stove and greenhouse plants in fine condition, consisting of varieties of Chorozema varium and C. cordatum, Clianthus puniceus, Clematis cærulea, Selago Gilliesii, Magnolia, Cinerarias, &c. &c. Mr. Heaphy, gr. to Lord Clarina, obtained 7 prizes for best Kitchen Apples, best Cabbage, best brace of Cucumbers, best Seakale, best Turnips, 2d best Pansies, and best 12 Pears. Mr. Walsh, gr. to Sir A. De Vere, Bart., obtained 8 prizes for best Seedling Auriculas, 2d best Calceolarias, best 6 Herbaceous Plants, best 6 Double Hyacinths, best 3 Single do., best 6 Verbenas, 2d best Chinese Roses, and 3d best brace of Cucumbers. Mr. Callopy, gr. to G. Bevan, Esq., 15 prizes for best 6 named Auriculas, best collection of Cacti, best 6 Ericas, best collection of 12 different Pelargoniums, best 6 Greenhouse Plants, and best collection of 12 do., best Stove Plants, best collection of Plants in Flower of all sorts, best Bouquet of Cut Flowers (Exotic), best 6 Hardy Shrubs in flower, 2d best Double Tulips, best 3 heads of Cauliflowers, and best Rhubarb; with honorary prizes for a large specimen of Acacia in full flower and a large Noisette Rose, in pots, both much admired. Mr. Drury, gr. to Sir H. D. Massy, Bt., 9 prizes for the only bunch of Grapes, 2d best Auriculas, 2d best Hyacinths, 2d best Verbenas, best Bouquet of Cut Flowers (Hardy), 2d best Asparagus, 2d best Broccoli, best Kidney Beans, and New Potatoes of a good sort, much recommended by the judges. Mr. Kiely, gr. to John Russell, Esq., 7 prizes for the best Exotic Tree in bearing, best Green-edged and Grey Auriculas, best 2 Seedling Anemones, 2d best Greenhouse Plants, best 4 Double Primrose, and 2d best Herbaceous Plants. Mr. Fitzgerald, gr. to G. Tuthill, Esq., 2 prizes for best 50 heads of Asparagus, and best dish of New Potatoes. Mr. Grady, gr. to M. Horan, Esq., 11 prizes for best 12 Anemones, best 6 dark Pelargoniums, and best 6 light-ground do., 2d best large collection, 2d best Polyanthus, best 12 Ranunculuses, best Chinese Roses in pots, best Verbenas, best 6 Coxcombs, 2d best Seakale, and Cape Gooseberries. Mr. M'Donagh, gr. to W. Lloyd, Esq., 14 prizes for best 6 Tender Annuals, best collection of Pansies, best Seedling Pansies, best 6 Polyanthus, best collection of Double Primrose, best Feathered Tulips, best Flame do., best collection of 12 do., best 6 Balsams, best Broccoli, 2d best Cucumbers, 2d best Lettuce, best Celery, and best Pot-herbs. Mr. Kenny, gr. to P. Gabbett, Esq., 4 prizes, best Cactus, 2d best collection, 2d best Stove Plants, and best 4 Double Stocks in pots. Mr. Carmody, gr. to W. Mousell, Esq., 5 prizes, best 3 Self-coloured Auriculas, best Shaddock or Lemon, best Dessert Apples, best dish of Mushrooms, and 2d best Rhubarb. Mr. Gardner, gr. to Alfred Furlong, Esq., 2 prizes for 2d best Anemones, and best 12 Double Tulips. Mr. Lawlor, gr. to G. Vincent, Esq., 6 prizes for the best 6 Calceolarias, 2d best collection of Greenhouse Plants, 2d best Ranunculuses, for a beautiful Seedling Amaryllis, much admired, a pretty Seedling Cineraria, and box of Parisian Wallflowers, of the finest kind seen in this country, particularly noticed by the judges.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Botanical and Horticultural Society, April 28.—The first General Meeting of this Society was held in the Music Hall, and the expectations of the committee and members were most amply fulfilled. To judge from the immense quantity and beautiful growth of the plants and flowers, the exhibition was more like the month of June than April, and the appearance of the room was quite as gay as at the large summer shows of former years. Every portion of the extensive tables was covered with specimens, and several were obliged to be placed on the seats which surrounded the room. The fruits were in very fine condition, and had been well kept till this late season, many of the Apples being as firm and juicy as when newly gathered. We noticed a good specimen of a Pineapple from Axwell Park. There were also several excellent Cucumbers exhibited. As to the flowers it is difficult to particularize. The collection of Cacti included Hitcheni, Jenkinsonii, speciosissimus, and speciosus, all covered with their glowing flowers, and the single prize, an Epiphyllum Ackermanni, was one mass of bloom. The Auriculas and Polyanthuses were very good, and, like all early flowers, great favourites. The Hyacinths, as usual, were magnificent specimens. The Cinerarias were numerous, and the masses of their gay flowers called forth much admiration, especially the

Waterhousiana, Hendersonii, hybrida-pulchella, King, splendens, and populifolia: a pretty variety, named Prince Albert, was in the collection of Mr. Charlton, The Pansies were excellent, and proved how much this old flower has been improved. There were several good collections of Heaths, and that to which the medal was given included well-grown plants of E. Echiiflora, Andromedæflora, rubra-calyx Linnæoides, and Linnæoides superba. These were from Mr. Surtees' garden, as well as the prize collection of exotics, which consisted of good specimens of Boronia serrulata, Epacris grandiflora, a large plant, two varieties of Chorozema varium, Camelia Lucna superba, Gesnera tubiflora, Begonia coccinea, and Maxillaria aromatica. There were several other fine collections of plants; amongst them were pretty specimens of Azalea indica coccinea, and of Chorozema macrophyllum. The single prize exotic was quite a gem; trained on a flat trellis, it was covered with hundreds of its beautiful flowers. Amongst the rare plants, besides the splendid one to which the prize was adjudged, there was a supposed new species of Dendrobium, with pure white flowers, recently imported from Western India, and Epiphyllum Russellianum from the same gardens. The bouquets were superb; the first prize was crowded with beautiful and rare flowers, Pelargoniums, Carnations, Cinerarias, Cacti, Gnidias, Salvias, Petunias, Verbenas, Roses, including Rosa Devoniensis, and many other forced flowers In Mr. Reed's were also Passion-flowers, and hosts of things we are not accustomed to see in bloom for two months to come. The fine collection of plants sent by Mr. P'Auson and Finney from their nursery, included cut flowers of the scarlet Rhododendron, many new Cinerarias, such as azurea, compacta, Pilot, Unique, &c., Fuchsia tricolor, &c. &c. But the day was unfortunately as stormy and wet as any we have had this season. The determination of the Judges gave universal satisfaction. They awarded the medals as follows:—*For the best dish of baking Apples, of sorts*, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Clark, gr. to Mrs. Bewicke. *The best dish of dessert Apples, of sorts*, the second silver medal to Mr. J. Clark. *The best dish of dessert Pears, of sorts*, the second silver medal to Mr. J. Clark. *The best collection of Cacti in flower*, the second silver medal to Mr. G. Forman, gr. to Jos. Lamb, Esq. *The best single specimen of a Cactus in flower*, (Ackermanni), the bronze medal to Mr. G. Forman. *The best variegated Auricula*, (Metcalf's Lancashire Hero), the second silver medal to J. Hetherington, Esq. *The best variegated Auricula*, (Privateer), the second silver medal to Mr. J. Watson, gr. to M. Anderson, Esq. *The next best variegated Auricula*, (Stretche's Emperor Alexander), the bronze medal to J. Hetherington, Esq. *The best dish of Early Potatoes*, the second silver medal to Mr. G. Cook, gr. to E. James, Esq. *The best brace of Cucumbers*, the second silver medal to Mr. J. Watson. *The best six double Hyacinths*, from the open ground, the silver medal to Mr. W. Kelly, gr. to A. Donkin, Esq. *The best double Hyacinth*, from the open ground (Groot vorst), the second silver medal to Mrs. Surtees. *The best double Hyacinth* from the open ground, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Berry. *The best six single Hyacinths* from the open ground, the second silver medal to Mr. W. Kelly. *The best single specimen of Hyacinth* from the open ground, the second bronze medal to Mr. Wilson, florist. *The best collection of Cinerarias*, the second silver medal to Mr. J. Deans, gr. to Miss Cuthbert. *The best Amaryllis*, the second silver medal to Mr. W. Kelly. *The second best Amaryllis*, the second bronze medal to ditto. *The best Rose*, grown in a pot, (Smith's yellow odorata), the bronze medal to Mr. J. Cook, gr. to E. Collingwood, Esq. *The best twenty-four Pansies*, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Watson. *The best collection of Ericas*, the second silver medal to Mrs. Surtees. *The best single specimen of Erica*, (E. intermedia), the bronze medal to Mr. T. Charlton, gr. to Mrs. Atkinson. *The best collection of forced hardy Shrubs*, the second silver medal to Mrs. Surtees. *The best Polyanthuses*, the bronze medal to J. Hetherington, Esq. *The second best do.*, the second bronze medal to Mr. J. A. Craigie, Crawcrook. *The best bouquet of Jonquils*, the second bronze medal to Mr. W. Kelly. *The best collection of Exotic Plants*, the silver medal to Mrs. Surtees. *The best single specimen of an Exotic Plant*, (Tropæolum tricolorum), the second silver medal to Mr. J. Deans. *The best single specimen of a new or rare Exotic Plant*, (Cattleya Skinneri), the second silver medal to G. Wailes, Esq. The best Seedling of any Florist's Flower, now exhibited for the first time, being a distinct and good variety: *Seedling Auricula*, (Dorman's John Buddle), the bronze medal to Mr. M. Dorman. *The best bouquet of Flowers*, the silver medal to Mr. J. Cook. *The second best bouquet of Flowers*, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Reid, gr. to W. Losh, Esq. [A correspondent has favoured us with another report of the above, which differs in no material respect. He states that this Society has lately been remodelled on popular principles, and is therefore now more likely to advance its great object, that of providing for the innocent pleasure of the whole community.]

The North British Gardeners' Society, April 26.—The first meeting for the season was held in the Calton Convening Room. The show of flowers and vegetables was of a first-rate description, and worthy of the unceasing efforts of the various members of this flourishing Society. Prizes were awarded as under to the successful competitors:—*For the* 6 *best Auriculas*—Page's Duchess of Oldenburgh, Lawrie's Hertfordshire Hero, Taylor's Glory, Hugh's Pillar of Beauty, Oliver's Lovely Ann, and Leigh's Talavera—1, to Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq.; 2, to Mr. D. Foulis, gr. to A. Blair, Esq. *For the best* 3 *Self Auriculas*—Kezer's Grand Turk, Smith's Incomparable, and Oddy's Lady Middleton—to Mr. J. Young. *For the* 3 *best Polyanthus*, 1, to Mr. A. Forrester, gr. to Capt. Falconer; 2, to Mr. P. Thomson, gr. to J. J. H. Vere, Esq. *For the best seedling Auricula*, 1, to Mr. D. Foulis; 2, to Mr. J. Young. *For the best seedling Polyanthus*, to Mr. A. Forrester. *For the* 3 *best double Wallflowers*, 1, to Mr. J. Downie, gr. to Gen. Robertson; 2, to Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss. *For the* 6 *best Hyacinths*, 1, to Mr. A. Foulis, gr. to Adm. Sir P. Durham; 2, to Mr. J. Murray, gr. to Lord M'Kenzie. *For the* 3 *best Cinerarias*—Rival King, M'Nabiana, and Queen Victoria—1, to Mr. J. Young; 2, to Mr. J. Addison. *For the best* 3 *Ericas*—Hartnelli, Linnæoides, and Vestita elegans—1, to Mr. J. Addison; 2, to Mr. D. Foulis. *For the* 3 *best Epacris*—pulchelia, grandiflora, and ceræflora—1, to Mr. D. Foulis; 2, to Mr. A. Foulis. *For the* 3 *best tender Exotics*—Calanthe veratrifolia, Cymbidium aloifolium, and Pleroma holosericea—1, to Mr. A. Foulis; 2, to Mr. G. Stirling, gr. to Viscount Melville. *For the* 3 *best hardy Herbaceous Plants*, 1, to Mr. A. Forrester; 2, to Mr. J. Young. *For the* 4 *best Pears*, to Mr. W. Thom, gr. to Capt. Mitchell Innes. *For the* 6 *best Dessert Apples*, three sorts—Ribston Pippin, Nonpareil, and False Ribston or Barcelona Pearmain—1, to Mr. J. Goodall, gr. Newhattle Abbey; 2, to Mr. W. Thom, gr., St. Germains. *For the* 4 *best Baking Apples*, two sorts—Fullwood and Yorkshire Green—1, to Mr. Thom; 2, to Mr. J. Goodall. *For the best* 12 *heads of Asparagus*, 1, to Mr. J. Goodall; 2, to Mr. Douglas, gr. to Sir T. D. Lauder, Bart. *For the* 2 *best Stalks of Rhubarb*—Myatt's Victoria—1, to Mr. Cubbertson, gr. to the Earl of Rosebery; 2, to Mr. Goodall. *For the* 2 *best Broccoli*, 1, to Mr. J. Addison; 2, to Mr. J. Douglas. The prize of one half-guinea, for the greatest variety of *British Primroses*, 1, to Mr. Alexander. Forrester, Carlowrie; 2, to Mr. Thom. The following articles were sent for exhibition:—From Messrs. Handasyde, Musselburgh, a specimen, in flower, of their new white Ribes albidum; also a collection of 22 named Early Tulips, from open border. From Alexander Tod, mt. gr., Leith, 12 stalks of Myatt's Victoria, or Pine-apple flavoured Rhubarb, grown without artificial aid; this lot was greatly praised. From the gardens of Capt. Falconer, 3 new Epimediums, 18 distinct species of Narcissus, and 10 species of Primula. From Mr. Thomson, gr., Corstorphine-hill, 20 distinct varieties of seedling Cineraria, some of them really fine. Also a fine seedling Pelargonium, raised by Mr. J. Young, Newington Lodge, from Joan of Arc; considered by the judges to be a decided improvement on the parent plant.

Sherborne, Yeovil, and Weymouth Horticultural Society, April 26.—The first exhibition of this society for the season was held at the Town Hall. Though so early in the year, the room was exceedingly well filled with flowering plants, comprising many splendid varieties of Orchidaceæ, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Cacti, Cinerarias, Calceolarias, Ericas, Auriculas, Roses, Hyacinths, Pansies, &c., &c. The principal object of attraction was a specimen of the Plantain Tree Musa Cavendishii), the property of —Helyar, Esq. The contribution of R. Gordon, Esq., consisted of some remarkably fine specimens of Orchidaceous Plants, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Tropæolum tricolorum, &c. &c. The other principal exhibitors were the Rev. W. H. Turner, R. Pattison, Esq. and J. A. Devenish, Esq., whose Pansies and Auriculas were much admired. From the nurseries of this and the adjoining towns the contributions were numerous and excellent; and the exhibition was altogether far superior to any that has taken place for many years. There was a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of visitors. The exhibition of Vegetables and Fruit was also good, and amongst the specimens deserving especial notice may be mentioned the Cucumbers of R. Gordon, Esq., and Mr. Willmott; some extraordinary Pears from the gardens of B. Chandler, Esq., and T. Fooks, Esq., a fine sample of Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, and some Asparagus exhibited by Mr. Devenish, together with a good assortment of Apples. The Prizes were awarded as follows:—To Mr. Spong, gr. to R. Gordon, Esq., for the second best Kitchen Apples, best Mushrooms, best Cucumbers, best collection of Orchidaceæ, best collection of Cacti, second best Greenhouse Plants, best specimen Greenhouse Plant, best collection of Cape Ericas, best collection of Hardy Plants (forced), best Hyacinths, best collection of Cinerarias, best Roses in pots, and extra for Ixias and Finks. To Mr. Winzar, gr. to R. Pattison, Esq., for the best Lettuces, second best collection of Stove Plants, best collection of Greenhouse Plants, second best Pelargoniums, best Calceolarias, second best pair of Auriculas, second best collection of Auricnias, best Cut Roses, and extra for a specimen Greenhouse Plant. To Mr. Stevens, gr. to B. Chandler, Esq., for the best Dessert Pears, best Kitchen Pears, third best Cucumbers, and second best Broccoli. To J. R. Mayo, Esq., for best Dessert Apples, and best collection of Apples. To Mr. Andrews, gr. to H. C. Goodden, Esq., for the second best basket of Cut Flowers, and extra for Kitchen Pears. To Mr. Pottenary, gr. to Mr. Goodford, for the second best collection of Apples, second best Dessert Apples, best Potatoes, and Pelargoniums. To Mr. Gould, gr. to the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, for the best Kitchen Apples. To Mr. Turner, for the best Pine-apple and Kidney Beans. To Mr. Pridham, gr. to W. H. Helyar, Esq., for the best Strawberries, best Stove Plants, best specimen Stove Plants, second best Orchidaceæ, and the best specimen Cape Ericas. To the Rev. R. G. Rogers, for the second best Asparagus. To Mrs. Parnell, for the third best Asparagus. To Mr. Cooper, gr. to Rev. W. H. Turner, for the second best Strawberries, third best Rhubarb, second best Kidney Beans, second best Lettuces, second best Seakale, second best Cacti, second best Hardy Plants, best Basket of Cut Flowers. To J. A. Devenish, Esq., for the best Asparagus, best Rhubarb, second best Cape Ericas, best Pansies, best pair of Auriculas, best Polyanthuses, best collection of Auriculas, second best collection of Cinerarias. To F. C. Steggall, Esq., for the second best Rhubarb, second best collection of Roses in pots. To Mr. Brewes, gr. to R. B. Sheridan, Esq., for the second best Mushrooms, second best Potatoes, best Carrots, best Cabbages, second best Pansies, the second best Calceolarias, third best basket of Cut Flowers, and best single Anemones. To Mr. Wilmot, for the second best Cucumbers. To Mr. Lucas, gr. to C. A. Moody, Esq., for the best Broccoli. To Mr. E. Watts, for the third best Broccoli. To Mr. Blake, gr. to the Rev. J. Blennerhassett, for the second best Cabbages, and best Seakale. To Mr. Melmoth, for the third best Cabbages. To Mr. Cabell, gr. to Mrs. West, for third best Pansies, second best Hyacinths, best double Anemones, and second best Polyanthuses. Cottagers' Prizes: To T. Babstock, of Sherborne, for the best Cabbages, second best Broccoli, best Greens. To J. Samways, of Mudford, for the second best Cabbages, best Broccoli. To T. Miller, of Yeovil, for the third best Cabbages. To R. Cattle, of Chilton, for the third best Broccoli, third best Greens. To J. Jeffery, of Sherborne, for the second best Greens. The following plants were exhibited by Mr. J. Davison, of Sherborne: Elichrysum proliferum, Epacris impressa, pulchella, nivalis, grandiflora, attenuata; Pimelea linifolia and hispida; Corræa ventricosa, Mirbelia Baxterii, Boronia denticulata, Cytisus racemosus, Azalea Smithii, alba hybrida, phœnicea splendens, Anthocercis viscosa, Hovea Celsi, Clematis azurea, grandiflora, and montana; a splendid collection of Hyacinths, Ericas grandinosa, perspicua, persoluta, coccinea, australis, colorans verna, pubescens minor, Willmoreana, pyramidalis, transparens, and others; with Pansies, Cinerarias, &c. From the nurseries also of Messrs. Pierce, of Yeovil, and Mr. Webber, of Crewkerne, the specimens were excellent and choice, but too numerous to particularize.

Wolstanton and Pottery Horticultural Society, May 4.—The first exhibition for the season took place in the Town Hall, Burslem, (by the kind permission of the trustees,) and afforded to the numerous visitors much gratification. The specimens of florists' flowers (Auriculas and Polyanthuses) were not so good as might have been expected; but the show of Stove and Greenhouse Plants was most excellent. The principal prizes were awarded to W. Davenport, Esq., E. Wood, Esq., W. Ward, Esq., Messrs. Burgess and Kent, Mil er, Shuffiebottom, Boon, Outram, and Heath. Messrs. Linter, Stubbs, King, and Hancock contributed much to the attraction of the meeting by their spirited performance of overtures, quadrilles, waltzes, &c.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

York Horticultural Society, April 19.—The Spring Show of the York Horticultural Society was held in the Guildhall of that city. A larger company than usual at this season visited the exhibition. The Council Chambers, which were set apart for fruit and vegetables, contained many specimens of a very fine quality, among which may be noticed a fine dish of Oranges, sent by J. Barber, Esq. A dish of Strawberries from Mr. Burnet, gr. to Sir R. Frankland, very fine, also attracted much attention. The chief attraction of the company was a most beautiful specimen of the Orchidaceous plant Dendrobium densiflorum (India), from Messrs. Backhouse. The judges awarded the following prizes:—Flowers:—*Green-edged Auricula*, 1, Mr. Hardman; 2, 3, Mr. Croshaw; 4, Mr. J. Jeff; 5, Messrs. Backhouse. *Grey-edged Auricula*, 1, Messrs. Backhouse; 2, Mr. Hardman; 3, Messrs. Backhouse; 4, Mr. Stevenson. *White-edged Auricula*, 1, 2, Messrs. Backhouse; 3, Mr. Theakston; 4, Messrs. Backhouse. *Self Auricula*, 1, Mr. Theakston; 2, Mr. J. Jeff; 3, Mr. Hardman; 4, Messrs. Backhouse; 5, J. Richardson, Esq. *Shaded Self Auricula*, 1, 2, 3, Mr. Theakston; 4, 5, Messrs. Backhouse. *Dark-laced Polyanthus*, 1, 2, 3, Mr. Outhwaite, gr. to S. Tuke, Esq.; 4, Messrs. Backhouse; 5, Mr. Hardman. *Light-laced Polyanthus*, 1, Mr. Outhwaite; 2, Mr. Steward; 3, Mr. Outhwaite; 4, 5, Mr. Steward. *Polyanthus Narcissus*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Mr. Outhwaite. *Hyacinth of any colour*, 1, Mr. Bell; 2, Messrs. Backhouse; 3, 4, Mr. Outhwaite; 5, Mr. Edward, Layerthorpe. *Tray of* 6 *Blooms of Hyacinths*, 1, 2, Messrs. Backhouse; 3, Mr. Outhwaite; 4, Messrs. Backhouse; 5, Mr. Hardman. *Tray of* 24 *Pansies*, 1, Mr. Appleby for Amulet, Alarm, Bathonia, Beauty of Belton, British Queen, Christina, Col. Dundas, Diana Vernon, Delicata, Flora Superb, Haidée, Jehu, Jew, Lancelot, Magnet, Princess Royal, Miss Stainsforth, Queen of the Whites, Rival Yellow, Salter's Seedling, Sir John Sebright, Signor Lablache, Victoria splendens, Wild Dutchman; 2, 3, Messrs. Backhouse. *Tray of* 12 *Pansies*, 1, J. Richardson, Esq. Plants: *Cacti*, 1, Rev. D. R. Currer, Epiphyllum Ackermanni, var.; 2, C. Harris, Esq., for Cereus speciosissimus; 3, the Lord Mayor, for Epiphyllum Ackermanni. *Stove Plant*, 1, The Lord Mayor, for Æschynanthus parasiticus; 2, H. Harris, Esq., for Gesnera verticillata; 4, Messrs. Backhouse, for Æschynanthus parasiticus; 5, J. Roper, Esq., for Sinningia cærulea. *Orchidaceous Plants*, 1, Messrs. Backhouse, for Dendrobium densiflorum (India); 2, Messrs. Backhouse, for Gongora fulva, from Demerara; 3, C. Harris, Esq., for Cypripedium calceolus. *Pelargoniums*, 1, G. Hudson, Esq., for Foster's Nymph; 2, Rev. D. R. Currer, for Sylph; 3, H. Baines, Esq., for Masterpiece; 4, J. Richardson, Esq.; 5, Messrs. Backhouse, for Masterpiece; 6, Messrs. Backhouse, for Erectum. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Mr. Edward, for Boronia serrulata: 2, Messrs. Backhouse, for Tropæolum tricolorum majus; 3, Mr. Appleby for Epacris impressa; 4, J. Barber, Esq., for Tropæolum tricolorum minus; 5, Mr. Appleby, for Epacris grandiflora. *Azaleas*, 1, J. Roper, Esq., for Phœnicea; 2, C. Harris, Esq., for indica alba; 3, Messrs. Backhouse for Phœnicea; 4, the Lord Mayor, for indica variegata; 5, Mr. Theakston, for Indica alba. *Kalmias*, 1, Messrs. Backhouse, for Kalmia latifolia. *Cinerarias*—1, 2, Messrs. Backhouse, for Grandesse; 3, 4, Mr. Appleby, Matilda, Madonna; 5, Mr. Edward. *Ericas*, 1, the Lord Mayor for E. Hartnelli; 2, H. Richardson, Esq., for E. grandinosa; 3, Mr. Edward, for E. rubra calyx; 4, the Lord Mayor, for Erica Linnæoides; 5, Messrs. Backhouse, for E. Hartnelli. *Camellias*, 1, Mr. Appleby, for Colvilii; 2, Mr. Edward, for Chandleri; 3, Mr. Appleby, for Coralina. *Fuchsias*, 1, J. Roper, Esq.; 2, Messrs. Backhouse; 3, Mr. Theakston. *Verbenas*, 1, the Lord Mayor; 2, Mr. Theakston; 3, H. Baines, Esq. *Calceolarias*, 1, Mr. Appleby, for Lady Constable; 2, 3, Messrs. Backhouse. *Rose-trees in pot*, 1, G. Hudson, Esq., for Yellow Noisette; 2, J. Barber, Esq.; 3, Mr. Theakston. *Hardy Plants*, 1, Mr. Edward, for Berberis empetrifolia; 2, Messrs. Backhouse, for Corydalis nobilis; 3, Messrs. Backhouse, for Primula cortusoides. *Rhododendrons*, 1, D. Priestman, Esq., for R. arboreum hybridum; 2, the Lord Mayor R. Catawbiense, var.; 3, do., for R. ponticum. Fruits and Vegetables.—*Strawberries*, 1, Mr. Burnet, gr. to Sir R. Frankland; 2, Mr. Walker, gr. to the Rev. D. R. Currer. *Table Apples*, 1, Mr. Walker; 2, 3, Mr. Tinsley, gr. to H. Baines, Esq. *Baking Apples*, 1, Mr. Edward; 2, Mr. Anderson; 3, Mr. Edward. *Pears*, 1, 2, Mr. Burnett, gr. to Sir R. Frankland; 3, Mr. West, gr. to C. Harris, Esq. *Cucumbers*, 1, W. D. T. Duesbery, Esq.; 2, Mr. Burnett; 3, W. D. T. Duesbery, Esq. *Mushrooms*, 1, Mr. Goodwin, gr. to G. Swan, Esq.; 2, Mr. Harrison, gr. to Mrs. Hearon; 3, Mr. Goodwin. *Rhubarb*, 1, 2, Mr. Anderson; 3, Messrs. Backhouse. *White Broccoli*, 1, Mr. Appleby; 2, 3, Mr. Anderson. *Purple Broccoli*, 1, Mr. Anderson; 2, 3, Mr. Hill. *Cabbage*, 1, Mr. Hill; 2, Mr. Appleby; 3, Mr. Hill, Retreat. *Potatoes*, 1, Mr. Anderson; 2, W. T. D. Duesbery, Esq.; 3, Mr. Anderson. *Asparagus*, 1, Rev. D. R. Currer; 2, Mr. Goodwin. *Cos Lettuce*, 1, 2, 3, Mr. Meek, gr. to Mr. Winn. *Kidney Beans*, 1, 2, G. Hudson, Esq.; 3, Mr. Bickerdike, gr. to the Dean of York. *Seakale*, 1, Mr. Bickerdike; 2, Messrs. Backhouse; 3, G. Hudson, Esq. *Extra Prize*, for the best Oranges, J. Barber, Esq.—*York Herald.*

NOTICES of NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Campa'nula grandis. Large Bell-flower. (*Half-hardy herbaceous plant.*) Campanulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia.—Introduced from St. Petersburgh under the above name. The habit of the plant is particularly strong and robust, and the flowers, which are usually 2½ inches in diameter, appear in a terminal spike, like those of C. pyramidalis. It may either be cultivated in a pot and kept through the winter in a cold frame, to be turned out against a wall with a southerly aspect in spring; or it may be constantly grown in a pot and made to decorate the greenhouse. It increased in the spring by offsets or cuttings, plants of almost any size may be obtained for autumn flowering. Perhaps the best way of treating the species is to keep it always in a pot.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

Le'lia acuminata. Acuminate-lipped Lælia. (*Stove Epiphyte*). Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—This beautiful plant was found by Mr. Hartweg, growing on the trunk of the Calabash-tree, at a place called Retatuben, in Guatemala. It is said to form a fine corymb of eight flowers, and to be so beautiful that the Guatemalese give it the name of "Flor de Jesus." The pseudo-bulbs are produced regularly and alternately, as well as with great closeness, on the rachis, and are readily known by being much flattened and wrinkled. The flowers, which are of a delicate blush tint, with the centre of the lip of a rich brownish-purple, are borne in an erect scape. For cultivating it, nothing is necessary but a suitable rough log of wood to support it; and it can be kept in a warm moist house during spring and summer, but may be taken to a colder one in winter. At no time, however, does it require a high temperature.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

Hóvea pungens; *var.* major. Pointed-leaved Hovea; large variety. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Leguminosæ. Diadelphia Decandria.—Very closely related to Hóvea pungens, but differing from it in the superior size of its leaves and flowers, and the greater robustness of its growth. It was reared by Mr. Low, of Clapton, from Swan River seeds, and flowered with them during the summer of 1841. If potted in the usual mixture of loam, heath-mould, and sand, it will grow vigorously, and it should be kept in a light and airy part of the greenhouse, and potted and watered with care. To render it bushy, the main shoot should be stopped when young, and the young laterals should also be shortened in an early stage of their advancement. There is no difficulty in causing cuttings to root, if they are potted in sandy earth, placed in very slight bottom-heat, and partially shaded. The spring is the best time for preparing them.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

Oncidium microchilum. Small-lipped Oncidium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—This most curious plant was introduced some years ago from Guatemala, by G. U. Skinner, Esq., and was afterwards found in the same country by Mr. Hartweg. Its real situation is near O. deltoideum. Although not a very splendid plant, it is far from being undeserving notice. Its very glaucous flower-stem, the snow-white lip and crimson petals, lying, as it were, in the middle of dusky-brown sepals, produce a singular and pleasing effect. It was figured from the garden of J. C. Harter, Esq., of Broughton, near Manchester, in September last. Mr. William Ashton, the gardener to Mr. Harter, also deserves to be mentioned, as having succeeded in flowering the plant before any one else. Mr. Skinner, who discovered the species, has been so kind as to give us the following information upon that subject. "The Oncidium microchilum I first found on the top of the 'Cuesta' of Puentezuelas, some 13 leagues from Guatemala, and sent it to Mr. Bateman in 1838. It was growing on a bare rock, with a quantity of dead leaves and grasses about its bulbs, and its roots woven into the interstices of the rock and mould about it; very much exposed to the sun, except during the middle of the day, when a ledge of rock seemed to afford it a little shade. I afterwards found it in great abundance on the rocky banks of the river Michatayal, from whence the present one now flowered came, and was sent to Mr. Harter and Mr. Clowes in 1840, and arrived in June of that year. I never saw it except in such situations, generally exposed, and always among rocks. It is very fragrant; and in its native habitat I have always observed the sepals and petals darker and more marked than this now flowered here. The temperature generally of the above habitats are 68° to 70°; and, from being exposed, cold at nights." It may be potted in turfy heath-mould, mixed with a few pieces of small potsherds, which will cause superfluous water to pass off freely. The pot should be half filled with potsherds, broken smaller towards the top, and the soil considerably elevated above its brim. During the summer months, while the plant is in a growing state, plenty of water should be given, and the temperature allowed to rise to 80° by day, and fall to 68° by night—giving a slight shade in bright sunny weather. In the winter season very little water is required, and the temperature may be allowed to

IPOMŒA CYMOSA. The White-cluster Ipomœa. (*Stove Perennial.*) Convolvulaceæ. Pentándria Monogynia. — If all the names given by M. Choicy are really synonyms, it must be confessed that the botanists who have invented them have much to answer for. Thirteen different names for the same plant form rather an unusual supply of confusion even in the bewildering nomenclature of botanists. It is, however, to be said in justification, or at least palliation, that the plant is variable in appearance, sometimes smooth, sometimes hairy; and that like other Ipomœas, it occasionally indulges in throwing out angles from its leaves. It appears to be wild all over the tropics of Asia; the Circars and the Moluccas, according to Roxburgh: Amboyna, according to Rumphius, and apparently Java, are its favourite countries. According to Rumphius, the flowers open about nine in the morning, and close at two in the afternoon. The same author tells us, that if the leaves are bruised they stain the skin a red colour, which can only be removed by scrubbing with sand and water. He adds, that the leaves are boiled and eaten as kitchen-garden stuff; and that they are applied to ulcers and tumours in the manner of poultices. It is a perennial, of great beauty, flowering most profusely in the stove. The specimens from which the drawing was made, and for which we are indebted to Mrs. Lawrence, were the most lovely one can imagine, in the month of December, when it is most difficult to procure such things, forming festoons of snow-white yellow-eyed flowers resting upon a deep green shining foliage.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

British Association.—Notice has been given that the thirteenth meeting of this institution will commence in Cork on Thursday, the 17th of August next, when the committees of sections will meet daily from Thursday the 17th to Wednesday the 23d, inclusive, at 10 A.M.; the sections will also meet daily from Thursday the 17th to Tuesday the 22d, inclusive, at 11 A.M.; and the general evening meetings will be held on Thursday the 17th, and Wednesday the 23d, at 8 P.M.

Agricultural Labourers.—About a dozen years ago, when I had somewhat more leisure than at present, I turned my attention much to this subject, and was the means of procuring the allotment, directly and indirectly, of some thousands of gardens to cottagers. I wrote a few observations, especially for those on my brother's estates, in which I mixed up a few hints useful to that class of persons, with directions for the cultivation of their gardens. On two or three occasions I have been applied to for permission to print this for sale at cost-price for distribution, to which I readily acceded. With the omission of the first paragraph, I believe it is applicable for distribution anywhere. I have only two or three copies left, and send one, which may be made any use of you may see fit. I have found, practically, that few will adopt the minutiæ in the disposition of the allotment I have recommended; in other respects, the pamphlet has had a very decided effect in connexion with the gardens. At the time it was written I had very great difficulty in persuading any one to undertake the office of parish constable in the parishes I had under my immediate charge, the duty was so onerous in consequence of the loose and predatory habits of the population. At the Court immediately succeeding the first year's trial of this system, and the delivery of the little book to every cottager in two adjoining parishes, the constable of the preceding year offered no objection to re-election, upon which I expressed some surprise. He stated at the Court that he could have no objection, for he really had had nothing to do in his office during the past year, and I never afterwards experienced any difficulty. I lent money to buy pigs to those who required a loan: it was punctually repaid, and with one exception the rents have been regularly paid. The rents paid have been a trifle more than the farmer previously paid, to cover the rates, which are paid by the landlord. I had in the outset great difficulties with the farmers, who were almost universally opposed to the system; but I had the satisfaction of attending a meeting of a farmer's club very recently in this county, at which the subject for discussion was, the comparative advantage or disadvantage of the allotment garden system. There were some individuals who spoke against it, but a strong resolution in favour of it was carried by a very large majority of the meeting, consisting almost exclusively of rack-renters.—*Charles Lawrence.*

"TO THE LABOURERS IN THE PARISHES OF SYDE AND BRIMPSFIELD.

"ON my brother's taking possession of the estates lately purchased by him, forming the principal part of the parishes in which you reside, the entire management of them necessarily devolved on myself, as he lives too far off to admit of his personal superintendence. With the knowledge I had of the interest he feels in the welfare of the labouring classes, I felt bound, as his representative, to make early inquiry into your condition; and had it under consideration, as you know, before the beginning of those disgraceful riots which have taken place about the country. These, for a time, put a stop to my proceedings. Your orderly and peaceable conduct, while these disturbances existed in this county, have increased your claims on our consideration. The other proprietors of land in the parish of Brimpsfield entertain the same feeling, and I hope you are sensible of their kind disposition towards you. I feel indebted to them for their liberal aid, and the readiness they have shown on every occasion to lend a helping hand towards carrying into effect any plans proposed for improving your condition. We have now set out allotments of land, to supply all of you with gardens. I have been guided as to quantity chiefly by the number of persons in each family; my intention has been to allot to each of you just as much land as I thought each family might be able to cultivate properly, without interfering with their regular labour for wages. You must always bear in mind that your best dependence is on the wages of labour, and that no member of your family who is able to work and can get work should lose wages even for a day. You must remember also that you have only those parts of the day to deal with that are not engaged in your master's service, and if the land allotted you requires more time than this for its cultivation, you had better leave a portion of it uncultivated than lose wages. There are seasons at which two or three hours now and then may be of material consequence to you in the garden when they may not be so essential to your masters: there will be times at which two or three hours' extra service are very important to them, and not so material to you. There will be no difficulty in managing this between a good servant and a considerate master without loss of wages, and with much advantage to both parties. Your wants are few, but they are certain; they return every day, and the day's wages must be depended upon to supply them. Your crops may fail with all your pains, but your wages are sure; therefore they must be always your first object. If you stay away two or three days from your work for the sake of your garden, when Saturday night comes you must run in debt at the shop; and I shall by-and-by tell you what comes of this. Every man who has a garden must keep a pig, and consequently must have a sty. I shall have a good deal to say about the pig in another place. As a very large proportion of the cottages in Brimpsfield do not belong to my brother, I cannot help the tenants of those to styes. Such of you must get these ready as soon as possible. You must ask the owners of your cottages to find you materials—planks, slates, and walling-stone; get your masters to haul them for you, and do the rest yourselves. You must also try to get a shed put up against or near to your cottages, to keep your tools, your hog's-tub, and such of the produce of your gardens as you may want to stow away. You are fortunate in having good neighbours, who I am sure will feel disposed to afford you every reasonable assistance in providing yourselves with these conveniences, and who will not be backward in giving this or any other encouragement to the industrious and deserving. Now that you are in possession of your gardens, I think I cannot do you a greater service than by offering you some advice upon the cultivation and general management of them. I shall probably add a few hints on keeping pigs, and on some other matters. The cultivation of the garden is a subject upon which I am very anxious to fix your attention; it is of much greater consequence than you suppose;—indeed, whether the same piece of land be managed well or ill, will make the difference of one-half, or even more, in the quantity of nourishment that it will produce for your families.

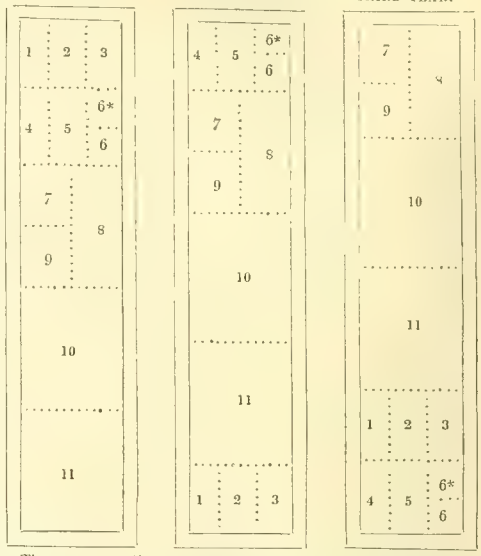
"*Manure.*—The first thing you must do is to make a heap of manure; for unless this be regularly and constantly supplied, all your industry and labour will be in vain. Every crop takes some virtue out of the land, and if this be not returned again, the soil will, sooner or later, be completely exhausted.

"'Always taking out of the meal-tub, and putting nothing in, soon comes to the bottom.'

For this purpose, your pig is the main friend you have to look to. Your heap must be formed as near as possible to the sty, and a little under the level of it, so that it may receive all the runnings. Dig a hole in the shape of a basin, about 3 feet deep in the middle, and about 8 feet over at the top; then puddle this very carefully, full 9 inches thick, and up to the level of the ground, with good clay, perfectly clean, and free from sand, grit, or mould, so that it shall be water-tight. If you can put some plank-stones at the bottom, and round the sides, so much the better, as you will not be so likely to disturb the clay, when moving the dung. This is to be kept in this hole until the heap gets 2 or 3 feet above ground. By these means you keep all the most valuable part of the manure in the heap, instead of leaving it to soak away to waste. Everything that the pig will not eat, all the dirt, and refuse of the house and privy, and even the old clothes, when quite worn out, must be carried to the dung-heap. No opportunity should be lost of collecting a barrow-full of dirt from the roads or other places, always taking care to do no harm to any one else, and not to obtain it improperly. Remember that 'every little makes a mickle.' When your dung wants moving from the hole, wheel it to the small portion of waste land left against each of your gardens for this and other such purposes. Lay it in a heap not more than 3 feet deep; shake it well to pieces as you lay it, and cover over the top with mould 3 or 4 inches deep; it will require once more turning before it is fit for use. When this is done take off the mould, and put it on again after the heap is turned. If I were to explain the use of this covering to you, you would not understand it; therefore, I need only tell you, that it very much increases the power of the manure, which is a great point to those who can make but little at best.

"*Laying out the Garden.*—Next to manure, the point I wish to urge particularly on your attention is the rotation of crops; by which is meant that you should lay out your gardens, and so forecast your crops, that they should stand on different parts of the ground, every succeeding year. This change does great good to the land in itself; and if it be very regularly followed up, year after year, another great advantage is, that, instead of putting a little manure all over your garden every year, you can bring the whole to bear on those crops which most need it, and every part will get regularly manured in its turn. As the method of laying out and cropping your garden is of the greatest consequence, I am very anxious that you should clearly understand my directions. I have, therefore, taken great pains to make the plan simple, and easily understood; and to render it more plain to you, I have laid down a quarter of an acre (which is the size of most of your gardens) to a scale. See accompanying Plan, where you will find the size of every bed shown in feet, and the number of perches each bed contains. When you have measured out eleven beds, of the sizes marked on the plan, and left an alley, about a foot wide, between each, you will find that you have just disposed of your quarter of an acre of land, neither more nor less. I have

Plan of a Garden, containing one quarter of an acre, or 40 poles or perches, for Three Years.



The two outer lines represent a walk three feet wide, stoned, round the garden, which incloses a quarter of an acre of tillable ground. The dotted lines represent alleys, one foot wide, not stoned, between the beds. The length of the garden *within* the walk is 69 yards within a few inches, and the width 17 yards.—The following Table shows the exact measurement in feet, and the superficial contents in perches of every bed.

No. of Bed.	Width in feet	Length in feet.	Surface in Perches.	No. of Bed.	Width in feet	Length in feet.	Surface in Perches.
1	15	34	2	6*	15	6	½
2	19	34	2½	7	25	21	2
3	15	34	2	8	25	43	4
4	15	34	2	9	25	21	2
5	19	34	2½	10	51	46	9
6	15	27	1½	11	51	46	9

drawn out the plan in the form you see, because that is the form in which most of your gardens are set out. Some of your gardens are in a different form; some contain less, and others more than a quarter of an acre; but this plan will be just as good a guide to them, as to the rest, if they will attend to the following directions:—To those whose gardens contain a quarter of an acre, but are in point of form shorter and wider than the plan, I need only observe, that all the beds must still be made the same size as those on the plan; that is to say, they must contain just the same number of feet of surface; that which is taken from the length of any bed must be added to the breadth. Those, whose gardens contain more or less than a quarter of an acre, must diminish or increase every bed in the same proportion as their whole garden exceeds or falls short of a quarter of an acre. If a garden contain 30 perches, instead of 40, every bed must be one-fourth smaller than those on the plan. If another contain 50 perches, every bed must be one-fourth larger than those on the plan, and so in proportion. Take care that you understand this perfectly before you lay out your gardens, otherwise you will get into confusion. I thought that if I gave you only one plan, and described the mode of cropping for 3 years, by reference to that, you might get confused, and make some mistake; therefore, I have drawn a separate plan for each of the first 3 years. At p. 10, I have given the cultivation and the crop for every bed. The numbers of the beds follow the crops; therefore, every number will be cultivated just the same, and will have the same crop every year, but it will be in a different part of the garden. If you observe the situation of any crop in the plan for the first year, then mark its place in the plan for the second year; and then, in the third year, you will very readily understand the method I recommend you to follow. If you look to the alleys that go quite across the garden on the plan, you will see that the garden is divided into five principal compartments. The first year, the top compartment of the garden contains beds Nos. 1, 2, and 3; the second year, they are to be moved to the bottom of the garden, and the other crops all move one stage forward to make room for them. The second year, the top compartment will therefore contain Nos. 4, 5, and 6. These will be moved off to the bottom for the third year, and all the rest will be moved one stage forwards as before. The third year, the top compartment will contain Nos. 7, 8, and 9. These will be moved off to the bottom for the fourth year. The fourth year, the top compartment will be No. 10, which will be moved to the bottom for the fifth year. The fifth year, the top compartment will contain No. 11, which will be moved off to the bottom for the sixth year; and in the sixth year, every crop will occupy exactly the same place that it did in the first. If these compartments were of equal size, the same crops would not stand on any part of the same ground for 5 years, that is, till the year 1836. But this is not exactly the case as the plan is drawn; because rather more than one-fifth is required for the late Potatoes, and also for the Barley crop; therefore, a small part of the ground on which these two crops stand must

necessarily be the same as they occupied the year before; that is, to the extent of the difference between the length of these compartments and those in which the Peas, Beans, and Cabbages are; which will be found to be about 3 yards. I do not think this is of much consequence, as in the case of Potatoes, this extra quantity, though twice cropped, will be twice dunged, according to the directions after given; but, if you find by experience that you can make a smaller quantity of Barley and late Potatoes serve, you may divide the garden into five equal principal compartments. There is only one more observation which need be made in this place, which is, that the Early Potato bed and the Onion bed are to be manured, as you will see by-and-by, every year; and (see the plan) as they occupy one side of the garden only, when they have gone once round and come to the same place in 1836, they must be changed over to the opposite side. No. 3 must change places with Nos. 7 and 9, and No. 6 with No. 4.

"*Crops.*—When you come to this place read over again the last four pages, and examine the plans attentively; and by that time I hope all of you will be perfect in your lesson so far. Having taught you how to divide and lay out your gardens, I shall, in the next place, show you how and when to sow and plant the various crops, and where you may raise winter stuff in addition to the regular crops as shown upon the plan. You have hitherto been too much in the habit of planting any land you could get with Potatoes only, and you will perhaps be surprised at my setting out only about a third of your garden for this crop; I will therefore give you my reasons for this. The first is, that Potatoes yield much less nourishment for the body than many other crops; secondly, they exhaust the land more than any: yet they are so easily cultivated, so seldom fail, and are in many respects so useful, that I allow them, what I think, a large proportion of your garden. There are means by which men of science can find out the quantity of nourishing matter contained in the various produce of the earth. Several articles of food in common use have been examined by very careful and clever men, who have had great experience in performing nice experiments; and you may, therefore, be sure their report is nearly correct, however different it may be from the opinions you may happen to have. You must suppose that you have 100 pounds weight of each of the articles mentioned in the following list; the figures set opposite to each will show you the number of pounds of actual nourishment for the human body which each 100 pounds by weight contains; the remainder passes through the body without assisting in any way to its support.

100 lbs. of Lentiles contain	94 lbs. of nourishment.	
,, Common Peas	93	ditto
,, French Beans (in grain),	92	ditto
,, Broad Beans	89	ditto
,, Bread	80	ditto
,, Butcher's meat, taking one sort with another	35	ditto
,, Potatoes	25	ditto
,, Carrots or Parsnips	14	ditto
,, Greens or Turnips	8	ditto

I do not recommend the cultivation of Lentiles (a kind of Pea), because they have a bitter disagreeable taste; but in the year 1555, when there was a great famine in this country, it is said that they saved thousands from perishing.

"*Mode of Cultivation.*—Having numbered every bed on the plan, I shall now direct the cultivation of each, in its order, for the first year—presuming that you have trenched all the ground before winter, as after directed. No 1.—In the first week in February sow one row of Prussian Blue Peas, 4 feet from each side of this bed. These will stand 5 feet apart. The first week in April sow a row of Dwarf French Beans, within a foot of the edge on each side this bed, setting the seed 3 inches apart in the row. As soon as the Peas are gathered, dig over the bed, laying the haulm in the bottoms of the trenches as you go on, and plant out Savoys from the seed-bed (to be raised as after mentioned), in rows 18 inches apart; set the plants 16 inches from each other in the row. No. 2.—Dig over the last week in April. In the first week in May, plant out Early York Cabbage from the seed-bed; the rows 18 inches apart, the plants at 16 inches distance from each other in the row. These directions only apply to this first year, as you had not your gardens set out in time to crop this bed earlier. In future, the Cabbage plants, the seed of which is to be sown in August, as directed in No. 6, are to be planted out from the nursery-bed the middle of October, to stand the winter, and come in for spring Cabbage. (See directions as to No. 11, which this bed will always follow.) No. 3, Dig over, as soon as the Lettuce plants in the seed-bed are 2 or 3 inches high; plant out a row of them on each side of the bed, 1 foot from the edge. On the 13th May, or as near that day as possible, sow Kidney Beans (Scarlet Runners), 3 feet within each row of Lettuce plants; set the seeds 3 inches apart. As soon as they are 3 inches high earth them up, and in the course of two or three days after, stick them. No. 4.—Dig over the first week in April, and about the middle of the month sow Dwarf Imperial Peas for a second crop; one row at 3 feet from each edge of the bed, and one in the centre. The Peas I have recommended will do without sticks; but if you can easily get them your crops will be much more abundant. No. 5.—Dig over the end of January, and the first week in February sow 3 rows of Long Pod Beans, at 2 feet 6 inches apart. In the middle of April sow 3 rows more, at the like distance, to come in for a second crop. As soon as the first crop is gathered dig in the haulm deep, level over the ground, and plant out Scotch Kale from the seed-bed, in rows 2 feet apart, and 18 inches distant in the row. No. 6.—Lay about 3 barrows-full of manure over this bed the end of February, then dig it in about 2 or 3 inches under the mould. First week in March sow a row of Leeks round the border, 9 inches from the edge; and sow Onion seed, broadcast, over the remainder of the bed. As soon as the Onions are taken up plant out York or Barnes Cabbage, at the same distance as the Savoys. No. 6*.—The end of February, level 1 yard square of this bed, and work the surface fine. First week in March sow seeds for Early York Cabbage; sow half another yard with Lettuce seed. In the middle of April, level and work in like manner 4 square yards more, and sow seeds of Savoys, Scotch Kale, Milan Kale, and Borecole, 1 yard of each. In June prepare another yard square, and sow seed of York or Barnes Cabbage. About the 12th of August prepare and sow another yard with Early York Cabbage seed. As soon as the plants in any of these seed-beds are fit to move, get ready a piece of ground on this bed, sufficiently large to take as many plants of the sort as you will want to plant out to stand, and then prick out the plants 3 inches apart every way. You must prick out rather more than will fill the bed in which they are to stand for a crop, as some may fail. This transplanting will make the plants much stronger, and produce finer heads, than would be the case if planted out at once from the seed-bed. Nos. 7 and 9.—Dig over in February; sow Carrot seed in one bed, and Parsnip seed in the other: these seeds to be sown in drills 1 foot apart, the Parsnip seed rather deeper than the Carrot. When the plants come up, thin them out to the distance of from 6 to 9 inches in the row, according to the depth and quality of the ground. The size of these crops will be much increased by loosening the earth to the depth of 3 or 4 inches between the drills occasionally, in dry weather, with a two-pronged hoe. No. 8. Lay eight barrows-full of dung in heaps on this bed in February. The first week in March, throw the bed up in ridges, just two feet apart, leaving your first trench, on each side the bed, 18 inches from the edge. When this is done, you will have 12 trenches. Lay your dung equally along the bottom of each trench: draw about four or five inches of mould down upon the dung, then plant Early Potatoes (the Frame, or Ash-Leaved Kidney,) three or four inches deep, and one foot from each other in the row. You are all apt to plant your Potatoes too near together, under a mistaken notion that, if you plant wide, you are losing ground; but I know, from practice, that you gain Potatoes by it. I plant my own Early Potatoes in rows three feet apart, and in deeper soil than yours. As soon as the plants appear above ground, hoe the whole over lightly; when about four inches high, earth up moderately; in a few days draw up the remaining earth to them. It is a bad plan to put by small Potatoes for seed; good sized, well-grown fruit should be selected for this purpose. If these Potatoes are not all dug for use by the 1st of August, the rest should be got up immediately. The haulm of Potatoes soon rots in the ground, and makes good manure; therefore, when you begin to take up your Potatoes, pick off the haulm of the first row, and lay it on the ground, next the edge of the bed, from which all the mould will have been drawn in earthing up the plants; and when this row of Potatoes is taken up, throw the mould back upon the haulm; proceed thus with every row, making the ground good and level as you go on, ready for the next crop; this will save digging all over again. Plant out Milan Kale, as fast as the first Potatoes are cleared off, to the extent of one half the bed, as this should be planted as early as possible. In the beginning of August, plant out from the seed-bed, Borecole, over the other half of this bed. Set the plants in rows two feet apart, and at 18 inches distance from each other in the row. These will be found very serviceable during the winter and spring. If you think I am providing you with more green food than is desirable, considering how little nourishment it affords, I must tell you that I am thinking of your good friend the pig, as well as of you; and that this ground would be lying idle from July till the middle of April, if it were not thus employed. No. 10. Lay on 12 or 14 barrows-full of manure the last week in April; throw up this bed in ridges, in the same manner as directed for No. 8, excepting that these trenches must be three feet apart. The first week in May, plant late Potatoes. Recollect what I have before said in selecting your seed; and treat this crop, throughout, as I have directed for No. 8; do not let any one persuade you to form the rows nearer than three feet, nor plant nearer in the row than one foot. If the sort of seed you use produces high and strong haulm, the rows should be four feet apart. You should not use seed grown on the same soil more than two years at any rate; it would be better to change your seed and the sort of Potato every year. As soon as the Potatoes are dug up, throw this bed up into ridges, three feet apart, in order that the ground may mellow, and work fine for the Barley crop, which will always follow the Potatoes. No. 11. This bed is intended for Barley, and ought to produce more than enough to fatten the pig thoroughly. I shall not pretend to offer you any advice about this crop, for I suspect you know much more about it than I do. As soon as the Barley is off, you should lay out beds Nos. 1, 2, and 3, for the next year's crop. Dig over the barley stubble, where the bed No. 2 will stand the next year, and get it ready for the Early York Cabbage, to be planted out in the middle of October. The other two beds may be ridged up to stand the winter. The farmers will give you good wheat straw in exchange for your barley straw, which will be more serviceable to you, to thatch your Potato heap, and to litter the pig. Having gone over every bed in the garden, the plans will be a sufficient guide to you for the cropping for the second and third years; you will then proceed with the same plan during the fourth and fifth years, moving every crop forward on the ground one compartment each year, and in the sixth, they will all come round to the same places they are to occupy in the first.

[*We shall complete this at an early opportunity.*]

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney.—The Orchidaceous houses at this place are now shaded for the season; the material used being broad bands of straw, which are twisted loosely, and stretched across the roof, on the outside, at about a foot apart. They are kept on permanently, and the loose and straggling straws seem sufficient to shade the spaces between the bands. All the principal houses here are now heated by Rogers's conical boiler, which is found to answer admirably. In the Orchidaceous stoves there is at present in bloom Oncidium bifolium, one of the showiest and most interesting of the tribe for growing on blocks, and suspending. It has been flowering for several weeks. The delightful little Mantisia saltatoria, the column of whose flowers oscillates with the slightest touch, and which is called from this circumstance, as well as the gracefulness of its motion, "the dancing girls," is developing its purple and yellow blossoms very numerously. Galeandra Devoniana, a noble species, the superb Vanda teres, Camarotis purpurea, a variety of the fine old Maxillaria Harrisoniæ, with nearly pure white sepals and petals a large specimen of Phaius bicolor, Cœlogyne undulata, a rare but not very specious plant; Dendróbium fimbriatum and densiflorum, with their splendid orange blooms, and a new Dendrobium, from Manilla, with tall stems, like those of D. undulatum, but not swollen at the base, and which has borne strong upright racemes of peculiar and elegant flowers for the last two or three months, are also flowering finely. There is likewise the pretty new Eria longilabris, with long racemes of white blossoms, which become reddish in the centre of the lip, and Pleurothallis strupifolia, a singular species, with interesting pink and brownish mottled flowers. In a cooler house, and exhibiting, by the richness of their colours, the desirableness of retarding the floral development of these plants, as well as the necessity of keeping them back, for succession, are Dendróbium pulchellum, in all its loveliness, D. undulatum, with its flowers stronger and darker than common, and several Oncidia. Placed in a corner of this erection is a gigantic specimen of Tamus elephantipes, or the Elephant's foot; its singular trunk, or stem, about two feet high and two feet six inches in diameter. It is now throwing out young shoots from its summit. The delicately-white-flowered Dendróbium Heyneanum, and the curious little linguæforme, are blooming in the same house. The stove plants in blossom are, Tillandsia xiphioides, which is growing in the midst of a basket of some small Dendrobiums, and bearing white Iris-like flowers, which have a most delicious scent of Lemons. It is a delightful species for hanging up in a stove, as it will subsist entirely on air and water, without any soil. Epidendrum selligerum, one of the sweetest of Orchidaceous plants, and hardly inferior to E. ionosmum in fragrance, is blossoming near it. Begónia mamcata, a new species, with singular frill-like appendages to the stalks of its leaves, is just passing out of flower, having been in a blooming state several months; it produces airy panicles of pretty whitish blossoms. Cyrtóceras reflexa, another plant which has been blooming since the winter, is still bearing its waxy inflorescence most abundantly. Petræa Staplesii, which has lately been most splendid, clothed with its fine drooping racemes of blue flowers, is just passing away. Proceeding to the greenhouses, we observed, among the bulbs, the lovely Babiana bicolor, with its ornamental blue and white flowers nicely open. Boronia anemonefolia has been blossoming in extraordinary quantities this season, and is a valuable shrub for the greenhouse. We saw, too, a large stock of the scarce Chorozema ovata, in much superior health to that in which it is ordinarily met with. A widely-spreading specimen of Berberis empetrifolia was covered with its small golden flower-balls in one of the pits, and strongly recommends itself to notice. On the margin of an out-door cistern was the double variety of Caltha palustris, an extremely beautiful plant, well adapted for either aquariums or any wet places. Messrs. Loddiges have commenced using charcoal pretty largely in the culture of their Orchidaceæ, and it seems to be admirably suitable. They also char the surface of the blocks of wood on which they suspend these plants, and by this means the wood is rendered more durable; there is no bark to peel off by decay and carry the plant along with it; a favourable surface is formed for the roots of the plants to cling to, and all the fungi which appear so numerously on common logs appear to be prevented from fastening on these.—*E. K., May* 11.

Reviews.

Remarks on the Management of Orchidaceous Plants, with a Catalogue of those in the Collection of J. C. Lyons, Ladiston. (Private Circulation.)

This little work has been gratuitously circulated, by J. C. Lyons, Esq., of Ladiston, Ireland, in order to remove out of the way of amateurs the difficulties which he himself experienced at first in the cultivation of the interesting tribe to which it relates. It is divided into a general essay on the Culture of the Orchidaceæ; a Calendar of Monthly Operations necessary in effecting the same, and a descriptive list of those which the Author possesses, with a few superior ones not in his collection. The last section includes a number of excellent hints adapted to the members of each genus separately. In the first, the subject is treated more in the abstract; and all the plans suggested are carefully based on the principles of science. The Epiphytal kinds, or those which grow on trees or other objects, from which they receive no nourishment, are arranged in four classes, as follows:—

"1st. Those species found in low dense woods, where scarcely any sun can penetrate. These, therefore, require shading from the rays of the sun, either from large plants in the house, or from creepers, or by some other means, and must have a hot and moist atmosphere. 2d. Those species found growing on trees, near to open brakes in the woods, where they receive a little sun, plenty of light, and a free but damp atmosphere. These should have a similar atmosphere, but will endure more sunshine than the last. The greatest part of the species come under this head. 3d. Those species found growing on single trees, in damp but exposed situations. These must also have a damp atmosphere and plenty of heat; but they thrive best if exposed to the sun, except just at mid-day, for although the sun in the tropics shines with great power, it must be remembered that the plants receive considerable shelter from the branches of the trees, (although standing single) on which they grow. 4th. Those species found growing on single trees, in elevated situations, where they are subjected to a drier air, and the burning rays of a tropical sun. These, therefore, require a lower temperature, less humidity, and nearly a full exposure to the rays of the sun."

Having spoken of the season of rest, the Author goes on to mention the growing period, and on this head he observes,—"About five o'clock, or as soon as the heat of the sun is rather on the decline, during the months of June, July, and August, it will be found of the greatest benefit to give the plants a thorough good syringing, with

water the same temperature nearly as the atmosphere of the house, after which it should be shut up close for the night; the temperature will increase frequently beyond 100 degrees, but I never have experienced any injury from that heat; in fact, as long as the atmosphere is saturated with moisture, the plants will not be injured by heat. When I use the term syringing, I wish it to be understood that I do not mean such a process as is generally performed on other plants, where the destruction and removal of the green-fly is the object. Epiphytes are not a species of plants much infested with them; I have never observed them on my plants, and although they may be frequently seen on the various creepers in the house, notwithstanding the great moisture, still they appear to avoid the Orchidaceæ. My mode of syringing, therefore, is in imitation of a plentiful, gentle shower of rain, let fall on the plants, not driven against them with an upsetting force."

Mr. Lyons likewise adopts the plan, of which he claims the origin, of introducing steam into the house, every evening during summer from the boiler. But the chief novelty in the work is the design for a stand for the Epiphytal species; it is called by the rather un-English term of the "Oniscamyntic stand," and is thus directed to be made.

"Procure from the potter a pan generally known as a feeder, with a raised centre and a hole in it, into which the forked branch of a tree is to be made fast. In the forked part the plant is to be fastened with zinc or copper wire, and the roots covered with moss. The branches can be cut to any desired length, so as it does not overbalance the bottom. I have them from 12 to 36 inches long. The bottoms of the feeder should be made thick and heavy, which will cause it to stand steady and firm. They may be made of different sizes, and the branches cut to different lengths. Should the plant increase in size and weight so as to become unsteady, a larger bottom can easily be substituted. I have several plants of Oncidium, Papilio, Stanhopea, Lælia, and Catasetum, &c., growing in the forked branches, which succeed remarkably well; the foliage of all the plants so grown is much more luxuriant, and of a darker and richer green than those grown in lumps of peat, and at this moment (November) the branch of the tree is covered with the roots firmly attached to it, having in many instances penetrated the bark. They were, until the idea of the stand in their present state occurred to me, fixed in common pots, made steady with yellow clay pressed hard, but those in the stands are much preferable, as they contain a quantity of water in the feeder, which prevents the attacks of insects and also contributes to the moisture of the atmosphere by evaporation. I am strongly of opinion they will be found an excellent improvement on pots for almost every Epiphyte, and will not occupy more space, beside they have the advantage of allowing smaller plants to be placed between them."

Of this stand, again, it is remarked that it supplies "A natural material to grow on; a perfect drainage; a safeguard in a great measure against insects; it takes up less room in a house, is not more expensive than pots, and is far more pleasing to the eye; besides all which, it enables the growers to adopt a far more natural climate and system of treatment. The plants will be enabled to assume a more natural position of growth, which we know in many instances to be a downward position: this will prevent the wet from lodging in the young shoots and destroying them."

Mr. Lyons informs us that some cultivators have objected to it, because the bottom of the branch placed in it will necessarily decay. He states, however, that this may be easily remedied by cutting off the decayed portion, and inserting it afresh: others fear that it will become too heavy at the top and get overbalanced; but Mr. L. says that this never occurs with him, though he has large and heavy plants on the top of some of them, provided due care is taken in syringing. On the whole, the plan seems original, and likely to prove useful to cultivators, by dispensing, to a great extent, with all kinds of pots for the Epiphytal species. The work is, indeed, altogether calculated to be of service to inquirers, and the benevolent design of the Author must assuredly be appreciated.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—After this time many good gardeners do not put much stress on the bottom-heat, which must now be fast declining in the spring-made beds. It is, however, a good plan to have the bottom-heat a few degrees higher than the average of the top-heat. There will soon be a good opportunity for adding a little fresh tan, when the young stock is being examined to ascertain which of them wants potting. Except those with ripe fruit, the whole should now have a very moist atmosphere.

VINERY.—Now is about the right time to determine what kind of grapes will best suit the family late in the autumn and the early part of winter. For private families who keep little company at that time, small bunches with fine large berries are the most economical; but for "parties," large bunches and berries should be produced, if only for appearance' sake. To leave plenty of bunches is the way to have them small; and to thin out the bunches and the berries will cause both to be larger. The extent of thinning in either case must be left to him who knows the state of the Vines; the greatest fault with us all is leaving too much fruit to ripen.

PEACHES AND CHERRIES.—These houses must now be kept very dry till all the fruit is gathered.

FIGS.—These gross feeders will now require to have the soil constantly moist about their roots, whatever stage their fruit may be in.

MELONS.—There have been many very good hybrid varieties of these obtained within the last few years, by crossing our best old ones with the large Persian varieties. The rambling habit of the Persians is thus reduced, and the fruit partakes of an intermediate quality between both parents; still they are too large for private use, and might easily be reduced by crossing again with the old small green-fleshed sorts. Keep up a brisk heat and a moist atmosphere, with abundance of air while the fruit is swelling. For merely swelling the fruit a close atmosphere is best, but it injures the health of the plants, and a sickly plant never ripens a wholesome fruit.

RIDGE CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES, or any other of the half-hardy plants of this department not yet planted out, may now be done, and if the weather is windy or very dry, a few boughs or some other screen should be placed round them till they begin to root freely. Capsicums are generally the last of these to be planted out, and they will do by and by.

Out-door Department.

BROCCOLI AND CAULIFLOWER.—From the 20th to the 25th of May, the last sowing of autumn Broccoli and late Cauliflower should be got in. Former sowings of these should be carefully looked to; see that the plants are not too thick. Prick out some of them, and plant out the strongest.

TURNIPS AND SPINACH.—Here are two fastidious crops at this season. A few days of dry weather, and they are up in flower, unless well watered and well thinned; so that often, and a little at a time, is the best rule for them.

CARDOONS AND ENDIVE.—The last sowing of the first of these, and the first sowing of the other, may be now got in; almost everybody likes blanched Endive in sallads, yet few people care much about Cardoons; but if the cooks find out you have none, you will not forget sowing them again, if you should never see a Calendar.

CELERY.—A few plants, or, if you have plenty of ground, a good many plants of the most forward may now be put out; but many of them will run to seed.

SUMMER CROPS.—One of the best rules that can be given in a general way for sowing these, and also for planting out afterwards, is to do the work often and but little at a time; it is always better to have something to spare, if it goes to waste, than to run short of anything. Every dull, damp, or wet day, to the end of August, some things will have to be sown or planted, or pricked out and thinned.

EARLY POTATOES.—As these have been planted rather deeper than the main crops, I think it is better to keep the soil well stirred between the rows than to earth them up; and they will come in sooner that way.

ORCHARD.—Get soapsuds from the nearest laundry; it is the best nostrum of any that have been recommended for washing insects off trees; it is also a good liquid manure. Tobacco-water is better, if you do not mind the price; but then you must make it yourself. Nine-tenths of the tobacconists, judging by their "liquor," belong to the anti-cruelty society. You can make good tobacco-water at the rate of sixpence a gallon by using the coarsest tobacco, and pouring boiling-water on it. See that all your Strawberries have some clean mulching, to prevent the soil splashing on them in showery weather. Many people have the good sense to thin all their wall-fruit as regularly as Grapes: and as the fruit set so thick this season, others would do well to follow their example.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—If you have propagated enough of these plants, the general management of an established collection is easy enough now; all are in active motion. The eye should have most of the work to do now; any one may water, shade, and give air, if you tell him how and when; but it requires more than this to see that plants are enjoying their existence—if you will allow the expression.

GREENHOUSE.—Get all your best specimens into the more favourable places, and see, by all means, that they are not too much crowded: half a dozen well-grown plants are better than a score of the ordinary run. If you have good plants of the Chinese Azaleas you might force some of them now to finish their growth and set their flower-heads; this would enable them to flower earlier next spring. Almost all sorts of plants require large portions of water now. Never allow the syringe to be used till every pot in the house is watered.

CONSERVATORY.—The advantage of two or three dozens of good stove plants will now be perceived in the conservatory, as these keep so much longer in flower through the summer here than if left in the stove, and are more at home than greenhouse plants. Let the plants here have a good deal more room now; it would be quite out of character to see this house crowded in summer, as if we had no flowers out-of-doors, even if plants were not injured by it. Keep the air as cool and moist as your means will allow, and do not turn out a fine specimen plant after passing out of flower if you have not a better place for it elsewhere.

PITS AND FRAMES.—These are applied to so many purposes from this time till next September, that no Calendar can anticipate the different treatment in all cases. Where plants are more an object than fruit, cold pits are the very best places for Heaths and all delicate greenhouse plants, and to such the summer directions will mainly apply.

Out-door Department.

Planting out the flower-beds engrosses all the time and attention of nine-tenths of the gardening world about this time. A good deal of the success depends on the manner of planting, simple though it be. If the beds are newly dug, as they ought to be, you must plant an inch or two deeper than the plants stood in the pots, to allow for the settling of the ground; and the whole should get a good watering before the surface is smoothed down. Mignonette, to flower late in the autumn, is always sown at the same time as the last spring sowing of Cauliflower in the kitchen-garden. Nemophila insignis, Sanvitalia procumbens, Virginian Stock, Sweet Allyssom, and a few other common low annuals, if sown now, and again three weeks hence, will flower till overtaken by the frost. Roses require particular attention now. Of all our plants in the open air, the Rose and the Peach suffer most from want of water when producing a good crop of flowers or fruit; both are also very fastidious about soils, and unless both are indulged with moist, friable loam, of a firm texture and on a dry bottom, they will require the greatest attention that can be paid to them about this time, and for some weeks yet, especially in keeping them free from insects and well supplied with water at the roots.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending May 18, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

May.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 12	30.159	29.879	67	46	56.5	S.W.	.02
Saturday 13	29.904	29.853	66	42	54.0	W.	—
Sunday 14	29.705	29.552	64	50	57.0	S.	.18
Monday 15	29.509	29.497	65	47	56.0	S.W.	.14
Tuesday 16	29.497	29.398	62	50	56.0	N.E.	.07
Wednesday 17	29.671	29.476	52	43	47.5	N.E.	.20
Thursday 18	29.901	29.798	48	45	46.5	N.E.	.04
Average	29.775	29.635	60.5	46.1	53.3		.65

May 12. Slight haze and fine; very fine with clouds; overcast and mild.
13. Overcast, with cold haze; light clouds and very fine throughout.
14. Lightly overcast and fine; cloudy and fine; heavy rain at night.
15 Cloudy; showery; overcast; heavy rain.
16. Drizzly; showery; thunder in afternoon; rain at night.
17. Hazy; cloudy; heavy showers in afternoon.
18. Cold rain; densely overcast; showery at night.
Mean temperature of the week equal to the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending May 27, 1843.

May.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 21	67.1	45.2	56.2	5	0.36 in.	2	3	7	1	2	1	—	1
Mon. 22	66.4	44.5	55.4	8	0.10	4	1	3	3	2	2	2	—
Tues. 23	68.1	47.1	57.6	5	0.21	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	3
Wed. 24	68.5	45.8	57.2	7	0.36	2	3	5	—	2	3	1	1
Thurs. 25	66.1	45.9	56.0	5	0.64	1	8	—	1	1	3	3	—
Fri. 26	67.2	43.2	55.2	7	0.22	1	7	2	1	1	2	3	—
Sat. 27	69.2	45.9	57.6	8	0.44	1	6	3	1	1	3	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 25th, 1833, and 27th, 1841—thermometer 82°; and the lowest on the 25th, 1839—thermometer 29°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending May 19, 1843.

IN consequence of the extreme coldness of the weather during the past week, the garden produce has not altered much since our last Report. Grapes, however, are greatly on the advance, and the market is exceedingly well stocked with them. The major portion of them, too, are very fine and well-coloured. Peaches are scarce and inferior; and there are only a very few Nectarines, which are small and poor. Forced Strawberries are beginning to decline. There are some extremely good Melons. A large supply of Apples is yet exhibited; Spring Carrots, Turnips, and Lettuce, improve but slowly, though the last are pretty numerous. There is now a great variety of culinary and medicinal herbs. We noticed some enormous stalks of Myatt's Giant Rhubarb. Of Cut Flowers, we observed Erica hybrida, Hoya carnosa, several kinds of Pinks, Pergularia odoratissima, some beautiful hybrid Rhododendrons, Kalmia latifolia, Tree Pæonies, Crinum amabile, Astelma eximium, Scarlet Pelargoniums, Carnations, and Heliotropes. There were potted plants of Daphne cneorum, Epacris grandiflora, Fabiana imbricata, Scarlet Pelargoniums, Pinks, and varieties of Rhododendron ponticum, that have not been previously named.

PRICES, SATURDAY, May 20, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 6s to 10s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 4s to 8s	— per 100, 5s to 14s
— Spanish, per lb. 1s to 1s 6d	Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 3s
— Portugal, per lb. 1s to 3s	Walnuts, per bush., 12s to 16s
Apples, dessert, per bush., 8s to 16s	Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 8s
— Kitchen, per bush. 6s to 10s	Almonds, per peck, 6s
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 20s	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 6d to 1s	Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50s to 55s
Gooseberries, per half-sieve, 5s to 7s	Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs. 60s to 70s
Currants, per pottle, 6d to 1s	Nuts, per bushel —
Apricots, per pottle, 1s 3d to 2s	— Brazil, 16s
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s 6d	— Spanish, 18s
— per 100, 6s to 12s	— Barcelona, 24s
— bitter, per 100, 6s to 20s	— Cob, 12s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage-plants, per doz. 1s to 3s	Shallots, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d
Cabbages, per doz., 6d to 1s 6d	Asparagus, large, per hundred, 4s to 6s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 6s to 14s	— Sprue, or Small, p. bun. 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 2s to 4s	Peas, forced, per half-sieve, 20s
— Purple, do, 1s 3d to 2s	Lettuce, Cabb., p. hf.-sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 1s 6d to 3s 6d	— Cos, per score, 6d to 1s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 80s to 100s	Endive, per score, 6d to 1s
— per cwt. 4s to 5s	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
— per bushel, 2s to 2s 6d	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4d to 1s 3d
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s to 2s 6d	Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
— Scotch, per bushel, 2s	Green Basil, per bunch, 6d to 9d
— New, per lb., 6d to 1s 6d	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s to 1s 6d	Parsley, per half-sieve, 9d to 1s
Turnips, per doz. bun., 3s to 5s	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
— Spring, per bunch, 6d to 2s	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s	Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s	Marjarom, green, per bunch 6d to 9d
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 6d to 1s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 6d to 9d
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9d to 1s	Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 6s to 8s	Leeks, per doz. bun., 2s to 6s
— Young Horn., per bun. 6d to 1s 6d	Onions, per bushel, 5s to 8s
— Spring per bunch, 6d to 1s 6d	— Spring per bunch, 3d to 6d
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s	— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 1s 6d to 5s
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d	— Green, p. doz. bun. 2s to 4s
	— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 4s

Notices to Correspondents.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.—We beg our correspondents under this head will bear in mind that our opinions are public, for public purposes; and that WE CANNOT GIVE PRIVATE OPINIONS; and also that in future all varieties must be named, or we cannot in future undertake to notice them. In the words of a correspondent, a favourable opinion from us gives a flower a certain value, and renders it immediately a marketable commodity; but it is possible that such opinions may be used for purposes of imposition. A name is some guard against this; we must therefore request that all flowers, before they come to us, may bear the name it is proposed they should eventually receive. If our judgment is favourable we will give the name at full length. If unfavourable, the initials only will be given. Numbers must in future be discontinued.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We must again mention that it is not in our power to spare time for naming collections of common flowers, ill selected, and worse packed; and we would beg our correspondents not to put themselves to the expense of sending, or us to the pain of neglecting them. It is unreasonable to expect us to give up valuable time to the examination of little fragments of common plants, whose names the inquirer can obtain of the first gardener in his neighbourhood. We are most ready to afford information on such points to a reasonable extent, but there must be a limit to such inquiries. We should say that one or two plants are as many as it can generally be necessary to send at a time. In future, when heaps of plants are sent us, we trust to be excused for not noticing them at all.

WHEAT.—*B. A. B.*—Your Wheat has suffered from the cold nights, but it will probably soon recover. You may try some nitrate of soda as an experiment; but if there is a good plant on the ground, it may not be necessary. The nitrate cannot be too finely powdered; if it is dissolved in water its effect will be more certain. It is seldom expedient to sow Wheat on light land after Potatoes. *M.*

WOOD-PAVEMENT.—*An Old Subscriber.*—We regard this as a branch of road-making, and not inapplicable to rural economy. We shall be happy to insert any communications on the subject.

MANURES.—*Corycius.*—There is no doubt that guano will greatly improve every kind of herbage, provided it be put on in rainy weather, or mixed with water as a liquid manure. In very hot weather it would probably burn the grass. You may safely put it on that part which had gypsum. This last is very uncertain in its effect; we have never found much benefit from it on grass land. *M.*—*Rural Chemistry.*—Waste grass may be put with stable dung, and made part of the manure heap, as recommended in the *Gardeners' Chronicle, (vide* April 1,) or it may be put into a heap of compost, consisting of the refuse of a yard with wood-ashes and other burnt rubbish; but it is much better first to reduce it with gas-water, which rots it speedily, and then to add it to compost heaps. Ashes may be mixed with earth directly after they are made; but if they are exposed to the weather they are apt to be washed out again. They should be kept dry till wanted. No addition to a compost heap is more useful than the *fluids* that can be collected in a house, and they cost nothing. Our columns are already full of directions relating to these subjects.

LIQUID MANURE.—*T. A. N.*—It may be applied to Rose-trees throughout the spring and summer; it is of no consequence whether the weather is moist or not; only take care you do not overdose the Roses, and make them run too much to wood.

GARDENS.—*Owen.*—Your walls are low, but will do with good management; your difficulty will be with Pears. All precautions for keeping the cob dry are of little practical importance, *so far as the trees are concerned.* As to thatching it, your covering must not on any account extend more than 6 inches beyond the face of the wall. You will find in previous Numbers abundant information about forming your borders; the best rules are to give fresh soil, not too rich, or your trees will all run to wood. Good loamy turf and some stable-dung are enough. As to blood, and all those forcing substances, they are fit for nothing but Vines. Good leaf-mould is excellent; rotten grass, powdered charcoal, wood-ashes, and such matters are much better than azotised substances. Fruit-trees on walls are not fond of animal manure.†

SOILS.—*Quercus.*—We do not conceive that the soil in which an

old gigantic Walnut has grown for a couple of centuries would be exhausted of the nutriment required by Firs. At all events, if the Walnut-roots were grubbed up and burnt, and the ashes restored to the soil, any loss would be compensated for.

Bottom Heat.—*T. A. N.*—We will give you some information on this subject shortly; in the meanwhile consult *Rendle's System of Tank-heating*, lately published.

Vines.—*E. S.*—We have never heard of the effect of Wine lees as a manure; but it is probable that they will be very useful. Do not, however, be rash, but try them on one or two plants first, and in small quantity at a time.

Grapes.—*Vitis.*—You say that your Hamburgh Grapes are grown in a house heated by brick flues, and that from being placed in a very low situation, surrounded by water, the stoke-holes are nearly all the year half-full of water; that the flues are now in a very filthy state, so that when heated they produce a very sooty smell. You add, that for 12 years you have had good crops from these houses, till the last three years, when the flues have got so bad. You ask us why your Grapes are attacked with rust? Be thankful that it is no worse. Immediately advise your master to pull down his flues, raise up his borders, apply a hot-water apparatus, and thus cure the evil at once. Your half-ripe bunch of Grapes shows you to be a good gardener; and it will be a real misfortune to both you and your employer if things are allowed to remain as they are.†

Victoria Vine.—*N. B. G.*—It has been before explained in this Paper that the above is not a new variety, as you will find by referring to p. 787 of our 2d volume.

Fertilization.—*D.*—When one plant is to be fertilised by another, you should proceed thus: From the plant to be fertilised, just before the flowers are ready to expand, cut out the little threads which produce the powder (or pollen), and leave untouched the pointed body (stigma) in the centre; then from a flower which is to fertilize take some of the powdery heads (anthers), and with them touch the stigma; then envelop the branch of the plant on which the operation has been performed with a piece of coarse muslin for a few days, so as to keep off insects. In general, you will find that the seedling is more like that from which the pollen is taken than the other. We hope these directions are sufficiently clear.

American Cress.—*F. G.*—This is, more properly, the Belleisle Cress, or Barbarea præcox. It can be sown thinly in drills, or broadcast on a small bed, and may be cut like the common or Curled Cress, but not too close to the ground.

Azalea indica.—*N. P.*—This plant and its varieties are commonly placed out of doors in a rather shaded situation, after they have ceased flowering; but it is probably the better plan to keep them in the greenhouse tolerably well exposed to light, and not to water them too abundantly while they are ripening their wood. They must not, however, be suffered to flag from drought, as a repetition of this sometimes kills them.

Paulownia imperialis.—*D. C. L.*—We should certainly think this tree would be hardy in Dorsetshire, particularly if it be placed in a situation sheltered from cold winds, and at the same time duly open to the sun.

Daphnes.—*Louisa.*—If your plant is the D. odora, you probably do not expose it enough to light in summer, and may keep it too cold in winter. Give it warmth and bright light when growing, and a good warm greenhouse in winter, and it will scarcely fail to flower.

Rhodanthe Manglesii.—*Wellensis.*—The seeds of Rhodanthe Manglesii should be sown at two seasons: the first about the beginning of September; the second about the end of February. The soil the seeds are sown in should be rather strong, but not rich, for the first sowing; consisting of a mixture of sandy loam and leaf-mould: they should be sown in pots, and placed in a cold pit or frame, (if sown in the autumn,) which should be kept close until the plants are up. The young plants should be potted off when small, for if allowed to get large before potting they never do any good; put a single plant into a small 60-pot; they must then be returned to the pit or frame, and kept close until they recover the effects of the shift; afterwards harden them by admitting air. Then, when there is danger of frost, remove them to an airy part of the greenhouse for the winter, taking care that they are not over-watered; for much depends on the manner in which they are treated during the winter, as too much or too little water will destroy the healthiest plants in a short time. In the spring (February) repot them into a richer but light sandy soil, and place them in a warmer and moister situation, and pinch off all the first flowers as they appear. The spring-sown plants may be treated like other half-hardy annuals; only they must have plenty of air to keep them from being drawn up weakly. ¶

Chrysanthemums.—*Wellensis.*—Your young plants of Chrysanthemums, raised from pieces of the old stools, with a single stem, will be as good as those obtained from cuttings, if they were taken off when young. The old plants will not flower well unless you reduce the young shoots to three or four; and either reduce the old ball of roots and fresh pot them in rich soil, or freely supply the plants, when growing, with manure-water frequently during summer. ¶

Clianthus puniceus.—*F. G.*—You can easily propagate this species by cuttings, which, if now taken from the ends of the young shoots, will strike in any close frame or greenhouse, where they can be kept in a rather moist atmosphere and be duly shaded.

Half-Hardy Annuals.—*T. A. N.*—Coxcombs, Balsams, &c., should be removed from the seed-pans and potted as soon as they have half-developed the first leaf after the seed-leaves. They should not be hardened previously to potting, nor until they are thoroughly rooted in the pots. Keep them in the hotbed-frame a few days after they are potted, and then harden them off gradually.

Pansies.—*Carnation.*—If you refer to pp. 73 and 105, you will find lists of first-rate Pansies. *——*Olneida.*—A mixture of sandy loam and rotten manure, in the proportion of two-thirds of the former to one of the latter, is a good compost for these plants.

Heartsease.—*H. B.*—We are unacquainted with the rules of the Heartsease Society.

Wild Flowers.—*Dried Plants.*—We do not conceive that collections of wild flowers are at all suitable for the Exhibitions at Chiswick; they come within the province of the Royal Botanic Society in the Regent's Park, who, we presume, would be glad to receive them next Wednesday. See their *advertisement*.

The Indigo Plant.—Can any correspondent oblige the Editor with a few ounces of the leaves of the Indigo Plant, fresh or dried? the communication of them would be esteemed a great favour.

Seedling Cactus.—*R. G.*—Your seedling is a very magnificent one, but a good deal like Conway's Giant Cactus, which we noticed last year. The flower has the character of Ackermanni, but is much larger, being fully 8 inches across, and its colour is a deeper red, with narrow petals, and a beautiful tint of blue in them. The stigma, unlike that of Conway's Giant, is nearly white.——*Hasler and Lumby.*—Your seedling if it has really the habit of C. flagelliformis, is a fine thing, with rich scarlet and violet petals. It is nearest a seedling raised by Sir Philip Egerton, but distinct, and perhaps a finer colour.†——*T. Johnson.*—Your flower was too much shrivelled and crushed to enable us to form a just opinion of it. It seems much too like C. speciosissimus.

Insects.—*Coleoptera.*—The small brown beetle injuring your Raspberry trees by eating the young wood about half-way through, is the Otiorhynchus notatus, a curculio of old authors, and the small green beetle which nearly stripped your Oriental Poplars of their leaves last year, is the Chrysomela (Phædon) Vitellinæ. Good Entomological Pins can be obtained at J. Hill's, 22, Fish-street-hill, and at R. Plumpton's, 19, Newgate-street. *S.*——*G. B.*—The beetle which has so much injured your Rose-trees is the Otiorhynchus above-mentioned. This troublesome insect hides under stones, clods of earth, dead leaves, &c. during the day, and in such places it might be advantageously sought after. We know of no better method of getting rid of such pests than by hand-picking during the night—their feeding time—which you already practise. *S.*

Scale on Pine Plants.—*Judex* is desirous of trying ammoniacal liquor for the destruction of the above pest, but is undecided as to the best method of applying it. He asks if it would be best to syringe the plants with it in a diluted state twice or thrice a week? or to soak the tan with it, in which state it would be given off by fermentation, as it is from fermenting dung? and whether a liberal sprinkling of the tan would not promote fermentation, and therefore be a good method of renewing the heat in exhausted beds? As we have no experience in this application of gas-water, we refer the question to our readers, some of whom may be able to answer it. We last week gave our reasons for doubting the advantage of using it with a syringe; and we equally fear that it ammonia enough to kill insects is introduced into the atmosphere of a house, it will be very likely to kill the foliage also. Experiments are much wanted on these subjects.

Books.—*Dried Plants.*—George Don's edition of Miller's Dictionary is not of use to a gardener. There is no book in which all known plants are described; the most complete works of the kind are in Latin, and consist of many octavo volumes. Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants, with the Supplement, is the best book for you. Your plant is E. grandinosa.——*R. E.*—The *last* is the best edition of M'Intosh's Practical Gardener. ——*Hadaffum.*—You can get Roberts's Treatise on the Vine through any bookseller. It is advertised at p. 586 of the 2d vol. of this Paper.

Cottagers' Prizes.—*W. R. M.*—Your suggestion about giving plants, seeds, or books, to Cottagers for prizes at exhibitions, instead of money, is perfectly in accordance with recommendations that have more than once been given in this Paper. Doubtless the plan is a most desirable one.

Miscellaneous.—*G. G.'s* specimens are, 1, Polygala grandiflora; and 2, Gnidia simplex.——*Y. Z.*—The leaves you have sent are those of Pyrus torminalis.——*Dee.*—Your plants are, 1, Dillwynia juniperina; 2, Cliffortia tridentata; 3, Lavandula dentata; 4, Vestia lycioides; 5, Diosma uniflora.——*C. E. G.*—Your Orchis is a light variety of O. morio.——*Holens.*—As the Circæa you have sent is not in flower, we cannot name it with precision, but it appears to be C. lutetiana.——*A Reader.*—1 is too much injured to be determined; 2 is Ledum palustre: 3 is Cerastium lanatum; 4 is Ornithogalum umbellatum.——*Trusty.*—We really cannot undertake to name heaps of fragments, crushed to pieces by the Post-office.——*Πλεγγε.*—Your plant is apparently Zephyranthes atamasco, but so crushed, that it cannot be determined with certainty.——*E. D. S.*—Some species of Cratægus, apparently C. pyrifolia, but too young for determination with certainty.——*M. C.*—The disease of your Acacia armata is dirtiness; it swarms with white scale insects: we do not see anything the matter with your yellow China Roses; the green centre is what many of them are subject to, and there is no remedy for it: the plants are Hardenbergia monophylla, Anemone Pulsatilla, and Ornithogalum umbellatum; your Camellia seems right.——*Original.*—The following are the names of such of your plants as are determinable; may we beg your attention to a paragraph at the head of these notices? 1. Saxifraga hypnoides *var.*; 2. Geranium phæum; 4. Fumaria lutea; 5. Vinca major, variegated; 6. Cytisus elongatus; 9. Hesperis matronalis; 10. Pæonia peregrina; 11. Pæonia double red officinalis; 12. Veronica gentianoides.——*C. M.*—Carices are not Horticultural plants, nor economical, nor Agricultural. Besides, who can name Carices that are not in flower? No. 1, however, is C. præcox.†——*M. W. K.*——Pierce your shells with a drill; you cannot soften them ——*A Subscriber.*—We really cannot name tradesmen; there are many very respectable salesmen in Covent Garden-market.†——*J. K. L.*—Crinum Commelini and Myatt's Pine Strawberry.——*Percontor.*—We are unable to answer your question.——*A Constant Reader.*—Your specimen is Bauera rubiæfolia.——*A Novice.*—You had better apply to the Secretary, 21, Regent-street.——*J. W.*—Your *Mimulus* is a very fine variety, of the rivularis breed; we detect, however, scarcely any of the musk-scent. If this is as powerful as you represent it, the plant will certainly be a novelty. Your grubs will assuredly travel over your ground from a heap in the centre where they exist. If you have them all in that, your best plan will be to burn it.——*An Unknown Intruder.*—Your plant, which is a parasite, is a species of Cuscuta, probably chilensis. We see no Coccus in your letter.——*Olneida.*—We cannot advise you how to destroy water insects.——*F. B.*—Your plants are,—2, Rubus spectabilis; 3, Andromeda calyculata; 4, Cornus suecica; 5, Spiræa ulmifolia; 6, Andrómeda acuminata; 7, Capriifolium sempervirens; 8, Helianthemum formosum; 9, Clématis montana; 10, Atragene austriaca; 11, Halésia tetraptera; 12, Leiophyllum thymifolium; 13, Iberis sempervirens; 14, Ledum palustre; 15, Pernettya mucronata; 16, Vaccinium nitidum; 17, Fothergilla almifolia; 18, Kalmia glauca.——*H. W.*—Your Stanhopea looks as if it were a hybrid, between S. oculata and S. insignis; but it is evidently a dark and handsome variety of the former.——*N. P.*—The blue flower is Camassia esculenta, the other Hypocalymma robustum.——*T. Ross.*—Your specimens are, Gentiana acaulis and Tormentilla reptans. The seed is that of the Water Melon.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

Pansies.—*F. B.*—No. 3, will make a showy border variety; it is not good enough for a show-flower. No. 6, a flower of good form and substance, with a fine eye; the upper petals are too full, and prevent their lying flat; we object to the mottled appearance also, which will be uncertain; the petals are finely formed and in good proportion. No. 2, Yellow, with good eye; the petals are large and well formed; there appears a defect in the upper petals of this flower, from its having colour on the back, which showing through, makes it look like a stain. No. 4, Large and rather thin; this appears uncertain, as there is a slight tinge of blue on the upper part of the side petals, and the upper petals are stained and mottled; it wants substance, and is not so good in form as 2 and 6.*——*J. A.*—Your Pansy is a very fine one, round, flat, having well-proportioned petals, the yellow centre is pure and brilliant, eye fine, deep bronzy plum-coloured upper petals, with broad belt of the same colour surrounding the lower petals; a flower of good substance.*—*C. F.*—A large and well-formed seedling, eye fine and rich, the upper petals are of a deep rich blue purple, and a broad belt of the same colour surrounds the bottom petals; the ground colour of the lip is yellow, that of the side-petals a delicate lemon; this difference in the ground-colour is the principal defect in the flower, which lies flat, is of good substance, and the petals are well-proportioned.*——*A. C.*—Your seedlings are worthless, they possess none of the qualities of good flowers.*——*J. and W. F.*—Your Auricula, in its present state, is pretty, but not of any value. The Pansy is a very good one in size, form, and substance; the belting is broad and fine, and the eye very good; the ground colour wants purity, it has streaks of yellow in it below the eye; and the belting is not sufficiently clean and abrupt where it joins the ground colour.*——*Tivy-Side Subscriber.*—We are not acquainted with the name of the Pansy upon which the experiments with Guano have been tried, and therefore cannot speak to the result; the specimen sent is worthless, from the running of the colour.*

Cinerarias.—*R. Oakley.*—Your seedling Cineraria is a very good blue, but it does not differ from several already out.*

Calceolarias.—*S. B. W.*—Your Calceolaria is pretty, but too small; the properties constituting perfection in this class you will find in Vol. I. p. 844, of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*; you had better procure a few first-rate varieties from which to save seed.*

Pelargoniums.—*F. P.*—In consequence of the seedlings being sent without names or numbers, it is impossible to give any but a general opinion of their merits. In form some are good, others deficient in this property, they are generally clear and fine in colour, a small one (Pym's Favorite?) is a very clear and brilliant flower, with the spot very dark and decided, but beautiful as the colour is, the flower is too small; in some, the petals are too thin, the best of them are good flowers, and will form ornamental objects for the greenhouse, but they are not sufficiently distinct from varieties already in cultivation to make them desirable to the general grower.†——*C. M. Thurtell, Capt., R. N.*—Your Pluto is a rich, brilliant, and high-coloured variety. The flower is well formed, petals stiff and short; the upper petals are of a rich and brilliant scarlet, with a dark spot that terminates abruptly; the lower petals are of a deep rosy salmon colour, with a tinge of blue in the centre of the flower. This variety is rich, brilliant, and attractive.——*Ceres.*—The upper petals are covered with a rich spot, lower petals delicate rose-colour; this variety does not appear to differ sufficiently from several we have seen to make it desirable; the petals had fallen. *——*A. C. Ariel.*—The lower petals of this Seedling are too narrow, and the upper petals are thin on the edge and not even.——*Pharamond.*—Fine showy flower in colour, but ill-formed; the petals are too long, narrow, and flimsy. This variety is not worth keeping.——*Nina.*—The petals of this variety had fallen, they appear to be individually well-formed; they are, however, too full on the edge, which cause them to be puckered. The colour is common.——*Miranda.*—Colour clear, spot intense, but the colour beyond the spot not so clear as it is in the Sylph or Lady Douro, which latter flower it resembles more than the Sylph. *——*Quorn.*—1. is a flower of good form, delicately coloured under petals; the upper ones are rather cloudy; 2, light lilac; the petals are thin and the form not good; 3, white with plum-coloured spot, rather small, but the form of the flower is very good; 4, bad form, under petals too thin and narrow; 5, in form tolerably good; it is no improvement upon Florence, which flower it much resembles; 6, bad form, petals too narrow and thin; 7, white, with plum-coloured spot, upper petals too long and thin on the margin; 8, pink, under petals flimsy. Nos. 1 and 3 are the best in the collection. *

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The adjourned debate on the Corn-laws, which occupied the greater part of last week, was brought to a conclusion on Monday night, when Mr. Villiers' motion in favour of a total repeal was negatived by a majority of 256. On Tuesday Mr. Cumming Bruce moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend Lord Ashley's Act of last session, for regulating the employment of young persons in mines and collieries, so far as its provisions applied to Scotland. The object of the motion was to allow widows and unmarried females above 18 years of age to return to underground labour in the Scotch collieries. The motion was opposed by Lord Ashley and Sir J. Graham, and negatived on a division by a majority of 113. On Wednesday Mr. Sharman Crawford's motion for a bill, authorizing annual Parliaments, universal Suffrage, and other changes analogous to what are called "the five points of the Charter," was negatived by a majority of 69; and on the same night, Mr. Roebuck's resolution in favour of a system of education in which no attempt should be made to inculcate peculiar religious opinions, was negatived by a majority of 96. Last night Lord Stanley brought forward his resolutions relative to Canadian Corn, proposing that Canadian produce may be introduced at a fixed duty of 1*s.*, which, with the addition of 3*s.* levied by the Canadian legislature, will enable the grain of the United States to be brought into this country, through Canada, at a fixed duty of 4*s.* These resolutions gave rise to a long debate, which was ultimately adjourned to Monday.

From France, our news is mostly of domestic interest, the Papers being occupied with an adjourned debate on a bill introduced by Ministers for abolishing the home manufacture of beet-root sugar in favour of the produce of the sugar-cane cultivated in French colonies. Another topic of national interest is a contest which has arisen between the clergy and the Professors of the University on the subject of Education, and which appears to have revived all the bitterness that characterized the religious controversies of the last century.—From Spain, we learn that S. Lopez, the new Prime Minister, has submitted his programme to the Cortes. Among its professions and intentions the most important are the announcement of a general amnesty for all political offences, the prohibition of all future declarations of the state of siege, and various financial reforms, which will no doubt lead to strong party struggles.—From Portugal we have accounts of the disastrous condition of the commercial and trading interests at Lisbon and Oporto, in consequence of the interruption of the tariff negotiations. The alarm produced by the general spread of distress throughout the wine districts had excited the attention of Government, and had induced the belief that the interrupted negotiations will very shortly be renewed with better prospects of success.—By the Levant Mail we learn that a new complication has arisen in the Servian question, the reigning Prince having announced his resolution neither to resign his throne nor to submit to ejection: the grounds on which the Prince justifies this refusal are the alleged coercion of the Sultan by the Russian Cabinet, and the legality of his election in strict accordance with the Servian constitution, and with the sanction of the Porte.—From the United States we have accounts to a recent date, but their interest is chiefly local. The expected retirement of Mr. Webster from the Cabinet, and the changes which his resignation would render

necessary are the principal topics of the papers. Some discussion had arisen on a reciprocal commercial treaty between the two countries, founded on a mutual diminution of duties, but the arrangement was considered to be scarcely practicable. The Canada papers mention the installation of Sir C. Metcalfe, at Kingston, with the usual ceremonies. The addresses of the Legislature and the replies are published; but His Excellency had given no indication of the line of policy he intended to pursue.

Home News.

Court.—The ceremony of Churching the Queen took place yesterday in the Palace Chapel; the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. Arrangements have been made for her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, to leave Buckingham Palace this afternoon for Claremont. It is expected that the Court will be absent from town about ten days or a fortnight, when her Majesty will return to Buckingham Palace, and remain in the metropolis till within a few days of Ascot Races.—H. R. H. Prince Albert held a levee by desire of her Majesty on Wednesday, at St. James's Palace. The Prince afterwards gave a dinner to the directors of the Ancient Concerts, of which his Royal Highness was the director for the evening.

Ministerial Changes.—The vacancy occasioned by Lord Fitzgerald's death has been filled up by Lord Ripon's moving to the Board of Control, and Mr. Gladstone has become President, instead of Vice-President, of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Foreign.

France.—The Paris journals are chiefly occupied with the important sugar question still under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, with the new contest that has arisen between the Clergy and the Univerity, and with the cruelties perpetrated in extending the French rule in Africa. The *Journal des Débats* devotes its columns to the religious question. The professors of the University are up in arms against the clergy, especially against the Bishop of Chartres, who has accused them of teaching every crime not even excepting murder. M. Michelet has thundered from his professor's chair in the Sorbonne against the declamation of the episcopal pulpit of Chartres. And, in return for the bishop's denunciation of the pantheism of the University, certain universitarians have published extracts from some volumes drawn up for the instruction of young priests in the duties of the confessional. The *Débats* gives extract from these books, calculated to cause a strong reaction against the clergy in France. The *Débats* says, that since 1830 the clergy have recovered from the unpopularity which their supposed connection with an oppressive Government up to that year entailed upon them, but the boldness with which they have now attacked the University and the administration of Public Instruction have awakened their old enemies, and it is feared that the French are recommencing the old circuit of the last century.—Judging from the accounts which the papers contain of the state of affairs in the north of Africa, the spring campaign, which has been long preparing on a formidable scale, has opened under no very favourable auspices. Abd-el-Kader, though pursued by several corps, has approached within a few miles of Oran, and, when the last advices left, the French were avenging themselves on some powerful tribes, whose allegiance the presence of the Emir had shaken. In the country bordering the road between Constantina and Philippeville, hostilities have been renewed with great fury, owing to the savage aggressions of the French, who had not only fired the Arab villages, but had armed the troops with axes, for the purpose of cutting down the fruit-trees, the orange and citron-trees, and the olive plantations, which constitute the principal wealth of the Sahel Kabyles.—A remarkable debate has taken place in the French Chamber of Peers, on the petition of certain Protestant parishes, on behalf of religious liberty. The Duc de Broglie stated the question in the most liberal and enlightened points of view, but the Chamber passed to the order of the day.—Baron Mounier expired at Passy on Thursday week, at the age of 58. He was a Member of the Chamber of Peers, Secretary of Napoleon's private Cabinet, and honoured afterwards with the confidence of the Bourbons, who had made him Councillor of State and Superintendent of the Crown buildings. Baron Mounier had refused office since the revolution of 1830, and confined himself to his duties in the Chamber of Peers.—From the remarks that have been made under this head on the subject of the salvage of the Telemaque, our readers will not be surprised to learn that the whole concern has broken down. The French Courts of Law have declared the Company bankrupts; Capt. Taylor is in prison for debt at Pont-Audemar, and the provisional committee have issued an announcement that the Company is dissolved, and that the shares are rendered valueless by the declaration of bankruptcy, no means existing by the constitution of the Company of making any call upon the shareholders, or of raising the sum required to pay off debts, and supersede the bankruptcy. It is somewhat extraordinary, that notwithstanding this failure, there is still an attempt made to revive the project, and propositions for that end are in circulation.

Spain.—The *Gazette* of the 10th inst. contains the decrees of the Regent, accepting the resignations of the former Ministers, with whose "devotion, patriotism, probity, and the distinguished manner in which they fulfilled their duties," the Regent declares himself highly satisfied. Those decrees are followed by others appointing the new Administration, as follows:—M. Lopez, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; M. Aguilar, Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Serrano, Minister of War; M. Frias, Minister of Marine; M. Ayllon, Minister of Finance; M. Caballero, Minister of the Interior. Subsequent intelligence by telegraph to the 12th inst. informs us that Señor Lopez read on the 11th his programme to the Chamber. The following is a summary of its professions and intentions:—"Respect for the constitution, and a rigorous observance of the rights of the Cortes. Development of the national prosperity, and, as a consequence of such basis, the presentation, shortly, of a law on Ministerial responsibility, and of another one, whereby an amnesty is to be extended to all political offences posterior to the conclusion of the civil war. No influence to be exercised over the elections. No more state of siege to be proclaimed. A better organisation of the national militia to be effected. Order and reforms to be introduced into the finances. The sale of national property to be hastened. A good understanding to be kept up and increased with foreign countries, whilst upholding the dignity of Spain."

Portugal.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 8th inst. The week's delay in the mail was occasioned by the loss of the Iberia's rudder outside of the bar of Lisbon, having been struck by a heavy sea, and the imperfect appliances of Lisbon consumed full ten days in supplying the deficiency. The utmost dismay pervaded the commercial and trading interests at Lisbon and Oporto, in consequence of the interruption of the tariff negotiations. Robberies were becoming of daily occurrence on the banks of the Douro. Six robberies, two of them sacrilegious, occurred on one day, and eight burglaries on another. The alarm was intense and universal. It was still thought that the Portuguese Government must soon give way, and in the highest quarters the belief prevailed that the negotiation would still be successful. It was held to be advisable in the British Government to fix the precise amount to which they desired the duties upon woollens to be reduced. A bill for reducing the duties on all foreign goods entering the island of Madeira had been laid on the table of the Deputies. This would operate chiefly in favour of British produce, and perhaps allow us to avail ourselves of the circumstance for a renewal of the negotiations. The Deputies were occupied with a measure of the Home Minister's for introducing a general system of education throughout the kingdom.

Germany.—Letters from Hanover state that if the King's health permit, His Majesty will set out for England on the 25th of this month. From Berlin we learn that the King of Prussia has presented a heavy gold medal, bearing on one side the King's medallion, and on the reverse an allegorical figure of music, with other embellishments, to Meyerbeer, for his composition of the chorus in praise of the house of Este, which was performed on the occasion of the masque, representing the Court of Ferrara in the sixteenth century, of which we gave a description some time ago.—A society has been formed at Berlin, chiefly consisting of ladies, to improve the condition of females in India!—A court for the decision of quarrels between literary men, publishers, &c. has been established at Stuttgard, and has succeeded so well, that the example is about to be followed in Leipsic.—From the Rhine we learn that on the road between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, near the village of Weiden, a beautiful Roman tomb, probably that of a centurion of the highest rank, was dug up last week by some labourers making excavations for a new road. The sarcophagus contained some well-preserved gold coins of the reign of Vespasian, 70 years after Christ, and the whole is surrounded by four marble statues, which from their great beauty, must be considered to be of Grecian workmanship. As soon as the whole is cleared it will probably be sent to the Royal Museum at Berlin.—The letters of thanks which the city of Hamburgh is about to present to the Sovereigns, who hastened to assist the inhabitants after the conflagration of last year, are to be written, or painted, upon tablets of Oak saved from the ancient city hall, and framed in bronze of the bells of the different churches that were destroyed. Each individual who contributed to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers is to be presented with a medal of the same material, and those foreigners who on the spot assisted in checking the progress of the calamity, are to be honoured with the freedom of the city. First-rate artists in England, France, and Germany, are to be entrusted with the execution of this plan.—Schelling, the celebrated German philosopher, arrived last week on a visit at Munich, his former residence, and was received at the gates of the city by a deputation of upwards of 300 noblemen, citizens, and students, who conducted him to the apartments prepared for him at the Royal Palace.

Italy.—Letters from Rome mention that the Pope took his departure on the 1st inst., in order to inspect the maritime districts of his dominions. He is accompanied by a large number of high functionaries and engineers. His Holiness would first proceed to Anagni, Alatri, and Frosinone, and then continue his journey to Terracina. On his return he intended to examine the Pontine marshes, the partial draining of which the Government again intend to attempt. His absence would not exceed a fortnight.

Russia.—The departure of Prince Paskiewitsch from Warsaw for St. Petersburgh, and the expected arrival of the Emperor in the Polish capital, are regarded as remarkable coincidences. The conference of the Emperor with the King of Prussia is expected to take place in Berlin, or more probably at Erdmansdorf, in the beginning of June. Whether his Majesty will go from Warsaw to inspect the Army of the South is still uncertain, and will depend on what may then be the situation of the principalities of the Danube, whither several regiments of cavalry will shortly be despatched. The progress of the railway is now totally suspended; but it is confidently expected that the Emperor, during his visit to Warsaw, will make arrangements for the continuance of the work, at the cost of the state.

Greece.—Letters from Athens announce that King Otho has signed a convention with the Austrian Government, whereby the Austrian Lloyd's Company's steamers, which have for some years carried the mails and passengers between Trieste and Greece, twice a month, and *vice versâ*, shall for the future be permitted to proceed from Patras, up the Gulf of Corinth to Leutraki, a port at the head of the gulf, from whence the mails and passengers will be conveyed across the Isthmus of Corinth (about seven miles), and re-embarked on board other steamers for Athens and the Levant ports. This new arrangement will not only save time, but does away with the necessity which has heretofore existed of this line of packets making the circuitous and often boisterous passage from Patras, round the whole of the Morea to Athens.

Turkey.—The accounts by the Levant mail inform us that a new complication is likely to arise from the Servian question. It appears that the reigning Prince, upon being apprised by the Ottoman Government of its intention to submit to the demands of Russia, replied that he was resolved neither to resign nor submit to ejection; that his election had been strictly legal, in accordance with the constitution, and sanctioned by his lawful sovereign the Porte; and adding that as it was evident that the Sultan had been coerced, and was unable to protect his faithful Servian subjects, they were resolved to perform this sacred duty themselves, and that they would consequently resist all attempts at compulsion. The Bishop of Gibraltar arrived at Constantinople, in the Devastation steamer, on the 27th, and was to consecrate the new English Church, and administer the rite of confirmation. The accounts from Trebizond stated that Abdallah Pasha, governor of the province, was seriously indisposed. The new plenipotentiary of the Schah of Persia had not yet reached Erzeroum. The difference which had arisen between the Porte and Austria respecting the navigation of the steamers of the Danubian Company had been definitively adjusted. The Divan had given letters for all the Ottoman pashas and governors, enjoining them to extend to those steamers the assistance and protection granted to Ottoman vessels.

India.—The following letter, giving an account of a survivor of the unfortunate 44th, has been published in the *Times*:—"Camp, Deesa, March 2.—A man belonging to No. 4 Company of her Majesty's 44th Regiment, whose name is James Edwards, being one of the few who escaped the sad massacre in Affghanistan, has made his way in safety through many difficulties to Deesa, and is now attached to No. 1 Company, of the 2d or Queen's. He appears a fine intelligent man, and no doubt his account could be rendered interesting. I hear that he travelled along from sunrise to sunset, keeping the east on his left, and at night often lay down both hungry and thirsty. With the exception of three days that he was ill and unable to move, he has been walking ever since the fatal catastrophe, to the 28th February, when he arrived in camp. I believe the first European he met was Lieutenant Simpson, of the 2d Cavalry, at Kassa, who did all that kindness could suggest to relieve the poor fellow from the plight that he was then in. He had no idea of the time that had elapsed, and knows not by what route he has made his way. I understand that 140 days ago he was obliged to leave his comrade, who fell sick, at some village. I have at present had no conversation with Edwards, but have seen him at a short distance, and have heard this much from those who gathered it at his mouth; and I mention it, as through the *Times* his safety may be made known to his friends, who must imagine him dead. Avoiding the large towns, he skirted the small villages, sometimes treated with much kindness, and occasionally with great indignity, the villagers sometimes seizing him by the hair, hooting him as a Feringee, and spitting in his face; he is much burnt and travel-worn—as might be expected; he has about two years' pay due to him, and may, perhaps, by the kindness of the Government and others, be enabled to set himself up comfortably in some little way in England, which may repay him for his last two years of misery. He was, I hear, a volunteer to the 44th, when that regiment went on service;—either the 3d or the 31st I believe he formerly belonged to."

United States.—The royal mail steamer Britannia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday. She sailed from Boston on the afternoon of the 1st, and Halifax on the evening of the 3d inst., and has made the passage in 12 days and 12 hours. The new steam-ship Hibernia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult., was met within a few hours' sail of Boston, which she would reach on the morning of the 2d inst. The papers brought by the Britannia extend over a period of three weeks, from the 11th ult. to the 1st inst. Their contents are, however, unimportant, and not very interesting. The accounts from Washington relate exclusively to the expected retirement of Mr. Webster from the office of Secretary of State, and the changes in the Cabinet which that resignation would make necessary. One account states that he has actually resigned, whilst another says that he will not quit office until the pending negotiations between the United States and Great Britain shall have been brought to a close. There had been some discussion about a reciprocal commercial treaty between the two countries, the basis of which should be a mutual diminution of duties, but not much faith appeared to be felt in the States of the practicability of such an arrangement.—The Siamese twins were married at Wilks Co., North Carolina, by a Baptist minister, to the two daughters of a farmer named Yeates.—The Canada papers contain accounts of the

installation of Sir Charles Metcalfe, at Kingston. The addresses to his Excellency, on assuming the government, and his replies, are published in the papers. He had not developed the line of policy he intended to pursue. His predecessor, Sir Charles Bagot, had so far recovered as to be able to walk in-doors. He would return to England so soon as his health would permit. The Warspite, Lord John Hay, had arrived at New York to convey him home. —Accounts from St. John's, Newfoundland, to the 15th ult., communicate the distressing intelligence of the shipwreck of 28 vessels, with serious damage to 5 others, by the drifting of the ice from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Although the craft were small, and the loss of capital less extensive in proportion, this great sacrifice of property will, it is feared, occasion much inconvenience to the trade of the colonists, especially to those engaged in the fisheries. —From Hayti we learn that the city of St. Domingo surrendered to the forces of the new Government on the 30th March, after a slight affair, in which 10 or 12 persons only were killed. Since the abdication of Boyer the administration of a Provisional Government had prevailed, as there had not been time for choosing a President.—From the West Indies we have the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Bishop of Jamaica, after a short illness, about the 10th of April.

Cape of Good Hope.—We learn by the Cape papers received on Wednesday, that there is some reason to believe, upon the removal of the troops from Colesberg, that the Boers had again made hostile demonstrations. The news from Port Natal is alike unsatisfactory; for it seems that Major Smith requires a reinforcement of troops to suppress a similar feeling among the Boers in that neighbourhood. These accounts, however, are very vague; and, probably, are much exaggerated.

New South Wales and New Zealand. — The Columbian from Sidney arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, making the passage in 105 days. By this arrival we have Sydney papers to the 2d Feb., and New Zealand to the 11th January. There is no political news of importance from either colony. At the former, commercial matters appear to be in a very bad state. The *New Zealand Wellington Gazette* has the following passage: "In our last, under the head of Nelson news, we gave an account of Mr. Cottrell having proceeded upon an exploring expedition. The following extract from a letter of the 12th of December describes the result, and cannot fail to prove highly satisfactory. We think the fear about the deficiency of available land in New Zealand is now set at rest. Mr. Cottrell is just returned from an exploring expedition to the southward, which has turned out satisfactorily. He reached the mouth of the Wairoa, in Cloudy Bay, after about nine days' walking, for the last four days through an extensive grass valley containing about 250,000 acres, and, from his description, of very good land; he pronounces a road to be perfectly practicable from this into the plain, the pass through the hills being quite easy. A man who was with him, and a good bushman, undertakes to reach the valley in three days from the Waimea district; it appears also that there is an available district to the south-west. We hear nothing more from the flaxdressers; they have only just got their house up, and are beginning to cut the flax. They are still very sanguine of complete success."—At Sydney, the 55th anniversary of the foundation of the colony was celebrated with great pomp on the 26th Feb.; the weather was remarkably fine, and the whole proceedings of dinners, regattas, and other joyous demonstrations, passed off with the greatest satisfaction.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Wharncliffe, in reply to Lord Beaumont, denied the words attributed to him, "during the present session," when stating that no alterations were contemplated in the Corn-laws.—Earl Powis laid upon the table of the House a bill to repeal the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph.

The Marquess of Clanricarde moved the reprinting of the second report of the commissioners on railways in Ireland. He contended that means should be taken to give employment to the Irish people, which, in addition to the benefit which it would confer on the country, would also have the effect of stopping the agitation for the Repeal of the Union.—Lord Brougham strongly censured the agitators and the agitation in Ireland, one effect of which was, that capital would not be invested in useful undertakings in that country.—A debate followed, in which the Marquess of Londonderry urged the necessity of strong measures, and Lord Campbell counselled moderation and forbearance.—The Duke of Wellington declared his determination to do his duty to his Sovereign and his country, heedless of those accusations by which he was held up as an enemy to Ireland. He found himself in very good company, in the attacks made upon him by the Irish agitators.

Tuesday.—Lord Brougham withdrew his Slave-Trade Abolition bill, and introduced another bill, containing some alterations. This amended bill was read a first time.

Lord Brougham moved the second reading of the Townshend Peerage bill. After recapitulating the evidence as given at their Lordships' bar, he stated his intention to propose, after the second reading, that instead of the bill declaring the children of Lady Townshend illegitimate, it should merely declare them not to be the issue of the Marquis Townshend. And, moreover, he proposed to omit the name of one of the sons, because, being undrr age, he could not be legally summoned to appear at their Lordships' bar. Lord Brougham, on behalf of Lady Townshend, made a statement that she had been no voluntary party to any of these proceedings—that she had vehemently protested at the time against the change of name, the baptism, and the assumption of the titles by her children.—Lord Cottenham opposed the second reading. He contended that the case made out at the bar was so strong, that it was quite unnecessary for their Lordships to interfere by an extraordinary bill to enable the parties to obtain justice between themselves. The alierations proposed to be made in the bill by Lord Brougham were the most powerful reasons in themselves against their Lordships entertaining the Bill at all. It was a measure without precedent, and one which, if established, would be only the first of many painful cases. Redress by the ordinary course of law was open to the parties to this Bill; and, if their Lordships passed it, there was not one amongst them that would not live to repent it. He therefore moved that it be read that day six months.—Lord Kenyon replied to Lord Cottenham, and called on some other learned Peers to express their opinions.—Lord Denman declared; that if the Bill did not pass, public morality would suffer. He never more unhesitatingly gave a vote than he would to the second reading of this Bill.—Lord Campbell gave his opinion that there was no other remedy but this Bill; and Lord Langdale said, that sooner than permit a great public scandal and private injury to go unredressed, the Bill ought to be passed.—Their Lordships divided, when the second reading was carried by 55 to 8.

Thursday.—The House went into committee on the Townshend Peerage Bill.—Lord Brougham proposed the amendments of which he had given notice, viz., one which would go to make the Bill declare simply that the children of Lady Townshend were not the children of the Marquis Townshend, and the other that would leave one of the sons, Cecil Nina Bolivar, who is under age, out of the Bill altogether.—Lord Monteagle and the Earl of Wicklow objected to the amendments and the Bill as unnecessary and mischievous.—The Marquis of Clanricarde suggested the propriety of calling the Marquis of Townshend to the bar, to answer for his conduct in bargaining for the sale of the rights of the Peerage for a pecuniary consideration.—The Earl of Devon, notwithstanding the amendments, which he thought improvements, still considered the Bill most objectionable.—The amendments were finally agreed to, and the Bill passed through committee.

In reply to a question from Lord Campbell, the Lord Chancellor stated that the Judges would be in attendance in the House on Thursday next to give their opinion respecting the law in cases of criminal lunacy. The Lord Chancellor stated that Mr. Austen, the counsel employed for the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, had admitted his inability to prove a case of general corruption against the borough, and had therefore declared his intention of proceeding no further.—The Registration of Voters Bill was read a third time and passed.

Friday.—The order of the day for the second reading of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was discharged. The Marquis of Downshire adverted to the language of Dr. Higgins at the Mullingar meeting, and expressed his hope that the Duke of Wellington would continue the strong tone he had assumed on this question.—Lord Beaumont, on behalf of the Roman Catholic body, disavowed the sentiments attributed to Dr. Higgins, than which, in his opinion, nothing more disgraceful ever issued from the lips of a prelate.—The Earl of Kenmare also disclaimed any participation in the sentiments attributed to Dr. Higgins, and expressed his concurrence with Lord Beaumont's indignation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—In answer to a question by Mr. Redington, Sir R. Peel stated that he was authorized by the Queen to declare her Majesty's adherence to the declaration made by King William, in reply to the joint address of the two Houses of Parliament, in the year 1834, in reference to the repeal of the Union. And that royal reply having contained these words:—"I receive, with great satisfaction, your assurance that you will co-operate with me in my determination to preserve inviolable the legislative Union, and I shall feel it my duty to co-operate in the removal of any real grievances under which any portion of my subjects may be suffering." Her Majesty adhered to the latter as well as to the former part of it. With respect to what measures besides those before the House the Government proposed, in accordance with this royal pledge, to introduce in regard to Ireland, it would be inconvenient to announce them beforehand.—Lord Clements having asked under what head of amelioration the Government classed the Arms' Bill. Sir R. Peel replied—"I consider that a measure which is intended to protect the personal safety of residents in Ireland, and to prevent the commission of such terrible crimes as have been committed in some cases within the last two years, is one which may be expected to ameliorate the condition of that country."

The adjourned debate on the Corn-laws was resumed by Mr. W. O. Stanley, who taunted the agricultural or county members with forfeiting their pledges, and declared his opinion that the fixed duty of the late Government would have been a far more effectual security to the agriculturist, than the uncertain and conceding system of the present Government.—Dr. Bowring thought that the friends of free trade had great reason to congratulate themselves on the progress of the debate. Glimmerings of truth appeared in the twilight ignorance of the supporters of the Corn-laws, for half and whole admissions of the principles of free-trade dropt from various members, and in one case, that of Mr. Campbell, the member for Argyleshire, there was a hearty assent to them. The free-traders asked for the unqualified application of their principles; they repudiated exemptions in favour of any class whatever.—Mr. Ewart followed, appealing to the Conservative representatives of commercial towns, and contending that, in the course of the debate, the opponents of free trade had indulged in mis-statements and fallacies, such as that low prices would follow the repeal of the Corn-laws, and so forth. What was required was, such an extension of the commerce of the country as would increase the ability of the people to consume. —Mr. Childers could not, in the present state of the country, and after the extensive changes of last year, vote for the immediate and total repeal of the Corn-laws, though he looked forward fearlessly to their ultimate removal, and was satisfied that the change would disappoint both opponents and supporters.—Captain Layard commented on the measures of the Government, especially the imposition of the Income-tax, and argued that the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not only a proof of their failure, but an additional argument for the further application of free-trade principles. He would vote for the motion because he condemned the Corn-laws, though on this point he feared he differed from some of his constituents who were interested in agriculture.—Mr. E. Buller discussed the subject of "peculiar burdens," and after showing that last year, by comparison with the previous one, was peculiarly favourable for disguising the mischiefs of a Corn-law, declared that in default of opportunity for supporting a fixed duty, he would give his vote in favour of the motion. The principle of the "sliding scale" could not be maintained, especially after the impetus given to free-trade principles by the Government, and the feeling of dissatisfaction and insecurity which their measures had communicated to the agricultural interest.—Sir C. Burrell contended that landlord, farmer, and agricultural labourer, were all interested in the Corn-laws; even now, the recent changes had so affected the capital of the farmer, that if he were to sell off his stock he would lose one-half. He adduced various statements to show the necessity of fair protection to agriculture.—Mr. Poulet Scrope looked upon all indirect taxes on articles of consumption as savouring of protection. But as we had a great national establishment to maintain, we could not push the principles of free-trade to the extent of repealing all these taxes. What we should do, however, was to construct our financial system with a view to revenue, and not for protection, and above all, in that which constitutes the main article of subsistence for the people. There were only two arguments put forth in favour of the Corn-laws, peculiar burdens and prescriptive right: but the one was not proved, while if the other was to be pleaded in defence of an error, every additional year added to the prescriptive right only plunged us deeper in the mire. In his own opinion, there never was a more favourable time for the repeal of the Corn-laws; prices were already low, and he did not think they would descend much lower; while the benefit to the commercial community would be very great.—Mr. Thornely had visited the United States last Autumn, immediately after the passing of its high tariff. At Washington he had waited on the President, and urged the commercial reforms effected by Sir R. Peel as a reason for a more liberal policy, but Mr. Tyler had avowed his opinion—one which was largely shared in by American merchants—that our system of Corn-laws presented an almost insuperable bar to an extended trade between the two countries.—Mr. Strutt, speaking on behalf of the silk manufacture, denied that it required or sought protection, the demand of those interested in it being for equal justice. The advocates of free trade were not disposed to legislate hastily or injuriously, or without due and previous inquiry into the nature of the alleged peculiar burdens borne by the agricultural interest. Sir R. Peel was bound to grant either inquiry, or the further extension of the commercial principles which he professed. As he did neither, he felt bound, in the circumstances of the country, to support the motion.—Sir H. Douglas, as the free representative of the citizens of Liverpool, and not their pledged delegate, declared his determination to oppose the motion, which he considered as fatal in its object to the best interests of the empire, manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural. England was England's best customer; and to protect the small farmer was to protect the people; and confidence and steadiness in our legislation were essential to the employment of our superabundant capital.—Mr. Muntz asked where the confidence was to come from—from a starving population, a diminishing trade, or a declining revenue? The Corn-laws caused the people of this country to pay fifty millions more for food than the range of the continental prices. It was not all lost to the country, but it was taken from industry and given to idleness. As a representative of a great, and enlightened, and a suffering community, he expressed his concern at the state of the revenue and the condition of the people, for which no ministry for the last twenty-five years had succeeded in providing an adequate remedy.—Mr. Cobden said there was no way of raising prices but by restricting supply. Could they justify themselves, therefore, in maintaining a law which restricted the amount of the supply of food for the people? He did not impute motives; but the condition of the agricultural labourer was the severest condition of the Corn-law which could be pronounced. He had been making some excursions into the agricultural regions; and he found pauperism and crime coincident, and was told that the return of the petty sessions was no criterion, for they were obliged to wink at crime, and to leave it unpunished. Even in Dorsetshire it was boasted, as an act of benevolence, that the poor labourer was permitted to gather up the sticks blown down from the crows' nests on the trees. Those landowners who were the best farmers denied that land would be thrown out of cultivation; that allegation was only made by those who came from the worst-farmed districts of the country, and who were, therefore, most rampant for protection. Long leases and good farming were to be found together, as in the Lothians and Northumberland; for himself, he would reckon it an insult to have a farm offered to him on which to spend money without the security of a lease. In fact, they did not know their own interests. Protection was alleged to have been diminished by the last Corn-law, but the landlords, instead of talking of reducing their rents, called on the farmers to bestir themselves, instead of sitting at their doors, smoking their pipes and drinking their ale. But the farmers were beginning to get sick of political landlords; they were jealous even of that small section who were trying to get up a friendship for the farmers on the ruins of the old friendships; they were suspicious of all who "promised" them anything; and they were coming round to the Anti-Corn law League, because the question was placed by them on its true merits, and promised them nothing.—Col. Sibthorp made some warm remarks, excited by Mr. Cobden's allusions to Lincolnshire.—He was followed by Mr. Milner Gibson, who represented the wishes of his constituency in favour of general Free Trade, making allowance, however, for the difficulties of Sir R. Peel, seeing that Liverpool was represented by so violent an opponent of Free Trade as Sir H. Douglas.—Mr. Villiers replied, and on a division there appeared—For the motion, 125; Against it, 381. Majority, 256.

Tuesday.—The Speaker called attention to the circumstance of a bill (the Scottish Widows' Fund Bill) having received the royal assent, without the amendments of the Lords having been considered or agreed to by the Commons. Sir R. Peel, seconded by Lord J. Russell, moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the informality; which was carried.

Mr. Cumming Bruce moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend Lord Ashley's act of last session, for regulating the employment of young persons in mines and collieries. He gave due credit to the motives by which Lord Ashley had been actuated, though the purity of his intentions was not a sufficient protection from error in judgment. The Mines and Collieries Act was a hasty and injudicious piece of legislation, and it had produced great distress in Scotland, by depriving individuals of employment for which they could obtain no substitute; and, though he did not wish to interfere with the Act so far as married females and young persons were concerned, he wished to amend it, by permitting widows and unmarried females, above eighteen years of age, to return to under-ground labour. The hon. member adduced a variety of documentary evidence in support of his motion, which he said he had brought forward on the express personal solicitations of the colliers themselves.

Lord Ashley did not think that a case had been made out for the interference of the House. Why was Scotland to enjoy a privilege not accorded to England, which was subjected to the same alleged inconveniences arising out of the operation of the Act? Already the results had been most beneficial in the emancipation of women, young girls, and children, from a slavish and degrading employment for which they were wholly unsuited, and the occupation of their places by men and boys —a change which was hailed with joy by the people themselves. The amelioration of their habits was evinced in striking instances, of which the noble Lord furnished proof from letters which had been addressed to him by individuals interested in the successful working of the act, especially by Lord F. Egerton; and amongst these testimonies were letters from Scotland, characterising the movement against the Mines and Collieries Act as proceeding from the selfish feelings of certain proprietors, who had coerced their work-people into a reluctant assent to the opposition. Of this latter fact he produced some evidence, tending to show the compulsory way in which petitions had been got up against the act. No doubt cases of hardship had arisen out of its operation; but it was the business of the proprietors to provide for the unhappy persons whose energies had been exhausted in their service, instead of coming to the House with a proposition to nullify a measure which had only come into operation last year, and was producing so much benefit. By negativing the motion, the House would affirm that property had its duties as well as its rights.

Sir J. Graham, considering the entire success of Lord Ashley's Act in England, and the great probability of its success in Scotland; and considering likewise the limited extent of the evil of which Mr. C. Bruce complained, concurred with Lord Ashley in resisting the motion.—Mr. Curteis and Lord F. Egerton also opposed the motion.—A discussion followed, in which Mr. Roebuck, Lord Dungannon, Mr. P. Stewart, Mr. Forbes, Mr Brotherton, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Hindley, and Alderman Thompson, took part; after which the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 23; Against it, 136; Majority, 113.

Sir C. Napier moved an address, praying her Majesty to give directions to enable a certain number of old navy officers to retire with an increase of pay, for the purpose of bringing forward young and active officers. What he recommended was, that a hundred of the oldest post-captains on the list, being sixty years of age, should be allowed to retire with an increase of 100*l.* a year.—Sir R. Peel objected to the motion as interfering with the prerogative of the Crown. He was not prepared to recommend the amount of this change, or to say that the plan proposed was a prudent one. He asked the House not to force the Government to adopt a proposition which they considered of very questionable utility.—Lord J. Russell deprecated such propositions as injurious to the public service, and as a usurpation by the House of Commons of the functions of the Executive.—Captain Bereeley recommended the withdrawal of the motion.—After some remarks by Captains Pechell and Plumridge, which were answered by Mr. S. Herbert, the motion was withdrawn.

Thursday.—Mr. Sharman Crawford brought on his motion for leave to bring in a bill to secure the full representation of the people, and to shorten the duration of Parliaments. He supported his motion by historical precedent, admitted the great damage which had been done to the cause by the violent and imprudent conduct of the Chartists; alluded to the coincidence of his opinions with those which had been advocated by the Duke of Richmond upwards of 60 years ago; and pleaded that the changes which he sought constituted not revolution, but real reform, by restoring to the people their just rights, and giving them thereby effectual control over the abuses and extravagancies both of legislation and executive government. His plan is for annual Parliaments, extension of the suffrage to every sane man of 21 years of age, with other changes analogous to what are called the five or six points of the Charter.—Mr. T. Duncombe and Gen. Johnson both rose to second the motion. Mr. Curteis, Mr. Fielden, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Ross followed.—Sir R. Peel recapitulated the objections against the motion, and met it with a direct negative.—Mr. T. Duncombe, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Ferrand, Mr. Stansfield, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Trelawny, and Sir W. James subsequently spoke, after which the House divided—For the motion, 32; Against it, 101; Majority, 69.—Mr. Roebuck brought forward his resolution on the subject of national education: "That in no plan of education, maintained and enforced by the State, should any attempt be made to inculcate peculiar religious opinions; because, as such an attempt would be considered a plan for maintaining and strengthening an undue superiority of one sect over all others, the animosity and strife already existing among different religious denominations would thereby unhappily be greatly increased, and the cordial co-operation of all sects and denominations, which is absolutely necessary to insure the success of any plan of public education, rendered impossible."—Sir J. Graham met the motion with a direct negative. He declared that he considered religion as the first and most important consideration in the question of education, and that he believed the country generally entertained the strong conviction that education, to be sound and safe, should be based on scriptural knowledge. He said it would be inexpedient to attempt practically to apply the principle of the resolution, yet he would not object to it on that ground, but because it was an abstract proposition fraught with consequences injurious and extravagant.—Mr. Sheil dwelt on the great numbers of learned, accomplished, and graceful minds in the Church of England who now approximated to what he would call the "ancient faith," or, in other words, had adopted Puseyism, which was a natural and sufficient cause of alarm to the Dissenters. It was a monstrous thing that a Dissenter could be a Secretary of State or a Privy Counsellor, and yet be excluded from a miserable system of national education. If the Church were founded on a rock, what had it to fear?—Mr. M. Milnes, though a Churchman, would rather that the factory children were educated by any class of Dissenters than left as they now are. He regretted the dissensions which had been excited by the Factories Bill.—Mr. Hawes admitted that the Church of England, as the Church of the State, could claim superiority in some things; but in education the Dissenters claimed and had a right to perfect equality. But he saw no obstacle to a successful combined system of scriptural education, the importance and necessity of which he was sensible of, and should therefore oppose the motion.—Sir R. H. Inglis, who had been pointedly alluded to by Mr. Sheil, as to his opinions on the subject of Puseyism, claimed for himself freedom from interrogation on religious opinions. He gloried in the name of Protestant—reminding Mr. Sheil of the disputes between Jesuits and Jansenists, and Franciscans and Dominicans. Nothing deserved the name of education which did not bring out the highest qualities of man, with respect to his eternal welfare; and Sir J. Graham would as easily have carried a bill enabling the church to bestow a complete christian education on the people as the one now before the legislature, and which has excited such general abhorrence.—Mr. Ewart was afraid that Sir J. Graham's speech would not allay the animosities which had been provoked by the Factories Bill.—Mr. Roebuck replied, and on a division there appeared—for the motion, 60; against it, 156.

Sir G. Grey moved for the production of papers connected with the occupation of the island of Tahiti by the French. He bore testimony to the merits and services of the Protestant missionaries in this island, and expressed his anxiety that ample security should be obtained for them from the French Government.—Sir R. Peel stated that he had received from the French Government, in writing, an assurance that they would be faithful to the three great principles—of perfect liberty of religious worship, the protection due to the subjects of a friendly power, and the favouring of labours undertaken for the purpose of extending the influence of Christianity.—After a few words from Lord Palmerston, the motion was agreed to.

Friday.—Lord Stanley moved a committee of the whole House to consider the following resolutions, which he proposed to submit to it as the groundwork of the Canada Corn Bill. "Resolved—That on the 12th day of October, 1842, an Act was passed by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, and reserved by the Governor-General for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, imposing a duty of 3*s.* sterling money of Great Britain on each imperial quarter of wheat imported into Canada, except from the United Kingdom, or any of her Majesty's possessions, and being the growth and produce thereof. That the said Act recites, that it was passed in the confident belief and expectation, that, upon the imposition of a duty upon foreign wheat imported into the province, her Majesty would be graciously pleased to recommend to Parliament the removal or reduction of wheat and wheat flour imported into the said United Kingdom from Canada. That, in consideration of the duty so imposed by the said Act of the Legislature of Canada, it is expedient to provide that, if her Majesty shall be pleased to give her sanction to the said Act, the duties imposed upon wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom from Canada should be reduced. That, during the continuance of the said duty, in lieu of the duties now payable upon wheat and flour imported into the United Kingdom from Canada, under an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act to amend the Laws for the Importation of Corn,' there shall be levied and paid the duties following, viz.:—For every quarter of wheat, 1*s.* For every barrel of wheat, meal, or flour, being 196 lbs., a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on 38½ gallons of wheat.—Mr. Labouchere moved as an amendment to the motion, for the House to resolve itself into a committee: "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, humbly praying her Majesty to withhold her assent from an Act passed in the last session of the Provincial Parliament of Canada, for the imposition of a duty on the importation of foreign corn.. Mr. Thornely, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Miles, and Lord Howick opposed the motion; Mr. Liddell, Mr. C. Buller, and Mr. Gladstone supported it. On the motion of Mr. Wodehouse, the debate was then adjourned.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 95 to ⅛ both for Money and Account; Bank Stock, 179½; Three per Cents. Reduced, 94 to ¼; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 100⅞; New Three-and-half per Cents., 101; Exchequer Bills at 1¾*d.*, 55*s.* to 57*s.* prem., and at 2*d.*, 48*s.* to 51*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Sussex Memorial.—It is understood that an influential meeting of noblemen and gentlemen will shortly be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to adopt measures for calling a public meeting, for the purpose of erecting, by public subscription, a suitable memorial in remembrance of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. A provisional committee has already been formed, and measures were taken to originate the meeting so early as the 1st inst.

The Royal Hospitals.—The following is a Report of the number of children, and other poor people, maintained in the several Royal Hospitals of the City for the year 1842: *Christ's Hospital*—185 children put apprentices and discharged from the hospital in the year last past, twelve whereof being instructed in mathematics and navigation were apprenticed to commanders of ships out of the mathematical school, founded by his Majesty Charles II.; 12 children buried during the last year; 1324 children now under the care and charge of the Hospital in London and at Hertford, and 181 to be admitted on presentations granted to this time. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital:* Patients cured and discharged during the last year, 4839. In-patients, 17,489; out-patients, and 17,252 casualty patients, most of whom were poor, sick, and lame persons, and many of them, being destitute of all relief, have been supplied with money, clothes, and other necessaries, to enable them to returnto their several habitations, amounting together to 39,580. *St. Thomas's Hospital:* There have been cured and discharged from this hospital in the last year, of sick, wounded, maimed, and diseased persons, 3,284 in-patients, and 30,711 medical and surgical out-patients, including casualties, some of whom have been relieved with money and necessaries at their departure to accommodate and support them in their journeys to their several habitations; total, 33,995; buried from thence, after much charge in their sickness, 220; remaining under cure — in-patients, 397; out-patients and casualties, 917; so that there have been, during the last year, of poor objects under the care of the hospital, and destitute of other proper care, in all, 35,529. *Bridewell Hospital:* Received into this hospital during the last year, under commitments by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of the City, as criminal or disorderly persons, who have been kept to hard labour, or received correction, 1067. Apprentices sent by the Chamberlain for solitary confinement, 42; received during the same period sundry poor persons who have been committed for wandering abroad and begging in this city, 324: total, 1433. *Bethlem Hospital:* Remaining in the hospital on the 1st Jan., 1842, including those out on leave, 311; admitted in 1842, 344: total, 655. Discharged in various ways in 1842, 284: curables, 265: incurables, 9; criminals, 10. Remaining in the hospital, 31st December, 1842, including those out on leave, 371, viz., curables, 198; incurables, 88; criminals, 85.

Scottish Hospital.—The annual Spring Festival of the Scottish Hospital took place on Saturday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. About 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner; the Duke of Sutherland, the President of the Corporation, took the chair; supported by Lord John Russell, the Hon. Leslie Melville, Mr. Mattheson, M.P., the Hon. William Fraser, of Saltoun, treasurer, &c. The noble Chairman gave the principal toast of the evening, "The Scottish Corporation, and may prosperity attend it." His Grace briefly alluded to the excellent object of the charity—namely, to afford relief to the poor, aged, and infirm Scottish residents in the metropolis; and to supply them with the means of returning, if required, to their native country. The charity, it appeared from the report, had been extensively useful. Lord J. Russell, in returning thanks for the House of Commons, said, perhaps some persons may be of opinion that members of Parliament were better employed, in the midst of hospitality and good cheer, in assisting the distresses of their fellow-creatures, and particularly of their fellow-countrymen, than in sitting up in the House of Commons until four in the morning, discussing the question of whether a debate shall go on or shall cease. I am very grateful for the honour you have done us, and I assure you that I feel most highly the benefits of institutions like this. The manner in which Scotchmen have come forward from generation to generation to the assistance of their poor fellow-countrymen, who have been overtaken by misfortune or distress, is, I must say, highly honourable to the national character. As I am not a Scotchman myself, I have the less difficulty in speaking of that character in the manner it deserves. It is said that it is the result of the best kind of education to enable a man to perform, justly and unanimously, all the offices of peace and war. Judging from the facts, certainly, I think the best education of all is to be found in Scotland; because, whetner in the army or in the navy, or in civil services, Scotchmen are ever forward to defend the honour and interests of their country, and rise to the highest posts. Whether engaged in political achievements or political stations, they ever highly distinguish themselves; and, in fact, in all the other duties of civil life, I confess I know no nation in the world which is entitled to take rank before Scotland. It is becoming to such a people to continue, though unostentatiously, the exertions of such a charity as this, from which, for so long a series of years, the poor have found relief. I sincerely trust that a Society conferring such benefits may long prosper, and in every succeeding year be more and more successful. The Hon. William Fraser then gave "The Roof-tree of the House of Sutherland," which was responded to with Highland honours. The Duke of Sutherland acknowledged the compliment with deep feeling. The subscriptions announced during the evening exceeded 500*l.*

Meeting of West India Planters.—On Tuesday a general meeting of the West India body, consisting of planters, merchants, and others, was held, Mr. Alexander Grant in the chair, for the purpose of receiving and considering a series of resolutions recommended by the standing committee for the reconstruction of the West India body. The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected members of the committee:—The Earl of Harewood, Sir J. M'Donald, Lord Holland, Lord Rivers, Sir Simon Clarke, Sir W. Codrington, Colonel D. Pennant, Dr. Barnet, Messrs. Fuller, M.P., Dickinson, Childe, Russell Ellice, Torrens, Fullerton, Dalrymple, A. Crichton, Swaby, Sutton, Cohen, Barclay, Leary, Lesigne, Maize, Milligan, W. W. Chancey, Garraway, Hislop, Stewart, Bosanquet, Natur, Anderson, and Davis. The secretary then read a series of resolutions, to the effect that a standing committee be held to represent the West India planters and merchants, with power to add to their number. The resolutions comprised also various matters of detail connected with the Colonial interests.

Anti-Corn-Law League.—On Tuesday, the various delegates assembled at Herbert's Hotel, Palace-yard, for the purpose of discussing the division on Mr. Villiers' motion in the House of Commons on the previous night, and passing certain resolutions relative to their future proceedings, prior to the dissolution of the Conference. Mr. P. A. Taylor, having been called to the chair, read a long address from the Conference to the Electors of Great Britain upon the vote passed on the motion of Mr. Villiers. Mr. Edwards moved the adoption of the address, which was carried unanimously; after which resolutions were put and carried that copies of the same should be forwarded to her Majesty's Ministers, and to the various members of the House of Lords and Commons. Mr. Harbottle moved "That this Conference feel the fullest satisfaction at the progress which free-trade principles are making in the public mind, as evidenced by the strong manifestation of opinion amongst the electors in different parts of the kingdom, particularly in the Agricultural districts, and which is confirmed by the increased numbers who voted in the minority in the division upon Mr. Villiers' motion." This motion having been carried, Mr. Villiers addressed the Conference at great length, and was followed by Mr. Hume and Mr. M. Philips; after which, Mr. Norris proposed the following resolution:—"That this Conference recommends the League forthwith to commence a registration of the electors of the kingdom, in order to be prepared at the earliest possible period to call upon the Queen's advisers, through the constitutional means of a humble memorial to her Majesty, to dissolve the present Parliament, and thus afford to the electors of the kingdom an opportunity of revising their late decision upon the question of the Corn-law." Mr. Craig seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Several other resolutions, expressive of thanks to the Members of the House of Commons who voted in the minority on his motion, having been put and carried, the Conference broke up.

The Temple Church.—The Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, paid a private visit to the Temple Church on Saturday afternoon. Her Majesty and suite were met on the terrace by Messrs. Burge, Spence, Whately, and the Hon. Mr. Talbot, Benchers. After spending half an hour in the Church, her Majesty and party proceeded to view the ancient halls of the Inner and Middle Temple. Her Majesty expressed herself highly gratified, having minutely examined all the curiosities of the building. A numerous concourse of persons greeted her Majesty as she left, a little after 5. At the meeting of the members in their hall, after the departure of the Queen, Sir C. Wetherall proposed her Majesty's health in an appropriate address, which was enthusiastically responded to by the barristers and students present. Her Majesty, previous to her departure, was pleased to express her satisfaction at this visit, which is the first the Temple has had the honour of receiving from a Queen since the days of Elizabeth.

The British Museum.—On Monday morning, workmen began pulling down the houses on the west side of the Museum, according to the orders of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the sale of the building materials having taken place on Friday last. The ground is purchased for the site of the new buildings of the Museum.

Festival of the Sons of the Clergy.—This anniversary festival was celebrated in the Cathedral of St. Paul's on Thursday the 11th inst., in the usual manner. There were present, besides many other persons of rank and influence and a great number of the clergy, his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishops of Chester, Bangor, Ripon, and Llandaff; Mr. Justice Cresswell, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and many of the Aldermen and civic authorities. The collection at the doors exceeded the collection last year, and amounted to about 240*l.* Shortly after two o'clock the service was commenced by the *Dettingen Te Deum*, followed by other pieces of sacred music. The dinner in aid of the funds of the Society took place at Merchant Tailors' Hall, and was attended by most of the dignitaries who were present in the Cathedral, and by a large body of the clergy. The amount of the contributions was, as at the other part of the entertainment, exceedingly liberal.

Sale of the Colosseum.—This well-known building was last week brought to the hammer, at the Auction Mart, by Mr. George Robins. The event drew together an extremely numerous assemblage, among which the members of the legal profession constituted a large proportion. The biddings commenced at 10,000*l.*, and after considerable time had elapsed in the progress of the successive advances, the property was knocked down to a gentleman of the name of Giraud, of Furnival's Inn, for 23,000 guineas. It was understood that Mr. Giraud acted in a professional capacity on the occasion, and that he was the representative, and not the principal.

New Church in St. Giles's.—The Rev. J. E. Tyler, Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, intends to raise a fund for the erection of a new church in this densely-populated parish. The site selected is in the line of the new street which will lead from Bedford-square to Waterloo-bridge. The plan has received the approbation of the Bishop of London; and at the last meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the sum of 150*l.* was granted towards the erection of this church, which will be perfectly free.

Sale of Shakspeare's Autograph.—A very interesting sale took place on Wednesday, at Messrs. Evans's Rooms,

in Pall-mall, consisting of a valuable collection of autograph letters, &c., by the most celebrated literary and political characters of the last century. The chief object of attraction, however, was an autograph by Shakspeare, affixed to a deed of bargain and sale of a house in Blackfriars, purchased by him from Henry Walker, dated March 10, 1612, with the seals attached. The situation and boundaries of the tenement in question are fully described in the deed, and the interest is greatly enhanced by a detail of places in its immediate vicinity, and a list of persons who rented the adjacent property, as follows:—"All that dwelling-house or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate and being within the precinct, circuit, and compasse of the late Blackffryers, London, sometymes in the tenure of James Gardyner, Esquior, and since that in the tenure of John Ffortescue, Gent., and now or late being in the tenure or occupation of one William Ireland; abutting upon a streete leading down to Puddle Wharffe on the East part, right against the King's Maiesties wardrobe; part of which said tenement is erected over a great gate leading to a Capitul Mesuage, wch was sometime in the tenure of William Blackwell, Esquior, and since then in the occupation of the right honourable Henry, now Earle of Northumberland." The indenture is stated at the commencement to be "Betweene Henry Walker citizein and minstrell of London of the one partie, and William Shakespeare, of Stratford upon Avon, in the countie of Warwicke, gentleman, William Johnson, citizien and vintener of London, John Jackson and John Hemyng of London, gentlemen, of the other ptie;" the property being conveyed to all four; that Shakespeare himself is declared to have paid the consideration-money, amounting to 140*l.* The document, moreover, contains internal evidence, showing that Shakespeare was the sole purchaser of the premises, which he afterwards bequeathed in his will to his daughter Susanna Hall, in the following words:—"All that messuage or ten'te, wth th'app'tennes, lyeing and being in the blackffryers in London, nere the Wardrobe"—evidently the same house. On the back of the deed are the names of the attesting witnesses, "Sealed and delivered by the said William Shakespeare, William Johnson, and John Jackson, in the ptce of Will. Atkinson, Ed. Overy, Robert Andrewes, scrivener, and Henry Lawrence, servant to the same scrivener," whose seals it bears, with the initials "H. L." upon them. This important document was sold by Messrs. Evans about two years since, when it was purchased by a Mr. Poynder, of Christ's Hospital, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-five guineas. After a few preliminary observations from Mr. Evans, the relic was produced, Mr. Sainsbury, the proprietor of the Napoleon Museum putting it up at 100*l.* The bidding was carried on with considerable spirit between that gentleman and Mr. R. L. Jones for some minutes, the document being ultimately secured by the latter for one hundred and forty-five guineas. It was stated immediately after the sale, that Mr. Jones had purchased the relic for the City library at Guildhall. During the life of Shakespeare, the Lord Mayor and aldermen successfully resisted the performance of a single play by Shakespeare within their walls; and now they give 145*l.* for his signature! Nevertheless, the City-library is an appropriate depository for a document so interesting to the topographical antiquary of London.

Custom-House.—A seizure was made a few days since by the Custom-house officers of some foreign manufactured goods, supposed to bear the brands of British manufacturers. It appears that 400 bales of goods had arrived from Boston, in the Niagara, now lying in the St. Katherine-dock, addressed to the house of Baring, Brothers, and Co. The entry was passed, in the name of that firm, for warehousing the goods at the warehouses of Messrs. Taylor and Bell, at the Legal Quays, and 375 bales were in the course of removal in lighters belonging to the wharfingers in question. The discovery was made through the circumstance of 1 bale being landed on the quay of the dock in error; the officer on the station causing it to be opened, when each piece of goods was found to bear the brand of "Stark Mills, Manchester." The whole of the 400 bales were, in the first instance, detained by the Customs' officers; but they have since been given up, on the receipt of an explanation from Messrs. Baring, showing that the goods are totally different in texture and style from English manufactures, and that the "Manchester" on the brand is the town of that name in New Hampshire. Of the 400 bales, 200 are branded as being the fabrics of the "Lowell" mills (near Boston), 100 bales as those of the "Boott Cotton Mills" (America), and the remaining 100 bales as those of the "Stark Mills, Manchester, N.H." (New Hampshire). This explanation has been considered satisfactory, and the charge of deception alleged against the correspondents of Messrs. Baring has of course fallen to the ground.

Destruction of the Stone Pier at Greenwich.—On Tuesday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the inhabitants in the vicinity of the stone pier at Greenwich were alarmed by a loud report like the explosion of a piece of artillery, succeeded within a few seconds by the announcement that the pier was falling. At the time several people were on the pier as it gave way, and others were on the barge which is moored in front. The damage extended to at least three-fifths of the entire length, which is 320 feet; and it is in depth, from the bottom of the piles, 80 feet. At about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, just as the tide was rising, another crash was heard, which was at once attributed to the bursting of the piles in front of the pier. As soon as daylight appeared, boats put out to see the extent of the damage, and the appearance the pier then presented left not the slightest hope of saving any portion — pile after pile of ponderous timber, bound with iron, and fixed at the foundations in massive plates of iron, had been split and shivered, some falling inwards and others outwards, whilst the parade gave way in every direction, the fissures extending nearly the whole length, and the plates of iron being shivered like glass. It is now, therefore, scarcely safe for any person to go on the pier, as the only remaining stairs leading to the floating-barges have been affected by the shock, and the whole of the frontage wall and iron railings must ultimately give way. The eastern end, near Ship Dock and the Royal Hospital, is opening in fissures, and is likely also to burst away in that direction. It is quite impossible to stay the damage, but the whole must be left to its fate, and be washed down by the tides, when the greater part of at least 10,000 tons of earth, &c., which had been laid in between the wall and the road to form the parade, will also be washed away. The present appearance of this extensive pier is that resembling an earthquake; the iron-work, masonry, and timbers are lying about or leaning in every direction. The cost of the pier was about 30,000*l.*, and it was only completed about three years ago.

The National Society.—On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, was held in the Central School-rooms, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair, and a numerous assembly of clergymen and persons interested in the schools of the National Society and the cause of education filled the room, among whom were the Bishops of Winchester, St. David's, Chester, Ripon, Salisbury, and Bangor; Lords Kenyon, Radstock, Calthorpe, and Sandon, M.P. The proceedings commenced by an examination of the children of the Society's school, in Scripture knowledge and history, geography, grammar, arithmetic, and music. The Apostles' Creed and *Magnificat* were chanted with good effect by the boys and girls attending the schools in the course of the exhibition. The examination having been concluded, the report was read and adopted, and the meeting was addressed by the Bishops of St. David's, Bangor, and Chester, Lord Radstock, Lord Calthorpe, and other friends of the Society.

Inclosure of Hampstead Heath.—On Monday a numerous meeting of copyholders and inhabitants of Hampstead took place, for the purpose of considering a bill now before the House of Lords, entitled "The Wilson Inclosure Bill," the object of which is to empower the lord of the manor, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, to let land on building leases, form roads, squares, &c., and thus entirely to inclose and destroy that beautiful spot of recreation for the public of the metropolis, Hampstead Heath. Mr. Samuel Hoare, the banker, was called to the chair. The vestry-clerk read the copy of the Bill introduced into Parliament, which referred to Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson's estates in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, and Sussex, and gave him general powers of inclosure of such lands, and for the granting of leases for 99 years, making of squares, roads, &c. thereon, the inclosure of Blackheath as well as Hampstead heath, being a part and parcel of the Bill. Mr. White said he was one of the trustees of the fund raised to oppose a former attempt of the lord of the manor, in 1830, to inflict a similar injury on the copyholders and the public, by a Bill to inclose and destroy the beautiful prospect of Hampstead-heath. He had felt it his duty to come forward and oppose this Bill on public grounds, and deny the right of the lord of the manor to make roads and build houses for his own benefit, at the sacrifice of the rights and benefits of the public. Mr. Cooper observed that the lord of the manor had no right whatever to improve his property to the manifest injury of the public. Nothing was more clear than that no man was at liberty to build houses for his own advantage to the prejudice of the copyholders on such a manor. Most of the inhabitants of Hampstead were induced to reside there solely on account of its beautiful heath and the extensive views obtained therefrom of the surrounding country, as also the metropolis views of which could not be equalled within 40 miles of London. The character of the place, by the proposed measure, would be lost. There were numbers of houses at present untenanted; clearly showing that an increase was not needed. Houses held under copyhold powers had been built in various parts of Hampstead in the first style, under a belief that their prospects were not to be interfered with. This attempt would by no means be, if carried, a public improvement; on the contrary, it was an act of monstrous injustice to the public and to the copyholders, who he trusted would unite, and in every shape oppose this measure. They and the public had one common interest in the preservation of Hampstead-heath. The Rev. Dr. Burgh said he considered it was the duty of every inhabitant of Hampstead, whether a copyholder or not, to oppose this bill, and to defend their rights against that which he could only designate as an illegal assumption. On the former occasion, when a similar attempt was made, Lord Tenterden not only opposed, but gave a very strong opinion against the claim of the lord of the manor to have such powers granted to him. He (Dr. Burgh) considered that in accordance with the bill of the late Sir Thomas Wilson, the present lord of the manor had no right whatever to inclose the heath, or build thereon. If this bill were passed it would be ruination to the town of Hampstead, for the copyholders would get rid of their property, and he had understood that Lord Mansfield had declared his determination to leave Caen Wood, and dispose of his property there. The object of the copyholders in residing at Hampstead was its quiefude, its retirement, and for the benefit of their health; and if they were to be deprived of all these, property would be completely annihilated. The public no doubt would look after their own rights and interests in this matter, but it was the duty of every copyholder to come forward boldly, and resist these encroachments on the part of the lord of the manor. Mr. Riply concurred in the observations of the last speaker. He had on a former occasion, not only taken the opinion of Lord Tenterden as to the right of the lord of the manor to obtain such powers under an act of Parliament, but he had also obtained the opinion of Sir Charles Wetherall, Lord Abinger, when Attorney-General, Mr. Vernon Richards, and many other eminent lawyers, the whole of whom were adverse to such being a right vested in the lord of the manor.—Mr. Powell then moved a resolution, to the effect "That the proposed bill was highly injurious to the interests of the copyholders resident in Hampstead and its vicinity, and that it was their bounden duty, and they were resolved to oppose it, and endeavour by every means to prevent it being passed into a law."—The Rev. Dr. Burgh seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.—Mr. Toller said that if the bill were carried, the whole of the eastern and south-western sides of the heath would be inclosed, and thus a view, in the latter instance, even as far as Windsor, would be obstructed. He had prepared a petition against the bill, which he would now read. It set forth that the petitioners would sustain irreparable injury if such a measure were passed; that previous attempts had been made in 1829 and 1830 to pass a similar measure, which was rejected. It therefore prayed to be heard by their counsel or agents against the passing of such bill. The petition having been unanimously adopted, a committee was appointed to watch the bill, and take all measures necessary for a determined opposition, for which purpose the sum of 200*l.* had been subscribed.

Hanwell Asylum.—On Wednesday a sale of fancy work, made by the female patients of the institution, was held at the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, in aid of the Adelaide Fund for the Assistance of the Convalescent Patients upon their discharge. It was at first intended to hold the bazaar in the grounds of the asylum, and several marquees were already erected for the occasion, but from the unsettled state of the weather the committee found it necessary to alter that arrangement, and two of the long galleries on the west side were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, in which the stalls were laid out, while two of the galleries, similarly decorated, were appropriated for the visitors to promenade in. The company were attended through the apartments by several of the visiting committee of justices. The band of the 13th Light Dragoons, from Hounslow barracks, were stationed at the basement of the principal circular staircase. Late in the afternoon, when, owing to the heavy rain, the company began to thin, several of the female patients were permitted to pass through the ornamented wards; and it was most pleasing to witness the order and quietness they manifested, and the delight and pleasure they expressed on recognising any of the medical officers, attendants, and magistrates acting on the committee. In the evening, after the stalls had been cleared, about 100 of the female patients were regaled with tea and cake in the ornamented wards, and passed apparently a pleasant hour in singing and other recreations.

The Royal Yacht.—The new steam-yacht Victoria and Albert, intended for the especial use of her Majesty, was hauled on Monday into the East India export-dock, and a great number of men were immediately set to work to complete her fittings, which will be finished in the most superb style. Her engines, which are of 650 horse-power, will be fixed by Messrs. Maudslay, and every exertion is making to get her ready in time for her Majesty's intended visit to Ireland in the course of the present summer.

Accidents.—We learn from a correspondent that Mr. Cook, of Brooklands, was thrown from his horse on Saturday, and sustained such severe injury as to leave very little hope of his recovery. He has been insensible ever since, and the physicians on Monday announced that if there were not a change for the better in a few hours all hope of recovery was vain. We are happy, however, to learn that the symptoms have taken a favourable turn, and that Mr. Cook is better.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, May 6th—West districts, 160; North districts, 159; Central districts, 190; East districts, 177; South districts, 193. Total, 879 (451 males, 428 females). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females), and for the last five springs, 854.

Provincial News.

Bridgend.—The adjourned inquiry into the double murder at Laleston terminated on Saturday. After the examination of several witnesses, and particularly of Mr. Herapath, the chemist, who deposed to the fact of arsenic being found in the bodies of the deceased persons, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the sister and her husband. The magistrates, who believe that they shall discover some additional facts, have further adjourned their investigation. It is not, therefore, expected that the Coroner's warrant of committal will issue immediately, but that the prisoners will still remain in separate confinement at the county gaol.

Bristol.—Our readers who have taken an interest in the late accident to Mr. Brunel will be glad to learn that the coin was dislodged on Saturday last, in the presence of Sir B. Brodie, Mr. Aston Key, Mr. Hawkins, and Dr. Seth Thompson. On Sunday the patient was visited by the above-named gentlemen and Dr. Chambers, and was so much improved that he was allowed to go out for an hour. The following statement of the treatment adopted drawn up it is understood by Dr. Seth Thompson, has been published in the daily papers:—"The accident happened on the 3d of April. Sir B. Brodie was consulted on the 18th, and his opinion was, that the half-sovereign had passed into the windpipe. The following day Mr.

Brunel strengthened this opinion by a simple experiment. He bent his head and shoulders over a chair, and distinctly felt the coin drop towards the glottis; whilst raising himself a violent fit of coughing came on, which ceased after a few minutes; he repeated this a second time, with the same result. A consultation was held on the 22d, at which it was decided that conclusive evidence existed of the half-sovereign having passed into the windpipe, that it probably lodged at the bottom of the right bronchus, and that it was movable. It was determined that every effort should be made for its removal, and that for this purpose an apparatus should be constructed for inverting the body of the patient, in order that the weight of the coin might assist the natural effort to expel it by coughing. The first experiment was made on the 25th. The body of the patient being inverted, and the back gently struck with the hand between the shoulders, a violent cough came on, but of so convulsive and alarming a nature that danger was apprehended, and the experiment was discontinued. On this occasion the coin was again moved from its situation, and slipped towards the glottis. On the 27th tracheotomy was performed by Sir B. Brodie, assisted by Mr. Aston Key, with the intention of extracting the coin by the forceps, if possible; or, in the event of this failing, with the expectation that the opening of the windpipe would facilitate a repetition of the experiment of the 22d. On this occasion, and subsequently on the 2d of May, the introduction of the forceps was attended with so much irritation that it could not be persevered in without danger to life. On the 3d another consultation was held, when Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Stanley entirely confirmed the views of Sir B. Brodie and Mr. Key, and it was agreed that the experiment of inversion should be repeated as soon as Mr. Brunel had recovered sufficient strength, the incision in the windpipe being kept open. On Saturday, the 13th, Mr. Brunel was again placed on the apparatus, the body inverted, and the back gently struck. After two or three coughs he felt the coin quit its place on the right side of the chest, and in a few seconds it dropped from his mouth, without exciting, in its passage through the glottis, any distress or inconvenience, the opening in the windpipe preventing any spasmodic action of the glottis. In this remarkable case the following circumstances appear to be worthy of note:—That a piece of gold remained in the air-tube for six weeks, quite movable, and without exciting any inflammatory action, the breathing entirely undisturbed, and the only symptoms of its presence being occasional uneasiness on the right side of the chest, and frequent fits of coughing. That an accurate diagnosis was formed without being able to obtain any assistance from the stethoscope, although the chest was repeatedly and carefully examined, and also that a fair trial having been given to the forceps, the application of this instrument to the removal of a body of this peculiar form from the bottom of the bronchus was proved to be attended with great risk to life; while the cautious and well-considered plan of treatment above detailed was attended with complete success, and without risk."

Cambridge.—One or two attempts to annoy the Rev. Professor Whewell have been made during the period of his office, as Vice-Chancellor for the current academical year. The other day a more serious trick was played off against him, which must have been attended with great loss to many parties who were made victims in the hoax. Some gentlemen who had just left the University—Trinity men, it is supposed—having taken their B.A. degree, went round, on their arrival in town, to a number of London tradesmen, and gave orders for various quantities of their respective goods, to be sent, per waggon or coach, to Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, by a certain day. The orders were in all cases executed, and the Master's residence was accordingly beset on the day in question. Amongst the consignments, too numerous to mention, were a grand pianoforte, for the drawing-room; a cottage ditto, for a lower room; mechanical implements; complete sets of carpenters' and turners' tools; apparatus of an amateur forge; a child's cot, coral, and rocking-horse, &c. "Tailors," adds the *Cambridge Independent Press*, "have also arrived to measure the domestics for liveries, and jewellers to remodel the College plate, and one piece of goods has been forwarded under the charge of three men to fit it up in the Lodge."

Canterbury.—A sitting was held in the bankruptcy of Messrs. Baldock and Co. on Tuesday, for the declaration of a dividend under the joint estate, which has already paid 4*s.* in the pound to the creditors; the debts proved amount to 140,000*l.*, while the assets realised are 40,000*l.* The further dividend declared was 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, the period for the payment of which will be notified to the claimants through the official channel.

Carmarthen. — The Welch papers state that the offences committed by "Rebecca and her daughters" are daily growing more frightful, and not a single depredator has yet been discovered. On Friday Llanfihangel gate, near St. Clears, was demolished by a mob of men, disguised as usual in women's clothes, who were, however, disturbed in their operations by the passing of the Pembroke mail. They placed sentinels on each side of the road, and immediately the mail had passed, they finished their work of destruction. On Monday afternoon, the plantations of Mr. Powell, of Penycoed, were set on fire, and the wind blowing freshly, before assistance could be obtained to extinguish the fire, four acres of valuable young trees were burnt. It fortunately happened that a great deal of furze had been cut from the plantation during the winter, otherwise nothing could have saved the whole 22 acres of plantation from being destroyed. On Monday night the gate in the town of St. Clears shared the fate of the others. Although a reward of 150*l.* and a free pardon has been offered by Government, not a single accomplice has been taken, and the conduct of "Rebecca and her daughters" has grown daily more alarming.

Deal.—The new light on the tower that has just been completed at the South Foreland was exhibited for the first time last week, and is said to answer every purpose contemplated. On Friday night the deputy-master and a number of the elder brethren of the Trinity House went off in a yacht to view it from various points in the Channel, and were much pleased with the brilliancy of the light as well as with the improvements generally that have been effected on this important headland.

Eton.—The Newcastle scholarship, founded by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle in 1829, of the value of 50*l.* per annum, to be held for three years, open to competition for all boys in the sixth form and upper division of the fifth, and such of the middle division as should have arranged to leave the college before the next examination, was on Saturday last gained by Mr. Joynes, K.S., and the gold medal (given by his Grace to the boy who stood second in the examination for his scholarship), was awarded to Mr. Simpson. Mr. Joynes gained the medal last year, and Mr. Simpson, who was then his close competitor, had previously obtained the first Prince Albert's prize, presented annually by his Royal Highness for the promotion of the study of modern languages. Both of these young gentlemen are the sons of clergymen; Mr. Joynes being the son of the rector of Gravesend, in Kent; and Mr. Simpson, the son of the rector of Little Horsted, in Sussex. The number of pupils now at Eton is greater than ever before known; the entries of scholars at the termination of the Easter vacation amounting to upwards of 700. Since 1836 there has been a gradual and progressive increase in the number of scholars, as follows: In that year there were 444; in 1837, 475; in 1838, 522; in 1839, 560; in 1840, 593; in 1841, 636; in 1842, 659; and this year, at Easter, upwards of 700.

Exeter.—On Tuesday the 9th inst. the town-crier of Exeter announced that a public meeting would take place, and that Mrs. Fryer would deliver a lecture on the principles of total abstinence from spirituous liquors. The place selected for the meeting was a large attic loft, built about 50 years since for the purpose of drying serges, in East-street. At eight o'clock it is supposed there were about four hundred persons assembled to hear the lecture, consisting of men, women, and children; and while a gentleman was delivering an introductory address, a large portion of the flooring gave way, precipitating a great part of the audience to the middle floor, which contained several hundred bushels of oats, and fortunately prevented the breaking of many necks, as numbers of persons fell head foremost on the grain; and their additional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, caused it also to give way, and many persons were literally buried in oats and rubbish on the ground floor, having fallen from three stories high. The pressure of the falling beams, and the number of persons, burst out a window about ten feet in length on the ground floor, which formed an egress for those who were able to get out, and admitted many who came to the rescue of those who were injured. Fortunately, no lives were lost. That portion of the attic floor appropriated for the station of the lecturer, chairman, &c. did not give way, so that they remained affrighted spectators of the catastrophe.

Liverpool.—Another fire broke out on Saturday morning in Formby-street, in this town. This street, it will be remembered, was the scene of the memorable fire which occurred in Liverpool last September. At 1 o'clock on Saturday morning the policeman on duty in the neighbourhood discovered the fire on the premises belonging to Messrs. Ashton and Ginn, boat-builders, on the south side of the street, and adjoining the west wall of the fire-proof warehouses that were preserved from destruction by the great fire in September. The greatest activity was displayed by the authorities; but, from the start the fire had obtained, and from the nature of the premises, being the smithy, carpenters' shops, &c., surrounded by piles of dry planks, the fire had assumed an alarming appearance, and had almost completed the destruction of the premises wherein it originated before the engines could be got effectually into play. The windows and doors were burnt out, and the interior apparently gutted, and a quantity of wood destroyed, before a sufficiency of water could be obtained; but some hoses were passed through the dock wall, and planted in the dock with great alacrity, and in a few minutes after the engines got into full play its fury was considerably abated; and by 2 o'clock there was no longer any fear that it would extend beyond the premises it had at first taken possession of, and which were nearly demolished.—The Liverpool police-court was crowded by merchants and other respectable inhabitants of that town, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of hearing the investigation of a case of extensive embezzlement, alleged to have taken place in the Post-office. It appears that, in consequence of numerous robberies having of late taken place in the establishment, Mr. R. Lord was sent down from the General Post-office in London, to institute inquiries, and that certain suspicions having fallen upon J. Leeming, a clerk attached to the department of the Dead Letter-office, search was made, and evidence obtained of his being the party concerned. He was thereupon given into custody. The prisoner was charged with embezzling several letters containing bills of exchange to the amount of 4,939*l.*; also letters containing gold rings, beads, and other articles. The indictment was brought under the 1st of Victoria, cap. 26, which enacted that any person who should embezzle a letter going through the Post-office should be guilty of a felony, and render himself liable to be transported; and that if the letter so embezzled contained money or other valuables, he would render himself liable to be transported beyond the seas for life. Witnesses were then called, whose evidence bore out every part of the charge, and the prisoner, who offered no defence, was committed for trial.

Manchester.—About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night an outrage of an alarming character was perpetrated in the immediate neighbourhood of this town, by a party of between 300 and 400 persons, chiefly brickmakers, armed with blunderbusses, guns, pistols, bludgeons, and almost every description of weapon, who forcibly entered the brick-croft of Messrs. Pauling and Henfrey, with the evident intention of destroying the property, and either murdering or maiming every one who might oppose their violence. After committing several acts of violence they retreated; but information was speedily conveyed to the Salford police-office, and a party of Officers were soon on the spot, by whose exertions some of the rioters were secured. On Wednesday seven prisoners were brought before the magistrates at the New Bailey, charged with having taken part in the attack, but were all remanded. The police are on the look-out for others of the turn-outs, many of whom, it is suspected, were wounded, and will be traced without much difficulty.

Portsmouth.—The Eurydice frigate, of 900 tons, built according to the plan of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, was launched here on Tuesday. The ceremony of naming her was performed by a daughter of the Admiral. A numerous assemblage of persons had collected to witness the spectacle.

Windsor.—An order arrived here last week from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the five dilapidated houses, the residences of that number of the Military Knights of Windsor, known as the lower foundation, situated in the lower ward of the Castle, to be immediately taken down, it having been deemed requisite, in consequence of their ruinous condition, that no delay should take place in their being razed to the ground, and a new row of houses for the Military Knights of the foundation of Sir Peter Le Maire constructed, with increased conveniences, in their stead. This foundation was endowed in the early part of the reign of James I., by Sir Peter Le Maire, with an estate of the then value of 230*l.* per annum. —An attempt to assassinate the Rev. Thomas Page, officiating minister of Christ Church, in the vicinity of Virginia Water, close to Windsor Great Park, was made a few nights ago, between eleven and 12 o'clock. The perpetrators of the outrage remain for the present undiscovered. Mr. Page resides, with his family, at the parsonage-house, which is a detached building situated a short distance from the church. A few nights ago, just as the Rev. Gentleman and his wife were retiring to rest, and at the moment Mr. Page (whose shadow was thrown upon the window) had approached the dressing-table, at the window of his bedroom, to extinguish the light, a loaded musket was discharged at him from the garden, and evidently at but a short distance from the house. Upon examining the window, a large slug, upwards of an inch in length, was discovered to have been lodged in the woodwork which divided the two sashes of the window, and in the precise direction of the spot where the Rev. Gentleman was standing. A portion of the glass was broken, and the shattered fragments scattered upon the dressing-table, but Mr. Page escaped unhurt.

Railways.—The railway receipts for the week have been as follows:—Birmingham and Derby, 1,141*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,699*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,406*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,186*l.*; Great North of England, 1,451*l.*; Great Western, 14,742*l.*; Hull and Selby, 979*l.*; London and Birmingham, 18,092*l.*; Blackwall, 715*l.*; Brighton, 3,081*l.*; Croydon, 256*l.*; Greenwich, 680*l.*; South Western, 5,976*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,618*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,633*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,661*l.*; North Midland, 4,046*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 2,021*l.*—The returns given in the report of the officers of the railway department, Board of Trade, show the average speed upon the various lines, exclusive of stoppage, as follows:—London and Birmingham, 27 miles per hour; Great Western, 33; Northern and Eastern, 36; North Midland, 29; Midland Counties, 28; Birmingham and Derby, 29; Manchester and Birmingham, 25; Newcastle and North Shields, 30; and Chester and Birkenhead, 28. The average speed on the Metropolitan lines, exclusive of stoppages, is about 22 miles an hour.—Arrangements have been entered into by the War Office for the conveyance of troops by the South Eastern and Chester and Birkenhead railways. The charge is to be the same as on other lines, viz., one penny per mile for every soldier, with the exception that, upon the Dover line, the officers are only to be allowed 1 cwt. of baggage.—The inhabitants of Stockport and neighbourhood, are, it seems, much dissatisfied at the Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company having raised the fares between the Stockport station and Manchester; and on Thursday, the 11th, a numerous meeting was held to take the subject into consideration. A number of speakers addressed the meeting, and expressed their disapprobation of the proceedings of the directors; and the meeting resolved, in consequence of their unaccommodating conduct, to establish a company to run coaches on the road between Stockport and Manchester. Several speakers promised to take shares in the intended company, and others promised to pay their fares to the intended company twice or thrice a week to and from Manchester, for six months to come. A committee was ultimately appointed to make arrangements for the formation of a company.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Brighton, convened by the high constable, was held at the Town-hall last week, for the purpose of considering the recent alterations in the table of fares and time adopted by the directors for the current month. The high constable presided. The speeches were all couched in the language of

complaint, the times of starting the trains being considered, in several points, very inconvenient, and the fares higher than on any other railway out of the metropolis, and nearly double those of the competing line, the South Eastern or Dover railway. The result was the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the directors, with a view of showing that the interests of the shareholders required a different policy to be adopted with regard to the fares, as well as the interests of Brighton, which the meeting considered to be injuriously affected by the high prices at present charged to passengers.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The declarations of Ministers in both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday week have caused no ordinary sensation among all parties in Ireland, none of whom seem to have been prepared for the decisive step taken by the Government in relation to the question of repeal. At the meeting of the Repeal Association last week, Mr. O'Connell adverted to the proceedings in Parliament, and said that that was a great day for Ireland. He found in the London papers speeches attributed to Lord Roden and Jocelyn, and Wellington and Peel, and little "Spring Rice," as he was called in the south of Ireland. He rejoiced to find that their enemies had at length been reduced to the necessity of using Billingsgate in assailing the repealers. They could abuse them, but he defied them to accuse the repealers of a crime. A short time ago the English newspapers either took no notice at all of the repeal agitation, or put it off in a paragraph of five lines; but it was so no longer, and he was gratified to find that the repealers were now known and feared, but that they could not be subdued. He thanked the newspaper Duke of Wellington for that; he thanked the newspaper Lord Roden for it; he thanked the paltry Whig Lord Lansdowne of the newspaper for it, but above all he thanked that most despicable and contemptible of politicians—Henry Brougham. He was not worth their groaning. He was treacherous to his friends and cajoling to his enemies—a toadeater of so foul a nature never disgraced the profession of the law. He had, to be sure, high talents; but no human being ever degraded his talents through selfish motives as he had done. There was no road to power too filthy for him to climb. Oh! it was delightful to find such a man against them, for they could not have a more contemptible enemy. He of course only spoke of the newspaper Lord Brougham. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded at considerable length, and said, that "if Peel extinguished their liberty, he should do so through the best blood of the Irish people." The Queen, he continued, was coming here; when she came to Ireland, they would get up petitions signed by a million of repealers, which some one would present to her in person, and then the Union was repealed. He hoped that every town and village through which her Majesty would pass would display its flags, on which should be written, "We pray your Majesty to repeal the Union." After some further observations, Mr. O'Connell concluded his speech by declaring that Ireland should be for the Irish, and the Irish for Ireland. Mr. Steele rose and said "Sir Robert Peel talks of civil war, let him try it if he dare." Here the meeting rose in great excitement, and cheered for several minutes. At the meeting on Monday last, Mr. O'Connell renewed the subject, and said there would be no civil war in Ireland as long as he lived. The people would keep at the legal side, and if others invaded them that was not a civil war, and he promised them that there was not a Wellingtonian of them all who would shrink less than he from that contest if it was forced upon them. Violating no law, the repealers would keep on constitutional grounds, as long as it was left to them; but if they throw them from that, *væ victis* then, for the contending parties. The room was crowded to suffocation. The rent for the week exceeded 600*l.*—The Provincial papers are filled with details of meetings in connexion with the Repeal movement, and surpass, in violence of language, even the accredited organs of the Association in the capital. Government has sent a troop of Lancers to Enniskillen for the purpose of sustaining the police, should any necessity arise out of the Repeal movement.—The papers announce that Father Mathew is expected to arrive in England in the course of a short time, on a visit to Cambridge, Wisbeach, Norwich, Ipswich, and other places.—The Atmospheric Railway between Dublin and Kingstown will be opened by the month of July.

Mullingar.—A great Repeal dinner has been given in this town to Mr. O'Connell, at which the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, Dr. Higgins, stated that every Catholic Bishop in Ireland, without an exception, is an ardent Repealer. "I know," he said, "that virtually you all have reason to believe that the Bishops of Ireland were Repealers; but I have now again formally to announce to you, that they have all declared themselves as such, and that from shore to shore we are now all Repealers." Mr. O'Connell interrupted the speech and declared that "it was the best news he ever heard."

Law.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*The Attorney-General* v. *Hurel.*—*Custom-House Frauds.*—This was an information, filed at the suit of her Majesty's Attorney-General, to recover from the defendant, a glove importer, carrying on business at No. 8, Old Jewry, penalties to the amount of nearly 5,000*l.*, for illegally defrauding the Board of Customs of the duties payable upon 921 dozen pair of French gloves. The Attorney-General in opening the case to the jury, stated, that this information was founded on the 3d and 4th William IV., c. 52, an act which rendered any party liable to a penalty who should receive or conceal goods which had been illegally unshipped, and upon which the proper amount of duty had not been duly paid. The learned counsel, after having gone through a history of the case, proceeded to say that he thought the jury would have but little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion as to the guilt of the defendant when they should have heard the nature of the evidence he should present to their notice. They would remark, as the case proceeded, that considerable ingenuity had been exercised in the transaction, and he regretted to say, that one of the chief instruments in the fraud was no longer within the jurisdiction of the English law. That person, whose name was Tye, had, as a partner of a Mr. Sherer, a gentleman whose conduct in the affair it was far from his intention to impugn, because it appeared that he had been altogether ignorant of the acts of his partner—it would seem acted as the Custom-house agent for a firm of the name of Vidil and Hurel, who carried on the business of glove-dealers and manufacturers at No. 8, Old Jewry. The partner Vidil, it would appear, resided at Grenoble, whilst the establishment in London was conducted by Mr. Hurel. That gentleman had employed the person Tye as his Custom-house agent, and the jury would hear from Mr. Sherer and the other witnesses a history of the manner in which the Custom-house business for that firm had been transacted. It was but right that he should state in the outset that one of the witnesses, and a most important witness too, whom he should put into the box, was one of the officers by whose connivance one of the frauds complained of had been effected. That officer would lay before them a full detail of the manner in which the fraud, with regard to the cases of goods which had reached this country by the Lady de Saumarez, had been accomplished. He did not mean to contend that the statement of such a witness was altogether calculated to induce them to place implicit reliance on his credit. All, therefore, that he asked was, that they should regard his testimony in the light of an explanation of the transaction, which it was impossible, for various reasons, to obtain through any other means. Its truth would be borne out by all the surrounding events which would be detailed by other witnesses. He simply, therefore, solicited that this man's evidence should be treated by the jury as an explanation of the affair. The witness Sherer, the partner of Tye, would prove that he had landed and examined the contents of the cases, of which he had taken an account, which had been passed by the witness Burnby, the tainted officer of the Customs, and it would be found that the variance between the account which he had taken, and that upon which the duty had been paid, was precisely the difference which was charged against the defendant by the information. The two offences which were charged on the present occasion had reference to cases landed from the Belfast and from the Lady de Saumarez, and if he fully made out the case, then the jury would have no difficulty in returning a verdict for the Crown, on whose behalf this information was now filed, not only for the protection of the revenue, but also for that of the fair traders, whose interests were compromised by transactions of this nature. Evidence was then adduced on the part of the Crown. Charles Sherer deposed as follows:—I am a Custom-house agent. In 1840 and 1841 I carried on business in partnership with a person of the name of Tye, under the firm of F. and J. Smith and Co. Messrs. Vidil and Hurel were Tye's customers. They were glove importers in the Old Jewry. Vidil lives at Grenoble, and Hurel carried on the business in London. We received instructions from him to pass goods at the Custom-house. The bill of lading was sent down to us, and if Tye was not there, I attended to the business. We received instructions in January, 1841, to pass goods brought by the ship Belfast from Boulogne. I obtained this "sight entry" in consequence. I examined three cases marked G S 529, E E 1,525, and C M No. 5. This is a sight entry for these cases. Edward Manico wrote the body of this entry. The goods were at the Custom-house-quay. The importer has the option of ordering the goods sent to him to any quay he chooses for the purpose of landing them, and he can previously ascertain what officer will be on duty there. Burnby was the landing-waiter on this occasion. I knew an officer named Homersham; I believe he is now dead. I made an entry of the contents of the cases marked G S 529, which contained 152 dozen pairs of men's gloves, 213 dozen of habits, and 5 dozen of women's. The case marked E E 1,525, contained 240 dozen habits, 134 dozen men's and 15 dozen women's gloves, and C M 5 contained 145 dozen men's, 290 habits, and 10 dozen women's. I made this list from the inspection of the goods themselves. The course of business, on obtaining a sight entry, is this: a blue book is sent to the landing-waiter, who should therein enter the contents of the different cases. The agent of the importer attends the examination, and I did so on this occasion. The agent generally sees the landing-waiter enter the contents in the blue book, but sometimes the officers make an entry in another book first. After I had examined these goods they were repacked. These gloves were packed in the ordinary way. I gave the list of the contents to Tye, my then partner. This is a perfect entry of the goods, and it is in the handwriting of Tye. The amount of duty is entered. After the examination by the landing-waiter, the goods are repacked in the case. The agent then makes a perfect entry, with a view to the payment of the duty. William Burnby examined—In the early part of 1841 I was one of the landing-waiters of the Customs. This blue book which has been put into my hand, was the blue book of the Lady De Saumarez. It was my duty to take an account of, and to inspect the cases on board of that vessel. I relieved Mr. Mason, another officer. The first part of this book is done by him. I attended the examination, and saw the goods. The whole of them were inspected in my presence, and I took an account in the book of the packages, and we compared them afterwards. I made a true account, and Sherer's account corresponded with mine. I made out a true account on some leaves which were formerly in this book, but those leaves are not here now. There is a leaf here which has been substituted for those taken away. The substitution took place at the Ship Tavern, in Water-lane, Tower-street. Homersham was present on the occasion of the alteration being made, and it was he, in fact, who had taken out the old leaf. The new leaf is in my writing. That leaf was obtained from a blank book. Blank books are very easily to be had. The seal was melted, and a counterfeit seal was then put on the book. Lord Abinger—Then, in fact, you put a new seal on the book, or on the new leaf? Witness—Yes; an artificial seal was made use of. We could not undo the book unless we broke the seal. Homersham had a counterfeit seal like the Custom-house seal. On my going to the Custom-house-quay that day, it was an understood thing that this business was to be done. The moment I went to the Custom-house to my duty that day the offer was made to me to pass three cases at considerably less than the proper duty. The arrangement was that these entries should be made in a book; but I made them in this book, and afterwards the leaf was torn out, and another leaf, with the artificial seal attached, was substituted. Lord Abinger—And you, then, were to have some consideration for this act? Witness—Yes, my Lord. Tye was to pay me a consideration. Mr. Erle, for the defence, said the jury were called upon to find a verdict for 5,000*l.* against the defendant, and by so doing, to implicate merchants of long standing and reputation in a conspiracy with two men acknowledged to be of infamous character. In a criminal proceeding of this nature he was justified in standing upon the principle, that if there should be the slightest doubt on the point in the minds of the Jury, the defendant was entitled to that doubt. But, unless his mind much misled him, there was no evidence whatever to bring home guilt to the defendant. The count which was most relied upon was the illegal unshipping of goods which had come into the hands of the defendant, upon which duty had not been paid; but the essence of the case was, in truth, the knowledge or the no knowledge on the part of the defendant. The question did not turn upon whether these were legal remedies, for that was quite immaterial. As for as regarded this particular case, the point for the decision of the Jury was one between man and man, whether they were satisfied that the defendant had received "uncustomed" goods, knowing that the duty had not been paid. Upon that point there seemed to him to be no evidence whatever. The defendant was a foreigner, and the man he had employed as agent, had been duly licensed to carry on the business of an agent at the Custom-house. A merchant in obtaining goods from the Custom-house would therefore go to him to pass them. There was no personal interference whatever on the part of the defendant in passing the goods through the Custom-house. It was always done in the name of the agent. He paid the duty and the goods were then carted off to the merchant's warehouse. In this case F. and J. Smith were the only names used. There was nothing of a clandestine nature—nothing to induce the Jury to say that the defendant had anything to do with the business. There were two persons who were acknowledged to be infamous villains, Burnby and Tye. They had, no doubt, defrauded the Government to a very great extent, but there was no evidence to show that any other conspirator was joined with them. The only ground upon which they went against the defendant was that of showing the amount of checks paid by him. It had been shown that 1,204 dozen pairs of gloves had got into the possession of the defendant, and only 389 were entered in the Custom-house book. It had been said that the defendant ought to show that he had paid for them, but it should have been proved, on the part of the Crown, that he had not paid for them. Certain sums of money had undoubtedly been paid by him about the time of receiving the goods much under the full amount, but there was no evidence to prove that he had not paid at a subsequent time. The only man who could show how the money was paid was Tye, and he was out of the jurisdiction of the Court. Much had been said about the injury done to the fair trader by such conduct as was imputed to the defendant. This was a common way of speaking of the subject, but it had all happened in January and February, 1841, and then upon certain limited transactions. Surely that was not to be urged for the purpose of setting the minds of the Jury against the defendant. Every one well knew the disgraceful manner in which business had for a long time been carried on at the Custom-house, and it was greatly to be hoped that the commission appointed to examine into the abuses would fully investigate the whole system. Here the person really guilty was allowed to stalk abroad, while proceedings were taken against these highly respectable merchants.—No witnesses were called for the defence.—The Attorney-General, in his reply, commented strongly upon the absence of evidence, which the defendant, if really desirous of proving his innocence, might readily have produced. He might have produced the invoices and bills of lading, which came to him with the goods imported by him in the Belfast, and Lady de Saumarez; and if, as was insinuated, he really paid Tye the full amount of the duty, was not that fact easily proved? The defendant, however, did not appear at all desirous of freeing his character from guilt. He was apparently quite indifferent about the imputation upon his conduct, and had no desire to set himself right in the eyes of the world. All he wanted was, to throw a doubt upon his knowledge of the transactions. Then it was said a verdict could not be given against him. He, however, submitted, that in this, as in all other cases, the question was, what was the fair and reasonable construction to be put upon the transaction, and no one could doubt that the evidence entirely proved the case against the present defendant. Some of the persons concerned in this transaction had been called "detestable villains." Now he had no sympathy with men who betrayed the trust reposed in them; but it was for the Jury to say, which was the most detestable villain, the Custom-house officer with a small salary, who had perhaps to support a family, and who gave way to the temptation of a bribe, and betrayed his duty, or the person holding up his head as a wealthy merchant, who offered a bribe upon one transaction, larger, perhaps, than the officer's whole annual income; and after he had thus corrupted the officer, and taken advantage of his treachery, instructed his counsel to complain of the baseness he had himself been instrumental in producing.—Lord Abinger briefly adverted to the evidence, and left the question to the Jury, whether they believed the defendant had received the goods in question, knowing they had not paid the full duty.—The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the Crown; and the Attorney-General proposed that the verdict should be entered for 4,500*l.* penalties, which was something less than the Crown was entitled to.

Attorney-General v. *Charles Candy.*—The Attorney-General appeared for the Crown in this case, which, like the preceding one, arose out of the late Custom-house frauds. The information contained a variety of counts, framed under the provisions of the statutes 3 and 4 William IV., c. 53, and the first charged the defendant with treble penalties to the amount of 7,604*l.*, for unshipping 790 lbs. of foreign manufactured silks, and 2,140 ells of the same stuff, of the estimated value of 2,534*l.*, without the payment of the legal duties thereon. Other counts respectively charged the defendant with similar penalties, for illegally harbouring, concealing, and removing from certain warehouses, the same silks under similar circumstances; and the last set of counts charged him with having the said goods in his possession, without the payment of duties, after such illegal removal. It clearly appeared, from the evidence of the witnesses produced on the part of the Crown, that the cases in question were consigned to the defendants, and arrived by the French steamer Phœnix from Havre. They were landed, in the first instance, at Galley-quay; and, after being duly examined by one of the Custom-house officers, were carted to the defendants' premises. The defendants employed, as their Custom-house agent, a person named Lumley, who had under him a clerk named Hunt, who attended to the Custom-house business, and in whose presence the goods in question were landed, weighed, and valued. It seemed that a practice had, for some time, existed at the Custom-house, of permitting the importers of silk goods, to take them from the control of the Customs officers before the duty was actually paid. The goods in question were delivered to the defendants in this way, before the amount of the duty was paid, but in a short time afterwards, the amount of the estimated duty was actually paid by the defendants. The only question therefore was, whether the defendants, in paying the estimated duty, had paid that amount to which the Crown was really entitled, or whether, by the connivance and fraud of the Revenue officers, the duty had not been estimated at a much smaller sum than the defendants were really bound to pay. In order to explain to the Jury the precise manner in which it was supposed the alleged fraud had been effected, several witnesses in different departments of the Custom-house were called to prove the course of business in that establishment. Their evidence was generally to the same effect as that given by the witnesses in the case of "The Attorney-General *v.* Hurel." It appears that the landing-waiter has a blue book entrusted to him, the threads of which are secured by a Government seal, and each leaf stamped with a Government stamp; and in this book, when goods are landed, it is his duty, in the presence of the agents for consignor and consignee, to take an account of the weight, value, and description of the goods so landed, and to return the book nightly to the register's office. From the account thus entered the duty is afterwards ascertained, and a warrant made out for the delivery of the goods upon the payment of such duty. The blue books containing the land-waiter's entries, relating to the cases imported by the defendants in July and August, 1840, were produced, and evidence given to show that leaves were substituted for those which the books originally contained, and which original leaves, it was suggested, contained correct entries of the quantities of the goods imported by the defendants. Witnesses acquainted with the silk trade were also examined to prove that they had made experiments as to the quantity of manufactured silk which boxes of certain cubic dimensions contained, according to the usual mode of packing goods of this description.—Sir T. Wilde addressed the Jury for the defendant. He commenced by observing, that there were some questions of law in this case, but that, in his estimation, as well as that of his client, Mr. Candy, the questions of fact were far more important than the questions of law. He represented a British merchant, in extensive business, who was charged with a deliberate fraud on the revenue, in collusion with that man Burnby,

of whose character he need not say much. On Mr. Candy's part, he denied the whole of that man's statement. He owned he was surprised to find such a man in the pay of Government. There were two charges for perjury against him, the trials of which were removed from the Criminal Court to the Courts at Westminster, and delayed by such removal. He did not say this information should have been given up, when the principal witness was charged with perjury; but why was not the trial of this information delayed until the charge of perjury against Burnby was disposed of? After calling the attention of the learned Judge to the several Acts of Parliament on which the information was framed, and according to which, as he contended, it could not be supported, the learned Counsel concluded by expressing his confidence that by the verdict of the Jury his client would escape from the relentless persecution to which he was exposed.—Baron Rolfe then summed up the evidence, directing the Jury, if they found for the Crown, to estimate the value of the goods, as the penalties were to be estimated at three times the value.—The Jury retired at eight o'clock, and after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the Crown, estimating the value of the goods at 2,000*l.* The penalties to which the defendant is subject will therefore amount to 6,000*l.*

Attorney-General v. *Bruce.*—In this case, which was likewise an information at the instance of the Customs, after some communication between the Counsel for the Crown and the defendant, a verdict was taken for the Crown for penalties to the amount of 1,582*l.* 4*s.*

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*Special Commission.*—*Guiseppe Azzopardi*, sailor, was charged with, that he being a subject of her Majesty, did on the 5th day of July last wilfully murder Rosa Sluyk on land, out of the United Kingdom, to wit, at Smyrna. In other counts of the indictment, the deceased was described as a female whose name was unknown. The Attorney-General, Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Russell Gurney, conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Ballantine. A special jury having been placed in the box, an interpreter was sworn to translate the indictment to the prisoner, who was a young man rather below the middle stature, and of forbidding aspect. He being an inhabitant of Malta, was unacquainted with the English language. On the indictment being translated to him, he said several times that he was not Guilty. The Attorney-General stated the case, saying that he should not only state the facts but explain the law to the jury. He then proceeded to explain the provisions of the act of the 9th Geo. IV., c. 31, which provides for the trial of persons charged with the commission of murder on land out of the United Kingdom, the persons charged being subjects of the Crown. He said that the act 57 Geo. III., c. 53, having provided for the trial of persons charged with murder committed in the Bay of Honduras and the islands of New Zealand, Otaheite, and other places not within the dominions of his Majesty, upon the persons of certain inhabitants of those places, that act was passed not merely to protect British subjects but foreigners from the violence of British subjects. Having quoted the case of the King *v.* Sawyer, tried in 1815, two years before the passing of the 57th Geo. III., the learned Attorney-General quoted the case of the King and Helsham, 4 Carrington and Payne. [In that case, tried in 1830, the deceased, Lieutenant Crowther, was killed in a duel fought at Boulogne] by Captain Helsham. The deceased was an Englishman, and the prisoner supposed to be an Irishman, but no proof was given of his being so.] The learned Judges held that the parties not being both proved to be British subjects, the case failed. In the case tried by special commission at the last session of this court the question was not raised, the evidence having failed in other points; but the learned Judge who tried it said that had it been raised, he would certainly not have decided, but would have reserved it for the consideration of all the Judges. In the present case the prisoner was an inhabitant of Malta, which was placed under the British Government in the year 1814. The prisoner is about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, consequently born subsequently to the island becoming a dependancy of Great Britain, and therefore a British subject. The Attorney-General then stated the particulars of the case about to be proved in evidence, and said that at Smyrna, where the occurrence had taken place, it was a concession to British subjects that they were not held amenable to the laws or authorities of the country. He then read the clause of the treaty by which Malta was declared a dependency of the British Crown, from the 30th day of May, 1814. Mr. Ballantine would ask the court whether there was sufficient evidence of the prisoner being a British subject as a Maltese to go to the jury? Mr. Baron Gurney thought there was. Mr. Ballantine said he would then mention the objection which he might possibly hereafter take, namely, that it was absolutely necessary that both parties should be shown to be British subjects. Mr. Baron Gurney would wish that Mr. Ballantine should not raise an undecided point unless absolutely necessary. Mr. Ballantine did not think the point would be necessary to raise at all, however, he thought it well to mention it. Mr. Baron Gurney said that if the question should be raised it should certainly be reserved for the consideration of the body of the Judges. Mr. Baron Gurney then proceeded to sum up the evidence, and having stated the reasons for, and manner of, bringing the present charge, he said that there was evidence that the prisoner had obtained the protection of a British subject when leaving Malta in the month of February of the last year. He must have obtained that protection on his own personal application, and it was not to be allowed that persons should avail themselves of the privileges and advantages of British subjects, and then, on being charged with the commission of a crime, to deny the fact. His Lordship then read the evidence, and said that he certainly did not see anything in it, supposing it to be true, which would reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter. The case, however, was in the hands of the jury, and it was entirely for them to deal with it. The jury retired for an hour, and returned into court with a verdict of Guilty. The clerk of the court announced that all further proceedings under the special commision were postponed to Friday, the 16th of June. The prisoner was then removed from the bar, and the special jury was discharged. The objection will be argued before all the Judges.

Peter Adamson, who was convicted at the last December session of obtaining the sum of 200*l.* from John Heiron, under the false pretence that he had received an appointment from Lord Stanley, as emigration agent, was brought up for judgment. An objection had been taken to the indictment, which was argued before the Judges, but overruled. The Recorder, having addressed the prisoner on the nature of his offence, said that the good character he had received alone prevented his receiving a sentence of transportation. The sentence was, that he should be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for one year.

Henry Stocker, whose various examinations at the Police-office have been frequently before the public for some time past, was placed at the bar charged with feloniously stealing on the 25th of March last, a pocket-book, value 1*s.*, six Bank of Ireland notes, value 100*l.* each; one Bank of Ireland note, value 20*l.*; one ditto, value 30*s.*; and one ditto, value 1*l.*, the property of Thomas Jeff. The Jury found him Guilty, and the Common Sergeant said that, after strict attention had been paid to the case, the Court had only one course to pursue, namely, to pass the sentence of the law upon him, which was, that he be transported beyond the seas for seven years. The prisoner again protested his innocence.

John Thompson, labourer, was indicted for stealing 51 sovereigns, being part of a sum of 326 sovereigns, the property of Joseph Frost. In other counts of the indictment the property was laid as belonging to H. Tuffnell Esq., the lord of the manor. Mr. Bodkin stated the case, and said that it was necessary for him to observe that when a person found valuable property, and appropriated it to his own use, without making proper inquiry as to the owner, he was in the eye of the law guilty of larceny. The Common Sergeant interposed, and said that it was so in case the property were found in such a place and under such circumstances as that the owner might be supposed to be possibly found, but where it seemed likely that the owner had abandoned it, it would not be larceny. Moreover, if the property were found by an illiterate person, who did not know that it was his duty to make inquiry, and applied it to his own use, it would be considered as done in the absence of that felonious intention which the law declared to be indispensable to the commission of a crime. Mr. Bodkin said that he would prove that when the money was dug up, one of the men said to the others that it would be better to say nothing about it, for fear the lord of the manor should hear of it, and take it from them. The Common Sergeant said that even if so the Jury would have to decide whether there was any felonious intent. Lord Hale had said that "if a purse of gold were found in a barley-mow, the inference might be that it belonged to the owner of the mow; but if money were found in an unusual place of deposit, it was not a larceny for the finder to appropriate it to his own use;" and so he meant to tell the Jury. Evidence was then given of the finding of the money by the labourers, each of whom had given up his share except the prisoner. Mr. Joseph Frost, of St. John's-square, deposed that he was in business some years ago, at Islington, as a brass-founder. In consequence of a delusion of mind under which he then laboured, he had drawn 700*l.* of his own money from the Bank, and buried it in Tuffnell-park. He had seen the place where the money was found, and had since recollected it to be one of the places where he had buried a portion of his money. Another large sum had been since found. Ann Cooper, the prisoner's landlady, deposed that he was a very honest man, and had not been "very flush of money after the find." Only 1*s.* was found in his possession when arrested. The Jury here interfered, and acquitted the prisoner.

The attempted Assassination in St. Paul's.—Augustus Sintzenich, aged 17, was placed at the bar, charged with feloniously attempting to discharge a loaded pistol at the Rev. John Clark Haden, with intent to maim or disfigure him. In other counts of the indictment he was charged with the intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The particulars of this case were fully noticed by us at the time of their occurrence in April last. No new facts were elicited at the trial except that the lad was a person of weak intellect. Mr. Baron Gurney summed up the evidence, observing at the conclusion, that as it appeared Mr. Haden was unconscious of being aimed at, there could not be a verdict of assault. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.

TUESDAY.—Colonel Peel's Zenobia beat Lord Kelburne's f by Velocipede, out of Miss Whip, T.Y.C.; 200 h ft. Won by ten lengths.—50*l.* for 3 yr old colts, 8 st 7 lb, and fillies, 8 st 4 lb. R.M. General Yates's Canton beat Mr. Stephenson's f by Gladiator, out of Elegance. Won by a head.—50*l.* for 3 yr olds, 6 st 2 lbs; 4 yrs, 8 st; 5yrs, 8 st 7 lbs; 6 yrs, 1 st 12 lbs, T.M.M. The winner to be sold for 200*l.*, &c. Lord Albemarle's Nuncio, 4 yrs, beat Duke of Grafton's Æsop, 3 yrs; Lord Exeter's Athena, Sister to Celia, 3 yrs; Lord Southampton's f by Oppidam, 4 yrs, and Mr. Jackson's Lyster, aged. Won by a length.

Matches—Mr. Payne's Escort, 5 yrs, beat Duke of Beaufort's Rapture, 8 st 4 lb each. T.Y.C. 800, h ft. Won by two lengths. Lord Kilburne's c by Velocipede, out of Amulet, received forfeit from Mr. Payne's Landseer, 8 st 7 lb each. T.Y.C. 200, h ft.—Mr Gregory's Una, 5 st 7 lb received 35 sov forfeit from the Duke of Bedford's Eliza, 8 st 3 lb. D.M. 100, h ft.

WEDNESDAY.—*Handicap Plate* of 50*l*, for three-year-olds, &c. A.S. Lord Mintown's Fidhawn, 5 yrs, 6 st 7 lb; beat Mr. Payne's Johnny, 6 yrs, 9 st, and others who were not placed. The pace, owing to the heavyness of the ground, was very bad. Won by a neck.—The *Suffolk Stakes* of 15 sov. each, 5 ft. if declared, with 100*l.* added; the second receives 30*l.* out of the stakes. Last mile and a half. (13 Subs), 14 of which declared. Col. Peel's I-am-not-aware, aged, 7 st; beat Lord Exeter's Albion, 4 yrs, 6 st 7 lb, and five others who were not placed. Won by a neck.

Match—D.M. 200, h ft, Duke of Bedford's Curry comb, 9 st 1 lb, beat Mr. Osbaldiston's Devil among the Tailors, 8 st 7 lb; 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Curry comb, who won easy by about a length.

The *Jockey Club Plate* of 50*l*, for 4 yr olds, 7 st 2 lb; 5 yrs, 8 st 3 lb; 6 yrs and aged, 8 st 9 lb, the property of members of the Jockey Club. Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt, 5 yrs, walked over.

THURSDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 10 sovs each, for 3 yr-olds, 7st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 8st 9lbs; 5 yrs and upwards, 9st. T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for 200*l.* Colonel Peel's Camelion, 5 yrs, beat Lord Albemarle's Nuncio, 4 yrs; Captain Daintree's Mingo, 3 yrs; Mr. Thornhill's Eringo, 5 yrs; and Mr. W. Ridsdale's Glendower, 3 yrs. Won easily by a length. The whip was not challenged for.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, May 19.—The supply of Wheat from Essex was moderate, but that from Kent and Suffolk was fair for the season; in the morning the Factors endeavoured to obtain more money, but failed, and the prices were the same as on this day se'nnight.—Foreign was a better sale, at fully last week's prices; there was a little enquiry for bonded, but at low rates. Barley is getting scarce, but our currency is not altered. Peas command the same prices, and new Beans are 1*s.* dearer. English Oats sell at the same terms, but Irish are rather cheaper.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.* *s.*		*s.* *s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	40 to 50	Red	40 to 46
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. .	40 to 46	White	— to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	23 to 30	Grind	19 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye	— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 20 to 25	Tick	22 to 26	Harrow 23 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . 28 to 32	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 30	Maple	25 to 28	Grey 23 to 26

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 7	45 5	28 8	17 2	29 3	26 2	26 11
— 14	45 2	28 3	17 1	29 2	25 10	28 1
— 21	46 7	28 5	17 4	28 7	25 11	27 5
— 28	47 0	28 7	17 6	29 3	26 3	28 3
May 5	46 4	28 2	17 2	27 7	26 4	28 1
— 12	46 2	28 1	17 3	29 2	25 8	28 9
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	46 3	28 5	17 3	28 10	25 2	27 11
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—T. Baker, Honiton, Devonshire, carrier—T. S. Hook, Falmouth, carrier.

BANKRUPTS.—V. Jay, Castle-lane, Southwark-bridge-road, Surrey, silk hat-manufacturer—T. J. Clark, Billingsgate, City, victualler—E. Palfrey, Swaffham, Norfolk, miller—J. Pool, Morrice-town, Devonshire, brewer—T. T. Squier, Exeter, brush-maker—J. Allison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—W. Jones, Llanarst, Denbighshire, druggist—W. Stent, Oxford-street, hosier—H. Gundall, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire, innkeeper—G. Flowers, Hammersmith, auctioneer—W. Gordon, Colchester, coach-proprietor—P. Speyer and J. Schubach, High Holborn, tailors—J. Furze, Paington, Devonshire, victualler—T. Wilkes, Monmouth, innkeeper—R. Pitt, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. Macnair and Co., Glasgow, merchants—J. Ewen, Glasgow, merchant—T. Crair, Lauriestou, Glasgow, coachbuilder—T. Aitken, Falkirk, writer—J. Glendinning, Glasgow, grocer—J. Morrison & Co., Grange, near Alloa, brewers.

BIRTHS.—On the 13th inst., in St. James's-place, the wife of W. Cripps, Esq., M.P., of a son.—On the 13th inst., in Curzon-street, May fair, the wife of F. Hawkins, M.D., of a son.—On the 6th inst., at Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. T. Lefroy, of a daughter.—On the 13th inst., at Somerton, Lady Lacon, of a daughter.—On the 16th inst., at Whitehall, Lady Carrington, of a son.—In Spring-gardens, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Witt, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—At St. Martin's church, Mr. H. Williams, brother of Sir J. K. Williams, Bart., of South Wales, to Miss Williams Wynn, only daughter of the late Baronet of that name.—On the 16th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, J. Hawkins, M.D., of Wallsuches, in the county of Lancaster, to Selina Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart.

DIED.—On Tuesday night, at the College Lodge, the Rev. W. Chafy, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College.—At Southampton, Lieut.-Gen. John Ross, Colonel of the 36th Foot.—Suddenly, at the Cass Standish, Florence, on the 10th ult. O. Standish, of Standish Castle and Cuham Abbey, in the county of Cumberland, and of Farley Hall, in the county of Berks. Esq.—On the 10th inst., Major-General G. O'Malley, C.B., for many years commanding the 28th Regiment.—On the 12th inst., at Coventry House, Piccadilly, the Earl of Coventry, in the 85th year of his age.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, or SMALL FARM, or SMALL DETACHED HOUSE, from 15 to 30 miles from London. It must contain at least one large or two good-sized Sitting-rooms, two good Bedrooms, with Servants' Rooms, Kitchen, &c. &c. There must be a good Garden, well stocked with Fruit-trees, or an Orchard attached, and from five to five-and-twenty acres of land. Situation high, or at least dry, and if near a heath or common it would be preferred. The rent of the Cottage and Garden not to exceed 30*l.* per annum, the land at a price proportioned to its value. A long lease would be taken, or the Freehold purchased, nor would the Advertiser object to purchase, at a proportionate price, even if there be no House, or a mere labourer's Cottage on the property. Address (post-paid), to X. E., *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

FUMIGATION.—At a season when Fumigation is of the utmost importance to Flowers, Trees, Plants, &c., Messrs. CLARK & CO. beg to call the attention of all persons engaged in Horticultural Pursuits to their PATENT FUMIGATING BLOWER, which, having been in use for upwards of 9 years by the first houses in the kingdom, is found to be much cheaper and infinitely superior to the best fumigating bellows hitherto tried. Prices, 9*s.*, 11*s.*, 15*s.*, 17*s.*, and 20*s.* each. May be had of all Ironmongers, and of Messrs. CLARK & Co., Engineers, Nelson Terrace, City-road, London.

N. B.—Hothouses heated on the most Improved Principles.

CHANGE OF AIR.—To the SICK, PARALYZED, or any other infirmity where change of scene or air, or where kind treatment, good nursing, and constant attention would be beneficial. A very respectable family accustomed to Invalids, and medically connected, and very pleasantly situated about two miles from Town, would be happy to RECEIVE into their family an INMATE. Terms moderate. No objection to a Child.—Address to H. D., Rice's Post-office, Old Brompton.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Subscribers to the Fund for obtaining the Services of an AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST for Proprietors and Tenants in Scotland, hereby notify that they are ready to enter into communication with any Chemist of eminence and experience, possessing at the same time a knowledge of Practical Agriculture, with the view of ascertaining the terms on which he would perform the duties required.

For information as to the terms of the appointment, application may be made to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee, ANDREW COVENTRY, Esq., 28, Moray Place, Edinburgh.

Payment of the Subscriptions is now wished; they may be sent to Mr. COVENTRY by Post Office orders, or paid through parties in Edinburgh. Persons still intending to join the Association are requested to send in their names and their subscriptions without delay.

SCULPTURE. — ROYAL ACADEMY. — THE REPORTS in the ATHENÆUM of SIR RICHARD WESTMACOTT'S SIX LECTURES at the Royal Academy are now complete, and may be had by order of all Booksellers. Price 4*d.* each Number.

PAINTING.—ROYAL ACADEMY.

The REPORTS in the ATHENÆUM of PROFESSOR HOWARD'S SIX LECTURES at the Royal Academy are now complete, and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers. Price 4*d.* each Number.

ARCHITECTURE.

PROFESSOR COCKERELL'S LECTURES at the Royal Academy.—The ATHENÆUM, Parts for January and February (200 large quarto pages of three columns, price 1*s.* 4*d.* each) contain the whole of the SIX LECTURES, and may be had of all Booksellers.

TO SUBSCRIBERS TO ART-UNIONS.

THE Legality of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC UNION OF LONDON is now clearly substantiated by the opinions of FITZROY KELLY, Esq., Q.C., and C. CLARKE, Esq. The songs of SHAKESPEARE, illustrated by the Etching Club, will continue to be presented to each Subscriber until the 1st of July, when the books will be closed.—R. J. LONGBOTTOM, Hon. Sec., 5, Cavendish-sq.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

AS PRINCIPAL GARDENER.—B. B. BILLINGTON is desirous of obtaining a Situation as above, to a Nobleman or Gentleman; he has had every opportunity of obtaining a thorough knowledge of Gardening in all its varied branches, having lived in some first-rate Establishments. He would prefer a Situation where the management of Woods would be allotted to him; having had the benefit of his father's experience, whose system of Foresting is well known. Wages moderate; age 28 years. Direct to B. B. BILLINGTON, care of Messrs. LODDIGES' Exotic Nursery, Hackney.

AS FOREMAN in a Nobleman's Garden, a Young Man, 25 years of age, who has had unlimited experience in the Forcing department of Flowers as well as Fruits and Gardening generally. Unexceptionable reference can be given as to ability and general conduct. Direct to A. B., Star Coffee-house, Munster-street, Regent's Park, London.

AS GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF. A young Man of unexceptionable recommendation is desirous of engaging himself as above with any Noblemen or Gentleman. He has lately left a situation as Head Gardener in one of the first establishments in Warwickshire. Direct to G. J. PHIPPS, Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place, Paddington.

AS GARDENER, in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family, a married Man, aged 42, who has a perfect knowledge of Exotic Plants, and can be highly recommended by his present and former employers (with whom he lived nearly six years), for having a perfect knowledge of his profession in every department. Letters addressed PETER WOOD, gardener, LORTMAN'S House, near Rochford, Essex, will be immediately attended to.

AS GARDENER.—A Foreman of a Gentleman's Garden, aged 28, wishes to obtain a Situation similar to his present one; unexceptionable reference as to Ability and Character can be given. Direct to X. W. P., at the Office of this Paper.

AS GARDENER, a single Man, aged 27, who has a practical knowledge of his business in all its branches. Can have a good character and recommendation from the place he is about to leave. Direct to M. N., care of Mr. FRANKS, Post-office, Highgate, Middlesex.

AS GARDENER, in a Gentleman's Family, a respectable single Man, from the Country, aged 25. Can wait at table occasionally if required, and has no objection to take charge of a horse and gig. Can have three years' good character from his last situation. Direct to PETER SPRINGALL, No. 8, New Inn Yard, Shoreditch.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, May 20, 1848.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 21—1843. SATURDAY, MAY 27. PRICE 6*d*.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The Royal Agricultural Society of England is desirous of receiving Tenders from Innkeepers or others, to contract for any one or more of the following Supplies at the ensuing Annual Country Meeting of the Society, to be held at Derby in July:—

I. A Hot Dinner for 350 persons, with Dessert, and a bottle of Port or Sherry to each person, in the County Hall, Derby, on Wednesday, the 12th of July, 1843.

II. A Cold Dinner for 1800 persons, with a pint of Port or Sherry to each person, in the Pavilion of the Society, at Derby, on Thursday, the 13th of July.

III. Refreshments suitable for 300 Ladies in the Galleries of the Pavilion, on the same occasion.

Tenders to be forwarded on or before the 5th of June next, to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12, Hanover-square, London, where further particulars may be obtained: the Society not binding itself to accept the lowest tender. The particulars may also be obtained on reference to the Local Committee at Derby.

London, May 11, 1843.—By order of the Council, JAS. HUDSON, Sec.

SURREY FLORISTS' SOCIETY.—This Society held an Adjourned Meeting on WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1843, at the Hour Glass, Walworth Common, to take into consideration the conduct of one of their Members on the day of their last exhibition, and other business connected with the Society, when the following Resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted.

"That Mr. JOSEPH WAKELING be expelled this Society."

"That Mr. GEORGE GLENNY be excluded from every meeting of the Surrey Florists' Society, in consequence of an erroneous Report inserted in the *Gardeners' Gazette*, of Saturday, May 20."

"That the Society do hold their Meetings at the Hour Glass, Walworth Common, instead of the Montpelier."

The Pink and Ranunculus Show will take place on MONDAY, June 19, 1843, at the Hour Glass, Walworth Common, to which the Friends of the Members will have free admission.—May 24.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.

Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held on THURSDAY, 1st of June, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of electing two persons out of the following Candidates to the annual Pension of this Charity:—

No. 1. ANDERSON, JAMES, Gardener, London, aged 70. (Second application.)

2. SUFFELL, WILLIAM, Gardener, London, aged 67. (Second application.)

3. LYWARD, SAMUEL, Gardener, Camberwell, aged 64.

4. WELLS, WILLIAM, Gardener, Chislehurst, Kent, aged 74.

The chair will be taken at one o'clock, when the ballot will commence and close at three o'clock precisely.

By order, EDW. R. CUTLER, Secretary, 97, Farringdon-street.

Subscribers not having received their Polling Papers are requested to apply to the Secretary.

AMERICAN PLANTS.—WATERER'S SPLENDID EXHIBITION, King's Road, Chelsea, under the especial patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, is now in high perfection. Upwards of 10,000 plants, many 10 to 12 feet high, completely covered with flowers, producing one of the most brilliant scenes ever offered to public view.—Open daily, Sundays excepted. Admittance, One Shilling.

FUCHSIAS AND VERBENAS.

THOS. CRIPPS respectfully informs his Friends, the Amateur Florist, and others, that, in consequence of having a large stock of the above beautiful flowers, he is able to offer them at the following prices, viz.:—20 VERBENAS, by name, in 20 varieties, 10*s*.; 40 do., in 40 superb varieties, 30*s*. FUCHSIAS: 12 superb show varieties, including a plant of that highly-esteemed variety, F. Toddiana, 21*s*.

The above can be safely transmitted by post to any part.

N.B.—Catalogues of Fuchsias and other plants are now ready. Tunbridge Wells Nursery.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—List of MEDALS awarded at the EXHIBITION on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. The successful Candidates are requested to signify to the Secretary at the Gardens, within a fortnight, whether they will accept the prizes in Medals, Plate, or Cash, that a sufficient number of Medals may be struck.

For Collections of Fifty Stove and Greenhouse Plants.—First prize, value 15*l*., to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence; second prize, value 10*l*., to Mr. Green, gr. to Lady Antrobus; third prize, 5*l*., to Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill; extra prize, 3*l*., to Mr. Fraser, nurseryman, Lea-bridge Road.

For Collections of Twenty-five Stove and Greenhouse Plants.—First prize, 7*l*., to Mr. Pawley, Bromley; second prize, 3*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. G. Clarke, gr. to Wm. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park; third prize, 2*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. Atlee, gr. to — Beaufoy, Esq.; fourth prize, 1*l*., to Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt.

For Collections of Nine Stove and Greenhouse Plants.—First prize, 3*l*., to Mr. Clarke, gr. to W. Block, Esq.; second prize, 2*l*., to Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, Kingston.

For Collections of Six Stove and Greenhouse Climbers.—First prize, 4*l*., to Mr. Pawley; second prize, 2*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. G. Clarke, gr. to Wm. Smith, Esq.

For Collections of Nine Tall Growing Cacti.—First prize, 3*l*.10*s*., to Mr. Clarke, gr. to Wm. Block, Esq.; second prize, 1*l*. 15*s*. to Mr. Cockburn, gr. to Earl Mansfield.

For Collections of Nine distinct kinds of Fuchsias.—First prize, 1*l*. 5*s*., to Messrs. Lane and Son, nurserymen, Berkhampstead; second prize, 1*l*., to Mr. Pawley.

For a Collection of Six Scarlet Pelargoniums.—First prize, 1*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. Bayle.

For a Collection of Six Roses in Pots.—First prize, 2*l*., to Messrs. Lane and Son.

For a Large Collection of Cut Blooms of Roses.—First prize, 1*l*. 10*s*., to Messrs. Lane and Son.

For a Collection of Twelve British Ferns.—Second prize, 1*l*., to Mr. G. Turner, gr. to the Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson.

For a Collection of Agricultural Grasses.—First prize, 1*l*., to Mr. Wm. Turner, gr. to Mrs. Holloway, near Reading.

For Collections of Twelve Pelargoniums in No. 24 pots, to Nurserymen.—First prize, 7*l*., to Mr. Catleugh, Chelsea; second prize, 4*l*., to Mr. Gaines, Battersea.

For Collections of Six Pelargoniums, in No. 24 pots, to Amateurs.—First prize, 3*l*., to Mr. J. Dobson, gr. to — Beck, Esq., Isleworth; second prize, 1*l*. 5*s*., to Mr. E. Bell, gr. at Chelsea Hospital.

For Collections of Twelve Pelargoniums, in No. 12 pots, to Nurserymen.—First prize, 4*l*., to Mr. Catleugh; second prize, 1*l*. 15*s*., to Mr. Gaines.

For Collections of Six Pelargoniums, in No. 12 pots, to Amateurs.—First prize, 3*l*., to Mr. Watt, gr. to Wm. Snell, Esq., and Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, equal; second prize, 1*l*. 5*s*., to Mr. E. Bell, gr. at Chelsea Hospital; extra, 10*s*., to Mr. Slowe, gr. to W. R. Baker, Esq., Bedfordbury.

For Collections of Four Pelargoniums, in No. 8 pots.—First prize, 2*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. Hunt; second, 1*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. E. Bell; third, 1*l*., to Mr. G. Cockburn. Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, the most successful cultivator of Pelargoniums at the present time, most handsomely consented to wave his claim to enter his plants for competition.

For Collections of Six Herbaceous Calceolarias.—First prize, 2*l*., to Mr. Dobson; second, 1*l*., to Mr. Catleugh.

For Collections of Six Shrubby Calceolarias.—First prize, 2*l*., to Mr. Gaines; second, 1*l*., to Mr. Dobson.

For Seedling Pelargoniums.—First prize, 1*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. Dobson, for "Zanzummim;" second, 1*l*., to Mr. Dobson, for "Theresa;" to Mr. Dobson, for "Susannah;" to Mr. Whomes, gr. to E. Forster, Esq., Clewer, for "Zanzummim;" to Mr. Whomes, for "Hybla."

For Collections of Seedling Calceolarias.—First prize, 1*l*., to Mr. Green, for "Georgiana," "Rosa magniflora," "Imperial," and "Ignea grandiflora;" second, 10*s*., to Mr. J. Standish, nurseryman, Bagshot, for "Bagshot Beauty," "Princess Mary," "Surprise," and "Duchess of Gloucester."

For a Seedling Cineraria.—First prize, 10*s*., to Messrs. Lane and Son, for "Compacta."

For New or Rare Ornamental Plants.—Second prize, 2*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. Forrest, nurseryman, Kensington, for "Statice macrophylla," third, 1*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. Green, for "Manettia bicolor;" fourth, 1*l*., to Mr. Hays, of High Beach, for "Aotus lanigera."

For Ornamental Specimen Plants.—First prize, 1*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq., for "Erica aristata major;" second, 1*l*., to John Allnutt, Esq., for "Erica depressa;" third, 10*s*., to Mr. Clarke, gr. to William Smith, Esq., for "Hardenbergia pregnans;" extra, 10*s*., to Mr. May, for "Erica ventricosa."

For Collections of Five Orchidaceous Plants.—First prize, 7*l*., to Mr. Hunt; second, 3*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. Redding.

For a single Specimen of an Orchidaceous Plant.—Second prize, 2*l*., to Mr. Greaves, gr. to Mrs. Cannon, Stratford, for "Oncidium humila."

For a Collection of twenty kinds of Cape Heaths.—Second prize, 3*l*., to Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, Kingston.

For a Collection of fifteen kinds of Cape Heaths.—First prize, 7*l*., to Mr. May.

For Collections of six kinds of Cape Heaths.—First prize, 3*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Storey, Esq., Isleworth; second, 2*l*., to Mr. Green; third, 1*l*., to Mr. Hunt; extra, 10*s*., to Mr. Brazier, gr. to H. Storey, Esq., for Hybrid Heaths.

For a Collection of Eighteen Greenhouse Azaleas.—Second prize, 2*l*. 10*s*., to Mr. Gaines.

Five Microscopes were exhibited, two of which were of a novel construction, and displayed new physiological facts in Botany. The prize will be awarded at the third meeting.

The following exhibitions, some of which were very beautiful, but for which the Society did not offer any prizes, were also contributed:—By Mr. Dobson, a miscellaneous collection. Mr. Wood, of Norwood, a collection of Alpine plants. Mr. Burney, nurseryman, Stratford, a large collection of globe Cacti. Mr. Ivory, nurseryman, Peckham, and Mr. Henderson, Pineapple-place, collections of Cinerarias. Mr. Green, a seedling Azalea and three seedling Cacti. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Bragg, of Slough, the Hon and Rev. R. Wilson, Wymondham, Messrs. Lane and Son, and Mr. Thomson, of Iver—boxes of Pansies. Mr. Brown, of Slough, a stand of Tulips. Mr. Rivers, nurseryman, Sawbridgeworth, cut flowers of Rhododendrons and Azaleas.

A graphic Telescope, for the delineation of plants at a distance, was shown by Mr. Cornelius Varley.

SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL AND CO., in offering their LIST of CHRYSANTHEMUMS (for which see their advertisement in this Paper of the 6th inst.), to the notice of amateurs, and those who intend competing at the autumnal exhibitions of the present season, beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the list will be found highly satisfactory to those who may not only have the above object in view, but also to those who are desirous of decorating their greenhouse and garden with this unsurpassed Autumnal Flower. The plants will be strong and healthy, and sent free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, in the first week in June, at the rate of 12*s*. per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 24, 1843.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.—YOUELL & Co., in submitting their Catalogue of Fuchsias for 1843, take the present opportunity of drawing the attention of admirers of the above elegant tribe of plants to their select and superb Collection. They have spared no expense in forming a selection of such as are really good, to the exclusion of many that are mere nominal varieties; and they would refer to the numerous testimonials of success which attended their mode of selecting last season collections for Amateurs, for competition at the various Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the kingdom.

YOUELL & Co. are desirous of calling attention to their peculiar method of executing orders for this tribe of plants; namely, that they will deliver them free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, in collections, upon the following terms:—

Twelve fine Show Varieties,	12*s*.	Twelve extra fine and very superior	21*s*.
Twelve extra fine ditto	16*s*.		

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

DESCRIPTION OF FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

This magnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire stock. In May last, it was submitted to DR. LINDLEY for his opinion, which will be found in the "*Gardeners' Chronicle*" of the 14th of that month, as follows: "Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

As a proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, Y. & Co. had a plant in flower Sept. 15, 1842, on one branch of which were upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower-garden. Price 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

	s.	*d*.
Fuchsia transparens; outer corolla, a delicate transparent pink, boldly tipt with bright green, and inner corolla a fine rosy carmine; habit of the plant erect, and a profuse bloomer	5	0
Affinis, or radicans	1	0
Arborea	1	0
Arborea grandiflora	2	0
Aurantia	2	0
Belladifoliata, or Belliana, or rosea alba, pure white, beautifully tipt with rose	2	0
Ballonii	7	6
Bicolor	1	6
Bruceana	1	6
Blanda	2	6
Brockmannii	7	6
Curtisii	2	6
Compacta	2	0
Cooperii	1	6
Carnea	1	6
Chandlerii	1	0
Conspicua	1	0
,, arborea	1	6
Cordata superba	1	0
Corymbiflora	1	0
Craigiana	2	0
Dalstonii	1	0
Dicksonii	2	6
Delicata	2	0
Devonia	1	6
Elegans superba	1	6
Erecta tricolor	1	0
Excelsa	2	0
Eximia	1	0
Eppsii	10	6
Floribunda (Dickson's)	2	6
Formosa elegans	1	0
Fulgens multiflora	1	0
Floribunda magna	1	6
Glabra multiflora	2	0
Globosa variegata	2	0
Grandiflora maxima	1	0
Grandis	1	0
Hopvenii	2	0
Hybrida coccinea	1	6
Incomparabilis	2	0
Illicifolia	1	6
Inflata fulgida	1	0
Insignis	1	6
Invincible	1	0
Jayii	1	6
King, extra fine and very large (new)	7	6
Lanei	7	6
Loudonii	2	6
Macnabiana	2	6
Magnifica	1	6
,, (May's)	1	0
Mirabilis	1	0
Moneypennii	1	6
Multiflora erecta	1	0
Magnificent	2	0
Pendula (Young's)	2	0
Pulcherrima	2	0
Pistulum album	2	6
Pendula terminalis	1	0
Princeps	2	0
Racemiflora	1	0
Racemosa	2	0
Racemiflora elegans	3	6
Rogersiana	7	6
Rosea elegans	1	0
Ricartonii	1	0
Smithii	1	0
Splendida	1	0
Standishii	1	0
Splendens (Humboldt)	2	0
,, (Kyle's)	2	6
Salmonia	2	6
Stewartia	1	0
Sanguinea	2	6
Stylosa conspicua	1	0
,, elegans	2	0
,, maxima	2	6
,, pulchella	2	0
Thompsonia superba	2	6
Towardii	2	0
Triumphans	2	0
Toddiana	10	6
Tricolor	2	0
Usherii	1	0
Venus victrix	2	6
Vernalis	2	0
Victoria	2	0
Youelli	1	0
Woodsii	1	6

VERBENAS.

"Laconii," a fine blue, delightfully fragrant, of vigorous but compact habit, and the heads of flowers measuring upwards of three and a half inches in diameter	5	6
"Princess Royal," of the purest snowy white, the flowers remarkably large, and extremely fragrant; nothing can exceed the purity of the white in this beautiful variety, and it possesses that acquisition not to be found in any of its class, of retaining its clear white during fading	5	6

[It would be as well to remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closely, as to form a perfect ball. They are now ready for sending out by post, free, to any part of the United Kingdom]

Arraniana superba	1	0
,, grandiflora	0	6
Barkerii, extra fine	2	6
Barnesii	1	0
Delicata, fine	2	0
Edmondii	1	0
Emperor	1	0
Favourite	2	0
Formosa, beautiful pink, with white eye	2	6
Grandis	1	6
Groomiana	1	6
Hendersonii	1	0
Hislopiana	1	0
Hylandsii	1	0
Incisa	0	6
,, major	1	0
Melindris major	0	6
Nivenii	0	6
Picta	0	6
Sanguinea	1	0
Splendens	0	6
Striata coccinea, ex. fine	2	0
Teucrioidens rosea, do.	2	6
Tweediana	0	6
Victory	1	0
Vivid	1	0

The above will also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

PETUNIAS.

Magna rosea	2	0
Magniflora	2	6
Bicolor	2	6
Lady Peel	1	6
Medora	1	6
Gem	2	0
Rook's Nest	2	0
Rosea alba	2	6
Beauty	2	0
Grandis	2	0

The above can also be sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, May 24, 1843.

SUPERB SEEDLING CHRYSANTHEMUM THE "DUKE."

YOUELL AND CO. feel much pleasure in announcing they have obtained the entire stock of an extremely beautiful seedling Chrysanthemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk. This splendid variety, named "THE DUKE," was exhibited at the Norwich and Norfolk Horticultural Society's Exhibition, where it obtained the First Prize, as the Best Seedling; it also obtained First Prizes shown in the best stand of 25; ditto ditto, 15; ditto ditto, 20; and the judges pronounced it to be the best Chrysanthemum ever exhibited. The colour French white, changing to pure white: petals broad and beautifully incurved, forming a perfect ball of from 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. It will be ready for sending out the first week in June, at 7s. 6d. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 24, 1843.

NEW FUCHSIAS.

W. MILLER can supply a few more dozens of good plants of his Superb Collection, as advertised in February and March, at 10s. 6d. per dozen, including case and postage; also at 3s. 6d. per dozen for borders.—Providence Nursery, Ramsgate, Kent.

MESSRS. VEITCH AND SON beg to offer the following New and Beautiful Plants, introduced by them through their Collector in South America:—

Alstrœmeria nemorosa	(See figures)	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Aug. 1842,
Begonia coccinea	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Jan. 1843, and Paxton's Mag. May, 1843.
*Echites splendens	,,	Paxton's Mag., March, 1843, and Curtis's Bot. Mag., Nov., 1842
,, atropurpurea	,,	Edwards' Bot. Reg., May, 1843, and Paxton's Magazine, Oct. 1842
,, hirsuta	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Feb., 1843,
Gesneria Polyantha	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Feb., 1843
Gloxinia macrophylla variegata		Curtis's Bot. Mag., April, 1842
Hypocyrta strigillosa		
Manettia bicolor	,,	Paxton's Magazine, March, 1843
Passiflora Actinia	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., April, 1843
*Rondeletia longiflora	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Nov., 1842, and Paxton's Magazine, Nov., 1842
Stigmaphyllon ciliatum		
,, heterophyllum	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., May, 1843
Siphocampylos duplo-serratus		
Tropæolum azureum	,,	Edwards' Bot. Reg., Dec., 1842, Curtis's Bot. Mag., Dec., 1842, and Paxton's Mag., Dec., 1842.

Messrs. VEITCH and SON having raised many thousands of Araucaria imbricata from seed, are enabled to offer them in quantity at a very low, moderate price.

N.B.—The Plants marked thus [*] will not be ready for delivery till the first week in June.—Exeter, May 18, 1843.

NEW AND CHOICE PERPETUAL ROSES.

R. B. BIRCHAM, Hedenham Rosary, begs to offer the following select ROSES, well established in pots, fit for immediate transplanting—

Price per plant.—s. d.		Price per plant.—s. d.	
*Aubernon	3 6	Newton	2 6
Aricie	5 0	*Prince de Galles	10 6
*Augustine Mouchelet	3 6	*Prudence Rœser	3 6
*Clementine Seringe	10 6	Prince Albert	3 6
,, Duval	2 6	*Reine de la Guillotiere	5 0
*Dr. Marjolin	10 6	*Rivers (Laffay)	5 0
*Duc d'Aumale	5 0	Bossuet	5 0
Duchess of Sutherland	3 6	*Crimson Madame Desprez	3 6
Dr. Marx	10 6	Cerise	7 6
*Earl Talbot	3 6	*Crimson Globe	5 0
Julie Dupont	5 0	Monteau de Jeanne d'Arc	10 6
*Lady Alice Peel	10 6	Madame Aude	3 6
*Lane	10 6	*Proserpine	7 6
*Marquis of Boccella	10 6	Thiaffait	5 0
Madame Laffay	3 6	Comte de Paris (Tea Rose)	3 6
*Melanie Cornu	3 6	*Devoniensis Do.	3 6
Mrs. Elliott	3 6	Josephine Malton Do.	7 6

Those marked *, R. B. B. can supply wholesale orders at a *fair trade price per dozen*. Plants gratis, to compensate for distant carriage.

Hedenham Rosary is situated on the border of the county of Norfolk, and on the line of road leading from Norwich to Bungay, eleven miles from the former and three from the latter. Bungay is the nearest post town. A daily conveyance to the Eastern Counties Railway, thence to London.

WM. IVERY, FLORIST, Peckham, near London, begs to offer a superb Seedling PETUNIA, ENCHANTRESS, (flesh-colour), with a fine dark conspicuous eye, round flower, and good substance. It can with confidence be recommended. Plants, 3s. 6d. each. Also the following new Fuchsias:—

	s. d.		s. d.
Iveryana	7 6 each	Rogersiana	7 6 each
Elm (Ivery)	7 6	Toddiana	10 6
Eppsii	7 6	St. Clare	10 6
Brockmanni	7 6	Cormackii	7 6
Lanceii	7 6	The nine for	£3 3 0

Catalogues of Fuchsias, Cinerarias, and Verbenas may be had on application.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

CHANDLER & SONS, NURSERYMEN, Vauxhall, London, beg to state that they have young plants of their CHRYSANTHEMUMS now ready to send out, and which they can supply in sorts, at 12s. per dozen.

A List, with colours described, may be had on application; if by letter, prepaid.

ESSEX TRIUMPH DAHLIA.—IT having been represented that the Stock of the above Superb Black Dahlia is quite sold out, and that plants cannot now be purchased, THOMAS BROWN begs to inform those parties who may not have succeeded in procuring it, that he has a few fine strong plants on hand, and will be happy to forward them, carefully packed in tin cases, through the post, on receipt of 10s. 6d. Also strong plants of the following approved varieties:—Perpetual Grand, 10s. 6d.; Queen of Trumps, 10s. 6d.; Miranda, 7s. 6d.; Blue Bonnet, 7s. 6d.; Virgil, 10s. 6d.; Antagonist, 10s. 6d.; Confidence, 7s. 6d.; Oakley's Surprise, 10s. 6d.; Beauty of Sussex, 10s. 6d.; Blanche Shelley, 10s. 6d.; Mrs. J. Richardson, 10s. 6d.; and Asmodeus, 10s. 6d.

SURREY-LANE, BATTERSEA.

N. GAINES begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that his Collection of first-rate PELARGONIUMS, &c., are coming into flower; he therefore takes the liberty of reminding those that wish to improve their collection that the present would be a favourable opportunity.—May 11, 1843.

ORANGE, LEMON, CITRON, AND SHADDOCK-TREES.

G. MARSANO begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Nurserymen, that he has just imported from Genoa, (his native country,) 200 of the choicest ORANGE-TREES, adapted for small Greenhouses; they may be purchased at a very moderate price—from 3l. to 6l. per dozen. Plants high and short. Orders by post will be punctually executed, on early application to G. MARSANO, Oilman and Florist, 2, Beauchamp-street, Brooks Market, Leather-lane, Holborn.

ORANGE, Lemon, Citron, Shaddock, and Forbidden FRUIT-TREES. — J. BUTLER has just received from Genoa a fresh importation of these TREES; consisting of about 200 of the most rare and choice sorts. The price from 8s. upwards. Also a few more of the very choice Persian Vines, bearing a large black grape, and some very fine double Italian Tuberose Roots. To be seen at J. BUTLER'S Italian Warehouse, 155, Regent-street, London. Genuine Seltzer Water from the Rhine, 8s. per dozen bottles.

NEW WALCHEREN EARLY BROCCOLI.

HURST AND M'MULLEN, SEEDSMEN, 6, Leadenhall Street, beg to offer a few Packets of the above splendid Vegetable at 2s. 6d. per Packet, the present time being very suitable for sowing.—New Bath Cos Lettuce, (self-hearting kind), 1s. per Packet.

A choice selection of Biennial and Perennial Flower Seeds, proper for sowing at the present Season, 4d. and 6d. per Packet.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA SEED.

MESSRS. HURST AND M'MULLEN having had consigned to them a quantity of Seed of this splendid hardy Tree, in good condition, can offer them at the following Price; viz., 50s. per 100 Seeds (with 10 Seeds gratis on every 100, to make up for such as may not vegetate).

Early Orders are requested.—6, Leadenhall-street, May 18, 1843.

WARNER & WARNER, SEEDSMEN, 28, Cornhill, London, beg respectfully to inform their friends they have received from their Agents in India the following valuable Pine Seeds:—Cedrus Deodora, Pinus excelsa, Do. Gerardiana, Abies Chilrow, Do. Morinda; they arrived by the Overland Mail in excellent condition, and can be had in packets at 1s. each.

MILFORD NURSERY, NEAR GODALMING, SURREY.—Twelve Thousand Greenhouse Plants, RHODODENDRONS, CAMELLIAS, ROSES, and other Hardy Plants in Pots; Four Well-bred Colts, calculated for Hunters, a Brood Mare, and a handsome Brown Cob; to be Sold by Auction, by Mr. WATERER, on MONDAY, June the 12th, 1843, and following days, at Eleven o'clock, upon the Premises, Milford Nursery, near Godalming, Surrey. Twelve Thousand Greenhouse Plants, Rhododendrons, Camellias, Roses, and other Hardy Plants in Pots. Comprising fine specimens of Banksias, Dryandrias, a fine large Faned Aloe, and Buonapartia Juncea, Ericas, Camellias, Cactuses, Rhododendron arboreum, and Arboreum hybrids, a large collection of Oranges (true to name), Azalea indica, Pelargoniums, Ixias, fine standard and other Fuchsias, Tropæolum tricolorum, Clematis, Azurea Sieboldii and Floridas, a good collection of Pinuses, a quantity of fine plants of Araucaria imbricata and Cupressus torrulosa, Kalmias and Rhododendrons; a large collection of China, Noisette, Boursault, Banksian, and other Roses in pots. Four Well-bred Colts, calculated for Hunters, a Brown Mare, and a handsome Brown Cob, quiet to ride or drive.

Catalogues may be had one week previous to the Sale, upon the Premises, of Mr. ELWIN, Godalming; Messrs. NOBLE, No. 152, Fleet Street, London; and of Mr. WATERER, Auctioneer, Land and Timber Surveyor, Chertsey, Surrey, who will forward Catalogues by post upon application by letter pre-paid.

TO GENTLEMEN AND GARDENERS.—For Sale, Some Thousands of Splendid MOSS ROSES, just coming into flower, in pots, at R. FRANKLIN'S, Florist, Down Cottage, Shacklewell, West Hackney.

PINE PLANTS.—The Advertiser is desirous of exchanging from 200 to 300, or a less number, of good healthy Queen Pine Plants for Orange, Lemon, and Camellia Plants, from 2 to 5 ft. high.—Address A. B., Stedham, near Midhurst, Sussex.

COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT, and LOAN ASSOCIATION, 112, Cheapside, London.

Every description of Life Assurance entertained, premiums payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly; loans advanced from 25l. to 500l., for three or more years, on approved personal or other security, on the borrower assuring his or her life for a moderate amount.

Endowments for children to receive a stated sum of money on arriving at 14 or 21; in case of death the whole of the money returned to the parents. Annuities immediate or deferred. Prospectuses and every information to be had of FREDERICK LAWRANCE, Resident Secretary, 112, Cheapside.

THE FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' HAIL-STORM INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices, 4, Wellington-street, North, Strand, London.

This is a subject which deeply affects the interests of both landlord and tenant, the destruction by Hail-storms being equally fearful and frequently more extensive than damage by fire.

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, and Tares, insured at 4s. per cent., inclusive of the stamp, subject to the conditions contained in the policy. The Stamp on the Policy is paid by the Office.

All claims settled in the month of November in each year, and should any disputes arise, to be referred to arbitration.

Glass in hothouses, greenhouses, &c., insured at 15s. per cent., subject to certain conditions.

Prospectuses containing every information may be obtained of the Agents of the "FARMERS' FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE INSTITUTION," who are appointed in all the principal towns in the kingdom, or by letter, pre-paid, forwarded to W. SHAW, Esq., at the Offices, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, among stother metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF HEATING GREENHOUSES, MELON, PINE, AND CUCUMBER-BEDS, &c.

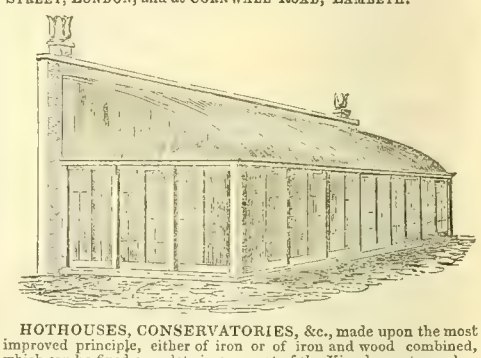
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Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch (Larger Sizes in proportion.)	£7 0s. 0d.
Roger's Boiler, small size	3 15 0
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STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3s. 6d. each.
Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4s. 0d. each.
Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,
Ox Hurdles, 4 feet high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at 8s. per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7d. each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.

GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34s.; 20 44s.; 22, 50s.; 24 inches, 60s.; 26, 75s.; 28, 84s.; 30, 105s. each.

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c. 18 inches square, 3s. 6d.; 20 inches, 4s. 6d.; 22 inches, 5s. 6d. each.

CAST IRON FLOWER STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7s.; 4 feet 6, 9s.; 5 feet, 11s.; 6 feet, 15s.; 7 feet, 20s. per dozen.

CAST IRON RICKSTANDS 2 feet 6 inches high, 5s. 9d. each. Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations. SHOW-ROOMS at the Manufactory, No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, where every information may be obtained.

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POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO.—TURNIPS, MANGEL WURZEL, &c. By the use of the above Manure, the enormous yield at the rate of 86 tons per acre was obtained of ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL, by Mr. A. COTTON, of Hildersham, near Cambridge. On Meadow Land, the Earl of Zetland got an increase of Hay of 18 cwt. 2 qrs. per acre, while by the Foreign Guano the increase was only 8 cwt. 2 qrs. under similar circumstances. These Facts prove the superiority of the Artificial Guano.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN.—The next Exhibition will take place on Saturday the 17th of June; subjects for Exhibition must be at this office, on Friday, the 16th of June, or at the Garden before half-past Eight o'clock, A.M., on the day of Exhibition. The gates will be opened at One, P.M. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this office, price 5*s.* each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition at 7*s.* 6*d.* each; but only to Orders from Fellows of the Society. N.B.—NO TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED IN REGENT-STREET ON THE DAY OF EXHIBITION.
21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Friday, June 2	Botanical	8 P.M.
Monday, June 5	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday, June 6	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Linnæan	8 P.M.
Wednesday, June 7	Geological	8½ P.M.
Saturday, June 10	Royal Botanic	4 P.M.

COUNTRY SHOW, Thursday, June 8, Hoddesdon Cottagers'.

By an error in the printing-office, we were last week made to say (p. 333) that "medals to the amount of 250 were awarded" at the great Exhibition in the Horticultural Society's Garden. What should have been printed was, "medals to the amount of nearly 250*l.* were awarded."

We have received from a very intelligent person, Mr. W. Sherwood, Gardener to Mr. Mills, of Stamford-hill, a letter concerning the interests of Gardeners, which well expresses the opinions of all the best friends of Horticulture upon that very important subject.

After alluding to an appeal said to have been made to British Gardeners on behalf of some obscure and unworthy publication, upon the ground that the writer advocates their cause in what he calls a "bold" way, Mr. Sherwood proceeds thus:

"Now although I do not expect that this appeal will meet with the response anticipated, still there are some gardeners who entertain strange notions as to the manner in which a deliverance is to be wrought for them from the grievances under which they labour; and not a few who, instead of thinking for themselves, prefer others to think for them, and seem to consider that this power is vested in the "press." None can doubt but that a properly-conducted Horticultural paper subserves the interests of Gardening and Gardeners to an extent far surpassing any other channel of knowledge: but I do think, that so far from Gardeners being benefited by its interference in their arrangements with their employers, it is in fact diametrically opposed to the interests of both. And I believe that I speak the sentiments of the majority of Gardeners when I say that it is the duty of every well-wisher of his profession to discountenance a system so insulting to their employers and so degrading to themselves. The best advocate of a Gardener's interests is his own full appreciation of them. In order to feel our true position in society, and recognise our duty, we should remember that the progress of Horticulture and the increased demand upon our services consequent upon it has resulted solely from the intellectual refinement of society; and the degree in which Gardeners become sensible of this fact, and by it alive to the duties they are expected to perform, is the degree in which they become solicitous for the mental improvement of the whole fraternity of Gardeners. This is strikingly evinced in the sacrifices some have made for the formation of Mutual Instruction Societies in the neighbourhood of London, and the establishment of libraries in connexion with them. While the mass have been listening to scurrility heaped by one party upon respectable individuals, under the pretence of advocating the Gardeners' interests, and to another expatiating on the dissipation of men who bear (most unjustly) the name of Gardeners, these have been acting. They have not appealed to the prejudices and passions of man, but to his judgment; the tendency of their efforts has not been to make him dissatisfied with his situation, but with himself. The scores of young Gardeners who attend their meetings are not taught to support this or that person as being most favourable to their interest, but they are taught to think, and thereby led to see, that it is knowledge which confers a claim to public regard and promotion, and that a consistent deportment is the only means of enforcing it."

Nothing can be more just than these sentiments, in which we heartily concur. It is indeed to themselves that Gardeners *should* look, and to their own skill and knowledge that they should trust. They, like other men, will find that the surest road to higher wages and a better position in the world is through good conduct and augmented knowledge. They are becoming yearly more and more necessary to society; and if the sure result of that necessity is not by degrees the general improvement of their condition, it will be their own fault. They will, in the long run, find those their best friends who tell them of their follies, and those their greatest enemies who teach them to be discontented with their situation, without pointing out any practicable means of improving it. As a body, Gardeners are more respectable and better informed than any class of servants; and the gentlemen of England are generally much more than ever alive to their importance; witness the numerous cases, daily becoming more frequent, where they are entrusted with the management of lands and plantations, with augmented pay. This has arisen out of their intelligence and good conduct. Their first great object should be to employ their natural good sense in holding fast the step thus gained; and one of the most efficient means of doing so is by *encouraging* the promotion of societies for instruction, *discouraging* everything which tends to throw a doubt upon the respectability of their profession, and *holding themselves aloof* from those low people who, Mr. Sherwood says, are miscalled Gardeners, and who are not only insensible to the force of arguments such as those he has so judiciously employed, but of any arguments whatsoever, even although they are backed by penury, contempt, and the workhouse.

We are obliged to "G. D." for his information concerning the relative slipperiness of Elm and Fir planks, which we have little doubt is correct. We do not, however, perceive that it touches the question at issue in our previous remarks. The slipperiness of a recently-wetted (and still less of a frozen) plank, worn only by men's shoes, has little resemblance to what we have called the unctuousness produced by violently beating into pulp a certain portion of woody fibre. Even in this respect we may possibly be wrong as regards the comparative merits of Elm and Fir. We cautiously said only that the one appeared to us less greasy than the other; and judging as well as we could from the specimen of Elm-capped paving near St. Giles's Church, we thought, and still think, that this is the case. Meanwhile the subject is very important, and we shall be glad if many will imitate the example set by "G. D.," of giving us actual facts, which cannot fail to be useful.

As a matter of speculation, it appears to us not improbable that Kyanizing, or Burnettizing, or some of the processes which are said to render wood incombustible, might to a certain extent diminish that greasiness which seems to belong in a remarkable degree to disintegrated resinous timber. On the other hand it may turn out that the greasiness is mainly due to foreign substances lying upon the surface of the wood, and that the superiority of the paving at St. Giles's is owing to the better preservation of the grooves by the toughness of the Elm. The question is altogether one of experiments, to which we must appeal, and for the publication of which, when properly authenticated, our columns shall be freely open.

The education we would recommend for the children of agricultural labourers is such as can be afforded with the smallest assistance from the wealthier part of the community, if not entirely without it. There must be school-rooms and teachers. These may be provided at a very small expense: an old barn is readily converted into a school-room, and there are few parishes where there is not one or more such to spare. Small farms have been united in most places because they did not singly afford a livelihood to the occupiers, and spare buildings remain which may be readily fitted up as schools; a tithe barn, rendered useless by the commutation of tithes, may now become an excellent school-house. A retired gardener or headploughman, no longer capable of much labour, may have sufficient learning to teach children to read and write; and the labour of the children in a large garden, with a very small weekly payment, may be a sufficient remuneration for his trouble of teaching.

This plan has been tried in Sussex with full success, as the following report will show. It is the schoolmaster himself who makes the statement.

REPLY OF THE MASTER TO INQUIRIES RESPECTING THIS SCHOOL.

"*Willingdon, near East Bourne, Sussex.*

"I have twenty scholars, to whom I teach reading, writing, and accounts, the church catechism, *collects*, and psalmody, on the national plan, with the approbation of the vicar, without any salary, for one penny per week from each boy, from nine to twelve o'clock; and from two till five in the afternoon, cultivating the land. I have not lost one from dissatisfaction, but I am glad to say that they willingly assist me. And the Rev. Julius Nouaille, of Pevensey, who recommended me, has applied to me for a master to take a school there of the same kind, for which he has obtained the bishop and vicar's consent, and a great farmer has willingly agreed to give up four acres of land for it. I am satisfied that I can keep two cows on the same quantity of ground, stall-fed, where I could keep but one if allowed to graze. I have no grass land, and all the first winter my cows had only straw, turnips, and mangel wurzel, till green food came on in the spring, and now my hay is the *clover* I sowed with the grain crop last year. I have experienced a great deal of good from the liquid manure from the two tanks, one from the cows, and the other from the pigs. I have just killed a pig weighing 29 stone 7lbs., and one before about the same weight, which I have used in my family. I have a wife and four children, and a pupil of 13 years of age, come to learn the plan of *stall-feeding cows and spade husbandry*, paid for by Mrs. Parry, of the Cedars, Sunning Hill, Berkshire. It is allowed that my oats are the best sample in the parish. I tied my oats in sheaves, and set them up the same as wheat, which saves a geat deal of shattering: this is the general practice in Cornwall and Scotland, and, I hear, in some parts of Kent, and is particularly useful for barley, to malt. I thrash my corn over the cow-house, as in Cornwall, Switzerland, &c., which keeps it perfectly dry, being off from the damp ground. I am entirely supplied with water by the rain which falls on the house preserved in a tank. The quantity of land I rent is five acres, on the side of the South Downs, at 3*l.* an acre; this with 10*l.* for my house, makes 25*l.*, which I have paid for the year ending Michaelmas last, though I might have taken off my crops, and left rent free, but I preferred staying and teaching, though I have no salary, and so I think would many others. I have now three cows, a heifer, and calf, standing opposite to each other, with a road between their mangers for feeding these stall-fed cattle, which have never needed a farrier; and from skim-milk I have made cheese like the Dutch cheese, of which *one* vessel, the Ouze, last year imported so much, that the duty for it paid at Newhaven amounted to 4,000*l.*

"I remain, your obedient servant,

"*April*, 1842. GEORGE CRUTTENDEN."

This statement may appear too favourable to be quite correct, but the fact is no less certain, that this man, paying a high rent, is enabled to raise from five acres of land sufficient produce for his comfortable maintenance, entirely by the labour of twenty boys, working three hours in the afternoon, while he teaches them three hours in the forenoon. The age of the boys is not stated; but supposing it to be from 8 to 14 years, or an average of 11, they would easily cultivate five acres of land by trenching, forking, hoeing, &c., on the system of the small Flemish farms. Whether Mr. Cruttenden's cheese, made from *skim milk*, be equal to the Dutch cheese usually imported, we will not stop to inquire; it is sufficient to have shown that a school may be supported without any external assistance. And it is evident, that, if the children made no progress, or were over-worked, their parents would soon take them away, and the master would lose his labourers, and consequently his means of living. Much of the success of the Willingdon school must be ascribed to the industry and judgment of the master, and also to the superintendence of the lady on whose property it is situated, and who takes a lively interest in its welfare. The children are early impressed with the importance of a minute attention to every operation in which they are engaged. They are the hands, while the master is the head; they see what the land can be made to produce, the profit which can be made on stock economically fed and properly attended to; and the lessons they learn at that early age they are not likely to forget.

Compare these children who may have worked two or three years under Cruttenden with an equal number taken from any national school—which are most advanced in those things which are practically useful? If some clever boy has outstepped his contemporaries, and can answer questions in arithmetic or geography which would puzzle our industrious scholars, how many will be found who, when placed with a gardener or a farmer, are of immediate use to their master, and can be entrusted with any kind of work? But this is not the question. What has it cost to teach a boy for four years at a national school, or one supported by subscriptions and benefactions? The smallest expense required for the maintenance of a school for 50 children, after a school-room and master's house have been erected, is at least 70*l.* per annum, or 1*l.* 8*s.* for each child; whereas if Cruttenden had 50 scholars he would only receive 4*s.* 4*d.* for each in the course of the year, supposing no holidays, and think himself amply paid. He could then cultivate 12 acres instead of 5, and his profits would be in proportion.

There may be some circumstances which favour this plan at Willingdon; but if Cruttenden pays a rent of 25*l.*, there are many situations in the country where a cottage and school-room could be obtained from the proprietors without any rent, or a very small one, and it must be very rich land which would be worth 3*l.* an acre rent; so that if any proprietor of land should be desirous of making the experiment, and find another Cruttenden, he might confer a great benefit on the labourer's children by merely letting the master have a cottage and a few acres of land, and, if necessary, erecting a plain school-room. *M.*

THE ROSE-GARDEN.—No. V.

THE remaining group of Bourbon Roses comprises some fine varieties, remarkable for their dwarf and rigid habits. Of these, Augustine Lelieur is one of the oldest, and in its way, perhaps one of the most beautiful; its flowers are only semidouble, but they are so erect and so brilliant in colour, more particularly in autumn, that

it always attracts notice. Latifolia is so much like it, as scarcely to be distinguished except by its petals being a little crimpled; Madame Nerard, Celimene, and Timocles, are also of the same rigid habit, with flowers of the palest *silvery* blush—a term which will perhaps convey that peculiar glossiness which seems to lay on the surface of the petals; Emile Courtier, Madame Margot, Ida Percot, and Madame Aude, are all beautiful rose-coloured varieties, of different shades; and last, but not least, the Queen of the Bourbons, which originated in a cross with some fawn-coloured tea-scented Rose, as it is slightly tinged with fawn—a colour quite foreign to this family, and has a slight "Odeur de Thé," as the French say. All the Roses here named have a uniform growth, and are admirably adapted for a bed, either as dwarfs on their own roots, or on short stems; they are not so well calculated for tall standards, as they do not form large heads, unless in very rich moist soils.

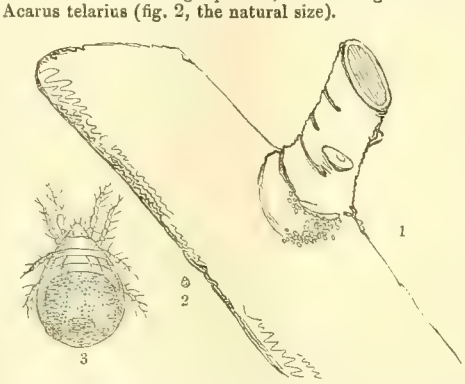
To some of these Bourbon Roses, which bear seed very freely, we owe a new race, now distinguished as hybrid Bourbons, blooming but once in the summer; but their season of blooming is prolonged, owing to their origin in part from Roses that continue to bloom till autumn. Most undoubtedly these will form the finest of all standards, as their habit is so remarkably robust; one variety in particular I anticipate will, if budded on large stocks of the Dog-rose, soon form a large umbrageous tree. This unique and splendid Rose was raised by Monsieur Laffay from Celine, and has been named by him, the Great Western—laughably spelt in some of the French catalogues "Grande Wistern," a name the origin of which I have no doubt has puzzled many a French gardener. This Rose has leaves and shoots of astonishing luxuriance, and flowers of a deep and peculiar red, rivalling the largest Pæonies in size; a standard or a bush of this Rose, highly cultivated, will form one of the wonders of the Rosery. It should be budded on a very stout stock, otherwise the plant will soon become top-heavy: in mentioning this, I am reminded that cultivators often do not pay enough attention to the habits of their Roses when selecting stocks for them. Stout old stocks should always have some robust-growing varieties worked on them, for if a tea-scented or some delicate-growing Bourbon Rose is worked on a large stock, the sap is engendered faster than it can be taken away by the bud; many shoots are consequently repeatedly taken off; the producers of sap, the fibrous roots, then rot and die away; the sap-vessels close, and the plant, after languishing a season or two, also dies; therefore, on all large stocks the cultivator should bud the most luxuriant-growing varieties, such as the above and some of the following, which rival the Great Western in vigour of growth, and surpass most Roses in the beauty of their flowers. The first in beauty is Coupe d'Hébé, colour delicate glossy rose; form, perfection. This Rose has been called by a gentleman, a first-rate judge, "the most beautiful Rose in the world." Charles Duval is almost equally beautiful; in colour rather deeper. Capitaine Sisolat, Edward Delair, Paul Perras, Franklin, Lady Montgomery, and Henri Barbet, are all calculated to form standards of the largest size: there seems no limit to their growth. The following are of secondary luxuriance, but remarkable for the peculiar and brilliant red in their flowers; of these red Roses, Colonel Combes, Daphne, Ernest Ferray, La Esmeralda, and Dombrowski, are the most distinguished.

Of about the same range as regards habit are Richelieu (Duval), Belle de St. Cyr, Hortense Leroy, with rose-coloured flowers of the most perfect shape, Sylvain and Legouvé with flowers of brilliant crimson. Hortensia and Triptoléme are remarkable for blooming in very large clusters, having a fine effect on standards. Lord John Russel, Brillante, and Miss Chauncey, the same for their rigid flower-stalks which keep their brilliant flowers erect, even in the heaviest showers. The above, and indeed all the Hybrid Bourbon Roses, form first-rate standards, their habits are so exceedingly luxuriant and yet peculiarly compact, quite different from that tendency to make long straggling shoots so remarkable in most of the hybrid Chinese Roses. The Great Western will undoubtedly prove valuable for stocks, as, like its parent Celine, it strikes freely from cuttings planted in a shady border in October. The cuttings should be made about nine inches long, eight of which should be in the ground, leaving one bud out; the following autumn they should be potted or bedded out, cutting off all roots but the tuft of fibres, which will be formed at the bottom of the cutting, and potting or planting them only from one to two inches deep, so that the bud may be inserted in the stem close to the ground. Exactly the same treatment may be applied to the Boursault stock, which will strike readily under the same treatment; this is more simple and requires much less trouble than some other modes recommended.—*Z.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XLIV.

ACARUS GENICULATUS, *Linn.*; (the Bark Mite).—Fruit-trees are sometimes infested with a minute, red, shining Mite, which is gregarious, and congregates in the spring upon the bark at the base of the twigs, looking like a gummy exudation. These little animals are frequently found in prodigious quantities, and by extracting the sap they no doubt render the trees sickly, and in all probability reduce the size of the fruit. There were some thousands of them upon a small branch of a Plum-tree forwarded to me the beginning of May (fig. 1); they moved slowly, but were running over each other, and burrowing their heads under the rugosities of the bark: they varied in size, colour, and outline, some being pale red; others were of a deeper tint, with three brown spots towards the apex; and the older ones were still darker, being of a deep chesnut colour, with the abdomen more globose. These mites appear to be separated from the Linnæan genus by Latreille, under the name of Oribata geniculata, and I imagine they have been described by De Geer as the Acarus corticalis. This distinguished naturalist found them from November to March constantly beneath the slightly-detached bark of an old Pear-tree, where they lived in society, remaining very quiet during the winter months; they also secrete themselves and breed under the lichen which often covers the trunks and branches of fruit-trees.

Acarus geniculatus appears to be horny, but it is tender and easily crushed, being filled with a pale rosy fluid; there are a few hairs scattered over the head and thorax, and the former is conical, with two strong bristles on the crown, and two incurved, articulated, and hairy palpi on each side of the mouth: the thorax has some transverse sutures, and the hinder portion forms a thickened semicircular margin, which encompasses a great part of the abdomen; this is shagreened, often bearing a transverse brown spot in the centre, towards the apex, and a more circular one on each side. It has eight legs, not long but hairy, and of a dirty, ochreous colour; they are, apparently at least, five-jointed, the second joint being thickened, and the last produces a slender process, which is terminated by two (De Geer says by three) long, slender, curved claws, looking like one only in repose (fig. 3, magnified). These mites are about the size of a little grain of sand, or the finest gunpowder, and are larger than the Acarus telarius (fig. 2, the natural size).



On different parts of the bark I observed minute, globular, white egg-shells, from which no doubt the Acari had emerged; and as they grow they cast their skins, which were sticking in numbers where the mites had congregated, and with them were some smaller and more active Acari, of an oblong form; their colour was dirty yellowish white, with a dusky spot towards the apex: the vibrating palpi were very visible; they had eight legs, the anterior pair appearing to be the longest, the second pair the shortest. For what purpose this species attended upon the other is very uncertain; it might be for the purpose of feeding upon the eggs or the young, as soon as they are hatched. The A. geniculatus is very different to any other species that I have observed upon plants, which generally bear a greater resemblance to the mites of the Lime (vide *Gard. Chron.* vol. i., p. 164), it has more the appearance of a tick; its body is globular, it has some indication of a thorax, and the legs approach at their base.

The following methods of destroying the Red spider have been suggested by various writers upon gardening, and they are equally well adapted for the destruction of this Acarus. If the bark of the tree and the branches be well brushed over with a mixture of tobacco-liquor, sulphur, and a little turpentine, it will speedily kill the bark-mites and gas-tar, or ammoniacal liquor would, in all probability, answer the same purpose. The best period is when they leave their winter-quarters, and congregate on the tree, as shown at fig. 1. Salt and water seem to be also a good remedy; a tea-spoonful of common salt is to be dissolved in a gallon of water, with which the trunk may be washed, and the leaves syringed with safety, but it is recommended to wash the foliage of the tree with pure water a day or two after the application of the salt. It may be inferred from the economy of these mites, that keeping the trees clean must prove the best security against this and most other similar diseases. I have been astonished in the cider counties to see the trees in orchards laden with moss and lichens, which harbour these Acari and multitudes of injurious insects. I believe, also, that they assist in exhausting the trees and more speedily accelerating their destruction, by retaining moisture on the trunk and branches, which eventually rots the bark, induces decay, and renders them more likely to suffer from high winds and tempestuous weather. Woodpeckers and other birds are likewise attracted by the insects, and thus, probably, unwelcome agents are required to keep down an enemy which a little pains would relieve us from. I admit that an old Apple-tree clothed with rich green moss and grey lichens is a most picturesque object, and I always regret to see the trunks whitewashed and rendered hideous to the tasteful eye; the above application, however, after the extraneous clothing has been removed is not subject to this objection. —*Ruricola.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXI.

WHO is there that does not admire the Violet?—and yet how little care is taken of it after it is out of bloom! Every one complains, when it is impregnating the air with its delicious fragrance, that he has not half enough of it, and notwithstanding at the proper season neglects to increase his stock.

How different is it with those who grow Violets for the supply of Covent Garden Market. They cultivate it—but private gardeners allow it to cultivate itself. Of the kinds grown for market, the Russian and Neapolitan are most cared for. The first, which is a single dark-blue variety, will produce flowers in abundance throughout the winter, even when the ground is covered with snow; and the Neapolitan will, if properly treated, produce flowers late in autumn and early in spring, but not through the winter, unless the season is very mild or it receives some little artificial assistance.

The proper way to manage both kinds is as follows:—About this time, having prepared a piece of ground—which should be rich and friable—by digging it over, and dividing it into plots one foot square, proceed to take up your old plants, shake the soil from the roots, and divide them into the number of plants required, taking care to retain as much root as possible to each plant, and to divest them of all their runners. They are then ready for planting, and may be placed, one strong plant or two weak ones, at the corner of each square. They must receive a copious watering to settle the soil about their roots; and if the weather is sunny, must be shaded for a few hours in the middle of each day. A rather shaded situation is proper for them through the summer, though a north aspect is not to be recommended.

Through the summer, the principal care will be to keep the ground free from weeds, to divest the plants of all runners as fast as they are produced, and to water them occasionally in dry weather. It is highly important that the runners be regularly removed. Mr. Knight, many years back, in regard to the preparation of Strawberries for forcing, asserted that the production of every runner was the loss of a bunch of flowers; and it is very probable that the same cause will produce the same effect in the management of the Violet. The great secret of preparing all plants for winter forcing and flowering is to get all the organisable matter possible deposited in the plant during the previous season's growth, and this can only be effected by having a healthy breadth of foliage, properly exposed to the light, and by preventing the plant from expending its energies in the production of useless branches: this is the theory of preparation, but there is another fact worth marking:—In the forcing season the excitation must be gradual and regular, or the matter which, under proper management, will be expended in flowers and fruit would, under warm, moist treatment, produce nothing but leaves and branches. This I have frequently experienced in the management of the Violet: from the same bed of plants, one set introduced into the forcing-house would produce nothing but leaves, while another in the comparatively dry air of the greenhouse would be all flowers. Flowers, it must be recollected, are but leaves or branches, in the state of metamorphosis; moderate growth is conducive to the production of flowers—luxuriant growth to the formation of leaves and branches.

In September such plants of the Neapolitan Violet as it is intended to force should be taken up with good balls, and potted in 48 or 32-sized pots, or planted on a very gentle hot-bed, under the protection of a frame. The best way to make the bed is to use old spent dry dung and leaves: it should be formed about three feet deep, and be covered with any light soil, such as leaf-mould and sandy loam, in which the plants may be plunged. During the winter the plants must have all the air possible in mild weather, but must be carefully protected from rain and frost, and a gentle lining must be applied to the bed when it is wished for the plants to bloom. After the number of plants required for pots or flowering in frames is prepared, the remainder, with the Russian kinds, may be planted under a south wall or in the borders of the flower-garden: this treatment is suitable for all the various kinds of Violet; but the two mentioned are the best adapted for winter flowering.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

ERRATA.—In the article on Draining, by "W. W.," at p. 335 *a*, for the "pound become," &c., read the "ground become."—For "not to take up," read "not to bake up."

Whence do Plants derive their Nitrogen? — It has been a matter of surprise to me that some able and enterprising Chemist has not undertaken to solve the following question, in a manner open to no objection on the score of accuracy—"Do plants derive the whole of their nitrogen from the ammonia of the atmosphere and the decomposing nitrogenous matters present in the soil? or have they not the power of appropriating the nitrogen which forms so large a constituent of the air? This question has often been proposed, and the opinions of scientific men have been expressed on either side; and it is certain that neither vegetable physiologists nor chemists are at the present time agreed on this point. The resolving of this question seems to me of great importance, as it would tend to throw much light on the functions of plants, and on their capability of inducing combinations not imitable by the most refined processes of art. The generally received opinion is that of Liebig—that plants cannot appropriate nitrogen unless it has previously assumed the form of ammonia, and the arguments he adduces in support of his views are, it must be confessed, novel, ingenious, and, to a certain extent, convincing. But why should we repose so trustfully on any mere opinion, how probable soever, when it is in our power to obtain positive proof? Is it because it is much easier to adopt an opinion, sanctioned it may be by a great name, than to enter upon a course of original and perhaps painful investigation to test its correctness? The human mind—accustomed to repose, and to

receive without effort its ideas, as the unbroken surface of a river the images of the trees and buildings which adorn its banks—is not stirred from this state of quiescence without some sense of uneasiness or pain. No one can attentively consider the operations of his own mind without being aware that to think long, connectedly, and deeply, on any subject, requires considerable exertion and is attended with much trouble. To this natural slothfulness of the intellect in the majority of men is to be ascribed the multitude of erroneous opinions on all subjects held by them; for it cannot be doubted, if they could be induced to think more, and to make active use of those powers which a bountiful Creator has denied to none but to fools and idiots, truth would take the place of error, and those few thinking men who now lead public opinion would, in order to preserve their proud pre-eminence, be compelled to think yet more profoundly, to observe more closely, and argue more conclusively. Thus all classes would have made an onward step towards that perfection which is "our being's end and aim." Asking pardon for this digression, which I fear will appear irrelevant, [not at all,] I return to the subject of this letter. That Liebig's views are not acceptable to the minds of others equally gifted with himself is proved by the fact that such men as Boussingault, Daubeny, Johnstone, Pereira, and others, dispute their correctness. It appears to me that this discordance of opinions amongst persons equally capable of judging arises from the want of appealing to actual experiment, which alone can settle the point at issue. The reason that this has not been done may be the difficulty of so arranging the conditions of the experiment as to supersede every possible objection. It is acknowledged that the difficulty exists, but it is submitted at the same time that it is not insuperable: and this being the case, it should, far from discouraging exertion, prove an effectual stimulus to it. It is indeed certain that nitrogen as it exists in the air, is wonderfully indisposed to combination; and the most energetic chemical action may take place in contact with it, and is, so to speak, shared by an unconcerned spectator. But this is only the general rule, and some exceptions can be pointed out (and they may be more numerous than we imagine). Why may not the action of plants be one of them? When the atmosphere is traversed by the lightning's flash, the track is pervaded by a chemical combination (nitric acid) of the nitrogen and the oxygen of the air. When pearlash, carbon, and iron, as in Thomson's process for making Prussian blue, are heated together strongly in an open vessel, and often stirred, the nitrogen of the air is absorbed by the mixture, and gives rise to the formation of cyanogen, which may be easily resolved into ammonia. Thus we see how, indirectly, ammonia itself may be formed from the atmosphere. If some of the most common chemical actions can thus withdraw and fix the nitrogen of the air, who shall say that the overruling and superior force of vitality is unable to effect the same? But to the proof: and first let us consider the necessary conditions of the experiment, and then the means of fulfilling them. If we sow a certain weight of seed, containing a known quantity of nitrogen in an artificial soil known to be destitute of that element; if we irrigate with pure water, and permit the atmosphere slowly to traverse an apparatus properly constructed for the purpose only after having been deprived of all its carbonate of ammonia (ever present in very small quantity), we shall, I apprehend, have secured all the necessary conditions of a very accurate experiment. After the plant has arrived at the greatest maturity possible under these circumstances, we have only again to recur to analysis, in order to ascertain whether or not the quantity of nitrogen has undergone any change. Should it be less than the seeds originally contained, then the plant must have imparted some nitrogenous compound either to the air or to the soil. If more, it will prove one of two things—either that the plant possesses the power of forming nitrogen out of some of the materials in contact with it, and therefore (what has been asserted by some) nitrogen is not an element, or it has absorbed it from the air and combined it with its own substance. I know of no other way of ascertaining which alternative is the truth, than by forming an artificial atmosphere in which the nitrogen is replaced by some other gas not containing it; or, by attaching another gasometer to the exit-tube to receive the air after it has passed through the apparatus, we may, by analysis, discover if any of the nitrogen has been abstracted. In making the experiment, two things arrest the attention—the form and arrangement of the apparatus, and the state of the materials employed. I suppose it will be reckoned necessary that the vegetating seed must be supplied with heat, light, water, and an atmosphere that can be constantly renewed. All this, I take it, may be accomplished by sowing the seed in a shallow glass vessel capable of being hermetically covered by a glass dome, having three apertures, into which should be secured, also hermetically, three tubes, one from a gasometer, one from the water-vessel, and one to serve as an exit-tube. The gasometer will contain common air and be slightly weighed in order to drive a current through the apparatus. Between this and the gasometer shall be two absorption-tubes, one containing solution of sugar of lead to stop the carbonic acid and the sulphuretted hydrogen; the other containing hydrochloric acid to absorb the ammonia. If these are properly arranged, we may be quite sure that neither carbonic acid nor ammonia can vitiate the air of the experiment. Care would be taken immediately after sowing the seed to displace the air in the apparatus by that from the gasometer. The water-vessel would be on the principle of the close filter, used for the liquid caustic alkali, in which the air necessary to replace the descending liquid is drawn from that part of the vessel into which it descends. Thus all contact with the general atmosphere is completely avoided. The exit-tube may dip under the surface of mercury. We have thus provided an atmosphere destitute of ammonia, which can be renewed at each instant,—irrigation without admission of external air, and the means of light and heat. So much for the general description of form of apparatus—the details I leave to others; they will readily suggest themselves, and may be varied almost *ad infinitum*. The soil might consist either of pounded rock crystal, or white marble, according to the precise object of the experiment. Much attention should be paid to the purity of the water. I would recommend that it be twice distilled, rejecting each time the first half that comes over, for it almost always happens that all natural waters, whether spring or rain-water, particularly the latter, contains some ammonia, which, by taking the precaution pointed out, may be got rid of. It might be advisable before distilling, to fix the ammonia either by a few drops of sulphuric acid, or chloride of platinum.—*W. H. Potter, Chemical Works, Upper Fore-street, London.* [We do most earnestly hope that this very important matter, to which Mr. Potter has thus ably drawn attention, will be seriously and experimentally investigated. Profs. Daubeny and Johnston, Dr. Playfair, Mr. Edward Solly, Mr. Fownes, and other working chemists, should at once take it in hand, and their united experiments would settle the matter in six weeks.]

Draining.—I hope the remarks of your correspondent "J. S. F.," p. 318, will be well considered by those agriculturists who are disposed to afford their land this most valuable improvement. The greater cheapness of "plug-draining" is too often a temptation to its adoption (it is done in this neighbourhood for 4*d.* to 5*d.* per rod), but if the theory of Mr. Smith, of Deanston, as explained in his lecture at Bristol, that, as the soil becomes dried by the operation of the drains, it shrinks and becomes broken in a degree, to the depth of the drains, be true, it is reasonable to expect it will crumble down into the space left by the plug as a passage for the water, and eventually obstruct and close it. But if the work be properly done, and the clay well rammed down on the plug, it must act as a "puddling," and prevent any surface-water from arriving at the drain. If the soil be not so tenacious as to be consolidated by the rammer, moles will be very likely to get at the drains and therefore choke them. I would strongly recommend all who expect permanent improvement from draining to remember the old saying, "Once well done, is twice done."—*Lusor.* [See the observations of "A Clay-land Farmer," in our last.]

Asparagus.—I fear I am not singular in my disappointment from adopting the method of cultivating Asparagus, described in your *Chronicle* for 1842, p. 187; but with me it has been a failure. I took two beds, which had been made three years ago, with every precaution to ensure fertility. On the 29th of October, I covered them about four inches thick, with a mixture of one-third of fresh night-soil, with two-thirds of road-dust, swept from a limestone road; on the 23d of February this was forked in, dressed with a pound of salt to each yard, and the beds were covered about seven inches with leaves that had before covered the Seakale beds. My neighbours have been cutting for two or three weeks, but my grass seemed unwilling to make its appearance, till last week I observed a few heads, and on removing the leaves was able to get a few small, long, white shoots, much crooked in forcing through the leaves, but which, when cooked, were (as you observed) like "bleached timber," with half-an-inch of eatable Asparagus at the end. I have had the leaves removed, but the few buds that are now breaking through the surface are looking very weak and small. I expect to have lost the crop for this season at any rate. What the next will prove time will show.—*Lusor.*—[The next will repay you for a temporary disappointment. Time is wanted for all these operations, and this year a miserable May has rendered time more necessary than ever.]

Fungus on Tan.—I would recommend your correspondent who complains of fungus growing on his bark-bed, to try the effect of soot sown moderately thick over its surface, as I have killed it several times by that means —*J. R.*

Hedgehogs.—I consider these inoffensive animals as very useful inmates of a garden. I once had a very young one, and it was amusing, when he was rolled closely up, to throw a snail near him. It seemed as though he detected the proximity of the snail by smell; for he would soon begin to unfold himself with great caution, till he saw his prey, when he would suddenly dart upon it, and commence crushing the shell with great haste; as soon as the shell was removed, it ate the snail with much relish. I think the hedgehog would assist materially in the destruction of snails and insects in a garden.—*Lusor.*

Guano applied to Mangold Wurtzel.—In answer to the inquiries of "A Correspondent," at p. 216, respecting the application of genuine Guano to the Mangold Wurtzel crop, I beg leave to offer the following particulars of the method adopted by my gardener last spring:—Drills were drawn 6 inches in depth, and 2 feet apart, into which the Guano was strewed at the rate of 1lb. to 15 yards, and covered over with an inch of mould; above this the Mangold Wurtzel seed was afterwards sown. The produce of the seed thus treated was fully one-third more than of that which received a dressing of farm-yard manure; the average weight of the roots being from 8lbs. to 9lbs.—*E. S.*

Toads and Woodlice.—I am rather surprised to find that Mr. Beaton, at p. 176, doubts the fact of toads destroying woodlice; and yet he says he would not like to see his Cucumber and Melon pits *without one*. Now, if they do not destroy insects, why have them there? If they are not useful, they are certainly not ornamental. I have always considered them to be useful for the above purpose, and have found that when one is put into a pot or frame where woodlice abound, the number of the latter soon decreases. But I never had an opportunity of seeing a toad in the act of devouring his prey until a day or two ago, when, on removing some Dahlia roots, several woodlice, disturbed by the operation, commenced running about in different directions. These, a toad, confined in the same frame, immediately approached and attacked. I at first thought that he opened his mouth and sucked the insect in; but, on a closer examination, I found that the toad possessed the property of being able to thrust out to a considerable extent his tongue, with which he seizes and conveys the insect into his mouth with such precision and rapidity, that to an inattentive observer it would appear that he only opens his mouth, when the insect immediately leaps down his throat. In the space of two or three minutes I witnessed upwards of 20 woodlice take the above leap. I have had the same toad for upwards of three years, and in the winter months, when his services were not required, a hole was dug in the earth, in the bottom of which a piece of slate was put, and on this he was placed, under an inverted flower-pot, and buried at about the depth of one foot from the surface.—*Tom Toad.*——Toads will keep frames quite clear from ants, beetles, and woodlice, and they are perfectly harmless. I have seen them eat thousands of ants and woodlice, and I always keep a number of them in my houses.—*Jemsheed.*

Pine-apple Strawberry.—Last year there was a good deal said about the difficulty of managing the "Pine-apple Strawberry," and very many persons are hence deterred from cultivating it; yet one of your correspondents asserted that it was as hardy, and as easily managed, with perfect success, as any other. As this is so delicious a Strawberry, it may not be out of place for me to press the same opinion. My soil is strong, yet I have not lost a single plant, either young or old, during the winter, and I have a good many. Their treatment is the same as the other kinds. I find, however, that the maggot of the Crane-fly is a great enemy to them. Would spirits of tar be as likely to drive them away as it does the wire-worm?—*Discipulus.* [The experiment is worth trying.]

Birds.—The other day a nest was found at Ashford Lodge, near Halstead, containing three blackbirds and one thrush, fully fledged. The nest was in a secluded place, and does not appear to have been in any way disturbed.—*J. Pugan.*

Keeping Apples.—There are many theories and plans for keeping Apples, but the following instance will show that they sometimes preserve themselves in a very unaccountable manner. Last week my gardener found two Apples—one a Tankard, the other a sound juicy Apple, which we call, in this part of the country, the Harvey—in the Box-edging of one of the walks, perfectly fresh and sound, although they had been exposed to all the frost, snow, and rain of the winter—the two former unusually severe. What makes it still more extraordinary is, that all the "Harveys" had disappeared from the fruit-room at least a month before the solitary one was found!—*E. F. L.*

Amaryllis reginæ.—Surely "J.B.," p. 138, is mistaken when he states that he cultivates Amaryllis reginæ, with A. formosissima and vittata, in the open air. The two last are greenhouse bulbs, and will do out of doors; but A. reginæ is one of the tenderest of stove bulbs, as far as my experience goes, invariably suffering if left in the greenhouse late in autumn, and seldom flowering but in strong stove-heat; its constitution seems even to affect hybrids with more hardy species, for A. aulica reginæ requires far more heat than A. aulica, so much so that the two will not flourish under the same treatment. Mr. Herbert doubts if A. reginæ came from Mexico, on account of its tenderness. Is it not probable that it did come from the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz? We had little communication with Central Mexico and its Tierra templada in 1728, when A. reginæ first flowered in England.—*J. R.*

Scotch and English Farmers.—I shall enter no further into controversy with your Stirling correspondent; for what truth can be established, or what right conclusions come to, with one who reiterates that a partial decline, although considerable, and a total giving up, are the same thing. Or that there is no difference between a simple statement of fact given on the authority of the Reports of the Great Agricultural Meetings at Liverpool and Bristol, and without the reasons being quoted; and reasons invented for the occasion by your correspondent, whilst the new matter introduced into his last letter, in reference to my first communication, is throughout a perversion of my meaning. I shall, therefore, wait for a clearer-headed adversary before I again address you on the subject of Scotch and English Farmers; only now remarking that your correspondent's manner of argument confirms the opinion now growing in public belief, that, by false statements, the character of Scotch Farmers has been attempted to be placed in a false position.—☞ *Gosforth.*—[Here this controversy must cease, so far as the *Gardeners' Chronicle* is concerned.]

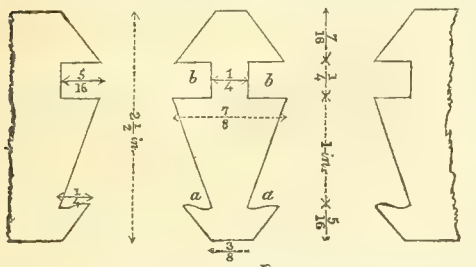
Bees.—J. A., Devonport, begs to submit, with every respectful deference, that the "Bar-and-frame Hive," of which a sketch was so kindly supplied in the last Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, is not quite intelligible. Will "E. M. W." be so obliging as to describe the several parts, and letter them, in the next publication of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. A key of this kind would remove all the difficulties from this ingenious and (I should hope also) useful Bee-box.

Apples.—I think I could show "A Tivy-side Subscriber" Apples in two months hence as good as he describes. We keep ours in what we call here half-penny (?) pots, or even in boxes. We always place them as they

grow, with the stalk uppermost. We never wipe them. I sent, a few days since, some hundreds, of a kind not over good for keeping, to a friend, and have now many hundreds more. We have kept them till the new crop came in. This year we do not consider a good year for their keeping.—*J. B. H.*

Charcoal.—As I consume a large quantity of Charcoal, I should be obliged if you, or any of your correspondents, would inform me of the manner of manufacturing it, as well as the cheapest, most simple, and most economical way, with as little immediate outlay as possible, or in a way which might be considered ultimately, and on a large scale, the best and the most economical by the outlay of capital for any particular construction of works or machinery.—*J. K.* [It must be ground into fine powder; that is the main point.]

Sash Bars.—In humid seasons I dare say many of your readers have had to deplore the loss of Melon-plants in dung-frames, by "damping off," caused by the drop from the astragals and side-bars of the lights, in consequence of bad glazing; together with the vapour arising from the vapour condensing on the under-surface of the glass, running down the astragals, &c., and falling from their lower edges on the plants. To obviate this evil, I had a



frame made and fitted up with astragals and side-bars, as shown in the above section, which requires no further explanation than that *aa* are grooves, which catch the rain-water which finds its way inside, and the condensed vapour, carrying it to the bottom of the lights, instead of dropping on the surface of the bed. *bb* are grooves to insert the ends of the glass on Mr. Read's excellent plan, which was published some years since in the Horticultural Transactions. I may observe, that vapour condenses sooner on glass than on wood; but seldom drops from it, but finds its way to the astragals—providing the pieces of glass are neither cut curvilinear, nor the under-sides convex, but flat, and cut rectangular; then the groove *a* will totally prevent dropping in the frame, and the evil consequences it induces, which I have proved this season. The frame above mentioned, was placed side by side on a dung-bed with another new one, of the common construction; the former is free from drop, the latter shows stripes of drops directly under the astragals, &c., all over the bed; and as the tank system of heating is likely to become general, as it well merits, I have no doubt the grooved astragal and bar will in some cases become useful. —*J. Stevenson.*

Wood-Paving.—In your leading article, May 13, you mention Messrs. Esdaile and Margrave's patent for capping the Fir-blocks with Elm. I would ask what advantage is contemplated from using two kinds of timber in preference to Elm alone? Elm is nearly the cheapest timber to be had, not being worth more than from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per foot, and it is known to be very durable when constantly wet, and probably more so than Fir, when exposed to alternations of moisture and dryness.—*Lusor.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 15, 1843.—The annual exhibition of the Paris Horticultural Society was held in the Orangery of the Luxembourg Palace, on the 10th May and four following days. As heretofore, it consisted of a miscellaneous collection of flowers, fruit, vegetables, grains, paintings, tools, and other objects connected with horticultural pursuits. The weather was favourable each day, and nearly all the fashionables of Paris graced the room with their presence. Among the earliest visitors were the Duke and Duchess of Nemours. The show (with some few exceptions) was far from brilliant; and this cannot be wondered at—for what Amateur or Florist would subject a rare or fine specimen to the atmosphere of such a place for five successive days? But if there was not much to attract the notice of the connoisseur, there was enough to please the sight-gazers of Paris, who were daily seen thronging this temple, and offering their adorations to the vernal goddess. The best collection was decidedly that of M. Paillet, who obtained the first prize for Rhododendrons. His plants of Atro-roseum, Comtesse de Vogüe, Glabrum Triumphant, Grandiflorum superbum, Comte de Rambuteau, Altaclerense superbum, Lowenianum, Rubrum plenum grandiflorum, Morelianum, and album pictum, were grand, and would have done credit to an English exhibition. Besides these he had several very distinct seedlings, one a dark crimson, and another a rose lilac, very deeply spotted. Unfortunately they were not numbered, and therefore it will be useless to describe them. In his stand was also a fine specimen of Azalea indica coccinea grandiflora, such as is seldom to be seen on this side of the water. The next most attractive collection was that of M. Margottin. This consisted of Roses in pots, and was awarded a first prize. The varieties were chiefly Bengals, Teas, and Hybrids, cultivated on standards, or half-standards, varying from 1 to 6 feet high. Most of the blooms were fine, and the plants in good health; but, to an English eye, the naked stems looked anything but appropriate in a public exhibition. Among the best specimens were Reine des Iles Bourbon, Clara Sylvain, Bougère, Comte de Paris, Princesse Héléne, Duchesse de la Vallière, Adam, Madame Breon, Fulgovie, Sulphurea (old yellow), Sisley, Emile Courtier, Lady Warrender, Triomphe du Luxembourg, Rose du Roi, Melanie Corneil, Paul Joseph, Niphetos, and Comte de Paris du Luxembourg. The bright golden flowers of the old yellow Provence attracted universal admiration. M.M. Cels never fail to send a large collection;—in fact, without the assistance of their hot and greenhouses I know not what the Society would do on these occasions. At this time they furnished 500 or 600 plants, Palms, Orchidaceæ, Cacti, Ericas, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Coniferæ, and a multitude of other things, in and out of bloom, from all the four quarters of the globe. Their Cacti are the best in Paris; they pride themselves on their collection, and spare no expense in adding every thing rare. Very many of their specimens are large and fine, particularly Echinocactus electracanthus, acuatus, macrodiscus, aulacogonus, piliferus, cornigerus, Echinopsis Zuccarini, multiplex, and Melocactus, nova species, from Brazil. They also exhibited the beautiful Mammillaria elephantidens, which every collector of Cacti ought to possess. Among their Orchidaceæ were good plants of Brassia Cawanii, with its curiously-formed flowers, Trichopilia tortilis, Oncidium carthaginense and ampliatum, Cyrtochilum maculatum, and Phaius bicolor; together with a fair specimen of Azalea indica variegata, an Araucaria excelsa and imbricata, 12 feet high, and Cedrus deodara. The gold medal, offered by the Duchess of Orleans, was awarded to M. Tripet Leblanc, for a collection of more than 700 cut Tulips; these were arranged in glasses, at regular distances, between which was moss or leaves, and the whole covered with light earth, in a raised bed about 50 feet long, neatly edged with turf. The illusion was so complete as to give them every appearance of being in their natural state of cultivation. The varieties were entirely confined to Roses and Byblœmens, for Bizarres are altogether discarded here: even Polyphemus in all its beauty would not be tolerated. I must not scrutinize too closely the quality of the flowers; suffice it to say they were not cut to appear at Hampton; and therefore passed as a fine collection. M. Tripet Leblanc deserves credit for his zeal; for certainly few men beside himself, in France, would have made the sacrifice for the sake of the prize. M. Dufoy obtained the first prize for Pelargoniums, which he had grown for the markets: most of them were old varieties of little merit, save that of blooming freely. He also exhibited several very good Verbenas, and a dozen Dahlias in bloom. M. Chauvière obtained the second prize for Pelargoniums; among which were Priory Queen, Mr. Garth, Flamingo, Onais, Sidonia, and Gauntlet; and a prize for seedling Calceolarias and Cinerarias, which, however, would have passed unnoticed in London. M. Modeste was awarded the first prize for Pæonies; Josephine Imperatrice, incarnata, Victoria, Hissiana, triumphans, splendidissima, and splendens, were very fine, especially the latter, which has a fine round petal, although single. He also obtained the second prize for Rhododendrons: his plants of Formosissimum, Loweii album, Lady Warrender, and Invincible, were everything that could be wished. M. Soulange Bodin exhibited a large collection of hardy and Indian Azaleas, which fully deserved the prize awarded. Versicolor, purpurea grandiflora, aurantiaca major, nobilissima, spectabilis, formosa, triumphans, coccinea maxima, bouquet parfait, tricolor perfecta, splendens, fulgens, picta, rubicunda superba, pontica alba, Danielsii, and variegata, were conspicuous in beauty. M. Jacques, the King's gardener at Neuilly, exhibited several seedlings of herbaceous Pæonies, which were also awarded a prize: some of them are pretty and distinct, and will no doubt get into the trade. The amateurs contributed but little, and that hardly worth notice. M. Souchet obtained a prize for flowering plants which might have been purchased in any market for 100 francs. The fruit and vegetables were not at all worthy of a city like Paris. M. Gontier (the Wilmot of Paris) was awarded the prize for Grapes, Melons, Cucumbers, &c. M. Devillenguve sent 40 varieties of Oranges and Lemons, in fruit and flower; this stand was always crowded with visitors. The specimens of Pompelmouses, Bigaradier Grand Bourbon, doré, violet, Oranger à bois violet, Perrette de Florence, and Limonier Incomparable, were very fine. There were two or three other prizes given, and three or four mentioned as honorables, but the subjects contained nothing worthy of particular attention. The entire exhibition was composed of about 2,500 plants, beside paintings, models, tools, &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 25.—Mr. Edward Solly, in his third lecture again adverted to the singular agencies which cause the conversion of such products as gum, sugar, starch, &c., one into the other. This was shown to be caused, in plants, by the presence of an azotised substance, called diastase, which, in germinating seeds, brings about with rapidity the same kind of alterations as the chemist produces artificially by means of inorganic substances. High heat, or sulphuric acid, or caustic potash will, in the presence of water, suddenly change insoluble starch into soluble gum; the germinating plant, although it has neither high heat, nor sulphuric acid, nor caustic potash to assist it, has diastase, which brings about the same result as those inorganic agents. Malting was adduced in illustration of this. Mr. Solly next directed attention to the inorganic matter that forms part of the constituents of vegetation, and referred to the table produced last week, in illustration of the quantity that is found to exist in plants. These inorganic substances remain in the form of ashes when plants are burnt, and then we are able to determine their nature: this was illustrated, in the case of ashes from the Beech-tree, by the performance of a chemical analysis; when *potash* was detected by tartaric acid, *chlorine* by nitrate of silver, *sulphuric acid* by baryta, *carbonic acid* by muriatic acid, *lime* by oxalate of ammonia, *magnesia* by phosphate of ammonia, *earthy phosphates* by ammonia, *silica* by its insolubility, and so on.

All this showed that plants obtain their food either from the air or the soil, which were next proved to be capable of yielding it. In addition to oxygen and nitrogen; which by their mixture form the atmosphere, it was shown that there is constantly suspended in it, water furnishing hydrogen, carbonic acid, and ammonia. The latter compound is not, however, discoverable, because it is dissolved in water as fast as it is formed, and therefore only occurs in the water precipitated from the atmosphere. But in addition to these gaseous matters, solid substances, in a state of minute division, are always floating in the air. The *possibility* of this was demonstrated by the following experiment: some potash was heated on a glass plate, in contact with a piece of wood; suddenly the mixture took fire, and the potash passed into the air in the form of a vapour that presently became invisible. That potash must remain suspended in the air; and in fact its presence may be detected for four hours after such an experiment. It is probable that soda is volatizable in a similar manner. The *fact that it is so*, was proved by an instance which Mr. Solly had obtained from the Horticultural Garden. Two plants of a Catasetum were taken, one growing in earth, the other in air. Their analysis gave the following curious result:—

	Growing in air.	Growing in earth.
Pseudo-bulbs	465 parts of solid matter.	488
Leaves	794	793

Now, it is to be inferred that in such a case the solid matter must have been supplied as abundantly by the air as by the soil. (This is a most curious, and in practice a most important fact.)

With regard to the soil, it must be evident that it is capable of supplying all earthy substances found in the composition of plants. The great difficulty of comprehending how such earthy substances get into plants consists in the supposition that they are insoluble. But their solubility was proved in the case of flint, or silica, by the condition of that earth (or acid) in combination with alkalies; silicate of potash, for instance, being shown to be perfectly soluble, and the flint in it being separated instantly when brought into contact with acids. The solubility of sulphate of lime (the earth called gypsum) was also demonstrated by a pretty experiment. Carbonate of lime was formed, by driving the carbonic acid of the breath through lime-water; this rendered the water turbid. A few drops of sulphuric acid were then added, which expelled the carbonic acid, and seized upon the lime, necessarily forming sulphate of lime, which, however, remained dissolved in the water. This experiment, and that of volatising potash, were both capital.

☞ *Chiswick Show.*—By accidental oversight the collections of Roses in pots were not noticed in our report of last week. It will be seen by the list of prizes then given that the judges did not award the principal one, it not being thought to be merited. The winners of other medals will also be found in that list. On account of the first prize not being given, we reserve all remark on the plants till the June show, when we intend referring to them amply.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

A WEEKLY Council was held at the Society's House, in Hanover-square, on the 17th of May, the Marquis of Downshire in the chair. Nineteen gentlemen were elected Members of the Society. The Marquis of Downshire gave notice that he should call the attention of the Council at their next monthly meeting to the question of taking into consideration the propriety of the Society's recommending a course of public lectures to be given in London by Mr. Smith, of Deanston, on the subject of Thorough-draining and Subsoil-ploughing, similar to those he had recently delivered with so much success in Ireland.—A letter was read from Mr. Kerr on the subject of grated tiles to prevent the entrance of vermin into drains; and a specimen of the mode of preparing tiles for a similar purpose suggested by Mr. Barton, of Threxton, was exhibited to the meeting.—Mr. Clive expressed his intention of exhibiting at the Derby meeting a cheap fire-engine of simple construction, throwing 25 gallons of water each minute. Mr. Davenport informed the Council that he had formed a fire-engine on Mereweather's construction, very cheap and effective; and Col. Challoner stated that Mr. Sherborne, of Bedfont, employed a single-actioned engine with fly-wheel to prepare his manure with water in the summer.—The Marquis of Downshire presented the yearly Report of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland; and Mr. Butsford, of Portland-place, a specimen of the Guinea-Grass from seed sown last spring at Hampton Lodge, near Farnham, Surrey, Mr. Butsford stating that this grass in Jamaica grows to the height of five feet, and is considered as unrivalled for cattle.—Mr. Whitlaw offered some remarks on the distemper among stock.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT the general meeting for the exhibition of Tulips and Heartsease, class-showing and seedlings, there were no Tulips from Amateurs, and the following is a list of the remainder:—Class-showing, *Heartsease*, AMATEURS: a prize to Mr. Bragg for—Curion, edged; Sulphurea elegans, yellow; Bragg's White, white; Jewess superb, dark. *Tulips*, NURSERYMEN: Mr. Brown's Flamed Rose, 1st, Triomphe Royale; Orson's do., 2d, do. Mr. Brown's Feathered Byblœmen, 1st, Franciscus Primus; Mr. Orson's do., 2d, do. Mr. Brown's Flamed Byblœmen, 1st, Salvator Rosa; Mr. Orson's do., 2d, Rubens. Mr. Brown's Feathered Bizarre, 1st, Ulysses; Mr. Orson's do., 2d, Chadwick's Trafalgar. Mr. Brown's Flamed Bizarre, 1st, Strong's King; Mr. Orson's do., 2d, Platoff. *Heartsease*, Mr. Brown, yellow, Sulphurea elegans; edged, Curion; white, Brown's Maid of the Mill. Mr. Cook, Longwick, dark, Black Bess. *Seedling Tulips*, Mr. Brown's Ulysses, Feathered Bizarre, 1st class. *Heartsease*, Mr. Cook, Delight, 1843, 1 bloom, 1st class; Mr. Bragg, Elizabeth, 1843, 1 bloom, 2d class: these three flowers were noticed last week. Rejected—Mr. Cook's Paragon, Lady Jane, and Miss Betsy.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

May 19.—J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R.S., &c., President, in the chair. The following donations were announced:—A collection of plants from Western Australia, from Mr. John Turner: this collection comprises many duplicates. British plants from Mr. Edwin Lees, Mr. A. Henfrey, Mr. Freeman, and Miss Twining. Various donations to the library were also announced. Mr. A. Henfrey, A.L.S., exhibited specimens of Leucojum æstivum, collected in Greenwich marshes. He also presented specimens of Dentaria bulbifera, collected at Harefield, Middlesex. Mr. William Andrews presented specimens of varieties of Saxifraga geum, in one of which the nectaries were thickly surrounding the ovary. The specimens were collected at the Great Blasquest Island, coast of Kerry, Ireland. There was read a "Notice of the discovery of two species of Fungi, new to the British Flora, by Dr. Philip B. Ayres;" Peziza corticalis, found on Woodbine, between Stokenchurch, Oxfordshire, and Cadmore End, and Hystericum rubrum, found on Bean-stalks at Aston Rowant, and Tetsworth, Oxfordshire. Specimens of these new species were presented to the Society by Dr. Ayres. The commencement of a paper by Mr. Edwin Lees, F.L.S., "on the groups into which the British Fruticose Rubi are divisible" was also read. The paper was accompanied by drawings and specimens.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

May 24.—This Society held their first garden exhibition in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park. The morning of the day was extremely threatening, and the rains which fell so saturated the ground with moisture, that planks were obliged to be laid in some of the show-tents and on the turf for the company to walk upon; about 9 o'clock, however, the weather cleared, and the remainder of the day was all that could be desired. The exhibition, in many respects, was an echo of that of Chiswick, several exhibitors bringing the same plants. In one or two particulars, such as Orchidaceæ and Azaleas, it was much below the last Chiswick gathering; but the collections of stove and greenhouse plants, and particularly the Pelargoniums, were abundant and splendid. As we fully reported the plants which were shown at Chiswick, we shall not repeat the description of those which were brought forward again on this occasion, confining our observa-

tions to such as were not then shown, or which displayed any peculiarity not before alluded to. Perhaps the specimen which had been cultivated to the greatest excellence, and which was altogether most novel, was Acrophyllum venosum, sent by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bt. This plant was in admirable health, and had large terminal feathery spikes of white blossom. Another good specimen of the same species was shown by Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, Wimbledon; but the flowers were not properly expanded. In the collection of Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, there was an immense and elegant plant of Chorozema cordifolium; Gesnera lateritia, very handsome, and finely grown; Erica Cavendishii, a rare yellow-flowered kind, in capital health; E. ventricosa coccinea minor, a plant not more than 9 inches high, but a mass of lovely pinkish flowers; Anthocercis littorea, extremely good; Chorozema Henchmanni, 4 feet high, excellent; Oncidium flexuosum, well-grown; Erica ampullacea var., very fine; and a beautiful dwarf plant of E. mundula. The collection of Mr. Green contained some splendid Azaleas; Podolóbium staurophyllum, 3 feet high, well cultivated; Pimelea rosea, dwarf and beautiful; Chorozema Dicksoni, 18 inches high, admirable; Pimelea hispida, very broad, and laden with flowers; a variety of Cactus, like Ackermanni, but with blue in the blossoms; Erica splendens, handsome; E. vestita alba, very good; Leschenaultia biloba, brilliant; with a charming specimen of Erica suaveolens, and also of E. Beaumontiana. Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, exhibited Erica propendens in a lovely state; Zichya coccinea, very rich; Chorozema Henchmanni, magnificent, and in a condition which we have never seen excelled; Erica hybrida, a noble plant; E. ventricosa carnea, equally fine; Gesnera bulbosa, a splendid specimen; another plant of Zichya coccinea, on a trellis 4 feet across, and every inch of it covered with bloom; Poivrea coccinea, dwarf, and flowering liberally; and Kennedya nigricans, in rich health, but wanting in showy colours. From Mr. Mill, Nurseryman, Stoke Newington, there were large plants of Euthales macrophylla, and the handsome Hibiscus splendens. Mr. Atlee, gr. to Beaufoy, Esq., South Lambeth, showed, amongst a generally inferior collection, a Verbena, like Chamœdrys, on a low trellis, well managed; Erica mundula, very small and close, blooming profusely; a large specimen of Borónia pinnata, and Manéttia cordifolia, with good plants of Borónia denticulata, Erica elegans, and Corræa speciosa. Mr. Clarke, gr. to W. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, sent Diplacus puniceus, in a handsome condition; Borónia denticulata, extremely good; Cereus speciosus, grafted on C. speciosissimus, and both flowering together; Muraltia Heisteria, very dense and pretty; Eutaxia myrtifolia, dwarf, and in astonishing luxuriance; Erica translucens, and Chorozema Dicksoni, beautiful specimens. By Mr. Clark, gr. to W. Block, Esq., there was shown a favourable specimen of Erica hybrida, and a very close Azálea lateritia. The following plants came from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, Hayes' Place; Dillwýnia clavata, remarkably well bloomed; Erica odora rosea, an excellent little plant; E. ventricosa stellata, particularly good; Hovea Celsii, 2 feet high, very compact and healthy; Bossiæa rufa, 3 feet in height, finely grown: Pimelea decussata, low and rich; Tropæ'olum tricolorum grandiflorum, superlatively beautiful; and Boronia crenulata, a showy specimen. The collection of Mr. Frazer, nurseryman, Lea Bridge Road, included, among many poor productions, Zichya glabrata, very elegant; Leschenáultia Baxteri, dwarf, with paler flowers than L. biloba; Bossiæa linophylla, 3 feet high, graceful; Erica perspicua nana, most attractive; and Státice arborea, a well-managed blooming plant. Of specimens there were Erica depressa, a large, close, and very verdant plant, from Mr. Joynes, of Totteridge; E. ventricosa superba, one of the most extraordinary specimens ever exhibited, from Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq.; Erythrina crista-galli, singularly excellent, from Mr. Watts, gr. to —Marshall, Esq.; and Epacris grandiflora, 5 feet high, a noble specimen, from Mr. Frazer, Lea Bridge Road. The Orchidaceæ, which were of inferior quality generally, comprised a nice plant of Oncídium pumilum, on a block of wood, from Mr. Graves, gr. to Mrs. Cannon, Stratford Green; and a good variety of Oncídium ampliatum, from Mr. Redding. The group of tall Cacti, from Mr. Cockburn, gr. to the Earl of Mansfield, had fine plants in it of C. speciosissimus, Jenkinsonii, and Ackermanii, as had also that of Mr. Clarke, gr. to W. Smith, Esq., with Jenkinsonii grafted on speciosissimus, and both in flower, and a variety called Scottii, which resembles Colvillii. Both here and at Chiswick, the show of Fuchsias was by no means what might have been expected from the advertisements of growers. The Venus victrix was the most remarkable, and very pretty it certainly is; but as for the remainder, with the exception, perhaps, of F. Laneii, they are such as it would have been more prudent in the growers to have reserved until they were in a better condition, or better selected. There was a fine collection of shrubby Calceolarias, in slate tubs, from Mr. Beck, of Isleworth. The varieties were, Luna, Climax, Lady of the Lake, Bleda, King, Standishii, Madonna, Lady Douglas, Maid of Honour, Standish's Beauty, Agnes, and Bertha. Calceolaria integrifolia, elegans, and lanceolata, in an unusually large and rich state, were sent by Mr. Joynes, of Totteridge. Mr. Gaines's Shrubby Calceolarias were Rising Sun, Dusty Miller, Favourite, Cyrus, and Sunbeam. Mr. Catleugh's were Commander-in-Chief, delicata, Reform, Commodore, Hero, and Caroline. Mr. Catleugh's Herbaceous sorts were Bridesmaid, Lady Sale, Van Amburgh, Lady of the Lake, Isabella, and Favourite. Mr. Green had some new and striking seedling Calceolarias, as had Mr. Wakeling, gr. to W. Whitmore, Esq., Beckenham. Those from Mr. Standish, in the way of C. Standishii, and all very beautiful, were Bagshot Beauty, Raphael, Surprise, Princess Mary, Reliance, and Duchess of Gloucester. The best of Mr. Green's seedlings were Rosa magniflora, Georgiana, Imperial, and Ignea multiflora. We insert a list of the Pelargoniums exhibited, according as they received prizes. PELARGONIUMS.—Large collection from Mr. Cock, Chiswick, not for competition—Wonder, Cyrus, Dido, Mabel, Jubilee, Madeleine, Grand Monarch, Prince of Waterloo, Evadne, Coronation, Flamingo, Bertha, Creole, Unit, Selina, Queen of the Fairies, Amina, Wizard. PELARGONIUMS, in collection of six varieties in 24-sized pots (*Amateurs*) —1, Mr. Dobson, gr. to E. Beck, Esq., Isleworth—Erectum, Susanna, Queen of the Fairies, Admiral, Cleopatra, Matilda; 2, Mr. E. Bell, Chelsea Hospital—Mrs. Stirling, Nymph, Camilla, Sylph, Enchantress, Lord Mayor. *Nurserymen.*—The number exhibited by Nurserymen in this class was doubled—1, Mr. Catleugh, Emma, Luna, Lord Chancellor, Matilda, Favourite, Dido, Madeleine, Duchess of Sutherland, Grand Monarch, Eclipse, Symmetry, Flash; 2, Mr. Gaines—Princess Royal, Rising Sun, Amaranth, Prince of Wales, Candidate, Sylph, Caroline, Vanguard, Queen of Beauties, Nymph, Impericles, Euterpe. PELARGONIUMS in collections of six varieties in 24-sized pots (*Amateurs*)—1, Mr. Watt, gr. to — Snell, Esq., Pimlico—Acmé, Annette, Dowager Queen, Florence, Lord Mayor, Bridesmaid; 2, Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill—Coronation, Prince Albert, Sylph, Orange Boven, Bridesmaid, Matilda; 2, Mr. E. Bell, Chelsea Hospital—Simile, Vulcan, Rienzi, Coronation, Erectum, Una; 3, Mr. Slowe, gr. to R. Baker, Esq., Bayfordbury Park (no names). *Nurserymen* (numbers doubled).—1, Mr. Catleugh—Joan of Arc, Erectum, Sylph, Flash, Comte de Paris, Victory, Lilia, Lifeguardsman, Ovid, Selina, Queen of Fairies, Coronation; 2, Mr. Gaines, Victory, Erectum, Juba, Exquisite, Albina, Florence, Joan of Arc, Emperor, Cyrus, Grand Duke, Sylph, Mabel. PELARGONIUMS in collections of four varieties in 8-sized pots.—1, Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Trail—Jehu, Alicia, Eliza, Superb, Lady Bridport; 2, Mr. Bell, Chelsea Hospital—Bridesmaid, Climax, Joan of Arc, Florence; 3, Mr. Cockburn, gr. to the Earl of Mansfield, Climax, Perfection, Alexandrina, Joan of Arc. SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS.—1, Zanzummim, Mr. Beck, Isleworth; 2, Theresa, Mr. Beck, Isleworth; Susanna, Mr. Beck, Isleworth; Zanzummim, Mr. Whomes, gr. to Mr. E. Foster, Esq., Clewer; Hybla, Mr. Whomes. There was a brilliant display of Cinerarias, and some good seedlings, especially from Mr. Ivery, of Peckham. A collection of Echinocacti, &c., few of which were in flower, came from Mr. Bunney. A pretty whitish-flowered Clintonia, with broad pink edges to its blossoms, was sent by Messrs. Black and Green. There was the charming Tree Violet from Mr. M'Arthur, Edgeware Road. Other objects will have their merits indicated by the prize list. But we must notice two groups that seemed to us best to accord with the objects of the society. These were two collections of Agricultural grasses, from Mr. Joynes, of Totteridge, and Mr. Turner, gr. to Mrs. Holloway, near Reading, the former much too ripe, and failing to pieces: and a nice collection of British Ferns, from, Mr. G. Turner, gr. to the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tendency of Branches to direct themselves towards the Light.—Whenever a plant (the common Garden-Cress for example) is reared upon moistened cotton, in a room lighted by a single window, or in a box with a single aperture, the young stem, instead of rising perpendicularly from the soil, as if it were growing either in the open air or in complete darkness, inclines itself towards the light, preserving at the same time its straightness throughout, and forming an angle of a certain number of degrees with the ceiling. On the contrary, whenever a growing plant which has been raised either in darkness or in the open air, and has taken a vertical direction, is placed in either of the above conditions, the young stem first becomes bent and then inclines itself towards the light, in two distinct and successive phenomena: in the first, the lower part of the stem still retains its vertical direction, while the upper part is more or less horizontal; in the second, the upper portion being a little straightened and the lower slightly inclined, the whole of the stem becomes straightened, and finally points in the direction of the light. Although a plant thus inclines itself towards the side from whence the light proceeds, it is not necessary, as MM. de Candolle and Dutrochet appear to think, that the point of curvature should receive any portion of the rays of light. This bend does not remain in the young stems after the cause which produced it has been removed: the intensity of curve is, however, far from being the same when the young plants are placed under different circumstances; so that it may be laid down as a general rule that the tendency of the stems towards the light is much greater in proportion as the light is less intense, or the point from which it proceeds is low. The medium in which a plant is situated has no influence except upon the length of time in which the curve is produced; for both in water and in an atmosphere of hydrogen or nitrogen, the curve always terminates, though doubtless at different periods, by acquiring the same amount, provided all other conditions correspond. If instead of a case with one aperture the young plants were placed in a bag with two openings, and thus received the light in two directions, phenomena equally curious would be observed. These two apertures may be formed in the same side of the box, so that the rays of light which pass through them may form an angle more or less acute with each other; or the apertures may be situated on opposite sides. In the first instance, when the intensity of the two lights is equal, the stem bends in the direction of the resultant—that is to say, of the bisector of the angle formed by the two rays. But when the power of the two lights is unequal, either from the difference in the size of the apertures, or owing to one of them being partially shaded, the stem no longer curves in the direction of the resultant, but towards the strongest light. By the aid of a young plant, therefore, it may be ascertained which of two lights is the most intense—or which of two glasses is the most transparent; and, under certain circumstances, a plant may serve as a correct photometer. In the second instance, when the light is admitted on opposite sides of the box, provided the intensity of the rays is equal, the plant, equally balanced between both, neither leans to one nor the other. If, on the contrary, there is a difference in the power of the two lights, it inclines towards the most intense, unless it meets with a sufficiency of light from both sides; in which case it no longer grows curved, although the light should be more powerful on one side than on the other. In order to induce these phenomena, it is not necessary that all the rays of which light is composed should be present; for in all my experiments, either with the heliostadt or with coloured and analysed glasses, if I proceeded by elimination, the result was, that the plant, when exposed to the red, orange, yellow, and green rays, grew as if it were in complete darkness—that is to say, it never inclined to either side; whereas, under the blue and violet rays, it always acquired a curved form. This complete inaction under certain rays is not owing to the nature of the green or colouring matter. When two lights cross —the one a screen of water, the other a screen of spirits of turpentine—a plant inclines itself towards the bisector —that is to say, it grows as if the light were not obscured. As far, therefore, as the phenomenon of motion is concerned, the chemical rays of light possess no influence. As a plant situated between two luminous rays of unequal intensity always bends towards the most powerful, I could easily ascertain whether the blue or violet ray exerted the greatest influence; and it has always been in favour of the blue. Finally, as the stem always curves in proportion to the deficiency of light, I could easily, by means of plants placed in different parts of a dark chamber, ascertain whether the darkness were complete.—*J. Payer, in the Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences at Paris.*

Hopeton Oats.—In the *Cobourg Star*, an American paper, we find that a specimen of the Hopeton Oat, in the straw, was presented to the Editor of that journal, which, from the root to the top of the ear, measured upwards of 7 feet. The soil upon which it was grown was a heavy clay, on a retentive subsoil, which was three years since broken up from grass, and afterwards thoroughly tile-drained. The average height of the crop from which it was taken is said to have been 6 feet.

In cooking vegetables, the choice of water is very important, owing to the different effects produced in their texture by hard and soft water. Thus, green vegetables and pulse lose both their colour and consistence if boiled in soft water, whereas, if boiled in hard water, the colour is much better preserved, and the texture less altered. If, however, we wish water to act as a solvent, as, for instance, in making soap, and extracting the vegetable aroma, as well as the animal juices, the purest soft water will be by far the most suitable.—*Miss Zornlin's World of Waters.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Newport, Salop.—There is now growing in Mr. Adams' Nursery a plant of the Clianthus puniceus that has survived the three last winters, and extends over from six to seven square feet of wall. It is at present covered with large clusters of blossom.—*May 20.*

Messrs. Waterer's Exhibition of American Plants, King's-road, Chelsea.—Considerable additions have been made to this splendid collection for the present season; and the plants are arranged in a more interesting manner, so as to give greater variety and effect. Some of them are already beautifully in flower, and the rest will open in two or three days. Besides an enormous mass of bloom, varying in the Rhododendrons from purplish to white, and comprising the orange and flame tints of the Azaleas with the delicate waxen-blossoms of Kalmia latifolia, the most prominent feature is the fine standard Rhododendrons; they are, within certain limits, of almost all sizes and heights, from a great, spreading tree, to a low, round-headed shrub. Some tall specimens, with comparatively small heads, would make admirable substitutes for Orange-trees in the Italian style of gardening; and others, of a larger description, with branches drooping down to the ground, would be magnificent objects on lawns. We noticed R. hyacinthiflorum blooming well as a standard, and several handsome hybrids between R. ponticum and catawbiense. The way in which the standards are produced is by grafting. The entire collection bears evidence of how well even the most delicate plants may be transplanted, if proper care is exercised in taking them up with large balls of earth to the roots. An immense standard specimen, which was brought to the same place two years back, has been removed there again this season, and is blooming magnificently, thereby showing that the finest plants are not injured by shifting. The plants will afford a decided treat to the admirers of showy flowers.—*E. K., May 23.*

Brown's Nursery, Slough.—Had there been no railroads, and we had been compelled, as in days of yore, to walk 20 miles on foot to visit our neighbour's garden, a sight of the Tulip-bed at this Nursery would more than compensate for all the labour. Grown under favourable circumstances, as to soil and air, the strength of growth and luxuriance of foliage are proportionably great, and the blooms are fuller of colour this year than the last. The plants are very healthy, and do not appear to have suffered, as has generally been the case in other places. Lavinia is exceedingly good throughout the bed, although in various character; Salvator Rosa is also excellent: the colour of this flower is perhaps not quite so dark as in some others of the same class, but the symmetry of its form, the purity of its base, and the fine and decided character of its breaking, render it unquestionably one of the finest Byblœmens in cultivation. Wallace, another Byblœmen, broken by the late Mr. Charles Brown, is a large and noble flower, but not by any means equal to Salvator Rosa; Ulysses, broken also by Mr. C. Brown, is a first-row Bizarre, and although no doubt raised from Polyphemus, is different from that flower, or from Albion, to which latter it has been compared; for, independently of being only and constantly feathered, the shape is not exactly like either of those flowers, besides expanding less freely, which, during so cold a season as the present, is a manifest disadvantage. Mr. Brown has, however, broken many flowers similar to Polyphemus, some of them quite as good, and some inferior to it. One of them, a fourth-row flower, is nearly as large as Lawrence's Sheet Anchor, but it is not perhaps quite so close in shape; another, which for distinction is called Brown's Polyphemus, has an intensely dark and heavy feathering; Hamlet is not so good as last year. There is also a seedling from Holmes's Pitt, of which all that can be said is, that it is better than its parent; Catalani, Madame Vestris, Austria, Strong's King, and Captain White, are all remarkably good; whilst Claudiana, of which we had not seen a good bloom this year, is magnificent; Siam, Desdemona, Catherine, Pompe funébre, Parmegiano, and Lac, are generally heavy, and not by any means so good as last season. We missed a flower which is always good, and has been this year even better than usual, Holmes's King, and were rather astonished to find that it had never been grown by Mr. Brown. However, such will not be the case in future. Of Tricolors, such as they are, there were many fine specimens, particularly of Lawrence's Black Duke, and Willmer's Duke of York. As the blooms are now in full perfection, we should advise those of our readers who intend to pay this Nursery a visit (and it will well compensate them), to lose no time, inasmuch as one hot day would, in such a season as the present, in all probability cause the flowers to drop very rapidly.—*W.*

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. XII.

(*Continued from page* 304.)

44. *Geography of Plants.*—It is very remarkable that the Flora of Sicily produces scarcely any, if any, peculiar indigenous species, the plants being common, almost without exception, to Italy or Africa, or some of the countries surrounding the Mediterranean, whereas there are several indigenous plants in Corsica and some other Mediterranean islands. Mr. Lyell supposes the plants of Sicily to have migrated from pre-existing lands; and, as the remains of living species of shell-fish and zoophytes are found embedded in the strata at the summits of lofty mountains in the island, he brings us to this curious result, that the families of plants and animals of the Val di Noto, and some other mountainous regions of Sicily, are of higher antiquity than the country itself; that is, that these species flourished elsewhere before the island was raised from the depths of the sea, and even before the materials of its strata were deposited beneath the waters.

45. *Palestine.*—"A land flowing with milk and honey," is a proverbial expression, characterising a land exuberantly productive, not only in the necessaries, but the luxuries of life. It includes more than it expresses; yet even as more strictly understood, it is particularly applicable to Palestine, the rich pastures of which secure an ample supply of very excellent milk, while for the superior quality of its honey it seems at all times to have enjoyed a high reputation. Milk and honey, in various preparations, occupy a prominent place in the dietary system of the people of Western Asia.

46. *The Observation of Nature.*—When Anaxagoras, the peculiar property of whose mind has been called "a certain high-wrought and fanciful sublimity," was asked why he came into the world, he answered, "To behold the sun, the moon, and the marvels of nature."

47. *Habits of the Lion.*—Pope makes a curious mistake about lions in his note to a passage respecting them in the Essay on Man. "The manner," says he, "of Lions hunting their prey in the deserts of Africa is this: at their first going out in the night-time, they set up a loud roar, and then listen to the noise made by the beasts in their flight, pursuing them by the ear, and not by the nostril." On the contrary, the lion hunts but little, is sluggish, and instead of pursuing by the ear, lurks, and springs on his prey by surprise.

48. *Uses of the Mesembryanthema.*—The common Ice-plant of the gardens, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, so called because its cuticle is elevated in the form of multitudes of crystalline points, is burnt in the Canaries for the sake of its ashes, which the Spaniards import in large quantities for their glass-works, under the name of *Barilla Moradera*. Another species, the *M. nodiflorum*, is used in Egypt for the same purpose, and also in the manufacture of morocco leather. This and the other species are chiefly found in sandy, desert, arid places, where they flourish in the absence of other vegetation, and afford a grateful food to cattle, which browse upon them. *M. emarcidum*, according to Burnett, is fermented by the Hottentots, when it becomes narcotic, and is chewed by those people like Tobacco.

Reviews.

The Transactions of the Gardeners' and Stewards' Provident and Mutual Instruction Society. Dublin.

THE objects of the Society which issues the above little periodical are the creation of a Benefit Fund, and the diffusion of knowledge in farming and gardening among its members. It formerly published the "Irish Farmers' and Gardeners' Register," which is now discontinued, and the present work substituted for it.

Embracing two designs, which are both of a praiseworthy character, we cannot but wish it every success, and congratulate the members upon having a printed medium through which the more valuable of their communications may be handed about, and rendered more useful. In each of the three numbers for March, April, and May, which have been sent to us, there is an original paper, a few paragraphs containing good practical information, and a voluminous calendar of Garden Operations for the succeeding month. They appear to be sent out monthly.

No. I. contains an agricultural article on sowing grain-crops; and the writer concludes with the following advice about selecting the seed of all kinds of grain:—

"1st—Never retain the same kind of seed too long upon the land; at the end of three years it will generally deteriorate, and ought to be changed; change of seed always produces a change for the better in the crops. Heavy clay-lands will longest retain the seed pure; light loams and peat soils will sooner require the change.

"2d—In selecting seed it should be ascertained, if possible, where and on what kind of soil it grew; and select a soil of a different quality to that on which it is to be sown. Never select seed from a rich soil to sow it on a poor; but prefer that from a poor soil to sow it on a rich.

"3d—Always select seed well cleaned and pure, being strictly of the same kind; seed of different kinds will vegetate at different times, and ripen at different seasons, which occasions serious loss, and further deterioration of sample."

In No. II., for April, there is an excellent communication on the treatment of Mangold Wurzel. An article on the culture of the Potato occupies the principal part of No. III. We give an extract respecting the diseases to which the plant is subject:—

"*The disorders* to which the Potato is liable are, Dry Rot, Curl, and *Scab*. The first of these, which is the most dangerous, makes its ravages among our old mellow varieties, corroding them as a canker, commencing where some bruise, scab, or wound has effected an opening on the rind or skin of the tubers, and by admitting atmospheric air to mix with the saccharine and other juices of the Potato, causes gangrene to set in, and in a few months infect the whole tuber, and it becomes a brown putrid mass of dry rot. Old varieties of the Potato are not so liable to it, when grown on bog moor or mountain land. The Potato abounds in a starchy substance, and when cut or bruised there issues a portion of the liquid, and forms an incrustation on the wounded part, impenetrable to the atmosphere; but on the contrary, strong lands which retain ammoniacal salts, and that are remarkable for producing gluten, grow Potatoes destitute of the necessary quantity of starch, and so dry and mealy that their wounds and bruises remain porous and open to the influence of air, and to the baneful consequences of dry-rot.

"The *Curl* is a disease that a few harvest kinds are subject to, such are *Bangor, Red Nose Kidney*, and most of the kidney varieties. It is caused by allowing them to become too ripe before dug out; if taken up whilst in a growing state, before the stalks wither, and exposed to the influence of the sun until they turn green in the colour, the propensity to curl will be remedied.

"The *Scab* infects all Potatoes grown on lands void of fertility, or manure worn out, or too long under the operation of the plough, and I would not advise a Potato crop in such soils. The farmer should endeavour to have his Potatoes for seed from moor or mountain soils, and if such cannot be procured, from mellow fresh ones; always avoiding seed from worn-out land."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Now that the busy time of sowing and planting is over, save with a few of the later flower-garden-plants, and the season hitherto the most favourable we have had for many years, we shall more leisure for the next three months to turn our attention to the higher branches of gardening; and this is so far fortunate, because, whatever kinds of plants one cultivates, unless the greatest attention is paid to them while they are making their growth, so as to bring them into fine proportionate specimens, they will not be worth looking at, be they ever so rare. The window gardening round London, now-a-days, can boast of better specimens of skill and attention than the general run of our best conservatories could do as late as fourteen years back. In the olden times, he whose collection numbered the most species was considered the fortunate king of spades. While this taste prevailed, gardeners were compelled to crowd their plants so much, that their naked stems looked more like fiddle-sticks than anything else. The very opposite of this system now prevails; no matter how rare a plant is, unless it yields so far to artificial treatment as to suit the views of the possessor, it is at once discarded for ever; and in this consists the grand secret of keeping up a selection of plants. At no former period were the advantages of growing plants into fine specimens more apparent than at the last show of the Horticultural Society, where almost every plant was a perfect specimen of its kind. The manner, also, in which the exhibitors placed their plants on the table was a lesson of itself worth going a hundred miles to see, and to learn. Instead of crowding them after the manner of the old school, every plant had a free scope all round, so that you could see the different modes of pruning, training, and staking, which the growers found most applicable to each kind; and let your experience be what it might, you could learn many useful hints from this arrangement. Any one, after witnessing this arrangement, who will allow his plants to be huddled up together at home, has paid too dear for his admission-ticket.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—About the beginning of June the succession and younger plants will want potting, and if they are in a healthy vigorous state, they will require plenty of room in the new pots, as, after Midsummer, when they are established in the new soil, they will grow faster than at any other period of the season.

VINERY.—These houses are now out of all sort of danger that I can think of, except what may be feared from too heavy a crop; and if you have any doubts on the subject, let the Vines have the benefit of them. See also that the bunches of the succession-crops are well thinned, and keep up a good growing atmosphere till the fruit begins to ripen.

PEACHES AND CHERRIES.—All that can be done to them is to guard the crop. The trees must put up with a little ill-treatment till the crops are gathered.

FIGS.—These must never suffer for want of water. Pinch off the tops of the young shoots always at the third or fourth joint, unless you want wood to fill up your space.

MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.—I saw the other day an original and very simple method of smoking these plants; or indeed, any kind of plants in frames. It is this:—Dissolve a table-spoonful of saltpetre in a pint of water; take pieces of the coarsest brown paper, about six inches wide, and ten or twelve inches long; steep them in the liquid till they are all wet; dry them, and they are fit for use, and will keep I know not how long. When you want to smoke a frame, roll one or two of the pieces like a cigar, leaving a hollow in the middle from half-an-inch to an inch in diameter, and fill this up with tobacco; then twist one end, and stick it in the soil, and light the other end, and the thing will smoke away slowly for an hour or more, and kill all the flies. An innkeeper near this place hit upon the plan this season, and he uses the refuse tobacco of his smoking-room, or the odds and ends of cigars, and what is left in the pipes, &c.

Out-door Department.

The last three weeks have been the finest weather for gardening that we ever experienced in May. Insects have been as yet less general than usual, and all the crops of vegetables and fruits are now very promising indeed. Here we have had only two Gooseberry bushes infected with the caterpillar, and a little dose of the gas-liquor killed them instantly; the liquor was diluted as I have already stated.

ASPARAGUS.—This is the very best time in the whole year to apply salts and saline manures to this crop. The drainage of common sewers, of stables and cow-houses, laundries, or even pond-water made thick with soot, will all be now appropriated by these plants.

BROCCOLI for autumn may yet be sown. Grange's Early White is the best; but if you are fond of novelties, you can get them under half-a-dozen new names, all of which may be true enough for aught I know.

CAULIFLOWER.—I should not like to sow this later than the beginning of this week for late autumn use. Sow very thin, as you can hardly expect to be able to prick out next month, so that the crop must stand on the seed-bed till fit to plant out permanently.

ENDIVE.—About the end of May or the beginning of June is the best time to sow this very wholesome sallad for autumn use; and as you ought to sow some every three weeks till the middle of September, you need sow only a pinch of seeds each time; sow them also very thin.

SOWING SUMMER CROPS.—All summer crops, of whatever nature or kind, should be sown very thin indeed if any of the plants are to be afterwards transplanted. To be sure, you can thin out if they happen to be too thick; but if the weather is dry at the time, you may do a good deal of harm, and, on the whole, you had better sow thin in the first instance;—and I have allowed you a new heading in the Calendar to remind you more particularly on this point. Lettuces, and the other succession-crops, you will, of course, not forget to sow, if you have only a penny almanac to say when.

ORCHARD.—One of the very best points of the old school is now-a-days not so much attended to as it ought to be—I mean the thinning-out and regulating the summer-growth of the Gooseberry, Currant, and Raspberry bushes. Though the kitchen-garden were full of weeds, the summer-pruning of these plants was never omitted in my younger days, and always about this time. In early situations, Peaches and Apricots may now be patrially thinned, where a heavy crop is set. Cherries and Plums on the walls will also want thinning by-and-by. All the late Pears, either on walls or standards, are much improved by early thinning. It is hardly necessary to remind any one to keep down insects of all sorts on fruit-trees.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Very many of the free-growing plants will now want another shift into larger pots, and as they must occupy more room, you must remove some of the more hardy sorts to the greenhouse, or some other place. Now and in the middle of winter are the advantages of an intermediate house between a stove and greenhouse most apparent; this is the most useful house that can be about an establishment. Recollect that no plant is worth looking at until it is brought to a good specimen.

GREENHOUSE.—If you can by any possibility have access to spare frames or pits, all the Heaths, and most of the other hardier and more delicate greenhouse plants, will grow in them far better than in the best-constructed greenhouse; and in that case you can turn your greenhouse into an intermediate stove, or into a show-house where only plants in flower are to be kept for the summer.

PITS AND FRAMES.—When the finer plants are brought into these you may keep them a little closer, and probably many of the plants will want a little shading in the middle of the day at first. After the pots are all watered in the afternoon, give the whole a good sprinkling with the syringe; not, however, if it has been a dull cloudy day.

Out-door Department.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—This has been such a fine time for turning out flower-garden plants, for sowing or transplanting annuals, for mowing and rolling, and for the growth of weeds, that people are so much engaged in all this as to leave them little time to read Calendars.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending May 28, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

May.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 19	29.893	29.886	60	46	53.0	N.E.	.62
Saturday 20	29.839	29.641	62	48	55.0	E.	.44
Sunday 21	29.649	29.637	64	39	51.5	S.	.05
Monday 22	29.687	29.653	56	45	50.5	S.W.	.09
Tuesday 23	29.781	29.616	63	52	57.5	S.E.	.53
Wednesday 24	29.553	29.479	68	44	56.0	S.	.06
Thursday 25	29.677	29.605	67	41	54.0	S.W.	
Average	29.724	29.592	62.8	45.0	53.9		1.19

May 19. Cold rain; cloudy; overcast and fine.
20. Light hazy clouds and fine; cloudy; heavy rain at night.
21. Fine; heavy showers; clear and fine.
22. Fine; very heavy rain at noon; showery.
23. Light clouds and fine; showery; lightning at night; heavy rain.
24. Heavy rain; cloudy; clear and fine.
25. Heavy clouds; very fine; evening clear, with many shooting stars.
Mean temperature of the week 2.4° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending June 3, 1843.

May and June.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 28	68.9	45.5	57.2	4	0.35 in.	—	3	4	1	3	4	2	—
Mon. 29	67.1	46.4	56.7	6	0.97	1	6	1	2	1	3	3	—
Tues. 30	67.7	46.2	56.9	5	0.22	1	4	4	—	2	3	2	1
Wed. 31	69.4	47.0	58.2	6	0.38	—	5	1	—	3	4	3	1
Thurs. 1	70.1	47.3	58.7	9	0.27	3	2	—	5	4	—	3	—
Fri. 2	69.0	48.4	58.7	6	0.33	—	2	—	2	3	5	3	3
Sat. 3	69.2	47.1	58.2	6	0.91	—	—	—	1	4	5	3	4

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 2nd, 1834—thermometer 85°; and the lowest on the 28th, 1834, and 3rd, 1837—thermometer 35°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending May 26, 1843.

The market this week is well stocked with garden produce of a better quality. Carrots and Turnips, of the present year, are now getting of a tolerable size; and there is a considerable quantity of Cauliflowers, offered at 6*d.* each. Grapes, Pines, Melons, and Cherries, are exceedingly good, particularly the first and the two last. Some hothouse Grapes are selling as low as 2*s.* a pound; but they are evidently very stale. Ordinary ones produce 4*s.* a pound. Gooseberries are much larger, and there are some Currants in a few of the stalls. Foreign Grapes and Oranges are many of them now rotting. Peaches are of a moderate size, though poorly coloured. The flowering plants in pots, that were fresh to us, were Epacris heteronema, Erica mundula, E. vestita alba, E. cerinthoides, a few wretched Balsams, Lupinus polyphyllus (both the blue and white varieties), Cereus flagelliformis, the Musk plant, some good Mignonette, the red-blossomed Hawthorn, Boronia denticulata, Eutaxia myrtifolia, and the Honeysuckle. Of cut specimens the principal were, Fabiana imbricata, varieties of Erica ventricosa, and E. vestita, E. perspicua, Lupinus polyphyllus, and various kinds of herbaceous Pæonies.

PRICES, SATURDAY, May 27, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 10*s*	Oranges, bitter, per 100, 6*s* to 20*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb, 4*s* to 8*s*	Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— Spanish, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	— per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*
— Portugal, per lb. 1*s* to 3*s*	Cucumbers, per brace, 1*s* to 3*s*
Peaches, per dozen, 9*s* to 12*s*	Walnuts, per bush., 16*s*
Nectarines, per dozen, 9*s* to 12*s*	Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 8*s*
Melons, 6*s* to 12*s*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 8*s* to 22*s*	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
— Kitchen, per bush. 6*s* to 10*s*	Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50*s* to 55*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 6*d* to 1*s*	Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 70*s*
Gooseberries, per half sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*	Nuts, per bushel —
Currants, per pottle, 8*d* to 1*s*	— Brazil, 16*s*
Apricots, per pottle, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*	— Spanish, 18*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Barcelona, 22*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 20*s*	— Cob, 12*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage-plants, per doz. bunch., 1*s* to 3*s*	Shallots, green, per bunch, 3*d* to 6*d*
Cabbages, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*	Asparagus, large, per hundred, 4*s* to 7*s*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 4*s* to 12*s*	— Sprue, or Small, p. bun. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*	Peas, forced, per half-sieve, 12*s* to 16*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 60*s* to 90*s*	Lettuce, Cabb., p. sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
— per cwt. 4*s* to 5*s*	— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— per bushel, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush., 1*s* 9*d* to 2*s* 3*d*	Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Scotch, per bushel, 2*s*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
— New, per lb, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Green Basil, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Artichokes, green, per doz., 3*s* to 6*s*	Parsley, per half-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Turnips, Spring, per bunch, 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 6*s*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 6*d* to 1*s*	Marjarom, green, per bunch 4*d* to 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9*d* to 1*s*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 6*d* to 9*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunch. 7*s* to 9*s*	Spinach, per sieve, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Young Horn., per bun, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Leeks, per doz. bun., 5*s* to 6*s*
— Spring per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Onions, per bushel, 5*s* to 8*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*	— Spring per bunch, 2*d* to 6*d*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*	— Pickling, per hf-sv., 4*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	— Green, p. doz. bun. 2*s* to 4*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

SALT.—*Dianthus.*—It was a sad error to listen to such foolish advice as that of salting your flower-beds. Three things may now be suggested:—1. To deluge the soil with water, in order to wash out the salt; but you will probably spoil the soil in the attempt, and may not succeed; 2. To remove all the soil; 3. To water the soil with nitric acid, which will decompose the salt and form nitrate of soda. We fear, however, the latter will be too costly a remedy. The best way will be to try a bushel of the soil first, and see what happens. The acid may be diluted largely with water, and the mass left for a fortnight, when it should be examined, to see if the soil is better. This may be ascertained by potting in it some spare Carnations, of no value.

MANURES.—*Guano.*—Use it at the rate of ½ lb. to a gallon of water; it varies in strength. If you do not get effect enough repeat the dose.——*C. J. P.*—Apply gas-water to your heaps of weeds and peat, and you will find it speedily fit them for manure. ——*Graft.*—If you will take the trouble to refer back to our Notices to Correspondents for the last half-year, you will meet with all you desire on the subject.

PONDS.—*An Original Subscriber* can try powdered charcoal in clearing the water in his pond. It may possibly prove effectual; we cannot advise him as to any other plan.

GARDEN-FRAME.—Will the correspondent at Dewsbury, who, at page 211, described a garden-frame, favour us with some further information as to the manner of its construction?

BOTTOM-HEAT.—*J. M. H.*—You will get the information you want in a short time, in a leading article, probably next week. In the meanwhile we see no objection to your boiler; but why will not an old copper kettle, with holes cut for the flow and return pipes, do as well?

SPADES.—*Diggory.*—Foster's spades are not the same as Lyndon's patent spades. The former are manufactured at Stourbridge; the latter at Birmingham. Of this any dealer in such articles ought to have been able to inform you. If those in your neighbourhood do not choose either to supply them themselves, nor to give themselves the trouble of obtaining information respecting them from their London correspondents, you can certainly procure the article in question through the London nurserymen.

FRUIT-TREES.—*J. B. H.*—We hear of no complaints in this quarter, except such as are always made by grumblers against Providence.

PINE-APPLES.—Will Mr. Hamilton, who last year made some statements about his success in growing Pines, be so good as

oblige several correspondents with an account of his mode of management?

MELONS.—*Rus.*—You may remove all the female blossoms of your Melons, except about six or eight of the finest on each plant, which should be left to set for fruit. As a general rule, there should not be more than one fruit on each principal branch; though two may be allowed if it is very strong. The male blossoms may likewise be taken off after the fruit is thoroughly set.

PEACH-TREES.—*H. C. O.* sends last year's shoots from some large Peach-trees. Those received exhibit gum; and independent of this, a general mortification has taken place as regards all the last year's shoots. He attributes the evil to "the excessive heat of last summer, as the whole of the trees having a southern aspect are in the same state, whilst those having an eastern aspect, in the same garden, are in a healthy condition." When Peach-trees are too much dried up during a continuance of hot dry weather—which of course they are most liable to be against a south wall—they are apt to become diseased, in the manner above described, after the first heavy fall of rain. It would appear that more sap is then absorbed by the roots than the vessels of the tree can well receive. There is no remedy; but the preventive is obviously that of mulching and watering, in order to keep the trees in a free-growing state during the dry weather, so that when rain does come a full supply of moisture will be nothing more than what the trees have been accustomed to. ¶

DRIED STRAWBERRIES.—*C. M.* begs Mr. Allen will kindly inform him how he continues to preserve his Strawberries, while drying in the sun, from dust. *C. M.* lives in London.

CUCUMBERS.—*Constant.*—The reason why your Cucumbers canker is for want of bottom-heat. The heat of your dung is exhausted, and the roots have a low temperature to grow in, while the tops are well supplied with the heat by the sun; watering will accelerate the evil. The best means for preventing canker, is by a slight lining of fresh dung to the bed before it gets exhausted, and not to suffer the water to go near the stems of your plants. ¶

ASPARAGUS.—*J. M.*—The application of salt to your beds when the seeds were first sown would not have much effect; for in all probability it has long since been washed down into the soil, beyond the reach of the roots. You had better apply it now, dissolved in water. However, salt by itself is not enough; the plant wants a great deal of strong manure. No Asparagus near London has hitherto been, this year, as good as usual, owing to the long continuance of cold and wet weather. Are you well drained?

ORCHIDACEÆ.—*W. F., G. F.,* and *J. R. I.*—Our copy of Mr. Lyons's work was a presentation one; and Mr. L. has only distributed it among his private friends.

CAMELLIAS.—*F. A. P.*—The case to which you refer is probably that of some Camellia flowers produced near London, and exhibited a few weeks ago to the Horticultural Society. Those plants were trained to *a north wall*, in a well-drained border; in this all the secret of their success consists, as we believe. We should turn them out in such a place now, in a bed of peat, such as would be employed for Rhododendrons. The double white is one of the hardiest.

CACTI.—*T. White.*—The best way to bloom [illegible] speciosus and speciosissimus is to grow them in an enriched soil and keep them in a warm, light house while they are making their shoots, exposing them entirely during August and September. By the latter practice they will become brownish and unhealthy-looking for a time; though they will soon recover this.

CACTUS SEEDS.—*An Original Subscriber.*—The seeds of Cacti may be gathered and sown as soon as they are ripe. Being produced in a large pulpy berry, this never bursts of itself; but its appearance will tell you when it is mature. All the treatment they require, is to remove the pulpy matter from them; and this may be best done by washing.

ROSES.—*An Inquirer, Torquay.*—The appearance of green leaves in the centre of Roses is not uncommon. Some suppose it arises from the soil being too rich: if this be the cause the remedy is obvious. It is also caused by the early part of the season being dry, which, if followed by wet, induces fresh growth; for this we know of no remedy.*

RHODODENDRONS.—*Rhodon.*—The variety called Mars is a good scarlet, and we believe it is hardy. To ensure a liberal display of flowers, treat your plants as recommended in Vol. i. p. 363; and also apply cow-dung to the roots. For information on American shrubs, you may consult Loudon's Arboretum Britannicum, and M'Nab on Evergreens.

CREEPERS.—*A Correspondent.*—Nothing grows faster than the American Creeper, Ivy, Clematis flammula and vitalba. It is possible that your place would suit some gardener; but it is necessary to advertise it.

PELARGONIUMS.—*Catherine.*—It is not advisable to syringe when the plants are in bloom, as it injures the flowers.——*Catherine and an Inquirer at Torquay.*—We cannot suggest a remedy for the spotting of the leaves of Pelargoniums—the cause of which is at present unknown; the most experienced are subjected to have their plants injured by it, and whether it arises from any crudeness in the soil, or from the dampness of the house, or the larva of some minute insect, has never been ascertained.*——*F. A. P.*—If you want a rich compost for Pelargoniums, you may obtain it speedily by mixing two-thirds of fresh loam with one of well-decayed manure from an old hotbed. Add a little leaf-mould, and a small quantity of broken sand-stone, reduced as fine as possible, and you will not heed silver sand. In the absence of stone, finely-broken potsherds, bricks or charcoal, will be useful.——*The Rev. G. Bethune.*—It is not uncommon to see a single flower of a Pelargonium coming of a different colour, most probably indicating one of the parents of the flower, but that a whole branch should be so affected is very singular—these sports cannot be accounted for—the same thing takes place in the red Laburnum, in the Chrysanthemum, and is similar to a Nectarine occasionally coming on a Peach tree.*——*Dabbler.*—Your Seedling is a decided variety, pretty, but rather too faint in colour.*

PANSIES.—*Pansie.*—Your method of proceeding appears correct, and the failure you experience in striking your Pansies proceeds most probably from the selection of the shoots for propagation. Prepare your ground by removing the soil to the depth of about four or five inches, and replace this with compost, which should be light and rich, consisting of equal parts of loam and leaf-mould, or well rotted cow manure, with a portion of sand; if the loam is stiff, this should be mixed well together and sifted: having prepared the bed, water it through a fine rose. Select your cuttings from the short-jointed unbloomed shoots, taken from the centre or sides of the plants. The older shoots are hollow, and hard, and not fit for the purpose; take off the lower leaves, and cut close under a joint; for if a portion under the joint is left, it will decay and endanger the safety of the plant: insert the cuttings in the soil, and press the earth firmly round them, and when completed again water with a fine rose; shade from the sun, and pay attention to watering. When they begin to grow pinch off the tops of the shoots, to encourage their making strong and bushy plants. Some growers strike their cuttings under glasses, others do not, excepting in the early or late part of the season, when they require protection. Many strike their cuttings in pots, placing them round the edge, and covering with a hand-glass.*

THE YEAST PLANT.—Mr. Abbott states in answer to *A Lady*, that he is not aware of the Blessed Thistle being used as a Yeast Plant, although employed medicinally; and he has sent a seed, which is certainly of Cnicus Benedictus. It does not, however, follow that because he has the Blessed Thistle, a lady's is the same; although the form of her leaf, and the general appearance of her seed, as far as the cuts explain them, are in favour of the supposition. We cannot spare more room for this inquiry until it is ascertained that the plant in question will act like yeast, which is the only point of interest in the matter.

DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.—*J. B.*—We are not aware whether this plant may be increased by grafting; but it will probably succeed by the ordinary mode, if grafted on stocks of the Austrian Briar.

RIBES SPECIOSUM.—*J. B.*—If your cuttings or slips of this plant will not root, you will perhaps gain your object by layering it.

DAHLIAS.—*A Subscriber* may prune his Dahlias, if he desires to have only a few very fine and perfect flowers on them. It should be done as soon as the shoots show themselves; and the lower ones alone should be removed. It is not well to take away the leader.

HYBRID PLANTS.—*Rosebud.*—In general it is necessary that when one plant is fertilised by another, they should both be of the same family, and even of the same genus. But we have some curious facts upon this matter, which will, before long, form the subject of a leading article.

SEEDLING CACTI.—*J. R.*—Your seedling is intermediate in the form and colour of its flowers, between Jenkinsonii and speciosissimus: it is quite as good as the latter, and has as much of blue in it; but unless it differs markedly in habit, it will not be distinct enough to bear a separate name.

SEEDLING HEATHS.—*A. T.*—Your seedling between E. aristata minor and E. vestita coccinea partakes of the character of both, as well in the habit and foliage as in the colour and form of the flowers: yet it is essentially different from either, and may be regarded as a very handsome and valuable production. The one raised from unimpregnated seeds of E. perspicua is not so peculiar; it has, however, very rich pink flowers, and is a beautiful thing. Could you furnish us with your address?

INSECTS.—*G. Imms.*—Your small white thread-like worms are the Gordius aquaticus: they abound in some places on the surface of the soil, in wet weather; their history appears to be but little understood. *S.*——*W. H. Rogers.*—The larva of a small moth belonging to the genus Tinea is creating the ravages you speak of to your carpets; three or four species of Tinea are known to create great destruction to woollen cloths, furs, silks, &c. The larva lives in a tube which it forms of the article it feeds upon; and when full grown turns into a chrysalis, and then becomes a small moth, the eggs of which produce the pest so much dreaded by yourself and other careful housekeepers. To destroy the moth is therefore of much importance, but this is a difficult matter, and instead attention should be chiefly devoted to the larva: to get rid of these, or at least to hinder them from doing important injury, articles they feed upon should be frequently exposed to the light and fresh air, well brushing and beating them at the same time: in case of carpets being attacked, they should be frequently removed from the floors, well beaten, and the floors well washed with strong soap-suds, directing the scrubbing-brush into all cracks where the larvæ are likely to hide. Attention to these particulars will do much to rid you of the nuisance you complain of; and if you will forward some of the small moths, which will soon make their appearance in your house, to us, the exact species of Tinea can be easily determined. *S.*——*A E.*—The caterpillar destroying your Rose-bushes is probably that of a small moth called Lozotœnia Rosaria; but as the specimen you forwarded to us was crushed before it reached our hands, we cannot speak positively: the eggs, which are laid in the summer or autumn, hatch with the opening leaves, and the little caterpillar begins at once to form a residence, by drawing two or more leaflets together, on which it feeds. This operation soon points out where the caterpillar is, and the best method which we know of getting rid of it is hand-picking, which should be practised as soon as the operations of the caterpillar become visible. Your ground grub is that of a species of Tipula, probably that of Tipula oleracea, and is capable of doing much mischief: you should get rid of it if possible, but it is difficult to point out an effectual remedy for a garden; it will turn into what is commonly called a Daddy-long-legs, and when in this state it can be destroyed in a variety of ways, which will naturally suggest themselves, and no opportunity should be lost to clear your grounds of such a nuisance. *S.*——*S. D.*—White Hellebore powder, if fresh, is the best remedy for the Gooseberry caterpillar.——*Grub.*—The grub infesting your garden to such a degree that you can hardly keep an herbaceous plant alive, is that above alluded to as probably the grub of Tipula oleracea, and in our answer to "A. E." you will find such information as will meet your inquiries. *S.*——*W. Elliott.*—Your insect is the Emperor moth—Saturnia Pavonia minor of entomologists. Its caterpillar feeds on Willow, Apple, and occasionally other trees, but is not known to do any serious injury to them. The middle of May and the beginning of August are the times when the moth appears. The caterpillar is found in the autumn. *S.*——*Z. K.*—If your ants are very troublesome, you had better pour boiling water on the hillocks; this will effectually destroy them.

BOOKS.—*S. F. J.*—The Linnean system of Botany is not worth learning, and we cannot do you the disservice of recommending you a book on the subject.——*T. H.*—Martin Doyle's Cyclopædia can be procured by any bookseller who chooses to give himself the trouble to obtain it. If your bookseller wont get it, we advise you to change him.——*R. E.*—The best work on British plants, with uncoloured plates, is Sowerby's small edition of English Botany.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*R. L. D.*—Your plant is Hákea pugioniformis; you will gain all the information you require from any catalogue.——*M. W.*—The specimen sent is a variety of Saxifraga hypnoides.——*Clericus.*—We have no notes concerning the Apples and Pears that were exhibited at Chiswick.——*M. C.*—We really cannot name your Rhododendrons. Nos. 9 and 15 are tolerably good flowers; but they are all too much like R. ponticum.——*Luxor.*—The error arose through the printers having left out the word "bunches." You ought to read "per doz. bunches," as Cabbage-plants are made up in bunches containing from 8 to 10 plants each; the seedlings spoken of are sold for planting only.——*S. Pitchford and several others.*—See the Notices to Correspondents of last week, p. 844, the second paragraph.——*M. E. S.*—A Fumariaceous plant, and possibly Adlumia cirrhosa; but who can judge rightly of such a miserable specimen?——*Mr. Billington*, next week if possible. We wish to connect his remarks with some of our own.——*J. M.*—Apparently an Argyreia, and perhaps A. argentia; if it is, as we suppose, a climber.——*A. A.*—All plants may be raised from seeds, if seeds can be obtained. Mignonette, Buckwheat, and White Clover are favourite plants with bees. Liquid-manure, if not applied in too large a quantity, suits most plants; but over-doses are often injurious, and independently of other mischief, may make plants run to leaf, instead of producing flowers.——*Aith.*—Fruit-tree seeds cannot be bought. They are only saved by private individuals who intend to send them to friends abroad. Send out all "tender annuals" and Californian flower-seeds; the nurserymen understand these terms.——*A Young Botanist's* specimens are, 1, Spiræa hypericifolia; 2, Cornus mascula; 3, Staphylea trifoliata. You will easily ascertain their natural order from the catalogues.——*W. Kirk.*—Your plant is the Ipomœa bona-nox, now called Calonyction speciosum.——*A. K.*—The specimens you have forwarded are Fedia olitoria, Sherardia arvensis, and Veronica chamædrys.——*J. E.*—No. 1 is Illicium floridanum; 2, Eutaxia myrtifolia; 3, Aphelexis humilis; 4, Chorozema varium nanum; 5, Sálvia Grahami; 6, Bauera rubioides.——*A Subscriber* will find the names of the best Azaleas shown at Chiswick in our report of last week. In regard to the Roses, we refer him to a note in a subsequent page, under the head of "Chiswick Show."——*Malvaviscus.*—3, Lithospermum purpuro-cæruleum; 5, Ramonda pyrenaica; others not recognisable.——*M. W.*—Silene quinquevulnera, and Gaultheria shallon.——*C. E. G.*—1 Orchis maculata; 2, O. latifolia.——*Chermes.*—Most red earths contain oxide of iron. If you want to make it, throw some old nails into water till a red mud is produced, and add it to soil.——*L. J. F.*—There is no reason why your greenhouse should not face the east, it is a good enough exposure for greenhouses.——*W. Maundrell.*—We are unacquainted with the correspondent at Dewsbury; but have asked the question.——*Flora.*—Asparagus cannot be of better quality than yours.——*An old Subscriber.*—The seeds are the Stone Pine.——*A. E.*—Ixia longiflora. Bees cannot change the colour of flowers. Liquid manure prepared from cow-dung is excellent for Azaleas, and probably for Magnolias also. Young Melons fall off either because they are not fertilised or because the plant is not strong enough to bear them. Your Pear is apparently attacked by some mining insect; we are unable to suggest a remedy.——*A Constant Reader.*—We have no means of obtaining the address of the Mr. Hamilton who won the prize at the Cheetham-hill Cucumber show, and your letter, therefore, lies at our office.——*R. R.*—Your Berberises are, 1, B. ibérica; 2, Caroliniana; 3, cratægina; 4, sibírica, var.; 5, vulgaris, var.; 6, sibirica; 7, vulgaris, var.; 8, vulgaris, var.; 9, asiática; 10, do.; 11, emarginata; 12, iberica, var.; 13, vulgaris; 14, sinensis; 15, aristata.——*A Subscriber.*—The Mr. Davis who obtained the prize for a miscellaneous collection of fruit at the Chiswick show, was Mr. E. Davis.——*S. Smee.*—Your seedling Pæony is not distinct from P. Moutan Banksiæ, which varies very much in the filling-up of its flowers, and also in the shape and colour of the petals.¶——*W. B.*—Your plant is some species of Hymenocallis. If you remove one flower-stem from your Amaryllis blanda, it will unquestionably improve it for the following season.——*N. D. H. N.*—Your Apple is the Easter Pippin.¶——*J. M.*—Oncidium carthaginense, var.; Epidendrum aromaticum; Gesnera verticillata.

One shilling each will be given for Nos. 7, 23, and 24, for 1842.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

PELARGONIUMS.—*W. J. E.*—Your seedling is a very ill-formed flower; the lower petals are too long and too narrow, and the upper ones are uneven on the edge.*——*Repealer.*—The lower petals are short and well-formed, but the flower altogether wants substance, and there is too much feathering seen below the spot.*

PANSIES.—*H. H., Hampstead.*—Your seedling Pansy is a very good flower; flat, the petals in good proportion, with a well-marked eye; centre white, upper petals light purple, with a broad belt of the same colour round the lower petals; it is distinct in colour, a little deficient in substance.*——*W. C.*—*Bruce* is a large and fine flower, of good substance, weak in the eye, and no improvement upon many dark flowers already out.——*G. M. W. Dublin.*—Your seedling Pansy wants roundness, and the eye more decided marking; the difference in the yellow of the ground-colour of the lip and side petals is a great drawback, and would be fatal in a better flower.——*An Amateur.*—*A*——*r* is a round, flat, and well-formed variety, having the ground-colour of the lip yellow, and the side-petals white, which renders it of no use as a show-flower. *Jeannie Deans,* pure white ground, eye very dark and fine, upper petals of a deep rich and bright purple, with a broad margin of the same colour round the lower petals, a brilliant and beautiful flower.—*Don Juan,* a clean and well-formed flower, yellow ground with rich mulberry upper petals, a broad border of the same colour surrounds the lower petals; the flower is flat, of good substance, but wants decided marking in the eye.——*S. M.*—Pansies sent in a letter without any protection cannot arrive in a proper state to judge of their qualities; your seedling was quite dry and flat—it appears to be very thin, and of no use as a show-flower.——*Feroz.*—No use as a show-flower,—the ground-colour wants purity; it is small, with a notch in the lower petal.——*J. H.*—Your Pansy is well formed, and the edges of the petals are remarkably smooth, but the flower wants size and substance.

CALCEOLARIAS.—*W. May.*—*Lady Charlotte* is a fine flower, well-formed, and singular in its marking, having a yellow ground covered with large brown spots. *Incomparable* is not so good in form, and we have seen many in the same way.

CINERARIA.—*Juvenis Cork,* quilled variety, pretty in colour, with the common fault of having the petals narrow and far apart.

FUCHSIAS.—*W. J. E.*—Your specimen does not appear to differ sufficiently from others we have seen. Besides which, the recent exhibitions have satisfied us that the quality of a Fuchsia cannot be well determined without seeing it on the bush.

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE long-expected secession from the Church of Scotland took place on Thursday, the 18th inst. The event, though remarkable in many of its details, presented few of the usual characters of a popular movement, and the expression of feeling on the occasion appears for the most part to have been confined to the galleries of the House of Assembly. The secession took place immediately after the General Assembly had been constituted, and before even the roll of members had been called over. The Moderator read the protest of the Non-Intrusion party, and walked out of the House, followed by 120 Ministers and 73 Elders; among whom were Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Candlish, and other well-known names. The seceding party then constituted a new assembly, by the name of the "Assembly of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland," of which Dr. Chalmers was elected Moderator. These events have of course excited general attention, and it will be seen by our Parliamentary Report that the Government are prepared to act by their recorded declarations, and will be guided by the proceedings of the General Assembly, as the recognised authority of the Scottish church, in any remedial measures they may propose for the relief of its present difficulties. The adjourned debate on the Canada Corn-bill in the House of Commons was concluded on Monday, when the motion for going into Committee was carried by a majority of 188. Mr. Christie's motion for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the oaths and subscriptions now required in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for admitting Dissenters to those Universities, was negatived on Thursday by a majority of 70. In the Lords on Tuesday, Lord Powis brought forward his bill to repeal so much of the Ecclesiastical Benefices Act as provides for the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. After an animated debate, in which several prelates took part, the bill was withdrawn for the present session.

From France we learn that the law adopting the amend-

ment for equalising the duty on colonial and beet-root sugar in five years, has passed the Chambers by a large majority.—From Spain we have the important intelligence of the resignation of the new Ministry. They asked not only for the dismissal of all the military friends of the Regent, but the immediate removal of the garrison of Madrid, to be replaced by such troops as Señor Lopez should select. The Regent refused to sign the dismissal of the Generals, and an immediate dissolution of the Cabinet was the result. Señor Becerra, President of the Senate, has been commissioned to form a new Ministry, and it is openly asserted that the demands of Señor Lopez were the precursors of a new Christino movement, which must have led to the overthrow of the Regent.—From the Levant we learn that the Servian Government has at length made its unconditional submission to the Porte. This unexpected change has been produced by the certainty that they would receive no support from France, England, or Austria; the Prince has therefore consented to resign, and a new election will take place without delay.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, left town on Saturday afternoon, for Claremont; where they still remain. The Prince of Wales and the Infant Princess, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, followed in another carriage. Wednesday being the Queen's birthday, was observed in London and at Claremont with the usual honours. Prince Albert came to town yesterday, to attend a meeting of the Fine Arts Commission, and returned to Claremont in the evening. The Royal suite at Claremont consists of the Countess of Dunmore, Lady in Waiting; Sir F. Storrie, Groom in Waiting; the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, Maids of Honour; the Dowager Lady Lyttelton; Cols. Grey and Wylde, Equerries in Waiting; and the Hon. C. A. Murray, Master of the Household.—It is understood that the King of Hanover has resolved not to undertake this year his journey to England.—Notice has been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, that His Royal Highness Prince Albert will, by the desire of Her Majesty, hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Wednesday, the 21st of June next, at two o'clock; and that Her Majesty will hold Drawing Rooms at St. James's Palace on Thursday, the 29th June, and on Thursday, the 6th July, to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday.

Official Appointments.—The Earl of Dalhousie has been appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto his Royal Highness Prince Albert the offices of Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, in the room of the late Duke of Sussex. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General the Hon. Patrick Stuart to be Governor of Malta and its dependencies; Francis Burgess, Esq., to be Chief Police Magistrate in the Island of Van Diemen's Land; the Rev. George Giles to be chaplain of the Female Penitentiary in the Island of Van Diemen's Land; and W. Walter Raleigh Kerr, Esq., to be Assistant Auditor-General to the Government of the Island of Mauritius.

Establishment of the Prince of Wales.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Privy Seal of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, conferring the following appointments:—Thomas Pemberton Leigh, Esq., to be Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal to his Royal Highness; the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot to be Attorney-General to his Royal Highness; George Edward Anson, Esq., to be Treasurer of the Household and Cofferer to his Royal Highness; James Robert Gardiner, Esq., to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council to his Royal Highness, Keeper of the Records of the Duchy of Cornwall, Secretary, Receiver-General, and Keeper of the Signet, for the Stewartry and Principality of Scotland; and Edward White, Esq., to be Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. Bagshaw, the late member for Sudbury, is once more a candidate for the representation of that borough, and has issued a preliminary address to the electors.

Order of St. Andrew.—The Marquis of Bute and Earl Mansfield have received the Green Ribands vacant by the deaths of the Duke of Sussex and the Earl of Abergavenny.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The principal news in the Paris papers is that the law adopting M. Passy's amendment, equalising the sugar duties in five years, passed by 286 votes against 97. This amendment which altered completely the Ministerial bill by recognising the existence of a domestic sugar manufacture, and by subjecting colonial and home-grown sugar to the same duty, is considered by the papers as a victory over Ministers; but the fact that the question involved no political principle is successfully opposed by the partisans of the Cabinet to this assumption. We before alluded to the order of the Minister of Public Worship depriving the Protestants of the use of certain churches of Alsace, in which Catholic worship is also performed. These orders gave rise to some scandalous scenes, in one of which the curate of Bitschuelin committed some violent acts. Since then however the Minister has recalled the obnoxious part of his order, whilst the Archbishop of Strasburg, in a circular to his clergy, has enjoined them to pursue the ways of conciliation and peace. Much notice is taken by all the papers of the Repeal agitation in Ireland, and most of them view with satisfaction the prospect of the peace of the United Kingdom being disturbed. The *Gazette de France*, the organ of that portion of the Legitimists and of the clergy who have placed their hopes on a popular or republican movement, is loud in its praises of the Irish Bishop of Ardagh, and is equally indignant with the pastoral letter of the Bishop of Strasburg. The *Globe* announces, on the authority of accounts from Goree, the arrest by a French cruizer belonging to the station on the western coast of Africa of an English vessel carrying slaves to the West Indies. This capture was made by the Vigie brig of war. The letters state that the vessel was English but was running for the Havannah with her slaves. For several days the Artesian well of Grenelle has thrown up small black fishes which have no apparent eyes. This phenomenon was observed last year at the same period. The Academy of Sciences had ordered a report to be made on this extraordinary fact.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic despatch from Madrid reached Paris on Monday, communicating the important intelligence that the Regent having refused to sign the dismissal of Generals Linage and Zurbano, the Lopez Ministry tendered their resignation, which was accepted. Señor Gomez Becerra, President of the Senate, immediately charged himself with the formation of a new Cabinet, in which the Ministry of Finance would be confided to M. Mendizabal. The Congress voted on the 19th an address to the Regent to recommend to him the Amnesty as well as thanks to the retiring Ministry. The Congress declared on the same day unanimously, with the exception of three voices, that the Ministers who had resigned had up to the last moment merited its confidence. Previous to this event, the Cabinet had taken various measures showing its hostility to the policy of the previous Ministry. At Barcelona, party feeling had run so high that the municipality on the 15th inst. published an address to the inhabitants, in which, after congratulating them on the part they had in the overthrow of the Rodil Administration and on the accession of their independent representative, Don Joaquin Maria Lopez, to the Presidency of the Council, they invited them to attend at a grand *Te Deum* which was to be chanted the next day in the Cathedral in commemoration of the event. This service was accordingly performed on the 16th. The garrison were under arms during the whole day, but no outbreak ensued.—The barque Majestic, arrived at Liverpool from Africa, reports that on the 21st March the Spanish brig-of-war Nerrion formally took possession of Fernando Po in the name of the Queen of Spain, whose colours were hoisted and a salute fired. The British took no part in the proceedings, but some of the natives showed a disposition to look upon the affair in a hostile light, although no disturbance took place.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 15th inst. The Deputies had passed the bill for establishing a system of general education throughout the kingdom. It was very doubtful whether the Road-bill would pass into a law this session; and a strong opposition was expected to the reduction of the tariff as respects the island of Madeira. Prayers had been ordered to be offered up for the safe delivery of Queen Donna Maria, who has passed the sixth month of pregnancy. If the tariff negotiations were resumed by England, there was considerable probability of their being brought to a satisfactory close by a reasonable compromise of the disputed woollen duties. There was little likelihood of the Portuguese Government resuming these negotiations of their own motion. Great agitation prevailed at Oporto and throughout the wine districts, with reference to this subject.

GERMANY.—The Diet of the Prussian Rhenish provinces was opened at Düsseldorf on the 14th inst. Letters from Hamburgh state that Hanover has determined not to join the Zollverein. The Saxon manufacturers are described as being in a state far from prosperous and as petitioning the Government for more protection, while Prussia, perceiving that the union is for the sole advantage of Saxony, is beginning to grow weary of it. The Leipsic fair has been more favourable than for some years, and food is said to be as dear in Saxony as in England. The Frankfort papers state that the house of Rothschild has given 100,000f. for the foundation of a hospital at Jerusalem, and is building, at its own expense, a synagogue at Frankfort. They also announce a discovery made by an Englishman, named Yardley, residing at Manheim. It consists of a typo-electro-magnetic telegraph; a machine by which news may be transmitted with the greatest rapidity from one place to another, and which at the same time fixes the impression on paper in the same manner as by a printing press and types.

ITALY.—The German papers publish a letter from Rome of the 6th inst., mentioning that an insurrectionary movement had taken place at Benevento, and that the delegate and authorities had been obliged to seek refuge in the citadel. Nothing is known of the motives of the movement, or the measures adopted by the Papal Government to repress it.

GREECE.—Letters from Athens state that King Otho has determined to apply the sliding-scale system, not only as regards a duty on corn grown out of Greece, but also to the reduction of public salaries. The King has accordingly imposed a duty which, at present prices, would amount to nearly 50 per cent. on foreign wheat, on which the inhabitants of the Archipelago almost entirely depend for support. A commission is now engaged in drawing up a new tariff of duties. It is to be on the prohibitory system, especially as respects English articles. A letter written by a Jew of Tricala, the chief town of the Sandjac in Thessaly, gives an account of an inundation by which between 4,000 and 5,000 persons perished. According to this statement many of the largest trees were broken down by the weight of the people who climbed up to their tops to escape from the flood. This account however requires confirmation.

RUSSIA.—The news of the Sultan having acceded to the Emperor's demands reached St. Petersburgh on the 5th, and gave much satisfaction. M. de Boutenieff has been intrusted by the Emperor with an extraordinary mission to Rome, for the purpose of settling the long-pending and intricate question respecting the appointment of Roman Catholic Bishops in the Russian empire. A new mail route to go twice weekly between St. Petersburgh and Kjachta, the principal town on the Chinese frontiers, is to be put into operation immediately.

TURKEY.—Intelligence has been received from Belgrade that the Servian Government has at length submitted to the Porte. The Prince consents to resign, and another election will in all probability take place at Belgrade. The Ministers Petronowics and Woutschisek will repair immediately to Constantinople. This unexpected submission has been caused by the certainty which the Servian Government had obtained that they had no countenance or support to look for from France or England. Meerza Taka the Persian plenipotentiary arrived at Erzeroum on the 18th April, escorted by upwards of 100 armed Persians with a few field-pieces. Two Turkish regiments marched out of the town to meet the envoy. On the 2d of this month the Bishop of Gibraltar administered the rite of confirmation in the Turkish capital to 21 young persons of both sexes; and on the previous Sunday the Bishop preached in the chapel of the British Embassy. A Smyrna letter mentions the breaking out of a fire in the centre of the Bazaar at Magnesia on the 20th ult., which could not be extinguished until 2,000 shops had been destroyed. Fortunately the greatest part of the merchandize they contained was saved, but the loss is estimated at an enormous sum.

WEST INDIES.—The Dee steamer has brought a full supply of the West India journals, but although containing details of news from the several localities there is scarcely an item worth extract for English readers. The leading point in these papers is the statement of the inefficiency of the Royal mail packet line, and the request is strongly made for placing the old packets on the station. Respecting the condition of the crops little is reported. In Barbadoes, Demerara, Trinidad, and Jamaica, the manufacture of sugar had commenced, and was progressing according to these accounts favourably. Agricultural operations had not of late been successful from the general want of rain, but as within the three days prior to the departure of the mails the weather had altered to the wishes of the planters, they still expected to retrieve themselves. Fires had occurred at Demerara and Jamaica; the one in the former colony had been most destructive, but the amount of damage is not stated. Several of the islands were still unhealthy, and continued shocks of earthquake had been felt at Antigua, Guadaloupe, &c. At the latter place it was calculated that about one-third of the crop would be destroyed. A letter from M. Celoron, an inhabitant of Guadaloupe, dated March 7, giving an account of a phenomenon which appears to have been connected with the catastrophe of Feb. 8, has been published. It relates that between the eastern point of Marie Galante and Guadaloupe, and in the mid-channel, a column of water, black in colour and of large diameter, arose from the sea with great force. All around it to a considerable distance a quantity of vapour covered the sea. This appearance lasted about half an hour. M. Celoron adds that being well acquainted with waterspouts, he was certain that this was not one, as the column was too vertical and did not touch the clouds. No doubt was entertained by him of its being the effect of a submarine volcano.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—After the presentation of several petitions, the Bishop of EXETER rose to present one on the subject of reform in the Ecclesiastical Courts; and proceeded to discuss the provisions of the bill now in progress through the Lower House. He was interrupted by the Earl of RADNOR, who rose to order, and remarked that it was contrary to rule to debate a bill not before their Lordships.—The Bishop of EXETER pleaded that the bill he was commenting on was not the bill now passing through the House of Commons, but a bill that he had bought for 8½*d.*—The LORD CHANCELLOR said the Right Rev. Prelate was as irregular as possible. It was idle to discuss the paper if it did not correspond with the bill in the other House; and if it did correspond it was irregular to discuss it.—On the understanding that the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill would not be pressed through their Lordships' House, should it come up too late in the session for discussion, and that it would not be debated during the necessary absence of the Prelates on their diocesan duties, the Bishop of EXETER withdrew his petition.—The Townshend Peerage Bill was read a third time and passed, after a protest by the Earl of DEVON against the expediency of the whole proceedings.

The Marquess of CLANRICARDE called the attention of the House to the recent transactions in Scinde, and asked certain questions as to the annexation of the territory, and the nature of the demands which had been made upon the Ameers.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that the only authority for the annexation of the territory was mere rumour. Negotiations had been opened for a new treaty with the Ameers, which had been concluded on the 15th Feb.; and on the following morning the political agent and his escort in Hyderabad had been treacherously attacked, and after an action of several hours had retired to their boats on the Indus. Sir C. Napier moved to their assistance, and on the 17th Feb. an action had been fought which brought about the capture of the Ameers, their cannon, and the city of Hyderabad. When the accounts in full should arrive of the whole of the transactions he would readily communicate the amplest information to the House. No instructions had been sent out relative to the occupation of Scinde.

In answer to Lord Campbell, the Earl of ABERDEEN said that with respect to the Scotch Church, nothing had happened to change the intentions already announced by Government.

Tuesday.—Lord CAMOYS introduced the subject of the Irish agitation for the purpose of exculpating Dr. Higgins from the charge of having used the inflammatory language attributed to him.—Lord BEAUMONT was surprised to see even one solitary Noble Peer come forward to defend Dr. Higgins.—The Duke of WELLINGTON rose to put a stop to further observations on this matter, which had been irregularly introduced.—The Earl of POWIS moved the second reading of a bill to repeal so much of the Ecclesiastical Benefices Act as provides for the union of the

Sees of Bangor and St. Asaph. He had undertaken this task from a sense of duty to the Church, and was encouraged to proceed in it by the approbation of the two right reverend prelates now presiding over the dioceses which are to be hereafter united. The creation of the bishopric of Manchester and the proposition for the union of these sees were simultaneous acts, and he therefore inferred that the one was subsidiary to the other. He entertained an objection to adding another bishop to the House of Lords; instead of giving the Bishop of Manchester a seat in the House, it would be better that he should succeed to the first vacancy in the sees of London, Durham, or Winchester. Instead, also, of applying the revenues of Bangor or St. Asaph to the endowment of the bishopric of Manchester, it would be better to adopt the suggestion of Sir R. Peel, and anticipate Queen Anne's bounty, at least until a vacancy should occur in the Archbishopric of York, when there would be ample funds for the purpose. The great revenues derived from Wales by several of the Oxford colleges, and by one or two bishoprics, as well as the revenues of the sinecure rectories now carried to the general purposes of the Ecclesiastical Commission, might have been more properly appropriated to the maintenance of the Welsh bishopric. He objected also to exchanging the deanery of St. Asaph for one unsuitable both in locality and population. The act for uniting the two sees would not, he felt confident, have passed, had Lord John Russell remained at the Home-office. All the difficulties which a bishop had to encounter in Wales were overlooked when double duties were imposed, which would be found incompatible with his pastoral functions. The junction of the sees made communication between the bishop and his diocese more inconvenient than it was at present. Another great objection was, that the whole patronage was exclusively vested in the bishop. The act was altogether a most unconstitutional measure; but he merely proposed to repeal that portion of it which would not come into operation until the death of the present bishops. He hoped, therefore, that their Lordships would listen to the wish of the Church, and preserve to the principality of Wales its bishoprics.

The Duke of WELLINGTON recapitulated the circumstances connected with the origin and passing of the act. It had been founded on the recommendations of that Ecclesiastical Commission which had been appointed in the beginning of 1835, to inquire into the best means of increasing the utility of the Church. The commission, composed of the Lord Chancellor, the dignitaries of the Church, and many eminent statesmen, had recommended the union of the sees of Bristol and Gloucester, and of St. Asaph and Bangor, and the creation of a new bishopric at Manchester. The union of Bristol and Gloucester had taken place, and had been very beneficial in its results; that of St. Asaph and Bangor would no doubt be similarly productive when it took place. It was not so easy a matter to add a new bishop to the number already having seats in the House of Lords; public opinion had to be consulted, and it must not be forgotten that many persons objected altogether to the presence of the bishops in that House. The measure would doubtless be attended with some inconveniences, but these were more than balanced by its advantages; and it had been accepted by the public as a proof of the real desire of those with whom the measure originated to reform the imperfections and increase the utility of the Church. He moved that the bill before their Lordships be read a second time that day six months.

The Bishop of BANGOR supported the bill. He was as anxious as any man could be for the appointment of a Bishop for Manchester, but he did not think it was necessary to destroy an ancient diocese to effect that object.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY defended the conduct of the Church Commissioners, of whom he was one. It was his opinion that no national damage would be done by the union of the two sees; and he did not think that, either in extent of territory, in population, or in the number of benefices, the united diocese would be such as to exceed the power of one man, and it was his intention to vote against the second reading of the bill.—The Bishop of SALISBURY supported the bill, and pointed out the collegiate church of Manchester as an ample source from which sufficient funds for the endowment of the new bishopric could be derived, without the destruction of any existing bishopric.—The Bishop of LONDON admitted that the source from whence the funds would be derived was obvious; but the difficulty was the creation of a new bishop, who would have a seat in their Lordships' House. To the suggestion that the new Bishop should remain without a seat in the House as long as there were 26 Bishops with seats, and that as soon as one should die the new prelate was to succeed—the Junior Bishop remaining out—the answer was, that Bishops sat there as temporal Barons, and to deprive one of his seat would be to deprive him of his baronial privileges. He opposed the motion.—The Bishop of EXETER, not wishing to postpone the appointment of a Bishop of Manchester until after the deaths of the present Prelates of Bangor and St. Asaph, would vote for the second reading of the bill.—The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S objected that the overflowings of Welsh poverty should be taken to supply the spiritual wants of wealthy Manchester. He also supported the bill before the House.—The Bishop of LINCOLN and the Marquis of SALISBURY opposed the Bill, which was supported by Earl FITZWILLIAM, Lord LYTTLETON, and the Bishop of NORWICH.—On the suggestion of the Bishop of EXETER, Earl POWIS withdrew his bill for the present session.—The Duke of WELLINGTON then informed Lord Powis, that in case he brought forward this bill again, it would be necessary for him to have the Royal assent to its introduction, as the Queen had issued orders in Council for the carrying out of the Act authorizing the union of these sees.

Friday.—The Earl of ABERDEEN, in reply to the Marquis of Breadalbane, said that he hoped to be able to introduce a measure next week for the purpose of regulating the settlement of the Church of Scotland question. The General Assembly, after the secession, had proceeded to repeal the Veto Act, and to replace the deposed ministers of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, and thus the law had been now obeyed. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY having asked whether it was true that Mr. O'Connell, Lord Ffrench, and other Irish magistrates had been suspended for taking part in a Repeal agitation? The Duke of WELLINGTON answered that he believed it was true; but he had no official information on the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Sir A. L. HAY, said he had received from the Lord High Commissioner the answer of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to her Majesty's letter. It was accompanied with an intimation that 93 endowed ministers, along with a considerable number of *quoad sacra* ministers, had seceded from the Assembly. The Government were prepared to act up to their recorded declarations, and would be guided by their observation of the proceedings of the General Assembly as to what remedial measures they would propose to the Legislature, in order to relieve the difficulties of the church.

The adjourned debate on the Canada Corn Bill was resumed by Mr. WODEHOUSE, who expressed his regret that he should now be obliged to speak and vote against friends with whom he had acted cordially for the last 25 years. He foresaw that on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of England the subject of the currency must undergo general revision as a consequence of our Corn-law legislation. He deprecated perpetual meddling with the Corn-law question, which could have no other effect than to discourage British agriculture, and thus to leave this country at some peculiar juncture in an awkward position. He should, of course, oppose the Government, heedless of what company his opposition might throw him into.—Mr. ELLICE wished the amendment could have been so framed as to have enabled him to vote against the transit duties on American corn, and at the same time to retain the boon which the Bill proposed to grant to Canada. As it was, he should vote for the resolutions of the Government.—Mr. TROTTER, Mr. S. O'BRIEN, Lord SANDON, Mr. DARBY, Mr. HUME, and Mr. CUMMING BRUCE, spoke in favour of the measure; Sir C. NAPIER, Mr. HAWES, Mr. BUCK, and Mr. F. BARING, opposed them.

Sir R. PEEL said the immediate question before the House was not the merits of the Government measure, which might be fully discussed hereafter, but whether or not the House should adopt the unprecedented course of addressing the Crown to refuse the Royal assent to an act of a colonial legislature. The Canadian Legislature, assembled under novel and peculiar circumstances, had been invited by the responsible advisers of the Crown to pass this act; and he hoped that the House of Commons would not adopt the unusual course of asking for the interposition of a veto. Mr. Baring had said that Ministers had not contemplated this measure when they altered the Corn-law. But at that time the Government had given the subject an attentive consideration—in proof of which he read extracts from Lord Stanley's speeches during last session. The Canadians had no right, in passing their act, to anticipate that a formidable opposition would be raised by the members of the late Government against it. He did not deny the unfettered power of the House of Commons to refuse assent to the proposed resolutions, and thus to defeat the whole plan. But he asked them to consider such a step carefully. The speeches which had been made in the course of the debate had clearly shown that Ministers were not abandoning the principle of a sliding-scale, nor trifling with the agricultural interest; the measure was no diminution of the protection now enjoyed. No doubt, American corn brought through Canada would be subject to a fixed duty; but there was no alternative, for there was no system of averages in Canada by which to levy it in a different manner. It could not be denied that this measure would be a boon to Canada; the faith and honour of the executive Government were pledged to do what they could to carry it. The cost of suppressing the Canadian rebellion, and restoring peace to the province, could not be estimated at less than 3,500,000*l.*; the hazardous experiment of uniting the provinces had been tried; and under the irritating circumstances of our then intercourse with the United States it was of the utmost importance to conciliate the Canadians, without whose good-will and affection the colony would prove the weakest point in our whole empire. These considerations had moved the Government in proposing this measure, which was ardently desired by the Canadians, and was not calculated to affect home agriculture, either directly by large importations, or by smuggling, which, under the circumstances, could not reasonably be supposed to be carried on to any extent whatever. Let them, then, recollect the interests involved; if the House considered itself a better judge of colonial interests than the House of Assembly, why permit them to legislate? The spirit which actuated the amendment was similar to that which had proposed the extinction of the Jamaica Legislature; he could not deny their power to reject the measure, but let them beware of the consequences.

Lord J. RUSSELL rebuked Sir R. Peel for calling Canada the weakest point of the empire, and for asserting that the adoption of the amendment would be a mortification to the Crown. It might be a mortification to the Minister, but it was a perfectly constitutional resolution to adopt. He referred to Lord Stanley's declaration that "any man of sense would prefer a fixed duty to a sliding scale," and asked why was not New Brunswick included? and why Canada was treated as an English county. He considered the meaning of the resolutions to be to extend monopoly and restriction through the whole colonial empire. For three years he had seen nothing from the Government but deceptive statements upon the question, and there really seemed such a shuffling from one principle to another that he could not wonder at the want of confidence which had of late been exhibited at the Buckingham, Berks, and other county meetings. The Right Hon. Baronet said last year, in introducing his grand financial scheme, that his measure would be the means of bringing in a considerable quantity of foreign cattle, and by these means of reducing the price of meat in the English market. In the same speech he said that really there would not be, by his bill, any very considerable introduction of foreign cattle—that on that ground there was no cause for apprehension—that no one need think about it. Such were the contradictions made in the course of a single speech upon a single measure. In the debate on the budget—in talking about the Income-tax, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade said—"We have so lowered the price of living, that with moderate prudence any man may easily pay his Income-tax out of that reduction, such has been the effect of our measure!" That answered for the day. Presently there was a debate on the Corn Laws, and in recommending the House to vote against the repeal of those laws, he then told a very different story. Then it was that—"the reduction in the price of the various commodities had been caused by the distress of the manufacturers, who had ceased to produce, and who therefore had ceased to consume." When we heard such shifting what wonder was it that men's apprehensions should be excited. Could anything, he asked, more completely show that these Ministers—that these Conservative Ministers—were acting in the spirit of mere innovation—that they were changing for changing's sake—introducing alterations without the slightest prospect of benefit to the people of England, to the people of Canada, or to any mortal soul? 'We are the men for change,' they cried, 'and we care not what its consequences may be.'—The House then divided, when there were:—For going into committee, 344; for the amendment, 156; majority, 188.

Tuesday.—Mr. HUME complained of the verbal alteration which he found made by Lord Stanley in the Canada Bill resolutions. By the introduction of the words "produce of," the operation of the proposed law was confined to corn grown in Canada. He had voted for the resolutions under the impression that corn imported into Canada under the transit duty would be entitled to the privileges of colonial corn.—Lord STANLEY expressed his regret at having taken the benefit of the hon. Member's vote in consequence of a misunderstanding. He had stated distinctly that he intended to make no change with respect to American wheat.—In reply to Mr. Labouchere, Mr. GLADSTONE said he intended to move for the revival of the committee of 1831, on bubble insurance companies, and to bring in a bill for the perusal of members during the recess relative to the Merchant Seamen's Fund.—Mr. HAWES called the attention of the House to its former proceedings in reference to the Danish claims. He recapitulated the particulars of the case, and concluded with proposing a motion for an address to Her Majesty, to take into consideration the demands of the claimants.—The SPEAKER interposed a technical obstacle to the reception of the motion. Such a proposed address, involving a grant of public money, should be made in a committee of the whole House. Ultimately, after a conversation on the subject of precedent, the motion was withdrawn, with notice for a future day of one more in conformity with the forms of the House.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then submitted the case of the Rev. William Browne, late chaplain to the Knutsford House of Correction, who has been dismissed from his office by the magistrates of Chester, after giving evidence against the governor of the prison before the inspector of prisons, in the inquiry instituted under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Whilst the chaplain had been dismissed, the governor, whose dismissal had been recommended by Sir J. Graham, was retained, with a declaration that he had not forfeited the confidence of the magistrates; and as the allegations against the governor involved not only himself, but the discipline and management of Knutsford House of Correction, and also the conduct of the Cheshire magistrates in resisting the wishes of Sir J. Graham, who had manfully done his duty, he moved for a select committee to inquire and report on all the circumstances.—Mr. TATTON EGERTON, as one of the Cheshire magistrates implicated, denied that the governor of the prison possessed his confidence, and expressed his regret at the course which they had adopted. But even admitting that they had erred in judgment, misled by feelings of attachment to an old and faithful servant, still a body of 34 gentlemen residing in and well acquainted with the locality, must be better judges of all the circumstances than the House. The chaplain had attributed his dismissal to political motives, which was a libel on the magistrates, for a large portion of those who concurred in it were liberal in their political principles, and he had been treated leniently, considering his conduct. He opposed the motion.—Sir G. STRICKLAND and Mr. CURTEIS supported the motion.—Sir J. GRAHAM, though objecting on principle to constituting the House a tribunal for judging the conduct of magistrates, would nevertheless support the motion for a committee of inquiry, if he thought it would be the means of bringing out any concealed facts. He regretted that the magistrates had not attended to his recommendations, but was bound to admit that the dismissal of the chaplain had been determined on by a large majority. Judging from his experience, he thought it would be for the public good if the Home Secretary were invested with a concurrent power, not in the appointment, but in the dismissal, of the officers of prisons, because, as a responsible minister of the Crown, his exercise of that concurrent power would be open to question within the House. As to the motion, he hoped it would be withdrawn.—Sir T. WILDE considered that a most overwhelming case had been made out for inquiry, but after what had fallen from Sir J. GRAHAM, he would join in the recommendation to withdraw the motion.—Some comments were made by other members, and Mr. T. Duncombe withdrew his motion.

Wednesday.—After the presentation of a great number of petitions against the education clauses of the Factories Bill, Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN inquired whether it was the intention of Government to submit a supplementary estimate to Parliament to provide for the expense of the increased forces recently ordered to Ireland?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the transfer of troops from one part of the kingdom to another entailed no expense on the public. Should circumstances, however, require an expenditure beyond that in the estimate, the Government would of course propose it.—Sir R. PEEL, in reply to a question from Mr. BLEWITT, stated that joint representations had been made by France, Russia, and England to the Government of Greece, to induce it to take steps for the reimbursement to this and the other countries of the sums they had respectively advanced, and for providing in future for the regular payment of the interest on the loan. The representatives of the three powers had distinct instructions, should their representations fail, to take the means they would think most effectual for the purpose of procuring the reimbursement of what had been paid, and of preventing the possibility of the same liability being incurred in future by the guaranteeing Powers. To an application since made to this country to contract or guarantee a fresh loan, a refusal had been given.

Dr. NICHOLL, in reply to Mr. R. YORKE, stated that there was no intention to abandon the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill this session.—Sir G. GREY moved the second reading of the Charitable Trusts' Bill.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that it was the wish of the Government to meet all the evils that belonged to the present system, and, if possible, correct them. It was most desirable that some scheme should be adopted by which charities might be visited and improved. He had hoped that the Government, ere this, would have been able to have introduced such a bill, and still trusted that before the present session expired such a measure would be brought forward. He hoped his hon. friend would not press the present measure.—Sir J. GRAHAM said the subject was one of great magnitude and importance, and had engaged the serious attention of the Government. He could not pledge himself that the Government would bring forward a measure on the subject, which would be passed into law during the present session. He hoped the measure would be sufficiently matured to be laid upon the table during the present session, but he could by no means pledge himself that the Government would be enabled to pass a law on the subject. He was anxious, however, to have it distinctly understood, that under no circumstances could he consent to the second reading of this bill.—After some further conversation, the motion for the second reading was withdrawn.—The Roman Catholic Oaths' Bill, after a short discussion, was read a second time, as was also the Pound Breach and Rescue Bill.

Thursday.—Mr. LABOUCHERE gave notice, on behalf of Lord J. Russell, that on Thursday, the 8th June, he would move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering the laws relating to the importation of foreign grain.—Sir R. PEEL gave notice to move the adjournment of the House for the Whitsun holidays, from its rising on Friday next till the following Thursday.

In reply to questions put by Sir R. Inglis, Sir R. PEEL stated that instructions had been sent out to India advising a discontinuance of all connexion between the officers of the East India Company and the ceremonies of the Heathen and Mahommedan worships; and also a cessation of all interference on the part of those officers with the management of the pagodas and mosque lands. These instructions had been, as far as practicable, acted upon. The attention of the Governor-General was also directed to the discontinuance of the annual pension of 60,000 rupees to the Temple of Juggernaut.

Lord STANLEY answered several questions respecting the Canada Corn Bill. He maintained that Canada could grow a surplus supply of grain, and affirmed that the decision of the Canadian Legislature, in passing their own act, was all but unanimous, in proof of which he said he would lay on the table of the House extracts from the journals of the House of Assembly. The Government have no intention of extending the principle of the Canadian Bill to other colonies.—Sir R. PEEL, in reply to Mr. W. O. STANLEY, who had a notice of a motion for a committee of the whole House on the subject of the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, declared his intention of upholding the decision of the Legislature. But he intimated his willingness to give early consideration to the means of increasing the efficiency of the establishment in North Wales.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish certain oaths and subscriptions now required in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and to provide for the extension of education in those Universities to persons not members of the Church of England.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion. The founders intended that religion should be taught in those institutions, and that religion should be taught according to some particular form. The Dissenters would derive no substantial benefit from the motion, which, if granted, would create in the governing bodies of the Universities a constant agitation for the further advancement of dissent, and so the objects for which the Universities were founded would be defeated.—Mr. M. GIBSON denied that religion was at all taught at Cambridge. He demanded that the principles of civil and religious liberty already adopted should be carried out in the Universities.—Sir R. INGLIS declared that, having felt bound to resist this proposal when asked as a boon, he was doubly determined to resist it now that it was put forward as a claim. Religion now formed the basis of education in Cambridge, as it always had done in Oxford. The dissenters, instead of exhibiting a spirit of conciliation towards the Church, opposed it in every shape with the utmost animosity and virulence; and this therefore was a very unfortunate time for them to ask for concessions from the Church. Whatever grievance might have existed was remedied by the establishment of the University of London.—Sir H. W. BARRON supported, and Mr. SHAW opposed the motion.—Lord STANLEY expressed his opinion that objections might justly be raised against the practice at Oxford of compelling under-graduates to sign the Thirty-nine articles before matriculation, and that no danger would threaten the Church if Dissenters were admitted for the mere purpose of education. He opposed the Bill because the introduction of it would renew animosities and jealousies, and because it would not, unless carried much further, answer the purpose of the proposer.—Lord J. RUSSELL agreed that if it were to prevent persons from taking degrees in Oxford and Cambridge, the practice should be abolished; and that as there was a different rule at Oxford, at

Cambridge, and at the Dublin University, and as all could not be right, they should be made to conform. He cordially supported the motion.—Mr. WYSE, Mr. WYNN, Mr. REDINGTON, Mr. ROEBUCK, Lord SANDON, and Mr. R. YORKE, took part in the discussion that followed. On a division there were—for the motion, 105; against it, 175; majority against the motion, 70.

Sir V. BLAKE moved for leave to bring in "a Bill to apportion and regulate the overwhelming labour and business of Parliament in a manner calculated to allay discontent, and to preserve and maintain the inviolability of the United Empire upon a satisfactory and permanent foundation." The Bill not finding a seconder, fell to the ground.—Mr. G. W. WOOD obtained leave to bring in a bill to exempt scientific and literary institutions from the payment of parochial and municipal rates and taxes upon such parts of their buildings as are used exclusively for scientific and literary purposes.—On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, the Chaplain of the House was ordered to preach before the House on Monday next (Restoration of Charles II.).

Friday.—The Cambridge Election Committee reported that Mr. F. Kelly was duly elected; that there had been bribery, but that it was not known to him or his agents.—The House went into committee on the subject of the resolutions on the importation of Canadian wheat and flour. On the first resolution, embodying the fact of the passing of the Canadian Act, Lord J RUSSELL moved to omit the words which made the legislation of this country dependent on the legislation of the Canadian Assembly. After some discussion the amendment was rejected on a division by 203 to 94. Lord WORSLEY then proposed another amendment declaratory of the inexpediency of any change in the duties on corn. On a division, there appeared, For Lord Worsley's amendment, 102; against it, 203. Majority, 101. Another division was taken on the resolutions, which were carried by 218 to 137.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in reply to Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, said he had received an official communication from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, intimating that Mr. O'Connell and Lord Ffrench had been removed from the commission of the peace, on account of taking part in meetings for the Repeal of the Union; and that the proceeding had the approbation of the superior Government.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the Opening on the 18th of July, closed at 96 to ¼, and 95⅞ ⅜ for Money; Three per Cents. Reduced, 95; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 101½; New Three-and-half per Cents., 102⅛ to ¼; Bank Stock, 181; India Bonds, 55 to 59 prem.; Exchequer Bills, at 1¾*d.*, 52*s.* to 54*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

City Improvements.—At the last meeting of the Common Council, the Improvement Committee submitted a report, from which the following are extracts:—"The Special Committee having examined carefully the plans which have been suggested to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for a new thoroughfare, commencing in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, through Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, into the City, crossing Farringdon-street by a viaduct, next considered the practicability of forming a street which would connect the end of Cheapside with such a thoroughfare at Lincoln's-Inn, and with a branch diverging into Holborn, which would effectually relieve the great pressure of the public traffic in the thoroughfares alluded to, and at the same time rendering a viaduct at Holborn-bridge unnecessary. They were of opinion that the formation of a street combining these desirable objects was decidedly practicable—the street to commence at the east end and continue along Paternoster-row, through Amen-corner, across Farringdon-street, to the south-west corner of Farringdon-market, in a straight line, the main line to continue across the middle of Fetter-lane to the City boundary, and a branch to diverge from the corner of the market to the end of Fetter-lane, at the summit of the hill in the wide part of Holborn. The Special Committee having had the levels in this proposed new line accurately taken, find that the greatest inclination of any part of it would not be more than about three feet in 100, and that only for the distance of 370 feet. It occurred to them, in pursuing the investigation, that this new line would be still greatly improved by the removal of the whole of the houses between the north side of St. Paul's-churchyard and Paternoster-row, from the end of Cheapside as far as Ave Maria-lane, which could be done for the additional sum of 150,000*l.* Should this be effected, that magnificent structure would terminate a vista of upwards of one-third of a mile, and the whole would, in addition to the increased facility and convenience which would be afforded to the growing commerce and traffic of the City, form one of the grandest improvements of an architectural character yet achieved in the metropolis. They also propose a new street from the north end of Dowgate-hill to the east end of St. Paul's-churchyard, thence to Earl-street, Blackfriars, through Tower-royal, Little and Great Distaff-lane, crossing the Old 'Change into St. Paul's-churchyard, about 1360 feet in length; and from the Old 'Change, through Knight Rider-court, Carter-lane, Godliman-street, Bell-yard, Addle-hill, to the east end of Earl-street, about 1,200 feet in length. Various other lines and removals of portions of streets to widen the thoroughfares are also recommended. The report then proceeds as follows:—"Having thus detailed those improvements, the Special Committee turned their attention to that part of the reference whereby we were directed to report our opinion as to the best means of accomplishing these objects, and having had under consideration the various improvements which have been carried out during the last twelve years, as connected with the avenues and approaches to London-bridge, ascertained that our expenditure in this respect has averaged about 150,000*l.* per annum, a sum which they apprehended, if the same could be provided for a few years, would enable all the proposed improvements to be carried into effect; and feeling that the Corporation have not the means at their disposal of effecting these improvements, however desirable the same may appear to be, the Special Committee are of opinion, as her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint a special commission for the purpose of considering of further Metropolitan improvements, which commission is now sitting, that a favourable opportunity exists for drawing the attention of the Government and the commission, as to the best means to be adopted for raising the requisite funds for those purposes, and recommending that we should be empowered to confer with them upon this desirable object; and we agreeing with the special committee in the said report, submit the same to this honourable Court." The report was ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration in detail, at the next Court.—On Tuesday a deputation from the Metropolitan Improvement Society, consisting of Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. Hickson, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Godwin, and Mr. Austin, had an interview with the commissioners for improving the communications of the metropolis. The object of the deputation was a new line of roadway, partly running along an embankment on the north side of the Thames, to connect the great Essex-road with the west-end of London. A plan showing the projected line was submitted to the commissioners.

Court of Aldermen.—The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Alderman Thomas Wood, with respect to his transactions with the Talacre Coal Company, held a meeting on Saturday. The committee having stated that they had completed their investigations, Alderman T. Wood addressed them in a long speech, in which he explained various matters, and concluded with a solemn declaration that he had never been guilty of an unworthy action; all that he asked at the hands of the committee was even-handed justice. Sir M. Wood then said he had a resolution to propose, but before he did this, strangers were ordered to withdraw. It is understood that it was ultimately agreed to have the speech of Alderman T. Wood printed, and that the committee will give their decision on Saturday, June 17.

British and Foreign Temperance Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Music Hall, Store-street; Lord Teignmouth, in the absence of the Bishop of Norwich, in the chair. The report stated that, in 1832, the number of persons charged with drunkenness was 32,636; in 1842, it was 12,338; showing a decrease of 20,298. The decrease in the number of beer-shops in England and Wales, in 1843, as compared with the preceding year, was 2,499, and 8,339 as compared with 1839. The total quantity of malt converted into liquor in all the distilleries of the kingdom in the year 1840, was 3,947,000 quarters; in 1841, it was 3,796,000 quarters; showing a decrease of 150,000 quarters. The consumption of spirits in 1830 was not so much by 5,000,000 of gallons as in 1820; and in 1840, the decrease as compared with 1830 was 2,087,000 gallons. Illicit distillation had increased in Ireland; 143 persons had been charged with that crime in the quarter ending January, 1842; and 1,040 persons were similarly charged in the corresponding quarter of the present year. Sir Robert Sale, writing from Jellalabad upon the hardships to which the soldiers under his command were subjected, added—"I will not mention as a privation the European troops having been without spirits, because I believe that to be a circumstance tending to keep them in the highest health, and in the most admirable state of discipline; crime has been almost unknown, and a murmur is never heard, though they are deprived of their usual quantity of animal food." The principles of the Society were progressing in Gibraltar, Malta, Madras, Calcutta, China, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, Hanover, Russia, Switzerland, and elsewhere. The receipts during the past year amounted to only 473*l.* 18*s.* 6¾*d.*, and the expenditure to 451*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* The Society was involved to the amount of 212*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.* This report having been adopted, it was resolved that the grateful thanks of the meeting be expressed to her Majesty for the patronage with which she had been pleased to honour the Society. Their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Sweden were likewise included in the resolution.

Aborigines Protection Society.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of this Society took place at Crosby Hall, W. Aldam, Esq., M.P., in the chair. From the report, it appeared that the funds of the Society were inadequate to the large field of its operations for protecting the Aborigines of our various colonies. Statements of successful intervention on the part of the Society with the Government or local authorities were mentioned in the case of the Indians of British North America, the Hudson Bay Settlement, in the United States, Texas, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, &c. The income of the past year was 259*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 15*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, but there was a debt of 100*l.* owing by the Society, The meeting was addressed by the Rev. John Burnett, Dr. Yates, Dr. Hodgkin, and other gentlemen, and a subscription was raised as the meeting separated. Several foreigners were present, among whom were two natives of Dongola, and Upper Abyssinia, who had come to this country for the purpose of disposing of some giraffes to the proprietor of the Surrey Gardens; a Hottentot boy, and others.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—On Friday the 142d anniversary meeting of this Society, incorporated by King William III., was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. There were present in the prebendal stalls, the Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Chester, Lincoln, Bangor, Ripon, Salisbury, and St. David's; Archdeacon Wilberforce, Archdeacon Hall, Dr. Russell, Dr. Hawker, Dr. Cuthbert, the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, and a large body of the metropolitan clergy. The Bishop of Norwich preached the anniversary sermon. The report, after alluding to the missionary efforts of the Society in British North America, the East and West Indies, British Guiana, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and other places, stated that the expenditure for the general account for the past year had been 75,454*l.*; the income arising from the Queen's Letter had been 31,315*l.*; and from all other sources, 33,776*l.* Unless 30,000*l.* more were raised to defray the annual expenses, several promising missions would have to be abandoned. The number of missionaries at present in connection with the Society in various places was upwards of 400. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the Bishops and clergy at dinner.

Library of the Duke of Sussex.—The Duke of Sussex's library is forthwith to be disposed of. It is stipulated in the will that it shall be in the first instance offered to the British Museum; and that, in the event of the trustees declining to purchase, it shall be sold in such manner as the executors may direct. Messrs. Evans have been called in to value it. The library, it appears, consists of upwards of 45,000 volumes, most of them in excellent condition, independently of MSS., consisting of early copies of different portions of the Holy Scriptures.

St. Saviour's, Southwark.—On Friday a numerous meeting of the rate-payers of this parish was held in the Ladye Chapel, for the purpose of nominating the candidates to the living of joint chaplain to the parish, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Mann. After the nomination was concluded, the days when the several candidates are to preach their probationary sermons were fixed as follow:—Morning: May 28, the Rev. G. W. Cockerell; June 4, the Rev. Thomas Gibson; June 11, the Rev. J. T. Leet; June 18, the Rev. S. Rowe; June 25, the Rev. E. Thompson. Afternoon: May 28, the Rev. J. R. Barber; June 4, the Rev. S. Benson; June 11, the Rev. J. Williams; June 18, the Rev. P. Waller. A resolution was passed requesting that those gentlemen only who intended to go to the poll would preach their probationary sermons. The living is worth 700*l.* a year.

Artists' Benevolent Fund.—The anniversary dinner of this Society took place on Saturday at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord J. Russell took the chair; supported by Mr. G. Knight, M.P.; Mr. Ewart, M.P.; Sir J. Guest, M.P.; &c. Lord John Russell advocated the claims of the Society in an eloquent speech, in which he pointed out the necessity of some society like this, to maintain, in such honourable independence as was due to the professors of the learned arts, those who, but for such means, might not have been enabled to provide against the casualties of life. The appeal was liberally responded to; and a long list of donations was read, including an annual benefaction of 100*l.* from her Majesty, and another of 10*l.* from the Queen Dowager. Mr. Gally Knight, in returning thanks for the Royal Commission of the Fine Arts, said that Prince Albert, who was at the head of the commission, was well qualified to judge of the merits of artists, as he had shared in the labour and delights of their profession. The demeanour of that Prince was such as to win all hearts, and he knew he took the deepest interest in the promotion of the arts in this country. The inquiries of the commission, as far as they had gone, led him to believe that there was a fund of talent in the country which would render it unnecessary to call in the aid of foreign artists.

Eton Festival.—The customary anniversary festival of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton College was celebrated on Saturday evening, at the Thatched-house Tavern, under the presidency of Viscount Morpeth, supported by about 70 noblemen and gentlemen.

Accidents and Inquests.—An inquest was held at Hampstead on Monday on the body of the Hon. Lady Colville, relict of General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, who died on Saturday morning, at Rosslyn House, from the effects of injuries received from her dress taking fire. It appears that on Friday morning her Ladyship, having finished writing a letter, rang the bell for a lighted taper for the purpose of sealing it. The taper was directly brought, and placed by her direction on the floor near the foot-stool. By some means her dress soon ignited, and when discovered by her attendants she was completely enveloped in flames. After some difficulty the servants succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before she was so dreadfully burned about the body and head, that she died on Saturday morning. The jury, after hearing the usual evidence, returned a verdict of Accidental Death.—On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of Miss Sarah Jane Collins, who threw herself out of one of the windows of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, where she was on a visit to her brother-in-law, Dr. Conolly, the physician of that establishment. It appeared from the evidence that the mind of the unfortunate lady had latterly been wandering on religious subjects, and at an early hour on Sunday morning she entered Dr. Conolly's room, saying that she thought it necessary that she should burn herself; and that she had been thinking of jumping out of the window. In order to quiet her, and to give him time to dress, Dr. Conolly asked her if she slept well; to which she replied that she had had a sweet sleep. He made a motion to get out of bed, on seeing which, the room-door being open, deceased ran away and went up stairs again. He slipped on his dressing-gown, and followed her to her room, the door of which he found shut. He called and knocked, but receiving no answer, he went in and found the window open, and deceased in the act of springing from it. He rushed towards her, and as she was falling, part of her dress caught some of the stonework of the building projecting from under the window-sill, and he succeeded in catching her by her left wrist with his left hand. He continued to hold her by the wrist, although she struggled most violently for him to let her go, for upwards of 20 minutes, the whole time screaming and crying out at the top of his voice for assistance, but which was not afforded him, no one having heard his cries. From exhaustion and the violence of deceased's struggles, he was ultimately compelled to let go her wrist, and in an instant he heard her body fall into the area below, a depth of 50 feet, with a loud crash. He rushed down stairs, and found her lying on her side, completely doubled up, and quite dead. He had since her death heard that deceased declared, that had she destroyed herself on Palm Sunday her soul would be saved. Had

she been a patient in the asylum she would have been confined. He had no doubt of her insanity. The coroner remarked on the melancholy nature of the case, and the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."—An inquest has been held on the body of Mr. F. Tyrrell, the eminent surgeon and oculist, who died suddenly on Tuesday at the auction-mart. The sale of the freehold of Mr. Tyrrell's country residence at Acton, of which he held the lease, was advertised to take place by Mr. G. Robins, and Mr. Tyrrell intended to become the purchaser. About half-past two he entered the sale-room, and gave instructions to a gentleman, whom he had deputed to bid for the property. While he was conversing with his friend in a cheerful manner, he was suddenly attacked with illness, and left the room. He had scarcely reached the door when he was observed to stagger, and in attempting to lay hold of the bannisters, he fell. Several persons raised him from the ground, but long before any medical aid could be procured, Mr. Tyrrell was no more. He gasped twice after he fell, and died in less than two minutes. He was only 46 years of age, and had been for many years connected with St. Thomas's Hospital and the Ophthalmic Institution, and his practice was very extensive. The event created a great sensation in the auction-room, and the sale of the estate was, in consequence, postponed.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, May 13:—West districts, 142; North districts, 161; Central districts, 182; East districts, 178; South districts, 220. Total, 883—(437 males, 446 females.)—Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females), and for the last five springs, 854.

Provincial News.

Incendiary Fires.—The *Police Gazette* contains the offer of a reward of 150*l.*, for the discovery of the incendiary or incendiaries, who, on the night of the 1st inst., set fire to a stack of hay, standing on the estate of the Earl of Albemarle, at Quiddenham, Norfolk, by which it was wholly destroyed; and 50*l.* of the reward will be paid by Government, a like sum by the noble Earl, and the remainder by the Directors of the Suffolk Fire-office; and a free pardon is also offered to any accomplice giving the necessary information. Also a reward of 250*l.*, for the discovery of the persons who, on the night of the 10th inst., set fire to certain buildings at Barningham, Suffolk, the property of Thomas Thornhill, Esq., in the occupation of Mr. Sare, which were totally destroyed, together with a quantity of Corn and instruments of husbandry; 50*l.* of the reward will be paid by Government, who also offer a free pardon to any accomplice giving the requisite information, and the remainder by Mr. Thornhill. Likewise information that, on the night of the 13th inst., a stack of Wheat, the property of Mr. H. Farnecombe, in the parish of Icklasham, Oxford, was wilfully set on fire and destroyed.

Aylesbury.—On Saturday, a special meeting of the Buckinghamshire Royal Agricultural Association was held in this town, the Duke of Buckingham in the chair. The meeting was summoned in order to discuss the bearings of the New Canada Wheat and Flour Bill upon the interests of the farmers, and was very numerously attended. After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. G. G. Mansell for a donation of 200 guineas to the Association. It was then resolved, "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Canada Corn and Flour Bill introduced by Lord Stanley in Parliament on the 19th inst., is detrimental to the best interests of British agriculture—that in the event of such a bill being persisted in, our representatives in Parliament be requested to oppose it by every means in their power—and that this Association views with the deepest apprehension and alarm the unremitting exertions that are made by the Anti-Corn Law League to force upon the country the adoption of the principles of free trade." After the meeting the members of the Association and most of the farmers in town dined together, the Duke of Buckingham, as before, in the chair. The assemblage was one of the most numerous which had ever met in Aylesbury to consider an agricultural question, upwards of 200 gentlemen being present. After the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Horwood acknowledged the toast of "Prosperity to the Association." He said it was their duty to tell Sir Robert Peel plainly what their feelings were, and how much mischief his measures would produce; and he did not think that they should be told by him in reply, that if they did not submit to the measures which he thought fit to introduce, that he would leave them in the lurch. They did not, however, wish to rouse opposition towards the Government—the feeling of the farmers always had been and always would be in favour of good order and good-will; and if there was a misunderstanding between them and the Government, and between them and their members, as had unfortunately lately occurred, he hoped that it would not occur again; he hoped that henceforth they would understand each other, and that they would combine to form an association steadily looking after their own interests, and not interfering with the interests of others. Mr. Dupre, Mr. Murray, Sir S. Chetwode, and Mr. Clayton, returned thanks for the representatives of the county and boroughs. Mr. Dupre then proposed the health of the Duke of Buckingham. His Grace, in returning thanks, said he had, as they knew, taken a deep interest in all the questions affecting the Corn-laws, and when the important measures of last year came before them for consideration, he had formed an opinion with respect to them, which he had never yet seen occasion to change, but which, on the contrary, the events of every day convinced him was the proper and correct view. He had opposed a fixed duty on corn upon the ground that he considered that it would be impossible to maintain it in times of scarcity, whereas the sliding-scale admitted corn in a manner at once safe to the producer, fair to the consumer, and most beneficial to the country at large. If, therefore, he had thought it proper on his own part to support the sliding-scale, how could he, maintaining that opinion, support a species of duty in the colonies which he did not think congenial to the interests of the mother country? Considering, therefore, that imposing a fixed duty on corn with respect to Canada would be giving rise to a dangerous precedent, as well as facilitating the smuggling of a large quantity of grain from the United States into this country, he could not give his vote in the House of Lords in favour of a measure which he considered to be so fraught with evil consequences. He was aware of the difficulties which surrounded the agriculturists, but in his conscience he believed that by firmly adhering to the law as it now stood with respect to protection, they would survive and triumph over their temporary difficulties. But this he also was sure of, that if the property of farmers was day after day, and month after month, and year after year, to be agitated and unsettled, the country would never be able to endure its burdens, and one common ruin awaited them all. They wanted peace; they wanted their interests to be left to the management of those who had a right peacefully to enjoy them; but if they were to be told on the one hand that free trade was their only salvation; if they were to be harassed upon the other by the supporters of a fixed duty; if they were told that the Canadian Corn Bill would not prove injurious to their interests, all this was keeping up an agitation with respect to the property of the farmer as injurious to himself as unsafe to the country. It was, therefore, upon these grounds that he told them that it was his intention, when the Canada Corn Bill came under the consideration of the House of Lords, to oppose it, he hoped as honestly as he had opposed the Government measures of last session. He would steadily adhere to that cause which he had always advocated; and, addressing them in that honourable name which he feared he did not sufficiently deserve—the Farmers' Friend—addressing them in that capacity, he could assure them that they never would be discarded by him—that they should never be addressed by one who forgot his duty to the Crown, to the people, and to the county of Buckingham.

Bath.—In consequence of the inability of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, from his extreme age and increasing infirmities, to perform his episcopal duties, the Bishop of Salisbury has undertaken the triennial visitation of the diocese. His Lordship will consecrate several new churches and chapels, and will hold a series of confirmations in the month of August.

Cambridge.—At the early hour of five o'clock on Tuesday morning, the election of the Master of Sidney Sussex College took place in the chapel of the College. The electors consisted of the ten fellows. At eight o'clock the result of the election was declared in favour of the Rev. Mr. Phelps, tutor of the College.

Carmarthen.—The Welch papers give the following account of the price of provisions in the Principality:—Fresh eggs are now selling at 7 for 2*d.*, or 42 for 1*s.*; salmon trout, 9 for 6*d.*; best fresh butter, retail, 10*d.* per pound; potatoes, 6lbs. for 1*d.*; a quarter of veal costs only 2*s.* 6*d.* Rent is at the same low rate as living, and clothes of the native manufacture cost next to nothing.

Knutsford.—On Monday the general intermediate sessions for the county of Cheshire were held at the Court-house of this town, before Mr. Trafford Trafford, and upwards of 20 other Magistrates. After the Chairman had delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, the Magistrates retired to their private room, when the Chairman read a letter he had received from the Home Secretary, in reference to the affairs of Knutsford Gaol. In this letter, Sir J. Graham states—"It is matter of much concern to me that the Magistrates of the county have determined to retain in the office of keeper of the gaol one who has been proved to have so misconducted himself. The Magistrates are of opinion, upon the case to which I more especially called their attention (I refer to the case in which the keeper persisted in inflicting corporal punishment on a prisoner after the interposition of the Assistant-Surgeon and his desisting to forbear), that the reprimand of the Visiting Justices was sufficient punishment. It appears to me that such misconduct, as soon as made known to the Justices in quarter-sessions, should have been punished by immediate dismissal." He concludes by saying that—"The responsibility of these proceedings of the general quarter-sessions is upon those Magistrates who recommended and adopted such a decision; but I feel it to be a duty to declare my opinion that it is a decision not unlikely to lead to evil consequences, detrimental to the maintenance of good order in prisons, and calculated to lessen the confidence which Parliament has been disposed to impart to Magistrates in the superintendence and regulation of gaols." It was then suggested that no notice should be taken of the letter, but no motion was made on the subject, and the matter terminated.

Leicester.—A meeting of the creditors of the Leicester Bank was held on Thursday, at which it was stated that the liabilities are 600,000*l.*, and the assets 800,000*l.* The concern is to be wound up under the direction of a committee, and a report of the exact state of the firm will be made to a meeting of creditors, fixed for the 31st inst.

Lincoln.—On Friday the 19th a meeting of the Lincolnshire farmers was held in this city, to receive Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright as a deputation from the Anti-Corn-law League. About 3,000 persons were present. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting at considerable length, and a resolution, embodying a vote of thanks to those gentlemen, and condemnatory of the Corn-laws, was proposed to the meeting, followed by an amendment in their favour. After several speeches in support of the first resolution and the amendment, the chairman took the sense of the meeting, and declared the original motion carried by a large majority.

Liverpool.—Another fire broke out in this town on Thursday last. It occurred in Jackson's-lane, in a warehouse containing cotton and saltpetre, the latter of which caused a series of continued explosions. The warehouses on the opposite side of the lane caught fire, and four of them were almost entirely destroyed. Fortunately, no loss of human life occurred, but the amount of property destroyed is estimated at 45,000*l.*

Manchester.—We learn by the local papers that 23 bricklayers have been arrested at Manchester on suspicion of having been concerned in the late outrage on Messrs. Pauling and Henfry's croft, and after an investigation which lasted nearly four days, eight of them were committed on Monday, to take their trials at the next assizes. Six others have been remanded to afford time for further evidence to be obtained against them. The authorities are apprehensive lest another attack should be made upon the croft, but measures have been taken by them to secure the public peace in case of a similar outbreak. It appears that most of the persons arrested on this occasion belonged to the Brickmakers' Union, which held its meetings at Manchester every Saturday night.—On Tuesday evening this town became the scene of another outrage of a more alarming character than even that in which the brickmakers were engaged last week. The cotton-spinners have again turned out for an advance of wages, and during the past week have been parading before the mills and intimidating the workmen who are satisfied to work at the present prices from carrying on their lawful occupations. On Monday evening an outrage of an alarming character was perpetrated by the military, assisted by the mob. A wanton assault was made on two police-stations, the windows of which were completely destroyed, and several of the policemen were seriously, if not dangerously wounded. The police, however, succeeded in capturing some of the riotous soldiers, who were fined by the magistrates, and discharged from custody. It was hoped that this affray would have ended here, but it was only to be followed by still more lamentable outrages. The streets remained thronged during Tuesday morning, and in the afternoon Captain Willis received information that another attempt to demolish the station-houses in various parts of the town was contemplated. Arrangements were immediately entered into to defend the police against the aggressions of the military, but these arrangements were not completed in time to avert the danger. About five o'clock a mob of upwards of 2,000 persons, headed by 50 or 60 of the disorderly soldiers, surrounded the Oldham-road station, and commenced an attack upon the building. There were but five police-officers in it at the time, and they were therefore obliged to fasten the gates in order to keep out the mob, who, after having smashed a few of the windows, and fearing that there might be a strong force inside, retired, and in about half an hour after returned with about 200 soldiers and an immense mob. They at once renewed the attack upon the station, and demolished every window and several of the doors. The magistrates, however, and a strong detachment of police, followed by General Sir T. Arbuthnot, with two or three companies of soldiers, arrived in time to save the police. When the mob and the disorderly soldiers saw this force coming up, they turned and cheered, and were about to face them. At this moment the policemen rushed out of the station-house, attacked the mob in the rear, and by their united force they succeeded in apprehending several prisoners. The mob then dispersed, and re-assembled in other parts of the town, and beat the police whenever they could meet with them. The town, as may be imagined, is in a very disturbed state, and the troops are confined to barracks.

Oxford.—Great sensation was created here last week by a sermon delivered by Dr. Pusey, at Christchurch, in which the reverend professor avowed his faith in consubstantiation and the doctrine of the mass. This surprise has been increased by the announcement that a copy of the discourse has been demanded by the University authorities, with a view to examination and probable censure. It is stated that Dr. Pusey has, however, requested two days for consideration before complying with the request, and it is conjectured that he intends to plead the circumstance of the sermon having been preached in his own cathedral at Christchurch, of which, as professor of Hebrew, he is a canon, as a reason for exemption from the cognisance of the academical authorities.

Portsmouth.—An inquest was held a few days since at Little Green, near Gosport, on the body of Dr. Quarrier, who died on Wednesday night, from the severe burns he accidentally sustained thirteen days previously, and noticed in this Paper at the time. His death was caused by inflammation of the membrane of the brain, and also of the glottis, occasioned by the burns.

Reading.—A meeting, convened by the High Sheriff, upon the requisition of upwards of 800 of the farmers, freeholders, and agriculturists of Berkshire, was held on Saturday, in this town, to take into consideration the present depressed state of the agricultural interest, and to discuss the propriety of seeking for more ample protection for that interest from the Legislature. At eleven o'clock, the town-hall, the place appointed for the meeting, was nearly filled. Sir R. G. Throgmorton, Bart., high-sheriff, presided, and opened the business of the day with a short speech. Mr. Hippesley then moved the following resolutions:—"That this meeting views with the utmost anxiety and alarm the present depressed condition of all classes

of the agricultural community, caused, or greatly aggravated, by the operation of the new corn and tariff laws, which afford inadequate protection to the exercise of British industry, and to the employment of British capital in the cultivation of the soil. That under the extreme pressure of general taxation, and the local charges to which the land is exclusively liable, the home produce has a constitutional right to expect and demand from the Legislature ample protection against the otherwise ruinous competition of untaxed foreign capital and foreign labour." Mr. Job Lousley, a farmer, seconded the motion in a long and animated address, during which he was loudly cheered. At the close of his speech, the numbers had so increased that it was necessary to adjourn to the Forbury, where hustings had been erected in anticipation of the event. The Earl of Radnor then spoke at great length in opposition to the previous motion, and concluded by moving as an amendment the following resolutions:—"1. That the petitioners have been till lately impressed with the belief that laws regulating and restraining the importation of corn from abroad, are necessary for the protection of the British farmer; but that experience and more mature reflection have convinced them that such laws really afford him no protection, but that the best encouragement that can be given to those concerned in agriculture is that which is derived from the flourishing state of the industrious classes of the community. 2. That your petitioners believe that the time is fast approaching when all legislative protection will be abandoned. They have observed that all the measures lately adopted by the Legislature are in that direction, and that the principles advocated by the most eminent men of all parties lead to that result. 3. That your petitioners being for the most part connected with, and dependent for their support on agriculture, are now reduced to the most harassing and ruinous uncertainty with respect to their trade and future prospects. They conceive that any measures which do not bear the character of a final arrangement can only increase that uncertainty, and prolong its duration; and that it is for the interest of all parties that the question should be settled as speedily and as completely as possible. 4. That your petitioners, therefore, pray you to take steps for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws." Mr. J. T. Norris, of Sutton Courtney, seconded the amendment. Mr. Walter, of Bearwood, then proposed, as a second amendment, the following resolutions:—"That this meeting is deeply sensible of the very depressed condition to which British agriculture is now reduced. But while it sincerely deplores so painful a state of things, it cannot but observe that every measure which has been introduced for many years past, for regulating the importation of foreign corn, has totally failed, as is proved by the frequent changes of the law on this subject. That this meeting, therefore, is of opinion that some fixed and stable plan is necessary, by which the fluctuations in the value of corn might be considerably lessened, the landlord and tenant might know what they had to expect, and foreign corn be subjected to a permanent duty of such an amount as might be most productive to the revenue, and so tend most effectually to diminish internal taxation." The Rev. Mr. Sloper seconded the motion. Mr. Allnutt, Mr. Blackstone, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Pusey, and Lord Barrington, followed in defence of the agricultural interest, and in support of Mr. Hippesley's motion. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the show of hands was then taken. The original proposition was carried by a considerable majority, only four or five hands being held up in favour of Mr. Walter's amendment. Petitions framed upon the resolutions were then adopted, that to the Lords to be presented by Earl Stanhope, that to the Commons by one of the county members.

Uxbridge.—On Thursday, the 19th, a meeting was held in this town, for the purpose of discussing the subject of the Corn-laws. Handbills were very generally circulated, announcing that Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. H. Pownall, and other gentlemen, would be present to argue the question. Mr. F. Sherborne, of Bedfont, presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Cobden, Col. Wood, Mr. Hume, Mr. Byng, Mr. Pownall, and other gentlemen. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Wilkinson, and seconded by Mr. Hall, in favour of repeal of the Corn-laws, which was carried by a large majority, there being only about 40 hands held up against it. A petition to Parliament, in accordance with the resolution, was then submitted to the chairman to sign on behalf of the meeting; but he declined doing so, stating that he had not taken the chair with any such understanding, and that, moreover, he did not concur in the prayer of the petition. After some commotion, a vote of thanks to Mr. Sherborne was moved by Colonel Wood, and agreed to; and Mr. Hall was then called upon to succeed him, which he did, and signed the petition.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of Railways for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1087*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,627*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,314*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,127*l.*; Great Western, 13,879*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,079*l.*; Birmingham, 16,860*l.*; Blackwall, 783*l.*; Brighton, 3,034*l.*; Croydon, 286*l.*; South Western, 6,491*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,473*l.*; South Eastern, 2,030*l.*—The half-yearly general meeting of the South Eastern and Dover Company took place at the London Tavern last week. The report stated that the traffic on the line since the last opening from Headcorn to Ashford exhibited a gradual and steady increase. The railway would further be opened to Folkestone shortly after midsummer, and to the ultimate terminus at Dover within the present year. A scheme for making a communication between Paris and the South Eastern Railway, as prepared by Mr. Stephenson, had been approved of by the French Government, and would come before the Chamber of Deputies for their sanction in the present session. The application to Parliament, concurrently with the London and Croydon Company, to extend the Railway by a branch line to the Bricklayers' Arms, had proved successful, notwithstanding the opposition of the Greenwich Company. Arrangements had been made with the principal carriers in Kent and Sussex for daily conveyance over the line, and a single line of branch railway to Maidstone, 10½ miles long, at a cost of 112,000*l.*, had been engaged to be constructed and opened by the contractors within 9 months after obtaining possession of the land. Branch lines to Canterbury and Hastings were likewise in contemplation. No accident had occurred upon the line to any individual. The balance, on the construction account, was 245,000*l.*, and that on the traffic account, 6,451*l.* Mr. Cubitt's report gave a detail of the progress of the works, and stated, amongst several other facts, that by the recent explosion at Roundown Cliff, land to the extent of 15 acres had been covered with soil at an average of 20 feet deep. The report of the directors was ultimately adopted by a large majority.—On Friday a special general meeting of the London and Croydon Company was held, at which the bill now before the House of Lords for making a branch railway from Corbett's-lane, where the Croydon and Greenwich railways join, to a point in Swan-street, near the Bricklayers' Arms, in the Old Kent Road, was unanimously approved of.—A special general meeting of the Taff Vale Company was held on Wednesday week at Bristol, to take into consideration the financial condition and late management of the company's affairs. The report of the committee of inquiry stated, that, from the investigations which had been made, the directors appeared to have been more mindful of their own interests than of those of the shareholders, and that the latter had been sacrificed to the former. They had further ascertained that some of the directors had contracted for the supply of articles to the company—had been allowed to carry their goods over the line at less than the ordinary rates—and had sold bad coke to the company at an increased rate. By this mismanagement the shareholders had become involved in a liability of 93,885*l.*, in addition to the capital required for the completion of the railway—a total liability of 754,000*l.* The meeting was finally adjourned.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Notwithstanding the absence of Mr. O'Connell, the Corn Exchange, at the usual weekly meeting on Monday, was densely crowded, and there was fully as much excitement as at any previous meeting. The amount of rent was the largest weekly return yet announced, having been 709*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* This included several English returns. The meeting did not terminate until nearly six o'clock, but the large room was crowded till the close. A new election for the office of treasurer to the corporation has taken place, and Mr. Costigin has been elected by a majority of five. The numbers were—For Mr. Guiness, 20; for Mr. Costigin, 25.

Cork.—The *Cork Examiner* contains a report, extending to 15 columns, of the proceedings in that city on the recent visit of Mr. O'Connell. It sets down the numbers congregated at the incredible figure of 500,000; but, even subtracting one-half from the calculation, there is no reason to believe that the demonstration was in any way inferior in point of physical force to the great gathering at Charleville a few days previous. There was but little novelty in the speeches at the Sunday meeting and banquet to call for even an abstract of the proceedings. It will, therefore, be sufficient to say, that Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Roche, M.P., Mr. Steele, and Mr. Callaghan, one of the city members, were the principal speakers. On the Monday another meeting took place in the Butter-weigh-house, at which, of course, Mr. O'Connell referred to the recent denunciations of repeal by Lords Beaumont and Kenmare, and attacked the Duke of Wellington and Lord Brougham in terms of unusual violence.—The *Virginia* packet-ship, from Liverpool to Boston, was totally lost off Kinsale, on Tuesday the 16th inst., but the crew and passengers were saved by a schooner which bore down to their assistance.

Charleville.—Another great repeal meeting has taken place in this town. If the concurrent accounts of the *Freeman's Journal*, *Limerick Reporter*, and *Nation* are to be relied on, the gathering was by far the most formidable, in point of numbers, of all the assemblages which had yet congregated together at the bidding of Mr. O'Connell. The two former papers state that 200,000 persons were present on the occasion; while the latter declares that 350,000 was under the mark. Some idea may be formed of the demonstration when it is stated, that, from Bruff, which is a distance of ten miles, to Charleville, Mr. O'Connell's carriage was obliged to proceed at a walking pace, so great was the cavalcade which accompanied it. A large platform was erected in the centre of the street opposite the market-house, in which were stationed a party of the 45th Light Infantry and a stipendiary magistrate. After considerable difficulty, the carriage arrived opposite the platform, but it was so crowded, and the streets so blocked up, that Mr. O'Connell found it was impossible to make his way, and accordingly determined to address the multitude from the dickey. He told them to insult no one, but be lively and merry at the prospects which were opening upon their country. He wanted liberty for old Ireland. He was travelling through the land, and would have the entire island with him before many months were over. Who would tell him, after that, a British statesman would refuse their just demands, and who would tell him he would not get a repeal of the legislative union? France knew that England was weak as long as Ireland was justly discontented—America knew it—Russia learned, and all Europe was aware of it; and Heaven forbid she should be secure while Ireland was in chains.

Athlone.—Mr. O'Connell has been invited to a public meeting and dinner in this town. The invitation appears in the shape of a declaration, signed by Lord Ffrench, Dr. Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, Dr. Cantwell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, Sir M. D. Bellew, Bart., and many others residing in the adjacent counties. In the declaration they say, "We are fully impressed with the conviction that nothing short of a repeal of the Union can be of any beneficial service to Ireland. This conviction is more firmly established by the threats said to be made use of by Wellington and Peel, and particularly by the declaration of the latter, who seems to entertain so thorough a contempt for the Irish people, that he says he will not consent to listen to the unanimous voice of her entire representatives. His threats of coercion we despise, and, as a proof of the little weight they have with us, beg to invite you, the father of repeal, to come amongst us, that we may show you, by the reception we shall give you, the measureless contempt we entertain both for him and his abettors."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The long-repeated threat of secession from the Church of Scotland has at length been carried into effect by the Non-intrusion party coming voluntarily forward and declaring themselves no longer a portion of the church. This event took place on Thursday, the 18th, immediately after the meeting of the Assembly, and before even the roll of members was called over. Dr. Welsh, the late Moderator, on taking the chair, read a document containing a catalogue of alleged grievances—cases of interference on the part of the civil courts with matters spiritual. To this document 193 names were adhibited, comprising 120 ministers and 73 elders, who, immediately on the document being read, followed Dr. Welsh, and proceeded through the streets of Edinburgh in a body to a place of meeting prepared for their reception. It appears that on Thursday morning, after the levee in Holyrood Palace held by the Marquess of Bute, as her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, his Grace proceeded to St. Andrew's church to open the General Assembly. After the usual sermon by the Moderator, Dr. Welsh, the Marquess of Bute ascended the throne, on which Dr. Welsh, having constituted the Assembly by a prayer, proceeded to read the protest of the non-intrusionist majority, which declared that "the Legislature has now, by its late proceedings, unequivocally, and for the first time, fixed the conditions of the church establishment in Scotland to be such as the civil courts have lately pronounced them—subversive, that is to say, of Church independence, as held by the seceders, and as believed by them to have been hitherto the law of the land, and more especially incompatible with the freedom of the Assembly itself; that any future Assembly to be held under these novel conditions is therefore no free or lawful Assembly; and, finally, that while firmly asserting the right and duty of the civil magistrate to maintain and support an establishment of religion in accordance with God's word, and reserving to themselves and their successors to strive by all lawful means, as opportunity shall in God's good providence be offered, to secure the performance of this duty, but acknowledging that they do not hold themselves at liberty to retain the benefit of the Establishment while they cannot comply with the conditions now to be deemed thereto attached, they protest their right to separate in an orderly way from an establishment which they loved and prized, and to organise themselves as shall seem expedient. On reading the protest, which was listened to with the utmost attention, the Moderator delivered it into the hands of Dr. Lee, the principal clerk, and immediately left the chair, and walked out of the House. He was followed by Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Gordon, Dr. M'Farlan, and the whole of the Non-intrusion party, all the benches usually occupied by them being emptied. The secession was hailed with loud acclamations in the gallery, but these soon subsided, and the party left the church with the utmost silence from those that remained. When they got outside the church, they were received with cheers and some hisses by the mass of people assembled. Having formed into order, they proceeded three abreast to Tanfield, Stockbridge; but along the line of procession, wihch was densely crowded, there were no expressions of applause or dissent. On their arrival at Tanfield the meeting was constituted by the name of the "Assembly of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland." Dr. Welsh then rose, and after saying that he felt assured "the eyes of every individual in that Assembly—the eyes of the whole Church and country—the eyes of all Christendom—were directed to one individual, whom to name was to pronounce his panegyric"—Dr. Chalmers, he proceeded to relinquish to him the chair of Moderator. Dr. Chalmers exhorted the Assembly. Dr. Candlish and others proposed measures for organising the new kirk, and for strengthening their own hands. Six committees were appointed to provide interim supplies of ordinances—means of education for their ministers—a church polity; to prepare an address to the adhering people, and letters to be addressed to corresponding churches at home and abroad. The meeting was then adjourned till the next day, when a deputation from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland came forward to the bar, with an address expressive of the sympathy and concurrence of that Church with the proceedings of those who now constituted the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Several of the members of the deputation addressed the Assembly, warmly approving the course they had taken in vindicating their principles. Dr. Chalmers, in the name of the Assembly, thanked the Presbyterian Church of Ireland for their friendly sympathy and

regard as evinced by this address, and by the sentiments of the deputation. After the Non-intrusion party left the House on Thursday, the General Assembly elected Principal M'Farlan Moderator, and her Majesty's Letter was read, appointing the Marquis of Bute Commissioner. At the next meeting of the Assembly, the usual address to the Queen was agreed on, and forwarded to her Majesty by the Lord High Commissioner. On Sunday the churches throughout the city were very much crowded, especially those of the Non-intrusion party. The opening of the first of the new buildings for the Free Presbyterian Church, which took place on that day, excited a good deal of interest, and although no public announcement was made, the church was completely filled during the forenoon and afternoon services. The building, which is in the Lothian-road, is a neat and substantial structure, capable of accommodating about 1,200 persons, and has been erected for the congregation by the Rev. Dr. Candlish. The Doctor himself preached in the forenoon, and the Rev. Dr. M'Farlan, of Greenock, preached in the afternoon. In St. Andrew's Church, which is the Hall of the General Assembly, there was a prayer-meeting in the evening, at which the Lord High Commissioner and his suite attended. The church was excessively crowded, and great numbers were unable to obtain admission. In the Great Hall at Canonmills a sermon was preached by Dr. Candlish in the evening, but not one-half of the immense assemblage could obtain admission, and it was arranged that Mr. Chalmers, of Dailly, and Mr. C. J. Brown, of Edinburgh, should preach to the people in two separate parts of the park in the open air, which they accordingly did, great numbers attending. The Marchioness of Breadalbane and Lady H. Thorpe, accompanied by Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, M.P., attended the meeting of the Free Presbyterian Assembly on Saturday, and were loudly cheered. Subsequently to the above proceedings, the Free Assembly met to receive notices of adherence to the Non-intrusion protest. It was announced by Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, that the Dowager Marchioness of Breadalbane had subscribed 1,000*l.* towards the Free Presbyterian Fund. The number of adherents to the protest is now said to be 428 ministers; but what portion of these is parochial, and what *quoad sacra*, is not stated. As to money, Dr. Chalmers announced that the gross receipts in aid of the new scheme were 223,028*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, of which 150,341*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* belongs to the building fund. The General Assembly have also been engaged in business of a routine character. The most important decision at which they have arrived, is the recognition of the deposed ministers of Strathbogie as ministers of the church, and in all respects as to their status and privileges, as if the sentences of suspension and deposition had never been pronounced. This resolution was carried by a majority of 115. The deposed men of Strathbogie were, therefore, recognised by the Assembly in the most unqualified manner, as Ministers of the Established Church, and their commissions were accordingly received.

Miscellaneous.

The Comets.—At the Paris Academy of Sciences on Monday week, M. Arago made a communication respecting the discovery of the telescopic comet by M. Mauvais, on the 2d inst., to which we before alluded. Its appearance was by no means distinct when first discovered; but in the night of the 3d he was able to take a better observation, and to calculate its position exactly. It was within the sphere of the constellations of the Swan and Pegasus. In two subsequent observations M. Mauvais ascertained its orbit, which he declares to be unlike any of those laid down in the astronomical calculations. This comet, which M. Mauvais says was never before seen, is at this moment approaching towards the earth. M. Arago joined to this communication some remarks on the most celebrated of all comets, that of Halley, which made its last appearance in 1835, and whose periods of revolution are 74, 75, and 76 years. Our readers are aware that several astronomers have examined the Chinese records for the purpose of ascertaining whether any observation had been made on the appearance of Halley's comet. The researches, said M. Arago, had been without result, until M. Biot, a distinguished Orientalist, undertook the task. This gentleman has shown, in the most positive manner, that Halley's comet was observed in China on the 26th of Sept., 1378. The following is his translation of the Chinese record:—"Period Hougwou, 11th year, 9th moon, day K. asu. An extraordinary star was seen to the north-east of the five cars (L, B, o t of Taurus); it had a hairy appendage extending over about 10 degrees. It covered the group Rei-Kiai (T, i of the Great Bear), and entered into the sphere of Tseiwei (tail of the Dragon), swept over the five north polar stars (the Polar star and the four small stars marked round the Pole on the Chinese planispheres), passed over the Choocsai of the eastern wall (north of the Dragon), and entering the Celestial market (the sphere of the stars of Ophincus and the Serpent), remained there until the 10th moon, day Ki-oei (10th of Nov.), when the weather became cloudy, and it was no more seen." M. Arago has compared the observations made by the astronomers of Europe on Halley's comet, and finds them coincide so perfectly with the observations made in China on the comet of 1378, that he entertains no doubt that the comet observed in China was that called Halley's comet. It was not until a century afterwards that any correct observation of this comet took place.

American Repudiation.—The following remarkable petition has been presented to Congress on the part of the Rev. Sydney Smith:—"The humble petition of the Rev. Sydney Smith, to the House of Congress at Washington.—I petition your Honourable House to institute some measures for the restoration of American credit, and for the repayment of debts incurred and repudiated by several of the States. Your petitioner lent to the State of Pennsylvania a sum of money, for the purpose of some public improvement. The amount, though small, is to him important, and is a saving from a life-income, made with difficulty and privation. If their refusal to pay (from which a very large number of English families are suffering) had been the result of war produced by the unjust aggression of powerful enemies—if it had arisen from civil discord—if it had proceeded from an improvident application of means in the first years of self-government—if it were the act of a poor State struggling against the barrenness of nature—every friend of America would have been contented to wait for better times; but the fraud is committed in the profound peace of Pennsylvania, by the richest State in the Union, after the wise investment of the borrowed money in roads and canals, of which the repudiators are every day reaping the advantage. It is an act of bad faith which (all its circumstances considered), has no parallel and no excuse. Nor is it only the loss of property which your petitioner laments; he laments still more that immense power which the bad faith of America has given to aristocratical opinions, and to the enemies of free institutions in the Old World. It is in vain any longer to appeal to history, and to point out the wrongs which the many have received from the few. The Americans, who boast to have improved the institutions of the old world, have at least equalled its crimes. A great nation, after trampling under foot all earthly tyranny, has been guilty of a fraud as enormous as ever disgraced the worst King of the most degraded nation of Europe. It is most painful to your petitioner to see that American citizens excite, wherever they go, the recollection that they belong to a dishonest people, who pride themselves on having tricked and pillaged Europe; and this mark is fixed, by their faithless legislators, on some of the best and most honourable men in the world, whom every Englishman has been eager to see and proud to receive. It is a subject of serious concern to your petitioner that you are losing all that power which the friends of freedom rejoiced that you possessed, looking upon you as the ark of human happiness, and the most splendid picture of justice and of wisdom that the world had yet seen. Little did the friends of America expect it, and sad is the spectacle, to see you rejected by every state in Europe, as a nation with whom no contract can be made, because none will be kept; unstable in the very foundations of social life, deficient in the elements of good faith; men who prefer any load of infamy, however great, to any pressure of taxation, however light.—Nor is it only this gigantic bankruptcy for so many degrees of longitude and latitude which your petitioner deplores, but he is alarmed also by that total want of shame with which these things have been done—the callous immorality with which Europe has been plundered—that deadness of the moral sense which seems to preclude all return to honesty, to perpetuate this new infamy, and to threaten its extension to every state of the Union. To any man of real philanthropy, who receives pleasure from the improvements of the world, the repudiation of the public debts of America, and the shameless manner in which it has been talked of and done, is the most melancholy event which has happened during the existence of the present generation. Your petitioner sincerely prays that the great and good men still existing among you, may, by teaching to United States the deep disgrace they have incurred in the whole world, restore them to moral health, to that high position they have lost, and which, for the happiness of mankind, it is important they should ever maintain; for the United States are now working out the greatest of all political problems, and upon that confederacy the eyes of thinking men are intensely fixed, to see how far the mass of mankind can be trusted with the management of their own affairs and the establishment of their own happiness."

Law.

Central Criminal Court.—*Edward Heylin*, a lad of 17 years of age, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having stolen letters containing money from the Post-office, in which he was employed as a clerk. Several witnesses gave the prisoner an excellent character, and a memorial in his favour from the High Sheriff of the county of Cornwall was handed up to his Lordship. Mr. Justice Coltman said that the prisoner had been entrusted with the distribution of letters, and he had grossly abused the confidence reposed in him. It was necessary for the protection of the public that such offences should be punished with the utmost severity. His case was a very bad one. The number of letters which he had purloined was very considerable; but even if not so, the public must be protected. Sentence, transportation for life.

George Davies, a Post-office carrier, was convicted of stealing a letter containing a sovereign which had been prepared as a trap for him. The prisoner begged for his lordship's mercy, on account of his previously good character, and the number of years he had been in the Post-office. His Lordship said that the latter point tended rather to aggravate than mitigate his offence, because length of service has generally the effect of increasing confidence. Fortunately for him, however, his case differed from the last, inasmuch as the money or letter was not laid as belonging to the Postmaster-General. His was therefore a simple larceny, and the sentence was transportation for seven years.

John William White, the captain, and *Joseph Younghusband*, the mate of the ship The Native, pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing and sinking her. Mr. Justice Coltman addressed the prisoners, and having briefly remarked upon the enormity of their crime, which until lately was punishable by death, sentenced them to be transported for the term of their natural lives.

Police.—On Monday, *George Howse*, who, for upwards of thirty years, had been a confidential servant to the late Earl Fitzgerald and Vesci, and *William Fuller*, a master carman, were brought up for re-examination, on a charge of being concerned in stealing a plate-chest, containing property to the amount of 800*l.*, from the above nobleman's mansion, in Belgrave-square. Mr. Moran, an inspector of the police, solicited an adjournment for a week. He had received an important communication on the subject of this robbery, which he was not at liberty at that moment to disclose, but which was most material to the ends of justice. The information had come to his knowledge at so late a period, that he had not at present had time to act upon it, and as it might lead to something of considerable consequence in this prosecution, he was obliged to ask for a remand. The magistrate admitted that there was much circumstantial evidence of suspicion against Howse. Considering the circumstance that one of the parties concerned in this robbery was at large, it would be better to give no opportunity of defeating the ends of justice by admitting either of the accused to bail. The prisoners were then remanded until Monday.

On Monday, *Mr. Hugh Stratford Stratford*, a young man residing at an hotel in Vere-street, Oxford street, was charged at the Marylebone Police Court, with having violently assaulted Mr. Alexander Chisholm, a highly respectable surgeon, residing in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, and who from the serious injury inflicted upon him is in such a state as to excite alarm for his safety. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Order, a Solicitor, who happened to be passing at the time, that Mr. Chisholm was struck over the head, and the stick broken by the violence of the blows. The prisoner had attacked him under the impression that he was Mr. Barnard Gregory, Editor of the *Satirist*, but when he found out his mistake, he expressed great contrition, and readily gave himself up to the police. Dr. Gregory, M.D., stated that he had examined Mr. Chisholm, and found a deep wound on the left parietal bone, extending about two inches and a half; both he and Mr. Guthrie considered there was danger. For the defence it was stated that Mr. Stratford had been the victim of gamblers and sharpers in London and elsewhere, and has given bills to parties to a very large amount. An injunction has been granted by the Vice-Chancellor to restrain the negotiation of the said bills, and in consequence thereof, a series of violent articles against him have from time to time appeared in the *Satirist*; he had in vain endeavoured to obtain information with regard to the authorship of the paragraphs, and having no means of attacking Mr. Gregory through the medium of any of the newspapers, by which course alone his reputation might have been defended, he had resorted to that kind of violence which had led him into his present difficulty. On Monday morning he saw a carriage leave, as he imagined, Mr. Gregory's door in North Audley-street, and followed it to Wimpole-street, believing it to be Mr. Gregory's vehicle, the colour and shape thereof, as also the coat of the driver corresponding exactly with the description which he had received. When the carriage stopped a gentleman alighted, and Mr. Stratford believing him to be Mr. Gregory, assaulted him in the manner stated. The magistrate after hearing the case, refused to take bail and remanded the prisoner to Thursday, when he was again brought up. A medical certificate was sent in, setting forth that Mr. Chisholm was not out of danger, and the magistrate accordingly further remanded the prisoner until Thursday next, June 1. He also intimated that, in the event of his being bailed at a future period, he should require him to enter into his personal security in 1,000*l.*, and to find two sureties in 500*l.* each. The last reports state that Mr. Chisholm is still in a very alarming state.

Sporting.

DERBY.—25 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's lot (taken); 2 to 1 agst Mr. Bowe's Cotherstone; 6 to 2 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman; 11 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper (taken); 16 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Aristides (taken); 16 to 1 agst Mr. T. Taylor's Gamecock; 16 to 1 agst Mr. Mostyn's General Pollock; 16 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Newcourt; 40 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour (taken); 50 to 1 agst Major Yarburgh's Dumpling (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Theobald's Highlander (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Theobald's Humbug (taken); 66 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish c. (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Baxter's Magna Charta (taken); 2000 to 20 agst Sir R. Bulkeley's Miss Patrick c. (taken).

OAKS.—8 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Laura filly; 8 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day; 11 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Judith Hutter; 11 to 1 agst Mr. Stephenson's Elegance filly (taken); 12 to 1 agst Mr. Drake's Sister to Jeffy; 12 to 1 agst Mr. Payne's Bessy Bedlam filly; 16 to 1 agst Duke of Rutland's Cowslip; 18 to 1 agst Mr. Thornhill's Extempore; 20 to 1 agst Col. Cradock's Peggy; 20 to 1 agst Sir W. Call's Temerity (taken); 20 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Egidia (taken).

MARK LANE, Friday, May 26.—We had a large supply of English Wheat at Market this morning, particularly from Essex and Suffolk; the trade was very heavy, at a decline of fully 1*s.* per qr., and a considerable proportion remains unsold; notwithstanding the above, there was a good demand for Foreign at last week's prices; in bonded there was nothing doing. Barley remains the same. Peas of all sorts are 1*s.* dearer, and new Beans partake of a similar improvement. English Oats are the turn higher; Irish remain unaltered in value.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	40 to 50		Red	40 to 46	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. . .	40 to 46		White	— to —	
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 30		Grind.	19 to 25	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	18 to 23		Feed	14 to 22	
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . Feed	— to —		Potato	15 to 24	
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18		Potato	14 to 22	
Rye	— to —				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 20 to 26		Tick	22 to 27		
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . 28 to 34		Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 30		Maple	27 to 29	Grey	26 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 14	45 9	28 8	17 1	29 2	25 10	28 1
— 21	46 7	28 5	17 4	28 7	25 11	27 5
— 28	47 0	28 7	17 6	29 3	26 3	28 3
May 5	46 4	28 2	17 2	27 7	26 4	28 1
— 12	46 2	28 1	17 3	29 2	26 8	28 9
— 19	47 2	27 9	17 5	29 2	26 10	28 2
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	46 6	28 3	17 4	28 10	26 4	28 1
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 1

Gazette of the Week.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—T. Brennand, Blackburn, Lancashire, linendraper.

BANKRUPTS.—C. Cooper and T. Cooper, Strood, Kent, felmongers—C. Altazin, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, upholsterer—J. Jones, Stafford, bookseller—T. Price, Liverpool, baker—T. Williams and E. Williams, Liverpool, linendrapers—J. Lambert, Leeds, cloth-merchant—S. Musgrave and B. Musgrave, Leeds, dyers—J. Oliver and J. York, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, bankers—W. Copper, Reading, Berkshire, grocer—E. Conden, Milton-street, Dorset-square, builder—J. Shickle, Great Pulteney-street, Soho, corn-dealer—G. Bloor, Wharf-road, City-road, coal-merchant—J. Barnes, Commercial-place, Commercial-road, Middlesex, engineer—J. Haigh, High-town, Yorkshire, manufacturer of worsted goods—J. Fletcher, T. Fletcher, and S. Denniston, Halifax, woollen-manufacturers—D. Thomas, Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer—R. Ellis, Harroldstone, Pembrokeshire, draper—J. Clarke and G. Clarke, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, carpet-manufacturers—H. H. Elvins, Warwick, innkeeper—H. Denzilloe, Bridport, Dorsetshire, grocer—H. Crabtree and J. Moore, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, carpet-manufacturers—J. Dent, Burnley, Lancashire, grocer—F. M. Luckman, Manchester, linendraper—C. T. Dunlevie, Liverpool, corn-factor—J. Lutas, New Brighton, Cheshire, coal-dealer—W. Henderson, North Shields, pipe-manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Young, of Alloa, but now residing in Drogheda, Ireland, China-merchant—J. M'Naughton, Edinburgh, wine and spirit-merchant—A. Swinton, Edinburgh, writer to the signet—D. Maccallum, Glasgow, wright—W. Scott, Greenock, and J. Wotherspoon and G. Gibb, Glasgow, druggists—W. Gibson, Arbroath, draper—G. Fairbairn, Camelon-park, near Falkirk, Stirlingshire.

BIRTHS.—On the 15th April, at Antigua, the lady of the Hon. Sir Robert Horsford, solicitor-general of that island, of a son—On the 15th inst., at Dresden, the Hon. Mrs. James Butler, of a daughter—On the 21st inst., in Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Grimston, of a daughter—Lately at Farringdon, Oxfordshire, the lady of G. Manlett, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 23d inst., at Abinger, the Hon. F. Campbell Scarlett, third son of Lord Abinger, to Frances Sophia Mostyn, second daughter of E. Lomax, Esq., of Parkhurst, in the county of Surrey—On the 16th inst., at Bloxham, Oxfordshire, E. F. Furthorne, Esq., of Brackley, Northamptonshire, to Caroline, third daughter of the late J. Pain, Esq., of Banbury.

DIED.—In Bolton-street, on the 25th inst., in the 63d year of his age, Col. the Hon. Sir Horatio G. R. Townshend, K.C.H., Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle, late of the Grenadier Guards, and uncle of Viscount Sydney.—In Harley-street, on the 23d inst., the Viscountess Anson, widow of the late Viscount Anson, and mother of the Earl of Lichfield—Last week, in Eaton Place, C. J. Apperley, Esq., well known as a writer on sporting subjects, under the name of "Nimrod."

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING and HEATING by HOT WATE



J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hot-house-Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

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MISCELLANEOUS.—Experiments on Manures—Prevention of Blight on Apples—Burning Clay—White Carrots—Experiments on different Manures for Carrots—Black Foxtail Grass—On Varieties of the Foxtail Grass—Pipe-Tiles—The Feeding Properties of Swedes and of Mangold-Wurzel—Nitrate of Soda—Bituminous Shale at Christian Malford, Wilts—On Purifying the Air of Stables—Failure of Red Clover after Harvest.

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FOR ALGOA BAY, Cape of Good Hope.—Last Shipping-day for Cargo, 30th June; sailing-day, 5th July. The very superior fast-sailing Coppered Ship ABBOTSFORD, A 1, burthen 550 tons, JAMES S. CHAMBERS, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This fine vessel has very superior accommodations for Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage Passengers; her height between decks above six feet, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage, apply to Mr. J. S. CHRISTOPHERS, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, London.

HATCHING APPARATUS.—Reduced Prices.—Messrs. TODD and SON, of Bury-street, Bloomsbury, beg to call the attention of the Public to their PORTABLE PATENT HATCHING AND REARING APPARATUS, being the original Manufacturers. This successful invention is capable of Hatching, at a trifling expense, any number of Game and Poultry Eggs of all sorts, from 50 to 200 at one time, and possesses the further recommendation of rearing the young birds at all seasons, and of furnishing Poultry for the table at a trifling cost, at all periods of the year. For further particulars, apply at the Manufacturers'. A Machine may be seen in use daily.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.—The sale of this wonderful medicine has extended all over the world; and the benefit resulting by their use, is experienced by persons in all climes and countries. From the following extract it will be seen that, in British North America, PARR'S LIFE PILLS are producing their undoubted results—the restoration of the afflicted to health. Extract of a letter received by Messrs. A. Savage and Co., Montreal, from Mr. Varry, a respectable Medical gentleman in Niagara, British North America:—"Enclosed I send you Cash, being the amount of first supply of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I am now entirely out of the Pills, and could have sold many more on Saturday evening; as they are inquired for every day, and no small disappointment prevails in the town and neighbourhood in consequence of my supply being consumed. I have sold some few boxes to a country Merchant who has been afflicted with an affection of the Diaphragm and Liver, and he has found so much relief from the Pills that he has determined upon introducing them in his neighbourhood. I have been visited by persons who have travelled upwards of thirty miles to obtain them. The demand for them has exceeded my most sanguine expectations; several persons in this town have been cured of different disorders by their use:—one woman was confined to the house for six weeks, under one of our most skilful Physicians, with a liver complaint; and was told by him, that *she would never recover*. This gentleman cupped her, and said if the pain returned he must be sent for immediately. The pain did return, and she sent for PARR'S LIFE PILLS. This was on Thursday, and on the following Sabbath she was able, for the first time in six weeks, to attend at church. Her husband told me that his wife is now in better health than she has been for ten years. One case more before I close. An old woman living with my father for the last fifteen years, has, to my knowledge, been afflicted for that length of time with inflammation of the eye-lids—so bad at times as to deprive her of sight. She is upwards of 50 years of age; and for years could eat nothing but certain kinds of food. She has been taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS:—her eyes are well, and she can eat anything, with a good appetite. This case of cure I have been an eye-witness to. (Signed) GEORGE VARRY, JUN."

Sole Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; and J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; and retail by all respectable dealers in medicine in Town and Country. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes, 11s. each. Full directions given with each box.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER, a single Man from the country, aged 25, who has a Practical Knowledge of his business, and can be highly recommended from the Situation he is about to leave. Direct to R. P., Mr. BROWN'S Forcing-houses, Acton-green, Middlesex.

AS GARDENER, a married Man, aged 29, who understands the management of Greenhouse, Forcing, Flower, and Kitchen-Garden; he can have a good character from the family he has just left. Direct to A. R., Mr. MOORE'S, Grocer, Upper Clapton, Hackney.

TO GARDENERS.

AS FOREMAN or JOURNEYMAN in a good Establishment, a young Man who has had a good deal of practice, and will be found every way suitable; can give a satisfactory character.—Direct to A. P., Bedwell Park Gardens, Essendon, Herts.

AS GARDENER, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Heaton Villa, near Stockport, will be at liberty on the 3d of June to engage with any Gentleman. He has devoted all his energies to his profession, on the most improved principles, particularly in the cultivation of Pines, Grapes, and every necessary in the Forcing, Kitchen, Fruit, and Flower Garden; is married, aged 34, can have a 9 years' unexceptionable character from the situation he is now filling; and has a good knowledge of Scotch and English Farming, if required. Wages moderate.—After the 3d of June direct to Mr. J. HAMILTON, Gardener, F. A. Philips, Esq., Thornfield, Heaton Norris, near Stockport.

TO GENTLEMEN FARMING THEIR OWN ESTATES.

AS BAILIFF.—A young Man who has had experience in Agricultural business in all its branches wishes to obtain a Situation as above. Respectable references can be given, and he can be well recommended from his last Situation, where he lived several years. Has no objection to engage himself to a gentleman about to emigrate.—Address to W. F., Post-office, Carshalton, Surrey.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, May 27, 1848.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 22—1843. SATURDAY, JUNE 3. PRICE 6*d*.

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BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INDIGENT GARDENERS AND THEIR WIDOWS.—At a Meeting of the Subscribers, held on THURSDAY, June 1, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of electing Two Pensioners, the Chairman stated the result of the Ballot to be, for—

JAMES ANDERSON	114
WILLIAM SUFFELL	141
SAMUEL LYWARD	12
WILLIAM WELLS	145

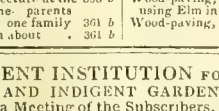
The Meeting then declared WILLIAM WELLS and WILLIAM SUFFELL duly elected.

By Order, EDWARD R. CUTLER, Secretary, 97, Farringdon-st.

WILLIAM WELLS, a Candidate for the Pension of THE GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, begs to inform his Friends that he has, through their kindness, been successful, and tenders them his sincere and grateful thanks for their favours.

AMERICAN PLANTS.—WATERER'S SPLENDID EXHIBITION, King's Road, Chelsea, under the especial patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, is now in high perfection. Upwards of 10,000 plants, many 10 to 12 feet high, completely covered with flowers, producing one of the most brilliant scenes ever offered to public view.—Open daily, Sundays excepted. Admittance, One Shilling.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—YOUELL & Co., in submitting the following List of Chrysanthemums to the notice of Amateurs, and those who intend competing at the Autumnal Exhibitions of the present season, beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the list will be found highly satisfactory to those who may not only have the above object in view, but also to those who are desirous of decorating their greenhouse, and garden with this unsurpassed autumnal Flower. They also feel much pleasure in announcing that they have obtained the entire stock of an extremely beautiful Seedling Chrysanthemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk. This splendid variety, named "THE DUKE," was exhibited at the Norwich and Norfolk Hort. Society's Exhibition, where it obtained the *First Prize as the best Seedling*; it also obtained the First Prizes shewn in the best Stand of 25, ditto, ditto, 15; ditto, ditto, 20: and the Judges pronounced it to be the best Chrysanthemum ever exhibited. The colour, French white, changing to pure white; petals broad, and beautifully incurved, forming a perfect ball of from four to four-and-a-half inches in diameter. It is now ready for sending out at 7*s*. 6*d*. per plant, (free of postage), to any part of the United Kingdom.

THE LIST.

Belladonna	Goliath	Mirabilis
Campestroni	Gouvain St. Cyr	Perspicuum
Chancellor	Hero	Princess Marie
Changeable yellow	Imperial	Queen
Clustered ditto	Incurved pink	Rosalind
Colonel Combes	Insignis	Starry purple
Conspicuum	King	Sultana
Defiance	Louis Philipe	Surprise
Duc de Caglioni	Lucidum	Tasselled lilac
Elegans	Madame Pompadour	Do. Yellow
Fletchier	Magnet	Triumphant
Formosa	Magnis	Vesta
Gem	Marchioness	Wheeleriana
Golden Lotus	Memnon	

The above are ready to be sent, free of postage, (on the receipt of a Post-office order,) to any part of the United Kingdom, at 12*s*. per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 1, 1843.

FUCHSIAS AND VERBENAS.

THOS. CRIPPS respectfully informs his Friends, the Amateur Florist, and others, that, in consequence of having a large stock of the above beautiful flowers, he is able to offer them at the following prices, viz.:—20 VERBENAS, by name, in 20 varieties, 10*s*.; 40 do., in 40 superb varieties, 30*s*. FUCHSIAS: 12 superb show varieties, including a plant of that highly-esteemed variety, F. Toddiana, 21*s*.

The above can be safely transmitted by post to any part.

N.B.—Catalogues of Fuchsias and other plants are now ready. Tunbridge Wells Nursery.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their select List of the above elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front advertising page of last week's Paper. They are now ready to be sent out per post, free, (on the receipt of a post-office order,) to any part of the United Kingdom, upon the following terms:

12 fine show varieties, . 12*s*. | 12 extra fine and very superior . . . . 21*s*.
12 extra fine ditto . . . 15

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, June 1, 1843.

MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very superb New Fuchsia, which has been raised from seed in the Exeter Nursery, and which they have no hesitation in saying is decidedly the finest variety ever produced; indeed, it is at once admitted to be so by all who see it, who are struck with admiration at its noble appearance. The flowers are exceedingly large, being longer as well as broader than those of any other Fuchsia, and are of very firm, thick, waxy substance. The tube and sepals are of a rich scarlet-crimson colour, opening freely and well displaying the corolla, which is widely-expanded and of a fine violet-blue colour, differing greatly from all other hybrid Fuchsias. The whole habit of the plant is exceedingly good; the leaves are thick, glossy, and of a Laurel like texture; it blooms abundantly, and the flowers hanging gracefully upon long peduncles, clear and distinct from the foliage, appear to great advantage; it flowers well in the open border, and is quite hardy. The original Seedling Plant is now flowering in the Exeter Nursery, and may be seen by any person who calls there, and will also be shown at the next great Exhibition of the London Horticultural Society, on the 17th inst.—Strong, healthy plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th of August next, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, and will be sent by post, carefully packed in tin cases. Orders will be executed strictly according to the priority of their reception. The usual discount to the Trade if six plants are ordered.

N.B.—This seedling Fuchsia was raised last summer, has been fully proved, and will give satisfaction to all who purchase it.

Exeter Nursery, June 1, 1843.

MESSRS. VEITCH AND SON beg to offer the following New and Beautiful Plants, introduced by them through their Collector in South America:—

Alstrœmeria nemorosa	(See figures)	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Aug. 1842,
Begonia coccinea	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Jan. 1843, and Paxton's Mag. May, 1843.
*Echites splendens	,,	Paxton's Mag., March, 1843, and Curtis's Bot. Mag., Nov., 1842
,, atropurpurea	,,	Edwards' Bot. Reg., May, 1843, and Paxton's Magazine, Oct. 1842
,, hirsuta	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Feb., 1843,
Gesneria Polyantha	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Feb., 1843
Gloxinia macrophylla variegata		Curtis's Bot. Mag., April, 1842
Hypocyrta strigillosa		
Manettia bicolor	,,	Paxton's Magazine, March, 1843
Passiflora Actinia	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., April, 1843
*Rondeletia longiflora	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Nov., 1842, and Paxton's Magazine, Nov., 1842
Stigmaphyllon ciliatum		
,, heterophyllum	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., May, 1843
Siphocampylos duplo-serratus		
Tropæolum azureum	,,	Edwards' Bot. Reg., Dec., 1842, Curtis's Bot. Mag., Dec., 1842, and Paxton's Mag., Dec., 1842.

Messrs. VEITCH and SON having raised many thousands of Araucaria imbricata from seed, are enabled to offer them in quantity at a very low, moderate price.

N.B.—The Plants marked thus [*] will not be ready for delivery till the first week in June.—Exeter, June 3, 1843.

SURREY-LANE, BATTERSEA.

N. GAINES begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that his Collection of first-rate PELARGONIUMS, &c. are coming into flower; he therefore takes the liberty of reminding those that wish to improve their collection that the present would be a favourable opportunity.—June 3, 1843.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

CHANDLER & SONS, NURSERYMEN, Vauxhall, London, beg to state that they have young plants of their CHRYSANTHEMUMS now ready to send out, and which they can supply in sorts, at 12*s*. per dozen.

A List, with colours described, may be had on application; if by letter, prepaid.

WM. IVERY, FLORIST, Peckham, near London, begs to offer a superb Seedling PETUNIA, ENCHANTRESS, (flesh-colour), with a fine dark conspicuous eye, round flower, and good substance. It can with confidence be recommended. Plants, 3*s*. 6*d*. each. Also the following new Fuchsias:—

	s.	*d*.		*s*.	*d*.	
Iveryana	7	6	each	Rogersiana	7	6 each
Gem (Ivery)	7	6		Toddiana	10	6
Eppsii	7	6		St. Clare	10	6
Brockmanni	7	6		Cormackii	7	6
Laneii	7	6		The nine for	£3	3 0

Catalogues of Fuchsias, Cinerarias, and Verbenas may be had on application.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

THIS magnificent FUCHSIA, pronounced by Dr. LINDLEY as "the finest hybrid we have seen," is now ready for sending out by YOUELL & Co., upon the following terms, viz.:—One St. Clare, with eleven other finest Show varieties for 21*s*.; the set delivered free of postage, (on the receipt of a post-office order) to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 1, 1843.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA SEED.

MESSRS. HURST AND M'MULLEN having had consigned to them a quantity of Seed of this splendid hardy Tree, in good condition, can offer them at the following Price; viz., 50*s*. per 100 Seeds (with 10 Seeds gratis on every 100, to make up for such as may not vegetate).

Early Orders are requested.—6, Leadenhall-street, June 3, 1843.

PLANTS FOR BEDDING OUT.

ROBERT COOPER begs to offer the following Plants, well established in pots, fit for immediate turning out.

			s.	*d*.
Pelargoniums,	24 fine varieties,	per dozen—	£0 8	0
,,	ditto larger plants	,,	0 12	0
Fuchsias,	12 fine varieties	,,	0 6	0
,,	50 vars. of newest and most approved sorts	,,	0 12	0
Petunias,	8 newest varieties	,,	0 9	0
Verbenas,	6 fine varieties	,,	0 4	0
,,	12 ditto	,,	0 6	0
,,	40 varieties of newest and most approved sorts, for		1 10	0
Dahlias,	24 fine varieties, per doz. 6*s*. and		0 9	0
Double white Rockets	per dozen		0 6	0
Antirrhinum ochroleucum superbum	,,		0 8	0
,,	quadricolor	,,	0 8	0
Maurandya Barclayana alba	each		0 1	0
Lophospermum Hendersonii, strong plants	,,		0 1	0

Sion Nursery, Croydon, June 1, 1843.

NEW AND CHOICE PERPETUAL ROSES.

R. B. BIRCHAM, Hedenham Rosary, begs to offer the following select ROSES, well established in pots, fit for immediate transplanting—

	s.	*d*.		*s*.	*d*.
*Aubernon	3	6	Newton	2	6
Aricie	5	0	*Prince de Galles	10	6
*Augustine Mouchelet	3	6	*Prudence Rœser	3	6
*Clementine Seringe	10	6	Prince Albert	3	6
,, Duval	2	6	*Reine de la Guillotiere	5	0
*Dr. Marjolin	10	6	*Rivers (Laffay)	5	0
*Duc d'Aumale	5	0	Bossuet	5	0
Duchess of Sutherland	3	6	*Crimson Madame Desprez	3	6
Dr. Marx	10	6	Cerise	7	6
*Earl Talbot	3	6	*Crimson Globe	5	0
Julie Dupont	5	0	Monteau de Jeanne d'Arc	10	6
*Lady Alice Peel	10	6	Madame Aude	3	6
*Lane	10	6	*Proserpine	7	6
*Marquis of Boccella	10	6	Thiaffait	5	0
Madame Laffay	3	6	Comte de Paris (Tea Rose)	3	6
*Melanie Cornu	3	6	*Devoniensis Do.	3	6
Mrs. Elliott	3	6	Josephine Malton Do.	7	6

Those marked *, R. B. B. can supply wholesale orders at a *fair trade price per dozen*. Plants gratis, to compensate for distant carriage.

Hedenham Rosary is situated on the border of the county of Norfolk, and on the line of road leading from Norwich to Bungay, eleven miles from the former and three from the latter. Bungay is the nearest post town. A daily conveyance to the Eastern Counties Railway, thence to London.

FINE NEW PLANT—"ACHIMENES GRANDIFLORA."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., have for Sale a fine Stock of the above very beautiful and desirable new Plant, a specimen of which was shown by them at the last Chiswick Exhibition, and which obtained for them the Large Silver Medal. Price 5*s*. each. Can be delivered by post to any part of the kingdom, carefully packed in tin cases.

N.B.—A few strong Flowering Plants, fit for specimens, 7*s*. 6*d*. each.—Exeter Nursery, June 1, 1843.

ORANGE, LEMON, and CITRON-TREES, and ITALIAN JASMINES.—The above have been imported, in excellent condition, by TAYLOR & GRIGNON, Italian Warehousemen, 2, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, who have also just received a few cases of choice Italian Wines, consisting of Aleatico, Red and White Sparkling Asti, Cyprus, and Nice. Fresh Seltzer-water received every fortnight.

SKIRVING'S IMPROVED SWEDE TURNIP AND GUANO MANURE.

W. SKIRVING, SEEDSMAN, Queen Square, Liverpool, begs to acquaint his Agricultural Friends and the Public, that the price for the present season of the GENUINE SEED of his IMPROVED SWEDE TURNIP is 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb.; the sort warranted the same as that for which he received the premium of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

GUANO of the best quality on the lowest terms. Orders, with a remittance or reference, will be punctually and faithfully executed.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will submit to public competition, at the Auction-Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on TUESDAY, June 6th, and THURSDAY 8th, at 12 o'clock, about ONE THOUSAND DAHLIAS, comprising all the new and leading varieties; also a splendid Assortment of Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Heartsease, &c. May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO GENTLEMEN, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. J. KING will sell by Auction, on MONDAY, JUNE 12, at Twelve precisely, on the premises, Highbury Vale, Islington, without reserve, 6,000 Greenhouse Plants of sorts, comprising PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, DAHLIAS, &c.; Six Green and Hot-houses—two of them 60 ft. long—Pits, Boxes, and Lights; Horse, Carts, Tools; about 100 cast of Pots, &c. May be viewed till the Sale, and Catalogues had at the Sluice-house, Hornsey, Mr. CLARKE, Seedsman, Bishopsgate-street, and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

MILFORD NURSERY, NEAR GODALMING, SURREY.—Twelve Thousand Greenhouse Plants, RHODODENDRONS, CAMELLIAS, ROSES, and other Hardy Plants in Pots; Four Well bred Colts, calculated for Hunters, a Brood Mare, and a handsome Brown Cob; to be Sold by Auction, by Mr. WATERER, on MONDAY, June the 12th, 1843, and following days, at Eleven o'clock, upon the Premises, Milford Nursery, near Godalming, Surrey. Twelve Thousand Greenhouse Plants, Rhododendrons, Camellias, Roses, and other Hardy Plants in Pots. Comprising fine specimens of Banksias, Dryandrias, a fine large Faned Aloe, and Buonapartia Juncea, Ericas, Camellias, Cactuses, Rhododendron arboreum, and Arboreum hybrids, a large collection of Oranges (true to name), Azalea indica, Pelargoniums, Ixias, fine standard and other Fuchsias, Tropæolum tricolorum, Clematis, Azurea Sieboldii and Floridas, a good collection of Pinuses, a quantity of fine plants of Araucaria imbricata and Cupressus torrulosa, Kalmias and Rhododendrons; a large collection of China, Noisette, Boursault, Banksian, and other Roses in pots. Four Well-bred Colts, calculated for Hunters, a Brown Mare, and a handsome Brown Cob, quiet to ride or drive.

Catalogues may be had one week previous to the Sale, upon the Premises, of Mr. ELWIN, Godalming; Messrs. NOBLE, No. 152, Fleet Street, London; and of Mr. WATERER, Auctioneer, Land and Timber Surveyor, Chertsey, Surrey, who will forward Catalogues by post upon application by letter pre-paid.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract (the Proprietor going abroad), a small NURSERY, SEED-SHOP, GREENHOUSES, PITS, &c. &c., situated part at Camberwell and part at Peckham. May be viewed any day except Sunday, and immediate possession had if required.—Apply to JAS. KNIGHT, Seedsman, &c., Camberwell-terrace, Surrey, from whom every particular may be obtained.

COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT, and LOAN ASSOCIATION, 112, Cheapside, London.

Every description of Life Assurance entertained, premiums payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly; loans advanced from 25*l.* to 500*l.*, for three or more years, on approved personal or other security, on the borrower assuring his or her life for a moderate amount.

Endowments for children to receive a stated sum of money on arriving at 14 or 21; in case of death the whole of the money returned to the parents. Annuities immediate or deferred. Prospectuses and every information to be had of FREDERICK LAWRANCE, Resident Secretary, 112, Cheapside.

ANNUITIES.—In the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, Annuitants participate in the Profits of the Company, and receive a rate of ANNUITY much more favourable than can be granted by any Company making its investments wholly in England. The Company is enabled securely to grant these favourable terms from the advantage it possesses of investing a portion of its Funds at a high rate of interest.

DIRECTORS.

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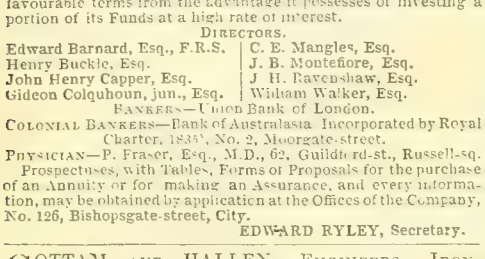
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Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch (Larger Sizes in proportion.)	7	0s.	0d.
Roger's Boiler, small size	3	15	0
Ditto do. large do.	4	10	0

Hot Water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1s. 3*d.* per Foot.

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Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,
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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Monday, June 5 . . . Entomological . . . . 8 P.M.
Tuesday, June 6 . . . { Horticultural . . . 3 P.M. / Linnean . . . . . 8 P.M.
Wednesday, June 7 . . . Geological . . . . . 8½ P.M.
Saturday, June 10 . . . Royal Botanic . . . . 4 P.M.

Tuesday, June 13, South London Floricultural, Surrey Zoological Gardens.
Wednesday, June 14. . Medico-Botanical . . . 8 P.M.
Saturday, June 17 . . . Horticultural, (Chiswick Gardens).
Country Show, Thursday, June 8, Hoddesdon Cottagers'.

We are happy to announce to the Fellows of the Horticultural Society, that the Council have directed the Garden at Chiswick to be kept open till 8 o'clock in the evening during the months of June and July, which it is hoped will be agreeable to those whose business keeps them in London during the afternoon. We would also direct the attention of visitors to some highly interesting experiments on manures which are now in progress in this establishment. Wheat, Potatoes, Turnips, and Peas, are the subject of examination in the Stove and Hothouse Department, under the direction of Mr. Edward Solly; and the influences of phosphate of ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, chloride of sodium, and other saline substances, are already becoming manifest in a highly instructive manner.

We would advise all who love flowers to visit the exhibition of American plants now on view at Messrs. Waterers, in the Kings-road; they will find themselves amply rewarded for their trouble. Under a large canvas roof is formed a temporary garden, with gravel walks, turf, and some thousands of American plants, as fresh as if they were still growing in the pure air of Bagshot. About 160 yards of winding walks are bordered by the most magnificent Rhododendrons one can imagine, intermixed with Azaleas of many colours, and the broad-leaved Kalmia. Of the former, we measured one specimen 18 ft. in circumference, about 9 ft. high, and loaded with about 600 clusters of beautiful pale violet blossoms. Others have stems from 4 ft. to 5 ft. high, and heads bending down with the weight of bloom. A broad-leaved Kalmia, 7 ft. high, and 6 ft. in diameter, will in a few days be a sheet of waxy blossoms.

Although these are perhaps the largest and finest plants in the collection, there are many others that approach them nearly, in all shades, of pink, rose-colour, white, blush, and lilac. We will not pretend to enumerate the varieties of Rhododendron to be found here, with the single exception of what is called Everestianum, a charming kind, whose corolla is very large, pale purple, half transparent, and delicately crumpled at the edges, but at once refer our readers to the collection itself, which, we may add, is *now* in all its beauty.

The following letter appeared in the *Church and State Gazette*, to which we would draw the attention of our clerical readers:—

EDUCATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POOR.

To the Editor of the Church and State Gazette.

"Sir,—One of the greatest difficulties the clergy of country parishes have to contend with in the education of their poorer parishioners, is the want of funds; and this difficulty (as it seems to me) is hardly to be overcome by any of the hitherto proposed schemes. There is no doubt but that the improvement in the standard of education which is supplied by our Diocesan Training Schools, will do much; but it will not do all that is necessary to relieve the country clergy of this difficulty; it may provide a more efficient master or mistress, and thereby excite a better desire than now exists on the part of the poor for the education of their children, but it will not provide funds adequate to the maintenance of such master or mistress. Under this persuasion I venture to beg a short space in your valuable and widely-circulated paper, to call the attention of the clergy to a plan which has been very successfully tried in this neighbourhood, and which promises to supply the almost universally-experienced difficulty I speak of in the way of funds. A landed proprietor has established what are termed "agricultural schools," upon a principle of uniting our present national and agricultural instruction; and by so doing, of making the labour of the little scholars, while under tuition in the art of husbandry in the afternoon, to compensate the master, in the way of salary, for the instruction they receive from him, in the usual course of our national education, in the morning. Schools have already been established upon this plan at the villages of East Dean and Willingdon, and they are attended with the happiest results. The usual quantity of land required for the purpose does not exceed five acres, and for this the master pays a rent, certainly equal to, and in most cases beyond that of the adjoining land occupied by farmers. In the case of the Willingdon school, there is an appropriate house for which the master pays an additional rent. The only payment in money to the master is the usual penny a week from each scholar.

"Professor Daubeny lately visited these schools, and has approvingly noticed them in his article upon the 'Public Institutions for the Advancement of Agricultural Science,' in the last volume of the journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England: saying, among other things, 'So far as the scholars are concerned, it would appear that a sufficient number of hours is allotted to impart to them an adequate knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic.' Dr. Mackenzie, of Kinellen, Dingwall, has also examined them, and noticed them in a little tract, called 'Britain's Danger and Safety.'

"Now surely, Sir, the clergy of small agricultural parishes would do well to consider whether they may not here find a means whereby a difficulty in the way of their educating the children of their poorer parishioners, at present apparently insuperable, may not be overcome. They have, for the most part, glebes at their disposal, and which if let on this understanding would produce to them quite as much rent as they could otherwise obtain, and provide at the same time their poorer neighbours with the means of a suitable education for their children. The extensive tithe-barns, now rendered unnecessary by the Tithe Commutation Act, would give them every facility, with but trifling alterations, for the establishment of a school-house. Nor can any reasonable objection be made to this plan on the ground of so employing the boys in the afternoon. The girls in our national schools are taught, and for the same number of hours, to work with the needle, the use of which, however, is not more important to them than is that of the spade and the hoe to the boys.

"But I have already occupied more space than I purposed in your columns, and therefore I will not at this time do more than add my earnest desire that the country clergy, whose parishes are otherwise without the means of supporting schools, will give my kind neighbour's suggestions a fair and sufficient trial.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
"*Dec.* 26, 1842. "Clericus."

"P.S.—Any particulars respecting these schools may be obtained, by application to Mr. G. Cruttenden, Agricultural School, Willingdon, East Bourne."

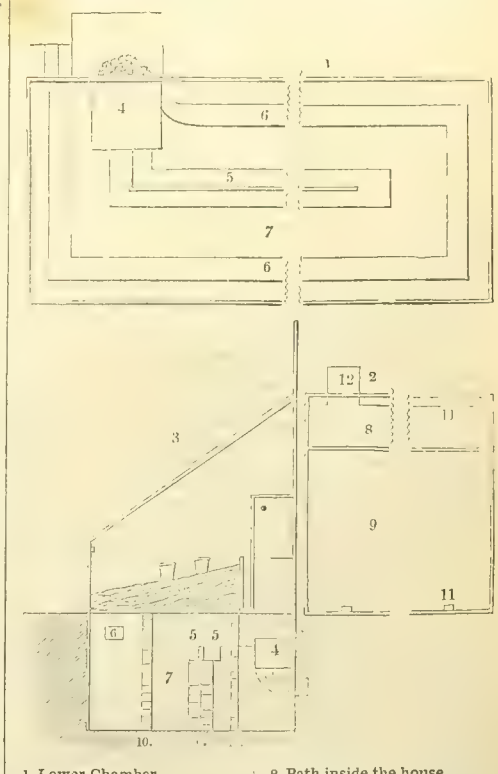
Where schools are already established, and funds raised to maintain them, it would still be an improvement if the children were taught to work as well as to read and write. A national school was established at Winkfield, near Windsor, in 1835, patronised by the Royal family and the wealthy inhabitants of the Forest. Ample funds were raised to build a neat house for a master and mistress, and two school rooms, one for boys and another for girls, with a workshop and sheds for tools. The garden was only two acres in extent until lately, when two acres more adjoining were purchased. The produce sold from two acres in 1842, amounted to upwards of 20*l.*, besides the vegetables used in the master's family, whose wife teaches the girls. The children learn to read, write, and cypher, four hours in the day, and work four hours (two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon). In wet weather the boys are employed making mats and baskets; in fine weather they work in the garden. The girls sow and knit stockings. The children pay twopence each per week, half of which, together with half the produce of the garden, is given in rewards once a year, chiefly in articles of clothing, in proportion to their attention and progress. The vicar of the parish, the Rev. W. L. Rham, directs the operations in the garden, and has the general superintendence. The plan has been found completely successful, and there are, or were lately, 45 boys and 37 girls taught in the school. The girls' work produces but little; but there is no doubt, that, with proper management, the 45 boys, paying 2*d.* a week and working on 5 or 6 acres of land, would indemnify a master who knew how to employ them to the best advantage.

Many improvements might be introduced in the mode of teaching the boys to work. The more advanced might be made to direct the work of the younger, and each having a responsibility, the work would be more systematically and profitably done. There are other schools where hours of working have been introduced; but in none besides that at Willingdon and another at East Dean has the system of entire self-support been tried, as far as we know. If this example could be followed successfully in various parts of the country, there would no longer be any obstacle to the education of every individual amongst the labouring population; uniting as much of letters as is useful to men in their station with those habits of industry which are so essential to their happiness and prosperity in life.—*M.*

Public opinion as to the manner of heating horticultural buildings has within the last 20 or 30 years undergone a remarkable change, which has by no means reached its end. When the application of hot water to this purpose was first proposed by the late Mr. Bacon, the flue-system was in almost exclusive use. The innovation of that gentleman was either looked upon coldly, or altogether opposed; it was pronounced costly, inefficient, and inapplicable; and the owners of flues clung to them with tenacity, preferring the evils they were accustomed to, to advantages they knew nothing of. However, in this, as in other things, intelligence and common sense have at last triumphed over ignorance and prejudice; and we do not imagine there is a Gardener in the country who would think of heating any place with smoke flues if he could possibly get hot-water pipes.

Then came contrivances for moistening the atmosphere, and these too were opposed; syringing and watering being asserted to be all that a Gardener could want. However, some who were wiser than their neighbours adopted evaporating-pans: their crops were visibly improved, and evaporating-pans are rapidly coming into use.

Just now attention is directed to the possibility of expelling tan and fermenting stable-litter from a garden, and obtaining bottom-heat also by hot water. Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth, seems to have been the first to direct attention very strongly to the advantage of a method of doing this without the assistance of hot-water pipes; and in a pamphlet lately published by him* he has fully explained his manner of proceeding. While, however, we state this, we must add that the idea of causing water to circulate in troughs is by no means new; on the contrary, it is almost as old as the application of it to horticultural buildings, and even within this last few years has been much employed by Messrs. Corbett, Beaton, Davidson of Stackpole, we think Green, and others. What is most original in Mr. Rendle's plan is the establishment of a double current of water in the same tank, which also forms the foundation of the bed to be heated; but even this is not so new as we at one time supposed, as the following section and plans of a house at Oakley Park, the seat of the Hon. R. Clive, will abundantly prove:



1 Lower Chamber
2 Inside the house
3 End view
4 Boiler
5 Troughs, 14 in. wide, and 3 inches deep
6 Flue
7 Path in lower chamber
8 Path inside the house
9 Pit full of leaves, to place the pots on
10 Brick supports for flagging
11 Evaporating tubes from the lower chamber
12 Cistern over the boiler

This house was erected about 12 years ago; it is 42 feet long, 9 feet high at the back, 3 feet high at the front, 11 feet wide. The lower chamber is 5 feet deep, and is covered by a flagging 3 feet square. It is heated by slack coals at 8*s.* per ton: one ton of coals is sufficient for 12 days in the severest frost, and keeps the thermometer at from 70 to 75 deg. In mild weather, about half the quantity of coals is sufficient to keep the thermometer to that degree. Making an average calculation, 6*d.* in the 24 hours would be the outside expense for coals.

We do not see that Mr. Rendle's plan differs from this in any essential particular, the trough (fig. 5) being in fact exactly the same as his tank, except that the flag-stones do not rest upon it.

We find, however, that, as usual, all sorts of objections are taken to this substitution of a steady, simple, manageable source of bottom-heat for the variable, troublesome, and often very expensive materials now in use. For the present, however, we shall merely refer to the success which has attended it for 12 years at Oakley, at Mr Lee's of Hammersmith, and at other places. On a future occasion, we shall endea-

*Treatise on the Tank System of Communicating Heat to Horticultural Structures. London. Longmans.

vour to answer such objections as we have heard of, to show in what way it seems likely to be most usefully applied, and to point out what the circumstances are which have occasionally led to its failure.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF GARDENING.

No. I.—Extracts from a M.S. on Gardening, in the possession of Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., written by his Ancestor Sir Thomas Hanmer, 1660—1670.

Maracocs.—"The Maracoc is called in Latine Granadilla and Clematis trifolia, and Flos Passionis, the Passion-flower, because there are some parts of the flower which resemble a spear and three nayles, the instruments of the Passion. The flower consists of ten whitish leaves which stand round, and are covered with many crooked threads, of a kind of pale Peach colour, with a ring or circle of deeper Peach colour; out of the middle of the flower comes a pale whitish green head, spotted with red, with five crooked spotted horns, with broadish heads, from the midst of which rises another head, which bears three things like nailes, big above and smaller below. [Rapin, in his 'Poem of Gardens,' alludes to the representations which appear to have given rise to the name of Passion-flower, as follows :—

" 'In summer months will *Granadilla* show
Her bloom, which first in *Amazonia* blew,
And graced the shore sent hither from *Peru*.
On lofty stems indented leaves adorn
The blossoms, which, with prickles, as the Thorn,
Our Saviour's Passion in their form declare,
Show all the barb'rous nails and bloody spear:
For from the midst a three-forked chive she rears,
And each bent grain like a crooked nail appears.' "]

Amaranthe.—"When Gerard wrote his Herbal, hee knew only of two Purple Amaranthes, and one Scarlet, and that with the painted leaves; but of late years the English florists have raised above half a score of new varietyes out of seed that came first from Surat, in Persia; many of which are very fine, and are of different scarlets, and other reds, or of lovely yellow; all the colours very orient and faire."

Roses.—"The Damaske Rose is very common with us, and the sweetest of all. The Variegated Damaske, or Yorke and Lancaster, which is the true Damaske, striped well with white; a fine rose when it marks rightly, sweet as the Damaske. Of *Yellow Roses* wee have only one double, which is as big as a reasonable Provins, when it blowes well, which it seldom does, either in England or other countryes, being eaten up commonly with wormes in the bud. In Italy, they hold it likes best in a coole place. Wee know by experience that it loves to run up high and not to be cut at the tops. It is a lovely flower, being of a rich yellow colour. It blows very well in an open pure aire, near Hogmagog hills, not far from Cambridge, and a light soyle. In Italy, there hath been above these twenty years a fine Rose, the seed whereof came from the East Indyes; it is called in Latin commonly Rosa sinensis, by the Indians [Chinese] Fuyo. It grows to a high tree for a Rose, hath a leaf like a Fig [this is doubtless the Hibiscus Rosa sinensis]. Ferrarius was the first raiser of it from seed in these parts of the world.'

Christ's Thorn.—"In Latin Paliurus; it is a shrubby bush, with small roundish leaves and many sharp thorns. It grows plentifully in Palestine, and is called Christ's Thorn, because it is thought that the crown of thorns was of this tree."

The Cedar, usually called of Libanus.—"No tree continues longer free from corruption than this. Wee have of late had some fine plants raised from seed which are yet very small, so that it is very rare in England as well as in the rest of Europe."

ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

(*Continued from page* 334.)

2. *Turves.*—In many parts of the north of Germany and Holland, heath-mould is cut into turves, called in German "plaggen." They are either used in stables, for litter, or placed alternately with strawy dung, in heaps 4 to 5 ft. high (called Plaggenmist), and after they have become rotten, are used for manuring sandy soils. When long enough subjected to the action of dung (sheep or horse-dung is best, on account of the ammonia developed,) the crops will turn out very fine.

No doubt these turves, if properly mixed with dung, will form an efficient manure for dry, hot, sandy land, which they will supply with humus; and although the latter in the state of turves may be of a carbonaceous nature, yet the action of ammonia and the heating to which it is subjected will dissolve it, as it were, and convert it into vegetable nourishment. The coal of humus will then yield to the crops not only humic acid, but also lime, magnesia, sulphuric and phosphoric acid, alumina, &c. It is clear that the manuring action of turves will be considerably increased, if the heaps are also wetted with the drainage of dunghills, urine, &c., because in this case more ammonia will be generated to decompose the coal of humus. It is also advisable to add some lime, marl, &c., by which means good compost will be produced.

This sort of litter is best adapted for sheep, under whose influence the decomposition of the coal of humus and heaths will be most perfect; and the ammonia formed by the excrements of the sheep will be entirely absorbed by the humus of the turves; indeed the ammonia which is perspired by the sheep will not be lost, as may be ascertained by a simple experiment. If a vessel with humus is placed in a sheep or horse-stable, it will be found that humate of ammonia will be quickly formed. To prevent the wool of the sheep being injured by the turves, which are to be turned root upwards, a slight layer of straw is to be placed on the top.

This sort of manure will be much improved and made sooner available, if, like the leaves of trees, before being placed under the cattle, or mixed with straw, it is thrown in high heaps and left to rot; by the heating thus produced, not only will the coal of humus (which is always alloyed with wax and resin), but also the heath and its roots, be subjected to a partial decomposition.

When turves are littered in stables, or placed there in some regular order, no sinks for fluid excrements will be required, because the earth of the turves will absorb them. They are to be left, if possible, four to six weeks under the cattle; then conveyed outside, and placed in heaps three to four feet high, for the purpose of heating, and if too dry, they are to be moistened with water. Under such circumstances, the ammonia cannot be lost, because it will be chemically absorbed by the earth of the turves as fast as it is formed.

It is said that turf manure will improve by remaining four or five days in small heaps in the field before it is spread, and it is stated that the air will extract the *acid* which it always contains. It, however, contains no volatile acid. If it is true that turf manure is improved by lying in small heaps, it can only be by forming more humic acid with the oxygen of the atmosphere, which acid cannot be generated in large heaps so extensively as in small ones, because the air has not free access; and if turves be ploughed in at once, the access of oxygen will be equally prevented.

Although it is well ascertained that making turf manure requires much manual labour and carriage, and that large tracts of land may be rendered still more barren by cutting the heath and its roots; on the other hand, we are to remember that fields of dry sandy soil are much improved by this manure, and it may be asserted that without it the soil would not even return the labour bestowed on it.

Instead of heath, common turf is also used as litter, the roots and the earth surrounding it being cut to a certain depth. This is a much better manure than peat turf, as it contains not only less carboniferous humus (saturated with resin), but the roots of grass are easier decomposed, and possess more manuring material than heath. If such turf is used as litter, the manure may be carried away and ploughed in in three or four weeks; whilst heath will not be reduced to the same perfect state in less than eight or ten weeks. It is seldom, however, that much use can be made of such turf, because this operation spoils whole tracts of land for a long time. It is only turf from roadsides, lanes, &c. that can be used.

(*To be continued.*)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXII.

OF all the various tribes of plants which we cultivate, there is not one so admirably adapted for blooming through the winter as the Cineraria; and what renders it still more valuable is the fact that any one having a common frame may grow the varieties in as great perfection as those possessing an extensive conservatory. This is the tribe upon which the Amateur must mainly depend for flowers to supply his drawing-room table through the winter. Those readers who possess the *Chronicle* for 1841 will there find my system of cultivating it; but as many do not, I shall here give a short abstract of my practice, which is simple, and has always been attended with very satisfactory results.

About this time the plants that have bloomed through the season must be cut down, turned out of their pots, and have at least half the old soil removed from their roots. This being done, a piece of ground in a sheltered part of the garden, which, if not already rich and friable, must be made so by adding leaf-mould or rotten dung and sand to it—must be prepared, and the plants planted out in rows 15 inches apart, and one foot apart in the row. In planting, the old ball must be kept at least one inch below the level of the surrounding soil, the object being to get the young shoots, as they spring through the soil, firmly rooted before they are removed from the old plant. Throughout the summer the plants must be copiously supplied with water, in dry weather, and be kept free from weeds, either by hand-picking or hoeing; but if the hoe is used care must be taken that the young plants are not injured, as they frequently protrude their offsets at some distance from the centre of the old plant.

By the middle of August the plants will be getting pretty strong; they must then be taken up and parted, retaining as much root as possible to each plant, and not rejecting any in consequence of their being small, as it is upon the various-sized plants that we must depend for a successional display of flowers; since the large plants will bloom in autumn, while the small ones will not flower before the following spring. At this removal the largest plants must be potted in pots proportionate to their size, and be placed in a cool close frame until they are established; after which they may be exposed until the approach of frost renders it necessary to protect them. The small plants, after the ground has been dug over, must be again planted at about one foot apart; they will require a little shading in sunny weather, and will make beautiful plants for potting in October.

The soil which I have found most suitable for Cinerarias is two parts of turfy loam, with one part each of leaf-mould and sandy-peat, mixed together and used as rough as possible; but they will grow in almost any light soil. Some of the old kinds, as Hendersonii, purpurea, elegans, Waterhousiana, and King, are the best adapted for early flowering, and a shrubby kind called Greenii, is also very splendid; but those who do not possess any plants at all may depend upon a tolerable good show of flowers from plants raised from seed. A friend of mine purchased a six-penny packet of seed at Carter's seed-shop in Holborn, 12 months back: from this he raised upwards of sixty plants, a number of them very distinct, and one a blue flower, superior to anything I have ever met with round London; so that the reader will see it is not an expensive affair to procure a collection of Cinerarias.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

ERRATA.—In Mr. Potter's article on Nitrogen, p. 357, line 89 from the top, for "and is, so to speak, shared by an unconcerned spectator," read "and it, so to speak, stand by," &c. In the same page, line 15 from the bottom, for "slightly weighed," read "slightly weighted." Also, in the article on Apples, page 357, at the bottom of the third column, for "half-penny" read "half-piece," which our correspondent tells us is a mug used in Wales for containing milk, and holds about 28 quarts.

Garden-pots.—I have just made a good improvement on the common flower-pots, which deserves to be universally adopted. The shape, size, and expense are not altered. I have done away with the hole at the bottom altogether; and, instead of the flat bottom, the maker pushes in the centre of it, like the bottom of a common black bottle, only not with so sharp a turn inside, and the drainage-holes are round the sides at the bottom. From 2 to 6 holes, according to the size of the pot, will do all the business of drainage. The roots cannot get through the bottom, neither can the worms get in, and water cannot hang under the pot in winter, which, for Heaths, is the best part of the change.—*D. Beaton.*

Bees.—Having read in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of May 20 some observations by Mr. J. Wighton on the plan suggested by "W. W." in the *Chronicle* for April 29, as a remedy against the effluvia arising from the dirt collected in Beehives, I beg to coincide in his opinion, but recommend one of the American floor-boards made by Mr. J. Milton, of No. 10, Great Marylebone-street, which, by its construction, will at once obviate the necessity of lifting up the hive to sweep off the dirt, or dead Bees, &c. As an inclined plane is made to extend the whole length of the centre of the American floor-board, it must of necessity be always clean, as nothing can remain upon it. The slight ascent forms no impediment to the Bees when returning home from their labours of collecting honey or pollen.—*W. A. X.*

Roses.—I have taken some pains to inquire, amongst private growers and nurserymen, what their opinion was as to the exhibition of Roses by Mr. Milne and my gardener at Chiswick on May 13, and without an exception I find them of the same opinion as myself—that they were highly creditable. I am glad my situation as second enables me to speak disinterestedly; and whilst I hold that we ought always to submit to the judgment of the judges, and give them the credit I do for honesty and impartiality, yet I think a little discussion may prevent the repetition of an error if one be committed, or satisfy the disappointed that the judgment was correct. In No. 5 of this year's *Chronicle* will be found a letter signed "Rosebud," in which I state my opinion as to the possibility of a fine exhibition in time to come, but that the production of 25 varieties in bloom would, from the shortness of the notice and the novelty of the thing altogether be attended with difficulty to the first exhibitors. Who will doubt their being exhibited better in June?—that is the Rose season. Why, the merit of the exhibition, in my view, was their appearing out of season. Now I ask any one of the judges, in the very best spirit—that of inquiry—did they ever produce such a collection as Mr. Milne's with such notice and at that time? If it be easy, how ashamed ought the nurserymen to be—the Rose-growing nurserymen—to let a gardener run them so close (I speak of my own) who had but 36 plants to get his 25 out of, and never grew a rose in a pot in his life before.—*G. Beck.* [We shall be happy to insert any short letter upon this subject, if rose-growers wish to take it up.]

Plants for a Suburban Garden.—A correspondent having solicited a tabular statement, in the annexed form, of about eight hardy trees, flowering shrubs, and herbaceous plants, that would thrive in three different soils, about 3 or 4 miles from St. Paul's, we insert the following, which may possibly be of more general use :—

Soils.	Trees.	Flowering Shrubs.	Herbaceous Plants.
Very poor chalky soil	No trees will thrive in such a soil as this. It should be improved with a good dressing of cow-dung.	Probably a few Cistus, or Helianthemums.	Peonies, or Irises, may live in such a soil.
Ditto, but manured a little.	Acer macrophyllum. Alpine Laburnum. Scarlet Thorn. Almond. Flowering Ash. Robinia. Variegated Holly. Scarlet Æsculus.	Berberis aquifolium Ribes sanguineum. Spiræa ariæfolia. Philadelphus Gordonianus. Arbutus unedo (minus Persian Lilac. Magnolia purpurea. Sweet Bay.	Pentstemon scouleri. Statice latifolia. Hotica japonica. Ephemerum grandiflorum. Geum montanum. Alyssum saxatile. Œnothera species. Delphinium grandiflorum (dble.)
Clayey retentive soil, and damp situation.	Alnus cordata. Taxodium distichum. Deodar Cedar. Tulip Tree. Pallnam Oak. Silver Fir. Lombardy Poplar. Scarlet Oak.	Gueldres Rose. Spiræa salicifolia. Common Lilac. Ribes aureum. Cænothus americanus. Hibiscus syriacus. Halesia tetraptera. Magnolia glauca.	Campanula grandis. Coreopsis lanceolata. Lupinus polyphyllus. Lathyrus grandiflorus. Œnothera macrocarpa. Pentstemon ovatus. Potentilla atro-sanguinea. Spiræa trifoliata.

Fumigation.—I observe in last week's *Chronicle* an article on "Smoking Melons and Cucumbers," which you suppose to be original; but if you will refer to Harrison's "Floricultural Cabinet" for 1840, p. 264, you will find the following: "Not having a house, I am obliged to winter my plants in a cold pit, which I have found a difficulty in fumigating, until I thought of the following plan: Take a piece of touch-paper, and lay it on a thin layer of tobacco; then roll it up and tie loosely. Light one end and place it in a flower-pan in the house or pit. I think half-an-ounce used in this way is equal to an ounce with the bellows; and it is not a tithe of the trouble, as it does not require any attention when lighted." —*W. White.* [This plan, although similar to that referred to by Mr. Beaton, is sufficiently different to entitle him to regard the latter as original.]——In the *Chronicle* of last week, Mr. Beaton gives a receipt for a new method of fumigating plants, by steeping slips of brown paper in a solution of saltpetre, (one table-spoonful to one pint of water,) and then rolling up the paper like a cigar, but hollow, and filled with tobacco. Now, as I took this to be a very ready mode of smoking frames, &c. I thought I would try it, and accordingly steeped the paper in the solution as directed; I then rolled it up, both lengthwise and the shorter way, and also spirally; all these I filled with tobacco, but none of them would burn more than a few minutes. I finally soaked the tobacco in saltpetre and water considerably stronger than the former, and when dry it burnt freely by itself, but when rolled in paper it died out like the former. The ashes in each instance appeared to prevent its combustion longer. As I may not have applied it properly, perhaps Mr. B. will be kind enough to give some additional particulars, through the medium of your Paper.—*Junius.*

Testa di Quaglia.—A reader at Dorchester will be much obliged by some information respecting a plant indigenous to the Island of Malta, and called by the natives Testa di Quaglia, from the strong resemblance of the seed-vessels to a duck or quail's head. What is the true name of this plant?—what are its habits?—and how should it be cultivated?

Bees.—In answer to the inquiry of "W. R. M., Deptford," in the *Chronicle* of Saturday last, I beg to state that on the 1st of May one of my stocks of Bees in a common straw-hive swarmed, the wind being in the east; and on the 20th, this stock cast. It and the two young hives are at my garden at Walthamstow. On the 2d of May another stock, also in a common straw-hive, at my grounds in the Lea Bridge-road, swarmed; on the 14th, it cast, and again on the 20th. All of these, as well as those at Walthamstow, are strong, and whenever the weather is fair work well.—*J. Pamplin.*

Visiting Gardens.—Having had the privilege of making a short excursion into the country near me, to look into what is going on in the gardening world, I beg to lay before the public a few facts which may perhaps be acceptable; and in doing so, I would impress upon my brother-gardeners the great advantage arising from one gardener visiting another for their mutual benefit. Nothing tends so much to develop the mind as to witness in one's neighbour's proceedings effects produced by the most simple methods, while the observer has been perplexing himself for years to bring about the same end. Many instances of this nature have occurred to me during my short peregrinations, both as regards the growth of fruit and vegetables and plants. On calling at Studley Royal, the seat of Mrs. Lawrence, the garden of which is under the able management of Mr. Cuthbertson, I found all, where everything is done upon an extensive scale, in the first order. The Pines are abundant and very luxuriant, and promise well for large fruit and plenty of it. The Vines are also fine, and every house full of fruit and bloom, exhibiting great luxuriance. The kitchen-garden is filled with crops necessary for so large a family, all of which look well, although it is perhaps one of the worst naturally-situated gardens in the country so far as regards the soil, which is a cold, wet, stiff, barren clay, wholly brought to be productive by manual labour, dung, and artificial composts. Many laborious plans have to be adopted, such as being obliged to raise all the beds above the natural level, and adding various light and drying composts to every crop. Nothing can be grown without this precaution. Even for Strawberries, which are generally considered eligible for such situations, it is found necessary to have raised beds, which are in form of a half-cylinder, about 18 inches high in the centre and 4 feet across; they are filled with good soil, and the surface is covered with rough limestone, the plants being placed in the interstices, by which method they succeed to admiration; the fruit is always fine, and being so much exposed, is of the highest flavour and colour, as well as being always free from soil and insects: this hint may be useful to others who may be similarly situated. The ornamental part of the garden and grounds is all in the highest state of keeping, although the collection of plants for such a splendid place does not keep pace with the present improved taste in regard to cultivation. My next call was at Hope Nursery, where I was much surprised to find, in so comparatively isolated a neighbourhood, such a place. Hope Nursery is situated in Leeming Lane, one of the old Roman causeways, and in a very fertile district. This is comparatively a new place, the proprietor having, about ten years ago, removed his stock and business from Pickhill, which is about two miles distant. He has in that time erected numerous houses, pits, &c. for the growth of plants, to the extent of nearly 3000 square feet of glass, beneath which everything appears to be grown to admiration. I found general collections of all the fashionable plants in present cultivation, such as Calceolarias, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Australian and Cape plants, soft-wooded greenhouse and stove plants, comprising most of the novelties in present cultivation; such as the new Achimenes, Gesnerias, Gloxinias, Camellias, Indian Azaleas, and indeed I may say (with the exception of Orchidaceæ) by hundreds. What struck me as very beautiful was a plant of Rhododendron Smithii var. tigrinum; a good specimen, about 5 feet high, having several large trusses of flowers, the colour of which was a bright pinkish crimson, very much spotted with large black dots. This, I think, ought to be in every collection, particularly as it is said to be quite hardy. The hardy herbaceous collection appears to be very extensive. Several thousands are grown in pots for the convenience of being removed at any season, besides a large quantity in the open ground. The florist's department is well stocked with Pansies, Pinks, Carnations, &c., in large quantities, and of very select varieties. What gave me a good deal of pleasure was to find an arboretum formed into two divisions; one containing the dwarf deciduous flowering shrubs, which are all legibly labelled, to the number of about 300 species and varieties;—the next is composed of hardy ornamental and forest trees, including most of the new hardy Pinus, &c.; this division contains about 200 species and varieties, and to which I understand there is to be added a separate division of the hardy evergreens. When this is completed it will form a very valuable and useful appendage, both to purchasers and the nursery. The out-ground is occupied as a general nursery, and is upwards of 20 acres, as I learn from Mr. May; and in a very high state of keeping, as I scarcely saw a seed-weed on the ground. Mr. M. says he acts upon Mr. Loudon's principle—the "economic;" that is, by allowing no weeds to seed if possible to prevent it.—*T. P. S.*

Asparagus.—"Este" begs to say that his Asparagus-beds were treated with salt at the beginning of March, at the rate of 14 lbs. to all the beds but one, which had 10 lbs. The beds are 14 yards long by 1 broad. The produce has been greater this year than ever, and finer. The beds were manured as usual in November. He will feel obliged by being informed if the salt may be used again next year at the same time, or deferred till this time next year, as it is stated in last week's *Chronicle* that this is the best season for salting the beds. It has been a remarkable season for all seeds; they have lain a long time in the ground. The Seakale is improved by salt. [When the Asparagus is beginning to grow is the best season for applying salt. If used earlier much of it will be washed away from the roots by rains.]

Curculio lineatus.—I have at last ascertained beyond doubt that this insect feeds upon the leaf of the Bean. I had often watched them carefully, as I find them reposing amongst the young unfolded leaves; but they are so quicksighted and timid, that they run away and hide themselves as soon as one approaches near enough to see what they are doing. I have had presumptive evidence of their cutting the edges of the Bean-leaf for some time past; but this morning I detected one (a female) so busily at work, that I was able with caution to take the point of the leaf in my hand, and watch her operations for several minutes. Her position was on the edge of the leaf, which she embraced with her feet; she commenced eating on the edge, by cutting a small scollop; she then drew back the head, and began at the edge again, following the curve of the cut, till the head bent down so as nearly to touch the abdomen, and so continued till she had cut out a scollop of more than a tenth of an inch across. I used a powerful pair of spectacles, and am very sure I am not mistaken.—*Lusor.*

Bees.—Though it appears that my name as an apiarian has obtained a pretty extensive circulation, yet, with the single exception of the unwearied assistance which, for several years, I gave my much valued friend, Dr. Bevan, in the preparation of the 2d edition of "The Honey Bee," I have hitherto never addressed a line to any portion of the press. Among the many apiarian correspondents of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, some of them, if they persevere in their apiarian researches, will see cause to modify certain premature opinions. There is no one whose general views so nearly accord with my own as those of Mr. Wighton. In your *Chronicle* of April 22, Mr. Wighton observes upon Mr. Rochet's observations on the fortifications of Bees, *à la Huber*, that, "however plausible this may be, I have no hesitation in saying it is founded in some mistake." To convince so ardent an apiarian as Mr. Wighton of his error, upon a matter in which, I am certain, none would feel more interested than himself, provided he could have conclusive evidence of this singular trait of his favourite insects, I will refer him to page 379 of "The Honey Bee," where he will find a simple detail of facts relative to the point upon which he is heterodox. In order to furnish Mr. W. with some internal evidence upon the matter at issue, I will add, that, receiving my early apiarian education in the school of Huist, it is not to be expected that I escaped imbibing some of his opinions—perhaps I might have said prejudices. Foremost among these was my ridicule of the fortifications of Huber; when, that I might not remain faithless but believing," the instance, as given in "The Honey Bee," occurred in my own apiary. Among my other apiarian whims was one to have a Polish hive. In this I have had combs nearly five feet in length, and in one of the entrances of this, about 2¼ inches in length, was the fortification placed. Not being a conveniently-shaped hive to feed the Bees in, the family died, and why this is mentioned, is to give another singular fact, viz., that during the next spring, other Bees, when cleaning out the hive as a preparation for taking possession when swarming, actually destroyed the defensive curtain of their predecessors. To give Mr. W. an opportunity of atoning for his apiarian sin against our common father, Huber, I will suggest that he come on pilgrimage—he may "boil his peas"—to Hunton, where we will endeavour to render his penance as light as is consistent with the heinousness of his offence.—*Robt. Golding, Hunton, near Maidstone.*

Scarlet Pelargoniums.—In noticing Mr. Diplock's article on this subject in No. 19, I would not recommend him or any other person to adopt any new method, however right it may appear, without first proving it on a small scale; but if he will, without prejudice, take six plants, and treat them precisely in the manner there laid down, and twice that number raised in autumn, and kept in sixty-sized pots until turned out, I have not the least hesitation in stating that they will cover more space and flower in greater profusion. It, perhaps, would be acceptable to some to know how to raise good plants from cuttings without bottom-heat and with little trouble. In July, a one or two-light frame is placed so as to face the north, and three inches of leaf-mould are placed in the bottom and watered well; on that is put three inches of sand, or sand and leaf-mould; this is then rendered firm and level; the cuttings are then planted in rows, and slightly watered to settle the soil about them, leaving off the lights to allow the leaves to become dry. They require neither shading, water, nor attention, farther than taking off any dead leaves that may happen to appear; and they will be firmly rooted in time to admit of being potted and rooted in the new soil, and hardened off before frost sets in. As Mr. Diplock never heard before of fresh green turf being used in the pot-culture of plants, I may state that I have read that the late Mr. Knight grew his large Cockscombs in a mixture of green turf and fresh dung; and Mr. Diplock would do well to turn back to a late Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and he will find an article on the effects of putrid vegetables on the growth of plants. Its beneficial influence is there plainly shown; and, along with other experiments, this has thoroughly convinced me that decomposing vegetables are more beneficial for the growth of plants than those which are decomposed. By perusing my article again, he will also find that the plants are first placed in very poor soil, and kept there until a sufficient number of spongioles is formed to absorb the nutriment contained therein. So confident am I in the belief that it is superior to turf laid up in heaps for any length of time, that I never use such when I can get it in a fresh state. Not only do Scarlet Pelargoniums grow luxuriantly in it, but any other plants with succulent roots will do the same. I have at present a Cineraria Waterhousiana thus treated, that in March was in a sixty-sized pot, now one foot and a half high and two feet in diameter, branching out in every direction, and not yet in flower. It does not require a single stake to support it. Various other plants in a like state of luxuriance are growing in green turf and dung, and that, too, on the one-shift system.—*Robert P. Drummond.*——The efficient but tedious and expensive method of raising Scarlet Pelargoniums prescribed by Mr. Drummond having elicited from others an account of their practice, none of which for economy can equal that of Mr. Halliday, I am likewise induced to send you my plan, which I first saw while serving in the gardens of the late Earl of Hardwicke, and have practised for nearly 20 years with success, without seeing any reason to change. I put the cuttings into small pots at once, which obviates any check they would receive when removing them, either from cutting-pots or the open ground. I do not much like the cuttings taken from the open border; they are generally too spongy, and as I am not in want of a great number, I make beds of mixed varieties, chiefly the old Graveolens, Fair Helen, Lady Essex, Emily, and Moore's Victory, which flower freely all the summer, and though not so gaudy as some, have a more delightful fragrance. A dozen or twenty pots which I reserve supply me with all I require. About the end of July, having removed all my Pelargoniums to the back of a north wall, I commence cutting them down, arranging the prunings, as I cut them off, as nearly as I can alphabetically, for the convenience of finding the sorts. When cut, I remove them into a shed; on the following morning I commence making them into cuttings. The scarlet ones I put into 60 or small 48 pots and place on a flue, which runs along the front of a Vinery, where they require no shading except what 18 inches of wall affords, and very little water, until they are struck, when I remove them to a cold frame, where I can give them plenty of air, and keep them there till the beginning of November, when I stow them away in a Vinery, which I intend to force about the beginning of February. At that time, or earlier if the weather will not admit of out-door work, I repot them, and place them in another Vinery to be forced. By turning-out time, they are nice plants. The cuttings of my other sorts I put in smaller pots and plunge in sawdust on a gentle hotbed made of leaves, covered by a frame: I give a little water to settle the mould about the cutting. They require very little after, as their greatest enemy is damp. I frequently give a little air. They require scarcely any shading, unless the sun is very hot. After they are struck, they receive the same treatment as the scarlet ones, unless I sometimes give them a larger pot in the end of September or beginning of October.—*J. Murdoch.*

Agricultural Labourers.—I have on several occasions been highly gratified by your observations on the subject of employment for the poor, and would gladly lend my feeble aid to any effort that may be made in such a righteous cause. I fear, however, that the tenant-farmer, and especially the man who holds a strong clay farm, will not be able to carry out such plans of improvement as you—except the prospect before him should greatly improve—have often suggested; although it is quite certain that his own interests would be promoted by such a course. The real fact is, that such a person as I am here speaking

of is incapable of carrying on any extensive scheme of improvement, or, indeed, any improvement at all if it involve an immediate outlay. Clay farms, which most need improvement, are so dependent upon seasons, that those who occupy them can never raise themselves above the crippling effect of low prices, even if those prices should continue but for one season; and hence the first consequence of low prices upon all unimproved or but partially improved heavy soils, is, that the labourer is thrown out of work. The next effect, and which inevitably follows, is diminished produce, which is never compensated for to farmers of this class by a rise in price, for, if such rise really take place, it is generally just before harvest, when they are without a grain of corn of any kind for sale. It will be at once seen how this state of things is aggravated by the continuance of low prices if the unhappy tenant be left to his own resources; bad cultivation—and under such circumstances he has no spirit or means for anything better—must tell upon him so fearfully that he quickly becomes a pensioner either upon the poor-rate or the bounty of more fortunate friends. And as to the landlord, although he may, by means of the preference which the law allows him, have obtained the whole of his rent, I can have no difficulty in showing that under such circumstances as I have described he will have suffered his full share of loss. —*J. West, Newark.*

Hibiscus cannabinus.—This plant is well known and very common in India, and is correctly described in Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Plants," in which the colour of the flower is stated to be yellow, or, as I would rather call it, yellowish buff. Some few years ago, while in India, I had some seeds given to me, which were said to have been brought from the Himalayan range by a gentleman who had been travelling in those regions; and among them there were the seeds of a plant, in which, on growing up, I was unable to discover any decided difference from the Hibiscus cannabinus, until it flowered; when, instead of the buff of the common country plant, it turned out of a rich deep crimson or lake colour. In all other respects it resembled the Hibiscus cannabinus, as nearly as it well could, in every stage of its growth: and of the various species of Hibiscus described in Loudon's work, there is none with which it coincides except the cannabinus. I can scarcely think it is altogether unknown in British collections of exotics; yet it has appeared strange to me, in that case, that so important a feature as the colour of the flower (differing by such marked characters from that of the species described) should not have been noted, if they are both of one species; or if a different species, that it should not have been more distinctly described in a work like Loudon's Encyclopædia. Should it turn out a variety of the Hibiscus cannabinus not hitherto introduced or recognised, it may be a useful acquisition. I beg also to offer it to notice as a handsome showy flower, of a hardy character, appearing to me capable of being easily acclimated to endure the open air of the southern parts of Britain. I have some young plants growing in pots, the seeds of which were sown in the middle of last month. Till they germinated they were kept in a room at a temperature of from 60° to 65°; but since then they have been placed in another, the general temperature of which is steadily about 55°, except during the height of a bright day, with the sun shining into the room, when it rises to about 60°; notwithstanding the plants continue in a vigorous state. The plant grows well in common garden mould, and is of rapid growth, taking not more than from 5 to 6 months from the sowing to the ripening of the seeds. Hence I conceive it might be acclimated in a few years to the ordinary outdoor temperature of an English summer, by a treatment progressively approximating to this condition, each succeeding generation becoming more hardy than its predecessor. The Hibiscus cannabinus is indicated in Loudon's "Encyclopædia" as a biennial. I consider it, however, as more strictly according with the character of an annual, the whole process in India, from the sowing to the ripening of the seeds, being comprised within the limits of one (the rainy) season, from June to November; and though the plants, if left in the ground, continue to vegetate a month or two longer, they die gradually off with the advance of the hot season.—*J. H. H.*

Gentianella.—"O. P." will run little risk in parting his Gentianella roots after they have flowered, provided the soil of his garden is not too light. The border into which they are transplanted must be fresh turned and broken small; the plants should be put into the ground immediately, well watered, and shaded with a mat for a few days, till they are established. I divided my Gentianella last year as above described, without any apparent injury; the only mistake I made was in separating the masses too much. Primroses, &c. I treat in the same manner after the bloom has disappeared; if left in the borders without moving, they increase so rapidly as to disfigure the parterres by their straggling leaves.—*W. W.* [We have seen this plant thriving in clay, rendered almost plastic by beating up with water, and consequently quite hard during summer, and we are also aware that it thrives admirably in peat, among Rhododendrons. It seems, therefore, indifferent to soil, and it is probable that the failure attending its management is chiefly connected with planting it when in flower, or when first growing, and not when the seeds have ripened and the plant is at rest.] ——The best way of cultivating the Gentian is to plant it in a low damp situation in peat soil, and then let it grow wild, and on no other account to disturb it. It will throw out runners like the Strawberry, and bloom freely; and will soon fill the bed.—*V. P.*

Tulips.—I was present at the last grand Chiswick Flower-Show, and was delighted with the exhibition, with one single exception; viz., the absence of any Tulips, which, in my opinion, detracted in no slight degree from the beauty of the exhibition. A hint to the above effect in your valuable Journal, I think, would have its due weight in the proper quarter, and I may probably be the cause of the introduction of the above valuable and beautiful flower into the exhibition next year. The competition would be proportionally great, no doubt, for such a magnificent description of flower, and especially so in the immediate neighbourhood of London.—*A Subscriber.*

Asparagus.—In answer to your correspondent "Cepophilus," I beg to inform him that I have this season tried to grow Asparagus in bottles over bottom-heat, but without success. The heads I placed the bottles over were six remarkably strong ones. I have also tried the bottle system upon Asparagus in the open ground, with no better result. It is my opinion that if Asparagus can be brought to the perfection to which it is said to be brought by simply inverting a glass bottle over it, the bottles should be much smaller ones than those generally used, which I believe are either wine or soda-water bottles. I mean to try bottles that will hold about a quarter of a pint, as the Asparagus will fill them in a much shorter time, and will be much more tender. I cannot account for "C.'s" head of Asparagus coming stronger this season; I do not believe it was because of any benefit derived from the inverted bottle last season, but more likely from the dressing of salt "C." had given it, it being a well-known fact that salt is an excellent dressing for Asparagus-beds.—*E. Morse.*

Netting for Wall-trees.—Early in the spring I placed a quantity of nets against some wall Fruit-trees, thinking it might be some protection against frost. I have not been disappointed in this respect; for now I find that the trees which were so protected are perfectly free from blight, while others, and even those immediately adjoining, for which I had no netting, are much injured by blight. The net was of twine, and used for preserving the fruit from birds when ripe.—*Corycius.* [By blight is, we presume, meant cold at night.]

Fabiana imbricata.—In glancing over the account of the Flower-shows in the *Chronicle* of May 6, I find it stated that F. imbricata is hardy. This I can confirm, for having had two plants of it in the greenhouse, both were put out in the open ground at the commencement of last winter, and have endured the inclemencies of the weather without the least injury, are quite healthy, and will soon flower. The Fahrenheit thermometer at its lowest was 17 deg., averaging upwards with the changes of the weather. This place is between seven and eight miles east from Perth, in Scotland, and is 200 ft. above the level of the sea.—*Peter Long, Gardener.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The great length of the Report of the Royal Agricultural Society obliges us to defer till next week the insertion of a notice of Mr. E. Solly's fourth and concluding lecture.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

THE anniversary meeting was held on the 22d of May, Earl Spencer in the chair. The following elections were made unanimously:—PRESIDENT, Earl Spencer. TRUSTEES: Sir T. Acland, Bart., Hon. H. R. Clive, Marquis of Downshire, Duke of Grafton, Sir J. Graham, Bart., H. Handley, Sir F. Lawley, J. Neeld, Duke of Richmond, Duke of Rutland, Earl Spencer, Duke of Sutherland. VICE-PRESIDENTS: Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Chichester, Earl of Ducie, Marquess of Exeter, Earl Fitzwilliam, Sir T. Gooch, Bart., Sir C. Morgan, Bart., Duke of Northumberland, Lord Portman, Earl Talbot, Duke of Wellington, Lord Worsley. GENERAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL: I. *Members remaining from last year's Council:* D. Barclay, T. R. Barker, F. Burke, H. Blanshard, Hon. G. H. Cavendish, J. Ellman, S. Grantham, G. W. Hall, W. G. Hayter, C. Hillyard, W. F. Hobbs, Sir H. Hoskyns, Bart., S. Jonas, G. Kimberley, J. Kinder, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., W. W. Page, E. S. C. Pole, Professor Sewell, W. Shaw, Hon. Capt. Spencer, C. Stokes, H. S. Thompson, G. Wilbraham, Col. T. Wood. II. *Members re-elected from last year's Council:* Col. T. Austen, Hon. W. B. Baring, J. Benett, T. W. Bramston, E. Buller, Col. Challoner, J. W. Childers, H. Gibbs, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., W. Miles, E. W. W. Pendarves, Sir R. Price, Bart., P. Pusey, F. Pym, Rev. W. L. Rham, J. V. Shelley, T. H. S. Sotheron, W. R. C. Stansfield, H. Wilson. III. *New Members of Council:* S. Bennett, Beds.; E. Fellowes, Huntingdon; Lord Hatherton, Staffs.; W. H. Hyett, Glouc.; W. F. King, Hants.; E. A. Sanford, Somerset. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council have the satisfaction of reporting to the Members, at their Fifth Anniversary Meeting, the uninterrupted progress of the Society in the accomplishment of the objects for which it was originally founded. The number of its Members now amounts to upwards of 7,000, no less than 1,436 having been elected during the past year. This extension of the Society, by the accession of new Members from every part of the kingdom, affords a striking proof of the interest with which its objects are regarded by the friends of agricultural improvement, and the increased amount of subscription has added considerably to the annual income of the Society. The Finance Committee have laid before the Council a highly satisfactory statement of the funds of the Society, and the result of their inquiry connected with the general receipt of subscription. Not only has every claim against the Society been discharged, and bills amounting to upwards of 1,000*l.*, for the work executed by estimate and contract in preparing the present house for the reception of the Society and the transaction of business, been duly paid, but a further investment of capital has also been effected by the purchase of 1,000*l.* Stock in the New 3½ per Cents.; the total amount of the Society's funded property now amounting to 7,700*l.*, and the current cash balance in the Bankers' hands to 1,200*l.* The Council steadily maintain their firm conviction that the permanency and usefulness of the Society are dependent, in a great measure, upon the possession of such a fixed amount of reserved capital as will carry on, at all times, and under every circumstance, the current machinery of the establishment; and they therefore not only receive with great satisfaction the result of the Finance Committee's care and attention in thus husbanding the resources of the Society, and increasing annually its permanent investments, but they are also strongly convinced of the absolute necessity of abstaining from embarking the Society's funds in any doubtful speculations, and of strictly confining them to immediate objects of legitimate and undoubted importance. With respect to the best mode of collecting the subscriptions, the Council have confirmed the recommendation of the Finance Committee, that while those friends of the Society in various counties, who would undertake the trouble, should be requested to favour the Society with their inspection of the list of such subscriptions as might be outstanding and unpaid in their respective neighbourhoods, and communicate at their discretion with the parties whose names had been transmitted to them, the remittance of subscriptions by means of Post-office orders should be generally recommended by the Society to its Members, as the most direct, practicable, and secure; this system of payment having been found perfectly successful and satisfactory to all parties who have adopted it, and each Member of the Society having been enabled by its means to remit to the Secretary, as it has become due, and from every part of the country, however remote, the subscription of the year, and to obtain by immediate return of post an official notification of the reception and registration of his money. It has been chiefly by this means that no less a sum than 1,097*l.* has been received since last Christmas on account of arrears alone. The Council have decided that in future all subscriptions due in advance on the 1st of January in each year, shall be considered as in arrear on the 1st of June ensuing. The Council, on mature deliberation, have resolved to strike out from the list of the Society the names of those Members who, previously to the date of the Charter, attended the early country meetings, and paid the subscription of the then current year, for the temporary purpose solely of enjoying the privileges of membership on those occasions, but without any intention of becoming continued Members, or being aware of their liability to be called upon for the subscriptions of subsequent years. The cancelling of these claims would greatly diminish the amount of what has hitherto been viewed in the light of arrears, while at the same time, no inconvenient precedent will be established. In the official department of the Society, the rapid increase in the amount of correspondence with so large a number of members, and the reception and accumulation of documents of every kind in the various branches of the current business of the Society, along with the multiplicity of accounts and numerous details requiring daily attention and great exactness, have rendered further aid indispensable to enable the Secretary to meet and discharge, satisfactorily to himself and to the members, the increasing duties and responsibilities of his office; and in consequence of the Finance Committee's report, the Council have made a permanent addition of two clerks to be placed under his control; suitable arrangements having also been effected in the convenient adaptation of the offices to the purposes of the daily transaction of business. The Council have obtained, on reasonable conditions, a lease of the Society's present house, for a term of 99 years, at an annual rent of 330*l.*, the counterpart of which has been duly executed, and the common seal of the Society affixed, in the presence of the Council, agreeably with the powers of the Charter. The Bristol Balance Sheet has been laid before the Council, and the sum of 573*l.* ordered to be paid out of the funds of the Society to meet the deficiency to that amount, occasioned by the excess of the expenditure over the receipts at that meeting. The General Derby Committee have nearly completed their arrangements for the meeting to be held at that town in July; and the Local Committee have reported the resolution of the Directors of the Midland Counties' Railway, to undertake the supply of any number of special trains that may be required on the occasion, liberally proposing to receive only half-fares for the conveyance of cattle and farming implements, and no advance on the usual fares for passengers. The Council have decided on Southampton as the place of the Annual Country Meeting of 1844; and have every reason to believe, that the selection they have thus made will be found advantageous both to the members of the Society at large, and to the Agricultural population residing within the district, in the amount of accommodation to visitors, which the town itself and its immediate neighbourhood are capable of affording, and in the facility of communication with every part of the kingdom. In order to diminish the expense attending the distribution of the Journal, the Council have confirmed the recommendation of the Journal Committee, that the publication shall in future take place in half-yearly parts, the first half-volume to appear in the spring, and the second in the autumn of each year; the whole volume for the year containing the same amount of matter as heretofore: and the first half-volume for the present year will accordingly be issued in a few days, agreeably with this new regulation. Dr. Playfair having resolved to devote his attention exclusively to the study and practice of Agricultural Chemistry, and to establish at the Royal Institution at Manchester a laboratory for the pursuit and investigation of this subject, the Council have gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of appointing him the consulting chemist to the Society,—an honorary designation, in virtue of which the Society will at all times be favoured with Dr. Playfair's gratuitous opinion on any question in that science submitted to him by the Council, while members who wish to obtain analyses of soils, or other substances, may, at any time, by applying to the Secretary, obtain the scale of Dr. Playfair's charges. The Journal Committee have reported the following adjudications of Prizes for Essays:—To WILLIAM STACE, of Berwick, near Lewes, Sussex, the prize of 20 sovereigns, for the best essay on the rotations of crops suited for heavy lands. To THOMAS ARKELL, of Pen Hill Farm, near Cold Harbour, by Swindon, Wiltshire, the prize of 50 sovereigns for an account of the best mode of under-draining land, regard being had to variety of soil, subsoil, and other local circumstances. To JAMES COWIE, of the Mains of Haulkerton, Laurencekirk, Scotland, the prize of 10 sovereigns for the best Essay on the comparative advantages in the employment of horses and oxen in farming work. To W. F. KARKEEK, of Truro, Cornwall, the prize of 20 sovereigns for the best explanation of the causes which appear to determine the production of fat and muscle respectively, according to the present state of our knowledge of animal physiology. The Essays on the construction of Cottages, on the Management of Farm-yard Manure, and artificial Manures or Hand Tillages, are still under the consideration of the Judges. The Journal Committee have also reported the following prizes and subjects of the Essays, for 1844, the conditions of which will be given in the ensuing half-volume of the Journal. 1. For the best account of the comparative value of water-meadows and uplands generally, for cattle, sheep, and horses, but especially for milch cows, 20 sovereigns. 2. For the best Essay on the influence of climate upon cultivation within the limits of Great Britain and Ireland, 30 sovereigns. 3. For the best Essay on the indications which are practical guides in judging of the fertility or barrenness of the soil, 50 sovereigns. 4. For the best report of the present state of the agriculture of the county of Norfolk, 50 sovereigns. 5. For the best report of the present state of the agriculture of the county of Chester, 50 sovereigns. 6. For the best report of the present state of the agriculture of the county of Essex, 50 sovereigns. 7. For the best report of the present state of the agriculture of the county of Wilts, 50 sovereigns. 8. For the best account of improvements made by artificial deposits of soil from the sea or tide-rivers, and the subsequent cultivation of the land, 20 sovereigns. 9. For the best account of the cheapest way of keeping farm horses in good condition, both in winter and summer, 20 sovereigns. 10. For the best Essay on any agricultural subject, 20 sovereigns. Mr. R. Barker laid before the Meeting the following Census of Members, and abstract of Accounts:—Life Governors, 101; Annual Governors, 206; Life Members, 399; Annual Members, 6551; Honorary Members, 13; total 7270.

HALF-YEARLY ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Bankers, July 1, 1842	1,587	12	1
Balance in the hands of the Secretary, July 1, 1842	12	19	2
Half-year's Dividend (less income tax) on 5,711*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Stock in the New 3½ per Cents., to July 5, 1842	97	0	8
Do. on 1,000*l.* Stock in the 3½ per Cent. Red. Ann., to Oct. 10, 1842	16	19	10
Amount of Subscriptions and Compositions	2,607	2	0
Sale of Journals	40	9	0
Sale of Cottage Tracts	27	18	11
Sir Charles Morgan's Prize for Glamorgan Cattle	15	15	0
Receipts on account of Bristol Meeting	35	18	4
	£4,441	15	0

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Permanent Charges	8	14	6
Establishment	888	14	1
Expenses of Journal	871	15	10
Postage and Carriage	58	17	3½
Prizes given by the Society	1,262	0	0
Prizes given by Sir Charles Morgan	15	15	0
Advertisements and Miscellaneous payments	62	8	0½
Payments on account of the Bristol Meeting	590	14	7
Balance in the hands of the Bankers, Dec. 31, 1842	656	3	4
Balance in the hands of the Secretary, Dec. 31, 1842	26	12	4
	£4,441	15	0

Colonel Challoner read the General Bristol Balance Sheet. This showed the total receipts of the meeting to have been 4201*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, and the total payments 4775*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; a balance of 573*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* being thus left chargeable on the funds of the Society, and which the Council had ordered to be paid. The Chairman announced that the preliminary prize-sheet for next year had been printed (in proof), for the inspection and suggestion of members prior to its consideration and adoption at the Council on the last Wednesday in June. In answer to Mr. Sianey, who wished to know whether the premium to be given for the Essays on the Counties would come out of the funds of the Society, the Chairman replied in the affirmative. Mr. Houghton wished to see the Society encouraging some practical measure to benefit the suffering population. His desire was that they should see if something could not be done with the waste lands of the country. He had had considerable experience with such lands, and had proved most satisfactorily that much could be done with them. For twenty years this matter had engaged his attention, and he would observe that he had occupied almost the largest quantity of land of any man in the kingdom. The plan that he would propose was that 3000 acres of waste land should be divided into thirty parts, and a premium given to him who should best prove the capabilities of the soil. He should be happy to contribute 50*l.* towards the expense of the experiment.—A Weekly Council was held at the Society's House, in Hanover-square, on the 24th of May, the Right Hon. Earl Spencer in the chair. C. H. Turner, Esq., F.R.S., of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, London, and Rook's Nest, near Godstone, Surrey, was elected a Governor, and fifty-one gentlemen Members of the Society. Mr. Bailey Denton, of Southampton, expressed his intention of exhibiting, at the Derby Meeting, a model three feet square, representing a map in relief of a district, with instruments, invented by himself, similar to the one in possession of the Society, and presented by him at a former council. The model is constructed of plaster, or electrotyped in copper, to a true scale; any height or distance being obtained by the aid of an instrument accompanying it. Mr. Denton considered that the use of this invention as a complete guide to draining was evident; while the properties of an undulatory surface were made apparent by pouring water upon the map thus modelled, which, flowing to the lowest levels, exhibited the mode in which the waters of the higher lands might be profitably applied. Mr. Read transmitted a plan for improvements in the making and burning of tiles. The Chairman of the Derby Committee announced, on the part of the Birmingham and Derby Railway, and the Midland Counties Company, in favour of exhibitors, that they would only require half-fares for Stock and Agricultural Implements, and the usual fares for passengers.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first summer exhibition and promenade took place on the 19th May, at the Society's Garden, Inverleith, Edinburgh. In the midst of much ungenial weather, the day fortunately proved tolerably good, and the company was numerous and respectable, including many strangers, whom the agitated state of the Scottish Church had drawn to Edinburgh. For fine exotic shrubby plants prizes were offered to nurserymen and to private gardeners. In the former class the silver medal was voted to Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons, Inverleith Nurseries, for Kennedya inophylla, Hovea pungens var., Leschenaultia biloba, and Brugmansia Weymanniana; the last a very desirable novelty. In the latter class the silver medal was assigned to Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq., Newington Lodge, for Elichrysum proliferum, Chorozema varium, Boronia serrulata, and Euphorbia splendens; and the bronze medal, as second prize, to Mr. G. Stirling, gr. to Lord Melville, Melville Castle, for Acacia cordata, Ulex capensis, Sphenogyne capitata, and Genista canariensis. For Fuchsias of merit, a premium was voted to Mr. Young, Newington Lodge, for F. insignis and F. tricolor. The display of Cape Heaths was rich and beautiful. Premiums were awarded, first, to Mr. Stirling, Melville Castle, for Erica grandinosa, elegans, suaveolens, and Beaumontiana; second, to Mr. Young, Newington Lodge, for E. vestita alba, vestita var., Beaumontiana, and gelida; and third, an extra award, to Mr. J. Donald, Rose Park, for E. vestita rosea, Blandfordiana, Wilmorea, and grandinosa, he having been excluded from competing, on account of an informality. For Chinese Azaleas, the prize was voted to Mr. W. Findlay, gr. to the Hon. Mrs. Cochrane, Largo House, for A. phœnicea and A. indica alba. The show of specimens of Tropæolum tricolorum, trained in various forms, and densely clothed with brilliant flowers, was admirable. The silver medal, as first prize, was awarded to Mr. P. Thomson, gr. at Craigiehall, for a specimen trained in the balloon or globe shape; and a second premium to Mr. Findlay, Largo House, for a specimen trained in the form of an oval mirror. An extra award was made to Mr. R. Foulis, gr. at Fordel, for a very large specimen trained in the halberd shape, but which, from some informality, was not allowed to compete. The Cinerarias produced were very fine. Two premiums were awarded—the first to Mr. Young, Newington Lodge, for Queen Victoria, Macnabiana, Rival King, and Imperial Blue; and the next to Mr. J. Thomson, gr. to W. Keith, Esq., Corstorphin Hill, for C. Keithii, fragrans, bicolor, and Thomsonii. The Cacti were also beautiful, and two premiums were again voted—the first to Mr. Young, Newington Lodge, for Cactus hybridus and Ackermanni major; and the second to Mr. J. Gow, gr. to Count Flahault, Tulliallan, for C. speciosus and Jenkinsonii var. Very few tropical Orchidaceæ appeared. The prize was awarded to Mr. Stirling, Melville Castle, for Oncidium flexuosum and Calanthe veratrifolia. A beautiful collection, containing the very remarkable Oncidium papilio, Stanhopea oculata, and Pleurothallis racemiflora, was sent by Mrs. R. Haig, View Park, but marked "not for competition." For specimens of the rich collection of species and varieties of Rhododendron, cultivated at Dysart House garden, an extra silver medal was voted to Mr. J. Blair, as a mark of approbation of his zeal and success with this fine genus. For a collection of 30 sorts of standard Apples, with the names affixed, and in excellent preservation, a premium was awarded to Mr. A. Calder, gr. to G. Sligo, Esq., of Seacliff. Specimens of the Baltimore Pippin, of very large size, from the nursery garden of Messrs. Sang, Kirkaldy, were much admired. A number of choice articles were sent for exhibition only. Among these the first place is due to some magnificent specimens from the Royal Botanic Garden; in particular, two noble Bourbon Palms, Latania mauritiana, Hakea dactyloides angustifolia, Callicoma serratifolia, Grevillea planifolia, and Epacris pulchella, —the last of very uncommon size. From the nurseries of Messrs. Dickson and Co., Leith Walk, there was a collection of greenhouse plants, and a rich show of Calceolariæ, among which C. Standishii was pre-eminent. From the nurseries of Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons, Inverleith, there were also many beautiful specimens; and several fine plants were sent from Mr. Lawson's nursery-garden at Golden Acres. From Dr. Neill's garden at Canonmills, a large plant of Azalea indica alba, profusely covered with its snow-white blossoms, attracted much notice, as did also a Mandarin Orange-tree, in fruit, from the same place. A well-grown specimen of Bossiæa linophylla, several beautiful Fuchsias, and a seedling Cactus, from Mr. Wauchope's garden at Edmonston, were much admired. A hamper filled with named specimens of select stage Auriculas, from the collection of Mr. Oliver, Newington Lodge, excited much interest among the florists present, as did also a promising seedling Auricula, raised by Mr. Henry Gibb, Salisbury Green. Seedling Pansies of very considerable merit were exhibited by Mr. G. Logan, Mr. A. Symington, and Mr. J. Gow, Tulliallan, and some pretty seedling Calceolariæ, from the garden of Sir T. G. Carmichael, at Castle Craig; while the attention of botanists was drawn to a number of curious and rare Alpine plants, sent from Melville Castle garden. A white-flowered Rhododendron, of large dimensions, was sent by Mr. Cushnie, Malta Green. The hothouses in the Society's own garden furnished several uncommon and lovely specimens, particularly Epiphyllum speciosum, of unusual size and studded with bloom; Erica elegans, very fine; Euphorbia splendens and Cyrtopodium Andersonii. Besides plants several other articles interesting to horticulturists were exhibited at this meeting. There was a tin box, with a contrivance for carrying cut flowers in safety to a distance, communicated by J. A. Mackenzie, Esq.; also, a portable case for preserving flowering plants from dust and smoke in dwelling-houses, by Mr. Arthur, 1, Waterloo-place. There was an extensive display of floricultural wire-work, fancy flower-stands and trellises for climbing plants, by Messrs. Smith and Son, High-street; revolving flower-stands, by Messrs. W. and C. Young, High-street; and light wire trees for slender climbers, by Mr. Mackinnes, Lothian-st.—*P. N.*

Country Shows.—We have the following in type:—Aberdeenshire, Bath, Devon and Cornwall, Lancaster, Cork, Birmingham, Hampshire, Cheltenham, Liverpool, Dorsetshire, Guernsey, Sandbach, East Lothian, Chesterfield Tulip Show, Warrington Tulip Show, and Walton Tulip Show; which we shall publish at the earliest possible opportunity.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Rhododendron Rollissonii. Garden variety. (*Half-hardy Shrub.*)—In many respects this very striking plant so much resembles Rhododendron nobile, the Ceylon variety of R. arboreum, especially in its deep-red flowers, and the closeness with which they are arranged, that we supposed it must be it. But upon comparing it with wild specimens from Ceylon we find that the Rhododendron of that island has leaves silvery underneath, while in the plant before us they are rusty. It is therefore clear that R. Rollissonii has had some other origin, but what that origin was we do not know. It is among the handsomest of the crowd of varieties, called hybrids, which tempt the buyer at every shop, and seems in colour to resemble most a plant called Mars by Mr. Lee, of Hammersmith, but its flowers are much more compact. There is a common belief that the Indian Rhododendron ought to be hardy, because it is found in Nepal. But Dr. Royle tells us (Illustrations, p. 258) that it is only found at the lowest elevations and in the most southern latitudes of the Himalaya. It is true that it sustains considerable cold in winter in these places, but the rise and fall in temperature are gradual, and better enable a plant to resist the climate. If the most northern stations for the Rhododendrons are thus comparatively mild, how much more so must those be to the southward, and how small the chance of acclimatising R. nobile; notwithstanding that Mr. Walker assures us that the shoots of the Rhododendron are shrivelled up in Ceylon, as if they were scorched, in consequence of continued cold mornings, which blight everything. This variety is rather more tender, and requires a much warmer situation than the old R. arboreum. The plants, after flowering, should be kept in a warm pit, and rather close, to encourage the growth of the young shoots, afterwards they may be placed out of doors during the summer, and the pots should have a top-dressing of fresh cow-dung and plenty of water. It is increased by grafting in the same manner as Camellias.—*Botanical Register.*

Echium plantagineum. The Rock Bugloss. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*) Boraginaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia.—This is a beautiful herbaceous plant, native of rocks in Dalmatia, where we believe it was first discovered by General Baron v. Welden. It is apparently a genuine Echium, having an irregular corolla, with an erect limb, and perfectly even throat, without any appendages. Nevertheless Reichenbach, in his "Flora excursoria," not only refers it to Lithospermum, but regards it as a synonym of his L. rosmarinifolium, which although apparently not the true plant of that name, is still a genuine Lithospermum. The plant from which the drawing was taken, was raised in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, from seeds presented by Baron Welden, and flowered beautifully in a cool greenhouse in May. At that time it was the gayest little plant possible, with its neat clean leaves, stiff stems, about nine inches high, and pale blue flowers, which are pink before they open. It is a pretty little hardy evergreen shrub, growing from one to two feet high. It succeeds best in a mixture of sandy loam and rough peat that is rather poor. It must be kept in a dry, airy situation, in a cold pit, where there is plenty of light at all times, but particularly during the winter. It flowers freely during the months of April and May, but is difficult to preserve through the winter, as it is very subject to damp off, even when the plants are old. It is increased by seed freely, or by cuttings of the young wood.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Treatment of Amaryllis Belladonna in Pots.—This is a plant of the easiest growth, generally blooming in September and October, and adding much at that season to the beauty of the greenhouse or parlour. The soil best suited to the bulb is composed of ½ sandy loam, ¼ leaf-mould, and ¼ old hotbed manure, with sand in the proportion of nearly ⅓ of the whole. The bulbs should be potted in August or September, and those with flower-buds will soon throw up a spike of elegant flowers. Give good drainage, with broken potsherds, coarse at the bottom and finer above, and fill the pots with the compost; place in the bulb, setting it down so as to leave about one-third of the top above the surface; finish with a good watering through a fine rose, or with a syringe, and place the pots in a frame or in the greenhouse, where the bulbs will speedily take root, and produce their flowers. But it is after this that the bulbs require the most attention, to make them bloom well another year; for upon the growth of the leaves, and the great quantity of sap stored up in the bulb, depends entirely its future excellence. As soon as the flowers have faded, the stem may be cut off just above the bulb; good supplies of water should be administered, and leaves will begin to put forth; in the course of two or three months they will have acquired their full size, and watering should then be gradually diminished until the foliage is completely dried up. During their growth the plants should be placed in a sunny situation, and as near the glass as convenient. When the bulbs have completed their growth, which will probably be in the month of February or March, they should be placed away on a dry shelf, turning the pots upon their sides, but not shaking out the bulbs. Here they may remain until August or September, when the operation of repotting should commence again.—*Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

American Willows.—"In some few places a few miles up (Black and Polyer Rivers, Mosquito territory,) the land is low and swampy, and covered with Willow-trees. The importance of the Willow-tree has been acknowledged from time immemorial. Ropes and baskets made from Willow-twigs are of ancient date. In many parts of Europe, especially France, the leaves, in the green or dried state, are given to cows and horses, and are considered very good food. The bark is highly astringent, and may be used in tanning; and the leaves are also applied medicinally."—*Young's Mosquito Shore.*

Culture of the Vine in Bengal.—Mr. W. Storm, in his garden at Chamdanee, near Ghirettee, has for some time past paid much attention to the growth of the Vine, and we had the gratification, a few days since, of seeing several of his Vines covered with luxuriant bunches of well-formed berries, and promising an abundant crop of fruit, which, from its early formation, will ripen long before the gales, the severe hot weather, or the rains can set in. Other Vines, too, at the same place are covered with blossom, others again just putting forth leaves; and, lastly, others under the course of pruning, so as to complete a course of succession fruit. Mr. Storm has secured this early fruiting by adopting a system of extensive pruning as the rains come to a close, when the first of his Vines were so treated; and then each successive week following up the course with other Vines, so as to continue it until the whole have passed under the knife. We look on the successful result of this experiment as opening a new era, as it were, in the fruit-garden; and we may with confidence recommend the system to those who may wish to cultivate the Grape. A few years ago it was a general belief that it was impossible to produce this delicious fruit in Bengal, but, as a rarity; it is now shown that we may shortly expect our tables to groan beneath a plentiful supply.—*Planter's Journal.*

Bermuda Potatoes.—By a late arrival from the Bermudas, a basket of Potatoes was sent by the governor, Colonel Reid, which for excellence of quality equalled anything known in Europe. This should encourage the West India Planters to turn their attention to the cultivation of Potatoes rather than Yams, which are not nearly so nutritive.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Errata.—p. 359, 3d col., in our notice of Brown's Tulips, in the 7th line *and* was placed instead of *but*; and in the 14th line from the bottom of the same report *is* should be omitted, and a capital M. should begin the next word.

Mr. Knight's, King's Road, Chelsea.—The "one-shift system" of potting has been adopted at this place, with a number of New Holland plants, of various genera; and though some of the specimens operated on were somewhat bare of leaves and branches when the experiment was commenced, about three months back, they are rapidly assuming a better appearance, and in all cases the efficacy of the plan is very conspicuous. It may be mentioned, however, that the method has been practised with some slight modification; particularly large pots not having been used; and as only an open fibrous soil has been employed, and not large lumps of it, this is, doubtless, a prudent proceeding. In a border fronting one of the stoves, a plant of Fabiana imbricata has stood exposed during the last winter, and is now trained against the wall, and blooming beautifully. Physianthus albens, Pentstemon glabratus, and some other half-hardy exotics, have likewise remained unprotected in a similar position, and are now growing with great freedom. Lathyrus tomentosus, a handsome blue-flowering species, of recent introduction, has just been turned out into the same border. It is blooming profusely. There is an exceedingly fine collection of Coniferæ in pots, including most of the rarest species, with some seedlings which have not yet been named. The New Zealand kinds are unusually numerous and good; and among them are some elegant Dacrydiums, the singularly long and variegated-leaved New Zealand Aralia, and some peculiar species of Taxus and Podocarpus in an excellent state of health. In the hardy department, a number of excellent hybrid Rhododendrons are coming into flower. There are several white blooming varieties, with copious dark spottings in the upper petals. R. multimaculatum and R. oculatum are the best, and are quite hardy. R. Wellsii has lately bloomed, and has fine clusters of delicate pale blush-coloured flowers, of an admirable form, perfectly free from wrinkles, and lightly spotted. Two or three good seedling Azaleas have been flowered this season for the first time. The most distinct of them is to be called A. exquisita, and is like variegata, with larger flowers, a much more decided crimson tint, and numerous spottings. It is extremely beautiful. A new species of Tropæolum, with peculiarly strong stems, and a great quantity of glaucous foliage, which is composed of many leaflets, radiating regularly from the centre, is showing flower abundantly. It is from Valparaiso, and has orange-coloured blossoms, similar to those of T. edule. The original plant of Lalage óvata is now full of bloom. Trymalium odoratissimum, with elegant spikes of small white inflorescence, is blooming liberally, and has a fragrance like the sweet-scented Woodroof, Asperula odorata. Planted in an open border, where it is at present blossoming, is a species of Violet, from Van Diemen's Land. It is a small plant, with little purplish flowers, which have a white border, and are interesting. The glowing Clerodendron splendens is flowering magnificently in the stoves, even young plants producing large bunches of brilliant scarlet flowers. Begonia coccinea is also in blossom. A pretty plant, said to be of Japan origin, but called Pentstemon Mexicanum, is gay, with its pinkish purple blossoms all the year. At present, it is particularly showy. The greenhouse plants are arranged in groups here, in an open area surrounded by houses, and placed so as to form clumps of various figures, intersected by paths. The surface on which they stand is made of coal-ashes.—*E. K., May* 23.

Reviews.

Flora odorata; or a characteristic Arrangement of sweet-scented Flowers and Shrubs, &c., (Orr and Co.), is an attempt, by a very young man, to gather into one volume useful particulars relating to the more fragrant of our cultivated plants. The idea was a happy one, and we dare say it will be some day worked out in greater detail. In the meanwhile this little book will be found useful and acceptable to many. It is, however, confined to hardy plants, and as the vegetation of northern countries is not so remarkable for fragrance as that of warmer latitudes, the list is not very extensive.

Milton's Practical Beekeeper (Parker) is another of those useful and entertaining contributions to the litera-

ture of Bees which the late few years have produced. Its most peculiar feature is a description, with figures, of a great many different sorts of hives, and a practical account of their respective merits. In this respect we regard Mr. Milton's book as peculiarly useful. It also contains many good instructions for the management of Bees, and a collection of passages from numerous writers on Beecraft. We understand that Mr. Milton deals in the hives he describes, so that those who are ambitious of trying the various ways of management which Bee-authors have described, have an opportunity of doing so, in the most advantageous manner, by his assistance and that of his book.

A Calendar for Young Farmers. By Cuthbert Johnson, Esq. Ridgway.

A SIMPLE, plain, and practical work for the guidance of a young farmer is much wanted, and might be most extensively useful. When we received a copy of this work, we opened it with a high expectation of its merits, coming from the well-known prolific pen of the author. We must confess that, as is often the case where there are high expectations, we have been disappointed. The work before us consists of short questions and answers as to the operations on a farm for each month, intended no doubt to point out the most important objects of attention for that period. In this it resembles the headings of the months in most common almanacs. The most important part of the information is given in the notes, and consists of copious quotations from the "Farmer's Encyclopædia," by the same author, and of other works. Many things well suited for an Encyclopædia may not be so as a foundation for a practical system of farming, inculcated with confidence, and such as a young farmer can safely follow without danger of failure. Many of the recommendations in the notes are founded on facts and experiments, by no means certain and universally admitted; and some are directly contrary to the experience of many practical farmers. We will only give a very few instances. Salt is invariably recommended to be mixed with composts, or used directly on the land. We were startled at page 6, by a direction to add a bushel of salt to every cubic *foot* of earth, or pond mud, intended to be carried on the land: but we found afterwards that this was an error of the press, and that a cubic *yard* was meant, as in page 16. As a general rule, we cannot admit even this quantity on all kinds of soil: on gravel it would be soon washed out and lost; on clay it might do harm, if the weather was very dry, and its use is doubtful even in moist weather. Barley, (we presume Spring Barley, as Winter Barley is sown in October,) is recommended to be sown in January, as well as Oats; we think most practical farmers would not venture to do this with so tender a plant as Spring Barley, which a cold, wet February, such as we often have, would entirely destroy.

Fallows are to be broken up in March. We believe that this practice has been abandoned very nearly a century, and that all good farmers in heavy lands now break up their fallows before winter, and if they have an opportunity to do so early, give them a second ploughing or ridging up before Christmas: no notice is taken of this in October, November, and December.

A curious mistake, copied from the "Farmer's Almanac," is made as to the value of different fodder, (note, p. 14). As we could not understand this, we looked at the article in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," and found out the mistake. Instead of latter math hay being equal to 102, in nourishment, when good hay is 100, 102 lbs. of latter math hay are only equal to 100 lbs. good hay, and 90 lbs. of clover hay are of the same value, and so on—which is unintelligible: the richer the fodder, the less is required. A very young farmer might be puzzled by this table.

There is, no doubt, a great deal of good matter in the notes, which, if systematically arranged and put into the form of positive instructions, under the correcting hand of an experienced practical farmer, might be very useful. In its present shape we fear that no great assistance will be derived from it to the young and inexperienced. The most important directions with respect to ploughing, sowing, and reaping the crops are entirely omitted, or only incidentally alluded to.

It is with reluctance that we criticise the production of a meritorious author, who, with the assistance of those who have much experience, might have produced an excellent manual for young farmers. The work has been too hastily compiled.—*M.*

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

ALL the China, Tea-scented, and Bourbon Roses, that have been forced since last Christmas will now be on the decline, and should be well pruned back, and all the weaker shoots cut out entirely. There are many of them so fertile for blooming as to continue in flower yet for months; but it would be bad management to let them do so, as there will be no want of Roses for the next six weeks. If these plants were now repotted, shaking away the greater portion of the soil from their roots, and placed in a shady situation for about two months, pinching out what flower-buds they make during that time, they would be in a fine condition for autumn use in the conservatory. Large plants of Sweet Briars that have also been forced throughout the winter should now be entirely cut down to the surface of the pots, and placed in a shaded place. It will not answer to prune Briars, that have been forced, like other Roses. They get so hard in the wood by being constantly deprived of their foliage, that nothing short of cutting down will bring them about again; but by this system the same plants will do for years, and answer better than young ones. The very gayest bed on the lawn in autumn might be made by the following high-coloured Roses, which are of nearly the same tints of scarlet and crimson. Suppose the bed to be a circle, place Gloire de rosamene in the centre, and tie it up to a stake, it being of a half-climbing nature. Then a circle of Cramoisie éblouissante and C. supérieure; then Henry the Vth and Saint-Pern; the next circle of Fabvier; and the last, next the grass, Psyche, which is a Bourbon, but differs little from the rest in foliage. This is about the time to plant out these; and any Rose-grower can furnish a large bed of them for a few shillings, as they are all cheap ones. Indeed, their cheapness and high colours were my reason for pointing them out.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—I once knew a good gardener who had three-fourths of his fruiting Pines fully swelled about this time of the year, and to all appearance likely to ripen at one time. He turned out half of them into a close, cold pit, and after three weeks he began to take back a few every week to the fruiting-house. He thus managed to make a long succession of them. After the succession and younger plants are potted, shade them a little in the middle of the day, and keep them close and in a moist atmosphere till they take freely to the new soil.

VINERY.—Keep thinning the berries and stopping the laterals as they advance; which, besides syringing and giving air, is the principal work now in Vineries.

PEACH-HOUSE AND CHERRIES.—These must take their chance for some weeks yet, till the fruit is all off. Keep the houses well ventilated and dry all night, and the glass as much down as possible through the day.

MELONS.—As your earliest plants ripen off their fruit, be ready with a stock of healthy, stout plants, to fill up the frames again; first taking the precaution to whitewash the sides of the pots. The rafters and woodwork should also be painted now, if they require it. A little of the surface-soil may be thrown away, and the rest stirred up, adding a portion of fresh soil. This is ten times better and easier than struggling away to get a second crop from the same plants. Keep your other plants thin at all times, and see that the fruit does not get hurt by lying too long in the same position. By no means let the bottom-heat decline, though the weather be ever so warm.

KIDNEY-BEANS.—If your first spring crop in the open air is come up thick, now is a good time to thin them, and plant the thinnings in pots for forcing, if you have not already succession enough on hand to supply you till they are ready in the open ground.

Out-door Department.

Never did the crops of fruit and vegetables look better at this time of year than in the present season. Peaches, Cherries, and Pears are in general so thick, that unless they are well thinned they will not be good for much besides exhausting the trees. Did you save a good heap of dung for the Celery trenches? if not, you must get some prepared. Have you netting enough to save your early Cherries? But, above all, are the kitchen-garden and the slips free from weeds? If not, it may be worth while to say that one good weeding is better than three hoeings and rakings. Indeed, except for covering seeds and gathering off stones, the rake should not be much used in a kitchen-garden.

ASPARAGUS will be much improved if the beds do not get dry till the berries begin to turn colour in the autumn. Recollect that this is the proper time to *cultivate* Asparagus, although half of the gardening world act as if they thought otherwise.

LEEKS are a very useful vegetable in winter, and this is about the best time to plant them out from the seed-beds.

ONIONS are often injured by being left too thick in the rows. Thin, sow, and plant your succession crops as their different states indicate.

ORCHARD.—The wall-trees have hitherto been almost free from insects; but with the return of dry weather we may expect them, and must be prepared for their destruction. You cannot pay too much attention to thinning, stopping, and training the summer growths. See that none of the trees have more than a fair crop. The late rains were so favourable to the lawns that there is no want of short grass this season for the Strawberry-beds. The green Gooseberries are swelling fast now, and will soon be fit to gather.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Of all plants stove ones are the most easy to manage and to propagate; that is, in a general way. But they must have abundance of room for their roots, and not be too crowded in the heads. Large quantities of water they will always require in summer; and a strong moist heat, with the atmosphere kept sweet by free ventilation, is the life of these plants. In the great nurseries, they shade their stoves regularly in hot weather. It saves watering, and young plants grow with more freedom under partial shade; but for an established stock of specimen plants it is the worst possible plan to shade them.

GREENHOUSE.—There is nothing more general or more difficult to manage than attempts at *growing* and *flowering* these plants in the same house. But the thing cannot by any possibility be done to anything like perfection. House-plants, in our climate, must have large portions of water thrown over or among them, to keep up a moist atmosphere while they are growing, and flowers will not stand this with impunity.

CONSERVATORY.—Plants in flower here must be constantly shaded while the sun is strong on the glass. I have often heard ladies say, while viewing the large Pelargoniums at the Chiswick shows, how much they should like to have some of their own plants trained in the same way. Nothing is easier, if you have plenty of plants of each sort to be so trained. When the plants are just coming into flower, put four or five of them into one large pot, keeping the best side of the plants outwards, and, with a little training, you can at once make a specimen to any ordinary size; and if the soil is good, the plants will flower much longer in this way. I regularly adopt this plan, and find it very useful with many other plants, as well as with Pelargoniums. They are so many portable flower-beds on a small scale.

Out-door Department.

Flower-gardening for the next four months is the most pleasant of occupations, provided you have a good stock of succession plants, to fill up vacancies as they occur. This is a subject that requires a good deal of forethought; but in the largest places the flower-beds need show no want of flowers till the end of September. The routine of mowing, rolling, watering, and looking after insects, no one forgets.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending June 1, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

May.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	26	29.697	29.547	66	45	55.5	S.W.	.20
Saturday	27	29 535	29 433	63	43	53.0	S.W.	.14
Sunday	28	29.802	29.520	65	44	54.5	W.	.16
Monday	29	30.032	29.912	54	34	44.0	E.	.30
Tuesday	30	30.084	29.953	64	48	56.0	S.	.03
Wednesday	31	29.854	29.813	67	54	60.5	W.	.06
June.								
Thursday	1	29.700	29.504	67	51	59.0	S.W.	.03
Average		29.815	29.669	63.7	45.5	54.6		.90

May 26. Flying clouds, with brisk S.W. wind; rain; clear.
27. Overcast; showery; clear and fine at night.
28. Showery; very heavy rain at 2 P.M., thunder at 3; squally; sunshine alternating with heavy showers, partly hail.
29. Slight drizzle in the morning; continued cold and heavy rain throughout the day; clear and cold at night.
30. Slight haze; very fine; overcast; showery.
31. Overcast; rain; cloudy and mild.
June 1. Overcast; cloudy; showers; very fine.
Mean temperature of the week 2.6° below the average.

The depth of rain in May of the present year was five inches and a quarter, a greater amount than has fallen in any month for at least the last 17 years.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending June 10, 1843.

June.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	4	69.7	47.4	58.5	7	0.76 in.	1	2	—	2	2	3	4	3
Mon.	5	69.4	46.1	57.8	8	0.64	2	2	1	—	2	2	5	3
Tues.	6	68.4	47.3	57.9	9	0.28	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	3
Wed.	7	67.1	46.7	56.9	5	0.53	3	4	—	2	2	1	3	2
Thurs.	8	70.1	47 2	58 6	4	0.07	3	4	1	—	3	1	4	1
Fri.	9	71.9	48 7	60.3	6	0.60	1	3	1	1	3	4	2	2
Sat.	10	73 0	49.8	61.4	7	0.17	1	4	—	1	2	5	3	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 10th, 1833, and 1835—thermometer 87°; and the lowest on the 9th, 1838, thermometer 35°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending June 3, 1843.

THE continued wetness of the season, and the greater warmth that has been lately experienced, have rendered all those articles which flourish in the open air far superior this week. This is particularly the case with Currants and Gooseberries, Peas, Lettuces, Cabbage, Turnips, &c., and the Carrots and New Potatoes are now getting fine. Artichokes are also now supplied, with good French Beans, fine autumn-sown Onions, immense Turnip Radishes, and very superior Cauliflowers. Pine-apples are unusually numerous and good. Cherries are excellent. Peaches and Nectarines are much improved. Grapes, likewise, are better, and most abundant; and Strawberries are exceedingly plentiful. The latter are principally Keen's Seedlings; but there are, besides, some handsome Myatt's British Queen. Phlox Drummondii, Genista triquetra, Polygala cordifolia, different kinds of Verbena, &c., are among the plants in pots; and Iris germanica, Lilium bulbiferum, Jasminum revolutum, the Yellow Banksian Rose, the Double-flowered Senecio elegans, Myosotis palustris, the Double Rocket, and the Double Red Hawthorn, are the chief of the cut-flowers.

PRICES, SATURDAY, June 3, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4s to 10s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb, 2s to 5s
— Spanish, per lb. 1s to 1s 6d
— Portugal, per lb. 1s to 3s
Peaches, per dozen, 10s to 30s
Nectarines, per dozen, 10s to 30s
Melons, 6s to 12s each
Apples, dessert, per bush., 8s to 22s
— Kitchen, per bush. 6s to 10s
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 3d to 1s
Gooseberries, per half-sieve, 2s 6d to 6s
Currants, per pottle, 8d to 1s
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 6s to 20s
— bitter, per 100, 6s to 20s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 5s to 14s
Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 3s
Walnuts, per bush., 16s
Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 8s
Almonds, per peck, 6s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50s to 55s
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs. 60s to 70s
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16s
— Spanish, 12s
— Barcelona, 22s
— Cob, 12s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage-plants, per doz. bun., 1s to 2s 6d
Cabbages, per doz., 6d to 1s 3d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2s to 8s
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 2s to 4s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 60s to 90s
— per cwt. 4s to 5s
— per bushel, 2s to 2s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush., 1s 9d to 2s 3d
— Scotch, per bushel, 2s
— New, per lb., 4d to 1s 3d
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Artichokes, green, per doz., 2s to 8s
Turnips, Spring, per bunch, 3d to 1s 8d
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 6d to 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 6d to 1s
Carrots, Young Horn., p. bun., 6d to 1s 6d
— Spring per bunch, 4d to 1s 3d
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Shallots, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d
Shallots, green, per bunch, 3d to 6d
Asparagus, large, per hundred, 4s to 7s
— Sprue, or Small, p. bun. 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Peas, forced, per half-sieve, 12s to 15s
Lettuce, Cabb., p. sieve, 9d to 1s
— Cos, per score, 6d to 1s 3d
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4d to 1s 3d
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Green Basil, per bunch, 4d to 6d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per half-sieve, 9d to 1s
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Marjarom, green, per bunch 4d to 6d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 6d to 9d
Spinach, per sieve, 6d to 1s
Leeks, per doz. bun., 5s to 6s
Onions, per bushel, 5s to 8s
— Spring, per bunch, 2d to 6d
— Pickling, per hf-sv., 4s 6d to 5s
— Green, p. doz. bun. 2s to 4s

Notices to Correspondents.

MANURES, &c.—*J. S.*—Bleaching-powder is chloride of lime. The best liquid manure for a small garden is Potter's guano mixed with water.

WEEDS.—*A Young Farmer.*—It is of small use to cut off the heads of Thistles close to the ground, unless you repeat the operation so frequently as to prevent them springing up again. By continual cutting they may be killed; but it is cheaper to grub them up, taking care at the same time that no plants are left here and there, as nest-eggs, to produce a fresh crop.

FOWLS.—*G. Booth.*—There is not a more common disease in fowls than the pip; for the remedy, see "The Penny Cyclopædia," or "Martin Doyle's Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry," article, POULTRY. *M.*—*Salop* will likewise be answered by the foregoing.

TANK-HEATING.—*P.*—We will notice your plan; but not with approbation.

SEEDS.—*A Young Gardener.*—It is true that Peas ripened early in warm dry situations will produce an earlier crop than such as are raised late on cold heavy land. But whether *under exactly equal circumstances* seeds ripened in June will bring an earlier crop than seeds ripened in September we cannot say; probably they would. You had better consult Lindley's Theory of Horticulture.

PLANTS IN SHADE.—*L. G.*—They suffer from want of light and want of food. The branches that overhang them keep off the sun and rain; the roots that they must grow among rob them of their nourishment. All that you can do is to try and persuade Honeysuckles and Ayrshire Roses to make an attempt at growth; likewise you must assist by digging the ground well and manuring it. Laurels and Hollies will also do, but they are not climbers.

FRUIT-TREE BORDERS.—*A Weekly Reader.*—No vegetables of any description should be planted on fruit-borders within four feet from the bottom of the wall; and even beyond that distance, none but the lighter sorts of crops should be planted or sown. Peas should be excluded, because they are apt to breed mildew. Lettuces and such like dwarf crops will do no harm, provided the border be kept well manured.

FIGS.—*G. Jones.*—The process of caprification is described in Vol. ii. p 317, and is exactly the plan a clergyman in this neighbourhood practised last season, and saved all his crop, and ripened some very late in the autumn; which, he says, could not ripen if left to themselves. Loudon gives the practice in the French orchards from personal observation in the *Gardeners' Mag.*, Vol. vii. 263, and in some other of his works, but the former is the best account, and agrees with that in the *Chronicle* above alluded to. *D. Beaton.*

MELONS.—*A Subscriber.*—Presuming that all other circumstances are similar to those under which you formerly cultivated Melons with success, the cause of your plants damping off in the present season as soon as they have made their rough leaves is doubtless the unusually wet and cloudy weather lately experienced, together with a defect as regards bottom-heat. If the roots are kept in a proper temperature, Melon-plants will not be easily killed.

STRAWBERRIES.—*An Old Subscriber.*—The Russian Alpine Strawberry is the same as that cultivated around Paris for winter forcing. The seed can be procured from any Parisian seedsman.—*E. L. M.*—The runners should be cut off at this time from Strawberry-plants in strong bloom, if you wish to make them very vigorous, and do not desire to multiply them in any way.—*Deadleaf.*—The error of your friend consists in supposing a wet season necessary to wash the pollen of Strawberries into the germen, whereas dry weather is undoubtedly desirable for all plants that are in flower, and Strawberries are benefited by wet only when the flower is properly fertilized. This subject was fully discussed in the 1st volume of our Paper.

POTATOES.—*G.*—The cultivation of Potatoes tends to loosen the soil; and if this is light already, however rich it may be, it is rendered unfit for Wheat, which likes a firm bottom, and is apt to be thrown out by the frosts in spring. On light soils there is no preparatory crop for Wheat, like broad Clover, as experience has fully proved, and for a heavy land-presser to follow the plough is of very great advantage to make a firm bottom to receive the seed. The following rotation on a very good light soil will be found among the best. First year—Winter Tares sown on the Wheat-stubble, and followed with Turnips, sown as soon as the Tares are cut for fodder; Potatoes, Carrots, Mangold Wurtzel, Swedes, and common Turnips. The proportion of each depends on circumstances and on the state of the land. Second year—Barley and Oats, half of it with

Clover. Third year:—Clover and Peas, on the Barley or Oat stubble. Fourth year:—Wheat. The same course may be repeated, provided Potatoes, Clover, and Peas recur only every eighth year, which is easily managed. All the crops except Clover and Tares must be drilled and well hoed. Nearly the same rotation will do for good heavy loams, Beans being substituted for Peas. Wheat may succeed Potatoes in heavy soils; but we still think Clover and Beans a better preparation. Where the land is not well suited to the growth of Barley, Oats are a better crop. Carrots will not succeed in very stiff soils. We cannot enter more fully on this important subject, which would require a volume, to be fully explained. *M.*

Pelargoniums.—*Ignoramus.*—The proper time for striking cuttings of Pelargoniums is the month of June or July, when the old specimens have ceased blooming, and are cut back. The half-ripened shoots then removed may be used as cuttings, and if you have not the convenience of a hotbed frame, you can make up a small heap of fermenting manure, cover it over with rough turf (the grassy side downwards), place on it about three inches of sandy loam, and plant your cuttings in this, putting a handglass over them, and shading and watering them duly till they root. Pot them when they have formed roots, and keep them in a close frame for a time, repotting them when necessary. The way to make them bushy is to cut off the top of the cutting, or to remove the point of the shoot as soon as it begins to grow, and stop all the laterals again before winter commences. The probable cause of the leaves dying as yours have done, is the want of warmth, or their remaining too long in small pots. If kept through the winter in small pots, the plants should be shifted early, and before they begin to grow into larger ones, for they will not bear starving in spring. The sparing application of manure-water will be useful from March to May, inclusive.——*A. C. E.*—Your Pelargoniums will need no special preparation for forcing, and they may be struck at the usual time. Plants raised in the summer should not be forced in the following winter, but may be used for this purpose in the one succeeding that. When cut down after flowering they should be kept rather warmer than usual, in order to develop their young wood rapidly, and they may then be ripened early by exposure. For the first bloom put them in the forcing-pit about the end of October, and treat them in the usual way; that is, keep the atmosphere warm and moist, but let it become *gradually* so till it reaches the desired point; and be careful to fumigate them if insects appear. Alba floribunda is one of those to be recommended for forcing.

Calceolarias.—*An Old Subscriber.*—If you have previously prevented your half-shrubby and herbaceous Calceolarias from sending up flower-stems, and kept them growing vigorously, free from the effects of the green-fly, and in a cool situation, they will flower much later, but not so late as you state, nor so fine as if allowed to flower at their usual time. Continue to prevent them sending up flower-stems until the end of June; place the plants in a cool situation, and protect them from heavy rains and wind, in a cold frame, placed at the back of a north wall, where the lights can be put on in bad weather; but beware of the green-fly in such a situation. If the kinds are true shrubs, they will succeed much better if the flowers are constantly pinched off until the end of June. They will flower freely, particularly if planted in the open border, but not so fine as when allowed to flower at the ordinary time. Plants intended for late blooming should be retarded as much as possible in the spring, by keeping them in a very cool situation.¶

Rhododendrons.—*J. Florus.*—If you have a quantity of Rhododendron plants which you wish to propagate without going through the tedious process of raising young ones from seed, you can effect your object by layering them late in autumn. All that you have to do is to peg down each shoot into some light soil spread around the plant for the purpose, and they will make nice plants, fit for removal, in two years. It is just probable that picking off the blossoms of Rhododendrons in spring will induce them to flower again in the autumn, though they will do this spontaneously in wet seasons.

Roses.—*J. Florus* will most likely get the information he seeks from Mr. Rivers's Rose Amateur's Garden.——*Ariel.*—We know of no means of curing mildewed Roses except by getting them into good health. Mildew is a fungus, and only attacks unhealthy plants. Your Roses look as if they had been growing in very rich soil, and exposed to cold nights. Some Roses are more tender and liable to the attacks of such fungi than others. Perhaps you had better cut back the young shoots to within a few inches of the old wood, and *burn* all the leaves and parts cut off.

Cinerarias.—*Surrey.*—They can be exhibited at Chiswick among miscellaneous flowers. Your note is given to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society.

Ranunculus.—*Clericus.*—Ranunculus-roots in full growth cannot be removed at this time without injuring them for another year. The only thing to do is to take them up with large balls of earth.

Summer Climbers.—*A Lancashire Flora.*—You may plant now against your south wall, for flowering this season, Lophospermum erubescens and scandens, Maurandya Barclayana, Eccremocarpus scaber, Tropæolum peregrinum, and Rhodochiton volubile.

Autumn Flowers.—*J. G. G.*—We here give you a short list of such plants as will flower in the autumn. You will find them all ornamental. Stove-species:—Solanum Herbertianum, Columnea scandens and Schiedeana, Æschynanthus grandiflorus, Euphorbia splendens, Epiphyllum truncatum, Goldfussia glomerata, and Jatropha panduræfolia. Greenhouse species:—Brugmansia suaveolens and sanguinea, Luculia gratissima, Erica Bowieana, Massoni, Archeriana, and Irbyana, any kind of Fuchsia, Mirbelia Baxteri, and Crowea saligna. Climbers:—Allamanda cathartica, Ipomœa rubro-cœrulea, Learii, and ficifolia, Thunbergias, Tropæolum peregrinum and others, Clematis Sieboldii, and Poivrea coccinea.

Chrysanthemums.—*A. C. E.*—We cannot tell you how these plants could be bloomed *all* the winter. The only way of retarding them is by keeping them in a cool and rather shady place. It is impossible to state how many times they should be potted; this must be determined by their size and strength.——*Jno. S.*—If you wish to peg down these plants for propagation, it should have been done before; though you may do it now in a case of necessity. You have simply to bend down the shoots, and fasten them about an inch beneath the surface of the earth by small wooden pegs, with hooks at the upper end of them. These may be easily made with the twigs of old Birch-brooms. Cut off all the leaves that would be buried in the soil. If you desire merely to render the plants dwarf, proceed in the same way, but keep the whole of the shoots as near together as possible, or the specimens will be too rambling. Your other question shall be answered next week.

Fuchsias.—*Ignoramus* had better not rear his Fuchsia cuttings in a Cucumber-frame where there is much steam. A far cooler place will be preferable.

Gloriosa superba.—*Garden Dabbler* will no doubt be able to get this plant of some of the great London nurserymen.

Seedling Cacti.—*T. Davies and Co.*—Your seedling between C. grandiflorus and speciosissimus is certainly a novelty. The flowers were entirely closed when we got them, but they have the appearance of those of C. grandiflorus, with a fine deep red tint. Doubtless it is worthy of being retained and cultivated, particularly as you state that some of the blossoms have been ten inches in diameter, and beautifully shaded with purple. The probable reason why your box was returned is that the carriage of it was not paid; nothing is received at our office on which there is any charge.

Slugs.—*A Subscriber.*—You may destroy slugs by scattering powdered lime over them early in the morning. Or strew a few lettuce or cabbage leaves where they are most abundant, and they will invariably resort to them, when they can be picked off and killed.

Insects.—*A. Lawrance.*—The beetle which you complain of as so destructive to your stove and fruit-trees is the Anisoplia Horticola. It being a leaf-feeder, numbers may be taken by shaking the branches where they are feeding, over a cloth spread on the ground. From this cloth they may be easily collected and effectually destroyed by throwing them into boiling water. We should also recommend hand-picking, where practicable, as likely to be of much use in ridding your Rose-trees especially from such unpleasant visitors.*S.*——*A. K.*—The name of your moth is Scoliopteryx libatrix, Lin., or Herald Moth, and it is not of uncommon occurrence at this season of the year.*S.*

Books.—*A Subscriber.*—The best work on the management of the Vine on open walls is Mr. Clement Hoare's, published by Longman and Co. A useful one on forcing Vines is Mr. Roberts's Treatise, lately advertised in our columns.

Cucumber Shows.—Will the Mr. Hamilton who obtained a prize at the Cheetham Hill Cucumber Show favour us with his address?

Miscellaneous.—*Apiary.*—Your plants are, 1, Dillwynia floribunda, 2, Oxylobium capitatum. ¶——*C. B. K.*—Your Veronica seemed a seedling variety of V. triphyllos; but the specimen was accidentally lost.——*R. Laing.*—Your plant is the double-flowered Belleisle Cress, or Barbarea præcox.——*H. E. B.*—The Fern you send is Polypódium piloselloides.——*J. R.*—The flowers of your Mimulus were utterly withered when they reached us.——*J. R. J.*—Your plant is Gymnogramma chaerophylla, Desv. Kaulf. cn. fil. p. 82. Spreng. syst. 4, p. 40, Hook. et Grev. ii. fil. t. 45. Tropical America, West Indies, &c. An annual Fern, becoming a weed in stoves when once cultivated.——*Didymus.*—The Myosotis is sylvatica. It is impossible to say what your Willow is, from such a specimen. Some mature leaves should be sent in the autumn. ¶——*J. Williams.*—Your Fuchsia is only a common form of F. fulgens.——*F. A. Hutton.*—We are obliged by your offer, but have already so many contributions that we are compelled to decline it.——*Agricola.*—The plant sent is Polygala amara.——*T. Davies.* Seeds of the Tussac Grass from the Falklands have been occasionally introduced, but have never germinated. They are not now to be had.——*Jno. S.*—The specimen is apparently Tourrétia lappacea, but it was very much crushed.——*F. B.*—No. 1 is Ageratum cœlestinum; 2, Alonsoa incisifolia; 3, Polygala cordifolia; 4, Anthocercis viscosa; 5, Lotus Jacobæa; 6, Adenandra unifiora.——*Indica.*—If you wish to become a gardener you must do three things. Get employment in some good gardens for seven years; be steady, diligent, industrious, and well conducted; study vegetable physiology and practical botany, and learn as much more as your means will allow.——*A. B. C.*—We approve of the spirit of your letter, but do not think it would serve the good cause of gardeners. We will see whether we cannot ourselves apply the arguments more advantageously when we again return to the subject.——*A Market Gardener* must seek for such information as he wants from the Statistical Society. We have no data.——*A Subscriber, Guernsey.*—No. 1 is Cotyledon umbilicus; 2, Arenaria maritima; 3, Silene maritima: 4, Crithmum maritinum; 6, Polygala vulgaris; 7, Genista anglica.——*A G. N.*—Your narrow-leaved Tropæolum is T. edule. The other is either a strong variety of T. brachyceras, or a new species; but we cannot decide which without seeing perfect flowers.——*An Irish Subscriber.*—You will meet with ample directions for drying flowers in former volumes of this Paper. Your plants are—1, Ornithogalum umbellatum; 2, Veronica incana; 3, Potentilla atro-sanguinea; 4, Mimulus rivularis; 5, Spiræa hypericifolia; 6, Asphodelus albus; 7, Kennedya prostrata; 8, Pittosporum Tobira. For this once we answer you; but it is too bad to send us such things.——*J. B., a Subscriber.*—The Lemon-scented Verbena is Aloysia citriodora (formerly Verbena citriodora). It is impossible to name the Tulips from the leaves which were sent; the two long scented petals are from Parrot Tulips.*——*D. B.*—The Fuchsia is a variety named Moneypennii.——*E. A.*—Such Pansies as you have sent never had names; they are not good enough for border varieties.*——*J. A.*—Name your flower "Harold," and send another bloom.*——*Holcus.*—Apparently Carex vesicária, but too young for positive determination.——*A. K.*—When a critical opinion is wanted, some explanation should be given of the object in sending specimens; otherwise, they are necessarily entrusted to assistants for determination. The Veronica is V. montana; the Fedia does not appear different from F. olitoria; it wants the toothed coronet of dentata.——*A Novice's* plant is Bromus mollis.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

Erratum.—At page 361, *c*, under the head of Calceolarias, for "Lady Charlotte" read Lady Constable.

Pansies.—*R. S. M., Desdemona*, eye bad, and petals want substance. No. 1, 43, too small, pretty, but no use as a show-flower; the ground-colour of the lip differs from the side petals. The same objections apply to Lady Millner.——*J. H.*—Your Pansy is large and round, but it fails in substance for the size of the flower, the eye in the side and bottom petals runs into the purple belting, giving it a confused appearance; there is a notch in the lip, and the side petals do not meet well above the eye.——*R. S. Mountjoy.*—*Bodididirov* is a flower of good form and substance, but the ground-colour of the lower petals being of a mixed or run character renders it of no use for showing. No. 322, good border variety, deficient in substance and form of petal to rank with show flowers.——*Bellefor me* is a fine variety in form, colour, and substance; the belting of deep blue is perfect round the lower petals, the upper petals have a tinge of purple in them; the eye is good, a little too much hidden in the bloom sent, by the height of the lip. This probably is not permanent, there is a stain of blue in the lip extending beyond the belting which if constant is a defect.——*W. B.*—Your Pansy is a neat and well-formed flower, fine eye, belting perfect, of a deep rich blue. The upper petals have a tinge of purple; it is rather thin, and the edges of the petals are rough; it is like many that we have, and is very sweet-scented.*

Tulips.—*Const's Letitia.*—This Tulip can only be admired for the indication it gives of a fine flame, as the bottom of the cup is stained, and the stamens are tinged with blue below the anthers; the petals are narrow and flat, and it wants shoulder to make it a well-formed cup. *Alexandrina Victoria* has a finely-formed cup, good shoulder, petals individually of a good form, feather of a bright light brown, ground-colour yellow, rather waxy at the bottom of the cup; the flower is of a whitish buff outside, and when this is the case the yellow inside is seldom of an even tint.*

Calceolarias.—*W. C. Fife.*—Your seedlings are small but generally of a good form, the largest of them are small compared with the specimens which are grown in this part of the country.——*D. G.*—The form of your Calceolaria is not good, it is too narrow at the shoulder, and the bottom of the flower is uneven; it is common both in colour and marking.*

Cinerarias.—*J. D. P.*—The best of your seedlings is No. 1; the petals are broad, and the flower is tolerably well filled up, the tip is also of a pretty colour. 2, is not a pure white, there is a slight tinge of purple in it. 3 and 4, are good in colour, but they have narrow petals, and none of them surpass the same kinds already in cultivation.*

Verbenas.—*D. B.*—We have examined your seedling Verbenas and compared them with the varieties grown, and although there are one or two pretty specimens, there is nothing sufficiently novel in colour to make them desirable; the colours, generally, are too faint and undecided. The white variety, No. 3, is the best.

Pelargoniums.—*C. M. Thurtell, R.N.*—*Phosphorus* is a flower of great beauty of colour; the delicate tinge of blue in the centre imparts great brilliancy to the rich and fine rose-colour of the lower petals; the rosy crimson ground-colour of the upper petals is also very fine, although it is in a degree robbed of its purity by the mottled way in which the blotch terminates; the lower petals are broad, but a little too long, which gives the flower too much squareness; and they appear to have an inclination to curl backwards at the edges, which takes from the flower that compact appearance which it ought to possess. In answer to your question about the other flower, we must add that our opinion is unchanged: there is a want of substance in the flower altogether; the upper petals are not flat, and they are uneven on the edge.——*T. T. H.*—Both your flowers are bold and showy varieties of good substance, but rather coarse. The upper petals in No. 1 are too high and uneven on the edges, and the under petals also are irregularly formed, which gives the flower a rough appearance. The same objections apply to No. 2, with the additional defect of the veiny under petals; the spot in the upper petal is rich and large, and runs far down the petals in both varieties, which is a good quality.——*A. P., Winchester.*—The petals of your seedling are thin, and none of the flowers appear to keep their shape long; the colour which surrounds the spot is too faint and uncertain. The flower was too much blown.——*P. & M.*—Your seedlings are all of the same character—long-petalled flowers; they are showy market varieties, and are useful for planting in beds or borders.——*A. M.*—The petals of your seedling are too thin; the under petals are well formed, and of a very delicate colour, but the upper ones are too crumpled and thin.——*C. W. Fox.*—Your seedling, *Sir Hugh Gough*, although a flower of good substance, does not retain its form well, and the petals have an inclination to curl back, which deprives the flower of that compact form which it ought to possess. In colour it is brilliant and beautiful; in the upper petals the bright scarlet crimson predominates, in the lower petals the rosy crimson prevails; the spot is good, but the top petals want smoothness.——*P.*—*Lord Lewisham* is a pretty little flower, and bears some resemblance to the Sylph, and though a little more perfect in form, it wants the size, substance, beauty of colour, and intense spot of that fine variety.——*T. Clark.*—The upper petals of your seedling are very pretty from having a narrow rim of pure white round them, at the same time they are quite jagged and uneven at the edge; we cannot judge of the form of the flower, as the petals had fallen.*

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Christening of the infant Princess, by the names of Alice Maud Mary, took place yesterday in the Chapel Royal of Buckingham Palace, in the presence of various members of the Royal Family, and of the great Officers of State.—The debates in both Houses of Parliament during the week have related chiefly to questions connected with Ireland, which at present occupies so large a share of public attention. In the Lords, on Tuesday, the Duke of Wellington defended the proceedings of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in dismissing Lord Ffrench and other magistrates who had presided at Repeal meetings, and stated that the Lord Chancellor, in the opinion of the Government, had only performed his duty in endeavouring to suppress agitation. Lord Aberdeen on Thursday brought in a bill relative to the admission of ministers to benefices in Scotland, and stated that he will move its second reading and explain its provisions when the House assembles after the Whitsun recess. In the Commons, the second reading of the Irish Arms Bill, after a debate of three nights, has been carried by a majority of 165. The Report on the resolutions on the importation of Canadian wheat and flour was brought up on Monday, when Mr. M. Gibson moved as an amendment that the reduction of the duty on the importation of Canadian wheat and flour into the United Kingdom should not be made contingent on the imposition or maintenance of a duty on the importation of foreign corn into Canada. This amendment was opposed by Ministers, and negatived on a division by 193 to 83. Leave was then given to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions, after a protest from Lord J. Russell against the Imperial legislature being restrained from altering or repealing it, when other views prevailed on the subject of the Corn Laws. The motion for the second reading of the bill came on last night, when Lord Worsley moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months. A long debate and a division ensued, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 109. The Repeal agitation continues to maintain a formidable character; the meetings in different parts of Ireland are increasing in frequency, and are everywhere attended by large and excited masses of the people. Troops have this week been despatched to Ireland in considerable numbers, and all the garrisons in the Irish provinces have been strengthened by fresh reinforcements.

A telegraphic despatch from Paris reached town yesterday, announcing the arrival of the India mail, with accounts from India to the 2d of May, and from China to the 12th of March. The affairs of Scinde were tranquil, though some troubles had taken place at Sirhind, and a serious engagement had been fought at Khytul. The death of Commissioner Elepoo was the only news at Canton, but fresh attacks were expected on the Factories. On Major Malcolm's arrival, Sir H. Pottinger was to go to Canton with the ratification of the treaty, but nothing beyond this brief summary is at present known.—From Spain our intelligence continues to be highly interesting. The Cortes were dissolved on the 26th ult., and another general election will take place forthwith. The inhabitants of Arragon and Catalonia are represented to be in a state of great excitement, and the immediate suspension of the Regency is said to be the first object of the disaffected. The National Guard of Madrid, however, have openly declared their allegiance to the Regent, and it is hoped that the difficulties of the present crisis may be surmounted without an appeal to military interference.

Home News.

COURT.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon, from Claremont. The Prince of Wales and the infant Princess, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, followed in another carriage. On Wednesday and Thursday her Majesty and Prince Albert took a drive in an open carriage and four. A grand dinner was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace, to the Queen Dowager, the Royal Family, and the directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, of which Prince Albert had undertaken the direction, for the Earl of Westmoreland. After the dinner her Majesty and the Royal party attended the performance of the Concert; and on Thursday evening her Majesty and the Prince honoured the Italian Opera with their presence. On the same day Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the Royal Naval School at Counter-hill, near Deptford. Her Majesty will leave town this day for Claremont, and remain there during the Whitsun holidays.—It is rumoured that, previous to the nuptials of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh, an application will be made to Parliament, by Ministers, to settle an annuity on that princess of 3,000*l.* per annum. The ceremony is now understood to be fixed for the first week in July.—His Majesty the King of Hanover arrived in town yesterday, having finally determined to pay his long-expected visit to England, on the occasion of the Christening of the infant princess.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George and the Princess Augusta, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, honoured the Duke of Devonshire with their company on Tuesday, at the public breakfast given by his Grace, at his residence, at Chiswick.—Colonel Buckley has relieved Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty, and Major-General Sir E. Bowater has relieved Colonel Wylde as Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

Christening of the Infant Princess.—The second daughter of her Majesty and Prince Albert was yesterday admitted into the pale of the church. The Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers, and others, who had been invited to the solemnity, assembled in the Old Dining-room at Buckingham Palace, at twelve o'clock, and upon their arrival were conducted to seats provided for them in the chapel. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London and Norwich, the Dean of Carlisle, the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Archdeacon Wilberforce, and Lord Wriothesley Russell, Canon of Windsor, were the officiating clergy. The King of Hanover had not arrived at a quarter past 2 o'clock, consequently his Majesty, who was to have stood sponsor for the Royal infant, was represented by proxy. The Duchess of Kent appeared as proxy for the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenberg, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz appeared as proxy for the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha; who, with the Princess Sophia Matilda, were the sponsors. Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and other Royal personages, took their seats in the Chapel Royal shortly after 12 o'clock, attended by the Great Officers of the Household, and the attendants forming the suites of the members of the Royal Family and visitors, who arranged themselves on either side of the chapel. The service commenced with the performance of sacred music. When the music had ceased the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, conducted the infant Princess into the chapel; her Royal Highness was carried by the head nurse, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Upon the conclusion of the Baptismal Service, her Royal Highness was reconducted from the chapel in the same way. As soon as the ceremony was concluded, her Majesty and Prince Albert, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Archbishops, the sponsors, and the other Royal personages, returned to the Queen's apartments in the same order as they entered the chapel. The visitors proceeded to the Long Gallery, to partake of a collation with her Majesty and the Royal Family. The Baptismal ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Royal infant received the names of Alice Maud Mary.

Judges' Circuits.—The Judges sat on Thursday in the Exchequer Chamber, and selected their circuits during the approaching summer Assizes. The following is the arrangement:—Norfolk Circuit, Lord Denman and Baron Alderson; Home Circuit, Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Baron Parke; Midland Circuit, Lord Abinger and Justice Pattison; North Wales, Baron Gurney; South Wales, Baron Rolfe; Oxford Circuit, Justice Williams and Justice Maule; Western Circuit, Justice Coleridge and Justice Erskine; Northern Circuit, Justice Wightman and Justice Cresswell. Justice Coltman remains in town.

Post Office.—The Post-office convention with France came into operation on Thursday. In the new regulations the former principle that the English charge a single rate for letters under half an ounce, while the French limit themselves to a single rate only when the letter is under one quarter of an ounce, is still preserved, but the English rate to France is reduced from 10*d.* to 5*d.*, the French rate being reduced to 5*d.* also; and the payment of these two rates will be all that is required for the conveyance of a letter to any part of France or Algeria. These letters must be left unpaid, or else they must be paid the whole rate to their destination. The transit-rate through France to other countries is likewise reduced to 5*d.*, a rate on letters under a quarter of an ounce; the other foreign rates varying according to the limit to which the letter is paid. To Turkey, the Levant, the Archipelago, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Austria, Venetian Lombardy, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Holland, letters may be sent by paying only the British rate of postage, if they are specially addressed *viâ* France; but to Spain and Portugal, Sardinia and Southern Italy, the French rates must be paid. To Alexandria, Constantinople, the Dardanelles, Greece, Malta, the States of the Church, the Sicilies, Smyrna, and Tuscany, the letters, when not sent by French packets *viâ* Marseilles, may be unpaid or paid to destination. English newspapers sent to France by packet will go free of postage, or by private ship on payment of a penny, while French newspapers sent here will pay a halfpenny. To and from other countries *viâ* France, the rates on newspapers will be a halfpenny from Spain, 1*d.* from Greece (by the French packets), 3*d.* from Malta, or any other place in the Mediterranean and the East Indies (by the monthly mail), and 2*d.* from other countries. It must be distinctly recollected, that on all letters a foreign rate is added to the lowest postage for every quarter of an ounce, while an English rate is only added for the half-ounce. The departure of the mail to India *viâ* Marseilles is postponed to Tuesday next, the 6th inst.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—There is little news this week in the Paris papers. The *Constitutionel* states that the Government has received communications from China, announcing that the Emperor has decided upon immediately giving the French free access to his dominions upon the same footing as the English, and that in consequence of this intelligence a naval division is about to be sent into the Chinese Seas, under the command of a Rear-Admiral, and consequently it will be composed of several frigates and other ships-of-war.—The committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to examine the bill relative to foreign refugees in France, have terminated their labours. According to their report, the number of refugees amounts to about 16,000, of which 10,339 are Spaniards, 4,981 Poles, 790 Italians, and 333 Germans. The following telegraphic despatch from Gen. De Bar was received in Paris on Sunday:—"Algiers, May 23.—The Duc d'Aumale writes to me on the 20th May, from his camp at Chabounia:—'The smala of Abdel-Kader is captured, his treasure pillaged, and his regular infantry killed or dispersed. Four flags, a cannon, two ordnance carriages, immense booty, large tribes and flocks have fallen into our hands.' The Prince must have arrived on the 22d at Boghar. His column will conduct the prizes into the Metidjah. The mother and sister of Abdel-Kader have——." The night interrupted the despatch at this important point, and the *Siècle* states that a ludicrous disappointment was experienced at the Tuileries when the result was known. The darkness having interrupted the communication, which ended with the words, "The mother and sister of Abdel-Kader have——" hopes were indulged till sunrise that the remainder of the despatch would announce the capture of the two Princesses. The anxiously-expected conclusion of the despatch did come up, but it was as follows:—"The mother and sister of Abdel-Kader have *escaped*." The *Journal des Débats* states that *smala* is the name given by the Arabs to the tents, family, domestics, and riches of a chieftain, and that this *coup de main* has probably been executed in the direction of Gougilat, an oasis of the minor desert, which Abdel-Kader had for some time past made his depot. The other despatches, though representing affairs as everywhere prosperous, detail but unimportant movements and skirmishes, amidst which we find Abdel-Kader still harassing his foes and escaping their grasp, and the French perpetrating *razzias* on such tribes as favour him. Another of these predatory expeditions is reported, which has yielded near two thousand captives of both sexes, three or four hundred horses, and twelve thousand head of cattle.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic despatch announces that the Spanish Cortes were dissolved on the 26th ult., and the new Cortes were summoned to assemble on the 27th of August. All was tranquil in the capital, but travellers from Saragossa and Barcelona state that a movement had broken out in those cities, and that the Municipal, National Guard, and troops had agreed to demand the restoration of the Lopez ministry. In Arragon and Catalonia it is said to be the intention to proclaim, with the aid of the Deputies who have quitted Madrid, the immediate suspension of the Regency, and the declaration of the Queen's majority. All the chief towns are agreed, and Saragossa, with the garrison, has already made a declaration of its intention. The Barcelona municipality is disposed to follow the movement, but will not commence. The sittings of the Cortes previous to the dissolution were very stormy. No sooner was it known that Señ. Lopez had finally resigned, than a message was sent to the Regent by the Chamber, praying him, indeed, to continue Regent till October, 1844, but on condition of his acting constitutionally. The Regent replied that his acceptance of Lopez's resignation was constitutional, and that he would act in the manner he deemed the most advantageous to the welfare of the country. On leaving the hall the new President of the Council, Gomez Becerra, and his colleague of the War Department, Gen. Hoyos, were insulted. A stone was thrown at the former, which, fortunately did not strike him, and an ill-dressed individual was arrested who had attempted to stab him. The two ministers succeeded in entering a carriage, and drove off amidst cries of "Fuera! Fuera!" "Down with the ministers and Anglo Ayacuchos!" "Viva la libertad!" The glass of M. Mendizabel's carriage was smashed on the same day, and it was believed that he would have incurred some personal danger had he not prudently avoided attending the sitting of the Deputies. That of the Senate was far more pacific; the deputation entrusted with the presentation of the Address in reply to the speech from the throne succeeded in moving safely to and from the Regent's palace, though it included General Linage among its members. The troops were still kept in their barracks, and a part of the garrison was to remain under arms during the following night. The coalition journals published a number of most violent and almost revolutionary articles; one of them, in which the people were told that they were deceived, sacrificed, insulted, and sold, was believed to have been penned by M. Lopez himself. They failed, however, in creating the slightest agitation, and a bull-fight which took place on the next day passed off quietly. On the 21st, the nine regiments of the National Guards, to show how little they approved of the movement, ordered their bands to unite and give a serenade to the Regent. Most of the Guards themselves attended, as well as a multitude of people. After some music, the crowd shouted, "Long live the Regent," to which the latter replied by appearing on the balcony. He thus addressed those present—"Nationals! None have more than you comprehended my wishes, which are no other than your wishes, viz., defence of the constitution, of the throne of your innocent and young Queen, and the maintenance of national independence. Such are my aims. As Regent, as soldier, and as citizen, I will with you defend the constitution, national independence, and liberty." The Regent added, "Long live the Queen, the Constitution, the brave Nationals, and their valiant comrades of the army." The crowd replied by *vivas* for the Regent. Serenades were given by the same bands to the Ministers, Becerra and Mendizabal.—The official Gazette contains two important documents. By one of them, the Minister of Finance, Señor Mendizabal, orders that the extraordinary contribution of 3,000,000 reals, raised at Barcelona in consequence of the late insurrection, shall be restored to that city. The other document is a circular letter of the Minister of the Interior, containing the promise of a general amnesty, by which all Spaniards sentenced for political crimes committed since Sept. 1, 1840, are set free, whether in prison, exiled, or transported. This excludes from the amnesty all the emigrants who have not undergone trial.

PORTUGAL.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 22d ult. The arrival of the Princes of the Cobourg family, and the Princess Clementine, was daily expected at Lisbon. The Cortes were expected to remain open some weeks longer. The budget and other financial measures were coming under discussion. The ministerial Bill, reducing duties on foreign goods imported into Madeira to one-half, had passed the Deputies. Coal is admitted free, and the privilege was ordered to be extended to the Azores. The question of extending the whole Bill to those islands had been referred to a committee. At Lisbon business was generally complained of; but the export of wine from Oporto, and the amount of Customs duties received at the principal Custom-houses, had increased during the month of April, owing to negotiation having ceased, though some uncertainty still prevailed on the subject.

GERMANY.—The first debate in the Diet of the Prussian Rhenish provinces, opened at Dusseldorf on the 14th ult., was on the subject of giving complete and verbal publicity to the transactions of the Diet. The result was a petition to his Majesty, for the purpose of appointing an official reporter, whose notes should be published.—The Emperor of Austria opened the Hungarian Diet at Presburg on the 20th ult., by a Latin speech. Eight Royal propositions were afterwards submitted to the Assembly. One of them referred to the respective positions of the different religious worships, to the right of individuals not belonging to the nobility to purchase landed property, to the means of promoting trade, &c. The papers announce the death of the son of Count Sandor, and grandson of Prince Metternich, at Vienna, on the 14th ult., the day of the 70th anniversary of Prince Metternich's birth.—We learn from Munich, that a site has been selected for the house which the King of Bavaria has ordered to be built after the model of the ancient Romans, and for that purpose an architect and a painter have been sent to Naples to examine and to study all the particulars of the best preserved private buildings at Pompeii and Herculaneum. The extensive collection of ancient utensils and furniture which his Majesty at various times received as presents from the King of Naples will be sufficient to furnish the House.

ITALY.—The Pope's journey through the southern provinces of his dominions is described as a perfect triumph. The populations of the most distant villages meet him on his road, to offer him presents, and to receive his benediction. In one small town the corporation presented him with an equestrian statue of their patron saint cast of solid silver, and would almost with main force have placed this mark of their affection in the Pope's carriage, if he had not, with some difficulty, convinced them that its weight would break down the vehicle, and that it would be better for the saint to remain where he had been for so many centuries.

DENMARK.—It was announced in the French papers a few days ago, on the authority of a letter from Copenhagen, that a journalist of that city, charged with libel, had, in virtue of some obsolete law, been thrown into a dungeon, and kept on bread and water. By another letter, of the 17th ult., we learn that he has since been brought to trial and acquitted, and the crown has been condemned to the costs of the suit.

RUSSIA.—On the 8th ult., the Emperor of Russia addressed a ukase to the Minister of Finance, ordering that a loan should be made for the sum of 8,000,000 of

silver roubles, for the year 1844. This loan is intended to defray the expenses of constructing the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

TURKEY.—Constantinople letters of the 3d ult. mention that Sarim Effendi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been dismissed, and replaced by Rifaat Bey, Envoy at Vienna. Khosrew Pacha's accession to power was said to have been prevented by Sir Stratford Canning and M. Bourqueney, on the ground that he was too Russian. The funeral of one of the young Sultanas, daughter of his Highness, who died on the 30th April, took place with much pomp on the 1st ult., in presence of all the Ministers and principal functionaries of the empire. The Turks of Bosnia have broken out in insurrection, and made an attempt on the fortress of Ostroschatz. They were repulsed, but they besieged it and other fortresses, demanding that the Pacha and the Arnauts be sent away. There is no news from Servia.—One of the Dublin papers states that they have seen a letter from India, which contradicts the report of the murder of Capts. Connolly and Lieut. Stodhart, by the barbarians in Bokhara. The account comes *via* Meshid, and is grounded on letters received by certain Jewish houses in that place, but it is generally considered to require confirmation.

EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria announce that Mehemet Ali still remained in that city. Ibrahim Pasha continued in a precarious state of health at Cairo, which gave rise to much speculation as to the consequences which might ensue should he die before his father, as Said Pasha, the second son, was considered incompetent to govern such a country as Egypt. The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes the following improbable story from a letter dated Cairo, 21st ult., stating that two ships laden with slaves, had been captured by British cruizers in the Red Sea, in the latitude of Sanaken, and that the captains of the ships had been hanged at the mainmast. The two slave ships were escorted (the bodies of the two captains still hanging from the mainmast) by the British cruizer, and the slaves set at liberty. This example is said to have intimidated the slave-merchants.

UNITED STATES.—The royal mail-steamer Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. She sailed from Boston on the afternoon of the 16th ult., and Halifax on the evening of the 19th, and has made the passage in the remarkably short space of 11 days and 12 hours, the quickest ever made between Boston and Liverpool. The Caledonia, from Liverpool, for Boston and Halifax, was spoken about half way across the Atlantic. The Great Western, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 12th inst., after a passage of 12 days and 13 hours. Mr. Webster has resigned the office of Secretary of State. Mr. Everett having declined the mission to China, Mr. Cushing, the gentleman who was recently rejected by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by the President to fill the office. A cry for repudiation of the debt of Maryland had been raised; but the more honourable part of the community of that state was too strong for the democrats, and the doctrine was no sooner broached than effectually silenced. In the letter of a Philadelphia correspondent of the New York papers, dated May 15, is the following paragraph:—"The keeper of the lighthouse at Thatcher's Island, Cape Ann, saw a board at sea, which afterwards drifted ashore, having on it in printed letters, 'Steam-ship President.'" The last Kingston papers mention that Sir C. Bagot had somewhat improved in health, and that Mr. Cholmondeley, formerly on the staff, is on his way to New York, for the purpose of requesting Lord John Hay to take the Warspite to Quebec, as being a more convenient place than New York for Sir C. Bagot, in his present condition, to embark from. A vessel arrived at New York on the 15th April from Carthagena, reports that the Grand Cayman, one of the three islands called Caymans, lying between Cuba and Jamaica, was sunk by an earthquake; but more recent advices, received by H.M.S. Warspite, state that there is no foundation for the rumour. Accounts have been received that the report of the intended canal across the Isthmus of Darien being nearly completed, is incorrect; and that the two years allowed the contractor to prepare and commence the undertaking have expired without any attempt whatever being made toward its fulfilment.

BRAZILS.—The Malabar has arrived from Rio, which she left on the 4th April. She has brought home the Hon. Henry Ellis, the British Envoy to the Brazilian Government, the failure of whose negotiations for the renewal of the commercial treaty has been known for some time. On the 18th ult., while in full sail, the island of Terceira being in sight, though at some distance, the Malabar appeared suddenly to have grazed a sunken rock. She was immediately brought to, but no bottom was found with 189 fathoms of line; and it might have been the effects of a submarine explosion, though this fact will be ascertained on her bottom being examined.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Accounts have been received at Liverpool, announcing that the Sandwich Islands were ceded to the British Crown on the 25th February, and were taken possession of by Lord George Paulet, of Her Majesty's Ship Carysfort, next day.—The New York papers mention the arrival of a small vessel at that port from Oahu, which had for part of her cargo 6,100 bags of sugar. "To import sugars," it adds, "from the most distant Pacific Islands into the United States is a remarkable feature in trade. The industry of the people of these islands is now very successfully employed in raising the cane, and they will shortly compete with the West Indies in supplying a part of the world, at least, with that great staple, sugar."

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday.—After a discussion and division on the Peterborough and Northampton Railway Bill, the second reading of which was adjourned to Thursday, the Marquess of CLANRICARDE called attention to the official communication from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to Lord Ffrench, and asked if any communication had been made to the Irish Government, so that they could be officially aware of the opinion of her Majesty on the subject of the Repeal of the Union.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that general instructions had been given, that all the power and authority of the Lord Chancellor and the Irish Government should be exerted to discourage the Repeal agitation.—The Marquess of CLANRICARDE considered the letter of the Lord Chancellor most improper and unfortunate.—The Duke of WELLINGTON adverted to the anxiety caused by the agitation in Ireland, and stated that the Government had adopted measures to enable the Lord Lieutenant to preserve the peace, and to adopt all necessary measures to preserve the union inviolate. Magistrates were presiding over Repeal meetings, although her Majesty had declared her intention of preserving the Union. When it was well known to be the intention of the Government to preserve the inviolability of the Union, the Lord Chancellor had only performed his bounden duty in endeavouring to suppress agitation.—After a few remarks from Lord Glengall, Lord CAMPBELL condemned the Lord Chancellor's letter, and denied that repeal meetings were necessarily illegal.—After some observations from the Earl of CHARLEVILLE and the Earl of WICKLOW, the LORD CHANCELLOR upheld the course pursued by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and declared that had he acted otherwise he would have neglected the duty which he owed to his Sovereign and to his country.—Lord COTTENHAM charged the Government with a dereliction of duty in having permitted these assemblages, if illegal, to have continued so long unrepressed. If these meetings were illegal, the proclamation in the letter of Sir E. Sugden was most unfortunate, for in that document they were treated as perfectly legal.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE lamented the course pursued as most mischievous in its consequences, because it directed the attention of the people to the decades in Parliament as an authority, rather than to the law of the land.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE, although he admitted that the peace had not been broken at these meetings in Ireland, contended that the assemblage of 200,000 people must create terror, and should not be tolerated. He was quite willing to take his share of the responsibility attaching to the dismissal of Lord Ffrench, for any magistrate who attended such meetings was not fit to continue in the commission of the peace.—The Marquess of CLANRICARDE moved for the production of the letter of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which was agreed to.

Wednesday.—The Royal assent was given by commission to several Bills, the greater part of which were of local interest.

Thursday.—Lord BROUGHAM brought in a bill to introduce a form of procedure into the law of England, long known and practised in the Scotch law. "It was what was called in Scotland a declaratory action, a proceeding by means of which a person in possession, and dreading that his title might be disturbed when evidence in support of it might not be forthcoming—or by means of which a person not in possession and wishing to ascertain his rights, although no suit was pending between the parties—had the means of obtaining a declaratory decree of a court, either of law or equity, as the case might be."—On the motion of the Earl of CLARENDON, the Northampton and Peterborough Railway Bill was read a second time, after some opposition from Earl FITZWILLIAM, the Earl of HARDWICKE, and others. The majority in favour of the bill was only 1.—The Marquess of LONDONDERRY inquired whether there was any prospect of the compensation to the Spanish Auxiliary Legion being soon paid, and was informed that the subject was now under discussion between the Government of this country and that of Spain.—Lord LORTON, on presenting a petition from a place in Ireland, in support of the Legislative Union, suggested that the best mode of restoring tranquillity to Ireland would be by calling out the yeomanry of the north, and some other places.—Lord CAMPBELL brought up the report of the committee on the subjects of defamation and libel. He stated at considerable length the recommendations of the committee, and added that it was his intention to introduce a bill founded on the recommendations of the committee. The report was ordered to be printed.—The Earl of ABERDEEN brought in a bill for removing doubts relative to the admission of ministers to benefices in Scotland; and stated that on Friday, the 9th inst., he would move the second reading of the bill, and explain its provisions.—Lord CAMPBELL said that, without knowing the provisions of the bill, he must protest against any bill which gave the Church Courts power to inquire into the grounds on which a congregation objected to a minister. The bill was read a first time, and the House then adjourned to Friday, the 9th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Sir G. CLERK, in answer to a question by Sir C. LEMON, stated that the Treasury had decided that the mails for the Peninsula, the Mediterranean, and the West Indies, should in future be despatched from Southampton instead of Falmouth, and that this arrangement would come into operation as soon as the Postmaster-General could make the necessary alterations for so doing.—Amongst the other preliminary business, there was a series of questions from Mr. REDINGTON, and other Irish members, as to the use of her Majesty's name on the subject of the repeal of the union and the dismissal of Lord Ffrench and other Irish magistrates.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had received general directions to use all his official authority in order to discourage the agitation; and as to the use of her Majesty's name, it had been done under the direction of her responsible advisers.—Sir R. PEEL, amidst loud laughter from both sides of the House, moved the usual annual vote of thanks to their chaplain, for the sermon which he had that day preached to the House, in commemoration of the restoration of Charles II., and which was ordered to be printed. He said the laughter arose, he presumed, from the fact that only six or eight members were present in St. Margaret's, with the Speaker and the mace.

The report on the resolutions on the importation of Canadian wheat and flour was moved; and Mr. M. GIBSON then moved, as an amendment, that in reducing the duty on the importation of Canada wheat and flour into the United Kingdom, it is not expedient that such reduction should be made contingent on the imposition or maintenance of a duty on the importation of foreign corn into Canada.—The amendment was seconded by Dr. BOWRING.—Lord STANLEY declined re-opening the question, which had been so recently discussed, and affirmed by a majority of two to one. He, however, briefly replied to the speeches of the mover and seconder of the amendment.—Mr. THORNELY adverted to Lord Ashburton's declaration, that the tariff of the United States had been passed for revenue purposes only. His own experience, derived from a visit to America last autumn, enabled him to affirm that the current opinion of the Americans themselves was, that it was passed for protection, in order to foster American manufactures. He urged the importance of taking measures to induce the Americans to re-consider the tariff when Congress met next December.—Mr. VILLIERS pointed out the violation of all principle in the Canadian measure, which was, in fact, the creation of a Corn-law in Canada, and therefore an expedient to raise the price of food. We ought rather to present inducements to emigrants to settle in the colony, instead of adding to the temptation presented to them of proceeding to the United States.—On a division, the amendment was rejected by 195 to 83.—On the question, that leave be given to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions, Lord J. RUSSELL protested against the measure being considered in the light of a contract, or that the Imperial Legislature was to be restrained from altering or repealing it when sounder views prevailed. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM then moved the consideration of the Lords' amendments on the Registration of Voters Bill, which were agreed to.

The second reading of the Irish Arms Bill was next moved by Lord ELIOT, who briefly adverted to the past legislation on the subject of the importation of arms into Ireland and their registration. A bill, similar in its provisions to the present one, had been introduced into the House by Lord Morpeth in 1838. He did not deny that the restriction imposed by the bill was an infringement of the liberty of the subject, but the state of society must be taken into account. Colonel M'Gregor, the head of the Irish constabulary force, had strongly reported on the evils arising from the possession of unregistered arms, for which the law at present provided no effective remedy; in which he was corroborated by his second in command. These men were well qualified to judge of the state of the rural population in Ireland; but, as additional testimony, he cited various cases of violence and forcible entries into houses, of recent occurrence, as well as the number of murders committed, which he ascribed to the possession of fire-arms. The contrast between the number of criminal offences and amount of convictions in England and Wales and in Ireland farther showed the necessity of the measure, the provisions of which placed Protestants and Roman Catholics on the same footing. All fire-arms, for whatever purpose, in the possession of individuals, are to be registered, and their owners licensed, under certain regulations, and with penalties for non-compliance; and with respect to the possession of unlawful arms, as pikes and daggers, some slight modification is to be made in the existing law, which leaves at present no alternative but transportation. In this matter a discretion is now to be given to the court which tries the convicted individual. Instead of the warrant of two Justices, in order to search districts for arms, which is required by the existing law, and which in practice has been found inconvenient, one Justice is to grant a search-warrant, in which, however, the police to whom it is entrusted are to be named. Some other modifications are introduced into the present measure, which he believed to be necessary for the protection of property, and the maintenance of law and order.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD acknowledged that the bill was founded on precedents; but as he had never been a party to the precedents he moved the postponement of the second reading to that day six months.—Lord CLEMENTS seconded the motion, only regretting that it was not a direction to the Sergeant-at-Arms to kick the bill out of the House. He admitted that Lord Eliot, in dragging the "monster" before them, had stated the case fairly; but it was melancholy to see the Government bringing forward such a measure, instead of amending the laws relating to tolls and customs, which were the source of so much discontent. It was absurd to say worse outrages were committed in Ireland than in England: were not people shot at in the streets of London and Manchester? Nay, what was the character of the outrages on her Majesty? You call them mad, said the noble lord, and the theory seemed to be, that murders were committed by madmen in England, and by Roman Catholics in Ireland. He quoted the sentiments of Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, and Lord Glenelg, on former occasions, advocating the exercise of the ordinary powers of the law, rather than a resort to severe and coercive measures; and adduced a mass of documentary evidence relative to the past legislation of coercion, in order to prove the uselessness of the present measure, the provisions of which the magistracy of Ireland, as a body, would not enforce, though individuals might look to it as a means of oppression and revenge. If they were to legislate for Piccadilly as they did for Ireland, they would find the inhabitants of that quarter as discontented as the people of Ireland.—Mr. BATESON, though not approving of coercion, supported this bill, because it would prevent much mischief. The measure was only a preliminary one; when the patient was somewhat cooled down, he felt confident that the Government would undertake to cure the evils of Ireland.—Mr. SHEIL said if he were satisfied that such an Arms Bill would be effectual for the suppression of crime in Ireland, he would give it a reluctant but strenuous support. But he traced the discontents of the country to other causes, requiring other methods of cure. One was a great defect in the administration of justice—the mode of employing witnesses for the Crown, by which informers were bribed, and honest witnesses left wholly unprotected. Crown prosecutions were got up with injurious precipitancy; and the power of challenging jurors was also exercised to the obstruction of justice. He objected to the Arms Bill, because it deprived the honest man of the means of defence, without taking from the ruffian the means of aggression; and, above all, because it established a distinction between England and Ireland. Mr. Canning had exclaimed, "Repeal the Union—restore the Heptarchy!" But they were teaching Ireland that with different legislation there ought to be different legislators. The bill was said not to be new; but it did contain some novelties in domination. The original Arms Bill had been introduced by Sir Arthur Wellesley in 1807; but the difference between Ireland in 1807 and 1843 was as great as between the Sir Arthur Wellesley of Dublin Castle, and the Duke of Wellington, whose fame filled the world. Sir Samuel Romilly had denounced these efforts at coercion, and Sir R. Peel had himself joined in a similar denunciation, and had asked if such a state of things was to continue. It was said that Catholic Emancipation had not produced its desired results. But had it been conceded earlier—had it been granted in 1825, when they had agreed that the Catholic clergy should receive a salary from the State, and thus be connected by a "golden link"—he would not venture to say what would have been the result, but it would have been very different from the results of that measure, which was—he would not say extorted—but won, from the Government of the day. Sir R. Peel, on a recent occasion, had come down to the House of Commons with a prepared and sternly unconciliatory speech on the subject of the repeal of the union, and in that speech he had mixed up the name of our beloved Sovereign. What had been the course in 1837, on the accession of the Queen? On that occasion Lord John Russell, in officially confirming the Lord-Lieutenant in his office, had been commanded by her Majesty to express her satisfaction at the tranquillity of Ireland, and her wishes for its welfare. The young Queen had read the history of his country; she had felt that for great wrong there was great reparation due; and with all the warm feelings of her heart, had commanded her then Home Secretary to give utterance to those sentiments of gentleness and mercy by which she was animated. What was the condition of Ireland now?—what the difference between the Government of a Whig and Tory Administration? Why not treat Ireland as they had treated Canada? That colony had been governed as Ireland was still; but they now gave it a liberal governor, who did not even belong to their party, and they had called to the functions of office men who had been hunted to the death. Pursue a similar course in Ireland; carry out the Emancipation Bill; conciliate the clergy; strip the agitators of their three-fold panoply; and the whole past history of the world informed them what would be the result.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland referred to the fact, that a similar measure had been introduced by Lord Morpeth in 1838, and afterwards in 1840, and though at that latter period, Mr. Sheil had been Vice-President of the Board of Trade, neither he nor any Irish Member had raised a voice against what was now denounced as a violation of the constitution. He entered into statistical and other details, vindicatory of the necessity of the present measure, but admitted that the question of an Arms Bill for Ireland was one of some doubtfulness, and to be fitly considered by the House; and replied in detail to some of the arguments of Lord Clements and Mr. Sheil, as to the remedial measures which they considered involved in "justice to Ireland."

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that it was unquestionably true that the late Government had, in 1838 and 1840, brought in bills similar in their provisions to the present one. But the policy of that Government was wholly different from the present one. They had sought to inspire confidence in the law—to conciliate the people—a policy whose results required not a single act of the Legislature, but the continued operation of a wise policy. In this he, as Home Secretary, and Lords Normanby and Morpeth, had been well seconded by the late Sir Michael O'Loghlen, whose memory was now justly revered. They also had filled

offices with men in whom their countrymen had confidence, and the sympathies of the people of Ireland had been sought. But this course had not now been pursued; they had filled the bench of justice with individuals whose attachments were not with the majority, but the minority; and their treatment of the Irish magistrates was not calculated to maintain public tranquillity. Anxious for the maintenance of that tranquillity, he had early expressed his satisfaction on the appointment of Lord Eliot as Irish Secretary; and he was aware that much of the system of the late Government had been maintained. But, somehow or other, there was an essential departure from the spirit by which it had been actuated: would, for instance, such a man as Sir Michael O'Loghlen have been promoted by the present Government? He could not vote against the second reading of the Arms Bill; but he warned the Government against resting on such measures. As to the repeal of the union, he felt that the arguments against it were so strong, that he should not dread any discussion in Parliament on the subject. But he reminded the Ministerial side of the House of the unfair manner in which they used to treat the late Government, laying every outrage at its door, and seemingly rejoicing at the intelligence of a fresh one, in order to use it for a party purpose. Now that no party purpose was to be served, let them pursue a course which had formerly and would again promote tranquillity in Ireland; he was not afraid of a civil war, but he felt the importance of a conciliatory policy.—The debate was adjourned; and after some routine business, the treatment of Ireland came once more under discussion, on a motion of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, for certain returns, to exhibit, amongst other matters, the "name, native country, and religious persuasion" of individuals appointed to offices, or dismissed from them, in Ireland, by the present Government. The object intended was to show that Irishmen were overlooked in the distribution of patronage. After some discussion the motion was modified, and agreed to.

Tuesday.—After a brief discussion as to whether notices of motion should have precedence of the adjourned debate on the Irish Arms Bill, Mr. COCHRANE allowed a motion, relative to our financial and diplomatic intercourse with Greece, to stand over; and some other motions having been either acceded to or waved, the adjourned debate on the Irish Arms Bill was proposed to be resumed: on which Lord PALMERSTON complained that the postponement of Mr. Cochrane's motion prevented him from contradicting a statement of Sir R. Peel, who had said that the Greek Loan had been guaranteed by the late Government; whereas it was the Government of 1830, of which the Prime Minister was a leading member.

The adjourned debate was then resumed by Mr. Ross, who said he was the last in the world to depreciate the act of emancipation, but it had been obtained at a great sacrifice, for it had prostrated the forty-shilling freeholders, and had practically put a stop to further ameliorating measures for Ireland. The Irish were naturally a loyal people, and it was an impeachment of their characteristic attachment to deprive them of arms in the way this bill proposed to do.—Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN acknowledged that Ireland had laboured under accumulated evils in past times, and that she had many wrongs still to redress. The condition of the country called for sympathy and redress; and though he admitted the necessity of the Arms Bill, he intended to propose amendments in order to mitigate its stringency, and hoped that when passed it would not hereafter be used for purposes of oppression and injustice.—Mr. REDINGTON criticised the provisions of the bill, which, though stated to be only a renewal and consolidation of the existing law, contained new and stringent enactments, as absurd as they were severe. There was nothing in the condition of Ireland requiring treatment different from that of England. The recent riots in the neighbourhood of Manchester were caused by men with arms in their hands, and the account of the outbreak not only surpassed anything which took place in Ireland, but outvied the accounts of the French exploits in Algeria. Yet no proposal was made to disarm these rioters, or to prevent them repeating their conduct. He cited returns to show that there was a remarkable diminution in the amount of crime in Ireland, and warned the House against exasperating the people of Ireland by coercive measures, increasing in stringency as the necessity for them diminished.—Colonel CONNOLLY adduced his experience as an Irish magistrate in favour of the necessity of the measure, and censured the agitators who disturbed the minds of the people by exaggerated statements both of evils endured, and of supposed benefits to be derived from the repeal of the Union.—Mr. CAREW contrasted the present condition of Ireland with its state when the Government came into office, and declared his opposition to the bill.—Lord BERNARD, on the contrary, thanked the Government for the bill, which all who had the welfare of Ireland at heart considered necessary.—Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN protested against the bill, for which no case had been made out. The best mode of repressing the outrages was by improving the condition of the country, and protecting the people from oppressive treatment on the part of the landlords. He warned the Government that the bill in its present shape would encounter a division on every clause.—Captain LAYARD bore testimony to the good qualities of the Irish people; and appealed to both English and Scotch members not to vote for a measure which was an outrage to their feelings and liberties.—Mr. WATSON, though an Englishman, yet, as an Irish representative, felt it his duty to protest against a bill which placed eight millions of our fellow-citizens beyond the pale of the constitution. Ireland required peace, but instead of peace, they gave her an Arms Bill. Was Ireland to be the victim of coercion, because Whig and Tory had supported former measures of this kind, and were said to be bound in consistency to the present one? Let them put down the repeal agitation by an impartial administration of the law.—Lord C. HAMILTON was deeply interested in the prosperity of Ireland, but drew, even from Mr. Sheil's brilliant speech of the previous evening, arguments for the necessity of the Arms Bill. He viewed it not as a coercive measure, but as a protection to the innocent and well disposed. —Mr. C. BULLER did not consider the bill itself a matter of much importance, seeing it was, on the whole, but a continuation of an old law which had been supported by both parties. But it was of importance when viewed in connection with the spirit of those who proposed it, and in connection with the consideration whether or not they possessed the confidence of the Irish people. The accounts from Ireland were unquestionably calculated to create alarm; for such an organization in favour of a particular measure was almost unprecedented. It was unnecessary for any Englishman to give an opinion on the repeal of the Union, which ought to be deprecated more by the people of Ireland than by this country. But for the last two centuries the misgovernment of Ireland was the scandal of Christendom; while all Europe had been advancing, the condition of the people of that country had been deteriorating; while produce and rents were increasing, the physical state of the masses had become worse and worse. He had never been in Ireland, but he had had opportunities of judging of the strength of those antipathies which separated the different races. He contrasted the different policy pursued in Canada and in Ireland; and asked them to try in the one country the experiment which had been so successful in the other. The repeal of the Union would be a barbarous retrogression; but let them put themselves in the condition of an Irish Roman Catholic, and view the question from his position. In a year and a half the unconciliatory policy of the Government had raised an agitation dangerous and powerful. He counselled Sir R. Peel to adopt a larger and more liberal policy, and to accompany his Arms Bill with measures of amelioration, as otherwise he should give it his determined opposition.—Mr. SHAW felt that Ireland was in a very unsatisfactory if not alarming condition; never were the masses more excited, or all classes more dejected. This arose from a combination of causes. The depressed state of agriculture, arising from the new tariff, which was aggravated by the Canada Bill, was one cause; another, the temperance movement. Crime had diminished one-third, as a consequence of Father Mathew's labours; but the blessing had been turned into a curse, because the movement had terminated in political combination. The Whigs boasted of the spirit in which they governed Ireland; but did they not appoint political partisans?—did they not even offer a high judicial situation to the individual who had now raised this repeal agitation? The Government, in their Irish appointments, had been actuated by the best disposition towards the people; and Lord Eliot, in particular, had manifested a disposition to please everybody. But unhappily the impression prevailed that the Irish Executive was feeble and controlled; the office of Lord-Lieutenant was an anomalous one in times of difficulty; and the organization of myriads by Mr. O'Connell, who had abandoned his functions in the House, had placed the country in a serious and alarming position. He cited some of the sentiments of the agitators, as affording evidence of their real sentiments and intentions; and described the agitation as an organization of the entire population, under the control of the Roman Catholic priesthood, against property and order. He affirmed that there was no portion of the community more alarmed than the respectable Roman Catholics; he was no friend of coercive measures, because he relied on the ordinary powers of the law to give security to the country.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL acknowledged that the Irish members had been somewhat remiss in their opposition to the Arms' Bills of the Whig Government. But then they were acting in support of a Government whose general policy was based on equity to Ireland, and who were opposed by the present Ministerialists in all their efforts to benefit the country. He strongly censured the bill, especially the "branding" and licensing clauses, and particularly that which requires the licensing of blacksmiths. The time at which the measure was brought forward was far more important than the measure itself; and he feared that the debate would strengthen the impression of the Irish people that they had nothing to hope from either of the great parties within the House, and that their dependence must be on themselves. The absent Irish members staid away because they did not feel it worth their while to attend the House, and, by so doing abandon other pursuits.—Mr. V. STUART could not conscientiously say that no measure was requisite for the registration of arms, and therefore supported the second reading of the bill, with a view to its amendment.—Sir H. W. BARRON proposed the adjournment of the debate; on which a discussion arose, and Lord CLEMENTS charged the majority with anxiety to go to Epsom Races, and therefore desirous of getting rid of an unpleasant subject.—After observations from different members, the adjournment of the debate was agreed to.

Wednesday.—Mr. MACKINNON, in reply to a question, stated that, in consequence of certain circumstances, he would not undertake the conduct of the Townshend Peerage Bill through the House.—Mr. HAWES reported from the Athlone Election Committee, that they had found J. Collett, Esq., to have been duly returned for that borough.

The adjourned debate on the Arms (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. WYSE, who opposed the bill. Lord JOCELYN followed, and declared his intention to support it as the only measure likely to insure public tranquillity and prevent the danger of outrages and assassinations such as now prevailed. Mr. J. O'BRIEN, Captain BERNAL, the O'CONNOR DON, and Mr. HAWES opposed the second reading of the bill; which was supported by Mr. B. HOPE, Colonel VERNER, Mr. BORTHWICK, and Sir A. BROOKE. Lord SEYMOUR expressed his intention to vote for the second reading, but to oppose many of the details in committee.—Sir J. GRAHAM referred to the statements of crimes of a homicidal character committed in Ireland, far exceeding those committed in England in proportion to the population of the two countries, as proofs of the necessity of continuing this or some similar bill. He quoted the admission made by Mr. Sheil, that in the present state of society in Ireland there was no chance that the ordinary class of petty jurors would perform their duties, from very fear, and that it required a higher class of men, and better protected against outrage than at present, to perform the duties—as the strongest argument in favour of the necessity of this bill. The existing state of society in Ireland was not a new, but an old and long-continued one, and the enactments proposed were not new, but old enactments. He then entered into a history of the numerous Arms Bills and the Coercion Bills brought forward by the several Liberal Governments since 1805, and showed that, so far as Liberal precedents would go, he had plenty of them in support of the proposed measure. He claimed credit for the Government for having endeavoured to conciliate all parties in Ireland, and declared that it would be worse than madness—it would be cowardice and treachery—to refuse to pass the bill in the present state and circumstances of Ireland.—The Earl of LISTOWEL, Sir H. W. BARRON, and Sir D. ROCHE subsequently spoke against the second reading: and after some remarks by Mr. ROEBUCK, Sir R. PEEL concluded this long debate by charging those who now clamoured against the bill as a violation of the Bill of Rights and of the common law, and as an insult to Ireland, with having abandoned their Parliamentary duties when they supported a similar one in 1841, out of complaisance to the Government of the day. He repeated the assertion of Sir J. Graham, that this measure was not introduced with any reference to the present state of things in Ireland, but in reference to a state of society long existent. The only question, then, to decide was, whether any bill was or was not necessary for the regulation of the possession of arms in Ireland. The necessity was fully proved by the admissions of Mr. Sheil, and the hon. Members on his side of the House.—The House having divided, there were—for the second reading, 270; Against it, 105; majority, 165.—On the motion for the Speaker to leave the chair, Mr. W. S. O'Brien moved as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire whether such a Bill was called for by the present state of Ireland, but withdrew it without going to a division.

Thursday.—The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour, but there being only fourteen Members present at 4 o'clock, the House adjourned.

Friday.—On the motion that the House at its rising adjourn to Thursday, a conversation took place on the state of Ireland. Lord J. RUSSELL explained that the late Government had offered not the Chief Baronship, but the Mastership of the Rolls to Mr. O'Connell. He considered that the great military preparations now taking place in Ireland, accompanied with dismissals of magistrates, were creating great alarm, giving an undue impetus to the Repeal agitation, and producing general embarrassment. — Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply, deprecated all present discussion and said that Lord Fortescue had set the example of discouraging Repeal agitation. After a long and desultory discussion, the adjournment was carried without a division.—On the motion for the second reading of the Canada Wheat and Flour Bill, Lord WORSLEY moved that it be read that day six months. A long debate ensued, in which several members took part, and on a division the second reading was carried by 209 to 109.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols have closed for the arrangement of the dividend. The last price was 92¾ to ⅞ for the Opening. Three per Cent. Reduced, 92½ ⅝; Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, 100¾ to ½; New Three-and-half per Cent. Annuities, 101 to ½; Bank Stock, 178 to 9½; Exchequer Bills, 45*s.* to 50*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Despatch of Troops for Ireland.—Her Majesty's steam-frigate Cyclops was lying totally dismantled on Saturday last at Woolwich, and the engineers of the dock-yard had disconnected part of her machinery for the purpose of repairing her. On Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, she was commissioned by Captain Austin, and the following day, by 4 P.M., she was completely rigged, had got her large guns on board, with ammunition and stores from the Arsenal, her provisions and tanks of water from Deptford, including 300 tons of coals, and was in every respect ready for sea within the short space of 36 hours. Lieut.-Colonel Burton, of the Royal Marines, embarked at a late hour on Monday evening, and the Cyclops sailed at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning for Sheerness, to receive on board a large detachment of Marines from Chatham. The crew of the Cyclops is to consist of 175 men, but to make way for the great number of troops, 145 only will be taken from the guard-ship at Sheerness for the purpose of manning her. The Alban steam-vessel, Lieutenant Jeayes, has also sailed for Portsmouth, where it is expected she will be ordered to assist in conveying a part of the Marines intended to proceed to Ireland. We learn from Portsmouth that the Rhadamanthus steamer on Tuesday embarked Major Castieau, three Lieutenants, sixty gunners, four 6-pounders, and two howitzers, and sailed immediately for Dublin. The entire number of Marines, including officers and privates, embarked from that division, will be about 380. Rear-Admiral Bowles, it is said, will hoist his flag in the Malabar, and be stationed on the Irish coast.

Testimonial to Lord Morpeth.—The committee for completing the Morpeth Testimonial having determined to present the address to his Lordship without delay, the ceremony was performed on Tuesday at Stafford-house, the residence of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland. The presentation took place in the great hall of Stafford-house, and a considerable number of ladies were present in the gallery. Lord Morpeth acknowledged the compliment in a speech of great feeling, and declared that whatever may be the impressions produced by his recent travels in the western world, he has returned more than ever attached to the institutions of his own country.

Royal Naval School.—On Thursday, being the anniversary of Lord Howe's victory, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this institution was performed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Bishop of Rochester read prayers, after which the treasurers presented some coins in a vase which were deposited in a hollow place under the stone; the stone was lowered, and the Prince, with his mallet and trowel, completed the ceremony. Another salute was fired, and the band of the Royal Marines played "Rule Britannia," amidst the shouts and applause of upwards of 1,500 persons, who had obtained tickets of admission. The Bishop again offered up prayers, and one of the boys from the school delivered a brief address to his Royal Highness, thanking him for his kindness in endeavouring to promote the prosperity of the school. The mallet which was used by Prince Albert was made from one of the timbers of Lord Nelson's ship, the Victory.

New Zealand Company.—The half-yearly meeting of the directors and shareholders of this company was held on Tuesday, Mr. Soames in the chair. The report stated that the directors had received information of the arrival at Wellington in July last of numerous settlers from Sydney, with capital, and large importations of live stock had taken place. During the half-year ending Midsummer, 1842, the number of ships which entered Port Nicholson from England, Sydney, and other places, was 126, registering 16,842 tons; and the customs duties during the same period amounted to 8,000*l.* The population of the colony of Nelson already numbered 3,500 souls, and the number of ships arriving at that port in the half-year ending Midsummer, 1842, was 58; the customs revenue being 2,000*l.* Coal had been found on the river Mokaw, and limestone at Moturoa. Some differences had unfortunately arisen between the natives and settlers in the district of New Plymouth; but they had been entirely and satisfactorily adjusted at the date of the last despatches. Emigration had been carried on during the last season to a considerable extent, and the number of passengers conveyed to the several settlements in ships chartered by the company were, to Wellington, 4,431; Nelson, 3,335; New Plymouth, 1,030; total, 8,796. During the last year a ship had been despatched from Kelson, Hamburgh, with a body of German settlers. The difficulties which had arisen with respect to title in the sale of lands in New Zealand were, it was hoped, satisfactorily settled; and the directors appreciate the favourable disposition evinced by the Home Government towards the company's settlers. The report then proceeded to give a financial statement of the company's affairs, from which it appeared that the total assets of the company amounted to 436,499*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, and the liabilities to 306,278*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, showing a surplus in favour of the company of 130,171*l.* 5*s.* 11*d*, which, with 150,000*l.*, the estimated value of additional lands receivable from the Government in virtue of expenditure to the 5th of April of the present year, gave a total surplus of 280,171*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* The report concluded by recommending a dividend of two-and-a-half per cent. upon the half-year. Mr. Lyall, M.P., moved the adoption of the report, that a dividend of two-and-a-half per cent. be declared for the half-year ending the 5th of April last, and that Viscount Courtenay, M.P., and Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield, be elected directors in the place of Captain John Hine, deceased, and Sir W. Molesworth, who had retired. Mr. Emeritz seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, On the motion of Mr. Russell Ellice the thanks of the proprietors were given to the governor, deputy-governor, and directors, for their general good management of the company's affairs.

Anti-Corn-Law League.—On Monday another large meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League was held in the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, Mr. G. Wilson in the

chair. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he had great pleasure in again conferring with them on a subject of no secondary importance either to them or to the country at large. They were not met to discuss the merits of the two sliding-scales of 1828 and 1842; it was no part of their task to reconcile the different opinions of these in favour of a 10*s.*, and those in favour of a 5*s.* fixed duty; nor did they care whether the old or the new Canadian Corn Bill was the more favourable for smuggling. They were here on the part of a numerous body who maintained their right to exchange their industry when and where they thought proper. All the interests of the community were represented on that platform—the agricultural by Lord Ducie, the professions by Mr. Moore, and Parliament by Mr. Cobden, M.P. He begged to draw their attention to the labours of the committee now in progress for enrolling members in the City of London. Three out of their four members had voted against the principles of free trade on a recent occasion, but such a circumstance would never happen again if a majority of the electors were enrolled as members of the Anti-Corn-Law League. The meeting was then addressed at great length by Lord Ducie, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Cobden.

Anti-Slavery Convention.—The committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have completed all the necessary arrangements previous to the holding of the Anti-Slavery Convention. The sittings will commence at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 13th inst., at Freemasons' Hall; and Mr. Thomas Clarkson has consented to preside.

Anniversary Meeting of Charity Children at St. Paul's.—On Thursday the imposing assemblage of upwards of 6000 children educated at the parochial schools of the metropolitan parishes took place, according to annual custom, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and was, as usual, attended by a great number of the nobility and gentry, and by the Duke of Cambridge. The Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury. A very large subscription was made at the doors, which will be divided amongst the children of the several parishes.

Excise Seizures.—At the Excise Court on Thursday, James Walton, wholesale and retail tea-dealer, of 129, Bishopsgate-street-without, was charged with having in his possession dried and spent tea-leaves, dyed and fabricated as tea, and adulterated with carbonate of copper and gum-arabic. The penalties were laid at 1000*l.* under the Act 4 George II., c. 14, sec. 12, which imposed a penalty upon every pound of such tea of 10*l.* An officer of Excise stated that, on the 26th April, he went to the shop of the defendant, 129, Bishopsgate-street-without, and requested to examine his stock of tea. After a minute search, he discovered two bags, weighing 26lbs., containing what appeared to him at first to be tea, but which, on inspection, he found to be nothing but tea-leaves that had been used and re-dried. Mr. G. Phillips, the chemist, stated that he had tested parcels of the tea, and that he found them adulterated with carbonate of lime, carbonate of copper, gum acacia, tan, and colouring matter. He found leaves which he believed to be sloe-leaves. The leaves were strongly impregnated with yellow and Dutch pinks. By the aid of acids and precipitates he had succeeded in reducing the copper to a metallic form. The leaves, on being immersed in water for some time, changed from green to their original colour, black. By damping the leaves and placing them upon paper, the colouring that had been used was clearly perceptible. A solicitor for the defendant said it would be fruitless to struggle against the charge, and he should confine himself to the question of mitigation. His client had never been charged before, although he had been in business for twenty years, and had a large family to support. The Court said that this was a most gross case, which had been fully proved, and their judgment was, that the defendant be fined in the penalty of 260*l.*—Charles White Cressy, tea-dealer, of 86, Kent-street, Southwark, was also charged with having in his possession 176lbs. of dried and coloured leaves, adulterated to represent tea. An officer proved finding four large bags concealed in defendant's shop, who said he purchased it as sea-damaged tea from a person named Johnson, of Bethnal-green, for 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb., but had no bill of parcels or receipts, as he always paid ready money. It was adulterated with gum or some other glutinous matter. Mr. Phillips said he had tested it, and found the adulteration with gum varying from 25 to 18 per cent. The Court fined the defendant in the mitigated penalty of 250*l.*

The Temple Church.—On Sunday, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess and Prince George of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, and other members of the Royal Family, with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Greek Minister, Lords Brougham and Morpeth, attended divine service at the Temple Church. After service, their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Hall of the Middle Temple, where they honoured the benchers of the Middle and Inner Temple by partaking of a *dejeuner*. The Duke of Cambridge, in reply to a short address of Lord Brougham, observed how happy he should feel, were he a younger man, in becoming a bencher of the Hon. Society; to which Mr. Thesiger replied. With the exception of the Queen Dowager, who visited the Church and Hall a few days since, these places have not been honoured by any member of the Royal Family since the days of Queen Elizabeth, by whom the beautiful screen wrought from some of the material that formed a part of the Spanish Armada, together with several spears, helmets, and firelocks, that now grace the gallery of the Hall, were presented.

Election of an Alderman.—The inhabitants of Coleman-street Ward on Wednesday elected Mr. William Hunter, Alderman of that Ward, in the place of Sir W. Heygate, who had vacated his gown on being elected City Chamberlain.

Old London Wall.—At the meeting of the Institute of Architects on Monday night, Mr. G. Godwin, at the request of several members of the Society of Antiquaries, drew the attention of the institute to the threatened demolition of the remaining portion of old London wall, at the back of the houses in Trinity-square, Tower-hill, with the view of inducing their aid in favour of its preservation. He stated that this interesting remnant of antiquity bounds the western side of a plot of vacant ground in George-street, on which it is proposed to build a church and schools. The length of the wall is about 50 feet, and the height from 20 to 25 feet. It is faced with masonry in regular courses, and shows occasional layers of Roman bricks, especially in the lower part on the east side, recently exposed to view by the removal of some vaults and sheds, where they are seen to occur at regular intervals. At a period less eminent for the preservation of ancient monuments than the present day, the wall was strengthened at the northern angle and coped with brick-work, and is consequently in a tolerable state of repair. Lord Northampton, who was in the chair, suggested that the council should communicate with the Society of Antiquaries on the subject, and present a joint memorial, which he hoped might have the effect of saving the wall.

Thames Tunnel.—During the two months since the tunnel has been opened there have passed through, and paid toll, 675,640 persons.

Spitalfields' School of Design.—The second annual meeting of this School was held last week, at Crosby-hall, for the purpose of receiving the Committee's report of the proceedings of the School during the past year, and for the distribution of prizes to those pupils whose merit in the art of drawing and designing entitled them to the distinction. Lord R. Grosvenor presided, supported by Lord Colborne, Messrs. Cockerell, Dillon, Etty, James, Hanbury, &c. His Lordship congratulated the friends and supporters of the School on the progress which the School of Design was making in the public estimation. He directed attention to the distinction which France had attained in this respect; and observed that England, which had long been her rival in war, was now preparing to become her "rival"—though in a friendly way—in the more glorious arts of peace. He complimented the pupils on their progress, and having encouraged them to perseverance, observed that he believed there was talent sufficient in England to compete, if cultivated, with any other country in the world. From the report it appeared that there are now 180 pupils in the School, including the children of weavers, wood-carvers, cabinet-makers, &c., being an increase of 60 over those of last year. The income, from the establishment of the School up to the 25th March, amounted to 257*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, and the expenditure to 252*l.* 16*s.* The report further stated that the net proceeds of the ball at the Opera-house, under the patronage of her Majesty, was 1,185*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, which has been invested in Exchequer bills as a "building" fund. The prizes were then distributed, and the Committee and officers were elected for the ensuing year.

The Nelson Column.—The committee, consisting of the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquess of Northampton, Lords Colborne and Monteagle, and Sirs G. Cockburn, John Barrow, H. Inglis, and P. Laurie, and Messrs. C. Wood, Wilson Croker, and Sydney Herbert, met on Friday to consider whether the Corinthian capital should be gilt or bronzed. The committee agreed that it should be bronzed, as gilding would be inconsistent between a stone pillar and a stone statue. It was ascertained that 600*l.* more would be required of the public to enable the committee to complete the capital and statue.

St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.—The Bishop of London consecrated this church on Monday morning. A large number of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood were present at the ceremony. The church is capable of accommodating 2,000 persons, and has been erected at a cost of 11,000*l.* The Rev. W. J. Bennett, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, has been presented to the incumbency.

Miss Mitford's Subscription.—We are happy to find that the subscription raised for relieving the difficulties of Miss Mitford has been so far successful, that in a letter to the Rev. W. Kinsey she writes:—"You will, I know, be glad to hear that things are going on well, so far as the subscription is concerned. The debts are all paid, and there will be some hundreds surplus, which was what my friends wished in their kindness; for my own part, I was ever more set upon the payment of the debts, but now both parties are gratified."

The Parker Society.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of this Society, instituted for the publication of the works of the fathers and early writers of the English Church, took place at Freemasons' Hall, Lord Ashley in the chair. The report announced that the receipts for the past year showed a considerable increase over the preceding, and that the number of subscribers was between 6000 and 7000. Amongst the works which had recently been printed were the writings of Archdeacon Philpot, the remains of Archbishop Grindal, the Zurich Letters, and other interesting works. The subscriptions for the present year required an issue of 7,500 copies, and amongst the works which were intended to be issued were the early writings of Bishop Hooper, and part of the works of Archbishop Cranmer. These would be followed by reprints of the works of Jewell, Ridley, Coverdale, Latimer, and others.

Governesses Benevolent Institution.—A meeting was held last week, at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of passing a resolution and adopting measures to establish an institution for the relief and support of governesses while suffering from sickness, or when too advanced in age to continue the exertions necessary for their own maintenance. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took the chair. The promoters have three objects in view:—"1. To afford assistance, privately and delicately (as in the Literary Fund) to English governesses in temporary distress. 2. When a sufficient sum shall have been accumulated, to grant annuities to governesses in their old age. 3. When a sufficient number of names shall have been furnished, to open a provident fund, by which governesses may, by their own subscriptions, secure annuities for themselves." The proceedings were of the most satisfactory character, and the sum subscribed in the room amounted to nearly 500*l.*

Fancy Fair at Greenwich.—The town of Greenwich on Thursday presented a lively and attractive appearance, in consequence of the crowd of visitors who attended the Fancy Fair held in the painted chamber of Greenwich Hospital in aid of the funds of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society. The articles exhibited for sale consisted of almost every variety of fancy goods, and among the lady patronesses of the society who officiated at the stalls were the Countess of Haddington, Lady Sarah Ingestre, Lady Caroline Legge, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Lady Byron, Lady Aylmer, Lady Bloomfield, Lady Charlotte Berkeley, Lady Stafford, the Hon. Lady Stopford, Lady Seymour, and Lady Dymoke. The fair was again resumed yesterday, and with great benefit to the funds of the charity.

Accidents.—On Thursday afternoon, an accident of a very serious nature occurred to the Hon. John Thornton Leslie Melville. He had just arrived in Gracechurch-street, from his country seat at Roehampton, and whilst in the act of descending the steps of the vehicle, another omnibus came rapidly up, and before Mr. Melville could reach the pavement he was knocked down, and the wheels passed over him. He was taken up quite insensible, and conveyed to the banking-house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane, of which firm he is a partner, and was soon afterwards removed to Guy's Hospital. On examination, it was found that his left leg had been fractured in two places, his right leg much injured, an extensive lacerated wound across the forehead, besides several contusions on various parts of his body. The fractured limb was immediately set, and the hon. gentleman is going on as favourably as can be expected. Mr. Melville is between 50 and 60 years of age, and is one of the Governors of Guy's Hospital.—We learn by the Brighton papers that his Grace the Duke of Richmond met with an accident a few days ago. He was thrown from his pony, which started suddenly, and a bullet, which his Grace's medical attendants have never been able to extract, being slightly displaced, caused great pain and induced fainting. Assistance being soon procured, his Grace was conveyed to Goodwood-house, and is now doing well.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, May 20:—West districts, 139; North districts, 164; Central districts, 181; East districts, 192; South districts, 195. Total, 871—(472 males, 399 females.)—Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five springs, 854.

Provincial News.

Aylesbury.—After the lapse of two centuries since the death of John Hampden, a monument is about to be raised to his memory on Chalgrove-field, where he lost his life. The project of raising this memorial was suggested some time ago by Lord Nugent, and is now to be carried into effect by the efforts of his Lordship, assisted by the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Bredalbane, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lords Brougham, Denman, Lovelace, Leigh, Fortescue, and other gentlemen. The monument consists of a large block of Portland stone, 16 feet high, surmounted by a Ceppo Cap, and resting on a massive plynth of the same material. It is raised where the Oxford and Watlington road is crossed by the lane leading on one side to the village of Chalgrove, and on the other to Warpsgrove farm-house. It was here that Prince Rupert, in his retreat towards Oxford, having repulsed the main body of the Parliament troops under Gunter and Cross, was encountered by Hampden, who led a party of horse to the attack from the direction of Warpsgrove, and received his death-wounds shot by some of the musketeers of the Prince, who lined the hedge which still incloses the south side of the lane. On the side of the monument facing Warpsgrove is his medallion portrait, in bold relief, by Scoular; on the opposite side are his arms; on the third the names of the subscribers by whom the monument is raised; and on the fourth is the following inscription from the pen of Lord Nugent:—"Here, in this field of Chalgrove, John Hampden, after an able and strenuous but unsuccessful resistance in Parliament, and before the judges of the land, to the measures of an arbitrary court, first took arms, assembling the levies of the associated counties of Buckingham and Oxford in 1642. And here, within a few paces of this spot, he received the wound of which he died while fighting in defence of the free monarchy and ancient liberties of England, June 18, 1643. In the two hundredth year from that day this stone was raised in reverence to his memory." A dinner will be given on Monday the 19th inst., on Chalgrove-field, Lord Nugent in the chair, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the fight.

Kendal.—The inmates of Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, were on Tuesday week surprised by the appearance of Mr. Bird and his family, (lineal descendants of Mr. Bird, who sold the estate called "Bird's Nest" to

the father of Lord Brougham, subsequently named Brougham Hall,) who took possession of the premises. A few weeks ago some part of the family entered upon the estates contiguous, in the occupation of some of the tenants, but after three or four days' occupation withdrew, and returned home. For this trespass it appears Lord Brougham thought proper, through his solicitor, to serve each of the parties with a writ; to this the family of Bird put in an appearance, when it is stated Lord Brougham declined following up the matter, thinking the writ would effect an intimidation. The Birds have at length taken possession a second time, and entered upon the Hall, and now require to see by what authority the property is withheld, since they state they are satisfied the entail was never broken, and that their relative (Mr. Bird) had no power to sell, and that if such be the fact, no length of time will give a proper title. They remained on the premises until Friday last, when they were forcibly ejected, and are waiting at Penrith for further instructions from their solicitors how they are to proceed.

Liverpool.—It is only three weeks since we had to record the particulars of an alarming fire that occurred in the eastern wing of the Duke of Bridgewater's warehouses, situate between the Duke's and King's Docks. We have now again to describe another conflagration, which broke out on Saturday evening last, in the western wing of the same pile, and has proved little less extensive, while it has, perhaps, destroyed quite as large an amount of property. In the brief interval there have been two other destructive fires in this town, one in Formby-street, on Saturday fortnight, and one in Jackson's-lane on Friday week. The fire of Saturday evening was discovered shortly after the men had quitted work, when flames were seen issuing from the roofs of the second and third warehouses from the western end of the range. In spite of all the endeavours that were made, the fire descended to two rooms filled with cotton, on the fifth story of the second and third warehouses, where its further progress was arrested, the whole of the four stories below being saved. In consequence of the fire having broken out under very suspicious circumstances, the magistrates of the borough instituted a lengthened investigation into its origin on Monday. The inquiry was private, and was attended by an unusually large number of the authorities. It was adjourned for the purpose of affording time for further testimony to be obtained, but it is understood that several witnesses were examined, and that their evidence left no doubt upon the minds of the magistrates upon the main object of the inquiry, namely, that the fire was the work of an incendiary, at present unknown. The total amount of property destroyed is not less than from 10,000*l.* to 15,000*l.*, independently of the damage to the buildings.

Manchester.—On Friday the lengthened investigation into the conduct of the parties implicated in the late disturbances between the military and police was brought to a close, when nine soldiers and four of the town's people were ordered to find two sureties in 25*l.* each, for their appearance to answer the charge of riot and assault at the next Quarter Sessions. Four others were ordered to find sureties in 15*l.* each, to keep the peace for three months, and all the rest were discharged. On Monday a Military inquiry into the disturbance was commenced in the Regent-road Barracks, in consequence of an order issued from the Horse Guards. Lord Charles Wellesley, Colonel of the regiment, came down from London to attend the investigation, by direction of the Duke of Wellington. The inquiry was private. At nine o'clock the whole of the regiment was called out into the barrack-yard, and formed into a solid square by Lord C. Wellesley. His Lordship then addressed the officers and men, saying, that "it gave him great pleasure a fortnight ago to have received from the General commanding this district a very favourable account of the behaviour, discipline, order, and condition of this regiment. He regretted exceedingly that such pleasing intelligence should be followed by reports of so painful a nature. He had come to Manchester to investigate the accuracy of these reports; and it was his determination that such investigation should be conducted with the strictest impartiality and severity, and to punish all proved offenders to the utmost rigour of civil and military law. If any officer of the regiment should be proved to have participated in the outrage, he should not escape with impunity." The inquiry commenced at twelve o'clock, before General Sir William Warre, who presided; Mr. Kershaw, Mayor of Manchester, assisted by the Town-clerk, and the officers of the garrison. The examination of witnesses occupied upwards of six hours, and the inquiry was adjourned.

Nottingham.—Earl Manvers, as patron of the living of St. Mary's, in this town, has withheld his countenance to the subscription in progress for repairing the edifice, until the parish shall have conceded the principle of a church-rate. The sum required is 2,500*l.*, and 1000*l.* more to complete the pews, sittings, &c. of the church, which was rendered useless by a threatened fall of its massive towers last December.

Oxford.—The Margaret Professor of Divinity having called for a copy of the sermon preached by Dr. Pusey, on Sunday the 14th inst., the same has been transmitted to the Vice-Chancellor, by whom the following were appointed a board to examine and report upon its contents:—The Vice-Chancellor; Dr. Faussett, Margaret Professor of Divinity; Dr. Ogilvie, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology; Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel; Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham, and Dr. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church. It is understood that the investigation terminated in the condemnation of the sermon, and that Dr. Pusey has been suspended from the office of preaching within the University for two years. The Rev. R. G. Macmullen, Fellow of Corpus, has commenced an action of damages against the Regius Professor of Divinity for refusing to act as Moderator. At the performance of the Exercises for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in the Divinity School, it has been customary for the Professor to assign the subjects for these Exercises, which he did; but Mr. Macmullen refused to adopt them, and tendered instead two theses of his own selection; and in consequence the Professor declined to act as Moderator. The two which Dr. Hampden appointed were:—1st. The Church of England does not teach, nor can it be proved from Scripture, that any change takes place in the elements in consecration at the Lord's Supper. 2d. It is a mode of expression calculated to give erroneous views of Divine Revelation, to speak of Scriptures and Catholic tradition as joint authorities in matters of Christian doctrine. The cause commenced last week in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, before Dr. Kenyon, and was adjourned to Friday.

Plymouth.—We learn from the *Plymouth Times* that a preliminary meeting of the Town Council was held on Friday evening, at which, it is believed, that the council came to the resolution of inviting Prince Albert to accept the office of Lord High Steward of the borough, vacant by the death of the Duke of Sussex, the result of which will be communicated to the council at their next meeting, on the 6th of June.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Greenwich, 687*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 408*l.*; Brighton, 3,078*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 4,618*l.*; Croydon, 267*l.*; Blackwall, 875*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,278*l.*; Great North of England, 1,353*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,131*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,576*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,667*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,200*l.*; Birmingham, 16.112*l.*; Great Western, 14,471*l.*; South-Western, 6,172*l.*; North-Midland, 3,922*l.*; Grand Junction, 7,137*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,414.—The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Blackwall Railway has at last made its appearance; and though anxiously expected, its contents do not appear likely to be satisfactory to the shareholders. From the multiplicity of figures it is with some difficulty a correct view of the fact can be ascertained, though the result seems to be that, supposing all contingencies settled, 1,055,000*l.* will be the expense the proprietary are to bear for the completion of the undertaking. In this account there are many startling items. The act of incorporation, inclusive of all preliminary expenses, subsequent acts of Parliament, and attendant charges, figures at the large sum of 53,549*l.*, while solicitors' costs for professional advice and general business have absorbed as much as 42,986*l.*, of which 5,643*l.* remains unpaid. The engineering expenses have been more reasonable, 9,337*l.* having been the sum disbursed in that department. But there is another item which should be included in law charges—that of vendors' costs in conveyances, which is stated at 26,791*l.* There will be, according to the statement of the probable ultimate charges and receipts on account of capital, a balance of 11,030*l.* to the credit of the proprietary, when the whole of the amount to be subscribed of 1,066,572*l.* shall have been paid. The directors, by their dealings in shares on account of the company, appear to have made the small profit of 256*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, the gain on the issue of new shares having been 2,025*l.*, and the loss on the sale of the forfeited shares 1 768*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* After giving a detail of the probable assets and liabilities of the concern, the committee proceed to state that there is now no claim against it on which a greater interest than five per cent. is payable, and having done this, express themselves favourable to cheapness of conveyance, in accordance with which view the present rate of fares stand between London and Blackwall. The number of passengers carried from March to May, in 1842, was 382,929, and the money received, 7,352*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; while the number of passengers carried in the same period in 1843 was 398,687, and the money received 6,408*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* On the future prospects of the undertaking, the committee are almost silent; they say they have cautiously avoided indulging in any speculations which might have a tendency to mislead; still in concluding their report they feel bound to express an earnest desire that the proprietors will co-operate in carrying out the measures which have been suggested for extending the steam-boat traffic in immediate connexion with the railway, as on the efficient completion of such an arrangement must mainly depend its future prosperity.—In a recent case for compensation on the Norwich and Yarmouth Railway, on which occasion Sir W. Follett was retained for the company, and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly for the defendant, who claimed upwards of 8,000*l.* for land, for which the jury returned a verdict for 1,500*l.*, Mr. Gurney, the banker, stated, on his cross-examination by the Solicitor-General, "that he had never travelled by rail; that he was an enemy to it; had opposed the Norwich Railway; and had left a sum of money in his will to oppose the extension of railways generally."

IRELAND.

Dublin.—We noticed in our Parliamentary intelligence of last week that Mr. O'Connell, and other magistrates who had taken part in the Repeal movement, had been struck out of the commission of the peace by Lord Chancellor Sugden. The following is a list of those who have been subsequently dismissed: Lord Ffrench, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, M.P., Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P., Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, Mr. Nicholas Boylan, Mr. James Roe, Mr. J. P. Somers, M.P., Colonel Butler, Sir M. Dillon Bellew, Bart., of Galway; Mr. Alexander Sherlock, of Waterford; Mr. Pierse Somerset Butler, of Kilkenny; Mr. Daniel Clanchy, of Charleville; Mr. John Barter, of Cork; Mr. Caleb Powell, M.P., of Limerick; Mr. John O'Hea, of Cork; Mr. Joseph Myles M'Donnell, of Doo Castle; Mr. Phillips, of Mayo; and Mr. Fitzgerald, of Muckridge, county of Cork. Mr. James Sinclair, of Donegal, and Mr. R. D. Browne, M.P., have addressed letters to the Lord Chancellor, resigning the commission, in order to enjoy the right of public discussion.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, Bart., (son of the late Master of the Rolls,) and ten other members of the Irish bar, several of them gentlemen of extensive practice, all of whom had heretofore kept aloof from the movement, gave in their adhesion to the Association. Mr. O'Connell handed in the sum of 1,224*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* from the county of Tipperary. A considerable number of communications from various parts of the country were read, inclosing money to a large amount. At the close, Mr. O'Connell announced the week's rent to be 2,205*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, a much larger sum than had been received in any week during the agitation which led to Catholic emancipation. In connexion with the Repeal movement, the greatest activity prevails in various Government departments in sending off troops, arms, ammunition, and stores to Ireland; 25,000 stand of arms have been despatched from the Tower and Woolwich during the last five days, and barrack stores of every description, ammunition, &c. have been sent away for the same destination.

Cashel.—On Tuesday week the inhabitants of the South Riding of Tipperary assembled in this city to receive Mr. O'Connell. The procession extended five miles, and numbered, it is said, 300,000 persons. The meeting took place in the vicinity of the Rock of Cashel, Archdeacon Laffan in the chair. The amount contributed to the Repeal rent was 732*l.* 10*s.* A dinner took place in the evening, at which Mr. James Roe, of Roesborough, late member for Cashel, presided.

Nenagh.—The columns of the repeal papers are almost exclusively devoted to the proceedings of another demonstration of physical force, which took place on Thursday last at Nenagh, the capital town of the North Riding of Tipperary, at which 450,000 persons are stated to have been present, including many thousands who came a distance of 15 and 20 miles. The people of the King's and Queen's counties, of Limerick, Clare, and Galway, were present; and no less than 1000 boats filled with people, crowded the Shannon from the two last-mentioned counties. The platform was capable of containing 500 persons, and was crowded by at least that number. Mr. Patrick Fogarty, of Cabra Castle, was called to the chair amid the acclamations of the meeting, and resolutions in favour of Repeal were unanimously carried. The dinner took place in the evening in the Temperance hall. Nearly 250 persons sat down to dinner, and a gallery at one end, exclusively devoted to ladies, was densely thronged throughout the proceedings. Mr. O'Brien Dillon presided, supported by Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Caleb Powell, M.P., Mr. Steele, Mr. Hackett, mayor of Clonmel, the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Mr. Lanigan, of Templemore, &c. Mr. O'Connell reviewed his labours for some weeks past, the brilliant success that followed his movements, from the meetings of Rathkeale and Limerick to those of Cashel and Nenagh, and remarked on the physical force displayed at each meeting, and how effectual it would be in the hands of another Napoleon, who had marched from Boulogne to the centre of Hungary with a much smaller effective force than surrounded him yesterday at the Rock of Cashel, and victory marked his progress, although he could not calculate on such an army of reserve as he then saw before him. He commented freely on the subject of Repeal, and afterwards spoke of the facility of getting it—contended that it was in the power of the Queen to grant it without the consent of Parliament, and then laid down his plan for the assemblage of his 300 representatives in the Conciliation Hall of Ireland. The Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy in his speech said—"We have been ruled by England for forty-three years, and during that period her conduct to this country was a combination of the foulest crimes that ever disgraced a country calling itself Christian. This demand, the greatest statesman perhaps of England or Ireland prophesied should be one day made—it is now made—and, as I said before, we should urgently, but legally, constitutionally, and peaceably endeavour to carry out the object which we are told by a British Minister will never be effected, except, perhaps, at the awful test of a desolating civil war. Gentlemen, I believe there never was a more unwise threat than that—never did a more ill-judged one proceed from the lips of any statesman, and never was there such blind ignorance as that evinced by the anti-Irish truculent and dishonest legislators, who called forth that misplaced threat. Fellow-countrymen, it is impossible that those who threw out the threat had any knowledge of the present condition or feeling of the people of Ireland. You know that a great majority of our unhappy people at this moment are suffering such privations, that no war has any terrors for them. I say fearlessly, no war has any terrors for them, and least of all a war against their unnatural—their inveterate, and still unrelenting oppressors. I believe further, that except, perhaps, the restoration of a native Parliament, nothing would be more welcome in their present temper than such a war, whatever should be its issue." Several other toasts were given, and numerous speeches in favour of Repeal were delivered before the meeting broke up.

Longford.—A meeting of extraordinary magnitude took place here on Sunday, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for a repeal of the union. The requisition published on the occasion was addressed to the inhabitants of the county of Longford; but the great feature of the meeting was the dinner, at which Dr. Higgins, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, presided. Dr. Higgins, in

the course of a long speech, said he had been accused of saying that there was no hope for Ireland but in repeal, and he now reiterated that assertion. He also reiterated that he had the most unbounded contempt and hate—not, as he had been reported to have said, for the aristocracy—but for their vices. By the immoral press of England he had been called something like a rebel. He was reported to have roused the priests of his diocese, and to have maddened the people to such a pitch that there was no safety either for life or property while such firebrands existed. He disclaimed such views, but he would at the same time let the people of England know, that if it was attempted to carry into execution the threats which had been held out lately against the people of this country, he would make every chapel in his diocese a repealing place, and would go into every sanctuary to proclaim repeal. With all the respect which every man of common sense and judgment must entertain for the aristocracy, when they are entitled to respect on account of virtues descended through a long line of ancestors, he still stood to the sentiments he had uttered in Mullingar, and, embodying the sentiments of his clergy and people, he defied them all to the death. He then proceeded to give the usual toasts. Mr. O'Connell's health was proposed, of course; and he responded at great length, but we cannot give even an outline of his address. Dr. Cantwell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, in returning thanks for his health, stated that he concurred in all the sentiments put forward by Dr. Higgins that night. His opinion represented 150 Catholic clergymen and 250,000 of the people of his diocese; and that opinion was, that the union was a robbery, and that they could be respected by no man if they did not persevere in demanding a restoration of their rights.

Galway.—A repeal meeting was held at Caltra in this county on Sunday week, at which Lord Ffrench presided. The resolutions were proposed and seconded alternately by Roman Catholic priests and laymen, the latter class comprehending some of the leading gentry of the immediate district, such as the Hon. Thomas Ffrench, the Hon. Martin Ffrench, Mr. Dillon, of Caherhouse, &c. The resolutions embodied the following catalogue of the benefits to be derived from Repeal:—"1. Self-government, the making of our own laws, suited to the wants and wishes of our own people—the interpretation and administration of our own laws—the filling of all offices in the State with Irishmen.—2. The freedom of religion, and the extinction of a heavy and unjust impost by the total abolition of the tithe-rent charge, and all compulsory payments by one body of Christians to the teachers of the doctrines of any other persuasion.—3. The improvement of the condition of all occupiers of land by a well-considered plan of fixity of tenure, which, while it would secure to the landlord a moderate and adequate rent for his land, would at the same time ensure to the tenant the benefit of all his own labour and expenditure in permanent improvements.—4. The total abolition of the oppressive grand jury cess and the present iniquitous system of poor laws, and the substitution of well-regulated charitable institutions."

Dundalk.—The borough commissioners, on Tuesday last, adopted a petition for repeal without a dissentient voice. At a meeting of the Repeal Association on Sunday night, several new members were enrolled, amongst others, Captain M'Mahon, 13th Light Dragoons, paid *1l.* as a member.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—At the meeting of the General Assembly on Wednesday it was resolved in reference to the protest of the seceding party, that the ministers who attached their names to the protest have, by their own act, ceased to be ministers of this Church; that their parishes have become vacant, and that they are disqualified from receiving any presentation or appointment to a parochial or other spiritual charge in the Church as by law established, till reproved by the ecclesiastical judicatories—and that the subscribing elders are no longer elders in any of the parishes or sessions connected with the Establishment. The General Assembly have therefore instructed Presbyteries to intimate, without delay, the vacancies thus occasioned to the patrons, or to those entitled to present or to nominate persons, by whom, when found qualified, they may be supplied. They have also declared that the chapels and churches of the ministers who have since seceded, and adhered to the protest, are equally void. The number of clergymen who have seceded from the Church of Scotland is now 450; and there is little question that the number will soon be close on 500. This is nearly the half of the entire clergy, the number being under 1,200. About 240,000*l.* have been raised in less than 10 weeks for the erection of the new churches, and for the support of the seceding clergy; and there can be no doubt that in a few weeks the amount will considerably exceed 300,000*l.* Among the contributors are the Marchioness of Breadalbane, 1,000*l.*; a Colonel in the army, 6,000*l.*, in three yearly instalments of 2,000*l.* each; Mr. Paul, a private gentleman, 2,000*l.*; Mr. Nisbet, bookseller, London, 1,000*l.*; a Dissenter, 500*l.*; and there are various other subscribers of 2,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* each. It is also rumoured that the Marquess of Breadalbane, who has signified his adhesion to the "New Secession," has resolved to make a contribution of 10,000*l.* to its funds. The Duke of Argyll has given ground as sites for such new churches as they may require in Campbelltown. Mr. Fox Maule is to build and endow a church at his own expense; Mr. A. Campbell, member for Argyleshire, is to do the same. In Elgin the inhabitants have raised 1,000*l.* to build a church; and they will also liberally contribute for its support. So that in many instances churches will be built and ministers provided for, solely by private munificence and local exertion, without requiring any aid from the general fund.

Law.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—(Sittings in Banco.)—*Custom-House Frauds.—The Attorney-General* v. *Hurel and Others.*—In this case, which our readers will recollect was tried before Lord Abinger at the last Nisi Prius sittings, Mr. Erle now moved to set aside the verdict entered for the Crown, and to enter the verdict for the defendant, upon a legal point reserved at the trial. The information was laid at the instance of the Crown against the defendant, an extensive importer of French gloves and other foreign goods, under 3d and 4th William IV., cap. 52 and 53, for having unlawfully unshipped goods upon which the duty had not been duly paid, or for having such goods in his possession, the duty not having been paid upon them. The learned counsel submitted that in this case the goods in question had been regularly landed, under what was called a "sight entry," an entry founded on the declaration that the importer was not acquainted with the nature and value of the goods. Subsequently, and after the goods had been examined by the Customs officers, a perfect entry was made, and after payment of the duty calculated on the perfect entry, the goods were delivered to the importer. In the present case the alleged fraud was in substituting a fabricated account of the quantity and value of the goods for the genuine account originally taken, by which means the goods were delivered upon payment of a much smaller amount of duty than the Crown was entitled to receive. All the proceedings were correct, fair, and regular, up to the period when the goods were examined, and the quantity ascertained. There was no pretence, therefore, for saying that the goods had been illegally unshipped, and yet every count in the information was founded on an illegal unshipment. The learned counsel said he had ventured to suggest this objection to the information at the trial, and the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Crown, suggested, by way of reply, that as the "perfect entry" on which the goods were delivered to the defendants was fraudulent, it related back to the landing of the goods, and rendered the goods delivered under it illegally unshipped within the meaning and intention of the acts of Parliament. No doubt the Smuggling Act (3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 53, ss. 18, 44), declared that where goods were fraudulently landed under a sight entry, it was the same as if no entry had been made; but here the goods were properly landed under the "sight entry," and there was no reason to suppose that any fraud was contemplated until after the perfect entry was made. The Court was unanimously of opinion that the point raised by the learned counsel at the trial had been answered by the counsel for the Crown. Under the circumstances, it was as if the goods in question had been unshipped without any entry, and were therefore illegally unshipped. The Court, therefore, thought there was no ground for disturbing the verdict.—Rule refused.

The Attorney-General v. *Candy.*—In this case, which was tried before Baron Rolfe, and reported in this Paper when the trial took place, Sir Thomas Wilde now moved to set aside the verdict given for the Crown, and to obtain a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence. The case against the defendant, who was an extensive importer of silk goods from France, was founded on the presumption, that in collusion with a landing-waiter named Homerton, since deceased, and of an informer named Burnby, he had contrived to falsify the entries of two parcels of goods, received from France in the months of July and August, 1840. The falsification of the entries, and the defendant's cognisance of the fraud, depended altogether on the evidence of Burnby. In his examination, Burnby stated that he was on habits of social intercourse with the defendant; that he had received large sums of money by way of gratuity from him, and that he had also borrowed money from the defendant, for which the defendant held his I O Us. The witness Burnby's cross-examination furnished abundant grounds for receiving his statements with more than ordinary caution. Upon his own admission, he was a person of most disreputable character. He distinctly swore, however, that the defendant was in or about the premises when the fraudulent entries contained in the Custom-house blue books were concocted, and upon his testimony the Jury found for the Crown. In substituting the fraudulent entries it was necessary to use the Custom-house seal, which bound the threads of the blue book, and the witness Burnby said he had this seal made for Homerton, and saw Homerton use it in Mr. Candy's premises some time in the month of July, before the payment of the duty on the first parcel of goods, which formed the subject of the information. The goods were examined on the 8th, delivered on the 9th of July, and the duty paid on the 27th of July. Burnby swore that he saw the counterfeit seal used by Homerton in Candy's drawing-room in July, and the workman who prepared the counterfeit seal made an affidavit that it was not delivered until the month of August. Mr. Candy himself also made an affidavit, negativing all the facts sworn to by Burnby, so far as he (Mr. Candy) was personally concerned. He swore that he had never given nor lent any money to Burnby, and never had any I O U from him. He also denied that he had ever been on terms of social intercourse with Burnby; and that Burnby had come to his warehouse one day to make a purchase about dinner-time, and that it was usual in the business to ask customers to stay and dine; that Burnby had been so asked and stayed dinner, in company with a great number of other persons, which was the only occasion when he ever dined at the deponent's table. No doubt he could not rely on the defendant's affidavit alone as a ground for a new trial; but coupling it with all the facts of the case, he did submit that it was deserving of their Lordships' consideration.—Lord Abinger: No doubt, it was very proper the defendant should make an affidavit, but does he state that he paid, or believed he paid, the full amount of duty payable on the two parcels of goods, in respect of which the Crown has now proceeded against him?—Sir T. Wilde admitted that the defendant did not swear in express terms that he paid the full amount of duty—that might be impossible for him; but he distinctly swore that he was wholly ignorant of the frauds imputed to him, and did not participate in them, directly or indirectly.—Baron Gurney inquired if the defendant had set forth the invoices of the goods contained in the two packages on which it was alleged the duty had not been paid?—Sir T. Wilde replied that he had shown, at the trial, that from the course of trade it was impossible the defendant could show by his invoices what goods were in any package received three years ago.—Baron Gurney could hardly conceive how a merchant could receive goods without having some entry of the quantity or quality. At all events it must be known to the defendant's clerk.—Lord Abinger said the Court would look through Baron Rolfe's notes of the evidence taken on the trial, and announce in the course of a few days whether they should grant or refuse a new trial.

Saxty v. *Wilkin.*—This was an action tried before Mr. Justice Patteson at the late assizes for Essex, when a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for 56*l.* 16*s.*, subject to the opinion of the Court, on the following point:—The action was on a warranty, as to the soundness of a horse purchased by the plaintiff, who was a tailor, from the defendant, for 55*l.*, and a pair of trowsers of the value of 1*l.* 16*s.* The plaintiff, in his declaration, stated that he had purchased the horse at "the price or sum of 56*l.* 16*s.*;" and upon its appearing that the contract was for 55*l.* and a pair of trowsers worth 1*l.* 16*s.*, the defendant's counsel insisted that there was a fatal variance between the contract as laid in the declaration, and that proved on the trial. The learned Judge who tried the cause overruled the objection, but gave the defendant's counsel leave to move the Court. A rule having been obtained accordingly last term, Mr. Thesiger now appeared to show cause against it, and cited a case of "Hunds *v.* Burt," reported in the 9th vol. East's Reports, in which it was held by Lord Ellenborough, that where a horse was sold for 16*l.* in cash, and another horse worth 14*l.*, it was properly stated in the declaration to have been sold for 30*l.* Mr. Rodwell appeared to support the rule, but did not succeed in distinguishing the present case from that cited from East's Reports. The Court said there could be no doubt that the plaintiff was bound to prove the contract as he alleged it, but in the present case this had been done. The horse was, in fact, sold for 56*l.* 16*s.* The rule for a new trial must therefore be discharged.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—(Sittings in Banco.)—*The Chartists.—The Queen* v. *O'Connor and Others.*—The Attorney-General said he had to show cause against the rule obtained by his learned friends, calling upon the Crown to show cause why the judgment against Mr. O'Connor and others should not be arrested on the 4th and 5th counts. It was right he should state that, with respect to the remark that the 4th count did not charge conspiracy, the defendants were acquitted of the conspiracy, and they were entitled to the benefit of that acquittal. Under the direction of the learned Judge at the trial, as to the law of conspiracy, the Jury acquitted the defendants of that charge. He did not complain either of the direction of the Judge or the finding of the Jury. It was with a view to bring under the consideration of the Jury, and also of this Court, whether the facts, independently of conspiracy, constituted an offence, that those counts were prepared; and the learned Judge told the Jury that, with reference to the facts stated in the 5th count, it was impossible for him to suggest anything by which the defendants could be acquitted. One objection was, that to the material averment there was no venue, but the count went on, "and, that afterwards, on the 1st day of August, in the year aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, between that day and the 1st day of October in the year aforesaid, in the parish aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, the said Feargus O'Connor, &c., together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the jurors aforesaid as yet unknown, did unlawfully." Here and here alone was the offence stated, and it was stated with a perfect venue—"and in that county aforesaid, aid, abet, assist, comfort, support, and encourage the said evil-disposed persons in this count first mentioned, to continue and persist in the said unlawful assemblings, threats, intimidations, and violence, and in the said impeding and stopping of the labour employed in the said trades, manufactures, and businesses, with intent thereby to cause terror and alarm in the minds of the peaceable subjects of this realm, and by the means of such terror and alarm violently and unlawfully to cause and procure certain great changes to be made in the constitution of this realm, as by law established, against the peace of our said Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity." One of his friends had intimated, that it was not stated who the divers other persons were who had so assembled.—Lord Denman understood the objection to be that, the facts stated without a venue were facts which might have been committed anywhere, and would not be criminal in this country; and another objection was, that it was neither stated that the defendants were present when the offence charged was committed, nor that they knew any such offence was in point of fact committed, only that they were aiding and abetting.—Mr. Serjeant Murphy said there was no illegal offence charged.—Mr. Erle observed, that it was said that divers persons were assembled; the offence was an unlawful assembly, and it was essential that there should be three or more assembled, and it did not appear, except by the word "divers," what was the number assembled. Mr. Serjeant Murphy considered they ought to have been charged as principals. The Attorney-General said that the count charged, "that divers persons at divers places," that would assume that there must have been two persons, which would have been sufficient. There was an offence committed by stopping labour with a view, by terror and intimidation, to change the constitution. There must have been two persons, and it assisted there must have been three. It was said this might have occurred abroad; but the count stated that the parties were subjects of this realm. It was immaterial where that assemblage took place, whether in England, Scotland, Ireland, or even abroad, because the defendants were charged with committing the offence within the county of Lancaster, with aiding, &c. evil-disposed persons to persist in unlawful assembling and violence, in impeding and stopping labour, with intent to create terror and alarm, and thereby change the constitution. It was said that it was not stated who those persons were; that was unimportant, provided the defendants became principals. A verdict of—"with divers other persons to the jurors unknown" would be sufficient, because the offence was in aiding persons in doing an unlawful act. Was it an offence for persons to go about for the purpose, by intimidation, of stopping the labour of the whole country, with intent to bring about a change in the constitution? If that was an offence, it was an offence to assist in doing it. Mr. Justice Patteson said that such intention was not laid in the early part of the count. The Attorney-General said that no doubt, with respect to several of the meetings, many of the parties attending them had no view of changing the constitution, but others came in and carried the offence further; for, finding persons assembled producing terror and alarm, they assisted them with the object of creating a change in the constitution. The count charged that not only in Lancashire, but in divers other places, these meetings had taken place, and evidence was given to that effect. Mr. Justice Patteson did not see how the Crown could import into the early part of the count that which was stated in the latter part. The Attorney-General said that, by the general statement, the assembly might have happened anywhere, but the offence charged was said to have been committed in the county of Lancaster. Charging the defendants with assisting in Lancashire imported that they had done so in that county. Mr. Justice Patteson.—Not if it were said to have been committed in France. The Attorney-General.—If the assistance was given in Lancashire to persons holding meetings in France, that would be an offence in Lancashire. The allegation was that the defendants had aided the parties with the intent to change the constitution. The intent was that of the aiders and abettors. Mr. Justice Patteson—What, although the original parties had no such intent, and although done in France! The Attorney-General so apprehended it would be; but it was inconsistent with the averments to suppose that it was done out of the realm. But if there was an insurrection in Paris which would have the effect of altering the constitution, and persons here aided and assisted them in this country, that would be an offence. The count, however, so referred to this realm, that it must be supposed the act was committed within the realm. The absence of venue was cured by the statute. There need be no allegation of venue at all. If the expression in the statute had been that an improper venue should be cured, then he would understand the argument that there must be some venue. There was as much a want of a perfect or proper venue where there was none, as when it was improperly stated; and therefore the statute would cure it, because it stated that in such case no objection should be taken. If the want of time was cured, so would be the want of place. It must be supposed, after verdict, that the Court had correctly discharged its duty in receiving proper evidence. If the offence was stated, the want of venue would not be an objection. The first part of the fourth count charged that "divers evil-disposed persons went about disturbing peaceable subjects of the realm, and that they, by violence, threats, and intimidations, forced those who were peaceably disposed to leave their occupations and employments, and that they thereby caused great confusion, terror, and alarm in the minds of the peaceable subjects of the realm;" and then the count went on to aver, "that the defendants did, in the parish and county aforesaid, together with divers other evil-disposed persons to the jurors unknown, unlawfully aid, abet, assist, comfort, support, and encourage the said evil-disposed persons first mentioned in the count, to continue and persist in the said unlawful assemblings, threats, intimidations, and violence, and in the said impeding and stopping of the labour employed in the said trades, manufactures, and businesses, with intent thereby to cause terror and alarm in the minds of the peaceable subjects of

the realm, and by means of such terror and alarm violently and unlawfully to cause and procure certain great changes to be made in the constitution of this realm as by law established." The Learned Counsel proceeded to argue the point at great length, and was followed by the Solicitor-General, who said that the offence with which the defendants were charged was this—that they did and, abet, and assist the first-mentioned evil-disposed persons to continue and persist in the acts stated, and that they did so with a certain intent. The charge was not that the defendants were present, or taking part in the acts stated to have been done in the previous part of the indictment, but that they encouraged the parties who committed those acts to persist in the same conduct. There was a venue, therefore, laid in that part of the count which contained the charge against the defendants; and the question, therefore, now was, whether the allegation was also necessary in the previous part of the indictment. It certainly was not necessary at common law to introduce such an averment, and, even if it were, still according to the provisions of the 20th sect. of the statute of George IV., c. 61, if it appeared on the face of the count that the court had jurisdiction, the want of such an averment would be cured. He should maintain, however, that independent of the statute it was quite unnecessary, it was quite impossible for their Lordships to assume that the act charged took place out of the realm. Suppose the offence of tumultuously assembling and impeding labour had taken place in the county of Chester. The defendants were charged with aiding them in the county of Lancaster. If the evidence had proved that the aiding and abetting took place in Cheshire, might not the defendants have been found guilty on this indictment? It was not necessary to prove that it was done in Lancashire, and therefore it was unnecessary to introduce the averment. The fallacy appeared to him to lie in not distinguishing between cases of felony and cases of misdemeanour. In cases of misdemeanour the offence might be made up of acts done in various places, and some acts might be done out of the realm, and some in it. Their Lordships would observe also, that the count contained the word "unlawfully." Now that must mean against the law of England. It also alleged that threats were made to the peaceable subjects of this realm. Why should the Court assume that the subjects of the realm were out of the realm? On the contrary, it must be assumed *primâ facie*, that the grand jury were speaking of things which had taken place within the realm. It certainly would be a most violent presumption, after verdict, to say that what took place must have taken place out of the realm of England. At the close of the Solicitor-General's speech, the other counsel for the Crown stated that the case had been so fully argued that it was unnecessary for them to address the Court, and Lord Denman said he would appoint a day for hearing counsel on the opposite side.

SPORTING.

EPSOM RACES.

MONDAY.—These popular races commenced this day, with the great trial race of the week, the *Craven Stakes* of 10 sovs each, for 3-yr-olds, 6 st 8 lbs; 4 yrs, 8 st 10 lbs: 5 yrs, 9st 4 lbs; 6 yrs and aged, 9 st 10 lbs. Craven Course. 10 subs. Lord G. Bentinck's Discord, 6 yrs (Rogers), beat Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the-Whistle, 5 yrs. The following also started but were not placed: —Mr. Plummer's Alice Hawthorn, 5 yrs; Mr. Payne's ch c by Emilius, out of Velocipede's dam, 3 yrs; Mr. Shelley's Nizza, 3 yrs; Colonel Wyndham's Tom Thumb, 3 yrs; Sir G. Heathcote's Moscow, 3 yrs; Mr. D. Cooke's What, 3 yrs; and Mr. Balchin's Epaulette, 4 yrs. Won by a neck.

The Shrieve Stakes of 25 sovs each, for 3-yr-old colts, 8 st 7 lbs; and fillies, 8 st 4 lbs. One mile. 5 subs. Lord Stradbroke's Evenus (Nat.) beat Mr. Smith's Spiteful, and Lord Exeter's Wee Pet. Won by half a length.

The Woodcote Stakes of 10 sovs, with 30 added, for 2-yr-old colts, 8 st 5 lbs; and fillies, 8 st 2 lbs. T.Y.C. 7 subs. Lord Albemarle's Delapre, by Boiero, Whitehouse, beat Sir G. Heathcote's ch f by Velocipede; Captain Daintree's f by Liverpool; Lord Exeter's f by Beiram, out of Datura; Mr. Hewitt's The Midnight Star; and Col. Wyndham's c by Liverpool, d by Agreeable. Won by a length.

The Manor Plate of 50*l*.; 3-yr-olds, 6 st 10 lbs; 4 yrs, 8 st 7 lbs; 5 yrs, 8 st 12 lbs; 6 and aged, 9 st 1 lb; mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs. Winner to be sold for 30*l*., &c. Heats, 2 miles. General Sharpe's Lara, 5 yrs (J. Marston), beat Mr. Cowley's Adrian, aged; Mr. Booth's Donnybrook, 3 yrs; Mr. Kimber's Viola, 5 yrs; Mr. Bird's Redcap, 3 yrs; Mr. Brook's Ima, 5 yrs; Mr. Theobald's f by Camel, 3 yrs; and Mr. Bastard's Sir Fretful, 4 yrs. Mr. Shepherd's c. by Ascot, 4 yrs; Mr. Werninck's Patchwork, 4 yrs; and Sir G. Heathcote's Aurunzebe, 3 yrs, were distanced early in the race. Won by half a length.

Match.—50*l*., 10 ft; 9 st each; mile and a half. Mr. Hewitt's Stickler (J. Day, jun.), beat Capt. Freestun's Master May.

WEDNESDAY.—THE DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft, for 3-yr-old colts, 8 st 7 lbs; fillies, 8 st 2 lbs; mile and a half. The owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes; and the winner to pay 100 sovs towards the expenses of the course. 156 subs. Mr. Bowes's b c Cotherstone, by Touchstone (Scott), beat Col. Charritie's b c Gorhambury, by Buzzard (Buckle). The following also started, but were not placed by the judge:—Sir G. Heathcote's b c Siricol, by Sheet Anchor; Lord G. Bentinck's b c Gaper, by Bay Middleton; Sir G. Heathcote's ch c Khorassan, by Samarcand; Mr. Bateman's b c Chotornian, by Camel; Mr. Combe's brc Fakeaway, by Frency; Mr. J. Brown nd br c A British Yeoman, by Liverpool; Mr. T. Taylor's b c Gamecock, by Jerced; Mr. Griffith's b c Newcourt, by Sir Hercules; Mr. Mostyn's ch c General Pollock, by Velocipede; Major Yarburgh's b c Dumpling, by Muley Moloch; Lord Chesterfield's b c Parthian, by Jereed; Mr. Bell's ch c Winesour, by Velocipede; Lord Westminster's b c by Touchstone, out of Languish; Mr. Theobald's ch c Humbug, by Plenipo; Mr. Theobald's br c Highlander, by Rockingham; Mr. Baxter's br c Magna Charta, by Revolution; Col. Wyndham's br c Murton Lordship, by Muley Moloch; Lord Eglinton's b c Aristides, by Bay Middleton; Mr. Gratwick's ch c Hopeful, by Elis; Lord Orford's ch c by St. Patrick, out of Mercy; and Mr. Thornhill's ch c Elexir, by Emilius. Gaper took the lead at a strong pace, followed closely by Khorassan, Cotherstone and Gorhambury next, and well up with them Siricol, Newcourt, a British Yeoman, Elexir, and two or three others; in the rear were Murton Lordship and Highlander, and there they remained to the end of the chapter. The leading horses maintained their positions till near the turn, where, so great had been the pace, the spectators looked in vain for Aristides. Newcourt, and Elexir—they had succumbed, and the second ruck was composed of Chotornian, Fakeaway, and A British Yeoman, but neither with any chance. Gaper continued the lead a few strides over the road, and then, quite beaten, fell behind, with Khorassan; Cotherstone immediately took up the running, followed by Gorhambury, Siricol third, and in this order the race finished, Cotherstone increasing his lead from the stand, and winning in a common canter by two lengths. Gorhambury was three lengths before Siricol, who beat Gaper about a length, the latter having a similar advantage over Khorassan. Three or four lengths behind were Fakeaway, Chotornian, and A British Yeoman, each claiming to be sixth. The pace from first to last was tremendous. Value of the stakes, 4,225*l*.

The Epsom Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added; 3-yr-olds, 7 st 10 lbs; 4 yrs, 8 st 11 lbs; 5 yrs, 9 st 2 lbs; 6 yrs and aged, 9 st 6 lbs; mares, &c. allowed 3 lbs; winner to be sold for 120*l*. One mile. 6 subs. Mr. Phillimore's Solomon, 4 yrs (Sly), beat Lord Maidstone's Titania, 3 yrs; Mr. Skerratt's Lydia, 5 yrs; Mr. Thompson's f by Hindoo, out of Sister to Clara, 5 yrs; Mr. E. R. Clark's Ellen, 4 yrs; and Mr. Balchin's Dromedary, 6 yrs. Won cleverly by a length.

The Walton Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added; 3-yr-olds, 7 st 10 lbs; 4 yrs, 8 st 11 lbs; 5 yrs, 9 st 2 lbs; 6 and aged, 9 st 6 lbs; mares, &c. allowed 3 lbs; winner to be sold for 120*l*. New T.Y.C. 8 subs. Mr. Taylor's Sequidilla, 5 yrs (Whitehouse), beat Mr. Skingsley's Hawk's-eye, 5 yrs; Mr. Osbaldeston's Devil-among-the-Tailors, 4 yrs; and 5 others who were not placed. Sequidilla won in a canter by four lengths, and was claimed.

The Burgh Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 35 added; 3-yr olds, 8 st 2 lbs; 4 yrs, 8 st 11 lbs; 5 yrs, 9 st; 6 and aged, 9 st 4 lbs; mares, &c. allowed 3 lbs: winner to be sold for 80*l*. Last half mile. 16 subs. Mr. Beresford's Henri Quatre, 5 yrs (W. Boyce), beat Lord Dorchester's John O'Gaunt, 4 yrs; and 13 others who were not placed. A capital race with Henri Quatre, John O'Gaunt, and Victor, was won only by a neck; Victor a capital third, and Mongrel a moderate fourth.

THURSDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 10 sovs each, h ft, if declared &c., with 50 added; mile and a quarter. 16 subs, of whom 7 declared. Mr. S. Herbert's Teetotaller, 4 yrs, 7 st (T. Day), beat Mr. D. Cook's What, 3 yrs, 5 st 3 lbs; Duke of Richmond's The Whaler, 3 yrs, 5 st 3 lbs, and 6 others who were not placed. Won easily by a length.

Fifty Pounds, for 3 yrs, 6 st 10 lbs; 4 yrs, 8 st 7 lbs; 5 yrs, 8 st 12 lbs; 6 yrs and aged, 9 st 1 lb; mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs; winner to be sold for 200*l*. Heats, 1 mile. Sir G. Heathcote's Hydaspes, 4 yrs (A. Perren), beat Captain Daintree's Mingo, 3 yrs; Mr. Goodman's Chummy, 4 yrs; Mr. Balchin's Dromedary, 6 yrs; Mr. Werninck's Patchwork, 4 yrs; Mr. Clifton's Vigo, 4 yrs; and Mr. Jenkin's Romulus, 3 yrs. Won in a canter in the second heat.

Fifty Pounds, for 3-yrs-old, 6 st 10 lbs; 4 yrs, 8 st 7 lbs; 5 yrs, 8 st 12 lbs; 6 yrs and aged, 9 st 11 lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs. Winner to be sold for 150*l*., &c. Heats, 1 mile and a quarter. Lord Maidstone's Titania, 3 yrs (Simpson), beat Mr. Shelley's Nizza, 3 yrs; Mr. Hornsby's Revoke, aged; Mr. Werninck's Patchwork, 4 yrs; Mr. Bird's Redcap, 3 yrs; and Mr. Oldacre's The Evening Star, 4 yrs. Won in a canter in the third heat, and the winner claimed.

THE OAKS STAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft; 3-yr-old fillies, 8 st 7 lb; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the Stakes. Last mile and a half. Mr. Ford's Poison beat Mr. Thornhill's Extempore, Mr. Payne's Bessy Bedlam filly, and 20 others who were not placed. Won cleverly by two lengths.

PRICES OF MANURES.

Agricultural Salt, per ton, 30*s* to 32*s*	Phosphate of Soda
— — fine, per ton, 36*s*	Poittevin's disinfected Manure, per quarter, 12*s* 6*d*
Alexander's Compost, per bush. 1*s* 10*d*	— concentrated do., per qr., 30*s*
Bleaching Powder, per cwt., 20*s*	Rape dust, according to quantity, per ton, 6*l* 10*s* to 6*l* 15*s*
Bone-dust and half-inch Bone, per quarter, 13*s*	Rock Salt, per ton, 3*l*
Brimstone, per ton, 11*l* 10*s*	Saltpetre, per cwt., 25*s* 6*d*
Clarke's desiccated Compost, per hhd., 3*l* 12*s* 6*d*	Silicate of Potash (pure), per cwt.,
Daniell's Bristol Manure, according to quantity, per bushel, 1*s* to 1*s* 1*d*	Soda Ash, per cwt., 14*s* to 16*s*
Guano(foreign), per cwt. 10*s* 6*d* to 12*s* 6*d*	Sulphate of Ammonia, per cwt., 18*s*
— Potter's English, according to quantity, per cwt., 14*s* to 15*s*	— of Iron, per ton,
Gypsum, according to quantity, per ton, 22*s* 6*d* to 45*s*	— of Soda, per ton, 7*l* 10*s*
Hunt's New Fertiliser, per bush., 1*s* 8*d*	Sulphur, per cwt., 15*s*
Muriate of Ammonia, per cwt., 24*s*	Sulphuric acid, according to strength, per lb., 1*s* 2*d* to 2*s* 2*d*
— Lime, per cwt., 12*s*	Trimmer's Composition for Clover, per cwt., 8*s*
Nitrate of Soda, according to quantity, duty paid, p. cwt., 17*s* to 19*s*	Do. Do. for Wheat, with Silicate of Potash, per cwt., 32*s*
Petre Salt, per ton, 3*l* 10*s* to 4*l*	Do. Compost for Turnips, per cwt., 8*s*
Phosphate of Ammonia, per lb., 1*s* 9*d* to 2*s* 3*d*	Urate, per ton, 5*l*
	Watson's Compost, per cwt., 10*s*, in quantity, 9*l* per ton

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, June 2.—We had a very small supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk this morning, but there being several runs left over from Friday, there was a fair quantity offering; having a great deal of wet yesterday, and its continuing to rain, caused more eagerness on the part of the millers, and the stands were clear at 1*s*. advance from last Monday. There was also an improved demand for Foreign, and 1*s*. more has been made of Polish Odessa and Dantzig; bonded is also improving in value. Barley is very scarce, and for the little at market of Malting quality, high prices are asked. Peas of all sorts are rather dearer, and Beans remain as last week. The Oat-trade is fully as dear, with a better sale.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	40	to 50	Red	40	to 46
— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	40	to 46	White	—	to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25	to 32	Grind.	19	to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	18	to 23	Feed	14	to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—	to —	Potato	15	to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9	to 18	Potato	14	to 22
Rye	—	to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 20 to 26 Tick	22	to 27	Harrow	23	to 31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . 28 to 34 Winds.	—	to —	Longpod	—	to —
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 30 Maple	27	to 29	Grey	26	to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
April 21 . . .	46 7	28 5	17 4	28 7	25 11	27 5
— 26 . . .	47 0	28 7	17 6	29 3	26 3	28 3
May 3 . . .	46 4	28 2	17 2	27 7	26 4	28 1
— 12 . . .	46	28 1	17 3	29 1	26 8	28 9
— 19 . . .	47 2	27 9	17 5	29 2	26 10	28 2
— 26 . . .	47 9	27 5	17 11	29 2	27 4	29 10
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	46 10	28 1	17 5	28 10	26 7	28 5
Duties . .	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Pear.
English .	4910 Sks. — Brls.	4853	311	3550	363	—	372	58
Irish . .	— „ — „	—	780	5	20523	—	—	—
Foreign .	— „ 500 „	4389	—	—	642	—	1513	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	10870	2160	7780	5730
Irish . . .	—	320	6380	—
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	2830	1600	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—E. Parr, New Inn-passage, Clare-market, broker.

BANKRUPTS.—J. O. Palmer, Bold-street, Liverpool, music-seller—H. W. Blackburn, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler—J. Gibbs, Saint Sidwell, Exeter, tailor—J. Allen, G. Allen, and H. Allen, Birmingham, drapers—C. Robson, Shotley-bridge, Durham, miller—T. Crecke, Cambridge, tailor—G. Caston, Basingstoke, ironmonger—J. Webster, Sheffield, printer—W. A. Whinfield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper—E. Dickin, Tycock, Denbighshire, grocer—J. Johnson, Anston, Yorkshire, miller—J. Jackson, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper—J. R. Atkinson, Caistor, Lincolnshire, wine-merchant—E. Leyshon, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, auctioneer—J. Glass, Devizes, Wiltshire, coal-merchant—R. Mansfield, Liverpool, coal-dealer—H. S. Humphreys, Llansilin, Denbighshire, surgeon.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—M. Archibald, Stirling, timber-merchant—J. and A. Reid, Glasgow, merchants—J. and H. Ritchie, Saltcoats, merchants—J. Moir and Co., Glasgow, plane-makers—Major P. Cruikshank, Pityoulish, Inverness-shire, banker—J. Livingstone, Dundee, surgeon—R. Brown, Glasgow, baker.

BIRTHS.—On the 29th ult., at Dromore Glebe, county Derry, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Pomeroy, of a son—Lately, at Geneva, the lady of T. Bulley, Esq., of Brunton House, Northumberland, of a daughter—At King's Walden, Herts, on the 30th ult., the Hon. Mrs. F. Savile, of a son—On the 27th ult., at Blackheath, the Hon. Mrs. A. Legge, of a daughter—On the 30th ult., at Weymouth-street, Portland-place, the Hon. Mrs. Penrose, of a son and heir.

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, J. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P. for Worcestershire, to Maria Theresa, second daughter of G. Rush, Esq., of Elsenham Hall, Essex, and Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonshire—On the 31st ult., at St. Paul's, Deptford, the Rev. S. Pope, M.A., Rector of Chrishall, Somersetshire, to Eliza Hardcastle, only daughter of the Rev. H. F. Burder, D.D., of Hackney.

DIED.—On the 21st ult., at his house, in Dorset-place, Vice-Admiral Keith Sheridan—Suddenly, at Leamington, on the 26th ult., A. M. Blackburne, eldest daughter of J. I. Blackburne, Esq., M.P.—On the 26th ult., at Kilburn, the Rev. W. Hancock, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon, and for many years the faithful Minister of the Episcopal Chapel in that place—On the 30th inst., at her house in Harley-street, Mary Lady Petre, relict of Robert Edward, tenth Lord Petre, and sister to Barnard Edward, late Duke of Norfolk—On the 26th ult., at Exeter, after a very protracted illness, Mary, wife of H. L. Greve, Esq.—On the 23d ult., at Syra, on his return from India, Capt. R. D. Werge, of Her Majesty's 39th Regiment, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald Werge, aged 33.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c.

ST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE-FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and economical principles.

Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.

BEE-HIVES.—GEORGE NEIGHBOUR and SON beg to inform their Apiarian Friends that in consequence of the formation of a new line of street, they have removed their business from No. 131, High Holborn, to more spacious and commodious Premises, numbered 127 in the same street. Their selection of Bee-hives for this season comprehends most varieties now in vogue, including "Nutt's Patent Hives" (for the sale of which they are the only authorized agents), the "Single-Box Hive," the "Ladies' Observatory Hive," the "Improved Cottage Hive," with Glasses, &c., from either of which the produce may be taken at any time without the destruction of the Bees. G. N. and Son have also Glass Hives and other articles connected with Bee Management, at their Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 127, High Holborn, corner of Southampton-street, London. Letters of inquiry relative to the above must have Postage Stamps inclosed.

*** "NUTT ON BEES" (5th Edition), now published.

SHADES FOR GREENHOUSES.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, HORTICULTURAL BUILDERS, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea.—The great simplicity of their improved plan of SHADING, by which the roof of the largest or smallest house can be instantly covered with a sheet of Canvas, renders the principle an object of admiration. To be seen in use at most of the London Nurseries, and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea.

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Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, June 3, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 23—1843. SATURDAY, JUNE 10. PRICE 6d.

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EVENING MAIL	3847
SUN	3577
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STANDARD	3077
OBSERVER	2398
NATIONAL ADVERTISER	2103
ATLAS	2077
NONCONFORMIST	2040
BELL'S NEW WEEKLY MESSENGER	1981
ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE	1885
UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE	1870
BRITISH QUEEN	1793
NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE	1697
MINING JOURNAL	1539
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CHURCH AND STATE GAZETTE	1385
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AMERICAN PLANTS.—WATERER'S SPLENDID EXHIBITION, King's Road, Chelsea, under the especial patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, is now in high perfection. Upwards of 10,000 plants, many 10 to 12 feet high, completely covered with flowers, producing one of the most brilliant scenes ever offered to public view.—Open daily, Sundays excepted. Admittance, One Shilling.

WINDSOR AND ETON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—The Annual Grand Show of this Society for the Exhibition of DAHLIAS and other Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1843.—WM. WRIGHT, Hon. Sec. Windsor, June 9, 1843.

SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL & Co., in offering their LIST of CHRYSANTHEMUMS (for which, see their advertisement in this Paper of the 3rd inst.), to the notice of amateurs, and those who intend competing at the autumnal exhibitions of the present season, beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the list will be found highly satisfactory to those who may not only have the above object in view, but also to those who are desirous of decorating their greenhouse and garden with this unsurpassed Autumnal Flower. The plants will be strong and healthy, and sent free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, at the rate of 12s. per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 8, 1843.

MESSRS. VEITCH AND SON beg to offer the following New and Beautiful Plants, introduced by them through their Collector in South America:—

Alstrœmeria nemorosa	(See figures)	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Aug. 1842,
Begonia coccinea	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Jan. 1843, and Paxton's Mag. May, 1842.
Echites splendens	,,	Paxton's Mag., March, 1843, and Curtis's Bot. Mag., Nov., 1842
,, atropurpurea	,,	Edwards' Bot. Reg., May, 1843, and Paxton's Magazine, Oct., 1842
,, hirsuta	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Feb., 1843,
Gesneria polyantha	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Feb., 1843
Gloxinia macrophylla variegata		Curtis's Bot. Mag., April, 1842
Hypocyrta strigillosa		
Manettia bicolor	,,	Paxton's Magazine, March, 1843
Passiflora Actinia	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., April, 1843
Rondeletia longiflora	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Nov., 1842, and Paxton's Magazine, Nov., 1842
Stigmaphyllon ciliatum		
,, heterophyllum	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., May, 1843
Siphocampylos duplo-serratus		
Tropœolum azureum	,,	Edwards' Bot. Reg., Dec., 1842, Curtis's Bot. Mag., Dec., 1842, and Paxton's Mag., Dec., 1842.

Messrs. VEITCH and SON having raised many thousands of Araucaria imbricata from seed, are enabled to offer them in quantity at a very low, moderate price.—Exeter, June 3, 1843.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their select List of the above elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front advertising page of this Paper of the 27th ult. They are now ready to be sent out per post, free, (on the receipt of a post-office order,) to any part of the United Kingdom, upon the following terms:

12 fine show varieties, . 12s. | 12 extra fine and very superb . . . . 21s.
12 extra fine ditto . . . 16 |

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, June 7, 1843.

NEW FUCHSIAS OF 1843.

W. MILLER has a limited Number of all the new FUCHSIAS at half their advertised prices; as Epssii, 5s.; St. Clare, 5s.; Brockmania, 3s. 6d.; Balloonii, 3s. 6d.; Lanei, 3s. 6d.; Rogersiana, 3s. 6d.; Toddiana, 5s.; Enchantress, 5s.; Pulcherrima, 3s. 6d.; Iveryana, 3s. 6d.; Transparens, 2s. 6d., King, 3s. 6d. &c., &c. Likewise all the new VERBENAS at half-price; to include case and postage to any part of the United Kingdom. Orders accompanied by a remittance executed in rotation.

Providence Nursery, Ramsgate, Kent.

SUPERB SEEDLING CHRYSANTHEMUM THE "DUKE."

YOUELL & Co. feel much pleasure in announcing they have obtained the entire stock of an extremely beautiful seedling Chrysanthemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk. This splendid variety, named "THE DUKE," was exhibited at the Norwich and Norfolk Horticultural Society's Exhibition, where it obtained the First Prize, as the Best Seedling; it also obtained First Prizes shown in the best stand of 25; ditto ditto, 12; ditto ditto, 20; and the judges pronounced it to be the best Chrysanthemum ever exhibited. The colour French White, changing to pure white: petals broad and beautifully incurved, forming a perfect ball of from 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. It is ready for sending out, at 7s. 6d. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 8, 1843.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

THIS magnificent FUCHSIA, pronounced by Dr. LINDLEY as "the finest hybrid we have seen," is now ready for sending out by MESSRS. LEE & Co., upon the following terms, viz.:—One St. Clare, with seven other finest Show varieties for 21s.; the set delivered free of postage, (on the receipt of a post-office order) to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 7, 1843.

ORANGE, LEMON, and CITRON-TREES, and ITALIAN JASMINES.—The above have been imported, in excellent condition, by TAYLOR & CRIGNON, Italian Warehousemen, 2, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, who have also just received a few cases of choice Italian Wines, consisting of Aleatico, Red and White Sparkling Asti, Cyprus, and Nice. Fresh Seltzer-water received every fortnight.

SUPERB BLUE CINERARIA SEED, furnishing throughout the Greenhouse throughout the Winter months a varied, lively, and brilliant continuance of elegant bloom. MICHAEL BREWER, Sen., Nursery, London Road, Cambridge, respectfully invites notice to his extensive collection of the most esteemed named kinds as well as to his own new and beautiful Seedlings now in bloom, comprising every shade of deep, rich, and light Blue, and to observe, that as the present is the best season to sow for Autumn, Winter, and early Spring Flowering, he is induced to offer Seed of the same, warranted as newly-gathered from the best selected and set-apart varieties from amongst his numerous stock, in packets, mixed, at 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. Prepaid applications, inclosing Post-office orders, will be immediately executed, post-free.

WARNER & WARNER, SEEDSMEN, 28, Cornhill, beg leave to offer the following choice SEEDS, which they can recommend with the greatest confidence:—

	Per paper—s. d.
PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA, crimson shaded, saved from the most splendid flowers	1 0
CALCEOLARIA, shrubby and herbaceous, from the finest flowers	1 0
New Double CANTERBURY BELLS, blue and white	1 0
PAPAVER ORIENTALIS (very beautiful)	0 6
LYCHNIS FULGENS	1 0
NEW WHITE WALCHEREN BROCCOLI (true)	1 0
CHAPPELL'S NEW CREAM DO.	1 0
,, ,, WHITE DO.	1 0

N.B.—The present season is the most suitable for sowing the above seeds.

MILFORD NURSERY, NEAR GODALMING, SURREY.—Twelve Thousand Greenhouse Plants, RHODODENDRONS, CAMELLIAS, ROSES, and other Hardy Plants in Pots; Four Well bred Colts, calculated for Hunters, a Brood Mare, and a handsome Brown Colt; to be Sold by Auction, by Mr. WATERER, on MONDAY, June the 12th, 1843, and following days, at Eleven o'clock, upon the Premises, Milford Nursery, near Godalming, Surrey. Twelve Thousand Greenhouse Plants, Rhododendrons, Camellias, Roses, and other Hardy Plants in Pots. Comprising fine specimens of Banksias, Dryandras, a fine large Planed Aloe, and Buonapartia Juncea, Ericas, Camellias, Cactuses, Rhododendron arboreum, and Arboreum hybrids, a large collection of Oranges (true to name), Azalea indica, Pelargoniums, Ixias, fine standard and other Fuchsias, Tropœolum tricolorum, Clematis, Azurea Sieboldii and Floridas, a good collection of Pinuses, a quantity of fine plants of Araucaria imbricata and Cupressus torrulosa, Kalmias and Rhododendrons; a large collection of China, Noisette, Boursault, Banksian, and other Roses in pots. Four well-bred Colts, calculated for Hunters, a Brown Mare, and a handsome Brown Colt, quiet to ride or drive.

Catalogues may be had one week previous to the Sale, upon the Premises, of Mr. ELWIN, Godalming; Messrs. NOBLE, No. 152, Fleet Street, London; and of Mr. WATERER, Auctioneer, Land and Timber Surveyor, Chertsey, Surrey, who will forward Catalogues by post upon application by letter pre-paid.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will submit to Public Competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on THURSDAY, June 15th, 1843, and following day, at 12 o'clock, about 1,000 DAHLIAS, comprising all the new and leading varieties; fine PELARGONIUMS, the newest varieties of FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS, HEARTSEASE, &c. May be viewed the morning of Sale; Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO GENTLEMEN, GARDENERS, and OTHERS.

MR. J. KING will sell by Auction, on MONDAY, JUNE 12, at Twelve precisely, on the premises, Highbury Vale, Islington, without reserve, 6,000 Greenhouse Plants of sorts, comprising PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, DAHLIAS, &c.; Six Green and Hot-houses—two of them 60 ft. long—Pits, Boxes, and Lights; Horse, Carts, Tools; about 100 cast of Pots, &c. May be viewed till the Sale, and Catalogues had at the Sluice-house, Hornsey, Mr. CLARKE, Seedsman, Bishopsgate-street, and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT, and LOAN ASSOCIATION, 112, Cheapside, London.

Every description of Life Assurance entertained, premiums payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly; loans advanced from 25*l.* to 5000*l.*, for three or more years, on approved personal or other security, on the borrower assuring his or her life for a moderate amount.

Endowments for children to receive a stated sum of money on arriving at 14 or 21; in case of death the whole of the money returned to the parents. Annuities immediate or deferred. Prospectuses and every information to be had of FREDERICK LAWRANCE, Resident Secretary, 112, Cheapside.

THE FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' HAIL-STORM INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices, 4, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

This is a subject which deeply affects the interests of both landlord and tenant, the destruction by Hail-storms being equally fearful and frequently more extensive than damage by fire.

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, and Tares, insured at 4s. per cent., inclusive of the stamp, subject to the conditions contained in the policy. The Stamp on the Policy is paid by the Office.

All claims settled in the month of November in each year, and should any disputes arise, to be referred to arbitration.

Glass in hothouses, greenhouses, &c., insured at 15s. per cent., subject to certain conditions.

Prospectuses containing every information may be obtained of the Agents of the "FARMERS' FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE INSTITUTION," who are appointed in all the principal towns in the kingdom, or by letter, pre-paid, forwarded to W. SHAW, Esq., at the Offices, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING and HEATING by HOT WATER.



J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hot-house-Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing-houses 300 feet in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticulural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

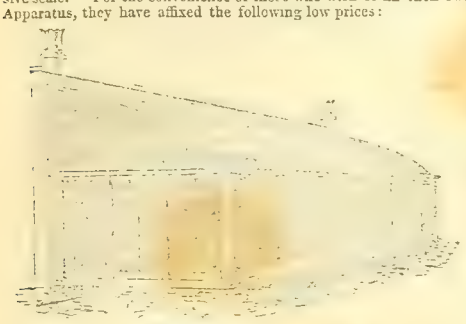
THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c., &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and at CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGER'S BOILERS. After 15 years experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:



Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch	. . .	£7	0s. 0d.
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Roger's Boiler, small size	. . .	3	15 0
Ditto do. large do.	. . .	4	10 0

Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1s. 3d. per Foot.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3s. 6d. each.
Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4s. 0d. each.
Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,
Ox Hurdles, 4 feet high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at 8s. per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7d. each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.

GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34s.; 20, 44s.; 22, 50s.; 24 inches, 60s.; 26, 75s.; 28, 84s.; 30, 105s. each.

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3s. 6d.; 20 inches, 4s 6d.; 22 inches, 5s 6d. each.

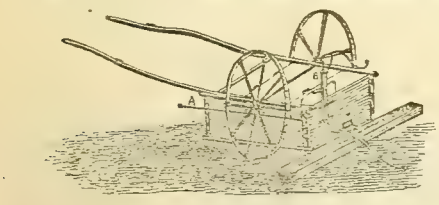
CAST IRON FLOWER STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7s.; 4 feet 6, 9s.; 5 feet, 11s.; 6 feet, 15s.; 7 feet, 20s. per dozen.

CAST IRON RICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inches high, 5s. 9d. each.
Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations. SHOW-ROOMS at the Manufactory, No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, where every information may be obtained.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., 61, Grace-church-street, Inventors of the improved Conical and Double Cylindrical Boilers, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, that they constantly keep in Stock a variety of sizes of these much-approved Boilers, suitable for Houses or Pits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Lindley to the merits of these Boilers (see *Chronicle*, March, 1842, page 175, and February, 1843, page 87) renders it unnecessary to offer any remarks upon them beyond the following brief description:—They are complete without furnace or brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 4l. 4s. and upwards. Further particulars, with estimates for heating any description of building, will be forwarded upon application. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c.

N.B. The Trade supplied with Hot-water Pipes and fittings of every description.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINE WORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKS.
CROSSKILL'S LIQUID MANURE CART, which received the Honorary Reward of the Roy. Agricultural Society.



The Body of the Cart is made of Cast-Iron, and holds about 200 gallons. A, The Brass Valve Lever. Without stopping the horse, the man pulls the Iron Lever, A, to let out the liquid upon the Spread-Board, C. B, Patent Iron Pump, which cannot possibly choke or get out of order. E, The Flexible Leather Pipe, 7 ft. long, with 3 ft. copper pipe at the end.—Price, delivered in Hull, 25l.

CROSSKILL'S PORTABLE MANURE DRILL, for drilling any quantity of soot, lime, salt, &c.—will contain 8 bushels of manure—price 12l. 12s.

BUDDING'S PATENT GRASS-MOWING MACHINE. This Machine, which has recently undergone some improvements, is admirably adapted for mowing Lawns and Pleasure-Grounds. It is so easy of management that it may readily be used by an unpractised hand; and while the work is much more rapidly performed than by the scythe, the effect is very superior, as it leaves no seam, and it may be used in all seasons, and best in dry weather, when the Grass is difficult to cut with the scythe.

Wholesale and Retail Agents to the Patentee—J. R. and A. Ransome, Ipswich.

Agents in London—Thomas Wilkinson, 309, Oxford-street; Baker and Co., 65, Fore-street, Cripplegate; Cato and Sons, 89, Holborn Hill; Charles Smart, 369, Oxford-street.

POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO.—TURNIPS, MANGEL WURZEL, &c. By the use of the above Manure, the enormous yield at the rate of 36 tons per acre was obtained of ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL, by Mr. A. COTTON, of Hildersham, near Cambridge. On Meadow Land, the Earl of Zetland got an increase of Hay of 18 cwt. 2 qrs. per acre, while by the Foreign Guano the increase was only 8 cwt. 2 qrs. under similar circumstances. These Facts prove the superiority of the Artificial Guano.

*** POTTER'S Portable Farm-yard Manure, at 4l. 15s. per ton; from 6 to 7 cwt. per acre.—Chemical Works, 28, Upper Fore-st., Lambeth.

GUANO ON SALE,
BY THE IMPORTERS,
ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, LONDON;
GIBBS, BRIGHT, & Co., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

Now ready, price 4s. 6d.,
RURAL CHEMISTRY.
By EDWARD SOLLY, Esq., Jun., F.R.S.,
Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London, Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer on Chemistry, at the Royal Institution.
&c. &c. &c.

Extracts from the Introduction:—

"A knowledge of the chemical composition of soils and the various substances employed as manures enables us to comprehend the mode in which the latter act; and a knowledge of the nature of those substances which plants require, points out the best and most economical methods of restoring to the soil, by manures, those substances which plants remove from it."

"If the farmer knows what it is that gives the fertilizing powers to manure, and is aware of the nature of those substances, he will soon learn the best method of preserving and using them; he will then understand how to make the most of the various sources of manure at his disposal, and he will be enabled readily to save much, that, for the want of such knowledge, would otherwise be lost."

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Woody fibre
Wool
Yeast

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, June 13,	South London Floricultural, Surrey Zoological Gardens.	
	Zoological	3½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 14	Medico Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday, June 17	Horticultural, (Chiswick Gardens).	
Tuesday, June 20	Linnæan	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	8 P.M.
Wednesday, June 21	Microscopical	1 P.M.
	Geological	8½ P.M.
Saturday, June 24	Royal Botanic	4 P.M.
COUNTRY SHOWS, Friday, June 23,	Liverpool. Spilsby.	

THAT salt is extremely beneficial to Asparagus is undoubted; that this plant will take a great deal of it, and be much the better for it, is equally certain. The same is true of Seakale. Both are shore plants, and are abundantly fed with salt at all seasons. How much the largest quantity may be that they will endure is uncertain, but we have seen a pound of nitrate of soda given to one Seakale-plant without the slightest injury, and it would no doubt have found no inconvenience from as much common salt; nevertheless, there are those who are unable to discover the utility of salt as a manure for Asparagus. The reason of this is well pointed out by Mr. Beaton in a memorandum now before us.

"It is," he says, "a general rule to cut off all weak shoots while the Asparagus beds are in bearing, or at least up to the beginning of June. Under such treatment the plants cannot be much benefited by whatever dressings the beds received through the last winter or spring, till after this time, because all plants—the Asparagus among the rest—can only collect and digest their food, and store away the product for the next growth, while they are in a growing state; and in all herbaceous plants like the Asparagus this store is laid up in the roots. Now, whatever may have tended to improve Asparagus this season must have been stored before the end of last autumn; and salt given to beds last March must go through a wonderful process, along with other agents, in the course of this summer before it can be stored in the roots when the growing season is over, or tell upon the crop next May. These are simple facts, well known to the gardeners of the present day, but of which many of the last race of gardeners entertained strange notions—judging from their mode of loading their Asparagus-beds in winter with dungs and composts, a practice which is not yet got rid of, but which, compared with the improved system of feeding plants in summer, while they are in active growth, is a mere waste of time and materials;—not that winter-dressing is lost on the plants altogether, although the best part of it is, but that if the same amount were given in summer in a liquid form, when the plants could at once appropriate it, the benefit would be out of comparison in favour of summer manuring, not only to Asparagus, but also to Seakale and Rhubarb."

This is sound doctrine, and should never be neglected. We have a good deal to say upon the subject ourselves, but for the present we can do no more than beg our Gardening friends to act upon the principles laid down by Mr. Beaton, and not expect that a dressing of manure applied in winter is to produce some instantaneous magical effect; the processes of vegetation are slow, and cannot be hastened with advantage. Plants are like animals—they do not become fat the moment they swallow a good meal, but they must have a great many good meals before the effect of their nutritious diet tells visibly upon them.

While we are speaking of the effect of salt upon Asparagus, we are glad to annex some excellent practical directions by Mr. Beaton for the general cultivation of this delicious vegetable:

"By far the best way of growing Asparagus is in single rows, 3 ft. apart, and 9 in. plant from plant; but if the ground is not deeper than 2 ft. or 30 in., or if room is scarce, the rows need not be more than 30 inches asunder. I have grown Asparagus this way for the last 15 years, and give them no dung in winter, merely clearing off the stalks and weeds in October, and pointing over the surface about 2 in. deep with a fork, and leaving it as rough as possible. Early in March, when the surface is quite dry, it is raked down, and about 2 in. of soil drawn over the crowns from each side of the rows, which gives the ground something of the appearance of a plot of Peas earthed up for the first time; when the gathering is nearly over, the ground is stirred again to loosen the tramping made in gathering the crop. The hollow between the little ridges is then filled up with a powerful compost, consisting of equal portions of sandy soil, leaf-mould, and pigeons'-dung; the whole is then drenched with liquid manure from the stables, cow-houses, or laundry, and the foreman of the kitchen-garden gets *carte blanche* to water the Asparagus any day through the growing season when he can best spare his men, or, at all events, every fortnight, and always with liquid manure, if possible; as to the quantity of water, the only instruction he gets is that he cannot drown them. This is cultivating the Asparagus in summer. The plan is not at all a new one. I have seen it when a boy, 30 years ago, and I have never seen, heard, or read of a better plan since. In very dry seasons, like the last, it is of great advantage to mulch in between the rows with short grass, or any litter. Some have an idea that the frost should be kept from Asparagus, and go to some trouble to do so, but it is in reality as hardy as the Oak, or any other of our native plants."

WE have already expressed our decided opinion that the subdivision of farms into small occupations, although it may for a time give employment and maintenance to a greater number of families, tends in the end to impoverish a nation; and we would therefore not encourage to too great an extent the letting of small portions of land, together with a cottage and necessary outbuildings for the purpose of being cultivated entirely by manual labour, like the small farms in Flanders. No doubt it may be the means, in many instances, of raising poor, industrious men to a comparative state of comfort and independence; and if every circumstance were not taken into consideration, this would offer a very simple means of diminishing poverty and diffusing comfort through the class of Agricultural labourers, many of whom are distressed for want of employment. Nothing would be easier than to build cottages, with small barns and cow-stalls, to be let to industrious labourers, with four or five acres of land; and there is no doubt but the rent would pay a good interest for the outlay. The plan has been tried by the same lady who established the Willington self-supporting school, and a most interesting account has been published of a man, once a pauper, who, with a small advance of money to purchase a cow, and a few acres of land let to him at a full rent, has raised himself to a comparative independence. Such an example must have a most beneficial effect on all those who have the opportunity of following it, and, by stimulating industry, must reduce the number of those who are now dependent on private or public charity.

There is a great difference between a general subdivision of large farms and the introduction of a few of all intermediate sizes. We are inclined to think that the most natural and beneficial division of land is that which includes farms of all dimensions, from 50 to 1,000 acres. Less than 50 acres of arable land cannot well be profitably cultivated, according to the most improved system of husbandry, including the rearing and fatting of stock, and the raising of food for man. Great improvements cannot well be introduced where the capital is not large, and experiments cannot be made except where they form but a small proportion of the whole of the operations on a farm; but small farms produce many articles of consumption, such as poultry and dairy produce, which are below the attention of the large farmer. In them are brought up honest and industrious bailiffs and confidential servants—a class of men which is not numerous in our days, and which should be encouraged by every means in our power. In a small farm more attention is paid to details and economy, and a farmer who has successfully cultivated a farm of moderate dimensions and increased his capital may safely be promoted, as it were, to a larger. Be this as it may, the introduction of garden cultivation on a small scale may have its advantages, provided such occupations be let with caution and judgment, and the tenants be selected from the steadiest and most industrious labourers, as a reward for good conduct, and a solace in old age. The sight of a family consisting of a patriarchal father, who can no longer do much with his hands, but still directs his children by his experience, while in return they gratefully work for his support, is truly edifying; and we would such pictures were as common in Britain as they are in some other countries less rich and powerful, but not less happy.

It was once proposed in Parliament (by the late Mr. Whitbread, we believe) to provide cottages and gardens, as a reward in old age, for those who had never applied for parochial assistance, and who had brought up their families in industrious habits. As a public measure the thing was evidently impracticable, but the principle was good, and might be acted on by individuals in their own small circle. A few small occupations of four or five acres in extent, on which a family might live comfortably, let to men of known character, with a small advance of money, if required, to be repaid by instalments, to purchase a cow, pigs, or a few sheep, would not only be a provision for a family, but have a salutary moral effect on the whole population. We will endeavour to develop this idea in a future article.—*M.*

AMONG the questions that naturally arise in the minds of the friends of the poor is, whether articles now rejected or neglected as food may not be sufficiently nutritious and palatable, to be suited for ordinary consumption. We all know how largely prejudice is mixed up with our feelings on the subject of food, and that even the Potato was at one time proscribed by the Puritans; a Middlesex peasant would not dream of cooking Nettles, and yet in Yorkshire and Lancashire, they are, when young, a common, and as we can testify, a good ingredient of broths; we also find that the French cottager will succeed in preparing good and wholesome food from substances which in this country are not thought of. Now, although we do not anticipate an English cottager's taking to frogs and snails, and "such small deer" for the supply of his table, yet we see no reason why he should not imitate the people of the Continent in the consumption of certain kinds of vegetable food unemployed among us.

Of these it is the Kidney Bean which promises best. We use it only in the young and tender state. The French employ the ripe seed, and when properly dressed, an excellent and agreeable food it proves to be. If instead of cutting the young pods, and thus wasting the produce of such plants, they were allowed to ripen their Beans, a saving of some importance would be effected in the economy of a cottager. We are led to these remarks by a letter from our correspondent Mr. Billington, who mentions the following case:—

"A very poor family in Shropshire being hardly pressed for food, the husband being unable to get employment, the wife bethought herself of some Kidney Beans she had by her, and put some in an earthen vessel containing a sufficient quantity of water, a few lumps of bacon, with a little seasoning of pepper and salt, and placed them in an oven to stew, two or three hours, till they became as tender as the best boiling Peas."

The peasants were agreeably surprised to find that the Beans, which they had fancied unfit even for the food of pigs, would thus furnish them with a nice mess; for they did not know that such seeds are served up at the tables of the wealthy in this country under the name of haricots, and are generally a favourite vegetable with continental nations. Hitherto it has been the universal custom in this country to throw away the dried beans of the Scarlet Runner, if not wanted for seed. We trust it will henceforth be remembered that excellent food may be had from one of those plants which now is made to scramble over the hedges and walls of a cottage garden, chiefly for the sake of ornament.

It must, however, be borne in mind that, although the Beans of the Scarlet Runner are good, the roots, which are fleshy and perennial, and look tempting enough to be eaten, are really poisonous, as was unfortunately proved last winter at Chelsea.

While we are upon this subject we may as well add, that, according to Mr. Daniell, the preparer of the manure of that name, horses, cows, sheep, and pigs, may be advantageously kept in part upon pulverised wood. In a pamphlet published a few months since* there is the following passage:—"About three years since I had occasion to send my cart-horses frequently through a piece of coppice-wood, and whenever it happened that they stopped within reach of the rods, they would greedily devour every bough they could come at. This I noticed many times. At last I was led to examine the rods on which I had seen them feeding, and found them completely stripped of their branches, some of which were of a very considerable thickness. This first led me to suppose that there must be some good qualities in the wood, and this consideration induced me to get some pulverized, and given to my cart-horses, which experiment was repeated at several different times, until I was fully satisfied that it had no injurious effect on them. After this I was led to give it to my gig-horses with their corn, and having ascertained that it did them no injury, I had machinery prepared for reducing the wood, for the purpose of food, and began to feed both cart and gig-horses, as also my cows and pigs, mixing a portion with all the food which was given them. This practice I have continued for the last ten months. Previously to feeding my horses in this way, they had each three-quarters of a peck of Oats and Beans given them per day, for which is now substituted three pints of Barley per day. They are in equally fine condition as when fed in the usual way, and more playful and free in their work. Soon after the wood was mixed with the fodder given to the cows, their milk, as well as their condition, was much improved. For several weeks past I have been feeding sheep with

* Address to the Agriculturists of the United Kingdom. Bath: Carrington.

the pulverized wood, together with crushed Swedish Turnips, and they also appear to improve by it. I have likewise fatted four pigs successively, mixing this food with Barley-meal, and the results have proved most satisfactory."

This statement, however strange it may sound, is not so startling when we remember that the woody matter of trees is, in its chemical nature, nearly allied to starch, and that it always contains some nitrogen; so that in reality it furnishes the ordinary materials of food in another form. We presume, however, that white-wooded trees, not resinous, are those which furnish Mr. Daniell's cattle with the sawdust they thrive so well upon.

A FEW weeks since we published a report of a lecture delivered before the Society of Arts by Mr. Fardon, in which the following passage occurs:—"He then detailed the result of 27 years' cultivation of two acres of land, alternately with Wheat and Potatoes. The cost of cultivation was 23*l.*, whilst the produce had been worth 93*l.*, thus leaving 70*l.* profit, subject to a drawback of 17*l.* for rates, rent, and parochial charges." One of our correspondents justly remarks, that these sums appear too large for average years, and that the statement requires explanation.

Upon writing to Mr. Fardon on the subject, he was so obliging as to furnish us with the following statement, from which it will be seen that although the quantity of land referred to as producing annually 70*l.* profit, less 17*l.* for rates, rent, &c., or 53*l. net*, was four acres, not two, yet that the result is still most interesting to the advocates of Spade-Husbandry.

"Samuel Bridge, of Stock Green, near Feckenham, in Worcestershire, has about four acres of stiff clay-land, on the blue lias formation. The land is naturally of inferior quality: he has occupied part of it for 27, and part for 15 years. He grows Wheat and Potatoes, and a small quantity of Beans. Leaving these out of the account, we may consider that he grows two acres of Wheat and two acres of Potatoes every year, the crop being shifted alternately from one division to the other.

"As soon as his Wheat crop is off he breast-ploughs his stubble ground, raking up and saving the stubble for litter: he then digs it over with a fork about 10 inches deep, and plants his Potatoes in the following spring; this crop is kept clean while growing, and the getting up of the Potatoes is made a complete cultivation for the planting of the Wheat.

"At first his neighbours ploughed his land for him gratis, but after about three years he took to digging it, and now prefers going to that expense rather than have it ploughed for nothing; and upon stiff land of that kind I do not doubt that his choice is a judicious one.

"He sells most of his produce, consuming a few of the Potatoes and the Beans in feeding a small quantity of bacon; the pigs are littered with his Potato-haulm and stubble. The manure from these, and from his house, with occasionally a little burnt clay out of his ditches, is all that is applied to the land.

"The cost of his manual wages per acre, including his own work, is as follows:—

Potatoes per Acre.	£	s.	d.
Breast-ploughing stubble	0	9	4½
Forking the land	1	8	1½
Planting Potatoes	1	17	6
Keeping them clean	0	4	0
Getting up and forking land for Wheat	2	16	3
	£6	15	3
Wheat per Acre.			
Planting	0	4	0
Keeping clean	0	4	0
Reaping, &c.	0	8	0
Thrashing, at 6*d.* per bushel	1	1	0
	£1	17	0
Two acres of Potatoes, at 6*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*	13	10	6
Two acres of Wheat, at 1 17 0	3	14	0
Divided by the number of acres	4	17	4	6
Wages, at per acre per annum	£4	6	1½

"Leaving out of view the small quantity of Beans raised and of bacon fed, and supposing that he grew Wheat and Potatoes only, estimating the Wheat-crop at 40 bushels of grain and one ton of straw per acre; and the Potato crop at 12 tons per acre, which are what he obtains, valuing his Wheat at 7*s.* per bushel, his Potatoes and straw, at the price he obtains for them on the land, we shall have the following account:—

Sold annually:—	£	s.	d.
24 tons of Potatoes, at 50*s.*	60	0	0
80 bushels of Wheat, at 7*s.*	28	0	0
2 tons of Wheat-straw, at 50*s.*	5	0	0
	£93	0	0
Deduct:—	£	s.	d.	
Manual wages, at 4*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.* per acre	17	4	6	
Seed Potatoes for two acres, 25 bags, of 180lbs., at 4*s.* per bag	5	0	0	
Four bushels Seed-Wheat, at 7*s.* 6*d.*	1	10	0	
				23 14 6
Subject to rent and parochial payments				£69 5 6

"I may mention that the man has bought his land, and erected a cottage and out-buildings upon it.

"This is not the first instance that has occurred of large profits being made by the growth of Potatoes. I do not believe that these results could have been obtained on stiff and inferior land, under ordinary methods of culture: it is to fork-culture they are due.

"I believe it would be much better to consume all the Potatoes on the land in making pork and bacon, and that even more profitable results might thus be attained. The principle of selling so much produce is not admissible in farming, unless manure is bought. I published the particulars of this case in the *Mark Lane Express* some months since, and it occasioned a lengthened correspondence in that and in the *Worcester Journal*. I may observe that the cost of digging is much less when land has been dry for a long period, or for a few years, than when it is first broken up or put under spade or fork-culture."

WE are continually hearing of sports, as they are called, when a branch of a red Thorn produces white flowers, or of a white Camellia red ones, or of a Peach-tree Nectarines, or of a red Plum white ones, and so on. These are accounted for upon the supposition that all artificial varieties are, on the one hand, prone to return to their original condition, and on the other, to deviate from it still further, the tendency to change having once been gained. Although it must be confessed that such explanations explain nothing, yet we are compelled, in the present state of our knowledge, to rest satisfied with them. We have now another case to record still more strange than those just adverted to.

Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston, a well-known, very skilful, and philosophical horticulturist, about 35 years ago planted a standard Mulberry tree; it did not begin to bear fruit till about 10 years afterwards, and for the following 10 years it produced no male blossoms, and the fruit had no seeds. But Mr. Williams being desirous of raising some seedling plants, and observing in a garden about a quarter of a mile distant a tree with some male blossoms on it, procured some, and applied the pollen to about half-a-dozen female flowers on his tree; these all set, and the seed produced plants. Two or three years after he had applied the pollen to a bough of the old tree, he observed on this particular branch, which was on the southwest side of the tree, many male blossoms; these have gradually extended over the whole tree, and it now scarcely bears any but male flowers, and this year nearly all the buds have proved males. The appearance of the tree was so remarkable, from the number of large blossom-buds, that two practical gardeners, who had asked leave to see his garden, could not at first view make out what tree it was.

Now to what are we to ascribe this? A tree that for many years produces nothing but females, as it becomes older changes its nature, and ends in producing nothing but males. We examined some branches sent to London by Mr. Williams, and their appearance was certainly very extraordinary. The old Gardening books say "that Mulberry-trees sometimes become barren;" and as those books were always written by men of great experience, it is probable that the fact is as they state—but why? Mr. Williams says that many other Mulberry-trees in his neighbourhood are also barren this year; and in the neighbourhood of London we have remarked several rather young Mulberry-trees covered with a profusion of male flowers only. But again we say—why? The occurrence is not common, and some branches of an exhausted old tree, as well as they, bear female flowers abundantly. Is it that males are a sign of vigour, and that the fine warm season of last year brought the Mulberry into a state of unnatural healthiness? Mr. Knight says, that the effect of an excessively high temperature is to cause, in unisexual plants, the production of male flowers only, while a very low temperature produces an opposite result. Cucumbers and Melons invariably produce male flowers only when the plants are young and very vigorous. Seedling Peaches and Apricots, as Mr. Williams remarks to us, in like manner form no pistils at first, that is to say when the plants are in great vigour. These facts look as if it might be the constitutional vigour given to the Mulberry in our hot and dry and bright summer of 1842 that produced the effect; but it is all uncertain, and we wish that our friends would consider whether anything within their knowledge goes to prove or disprove this conjecture.

ON THE APPLICATION OF GUANO.

a. IT should never be given in contact with seeds, as it kills the embryo in germination. For this reason I am doubtful whether it might aid or hurt the first stage of growth, if the seed were previously steeped in a watery solution of guano. We know that carbonic acid and vinegar are given off by seeds in germination. These acids seem to attract ammonia so powerfully as to kill the germ. This effect will be most decided when the soil is very dry, but it is worth while to try with solutions of different strengths, whether water will take up azotized matter in a form capable of injuring tender seeds; I wish to try it on Red Clover and Turnip seeds. The Peruvians irrigate immediately after the guano and crops are sown; the sandy character of their soil and their want of rain make this necessary. For the same reason they are said to give the manure in divided doses at different stages of growth; neither our soils nor situation admit of general irrigation, nor do many of our crops admit of repeated manuring on the large scale, but we have in mixtures a substitute more suited to our soils and climate than irrigation would be.

b. As the lumps are too strong the guano should be put through a fine sieve, and the lumps thus separated should be broken and put through the same sieve; this will be best done during the operation of mixing; but before proceeding to it I may mention a fact which farmers would do well to attend to. Guano rapidly absorbs moisture from the air, and this absorption increases both with the moisture of the air and the value of the manure. By drying two specimens of different values for an hour at 150°, I found the worst lost 15 per cent. between water and ammonia, and the best lost 22¼ per cent.; and by again exposing these specimens to the open night air for an hour at 35°, the worst recovered nearly 6 per cent., and the best rather more than 8½ per cent. moisture. Inference 1.—Guano is constantly gaining weight. This would add much to the profit of retailers if it were not for the fact that part of this moisture (in mild weather) goes to aid the decomposition of the organic matter and its escape in gas. Hence, 2. Guano is constantly losing value; and this loss is proportioned both to the value of the article when imported, and to the warmth and humidity of the air in which it is kept. 3. Hence, the farmer will find his profit in purchasing that which has been recently imported (if valuable), and in mixing it as soon as possible: for, if too damp, it will not pass through a sieve; much will be lost; and if he attempt to dry it by heat, he will lose much more. If any has already become too damp for economical use, it may be mixed with at least its bulk of dry but cold mill-dust, bran, or tail oats well dried and ground in the mill. This will absorb much of its moisture, reduce it to a workable powdery state, and increase its value as a manure, without expelling its ammonia. 4. In comparative experiments, and indeed in fair trading, each bag ought to be weighed, and have its weight marked on it when imported; and this weight is all that the farmer ought to pay for, or regard in his experiments.

c. The objects of mixing guano are, 1. To partly disinfect it by absorbing its volatile products and diminishing its smell. 2. To separate its active particles, and thereby diminish their action on each other. 3. To present it to warm soils in a form in which its action will be less violent at first, but more protracted and steady than when given in an unmixed state. Of course, the colder the soil and the earlier the season when sown, the less quantity of mixture is needed, and conversely. But as a general rule: It should be mixed as equally as possible with four times its bulk of finely-sifted, moderately-dry black or brown-coloured earth, or peaty matter, sawdust, slightly-burnt clay, charred turf, coal or peat ashes,—whichever of these substances can be most conveniently had. Perhaps newly-burnt charcoal, used as soon as cold, is the best matter that can be had for mixing; but as it can seldom be at the farmer's command, any of the above matters will answer in its stead. Where a considerable quantity of useless wood can be had, it might be piled up, surrounded and nearly covered with clayey or spratty turf, and burnt with little admission of air. When cold, the charcoal, clay, and charred turfy matter, if well broken with a spade, mixed, and put through a sieve, will make an excellent mixture for guano, especially for light, warm soils. Some have mixed guano with sand, and when for a cold clayey soil, this mixture seems very suitable; only sand need not be given in more than double its bulk, and should be put in the soil soon after mixing, whereas any of the other mixtures may, with advantage, stand beat up, under cover, for a week or more, according to the weather, character of the soil, and distance at which it is to be put below the seed, and also in proportion to the quantity of guano given to the acre. The colder and heavier the soil and the colder the weather, the more slightly the manure ought to be covered, and conversely. No rules can supersede experience in this. When either dung or bones are given as part of the manure, and when the soil is moderately moist or disposed to clay or peat, the guano should be put near the seed. Again, where the ground has just been limed, the guano ought both to be given in a large quantity of mixture and covered rather deeper than in ground not limed for a year or more. On light soils, lime should, if possible, be mixed some weeks before guano is given. As lime rapidly expels the ammonia from guano, it soon renders the manure inert. No farmer who understands the matter will mix either guano or dung or bones with either slaked lime or fully-burnt wood ashes, or burnt couch, unless the couch be well mixed with earth, and have stood some time in the heap after it is cold. Any of these substances, if in contact with guano, drive off its ammonia. Although guano slightly mixed may be sown above bones, yet bones and guano ought not to be mixed before they are sown, as they act on each other, if good, and the readiest part of the manure is thus dissipated before it reach the soil. A mixture of gypsum with guano can seldom do any hurt, and for Turnips or Clover on light soils it may often be advantageous. When our Turnip soils are very dry at sowing, it might be a great advantage if the top of the drills could be watered with a weak solution of guano. This might be done at no great expense, by a watering-pan having a very small rose, perforated with only three or four small holes so as to spread the liquid but little. A woman might go steadily along with this

pan, followed by another with a supply of liquid, a large barrel or tub standing at the upper end of the drills. If this be found beneficial, a machine might be made to carry a larger supply, and water two drills at once. It is likely that this watering would both disgust the turnip-fly, and quickly put the plants beyond its power.

From 60 to 70 per cent. of good guano are either dissolved or readily suspended in water. The solution may be tried of different strengths from ½ cwt. to 1 cwt. per acre of the powder. This would require about 160 gallons of water, or 1 gallon per perch, or 40½ yards length of a 27-inch drill. It may be difficult to make less liquid go over this length, and a larger quantity may be found inconvenient in practice. The undissolved parts of the guano may be mixed in sand or mould and used as a dressing over dung for later Turnips, or composted for after-use on grass.

Quantity of Guano per Acre.—This is not so easily determined as some gentlemen seem to think. The character and state of the soil, the locality where it is used, the period of the season when it is given, the kind of crop intended, the previous manure and system of cropping, the natural action and durability of guano as a fertilizer, the quality of the article used, and the amount of expectation contemplated, have all to be taken into account, and may vary the quantity from 2 cwt. to 8 or 9 cwt. per Scotch acre when given alone, and half the above quantities when a due proportion of dung, bones, or rape dust is given at the same time. When the soil is naturally warm and has been brought to a high state of fertility, and where the farmer's interest in the land extends over only four or five years, he will most economically promote it by giving merely enough of guano to start the plants with vigour, and, after a year or two, a light dressing of some suitable saline manure. If allowed, he may very cheaply "take his own out of the soil" in this way, and leave it as poor as he could wish. In our climate, all manures, except dung and partly-fermented vegetable matter, tend ultimately to exhaust the soil. Bones and guano, though in a much longer period, will in the end as effectually exhaust our soils as lime will.

We have heard much of the solar light enabling the leaf to decompose carbonic acid, and of plants receiving their carbon from the atmosphere. In hot and tropical climates, where sunshine is more abundant and steady, and where his rays are more direct and powerful, there is reason to believe that this is true to a considerable extent —(the large size of leaves and blossoms, compared with ours; the comparative general deficiency of vegetable matter in tropical soils; the beneficial excess of saline matter there; and every other analogical fact, confirm this supposition)—but in our climate, where the heat is much less, and where the sun's rays are both more oblique and clouded during much of the season, little atmospheric carbon can be appropriated, except by our green crops, and therefore the supply must be chiefly afforded by the soil. Whatever, then, causes the evolution of more carbonic acid from the soil than it brings to the soil, gradually exhausts it, not only of carbonic acid, but also of the bases dissolved and carried from the soil by this acid. In the soil, any alkaline matter, as ammonia (from guano, dung, or bones), lime, and most of the salts, dispose the formation of carbonic acid, and commence a general fermentation, which extends to the dead vegetable matter in the soil and gradually reduces its quantity. Where the vegetable matter is in a very inert state and the soil is coarse, as in clayey land recently drained, either lime must be given in a previous fallow, (and when practicable, this ought to be done), or the manure must be good farm dung, not over fermented, or the guano must be given in a heavy dose (say 5 to 8 cwt., at least, per acre, put in, and covered moderately deep, some weeks or months, if practicable, before the seed); for in these soils, it requires much to begin fermentation so effectually as to act on the inert soil, and bring it into a fertile state. A good Turnip crop may be raised on such soils with less guano, but then the following white crop will show that the manure was wasted before the *inertia* of the soil was overcome. On the contrary, a soil which, by judicious culture, is already disposed to fermentation, may be made to yield crops for several years, by using repeated and varied small doses of ammoniacal and calcareous stimulants or salts, with occasionally a little dung, till the soil is reduced to ruinous barrenness. In warm light soils, it will require considerable management to give enough of good guano to carry through a rotation, without injuring the crop at first by its violence. Two or three cwt. per acre may be proper, if given alone; but much better give half dung or bones, and half guano, for such soils. Cold, high, clayey soils, even though under previous good management, will take 4 to 5 cwt. per Scotch acre, according to their exposure; and if (as is too often the case) lime or dung has been given them too sparingly, they may require more.—*P. Garden, Glenæ, Dumfries. (Extracted from the Dumfries Herald, 30th March, 1843.)*

THE ANTIQUITIES OF GARDENING.

No. I.—Extracts from Sir Thomas Hanmer's* Manuscript on Gardening. *(Continued.)*

We have been favoured with an inspection of this manuscript by Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart.

It was commenced about 1660, at Bettisfield in Flintshire, and has evidently been written with great care and from much practical observation. It shows the attention that had been paid to Horticulture in our island nearly two centuries back, and that it had been prosecuted with a zeal scarcely surpassed by its numerous patrons among the nobility and gentry at the present day. The various kinds of flowers then in general cultivation are described, and instructions are given for their cultivation. Bulbous flowers were, it is stated, at that time in highest esteem, and accordingly the author gives full details respecting them. Of Tulips, in particular, he had an extensive collection of the finest varieties. Ornamental trees and Shrubs are treated of, and also forest trees. Many varieties of Fruit-trees were introduced by Sir Thomas from France to Bettisfield, and cuttings from these were distributed to various persons in the neighbourhood.

"*The flowers in highest esteeme now* amongst us are such as have those rootes wee call *Bulbous*, of which there are different kinds, both for the figure and greatness, but all of them resemble an Onyon more or lesse, and are made up of white fleshy tunicles which enfold one another. Our chief *bulbous flowers* are these: the Tulipe, Narcissus, Iris, Crocus, Colchicum, Lilly, Crowne, Imperiall, Martagon, Gladiolus, Orchis, Ornithogalum, Dens caninus, Bulbous Violet, Moly, and Fritillary. Of *tuberous flowers* the most curious are those: Anemones. Irises, Cyclamens, Hyacinths, tuberous Irises, Satyriums, the Hollow roote, and Dragons. Of *fibrous Perennials* we have the Gilliflower, Stocke Gilliflower, Wallflower, Beare's eare, Hepatica, Lychnis, Trachelium of America, Lilly convally, Spiderwort, Valerian, Indian Candy Tufts, Maracox, or the Passion Flower, Everlasting Lupine, Melanthium, Moth, Mullein, Cortusa, Bellflower, Soapewort, Hesperis, Fibrous Ranunculus, Hollyhocke, Cytisus, Aloes, Double Pellitory, Cowslips and Primeroses, Double Featherfew, Ptarmica or Sneezewort, Orobus Venetus or Venetian Vetch, Hedysarum canadensis or the Suckling of Canada, Everlasting Pease, Limonium Rawolfii, Sedum arborescens or Tree Houseleek, Heleborine, the Italian or blew Marigold, Gnaphalium Americanum or Life Everlasting of America, Lagopus or Hartsfoot, Snapdragon, Nightshade Daisies, Double Lady Smocks, Marsh Marigold. Of *annuals* the best are: Adonis, the African Marsh Mellow or Alcea, Amaranthe, Scarlet Beane, Bastard Sopran, Convolvulus or Bindweed, Corne-Flower, French Honeysuckle, Goates beard, Hawkesweed Larkespur, Cresses, Mullein, Molucca odorata, Nigella, Pulsatilla, Scabious, Sonchus lanatus, Venus looking-glass, some sorts of Foxgloves, Coventry Bells, Sweet Sultan's flower, the Wonder of Peru. These abovementioned flowers are all the sorts we have yet knowledge of in England, worthy to bee received into our gardens, and more than were enjoyed by our ancestors, for many new kinds have within these last twenty years beene brought hither out of foraine parts, especially our plantations and other countries of the West Indies, which were never seen here before, some whereof have required a manner of cultivating and ordering quite different from that of the old English flowers.

"*Of Choosing Seed, and of Sowing and Ordering it.*—The best seed is the most weighty, and is had from the lustiest and most vigorous stemms. Wee use to crop off flowers of such kinds as are many on a stalke, to make the other seed the better and have the more vertue, and such wee find usually in the lower seed-vessels of the stalkes. Bee not curious to keep the finest markt Tulipe or other rare flower for seed, unless the kind be strong, for better flowers are raised from a lusty flower of one colour, than from a curious stripped one of several colours that is but weak.

"Such seed as rises up with down, as Anemones and other sorts doe, must be watched and taken as soon as the down rises, which, when it is ripe, one hour of hot sunshine will make it doe, and if it be not gathered presently the least breath of aire will carry it away. Such as are dryed with keeping long or hot weather, and others that are naturally more contumatious and stubborne, must be steept in warm water or new milk before they bee sown, or a little incision made with a penknife into them to help their germination—but hurt not the little spot or point of the seed, for then it dies."

"*Earwigs* hurt most Gilliflowers, and are taken best when these are newly podded (for they feed upon the young pods most) with sheepe's hooves and hollow Canes stuck upon sticks by the flowers, into which they creepe in the morning to hide themselves all day, and then you shall be sure of them every morning. Mice are easily taken with little traps baited with Nut kernels, pieces of Apples, and such things."

"*Of Earths for Flowers.*—Wee use two sorts of earths in our gardens, that is, natural and artificial. The natural are only the good rich blacke mold, which is the most generally good for all kinds, but best for the fibrous. The sandy fittest for bulbs; and loame, a kind of fat sand much used about London, good for most rootes. Clay and gravel, as well as marle, wee almost totally reject."

(To be continued.)

* This Sir Thomas Hanmer was Member of Parliament for Flintshire; he was the grandfather of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Mildenhall, who was a Speaker of the House of Commons.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXIII.

One of the most troublesome diseases which Pelargonium growers have ever had to contend with is that which within the last two years has attacked the leaves of some collections, and imparted to the plants the appearance of having had the small-pox or measles. Many of the great growers in the vicinity of London have suffered to a very great extent, and I am informed that as early as February, Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, was obliged to destroy a number of his finest specimen plants to prevent the disease spreading through his whole collection. As several letters soliciting information relative to the cause and prevention of the disease have been put into my hands, I may state, (though I cannot speak positively, as the plants under my charge have hitherto escaped its ravages,) that I believe the spotted appearance to be caused by the grub of some insect similar to the Tephritis Onopordinis, or Celery-fly, and I suspect it may be removed by the same means, viz., crushing the grub in the leaf, and by dressing the plant with something like spirits of tar, which, by imparting a noxious effluvium, will prevent the insects from depositing any more eggs on the plants.

Of course this remedy cannot be applied during the time the plants are blooming: at that time nothing more can be done than to divest the plants of the worst of their leaves, and give them a little extra heat to force them to make a few leaves to improve their appearance during the time they are in bloom. When the plants have done flowering, and are ready to cut down, every leaf should be removed from both the cuttings and old plant, and burned. The plants may then be dressed with tobacco-water, soft soap, and soot, made to the thickness of paint, and applied over the whole plant with a brush, which will destroy any eggs on the joints, and probably prevent the insects from depositing any more upon them.

As a further precautionary measure, the pots used should be well washed in warm water, the house properly cleaned and painted; and it would be well during the time the plants are in the open air to sprinkle the ground around occasionally with a little spirits of tar. This is the system of management I should adopt if my plants were infected; but I have no hopes of clearing the plants this season, though every means should be employed by destroying the leaves to prevent the insect increasing in another one.

In several nurseries which I have lately visited, I find the disease making its appearance on the Fuchsia; collectors would therefore do well to keep a watchful eye upon new additions of soft-wooded plants to their collections; indeed, for my own part, I intend to make any additions to my stock perform a kind of quarantine in a house away from the other plants until I am satisfied they are clean. The above hint will be a satisfactory answer to the Hon. and Rev. F. Curzon, and several other querists.

In a season when the blooming of American plants has been more than usually fine and abundant, I would direct particular attention to the importance of removing the flower-stems and seed-pods directly the bloom has fallen from the plants. In a garden containing several thousand Rhododendrons, part of them had the seed-pods removed about this time last year, and the difference both in quantity and quality of flower has been this season at least 50 per cent. in favour of the plants thus operated upon.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Testacella Maugei.—In a potfull of slugs, which my gardener was on the point of destroying a few weeks ago, I happened to observe a species of Testacella, differing much in appearance from that which I had seen in the Oxford Garden; and on showing it to my friend, Mr. J. G. Jeffreys, he at once ascertained it to be the T. Maugei of Ferrusac. This species, though a native of Teneriffe, has for several years been completely naturalised in the nurseries at Durdham Down, near Bristol; and from thence has spread to become common in the gardens of this neighbourhood, and, most probably, of many other parts of the country, although from its habit of burrowing and rare appearance on the surface, it may often escape observation. To check the ravages committed by the larvæ of the Crane-fly, I have long hoped that some natural enemy may be found to destroy them; and knowing that all the species of Testacellæ are carnivorous, I thought it not improbable that these "Horn-slugs," as they are hereabouts called, might be found to answer the purpose. In this, however, I have been disappointed; for some experiments lead me to suspect that they would rather starve than touch the "leather jackets;" but as they live on earth-worms and common slugs, they are still our benefactors, and ought not to share the fate, as they commonly do, of the phytivorous slugs. Great numbers of them have been destroyed by my gardeners, from a supposition that they rise to the surface in the night to eat the lettuces; but I am abundantly satisfied by a series of experiments and observations, that they never feed on these or any other vegetables. The Testacella may be at once known from other slugs, by a small flattish and rather ear-shaped shell at the posterior extremity; and I have sent you a drawing copied from Ferrusacs, that you may the better draw the attention of gardeners to the utility of these animals. T. Maugei appears to be at least equally hardy, and has to the full as strong a claim to be placed in the British Zoology as T. haliotidea.—*L. W. D., Sketty Hall.*



Accentuation.—I think that classical students, above all others in the world, should be the last to find fault with the pronunciation of scientific terms by gardeners: if with their learning they had removed difficulties and smoothed the road for the weak and the weary, they would have conferred a benefit on mankind; but instead of driving smoothly, as over wooden pavement, they have still left the road as rough as a newly-metalled Macadamised highway. With a total ignorance of the nature of the Latin and Greek accent, one party asserts that it should be placed on the radical part of the word, while another as stoutly affirms that it should be placed on the termination. Others say that the Greek accent should be somewhat like the Latin, when another party says that it

should differ; and so in the Latin antanaclāsis we have the accent on the penultimate, and in the Greek *αντανάκλασις* we have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. And what better again are our English Lexicographers, when treating of classical words? Take, as an example, the word "capillary;" and we find that Johnson, Kenrick, Nares, and Fenning, place the accent on the first syllable of the word; while Sheridan, Ash, Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, and Entick, place it on the second. Now, what can you expect from poor gardeners, when doctors differ so far? And when a bevy of students meet that have been taught at different universities, and attempt to read or speak in Greek or Latin, there will perhaps be found as great a difference in the pronunciation of some words as there will be among gardeners at horticultural exhibitions; and the person who has the misfortune to be in their company will have his mind somewhat dumbfoundered, and be like the boy who was sent to different teachers to learn English versification; he had committed to memory the following lines:—

"An Orpheus—an Orpheus—he works on the crowd;
He sways them with harmony merry and loud;
He fills with his power all their hearts to the brim;—
Was aught ever heard like his fiddle and him?"

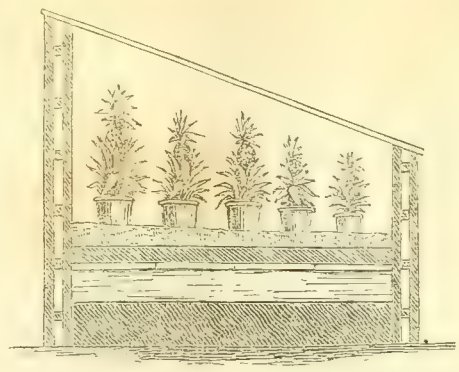
He was told by one of his teachers that it was iambic verse, and the accent must be placed on the second foot; another told him that it was trochaic verse, and the accent must be placed on the first foot; no, says a third, it is anapestic verse, and the accent must be on the third syllable; while a fourth as gravely informed him that it was a mixture of all the other three.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

The Squirrel.—The squirrel is sometimes blamed for destroying the young shoots of Spruce Firs; perhaps it may be guilty of doing so, but I believe it is of use sometimes in Spruce plantations. There is, I think, an aphis which is more destructive to these trees than the squirrel: their abodes have some resemblance to small cones; on an average they may contain a dozen cells, and in each cell there is commonly more than twenty of these insects. I have watched the squirrel devouring them very greedily. Now, suppose the squirrel took three meals a-day, and four of these cone-like substances to each meal, it will be found that more than 15,000 of these insects will be destroyed in one week by one squirrel; and perhaps it would be more for the benefit of woods if less powder and shot were expended upon these lively animals; for it is no uncommon thing to see the leading shoots of Larch, Spruce, and Scotch Fir, destroyed by those who delight in killing birds that perch upon the topmost boughs.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Salvia patens.—Mr. Proctor, at p. 117, has stated that this plant damped off in winter under favourable treatment, proving thereby that it is not hardy. I do not, however, approve of cutting even the hardiest plants off close to the surface of the ground early in autumn, as was done to the plant in question; neither do I recommend leaf-mould as a dry covering, because, although it may protect the plant from frost, it will not preserve it from damp. I prefer coal-ashes, sawdust, very old lime-rubbish: the leaves of Scotch Pine may also be collected where the trees are thick, and they make a very dry covering. Mr. J. Henchman, of Edmonton, dug up during the winter of 1839 after severe frosts a plant which afterwards produced plenty of cuttings. Most likely there is something to be observed with regard to the state of the tubers of such plants besides their hardiness.—*John Ross, Holme, near Inverness.*

Tulips.—Having noticed a paragraph in your *Chronicle* of June 3rd, on the absence of Tulips from the exhibition at the Chiswick show, I would remind your correspondent that a collection was exhibited last year, of which very little notice was taken by the Judges. Could it therefore be supposed that any florist would ever make such a sacrifice again? I noticed, this year, a beautiful box of Carnations and Picotees exhibited, and for which no award was made. Can it then be a matter of wonder that florists are so backward in showing their productions at the Horticultural exhibitions?—*W. J. T.*

Rendle's System of Tank-heating.—I perceive by your leading article of June 3rd, that it is your intention to lend your assistance to the furtherance of the application of hot water for bottom-heat, for growing the Pine-apple and other exotic fruits. There is no doubt that even now, as you say, persons are to be found who object to the plan as brought forward by myself, but those who make these objections must be persons who have never seen the plan in operation, or at any rate could not have seen it efficiently in practice. Out of the many Horticulturists who have seen my new propagating house, I have not heard one say anything against it. The atmosphere is most genial and the plants flourish admirably. In the article alluded to I find you make mention of a plan used for twelve years at Oakley Park, which you consider similar to mine. Here I must, but respectfully, differ from you, as it appears by the plans and diagrams of the house at Oakley Park that the bottom-heat is obtained from a chamber, partly heated by hot water flowing in open gutters and partly by a fire flue, whereas my plan is merely a tank underneath the whole bed (as shewn in the accompanying sketch); and what I claim and consider of the greatest consequence in my plan, is, as I have stated in my Treatise, that "the large body of water contained in the tank or cistern when once heated remains so for a considerable time, by which the saving of fuel is immense." It is stated that a ton of coals will last for twelve days to heat the flues and gutters at Oakley Park, which at 8*s.* per ton is very reasonable. But then it must be borne in mind that coals cannot be procured in the neighbourhood of London, and at places distant from the collieries, at so cheap a rate; for 20*s.*, 25*s.*, and even 30*s.* per ton are no uncommon prices in many parts of the country; whereas with my plan a ton of coals will be sufficient to keep the water heated in my



tank for more than twelve weeks for a house of similar dimensions to that shewn in the plate alluded to. From this it must be fairly inferred that the plan recommended by me is superior. I have been led to say thus much not by way of prejudice, my only object being to point out to Horticulturists the best plan for obtaining bottom-heat, and whether hot-air chambers, by either flues, pipes, or gutters, or my "tank-system," are the best mode, I leave for the public to judge.—*William E. Rendle, F.H.S.*

Clay-draining.—At p. 245 this is said to cost in Gloucestershire 1½*d.* per yard. I beg to say that the highest price I ever knew to have been paid for such work was 4*d.* per lug of six yards in length, but 3*d.* per lug is the common price. I have seen many acres clay-drained and rendered dry at a small cost, but the work requires to be very well executed, otherwise it will soon tell tales; indeed there is no description of draining that requires a more vigilant superintendence over the workmen than clay-draining does. Some workmen, if left to themselves, will take advantage of their employers. I once found, when measuring some clay-drains, that, for several feet in length the turf had only been taken off and replaced, with a few crumbs of earth added to give an appearance, no excavation having been made. Your correspondent "W. W." at page 385, says that "there are only about six inches of worked clay over the drain, and that the remainder is filled in loose." I beg to say that this is not the method practised in Gloucestershire. In this county the practice is to well ram the whole of the earth, beginning with the last portion taken out and ending with the turf. In fact, well ramming up to the surface, turf and all, is the principal criterion of good workmanship. A good clay-drainer will so ram his work that a very slight convexity will appear when his work is finished. When the land is in grass, the soil sufficiently adhesive, and the work properly executed, clay-draining will be found to be both cheap and efficient. The proper time for this kind of draining is the spring; it may however be done in winter if the weather be open; frost being found to be very injurious to the permanency of the work, no portion of the earth should ever be left out at night if there is the slightest prospect of frost. The mouths of the drains are formed of tiles; the branch drains should join the main at nearly right angles, and a very little fall is necessary. This sort of draining is not now much practised on arable land, and even on grass land it is falling into disuse, tile-draining being now more approved of, as being more permanent, but even this kind of draining is found in very stiff clay to be inefficient without some porous material being put over the tiles, which adds greatly to the expense, as in many places neither stones nor gravel can be found within several miles distance. A very intelligent member of the Gloucester Farmer's Club lately suggested the use of burnt clay for this purpose, thereby saving the expense of carting; and as, when land is effectually drained, there can be no occasion for leaving the ridges so high as they are now in many places, sufficient subsoil will always be found in the crowns of the ridges for the purpose of burning.—*Cultor.*

Bees.—If "Pettigrew" will look over his former communication, he will find I have neither misread nor misrepresented his words, viz.,—"putting a headless swarm into an empty hive, to make the Bees produce a Queen." I fear that it is "P." himself that misrepresents things; and until he become serious, I shall take no notice of what he says in relation to Bees, for his knowledge of them is beyond my "ken." On a second thought, I shall make a few observations on his remarks in the *Chronicle* of May 20th. "P." states, "I shall now rectify two or three of Mr. Wighton's mistakes, that might lead inquirers astray;" and observes I am wrong in saying Bees' eggs are not hatched by incubation, as the warmth of the hive alone brings the larvæ forth from the egg. But, as Bees do not hatch their eggs by incubation, I cannot see how I could express the thing in better words; however, I shall give "P.'s" version of it:—"The warmth of the hive alone does not hatch eggs; nor does the warmth of the Bees hatch eggs that are not set upon." This is beyond my comprehension; but "P." offers to give proof of it, therefore I must "wait a wee;" and notice that I mentioned that queen Bees lived 4 or more years, and common Bees one season. To this "P." replies, "Queens, generally speaking, live four or more years, but never more. Some unprolific ones live but three years and two months." The last part of this sentence appears to me as if "P." got his knowledge of it, as some do their accounts, by a Ready Reckoner. Authors, however, differ respecting the age of the head Bee, and "P." of course does not believe the old notion that the queen Bee "never dies." May not this exemplify the old saying that "our King never dies?" I may observe that the age of a colony of Bees is a different thing to the life of the head Bee, though they seem by some to have been confounded. The oldest colony I have heard of was that under the leads of "Bees'-college, Oxford," (Corpus Christi is meant); it continued above 100 years. But I think it is doubtful if it were not often replenished by fresh swarms during that period; for Bees readily take possession of tenantless hives or cavities, though the combs they contain be very old. This fact is, of course, against the opinion that Bees' cells soon get coated with wax, or rather a film, from the brood, and become too small to rear strong Bees. For the sake of the reader who may be ignorant of this subject, I ought to state that there is a fresh or young queen left in possession of the hive every time a swarm leaves it, except the first one, which is led off by the old queen a few days before one is hatched, and in general she perishes in what is commonly called a "virgin swarm." I never heard of the quantity of honey obtained from the Cottage Bees just noticed; but I question if it was equal to that got from a hive on Pettigrew's artificial swarming plan, namely, "110 lbs. of run-honey." If this be not a mistake, it would certainly require "P.'s" large-sized hive to hold it. The size of hives being an important thing, I shall give an extract from a letter on the subject, from Dr. Clarkson, of Selkirk, who has kept Bees with success more than 20 years. "My hives are made of straw generally; but I have boxes also which I use occasionally. The straw ones are of the following dimensions: in height 10 inches, and flat at top; in diameter 11½ inches." How very near this comes to the size of the hive recommended by Mr. Payne of Bury, viz., "9 inches deep and 12 in diameter." Both those apiarians advocate the storifying plan, with straw hives, which is the simplest way after all. I question what either would say to "P.'s" statement,—"large hives have Bees in proportion to their size, and are indeed as soon filled as small ones." To me this appears strange indeed, and more so than my own assertion that small hives produce early swarms; also, that I have ample proof that Bees will sometimes throw swarms, whether their hives be full or not. "P." points this out as an incongruity, but I think that those who understand Bees will not see it as such. I have now only to notice "P.'s" artificial ways of making swarms. It is sufficient to say, that he professes to take the Queen and part of the Bees from an old stock, and put them into an empty hive; the headless Bees will create another Queen, and both colonies will go on prosperously, and more so than if left to swarm in their natural way. This may appear very well to those who are ignorant of the subject; but those who are otherwise must see that the thing is hardly practicable with safety to the Bees; but even if it were so, there is little necessity for such schemes, for Bees are prone to swarm; indeed this propensity acts against keeping them, especially on the depriving plan; for, how galling it is to have the number of Bees reduced, instead of having a box or bell glass of honey. This will happen in spite of ventilation plans. I must now leave it to the candid reader to decide whether my statements or "Pettigrew's" are the most likely "to lead the inquirer astray."—*J. Wighton.*

Roses.—One would have thought that, after the passing over of the Roses in your first notice of the last exhibition, it would have quite satisfied the exhibitors that the plants were, as a very good judge said, mere "make-shifts." This was apparent to any one of cool judgment; surely half-standards or quarter-standards, some with large, some with worked, and some with small stems, did not deserve or obtain much admiration. I, for one, thought that your omitting to notice them was intentional and admired your tact accordingly. I hope another time they will put in a better appearance and merit some praise. Allow me, now, to ask any one really a judge, if there was a single good specimen there? I have seen tea-scented Roses in large pots, from two to three feet high, covered with their large and fragrant flowers. Some approach to this I hoped to see at the last exhibition; instead of which, in one place were Roses on stems, the latter clumsy and ugly; in another, some plants, not by any means large, on their own roots, with from two to four blooms and buds on a plant, but not one specimen approaching even to perfection. I am a Rose grower, and yet not ashamed, as Mr. Beck says I ought to be; for, in common with many other growers, I generally pot standards and half-standards for forcing. Now, these give abundance of flowers and cuttings, but I should have been really ashamed if I had sent them for exhibition. I am inclined to think, however, that it will not be good policy in the large Rose-growers to exhibit plants in pots. For this purpose plants must have age, and consequently they must be established sorts. Nurserymen should show their customers the new sorts, and leave them to exhibit fine plants of the old ones. By reason of not being able to show the new Roses so readily as they have hitherto, I for one shall much regret when the Society ceases to admit cut blooms, for in that manner only can new Roses be exhibited.—*J. L. Y., a Rose Grower.*—[We must observe again, that the omission of the Roses in our first report was entirely accidental.]

Garden Frames.—I see you request me (in your Notices to Correspondents) to give you some further information respecting my communication inserted in your Paper at p. 211, on the subject of Garden Frames; and as I am ever ready to give to the cottager all the information which lays in my power, I send you as good a description as I can. In the first place, the soil is removed to a sufficient depth to allow of the top of the flues being on a level with the garden. The outside walls are then

built; afterwards the flues are built with bricks on edge, running about six inches from the front wall, and returning about the same distance from the back wall. After the flues are covered, the whole is chambered over with rough flags, resting on rough stones, a few inches above the flues, with the same inclination as the lights. The soil is then laid on the flags. The fireplace is built rather lower than the bottom of the flues; and the front may either be made straight with the front wall, or be put at the end, and covered very thick with stones and clay, to prevent the heat from escaping; or a light may be put over it, with a partition between it and the rest of the frame, as it will be too hot unless a loose brick be kept in the front and back walls, which may be taken out to cause a current of cold air to pass through the chamber. The fireplace is fitted up with a front, having an ordinary iron-door at the top and another beneath, with a ventilator for the ash-pit; and will only need attending to morning and evening, if the faces of the doors and frame are nicely ground or filed so as to fit each other exactly, and a dead plate three or four inches broad be placed between the grate and frame. A frame constructed on the above plan costs a mere trifle in fuel with us, as we can get the best coals delivered at 3½*d.* per cwt.; or we can get coke, which comes in fully as cheap and does not make so much smoke. I have a common brown ware bottle, which holds from two to three gallons, walled in by the side of my fire, with a tap to come to the outside of the wall; so that I have constantly hot water to mix with the water with which I water my frame. Any further information will be willingly given by—*A Cottager's Friend.*

Bees.—Will you allow me through the medium of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to inform one of your correspondents, Mr. Devonport, that a pamphlet will be shortly published by Mr. R. Tyas, of No. 8, Paternoster Row, descriptive of the "bar and frame hive," invented by myself, a slight sketch of which appeared in the *Chronicle* of last May. You will thus relieve your correspondent "E. M. W." from the necessity of sending a lettered description of the "bar and frame hive," and much oblige *W. Augustus Munn.*

Bees.—Having seen a query in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for May 20 respecting the early swarming of Bees this year, I beg to say that I bought a swarm on the 2d May, the weather being cool at the time. Would the writer of the article signed "A. Pettigrew, Wrotham Park," be kind enough to give the dimensions of the hives he recommends, and also state how he manages to take away two-thirds of the Bees with the queen, leaving the other third? I should also be glad to be informed what plan is to be pursued in one of Nutt's Bee-boxes, in which the Bees have been at work nearly three years, and the comb in the middle box is become very dark and thick. Is it recommended ever to remove it, or to change the queen, as hinted in the above-mentioned article? I find in our immediate neighbourhood, that one swarm was taken on the 29th April, and another on the 1st May.—*A Lady, Westbury, Wilts.*——I had a very strong healthy swarm of Bees sent to me on the 1st May last, which are doing very well, and I consider them an unusually strong swarm. I was also staying at a friend's in Nottinghamshire on the 3d May, and saw a hive preparing to swarm, and also heard a report of a swarm at Tirley, about eight miles from here, as early as the 3d week in April.—*R. P. H., Ledbury.*

Guano.—The great object in the use of Guano seems to be to apply water to it shortly after it is employed. If it were mixed with a small proportion of some salt, having a tendency to deliquesce, or to attract moisture from the atmosphere, might it not be useful? such, perhaps, as Nitrate of Soda. Possibly a small quantity of common salt, or a portion of well-rotted dung, say 10 lbs. to 1 cwt. of Guano; or possibly a similar proportion of cow-dung would answer the purpose.—*J. Florus.*

Thawing Plants.—At p. 318, "J. M." admits the soundness of my argument, but seems to doubt my practice. All I can say is, that I have adopted it, and found it quite equal to my expectations; and I would also state, that I am deeply impressed with the utility of looking at Nature's laws for instruction, and would direct "J. M." to the same source instead of "submitting implicitly to my better judgment," which will be the more sensible course to pursue, because he will find his faith strengthened and his judgment improved. Suppose I were to tell him that sand had an affinity for the sun's rays—that heat is communicated by it to matter in contact with it—and rendered soluble for plants; and if in excess, nutritious, "J. M." would not believe it, because he did not see everything going on, though it is perfectly consistent with Nature's general laws. Surely "J. M." understands that water thrown upon ice will expand if at a temperature of 40°, and that the abstraction of frost from a plant is regulated by the heat at command. To expect more than this would be to expect impossibilities. The vagueness with which "J. M." expresses himself on my dulness of apprehension will in some degree account for my misunderstanding his remarks on Apricot-trees. But to follow up my previous statement, it is said, that it is a practice with some gardeners to put puns of water under trees on walls to counteract the heat; that is, as they think, to retard the blossom, but how far it has been useful is another question—perhaps "J.M." can decide?—*C.*

Drone Bees.—"A Shropshire Subscriber" may be assured that drones always appear previous to the first swarm, though in smaller numbers than before the after-swarms leave the hive. As to the time of their first appearing, much depends on the condition of the hive and the season, for the old queen that leads off the first swarm is very cautious, and will not quit in stormy weather. This season the drones appeared in one of my hives 8 days before the swarm came forth. I do not think it is advisable to kill the drones, at least before the Bees begin to slaughter them; and even then it is of little consequence, for they will do it effectually—even the egg-grubs in the drone-cells do not escape their fury. Drones have appeared very early this season. The reason is obvious: the hives are in good condition, by the previous season being favourable for Bees. I think this remark is applicable to "W. R. M.'s" inquiry why his Bees swarmed on the 1st of May—the first I have heard of this season. Since then the weather has been unfavourable. The first swarms, however, will be stronger, and perhaps the after ones weaker, for during the delay more Bees were hatched to increase fresh colonies.—*J. Wighton.*

Hawthorns.—There is a Thorn-tree here full of dark pink (excepting one small tuft of pure white) blossom, on the same branch; the blossom is pink both above and below the white tuft, and no budding or grafting has been practised. Can any reason or cause be assigned for so unusual a circumstance? The land is cold and strong loam, with a clay bottom; the tree is growing about 100 yards from the Mersey.—*T. J.*

Fumigation.—I have tried various experiments for using Tobacco in frames, &c., and the particulars of the method I now adopt may assist your correspondent "Junius." For a 3-light frame used for Cucumbers or Melons—I place a piece of lighted candle, about 4 inches in length, in the mould in front of the bed, and put 3 small flower-pots round the candle, laying on the pots over the candle some wire-work, (the remains of an old garden-sieve,) about a foot square; I then lay on about 1½oz. of strong common Shag Tobacco, not damp, and in about 15 minutes the frame will be well charged with smoke, and the candle may then be removed. I find the above method to answer well, and to be safer than using burning embers amongst plants; it also requires far less trouble for small frames or pits.—*Jas. Drewett.* ——I have tried for some time past a similar plan to that lately given in the *Chronicle*, and have always succeeded. I have rolled the Tobacco in a cotton rag, and have suspended it by a string about 3 feet from the ground, and it has never failed to burn out well, and with good effect. —*J. L. B. J.*

Wrens.—It is a common belief in different parts of the country that a pair of Wrens in one season builds two nests, and only one of them is used. There are various reasons given by schoolboys and others for the Wrens acting in such a manner. Some assert that one of the nests is for the male Wren to sleep in; others that the one nest used for rearing the young is placed in a more exposed situation, to turn the attention from the habitation of the young ones; and persons who attend to birds'-nesting give marks how to distinguish between the true nest and the false one before the eggs are laid. They say that in the nest where the family is intended to be reared there are always feathers in the bottom of it; the other nest is without them. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Chronicle* may be able to give some information on the subject, and oblige those who take pleasure in knowing the habits of the feathered tribe.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

The Khât Plant.—A correspondent has favoured us with the following extract from a letter, dated Yaush, in the dominion of Shoa, 29th Nov., 1842. "I have the satisfaction to forward you a few dried sprigs of the Abyssinian plant Khât, pronounced like our English word cart without the *r* being heard. It comes from the neighbourhood of the town of Mâstola Wâriano, in Epabsie, and was obtained during my late visit to that place. I have not yet seen the tree to which they belong. I wished when at Mâstola Wâriano to visit the district where it grows, but I was told that at Mota, whither I was then proceeding, it was found in yet greater plenty, the inhabitants building their houses of the branches, it being in fact the only wood for that purpose. When I got to Mota, where I expected to remain a few days, I was obliged to return at once, unless I wished to lose the escort of a party of merchants across the mountains, where it is unsafe for a single traveller. I therefore postpone my personal inspection of it till I visit Damôt, whither I am going as soon as I have despatched the messenger who carries this; and I did so with less reluctance, as I was told the Khât was not yet in blossom, and therefore I should not learn much more of it than I know at present. This plant is what in a former letter I mentioned as being Tea,—I cannot speak positively as to the correctness of the identification, but my impression is in favour of it, from my general recollection of the Tea Plant, and from the resemblance of these leaves to the Camellia sasanqua. Of the Khât, I learn there are two varieties, red and white, distinguished by the colour of the wood and young leaves; and, though I am not quite sure of this, the flower also. It appears to be a shrubby tree. Its size for building purposes need not be very large, as the houses are little more than wattles covered with mud. In Damôt I shall make a point of becoming better acquainted with it. The Déjezmach told me that it grew in great quantities at Bûtela about a day's journey from Gridera, his capital, and that there also the houses were built of its branches. It is made no other use of except by the Mahommedan merchants, who chew the leaves, and say that they prevent sleep. P.S.—I have just been putting a few of the loose leaves in my mouth, and if they are not Tea there never was anything more like it. Dec. 6th.—I have heard to-day just as I was closing this that the Mahommedan merchants have transported the Khât to the other side of the Obai, and that it now grows in great quantities in the country of the Yedjou Gallas. Still it is not used as an article of trade." [This plant is not Tea, but the Catha edulis of Forskâhl, now called Celastrus edulis. According to that author it is the Kat or Gat of the Arabs, by whom it is cultivated in Yemen along with Coffee. They eat the green leaves with greediness, believing them to have the power of causing extreme watchfulness, so that a man may stand sentry all night long without drowsiness. They also regard it as an antidote to the plague, and assert that a person wearing a twig of it in his bosom, may go among the infected with impunity; they even believe that the plague cannot appear in places where the tree is cultivated. "Nevertheless," says Forskâhl, "the taste of the leaves does not seem to indicate such virtues." Bové found it in the Pasha's garden, cultivated under the name of Kaff. The accompanying woodcut is taken from one of his specimens. "But," says a learned friend, "Bové probably misread the Arabic name of the plant, and hence, كاف Kâff, for كات Kât (كاف, كات). The leaves gathered when the plant is 3 years old, are sold as Kât mubarreh, or inferior Kât. The following year the young shoots are gathered, and fetch a higher price. They taste like a fresh filbert. The Kât, when quite fresh, is very intoxicating, (Botta, Voyage dans l'Yemen, p. 99); but its ordinary effect is to exhilarate the spirits, to promote good humour and vivacity of mind." We have tried the quality of the infusion in hot water, but are unable to say anything in its favour.]



Bees.—A curious case concerning Bees has come under my observation. On the 9th of March, 1842, an old Abele was blown down from the western side of a hill. It had long been thought that Bees hived in its hollow, and so it proved. The top of the tree, containing a large stock of Bees, (surmounted by a shattered nest and much rubbish) was carefully removed to a neighbouring kitchen-garden, where they worked merrily all the summer, and in July threw off a swarm, which has thriven well. Before winter, the hollow of the tree, above the comb, was well cleaned out and plastered up, and the place of exit and entry which the Bees had made for themselves, through a hole where once had grown a branch, was reduced with mortar and lead plates, and the tree placed in a sheltered place. Till March, the Bees were observed occasionally working about their home, and they seemed pretty strong. Then they were missed suddenly, and on splitting open the tree, no live ones, and hardly a dozen dead bodies were found. There was a great deal of comb—some very ancient, and 10lbs. of honey. Intermixed with this was all manner of dirt, and two owls' eggs, quite surrounded by the comb. These eggs were brought into the neighbouring house, and were not of unpleasant odour at first, but in a short time were extremely offensive, and on being opened, a young owlet was found, that once must have been quite ready to peck the shell. A few days after the Bees left their tree, there was observed in the house (in which Bees are known to be in the roof) a very large number of Bees, dead and dying. Now, I would ask the following questions:—Why did the Bees go, and where? Had their departure any connection with dead Bees in the neighbouring house? When were the owls' eggs laid?—by whom hatched, or rather sat upon? Were they kept from decomposition by the comb stopping out outward air?—*Tizy.*

Daphne cneorum.—I beg to inform your correspondent that the most successful way of cultivating the sweet fragrant hardy Daphne is to plant it in an exposed dry situation, in peat and road-sand. If the ground is naturally low and wet, a barrowful of broken tiles, &c. must be put into the hole, and on the top

pieces of turf be placed, the grass side downwards. Then put on the compost, chopped fine, but not sifted. Under this treatment every shoot will send out roots and bloom freely.—*J. Rogers.*

Rapidity of Vegetation in India.—When Lieut. Eyre, the author of the interesting account of the Cabul insurrection, left Meerut for Affghanistan, two years ago, he had commenced a Botanical Garden at the Horse Artillery mess-house, and had planted a number of choice trees. On his return lately to his old quarters, he was astonished to find the trees grown so high, that he could sit under their shade at noonday, many of them being 20ft. high.

Agricultural Education.—"Tizy" begs to suggest on the subject on which "M." writes to the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, that the schools which have been some time established and are now in full force in the neighbourhood of Eastbourne and East Dean, Sussex, are believed to carry out the combination of agricultural with religious and literary instruction.

Wagtails.—It is pleasant enough at times to notice the situations where birds will take up their abode for a time, to rear their young. The Wagtail will sometimes descend into a crevice in the side of a coal-pit, where persons are ascending and descending daily, and machines working above them. A pair this season built theirs in a heap of coals, but the coals had to be removed, and the nest was shifted from place to place, but the old ones still followed the nest, and reared their young. Some years ago, some of my children brought home a Wagtail's nest, with young ones in it; like the one already noticed, the nest required to be removed, the old birds followed them home, and a shelf was fitted up in a pigsty, which was inhabited by a pig at the time. The nest was placed upon the shelf, and the young ones were brought up by their parents until they were able to fly and shift for themselves, and the children were well pleased that they had saved the young birds from destruction.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Eboe, Aug. 28, 1841.—The town of Eboe is situated on the left bank of the Niger, and is approached by a narrow stream about a mile in length; it is one of the great marts of African commerce. In the stream we met with many canoes, of all sizes, belonging to tribes from different parts higher up the river. Many of the people live in these canoes upon the water, so that the entrance of the town assumes a very lively appearance. Some of the larger canoes are adorned with flags, having the most grotesque figures of animals, birds, and implements of warfare, worked upon them. During our sojourn at Eboe, several of us paid a visit to the palace of King Obie; in proceeding to which we had to turn out of the main creek into a side one, about two hundred yards long. After walking through mud and water up to our knees for a quarter of a mile, we arrived at the seat of Royalty, which consisted of a quantity of mud-huts huddled together, without the least appearance of order. We were ushered into a square yard, with an open shed on three sides; on the other was the building which contained the sable beauties belonging to the mighty monarch of Eboe. Some of these dark ladies assumed a modesty that might vie with the most accomplished coquette of more civilised countries, by peeping from the entrance of their hut with all the curiosity inherent to the female portion of society, and showing their beautiful white teeth; darting away, however, the instant that they saw our eyes were fixed upon them. Others joined us, bringing little curiosities of their own manufacture in exchange for cotton, needles, rings, &c., which we took with us to barter. The greater part of their garments are of Manchester manufacture, obtained from merchants who trade to the coast; one of the principal ornaments of both sexes consists of large ivory rings, worn round the arms and legs. Some of the men have obtained small bells, which they fasten round the legs, and seem to be highly pleased with the tinkling which they produce in walking. During our stay at the palace, some of the native musicians attended with their instruments, most of which produced a most horrible noise. After quitting the royal residence, and bidding farewell to the ladies of the court, we took a survey of the town, which covers a large extent of land; the huts lie rather distant from each other, and are generally surrounded by a plot of ground, in which Cocoa-nuts, Bananas, Plantains, &c., are grown. The town is intersected by small streams, which at this time were full of water; so that to get from one part to the other, you are obliged to wade up to the middle in mud and water. I was informed, however, that during hot weather these creeks are dried up. As we paraded through the town, a great number of the inhabitants followed us, who were greatly surprised when they saw the effects of our fire-arms upon the small birds. They seemed to fancy that we were possessed with supernatural powers, and afterwards paid us the greatest attention; even carrying a seat about after us, so that we might rest ourselves at our leisure; and the day being showery, they even held mats over us during the rain. Their objects of worship are numerous, nearly each dwelling having its *ge-ge*, or charm; some of these were the rude figure of a man cut out of wood, others are some utensil of common use among the people, or the skulls and bones of birds and beasts; all of which are protected by a small shed erected over them. Among the articles manufactured by the people are the wooden figures of different beasts; but whether they represent any beasts found about that part, or are formed from the imagination, I could not ascertain. I think the estimates of the population of this city, as formed by recent travellers, are far too high; as the huts lie detached, it is a difficult undertaking, during a visit of a few hours only, to give an estimate near the truth. Certainly, a great number of individuals live in canoes upon the stream, which runs from the town to the Niger; but they are chiefly traders from various parts of the country, so that they cannot well be considered to belong to the population. Polygamy is allowed, and a man is considered rich in proportion to the number of wives which he possesses; though slaves would be a more appropriate term, as the females do all the laborious work—such as cultivating Yams, taking them to market, &c. Upon asking one of the traders to take us to the vessel lying in the river, he evinced as much sagacity in striking a bargain as could be expected from a merchant of Europe; and, as a preface, informed us that he had traded with the white people at Bonny, a place frequented by the Palm-oil merchants. King Obie came on board the Wilberforce twice during the time we were staying in his territories. He appeared to be about 60 years of age, though from the early decay of the African constitution it is probable that he might not be so old. He seemed very proud of forming an acquaintance with the white men. His eldest son is a tall young man, of prepossessing appearance, and apparently about 20 years old; he was persuaded to dine on board during one of his visits, in which he did not deviate from the custom so universal among all the Africans, *i.e.*, of refusing to partake of wine before the person presenting it had previously tasted it. Upon the second visit of Obie to the vessels he brought with him two of his wives, who, by order of the Captain, were each provided with an European dress. This scene was very interesting, as after being clothed they were each provided with a looking-glass; their pantomimics on this occasion were truly ridiculous, as they turned about in every direction—first looking in the glass, and then upon the dress: Obie himself seemed no less pleased than they did. The highest degree of heat observed at this place was 85°; the greatest difference between the wet and dry bulb of the hygrometer was 78° and 83°; the lowest temperature was 76°.—*J. A.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 6.—Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., in the chair. Viscount Howick, M.P., Lord Farnham, C. F. Bamford, Esq., W. Purling, Esq., H. M'Kellar, Esq., and Mr. Grendinning, were elected fellows of the Society. A communication from Captain Hall, Berwick-upon-Tweed, was read, relating to a new vegetable, which it is considered easy to acclimate in the Southern parts of England, and for which the climate of Britain is thought peculiarly suitable. The plant is a variety of some species of Amaranthus, possibly oleraceus, and is markedly distinguished by the milk-white appearance of its stem, branches, and leaf-stalks. As its excellence depends on the succulency and tenderness of its nature, it requires to be grown rapidly, so as to be fit for use at the age of a month or so; and this is effected by a rich light soil, abundance of moisture, and a high temperature; the latter may be carried occasionally as high as 90° in the day, and regulated at from [illegible] at night. It is rather impatient of much [illegible], is grown to the greatest perfection during the [illegible] son, towards the end of June. A common melon frame [illegible] seemed to grow it in; and the plants grew from a foot to a foot and a half high. The seeds should be sown in rather shallow rich earth, and the part of the fermenting materials beneath the soil should be in a partially decomposed state, that the roots may penetrate into them. The plants may be pricked out when young at six inches apart, and require a slight shading in bright weather. The early part of the year is preferred for growing it. It is used as a vegetable in two ways. 1st, The leaves are plucked, and dressed like Spinach, when they are considered not inferior to those of any similar plant. 2nd, The stems and side branches, being the white parts of the plant, are separated from each other, cut into proper lengths, boiled, and placed on toast, like Asparagus, and eaten with meat, either with butter, sauce, or gravy. They are very like Asparagus or Sea-kale. Messrs. Loddiges obtained the Knightian medal for specimens of Cirrhopetalum Cumingii and Cypripedium barbatum, two elegant and rare Orchidaceous plants. The former has flat feathery heads of rich purplish crimson blossoms, which have each an oscillating labellum: and the latter has prettily striped flowers, with little warty substances topped by hairs which surround the sepals and petals. A Knightian medal was also given to Mr. Low, of Clapton, for cut flowers of Hydrangea japonica, this being the first time any of the numerous species existing in that part of the world have been flowered in Britain. The flowers, which are pinkish, have a long stalk, and are radiating at the circumference. It is likely to prove quite hardy, and an interesting shrub. Clutia pulchella, from the Swan River, Colony, and more singular than beautiful, was also from Mr. Low. To Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Storey, Esq., a Banksian medal was adjudged for a seedling variety of Erica vestita, called grandiflora alba; with which there was a collection of seedlings from the same species, a number of beautiful plants, varieties of E. ventricosa, with E. Cavendishiana, and a lovely specimen of E. perspicua nana. A certificate was awarded to Messrs. Chandler and Sons, of Vauxhall, for a Verbena, named atrosanguinea, of a bold strong habit, and with large dark scarlet flowers; with another for Lilium eximium, a noble white-flowered species, well bloomed in a pot. Messrs. Chandler sent besides some flowers of seedling Pelargoniums, and a seedling Papaver, between bracteatum and orientale, with handsome flowers. Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart., obtained a certificate for a cut specimen of the charming Aerides crispum, which bears long branching racemes of whitish blossoms, with a crimson lip, and a fragrance equal to that of A. odoratum. With this, there were cut flowers of Dendrobium calceolaria, a variety of Cattleya Mossiæ, Maxillaria tenuifolia, richly mottled, and a plant of the graceful Oncidium flexuosum. From G. Sandeman, Esq., of Highbury, there were two unusually close and fine specimens of Diosma ericoides, which commonly grows in a rambling manner. These received a certificate. A yellow-flowered new species of Sempervivum, like S. arboreum, was sent by Mr. Young, of the Milford Nursery, Godalming. C. B. Warner, Esq., sent a fine plant of Cattleya Mossiæ, with thirteen flowers, and a good specimen of the beautiful Saccolabium guttatum; the flowers of both were ruined by the negligence of the Railway people. From Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, there was a collection of Azaleas and Rhododendrons, among which a large variety of R. maximum, with very numerous and dark spottings, was most noticeable. Some good Royal George Peaches and Elruge Nectarines were communicated by Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart., and a basket of fine Black Hamburgh Grapes, each bunch weighing from 1½ to 2 lbs., by Mr. Atlee, gr. to H. Beaufoy, Esq., South Lambeth. The plants from the gardens of the Society were Oncidium flexuosum, Wentworthianum, and leucochilum, Epidendrum radiatum, specimens of the interesting little Echeveria secunda, a very fine Campanula grandis, the elegant Pernettya angustifolia, the sweet-scented Aquilegia fragrans, Begonia Dregii, dwarf and pretty, Manettia cordifolia, and Pelargonium tricolor in a handsome state, Gloxinia caulescens, and a curious Orchidaceous plant, Serapias longipetala. C. B. Warner, Esq., exhibited an ornamental wire basket, made of iron, and coated with zinc by the electro process. The object is to avoid paint, which soon peels off in hothouses and to prevent rust. The cost of zincing is said to be about equal to four coats of paint. Specimens of the Horn Slug, of which a notice will be found in another page, were shown to the meeting. It was stated that the next meeting of this Society would be held on the 4th of July.

June 1.—Mr. E. Solly in his concluding lecture commenced by adverting to the facility with which nitrogen in the nascent state combines with hydrogen to form ammonia. This was shown by decomposing Nitric acid by tin, when an oxide of tin was formed and the nascent nitrogen combined immediately with hydrogen to form ammonia; the absorbent power of various substances in relation to ammonia was also shown, and especially of charcoal, road-scrapings, water, and oxide of iron. The production of nitrates by the combination of nitrogen, and oxygen in the presence of bases, nitrate of potash near putrifying matter, and nitrate of lime in mortar, was explained. Mr. Solly next proceeded to consider the nature of humus and humic acid. He professed his reception of the doctrine of the English school, and adopted by Liebig, that the true office of humus is to furnish carbonic acid by combining with oxygen; humic acid, he observed, does not exist of itself in the soil, but is an artificial product obtained by the action of alkalies on humus; he did not consider that there was any good reason for saying that humic acid has anything to do with the nutrition of plants. From this he passed to the consideration of the mechanical texture of soils, and here stated that he had found the capacity of retaining moisture in a soil singularly increased by the addition of muriate of lime, in very minute quantities. After showing that all plants contain ammonia, and producing it from the Potato, he proceeded to the consideration of its organic matter, and observed that the value of a plant for food was not to be judged of by the quantity of its solid organic contents; for Horse Radish contains $\frac{29\,45}{10\,00}$; while the Kidney Bean contains $\frac{6\,19}{10000}$; it was the azotised substances alone which, are directly assimilated by animals. In speaking of electricity, he stated that his remarks led him to believe that the vital actions of plants and electrical forces were intimately connected; that the latter would probably be one day found of great importance in agriculture, and that they probably assisted in a high degree in maintaining the electrical equilibrium of the atmosphere. In speaking of the food of plants phosphoric acid was particularly alluded to, and the reasonable expectation that the compounds of phosphorus would prove of more service as manures than any other substances. In conclusion, he directed attention to the important office executed by plants as purifiers of the atmosphere, not merely by absorbing carbonic acid and extricating oxygen, but by decomposing poisonous miasmata, and he mentioned a case where a Bean had retained its health in an atmosphere containing so large a proportion as $\frac{1}{100}$ of sulphuretted hydrogen. The innocence of this gaseous compound had already been inculcated by the luxuriant vegetation described by Humboldt as surrounding the fetid lakes of South America, and was now, by this and other experiments, placed beyond all doubt.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

A WEEKLY Council was held at the Society's House, Hanover-square, on the 31st of May, Thomas Raymond Barker, Esq., in the chair. G. R. Smith, Esq., of Great Cumberland Place, London, and Selsdon, near Croydon, Surrey, was elected a Governor, and 34 gentlemen Members of the Society. Mr. Read attended the Council for the purpose of explaining the construction and adaptation of his pipe-tiles, and of laying before the meeting the following letter on the same subject, addressed to him by Mr. T. Hammond, of Penshurst, in Kent:—"As you wish to be informed of the expenses of draining with cylindrical tiles, and my opinion of their effects, I have troubled you with this letter. Previous to cutting the drains 3 feet deep, placed at the distance of two rods in parallel lines up the field, and afterwards subsoil-ploughed, will be completely drained at the following expense per acre:—

	£	s.	d.
1250 tiles, 21s. per thousand	1	8	6
Cutting drains, and laying the tiles, at 4d. per rod	1	6	8
	£2	15	2

I have not included the expense of fetching the tiles, as that depends on the distance; but they are made so light that we can carry off 7,000 with a single waggon. I am at this time draining on a stiff clay soil, the drains 2 feet deep, with 24 feet between the drains; expense as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1850 tiles, at 21s. per thousand	1	16	9
Cutting drains, and laying tiles, at 3d. per rod	1	7	6
	£3	4	3

I have this last winter drained about 10 acres with the round tiles, and am quite satisfied they act better than any others yet made, as they are not liable to be disturbed by moles, or any other vermin (which the other sort admit), and can be laid with greater nicety in the drains than tiles of any other shape. I have now had 20 years' experience of the effects of draining, and am quite satisfied that no expenditure on the land will make so good a return. The soil being, by its means, relieved of stagnant water to the depth of 3 feet, immediately admits the atmosphere into its pores, and accordingly what was before *inert* at once becomes *active* soil; allowing the roots of plants to penetrate it, and the rain, which was previously injurious, to pass through the soil into the drains with beneficial effect. I am opinion that the size of the tile may be still further reduced, with an equally good result, so as to reduce the cost of making and carriage 15 per cent. below the price of those I have already sent you, which were made by order for me, being smaller than any the manufacturers had made before."

An interesting communication was read on bone-dust applied as a manure on different kinds of soil and compared with guano, with indications of considerable practical improvements in the use and more economical expenditure of bones. The further consideration of this paper was deferred until a more exact detail of the facts from which the results were derived had been obtained from the writer. Messrs. T. Gibbs and Co. presented fresh specimens of Comfrey, Bokhara Clover, and Siberian Cow Parsnip, for soiling cattle; and of the Winter and Chevalier Barley, coming into ear. Mr. H. Gibbs stated, that since the Winter Barley had come into ear he had found that it had purged the horses very much, and wish to know whether any Member of the Council had witnessed similar effects from it; he added, that the horses had been fed regularly with it, but while only in the blade no such effect had appeared. Professor Sewell undertook to try some of the horses under his care with similar green Barley which Mr. Gibbs would supply. The Siberian Cow Parsnip produced an immense crop of green food, and the cows appeared to take it readily. Professor Sewell reported that he had with great pleasure sent direct replies to all the Members of the Society whose cases of epidemic among their stock had been referred to him by the Council. He regretted that the nature of the present form of the disorder was such as to preclude the possibility of his furnishing the Society with any general rule for its treatment, the predominant symptoms at any given stage of the complaint being the only guide to a safe administration of remedies, a general prescription of great benefit in one case perhaps proving fatal in another, according to the peculiar condition of the animal and the nature of the attack. He was, however, happy to state that pupils of the Veterinary College, well grounded in the knowledge of the diseases of cattle, as well as in those of the horse, were now sent out duly qualified, not only to almost every district in the kingdom, but to Australia, Egypt, and South America, as well as to Berlin and other parts of Germany, where a similar disorder prevailed among the cattle. He had visited the continental establishments for veterinary instruction, but he gave a decided preference to the school-practice of our own country. Mr. Shaw gave notice that he should move, at the next Monthly Council, on the 7th of June, "that a sum be subscribed from the funds of the Society in aid of the funds of the Cowfold Agricultural

Society in Sussex." Mr. Smart, of Rainham, presented a model of his Turnwrest plough; Mr. Lukis, a sample of fresh Guernsey butter (churned in that island on the 19th of May, from cream poured off from milk which had been allowed to sour), the price in Guernsey market being a shilling per pound of 18 ounces, and the butter thus made having the advantage of retaining its freshness for a longer time than ordinary butter.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

June 6.—Edward Forster, Esq., in the chair. T. Turner, Esq. and J. Tullock, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society. A pair of live Camelcons were exhibited by Dr. J. Brown. A paper was read on the Ophiuridæ, a family of Star-fishes, from Prof. Edward Forbes. A paper was read from George Gardner, Esq., on a new genus of plants called Pentaphyllum. This genus was made by Mr. Gardner for a little plant which he found on the Organ Mountains, and which is allied in many of its characters to the genus Triuris, which had been found in the same district by Mr. Miers. It differs from Triuris in its perigonium having six lobes instead of three. The author had only obtained female specimens at present. Mr. Miers had referred his Triuris to the orders Juncaginaceæ or Fluviales; but the author placed that genus and Pentaphyllum near Smilaceæ, and proposed to form the two genera into a new order, Triuraceæ. He considered that this order would hold the same relation to Lindley's division of Dictyogens that Menispermaceæ did to the division Homogens of the same author.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

April 17.—On this occasion a letter was read which had been addressed to the Government by the President of the Society, pointing out the great loss that would be sustained by the Society by the withdrawal of the privilege of free postage, which was formerly allowed. The reply from Government to this letter was also read, and contained a laconic refusal of the request. Another Government letter was read containing an extract from a recent despatch of the Court of Directors, in which the usefulness of the Society is favourably noticed, and a promise made of future assistance, with regard to the transmission of seeds to the Society from England. A communication was read, containing favourable accounts of the prosperous condition of the Lucknow Garden. The report of the Cattle Committee on the expediency of discontinuing the premiums hitherto granted by the Society for improving the breed of Cattle was read to the Society. The Committee were of opinion that these premiums should not continue, on the ground that the results were not sufficiently important to render such outlay necessary. They farther suggested that a year hence would be the best time for withdrawing such premiums, as the Society's existing engagements extend to that time. The report drew the attention of the Members to another subject of importance; namely, granting premiums for improving the wool produced in this country. The subject was referred back to the Committee for them to furnish a schedule and scale of the premiums they propose, together with the different qualities of wool for which competition ought to be encouraged. The second meeting of the Fruit and Kitchen Garden Committee having been held, the result of their proceedings was brought forward for consideration. This was a schedule enumerating the fruits for which premiums are proposed to be held out, the amount and distribution of those premiums and other details to carry out the proposed object, which was referred for the Finance Committee's Report. The following Prospectus of the Calcutta Floricultural Society was distributed:—The exertions of the Horticultural Society having now fully established the vegetables of Europe in India, affords opportunity to cultivate the less useful but more engaging portion of vegetable production—Flowers. Of those perhaps few more beautiful can be found than what are indigenous to this country; yet a familiarity with them has still to be developed, some being yet unknown beyond their native woods or natural jungles, and others merely found cultivated amongst a few private persons, who have been at the pains to transplant them to their own gardens, where in too many instances they have flourished for a year or two, and then, in the frequent changes of society, between station and station, have fallen into the hands of new possessors, and been lost or neglected. Again, how numberless are the natural beauties of Europe and other parts of the world which might be made to flourish in an Indian soil; some of them bringing to the mind recollections of the homestead of youth, and the goal of hopes long cherished; others gorgeous in beauty, and fitted to adorn even a paradise. Individual exertion alone, it can hardly be expected, should effect these objects, however desirable it must be acknowledged they are; it is combination that must accomplish them; and however it may, at a first glance, appear within the province of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society to direct attention to the attainment also of floricultural excellence, a short reflection will, it is conceived, convince that it may be more successfully accomplished by other means. As a society for the improvement of Agriculture, this institution has higher, and nobler, and more important objects, requiring all its energies, and more than all its present means, to accomplish; these, therefore, must tend, as indeed they ought, to divert attention from what, however it may serve to refine the taste and recreate the mind, is after all of little use to the community at large. But what appears perhaps the stronger and more obvious grounds for seeking to establish a separate society for the improvement of our Flower Gardens is, that in this country above most others, men are so occupied in professional and other pursuits, that they have little leisure to spare for the ornamental; independently of which, the cultivation of flowers, from their natural affinity in beauty, and delicacy is more peculiarly the province of the fairer portion of the creation. As a mere branch of the Agri-Horticultural Society the active co-operation of the ladies, therefore, would be wanting; whilst, in a separate society, there is little doubt that they would, on the contrary, take a leading part. The objects to be sought by such a Society would be the importation of flower-seeds, bulbs, &c. from Europe; the interchange of plants, seeds, &c. among various parts of India; and eventually the establishment, as the funds increased, of a nursery, for the purpose of raising plants and seeds for distribution, in greater abundance and more economically than could be done from importation. Meetings shall be held monthly at fixed days in each month, at which any paper shall be read that may appear interesting, and the general business of the Society shall be transacted. Shows of flowers shall take place twice in the year, the management of these to be under the especial care of the Ladies' Committee, at which premiums and medals shall be given. An annual volume shall be published of such papers as may be selected, as containing pecul ar interest, and Ladies shall be invited to contribute, for its decoration, drawings of favourite flowers to be lithographed. Ladies of members to be considered members of the Society, without any additional subscription; their attendance shall be particularly requested at the meetings of the Society, and their assistance solicited in carrying out its objects. All members shall be entitled to a share of the seeds, bulbs, or plants imported by or presented to the Society, also to a copy of the annual volume of Transactions, and when the nursery shall be established to a share of the plants, &c. distributable therefrom.—*Planter's Journal.*

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Aberdeenshire Horticultural Society, May 10.—The first competition for the season took place in the Banqueting Hall of the County Rooms. The attendance was very numerous and fashionable; and the show, whether we regard the beauty or the great number of specimens presented for competition, was fully equal to our anticipations. The whole arrangements of the Committee gave the utmost satisfaction to the visitors, and a most efficient band was in attendance, which added much to the pleasure of the scene. The prizes were awarded as follows:—*Seedling Auriculas*, 1, to T. Milne, Sunnyside; 2, C. Runcy, Esq., of Millbank. *Stage Auriculas*, 1 and 2, D. Gairns, gr. Glenbervie; 3, T. Milne, Sunnyside; 4, D. Gairns. *Seedling Polyanthuses*, 1, 2, and 3, T. Milne. *Stage Polyanthuses*, 1 and 2, T. Milne; 3, C. Runcy, Esq. *Hyacinths*, 1 and 2, A. Mackie, gr. Arbuthnott; 3, A. Forbes, Esq., Kingsland Place. *Anemones*, 1 and 2, N. Glennie, gr. Fintray. *Stocks*, 1 and 2, J. Mayer, gr. Ferryhill; 3, F. Deans, gr. Union Grove. *Forced Strawberries*, 1 and 2, R. Donald, gr. Woodside. *Asparagus*, 1 and 2, N. Glennie; 3, A. Mackie, Arbuthnott. *Broccoli*, (white,) 1, W. Davidson, gr. Lunatic Asylum; 2, T. Robertson, gr. Hardgate. *Broccoli*, (other sorts), 1, W. Aitchison, gr. Huntly Lodge; 2, W. Davidson; 3, W. Aitchison. *Sea-Kale*, 1, W. Barron, gr. Crathes; 2, J. Wood, gr. Logie; 3, N. Glennie. *Leeks*, 1, F. Deans; 2, G. Rae, gr. Banner Mill; 3, F. Deans; 4, G. Anderson, gr. Gooseberrybank. *Rhubarb*, 1, A. Mackie; 2, J. Roy, jun., gr. Aberdeen; 3, A. Mackie. *Potatoes*, 1, J. Wood; 2, R. Farquhar; 3, J. Wood. 12 *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, T. Darling, gr. to Lady Grant, Woodhill; 2, W. Joss, gr. Banchory House. 6 *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, R. Farquhar; 2, G. Cardno, gr. Cornhill; 3, W. Gallow, gr. Scotstown. *Best Ornamental Border Flower*, J. Mathewson, gr. Links. An Extra Prize was awarded to C. Runcy, Esq., for a superb specimen of *Echeveria gibbiflora*, in full flower.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

Bath Royal Horticultural Society, May 18.—The second exhibition for the season of this Society took place in Sydney Gardens. The weather proved dry and favourable. The company was numerous and fashionable, falling little short of 2,000, and the appearance of the Gardens, some of the paths being newly gravelled, more cheerful than on some former occasions. The brass band of the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, dressed in their uniform, were in attendance; and their spirited performances contributed largely to the enjoyments of the day. The supply of plants and flowers from numerous amateur and professional cultivators was on a very liberal scale, and in their combined arrangement presented a highly-gratifying spectacle. The Grand Octagon Rustic Pavilion was profusely filled with flowers. The central stand was principally occupied by ornamental baskets, got up with much ingenuity and taste. One of immense magnitude was sent by Mr. Shaw, containing a large variety of choice and beautiful plants; another was supplied by Miss Bayly, comprising a fine collection, splendidly varied; and a third, from J. M. Yeeles, Esq., was not less worthy of notice. Mr. Yeeles had also an excellent collection of hardy plants on this stand. A handsome basket, comprising fine Calceolarias, Roses, Pelargoniums, &c., contributed by Miss Todd, likewise attracted great attention. This stand was also graced with baskets of Pelargoniums, one by Y. Sturge, Esq., and another from Mr. Gready. Among the single specimens was a magnificent plant of Rhododendron, in full bloom. It belonged to Mr. Salter. The side-stands of the Octagon Tent were variously ornamented. The exhibitors were General Andrews, J. M. Yeeles, Esq., and Mr. Shaw. A noble specimen of the Doryanthus excelsa, a New Holland plant in full bloom, was sent by J. Jarrett, Esq. Another object worthy of notice was a fine Coffee-tree, exhibited by Mr. Bennett, standing ten feet high, and bearing clusters of fruit of considerable size. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—FLORISTS' FLOWERS AND CUT FLOWERS.—*Tulips*, best 9, different names, 1, Mr. Martin, 2, Mr. Cole; 3, Mr. Sealey. *Anemones*, best 24 blooms, different names, Mr. Kitley. *Pansies*, best 24 varieties, 1, Mr. Bryant; 2, A. J. Maule, Esq. *Ornamental Collection of Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. Wheeler; 2, Mr. E. Carpenter. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, 1 and 2, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Tulips*, single specimens, Bybloemen, Miss Bayly; *Rose*, R. Godfrey, Esq.; *Bizarre*, R. Godfrey, Esq. *Best* 6, *different names*, 1, Miss Bayly; 2, Mr. Rogers. *Anemones*, 1, A. Lawrence, Esq.; 2, Miss Bayly. *Ranunculuses* (Turbans of any sort, best 18), 1, Mr. Gerrish; 2, Mr. H. Simson. *Pansies*, best 18 varieties, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Mr. Salter. Best 12, 1, Mr. Salter; 2, Miss Bayly. *Brompton Stocks*, best 4 flowers, 2 red and 2 white, Rev. C. Paul. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, 1, T. Emerson, Esq.; 2, Mr. Pyatt; 3, Mr. G. Shaw. *Plate Prizes for Tulips*, 1, Miss Bayly; 2, Mr. Lockston. FLOWERING PLANTS IN POTS, NURSERYMEN.—*Stove Plants*, best 6, Mr. Salter. *Greenhouse Plants*, best 9, 1, Mr. Salter; 2, Mr. Drummond. *Cape Ericas*, 1 and 2, Mr. Salter. *Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. Gready; 2, Mr. E. Carpenter. *Calceolarias*, Shrubby or half Shrubby, best 8, 1, Mr. Wheeler; Herbaceous, 1, Mr. Salter. *Hardy Plants*, best 8 varieties, 1, Mr. Salter. *American Plants*, best 4, 1, Mr. Salter; 2, Mr. Wheeler. *Fuchsias*, best 6 varieties, 1, Mr. Salter. *Roses*, best 20 varieties, 1, Mr. Salter; 2, Mr. E. Carpenter. *Cinerarias*, best 6 varieties, 1, Mr. E. Carpenter; 2, Mr. Salter. *Ornamental Basket of Plants*, 1, Mr. Salter; 2, Mr. E. Carpenter; 3, Mr. Lidiard. AMATEURS.—*Orchidaceous Plants*, best 3, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq.; single specimen, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Stove Plants*, best 5, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq.; single specimen, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq.; 2, Mr. Bennett. *Greenhouse Plants*, best 6, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, J. Jarrett, Esq.; best 4, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; single specimen, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Cape Ericas*, best 4, different varieties, 1, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 2, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; best 2, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Pelargoniums*, single specimens, Light, 1, Dr. Kay; 2, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; Rose, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Dr. Kay; Red, 1 and 2, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; Dark, or Mottled, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq.; best 12, 1, Dr. Kay; 2, G. C. Tugwell, Esq. *Calceolarias*, Shrubby or Half-Shrubby, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; Herbaceous, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Hardy Plants*, best 4, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *American Plant*, best specimen, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Amaryllis*, best 3, 1, Mr. G. Shaw. *Cape Bulbs*, best collection, 1, Mr. G. Shaw. *Cinerarias*, best 4, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Roses*, best collection, 1, Miss Bayly. *Ornamental Basket of Plants*, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Miss Bayly; 3, Mr. G. Shaw. MR. G. SHAW'S PRIZE FOR PELARGONIUMS.—Best collection, 9, different names, Mr. Carpenter; 2, Mr. Shaw; 3, Mr. Walters. FRUIT.—*Pineapples* (Queen), 1, Mr. Murray, gr. to the Marquis of Bath; (Black, of any sort) 1, Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquis of Lansdowne. *Grapes* (Black), 1, Mr. Spencer; (White) 1, Mr. Spencer. *Melons*, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Figs*, 1, Miss Whitehead. *Strawberries*, 1, G. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Mr. Lidiard; 3, Mr. Murray. *Cherries*, 1, Mr. Kitley. VEGETABLES.—*Best Collection of Green Peas, Cauliflowers, Potatoes, and Cabbage*, 1, Mr. Lidiard. *Best Collection of Kidney Beans, Asparagus, Cucumbers, and Lettuces*, 1, Mr. Lidiard; 2, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 3, Mr. Pyatt. *Sallad*, 1, Mr. Cooke; 2, Mr. Cooper. COTTAGERS' PRIZES.—(For Cottagers residing within four miles of the Guildhall, Bath.)—*Cabbages*, 1, J. Drewett; 2, P. Fisher. *Potatoes*, 1, J. Drewett; 2, P. Fisher. *Lettuces*, 1 and 2, J. Drewett. *Apples*, 1, J. Drewett. *Nosegay*, 1, J. Drewett. (For Cottagers residing beyond four miles) — *Cabbages*, 1, J. Chivers; 2, J. Webb. *Lettuces*, 1 and 2, J. Webb. *Apples*, 1, J. Webb. *Nosegay*, 1, J. Chivers. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Collection of Cut Flowers*, Mr. Salter. *British Plants* (given by Dr. Kay), Mr. Kitley. *Seedling Pansy*, Mr. Kitley. *Seedling Pansies*, T. Emerson, Esq. *Seedling Pansies*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Basket of Pelargoniums*, Mr. Gready. *Collection of Fuchsias*, Mr. Drummond. *Collection of Plants*, Mr. E. Carpenter. *Seedling Pelargonium*, Mr. Gready. *Seedling Calceolaria*, Gen. Andrews. *Stove Plant*, Miss Whitehead. *Seedling Pelargonium*, Mr. Brown, gr. to the Countess of Pembroke. *Cinerarias*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Seedling Calceolarias*, Mr. Kay. *Tulips*, Miss Bayly. *Do.*, Mr. Lockstone. *Apples*, Mr. E. Carpenter. *Potatoes*, T. Emerson, Esq. *Do.*, Mr. Cooke.—*Bath Herald.*

Birmingham Horticultural Society, May 11.—The first Exhibition for the season took place at the Gardens, at Edgbaston. The afternoon was fine, and the company numerous and select. The exhibition was good, and appeared to give general satisfaction. The Gardens were in excellent order, and the numerous plants in the house and in different parts of the gardens afforded much gratification to the visitors. Mr. Barker, as usual, sent a large collection of Orchidaceous and other plants; Mr. Willmore, a miscellaneous collection of house plants; and Messrs. Pope and Sons a larger assortment than usual. Mr. J. Moore, J. F. Ledsam, Esq., Mr. T. W. Belles, and other gentlemen, liberally contributed to the exhibition. Mr. W. Earl had two stands of remarkably fine Pansies, in the culture of which he excels. Mr. F. Dickinson and Mrs. Willmore each sent a number of fine plants, but not for competition. The list of prizes awarded is as follows:—*Exotic Orchidaceæ*, 1, Dendrobium Crumenatum, 2, Vanda Roxburghii, 3, Epidendrum raniferum, 4, Cattleya Mossiæ, Mr. Insleay, gr. to G. Barker, Esq.; Do., six plants, 1, Cattleya intermedia, Oncidium maculatum, Stanhopea grandiflora, Oncidium ampliatum major, Oncidium divaricatum, and Maxillaria aureofulva; 2, Maxillaria Deppei, Acanthophippium bicolor, Huntleya violacea, Maxillaria macrophylla, Epidendrum macrochilum, and Calanthe veratrifolia, Mr. Insleay, gr. to G. Barker, Esq. *Stove Plants*, 1, Ceropegia elegans, Mr. T. Williams, gr. to J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, Gesnera Douglasii, Mr. T. Bartlet, gr. to D. Houghton, Esq.; 3, Strophanthus dichotomus, 4, Francisca Hopeana, J. Willmore, Esq. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Myrtaceæ, unknown, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, Bossiæa cordata, J. Willmore, Esq.; 3, Pimelea decussata, Mr. J. Perdu, gr. to T. Small, Esq.; 4, Oxylobium Pultenæ, J. Willmore, Esq. Do. six plants, 1, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, Messrs. Pope and Sons. *Ericas*, 1, Linnæoides, T. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, Sulphurea, 3, Walkeri, Mr. S. Harrison, gr. to J. Y. Bedford, Esq.; 4, vestita alba, Messrs. Pope and Sons. Do. six plants, Messrs. Pope and Sons. *Pelargoniums*, 1, Dennis's Perfection, 2, Garth's Perfection, 3, Garth's Victory, Mr. F. Brewer, gr. to T. W. Belles, Esq.; 4, Splendidissimum, T. Small, Esq. *Cacti in flower*, 1, Jenkinsoni major, Mr. R. Gallier, gr. to A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, Jenkinsoni, D. Houghton, Esq.; 3, Speciosissimus, A. Kenrick, Esq. *Melocacti*, six plants, 1 and 2, G. Barker, Esq. *Narcissi, in pots*, six plants, 1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Messrs. Pope and Sons. *Alpine Plants, in pots*, six plants, 1, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, Mr. J. Moore; 3, Messrs. Pope and Sons. *Herbaceous Plants, in pots*, six plants, Mr. J. Moore. *Pæonies*, 1, Moutan, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, unnamed, Mr. J. Moore. *Auriculas*, 1, Warne's Union, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, Franklin's Colonel, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 3, seedling, Messrs. Pope and Sons. *Polyanthuses*, six sorts, 1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Messrs. Pope and Sons. *Ferns*, six plants, 1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Messrs. Pope and Sons. *Coffee Tree*, in fruit, (upwards of ten feet high), D. Houghton, Esq. *Orange Tree*, in fruit, 1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Mr. J. Kendrick, gr. to J. F. Ledsam, Esq. Twenty-four *Pansies* (Gardeners and Amateurs), 1, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Finnemore, Do. (Nurserymen), 1, consisting of Thompson's Eclipse, Cook's Mulberry Superb, Pearson's Hinda, Lord Francis Egerton, Thomson's Regulator, Grand Duke, Roi de Mulberry, Jehu, Imogene, Hector, Earl Clarendon, Earl's Werner, Victoria Superb, Laura Superb, Azurea, Pearson's Zellica, Lane's Calypso, Earl's Marsala, Amulet, Thomson's Rufus, and four seedlings, Mr. W. Earl; 2, consisting of Thomson's Jehu, Grand Duke, Imogene, Lane's Diana, Earl's Llalla Rookh, Hector, Thomson's Regulator, Victoria Splendens, Earl's Werner, Duchess of Richmond, Mulberry Superb, Pearson's Magnath, Silverlock's Prince Albert, Earl's Maid of Milan, Curion alba maculata, Lane's Diana, Vivid Superb, Thomson's Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Lucy, Thomson's Eclipse, Azurea, Thomson's Cyclops, and two seedlings, Mr. W. Earl. *Roses, in pots*, 1, Ruga, Mr. G. Fisher, gr. to W. Anderton, Esq.; 2, Yellow Noisette, Mr. T. Morris, gr. to J. W. Whateley, Esq. *Rhododendrons, in pots*, 1, Splendidissimum, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, Hybridum, G. Barker, Esq. *Azaleas, in pots*, 1, no name, J. Y. Bedford, Esq.; 2, Phœnicea, G. Barker, Esq.; 3, Pope's seedling, T. Kenrick, Esq.; 4, Early Pink, Mr. J. Moore. *Camellias*, 1, Elegans, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Corallina, Mr. J. Moore. *Pines*, 1, Havannah, Mr. W. Carpenter, gr. to J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Queen, Mr. T. Taylor, gr. to T. Upfill, Esq. *Apples*, 1, Scarlet Nonpareil, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; 2, French Pearmain, J. F. Ledsam, Esq. *Rhubarb*, 1, Myatt's Victoria, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Giant, J. Y. Bedford, Esq. *Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, Improved Manchester, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; 2, Manchester, J. Y. Bedford, Esq.; 3, Draper's frame, D. Houghton, Esq.; 4, Early frame, J. F. Ledsam, Esq. *Broccoli*, 1, White Brimstone, Mr. E. Ryaston, gr. to S. Dawes, Esq.; 2, Mr. E. Ryaston. Do. purple, Mr. E. Ryaston. *Kidney Beans*, Mr. E. Ryaston. *Forced Potatoes*, Ash-leaved Kidney, Mr. E. Ryaston. *Seakale*, 1, Mr. E. Ryaston; 2, J. Taylor, Esq.; 3, E. Armfield, Esq. *Lettuce*, 1, Bath Cos, S. Dawes, Esq.; 2, Hardy Green, W. Anderton, Esq. *Extra Prizes.*—Vine in fruit, in a pot, D. Houghton, Esq.; Calceolaria, Grand Duke, E. Cresswell, Esq.; Calanthe densiflora, J. Willmore, Esq.; Gnidia tomentosa, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; Pimelea decussata, J. W. Belles, Esq.; a collection of twenty named British plants, Mr. J. Cole; group of flowers, Mr. J. Cole; ditto, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; Cactus Ackermanni major, W. H. Rogers, Esq.; Seedling Cactus, A. Kenrick, Esq.

Cheltenham Horticultural and Floral Society, May 23.—The second exhibition of this society took place at the Rotunda, Pittville, and was one of the most successful since its foundation. The shrubberies and lawns appeared to great advantage, nature being admirably seconded by art, and extreme order and neatness everywhere observable. The noble room of the rotunda was converted into a conservatory, and filled with exotics. The show of plants, if not so large as on former occasions, made up for the deficiency by being of more than usual excellence. Amongst the contributors the name of Mr. Hodges was, as usual, conspicuous. The exhibition of Fruits, Salads, and Vegetables, was all that could be desired in the present state of the season, and the entire arrangements appeared to give general satisfaction. Below is the award of prizes: AMATEURS.—*Tulips* (12 blooms), 1, Mrs. Eyston; 2, Mr. Bailey. *Do.* (5 blooms), 1, Mrs. Eyston; 2, Mr. Bailey. *Double Anemones* (5 blooms), 1 Lady Saynds. *Pansies*, 1, Dr. Irving. *Stove or Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Miss Tunno; 2, Statice arborea, W. J. Agg, Esq. *Ericas*, 1, Miss Tunno. *Pelargoniums* (best 6), 1, Bridegroom, Joan of Arc, Jewess, Florence, Bridesmaid, not known, Dr. Irving; 2, Speculum mundi, Loudon's Perfection, Deny's Perfection, Foster's Eliza, Speculum mundi, W. J. Agg, Esq. *Do.* (one), 1, Coronation, Miss Tunno; 2, Alexandrina Victoria, Sir R. Wolseley, Bart. *Hardy Shrubs*, 1, Rhododendron ponticum, Miss Tunno. *Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, 1, Dodecatheon elegans, Dr. Irving; 2, Ranunculus polyanthus, W. J. Agg, Esq. *Plants* (Collection of 6), 1, Miss Tunno; 2, Sir R. Wolseley, Bart. *Plants* (Ornamental Basket), 1, Dr. Irving; 2, Miss Tunno. *Wild-Flowers*, 1, C. T. Cooke, Esq. *Pineapple*, 1, Queen, J. Taylor, Esq. *Grapes* (Dark), 1, Black Hamburgh, J. Taylor, Esq. *Do.* (Light), 1, Dutch Sweetwater, Sir R. Wolseley, Bart. *Potatoes* (Forced), 1, Mr. Churchill; 2, Ash-leaf Kidney, Mr. J. Yearsley. *Asparagus*, 1, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Lady Saynds. *Cauliflowers*, 1, Mr. J. Yearsley. *Cucumbers*, 1, Walker's Cucumber, Mr. J. Yearsley; 2, Manchester Hero, Mrs. Blackman. *Turnips*, 1, Mr. Churchill. *Cabbage*, 1, Nonpareil, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Yearsley. *Rhubarb*, 1, Giant, Mrs. Blackman; 2, Goliath, Mr. J. Yearsley. *Salad*, 1, Mr. J. Yearsley. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Collection of Plants*, Miss Wallace; *Citrons*, J. Taylor, Esq.; *Strawberries*, J. Taylor, Esq.; *Fuchsia*, Dr. Irving. HONORARY PRIZE, D. R. M'Donel, Esq. SECRETARY'S OPEN PRIZES.—*Pelargoniums* (5), 1, Gaines's King, Garth's Victory, Gaines's Masterpiece, Priory Queen, Bridesmaid—Miss Tunno; 2, Joan of Arc, Masterpiece, Priory Queen, Alicia, Nymph—Dr. Irving. NURSERYMEN AND COMMERCIAL GARDENERS' PRIZES.—*Tulips* (12 blooms), 1, Mr. Hodges. *Pansies*, 1, Mr. Hopwood. *Plants* (Collection of 6), 1, Pimelea decussata, Statice arborea, Boronia crenulata, Tropæolum tricolorum, Euphorbia splendens, Chorozema varium—Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Hopwood. *Pelargoniums* (Collection of 12), 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Hurlston. *Do.* (Collection of 6), 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Hurlston. *Cinerarias* (Collection of 12), 1, Mr. Hodges. *Ornamental Basket of Flowers*, 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Hurlston. *Single Plants*, 1, Seedling Pimelea, Mr. Hodges; 2, Clematis bicolor, Mr. Hurlston; 3, Fuchsia corymbiflora, Mr. Clarke. *Potatoes* (Forced), 1, Ash-leaf Kidney, Mr. Middlemiss; 2, Ash-leaf Kidney, Mr. Dale. *Asparagus*, 1, Giant, Mr. Dovey; 2, Giant, Mr. Middlemiss. *Peas*, 1, Double Blossom, Mr. Dovey. *Cauliflowers*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Early Dutch, Mr. Middlemiss. *Carrots*, 1, Early

Horn, Mr. Coul; 2, Early Horn, Mr. Middlemiss. *Cucumbers*, 1, Manchester, Mr. Coul; 4, Manchester, Mr. Middlemiss. *Turnips*, 1, Early Dutch, Mr. Middlemiss; 2, Early Dutch, Mr. Dovey. *Kidney Beans*, 1, Early Dwarf, Mr. Coul. *Cabbage*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Middlemiss. *Rhubarb*, 1, Victoria Giant, Mr. Dale; 2, Victoria Giant, Mr. Middlemiss. *Salad*, 1, Mr. Coul; 2, Mr. Middlemiss. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Mushrooms*, Mr. Hurlston; *Gloxinia and Achimenes*, Mr. Hodges; *Collection of Pelargoniums*, Mr. Hodges.—*Cheltenham Examiner*.

Chesterfield Tulip Show, May 29.—This show was held at Mr. Pinder's, the Star Inn. The first prize for a pan of 6 was won by Mr. J. Turner, of Barlow, by Apollo, Bienfaite, Trafalgar, Royal Sovereign, Lady Crewe, Incomparable d'Holland. The other prizes were as follows:—*1st class, Feathered Bizarres*, 1, Trafalgar, G. Silcock; 2, Firebrand, J. Higgins; 3, Crown Prince, J. Turner; 4, Archer's Yellow, Mr. Ashton; 5, Paragon, W. Beard; 6, Dutch Catafalque, J. Turner; 7, Dauphin, W. Simpson; 8, Unknown, G. Silcock. *2d class, Flamed Bizarres*, 1, Admiral White, J. Turner; 2, Royal Sovereign, J. Turner; 3, Wolstenholme's Bizarre, W. Pinder; 4, Surpasse la Cantique, J. Turner; 5, Fabius, J. Turner; 6, Unknown, W. Beard; 7, Seedling, W. Simpson; 8, Lord Crewe, W. Simpson. *3d class, Feathered Roses*, 1, Lady Middleton, J. Turner; 2, Lady Crewe, J. Turner; 3, Doolittle, J. Turner; 4, Queen Boadicea, J. Turner; 5, Catharine, W. Pinder; 6, Mrs. Mundy, J. Turner; 7, Princess, W. Pinder; 8, Unknown, G. Holmes. *4th class, Flamed Roses*, 1, Incomparable d'Holland, J. Turner; 2, Lady Crewe, J. Turner; 3, Triomphe Royale, G. Silcock; 4, Aspasia, J. Turner; 5, R. Vesta, G. Holmes; 6, French Rose, J. Turner; 7, Seedling, J. Turner; 8, Seedling, J. Turner. *5th class, Feathered Byblæmens*, 1, Bienfaite, G. Holmes; 2, Bagot, G. Holmes; 3, Incomparable, J. Turner; 4, Angelina, W. Simpson; 5, Bishop of York, J. Turner; 6, Washington, Mr. Ashton; 7, Wolstenholme's Byb., J. Turner; 8, Queen of May, J. Turner. *6th class, Flamed Byblæmens*, 1, Mr. Stretton, J. Turner; 2, Bienfaite, G. Holmes; 3, Gadsby's Magnificent, W. Pinder; 4, Sable Rex, J. Turner; 5, William Stretton, W. Beard; 6, Noblissimo, W. Simpson; 7, Roi de Tulipes, W. Beard; 8, Diana, W. Beard. *Selfs*, Min d'Or, Mr. Ashton; White Flag, J. Turner. Best Bizarre, G. Silcock; Rose, G. Holmes; Byblœmen, W. Simpson.

Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, May 23.—The first exhibition for this season was held in the Assembly-room, Truro. The morning was ushered in by heavy rain, but about 10 o'clock the weather began to clear, and there was consequently a much larger attendance of fashionables from distant parts of the country than might have been expected. The company were enlivened by the Truro band, who played at intervals during the day. The show of flowers was not equal to most former exhibitions. There were a few rare and beautiful plants, but these were not so numerous as in past seasons. The cottagers showed a variety of things, and in Stocks, as well as in some others of the hardy flowers, far surpassed their richer neighbours. They also showed some very fine vegetables, comprising nearly every article which the season affords. The following is the list of Premiums:—FRUIT:—*Apples*, Nonpareil, H. P. Andrew, Esq.; Bodrean. *Pears*, Ubidale St. Germains, J. S. Enys, Esq. EXTRA:—*Oranges*, J. S. Enys, Esq. *Apples*, Nonpareil, J. Bull, Esq. Do. Russets, Rev. R. Lampen. FLOWERS:—*Stove Plants*, 1, Oncidium Carthaginense, Cattleya Forbesii, Oncidium flexuosum, Gesnera splendens, Calanthe veratrifolia, Oncidium papilio, J. P. Magor, Esq.; 2, Epidendrum asperum, Oncidium divaricatum, Oncidium Carthaginense, Cattleya Forbesii, and two new species, G. C. Fox, Esq. Specimen of do., 1, Stephanotis floribundus, S. Davey, Esq.; 2, Pleroma heteromalla, J. P. Magor, Esq. *Orchidaceous Plant*, Brassia verrucosa, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Bulbous Plant, Stove or Greenhouse*, Ornithogalum suaveolens, Tritonia squalida, Gladiolus albiflora, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Succulents* in flower, Epiphyllum sp. Mexico, Ackermanii, Oxypetala, Aloe cymbiformis, Stapelia rufa, Echeveria secunda, Euphorbia meloformis, Sempervivum monanthos, and three unknown from Mexico, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. 12 *Greenhouse Plants*, silver medal, Fuchsia fulgens, Calceolaria picta coccinea, Fuchsia Batesii, Azalea indica alba, Leschenaultia formosa, Dillwynia floribunda, Leschenaultia biloba, Azalea triumphans, Serissa fœtida, Pimelea decussata, Statice puberula, Calceolaria Loudoniana, J. P. Magor, Esq. Six do., 1, Elichrysum ericoides, Diosma oppositifolia, Leschenaultia biloba, Phœnocoma prolifera, Arthropodium paniculatum, Polygala oppositifolia, Mrs. Sampson; 2, Aster tomentosus, Arthropodium cirratum, Kennedya inophylla, Carmichælia australis, Tropæolum tricolorum, Diosma acuminata, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. Specimen of do., 1, Leschenaultia biloba, J. P. Magor, Esq.; 2, Erica ventricosa superba, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. 12 *Pelargoniums*, Joan of Arc, Rouseanum, Garth's Perfection, Seedling, Matilda, Acmé of Perfection, Bridesmaid, Nymph, Beatrice, Lady Flora Hastings, Victory, Life Guardsman, Mr. S. Treseder. Six do, Acmé of Perfection, Sultan, Nymph, Queen of Devon, Enchantress, Fair Maid of Devon, G. C. Fox, Esq. Single Specimen, Sylph, Mrs. Sampson. *Collection of Cut Flowers of do.*, 1, J. P. Magor, Esq.; 2, E. Turner, Esq., M.P. *Seedling Pelargonium*, W. Hockin, Esq. *Petunias*, Rook's Nest, Venus, Formosissima, Altissima, and nine Seedlings, C. W. Fox, Esq. 12 *Verbenas*, C. W. Fox, Esq. *Six Heaths*, 1, Ampullacea, Tricolor, Ventricosa stellata, Gnaphalioides, Ceriuthoides, suaveolens, W. Daubuz, Esq.; 2, Ampullacea, Westphalingia, Humeana, Hybrida, Primuloides, Jasminiflora, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. *Six Cinerarias in Pots*, 1, Splendidissima alba, Princess Royal, Hendersonii, Helensii, Regina, J. P. Magor, Esq; 2, King, splendens, and four Seedlings, W. Daubuz, Esq. *Six Calceolarias*, Julia, Incomparable, Triumph, Memnon, Carolina, Splendens, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. *Best Collection of Heartsease*, 1, Mr. W. J. Rawlings; 2, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Roses*. High Clere Seedling, Anna Maria, Yellow China, Caroline, Smith's Yellow Noisette, Indica Reevesii, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Six Ranunculuses*, 1, W. M. Tweedy, Esq.; 2, J. S. Kuys, Esq. *Auriculas*. Wood's Lord Lascelles, King Alfred, Baxley Hero, W. Hockin, Esq. Specimen, do., Oliver's Lovely Ann, W. Hockin, Esq. 12 *Tulips*, Mr. W. J. Rawlings. *Pæonies*, Fimbriata, Moutan, New Blush, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Double Stocks*, G. C. Fox, Esq. EXTRA.—*Seedling Pelargonium*, C. W. Fox, Esq. *Calceolarias*, W. Daubuz, Esq. *Cacti*, (Booth's Seedling, Searle's Seedling, Speciosissimus, Martiana, Trevaniana, Erramana, Jenkinsoni, J. Vivian, Esq. VEGETABLES.—*Lettuces*, J. Vivian, Esq. *Onions*, Mr. S. Treseder. *Asparagus*, 1, Sir J. C. Rashleigh, Bart.; 2, A. Fox, Esq. *Cucumbers*, 1, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Spinach*, J. Vivian, Esq. *Rhubarb*, 1, Mrs. Sampson; 2, J. Vivian, Esq. *Potatoes of* 1843, A. Fox, Esq. *Turnips*, J. S. Enys, Esq. MARKET GARDENERS' PRIZES.—*Basket of Vegetables*, 1, Mr. S. Treseder; 2, Mr. J. Treseder. EXTRA.—*Potato Onions*, W. Daubuz, Esq. *Turnips*, A. Fox, Esq. *Seed Onions*, J. Vivian, Esq. 26 prizes from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* were given to Cottagers for Pelargoniums, Tulips, Apples, New Potatoes, and Vegetables and Flowers of various kinds. THE NURSERYMEN exhibited by themselves, and their displays of flowers proved nearly as attractive as the rest. Indeed, in cut Pelargoniums, Mr. Pontey and Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth, far exceeded. Among the flowers shown by Mr. Pontey were 60 sorts of hardy Shrubs in flower; hot and greenhouse plants in flower, and a large number of Pelargoniums, comprising several beautiful seedlings not named. Mr. W. E. Rendle exhibited a superb collection of Pelargoniums, among which was Lyne's Celestial, a large showy flower, very richly spotted, white centre, a large trusser. This collection also included Lyne's Redworth, Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, Sunrise, Hamlet, Lord Ebrington, Princess Royal, Loyalist, Cynthia, and Magic; all worthy the name of their celebrated grower. Mr. Rendle's group also comprised a large number of other kinds of flowers. Mr. Rickard, of Probus, Mr. Rendle, of St. Austell, and Mr. Paull, of Grampound, also showed a greater variety than usual of different kinds of plants and flowers, most of them of a hardy character, and their collections added much to the beauty of the exhibition.—*West Briton*.

Cork Horticultural Society, May 17.—We are happy to find that this useful Society is prospering; the exhibition was highly gratifying to every lover of gardening, and the various productions from the Hothouse, Conservatory, and open Garden were particularly fine. The scene was enlivened by the excellent performance of the band of the 56th, and by a very fashionable attendance of the local gentry. The collection of Greenhouse Plants has rarely been so fine, consisting of large specimens of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Heaths, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cacti, Azaleas, and many other favourite families. From the open Garden there were Roses, Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Pansies, Stock Gillyflowers, and some magnificent Bouquets. In the Fruit department, there were ripe Grapes of excellent quality; Strawberries, Oranges, with Pears and Apples; the latter as fresh as if gathered from the tree. The Vegetables were also remarkably good. The principal contributors were the Earl of Kingston, Viscount Bernard, Major Beamish, Sir W. Chatterton, J. S. Barry, Esq., Captain Hill, A. Newman, Esq, Counsellor Reeves, Miss Lyons, Dr. Hodder, Rev. J. Stopford, W. Parker, Esq., Counsellor Lindsay, The O'Donovan, Rev. Mr. England, T. Hewitt, Esq., Col. Piper, S. P. Townsend, Esq., Mr. Bradford, and M. H. Conway, Esq. The collection from Messrs. Haycroft's Nursery was very ample, consisting of above 200 specimens of Greenhouse Plants in flower; amongst which were some beautiful Heaths, Fuchsias, and Calceolarias. Mr. Cutter also contributed a collection of Greenhouse Plants.—*Cork Advertiser*.

Royal Devon and Cornwall Botanical and Horticultural Society, May 18.—The vernal show of this Society took place in the splendid assembly-room of the Royal Hotel. The rich display of plants and flowers was set off to great advantage; and a very numerous company—more numerous than has been experienced for many years past—appeared highly delighted with the improvement which the change had effected. A finer or more bountiful show never graced a spring meeting. The collection of Pelargoniums was truly beautiful—showing a forest of rich blooms. The display of Orchidaceous Plants and Heaths was also excellent. The Tulip, the Heartsease, and the Rose, in many of its chaste varieties, were tastefully grouped in different parts of the room. The rooms were crowded for hours, and the entire exhibition showed to what perfection horticulture had been brought by industry, enterprise, and scientific knowledge. The following is the award of the judges:—FRUIT—*The best-flavoured Pine Apple*, 1*l.*, Mr. Griffin. *Best dish of Grapes*, of any sort, not less than 2lbs. weight, 15*s.*, W. Ellis, Esq. *Best dish of Dessert Pears* (class 1), 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Luke. *Best dish of Dessert Apples*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. S. Ellis; second best do., 5*s.*, Mr. Jeffery. *Extra Prizes*—10*s.* to W. C. Hodge, Esq., for Melon; 2*s* 6*d.* to Mr. Griffin, for Citrons; 2*s.* 6*d.* to do. for Oranges; 2*s.* 6*d.* to do. for Lemons. FLOWERS AND PLANTS.—*The best* 6 *Stove Plants*—Columnea grandiflora, Columnea Schiediana, Gloxinia Priestleyii, Achimenes longiflora, Oncidium crispum, Maxillaria aromatica, 1*l.*, Mr. Griffin. *Best collection of Orchidaceous Plants*—Oncidium pictum, O. flexuosum, O. aggregatum, O. Carthaginense, Calanthe veratrifolia, Xylobium squalens, 1*l.*, Mr. Griffin. *Best collection of Greenhouse Plants*—Boronia viminea, B. serrulata, Pimelea decussata, Corræa speciosa major, Epacris grandiflora, E. pulchella, Chorozema Henchmanni, Eutaxia myrtifolia, 1*l.*, Dr. Budd; second best do., Polygala cordifolia, Epacris grandiflora, Kennedya monophylla, Pimelea decussata, P. hispida, Boronia serrulata, Chorozema varium, C. rotundifolia, 15*s.*, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; third best do., Epacris pulchella, E. grandiflora, Elichrysum moniliforme, Dracocephalum secundum, Leschenaultia formosa, L. biloba, Pimelea rosea, Polygala speciosa, 10*s.*, Mr. Griffin. *Best group of Ericas*—E. vestita fulgida, propendens, grandinosa, suaveolens, gelida, florida campanulata, melastoma, conspicua, hybrida, dilecta, ventricosa, purpurascens, hirsuta, 1*l.*, Mr. Griffin; second best do., Vestita alba, ventricosa minor, intermedia, vestita rosea, sulphurea, 10*s.*, Dr. Budd. *Best group of Tender Annuals*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Best group of* 18 *Pelargoniums*—Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, Cynthia, Lord Ebrington, Princess Royal, Hamlet, Sunrise, and 12 seedlings not named, the gold medal, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; second best, 1*l.*, W. H. Evans, Esq. *Best group of* 12 *do.*, Prince of Waterloo, Beauty, Nymph, Aurora, Enchantress, Bridesmaid, Cyrus, Rival King, Sultan, Foster's Favourite, Constellation, Glory of the West, silver medal, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; second best do., 15*s.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Best group of* 6 *do.*, Count D'Orsay, Prince Albert, Erectune, Acmé, Douglas, Gipsy, 10*s.*, P. E. Lyne, Esq. *Best seedling Pelargonium*, gold medal, do.; another seedling belonging to Mr. Lyne was also recommended by the judges as being equal to that to which they had awarded the gold medal. *The best* 6 *Azaleas in pots*, Præcipua, Kermesina, flore plena rubra, Smithii, Smith's purpurea, rosea pallida, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Griffin. *Best* 6 *Petunias in pots*, Auticia, formosissima, Rook's nest, Madonna, Beauty, unknown, 5*s.*, P. E. Lyne, Esq. *Best* 12 *Verbenas*, King, Prince of Wales, Ruby, variegata, Burleyana, Ponteyii, Ne plus Ultra, Purpurea odorata, Ingramii, Unique, Queen, Rosea, 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; second best, 5*s.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Best* 6 *varieties of Cinraria*, President, King of Prussia, Prince Albert, Carmine, Paragon, Enchantress, 5*s.*, P. E. Lyne, Esq. *Best* 12 *Calceolarias*, 10*s.*, Mr. Flower; second best, Diana, rubra aurea, Gem, Kyleana, cisteriensis, Juba, Dusty Miller, Angelina, aurea calleppa, elegans, Golden Sovereign, Hope, 7*s.* 6*d.*, P. E. Lyne, Esq. *The best* 12 *sorts of double Anemones*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, T. Briggs, Esq.; 12 second best do., 5*s.*, Mr. Paul. *Best collection of Ranunculuses*, 15*s.*, Mr. Paul; second best do., 10*s.*, Mr. J. Taylor. *Best collection of* 12 *Tulips*, Byblœmen or Baguet (class 1), 10*s.*, H. F. Spence, Esq. *Best collection of* 12 *Tulips, named Bizarres* (class 2), 10*s.*, do. *Best collection of mixed Flowers*, (not less than 20 sorts.) 10*s.*, Mr. Griffin. *The best* 6 *sorts of China Roses, grown in pots*, (class 1,) 10*s.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *The best* 12 *cut specimens of Roses*, (class 2,) 5*s.*, Mr. Griffin. *Best collection of* 12 *Heartsease, in pots*, 10*s.*, H. F. Spence, Esq.; second best do., 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Harvey; third best do., 5*s.*, T. Briggs, Esq. *The best seedling flower of Heartsease*, 10*s.*, H. F. Spence, Esq. *Best collection of Stocks*, 5*s.*, Mr. J. Paul; second best do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Best design of cut Flowers*, 10*s.*, Mr. Griffin. *Best specimen plant not having before obtained a prize*, 10*s.*, Chorozema rotundifolia, Dr. Budd. *The rarest plant of the latest introduction in flower*, 15*s.*, Boronia viminea, Mr. Griffin. *Best collection of dried Specimens*, Algæ inarticulatæ, indigenous to Devon and Cornwall, with their names and localities, gold medal, Rev. W. S. Hore. *Extra Prizes*—7*s.* 6*d.*, to Mr. Griffin for group of Rhododendrons; 7*s.* 6*d.*, to Mr. Flower for miscellaneous group of Greenhouse Plants; 10*s.* to Mr. Harvey for seedling Heartsease. VEGETABLES.—*The best bunch of Asparagus*, not less than 100, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Jeffrey; second best do., 5*s.*, W. Ellis, Esq. *The best* 12 *stalks of Rhubarb*, 5*s.*, Mr. Jeffrey; second best do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, W. Ellis, Esq. *Best brace of Cucumbers*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, J. Shepheard, Esq.; second best do., 5*s.*, W. Hodge, Esq. *Best dish of French Beans*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Luke; second best do, 2*s.* 6*d.*, W. Ellis, Esq. *Best dish of Peas*, 5*s.*, J. Shepheard, Esq. *Best bunch of Carrots*, the growth of 1843, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Paul. *Best* 3 *heads of Broccoli*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Admiral Sir D. Milne, G.C.B. *Best* 3 *heads of Cauliflower*, 5*s.*, T. Briggs, Esq.; second best do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. C. Jeffery. *Best three Early Cabbages*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. J. Taylor. *Best bunch of Turnips*, 3*s.*, Mr. Jeffery. *Best three Cos Lettuces*, class 1, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mrs. Downes. *Best three Cabbage Lettuces*, class 2, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Jeffery. *Best dish of Potato Onions*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Paul. *Best dish of Potatoes*, the growth of 1843, 5*s.*, Mr. Taylor; second best do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Luke. *Best collection of not less than six sorts of Vegetables*, 10*s.*, Adm. Sir D. Milne; second best do., 7*s.*, 6*d.*, T. Briggs, Esq.; third best do., 5*s.*, Mr. Jeffery. EXTRA PRIZES—5*s.* to Mrs. Downe, for Cucumbers; 2*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. Griffin, for Mushrooms; 3*s.* 6*d.* to J. Jackson, for Asparagus. COTTAGERS' PRIZES.—*The best dish of Apples*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, to W. Fiddick; second best do. 2*s.* 6*d.*, J. T. Addicott. *Best Gooseberries*, 3*s.*, J. T. Addicott; second best do., 2*s.*, J. Keast; third best do., 1*s.*, J. Dingle. *Best collection of Tulips*, 4*s.*, W. Fiddick; second best do., 3*s.*, J. T. Addicott; third best do., 2*s.*, Mary Smith. *Best collection of Flowers*, 5*s.*, J. Chapman; second best do., 4*s.*, J. Dingle; third best do., 3*s.*, J. Davis; fourth best do., 2*s.*, Mary Smith. *Best collection of Roses*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, J. Dingle; second best do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mary Fiddick. *Best six Heartsease, in pots*, 5*s.*, W. Fiddick; second best do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, J. T. Addicott; third best do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, J. Dingle. *Best collection of Ranunculus*, 4*s.*, J. Chapman; second best do., 3*s.*, J. Dingle. *Best collection of Anemones*, 4*s.*, J. Chapman; second best do., 3*s.*, J. Keast. *Best collection of Stocks*, 4*s.*, J. Davis; second best do., 3*s.*, J. Chapman; third best do., 2*s.*, Mary Smith. *Six best double Wallflowers*, 3*s.*, W. Fiddick; second best do., 2*s.*, J. T. Addicott. *Best basket of Vegetables*, 10*s.*, J. Dingle; second best do., 8*s.*, J. Chapman; third best do., 6*s.*, T. Dennis; fourth best do., 4*s.*, J. Courtis; fifth best do., 3*s.*, J. Davis. *Three best Early Cabbages*, 4*s.*, J. Keast; second best do., 3*s.*, J. Courtis; third best do., 2*s.*, J. Dingle. *Best bunch of Turnips*, 3*s.*, J. Dingle; second best do., 2*s.*, J. Chapman; third best do., 1*s.*, Thos. Davis. *Best dish of new Potatoes*, 5*s.*, J. Chapman; second best do., 4*s.*, J. Dingle; third best do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, J. Keast. *Best Bunch of Potato Onions*, 3*s.*, J. Keast; second best do., 2*s.*, R. Martin; third best do., 1*s.*, W. Fiddick. *Six best stalks of Rhubarb*, 4*s.*, Mary Smith; second best do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, J. Dingle; third best do., 1*s.* 6*d.*, J. Davis. *Best collection of Sweet Herbs*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, J. Davis; second best do., 1*s.* 6*d.*, J. Courtis. *Best dish of Spinach*, 2*s*, J. Dingle; second best do, 1*s.*, J. Chapman. A new Bee-hive, invented by Mr. Nutt, attracted much attention in the Cottagers'-room; the object of the inventor being to take the honey without destroying the bees. This was exhibited by Mr. Rendle, nurseryman.

General Dorsetshire Horticultural Society, May 17.—The first Horticultural exhibition took place at the Assembly-rooms, in Blandford. There are few country shows where finer specimens of horticultural skill are exhibited than this, and probably none where gardeners and nurserymen have so little inducement to attend. The show was exceedingly well attended. Messrs. White and Co., of Poole, exhibited a stand of the finest varieties of Pelargonium; and the specimens, for young plants, were exceedingly well grown. The sorts were Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, Sunrise, Lord Ebrington, Glory of the West, Princess Royal, Veitch's Fair Maid of Devon, and some of the best old kinds. The prizes were awarded to Mr. Noble, gr. to J. J. Farquharson, Esq., for *best specimen of Orchidaceæ*, second best do.; second *Pelargoniums*; second *Calceolarias*; *best White Grapes*; *best Black do.*; second *Cucumbers*, and extra for a *Thunbergia*. To Mr. Winsor, gr. to R. Pattison, Esq., for second *Orchidaceæ*, second *Greenhouse Plants*, first *Ericas*, *best Pelargoniums*, *best China Roses*, *best Collection of do.*, second *Heartsease*, first *Calceolarias*, and first *Collection of Plants*. To the Rev. H. Austin, for first *Greenhouse Plants*, and second miscellaneous collection. To Mrs. Michell, for first *Shrubby Calceolarias*, and first *Cucumbers*. To Mr. Knight, gr. to E. Doughty, Esq., for first *Strawberries* and first *Lettuce*. To Mr. Arnold, gr. to C. Park, Esq., for first *Cut Flowers*, and extra for *Mushrooms*. To R. Sheridan, Esq., for first *Heartsease*. To G. Harriss, Esq., for second *Strawberries*. To Mr. Fisher, for first *Stocks*, and first *Potatoes*. To H. C. Sturt, Esq., M.P., for first *Anemones*. To B. Lenthorne, Esq., for first *Cauliflowers*.

Grantham Floral and Horticultural Society, May 25.—The exhibition of this Society was held at the Guildhall, but the unfavourable weather debarred many from visiting it, so that the room did not present such an array of fashion as on many former occasions; and owing to the season there was a deficiency in both the quantity and quality of Tulips, but the collection of Greenhouse plants was perhaps never surpassed in this Society. Amongst the specimens most worthy of notice, was a cut stem of the Crinum amabile, with a quantity of fine blooms upon it, grown by Mr. Buckwell, gr. to the Duke of Rutland. Several seedling Cinerarias, quite new in colour, raised by Mr. Sharman, gr. to Sir J. Thorold, Bart., and a collection of Ericas, and other tender plants, from the greenhouse of Mr. Bryan, nurseryman, &c., Grantham, which, through a mistake on the part of the exhibitor, were not set out for competition. The prizes were awarded as follows. TULIPS:—*Feathered Bizarres*, 1, Mr. Ashwell, for Magnum bonum; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Joan d'Arc; 3, Mr. Yeomans, Trafalgar; 4, Mr. Yeomans, Goud Mont; 5, Mr. Yeomans, Grand Duke; 6, Mr. Banton, Sovereign. *Flamed Bizarres*, 1, Mr. Yeomans, Lawrence's Black Duke; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Grandeur magnifique; Mr. Ashwell, Capt. White; 4, Mr. Banton, Polyphemus; 5, Mr. Sharman, Commandant; 6, Mr. Wood, Garicola. *Feathered Byblæmens*, 1, Mr. Yeomans, Lilliard; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Washington; 3, Mr. Wood, Franciscus Primus; 4, Mr. Yeomans, Princess Iambolle; 5, Mr. Yeomans, Bienfait Incomparable; 6, Mr. Buckwell, Maître Partout. *Flamed Byblæmens*, 1, Mr. Wood, Acapulca; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Pearson's Lord Hill; 3, Mr. Ashwell, Princess Charlotte; 4, Mr. Wood, Maria Louisa; 5, Mr. Yeomans, Duchess of Wellington; 6, Mr. Sharman, Calypso. *Feathered Roses*, 1, Mr. Banton, Ailette; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Hero of the Nile; 3, Mr. Ashwell, Lady Middleton; 4, Mr. Banton, Lady Crewe; 5, Mr. Wood, Triomphe Royale; 6, Mr. Burbidge, Doolittle. *Flamed Roses*, 1, Mr. Wood, Triomphe Royale; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Vesta; 3, Mr. Banton, Strong's French Rose; 4, Mr. Wood, Unknown; 5, Mr. Yeomans, Lady Middleton; 6, Mr. Ashwell, Rose Unique. *Best* 6 *Greenhouse Plants*, Mr. Sharman, for a seedling Cineraria, Polygala cordata, Amaryllis Johnsoni, Pelargonium Lady Denbigh, Pimelea sylvestris, and Siphocampylus bicolor. *Best* 6 *Ericas*, 1, Mr. Sharman, for Hybrida, Ventricosa purpurea, Ventricosa superba, Vestita fulgens, and Sericea nova; 2, Mr. Bryan. *Best* 6 *Calceolarias*, Mr. Sharman, 3 Seedlings, Polyphema, Sir John Thorold, and Harrisonia. *Best* 6 *Pelargoniums*, Mr. Sharman, Discount, Capitatum superbum, Joan of Arc, Chef d'Œuvre, Beauty of Ware, and Beauty of Walford. *Best* 12 *Pansies*, 1, Mr. Sharman, Thompson's No. 17, Prince Albert, Princess Royal, Regulator, Transparent, Climax, Sylph, Seedling, Zelina, Trafalgar, Juliet, Lord Gamps; 2, Mr. Bryan. *Best Group of Plants*, 1, Mr. Sharman, Cineraria, King, Queen, and 6 Seedlings: Calceolaria, Village Maid, Seedling: Pelargoniums, Conrad, Splendidissima, Alicia, Speculum mundi, superb, Grandiflora, Jewess, Clara, Perfection, Unknown, Beauty of Ware, St. Leger, and Lord Auckland: 2 Pimelea decussata, Erica ventricosa, Fuchsia fulgens, and gracilis erecta: Cactus speciosus, speciosissimus, and Ackermani: Genista linifolia, Eranthemum bicolor, Elichrysum spectabile, Russelia juncea, Salvia splendens, Polygala latifolia, Æschynanthus parasiticus, Vinca rosea and alba, Sempervivum aureum, Lantana mutabilis, and Dillwynia speciosa; 2, Mr. Buckwell. *Best Bouquet*, 1, Mr. Buckwell; 2, Mr. Sharman. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—*Best Pine*, Mr. Wade. *Best Black Grapes*, 1, Mr. Buckwell, Black Hamburgh; 2, Mr. Buckwell. *Best White*, 1, Mr. Buckwell, Muscat; 2, Mr. Buckwell. *Best Eating Apples*, E. King, Esq., Nonpareil. *Best Baking Apples*, C. E. Welby, Esq, Normanton Wonder. *Best Strawberries*, Mr. Wade, Keen's Seedlings. *Best Specimen of Citrons*, Mr. Sharman. *Cauliflowers*, Mr. Wade. *Cabbages*, C. E. Welby, Esq., Vanack. *Kidney Beans*, Mr. Buckwell. *Kidney Potatoes*, C. E. Welby, Esq. *Asparagus*, C. E. Welby, Esq. *Cucumbers*, C. E. Welby, Esq., Man of Kent. *Rhubarb*, Mr. Wade, Victoria. *Cos Lettuce*, C. E. Welby, Esq. *Cabbage do.*, Mr. Buckwell. *Curled Parsley*, Mr. Burbidge.

Guernsey Horticultural Society, May 17.—At no former exhibition was there a richer display of Pelargoniums, Roses, and Calceolarias. Mr. Hoyle had the large medal awarded to him for seedling and other Pelargoniums and Greenhouse Plants. Mr. Cockburn obtained a medal for the best six forced Roses, in pots, viz.:—Triomphe de Guerin, Devoniensis, Thé Multiflore, L'Hymenée, Las Casas, and White China; also the first prize for

the following 12 Pelargoniums:—Harlequin, Acmé of Perfection, Vulcan, Gaines's Masterpiece, Foster's Rosea elegans, Mars (a seedling), Bridesmaid, Bridegroom, King John, Sylph, Joan of Arc, and Glory of Jersey; and for the best single one—the Nymph. A medal was also given to Capt. Appleton, for Cucumbers. This gentleman gained a premium prize card for the following Fuchsias:—May's Magnificent, Insignis, Globosa major, Chandlerii, Youellii, and Brewsterii; he also produced a few pots of well-grown Rhodanthe Manglesii, and a variety of seedling Verbenas, one of a fine blush colour. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Robert MacCulloch for the best six Pelargoniums, viz.:—Cyrus, Viola, Little Wonder, Joan of Arc, Lady Graham Moore, and Gaines's King. Mr. H. Dobrée's collection of greenhouse plants obtained the first prize; amongst others there were Clematis Sieboldii, Sedum Sieboldii, two fine plants of Epiphyllum Ackermanni, Fuchsia globosa major, four good seedling Cacti, Bletia falcata, and a dozen new Pelargoniums. The same gentleman received a premium prize card for an excellent variety of Ixias and Sparaxis; he had also a pan of 24 fine Pansies, which were the only ones exhibited, owing to the boisterous weather. A premium prize card was awarded to Mr. Vidamour, for his collection of seedling Calceolarias. Mr. C. Gosselin obtained the first prize for a collection of Greenhouse Plants, which contained Brugmansia sanguinea, and some new varieties of Fuchsias. Amongst the other competitors were Mr. Hubert, Mr. C. de Jersey, Mrs. Lainé, Mr. P. Martin, Mr. Dumaresq, and Mr. Luff, nurseryman. The latter had two very magnificent white Azaleas, in pots, and a beautiful collection of seedling Ixias and Sparaxis. Some forced gigantic Rhubarb was exhibited by Mrs. Naftel; each stalk weighed 1 lb. The exceedingly wet and cold weather for the last four weeks completely blighted the anticipations entertained in the beginning of April, of an early spring, and this was very apparent in the productions of the cottagers. Potatoes and Cabbages were neither so fine nor so abundant as last year; there was only one basket of Green Peas. Lettuce was plentiful, but not large, and in general nothing came up to the quality and quantity brought forward in the spring of last year; although that season was not remarkably early. However, such cottagers as did send in their vegetables, &c., were the more fortunate in obtaining prizes. Besides the awards above mentioned, the following were announced:—*Best Auricula*, green-edged, Mr. C. de Jersey. *Best Seedling Ranunculus*, Capt. Appleton. *Best Ranunculuses*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best Scarlet do.*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best Seraphique d'Algiers, do.*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best Double Anemones*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best Tulips*, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Specimen Stove Plant* (Echinocactus clavi-formis), Mr. G. W. Hoyle. *Best Stove Plants*, Mr. G. W. Hoyle. *Specimen Greenhouse Plant*, Mr. R. MacCulloch. *Best 20 do.*, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. *Best 10 do.*, Mr. C. Gosselin. *Best Ericas*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best seedling Pelargoniums*, Mr. R. Luff. *Second-best do*, Mr. J. Cockburn. *Best Show of do.*, Mr. J. Cockburn. *Best Pelargonium*, Nymph, Mr. J. Cockburn. *Best 12 do.*, Mr. J. Cockburn. *Second best 12 do.*, Mr. R. MacCulloch. *Best 6 do.*, Mr. R. MacCulloch. *Second-best 6 do.*, Mr. R. MacCulloch. *Best seedling Heartsease*, Mr. R. Luff. *Best other do.*, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Best seedling Ixia*, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Best collection of seedling do*, Mr. R. Luff. *Best Ixias*, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Best Seedling Sparaxes*, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Best collection of do.*, Mr. R. Luff. *Best Bulbous Plants*, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Best Azalea indica*, Mr. R. Luff. *Best Schizanthus*, Mr. J. Hubert. *Best show of do.*, Capt. Appleton. *Best 3 Roses* (forced), Devoniensis, Triomphe de Luxembourg, Thé Néphétos, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Best Brompton Stock*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best show of do.*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best do.* (double white), Mr. J. Cockburn. *Best Dansh Stocks*, Capt. Appleton. *Best seedling Shrubby Calceolaria*, Mr. J. Cockburn. *Best collection of do.*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best Shrubby Calceolaria*, Mr. J. Cockburn. *Best seedling Herbaceous Calceolaria*, Mr. J. Cockburn. *Second-best do.*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best collection of do.*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Second-best do.*, Mr. J. Cockburn. *Best Herbaceous Calceolaria*, Mr. J. Cockburn. *Best Annuals*, Capt. Appleton. *Best Verbenas*, Capt. Appleton. *Best Cinerarias*, Mr. C. de Jersey. *Best Petunias*, Mr C. de Jersey. EXTRA PRIZES:—*Three Roses*, Mr. J. Cockburn. *Orange-tree*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Kennedya monophylla*, Mr. J. Hubert. *Amaryllis vittata*, Mr. J. Cockburn. *Schizanthus*, Mr. C. De Jersey. *Collinsia bicolor*, Mr. F. Martin. *Anagallis grandiflora*, Mr. R. Luff. *Collection of Plants*, Mr. J. Cockburn. FRUITS:—*Best Dessert Pears*, Beurré Rance (1842), Mr. T. Dumaresq. *Best Dessert Apples* (1842), Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Best Kitchen do.* (1842), Mrs. Lainé. VEGETABLES:—*Best Asparagus*, Mr. A. Dobrée. *Second-best do.*, Mr. J. Cockburn. *Best Kidney Potatoes*, Mr. A. Dobrée. *Best Round do.*, Mr. A. Dobrée. *Best brace of Cucumbers*, Capt. Appleton. *Second-best do*, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Best Peignton Cabbages*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best Vanack*. Mr. H. Dobree, jun. *Best Cabbages of any sort*, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Best Lettuces*, Mr. W. Mellish. *Best Rhubarb* (not forced), Dr. McGrath.—A great number of Cottagers' Prizes, varying from 1s. to 5s., was distributed. The principal articles were Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Heartsease, Ixias, Cacti, and Pelargoniums, with Cucumbers, Asparagus, early Potatoes, and Rhubarb among the vegetable produce.

Hampshire Horticultural Society, May 18.—The second exhibition of this Society was held at the Archery Rooms. The display in the various classes, especially of flowers, was of a very superior description, although not so large as in some previous years. The attendance of visitors was numerous, embracing the principal families in the neighbourhood. The Judges awarded the prizes as follows:—*Best Orchidaceous plant* (Oncidium Carthaginense), dead silver medal, Rev. Mr. Beadon. *Second best do.* (Maxillaria aromatica), German silver medal, Mr. Wickham. *Best Stove plant* (Clerodendron fragrans), dead silver medal, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. *Best collection of do.*, of any kind, do., Rev. F. Beadon. *Best Greenhouse plant* (Chorozema varium), do., Miss Ward. *Best collection of do.*, do., do. *Best collection of plants*, bright silver medal, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. *Four best Ericas*, German silver medal, H. Holloway, Esq. *Three second best do.*, gilt rim, br. medal, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. *Best 10 Pelargoniums, in 16 pots*, br. silver medal, Mr. W. Barnes. *Best do., in collection*, in pots of any size, German silver medal, Rev. Mr. Henville. *Do. in pots under 16*, gilt rimmed br. medal, H. Holloway, Esq. *Best collection of Ixias*, bronze medal, Rev. F. Beadon. *Best 12 Herbaceous plants*, gilt rim. br. medal, Rev. the Warden. *Best collection of do.*, do., Rev. the Warden. *Four best Cinerarias*, bronze medal, Rev. F. Beadon. *Six best Roses, not China*, gilt rimmed bronze medal, Rev. F. Beadon. *Six best China Roses*, do., R. Taylor, Esq. *Best collection of Azaleas*, do., Dean of Winchester. *Do. Rhododendrons*, do., Dean of Winchester. *Do. flowering shrubs*, German silver medal, Dean of Winchester. *Four best shrubby Calceolarias*, gilt rimmed bronze medal, W. J. Campion, Esq. *Four best Herbaceous do.*, do., W. J. Campion, Esq. *Best collection of do.*, do., W. J. Campion, Esq. *Best 4 Cacti*, do., Lady Hewitt. *Best 12 varieties of single Tulips*, do., Mr. W. Barnes. *Best 18 Anemones*, do., W. J. Campion, Esq. *Best 12 Ranunculus*, do., R. Taylor, Esq. *Best 12 Heartsease*, do., W. J. Campion, Esq. *Best 24 do.*, bronze medal, W. J. Campion, Esq. *Best 30 do.*, do., W. J. Campion, Esq. *Best Pæonies*, gilt rimmed bronze medal, Dean of Winchester. FRUITS—*Best Grapes*, bright silver medal, R. Rawlins, Esq. *Best Strawberries*, gilt rimmed bronze medal, Rev. Mr. Henville. VEGETABLES.—*Best Cucumbers*, gilt rimmed bronze medal, Mr. Stride. *Best French Beans*, do, Lady Hewitt. *Best Asparagus*, do., Mr. Stride. *Best Melon*, German silver medal, Rev. Mr. Beadon. *Best Broccoli*, gilt rimmed bronze medal, H. Holloway, Esq. *Best Lettuce*, bronze medal, R. Wright, Esq. EXTRAS.—*Fuchsias*, bronze medal, Rev. Mr. Henville. *Balsams*, do., Rev. Mr. Henville. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, do., Rev. F. Beadon. *Oranges*, gilt rimmed bronze medal, R. Rawlins, Esq. *Apples*, bronze medal, Mr. W. Barnes. *New Potatoes*, do., Lady Hewitt.

Harleston Horticultural Society, May 23.—At this exhibition the Members' productions were numerous and good, and some fine Ericas, &c. from Mr. J. Bell, of Bracondale, added much to the interest of the exhibition, being in every respect well-grown specimen plants. Prizes were awarded as follows:—*Best Cucumbers* and *best Broccoli*, the Rev. N. White; *best Asparagus, best collection of Pelargoniums*, and *Ranunculus*—extra prize, the Rev. Archdeacon Oldershaw; 2d *Asparagus*, Rev. J. W. S. Donison; *Asparagus*—extra prize, Rev. W. P. Spencer; *best* 12 *Pansies, best Rhubarb*, and *best Stand of Cut Flowers*, J. Jaffes, Esq.; 2d *Cucumbers*, 2d *Rhubarb*, *best* 3 *Calceolarias*, and *best* 3 *Greenhouse Plants*, R. Priest, Esq.; 2d *Cabbages*, B. C. Etheridge, Esq.; *best* 4 *Roses grown in pots*, and 3 *Lettuces*, G. Carthew, Esq.; 2d *Greenhouse Plants*, and 2 *Cactuses*, and *best* 12 *Tulips*, Messrs. Smith and Bush; *best Brompton Stocks*, Mr. Francis; *best* 3 *Cabbages*, and 2d *Broccoli*, Mr. H. Hart; 2d *Tulips*, Mr. J. Heaver; *best Potatoes from open ground*, Mr. J. Tunmer; 2d *Pansies*, Mr. T. Adams.

Lancaster Floral and Horticultural Society, May 19.—This exhibition was held at the Boys' National School, on the Green Area, and was in all respects a very gratifying one. The show of Tulips was very splendid, with some fine specimens of Pansy. There were some superb greenhouse plants, chiefly from the extensive gardens of Mrs. J. Ford; a fine Pineapple, from the garden of T. Rawsthorne, Esq., of Heysham Hall; two fine Cucumbers from the garden of J. Stout, Esq., and two beautiful bouquets from Ellel Hall; with the Victoria Rhubarb, from the garden of Messrs. Hargreaves: there were five stems weighing 11½lbs., and five others weighing 11¾lbs. The company was highly fashionable, and more numerous than ordinary, and a full band was in attendance. Subjoined is a list of the prizes:—TULIPS: 1, Black Bagot, Wirtemburg, Walworth, Roi de Ceris, Trafalgar, Bizarre le Noir—Mr. Richardson; 2, Black Bagot, Grunda Superb, Trafalgar, Lustre de Beauté, Dolittle, Triomphe Royale—Mr. Hargreaves; 3, Duke of Lancaster, Albion, Ambassador, Roi de Ceris, Dolittle, Roi de Ceris—Capt. Wilkinson. *Feathered Bizarres*, 1, Trafalgar, Mrs. Ford; 2, Charles X., Mr. Richardson; 3, Duc de Savoy, and 4, Prestman's Seedling, Duchess of Hamilton; 5, Catafalque Old Dutch, J. Stout, Esq.; 6, Goud Wears, Mr. Richardson; 7, Je ne sçai quoi, Mr. Walmsley; 8, Surpasse Catafalque, Mr. Richardson; 9, Leopoldina, Mr. Walmsley. *Feathered Byblæmens*, 1, Bienfait, 2, Black Baqueta, Mr. Richardson; 3, Ambassadeur d'Holland, Capt. Wilkinson; 4, Gastilla, Mr. Richardson; 5, Rowbottom's Incomparable, Mr. Walmsley; 6, Incomparable, Duchess of Hamilton; 7, Neat and Clean, Mr. Hargreaves; 8, Thompson's Violet, Mr. Hargreaves; 9, Maître partout, Mr. Richardson. *Feathered Roses*, 1, Duc de Bronti, Mr. Richardson; 2, Dolittle, 3, Compti de Vigilis, Duchess of Hamilton; 4, Hero of the Nile, 5, Walworth, 6, Holden's Rose, 7, Triomphe Royale, 8, Unknown, 9, Duchess of Lancaster, J. Stout, Esq. *Flamed Bizarres*.—1. Le Noir, Mr. Hargraves; 2, Albion, Mr. Richardson; 3, La Cantique, Mr. Gawthorpe; 4, Smith's Alexander, Mr. Hargraves; 5, Liberal, Mr. Richardson; 6, Madame de France, do.; 7, Beauty Frappante, Mr. Jopson; 8, Garicola, Mr. Hargreaves; 9, Chaboneur Noir, Mr. Richardson. *Flamed Byblæmens*.—1, Sable Rex, Mr. Hargreaves; 2, Duchess of Lancaster, Mr. Richardson; 3, Pompey's Pillar, Mr. Jopson; 4, Princess Charlotte, Captain Wilkinson; 5, Incomparable Voortrelim, Mr. Richardson; 6, Grand Cid, do.; 7, Duc d'Anglaise, Mr. Hargreaves; 8, Zamere Brune, Mr. Jopson; 9, Incomparable, T. Rawsthorne, Esq. *Flamed Roses*, 1, Roi des Cerises, Mr. Richardson; 2, Triomphe Royale, Mr. Hargraves; 3, Unknown, Mr. Walmsley; 4, Unique, J. Stout, Esq.; 5, Lord Hill, Mr. Richardson; 6, Neptune, Capt. Wilkinson; 7, Vulcan, J. Armstrong, Esq.; 8, Abia de Diana, Mr. Walmsley; 9, Duchess of Clarence, Capt. Wilkinson. *Selfs*, 1, Mr. J. Walmsley; 2, Capt. Wilkinson; 3, Mr. J. Richardson; *Yellow Tulip*, Mina d'Or, Mr. Hargraves. *White Tulip*, Duchess of Hamilton. *Best double Tulip*, 1, Mariage de ma Fille, Mr. Walmsley; 2, Bizarre, Mr. Whalley; 3, Yellow, Duchess of Hamilton. *Pelargoniums, the property of Ladies*, 1, Queen of the Faries, 2, Comte de Paris, 3, Garth's Victory, Mrs. Ford; *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Hippeastrum psittacinum, Mrs. Ford; 2, Borronia serrulata, J. Armstrong, Esq.; 3, Epacris pulchella, Mrs. Ford. *Heaths*, 1, Ventricosa, Mrs. Ford; 2, Australis, T. Rawsthorne, Esq. *Hardy Plants*, 1, Clematis Sieboldii, Mrs. Ford; 2, Rhododendron Smithii, 3, Azalea lutea, T. Rawsthorne, Esq. *Herbaceous Plants*, 1, Dodecatheon alba, 2, D. media, 3, Anomatheca cruenta, Mrs. E. G. Hornby. *Bouquets of Flowers, grown in open garden, Do. Exotics*, Mrs. Ford. *Pansies*, 1, Mr. Walmsley; 2, Mrs. Ford; 3, Mrs. E. G. Hornby. *China and Odorata Roses*, 1, Isabella d'Orleans, Mrs. Ford; 2, Smith's Yellow, J. Stout, Esq.; 3, Hymenée, Mr. Jopson. *Cauliflower*, Mrs. E. G. Hornby; *Cabbage*, Mr. Hargreaves; *Cucumbers*, J. Stout, Esq.; *Gooseberries*, Mrs. E. G. Hornby; *Asparagus*, Mr. J. Binns; *Potatoes*, Mrs. Gawthorp; *Grapes*, Duchess of Hamilton; *Rhubarb*, Mr. Hargreaves; *Pine Apples*, T. Rawsthorne, Esq.; *Strawberries*, T. J. Knowlys, Esq.; *Peaches*, J. Armstrong, Esq.; *Apples, Dessert*, Mr. Walmsley; *Apples, Culinary*, Mrs. Ford; *Pears*, T. Rawsthorne, Esq.—*Lancaster Gazette*.

Horticultural Exhibition at the Botanic Garden, Liverpool, May 5.—The first for the year took place at the Botanic Garden, Edge-lane. The day was beautifully fine, and the company who attended the garden was not only highly respectable, but much more numerous than had been expected. The flowers occupied two spacious marquees, and those which elicited the greatest admiration consisted of choice specimens of Pelargoniums, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and Orchidaceæ. E. D. Falkner, Esq., furnished some beautiful specimens of Roses, but they were not for competition. Mr. Skirving, of Walton, also sent a number of fine specimens, but not for competition. The fruits and vegetables were extremely fine for the time of the year. The Pansies sent by T. O'Grady, Esq., West Derby, were pronounced by several growers from the south to be far superior to any they had ever seen, both for colour and their immense size. The following is the list of prizes:—*Greenhouse Azaleas*, 1, G. Cunningham and Son. *Cape Heaths*, 1, J. Hill, gr. to R. Alison, Esq.; 2, Messrs. Davies and Co.; extra, J. Robinson, gr. to A. Sinclair, Esq. *Exotic Orchidaceæ* (three specimens), 1, T. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.; 2, J. Jennings, gr. to the Earl of Derby; extra, C. Ewing, gr. to O. F. Meyrick, Esq. *Pelargoniums* (ten varieties), 1, J. Reid, gr. to Mrs. Foster; (six varieties), 1, G. Cunningham and Son. *Stove or Greenhouse Plants* (six varieties), 1, G. Cunningham and Son; 2, Messrs. Davies and Co.; 3, W. Shaw, gr. to Mrs. Preston; extra, 1, T. Lees, gr. to C. Horstall, Esq.; 2, the Earl of Derby; 3, R. Alison, Esq.; (four varieties), 1, C. Horsfall, Esq.; 2, J. Clarke, gr. to C. Tayleur, Esq.; (single specimens), 1, T. Brocklehurst, Esq.; 2, R. Alison, Esq.; 3, J. Walton, gr. to J. Hegan, Esq.; extra, A. Sinclair, Esq. *Tulips* (twelve varieties), 1, Mr. J. Soorn; 2, G. Evans, gr. to W. P. Freme, Esq. *Pansies* (twenty-four varieties), 1 and 2, T. O'Grady, Esq.; extra, Messrs. Davies and Co. *Miscellaneous Flowers* (twelve varieties), 1, the Earl of Derby; 2, J. Morris, gr. to R. Jones, Esq. *Grapes* and *Pines*, the Earl of Derby. *Extra Prize for Cherries*, O. F. Meyrick, Esq. *Extra Prize for Pears*, W. Maury, Esq. *Extra Prize for Apples*, A. Sinclair, Esq. *Collection of Fruits* (not fewer than six varieties), 1, the Earl of Derby; 2, Mrs. Preston; 3, R. Jones, Esq. *Extra Prize for Seedling Calceolaria*, Messrs. Davies.

East Lothian Horticultural Society, May 25.—The Society's first exhibition for 1843 was held in the Assembly Rooms, Haddington, when the following prizes were awarded:—20 *Pansies*, 1, Mr. M. Dawson; 2, Mr. T. Allan, gr. to Dr. Martine, R.N. 6 *Tulips*, 1, Mr. W. Thom, gr. to Capt. M. Innes; 2, Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss. 6 *Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, 1, Mr. W. Rentoul, gr. to J. Balfour, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Addison. 6 *Cinerarias*, 1, Mr. J. Addison; 2, Mr. W. Rentoul. 6 *Calceolarias*, 1, Mr. A. Kinghorn, gr. to Sir R. Houston, K.C.B. 3 *Cactuses*, 1, Mr. D. Mitchell, gr. to Lord Elcho; 2, Mr. J. Addison. 6 *Pelargoniums*, Mr. W. Rentoul. 3 *Double Wallflowers*, 1, Mr. T. Allan; 2, Mr. W. Thom. 6 *Dessert Apples*, 1, Mr. W. Martin; 2, Mr. R. Hamilton, gr. to Sir D. Kinloch, Bart. 6 *Baking do.*, 1, Mr. Henderson, gr. to J. Aitchison, Esq.; 2, Mr. C. Anderson, gr. to Sir T. B. Hepburn, Bart. *Mushrooms*, 1, Mr. A. Ramsay, gr. to Sir D. Baird, Bart.; 2, Mr. J. Addison. *Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. R. Hamilton; 2, Mr. A. Kinghorn. *Asparagus*, 1, Mr. C. Anderson; 2, Mr. R. Hamilton. *Rhubarb*, 1, Mr. J. Addison; 2, Mr. R. Hamilton. 6 *Hardy Shrubby Plants*, 1, Mr. Addison; 2, Mr. C. Anderson. *Cauliflower*, 1, Mr. J. Addison; 2, Mr. Henderson. *Peas*, 1, Mr. Ramsay; 2, Mr. H. Shiells. *Turnips*, 1, Mr. Hamilton; 2, Mr. Henderson. *Early Cabbages*, 1, Mr. Addison; 2, Mr. W. Thom. *Kidney Potatoes*, 1, Mr. Hamilton; 2, Mr. D. Mitchell. *Potatoes of any other sort*, 1, Mr. A. Kinghorn; 2, Mr. Hamilton. *Lettuce*, 1, Mr. Henderson; 2, Mr. Mitchell. COMPETED FOR BY AMATEURS ONLY:—6 *Pansies*, 1, Mr. M. Dawson; 2, Mr. H. Shiells. 6 *Tulips*, 1, Mr. Ogilvie; 2, Mr. J. A. Howden. *Cabbages*, Mr. W. Ogilvie; 2, Mr. J. Shaw. A variety of articles of first-rate excellence was sent to the rooms for exhibition, viz., from Mr. Mitchell, Cape Heaths, Epacrises, Cactuses, Calceolarias, &c.; and from Mr. Kinghorn, Heaths, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, &c.

Norfolk and Norwich Horticultural Society, May 31.—At this meeting the Pelargoniums were neither so numerous nor so excellent as last year. Among the Members', the Calceolarias of Mr. G. Morse, and the Rev. J. Burroughes, and the Pelargoniums of H. N. Burroughes, Esq., as well as of other gentlemen, were greatly admired. A seedling Pelargonium, exhibited by the member for East Norfolk, called the Norfolk Champion, was a good flower, and also a seedling purple Cineraria, with broad and open petals. The vegetables were scarcely so good as at the last exhibition. There were some excellent Grapes from Mr. C. Thompson and Mr. Morse, and some very fine Strawberries from Mrs. F. Noverre. The most attractive things were the collections of Ericas, Pelargoniums, and other choice plants from Mr. Bell's, of Bracondale. The largest and choicest of Mr. Bell's plants were,—Euphorbia splendens, 6 feet high and 9 feet in circumference; Leschenaultia formosa, 6 feet round, an entire mass of bloom; Erica vestita alba, and E. v. coccinea, each 3½ feet high and 9 feet round, with more than 100 heads of bloom; Erica hybrida, E. Bergiana, and E. Westphalingea, each nearly 4 feet high, well grown, and filled with bloom; besides choice specimens of E. ventricosa coccinea minor and major, E. propendens, E. suaveolens, E. scariosa, E. sulphurea, E. thunbergia, E. linnæoides, Pimelea rosea, Polygala cordata, Kennedya monophylla, Leschenaultia biloba, Hibbertia Cunninghamii, a very splendid Azalea lateritia, 4 feet high and 6 feet in circumference. Among the Pelargoniums, unusual large specimens for this country, were Beauty, Wonder, Ruby, Fancy, Sylph, Matilda, Prince of Waterloo, Orange Boven, Indispensable, Nymph, Flash, and Bell's Norfolk Hero. Messrs. Mackie and Ewing exhibited, Rosa indica, Assueras, Josephine Malton, Iceteros; Noisettes, La Pactole, Theobaldine, Vitellina; Isle Bourbon, Acidalie, Nerine, Bizarrine; Tea-scented, Triomphe du Luxembourg. There was also a large collection of cut-blooms of Ghent Azaleas, which were very gay, the newest of which were:—Robusta, Formosa, Canaliculata, Calendulacea grandis, Coccinea discolor, Helvola, Superbissima incarnata, and Hybridum maximum. There were a fine Gloxinia maxima and Cereus multiplex in bloom; Campanula grandis, and Epacris heteronema. The prizes were thus adjudged:—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—*Grapes, Black Hamburgh*, C. K. Tompson, Esq., and W. Rippingale, gr to G. Morse, Esq.; equal. Ditto, Knevett's seedling and Royal Muscadine, C. Short, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq. *Strawberries*, Keen's seedling, 1, Mrs. F. Noverre; 2, W. Scarlett, gr to Mrs. Kett. *Dessert Apples*, Nonpareil, W. Scarlett, gr to Mrs. Kett. *Collection of Apples*, W. Scarlett, gr to Mrs. Kett. *Pears*, Catillac, S. Short, gr to J. Stracey, Esq. *Cucumbers*, Suffolk Hero, 1, W. Gale, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq.; 2, Spence's Black Spine, R. Emms, gr. to H. Gurney, Esq.; 3, Suffolk Hero, W. Warner, gr to W. Robinson, Esq. *Peas*, 1, Imperial, Mr. W. Wilde; 2, Early Race-horse, S. Short, gr to J. Stracey, Esq. *Kidney Beans*, Buff, W. Gale, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq. *New Potatoes*, 1, King Noble, Rev. J. Burroughes; 2, Ash-leaf Kidney, W. Scarlett, gr to Mrs. Kett. *Rhubarb*, 1, Myatt's Victoria, Lord Sondes; 2, Dalby's Giant, W. Warner, gr to W. Robinson, Esq. *Asparagus*, White Battersea, J. Potter, and W. Warner, gr to W. Robinson, Esq., equal. *Cabbages*, Imperial, W. Gale, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq. *Lettuces*, Imperial cabbage, W. Gale, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq.; and Black seeded cos, J. Catton, gr to the Rev. C. Fellowes, equal. *Mushrooms*, W. Gale, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq. *Turnips*, Early Dutch, W. Warner, gr to W. Robinson, Esq. *Salad*, 1, W. Gale, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq.; 2, S. Short, gr to J. Stracey, Esq. *Leeks*, C. Short, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq. *Citrons*, Mr. Archbell, gr to Lord Sondes. FLOWERS.—*Tulips, the best collection by Nurserymen*.—Mr. G. Dover—*Bizarres*, Fabius, Piatoff, Catafalque, Jupiter, Lansdowne, Charles X. *Byblæmens*—Grotius, Violet Alexander, Rio de Siam, Black Baguet, La plus Belle, Reine de Siame. *Roses*—Triomphe Royale, Lady Crewe, Rose Parfaite, Cérise à Belle Forme, Guarare, Balls' Rose. *Tulips, the best collection by Amateurs*—J. T. Kemp, Esq. *Pelargoniums, collection of* 24,—Rev. J. Burroughes—Alexandrina, Emily, Consort, Nymph, Lady Douro, Garth's Victory, Rienzi, William the Conqueror, Coronation, Beatrice, Orange Boven, Life Guardsman, Witch, Medora, Compte de Paris, Sylph, Maximum, Dennis's Perfection, Climax, Joan of Arc, Fanny Garth, Liela, Susiania, Lady Stuart; 2, W. Rippingale, gr to G. Morse, Esq. *Do, collection of* 18, H. N. Burroughes, Esq., M.P.—Compte de Paris, Erectum, Dennis' Perfection, Life Guardsman, Maximum, Chef-d'Œuvre, Joan of Arc, Bridesmaid, Miss Hoste, Rienzi, Fanny Garth, Coronation, Sylph, Queen Bess, Garth's Perfection, Nymph, Sidonia, Exquisite. *Do, collection of* 12, W. Rippingale, gr to G. Morse, Esq.—Dennis's Perfection, Sylph, Prima Donna, Joan of Arc, Garth's Perfection, Life Guardsman, Alexandrina, Maid of Athens, Gaines's King, Chef d'Œuvre, Garth's Victory, Ambassador. *Calceolarias*, 1, Rev. J. Burroughes; 2, W. Rippingale, gr to G. Morse, Esq.; 3, Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson. *Do. seedlings*, Rev. J. Burroughes. *Do. best seedling*, J. Barkway. *Fuchsia*, Conspicua, single specimen, R. Emms, gr to H. Gurney, Esq. *Pelargonium, best seedling*, C. Short, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq. *Anemones, double*, 1, Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson; 2, Mr. Warren. *Azalea Blooms*, Hardy, C. Alborough, gr to G. S. Kett, Esq. *Pansies, collection of* 24, T. Chambers, jun. *Do. collection of* 18, J. Catton, gr to Rev. E. Fellowes. *Do. collection of* 12, Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson. *Cacti*, 1, E. Willett, Esq.; 2, W. Exelby, gr to H. Birkbeck, Esq. *Ericas*, C. Short, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, S. Short, gr to J. Stracey, Esq.; 2, C. Short, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq.; 3, W. Rippingale, gr to G. Morse, Esq.; 4, Mr. C. Middleton. *Cinerarias, seedlings*, C. Short, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq. *Iris Susiana*, single specimen, Mrs. Chitty. *Pittosporum Chinensis*, W. Rippingale. *Flowers, cut*, J. N. Waite, jun. Esq. *Stocks*, Brompton, E. Kemp, gr to J. S. Muskett, Esq. *Royal Crown of Flowers*, W. R. Reynolds. *Gladiolus*, E. Willett, Esq. Prizes to the amount of 12*l.* were given to Cottagers.

Roxburghshire Horticultural Society, April 19.—This Society held its first Meeting for the season at Jedburgh, when prizes were awarded for the following articles:—*Polyanthuses*, 1, Mr. W. Deans; 2, Mr. E. Oliver, gr. to W. Fair, Esq. *Auriculas*, Mr. T. Weir, gr. to W. O. Rutherford, Esq. *Hyacinths*, 1, Mr. Weir, for Nimrod, Grand Blanch, Imperial, and Anna Maria; 2, Mr. Deans, for Anna Maria, Groot Vorst, and Passequin. *Early Cabbages*, Mr. G. Taylor, gr. to G. Broad, Esq., Ormiston. *Broccoli*, 1, Mr. Taylor, for Sulphur; 2, do., Mr. Oliver. *Sea Kale*, 1, Mr. Weir; 2, Mr. Taylor. *Rhubarb*, 1, Mr. Oliver; 2, Mr. Weir. *Leeks*, 1, Mr. A. Hunter; 2, Mr. Taylor.——*May* 24.—At a second Meeting, prizes were awarded for the following articles:—*Tulips*, 1, Mr. G. Taylor; 2, Mr. A. Hunter. *Double Wallflowers*, Mr. Taylor. *Pansies*, 1, Mr. Taylor, for Lord Douglas, Thomson's Queen, England's Defiance, Lovegrove's Coronation, Widnall's Gem, Climax, Mary Queen of Scots, Carlo Dolce, Duchess of Roxburgh, and three Seedlings; 2, Mr. Weir,

for Lord Douglas, Gem, Belansea, Castle Craig, Defiance, Veitch's Conqueror, Lady Peel, Emperor, Doctor, Ringleader, England's Defiance, and Climax. *Asparagus*, 1, Mr. Weir; 2, Mr. Ross. *Cucumbers*, Mr. Oliver. There were presented at this meeting some very fine cut specimens of Camellias, Acacia armata, Clianthus puniceus, Cinerarias, Fuchsia globosa, Indigofera australis, and a number of other articles by Mr. Weir. A very splendid plant of Tropæolum tricolorum, loaded with blossoms, and a large collection of fine Seedling Polyanthuses, by Mr. Deans.

Sandbach Floral and Horticultural Society, May 22.—The first meeting for the season took place at the Town Hall, when the following prizes were awarded.—TULIPS.—*Premier Prize*, 1, J. Bracegirdle; 2, G. Furnivall. *Feathered Bizarres*, 1, W. G. Molineux; 2, T. Aimson; 3, J. Steele; 4, S. Allcock; 5, J. Steele. *Flamed Bizarres*, 1, W. G. Molineux; 2, G. Furnivall; 3, T. Aimson; 4, J. Steele; 5, W. G. Molineux. *Feathered Bybloemens*, 1, W. Latham; 2, J. Steele; 3, E. Snelson; 4, J. Steele; 5, J. Bracegirdle. *Flamed Bybloemens*, 1, W. G. Molineux; 2, E. Snelson; 3, T. Aimson; 4, S. Allcock; 5, E. Snelson. *Feathered Roses*, 1 and 2, G. Furnivall; 3, 4, and 5, J. Steele. *Flamed Roses*, 1, J. Bracegirdle; 2, W. Latham; 3, W. G. Molineux; 4 and 5, E. Snelson. *Selfs*, 1, G. Furnivall; 2, E. Snelson; 3, W. G. Molineux. *Best* 3 *Greenhouse Plants*, 1 and 2, J. Mellor. *Best* 6 *Pelargoniums*, 1, Miss Twemlow; 2, G. Bayley. *Best* 6 *do.*, Cottagers, 2, T. Stringer. *Best* 3 *Ericas*, 1 and 2, J. Mellor. *Best* 3 *Roses*, 1, Miss Twemlow; 2, W. Allcock. *Best* 3 *Calceolarias*, 1, S. Allcock; 2, W. Allcock. *Fuchsias*, S. Allcock. *Best Pan of* 24 *Flowers*, 1, J. Allcock; 2, S. Allcock. *Best Pan of* 12, 1, Miss Twemlow; 2, C. Taylor. *Miscellaneous Plants*, 1 and 2, Miss Twemlow. *Extra*, 1, F. J. Ford, Esq; 2, G. Bayley. VEGETABLES, FRUITS, &c.—*Grapes*, Sir J. Broughton. *Cucumbers*, 1, Sir J. Broughton; 2, W. Allcock; 3, Miss Twemlow. *Eating Apples*, 1, J. Latham, Esq.; 2, J. Plant, Esq. *Baking Apples*, 1, J. Plant, Esq.; 2, J. Skerratt, Esq. *Strawberries*, Sir J. Broughton. *Gooseberries*, J. Allcock. *Currants*, J. Latham, Esq. *Mushrooms*, Sir J. Broughton. *Kidney Potatoes*, 1, J. Allcock; 2, Sir J. Broughton. *Round Potatoes*, Sir J. Broughton. *Kidney Beans*, Sir J. Broughton. *Rhubarb*, 1, J. Allcock; 2, R. Percival, Esq. *Onions*, S. Allcock. *Cabbage*, T. Stringer. *Lettuce*, W. Allcock. *Broccoli*, J. Mellor. COTTAGERS.—*Pelargonium*, J. Downing. *Fuchsia*, J. Bate. *House Plant*, 1, J. Thornhill; 2, J. Cooke; 3, J. Evans. *Cucumber*, J. Downing. *Potatoes*, D. Farr. *Rhubarb*, D. Farr. *Lettuce*, D. Farr. *Apples*, J. Paine.

Tulip Show, Walton, Derbyshire, May 30.—This show was held at the Hat and Feathers, Walton, and the following prizes were given:—*Feathered bizarres*, 1, Duc de Lancaster, Mr. Marsden; 2, Trafalgar, Mr. Beard; 3, Firebrand, Mr. G. Holmes; 4, Defiance, Mr. Marsden; 5, Priestman's Seedling, Mr. Rodgers; 6, Crown Prince, Mr. Beard; 7, Black Prince, Mr. Mather; 8, Dutch Catafalque, Mr. Beard. *Flamed bizarres*: 1, Albion, Mr. Marsden; 2, La Cantique, Mr. Rodgers; 3, Gabriel's Patriot, Mr. Rodgers; 4, Sovereign Royal, Mr. Beard; 5, Albion, Mr. Rodgers; 6, Lustre de Beauté, Mr. Beard; 7, Duc de Savoy, Mr. Mather; 8, La Cantique, Mr. Mather. *Feathered Roses*, 1, Lady Crewe, Mr. T. Oakley; 2, Lady Crewe, Mr. Beard; 3, Mrs. Mundy, Mr. Holmes; 4, Velure, Mr. Beard; 5, Doolittle, Mr. Beard; 6, Unknown, Mr. Holmes; 7, Rose Bagot, Mr. Marsden; 8, Triomphe Royale, Mr. Mather. *Flamed Roses*: 1, Unique, Mr. Marsden; 2, Unique, Mr. Marsden; 3, Rose Vesta, Mr. Marsden; 4, Neptune, Mr. Marsden; 5, Lady Barbara, Mr. Marsden; 6, Incomparable d'Holland, Mr. Holmes; 7, Lord Hill, Mr. Marsden; 8, Josephine, Mr. Marsden. *Feathered Bybloemens*, 1, Violet Alexander, Mr. Marsden; 2, Washington, Mr. Marsden; 3, Bientaile, Mr. Holmes; 4, Violet Alexander, Mr. Oakley; 5, Gay Stella, Mr. Oakley; 6, Angelina, Mr. Oakley; 7, Bagot, Mr. Holmes; 8, Violet d'Antonio, Mr. Rodgers. *Flamed Bybloemens*: 1, Sable Rex, Mr. Marsden; 2, Mr. Stretton, Mr. Beard; 3, Ward's King, Mr. Rodgers; 4, Roi de Tulipes, Mr. Beard; 5, Angelina, Mr. Marsden; 6, Violet le fond Noir, Mr. Marsden; 7, Wolstenholmes' Bybloemen, Mr. Oakley; 8, Pennsylvania, Mr. Marsden. *Selfs*, Bizarre Breeder, Mr. Beard; Rose Breeder, Mr. Holmes; Min d'Or, Mr. Marsden; White Flag, Mr. Mather.

Warrington Tulip Show, May 19.—At the spring meeting of the Warrington Floricultural and Horticultural Society, the following prizes were awarded for Tulips:—*Premier Prize* for the best Tulip, Bienfait, Mr. Hardy. *Feathered Bizarres*, 1, Sultana, Mr. Hardy; 2, Trafalgar, Mr. Wilson; 3, Royal Sovereign, 4, San Josef, 5, Surpasse Catafalque, 6, Firebrand, Mr. Hardy. *Flamed Bizarres*, 1, Crown Prince, 2, Unknown, Mr. Penketh; 3, Lustre, 4, Phœnix, 5, Wright's No. 63 Seedling, 6, Unknown, Mr. Nunnerley. *Feathered Bybloemens*, 1, Gretius, 2, Bienfait, Mr. Hardy; 3, Unknown, Mr. Nunnerley; 4, Seedling, Mr. Wilson; 5, Surpassant, 6, Buckley's No. 46, Mr. Hardy. *Flamed Bybloemens*, 1, Violet fond Noir, Mr. Nunnerley; 2, Queen Caroline, 3, Unknown, 4, Rowbottom's Incomparable, Mr. Wilson; 5, Queen of May, Mr. Penketh; 6, Sable Rex, Mr. Nunnerley. *Feathered Roses*, 1, Heroine, 2, Lady Crewe, Mr. Hardy; 3, Walworth, Mr. Wilson; 4, Duc de Bronti, Mr. Hardy; 5, Hero of the Nile, Mr. Bloore; 6, Dolittle, Mr. Wilson. *Flamed Roses*, 1, Roi de Cerise, Mr. Hardy; 2, Triomphe Royale, Mr. Nunnerley; 3, Lord Hill, Mr. Bloore; 4, Unique, Mr. Nunnerley; 5, Rose Ruby, Mr. Wilson; 6, Count Vergennes, Mr. Bloore. *Breeders: Bizarre*, Shakspeare, *Bybloemen*, Lancashire Hero, *Rose*, Mrs. Mundy, Mr. Hardy. *Selfs: White*, Flag, Mr. Bloore; *Yellow*, Min d'Or, Mr. Hardy.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

BEGÓNIA COCCINEA. Scarlet-flowered Begonia. (*Stove shrub.*) Begoniaceæ. Monœcia Polyandria.—This species, now added to our collections, was imported, with many other handsome things, by Messrs. Veitch and Son, nurserymen, of Exeter, from the Organ Mountains of Brazil, having been brought from thence by these gentlemen's collector, Mr. William Lobb. It bloomed towards the close of last season, for the first time, and has again flowered early in the present year. Plants still continue in flower, and will probably blossom throughout the greater part of the year. It is an exceedingly attractive species, growing about 18 inches in height, branching liberally, and producing a great quantity of its elegantly nodding panicles of flowers. These, and the large prominent capsules, being of a bright deep red colour, while the space between the projecting angles of the latter is shaded off almost to white, the whole plant is more showy than any other species known to us. A handsome specimen which is flowering superbly at Mrs. Lawrence's, Ealing Park, is one of the finest features in the stove at this period, and yields in interest to scarcely any of our old-established favourites. In propagating the species, common cuttings are employed, and are treated in the ordinary way, requiring some care to keep them from damping off. The plant, like most of the other Begonias, will not bear to be neglected, but must be cultivated in the literal sense of the word. It should be potted in a rich loam, of a light and fibrous nature, mixed with about a third of loose decayed manure, or leaf-mould, and shifted gradually into a moderate-sized pot. If planted in very poor soil, or much cramped at the roots, it will never grow and bloom otherwise than imperfectly. While growing, it demands a large supply of water, though it is essential that the drainage be so good as to admit of this fluid passing off readily.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

LOBÉLIA ERINUS; var. grandiflora. Large-flowered Erinus. (*Half-hardy Perennial.*) Lobeliaceæ. Pentandria Monandria.—Few persons having either a greenhouse, or a frame, or a plot of ground devoted entirely to flowers, are unacquainted with the charming little Lobelia erinus, whose delightful blue blossoms make the beds of the flower-garden, the smaller vases or baskets introduced to the pleasure-grounds as summer ornaments, the lesser parterres of the conservatory, or the superior and decorated pots or vases employed to enliven the greenhouse,—so gay during the warmer months of the year. For all these purposes—for filling boxes to place in balconies, for vases to stand at the top of steps or along balustrades, for elevated stone parterres in the Italian style, or rustic wooden baskets on lawns, for shallow ornamental pots or pans to suspend from the roof, or place on the elevated shelves of greenhouses, and even for putting out in patches in the front of the commoner borders, or for forming an edging by the sides of walks in conservatories—there is hardly a prettier or more interesting object in the whole range of easily-cultivated flowers of a dwarf character. But the variety at present recommended is a yet more enchanting little plant, in consequence of its flowers being much larger, and therefore more specious, than those of the original species; and on this account it has a far more brilliant appearance when in blossom. We met with it last autumn in the nursery of Messrs. Henderson, Pine-apple-place, where it was making a very admirable display in the greenhouse. These gentlemen, we understand, obtained it from Mr. Fraser, nurseryman, Leyton, Essex, who is believed to have raised it from seed. Whether, however, it is an accidental variation, produced casually or by good culture, or whether the seed was imported from the Cape, which is the native locality of *L. erinus*, we have not ascertained. The plant is certainly a great improvement on the older and better-known sort, and, as such, deserves, from the popularity of the species, to be universally cultivated. From its low, half-trailing character, it is peculiarly fitted for planting in very small beds, or particularly broad and shallow pots or vases, or for placing round the edges or near the margins of larger pots and borders, especially where they are a little raised, so that it can hang down over their sides. We would, again, more specifically suggest its being used as an edging to conservatory borders that are not too much shaded. The necessity for something of a lively description in such positions must be strongly apparent to the observantly tasteful, and nothing would be more agreeable or showy than the present plant. Not knowing its origin, we are not aware whether it can be reproduced by seeds. It may be increased either by cuttings in autumn or spring, or by partially covering the more trailing shoots with earth in the former season. It is not quite hardy, and must have the protection of a frame in winter, where it can be kept either as large plants for spring propagation, or as young autumn-raised stock.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MAKE A SALAD WORTHY OF A MAN OF TASTE.

Two boiled Potatoes, strained through kitchen sieve,
Softness and smoothness to the salad give;
Of mordant mustard take a single spoon,—
Distrust the condiment that bites too soon,—
Yet deem it not, thou man of taste, a fault,
To add a double quantity of salt.
Four times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown,
And twice with Vinegar—procured from town:
True taste requires it, and your Poet begs,
The pounded yellow of two well-boiled eggs:
Let Onions' atoms lurk within the bowl,
And, scarce suspected, animate the whole;
And lastly, in the flavoured compound toss,
A magic spoonful of Anchovy sauce.
Oh, great and glorious! Oh, herbaceous meat!
'T would tempt the dying anchoret to eat;
Back to the world, he'd turn his weary soul,
And dip his finger in the salad-bowl.

(*Ascribed to the Rev. Sydney Smith.*)

Horticultural Society.—Advices have been received from Mr. Hartweg, dated Bogota, 31st March. He was at that time on the point of starting for the town of Guaduas, a place 5000 feet above the sea, in a thickly wooded country, and thence he was to proceed to Carthagena on his return to England. His collections from Popayan and elsewhere filled 14 chests, in which were 25 species of Orchidaceæ, several fine plants of Thiebaudia floribunda, four boxes of roots and cuttings in earth, 121 kinds of seed, and about 4000 dried specimens.

The Weather.—We have miserably wet weather, nor can it be otherwise if the barometer keeps fluctuating between 29 50, and 29 60 deg. It it should mount up to 30 10, or 30 20 deg. it would more than double the power of the atmosphere to dispose of aqueous vapour and keep the stratum of air free from clouds from the height of 1300 feet to 3000. The temperature of our summer months depends mostly on the height of the barometer. The whole country is now a morass, and the exhaling foliage of crops, woods, &c. &c. enormous. We had yesterday a thunder-storm about noon, preceded by so dark a sky that the clergyman could scarcely see to read the church service.—*John Williams, Pilmaston, June* 5, 1843.

India.—The dates from Calcutta, are 21st April. A meeting had been held at Agra, at which it was resolved to establish an Agricultural and Horticultural Society for the North West Provinces. Dr. Falconer, the superintendant of the Government Botanic Gardens, had left Bengal in the Tenasserim, on medical certificate.—*Indian News.*

To Destroy Cock Roaches.—We understand that the following method has been successfully practised by Messrs. Loddiges in their hot-houses. One ounce of arsenic is mixed with four ounces of tallow, and the two are melted together in an earthen pipkin. When thoroughly incorporated by stirring, and partially cooled, small pieces of wood are dipped in the tallow, which forms over them a coating. They are stuck about in the pots, when the cock-roaches greedily attack them and perish.

Wheat, 30 Quarters an Acre.—Possibility is one thing, present *practicability* another, and while the first may be made profitably the object of our *endeavours*, our *expectations* should be prudently limited to the latter. Mr. Pusey raises the average British produce of Wheat to 26 bushels per acre—how much more than this is *possible*? In a treatise on husbandry, printed so long ago as 1774, by C. Varlo, Esq., are recorded (vol. i. p. 292, and seq.) a set of experiments for determining the space Wheat requires to flourish on; and at p. 299 he concludes—"I say one foot square will bring 30 ears to maturity from 1 root." Now, as a foot square contains 144 square inches, this allows nearly 5 square inches to an ear; room enough to admit air and sun for ripening it; and 30+9=270 ears per square yard. Now, a *fine* ear of Wheat (we are talking of *possibilities*) will yield 80 grains weight of corn; and 80+270=21,600 grains, or 3lbs. 1¼ oz. per square yard. And an acre being 4,840 square yards, will

	lbs.	oz.	qrs.	lbs.	lbs.
give, at	3	1¼	per yd.,	10 of 14	per qr.=60½ per bus

consequently, 3 1¼ per yd., 30 of 494 per qr.=62 per bus.

But this decides only the *space* required; the next question is, can the land *provide* ears to produce it? Mr. Varlo says he has grown 50 ears from *one* root, but that 30 *roots* will not flourish in a square foot; and we know that land *too highly* manured will run the plant away in leaf, or even kill the seed. *But have we learned enough, even yet, of the respective functions of individual manures, and of their natural reactions when mixed, to know how largely they may be applied, in* due proportions, *to regulate each other?* Of carbonaceous manure we need not fear excess, as Wheat *cultivated* land containing 10 per cent. of humus—much more than it can consume. But excess of animal manure will run it to leaf and straw, whilst excess of salt and lime will kill the seed. They seem to have a counteracting or mutually correcting power, and if applied in due proportions to supply all that the plant requires, and to regulate each other's operation in exciting vegetation, the *quantities* may probably be considerably increased and their good *effects* still more so. Further, when the ground is thus made as rich as the seed will bear, we can continue to feed and stimulate the growing plant, by *repeated* top-dressings, of which the kinds and quantities may be indicated by the state of the vegetation and of the season: ammoniacal manures if the plant is thin and pale; *old* lime, salt, phosphates, &c., if running rank; and so forth. An objection here presents itself of some practical weight, viz., that in Belgium, where every article of manure is carefully preserved, to restore to the soil all that is drawn from it, the crops do not approach the above computation, nor, indeed, greatly exceed our own average. But the question is not one of mere *quantity* of manure, but of its most *effective* application; and the Belgian farmer, with all his practical perseverance, has little more knowledge of the functions or reactions of the different kinds than we have, nor of their mutual corrective power or proportions. We have reports in the "Encyclop. Britan." of 12 qrs. per acre 40 years ago, from ground-dressing only; a long step in advance from our present position; and more recently 23 qrs.—"Brit. Husb." vol. i. 381. An instance may be quoted in which practice has overtaken a computation analogous to the above. Last year a farmer of our neighbourhood (Mr. Jackson, of Beer) weighed some select Mangel-wurzel roots, and measured the space they occupied. This, by calculation, gave 80 tons an acre, and he said he would not be satisfied till he had realised that product. I expressed doubts whether he must not allow for contingencies; but we now see, in the advertisements of Potter's Artificial Guano, a report of 86 tons Mangel-wurzel per acre. Of Turnips, too, reports have reached me of 50 and 56 tons Swedes per acre. Of course, the larger the bulb, the more it gains in *depth* as well as in surface, and it is an interesting question how deep our different root-crops may advantageously penetrate; and how much *deeper* where the *air is drawn down and circulated* in the soil by under draining, as by this depth the *possible* amount of root-crops must be limited. The best proportions of manures can be ascertained only by practice; but that "practice" may be guided and forwarded by "science." The quantities and best proportions of the materials required for feeding the plant may be indicated by comparative analysis of good and bad crops, and those of the exciters by the study of their re-actions, with the observation of their effects; "practice with science" may advance "surely and *not* slowly." It may be objected that great crops can be obtained upon *choice* land only. But what is inferior land? Mechanically or chemically? The first points out its own *remedies*; and those of the latter may be indicated by analysis; the difficulty is that they are often too costly. But what would be too costly to bring "poor land" into condition to produce 30 or even 15 qrs. of Wheat an acre; or 86 tons of Mangel-wurzel; or 50 tons of Swede Turnips; or other crops in proportion? Where, it may next be asked, are we to get the manures? The concentrated and saline manures offer us a new and daily-extending resource; and as they increase the produce, so more stock will be fed and more yard-dung returned. Green manures may be grown to plough down, and enrich the land with humus to any extent; and, when of the leguminous kind, with ammoniacal matters also, which have most of the effects of yard-dung; and with the concentrated manures answer other purposes besides. The vast sewerage from towns may be more or less turned to account; the liquid part over the adjoining meadows—the solid collected in cess-pools, and carried to the arable lands. Lime is abundant enough. If judiciously employed, each to the best advantage, we shall probably have manures enough, not only to increase our produce from year to year, but to get our ground in better and better heart, *and our farmers and husbandmen too.* In what degree these speculations may be realised time must show. Limiting our *expectations* to what appears *probable* and *practicable*, why should not our *object* and *aim* be the utmost *possible*? What *has* been *may* be again. What one foot *has* produced another *may*. But what is to be done for the farmer while this is in progress? While the grass grows the horse starves. At present prices, and with present produce, Agriculture will not pay its way. *Let me, then, suggest to the landlords, whether, instead of abating their rents it will not be better to return an equivalent proportion in the concentrated manures, with plain directions for their use, and clear and authentic accounts of their advantages. This would probably benefit the farmer in his next crop to two or three times the amount, and much more prospectively,*

by showing him how to increase his produce from year to year, and thus expedite, more perhaps than by any other proceeding, the return to Agricultural prosperity generally. Whilst it would proportionately benefit the country by the increase of produce of its own soil, and practically refute the taunting argument that "the land cannot feed the population."—*J. Prideaux. (Extracted from the Plymouth Herald.)*

Agricultural Labourers.—[The following is the conclusion of Mr. Lawrence's Pamphlet, from p. 343.]

"*General Directions.*—I must now give you a few general directions. Be very particular in keeping your garden free from weeds; do not put off hoeing till weeds become a crop, for then rain may come, and you cannot get rid of them. When the weather is dry, hoe as often as any weeds appear above ground; you can go over the whole of your garden in a very short time in this way, and you will find, by following this up in April and May, your ground will be clean all the summer, and with much less labour than is required when weeds are once let get ahead. You should have a tool to use between your crops, like the common hoe, but with two prongs instead of the cutting edge; the prongs should be a little larger than those of a dung-fork, six inches long, and about four inches apart. You will find it very beneficial to your crops to loosen the earth with this occasionally, between the rows of plants. In November and December, throw up every bed, not under crop, in ridges, as I have suggested for the bed intended for Barley; this gets the mould in nice working order, and renders it much more fruitful. I wish also to press on your attention, with respect to all crops, that which I have hinted at in the case of Potatoes: namely, that much is lost by planting too closely, let the ground be ever so good. This is a mistake you are all apt to fall into, for want of knowing something of that which is called the physiology or principles of vegetation. A free exposure to air is absolutely necessary to the support both of animal and vegetable life. The blood of animals, after being forced from one part of the heart, through the vessels called arteries, all over the body, returns by another set of vessels called veins, to a different part of the heart, in a very impure state; from thence it passes into the lungs, or lights as you would call them, where it is exposed to the action of the air we breathe; this purifies it, and renders it, with some additions, again fit for circulation. It then returns to the heart again, and is again sent round the body as before: and thus it circulates, regularly undergoing purification in the lungs every turn. Nature performs a like process in some respects in vegetation. Plants derive their nourishment partly from air, and in part from water, or earth combined with water, and the earth derives all its fertility from the air. The leaves are the lungs of vegetables; their juices also circulate through one set of vessels, from the roots to the leaves, where they absorb the main principle of their support, and return by another set of vessels, and deposit the materials which cause the growth of plants. Your vegetables would not grow without air and light in the richest soil that ever was made. It follows, therefore, that the earth about your plants should be freely exposed to the atmosphere or air, that it may absorb the necessary moisture for the nourishment of the roots; and that the leaves should all be freely exposed, in order that the fluids circulating through them may also absorb from the air the materials necessary for the support of the plant. I hope you now understand that, what you call making the most of your ground, by planting close, is, in truth, making the least of it; that is to say, when the plants are so near to each other as to prevent the exposure of the roots and leaves of all to a free circulation of air. You have all planted rows of Potatoes so near together that the haulms of the rows, when high and strong, met; and you have probably observed, in this case, nearly all the under leaves yellow and decayed. Nature intended every one of these to increase your crop, but you have frustrated her kind intentions, which I hope you will avoid in future. You must make a hole on the waste, near each of your gardens, to take decayed leaves of all sorts, Cabbage-stems, weeds, &c., for these will rot in time, and make good manure.

Pigs.—I have a word or two to say about your pigs, as I expect every one of you to keep one. In the first place, it is very material that the pig be kept quite dry; you must therefore always be attentive to the roof of the sty, and see that it does not let wet. The open part of the sty, where the pig feeds and exercises, should be planked, and sloped sufficiently from the covered part or bed for all wet to drain away to the dungheap. The sty must be kept clean; it should be cleansed every day. Dry leaves and fern, collected in the autumn, are good substitutes for straw for the bed, when straw is scarce. I would recommend you not to buy in your pig before May, as you would have some difficulty in finding sufficient food for him earlier without going to expense; he should then be not less than six or seven months old. As there is very little common or waste on which your pigs could be turned to graze, you must treasure up all the refuse Cabbage-leaves, pods of Peas, and Beans, &c. to supply them with sufficient food in the sty during the summer. One hog tub you must have, and as soon as you can afford it you should get another, that one may be filling while the other is being emptied; moreover, it is an advantage not to give the wash while it is fresh, for pigs are found to thrive better on it when stale. Let the Potatoes and Carrots intended for the pigs be boiled, and then mashed up with the wash. As soon as the Acorns and Beech-nuts are ripe, set the children to collect them, as they are very nourishing food for pigs. In the beginning of October you must prepare for fatting, by giving less green food, and more Potatoes and Carrots, which you will then have in abundance. A pig will require about two bushels of Potatoes, and one of Carrots or Parsnips boiled, and mixed with the wash every week during this month; but as the appetites of pigs will vary, you must watch them when feeding, and give a little more or less at a meal, taking care not to give at one feed more than they eat up clean. They should be fed three times a day at the least, I should say four times during November and December, while fatting. During the last week of October, mix about half a peck of Barley-meal with the allowance of wash for the week; each of the two first weeks in November, one peck; each of the two last weeks, a peck and a half; the two first weeks in December, two pecks each; the third week, three pecks; and the fourth week, four pecks. It is necessary to be careful in increasing the Barley-meal; this must be done gradually in order to prevent surfeit, which will throw the pig back. If your crops of Peas should be very abundant, and produce more than you want as vegetable food, let them ripen well, and put them by for fatting the pigs to save meal. By the end of December, if you have managed the pig well, he will be fat; if he be not, you must give him a little more time, for he ought to be thoroughly fat before he is killed. I cannot dispose of the pig, when killed and burned, better than in the words of the Author of "Cottage Economy." He proceeds as follows: "The inwards are next taken out, and if the wife be not a slattern, here, in the mere offal, in the mere garbage, there is food, and delicate food too, for a large family for a week, and hog's puddings for the children, &c." "The butcher the next day cuts the hog up, and then the house is filled with meat—souse, griskins, blade-bones, thigh-bones, spare-ribs, chines, belly pieces, cheeks, all coming into use one after the other, and the last of the latter not before the end of about four or five weeks." "All the other parts taken away, the two sides that remain, and that are called flitches, are to be cured for bacon. They are first rubbed with salt on their insides or flesh sides, then placed one on the other, the flesh sides uppermost, in a salting-trough, which has a gutter round its edges to drain away the brine; for to have sweet and fine bacon the flitches must not lie sopping in brine, which gives it a bad taste. Every one knows how different is the taste of fresh dry salt from that of salt in a dissolved state; the one is savoury the other nauseous; therefore, change the salt often—once in four or five days; let it melt, and sink in, but not lie too long; change the flitches; put that at bottom which was first put on the top; do this a couple of times. As to the time required for making the flitches sufficiently salt, it depends on circumstances—the thickness of the flitch, the state of the weather, the place where the salting is going on. It takes a longer time for a thick than a thin flitch; it takes longer in dry than in damp weather; it takes longer in a dry than a damp place. But, for flitches of a hog of twelve score, in weather not very dry nor very damp, about six weeks may do; and as yours is to be fat, which receives little injury from over salting, give time enough, for you are to have bacon till Christmas comes again. The place for salting should be cool, and where there is a free circulation of air. Confined air, though cool, will taint meat sooner than the mid-day sun accompanied by a breeze." The Author then directs that the bacon should be smoked, and not dried, that the flitches should be hung up in a chimney where no rain could fall upon them, and not so near the fire as to melt; that the smoke should proceed from wood fires, not coal. If there be a fire constantly by day, a month would be long enough for the flitches to remain in the chimney; but if not, rather more time must be given, taking care not to leave them long enough to get rusty; that the flitches should be dried to the hardness of a board, but yet not quite dry; that before the bacon is hung up in the chimney it should be laid on the floor, powdered over pretty thickly with bran, that this should be rubbed on the flesh and patted well down upon it. The lard must be taken care of and put away in bladders, mixing a little salt with it will make it keep good for a longer time. I have been very desirous of collecting for you all the knowledge I could about the pig, for he will furnish you with a great number of good, hearty, and nourishing meals after your day's toil, throughout the year; and I hope you will not only attend to all I have written, but pick up all the information you can as to the best plan of feeding and management. Never regard a little additional trouble, for "there are no gains without pains."

"*Cleanliness, Neatness, Regularity, and Order.*—Strict attention to these qualities is of the utmost importance to your welfare. Make them the habits of your household; they will prove a blessing to your children, and a great advantage to them through life. Cleanliness is said to be next to godliness: on the latter it is unnecessary for me to say anything more than to urge your regular attendance at your church on a Sunday, where you will be taught the vast importance of this virtue to your condition, here and hereafter, by your good minister, who, I know, takes a deep interest in your well-being in all respects. Cleanliness contributes greatly to your health, as well as comfort and appearance. Neatness carries with it its own reward, it is always pleasing to behold, and particularly where it is least expected, in the dwellings of the poor. It shows a disposition to make the most of the little advantages you may have; it is an encouragement to those who have done something to serve you to do more. Order and regularity in all things are well worth your attention; they will save you both time and money; have a place for everything, and everything in its place. The wife should have a regular time, every day, allotted for the performance of her various household duties; and should so arrange them as to devote as much time as possible, of the most favourable part of the day, to the garden; but she must never lose a day's work when she can get paid for one, unless prevented by illness, or the necessary care of young children. As every day brings its own occupations, never put off to to-morrow that which can be done to-day. There is some truth in the old proverb, "One to-day is worth two to-morrows." Regularity in your payments is a most important consideration; without the strictest attention to this, neither your own labour, nor any advantages that may be offered to you, will long mend your condition, or save you from wretchedness. While you pay ready money you can go to the best market, buy the best articles, and at the cheapest rate; you are independent, and have nothing to fear. If you once get in debt you have no chance of paying off old scores, for your wants and your means continue to bear the same proportion to one another. For fear of offending those in whose power you have thus placed yourself, you must continue dealing with them; you must be content to take those articles, of inferior quality, which others who go with money in their hands, have refused; and you must pay the best price, nevertheless, to cover the risk the shopkeeper runs in trusting you. You become dependent, your spirit becomes broken by difficulties, you become careless and negligent, and are lost men. If you are thrown behind hand by any chance accident, borrow of your masters, who will always help a good servant in these cases; but do not run in debt at the shop; do not even resort to this if you can possibly avoid it, for "he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing." Cleanliness, neatness, regularity, and order, must be enforced on your children, both by your advice and example. They will all have to get their livelihood in one kind of service or other; most of them will look for places in families, and the possession of these qualities makes nearly all the difference between a valuable and a worthless servant. I have seen many cases in which really industrious servants, who were never idle, but who were always in a muddle, and had never done their work, merely for want of method and regularity, replaced by others who have performed all the *same* duties, with ease to themselves, with time to spare for their own purposes, and with satisfaction to their employers."

"*Service.*—The few last observations have suggested to my mind some reflections on the subject of service in general, which I think may be useful to you, and with which I shall close my observations. I have always heard very general complaints by servants, both agricultural and domestic, of the treatment and conduct of their masters and mistresses; sometimes, no doubt, with good reason, for we are all erring mortals. But the number of the satisfied bear a very small proportion to the number of the dissatisfied; and truth compels me to say, that I have generally found those who were contented with their situations happened to be the best of servants. Again I have known some servants give a man the worst of characters as a master, and others give the very same man a character just the reverse. How come these things to pass? I will tell you. Careful, industrious, and faithful servants generally make good masters; and there are very few exceptions to this. Good men make good masters to such servants from a natural feeling and sense of justice. Bad men, in other respects, often make good masters for their own interest only. Every man, be his character what it may, feels that good servants are necessary to his own peace and comfort; and to keep them, he knows he must, at any rate, treat them well, or they will leave him. I know this to be the feeling of every master and mistress I have ever talked with on this subject. I never find any one who is not sensible of the value of a really good servant, in any situation; or, who is not ready and willing to make any reasonable sacrifice to keep such a servant. When, therefore, I find servants complain of neglect or ill-treatment—though such complaints are, I am aware, too often well founded—I am sure that in nine cases out of ten it arises from their own inattention or misconduct, in some way or other; and as the same causes will lead to the same consequences, wherever they go, as soon as they feel from their master's conduct towards them, that they are losing his esteem and consideration, let me advise them, at once, instead of leaving a master and abusing him, to look carefully back upon, and examine their own conduct, and see if they have been, upon all occasions, faithful, just, and obedient to him. If they do this sincerely and honestly, I suspect they will seldom fail to find the cause of any alteration in their master's conduct towards them. If, upon reflection, they find that they have failed in their duty, they must exert themselves to repair the mischief, and regain lost ground. If they feel they have done their duty, they should respectfully inquire whether their employer has any complaint to make, and tell him, at the same time, the cause of their inquiry. This would oftentimes prevent a separation, and lead to a good understanding in future. You are always too ready to change your masters, on very slight grounds, without recollecting that you must meet with difficulties and something you may not like in every situation; and that in changing, you are probably flying from one evil merely to run into another, perhaps a greater. Neither you, nor your sons and daughters in service, appear to me to be aware how material it is to your interest to continue as long as possible in the same place. After long service, a servant becomes acquainted with all his master's views, wants, and habits, and knows how to serve and please him better than any one else. This gives an old servant a great advantage that he cannot have in a new place. As the period of service increases, so does the attachment of the master; and from this naturally spring acts of consideration and kindness; it leads to numerous little privileges and advantages, which a servant, continually on the move, can never know. Should death, or any other circumstance render it neces-

sary for a servant to look out for another place, long service with the late master is the best recommendation he can take. Such a person is sure to have a choice of the most desirable situations; and, in old age or sickness, he will have a claim that will not be resisted, upon those whom he may have served long and faithfully. Poor Richard says:—

"'I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That throve as well as those that settled be.'

And this is true as to servants. I have been induced to offer these observations to you, and through you to your children, in consequence of the complaints I bear in almost every family of the habits and conduct of servants now, as compared to what they used to be. Whatever may be said of the situation of agricultural servants, (and I am fully aware that they have not had those comforts they are fairly entitled to,) this is very far from being the case with domestic servants. Within the last few years, their wages have been greatly increased: their only necessary expense, namely, clothing, has been very greatly diminished; they have become extremely particular, both as to the quantity and kind of work they would perform; and equally so as to the quality of their fare. I want to have strict justice done on all sides. I wish most anxiously to see the labourer and his children engaged in other services, well housed, well fed, well clothed, and treated with kindness and consideration. But I must tell you and them, that all these advantages are due only to those who strive to perform their various duties to the utmost of their ability; to those who are honest, civil, obliging, ready to do the work justly required of them, industrious and careful in the execution of it; faithful guardians of the property entrusted to their care, and ever watchful of their master's interest. I will give you one caution at parting, though I hope and believe it is not necessary. Many persons have objected to the plan of supplying labourers with gardens, and to their keeping pigs, &c.; because they think that having a garden to cultivate, will induce a man to come late to his work—to return early from it—and to steal away from it when his master's absence may afford him an opportunity. The same persons think that having a pig will be a temptation to a poor man to pilfer all he can for its support; corn, grain, straw, &c. I do not believe a word of this; for, making due allowances for the different advantages of different stations amongst mankind, I believe the poor to be full as honest as the rich; but I mention these objections to you in order that you may be particularly careful to avoid every act that might give any persons the least ground for supposing they were sufferers by any advantage given to you. Take nothing that does not belong to you; neither goods nor time. For, if you rob your master of time which he pays you for, it is the same thing, in substance, as robbing him of his money. When you lay down your heads to rest at night, employ, if it be only a few minutes, in looking back and reflecting upon your conduct through the day. Judge yourselves, as you may rest assured you will hereafter be judged by Him "to whom all hearts are open, and all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid;" and your feelings, on composing yourselves to sleep, will be a sure and safe guide for the conduct of the morrow. I shall add nothing more at present, but that I hope, ere long, to see you baking your own bread, and brewing your own beer. This must be deferred till you can save a trifle to buy two or three tubs and small casks. You will have your hands pretty full now, and will want every farthing you can save for some time to come, to supply yourselves with garden-tools, the hog-tubs, &c. I shall come amongst you as often as I can find time to go so far. I shall watch your proceedings with great interest, and shall hope to find you have attended to all my directions, or be able to give me a good reason for not having done so. The deserving may be sure of encouragement. If they are at any time in want of further information or advice, or of any assistance in my power to afford them, it shall be always at their service. With every wish for your increased comforts and happiness, which after all will mainly depend on your own industry and general good conduct, I remain, your faithful servant, CHARLES LAWRENCE."

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Highclere, the Earl of Caernarron's.—There was lately blooming most splendidly at this place, which has always been celebrated for its American plants, a quantity of seedling Rhododendrons, some of which are of the most novel and magnificent character. Several of them are of the richest and most vivid vermillion tint, splendidly spotted with nearly black spots on the upper petals. The parents of the purplish-flowering kinds are R. altaclerense and R. ponticum; and those of the redder and pale pink sorts, R. Altaclerense and R. maximum. In both cases the R. Altaclerense is the male parent; they are remarkable for having immense trusses of flowers, many of which are likewise individually large and beautifully formed. This is especially the case with a light purple one, which might easily be mistaken for Azalea phœnicea, were it not altogether larger. There are also two or three very deep purple ones, which are quite peculiar and are generally considered showy; but the colour is rather too dull. One of a brownish purple tint is very singular, but too dingy. Perhaps the best of all is a pale vermilion-coloured one, in the way of R. maximum, splendidly spotted, with bold trusses and flowers almost equal in figure to Azalea indica lateritia. A very fine one, of a delicate rosy tint, is further particularly noticeable. The great merit of the whole is that they are particularly hardy.

Mr. Goldham, Islington.—This has been a most unfavourable season for Tulips; great losses have been sustained by most of the fanciers in the neighbourhood of London, but to these losses so generally complained of, Mr. Goldham has happily been a stranger, scarcely a failure has occurred in his extensive collection. What has been wanted here has been sun, but though he has scarcely shone upon the bed since the flowers have shown any colour, the condition of the flowers was beyond what we anticipated under these disadvantages, and very superior to the state of the bed last year; the flowers generally have less colour, and are more true to their character; there are exceptions to this which we noticed, particularly with Polyphemus—these were generally surcharged with colour, excepting in those instances where they had run back and been rebroken, when their constancy is more to be depended on. Among the Roses Goldham's Queen was conspicuous with its singularly bold and fine flame, and his Ellen, which has the same character of flame as Pandora, and the same formed cup as that beautiful variety. Goldham's Maria is this season in great purity of ground, with the feather and flame most delicately pencilled. The Gem is also in its true character with its high and rich colour, but wanting sun to bleach the ground colour. Triomphe Royale, Aglaia, and Fleur des Dames were in fine character. The Duchess of Sutherland among the Byblœmens claimed particular attention, not alone for the beauty of the flower, but for its constancy also; every bloom was true to its character, pure in the white, and rich and decided in the markings. Pandora, a rosy purple, was not so fine as it was last season, the outer petals had evidently been cramped by the untoward state of the weather. Musidora was in great perfection. The Louis were on the decline, but enough remained to show they had been of a superior strain. Fanny Kemble and John Kemble were fine. Napoleon, a flower with a bold dark flame, forms a valuable addition to a bed, from it being so decidedly different from others. Lord Nelson, Holmes' King (an old favourite), and Franklin's Superb were also fine. In Bizarres, Polyphemus was heavy and bad, excepting in two or three instances before alluded to. Milton not good; on the contrary, the Garricks were fine throughout the bed. Strong's Duke of Bedford, a feathered bizarre, a fine middle-row flower, and Davy's Comet, good. Apelles and Strong's King were both fine. Shakspeare and the Sultan also. Dr. Lindley, a bizarre broken last season comes fine, and is peculiar for the deepness of the yellow and the intense black of the flame and feather; the few we have noticed were either old varieties in very fine condition, or flowers not generally found in collections. It was evident upon examining the flowers that they had wanted sun and warmth to expand the blooms more kindly. A few have broken into colour this season; we noticed a bizarre which promises to be a great acquisition; in its present state it bids fair to surpass Strong's King, the yellow and scarlet are fine and clear, the cup short and well-formed, petals firm and waxy, the colour is distributed in a deep rich feather, alike in all the petals; it is to be named Goldham's King. Another bizarre, a seedling from Polyphemus, having a clear ground, with a delicately-pencilled feather, to be called Perfection, with a rose just opening, and promising well, were the *élite* of the newly-broken flowers.—*May* 29.

Reviews.

Manual of British Botany; containing the Flowering Plants and Ferns, arranged according to the Natural Orders. By C. C. Babington, M.A. Small 8vo. Van Voorst.

MR. BABINGTON has long been known as a most diligent and critical investigator of our wild plants, and we are glad to find that he has made public the result of his researches, in the work before us. The statement which he makes in the preface explains what it was that led him to consider this kind of investigation worth the pursuit.

"From the attention which has long been paid to the elucidation of the Flora of Britain and the numerous excellent botanists who have, since the time of the justly celebrated Ray (not to go further back) employed their talents upon an endeavour to determine the indigenous products of these kingdoms, the Author, in common it is believed with most English botanists, did not suppose that much remained to be done in British botany; for he could not expect that after the labours of such men as Smith, Hooker, Lindley, and others, and the publication of so invaluable and unrivalled a collection of figures as is contained in the *English Botany*, there could still be many questions concerning the nomenclature, or any considerable number of unascertained species, the determination of which would fall to his lot. He had not however advanced far in the critical examination of our native plants before he found that a careful comparison of indigenous specimens with the works of eminent continental authors, and with plants obtained from other parts of Europe, must necessarily be made, for it appeared that in very many cases the nomenclature employed in England was different from that used in other countries, that often plants considered as varieties here were held to be distinct species abroad, that several of our species were only looked upon as varieties by them, and also that the mode of grouping into genera was frequently essentially different.

"The discovery of these facts produced considerable astonishment, and the author was led to consider what could have been the causes of so remarkable a discrepancy. The following appears to be the most probable explanation. It is well known that at the close of the last century Sir J. E. Smith became the fortunate possessor of the Herbarium of Linnæus, and was thus enabled to ascertain, with very considerable accuracy, the British species which were known to that distinguished man, and to publish, in the most improved form that he had given to his system, a remarkably complete and excellent Flora of Britain. Then followed the long-continued separation of this country from France, and indeed from most of the European nations, by which we were almost completely prevented from observing the progress which botanical science was making in other countries, and at the same time our own Flora was continually receiving accessions of new plants which it was nearly impossible to identify with the species detected and published in France and Germany. At the conclusion of the War we had become so wedded to the system of Linnæus, and it may even perhaps be allowable to add, so well satisfied with our own proficiency, that, with the honourable exception of Mr. Brown, there was at that time scarcely a botanist in Britain who took any interest or paid the least attention to the classification by Natural Orders which had been adopted in France, and to the more minute and accurate examination of plants which was caused by the employment of that philosophical arrangement.

"The publication of so complete and valuable a Linnæan work as the *English Flora* greatly contributed to the permanency of this feeling, and accordingly we find that at a very recent period working English botanists were unacquainted with any of the more modern continental floras, and indeed even now many of those works are only known by name to the great mass of the cultivators of British botany."

Upon looking through Mr. Babington's pages we find many novelties. But whether or not all his new species will bear the test of examination will probably be for some time a matter of dispute. This however is certain, that he deserves credit for calling attention to circumstances which have been very generally overlooked. For ourselves we are far more inclined to reduce than to increase the number of species in books; and to regard the distinctions which many Botanists suppose to be permanent, merely as trifling deviations from ordinary structure, analogous to those which occur in so much more marked a manner in the animal kingdom, without however leading zoologists into the error of confounding them with species. When we see the extraordinary creations which are now springing up in gardens; when we know that plants with almost all the characters of Azalea pontica, for instance, have been bred out of capsules of the common Rhododendron; and when we consider the very unexpected discoveries lately made experimentally by the Dean of Manchester among Narcissi, we cannot but pause before we recognise as of specific importance such characters as those by which Mr. Babington separates G. intermedium from G. urbanum, Dryas depressa from D. octopetala, or Thesium humile from T. linophyllum.

However this may be, there is no doubt that Mr. Babington's is a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of British plants, full of original information and good critical remarks. It has also an excellent feature, in the adoption of Koch's method of marking in italics those points in the specific characters of difficult genera, to which attention is most particularly demanded.

Theorie der Gärtnerei, von John Lindley (Lindley's Theory of Horticulture).—8vo. Vienna. 1842.

THIS is a translation into German of the well-known English work, with some valuable notes and observations by the translator. As it may interest our readers to know the opinion of well-educated foreigners upon the importance of correct theory to Gardeners, we select a few passages explanatory of the translator's views.

In the preface, after some complimentary matter, which need not be extracted, the text proceeds thus: "The art of gardening has hitherto consisted of a mere medley of isolated or ill-arranged rules, and the individuals engaged in it usually received nothing more than a tradesman-like and superficial education, principally dependent on the capacities of their masters or employers. Such a degree of instruction may have been formerly considered satisfactory, but it is a question whether this is so at the present moment—a question not difficult of solution, when we listen to the complaints either of garden proprietors or of gardeners, who often find themselves foiled in the culture of most important plants for want of some sound principles of action. Much fame, indeed, has already been earned by gardening, but it will be more and more merited the more its doctrines are based on well considered principles and scientific views.

"The most profitable and useful appropriation of the soil forms the most solid prosperity of all countries. It is therefore the chief problem of our art, for the proper solution of which we have only to interrogate our great teacher, Nature. If our questions are well put, we are sure to receive in all cases the same answer, because nature remains invariably the same, and is never subjected to either inconsistency or contradiction. If we perceive the forms of her manifestations to be different, this should only be a stimulus prompting us to unceasing activity and to renewed and more careful observations.

"If once a theory is constructed on a sound basis, like that of our Author, it is impossible that those who apply themselves to horticulture should be easily led astray in their endeavour after improvement. To the young gardener it is invaluable, because it contains a long series of principles, the soundness of which has been proved by experiment, and which therefore deserve the entire confidence of the beginner."

Among the notes which the translator has added to the Author's text, the following will be found among the more interesting. We have prefixed to these the number of the paragraphs in the English edition—or the pages—for the convenience of those who may possess it.

Par. 30.—"Every leaf-bud, either on the branches or the stem, has a connexion with the root by means of very simple organs. It is the continued life of these organs of a branch or a bud, after its separation from the original plant, which, in our opinion, is the main condition of the formation of roots in any part of a plant.

Par. 30.—"The young roots of some genera live for a very considerable time without the cotyledons exercising any function. So we find that the seeds of the Pæony which are sown in January, will have formed roots in September, but the cotyledons will not be visible for four or five months later, viz., in January or February of the next year.

Par. 32.—"As summer advances leaves are nearly all formed, and they then perform the function of nourishing a plant; because, if the root remains ever so long without moisture the plant will not cease to live so long as its atmospheric parts can absorb the moisture of the air, the dews, and rain.

Par. 35.—"Of the continually-absorbing power of the roots, the simile of a wick of a candle is certainly one of the most appropriate. The wick (as well as the spongioles of the root) by its hygrometric quality continually conducts fluids to the flame, only the spongioles, being continually renewed by their constant formation onwards, are permanent.

Par. 35.—"In many cases the rejection of certain substances by the roots of plants may be caused by a want of chemical affinity. Liebig says, "Nature herself shows us what a plant requires for its youngest fibres at the first period of development. Becquerel has proved that the seeds of Graminaceæ, Leguminosæ, Coniferæ, Chicoraceæ, Umbelliferæ, Coniferæ, and Cucurbitaceæ excrete acetic acid during germination. A plant sprouting forth from the soil, a leaf protruding from its bud, contain a portion of ashes, which are in general as much saturated with alkaline salts as at any other period of vegetation (Saussure). Becquerel's experiments tell us how and by what means these alkaline salts reach the plants. The acetic acid, when formed, spreads in the humid soil, becomes saturated with alkaline matter, lime, and magnesia, and is again taken back by the fibres of roots in the form of neutral salts."

Par. 37.—"The curious phenomenon that poisons fatal to animals are also destructive of plants must be considered as a wise provision of the Creator, because if such poisons did not kill plants the latter could not be the chief nourishment of men and animals, whose existence would then be the most difficult thing imaginable.

Par. 38.—"The analysis of Liebig has proved that rain-water contains nitrogen in the form of ammonia, and that of Struve, that most mineral matter contains carbonic acid. Before this, no one could explain whence the amount of nitrogen contained in the plants was derived. This riddle is now solved, and the culture of plants has been thereby advanced to an incalculable degree, although some may still not sufficiently appreciate the discovery.

Par. 42.—"In the same way as the cotyledons exist for the nourishing of the young stem, so also the leaf which is beneath a bud is there for nourishing the latter. But the leaf in the axil of which is no bud has another function.

Par. 49.—"In all perennial plants, in shrubs, fruit and forest trees, a new and particular vegetative process follows the perfect maturation of the fruit; whilst in annuals from this period the stems become lignified, and the leaves change their colour into yellow; on the other hand, the leaves of trees and shrubs remain in activity until the beginning of winter. The formation of the woody rings proceeds, wood becomes more solid and hard, and from August onwards leaves produce no more wood; all carbonic acid which they receive and assimilate is used in the preparing of nutritious substances for the next year; instead of ligneous fibre, starch is formed, and spread in the form of August juice through all parts of the plant, (Hartwig in *Liebig's Organic Chemistry*.)

Par. 67.—"The common belief that it is only the direct rays of the sun which can operate the decomposition of the carbonic acid in leaves, and that the reflected rays (the common light of day) do not possess that quality, is a great fallacy, because in many plants just the same substances are formed, whether they are struck by the rays of the sun or grow in the shade; they require light, and the light of the sun; but it is indifferent to them whether they receive the solar rays directly or indirectly; their functions will merely go on with more energy and rapidity if growing in the sun than in the diffused light of day, or in the shade; and there cannot be any other difference in this case than what is exercised by light on chemical compounds, and this difference will consist merely in a more or less accelerated process. Thus chlorine and hydrogen unite into chloric acid, but this combination only takes place after some hours, if merely influenced by the light of day, while in the sun's rays it is sudden, and accompanied by an explosion, and in the dark not the least change will be observed.———Most physiologists have connected the exhalation of carbonic acid during night with the absorption of oxygen from the atmosphere, and consider this function as the real respiration of plants, which (as we know) produces in animals a decarbonization of the blood. There is scarcely an opinion which rests on such a feeble basis. The water received by roots contains carbonic acid, which is not decomposed on the absence of light, but remains dissolved in the sap which pervades all parts of a plant; and every moment, along with the water evaporating through the leaves is a proportionate amount of carbonic acid expelled. Soil in which plants vegetate luxuriantly contains a certain quantity of moisture (an indispensable condition of their life), and such a soil is never deficient in carbonic acid, either derived from the atmosphere or from the putrefaction of vegetable matter. No water, either rain or that of springs, is free from carbonic acid; and at no period of the life of a plant does the capability of its roots to absorb moisture, and consequently air and carbonic acid, altogether cease. Can it therefore surprise us that carbonic acid, conjointly with the evaporating water of the plant, is returned to the atmosphere, when the cause of the fixation of carbon, viz., light, is deficient? That exhalation of carbonic acid is as unconnected with the process of assimilation and with the life of a plant as the absorption of oxygen. They do not bear the least relation to each other; the one is a purely mechanical, the other a chemical process. A wick of cotton shut up in a lamp which contains a fluid impregnated with carbonic acid will be in just the same position as a living plant in darkness. Water and carbonic acid are absorbed by the power of capillary attraction, and both evaporate again on the surface of the wick.—*Liebig's Organic Chemistry*, 1840.

(To be continued.)

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

I MUST apologise for ploughing with another man's heifer; I see, plainly enough, that the "Floricultural Cabinet" has a better claim to originality for smoking frames with touch-paper than my friend the publican; and we must cover our retreat in the words of the adage, which says, "a good tale is not the worse for being twice told." I can only account for "Junius's" failure by supposing his Tobacco to be too moist. One of my men tried two papers, and both burnt down to the sockets. The "Cabinet's" plan of putting a thin layer of Tobacco on the paper, and then rolling it up loosely, is better than having all the Tobacco in the centre. I have just heard that Mr. Henderson, of Pine-Apple-place, has proved the Polygala Chamæbuxus to be a good plant for winter forcing. No doubt many of the greenhouse Polygalas might be so managed (with a little pruning about this time, and keeping them in-doors through the summer) as to come into flower early in January. Try also Grodia latifolia, and some of the Crotalarias, in the same way. Perhaps there are some who are not aware that all the Cereas, treated after this fashion,—that is, kept in vigorous growth in the greenhouse all the summer,—will begin to flower late in the autumn, and continue on through the whole winter, supplying the place of the Fuchsias: and this puts me in mind of the Mexican Fuchsia splendens, which is a late spring flowerer; but if you treat it for the next three or four months, as you would your forcing Heliotropes, that is, cramped at the roots and allowed no more water than will just keep it alive, then give it a good shift and force it along with the Roses, and you will have it in flower by the end of February. I treated my plants thus last year, and they were much admired in the conservatory last spring. I have also, the year before last, crossed this Fuchsia with the pollen of fulgens and corymbiflora; and I like the seedlings better than either of their parents.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—If the young stock of plants have all been looked over and potted, nothing requiring particular notice will be wanted for some time, except the common routine of watering and syringing, giving air, and perhaps shading if the plants do not stand the sun well.

VINERY.—The houses where fruit is ripe, or about ripening, must be kept dry with a free current of air, but as soon as the crop is reduced to a fortnight's consumption, you had better cut all the bunches and hang them in a cool, airy room. This would be a great relief to the Vines, as you can syringe them freely, and yet give them as much air as the house will allow. Those in the late houses, or in greenhouses, will want abundance of moisture, both at the roots and over the foliage, to encourage them to swell a fine crop of fruit.

PEACHES.—The last of these cannot well be managed like the Grapes, as they do not keep well any length of time after they are ripe, and are never better than when just gathered off the trees. You must therefore have patience, and keep the air in this house dry till after the fruit is gathered for use, when you will, of course, give the trees and all parts of the house a thorough good washing down with the engine or a powerful syringe. The Cherry-trees may also be treated in the same manner.

MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.—In nine cases out of ten, Melons, in the hands of a young beginner, either come in when they are not wanted, or altogether at one time, just as Pines often do: but, unlike the Pine, you cannot keep them for any length of time after they are ripe. The only expedient that I know of to meet such a case is to gather some of the fruit a short time before they are quite ripe, or as soon as the flavour of the first Melon indicates its approach to maturity, to place these on a shelf in a cool fruit-room or dry cellar, where they will keep for a week or ten days; and if you serve them as you would winter Pears, by exposing them for a day or two to a *dry heat* in the kitchen, or under glass in the sun, they will eat as mellow and with as good flavour as if they had ripened on the plant. Indeed, I am not sure if very early or very late Melons might not be improved in this way. See that the ridge Cucumbers do not get too thick at their first starting; and those that have been in bearing for a long time will now want large portions of water, as their roots must occupy all the bed, and have exhausted the soil a good deal by this time.

Out-door Department.

The weather still keeps dripping. How different from this time last year, when nothing was thought of in the kitchen-garden but the watering-pot, and no short grass or hardly any kind of herbage could be had for mulching crops, &c.! All the crops are now weekly improving in strength and appearance. In two or three more weeks we shall have the turn of the season; the nights will then begin to lengthen and the dews will become regular, to sustain vegetation in case of dry weather succeeding this wet.

ASPARAGUS.—Except for some very particular occasion, Asparagus should not be cut after this time in private gardens.

BROCCOLI AND CABBAGES.—Plant out a few young Cabbage-plants and autumn Broccoli once a fortnight, to keep up a supply of young heads in the autumn; and see that the seed-beds of these do not get too much crowded, as they will soon do this moist season.

CAULIFLOWERS.—A few young plants of these from the spring-sown beds had better also be transplanted, at short intervals, rather than a large breadth at a time. If those now coming into use are likely to be more abundant than is required for the daily consumption, some of them should be checked, to keep them back, if only by pushing in the spade on one side, to cut half their roots.

CELERY.—A short row of this may be put out and well watered, to carry on the early succession; and the young plants for the main crops will require a regular supply of water, if the rain does not get to their roots.

SUCCESSION CROPS OF LETTUCES, PEAS, KIDNEY-BEANS, &c.—You will go on with these according to the state of the last sowings; and see that the hoe is always in motion among crops in rows, whether there are weeds or not. There is one kind of work which is hardly ever thought of in summer; I mean trenching vacant pieces of ground as they fall in; but I know of no method of improving heavy soils equal to trenching it when perfectly dry in summer.

ORCHARD.—I suppose the Tomatoes planted out against the walls must be dignified with a notice as an orchard fruit, if only to say that, like the ridged Cucumbers, they are often left to get too much crowded at the first setting off; the first high wind will then shake them about in all directions. Two-thirds of their shoots must be cut off, to make room for the rest. This check throws them back ten days more; and after all this mismanagement people will say, next October, the season was too cold to ripen them, or get some other excuse equally groundless. Continue pinching, pruning, and nailing-in the summer wood; and if insects make their appearance on any part of the walls, or on bushes or standard trees, give them no rest till they are destroyed; and let all your walls and borders have a neat appearance. Ants I dislike more than any insect. Boiling water is the shortest way of dealing with them when you find their nests.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—The Hedychiums, Clerodendrons, Vincas, and other stove-plants mentioned last spring as useful auxiliaries for flowering in the conservatory in the summer, should now be in good condition for flowering, and have large portions of air to inure them to the change. Clerodendron squamatum bids fair to turn the C. speciosissimum out of cultivation. In habit, foliage, and inflorescence, both plants are very much alike, but the speciosissimum has an unfortunate way of throwing out glandular secretions on the undersides of the leaves; and unless these are wiped off with a dry sponge on their first appearance, they soon dry up into black, rusty spots, giving the plant a filthy appearance. Doubts were entertained last year about the new Clerodendron splendens being a free flowerer; but these have now vanished, and no plant better deserves a place in a select collection. The stoves require more air now; but still keep up a strong, moist heat, and let the plants stand clear of each other.

GREENHOUSE.—Dwarf plants intended for specimens should have the best places along the front stages, unless there are pits or frames which can be spared for them. When the advantages of growing plants in pits through the summer shall be better understood, our greenhouses will be turned to better account during that time than they are at present. Some will use them for growing Grapes, others for intermediate houses for the hardier stove-plants, while the majority will turn them into regular summer conservatories, where nothing but plants in flower will be admitted.

COLD PITS.—Camellias, Chinese Azaleas, and the finer hybrid Rhododendrons, that have been kept in heat since they flowered, ought now to be turned into these pits for three weeks or a month before they are put out-of doors; and as they will be nearer the glass than they have been in the houses, they ought to be shaded slightly during hot sunshine. When the bottom of this year's growth gets hard, or begins to turn brown, is the best time of the whole year to graft them; and the three families will take by grafting as freely as the Apple or Pear. Gardenias that have been forced often look sadly after the first year or two, but they may be forced for a man's life-time, and look well, if properly managed. The best plan is to allow a frame for them about this time, to turn them out of the pots into good loam made light with leaf-mould and a little turfy peat, to water them well at the roots, and to keep the lights close down till they begin to grow freely; and all this time never to let their leaves be dry for any length-ened period, by a free use of the syringe or a fine rose watering-pot. After that begin to give air by degrees, till, by the middle or end of July, you can expose them to the heavy night-dews, putting on the glass in the morning; and if you see the sun is too strong for them, throw a slight shade over the glass. Dwarf plants of Luculia gratissima, Rondeletia speciosa, Francisea Hopeana (but not F. latifolia), and a host of other plants of the same stamp, will make finer plants, and bloom better, when thus treated, than by any other method that I know of. In October they must all be potted and kept close in the same frame till they recover the check. I have no room to name a tithe of the green-house and frame plants that ought to be now turned out into warm borders.

Out-door Department.

After all the Dahlias are staked, the Rosery requires the greatest attention now. I fear we shall have another bad Rose season. The plants, being too luxuriant, begin to throw up green centres already.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending June 8, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June.	Barometer. Max.	Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 2	29.805	29.274	67	52	59.0	S.W.	.08
Saturday 3	29.575	29.367	64	53	55.5	S.W.	
Sunday 4	29.639	29.223	68	38	53.0	S.	.02
Monday 5	29.585	29.780	68	39	53.5	S.	.09
Tuesday 6	29.864	29.760	60	43	51.5	W.	.17
Wednesday 7	29.799	29.671	64	50	57.0	S.W.	.23
Thursday 8	29.807	29.256	65	50	57.5	S.W.	.10
Average	29.731	29.387	65.6	45.0	55.3		.69

June 2. Rain, dense clouds; showery and boisterous.
3. Cloudy and fine; clear at night.
4. Very fine; dense clouds and showery; clear and cold at night.
5. Clear and cold; fine; showery; clear.
6. Fine, cloudy, cold and showery, with masses of dark & white clouds.
7. Fine; rain, overcast and showery.
8. Cloudy; showers and sunshine occasionally; boisterous, with heavy rain at night.

Mean temperature of the week 2.9° below the average

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending June 17, 1842.

June.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 11	72.1	51.3	61.7	7	0.47 in.	—	5	1	1	3	3	4	—
Mon. 12	72.1	50.7	61.5	7	0.60	—	4	1	1	5	4	1	1
Tues. 13	71.2	50.3	60.8	6	0.46	1	1	3	—	2	4	4	2
Wed. 14	71.2	50.8	61.0	6	0.20	1	1	1	2	—	3	5	4	1
Thurs. 15	73.9	51.1	62.5	8	0.30	1	3	—	1	4	3	1	4
Fri. 16	72.1	51.3	61.7	3	0.17	1	1	3	1	4	4	2	1
Sat. 17	73.0	51.1	62.1	11	0.89	1	2	—	—	4	4	3	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 12th and 13th, 1842—thermometer 90°; and the lowest on the 15th, 1841, thermometer 36°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending June 9, 1843.

FROM the continued wet weather, Vegetables and all out-door productions have gone on advancing with great rapidity, and are now for the most part large and good. Gooseberries and Currants have almost attained their full size. Cauliflowers are very superior; Artichokes are as large as it is desirable to have them; Turnips and Carrots are in an excellent state; New Potatoes are very numerous, and of first-rate appearance; Peas, too, are more general, and of an excellent quality. Lettuces, small Salad, &c. abound at present. Of forced Fruits, the Grapes are now admirable, and the deep rich colouring of the black sorts is especially beautiful; Peaches and Nectarines are also superior. There are a few Plums, with a quantity of noble Melons; and Cherries, which, of moderate quality, are selling at 1s. per pound. Some cut flowers of different kinds of Iris, varieties of Erica ventricosa, Gloxinias, Boronia serrulata, Asperula odorata, Collinsia bicolor, Aconitum napellus, the double-flowered Myrtle, Amaryllis Johnsoni, Gladiolus pudibundus, Epacris grandiflora, and Tropæolum Moritzianum, are exhibited; with plants in pots of several varieties of Erica ventricosa, Diosma ericoides, Saxifraga granulat a plena, and others that have before been pointed out.

PRICES, SATURDAY, June 10, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4s to 10s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb, 2s to 5s
— Spanish, per lb. 1s to 1s 6d
— Portugal, per lb. 1s to 3s
Peaches, per dozen, 10s to 30s
Nectarines, per dozen, 10s to 30s
Melons, 6s to 12s each
Apples, dessert, per bush., 8s to 22s
— Kitchen, per bush. 6s to 16s
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 3d to 1s
Gooseberries, per half sieve, 2s to 3s 6d
Currants, per half-sieve, 3s 6d to 4s 6d
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 6s to 20s
— bitter, per 100, 6s to 20s
Cherries, per 12 lbs, 7s to 10s
Cherries, forced, per lb, 10s to 16s
— French per 12 lbs., 7s to 10s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 5s to 14s
Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to
Walnuts, per bush., 16s
Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 8s
Almonds, per peck, 6s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50s to 55s
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs. 60s to 70s
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16s
— Spanish, 18s
— Barcelona, 22s
— Cob, 12s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage-plants, per doz. bun., 1s to 2s 6d
Cabbages, per doz., 6d to 1s 3d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 2s to 3s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 60s to 90s
— per cwt. 4s to 5s
— per bushel, 2s to 2s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush., 1s 9d to 2s 3d
— Scotch, per bushel, 2s
— New, per lb, 3d to 1s
Artichokes, green, per doz., 3s to 6s
Turnips, Spring, per bunch, 3d to 1s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 2s
Radish, spring, p. doz. bunds, 6d to 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 6d to 1s
Carrots, Young Horn., p. bun. 6d to 1s 6d
— Spring per bun. h, 4d to 1s 3d
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Shallots, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d
— green, per bunch, 3d to 6d
Peas, per bushel-sieve, 6s to 7s 6d
Asparagus, large, per 100, 3s 6d to 6s
— Sprue, or Small, p. bun. 1s to 2s
Lettuce, Cabb., p. sieve. 6d to 1s
— Cos, per score, 4d to 1s
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4d to 1s 3d
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Green Basil, per bunch, 4d to 6d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per 12 bunches, 1s 6d to 3s
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 2s
Marjoram, green, per bunch 4d to 6d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 9d to 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Leeks, per doz. bun., 5s to 6s
Onions, per half-sieve, 4s
— Spring per bunch, 2d to 6d
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 4s 6d to 5s
— Large, per bun., 4d to 10d

Notices to Correspondents.

MANURES.—*A Constant Reader.*—A couple of pounds of oil of vitriol will, we conceive, be enough to fix all the ammonia likely to be found in a load of farmyard-manure, and it ought

to improve it much beyond the value of the vitriol. We should use it very largely diluted with water. It is always to be remembered that a good deal of ammonia will be dissolved in water, and so provided for, that some will be absorbed by the humus, &c. of the dung, and that it is the superfluity that we want to fix. Of course all depends on the quantity of ammonia which the manure contains, and the manner in which it is prepared. We strongly advise you to adopt the method mentioned in a leading article a few weeks ago —— *Omega.*—On no account commit the folly of adding salt to your dunghill. You had much better buy a pound or two of green vitriol, powder it fine, or dissolve it in water, and pour it over your mixture.

SOIL.—*A. E.*—We cannot answer the question about the soil all chalk on limestone rock. If there is no other earth it must be absolutely barren.

WEEDS.—*A. M.*—You are quite right. Horsetail (Equisetum) only flourishes in wet, undrained, or heavy land. Under-draining will remove it quickly; and constant hoeing will kill it in the long run. It does not signify how deep its roots are; abstract their water and cut off the tops, and die the Horsetail must. Seakale is often managed as you mention, but with no such results: you will find that they have been greatly exaggerated.

HEATING.—*T. H.*—We agree with you that the tank system of obtaining bottom-heat will work quite a revolution in hothouse building.

VINES.—*Bacchus.*—Do not be alarmed at your Vines having at the junction of the old and new wood an immense number of rootlets thrown off into space. Let them alone; they do good, not harm. They feed on the air, and show that you have grown your Vines well in a very damp atmosphere.

PINES.—In reading your Paper of the 27th ult. I see a correspondent desires my system of cultivating the Pine. Would you inform him that after I know the results of a few experiments which I am trying this summer, it shall be made known in some way.—*Joseph Hamilton.*

PEACH-TREES.—*H. C. O.*—The diseased state of your Peach-trees on a southern aspect was ascribed, p. 361, to a superabundance of sap, arising from a full and sudden supply of moisture after previous dryness. But it appears your border was kept mulched and watered. It, however, becomes a question whether it was so to the full extent of the roots, and whether the quantity and temperature of the water supplied were equal to those of rain falling in sufficient quantity for a south wall border. This quantity depends much on the nature of the soil and subsoil, but it may be estimated at not less than three inches per month during the heat of summer. This amounts to 5,607 gallons for a border 300 feet in length and 12 feet in width. Moreover, if the quantity of water supplied was from a pump, or of the coldness of spring water, experience proves that the growth of the trees would be materially checked during the time it was applied, and thus render them liable to a superabundant flow of sap on the occurrence of rain in adequate quantity and of congenial temperature.

FIGS.—*A Subscriber* states that about the latter end of March he began gathering his first crop of Figs, which have been remarkably fine; and within a few days the "second crop" looked unusually well; when all at once, as if acted upon by magic, they shrivel and drop off; at the same time the remainder of the first crop continue to swell off their fruit in the highest perfection. The trees are planted behind a Vinery, in which the Grapes are now ripe, and have had a regular supply of water and air. [The fruit of the Fig does not require so much heat in a young state as it is capable of enduring in a more advanced stage. Too high a temperature has therefore most probably been the cause of the young fruit dropping as above stated, whilst those ripening off were not injured. When Figs begin to drop, there is no remedy for that portion of the crop that is so disposed. In future the crop may be saved by a somewhat lower temperature. ‖]

INDIAN CORN.—We fear it is not worth attempting to grow Indian Corn for cattle, for it is likely to cost you much more than it will return. However, if you wish to try the experiment, sow the seed in a hotbed, and prick out the young plants in rows, on rich well-manured land. The seeds, in warm summers, will come up in the open ground without assistance, but not so strong or soon as if raised in heat. In such a spring as this they would probably rot in the ground. As to the distance at which the plants are set out, that depends on the sort which is sown; the usual average distance is three feet each way.

LAWNS.—*A Young Gardener.*—The Festuca ovina, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Poa pratensis, and Festuca duriuscula, with some White Clover or Black Medick. On no account sow Dactylis glomerata or Agrostis stolonifera.

STRAWBERRIES.—*Omega.*—In all probability you have overmanured your plants, and forced them into leaf instead of flower. If so, they will fruit well next year. It is of no use to destroy them, unless indeed they are Hautbois, many of which are always barren.

ASPARAGUS.—*Ponterdulais* and some other correspondents are answered in another column. Give it salt now in any way you find most convenient. We should also feed it with strong manure-water.——On this point we must refer *Winton* and others to a leading article in to-day's Paper.——*J. Faith.*—You are rather unfortunate, first to kill your sheep on Liebig's principles, and next your Asparagus on ours. Does it not occur to you that as others find salt extremely advantageous to Asparagus, your failure may be owing to something else?

SEAKALE.—*Ponterdulais.*—Sea-sand is not so necessary to this plant as may be supposed; for it naturally flourishes in clay on the sea-coast. Salt is well suited to it, and should be applied when it is in a state of growth. It likes dung also.——*E. M.*—On no account cut down your plants; on the contrary, preserve all the leaves, and destroy the flowering-stems by pinching them off when the flowers are ready to expand; also give the plants now a good dressing of manure, and some salt. By these means you will render your plants so strong, that they will furnish you with an abundant crop next spring. Never destroy leaves if you can help it.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—To propagate this plant by seed, sow the latter as soon as it is ripe in shallow pots filled with light loamy soil, and plunge these in a hotbed. When the young plants are thoroughly up, pot them in small single pots, and keep them in a warm place for a while, afterwards transferring them to the greenhouse.

WINTER FLOWERS.—*Jno. S.*—The following are a few of the best border-plants that flower in winter, or very early in spring. — Helleborus niger and lividus, Eranthis hyemalis, Anemone nemorosa, Daphne cneorum and mezereum, Laurustinus, Arbutus Unedo, Cydonia japonica; Arabis alpina, Aubrietia deltoidea, the Russian Violet, Chrysanthemums, Draba aizoides, the varieties of Hepatica triloba, Tussilago fragrans, Viola palmensis, Gentiana acaulis, Corydalis bulbosa, tuberosa, and caucasica, Omphalodes verna, Leucojum vernum, Scilla bifolia and sibirica, Mahonia aquifolium and Leucothoe floribunda. These are all ornamental, and you will easily get their colours and height from a catalogue.

CEDARS. — *W. C.*—The Deodara or Araucaria imbricata are equally suited for a high situation in Dorsetshire exposed to the south-west wind.

NIGHT-SMELLING FLOWERS.—*S. C.*—It is not *known* why the Night Stocks and some other plants emit their perfume only at night, but it is *supposed* to be connected with the extrication of carbonic acid, which is most copious at night. It is, however, one of the most obscure questions in vegetable physiology.

VIOLETS.—*J. A.*—If you will reperuse my former article on this subject you will find it applies to the whole genus Viola; and as the laws which govern the production of flowers are there explained, I am sure if you work them out you will not be disappointed in your expectations. *W. P. A.*

MONSTROUS ROSES.—*Cornubiensis.*—The state of your Roses is very common; the mischief is produced by the petals, stamens, &c. changing into leaves. Excessive vigour, or too much wet are thought to be the cause, but it is not certain.

GREENHOUSES. — *An Original Welsh Subscriber.* — Greenhouse lights are about four feet wide, and from six to eight feet long. The cost of a house depends on too many circumstances to give any estimate that would not be misleading. You had better apply to your architect. We have not seen brass frames, but wood on iron frames fitted with copper bars do extremely well if carefully made. The same house will not succeed well as a greenhouse and hothouse at the same time; if there be sufficient heating power it may be greenhouse one year and hothouse the next. Among the best treatises on Architecture, are those contributed to the Edinburgh Encyclopædia by the late Mr. Telford, and that written for the Britannica, by Mr. Hosking; there is also much useful matter mixed with some trifling in the works of Mr. Loudon. We do not know what you mean by a Herbal. The term is disused.

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS.—*A Constant Subscriber,* who has raised a quantity of these from seed, should at once have them potted singly into small pots, and after getting them properly settled in their new position, remove them from his vinery to a greenhouse. They only require due protection, not artificial stimulus. The Rose of Jericho should be similarly treated.

PELARGONIUMS.—*W. D.*—We are quite puzzled by the disease in the leaves of the Pelargonium. It is very common this year, and gardeners generally ascribe it to cold. We, however, do not see on what evidence their opinion is formed; and the appearance of the disease is against its accuracy. It is more like a malady induced by bad food. It is, however, at present a problem we are unable to solve. Can you help us?

CONSERVATORY PLANTS.—*J. J. G.*—If properly planted, it matters little what time you put out your conservatory plants, but the autumn or the spring are certainly the best seasons. The month of October will perhaps be the most suitable. The kinds you mention are assuredly not adapted for a lofty conservatory; and the taller growing sorts would be preferable.

SUCCULENTS.—*H. L.*—You can go to Kew Gardens gratuitously all days of the week, after 1 o'clock, P. M. We are not acquainted with any other large public collection.

TROPÆOLUM PENTAPHYLLUM.—*R. W. B.*—The only treatment requisite to keep this plant bushy on a circular trellis is to train the shoots closely together, and take care to alter their direction as much as possible; that is, either to give them a spiral turn, or, if the trellis be flat, to carry them backwards and forwards across it, as frequently as practicable. Corrinsia purpurea is entirely unknown,—there is no such name in books. You may propagate the species of Epacris by cuttings in May or June, placing the cuttings in pots of sandy soil, and plunging these in slightly fermenting bark or manure in a frame that is partially shaded.

WINTERING PLANTS.—*Inquirer.*—The mode of constructing a hybernatory is fully described at p. 659 of our Volume for 1841. A calico or other semi-transparent roof will admit sufficient light.

ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI.—*A Constant Subscriber* may increase this plant by cuttings. These can be taken, about the present time from the shoots that will not flower, potted in a sandy soil, and placed in a hotbed, where they will require shading. They must be watered with the greatest care, or they will be killed by damp.

ABUTILON STRIATUM.—*J. W. W.*—You may cultivate this plant in light loam, in an ordinary greenhouse; or, if you have the convenience, plant it in the border of a conservatory, where it will make a handsome tree. When its leaves can be sheltered from winds, it may be placed in the open border during summer, but it must be guarded, by syringing, from the attacks of the red spider.

ANAGALLIS BREWERI.—*M. Brewer, Senior.*—The flowers of your Anagallis are very large, and of a brilliant deep blue tint. If, as you say, it is of a green and vigorous habit, it will be a very desirable plant.

HAWTHORNS.—*Aubyneez.*—The Red-flowered Hawthorn may be increased by grafting or budding on the common kind.

SPECIMEN PLANTS.—*P. S.*—We should attach some merit to a plant of Glycine sinensis in a pot made to form a dwarf standard shrub about 3 ft. high, with a head of from 3 to 4 ft. in circumference, and having 28 racemes of flowers, varying from 6 to 8 or 9 inches long, forming a complete mass of flowers; the plant in good health and just in its prime. We should consider a plant of Fabiana imbricata, about 2 ft. high, and 18 or 24 inches in circumference, in good bloom, less worthy of distinction. Supposing them both exhibited together, Glycine sinensis ought to be placed first.

WHITE SNAILS.—*J. T. C.*—Tobacco-water will not, we should think, kill these pests, and it would neither be of service to the roots of the plants nor injurious to their leaves. If you lay pieces of Turnip, or any succulent vegetable, about your garden, you will readily catch them.

BEES.—In answer to the inquiry of "A. I. S." I beg to state that it is no rare occurrence for a strong stock of Bees to swarm three times during the season, but it is for one that was weak in autumn. The extra feeding was the cause of "A.I.S.'s" weakest hive's prosperity; and though he professes to be "inexperienced," it would be well if others would follow his example in feeding their Bees, especially in cold springs. Without knowing the real condition of "A. I. S.'s" strongest hive in autumn, and carefully observing it in spring, it is hard to say how it became the weakest. I may, however, offer the following, which are productive of much ill to Bees:—Want of sufficient food, enemies, moths, &c., bad hives, damp and dyssentery, I may add barrenness of the queen. Able Entomologists have thrown a slur on the latter belief. Huish had some waspish words with Messrs. Kirby and Spence in relation to it. The "tat-tat" sound heard in the hive proceeds from the newly-hatched queen, who is evidently making her progress through the hive, while her successors, who are still in their cells, reply the weaker sound "off, off," to her call. Sometimes, but very rarely, this calling has been heard before the first swarm has left the hive. Such an occurrence may be accounted for in two ways, either by an accidental loss of the original queen who leads off the first swarm a few days before any rivals are hatched to dispute her sovereignty, or by the delay by stormy weather, until the young queen or queens have made their appearance. "The pungent scent" from "A. I. S.'s" bed of Brompton Stocks could have no intoxicating or stupefying influence on his Bees, as he states there was no fighting. Most probably the dead Bees lying before his apiary were cast out from the weak hive; but if there had been fighting, I should say it was caused by strange Bees about to swarm, who wished to take possession of the weakest stock. Some assert that Bees collect a poisonous honey from the Rhododendron, but my opinion in this respect coincides with that of the Editor of the "Quarterly Review." In Vol. lxxi. p. 16, he says—"This quality in the honey has been referred by Pliny and others to the poisonous nature of the Rhododendron, which abounds in those parts; but from inquiries which we have made at Dropmore and other spots abounding with this shrub, we cannot learn that any difference is perceived in the honey of those districts, or indeed that the common Bee (honey one), is ever seen to settle on its flowers." I may add, that I have taken the honey from wild Bees amongst Rhododendron-flowers, and found it good, though I did this boyish trick on white-piped Bummers. I neither expected to be poisoned nor found anything worthy of the notice of the Temperance Society.—*J. Wighton.*

INSECTS.—*T. W. C.* — The caterpillar which you describe as having destroyed the whole of the foliage of an Oak Tree, belongs to the family of insects called Tenthredinidæ, or commonly Saw-flies. A great number of species of the Saw-fly kind inhabit this country, and the caterpillars of several are known to be very injurious to the foliage of trees. When the perfect insect appears, which it will do shortly in great numbers, we should be glad of some specimens to determine the species accurately. *S.*——*A. E.*—Your grub and green caterpillar were both crushed before they reached our hands. We cannot, therefore, answer your questions, but we shall be glad to do so if you will send us some more specimens. They should be put into the tubular portion of a large quill stopped at each end, and will then travel safely. *S.*——*R. E.*—The minute insect which you find in such abundance in the crevices of the bark of your Oak-trees is one of the species of the genus Acarus or Mites, a genus which has not received that attention from naturalists which it requires. We are not aware that it is injurious to your trees, although we suspect it may be, and should it prove so you will find the nuisance easily got rid of by whitewashing the stems of your trees. *S.*——*Agricola.*—The small beetle had escaped from your letter before it reached us, owing to the pill-box in which it was inclosed having been crushed.—If you will send us another specimen or two in a quill, as recommended above to *A. E.*, we will answer your questions with pleasure. *S.*——*N. N.*—Numbers 1 and 2 of your inclosures are respectively Polydesmus complanatus and Iulus pulchellus, both belonging to the class Myriapoda. If you refer to *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1841, page 196, you will find all you wish to know about them. Number 3 is the grub of an Elater, or Spring Beetle, well known as one of the Wire Worms. The species is probably Elater (Catophagus) lineatus. See *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1841, page 40, under the head of Entomological Notices, for an answer to your questions regarding it. *S.*

BOOKS.—*A Subscriber at St. Helen's* should consult some such work as "M'Intosh's Practical Gardener" for instruction on growing Pines.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*E. S.*—The colour of the flesh of the Beech-wood Melon is green.——*F. S.*—The Spiræa appears to be new. The Stellaria is S. latifolia. ¶——*A Young Welsh Subscriber's* plant is Ipomœa bona-nox.——*An Old Subscriber.*—Your plant is probably some species of Sunflower.——*E. G.* can get the yellow Rhododendrons of Mr. Smith, nurseryman, Norbiton, Surrey, of whom he will learn the price.—*Nosdaur.*—We cannot name Roses.——*Juvenis olitor* should employ his time and talents better than in writing offensive remarks upon a very inoffensive person.——*W. C.*—There is no such plant as Nymphæa sagittaria.——*T. H.*—Gold of Pleasure is Camelina sativa.——*J. T. E.*—Your plant is Œnanthe crocata, of which Œ. apiifolia is a mere variety. The yellow juice mentioned in books is not to be found yet; it appears as the season advances. ——*M. B.*—We regret to say it is impossible to name varieties of Rhododendron; they have no fixed names. Zinc wire will not bear the friction of metal labels suspended by it.——*A Constant Reader.*—An angle of 25° is well suited for the roof of a greenhouse.——*A New Subscriber.*—Halésia tetraptera and Ornithógalum umbellatum. "Hooker's British Flora," the *last edition*, will help you to determine British Cruciferæ and Umbelliferæ; it is arranged upon the Natural System, so that you will effect two objects with it at the same time. Rhododendrons are sometimes double, and if you can strike the branch which is so it will probably prove permanent.——*G. Jones.*—1, Sprekélia formosissima; 2, Pyrus torminalis; 3, Staphylea pinnata.——*J. R.*—Medicago falcata; a sort of Lucerne, and possessing similar qualities as a fodder plant.——*R. Arthur.*—The article on Bokhara Clover shall appear hereafter.——*F. O. S.*—Knight's Tall Marrow. ‖——*P. O. B.*—Charcoal next week.——*H. B., Essex.*—The Apples you sent, which had been kept in Wheat-straw, are very sound; the variety is not known. Bohn's Pippin is a name we have not before heard of. ¿——*W. J. B.*—All the Pelargoniums you have recently purchased are worth growing.*

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

FUCHSIAS.—*E. M.*—Your seedling named *Pendula Superba* is not equal to many of the varieties at present grown, the petals are too faint in colour.——*G. Imms.*—We like the appearance of your seedling, which resembles *corymbiflora*; it will depend upon its habit and manner of blooming whether it is a desirable variety.*

RHODODENDRON.—*R. H. Bellas.*—Your seedling *Spectabile* has a fine and compact head of flower, but from the state in which it arrived we cannot form an accurate opinion of the colour.* The other plant is Sisyrinchium gramineum.

PELARGONIUMS.—*M. B.*—The seedling named *Hope* is very deficient in form, the lower petals are too narrow and too long. *Triumph*, though of a much finer colour, has the same fault, with the additional one of not retaining its form.——*W. J. B.*—The under petals of *Jim Crow* are too long and weak, they give the flower a bad form and loose appearance. *Wallace* is better formed, but the under petals are too long and veiny, and the blotch appears very uncertain; it is very common in colour, and the flower altogether wants substance. *Victory Superb* appears to truss finely; this is the best of your seedlings, but the upper petals are too pointed and crumpled for a show-flower, and it is no improvement upon the old varieties.—— *W. C.*—Your seedlings are both useless; the petals are too long and narrow, and the flowers deficient in form and substance. ——*T. O. S.*—Your white variety wants substance and form; the upper petals are too high and pointed, and the lower petals too long.——*R. H. Bellas.*—*Mercury* is a very fine colour, but the lower petals are too long, and the upper petals appear to "burn."——*J. H.*—No. 1 is decidedly the best flower in your collection, although it is deficient in form, having the upper petals rather pointed and the lower ones too narrow; it still possesses substance, very fine colour, and the flower retains its form well. No. 2 has broader under petals, but they appear to come too often notched, and the upper petals are too high; it is peculiar in colour, having delicate rose under petals, with the top covered with a crimson maroon colour extending to the edge beyond the spot; 3, very desirable colour, but, the flower is loose, and the petals not well formed; 4 wants form and substance, and is too fringed on the edges: 5 has the same faults; 6, too veiny and coarse; 7, bad form and loose; 8, white, with purple upper petals; edge of the upper petals too rough, and the flowers want substance and purity of ground colour.——*Chas. Thurtell, R.N.*—It is impossible to judge of the form of the flowers of your seedlings, from the petals being cramped with bad packing. *Princess Royal* has broad under petals of a rosy salmon, with a dark spot in the upper petals surrounded with a dash of scarlet which mixes with a rosy tint, slight tinge of blue in the centre; the lower petals appear a little too long, but the flower is clear, and has a pleasing appearance. *Amphytrite*, (the petals fallen,) under petals of a good form and fine colour, white centre; upper petals appear to be too high, and too much of the feathering seen in the centre; both flowers appear to want firmness in the petal—but a single flower is insufficient to enable us to judge with certainty on this point.*

PANSIES.—*J. A.*—The only flower at all worth keeping is the *Beauty of Ramsgate*, but this will be of no use unless it comes larger; it has a fine eye, and both roundness and flatness to recommend it; the white is clear, and the purple of a peculiar and desirable colour, but it will never do as a show flower unless it attains size. The white is too small, and not equal in substance to many that we have. *Oddity* wants the eye, and the lower petals are too small. The ground colour of *Venus* is very bad.——*F. Z.*—Your Pansy is not a flower of good form; it is too long, and the petals appear to want substance.—— *Feroz.*—Your seedling named *Audan* is too small to be useful, and the ground colour of the bottom and side petals should be the same.——*M. J. O'Grady, Grove House.*—Your seedlings are noble specimens of the Pansy; they are large and of vigorous growth, and from the size and length of the stems the blooms

must stand well above the foliage; at the same time they are rather rough, and deficient in that compactness of formation which would make them available as show flowers. No. 1 wants precision on the edges of the shield, and the petals are considerably crimped at the edges; 2 is a very fine colour; 4 is not sufficiently steady, either in the colour or marking. They are fine and very ornamental varieties.*

Calceolarias.—*Alonzo.*—Your seedlings are very pretty varieties, but they are not new. Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, has raised several with both flowers and spots larger.—*Dobson's Isleworth Delight*, herb-buff ground with a large bright crimson maroon blotch; this flower is rather too flat in front, but it is very large and attractive, measuring 1½ inch in diameter.—*Othello*, ha. sh.—A very large self, of a deep rich velvetty maroon, the best of the kind which has come under our notice; it is not flat but projects well in front, the outline is too much indented at the bottom, in size it is nearly equal to *Delight*.—*W. P.*—The best of your seedling Calceo arias are Grand Monarch, Amato, Meteor, Simile, Rival, and Princess; they are better in form and more distinct in the marking than the remainder, some of which are small, others bad in form, and several too common or indistinct in colour; the best of your collection are good flowers, but not equal to the finer sorts in cultivation.*

Cinerarias.—*R. H. Bellas.—Wizard of the North*, this variety is beautiful in colour, but the petals are too narrow.*

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The despatches by the Overland Mail of the 1st May bring detailed particulars of Sir C. Napier's decisive victory on the 24th March. This hard-fought battle, which is scarcely less important in its consequences than those which took place during the late events in Affghanistan, was fought on the river Fullalie, about four miles from Hyderabad. The Beloochees, commanded by the Ameers, numbered 20,000 men, while the British force was only 5,000. Notwithstanding this disparity of numbers, the enemy were defeated and dispersed after a hand-to-hand fight of three hours, in which a large number of their guns and standards were captured; 1,000 men killed; 4,000 wounded, and all their leaders, with one exception, made prisoners. The towns of Meerpore and Oomercote were immediately taken; and thus the power of the Ameers, who for more than half a century have ruled the fertile districts along the Indus, has been utterly overthrown. These achievements were not accomplished without a considerable loss on our part, in killed and wounded; and the despatches are filled with accounts of personal gallantry which may be classed among the most remarkable exploits of our army. Scinde, as before announced, has been annexed to the British territory, and Sir C. Napier is actively engaged in arranging measures for the government of the conquered districts. From China our news comes down to the 12th March. It states that in consequence of the sudden death of the Imperial Commissioner, a considerable delay in the settlement of the treaty and commercial tariff was anticipated. Many of the difficulties which had arisen were supposed to be occasioned by the intrigues of the Hong merchants at Canton, who are jealous of the opening of the other ports.—From France we learn that the Committee on the Budget for the ensuing year have proposed considerable reductions on the Ministerial estimates; several grants have been altogether rejected, and others are expected to become the subject of party struggles, which may seriously embarrass the Cabinet and possibly endanger its existence.—The news from Spain announces a succession of insurrectionary movements which have taken place in different towns of Catalonia; but the prompt measures of the military authorities, by preventing their becoming general, have deprived them, in a great measure, of their importance. Attempts have been made to excite similar movements in the northern provinces, but hitherto without success; and it is hoped that the decided steps adopted by the Government will effectually prevent any general outbreak.—From the United States we learn that Sir Charles Bagot, notwithstanding the apparent improvement in the last reports, expired on the 19th ult., after a long illness attended with considerable suffering. The Canada papers advert to the fact that the changes he introduced into the constitution of the colony will hereafter be regarded as the most important events in its political history: and even those who were most opposed to the policy of his measures unite in paying a cordial tribute of respect to his memory and to the excellence of his personal character.

At home, in the absence of the usual excitement of Parliament, there is little to record. The proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Mr. Feargus O'Connor have terminated in the admission of the alleged defect in the indictment, the Judges having unanimously decided that the omission of the venue in the fifth count renders it absolutely void. As Mr. O'Connor was only found guilty on that count, the decision of the Judges amounts of course to an acquittal, and Mr. O'Connor is consequently at large. The Repeal agitation continues in full force, and money to the amount of many hundreds of pounds is still contributed to the weekly rent. Fresh dismissals of magistrates have led to the resignation of the commission by other gentlemen who disapprove of the proceedings of the Irish Chancellor, and in the meantime the Government are making extensive military and naval preparations to suppress any outbreak of rebellion.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses, left town on Saturday for Claremont, and returned to Buckingham Palace on Thursday in excellent health. On Monday her Majesty and the Prince drove from Claremont to Windsor. The Queen did not visit the Castle, but remained at Adelaide Lodge while his Royal Highness walked to the Castle through the Park. His Royal Highness was met on the north terrace by the Clerk of the Works, who reported the progress made in the various alterations and improvements going forward at the Castle since his Royal Highness's last visit. The Prince did not go over the Castle, but returned to the Lodge through the new walks, attended by Mr. Ingram, her Majesty's head gardener. The Earl of Warwick has succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke as the Lord-in-Waiting on the Queen.—The King of Hanover arrived, as we announced in our last, on Friday evening, and took up his residence at St. James's Palace. His Majesty immediately visited the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and other branches of the Royal family. On Monday, being his Majesty's birthday, the event was celebrated with the usual honours at Kew, and the principal members of the nobility in town paid visits of congratulation to his Majesty. In the evening the Queen Dowager gave a state dinner to his Majesty and other members of the Royal family, in commemoration of the day. On Monday the King honoured Sir R. Peel with a visit, and on Tuesday dined with the Duchess of Gloucester. On Thursday the King honoured Mr. and Mrs. Laurence with a visit at Ealing Park, and dined in the evening with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Prince of Saxe Weimar and her suite, left town on Wednesday by the London and Birmingham Railway, to pay a visit to Croome Court, the seat of the Coventry family in Worcestershire, which, should her Majesty approve of the situation, will, in all probability, be taken as her winter residence. After inspecting the Hall and going over a portion of the grounds, her Majesty departed by Upton to Malvern to dine and pass the night previous to her return to town.

Gazette Announcements.—The Queen has been pleased to nominate his Royal Highness Prince Albert to be the First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and to appoint his Royal Highness Acting Grand Master of the Order, in the room of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge the offices of Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde Park and St. James's Park, in the room of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The Army.—The Ministerial papers announce that Government last week entered into a contract with Messrs. Learmouth, the principal army accoutrement makers, for 10,000 sets of accoutrements, to be supplied forthwith. This order confirms the general impression that the army is about to be considerably increased.

Parliamentary Movements.—The Nottingham Election Committee have reported that Mr. Gisborne was duly elected member for that Borough. The Lord Advocate of Scotland is to offer himself for the county of Argyle in the room of Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, who has retired. It is not expected that there will be any opposition.

Royal Commission of Fine Arts.—Her Majesty's commissioners have given notice:—1. That whereas various statues in bronze and in marble, of British Sovereigns and illustrious personages, will be required for the decoration of the New Palace at Westminster, artists are invited to send models to be exhibited, for the purpose of assisting the commissioners in the selection of sculptors to be employed. 2. The models are to be sent in the course of the first week in June, 1844, to a place of exhibition hereafter to be appointed. 3. The specimen, or specimens not exceeding two in number, to be sent by each artist, may be either prepared for the occasion, or selected from works already executed by him within five years prior to the date of this notice. 4. The works may be ideal or portrait statues, or groups, but not rilievi. The subjects are left to the choice of the artists. The materials are to be such as are commonly used for models and casts. The dimensions are to be on the scale of an erect human figure, not less than three nor more than six feet. 5. The invitation to send works for the proposed exhibition is confined to British artists, including foreigners who may have resided ten years or upwards in the United Kingdom. 6. Artists who propose to exhibit are required to signify their intention to the Secretary, on or before the 15th of March, 1844.

Post-Office.—A pamphlet has just been published by Mr. Rowland Hill on the subject of Post-office reform, in which he points out several defects in the existing system, and suggests various remedies for the purpose of affording additional convenience to the public. On the defects which still exist Mr. Hill observes that—"Of the 2,100 registrars' districts, comprised in England and Wales, about 400, containing a million and a half of inhabitants, have no post-offices whatever. The average extent of these 400 districts is nearly 20 square miles each, the average population about 4,000. The average population of the chief place of the district about 1,400, and the average distance of such chief place from the nearest post-office between four and five miles. In one instance (in Lincolnshire) the chief place of the district, containing nearly 1,000 inhabitants, is as much as 16 miles from the nearest post-office, and in some parts of Wales the distances are even greater than this. But striking as these facts are, they by no means indicate the full extent of the evil. An inspection of the Post-office maps will show that even in England, where the ramifications of the Post-office distribution are more minute than in any other part of the kingdom, there are districts considerably larger than the county of Middlesex into which the postman never enters." Mr. Hill adverts to the lateness of the morning general-post delivery in London as a point of great importance to mercantile men. In some parts of the town it is generally ten or eleven o'clock, and in the immediate suburbs eleven or twelve o'clock. Occasionally it happens that all the letters are detained by the late arrival of a single mail; and Mr. Hill says, generally "the time occupied in sorting and delivering a letter frequently exceeds that required in bringing it from Bristol." It happens, in many cases, that an early delivery is of the greatest importance, and in order to secure it letters are sent as parcels by the very trains which convey the mails. To meet these defects, Mr. Hill proposes the following remedies:—"By uniting the letter-carriers of both the general and district posts in one corps, the force employed in the delivery under consideration might be doubled; and as there are very few district-post letters at this early hour (not a twelfth of the combined numbers), this first general delivery, by far the most important of the day, would be accomplished in about half the present time. A similar union of the two corps of sorters, with some other improvements, would effect a similar saving of time in the preparation of the letters for delivery; and there is no doubt that under the combined operations of these improvements, with little or no additional expenditure, and without increasing the labour of the men, the delivery might be completed, even in the remote parts of London, by nine o'clock. The striking advantages of this union are abundantly manifest when it is known that in addition to the fact of the district-post letters being the least numerous when the general-post letters are most so, the time of greatest pressure in the district department is precisely that at which the general-post department is closed for the day. Nor does this union involve any serious innovation; since the present division is peculiar to London, not extending even to the suburbs, and is for certain purposes already set aside every day. With hourly deliveries the present general detention of the letters, in case of a single mail arriving late, would be obviously unnecessary." In regard to the London district-post, formerly the twopenny-post, it is well known that the interchange of letters by this post is now so slow that special messengers are frequently employed by the public. "The time," says Mr. Hill, "ordinarily required to send and receive a reply between one part of London and another, is between seven and eight hours, and between London and the suburbs ten or eleven hours, even when night does not intervene." When night intervenes the time between sending a letter and receiving an answer is greater, amounting, in some cases, to 21 hours. Mr. Hill's remedies are these:—"In London make the collection and delivery of letters once an hour, instead of once in two hours; and establish district offices, so as to avoid the necessity of making all letters, as at present, pass through St. Martin's-le-Grand. In the principal suburbs make some increase in the frequency of delivery of letters, and much more in their receipt and transmission to London, where comparative frequency of delivery is already provided for. As regards the compact parts of those suburbs which can be reached by the night mails, say by a quarter before nine o'clock, effect a delivery the same night, instead of the following morning, as at present. This would be much more convenient to the public than the additional delivery recently established, and would cost nothing (except perhaps a trifling increase of salary to the letter-carriers), whereas the recent additional delivery costs 4,000*l.* per annum." Mr. Hill calculates that these arrangements would reduce, by one-half, the time necessary for an interchange of letters; and the improvement if combined with others, might be effected with little or no additional expense, and without adding to the labour of the men. The postage in the London district on packets exceeding an ounce is now higher than before the general reduction, and checks the transmission of larger packets which formerly went through the Twopenny post. The higher rate of postage in this case was no part of Mr. Hill's original plan. He recommended that the rate for all district posts should be fixed at 1*d.* for two ounces, and 2*d.* for four ounces; and he now repeats the same proposal, with the additional reasons in its favour furnished by experience of the existing system.

Foreign.

France.—The Paris papers are mostly taken up with extracts from the London journals relative to the progress of the agitation in Ireland, and with the report of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the budget of 1843. This voluminous document, which contains 335 quarto pages, gives anything but a favourable picture of the state of the finances. By the Government plan the ordinary expenses were estimated at 1 milliard, 281,013,710 francs. The committee proposes to reduce this sum to 1 milliard, 262,064,633f. Economy indeed appears to be the order of the day in the resolutions of the Chamber. On Monday and Tuesday it refused some augmentation in the expenses of the French establishment at Pondicherry, which no longer pays its expenses. The Minister asked for 8,000*l.* for the charitable part of the *fêtes* of July, which, in consequence of the melancholy fate of the late Duc d'Orleans, are to be solemnised this year merely by alms and funeral services. Grants to the Italian opera and to other theatres have been rejected by the commis-

sion, with a hint that so fashionably attended a place of amusement ought, at least, to pay its expenses. Increased grants to the clergy have been also rejected. Four millions of francs demanded for works on the Strasburg and Paris railroad line have been rejected, on the ground that the company has offered to take the line when completed. The commission also objected to Government holding and working any railroad, even the small lines joining Lille and Valenciennes to the Belgian frontier. But all these reductions and questions will come before the Chamber during the discussion of the budget. —The announcement in the English papers last week to the effect that the Sandwich Islands had been taken possession of in the name of her Majesty, caused a great sensation in Paris on Thursday, and produced a letter from Messrs. Timoteo Haalilio and William Richards, calling themselves Envoys of his Majesty King Kannehamcha III. to his Majesty the King of the French, who protested against this wanton aggression of England, and threaten her with the consequences! They state that the Sandwich Islands are civilized, Christian, and independent, and that their independence was acknowledged by the United States on the 19th December, 1842, and by the British Government itself on the 1st of April last.— A letter from Tarbes, in the *Mémorial Bordelais* of the 28th ult., contains the following strange account:—"On Tuesday last, at 6 in the evening, a luminous meteor, having its direction from east to west, passed through the village of St. Martin, on the road to Bagneres. In an instant all the houses, with the exception of three, were entirely destroyed, and the materials were scattered over the fields. Fortunately, no person was killed, but several were injured. After having levelled houses, barns, &c., and torn up immense trees, the meteor, carried onwards by an impetuous wind, took its course towards the villages of Bernac-Debat, Barbagan-Debat, and Angos, destroying everything on its passage." The *Abeille des Hautes Pyrénées* gives the following additional particulars of the whirlwind. The storm lasted about ten minutes, and was unaccompanied by any rain. At St. Martin 50 houses were overturned, and a part of the roof of the church taken off. A windmill near the village was totally destroyed. At Bernac-de-Bois 3 houses were blown down, and 12 more or less injured. At Allier nearly every house was unroofed; and at Angos, not only were several houses much injured, but, for a distance of 2 miles, almost every tree was pulled up or shattered. Oaks of great age, which had hitherto escaped unhurt in all attacks of the elements, were uprooted. The crops were much injured, and large hailstones of a flat form, with chesnut leaves in their centre, were found in some places.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 29th ult. contain details of an attempted insurrection at Malaga. On the arrival on the 23d of the news of the resignation of the Lopez Cabinet, the National Guard and Municipality assembled, and a Junta was formed, which forthwith issued a proclamation, urging the inhabitants not to acknowledge the Regent's Government until the restoration of the Lopez Administration, and the accomplishment of their *programme*. This movement was fortunately checked by a reaction which took place on the 26th, when the Junta was dissolved, and the authorities recovered their ascendancy. A movement took place in the morning of the 30th, at Reuss, a considerable town in Catalonia, where the deputies, Colonel Prym and Capt. Milans, published a proclamation calling upon the people to take arms in defence of "the innocent Isabella, who was in the parricidal hands of those who had violated the constitution, and who maintained themselves in power by means of money received from an ally who coveted the possession of Cuba and the Philipine Islands," meaning, of course, Great Britain. Letters from Barcelona state that Colonel Prym had presented himself at the head of 3,000 militia and volunteers before Tarragona, but that the gates having been closed, he was obliged to retrace his steps. The Captain-General had detached from the garrison of Barcelona, in the direction of Tarragona, a regiment of infantry, with some cavalry, and ordered General Zurbano to organize a second brigade, and take command of the forces sent against the insurgents. The garrison of Montjouic had been relieved, and replaced by the Regiment del Principe. It was reported that the tocsin had been sounded in the villages adjoining Barcelona, and that the insurrection had spread all over the province. Barcelona, however, was tranquil. Letters from Bayonne of the 3d inst. state that the news of an alleged outbreak at Grenada, and the formation of a Junta presided over by Captain-General Santa Cruz, had filled with hopes the Christino refugees residing along the Spanish frontier. All their attempts, however, to create insurrectionary movements at Bilboa, and in the northern provinces, had hitherto proved unavailing. The *Gazette* of the 30th contains an order from M. Mendizabal directing the chief of the Treasury to forward in bills on London 50,000*l.* out of the proceeds of the third instalment paid by the house of Rothschild on account of the quicksilver contract, to be applied to the payment of the half-yearly interest of the Three per Cent. Stock, coming due on the 30th inst.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 29th of May. It had been determined at a Ministerial Council to keep the Cortes assembled for a full month longer, the object being to give full discussion to the Finance Minister's important measures. The Deputies had at length addressed themselves to the budget, and had passed the item raising the Custom House emoluments for the foreign dividends from 6 to 10 per cent. They had likewise passed, in substance, the tax on fresh fish for the same purpose. A bill had passed the Deputies for the re-erection of the lately burnt College of Nobles. There was no intimation as yet of any proposition for renewing the tariff negotiations. The law reducing by one-half the Customs' duties at the Island of Madeira had passed both Chambers. There was no appearance of the Pluton with the Princess Clementine of Orleans and the family of Saxe-Cobourg, but they were hourly expected. The Grande Antille, *alias* Gloria, a Spanish slave-vessel, taken under Portuguese colours at Mosambique, about which so much dispute has prevailed, had been amicably disposed of to the Spanish Government, who pay the fine and liabilities, and make her a vessel of war. She had taken her Spanish crew on board and sailed for Cadiz.

BELGIUM.—We learn from Brussels that Mr. Gachard, keeper of the Royal archives in that city, and Mr. Hanssen, first clerk of the Home Department, have gone to Spain, by command of King Leopold, for the purpose of examining the archives there, and to procure copies of all important documents which can throw new light upon Belgian history. The Spanish Government having granted all possible facilities, this mission promises highly interesting and important historical results.

HOLLAND.—Letters from Utrecht of the 3d, mention that on the evening of the previous day, about 8 o'clock, a meteoric stone fell in the commune of Blaanwkapel, about a league from the city. After a violent explosion, repeated three or four times, resembling a discharge of artillery, a whistling and howling noise was heard, which excited much anxiety and alarm among the villagers. The servant of a farmer, who was bringing some horses home from the field, saw at a short distance a heavy body fall to the ground with such violence that the sand was raised to a considerable height in the air. Having procured a spade, he returned to the place, and found the stone at the depth of 3 feet in the stratum of sand which extends below the clay. It weighs seven pounds, is of a longish irregular shape, and covered with the black crust peculiar to these bodies, which is broken off only in one place, where the internal grey matter of the stone appears.

GERMANY.—Accounts from Vienna mention the return of the Imperial family, with Prince Metternich, from Presburg. Among the *Postulates* submitted by the Hungarian Diet, just opened by the Emperor in person, are the following important bills:—To limit the Royal veto, so far as to give the force of law to any measure twice adopted by the two Chambers; to incorporate Transylvania with Hungary; to give additional securities for liberty of speech and liberty of the press; to establish an official Gazette for registering the proceedings of the Diet; to incorporate Galicia with Hungary; to exclude all persons not Hungarians from the Hungarian army, and to direct that the Hungarian regiments, except under extraordinary circumstances, shall not be required to quit their own country; to abolish entailments of property; and to promote and encourage the native Hungarian language. The Royal propositions or Government bills, on the other hand, are eight in number, and aim chiefly at an improved criminal code, the prevention of the excesses that have so frequently occurred at the elections of deputies, to redress the grievances complained of by the constituencies of cities, and several bills of a financial character. Among the bills remaining from former sessions, and likely to be again brought forward, are—one to confer on individuals, not of noble birth, the power of holding landed property—and another intended to place the different religious professions on a footing of greater equality.—The Prussian papers mention that considerable improvements have been introduced in the steam navigation between Hamburg and Magdeburg. The boats now leave each city twice a week, and perform the voyage up the Elbe in 32 hours, and down in 16. The consequence is, that even persons going from Hamburg up the river and taking the railroad from Magdeburg, are able to arrive at Berlin in several hours less time than by the *Schnellpost*, or mail diligence. The steamers have also been altered so as to draw much less water than formerly, and the company express a confident belief that even in the driest summers the navigation on the Upper Elbe will not in future be interrupted. The King of Prussia left Berlin on the 30th ult. for Stettin, and probably for Konigsberg and Dantzic. His journey will take several weeks, and her Majesty the Queen intends to pay a visit during this period to her Royal sister at Dresden.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome under date of the 20th ult. mention the arrival in that city of the Marquess of Douglas with his bride, the Princess Mary of Baden. They also state that the Pope has given authority to a Company of the Duchy of Modena, to construct a railroad from Rome to Civita Vecchia. We lately noticed the excitement produced at Rome by the appearance of Lord Chesterfield's foxhounds on the Campagna. We now learn that the Roman citizens have been no less astonished by a match of cricket, played on the 22d ult., by a party of English gentlemen, who, having indulged themselves in a short practice at this truly English game, made a match for 500 scudi aside—Oxford and Cambridge against all the world. The match was played in the ground of the Borghese Villa, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. Letters from Naples of the 28th ult. announce the arrival in that harbour of the Brazilian squadron, sent under the command of Rear-Admiral Porpeire to convey the future Empress of the Brazils to Rio Janeiro. The squadron made the passage from Rio to Naples in 75 days.

GREECE.—Letters from Athens of the 20th ult. state that the poverty of the country had never been so great, that property was every day falling in value, and that specie being scarce, trade was carried on by barter, even around the capital. The Government had commenced disbanding some of the Greek troops, and reduced the pay of others, whilst the Bavarians were left in the enjoyment of their larger salaries. Strange rumours had circulated for some days in that capital. A successor for King Otho was talked of, as if the latter had abdicated, and three candidates for the throne were mentioned—1st, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia; 2d, the Duke of Cambridge; and 3d, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, who lately married Princess Clementine, of Orleans. It is added that the agents of Russia are the authors of these reports. They assert that King Otho will never consent to give the country a representative Government, and that he will be compelled to abdicate.—A statue larger than life, and executed in the Egyptian style, has been found near Marathon, and brought to the Museum of Athens. The figure has an iron disc in each hand. Some assert that it is a representation of Antinous; others consider it an Apollo.

TURKEY.—Accounts received by way of Vienna announce the complete pacification of Bosnia. The insurrection was, however, only put down by the Pacha's yielding to the demands of the insurgents, sending away the Arnauts, and placing the contributions on the old footing. They also state that Prince Alexander of Servia had succeeded in procuring 30,000 signatures to a petition in his favour, which has been forwarded to Constantinople, and it was generally believed that he would be re-elected. —Resdchid Pacha, former Ambassador at Paris, is appointed Governor of Adrianople.

EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria of the 17th ult. announce that the mortality amongst the oxen still prevailed throughout Egypt. Of those imported from Sennaar more than 5000 had died. The plague likewise had broken out at the Sharkie, at Mansura, and at Damietta; and at Alexandria a few cases had appeared. They also speak in very sanguine terms of the probability of a junction between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, by means of a canal cut through the Isthmus of Suez. The Pasha has recently had an interview with the Consuls of the European nations to discourse with them on the subject. The Austrian Consul has been especially charged by Prince Metternich to sound the feeling of the Consuls; and the general belief in Egypt is that some project for accomplishing the work will soon be adopted.—Among the miscellaneous cargo carried out to Egypt last week by the Great Liverpool, was a case of six salmon, caught in the river Tert, near Southampton. They were well packed in ice, and there is little doubt of their arriving at their destination in good condition. As this description of fish has never yet been seen in Egypt, it will indeed be a rarity.

INDIA.—The despatches by the Overland Mail of the 1st of May have arrived this week. They bring the important details of the victory gained by Sir Charles Napier, on the 24th March, near the River Fullalie, in which their last effort was made by the Ameers, who during 60 years have ruled the fertile districts along the Indus. These details are of high interest, and the military portion of them will be found in the extracts from the despatches under our Miscellaneous paragraph. It appears that Sir C. Napier, having learned that the enemy had taken up a strong position on the River Fullalie, four miles from Hyderabad, moved out on the 24th March to attack them. His force consisted of about 5,000 men, with 17 guns and howitzers. He was for three hours closely engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with a body of 20,000 Beloochees, and after a gallant and severe struggle defeated and dispersed them; 11 guns and 19 standards were captured, and 1,000 men are supposed to have been killed: probably 4,000 more were wounded. Shere Mahomed, the leader of the force, escaped. Our loss amounted to 39 killed, and 231 wounded; amongst the former are Captain Garrett, of the Bengal 9th Cavalry, and Lieut. Smith, of the Bombay Horse Artillery; Lieut. F. Burr, 21st Native Infantry, has since died of his wounds. The town of the Meerpore was soon taken, and its Ameer, Shere Mahomed, who made this last attempt at resistance, fled to the desert. Oomercote, another important position, in the direction of the British territories around Deesa, was taken on the 4th April by the bold enterprise of Lieut. Brown, Aide-de-Camp to Sir C. Napier. The conduct of this officer has called forth universal praise. Sir C. Napier, who was employed in regulating the conquered districts, considers Scinde as completely subdued for the present. The Beloochees of the mountains will, it is thought, make some attempt at the termination of the monsoon to assail the British, but there is nothing serious apprehended. The Ameers of Scinde arrived at Bombay on the 19th April, where they were received with distinction, and sent to reside under a strong guard at Malabar-point, Government-house. One of them, who is represented as a dangerous character, and who had gained notoriety from his being implicated in the murder of Captain Ennis, and in the attack on the British Envoy, was confined in Fort George. The place of their ultimate confinement was not known; Phoolshair, an old palace of the Peishwa, 17 miles from Poonah, was spoken of. Of 200 ladies, composing their Zenana, only 30 have volunteered to follow the future fortunes of their masters.—The insurrectionary movement at Sirhind, noticed in the announcement which we published last week, appears to have been of some importance. The territory of Khytul being about to lapse to the British Government by the death of the chief, the widow resolved to keep possession for herself, and raised the country. Two companies of the 72d Native Infantry, stationed at Khytul, were attacked in this quarter, and compelled to retreat rapidly on Kurnaul, with the loss of 30 or 40 men. Lieutenants Whistler and Farre were severely wounded. Heavy reinforcements were immediately sent out, and the insurrection, it is supposed, will be suppressed without difficulty.—In the interior of India tranquillity prevails; the mountainous districts of Bundelkund form the only exception; but the attention of the Government was directed

to the necessity of establishing peace there. The news from Affghanistan represents Akhbar Khan as having lost much of his popularity. He had come about the middle of March to Jellalabad to meet his father, Dost Mahomed, who was going from Peshawur towards Cabul.—The remains of the late Sir W. Macnaghten have been recovered by his widow. The body had been recognised by the absence of the head and the arm, which had been cut off by his assassins. The body is now on its way to Calcutta for interment, having been recovered, by the payment of a large price, from the well into which it had been cast. Several smart shocks of an earthquake have been felt in the Deccan, but attended with nothing serious. The Governor-General continues at Agra, and has expressed a wish to visit Hyderabad, the capital of Scinde. His Lordship, who was said to have received notice of his elevation to an earldom, had become a favourite with the army. His rule in India had become remarkable for the abolition of slavery in every part of this country within the British rule. The following paragraph relating to Col. Stoddart and Capt. Connolly is given on the authority of a Loodianah letter, and though it certainly forms a striking contrast to the information sent home by Government some months ago, on the authority of our Persian Envoy, to the friends of these unfortunate gentlemen, still too much reliance is not placed on it by the Indian papers. It corresponds, however, in a remarkable manner with the account quoted by us from the Dublin papers last week:—"Loodianah, March 23, 1843.—The report last month was, that Col. Stoddart and Capt. Connolly had been murdered, but there is a Jew here who declares that they are still alive, and that he heard from a brother of his at Bokhara, who told him a Greek interpreter and a slave, who had been for months confined in the same well with them, were taken out and executed, and the populace made to believe that they were Colonel Stoddart and Captain Connolly. The man has very good testimonials of character, and has offered (without reward) to convey a chit to them, and bring back an answer in the course of five months."

China.—The news from China, which comes down to the 12th March, states that, in consequence of the sudden death of Elepoo, the Imperial Commissioner, after a feast at Canton, apprehensions were entertained of the settlement of the treaty and commercial tariff being considerably delayed. The most singular stories were afloat among the Chinese regarding the death of the Commissioner. According to some he had been poisoned, and others even said that so onerous were the duties of his office, that in a moment of disgust he broke his own head with his inkstone—the stone on which the Chinese prepare their ink. Keying, a cousin of the Emperor, was spoken of as likely to take the place of the Commissioner; and Sir H. Pottinger had declared his intention to proceed to the northern ports, in order to carry on the negotiation there. Many of the difficulties that interpose in the arrangement of the business are supposed to arise from the intrigues of the Hong merchants at Canton, who do not wish that the other ports should be opened. At all the other places the inhabitants showed the most friendly feelings towards the British. The Vixen steamer, with Colonel Malcolm on board, was expected at Hong-Kong about the middle of March.

Cape of Good Hope. — The expedition against the rebellious Boers has at length terminated without bloodshed, and the Lieutenant-Governor has returned with the greater part of the troops, leaving a garrison of about 300 men at Colesberg, which may protect the native inhabitants against ill-treatment on the part of the Boers. With respect to the port and country of Natal, the rumours are that the British Government will take full possession either as a separate Government or a dependency of the Cape. The colony has been desolated by immense swarms of locusts, which left their eggs in the earth; and now these are hatched, the whole country swarms with them, hopping about for several weeks until they get wings, and destroying every blade of grass. It is said to be impossible to form an idea of the enormous quantity without seeing them. It is, however, hoped they may leave as soon as they can fly, but others would probably supply their places. If the locusts were away, there would be a chance of grass for the winter, but it was feared that they will destroy everything.

United States.—The Great Western steam-ship arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning, after a rough voyage, which has occupied thirteen days and a half, during a great part of which she experienced strong head winds and squally weather. She has brought 128 passengers. Sir Charles Bagot died at Kingston on the 19th ult.; his sufferings from disease had been severely protracted, but although a martyr to bodily ailment, his mental faculties remained clear and unclouded to the last. A public dinner was given to Mr. Webster at Baltimore on the 19th ult., at which he delivered a speech which has excited very considerable attention, as it is supposed to denote the future policy of the American Government as regards Great Britain. He is in favour of a considerable reduction of duties in the American tariff, and expresses a strong wish to see a low scale of fixed duties adopted by this country for the admission of the agricultural produce of the United States. As regards wheat and flour, he seems to think it futile to expect that that principle will be carried out at present by the British Ministry; but he urges a reduction of duties on rice, tobacco, and Indian corn—more especially the latter, which is produced in enormous quantities in most of the wheat-growing States, and which is little known and less used in England. This speech has naturally excited great interest—the result of Mr. Webster's late official position, and the high rank on the score of talent and character which he holds amongst his countrymen. Although no longer connected with the Cabinet he is believed to speak not only the sentiments of President Tyler himself, but also the feelings of the wealthy manufacturers and merchants of the New England States. The American embassy to China is to consist of Mr. Cushing, "Grand Commissioner;" Mr. D. F. Webster, "Grand Secretary;" Mr. John Tyler, jun., Private Secretary; and Mr. J. R. Peters, jun., as Agent of the American Institute. A number of attachés are also spoken of as likely to join the missions connected with the principal families and leading public institutions of the United States. The Mexican forces, amounting to 2,000, had been captured by the Yucatans, whom they went to invade, near Morida. The want of provisions is stated to have been the cause of the surrender. An action at sea between a Mexican steamer and the Yucatanese, ended in the defeat of the former and the capture of the steamer. By the articles of capitulation the Mexican force was to embark for Tampico within eight days, leaving their arms behind. Mr. Louis Bourbon, who was one of the Canadian patriots of 1839 sent into exile in New South Wales, made his escape from that place, and arrived in New York on Monday by the brig Russian, from Rio Janeiro. He declines to state the manner of his escape, as it might possibly implicate other persons concerned. During the first two years of his exile he acted in the capacity of clerk to the Government, closely confined, however; but at the end of that time he was permitted to enjoy the freedom of the colony. He proceeds immediately to the frontier, where he expects to meet his family, from whom he has been absent about four years, after which he goes to France. Mr. Bourbon is son-in-law of Speaker Papineau, so well known in Canada.—The project of transporting the cotton from the upper settlements on the Brazos to the mouth of the river, by means of gum-elastic bags or floaters, has proved entirely successful. The *Planters' Gazette* notices the arrival at Columbia of between 400 and 500 bales, the greater part of which was floated down the river in gum-elastic bags. Cotton can be conveyed by means of these bags from any point where 6 inches of water can be found, and the cost is not greater than if it were transported on flat or keel boats.—Intelligence has been received of the loss of the fine packet-ship the Great Britain on her late outward passage to New York, together with the whole of her cargo. She was frigate-rigged, of 404 tons burden, and was built at Quebec in 1839. On the 30th March she experienced a terrific hurricane, carried away her foremast, and sprung a leak, which the greatest exertions could not keep under. The leak increased so fast that all hands abandoned all hopes of being saved; happily, however, the ship Philadelphia, bound to Boston, hove in sight just before the packet sank, and was the means of saving the lives of both crew and passengers.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday.—Their Lordships met this day for the first time after the Whitsun holidays.—The Lord Chancellor communicated to the House a message from the Crown, containing her Majesty's gracious permission to the nuptials of the Princess Augusta and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strehtz, and trusting to their Lordships taking into consideration the propriety of making a suitable provision for the illustrious Princess. On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the message was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday.—The Duke of Wellington, in answer to observations by the Marquis of Clanricarde, said that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had given his opinion in writing that the meetings held in Ireland for a repeal of the Union had a tendency to outrage, and might be dangerous to the State. It appeared obvious to him (the Duke of Wellington) that outrage and bloodshed might be the result of such meetings; and it was equally clear that Lords Lieutenants of counties attending such meetings were not the persons for the Government of Ireland to confide in; consequently the Lord Chancellor had taken steps to remove certain parties from the commission of the peace. There could be no objection to meetings for the repeal of an Act of Parliament, but the peace of the country could not be permitted to be broken.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday.— The Commons assembled this day, pursuant to adjournment, but, forty Members not being present when the Speaker took the chair, a "House" could not be made.

Friday.—Mr. Bernal, in the absence of Mr. C. Wood, chairman of the Nottingham Election Committee, reported to the House that the committee had resolved that Thomas Gisborne, the younger, Esq., had been duly elected to serve in the present Parliament for the town and county of Nottingham.—In answer to questions by Sir A. L. Hay, Sir J. Graham said that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to bring forward a measure relating to the Church of Scotland, but it was not intended to propose any grant of public money.—Sir R. Peel appeared at the bar, and announced a message from her Majesty. The message having been brought up, it was read by the Speaker, and in effect was, that her Majesty informed her faithful Commons that she had given her Royal Assent to the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with his Royal Highness the Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; and from the many proofs of attachment which had been manifested toward the Crown, she had no doubt but that a suitable provision would be made for her Royal Highness on her nuptials.—Sir Robert Peel then moved that her Majesty's Message be taken into consideration on Monday next.— In reply to a question by Mr. Ewart as to what numbers constituted an illegal meeting, Sir J. Graham said he did not think that the question was one which any individual Member of Parliament would be justified in answering. The hon. Member himself belonged to the legal profession, and therefore ought to know the law himself. He (Sir J. Graham) did not say that numbers constituted illegal meetings, but he considered that numbers was a most important ingredient. He did not say that any number, however great, made a meeting illegal; but it formed a subject, under some circumstances, for important consideration.—Mr. Ewart asked the hon. Bart. the Member for Oxford whether it was the intention of the authorities at Oxford to publish the decision relating to Dr. Pusey.—Sir R. Inglis protested against the hon. Member asking him such a question. He might as well ask the hon. Member whether Dr. Macfarlane, or any other member, had seceded from the Church of Scotland. He had no control over the authorities at Oxford.—Mr. R. Yorke asked if it was the intention of Government to bring in a new bill relating to the Poor-laws during the present session?—Sir J. Graham said he should ask leave, next week, to introduce some new clauses into the present Poor-law Act, but it was not his intention to introduce a new or extended measure.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the Account closed at 92⅝. Three per Cent. Reduced, 93¼ to ⅛; Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, 100⅜ to ¾; Bank Stock, 179; Exchequer Bills, 51*s.* to 53*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Visit of Her Majesty to Scott's Stables, near Leatherhead.—On Monday week, the day before the court left Claremont for Buckingham Palace, her Majesty proceeded in an open landau, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe, to Scott's stables, near Leatherhead, for the purpose of witnessing the gallops of Cotherstone, the Derby favourite, and the other horses engaged in the race. Prince Albert accompanied her Majesty on horseback, attended by the Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. Colonel Grey, and Colonel Wylde. Immediately after the unexpected arrival of her Majesty, the whole of the horses entered for the Derby in the stables were taken to Leatherhead Downs, where they performed their gallops, Cotherstone taking the lead. The horses having returned to the stables, her Majesty and the Prince passed through and inspected the extensive training establishment of Mr. Scott, and afterwards took their departure for Claremont. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness left a handsome present for the grooms and others connected with the stables.

Court of Aldermen.—On Saturday the Committee of Aldermen assembled, for the purpose, it was understood, of bringing to a close the long-protracted inquiry relative to Alderman T. Wood and the Talacre Coal and Iron Company. Mr. Alderman Brown read a report relative to the whole of the proceedings relative to Alderman Wood and his connection with the Talacre Coal and Iron Company, which in a great measure went to re-open the case, being founded principally on the affidavits exhibited in the Court of Queen's Bench relative to the Brinn mines. Alderman T. Wood complained of the manner in which the report had been drawn up, and requested to be allowed a copy of it, for the purpose of correcting the errors which it contained, before it was sent round, which was agreed to. An angry discussion, partaking, in a great measure, of a personal nature, ensued, and was terminated by the postponement of the business for a fortnight; the announcement of which created some surprise, as the proceedings had already extended over a period of eight months.

The Polish Ball.—On Monday night a grand fancy and full-dress ball for the relief of the distressed Polish refugees resident in this country was given at Willis's Rooms, and was very numerously attended. The costumes of the Duchess of Sutherland and the Ladies Gower, the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Seymour, Marchioness [of Aylesbury, &c., were among the most splendid; being the same as were worn at the Queen's *masque* last year. The ball was very well sustained, and complete sets of quadrilles were danced in the national costume of Poland. The proceeds of the ball have not been announced, but there is no doubt that they were considerable.

The Derby Lotteries.—On Saturday an information was laid before the Croydon police-court against Mrs. Thrale, landlady of the King's Arms Inn, in that town, for having a Derby club at her house. The information was stated to be laid by William Kerrod, soda-water manufacturer, St. John's, Fulham. The information, which extended to considerable length, charged the defendant with having set up a certain mischievous and unlawful game, under the denomination of "The King's Arms Derby Club," and, in furtherance thereof, made and published a certain proposal and scheme for advancing small sums of money by several persons, amounting in the whole to a large sum, to be divided and shared among the winners at such mischievous and unlawful game, and that certain tickets were delivered out, entitling parties to a share of such money so advanced according to the said proposal and scheme, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and for which offence she had forfeited the sum of 200*l.* A clerk from the office of Mr. Kirke, of London, applied on behalf of the informer for the postponement of the case, on the ground that counsel had been engaged, but could not be present that day. Mr. Russell, of Croydon, as counsel for the defendant, objected to the postponement of the case. The magistrates having refused to postpone the case, the information being read the informer was called, but did not appear. Half-an-hour was allowed for the purpose of making his appearance, when, not answering to his name, the case was dismissed. The informer shortly afterwards entered the court, but the magistrates refused to allow the case to be re-opened. The informer was consequently liable for the costs.

The Whitsun Holidays.—The usual Whitsun festivities of Greenwich fair, Hampton Court, Wandsworth, and other places in the suburbs, drew large crowds of holiday folks from the metropolis on Monday. Notwithstanding these attractions, the town exhibitions were generally thronged. At the British Museum the number of visitors was 13,140, which was nearly 3,000 less than those who attended last year, when the numbers were 16,329. The decrease on Monday was chiefly attributable to the unfavourable state of the day. The visitors were perfectly well behaved, and only one person was refused admission on the ground of intoxication. The number of visitors on Boxing Day was 28,225, on last Easter Monday 18,432, and the Easter Monday of last year 14,320. The Museum remained open all the week till Friday inclusive. The National Gallery was visited by 1200 visitors on Monday. Last week 38,478 persons paid toll to pass through the Thames Tunnel, and on Sunday alone there were 17,513 visitors. But the most numerous display on Monday was that of the teatotallers, who met on Hampstead Heath. The number of persons who took part in the cavalcade could not have been less than 15,000, and the line extended completely across the heath, a distance of more than one mile and a half.

The Southwark Park.—A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Southwark was held this week in the vestry room of the church of St. George the Martyr, to take into consideration a requisition addressed to the churchwardens for petitioning Parliament and the Government for a grant of a suitable piece of ground for the formation of a park for the southern districts of the metropolis. The churchwarden submitted a resolution, stating that it was of the first importance to the moral and physical condition of the people that they should have open walks for healthful recreation, which would tend to prevent or at least alleviate disease. He mentioned a very eligible site for the projected park, a large plot of ground near Walpole-place, Kent-road, which extends all the way to New-cross, and which would be very soon built upon if it were not secured in time for such an object. Several letters were read from a great number of Peers and Members of the House of Commons, all promising their co-operation to effect this object. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Enclosure of Hampstead Heath.—The excitement created throughout Hampstead and the northern suburbs of the Metropolis at the projected enclosure of Hampstead Heath by the bill now before Parliament, introduced at the instigation of the Lord of the Manor, Sir T. M. Wilson, and entitled the "Wilson Estate Bill," still continues to increase, and petitions against it are preparing in every quarter. On Thursday the objections to the bill, a copy of which it is intended to place in the hands of every Member of the Legislature, were finally arranged on the part of the copyholders, and it is their intention also to call upon the public generally for their assistance to preserve to the Metropolis this favourite place of recreation.

Kensington.—At a meeting of the rate-payers of St. Mary Abbots' on Monday, after a long discussion respecting Col. Fox's recent diversion of the north end of the Addison-road, it was resolved that the churchwardens be requested and authorized to take the necessary and proper measures for the restoration of the road. Col. Fox having offered, as a compensation, £200 towards the paving of the road, Mr. Percival moved, as an amendment,—"That a committee be appointed by this vestry to inform Col. Fox that the vestry are willing to accept the indemnification he offers for the alteration of the line of the church path in the Addison-road, if Col. Fox will take the proper steps to make such an agreement a legal one, and binding upon the parish." Mr. Mills seconded the amendment. Only two hands, those of the mover and seconder, were held up for the amendment; and the original motion was carried with acclamation.

Hampton Court.—On Friday, at the Feltham petty sessions, a young man, named William Bennet Watkins, who stated himself to be gardener to Mr. B. Watkins, of Hammersmith, was brought before Messrs. Devon and Carpenter, the sitting magistrates, charged by a police constable with having stolen a quantity of plants and cuttings from the Royal Gardens at Hampton Court Palace. The charge having been clearly proved, he was convicted and sentenced by the magistrates to one month's hard labour in the House of Correction.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, May 27:—West districts, 155; North districts, 156; Central districts, 163; East districts, 175; South districts, 210. Total, 859—(457 males, 402 females.)—Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five springs, 854.

Provincial News.

Incendiary Fires.—The provincial papers give accounts of incendiary fires in different parts of the agricultural districts. The Maidstone papers state that as two gentlemen were riding last week past Tyland-farm, on the Rochester-road, they saw a sainfoin stack burst into flames, and a man run away from it, up a lane leading to the Warren. They immediately galloped in pursuit, and overtaking the man, apprehended him. He proved to be a stranger in the district, knowing nothing whatever of Mr. Hills, the owner of the stack. He confessed that he had done it from a desire to be sent out of the country, as he was starving, and could not obtain employment. He was taken to Boxley cage, where he is now in custody. His name is George Brown, a gardener, from Bradford, Essex. The stack was entirely consumed, but was insured.

Alnwick.—The following account of the Draining-plough is extracted from the *Newcastle Journal*:—"An interesting trial of the power of the draining-plough, 'Green's Patent,' was made at Alnwick on Saturday last, in a field called Stamp's-close, adjoining Alnwick-moor, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. The draining took place on the market-day, to give the farmers and neighbouring gentry an opportunity of forming a practical opinion as to its merits. The field consists of about 8 acres. The drain lines had been laid out, and the turf thrown aside by the common plough on the previous day. The draining-plough commenced operations at the usual hour on Saturday morning, and the whole of the drains, one between each ridge, to the depth of 18 inches, were completed by the evening. The plough was drawn by 8 horses, attended by 4 men. Mr. Patten, his Grace's park and farm steward, superintended the work. One decided advantage that the draining-plough has is, that it can be used when the farmer has little or nothing else to do. The work was unanimously approved of; and, among other suggestions that were thrown out by the gentlemen and farmers on the ground, the following may not be unworthy of consideration, viz.,—that a township or parish might purchase a plough for their common use, or one might be kept in each bailiwick for the use of the tenantry. It was also observed that, in proportion as the soil was more impregnated with clay, the draining was more perfectly done. This would indicate its superior applicability to the soils of Northumberland."

Birmingham.—Last week the western neighbourhood of Birmingham was considerably alarmed by rumours of disturbances amongst the turn-out nailors of Bromsgrove and the adjoining mining districts of Cradley, Stourbridge, &c. For some years past various reductions have taken place in the manufacture of nails, amounting in the aggregate to 20 per cent.; and about a fortnight ago a further reduction was attempted. A good workman, upon the average, could, under the old prices some years ago, earn about 20*s.* per week; but since the reduction first took place, the price has reduced the rate of remuneration to 16*s.* The attempt recently made would reduce it still further to 14*s.* The strike became general last week, in consequence of these reductions. The magistrates endeavoured to effect a compromise between the operatives and their masters, but the men refused to return to their work without an increase of wages. A public meeting was also held, without effecting any satisfactory settlement. The following statistics will show the poverty of Bromsgrove and its neighbourhood:—The population of the parish is 9,671; the number of houses assessed to the poor 2,016—of these 1,763 are under 10*l.* per annum, and 1,391 under 5*l.* About 180 occupations are void, and the tenants of 619 are from poverty excused paying rates. The number of permanent paupers receiving regular relief is about 1,000; and on Friday week, in addition, 360 heads of families, comprising about 1,500 people, received temporary assistance at the Union workhouse.

Bristol.—A determined burglary and attempt at murder was committed on Saturday night at Conham, a small retired village on the banks of the Avon, about six miles from this city. Three men called Watkins, an uncle and two nephews, broke into the cottage of an old woman named Hunt, who had amassed a considerable sum of money; after robbing it of all the property they could carry, they stabbed Mrs. Hunt, and left her, as they supposed, dead, having covered her with a bed and a heavy box for the purpose of suffocating her. She succeeded however in releasing herself, and is likely to recover. The prisoners have been apprehended, and committed to take their trials.

Carmarthen.—The outrages of "Rebecca and her Daughters" have reached such a height as to excite apprehension that the magistracy of this and the adjoining counties of Pembroke and Cardigan will be obliged to place the whole district under military surveillance. From attacking and destroying turnpike gates in remote and unfrequented parts of the country, they have proceeded to exploits of greater daring, and on Saturday morning last, attacked and completely destroyed one of the gates of the county town, Carmarthen. It appears by the statement of the toll-collector, that at about one o'clock on Saturday morning, nearly 300 persons arrived at the gate, and immediately placed sentinels in Water-street, and about Greenhall, the residence of Capt. Davies, a borough magistrate. Their leader, "Rebecca, who is easily distinguished by his extraordinary stature, was attired in female clothing, and proceeded with a sort of body-guard to enter the toll-house. He then gave directions "to smash the windows and unroof the house." The windows were instantly beaten down, and they were proceeding to unroof the house, when the wife of the toll-collector rushed forward to this mysterious leader of the band, and entreated him to spare the house for the sake of her dying child, who lay ill up stairs. The man seemed moved by this appeal, and proceeded to the bedside of the invalid, when finding the statement of the mother to be correct, he gave orders "to stay proceedings," as far as the toll-house was concerned, but they destroyed the gates, and fired several volleys of musketry. They also stated their determination to raze the Carmarthen workhouse to the ground in August next.

Liverpool.—The many fires which have occurred recently in this town have drawn the attention of the magistrates seriously to the subject, and several meetings of the justices have been held during the week. It is understood that several witnesses were examined, and that the result of the investigation was a strong suspicion that the recent fires, and particularly those at the Duke's warehouses, have been produced by incendiaries. The evidence was transmitted to the Secretary of State, and the Home-office has determined to co-operate with the magistrates and corporation of the town in the endeavour to discover the delinquents. Placards were posted throughout the town and suburbs on Saturday, offering 500*l.* reward, namely, 300*l.* by the council of the borough, and 200*l.* by insurance offices, for the discovery of the offenders, and announcing that a free pardon would be granted to any accomplice, who will give such information as shall lead to the discovery of the actual offenders.

Manchester.—A fatal accident, occasioned by the explosion of a boiler, occurred last week, at Medlockvale Dyeworks, the property of Messrs. Hulme and Sons, situate in the township of Failsworth, about five miles from this town. The accident occurred when the works were in full operation, and it is remarkable that it did not prove more extensively fatal. One man was killed on the spot, and others are so severely injured as to render their recovery a matter of great doubt. The explosion filled the whole of the dyehouse and narrow passages around with a dense volume of steam and dust, and so great was the expansive power of the steam that the whole of the roof was blown from the dyehouse, the windows shattered, and a portion of the front wall thrown down.—The inquiries into the origin of the late outrage between the military and police are still in progress, and are not likely to be concluded for some days.

Oxford.—We announced last week that Dr. Pusey, the Regius Professor of Hebrew, had been suspended from preaching in the University for two years. The subjoined recapitulation of the case will not be uninteresting:—On the fifth Sunday after Easter, Dr. Pusey being called on to preach before the University in the Cathedral of Christ Church, took for his subject the doctrine of the Eucharist. An impression was made on some of his audience that the doctrine of Transubstantiation and of the Mass were advanced and defended in a tone altogether dissonant from that of the standards of the Church of England, and the result was that an official demand was made on the Vice-Chancellor to appoint a board to examine the sermon. In compliance with this call, a board was constituted of the six Members of Convocation mentioned in our last. Each of these divines sent in a separate report, as three of them are said to have found little fault with the sermon; but the Vice-Chancellor thought proper to suspend the Regius Professor of Hebrew from preaching within the precincts of the University for two years. Against this sentence Dr. Pusey has addressed a protest to the Vice-Chancellor, from which the following is an extract:—"I have stated to you, on different occasions, as opportunity offered, that I was at a loss to conceive what in my sermon could be construed into discordance with the Formularies of our Church; I have requested you to adopt that alternative in the Statutes, which allows the accused a hearing; I have again and again requested that definite propositions, which were thought to be at variance with our Formularies, should, according to the alternative in the Statute, be proposed to me; I have declared repeatedly my entire assent *ex animo* to all the doctrinal statements of our Church on this subject, and have, as far as I had opportunity, declared my sincere and entire consent to them individually; I have ground to think, that, as no propositions out of my sermon have been exhibited to me as at variance with the doctrine of our Church, so neither can they, but that I have been condemned either on a mistaken construction of my words, founded upon the doctrinal opinions of my judges, or on grounds distinct from the Formularies of our Church. Under these circumstances, since the Statute manifestly contemplates certain grave and definite instances of contrariety or discordance from the Formularies of our Church, I feel it my duty to protest against the late sentence against me as unstatutable as well as unjust."

Portsmouth.—The Victoria and Albert royal steam yacht will be brought round here next month, as it is expected she will be fully equipped and ready for sea in about six weeks. Whatever intention Her Majesty might have had of visiting Ireland in the course of the summer, there is now no probability of such a visit taking place, at least until that country is in a more settled state. It is understood to be Her Majesty's intention to take repeated excursions to sea during the season, and to visit some of the principal ports along the coast, and among others that of Plymouth, to inspect the dockyard and other public works there. It is stated that the Prince of Wales and the Princesses will be brought down to the coast during the summer for the benefit of the sea breeze.

Southampton.—On Friday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, smoke was seen to issue from the hold of the brig Tartar, lying in the new docks at this place, and laden with a quantity of war stores, consisting of a large number of Congreve rockets and above twelve hundred shells. The crew, who had only arrived from London on the previous night, immediately left the vessel to her fate, it being currently reported she had fifty tons of gunpowder on board. This fortunately was not the case, or great mischief must have happened to the railway terminus and that part of the town situated near the docks. The smoke still continued to issue, but in very small quantities, until a few minutes past eleven o'clock, when it burst out into flames. It now became quite apparent that any attempt to scuttle her would be unavailing, from the danger of her situation. At twelve o'clock a party of Sappers and Miners arrived, and with the aid of six horses brought one of the large guns from the platform into the dockyard, where six shots were fired into her bottom, but without effect, and in an instant a tremendous explosion took place, rockets and shells flying in all directions. The scene at this time was very grand; the whole deck was in a blaze, and at intervals of every three or four minutes fresh explosions took place, which lasted until past two o'clock, when it was thought the whole of the combustible parts of the cargo had entirely exploded. Preparations were then made to obtain one of the small Isle of Wight steamers to haul the burning vessel to the mud banks, as it was quite certain she must soon sink; but the wind, which had been previously very high, suddenly abated, when the flames took another direction, and in a moment another series of explosions took place, which continued for about twenty minutes, when the vessel went down head foremost. She had twenty long brass cannons and their carriages, destined, with the war stores, for the Mexican government. The value of the cargo was 25,000*l.* The consternation in the town was so great, from the report that there was a large quantity of gunpowder on board, that all the inhabitants in the streets near the Docks shut up their houses and shops, and left the town; even in the High Street, many families left their dwellings, and proceeded to the country. Porters with the luggage of passengers, and passengers who were on their way to the railway station, might be seen returning in all directions to get out of the town. An examination of the crew took place before the magistrates on Saturday morning, but nothing was elicited to show how the fire originated. The magistrates said it was an extra-

ordinary affair, but they could proceed no further in their investigation unless the captain had other witnesses to produce.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week: — London and Birmingham, 16,162*l.*; Great Western, 13,701*l.*; South Western, 5,877*l.*; South Eastern, 2,101*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,152*l.*; North Midland, 3,957*l.*; York and ditto, 1,503*l.*; Greenwich, 778*l.*; Croydon, 300*l.*; Brighton, 3,127*l.*; Blackwall, 768*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,110*l.*; Grand Junction, 7,024*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,427*l.*—A special general meeting of the Sheffield and Manchester Company was held last week at Manchester, Mr. Parker, M.P. for Sheffield, in the chair, when ten new directors were appointed for the future management of the company's affairs, and the forfeiture of certain unpaid shares was formally confirmed. It was announced that the works were proceeding rapidly, and that the line would be opened from end to end by the beginning of 1845.—The inhabitants of Liverpool came up in large numbers on Thursday week from Lancashire by the annual cheap train. By this conveyance the fare is only 30*s.* from Liverpool and Manchester to the metropolis and back. There was another excursion of the same kind on Monday last. Upwards of 1,000 persons have availed themselves of this opportunity of visiting London at a moderate rate.—A few days ago the mail-train from Bristol to London conveyed an unusual cargo of passengers, in the shape of a hive of bees, which had swarmed that day at Clifton, where they were safely domiciled in a wooden hive, made partly transparent by glass windows. Thus secured they arrived at their destination in perfect safety. — It has been computed that the amount obtained by the Government in the shape of Income-tax from the various railway companies throughout the country will very nearly reach 100,000*l.* per annum; and it is expected that before the Income and Property-Tax Act expires, it will, by the now gradual extension of the several lines, considerably exceed that amount. It was stated by Mr. Saunders, the secretary to the Great Western Company, in his examination lately at the Oxford sessions (in an appeal by the company against its being assessed to the poor at 3,000*l.* for the two miles the railway passed through the parish of Goring), that the amount of income-tax paid by that company alone was 10,450*l.* for one year, ending Apr. 5, 1842. The inhabitants of many small parishes through which the lines of railway pass have been materially relieved by the various companies being assessed to the relief of the poor, according to the estimated profit upon those portions of railways lying within their respective boundaries. In the comparatively small agricultural parish of Goring, the Great Western Railway Company have now to pay upon each shilling rate made in the course of the year the sum of 118*l.* 18*s.*, thus relieving the ratepayers some three or four times a year to this large amount.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The following magistrates have been dismissed since our last, for taking part in the Repeal agitation:—The Hon. M. J. Ffrench, the Hon. Thomas Ffrench, Mr. De Vernon, and Mr. Roche, M.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Cork. The following gentlemen have resigned their commissions:—Mr. Maurice Power of Ringacoultig, Cork, Mr. Charles O'Connell, Mr. Kean Mahony, Mr. John Maher, late Member for the County of Wexford, and Deputy-Lieutenant, Mr. Patrick Ternan, Mr. J. Mathews, and Mr. T. Ennis, magistrates for the County of Louth; and Mr. J. H. Talbot, of Wexford.—Rear-Admiral Bowles hoisted his flag on Sunday at Kingston, on board H.M.'s steamer Lightning, under the usual salutes. On the previous day the Rhadamanthus, steam-frigate, landed at the Pigeon-house 6000 stand of arms and one million rounds of ball cartridge. She left soon afterwards for Waterford, with 6000 stand of arms, and four companies of the 61st Regiment. Two frigates have also been sent to Waterford, one to cruise along the coast, the other to be stationed at Dunmore.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Various sums from the provinces were handed in, and numerous members were admitted. Notwithstanding the absence of Mr. O'Connell, the meeting was densely crowded from the opening to the close of the proceedings, when the amount of Repeal rent was announced to be 904*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* With the exception of the last week, when the extraordinary contributions from the North and South Ridings of Tipperary were included, this is much the largest weekly return yet received. The previous week's return, on Monday fortnight, which was considered so very large an amount, was 709*l.*, nearly 200*l.* less than the rent announced on Monday.

Dungannon.—A serious conflict between the Repealers and the Protestants took place last week in the village of Carland, near this town. A meeting of Anti-Repealers had assembled, and were passing in procession through the town, to meet some of their party on the Carland road, when they received intelligence that about 18 Protestants had been attacked by the Roman Catholic Repealers, on passing through the village of Carland, and that several of them had been severely maltreated. Upon receipt of this information, the procession moved on in the direction of Carland, but as its progress was comparatively slow, a large number ran forward at full speed towards the village. Arriving there, and finding that the Repealers had fled, they commenced the wrecking of the Repealers' houses. When the work of destruction was going on, a local magistrate arrived at the place with a party of police, and dispersed the rioters, but not until 45 houses were wrecked, and their entire furniture destroyed. The Lord-Lieutenant has offered 100*l.* for the apprehension of the persons concerned in this outrage.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—On Tuesday week the Moderator proceeded to deliver his address on the close of the assembly, characterising it as one that would be long memorable in the history of the country; and alluded to the various important measures they had passed. His Grace the Commissioner spoke as follows:—"Right Reverend and Right Honourable, I enter into the feelings under which you will return to your homes from this Assembly. You will be cheered, however, by the happy reflection that you have attended faithfully to the many matters of momentous and of painful interest which came before you, and you will obtain, I am sure, the gratitude of your Sovereign and of your country. I congratulate you upon the measures which you have taken to sustain the admirable schemes of your church, and to provide for the efficient supply of those charges which have been vacated by your seceding brethren; and I shall humbly pray with you that the Spirit of your Great Master, the God of peace and love, may guide and strengthen you." The Assembly was then dissolved, and the next meeting appointed for Thursday, the 16th of May, 1844. In the Free Presbyterian Assembly on the same day, Dr. M'Farlan, of Greenock, moved an address to the Queen, explaining the grounds on which they separated from the Established Church, and took occasion to go over the grounds of difference which existed between them and the general assembly. Dr. Buchannan, in seconding the motion, remarked that by the recent decisions of the Civil Courts, an impassable wall of separation had been raised up between this church and the State, and that the Residuary Assembly by their decisions had raised up a still more impassable wall of separation between the two. It might be possible, from the return to sound principles by the legislature, to reunite themselves with the State; but they never could be again incorporated with an Erastian establishment. Dr. Candlish read a lengthened report from the committee for interim supplies, furnishing details of the proceedings they were to pursue, the number of labourers at their command, and the number that would be required. He enforced the views of the committee in a lengthened speech, in which, towards the close, he adverted to a question that had more than once been put to him — how far a person located in a district where there was no church of the Free Assembly, nor of any other which the Assembly would cordially acknowledge—how far it would be the duty of such a person to attend the Established Church? In his judgment, the Assembly of the Established Church had decided the question for them, by reverting to the old anti-Christian law of 1799 against ministerial communion, and thus had virtually excommunicated all Christendom. He doubted if such a body could be called a Church of Christ, and it was clear that none of their members ought to attend its ministrations. Mr. Sheriff Monteath and Dr. Welsh expressed some doubts respecting this doctrine; but the general feeling was evidently with Dr. Candlish. A considerable amount of routine business was gone through; and it was agreed to hold another Assembly in Glasgow on the 17th of October of this year, when they would probably sit for eight days. Dr. Chalmers then addressed the Assembly in a speech of great length. Among other topics, he adverted to the position which they were to hold with reference to the Establishment, and spoke of its downfall as a probable result of their labours. That must not deter them from going forward. If their principles were worth sacrificing their place in the Establishment for, they were worth the Establishment itself. They had no ill-will towards those who remained, and would have no pleasure in seeing them lose their stipends; but if the assertion of their principles caused them to lose their own livings, surely they would not now give up those principles simply because it risked the loss of the livings of others. That would be to love their neighbours—not as, but a great deal better than themselves. After many exhortations to zeal, and a fervent recommendation to them to abound in prayer, he dissolved the Assembly.

Perth.—On Thursday evening last week the streets of Perth presented a scene of complete insubordination and riot. About 6 o'clock some soldiers belonging to the 68th Regiment, which has been stationed here for some time, left the barracks and paraded about the streets. Their object appeared to be to pick a quarrel with the town's lads; but, seeing that the civilians were likely to be too many for them, they hurried back to the barracks, and soon after sallied forth with greatly increased numbers. Upwards of 100 men, armed with bludgeons, rushed in a body through the principal streets, maltreating and knocking down, without regard to age or sex, a number of individuals, and threatening all who came in their way. The greatest confusion and alarm prevailed for a short time; but the magistrates were promptly at their posts. The civic body marched up to the soldiers, and after the provost had read the Riot Act, they set to work to disperse the rioters. A contest ensued, and a number of individuals were severely injured; but the citizens ultimately prevailed, taking 10 or 12 prisoners, and putting the rest of the soldiers to flight. Next forenoon an attempt was made on the part of the military to make a second assault upon the citizens. A number had got outside the barracks armed with firelocks and bayonets, but they were repressed and turned back by their Officers. The magistrates, on Friday, despatched an express to Sir Neil Douglas, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, making him aware of what had taken place, and by midnight the bearer of the express returned, bearing Sir Neil's orders, that the 68th Regiment should be removed from Perth to Stirling on Monday morning.

THEATRICALS.

Drury-Lane.—The season at this theatre, according to the public advertisements, will terminate on Wednesday next; on which night Mr. Macready will relinquish the management, and make his last appearance before a London audience for a very considerable period. The Queen has signified her pleasure to command a performance at this theatre on Monday next, the first state visit since Mr. Macready has been the lessee. A communication to that effect was forwarded to the theatre from the office of the Lord Chamberlain on Thursday, and a list of pieces was sent for her Majesty's selection. The appearance of the Sovereign at the theatre will, it is expected, have a beneficial effect on the fallen fortunes of Drury-Lane, and cause an additional number of nights to be added to the season.

Haymarket.—An advertisement has appeared in the daily papers, in which Mr. Webster, the lessee of this theatre, offers 500*l.*, besides other advantages, to the author of the best modern comedy illustrative of British manners and customs. The question of merit is to be decided by a committee of dramatic authors and critics next January.

Miscellaneous.

The Harvest.—The anxiety prevailing throughout England on the subject of the harvest appears to be felt almost equally in France and Spain, where the continued rains give rise to serious apprehensions. "Observing," says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, "that some uneasiness is felt in England for the corn and other crops, I have consulted the highest authority on the Continent of Europe on the subject, I mean M. Millot. His opinion is, that extensive injury has not yet been done to the crops by the wet and cold of the month just expired, but that an unsatisfactory predisposition was beginning to manifest itself. The rain and cold during last month were general throughout Europe. The south and the north—Spain, France, Germany, and England, are alike menaced. If, however, the weather take up, and become warm, the harvest will be magnificent; and it is consoling to observe, that from the moment when the new moon came in (last Monday morning), to this, the weather has been improving, and the temperature rising. This is as fine a day, with 80 degrees of Fahrenheit, as could possibly be desired. I am obliged to add, however, that the meteorological observations and deductions made by those who study that science are said to lead to the expectation that this summer will be moist and stormy. There are upon an average 11 days of rain in May. This month there were 28 or 29. Still it would be unfair to anticipate from this fact that we shall have a wet summer; for in the month of May in the deplorable year 1816, there were only 18 wet days. It results, therefore, that the superabundance of rain in last month does not justify unfavourable speculation, although it has actually produced a predisposition to injury, and a consequent increase in the price of wheat and flour.'

The Victory in Scinde.—The following is an extract from an article in the *Bombay Times*, giving, from the official despatches, an account of the recent operations and victory in Scinde:—"General Napier having learned that the Beloochees had posted themselves in a strong position four and a half miles from Hyderabad, with a view of attacking or annoying him, moved out from his intrenched camp on the Indus at daybreak on the 24th of March, in order to engage them. About half-past 8 o'clock they descried the enemy's force, above 20,000 strong, under the immediate command of Shere Mahomed. They were posted in nearly a straight line behind one of the large nullahs, or dry water-courses, with which the country abounds. This was formed by two parallel ditches, one 8 feet deep by 20 wide—the other 17 by 42 wide. These had for a long distance been freshly scarped, and a banquette raised behind expressly for the occasion. The village of Dubba was immediately in their rear, and the Fullalee itself, with jungle on its further bank, on their extreme right. A stronger or better selected position could hardly have been desired. Our troops, when within 1,200 yards of the enemy, were halted and formed in order of battle, and then advanced in echellon of regiments, at distances of about 20 yards. After a further advance of 400 yards they again paused for a little, to permit a slight change of arrangements. The Scindians' guns, 11 in number, had some time before this begun to fire on the irregular horse sent forward to reconnoitre before the main body came up. An heroic exploit of three officers of the force excited the admiration of the whole army. Just before the commencement of the action, Major Waddington of the Engineers, with Lieutenants Brown and Hill of the Artillery, galloped from end to end of the enemy's line, on purpose to draw on themselves the fire of the guns and matchlocks, and so ascertain their strength, while they looked out for accessible or undefended portions where the nullah might be crossed. Though bullets and round shot whistled around them, they escaped unharmed. The left of the enemy's force appeared to be unsatisfactorily defined, being concealed by the brushwood of a shikargah; but, perceiving that in this direction he was outflanked by the British troops, he commenced moving from the right, so weakening the best-defended portion of his position which was desired to be attacked. Major Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery was ordered forward to endeavour to rake the nullah; the 9th Cavalry and Poonah Horse advancing to the left of the Artillery, which was supported on the right by her Majesty's 22d, retired considerably at first, so as to admit of the oblique fire of the guns. About 9 o'clock the whole of our guns opened, and the British line advanced from the left of the 22d. This brave battalion marched up the nullah under a heavy fire of matchlocks without returning a shot till within 40 yards of the intrenchment, when they stormed the work like British soldiers. General Napier at this time rode in amongst the

men, a perfect storm of shot whistling past him, and waving his hat, called out, "22d, charge!" when all resistance was instantly swept away. On gaining the even ground they came right shoulders forward, and directed a terrific fire on the enemy. The second brigade, consisting of the 25th, 21st, and 12th Native Infantry, commanded by Major Woodburn, bore down with admirable coolness, firing heavy volleys as they advanced. The Sepoys became mixed up with the European Grenadiers, who gave them a hearty cheer as they fearlessly rushed on. The line thus formed pushed forward and cleared the village. They were supported by Captain Whitly's battery, whose practice, like that of the other Artillery, was magnificent. On the right of this, again, were the 8th and 1st Native Infantry (Grenadiers), under the command of Majors Browne and Clibborn, advancing upon the intrenchments with the regularity of a review, their officers experiencing some difficulty in suspending their fire when our cavalry were beginning to get in front of the brigade. The enemy had some time before been observed to move in considerable bodies from his centre to his left, unable apparently to sustain the cross fire of the Artillery—the batteries of Captains Willoughby and Hutt crossing fire with Major Leslie's guns. Major Stack, with the 3d Cavalry under Captain Delamain, and the Scinde horse, commanded by Captain Jacob, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's left flank, crossing the nullah, and cutting down the Beloochees for a distance of some miles. About 50 of Captain Tait's men followed four miles beyond the village, and cut up some two or three score of Beloochees, along the deep and wide canal in which the footmen were slowly and doggedly retreating; almost all old men, well armed, and determined to die hard. None asked for quarter, and none was given; they fought until overpowered and slain. The right flank was, meanwhile, turned by the Poonah Horse and 9th Bengal Cavalry, under Captain Tait and Major Story respectively,—who broke them, and drove them from the field before them, sabring many in the flight. The action had lasted three hours; the Scinde artillery and infantry fought well, the cavalry indifferently. They were now completely broken and driven from their position everywhere, and their flight had become universal. Our whole line had crossed the dell, and occupied the position originally held by the enemy. The brunt of the battle fell on Her Majesty's 22d, which, together with the Horse Artillery, decided the victory. 19 standards and 11 guns were left in our hands; between 500 and 600 dead were counted on the field, and nearly as many more were believed to be strewed about amongst the jungle and villages. The bodies of scarcely any youths were found on the battle-ground, and it was remarked that the corpses were those of grim and powerful warriors, the pride and *élite* of the tribes, whose ample beards and grizzled hair indicated that they had mostly reached, and many of them passed, the prime of life. A braver or more determined enemy was not to be found in Asia. Our loss amounted to 39 killed and 231 wounded—amongst the former were Captain Garrett, of the 9th Cavalry; and Lieutenant Smith, of the Horse Artillery. Lieut. F. Burr, 21st Native Infantry, afterwards died of his wounds. The conduct of our troops is beyond all praise. The finest spirit of cordiality prevailed between the Queen's and Company's soldiers; and such seems to be their confidence in General Napier, and the admiration his conduct has excited, that his army might have been overwhelmed or cut to pieces, but could not have been defeated. Of the 19 standards which fell into our hands, 14 were taken by Her Majesty's 22d, 12 of them by privates, of whom 9 shot the standard-bearers. The loss of this gallant regiment amounted to no fewer than 23 killed and 131 wounded. Such as had survived, but had not recovered of their wounds before the 16th of April—the earliest date at which they could be conveyed in safety on the river—were at that time sent off, and reached Bombay on the 25th, to the number of 60. They were all in excellent spirits, and, though the cases of some of them are severe, they are mostly doing well. Eight prisoners were taken—a small number in a fiercely-contested action of three hours, between armies amounting jointly to 25,000 men."—In regard to Sir C. Napier's previous victory at Meeanee, the Governor-General has directed "that the unserviceable guns taken at Hyderabad shall be sent to Bombay, and there cast into a triumphal column, whereon shall be inscribed in the English and two native languages the names of Major-General Sir Charles Napier, and of the several officers mentioned by his Excellency in his despatch, and likewise the names of the several officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, mentioned in the reports, that thus the names may be for ever recorded of those who at Meeanee obtained for themselves that glory in the field which is the reward dearest to a true soldier."

Law.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—(Sittings in Banco.)—*The Queen* v. *O'Connor and Others.*—The arguments in this case were resumed on Monday. The court having given notice to the counsel for defendants to confine themselves to the simple question whether the defective venue in the fourth count, and the want of venue in the fifth count must, or need not be fatal to indictments, the arguments resolved themselves into a merely technical discussion. Mr. Erle first addressed the court in support of the rule to arrest the judgment. In order the more fully to explain the ground on which, he contended, the want of venue was fatal to the indictment, he must first explain the nature of the charge, as it was made in the fourth count of the indictment. That count charged that divers persons, on divers days, between the 1st of August and the 1st of October, at divers places, tumultuously assembled together, and by violence impeded labour, and thereby caused terror and alarm. Having alleged this offence to have been committed by divers persons, it then went on to charge the defendants with what in a case of felony would be the offence of being accessories. It alleged that the defendants in Lancashire did aid, abet, and comfort these persons to continue and persist in the said unlawful assembling. Under this mode of charging the defendants two things were essentially necessary: first, the prosecutor must prove the *corpus delicti* against the principal criminals; and, next, the aiding and assisting with which the accessories were charged. But there was no place alleged at which the principal offence was alleged to be charged, and the want of it was fatal to the indictment. For the offence of the principals was, as it were, the foundation of the other, and there being no sufficient allegation of the first, the second must fail. The argument lay, in truth, in a very narrow compass, namely, that it was perfectly consistent with all that was alleged on the face of the indictment, that the principal persons might not have done anything which was indictable at all, and then, of course, there could be no such thing as accessories to an offence, for no offence had been committed. Or if any offence had been committed, as there was no allegation of place, it might have been committed out of the dominions of the Queen, and in parts where no offence could be committed against her laws. But then it was said that the count described a large portion of the realm to be in an unsettled state on account of these unlawful assemblings, and that it was intended so to describe it, and to charge the defendants with having at a particular place, assisted and encouraged those who were engaged in this general mischief. But if it was laid so generally, the principal offence might just as well be out of the realm of England as within it, and then it was clear that the venue which charged the defendants with aiding and assisting in the commission of an offence which, for aught that appeared to the contrary, might be committed abroad, was not a good venue. It was said on the other side, that if the principal offence had occurred in any part of the Queen's dominions, the aiding and abetting as now laid would have been sufficient. But it might have occurred in the dominions of a foreign potentate, and then the argument would not be applicable. It was nothing to say that the subjects of the Queen were impeded in their labour, for that might be the case with the subjects of the Queen employed in factories in foreign countries, so that that allegation did not assist the venue. But the venue here was more defective in stating the offence to have been committed at divers places, than if it had been alleged to have been committed in Paris or in New York; for then the defendants would have known what charge it was that they were called on to answer, whereas now they were in total ignorance of it. The defect as to the venue made the count bad at common law: and he submitted that the statute 7 George IV. c. 64, s. 20, did not aid it. The 20th section of the statute provided that, in order that the punishment of offenders might be less frequently intercepted in consequence of technical niceties, no judgment on any indictment or information for any felony or misdemeanour, whether after verdict, default, or otherwise, should be stayed or reversed for want of the averment of any matter unnecessary to be proved, nor for the omission of certain words, nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed, nor stating the time imperfectly, nor for want of a proper or perfect venue where the court should appear by the indictment or information to have had jurisdiction over the offence.—Mr. Justice Coleridge said that all this argument proceeded upon the supposition of the charge being that of being accessory to a felony. But suppose the charge was that of a substantive misdemeanour; suppose it was a charge of inciting a Frenchman to murder a Frenchman in France; then the offence to be committed would be out of the jurisdiction of the country, but the act of inciting could be laid as an offence here.—Mr. Erle submitted that the act of inciting would then be itself an offence, whether the crime incited took place or not, and therefore the case supposed could not be compared to a case of aiding, abetting, and comforting persons in a crime in which they were already engaged. If they were not engaged in committing a crime they could not be aided in committing it. As the allegation stood in this count it was absolutely necessary that an original offence should have been committed, in order to make the defendants liable as aiding and abetting it. That was not the case in the supposed inciting to murder, where the act of inciting was a complete offence, and would be indictable though the inciting might have no result at all. Inciting the people unlawfully to assemble together might be a substantive misdemeanour, capable of being made the subject of indictment, though no unlawful assembling took place. But that case was different from a charge of aiding and assisting persons engaged in unlawful assemblies, an offence which, in common sense, as well as in law, could not be committed unless unlawful assemblies were proved to have been held. It held, the place at which they were held was material. In such a case it was absurd to contend that the difficulty could be got over by charging the defendants as principal misdemeanants. The learned counsel cited a great variety of cases in support of this argument, and insisted that the count was bad for want of the sufficient allegation of a venue. He submitted that the statute would not cure a case of this sort. There was not in the statute any express provision in favour of a case of this sort, and it could not be made to apply by implication. Besides, the act made the curing of the defect of venue to depend on the fact that the court, by the indictment itself, appeared to have jurisdiction over the offence. Now, he trusted that he had satisfied the court that this indictment had not shown that the court had any jurisdiction over the offence, and if so the statute 7 George IV., c. 64, was not applicable. To make it applicable, even in a general manner, to criminal cases, it must be expressly declared by the Legislature to be so. There were decisions on another statute which might be quoted as in point here. The 16 and 17 Car. II. declared that no judgment should be arrested in civil cases for want of a venue. Several cases (which he cited) existed, where such a defect was held to be cured after verdict. But the fact that this statute was necessary to cure a defect in civil pleading, showed that a verdict would not cure it in criminal cases. Both civil and criminal cases originally required a correct venue; the law was altered by this statute as to criminal cases, but it left civil cases as they were before. In the King *v.* Fuller, 1 Bosanquet and Pullen's Reports, the defendant was charged with advisedly endeavouring to seduce from his military duty a soldier. That was an offence particularly provided for by a statute. The objection to the indictment was that it did not specify the means by which the defendant endeavoured to seduce the soldier from his duty.—Mr. Justice Williams: That was by analogy to the case of false pretences.—Mr. Erle: It was so. Then came the case of the King *v.* Higgins, 2 East's Reports, which was not a case of offence created by act of Parliament, but it showed how offences of this sort should be charged. That was an indictment for having seduced a servant to rob his master. The doubt there was whether the indictment was good, as not stating how the offence was committed. But though not exactly stating the means, the indictment clearly enabled the defendant to know what he was charged with. That could not be said of the indictment here. But aiding and abetting might be effected in many ways; and the particular means used in each case ought therefore to be distinctly stated. The case of the King *v.* Burdett, 4 Barnewall and Alderson's Reports, was quoted on the other side, but was not in point. There the question was, whether the defendant was guilty of an indictable offence in a particular county. The court did not decide that question, but stated that where there was an indictable offence committed by various acts in different counties, the indictment might be preferred in any one of them. But in that case there was no question whether a venue was laid, and properly laid; the only question was, whether a proper venue was laid. The King *v.* Scott, in 2 East's Pleas of the Crown, 780, was in point. That was a question as to the form of an indictment for a misdemeanour for receiving stolen iron, knowing it to have been stolen. The court intimated an opinion that the statute had excepted certain cases; and it was clear that, for the purpose of that indictment, no distinct act of stealing need take place.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: But you must allege and prove a stealing.—Mr. Erle: Yes; but the great difficulty in such a case was as to the identity and quality of the goods. The case of the King *v.* Lady Lawley was an indictment for endeavouring to keep away a witness who would prove a charge of forgery. It was contended that there ought to have been a distinct allegation that there was a charge of forgery made and to be tried; but the court held that that state of mind which was set forth by the allegation that she, knowing the charge was about to be tried by a tribunal which had jurisdiction, amounted to a sufficient allegation of the offence.—Lord Denman: But if she had kept away a person from a tribunal which had no jurisdiction in the matter, she would not have been guilty of any offence, notwithstanding her state of mind. But Stott's case showed a sufficient allegation of time and place.—Mr. Justice Patteson: Is there any authority for showing that a man must be charged as an accessory before the fact, when there is no allegation of the fact having been committed? It is very possible to charge a man with inciting others to commit a crime, and that would be an offence though the crime had never been committed. But that is not the case here.—Mr. Erle: It would be impossible to charge a man as accessory before a fact, if that fact never was committed. The absence of any allegation of time and place could not be cured by verdict. There was no such allegation here, and the indictment was therefore bad.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: You assume that the omission of a venue to one essential fact is an omission to the whole.—Mr. Erle: That was so. The act of the defendant was certainly alleged within the jurisdiction of the court: but the offence, if any, was not so alleged. The marginal venue now was merely the venue for the caption of the indictment, sufficient, not for the offence presented, but only for the jurors who present. In the Oxford case the marginal venue was Oxford. The court held that it must be considered as Oxford county, and not Oxford city. But that was contradicted by the allegation in the body of the indictment, which showed that the offence was committed in the city. All these cases showed the necessity of having a proper venue properly laid. Now here, in the fourth count, there was a defective allegation of venue, and in the fifth count there was no allegation of venue at all. It was impossible to import into the body of the indictment the venue stated in the margin. Every material fact ought to be alleged with a proper venue, and if not so alleged the indictment could not be supported.—Mr. Dundas, on the same side, submitted that the marginal venue could not be imported into the body of the indictment. For this he cited a great many authorities. In one case, in an indictment for bigamy, there was a venue in the margin, but the different parts were all alleged in blanks. The prisoner was convicted, but judgment against her was arrested, on the ground that it did not appear on the face of the indictment that the jury had jurisdiction. The King *v.* Fraser, at the Old Bailey, in September sessions, 1833, before Sergeant Arabin, and reserved for the judges, was the case which he referred to.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: There was ample ground there for arresting the judgment without its supporting your proposition.—Mr. Dundas: It certainly supported the proposition that the venue in the margin could not be imported into the body of the indictment. If so, then the fifth count was clearly bad, and the judgment must be arrested.—Mr. Baines, on the same side relied on the objection that the introduction of a venue distinctly alleging the place where any material fact constituting the offence was alleged to be committed, was absolutely necessary to the validity of the indictment. Without such preciseness, it was impossible for a defendant to know what were the charges against him, or how he was to meet them. Here the material part of the fourth count was without any allegation of venue. The whole of the fifth count was without any venue, and as it was necessary that every material allegation should have a venue, this indictment could not be supported.—Mr. Sergeant Murphy, who was on the same side, having inquired the intention of the court in now confining the argument to the question of the venue, Lord Denman said that the court wished the case to be argued now upon the question of venue, as if no other objection existed to the indictment. If it should be necessary afterwards to hear the learned counsel on the other point, due notice of their being called on to argue it would be given them. Mr. Sergeant Murphy then addressed the court, and contended that no criminal charge could be supported without a good allegation of venue. If there was an indictment against a person for harbouring a thief, but without an allegation of time and place, the indictment would be bad. If so, the case of the "King *v.* Stott" which was relied on by the other side, could not be supported. And there was every reason to believe that that case had been misapprehended; for it was against the ordinary experience of pleaders to say that any material fact could be well alleged, if alleged without a sufficient venue. The object of the venue was twofold: first, to warrant the jury in trying the case; and next, to enable the defendant to know what the charge against him was, so that he might be able to meet it. If no venue or a defective venue were given, both these objects were defeated. Here there was no proper allegation of venue in the fourth count, so as to show that the court had jurisdiction in the matter, while in the fifth count there was no allegation of venue at all, and for aught that appeared there, the alleged offence might have been committed in any remote part of the world. That count, therefore, did not even make a show of giving a jurisdiction to the court, and consequently did not enable the other side to call in aid the 7 Geo. IV.; for, according to that statute, the objection of defective venue could only be remedied in cases where the court clearly had jurisdiction.—Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Atherton followed on the same side, and again went through all the authorities to show that the counts in question were defective and were not aided by the statute. On the whole, they submitted that it was quite clear that the rule for arresting the judgment must be absolute. Lord Denman said that the court would in a few days intimate to the parties its intentions with respect to this case.—Accordingly on Wednesday he delivered the following judgment: The Court has considered the case of the Queen *v.* O'Connor and others, with reference to the objections arising upon the point of venue. None is stated in the fifth count, and it is plain that at common law the count is for that reason bad. Every material fact must be stated, with time and place, in order that it may appear that the grand jury had jurisdiction to find the bill, and also that it may be known whence the petty jurymen are to come who are to try the case. This is laid down in all the books and authorities cited at the bar. Indeed it was hardly contended, on the part of the Crown, that the count could be supported at common law, as it contains no venue in itself, nor any words of reference to the venue in the margin, to which many facts stated in the fifth count cannot be referred, according to the distinction hereafter to be mentioned. Recourse is then had to the statute of the 7 George IV., c. 64, sec. 20, which enacts that "no judgment after verdict, or confession, or default, shall be stayed for want of a proper or perfect venue, provided it shall appear by the indictment that the court had jurisdiction over the offence." Now, whether a total omission of venue can be considered as cured by these words, or whether the statute must be confined to cases where some venue is stated, though improperly or imperfectly, in either case the condition on which that remedy for defect is given by the 7 Geo. IV. is, that it shall appear by the indictment that the court had jurisdiction over the offence. If this means local jurisdiction, the fifth count does not show it, for no place is mentioned in the body of it; and we cannot, as already stated, import into it for that purpose the county noted in the margin, as has been done in civil actions. To hold this would be to say, as was indeed said by the Solicitor-General, that whenever the grand jury of any county whatever has found a bill of indictment for a crime cognizable under the commission, a trial which takes place upon it in that county must be good after verdict, though the indictment does not show the court to have had any jurisdiction over the offence, on which condition alone the defect is cured by the statute. The argument drawn from the 16th and 17th of Charles II., c. 8, and 4th Anne, c. 16, was that, as in civil actions, the total omission of venue is cured by the first of these Acts under the words "for want of a right venue;" so the total omission of venue in criminal cases may be cured under the 7 Geo. IV., which uses the words "for want of a proper or perfect venue;" but the defect cured in civil actions is not the total omission of the venue, but the introduction of an improper or imperfect venue, and it is even then only cured by the statute of Charles, if the case is tried by a jury of the proper county in which the action is laid. Now the action in every civil case is laid in the county stated in the margin, and if the trial take place in that county, the condition is fulfilled. By the 4th of Anne, the remedy is extended to the case of judgment by default; all the defects which would have been cured by the statute of Jeofails, in case the verdict of twelve men had been given in such action, being expressly cured by the 2d section of that statute. To bear any analogy to these statutes, the 7 Geo. IV. should have cured the defects of venue where the cause was tried by a jury of the county in which the indictment was preferred. The venue in the margin may show this, but certainly does not make the indictment show that the court had jurisdiction to try the offence, unless specially referred to in the body of the indictment. The distinction between

criminal and civil cases in this respect is found to be taken in the King *v.* Knollys, 2 Lord Raymond; Lenthal's case, Croke, Elizabeth; the King *v.* Budridge, 3 P. Williams; and the King *v.* Fawcett, there cited, and numerous other cases quoted at the bar. It has been established in such a variety of cases, that it is impossible for this court to overrule or overlook them. It follows, therefore, that as the court cannot connect the venue in the body of the indictment with the venue in the margin, for want of such special reference, it does not appear by the indictment that the court where the indictment was found had jurisdiction, and that defect was not cured by the statute of 7 George IV. The court had considered whether the statute of 7 Geo. IV. may not admit of a different or wider meaning, namely, that the offence should appear to be of such a nature that the court has authority to try it, and a strong argument in favour of that construction arises from the apparent impossibility of giving effect to the words in any other manner. But we are satisfied such is not the case, and we are convinced that the defects in the venue are not intended to be cured, unless the jurisdiction of the court in respect of locality is made to appear. One consideration, indeed, is decisive of that. Persons accused might otherwise be punished for offences committed in another realm, if the quality of the offence alone give jurisdiction. This clearly was not intended. Mr. Dundas referred to a case reported not quite correctly, in the last edition of Burn's Justice, and also in 1 Moody, Crown Cases. We have before us the very case, in which the opinion of all the judges was taken, and also a copy of the indictment. The prisoner was tried for bigamy at the Old Bailey, in 1833. The first marriage was alleged to have been contracted in Kent, and the second in Surrey; and the pursuer was alleged to have been apprehended on a day named, but of the place or county where he was apprehended no mention was made. The conviction was held bad, because the witnesses proved the offence in Surrey, though the venue in the margin was Middlesex; but no one suggested that Middlesex could be drawn from the margin into the body of the indictment, though that would, unquestionably, have cured the defect, nor was it suggested that the court appeared by the indictment to have jurisdiction over the offence of bigamy, which would have cured the defect, if the reference had been to the quality of the offence, and not to the place where the offence was committed, or the prisoner apprehended. An objection on the score of omitting the local venue is not merely technical, but real and important, for the allegation of material facts as occurring in a particular county is not only that which authorizes the grand jury to find any bill of indictment, but is also a warrant to the sheriff to summon the petty jury, which must pass judgment on those facts between the Crown and the prisoner. The trial of witnesses for perjury might be embarrassed, and justice defeated, if the jurymen were to be empannelled without authority. To make the act of trying confer the right to try would be a charge so violent that we cannot believe it to have been intended by the Legislature. Upon the whole, we are of opinion that the judgment upon the fifth count must be arrested. An objection was also taken to the fourth count, on the score of venue, a material fact being alleged without place. Stott's case, in 2 East's Pleas of the Crown, was thought to bear directly on this doctrine, and was not successfully distinguished by the defendants' counsel. But the Master of the Crown-office has found the paper books in that case, on which Mr. Justice Ashurst wrote his note of the argument offered by Lord Abinger on the one side, and the late Mr. Justice Vaughan on the other, in Michaelmas term, 1798, and the endorsement of the learned judge intimates that the case stood for further argument. The prisoner was convicted in April, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, more than half of which had expired before the argument, and there is every reason to believe that Sir Edward East was mistaken in reporting that case as decided. Indeed, he himself intimates that, if there was an error in the sentence, it might possibly have been amended by being changed to transportation for fourteen years, a strong reason for not pressing the arguments founded upon that case further. We think, however, that here the statute 7 George IV. applies a remedy, as the conduct imputed to the defendants is criminal, and is stated with the venue. The count states the fact of unlawful assemblies having taken place at divers places, without naming them, though that statement is introductory to the charge, which is a charge of aiding and assisting persons to continue the said assemblies, and the aiding and assisting is stated to have been in the county of Lancaster. The count, therefore, has a venue, though an imperfect one, because, though the material facts in the early part of it are without place, the part which charges the defendants with the offence has a venue, and refers to a former part of the count, which former part therefore may be considered an imperfect statement of a venue; and as the offence itself is laid with a proper venue, it appears by the count that the court had jurisdiction, and that is the very case contemplated by the statute. We, therefore, think it necessary to hear the argument on the validity of the mode of stating the charge in that count, and we appoint Friday morning for that purpose.—Mr. O'Connor was convicted only on the fifth count, the effect of the above judgment is therefore to entirely acquit him.

POLICE.—The particulars connected with the attack upon Mr. Alexander Chisholm, the surgeon, have already appeared in this Paper, and it will be remembered that Mr. Stratford, by whom the assault was committed, was liberated on Saturday, the 27th ult., upon his personal recognizance in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each, for his being forthcoming at this Court on Wednesday last, to answer the charge of Mr. Chisholm, who, on the day the bail was entered into, was pronounced by his medical attendants to be out of danger. On Wednesday Mr. Stratford appeared accordingly, when Mr. Chisholm's legal adviser announced that he had no intention of pressing the charge further, being satisfied that Mr. Stratford could have no vindictive feeling towards him. A public apology was then made on behalf of Mr. Stratford, who was immediately discharged.

On Wednesday evening, after the closing of Bow-street Office, a great bustle was observed, the cause of which was involved in mystery. It was, however, understood that an order had been made by the Secretary of State to Mr. Twyford, the sitting magistrate, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of Samuel Mayer, who had written a letter to Sir J. Graham, offering to assassinate Mr. O'Connell. The person deputed to give the information, finding the court closed, went in search of the magistrate, and ultimately found him at the Athenæum Club. Having accompanied the magistrate to the court to have the document made out, they were subsequently joined by other persons connected with Government, for the purpose of completing the deposition. The whole of the night was spent in deliberating on the subject, and on Thursday morning, before five o'clock, several official personages arrived at the court, where they remained until eight o'clock, in close consultation. The proceedings were conducted with the greatest secrecy, but in the course of yesterday it transpired that the writer of the letter, who has been apprehended, resides at Gloucester, where he holds a situation in the Custom-house. He admitted to the magistrates that he wrote the letter, and did so under the excitement of having taken too much wine; he stated that he regretted it as soon as he posted it, and communicated his folly to his friends, suggesting the propriety of his writing another letter to Sir J. Graham in explanation, but they thought it so ridiculous that no notice would be taken of it. After consideration, Mr. Hall told the prisoner that the charge against him was one of a most serious and important character, and that no Minister of State could have passed it by without public notice. It had, however, been determined to admit him to bail, himself in the sum of 400*l.*, and two sureties in the sums of 200*l.* each, to appear at the next July Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, to answer any charge that might be preferred against him. The prisoner then gave in the names of Mr. Jones, a shipowner at Gloucester, and a gentleman named Watkins, as his bail.

SPORTING.

EPSOM RACES, FRIDAY.—THE OAKS.—The following are the details of this race, the result of which we announced briefly in our last. The most remarkable features were the extraordinary number that ran, and the defeat of all the favourites by a mare that was not even mentioned in the betting. In 1831, when Oxygen won, 21 started; in 1832, Galata's year, 19; in 1833, Vespa's, 19; and in 1841, Ghuznee's year, 23; these are the largest fields on record for the Oaks, and the best of them falls short by one of that on Friday. But if the number was so unusual, there was nothing extraordinary in the quality of the animals, except their badness. A worse lot never went to the post; and the best proof of it is, that up to Wednesday, so feeble were the public pretensions of the favourites (Maria Day, who was not in her form, excepted), that 8 to 1 was currently offered on the field; and it was only after Cotherstone's victory that the Bessy Bedlam filly and Decisive came so strongly into the market. The new rule for starting did not prove so successful in this race as for the Derby; three or four false starts, and the real one such a bungling affair that two jockies had their horses' heads turned the wrong way when the word was given, and were left behind. For the first quarter of a mile the pace was good, Carillon, Sister to Jeffy, the Bessy Bedlam filly, Decisive, and the Elegance filly lying in front so close together that it was impossible to say which had the lead; Sister to Jeffy then took up the running at greatly-diminished speed, followed by Decisive, Bessy Bedlam next, and the ruck at their heels. This order was observable to the mile-post, where, bad as the pace was, Utica, Judith Hutter, Carillon, and Lord Westminster's two were tailed off; the others went on in a cluster to the turn, round which Sister to Jeffy went two lengths in advance, attended as before, reached the last road, where Extempore, Fanny Callaghan, the Bessy Bedlam, Elegance, and Rococo fillies closed with her, and for a few strides they were "all of a heap." Extempore then went in front, followed by Poison, Bessy Bedlam filly third, in which rotation they ran half way up the distance. Poison then shot ahead of Extempore, and, imitating Cotherstone, passed the chair by two lengths. Extempore beat the Bessy Bedlam filly half a length, Messalina was a length from the latter and half a length before Decisive, who was not quite a length before the Rococo filly. Value of the stakes, 2,600*l.* On coming to scale, a formal objection was made to the start; but the stewards, after hearing evidence, decided that it was valid. Maria Day broke down in the race, and the Laura filly pulled up lame. The rider of the latter was fined 5*l.* for starting twice without the signal.

The Members' Plate of 50*l.* for 3-yr-olds, 6st. 7lbs.; 4-yrs, 8st. 9lbs.; 5-yrs, 8st. 13lbs.; 6 yrs and aged, 9st. 2lbs.; mares, &c. allowed 3 lbs. Winner to be sold for 200*l.*, &c. Heats, 2 miles.—Mr. Cowley's Adrian aged (Calloway) beat Mr. Bainbridge's Lady Mary, 5 yrs, Col. Charritie's The Knight, aged, and seven others.

The Derby and Oaks Stakes, of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added; three years, 7st 4lbs; four, 8st 9lbs; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 2lbs; mares, &c. allowed 3lbs; horses that have started once at this meeting and not won, allowed 3lbs, twice 5lbs. The winner to be sold for 120*l.*, but if entered as to be sold for 80*l.* allowed 7lbs over and above all other allowances; the second to save his stake. Heats, one mile. (18 subs) Mr. Bastard's Teapot, 4 yrs (Nat, beat Mr. Kling's Dahlia, 6 yrs; Mr. Gray's Jim Crow, aged; and 11 others.

STATISTICS OF THE DERBY.—The last was the 63d anniversary of this celebrated race, it having been established in 1780, when it was won by Sir C. Banbury's Diomed, beating 8 others. On that occasion there were but 36 entries, while this year they amounted to 101, being 22 less than last year. It would appear that it was some years before this race became popular with the patrons of the turf, for during the first seven years of its existence the entries dwindled from 36 to 29, and from that period until the present year they have been gradually increasing. The lowest number of horses that ever started was in 1794, when Lord Grosvenor won with Dædalus, 4 only coming to the post; and the highest number when Coronation carried off the prize, 29 starting. During the last 16 years the average number of horses that have started is 23. Eight years after the race was established the Prince of Wales won the stakes with Sir Thomas. The Duke of York was a winner twice—in 1816 with Prince Leopold, and in 1822 with Moses. Sir F. Standish was the first gentleman who won the race two years in succession, in 1795 with Spread Eagle, and the following year with Didelot. The Duke of Grafton and Lord Egremont were also winners two successive years—the former in 1809 with Pope, and the next year with Whalebone; the latter in 1804 with Hannibal, and in 1805 with Cardinal Beaufort. The Duke of Grafton was a winner of four, and Lord Egremont of five races. The former nobleman was the last winner of the Derby two years successively. The Duke of Bedford was a winner on three occasions—in 1789 with Skyscraper, 1791 with Eager, and 1797 with a colt by Fidget. Lord Grosvenor also won three races—in 1790 with Rhadamanthus, 1792 with John Bull and 1794 with Dædalus. The Dukes of Rutland and Portland were not so fortunate, being winners of only one Derby each, the former in 1828 with Cadland, and the latter in 1819 with Tiresias. Lord Jersey was a winner of three races—in 1825 with Middleton, 1827 with Mameluke, and in 1836 with Bay Middleton. Mr. O'Kelly, the owner of the celebrated Eclipse, was a winner in 1781 (the second year of the race) with Young Eclipse, and in 1784 with Sergeant, Eclipse being the sire of both horses. The only horse that ever won the Derby and St. Leger in one year (1800) was Champion, the property of the late Mr. Wilson.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, June 9.—This morning being unsettled the Factors asked higher prices for free Foreign and English Wheat, but the Market was not brisk, and there was great difficulty in making 1*s.* advance, although it was accomplished in many instances; the bonded is withdrawn from the Market, or held at an advance. Barley continues to sell at the same prices, but the supply is short. Peas are held higher in consequence of some unfavourable account of the crop. Beans are unaltered in value. The prices of Oats are fully maintained.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	40 to 50		Red	40 to 46	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	40 to 46		White	—to—	
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 32		Grind.	19 to 26	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	18 to 23		Feed	14 to 22	
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—to—		Potato	15 to 24	
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18		Potato	14 to 22	
Rye	—to—				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 20 to 26	Tick	22to 27	Harrow	23 to 31	
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . 23 to 24	Winds.	—to—	Longpod	—to—	
Peas, White . . . . . 23 to 30	Maple	27 to 30	Grey	26 to 29	

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
April 28 . . .	47 0	28 7	17 6	29 3	26 3	26 3
May 5 . . .	46 4	28 2	17 2	27 7	26 4	28 1
— 12 . . .	46 2	28 1	17 3	29 2	26 8	28 9
— 19 . . .	47 2	27 9	17 5	29 2	26 10	28 2
— 26 . . .	47 0	27 5	17 11	29 2	27 4	29 10
June 2 . . .	47 11	27 3	18 0	30 3	27 10	29 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	47 1	27 11	17 6	29 1	26 11	28 8
Duties . .	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. Eden, Queen-street, Cheapside, printer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Whitmore, Stockport, Cheshire, pawnbroker—J. Ryan, Stockport, Cheshire, surgeon—T. Stripling, Colchester, Essex, coachmaker—T. Waller, Preston, brewer—J. N. George, Upper Berkeley-street, Marylebone, bookseller—J. W. Carleton, Upper George-street, Bryanstone-square, bookseller—G. Tattersall, Noble-street, London, hosier—F. Singleton, Kingston, Jamaica, merchant—W. Slade, Bridport, Dorsetshire, boot and shoemaker—W. Dennen, Bath, Somersetshire, tailor—W. Reynolds and J. T. Fairbank, Sheffield, Yorkshire, builders—J. M. Mallan, Ludgate-hill, dentist—J. Grieve, Nicholas-lane, Lombard street, engraver—J. Dewe, Oxford, bookseller—J. Clarke, R. Mitchell, J. Philips, and T. Smith, Leicester, bankers—W. Musgrave, Leeds, dyer—J. Brearley, Leeds, victualler—W. Exley, Manchester, shoemaker—T. Marrian, Sheffield, brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Hutton, South Queensferry, Linlithgow, baker—P. Bryce, Glasgow, victualler—J. Hunter, near Midcalder, woodmerchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 30th ult., at Fermoy, the lady of the Hon. E. A. Lambart, of a son—On the 1st inst., at 50, Wilton-crescent, the lady of T. Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P., of a daughter—On the 5th inst, in Dover-street, the Lady Harriet Duncombe, of a son and heir.

MARRIED.—On the 6th inst., at Dryburgh Abbey, the Hon. and Rev. Somerville Hay, youngest brother of the Earl of Erroll, to the Lady Alicia Erskine, third daughter of the Earl of Buchan—On the 7th inst., at St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Hon. W. Godolphin Osborne, second son of Lord Godolphin, to the Hon. Caroline Montagu, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Rokeby.

DIED.—On Thursday, the 1st inst., Mr. John Milne, Nurseryman, of Stoke Newington—On the 6th inst., at Lewisham, John Penn, Esq., civil engineer—On the 8th inst., at his residence, Cottage-grove, Mile-end-road, the Rev. J. Fletcher, D.D., of Stepney, aged 68—On the 8th inst., at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, H. Goulburn, Esq., jun., aged 31.

HATCHING APPARATUS. — Reduced Prices.—From eight to sixteen Guineas.—Messrs. TODD and SON, of Bury-street, Bloomsbury, beg to call the attention of the Public to their PORTABLE PATENT HATCHING AND REARING APPARATUS, being the original Manufacturers. This successful invention is capable of Hatching, at a trifling expense, any number of Game and Poultry Eggs of all sorts, from 50 to 200 at one time, and possesses the further recommendation of rearing the young birds at all seasons, and of furnishing Poultry for the table at a trifling cost, at all periods of the year. For further particulars apply at the Manufacturers'. A Machine may be seen in use daily.

CORNS, BUNIONS, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the ANTI-CALLOSITY, or RUSSIAN CORN AND BUNION PLAISTER, feels great confidence in recommending it as the most certain cure for all Callous Swellings on the Feet that has ever yet been invented. By the use of this Plaister immediate benefit will be found, and in a short time a Radical Cure will be effected by gradually dispersing the Hard or Soft Corn, and entirely removing those painful throbbings so severely felt at every change of weather.

Sold, with full directions for use, in boxes, 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.*, at SANGER'S Medicine Warehouse, 150, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Venders throughout the country.

Remember—"THE RUSSIAN CORN AND BUNION PLAISTER."

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, CHISWICK.—Noblemen and Gentlemen desirous of seeing Stephenson's Improved Conical Boiler in operation, are respectfully solicited to inspect one recently fixed in the above Gardens, heating a Melonry upon the much-approved plan of water circulating in open troughs. Prospectuses and drawings may be obtained at STEPHENSON'S & Co.'s Warehouses, 61, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of Patterns of ornamental Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Wire-work, Flower-Rods, and Horticultural implements.

BRITISH ORCHIDACEÆ.

A LADY who has some fine specimens of the broad and narrow-leaved Helleborum, the Fly Orchis, the Bird's Nest, and others soon about to blossom, is anxious to obtain a purchaser for them. Her family has lately met with a sad reverse of fortune, which has reduced them to a state of wretchedness, and she would be truly grateful to those who would assist her in relieving a few of their wants. Address, J. E. S. Post-office, Chichester.

MECHI'S Superb Tea Trays, in papier maché, (manufactory, 4, Leadenhall-street, London) are unrivalled specimens of japan work, infinitely surpassing the Chinese. The prices vary from a very low figure up to twenty guineas the set. They comprise some brilliant specimens of Art, in Figures, Landscapes, Flowers, and Birds, with buhl and gold. The same manufacture is applied in Work-boxes, Dressing-cases, Envelope-cases, Netting-boxes, Glove-boxes, Playing Card-boxes, and Ladies' Visiting Card-Cases, Hand-screens, Pole-screens, Card-racks, Inkstands, Ladies' Work-tables, Chess-tables, Portfolios, Note and Cake Baskets, Ladies'-desks, Letter-boxes, &c. The foregoing are all in papier maché, and very cheap, say from 13*s.* up to 20*l.*, and MECHI can confidently assert that his establishment for these articles surpasses in price, quality, and extent of Stock any similar concern in the United Kingdom. MECHI is sole inventor of the MECHIAN Dressing-cases, the Patent Castellated Tooth-brushes, 9*d.* each, the Cushioned Bagatelle-tables, the Magic Razor-strop, and peculiar Steel-razor. A visit to his Establishment will gratify those who are desirous of seeing the most perfect manufactures of this country displayed in the most attractive form.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

THE Committee of Management of the AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND hereby request such persons as have intimated their intention to be Candidates for the Office of CHEMIST, and such as intend being so, to transmit their proposals to Mr. COVENTRY, 28, Moray-place, on or before the 18th instant, as the Election is to take place on WEDNESDAY the 21st.

ALL DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER speedily and effectually cured by DR. YOUNG'S MIXTURE. The efficacy of this Medicine in the above Complaints has been long proved by its unparalleled success in a practice of many years' standing, and has induced the present proprietor to make it more generally known.

Sold in Bottles, 2*s.* 9*d.* each, by the Proprietor's Agent, J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, London; also by Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Mr. King, 232, Blackfriars Road; and all Medicine Vendors throughout the country.

TONIC MILK of ORANGE, a DELICIOUS CORDIAL and SWEETENER of the BREATH.—It warms and cheers the Stomach, creates an Appetite, Digests the Food, Strengthens the Lungs, Clears and Improves the Voice for Singing, enlivens the Spirits, dispels Nervous Debility, Clears the Blood, and thus removes Pimples and Eruptions, while it combines with these admirable properties the inestimable advantage of being the most efficacious agent offered to the Public for Beautifying and Perfuming the Breath. It should be taken in the proportion of a wine-glass full twice a day, and is particularly recommended to GENTLEMEN on leaving home in the morning, or after smoking a Cigar, &c.; while to LADIES it will be equally grateful on going to a party or a ball, for its invigorating influence on the mind and spirits, and its purifying effect on the organs of the health.

Mrs. GULLY respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, that she has disposed of the Right, Title, and Recipe of the TONIC MILK of ORANGE to Messrs. A. ROWLAND and SONS, No. 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON; who have appointed Messrs. Barclays, Medicine Vendors, 95, Farringdon-street: Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Mr. Prout, near Temple Bar; and Mr. Butler, 4, Cheapside, as Agents.—Half-pints, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Pints, 4*s.* 6*d.*; Quarts, 9*s.*, Stamp Duty included.

BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES.
BY THE NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN.
REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
ATTWOOD, WIMBLE, & WARNER, MANUFACTURERS, LEWES.

This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use.

Sizes	No. 1	2	and 3
Churn from	7 to 8 lbs.	13 to 15 lbs.	26 to 28 lbs.
Price, carriage paid to London.	25*s.*	35*s.*	42*s.*

Zinc Pans for Churns to stand in, extra. N.B.—Thermometers and Butter Prints supplied. May be obtained through any respectable ironmonger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, Lewes.

To be seen in London, at WRIGHT'S Range Warehouse, No. 3, Arthur-street, near the Monument; RIGBY'S Brush Warehouse, No 80, Gracechurch-street; LIVERMORE and SON, Ironmongers, No. 80, Oxford-street.

NEW AND IMPROVED CHURCH AND CHAMBER ORGAN,

MANUFACTURED BY H. C. LINCOLN,

Organ Builder to Her Majesty The Queen,
And to their late Majesties George the Fourth and William the Fourth;

AND BUILDER OF THE ORGANS IN

HER MAJESTY'S CHAPEL ROYAL, BRIGHTON.
HER MAJESTY'S PALACE, THE PAVILION, BRIGHTON.
HER MAJESTY'S CHAPEL, DEVONPORT.

MR. LINCOLN has just had the honour to receive the following testimonial from the Rev. W. F. H. HOOPER, Incumbent of Withington:—

"Withington, Manchester, March 27, 1843.

"MR. LINCOLN has just completed an Organ for my Church, which was opened by DR. GAUNTLETT on Friday the 17th, and Sunday the 19th, of this month. The Instrument has given the most complete satisfaction to me and to all who have felt an interest in its erection. The best judges both amongst my own people and of persons unconnected with the Church have pronounced it perfect—unsurpassed in its softness, richness, and variety of tone. I have pleasure in adding that MR. LINCOLN has treated us with considerable liberality, has acted with openness and uprightness, and as becomes a tradesman of the highest respectability—has spared neither labour nor (I may add) expense in fulfilling his contract to the utmost, and has devoted himself strenuously, not to say enthusiastically, to the work of turning out an Instrument that should give perfect satisfaction to the Committee of gentlemen concerned in its erection. In this he has completely succeeded; and I shall be happy if my recommendation secures him further patronage.

W. F. H. HOOPER, Incumbent of Withington."

ORGAN MANUFACTORY, 196, HIGH HOLBORN.

MR. LINCOLN solicits the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and the Professors and Amateurs of Church Vocal and Instrumental Music, to the peculiarities and advantages of the great and numerous improvements he has recently adopted in the construction of the Church and Chamber Organ. These alterations have been made with a view of affording an increased efficacy to the Organ, in rendering its support to a large congregation, and in the performance of Church Instrumental Music. The effect gained is such as to combine the breadth and variety which distinguish the Continental Organ, with the universally recognised sweet and silvery tones produced by the English mode of voicing and finishing the pipes.

The advantages gained by the adoption of the new mode of construction are unquestionable:—

1st. The Organ has a more weighty and solemn character of tone, which is gained by the introduction of the new Stops, called the Bourdon, Tenoroon, and Quint.

2d. It has a more brilliant and silvery character, from the new mode of arranging the Sesquialteras, Mixtures, and by the use of a new Stop, called the Doublette.

3d. It has a more soft and varied character, from the circumstance that instead of the Instrument only possessing one Flute, it has three, four, or even six, all of which combine with the new Stops in producing an entirely new quality of tone to the Organ, and which is admirably adapted to the purposes of Psalmody. These Flutes are called the Claribel-Flute, the Oboe-Flute, the Wald-Flute, the Suabe-Flute, the Piccolo, and the Flageolet.

4th. It has more breadth and body of tone, from the adoption of a new method of manufacturing the Reed Stops. These are made to speak, so as to combine the weight of a Diapason with the fullest tone which it is possible to give to a Reed Pipe. The new Reed Stops are called the Posaune, the Trombone, the Cornopean, the Soft Horn, the Corno-Flute, the Clarionet, the Trumpet, the Clarion, the Oboe, and the Octave Clarion.

5th. A distant, subdued, and piano effect, combined with brilliancy sufficiently prominent to keep up the voices, is gained by the Tenoroon Dulciana, a new Reedy-toned Dulciana, and the Echo Dulciana Cornet, a Stop of Five Ranks of Pipes, which has been copied from one in the celebrated Organ of Cologne Cathedral.

6th. More Pipes are obtained to each Key than has yet been attained, and at a less expense; and it must be evident the greater number of Pipes of differing qualities of tone that can be brought to bear upon each Key the greater must be the musical resources of the Instrument.

7th. The Sound-boards are made to contain nearly double the work of the ordinary sound-boards, and the wind-chests nearly double the quantity of wind.

8th. No money is thrown away upon useless mechanism, but the greatest attention is paid to create music in every possible variety and combination.

9th. Although the compass of the Keys is apparently contracted to CC, in effect the Organ extends to CCC, as every Key on the Manual has it with its Unisons, the Octave below; thus, in fact, the Instrument has the same compass as the Organ in St. Paul's Cathedral, without the disadvantages attending the old compass.

MR. LINCOLN begs to refer to the following Organs, as examples of the new manner of combining great power and variety at a small expense.

THE NEW ORGAN IN THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, THE ROLLS, CHANCERY-LANE,
(Opened in November);

THE NEW ORGAN IN CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET (Opened in December);

THE ORGAN AT THE NEW CHURCH, WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER (Opened in March);

THE NEW GRAND ORGAN NOW ERECTING AT THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. DAVID.

MR. LINCOLN submits the following TESTIMONIALS from the late Dr. Clarke Whitfield, Mr. Attwood, Mr. Thomas Adams, Dr. Gauntlett, and Mr. Purkis, as to the Character of his style of Organ Building:—

From Dr. J. CLARKE WHITFIELD, *Professor of Music to the University, Cambridge.*

I have employed MR. LINCOLN at Trinity and St. John's Colleges during my residence at Cambridge, and therefore can vouch for the superiority and durability of his work, as well as for his moderate charges. It is my opinion that the Diapasons of MR. LINCOLN possess more of the sweetness of the celebrated "Father Schmidt" than those of any other Organ Builder of the present day.

From Mr. ATTWOOD, *Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Composer to the King.*

I have the pleasure to inform you that I think the Organ built by MR. LINCOLN an instrument possessing a fine quality of tone, great power, and very complete in all its parts.

Testimonial from the NEW CHURCH COMMITTEE, *Newington, and* Mr. PURKIS, *Organist.*

The undersigned feel highly gratified in expressing their opinion upon the Organ built by Mr. LINCOLN for the said Church; and testifying to the great satisfaction he has given therein, not only with respect to its internal construction, mechanism, and powers, but also to the very fine and superior quality of tone it so eminently possesses, and of which it is scarcely possible to convey a sufficiently just and adequate idea.

A. CYRIL ONSLOW, Rector.
(Signed) GILBERT ELLIOTT, Minister.
JOHN PURKIS, Organist.
(And all the Committee.)

Testimonial from the NEW CHURCH COMMITTEE, *Camberwell, and* Mr. THOMAS ADAMS, *Organist.*

The undersigned deem it only common justice to Mr. LINCOLN to express the very high and general satisfaction which he has given in the erection of an Organ in such new Church: without any written contract, he completed, within the time stipulated, all, and even more than in his tender he had engaged to perform, without claiming a single extra. Of the appearance of the Organ, of its internal mechanism and workmanship, and above all, of its powerful yet mellow and most beautiful tone, it is scarcely possible to convey a just idea of the praise which has been bestowed upon it by all who have seen and heard it.

JOHN GEORGE STORIE, Vicar.
(Signed) JOHN VANE, Minister.
THOS. ADAMS, Organist.
(And all the Committee.)

Testimonial from Dr. GAUNTLETT, *Organist of Christ Church, Newgate-street, London, and of St. Olave's, Southwark.*

MR. HENRY C. LINCOLN has erected two Organs on my new plan, and has two others in progress. I have much pleasure in recording my opinion of his merits. In the contracts which he has executed under my superintendence, I have ever found him, although exceedingly moderate in his price, yet very desirous to give his employers every advantage. The internal mechanism and the outward decoration of his work have been finished in the best style. The metal and manufacture of his pipes have been of high excellence; and every portion of his instrument has been completed with the same uniform attention to its durability and due effect.

MR. LINCOLN has the honour to announce

A NEW AND IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL-ORGAN;

ALSO,

THE CONCERT-ORGAN FOR THE SALOON OR DRAWING-ROOM;

AND

THE APOLLONICON, OR SELF-ACTING ORGAN;

For the Mechanical Performance of Symphonies, Overtures, Choruses, &c.

MR. LINCOLN continues to manufacture the OLD ENGLISH UNISON and GG CHURCH-ORGAN, to which he gives some new Characteristics, by means of his newly-invented Flute, Reed, and Diapason Stops. He also reconstructs the Old Instruments upon the New Plan.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c.

ST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE-FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and economical principles.

Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.

BEE-HIVES.—GEORGE NEIGHBOUR and SON beg to inform their Apiarian Friends that in consequence of the formation of a new line of street, they have removed their business from No. 131, High Holborn, to more spacious and commodious Premises, numbered 127 in the same street. Their selection of Bee-hives for this season comprehends most varieties now in vogue, including "Nutt's Patent Hives" (for the sale of which they are the only authorized agents), the "Single-Box Hive," the "Ladies' Observatory Hive," the "Improved Cottage Hive," with Glasses, &c., from either of which the produce may be taken at any time without the destruction of the Bees. G. N. and SON have also Glass Hives and other articles connected with Bee Management, at their Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 127, High Holborn, corner of Southampton-street, London. Letters of inquiry relative to the above must have Post-age Stamps inclosed.

*** "NUTT ON BEES" (5th Edition), now published.

SHADES FOR GREENHOUSES.

J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, HORTICULTURAL BUILDERS, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea.—The great simplicity of their improved plan of SHADING, by which the roof of the largest or smallest house can be instantly covered with a sheet of Canvas, renders the principle an object of admiration. To be seen in use at most of the London Nurseries, and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea.

ORNAMENTAL WIREWORK FOR THE GARDEN,
390, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

G. B. THOMPSON, in gratefully acknowledging the kind patronage which the Nobility and Gentry so liberally bestowed upon him last season, begs respectfully to announce that that encouragement has induced him to bestow more attention to this department of Ornamental and Useful Work. He has in consequence prepared several Novel Designs in FANCY WIREWORK, suited to the Flower-Garden and Greenhouse, and again submits for inspection his Extensive Stock of Flower-Baskets, Trainers, Borders, and Stands, with Garden-Arches, Seats, Vases, and Temples; improved Garden and Hothouse Engines, Syringes, Fumigating Bellows, and other Horticultural Implements. G. B. THOMPSON'S Improved Waterpots, which possess considerable advantage over all others, the smaller size being peculiarly adapted for Ladies. Game and Cattle Fence in great variety.

BULB CUCUMBER-GLASSES, for Watering by Evaporation during the growth of the Fruit, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each; GRAPE-GLASSES, with holes, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. each; BEE-GLASSES, 1s. to 2s. 6d. each. Cylindrical CUCUMBER-TUBES, from 6d. to 4s. each; PROPAGATING-GLASSES, Green, 1s. per lb.; white, 1s. 2d. per lb.; or 2s. 6d. to 24s. per dozen; FISH-BOWLS, from 1s. 6d. each; ditto, with hole in bottom for Fountains, 2s. 6d. per lb., at ARSLEY PELLATT'S Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars. Orders from the country, accompanied with a Post-office order, will meet with prompt attention.

LITHIC ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, from its Strength and Durability, forms an excellent coating for Greenhouses, Conservatories, and Outbuildings. Its antiseptic qualities particularly adapt it for the preservation of Wood and Iron Fences; and it may be advantageously employed upon good Brickwork, in place of stucco or other covering. Manufactured in stone and slate colours by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & SONS, Roman and Keene's Cement Manufacturers, Millbank-street, Westminster.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family. He is competent to the Management of the whole routine of Gardening in every branch, with Woods and Plantations; has lived in his last Situation nearly twenty years; is a married man, 44 years old. Can give unexceptionable references as to character. Direct to N. B., at Messrs. T. and J. BACKHOUSE, Nurserymen, York.

AS GARDENER OR BAILIFF. A middle-aged, married Man, without incumbrance, of very extensive practice, whose ability and character will bear the strictest investigation. Wages no object. Direct to A. B., at 2, Strong's Cottages, Brook-green, Hammersmith.

AS GARDENER. A married Man, who has no objection to the care of Cows, or to take charge of a Horse and Chaise; can have an excellent character from his last employer. The country not objected to.—Direct to W. CLARK, at Mr. Lockhart's, Wood street, Walthamstow, Essex.

AS GARDENER, or GARDENER and FORESTER. A single Man, aged 39 years, who has a thorough practical knowledge of Pines, Grapes, Greenhouse Frames, and all branches connected with his profession. He had in his last Situation the Management of the Woods and Plantations, and left it in consequence of the death of his late employer. Highly respectable reference can be given. Direct to Mr. BLAKE, 22, Upper Berkeley-street West, Hyde Park Square, London.

AS GARDENER. A single Man, aged 25, who has been from his earliest youth engaged in his business, and thoroughly understands the most approved methods of Forcing, and can be highly recommended. Direct to C. S., at Mr. MILTON'S Apiarian Repository, 10, Great Marylebone-st., Wimpole-street.

TO THE NOBILITY, LANDED PROPRIETORS, &c.

THE Advertiser, a Scotchman, 40 years of age, and married, wishes to meet with an eligible Situation. He is competent to undertake the management of extensive Forests, Woods, Plantations, Nurseries, and Kitchen Gardens, laying out Carriage drives, plain and ornamental Walks, &c. For the last 16 years he has been in the employ of a Nobleman in the County of Salop, and formerly was engaged for a period of several years under the late celebrated Mr. John Hay, Planner, of Edinburgh, in which several capacities he has been enabled to obtain a thorough knowledge of his business in all the above branches, including the most modern methods of Fencing, Harvesting Bark, &c. The most unexceptionable references can be given. Address, Mr. LACHLAN, Richmond, Walcot, near Ludlow.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, June 10, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 24—1843. SATURDAY, JUNE 17. PRICE 6*d*.

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Exhibitions of Plants and Flowers, for 1843, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, WEDNESDAYS, June 28 and July 19, from 2 o'clock until 7.

The Prizes to be awarded are Medals and Plate, varying in value from 10*s.* to 15*l.*, the total amount being 60*l.* for Plants and Flowers, and 10*l.* 10*s.* for Microscopes. Open to all Competitors.

Fellows, Members, and Bearers of Ivory Tickets will be admitted upon entering their names or numbers in the Gate Book.

Visitors will be admitted by Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and between 12 and 4 o'clock at No. 28, Regent-street, by Orders from Fellows and Members only. Price 6*s.*; and on the days of Exhibition after 2 o'clock, 10*s.*

Schedules of Prizes, with the Regulations for the observance of Exhibitors, and all other particulars, may be had on application at the Gardens, or at 28, Regent-street, as above.

By Order of the Council, J. D. C. SOWERBY, Secretary.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The Meeting on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., will take place at 3 o'clock, when Prizes will be awarded for Seedling Pinks, Pansies, and Pelargoniums, together with first and second Prizes for the best specimens of Pinks in class showing. The seedling Pelargoniums to be exhibited on the plant. Communications to be addressed to the Secretary, to whom any specimens may be forwarded by Members or otherwise, carriage-paid.

Members may introduce their friends, by written orders, or otherwise.—T. C. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, June 13, 1843.

SLOUGH PINK AND HEARTSEASE SOCIETY.—POSTPONEMENT OF SHOW.—At a Meeting of the Committee, held this day, it was unanimously resolved to POSTPONE THE SHOW from June 20th to July 3rd, in consequence of the lateness of the Season. All entries to be made on or before June 27th, after which time it will be double. Schedules of Prizes, &c. may be had on prepaid application.

J. S. WATTS, Hon. Sec.

Crown Hotel, Slough, June 15, 1843.

AMERICAN PLANTS.—WATERER'S SPLENDID EXHIBITION, King's Road, Chelsea, under the especial patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, is now in high perfection. Upwards of 10,000 plants, many 10 to 12 feet high, completely covered with flowers, producing one of the most brilliant scenes ever offered to public view.—Open daily, Sundays excepted. Admittance, One Shilling.

NOW ON SHOW, AT

YOUELL & Co.'s Nursery, Great Yarmouth, a splendid Specimen of their FUCHSIA ST. CLARE, upwards of Nine Feet in Circumference, literally covered with bloom, to which they respectfully invite admirers of this elegant tribe of Plants to inspect. June 15, 1843.

YELLOW RHODODENDRON.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., have now a few plants for sale of this rare and beautiful RHODODENDRON: and as they purchased from Mr. SMITH, who raised it, the original Plant, which was exhibited in Flower by him at Chiswick, and gained the Large Silver Medal, and have propagated stock from it, their plants may be depended upon as being the true "RHODODENDRON AUREUM," or Smith's Yellow Rhododendron.—Exeter Nursery, June 12.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their select List of the above elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front advertising page of this Paper of the 27th ult. They are now ready to be sent out per post, free, on the receipt of a post-office order,) to any part of the United Kingdom, u, on the following terms:

12 fine show varieties, . 12*s.* | 12 extra fine and very superior . . . . 21*s.*
12 extra fine ditto . . . 16*s.* |

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, June 14, 1843.

TO PANSY GROWERS.

J. PEARSON, having a fine Stock of his BLACK PRINCE PANSY, will, on receipt of a Post-office order for 5*s.*, send it to any part of the Kingdom in a tin-box, post-free.—Chilwell Nurseries, near Nottingham.

MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very superb New Fuchsia, which has been raised from seed in the Exeter Nursery, and which they have no hesitation in saying is decidedly the finest variety ever produced; indeed, it is at once admitted to be so by all who see it, who are struck with admiration of its noble appearance. The flowers are exceedingly large, being longer as well as broader than those of any other Fuchsia, and are of very firm, thick, waxy substance. The tube and sepals are of a rich scarlet-crimson colour, opening freely and well displaying the corolla, which is widely-expanded and of a fine violet-blue colour, differing greatly from all other hyprid Fuchsias. The whole habit of the plant is exceedingly good; the leaves are thick, glossy, and of a Laurel-like texture; it blooms abundantly, and the flowers hanging gracefully upon long peduncles, clear and distinct from the foliage, appear to great advantage: it flowers well in the open border, and is quite hardy. The original Seedling Plant is now flowering in the Exeter Nursery, and may be seen by any person who calls there, and will also be shown at the next great Exhibition of the London Horticultural Society, on the 17th inst.—Strong, healthy plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th of August next, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, and will be sent by post, carefully packed in tin cases. Orders will be executed strictly according to the priority of their reception. The usual discount to the Trade if six plants are ordered.

N.B.—This seedling Fuchsia was raised last summer, has been fully proved, and will give satisfaction to all who purchase it.—Exeter Nursery, June 1, 1843.

SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL & Co., in offering their LIST of CHRYSANTHEMUMS (for which, see their advertisement in this Paper of the 3rd inst., to the notice of amateurs, and those who intend competing at the autumnal exhibitions of the present season, beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the list will be found highly satisfactory to those who may not only have the above object in view, but also to those who are desirous of decorating their greenhouse and garden with this unsurpassed Autumnal Flower. The plants will be strong and healthy, and sent free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, at the rate of 12*s.* per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 15, 1843.

MESSRS. VEITCH AND SON beg to offer the following New and Beautiful Plants, introduced by them through their Collector in South America:—

Alstrœmeria nemorosa	(See figures)	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Aug. 1842,
Begonia coccinea	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Jan. 1843, and Paxton's Mag., May, 1843.
Echites splendens	,,	Paxton's Mag., March, 1843, and Curtis's Bot. Mag., Nov., 1842
,, atropurpurea	,,	Edwards' Bot. Reg., May, 1843, and Paxton's Magazine, Oct., 1842
,, hirsuta	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Feb., 1843,
Gesneria polyantha	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., Feb, 1843
Gloxinia macrophylla variegata		Curtis's Bot. Mag., April, 1842
Hypocyrta strigillosa		
Manettia bicolor	,,	Paxton's Magazine, March, 1843
Passiflora Actinia	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., April, 1843
Rondeletia longiflora	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag, Nov., 1842, and Paxton's Magazine, Nov., 1842
Stigmaphyllon ciliatum		
,, heterophyllum	,,	Curtis's Bot. Mag., May, 1843
Siphocampylos duplo-serratus		
Tropæolum azureum	,,	Edwards' Bot. Reg., Dec., 1842,

Curtis's Bot. Mag., Dec., 1842, and Paxton's Mag., Dec., 1842.

Messrs. VEITCH and SON having raised many thousands of Araucaria imbricata from seed, are enabled to offer them in quantity at a very low, moderate price.—Exeter, June 3, 1843.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

THIS magnificent FUCHSIA, pronounced by Dr. LINDLEY as "the finest hybrid we have seen," is now ready for sending out by YOUELL & Co., upon the following terms, viz.:—One St. Clare, with eleven other finest Show varieties for 21*s.*; the set delivered free of postage, (on the receipt of a post-office order) to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 14, 1843.

ROSES.

T. RIVERS, JUN., respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that his Collection of ROSES will be in full bloom about the 28th inst. To those inclined, a day may be spent among ROSES, as the collection is now much larger than it has ever yet been. The Nurseries, although very extensive, are connected. Down trains per Northern and Eastern Railway, Shoreditch, run as follows, calling at Harlow and Sawbridgeworth stations alternately, each one mile from the Nursery: Morning—eight, half-past nine, half-past eleven o'clock; Afternoon—half-past one, half-past four, quarter-past six, and half-past eight o'clock.—Sawbridgeworth, June 15, 1843.

FUCHSIA TODDIANA. Fine strong Plants of this Charming variety, Ten Inches to One Foot in Height, are now being sent out at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, or small, in Thumb Pots, 5*s.*, together with small Plants of every New variety in Cultivation at half the Spring Prices.

Catalogues of FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, &c., can be had on prepaid application. THOMAS CRIPPS, Tunbridge Wells Nursery.

NEW FUCHSIAS OF 1843.

W. MILLER has a limited Number of all the new FUCHSIAS at half their advertised prices; as Epssii, 5*s.*; St. Clare, 5*s.*; Brockmania, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Balloonii, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Laneii, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Rogersiana, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Toddiana, 5*s.*; Enchantress, 5*s.*; Pulcherrima, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Iveryana, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Transparens, 2*s.* 6*d.*; King, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Gem, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Dermisiana, 2*s.* 6*d.*; also the *best* of the older varieties, at 10*s.* 6*d.*, &c.,&c. Likewise all the new VERBENAS at half-price; to include case and postage to any part of the United Kingdom. Orders accompanied by a remittance executed in rotation.

Providence Nursery, Ramsgate, Kent.

ROSES.

E. DENYER begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his superb collection of ROSES will be in bloom about the 26th of June. The Standard and Dwarf Roses are planted on each side of a walk 600 feet long, and consist of 500 varieties. Orders taken for the plants when in bloom, and delivered in November next. Admittance gratis. Nursery within three miles of London, Loughborough-road, North Brixton.

SPLENDID NEW PELARGONIUM—"THURTELL'S PLUTO."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., are happy to inform the Public that they have made arrangements with Capt. Thurtell for the sole possession of the Stock of this unrivalled Flower, and shall be able to execute orders for it early in October next.

The following Opinion, given by Dr. LINDLEY, of this fine Pelargonium, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 20th May last, renders it quite unnecessary for them to say more than that it is a most distinct variety—a decided step in that peculiar class indispensable in all good collections, and will give satisfaction to those who purchase it.—"*C. M. Thurtell, Capt., R.N.*—Your 'Pluto' is a rich, brilliant, and high-coloured variety. The flower is well-formed, petals stiff and short; the upper petals are of a rich and brilliant scarlet, with a dark spot that terminates abruptly: the lower petals are of a deep rosy salmon colour, with a tinge of blue in the centre of the flower. This variety is rich, brilliant, and attractive."

L., P., & Co., have also arranged with Capt. Thurtell for the sole disposal of all his fine SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, a list of which will be published in a future Advertisement, when the price of "Pluto" will be stated.—Exeter Nursery, June 12, 1843.

SUPERB SEEDLING CHRYSANTHEMUM THE "DUKE."

YOUELL & Co. feel much pleasure in announcing they have obtained the entire stock of an extremely beautiful seedling Chrysanthemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk. This splendid variety, named "THE DUKE," was exhibited at the Norwich and Norfolk Horticultural Society's Exhibition, where it obtained the First Prize, as the Best Seedling; it also obtained First Prizes shown in the best stand of 25; ditto ditto, 15; ditto ditto, 20; and the judges pronounced it to be the best Chrysanthemum ever exhibited. The colour French White, changing to pure white: petals broad and beautifully incurved, forming a perfect ball of from 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. It is ready for sending out, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 17, 1843.

WARNER & WARNER, SEEDSMEN, 28, Cornhill, beg leave to offer the following choice SEEDS, which they can recommend with the greatest confidence:—

	Per paper—*s.*	*d.*
PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA, crimson shaded, saved from the most splendid flowers . . .	1	0
CALCEOLARIA, shrubby and herbaceous, from the finest flowers	1	0
New Double CANTERBURY BELLS, blue and white	1	0
PAPAVER ORIENTALIS (very beautiful) . . .	0	6
LYCHNIS FULGENS	1	0
NEW WHITE WALCHEREN BROCCOLI (true) . .	1	0
CHAPPELL'S NEW CREAM DO. . . .	1	0
,, ,, WHITE DO.	1	0

N.B.—The present season is the most suitable for sowing the above seeds.

SUPERB BLUE CINERARIA SEED, furnishing to the Greenhouse throughout the Winter months a varied, lively, and brilliant continuance of elegant bloom. MICHAEL BREWER, Sen., Nursery, London Road, Cambridge, respectfully invites notice to his extensive collection of the most esteemed named kinds as well as to his own new and beautiful Seedlings now in bloom, comprising every shade of deep, rich, and light Blue, and to observe, that as the present is the best season to sow for Autumn, Winter, and early Spring Flowering, he is induced to offer Seed of the same, warranted as newly-gathered from the best selected and set-apart varieties from amongst his numerous stock, in packets, mixed, at 3*s.* 6*d*, 7*s.*, and 10*s.* Prepaid applications, inclosing Post-office orders, will be immediately executed, post-free.

WINDING-UP SALE for the season of DAHLIAS, PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, &c., by PROTHEROE and MORRIS, at the Auction-Mart, on THURSDAY, June 22d, at 12 o'clock, being the last sale this season.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

This Institution is empowered by *Special Act of Parliament*, (4 Vict. cap. 9), and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance in their fullest extent to Policy-Holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than are usually offered by other Companies. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Assurances may either be effected by Parties on their own Lives, or by Parties interested therein on the Lives of others.

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create at once a property in reversion, which can by no other means be realized. Take, for instance, the case of a person at the age of 30, who by the payment of 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Britannia Life Assurance Company, can become at once possessed of a bequeathable property, amounting to 1000*l.*, subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life,—a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of EIGHT SHILLINGS weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as as inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of 1000*l.*, which he can bequeath or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained at the Office.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A Board of Directors attend daily at 2 o'clock, for the despatch of business.

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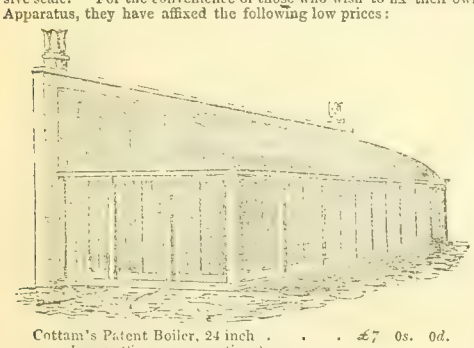
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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, June 20	Linnæan	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	8 P.M.
	,, (Crown & Anchor)	3 P.M.
Wednesday, June 21	Microscopical	8 P.M.
	Geological	8½ P.M.
Saturday, June 24	Royal Botanic	4 P.M.
Tuesday, June 27	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, June 28	Royal Botanic, Garden Exhibition.	
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.

COUNTRY SHOWS, Friday, June 23, Liverpool. Spilsby.

MR. CLEMENT HOARE, in his excellent treatise on the cultivation of the Vine on open walls, remarks that a prevailing idea, that the more wood there is in a Vine the more Grapes it will produce, is precisely the reverse of the fact; that to permit a Vine to make a great quantity of wood under the idea of thereby getting a great quantity of Grapes, is grasping at the substance and catching the shadow; that in order to keep a plant in good bearing condition the pruning-knife should be used to a far greater extent than on any other kind of fruit-tree; and finally, that the most severe manner in which that instrument is applied to other trees is as nothing when compared with that required by the Vine. These statements are not confined to winter pruning, but applied to the Vine at all seasons; and upon the assumption that they are correct, Mr. Hoare founds his mode of "long-rod" pruning. It has always occurred to us that a little discussion would be advantageously applied to this subject, and we therefore invite the attention of Grape-growers to the following considerations:—

Mr. Hoare's theory, as we understand it, may be briefly expressed thus: The quantity of Grapes which a Vine is capable of producing is not in proportion to the quantity of its foliage, therefore an abundance of foliage is disadvantageous to the Vine, and should be removed. In support of this proposition Mr. Hoare refers to the practice in vineyard countries, and to his own experiments. It is stated that the proprietors of vineyards insert in their leases covenants to regulate the number of shoots to be left on each stool, and the number of eyes to which a branch is to be shortened, because, in the absence of such covenants, the wine-farmer would exhaust the Vines, and gradually ruin the quality of the wine. Upon turning to Chaptal's standard work on the cultivation of the Vine in France we find this idea confirmed. He attributes the indifferent quality of the Grapes obtained from the Vines that are allowed to scramble over trees and to hang from them in festoons, as is the case in Provence, *to the watery quality of the sap consequent upon the superabundance of leaves* (vol. i. p. 293); and in another place (vol. i. p. 296) he says that in the French vineyards Vines are pruned in order "to hinder the dispersion of the sap, and the formation of an infinite quantity of shoots, branches, twigs, and leaves, which would push in crowds from the buds, would extend the surface of the stool in an immoderate degree, and increase beyond all bounds its powers of sucking up fluids from the soil (*aspiration*). But in depriving it of what is called superfluous wood, the sap is concentrated in a part of those shoots which are considered best suited to produce fine, good, ripe fruit."

Mr. Hoare's own experiment is stated to be this:—"To describe the results, which, with little variation, were the same in all, one Vine may be advantageously selected. This was a White Muscadine, in the eighth year of its age, and, like all the rest, in the highest bearing condition possible. It produced in the following spring an abundant supply of vigorous bearing shoots, and shewed 78 bunches of fine Grapes, the produce of 29 buds, retained on two horizontal right and left shoots. As the season advanced the shoots extended themselves rapidly, the bunches of fruit increased in size, and the Vine thrived as well as usual, seemingly quite unconscious of the task it shortly had to perform. Blossoming being over, and the fruit set, the trial of strength commenced. On the 1st of July many of the bunches measured 11 inches from the shoulders to the extremities, and when matured would have weighed a pound and a half each. They hung close together, forming, as far as they extended on the wall, an entire and compact mass of Grapes, the weight of which, if ripened, would have exceeded 60 pounds. The middle of that month arrived and the berries had only reached the size of small Peas, while those on other Vines, not subjected to any such trial, were full grown, and had commenced the stoning process. On the 1st of August no perceptible increase of size in the berries had taken place, and the Vine began to show strong symptoms of exhaustion. About the middle of that month the foliage assumed a withering appearance, and on the 1st of September the vegetation of the plant was almost at a stand; the shoots ceased to grow, the fruit and foliage were in a prostrate condition, and the vital energies of the Vine appeared quite unable to supply the daily increasing demand for nourishment. Throughout that month it continued in a pitiable condition, and though a valuable plant, it was nevertheless suffered to take its course as well as all the others, in order that the trial might be decisive. About the 1st of October, the greater part of the berries having grown as large as middling-sized Peas, those on the shoulders of some of the bunches began to show symptoms of ripening by becoming a little transparent, and at the same time the berries at the extremities of the bunches began to shrivel. As the month advanced, the ripening process proceeded slowly, but the shrivelling increased rapidly. Towards the latter end of October the trial was over, and the experiment complete; on many entire bunches every berry had shrivelled, and in no bunch had the process of maturation proceeded farther down than the shoulders. The whole crop was gathered about the 1st of November, and the ripened portions being put together, weighed 9½ pounds. Not one of these ripened berries, however, was more than half the usual size, and in point of flavour not to be compared to others of the same sort ripened at least six weeks previously."

This is, no doubt, a very instructive experiment in some respects, and well worth the attentive consideration of Gardeners; but there is a somewhat important omission in the circumstances relating to it, so far as the question now before us is concerned—namely, how this Vine had been treated previously, and in what manner it was pruned during the progress of the experiment. All that we learn is, that in the previous years the Vine had been remarkably vigorous, and had *been closely pruned*.

It may perhaps appear that, at all events, this sort of evidence is conclusive as to the correctness of Mr. Hoare's theory, and shows that close pruning is advantageous to Vines. We must, however, confess that it does not carry conviction to our mind. Mr. Hoare's experiment seems to us to amount merely to this,—that if you leave on a Vine more bunches than it can support, those bunches will shrivel and not ripen. But there still remains behind the question, *why* it cannot support its own produce? and that is not answered by the experiment. Mr. Hoare, indeed, may say the bunches did not swell "because the quantity of Grapes which a Vine is capable of producing is not in proportion to its foliage." But might it not with equal justice be inferred that they did not swell because the quantity of leaves to nourish the branches was insufficient?—insufficient both during the year of the experiment and in the previous season. We think the language which the Vine spoke on this occasion not only might, but should be thus interpreted:

Mr. Knight long since showed that the Melon, when young, and before its organizable matter is formed in sufficient abundance, is incapable of supporting its fruit; that if fruit is set on very young Melon-plants, it either turns yellow and drops off, or remains small and of bad quality; and that the true principle of obtaining finely-grown and richly-flavoured Melons is to prevent their bearing till their organizable matter is abundantly stored up. Now this appears to us explanatory of the shrivelling of Mr. Hoare's Grapes. In the first place, the Vine had been previously close-pruned, which would diminish the amount of organizable matter prepared in its branches during the season previous to the experiment; for it is the constant rule that the quantity of organizable matter in a plant is in proportion to the quantity of its healthy leaves; and secondly, it is to be inferred that the same system of close-pruning was observed during the experiment, which in that case would further deprive the bunches of matter whereon to feed.

With regard to the evidence afforded by the French Vineyard practice, it has not necessarily that connexion with close pruning which it at first sight appears to have. The French landlord limits the quantity of bunches to be borne by his Vine-stools, and directs the removal of branches, in order to insure the perfect ripening of the fruit; for, as Chaptal observes in another place (vol. i., p. 294), "the nearer the Grapes are to the surface of the ground (provided they do not touch it, which ruins them) the more they are exposed to the heat reverberated from the soil;" but of course that reverberation would not take place at all if the ground were covered over with an entangled mass of branches and leaves. In this country Grapes are not placed in such circumstances as they are in the French Vineyards, where the Vines cover the ground from a foot-and-a-half to two yards apart, like the plants in our Gooseberry-grounds.

It is true that Chaptal mentions repeatedly the watery quality of sap consequent upon a superabundance of leaves, but this sort of physiological reasoning is inadmissible. Sap is not watery because of a superabundance of foliage, but *because of an undue supply of water by the roots, or an insufficient exposure of leaves to the influence of light*; indeed, Chaptal's own instances in support of his interpretation may be used against it; for, while he refers the bad quality of the Tree-Grapes of Provence and of the rampant Vineyards of Poitou to a superabundance of leaves, he admits that the higher temperature of Italy, where the Vines are also allowed to scramble among trees, will occasionally produce good Grapes; although he adds, this is only in some places, for the wines of Italy are of poor quality, and will not keep. We should rather say that the bad quality of the Tree-Grapes, &c. is owing to their leaves being shaded by the branches among which they grow, and that the indifferent quality of Italian wine is due partly to the same cause, and partly to the careless way in which it is made.

Upon the whole, we cannot say that the system of close pruning and frequent abstraction of leaves is satisfactory to us; and we would in particular express our doubt whether it does not materially retard the ripening of Grapes out of doors. But as this is a matter of very considerable importance, and there are many points connected with it which we have no room to enter upon to-day, we must reserve our further observations. In the meanwhile, we shall be extremely glad of the experience and opinion of practical Grape-growers upon the subject, observing only, in addition, that all the foregoing remarks apply to summer pruning only.

KEEPING in view the principles we laid down in our last Number respecting the letting small portions of land for garden cultivation, and distinguishing such garden-farms from the allotments or gardens let to the labourers working on a farm, we will endeavour to explain our meaning by a reference to such occupations in other countries which we have had an opportunity of visiting, principally in Flanders, France, and Switzerland. Although the general state of agriculture, on a large scale, is very different in these countries, being most perfect in Flanders, next in Switzerland, and the least so in France, there is much less difference in the management of the very small occupations cultivated principally by the spade. Except in a small orchard—a most useful appendage to a cottage garden—no part of the ground is in permanent grass; and the stock, of whatever kind it may be, is kept in the stalls or sties all the year round. This may be considered as the foundation of the whole system, without which so small portions of land could not be profitably cultivated. Where there is no stock there is no manure; the land, instead of improving in fertility, is soon exhausted, and no labour can restore it. Where there is a cow, and a calf to succeed her, food must be raised for them—artificial grasses and other green food in summer, and roots and straw in winter. Experience soon shows what quantity of land must be devoted to this purpose. Those who are not acquainted with this system will scarcely believe that two acres of arable land will feed two small cows and a heifer, and two or three acres more suffice to raise corn and pulse to feed a family and carry some to market; that poultry and pigs are kept on the refuse, and a sheep is often fatted in the same shed or stall with the cows. It is not so much by the abundance of each crop, as by the rapid succession in which they are raised, that this is done. But as facts are always more convincing than arguments, we will here extract a short account of a small farm in Belgium from the *Outlines of Flemish Husbandry*, p. 90, which we have every reason to believe is correctly stated.

"Near Alost we met with one of the smallest farms which will maintain a family without other work—it was barely five acres. The house was much larger than such an occupation warranted; but it was an old farm-house, and the land had been divided into small holdings, leaving only five acres to go with the house. There was a small orchard of about a quarter of an acre, in which there were some thriving Apple and Plum trees. The grass under these was good, and the only cow which the man had was led by the wife in a halter to graze there for a short time every day—apparently more to give her exercise than for the food she could pick up. The grass seemed to have been cut for her in another part. This cow had cost eight pounds, and the man regretted that he had not had the means to purchase a second, as he could have maintained two very well. Half of the land was in Wheat, the other half in Clover, Flax, and Potatoes; so that the Clover did not recur sooner than every sixth year, the Flax and Potatoes in nine. As soon as the Wheat was reaped he began to hack the stubble about four inches deep with a heavy hoe, and as fast as he got a piece done it was sown with Turnips, after having had some of the contents of his urine tank poured over it—for, small as the farm was, it had its reservoir for this precious manure. Thus a considerable portion of the

Wheat stubble was soon covered with young Turnips of a quick-growing sort, which, if sown in the beginning or middle of August, were fit to pull in November and December, and were stored in the cellar for winter use. There was a small patch of *Cameline*, which was sown less for the seed than for the stems, of which he made brooms in his leisure hours in winter. But these hours could be but few, and only when snow covered the ground, and prevented him from digging and trenching, which was a constant operation; for the whole five acres had to be dug in the course of the year, and as much of it as possible had to be trenched, the soil being a stiff loam of a good depth, which was much improved by stirring and trenching. The milk and Potatoes, with a little salt pork, fed the family—for a pig was fed on the refuse of the food given to the cow and a little corn. Most of the Wheat, and all the Flax, were sold, and more than paid the rent, which was not high—about 10*l.* a year, without any rates, tithes, or taxes.* Incessant labour kept the man in good health, and his wife was not idle. They had two or three young children, one at the breast; but, except the wish for another cow, there seemed no great dissatisfaction with their lot, nor any great fears for the future. They had no parish fund to fall back upon—not even a union-house; but had they come to want by unforeseen accidents they would have found the hand of private charity ready to help them."

This interesting account shows what may be done by cheerful industry. No time must be lost; no gossipping of the wife or tippling of the husband, but both striving to assist each other. A man who works for himself always works harder and more cheerfully than he that works for wages; his children are brought up in industrious habits; honesty is inculcated by precept and example; and, as there are few temptations where there is no idleness, there are fewer examples of vice.—*M.*

THORNS.

As there is no genus more ornamental than Cratægus, although some of the species are not desirable, the following list will, we hope, be found useful to such of our correspondents as have expressed a desire to possess a select collection. They may be planted next each other in the order in which they stand.

1. *Cratægus heterophylla*, has small red fruit in great profusion.
2. *C. Aronia*, has very large, yellow fruit, rather late in the autumn.
3. *C. Douglassii*, has rather large, black fruit, very early in the season.
4. *C. oxyacantha rosea superba*, the most beautiful of all the Thorns when in bloom, with deep crimson flowers and small red fruit.
5. *C. coccinea*, the large scarlet-fruited Thorn.
6. *C. odoratissima*, the Sweet-scented Thorn, with very large, pale-red fruit.
7. *C. punctata flava*, the large yellow-fruited Thorn.
8. *C. Leeana*, the large Tansy-leaved Thorn, with large, pale-red fruit.
9. *C. macracantha*, the very long-spined Thorn, with very small bright-red fruit in great profusion.
10. *C. Oliveriana*, the small black-fruited Thorn, very profuse but late.
11. *C. prunifolia*, the entire-leaved Thorn, with a profusion of bright-red fruit, very late.
12. *C. oxyacantha; the new double scarlet;* a most beautiful double variety of No. 4 in this list.—¶

ON THE BOKHARA TREE CLOVER.

(Melilotus leucantha major.)

THE Bokhara Clover claims a place in every flower-garden for its beauty. It is very striking to look upon an herbaceous plant, 10 or 12 feet in height, covered with spikes of white Pea blossoms, which also shed a sweet perfume.

I esteem its value in Agriculture of greater importance. The objections to its cultivation are, that cattle give a preference to other green food, and that the stem contains too much woody fibre. The plant, however, is new to Britain, and we know that man and animals frequently require successive trials of new food before taste is acquired for it. As a proof of this, I understand that some cattle are getting very fond of this Clover; and we know that the tissue of plants in general is changed more and more into woody fibre as they progress towards maturity. Nature increases the woody fibre of this Clover for support as it elongates its gigantic stem. If, however, it is cut for cattle, when about two feet in height, it will be found nearly as succulent as the common Red Clover.

I exhibited plants of it at the Highland Society's Show last September, 9 feet in height, being the second crop of it that season from poor sandy land. I know no plant whatever that will produce so much weight of vegetable matter in equal time and space; and were it only for the production of vegetable manure, it is a boon to the Agricultural world. In my experiments with it last summer, as a manure for new varieties of Alsike(?) Clover, I found it the very best and cheapest manure.

In the economical formation of manure, it might be liberally supplied with other food throughout the summer to young cattle and pigs, in an open straw-yard profusely bedded over with layers of turf, peat-earth, whins, broom, brushwood, ferns, straw, weeds, &c., and thus save much outlay on the purchase of foreign manures.

The Bokhara Clover may be sown at any time throughout the growing season; but the most profitable time to sow it is immediately after a crop of early Potatoes, or even after Grass, Barley, Wheat, &c. The land being well manured, ploughed over, and harrowed smooth, it may be sown in shallow drills, 18 inches apart; being cut once in autumn, it will produce a much earlier spring crop than Tares, Italian Ryegrass, &c. It should always be cut very close to the ground, as the shoots produced from beneath the surface are the most luxuriant, and it will thus stand a severe winter much better than when its vitality is exposed on long stubble. Treated in this way with me, it stood two successive winters, and acquired all the characteristics of a perennial root. I have no doubt of its continuing perennial and more vigorous with the age of the plants, if only cut close in autumn, and top-dressed with rich compost.

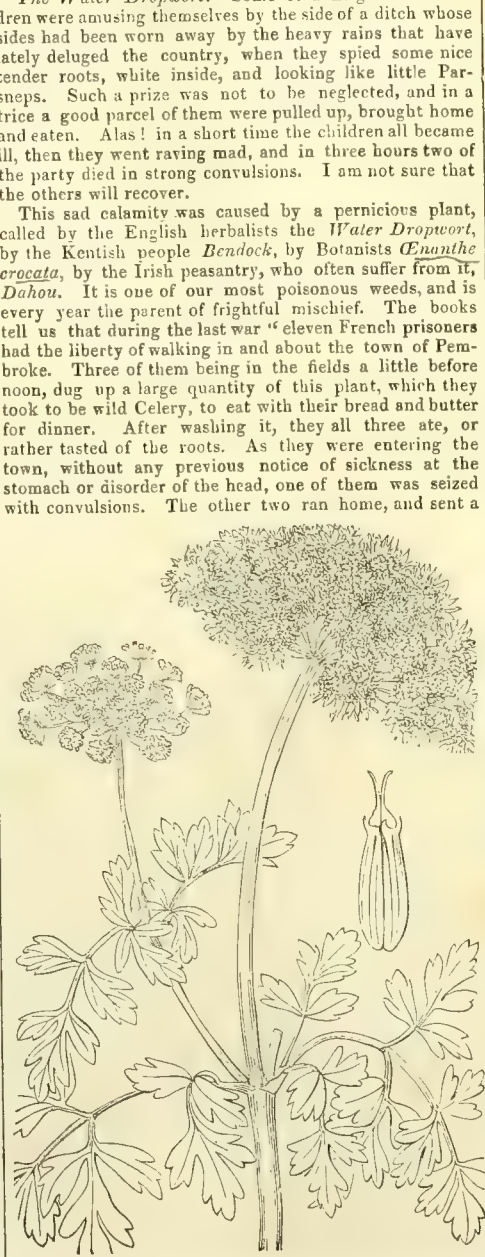
I saw a remarkable result at Oxenford Castle the other day, which Mr. Gardener pointed out to me in the garden. Mr. Gardener sowed the Bokhara Clover last May, and cut part of it several times for use, leaving a part which produced ripe seed. The latter is now considerably more luxuriant than the former.

Might not this Clover be advantageously introduced thinly over the dry pastures of Australia? The seeds would vegetate if sown during the rainy season, while the plants might afford shelter and shade to the surrounding Grass, and even food, when other vegetation lies scorched beneath a tropical sun.—*Robert Arthur, 1, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.*

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. XVI.

The Water Dropwort.—Some of a neighbour's children were amusing themselves by the side of a ditch whose sides had been worn away by the heavy rains that have lately deluged the country, when they spied some nice tender roots, white inside, and looking like little Parsneps. Such a prize was not to be neglected, and in a trice a good parcel of them were pulled up, brought home and eaten. Alas! in a short time the children all became ill, then they went raving mad, and in three hours two of the party died in strong convulsions. I am not sure that the others will recover.

This sad calamity was caused by a pernicious plant, called by the English herbalists the *Water Dropwort*, by the Kentish people *Bendock*, by Botanists *Œnanthe crocata*, by the Irish peasantry, who often suffer from it, *Dahou*. It is one of our most poisonous weeds, and is every year the parent of frightful mischief. The books tell us that during the last war "eleven French prisoners had the liberty of walking in and about the town of Pembroke. Three of them being in the fields a little before noon, dug up a large quantity of this plant, which they took to be wild Celery, to eat with their bread and butter for dinner. After washing it, they all three ate, or rather tasted of the roots. As they were entering the town, without any previous notice of sickness at the stomach or disorder of the head, one of them was seized with convulsions. The other two ran home, and sent a



surgeon to him. The surgeon endeavoured first to bleed, and then to vomit him; but those endeavours were fruitless, and he died presently. Ignorant of the cause of their comrade's death, and of their own danger, they gave of these roots to the other eight prisoners, who ate of them with their dinner. A few minutes afterwards the remaining two who gathered the plants were seized in the same manner as the first, of whom one died; the other was bled, and an emetic with great difficulty forced down, on account of his jaws being, as it were, locked together. This operated, and he recovered, but was some time affected with dizziness in his head, though not sick, or the least disordered in the stomach. The other eight, being bled and vomited immediately, were soon well."

Sometimes the hair and nails are said to come off; cows and horses perish when they feed upon it, as they will do if they find it in their pastures; dogs are also affected by it in a dangerous degree. In short, it is a fearful poison. Luckily, however, it is easily known.

Its roots are produced in thick fangs, like those of a Dahlia, but are smaller; they have been frequently sold during the winter by knavish gardeners to silly customers as the roots of that plant. In the autumn and winter they contain a yellow strong-smelling juice, but in the spring this disappears. The leaves are dark green, perfectly smooth, as is the stem, which grows 4 or 5 ft. high. They are divided in a bipinnate way into numerous leaflets, which are somewhat of a lozenge form, but are deeply and bluntly gashed. The flowers are white, and in compound umbels; they are of the Umbelliferous order, and have a visibly five-toothed calyx, with two stiff upright styles. The fruit (vulgarly called the seed) is oblong, ribbed, pressed closely together, and terminated by the two stiffened and almost spiny styles.

By these marks it is easily known from all our wild umbelliferous plants. Not a hair is upon it—its leaves are of the deepest green—and if you draw a line all round the leaflets without regarding the incisions, you will find that it will generally describe the figure of a lozenge more or less accurately: a good practical mark which will hardly deceive you. Lest, however, you should not be able to recognise your enemy by this description, I add his portrait, and I beg you to hunt him down, and root him up wherever he can be found.—*R. E.*

THE ANTIQUITIES OF GARDENING.

No. I.—Extracts from Sir Thomas Hanmer's Manuscript on Gardening. (*Continued.*)

"*Artificial earths* are either simple or compounded, and are much better than the natural, both for seeds and roots. The uncompounded are—1. Willow earth, which is found in the trunks or bodyes of old Willowes, and is the very substance of the tree rotted with moisture into an earth, but soe light and fine as none exceedes it for the bringing up of tender seeds or roots. 2. Dung, especially of cowes, but so well rotted that it will pass through a reasonable fine sieve, and this is absolutely necessary, either alone, as for Beare's Eares and other fibrous flowers, or mixt, as shall bee hereafter directed, for almost all flowers. 3. Rotted leaves and sprigs of trees, and sweepings of houses and streets, all which are good for most sorts of flowers.

"The compounded earths are made up of some parts of the natural and some parts of the simple artificial well mixt together, which, being skilfully done according to the natures of several plants, will cause admirable effects, as Tulips prosper wonderfully in a compounded earth of a little sand, some dry black mould, and the rest Willow earth; Cyclamens and Anemones in sifted dung and black mould."

[It appears from the above extract that Willow earth has been long highly esteemed for florists' flowers. Some still continue to use it.]

"In such earths as these your Tulipes will flourish; but every two or three years at most you must bring in fresh, for they delight in change thereof, as well as of the ayre. I know in Paris one of the ablest florists there, who had got a great deal of money by Tulipes, and he assured me that he changed his habitation purposely every third or fourth year in Paris, because of his Tulipes, which he found infinitely bettered by varyeties of ayre as well as of earth.

"The beds ought to lye a little higher in the middle than the sides, that all the flowers may be seen the better, and especially that no wet may lye too long about the rootes, which would putrify them, as the touching of new hot dung will do these and all other bulbs; yet some digg in such deep under the earth the rootes stand in, the hot fume whereof comforts, as they say, and not destroys them; but I should be cautious of using it, unless you desire to have your flowers blow richly one year, and never see them blow any more.

"When your Tulipes are past flowering, crop off the stalks of your choice stript ones, that they may not seed, for thereby they are much weakened."

(*To be continued.*)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXIV.

IN addition to the plants before recommended, the Amateur who is thinking of having a few pots of flowers for his window or drawing-room table through the winter, must put in a first sowing of annuals for autumn blooming in pots. It is almost needless to name the kinds best adapted for this purpose, as in every garden they may now be seen in bloom; but as some may not know those kinds which are most suitable for winter-flowering, I will enumerate a few. First, then, among the tribe of beauties are Nemophila insignis, phacelioides, atomaria, and Pawleyii, a kind raised by Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, which has black flowers, beautifully margined with white. It is a variety raised from N. atomaria, and as it comes pure from seed may be considered a permanent kind. Next may be named Collinsia bicolor and grandiflora, Clarkia pulchella and p. alba, Schizanthus pinnatus, p. humilis, Priestii, and Hookeri, and lastly, Erysimum Perofskianum, Ageratum mexicanum, and the various kinds of Salpiglossis and Petunia. The last, however, are best raised from cuttings taken fro

* It must be recollected that this is in a country where the average price of Wheat is about 35*s.* the quarter, and where labour is about 1*s.* a day.

the old plants in August, and if potted off singly as soon as rooted, will flower in a warm room up to Christmas.

As most annuals transplant indifferently, it will be advisable to sow them at once in the pots in which they are intended to bloom; and in draining these it will be well to follow the advice given in a leading article twelve months back, viz., place an oyster-shell in the bottom, and fill the pots half full of moss before any soil is put into them. The moss will be found advantageous through the summer, as it will retain moisture, and if the pots could be plunged in it it would be greatly in favour of the plants. The seed must be sown very thinly, and as soon as the plants are up they must be thinned, retaining only the proper quantity in each pot. This, it must be recollected, is the first supply; but a second for later flowering must be sown about six weeks hence. Those who admire Stocks in pots, may sow some of the ten week kinds; and the Mignonette will of course not be forgotten.

Of plants before spoken of, the scarlet and other Pelargoniums, the propagation of which was recommended, will require to be potted off. If they are well rooted they may be placed at once in their blooming pots, in rough soil; but if they are not, give them pots in proportion. They must be stopped to make them bushy, and no flowers must be left on the plant till after the middle of August. The first sowing of Primula sinensis will now be fit to pot off; they must be put, two plants in a large 60-sized pot, in loam, peat, and leaf-mould; and it will be advantageous if they can be kept under glass in showery or dull cold weather. A second sowing must now be got in for the main winter and spring supply.

If strong plants of Salvias are desired for blooming in pots, no time must be lost in preparing them; but as small ones are preferable, the blooming points taken off the old plants at the end of August, and rooted in heat, will be quite early enough. Propagate Chinese and other Roses as fast as you can procure cuttings; as, if you get the plants strong by autumn they will, with very little forcing, bloom all through the winter. I have now I think said sufficient respecting plants for blooming in the drawing-room, and it will be the Amateur's fault if he have not a supply of them next winter.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

New Manure.—I have seen in your columns some valuable statements respecting the different manures now in use, and though many foolish and expensive theories have been advanced, I think the subject one of vast importance, and that much good may ultimately be derived to the public. I have tried guano and nitrate of soda on a small scale—the latter has answered my purpose much better than the former. I have also tried another manure for several years, of which I have seen no mention (perhaps from its not being generally known,)—namely, sizing dregs or the refuse of the skins of animals prepared in lime-pits. This is a material extensively used in this neighbourhood in preparing worsted warps for the loom. The produce from this is about three times as great as any manure I have yet tried, and the expense, where it can be got in sufficient quantities, is only about half as much as common farm-yard dung.—*J. G. H., Bradford, Yorkshire.*

Potatoes.—About a third of my crop of early Potatoes not appearing, I was induced to examine if the tubers had decayed, but to my surprise found them solid as the inclosed sample, with young Potatoes attached, but no appearance of vegetation above ground. This is the second year of cropping part of the land they were set upon, no manure being used, but a considerable portion of burnt soil (burnt six or eight years ago); the other portion is a stiff loam, and only brought into cultivation three years ago: both are well drained. Would you favour me and your other readers with the probable cause of my crop thus failing?—*R. R. R., Chester.* [We regret to be unable to solve our correspondent's difficulty. The tuber he sent is sound, and the young one, when exposed to the air, soon began to turn green—a sign that vitality is active. The diseases of the Potato are not at all understood by anybody. Possibly the cold wet weather may have some concern in the mischief; if so, warm weather will remedy it.]

Roses.—In reference to a paragraph in last week's *Chronicle*, signed "I. L. Y.," I should be glad to know from him, how long the "tea-scented Roses in large pots, from two to three feet high, covered with large and fragrant flowers," had been growing in the said large pots? Had they been growing therein only since the notice of the new system of showing in pots has been promulgated, about six months? If so, were there 25 varieties? And if, as might be supposed to have been the case, "I. L. Y." was in possession of something far transcending the "make-shifts," I can only regret, in common with other disappointed visitors to the garden, that he should have withheld his very interesting display. My opinion is —and it was formed before I saw what Mr. Beck says in the *Chronicle* of the 3d inst.—that the plants exhibited on the occasion alluded to were splendidly grown, considering the shortness of the time. The great object which the Horticultural Society profess to have in view, is the rewarding skilful gardening: now the skill displayed on this occasion by all who exhibited was considered meritorious, or the prizes would not have been awarded. I doubt whether "I. L. Y." had at the time in his possession any one Rose, potted since the new system was given out, that could have borne comparison with the new ones—Paul Joseph, Cornice de Seine et Marne, and others—exhibited by Messrs. Lane and Son, of Great Berkhampstead. I recollect on former occasions, when Rose exhibiting was in its infancy, that a single box of Scotch Roses, half-blown and surrounded by a few buds, was awarded a prize; indeed I have seen such sorry "make-shifts," that many a cottage-gardener of the present day would blush to acknowledge that he had no better. Yet these were the best of the time, and were meritorious, because no one else had had the spirit to attempt to excel them. "I. L. Y." must know that new Roses imported into this country since Michaelmas last could not, by any possibility, be grown to a height of three feet on their own roots, and be "covered with large and fragrant flowers." —*Alpha.* [We have struck out some passages which our correspondent will, upon consideration, perceive were better omitted. And we think it necessary to observe, that the decision of the judges, whether right or wrong, could not be influenced by the novelty of the sorts exhibited. They could only regard them as specimens of cultivation, and in that view they gave them such a reward as they considered them entitled to.]

The Oniscamyntic Epiphyte Stand.—I am extremely sorry that the name which I have given to my new Epiphyte Stand has not met with approbation. I am at the same time, however, much gratified that it has been the name *only* which is disapproved of, while the principle has been invariably admitted to be good, new, and well calculated for the growth of tropical Orchidaceæ. I do not consider that the name is by any means an inappropriate appellation; and in this I am inclined to hope that many, on consideration, will agree with me. It expresses in the fullest possible manner the use for which it is intended. The name is a compound word, derived from the Greek ὀνισκ|os, a wood-louse, and ἀμυντικ|os, defensive, or used in defence against; and by dropping the terminations, we have the name ὀνισκαμυντικ, or, in the English character, Oniscamyntic. I do not think, that by selecting the above expressive Greek words, I have been guilty of any innovation, when I recollect how very many of the generic names given to Epiphytes are derived from that language,—*Dendrobium, Epidendrum, Oncidium, Isochilus, Cyrtopodium, Peristeria,* &c. &c. The growers of Epiphytes are at liberty to call it by whatever name they wish; I only beg of them to give it a fair trial, and then judge if it has been miscalled.—*J. Lyons.* [It is only to persons unacquainted with the meaning of words that such as Mr. Lyons has contrived are offensive. New things require new names, and we would beg those who object to the Greek compounds, necessarily used in Natural History, to show us how they would construct better out of Saxon or Latin; recollecting that a few dozens are of no use. We must be provided with at least 10,000 to begin with.]

Roses at Exhibitions.—The concluding remark of your correspondent "I. L. Y.," in your last Number, attracted my notice. After some remarks on the Roses brought forward at the Hort. Soc. Exhibition in May, he concludes thus—"I for one shall much regret when the Society ceases to admit cut blooms, for in that manner only can new Roses be exhibited." Deprecating as much as possible the now-exploded mode of exhibiting these lovely flowers—in bunches strangled in moss, I yet venture to think it worth some consideration, whether cut flowers of the Rose should not continue to be admitted under the express restrictions or conditions:—That they be attached to a sufficient length of stem to bear them up, at least six inches or more above the tubes and moss in which they are inserted, so as in some degree to show their habit and mode of flowering, and in no case to be tied in bunches. Single branches, or at most two in a tube of water, would induce "I. L. Y." and other "Rose-growers" to bring forward their new species or varieties; and I hope be no detriment, but a pleasing feature in the exhibition. I ventured to suggest something of the sort in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* two years ago—before the pot-system was agitated—and now I think it only admissible for the purpose of getting new sorts into earlier notice. But I leave the subject to wiser heads.—*Quercus.*

Squirrels.—A very remarkable fact in natural history has just occurred at Swarthdale House, six miles from Lancaster, the residence of James Clarke, Esq., jun. A month or two since, some wood was felled in Kellet-wood, and with the fall of one tree came down a squirrel's nest with three young ones in it. The little creatures were carefully carried to Swarthdale House, and as a cat in the house had just kittened, they were handed over to her care. Strange to say, she took to the young strangers most kindly, and in fact completely reared them, just as if they had been her own kittens. The little rogues are now fairly out of the nursery. In the day-time, they betake themselves to the woods, and at night regularly return to the house. They are perfectly domiciled, and are treated with all imaginable freedom by every member of the family.—*Facile.*

Gorteria rigens.—Is it not an unusual circumstance to have a tuft of the Gorteria rigens in the open air, having survived several winters, and now with seventeen or more blossoms ready to expand when the sun shines strong upon them? This is the case in my garden at this time, situated not far from the southern coast.—*J. P. S. S.* [Yes. Very unusual.]

Bees.—It is with great reluctance that I answer Mr. Wighton's letter, and show my disapprobation of his conduct in answering mine. If I use the language of reprehension, I hope I shall be forgiven. I shall avoid all unprofitable repetition. He still pretends to say that I recommend "putting a headless swarm into a hive," and so on. I said, take away the Queen, after the swarm had been a certain time in the hive, as he himself very well knows; but he will not argue fairly. He goes on in this manner,—"I fear that Pettigrew misrepresents things; and until he become serious, I shall take no notice of what he says, for his knowledge of Bees is beyond my ken." I am sorry to find Mr. Wighton so uncourteous and uncharitable. Two years ago he, in a discussion, told me that my articles were "complete hoaxes, carrying their own denial," &c.; and as soon as I had relapsed into silence he began to teach, and is now teaching, those hoaxes. "To interpret the present thoroughly, we must understand and unfold the past," says Channing. In this present discussion Mr. Wighton is loth to confess, and unable to conceal, his lack of ability to meet me on fair grounds, and therefore very unseasonably tries to efface my facts, and tear himself away; finding shelter, or seeking retreat, by saying that I am not serious. Philosophers tell us that "doing a thing imperfectly is often worse than letting it alone." Therefore I ask Mr. W. and the gentleman who first put the question, whether we have or have not proved that Bees'-eggs are transmutable? I think we have; but if they think otherwise, I shall prove it to their satisfaction; for I think this is the most important point in the history of the Honey-Bee, and that I am as competent to prove that Bees'-eggs are transmutable as that 4 and 4 do not equal 9. I shall be anxious for an answer. Mr. Wighton seems to doubt that 410 pounds of honey were produced by one swarm in 1842. If any other individual doubts it, I will give the address of the person who squeezed the honey out of the combs before he weighed it. I said Queen-Bees, generally speaking, live four years; some prolific (not unprolific) ones live but three years and two months. "It appears to me," says Mr. W., "as if he got his knowledge from a Ready Reckoner." I take leave to inform Mr. W., that I was taught all I know of Bees by experience; hence it is that not one jot of my writings has been disproved. That those Queens that do not live four years die ten months sooner, is a beautiful provision of nature. Almost all Queens are bred in June and July; and if they were to die later in the year than August, the Bees would be nonplussed, for they have no eggs to be metamorphosed into Queens. The Bees themselves seem to be aware of the danger of having old Queens. I have known a swarm set a Queen, and then throw the old one out alive. She crept in four times, and met with the same fate. Mr. Wighton says, that "Bees do not hatch their young by incubation; the warmth of the hive alone brings the larvæ forth." I did not ask Mr. W. to prove this, for I knew it was out of his power. I shall attempt to prove that Bees'-eggs are hatched by incubation. If we from ignorance, or by way of experiment, feed a swarm night and morning in January, we find that the Bees swell a little; that is, cover more comb, and the Queen begins to lay. Well, if cold ensue, the Bees draw together—leaving a semicircle of brood uncovered, which dies notwithstanding the warmth of the hives. When warm weather comes, the Bees spread again, and eggs are placed around this brood; but before they are half hatched, the unpleasant odour of the back-gone brood becomes unendurable, and the Bees are obliged to leave them uncovered, which is leaving them to perish. Thus, this backgone brood increases all the summer. Sometimes the stench of the brood compels the whole swarm to forsake the hive. Some hives have back-gone brood in them for many years, but the swarms never thrive.—*A. Pettigrew, Wrotham Park.*

New Fuchsia.—I think that you will be pleased with our "Fuchsia Exoniensis," and we have to thank you for the hint afforded us in your notice of Fuchsia cordifolia in the Botanical Register, stating that it would be a fine species to raise hybrids from. I immediately availed myself of this suggestion, and impregnated "F. cordifolia" with "F. globosa," and this out of many hundred seedlings has been the result, proving the correctness of your assertion.—*R. T. Pince, Exeter Nursery.*

Public Suburban Gardens.—It has often been a matter of surprise to me that in England, and at any rate in many parts in the vicinity of London, there are no planted promenades, like the Alamedas in Spain, laid out as gardens in some commanding spot, where those who cannot afford or cannot obtain a house with a large garden, may be able, not only to walk themselves, but to send their children to gain health and fresh air among the refreshing green shrubberies, grass, and flowers. My mind has been more particularly directed to this matter by the fact of what is about to happen at Camberwell just now, which, when I first knew it, was a pretty village with plenty of green fields and lanes, where you might ramble about and fancy yourself miles from the metropolis; but now with the increase of population and modes of conveyance, every spot of available ground is covered with houses, and it is only with the old-established dwellings that gardens can be found. I was one of those who dignified with the name of garden a few yards square of ground rather larger than a good-sized bed on a gentleman's lawn; while for air and exercise my little ones, in common with hundreds and hundreds of others, were compelled to trudge along the hot dusty roads in momentary dread of tradesmen's cart-horses, and along paths, which those who know Camberwell, agree give much employment to shoemakers from the grinding pointed loose material of which they are formed; and then all air and view in that vicinity are blocked out by the intervening walls, palings, and houses, of the more lucky dwellers upon Champion, Denmark, and Herne hills. A good-sized piece of ground, well laid out in walks, shrubberies, and flower-beds, and which might be kept in order by a small annual subscription by those who used them, and be kept private by a lodge at the entrance, would be a real boon to the whole neighbourhood. A plot of ground now offers itself commanding delightful views of the surrounding country, and well known doubtless to yourself and other lovers of Horticulture, as I believe, planned and arranged by the celebrated Dr. Lettsom, Grove-hill, and, until now, in the occupation of Charles Baldwin, Esq., but which in this

month comes into the hands of Mr. Chadwick, the builder. New roads, streets, &c. &c. are talked of, but I am sure were you to see the place as it now is, with beautiful groups of the finest trees—Cedars, I should think, two centuries old, and shrubberies, all in the utmost vigor, you would agree with me in thinking that to doom so sweet a place to bricks and mortar, and level to the ground the growth of centuries, must amount to a sin almost, and I beg of you to raise your powerful voice in behalf of hundreds, to induce the possessor to appropriate the principal part of these beautifully laid-out and situated grounds to the purpose I have mentioned; in fact, for a large garden for the gardenless families. A little taste would of course be required in the laying out of more flower-beds and shrubberies where so much grass now exists, and the plantations might be added to, but could scarcely be improved by being taken from. The grounds are all well inclosed; there is a lodge at the gate. The rules as to who should be admitted, and how the place managed, might be an after-thought. The adjoining grounds once belonging to Mr. J. Jackson, are alike doomed, and would be a valuable addition, but I must not be too exorbitant. You have only to see the place and know the facts to enlist us on your side. May I beg of you to plead for us? so you would help to preserve the beauty of a place long celebrated and with many pleasing associations, and would confer a lasting benefit on the inhabitants of Camberwell, and an especial favour on one who with most of his neighbours breathes the smoky air of Babylon all day as—*A Merchant.* [We know the place well, and should quite deplore the loss of Dr. Lettsom's grounds and noble trees. But it rests with the inhabitants of Camberwell to prevent the destruction of the place. If they will subscribe a fund for the maintenance of the grounds equal to their value for ground-rents, we should think Mr. Chadwick would be only too happy to assist them in their preservation.]

The Training of Flowering Plants in pots is at present much attended to by gardeners and others, but there are some plants growing in the flower-garden that would be greatly improved by a little more care being taken of them. The Daphne Cneorum, or Garland Flower, is one that repays well with a little trouble bestowed upon it; its appearance is beautiful, and its smell delightful. When left without any notice being taken of it, most of the flowers will be produced at the extremities of the plant, and sometimes it will be found brushing the ground when the wind is high, and many of the branches worn half-way through; such a plant as the Garland flower, breathing ambrosia that fills the gales of May with delight, and clothes with glory the ground on which it grows, deserves better treatment. If carefully trained, it may be made to cover much more ground than is commonly allowed for it, and produce greater abundance of flowers; by making the branches radiate from the centre of the plant, every flower has room to flourish freely, and a plant of it covered with flowers from the centre to the circumference is really a beautiful object. I have one trained in such a manner; its diameter is five feet. Such a plant in a May morning, with the beauty of the flowers and the fragrance which they pour forth, drives through the soul a stream of pleasure which is impossible to describe.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

The Pelargonium Spot.—I shall be obliged by your correcting the statement made by Mr. Ayres in last Saturday's *Chronicle*, that as early as February Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, was obliged to destroy a number of his finest specimen plants to prevent this disease spreading through his whole collection. The truth is, the whole of my plants were affected with it last August (before they were removed to the greenhouse), but with a little care and attention they soon recovered their usual health, and have continued so ever since; and I hereby declare that I never lost a plant through it in my life.—*W. Cock, Chiswick.*

Bees Swarming.—In answer to your correspondent as to time of Bees swarming, the earliest swarm was on 5th of May, and from that time to the 11th swarms were very common.—*A. J., Willingham Rectory.*

Vines.—I have five Vines, which I planted three years ago, in a new house built entirely for Grapes. A border was made in front of the house, at the same time, which consists of as good soil as can be got, and the border is well drained. The depth of the border at the back is 3 feet, and 2 feet at the front. The Vines were planted in April, and made some very good wood the same year. This I cut down to two eyes the first time of pruning; and the next spring I commenced forcing them in the early part of February. To my great surprise they made much weaker wood than the previous year; but what is more astonishing to me, about the end of March they began losing their leaves, and continued doing so until every leaf was gone. Beginning about 3 feet from the bottom of the house, I lose about 2 or 3 leaves every day from each Vine if the sun shines upon them. There is not the least appearance of the leaves coming off until the sun has shone about an hour, then they scorch up as if they had been burnt, and may be rubbed to powder. I keep the heat of the house by night about 65°, and by day 70° to 75°. I train one Vine up each rafter. Last winter I cut them down to about 4 feet from the front, and this spring they were so very weak that I could scarcely get them to break at all. I thought as this is the third year, I should get a bunch or two off each Vine; but instead of bunches, I believe I must be content if I can keep the Vine. The leading shoot of this year is quite yellow, about a foot from last year's, and the leaves are scorching up in the same place as before. It does not matter where on the Vine the leaves are situated; for if they are shaded by other leaves they will scorch the same.—*S. Querill, Park Villa.* [We submit this letter to the consideration of our practical readers, some of whom may possibly be able to account for so singular a failure.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

At a Monthly Council held at the Society's house in Hanover Square, on the 7th of June, the Earl of Hardwicke, President, in the chair, 18 gentlemen were elected Members of the Society. Mr. R. Barker presented the monthly report of the state of the funds of the Society on the 31st of May, from which it appeared that the receipts during that month had been 783*l.*, and the payments 545*l.* (with a transfer of credit of 500*l.* on account of the Derby Meeting), leaving a current cash balance in the banker's hands of 953*l.* The Council directed that, agreeably with the recommendation of the Committee, the names of 57 defaulters should be struck out of the list of the Society, while the names of three other parties should be retained for the purpose of further communication with them on the subject of their arrears. The Duke of Richmond presented the report of the progress of the works at Derby and the arrangements for the Meeting; and agreeably with the recommendation of the Committee, the Council unanimously resolved that the land in the occupation of Mr. White at Mickleover, originally selected for the trial of implements, and offered to the Society by the owner, Mr. Chandos Pole, of Radborne Hall, should be retained for that purpose. The Council then appointed the General Southampton Committee, for the purpose of taking steps, immediately after the termination of the ensuing Derby Meeting, for the arrangements to be made in advance for that occasion; the Duke of Richmond is chairman. The Council having taken into their consideration Mr. Shaw's motion on the subject of a grant of money, as solicited, from the funds of the Society, by the Cowfold Agricultural Association, decided that each local association throughout the kingdom had an equal claim on their bounty, and resolved, accordingly, "That when the Society should be in a condition to aid other Societies, that question would be considered." Mr. Barclay, M.P., communicated plans, by Messrs. Bonomi and Cory, of Durham, of the Earl of Zetland's farm buildings, at Upleatham, in Yorkshire; Mr. Houghton, of Sunninghill, his plan for the establishment of model farms, and the creating of Honorary Directors or Governors; and Mr. Joseph Crumpton, of Shrewsbury, copies of his Account and Commercial Pocket Book.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first summer meeting was held in the Hall in the Society's Garden, on Thursday, 1st June; but seldom has there been a more ungenial 1st of June. The principal prizes were offered for Florists' Flowers. Pansies and Calceolarias were good; Tulips indifferent; and, owing to the backwardness of the season, no Pinks, nor Ranunculuses, nor Mimuluses were produced in competition. There was, however, a fine display of shrubby and herbaceous exotics. For the best 24 Pansies or Heartsease, the silver medal was awarded to Mr. John Finlayson, Kincardine, the names of the flowers being Queen Margaret, Rhoderic Dhu, Sir Andrew Wylie, Jeanie Deans, Prince of Wales, Marmion, Flora Macdonald, Lady Keith, Black-Eyed Susan, Daniel Defoe, Volney, Laird O'Logan, Lass of Brechin, Seedling of 1843, Gipsy, Prince Charlie, (the preceding 16 being all raised by Mr. Finlayson himself,) Henchman's La Superbe, Diogenes, Victory, Beauty of Hitchins, Arago, Dr. Johnson, Widnal's Decora, and Brown's Countess of Orkney. The bronze medal, or second prize for Pansies, was voted to Mr. John Young, gardener to T. Oliver, Esq., Newington Lodge. For the best 24 Tulips, the silver medal was awarded to Mr. Young, Newington Lodge, for Louis XVI. (bloom much inferior to that of former years,) Ambassadeur d'Hollande, Holmes' King, Hector Magnificus, Africanus, Duchess of Wellington, Albicore (Byblœmens,) Beaufort, Mignonne, Sublime, Light Triumph Royal, Dark Triumph Royal, Duc de Bronte (Roses); Waterloo, Duke of York, General Blucher, Lord Duncan, Gloria Mundi, Bonaparte, and Addington Rainbow, (Bizarres). The second prize was voted to Mr. Alex. Forrester, gr. to Captain Falconar, of Carlowrie. For the best six double stock Gilliflowers, three red and three white, the medal was assigned to Mr. Robert Fairbairn, Portobello. The prize of two guineas (offered by Messrs. Dickson and Co., of the Leith Walk Nurseries, through the medium of the Society, to be competed for by practical gardeners,) for the six finest varieties or hybrids of the Calceolaria of Chili or Peru, was awarded to Mr. John Young, gr. to Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet Ferguson, of Archerfield, the kinds being named Reliance, Stella, Paragon, Reid's Medium, Barnes' Hope, and Lass of Richmond Hill. For another collection, consisting wholly of seedlings raised by the competitor, and named Purity, Mrs. Stewart, Gloriosa, Eclipse, Nymph, and Sunbeam, the Committee voted an extra premium from the Society's funds to Mr. William Connacher, gr. to H. Stewart, Esq., of St. Fort, Fife. A similar premium of two guineas had been offered by Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons, Inverleith, for the best six stage Pelargoniums; but, owing to the inclemency of the season, there was no proper competition, only one collection having been sent in. This collection was, however, considered very good, meritorious consisting of Garth's Flash, New Coronation, Foster's Prince Albert, Queen Dowager, Foster's Nymph, and Erectum, and an extra premium was awarded for it from the Society's funds; while the awarding of the prize offered by Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons was delayed till the meeting of the 23d June current. One of the most meritorious productions of the day consisted of a superb collection of seedling Calceolarias, raised at Maryfield, by Isaac Anderson, Esq., his greenhouse and pits being managed wholly by himself. Among several of great beauty, the varieties named Duchess of Buccleuch and Miss Walker were pre-eminent. The Society's silver medal was voted to Mr. Anderson, as a mark of approbation. In a large square tray there was a tasteful and instructive display of the flower and leaf of some of the newest and finest Pelargoniums, (the truss of flowers being placed in front of the leaf of each sort respectively,) including, among others, the Queen of Fairies, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Sale, Topaz, Flash, Captivation, and Mabel. This display was from the Inverleith Nurseries of Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons. A specimen of Arum crinitum, in full flower, from the Botanical Nursery Garden of Mr. Cunningham, Comely Bank, attracted much notice on account of its singularly curious appearance. It is believed the plant was never before seen in flower at Edinburgh. The hall was further adorned with many fine shrubby and herbaceous exotics sent for exhibition; particularly a choice collection of greenhouse plants, including several exquisite Cape Heaths, remarkable for dwarfness of habit and free flowering, from Messrs. Dickson and Co., Leith Walk; a rich general collection of greenhouse plants from Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons, Inverleith; a number of beautiful greenhouse specimens from Mr. Syme's garden, at Trinity Cottage; a lovely series of Pansies from Messrs. Handasyde, Fisherrow; with some very pretty seedling Pansies from Mr. Robert Hall, Rosebank, an amateur cultivator. Some select specimens from the greenhouse and stoves of the Experimental Garden itself received deserved commendation, as exhibiting the perfection of culture. Several interesting communications, chiefly from professional gardeners, were read to the meeting, and gave rise to useful discussion. A brief account of these we must reserve for another opportunity. A rich collection of Epiphytal plants and bulbs, and curious seeds, procured from the interior of Brazil, was presented to the Garden in the most handsome manner by the representatives of the late Sir John Robison. Twenty-nine new Members were on this occasion added to the Society, as honorary Members, and four as corresponding. It was intended that an evening promenade should have taken place, but the state of the weather totally precluded it.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The third show of this Society for the season took place at the Surrey Zoological Gardens on Tuesday, the 13th. A north-east wind, and a day of incessant drizzling rain, prevented more than a very few visitors from attending, while the exhibition itself was in no degree remarkable. On looking over some of the collections, we could not discover a single specimen deserving of notice. Others, however, contained much more meritorious objects, and a few comprised beautiful and finely-grown plants. The lovely Phalœnopsis amabilis was about the rarest and most valuable plant shown. This was from Mr. Cox. Gloxinia macrophylla variegata, a handsome variety, with broad leaves which have white ribs and rich purple flowers, was in a collection sent by Mr. Wilson, gr. to — Gilliatt, Esq, Clapham Park; as was also a very large specimen of Gloxinia rubra, the showy Gladiolus insignis, and Tillandsia amœna, finely in flower. In a collection from Mr. G. Young, there was the pretty Achimenes rosea, fine plants of Mimulus Maclainianus, a dark-flowered variety of Lilium bulbiferum, and a beautiful plant of Epacris heteronema. A collection from Mr. Fairbairn, of Clapham, comprised a number of small but very pleasing and nicely-cultivated specimens, among which were varieties of Erica ventricosa, with E. tertulæflora, and Boronias serrulata and viminea. Mr. Halley, of Blackheath, showed, besides commoner things, Dillwynia speciosa, an excellent plant of Cineraria splendida, Prostranthera lasianthus, an old but interesting species, a pretty plant of Hibbertia Cunninghamii, and Verbena Halley's lilacina, which has the habit of teucrioides, but with flatter heads of lilac flowers. Of Orchidaceæ, there were Oncidium flexuosum, flowering well, Leptotes bicolor, very beautiful, and the curious Coryanthes speciosa, from Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., Mitcham; with Cattleya intermedia and Forbesii, two varieties of Gongora, and Vanda multiflora, from Mr. Cox. The plants which appeared to be cultivated most perfectly were Leschenaultia formosa, a splendid little specimen, Coleonema pulchra, extremely compact, and a red-flowered Alstrœmeria, brought by Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq. The Heaths were by no means fine; still the collection of Mr. Halley, of Blackheath, was made up of beautiful though small plants. It included E. propendens, odorata alba, and several varieties of E. ventricosa. Those produced by Mr. Bruce were likewise tolerably good. E. tricolor, eximia, Cavendishii, and some varieties of ventricosa, were the best of these. There was a tolerably extensive display of Pelargoniums, with little, however, of novelty in their appearance. We give the names of those which received prizes. Mr. Gaines's plants were Joan of Arc, Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, Juba, Beatrice, Raphael, Louis Quatorze, Lady Douglass, Perfection, Albina, Exquisite, Grand Duke, and Victory. Lady Paget's collection had in it Joan of Arc, Eliza superb, Florence, Coronation, Erectum, and Victory. That of Mr. Welsh, gr. to G. Edmonds, Esq., Wandsworth, contained Joan of Arc, Bridesmaid, Orange Boven, Victory, Matilda, Priory Queen, Grand Duke, and Prince Albert. Mr. Pamplin's comprised Ajax, Maid of Saragossa, Assassin, Sir R. Peel, Camilla, Perfection, Vesta, Enchantress, Sir Walter Scott, Hesperus, and Superb. Mr. Bourne, gr. to Sir E. Paget, Chelsea Hospital, shewed Orange Boven, Fanny Garth, Erectum, Lady H. Paget, Bridesmaid, Comte de Paris, and Mabel. In Mr. Edmund's group, there were Jewess, Victory, Nymph, and Comte de Paris. The relative merits of these will be seen by the list of awards. Mr. Gaines's Calceolarias were in good condition. They were Rival, King, Argo, Favorite, Lanis, Golden Sovereign, Attila, Queen of England, Lass of Richmond Hill, grandiflora, magniflora, Incomparable, and Sunbeam. Rosa devoniensis was exhibited in pots by Mr. Halley, of Blackheath. There was a quantity of cut Roses, several general collections of cut flowers, pretty good Pansies, some excellent Ranunculuses, and a stand of seedling do., with a few Pinks. Some well-coloured Black Hamburgh Grapes were shown by Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, and Mr. R. J. Chapman, of Clapham; Myatt's British Queen Strawberries, growing in the pots, by Mr. Rawlins, and a variety of really fine vegetables, among which the Cauliflowers and Cardoons were perhaps the most noticeable. The judges distributed the prizes thus: AMATEURS.—*Twenty-four Heartsease*, 1, Mr. Edmonds; 2, Mr. Fyffe; 3, Mr. Bridges. *Six Pelargoniums*, 1, Lady Paget; 2, Mr. Edmonds. *Six Calceolarias*, Mr. Edmonds. *Twelve Pinks*, Mr. Trevers. *Twelve Ranunculuses*, 1, Mr. Trevers; 2, Mr. Burrup. *Cut flowers*, Mr. Rawlins. *Collection of plants*, Mr. Schroder. GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS.—*Collection of plants*, 1, Mr. G. Young; 2, Mr. Wilson, gr. to — Gilliatt, Esq., Clapham Park. *Twenty-four Heartsease*, 1, Mr. Welsh; 2, Mr. Parsons, Enfield. *Eight Ericas*, 1, Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq.; 2, Mr. Wilson. *Eight Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. Welsh; 2, Mr. Bourne. *Eight Calceolarias*, Mr. Welsh. *Eighteeen Roses, in bunches*, Mr. Bruce. *Cut flowers*, 1, Mr. Bruce; 2, Mr. Parsons. NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, &c.—*Collection of plants*, 1, Mr. Halley, Blackheath; 2, Mr. Fairbairn, Clapham. *Thirty-six Heartsease*, 1, Mr. King; 2, Mr. Cook. *Twelve Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. Gaines, Battersea; 2, Mr. Pamplin. *Twelve Ericas*, Mr. Halley. *Twelve Calceolarias*, Mr. Gaines. *Twenty-four Ranunculuses*, 1, Mr. Tyso, Wallingford; 2, Mr. Lockhart, Cheapside. *Twelve Pinks*, Mr. Norman. *Collection of Roses, in bunches*, Mr. Dennis, Chelsea. ALL CLASSES.—*Specimen plant*, 1, Mr. Cox; 2, Mr. Bruce. *Specimen plants of six Genera*, 1, Mr. Bruce; 2, Mr. Cox. *Four Orchidaceous plants*, Mr. Cox. *Seedling Heartsease*, Mr. Edmonds. *Collection of fruit*, 1, Mr. R. J. Chapman, Clapham; 2, Mr. Rawlins. *Black Grapes*, Mr. Chapman, Vauxhall. *Collection of Vegetables*, 1, Mr. Martin, Thames Bank; 2, Mr. J. Gaines. EXTRA.—*Alpine plants*, Mr. Wood, nurseryman, Norwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vegetation of Swan River.—A file of papers from Swan River having reached us, we extract the following observations on the Vegetation of the Colony, by Mr. James Drummond:—"The natural order Santalaceæ contains with us two genera, of which we have interesting species. The Nut-tree of the York district is a species of Santalum; the Nuts are sometimes eaten by the settlers, but they have very little flavour; the natives use the Nuts for greasing themselves; they appear to contain a large portion of a pure vegetable oil, which might perhaps be turned to account in seasons when they are abundant. I have observed a very narrow-leaved species of Santalum among the ironstone hills near the Beaufort River. The Exocarpus, the Van-Diemen's-Land Cherry, belongs to this order; we have several species, the largest and showiest is the Exocarpus cupressiformis, which appears to be found all over this vast island. Of the natural order Thymelææ we have many fine species; of Pimelea, the decussata and rosea are both common, from the Swan to King George's Sound, in the vicinity of the coast; a large yellow-flowered species is common among the hills; it is so fragrant, that in a dull cloudy day, or in the evening, it is delightful to travel among the hills when this plant is in flower. We have many rather pretty plants of this genus; the Pimelea spectabilis, a remarkably fine one, grows on the tops of the hills between the Helena and Canning rivers. The natural order Proteaceæ, which is almost peculiar to Australia, abounds at Swan River; our list now amounts to upwards of 250 species. The first two genera described by Mr. Brown—Petrophila and Isopogon, Dr. Lindley justly remarks, were better united;

and our Swan River species confirm his views in that respect. The species of the two genera are so much alike, and run so much into each other, that I have long given up trying to distinguish them. One of Fraser's species, the Petrophila linearis, is common on the sandy ground about Perth; in size and shape the flowers resemble the English Honeysuckle. Another fine species, the Petrophila biloba of Fraser, grows among the rocks near the foot of the hills. Dr. Lindley remarks of Petrophila brevifolia,—a species which he describes from Swan River,—that it has flowers which, when infused in hot water, give out so brilliant a yellow, that it is worth examination as a probable source of a dyeing material; the species is common in the sandy country to the east of the Toodyay district. The finest Petrophila I have seen, with heads of flowers as large as some of the round-flowered Banksias, and very fragrant, grows on sandy ground near the Beaufort River; it belongs to Mr. Brown's first division of the genus. Of the genus Adenanthos, Dr. Lindley remarks that the only beauty is in the leaves, which almost hide the flowers; but we have several species to which that character does not apply. A pretty red-flowered, box-leaved species, grows on the road-side between Perth and Guildford; and another, with red leaves, which, from its being almost always in flower, I have named semperflorens, grows on the tops of the hills. There is also a beautiful rose-coloured species, which covers the ground as with a carpet of that colour, found on the sandy land to the south of the Beaufort River. Of the genus Conospermum we have many interesting species at Swan River; Dr. Lindley remarks of it, that no one would suspect the genus at Swan River to belong to the order at all, until after a minute examination; for while the majority of the species, with their long woolly, panicled, irregular flowers, have altogether a peculiar aspect, a Conospermum acerosum might be mistaken for a Colletia—and Conospermum glumaceum has altogether the appearance of some Bupleurum, with great membranous bracts. The C. acerosum grows between the Guildford lakes and the foot of the Darling Range, and C. glumaceum, which is very fragrant, grows on the Toodyay road-side, close to the foot of the hills. Dr. Lindley remarks of the genus Synaphea from Swan River, that they are in many cases ragged-looking plants, whose leaves seem as if they were intended to be larger, but starved into hard dry lobes. Synaphea decorticans is a strange oak-leaved plant, whose bark is thrown off in numerous thin brown layers. S. brachystachya seems clothed with the leaves of an Eryngium, and S. pinnata has large regularly pinnate leaves, glaucous on the under side. Besides these species described by Dr. Lindley, we have his gracillima, and several of Dr. Brown's species of this curious genus. The Franklandia fucifolia is common about King George's Sound, and I observed it in travelling to the south, soon after passing the Capel River. The curious plant so common in the woods about Perth, which grows about 3 feet high, with panicles of brownish yellow flowers, and divided strap-shaped leaves, is a species of Symphionema, and we have several others, one of which, growing about 2 feet high in the sandy country to the east, with round heads of golden yellow fragrant flowers, is the finest. Of Agastachys, we have two species, distinct from the odorata of Brown; one of them is found to the south of the Capel River, and both among the hills to the south of the Vasse Inlet; they are both beautiful fragrant plants. The Persoonias, Dr. Lindley observes, are plants of little beauty; Frazeri, which is common about Perth and near the coast, is, as he states, the handsomest. Persoonia macrostachya, like Petrophila brevifolia, seems to possess dyeing properties, which deserve investigation. The Persoonia laureola is a small bushy tree, not uncommon in our woods, with leaves like Laurel, from which it takes the name; and P. Drummondi, described by Dr. Lindley from specimens collected among the hills between the Helena and Canning rivers, —the plant being common in the woods throughout the Leschenault district, — forms sometimes rather a handsome small tree; its long green falcate leaves and drooping branches being ornamental; its bark, formed of numerous layers of cuticle of a red colour, is very characteristic. The Anadenias consist of plants whose leaves are their chief ornament, the flowers being small and inconspicuous. A. flexuosa is a most curious species with remarkable zigzag reflexed leaves; it is found on the top of Toodyay Catta. A. aquifolium, when not in flower, bears a great resemblance to a Holly; and A. Hakeoides has broad-toothed reticulated leaves, so much like those of Hakea undulata, that it might be taken for that plant if it were not for the absence of the hypogynous gland. Of Grevillea we have many species; the Grevillea Thielmanniana, a splendid scarlet-flowering species, grows on the ironstone-gravel formation on the top of the Darling range of hills. G. eriostachya bears long spikes of yellow flowers; bipinnata and quercifolia are fine species. A remarkable black-flowered Grevillea, not yet named, grows on the banks of the Salt River; it grows in a pyramidal form, with bifarious branches, to the height of 10 or 12 feet. Of Manglesia, a new genus lately separated from Grevillea, we have 7 or 8 species; I believe all the known species of the genus are from Swan River; the finest of them, the G. tridentifera, now in full flower in the York and Toodyay districts, is called by the settlers the Swan River Hawthorn, as from the number of its snow-white flowers, and the size and shape of the plant, it bears some resemblance at a distance to the favourite English Hawthorn. Of the genus Hakea I have collected over 50 species in the colony; I shall only notice a few of the most striking species. The H. glavella of Frazer, common about every settlement, produces a large quantity of a beautifully transparent gum; it forms a low bushy tree, with leaves bearing some resemblance to Holly. The H. mixta of Lindley is remarkable for bearing simple filiform leaves, also trifid filiform leaves and entire oval leaves on the same plant. It varies as much in height and habit as it does in the form of its leaves: in the Swan River district to the west of the Darling Range, it forms a shrub from 4 to 6 feet high, with white downy flowers; on the top of the ironstone hills to the east of the Darling Range it has long spreading branches, and bears yellow flowers; in the Kojonup district, it is a tree 30 feet high, with the habit of the Evergreen Cypress. I can find no difference between the leaves and seed-vessels of these plants by which I can distinguish them as species. The H. Baxteri, a remarkable species, with fan-shaped leaves, and seed-vessels as large as a common Russet Apple, grows to the south of the Beaufort River, and it has lately been found near the Moore River. A yellow-flowered species, with round prickly leaves, grows in strong clay on the banks of the Avon. In drying this plant for specimens the leaves all drop off; on that account I think the species is not yet named, although it well deserves to be known; it is, when in flower, one of the finest species; it grows to the size of a small tree. We have also a beautiful crimson-flowered Hakea, which I think is not yet named; it grows in such abundance on some parts of the hills, that they appear, when the plant is in flower, of a crimson colour, from its numerous blossoms; it is a small prostrate-growing species, with ovate acuminate glaucous leaves, which end in sharp points; the plant is abundant near the Mission-house on the Swan. We have a curious species of Hakea, with filiform sulcate leaves, 9 inches long, and a very remarkable one, with round-pointed leaves, and large pear-shaped seed-vessels, found abundantly on the banks of the Salt River, about 20 miles to the east of Mr. Morrell's residence. Lambertia multiflora of Lindley grows on both sides of the Toodyay road near the foot of the hills, and it is particularly abundant to the left of the road. Since Dr. Lindley wrote on the Botany of the Swan River colony, I have found in it four additional species of Lambertia; two of these are described in the supplement to Dr. Brown's Prodromus, and a third, with beautiful silvery obovate leaves and straw-coloured flowers, found to the south of the Gordon River, agrees with Mr. Brown's formosa in the number of its blossoms. In my late journey to the south of the Vasse I found a species of Lambertia growing 30 feet high, with a trunk 3 feet in circumference, which, although sometimes bearing twin-flowers, is no doubt properly referable to the one-flowered section of the genus. In my journey to King George's Sound, about two years ago, I found what I considered a new genus, nearly allied to Lambertia, and like it, bearing the leaves in threes; in that plant the flowers are very numerous, borne in whorls in the axils of the leaves; it grows on hills to the north of the Beaufort River. Xylomelum occidentale, found by Frazer on the shores of Geographe Bay, is plentiful throughout the Leschenault district, and may be seen in flower and fruit every season on the banks of the Swan, a little above Mr. Joseph Hardy's house. I have found a new species of Xylomelum, with long narrow leaves, on the hills to the south of the spring called Bibachgoin by the natives. Of the genus Banksia, I have gathered 24 species in our colony. The finest of the whole genus, the B. grandis of Linnæus, we may well call the pride of the Swan, where it is very common, and grows sometimes 30 feet high, with a trunk two feet in diameter. As reported by Frazer, in healthy young trees the foliage is beautiful, and the flower-spikes from 14 to 16 inches long; it is the native Mangite, and when the natives are left to their own resources, men, women, and children live for weeks together principally on the honey which they suck from the flowers of this fine tree. Banksia Caleyi and B. Menziesii are both abundant, and form the principal firewood used in the town of Perth. Verticillata is common in our swamps, and grows to a large size; I have observed it on the banks of the Murray river with shorter, broader, and nearly entire leaves. The Banksia aquifolium of Lindley, common about Perth, which produces flowers like a Hakea, at first yellow, but soon turning red, appears very distinct from the ilicifolia, as it is found at King George's Sound; but observations which I made in my late journey to the south convince me that these plants are the same species, and not even varieties. There is as much difference between B. Caleyi and B. grandis, as they appear here and at the Sound. Cunningham observes that B. coccinea and B. grandis are the pride of King George's Sound; there the B. grandis is a mere shrub compared to what it grows to at Swan River, but the coccinea which they use for firewood there, is a splendid plant. I found a fine new red-flowering species on the banks of swampy brooks between the Sound and Mount Barker. Since Dr. Lindley wrote, I have found at least 10 new species of Dryandra, some of them I think finer than any before described. The D. favosa makes our best substitute for the Holly in making hedges; D. nobilis grows on the right hand side of the old Toodyay-road, just before beginning to descend into the valley of the Avon, and also near St. Ronan's Well, on the York road; proteoides is found a little to the south of the Toodyay road, about half a mile before travelling so far to the east as the grove of D. nobilis before mentioned. The natives suck honey from the flowers of Grevillea eriostachya, and G. bipinnata; from several Dryandras, and from Banksia Caleyi, Menziesii, and verticillata. It is worthy of remark that no genus of Proteaceæ with more than two seeds in the capsule has yet been discovered in Western Australia. The celebrated Warrata of Sydney, Telopea speciosissima of Dr. Brown, and his genera Lomatia and Stenocarpus, have many-seeded capsules.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

W. Leaf, Esq., Streatham.—This is one of the few places in which a small garden, as compared with the size of the house, has been made to command and appear to inclose a large tract of interesting country, by taking advantage of natural circumstances, and by the use of artificial means; while, in planting it, no expense has been spared for the purchase of trees and shrubs of the most varied and ornamental character. In fact, by far the larger portion of the best of our pleasure-garden plants, (with the exception of Coniferæ), have here been brought together, and produce at all seasons a very rich effect. Situated on a considerable eminence, the house is fronted by a lawn, which slopes part of the way down the hill, and then conducts the eye over an exceedingly rich woodland scene to Wimbledon Park, and the surrounding country. In this broad valley the trees, though appearing to form a wood, are actually much scattered, and hence occasion an unusual and enchanting variety of surface. A view from another part of the garden includes the whole of the Metropolis, with the fine hills to the north and north-west; and another, southwards, takes in those of Addington, a great deal of the Surrey range, and part of Kent; so that, on three sides, there are prospects of an extremely diversified character, for 15 or 20 miles. A plantation bounds the pleasure-grounds on the south and south-west, excluding the public road, a large house adjacent, and an open foot path. Thoroughly to shut out the latter, the soil has been much raised, and is supported by a wall of turf. On the principal lawn there is a small lake, with an island in the centre; which last is entirely covered with the Cornus alba, forming a broad drooping mass of foliage and flowers at the present time; and in winter being very attractive by the redness and regularity of its shoots. Although so high, the ground, from having a very clayey substratum, requires much draining, and is apt to get swampy in wet weather. In a spacious conservatory, immense plants of Acácia pubescens and oxycedrus, the yellow Banksian Rose, and Berberis fascicularis have just ceased blooming; while an enormous Polygala grandiflora and a Bignónia capreolata are just in perfection. The mode of treating the plants in this conservatory is to allow a few specimens to grow as large as they will; or, in fact, to run almost wild: they thus occupy a considerable space, and are particularly splendid when in bloom; but kill all the slower-growing species. The open portion beneath them, when they get so tall and bare at the bottom, is filled up temporarily with a succession of flowering plants in pots, such as Pelargoniums, tall annuals, Rhododendrons, &c., which will receive no injury from being placed there merely while they are blossoming. There are other greenhouses, a stove, and some frames, for the culture of flowering plants; and in one of these Gesnera Cooperi, and some varieties of Gloxínia, are admirably grown. The secret in managing them so cleverly seems to be giving them a rich soil, and a pretty large pot, keeping them in a moist atmosphere, and giving them plenty of water, (occasionally enriched with manure), while they are advancing. Pine-apples, forced Strawberries, &c. are abundant, and good. Two large Vineries, containing old Vines, have lately been altered, and the Vines replanted. One was done in March, 1842, and the other last winter. The object of the change has been to contract the width of the houses, (which are high,) so as to render their pitch rather steep in front; and also to renew the borders, and plant the Vines nearer the top. On account of the trees being formerly too deeply rooted, the Grapes did not ripen well. In the house which was done in March of last year, the Vines have now quite recovered from the shift, and are bearing freely. Those which were removed in the past winter are making rather weakly shoots at present; though they promise even better than the others did at the same period after shifting. By thus retaining the old Vines, and not planting fresh ones, several years have been gained in regard to the crop, which appears likely to be excellent in future. Where the old plants were not worth preserving, and young ones are growing up, some specimens in pots have been introduced between these, and are now ripening their produce well. The Grapes are not much inferior to those on strong planted out Vines.—*E. K., June* 5.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. XIII.

(*Continued from page* 360.)

49. *Bixa Orellana.*—From the red pulp which covers the seeds of the *Bixa Orellana*, is produced the substance known in commerce by the name of *Arnotto*. Dyers form with it the colour called aurora, and when mixed with Lemon-juice and a gum it makes a crimson paint, with which the Indians adorn their persons. By the Spaniards it is used for the purpose of adding to the colour and flavour of chocolate and soups. In Gloucestershire and other counties it is employed to colour cheese, and in Holland butter is dyed with it. The bark of the tree is made into ropes in the West Indies, and the wood is used for the purpose of procuring fire by friction.

50. *The Weeping Willow* (Salix Babylonica) is said to have been introduced into England by the poet Pope, who, being with Lady Suffolk when she received a parcel from Spain bound with withes, which appeared alive, took one, and planted it in his garden. It grew up, and afterwards became so well known as Pope's Willow, at Twickenham. This tree is one of the greatest favourites in China, as may be inferred from its constant introduction into Chinese pictures. Growing on the banks of its native Euphrates, near Babylon (whence its name), it was the Willow on which the weeping daughters of Zion "hanged their harps."

51. *The Elder.*—Sir James Smith, speaking of the *Sambucus nigra*, or common Elder, which is found abundantly in this country, says that our uncertain summer is established by the time that it is in full flower, and entirely gone when its berries are ripe.

(*To be continued.*)

Reviews.

Theorie der Gärtnerei, von John Lindley. (*Lindley's Theory of Horticulture*).—8vo. Vienna. 1842.

(*Continued from page* 399.)

Par. 76.—"It is easy to determine beforehand, by examining the different component parts of leaves, which of them will absorb, in its living state, most oxygen in darkness. The leaves and green parts of all plants, which contain volatile oils, that is, aromatic volatile constituent parts, which are converted into resin by the absorption of oxygen, will take up more oxygen than such as are deficient in those substances. Others again, in the sap of which tannin and gallic acid occur, or which contain highly-azotised substances, will absorb more oxygen than plants in which those substances are deficient. The experiments of Saussane are decisive proofs of this. Whilst the Agave Americana, with its succulent, scentless, tasteless leaves, will only receive 0.3 parts of its volume of oxygen in 24 hours if placed in darkness, those plants

which are rich in gallic acid, like Quercus robur, will absorb ten times, and the leaves of Populus alba (full of a volatile oil easily convertible into resin) twenty-one times their volume of oxygen. This chemical action of the leaves is very evident in Cotyledon calycina, Cacalia ficoides, and some others, which in the morning are sour, like Sorrel, at midday tasteless and in the evening bitter. It is therefore clear that during night an acidifying and oxidizing process takes place in the day and evening; on the other hand, disoxidation takes its turn; the acid becomes converted into substances which contain oxygen and hydrogen in the same proportion as water, as in all tasteless and bitter substances.—*Liebig's Org. Chem.*

"Those leaves which remain longer green than others will receive in the same period less oxygen than those whose substances go through a speedy state of change.

Par. 78.—"The five leaflets of a pinnated Rose-leaf yield, under proper culture, five little plants.

Par. 85.—"The food which the young plant can receive from the air in the form of carbonic acid and ammonia is confined within certain limits; it cannot assimilate more than the air contains. If, therefore, in the beginning of its development the number of shoots, leaves, &c. has exceeded these limits in consequence of a superabundance of nutritious substance derived from the soil, and if it therefore requires for the completion of its development into flowers and fruit more nutritious substances than the air can yield, it will not be able to reach the formation of flowers and fruit. In many cases this food only suffices for that full development of leaves, culms, and twigs. It will therefore be the same as if ornamental plants are transplanted into larger pots, and allowed to increase and multiply their roots. In such a case, all the food will be consumed in multiplying roots and leaves, which will shoot into mere herbage, and not produce flowers. With dwarf fruit-trees the case is reversed; we abstract, as it were, a part of their branches, and consequently of their leaves; we prevent the development of new branches; a superabundance of nourishment is artificially created, which is then used by the plant for multiplying flowers and increasing the size of the fruit. The pruning of the Vine has a similar aim.—*Liebig's Organic Chemistry.*

Par. 96.—"If the ripening of fruit take place in the dark, oxygen is absorbed, and the green of the leaves (resinous, and replete with resinous matter) is changed; red and yellow pigments are formed; vinous, citric, and tannic acids vanish, and in their stead are found sugar, starch, and gum.—*Liebig's Organic Chemistry.*

Par. 98.—"The fruit of the Fig-tree is eatable, but, as has been lately proved, not nourishing.

Par. 99.—"The formation of acid is accompanied by the slightest excretion of oxygen; it increases in the so-called neutral substances of the ligneous fibre, sugar and starch; and it reaches its maximum in oils. The effects of the light of the sun and the influence of heat in the ripening of fruits is somewhat represented by the numbers, which express the quantity of the secreted oxygen of organic compounds in determined proportions. —*Liebig's Organic Chemistry.*

Par. 107.—"Beyond the Appenines Strawberries will not succeed.

Note, p. 83.—"If the temperature is somewhat lower, and moisture considerable, most of the Pelargonia either will yield no pollen at all, or some very imperfect; whilst under different circumstances, some even of those considered sterile hybrids will yield—if not the normal number of anthers—at least a sufficient quantity of perfect pollen, to be capable of fertilization, and yielding good seeds.

P. 87, note 67.—"This (the supposed cause of the Double Yellow Rose not flowering) is contradicted by an experiment of our own. We know two places where the Double Yellow Rose produces every year perfect flowers, they are distant from each other one league. The situation is a particular one, and in both places there is scarcely any difference. The one plant grows close to the wall of a high building, around which there is on one side a wet ditch, up to which the extremities of the roots must reach; in the other place a canal is close to the roots. If in both these cases the roots do not actually reach the water, they are at all events continually in a soil moistened by water. As the one building, near which the Rose stands, has a projecting roof, and the other consists of a high wall, which keeps off westerly winds, the leaves are constantly protected from moisture, whilst the roots have as constant a supply of it.

Par. 119.—"The statements as to the temperature of Vienna cannot afford gardeners any certain data, because the observations are made in the middle of the city, where the number of chimneys, the warmth of houses, stables, and dung-hills, which where horses are kept can never be entirely emptied, radiate a considerable amount of caloric, which must diminish the cold. The vapours, which are seen floating above the town in chilly mornings and evenings still more corroborate this assertion."

(To be continued.)

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

About the beginning of June is generally the time for budding Roses that are wanted to push out into heads this season; such as we call monthly Roses. But already we are in the middle of the month, and hardly a bud can be got in yet; the wood of both bud and stock being so green and soft, owing to the continual rains of the last six weeks. I used also to begin to put in cuttings of all the China and climbing Roses about this time; taking the young, stubby shoots which flower along the main branches, and are about four or five inches long. These are now about ready for making into cuttings; and, simple as this process is, there are many who do not know it. It was only the other day I walked with a nice party over these gardens, and found some of the young ladies very anxious to know, among other things, what was the right time to grow Roses from "slips;" and then how the slips were prepared for planting, what quantity of water they required, and how often should they have it, with a great many more questions about them. After answering them, we went to make cuttings, took the short flowering shoots, cut them off from the boughs so close to it as we had to pare off a little of the bark round the bottom of the cuttings; then cut away the two lower sets of leaves, and pinched off the tops of the cuttings, because they had flower-buds on them. They were now ready for planting; some with only two sets of leaves, and some with three, which were all left on. I then showed them how they should plant them, about an inch and a half deep, pressing the soil very tight to them; and told them if they could pull them up with a gentle pull, they were not firm enough in the ground. There are scores of plants of which cuttings may be made now in the same way; and if they are planted in a shady place, they will soon make roots. All the Pelargoniums will, for instance; but if one had a handglass to put over them they would root in a much shorter time, only there is more trouble when a handglass is used; as, if the cuttings are not regularly looked over every other day, some of them may damp off by the confinement. About a pint of water through a fine rose watering-pot will be enough to water all the cuttings under one handglass at first; and half that quantity every other day afterwards, unless the weather is very dry, when they must have it every day, and always the first thing after breakfast. I thought I should have room to tell young gentlemen just come home for the summer holidays how the gardeners make the plants to grow from buds; but as budding can be done any day through the holidays, next week will be time enough to tell them all about it; only, in the meantime, see that your penknives are very sharp, and have some stout worsted, such as is used to make shooting stockings, for tying on the buds; this is better than matting.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—If you give the plants plenty of room, plenty of heat and moisture, and some liquid manure occasionally, there are no plants less troublesome than Pines; and on the table it is the king of fruits. When the tank system of bottom-heat comes to be understood, and the French mode of growing them without pots adopted, we shall have them from the coal districts all over the country as cheap as Melons.

Vinery.—I expect we shall have a very dry summer yet, after these rains are over. There seems to be a complete cycle of drenchings and droughts going on in our latitude. But what has this to do with the Vineries? Nothing, but that the late heavy rains have washed down all the goodness from the surface of the borders, where the most active roots are; and when the dry weather sets in they will have nothing to feed on, unless you give them *slight* waterings with liquid manure, and cover them with a thin layer of short grass, to keep down evaporation.

Peach-house.—This has been a bad season for ripe Peaches. They could neither get sun nor air sufficient to give them a good flavour; and so with Grapes and Melons; since the middle of May, all that could be done was giving air by the doors and front ventilators, while the roof sashes were obliged to be kept down, as if they were fixed.

Melons.—The succession plants will require large portions of water at the roots when they are swelling their fruit; and also a smart bottom-heat. Keep turning over the fruit which is ripening, lest it get damaged on the under-side, by being too long in one position; and if you can get the stalk end downwards, it is the thickest part of the Melon to bear the weight. Let all the young plants be kept thin of shoots.

Out-door Department.

On dry soils the wet has done no harm yet; but crops are in a sad plight on the heavy, wet lands, and a change to dry weather is wished for by everybody. In the Kitchen-Garden, some of the tender crops have come to a stand-still, and the fly has made several attempts on the fruit-trees; but the dashing rains keep it under yet. Peas are growing out of all proportion to their stakes; and Beans are so top-heavy, that the first high wind will break down many of them. The Strawberries are late; but there seems to be a good crop of them. In some places many of the Cherries and Pears have dropped; but the Gooseberries, Currants, and Raspberries never looked more promising at this time.

Onions.—These have grown so fast lately, that unless they are well thinned out they will injure each other.

Broccoli.—Get as many as are ready planted out. Like all hardy seedlings this season, they soon crowd each other on the seed-beds. Do the same with Cauliflower and Cabbage plants.

Beans and Peas.—Except for the earliest crops of these, people seldom think of stopping them, but they should all be stopped this season, if only to keep them within reasonable bounds.

Strawberries.—Those plants that have been turned out from the forcing-houses since the middle of May have had such a fine time to finish off their growth without any check, that many of them will do to force next year. I have never forced Strawberry plants the second time; but one of the best gardeners in Suffolk told me the other day he always does, and the advantage is a larger crop from the same sized pots. After they finish their growth, about this time, he lets them get dry in the pots, as they do with the Pelargoniums after cutting them, for a fortnight or three weeks, then shakes the dry mould from their roots, and repots them in fresh soil, planting them deeper than they stood before. I had previously read of the plan, but was not aware of the advantages of it. See that enough small pots are at hand to get in the runners by and by for the next forcing plants.

Endive.—Plant out a few of these for the first supply, and a few more ten days hence, after which they will enter your regular succession-crops.

Orchard.—This is about the best time to scarify the branches or stems of hide-bound trees; a good old practice, which has fallen into disuse, probably from being performed in winter, when it did more harm than good by opening up wounds which could not be healed till the return of the sap next summer. But, if performed now, the incision will be filled up in two or three weeks with a layer of soft matter from top to bottom, along which the returning sap will find a ready channel to the roots. Just try a branch or two this way, if only for experiment. I am satisfied, from long experience, it is a safe and useful plan to invigorate stunted branches; but it must be done at the right time.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—The weather has been so dull lately that we could hardly give sufficient air to the stoves, and the young growths are too weak in consequence; so that shading must be resorted to on the first return to clear weather, till the plants are hardened by degrees with abundance of air. Keep an eye after insects, which multiply fast at this time, if not disturbed; and see that none of the plants suffer for want of larger pots.

Greenhouse.—The general routine of watering and training the plants, with attention to cleanliness, are all that you can do now, unless some of the plants may want another shift. It might be worth while to mark such plants as flower from April to June, and are getting too large or straggling, or are not in good health, and keep them in a warm, sheltered place; and when you begin winter forcing, to bring them in by way of experiment, to see how early in spring you could flower them. If they should not answer, you could get good cuttings of them before you throw them away. Depend upon it, whoever gets the most plants to flower in the dead of winter, will, in a few years, be thought the best gardener; and, like everything else, a little forethought and judgment will go a long way in such matters.

Conservatory.—The late dull weather was more favourable to plants in flower in this house than to any department of gardening; no sun or dry hot air to fade the blooms, and no shade to hurt the foliage. In very many cases plants in flower do not require so much water as when they are in more active growth; but the strong conservatory climbers planted out in the borders can hardly have too much water just now. It is of no use giving hints about cleanliness, as this house is always kept like a drawing-room.

Pits.—*Cold turf pits* are just as useful in summer as they are in winter; and if they are only covered with the thinnest calico, stretched on frames, hundreds of plants will live and thrive in them better than anywhere else. Some of them should have a thin layer of soil, to plant out young seedlings in, or newly-rooted plants, and for young, tender Roses, &c. All sorts of flower-garden plants may be propagated in them for the next three months, either in pots, or what is better, planted out in a bed of light soil, covered over with an inch of sand. Many other uses for them will occur in practice. Any country labourer can put up such pits; and their size should correspond with that of the Melon-pits in the same establishment, so that the frames may do for either.

Out-door Department.

Too much rain is as hurtful to young half-hardy plants as too little. Yet I never saw the plants take so freely to the soil as they have done this season. Flower-gardening is of such a routine nature that one hardly knows what to say about it; as every one minds to keep their flowers in order, by tying them up and thinning them, sweeping, mowing, rolling, and all such kind of work.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending June 15, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 9	29.642	29.346	63	49	56.0	S.W.	.01
Saturday 10	29.937	29.749	64	47	55.5	N.W.	.34
Sunday 11	30.045	30.040	64	48	56.0	W.	
Monday 12	30.014	29.869	67	48	57.5	N.E.	.20
Tuesday 13	29.843	29.792	50	40	52.5	N.E.	.14
Wednesday 14	29.974	29.907	69	57	63.0	S.E.	.18
Thursday 15	29.969	29.939	71	48	59.5	E.	
Average	29.917	29.823	61.8	49.4	57.1		.87

June 9. Cloudy and windy; boisterous, with showers and sunshine in intervals: overcast.
10. Fine; rain; thunder-storm, with heavy rain, 3—4, p.m.: showery.
11. Cloudy and fine; clear at night.
12. Hazy clouds; drizzling rain; overcast.
13. Cold and heavy rain throughout; foggy at night.
14. Foggy; heavy rain; hazy and damp.
15. Cloudless and fine throughout.
Mean temperature of the week 4.6° below the average

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending June 21, 1843.

June.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 18	74.1	52.6	63.3	8	0.25 in.	1	1	—	1	3	4	5	2
Mon. 19	71.0	50.4	60.7	9	0.37	—	1	1	1	—	—	10	4
Tues. 20	72.1	51.7	60.9	8	0.21	1	—	—	1	4	5	5	1
Wed. 21	73.3	52.4	62.8	9	0.68	1	2	1	1	1	7	4	—
Thurs 22	70.7	49.5	60.1	10	0.54	1	—	1	—	2	7	5	1
Fri. 23	69.0	48.2	58.6	3	0.49	1	1	1	1	2	6	4	1
Sat. 24	73.0	49.7	61.3	6	0.49	—	1	3	1	2	4	5	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 21st, 1834—thermometer 91°; and the lowest on the 22d, 1830, thermometer 39°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending June 16, 1843.

The market is now very abundantly supplied with Gooseberries, Currants (which are beginning to colour), Peas, Lettuce of the finest quality, very excellent Cauliflowers, Spring Turnips, Carrots, Onions, Potatoes, Mustard and Cress, Asparagus, French Beans, Cucumbers, &c. Among the Fruits, Cherries can be had as low as 1*s.* 3*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d* a pound, while there are some of the Bigarreau kind. A most remarkable improvement is perceptible in the Peaches and Nectarines, particularly the former, which are unusually large and handsome. Melons are fine, and profusely supplied. There is a larger quantity of Grapes than usual, and more of the White Sweetwater than we have before seen this year; but a number of the black ones are very poorly coloured. Pine-Apples are more than commonly numerous. Strawberries are falling off, probably on account of the advancement of the out-door crops. The most conspicuous novelties in flowers are cut specimens of Lilium eximium, most of the common annuals, the Forget-me-not (Myosotis palustris), with very large blossoms, appearing to have been grown in a swamp with rich soil, and Pinks and Moss Roses in the greatest profusion. We saw nothing fresh in the collections of potted plants.

PRICES, Saturday, June 17, 1843.—FRUITS.—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 10*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s* to 5*s*
— Spanish, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Portugal, per lb 1*s* to 3*s*
Peaches, per dozen, 10*s* to 30*s*
Nectarines, per dozen, 10*s* to 30*s*
Melons, 4*s* to 8*s* each
Apples, dessert, per bush., 8*s* to 16*s*
— Kitchen, per bush. 6*s* to 12*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 3*d* to 1*s*
Gooseberries, p hf-sieve, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Currants, per half-sieve, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
— bitter, per 100, 6*s* to 20*s*
Cherries, French, per 12 lbs., 7*s* to 10*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 1*s* to
Walnuts, per bush., 16*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 8*s*
Almonds, perpeck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50*s* to 55*s*
C. b Nuts, per 100 lbs. 60*s*
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Spanish, 18*s*
— Barcelona, 22*s*
— Cob, 12*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage-plants, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Cabbages, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, p 100, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 60*s* to 100*s*
— per cwt. 3*s* to 5*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Kidney, p. bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Scotch, per bushel, 2*s*
— New, per lb., 3*d* to 1*s*
Artichokes, green, per doz., 3*s* to 6*s*
Turnips, Spring, per bunch, 3*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 6*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bunds, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 6*d* to 1*s*
Carrots, Young Horn., p bun. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Spring per bunch, 4*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— green, per bunch, 3*d* to 6*d*
Peas, per sieve, 4*s* to 5*s*
— per half-sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Peas, per sack, 12*s* to 14*s*
Asparagus, large, per 100, 3*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Sprue, or Small, p. bun. 1*s* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cabb., p. sieve, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, per score, 4*d* to 1*s*
Celery, p. bd., (12to 18) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4*d* to 1*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Green Basil, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per 12 bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per doz. bun, 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Marjaram, green, per bunch 3*d* to 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 9*d* to 2*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 5*s* to 6*s*
Onions, per half-sieve, 4*s* to 6*s*
— Spring per bunch, 2*d* to 6*d*
— Pickling, per hf-sv, 4*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Large, per bun, 4*d* to 10*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Manure.—*A. F.*—Liquid manure should be weak, and applied often, if that is practicable. When plants are beginning to grow, till they are in full growth, is the period when it should be used. It is of little use at other times. Yours should be very good; if it is offensive add a little bleaching powder. No Asparagus has done well this year, in consequence of the cold and wet season. Neither manure nor salt can supply the place of the light and warmth of the sun. Salt certainly *does* improve the *flavour* of Asparagus. We are glad to hear that the manure-heap made as we directed a short time ago has produced you such enormous crops; it could not be otherwise. ——*Anthony.*—If chalk is of use to your land, independent of manure, it may be added to your dunghill; but if your land does not require chalk it is useless to add it to the dunghill. In any case you had better apply it to the land separately.—— *M. W. K.*—No doubt your manure is too strong, and perhaps you have used too much sulphuric acid. The rule is to add the latter till the effervescence begins to cease, and no longer. Instead of three quarts of water to one quart of the fluid it would have been right to have used at least 10 quarts. In all cases liquid manure is best applied very weak and often. It is impossible to give directions for the proportions to be borne by oil of vitriol and cloacine: that can only be learnt by experience; a little will go a long way.

SPENT HOPS.—*Truro.*—We have certainly answered you, and if the reply has not been printed it has been lost. All vegetable matter that is capable of entering into fermentation, whether hops or leaves, may be used as a source of manure, only it must be in the first place rotted; that is the indispensable condition. Gas-water will accelerate the rotting process. We do not understand the question about Boursault Roses.

DECAYED WOOD.—*Persona.*—Although many kinds of wood when decayed are excellent for plants to grow in, that is not the case with such as contain tannin, a mixture of what chemists call tannic acid and foreign matters, and abundant in Oak and Larch. This substance is excessively astringent, and precipitates the azotised substances called vegetable albumen and gluten, the free action of which is necessary to vegetable life; hence its noxious action on young roots and the mischief it does to plants growing in it. It is a peculiar compound of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, but when it is decomposed loses all its peculiar characters. At that time then it may be employed; but its decomposition is difficult, and requires a long time. We fear you will find that it has done harm wherever wood containing it has been applied.

COWS.—*Cambricus.*—We are not acquainted with any short compendium on the diseases of cows, which we could recommend. Most of the books on the subject contain a variety of receipts of very dubious utility. We would recommend care in the prevention of disease. Air and moderate exercise will keep cattle in health. A pound of Glauber or Epsom salts, with two ounces of powdered ginger, given in time, will often prevent disease; and it is almost the only remedy which can be administered with safety by a cowman. In serious cases an experienced veterinarian must be consulted. In Mr. Youatt's work on Cattle many useful observations may be found on this subject. *M.*

BAD WATER.—*K. L.*—It is difficult to imagine anything worse than to use water from a pond, into which the drainage from a farm-yard finds its way for the purpose of filling hot-water pipes. We are not surprised that the steam from the expansion-box should have nearly destroyed your Vines, or that although you have frequently emptied the pipes and filled them with pure water, and have also put powdered charcoal into them, you should be unable to purify them properly; as when you enter the house in the morning there is always an unpleasant smell, and many plants when put into the house lose their leaves, it is possible that chloride of lime would remedy the evil; but as we do not know the exact cause, it is impossible to point out an exact remedy.

VINES.—*J. G. N.*—Nothing can be more injudicious than to strip off the leaves from Vines and Peaches under the idea of thus ripening the fruit. See more observations to-day in a leading article.——*D. R.*—The Muscat Muscadine, which is the same as the Seedling, so called, to which you refer, is the Chasselas Musqué of the Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits, 3rd edition. The Muscat Escholata is a synonym of the White Muscat of Alexandria. The Escholata superba is probably the same as the Black Morocco. We shall be glad to receive specimens of the Grape you received under the name of Dulzetta, when ripe. The dead patches on the green berries of your Vines are occasioned by drafts of cold air. *Vitis* has some affected in a similar manner, especially near where air is admitted by sliding down the sashes. Instances of such disease have frequently been observed in the case of Vines trained under the glass of a lobby, and exposed sometimes to cold external air, and occasionally to hot air, when the door of the stove was set open for ventilation.

GRAPES.—*A. F.*—We fear there is no chance of Grapes ripening out-of-doors this year. Too much time has been already lost. If you could fix bell-glasses over your six bunches, that would assist you more than anything else.

PINES.—*Ignoramus.*—If you grow Pines in a bottom-heat of from 90° to 95°, you will not only start them all, as you have done, but produce all sorts of monsters. The bottom-heat should never exceed 84°. With this excessive stimulus, the rich manure and warm water you have been using increased the mischief.

MELONS.—*J. H. S.* would be glad if any Melon-grower will state, in the *Chronicle*, how far Melons should be kept from the glass, and how far from the glass could they be ripened.

FRUIT-TREES.—*Persona.*—The application of salts to fruit-trees is hazardous. Common salt, for instance, will certainly kill them; nitre has, however, been applied in moderate quantity with rather a beneficial effect. This you may use in the meantime as a manure for your Apricot-trees, at the rate of 2 lbs. to each, distributed in solution equally over the border, instead of nitrate of soda, until the effects of the latter substance on fruit-trees have been fully ascertained.

STRAWBERRIES.—*Persona.*—There ought to be no flowerless plants in Strawberry-beds,—not even amongst those of the Hautbois varieties. In some soils too much dung occasions great luxuriance of foliage, with but little or no fruit. In such cases a top-dressing of fresh soil, different in its nature from that in which the plants are growing, is preferable to rich manure.

ASPARAGUS.—*Guichenet.*—If in cutting your Asparagus you take every shoot, whether strong or weak, there can be no reason at the end of the season, say the 1st of June, to prevent your laying on a good coat of dung, and forking it in. Indeed, you cannot have a better time to manure the beds under the above circumstances. There could be no objection to putting on a coating of salt, before laying on the dung, and forking them both in together.

TRUFFLES.—*Persona.*—What you have sent is an extremely good Truffle, but not one which can be used for propagating this plant. You must get some friend who lives in a Truffle country to find you some that are naturally soft, black, and putrid. At that time their seeds are ripe. All else is uncertain. Your plan seems feasible. Of course you know that no one has ever in this country succeeded in obtaining them artificially, though it has been certainly done in Prussia.

CABBAGES.—*An Isle of Man Subscriber.*—The Vanack Cabbage is the finest variety for use early in the season. Sow in the end of July or beginning of August, and transplant in October. The most dwarf variety of Potato for forcing is Knight's Early Kidney; if you cannot readily obtain this, you can keep the Ash-leaved Kidney dwarf by a limited supply of water.

RAMPION.—*Persona.*—Rampion sown now ought to be fit for use in November, and throughout the winter. In sowing you have been deceived by the extraordinary minuteness of the seeds, and unless you thin directly, the roots will not acquire an average size. In future, sow in the tract made by pressing the edge of a rod on the soil. You can part the seed by mixing it with fine sand.

SUCCULENTS.—*Ignoramus.*—Any succulent plant will live for a long time suspended in the air, and will flower in that state; other plants will not. The reason is, that the skin of succulents is thick and tough, and will not allow the fluids contained in the plant to be evaporated; other plants have not such a skin, but soon lose their juice and perish. You will find some statements about the directions taken by the parts of plants in a late Number, p. 359. We cannot answer the question as to colour. Flowers do no harm in a bedroom, if they are not strong-scented; the powerful odour of some plants affects the nerves of some people. Violets, for instance, produce fainting in some constitutions.

CACTI.—*M. W. K.*—The plant which you have under the name of fulgidus is of little value, being but slightly distinguishable from C. Jenkinsonii in the flower.——*James Kitley.*—Your seedling Cactus resembles C. speciosus, but is very superior in colour and size to that variety.*

FUCHSIAS.—*A Lady* will find the best new Fuchsias named at p. 321, the second column. Venus victrix appears the most distinct and remarkable of the existing novelties.——*O. P. Q.*—Your Fuchsias appear to be, 1, insignis; 2, pendula splendens; 3, a very young bloom of Blanda. The difference between the flowers of some of the varieties is so trifling that it is difficult to determine the particular sorts without the foliage.*

ROSES.—*A Lady.*—Lists of different kinds of Roses have been given in previous Numbers; and you will probably get an account of such as you desire in the "Rose-garden," which has appeared in our pages.

PELARGONIUMS.—*Herbert.*—It is quite possible that your seed may produce one or more desirable novelties.——*W. B.*—You will find some answers to inquiries like your own in last week's paper. We cannot ascertain the cause of the spots. The author of the "Amateur's Garden" ascribes it to insects; some to the punctures of Aphides. We see no proof of this, and doubt it. Most likely it is something in the soil. Sea-sand may be substituted for white sand, if it is thoroughly deprived of its salt by repeated washing.

VERBENAS.—*Herbert.*—You can only prick out your seedlings about three or four inches apart, in a rich compost, and let them take their natural course. They may possibly flower late in the autumn.

COBÆA SCANDENS.—*Rus in Urbe.*—It appears most probable that your plant has suffered from the lowness of the temperature, and the general dulness of the weather this season, and that a change in these will restore it. For a *small* climber to occupy the lower part of your trellis, you can employ Maurandya Barclayana.

TREE PÆONIES.—*M. W. K.*—If you grow these in pots, they should be repotted early in the month of March, just as they are beginning to grow. Any light, loamy soil will suit them; and you may add a little decayed manure for those you wish to be particularly fine.

SEEDLING THUNBERGIA.—*J. Fryer* has sent us a seedling which has the colour of the flowers of T. aurantiaca, but with a whitish centre instead of a dark one. This feature renders it distinct.

FAST-GROWING TREES.—*E. S.*—The fastest growing trees you can have for the neighbourhood of London are Ashes, Limes, Horse-chesnuts, Canadian Poplars, Cærulean Willows, Black Walnuts, and the Ailanthus glandulosa.

BOOKS.—*Wm. Blood.*—We presume that Dr. Mackenzie's tract may be obtained of the Edinburgh booksellers. The article by Professor Daubeny cannot be had separate from the volume in which it is published that we are aware of.——*J. A. J.*—Mr. Lyons's book is not sold, but given away to his friends. We answered this before.——*R N.*—"Chambers' Educational Course" is admirably adapted for young men who wish to study without masters. Any of the parts may be had separately. The last was Etymology, and very instructive it is.——*William Jameson.*—We recommend you the volume on Horology and Astronomy in the Popular Encyclopædia of Natural Science if you wish to study such matters; it is well written, well illustrated, and brief.——*Alice.*—"Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature," of which six parts have now appeared, is the best book we know of to supply the place of the old "Elegant Extracts;" it is well suited for schools, as well as to those whose means will not allow them to buy many books on literature. The selections are judicious, and the work may *be safely* put into the hands of the young.——*Herbert.*—"Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants" is an excellent work for your purpose.——*A Journeyman.*—We never before heard of the "Pictorial Flora." For the habitats of British plants, the best work is "Watson's Botanist's Guide." "Lindley's Introduction to Botany" and "Theory of Horticulture" both give you the state of vegetable physiology at the time they were published.——Φιλοδενδρος.—The best book on Forest-trees is "Selby's British Forest-trees," in which you will find all the information you want. It is useless to medicate Acorns, nor did we ever hear of its being done. Beech is exclusively propagated by sowing the mast.——*C. C.*—Paxton's Botanical Dictionary is an excellent Gardeners' Catalogue. For Vegetable Physiology, read "Lindley's Theory of Horticulture;" for Practical Botany, the same author's "Elements" will be useful.

INSECTS.—*A. F.*—We know of no remedy except hand-picking, unless fresh white Hellebore-powder would kill them; but it is difficult to apply this to caterpillars on Nut-bushes.——*R. B.*—Your grubs, as far as we are able to judge from the specimens you sent, which were terribly crushed, appear to be those of a Tipula, or Crane-fly, as you suppose. If you do not find the remedy proposed by "Discipulus" answer, try the effect of lime and gas-water, as recommended in *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1841, page 612, in the article on the Crane-fly.——*T. P. H. W.*—The blight on your Pyracantha is one of the Scale Insects,—Coccus of Entomologists, and probably the Coccus Oxyacanthæ. It is very injurious to the plant on which it feeds, and you should try and get rid of it in the way mentioned in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1841, p. 131, under the article "Mealy Bug and Scale Insect." *S.*——*Entom.*—The blight which has so much injured your Wych Elm-tree by raising bag-shaped excrescences on almost every leaf, is an Aphis, or Plant-louse, of the genus Eriosoma, bearing the specific name of Alni. If you open one of the bags, you will find it full of the insects in various stages of growth. *S.*

WOODLICE.—*A. M.*—We must refer you to the information given in former Numbers, to which we have nothing new to add. You may destroy worms by watering the ground containing them with lime-water.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A Reader's* plants are Euónymus europæus and the broad-leaved variety of Kalmia angustifolia.——*P. R. W.*—Your Rose is R. spinosissima.——*S. T. P.*—Apply to the secretary to Sir W. Burnett's patent, Castle-court, Cornhill.——*R. D.*—Pedicularis palustris.——*H. E. B.*—We do not perceive the difference between your Azalea raised from A. lateritia and the variegated Azalea indica.——*A Young Gardener.*—Iris pumila, Cerastium strictum.——*Sarah.*—Aquilegia glandulosa, Iris variegata, Pæonia peregrina.——*A Constant Reader.*—Salix pentandra, the Sweet Willow.——*H. C.*—Varieties of the Rhododendron have no settled names except in a very few cases. Your grandiflorum is a pure Ponticum, and hybridum roseum is a pure Catawbiense; that is to say, are mere varieties of those species, unchanged by muling. Azalea cuprea splendens is a deep orange.——*Erinus.*—Ferns can only be had through the nurserymen, any of whom can either supply or procure such as are "in the trade."——*Potentilla.*—The "excrescences" are the roots of the Vine formed in the air; they do more good than harm, and need not trouble you. It is the strength of your Vine and the dampness of your atmosphere that causes their appearance.——*J. C. L.*—We would advise you, if you reprint your little treatise, to sell it. A noble sells his land—a Scott his novels—a barrister his law—a soldier his liberty—we our botany and gardening—a doctor his physic; why should you not also sell your commodity?——*W. D.*—Your specimen is Scleranthus perennis.——*C. B.'s* plant is Scleranthus perennis.——*J. G.'s* Stanhopea appears to be a natural hybrid between S. insignis and S. grandiflora. It is a variety of the former.——*C. P. E.*—Your specimens are—1, Aquilegia canadensis; 2, some species of Erigeron; 3, Orobus tuberosus; 4, the double variety of Pyrethrum Parthenium; 5, the double-flowered Dianthus collinus; 6, apparently Leptospermum Thea; Coleonema gracilis.——*O., Jersey.*—Your flowers are smashed to pieces from being ill packed. The Salvia could not be distinguished from S. patens. The Fuchsias are evidently too like the varieties now common to be of any value.——*J. P. S. S.*—Arabis alpina. Melons will bear a temperature of 50° at night without injury.——*Pill Garlic.*—Begonia Dregeana; we do not know the Mesembryanthemum.——*Sarah.*—Iris variegata and Aquilegia glandulosa.——*A. E.*—We really cannot undertake to name seeds. Your other question is answered elsewhere.——*N. M.'s* seedling Mimulus has a very large and handsome flower; but it is not remarkable, nor sufficiently different from some existing varieties.——*A. F.*—The Pear raised by Mr. Knight from crossing the Jargonelle and Autumn Bergamot is called the Tillington.——*J. C. L.*—Oncidium crispum; a pretty variety, so far as can be ascertained from the flower, which was very much crushed.——*Amateur.*—The charge would be about 6*s.*——*A Lieut., R.N.*—Your Hydrangea is H. quercifolia.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

PELARGONIUMS.—*R. C.*—*Semiramis* is a large coarse flower, not worth preserving. *Ninus*, lower petals short and well formed, but inferior to many we have in the same way.——*H. W. H.*—*Princess Alice Maud*, too thin in texture, the jagged edges to the petals is a great defect. *Cubira*, of no use, the lower petals are too long and narrow. *N. B.*—No. 1, a large flower, bad shape, the petals being too long. No. 2, lower petals too narrow, and the upper petals too thin and cramped on the edge: Thurtell's, R.N. *Fairy Queen*, broad under petals, slightly veined and tinged with delicate pink, top petals covered with a dark spot, having an edge of pink; the petals want firmness, and they appear disposed to curl back. *Lord Haddington*, a flower of good substance, with broad under petals, rather too long, white centre, with rosy pink terminations to the bottom petals, dark spot surrounded with rosy crimson; the flower altogether has a crumpled appearance, petals curled back too much; they are both second-rate flowers.——*Blackford, Jersey.*—Your flowers were neither numbered nor named; this was an omission difficult to rectify: the best of the three is a large flower, with rosy salmon under petals, white centre, petals broad and of good substance, dark spot dies away evenly to the edge, petals are remarkably even on their surface, and smooth at the edge. The flower with a white edge to the upper petals cups too much, the lower petals are too narrow; if the flower opened more there would be divisions between them; the other flower is the best formed, but is too crumpled on the edge of the upper petals. These flowers have good substance, the petals are very smooth on the surface, and even on the edge.*——*O. P. Q.*—*Aricia*, the petals of this flower had fallen, but it appears to be your best; the lower petals are small. *Monarch*, a showy variety, wanting a little more substance; the upper petals are too long and pointed. *John Bull* is very rough and deficient both in form and substance.*——*Colo.*—Your seedling is a very ill-formed flower, petals all too long and narrow.——*R. C.*—The seedling named Mrs. Cooke, from being badly packed, did not arrive in a proper state to judge of; the petals appear to be well formed; it is, however, very thin, and we have many varieties of the same character very superior to it.——*J. Killey.*—Your flower is too thin, the upper petals are bad, thin at the edges, and mottled in colour; in varieties of this colour we have many very superior flowers.——*J. Grundy.*—Your seedling is a well-formed and very pretty flower, of good substance; its principal defect is the thinness of the edge of the upper petals; the lower ones are a little too veiny also.——*J. Cowan.*—Your three seedlings are well formed, and good flowers. No. 2 is decidedly the best; it is the cleanest flower, retains its form well, and has but little feathering visible in the centre; it resembles *Cyrus*, but we consider it an improvement upon that flower. No. 1 resembles 2 very closely, but is a shade darker both in the upper and lower petals. No. 3, with more pink in its colour, is a coarser variety.*

PANSIES.—*N. B.*—No. 1, yellow, not the same in all the petals, and the edging imperfect. No. 2, good eye and pretty colours; the flower wants substance, and the ground-colour of the upper petals appears to be stained. 3, stained yellow under petal, the flower altogether is thin.——*F. B.*—*Clio* wants the eye, and the ground-colour differs in the petals. *Tagliani* is a very pretty border variety, the yellow lip disqualifying it as a show-flower. *Village Maid*, fine eye, wanting a little more substance and size. *Eclipse*, yellow, with fine eye, slight indication of light blue in the top petals; yellow is rather stronger in the bottom petal than in the rest of the flower; large, flat, and well formed.——*Duke of Norfolk*, large well-formed flower, with a fine eye, primrose ground, with a pencilled edging of delicate blue round the petals, a few spots of purple in the top petals; the two latter promise to be good show-flowers.——*R. R D.*—Your Pansies are too small, and of no use; we have several splendid selfs in the same way.*

VERBENA.—*R. R. D.*—We cannot tell the exact tint of your seedling, from its having been so much pressed; we cannot imagine it to surpass the varieties at present grown; it being sweet-scented must be its principal recommendation.——*O. P. Q.*—Your seedling *Queen Superb* is a very pure white when it first opens, but it soon changes to a dirty lilac pink; it is, however, sweet-scented, and forms a good truss.*

FUCHSIAS.—*Mowbray.*—We have examined your seedling Fuchsias and compared them with many of the finest varieties at present in cultivation; your specimens possess more substance in the sepals and the tubes are higher-coloured than any of the large-blossomed hybrids we have seen. *Princess Royal* resembles *Chandterii*, with a longer tube, sepals not quite so light but tipped with green; this is quite equal if not superior to that fine variety. *Alice Maud Mary* wants colour. We regard this only as a botanical curiosity; the petals are long, separated, quilled, and each is furnished with an anther. There are four perfect stamens also; the style is very long, flower light rosy vermilion. *Rudolphus*, red purple petals, deep rosy vermilion tube and sepals, stout in substance, and rich in colour. *Magnificent*, tube rather longer, and flower higher-coloured. *Magician*, do. These three are remarkably fine, bearing a strong resemblance to each other. *Fairy Queen*, long, rough, rich-coloured tube and sepals; petals stout, without purple, remarkably fine. *Prince of Wales*, tube very long, and rich in colour; petals stout, with a slight tinge of purple: very fine variety.*

CINERARIAS.—*G. Walker.*—The blue of your seedling is very beautiful and bright, but the flowers are very small: we have the same colour in larger flowers.——*L. and M.*—The colour of your seedling is a clear and bright blue, and the largest flower of its colour we have seen, measuring 1½ inches across. The petals are narrow for the size of the flower.*

CALCEOLARIA.—*B. & K. P.*—Your seedling is a very pretty variety, good in its form, colour, and marking.*

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE proposal of Ministers, granting to her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge an annuity of 3,000*l.* a year, to commence on her father's death, as a dowry on her marriage with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was submitted to the House of Commons on Monday. An address in reply to the Queen's message on the subject was first brought forward as a matter of form, when Mr. Hume proposed an addition to the address expressive of the consideration of the House for the present unsatisfactory state of the country. This amendment was rejected on a division by 276 votes to 52, and a desultory discussion on the proposed grant took place, which ended in an adjournment. The subject was resumed on Wednesday in a committee of supply, when Mr. Hume moved another amendment, declaring the opinion of the committee that the allowance so long enjoyed by the Duke of Cambridge should have enabled him to make provision for his children,

and that it was neither wise nor just in the present state of the country to propose any grant by way of dowry to the Princess Augusta. Sir R. Peel justified the grant on the ground that the Duke of Cambridge has to transmit a dukedom to his successor with the means of keeping up its dignity, and adduced various precedents for the vote. A division ensued, when the motion was carried by 223 to 57 votes. Another division took place last night on the second reading of the bill, Mr. Hume having moved that it be read a second time that day six months; but this amendment was negatived, and the second reading carried by a majority of 104. On Monday, Lord Howick's motion for a repeal of the coal duty imposed last year was negatived by a majority of 63; and on Tuesday, Lord J. Russell's motion for a Committee to consider the present state of the Corn-laws, with a view to the adoption of a compromise in the form of a moderate fixed duty, was negatived by a majority of 99. On Thursday, Sir J. Graham announced the intention of Government to abandon the Educational clauses of the Factories' Bill, and promised to explain on Monday the course which the Government would adopt in regard to the remaining clauses. The third reading of the Canada Corn Bill was opposed by Col. Sibthorp, who moved its third reading on that day six months, but the House on a division passed the Bill by a majority of 150 to 75. The Irish Arms Bill was then brought forward, and a long debate ensued, which has not yet come to a division. In the Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Aberdeen brought forward his Bill for regulating the affairs of the Church of Scotland: considerable opposition was offered to its details, but it was ultimately read a second time, on the understanding that many of its alleged defects could be remedied in committee. The accounts from the Provinces within the last few days give gratifying reports of a favourable change in the weather, which for some weeks past had given rise to great anxiety. It is now hoped that the occurrence of more genial weather will be lasting, and that the result will show that little permanent injury has been done to the crops by the long continuance of rain.

From France we have accounts of renewed discussions in the Chambers on various measures of Finance, in which the Ministers have been again defeated. The interest of these questions is chiefly local, and the only political character they possess is their possible influence on the stability of the Ministry.—In Spain the apprehensions expressed last week for the tranquillity of the provinces, are fully confirmed; four regiments in Catalonia have deserted to the insurgents, and the Barcelonese Junta has declared itself independent of the Government of Madrid. An understanding is said to exist between the party of Queen Christina and the insurgents; and it is even rumoured that the Regent intends to remove the young Queen from Spain, and place her under British protection, unless the movement can be speedily suppressed.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses continue at Buckingham palace, and are quite well. The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Saturday, at which Lord Dalhousie, Sir Edward Ryan, and Mr. Pemberton Leigh took their oaths and seats as Privy Councillors. In the evening, her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Italian Opera with their presence, and on Monday went in state to the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane. On Tuesday, the Queen held a Chapter of the Order of the Thistle, at which the Marquess of Bute and the Earl of Mansfield were elected Knights of the Order. The Queen and Prince attended the performances at the Italian Opera in the evening. On Wednesday the Queen gave a dinner and concert to the King of Hanover, the Queen Dowager, and other members of the Royal Family. Prince Albert visited Mr. Waterer's exhibition of American Plants, King's-road, Chelsea, on Wednesday, and was pleased to express his satisfaction at the exhibition. The Prince will hold a levee on Wednesday by desire of her Majesty. It is expected that the Queen and Court will pay a visit to Walmer Castle early in the summer, and that her Majesty's first trip in the royal steam-yacht will be to Plymouth, where the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecombe will be prepared for her reception.—The Princess Clementine of Orleans and her consort, the Prince of Saxe Coburg-Kohary, at present spending the honeymoon with the Queen of Portugal, are expected to arrive in England in the early part of July, on a visit to her Majesty.—The King of Hanover left town on Saturday for Kew, and returned to St. James's Palace on Monday. Previous to his departure his Majesty held a levee for the reception of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps. His Majesty occupied his seat in the House of Lords on Friday night as Duke of Cumberland; he took his seat between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen on the Ministerial benches, and was dressed in deep mourning.—The marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz is understood to be finally arranged to take place on Wednesday next.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The papers are for the most part taken up with the debates in the Chambers on the French settlements in the Pacific, and the repeated defeats experienced by Ministers on this and other financial measures, although not directly of a political character, had induced some misgiving respecting the power to maintain themselves in office. A trifling decline in the funds took place on Monday, solely caused by this impression. The discussion on the credit of 5,987,000 francs, required for the establishment of the colonies in Oceania, recommenced on Monday. M. Billault moved a reduction of 243,500 francs in the first item, which led to a long discussion, after which M. Guizot proposed a reduction of 678,000f. He offered to reduce the money on the effective of troops by 397,000f., instead of 325,000f., taking from the pay of marines at home that destined to the force employed abroad. In addition to this, M. Guizot proposed a further reduction, striking off 100,000f. from the 300,000f. left at the disposal of the Government. The Chamber was satisfied with the proposal, and passed the grant by 220 to 140 votes. In the course of his speech, M. Guizot declared that the opening of a canal through the isthmus of Panama was perfectly practicable, that a company had been formed for the purpose, and that the expense would not be so great as imagined by the adversaries of the project.—The papers publish some particulars of a banquet given at Maçon to M. de Lamartine, and a report of his very remarkable speech on the occasion, in which he exhorts the people to "endeavour to recall the Government to the principles which placed the present king on the throne; but that, should the Government persist obstinately in the course it has hitherto pursued, the people must not accompany them in it." According to the figurative reasoning of M. de Lamartine, "the monarchy imagined and decreed in 1830, and which it was then understood was to be that of King Louis Philippe, was the work of reason and of necessity,—a monarchy not enveloped in the mysteries of English metaphysics, concealing its origin in heaven, but the monarchy of broad daylight, examined by everybody, agreed to by everybody, belonging to everybody. Less than that would be the *ancien régime*—more than that would be the republic." He concluded by giving as a toast—"The regular and peaceable accomplishment of the destinies of democracy." In a word, M. de Lamartine shows that the two monarchies tried by France since 1789—the military monarchy of Napoleon and the divine-right monarchy of the restoration, endured for only 15 years each; that the present experiment of the monarchy has existed for now nearly 13 years, and may be expected to expire in a couple more; that then the existing monarchy having been, though a work of necessity, a masterpiece of reason, and having failed in its object, France should have no more to do with monarchies of any kind or description.—The official journals announce that the Prince de Joinville, on his arrival at Rio de Janeiro, demanded of the Emperor of the Brazils, with the consent of the King his father, the hand of her Imperial Highness the Princess Frances of Braganza, which was accorded to him. The marriage was to be celebrated at Rio on the 1st May. The Prince de Joinville is now on his way back to France, in the frigate Belle Poule, with his young bride, and is expected to arrive in the course of next month.—The weather had begun to improve in Paris. The journals of the departments of Saone and Loire, of the Aine and of the Rhone, announced that the Saone had overflowed its banks, and caused much injury. Letters from Grenoble mention that the country in that direction had been inundated by the overflow of the Isere. The journals of Maçon state that the floods caused by the continued rains had occasioned serious disasters, and great fears are entertained for the crops. Letters from the south of France announce the all but total failure of the vintage in that quarter. Early in the season the vine gave promise of a harvest equal to that of 1834, but, so great is the damage caused by hailstorms of unusual violence, that what is made will, it is stated, be converted almost entirely into spirit.—The Cour Royale of Orleans was occupied during the whole of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of this month in considering the appeal lodged by our countryman, Mr. Conaty, against the judgments which had been pronounced against him by the Tribunal of Tours and the Cour Royale of Blois for playing with marked cards. After hearing the pleadings on both sides, the Court fully acquitted Mr. Conaty, and ordered him to be immediately discharged. It is said, however, that the discharge has been opposed by the Advocate-General, on the ground of his having lodged an appeal against the judgment of the court.

SPAIN.—The accounts from Spain received by the French telegraph are very unsatisfactory, and are considered to be the forerunners of the downfall of the Regent, unless some decided change should speedily take place. They announce the passing over of four regiments in Catalonia from the Regent to the insurgent force organized by Colonel Prim, and state that an understanding exists between the Christinos and the party now in opposition to the Regent. This union will not be avowed until the downfall of Espartero, which the movement calculates on effecting. No doubt exists as to the violence of the excitement which prevails in many parts of Catalonia, and it is said that the crew and captain of the Government steamer at Barcelona have been bought over by the insurgents. Colonel Prim is master of the south of the province, and intercepts all the Government despatches. The vanguard of General Zurbano, who was marching against the Colonel, deserted, and the General was obliged to retreat. The Barcelonese Junta at Sabadell, which suddenly found itself in possession of sufficient funds to corrupt the whole province, has declared its separation from the Government at Madrid. Previous to these events, General Zurbano, who had marched towards Tarragona, had returned to Barcelona for his baggage. He was discovered in the streets, hustled, and with difficulty escaped to his hotel. The crowd gathered round the hotel, and he was obliged to get an escort. This escort refused to attack the people, but the General dealt about some sabre strokes, and some of the horse police fired, and wounded two persons. The baggage was flung into the sea. The Captain-General then was about to proclaim martial law, but the provincial deputation and the civic authorities begged him not, and he recalled his decree. From Bayonne we learn that Ciudad Rodrigo had revolted, and that Valladolid and Valencia were disposed to follow its example. Much excitement prevailed at Burgos on the 8th, and it was said that a battalion of the provincial regiment of Lerida, which had marched for Ciudad Rodrigo a few days before had deserted to the insurgents. Fears were also entertained for Santander. Navarre and the Basque Provinces were quiet. It was not known what resolve the Regent would take, but it was feared that it was too late for him even to accept a Lopez cabinet. It was currently reported in the Opposition circles of Madrid that the Regent intends to quit Spain with the young Queen, to proceed to Lisbon, and place her Majesty under British protection. This is, however, indignantly denied by the official journals, and the tranquillity of the capital has not been disturbed.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 5th instant. The Duke of Saxe Coburg and his family had arrived at Lisbon on the 30th ult., in the French steamer Pluton. The Duke had been waited upon by the diplomatic corps, and the officers of the garrison, at the palace of Necessidades. The court was expected to leave shortly for Cintra. The Duchess of Braganza was expected to leave on the 8th, in the Duke of Cambridge steamer, for Holland. The session of the Chambers had been again continued for another month, and the financial projects were under debate. A bill imposing an increased legacy duty had passed the Chamber of Deputies, after a prolonged discussion. The Ministry had been left in a minority on two clauses, which led to reports of their retiring; but, at a subsequent meeting of their supporters, it was apparent that the great majority of the Chamber was staunch to the Government, and a motion of Costa Cabral's, the next day, was carried by 62 against 29 votes.

GERMANY.—The King of Prussia has returned an answer to the Diet now in session at Dusseldorf, with respect to giving full publicity to the debates and transactions of that body, from which it appears that his Majesty intends to make some modifications in the law concerning the regulations of the press. The King had appointed M. Grube Prussian Consul-General to China, who is immediately to proceed there by land for the purpose of informing himself, on his way, in what manner the interests of Prussian commerce may best be promoted. The upper part of the spire of the cathedral at Königsberg fell down last week, and crushed several of the surrounding houses. No life was lost, but a considerable number of persons were severely injured, and as it was feared that the remainder of the structure, 160 feet high, would give way, all the inhabitants of that neighbourhood had deserted their houses. The Cologne papers announce that the long-pending negotiations between Belgium and Prussia relative to a reduction in the tariffs are on the point of being concluded in a satisfactory manner.—The *Journal de Frankfort* states, from Vienna, that the steam-boat Vienna, which plied between that city and Presburg, had run on a bank and been sunk. Several of the passengers were drowned, and a large quantity of merchandize was lost.

ITALY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* quotes a letter from Rome, stating that swarms of grasshoppers had suddenly made their appearance in the country adjoining Palo, and on the western coast, and laid the fields completely waste. Thence they extended their ravages to the plains of the Campagna. The means adopted for their destruction having proved unavailable, the Pope ordered processions and prayers in all the churches to implore Divine protection against the scourge.—The foundation of the Lombardo-Venetian railroad, a work of great importance for the commerce of Austria and the Italian States, was laid on the 1st inst. by the Archduke Viceroy in front of the Porta Tosa. An immense multitude witnessed the ceremony.—The marriage of the Princess Terese with the Emperor of Brazils was solemnised by proxy at Naples on the 31st ult.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor has taken active measures to build an Imperial residence on an extensive scale in the southern part of the Crimea, called the "Italy of Russia." This was a favourite plan of the late Emperor Alexander, who purchased for that purpose, a short time before his death, a large estate not far from Taganrok, and which is said to be one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the empire. The celebrated Bavarian architect, M. von Klenze, had arrived at St. Petersburgh, by special invitation of the Emperor, who is anxious to consult him about the designs of several new public buildings that are to adorn the capital of the Czars.

DENMARK.—We learn by the French papers that Thorwaldsen, the celebrated sculptor, on the 1st of June, opened his collection of pictures and marbles to the view of the public at Copenhagen. The pictures, particularly, are said to be of great value, and he has declared his intention to leave the whole after his death, upon certain conditions, to the city.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 24th ult., state that the appointment of Redschid Pasha to the government of Adrianople was considered to be a sort of exile. Being no longer in the diplomatic service of the Porte, he had, by accepting an office in the military department, become ineligible for ever from holding the place of Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was said that the Turkish Government had received intelligence from

Belgrade of the voluntary retirement of Prince Alexander from the government of Servia. The death of Princess Lubicza, who for years has been the principal cause and instigator of the disturbances in the Turkish provinces on the Danube, took place at Neüsatz on the 26th ult.

UNITED STATES.—Another of those extraordinary passages for which the British and North American steamers are so celebrated has just been accomplished by the Caledonia, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, after a passage of nine-and-a-half days, from Halifax. The Caledonia brings an account of the arrival of the Acadia at Boston under twelve days, having left Liverpool on the 19th ult. and reached Boston at midnight on the 31st, stopping eight hours at Halifax to land and take in the mails. The political news by this arrival is unimportant. The remains of Sir Charles Bagot had arrived on board the Warspite, and the lady and family of the late Governor-General had reached New York, and would embark in the same ship on the 1st, and proceed to England. The commercial accounts from the United States are favourable. Great excitement prevailed in the money markets of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and during the ten days previous to the departure of the Caledonia, several descriptions of American stock advanced from 15 to 20 per cent., and up to the close of the mails for the steamer a large amount of business was transacted.—Dr. Noah Webster, the author of the well-known Dictionary of the English language, died at New Haven on the 28th May, in his 85th year.

BRAZILS.—By H.M.'s packet Swift we have news from Rio to the 23d April, but it contains few facts of political interest. It was expected that the marriage of the Prince de Joinville with the Princess Donna Francisca would be solemnized on the 1st of May, and the 10th was fixed for their departure in the Belle Poule for France. The dowry of the Princess was to be upwards of 200,000*l.*, of which 20,000*l.* was to be paid in cash, and the remainder in local stock, at 70. The dates from the River Plate are to the 16th April, whereby we learn that the Buenos Ayrean blockading fleet before Monte Video had been ordered away from there by Commodore Purvis, of Her Majesty's ship Alfred.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We lately announced the occupation of these islands by a British squadron, but it now appears, by the Ministerial papers, that the Home Government refuse to sanction the proceeding. It appears that certain claims having been preferred against the Government of the Sandwich Islands on behalf of British subjects, and by the British Admiral, the sovereign of those islands professed his inability to meet the demands in question, but offered to divest himself of the sovereignty of his dominions in favour of the Queen of England. The British Admiral accepted the cession of these territories conditionally, but acknowledged at the same time that he was acting without instructions, and the arrangement was to be regarded as provisional until it should be ratified and approved by her Majesty's Government. The view which has been taken of this treaty of cession in this country is not favourable to its confirmation. Although no blame is laid on Admiral Poulett for his share in the transaction, it is understood that the Sandwich Islands are not to be annexed to the dominions of the British Crown, but to be restored to the independent authority of the native sovereign.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Earl STANHOPE gave notice that on Friday he would present the petitions agreed to at the county meetings of Berks and Kent, on the subject of the Corn-laws.—The Millbank Penitentiary Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, and was ordered to be committed on Thursday.

Tuesday.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved an address to her Majesty, thanking her for her gracious communication respecting the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, and professing the willingness of the House to entertain any proposition which might be submitted to them.—Earl FORTESCUE took occasion to call attention to the fact, that the two children of the Duke of Sussex had been left unprovided for. He stated his belief that, after the payment of his late Royal Highness's debts, nothing would remain either for the Duchess of Inverness, or the children of Lady Augusta Murray; and professed to state these facts, not for the purpose of taking from the entire unanimity of their Lordships on the present auspicious vote, but with the intention of recalling the circumstance to the consideration of the Government.—The Duke of WELLINGTON, while paying a tribute of personal respect to his late Royal Highness, declined to enter into any discussion on the topics irregularly introduced by Lord Fortescue. He could not, he said, consider the marriages of the Duke of Sussex as legal or political marriages, though they might, in a moral point of view, be marriages. He said that the facts were only known to him as they were known to all the world; but at all events, their case could not be considered in connection with the present subject.—Lord BROUGHAM added his testimony to the many excellent qualities of the Duke of Sussex, after which the address was agreed to.

The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the second reading of the bill for Regulating the Admission of Ministers to benefices in the Church of Scotland. He argued, at considerable length, that the seceders had acted illegally, because the principles of the Church of Scotland were those of Calvin, Knox, Beza, &c., and declared his opinion, that rather than accede to their demands, it would be preferable to abolish the Church of Scotland altogether.—The Earl of ROSEBERY, in a speech in which he censured the conduct both of the General Assembly and of the seceders, moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. It did not meet the present emergency, and contained principles of which he did not approve.—Lord BROUGHAM, admitting the sincerity of the seceders, was convinced that when zeal cooled, they would, with the exception of a few popular preachers, discover the injudiciousness of their conduct in the difficulty of maintaining themselves and families. He disapproved of the bill, because, though it would not conciliate the seceders, it would gratify what remained of the Church, by giving them rights and privileges which he did not think ought to be conceded.—The Earl of HADDINGTON supported the bill.—Lord COTTENHAM, at some length, argued that the bill conferred powers on the Church of Scotland which it had never yet possessed, but for which it had often struggled in vain.—The LORD CHANCELLOR advised the second reading of the bill, on the ground that its defects could be remedied in committee.—Lord CAMPBELL assented to this, but declared his determination to oppose the bill in all its subsequent stages, unless it were materially amended.—Lord ABERDEEN replied; after which the bill was read a second time.

Thursday.—The Scotch Church Bill was postponed until Thursday next.—Lord MONTEAGLE adverted to the union of the archdeaconry of Raphoe with another extensive parish, in opposition to the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The parishes were large, and contained a large number of Protestants, and ought to have a resident clergyman in each; he therefore moved for papers on the subject.—The Duke of WELLINGTON had no objection to the production of the papers, but said that the revenues of the archdeaconry were 1,700*l.* at the time the Ecclesiastical Commissioners made their recommendation, but since then those revenues had fallen off one-half, and under such circumstances the recommendation was not applicable.—The Marquess of LANSDOWNE strongly condemned the union of the parishes on principle. After a short discussion, the papers were ordered. The Canada Corn-Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Friday.—After some conversation on the late negotiations with the Brazils, Lord WHARNCLIFFE fixed Thursday next for the second reading of the Canada Corn-bill. Earl STANHOPE presented the two petitions lately agreed to at the county meetings of Berks and Kent, and said that the farmers believed that their capital was wasting, their property exhausted, their skill and industry thrown away, and they were now in that state of disgust which was easily converted into despair. The Duke of RICHMOND presented petitions to the same effect, and expressed his concurrence in the opinions they conveyed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The preliminary business included a variety of questions relative to various topics—the acquisition of Scinde, the number of benefices in the Scotch Church vacant by the secession, with some other matters of inquiry relative to Ireland, &c. The first public business was the consideration of the Queen's message, relative to the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. — Sir R. PEEL proposed, first, to vote an address to the Queen, thanking her for her gracious communication; and when that was passed he intended that the House should go into committee, in order to enable him to state the nature of the provision intended for her Royal Highness, on her marriage. Accordingly he moved the address to her Majesty.—Mr. HUME was willing to agree to the address, provided an addition were made to it, expressive of the due consideration of the House for the present unsatisfactory state of the financial, commercial, and physical condition of the country.—Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the amendment.—Sir R. PEEL said the address would not commit any member to the subsequent proceedings, and begged Mr. Hume not to interpose any obstacle to his going into committee, when he would make a statement which would convince the House that the Government were not indifferent to the present state of the country.—Lord HOWICK pressed on Sir R. Peel the propriety of not asking the House to agree to a grant of money without giving time for consideration, thereby following the precedent adopted in the case of Prince Albert.—Sir R. PEEL was not disposed to resist postponement, if it were the general feeling of the House; but still thought that his statement, if suffered to be made, would prove satisfactory.—Lord J. RUSSELL considered that it would be more respectful to the Crown to go into committee, in order to hear the proposal of the Government.—Mr. HUME declared his determination to divide on his amendment, being resolved, so far as he was concerned, that the truth should be conveyed to her Majesty.—A division accordingly took place, when Mr. Hume's proposed addition to the address was rejected by 276 to 52.—Mr. HUME called on Sir R. Peel to make his statement before going into committee; but after a few words from Sir R. Peel, he withdrew his opposition. The House then went into committee, and Sir R. PEEL said that the Government, in proposing a provision for her Royal Highness, did not intend to make any immediate addition to the burdens of the country. Briefly alluding to precedents, he said that it was intended by the Duke of Cambridge to make provision for his daughter during his own lifetime, and the resolution he now proposed was to enable her Majesty to grant an annuity of 3,000*l.* to the Princess, to commence on her father's death. — Mr. MACKINNON proposed an amendment, that the annuity should be reduced to 2,000*l.*, to be granted from the day of the marriage. He entered into some calculations to prove the superiority of his proposition to that of the Government, but he was greatly interrupted by the impatience of the House.—Sir R. PEEL said that the amendment, though ostensibly a reduction, was really a proposition for an increased grant, inasmuch as it was to take effect from the day of the marriage. He therefore submitted that the committee could not entertain the proposition.—After some discussion on the point of form, Mr. MACKINNON withdrew his amendment. Mr. WILLIAMS commented on the income and appointments enjoyed by the Duke of Cambridge, and remarked that there was a Duke of Mecklenburg—the grandfather or father of the intended husband of the Princess—who was already a pensioner on this country, and had been so for the last 45 years. The sums paid to those German Princes and Princesses who had formed alliances with our Royal Family now amounted to 200,000*l.* annually. This fact, coupled with the heavy load of general taxation which had to be borne by a distressed and impoverished country, justified him in opposing the grant.—Sir H. DOUGLAS would not hesitate to support this grant to the grand-daughter of that illustrious Monarch who had voluntarily surrendered the immense patrimony of the Crown to the control of Parliament, greatly to the advantage of the public.—Mr. HUME pressed on Sir R. Peel the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject.—Sir R. PEEL could not now think of doing so, seeing that discussion had been raised.—Lord HOWICK thought he ought to do so, in conformity with former precedent.—Lord J. RUSSELL, on the contrary, was of opinion that as discussion had begun, it ought to go on.—Sir R. PEEL, however, yielded, on condition of the committee being resumed the next day, provided Lord John Russell would give way with his motion on the Corn-laws.—Lord J. RUSSELL was reluctant to lose his only opportunity of discussing so important a subject.—After some further conversation, it was settled that the discussion be adjourned until Wednesday.

Col. RUSHBROOKE moved for a new writ for the election of two Members for the borough of Sudbury.—Mr. C. W. WYNN, after referring to the extraordinary difference in the amount of evidence given at the bar of the House of Lords and that given to the House of Commons in this case, moved the appointment of a select committee to compare the evidence, as given before the two Houses of Parliament in the case of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, and to report thereon.—This amendment was supported by Sir R. PEEL and Lord J. RUSSELL, and agreed to.

On the motion for going into a committee of ways and means to consider the sugar duties, Viscount HOWICK moved as an amendment, that the House should resolve itself into a committee to consider the propriety of repealing the coal duty imposed last year, and of re-establishing the duty on the footing on which it formerly stood. The noble Lord contended that the increased duty of last year had greatly injured the coal trade, as well as a large portion of the shipping interests. It had indirectly damaged other trades, and had totally failed as an item of revenue. Besides, it was contrary to the announced Ministerial dogma—that it was contrary to sound principles of legislation to impose burthens on British manufactures.—Mr. GLADSTONE would not contradict the numerous philosophic principles uttered by Lord Howick in the course of his speech, but simply defended the present duties on the ground of revenue. The duty would realise on the year about 114,000*l.*, and that sum could not be relinquished in the existing state of the finances. He quoted figures to prove that the duty had not operated violently on the trade either at home or abroad, nor on the freights; and that the coal trade might increase under the duty now levied. Lord H. VANE, Mr. BELL, Mr. LABOUCHERE, and Mr. LIDDELL, supported the amendment of Lord Howick, which was opposed by Sir G. CLERK and Sir R. PEEL, who objected to the proposition, on the grounds that the House had not sufficient experience of the operation of last year's duty, and that the injurious effects of the tax upon trade had not been demonstrated. He warned the House, that if they consented to the repeal of the present duty, they would have a combination of other small interests calling for the repeal of the duty on wool and other articles producing only about the same amount of revenue. He asked that majority who were desirous of upholding the public credit of the country, to support the Government against such combinations of particular interests, and to maintain this tax until it should be proved to be a bad one. On a division there were—For Lord Howick's amendment, 124; against it, 187; majority, 63.

Tuesday.—In reply to Lord R. GROSVENOR, Sir J. GRAHAM said the Government had directed their anxious attention to the subject of interments within the precincts of towns, and a very elaborate report had been prepared on the subject, but he could not say that any measure was sufficiently matured to be introduced.—Sir E. KNATCHBULL presented the petition agreed upon at the county meeting lately held on Penenden Heath, praying for full protection for domestic industry, and stating that the petitioners viewed with the greatest alarm the progress of the Canada Bill. He said he agreed in the prayer of the petition, but that he dissented from the petitioners' views with respect to the Canada Corn-bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the House resolve itself into a committee, for the purpose of considering the present state of the law regulating the importation of foreign corn. The noble Lord contended that neither the manufacturing, the commercial, nor agricultural interests were satisfied with the present state of the Corn-law; and said that his object was to propose, not a total abolition, but a moderate fixed duty. He would not state what amount of duty he would propose until the House resolved to go into committee with him, for then only could he explain what he considered a compromise likely to be satisfactory to the parties in the House and to the country. The history of the abolition of slavery, and of Catholic emancipation, exhibited periods when the adoption of a compromise would have been as wise as expedient. Nor did he anticipate the continuance of the agitation of the Anti-Corn-law League after the adoption of an equitable system. Many of the individuals engaged in that agitation were concerned in trade and manufactures, whose time was precious to them, and who would not be disposed to continue their exertions after the settlement of the question by the adoption of a fair compromise. He was still of opinion that in a time of general scarcity there should be power given to the executive to suspend the operation of a fixed duty—an opinion to which he was led, not on any grounds of political economy, but as a measure of expediency, to be ready for a contingency, the probability of the occurrence of which, under a fixed duty, could only be regarded as remote. In urging the change which he now advocated, the party with which he acted claimed no monopoly of the merit, or the right to effect it; the statute book bore witness to their past exertions on behalf of civil and religious liberty, and enabled them without grudging to give the credit of the adoption of a fixed duty to any administration that would undertake it. It was impossible to avoid change, or to maintain the present system; and he therefore urged them to accede to his motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE, notwithstanding that he assented to many of the principles laid down by Lord J. Russell, saw a gross injustice to those parties who had embarked their capital and labour under the existing law, in the proposition of now making a further change to a fixed duty, the permanency of which Lord J. Russell himself could not guarantee. The decision of last year on this law was a solemn one, and the noble Lord was now lending his aid to the unsettlement of the question, adding to the uncertainty which, it was urged, prevailed throughout the country.—Mr. LABOUCHERE was prepared to go into committee with Lord J. Russell, and to treat the Corn-laws on commercial principles, by trying the experiment of a moderate fixed duty.—Mr. HUME, considering a fixed duty preferable to a sliding-scale, and yet believing it to be a fixed injustice, was ready to give it his vote.—Sir W. CLAY, Mr. AGLIONBY, Mr. EWART, and Mr. VILLIERS, subsequently supported the motion, and Col. WOOD and Mr. WODEHOUSE opposed it.

Sir R. PEEL taunted Lord J. Russell for his concealment of the moderate fixed duty that he would propose, but accounted for that concealment by hinting that a sudden and very inconvenient explosion would follow the divulging of the noble Lord's secret. He also ridiculed the idea of a fixed duty, which even the proposer could not help unfixing at particular times. He avowed his determination to adhere to the present law, until convinced by facts and evidence that it ought to be departed from. The Corn-law of last year was a compromise between conflicting interests, and it had been assented to by the agriculturists on the understanding that it was to be maintained. It had worked well, for though there had been a fall of prices after it was passed, mainly caused by the unexpected good harvest of last year, there had been great steadiness in the range of prices; and seeing no chance of any successful settlement of the question from the proposition of Lord J. Russell, he declared his determination to maintain the existing law.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL was not discouraged by the circumstance of being in a minority. Past experience assured him of the ultimate triumph of truth and reason; other questions had surmounted more formidable opposition. He vindicated his proposition of a moderate fixed duty.—After a few words of explanation from Sir R. PEEL the House went to a division; there appeared—for Lord J. Russell's motion, 145; against it, 244; majority, 99.

Wednesday.—After the presentation of a great number of petitions against the educational clauses of Sir James Graham's Factories Bill, Mr. M. GIBSON put various questions to Sir R. Peel on the state of public business, more particularly as regarded the intentions of Government with respect to the Factories Bill, the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, and the Local Courts Bill.—Sir R. PEEL replied that Sir J. Graham would on Thursday state to the House the course which he meant to take with the Factories Bill. With regard to the delays which had taken place in other measures before the House, Ministers had given notice of certain measures, some to make important reforms in the administration of justice, others to make some provision for the education of the people, but it was impossible for them to specify the exact period at which any bill would come on. There had been constantly adjourned debates; he did not wish to make any complaint of these adjournments, which were necessary to give honourable gentlemen a full opportunity of expressing their opinions, but when they took place for four or five nights in succession, of course they interfered with the arrangements made for getting through the business. He never had moved an adjournment at twelve o'clock; but was ready, on the contrary, at all times to devote ten or twelve hours, instead of eight or nine, to the disposing of the public business; but it was quite impossible for him to control the deliberations of the House, or hasten a particular measure being brought forward at a given time.—Mr. AGLIONBY hoped that Sir J. Graham would also state the intention of Government with respect to the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill; and Sir GEORGE GREY announced that he would not persist in his motion for referring the bill to a select committee, as considering the lateness of the session, it was hopeless to expect a select committee, and still more hopeless to expect a committee of the whole House. He should therefore substitute a notice that the Committee on the Bill be postponed for three months—not because he objected to the bill, but because he thought it quite impossible to get through it in the course of the present session.—Mr. HINDLEY inquired if Government had investigated the circumstances attending the introduction of 400 bales of American manufactures into this country, consigned to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co. He trusted there would be an opportunity of getting at the real facts of the case.—Sir R. PEEL said

his right hon. friend the President of the Board of Trade would probably answer the question on Thursday.

The House then went into committee of supply. On the proposed annuity of 3000*l.* a year to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge being moved, Mr. HUME opposed the grant. He disclaimed any intention to reflect on the character of the Duke of Cambridge; he reflected only on Ministers who could propose such a grant. He denied that there was any principle or precedent upon which the country was called upon to support the children of Royal Dukes. If there were, it might extend as fairly to their grandchildren, and what was the limit to which these grants might not extend? He asked why should the children of the Duke of Cambridge be treated differently from those of the Duke of Sussex; and with reference to the grant immediately under consideration, referred to a grant of 2,000*l.* a year which was already enjoyed by a relation of the Prince of Strelitz, under an Irish act of Parliament, of 38 George III., under which he calculated that 335,000*l.* had been paid to that personage. He put it to the Government whether such grants did not impair the position of the Crown in the affections of the people. What would be said now if it was proposed to the House to grant 335,000*l.* to the nephew of Queen Charlotte? The proposed grant, considering that the Royal Family were long-lived, he calculated might in 45 years amount to 500,000*l.*; and he denied that there was any sufficient ground for such a grant. After some further observations, in which he took a review of the civil list, he concluded by moving an amendment—"That in the opinion of the committee, the ample allowance so long enjoyed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge should have enabled him to make provision for his children; and it is neither wise nor just, especially in the present state of the country, and the deplorable destitution of the labouring classes, to propose any grant by way of dowry for the Princess Augusta Caroline of Cambridge."—Mr. LIDDELL, amidst general symptoms of impatience, protested against the amendment.—Sir R. H. INGLIS opposed the amendment, and contended that the proposed grant to the Princess Augusta was not worth one-tenth part of the sum Mr. Hume had calculated.—Mr. F. BARING suggested that the grant to the Princess Augusta should not take effect till the decease of the Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz, who at present enjoyed a pension from this country.—Colonel WOOD contended that the grant proposed fell far below the deserts of the Duke of Cambridge, whose name was at the head of all the charities in this country, and who never refused to preside at dinners for charitable purposes.—Mr. WARD thought the Duke of Cambridge should provide for his own daughter's marriage, as any other nobleman or gentleman did. Considering the distressed state of the country, he put it to the House whether it was fit thus to add to the tinsel of royalty.—Sir R. PEEL urged that the Duke of Cambridge, though he had undoubtedly received a large income, had to transmit a Dukedom to his successor, with the means of keeping up its dignity. The proposed grant was not to take effect till the death of the Duke of Cambridge. Mr. Hume having disputed the right, on the ground of precedent, for such a vote, he would remind the House that all the daughters of George III. were allowed 16,000*l.* a year, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, who was not so nearly allied to her Majesty as the Princess Augusta, received 7,000*l.* a year. The grant to the Duke of Strelitz, already existing, was made in consequence of territorial sacrifices to which he had had to submit during the French Revolution. He abstained from entering into details of calculation, but he thought that the House, with all regard to the distressing circumstances of the country, would be fully justified in making such a grant as that proposed.—On a division the motion was carried by 223 against 57.

Thursday.—Sir J. GRAHAM announced that the Government had come to the resolution to withdraw the Education clauses of the Factories Bill, and that the other clauses of the bill having been framed with reference to the Education clauses, the Government required time to determine whether or not they would press the factories regulations portion. He promised to state his final resolve on Monday, and likewise whether or not the Education clauses were definitively or only temporarily withdrawn.—Sir R. PEEL moved the reception of the report of the resolution granting the annuity to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, on her marriage.—Mr. HUME opposed the reception of the report, and complained of ridicule cast on him and his calculations by the Premier.—After some remarks from Sir R. PEEL, Sir R. H. INGLIS, and Mr. WILLIAMS, the report was received without a division, and a bill founded on it was introduced.

The third reading of the Canada Corn Bill having been moved, Colonel SIBTHORP moved the third reading that day six months. After a short discussion, the House divided, when there were—For the third reading, 150; for the amendment, 75: Majority, 75. The bill was read a third time and passed. On the motion to go into committee on the Irish Arms Bill, Mr. WYSE moved that the bill be referred to a select committee, to inquire how far it was just or politic to restrict the people of Ireland in their undoubted constitutional rights to possess and carry arms. A long discussion ensued, in which Lord ELIOT and several other members took part, when, on the motion of Mr. S. CRAWFORD the debate was adjourned.—The report on the Church Endowment Bill was brought up, and a clause, including in its operation the Channel Islands, was added by Sir R. PEEL.

Friday.—The Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was proposed for a second reading, on which Lord HOWICK suggested the propriety of making some provision for the family of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. He did not expect any present answer to his proposition, and none was given.—Mr. HUME then said that he should take a division on the second reading of the bill. A division accordingly took place, when there appeared—for the second reading, 141; against it, 37; majority, 104. The adjourned debate on the Irish Arms Bill was resumed by Mr. Sharman Crawford, and the House was addressed by Mr. B. Wall, Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Roebuck, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. M. O'Ferrall against the measure, and by Sir R. Peel, Mr. Escott, Sir J. Graham, and Lord Stanley, in its favour. An adjournment was moved by Sir C. Napier, and negatived by a majority of 168, but after some further discussion, the debate was adjourned.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for the opening; Bank Stock, 179½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94⅛ to ¼; Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, 101½; Exchequer Bills, 54*s.* to 56*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Catholic Institute.—The annual meeting of the Catholic Institute of Great Britain took place on Tuesday in Freemasons' Hall. Lord Camoys presided, and said that it was gratifying to find the Catholic Institute supported this year by so much more numerous a meeting than the last, and this, too, notwithstanding the absence of that distinguished individual (Mr. O'Connell,) who had fostered the institution from the period of its formation, and who was only prevented from attending the present annual meeting of its supporters, for the purpose, as he (Lord Camoys) hoped, of bringing to some satisfactory conclusion the unfortunate destinies of his distracted country. (His Lordship was here interrupted by tremendous cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.) He proceeded, amidst continued applause, to show how much remained to be done by the Institute. "Look," he said, "at the controversy now going on in the Established Church, especially at Oxford. There was one Regius Professor (Dr. Pusey) just condemned and suspended for having advocated the doctrine of the real presence in the Eucharist; whilst another Regius Professor of the same University (Dr. Hampden) had been subjected to an action for damages for his maintenance of an entirely opposite doctrine. Now, if the action were to terminate against Dr. Hampden, he thought that the University of Oxford would be in what the Americans were accustomed to call a "fix!" He had heard at one of the meetings of that Institute a hope expressed that they (the Roman Catholics) might live to see the day when high mass would be celebrated in Westminster Abbey. He knew not how probable such an event might be, but this they knew, that the doctrine of the mass had been preached in the Cathedral of the University of Oxford; and it had been authoritatively declared, that if Dr. Pusey's sermon had not been condemned, six or seven colleges of Oxford University were ready to have mass said directly. There was indeed a very slender barrier between Puseyism and the Church of Rome; and what a field was now presented for the Roman Catholics to demolish that slender barrier at once, and to restore this great country to that Catholic union which was so exceedingly desirable!"—The secretary then read the report, which stated that seven new publications had been printed during the past year, of which there had been printed 45,000 copies, including a tract in the Italian language, for the instruction of the Maltese and other inhabitants of the islands in the Mediterranean Sea; that 116,000 tracts had been printed, of which 104,923 had been circulated. The receipts amounted to 1,111*l.*, being a falling off of 137*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* since the year 1842. Auxiliary branches had been formed at Berbice, Madras, Brompton, Sheerness, Burton-park, Hereford, Middlesborough, and other places. The Hon. C. Langdale moved the adoption of the report in a speech of some length, wherein he expressed his disappointment at the declining state of the Institute, a resolution moved by Mr. O'Connell last year having, as well as other measures, proved a complete failure. Without organization no good could be done, and he hoped that if the Catholic Institute did expire, something would arise, phœnix-like, out of its ashes, from which greater benefits would accrue to the interests of Catholicity generally. The Rev. Mr. O'Neal seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report in a long speech, in which he strongly expressed his dislike of the measure now before Parliament, and his disapprobation of the manner in which the poorer classes were treated in this country. In alluding to the Puseyite doctrines, and the principles of religion inculcated by the Oxford divines of that school, he would tell them for a fact, that one of those Oxford divines of the new school, speaking to a Roman Catholic clergyman the other day, who reproached him for his sluggishness in not at once boldly joining the Church of Rome, to which he was already very favourably disposed, told him (the Catholic priest) that he already believed in the doctrines of the real presence, the absolution of priests, the invocation of saints, purgatory,—and in every other point of the Catholic doctrine; but that he (the Oxford divine) believed the time for joining the Church of Rome was not yet arrived, but that he hoped it soon would! The Hon. Sir E. Vavasour moved a resolution that the committee be instructed to use their utmost power to obtain for the Romish priesthood free access to gaols and workhouses, for the purpose of visiting the Roman Catholic inmates of such establishments. The Hon. E. Petre, after a strong speech against the Factory Education Bill now before the legislature, moved a resolution condemnatory of the amended clauses of that measure, and of the bill generally, which was carried unanimously, and a petition against the bill ordered to be prepared for presentation to Parliament.

Institute of the Fine Arts.—A numerous meeting of gentlemen connected with the Fine Arts took place last week at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of establishing an association to be called the "Institute of Fine Arts." Mr. Wyse, M.P., presided. Mr. Wyon, as provisional secretary, proceeded to read to the meeting the conditions upon which it was proposed to found the Institute—which were, to facilitate a general intercourse of the members of the profession, to cultivate a pure taste and a just appreciation of the importance of art, to prevent the encroachment of injurious influences, to take cognizance of scientific questions connected with art, and to be a channel through which the opinion of the profession generally may be expressed. Amongst its objects, it was proposed to embrace the formation of a library and reading-room, and the collection of works of art, and all other matters which may afford the artist increased facility in his studies; appointing stated times for hearing of original papers, for the inspection of works of art and antiquities, and for general communications of importance to art, science, and literature. It was hoped by the formation of the Institute, entirely unconnected with any exhibition or school of instruction in art, to bring their professional brethren to one common centre, and thus, by an enlarged communication one with the other giving and receiving that information which mutual intercourse alone can procure, and which in every station of life was one of the greatest means of improvement. The committee recommended that the Institute be founded on the principle of strict neutrality, and laid down a code of laws for its general government. Various resolutions were then passed adopting the preceding conditions, and the Institute was declared to be established. The names of upwards of 100 gentlemen who had enrolled themselves members of the Institute were then read over, and 18 gentlemen were selected on a ballot to act as a council.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.—The General Anti-Slavery Convention commenced their sittings on Tuesday, at Freemasons' Hall. The large room was nearly full, and among the audience was a great number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the Society of Friends. Mr. Gurney was unanimously appointed chairman. The Rev. Mr. Morgan read the report of the Society's proceedings during the past year, which was listened to with much attention. The council have since continued their sittings daily, and have had the following subjects under their consideration: The Slave-trade Abolition Act of 1834—the present state of the Abolition question in various nations on the Continent—the present state of the African Slave-trade—and the results of emancipation in the British Colonies.

Middle Temple.—The *Times* of Wednesday states that a young man of colour, almost of the pure negro race, is now keeping his terms for the bar, at the Middle Temple. "What a proud example," it says, "for our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, to see this young man dining in the ancient hall, with so numerous an assemblage of white men (among whom are not only some of the most talented, but also the most noble of England's sons,) and by whom he is treated with the same courtesy and respect as if he were one of themselves. We hope this instance of the manner in which a man of colour is treated in the fatherland will not be without advantage to the much-persecuted negro race and their descendants in the United States."

Merchant Tailors' Company.—On Saturday the annual examination of the "Monitors" of Merchant Tailors' School took place, preparatory to filling up the vacant scholarships at St. John's College, Oxford, pursuant to the foundation and statutes of that establishment. The examination was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Wynter, Vice Chancellor of Oxford, and President of St. John's; and the two Senior Fellows of that body, in the presence of the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company. There were this year two vacancies to be filled up, and Messrs. Thornton and Palin, the senior monitors, having passed through their examination in a manner to prove their title to the advancement, were elected. Some University exhibitions were also bestowed upon meritorious scholars, whose approaching period of superannuation precluded the hope of their succeeding to the more ample and secure provision of a fellowship. Immediately after the completion of this business the usual exercises were recited by the eight monitors, in the public schoolroom, before the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the Master and Wardens of the Company, and a numerous assembly. In the evening the annual dinner took place, at which Prince George of Cambridge, Sir R. Peel, and other Members of the Cabinet were present.

Exhibition of Cartoons.—The cartoons which have for so long a period occupied the attention of the artists who compete for the prizes offered by the Fine Arts' Commission, have been exhibited to the Commissioners this week, in Westminster Hall. It is rumoured that the favourite subjects among the artists are, Boadicea, the Landing of Cæsar, and Caractacus.

Monument to Milton.—Considerable curiosity was created on Monday in Watling-street, by the erection of a large tablet on the walls of Allhallows Church, to the memory of Milton. It bears as an inscription the following well-known lines:—

> "Three poets in three distant ages born,
> Greece, Italy, and England did adorn.
> The first in loftiness of thought surpassed;
> The next in majesty—in both, the last.
> The force of nature could no further go,
> To make a third she joined the former two.

"John Milton was born in Bread-street, the 9th day of December, 1608, and was baptized in the parish church of Allhallows, Bread-street, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1608."

St. James's Park.—During the last few days several workmen have been employed, under the order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in forming a new bank to the sides of the canal in the ornamental inclosure of St. James's Park. The plan will be followed out which is adopted on the banks adjoining the house erected by the Zoological Society, where the surface of the banks is covered with flint-stone cemented with lime, the underground being composed of bricks. It is intended to form both sides of the canal, and those of the various islands, in the same solid manner; and it is expected that the banks so constructed will last many years. The effect will add greatly to the beauty of the ornamental inclosure.

St. Saviour's, Southwark.—On Tuesday, the nomination of candidates for the office of morning chaplain of St. Saviour's, vacant by the death of the Rev. S. Mann, took place in the vestry-room. Originally there were 12 candidates, but in consequence of a resolution of the vestry by which it was resolved that all ministers be requested to withdraw their pretensions who did not intend to proceed to the poll, the number was reduced to two only. The Rev. S. Benson, who for upwards of 20 years has been curate of the parish, was first named—the other candidate was the Rev. W. S. Rowe; but upon a show of hands being made, the presiding officer declared for Mr. Benson, 65; for Mr. Rowe, 2. A poll was demanded on behalf of the Rev. W. S. Rowe, which terminated in Mr. Benson's election by 156 votes to 3. There are 1,200 voters who have the right of voting, though not more than 700 have been ever known, in such cases, to vote. The salary is 400*l.* per annum, with surplice fees, which average above 200*l.* a year.

British Museum.—The number of visitors during the last week was 32,159, and with all this large concourse,

but one person was removed from the rooms on the grounds of intoxication, whilst no single case of theft occurred. The numbers of visitors were on Monday, 13,410, Tuesday, 2,439, Wednesday, 10,061, Thursday, 1,386, and Friday, 4,843.

Thames Tunnel.—The number of passengers through the Tunnel last week was 66,175, and the amount of toll was 275*l.*

Queen's Prison.—The well-known privileges attached to the "Rules of the Queen's Bench" ceased on Saturday week, when the Marshal sent his officers to call the rulers within the walls. The privileges of rulers have thus terminated, after an existence of many centuries. Captain Hudson, R.N., has been appointed keeper of the prison. The salary is 800*l.* per annum.

Inquests.—An inquest was held at Camden Town on Tuesday, by Mr. Wakley, on the body of the Rev. Samuel Kidd, Professor of Oriental Literature in University College, whose death took place under the following circumstances:—The servant in deceased's family deposed that the last time she saw him alive was on Sunday night, at prayers, before the family retired to rest. He then appeared better, and more cheerful than usual. On Monday morning, she was alarmed by hearing a loud scream, such as was usually uttered by deceased prior to going into fits of epilepsy, to which he was subject. She found deceased lying on the floor, black in the face. She raised an alarm, but he was discovered dead. Mr. George deposed that he had, with Dr. Taylor, made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found great congestion of the lungs. When he first saw deceased, he was in such a position as to stop the circulation of the blood. He had no doubt that he died from congestion of the lungs, produced from want of circulation of the blood, whilst in a fit of epilepsy. The Jury returned a verdict to that effect.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, June 3:—West districts, 130; North districts, 161; Central districts, 194; East districts, 187; South districts, 203. Total, 875—(445 males, 430 females.)—Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five springs, 854.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—In reference to the recent strike of the nailors at Bromsgrove, the Birmingham papers state that most of the workmen having returned to their work, and tranquillity being restored, the troops returned to Birmingham on Saturday, and the additional police force is also withdrawn.

Bristol.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has pronounced sentence in the case of the Rev. G. M. D'Arcy Irvine, stipendiary curate of Redcliffe Church, in this city, who was charged under the Church Discipline Act with having celebrated an illegal marriage on the 29th January last, between two persons of the parish of Nailsea, Somerset, knowing at the time, from credible information, that such parties were neither of them resident in the parish of St. Mary Redcliffe, and also that they were within the prohibited degrees of affinity. The Bishop, after stating the facts of the case at some length, suspends Mr. Irvine from all the functions of his office in the diocese for the space of one year, condemns him in the payment of 5*l.* towards the expenses of the proceedings, and revokes the licenses granted to him as curate of St. Mary Redcliffe and as stipendiary chaplain of the Bristol House of Correction.—It is understood that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has fixed Wednesday, the 19th July, for his visit to this city, to witness the launch of the Great Britain, sister ship to the Great Western.

Carmarthen.—The Welsh papers this week give fresh accounts of "Rebecca and her Daughters." It appears that warrants of distress had been issued against the parties fined for defrauding Water-street gate, and the constables were proceeding towards Talog for the purpose of executing them, when they heard the sound of a horn, and immediately between 200 and 300 persons assembled together, with their faces blackened, some dressed in women's caps, and others with their coats turned, so as to be completely disguised, armed with scythes, crowbars, and all manner of destructive weapons; and, after cheering the constables, defied them to do their duty. The constables had no alternative but to return to town without executing the warrants. The women were seen running in all directions to alarm their neighbours; and it is supposed that some hundreds were concealing themselves behind the hedges, and did not intend to make their appearance unless their services were required. The magistrates met at the Town-hall to take the matter into consideration, and it is supposed that some active measures to suppress the movement will be forthwith adopted.

Gloucester.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday, Captain Berkeley said he had heard that Mr. Mayer, the person who wrote the letter to the Secretary of State referring to Mr. O'Connell, had been dismissed from his situation in the Customs at Gloucester. If this was not true, he wished to ask if it was intended to keep him in that employment? Sir T. Fremantle said that Mr. Mayer had been appointed as a temporary or extra clerk in the Custom-house, during the absence of one of the clerks. After his examination before Mr. Hall, by whom he was admitted to bail on the charge of misdemeanour, directions were sent to the Custom-house at Gloucester, that his services would in future be dispensed with.

Liverpool.—Another fire broke out in this town on Wednesday morning in the extensive soap manufactory of Messrs. Croft, in Comus-street. The building, which was nearly new, was entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated from 14,000*l.* to 18,000*l.* Meetings have been held during the week, at which resolutions in favour of a petition to Parliament on the subject of the frequent fires in the town were unanimously carried.

Maidstone.—On Friday last the great meeting of the county of Kent, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the depressed state of agriculture, and of all other branches of British industry, was held on Penenden Heath. The weather was extremely unpropitious; the wind blew with great violence, and incessant torrents of rain poured down throughout the day. Yet, in spite of the weather and the exposed situation, from 1,000 to 1,500 persons kept their position from the beginning to the end of the meeting, which lasted nearly five hours. The High Sheriff briefly opened the business of the meeting, by adverting to the subjects mentioned in the requisition, and requested a fair and impartial hearing for all who might address them. Earl Stanhope then came forward and said that they had met there for the express purpose of considering the causes of the grievous distress which afflicted the country, and which pressed so heavily and severely, not upon the agricultural classes alone, but also on every productive class in the country. Since the passing of the New Corn-law of last year, and the adoption of the new Tariff system of the present Government, a fearful and lamentable change had visibly come over the fortunes and prospects of the country, and its present situation was anything but an encouraging one. But not to deal altogether in general assertions, he would call their attention to the fact, that since these measures came into operation there had been a decline in the price of corn and cattle to an extent of from 25 to 30 per cent. Now, the annual produce of Great Britain in grain alone amounted to about three hundred millions sterling, and taking the loss to the country at only 25 per cent., it appeared that, under the operation of the new Corn-law and Tariff, it has been already plundered to the amount of seventy-five millions. This fearful calculation of loss was upon grain and other products of the soil, and did not include the loss which had likewise accrued to the agricultural interests from the decline in the prices of cattle. This was enough, he contended, to show that their situation was a bad one, and he warned them to bear in mind that, bad and gloomy though it might be now, it might become still worse. In some districts of the country rents were at present paid by farmers, not from the profits of their farms, but by drawing upon their capital; whilst in others, farms, in many instances, have been altogether abandoned, the occupiers of them being unwilling to take others after leaving them, and not caring even to inquire at what rents others could be procured. Such was but a partial exposition of the disastrous effects produced by the present discouraging prospects of the agricultural producers. But the evil did not confine itself to the farmers alone—it extended also to another class of the community, who have a right to look to the Government for that protection to their industry to which they were entitled. Farmers could not be discouraged and suffering without labourers being, as a natural consequence, depressed. The labourers felt the pressure as well as the farmers, and were now working on all hands at diminished wages. In some places their wages had been reduced from 9*s.* per week to 7*s.* But what was worse than all, there were many who could not procure work for themselves at any price, and great numbers were thereby deprived of employment, who were both able and willing to provide themselves with subsistence. The measure which the Government had provided and carried into effect had driven hundreds of them from their employment into prisons and union workhouses, where he was sorry to say their poverty was punished as a crime. The stagnation of industry was general. The great majority of the interests of the country were suffering, and capital could, with the utmost difficulty, find for itself a profitable investment. Ruin and revolution were advancing upon them with rapid strides, and the evils, of which the country had already but too much reason to complain, were aggravated by the recent proposition of the Government—the new Canada Corn-law. Farmers had been taunted with last year swallowing a camel, and now straining at a gnat. The reason was, perhaps, that their stomachs were so full with swallowing the camel, that there was now no room for the gnat. But had they followed his advice, they would have swallowed neither camel nor gnat. His advice to them was, that they should not trust to the present Ministers, who by their conduct had proved themselves utterly unworthy of confidence. He had also advised them not to trust to Members of Parliament, who were sometimes but too ready to forget their promises to their constituents. The noble Earl did not appeal to the landlords. It was his duty to defend, and he was anxious to defend, the rights of the farmers, and also the rights of the labourers, the most numerous and meritorious class of society, and most valuable and important to the state. The times were critical, and we might expect convulsions, in which neither life nor property would be safe. He would, therefore, recommend a close and cordial union among all the productive classes of the community for their mutual defence. The noble Earl in concluding moved that a petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament, and that the High Sheriff be requested to sign the same in the name of the meeting. He then read the petition, the prayer of which demanded full and adequate protection to all branches of industry. Mr. James Ellis seconded the resolution. Mr. George Beaton then moved as an amendment, that the Corn-laws were injurious to the community at large, without being beneficial to farmers, and that a petition be presented to Parliament, praying for the abolition of all protection; and suggested an amended petition to the effect that the Corn-laws were contrary to common sense, common humanity, common justice, and common Christianity; that they were of no advantage to the producers of food, as they rendered farmers more liable to panics than they would otherwise be, and praying for the abolition of the bread-tax and all commercial monopolies. The Earl of Radnor observed, that the proposition made by the last speaker was perhaps not worded as he himself should have worded it; but as to the substance of both the petition and resolution, he cordially agreed with them. Though not worded altogether to his taste, he yet had no objection to second them—for the proposition made to them by the previous speaker was in substance an opposition to all monopolies. Had this opposition been confined to the Corn laws he should have willingly concurred in it, but he was all the more willing to do so now, as it embraced a wider field. It was futile to expect to secure prosperity to farmers by legislative enactment. Produce a general prosperity throughout the country, and the farmers must necessarily partake largely of it, with the other classes. On the grounds he had now stated, he begged to dissent from the proposition of the noble lord. With respect to the Canada Bill, they need care but very little about it. It would produce little or no effect in lowering the price of corn. Canadian corn would not come into the country without being called for. Its corn was needed, and therefore its lands would be cultivated. Men would emigrate to the colony, and capital would be sent out to keep them in employment. The demand for food was increasing in this country every year, at the rate of about 1,000 fresh mouths every day. We could not in this country produce sufficient additional food to supply this constantly increasing demand; and why should agriculturists be afraid of importing corn from abroad? They have always received the largest prices when the largest importations were made, and the lowest prices when importation was limited. For the last 170 years Parliament had passed, he believed, upwards of 140 laws for the protection of agriculture—each more stringent than its predecessors, either putting a higher duty on corn, or the price at which corn would be admitted at a higher rate. The two last attempts might certainly be regarded as an exception. Experience had taught them that none of these expedients had succeeded. The plan of restricting the importation of corn had been tried over and over again. It was now time that we tried the other course. They must be satisfied, however, that it was foolish to interfere by legislation. He would again repeat his cordial concurrence with the sentiment of the resolution, which he seconded, and with the prayer of the amended petition for the repeal of the Corn-laws and all monopolies.—Sir Edward Knatchbull fully concurred with the noble Earl that the general fall in prices was not to be attributed to the new Corn-law or the new tariff. The farmers had received no injury from those measures. They were salutary measures, and their ultimate result would be to place the interests of this country on a safer and more secure basis than hitherto. At all events, they have not been productive of the present low prices and wages. These could be properly accounted for. The noble Lord (Stanhope) had told them, that on the eve of the last harvest, two millions of quarters of wheat were imported into this country. Reckless speculation had placed this corn in bond in expectation of a bad harvest. It was, however, an abundant one, and they were then compelled to pour their corn into market at a loss to themselves and to the injury of the farmer. These were the causes of the present low prices and wages. He was sorry to see that confidence did not at present prevail to any great extent among the agriculturists. He was anxious to re-establish this confidence. The want of it arose from an erroneous supposition on the part of the agriculturists. They supposed that the late corn-law was passed only as preparatory to greater changes yet in store. He believed no such changes were meditated. The noble Lord (Stanhope) did not believe that such was the case. He himself gave his assent to that measure, because he firmly believed it would be a lasting and permanent one; and it was his settled conviction, that when the late corn-law was contemplated and carried into effect, the Government no more thought of further change than it did of a total abrogation of the corn-laws. He would advise the farmers, if they valued and wished to maintain the principle of protection, to adhere to the law as it now is; but if they agreed with the noble Lord, let them use their influence to abolish it; let them guard the law as it now stands, for in that only consisted their safety. If they were only as firm and as vigorous as the advocates for corn-law repeal, they would be able triumphantly to sustain it. In regard to the Canada Bill, the agriculturists had nothing to fear from it. Instead of injuring their interests, it was, in his belief, an additional protection to them. He would explain to them the grounds on which such a belief might be made to rest. In the first place, such was the opinion of free traders themselves, and they had thus openly expressed themselves, both in and out of Parliament; and in the next place, it established the principle of protection in Canada, and England and Canada would mutually assist each other in maintaining the necessary protection. The farmers would therefore see that this bill gave them greater protection than before. As the law now stood with the duty varying from 1*s.* to 5*s.*, the average duty paid for some time back had been about 2*s.* The amount in the way of protection would now be 4*s.* per quarter,— 1*s.* paid by the Canadian exporter to this country, and 3*s.* paid to Canada. We should not, it was true, get the 3*s.* paid by the American on importing his wheat into the colony, but the loss would be inconsiderable. Mr. Plumptre followed amidst much confusion in justification of the vote he had given in favour of the Canada Bill. Mr. Hodges, formerly Member for the county, then proposed a third resolution, affirming the advantages of a fixed duty of 12*s.* over a

sliding-scale. He remarked that should the Canada bill pass, a large quantity of American corn would be imported into this country, to the prejudice of the English agriculturist, and adverted to several prominent points in the public life of Sir R. Peel, to show that the right hon. Baronet was altogether unworthy of confidence, and wondered how Sir E. Knatchbull could continue to repose any confidence in his ministerial colleague. He believed that the Prime Minister was at this moment preparing in his own breast measures of a very different character from those with which he was now feeling the public pulse. Lord Stanhope briefly replied, after which the different resolutions were presented to the meeting. For Mr. Hodges' resolution for a fixed duty, the show of hands was very feeble. Mr. Beaton's motion, in favour of total abolition, very nearly divided the meeting with Lord Stanhope's resolution. This last, however, appeared to have the majority, and the meeting immediately adjourned.

Oxford.—The daily papers announce that the Rev. T. E. Morris, of Christ Church, has been admonished by the Vice-Chancellor, for the sermon preached by him before the University on Ascension Day. The sermon has since been published, and it is understood the following is the passage which drew down the admonition:—"Laud, the martyred archbishop, who, let us trust, still intercedes for this Church, whose enemies he resisted unto death—and for this ancient seat of prayer and holy contemplation, for which he did so much while yet with us, has placed among his private devotions the Apostles' Creed, and a more expanded form of it, and also a yet more concise statement of the principal mysteries in the economy of Redemption, by which they may be called to mind at any moment: 'Caro factus et conceptus est; Natus; Passus; Crucifixus; Mortuus; Sepultus; Descendit; Resurrexit; Ascendit; Assedit; Revertetur; Retribuet.'"

Plymouth.—A meeting of the council of this borough was held at the Guildhall on the 7th inst., for the purpose of electing a Lord High Steward in the room of the late Duke of Sussex. Mr. Whiteford, a Conservative, moved that his Royal Highness Prince Albert be elected to fill the vacant office. This was seconded by Mr. Soltau, a Whig, and unanimously agreed to. The common seal of the corporation was then affixed to the patent appointing his Royal Highness to the office, after which the royal standard was hoisted at the Guildhall, and the church bells rang merry peals on the occasion.

Rye.—On Saturday, a meeting took place in this town for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Cobden on the agricultural working of the corn-laws. The meeting first assembled in the Town-hall, which was found to be so small that it afterwards adjourned to the cattle market. Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting at great length. He said that some persons perhaps would contend that without some protection the farmer could not compete with the foreigner. Why not? The land was as good here as abroad, and labour, taking into account what an Englishman did, as cheap. Why, then, could not the English farmer compete with the foreign farmer? The manufacturers paid taxes and did without protection; then why not the farmer? He might be told that the land was peculiarly burdened. This was not true. On the contrary, the landowning legislators had taken care to ease themselves of their fair portion of taxation. If this were not so, why did they oppose the motions that were made from time to time for an inquiry into those exclusive burdens which it was said the land bore? He had spoken of the ostensible reason alleged for protection; in private the landlords talked in a very different way, and sometimes one of their number, not over sharp, let out the whole secret. Sir Edward Knatchbull, for instance, stated the other night that without the corn-laws the marriage settlements could not be paid, and Lord Mountcashel that they could not pay the interest on their mortgages. It was said by some that the corn-laws were for the benefit of the farm labourer, but his experience enabled him to state most positively that agricultural labourers received the lowest wages of all, and that the very lowest wages were received in purely agricultural districts, the wages of agricultural labourers increasing in proportion to their proximity to manufacturing towns. He had generally found also that the best farmers were advocates for free trade. He was for free trade in everything; but he attacked the corn-laws as being the keystone of all monopolies, being perfectly satisfied that the corn-law being destroyed, the landlords would not permit the existence of any other. A reduction of the corn-tax would not do, for the part that remained would be adduced as a plea for the continuance of other monopolies. He then moved, "That in the opinion of this meeting the corn-law has proved injurious to the interests and the independence of the tenant farmer and the farm labourer, and that it ought to be totally and immediately repealed." Major Curteis thereupon moved, "That in order to prevent the depreciation of the property of the tenant farmer, which must ensue from an immediate abolition of the corn-law, a fixed duty on corn is desirable." The amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Selmes, was supported by about a dozen hands; and Mr. Cobden's motion was carried by a large majority.

Windsor.—Captain Cumming, who succeeded to the Governorship of the Military Knights of Windsor on the decease of the late governor, Colonel Basset, in January, 1842, expired at his residence, the Governor's house, in the lower ward of the Castle, on Sunday morning, after a long illness, in the 56th year of his age. The vacant Governorship is in the gift of her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The appointment may be said to be merely an honorary one, the Governor receiving only between 3*l.* and 4*l.* per annum beyond the yearly stipend of the other military knights.

Woodstock.—The annual meeting and dinner of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society took place in this town last week, Mr. Ashurst, the President, in the chair. The toast of the "Members for the county" was responded to by Lord Norreys, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Henley. Mr. Harcourt thought the English system of farming extravagant, and recommended that the system of farming and improved mode of cultivation adopted in the Netherlands should be pursued by the farmers of this country. By the system of manuring pursued in the Netherlands a much greater produce was obtained from the soil, and by that means the farmers were enabled to pay higher rents for their lands. It was no common thing to see farms of 100 acres cultivated in such a manner as to enable the farmer to live well, while farms of the same size in this country were regarded as insignificant, and at the same time the farmers were paying there as high often as 7*l.* per acre for their land. He also highly eulogised the Scotch system of farming. Mr. Henley said that he held opinions very contrary to those of his hon. colleague who had just sat down. He thought it would be ridiculous in the English farmer to adopt the foreign system of cultivation, so widely different was the soil, the climate, and the character of the farmers of this country from those abroad. The taxation also of this country was much larger. Mr. Harcourt had spoken of Scotch farming. He wished to know if ever there was an instance of a Scotch farmer coming into that county to farm without putting his hands into other's breeches-pockets. The Scotchmen were too cautious and "canny" to pursue their system in Oxfordshire at their own expense; and whenever a Scotch farmer was found, he was always in the position of a bailiff. He never knew but one instance of a Scotch farmer having embarked in farming on his own account in Oxfordshire. Mr. Blackstone, M.P., acknowledged the toast of "the newly-elected Members of the Society." He quite agreed in the agricultural principles announced by his friend Mr. Henley; and he hoped that, as English farmers, they would continue to be distinguished by their own system of farming. So long as he had the happiness of having the confidence of his constituency, and at present he might say he had the confidence of two-thirds of them, he should never desert those principles which he had expressed in Parliament. The President then read the awards of the prizes, which were distributed in the presence of the meeting.

Railways.—The returns of traffic for the week, by the principal lines, have been as follows:—Great Western, 14,370*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,727*l.*; London and Birmingham, 18,023*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 2,262*l.*; South Western, 7,277*l.*; North Midland, 3,967*l.*; Grand Junction, 8,304*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,493*l.*; Blackwall, 982*l.*; Brighton, 3,538*l.*; Greenwich, 1,030*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,483*l.*; Croydon, 415*l.*; Great North of England, 1,362*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,172*l.*—The Llanelly Railway and Dock Company does not yet pay a dividend to the proprietary. According to the accounts presented at the meeting in the early part of the week, the gross expenditure is, 7,500*l.* per annum, and the gross receipts, 7,800*l.*—The traffic on the Greenwich line during the fair was as follows:—Whit Sunday, 9,650 passengers, 297*l.*; Whit Monday, 23,237 passengers, 691*l.*; Whit Tuesday, 11,190 passengers, 330*l.*; Whit Wednesday, 6,986 passengers, 208*l.*; making a total of passengers for the four days of 51,063; and a gross receipt of 1,527*l.*—A full meeting of the Blackwall Company was held last week for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of inquiry, appointed on the 28th Feb. The report being of extreme length, and in print, was not read to the meeting. The suggestions of the committee, as already noticed in this Paper, were chiefly in relation to steam-boat navigation, which they recommended to be concentrated as far as practicable at Blackwall. The accounts had been found in order as far as the committee had inquired, but they thought it requisite that they should be reported on by a public accountant. The shortness of the period to make the inquiry had prevented the committee going into the past transactions of the company to the extent they would have desired. After a long detail of their operations, the committee thought by the zealous exertions of the directors, and some plan for connecting steam navigation with the Brunswick-wharf, that the affairs of the company might be relieved from their present state of depression. Dr. Bowring entered into an explanation, and said that every information had been given by the directors. Mr. Sergeant Gazelee went through the report, and maintained that the committee had not told them anything but what they knew before, besides not going into the past transactions of the company, which was one of the principal reasons of the committee being nominated. He concluded by moving an amendment, "that in the opinion of this meeting the committee have mistaken their duties in not inquiring into the past management of the railway, and therefore the report is of no service to the proprietors." Mr. Bigg seconded it. Mr. Daniell, one of the committee, entered into a long explanation, and said that they had not been in any way influenced by the directors. Mr. D. Salomons and the chairman also explained. The amendment was lost, and the report was received.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Irish papers continue to announce the resignation and dismissal of Magistrates. Mr. John Power, of Gurteen; Mr. W. F. Finn, of Kilkenny; Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M.P., magistrate for Clare and Limerick, and Mr. Henry Grattan, M.P., have resigned the commission of the peace. Mr. F. Comyn, of Galway; Capt. Mockler, of Meath, and Mr. Blake, of Galway, have been dismissed. Mr. Delaney, of Kilkenny, has been reinstated, his resignation having been sent in without his knowledge or authority. The usual meeting of the Repeal association took place on Monday. The amount of rent for the week was 1,717*l.* 11*s.* 10¾*d.* The enthusiasm is said to have been beyond description, the immense crowd outside the building joining in the cheers from the inside. Previous to the adjournment, the chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Lowry, a Presbyterian clergyman of the north of Ireland, whose appearance at the meeting was hailed with great applause. Mr. O'Connell has issued a long manifesto to the Irish people on the subject of Repeal. It enters at great length into the various questions arising out of the proposed Repeal of the Union; but our space allows us only to advert to the more prominent topics it discusses. Mr. O'Connell proposes a Local Parliament for Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. The restoration of an Irish House of Lords presents, he says, no serious difficulties, and any modification of the Peerage, in consequence of creations since the Union may be safely left to the decision of the House of Peers itself. All Irish questions of litigation would be decided, he says, in Irish tribunals, without any species of appeal to British tribunals. He does not expressly say that the final appeal would be to the Irish House of Lords, but he suggests no other final appeal. As to the Commons, he admits there must be a reform of the old system, and says he would invite all that is wise, steady, and unrevolutionary, to discuss the principle and detail of a reform plan. He insists that nothing like the ascendancy of Romanism is intended by Repealers or the persecution of Protestants, or the confiscation of any vested interests in Church property. He would have every religion severed from the State. He would take away no man's income during his lifetime, but as each ecclesiastical benefice fell in, the ecclesiastical state revenues should be gradually and at length entirely appropriated to purposes of public charity and general education, but should not be appropriated, in whole or in the smallest part, to any other Church whatsoever.

Mallow.—A Repeal demonstration took place in this town on Sunday, at which 400,000 persons are said to have been present. A dinner was given in the evening, the Rev. Dr. Collins in the chair, at which Mr. O'Connell addressed about 600 persons on the prospects of the Agitation. "The Repealers," he said, "were peaceable, loyal, and attached, affectionately attached to the Queen, and determined to stand between her and her enemies. If they assailed us to-morrow and that we conquered them, as conquer them we will one day, the first use of that victory which we would make would be to place the sceptre in the hands of her who has ever showed us favour, and whose conduct has ever been full of sympathy and emotion for our sufferings. What I want you and them to understand is that we are sensible of the position in which we are placed, that we have our apprehensions—by apprehensions I do not mean fears—but they are threatening us Irishmen, peaceful and tranquil, and for what offence? An act of Parliament binding two countries together is insisted to be repealed by the Irish people. I have thrown my whole heart and soul before you, and I wish you all to understand your state, that I might frighten Wellington and Peel from their attempt to trample on the liberties of Ireland. I tell them we will keep within the law and commit no crime, that we will stand within the constitution, and let them not dare attempt to try our patience beyond what it will endure, for it is not safe to drive even cowards to madness; and oh, it is much less safe to drive those who are not cowards. I feel it now my duty to warn you against these Saxons; perhaps a few days will tell us what they mean to do; but recollect old buccaneering Wellington, and the maniac disposition of Stanley, and the bigoted prejudices and disposition of Sir J. Graham are in operation in the Cabinet, and the result may be adverse to us. If so, be prepared, I tell you, for the worst. Take care, of all things, to listen to the communications that will be made to you—for if they do not gag my mouth and manacle my hands you will hear me pointing out the course of conduct most wise to be adopted, and though that course may not strike you as being the most wise, yet I hope you will give me credit for my intention. I hope my dream of conflict will never be realised, that it is an empty vision, but let none of us be to blame; let us stand shoulder to shoulder on the constitution, and let not Ireland be abandoned to her foes by the folly, the passions, or the treachery of her children."

Kilkenny.—A Repeal-meeting took place in this city on Thursday of last week, at which no less than 300,000 persons are said to have been present. Mr. P. S. Butler, who has recently been dismissed from the magistracy, presided. Mr. O'Connell commenced the proceedings by directing the music to play "God save the Queen," which was done by more than a dozen bands, the whole of the vast multitude remaining uncovered. He then addressed the meeting at great length on the various topics connected with Repeal. A dinner took place in the evening, at which 500 persons were present.

Dungannon.—After two days of minute investigation, the inquiry into the riots at Carland has closed. The magistrates have decided on taking informations against seventeen of the Protestants and nine of the opposite party; against the first for riot and attack upon houses, or as it is termed "wrecking;" against the others for riot and assault. All the cases have been returned to the assizes, the trials to take place at Omagh.

Tipperary.—The murderers of Mr. Scully, of Kilfeacle, are all in custody, and four of them, now in

Clonmel gaol, will be tried at the ensuing assizes for this county. It appears that there were five persons concerned in the murder of the ill-fated gentleman, and that one of them has become an approver. They were all hired assassins. The man who fired the shot followed Mr. Scully, without his shoes, until he came close to his back, into which he discharged the contents of his gun, which took instant effect. The only cause that has been assigned for the homicide was a proposal made by Mr. Scully to a tenant, to exchange the farm which he occupied for another equally good and eligible. The murderers were neither the tenants of, nor in any way connected with the property of the unfortunate gentleman.

Monaghan.—A fatal affray between the country people and the police took place on the 5th inst., on the estates of Mr. Shirley, at Maheracloon, in which one of the rioters was shot. On Thursday the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came by his death by a gun-shot wound from a party of 28 policemen, commanded by Major Wilcox and Sub-Inspector Barry; that the police have not produced sufficient evidence to show that they were in imminent danger of their lives at the time they fired on the people; and that there was not proof as to the identical person who fired the shot. The local papers state that this verdict has rather increased than allayed the excitement of the peasantry, and that the people have imbibed the notion that they should have a fixed tenure, at their own rent, and that their landlords by demanding their rights are persecuting them.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The number of ministers who have signed and adhered to the protest given in to the General Assembly on the 18th ult. is stated in the *Witness* of Tuesday, 23d, to be about 444. On a careful examination of all the names that have been hitherto printed in the *Witness*, it appears, however, that the number of ministers is only 395, of whom are: Parish ministers, 214; *Quoad sacra* ditto, 144; Professors, 3; Assistants and successors, 14; Ordained assistants, missionaries, and others having no cure, 20; in all, 395. The number of parish ministers in all is, 947; deducting from which the above 214, there remain 733. The number of ministers of Parliamentary churches and chapels of ease is about 246; deducting from which the above 144, there remain 102; making together, 835. It thus appears that there are 733 parish ministers, besides 102 ministers of chapels, who have not retired from the Establishment.

THEATRICALS.

Drury-Lane.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert paid a state visit to this theatre on Monday night, and on no occasion of a royal visit to a national theatre was the Sovereign received with a more enthusiastic welcome. As early as three o'clock the doors were invested by crowds anxious to obtain admittance, and the rush to secure places was so general that in a few moments every tenable position became eagerly occupied, with the exception of the reserved seats. The dress-circle was very quickly filled, and the house altogether presented a splendid appearance. At ten minutes before seven her Majesty left the Palace, preceded by seven royal carriages, in which were the attendants on the Queen and Prince Albert, guarded by an escort of the Horse Guards. In the carriage with her Majesty and Prince Albert were the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, and the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Mistress of the Robes. Throughout the progress from the Palace to the theatre the most loyal demonstrations were exhibited. Her Majesty arrived at the theatre between five and ten minutes after seven o'clock, and was conducted to the Royal box by Mr. Macready and Mr. Serle. For some time after her arrival the enthusiasm of the audience could not be restrained, and the warmth of their feelings continued to pour itself out, cheer after cheer, and peal after peal, in the midst of which the curtain rose, and the National Anthem was sung by the whole company. The performances commanded on this occasion were Shakspeare's play of "As You Like It," with the farce of the "Thumping Legacy." In both instances it is sufficient to say that the cast was excellent. Her Majesty and Prince Albert appeared to enjoy the performances very much, a circumstance which they indicated as well by remaining until the termination of the farce, as by frequently indulging in laughter at Mr. Keeley's drollery in the afterpiece. At the conclusion of the performances the audience again called for the National Anthem, which was immediately acceded to, and it was repeated by the whole strength of the company, the audience meanwhile standing. The Royal party left at a little after eleven, and the rising of her Majesty to depart was the signal for a renewed manifestation of the feelings of the audience.—The season at this theatre closed on Wednesday night, when Mr. Macready delivered his farewell address to a house crowded in every part. The character he selected for his last performance was *Macbeth*, and at the fall of the curtain he appeared at the call of one of the most enthusiastic audiences ever collected together at Drury Lane. The ladies stood up and waved their handkerchiefs, the masses in the pit and galleries waved their hats; bouquets of gigantic dimensions were hurled down from all quarters, and in an instant the stage presented the appearance of a flower-show. At length order was restored, and Mr. Macready, who was evidently much affected by the warmth of his reception, came forward and addressed the audience. After stating that his resignation of the theatre was not caused by the want of public encouragement, or by low nightly receipts, but by the heavy expenses incurred in restoring the various departments of the establishment itself from decay and ruin to its present state, he gave a history of his connection with the two large theatres. He then passed to the circumstances of dramatic patents and disclaimed all intention of imputing blame to the proprietors of the theatres or to individuals, but declared his conviction that "against the law, which gives to persons totally unacquainted with the drama and with all appertaining to the dramatic art, an irresponsible power over it, every impartial voice should be lifted up." "The principal performers," he said, "have testified their confidence in my system, by deliberately consenting to hazard one-third of their incomes in its support; and I have volunteered myself still further sacrifices towards perfecting what is so far advanced; but as I cannot subject myself to the liabilities required of me, I have reluctantly and with deep regret resigned my charge. The consequence is, both these large theatres are now untenanted. The holders of their patents are unable themselves to present the glorious works of Shakspeare to an English audience, and yet are armed by the law with power to forbid their representation elsewhere. For were I now, after all I have given and endured to maintain the drama in these theatres—were I excluded by circumstances as I now am from them—to attempt in a theatre lately licensed by the Lord Chamberlain for the performances of brutes and brute-tamers, were I to attempt there the acting a legitimate play, the law, 'with all their might to urge it on,' would be put in force to prevent, or to punish me. May I not ask for what public benefit such a law is framed, or for what one good purpose it is persisted in? In regard to the proprietors of this theatre, let me once again, and emphatically, disclaim all intention of imputing blame individually—for many of them I entertain the highest respect and esteem—it is the law under which they act that I complain of, and condemn as the drama's worst enemy. In conclusion let me merely add, that I have endeavoured to redeem, throughout my management, every pledge of my introductory address:—I have endeavoured to make your national theatre worthy of Shakspeare and of our country. In this attempt I hope I have not entirely failed. I have at least striven my utmost, and the encouragement I have received from you would have been sufficient to sustain me in the struggle, if, as should have been the case, this theatre had been adequately appointed. For that encouragement, ladies and gentlemen, I return you my warmest acknowledgements. To the respectable portion of the public press I am anxious to offer the expression of my gratitude for its sympathy and aid; and with my own, with the performer's thanks, let me indulge the hope that time may bring about a better state of things, and that I may yet again, under happier auspices, be honoured with your favour and approval. With a feeling of sorrow, but no desponding, ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully and most gratefully take my leave." Mr. Macready retired amidst loud and continued cheering.

Law.

Court of Queen's Bench.—(Sittings in Banco.)—The Chartists.—*The Queen* v. *M'Douall*.—Mr. Erle had to support the rule for arresting the judgment on the fourth count of this indictment, and before drawing the attention of the Court particularly to the count itself, he would pray their Lordships would bear in mind what this indictment did not charge. There were nine counts in this indictment, of which several were framed for known offences of conspiracy, and several in respect of riotous and tumultuous assemblies; but this count was neither for conspiracy nor tumultuous assembling. The third count was identical with the fourth, with the exception that, instead of charging the mere aiding and abetting, it charged that the defendants did conspire to aid and abet. The fourth count was not framed for any offence that had a name in respect of which any precedent was to be found. He need not draw attention to the right the defendants had to insist upon the prosecutor putting forward a charge of a known crime to which the defendants were accessory. The indictment was framed upon the principle of charging in the earlier part that some other persons as principal offenders were guilty of a principal offence whereof the defendants were accessories before the fact by aiding and abetting. He was to submit that, dividing this indictment into two parts, there was no offence charged in the first branch of the indictment; and the latter branch of the indictment, imputing that the defendants were accessories, was not sufficient to establish that offence. The first part of the indictment charged no principal offence; it was not a charge of conspiracy, nor was there a charge of riotously assembling. The description given was, "that divers evil-disposed persons unlawfully and tumultuously assembled together." If that did not constitute an indictable offence, he was at a loss to know how the introducing several steps in the indictment could form an offence. The defendants could not be found guilty of riotously assembling. It was essential that three or more should be charged, because the essence of the offence was, numbers should be assembled. (Co. Litt., 176; 1 Ventris, 251; Salkeld, 934.) It was essential that the purpose of the assembling was to disturb the peace, or that the indictment should have gone on to show some act, done in common by the parties assembled, which in itself would constitute a riot, or breaking the peace; but it was consistent with the present indictment that they might have assembled for the purpose of festivity or electioneering, which were legal assemblies, and the mere adding the word "unlawful" would not make the indictment good. The first step, therefore, did not show that the assembling was for the purpose of breaking the peace. The second step was, that by violence, threats, and intimidation, divers other persons, being peaceable subjects of the realm, were incited to leave their occupations and employments, and thereby labour was impeded. Was there to be found in that statement anything which, taken by itself, would constitute an indictable offence? The result was no part of the offence. The mere impeding labour was not an indictable offence. The nearest offence to this would be that of assault; but it would be idle to say that a party could be convicted of an assault by circumlocution, such as was to be found in this indictment.—Mr. Justice Williams.—If persons assembled together, and by acts of violence impeded labour, that would be an indictable offence, would it not?—Mr. Erle said his Lordship had introduced acts of violence; the count did not charge acts of violence. The prosecutors had abstained from charging that the divers persons so assembled had done an act which would have brought them within the reach of the criminal law. The residue of the first branch clearly did not constitute an indictable offence by saying that they thereby impeded labour, because that was merely the result. They ought to have been charged with an offence of a known name. Those who made the charge ought to have kept within the known principles of the criminal law. The count was bad on the ground that it did not appear where these divers persons were assembled. There was a point of a minor description, which was that the divers persons who were the principal offenders were neither named nor stated to be unknown; and in support of this argument the learned counsel cited the case of "The King v. Caspar," 2 Moody's Criminal Cases, 101. If the party was not known, it should have been so stated in the indictment. With respect to the accessories not being properly charged, it was said they were accessories after the fact, but it did not appear that they were present, nor that they knew what was going on, but it was consistent with the indictment that they might merely have subscribed money for the support of parties during the time they ceased to labour. Unless the parties were shown to have been present, it ought to be shown that they had a knowledge of what was going on. In the 31st vol. of the State Trials, page 1, the parties were alleged to have aided persons who were unknown. Another objection was, that if the parties were charged with being accessories before the fact, there would appear to be a substantial offence, but then they would be charged with being accessories to an offence which did not appear to have ever existed. They were charged with aiding and abetting the divers evil-disposed persons to continue and persist in the said unlawful assemblies. He was dealing with the case upon the supposition that it was intended to say that divers persons had been guilty of an offence, and that the defendants were accessories; then the indictment contained no charge that the crime of the principal offender ever was committed.—Mr. Justice Patteson said, it was difficult to think how a man could aid and assist in doing a thing unless it was done, but it might be aiding to do a thing which was intended to be done.—Mr. Erle said, a person might supply gunpowder to a ship when no gun was fired. Where there were known offences, those offences ought to be stated. It was not aiding and abetting in an attempt to commit a misdemeanour. Where an attempt was charged, there must be an act done by the defendants which would be part of the offence, supposing it should be committed. Supposing a pistol to be charged by a person who intended to commit a murder, but afterwards changed his mind, the loading the pistol would not be an offence, because there was no breach of the law; the intention alone was not criminal.—Mr. Justice Patteson said there was a case some years ago, where a man went to an engraver in the Strand, and wished him to make a plate for the purpose of committing a forgery on the Norwegian Government; it was held that the man was indictable; he was indicted for soliciting.—Mr. Erle replied, that here the case was different; the defendants were not indicted for soliciting, nor was it an indictment for an attempt to commit a misdemeanour. The indictment did not show that they took any part in impeding labour; there was no act done by the defendants. He submitted that the generality of this indictment made it bad; it was too indefinite; it was so devoid of all particulars, that the defendants had not that reasonable information as to what they were called upon to answer, to which all indicted persons were by the law of England entitled. There never was an indictment more bare in specifying any particulars; the words were "divers persons, at divers times, at divers places." To what part of England could the attention of the parties be directed? who were the principal offenders? where were they? what was the time? what was the offence? Every election mob, every holyday-assembly, every festive meeting, might come under the denomination of tumultuous assembling. The defendants were not supposed to be jointly guilty of any one of the acts charged, for these had been laid in the indictment as several and distinct, yet this only furnished an additional reason why the count now sought to be overturned should have been rendered more accurate and specific in its language. Among many other cases upon conspiracies, those of "The Queen v. Touls," 5 Carr. and Payne, and "the King v. Seaworth," 1 Adolphus and Ellis, were authorities to show the inflexibility of the Courts in regarding "generality" as fatal to an indictment. Upon these authorities, as well as upon the loose and vague wording of the count, he contended that it was opposed to the spirit and rules of the law with reference to indictments, and must therefore be held by their Lordships as insufficient and bad.—Mr. Dundas, Mr. Baines, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Atherstone, followed on the same side, after which, Lord Denman said the Court would take time to consider the matter.

Police.—The Aldermen at Guildhall have been this week occupied with a charge of forgery preferred against Lady Ricketts, the widow of the Admiral who died recently at Cheltenham. The charge was preferred by Mr. Newton, her ladyship's son-in-law, who alleged that she had forged the signature of her late husband for the purpose of receiving his pension. Our readers will recollect that a similar charge was brought against the lady by Mr. Newton a few months since at Cheltenham, when the magistrates, after full investigation, dismissed the case. The hearing of the evidence occupied the court during three adjourned sittings, and on each occasion the hall was crowded. Mr. Newton conducted his own case, and Mr. Humfrey appeared for Lady Ricketts. Alderman Musgrove objected to Mr. Newton conducting his own case, and decided that all questions should be put through him. Mr. Price, from the Audit-office; Mr. Pike, senior clerk in the Paymaster-General's Office; and Mr. Defaur, the Navy Agent, were examined at great length. Mrs. Newton was then examined, and distinctly stated that the signature to one of the documents was not in the handwriting of her late father. This statement created an extraordinary sensation, but it afterwards appeared that she had not seen her father write for fifteen years. Two servants, who formerly lived in the service of the late Sir T. Ricketts, swore positively that he was quite childish, and unable to write his name. On the other side, an unmarried daughter of the accused swore that the signatures to the three alleged forged certificates were in her father's handwriting. Mr. Humfrey made a powerful speech on behalf of Lady Ricketts, and the presiding Alderman said, it was the opinion of himself and brother Aldermen that no case had been made out to sustain the charge of forgery, and therefore the case must be dismissed. The result was received with loud cheers.

SPORTING.

Ascot Races, Tuesday.—These races commenced this day under very unfavourable circumstances. The rain set in early, and continued without ceasing throughout the day; the approaches to the course were ankle-deep in mud, and the course itself in a state that has rarely been equalled. The assemblage was in keeping; the Grand Stand contained only the inveterate lovers of the Turf whom nothing could deter; the minor stands were almost tenantless, and the whole display was disheartening. The jockies suffered severely; their jackets presented any colours but "colours of the riders;" their persons were drenched to the skin, and their features on returning to scale, were so bespattered that not a feature was distinguishable.

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added: for two-yr-olds, feather; three, 7st 4lbs; four, 8st 13lbs; five and upward, 9st 4lbs. New mile. 14 subs. Mr. Ford's Poison, by Plenipo, 3 yrs (Bell), beat Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt, 5 yrs, Mr. Oliver's Grace Darling, 3 yrs, and 8 others which were not placed. Won easily by two lengths.

The St. James's Palace Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h ft; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs; fillies, 8st 4lbs. Old mile. 4 subs. Lord Westminster's c by Touchstone out of Languish (Templeman), beat Lord Exeter's c by Beiram out of Marinello; Lord Bruce's c by Elis out of Rosalie; and Lord Jersey's c by Slane out of Cobweb. Won by two lengths.

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each for three-yr-old colts. Swinley course. 9 subs. Sir G. Heathcote's Amorino (Chapple), beat Mr. Thornhil's Elixir; General Wyndham's c by Velocipede—Guerdon; Lord Exeter's Czar; and Lord Exeter's Antidote.

The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft, and only 5, &c., with 100 added; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; the winner of any handicap after the weights were declared 7lbs extra; two miles and a half. 37 subs., 18 of whom declared.

Mr. Dawson's Teatotaller, 4 yrs, 6st 6lbs (Riley), beat Mr. Payne's Johnny, 6 yrs, 7st 12lbs; Mr. Brooke's Ajax, 5 yrs, 7st 8lbs; Lord Palmerston's Ihona, 6 yrs, 8st, and 9 others. Won by half a length.

Match, 300, h ft. Last three-quarters of a mile. Mr. Ford's Segudilla, 7st 7lbs (Nat), beat Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 8st 7lbs.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each, h ft; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs; fillies, 8st 4lbs; 3lbs and 5lbs allowed, &c. Swinley course. 14 subs. Colonel Peel's Murat (Chapple), beat Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper, Lord Chesterfield's New Brighton, and Mr. Greville's Portuninus. Won cleverly by half a length.

The Gold Vase given by her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each. Two miles. 14 subs. Colonel Charitie's Gorhambury, 3 yrs, 7st 7lbs J. Howlett), beat Sir G. Heathcote's Sirikol, 3 yrs, 6st 13lbs; Mr. Johnstone's Charles XII., aged, 9st 13lbs, and 6 others. Won by a head.

The Windsor Town Plate of 50*l.*; three-yr-olds, 7st 4lbs; four, 8st 4lbs; five, 8st 10lbs; six and aged, 9st; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; the winner to be sold for 100 guineas. T.Y.C. Mr. Wreford's b f by Camel, 3 yrs (J. Howlett), beat Mr. Beresford's Henri Quatre, 5 yrs; Mr. Kling's Dahlia, 6 yrs, and 4 others.

WEDNESDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 100 sovs. each, h ft, for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs; the winner of the Derby or 2,000 Guinea Stakes, 5lbs extra. Old Mile. 4 subs. Mr. W. Kimber's Nylghau beat Lord Orford's c by St. Patrick out of Mercy, and Lord Exeter's c by Reveller out of Velvet. Won by a neck.

The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h ft, for three-yr-old fillies, 8st 7lbs each. New mile. 10 subs. Sir G. Heathcote's La Stimata beat Lord Exeter's f by Jerry, out of Macremma, Mr. Thornhill's Extempore, and Mr. Bates's Noisette. Won by a head.

The Swinley Stakes of 10 sovs. each, for three-yr-olds, 7st 4lbs; four, 8st 4lbs; five, &c., 9st 8lbs; mares, &c., allowed 3lbs; winner to be sold for 200, &c. Swinley course. 3 subs. Lord Exeter's Maria Diaz, 3 yrs, beat Duke of Bedford's Eliza, 5lbs, 4 yrs.

The Produce Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs, and fillies, 8st 4lbs, with 100 added for the winner, and 50 for the second horse. Last Three-quarters of the Old mile. 18 subs. Mr. Wreford's f by Sultan, junior, out of Monimia, 3lbs), beat Colonel Peel's c by Touchstone, out of Vulture (3lbs, Colonel Anson's Buzz, Lord Exeter's c by Liverpool, out of Macremma (3lbs), Duke of Bedford's Panther, and Lord G. Bentinck's Here-I-go-with-my-eye-out (3lbs). Won easily.

The Royal Hunt Cup of 200 sovs., added to a Handicap of 10 sovs. each, for three-yr-olds and upwards. Old mile. 43 subs. Lord Chesterfield's Knight-of-the-Whistle, 3 yrs, 8st 8 lbs (Nat), beat Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 6 yrs, 9st 3lbs; Mr. Balchin's Epaulette, 4 yrs, 6st 12lbs; Lord Miltown's Bourra Tomacha, 3 yrs, 6st 10lbs, and 20 others who were not placed. Won by three lengths.

The Farm Hill Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 5 ft, with 50 added, for two-yr-olds, 7st, and three-yr-olds, 9st; fillies, &c., allowed 3lbs. To start at the Cup Course post and run in. 21 subs. Mr. Ongley's The Queen of the Gipsies, 3 yrs (Sly), beat Mr. Rogers's Amata, 2 yrs, Lord G. Bentinck's Best Bower, 2 yrs, and 7 others who were not placed. Won in a canter by three lengths.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, for two yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs, and fillies, 8st 3lbs. Three-quarters of a mile. 6 subs. Mr. Lichtwald's c by Scamander, out of Sister to Mussulman, beat Mr. Ley's Fairplay, Sir G. Heathcote's f by Velocipede out of Countess, Lord Exeter's f by Beiram out of Datura, and Mr. J. Peck's Corodino. Won by two lengths.

THURSDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 100 sovs. each, h ft; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs; fillies, 8st 4lbs. New mile. 9 subs. Colonel Peel's Murat beat Duke of Richmond's Elysium, and Mr. Theobald's Highlander.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas; three-yr-olds, 7st 2lbs; four, 9st 2lbs, five, 10st; six and aged, 10st 5 lbs. From the New mile post, once round and in. Lord Lowther's c by Bay Middleton, out of Silvertail, 3 yrs, beat Mr. J. Day's c by Emilius, out of Kate Kearney, 3 yrs, Mr. Newton's Ma Mie, 4 yrs, and Colonel Charritie's Gander, 4 yrs.

The Middleham Half Stakes of 200 sovs. each, for three-yr-old colts, 8st 8lbs; fillies, 8st 5lbs; 3lbs allowed, &c. Old mile. 9 subs. Lord Chesterfield's New Brighton beat Lord G. Bentinck's Caspic (4lbs).

The Gold Cup, value 300 sovs., by subscription of 20 sovs. each; with 200 added; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; 3 yrs, 6st 10lbs; 4 yrs, 8st 5lbs; 5 yrs, 9st; 6 yrs and aged, 9st 3lbs. About two miles and a half. Lord Albemarle's Ralph, by Dr. Syntax, 5 yrs, beat Mr. Pettit's St. Francis, aged, Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, and Mr. Holmes's Vulcan, 6 yrs.

The New Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs; fillies, 8st 3lbs. T.Y.C. 35 subs. Mr. Crockford's ch c by Buzzard, out of Bamboo's dam, beat Mr. Copeland's b f Assay, (5lbs extra); Mr. Rawlinson's Charming Kate, and 5 others.

The Grand Stand Plate of 100*l.* Once round and a distance. Lord Exeter's Albion, 4 yrs, 6st 10lbs, beat Mr. S. Scott's Mosque, 5 yrs, 8st, Mr. Combe's Rosalind, 4 yrs, 7st 13lbs, and eight others.

Buckingham Palace Stakes of 200 sovs. each, h ft, colts, 8st 7lbs; fillies, 8st 3lbs; 3lbs and 5lbs allowed, &c. Swinley course; five subs. Colonel Anson's Napier beat Lord Westminster's Languish colt.

Windsor Forest Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for three yr-old fillies, 8st 4lbs; Old mile; four subs. Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, beat Mr. Thornhill's Extempore.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, June 16.—In consequence of the fine weather for the last two days, there was a complete stagnation in the Wheat-trade; the holders of Foreign were not disposed to give way much in price, and the Millers were not inclined to purchase at a trifling decline; bonded Wheat, of which there was a good sale on Wednesday, was without purchasers to-day. Barley is selling at the same rates, and we do not observe any alteration in Peas or Beans. The Oat-trade continues the same.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	42 to 52	Red	40 to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. . .	41 to 51	White	—to—
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 32	Grind.	19 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—to—	Potato	15 to 24
— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye	—to—		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 29 to 26	Tick	22 to 27	Harrow 23 to 31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . 28 to 24	Winds.	—to—	Longpod —to—
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 30	Maple	28 to 31	Grey 27 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
May 5	46 4	28 2	17 2	27 7	26 4	28 1
— 12	46 2	28 1	17 3	29 2	26 3	28 9
— 19	47 2	27 9	17 5	29 2	26 10	28 2
— 26	47 9	27 5	17 11	29 2	27 4	29 10
June 2	47 11	27 3	18 0	30 3	27 10	29 1
— 9	48 4	27 3	18 5	30 5	28 3	29 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	47 4	27 8	17 8	29 4	27 3	28 11
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Oliver, J. York, and R. Harrison, Tipton, Staffordshire, coal and iron-masters—J. Dewe and R. Dewe, Oxford, booksellers—J. W. Sumner, Reading, builder—J. Pilgrim, Church-street, Shoreditch, dealer in earthenware—W. Bloxam, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, apothecary—J. Dewhurst, Preston, Lancashire, provision-dealer—J. Carver, Dawley-green, Salop, joiner—R. Lloyd, Liverpool, licensed-victualler—G. Chapman, Aylesbury, grocer—D. Black, J. A. Gore, and R. Taylor, Sambrook-court, City, merchants—J. Burton, Sheffield, butcher—J. Stanley, Bridport, Dorsetshire, twine-manufacturer—T. Lampen, Devon; st. linen-draper—E. Farmer, Wellington, Shropshire, grocer—W. Hall Pennington, ironmaker—G. Lloyd, Birmingham, factor—J. L. Dobson, Kidderminster, carpet manuf.—J. Donnelly, Liverpool, merchant—W. Haskins, Kingswood, Gloucestersh, grocer.

BIRTHS.—On the 12th inst., in Brook-street, Grosvenor square, the lady of Sir G. Baker, Bart., of a son and heir—On the 1st inst., at Eaton-square, the Lady Mary Christopher, of a daughter—On the 13th inst., at No. 9, Chesham-place, on the 13th inst., the wife of J. D. Watts Russell, Esq., M.P., of a son.

DIED.—On the 21st May, at the city of Montreal, Canada, Sir A. G. Johnson, Bart, aged 62—On the 1st inst., at Gottingen, Professor Bauer, K.H., in the 71th year of his age—On the 12th inst., at her residence, on Woolwich-common, Lady Savage, relict of Major-General Sir J. B. Savage, K.C.B.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c.

ST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE-FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and economical principles.

Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.

BEE-HIVES.—GEORGE NEIGHBOUR and SON beg to inform their Apiarian Friends that in consequence of the formation of a new line of street, they have removed their business from No. 131, High Holborn, to more spacious and commodious Premises, numbered 127 in the same street. Their selection of Bee-hives for this season comprehends most varieties now in vogue, including "Nutt's Patent Hives" (for the sale of which they are the only authorized agents), the "Single-Box Hive," the "Ladies' Observatory Hive," the "Improved Cottage Hive," with Glasses, &c., from either of which the produce may be taken at any time without the destruction of the Bees. G. N. and SON have also Glass Hives and other articles connected with Bee Management, at their Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 127, High Holborn, corner of Southampton-street, London. Letters of inquiry relative to the above must have Postage Stamps inclosed.

*** "NUTT ON BEES" (5th Edition), now published.

TONIC MILK of ORANGE, a DELICIOUS CORDIAL and SWEETENER of the BREATH.—It warms and cheers the Stomach, creates an Appetite, digests the Food, strengthens the Lungs, clears and improves the Voice for Singing, enlivens the Spirits, dispels Nervous Debility, clears the Blood, and thus removes Pimples and Eruptions, while it combines with these admirable properties the inestimable advantage of being the most efficacious agent offered to the Public for beautifying and perfuming the Breath. It should be taken in the proportion of a wine-glass full twice a day, and is particularly recommended to GENTLEMEN on leaving home in the morning, or after smoking a Cigar, &c.; while to LADIES it will be equally grateful on going to a party or a ball, for its invigorating influence on the mind and spirits, and its purifying effect on the organs of the health.

Mrs GULLY respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, that she has disposed of the Right, Title, and Recipe of the TONIC MILK of ORANGE to Messrs. A. ROWLAND and SONS, No. 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON; who have appointed Messrs. Barclays, Medicine Vendors, 95, Farringdon-street; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Mr. Prout, near Temple Bar; and Mr. Butler, 4, Cheapside, as Agents.—Half-pints, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Pints, 4*s.* 6*d.*; Quarts, 9*s.*, Stamp Duty included.

BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES.
BY THE NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN.
REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
ATTWOOD, WIMBLE, & WARNER, MANUFACTURERS, LEWES, SUSSEX.

This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use.

Sizes	No. 1	2	and 3
Churn from	7 to 8 lbs.	13 to 15 lbs.	26 to 28 lbs.
Price, carriage paid to London.	25*s.*	35*s.*	42*s.*

Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, and 7*s.* Larger sizes made to order. N.B.—Thermometers and Butter Prints supplied. May be obtained through any respectable ironmonger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, Lewes.

To be seen in London, at WRIGHT'S Range Warehouse, No. 3, Arthur-street, near the Monument; RIGBY'S Brush Warehouse, No 80, Gracechurch street, LIVERMORE and SON, Ironmongers, No. 30, Oxford-street; BENHAM, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. Export Agents, BARNES & Co., 109, Fenchurch-street.

SLATE WORKS, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX.

EDWARD BECK informs Horticulturists generally, that the Cisterns, Tanks, Shelves, Stages, Conservatory Tubs, Flower-Boxes, Edging for Garden-paths, &c., manufactured by him in Slate, may be seen in use at Worton Cottage, upon application to the Gardener, (Sundays excepted.)

LYNDON'S PATENT SPADES.—These superior Spades, noticed in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Feb. 18, may be obtained by addressing a line to JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, Sevenoaks. Prices 36*s.*, 40*s.*, and 44*s.* per dozen, delivered in London. A Post-office order is expected from unknown correspondents.

BULB CUCUMBER-GLASSES, for Watering by Evaporation during the growth of the Fruit, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* each; GRAPE-GLASSES, with holes, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each; BEE-GLASSES, 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Cylindrical CUCUMBER-TUBES, from 6*d.* to 4*s.* each; PROPAGATING-GLASSES, Green, 1*s.* per lb.; white, 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb; or 2*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* per dozen; FISH-BOWLS, from 1*s.* 6*d.* each; ditto, with hole in bottom for Fountains, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., at APSLEY PELLATT'S Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars. Orders from the country, accompanied with a Post-office order, will meet with prompt attention.

LITHIC ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, from its Strength and Durability, forms an excellent coating for Greenhouses, Conservatories, and Outbuildings. Its antiseptic qualities particularly adapt it for the preservation of Wood and Iron Fences; and it may be advantageously employed upon good Brickwork, in place of stucco or other covering. Manufactured in stone and slate colours by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & SONS, Roman and Keene's Cement Manufacturers, Millbank-street, Westminster.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE for an HORTICULTURIST.—A Mansion-house, fit for the residence of a genteel family; Coach-house and Three-stall Stable; situated in the village of Fulford, one mile and a half from York. The House is surrounded by Three Acres of Garden Ground, soil deep and very productive: Orchard in full bearing; Wall-fruit, Hothouse, Melon-pits, and Tanks (well supplied with water); nearly Four Acres of Meadow-Land, with a stream running through it. To be Sold, or Let by the Year or on Lease; Rent, 80*l.* per annum. A good Cottage adjacent may be had for the additional rent of 6*l.* per annum. The premises may be seen by application to JOSHUA GRAY, Esq., solicitor, High Petergate, York.

TO GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS, FLORISTS, and Others.—Nearly Two Acres of Garden Ground within Five Miles of Hyde Park Corner (partly walled), containing a Peachhouse, Greenhouse, Spanroofed house, and Four Forcing Pits; to be Let at a Moderate Rent, being a good opportunity for an industrious Young Man. Apply, post-paid, to M. J., at WEBBER'S, late DULLEY'S, Fruiterer, Centre-row, Covent Garden-market, London.—June 15, 1843.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on this subject, illustrated by MODELS of several kinds, which elevate themselves by MECHANICAL FORCE alone, is delivered at Two o'Clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'Clock. The Exhibition of the COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, the DIVER, DIVING-BELL, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, and the other varied and instructive Objects of the Institution, continues as usual. The original CRAYON DRAWINGS, from the CARTOONS at HAMPTON COURT, by the late Mr. HOLLOWAY, with numerous other WORKS of ART, have recently been placed in the Gallery. Admission, One Shilling; Schools, Half-price. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to ART-UNIONS are respectfully reminded that the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC UNION of LONDON cannot receive SUBSCRIPTIONS after the 1st of JULY next, to which period the SEVENTEEN FINE ETCHINGS, illustrative of the SONGS of SHAKSPEARE, on India paper, in an elegant wrapper may be obtained. The Prizes will be allotted on the 8th of July, at Eight o'clock in the Evening, at No. 5, Cavendish-square, in the presence of the subscribers.

In consequence of the Legality of this Union being questioned, a consultation has been held by eminent Counsel, who affirmed its Legality, and have themselves become subscribers. The President and other Members of the Royal Academy are also on the subscription list. R. J. LONGBOTTOM, Hon. Sec.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system: they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart: being perfectly innocent, may be safely used in all seasons and climates.

*** It is necessary, owing to the numerous imitations, to inform the Public that KEARSLEY'S is the only ORIGINAL and GENUINE MEDICINE of this description ever made, and has been prepared by them for more than FIFTY YEARS!! Purchasers are particularly requested to remark, that as a testimony of authenticity, each Bill of Directions contains an affidavit, and bears the signature of "C. KEARSLEY," in writing, and each box is wrapped in white paper. Price 2*s.* 9*d.*

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, London; and all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the country.

DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALCULÆ.

AS Summer approaches the larvæ of destructive insects are propagated in infinite multitudes with amazing rapidity, and impregnate with millions of insects the very air we breathe, to the great injury of the young shoots of Trees, Vines, Plants, and every species of vegetation put into motion and growth by the genial influence of the season. J. READ begs to inform Ladies, Amateur and Practical Gardeners, &c., that he has made considerable improvements in his Machines and Syringes, (which surpass anything of the kind ever offered to the public,) for the purpose of destroying those insects which make such deadly havoc on all fruit-trees and plants, at this season of the year. These Machines may be worked with half the usual labour required for any others now in use, which affords Ladies the pleasure of watering their own plants and flowers without the least fatigue; the valves being solid metal, can never get out of repair. J. R. begs to caution the public against *spurious* instruments exhibited in shop windows, with cards placed by their side on which is written "READ'S PATENT," but which are *not* of his manufacture; thus the public are grossly deceived by being served with a *spurious* instrument (as "READ'S PATENT"), instead of the genuine article. The genuine Instruments may be seen and proved at 35, Regent Circus, Piccadilly. N.B.—None are genuine except stamped with the words READ'S PATENT.

THE MECHIAN DRESSING-CASE, the most portable ever invented, being only the size of a pocket-book, and containing one pair of Mechi's Ivory-handle peculiar Steel Razors, his Magic Strop and Comb, Badger-Hair Shaving-brush, his Patent Castellated Tooth-brush, and a neat useful Nail-brush; price only 25*s.* The same, with Hair-brush and Soap-dish, 35*s.* To Military men, and as a steam-boat or travelling companion, this invention is an invaluable acquisition. An immense variety of other Dressing-Cases, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, either in fancy woods or leather, at all prices, to suit either the economical or the luxurious. An extensive stock of Writing-Desks, Writing-Cases, Work-Boxes, and Bagatelle-Tables, Razors, Strops, Table Cutlery, superb papier maché articles, &c.—Manufactory, 4, Leadenhall-st., 4 doors from Cornhill.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS HEAD GARDENER. J. RODGERS, of middle age, married, and now residing with FRANCIS HURT, Esq., of Alderwasley Hall, Derbyshire, is ready to make an engagement as above. Can have an unexceptionable character, of 10 years' standing. Direct, till the 26th of June, to J. RODGERS, Alderwasley Hall; after that date, at Mr. SMITH'S, Nursery man, Tansley Nursery, near Matlock.—June 8, 1843.

AS GARDENER. A respectable single young Man, who has a good practical knowledge of his business, the cultivation of Pines, Grapes, &c.; can have a good character for integrity, industry, and sobriety. Direct to P. P., Post-office, Romford, Essex.

AS GARDENER. A single Man, from the country, aged 32, who has a good knowledge of his profession in all its branches, and can be well recommended by his late employer. Address, A.B., to the care of Mr. RUSSELL, Gardener, Turnham-green, Middlesex.

AS GARDENER. A young Man who has had some practice in nursery work, and in the propagation of exotics, is desirous of engaging himself to a Gentleman's Gardener, in a good establishment, to learn the general routine of a respectable Situation. Direct to A. B. C., at Mr. FARRELL'S, Post-office, Hackney.

AS FOREMAN, or ASSISTANT in a Nursery. A Person who is at present in business for himself; the country would be preferred. The advertiser has been accustomed to the treatment of Flowers for Exhibition, &c.; has a small stock of Florists' Flowers now by him, which may be treated for on reasonable terms if required. Direct to E.F., at Messrs. CHANDLER'S Nursery, Vauxhall, London.

Printed by Messrs BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, June 17, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 25—1843. SATURDAY, JUNE 24. PRICE 6*d*.

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Exhibitions of Plants and Flowers, for 1843, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, WEDNESDAYS, June 28 and July 19, from 2 o'clock until 7.

The Prizes to be awarded are MEDALS and PLATE, varying in value from 10*s*. to 15*l*., the total amount being 600*l*. for Plants and Flowers, and 10*l*. 10*s*. for Microscopes. Open to all Competitors.

Fellows, Members, and Bearers of Ivory Tickets will be admitted upon entering their names or numbers in the Gate Book.

Visitors will be admitted by Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, and between 12 and 4 o'clock at No. 28, Regent-street, by Orders from Fellows and Members only. Price 6*s*.; and on the days of Exhibition after 2 o'clock, 10*s*.

Schedules of Prizes, with the Regulations for the observance of Exhibitors, and all other particulars, may be had on application at the Gardens, or at 28, Regent-street, as above.

By Order of the Council, J. D. C. SOWERBY, Secretary.

AMERICAN PLANTS.—WATERER'S SPLENDID EXHIBITION, King's Road, Chelsea, under the especial patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, is now in high perfection. Upwards of 10,000 plants, many 10 to 12 feet high, completely covered with flowers, producing one of the most brilliant scenes ever offered to public view.—Open daily, Sundays excepted. Admittance, One Shilling.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their select List of the above elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front advertising page of this Paper of the 27th ult. They are now ready to be sent out per post, free, (on the receipt of a post-office order,) to any part of the United Kingdom, upon the following terms:

12 fine show varieties, . 12*s*. | 12 extra fine and very superb
12 extra fine ditto . . . 16*s*. | ditto . . . . 21*s*.

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, June 21, 1843.

VICTORIA REGIA.—Those Parties who purchased Seeds of the above fine Aquatic Plant, in the spring of 1841, many of which failed to germinate, will now receive an equal number of fresh Seeds, gratis. These Seeds were collected so recently as the month of March, 1843; it is therefore confidently hoped that the purchasers will not be subjected to the same disappointment as before. There remain yet a few more of the Seeds for disposal; but an early application for them is recommended, a small number only having been just received (June 20) by Mr. SCHOMBURGK's agent from Pirara.—Apply at No. 45, Frith-street, Soho-square, London.

ANAGALLIS (BREWERI), AND SUPERB BLUE CINERARIA SEED.

MICHAEL BREWER, SEN., NURSERYMAN, London Road, Cambridge, begs to offer strong plants of his Splendid deep blue, full and complete round-petaled Seedling Anagallis, (Breweri), being of a strong, green, and vigorous habit, and the flower equal in size to a half-crown. It is now ready for sending out, at 5*s*. per plant, postage free, to any part of the Kingdom. (See "Notices to Correspondents" in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of June 10.) Also, packets of his Brilliant CINERARIA SEED, comprising every shade of Dark and Light Blue tint; and as the present is the best time for sowing for Autumn, Winter, and early Spring flowering, he is induced to offer Seed, *warranted* as newly gathered, in packets at 3*s*. 6*d*., 7*s*., and 10*s*. Applications, inclosing post-office orders, will be immediately executed.

SUPERB SEEDLING CHRYSANTHEMUM THE "DUKE."

YOUELL & Co. feel much pleasure in announcing they have obtained the entire stock of an extremely beautiful seedling Chrysanthemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk. This splendid variety, named "THE DUKE," was exhibited at the Norwich and Norfolk Horticultural Society's Exhibition, where it obtained the First Prize, as the Best Seedling; it also obtained First Prizes shown in the best stand of 25; ditto ditto, 15; ditto ditto, 20; and the judges pronounced it to be the best Chrysanthemum ever exhibited. The colour French White, changing to pure white: petals broad and beautifully incurved, forming a perfect ball of from 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. It is ready for sending out, at 7*s*. 6*d*. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 22, 1843.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA PLANTS.

MESSRS. VEITCH & SON having raised a considerable number of this Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, are enabled to offer fine healthy plants, from 4 to 6 inches in height, at the following moderate prices, viz.:—

10*l*. per 100;—5*l*. 10*s*. for 50;—and 30*s*. per dozen.

For the convenience of some purchasers, Messrs. V. & SON have appointed, as their London agent, Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, No. 6, Leadenhall-street. N.B.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Exeter, June 19, 1843.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—AWARD OF THE JUDGES AT THE EXHIBITION AT THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, JUNE 17, 1843.

GOLD KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—1 To Mr. John Green, Gardener to Sir Edm. Antrobus, Bart., F.H.S., for 40 Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 2 To Mr. J. Goode, Gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S., for 40 Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 3 To Mr. Paxton, Gardener to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., for Exotic Orchidaceæ. 4 To Mr. Mylam, Gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., F.H.S., for Exotic Orchidaceæ. 5 To Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit.

GOLD BANKSIAN MEDAL.—1 To Mr. John Dobson, Gardener to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, F.H.S., for 12 varieties of Pelargonium, in pots of 24 to the cast. 2 To Mr. Catleugh, of Hansstreet, Chelsea, for 12 varieties of Pelargonium in pots of 24 to the cast. 3 To Mr. J. Goode, for 20 varieties of Cape Heaths. 4 To the same, for Exotic Orchidaceæ. 5 To Messrs. Lane, of Great Berkhampstead, for 25 Roses in pots. 6 To Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, for 21 S edling Heaths. 7 To Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, for Exotic Orchidaceæ. 8 To Mr. Spencer, Gardener to the Marquess of Lansdowne, for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit. 9 To Mr. J. Davis, of East Barnet, for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit.

SILVER GILT MEDAL.—1 To Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for 12 varieties of Pelargonium in pots of 24 to the cast. 2 To Mr. I. Parker, Gardener to J. H. Oughton, Esq., Roehampton, for 12 varieties of Pelargonium in pots of 12 to the cast. 3. To Mr. Catleugh, of Hans street, Chelsea, for 12 varieties of Pelargonium in pots of 12 to the cast. 4 To Mr. Redding, Gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, F.H.S., for 40 Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 5 To Mr. Pawley, of the White Hart Inn, Bromley, Kent, for 20 Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 6 To Mr. Hunt, Gardener to Miss Traill, F.H.S., for 6 Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 7 To the same, for 6 species of Cape Heaths. 8 To Mr. Joseph Goode, for Stove and Greenhouse Climbers. 9 To Mr. John Green, for 20 species of Cape Heaths. 10 To Mr. Brazier, Gardener to W. H. Story, Esq., F.H.S., for 6 species of Cape Heath. 11 To Mr. J. Smith, Gardener at the Royal Bot. Garden, Kew, for Achimenes multiflora. 12 To Mr. Mylam, Gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., F.H.S., for Nepenthes ampullacea. 13 To the same, for Aerides odoratum. 14 To Mr. John Brewster, Gardener to Mrs. Wray, F.H.S., for Barkeria spectabilis. 15 To Mr. T. Insleay, Gardener to G. Barker, Esq., F.H.S., for Exotic Orchidaceæ. 16. To Mr. R. Atlee, Gardener to H. Beaufoy, Esq., South Lambeth, for Grapes. 17 To Mr. J. Davis, of E. Barnet, for Grapes. 18 To Mr. I. Wharton, Gardener to Miss Whitehead, of Bath, for Pine Apples.

LARGE SILVER MEDAL.—1 To Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for 12 varieties of Pelargonium in pots of 12 to the cast. 2 To Mr. Hunt, Gardener to Miss Traill, F.H.S., for 12 varieties of Pelargonium in pots of 12 to the cast. 3 To Mr. W. Bourne, Gardener to the Hon. Sir E. Paget, Chelsea Hospital, for 6 varieties of Pelargonium in pots of 8 to the cast. 4 To Mr. Dobson, Gardener to Mr. Beck of the Slate Works, Isleworth, F.H.S., for 6 Shrubby Calceolarias in pots of 12 to the cast. 4† To the same, for 6 Herbaceous Calceolarias in pots of 12 to the cast. 5 To Mr. Gaines, for 6 Shrubby Calceolarias in pots of 12 to the cast. 6 To Messrs. Lane and Son, for 12 varieties of Fuchsia. 7 To Mr. Falconer, Gardener to Archdale Palmer, Esq., for 6 species of Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 8 To Mr. Bruce, Gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq., for 6 species of Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 9 To Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, for Statice macrophylla. 10 To the same, for Luxembergia ciliosa. 11 To Mr. W. Redding, for Acrophyllum venosum. 12 To Mr. J. Smith, for Luxembergia ciliosa. 13 To Mr. T. Jackson, F.H.S., for 20 varieties of Cape Heath. 14 To Mr. F. Fraser, of Leyton, Essex, for 20 varieties of Cape Heath. 15 To Mr. G. Clark, Gardener to M. T. Smith, Esq., F.H.S., for 6 varieties of Cape Heath. 16 To Mr. James Falconer, for Tall Cacti in flower. 17 To Mr. A. Milne, Gardener to C. S. Chauncey, Esq., F.H.S, for a collection of Roses in 50 varieties. 18 To Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, for a collection of Roses in 50 varieties. 19 To Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter, for Oncidium Lanceanum. 20. To Mr. M. Henderson, Gardener to Sir Geo. Beaumont, Bart., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit. 21 To the same, for Pine-apples. 22 To Mr. Bruin, Gardener to R. Gunter, Esq., F.H.S. for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit. 23 To Mr. E. Davis, Gardener to Abel Smith, Esq., F.H.S., for Grapes. 24 To the same, for Pine Apples. 25 To Mr. Chapman, of South Lambeth, for Grapes. 26 To J. G. Fuller, Esq., F.H.S., for Pine-apples.

SILVER KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—1 To Mr. Hunt, Gardener to Miss Traill, F.H.S., for 12 varieties of Pelargonium in pots of 24 to the cast. 2 To Mr. Catleugh, for 6 Herbaceous Calceolarias, in pots of 12 to the cast. 3 To the same, for 6 Shrubby Calceolarias in pots of 12 to the cast. 4 To Mr. G. Stanly, Gardener to H. Berens, Esq., F.H.S., for 6 Shrubby Calceolarias in pots of 12 to the cast. 5 To Mr. John Trevers, of East-lane, Walworth, for 24 varieties of Pinks. 6 To Mr. Norman, of Woolwich, for 24 varieties of Pinks. 7 To Mr. Catleugh, for 12 varieties of Fuchsia. 8 To E. Foster, Esq., Clewer, near Windsor, for a seedling Pelargonium (Phaon). 9 To Mr. G. Clarke, for a Collection of 6 species of Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 10 To Mr. John Green, for Stigmaphyllon ciliatum. 11 To Mr. James Dawson, Brixtonhill, for Erica pulverulenta. 12 To Messrs. Beck and Co., 67, Strand, for Martynia fragrans. 13 To Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, for 6 species of Cape Heaths. 14 To Mr. Bruce, for 6 species of Cape Heaths. 15 To the same, for a Collection of Tall Cacti in flower. 16 To A. Rowland, Esq., F.H.S., for 50 varieties of Roses. 17 To Mr. H. Cobbett, of Horsell, near Woking, for 50 varieties of Roses. 18 To Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, for Vanda teres. 19 To F. G. Cox, Esq., of Cedar Lodge, Stockwell, for Phalænopsis amabilis. 20 To Mr. R. Poole, Leyton, Essex, for Pimelea decussata. 21 To Messrs. Lockhart and Co., for a Collection of Ranunculuses. 22 To Mr. Brazier, Gardener to W. H. Story, Esq., F.H.S., for 8 Hybrid Heaths. 23 To Mr. Joseph Davey, Gardener to George Smith, Esq., F.H.S., for Grapes. 24 To Mr. J. Fish, Gardener to H. Oddie, Esq., for Pine-apples. 25 To Mr. H. M'Onach, Gardener to E. Vines, Esq., F.H.S., for Pine-apples. 26 To Mr. Spencer, Gardener to the Marquess of Lansdowne, for Nectarines. 27 To Mr. Fish, Gardener to Colonel Sowerby, Putteridgebury, Luton, for Peaches. 28 To Mr. S. M. Carson, Gardener to W. F. G. Farmer, Esq., F.H.S., for two Melons (Oliver's Greenflesh).

SILVER BANKSIAN MEDAL.—1 To Mr. Bell, of Chelsea Hospital, for 6 varieties of Pelargonium in pots of 12 to the cast. 2 To Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for 6 Herbaceous Calceolarias in pots of 12 to the cast. 3 To Mr. John Neville, of Peckham, for 24 varieties of Pinks. 4 To Mr. R. Henbrey, of Croydon, for 24 varieties of Pinks. 5 To E. Foster, Esq., of Clewer, near Windsor, for a seedling Pelargonium (Duke of Devonshire). 5* To the same for a second seedling Pelargonium (Robustum). 6 to Mr. Fraser for 6 Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 7 to Mr. Brazier for Erica splendens. 8 To Mr. Lee, F.H.S., for Aquilegia Skinneri. 9 To Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, for Siphocampylus betulæfolius. 10 To the same, for Ozothamnus thyrsoides. 11 To Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, for Kalmia latifolia buxifolia. 12 To Mr. W. Dennis, of King's Road, Chelsea, for 50 varieties of Roses. 13 To Mr. Laing, of Twickenham, for 50 varieties of Roses. 14 To Mr. Insleay, Gardener to G. Barker, Esq., F.H.S., for Mormodes luxatum. 15 To Messrs. Tyso, of Wallingford, for Ranunculuses. 16 To Mr. H. Baile, of Covent Garden, for Globe Scarlet Pelargoniums. 17 To Mr. W. Salter, Gardener to J. M. Yeeles, Esq., of Bath, for Erica tricolor. 18 To Mr. R. Mountjoy, F.H.S., for Stylidium fasciculatum. 19 To Mr. F. Fraser, for Epacris grandiflora. 20 To Mr. G. Wortley, Gardener to I. F. Maubert, Esq., F.H.S., for Grapes. 21 To Mr. Roberts, Gardener to M. Wilson, Esq., Skipton, for Grapes. 22 To Mr. Mitchell, Gardener to Lord Vernon, for Peaches and Nectarines. 23 To Mr. Pedrick, Gardener to H. Pownall, Esq., F.H.S, for Peaches and Nectarines. 24 To Mr. Foggo, Gardener to the Marquess of Abercorn, for Peaches. 25 To Mr. H. Bance, Gardener to Dr. Tarlteton, of Chelsfield, Kent, for 6 Melons.

THE CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.—1 To Mr. Ingram, of Southampton, for a Pelargonium (Corinthian). 2 To Mr. John Standish, of Bagshot, for a Calceolaria (Illuminator). 3 To Mr. J. Neville, of Peckham, for a Pink (Brilliant). 4 To Mr. G. Piper, Gardener to R. Whilley, Esq., of Blackheath Park, for a Cineraria (Princess Royal). 5 To Mr. E. P. Lyne, of Plymouth, for a Pelargonium (Princess Alice). 6 To Messrs. Lee and Co., for a species of Lathyrus, from Texas. 7 To Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, for Gompholobium polymorphum. 8 To Mr. Joseph Goode, for Helichrysum retortum. 9 To the same, for Gloxinia maxima alba. 10 To Mr. Edmonds, for Peristeria pendula. 11 To Mr. Hopgood, of Bayswater, for Sollya linearis. 12 To Mr. John Trevers, of East Lane, Walworth, for Ranunculuses. 13 To Mr. J. Bruce, for Aphelexis sesamoides. 14 To Mr. Hunt, for Oncidium michrochilum.

LYNE'S PELARGONIUMS.

WM. E. RENDLE has procured the Stock of Seedling PELARGONIUMS raised by P. E. LYNE, Esq., and informs Amateurs and others who took notes of them at the "Chiswick Fête" on Saturday last, that Lists and Descriptions of the Seedlings coming out this season will be shortly published, and will be sent by post on application.—Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, June 20.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

THIS magnificent FUCHSIA, pronounced by Dr. LINDLEY as "the finest hybrid we have seen," is now ready for sending out by YOUELL & Co., upon the following terms, viz.:—One St. Clare, with eleven other finest Show varieties for 21*s*.; the set delivered free of postage, (on the receipt of a post-office order) to any part of the United Kingdom.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 21, 1843.

MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very superb New Fuchsia, which has been raised from seed in the Exeter Nursery, and which they have no hesitation in saying is decidedly the finest variety ever produced; indeed, it is at once admitted to be so by all who see it, who are struck with admiration of its noble appearance. The flowers are exceedingly large, being longer as well as broader than those of any other Fuchsia, and are of a very firm, thick, waxy substance, with the corolla of a fine violet blue colour.

Plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th of August next, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, and will be sent by post, carefully packed in tin cases. The usual discount to the trade if six plants are taken. For a full description of this Fuchsia, see Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 17th inst.

ROSES.

E. DENYER begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his superb collection of ROSES will be in bloom about the 26th of June. The Standard and Dwarf Roses are planted on each side of a walk 660 feet long, and consist of 500 varieties. Orders taken for the plants when in bloom, and delivered in November next. Admittance gratis. Nursery within three miles of London, Loughborough-road, North Brixton.

TO PANSY GROWERS.

J. PEARSON, having a fine Stock of his BLACK PRINCE PANSY, will, on receipt of a Post-office order for 5*s*., send it to any part of the Kingdom in a tin-box, post-free.—Chilwell Nurseries, near Nottingham.

ROSES.

T. RIVERS, JUN., respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that his Collection of ROSES will be in full bloom about the 28th inst. To those inclined, a day may be spent among ROSES, as the collection is now much larger than it has ever yet been. The Nurseries, although very extensive, are connected. Down trains per Northern and Eastern Railway, Shoreditch, run as follows, calling at Harlow and Sawbridgeworth stations alternately, each one mile from the Nursery: Morning—eight, half-past nine, half-past eleven o'clock; Afternoon—half-past one, half-past four, quarter-past six, and half-past eight o'clock.—Sawbridgeworth, June 15, 1843.

YELLOW RHODODENDRON.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., have now a few plants for sale of this rare and beautiful RHODODENDRON: and as they purchased from Mr. SMITH, who raised it, the original Plant, which was exhibited in Flower by him at Chiswick, and gained the Large Silver Medal, and have propagated stock from it, their plants may be depended upon as being the true "RHODODENDRON AUREUM," or Smith's Yellow Rhododendron.—Exeter Nursery, June 12.

ROSES.

A. PAUL and SON beg to announce to their Customers and admirers of ROSES in general, that their ROSES are now in FULL BLOOM. The Collection, which last season consisted of upwards of One Thousand Varieties, has received considerable additions from the Continent, and comprises all the newest and most interesting varieties in cultivation. The present is a favourable opportunity to such as wish to form or add to their collection, as the varieties they approve of can be selected, and the Plants will be delivered in November.

The Nurseries are near the Waltham Cross Station on the Northern and Eastern Railway, which distance from London is accomplished in the short space of half-an-hour; trains leaving Shoreditch—morning, at 8, half-past 9, and half-past 11 o'clock; afternoon, half-past 1, half-past 3, and half-past 4 o'clock.—Cheshunt Nurseries, near Waltham Cross, Herts.

FUCHSIA LANEII.

MESSRS. LANE & SON, of GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD, HERTS, beg to announce that they have STRONG PLANTS of the above New Seedling, which has stood the test of the present season as well as the last, it having been exhibited at both the Horticultural Society's Shows at Chiswick, and the Royal Botanic Society's Exhibition at Regent's Park, this year, at each of which prizes were awarded to it. The size of bloom and general habit of this plant eminently qualify it for a place in every collection. Sent by post to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of Post-office order or cash from unknown correspondents. Price 7*s*. 6*d*., with the usual discount to the Trade when not less than 6 Plants are taken.—June 22, 1843.

THOMAS CRIPPS, Florist, Tunbridge Wells, has a few Plants of that singularly beautiful Annual, NEMOPHILLA, "DISCOIDALIS" (which was figured in the "Floricultural Cabinet" for the present month) to offer. The flowers of this fine variety are a beautiful rich velvety black, margined with white. Plants 2s. 6d each, or, if requested, will be sent per post, without additional expense, on the receipt of 36 postage stamps.

NURSERIES, GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD, HERTS.
ROSES.

MESSRS. LANE and SON beg to inform their Friends and the Public generally that their immense Stock of Standard and Dwarf ROSES will be in FULL BLOOM on and after the 29th inst., and must be seen to warrant an opinion of their great extent and beauty. The Nurseries are within Six Minutes' Walk of the Berkhampstead Station of the London and Birmingham Railway, trains stopping at which leave Euston square at 7 and 8 o'clock every morning, and at 1, 3, and 6 o'clock every evening (Sundays excepted). Up-trains leave the Berkhampstead Station for London every day (Sundays excepted) at 49 minutes past 7, 4 mins. past 9, and at 16 mins. past and 41 mins. past 11 in the morning, and at 25 mins. past 4, and 22 mins. past 8 o'clock in the evening.—June 22, 1843.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WM. WOOD & SON have much pleasure to inform Rose Amateurs and their Friends, that their extensive Collection of Roses is now coming into Flower, and will continue in splendid bloom during the season.—Woodlands, June 22.

ORANGE, LEMON, CITRON, SHADDOCK, and FORBIDDEN FRUIT TREES.—J. BUTLER invites the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his last importation of these TREES, just arrived from Genoa. They are remarkably fine, the price from 6s and upwards. To be seen at J. BUTLER'S Italian Warehouse, 155, Regent-street, London. Genuine Seltzer Water, fresh from the Rhine, price 8s. per dozen bottles.

DUNSTABLE, BEDFORDSHIRE.
TO AMATEURS, HORTICULTURISTS, AND SPORTING GENTLEMEN.

MR. W. W. SIMPSON has received instructions from EDWARD BURR, Esq., to sell by Auction at the Crown Inn, on WEDNESDAY next, July 26, 1843, a superior detached Family Residence, situate in the pleasantest part of the town, in excellent repair, and possessing every convenience. Communicating with the house is a beautiful Conservatory, with Fountain therein, a large Forcing House, containing Vines in full bearing, (both heated by one cast-iron Hot-water Apparatus); together with a large Pleasure Garden, very tastefully laid out, and abundantly stocked with choice Shrubs and Flowers; a Kitchen-Garden in the rear, divided by a lofty brick wall, with Pine-pits and Melon-frames therein. The House contains capital Cellarage, a set of excellent Rooms on the ground-floor, and large Hall, 9 Bedrooms, Dressing-rooms, and Water-closets. The Out-Buildings consist of double and single Coach-houses, Stalled Stablings for four Horses, with Harness-room attached and Loft over, Laundry, Coal-house, Piggeries, and Dung-pit. On the opposite side of the street, lying in front of the house, will be included a piece of Pleasure-ground, inclosed by an ornamental Iron-fence, and held on lease for an unexpired term of 47 years from Michaelmas next. On the same day will also be sold 290 acres of Pasture and Arable Land adjoining. The above property is well situated for any Gentleman fond of hunting, being within reach of four packs of hounds.—For further particulars apply to Mr. W. W. SIMPSON, No. 18, Bucklersbury, London.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, & Others.
TWO THOUSAND CAMELLIAS, FINE VARIETIES OF AZALEA INDICA, GREENHOUSE AND OTHER EXOTIC PLANTS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to submit to public competition, by Auction, on the premises, Kingsland Nursery, Ball's-Pond-road, about the middle of July, by order of the Proprietor, in consequence of removing to Stratford, about 2,000 DOUBLE & SINGLE CAMELLIAS, consisting of all the approved kinds, in a high state of cultivation. A choice assortment of AZALEA INDICA; also a collection of STOVE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of ARAUCARIA EXCELSA, CLIVEA NOBILE, BONAPARTIA JUNCEA, &c. May be viewed a week prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises; of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

This Institution is empowered by *Special Act of Parliament*, (4 Vict. cap. 9,, and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance in their fullest extent to Policy-Holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than are usually offered by other Companies. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Assurances may either be effected by Parties on their own Lives, or by Parties interested therein on the Lives of others.

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create at once a property in reversion, which can by no other means be realized. Take, for instance, the case of a person at the age of 30, who by the payment of 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Britannia Life Assurance Company, can become at once possessed of a bequeathable property, amounting to 1000*l.*, subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life,—a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of EIGHT SHILLINGS weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as as inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of 1000*l.*, which he can bequeath or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained at the Office.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A Board of Directors attend daily at 2 o'clock, for the despatch of business.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE,
ANNUITY, and DEFERRED ANNUITY SOCIETY,
26, Cornhill, London.
Capital, 500,000*l.*—Empowered by Parliament.
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The superior advantages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its principles and a reference to the last Annual Bonus declared on Policies of five years' standing, viz.:—

Entry	Policy No.	Age.	Sum.	Annual Premium	Bonus added.	Cash Bonus.	Prem reduced.
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	39	59	1,000	67 8 4	132 14 6	58 19 9	8 19 4
1838	114	56	3,000	175 15 0	296 9 7	123 0 6	16 9 7

Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in next Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy.

F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, SECRETARY.

THE FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' HAIL-STORM INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices, 4, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

This is a subject which deeply affects the interests of both landlord and tenant, the destruction by Hail-storms being equally fearful and frequently more extensive than damage by fire.

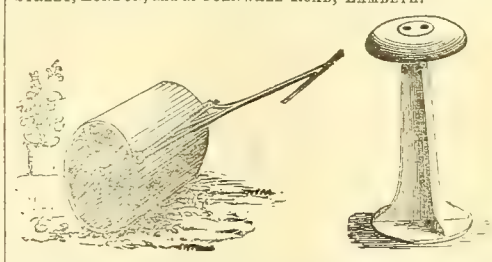
Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, and Tares, insured at 4*s.* per cent., inclusive of the stamp, subject to the conditions contained in the policy. The Stamp on the Policy is paid by the Office.

All claims settled in the month of November in each year, and should any disputes arise, to be referred to arbitration.

Glass in hothouses, greenhouses, &c., insured at 15*s.* per cent., subject to certain conditions.

Prospectuses containing every information may be obtained of the Agents of the "FARMERS' FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE INSTITUTION," who are appointed in all the principal towns in the kingdom, or by letter, pre-paid, forwarded to W. SHAW, Esq., at the Offices, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c., &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and at CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH.



GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*; 24 inches, 60*s.*; 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

CAST IRON RICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inches high, 5*s.* 9*d.* each. Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGER'S BOILERS. After 15 years experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:

Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch	£7	0*s.*	0*d.*
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Roger's Boiler, small size	3	15	0
Ditto do. large do.	4	10	0
Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1*s.* 3*d.* per Foot.			

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* each. Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4*s.* 0*d.* each.
Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,
Ox Hurdles, 4 feet high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at 8*s.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7*d.* each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 20 inches, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 22 inches, 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

CAST IRON FLOWER STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s.*; 4 feet 6, 9*s.*; 5 feet, 11*s.*; 6 feet, 15*s.*; 7 feet, 20*s.* per dozen.

SNOW-ROOMS at the Manufactory, No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, where every information may be obtained.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

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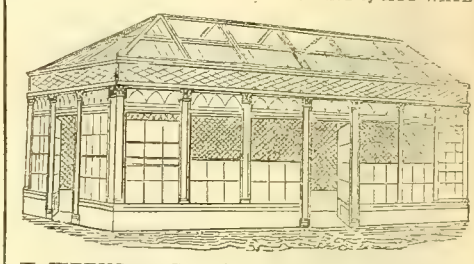
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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, June 27 . . . Zoological . . . . . 8½ P.M.
Wednesday, June 28 . . { Royal Botanic, Garden Exhibition. / Medico-Botanical . . . 8 P.M.

Tuesday, July 4 . . . { Horticultural . . . . 3 P.M. / Floricultural . . . . 8 P.M.
Friday, July 7 . . . . . Botanical . . . . . 8 P.M.

COUNTRY SHOW, Monday, July 3 . Slough Pink and Heartsease.

THE Potato crop has of late years been seriously affected by a disease which consists in the production of tubers, instead of stems, when growth first commences after planting, and in the loss of all further power of vegetation consequent upon this malformation. We have examined several specimens of the disease without succeeding in discovering the smallest trace of organic injury, and we feel satisfied that there is nothing in the visible formation of the Potato which will account for it. All the tubers, young and old, seem perfect.

It is therefore probable that Chemistry must be called upon to explain the source of the mischief, and that some deficiency or excess of the proximate principles lodged in the tuber will be found connected with it. Although we have nothing positive to state in confirmation of this suggestion, yet there are some facts which may possibly lead to the discovery. We all know that the Potato-shoots, when first produced, are fed by the matter lodged in the tuber from which the shoots proceed. That matter consists largely of starch; an insoluble substance, which only becomes capable of nourishing a young shoot by changing into gum or sugar. Chemists tell us that such change is effected by a form of matter which they name diastase, in which nitrogen is an element. Since we know that the quantity of azotised matter * found in a Potato varies very considerably, it is probable that the quantity of diastase also varies, and that in some cases it may be altogether insufficient to render the starch soluble, except to a small extent. If that were so, the bud, when it springs from a tuber, would be unable to grow into a shoot bearing leaves, but would develop itself in an imperfect way, and remain as a little tuber, without any power of growing further.

This *may* be the history of the disease in the Potato now under consideration; and if so, it would perhaps be removed by adding azotised manure; for the latter, when decomposing in the soil, may furnish the nitrogen that is required. It is true that diastase is a peculiar compound, and that we have no authority for supposing diastase itself likely to be formed in a Potato by the addition of azotised matter to soil. On the other hand, we know so little of nitrogen, and its action in vegetation, except that its influence is most important, that it is a fair subject of speculation. If leaves cannot decompose carbonic acid, except in the presence of nitrogen, it may very well be that starch also cannot change into sugar or gum except in its presence, and that in any nascent state it may act just as well as if produced by the decomposition of diastase.

We would recommend then those whose Potatoes are thus affected to manure them at once with water containing ammonia. This can do no harm, and may do good. Experiment, too, is somewhat favourable to the trial; for lately, in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, some Potatoes which had not made their appearance above ground at the time when others planted at the same time were in full vegetation, were, at the desire of Mr. Edward Solly, watered with a weak solution of muriate of ammonia; when in a few days the leaves and stems came up, and are now the most vigorous of all.

THE important effect of the stimulus incessantly applied to Horticulture by the Horticultural Society was never more conspicuously manifested than on Saturday last, as many of our readers can bear witness. The cultivation of some of the plants was quite wonderful, nor was the total absence of bad gardening much less surprising. In former years, the exhibitions of the Society have been what those of the Royal Academy still are—a few noble specimens of art, many good ones, and a great number that reflected no credit on the senders. But the latter class is now fairly eradicated, and it would have been difficult to find on the late occasion a plant really discreditable to the grower, with the exception of one exhibition of Roses.

For this result, the Horticultural Society have an undoubted right to claim credit. It has arisen entirely out of their determined perseverance in refusing rewards to ill-grown plants, and in applying their ample funds to the encouragement of good cultivation instead of mere collecting. By setting their faces steadily against all attempts at obtaining prizes for plants merely because they were new, they have raised the standard of British Gardening a thousand per cent., and placed it in a position from which nothing can now make it descend. Complaints have indeed been made of the operation of this system, and a few gardeners have withdrawn from competition at Chiswick; but in doing so, they only proclaimed their unskilfulness by tacitly declaring that the standard of cultivation fixed by the Society's Judges was too high for their abilities. In the meanwhile their places have been taken by better men, who have had the talent to appreciate the true principles of cultivation, and to apply them more skilfully than has ever been done before to practical operations. The miserable Kalmias and wretched forced Roses, whose just condemnation a few years ago by the Judges produced so much discontent, have disappeared; and he would be a bold man who would now venture to produce them; for bad as was one of the exhibitions of Roses in pots on Saturday last, it was better than those to which we allude, and it was the only instance of really bad gardening which met our eye.

We would ask any unprejudiced person whether this improvement would have taken place if the Judges had been weak enough to allow themselves to be intimidated into awarding high medals for low skill, merely because high medals were offered, and none but bad specimens produced. To have done this would have been not only to offer a premium for apathy, but absolutely to discourage exertion; because if exhibitors had discovered that the prizes were awarded under all or any circumstances, they would have had no motive to cultivate their plants better than ordinary. Their great object would have been to ascertain what plants in their own possession were not likely to be produced or exhibited by others, and then by sending them to the Garden they would have easily secured a most unmerited and unwise reward. But the Judges stopped this promptly by declaring that they would not award prizes, whatever might be offered, unless the objects produced were really worthy of the distinction; while, at the same time, they often marked their sense of really good gardening by increasing the medals promised by the Society.

Among the beautiful species that graced the tables, Orchidaceous plants commanded the greatest admiration. A deep bank of the rarest, the gayest, the sweetest, and the most graceful of these charming flowers, a hundred feet in length, formed a spectacle such as has never before been seen in Europe. Some Heaths, from Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, exhibited among miscellaneous subjects, obtained a Gold Banksian Medal, although nothing higher had been offered in that class than the Silver Knightian. The large collections of Stove and Greenhouse plants from Lady Antrobus and Mrs. Lawrence were each so good in their way, that they both received the highest prize; and no fewer than seventeen medals, altogether of the value of 25*l.*, were assigned to single specimens of new or rare ornamental plants. Such circumstances sufficiently indicate what this Exhibition was.

We were sorry to see some instances of exhibitors entering their plants in wrong classes, for all such instances are necessarily passed over by the Judges. Some persons, too, could not reach the garden in time, and were excluded altogether. We trust that they will be more exact on a future occasion.

On Wednesday, the 12th of July, the last of these Exhibitions for the present year will take place; and it gives us great pleasure to announce the intention of the Duke of Devonshire, on that occasion, to open his beautiful gardens and grounds to all the visitors to the Society's Exhibition. Few, except the personal friends of his Grace, know anything of this delicious residence, and the permission to stroll through so charming a retreat will, we are sure, be regarded by the visitors as an act of the greatest kindness on the part of the noble President of the Society.

THERE are many clergymen, retired merchants, and tradesmen, who take pleasure in rural occupations, but who would be afraid to embark in the precarious speculation of farming. A neat house or villa, with a good garden, and a few acres of land, naturally suit the *otium cum dignitate* of those who have been long engaged in the active pursuits of life and are now come to the age of repose, while they still want some stimulus to exertion, without much care or fatigue. From the questions which are repeatedly asked us on very simple subjects of practical husbandry, we presume that some general practical instructions as to the useful, if not profitable management of a few acres of land may be interesting to many of our readers, and useful to another class, whom we consider as peculiarly our scholars; we mean young gardeners, who may often be intrusted with the management of such parcels of land in addition to that of a garden. We will therefore, in a few short articles, give some hints derived from actual practice, which may be useful to those who take pleasure in the occupations of the country, and who may not have leisure to read books on Agriculture, or to study minutely the best practices of improved husbandry. If our observations may appear trivial and our directions minute, we repeat that we do not write for experienced farmers, nor pretend to develop all the *arcana* of modern scientific Agriculture, with its references to physiology, chemistry, mineralogy, and meteorology, but simply to tell those who do not already know it how they may improve their grass-fields, and make the most of any arable land they may occupy, without being led into unnecessary expense or ruinous experiments.

To begin, we shall take a view of the best management of ten, twenty, or thirty acres of grass-land, more or less rich in its nature, where there is no arable land attached to it, and this will probably be the case with the *rus* of many of our readers.

There is no family so small but what will produce manure sufficient for several acres of land: garden refuse and pot-liquor with very little bran or pollard will feed a sow or two; and as there is generally at least one horse kept for use and a couple of cows, a portion of grass-land for pasture and to make hay is a great convenience. The stable-dung will probably be mostly used by the gardener for hot-beds, and if he be not restrained, the whole will be afterwards dug into the garden. There is no necessity for this when the soil of the garden is good and has been kept in tolerable heart; besides, much sweeter vegetables, if not so large, are raised where more vegetable than animal manure is used. Parings of grass where it grows rank and weedy, and sods taken from grips made to let off the surface water from clay soils, laid for a time in a heap and moistened with a little liquid manure and then turned over, will make the best compost for a kitchen-garden or to dig in around the roots of fruit-trees and shrubs: this every good gardener knows well. What we would now inculcate is the economy of manure, so as to have enough for the garden, and also for the grass-land.

The stable and cow-house and the pig-sty are generally looked to as the great sources of manure—so they are on a farm; but where there are only a few acres of grass-land and no great quantity of stock can be kept, it is the house which is the real producer of manure, and that it may be so, there must be an arrangement of drains and tanks so that nothing shall run to waste. If a new house is erecting, the plan of it should always take in a general *cloaca*, that is, a common sink with a proper barrelled drain, by which all refuse liquor is carried to some convenient spot out of sight, where there is a copious well-cemented tank, arched over, with an opening or door through which it may be occasionally emptied and cleaned out. It should be divided by a water-tight partition into two chambers, so that one may be emptied gradually while the other is filling. Into this tank should be brought all the liquid parts of the dung of the animals, and all the water from water-closets, soap-suds, &c.; in short, it should be a universal receptacle for all waste liquids. Close to the tank should be a square pit walled round, to receive all the litter from the stables, and the solid refuse of house and garden, excepting that which the pigs will eat. Into this pit should be collected the mowings of the lawn, the sweepings of the gravel-walks, and all the leaves which can be collected. If the heap is moist it will be in a constant state of decomposition, which may be artificially assisted where there is an opportunity, by occasionally adding some liquor from gas-works, or guano, merely to excite fermentation; but this is not essential, if the tank-liquor be occasionally pumped over it; sods and earth may be added if the decomposition appears to go on very rapidly. The whole may be turned over now and then to accelerate the fermentation, or be trod close to check it. In this way a sufficient heap of rich compost may be obtained which will manure several acres of land. If there is a large tank the liquid should be pumped into a large cask set on wheels, and let out through a hole in the lowest part of the cask, so as to flow on a board set slanting under it, to spread it over a certain space as the vehicle moves on slowly; a bung or valve keeps the liquor in till it arrives at the place which is to be manured. This may be done in spring and after hay-making, choosing rainy weather in preference. No one who had not seen this plan in operation would imagine that from a moderate family and only one horse, a couple of cows, and a few pigs, ten acres of grass-land could be manured every year, and thus twenty or thirty acres kept constantly in good heart. The first expense is not great. The common drain carrying off all refuse liquids to some distance from the house contributes to its salubrity. The effluvia of a well-managed dung-heap are always kept down and absorbed by earth, so as never to offend the senses, besides being out of

* Matter containing nitrogen.

sight. In short, this arrangement is the basis of all further proceedings, and the money expended upon it is a capital which will pay a most excellent interest ever after.—*M.*

OUR readers will remember the extraordinary aquatic plant, named after her present Majesty, and the anxious desire which has been felt to procure it in a living state. A year or two ago, a small number of seeds reached England, and were dispersed among a few gardens, but they invariably failed. We are therefore most happy to direct attention to an advertisement in this day's Paper, announcing the arrival of a fresh supply, from Mr. Schomburgk, who has also directed that all the purchasers of the seeds formerly sold shall be supplied with other seeds without charge. Thus we hope this magnificent flower will be at last secured to our gardens.

REMARKS UPON THE CULTIVATION OF TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDACEÆ.

By FREDERICK OTTO.—(*From the Gartenzeitung.*)

IT is well known that the Orchises of the north of Europe seldom thrive in gardens. The principal cause of this failure is no doubt the neglect of the rule, that all plants should be transplanted when they have arrived at the greatest perfection and have completed their gay flowers. The inexperienced eye cannot distinguish a large part of these plants before they are in blossom, nor afterwards, when they wither and are hardly visible above-ground; so that it would seem as if it were indispensable that they should be transplanted when in their tenderest state, if they are to be had in gardens at all. Nevertheless, all cultivators agree as to this time being the most unseasonable of any. It is, however, possible to transplant them when in flower, if they are taken up with a ball of earth at their roots, so that neither the roots nor flower-stalks are injured; and this is tolerably easy, because a great part of the Orchises grow in damp meadows, where the earth which surrounds the roots does not readily fall off; and in such cases the plant may be removed without its growth being injured. But in the absence of this precaution, it is idle to transplant Orchises during their time of growth. Their roots would never recover the injury caused by such disturbance, and we should wait in vain for their re-appearance the next year.

The best time for transplanting Orchises is really in autumn, when the plants are in a state of rest; and the cultivator must devise the means of finding them, although they are almost withered upon the ground. There can be no doubt that this is the proper time for transplanting; and I find that our species brought from the Tyrol, Switzerland, and Italy, where their tubercles have been properly preserved, will unfold in the following spring, and produce strong blossoms, although they are cultivated and kept in pots.

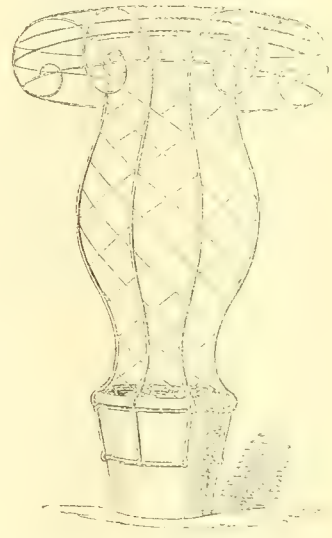
But this is not all that must be attended to. When our native species are transplanted into gardens great care should be taken as to their situation and soil. I have often remarked that they grow much better if placed between other plants, as they there find themselves in their natural situation. And this is an additional reason for the opinion I have already mentioned, viz., they should be brought into the garden not only with the whole of their ball of earth, but also with all the sorts of plants belonging to it. Experience has taught me that whatever attention we may pay to our Orchises, and however exactly their natural soil is imitated, yet if they are cultivated in neatly-kept beds, they never thrive so well as if they stood among the other plants which naturally surround them—a peculiar quality which appears to be well worth attention.

It would be well to find out whether this species retain this habit in other gardens. Experience has taught that the greater part of the Swiss and Tyrolese Alpine Orchises, as well as those from the south of Europe, are best cultivated in pots; but in this situation the plants weaken from year to year, until the tubercles at last disappear. If we would retain them longer in our gardens, particular attention must be paid to the soil in which they grow; and it would probably be best to cultivate them in boxes which may be covered during the winter months.

In conclusion, it may be useful to those who would collect the northern species and introduce them into gardens to know the situation and soil in which they naturally grow. With this view I submit the following list:—

Malaxis paludosa, upon very wet peat earth, among Sphagnum.
Corallorrhiza innata, upon stumps of roots in wooded peaty marshes.
Liparis Loeselii, in peat meadows, among Sphagnum.
Orchis morio, in meadows and pastures.
,, palustris, in damp meadows, often half under water.
,, mascula, in meadows and pastures.
,, pallens, upon chalk in mountain meadows.
,, variegata, in loamy mountain-pastures.
,, militaris, in meadows.
,, fusca, upon chalk in mountain meadows.
,, coriophora, in meadows.
,, ustulata, in meadows.
,, globosa, in meadows.
,, sambucina, in meadows.
,, maculata, in very dry meadows.
,, latifolia, in meadows.
Anacamptis pyramidalis, in meadows.
Gymnadenia conopsea, in meadows.
,, densiflora, in meadows.
Platanthera bifolia, in dry meadows, on mountains, and in forests.
Herminium Monorchis, in meadows.
Ophrys Myodes, in shady forests, particularly upon chalk.
,, arachnites, in meadows, also upon limestone.
,, apifera, upon limestone hills.
Epipogium Gmelini, upon mouldering roots of trees, in mountainous woods.
Spiranthes autumnalis, in meadows.
Neottia Nidus avis, growing upon roots of trees in woods.
Listera ovata, in damp places in common woods.
,, cordata, in mountain meadows and woods.
Epipactis latifolia, in forests.
,, atrorubens, in mountain woods, particularly upon limestone.
,, viridiflora, in shady places.
,, palustris, in meadows.
Goodyera repens, in Fir woods among moss.
Cephalanthera rubra, in shady woods.
,, ensifolia, in shady forests.
Cypripedium calceolus, in shady woods.

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.



ON RENDERING VINES PRODUCTIVE.

SEEING some remarks by "Mr. R. Errington," at page 211, also by "A Grape Grower," at page 286, on "Mr. Roberts's Treatise on the Vine," reviewed by you at pp. 103 and 119, has induced me to forward the following, which is merely a copy of a short communication given to Mr. R. Thompson, of the Horticultural Society's Garden, at the meeting of the 13th June, 1840, when I received the thanks of the Society for forwarding my Grapes.

The Grapes forwarded along with that communication were of the third crop, from Vines planted in the beginning of May, 1837.

The object in view when planted having been obtained—viz., a plentiful supply of fruit in as short a time as possible,—I forward the account of the mode of treatment adopted, for the benefit of those who may be similarly situated.

Two Vineries were erected at Hawkstone, Salop, (the seat of the Right Hon. Viscount Hill,) in the spring of 1837—the one for an early, the other for a late House. The borders were thrown out three feet deep and thirty wide; and after taking every precaution necessary for preventing a stagnation of water, they were filled up with the following mixture, viz.:—

To every six loads of turfy loam were added—one load of well-rotted manure, one load of leaf-mould, half a load of sand, and a quarter of a load of bone-dust. The whole being well incorporated and slightly trodden, the Vines were planted in the following manner:—

Having selected them principally of one year's growth from the bud, with from three to six feet of well-ripened wood, after removing all the buds except the leading one, and having slit them under every other bud (previously removed) and placed a small piece of decayed wood to keep it open, for the purpose of making them root more freely in the following compost—one-third leaf-mould, one-third decayed tan, one-third sand,—part of the above compost was laid on the *surface* of the prepared borders, when the Vines were laid on it, and entirely covered (except the leading bud) with the same mixture.

That year they were allowed to grow without stopping the leading shoots, many of them exceeding 20 feet in length, and when pruned there was left from 10 to 15 feet of well-ripened wood, thicker than many which I have seen of three and four years' planted Vines.

On commencing to force the early Vinery, in March, 1838, by proper attention to heat and moisture, there were few buds that missed; the result was a supply of Grapes from July, 1838, to February, 1839.

In 1839, the forcing commenced in February, the Vines being previously pruned on the close-spur system, the supply of Grapes lasting from June, 1839, to March, 1840, the last being cut on the 8th of that month.

In the year 1840, the early Vinery was commenced in January, the Grapes accompanying my communication to the Society being part of the produce.

To this I may add that, after the drains were laid and filled in with stones, the border was perhaps not more than two feet deep. But planting the Vines is nothing to the means you must use for bringing them on afterward as without attention to their daily wants you cannot b certain of success, though you may, by chance, hit th mark. As facts are not easily disputed, and as you *Chronicle* is widely circulated in this and the surroundin counties, I beg to inform your readers that I have th season re-laid on a similar plan two Vineries, which shall feel a pleasure in showing to any who "labour in th Vineyard," or other respectable persons who may feel a interest in scrutinising the effects produced.—*James Mac donald, Mount Shannon, Castle Connell, Ireland.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXV.

I AM sorry to find that the remarks I made relative t the spot on Mr. Cock's Pelargoniums have given offenc for in referring to them I merely wished to show that th Amateur could not be surprised at his plants being attacke since the best cultivator in the country had not been abl to avert the disease; and I regret it the more because, a Mr. Cock has publicly denied the statement, he has com pelled me, in justice to myself, in the same manner t prove that if I was in error, that error originated with M Cock himself.

The facts are these: in looking over the grounds of th Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, early in February, noticed to Mr. Edmonds that his Pelargoniums had th disease, and the conversation turning upon the subjec he stated that Mr. Cock was in trouble about it, and short time before had destroyed some of his plants, alleg ing that if he did not it would spread through the whol collection. I mentioned the subject again to Mr. Edmond on Saturday last, and he assured me he perfectly recollecte to use his own words, "the earnest manner in which M C. spoke of it."

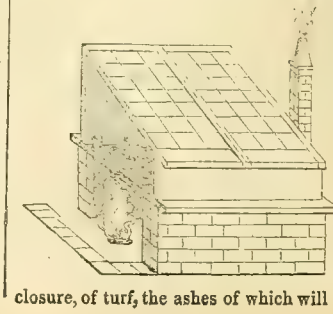
Had Mr. Cock addressed me privately in this matter would with pleasure have modified or withdrawn th statement; but as he did not he must not now blame m for clearing myself, though it be at his expense. As, how ever, it appears Mr. C. experienced no difficulty in riddin his plants of the disease, I am sure he will be conferrin a great favour on a number of the readers of the *Gar deners' Chronicle*, both amateurs and practical gardener if he states the particulars of the treatment to which hi diseased plants were subjected.

The learned President of the Microscopical Societ assures me there is no trace of insects in the leaf of th diseased plants, and therefore I suppose all my forme speculations are worthless. Indeed, no person, with th exception of Mr. Cock, appears to understand the disease as one attributes it to cold, a second to deleterious parti cles in the soil, a third to damp, and so on; almost ever person ascribing it to a different cause. But let its origi be what it may, it is pretty certain that it is a contagiou disease, and that neither heat nor cold, nor drought no moisture, will prevent it for any length of time; but i the infected part be merely pricked with the point of a pen knife when first perceptible, the disease will not spread an further in that part, as I have satisfactorily proved withi the last fortnight; I therefore still say, prevent its spread ing as far as possible, and in every available manner.

Never, in the whole course of my practice, had we such an unfavourable season for flower-gardening, for i thousands of instances half-hardy plants are not so larg as they were six weeks back; and now, instead of drench ing rain, we have parching days, and cold dewless nights But what is to be done? Why, in many cases, tende spring-propagated plants must be taken up again, and th beds planted with something more hardy; and those tha are left must have the soil well stirred about them to th depth of two inches, to make a light surface and preven the evaporation of moisture. Peg the plants down as the require it, and train them so as to cover the ground a quickly as possible. One thing, however, this season ha taught me, and that is, that in this uncertain climat there is no dependance to be placed in spring-propagate plants for bedding out. Circumstances have compelle me to plant out about ten thousand plants, propagate since March, and in almost every instance they will be month later before they are in bloom than those propa gated in the autumn. I can therefore with confidenc say to the inexperienced,—if any one tells you that sprin is the best time to propagate plants for bedding out, d *not believe him.—W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Heating Apparatus.—I observe at p. 345 of th *Gardeners' Chronicle* a second inquiry respecting bottom heat by tan, similar to the inquiry at p. 305 by "Amateur." The following plan may be relied on as having been fairly proved at Fortan Cottage, near Lancaster, the residence of R. Tangue, Esq., and it has far exceeded his expecta tions for raising seedlings and keeping plants in winter By a slight inspection of the figure it will be easily understood. An in-



closure is made of stone, about 12 ft. long, 5 ft wide, and 2 ft high, and is co vered over with stone flags. Ther there are placed thereon two hot-bed frames, and a quantity of sand is placed in them for the seed-pans and pots to stand upon. A fire is made in the in-closure, of turf, the ashes of which will keep hot for a long

me,—that is, after a quantity has been got into the inosure,—so that, at night, a turf is laid on the hot ashes, ad will keep burning all night and maintaining the heat n the inclosure; and if the day is fine and sunny, there eeds no turf putting to the ashes, but if the day be wet ad cold, then turf may be applied, and the heat will be ept to what is required. To supply moisture in the rames it only requires the sand to be watered. At one nd of the inclosure there is a small door for supplying ne fire. Where turf is not to be had it may be done with ood or sawdust; the whole is a very trifling expense, and ay be made to any size. I have taken away part of the nclosure and the frame for the purpose of showing the nside of both.—*M. Saul, Garstang.*

Wheelbarrows.—In filling earth into a wheelbarrow ith a spade, it is no uncommon thing for the spade to trike the end of one of the wheelbarrow handles, and ake part of it away; what remains is generally smoothed ith a knife to prevent the hand of the person from being njured, and by repeated strokes of the spade, and reeated paring with the knife, the ends of the hands of the heelbarrow will have the appearance of pointed sticks, nd are very unpleasant to work with. By way of experinent, some years ago, I had the ends of one protected with hields of iron, which have answered all that was required f them. The iron used was about as thick as a halfpenny, nd made to fit the ends of the handles, which is comonly of an oval shape. Two holes were made in each hield, and were fastened to the barrow with small screwails. The spade and the shield have come sometimes in ontact, but the shields have preserved the wood from being njured.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Excavation of Trees by Birds.—The Parus, or, as it s called by some, the Titmouse or the Blue-mope, does nuch mischief in gardens and orchards by picking off the ender buds of trees. Thirty-one species are scattered over the globe, of which 8 are common to our own country. It is a very fertile tribe, laying from 10 to 20 eggs at one hatch. They feed on seeds, fruit, and insects, and a few on flesh. Most of them are fond of the brains of other birds, which they get at by cleaving the skull of such as they find dead. They are restless, bold, and cruel to birds less than themselves, and will attack such as are three times their own size. My attention has been drawn for some time past to a pair of those birds, which have built their nest in a tree by the side of a road along which I have to pass. A description may be of interest to others. The tree is an Elder. It is about 4 feet high, and 10½ inches in diameter; and an Ivy plant has grown upon it, which gives it a most beautiful effect—the top having been cut off some years ago. The first time my attention was drawn to this tree was by observing a bird peeping from one of its cavities. On examining the tree, I found the entrance no larger than I could put the end of my finger in, and I should not have supposed that there was such a thing in the tree if the birds had not come out at the time I was passing. I was therefore induced, at different times, to watch their movements; as it is now quite clear that when I first observed them, they were just commencing to excavate the interior of the tree for another apartment; and as the one picked off the wood in the new apartment, the other brought it out and dropped it at a distance from the tree, in the road; I suppose for fear of their place being discovered. But on the 12th of May last it was found by a lad who was passing by, as a bird was coming out of the tree at the time. The lad then commenced breaking into the tree to get at the nest, which he found contained 8 eggs. It so happened that I shortly after had to pass the place, when I saw what had occurred, and examined the wonderful work that those two birds had achieved. There is a passage between the two apartments. The first apartment, it is quite clear, had been made last year, as there was an old nest which the birds had not discovered. The first had been made last year, the other in the present year. The entrance from the old one was from the back, and the entrance was a small round hole which was just above the side of the nest. The wood of the tree was scooped out about 4 inches by 3 inches, being an oval-shaped cavity, and about 2 inches deep in the centre, and which was lined with a little fine moss. The wood was picked, and formed as finely as if it had been done by the hands of man. An engraving, representing this singular circumstance, has appeared in a work entitled "The Builder," but it is very incorrect. I have since met with another of these nests in the stump of an old Sycamore tree, and which I have no doubt has been occupied several years by a pair of those birds. There is only one apartment in this tree, which has but just been found out, on account, I suppose, of its requiring a carpenter's axe and much labour to come at it.—*M. Saul, Garstang.*

Bees.—"A Lady" has requested me to state how swarms are to be taken off artificially, and to give the dimensions of the hives I recommend; if I induce a few apiarians to keep large hives, and adopt the artificial system of swarming, I shall do some good; and I am fully aware that Mr. Nutt and his disciples, with Mr. Wighton and his, are pursuing phantoms. Mr. Wighton says, in his answer to my last letter, "The propensity of Bees to swarm acts against keeping them. How galling it is to have the number of Bees reduced instead of having a bellglass of honey!" What! does the swarming of Bees reduce their number? No, it increases the number two or threefold. Three or four Queens are breeding instead of one. All systems that prevent Bees from swarming are not profitable. If Bees in a good locality are managed properly, two swarms will be taken from every stock every year; and if the year be propitious, one or two bellglasses of honey may be got from the first swarm. But I must tell the cottager, whose paramount object is profit, that Bees, when kept in one apartment, gather a third more than when kept in two. Therefore, he will find it more lucrative to raise the hive by ekeing, than putting a box on the top, unless he can sell the comb in the box at about double the price of run honey. The hives of which "A Lady" wishes me to give the dimensions are from 20 to 24 inches diameter, and from 12 to 15 inches deep, for first swarms; and a little less, and deeper in proportion to size, for second swarms. Shallow hives are not good for winter stocks, though Bees can put more honey into them than into deep ones. We take off swarms thus:—Blow a little smoke from cotton rags (rolled up in the shape of a candle) into the hive, which stupifies the Bees; lift the hive off the board, and place it a few yards from the stool with its crown on the ground; place an empty hive of the same size on it, and tie a cloth round the joining of the hives to keep in the Bees; place the hive that the young colony is about to be put into, on the board, then rap or drum gently on the old hive for about the space of ten minutes to make the Bees run into the empty one (the warmer the night the faster they run); take off the topmost hive, and place it on the ground with its mouth up—spreading the cloth over the old one; and then look for the Queen in the swarm. She is easily known; as soon as she is seen shake the swarm into the hive that is on the board, and all is finished in less than 20 minutes. Two-thirds are about the usual number that go with the first swarm, but this must not be the rule; for there must be as many left in the old hive as will cover and bring out the brood. If there are not enough taken from the old hive, the cloth must be removed for a few minutes; if too many, place it on the board for a few minutes. The old stock place a yard to the right, the colony a yard to the left of the old stool. I have been very verbose on this subject, for we have found artificial swarming to be very profitable indeed. How galling it is to stand for days beside a hive, and see the Bees loitering away their time! What an absence of knowledge and poverty of genius is exhibited in doing so! What an incalculable loss!—*A. Pettigrew, Wrotham Park.*

Chloride of Lime for Worms, &c.—As I have frequently seen in the *Chronicle* Limewater recommended for destroying worms, and by one correspondent Corrosive Sublimate, both of which I admit are very good—but the latter, I should think, from its very poisonous nature, will never be generally used, while the former is not easily procured by some—and as I was very much annoyed by the worms getting into the pots, of which I have five or six hundred, and not a place where I can set them in the summer season, excepting round the edge of the grass-plot, I have used for this last three years Chloride of Lime, and I have found it quite to my wishes. The quantity that I use is about an ounce to eight gallons of water, and I have never found it to hurt or discolour a leaf, as I have frequently watered the beds, plants, and grass-plot all over. It kills the moss on the latter; but what I find it the most useful for is about every month to water round the pots, that it may run underneath, which it quickly does, the garden being on the descent; and by making the water a little stronger, and applying the brush gently to cause it to go over every part at the same time, it effectually destroys all the green on the flagstones. Lime in a powdered state is a most excellent thing (but this is going from gardening) for destroying the small bugs that fowls are infested with. All fowls are not troubled with them, but where they are, they are a great pest; so much so that scarcely a hen will sit its time, and if she should, she is in general so weak as not to be able to bring the chickens up. By throwing a few handsful on the roost now and then it keeps the place quite free from them. They are very small, and like the red spider, only whitey-brown. I only know that they are very busy little gentlemen, and should they chance to get in your head, they will make full employment for both hands.—*W. P.*

The Lily of the Field.—Some time since (vol. ii. p. 744) we ventured to express our confident belief that the Lily to which our Saviour referred in His Sermon on the Mount, was not, as is commonly supposed, the White Lily. And we grounded our opinion upon the absence of all evidence of that plant being found in the Holy Land. A kind correspondent has just put into our hands a letter from a gentleman resident at Aleppo, who completely confirms our conjecture. He says: "Although I have resided long in Syria, I am imperfectly acquainted with the botany of Aleppo and Antioch only. All I can say is, that I never saw the White Lily in a wild state, nor have I heard of its being so in Syria. It is cultivated here on the roofs of the houses in pots as an exotic bulb, like the Daffodil."

Mulberry Trees.—About 11 years ago I put a very small Mulberry tree into my garden. It has grown very nicely, and looks healthy. For three years—say from 1839 to 1841—it produced a good deal of fruit. In 1842, however, I had scarcely any fruit: the tree was full of blossom, but it was all false blossom, and fell off. This year it is loaded with bloom, but it is all false, and I fear I shall have no fruit. The soil is a black common soil; near the tree I have Strawberries—they are producing nothing this year. May I beg to inquire how I had better treat the tree in order that it may produce fruit?—*J. M.*

[See a leading article a week or two ago.]

Autumn Sowing of Annuals.—I beg to call the attention of some of your numerous readers, more particularly the amateur, to a subject which undoubtedly deserves to be in more general practice—I mean that of sowing hardy Annuals to stand over winter for early summer flowering. Although there is perhaps little original in the practice followed here, I will describe my method for the benefit of the amateur, who generally is anxious to make his little parterre as attractive as possible. About the first week of October I sow my seed, on a fine day, in beds, in a situation that is sheltered from cutting winds, but freely exposed to the influence of the sun and air, treading the beds moderately firm with the feet, as the young plants are not so liable to be thrown out by frost on a firm as on a soft bed, and finishing off with the rake. Nothing more is necessary, except keeping free of weeds, until the following April, when I prepare beds or borders where I intend the plants to flower. I then transplant them in beds, in rows 9 inches apart, and at the same time sow seed of the same sort with them on the same bed. By this method I have two crops on the bed the same summer, and a brilliant show of Annuals from the 1st of May throughout the summer and autumn months; I also follow the same practice in planting patches in the mixed border by dropping in seeds of the same sorts. The sorts I treat as above are Plectoitis congesta, Collinsia bicolor and grandiflora, Clarkia pulchella, Gilia tricolor, Eutoca viscida and E. Manglesii. The Nemophila insignis and atomaria are both very hardy to stand the winter, but I prefer sowing them where they are to flower. The above will all withstand the severest frost if the beds are firm, moderately sheltered, and on a dry bottom. And I believe as many more might be added equally hardy, but these present a sufficient variety to be interesting.—*G. W. G.L.*

Wrens.—"Peter Mackenzie's" paragraph, in your Number of June 10, reminds me that in Gloucestershire it is a common traditionary persuasion that the male Wren is the sole tenant of a nest which he occupies in single blessedness. I well remember, as a bird-nesting boy, to have met with these nests, and to have been told contemptuously, "Oh! it's only a bachelor Wren's nest." There is mostly some foundation for these articles of the popular faith.—*G. W. S.*

Melons.—If "I. H. S." will grow his Melons about eight or ten inches from the glass, he will find them answer very well. I have grown them so for four years in two light frames, and have invariably ripened eight in each light, the produce of three plants. I have them now eighteen inches in circumference.—*Cummins.* [We hope to hear again from this correspondent.]

Asparagus.—Perhaps at this time of day you will scarcely believe that the great proportion of practical gardeners disbelieve the method which you recommend for raising Asparagus, chiefly because it does not accord with the practice they have been used to, and therefore they cling to the old lazy fashion of trusting to covering them up with manure before winter, and cutting only a shoot here and there in spring, allowing of course the pith and essence of the plants to be wasted as heretofore in weak shoots, which they permit to spindle up from the first, and especially the weakly ones. In your last Number, June 10, there are very good hints given on this subject, but they are not specific enough, as I venture to think, to cause uninitiated beginners to adopt your suggestions, and far less to induce the old gardener to abandon his prejudices, especially that class which is in service, and has the ear of the master or mistress, who are in general themselves ignorant of kitchen gardening, and permit themselves to be overruled by men who are too often most distinguished by their obstinate resistance to everything new which they themselves do not suggest. There are few things that old-fashioned gardeners swagger more about than the produce and management of the very three things which you have treated of so well and so rationally in your last Number. I mean Sea-kale, Asparagus, and Rhubarb. I myself believe that the cultivation of the Potato itself is not more simple and commonplace than is that of these three most excellent vegetables. But will this be admitted and acted on by those who, having served a routine apprenticeship in order to befit themselves for managing gentlemen's gardens, devote their attention much more to the treatment of the forcing-house, the conservatory, or the Melon and Cucumber-frames, than to the more useful products of the kitchen-garden? I fear not. In this conviction it is that I apply to you to instruct us how to cultivate successfully the classes of vegetables which require several years to bring them to perfection. Asparagus being a great favourite—I should say the greatest of these—and the present being the proper season for carrying into execution the excellent views which are expressed in general terms in your last Number, I would suggest to you the advantages which would accrue from a set of general rules being immediately promulgated as to its cultivation during summer, now that the season for cutting is over. It is but justice to you to say here, that on reading the first paragraph in the *Chronicle* which I noticed this spring on the cultivation of Asparagus, I caused my Asparagus beds to be cut clean over as with a scythe, then I had a considerable portion of them dressed with guano, at the rate of four cwt. to an acre of land; and from that day to this I have not allowed a single shoot to run up, not caring whether they were fit for table use or not, but cutting everything off the beds whether small or large—and I have had far better Asparagus as well as much more of it than ever before. Has my practice in this squared with the advice which I understood you laid down? Next let me ask, should every shoot, whether small or large, be allowed to run to seed now that cutting for table-use is at an end? if not, say how these should be selected, restricted, and regulated, for this point is one of great importance with the uninitiated, when contending for a better system with those who can boast of having served an apprenticeship to the craft. Your recommendation of summer dressing and manuring Asparagus, being new in these parts, will probably be stoutly disputed, unless you shall fortify your recommendation from authority.—*Robert Wallace, Kelly.*

[We are sorry to hear so unfavourable an account of the gardeners in our correspondent's neighbourhood. That

persons are to be found who refuse to alter any part of their practice, however defective, is no doubt true; but this occurs with others quite as much as with gardeners, and is the inevitable consequence of bad education and a want of intercourse with the world. We must say, however, that the really respectable of modern gardeners are not open to the complaints of our correspondent. With regard to the treatment of Asparagus and the necessity of improving the usual way of growing it, no other evidence is required than the quality of it in Covent-Garden market. There are few better kitchen-gardeners than those round London, and yet their Asparagus seems intended to form timber rather than a tender and delicate esculent. If we can find leisure we will comply with our correspondent's wishes, by putting directions for its cultivation into a specific form. In the meanwhile we can only say that so far as its summer management goes, all that is necessary is to water it with liquid manure and common salt, very often and not strong, while the plants are growing; to preserve all the shoots, weak and strong, and to let them die a natural death. Nothing can be worse than the practice of some people to cut off the stems early in the autumn, before they begin to die naturally. If it were possible to prevent the formation of the berries it would be so much the better; but as that can only be done by hand-picking the operation will probably be found too tedious.]

Tile-Draining.—In your last Number you have quoted largely from a correspondent in Kent (Mr. Hammond), on Tile-draining, with cylindrical tiles of a very light description and small size—so much so as to admit of *seven thousand* being drawn on a waggon; this to us in Scotland, who find three to four hundred enough to draw with one horse over common country roads, is something astounding; and your correspondent would do a great favour, were he to state the size in length, breadth, and thickness of the Tiles he alludes to, and their weight by the thousand. I shall offer no apology for making this communication, considering it to be a duty to ask for and give information on any subject in which the comfort or prosperity of the people are concerned; and that such knowledge is very much required to remove antiquated customs, and to overrule prejudices of long standing. —*Robert Wallace, Kelly.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 17.—Nothing could be more brilliant or attractive than the second grand exhibition of this Society at their gardens, Chiswick. The day was exceedingly fine, but not oppressively warm; the lawns dry, yet beautifully green; all vegetation, owing to the late rains, most richly luxuriant; the company unusually numerous and splendid; the gardens in the best keeping; and the show, both of flowers and fruit, so excellent throughout, that there was scarcely a class in which a remarkable superiority was not manifest. Indeed, it seems to have been generally considered that this fête was altogether unequalled by any of the previous ones. More than 11,000 visitors were present. We learn, however, that, by not conforming to the rules of the Society, which stipulate that the objects for exhibition shall be in the garden by a given time, Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, had part of his collection of Pelargoniums excluded, and that other exhibitors were similary shut out.

As the Orchidaceæ, from their numbers and beauty, constituted the point of greatest attraction, we shall speak of them first. Of specimens, there was the exquisitely fragrant Aérides odoratum, shown by Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth. It was in a wonderfully healthy state, and covered with its drooping racemes of lovely flowers, some of which, however, were not expanded. Next was the charming Barkéria spectabilis, from Mr. Brewster, gr. to Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham. This was a magnificent specimen, and most superbly in bloom; it is cultivated in an open wire basket, with scarcely any soil, and that of the loosest and most fibrous description. Further, there was Oncídium Lanceanum, exhibited by Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter, in an astonishingly fine state of health, a very large specimen, and blooming admirably. The breadth and deep verdure of the leaves of this plant were very peculiar. A small specimen of the elegant Phalænopsis amabilis was contributed by F. G. Cox, Esq., of Stockwell. Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, Hayes Place, near Bromley, sent a very handsome plant of Epidendrum macrochilum. It was the white-lipped variety, and beautifully grown. A noble specimen of Peristeria pendula, with singularly large pseudo-bulbs, and clusters of prettily spotted flowers, came from Mr. Edmonds, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chiswick. Mormodes luxatum, a curious greenish-yellow flowered plant, was from Mr. Insleay, gr. to G. Barker, Esq., Birmingham. Of collections, that from Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., contained a particularly beautiful little specimen of Phalænopsis amabilis, the flowers of which had quite a snowy whiteness; Aérides affine, with long streaming racemes of white and crimson blossoms; Saccolábium prærnorsum and guttatum, exquisitely cultivated and flowered; the large variety of Oncídium ampliatum; the singular and pretty Oncídium pubes; a handsome plant of Oncídium leuccochilum; Epidendrum primulinum, with a very rich and free-flowering spike; Vanda teres, tolerably well bloomed; a healthy Maxillária purpurea; the strange Coryanthes maculata; Zygopétalum cochleatum, with an immense flower, the petals and sepals of which had been strangely united; very fine plants of Epidendrum alatum and E. cinnabarinum, the latter particularly showy; a new species of Epidendrum, not much unlike E. alatum, though having a larger and prettier lip; the novel Peristéria Humboldtii, blooming profusely; Cycnoches chlorochilon, with its enormous yellowish-green blossoms; Brássia Wrayæ, having rather stiff racemes of flowers; the splendidly mottled Oncídium luridum guttatum; Epidendrum macrochilum roseum, with its handsome crimson labellum; Stanhópea Barkeri, a very pale-flowered species; and magnificent specimens of Aérides odoratum and Maxillária cristata. Of the Aérides it may be remarked that, from having so many strong roots, it did not seem to flower quite so abundantly as it has done; while the Maxillária cristata, which few persons can cultivate well, had two unusually long racemes of expanded flowers, and several others in a state of progression. The last-named species was decidedly the most meritorious in the collection, as regards culture. In the group furnished by Mr. Paxton, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chatsworth, the principal plants were Dendróbium cærulescens, a gorgeous specimen, with more than 400 blossoms, and having a plant of D. Wullichianum in the midst of it; D. nobile, not much less beautiful than the preceding; and D. intermedium, apparently between D. nobile and cærulescens, a lovely plant. These specimens were just in that condition when the species flowers most liberally; for, unlike some other Dendrobia, after they get old they never bloom so well. They had been kept back to the present somewhat unnatural season by being placed in a cool house and shaded. Another striking object was Phaius Wallichii, the leaves of which are so large as to resemble those of a Palm, while the flower-stems are seven or eight feet in height. It requires growing in a large pot, and is then one of the most stately and ornamental of the tribe. There were specimens, besides, of the interesting Cáttleya citrina, the flowers of which are deep yellow, pendulous, and often solitary; Maxillária ochroleuca, a mass of small yellowish blossoms, which are so profuse that they almost hide the pseudo-bulbs; M. tenuifolia, with very narrow leaves and richly-marked flowers; M. vitellina, a rather showy and neat-growing species; M. Xanthina, with the habit of M. stapelioides, and lively yellow blossoms; a very good plant of Peristéria cerina: Oncídium sphacelatum; O. pulchellum, remarkable for its elegance; O. divaricatum, another graceful species; Epidendrum variegatum, finely grown; a plant of Renanthera coccinea, the flowers of which are more deeply coloured this season than usual; the minute but pleasing Saccolábium gemmatum; Burlingtónia venusta, full of its charming white blooms; and a new species of Dendróbium, with slender drooping stems, and delicate pinkish flowers, which are darker in the bottom of the lip, and are borne numerously on the older stems. Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, exhibited Stanhópea oculata, richly laden with its beautiful and odorous blossoms; S. saccata, a very nice little species, and excellently grown; a pale-flowered variety of S. Wardii; a good plant of Aérides odoratum; Renanthera coccinea, with very splendid blooms, like that before mentioned; a luxuriant plant of Maxillaria tetragona; Cáttleya Mossiæ; an extremely fine Aérides affine, and Vanda teres. From Mr. Insleay, gr. to G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham, there were a noble Peristéria Humboldtii; a species of Cymbidium, with foliage like that of C. aloifolium, but larger and different flowers; Cyrtochilum stellatum, blossoming abundantly; Phalænopsis amabilis, Cycnoches chlorochilon, Maxillaria Xanthina, Oncídium pubes, a good light-flowered variety of Stanhópea Wardii, and Mormodes citrina. The collection from Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, included a highly meritorious Oncídium flexuosum; Epidéndrum crassifolium, in the best of health; some gigantic Gongoras; a small Aérides odoratum; Acropera Loddigesii, with its aromatic scent, in good condition; Cattleya Mossiæ; Bletia Shepherdii, peculiarly handsome and well-cultivated; Maxillária stapelioides, uncommonly strong; a large plant of Dendróbium calceolare, but with only a few flowers opened; a good Mormodes citrina; Aérides affine, finely bloomed; Stanhópea quadricornis, S. oculata, and a very dark variety of S. tigrina, all in capital flower; with Dendróbium secundum, a specimen that was in better condition, and had more ample racemes of flowers, than is generally to be met with. On looking over these plants, we observed that some of the species with pendulous racemes, especially the Stanhópeas, required a green back-ground to throw out their pale blossoms to advantage; and to supply this defect Cabbage-leaves had been employed in one or two instances, presenting a mean and slovenly appearance. In such cases, however, it would be advisable for exhibitors to cover the pots with moss, or even green gauze, or anything of the kind that would not be conspicuous. We also noticed that a few of the species which were growing on logs of wood had these inserted in flower-pots. Cáttleya Mossiæ, thus treated, had a good effect. Most of the exhibitors, too, had hung cards to their specimens, with the names of the plants legibly written on them; and though, perhaps, a green card would be preferable to a white one, on account of not drawing the eye so much away from the specimen itself, it is most desirable that this practice should be carried out universally, as it is with Pelargoniums, &c.

After the Orchidaceæ, the plants most meriting attention for their showiness and the superiority of their culture, were in the smaller collections of stove and greenhouse species. Of these, Mr. Hunt's, gr. to Miss Traill, came first, and comprised Borónia serrulata, a very admirable specimen, so full of branches that there was scarcely a vacant space of two inches on any part of its surface; Oncídium flexuosum, wonderfully large, healthy, and compact, and showing that Orchidaceæ, as well as other plants, may be subjected successfully to artificial training and management, for the plant, though only two feet in height, and as broad as it was high, had no appearance of having been operated upon by art; Dendróbium nobile, in the most perfect health, and with very large flowers; a fine Ixora coccinea; a spreading, dense, and well-flowered Pimélea decussata; and a magnificent Leschenaultia formosa. Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., Cheam, and Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., Colliers' Wood, had collections of equal merit. That of the first was composed of Leschenaultia formosa, precisely in the shape of a bee-hive, and more thoroughly covered with flower than any plant we have ever before witnessed; a healthy Oncídium altissimum; a most magnificent Polygala cordifolia, four feet above the pot, and the same in width, surpassed by none in beauty; Ixora coccinea, four feet high, yet having none of that bareness at the bottom which is common to tall plants of the species, and being handsomely flowered as well; with Epiphyllum speciosum, grafted on Cereus speciosissimus, and trained so as to form a gorgeous front of inflorescence. Mr. Bruce's plants were a noble Epiphyllum speciosum, treated as that just specified in respect to grafting, but trained into a smaller compass, so as to exhibit the same aspect on every side, and exhibiting great skill in its management; Coleonema gracilis, particularly good; a fine Oncídium flexuosum; Aphelexis humilis, in the most perfect flowering condition; and a favourable specimen of Leschenaúltia formosa. Mr. Clarke, gr. to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, showed a collection which, in respect to the healthiness of the plants, was of the highest excellence. It had in it a glorious specimen of Leschenaúltia formosa; Boronia denticulata, magnificently cultivated; Polygala oppositifolia, and Pimélea decussata, peculiar for the richness of their foliage, and the size as well as deep colour of their flowers; with Chorozema Dicksonii and Eutaxia pungens, which were as close and well-blown as if this were their ordinary habit. In the last collection belonging to this class, contributed by Mr. Frazer, nurseryman, of Leyton, the best plants were one of Pimélea decussata, and another of Epacris grandiflora. The Epacris was about three feet high, and in every respect perfect. As instances of cleverness in culture, most of the specimens thus enumerated, though not excelling others in the exhibition, were of the very highest order of merit. Straggling tendencies had been overcome, compactness of growth attained, the disposition to bloom increased, the largest plants had been kept luxuriant and free from bareness at the lower part of their stems; while all the while their aspect was generally natural, and such that at least none of the machinery of art was discernible. They were chiefly in large pots, free from stakes except to the main stem, and these entirely hidden by the branches, with the shoots regularly disposed on all sides, the flowers all standing out well, so as not to be concealed by the leaves, conspicuous for breadth rather than height, and almost as full of flowers at the sides, down to the very rim of the pot, as at the summit.

Of the largest collections, there were two of which the qualities were so delicately balanced that the judges awarded them both a first prize. They were produced by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., and Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence. We shall specify the principal objects in each, beginning with Mr. Green, who had three singularly interesting plants,—Azálea indica variegata, lateritia, and Gledstanesii, which, though not so grand as some of his other specimens, were deserving of the highest praise. They were about six or nine inches high, very full of healthy leaves and fine flowers; and one of them, A. Gledstanesii, almost hid the pot in which it was growing. They appeared to have been raised from cuttings, and not grafted; and indicated strongly the superiority of this more natural system of cultivation. There was a superlatively grand plant of Coleonema gracilis, like a little tree, yet with the branches down to the pot, and nearly as wide as high; Siphocámpylus betulæfolius, grown so as to appear like a large herbaceous plant, with numbers of radical shoots, though it is a decided shrub. This specimen, while only a foot in height, was almost three feet across, and quite overspread with flowers. Calanthe veratrifolia, in a very large pot, exhibited a strength of foliage and of flower-spikes which was really amazing; Chorozema ovata, on a conical trellis, was covered with its brilliant flowers; of Leschenaúltia biloba there was a magnificent specimen, proving that the species may be rendered of a close habit by proper attention; Acrophyllum venosum was good, but fading; Epiphyllum speciosum and Ackermanni were transcendently splendid; Ixora coccinea, gorgeous; Cytisus racemosus, five feet in height, prodigiously laden with bloom; Eutaxia pungens, tolerably well managed; Rondeletia speciosa, in a large and small state, splendid; a well-covered trellis of Tropæ'olum tricolorum, on which there was not an inch of space without flowers; Boronia serrulata, dense and dwarf; a large Leschenaúltia formosa; Azalea Danielsiana, and Hibbertia Cunninghamii in good order; a handsome Leschenaúltia Baxteri; and a glowing Clerodendron, called fulgens, which is very like C. speciosissimum. In Mr. Goode's collection there was a pot of Achimenes longiflora, which is the best that has yet been exhibited, and was of a first-rate character; a beautifully cultivated specimen of Stylidium fasciculatum; remarkably vigorous and richly flowered plants of Clerodendron squamatum; three Polygala cordifolia in the finest condition; several Pimélea decussata of a great size, one of which was losing its flowers; Leschenaúltia biloba grandiflora, a charming plant, with dazzling blue inflorescence; a gigantic Stephanotus floribundus, clothed abundantly with both leaves and blossoms, the latter lovely and fragrant in the extreme; Aphelexis sesamoides, very excellent; Leschenaúltia Baxterii, good; a standard Azálea lateritia, with a very close head of bloom; very splendid plants of Epiphyllum speciosum, and Cereus speciosissimus and Jenkinsonii; three pretty specimens of Pimélea rosea; Pavetta caffra, twelve feet high; Acácia alata, ten feet in height, extremely graceful; A. pulchella, a standard, exquisitely beautiful; Erythrina Cristagalli, in good bloom; and Chorozema varium, trained on a globular trellis, from which the branches all stand out and give a rather natural aspect, while extreme denseness is attained. A third great collection by Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, Wimbledon, was excessively meagre. The only plants worthy of note in it were Aspásia epidendroides; a dwarf Gardénia radicans; Maxillária aromatica, flowering in profusion; a healthy Brássia caudata; large specimens of Céreus speciosissimus and Pimélea decussata; Marica cærulea, and Cáttleya Mossiæ. A small group brought by Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, had in it a nice dwarf Rondelétia speciosa; a similar Ixora coccinea; Mahérnia incisa, a pleasing cone of pretty red flowers; a large plant of a species of Sinningia, probably velutina; Azalea Danielsiana, in a healthy dwarf state; Acropera Loddigesii, surrounded with pendulous flower-scapes; Pimélea decussata, fine; and the graceful Scyphanthus elegans. In a limited miscellaneous collection by Mr. Hogan, gr. to H. Pownall, Esq., were a good specimen of Pimélea decussata; an excellent plant of Sóllya heterophylla; and Fuchsia fulgens, of an immense size, but more noticeable for foliage than for bloom.

There were many exhibitors of Heaths, and in some of the collections we noticed plants of the rarest and most exquisite beauty. Perhaps the most conspicuous group was one from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter, made up of twenty-one varieties of E. ventricosa. As a whole, this collection produced a most enchanting effect, and the individual specimens were each from 18 inches to two feet in height, broad, compact, and splendidly adorned with blossom. There was a somewhat similar contribution from Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Storey, Esq., Isleworth, consisting of 8 seedling varieties of E. vestita. Judging by the well-known difficulty of growing these plants perfectly, the specimens were of the first excellence, and some of the varieties were distinct. A more general collection, exhibited by Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, comprised excellent plants of E. perspicua, vestita coccinea (particularly fine), inflata, an extremely tall specimen, with few flowers; Cavendishii, well grown; intermedia, something like E. Bowieana, dwarf and good; perspicua nana, exceedingly pretty; fragrans, very dense; gemmifera, a good plant; ventricosa tenuiflora, very low and close; Westphalingia, finely managed; and the curious and well-grown gnaphalioides. Mr. Green had E. jasminoides, a small plant; Beaumontiana, handsome; perspicua, remarkably meritorious; splendens, excellent; a very fine propendens; ventricosa superba, in a magnificent state; and some other rich specimens of the varieties of ventricosa. From Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Storey, Esq., were a superb E. Cavendishii; Humeii, fine; Westphalingia, very healthy; gelida, extremely good; and some excellent ventricosas. Mr. Clarke, gr. to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, produced E. translucens, four feet high, a glorious specimen; tricolor, fine and dense; perspicua nana, exceedingly lovely; and splendid varieties of ventricosa. E. tricolor, perspicua, Westphalingia, and several of the ventricosas were particularly fine, from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill. Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., brought a noble E. tricolor, an excellent E. Cavendishii, and a few admirable ventricosas. Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, of Kingston, sent a small and good E. tricolor, a pretty odorata, a gigantic jubata, which was only partially in flower; a very spreading, rather bare E. tricolor; a capital Cavendishii; Daphnæflora, large and dense; and a pretty specimen of baccans. Some fine varieties of ventricosa; a beautiful little tricolor; propendens, in a pleasing state; spuria, three feet high, excellent; with elegans, small and compact, were from Mr. Frazer, nurseryman, of Leyton, Essex. From Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, we noted a fine E. Cavendishii, and some large ventricosas. Shown as single specimens, there was E. Cavendishii, excessively rich, and with an extraordinary mass of flowers, from Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence; E. splendens, a superb plant, from Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Storey, Esq.; E. tricolor, transcendently broad and good, from Mr. Salter, gr. to J. M. Yeeles, Esq., of Bath; and a new species, called E. pulverulenta, of a curious upright habit, like a small Cypress, with neat dark pink blossoms. The leaves seem to be covered with a whitish powder; this was from Mr. Dawson, of Brixton Hill.

The climbing plants were not generally conspicuous, and there was but one collection, from Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, In this we remarked Stigmaphyllon ciliatum, with somewhat heart-shaped leaves, which have slender hairs round the edge, and clusters of yellow flowers, which have curled petals, and look like those of some Oncídia. It seems likely to be an ornamental plant. There are likewise a species of Cyclógyne, with handsome purple flowers; Marianthus cæruleo-punctatus, well cultivated, though only just beginning to bloom; Tropæ'olum edule, exceedingly showy; T. pentaphyllum, pretty good; Poivrea coccinea, excellent; Ipomœa tyrianthina, splendid, but the flowers closing in the afternoon; a large Echites suberecta; a capital conical plant of Hardenbérgia monophylla, Aristolóchia ciliosa, a nicely-grown Manéttia bicolor, and the brilliant blue-flowered Clitoria ternatea.

Two collections of Cacti were brought by Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., and Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq. In that of the former there were magnificent specimens of Ackermanii, one a low standard, and of Jenkinsonii. That of Mr. Bruce contained splendid specimens of Ackermanii and speciosissimum, a large variety of speciosum, and Mallisonii, trained spirally on a conical trellis, and covered with flowers. The main point that we noted in these collections was that all the other species are grafted on speciosissimum, thus giving them greater strength and richness, and enabling the grower more easily to have them of any desired form, as standards or dwarf bushes. The last are obtained by twisting the stems of the stock round a small trellis, and covering them with scions of the required species. Beyond the plants thus mentioned, one specimen of speciosissimus was exhibited by Mr. Goode.

We shall now turn to the specimen plants, of which there was a great variety, comprising some magnificent things, and several plants that were new to these shows. As instances of cultivation, the Pimélea decussata, more than four feet in diameter, shown by Mr. Poole, of Leyton, Essex; Stylidium fasciculatum, probably the most remarkable plant at the exhibition, by Mr. Mountjoy, Ealing; Siphocámpylus betulæfolius, equal to that of Mr. Green, before described, by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co.; and by the same gentlemen, Ozothamnus thrysoides,

four feet in height, with branches extending to the same breadth, sheeted over with small white blossoms, and stated to be evergreen and hardy; with an Epacris grandiflora, four feet high, of a most superb description, by Mr. Frazer, of Leyton; and Acrophyllum venosum, in the highest perfection, by Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs Marryatt; were among the most extraordinary, and could hardly be surpassed. Of new plants, or such as have not been long introduced, there were Nepenthes ampullacea, a novel species of Pitcher-plant, with beautifully mottled and fringed pitchers, by Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq.; Luxemburgia ciliosa, a fine plant, with ciliated leaves, and showy terminal spikes of clear yellow flowers, by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter, and Mr. Smith, of the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew; Achimenes multiflora, with deep lilac flowers, which have a slightly fringed margin, also from Mr. Smith; Statice macrophylla, having peculiarly large leaves, and flowers resembling those of S. arborea, by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co, of Exeter; a species of Lathyrus, with ornamental reddish crimson blossoms, by Messrs. Lee, of Hammersmith; Aquilégia Skinneri, not well coloured, likewise by Messrs. Lee. Martynia fragrans, in a superb condition, by Mr. Crees, gr. to Messrs. Beck, Henderson, and Co., Strand; Tropæolum edule, small but good, by Mr. Jackson, of Kingston; and Stigmaphyllon ciliatum, by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart. The more common species included a Kálmia latifolia, on which almost all the flowers were so close as to touch each other before they opened. This was from Messrs. Rollison, Tooting, and excited much notice; Hoitea japonica, extremely well managed, and profusely decked with its white feathery spikes of flowers, from Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt; Gompholóbium polymorphum major, trained to a kind of pillar, and very beautiful, from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co.: a fine species of Gesnera, of which the plant was both large and handsome, from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill; Oncídium crispum, from the same firm; a pretty plant of Manéttia bicolor, also from Mr. Hunt; Sóllya linearis, conspicuous for its deep blue flowers, a good specimen, from Mr. Hopgood, nurseryman, Bayswater; Elichrysum sesamoides, handsomely grown, from Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq.; Achimenes longiflora, not remarkable, from Mr. Stanley, gr. to H. Berens, Esq.; Vanda teres, very pale, from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co.; Oncídium microchilum, from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill; Euthales macrophylla, a good but rather straggling plant, from Mr. Hayes, High Beech, Essex; a pale blue-flowered Leschenáultia, from Mr. Goode; and from the same, Elichrysum retortum, well treated and singular, Fuchsia corymbiflora, handsome, with a very rich specimen of Gloxínia maxima.

For the prize offered for Fuchsias there were two competitors, Messrs. Lane and Son, of Berkhampstead, and Mr. Catleugh, of Hans-street, Chelsea. In the last-named collection, the finest sorts were—Venus victrix, a beautiful and very distinct kind; conspicua arborea, resembling Chandlerii, but having a more erect rigid habit, and brighter scarlet corollas; arborea, from which the previous one is only slightly different; magnifica, with extremely short and spreading flowers—a good variety; Salter's splendens, a large flower, though deficient in colour; and Buistii, a small-flowered kind, like formosa elegans, only rather more slender. Messrs Lane's contribution included Lanelii, very compact in habit, a free bloomer, and having handsome flowers; tricolor, with a pale blush-coloured calyx, of which the tips are tinged with green, and a deep crimson corolla—a very pretty variety; formosa elegans, the habit of which is very graceful, while the corollas are of the richest purple; Grenvilli, which is near Lanelii, only it has a somewhat wider tube, and more purplish corolla to its blossoms; Monypennii, which flowers with astonishing freedom, and is a tolerably good sort; with Frostii, which has large flowers, slightly wanting in colour. The remainder of these collections seemed unworthy of record, in respect to the varieties; but the specimens were pretty well cultivated. By themselves there were F. Eppsii, from Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, and F. Exoniensis, from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter. Eppsii has unusually great blossoms, but the specimen shown indicated the most rampant growth, though we understood it had been somewhat forced, and that the natural character of the plant is compact enough. Exoniensis, too, seems a tall-growing plant, with very long crimson calyxes, and purplish corollas. The flowers appear hardly to expand sufficiently; though we are informed that this circumstance, and the comparatively loose character of the specimen, were owing to its having been forced forward in a warm house, on which account also it was much injured in appearance by its exposure.

In regard to the Roses in pots, there were but two collections, and one of these was of quite an inferior character, having in it tall straggling and standard specimens, by no means pleasing to the eye or well-grown: this was from Mr. Dennis, of Chelsea, and the Duchess of Buccleuch was the finest plant in it. The other, from Messrs. Lane and Son, of Berkhampstead, was much better; still the plants in it were rather pretty little specimens than fine and highly-cultivated objects. What is desired in this class of plants is strong specimens, whether bushes or dwarf standards, bearing from 20 to 30 expanded flowers, and upwards; whereas those which have been shown are young plants, with from three or four to eight or nine expanded flowers, and only producing a good effect by being grouped together, not as separate objects. Some of Messrs. Lane's plants were, however, very good, considering the sorts; though decidedly the most desirable plan of preparing these subjects is to take the well-grown specimens from the open borders, and pot them for the purpose, as is done with those intended for forcing. The best specimens we saw were, Alba Blanchfleur, Triomphe de Brabant, Tea Triomphe de Flore, Tea Caroline, Bourbon Queen, and Bourbon Phœnix. Several good collections of Cut Roses were exhibited, and, as usual, attracted much of the company by their fragrance. They presented no particularly novel feature, and the names of the successful exhibitors will be found in the Prize List. A stand of cut Irises was shown by Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, and twelve good plants of the Globe scarlet compactum Pelargonium, which is a handsome variety for either pots or beds, by Mr. Baile, florist, of Hammersmith.

Calceolarias.—In Herbaceous Calceolarias in 6es there was no competition in the Amateurs' Class, and the Large Silver was given to Mr. Dobson, gr. to Mr. E. Beck, of Isleworth, for 6 finely-bloomed varieties, grown in slate pots corresponding in size to pots of 12 to the cast; the sorts were Holmes's Queen Adelaide, Madonna, Maid of Hanover, Speciosissima, Holmes's Prince of Wales, and Laura. In the Nurserymen's Class the Silver Knightian was awarded to Mr. Catleugh, for Standishii, Selina, Gazelle, Maria, Willmoreana, Golconda; Silver Banksian to Mr. Gaines, for Argo, Rival King, Lass of Richmond Hill, (names were lost to the three others). For Shrubby Calceolarias in 6 varieties, in pots of 12 to the cast, Mr. Dobson obtained the Large Silver; these were also grown in slate pots, with a profusion of bloom; the sorts were, Coppersmith, Hamburgh Scarlet, Gem, Spectabilis, Lady of the Lake, Alice. And the Silver Knightian was awarded to G. Stanley, gr. to H. Berens, Esq., for Lady of the Lake, Duke of Cornwall, Magniflora grandiflora, Sir R. Peel, Ariel, Compacta. Nurserymen: Large Silver to Mr. Gaines, for Favourite, Sunbeam, Incomparable, Attila, Una, Magniflora grandiflora; and the Silver Knightian to Mr. Catleugh, for Commodore, Lancelot, Perfection, Bridesmaid, Reform, Amulet. A collection of 12 Seedlings was also exhibited by Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, these consisted of his fine spotted and mottled varieties, and comprised Competitor, Elysium, Princess Mary, Sir D. Wilkie, Pilot, Vandevelde, Boz, Adventurer, Surprise, Delicata, Exciter, and Raphael.

The Pelargoniums were in much finer condition than at the previous exhibition, the flowers were well developed, the colour fine, and the plants vigorous and healthy; and there was less difference between the appearance of the various collections than ever we remember to have seen. The only one that was far behind its competitor was that placed next to Mr. Dobson's, whose plants were uniform in appearance, and well managed. Mr. Gaines in his small collection exhibited Nymph in fine order, and with a greater head of bloom than we remember to have seen upon this variety. The Sylph also among Mr. Catleugh's large plants was a fine object. The flowers in Mr. Hunt's plants (in the larger collection) were remarkable for their size, but this experiment we thought carried a little too far, as some of the flowers lost character. The way in which Mr. Parker exhibited his 12 large plants was very creditable. Mr. Bourn and Mr. Bell also showed finely grown plants among their large specimens. 1. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12, new and first-rate varieties, in pots of 24 to the cast. The Gold Banksian was awarded to —Dobson, gr. to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth; these plants were well cultivated, uniform in size and in their head of bloom, containing the following varieties: Lucy, Leonora, Erectum, Susanna, Martha, Scarlet, Cleopatra, Evening Star, Meteor, Lord Chancellor, Geraldine, Luna; the other collection to which the silver Knightian was given was from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill. These flowers had no names attached, and from their receiving the smallest medal offered by the Society, it is evident the judges did not consider them cultivated with the skill and perfection expected in this class. Mr. Catleugh and Mr. Gaines contended for the gold medal in this class as nurserymen; their collections were both fine and well-cultivated; Mr. Catleugh's was decided to be the better of the two, his plants were—Paris, Hannah, Gipsy, Priory King, Hebe, Madame Taglioni, Jubilee, Troubadour, Queen of the Fairies, Unit, Madelina, and Queen of Beauties. Silver-gilt to Mr. Gaines, whose collection contained Lady Sale, Rising Sun, Duchess of Sutherland, Nymph, Lady Prudhoe, Comte de Paris, Jubilee, Madelina, Eximia, Euterpe, Gipsy, and Orange Perfection. In collections of 12 varieties in pots of 12 to the cast, in the Amateur's Class, the silver medal was obtained by Mr. Parker, gr. to — Oughton, Esq., of Roehampton, for Priory Queen, Wildfire, Mrs. Stirling, Lord Mayor, Victory, Grand Duke, Ovide, Acme, Erebus, Bleda, Jubilee, and Annette; these plants were large, finely grown, and well bloomed. The large silver was awarded to Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, for Jubilee, Comte de Paris, Corona, Sylph, Victory, Nymph, Mrs. Stirling, Matilda, Louis Quatorze, Ovid, Orange Boven, and Prince of Waterloo. In this class, among Nurserymen, the silver gilt was awarded to Mr. Catleugh; his collection contained Comte de Paris, Prince Albert, Master Humphrey, Selina, Victory, Annette, Gipsy, Coronation, Luna, Sir R. Peel, and Madonna; and the large silver to Mr. Gaines, for Sylph, Exquisite, Erectum, Raphael, Mabel, Juba, Grand Duke, Lady E. Bulteel, Lady J. Douglass, Alba perfecta, Matilda, and Prince Albert. In collections of six varieties in pots of eight to the cast, the collection from Mr. Bourne, gr. to Sir E. Paget, obtained the large silver medal, for Victory, Erectum, Eliza Superb, Florence, Fanny Garth, and Mabel; and the silver Banksian was awarded to Mr. E. Bell, of Chelsea Hospital, for Joan of Arc, Comte de Paris, Coronation, Climax, Bridesmaid, and Roseum elegans.

The tent set apart for Seedlings was, as on former occasions, an object of much interest; this interest was in no degree abated on the present occasion, for it was literally crowded with spectators till the close of the gardens. There was a large quantity of Seedling Pelargoniums from numerous growers, but the number of really fine flowers, of those which contribute to carry on this beautiful class towards greater perfection, was very limited, and few were considered by the judges as fulfilling this desirable end. The specimens from E. Foster, Esq., of Clewer Manor, claimed, for novelty of colour and sterling properties, superiority above all others. This will appear from the three principal prizes having been awarded to three out of his collection of five, and another variety (Phæton) was considered by the judges as not sufficiently expanded to be a fair subject for examination. In the selection of the Seedlings for the prizes the Silver Knightian was awarded to Mr. Whomes, gr. to E. Foster, Esq., for *Phæon*, a noble flower. The under petals are of a light rosy salmon colour, and the dark maroon blotch in the upper petals nearly covers their surface, leaving the edge of a light rosy maroon. The flower is large, of a fine cupped form; the petals are stiff, broad, and even on the edge. Mr. Whomes also received a Silver Banksian for the *Duke of Devonshire*, a flower characterized by extraordinary richness of colour, white centre, the lower petals terminating in a rich purplish rose, veined of a deeper colour; the upper petals are deep and fine in colour, velvety in texture; the blotch is very dark, changing to a rich crimson carmine to the edge; the flower has great substance, the petals being thick to the edge and perfectly even. A second Silver Banksian was also awarded to Mr. Whomes for *Robustum*. This variety has rosy purple under petals, broad and finely formed, and so perfectly even on the edge, as to have the appearance of being cut by a sharp instrument; a slight tinge of crimson surrounds the blotch, and the petals have a rosy purple tinge at the edge. There is a slight unevenness in the upper petals. A certificate was awarded to C. P. Lyne, Esq., for a seedling named *Princess Alice*, bright salmon pink under petals; the blotch in the top petals is large and dark changing to bright crimson, leaving a narrow margin of rosy vermilion round the edge. This is a remarkably clear and bright flower, of good form, and finely cupped; the edges of the upper petals are slightly serrated. A certificate was also given to Mr. Ingram, of Southampton, for *Corinthium*, a pretty flower, of good properties; it is of a good form, and cups well; the centre is white, with the remainder of the under petals of a purplish pink; upper petals dark and even. In addition to the seedlings in pots, there were cut blooms from Mr. Pamplin, and also a collection from Mr. Rendle, containing several of the new Devonshire flowers. We also noticed in a collection (we believe from Lucombe, Pince, & Co.), a single flower of a seedling named *Defiance*, which promises well. The seedling Calceolarias were not numerous; there were some curious varieties, but not an advance upon some previously exhibited; one only was selected by the judges, from Mr. John Standish, of Bagshot, called Illuminator, good in form, and novel in marking; the ground-colour is yellow, and the flower is covered with brown spots, leaving but small portions of the ground-colour seen, which have a lively appearance. A certificate was awarded to Mr. Neville, for a seedling Pink named Brilliant, a very pretty and compact flower; and to Mr. G. Brilliant, a very pretty and compact flower; and to Mr. G. Piper, for a seedling Cineraria named Princess Royal, white tipped with purple, with a scent like that of the Heliotrope; a flower of good properties and habit of blooming. There were two fine collections of Ranunculuses, from the Messrs. Lockhart, of Parson's-green, and from Messrs. Tyso and Son, Wallingford; these were much admired for their beauty and delicacy; many of the edged varieties were exceedingly beautiful. A Silver Banksian medal was awarded to Messrs. Tyso & Sons: their collection consisted of Naxara, Rosa Montana, Temeraire, Grand Romana, Sophia, or Ma de Luce, Tippoo Saib, Louisette, Galitzin, Costoe's Coronation, Bouquet, Sanspareil, Comble de Gloire, Apollo, Glacia, Fête Nocturne, Hercules, Navarino, Philocles, Queen Victoria, Melpomene, Lesbos, Jaune en Pompadour, Coronax, Carneus, and the following seedling varieties of their own raising: Edgar, Felix, Alexis Gippius, Attractor, Amasis, Flaminius, Basilica, Champion, Compbollis, Creon, Ebrington, Edwin, Innocent, Jubal, Laureate, Saladin, Vendome, Paxas, Pasca, Paulini, Onisippus, Dr. Horner, Delectus, Dictator, Imbert, Meander, Nymphus, Orlando, Exquisite, Menelaus, Minos, Exemplar, and two or three unnamed seedlings. Messrs. Lockhart's flowers were—Lady Leveson Gower, Lady Sale, Golconda, Hebe, Don Roderick, Duc de Nemours, Electra, Lady Sondes, Otway, Almarez, Fingal, Columbia, Deuil Noir, Euler, Oudney, Sir W. Raleigh, Miaulis, Sully, Pirate, Numa, Mary Stuart, Lord Byron, Hamlet, Thomas Pringle, Pearl, Parisina, Wilberforce, Victor Hugo, Olinthus, Ten-Pounder, Lictor, Talisman, Balloon, Venusta, Quintilian, Prince Albert, Parody, Duchess of Kent, Triton, Sadi, Annetta, Major Laing, Pliny, Commodore Napier, Magellan, Vanguard, Constantia, Diogenes, Waterman, Brightness, Dr. Leyden, Europa, No Proxy, Minstrel, Harlequin, Busaco, Barbour, Omega, Blenheim, Laurestinus, Admetus, Sappho, Scoresby, Memorial, Mars, Lady Barrington, Masterpiece, Margent General Gibbs, Charybdis, Eumenes, Nydia, De Buffon, Dolloud.

In consequence of the lateness of the season the collections of Pinks were not numerous, but they were as good as could be expected from the unfavourable state of the weather; the lacing in many was imperfect, and rough edges were common—but the weather for this flower has been most unpropitious. Mr. Norman showed as good a stand as it was possible, and some fine specimens were amongst them; they consisted of Bunkell, Queen Victoria, Eclipse, Lord Brougham, Willmer's Unique, Prince of Wales, Garrett's Alpha, Kirtland's Clarissa, Burchett's Young John, Dagh's Lady Sherbourne, Legg's Prince Albert, Hopkins' One in the Ring, Unsworth's Omega, Lady Flora Hastings, Norman's Henry, Holmes's Coronation, Stevens's Sir G. Cook, Cousin's Coronation, Hodges's Gem, Brown's Acme, with three seedlings.

The Heartsease were not particularly remarkable, nor were the seedlings of any note, excepting one, named *Belle Forme*, from Mr. Mountjoy, which promises to be a good flower.

The Fruit-tent was much better filled than on the last occasion, and some really admirable things were exhibited in it, especially Pineapples, Peaches and Nectarines, Melons, and a Cucumber. The last was by Mr. Mills, of Gunnersbury, not for competition, 32 inches long, very straight, and unusually thick, though a trifle too old. It was of the sort called the Champion. The best Queen Pines were contributed by Mr. J. Wharton, gr. to Miss Whitehead, Bath, and were truly excellent, as were some of the Providence kind, by Mr. Moffatt, gr. to the Duke of Newcastle. There were also fine ones from other persons, and a Blood Pine from Mr. Davis, of East Barnet. The exhibitors of the finest Black Grapes were Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart, whose Grapes were remarkably handsome; Mr. Chapman, South Lambeth, well coloured; Mr. Dodds, gr. to Sir G. Warrender, Bart.; Mr. Davy, gr. to E. Smith, Esq., Colney Hatch; Mr. Davis, gr. to A. Smith, Esq.; Mr. Davis, of East Barnet; Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne; Mr. Brewin, gr. to R. Gunter, Esq.; and Mr. Atlee, gr. to H. Beaufoy, Esq. White Sweetwater or Muscat Grapes were sent by Mr. Dodds, gr. to Sir G. Warrender, Bart.; Mr. Frost, gr. to the Countess of Grenville; Mr. J. Davis, East Barnet; Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne; and Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney, Bart. The principal contributors of Peaches and Nectarines were, Mr. Fish, gr. to Colonel Sowerby; Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne; Mr. Moffatt, gr. to the Duke of Newcastle; Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart.; Mr. Dodds, gr. to Sir G. Warrender, Bart.; Mr. Tillery, gr. to the Duke of Portland; Mr. Mitchell, gr. to Lord Vernon; Mr. Penrick, gr. to H. Pownall, Esq.; and Mr. Foggo, gr. to the Marquess of Abercorn. Of Melons, the most remarkable were, Oliver's Green-flesh, from Mr. Carson, gr. to F. G. Farmer, Esq.; Nonesuch, very large, likewise from Mr. Carson; and a great Cantaloupe, from Mr. Evans, of Bayswater. Mr. Dodds, gr. to Sir G. Warrender, Bart., showed some good Mayduke Cherries, with excellent White Dutch Currants, and fine Strawberries. Other Strawberries, in pots, were sent by Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney, Bart.; and Myatt's British Queen, by Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne. Some excellent Figs were brought by Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney, Bart.; and a few Apples, by Mr. Fish, gr. to H. H. Oddie, Esq.

[The excessive length of this report compels us to defer all others till next week.]

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Medinilla erythrophylla. Reddish-leaved Medinilla. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Melastomaceæ. Decandria Monogynia. —For the introduction of this handsome shrub our cultivators are indebted to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, whose collector, Mr. J. Gibson, found it on the Khoseea hills, which constitute a part of the Himalayan range in the East Indies, and brought it to Chatsworth in 1837. It flowered there in the following season. Being a free-growing plant, which is readily multiplied, it has been so distributed since that period that it is now in most of the principal nurseries, and in many private gardens. Its chief characteristics are an extreme healthiness of aspect, very ample and finely-formed foliage, an abundant production of flowers, a considerable robustness of habit, and a capacity of thriving well either in a greenhouse or stove. The blossoms are borne about the months of June or July, and last a very long time. They appear in clusters on the lower and naked portions of the stem or branches, and are not much unlike those of the Peach, but less spreading or cup-shaped, and with differently-arranged stamens, which stand out rather prominently, and have curved filaments. When young the leaves have a reddish tinge, from which the specific name is derived. Afterwards they become purely, though pale, green. Noticing it in the miscellaneous matter of the "Botanical Register," Dr. Lindley says that "it is apparently very near M. rubicunda, a Sumatra plant, with the leaves obtuse at the base. One of the principal features in the genus Medinilla, namely, the spur at the back of the anther, is so nearly wanting here, that it only appears in the form of a very small lobe, quite at the base of the anther, opposite the anterior auricles. The species is quite a Medinilla in habit." It is a plant of easy culture, growing freely in a mixture of turfy loam and heath-mould, with some pieces of broken freestone or potsherds interspersed throughout the soil. A large pot appears to be unnecessary for it, as it does not throw out many fibrous roots; drawing a great part of its nourishment from the large tuber-like callosities which form at the base of the stem. These, in its wild state, become nearly drained of moisture and shrivel up in the dry season, recruiting themselves again during the rains. Cuttings of almost any size will easily root in loam and sand, if covered with a glass. Although it succeeds in either a greenhouse or a stove heat, it flourishes best when treated as a greenhouse plant throughout the summer, and kept, during winter, in a house with a temperature intermediate between that of the stove and the greenhouse. It should be watered rather profusely in the warmer months.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

Cymbídium Devonianum. The Duke of Devonshire's Cymbídium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. This very beautiful addition to the genus Cymbídium, which is named after his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, was found by his Grace's collector, Mr. Gibson, on the Khoseea hills, in India, and introduced to Chatsworth in 1837. It bloomed there in the months of March and April of the present year. Mr. Gibson gathered it from the trunks of decayed trees, or from the hollows or cavities of those old specimens which had become filled up with vegetable mould. In England it grows very freely on any half-decayed block of wood, suspended in the Orchidaceous house, and kept in a shady moist place, at a good distance from the glass. The species has roundish pseudo-bulbs, and throws from them fine racemes of bloom, from a foot to eighteen inches in length, which hang down after the manner of C. aloifolium. It is not much unlike the latter plant in the hue of its sepals and petals, which appear to be of a brownish cream colour; but the lip, which is their most conspicuous feature, is of a beautiful purplish crimson tint, and very rich. A specimen which was exhibited in April at the Horticultural Society's Rooms had been in flower two or three weeks; and as the colour of the lip, like that of some species of Calanthe, changes and fades after the flowers have been open for some time, it was then of a dull brownish shade, which is by no means pleasing. In its earlier stages, however, it is very showy and brilliant; and this circumstance will place it before any of the other species.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cultivation of Water-Cresses.—M. Faussier, of Senlis, who has brought the artificial culture of Water-Cresses to

great perfection, treats them in the following manner: The depth of the trenches in which they are grown being entirely dependent upon that of the springs by which they are supplied with water, the former are so prepared that, as nearly as possible, a regular depth of three or four inches can be kept up. These trenches are three yards broad, and eighty-seven yards long; and whenever one is to be planted, the bottom is made quite firm and slightly sloping, so that the water which flows in at one end may run out at the other. If the bottom of the trench is not sufficiently moist, a small body of water is allowed to enter to soften it. The Cresses are then taken and divided into small sets or cuttings, with roots attached to them; and these are thrown over the bottom of the trench at the distance of 3 or 4 inches from each other. The Cress soon attaches itself to the damp earth: in three or four days the shoots straighten and begin to strike root. At the end of five or six days, a slight dressing of well-decomposed cow-dung is spread over all the plants, and this is pressed down by means of a heavy board, to which a long handle is obliquely fixed. The water is then raised to the depth of 2 or 3 inches and never higher. Each trench is thus replanted annually, and furnishes twelve crops during the season. In the summer, the Cresses are gathered every 15 or 20 days, but less frequently during winter. Care is taken that, at each gathering, at least a third part of the bed is left untouched, so that neither the roots may be exhausted, nor the succeeding gathering delayed. After every cutting, a little decayed cow-dung, in the proportion of two large barrowfuls to each trench, is spread over the naked plants, and this is beaten down by means of the rammer above mentioned. After the Water-Cresses have been thus treated for a twelvemonth, the manure forms a tolerably thick layer at the bottom of the trench, and tends to raise its level. To restore it to its original level, all the refuse should be thrown out upon the borders which separate the trenches from each other. These borders may be planted with Artichokes, Cabbages, or Cauliflowers, which will here attain a great size. Cress-grounds should always be at a distance from trees, on account of the leaves which otherwise drive amongst the plants and require much time to pick out. There are two weeds which, even in the cleanest Cress-grounds, can scarcely be kept under; these are the Duckweed and Zannichéllia palustris, which both multiply so quickly, that unless carefully rooted out, they do great injury to the Cresses. The Zannichéllia may be kept under by careful handweeding, and the Duckweed by raising the water so as to make it float above the Cress-plants, when it may be skimmed off with a besom. —*Bon Jardinier.*

A new Tree Pæony.—We understand that Mr. Van Houtte, of Ghent, has in his possession a new Tree Pæony, called the "Triumph of Malines," which is remarkable for its beauty. Its flower is said to have the appearance of a cluster of Rhododendrons, forming a pyramid almost as large at the summit as the base. Its colour is described to be deep Amaranth. We presume the variety will soon be in the trade.

Seedling Cactus.—We have received from Messrs. Davies & Co., of Wavertree, specimens of seedlings, raised between C. speciosissimus and C. grandiflorus, having flowers which share the form of the latter and the red colour of the former. Two fine varieties are before us; the one with large blossoms, very like those of C. grandiflorus, of a pale red and rather dull colour,—and the other somewhat less like C. grandiflorus, of a richer hue, more resembling C. speciosissimus. There is much of novelty in them, and the blooms, unlike those of C. grandiflorus, are said to remain perfect for two days.—We have also received from Mr. J. F. Wood, a flower of a seedling which grows in the way of the creeping Cereus, and which was obtained from speciosissimus, which is supposed to have been accidentally fertilized. Its flowers are in the way of Ackermanni, and exhibit very slight traces of the beautiful purple of speciosissimus. They are however handsome, and the plant, with the pendulous habit of the creeping Cereus, must have a striking appearance.

Ceylon.—We have much satisfaction in announcing the appointment of Professor Gardner to the charge of the Botanic Garden of Ceylon, vacant in consequence of the death of Mr. Normansell. The zeal and Botanical knowledge of Mr. Gardner, and the practical acquaintance with tropical vegetation gained by him in his long travels in Brazil, render him peculiarly fitted for such an appointment, which cannot fail to be a gain to the colony.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

J. Moss, Esq., Otterspool, near Liverpool.—This place is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Mersey, and has a beautiful undulation of surface. The kitchen and fruit-gardens are well conducted, and are kept very clean. In the forcing department we observed an excellent crop of Grapes and some good Pines. In one of the plant-houses are some very large healthy bulbs of the most esteemed sorts of Amaryllis; we also noticed some remarkably fine plants of the Gloxinia maculata, which were obtained by leaving only one stem to form a plant. In the house devoted to the cultivation of Orchidaceous plants is a very large specimen of Cattleya Mossiæ; it is the original plant imported by the liberal proprietor of this place, and from which the figure was taken for the Botanical Magazine. At the time of our visit it had twelve spikes of flowers, and was really a magnificent object. We were informed by the intelligent gardener, Mr. James, that it has not flowered since the figure was taken till the present year. Among the others in flower, we observed Cattleya Forbesii, Oncidium ampliatum, O. Lanceanum, O. pumilum, and a fine plant of O. papilio, with eight flower-spikes, Maxillaria aromatica, Broughtonia sanguinea, Calanthe veratrifolia, &c. The flower-garden contains some well-arranged beds, and has a pretty appearance, it has an elevated walk on three sides from which you get some splendid views of the Mersey and the county of Cheshire, with the Welsh mountains in the back ground.—*J. A.*

Reviews.

Prize Essay of the Wetherby Agricultural Association, on the Application of Rape-Dust and other Hand Tillages. By John Hannam. Longman. pp. 35.

We have perused this Prize Essay of Mr. Hannam's with great satisfaction, and do not hesitate to pronounce it to be a most useful treatise on the theory and practice of manuring. He does not confine himself to the ostensible subject of Rape-dust and similar artificial helps to vegetation; but he gives a very clear and concise view of the theories of modern chemists and physiologists on the nutrition of plants, and endeavours to show that the practice of the best farmers is in perfect accordance with the latest discoveries of eminent chemists in the composition of vegetable productions. The whole is clearly stated, and we can safely recommend it to the attentive consideration of practical farmers.—*M.*

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

The flower-gardens at Shrubland Park are open to the public every Friday, while the family is passing the gay season in London. Among other parties, we had three schools over the grounds lately; and I found many of the young people very anxious to learn how gardeners managed to grow and propagate their plants; how deep seeds should be sown; and as many more such questions as would fill the Calendar; and I must say more orderly parties never entered any garden; not a flower was picked or broken down, nor a foot put on any of the dug beds. They all kept on the gravel walks, or ran along the lawns, more orderly than grown-up people often do. They were particularly interested when I told them how we made the standard Roses by budding; and as this may interest other young people, now home for the summer holydays, I shall tell them, as I promised last week, how we gardeners bud Roses and other plants. But the best way to learn this, or anything else which gardeners do, is to see one do it. Now, if you have a sharp penknife, and a little ball of worsted to tie the buds with, we may begin by cutting off a branch of this year's growth from a fine Rose-bush; then cut off all the leaves from this branch. There is a bud at the bottom of each leaf on the upper side, and every one of these buds would make a branch next year, if left to themselves; and they will do so if you take them off the mother plant, and insert them within the rind of another Rose-shoot or branch; and this is called budding. When you make a pen you begin by taking off a slice of the quill, and buds are taken off just in the same way. You take off a slice of bark, and a little of the wood, about an inch long, and the bud in the middle of the slice; then make a cut in the bark, where you want to put in the bud, as long as the slice, and at the upper end of the cut make another cut across, and the two cuts will form the letter T. Now open the bark a little on both sides of the first cut with your penknife, and put in the slice, keeping the point of the bud upwards, as it was before; and when the slice is nearly all in, cut the top of it square with the cross cut, and it will lie in close. Then you tie the loose bark over the slice with your worsted, and turn it round and round till you cover all the cut, only leaving the little bud in the centre free, for fear of smothering it. Now the work is finished; and all buds are put in in the same way by almost everybody. I sometimes, however, practise a different mode, which I want to disclose, for the consideration of established practitioners. It is this: when a friend sends you a Rose-shoot in a letter, ten to one if the buds on it are half developed, and of course you throw the shoot away as useless. But if you take out the incipient buds, with half the thickness of the shoot, along with them, the top part slanted off, wedge fashion, and the bottom squared, you can take out a similar piece of the stock, and work in your bud after the manner of side-grafting, and not one out of a score of them will fail; and this is the surest way to work them in spring and autumn, when the bark does not rise freely.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pines.—Now that we are in the heart of their growing season, let us supply them abundantly with the usual stimuli of liquid manure and a strong, moist heat, shutting them up early in the afternoon, with their leaves all dripping from the use of the syringe; for this treatment suits the fruiters also at this time till the fruit is full swelled, when the over-moisture must be given up by degrees.

Vinery.—The bunches of the latest Vines are now in most places in a forward state for being thinned; and as these are to stand over the dullest months of the year—November and December—they ought to be well thinned of their berries. You may also push them on with a strong moist heat until they are swelled to their utmost stretch; you will then have more of the season before you to let them colour *slowly*, in a fine current of fresh air. It is the worst possible management to let them go on slowly now, and to have to push them in the autumn to colour them.

Peach-house.—Many of these houses are now cleared of the fruit, the trees and all parts of the house being well washed down with the engine. If you end this growth as you began it last December; that is, letting it finish gradually in a gentle moist heat, with plenty of air, the trees should be in a good condition for the next crop.

Figs.—The second crop of these is now in a forward state; the trees want abundance of moisture at all periods of their growth, and more particularly when swelling their fruit. Let them have a free current of air, and syringe them frequently over-head.

Melons.—A thrifty, strong plant, in a fresh, rich soil, will teach a beginner more about Melons than a whole season's Calendars; as, if such a plant has not been kept thin of shoots from the beginning, these are now crowded in inextricable confusion, and the more you prune them after this the sooner they will canker, or *die altogether perhaps.*

Cucumbers on the ridges are now growing away with great freedom If they do not cover the space allotted to them, regularly pinch out the tops of the main branches, but keep them thin of shoots near the bottom, otherwise they will soon get into confusion. It is a good plan to put a layer of clean straw under them, to keep them clean; and they will require less water if the beds are covered.

Out-door Department.

About the end of June and beginning of July, as the early Peas and Beans are cleared off the ground, is the usual time of planting out Broccoli, Brussells Sprouts, Savoys, &c.; but if room is scarce, many of these may be planted out between standing rows of other crops that are expected to come off soon. No one ever thinks of planting any of the Cabbage tribe without first manuring the ground.

Colewoits are much sought after in some places, but in some families they are never used. This is about the time to get in the first sowing of them; and in many late situations it is high time to sow early Cabbages to come in betimes next spring; but in good situations a fortnight hence will be time enough.

Peas and Beans.—The earliest varieties of these should now be sown for the last time; but some Early Frames may be chanced as late as the second week in July; and if we have fine weather in October they will afford some dishes, when they will come in very acceptable.

Celery.—Another trench or two may be planted out, but a fortnight hence will be time enough for the main crop in most places. There is much difference of opinion among gardeners on this simple point; the seasons principally, however, determine the right time.

Orchard.—If the tops of shoots of Currants or Gooseberries should become infested with insects, as they often do about this time, the best way is to cut off the tops at once, which will do no harm to the bushes so late as this in the season. A good washing with the engine occasionally will be of service to the wall-trees, and unless they are attacked by insects, clean water is as good for this purpose as any mixture. See that the Vines never get loose, or grow too long, before they are tied in, and so with all your wall-trees.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Plants in this house have got so much hardened in their young wood that they may have large portions of air given them daily. There is hardly a week till the beginning of August but some plants will want a shift into larger pots.

Greenhouse.—All the coarser plants being now removed out-of-doors, more attention must be paid to the watering of the more delicate plants, which are kept in through the season; train out and stake them till you get them into handsome shapes.

Pits.—I find my improvement on the flower-pots particularly useful in these cold pits, as we can now keep the bottom of the pits as damp as we please, which imparts a refreshing coolness to all around, and this without any danger from worms entering the pots. We syringe all the plants here late in the afternoon, and we are now beginning to leave off the lights at night, where the hardier plants are, and only put them on about breakfast-time. Most pot-plants require to be somewhat screened from the sun, out-of-doors, for a few weeks, till the nights lengthen out a little more, when the dews will in a great measure counteract the effects of strong sun.

Flower Garden.—Everywhere in the flower-garden the greatest order and neatness should prevail; not a dead or fading flower should be seen, not even in the wildest corner of the shrubberies. No plant requiring support should be a day without a neat stake. Many of the annuals may be prolonged if their seeds are cut off as they begin to form: some, again, would do better if the strongest shoots were cut back, to show a uniform growth all over the bed or row. Never let the Salvia patens come up with a centre stem; pinch this off close to the bottom, and half-a-dozen shoots will spring up for one, which is better than thick planting. Some people treat their Hollyhocks in the same way, and by that means get great masses of late-flowering shoots.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending June 23, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 16	29 960	29.931	71	46	58 5	N.E.	
Saturday 17	29 979	29 972	75	50	62 5	N.E.	
Sunday 18	29 929	29 823	65	50	57.5	E.	.01
Monday 19	29 954	29 824	63	59	61.0	N.E.	.01
Tuesday 20	30.160	29 956	63	39	51.0	N.E.	
Wednesday 21	30.198	29.984	73	51	62 0	S.W.	
Thursday 22	30 045	29.984	70	40	55.0	N.E.	
Average	30.022	29 925	68 5	47.8	58 2		.02

June 16. Very fine, with scattered white clouds: clear at night.
17. Clear; overcast; very fine, with a few light clouds; cloudy and fine at night.
18. Slight dry haze; overcast and fine.
19. Uniformly overcast; cloudy and cold.
20. Densely clouded; overcast; cold and clear at night.
21. Very fine throughout.
22. Clear; very fine with light clouds; clear at night.
Mean temperature of the week 3.3° below the average

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending July 1, 1843.

June and July.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	W.N.W.
Sun. 25	71.7	51.0	61.3	9	0.72 in.	—	1	5	1	2	3	3	2
Mon. 26	72.0	50 8	61.4	7	1.00	—	2	3	—	1	5	5	1
Tues. 27	68 8	48 2	58.5	9	0.30	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	—
Wed. 28	72 8	51.1	61 9	4	0.65	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	4
Thurs. 29	72 4	49 8	61.1	4	0.20	2	3	2	—	1	5	4	1
Fri. 30	73 4	50 8	62.1	6	0.80	—	2	3	1	4	3	2	2
Sat. 1	72.0	52 7	62 4	8	0 38	1	1	3	—	3	3	5	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 28th, in 1826—thermometer 91°; and the lowest on the 1st July, in 1837, thermometer 37°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending June 23, 1843.

The chief new feature in the market this week is a large quantity of Cherries and Strawbérries from the open garden. The former are almost entirely of the Mayduke sort, and those of good quality range upwards from 8*d* per lb., though many are to be had at a lower rate. The Strawberries are of various kinds, but the Keen's seedlings are most abundant, and good ones may be obtained at 8*d*. per pottle. Grapes, Pines, Peaches, and Nectarines, are particularly splendid this week, and have reached a very high degree of perfection. All the more common kinds of Fruits and Vegetables are tolerably good, and the Cauliflowers are of the most superior description. Cucumbers are now very numerous, yet there are comparatively few that are straight and well-grown. The collections of Cut Flowers include a vast number of hardy things, and annuals in great profusion. The more uncommon flowers are Fuchsia tricolor, Pimelea decussata, many beautiful Roses and Irises, and a prodigious quantity of Moss Roses and Pinks. Among potted plants are Fuchsia tricolor and Standishii, many varieties of Erica ventricosa, various Cacti, and Pimelea rosea.

PRICES, Saturday, June 24, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 10*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s* to 5*s*
— Spanish, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Portugal, per lb. 1*s* to 3*s*.
Peaches, per dozen, 10*s* to 30*s*
Nectarines, per dozen, 10*s* to 30*s*
Melons, 4*s* to 8*s* each
Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 6*s* to 12*s*
Strawberries, per qt. pottle, 2*s* to 2*s*
Gooseberries, p hf-sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Currants, per half-sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Raspberries, per sm. bskt., 10*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Cherries, French, per 12 lbs., 4*s* to 8*s*
Cherries, English, 1*s* to 5*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 1*s* to
Walnuts, per bush., 16*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 8*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50*s* to 55*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs. 60*s*
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Spanish, 18*s*
— Barcelona, 22*s* to 24*s*
— Cob, 12*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage-plants, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Cabbages, per doz., 6*d* to 2*s*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 2*s* to 3*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 60*s* to 120*s*
— per cwt. 4*s* to 6*s*
— per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* to 3*s*
— Scotch, per bushel, 2*s*
— New, per lb., 4*d* to 1*s*
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1*s* to 5*s*
Turnips, Spring, per bunch, 3*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 6*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 6*d* to 1*s*
Carrots, Young Horn., p. bunch, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Spring per bunch, 4*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— green, per bunch, 3*d* to 6*d*
Peas, per sieve, 3*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Peas, per sack, 9*s* to 12*s*
Asparagus, large, per 100, 2*s* to 5*s*
— Sprue, or Small, p. bun. 1*s* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cabb., p. sieve. 6*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, per score, 4*d* to 1*s*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 3*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4*d* to 1*s*
Small Sa ads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Green Basil, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per 12 bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Marjaram, green, per bunch 4*d* to 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 6*s*
Onions, per half-sieve, 4*s* to 6*s*
— Spring per bunch, 2*d* to 6*d*
— Large, per bun., 6*d* to 1*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

Manure.—*Ponterdulais.*—Salt is sometimes advantageous, if used in minute quantities; but its action is sure to be pernicious if in excess, and it is better let alone, unless it has been mixed for some months with lime, when its nature is entirely changed, and it becomes suited for light lands that burn.—*Kent.*—Mix all your dry materials, and make them into a heap, watering it, as you proceed in making it up, with the fluid you mention. Let it lie three months, and it will be fit for use. Do not, however, permit anything to soak away, but if any fluid drains off, let it be thrown back on the heap every day. If your fluid is putrid, as it should be before using, throw in 3 lbs. of sulphate of iron (green vitriol), and let it dissolve before adding to the heap.

SALT.—*Dianthus.*—It is impossible to say how much nitric acid is required to decompose your salt, for there is no knowing how much is left in the soil, or within reach of the acid. Perhaps half an ounce per superficial foot will be enough to remove the mischief; but you should dig the bed over before applying it, and then allow it to remain two or three weeks before it is replanted. Then sow on it some common annual —a little Mustard, for instance—and see whether that is healthy or not; if it is you will probably be safe.

ALLOTMENTS.—*R. W. B.* can easily make rules for his allotment tenants according to circumstances, if he will look at those given in page 243, as adopted at Eastbourn, or by Sir Charles Bunbury. When labourers are anxious to have allotments few rules are required. It would be difficult to draw up a code of rules to suit all circumstances. *M.*

PINES.—*Ignoramus.*—If Pine suckers were taken off in August last, and subjected to a bottom-heat of 100° for two months, (and afterwards placed in a bottom-heat of 80°,) the excessive heat at that time would cause them to start into fruit at this season.

VINES.—*W. H.*—Your Vine-leaves can scarcely be called diseased, although they are in an unusual state, because nothing can well be more healthy than they are. The appearance of warts on their underside is most probably caused by the damp atmosphere and rich soil in which they are growing, and may be conceived to arise thus: The water which the leaves derive from the stem and absorb from the atmosphere is unable to escape again, in consequence of the air that surrounds them being continually loaded with moisture; the result of this is that the water accumulates in the interior of the leaves, and swells them up in the form of warts. The presence of the latter on the under side only, is owing to perspiration from the Vine taking place principally by that surface, which is moreover much softer and looser in texture than the upper surface. If the volumes of aqueous vapour discharged into this Vinery through the *manhole* of the boiler were cut off, the affection would not now disappear, but in all probability would cease to come on new leaves. The coarser habits of the Black Hamburgh will account for its being affected, while the more delicate Frontignan escapes.

PACKING FRUIT.—*X. Y. Z.* will find some information respecting the best method of packing fruit to go by railway, at p. 485 of the first volume of this Paper. The main point to be attended to is to have the box containing the fruit encased in another box, leaving an interspace of two or three inches all round, which must be filled up tightly with hay, moss, or other soft material of a like character.

SEA KALE.—*Oriola.*—No doubt you have used your salt too strong. In the article referred to by you it was expressly stated that we did not know how much was the greatest quantity Seakale would bear. Although a plant may take one pound of nitrate of soda with impunity, it does not follow that it will also take one pound of muriate of soda (common salt). Wait till the autumn; and if your plants recover let them alone; if they do not you must replant them; but you may use the same bed.

ASPARAGUS.—*S. S.*—We do not know what the greatest depth is that Asparagus *may* be buried: five or six inches are enough. The deeper it is buried the later it will be in appearing. The crowns never rise nearer the surface. While growing, a fluid consisting of soap-suds and the drainings from a water-closet fermented in an under-ground cistern will suit it well. If you apply it in a weak state, and only while the Asparagus is growing, you cannot well overdo it by a weekly drenching. Your last question is answered in a leading article of June 10. —*Libanon.*—If you will read a leading article of June 10, you will find your question nearly answered. Common salt should be used: and the best strength is weaker than seawater; we can only repeat, what has been so very often mentioned before, that the rule to be observed in applying saline manure, and indeed all manures, is to administer them weak, and often, and while the plant is in rapid growth.

POTATOES.—*F. B.*—We are convinced that nothing is gained by planting whole Potatoes, and that sets will produce quite as good results. It is not at all necessary to place Potatoes in a warm place previous to planting; and it may do harm. Transplanting is not a good plan. For other answers see a leading article of to-day.—*H. L., Berberis, Quoad.*—See a leading article of to-day.

MOWING MACHINE.—*F. J.*—This instrument is well known to us, and we do not think it comparable with a good mower. Its principal use is where men cannot mow neatly, or when the the weather is so dry that the edge of the scythe will not bite. It cannot be employed in wet weather. Stones break its knife-edges; and it is troublesome. In very small places, where there is no regular gardener, it is most useful.

SEEDS.—*Ponterdulais.*—Sow Crocus and Narcissus seeds as soon as ripe in pans of light earth, in a cold frame; get them up as soon as you can; give them all possible light while growing; gradually dry them off when their leaves turn yellow, and keep them in their earth during the succeeding winter, very slightly damp.

POTTING.—*Ponterdulais.*—We do not advise you to make a rule of putting rotten dung at the bottom of the roots of plants in pots. It will make them run to leaf. A rich light loose compost for them to grow in, and plenty of drainage at the bottom, is what most plants like.

VERANDAHS.—*Ponterdulais.*--Evergreen and Japan Honeysuckles, Pyracantha, Ivy, Banksian Roses, White Jasmine, will suit you, unless your situation be very bleak.

THE CEDAR OF LEBANON is propagated by seeds, which are obtained by splitting the cones, among whose scales they are lodged. Some articles on Coniferous plants in former volumes explain the mode of raising them.

DRYING FLOWERS.—*H. Carter* may preserve the petals of his Pelargonium flowers by simply placing them between clean smooth paper, beneath a book, or something that will press them out flatly.

PELARGONIUMS.—*G. W.*—Discard the following sorts:—Beauty of Ware, Admiral Napier, Masterpiece, Gem, Bleda, Priam, Cunningham's Clarissa, William the Conqueror, Queen of Scots, Brightoniensis, Beatrice, Ranceanum, and replace these with Matilda, Queen of the Fairies, Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, Cyrus, Grand Duke, Comte de Paris, Garth's Witch, Wonder, Prince of Waterloo, Hodge's Emperor, Madelina, Beck's Hebe.

FUCHSIAS.—*Eclipse.*—Among the Fuchsias named *Formosa elegans* is our favourite; when well grown with the deep purple colour of the petals well developed, it is an elegant and beautiful object.—*Youell and Co.*—From the specimen received, *St. Clare* appears to be a prolific bloomer and fine variety, we have never seen the colour so fine in any specimen grown near London.

BOOKS.—*C. J.*—The latest work on the Vine is Mr. Roberts's Treatise, recently noticed in our columns. Mr. Mearns's Essay also gives instructions about coiling the stems, and otherwise growing Vines, in pots.—*A Subscriber.*—We cannot advertise the prices of books or where they are to be had; that is the business of Booksellers —*L. J. W. and others.*—We have no intention of reprinting Mr. Lawrence's useful pamphlet; nor could we do so without that gentleman's permission.

MICROSCOPES —*Y. Z.*—If you have not more than 10*s.* to spare, you had better buy a good common pocket lens, with an inch focus: it should not cost above 3*s*, and it will do all that a more expensive kind will. If, upon going to the shop, you find it does not magnify enough, you can easily have a second in the same case, with a shorter focus and higher magnifying power. The Stanhope lenses are powerful, but of little use for practical Botany, in consequence of the smallness of their field.

INDIAN ARMY.—*G.*—We cannot discuss questions that do not concern the professed objects of this Paper. The grievances of the Indian Medical Officers are stated in a pamphlet published by Simpkin and Marshall, to which we must refer you.

NAMES.—*Probe.*—The *i* is short—thus, Abutilon; it is a change of the word inutilis.

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.—*W. C. A.*—Gas-tar has a very unpleasant smell, and rather an unsightly appearance on a garden wall; however, there is no doubt it will prove noxious to most insects. It will not injure vegetation if the latter is not brought in contact till such time as the gas-tar is dry. The heat of the wall, *on an average*, will not be increased by the dark colour.‖ The Meetings of the Horticultural Society are always announced at the head of our leading article.

ANTS.—*R. S.*—We wish most sincerely we could tell you how to get rid of Black Ants: but we have tried or mentioned all the plans that have been proposed, and nothing seems effectual. We have recommended a solution of corrosive sublimate and common treacle, covered with paper pierced full of holes, so that the ants may run upon the surface without sticking in it: but we do not as yet know how it will answer.

BEES.—*Tizy* mentions something at p. 391, concerning Bees' combs and Owls' eggs found in a hollow tree after the Bees were gone; and asks the following questions:—"Had their departure any connection with dead Bees in the neighbouring house? When were the Owl's eggs laid, by whom hatched, or rather sat upon? Were they kept from decomposition by the combs stopping out the outward air?" As regards the first I cannot see what connection, or rather influence "dead Bees in the neighbouring house" could have on the colony in the tree, especially in March. He says they left suddenly. I question that, for in March Bees are often neglected. There being 10lbs. of honey in the hive is not sufficient proof to the contrary, for the like does happen sometimes. During last winter, the Bees in one of my hives died off gradually, and strange to say, the queen was the longest liver, and left about 10lbs. of good honey. Such rare occurrences have given rise to various conjectures. One is barrenness of the queen, there not being a sufficient number of Bees reared in autumn to supply the loss of those dying off. Disease might attack T.'s colony, caused by the effluvia from the filth which fell with the eggs from the Owl's nest above it. This leads to the question respecting the eggs. It is difficult to say when they were laid, or "sat upon" before they got amongst the Bees; but we may safely conclude that the Owl did not attempt incubation in such a place. The heat of the hive might have some influence on the eggs, and though the *Owlets* did not come forth, the like happens occasionally, especially with eggs on the artificial plans of hatching. I think it is doubtful if the combs kept the eggs from decomposition, except they were glazed with propolis in a similar way that we are told Bees once did so to a mouse that happened to die in their hive. Some may think it strange of an Owl to reside so near a colony of Bees, but at present I know of a Tom-tit who enters to his nest at the same hole that a strong colony of Bees enter to theirs, in a spout-head at the top of a tower.—*A Lady, Westbury,* inquires if it is advisable to cut the combs out of her Bee-box, likewise if it is necessary to introduce fresh queens into old stocks of Bees. Respecting the first it is hard to say how long combs hold good. Some say only a few years, and recommend cutting a portion of the brood-comb one season and another the next, but this cannot be done without injury to the brood. At present I have a hive eight years old, and it has swarmed four times this season. As "A Lady's" stock is only three years old, there need be little fear of the combs being bad for several years to come; and though they are dark that is of little consequence, for honey is not expected from them, being in the centre box of Nutt's hive. In general the combs in such hives last out the Bees, and when in a bad state it is best to cut them out before the box is replenished with a fresh swarm. I have only to add that both old and new stocks of Bees have a fresh queen every time they swarm; hence the old notion of their becoming superannuated is groundless. I have illustrated this more fully with other information relating to Bees in the *Chronicle* of 10th June.—*J. Wighton.*

INSECTS.—*A. F.*—The excrescence or gall on the branch of your Gooseberry-bush is produced most probably by a species of Cynips. Such a gall appears to be of rare occurrence, as we cannot discover any previous notice of a similar fact. *S.*—*A. E.*—The grubs, which arrived in good order, are those of a species of Tipula or Crane-fly. They do not appear to have attained their full size, and will probably become much larger. *S.*—*R. R.*—The small dark-coloured insects infesting the underside of the leaves of your Elton Cherry, is a plant-louse, called Aphis cerasi. It is undoubtedly very injurious to the growth of the young shoots, and may be got rid of by fumigating with Tobacco, syringing with Tobacco-water, as well as by other remedies which you will find in the pages of the *Gardeners' Chronicle. S.*—*W. W.*—The "thread-like substance 5 inches long," which you extracted from the body of a wire-worm is an intestinal worm, belonging to the genus Filaria. Similar worms have been observed in various insects, but still your fact is a very interesting one, showing that the Filariæ are found in the larvæ of insects. *S.*—*A Subscriber, near Shrewsbury.*—Two small Beetles appear to be injuring the Malt, &c. in your granary, specimens of which came safely to hand in the quill; the larger, with a long snout, is the Calandra granaria, so well known as the corn-weevil, and for the injury it does to grain stored away in granaries. The smaller we will give you some information about in a future Number of the *Chronicle.* Frequently turning and exposing to the air the Corn, Malt, &c, appears to be the best method of preventing the attacks of the Corn-weevil, and no doubt also the attacks of the other Beetle you are suffering from. The best means of cure when attacked appears to be that of putting the Corn or Malt into a temperature of 140°, as you will find recommended in *Gardeners' Chronicle,* 1841, p. 104, under the head of Entomological Notices. *S.*—*A. B. C.*—Mr. Beaton is too far off to be consulted on the instant. It is to be presumed that he has ascertained the fact you mention. We, however, have never seen gas-liquor fail to destroy foliage, unless largely diluted; and in that state it will hardly drive off insects. Whether or not the Gooseberry-Caterpillar is an exception we cannot say. Why not try the experiment yourself?

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Zephyrus.*—Your Orchis is O. ustulata.—*W. Chapman.*—No. 1, is Solanum Dulcamara; 2, Cynoglossum officinale; 3, Atropa Belladonna? 4, Equisetum hyemale.—*Tyro.*—Your Rose *does* appear to be a hybrid China.—*A Constant Reader's* plant is Ptarmica alpina.—*J. M. Slapton.*—The Lily is a very handsome variety of L. bulbiferum.—*An old Subscriber.*—Rosa austriaca.—*P. R. W.*—Your plant has no flowers.—*Asterope.*—Prunus virginiana and Philadelphus grandiflorus.—*C. A. B.*—Epipactis ensifolia.—*W. H. M.*—Your specimen is Triptilion glomeratum.—*G. W.*—A starved state of Lathyrus sylvestris.—*R. Billing.*—A blue variety of Veronica nivea.—*Jas. Best.*—Your Schizanthus is new and very pretty. Send us a better specimen and we will name and publish it for you.—*Wild-flowers.*—Your plant is unknown to us; it is not British, and if growing in the hedges of this country must have been introduced. Will you send better specimens in order to enable us to determine it, and give us its locality?—*T. S. B.*—Your Apple is the Easter Pippin.‖—*Inquirer.*—The remarks on the construction of a hybernatory, in Vol. i., are at p. 41, in the No. for Oct. 9. We are sorry to find it is out of print.—*A. B. C.'s* Heaths are:—7. E. ventricosa superba; 106. E. ventricosa var.; 122. E. ventricosa stylosa; 134. E. ventricosa stylosa; 82. E. tricolor dumosa; 124. E. tricolor; 30. E. gemmifera; 78. E. bracteata; 148. E. odorata alba; 160. E. Ewerianа; ? E. mirabilis. §—*Rebecca.*—Seventy numbers are out of print from the commencement of the Paper.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

PELARGONIUMS.—*J. C. L.*—None of your seedlings possess the qualities of good flowers; they are bad in form and very thin. —*A Devonian,—Rose of Aragon,* rosy vermilion, with a clean dark spot in the upper petals; the flower cups well, and retains its form; it is a fine clear, brilliant, and desirable flower, decidedly the best in the collection. The petals of *Devonensis* had all fallen, but judging from the shape of them, the flower must be a bad form; it is a high-coloured variety, with too much feathering seen in the centre. *Aspasia* was also seen under similar circumstances, and from the appearance of the petals they seem to curl back, the spot is singular in colour, the ground-colour appears uncertain and too much mottled. *Hecuba,* too common; and *Salvator Rosa* is too fringed to be of any use. *No. 5 I.,* too long and loose. *Hermione,* bad form, all the petals too long. *Princess Alice* is no improvement; the flower is small and wants brilliancy. *Formosa* is a flower of good form, whitish centre, very dark spot, the remainder of the flower pink; a clear flower of a good cupped form. *Oberon,* good form, with distinct spot, a pleasing flower and rather novel in colour; if it outgrows the uneveuness in the upper petals it promises to become a desirable flower. *Antonius* is a flower of good colour; but what remained was not sufficiently expanded to enable us to judge of its merits. *Titania,* pretty colour, with distinct spot, but all the petals appear to be rather too long.—*P. E. Lynne, Esq., Plymouth.*—*The Duke of Cornwall* cannot be regarded as a seedling; it is now in many hands, and is well known for its pure and splendid colour. *Imogene,* lower petals broad and well formed; of a very delicate pink, approaching whiteness, large spot nearly covering the upper petals; this changes to rosy crimson, leaving the edges of the petals pink, the feathering is nearly obliterated. This is a large and very fine variety. *Seedling No. 10,* somewhat like, but inferior to, Princess Alice. *Enchantress Superb,* under petals pure white, broad, and well formed, the upper petals are covered with a dark plumb-coloured spot, excepting a narrow border of white; it is a brilliant flower, of a good cupped form, but the upper petals are rather too high. *Modesty* is a large showy seedling, somewhat in the style of the Sylph, but of a deep bright rosy pink, white centre, lower petals broad and well formed, spot small, dark, and terminating abruptly; if this flower retains a good cupped form, it will prove an attractive variety, but although the petals have considerable substance, they appear to want firmness. *Seedling 11,* too much like Modesty, and the under petals not so well formed. *Redworth* and *Celestial* we have not seen in perfection, and as these flowers enjoy considerable reputation in Devonshire, we must reserve our opinion till fresh flowers can be sent us. *Celestial* was too far gone; it is a very large and bold flower. *Redworth* appears to want brightness; the blue in the centre runs through the lower petals, and imparts a dull appearance to the flower.—*James Best.*—Your seedling belongs to a race long since discarded; it is bad both in form and colour.—*Captain Thurtell.*—We admire the rich colour of your *Mars,* but object to the form of the flower; the upper petals are rather pointed, and the set of the side-petals is very peculiar and objectionable, being too elevated, thereby hiding too much of the spot, and leaving deep indentations in the outline of the flower, by the side petal being drawn away from the bottom one; the flower appears to open too flat; this circumstance is, however, difficult to decide, from the pip being cut off so short, that the flower will not revive sufficiently in water to enable us to determine.—*R. H. B.—Meteor,* a pretty little flower, but not to be compared to the varieties now raised. *Cancer,* very poor. *Constellation,* good in colour only; these seedlings belong to a race which is now not valued; they have all the same character, pointed upper petals, small spots, a great deal of feathering in the centre, and the petals all narrow and long. —*E. H. M. and Co.*—No. 1, small and common, of no use in the present day. 2 is pretty in colour, spot small, with too much feathering; they arrived in a very imperfect state.—*A. K.*—The upper petals of No. 1 are too pointed, the flower has considerable substance, but the colour is objectionable. No. 2 is too much fringed, and dull in colour.—*C. W. T.*—*Maid of Honour* is beautiful in colour, rather deficient in substance, and the petals do not appear to unfold well; *Spartan, Cora, Isabella,* and *Attraction,* have the same faults; they are good in colour, but wanting firmness in the petals to retain a good form.—*A Florist.—Alice Maud and Charles the XIIth* are varieties of the same character, deficient both in form and substance, the petals are long, narrow, and thin.—*I. S. B.*—Your seedlings are all flowers of the same character; they are very deficient in substance; the petals generally are long and pointed; the flowers altogether loose and badly formed. No. 2 is the best in the collection.

FUCHSIA.—*M. C. T.*—Your Fuchsia is a rich coloured and fine variety, similar to some we have seen, and it depends entirely upon the habit of the plant whether it is a desirable novelty.

PANSIES.—*N. N.*—Your seedlings are not equal to the present race of these beautiful flowers. No. 50 is the best, but we have several purple selfs very superior to it; 51, 52, 53, are of no use; 54 and 55 will make very pretty border varieties. The ground-colour is imperfect in both, the lower petals being yellow, and the side ones white.—*W. C. Turner.*—*Brande's Eliza* is a good flower, large and round, the ground-colour pure white, the eye dark and fine; the upper petals are of deep blue purple, a broad belt of the same colour surrounds the lower petals; the petals lie flat, but the edges want a little smoothness.—*T. B.*—*Pluto,* fine general form and good substance; the ground-colour wants purity; it is too undecided for a show flower. *Talma* has a blotched and fine eye, but the rest of the flower wants decided colour and marking. *Marchionness of Thomond,* a good sized and well-formed flower, very peculiar from having a blotched and fine eye of a light purple colour upon a creamy ground; there is a delicate tinge of light blue on the edges of the petals; if the colours prove permanent it will form a desirable variety. *Lady de Vere,* a flower of the same character, with a tinge of blue on the edges of the upper petals only. *Duchess of St. Albans,* this has some resemblance to the two last-mentioned flowers, but the blotch which forms part of the eye in the bottom petal is a deep brown, from which proceeds a yellow tinge, making the ground-colour in this petal uneven; the upper petals are mottled with light blue. *Virgin Queen,* delicate Primrose ground-colour, with a blotched eye of a bright light purple, very delicate and pretty: we should like to see blooms again, they are peculiar, and if permanent, very desirable.

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, Sir J. Graham stated that it is not the intention of Government to abandon any portion of the Factories Bill except the Educational clauses, and that they have no intention to introduce any other measure on the subject of National Education. Lord Ashley and Sir R. Inglis regretted this result, and attributed the failure of Government to their want of decision in dealing with the religious classes of the community. The bill, after some further discussion, was then passed, in order to have it printed in the amended form. The adjourned debate on the Irish Arms Bill is not yet terminated: on Monday a motion for throwing out the bill was negatived by a majority of 154; and after seven nights' debate on the preliminary stages, the House last night went into committee on the bill. The first clause provoked an animated discussion on Irish affairs; and the

postponement of the clause was strongly urged. The House, however, negatived the motion, but ultimately the committee was adjourned to Monday. On Tuesday the second reading of the Townshend Peerage Bill was carried by a majority of 104; Mr. Hawes's motion on the Danish claims was negatived by 57 to 42; Mr. Crawford's motion for a repeal of the Septennial Act was rejected by 46 to 23; and Captain Berkeley's motion condemning the conduct of the Admiralty in fitting out the old class of ten-gun brigs under commanders, was rejected by 75 to 41. On Wednesday the Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed; and the second reading of Lord Worsley's Bill for the inclosure of waste lands in the country was carried by 64 to 4. On Thursday, the Sugar Duties Bill passed through committee, after two divisions on amendments; the first, proposed by Mr. Ewart, recommended an equalization of foreign and colonial sugar duties, and was negatived by a majority of 85; the second, proposed by Mr. Hawes, recommended the reduction of duty on foreign sugar to 34*s.*, and was negatived by a majority of 81. Last night, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a committee on the Excise Acts, and adopted the Government resolutions for the reduction of the duty on Irish spirits.

From France we have accounts of the debates on the various items of the Budget, and of the continued determination of the Commission to enforce a reduction in the expenditure. An animated debate is expected on the Army Estimates, in which the Commission propose a reduction of 14,000 men, and nearly eleven millions and a half francs on the demands of the War Minister.—From Spain we have additional particulars of the progress of the insurrection, which appears to have assumed a more favourable aspect notwithstanding the occasional excesses which have been committed. The Regent has determined to put himself at the head of his troops, and suppress the rebellion in person. He has issued a Manifesto to the Spanish nation, declaring that he will fulfil the duties imposed on him as first magistrate of the nation, and defend them as becomes a soldier.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses, remain at Buckingham Palace, and are in excellent health. On Saturday Prince Albert went to the East India Docks to inspect the "Victoria and Albert" yacht; and in the evening the Queen and Prince honoured the Italian Opera with their presence. On Monday the Prince presided at a meeting of the Fine Arts Commission, and dined with the Duke of Wellington at the banquet given by his Grace in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. On Tuesday the Queen held a Court, at which the Prince and Princess of Oldenburgh were presented to her Majesty, and several noblemen and gentlemen had audiences to deliver the Insignia of different orders of knighthood worn by deceased members of the respective orders. The Queen and Prince Albert attended the Italian Opera in the evening. On Wednesday the Prince held a levee by desire of her Majesty, which was very numerously attended, and in the evening the Queen and the Prince honoured the French plays with their presence. On Thursday Prince Albert attended the ceremony of opening the Museum of George the Third at King's College. Her Majesty will hold her first drawing-room for the season on Thursday next, at St. James's Palace.—The King of Hanover went to Kew on Saturday, and returned to town on Monday, on which day he gave a dinner party at his residence in St. James's Palace. On Monday evening the King honoured the Lord Chancellor with his company; on Tuesday dined with the Earl of Wilton; on Wednesday attended Lady Peel's assembly, and on Thursday dined with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh.—The King of the Belgians arrived in town yesterday, to be present at the marriage of the Princess Augusta, which will take place on Wednesday next.—Viscount Hawarden and Capt. the Hon. A. Duncombe, R.N., have succeeded the Earl of Warwick and the Hon. Capt. Hood, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are still occupied with the debate on the Budget. The estimates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave rise, during its discussion, to some mention of the treaty of commerce between England and France. M. Guizot said that the project of the treaty with England dated before his Ministry. It went as far back as 1839, and therefore the distress of the last few months could not be attributed to it. Government would always negotiate with a due care for French interests. The Budget of the Minister of Public Instruction gave rise to little discussion. The Commission and the Chamber curtailed the Minister's list of two inspectors and one professor. They allowed him, however, the new professorship of Chinese, with which he professed himself much pleased. The administration of the royal library gave rise to a variety of censures and remarks; but on the whole the Budget passed without much debate or reduction. On Saturday the Chamber refused its *subvention* to the Italian Opera, and transferred it to the Odeon, where the successful tragedy of *Lucrece* has been lately brought out. On Monday the Commission refused to rescind its recommendation to reduce 14,000 men in the Army Estimates. All the efforts of the king and the Ministers, and all their arguments about the state of Spain, failed to make an impression on the deputies. The Commission proposed a reduction of 14,000 men, and nearly eleven million and a half francs, on Marshal Soult's demands. The Cabinet procured a meeting of the Commission on Saturday, and four of its members who attended it earnestly entreated them to relinquish the reduction. The Commission met again next day, and almost unanimously persevered in their proposal. The discussion on this portion of the budget was to commence on Wednesday or Thursday, and there was every reason to anticipate that it would prove a very animated one.—A serious panic was produced in the Bourse last week by the alleged arrival of unfavourable news from Spain, and the Opposition papers insinuate that it was produced by the connivance of the subordinate officers of the Government. The *Journal des Debats* admits that several Spanish refugees have just re-entered Spain, including Gen. Carsy, one of the ringleaders in the insurrection of Barcelona in 1842. Some of the other papers supply additional information on this point. *La Patrie* announces that General Narvaez left Paris on Monday week, after receiving instructions from Queen Christina, and that he is repairing to Andalusia.

SPAIN.—We have accounts from Madrid to the 13th inst., at which date the capital remained perfectly tranquil. The news from the South was, that Grenada had asked twenty-four hours to arrange a capitulation. General Alvarez, however, would, grant no terms, and the Revolutionary party in Grenada then determined on resistance, and General Alvarez was preparing to attack the town. The junta of Malaga was dissolved, and another junta favourable to Government appointed, which had sent for the assistance of troops. The news of the events of Valencia, announcing the breaking out of the insurrection and the flight of Generals Valdez, Villalonga, and Llegar with the wife of Gen. Zurbano, on board an English brig-of-war, had reached Madrid on the night of the 12th. It had created considerable sensation, and the Regent had been much affected by the defection of General Zabala, whom he had long considered as one of his most attached friends. It was said, that after declaring in favour of the movement, he had resigned his command. The Regent has determined to put himself at the head of troops, and march without loss of time on Valencia. The 7,000 men left there by Zabala had joined the movement, to avoid bloodshed, but were averse to it, from its being of a Carlist and Absolutist character. Señor Camacho, the political chief, had been enticed to a parley by the conspirators, and treacherously murdered. This was the signal for disorder, and the means of its succeeding. The body of the unfortunate chief was dragged through the streets by a rope. A letter from Reus states that after a bombardment of six hours, which had much damaged the town, it had surrendered at discretion. Gen. Zurbano had refused any parley or communication with Col. Prim, who was obliged to quit the town. Zurbano remained master of it the entire day of the 12th, and had disarmed the inhabitants. Reus was perfectly tranquil and in his power on the evening of the 12th. Lerida had sent away the movement party, and remained true to the Regent. The son of Zurbano was master of Gerona, and stood firm; the garrison of Figueras remained in its fort; and the Commander of the fortress of Montjouic has positively refused to give it up, or receive the Catalonian officers named by the Barcelonese Junta to command it. The Captain-General Cortinez had previously issued a proclamation announcing his allegiance to the principles of the Junta. The Regent has issued a decree appointing General Seaone General-in-Chief of the united armies of Valencia, Arragon, and Catalonia, and directing the Captains-General of those districts to obey his orders, as respected military operations. The Captain-General and M. Mendizabel had a long conversation on the morning of the 13th with the Regent. Nothing had transpired as to what passed on that occasion, but it was reported that, immediately after the arrival of the unfavourable news from Valencia, the Regent was advised to yield to the movement which was becoming general, and to request the assistance of M. Cortina or M. Olozaga to extricate him from his present difficulties. But all this advice was offered in vain, and it is positively asserted that Espartero replied, "No, gentlemen, I never will yield. I know that my fate is to die like a soldier on the field of battle, sword in hand." Notwithstanding these untoward events, it is generally believed that the appearance of the Regent at the head of his troops will again be attended with success, and that he will effectually suppress the movement. The National Guard of Madrid are still unshaken in their attachment to him, and are fully expected to justify the confidence he will repose in them by committing the young Queen to their charge during his absence in the disturbed provinces. These impressions are confirmed by a manifesto just issued by the Regent, in the form of an address to the people of Spain. In this important document he declares his determination to fulfil his duties as first magistrate of the nation, and to defend them as becomes a soldier.

PORTUGAL.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 12th inst. Tranquillity prevailed at Lisbon, and the Spanish disturbances had not had any corresponding effect there. The Cortes had been occupied with various Government projects. An address to the Queen, praying her to consent to a diminution of income in consideration of a necessitous state of the country, was met by the Ministers declaring that her Majesty had again given up 50 contos this year, and the King Consort 40, and was rejected by 89 votes against 4. An address of thanks both to the Queen and King Consort on the occasion of this concession was carried by 72 against 21 votes. The Court was to remain in Lisbon till after the great annual procession of Corpus Christi, when it would proceed to Cintra. The Duchess of Braganza left on the 8th for Rotterdam, in the Duke of Cornwall British steamer, and was paid the usual honours in going down the river. The proceedings of Dr. Kaley, an English physician at Madeira, had excited much animadversion by the high Catholic party, and great efforts were made to induce the Government to remove him from the island, but it was not considered that a measure of the kind was either justifiable or probable. Dr. Kaley, it appears, has been in the habit of giving the poor people of Madeira gratuitous advice and medicine, and has acquired great influence there. He has held Scripture readings twice a week, at which everybody who chose attended, and about twenty persons have, it appears, declared themselves Protestants. This has given umbrage to the priests; and great efforts have been made to get Dr. Kaley removed. It is asserted that he preached against images, and, in fact, against the religion of the state; and although the late Catholic bishop attended his lectures, he has been commanded by the Governor to desist, and guards have been placed at his doors, by command of the authorities at Lisbon, to prevent any Portuguese from attending his religious meetings. His conversions were considered to be due, in a great measure, to his benevolence and personal influence.

GERMANY.—Letters from Berlin state that motions have lately been made in several Masonic lodges to receive Jews as brethren, and not to inquire into the religious faith of persons who wish to become Freemasons. These motions, however, found much resistance, and were the cause of serious disputes, which have now been settled by a final decision of the Grand Master, the Prince of Prussia, that neither Jews, nor Jews converted to Christianity, can henceforth be received, but that persons of the latter class who previously have been received into the order are to continue therein.

ITALY.—We learn from Genoa that a treaty has been concluded between the Sardinian Government and the Republic of Geneva, for the purpose of constructing a railway from Chambery to Geneva, at the expense of the two Governments. The neglected state of the navigation on the Rhone making direct communication between Switzerland and the Mediterranean very difficult and slow, this will be of the utmost importance for Swiss commerce.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople of the 31st ult. inform us that Redschid Pasha had an attack of apoplexy of a decided character, on the evening of the 28th. The principal medical men had been called in, but he still continued in a most unsatisfactory condition, with extreme prostration of strength and faculties. The Sultan being informed of this melancholy event immediately despatched his private physician, with orders to neglect no means which might be conducive to the restoration of his health. Under all circumstances, it is thought the idea of sending him away from Constantinople will now be abandoned. Involuntary respect is paid to him, even by his enemies, notwithstanding the intrigues to which they have sacrificed the ablest Minister in the empire. The Sultan has issued a firman to Hafiz Pacha, announcing that Prince Alexander Georgewitsh has sent in his abdication, dated May 16, and that in consequence a new election should take place as soon as possible, under the joint superintendence of Hafiz Pacha, as Turkish Commissioner, and the Emperor's Consul-General, as Russian Commissioner, from which election, however, Prince Michael is excluded on the ground that during his regency his administration was not conducted in conformity with the wishes of the Porte. A general amnesty is also granted to all Servians except Prince Michael and his three Ministers.

EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria of the 27th ult. announce the intention of the Pasha to proceed with the execution of the long-proposed work of joining the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, by means of a canal to be cut from Suez to Palusium. The epidemic among the oxen still continued in Egypt; more than 5000, lately purchased for Ibrahim Pasha, had died of this distemper. A cloud of locusts appeared in the province of Sharkie on the 13th ult., and spread over the country to Alexandria. The corn having been reaped, they destroyed the cotton crop. It was hoped that the approaching inundation of the Nile would destroy them.

WEST INDIES.—The mail steamer Trent arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, with a valuable amount of specie on freight. Her dates are from St. Thomas's, 24th, and from Bermuda, 31st May. The accounts from Jamaica report favourably of the prospects of the ensuing harvest, while the heat in Barbadoes had been so oppressive, that the young crops were suffering in consequence. A vessel called the Glen Huntly had arrived at Kingston, on the 11th May, from Sierra Leone, with 85 emigrants, which was regarded as a small supply only for the demand occasioned by the Jamaica negroes continuing to settle on their own lands, and which caused a want of field-labourers. Much difficulty had been experienced in inducing the poor Africans to volunteer their labour upon the free principle, but it was expected in due progress of time that their prejudices would be overcome.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Millbank Penitentiary Bill was read a third time and passed. The Apprehension of Offenders Bill and the Assessed Taxes Bill was read a second time. The Charitable Loan and Deposit Offices Regulation Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Thursday.—Lord MONTEAGLE expressed his satisfaction at the intention of the Government to retrace its steps with respect to the additional duty on Irish spirits. He hoped they would take the bold step of reverting to a duty which would at once check smuggling, and benefit the revenue. Under the operation of a 2*s.* 4*d.* duty in 1834, these results seemed to be combined, and he pressed

its adoption.—Some other routine business passed, including the second reading of the Canadian Corn Bill, the discussion of which is postponed till Monday week.

Friday.—Lord DENMAN called attention to the proposed "winter circuit." He thought it a matter too important to be undertaken without the serious deliberation of Parliament, and thought that some measure in the shape of a local commission, acting similarly to the Central Criminal Court, would suffice. The judges were already overburdened, and it was impossible that a third gaol delivery could take place in the year without increasing the number of judges.—Lord CAMPBELL suggested that the Irish Judges should be called upon to assist.—The Assessed Taxes Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—In reply to a question from Mr. S. O'BRIEN, asking the reason why soldiers in Ireland went armed to church, Sir H. HARDINGE said it was the practice of the service for the troops to go to church armed in disturbed districts, as it was not considered discreet to leave the arms in the barracks.

In answer to Mr. WYSE, Sir R. PEEL stated that he was not prepared to say that Government would ask for a supplementary vote in addition to the annual grant for the purposes of education. If, however, in consequence of what had recently passed, and of the failure of the plan of the Government, the result should lead to increased demand upon the Privy Council, he should then not hesitate to apply for an additional vote. The Right Hon. Baronet further stated that he had no intention of extending the principle on which the Privy Council now acted. To a question from Mr. HINDLEY, Sir R. PEEL announced that, whatever might be the difficulties attending the Regent of Spain, he would not shrink from observing, with the most scrupulous good faith, the obligations which the British Government were bound to hold towards Espartero. He paid a high compliment to the Regent, whom he described as actuated by the sincerest desire to administer the Government of Spain on constitutional principles.

Sir J. GRAHAM made his promised statement with regard to the Factories Bill. It was not the intention of the Government to abandon any portion of the Bill except the education clauses. But in consequence of the omission of those clauses, it was necessary to make alterations in that portion which was to be retained. He therefore moved the committal of the bill *pro formâ*, in order to have it printed in its amended form.—Lord ASHLEY expressed regret at the abandonment of the educational clauses. The Church had made many concessions for the sake of conciliation and peace, which, however, had proved fruitless. The Government had no doubt done what it conceived to be its duty: but though Church and Dissent seemed equally pleased at the abandonment of the educational clauses, the only parties who had no reason to be satisfied were the neglected objects of ignorance. For his part, unless a great change took place in the temper of the two parties, he would never again be a participator in any scheme for bringing antagonistic bodies to act in harmony.—Mr. M. GIBSON protested against the word concession at all.— Sir R. INGLIS urged on the Government the necessity of not abandoning the general subject of education. He assured them that if they had taken a more decided tone, and acted in a more determined manner, they would have received greater support from one class of the community, and by no means such virulent opposition from any other. — After remarks from Mr. HINDLEY, Sir G. GREY, Mr. COLQUHOUN, Mr. WYSE, Mr. DARBY, and Mr. S. WORTLEY, Sir J. GRAHAM, in his reply, announced that the Government had no intention to introduce any other measure on the subject of National Education: at the same time that they would offer no impediments to the success of any such measure if proposed by an individual Member. — The bill passed, *pro forma*, through committee.

Mr. BLEWITT then asked if it were consistent with the constitution, and the conflicting duties of the King of Hanover that he should take his seat in the House of Lords, and exercise the rights of a Peer of the realm and a Privy Councillor? — The ATTORNEY-GENERAL declined to answer the question.

The adjourned debate on the Arms Bill was resumed by Mr. GISBORNE, who opposed the bill.—The speakers against the bill were Mr. WILLIAMS, Sir H. W. BARRON, Mr. E. ELLICE, Sir C. NAPIER, Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, and Mr. MUNTZ. It was supported by Mr. COLQUHOUN, Lord J. MANNERS, Mr. HARDY, Mr. M. MILNE, and Mr. LANE FOX.—Mr. E. ELLICE said his original intention to vote for the bill had been changed by Sir J Graham's declaration that concessions to the Roman Catholics of Ireland had been pushed to their limits.—Lord J. MANNERS urged the propriety of establishing diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome, and gave credit to Mr. O'Connell for sincerity and honesty in his motives. He called on the Government to do something to improve the physical condition of the Irish people.—Mr. MILNES expressed his opinion that the one great error of the government of Ireland was, a total disregard of the feelings of the Roman Catholic population.—Mr. L. FOX quoted several Scriptural passages, and declared his determination to prove that the late Emperor of the French was the seventh apocalyptic head of the Beast, or Roman power. Rome in these days was about to become more terrible than she had ever been since the old she-wolf was wet-nurse to Romulus. He then referred to the scene of the Transfiguration, and to Moses, Elias, and St. John the Baptist, and expressed his conviction that Elias was not far off. God would stand by his true British Church in these latter days; and though her sun was eclipsed by the passing of Catholic Emancipation, still she would shine out more brightly than ever. — On a division, the numbers were—for the amendment, 122; against it, 276: majority 154.

After a discussion the House went into committee on the bill. Lord ELIOT promising to give notice before Friday next of the clauses he proposes to withdraw.—To a question by Mr. HUTT. Sir J. GRAHAM repeated that it was his intention to introduce a Poor-law Bill during the present session.—The Ecclesiastical Courts and other Bills were postponed *sine die*, the Government stating that, in consequence of the practice of adjourning debates, it was impossible to fix with certainty the public business.

Tuesday.—Mr. J. WORTLEY moved the second reading of the Townshend Peerage Bill.—Mr. C. BULLER moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months; the principal ground on which he opposed the bill being, that it regulated for a particular case instead of on a general principle. No other member having spoken on the question, the House divided at once, when there were—For the second reading, 153; against it, 49: Majority, 104. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. HAWES moved for a committee of the whole House, on Wednesday next, to take into consideration the propriety of an address to her Majesty, in order to the indemnification of the sufferers whose vessels and cargoes were confiscated by the Danish Government in 1807.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made a statement of the circumstances of the case, so familiar to the public, and declared his determination to adhere to the example of his official predecessors, by resisting the claims.—Mr. HAWES expressed his disappointment at the speech and determination of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Solicitor-General had given a decided opinion as to the equity and justice of the claims, but he now remained silent.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL explained that, on more fully learning the facts of the case, his opinion as to the justice of the claims had been entirely altered. He was now satisfied that they were such as no Government ought to sanction.—Mr. HUTT, Mr. AGLIONBY, and Colonel SIBTHORP added some observations in favour of the claims. A division then took place, when the motion was rejected by 57 to 42.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD brought on a motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act. He briefly referred to the history of the enactment of that measure, which was passed in the first year of George I., and superseded the Triennial Act, which he would now restore, his object in doing so being to render the House more responsible to the people. —Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion, which was briefly opposed by Sir J. GRAHAM, and on a division rejected, by 46 to 23.

Captain BERKELEY called the attention of the House to the inexpediency and danger of employing the old class of ten-gun brigs under commanders, and re-establishing them as sloops of war in her Majesty's navy. These vessels, which the highest naval authorities had concurred in representing as being not fit to fight, to sail, or even to swim, were about to be sent out to the coast of Africa, to cooperate with a superior class of American ships of war in repressing the slave-trade, and would thus be exposed to a rivalry disheartening to the officers and discreditable to the service.—Captain PECHELL seconded the motion.—Captain GORDON did not view this class of vessels with so much alarm; and seeing they had been so long employed in the service, the Board of Admiralty would not be justified in declining to use them on any important occasion where they might be considered available. Their present destination, on the coast of Africa, between the tropics, where calms and light breezes prevailed, was the best adapted for their capabilities; and as they were to be employed on a difficult and delicate duty, it was requisite that they should be well manned and competently officered.—Captain PLUMRIDGE said a few words in confirmation of the fact of the worthlessness and danger of these ten-gun brigs.—Mr. S. HERBERT defended the Board of Admiralty, who were not doing what they were charged with, but rather the contrary. A new class of gun-brigs were introducing into the service, superseding the old vessels, not because they were dangerous, but because of their bad sailing qualities, and he therefore hoped the House would not adopt a motion, declaratory of an abstract proposition, based on a misconception, and which would not do justice to the conduct of the Admiralty respecting details which were purely of an executive nature.—Sir C. NAPIER attributed the defects of our naval architecture, and the mismanagement of our naval service, to the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, which was radically defective, and kept us half a century behind the rest of the world in a department essentially connected with our national safety.—After some additional observations from Captains PECHELL and BERKELEY, the motion was rejected by 75 to 41.

Captain PECHELL moved the printing of the returns of appeal cases on the assessed taxes for the years 1841 and 1842, which, being opposed as unnecessary by Sir G. CLERK, was rejected by 79 to 16. —Lord CLEMENTS renewed his motion for the production of the correspondence connected with the disbanding of the yeomanry corps in Ireland, to which Lord ELIOT gave the same reply as on a former occasion, namely, that he was willing to furnish copies of all orders for the disbanding of the yeomanry, with some selections, omitting from the correspondence whatever was of a personal or superfluous nature.—Lord CLEMENTS assented, and the returns were ordered.

Wednesday.—The Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that he intended to move that the House should on Friday resolve itself into a committee on the Excise Acts. The year's experiment that had been made of the additional duty of 1*s.* a gallon on Irish spirits had shown a progressive increase of offences against the Excise laws, while the revenue had not been increased to the extent anticipated. He felt so strongly with regard to the moral effect of the change in the Irish spirit duty that he could not consent to the continuance of the evil.—Lord WORSLEY moved the committal of the Coroners Bill.—On the suggestion of Lord G. SOMERSET, the bill was committed *pro formâ*, in order to have the amendments, which were numerous, made, and the bill reprinted.

Lord WORSLEY moved the second reading of the Commons Inclosure Bill.—Colonel SIBTHORP moved, as an amendment, that the second reading be given that day six months.—Lord WORSLEY felt strongly the importance of carrying forward the bill during the present session. There were nearly two million acres of waste land in the country, which could be reclaimed at an expense of 12*l.* an acre, by which great employment would be afforded to the labouring population. There was a strong disposition to carry out inclosures, but parties were deterred by the great expense of separate inclosure bills. He proposed to carry out his measure by the aid of the tithe commissioners; who, on the application of two-thirds of those interested in an inclosure, should send assistant commissioners to examine and report; the commissioners to report the progress of all inclosures twice a year to the Home-office, and the House of Commons to have a veto on any inclosure, should one-fourth of those interested object to it. He had endeavoured to ascertain the probable expense of the working of his measure, and was satisfied that unopposed inclosures, the expense of which, under the present system, amounts to from 400*l.* to 600*l.*, would not, by the present bill, exceed 40*l.* Considering the capital which would be invested in reclaiming land, and the employment which would be afforded, he was satisfied that the bill, if passed, would prove an important boon to the interests of agriculture and the country.—Mr. FERRAND, though objecting to the bill, on the ground that it would for ever after deprive the poor of England of their free commonage right, was nevertheless satisfied that some measure for the reclamation and allotment of waste land was essential to save us from a revolution. The measures of Sir Robert Peel had proved failures; food was still beyond the means of the working classes; machinery was still advancing, and throwing multitudes out of employment; and the state of the working classes in the manufacturing districts was appalling. Lord Worsley's bill would be a boon, so far as employment was concerned; but he could not vote for it, on the ground of the deprivation of the right of the poor; his objection, however, would be obviated, were the principle of the allotment of waste lands to labourers incorporated with it, as proposed by his own Allotment of Waste Lands Bill.—Sir C. BURRELL and Mr. MILES approved of the bill.—Mr. ROEBUCK objected to the bill that its tendency was to create a pauper population connected with the land. Depend upon it, an allotment system would raise a pauper agrarian population in this country. It was better that the working classes should be dependent on wages. He did not wish to see such commons as those adjacent to London appropriated; their benefit to the health and enjoyment of the population, especially the working classes, was immense. Moreover, he saw in the bill the seeds of many a lawsuit. Let Lord Worsley, and those who thought with him, repeal the Corn-laws, and they would provide surer and more abundant employment for the population than anything this bill could do for them.—Lord J. MANNERS also wished to see the working classes dependent on wages; but an allotment system would enable them to eke out their subsistence. But he wished Lord Worsley's bill to be postponed until the report of the committee of inquiry on the subject of allotment was made.—Mr. C. BULLER paid a compliment to Lord J. Manners for his generous sympathies with the poor and working classes. But he could see no reason for the postponement of the bill, as it established no new principle, and the operation of which, he conceived, would be exceedingly beneficial. Mr. Roebuck's objection to the inclosure of commons, on the ground of the health and enjoyment of the population, was met by an express provision of the bill; and he could not possibly understand why the cultivation of waste lands should not be undertaken for a reason like this.—After some observations from Lord SANDON, Mr. S. CRAWFORD expressed his determination to oppose the bill, because it interfered with the rights of the poor. It proposed, indeed, to give them "playgrounds;" but the best playground for the working man was the land from which he might derive an independent income. He also totally dissented from Mr. Roebuck's position, that the working classes should be dependent on wages. Though himself a staunch advocate of the repeal of the Corn-laws, he, nevertheless, thought it essential for the best interests of the working classes that they should have some dependence on land.—Mr. DIVETT, looking to the deficiency of employment, and the importance of extending it, for the sake of the security of the country, would support the bill.—Mr. AGLIONBY also declared his support of the bill, on similar grounds.—On a division, the second reading of the bill was carried by 64 to 4.

Thursday.—Mr. WARD gave notice, that on the third reading of the Irish Arms Bill he will move an amendment, which will open the question of the Irish Established Church, with a view to the redistribution of its revenues, having due regard to existing proprietary rights, and the maintenance of spiritual instruction, on a scale adapted to the Protestant Episcopal population of Ireland.—Sir J. GRAHAM, replying on several points to Mr. FOX MAULE, having relation to Scotland, stated that the Government did not intend to provide endowments for the *quoad sacra* parishes of that country.

On the order of the day for considering the Sugar Duties, the Earl of LEICESTER made a statement commenting on the facts adduced in the case of the Townshend Peerage Bill, and contradicted the assertion that no property was involved. The contrary was the case, inasmuch as the property entailed on the marquisate of Townshend depended on the issue, and the decision of the House would thereby materially affect him.

On the motion for going into committee on the Sugar Duties, Mr. COBDEN moved "That in the opinion of this House it is not expedient that, in addition to the great expense to which the people of this country are subjected for the civil, military, and naval establishments of the colonies, they should be compelled to pay a higher price for the productions of those colonies than that at which similar commodities could be procured from other countries, and that therefore all protective duties in favour of colonial produce ought to be abolished;" and was proceeding to speak on the subject, when he was informed by the Speaker, that as the resolution had reference to import duties generally, and not to the sugar duties, it could not be put.—The amendment having fallen to the ground, the House went into committee.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a continuation of the sugar duties of last year. He said it would have given him the greatest pleasure to have been enabled to propose a reduction, whether as regarded foreign or colonial sugar, but the state of the revenue prevented him from so doing. Any experiment in the present financial position of the country could not be attempted by any one in his situation.—Mr. EWART moved, as an amendment, a resolution recommending an equalisation of the foreign and colonial sugar duties, imposing indiscriminately on sugars 24*s.*, and on molasses 9*s.*—The amendment was opposed by Mr. JAMES, Mr. BERNAL, Mr. SCARLETT, and Mr. G. BERKELEY; and was supported by Mr. BROTHERTON, Mr. VILLIERS, Mr. WARD, Dr. BOWRING, and Mr. M. GIBSON. The committee having divided, there were—For the amendment, 50; against it, 135: Majority, 85. Mr. HAWES then moved his amendment, recommending the reduction of the duty on foreign sugar to 34*s.*—Mr. GLADSTONE regretted that it was not practicable to deal with sugar on the same principle as had been applied to other articles of consumption in the tariff of last year. But the proposed reduction would not have such an effect on price as materially to stimulate consumption; and the state of the revenue forbade all experiment the result of which was not clear. He had no objection to the proposed reduction on commercial grounds, but he thought it insufficient for the purpose of revenue; and he objected principally to it as an encouragement of slavery.—Mr. LABOUCHERE supported the amendment.—Sir R. PEEL insisted that any reduction in the duties imposed on foreign sugars would operate as a direct encouragement to slavery, and explained the negotiations that had taken place with Brazil, and said that, under present circumstances, it would be impossible to admit slave-grown sugar into our markets. The committee divided, and there were—For the amendment, 122; against it, 203: Majority, 81.—The bill then passed through committee, and was reported.

Friday.—On the motion for going into Committee on the Irish Arms Bill, Sir H. W. BARRON moved as an amendment that its provisions be extended to England.—Lord PALMERSTON addressed the House at great length on the grievances of Ireland, to which Sir ROBERT PEEL replied. A long debate ensued, in which Lord JOHN RUSSELL and several Members took part, when Sir H. W. BARRON withdrew his amendment. Sir J. GRAHAM stated that the Irish Chancellor had acted on the advice of Ministers with respect to the dismissal of magistrates. The House then went into Committee on the Bill, when a postponement was moved and negatived by 177 to 74. The Committee, however, adjourned to Monday. The House then went into Committee on the Excise Acts, and adopted the Government resolutions in regard to the reduction of duties on Irish spirits.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 93⅞ to ¼ for the opening; Bank Stock, 179½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94⅝ to ¾; Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, 101½; Exchequer Bills, 55*s.* to 57*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Waterloo Banquet.—The Duke of Wellington, in consequence of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo occurring this year on a Sunday, gave his annual banquet on Monday night at Apsley House to those officers who shared the dangers and honours of the field. A great number of persons congregated at the entrance-gates of Apsley House and on the opposite side of Piccadilly, so that, what with the arrival of the carriages and the vast concourse of people collected, it was with the utmost difficulty that a passage could be obtained for the different vehicles. Many noblemen and gentlemen and several ladies on horseback took up their position on the western side of the eastern entrance-gate, a position which commanded the recognition of those distinguished officers entitled to join the party. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived shortly before eight o'clock, and the presence of the Prince was the occasion of the most enthusiastic cheering. Colonel Buckley (a Waterloo officer,) and the Marquess of Exeter, groom of the stole to his Royal Highness, were in the same carriage, in attendance on the Prince. The Duke of Wellington received his Royal Highness immediately on alighting from the carriage. The crowd consequently had an opportunity of seeing his Grace, and a burst of applause from without was the result. It was about a quarter to eight when the Duke and his guests, amounting in number to 81, took their seats at the table. The Duke of Wellington of course presided, supported on the right by Prince Albert, and on the left by General Washington, who had never before attended this annual festival, from his residence nearly 22 years in Prussia. The Marquess of Anglesey sat on Prince Albert's right. The Duke of Wellington first gave the health of the Queen, and then that of Prince Albert, who proposed the Duke's health. "The heroes who fell at Waterloo" was next given by the Duke, and drunk as usual, with solemn silence. "The British Guards," "The Artillery at Waterloo," "Sir Henry Hardinge," "Prussian Army," coupled with the name of General Washington, and several other toasts succeeded.

Public Testimonials.—At the anniversary dinner of the 7th Hussars, which took place on Friday last at the Clarendon, being the first of the three days commemorative of the battle of Waterloo, Lieut.-General Sir E. Kerrison, in the chair, a piece of plate of the value of 1,000 guineas was presented to their late Colonel the Marquess of Anglesea, as the commander of the regiment for nearly half a century. The memorial represented a corporal of the 7th Hussars engaged with a French Dragoon, and was the work of Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt. —On Wednesday week a number of gentlemen assembled at dinner at the London Tavern, and presented a service of plate, which had been voted to Sir John and Lady Pirie, in December last, in testimony of the courteous, exemplary, and distinguished manner in which they discharged their duties as Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress

of the City of London. Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England, was in the chair, and was supported by between sixty and seventy gentlemen.—On Monday a meeting of the friends of Mr. Macready assembled at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of presenting to that gentleman a piece of plate, as a tribute of their approbation of his exertions in reviving the legitimate Drama. The Duke of Cambridge presided, and in a speech of some length presented the memorial to Mr. Macready. His Royal Highness concluded by saying, "You have succeeded in reviving a taste for the Drama, which, for the last twenty years, has been gradually declining, and I believe that the result of your exertions has had a very favourable effect on public morality. It has been stated that you are about to leave England. Wheresoever, Sir, you may direct your steps, rest assured that you bear with you the best wishes and sincere esteem of your countrymen, who earnestly hope that, on your return, they may again see you in the unimpaired possession of those powers which have afforded them such high gratification. I feel convinced that every honest man and lover of the Drama will heartily concur with me in this wish." Mr. Macready then came forward, and was received with a burst of applause which lasted for several minutes. At length he addressed his friends as follows:—"May it please your Royal Highness—I find myself labouring under more than ordinary emotion when I attempt to reply to the too partial terms in which you have thought fit to address me. I stand indebted in a large amount of gratitude, and must still lament my inability to discharge it. I thank you most cordially and earnestly, both for myself and the whole of the theatrical profession who have registered their names as friends and patrons of the drama in this splendid testimonial. There are some persons whose thoughts are like 'the eyes of Mammon, always downward bent;' these persons considered my tenure of Covent-garden Theatre as from sordid motives. Did I merit this reproach the disappointment would have been most bitter; but although I have sustained some personal loss, I trust that the experiment to revive the taste for the legitimate drama was not wholly unsuccessful. I have been accused of having left too much to the mechanic's art, but I have merely endeavoured to furnish the stage worthily for the great poet, whom we all honour." Mr. Macready was here completely overcome by his emotion, and had evidently been for some time making great efforts to suppress his feelings; at length he recovered himself, and concluded an eloquent address with the renewed expression of his thanks to the assembled company. Mr. T. D'Eyncourt then proposed a vote of thanks to the Duke of Cambridge, which was unanimously carried.

Anti-Slavery Convention.—The Convention held its last meeting on Tuesday, being the seventh day of its protracted sitting. The proceedings have run to a great length, and the various questions connected with the progress and suppression of slavery in all parts of the world have been so fully discussed, that it would be impossible, in our brief limits, to give an abstract of the speeches. On Friday a discussion on free trade incidentally took place on a motion by the Rev. T. Spencer, of Bath, who proposed the following resolution:—"That in the judgment of this Convention, the introduction of the slave-grown produce of Brazil and Cuba, into competition with the free-grown produce of the British West India colonies and British India, is rendered necessary, as an act of justice to all parties interested, and is in consistency with the principles on which the Convention is constituted." Mr. E. N. Buxton proposed as an amendment, "That it is the opinion of this Convention that the introduction of the slave-grown produce of Cuba and Brazil into the British markets is calculated to encourage the systems of slavery which exist in the former countries, and of stimulating the African slave-trade." A long discussion followed, in which Mr. Cobden, Dr. Lushington, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting; but it was considered desirable that the Convention should not commit itself by any decision on the subject, and the previous question was ultimately moved, and carried by a large majority. On Saturday the state of the slaves in Cuba and other Spanish colonies was brought forward, and led to a long debate. At the evening sitting, a report was adopted on the condition of the free people of colour in the United States, and an address was voted to the Bey of Tunis, for his co-operation in abolishing slavery in his dominions. On Monday a series of resolutions in favour of voluntary emigration from Africa to the West Indies was proposed, and after a long sitting negatived by a large majority, only three hands being held up in their favour. On Tuesday, a report was read on the state of slavery in Texas, from which it appeared that several of the delegates had been honoured with an interview by Lord Aberdeen on Monday; when his Lordship, who listened with great attention to the information given him by the deputation, promised that no legitimate means should be spared to effect the great object of abolishing slavery in the republic of Texas. His Lordship assured the deputation that no underhand or sinister policy would be adopted, but that the British Government were determined to proceed by the fair and open interchange of diplomatic intercourse with Texas or its accredited representatives. The following resolution was then carried unanimously:—"That, in the deliberate judgment of this Convention, the annexation of Texas to the United States is sought, and would be used by the slaveholders of the southern states, for the purpose of promoting the slave-trade and of perpetuating slavery in the American continent, and it is therefore deprecated by this Convention as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the human race." Lord Morpeth moved a resolution expressive of the sympathy and respect of the Convention for the venerable John Quincy Adams, late President of the United States. At the afternoon sitting, the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, brought up the report of the Committee appointed to consider the effect of the 10th article of the Ashburton treaty, in reference to the fugitive slaves in Canada. The report and the resolutions consequent thereupon gave rise to considerable remark, and several resolutions were ultimately adopted having reference to the escape into the English territories of fugitive slaves from the United States, declaratory of the injustice of delivering them up on the demand of the American authorities, under the sanction of the 10th article of the Ashburton treaty. It was then resolved,—"That it is the opinion of this Convention that the anti-slavery cause would be much promoted and strengthened by the formation of anti-slavery societies, founded on the principle of the fundamental guilt of slavery, and of the moral duty of immediate, thorough, and universal emancipation. That, in order to carry into practical operation the above resolution, the delegates and friends of this Convention be requested to assist such societies in their respective cities and neighbourhoods. That, in conformity with the precedent of the Convention in 1840, it be referred to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to call another Convention, similar in character and objects to the present, whenever the cause would be promoted by it." The Convention was then dissolved.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.—On Wednesday the anniversary meeting of this Society was celebrated in Exeter Hall, Lord Morpeth in the chair. His Lordship was supported by Lord Ebrington, the Bishop of Norwich, Hon. R. Howard, Sir G. Strickland, and a numerous assemblage. Amongst the ladies present were the Duchess of Sutherland and daughters, and Lady Noel Byron. A large number of the Society's delegates from America and other quarters of the world were present. The Chairman opened the proceedings in an eloquent address, congratulating the Society on its objects and warmly wishing it success. The report of the Convention was then read. It gave details of the objects of the Society, and of its operations in America, British India, Africa, and Asia. It touched upon the present state of the abolition question, the state of the African slave-trade, the results of emancipation in the Indies, and on a multitude of other topics. The general question of slavery as at present existing throughout the world was then discussed by the several speakers at great length.

Peace Convention.—On Thursday "The Friends of Universal Peace" commenced their sittings at Freemasons' Hall, when Mr. Hindley, M.P., presided, supported by a numerous body of the Society of Friends, and various delegates from Paris, New York, Birmingham, Norwich, Liverpool, Bristol, Gloucester, and other places. The chairman stated that the object at which the Society aimed was briefly that of devising the best means for arresting the evil practices of war, and for promoting universal peace. According to the programme of topics which will occupy the consideration of the convention, the sittings are likely to last through the week.

Temperance Conference.—On Monday evening a conference between the members of the National Temperance Society and the delegates from America to the Anti-Slavery Convention was held at the Crown and Anchor. Mr. Samuel Bowley took the chair, and stated that the object of the conference was to assist in the propagation of temperance principles throughout the world. The Rev. Dr. Ritchie then moved a resolution to the effect, that, while many philanthropists were now in London attending the Anti-Slavery Convention, and about to attend the meetings of the Peace Society, the present conference could not separate without calling their attention to the evils of intemperance, and soliciting their assistance in its suppression. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, a missionary, seconded the resolution, and stated that, whilst recently travelling through the State of New York, he visited many families, and at none of their tables did he see wine or spirituous liquors in any form. The resolution having been carried, Mr. S. P. Andrews, from Texas, moved, "That while the use of spirits continues, intoxication must to some extent prevail." The resolution was passed. Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Sturge, and several gentlemen from America, India, Africa, and other parts, addressed the meeting, after which another resolution was passed, that the conference agreed with Sir R. Peel, that, while the use of opium abroad was condemned, an equally destructive poison was tolerated at home.

St. Marylebone.—The special Poor-law Commissioners, Dr. Farre and Mr. Hancock, recently appointed to inquire into the alleged neglect, ill-treatment, and mortality amongst the infant pauper children in Marylebone workhouse, having made their official report, it has been transmitted by the Poor-law Commissioners to the directors and guardians of the poor of that parish. The report is of a voluminous character, occupying nearly 300 pages. It was accompanied by a letter containing certain orders from the Poor-law Commissioners, founded on the report which possessed, in fact, its entire substance. This letter, which was of considerable length, having been read, some discussion followed, after which a committee was appointed to take the subject into consideration, and report thereon at the next weekly meeting. Mr. Bushel then intimated his intention to move a resolution in answer to the Poor-law Commissioners, referring them to the protest made by Mr. Young on behalf of the parishioners at the outset of the inquiry, which denied the right of the Commissioners to interfere in any way with the government of the poor in the parish.

Society of Arts.—The annual distribution of prizes by this Society took place on Monday in the Adelphi. The President, Prince Albert, was received with great warmth by those who were present on the occasion. His Royal Highness was supported by the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquess of Northampton, and several Vice-Presidents of the Society. His Royal Highness introduced the proceedings with a speech, expressive of the great pleasure which he felt in presiding at the meeting of a society which had been framed with such excellent objects; and after his conclusion, the last year's report of the proceedings was read. It commenced by a brief recapitulation of the history of the society, and touched upon the causes which had led to its decline, but which had happily been removed since the consent of His Royal Highness to take upon himself the office of President, more than 120 members having, during the present session, been admitted into the society. From a change also in its discipline, the range of objects for scientific illustration has been greatly increased, as patented objects have lately been admitted for illustration, although not rewarded by the society. The report also stated that since the establishment of the society, 100,000*l.* had been given in the form of rewards, and mentioned the names of the following eminent artists as having received the medals of the society:—Messrs. Bacon, Flaxman, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir W. C. Ross, &c. The prizes were then distributed by His Royal Highness with a few kindly words of congratulation to each of the recipients.

The Wellington Statue.—On Saturday a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the erection of the statues to the Duke of Wellington, and the column in memory of Lord Nelson, took place at the Mansion-house. The Lord Mayor in the chair. It was moved that the subject of the appropriation of the surplus metal, presented by Government for the City statue of his Grace, should be postponed. An amendment was proposed, that the surplus metal should be handed over to the west-end Wellington statue committee; and nine hands were held up for, and nine hands against the amendment; so that the question remains undecided.

Syrian Medical Aid Association.—On Tuesday a public meeting of the supporters of this institution was held at the Music-hall, Store-street, Lord Ashley in the chair. His Lordship lauded the association formed to establish a British dispensary at Beyrout, for the gratuitous relief of persons of all nations; and in doing so said that the institution not only healed the sick, but what was better, imparted spiritual knowledge and consolation. The Rev. Dr. Colls read the report, by which it appeared that Dr. Kerns had been appointed chief medical agent, and had, with his family, reached Beyrout last year, having obtained a free passage from the Lords of the Admiralty, at the instance of Sir R. Stopford. The Edinburgh Foreign Medical Society had sent the committee a donation of 35*l.* After defraying the expenses of the past year there remained in the treasurer's hands a balance of 217*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* During the six months, ending March 1st, that Dr. Kerns had been established at Beyrout he performed several important surgical operations, and relieved, under every disadvantage, no fewer than 2,737 patients, previously destitute of all medical aid. At present, with the exception of Dr. M'Gowan, located at Jerusalem with Bishop Alexander, there was no other resident qualified practitioner but Dr. Kerns throughout the whole extent of Palestine and Syria, containing two millions of inhabitants. The report was received, after which several gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the association.

The New Royal Yacht.—On Saturday Prince Albert, attended by the Earl of Liverpool, Sir G. Anson, and Sir E. Bowater, went to the East India Docks, at Blackwall, to inspect the Victoria and Albert, fitting out there for the use of her Majesty. The Prince left Somerset House in the Royal barge about half-past ten in the forenoon, which enabled him to proceed to Blackwall with the last quarter ebb, and to return with the flood, giving him a favourable tide both up and down the river. Some of the Lords of the Admiralty and other naval authorities accompanied the Royal party in the Admiralty barge. Prince Albert remained upwards of an hour on board the steam-vessel, and having examined the fittings and accommodation, expressed himself greatly pleased with the arrangements, and with the progress which had been made towards her completion. She will be ready to get her steam up and try her engines on Thursday, the 29th inst. By the 6th next month she will be sufficiently forward to proceed to Chatham, where she will be fitted with her masts, spars, and rigging, and by the 20th of the month she will be ready to receive her Majesty. On leaving the docks, the Prince, with the Lords of the Admiralty, embarked in the Queen's barge at the Brunswick Pier, and returned to Whitehall-stairs. The barge was rowed by 22 watermen in scarlet liveries, and the Admiral's barge, which accompanied it, was rowed by 10 men. The only boats accompanying the Prince were two under the control of the harbour-master, to clear the river, should their services have been rendered necessary by any obstruction.

The Scottish Presbytery.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of London in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, held at Woolwich on the 13th inst., several members separated from the body and declared themselves attached to the free Presbyterian Church. They appointed a new moderator, and took possession of the Presbytery's records. The old members, however, withdrew from the scene of the tumult, and resumed the proceedings as the Presbytery in connexion with the Church of Scotland.—The Seceders met on Thursday, and received a deputation of Ministers and Elders from Scotland, who stated that they came for the purpose of obtaining money, and would not be satisfied with less than 30,000*l.* Resolutions were then passed, pledging the congregation to give their pecuniary assistance.

Court of Aldermen.—The Committee of Aldermen

appointed to inquire into the circumstances of Alderman T. Wood's connexion with the Talacre Mining Company held their final meeting at Guildhall on Saturday evening. The proceedings being deliberative, were conducted with closed doors, and the result was, that the Committee agreed to report to the Court the evidence which had been presented to them, together with a statement framed by the chairman (Alderman Brown), and designated "a statement of facts." Alderman Wood strongly insisted on the propriety of presenting all the evidence to the Court; but protested against the "statement of facts," as partial, imperfect, and incomplete, and calculated to leave an unfair and untrue impression on the minds of those who had neither leisure nor inclination to go through the many matters of detail of which the evidence consisted. The result of Alderman Wood's objections was, that the Committee agreed to present the whole of the evidence to the Court; but the Committee declined giving an opinion upon the inquiry, in consequence of Alderman Wood being a magistrate.

City Improvements.—At a meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday, Mr. R. L. Jones presented the report of the Select Committee on the proposed improvements in the City. He submitted a motion declaring that the Court agreed with the report, which stated that a favourable opportunity existed for drawing the attention of the Government and the improvement Commissioners, as to the best means to be adopted for securing the requisite funds for those purposes, and recommended that the Committee should be empowered to confer with them. After some discussion, Watling-street and Newgate-street were added to the list of suggested improvements, and the motion was adopted.

Illness of Earl Grey.—The daily papers announce that Earl Grey, who is now in his 80th year, is seriously indisposed. It is, however, understood that the illness from which the noble Earl is suffering is rather debility consequent upon advanced age than disease, and is not of a character calculated to give grounds for any immediate apprehension. One of the consequences of this debility is that his Lordship's sight is seriously affected.

East-India Company.—The Quarterly Court of Proprietors was held on Wednesday. The business was mostly of a routine character. Mr. Poynder deferred till September his motion respecting the Temple of Juggernaut, but submitted a memorial on the subject from the Baptist Missionary Society, praying that the idols of India may no longer receive support and honour from the public funds. A conversation ensued on the reported massacre of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, but the chairman said the Directors had received no information except through the newspapers. Major-Gen. Sir J. Bryant made a statement, proving that the accounts of cruelties said to have been practised by the Indian Army in Affghanistan were entirely without foundation. The chairman confirmed this statement, which was received with applause.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—The annual *conversazione* given by Mr. Walker, the president of this institution, has been hitherto so fully attended, that, willing to afford his guests ample opportunity for examining all the works of art and science prepared for their entertainment, he this year issued invitations for Friday, the 16th, and Saturday, the 17th inst. On the former evening about 300 visitors were present, and on the latter occasion a large company assembled, comprising many distinguished persons in science or the arts, and including Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c.

Wood Pavement.—On Saturday there was a very full attendance of the members of the Marylebone Vestry, for the purpose of considering a motion for rescinding a resolution of the vestry with respect to no more wood paving being laid down in the parish for a period of three years. Sir P. Laurie presented a petition, signed by 59 omnibus proprietors and job-masters, against any further extension of wood paving, and praying the vestry not to disturb the resolution they had come to. Mr. Joseph moved that the resolution come to by the vestry on the 4th of March, declaring its determination not to carry out any more wood paving for a period of three years be rescinded. The resolution having been seconded, Sir P. Laurie said it was outrageous to make such a proposal as rescinding a resolution passed three months since. Wood paving was a decided failure, and all those who were formerly in its favour were now against it. He would tell them that all the carriage folks were leaving Regent-street, and were going into Bond-street, on account of the danger of the wood paving. Earl Manvers said he was formerly in favour of wood paving, but his views were changed; and such was the degree of danger he felt connected with it, that if he voted that day in favour of wood paving, and broke his neck in driving over it, he believed no conscientious jury sitting on his body could return any other verdict than *felo de se*. After a long discussion the question was put, when there appeared—for rescinding the resolution, 20; against it, 35; majority against wood paving, 15.

Inquests.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held at Woolwich, on the body of Captain W. S. Blount, R.N., who committed suicide under very distressing circumstances. Two pistols were produced, one of them still loaded. Lieutenant Clavel, of the Royal Marines, deposed that the deceased was his brother-in-law. He saw him for the last time alive at his father's house in Greenwich Hospital on Tuesday evening, when he alluded to a certain circumstance which appeared to be affecting his mind. He had been acting as Commander of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and from some cause was informed by the Admiralty that he could not have his commission laid before her Majesty. He had been to the Admiralty that day, and was told so, and during the evening, he said that he should demand a Court-Martial or Court of Inquiry to clear his character. Witness had heard the result of an application to that effect, and the reply was, the Board could not grant it. He had no doubt the deceased was quite deranged. The evening he spoke of, the deceased would not listen to any reason; he walked about in a state of the greatest excitement. He had no doubt that the disappointment was the exciting cause; deceased had from the first announcement fallen off from a stout man to a mere skeleton. Mr. Payne, of Greenwich Hospital, said he had known the deceased for years, and he had successively held many appointments with credit to himself and the Service. He was a most amiable and honourable man, greatly attached to his family, and a strict observer of his religious duties. He was borne on the ship's book until the vessel was commissioned. Witness had no doubt the imagination that his character had been aspersed, had overcome the balance of his mind. A more excellent or amiable father, husband, or man, could be rarely found. The appointment, if obtained, would lead to certain promotion, and he would not have been chosen at all except for his knowledge of steam and his high character. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, June 10, was as follows:—West districts, 122; North districts, 163; Central districts, 189; East districts, 199; South districts, 175—Total, 848. Males 417—Females 431. Weekly average for the last five years, 903. (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five springs, 854.

Provincial News.

Aylesbury.—We lately noticed the erection of a monument to John Hampden on Chalworth field, the spot on which he received his death wound, June 18, 1643. The ceremony of throwing open the monument to the public took place on Monday, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. After the ceremony a dinner was given near the spot, at which Lord Nugent presided, supported by Sir John Easthope, M.P., Mr. Tancred, M.P., Rev. Dr. Hampden, Sir S. Hancock, and several members of the University of Oxford and gentlemen from the adjacent towns. A considerable number of ladies were also present.

Carmarthen.—The lawless depredators known by the name of Rebecca and her Daughters appear to increase in power and influence in Carmarthenshire, and if they continue in the same ratio as they have done during the last few weeks, civil power, as far as local authority goes, will be completely subjugated. Their proceedings during the past week affords a striking instance of their success in setting the civil authority at defiance. On the day following the destruction of the Water-street gate at Carmarthen three men passed through the aperture where the gate had previously been, refusing to pay toll. The toll-collector summoned them before the magistrates, to whom they said that Rebecca had given them notice not to pay. They were fined in the penalty of 40*s.* each, and costs, which not having been paid, a distress warrant against their goods was issued. Some bailiffs and constables were sent to execute the distress warrant, but the officers were summarily ordered by Rebecca's disciples to return, which they readily did. The magistrates, determined to enforce the law, swore in about thirty pensioners as special constables, who, together with a number of policemen, bailiffs, &c., proceeded on Monday week to execute the warrant. They succeeded in making the distraint with little or no molestation, but before they had proceeded a quarter of a mile with their booty, the sound of a trumpet assembled an immense concourse, amounting to several hundreds of Rebecca's Daughters, some of whom had their faces blackened. They immediately compelled the constable to deliver up the goods, together with all the fire-arms and other weapons of defence in their possession. They then proceeded to demolish a wall belonging to Mr. Davies, of Trawsmwr, a magistrate for the county, who had offended them, and they gave the special constables and police their choice, either to assist them in demolishthe wall, or run the risk of being stripped and sent to town naked. The officers made choice of the former alternative, and destroyed the wall, upon which Rebecca allowed them to go home.—The above accounts, however, are far surpassed by the following particulars of a more recent outrage, in which the rioters were dispersed by the troops. At about mid-day on Monday, reports were brought into the town by persons from the Pembroke-road, that the Rebeccaites were assembling in great numbers, horse and foot, and shortly after they were seen marching in due array, headed by Rebecca herself, followed by about 900 horsemen and 8,000 or 9,000 on foot, marching 14 or 15 abreast. They entered the town by Sir Thomas Picton's monument; but previous to entering they divided themselves into two bodies, one portion passing down Lammas-street, and the other down Water-street, shouting and yelling. They carried banners, and were most of them armed with a short kind of pike, such as is used by miners, and many had fire-arms. The inscriptions on the banners were in Welsh; one had "Liberty of toll," "Freedom," "Liberty and better food." On arriving at the Guildhall-square the two bodies again united, and proceeded to the Union workhouse, and immediately commenced a fierce attack upon the gates of the outer court; having carried these by storm, they broke into the workhouse and demolished the furniture. Whilst engaged in this work, a troop of the 14th Dragoons opportunely arrived at full gallop from Neath — two of their horses dropped dead from fatigue as they entered the town. One man was cut down whilst attempting to seize the bridle of one of the dragoons. On the appearance of the soldiers the mob began to fly, and on their arriving at the workhouse the magistrates assembled, and read the Riot Act, but on seeing the preparations to fire, the mob dispersed, leaving their brethren who were within the workhouse in the custody of the authorities, the troop, aided by another which had in the meantime arrived, having surrounded the workhouse. About 250 were captured, together with 60 horses. The magistrates committed the greater number to the county gaol the same night, to which they were escorted by the military.

Crewkerne.—A remarkable case of infanticide has just come to light in this town. For some time past it has been rumoured that a girl named Martha Clark, who lived as servant to a Mr. Alven, a person of independent property, and the son of a former banker of the town, had given birth to a child, of which he was the father, that he acted as accoucheur, and destroyed it. At an adjourned inquiry on Thursday week the girl made a full confession, from which it appeared that Mr. Alven was the father of her child; that he had acted as accoucheur; that he had twisted a hayband round the infant's neck, and then had thrown it amongst some reeds; that she had never seen the child, but heard it cry; that Mr. Alven had never told her what he had done with it, but her suspicions were that he had buried the body in the garden. The magistrates committed both prisoners for trial at the next Assizes, Alven as principal and Clarke as accessary after the fact. Application was made by Mr. Alven's solicitors to the magistrates to take bail for his appearance, and bail to a large amount was offered, but the magistrates refused it.

Huntingdon.—A public meeting was held on Saturday last in this town, in consequence of an invitation from Mr. Cobden and the Anti-Corn Law League to the farmers and inhabitants of the county, to have an open discussion on the causes and remedy of the existing agricultural distress. The meeting was appointed to take place in the large room of the Mechanics' Institution, but in consequence of the numbers brought together by the market held on that day, and the strong excitement prevailing on the subject, the assembly adjourned to the common in the neighbourhood of the town. Mr. George Rust was called to the chair, and was supported by the Earl of Sandwich and the leading landowners and farmers in the county. He opened the business of the meeting by reading aloud a note from Mr. Cobden, stating that a severe cold, which totally precluded the possibility of his addressing any public audience, prevented his presence, and deputed to Mr. Bright the duties which would otherwise have fallen on himself. After the disappointment produced by this communication had subsided, and some preliminary discussion had taken place as to the person who ought first to speak, Mr. Bright addressed the meeting at great length. He was followed by Mr. Moore on the side of the League, and by Mr. James Rush, Mr. Bower, and Mr. Day, in favour of the Corn-laws. A motion in favour of protection was carried by a large majority. It is stated that about 3,000 persons were on the ground, two-thirds of whom voted for the motion. On the previous market-day a meeting of farmers had taken place, when a committee was appointed to ascertain the feeling of the whole county upon the subject. A form of declaration was accordingly drawn up for distribution in every parish throughout the county, and in the course of a week the names of upwards of 1,100 tenant farmers were attached to it, expressing their opinion that, while the present charges upon the landed interest remain they cannot compete with the foreign grower of corn without a protecting duty. This declaration was signed by tenant farmers, occupying upwards of 300,000 acres in the county.

Liverpool.—There is no longer any doubt that the frequent fires which have recently occurred in this town, were the work of incendiaries. On Tuesday morning a piece of cotton and lucifer matches were found inside the cat-hole of a warehouse, in Dundee-street, and some lucifer matches have also been discovered in a warehouse in Great Howard-street, in this town, which had evidently been placed there with the intention of producing another conflagration. Happily, in both instances the attempt proved unsuccessful, in consequence of ignition not having taken place. Every effort is making by the authorities to discover the incendiaries by whom the town is infested, but as yet without success.

Lynn.—On Wednesday the 14th inst., a young man of the name of Sangar, a clerk in the Lynn Bank, absconded with a large sum of money, the property of the proprietors of that establishment. He also contrived to plunder a neighbouring banking concern. Upon investigation it was ascertained that he must have taken away with him between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* Intelligence was speedily communicated to the Committee of Bankers in London, and to the City Police, who have announced that the greater part of the missing property has been recovered.

Manchester.—The following are said to be the verdicts and sentences of the courts-martial held last week, for the purpose of trying the soldiers of the 15th Reg., accused of improper conduct in connexion with the late attack upon the Manchester Police:—Sergeant Nolan, against whom there were three charges, was acquitted on the first and third, and found "Guilty" on the second; and was sentenced to be reduced to the rank and pay of a private soldier. Two privates were found Guilty, and each sentenced to four months' imprisonment; and three Privates were acquitted.

Nottingham.—On Wednesday the 14th a public dinner was given by the Liberal electors of this borough to Mr. Gisborne, their new representative. It took place in the Exchange Hall, Mr. T. Wakefield in the chair. The room was completely filled; and Mr. Gisborne and other gentlemen addressed the company at great length, on the circumstances of the late election.

)xford.—The case of M'Mullen *v.* Hampden was ght before the Vice-Chancellor's Court in this Uni- ty a few days since, on a motion for the admission of ibel. Mr. Hope appeared as counsel for the plaintiff. Twiss, for the defendant, opposed the admission of ibel, first, on several technical objections appearing ie surface of the libel, such as the wrong title given e court, and to the description of the party propo- &c. After a long argument the Assessor ordered ibel to be amended in regard to the first objections, took time to look into the numerous cases cited in d to the substance of the libel and mode of proceeding. *lymouth.*—Her Majesty's frigate Warspite, Captain John Hay, arrived on Monday in the Sound, 18 days New York. She brought the body of Sir C. Bagot, the Governor of Canada, which has been conveyed to Liver- —The Breakwater Lighthouse, which will prove an rtant addition to the public works in this port is fast oaching to completion. During the past week the story of the building was completed, including the om, the store-room, and the living-room. The fourth , which will be the sleeping apartment, is in a for- state, nearly the whole of it being dry set at the kwater quarries at Oreston.

afford.—The local papers mention the severe losses h the malignant influenza has produced in this ty and in Shropshire. Mr. Taylor, of Thibberton, Newport, occupying a farm under the Duke of erland, has lost or been obliged to kill, since July upwards of 50 head of cattle, suffering from this plaint, exclusive of the loss he has sustained by ng others into the market from fear of contagion. The of the most experienced veterinary surgeons is said completely baffled by this destructive disease.

Varwick.—Earl Spencer, at his estate at Worm- ton, for some time past, has kept all the poor in the h, so that the inhabitants are not troubled with -rates. His lordship allows his labourers in the er 9*s.* a week if out of employment. The men are loyed on his Lordship's estate hedging and ditching, with a house, for which each pays a nominal rent *s.* per annum.

Vindsor.—Capt. Thomas Fernyhough, formerly of the ordshire Militia, and now on half-pay in the 40th ment, has been appointed Governor of the Military hts. in the room of the late Capt. Cumming. Captain yhough entered the army in 1799, and was appointed f the Military Knights of Windsor in 1837.

ailways.—The following are the receipts of the prin- lines for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, *l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,607*l.*; Edinburgh and Glas- 2,098*l.*; Grand Junction, 7,297*l.*; Great North of and, 1,419*l.*; Great Western, 15,179*l.*; Hull and , 1,262*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 4,846*l.*; Bir- ham, 17,252*l.*; Brighton, 3,480*l.*; Croydon, 305*l.*; nwich, 1,706*l.*; Blackwall, 1,220*l.*; South-Western, 2*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 3,588*l.*; Man- er and Leeds, 5,449*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,776*l.*; h Midland, 4,311*l.*; South Eastern, 2,282*l.*—A special al meeting of the Brighton Company was held on y at the London Tavern, Mr. J. Harman in the chair, he purpose of electing ten persons as the future Di- rs of the company. The meeting was one of the st of the season, and appeared to excite considerable est. Mr. Bennett, of Brighton, moved that in the ion of the meeting the appointment of the new direc- should be well considered prior to their appointment, that the names, addresses, and number of shares held ach of the candidates, should be sent to every share- er previous to the election, and the meeting be rned to some future day. After some discussion on motion several gentlemen were put in nomination, and posal for proceeding to the poll was taken as an dment, when the latter was carried by a majority, Earle, the representative of the Liverpool share- ers, making use of a large number of proxies. Con- rable discussion, of a noisy and desultory nature ed; until at length, while the poll was proceeding, ption was taken to the Liverpool proxies, on account heir not being stamped. It was then agreed upon that meeting be adjourned and the objection referred to decision of counsel. The adjourned meeting was on Monday, when the chairman laid before the ing the opinion of Sir William Follett, Sir Frederick ock, and of Mr. Waddington. It stated "that ies were instruments of procuration, and, as such, ired to be stamped; that the chairman ought to ct these proxies, and declare the result of the poll rding to the majority of the votes of the proprietors were actually present, and who voted on the occasion; that it was now too late to adjourn for the purpose aving the proxies stamped; and that nothing now ained but to declare the result of the scrutiny." The rman, then, in conformity with the advice of counsel, e the result of the votes which had been polled on alf of the candidates who had been put in nomination Tuesday last. They were as follow:—For Mr. Parsons, 61 votes; Mr. Gilbert Henderson, 2513; Mr. Nash, 35; Mr. Rowland Hill, 1,939; Captain Kelly, 1,995; John Simpson, 1,210; Mr. Crowley, 1,844; Mr. an, 1,552; Mr. Entwistle, 1,339; Mr. Watson, 1,213; Ellis, 1,200; Mr. Cooper, 1,028; Mr. Lee, 991; W. Smith, 983; Mr. Thompson, 849; Captain viside, 666; Captain Hotham, 104; Mr. Flood, ; Mr. Mansfield, 86. The Chairman then declared ten gentlemen at the head of the list duly elected, all of m, with the exception of Mr. Watson, were nomi- d by the northern deputation.—At the special meeting he Taff Vale Company, a committee was appointed to ire into the serious allegations made both against the general conduct of the directors and the jobbing carried on by several of them connected with the contracts of the Company for coke and other articles necessary in the working of the line.—The annual general meeting of the Dundee and Arbroath Railway Company was held at Dundee, on the 7th inst., at which, after some discussion, a resolution was passed declaring a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum for the last two years. The directors regret, in their report, to be obliged to state that, in common with almost every railway in the kingdom, this Company had suffered severely in consequence of the depressed state of trade and commerce. The deficiency in the revenue derived from passengers this year, when compared with last, amounts to no less a sum than 1,219*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A meeting of the Irish Conservative Peers and Members of Parliament was held at the Earl of Wicklow's on the 17th inst., at which it was unanimously resolved—"That this meeting deeply deplores the present alarming state of Ireland. That they consider the multitudinous assemblages now taking place in various parts of Ireland to be dangerous to the public peace, and calculated to create well-founded terror in the minds of her Majesty's well-disposed subjects of all classes in that country. That in consequence the ordinary occupations of the population are suspended, and the public mind kept in a state of painful and dangerous excitement. That under these circumstances the undersigned noblemen and gentlemen feel it to be their duty to declare, individually and collectively, their anxious desire and firm determination to use their best exertions, in co-operation with her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of upholding the law, preserving the public peace in that part of the United Kingdom, and allaying that dangerous excitement to which they have referred." Signed by the Marquesses of Downshire, Thomond, and Ely; the Earls of Devon, Wicklow, Clare; and 44 other noblemen and Members of Parliament.—A great meeting of Conservatives and Protestant Loyalists, convened by the Metropolitan Conservative Society for the purpose of entering their protest against the existing Repeal agitation, was held last week in Dublin, at which numerous resolutions condemning the agitation, and pledging the meeting to co-operate with the Government in suppressing it, were unanimously passed.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. An American clergyman addressed the meeting, and suggested an appeal to force. Mr. O'Connell said he could not too strongly repudiate anything in the shape of an incentive to force. In the great popular struggle the people relied upon the legal and peaceable assertion of their demands for justice. They contemplated no other means; and it was his conviction that they would succeed by those means. He totally repudiated the contemplation of any other. At the close he announced the rent for the week to be 3,103*l.* 7*s.* 6½*d.*, amidst protracted cheering.—The Lord Chancellor has suddenly left for England, and a number of rumours are afloat as to the cause, the most current of which is, that his Lordship leaves for the purpose of resigning the Great Seal of Ireland.—At the Commission on Tuesday, Robert Lindsay Crawford was indicted for having returned from transportation. The original record of conviction of Lindsay Crawford, in Londonderry, 1827, for horse-stealing, was proved. The case turned on a question of identity. It was admitted that the father of the prisoner had been transported; but he had been subsequently pardoned and brought back, and died in Scotland, after he had commenced the prosecution of his claim to the Crawford peerage. It was admitted that the prisoner had been in New South Wales, where it was alleged he had gone voluntarily, and whence he had returned to advance his claim to the peerage on hearing the death of his father. After a long trial the prisoner was acquitted.

Cork.—On Thursday week the Lightning, Government steamer, with Rear-Admiral Bowles, arrived, and soon afterwards his flag was hoisted on board her Majesty's ship Malabar, under a salute from the other vessels of war in the harbour. The Cyclops steamer has also arrived, and the following vessels, it is stated, are ordered to that station:—Caledonia, 120; St. Vincent, 120; Vanguard, 80; Inconstant, 36; Tyne, 28 guns. The Dublin papers add—"The official order for the assembling of the squadron states that it is for special service."

Clare.—The great Repeal meeting of this county took place on Thursday week on the race-course of Ballycoree. Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, M.P., presided, and no less than 700,000 persons are said to have been present. At the dinner in the evening Mr. O'Connell spoke at great length. He said, "The Queen made no such declaration as Sir E. Sugden attributed to her. As to the Queen's declaration, somebody had the kindness to communicate to me—although, mind, I do not say she knew it would be done—that her Majesty made no such declaration, and for which I am truly grateful. He had it from her own lips, and I have it from him, who heard her declare in his presence, that she never authorized Peel to make such a declaration. I want to know now who is the loyal man—Peel, who calumniated his amiable and lovely Sovereign, or the agitator, Daniel O'Connell, who would die for her? It is utterly impossible that the Irish people—so determined—so animated—so well instructed in political knowledge—so schooled in adversity—so taught by misfortune—a people who know what an Irish Parliament achieved before—can be conquered by their enemies." Dr. Kennedy, the Catholic Bishop, then addressed the meeting. He said, "Mr. O'Connell's only crime is, that loving his unhappy country more than he loves himself, his family, and his kindred, he has fearlessly exposed to her, and to the execration of the world, the true causes of her unparalleled misery, points to its only remedy, and dares to lead the way to its peaceful attainment. As to the practicability of the Repeal of the Legislative Union, and of the re-establishment of a national Parliament in Ireland, I will only say, gentlemen, that if I did not firmly believe that, under the guidance of Mr. O'Connell, they can be achieved without blood, without crime, and without the slightest prejudice to our allegiance to our beloved Sovereign, you may rely on it I would not be a party to the present agitation for their attainment."

Law.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Appeals and Writs of Error.—The Monomania Question.*—The Judges, consisting of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Justices Pattison, Williams, Coleridge, Wightman, Erskine, Maule, Coltman, and Barons Parke, Gurney, and Rolfe, attended the House of Lords on Monday, to answer certain questions which had been put to them respecting the law in cases of monomania. The questions were in the following form:—"1. What is the law respecting alleged crimes committed by persons afflicted with insane delusion, in respect of one or more particular subjects or persons; as, for instance, where at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, the accused knew he was acting contrary to law, but did the act complained of with a view, under the influence of insane delusion, of redressing or revenging some supposed grievance or injury, or of producing some supposed public benefit? 2. What are the proper questions to be submitted to the Jury when a person, alleged to be affected with insane delusions, respecting one or more particular subjects, or persons, is charged with the commission of a crime (murder for example), and insanity is set up as a defence? 3. In what terms ought the question to be left to the Jury, as to the prisoner's state of mind at the time when the act was committed? 4. If a person under an insane delusion as to existing facts commits an offence in consequence thereof, is he thereof excused? 5. Can a medical man, conversant with the disease of insanity, who never saw the prisoner previously to the trial, but who was present during the whole trial and the examination of all the witnesses, be asked his opinion as to the state of the prisoner's mind at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, or his opinion whether the prisoner was conscious, at the time of doing the act, that he was acting contrary to law, or whether he was labouring under any, and what, delusion at the time?" Mr. Justice Maule, who differed from the rest of the Judges, first delivered his opinion; but the extremely low tone in which he spoke, rendered it impossible to hear more than a few broken phrases of his speech. He was understood to say, that he regretted being called on to deliver his opinion, without having the advantage of hearing the case argued by counsel. The unsoundness which was to excuse any man for the commission of a crime ought to be that which had long rendered him incapable of knowing right from wrong. The question put to the Jury in such a case was simply that of guilty, or not guilty; but in asking how that question was to be presented to the minds of the Jurymen, it was necessary to know the state of facts in respect of which that question arose, and these facts must be presented to the Jurymen, and they must be asked whether on those particular facts they believed him, before the commission of the act for which he was indicted, and at the moment of its commission, to have been incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong. There were not any particular terms in which this question ought to be put to the Jury. As to receiving the evidence of medical men who had not known the inculpated party before the trial, but who had heard all the evidence on that trial, and who gave their scientific opinion on such evidence, he was understood to be of opinion that such evidence was properly admissible, and that he looked upon that course as having been properly taken by the Lord Chief Justice Tindal, and Justices Williams and Coleridge, at the Central Criminal Court, in the case of M'Naughten. —Lord Chief Justice Tindal then read the opinions of the other Judges. He said that their Lordships would have preferred not to enter into a discussion of this kind, when they considered the extreme difficulty of applying to cases, of which the facts were not judicially before them, the abstract principles of the law. There must be every possible shade of difference of facts in each case, and as it was the ordinary duty of the Judges to go upon the facts, and after hearing the arguments of counsel, they could not but feel that it was dangerous to the administration of justice to make, without these aids, any minute application of the general principles of the law. They therefore confined themselves here to giving an answer to the abstract questions proposed to them by the House; and as all but his learned brother Maule were agreed in the answer they intended to give the House, they deemed it unnecessary to give their opinions *seriatim*, and they had therefore desired him (Lord Chief Justice Tindal) to express their opinions to their Lordships. The first question which the House had called on them to answer was—what was the law respecting an alleged crime committed by a person affected with an insane delusion, in respect of making him liable for his acts where he knew that he was acting contrary to law, but where he did the act complained of with the view of redressing some grievance or injury, or of producing some public benefit? In answering that question, the Judges assumed that the inquiry was confined to those persons who laboured under a partial delusion; and they were of opinion that, notwithstanding the party did so act with the view of redressing some injury, or producing some public benefit, he was punishable according to the nature of the crime committed, if he knew that he was acting contrary to the law—by which expression they understood to mean the law of the land. The second question was—what was the proper question to be left to the Jury, in respect of a person labouring under an insane delusion, and such delusion was set up as a defence to the indictment? The third question was—in what terms ought the question to be left to the Jury, where the unsoundness of mind appeared in the course of the trial? The Judges thought that these two questions ought to be answered together, and their opinion was that the Jury ought to be told that every man was presumed to be of sane mind, and in possession of sufficient reason to be responsible for his acts, till the contrary was proved; and that to establish a defence on the ground of insanity, it must be proved that the party was labouring under the defect from such a disease of the mind as not to be in a state to know the nature of the act, or, if he knew the nature of the act, then not to know whether he was right or wrong in the doing of it. The ordinary mode of putting this question had been—whether the party had been capable of understanding the difference between right and wrong. This was certainly not so accurate a mode of putting the question, as if the jurymen were asked whether the party knew the difference between right and wrong in the very act with which he was charged by the indictment. If the question was put with the expression, knew whether what he was doing was right or wrong according to the law of the land, the Judges thought that such mode of expressing the question might confound the Jury, who might think that the party must be shown actually to know the law. But such an impression would be erroneous, for the law was necessarily administered upon the principle that every man must be taken to know the law. If the party was conscious that the act he was engaged in performing was one which he ought not to do, he ought to be punished for doing it. The sole course to be adopted, therefore, was to settle the question whether, at the time of doing the act, he knew that what he was so doing was wrong. This mode of putting the question would be correctly accompanied with such observations as the particular case required. The fourth question was, if the person was under an insane delusion only as to the existing case, what consequence ought to follow—ought he to be thereby excused? The answer to that

question must depend on the nature of the delusion. But making the same assumption as before, that he was labouring under a partial delusion, and was not in other respects insane, he must be considered the same, with respect to his responsibility, as if the fact on which he entertained the delusion was a reality. Thus, if he thought that another man was about to take away his life, and he killed that man in what he believed to be self-defence, he would be free from liability to punishment. If, on the other hand, he killed a man in revenge for an injury which he believed that man to have committed towards him, he would be liable to it. The fifth question put to the Judges was, whether medical men conversant with the subject of insanity, who never saw the person till the time of the trial, could be asked their opinion upon the facts they heard deposed to in evidence, as to the state of the mind of the prisoner at the time of committing the crime, so as to say whether at that time he was in a state to know whether he was acting contrary to law, knew the difference between right and wrong, or whether he was labouring under any delusion which prevented him from knowing it? The Judges were of opinion that a medical man could not, in strictness, be asked a question in the terms above stated; for each of those questions involved the determination of the questions of fact deposed to by the witnesses, and which were therefore fit only for the decision of the Jury, and could not be made a question of science. But whenever a question of science could be put without involving the decision of questions of fact, it might be convenient to put the question in that form, though it could not be so done as a matter of right.—Lord Brougham said that the opinions of the learned Judges, and the very able manner in which they had been presented to the House, deserved the thanks of their Lordships. Mr. Justice Maule had expressed his regret at not having heard these questions argued by counsel. Generally speaking, it was most important that, in questions put for the consideration of the Judges, they should have the great assistance afforded them by an argument by counsel. But it was plain that the House had authority to call on the Judges to answer in this way abstract questions of law, the answers to which might assist their Lordships in their legislative duties. This had been done in the memorable instance of Mr. Fox's bill on the Law of Libel, where, before passing that bill, the House had called on the Judges to give their opinions on the matter of the existing law. In the present instance he observed that ten of the learned Judges agreed, and one of them differed. It seemed to be understood that when they all agreed, their joint opinion should be delivered by one of their number; but he trusted that that was not always to be the case, for the House then lost the advantage of knowing the individual reasons which influenced each learned Judge to form a particular opinion.—Lord Campbell expressed his satisfaction that the noble and learned Lord on the woolsack had carried into effect his desire to ask the Judges to answer these questions. These questions indeed, though apparently mere abstract questions, resolved themselves into the pure law of England, and it was fit that the opinions of the Judges should be asked upon them, for the settling of them was not a mere matter of speculation to their Lordships, who might be called on in their legislative capacity to change the law. It would be desirable to have such questions argued at the bar, but that course could not always be pursued where the House required the assistance of the Judges to determine what was the law. His noble and learned friend had stated one instance where the opinions of the Judges were taken in this manner; but there was even a more recent instance, the Judges having been summoned in the case of the Canada reserves, to express their opinion on what was then the law on that subject. He rejoiced in the course which had been pursued. The answers given by their Lordships were most highly satisfactory, and would be of the greatest use in the administration of justice.—Lord Cottenham concurred in the expression of their Lordships' thanks now given to the Judges. It was true that the Judges could not be required to say what would be the construction of the bill not in existence as a law, but they ought to be called on to assist their Lordships in declaring their opinions upon abstract questions of existing law.—Lord Wynford had never doubted that their Lordships possessed the power to call on the Judges to give their opinions upon questions of existing law, proposed to them as these questions had been. He had himself, when Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, communicated to the House the opinions of the Judges on questions of this sort, framed with reference to the usury laws. Upon the opinion of the Judges thus delivered to the House by him, a bill had been founded, and had afterwards been passed into a law.—The Lord Chancellor entirely concurred in the opinion given by other noble and learned Lords, and for himself thanked the Judges for the attention and learning with which they had answered the questions.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—(Before Sir L. Shadwell.)—*Astill and Others* v. *Mitchell and Others.*—Mr. Stuart moved, on behalf of the defendants, who were certain freemen of the borough of Leicester, to dissolve an injunction granted against them on the 24th of April last, by which they were restrained from digging or breaking up, or parcelling out in plots of garden ground, a certain allotment of land in the parish of St. Mary, near the town of Leicester, which had been allotted under an inclosure act, passed in the 44th year of George III., to the freemen and widows of freemen (during their widowhood), in respect of their rights of common of pasturage for horses and oxen, after the inning of the crops, upon certain open common fields called the South-fields and Burgess-meadows, or from otherwise dealing with the allotment in such a manner as to interfere with the occupation thereof as a common of pasture. The inclosure act, after reciting that it would be a great public utility and a general advantage to the persons entitled to the right of common in the open fields and meadows, if a plot or parcel of land were allotted to them in the fields in lieu of their common rights of pasturage thereon, respectively appointed commissioners, who were to make an allotment to the freemen and freemen's widows resident in the borough, of so much of the South-fields as in the judgment of the commissioners should be a full equivalent and satisfaction for their rights of common, whereupon their rights of common respectively over the South-fields and Burgess-meadows were to cease for ever and be extinguished, except upon the allotment made to them by the commissioners. The act next provided, that if any part of the allotment made to the freemen and widows should consist of land capable of improvement in the judgment of the commissioners, under sloughing and draining, that it should be properly drained and sloughed, and afterwards fenced out with good oak rails, and protected with a ditch of proper depth and width, and a quickset hedge. The management of this allotment was entrusted by the act to a body of deputies who were to be annually elected from the freemen and freemen's widows, and were empowered to make rules and orders, "as well for the draining, sloughing, culture, and disposition of the crop, and laying down and sowing of grass, or other seeds," upon the allotment, as for limiting the number of cattle to be kept therein, and the prevention of any improper kind of cattle being admitted, and for regulating the times in each year that the allotment should be stocked, and the general management of the common plot, as should appear to them most proper for the advantage of the persons occupying it. Under the provisions of this act the commissioners made their award in the year 1821, allotting to the freemen and widows a plot of land containing about 124 acres, which was immediately laid down in grass, and had been ever since enjoyed by the freemen as a common of pasture, subject to the management of the deputies annually elected. This mode of occupation continued without interruption until January last, when a scheme which had been entertained for some time among the freemen was matured at a meeting of the freemen and widows held at the Townhall, for breaking up the greater part of the allotment into plots of about 500 yards each in length, one of which was to be assigned to each freeman, or freeman's widow, for a garden, and a rent of 1s. paid for every 100 yards, to create a fund to be applied to the advancement of loans to the freemen and widows without interest, the purchase of more land when convenient, and the accumulation of a fund to be directed to the foundation of an educational or charitable institution for the benefit of freemen and freemen's widows of the borough and their children. The affidavits represented that there were about 1,600 freemen and widows of freemen resident in the borough, but that the right of depasturing cattle on the allotment had been rarely exercised by reason of a vast majority being too poor to keep commonable cattle. The scheme therefore of parcelling out the allotment in gardens was warmly advocated by 1,429 of the resident freemen and widows, and a plan so benevolent in its object, and so generally beneficial to the body of freemen, was opposed only by about 170, who insisted that whatever the object might be it was contrary to the strict letter of the act of Parliament; and therefore they instituted the present suit to restrain the proceedings by injunction. The argument turned entirely upon the construction of the various clauses of the enclosure act; the learned counsel contending that the deputies were sufficiently authorized under the terms employed in the act, with regard to "culture," "laying down and sowing," and "sowing with grass and other seeds;" and especially under the provision which entrusted them with "the general management of the common plot as should appear to them most proper for the advantage of the persons occupying the same;" to cultivate the allotment in gardens in conformity with the wishes of nearly the whole body of resident freemen and widows having rights upon it.—Mr. Bethel and Mr. Phillips supported the injunction, but were not called on to address the Court.—The Vice-Chancellor said, he entertained no doubt upon the legal question, and therefore it was the duty of the Court to interfere by injunction to preserve the property until the hearing of the cause. His Honour then read the recital of the act with regard to the rights of the freemen on the common fields, and the declaration that after the allotment by the commissioners in lieu thereof the right should cease; and observed that the obvious meaning of the Legislature was to take away certain pieces of land from the freemen and freemen's widows over which they formerly enjoyed rights of common, and to give them a piece of land in lieu thereof, over which they should continue to exercise a right of pasture. The clause relating to the oak-rails and ditch, with which the allotment was to be surrounded, sufficiently showed an intention to fence it in such a way as to secure to the freemen and widows the right of pasturage. And looking at the other parts of the Act, His Honour thought, that generally speaking, it had by words, which were incidentally as well as expressly used, sufficiently shown what was the view the Legislature took of the matter, and especially in the powers given to the deputies, to consider the allotment as a piece of land given to secure to every freeman his right of pasture which he had given up. The only question was, whether this allotment of land could be legally used for garden-ground. The Act of Parliament enabled the deputies to make rules and regulations for draining, sloughing, culture, sowing, cropping, and disposition of the crop, and laying down and sowing with grass and other seeds the allotment to be made. But the whole of the Act must be taken together; and the latter section meant, that if there should be a cropping or disposition of the crop, the land was to be so laid down as to be fit thereafter for pasturage. The "sowing with grass and other seeds" might be applicable to sowing with clover and barley, but it did not mean to apply to such sowing as would render the ground unfit for pasture; and if the deputies would point out some certain mode of garden-culture, by means of which, if a crop were taken off the land, it would still be fit for pasture, the Court would listen to their case. Attending to what the right was, as defined by incidental and express words of the Act, he was of opinion the Legislature never intended the land to be used as garden-ground. If any new method of culture could be suggested from the reading of the Georgics at Leicester, to show that the land would not be destroyed for pasturage, he should be glad to hear it; but at present he felt it his duty to continue the injunction, with some slight alteration, and refuse the present application with costs.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—(*Custom House Frauds*).—The *Attorney-General* v. *Dean.*—This was an information filed at the instance of the Customs Department against the defendant, who is one of the firm of Dean, Candy, and Co., foreign silk merchants, carrying on an extensive business in Watling-street. The proceeding was founded on the same transaction which formed the subject of an information against Mr. Candy, which was tried at the sittings after Easter Term, and then reported in this Paper. The evidence in the present case occupied two days, but the facts differed little from those of the former trial. The Jury returned a verdict for the Crown, damages 2,000*l.*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Gregory* v. *the Duke of Brunswick and Another.*—It will be remembered that in February last the bills of Covent Garden Theatre announced the appearance of Mr. Gregory, the proprietor and editor of the *Satirist* newspaper, in the character of *Hamlet*. Mr. Gregory accordingly appeared in that character on the 13th February, and in consequence of the uproar of dissatisfaction which greeted his appearance, the curtain was dropped at the end of the second act. Mr. Gregory subsequently alleged that the uproar had been caused by hired persons, who had been sent into the theatre by the Duke of Brunswick and other parties, for the purpose of hissing him, on account of feelings of anger they entertained towards him for certain articles published in the *Satirist*, and he subsequently instituted this action against his Highness and Mr. Vallance, his solicitor, to recover damages against them for the injury he had sustained in consequence of being deprived of the opportunity of realising the profits which he expected to obtain from the calling of an actor. The cause came on for trial on Tuesday, and occupied the whole of that and the following day. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the plaintiff, among whom were Lord Gardiner, the Earl of Belfast, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Beaumont, Count Bathyany, the Earl of Erroll, Mr. Bunn, &c. The chief object of their evidence was to substantiate the fact that the plaintiff was a good actor; in addition to which, Lords Gardiner, Belfast, Fitzclarence, and Beaumont, declared their belief that the wives and daughters of the audience have nothing to do with the private character of an actor. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd replied in a powerful speech, addressing himself particularly to this doctrine, and declaring that the opposition to Mr. Gregory's appearance arose not from conspiracy, but from a strong public feeling against him as a libeller for hire. The Lord Chief Justice summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict for the defendants. The result was received with loud cheers by a crowded Court, which the Chief Justice suppressed, desiring the parties to recollect that they were not then in a theatre.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*Giuseppe Azzopardi*, convicted at the last session, under the commission, of the wilful murder of Rosa Sluyk, a Dutchwoman, at Smyrna, was placed at the bar. An interpreter having been sworn, the clerk of the arraigns informed the prisoner that he had been found guilty of the crime of wilful murder, and asked him if he had anything to say before sentence of death was passed on him. The prisoner said that there were witnesses at Smyrna who could have disproved the charge against him, but they were not allowed to come. Mr. Baron Gurney said that no such intimation had been made upon his trial; had there been, it would have been attended to. His counsel had upon his trial taken an objection, on the ground that his case did not fall within the provisions of the act of Parliament under which he had been tried, he, a British subject, having committed a murder in a foreign country, on a person who was not a British subject. He (Baron Gurney) had reserved the case for the consideration of the learned Judges. The Judges had met and had considered it fully, and they were all of opinion that it fell within the statute; the objection was therefore overruled. He (the prisoner), a British subject, living under the protection of the British Government, was subject to the laws of Great Britain, and he had offended against those laws by the murder he had committed. Sentence of death was then passed.

James George Howse and *W. Cornelius Fuller* were indicted with having feloniously stolen a plate-chest, value 2*l.*, containing 54 silver dishes, value 35*l.*, a dozen plated plates, value 12*l.*, a quantity of silver forks, a silver box, and other articles, the property of the late Lord Fitzgerald. There were nine other counts in the indictment, laying the property in other parties. The particulars of the case have already been given in this Paper. The only additional evidence was that of a man named Dignum, who was well known as an attorney defending persons charged with what are called "put up" felonies, who was now confined in prison for debt, and on whom Howse had called in his Lordship's gig at the prison, and asked him if he could recommend any one who could dispose of some plate for him. Dignum had answered that he knew no one who could be trusted in such a matter, and advised Howse not to attempt it. Howse, however, had persisted, as he wanted to make some provision for himself. The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty against Howse, and acquitted Fuller. Mr. Baron Gurney then proceeded to pass sentence. He said, that after a long and patient investigation, the Jury had been compelled to find him guilty, and he must say, that of all the catalogue of crimes of a similar nature which he had ever met with, he considered this the worst. The sentence of the Court upon him was, that he be transported for 15 years.

POLICE.—A case nearly parallel with that of the Steinberg tragedy, which took place some years ago, was brought under the consideration of the magistrate at Queen-square, on Monday. —*James Abberdine*, a man between thirty and forty years of age, having his head bound up with plaister, and his hands covered with blood, was placed at the bar, charged with having, on that morning, attempted to murder his son, a boy eight years old, and his daughter, an infant of two years of age, and also to destroy himself. It appears that he has for years past been labouring under an impression that he would, sooner or later, come to poverty, and has, under that dread, twice before attempted self-destruction. About five years since he was observed to be in a desponding state of mind, but apparently harmless. One morning he was discovered in the water-butt, which was nearly full, his head downwards; and when got out, it was with difficulty he was brought to a sense of consciousness. He has from time to time declared to his wife his determination of destroying himself and children, and thus prevent the possibility of their ever coming to want. On Monday, he attacked his wife and children with an axe, fractured the skull of the boy, and severely injuring the others. They were removed to Westminster Hospital, and are likely to recover. The prisoner has been remanded for further inquiry.—Another case of the same kind, but attended with fatal results, occurred at Greenwich on Thursday. A man named *Mee*, a fisherman, murdered his wife, and afterwards destroyed himself by cutting his throat with a razor. He had for some time been considered to be insane.

SPORTING.

ASCOT HEATH RACES, FRIDAY.—*The Dinner Stakes*, of 400 sovs. each, h ft, for three-year-olds. 12 subs. Mr. Wreford's c by Bay Middleton out of Margellina, walked over.

The Wokingham Stakes (second class), of 5 sovs. each. Three quarters of the New Mile. 15 subs. Lord Chesterfield's Dilbar, 4 yrs, 8st, beat Lord Exeter's Albion, 4 yrs, 7st 5lbs, Mr. King's Dahlia, 6 yrs, 6st 9lbs, and six others.

A Plate of 50*l.*, given by the members for Windsor, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each: two-years, 7st; three, 9st 2lbs; fillies and geldings allowed 3lbs; the winner to be sold for 200*l.*, &c. Three quarters of a mile. 7 subs. Mr. Braithwaite's f Gaiety by Touchstone, 2 yrs, beat Lord Exeter's Antidote (Galata colt), 3 yrs, Mr. Booth's Donnybrook, 3 yrs, and three others.

The Wokingham Stakes (first class) of 5 sovs each. 15 subs. Mr. J. Garrard's Dromedary, 6 yrs, 7st 11b, beat Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 3 yrs, 6st 12lbs, Mr. M. Dilly's Temerity, and 6 others.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added: for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lbs; fillies, 8st 3lbs. The winner to be sold for 500*l.*, &c. Old mile. 5 subs. Mr. Stephenson's f by Gladiator, out of Elegance, beat Mr. J. Megson's Vitellius, and three others.

The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added: three-year-olds, 7st; four, 8st 4lbs; five, 8st 10lbs; six and aged, 9st. Winners once this year, 3lbs; twice, 5lb extra. The second to receive 10 guineas out of the stakes. The winner to be sold for 150 sovs. Old mile. 9 subs. Mr. S. Scott's Windsor, 5 yrs, beat Mr. Pettit's Ends and Odds, Mr. Stanborough's c by Glaucus, and 4 others.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, June 23.—There have been but few arrivals of English Wheat since Monday, and in consequence of fine weather, our prices have declined 1*s.* from that day. In Foreign the business has been very limited, and in some instances 1*s.* less has been taken; the fresh arrivals of bonded are down 2*s.* per qr. Barley, Peas, and Beans remain as on Monday. The Oat-trade is firm in prices, but not much business doing.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.* *s.*		*s.* *s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44 to 52	Red	40 to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. . .	41 to 51	White	— to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 32	Grind.	19 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye	— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 26 . Tick	22 to 27	Harrow	23 to 31
Pigeon, Heligoland . . 28 to 34 Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 31 Maple	28 to 31	Grey	27 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
May 12 . . .	46 2	28 1	17 3	29 2	26 8	28 9
— 19 . . .	47 2	27 9	17 5	29 2	26 10	28 2
— 26 . . .	47 9	27 5	17 11	29 2	27 4	29 10
June 2 . . .	47 11	27 3	18 0	30 3*	27 10	29 1
— 9 . . .	48 4	27 3	18 5	30 5*	28 3	29 7
— 16 . . .	48 11	27 3	18 6	30 7	28 4	29 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	47 9	27 6	17 11	29 10	27 7	29 2
Duties . .	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—W. Townley, 5, Church-row, Aldgate, carriage-broker.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Watkins, 65, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell draper—C. States, Southampton, hotel-keeper—F. Markby, Peterborough, Northampton, common-brewer—C. Clark, 8, Tower-street, Westminster-road, baker—S. Napper, 43, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars, general-dealer—J. L. Gray, 50, Jermyn-street, St. James's, tailor—R. Burton, 37, Wood-street, Cheapside, City, silk-warehouseman—J. Rowe, 7, Blandford street, Marylebone, ironmonger—A. Carter, 70, Lower Thames-street, City, ship-broker—J. Atkins, Birmingham, jeweller—W. Cooke, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner—G. W. Travis, Sheffield, joiner—R. Boulton, Farmanby, Yorkshire, innkeeper—R. Waddington, Boston, Yorkshire, grocer—T. W. Daville, Sheffield, stag-scale-cutter—J. Frost, Bristol, baker—J. Harford and W. W. Davies, Bristol, and Ebbw Vale and Sirhowy, Monmouthshire, ironmasters—T. Huxley, Tunstall, Staffordshire, tailor—J. L. Bennett, Shifnal, Shropshire, chemist—R. Price, Waterloo, Lancashire, dealer in coals—R. Brown, Sunderland, butcher—J. Mee, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, baker—T. Hobbs, Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, potter—A. Elam and H. Elam, Oxford-street, gunsmiths—John Baylis, jun., and James Baylis, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, crape-manufacturers—G. Jackson, Hertford, upholsterer—H. L. Becker and J. E. Becker, Manchester, calico-printers—I. Ward, Devizes, house-decorator—J. Garsed, Halifax, cloth dresser and finisher—J. Brown, Liverpool, broker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. M'Luckie, Largs, Ayrshire, plasterer—D. Peacock, Dundee, wood-merchant—J. Provan, Brownknows, Lanarkshire, farmer—W. and T. M'Innes, Glasgow, builders.

BIRTHS.—On the 21st inst., at 14, Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, of a son—On the 15th inst., at Trinity Lodge, near Edinburgh, Lady Campbell, of Ardnamurchan, of a son—On the 17th inst., a Abercrombie-place, Edinburgh, the lady of Major-General Sir H. Bethune Bart., of Kilconquhar, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 20th inst., at Rawcliffe, C. G. Burke, Esq., second son of Sir J. Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill, in the county of Galway, to Emma Jane, youngest daughter of the late R. Creyke, Esq., of Rawcliffe Hall, Yorkshire.

DIED.—At Paris, on the 16th inst., the Count de Mondreville, son-in-law of the Marquess of Ailesbury—On the 20th inst., at Brickwell, Berks, the Hon. Mrs. Graves—On the 15th inst., at Hackney, T. Dupree, Esq., of the Bank of England, in the 72d year of his age—At his house, in Kennington, on Friday, the 16th inst., J. Hazard, Esq., Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, aged 55—On the 17th inst., at his residence, Highbury-place, T. Wilson, Esq., Treasurer of Highbury College, aged 78.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS to ART-UNIONS are respectfully reminded that the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC UNION of LONDON cannot receive SUBSCRIPTIONS after the 1st of JULY next, to which period the SEVENTEEN FINE ETCHINGS, illustrative of the SONGS of SHAKSPEARE, on India paper, in an elegant wrapper may be obtained. The Prizes will be allotted on the 8th of July, at Eight o'Clock in the Evening, at No. 5, Cavendish-square, in the presence of the subscribers.

In consequence of the Legality of this Union being questioned, a consultation has been held by eminent Counsel, who affirmed its Legality, and have themselves become subscribers. The President and other Members of the Royal Academy are also on the subscription list. R. J. LONGBOTTOM, Hon. Sec.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on this subject, illustrated by MODELS of several kinds, which elevate themselves by MECHANICAL FORCE alone, is delivered at Two o'Clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'Clock. The Exhibition of the COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, the DIVER, DIVING-BELL, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, and the other varied and instructive Objects of the Institution, continues as usual. The original CRAYON DRAWINGS, from the CARTOONS at HAMPTON COURT, by the late Mr. HOLLOWAY, with numerous other WORKS of ART, have recently been placed in the Gallery. Admission, One Shilling; Schools, Half-price. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening.

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Sizes	No. 1	2	and 3
Churn from	7 to 8 lbs.	13 to 15 lbs.	26 to 28 lbs.
Price, carriage paid to London.	25*s.*	35*s.*	42*s.*

Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, and 7*s.* Larger sizes made to order. N.B.—Thermometers and Butter Prints supplied. May be obtained through any respectable ironmonger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, Lewes.

To be seen in London, at WRIGHT'S Range Warehouse, No. 3, Arthur-street, near the Monument; RIGBY'S Brush Warehouse, No 80, Gracechurch street; LIVERMORE and SON, Ironmongers, No. 30, Oxford-street; BENHAM, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. Export Agents, BARNES & Co., 109, Fenchurch-street.

BULB CUCUMBER-GLASSES, for Watering by Evaporation during the growth of the Fruit, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* each; GRAPE-GLASSES, with holes, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d* each; BEE-GLASSES, 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Cylindrical CUCUMBER-TUBES, from 6*d.* to 4*s.* each; PROPAGATING-GLASSES, Green, 1*s.* per lb.; white, 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; or 2*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* per dozen; FISH-BOWLS, from 1*s.* 6*d.* each; ditto, with hole in bottom for Fountains, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., at APSLEY PELLATT'S Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars. Orders from the country, accompanied with a Post-office order, will meet with prompt attention.

LITHIC ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, from its Strength and Durability, forms an excellent coating for Greenhouses, Conservatories, and Outbuildings. Its antiseptic qualities particularly adapt it for the preservation of Wood and Iron Fences; and it may be advantageously employed upon good Brickwork, in place of stucco or other covering. Manufactured in stone and slate colours by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & SONS, Roman and Keene's Cement Manufacturers, Millbank-street, Westminster.

CORNS, BUNIONS, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the ANTI-CALLOSITY, or RUSSIAN CORN AND BUNION PLAISTER, feels great confidence in recommending it as the most certain cure for all Callous Swellings on the Feet that has ever yet been invented. By the use of this Plaister immediate benefit will be found, and in a short time a Radical Cure will be effected by gradually dispersing the Hard or Soft Corn, and entirely removing those painful throbbings so severely felt at every change of weather.

Sold, with full directions for use, in boxes, 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.*, at SANGER'S Medicine Warehouse, 150, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors throughout the country.

Remember—"THE RUSSIAN CORN AND BUNION PLAISTER."

TONIC MILK of ORANGE, a DELICIOUS CORDIAL and SWEETENER of the BREATH.—It warms and cheers the Stomach, creates an Appetite, digests the Food, strengthens the Lungs, clears and improves the Voice for Singing, enlivens the Spirits, dispels Nervous Debility, clears the Blood, and thus removes Pimples and Eruptions, while it combines with these admirable properties the inestimable advantage of being the most efficacious agent offered to the Public for beautifying and perfuming the Breath. It should be taken in the proportion of a wine-glass full twice a day, and is particularly recommended to GENTLEMEN on leaving home in the morning, or after smoking a Cigar, &c.; while to LADIES it will be equally grateful on going to a party or a ball, for its invigorating influence on the mind and spirits, and its purifying effect on the organs of the health.

Mrs. GULLY respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, that she has disposed of the Right, Title, and Recipe of the TONIC MILK of ORANGE to Messrs. A. ROWLAND and SONS, No. 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON; who have appointed Messrs. Barclays, Medicine Vendors, 95, Farringdon-street: Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Mr. Prout, near Temple Bar; and Mr. Butler, 4, Cheapside, as Agents.—Half-pints, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Pints, 4*s.* 6*d.*; Quarts, 9*s.*, Stamp Duty included.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I am desirous of gaining the Patronage of the Readers of this Journal, and trust that the system upon which I conduct my business, and the moderate prices, will gain a greater portion of confidence and support. The Improved Stamped Postage Envelopes, 1*s.* per doz. (without advertisements), to purchasers of other articles; Fine Bath Post, 3*d.* per qr., 5*s.* ream; do. Note, 2*d.* per qr., 3*s.* ream; Small do., 1*s.* per half-ream; Superfine Foolscap, 8*d.* per qr., 12*s.* 6*d.* per ream; and every article at corresponding prices. 10 per cent. off Books and Music. On the receipt of two postage stamps, Samples and List of Prices forwarded postage-free. Purchasers of 2*l.* value sent free of carriage 100 miles, of 10*s.* 5 miles, and any amount in London free.—From SLOPER'S Stationery Warehouse, 20, George-st., Portman-square, London.

COOKING UTENSILS with SILVER LININGS—At a cost of about one-third more than those lined with tin, the chief advantages of the former being greater durability and cleanliness, and the impossibility of burning—viz., giving a burnt flavour to milk or any gelatinous or farinaceous article of food, the SILVER, by a recent improvement in the ELECTRO PROCESS, adheres so tenaciously to the copper, that no heat in cooking can remove it or any acids injure it. With moderate care it will last for years, and can be renewed at a moderate charge when necessary. J. L. BENHAM considers this particularly important to the Army and Navy, and to families residing abroad, where the difficulty of getting coppers properly tinned is often very great. Old articles can have the tin removed and be lined with pure silver by this process.—19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London.

CAUTION.—Several Perfumers of apparent Respectability, for the sake of gaining a trifle more profit, basely attempt to impose their *pernicious compounds* upon the public as the *real* "MACASSAR OIL" for the Hair, and "KALYDOR" for the Complexion. They copy the bills and labels of the original articles, substituting either a *fictitious name*, or the word "GENUINE" in the place of "ROWLAND'S." *To frustrate such imposition*, it is necessary, on purchasing either article, to see that the word ROWLAND'S is on the *wrapper*, as follows, without which *none are genuine*. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for the growth, and for Beautifying the Human Hair. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.*, or Family Bottles (containing four small) 10*s.* 6*d.*; and double that size, 21*s.* per bottle. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, for the Skin and Complexion. Price 4*s.* 6*d* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, is written in red on the wrappers of the MACASSAR OIL and KALYDOR, and engraven on the Government Stamp affixed on the Kalydor. Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S" Articles, Sold by them and by respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

PIANOFORTES.

LUFF AND CO.'S BOUDOIR PIANOFORTE, 25*l.*, package included.

LUFF & CO.'S COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, 27*l.*, package included.

For tone, touch, style, durability, and cheapness, these Pianofortes are unequalled. Warranted to keep well in tune, and prepared for extreme climates. LUFF and Co.'s Patent Pianofortes equally cheap. Pianofortes from hire from 24*l.* Instruments taken in exchange.

LUFF & Co., 103, Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury.

A REAL LUXURY for WARM WEATHER.—Gentlemen who feel the inconvenience and inconsistency of wearing the same clothing in the HOTTEST as in the COLDEST weather, are invited to inspect a new and much-approved material for SUMMER-COATS, resembling the finest Saxony cloth, incomparably lighter, equally durable, and about half the price. BERDOE'S SUMMER VENTILATING WATERPROOF FROCK will also prove well deserving the attention of all who regard a respectable and gentlemanly appearance in opposition to slang, vulgarity, and meanness.—Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (eight doors from Bishopsgate-street.)

TO NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, and OTHERS. —To be LET or SOLD, with immediate possession, all that well-known NURSERY GROUND and GARDENS situate in the Albion-road, Stoke Newington, with the Stock and Houses, and the Valuable Business and Connexion attached to the same, belonging to the late Mr. JOHN MILNE, recently deceased. For further particulars, apply at the office of Mr. WM. BROMLEY, Solicitor, 3, Grays-Inn-square.

WANTED.—A steady, active man to superintend a Nursery; he must be a good PROPAGATOR of Hardy Trees, Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants. A married man upwards of 30 years of age would be preferred. Testimonials as to character and ability will be expected from respectable Nurserymen. Direct to W. H. PHILP, bookseller, Launceston.

WANTED.—A steady active young Man as WORKING FOREMAN in a Market Garden, and who will have occasionally to attend the Market. Unexceptionable testimonials as to honesty and sobriety will be required. Application, stating the amount of wages expected, to be made to S. LIVESEY, Gardener, Burnley, Lancashire.

WANTED, on reasonable terms, for the Grounds of a Charitable Institution, a Second-hand BUDDING'S PATENT MOWING MACHINE.—Direct, post-paid, to W., Post-office, Kirkby Lonsdale.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS HEAD GARDENER.—J. RODGERS, of middle age, married, and now residing with FRANCIS HURT, Esq., of Alderwasley Hall, Derbyshire, is ready to make an engagement as above. Can have an unexceptionable character, of 10 years' standing. Direct, till the 26th of June, to J. RODGERS, Alderwasley Hall; after that date, at Mr. SMITH'S, Nurseryman, Tansley Nursery, near Matlock.—June 8, 1843.

AS GARDENER, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family.—A married Man, aged 42; can be highly recommended by his present and former employers, with whom he has lived nearly six years; has a perfect knowledge of exotic plants, and of his profession in every department.—Direct to PETER WOOD, Gardener, Loftman House, near Rochford, Essex.

AS GARDENER.—A single Man, aged 28, who has a thorough practical knowledge of the Kitchen and Flower-Garden, Greenhouse, Vinery, &c. Can be highly recommended by the Gentleman with whom he is now living.—Direct to A. B., at Messrs. CHANDLER'S Nursery grounds, Wandsworth-road.

AS GARDENER.—A single Man, aged 25, who thoroughly understands early forcing, hot-houses, greenhouse, flower and kitchen-garden, and has gained several prizes from the Floricultural Society. Can have a good character from his last place.—Direct to W. S., at Mr. SANGSTER'S, Florist, Cowley-terrace, Cowley-road, North Brixton, Surrey.

AS GARDENER.—A respectable married Man, aged 30, who is a Superior Grape-grower; thoroughly understands Pines and Forcing in general, and has a perfect knowledge of his business in all its various departments. Can have an eight years' character from his last Situation, which he has just left on account of the death of his late employer.—Direct to A. Z., 40, Britannia-row, Islington.

AS UNDER-GARDENER, or single-handed.—A young Man, aged 26, who understands the management of Cows and Poultry. A single-handed place would be preferred. Can have a long-experienced character from his last Situation. No objection to make himself generally useful.—Direct to G. C., at Mr. ENGLISH'S, Baker, Blissett-street, Greenwich.

AS UNDER GARDENER.—A young Man, aged 21, who has been Six years in the business. He wishes to acquire a knowledge of fruit-forcing, and the practical cultivation of plants.—Direct to A. B., at Messrs. CORMACK & Co.'s, Bedford Conservatories, Covent-garden.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, June 24, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 26—1843. SATURDAY, JULY 1. PRICE 6d.

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MANCHESTER BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Patrons:—The Right Honourable the EARL of STAMFORD and WARRINGTON,
The Right Honourable the EARL of WILTON,
Sir THOMAS DE TRAFFORD, Baronet.

President:—The Right Honble. LORD FRANCIS EGERTON, M.P.

THE SECOND FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION for the Year 1843, will take place at the SOCIETY'S GARDENS, Old Trafford, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of July, at Two o'clock, when Prizes will be awarded for the Best Specimens of Florists' Flowers, Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Ornamental Plants, Hardy Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Fruits, and Vegetables.

Productions may be exhibited from any part of the kingdom, either for sale or competition,—Non-subscribers exhibiting to pay 2*s*. 6*d*. each; and each Exhibitor will be allowed one ticket, admitting him at five o'clock.

Specimens for exhibition or competition, forwarded from the country, addressed to the Secretary, with instructions, will be duly attended to; and he will see that they are properly staged, without charge, and returned to the contributor.

Specimens intended for exhibition must be at the Gardens, and a list given to the Secretary, containing the names of the Plants, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, not later than half-past nine o'clock; and all productions must be placed in the several classes, and all labelled with their proper names, not later than eleven o'clock; after which time none will be allowed to be staged. The specimens must remain staged until six o'clock, when they will be delivered to the Exhibitors.

S. E. COTTAM, Secretary.

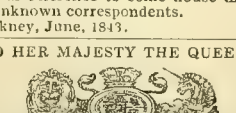
MARNOCK & MANLEY having a Stock of the following Plants, can offer them as under:—

	s.	*d.*
Achimenes pedunculata	5	0
,, rosea (strong)	1	6
,, longiflora (do.)	1	6
Correa alba, for stocks, per dozen	8	0
Gesneria zebrina	1	6
Fuchsia Brockmanii	3	6
,, Britannia, Smith's	3	6
,, Cormackii	3	6
,, Champion, Smith's	3	6
,, Defiance, Do.	3	6
,, Deansii	5	0
,, Eclipse, Smith's	3	6
,, Eppsii	5	0
,, Gem, Ivery's	2	6
,, Majestica, Smith's	3	6
,, Nobilis, Dean's	2	6
,, Paragon, Smith's	3	6
,, Robusta, Do.	3	6
,, St. Clare	5	0
,, Toddiana	5	0
Fifty varieties of Fuchsia, including any of the above, 60*s*.		
25 varieties, including 6 of the above, 32*s*. 6*d*.; 12 do., including 3, 18*s*.		
Ixora coccinea	3	6
Manettia bicolor	2	6
Maurandia alba	1	0
Passiflora fragrans	3	6
Siphocampylus betulæfolius	3	6
Statice Dickinsoni	3	6
Verbena formosa elegans, fine scarlet, white eye	2	6
,, Prince of Wales, Wood's	2	6
,, Princess Royal, Youell's	2	6
,, Orange Perfection	1	6
,, Cærulescens	1	6
,, Leconii, per doz.	3	6
,, Howardiana	1	6
Fifty varieties of Verbena, including any of the above, 25*s*.; 25 do., 12*s*.; 12 do., 7*s*. 6*d*.		

A remittance or reference to some house in London will be required from unknown correspondents.

Nursery, Hackney, June, 1843.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their select List of the above elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front advertising page of this Paper of the 27th ult. They are now ready to be sent out per post, free, (on the receipt of a post-office order,) to any part of the United Kingdom, upon the following terms:

12 fine show varieties, . 12*s*.
12 extra fine ditto . . . 16*s*.
12 extra fine and very superior . . . . 21*s*.

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, June 29, 1843.

MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very superb New Fuchsia, which has been raised from seed in the Exeter Nursery, and which they have no hesitation in saying is decidedly the finest variety ever produced; indeed, it is at once admitted to be so by all who see it, who are struck with admiration of its noble appearance. The flowers are exceedingly large, being longer as well as broader than those of any other Fuchsia, and are of a very firm, thick, waxy substance, with the corolla of a fine violet blue colour.

Plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th of August next, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, and will be sent by post, carefully packed in tin cases. The usual discount to the trade if six plants are taken. For a full description of this Fuchsia, see Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 17th ult.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

LIST OF AWARDS MADE BY THE JUDGES AT THE EXHIBITION ON THE 28TH OF JUNE, 1843:—

For Collections of 50 Stove and Greenhouse Plants—1, Mr. Barnes, Gardener to G. Norman, Esq., Bromley, 15*l*.; 2, Mr. Pauley, White Hart, Bromley, 5*l*.

For Collections of 25 Stove and Greenhouse Plants—1, Mr. Hunt, Gardener to Miss Traill, Bromley, 7*l*.; 2, Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Cheam, 5*l*.; 3, Mr. Frazer, Nurseryman, Lea-bridge-road, 2*l*. 10*s*.; 4, Mr. Cockburn, Gardener to the Earl of Mansfield, Caen Wood, 1*l*.

For Collections of 9 distinct kinds of Stove and Greenhouse Plants—1st, Mr. G. Clarke, Gardener to M. T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, 3*l*.; 2, Mr. May, Gardener to Emanuel Goodhart, Esq., Beckenham, 2*l*.

For a Collection of 6 Stove and Greenhouse Climbers—3, Mr. Pawley, 1*l*.

For Collections of 9 distinct kinds of Fuchsia—1, Messrs. Lane and Son, Nurserymen, Berkhampstead, 1*l*. 10*s*.; 2, Mr. Gaines, Nurseryman, Battersea, 1*l*. EXTRA: Mr. Catleugh, Nurseryman, Chelsea, 10*s*.

For a Collection of Scarlet Pelargoniums—1, Mr. Baile, Florist, Hammersmith, 1*l*. 10*s*. EXTRA: Mr. Baile, 1*l*. 10*s*.

For Collections of 6 Roses in Pots—(Equal Prizes), Messrs. Paul and Son, Nurserymen, Cheshunt, 1*l*.; Messrs. Lane and Son, 1*l*.

For Cut Collections of 12 varieties of Moss Roses—1, Mr. Rivers, Nurseryman, Sawbridgeworth, 1*l*. 10*s*.; 2, Messrs. Lane and Son, 1*l*. 3, EXTRA: Messrs. Paul and Son, 10*s*.

For Collections of 150 Varieties of Roses—1, Messrs. Lane and Son, 3*l*.; 2, Mr. Rivers, 2*l*. 10*s*.; 3, Messrs. Paul and Son, 2*l*.; 4, Mr. Hooker, Nurseryman, Brenchley, 1*l*. 10*s*.

For Collections of 50 Varieties of Roses (Amateur's Class)—1, Mr. Betteridge, Abingdon, 1*l*. 10*s*.; 2, Mr. Keir, Gardener to W. Coulthurst, Esq., Streatham, 1*l*.

For Seedlings Fuchsias—1, Mr. Smith, Nurseryman, Dalston, for Queen Victoria, 1*l*.; 2, Mr. Smith, Nurseryman, for Incarnata, 10*s*.

For Seedling Roses—1, Mr. Hooker, 1*l*.

For a Collection of British Ferns—1, Mr. Wood, Nurseryman, Norwood, 2*l*. 10*s*.

For named Collections of Agricultural Grasses—1, Mr. T. Moore, Albany-street, 1*l*.; Extra, Mr. Coates, Norwood, 10*s*.

For Collections of 12 Pelargoniums, grown in No. 24 pots—1, Mr. Gaines, 7*l*.; 2, Mr. Catleugh, 4*l*.

For Collections of 6 Pelargoniums, grown in No. 24 pots—1, Mr. Dobson, Gardener to Mr. Beck, Isleworth, 3*l*.; 2, Mr. Stains, Hoxton, 1*l*. 5*s*.

For Collections of 12 Pelargoniums, grown in No. 12 pots—1, Mr. Catleugh, 4*l*.; 2, Mr. Gaines, 1*l*. 15*s*.

For Collections of 6 Pelargoniums, grown in No. 12 pots—1, Mr. Bell, Chelsea, 3*l*.; 2, Mr. Bourne, Gardener to Sir E. Paget, Chelsea Hospital, 1*l*. 5*s*.; EXTRA, Mr. Hunt, 1*l*.

For Collections of 4 Pelargoniums, grown in No. 8 pots—1, Mr. Hunt, 2*l*. 10*s*.; 2, Mr. Bourne, 1*l*. 10*s*.

For 6 Varieties of Herbaceous Calceolarias, grown in No. 12 pots—1, Mr. Barnes, 2*l*.; 2, Mr. Catleugh, 1*l*.

For 6 Varieties of Shrubby Calceolarias, grown in No. 12 pots—1, Mr. Barnes, 2*l*.; 2, Mr. Gaines, 1*l*.

For seedling Calceolarias, equal Prizes, Mr. Standish, Nurseryman, Bagshot, for Illuminator, 10*s*.; Mr. Green, for Majestica, 10*s*.

For a seedling Cineraria.—1, Mr. Piper, Blackheath, for Princess Royal, 10*s*.

For single specimens of new or rare Ornamental Plants.—1, Mr. Mylam, Gardener to S. Ruckher, Esq., Wandsworth, for Nepenthes distillatoria, 3*l*. 10*s*.; 2, Mr. Barnes, for Erica Massonii, 2*l*. 10*s*.; 3, Mr. Green, for Stigmaphyllum ciliatum, 1*l*. 10*s*.; 4, Mr. Hunt, for Manettia bicolor, 1*l*.

For Miscellaneous Ornamental Specimen Plants.—1, Mr. G. Clarke, for Pimelea decussata, 1*l*. 10*s*.; 2, Mr. Appleby, gardener to — Brocklehurst, Esq., Macclesfield, 1*l*.; 3, Mr. Mountjoy, Nurseryman, Ealing, for Gloxinia maxima alba, 10*s*.

For Collections of Orchidaceous Plants.—1, Mr. Mylam, 7*l*.; 2, Mr. Goode, Gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, 5*l*.; extra, Mr. Appleby, 2*l*. 10*s*.; extra, George Cox, Esq., Stockwell, 2*l*. 10*s*.

For single Specimens of Orchidaceous Plants.—1, Mr. Appleby, for Saccolabium guttatum, 3*l*. 10*s*.; 2, Mr. Mylam, for Ærides affine, 2*l*.

For a Collection of 20 Cape Heaths.—2, Mr. Jackson, Nurseryman, Kingston, 3*l*.

For Collections of 15 Cape Heaths.—1, Mr. May, 7*l*.; 2, Mr. Brazier, Gardener to W. H. Storey, Esq., Isleworth, 3*l*. 10*s*.

For Collections of 6 Cape Heaths.—1, Mr. Barnes, 3*l*. 10*s*.; 2, Mr. George Clarke, 2*l*.

For a Collection of 12 Species of Statice.—2, Mr. Wood, Nurseryman, Norwood, 1*l*.

EXTRA PRIZES GIVEN FOR SUBJECTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE SCHEDULE.

For a Collection of English Iris.—Messrs. Lockhart and Duncan, Seedsmen, Cheapside, 1*l*.

For Collections of Ranunculus.—1, Mr. Aust, Hoxton, 1*l*.; 2, Mr. Alexander, Florist, Kingsland, 15*s*.

For Collections of Pinks.—1, Messrs. N. and B. Norman, Florists, Woolwich, 1*l*.; 2, Mr. T. Browne, Nurseryman, Slough, 15*s*.

N.B. The above awards are ready for payments, as are also those unclaimed for the previous Exhibition, upon application to the Secretary, at the Office in the Gardens.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA PLANTS.

MESSRS. VEITCH & SON having raised a considerable number of this Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, are enabled to offer fine healthy plants, from 4 to 6 inches in height, at the following moderate prices, viz.:—

10*l*. per 100;—5*l*. 10*s*. for 50;—and 30*s*. per dozen.

For the convenience of some purchasers, Messrs. V. & SON have appointed, as their London agent, Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, No. 6, Leadenhall-street. N.B.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Exeter, June 19, 1843.

MR. LYNE'S NEW SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS.

WM. E. RENDLE has procured the Stock of Seedling PELARGONIUMS raised by P. E. LYNE, Esq., and informs Amateurs and others who took notes of them at the "Chiswick Fête" on Saturday, June 17, that Lists and Descriptions of the Seedlings coming out this season will be shortly published, and will be sent by post on application.

Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, June 20.

ROSES.

E. DENYER begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his superb collection of ROSES are now in full bloom, the Standard and Dwarf ROSES are planted on each side of a walk, 660 feet long, and consist of 500 varieties. Orders taken for the plants when in bloom, and delivered in November next. Admittance Gratis. No Admittance on Sundays. Nursery within three miles of London, Loughborough-road, North Brixton.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL & Co., in submitting the following List of CHRYSANTHEMUMS to the notice of Amateurs, and those who intend competing at the Autumnal Exhibitions of the present season beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding [illegible] that they feel assured the list will [illegible] the finest varieties only have the above [illegible]. They also beg to call the attention of decorative [illegible] to the use and gaiety they impart to the conservatory and garden at this season of the year, by the introduction of the above beautiful Chrysanthemums. They also feel [illegible] in announcing they have obtained the entire stock of a beautiful Seedling Chrysanthemum, from Mr. [illegible] the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk. This [illegible] did variety, named "THE DUKE," was exhibited at the Norwich and Norfolk Hort. Society's Exhibition, where it obtained the *First Prize as the Best Seedling*; it also obtained First Prizes shewn in the best Stand of 25; ditto, ditto, 15; ditto, ditto, 20; and the Judges pronounced it to be the best Chrysanthemum ever exhibited. The colour, French White, changing to pure white; petals broad, and beautifully incurved, forming a perfect ball of from four to four and a half inches in diameter. It is now ready for sending out at 7*s*. 6*d*. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom.

THE LIST.

Belladonna	Goliath	Mirabilis
Campestroni	Gouvain St. Cyr	Perspicuum
Chancellor	Hero	Princess Marie
Changeable yellow	Imperial	Queen
Clustered ditto	Incurved Pink	Rosalind
Colonel Combes	Insignis	Starry purple
Conspicuum	King	Sultana
Defiance	Louis Philipe	Surprise
Duc de Caglioni	Lucidum	Tasselled Lilac
Elegans	Madam Pompadour	Do. yellow
Fletchier	Magnet	Triumphant
Formosa	Magnis	Vesta
Gem	Marchioness	Wheeleriana
Golden Lotus	Memnon	

The above are now ready to be sent, free of postage, (on the receipt of a Post-office order) to any part of the United Kingdom, at 12*s*. per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 29, 1843.

ORCHIDACEÆ and CACTI.—Any Nobleman or Gentleman desirous of possessing a collection of either of the above tribes of Plants, has now an opportunity of obtaining them upon such terms as have never yet been offered, upon application, by letter, to Mr. HOLMES, Newspaper Agent, 2, Hampstead-road.

ROSES.

A. PAUL and SON beg to announce to their Customers and admirers of ROSES in general, that their ROSES are now in FULL BLOOM. The Collection, which last season consisted of upwards of One Thousand Varieties, has received considerable additions from the Continent, and comprises all the newest and most interesting varieties in cultivation. The present is a favourable opportunity to such as wish to form or add to their collection, as the varieties they approve of can be selected, and the Plants will be delivered in November.

The Nurseries are near the Waltham Cross Station on the Northern and Eastern Railway, which distance from London is accomplished in the short space of half-an-hour; trains leaving Shoreditch—morning, at 8, half-past 9, and half-past 11 o'clock; afternoon, half-past 1, half-past 3, and half-past 4 o'clock.—Cheshunt Nurseries, near Waltham Cross, Herts.

YELLOW RHODODENDRON.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., have now a few plants for sale of this rare and beautiful RHODODENDRON: and as they purchased from Mr. SMITH, who raised it, the original Plant, which was exhibited in Flower by him at Chiswick, and gained the Large Silver Medal, and have propagated stock from it, their plants may be depended upon as being the true "RHODODENDRON AUREUM," or Smith's Yellow Rhododendron.—Exeter Nursery, June 12.

VICTORIA REGIA.—Those Parties who purchased Seeds of the above fine Aquatic Plant, in the spring of 1841, many of which failed to germinate, will now receive an equal number of fresh Seeds, gratis. These Seeds were collected so recently as the month of March, 1843; it is therefore confidently hoped that the purchasers will not be subjected to the same disappointment as before. There remain yet a few more of the Seeds for disposal; but an early application for them is recommended, a small number only having been just received (June 20) by Mr. SCHOMBURGK's agent from Pirara.—Apply at No. 45, Frith-street, Soho-square, London.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—A Specimen of this Magnificent FUCHSIA has been again submitted to Dr. LINDLEY. YOUELL & Co. have therefore much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to the remarks made, and which will be found amongst the "Notices to Correspondents" in last week's Paper, as follows.—"YOUELL & Co.—From the specimen received, St. Clare appears to be a prolific bloomer and fine variety; we have never seen the colour so fine in any specimen grown near London."

YOUELL & Co. can supply a limited number of fine strong Plants, 15 inches high, in 48-sized pots, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each; or one small St. Clare, with 11 other fine show varieties at 20*s*., per post, free, on the receipt of a post-office order.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 29, 1843.

THOMAS CRIPPS, FLORIST, Tunbridge Wells, has a few Plants of that singularly beautiful Annual, NEMOPHILA, "DISCOIDALIS," (which was figured in the "Floricultural Cabinet" for the present month,) to offer. The flowers of this fine variety are a beautiful rich velvety black, margined with white. Plants 2*s*. 6*d*. each, or, if requested, will be sent per post, without additional expense, on the receipt of 36 postage stamps.

SUPERB SEEDLING STRAWBERRY—PRINCESS ALICE MAUDE.

G. D. FISHER begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to the above splendid STRAWBERRY (raised by Mr. JAS. TROLLOP, of Limpley Stoke, Wilts). It is a Hardy Strong Grower, a great bearer, with large-sized Scarlet Fruit, good shape, and fine flavour, and invaluable as an early kind, being ripe at least ten days before any other Strawberry grown in the same situation; took an Extra Prize at the Bristol Horticultural Show on June 20, 1843, and First Prize at Bath on the 22d. Strong well-rooted Plants will be ready to send out the second week in September, at 3*l*. per 100, with the usual allowance to the Trade

N.B.—See "Notices to Correspondents" in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, June 11, 1842.—Limpley Stoke, near Bath, June 23, 1843.

CHOBHAM AND HORSILE NURSERIES.

HCOBBETT & SONS respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that their extensive collection of ROSES are now in full bloom. The HORSILE NURSERY is within Ten Minutes' walk of the Woking Station, South-Western Railway, where all the trains stop.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to submit to Public Competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, about the middle of July, 1843, at Twelve o'Clock, A VERY RARE COLLECTION OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, the property of a Lady changing her residence, comprising fine specimens of EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS, COMBRETUM PURPUREUM, JASMINUM, SAMBAC, GLOXINIUM PANCRATIUM, AMARYLLIS, ONCIDIUM CRISPUM, FLEXUOSUM, and LURIDUM; CATTLEYA CANDIDA, SOPHRONITIS VIOLACEÆ, and a variety of Miscellaneous Plants. May be viewed the Morning of Sale; Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at COLVILL'S Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, on MONDAY, 24th July, 1843, and following days, at Twelve o'Clock (by order of the Proprietor, retiring from business), the whole of the valuable GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of fine CAMELLIAS, of various sizes, ERICAS, AZALEAS, PELARGONIUMS, HYBRID RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM, and other Miscellaneous Plants. May be viewed one week prior to sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, & Others.
TWO THOUSAND CAMELLIAS, FINE VARIETIES OF AZALEA INDICA, GREENHOUSE AND OTHER EXOTIC PLANTS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to submit to public competition, by Auction, on the premises, Kingsland Nursery, Ball's-Pond-road, about the middle of July, by order of the Proprietor, in consequence of removing to Stratford, about 2,000 DOUBLE & SINGLE CAMELLIAS, consisting of all the approved kinds, in a high state of cultivation, A choice assortment of AZALEA INDICA; also a collection of STOVE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of ARAUCARIA EXCELSA, CLIVEA NOBILE, BONAPARTIA JUNCEA, &c. May be viewed a week prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises; of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

DUNSTABLE, BEDFORDSHIRE.
TO AMATEUR HORTICULTURISTS, AND SPORTING GENTLEMEN.

MR. W. W. SIMPSON has received instructions from EDWARD BURR, Esq., to sell by Auction at the Crown Inn, on WEDNESDAY, July the 26th, 1843, a superior detached Family Residence, situate in the pleasantest part of the town, in excellent repair, and possessing every convenience. Communicating with the house is a beautiful Conservatory, with Fountain therein, a large Forcing House, containing Vines in full bearing, (both heated by one cast-iron Hot-water Apparatus); together with a large Pleasure Garden, very tastefully laid out, and abundantly stocked with choice Shrubs and Flowers; a Kitchen-Garden in the rear, divided by a lofty brick wall, with Pine-pits and Melon-frames therein. The House contains capital Cellarage, a set of excellent Rooms on the ground-floor, and large Hall, 9 Bedrooms, Dressing-rooms, and Water-closets. The Out-Buildings consist of double and single Coach-houses, Stalled Stablings for four Horses, with Harness-room attached and Loft over, Laundry, Coal-house, Piggeries, and Dung-pit. On the opposite side of the street, lying in front of the house, will be included a piece of Pleasure-ground, inclosed by an ornamental Iron-fence, and held on lease for an unexpired term of 47 years from Michaelmas next. On the same day will also be sold 290 acres of Pasture and Arable Land adjoining. The above property is well situated for any Gentleman fond of hunting, being within reach of four packs of hounds.—For further particulars apply to Mr. W. W. SIMPSON, No. 18, Bucklersbury, London.

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			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	39	59	1,000	67 8 4	132 14 6	58 19 9	8 19 4
1838	114	56	3,000	175 15 0	296 9 7	123 0 6	16 9 7

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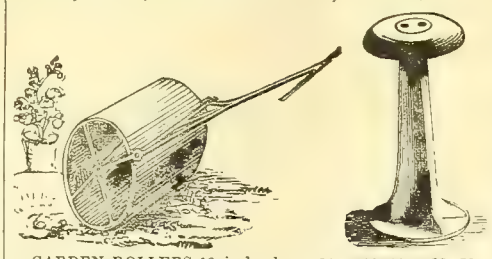
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Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch	£7	0*s.*	0*d.*
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Roger's Boiler, small size	3	15	0
Ditto do. large do.	4	10	0
Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1*s.* 3*d.* per Foot.			

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* each. Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4*s.* 0*d.* each.
Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,
Ox Hurdles, 4 feet high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at 8*s.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7*d.* each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire work, &c.

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 20 inches, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 22 inches, 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.—The LAST Exhibition will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 12, on which occasion His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, the President of the Society, has kindly directed the doors of his Gardens and Pleasure-Grounds to be opened, for the reception of all persons who shall have been admitted into the Society's Garden by tickets.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, July 4 . . . { Horticultural . . . . 3 P.M. / Floricultural . . . . 8 P.M.
Friday, July 7 . . . . . Botanical . . . . . 8 P.M.

COUNTRY SHOWS, Monday, July 3. . Slough Pink and Heartsease.
Tuesday, July 11 . Royal Cornwall Horticultural.

(1.) If all the leaves which a tree will naturally form are exposed to favourable influences, and receive the light of a brilliant sun, all the fruit which such a plant may produce will ripen perfectly in a summer that is long enough.

(2.) If all the leaves of a tree are exposed to such influences, all its fruit will advance as far towards ripeness as the length of the summer will admit of; it may be sour and colourless, but that condition will be perfect of its kind.

(3.) But if all the fruit which a healthy tree will show is allowed to set, and a large part of its leaves is abstracted, such fruit, be the summer what it may, will never ripen.

(4.) Therefore if a necessity exists for taking off a part of the leaves of a tree, a part of its fruit should also be destroyed.

(5.) But although a tree may be able to ripen all the fruit which it shows, yet such fruit will neither be so large nor so sweet, under equal circumstances, as if a part of it is removed; because a tree only forms a certain amount of secretions, and if those secretions are divided among twenty fruits instead of ten, each fruit will in the former case have but half the amount of nutrition which it would have received in the latter case.

(6.) The period of ripening in fruit will be accelerated by an abundant foliage, and retarded by a scanty foliage.

We submit these propositions to Horticulturists as the expression of general truths, which are applicable to all cases, and especially to the Vine; and we would beg them to ascertain experimentally whether they can be infringed with impunity. We do not believe that any quite unobjectionable investigation of this point has ever been made; on the contrary, as far as our experience, or reading, or correspondence goes, no evidence exists to contradict these statements, which are founded on apparently well-ascertained laws. If this be so, the system of rigorous summer pruning of the Vine must be wrong; on the contrary, its leaves should be allowed to form in abundance, and that destruction of laterals at an early period, which is so much recommended, must be injurious; because all those laterals, if allowed to grow, would by the end of the season have contributed somewhat to the matter stored in the stem for the nutrition of the fruit; because the preparation of such matter would have been more rapid; and because the ripening of the fruit, which depends on the presence of such matter, would have been in proportion to the rapidity of its formation. If we are not greatly mistaken, the early maturity and excellence of the Grapes obtained out-of-doors by Dr. Maclean, of Colchester, a veteran horticulturist, well-known for his skill, is entirely owing to the large quantity of wood which he lays in during the summer, as early as he can possibly persuade his Vines to produce it.

It is a mistake to imagine that the sun must shine on the bunches of Grapes in order to ripen them. Nature intended no such thing when heavy clusters were caused to grow on slender stalks, and to hang below the foliage of branches attached to trees by their strong and numerous tendrils. On the contrary, it is evident that Vines naturally bear their fruit in such a way as to screen it from the sun; and man is most unwise when he rashly interferes with this intention. What is wanted is the full exposure of the *leaves* to the sun; they will prepare the nutriment of the Grape—they will feed it, and nurse it, and eventually rear it up into succulence and lusciousness. We therefore submit to our Horticultural readers that rigorous summer-pruning is wrong.

Let us not, however, be misunderstood. We do not suggest that a Vine should form all the wood it likes; that should be provided against by good winter pruning, and by rubbing off such buds as are not to grow with shoots. What we contend for is, that those shoots which are selected to remain should be permitted to produce as much foliage as possible; and that, as the destruction of laterals is the diminution of foliage, that destruction should be discontinued.

When, however, branches have grown for many weeks, and are in the autumn beginning to slacken in their power of lengthening, theory says it is then right to stop the shoots by pinching off their ends, because after that season newly-formed leaves have little time to do more than organize themselves, which must take place at the expense of matter forming in the other leaves. Autumn-stopping of the Vine-shoots should therefore be not only unobjectionable, but advantageous; for the leaves which remain after that operation will then direct all their energy to the perfection of the Grapes.

This is, in fact, returning to the practice of the Romans:—

> At dum prima novis adolescit frondibus ætas,
> *Parcendum teneris*; et dum se lætus ad auras
> Palmes agit, laxis per purum immissus habenis,
> *Ipsa acies nondum falcis tentanda*, sed uncis
> Carpendæ manibus frondes, interque legendæ.
> Inde ubi jam *validis* amplexa stirpibus ulmos
> Exierint, *tum* stringe comas, tum brachia tonde.
> *Ante reformidant ferrum*: tum *denique dura*
> Exerce imperia, et ramos compesce fluentes.

Which we venture thus to translate:—

> But when the shoots with new-born leaves are gay,
> And scrambling Vines are struggling into day,
> *O mar not then their first sweet taste of life*
> *With the rude edges of the cruel knife*;
> But if the crowding shoots more room demand,
> Just *pinch* them gently with judicious hand;
> Then when with powerful grasp the *full-grown* Vine
> Shall round the Elm its vigorous arms entwine,
> The *steel no longer dreaded*, trim the spray,
> Stop the weak shoots, and bend the strong away.*

HAVING shown the foundation of all the operations of manuring land, we will now say something of the management of the grass land. This must vary with the nature of the soil. Although feeding cows entirely in the stable, winter and summer, be the most profitable, on the whole it may not be so well suited to a family which has few out-door servants, perhaps only one gardener and an occasional labourer. Two cows are essential to the comfort of a family. They should be of a small breed, and selected for the richness more than the quantity of their milk: a well-bred Jersey or Alderney cow is a treasure. The Suffolk polled cow and the Ayrshire are also excellent, when well chosen; and a cross between either of these breeds and an Alderney often produces very good cows. There is one rule which should never be lost sight of: if a cow does not give a reasonable quantity of milk, and this produce a fair quantity of butter weekly, get rid of her, whatever you may lose on the price. Eight or ten quarts of the milk of a good Alderney cow will make a pound of butter, while it will often take fifteen or sixteen quarts of the milk of a large Yorkshire or Durham cow to do the same. An Alderney cow will give from eight to fourteen pounds of butter every week, for three months after calving, if she have rich pasture, and will average half that quantity afterwards. The difference between one cow and another is so great, that no difference in price can compensate for the keeping an inferior one; but a cow must not only be well fed when she gives milk, but also when she is dry and near calving, which will be for two or three months in the year. If she go dry three months before calving she is of less value; but if, on the other hand, she should continue to give milk too long, she should be dried up, if possible, six weeks before calving. This is done by leaving some milk in her udder at each milking, and then milking her only once a day, she will soon be dry in this way; at the same time she may have some hay and less grass till she is quite dry. Many an excellent cow has been spoilt by the carelessness of the person who milks her, in not extracting every remaining drop of milk every time she is milked. It is often useful, when the pasture is very fresh and the cow very full of milk, to milk her three times a day—at five in the morning, at twelve, and at seven in the evening, in summer; in winter this is not necessary.

To have good butter in winter the cows should eat nothing but the sweetest hay. This is not the most economical plan, but good butter is such a luxury that economy in this case may be dispensed with. These particulars are well known to every person conversant with the dairy; but they are not always sufficiently attended to in private families, and our observations are intended more as memoranda than as instructions. If the grass-land is rich, three acres will be sufficient to keep two cows in summer; the remainder may be made into hay, and if the after-grass is abundant some sheep may be fatted on it before winter, if they are in good condition when put in. The cows should always have the first bite of the grass and the sheep after. A pony turned out with the cows will not hurt their feed, provided there is sufficient grass; for horses will eat what cows refuse, and *vice versâ*. In very hot weather, especially when the flies sting, the cows should be in the stable; they will not feed if they are out, and the flies make them run about, to the great injury of their milk. They should be in the house from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, or as long as the sun is very hot: they may have a lock of hay to amuse them, but they do not absolutely require it. The best food, next to grass, is a few beans soaked in water for twenty-four hours; this increases and enriches the milk without giving a bad taste to the butter. When the land is extremely rich and highly manured, a second crop of hay may often be mown the same year; and if the weather is fine in October, and this lattermath hay be well got up, it will be excellent for the cows in winter; it should not be given to horses, as it is apt to affect their wind, especially those which are driven fast.

The making of hay is an important operation where there is only grass-land, and its success, especially in showery weather, depends much on the management of the grass. No minute directions can be given on this subject; but a few general cautions may be useful. Rain will not hurt the grass while it is fresh cut and green; decomposition will not take place till the vital energy is destroyed; or, as one would say, till the grass is dead: so that in showery weather it is not advisable to be in too great a hurry to spread the grass out from the swarth; it is as well to let it lie, and when the outside is dry to turn it over, without much dividing it, then to put it in very small cocks, laid somewhat hollow, that the wind may blow through them: thus it will bear much wet without being materially damaged. Never hurry the stacking in wet weather, the hay will get more harm in the stack, when not quite dry, than it will even lying flat on the ground. If it is discoloured let it lie till quite dry, or you only make bad worse; for spoilt hay put up dry may still be palatable to cattle, only they will waste more of it; but if it comes out musty from the stack nothing will eat it, except when pressed by hunger. If the weather is very fine and the glass steady, grass may be made into hay, and secured in a stack in three or four days. The only danger is from over-heating, and it requires some experience to know when the hay is sufficiently made, and will not heat too much; the larger the stack the greater caution is necessary. These hints may be useful to many who are not conversant with the subject. We shall in another article give some directions about the proper attention to the quality and quantity of the grass.—*M.*

ON THE CULTIVATION OF COMMELINA CŒLESTIS.

THIS is a half-hardy perennial of considerable beauty, and well worth a place in the borders of the flower-garden, where it will produce a succession of its beautiful ephemeral azure blossoms from July to September.

It is easily cultivated if treated in the following manner:—About the end of February sow the seeds in pans or pots filled with a mixture of sandy loam and leaf-mould, and place them in a warm pit or dung-frame. The seeds will soon vegetate; and when the young plants are large enough to handle, pot them off singly into sixty-sized pots, and return them to the warm frame or pit for a week or ten days; afterwards admit air, and finally remove them to a cold frame or pit to harden, ready for planting out in the open border, which should be done about the end of May or beginning of June, when the danger from late frost and cold nights is over.

In planting, they must not be put in a dry or shaded situation, but in a warm and rather damp one; and in a rich loamy soil. They will then flower freely all the summer and autumn; but, like the Dahlia, their beauty is destroyed by the first frost in the autumn.

The plants flower freely the first season from seed, but they display their delicate azure blossoms in the greatest perfection the second season, if the roots are taken up and preserved like those of the Dahlia over the winter, which is best done in the following way:—When the plants have done flowering, and there is danger of the roots getting injured by severe frost, they must be taken up and placed to dry for a few days; then procure a box or some large flower-pots, and place a little dry soil at the bottom—(the best substance for packing all kinds of roots in during winter is dry sandy peat);—then place a layer of roots, filling in between with soil—and so on until you have disposed of all the roots, when the whole should be covered over with a thick layer of any dry substance. Place the plants either under the stage in the green-house or in a dry cellar for the winter, out of the reach of damp or frost; they will then require no more trouble until the following March, when they should be taken out, potted, and placed either in a warm pit or dung-frame, to forward them again for planting out.

The roots will survive the winter in the open border if slightly protected and kept dry, but then they are late in starting, and never so fine as when the roots are taken up and preserved through the winter, like those of the Dahlia. The old roots may be divided, like those of the Garden Ranunculus.—*George Gordon.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XLV.

THE BLACK TURTLE-SCALE. *Coccus testudo* (Curtis).—The Scales, as they are termed by gardeners, are perhaps the most troublesome of all the insect tribes in the greenhouse and hothouse, and there are few conservatories, I believe, entirely free from them; it will, therefore, be of service to give figures and descriptions of the different species. The scale insects vary so considerably in their

* Altered from the Rev. J. M. King's new and spirited version of the "Georgics," which we trust to be able soon to examine critically.

habits, that they may with great propriety be divided into three sections, which will form as many genera: 1st, there is the true or typical Coccus, the female of which is covered with a scale, inseparable from the animal; familiar examples are the C. hesperidum and C. vitis of Linnæus; 2dly, a large number is distinguished by Bouché under the name of Aspidiotus, of which C. Nerii of that author and C. Bromeliæ* are examples. In this group the females are covered with a scale, which does not adhere to the animal; 3dly, those species, comparatively few in number, I believe, whose females are not furnished with scales, but are merely powdered over; they are very different, also, in not being stationary, but run about when full grown, as well as when young; I propose calling them TRECHOCORYS (Running-bugs), of which the Coccus adonidum of Linnæus will be the type.

I have seen several species of Turtle-scales which belong to the 1st section; they generally live upon the leaves and stems of plants, requiring great heat; the species sent to me as the Black Turtle-scale (fig. 1) infests both



sides of the leaves, preferring the undersides, to which the females adhere, generally lying in lines along the midrib. On lifting up one of these female scales several hundreds of eggs and young ones were lying upon the leaf, and in the cavity of the mother: they were of a pale orange colour; the former were oval, cylindrical, and shining; the latter were flat, oval, and like little woodlice; they were furnished with two fine antennæ, hairy at the apex, two little black eyes, six legs, and a notch at the apex of the abdomen, which produces two long hairs or setæ; the back is transversely striated with the lines formed by the numerous abdominal segments. They ran fast, and kept pushing about the eggs, which were only partially and sparingly supplied with the cottony substance so abundant in some species; they were also intermixed with the pale, empty shells of the hatched eggs. Fig. 1 represents part of a leaf of Brexia spinosa, with two of the adult females and a younger one between them; they are oval, very convex, dark-brown, and from their similarity to a tortoise, I have named this scale Coccus testudo; there is an elevated ridge along the back, with two transverse ones, the first being nearest the middle, the second towards the tail; the whole surface is finely shagreened with small white tufts scattered over the whole. Fig. 3, highly magnified, the upper end being the tail. I have never seen it remarked that the scales are invariably fixed with their heads downward, so that as soon as the young hatch they are ready to ascend the plant, and consequently spread over the fresh and more tender portions. The underside of the scale has a broadish margin, which is ciliated, and there is a long cleft at the tail; the skin of the body is concave, dark, with a purplish tinge, with six minute legs, and a largish lobe towards the anterior portion, which is furnished with a fine proboscis. Fig 4 shows a multitude of eggs, the young, and the whitish exuviæ adhering to the female; and fig. 2 the impression from a scale which has been removed.

In Feb., 1841, I received a twig of a Mexican plant, upon the stalk of which were about 30 specimens of a similar Coccus, but the leaves were free from them; they were of a chocolate colour, somewhat oval, very gibbose, and had a fleshy appearance, resembling rather aphides that had been punctured by parasites than scale insects; the outside was shining chesnut-brown, with irregular punctures, and minute tubercles scattered over the surface; in profile it was very gibbose, being pyramidal truncate, the anterior surface nearly vertical, with a lobe over the apex; the hinder extremity was more sloped off, and when removed from the stem the slender siphon of the rostrum was visible; I could also see six minute legs, the anterior pair moved about whilst I was examining the scale, and was the only evidence of vitality it exhibited; the four hinder legs were closer together, but obscured by the eggs, which amounted to 50 or more; they were larger than usual, oval, dull, ochreous, and shining. I could not detect either eyes or antennæ, neither have I ever seen the males of these scale insects. It is difficult to imagine how these immovable females contrive to get the eggs so completely under their bodies, unless there is an oviduct which is protruded from the anal suture, and directs the eggs to that position.

A third species I saw in vast numbers in July on the underside of the leaves of a plant in a hothouse; they had swarmed over each other like bees, and being of a dark-brown colour were very visible; they were either round and hemispherical or oval, with a smooth and rather shining surface, but, under a powerful lens, appeared covered with minute tubercles; the entire margin was a little reflexed, with a long cleft or suture very visible beneath at the tail. On removing them there were a few small young ones of an orange colour, and an immense quantity of dirty white skins, leaving the egg-shells from whence the young had escaped, which at once proved that this was a very prolific species.—*Ruricola.*

* Vide *Gard. Chron.*, vol. i., p. 131; figs. 1 to 6.

ON POTTING AND SHIFTING PLANTS.

MUCH, if not the greater part of the success in cultivating plants in pots depends upon a proper method of potting and shifting them, and this as much in the state of the materials employed as in the manner of employing them. But in vain may soil, situation, and treatment be consonant to their natures if care and attention have not been paramount in this branch of their treatment. When plants are in open borders they are in a great measure attended to by Nature herself. But when we place them in pots, we give them an artificial habitation, and they then require of us artificial treatment to reconcile them to an abode foreign to their natures. First, the soil will, of course, be a composition suitable to the particular plant or plants to be potted; but of whatever it may be composed, particular care should be taken that it be not too wet nor too dry. If the former, it becomes, during the process of potting, a compact mass, which, contracting as it gets drier, leaves a vacuum between the exterior of the pod and the ball of the plant; thus allowing the free admission of light and air, which is, of course, anything but beneficial to the plant. If, on the other hand, it be too dry, it prevents for a considerable time the free passage of moisture to the roots; and it will often be found, especially if the plant itself is dry at the time of potting, that it will suffer greatly ere it receive sufficient moisture to recruit the evaporation of its juices. Secondly, the pots, if not new ones, should be scrupulously clean; for if the advantage were nothing more than the facility obtained in turning out the plant to examine or re-shift it, it would amply repay the trouble. But independent of this, a plant enjoys better health in a clean than in a dirty pot; and if no other consideration would urge to cleanliness, appearance would, I presume, decide in its favour. Thirdly, drainage should combine two properties, to allow free exit to the superabundant moisture, and to prevent the entrance of worms; and although the latter object is somewhat difficult of attainment, we should seldom have to complain, if plants, when placed in situations where worms are likely to abound, were set upon a sufficiently thick layer of cinder-ashes, or some similar material; cinder-ashes, I think, claiming the preference, as we seldom see worms attempt to penetrate them, if two inches in thickness. To allow a free passage to the superabundant moisture, let the crock covering the drain-hole be placed so as to form an arch, with a few smaller ones placed round it, covering the whole with a slight quantity of moss, sufficient to prevent the finer particles of soil being washed round the larger crock, which would effectually obstruct the drainage, when the soil would become sour and unhealthy; and, as a natural consequence, the plant would follow its example. Fourthly, the depth of potting should be regulated by the mark which nature points out, and which is always conspicuous in plants raised from seed; at all events, let it not be placed deeper than when it receives its first remove from the cutting or seed-pod. To bury an inch or two of the stem of a plant is very injurious, although a practice of common occurrence with careless potting. Fifthly, in leaving a sufficient space in the pots to receive water, on no account let it form a kind of basin; that is, a hollow round the stem; but let the soil round the stem be as high as the rim of the pot, receding gradually to a depth round the rim, agreeably to the size of the pot, the nature of the plant, or the situation in which it is to be placed.

I feel confident if these few simple rules were followed, many plants which we now see dying, or at best, barely vegetating, would be *vice versâ*.—*Tyro.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXVII.

THE greatest triumph which gardeners have achieved in the management of plants is that by which almost innumerable and very beautiful varieties of flowers have been raised from the weeds of our fields, as in the Heartsease and Tulip; and what, in exotics, are comparatively little better, the single Dahlia, the Dianthus, Pelargonium, and several other genera. This is effected by what is technically designated hybridizing and cross-breeding, by which process the properties of dissimilar but allied species (and in some cases genera) are so intermixed, that the seedling produce will partake of the character of both parents, and the flowers be frequently superior to either.

Nature, unaided by art, has accomplished much, and has produced the Golden Pippin Apple from the Wild Crab, and the Damson and other Plums from the common Sloe; yet it must be confessed that art, properly directed, has effected and will effect more in a few years, than nature, dependent upon accidental circumstances, would do in a long lifetime. As an operation to fill up the leisure hours of the lady gardener and amateur, I do not know anything more pleasing; for there is something akin to creative power in it, as we are bringing new forms into existence; and though all the offspring may not be equally interesting, some may be very pretty, and others superlatively beautiful. 'No one but a parent can have a parent's feeling' is a trite saying, and certainly the pleasure of an enthusiastic florist in viewing a first-rate flower of his own raising, amounts almost in some cases to a species of idolatry.

To explain the method of artificial fertilization, it will be necessary to offer a few remarks on the formation of flowers. In all flowers, when divested of the petals or corolla, there will be found standing in the centre, and attached to the flower-stalk,—of a Fuchsia, for illustration—a small pin-like substance, which is called the pistillum, or female organ, and surrounding it a number of shorter pins of various lengths, with rather large heads, which are called stamens, or male organs. A slight examination of various flowers will show how beautifully nature has provided for the multiplication of the different species of plants; as, in some cases, the farina falls from the anther upon the stigma, while, in others, it is deposited there by an elastic force in the filament, as is exemplified in the flowers of the Kalmia. The pistillum consists of three parts, viz., the ovary, the style, and the stigma, and has been likened to a column, as the first will represent the pedestal, the second the shaft, and the third the capital. The stamen also consists of three parts, which are called the filament, anther, and pollen or farina, a sort of mealy powder which the anther throws out, and which, when it falls upon the stigma, or top of the pistillum, fructifies it, and a production of seed is the consequence.

Now, when gardeners wish to produce hybrid or cross-bred plants, they divest the flowers which it is intended to produce seed from of their stamens, and proceed to fertilize the stigma with farina taken from some other plant: thus, if I wished for a family of plants between Fuchsia globosa and F. Venus victrix, I should take the stamens from the flowers of the latter directly the flowers were open, and fertilise the stigma with farina taken from F. globosa, and the result would probably be plants resembling F. globosa in habit, and partaking of the colours of Venus victrix in the flowers, as the habit of the plant generally resembles the male parent, and the flowers those of the female; and for this reason particular attention should be paid to the choice of parents, if we wish to make decided improvements in the habits of our plants.

After the stigma is fertilized, it should be guarded from the contact of honey-seeking insects by a muslin bag placed over the flower, or by keeping the plants in a pit or frame covered with strong gauze or fine canvas. The best instrument to convey farina from one plant to another is a camel-hair pencil, and the best time to apply it is early in the morning, when the flower is full grown, and the stigma is covered with its own mucus; but to make assurance doubly sure, it is well to apply the pollen for several days successively.

As it is reasonable to suppose an highly-organised seed will produce a stronger plant than an improperly ripened one, no plant should be allowed to produce more than six pods of seed, and no flowers after the seed-pods begin to swell, but should be encouraged, by proper attention, to grow as healthily as possible.

Where it is inconvenient to fertilize the flowers, as in Heartsease, and many other plants, none but the very best kinds should be allowed to produce seed, as it is probable that the seed from the six best Heartsease known would produce more good flowers than the seed from six hundred indifferent kinds.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Manures: Guano.—I have used Guano on strong brick-earth at the rate of 30 cwt. per acre, with considerable advantage, as you will see by the accompanying Pea, and they are all much of a size in the row. It was applied after they had grown about 12 inches. I mention this fact, as there appears amongst your correspondents considerable doubt as to the maximum of quantity in Guano. Less than the above would kill grass, and no doubt would be dangerous on hot gravelly soils, or even on undrained clays that would cake near the surface. I have applied more than a ton and a half per acre on my flower-garden, in addition to considerable quantities of Bone-dust, Soot, Salt, and Nitrate of Soda; and the extraordinary luxuriance of their growth and the size of the flowers in a cold aspect bear testimony to its utility. Care should be taken to apply it before or during rain, and not to allow it to touch the foliage. My Potatoes and other vegetables appear to like the Guano. On 8 acres of Oats, on recently-drained strong land, I have used 4 cwt. of Guano per acre on 3 acres; 4 cwt. of Guano and 1 sack of Common Salt on 5 acres. In both cases the crops look well, although on poor exhausted soil after Wheat; but where the Salt is added, there is a vast superiority, although that part of the field was sown at least a month later than the other. The difference is perceptible a quarter of a mile off. On another field of Oats, 6 acres sown same time as the 5 acres, with one sack of Salt and no Guano, the Corn looks healthy, but far inferior to that manured with Guano. Two stetches, on which were neither Salt nor Guano, look yellow, miserable, and thin.—*F. J. M.* [The Pea sent was in a state of wonderful strength and luxuriance, and appears to be commencing to bear freely.]

Asparagus.—I followed your advice, and gave my Asparagus plenty of salt much to their advantage in quantity and size; but previously mine were quite green all through. This year there was very little green, but the white was quite tender and good to eat. Did the salt affect it thus?—*I. B. H.* [We apprehend not: and that the want of colour was owing to the cold dark spring.]

Cultivation of Water-cresses.—I observed a paragraph in your last Number upon the "Cultivation of Water-cresses, which I have not the least doubt is very good; but as it is not in the power of many to grow them in that way, not having a spring of water at their command, I will simply state the way in which I have grown them for the last ten years, a plan which every one has the means of adopting who possesses ever so small a garden. I have no kitchen-garden, but a border for flowers by the side of a north wall, and as I could not get these to do as well as I could wish, it occurred to me that Water-cresses might succeed. About the beginning of May I prepare a piece of ground, 8 feet by 3, with rather rich soil; I then pro-

cure two-pennyworth of Cresses, make them into cuttings about 2½ inches long, caring little about their having roots, plant them about 5 inches apart, water them to set them fast, and repeat the watering once a day if the weather be dry. They very soon cover the ground. When they have grown a few inches, the shoots want a little pegging down at first; they take root at every joint which touches the ground; and in this small space I can gather a good dish every day for about five months, with leaves as large as any of those which appear in the markets, and I think if there is any difference, with a better flavour.—*W. P.*

Hawthorns.—One of your correspondents complains that his scarlet-blooming Thorns have produced white flowers this year. This is rather a common occurrence. I was charmed with the first pink-flowering Thorns I saw, and gathered the berries. More than half the plants from this seed proved to be the common Whitethorn. One of the finest of the others, in a few years, produced a very abundant bloom of perfectly white flowers, without any leaves. I removed it to an opposite aspect, and it recovered its foliage, but the blossoms have never resumed even a tinge of their former beauty. This year one of my scarlets had a small branch with eight bunches of flowers, one half the number were pink, and the others a vivid scarlet.—*J. B.*

Bees.—I have observed the controversy between "A. Pettigrew," and "J. Wighton" relative to Bees. The former asks who first put the question which led to the various things in dispute,—"Whether we have or have not proved that Bees' eggs are transmutable?" What I have gathered from both is little more than what is related by Huber and others. "W.," however, don't believe like "P." and others, that the grubs which ought to produce working-Bees, are metamorphosed by "Bee-pap" (Royal jelly). "P." mentions a change in the gender,—a thing foreign to the subject, for working-Bees are considered to be Queens in an undeveloped state. Like "W.," I doubt the accuracy of "110 lbs. of run-honey from a hive in one season," and would rather prefer knowing the size of the hive from which such great produce was obtained, than "the address of the person that squeezed the honey out of the combs before he weighed it." Here is a little contradiction; run and squeezed honey are not the same. Perhaps "P." will explain this; also how to make Bees fill a large hive as soon as a small one. "W." goes too far when he says that "P." "got his knowledge of the Queen Bee's age as some get their accounts, from a Ready Reckoner." If Bee-books are meant, I cannot find one author that mentions it. Indeed, the fact of her repeatedly removing renders it difficult to find out. However, I have read or heard of one that lived several years; she was known by her lame leg. "P." finds fault with "W.'s" version how Bees' eggs are hatched, and observes, that "none are hatched except they are set upon." In cold weather, Bees cluster most upon the part of their combs where their eggs and brood are; but when otherwise, their eggs are hatched by what "W." calls "the heat in the hive." "P." mentions that "almost all Queens are bred in June and July; and if they were to die later in the year than August, the Bees would be nonplussed, for they have no eggs to be metamorphosed into Queens." In general, Queen Bees appear from about the 1st of May to the end of June, and strong colonies contain eggs at all times, except, perhaps, in winter.—*Apis.*

Asparagus.—In your Leader of June 10, you quote from some papers of Mr. Beaton, who says that the Asparagus is as hardy as the Oak. I think, Sir, this must be received with some modification. That there is no occasion to cover it down during winter with manure to protect it, is most true; but if the heads come in contact with frost, death will be the certain result. My beds of Asparagus have suffered very severely this last winter from being too bare of soil. One-fourth of the very finest roots were quite killed by the frost. The rains must have washed the soil from off the heads, and the frost killed them. I must also state, that early in the spring some heads pushed a few nice shoots, and that during a frosty night they were quite killed. Are my remarks likely to prevent disappointment to those who might too venturously treat the Asparagus as a hardy Oak? If so, you will perhaps state what I have experienced.—*Discipulus.*—[As Asparagus is a native of England, it is not likely to be very impatient of cold. When growing it is no doubt tender, and so is an Oak; for who has not seen that tree with all its young shoots killed back by late frosts? We understand Mr. Beaton to mean that it is hardy in the winter, and does not require much protection at that time. We are, however, much obliged to our correspondent for producing this explanation, as it is by no means improbable that the observations of Mr. Beaton may have been misunderstood.]

How to Kill Grubs.—As insects of all kinds are likely to be very troublesome this year, I think it may be worth while to mention that, finding my Cabbages very much eaten last year by the Grub, I scattered a small quantity of coarsely-powdered nitrate of soda over them by hand; which entirely destroyed all those that were hatched. This I repeated two or three times during the season with the most perfect success.—*E. Tranin.*

Night-scented Flowers.—I have frequently observed that certain evening-scented flowers—specify, for instance, Daphne Laureola and Habenaria bifolia, which ordinarily are not fragrant in the day-time, if gathered and laid aside till they are flaccid from want of moisture, become so. We cannot suppose they acquire the quality of diurnal fragrance (if we may use the word) under these circumstances. Would it not be a more probable inference that they lose by this treatment their natural power and property of retaining it? Does the scent of the flowers in question arise from the dispersion of their volatile essential oil? Does not essential oil usually volatilise by heat? If so, then either the essential oil of these night-scented flowers forms an exception, or else it volatilises as soon as formed, and that under some peculiar conditions, perhaps of light, electricity, or atmospheric influence, which evening alone presents. These are crude suggestions; but the facts stated appear to indicate that "the exhalation of carbonic acid" is not likely to offer a satisfactory solution of the problem.—*G. W. S.*

Bees.—I find that Mr. Golding has noticed my remarks on Mr. Rochet's observations on the fortifications of Bees *à la Huber*, which appeared in the *Chronicle* of April 22d. To convince me that I am wrong, he refers me to p. 379 of the "Honey Bee." In the volume published in 1827 I find nothing satisfactory relating to the subject in dispute, but was a little surprised to see, at p. 372, that "Bees may frequently be observed to roll their bodies on the flowers, and then with their feet form it into two masses, which they dispose of in the usual way." This happens to be one of the things which I noticed in Mr. Rochet's observations. It is useless for me to repeat what I said respecting it. But as Mr. Golding says he "gave the author of the 'Honey Bee' his unwearied assistance," he probably knows something concerning this mealy Bee story which led to Mr. Rochet's version of it. Mr. G. adverts to his Bees once closing, or "making a curtain at one of the entrances of his Polish hive." I suspect that that was one which the Bees did not enter at. I have a Polish hive myself, having 6 feet of comb; and the Bees endeavoured to make fortifications, or, to be plain, to close the holes they do not enter at. But this only accords with their habits of blocking up all draught holes, especially in the top of their dwelling. I admit that the common entrance to a hive is at times reduced, and, to appearance, like that mentioned by Mr. G.; but that only happens when a part of the combs, or rather propolis, falls down, and the Bees form ways through it. The same may be seen on the floor of a hive. I am aware that much might be brought against what I have said, even the authority of "the ever-amusing Mr. Jessie." But I ask, if such a power resides in Bees to close their door against their enemies,—how is it they seldom do it? and why do they strive to enlarge their door when it happens to be reduced, if their enemies are about? These facts do not argue much in favour of great instinct in Bees regarding self-preservation. I now notice Mr. G.'s statement, viz.,—"Among the many apiarians, correspondents of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, some of them, if they persevere in their apiarian researches, will see cause to modify certain premature opinions;" and he farther observes,—"There is no one whose general views so nearly accord with my own as those of Mr. Wighton." By this, it is to be inferred that I am not included in the former remarks; be that as it may, whatever opinions I have advanced relative to Bees are from careful observations at the apiary. Huber is wrong; there are not two kinds of working Bees—wax-workers and sculptors. I may observe, whatever I have said respecting Huber is solely with the view of noticing what I consider to be wrong, and not with any view of finding fault with one to whom we are much indebted for our Bee-knowledge. By-the-by, I question if such would have been the case if it had not been for Burnens, who was Huber's servant and friend, and assisted him in his unwearied researches respecting Bees. In short, he was everything. Huber himself says of him, "I must share the honour with him;" and an able writer mentions, "It is only right that this faithful and intelligent man should share whatever of earthly immortality belongs to the name of his master." Perhaps some are not aware that Huber died at the age of 81, so late as December, 1831.—*J. Wighton.*

Hot-water Apparatus.—I think it is very little known that a Hot-water Apparatus should be filled with hard water, not rain-water; the former deposits a thin coating of carbonate or sulphate of lime, which prevents oxidation of the iron pipes,—the latter, on the contrary, rapidly oxidates the iron, producing a sediment of rust of a quarter to half an inch thick.—*Flora.* [But, then, some hard water will throw down such large quantities of sediment as will prevent the action of the fire altogether.]

Bees.—Permit me to thank Mr. Wighton for his kind notice of my recent inquiry respecting two stocks of Bees, which I purchased last autumn, and described as one strong, and one weak; and that I had discovered, as the spring advanced, the weak one had become the strongest, and swarmed three times, namely, on the 17th, 24th, and 29th June; while the strong one had become weak and not swarmed at all. Respecting this latter stock, I wish now to add the following, and to ask Mr. Wighton's (or any other skilled in Bee management) kind attention. About a fortnight since, I perceived in the morning early there had been a slaughter of the drones during the night, which were lying dead about the entrance and under the front of the hive, in great numbers; and it appeared to me, too, that there were very few of the other Bees left, and these in a very weak, almost torpid state. On Saturday evening last, I turned up the hive, and found the colony either deserted or defunct—at any rate, there were no live Bees, and not more than a dozen or a score dead ones. What can have occasioned this? I have described those two stocks as strong and weak; now strong and weak are vague indefinite terms, and it occurs to me that I may have been deceived. That which I supposed was strong has nine regular well-formed combs, full to the bottom—I mean that the hive is filled with these combs, but not a drop of Honey. I am inclined to think that this hive full of combs, with a numerous family of Bees, and perhaps a small quantity of honey, may have induced the belief that the stock was a good one at the time of purchase, and that the other—the weak one—might have had a smaller quantity of comb, but tolerably filled with honey, which might have led me to the conclusion that it was a poor stock; but having been, as I before stated, more liberally fed, has become vigorous, swarmed three times, and is vigorous still; while the other, for the reasons I have given, has died, or flown away, from mere want. Would Mr. W. advise me, supposing I should have another swarm, to take out every other comb, and house them in the deserted hive? It appears quite sweet and clean, and it has occurred to me that this would save the young and late colony the time and labour of building combs for themselves.—*A. J. S.*

Potatoes.—In your last Number, page 413, "R. R. R." mentions the fact of his Potatoes, to the amount of one-third of his crop, producing tubers without foliage, but does not say when he planted them, nor the kinds. I planted, by way of trial, last November, a few rows of the Ash-leaf Kidney, and a few of the Walnut-leaf Kidney, as I suppose it to be. Of the Ash-leaf perhaps one-fourth failed, as mentioned above; of the Walnut-leaf not above one in forty. I planted the Ash-leaf again in March, and not one has failed: thus it might be the weather, or it might be the kind. Is the Ash-leaf getting to be an old variety and therefore subject to disease? Some future day I hope to send you the results of planting Potatoes in November; for though no new practice, it may be new to many, as it was to me. I have reaped from the *Gardeners' Chronicle* much instruction and amusement; it adds to the incessant interest of a garden; in summer it guides practice, and in winter it gives hope and matter for thought as to all coming crops. Through it I obtained from the exemplary liberality of Dr. Bevan, the yellow Kidney Potato of Mr. Knight, which grows beautifully and has plenty of leaves, as I hope it may have of tubers. This led me to read Dr. Bevan's "Honey Bee," a capital book, and anything but common-place. I should like to know the fates and merits of two or three seedling Potatoes of Mr. Knight's, which were growing in the Society's garden at Chiswick about a year since.—*S. H., Norwich.* [Which seedlings?]

Black Nemophila.—Mr. Ayres, in his weekly instructions for the "Amateur's Garden," makes mention, amongst other annuals for sowing at the present season, of a new black Nemophila, stated to have been raised from N. atomaria, by Mr. Pawley, of Bromley. This I beg to say is incorrect, as it first originated from N. insignis, in the garden of a Clergyman, a short distance from this place, about four years since. Shortly after it flowered, a drawing of this singular freak of nature was commenced by the lady of this clergyman, for the purpose of transmitting it to Mr. Harrison, conductor of the "Floricultural Cabinet," but in consequence of the indisposition of the artist, it was never finished. This spring, however, I forwarded a flower of this valuable variety to Mr. Harrison, who has figured it in the Cabinet for the present month.—*Thomas Cripps, Tunbridge Wells.*

Vines.—In my opinion the failure in Mr. Querill's Vines may be attributed to the difference of temperature between the house and border; the same circumstance having happened, though in a less degree, to myself. I have some young Vines planted in front of a Pine Stove, and every year since they were planted the leaves have at first shrivelled in a similar manner to those of Mr. Querill's Vines; but this year they have been much worse, and as the border is a new one and well drained I cannot assign any cause for it but the one I have mentioned; for as soon as the sun becomes powerful enough to warm the border the plants have quite recovered. In my own case I have little hope of effectually overcoming the evil, but would suggest to Mr. Querill keeping his house lower in temperature, covering the border during winter, but particularly from the time he commences forcing, and not forcing so early.—*A Subscriber.*

Ancient Price of Agricultural Labour.—In the year 1352, twenty-fifth of Edward III., wages paid to haymakers were but 1*d.* a day; a mower of meadows 3*d.* a day, or 5*d.* an acre; reapers of corn, in the first week in August 2*d.*, in the second 4*d.*, per day—and so on until the end of the month,—without meat, drink, or other allowance, finding their own tools. For threshing a quarter of wheat or rye 2½*d.*; a quarter of beans, peas, barley, or oats, 1½*d.* By the thirteenth of Richard II., A.D. 1389, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and his clothing once during that time, at most; a carter, 10*s.*; shepherd, 10*s.*; oxherd, 6*s.* 8*d.*; cowherd, 6*s.* 8*d.*; swineherd, 6*s.*; a woman labourer, 6*s.*; a day-labourer, 6*s.*; a driver of ploughs, 7*s.* From this time up to the twenty-third of Henry IV., the price of labour was fixed by the justices by proclamation. In 1444, twenty-third Henry IV., the wages of a bailiff of husbandry were 23*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and clothing of the price of 5*s.*, with meat and drink; chief hind-carter, or shepherd, 20*s.*, and clothing, 4*s.*; common servant of husbandry, 15*s.*, clothing, 3*s.* 4*d.*; woman servant, 10*s.*, clothing, 4*s.* In time of harvest, a mower 4*d.* a day—without meat and drink, 6*d.*; reaper or carter, 3*d.* a day—without meat and drink, 5*d.*; a woman labourer, and other labourers, 2*d.* a day—without meat and drink, 4½*d.* a day. By the eleventh Henry VII., 1496, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance.—*A Quiet Observer.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Chiswick Show.—By an accidental inadvertence, it was not stated in our Report of last week, that Messrs. Lockhart and Co., of Cheapside, obtained the Knightian Medal for an excellent collection of Ranunculuses.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

June 28.—The second exhibition of this Society took place at their gardens in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park. The day was rather unfavourable, there being a somewhat cold northerly

wind, and a heavy shower of rain in the afternoon. The visitors were more numerous than on the last occasion. In conformity with our previous practice, we shall merely specify those plants which were not at the Chiswick exhibition; observing that there were a good many specimens present which had been at Chiswick on the 17th. The things which struck us as most remarkable were some of the Heaths, which were splendidly grown; a very noble flowering specimen of Nepenthes distillatoria (the common Pitcher plant), from Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth; two new Pelargoniums, named Shepherd's Queen Victoria and Unique, from Messrs. Henderson, of Pine-Apple Place, the character of which is described in another column; and a very fine new Fuchsia, called Queen Victoria, from Mr. Smith, of Dalston. The last-named plant has very large pale pinkish flowers, with a rich purplish corolla, and appears to be one of the best and most distinct kinds yet made known. Among the collections of plants, there was one from Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., of Bromley, containing some excellent plants, viz.: a Gesnera splendens, exceedingly fine, and both richly cultivated and flowered; Polygala cordifolia, in a healthy dwarf state; Elichrysum proliferum, singularly luxuriant, bushy, and full of flowers; Ixora coccinea, particularly tall and gorgeous, with two or three good smaller plants; a beautiful specimen of Borónia deuticulata, and a fine one of B. serrulata, which was not, however, very thickly clothed with foliage; a handsome low specimen of Stephanotis floribundus; a good dwarf Pimélea decussata; Leschenaúltia formosa, particularly dwarf and beautiful; Pimélea rosea, fine; an unusually low and well-flowered Achimenes longiflora; and some good specimens of Erica perspicua nana, gemmifera, tricolor superba, vestita coccinea, (quite a little tree,) translucens, vasæflora, elegans, Bowieana, and odorata rosea. A large collection was sent by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., but we perceived nothing noticeable in it that was not at Chiswick, save a capital specimen of Achimenes longiflora. Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, supplied a collection in which were a first-rate plant of Crówea saligna, which ranks with the best of greenhouse species; Cáttleya Forbesii, an excellent specimen; Cáttleya crispa, a very good plant, with one spike of its charming flowers; and some magnificent Heaths, the finest of which were tricolor elegans, tricolor superba, gemmifera, perspicua mana, densa, Massonii, translucens rosea, and Westphalingia. In a collection furnished by Mr. Cockburn, gr. to the Earl of Mansfield, Caen-Wood, were a very showy plant of Cássia corymbosa, finely grown; the white-flowered variety of Swainsonia galegifolia; a tall Brugmánsia suaveolens; Siphocámpylus bicolor, admirably cultivated, but only just beginning to flower; and a good specimen of the singular Anigozanthos coccineus. Mr. Clarke, gr. to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley-Park, produced, in his collection, a superb plant of Erica tricolor; a very superior specimen of Diplacus puniceus; Pimélea decussata, in a dwarf and rich state; and Dracocephalum gracile, beautifully managed. In a group contributed by Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, there were some excellently-cultivated Fuchsias, of various kinds, with one called a seedling, which is very like Eppsii; Ixora coccinea, peculiarly dwarf and splendid; Mahernia pinnata, a cone of pretty red flowers; and Alstrœmeria pelegrina, very handsome. A collection by Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq., Beckenham, had in it a beautiful plant of Gardóquia Hookerii; Crówea saligna, superlatively good; with very exquisite specimens of Sprengélia incarnata and Epacris heteronema. The collection from Mr. Frazer, Leyton, contained a charming little Pimelea rosea, the pot of which had been placed in a larger one, and the space filled up with something to protect the roots; Erica Bergiana, a delightful specimen, though with rather dull-coloured flowers; Euthales macrophylla, and some extremely handsome plants of Kálmia latifolia. Messrs. Henderson, of Pine-Apple-Place, sent (not for competition) a fine plant of the elegant Marianthus cæruleo-punctatus, a large and beautifully-flowered Siphocámpylus bicolor, and Erica ventricosa coccinea minor, the specimen of which was one of the loveliest things imaginable. Several persons exhibited groups of Heaths. Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Storey, Esq., Isleworth, sent a collection of hybrid vestitas, to which two other pretty hybrids were added; and very magnificent flowering-plants of Cavendishiana, Halicacaba, tricolor coronata, grandiflora, Jasminiflora nana, splendens, and ventricosa purpurea. From Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq., there were specimens, likewise magnificent, of Humei, odorata rosea, grandiflora, tricolor, Westphalingia, vestita coccinea, Massoni, and elegans. Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., had splendid plants of Erica depressa, gemmifera, Westphalingia, perspicua, and Humei. Mr. Clark, gr. to T. Smith, Shirley-park, showed E. densiflora translucens, and Juliana, all exceedingly fine. From Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, there were admirable plants of E. Jasminiflora alba, aristella, tricolor speciosa (an elegant variety), Savilleana, and a specimen of odorata, four feet in height, a wonderful plant. Mr. Barnes exhibited, as a single specimen, Erica Massoni, which was in the very highest state of excellence. The Orchidaceous plants were better than those at the last show, and in greater numbers. Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth, exhibited, besides some that were at Chiswick, a very fine plant of Cycnoches Loddigesii, with Cirrhœa tristis, C. fuscolutea, Epidendrum pastoris, Peristéria pendula, Oncídium Lanceanum, Coryanthes maculata, Cycnoches ventricosum, and a separate specimen of Aérides affine. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, produced a very pale and small-flowered Barkéria spectabilis, a large Dendróbium moschatum, Stanhopea grandiflora, and Huntleya violacea. From Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., the Fence, near Macclesfield, there were Vanda teres, Oncídium divaricatum, Brássia verrucosa, the deliciously-scented Epidendrum ionosmum, and Oncídium roseum, with a fine specimen of Saccolábium guttatum. From — Cox, Esq., were Cirrhœa viridi-purpurea, Cáttleya Harrisoniæ, Stanhopea tigrina, and Oncídium luridum guttatum. From Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., there was a good specimen of Oncidium Lanceanum, and another of Cypripédium spectabile. In Fuchsias, there was little that differed from those shown at Chiswick by Messrs. Lane and Mr. Catleugh. A collection by Mr. Gaines, however, contained F. princeps, a short-flowered variety, with good colours, and blooming freely; ilicifolia, an elegant old-fashioned kind, with deeply cut leaves; aurantia, a light-coloured sort, having an indistinct tinge of pale orange in its flowers; and excelsa, which has a good habit. Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Storey, Esq., produced a fine trained specimen of formosa elegans; Mr. Tucker, gr. to A. Crofton, Esq., Hampstead, a beautiful tree-like plant of globosa major; and Mr. Smith, of Dalston, a new variety, called incarnata, the flowers of which are pale pinkish, with a light red corolla. It is pretty, and rather distinct. The collections of cut Roses, by various exhibitors, were more splendid than usual. Those in pots were in no degree remarkable. Of climbing plants, there was a good Philibértia grandiflora, Lophospermum scandens, an immense specimen of Hardenbergia monophylla, Batatas bonariensis, and Tweedia cærulea, from Mr. Clarke, gr. to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park. The specimens of various plants, exhibited by themselves, were Statice sinuata, a very handsome specimen, from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston; a large Gloxinia maxima, from Mr. Mountjoy, Ealing; Mímulus Frazeri, a dark-flowered variety of M. cardinalis, from Mr. Frazer, of Leyton; Pimélea decussata, of a great size, and well-grown, from Mr. M'Arthur; Epiphyllum speciosum elegans, a variety with large, deep, crimsony pink, and very full flowers; and Verbena striata, a red-flowered kind, with small indistinct white stripes in the blossoms. The exhibitions of Shrubby Calceolarias contained some good plants by Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., of Valentine, Standishii, Incomparable, Shrubby perfection, Landmark, Virgin Queen; and by Mr. Gaines, of Celeste, Incomparable, Lavis superb, Attila, and Favourite. The herbaceous kinds, which were very good, by Mr. Barnes, were Princess Royal, Glow-worm, Model of perfection, Lady Sale, Gazelle and Delicatissima; and by Mr. Catleugh, Commodore, Solomon, Isabelle, Magna, Surprise, and Claudia.

The following collection of PELARGONIUMS was exhibited by Mr. Cock, not for competition:—Maid of Honour, Erectum, Flash, Marcella, Madelina, Mr. Garth, Victory, Selina, Evadne, Rhoda, Joan of Arc, Flamingo, Grand Monarch, Mabel, Master Humphrey, Lord Mayor, Corona. Mr. Henderson showed also, not for competition,—Erectum, Shepherd's Queen Victoria, Priory Queen, Wilson's Superba, Madonna, Beauty, Coronation, Enchantress. Pelargoniums in collections of 6 varieties, in 24-sized pots:—*1st prize*, Mr. Dobson, gr. to Mr. E. Beck, Isleworth, for Luna, Leonora, Evening Star, Meteor, Erectum, Cleopatra. *2d prize*, Mr. Stains, Middlesex Place, for Coronation, Orange Boven, Priory Queen, Madelina, Prince of Wales, Superba. The number of specimens exhibited in this class by Nurserymen was doubled, and the *1st prize* was awarded to Mr. Gaines for Gigantic, Commodore, Lady Cotton Shepherd, Orange Perfection, Madelina, Euterpe, Royal Adelaide, Lady Prudhoe, Rising Sun, Augusta, Cotherstone, and Jubilee. *2d prize*, Mr. Catleugh, for Queen of the Fairies, Juliet, Angelina, Unit, Mulberry, Symmetry, Jubilee, Luna, Tournament, Amina, Enchantress, and Queen of Beauties. Pelargoniums in collections of 6 varieties in 12-sized pots:—*1st prize*, Mr. Bell, Chelsea Hospital, for Coronation, Erectum, Comte de Paris, Florence, Climax, and Sylph. *2d prize*, Mr. Bourne, gr. to Sir E. Paget, for Chelsea Pensioner, Erectum, Sylph, Speculum, Mabel, Nymph. *3d prize*, Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, for Prince of Wales, Jubilee, Louis Quartorze, Corona, Mrs. Stirling, Matilda. The number exhibited by Nurserymen in this class was doubled:—*1st prize*, Mr. Catleugh, for Hebe, Unit, Una, Comte de Paris, Lord Mayor, Duchess of Sutherland, Witch, Selina, Priory Queen, Jubilee, Victory, Matilda. *2d prize*, Mr. Gaines, for Matilda, Juba, Alba Perfecta, Exquisite, Captivation, Sylph, Joan of Arc, Rosea Perfecta, Rienzi, Lady Isabella Douglas, Victory, Nymph. Pelargoniums in collections of 4 varieties, in No. 8-sized pots:—*1st prize*, Mr. Hunt, for Erectum, Sylph, Lelia, Jehu. *2d prize*, Mr. Bourne, for Victory, Fanny Garth, Horace, and Erectum. Several specimens by different exhibitors were placed in this part of the tent, not for competition.

RANUNCULUSES were exhibited by Mr. Ansh, and by Mr. Alexander. The *1st prize* was awarded to Mr. Ansh, for Prince Albert, Hester, Catalani, Charlotte, Herald, Skiddaw, Rob Roy, and Aust; Milo, Nonesuch, Henriette, Carmine Superb, Mountain Sylph, Adeline, Wonder, Prince of Wales, Nelson, Victoria, Pretiosa, British Queen, Mirabelle, Sir R. Peel, Othello, and Clarissa. *2d prize*, Mr. Alexander, for Mrs. Nielson, Bartlett's Charlotte, Questor, Adm. Napier, Maggie, Princess Royal, Tyso, Edgar, Veder, Queen of the Isles, Don Roderick, Mary, Henning, Elvira, Minos, Robert Burns, Horace, Lady Peel, Demosthenes, Ninus, Alexander's Rienzi, Princess, Annette, Scout, Aurora, Ensign, Mr. Wyse, Romeo, Tricolor, Emancipator, St. Paul, Nopparell, Felix, Pactolus, Triton, and Sir Wm. Wallace. In PINKS, the *1st prize* was obtained by Mr. Norman, for Bunkell's Queen, Hodge's 166, Lord Brougham, Garrat's Alpha, Dean Swift, Little Wonder, Collins's Majestic, Nevill's Hope, Norman's Henry, Prince of Wales, Ibbet's Triumphant, Hero of Kent, Prince Albert, Queen of Roses, Dawson's Gauntlet, Lady Flora Hastings, Cray's Beauty, Willmer's Queen, Bunkell's Eclipse, Church's Rowena, Omega seedling, and Marianne. *2d prize*, to Mr. Brown, for Willmer's Victory, Cousen's Little Wonder, Lady Auckland, Omega, Norman's Defiance, Earl of Uxbridge, Lady Flora Hastings, Majestic, Barret's Conqueror, Ibbet's Little Wonder, Rainbow, White's Warrior, Rosanna, Keynes's Alpha, Diamond, Garrat's Alpha, Gauntlet, Eclipse, Model, Creed's President, Ne plus Ultra, Seedling, Coronation, Countess Stanhope. A collection of very fine Irises was sent from Mr. Lockhart, embracing all the variations from delicate white to deep purple, many of them beautifully variegated.

SEEDLINGS:—There were several seedling Pelargoniums, most of which would have taken prizes two or three years since; but owing to the improved varieties lately exhibited, these specimens were not considered sufficiently good to have prizes awarded to them. A seedling Calceolaria named Illuminator, from Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, was selected for a prize, and one from Mr. Green, called Majestic. A sweet-scented seedling Cineraria came from Mr. Piper, and a flower of good properties was also noticed, named Princess Royal.

There were interesting collections of dried and named Agricultural Grasses from Mr. Moore, Albany-st., Mr. G. Turner, and Mr. Coates, Norwood. Those of the first-named exhibitor had been pressed, and were fastened to paper, while the other were free, and stood erectly. Specimens of the Chevalier Barley were sent by Mr. T. P. Herne. A group of the species of Statice was furnished by Mr. Wood, nurseryman, of Norwood; and British Ferns, in pots, by Mr. Wood and Mr. G. Turner.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

AT a Weekly Council, held at the Society's house in Hanover Square, P. Pusey, Esq., in the chair, C. Arkwright, Esq., of Dunstall Lodge, near Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, was elected a Governor, and 45 gentlemen Members of the Society. R. Creed, Esq., Secretary of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, informed the Council that the Directors had passed a resolution by which, during the Society's ensuing meeting at Derby, no increase is guaranteed on the usual fares for passengers, while on the already reduced charges for the conveyance of cattle and agricultural implements, a further reduction would on that occasion be made of one-third. Mr. Colvile, M.P., stated that an office for the registration of furnished houses or apartments, similar to the one established at the Bristol Meeting last year, had been opened at No. 14, Market-place, Derby, where Mr. Moody, the Registrar, would receive and duly attend to all the wishes of parties applying to him on that subject. Mr. Miles, M.P., having read letters received from Mr. Handley and Mr. Graburn, on the character of the soil adopted for the trial of implements and the exhibition of their peculiar principles of action, hoped that satisfactory arrangements would be made for this purpose; when Mr. Pusey stated, that, in order to test the implements on a soil with which the Derbyshire farmers were most familiar, the Council had ordered that every attempt which the weather would allow should be made to effect that trial on the strong land at Mickleover originally selected for the purpose, and which would be brought by the requisite processes of ploughing, harrowing, &c., into as favourable a state as the soil would admit of. The Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., gave notice that, on the 28th inst., he should propose that prizes be given for long and short Down sheep; Mr. Cherry that an alteration be made in the prizes for horses, and in the mode of their designation; and Mr. E. David, that prizes be given for Dairy cattle. Mr. Clive also proposed that a prize should on some future occasion be given for the best mode of keeping farming accounts and taking stock. Mr. Cherry submitted the model of his new Land Roller in sections, having changeable points of traction; whereby comparatively uniform pressure may be given to uneven surfaces. Mr. Cherry at the same time explained the advantages of a smith's forge, of simple construction and light weight, which he had also presented on a former occasion, and which, being easily transferable from place to place, became suitable for jobbing purposes on extensive farms. Mr. Barton read an interesting case of self advancement in agricultural industry, which he had met with in passing through Norfolk; Mr. Pusey communicated an account of a new variety of Rye from Mr. Taunton, and a statement of Count de Lichtenburg, of Vienna, on some new seeds he had sent him, which he intended to try, and would report the result to the Council; Mr. Kirberry, of Oxfordshire, communicated the results of his experience in the use of his Dibbling machine; and the Rev. W. D. Bromley, of Derbyshire, the account of his mode of shedding ewes on mountain farms.

A Weekly Council was held at the Society's house, Hanover-square, on Wednesday, the 21st of June, the Right Hon. Lord Portman, Vice-President, in the chair. A. J. Robertson, Esq., of Inshes, near Inverness, Scotland, was elected a Governor, and 36 gentlemen Members of the Society. Mr. Henry Colman, Agricultural Commissioner from the United States, presented a model and sectional drawing of Atwater's Steam Generator, for domestic use, for cooking food for cattle, and for several other purposes to which steam may be applied. Mr. Colman stated that the principal advantages of the invention were the rapidity with which steam might be produced, the little cost of the machine, the small amount of fuel it required, and its portableness. Mr. Colman likewise presented a sample of sugar made from the stalks of Indian Corn, or Maize (*Zea Mays*). This was a fair sugar, and in the state in which it was taken from the pans after the evaporation of the juice. Mr. Colman considered that this sugar might be made a most valuable product wherever the Indian Corn could be grown, and stated that the plant, when sugar is to be made from it, is not allowed to ripen, or even to form its seed, and that the stalk only is used. The leaves or blades and the top of the stalk, commonly called the spindle, may be saved for fodder, and the stalks, after they have been pressed, will furnish feed for cattle. Mr. Colman remarked that it had been already ascertained that more than 1000 lbs. of sugar can be obtained from a single acre, and he had no doubt that probably double that amount would eventually be obtained by proper cultivation and management, the manufacture being yet in its infancy; but that in respect to cost, quality, and the facility with which farmers may supply themselves with this important article of domestic consumption, the best results might confidently be anticipated. The sample then submitted to the notice of the Council was derived from a first attempt at the production of the Indian Corn sugar in America, but there was no reason why similar success should not attend the trials made in this country. Mr. Colman also presented several specimens of Flax, prepared by steam, with a view to its being spun on common Cotton machinery; namely—Specimen No. 1, Green Flax, broken, and the fibres separated entirely by the action of machinery, and called the "Stem Flax; No. 2, Green Flax, broken, the fibres separated, and the glutinous matter washed out entirely by the action of machinery and pure cold water. No. 3, Flax which had gone through the same processes as the two former specimens; with the addition of hot water, and a small quantity of alkali in the last water; also shortened and equalized for spinning. No. 4, Yarn spun from Flax in specimen No. 3, on a Cotton throstle, with the preparation and carding altered. Mr. Colman at the same time presented a specimen of Perennial Flax, from a plant growing wild in Calhoun County, Michigan, U.S., and transmitted to him by Mr. T. I. Walker, Eckford. The following specimens of Silk and Cotton were also presented by Mr. Colman: 1, a specimen of wild silk found upon the forest tree in the interior of Mexico, produced by an insect, said to be of the spider family; 2, a specimen of Silk Cotton, from a tree of the Bahama Islands, and resembling floss-silk; 3, a specimen of native Cotton, found growing in a wild state in the interior of Mexico, the produce of a large tree. Mr. Davenport submitted and explained a machine invented by his bailiff, Thomas Scragg, for making pressed tiles, at 15*s.* per 1000, the coal being calculated at 12*s.* per ton, carriage included. Mr. Davenport stated that this machine would work clay containing stones, and allow the hand to penetrate into it for their extraction. Mr. Pusey, M.P., informed the Council that in his paper on thorough draining in the last Journal (page 48), in referring to the tile machine of Mr. Etheredge, of the Woodlands, near Southampton, he had stated that he understood the inventor to have disposed of his patent to Messrs. Ransome, and to make his tiles without the construction of "sheds!" He had, however, been recently informed by Mr. Etheredge that he had not disposed of his patent, and that he makes his tiles without "shelves," but not without sheds. Mr. Pusey then read an interesting communication he had received on the manufacture and application of pipe-tiles, from Mr. H. Dixon, of Witham, in Essex, whose experience in the use of that system of tile-draining had convinced him of its being the most permanent and economical. Mr. Hobbs stated that he could vouch for the correctness of the details then laid before the Council, and for the goodness of the tiles in question; Mr. Dixon having done more for land-draining and care in the manipulation of tile-making than any other person in the county. Mr. Warnes obtained leave to submit various specimens of Norfolk Flax, and explain the circumstances of their growth and management.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

June 20.—Edward Forster, Esq., in the chair. Robert Brown, Esq., Edward Forster, Esq., Sir W. J. Hooker, and Dr. Horsfield, were nominated Vice-presidents. A list of the names of Fellows was read over, whom the Council proposed should be expelled the Society for non-payment of arrears. A paper was read from Mr. Suttor of New South Wales on the Forest-trees of Australia. The author described most of the trees according to their colonial names, and gave some details of the economical and medical uses to which they were applied. The black-butted Gum tree is remarkable for its gigantic height, and is one of the largest trees in the colony. The Eucalyptus mannifera, is called Manna tree by the colonists, and yields a saccharine secretion, closely resembling manna. The colonists use this secretion for the same purposes as sugar, and it is said also to have the same medical properties as manna. An account was also given of various trees known by the name of Stringy Barks, also of the Mahogany and Cedar-trees of the colonists. These trees belong to very different families from those known by the name of Mahogany and Cedar in Europe, but there is a resemblance in the character of their woods, and they are applied to the same purposes by the colonists. Mr. Varley exhibited a new microscope with an improved stage phial-holder, and graphic eye-piece. Mr. Powell also exhibited one of his powerful instruments.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Floricultural Society held their annual exhibition for seedling Pinks, Pansies, and Pelargoniums, on Tuesday, 20th, and for Class-showing in the two first-mentioned flowers. Upon the tables was a very fine collection of Roses, from Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt; they were in the most perfect condition. From Messrs. Chandler and Son, Vauxhall, specimens of Pimelea hispida, Spirea japonica, Fuchsia St. Clare, and an extensive collection of cut bloom of Verbenas, Petunias, and Pelargoniums. A very beautiful seedling Moss-Rose was brought to the meeting by Mr. Hooker, named *Hooker's Moss*; it bears a resemblance to the Duc de Luxembourg, but appears a finer variety; its superiority consists in the flower being fuller of petals, rather deeper in colour, with a tinge of crimson, which takes off the dulness which is apparent in the older flower. The Moss is rich in colour, and abundant. Mr. Hooker also exhibited fine specimens of the double Yellow Persian. Mr. Rendle placed on the table cut bloom of Lyne's *Apollo*, a Pelargonium of great clearness and brilliancy of colour; the flower is well formed, of good substance, with rosy vermilion under-petals, scarlet vermilion upper petals, with a small spot. *Lyne's Sappho*: the beauty of this variety lies in the lower petals, the centre being pure white, and the remainder of the petals of a deep bright pink; the flower is of good substance, but opens too flat; and the white centre appears to encroach upon the upper petals, which give them a coarse appearance. PELARGONIUMS.—A 2nd class prize was awarded to *Lyne's Princess Alice*, a clear and brilliant flower; under-petals salmon-pink, dark upper petals, with a margin of bright rosy vermilion. PANSIES.—*Cook's Delight*, 1st class: this flower was again exhibited; in form this flower is perfect, in colour and marking it is the same as when before shown. Cook's *Prince Albert Superb*, deep rich Mulberry-coloured self; fine form. 2nd Class.—*Triumph, Welch*, a very peculiar deep blue, a very desirable colour; texture good, flower rather crumpled. PINKS.—1st Class prizes were awarded to Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury, for Elizabeth; and to Mr. Norman, for Flora. 2d Class prizes, to Mr. Gaines's Surprise, Mr. Norman's William, and Sir George Oust, all seedlings of the present year. Willmer's Elizabeth is a very chaste flower; the white very good, the lacing dark, and (with the exception of the guard petals, in which there was a little deficiency) good and well defined. Many other seedlings were also shown, but not placed. *Class-showing.*—PINKS.—*Amateurs':* Best Red Lace, 1, Mr. Trevors, Ritson'i

Glory; 2, Mr. Bragg, Countess Stanhope. Best Purple, 1, Mr. Trevors, President; 2, Mr. Bragg, Self's Mary Ann. Best Dark, 1, Mr. Trevors, Navigator; 2, Mr. Trevors, Little Wonder. *Nurserymen's:* Red Lace, 1, Mr. Norman, Hodge's 166; 2, Mr. Willmer, Hardstone's Beauty of Cray. Purple, 1, Mr. Norman, Duke of Northumberland; Dark, 1, Mr. Norman, Majestic. A collection was also exhibited by Mr. Norman, consisting of Bragg's Duchess of Cornwall, Hardstone's Prince Albert, Hardstone's Beauty of Cray, Willmer's Queen, and Prince of Wales; Lady Flora Hastings, Burchett's Little John, Hodge's Malona, Hopkins's One in the Ring, Holmes's Coronation, Norman's William, Henry Creed, and a seedling; Hodge's 166 (a very good flower), Bunkler's Lady Berners, and Queen Victoria (a novel and striking variety), Wallis's Beauty, Stevens's Sir G. Cook, and Cousin's Coronation.

SURREY FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

THE Pink Show of this respectable Society took place on Monday last, when the following Prizes were awarded:—NURSERYMEN—Mr. Back, Hornsey-road, best 12: Omega, Diamond, Willmer's Queen, Holmes's Coronation, Joe Miller, Unique, Seedling, Bunkler's Queen Victoria, Navigator, Gem, Iris, and Admiral Stopford. Mr. Back was also awarded an extra prize offered by a Member, for a Collection of Twelve, which consisted of nearly the same flowers as the above. AMATEURS—Best 12: 1, Mr. Meade, Lewisham, Navigator, Earl of Uxbridge, Bunkler's Queen Victoria, Coronation, Diamond, Gem, Ibbett's Triumphant, Little Wonder, Unique, Legg's Prince Albert, Barrett's Conqueror, and Earl Stafford. 2, Mr. Trevors, Walworth; Bunkler's Queen Victoria, Lady F. Hastings, Coronation, Omega, Regulator, Miss Jeanes, Sir R. Peel, Little Wonder, Lady Allowell, Hodges's 166, President, and Gem. The flowers were much better than might have been anticipated from the weather and the limited extent of this Society, the principal object in its formation having been for the encouragement of the more humble class of Florists in the neighbourhood, who feel that they would in vain compete with more powerful rivals. We hope they will be patronised by their neighbours.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE last general meeting of this Society was rendered unusually interesting, by the reading of several communications on horticultural subjects, and the discussions to which they gave rise. The first was by Mr. James M'Nab, the able curator of the Society's Experimental Garden, on the speedy and certain propagation of Victoria Rhubarb by seed. In the middle of March, 1842, he sowed a well trenched and manured break with seed saved by himself in autumn, 1841. During the summer the seedlings were thinned out and kept clear of weeds, and on the approach of winter the break was covered with a layer, four inches thick, of old hotbed manure. Towards the end of February last, diluted liquid manure was poured over the litter, just as the plants were pushing through it. By the middle of March this year, or exactly a year after sowing, some of the leaf-stalks were quite fit for culinary use, and by the 1st of June they approached in size those of the parent plants, as shown by specimens produced to the meeting, and were as crisp and tender as any in cultivation. The next communication consisted of an account of the numerous species and varieties of Rhododendron, cultivated at Dysart House garden, by Mr. John Blair. Of this paper it is scarcely possible to give an abstract; but this is of less consequence, as we have reason to believe that it will speedily appear at full length in Mr. Loudon's "Gardener's Magazine." A communication from an English gardener, Mr. John Hankin, of Hunmanby, on the raising of large Mushrooms, and on preventing the damping off of the young crop, excited a good deal of notice. The bed being formed in the usual way, and well beaten down, spawn which had lain at rest for a year is introduced into holes at regular short distances. The whole is finished off with a layer of small coal, about an inch thick, riddled through a sieve having meshes a quarter of an inch wide. This layer is slightly beaten down with the back of a spade, and is found effectually to prevent the damping off of the Mushrooms as they appear; and the crop comes clean and of large size. A short but important paper by Mr. James M'Nab followed, on the production of damask Rhododendrons. He first briefly explained the mode of hybridizing, and then stated the results which had been obtained by crossing various species, from different countries and climates. For example, when the pollen of the Nepaul Rhododendron arboreum, a tender scarlet sort, was used to fertilize the hardier purple species, R. caucasicum, from the heights of the Caucasus, or R. catawbiense from North America, they being previously forced into bloom, the progeny was found to flower considerably earlier than either of the parents employed, and the male generally prevails in determining the colour of the blossom. Mr. James Drummond, gardener at Blairdrummond, gave an account of his mode of cultivating the varieties of Celosia cristata, in the production of which, with crests of very large size, he has been eminently successful. He nourishes copiously, employing twice a week a strong liquid manure, consisting of an infusion of sheeps' droppings, pigeon-house cleanings, soot, and black soap. A communication from Mr. Wm. Findlay, gardener at Largo House, on the culture of Onions, was likewise read. In preparing the ground, and to prevent the attack of the maggot or wireworm, he employs a sprinkling of soot, a somewhat larger proportion of slacked lime, and a thin layer of dove-cot cleanings. He sows in drills, and is an advocate for early sowing; by the middle of January at latest. He thins very sparingly, finding that the Onions bulb more readily when they are touching or pressing upon each other in the lines. He prefers the white Spanish Onion, as coming earlier, and seldom failing to yield a crop. Lastly, a paper by Mr. James M'Nab was read, giving an account of experiments tried with guano, both in powder and in a liquid form, during the year 1842. From the results of these experiments, he cautioned amateur cultivators against the use of this strong manure for young, soft-wooded plants, grown in pots, such as Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, or Verbenas, a number of which had suffered greatly from its application. With hard-wooded or suffruticose plants more freedom may be used; but no decided advantage accrued from the employment of guano. Several experiments were also detailed of its effects on a grass lawn, and on crops of kitchen vegetables. The results were not more satisfactory; but this, he thought, might partly be ascribed to the unusual drought of last summer, and to the sandy nature of the soil of the Society's garden.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

SCUTELLARIA SPLENDENS. Splendid-flowered Skullcap. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*) Labiatæ. Didynamia Gymnospermia.—At the nursery of Messrs. Henderson, Pine Apple-place, this pretty species flowered, apparently for the first time in England, during the autumn of 1841, and continued blooming throughout the whole of the winter, and the entire season of 1842. It is said to be a native of Mexico, and is one of the few examples of plants in the genus bearing scarlet flowers. It is a dwarf and compact-growing plant, apparently of an evergreen herbaceous or subshrubby habit, and sending up numerous stems, from the tops of which the spikes of flowers proceed. These are of a rather loose elegant character, and the individual blossoms, though somewhat small, are of so splendid a deep scarlet tint that the plant is rendered attractive from this circumstance. Further experience concerning its nature may show the propriety of keeping it in a greenhouse; and if so, it will become a more valuable plant. It is at least desirable that its capabilities of thriving in a lower temperature should be tried. It is propagated by cuttings, which, if taken off in early spring, will strike freely in a warm, moist, and shaded place. Their removal will induce the plant to form a greater quantity of laterals, and thus the amount of blossom will be increased; for a spike of flowers is produced by each of the shoots that is tolerably strong. The plant may be grown in the common mixture of loam and heath-mould; and should be watered pretty freely while it is growing. It does not need a large pot, and is well suited for placing on a shelf or stage among Gloxinias and other low-growing plants.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

HÓVEA SPLENDENS. Splendid-flowered Hovea. (*Greenhouse Evergreen Shrub.*) Leguminosæ. Monadelphia Decandria.—Raised in the nursery of Mr. Knight, King's-road, Chelsea, from seeds collected in the Swan River colony, and presented to Mr. Knight by Captain Mangles, R.N. It flowered about two months ago in a warm greenhouse. In its general characteristics, particularly in the flowers, it bears a considerable resemblance to the best of all Hoveas, H. Celsii. On a more attentive inspection, however, and a comparison of the two plants, they are materially different. The leaves of H. Celsii are distant, rather oval than ovate, pale green, and retuse at the extremity. Those of H. splendens are closer, more thoroughly ovate, a little inclined to be cordate at the base, stipulate, having a strong mucrone at the end, and deep green, even in a stove, on the upper side. The flowers appear always to come in pairs, and the branches seem altogether weaker than those of H. Celsii. In regard to the blossoms, they are nearly equal in size, and quite as rich in colour, as those of the species with which we are now comparing them. Unless the roots of these plants are carefully watered, and the soil kept well drained, there is no tribe more likely to die off in a sudden manner when they have attained any size. They should be potted high in the centre of the pot, so as to have the junction of the roots with the stem almost bare; and we would prefer a soil with more of light open loam in it than one containing so much heath-mould as is commonly used. But whatever soil be chosen, it should be well mixed with pieces of broken stone or potsherds for drainage. The species is increased by cuttings.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

DENDRÓBIUM TAURINUM. Bull-headed Dendrobium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—Among the sections of the genus no one is better marked than that called the spatulate, which consists of species with a stiff erect habit, racemes of flowers placed on a long peduncle opposite the leaves, large showy flowers, and the petals remarkably longer than the sepals. But beyond this there is nothing that differs from Dendrobium; and as the three first characters are merely of habit, the last can hardly be regarded of enough importance to authorize the establishment of a genus. The present plant is a native of Manilla, whence Mr. Cuming sent it to Messrs. Loddiges. It has large flowers, with yellowish-green sepals, rolled back at the points, very long, deep purple, twisted petals, and a paler purple lip, with three elevated lines along the middle, and a few small tubercles near the apex. The column is short and somewhat pouched at the base, in consequence of the lip being adherent to it at that place. The plant is five feet high. It flowered at Hackney in October last. Dr. Lindley has wild specimens from Mr. Cuming; but they are not nearly so handsome as that now figured from Messrs. Loddiges.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Strawberry.—Mr. Myatt, of Deptford, has this year produced another fine variety of this fruit, which he proposes to call the DEPTFORD PINE. The foliage is something like that of the Downton, and is very hairy underneath. The fruit which has been submitted to us is magnificent, with the clear rich scarlet colour of the Downton and Elton when nearly ripe. Many of the berries are 5 and 5½ inches round, a little inclined to Cockscomb, and, when not so, having the appearance of an enormous Elton. The flesh is firm and heavy, and well suited to stand travelling. When quite ripe the flavour is very good; not so rich as the old Pine, but most agreeably acid. In warmer and brighter seasons it will probably be first-rate.

Neill Testimonial.—A testimonial of respect has been presented by the Scottish Practical Gardeners to Dr. Neill, in the form of a handsome silver vase, supported on a triangular pedestal, and standing on an appropriate plateau. On one side of the vase is placed a medallion likeness of Dr. Neill, surrounded with a wreath of flowers composed of Nierembergia calycina, Philibertia grandiflora, and Tweedia cærulea; originally introduced by that gentleman. On the opposite side is the following inscription:—"*Presented to Patrick Neill, LL.D., F.R.S.E. &c., Secretary of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, by Six Hundred Practical Gardeners, Natives of Scotland, in testimony of their high esteem for his personal character, and gratitude for the zealous and long-continued devotion of his time and talents to the cause of Horticulture, and the interests of its Cultivators. Edinburgh, 22d June, 1843.*" We regret that our limited space prevents our giving a report of the dinner which took place on this interesting occasion. Few men have deserved better of gardeners than Dr. Neill.

Arrowroot Pudding (*Soufflé*).—Three table-spoonsful of Arrowroot to half a pint of milk, and one ounce of butter mixed in with it. To be boiled till thick, stirring it all the time. Two ounces of loaf sugar, half a dozen Bitter Almonds, four eggs, the yolks and whites beat separate. Mix the sugar, Almonds, yolks of eggs, with the milk, &c., and add lastly the whites of eggs beat to a froth. Twenty minutes, or half an hour, to bake it.——*Arrowroot Mange.*—Take three table-spoonsful of Arrowroot, with a little milk to mix it. A pint of milk put on the fire, with eight Bitter Almonds chopped fine, or bruised, and two Laurel leaves, and three to four ounces of loaf sugar. Pour the boiling milk on the Arrowroot, stirring it well, and give the whole a boil up till it thickens. It must be turned into a mould. To be made the night before required. It should look like Blanc Mange. [We wonder the West Indian cultivators do not turn their attention more to the production of Arrowroot. If it could be had *genuine*, at a moderate price, it would be largely consumed in England. But 3*s.* or 4*s.* a pound is a prohibitory price.]

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple Place.—As is usual at this nursery, all the show-houses are very beautifully decorated with flowering-plants, which in the principal one, are always preserved much longer in flower by a moderately thick shading of canvas during bright sunshine. There is a house full of Pelargoniums in splendid bloom, which are trained rather in a half hemispherical manner, or to one side, than in that more regular and spreading manner which is common with the plants prepared for exhibitions, and from being thus managed, they are well fitted for standing on taller stages, where they make a gorgeous display. Among them we observed a new variety called Shepherd's Queen Victoria. It has by no means a fine flower, but the habit is so dwarf and compact, the blossoms so very abundant, and there is such a pleasing mixture of white and crimson in the flowers that it is likely to be quite a favourite. The plant to which we refer was admirably grown. There was another new variety, too, named Unique, a small flower, altogether wanting in form, but of a most novel colour, this being a dark sanguine purple. The great merit of these two plants is that they differ so strikingly from the ordinary kinds, as to be likely by hybridization with others, to introduce a fresh race, and thus maintain the novelty of character, without which all florists' flowers must pass into oblivion. In a border, fronting a wall with an eastern aspect, is a good collection of the newest Verbenas. The plants are very carefully pegged down, and are growing beautifully. The handsomest varieties we noticed were Hendersonii, which is in the way of a large Chamædrifolia, with deep velvety purple flowers, and Princess Royal, which greatly resembles one named Queen, and which has close heads of large whitish flowers, of a very perfect form. This last is the finest Verbena, in regard to the size, arrangement, and shape of its flowers, we have yet seen. A variety of Phlox Drummondii, raised by Mr. Wood, of Maresfield, and known by his name, is blooming in one of the borders, and, besides being of a very superior habit, has superb dark crimson scarlet flowers. The pretty Sedum cæruleum is placed about in pots, in the open air, and is covered with inflorescence. Calla Æthiopica, planted in the bottom of a large exposed cistern or reservoir, has lately blossomed, and thrives exceedingly well there without protection. Spreading over several of the borders, and presenting broad trusses of delicate lilac bloom, is the elegant Malva campanulata, which is a most desirable plant for summer ornament. A variety of Antirrhinum, too, bearing the name of quadricolor, is exceedingly curious and showy. In greenhouses there is a very large and handsome collection of Calceolarias, all extremely gay with their varied blossoms; Scyphanthus elegans, a very delightful plant; Marianthus cæruleo-punctatus, a beautiful little climber, loaded with neat blue flowers; the fine old Lambertia formosa, which is so rarely seen in bloom; Sóllya linearis, superior to S. heterophylla, because having such deep-coloured blossoms; Leschenaultia biloba and Euthales macrophylla, which contrast well in point of colour; the large variety of Lobélia heterophylla, and also of Lobelia erinus, the latter just showing flower; and many beautiful Heaths. Some of the Lobelias are treated on the large-shift system, and are growing with surprising vigour and regularity. The plan is likewise applied to many other plants, of which the species of Zichya and Boronia serrulata exhibit remarkably pleasing examples. In the stove, too, it is adopted with Gloxinias, and there is a noble plant of G. rubra, thus managed. Also in a stove, there are numerous plants of Æschynanthus ramosissimus, which, by varying its time of rest, is made to bloom now, and at almost all seasons of the year; Angelonia grandiflora, a good species; Betleria pulchella, a very ornamental old herbaceous plant; Gloxinia macrophylla variegata, novel and handsome; Brugmánsia floribunda, now finely in flower; an excellent plant of Hoya carnosa, in a pot, and trained on a low conical trellis, flowering most abundantly; a variety of Gesnera, like verticillata, though with much darker flowers; Columnea Schiediana, bearing a great number of its pretty white berries, which are almost as pleasing as the blossoms; Allamanda cathartica, one of the best of stove-climbers; and the lovely Stephanotis floribunda, planted out in a bed, extending over a large portion of the roof, and adorned with hundreds of its sweet-scented blossoms. The Orchidaceæ here are looking extremely well, and there is a fine specimen of Cyc-noches chlorochilon and others in the richest bloom.—*E. K., June 27.*

Sir Charles Lemon's, Carclew.—There is at present blooming here a specimen of Callistemon salignum, raised from New Holland seeds. It forms an elegant shrub for the open border, where it has stood for the last four years without protection, and attained the height of seven feet.—*W. B. Booth, June 19.*

Reviews.

An Inaugural Lecture on Botany; considered as a Science, and a Branch of Medical Education. By Edward Forbes, F.L.S. 8vo. Van Voorst.

THIS discourse, delivered by Professor Forbes, on first meeting his Class in King's College, London, cannot fail to be read with interest by all who are either lovers of Natural History or concerned in the great work of education. It will be found a most skilful exposition of the connexion between Botany and general science, and by far the best plea we have yet seen for its universal adoption as a branch of education.

A few extracts will show the skilful manner in which Professor Forbes has handled his subject.

"Of all the Natural History sciences BOTANY is the most advanced and the most pursued. From an early period in man's history the attention of the observing had been directed towards the vegetable kingdom, partly from the facilities for the study of plants—assembled as they are in their various kinds abundantly around us—and partly on account of their virtues, real or imaginary. In the olden time the herborist and the physician were one: in nations as yet unemerged from their infant or barbarous state they are one still. The objects of the study were at first purely utilitarian. Fanciful resemblances to the forms or symptoms of disease furnished the principles of botanical arrangement. But continued inquiry, even when conducted upon false principles, led at length from empiricism to science, and the herborist ripened into the botanist. A new light broke upon him. Plants were no longer to be regarded as mere depositaries of decoctions and elixirs, but were to be examined for their own sakes. The wonders of their structure were exposed; the variety of their forms compared and classified. Their lives were written. The vital processes, continually going on within their bodies, were explored; their affinities with each other and with the animal kingdom investigated; and their history became a store, from whence could be drawn at pleasure numberless admirable examples of the perfection of design in creation, and of the benevolence and omniscience of the Creator.

"This change in the object and manner of the studies of the botanist did not, however, divorce the science from its union with medicine. On the contrary, it bound their ties firmer together. The true knowledge gained by studying the vegetable kingdom scientifically yielded more benefit to medicine than all the fancies and dreamy theories of the herborist. We learned that the properties of plants were correspondent to their natural affinities; and the discovery of the botanical relations of a species gave us the true clue to its useful qualities. Reason banished fancy from the selection of vegetable remedies, and the gain to medical science was great indeed.

"The teaching of Botany in its relations to Medicine is not one of the least important duties of this chair. But I should be deceiving my pupils and myself if I

encouraged for a moment the supposition that such object is to be gained by the mingling of herboristic notions with the more scientific parts of the subject. That the medical student acquires but little by his attendance at botanical lectures, is not an uncommon fancy among the senior members of the profession. Some eminent men have gone so far as to denounce it as lost time. The utmost the student is supposed to carry away is a knowledge of the names, classes, and orders of such plants as furnish products used in medicine. It seems to me that the true object of the connexion of Natural History studies with more professional pursuits is, as in this case, too generally lost sight of, and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to urge their claims on your attention, and to plead for them on grounds which have not been put forward sufficiently prominent hitherto, though by no means novel, seeing that the positions I am about to maintain are avowedly acknowledged in private by most scientific teachers, though rarely advanced in the class-room. The plea which I wish to advance is, that the main use of the Natural History sciences to the student is not merely the teaching him a certain number of facts, the recollection of which may be serviceable to him in after-life, but the training his mind, by means of the peculiar forms of research which charaeterise those sciences, to that tone and vigour which must be of the utmost consequence in giving him power for future professional avocations of a different nature, especially such as are to form the after-occupations of the student of medicine.

"The two qualities most essential to the physician are *correct observation* and *accurate discrimination*. The first depends mainly on the power of seizing all the features of an object or case with clearness and facility, detecting adventitious characters at sight, and excluding such from all influence on our conclusions. The second implies powers of just comparison, of perceiving the mutual relations of parts or facts, and of testing the possible agreement of statements with the circumstances which accompany them. Now though all men are endowed with the elements of these qualities, all are not born correct observers or accurate discriminators. Men must be educated into such. The mind must be trained to reason justly, the instruments of the mind to observe correctly. The classical and mathematical studies of our youth are not intended merely to teach classics and mathematics, but to train us to the business of life, and to right judgment in the higher pursuits of men. The bodily exercises of our youth have not for their object merely those pleasures which such exercises afford, but the strengthening of our physical powers in order to ensure us a healthy and vigorous manhood. The training of the mind makes the intellectual man, the training of the body the physical man. The end is gained in both cases by means essentially distinct from that end. Now I hold that Natural History should be regarded in a similar light among the studies of the young physician.

"The first lesson of Natural History is observation. The study of an animal or vegetable species is the perfection of observation as far as that species is concerned. The form, the substance, the qualities, the phenomena of existence, the influence of surrounding objects, are all observed with the greatest precision, and defined so as to be capable of expression in words. No point affecting that species is left untouched. The study of a group or genus of animals or vegetables is in like manner the perfection of discrimination. All the members of the group are compared in all their parts with each other, the relations which they have in common are summed up, and their differences recorded in every possible point of view. The causes of those relations and differences are anxiously inquired into, and a survey is taken of the bearings of the whole group to its proximate allies, and, finally, to all equivalent assemblages in organized nature.

"Who can rise up from such a study and not feel mentally strengthened? The mind through such an exercise must gain in both its analytic and synthetic powers. Such an investigation calls into action all the faculties, the perfectionizing of which is essential to the formation of a sound physician. The mental process is the same at the bed-side of the patient and in the cabinet of the naturalist: its first element, correct observation, leading to correct diagnosis; the second, accurate discrimination, leading to sound methods of treatment in the one case, and philosophical views of affinity in the other."

The following is Professor Forbes's view of the value of the Linnæan system of Botany, long so universally followed, and now as universally abandoned—"Those who slightingly think of the Linnæan system, as it is termed, forget in the present to look back fully and fairly on the past. They should remind themselves of the state in which Botany was when Linnæus undertook to make its treasures consultable. The understanding of things depends greatly on the perception of their order and relations. When that order and those relations require deep study ere we can comprehend them clearly, the man who gives us a clue, however insignificant it may be in its own nature, is not only conferring on us an invaluable benefit, but endowing the despised instrument with golden value. Such a clue did Linnæus give when he put forth the sexual system. The scientific systematist, surrounded by the stores of his herbarium, should not forget that those treasures were often amassed in the first instance by adventurous and earnest men, rendering good service by their hands and energy, as good in its humble way as that which he gives by his head and philosophy. It was not to be expected of such men that in the field they should occupy themselves with thoughts of arrangement or affinity; their part was to observe and select, and the guide to their observation and selection was in most cases no other than the Linnæan system. In the scientific hive, as in the apiary, there must be working-bees and neuters as well as queens and drones: it is necessary for the economy of the commonwealth. An easy means of acquiring and arranging information is a great help to the workmen of science, and no department has gained more thereby than Botany, which, through the facilities afforded by the artificial method devised by Linnæus, has had its facts amassed in enormous quantity for the use of its more philosophic votaries, and owes its present advanced state in a great measure to such humble means.

"The clue to the labyrinth then having served such noble purpose becomes a consecrated object, and should rather be hung up in the temple than thrown aside with ignominy. The traveller returning from his adventurous and perilous journey of discovery, hangs up his knapsack with affection on the wall of his study. But travellers must return to the fields, if more is to be done; and so must Botanists, and each must have recourse again and again to those helps which aided them so well in their earliest journeys."

In this we entirely agree. The merits of the Linnæan system were transcendent *for its time*, but that time has long passed away. We regard it with all veneration as an object of antiquarian interest, but only as such. Like the armour that defended our ancestors, its place is among the relics of bygone times.

The Lecture is terminated with the following excellent remarks:—

"In conclusion, whatever the ultimate view of the student respecting the intention of his Botanical studies may be,—whether to enter upon them as exercises for the training of those faculties which are afterwards to be applied to professional purposes; or to engage in them with a determination of pursuing Botany as a science, and in the end developing its laws—or to gain an acquaintance with its facts in order to lay up an intellectual treasure for future hours of recreation or study in a life of business or leisure,—I would remind him earnestly to bear in mind, at the same time, the more serious benefits which may accrue from the study of Botany. That which Lord Bacon said of all knowledge is especially true of this department, that it "is not a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit; or a terrace for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down with a fair prospect; or a tower of state for a proud mind to raise itself upon; or a fort or commanding ground for strife and contention; or a shop for profit or sale, but a rich storehouse for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

FROM the beginning to the middle of July is the best time of the year to increase Roses from layers. The shoots are less brittle now, and on that account easier to handle than when they are ripe. There is much time saved also by summer layering, as the layers will be rooted, and fit to be bedded out in nursing rows next November. Besides, there need be no cold fingers about the business, as when done in February or March. Those who intend to grow Roses in pots for exhibition, or for private use, and for early forcing also, should have their plants worked on some free-growing variety of the Chinese breed. These are now throwing up strong suckers or shoots from near the bottom, which may be layered for stocks, and budded immediately, as recommended by other correspondents in earlier parts of this volume. The proper height at which these should be budded is a matter of taste; for private use you had better follow the common herd, and have yours from nine inches above the pot up to five feet or more. A few standard Roses are very useful in the conservatory in early spring; and you can always hide their ugly stems with other plants. For exhibition, on the other hand, standards will not do at all, unless they are exceedingly well managed, and rather dwarf than otherwise. For mere pot culture, stocks of the common China Rose are as good as any; the Boursaults, however, possessing the softness and excitability of the Chinas, with the hardiness of the Ayrshires, are considered by all growers to be the best stocks for general purposes. Any variety of this section will answer; Drummond's Thornless is one of them; so is the "Rose without a Thorn," as country people call it, and Rose de l'Isle. Either of these, that are readiest at hand, will do equally well with the crimson and common Boursault for stocks. In preparing the shoots for layering be very particular in picking out all the buds below where you intend working in the new ones; this will keep your stocks always free from suckers and side-shoots; not, however, unless the shoots are of this year's growth, as we have no power of this sort over older shoots, which are already coated over with a layer of organisable matter, that can throw out buds at every pore.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—If you keep up a very moist atmosphere, you can hardly give too much top-heat to healthy vigorous young plants about this time; and if they stand the sun without shading so much the better; but a slight shade for a few hours will do no harm these long days. The chief attention required by the fruiting plants is to continue their season as long as possible.

VINERY.—The late Vines require the most attention now, except that they are kept more close, and with a greater degree of heat than the earlier ones at the same stage. The usual routine of thinning and tying up the shoulders, with an eye to the leading shoots, and stopping laterals, will do for them.

PEACH-HOUSE.—No fly, spider, or any other enemy, should get a footing in this house till the last leaf of the season is down; and the longer you can keep on the leaves in a healthy state the better will it be for the next crop.

MELONS ripened from this time till the middle of August are more wholesome than the early or late ones, and as this is the warmest period of our summers, you may give the plants abundance of air; but never omit a gentle bottom-heat to their roots, and plenty of soft pond-water till they are swelled out to their full size; and if the shoots have not got too crowded you ought to have them in perfection, according to the merits of the sorts you grow.

Out-door Department.

Symptoms of summer weather have come at last; but gardening summers seldom come in in our climate before the turn of the season, by the middle of June. A week or two over, and all our troubles about chilling rains, cutting cold winds, and slow growths, will be forgotten.

CROPS IN ROWS.—The surface of the soil has been battered with the late rains, and baked with the more recent chilling winds, like a pie-crust, and the necessity of deep stirring between rows, and, indeed, all over the garden, was never more apparent than at the present season. Scratching the surface with hoes and rakes does little good. You must break the crust somehow, and allow an inter-communication between the atmosphere and the roots of plants.

COLEWORTS.—Seeds for supplying these should be got in soon.

BROCCOLI.—Large breadths of the winter and spring sorts should now be got out as vacant pieces of ground fall in.

CAULIFLOWERS, ENDIVE, and other autumnal succession crops, you will also plant out at regular intervals, and see that there are no plants left to run to seed among the beds of Carrots, Salsafy, Scorzonera, Skirrett, and Chiccory, all of which are liable to throw up seed-stalks. The remedy is to pull them out at once, and wheel them away.

ORCHARD.—The common routine of thinning and tying in the summer growth, and the destruction of insects, must still be continued. All the stone-fruit may now be budded, the spring-grafts looked over, the clay broken off, and the bandages loosened. The grafts must have stakes put to them, or away they go the first windy day. The blackbirds and the Strawberries require your next attention. If you did not mark your sterile Hautbois while in blossom, you can do so now, as they have no fruit; and unless you root them up their runners will spread all over the beds, and in place of one sterile plant this year you will have 500 next season.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—By this time the growth of Cyrtopodiums is nearly finished; but they are so excitable that a second growth is followed immediately, unless you stint them a little by withholding water, and by removing them nearer the door. A nice point in their culture is to keep them for the next six weeks just as they are at present, or, indeed, as long as their foliage remains green; but you must keep a constant watch over the buds on the lower parts of the recent shoots, for if these are allowed to push, or even to become very prominent, the plants will not flower next spring; or if they do, they will not be good for much. These few simple rules affect at least 400 species of Orchidaceæ.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS will now do well enough with the usual routine of watering, syringing in the evenings, tying, staking, and training, as the different sorts indicate such wants.

CONSERVATORY.—If you are in possession of any of the grand secrets, of which most gardeners had a goodly stock 30 years ago, here is room for their application, to keep plants from being drawn, and to retain their blossoms much longer than they generally last in the dog-days, &c. In the absence of such helps, pour large portions of water over every spare corner, borders, paths, and all; keep light screens between them and the sun through the day, and all the doors, &c. open at night.

PITS AND FRAMES.—These are the best places, after all, to grow the choicest kinds of greenhouse plants in summer. Heaths here, that have not yet flowered, should not have any shade over the glass, as they set their flower-buds much better in the full sun. Syringe all the plants here every evening, which keeps a cool refreshing temperature about the plants all night.

DRY BULBS.—Perhaps it may be as well to remind you that the early Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, &c., may now be taken up, dried, and cleaned in a dry shed, and be put up in the seed-room till planting-out time.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—To have beautiful little plants of these, with immensely large heads of flowers, you must begin now by selecting the strongest shoots on the plants growing in the open ground; draw these out along the ground, and at three or four inches from the top, peg them down. They will soon turn up their points again, and in about a fortnight or three weeks you may sink pots under the bends, full of rich mould, and layer these shoots, letting the bend down near the bottom of the pot. The pots will soon get full of roots, and on a damp evening you can cut off the shoots, and remove your plants to a close frame.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending June 29, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 23	30.051	30 027	72	49	60.5	E.	—
Saturday 24	30.011	29 987	66	48	57.0	N.E.	—
Sunday 25	29.962	29 906	65	41	53.0	N.	
Monday 26	29 889	29 845	73	43	53.0	E.	
Tuesday 27	29 778	29.676	76	49	62.5	N.E.	
Wednesday 28	29.693	29.629	63	40	51.5	N.	0.01
Thursday 29	29 797	29.754	65	48	56.5	N.W.	
Average	29.832	29.832	68.6	45.4	57.0		0.1

June 23. Clear and very fine with bright sun; clear at night.
24. Slight dry haze; fine, with light clouds; clear.
25. Densely overcast; cloudy and fine; clear at night.
26. Fine throughout.
27. Hot and sultry, with exceedingly dry air; numerous masses of dusky white clouds; fine
28. Cloudy and fine; air very dry; slight shower in afternoon; clear and cold at night.
29. Overcast; cloudy and fine throughout.

Mean temperature of the week, 3.3° beloow the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending July 8, 1843.

July.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 2	74.9	51.6	63 2	5	0.78 in.	—	1	2	—	4	4	5	1
Mon. 3	75.4	51.0	63 2	7	0.78	—	2	2	—	1	5	6	1
Tues. 4	71 5	53.1	62 3	4	0.24	—	1	3	—	2	5	6	—
Wed. 5	71.5	53.2	62.4	7	0.39	—	2	—	3	1	5	5	1
Thurs. 6	70.8	51.1	61.0	7	0.45	—	—	1	1	3	6	4	2
Fri. 7	74.1	54 2	64.2	9	0.23	—	2	1	2	2	7	3	—
Sat. 8	74.6	51.7	63.1	8	0.46	—	—	3	—	6	5	3	

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 5th, in 1836—thermometer 94°; and the lowest on the 6th in 1842, thermometer 40°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending June 30, 1843.

THE Cherries and Strawberries which we spoke of last week as coming in so abundantly are still more common now, and may be had of an improved quality. There are no good Cherries, however, to be had for less than 6*d.* a pound; nor Strawberries lower than 8*d.* per pottle. In addition to the common kinds of Strawberry, there are now Myatt's British Queen, and one which appears to be the Deptford Pine, a new variety, noticed elsewhere. There are some splendid Pine-apples, and very extraordinary Peaches, with excellent Nectarines and Melons in the Market. Some Gooseberries and Currants are shown in a perfectly ripe state; and large quantities that are partially coloured. The Grapes are not remarkable this week. Peas are exceedingly abundant, though not particularly good; Carrots, Turnips, Onions, &c. are in an excellent condition, and Asparagus is beginning to get smaller and scarcer. Besides the usual supply of ordinary cut flowers, of which the various kinds of Roses constitute a large proportion, there are Orange-blossoms, Crassula coccinea, Leschenaültia formosa, Alstrœmeria pelegrina, varieties of Erica tricolor, Honeysuckle, Sweet Peas, Delphinium Barlowii, and the Venus victrix Fuchsia; with Thunbergia aurantiaca and alata, and Metrosideros floribundus in pots.

PRICES, SATURDAY, July 1, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 7*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb, 2*s* to 5*s*
Peaches, per dozen, 6*s* to 24*s*
Nectarines, per dozen, 6*s* to 24*s*
Melons, 4*s* to 8*s* each
Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 6*s* to 12*s*
Strawberries, per pottle, 6*d* to 2*s*
Gooseberries, half-sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Currants, per half-sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Raspberries, per gallon, 1*od* to 1*s* 3*d*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 9*s* to 24*s*
Cherries, French, per 12 lbs., 4*s* to 8*s*
Cherries, English, 1*s* to 5*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 1*s* to 2*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 16*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50*s* to 55*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs. 60*s*
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 22*s* to 24*s*
— Cob, 12*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage-plants, per doz. bun., 1s to 2s
Cabbages, per doz., 9d to 2s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 5s
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 2s to 3s
Potatoes, per ton, 60s to 100s—
— per cwt. 4s to 6s
— per bushel, 2s to 3s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s to 3s
— Scotch, per bushel, 2s
— New, per cwt., 3s 6d to 8s
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1s to 4s
Turnips, Spring, per bunch, 3d to 6d
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 6d to 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 6d to 1s
Carrots, Young Horn., p. bunch, 4d to 9d
— Spring per bunch, 4d to 9d
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Shallots, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d
— green, per bunch, 3d to 6d
Peas, per sieve, 2s to 4s
— per sack, 5s 6d to 7s
Asparagus, large, per 100, 2s to 5s
— Sprue, or Small, p. bun. 1s to 2s
Lettuce, Cabb., p. sieve, 6d to 1s
— Cos, per score, 4d to 1s
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 1s to 3s
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 4d to 1s
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Green Basil, per bunch, 4d to 6d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per 12 bunches, 1s 6d to 3s
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 3s
Marjaram, green, per bunch 4d to 6d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 3d to 2s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Leeks, per doz. bun., 5s to 6s
Onions, Spring per bunch, 2d to 4d
— Large, per bun, 6d to 1s

Notices to Correspondents.

INSECTS.—It would be very desirable if our Correspondents would take some little pains in forwarding the various grubs and insects which they wish to gain information about. More than half we receive are in such a state that were they not well known it would be impossible to determine them. Those forwarded in a quill generally come to hand quite safely, and that seems to be the only good plan of inclosure for the post.

MANURES.—*Dianthus.*—We cannot give you further information. The nitric acid is only a speculation, and may not succeed. It would be much better for you to try it on a small scale first. Why cannot you take a square foot of the earth, and in about a week after watering it with nitric acid, sow some Mustard or Cress on it? You would soon see the result, and may save yourself two-thirds of the expense, or the whole of it, should the experiment fail.——*Cloke.*—The only directions that we need give you about your dung-pit is that the floor should be high enough to be thoroughly drained, and that all the fluid that soaks or runs from it should be caught in a hole much below the level of the ground, it is apt to be filled with water; and manure will not rot *in* water. The rule is to keep the dung-hill wet and well-drained.—*X. Z.*—Bleaching powder mixed with water will remove the smell. Probably it would be greatly diminished if a large pan of sawdust moistened with oil of vitriol were placed in the closet.

BOTTOM-HEAT.—*B.*—We must refer you to the chapter on this subject in the "Theory of Horticulture." In such a climate as this, where we have so little light, it is never desirable to elevate the temperature of a Pine-bed permanently above 84° or 85°. M'Phail's practice is bad.

VENTILATION.—*Flora.*—It is advantageous to plants to give them constant supplies of fresh air, if it is moist; it is said to be advantageous to keep the air round plants in motion; but that is doubtful. Many schemes have been devised to accomplish this end; but they seldom succeed, owing to the difficulty of avoiding a great loss of heat. The simplest plan and the best is to direct the ends of drains or pipes communicating with the external air to the surface of tanks of warm water, or pipes heated by hot water. Nothing will ever be found to answer the purpose which can get out of order; and all schemes connected with fanners, &c. are therefore objectionable.

HEATING.—*Guichenet.*—You may either pull down your cross-walls or connect tanks by short pipes four inches in diameter; but the former is better, because you cannot make a good joint between metal and brickwork. The tanks should be four inches deep. We believe 1½ inch enough for the diameter of the flow and return-pipes. Unless you are very much pressed for time, you had better wait a little till we can give you the results of some experiments now in progress.——*P. Watson.*—Thanks. The plans are in the wood-engraver's hands, and will appear shortly.

DATES.—*A Subscriber.*—This plant is a native of the borders of the African desert, and requires an excessively hot, dry atmosphere, with access, on the part of its roots, to an abundant supply of moisture, in soil with a mean temperature of 85°. Dates bear fruit in about 20 years from the seed, or rather sooner, and when full grown are from 60 to 90 feet high.

FRUITS.—*Diosma.*—Your Grapes have been chilled by a rush of cold air suddenly admitted when your small Vinery has been very hot. If you find it so again be not alarmed because of the heat, but dread the cold.——*H. L. F.*—Such of the fruits of your Bullace-tree as are now dying off, are those which have been injured, in an embryo state, by cold. The outside has kept alive till the commencement of stoning; but the centre is hollow with the exception of the mere rudiments of the kernel, dead two months ago.‖

FERNS.—*Erinus.*—"The trade" signifies Nurserymen, who trade in plants. Surely no Nurseryman would venture to say that Ferns cannot be bought in the regular course of business. A Nurseryman may not keep Ferns himself, but he can always buy them of those who do. Why at Messrs. Loddiges there are thousands on sale, as all Nurserymen know.

TUBEROSES.—*L. P.*—Your Tuberose roots will probably flower if you keep them warm, well watered, and fully exposed to light, provided their roots are thoroughly drained, and in good soil. Don't turn them out of doors. When the leaves are quite dead take up the roots; put them in a dry place, and force them next year in a good bottom-heat.

FUCHSIAS.—Inquiries are made as to the probability of the Fuchsias described under the signature "Mowbray," in last week's paper, becoming purchasable. In reply, we have to state that we are not in a position to give any further information about them than that they were sent under the signature of *Mowbray*, and *described* as of good habit, vigorous growth, and flowering profusely in large clusters upon small plants.

ROSES.—*Cloke.*—If you wish your Roses to force well next year, you must get them very strong this year, and ripen their wood thoroughly as early as you can, so as to give them a good long rest before the forcing commences.——*J. B.*—Almost all Roses can be propagated by cuttings; but the practice is principally confined to the China varieties. The cuttings are taken off in autumn, planted at the foot of a wall with a south aspect, and having a hand-glass placed over them, are kept there all the winter, when some of them are generally found to have struck in the spring.

AURICULAS.—*A Subscriber.*—There is an excellent Paper on the "Culture of the Auricula," by Dr. Horner, at p. 396 of the volume for 1841.

SWEET-SMELLING FLOWERS.—*B.*—The following are a few fragrant stove and greenhouse plants:—Stephanotis floribundus, Jasminum multiflorum, Franciscea Hopeana and latifolia, Pergularia odoratissima, Gardenia radicans, and Cymbidium sinense—for the stove; with Luculia gratissima, Trymalium odoratissimum, Erica odorata, Aloysia citriodora, Mimulus moschatus, Daphne indica rosea, the Tree Violet, and Gnidia simplex.

THE CAPE JASMINE.—*H. C.*—This plant is not so hardy as the Myrtle, and cannot be kept in health without some warmth in winter. The Myrtle will bear several degrees of frost if kept in a dry atmosphere and soil.

BOOKS.—*Perth.*—The work most like what you want is "Lindley's Elements of Botany;" but if you can read German, and don't regard expense, Bischoff's "Terminologie," a thick 4to full of Plates, is the best we know of.——*A Novice.*—As the information you want is fully given in the "Penny Cyclopædia," can be bought by you for one penny, and will occupy a good deal of room, you must excuse our again referring you to that work, which any bookseller can procure for you if he thinks proper. Your other question will be answered next week.——*A Subscriber.*—If you are dissatisfied with Roberts's book, get Mearn's "On the Vine." The two together, and the articles in this Paper, will give you all the information you want. For a penny you may get an excellent article, GRAPE, in the "Penny Cyclopædia."——*No Vote.*—We *cannot* meddle with matters out of our sphere. All we can say about Mr. Cox's Edition of the Act to amend the Law for the Registration of Voters is that it is what you appear to want. There is a new edition of the book containing an incorporation of the Reform Act and other Election Statutes, with the recent act, as directed by sec. 2 of the latter.

BRITISH WINES.—*Toby.*—The best mode of making these cannot be told in a short answer in a Newspaper. You should consult "Macculloch on Wines;" a little duodecimo book.

INSECTS.—*R. R.*—We do not know whether corrosive sublimate will kill wire-worms or other troublesome insects without injuring the plants. Your best way will be to try it on something you do not value. All we can say is that a strong solution of corrosive sublimate may be poured on grass without doing injury to anything except worms. Remember, however, that if you syringe *fruit* trees with this material you *may* poison yourself afterwards. It is certainly worth a trial on plants like Roses infested with green fly, but do not add it to lime-water.—— *T. P.*—The usual way of destroying green-fly, or, as you call it, blight, is by smoking plants with Tobacco; and you will hardly find a better plan. For this purpose you must drive the smoke on the branches by means of a pair of bellows.—— *W. W.*—There are various modes of attacking the Pine-bug. Steaming the house will kill it, if the temperature is raised high enough; or allowing the ammonia of fermenting horse-litter to fill the house; probably the vapour of ammonia itself, mixed with steam, only you must take care that the former does not kill your plants as well. All the washes that have been used disfigure the plants so much that it is a pity to employ them.——*Horticola.*—The large fly which you discovered making a "murderous attack upon a smaller one" is called Empis tessellata. Its victim is also an Empis, with the specific appellation of livida. Most, if not all the species of the genus Empis, live by sucking other insects, in the way you have observed E. tessellata feast upon E. livida. The latter is a noted murderer of a small green moth, common on the Oak, — the Tortrix viridana. *S.*——*D. T.*—Your Myrtle-leaves are attacked by a scale insect, belonging to the genus Coccus of Entomologists. The best method for removing these scale insects is by brushing them off with a sufficiently-stiff brush, or by washing the leaves with a mixture of lime, sulphur, and water, as recommended in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1841, p. 131, under the head of Mealy Bug, or Scale Insect. To destroy the green-fly, we recommend you, as you find the Hellebore-powder a failure, to try fumigation with tobacco, or syringing with tobacco-water. A brush similar to the brush commonly used in shaving, has also been found of much use in removing the green-fly, particularly from Roses, by brushing the insects off the leaves and buds into a pan of water; but this is a laborious operation, and only applicable to the protection of a few choice plants. The "Worm, and two small insects from the joints of the woodwork of your stable," reached us in such a state, from being merely placed between folds of paper, that we scarcely like to pass an opinion on them. They should have been sent in the tubular portion of a quill. We can, however, state that the "small insects" are of the bug tribe, Cimicidæ, and very similar to the common house-bug in a young state. You may get rid of them by washing the joints of the woodwork with gas-liquor, or filling the crevices with gas-tar. Washing with strong tobacco-water might also be found useful. *S.*

MISCELLANEOUS.—*R. M.*—Stigmaphyllon jatrophæfolium.—— *P. R. W.*—Onopordon acanthium.—— *M. A. G.*—Mimulus glutinosus, Andrómeda pulverulenta.——*Oxon.*—Cyclógyne canescens, or a new species of that genus.—— *Russelliana.*—Probably your Fasciolus is Phaseolus caracalla, a beautiful but old-fashioned annual, requiring an Italian climate. It is often called the Snail-flower. If it is not this we can offer no information upon the subject.——*Observer.*—Your plant is sometimes cultivated in flower-gardens as the White Myosotis arvensis; and a very pretty thing it is. Forget-me-not is applicable to all the *blue* species of Myosotis, but principally to M. palustris, because it is the most beautiful.——*Holcus.*—All varieties of R. canina; No. 1 is that called R. dumetorum. *A. Turnbull.*—Mr. Fortune having left England for China, as you know, the seeds were overlooked till inquiry was made. They have been found and are sown.—— *Tweezers.*—Brassia verrucosa, Dendrobium moschatum.——*R. P.*—Your galls on the Rhododendron hirsutum are new to us. They are caused by the puncture of some insect allied to Cynips.——*W. W.*—Your flower is a fruit, and apparently of Acer rubrum.—— *J. B.*—Eruca sativa.—— *Diosma.*—Gomphocarpus fruticosus.——*C.*—We have an article in contemplation on the new manures, as applicable to gardens; but we shall wait the result of this year's experience.——*Phitobotanicus.*—1 and 3, varieties of Rosa canina; 2, Rosa mollis.——*J. B. K. L.*—Apparently a small state of Carex pendula.——*A Constant Subscriber.*—You mistake Mr. Peter. He did not mention the protection of wheelbarrow-handles by iron as anything new; what we understand him to say is, that the particular mode of guarding them by a *shield* of iron is new. You know that the common way is by an iron hoop, or an iron cap, neither of which answer very well.——*J. B. H.*—Eriobótrya japonica.—— *Robert's* plants are—Spiræa aruncus, Cratægus tanacetifólia, Dianthus deltoides, Campánula persicifolia (blue and white), Linária repens.§

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

PANSIES.—*J. Baillie.*—Your Pansies are too small; they are suitable only for border varieties.——*W. Hall.*—No. 7 is decidedly the best seedling in your collection, and will, we doubt not, prove a first-rate show flower. It is of a good size, round, the petals large and well-formed, clean creamy white ground; the eye dark, compact, and clean; upper petals purple, with a broad margin round the lower petals of a deeper colour, with more blue in it; the side petals meet well above the eye; the petals are smooth on the edge, of good substance, and flat. It is a bright and attractive flower. 2, 3, 4, 5, are fine and showy flowers, rough on the edges; 4 and 5 with discoloured grounds; they have all bold and fine eyes, and will make excellent border varieties; we consider them second-rate; 2 is the best; 6 we consider of no value.

PELARGONIUMS.—*J. Baillie.*—The seedlings you have sent up do not possess the properties of the sorts which are now cultivated. The petals are pointed; they are long, narrow, flimsy in substance and deficient in colour, having small spots, with lines extending beyond, and with an abundance of feathering.—— *J. H. B.*—The large seedling is a very showy variety; the flowers are large; it trusses finely, and it will form a fine object in the greenhouse. The faults of the flower consist in the edges of the upper petals being thin and puckered; the same defect is observable, but in a less degree, in the lower petals, which gives the flower a rough appearance; the upper petals curl back, and the flower is too flat when fully expanded. The colour is clear; the upper petals are well covered, with but little feathering visible; the under petals are broad and round, and the flower altogether of a good shape. The smaller flower is very like the larger one; brighter in colour, having smooth under petals.——*G. W. Hoyle.*—On opening your box it appeared a complete mass of petals; the only flower remaining perfect was *Mulberry*; the others had been shaken from the stems on their passage to England; we possess several varieties in the way of Mulberry, with larger flowers, of a better form, and pure white under petals. The upper petals of *Rosalie* are very beautiful; dark, with a bright rose-coloured margin; and the feathering in this flower must be quite obliterated when perfect. The petals are broad and clear in several of the flowers, for instance, *The Duchess of Inverness, Flora*, and *Gen. W. Napier*, but from their form they appear to curl back too much. *General Pollock* is high-coloured, but too crumpled. *Unique*, bright and clear, but the petals appear to be too long. We are sorry they did not arrive in better condition.——*W. J. E.*—Your seedling *Fairy Queen* is so like, that it may be called a repetition of, Foster's Matilda; the difference is very slight, and consists in the bottom petals being a little longer, and rather more feathering seen at the base of the upper petals; it is a fine flower, and with the difference in the foliage which you mention (that of Erectum), it must be a striking object.——*J. W.*—It is not necessary to notice your seedlings individually, as they are all of the same character; they are deficient in form, the lower petals being too narrow; the flowers are also too small, and wanting substance. The present race of Pelargoniums are much in advance of your seedlings. *C. D.*—The size of your flower is its only recommendation; it is coarse and wants compactness; the petals all curl back, and what should be a dark spot in the upper petals consists entirely of feathering.——*Anonymous* (no letter received).—The petals of No. 1 had been shaken from the calyx, so that we cannot tell what the form of the flower is; the lower petals appear to be too long for a well-proportioned flower, and the upper ones are a little pointed; the petals are very even and clean on their edges; the centre is white, the lower petals terminating in a clear and beautiful pink, with a large dark blotch in the upper petals gradually becoming lighter to the edges of the petals; 2, a flower of good form, common in colour, and wanting the refinement of No. 1. The petals of No. 3 had fallen; this is a flower of a high and desirable colour, with good top petals, having the spot finely gradated to the edge, but the lower petals appear rather small and pointed, and the colour rather dull; 4, a flower of good colour and substance; cupped in form, but appears to have the defect technically called burning; 5 is rather small, and too much crumpled; it does not appear to open well.——*Fouquett's Surprise.*—The upper petals of this flower are too thin at the edge, and rather pointed, and the lower petals narrow and long, which destroys the circular and compact form it ought to possess.——*J. Armstrong.*—No. 1, bad form; lower petals long, narrow, and loose; 3, Clean flower, of a good form, but it opens quite flat, and the edges of the petals are a little rumpled; 4, of no use, the ground-colour impure; 2, under petals narrow and thin; all your flowers are deficient in substance.——*J. C.*—None of your seedlings are good; they want substance of petal; they are very deficient in form, having long, narrow petals, and they are also very common in colour.——*W. C.*—Your seedling wants substance; it is very common in appearance.——*James Curtis.*—*Prince Arthur* is a Pelargonium with good upper petals of a rich and even colour; the lower petals are too long and narrow; it is a second, not a first-rate flower.——*R. Miller.*—The under petals of your flower (*Duchess of Sutherland*) are very pretty, and well formed; the white centre is pure and the pink bright, but the upper petals are small, and the spot does not terminate well; the flower also wants substance.—— *J. H. B.*—All your seedlings appear to want substance; yet there is a quality in the upper petals of your flowers that should encourage you to persevere; the colour generally is fine and evenly distributed, excepting in *Emma*, which is poor and the flower ill-formed.——*Formosa, Princess Mary, Duke of Brunswick*, Nos. 1 and 2 are good in colour, but the flowers want substance, and are generally thin at the edge in the upper petals; a large purple-crimson flower, with broad under-petals and light centre, is the best in your collection.—— *W. E. R.*—*Rosebud* is furnished with better upper petals than the Nymph; but the lower petals are neither so well formed, nor do they possess the *firmness* of the petals of that variety.

FUCHSIAS.—*J. W.*—*Fuchsia Browneii* is a pretty little bright-coloured flower, having violet-purple petals; but the only novelty we can perceive is in the peculiar form of the tube.—— *G. S.*—Your seedling No. 26 is a showy variety, having the tube, sepals, and petals of a uniform bright rosy vermilion colour, with large foliage; it is a good flower, but not equal to the best sorts that are out.——*G. Imms.*—The flower of your seedling is shorter and brighter than corymbiflora, but the sepals reflex in corymbiflora in the same way as your seedling; it depends upon its habit whether it is worth possessing.—— *F. B.*—The seedling you propose naming *Lindleyana* is a large and stout flower, with long sepals, very much expanded; the flower is altogether of a rich crimson vermilion, with dark foliage.

PANSIES.—*M. A. G.*—Your Pansy is not a flower of good proportions; it wants roundness in its general form; the lower petals are too small, and instead of meeting above the eye they separate; the eye is very poor, and deficient in marking.—— *F. B.*—The yellow tinge which emanates from the blotch in the bottom petal destroys the purity of the ground-colour of your flower.

CALCEOLARIAS.—*Robert Miller.*—*Pirate*; large bronzy self, not good in form, and the outline too indented.——*Mrs. Bently*: *Jehu*; bad ground-colour; very poor.——*Incomparable*; buff ground, with large and small spots; we have larger flowers superior to this variety of the same character.——*A. Godwin.*—*Champion*; a pleasing variety, of good form; front of the flower covered with spots. *T.* in the same way, but smaller and not so good as Champion. *F.*; small, and the outline too much indented. *X.*, *G.*, and *V.*; bad and indistinct ground-colour. *M.*; clear yellow ground-colour, with a few spots, a good variety. *Z. L.*; small and not sufficiently distinct from others. *A Subscriber, Hull.*—No. 200 is the only desirable flower in your collection; all the others are very inferior in size and quality to the varieties grown near London. 200 is a rich yellow flower, curiously marked with dark-brown blotches and spots in front.——*Fairy Queen* is the best of your seedlings, and the only one worth preserving; 2, is common in colour, and too indented at the bottom; 3, is small, and bad in colour; 4, is small, and of a bad form.——*J. Plant.*—*Alice Maud Mary* is singular in colour, and covered entirely with very minute spots, it is too small.

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE debate in the French Chambers on the proposed reduction of the army terminated on Friday, in a large majority for Ministers. Marshal Soult strongly resisted the reduction, and hinted that he would resign rather than carry into execution so dangerous a measure. This threat, added to a favourable statement from the Finance Minister on the finances of the country, produced a strong effect upon the Chamber, and upwards of 200 out of 380 members rose against the reduction. Notwithstanding this triumph, the Ministers have found it necessary to give way on some other matters of expenditure, and have consented to reductions to the amount of 7,000,000 francs. The spirit of economy, however, is so predominant in the Chambers that they have refused to entertain for another year the Paris and Belgian Railway Law, though urged to do so by the Cabinet.—The accounts from Spain, though in some respects satisfactory, are calculated to give rise to apprehension. The Regent left Madrid for Valencia on the 21st ult., amidst the warmest manifestations of enthusiasm and attachment from the National Guard and

population of the Capital. He was accompanied by 6,000 infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, and 15 pieces of cannon; and with this force there is no doubt that he will speedily reduce Valencia. If, however, the French telegraph may be relied on, a fresh complication has arisen at Barcelona, in consequence of the precipitate march of Gen. Zurbano upon that city before he had obtained the support of Gen. Seoane. He is said to have been cut off and attacked by Col. Prim, the insurgent leader, and his position is represented as so perilous, from the refusal of his troops to fire upon the insurgents, that a surrender at discretion is considered unavoidable.—From the United States we have accounts of numerous meetings of Irish emigrants in different parts of the Union for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the Repeal movement in Ireland. At some of these meetings the question appears to have been discussed with much violence of language, and threats of an invasion of Canada, in the event of any attempt being made to coerce Ireland, were thrown out by some of the speakers; but the most respectable journals of New York disavow all participation in these sentiments, and declare that the people of the United States have no right or desire to interfere.

At home, the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mechlenburg Strelitz, which took place on Wednesday, is the chief topic of interest. In the House of Lords on Monday the Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was passed, and on Tuesday the Royal assent was given to it by commission. On Monday Lord Cottenham's motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the Bankruptcy Act of last session was negatived without a division; and the House went into Committee on Lord Aberdeen's Bill relative to the Scotch Church. A division took place on the principle of the Bill, several of the Law Lords contending that the Bill was made to declare what was not the law of Scotland, and was entirely at variance with the judgment of the House in the Auchterarder case; but the disputed clause was ultimately retained by a majority of 22, and the further discussion of the Bill was adjourned to Monday. The long protracted debate on the Irish Arms Bill is not yet concluded. Every clause has given rise to repeated divisions, in which Ministers have had the advantage, although a succession of adjournments has been the result. On Tuesday Sir T. Wilde brought forward his motion for a select Committee on the Management of the Post Office, which led to a long and interesting debate. The motion was agreed to by Ministers with a slight verbal alteration, confining the inquiry to the manner in which the Penny Postage has been carried out. In the course of the discussion Sir R. Peel said, on behalf of the present Government, that they were fully aware of the advantages of the Penny Postage, and that as long as they continued in office, they would exert all their influence to secure the fair working of this great social and commercial experiment.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses are quite well, and are still at Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert was indisposed in the early part of the week from an attack of influenza, but we are happy to say that he has now perfectly recovered. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the King of the Belgians, and the Duchess of Kent, honoured the Italian Opera House with their presence on Saturday. The Queen, the King of the Belgians, and the Duchess of Kent, attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. On Monday the Queen had an evening party, which was attended by the King of Hanover, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Queen Dowager, the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg, the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg, the Prince Reuss Lobenstein, and several members of the Royal Family. On Wednesday the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, an account of which will be found below, was solemnized in the Chapel Royal, of Buckingham Palace in the presence of Her Majesty and the whole Court. On Thursday the Queen held her first Drawing-room for the season, which was very numerously attended. Her Majesty and Prince Albert inspected the Cartoons yesterday in Westminster Hall. It is rumoured that Her Majesty will visit Plymouth in the middle of August, and that Prince Albert will probably attend the meeting of the British Association at Cork, in the same month. It is also said that her Majesty contemplates a visit in the course of the summer to Warwick Castle, which is undergoing extensive embellishments. The King of Hanover on Saturday honoured Sir R. Peel with his company at dinner, and afterwards left town for Kew. His Majesty returned on Monday, dined with the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and afterwards attended the Queen's evening party at Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday the King honoured the Duke of Northumberland with his company at the public breakfast given by his Grace at Sion House. His Majesty dined with the Catch Club at the Thatched House Tavern, and in the evening honoured the French Ambassador with his company. On Wednesday the King was present at the marriage of his niece the Princess Augusta. The King of the Belgians during his stay has frequently walked out alone and unattended through St. James's Park into various parts of Westminster, in the neighbourhood of Westminster Hall and the Abbey, Parliament-street, Cnaring-cross, the Haymarket, Pall-mall, &c. His Majesty on Tuesday held a levee at Buckingham Palace for the reception of the Foreign Diplomatic corps, and on Wednesday presided at the ceremony of opening the new Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead.—From the above epitome of the Court movements during the week, it will be seen that there are at present three Queens, two Kings, and four foreign Princes in London—the Queen of England, the Queen Dowager, and the Queen of the Belgians; the King of Hanover, and the King of the Belgians; the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Prince of Oldenburg, and the Prince of Reuss Lobenstein.

Marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge.—The marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Augusta, eldest daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, with H.R.H. Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was solemnized on Wednesday evening, with great splendour, in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess and Prince George of Cambridge, the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester, the King of Hanover, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg, the Prince Reuss Lobenstein Ebersdorf, the Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and a large number of the principal members of the Nobility, were present at the ceremony. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz arrived soon after eight o'clock, attended by Baron Bernstorff. His Royal Highness was habited in a cavalry uniform of dark blue faced with crimson, and wore the ribband and jewel, and also the star of a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, and the star of the Black Eagle. The Princess Augusta arrived at a quarter before nine, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George and the Princess Mary. The bride and bridegroom, with their supporters and attendants, remained in the Queen's apartments till her Majesty's procession reached the chapel. The Vice-Chamberlain of the Household and the Master of the Ceremonies were in attendance at the chapel, and on the entrance of the Queen's procession, the Officers of Arms and Officers of the Household arranged themselves on either side, when the Vice-Chamberlain, assisted by the Master of the Ceremonies, conducted the royal and illustrious personages to the seats provided for them. The Lord Chamberlain accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty, then returned to the royal closet, and conducted the Bridegroom to the chapel, supported by the Dukes of Beaufort and Devonshire. His Royal Highness having taken his seat, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied as before, returned to the royal apartments, and conducted the Bride to the chapel, supported by the King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge; the train of her Royal Highness being borne by Lady Alexandrina Vane, Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, Lady Mary Campbell, and Lady Clementina Villiers. The Archbishop of Canterbury, having the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Norwich on his left-hand, and the Bishop of London on his right, then performed the ceremony. At its conclusion, the Bride approached the Queen, and was saluted by her Majesty, as also by the Duchesses of Kent, Gloucester, and Cambridge. The Grand Duke received the congratulations of all those about the altar. The Royal Bride and Bridegroom then left the chapel, attended by their suite, and were soon followed by her Majesty and the rest of her relatives and visitors to the great dining-room, where the registration of the marriage was made, and attested by the relatives, and by the ministers and officers of state. The Bride and Bridegroom left immediately afterwards for Kew, where they intend to pass the honeymoon. In the evening her Majesty had an evening party in honour of the occasion.

The Prince of Wales' Tutor.—Various speculations have been hazarded as to the name of the Rev. Divine who has been selected by her Majesty to become the early tutor of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It is now understood that the individual who has been chosen by her Majesty and Prince Albert to fill this responsible appointment is the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce.

The Army.—The Marquis of Londonderry has succeeded the late Earl Cathcart as Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, and General F. S. Rebow, from the 1st Life Guards, is to succeed the Marquis of Londonderry in the Colonelcy of the 10th Hussars.—Government have determined upon adding to the military force in Ireland six experienced field-officers, who are to be selected from the unattached half-pay, and employed on special service in that country, where they will form part of its staff.

Earl Grey.—We have much pleasure in being able to state that Earl Grey still continues to improve. The attack under which his lordship has been suffering for the last few days is one of paralysis, the more severe symptoms of which have now subsided. The last bulletin stated that his lordship has had a good night and is going on well.

The Earl of Ripon.—We regret to hear that the Noble President of the Board of Control was taken unwell whilst attending the Cabinet Council at the Foreign Office on Saturday afternoon, and obliged to leave before the Ministers separated. His Lordship has not since been able to attend his official duties, but is getting better daily.

Royal Commission of the Fine Arts.—The Commissioners have given notice that the exhibition of the Cartoons sent in pursuant to the notices published in April and July, 1842, and March, 1843, will open in Westminster Hall on Monday next, July 3. During the first fortnight the exhibition will be open (from nine o'clock in the morning till seven in the evening) to visitors paying one shilling; afterwards, for a period hereafter to be fixed, the public will be admitted gratis, except on Saturdays, on which day the exhibition will be closed till two o'clock, and then opened to visitors paying one shilling. The commissioners have also given notice that carved work in wood will be required for various parts of the New Houses, and in the first instance for the doors of the House of Lords, and that various windows in the building will be decorated with stained glass; they therefore invite artists to send specimens in these departments of art, to be exhibited for the purpose of assisting the commissioners in the selection of persons to be employed. The specimens are to be sent in the course of the first week in March, 1844, to a place of exhibition hereafter to be appointed. In the designs for the carved work, the objects forming the details of decoration are left to the choice of each artist, but the material of the carved specimen is to be oak. In the designs for the windows the objects forming the details of decoration may be either figures or heraldic devices relating to the Royal Families of England, or a union of the two, and may be accompanied by borders, diapered grounds, legends, and similar enrichments. The invitation to send specimens for the proposed exhibition is confined, as in the case of the cartoons, to British artists, including foreigners who may have resided ten years or upwards in the United Kingdom. Artists who propose to exhibit are required to signify their intention to the secretary on or before the 1st Jan., 1844.

Official Appointments.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Commander H. F. Seagram, R.N., Lieutenant Governor of the settlements in the Gambia, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said settlements; Lieut. R. C. Moody, R.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Falkland Islands, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the said islands; and Matthew Forster, Esq., to be Comptroller General of Convicts in Van Diemen's Land.

Winter Gaol Delivery.—Our readers will no doubt have perceived from our Parliamentary report last week, that Government has determined to establish a winter gaol delivery, to obviate the inconvenience and frequent injustice of keeping prisoners confined during the long interval between the Summer and Spring Assizes. It is generally understood that the duty of going the circuits at the proposed new assizes will be assigned to the Judges of the Common Pleas.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The debate on the reduction proposed by the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the effective force of the army demanded by the Government for 1844, ended on Friday, and the result proved favourable to the Cabinet. On the previous day Marshal Soult warmly opposed the reduction, and hinted that he would resign if it were carried. He urged that the reduction would "bore through the vital forces of the country, shorten the sword of France, and impose upon her a suicide;" he next exhibited its detrimental effects on the army, and concluded by declaring that he would betray his country and be wanting to his duty if he consented to it, and that he considered it so dangerous a measure that he never could carry it into execution. Thereupon, M. Guizot demanded that so serious a discussion should be adjourned to the following day, which was carried. The Minister of Finance at this adjourned sitting drew so bright a picture of the finances of the country, that it produced a favourable effect on the Chamber, and more than 200 out of 380 members present rose against the reduction. This majority included all the Ministers who are Deputies, M. Mauguin, and the friends of M. Thiers, who openly voted for Ministers, but carefully abstained from participating in the debate. Upon this triumph the organs of the Cabinet comment with great exultation, considering that it is a fresh proof of confidence given to the Administration, and that it will consolidate it until next session. Although, however, the Cabinet successfully resisted the reduction of the numerical force of the army, they found it necessary to consent to a reduction in its expenditure; and it is admitted that the triumph would have been a much more decisive one had not the Marshal, on the very eve of the debate, striven to conciliate the committee by yielding them reductions to the amount of 7,000,000 francs, which is about half of the whole saving they proposed to effect by reducing his estimates. The discussion on these details has since occupied the Chamber, and several reductions have been effected. One of 320,000 francs, proposed by the committee, has likewise been adopted, after a protracted discussion, and notwithstanding the resistance of Marshal Soult. The Chamber, after disposing of these matters, refused to discuss this year the Paris and Belgian Railway law, though pressed to do so by Ministers.—One of the most celebrated public characters of France during the last half-century—Mademoiselle Lenormand, the fortune-teller,—died in that city on Monday, the 26th inst., at the age of 72 years, leaving a fortune of 500,000 francs. She reckoned, it is said, among her clients all the celebrated characters of the age—all the soldiers, gamblers, and other adventurers of both sexes, from the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander down to the suttler and kitchen-maid,—all of whom professed their surprise at the profundity of her knowledge of events, past and future.

SPAIN.—We have accounts from Madrid of the 21st ult. The Regent took his departure for Valencia in the evening of that day. On his passage, on the Prado, from the Palace of Buena Vista to the gate of Atocha, he was welcomed with hearty *vivas* by the National Guard, who had been called out for the occasion. The banners of each battalion were presented to him as he passed, and

he embraced them with a degree of feeling which excited through the ranks an enthusiasm impossible to describe. The troops preceded him on the 20th to the number of 6,000 infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and 15 pieces of artillery. It was believed that the Regent, after reducing Valencia, would establish his head-quarters in the village of Roda, on the road to that city. This position would enable him to communicate with the right wing of his army operating in Andalusia, under the orders of Generals Van Halen and Infante, and with the left wing commanded by Generals Seoane and Zurbano, the former of whom had left Saragossa and reached Lerida. The Regent could not have left Madrid at a more favourable moment. The attachment and enthusiasm of the National Guards could not be greater, and is marked by an admirable address to their brother National Guards of the kingdom, advocating the Constitution of 1837, Isabella II., the Regency of Espartero during the Queen's minority, and public order. All the officers met on the 18th, and took upon them to watch over the tranquillity of the capital and the safety of the Queen. The Alcaldes, or municipal chiefs, were to exercise in turn the duties of political chief, whilst Evariste San Miguel, as captain-general, and Colonel Lemeri, as governor, were to exercise the military command. It was reported that the Regent had conferred the title of Count of Montjuich and the rank of Major-General on Colonel Echalecu, to recompense him for his loyalty to the Government. This gallant officer has resisted all attempts to seduce him from his allegiance, and has made the Barcelona fortress a second time the key of the destinies of Spain. The insurgent leader offered him 100,000 dueros if he would surrender. In reply to this, he threatened to bombard the town, if troops marched from it to attack those of the Regent. Colonel Prim is said to have 50,000 men, of all kinds, under his command, which he has mustered at Molina del Rey, six miles from Barcelona, where there is a bridge over the Llobregat. The two roads, that from Madrid and Valencia, unite as they cross this bridge, which is thus an important position. It is said by the last accounts that he has succeeded in giving a check to General Zurbano, in this position, and has captured 60 prisoners in a charge. Zurbano is also reported to have ordered the Governor of Montjuich to bombard Barcelona the moment hostilities commence in the city; but, if the recent advices be true, Zurbano has placed himself in great peril by an injudicious advance upon Barcelona without the support of General Seoane, and has even offered to capitulate. His troops are said to have refused to fire on the insurgents, and it is supposed that he must surrender at discretion. We learn also that General Van Halen arrived before Granada, and began the bombardment on the 16th; but the result is not yet known. The *Espectador* of the 21st states, that on the 14th ult. General Alvarez had entered Malaga, and that the insurrectionary Junta had fled, carrying with them 80,000 piastres, extorted from the citizens. Corunna and Burgos are said to have declared for the insurrection.

Portugal.—We have Lisbon news to the 19th ult. The committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to examine the Budget, had declared the ways and means recommended by the Finance Minister to be insufficient to meet the charges on the Treasury; and having come to the conclusion that it was impossible to carry retrenchment to much further length, without detriment to the public service, it had adopted the only other alternative, that of additional taxation; and had, in consequence, recommended new taxes on salt, butchers' meat, and new wine for consumption in the country, independently of the new taxes proposed by Ministers, all of which the committee adopts. By these additional taxes, and by cutting down pensions and half-pay to 60 per cent. of their present amount, the committee calculates that the ordinary deficit of the Treasury will have been provided for.

Germany.—We learn from Berlin that several rehearsals have been held under the direction of the poet Tieck, for the performance of the *Medea* of Euripides, in the original. The music to the choruses are composed by Tauber, and are said to be conceived in his happiest style. Baron de Bourgoing, the French minister at Munich, has transmitted to his Government a statistical account of the progress made in the formation of railroads in Germany during the last year, being the complement of a work on the same subject published by him last year. Of this the following is a general table of the results given in kilomètres, each kilomètre being equal to a quarter of a French post league:—Lines completed within the year: From Heidelberg to Karlsruhe, 62 kilomètres; Wolfenbuttel to Harzburgh, 23; Berlin to Frankfort-sur-l'Oder, 54; Breslau to Oppeln, 88; Prérau to Leipnick, 16; Vienna to Raab, 80; Presbourg to Tirnau, 48; Leipsic to Altenburg, 40; Vienna to Stockerau, 26; Berlin to Stettin, 80; Bergedorf to Hamburgh, 16; Prague to Pilsen, 100. Total, 634.—Lines nearly terminated: From Nuremberg to Bamberg, 56; Aix-la-Chapelle to Liege, 80; Hanover to Brunswick, 58; Vienna to Raab, 208; Vienna to Presburg, 36; Altenburg to Crimmitz, 16; Cologne to Bonn, 32; Glocknitz to Graetz, 100; Karlsruhe to Friburgh, 160. Total, 746.—Lines commenced: From Augsburg to Nuremberg, 200; Bamberg to Hof, 120; Cassel to Halle, 300; Werdau to Zwickau, 20; Altona to Kiel, 104; Wolfenbuttel to Magdeburg, 104; Frankfort to Breslau, 264; Oppeln to Troppau, 112; Breslau to Freiburg, 68; Celle to Hildesheim, 72; Leipnick to Troppau, 104; Olmutz to Trebau, 48; Brunn to Trebau, 64; Milan to Venice, 400. Total 1,980.—Lines positively determined on: From Ulm to Friedichshafen, 120; Fribourg to Basle, 80; Bessbach to Rhemchauze, 72; Frankfort to Heidelberg, 65; Frankfort to Cassel, 200; Cologne to Minden, 300; Minden to Hanover, 88; Celle to Harburg, 160; Hanover to Bremen, 170; Hamburg to Berlin, 250; Posen to Frankfort, 240; Vienna to Linz, 144; Budweis to Pilsen, 160; Budweis to Prague, 144; Graetz to Trieste, 300; Stuttgard to Ulm, 100; Stuttgard to Heilbronn, 180; Stuttgard to Pforzheim, 40: Total, 2,713.

Russia.—It is now announced that the Emperor's visit to Warsaw will take place late in July, or early in August, and that his Majesty intends to stay several weeks in that city, for the purpose of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the state of the administration.—The medical commission sent by the Russian Government to Egypt has just announced that the experiments made to purify by heat objects impregnated with the contagion of the plague have perfectly succeeded. They promise to show, by further trials, the efficacy of caloric as a specific means of destroying the pestilential miasma.—Letters from Bessarabia state that for several months past nothing of importance had occurred in the line of the Caucasus. The Circassians had made several attacks on the Russians, but had not obtained any decisive success. Sometimes one party, sometimes the other had the advantage, but it may be assumed that on the whole, the loss of the Russians is the greatest. They have very severe duty, as they are not secure by day or by night from the attacks of the mountaineers. Those corps suffer the most which are sent out to reconnoitre. Scarcely a day passes without one or more men being shot by the enemy, who lie in ambush. Meantime the Russians have erected several forts, and it is believed that as soon as they have completed a line of fortresses and entrenchments, as a basis for their operations, they will proceed to act on the offensive.—The Emperor has appointed M. Boutenieff special Ambassador to Rome, to settle the long-pending disputes with the Holy See.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 23d announces the arrest of Prince Dolgorouki, and the seizure of all his papers, immediately on his arrival at Cronstadt, where he landed on his passage to St. Petersburgh from Paris, where he had published a book which had given offence to the Emperor, and to many powerful families in Russia.

Greece.—Accounts from Athens of the 10th ult. state that great excitement prevails among all classes, as it is well known that a protocol on Greek affairs has been issued by a conference of the plenipotentiaries of the three Powers now sitting in London. The object of this protocol is to demand payment of the interest due on the Greek loan, but it is evident that King Otho is resolved to obey no wishes but his own, as he has just named Col. Hesse Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the most important place at Court, in the room of Col. Soutzo, a Greek, and has also appointed another Bavarian officer to be one of his aides-de-camp. An additional cause of discontent is mentioned in the fact that the Greek corvette Amelia is arrived from Marseilles, with a cargo of lamps and chandeliers only, for the new palace, and that 14 new state horses have also arrived in another Greek man-of-war, from Trieste.

United States.—The steam-ship Acadia arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening from Boston and Halifax, having sailed from the first-named place on the 16th, and from the latter on the 18th ult., thus performing the trip in ten and twelve days respectively from the points of her departure. The papers by this arrival are filled with an account of the President's visit to the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other places, on his way to Boston, for the purpose of attending the Bunker Hill celebration on the 17th. His reception appears to have been cordial, but by no means enthusiastic, at least in New York. A great Repeal meeting of the Irish inhabitants had been held in the Park, New York, to declare their sympathy with their countrymen in Ireland, and their determination to assist them in obtaining that measure. There were about 5,000 persons present, and some of the speakers threatened to invade Canada, and produce a revolution in that colony, in the event of Ireland being coerced. Another meeting, called for the same purpose, had been held at Buffalo; but it appears to have been a failure compared with the New York display. The seizure of the Sandwich Islands by Lord Paulet is severely commented on in connexion with this sympathy for Repeal, the parties knowing nothing at the time of the explanation which has since been given in the House of Commons by Sir R. Peel.—Important advices have been received from Cuba, announcing that a dreadful negro insurrection has broken out near St. Jago de Cuba, in which a great number of whites have been slaughtered, and many plantations ravaged, and buildings burned. The region of the island which is now supposed to be the prey of civil war, is exactly opposite St. Domingo, and many suppose that the movement is connected in some way with the negro republic of Hayti. Troops have been sent from Havannah, and although the particulars of the revolt have not fully transpired, it is believed to be very formidable. It is now ascertained that the missing Texan schooner-of-war, San Antonio, has become a pirate, and is cruising in the West India seas. She has been recognised by two sailors off the coast of Florida. It is known that, on sailing a year ago, she shipped some very suspicious characters at New Orleans, and it is believed that a majority of the crew rose and murdered the officers, and then turned sea-rovers.

Egypt.—Accounts from Alexandria of the 6th ult. announce the arrival of a special messenger from Constantinople, sent expressly by the Sultan to arrange the payment of the arrear of tribute due by Mehemet Ali, amounting, it was said, to 3,000,000 talaris. The plague still continued to extend at Alexandria. Three new cases had been declared on the 6th ult. A letter from Cairo, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, May 22d, states that the British mission to Abyssinia to open negotiations with the princes of that country, had returned to Cairo without having succeeded in their object.

Cape of Good Hope.—Letters from the Cape of the 18th April mention the capture of three slavers. The first of these, the brigantine Esperanza, under Portuguese colours, was chased ashore and destroyed off Quillimaine on the 4th March; the Portuguese barque Desengano was captured on the 14th; and the Brazilian barque Confidencia, on the 17th of the same month, off Quilimaine, and sent into Simon's Bay by H.M. ship Lily.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord Brougham, in answer to the assertion made in the House of Commons by Lord Leicester, that Lady Townshend had given no authority for saying that she approved of the Townshend Peerage Bill, read a letter from Mr. Ridgway, the Marquis of Townshend's agent, which stated that Lady Townshend had waited on him, and requested him to disabuse Lord Brougham of the impression that she had been a willing party to the attempt to impose her children on the Townshend family.—The Peterborough and Northampton Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of the Earl of Aberdeen, two Bills for giving effect to the treaties lately concluded by this country with France and America respecting the apprehension of offenders, were read a first time.

Lord Cottenham moved for the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Bankruptcy Act of last session. He argued that the law operated injuriously, and aggravated the evils of the system; that it gave a preference to the larger creditors, at the expense of the smaller; and that it frequently compelled, not only creditors, but the officers of the Bankruptcy Court, to travel from seventy to a hundred miles, in order to prove debts, or to take possession of effects—thus in every way leading to loss and expense.—The Lord Chancellor admitted that in individual cases there might have been an increase in the attending expenses, but contended that in the average of cases there was a great diminution. It was not fair to attempt to take the working of the Act out of the hands of the Government, who were watching it with great attention, with the view of remedying whatever defects experience might point out.—Lord Brougham concurred in this opinion.—Lord Campbell, on the contrary, was surprised that the Lord Chancellor did not at once admit the Bill to be entirely wrong, and abandon it, as the Government had done with the additional duty on Irish spirits.—Lord Cottenham, in replying, expressed himself satisfied that the evils of which he complained would not long be permitted to exist.—The motion was then negatived without a division.

On the motion of the Earl of Aberdeen, the House went into committee on the Scotch Church Bill.—Lord Campbell said that the bill, in its present shape, was far more objectionable than when first presented to the House, and declared that if it passed it would prove the ruin of the Church of Scotland. He moved, as an amendment, the omission of the words "declared and."—The Earl of Aberdeen denied that the bill revived the *veto*, as a proof of which he expressed his belief that there were many members of the Church of Scotland who would not be satisfied with it. He contended that the bill merely declared what was always the law of the Church, and he altogether denied the intention of making any new law upon the subject. The obstacles he had met with in Scotland arose from the strong feeling on the subject, and the opinion that the bill did not go far enough.—The Duke of Wellington supported the bill, as being consonant with the legal decisions in the Auchterarder case, and as not recognising the principles of the *veto*.—Lord Cottenham challenged Lord Aberdeen to name a single lawyer who would affirm that the provisions of the bill were based upon the existing law of Scotland. He entered at length into the nature of the ecclesiastical law of Scotland, contending that the bill gave power to the Church which it did not previously possess.—The Lord Chancellor said that the question was one of Scotch law, relating to the Scotch Church, on which the opinion of Scotch lawyers was entitled to great weight. The bill had been submitted to the Lord Justice Clerk, who stated his own decided opinion, as well as that of the Judge Advocate and the Solicitor-General, that the bill was only declaratory of the actual law of Scotland. He also read a letter from the Lord President, who, in contradiction of what were affirmed to be his opinions, said that the bill was consonant to the constitution of the Church, as well as the law of Scotland, and did not impeach the decision in the Auchterarder case. These high authorities were an ample justification of Lord Aberdeen, in bringing forward this bill, and he mainly relied on them, for he confessed that he was not sufficiently familiar with the subject himself to speak authoritatively.—Lord Denman also admitted his incompetence to speak authoritatively on a question of Scotch law. But he had been impressed with the reasons which had been assigned for the appellate decision of the House of Lords in the Auchterarder case; and when he found the noble and learned Lords who had pronounced that judgment still adhering to the reasons on which it had been given, he was alarmed by any legislation which would have the effect of fettering the Court of Session. The Lord Chancellor did not proceed on his own judgment, but relied on the privately given opinion of Scotch Judges. Now, he strongly objected to this private canvassing of Judges, and he did not think it was safe for them to legislate on a legal subject on which the Lord Chancellor—the highest judicial authority of the land—could not make up his mind. If the law were such as the bill affirmed it to be, it was unnecessary to "declare" it; if otherwise, dangerous.—Lord Campbell reaffirmed his opinion, that the powers declared by the bill to belong to the Church were not to be found in the law of Scotland; and the Lord Chancellor, having concurred in the decision in the Auchterarder case, had been of the same opinion, until his judgment was altered by two private letters.—On a division there appeared, Contents 30; Non-Contents 8. Majority 22.

Tuesday.—The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill, and to several private bills.

The second reading of the Church Endowment Bill was moved by the Bishop of London, who expressed his gratitude for the support he had received in his diocese in aid of church extension. One proof of this was, that ten churches had been required for the parish of Bethnal-green, and nine were already erected.—Lords Monteagle and Brougham supported the Bill; after which it was read a second time.

Lord Brougham, in very angry terms, complained of the Earl of Aberdeen for hurrying on the Scotch Church Bill when he was absent from illness. As a declaratory bill, it was an insult to those judges who had given the judgment in the Auchterarder case; and he was therefore determined, on Thursday, to attempt to prove that the decision was sound law.—The Earl of Haddington, in the absence of the Earl of Aberdeen, made a few observations in reply; after which the House adjourned on the motion of Lord Brougham.

Thursday.—On the motion of the Bishop of London the Church Endowment Bill passed through committee *pro forma*.—The Earl of Aberdeen postponed the committee on the Church of Scotland Bill to Monday next, in order to afford Lord Brougham the opportunity of speaking upon it. He apologised to the Noble and Learned Lord for having proceeded with it on Monday last, in his absence, and disclaimed any intentional discourtesy towards him.—Lord Brougham received the explanation, and declared that it was clear both had laboured under a mistake.—Sir Thomas Wilson's Hampstead Inclosure Bill, towards which the attention of the metropolitan public has been strongly directed, was with-

drawn for the present session, by the Earl of EGREMONT, who, in doing so, shortly vindicated the motives of its promoter.

Friday.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE laid upon the table copies of the correspondence with the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, respecting the dismissal of Irish magistrates.—The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the second reading of the Apprehension of Offenders Bill, the object of which is to give the sanction of this country to an international system of surrendering offenders, to be established between this country and America. Lords BROUGHAM and CAMPBELL made some observations on the Bill, which was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—On the motion for the House to resolve itself into committee on the Irish Arms Bill, Lord CLEMENTS made a speech complaining of the non-production of some returns, but moved no amendment; and Mr. WALLACE declared himself, though not a Repealer, an approver of the objects which the Repealers advocated —threatening to become a Repealer unless those objects were conceded.—The House went into committee on the bill.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he had supported the bill because he felt that an Arms Bill was required for Ireland. But he considered the existing Act sufficiently stringent; and unless the present bill, which partook of the nature of a coercive measure, were materially altered in committee, he would oppose it on the third reading.—Lord ELIOT charged Lord J. Russell with a want of his usual candour in now opposing a bill which he had hitherto supported, and which, instead of being coercive, was much milder than the Arms Act which he had supported when himself in power.—Mr. HUME expressed his satisfaction that Lord J. Russell was now going to oppose the bill, and regretted that he had not done so when the late Government was in office —The House then proceeded with the bill, or rather attempted to proceed with it, for the first six clauses produced lively discussion and several divisions. The third and fourth clauses were postponed; the fifth clause was agreed to, but the sixth was opposed, and Mr. R. YORKE moved that the Chairman report progress. On this division there were—For the motion, 24; Against it, 229; Majority, 205. The committee then divided on the clause—For the clause, 167; Against it, 96; Majority for the clause, 71. Another discussion ensued on clause 7, the result of which was that progress was reported, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

Tuesday—Sir T. WILDE moved for a select committee to inquire into the subject of Post-office improvement, with reference both to what had been and to what might yet be done. He said that Mr. Rowland Hill, who had first suggested the penny postage and other improvements, partially adopted by the late Ministers, had for three years been retained by Government at a salary, but that his employment had now been discontinued, chiefly in consequence, as appeared from a printed official correspondence, of an opinion entertained by the Treasury, that the retention of an independent officer to advance improvements which it properly belonged to the regular officers of the department to institute would be an inconvenient and dangerous precedent. The public had not yet had the full force of Mr. Hill's plan; they had obtained the benefit of a reduction in postage, but the other projected benefits, those of increased accommodation in the delivery of letters, and economical arrangements for compensating the first loss of revenue, had not been yet afforded. There were 400 rural districts, containing each 4,000 souls and upwards, without one Post-office among them all. This defect had been repeatedly brought under the notice of Government, but the answers had been only that the matter was under consideration. Various mistakes committed by the Post-office had been represented to the Treasury; the Post-office had been referred to, but the Post-office authorities had in each instance evaded the questions, or returned incorrect answers to them. His object was to secure the presence of an officer whose duty it should be to prevent such errors. Ministers had doubtless received explanations from the Post-office, to which they themselves gave credit; but the question was whether after the past experience of such explanations they deserved that credit; and this was a question most properly to be determined by a committee. The motion for a committee must not be resisted on the ground of revenue, for the state of the revenue was the very ground of the motion. Of Mr. Hill's proposal, that part only had been adopted which had tended to diminish revenue; his suggestions for compensating that diminution had not been carried into effect. Mr. Hill was willing rather to serve the public gratuitously than not to serve it at all.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER referred to the terms of the Treasury minute under which Mr. Hill had originally been engaged, and contended that it clearly showed he was engaged, temporarily, in order to carry out the "Penny Postage," and not for any farther or enlarged plan which he might have contemplated. On coming into office he found that Mr. Hill had been engaged for only another year, which was the result of the scrupulous care and candour of Mr. F. Baring, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, not to fetter his successors; and for this, and many similar instances, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) publicly thanked his predecessor. If in the dismissal of Mr. Hill he had mistaken Mr. Baring's views, he assured him and the House that it was not intended; but it had been found inconvenient to have Mr. Hill superintending such a department as the Post-office, virtually superseding the Chancellor of the Exchequer; a similar principle might be applied to every other department, the Stamps and Taxes, and so forth, entailing great expense on the country, and interfering with the duties of the responsible functionaries. Efforts were making to increase facilities of communication by an arrangement to establish rural posts wherever the number of letters justified it. But Mr. Hill's plan for giving additional facilities of delivery was not universally applicable; as in London, where its operation would involve the employment of a great additional number of postmen, at an expense not counterbalanced by any advantage. The system of transmitting money through the "money order" department of the Post-office was superior to the plan of registration; and the public were now availing themselves largely of it, for if the amounts sent during the first three months of the present year were to be taken as data for the entire year, it would appear that no less than 8,000,000*l.* was transmitted annually by means of money orders. This was a proof that the present Government were not indifferent to improvements. Another proof of this was the selection of Lord Lowther for the office of Postmaster-General—a nobleman whom Mr. Hill had eulogised in his first pamphlet as one of those enlightened individuals who were zealous for Post-office reform and improvement. They had not, indeed, rushed into multifarious plans of improvement, involving great expense, which must be defrayed out of the general taxes, and be a boon to the letter-writing portion of the community, at the expense of those not so much interested in epistolary correspondence; but they were gradually introducing whatever alterations might be thought advisable. Great expectations were held out as likely to result from the adoption of Mr. Hill's views; Sir Thomas Wilde talked of savings to the extent of "hundreds of thousands." But Mr. Hill's original calculations had not been verified, and that experience should make them cautious of exaggeration. By the recent Post-office treaty with France not only had there been obtained a great reduction of the rates, but other advantages of great importance to the commerce of this country. On this and other grounds he vindicated the Government; but not being afraid of the results of any investigation into the working of the Post-office, he agreed to the motion for inquiry, merely making a verbal amendment, confining the investigation to the manner in which the penny postage had been carried out.—Mr. F. BARING said that though the Treasury minute engaging Mr. Hill referred only to the penny postage, yet both he and the late Government certainly comprehended under that expression the entire of Mr. Hill's plan, in order to its gradual adoption. He paid a very high compliment to Mr. Hill, who had evinced qualities, not only of invention, but of administration of the first order; he had seen his retirement from the public service with very great regret; and though the Government had certainly broken no bargain with him, yet they might have found a situation for him in which his abilities could have been employed to the public advantage. It was utterly impossible for the Treasury to control the details of the Post-office; and though in his own official intercourse with it he had given its authorities much trouble, and had received from them ready and valuable information, it was still not to be denied that they had been hostile to the plan of Mr. Hill, and could not, therefore, be left entirely to their own control in carrying it out. In stating that sums to the extent of 8,000,000*l.* passed annually through the money order department the Chancellor of the Exchequer probably spoke from information furnished by the Post-office; but there was a material error here; the sums were multiplied by two: they had reckoned not only the money paid in, but the money paid out, which was like calculating the quantity of water passing through a pipe by what was poured in at one end and out at the other. He was glad that the committee of inquiry had been agreed to, as it would test the hostile and contradictory allegations and calculations. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that in stating the amount passing through the money-order office he had cast his eye on the wrong column of figures; but it did not affect his argument whether the amount were 4,000,000*l.* or 8,000,000*l.*—Mr. WALLACE remarked on the obstructive system formerly pursued in the Post-office, and highly lauded the present Postmaster-General, Lord Lowther.—Sir ROBERT PEEL had never doubted the great social advantages which would result from the adoption of the penny postage; he had only hesitated about its immediate application, on considerations of revenue. He gave the fullest credit to the motives and qualities of Mr. Hill. If the Post-office functionaries were as adverse as Mr. Baring had represented them to the plan of Mr. Hill, the proper course for Mr. Baring would have been, not to keep Mr. Hill as a yearly servant of the Treasury, but to make him Secretary of the Post-office, so as to give him the means of overruling all these official obstructions. Lord Lowther being known to approve Mr. Hill's plan, it was not likely to meet with discouragements under that nobleman. For himself and Mr. Goulburn he would say, that while they should continue in office they would exert all their influence to secure the fair working of this great social and commercial experiment.—Mr. AGLIONBY pressed upon the consideration of Ministers the subject of the rural districts; and announced his intention of asking hereafter for some information about the security of money-letters, and the effect of the late enactment respecting the transmission by post of notices of objection under the Voters' Registration Act.—Mr. GOULBURN gave some explanation.—Mr. HUME did not think Mr. Hill's calculations so extravagant as they had been represented; for while all the other branches of public income were falling off, the Post-office revenue was still increasing. He disapproved of the principle which placed the Post-office under the Treasury, but bore his testimony to Lord Lowther's able administration. He rejoiced in this committee, which he hoped would show how the Post-office might best be made useful to the public.—Mr. HUTT spoke in praise of Mr. Hill.—Sir T. WILDE, in reply, said that all the purposes of his motion would be answered by the committee which Mr. Goulburn proposed to substitute. It had been intimated that Mr. Hill was blameable for having thus published the information obtained by him at the Treasury; but it was not of a confidential nature, for it related only to his own plan. Nor had it been brought forward with any hostile feeling to the present Board of Treasury; the only objection was, that the Post-office authorities were allowed to exercise too strong an influence against all reforms.—The amended motion was then agreed to.

Mr. MACKINNON moved for a select committee to inquire into the means and expediency of preventing the nuisance of smoke arising from fires or furnaces, which was agreed to.—Captain PECHELL brought on the next motion, which related to the claims of individuals on the Admiralty, to which Capt. GORDON and Mr. CORRY replied. After a short discussion, the motion was rejected on a division. The rest of the evening was occupied by a brief discussion on a motion of Mr. Sergeant MURPHY, relative to "Ministers' money" in Ireland, which was withdrawn.

Thursday.—The first order of the day was the adjourned committee on the Irish Arms Bill, which was moved to be resumed before five o'clock. Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN asked for a short delay on the ground that several Irish Members interested in it had not yet come down to the House. The delay, after a short conversation, was granted: and after some matters of routine the House went into committee on the bill, commencing with the seventh clause, to which there were several amendments. The first division took place on a proviso, that pending the granting of a license the arms shall be deposited with the police, or some licensed person. This was proposed to be omitted by Mr. WYSE, who moved accordingly, but his amendment was rejected. The eighth clause, technically termed the "branding clause," raised a long discussion. Lord J. RUSSELL opposed it, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and cited the returns to show that crime in Ireland was diminishing. He moved its omission, which was seconded by Lord CLEMENTS, and after a debate, the amendment was rejected and the clause was carried by 178 to 104. The construction of the ninth clause raised a lively discussion. It professes to regulate the mode in which persons not keeping arms at the time of passing the Act, but who may afterwards wish to do so, may apply for a license twenty-one days before the then next session.

Sir R. FERGUSON moved an amendment; and as the Attorney-General for Ireland did not seem clear on the subject, and Sir J. Graham proposed to remedy the clause by a proviso the effect of which was not understood, several other amendments were proposed, to postpone the clause, and also that the chairman report progress. —Sir J. GRAHAM refused to postpone the clause, which provoked a retort from Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL.—Lord J. RUSSELL declared his intention of supporting the postponement of the clause, on account of the unsatisfactory conduct of the Government.—Sir R. PEEL endeavoured to soothe the House, and said that if the course were pursued of debating every clause on the merits, it would be fatal, not merely to this bill, but to all legislation whatever.—Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. WATSON, and other members, expesed the absurdity of pressing a clause, the meaning of which was doubtful to the Government itself.—Lord ELIOT made some explanations, but Mr. MORE O'FERRALL remarked that with nine lawyers, two Secretaries of State, and an hour and a half's discussion, they were more distant than ever from understanding the clause, which was a very sufficient reason for postponement.—A division took place on the question of reporting progress, which was rejected by 252 to 92.—Lord CLEMENTS persisted in moving that the chairman do leave the chair, and Sir R. Peel ultimately consented.

Friday.—Mr. GISBORNE moved for a committee to inquire into the allegationsof the late Nottingham petition, which gave rise to observations from Lord LINCOLN, Sir R. PEEL, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, and Mr. F. BARING. The latter moved an amendment limiting the inquiry to the alleged tampering with the witnesses, but the original motion and the amendment were ultimately withdrawn. On the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr. HUME brought forward a motion for discontinuing the grant of 21,000*l.* a-year to the King of Hanover, as a waste of public money, and unjust to the people of England. Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the motion, which was opposed by Sir R. PEEL, Lord WORSLEY, &c., on the ground that it would violate public faith. On a division, the motion was rejected by 197 to 91.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 93⅝ to ¾ for the opening; Bank Stock, 180½ ;] Three per Cent. Reduced, 94⅝ to ¾; Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, 101⅜; Exchequer Bills, 54*s.* to 56*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Her Majesty's Coronation.—Wednesday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation in 1838, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of a merry peal at the different churches throughout the metropolis. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the Tower, Somerset-house, the Opera-house, and the usual public buildings. At 1 o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a royal salute, and the vessels in the docks and river, English as well as foreign, hoisted their colours, in honour of the occasion.

Accident to the Duke of Wellington.—His Grace met with a slight accident on Thursday afternoon. He was mounting his horse at the corner of Waterloo-place and Jermyn-street, when a carriage drew rapidly up, and the pole caught his right leg, and very nearly precipitated him between the horses, who reared and plunged violently. His Grace, however, recovered his seat, and rode off.

Sale of the Duke of Sussex's Property.—The sale of H.R.H.'s property commenced last week, and will continue until Wednesday week. The portion sold on Saturday comprised a collection of royal and noble portraits in oil, historical and royal miniatures and enamels, and engravings, mostly proofs. The buyers were chiefly dealers, nor was there much anxiety manifested by the public to become possessors of any of the lots. The whole day's sale did not realise more than 770*l.* The engravings were sold for about 73*l.*, the enamels for 42*l.*, the paintings for 241*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and the miniatures for 412*l.* 5*s.* The sale of the plate took place in the early part of the week; the trinkets and orders were sold on Wednesday, the rings and seals on Thursday, and the snuff-boxes yesterday. Many of the articles realised high prices.

Court of Aldermen.—On Saturday Alderman Brown brought up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the connection of Alderman Thomas Wood with the Talacre Mining Company. The report stated that the committee had examined with care the documentary matter submitted to them, which they agreed to lay before the Court, together with a statement of facts drawn up from the papers supplied to them; and they found that Alderman T. Wood's connection with that Company, which appeared to have been formed without any pecuniary foundation, was established. The committee offered no opinion on the conduct of Alderman T. Wood, that being a duty which they considered to appertain to the individual members of the court. Alderman T. Wood considered that the statement which had been read, although professing to be fair and candid, omitted the answers which the evidence contained, at the same time that it detailed the imputations against him. He quoted several of the imputations, and spoke at considerable length to show that the documents were garbled; and that in all his transactions with the Talacre Company he had acted with the greatest probity. Alderman Copeland denounced the Talacre Company as a fraudulent concern, and asserted that the committee had acted with remarkable forbearance. Alderman Brown expressed surprise at the tone in which Alderman T. Wood had met a report so indulgently drawn up. He would call upon the Court to examine the statement which had been drawn up from the documentary matter submitted to that committee, and then say whether there was any want of candour, or fairness, or indulgent feeling to be attributed to him who drew it up, or those who agreed to it? After an angry discussion the Court came to a resolution that, if any member intended to bring forward any motion on the subject of the report, a regular notice should be given, so that a full deliberation might take place.

Election of Sheriffs.—On Saturday Alderman Musgrove and Mr. F. G. Moon, the printseller, were in a Common Hall unanimously elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing.

Entertainment at the Mansion-House.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave an entertainment to the Judges and members of the bar. The guests were more numerous than on any similar occasion at the Mansion House, upwards of 150 individuals being seated at table in the Egyptian-hall. Several ladies were among the company.

Diocese of London.—The Bishop of London has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, explaining his remarks on the subject of the offertory at his late confirmations. His Lordship states that he only recommended his views to the clergy, leaving it to them to adopt his wishes or not, according to their own discretion. He states that on occasions when charity sermons are preached for specific objects, and when there is no communion, the practice of collecting from pew to pew has very generally prevailed in various parts of the country, and that when the collection is so made it is more proper to make it while the offertory sentences are read than during the singing of a hymn. "I believe," he says, "that in almost all cases where this method of collecting has been resorted to, its advantages, in respect of propriety and solemnity, have caused it, after no very long time, to be generally approved of. At all events, my recommendation of this method, which, after all, is nothing more than occasionally applying to the whole congregation a form to which those who communicate submit without question or demur, ought not in fairness to be regarded as indicating a disposition to favour any peculiar theological opinions, least of all those against which I may venture to say few persons have protested more distinctly or emphatically than myself."

The Gresham Lectures.—A new building, in the enriched Roman style of architecture, with a theatre capable of accommodating 800 persons, has just been completed at the corner of Basinghall-street, at a cost of 7,000*l.*, for the delivery of the Gresham Lectures.

Peace Convention.—This Convention held its last sitting on Saturday, and passed several resolutions, the main objects of which were declaratory of the principle that war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity and the true interests of mankind. The meeting was addressed by the Marquis de la Rochefoucault Liancourt in French, and by Mr. Tappan of New York, Mr. Buffon, of Ohio, Mr. Hindley, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., and other gentlemen. An address to the Governments of the civilized world was adopted, together with a resolution in favour of a congress of nations to settle and perfect the code of international law, and a high court of nations to interpret and apply that law for the settlement of all national dis-

putes, as one of the best practical modes of settling such disputes peaceably and satisfactorily. It was also resolved —"That since intemperance is in various ways one of the principal causes of the violation of peace, this Convention earnestly presses upon all classes the necessity of promoting, to the extent of their power and influence, the principles and practice of temperance," and "That the Peace Society of London be authorized by this Convention to announce to the world the time and place for holding a second convention, when it shall be satisfied as to the right time and place, after communicating with its corresponding associations in Europe and America."

Universal Suffrage Society.—A meeting in favour of this object took place on Tuesday evening at White Conduit House, Mr. Joseph Sturge in the chair, supported by Col. Thompson, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Hindley, Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, and most of the American delegates to the Anti-slavery Convention. Resolutions were passed in favour of Universal Suffrage, and declaratory of the opinion that the people have a right to a full and free representation in their own branch of the Legislature. Mr. S. Crawford, Col. Thompson, and Mr. Hindley spoke in favour of these views, and were followed by Dr. Bowring, who wished to carry the principle farther than any of his predecessors, as he would give the right of voting to women. The Rev. J. Levitt, Mr. Pennington, Dr. Ritchie, and Mr. Vincent the Chartist, also spoke, the latter with much vehemence and at considerable length.

University College.—The Council of University College, at their meeting on Saturday week, received another present of a 500*l.* Exchequer Bill from their former benefactor, "Patriot." This donation was transmitted to Lord Brougham, to be applied as his lordship may think best for the benefit of the institution. The fund for which the College is indebted to this munificent friend now amounts to 3,844*l.* A portion of the annual income arising from this sum has been appropriated by Lord Brougham to procure for masters of unendowed schools and ushers courses of lectures on mathematics, natural philosophy, Greek and Latin, by the Professors in the College. These lectures have been well attended, and many have availed themselves of them to obtain a qualification for degrees at the University of London. Another portion of the fund, 500*l.*, Lord Brougham has directed to be applied towards the testimonial to Dr. Birkbeck, as soon as the contributions derived from other sources shall amount to 1,000*l.*, and towards the founding in University College a Professorship of Machinery and Manufactures, to be called the "Birkbeck Professorship."

Opening of a Catholic Chapel.—On Monday was opened the new Catholic Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, on Duncan-terrace, Islington. The Right Rev. Dr. Griffith was the officiating priest, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishops Dr. Morris, Dr. Wilson, and Dr. Wiseman, the last of whom preached to a numerous congregation, and referred to the great progress Catholicism was making throughout the country. He said that when the congregation saw such attention paid to the outward observances of worship, they had reason to believe that their doctrines were growing popular with the people. After centuries of persecution and oppression, during which their temples had been destroyed, it was gratifying to discover that they were now rebuilding; that great additions were made to their number—and that converts were daily joining them. A subscription was then made to complete the building.

The Free Church of Scotland.—On Wednesday a public meeting was held at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of receiving a deputation of ministers and elders, and in order to adopt measures for aiding the Free Presbyterian Church. The Marquess of Breadalbane was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings by stating that the event which had called them together was the most important which had occurred in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland since the Reformation. The voluntary secession of 500 ministers of that Church, with nearly a million of persons composing their congregations, was eminently calculated to solemnize the thoughts and to excite the sympathy of all thinking men. All present were aware that the Church of Scotland had, for some years back, been contending for two great cardinal principles, commencing by endeavouring to secure to the constitution of the Presbyterian Church certain rights and privileges which they maintained it was entitled to by the conditions on which the Church was founded—particularly that fundamental principle that no minister should be intruded upon a parish contrary to the expressed wish of the people. In endeavouring to attain this great object an unfortunate collision arose between the Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts of Scotland—a collision which was aggravated by contending for another principle of Church government, viz., that it recognises no other rule in the conduct of its spiritual affairs than the Bible—that it looks to no other head than the Lord Jesus. These principles had been boldly disputed by the Civil Courts, and the Legislature of the country had most unconstitutionally confirmed that iniquitous decision. Fortunately for the Presbyterian Church—fortunately for the great cause of religion itself—fortunately for the people of Scotland—a great body of ministers, true to their principles, and determined on supporting them irrespective of consequences, resolved to leave that Church, thereby sacrificing every worldly benefit they had formerly derived from the connexion. To support these men in their present pain and trouble, to call forth Christian sympathy, they were that day assembled. The Rev. Mr. Grey, and the Rev. Dr. Cunningham then addressed the meeting. The latter entered upon a lengthened statement of the position and plans of the non-intrusion party. It would, he said, be necessary to erect churches for 700 congregations, to found a college for the education of their future ministers, and to establish a theological library for their use. He would have the meeting distinctly to understand that whatever might be done for the promotion of religion in Scotland must be done through the Free Church. The idea that "the residuary establishment" would do anything valuable was perfectly ridiculous. All would depend on the Evangelical Dissenters who had gone out before, and the Free Church which had separated now. Mr. Beechman, a Wesleyan Minister, moved a resolution expressive of the hope that, by friendly co-operation with other bodies of Evangelical Christians, the Free Church of Scotland might regain the religious eminence which in other days she occupied. He assured the meeting the Wesleyans were friendly to the course of proceeding the Secessionists had adopted, and read a letter from Dr. Bunting, in which he expressed his approval of the step they had taken. The Hon. Fox Maule seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Resolutions expressive of sympathy were then moved and agreed to.

Canada Company.—The half-yearly meeting of proprietors of stock in the Canada Company was held on Thursday, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and on other business. The report stated that the receipts from Canada for the five months were 6,911*l.*, exhibiting a considerable deficiency as compared with the corresponding period of last year, when they were 15,000*l.* This was in consequence of the difficulty of collecting money, but as there was every reason to suppose that it would not be permanent, the directors recommended the continuance of the dividend of six per cent., which was agreed to. The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the directors and to Mr. Widder, the Company's Commissioner in Canada.

Metropolitan Improvements.—Orders have been issued by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to take down forthwith the houses on the west side of Upper St. Martin's-lane, between Long-acre and Great St. Andrew's-street, Seven-dials. This street will be part of the new line of street from Coventry-street to Long-Acre, which will form a direct line from Piccadilly to the west of Holborn. In consequence of the rapid increase of houses on the Marquis of Westminster's estate at Chelsea, it is proposed that two additional churches shall be erected, one in Belgrave-road, for St. George's district, the other upon a site contiguous to the river. The chief portion of the expense will be defrayed by voluntary contributions, and the residue made up by grants from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Church Building Society.

Marylebone and Paddington Hospital.—A meeting in behalf of the foundation of this hospital was held last week, Mr. Bond Cabbell in the chair. The report stated that the Committee had received 4,448*l.* and 200 annual subscribers. Their expenses had been 184*l.* Earl Manvers said he should cordially support the undertaking, provided the resolution he held in his hand were approved of by the meeting. The resolution was to the effect "That the erection of the proposed hospital should not be commenced until there was 15,000*l.* in the trustees' hands." Mr. R. Currie, M.P., seconded the resolution, and felt sure that the sum required, and even more, would be speedily subscribed. On the motion of Sir A. Murray, seconded by Mr. Hector Rose, the meeting agreed to aid the acting committee to collect the 15,000*l.* required.

Infant Orphan Asylum.—The ceremony of opening the new asylum at Wanstead for the reception of infant orphans was celebrated on Tuesday by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, on behalf of Prince Albert, who was prevented by indisposition from attending. The proceedings of the day commenced with divine service in the Asylum Chapel, and at two o'clock the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry received his Majesty on his entering the county of Essex, at Lea-bridge, whence they escorted him to the asylum. The City Marshals received his Majesty at Whip's-cross, and on the arrival of the procession at the lodge he was met by the Lord Major, Sheriffs, and Clergy. After the ceremony of opening the asylum his Majesty presided at a *dejeuner*, and announced that the Prince had sent a donation of 100 guineas, to which the King added a similar sum in his own name. The amount of subscriptions announced was nearly 5,000*l.*

Death of Mr. Murray, the Publisher.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Murray, the eminent publisher, which took place on Tuesday morning at his house in Albemarle-street. Mr. Murray had been for some time unwell, but the symptoms did not assume an alarming character until Friday last. As a publisher, Mr. Murray's name is associated with those of the most eminent men who have adorned the literature of the present century; and as long as English literature shall last, the names of Byron, Scott, Southey, Moore, and a host of others almost as illustrious, will not fail to excite the remembrance of the publisher who first gave their productions to the world, and lived with them on terms of intimacy and friendship. Mr. Murray was in his 65th year, and had been in business as a publisher, first in Fleet-street and then in Albemarle-street, for upwards of 40 years.

Messrs. Ackermann's Bankruptcy.—At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Ackermann on Monday last, a statement of their affairs was read, showing liabilities amounting to 30,664*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and assets amounting to 28,314*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* A proposition was then made on behalf of Messrs. Ackermann to pay a composition of 15*s.* in the pound, in six instalments of 2*s.* 6*d.* each, at intervals of six months' date from the 1st August next—the first instalment to be paid on the 1st September next. There were present upwards of 100 creditors, who unanimously agreed to accept the proposition.

The Tower Moat.—On Monday, while workmen were digging in the moat for the formation of a sewer, they discovered some coins of Queen Elizabeth. The sewer is intended to be carried all round the Tower, passing through the centre of the moat, and communicating with the houses within the fortress. The moat will be filled, and formed into a terrace, on which trees and shrubs will be planted.

Victoria Park.—Although the act of Parliament for the formation of this park at Bethnal-green has been passed for some time, few steps have been taken in its progress. The surveyors, however, have now recommenced their labours in making estimates of the value of property which in some instances the proprietors are disposed to litigate. The last act, empowering the commissioners with full authority, received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1842, when five years were assigned for the full completion of the park. The tenants occupying the tenements and lands have received notice to quit by the 10th October. Amongst these are 11 persons occupying fields as market-gardeners, who have lately cropped their grounds for the winter months, for which they have expressed their intention to apply for remuneration. A valuation has, during the last week, been made of six houses, the remnants of the palace of Bishop Bonner, known as "Bonner's-hall," the inhabitants of which have all received notice to quit, and preparations are making for leasing the fields adjacent and in front of the chief entrance, for the erection of a handsome square of houses. A great deal of the land required for the park is the property of Guy's Hospital and Sir John Cass's Charity, who have shown every disposition to forward the views of the Commissioners. In anticipation of the completion of the park, several new houses have recently been erected of superior description in Wick-lane, which have been let to respectable tenants, whilst building land has attained a premium in the vicinity. A new road, undertaken by private speculators, but supported by the different parishes through which it passes, will be shortly commenced from Limehouse to the southern entrance of the park. It has been decided by the Commissioners that the principal entrance shall be through Bonner's-hall-fields, opposite the Greyhound Inn, in Old Ford-lane.

Marylebone.—At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, at which Earl Manvers, Lord Strafford, Mr. Tufnell, Sir J. M. Taggart, Lord Barrington, and Sir R. P. Jodrell, were present, Mr. Potter brought forward a motion for adopting a petition to the Legislature and to the Queen against the grant of 3,000*l.* a-year to the Princess Augusta, and also against continuing the grant of 21,000*l.* per annum to the King of Hanover. In the distressed state of the country, he asked, was it honest or just on the part of her Majesty's ministers to impose fresh burdens upon the labouring population? Mr. Gibson seconded the motion; Earl Manvers opposed it; but it was ultimately carried by a large majority, only six hands being held up against it.

Kensington.—A meeting of the rate-payers was held last week for the purpose of further considering the instructions given by a vestry of the churchwardens, to take measures to obtain the reinstatement of the Addison-road to the same condition as it was before its diversion by Colonel Fox. The churchwarden being called to the chair, Mr. Hawkes moved "That a committee be appointed to co-operate with the churchwardens in carrying out the resolution of the vestry regarding the diversion of the Addison-road." Several amendments were subsequently proposed by the friends to a compromise, but the motion was carried by a majority of ten, and a committee of six inhabitants, with the parish officers, was appointed to assist the churchwardens to carry out the resolution.

Steam above Bridge.—There were landed on Sunday, the 25th of June, from the steamers—at Chelsea, 5,432 passengers; Putney, 3,701; Kew, 3,234; Richmond, 4,621; independent of those who landed at Hammersmith, Brentford, and Wandsworth.

River Medway.—A fine sturgeon, between five and six feet in length, was captured on Wednesday week in the Medway, at a place about four miles from Rochester, called Horn's Place. The fish was sent to London, but the corporation of Rochester have claimed it back as their right.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, June 17, was as follows:—West districts, 130; North districts, 192; Central districts, 185; East districts, 245; South districts, 203—Total, 955. Males 476—Females 479. Weekly average for the last five years, 903. (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five springs, 854.

Provincial News.

Aylesbury.—On Monday evening, Dr. Sleigh, the conservative candidate for this town, according to previous announcement, addressed the electors and inhabitants in the County-hall. His speech occupied upwards of two hours, and was listened to by an auditory amounting to about a thousand. He attributed the distress to want of wages, inadequate remuneration, and to the grasping spirit of avarice and covetousness among employers. He denounced foreign competition, machinery and joint-stock banks as other grand causes of national distress, and said that the true remedy for distress was to increase protection. Mr. J. Gibbs, in reply, proposed a resolution declaring that the removal of all restrictions on trade would be the best way of lessening the amount of national distress, and promoting the interests of all classes. On a show of hands this resolution was carried almost unanimously.

Bath.—A fatal accident occurred last week in the neighbourhood of Dunkerton, whereby the lives of six individuals were sacrificed. The scene of the calamity was the coal-pit known as Bray's Down-pit, about seven miles from Bath, and three from Dunkerton. From the evidence at the inquest it appeared that the men having

attached themselves to the chain by means of a hook and a piece of rope forming a noose for one leg, they were lifted off the platform by the engine, and were then let down; but, after descending about 100 feet, the drum-wheel was observed to be revolving rapidly, having by some unaccountable means become disconnected with the wheel which should have regulated their descent; and in consequence of the velocity with which they descended, the unfortunate men were dashed to pieces upon a projecting stage erected some few fathoms from the bottom. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Bristol.—The remains of Rajah Rammohun Roy, who died at Stapleton-grove, near this town, about eleven years since, and was buried in the grounds adjoining the house, were removed last week to the cemetery at Arno's-vale, and interred in that portion appropriated to the use of Dissenters. A sum of money has been forwarded from India for the purpose of erecting a stately monument on the spot. It will be in the Hindu style of architecture, and upwards of 30*ft.* in height.

Carmarthen.—Since our last account of the Rebecca riots everything has remained quiet in this town. The troop of the 4th Dragoons marched from hence on Sunday, for Newcastle Emlyn. Colonel Love, the Commandant of the district, has ordered the marines and Castle Martin Yeomanry from Pembroke, and other troops of cavalry are on the way to this district, it being the determination of the authorities to cover the country with military, so as to prevent any further depredations. There seems to be no doubt that the exciting cause of the recent outrages was the oppressive tax of the toll-gates on the by-roads, and the dislike of the people to the working of the New Poor-law. A meeting was held on Friday last at Newcastle Emlyn, when a conference took place between the county magistrates and delegates from the several parishes. The Vice-Lieut., the Hon. Col. Trevor, presided, and Mr. Lloyd Hall, the barrister, who has been retained by some of the parishes, was present. The following document was submitted at the proposal of the magistrates:—"We are willing that every grievance that can be proved to exist, and which can be remedied, should be removed, either in the administration of the funds of the trusts, or by the erection of new gates, or by increase of tolls. For that purpose we will name a committee of trustees and tally-holders to go into all the accounts of the trust, and at that committee Mr. Hall shall attend, if he wishes it, on your behalf. If any point of law should arise, counsel's opinion shall be taken, by which the trustees must abide until set aside by a court of law. The magistrates have had a force of troops put at their disposal by the Government, and though they are willing to redress all that is amiss, they cannot give way to force, and must put down also all disturbances, the Government being ready to increase the number of troops, if necessary." After some discussion these terms were agreed to, and that committee was appointed. Subsequent to and there are no less than five gates have been destroyed since Saturday last—three in the immediate neighbourhood of Narbeth, one on the Brecon road, and another at Penygarn, about six miles from Carmarthen, on the London high road. A notice has also been posted on the Holyland gate in the neighbourhood of Pembroke, signed by Rebecca, announcing a speedy visit to the Union workhouse of that town.

Cheshunt.—The Poor Law Commissioners have published their report on the case of James Harvey, a pauper of this parish, who was said to have died of want, occasioned by the neglect of the relieving officer. The Commissioners state that the man was not in want of food for several weeks previous to his death; and that there is no ground for charging the relieving officer with material neglect in the case. But they detail various erroneous entries in the books and returns of the medical officer Mr. Smith, and consider that he neglected his duty in this instance. Under all the circumstances of the case, they think it would be inconsistent with their duty to allow Mr. Smith to continue to hold the office of medical officer, and they have accordingly directed an order to issue for his removal.

Exeter.—The law reports announced last week that the Rev. Henry Erskine Head, rector of Feniton, in this county, had been sentenced by the Arches Court, at the suit of the Bishop of Exeter, to three years' suspension from the office of the ministry, the loss of his living, and the costs of the action, for having published a letter, in which he maintained that the Church Catechism, the Order of Baptism, and the Order of Confirmation, in the Book of Common Prayer, contained erroneous doctrines. Mr. Head, who is a brother of Sir Francis Head, is an evangelical clergyman, and the living is worth 500*l.* a year, so that the sentence is equivalent to the imposition of a fine of 1,500*l.* in addition to the costs of the action, which are supposed to amount to 1,500*l.* Mr. Head preached his farewell sermon last Sunday to a crowded congregation.

Glazenwood.—We find that a floral fête was given by Mr. Curtis in his beautiful grounds on the 16th ult., which was attended by upwards of 3,000 persons. The band of the Coldstream Guards was present, and greatly contributed to enliven the scene, which appears to have been one of unusual beauty and gaiety.

Maidstone.—It will be recollected that a few weeks since, in pursuance of a requisition to the High Sheriff of Kent, a meeting of farmers and others connected with agriculture was held on Penenden-heath, when resolutions in favour of protection to agriculture, and expressive of dissatisfaction at the recent changes made in the Corn-law by the introduction of the Canada bill, were carried by a large majority. As a set-off to this result, the friends of a total repeal invited Mr. Cobden to attend a meeting at the same place on Thursday last, in order, if they approved of his explanations, to pass resolutions in favour of a total abolition of the Corn-laws, and thus nullify the proceedings of the former meeting. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Villiers, and others on the part of the League; and by Mr. Osborne, a local landowner, on the other side; after which, resolutions were carried in favour of a total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws.

Norwich.—The exhibition of the West Norfolk Agricultural Association took place on Wednesday week, and was very numerously attended. The members dined together after the show, the Marquess of Hastings in the chair. The speeches were confined chiefly to agricultural topics, a general objection being manifested to any allusion to political matters. A piece of plate was presented to Mr. J. L. Milnes, the honorary secretary, as an acknowledgment of his zeal in originating and promoting the objects of the Society. The Hon. Mr. Wilson, in returning thanks for those gentlemen who had offered extra premiums, suggested the formation of a society for the encouragement of industrious labourers; and the meeting was afterwards addressed at some length by Mr. Hamond, Mr. Lugar, and other well-known agriculturists.

Oxford.—A remarkable scene took place on Wednesday in the Sheldonian Theatre, which has been rarely equalled in the annals of the University. It has occasioned the abrupt termination of the commemorative festival, without the oration of the Professor of Poetry, or the prize essays and poems of the year being delivered. It is usual at the annual commemoration, which always takes place at this time, to propose some distinguished persons to Convocation for a D.C.L. degree. Late on Tuesday evening it became known in the University that Mr. Everett, the American Minister, formerly an Unitarian preacher in the United States, would be proposed for this honour. The news created considerable sensation on the ground of that gentleman's religious opinions, especially among members of that body in which the right of bestowing degrees rests. Accordingly when the convocation assembled, the proceedings were interrupted by a body of Masters, who had filled the area of the theatre, and resisted with loud *non placets* the degree of the American Minister, which was, however, after some confusion conferred, with a protest on the part of the Tractarians, and amidst loud shouts from the undergraduates, who imitated the parties below, by a successful attempt to terminate the proceedings, unless the junior proctor, who has rendered himself unpopular, would quit the room. The Vice-Chancellor, in consequence of this outrage, dissolved the assembly. A deputation of the protesting members of convocation immediately waited on Mr. Everett, to express their sorrow at being compelled conscientiously to take the course they had, and remove any impression of personal opposition. His Excellency received them with the utmost courtesy.—An accident of a distressing nature occurred here on Thursday, the 22d ult. The youngest son of the Dean of Christchurch, and a son of Dr. Phillimore, both students of Christchurch, lost their lives on that day whilst bathing in the Isis. Mr. Gaisford was seized with the cramp; Mr. Phillimore was dressing himself in the skiff, when, seeing that his young friend was in danger, he jumped in, and was himself carried away by the stream and lost. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Stafford.—On Monday evening, at one of the pits belonging to the Fenton Park Company, situate at the back of the china manufactory of Messrs. Green and Richards, of Fenton, an explosion of fire-damp occurred, which was attended with the loss of nine lives. The cause of the accident is ascribed to the imprudence of one of the sufferers, who shut a door in the pit, which, when reopened, caused a rush of foul air towards the shaft, which ignited by the candles by which the men were lighting themselves. Two of the sufferers lost their lives by going to the assistance of those who fell victims to the explosion, and four others who were assisting them nearly perished by suffocation. An accident of this nature has not happened in the Potteries for many years.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of the principal Lines for the past week:—Greenwich, 875*l.*; Brighton, 3,791*l.*; Paris and Orleans, 3,964*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,716*l.*; Paris and Rouen, 3,038*l.*; Croydon, 329*l.*; Blackwall, 1,132*l.*; Great North of England, 1,335*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 5,092*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,236*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,812*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,642*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 3,024*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,133*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,220*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,831*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,518*l.*; Grand Junction, 8,252*l.*; North Midland, 4,166*l.*; South Western, 6,996*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 2,503*l.*; Great Western, 17,039*l.*; Birmingham, 17,448*l.*—On Saturday last the chairman and directors of the South Eastern and Dover Railway, with Mr. Cubitt the engineer, and a party of friends, made a trial trip over the line, preparatory to its being opened to the public on Wednesday, which will be before the period at which the engineer promised that it should be ready. The train left London-bridge at 6, A.M., stopped at 5 stations, and arrived at Folkestone, a distance of 81 miles, at 40 minutes past 8 o'clock, the average speed being 30 miles per hour. The party then embarked in a steamer and proceeded to Boulogne, where they arrived in 3 hours, and were entertained by the Sous-Prefet and the French authorities at a public *dejeuner*. The steamer left Folkestone harbour at 19 minutes past 9, and arrived at Boulogne at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock. It started homewards at 38 minutes past 2, and reached Folkestone at 23 minutes past 6 o'clock; the railway train started at 7 minutes past 7, and landed its freight at London-bridge, after seven stoppages, at 6 minutes past 10 o'clock, P.M.; the party having thus travelled, by land and sea, 225 miles in sixteen hours and six minutes. Thus the entire journey from London to Boulogne and back, was accomplished easily in one day, and there is no doubt that the time is not far distant when a regular communication between London and Paris will be effected in 24 hours.—At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Lancaster and Preston Company the fact of the leasing of the line to the canal proprietors at a clear rental of 4 per cent. per annum for 21 years was officially announced; as also the first half-year's payment of the money, out of which it was proposed to empower the directors, now the actual income of the undertaking is ascertained, to declare half-yearly a dividend of 16*s.* per share on the whole shares, and of 10*s.* 7*d.* on the three-quarter shares. This was unanimously agreed to, and the debt of 15,000*l.* owing will be liquidated by 8,000*l.* in shares, and the remainder in land and cottage property, sufficient to cover it, now in possession of the company.—The committee of inquiry, appointed by the shareholders in the Brandling Junction Company, have given in their report. It embraces a history of the management of the affairs of the company from its commencement. It then notices the appointment of engineers, secretary, &c., and sets forth that injury has been sustained by the non-residence and divided attention of these parties. The directors are also blamed for going into great expense "without plans or estimates," and for allowing a portion of their number "to transact much of the important business of the company, keeping the others ignorant of their proceedings." The report concludes by a severe condemnation of the directors on a variety of charges, which are said to have increased the capital to four times the amount first announced.—An alarming accident occurred on Wednesday, at noon, in the centre of the Summit Tunnel, by the mail train running into a luggage train. The mail train leaves Manchester at ten minutes before 11 o'clock, and travels at great speed. No intimation had been given to the driver on entering the tunnel that a baggage-train was only just in advance, and the steam prevented him from seeing the light at the end of the train. The consequence was, that when about half-way through the tunnel it overtook and dashed into the luggage-train, smashing two or three carriages, but fortunately not hurting any individual.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A report was current in the beginning of the week, that Mr. Lucas, the Under-Secretary, had resigned his office in consequence of some disagreement with Lord Eliot, on the dismissal of a clerk in the Secretary's office; but it has since been announced that there is no foundation for the rumour. The Protestant nobility and gentry of Cavan, Fermanagh, &c. have issued addresses calling upon the people to avoid all processions and assemblies of large bodies, at the ensuing Protestant Anniversaries. The Archbishop of Dublin delivered his customary charge on Thursday last, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at the annual visitation of his clergy. Mr. Joyce, of Merview, and Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., have resigned the Commission of the peace since our last report. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, when Mr. John O'Connell, in the absence of his father, addressed the meeting at great length. The amount of rent for the week was 1,258*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*—The Malabar line-of-battle ship has left Cork for the coast of Spain.

Skibbereen.—One of the largest Repeal demonstrations which has yet occurred, took place in this remote portion of the island, on Thursday the 22d ult. It is said that 600,000 persons were assembled on the occasion, many of whom came a distance of 30 or 40 miles. Mr. M'Carthy, of Loughine Lodge, presided. Mr. Shea Lalor opened the proceedings, and was followed by Mr. E. B. Roche, M.P., and other gentlemen. Mr. O'Connell spoke both at the meeting and at the dinner afterwards at great length on the usual topics connected with Repeal.

Galway.—A Repeal meeting took place on Sunday at Oranmore, about four miles and a half from this town, which was attended by Mr. O'Connell, the Roman Catholic bishop of Galway, and an immense concourse of spectators. Lord Ffrench presided, and Mr. O'Connell spoke at considerable length on the prospects of the Repeal agitation. He concluded by advising the people to organise, and said that all he wanted was that they should pay 1*s.* each, and enroll themselves as associates, and that they should let him have 3,000,000 Repealers before he proceeded to take his next step.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The pastoral address by the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland has just been issued, and has excited a good deal of interest, the principal topic being, of course, the late secession from the Established Church. After some introductory matter, the address proceeds to describe the circumstances of the secession, which differ in no respects from the statements which are already familiar to our readers. After expressing their gratitude to the Giver of all good for the unity that had attended them from the beginning of the struggle, and that, especially as it approached its crisis, the way of the Church's duty was made so plain and clear, the address alludes at some length to the particular state of society at such an important period, and thus continues:—"Be not deceived by the word schism, which has been, and which will often be, employed by adversaries. Schism is a sinful because an unnecessary separation from the Church; but there is not here, properly speaking, a separation from the Church at all. Whatever in the eye of the law may henceforth constitute the Church of Scotland,

assuredly that church in the eye of conscience and of the law of conscience—that Church, while yet acting freely, and without coercion of the civil power, pledged itself before God and the world in its claim of right to renounce the Establishment rather than submit to those conditions which have since been imposed. It has now only redeemed its pledge. It is the Church, properly speaking, which has separated from the State. Assuredly this is not schism; and those are the true and only schismatics, who by refusing to take the same step when duty required it, have thus, and thus only, caused the disruption of the Church. In like manner you will not be deluded by the supplicating cry, 'How can you quit the Church of your fathers?' The Church of your fathers is that Church which holds the principles that they held, which bears the testimony that they bore, and which is now suffering in the cause of that great truth for which they suffered. Where was the Church of your fathers during the 28 years of persecution which desolated the land two centuries ago? Was it where prelacy held sway, and where curates occupied the pulpits from which the martyr ministers had been expelled? Or was it with the persecuted Covenanters on the waste heaths or moorlands among the wild glens and mountain solitudes, with Welsh and Blackadder—with Cameron and Peden—with Cargill and Renwick? You cannot otherwise quit the Church of your fathers than by cleaving to the present establishment, which no longer retains the principles for which your fathers bore their testimony, even unto death. You cannot otherwise remain members of the Church of your fathers than by adhering to those who are following their footsteps, renewing their testimony, and preparing like them, to encounter every kind and degree of suffering and danger in defence of the Redeemer's crown. One other plausible argument with which you may be addressed is the assertion that we ought to follow the example of our fathers, who in all former struggles never left the Church till they were forcibly ejected. In answer to this, let it be observed, that they were in circumstances totally different from those in which we are placed. During their days religious toleration, such as we enjoy, was unknown. There was no such thing then as leaving the establishment, and having freedom to preach the gospel out of it. The claim of the civil power was that of a universal supremacy over the Church of Christ—supremacy in all causes, civil and ecclesiastical. Between such a claim and the leaving of the Establishment, had that been possible, there was no connexion. The one only step left to our forefathers was to resist the civil power in its interference with conscience, and take the consequences. It is otherwise with us, who have a ground of freedom still left in the constitution without the pale of the Establishment. If still we remain in it, acquiescing in the unlawful conditions, of course we betray the sole sovereignty of Christ in His Church. If we remain in it resisting them, we not only, to all practical purposes, betray that sovereignty, but we dishonourably cling to the emoluments of the State, while we refuse compliance with the express conditions on which they are bestowed." The address then goes on to remark upon matters more peculiarly of a doctrinal character, and concludes by exhorting their people in their religious duties, and calls upon them to labour zealously in rebuilding the walls of their prostrate Zion.

Miscellaneous.

The Heart of St. Louis.—A few weeks ago, the workmen employed on the restoration of the Sainte Chapelle, adjoining the Palais de Justice, in Paris, having discovered behind the high altar dedicated to St. Louis a leaden box, M. Duban, the architect, on being informed of the discovery, made it known to the Archbishop of Paris, who sent his grand vicars to inspect what had been found. The box contained a heart, and with it a writing on parchment, on which it was recorded that the contents having during some repairs made in 1802 been found in another box completely decayed by rust, it was again enveloped in lead, and re-deposited in the same spot. This document is signed by M. Camus, Archivist General of the kingdom, M. Terasse, Keeper of the Archives, and the Secretary of that office. As Moreri, the historian of France, affirms that the heart of St. Louis was carried to the Sainte Chapelle, and placed behind the high altar, it was expected that the investigation ordered by the Minister of Public Works would establish the remains thus found to be that sacred relic. M. Letronne, however, the Keeper-General of the Archives of France, addressed on the 20th ult. a memorial to the Minister in which, after citing and commenting on all the authorities who had written on the subject, he comes to the conclusion that the heart of St. Louis, who died at Tunis, was not brought back to France, but must form part of the relics deposited in the church of Monreale, near Palermo; and that even supposing it to have been brought back to France, it had not been deposited in the Holy Chapel. Since the publication of this opinion, M. Leprevost, a deputy of the department of the Eure, has addressed a long letter to the *Moniteur* in reply to M. Letronne's argument, that the heart of that monarch had not been removed to France, and that if it had been, it would certainly have been inclosed in a box made of a more precious metal than tin. M. Leprevost considers the former assertion as extremely hazardous, and resting on no well-established fact. "As respects the argument drawn from the paltry value of the box," he says, "an argument which has gained many partisans, we will begin by observing that the box in question was neither made of tin, nor lead, but of tinned copper, and we will oppose to it a single fact which appears to us conclusive. The heart of a prince nearly coëval with the French monarch, who was certainly as great a king as St. Louis—I mean Richard Cœur de Lion—was also inclosed in a metal box, which box, so fortunately discovered by my learned friend, M. Deville, and so shamefully abandoned ever since, in a corner of the Cathedral of Rouen, is not made of gold, gilt-silver, or silver, nor even of tinned copper; it is made of the vilest of metals—lead." A correspondent of a daily paper suggests that the English Government should have claimed this relic in return for the body of Napoleon.

Another Shakspere Autograph.—Dr. S. Mackenzie has addressed a letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, stating that "within the last few weeks there has turned up what, if authentic, must be by far the most valuable of all the Shakspere autographs. This is no less than the identical black letter copy of Holinshed's Chronicles which was used by Shakspere, enriched with his manuscript notes, and, above all, by his own autograph signature in full." It was purchased some weeks ago by Mr. Thomas Powell from Mr. Elkins, a bookseller in Lombard-street.

Antiquities of France.—The Paris papers state that there has just been discovered in the ground excavated for the Northern Railroad, between St. Leu d'Essevens and Montalaire, a girdle of solid gold, wrought to imitate a cord, having a hook at each end. The weight of this object is 342 grammes, and the gold is valued at 880f. It was found within two feet and a-half of the surface, and no other article was discovered near it. M. Haubigant, member of the Council-General of the Oise, paid the workmen handsomely for giving it up to him, with a view to having it deposited either in the Museum of Beauvaise or the Bibliothèque Royale of Paris. It is supposed to belong to the Gaulish period, about the time of Cæsar.

Law.

House of Lords.—(*Committee for Privileges.*)—The Committee on Tuesday last, after hearing Sir Harris Nicolas for the claimant, unanimously resolved, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, that the claim of Washington Shirley Ferrers to sit in the House of Peers as Earl Ferrers had been fully established. At a previous sitting the Committee resolved that Mr. Tracy, the claimant of the Tracy Peerage, which has been in abeyance since 1797, had not made out his case.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—(Before Sir L. Shadwell.)—(*Burchnall and Others* v. *Mitchell and Others.*)—Mr. Bethel and Mr. Phillips applied to the Court on behalf of the plaintiffs for an injunction to restrain the defendants, their agents, and workmen, from mowing down, selling, or in any way interfering with or disposing of the crop of hay now standing upon a certain piece of land, situate amidst certain other pieces or parcels of land known as Southfield and Burgess's Meadows, in the parish of St. Mary's, in the borough of Leicester, and which piece of land had been allotted by the commissioners appointed under the provisions of a private and local act of Parliament (the 44th George III.), for the benefit of the resident freemen and freemen's widows of the borough of Leicester, in lieu of their former rights of common of pasture over all these said pieces and parcels of land which they had previously enjoyed immemorially. The piece of land in question in this suit is identical with that which constituted the subject-matter in dispute in the case of "Astell and Others v. Mitchell and Others," a full statement of the details of which, together with the Vice-Chancellor's judgment upon the construction to be given to the act in question, so far as it governed the respective rights of the litigant parties, was given in our Paper of last Saturday. The defendants in this suit are the same as those in the former suit, being a majority of the deputies appointed under the act of Parliament in question, to manage and regulate the [illegible] widows of this piece of land so allotted to them. In the former suit the chief question at issue between the parties was, whether the defendants in the suit, the deputies, had power under the act to divide this allotment into garden-plots among the freemen and their widows, an object much desired and warmly supported by the suffrages of the great majority of the freemen and their widows. The Vice-Chancellor, on that occasion, was of opinion, upon a minute, critical, and legal construction of the act, that the deputies had not the power to turn this land into garden-plots, or to make use of it for any purpose which would render it unfit for pasturage. The plaintiffs in the present suit were not parties to the former suit; but, as they claimed to have an interest in the enjoyment of this piece of allotted land, they filed this bill, and now applied for this injunction, to restrain the defendants from mowing down or selling the crop of hay now standing on the piece of land in question, notwithstanding that it was conceded to the defendants, at the period of the former decision, that they might be at liberty to cut down the standing crop of hay now on the land, without infringing the terms of the injunction granted and continued by the Court against them in that case. The Vice-Chancellor, in the present instance, without calling on counsel for the defendants to make a single observation in opposition to this application, at once refused the motion with costs.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*The Queen* v. *Stowell.*—This was another of the many cases that have recently come before the Court on the question of venue. It was an indictment found in the Central Criminal Court, and charged the defendant with having endeavoured to dissuade one Esther Harley from giving evidence on another indictment against two persons, named John Williams and John Wakeling. The indictment had the words "Central Criminal Court" in the margin, as the venue given by the statute which created the jurisdiction of that Court; but it did not contain any statement of the offence having been committed within any one of the five counties over which, or parts of which, this jurisdiction extended. The case had been removed into this court on *certiorari*, and the defendant had been tried by a Middlesex jury, and had been convicted. A rule had since been obtained to arrest the judgment, on the ground that the general allegation of "Central Criminal Court" as a venue, without the statement of any particular county, was defective. The case was subsequently argued by Mr. Chambers for the defendant, and by Mr. Richards for the Crown. Lord Denman now delivered judgment. Having stated the nature of the objection, his Lordship referred to the statute 4 and 5 W. 4, c. 36, the third section of which provided that the district situated within the limits of the jurisdiction created by that act should be deemed one county for all purposes of venue, local description, &c. It was not denied that the venue, as it stood in this indictment, would have been sufficient for any case tried at the Central Criminal Court; but the objection arose in consequence of the case being removed into this court. The venue was material as showing the place from which the jurymen were to be summoned. Here the case, in consequence of the *certiorari*, was tried in this court by a Middlesex jury; but it did not appear on the face of the indictment, that that jury had been properly summoned, or that the court had jurisdiction in the matter. Even in the indictments preferred in the Central Criminal Court, it would be proper to insert a place applicable to the allegation of the act which constituted the offence, alleging that place to be within the jurisdiction of that court; but it was absolutely necessary that such an allegation of venue should exist in cases of indictments removed into this court. In future, where such an allegation of venue was not made, this court would not grant a rule for a *certiorari*, unless the defendant consented to waive his objection to the jurisdiction arising from such want of a special venue. Here the want of it was fatal to the proceeding, and the judgment must therefore be arrested

Colburn v. *Whiting and Brown.*—This was an action of libel, to which the defendants pleaded Not Guilty. The Solicitor-General stated the case. The plaintiff in this case carried on for years the business of a publisher. The defendants were the publishers of the *Atlas* newspaper, and the attack which the plaintiff complained of appeared in their paper. The plaintiff was in the habit of inserting advertisements in the *Atlas* newspaper, and in the course of a single year they had amounted to 70*l*. He had reason to think that his advertisements there were not productive to him, and they descended, therefore, to 40*l*. The proprietors of the *Atlas* had a communication with the plaintiff on the subject, and said they came to offer the olive-branch or the tomahawk. In an article in the paper of the 4th of March, 1843, *Ainsworth's Magazine* and *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine* were contrasted with each other. The article began by referring to the opinion of Swift, that there was no honour among booksellers, though there might be among thieves. This the writers said they did not believe, though the following might furnish an instance of the truth of the opinion. They then referred to the publication by the plaintiff in *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*, of certain articles on the subject of the life of the late Mr. Elliston. They were the production of Mr. Moncrieff, and were called "Ellistoniana;" and the defendant's paper referring to them, represented that they were but imitations of some articles on the same subject, published in *Ainsworth's Magazine*, under the title of the "Elliston Papers." The writer in the *Atlas* said he did not know which was the real *Simon Pure*, but that the "Ellistoniana" ought at all events not to have been published, in proof of which he inserted a letter, purporting to come from Mr. Charles Elliston, a son of the deceased, in which it was said that many of the anecdotes were false, and some of them were of a gross character, and that he and his family protested against their publication. In another article in the *Atlas*, the editors of that paper, affecting to ridicule a system of puffing, which they described as resorted to by some unworthy persons, charged the plaintiff with practising it, and distinctly alleged that he used the arts which in their article they denounced. They added, that they, as guardians of literature, were determined to put a stop to this practice. These were the libels of which the plaintiff complained. The case of Sir John Carr had established that criticism on publications might be made, and however severe they were, the writers of them would not be responsible. But, at the same time, that case decided that such writers must not step out of their way to assail the character of the writer of the book criticised, or the publisher of it; for if he did the persons so attacked would have the same legal right to protection as any other person. The learned Counsel then called Mr. Shoberl, as a witness, who said, I am on the establishment of Mr. Colburn, as one of his literary assistants. I remember Mr. S. Whiting coming to Mr. Colburn's. In the middle of his visit he applied for Mr. Colburn's advertisements in the *Atlas*. He mentioned that they had been withdrawn, and he applied for books for review, to be sent as before. I told him that I would make known to Mr. Colburn his application. I did so. Plaintiff refused it.—Cross-examined—The "Life and Times of Frederick the Great" was published with Mr. Campbell's name as editor. My father was the author of it. I deny that there was any deception practised on the public by that description. I do not know what you mean by a puffer. I know there is something technically called puffer. There is a person kept who sometimes writes fair paragraphs, but there is nothing deceptive in them. Mr. Hurst has not that department. I do not see that any fair little announcement of a book should be called a puffer.—The Solicitor-General objected to this style of question.—Mr. Thesiger contended that the question was most important. The inquiry here was, whether there was not a system of puffing, and whether the article complained of was more than a criticism on a practice which, for the benefit of the public, ought to be put down.—Lord Denman thought that the question was, whether there was a libel or not, but not whether it was so in respect of any particular party connected with any particular person. Mr. Moncrieff's [illegible] in *Colburn's magazine*. Mr. Thesiger then addressed the Jury for the defendants. He denied that there was anything here that could properly be called an attack upon private character. The defendants had no private motive influencing their conduct. If persons assumed the office of public journalists—if they affected to guide public taste, and to afford to the public the proper means of forming a correct judgment, —they were not merely entitled, they were bound to show in what way that judgment was covertly endeavoured to be influenced. He had himself been wholly ignorant of the manner of puffing—so ingenious but so deceptive—which this article in the defendant's paper had denounced; he had always believed that the recommendations of a work, which he saw first in one periodical and then in another, were so many expressions of different voices honestly and faithfully expressing the opinions of various individuals. It seemed that he was in this quite mistaken—that, in fact, they all proceeded from the same person, were puffed from one publication to another, till they had completed what was called the round of the papers, and had succeeded in inducing simple-minded persons, like himself, to believe that the voices of all the critics were unanimous in favour of the work which appeared to be criticised. No one could doubt that the system was a most improper one—no one could doubt that, if it deceived persons for a time, it must bring discredit on literature itself, and was therefore a system which deserved reprobation. The defendants had done no more than reprobate it, and in doing so they had only pointed out an instance in which, as it seemed to them, the system had been unfairly carried into practice. In what they had done they had not transgressed the bounds within which, for the public benefit, the law allowed them to write without restraint. It was to be regretted that such strictures as theirs were necessary—it was to be regretted that when these puffing paragraphs were presented to publications, they were not always inserted, as they were inserted in what he might call the leading journal of the country, with the word "advertisement" prefixed to them. Such a mode of printing them would be distasteful to some persons, and was, no doubt, the cause why so few of them appeared in that journal, but would be serviceable to the country. A publisher of books and of magazines, was, to a certain extent, public property. The case of Sir John Carr authorised fair criticism on his publications, and if he puffed them by insidious means, justified the exposure of the puffing. The public character of such a person was not a public property on which every one might prey; but it was something on which every critic might, for public reasons, and in a fair way, freely animadvert. These defendants had done no more; they had not touched the private character of the plaintiff; they had done no more than they were warranted in doing, and they looked to the jury with confidence for a verdict in their favour. Lord Denman summed up the case. He said that in the inculpated article, the subject of puffing had been introduced with a good deal of humour; and if the Editors of the *Atlas* had been able to show any paragraphs of the sort they had humorously described had proceeded from the office of the plaintiffs, and had been sent the round of the papers, the jury would probably think that the defendant had resorted to a fair and proper mode of criticism, and would think that they ought to be allowed great liberty in exercising it. But that had not been done here. The jurors would, under these circumstances, say whether the defendant's articles did or not contain a libellous attack on the personal character and the honour of the plaintiff. If they thought they did, they would find for the plaintiff, and then say to what damages he was entitled. But if they thought that no such libellous attack had been made upon him, they would then find their verdict for the defendants. As to the expression supposed to have been used by Mr. S. Whiting, on which comment had been made, he (Lord Denman) should only observe that that gentleman had no authority to use it so as to cast any responsibility on the defendants; but, at the same time

the jurors could not shut their eyes to the fact that the advertisements had been diminished, and had therefore become the subject of discussion between the parties. The jurors would give this and all the other facts in the case their due weight, and would return such a verdict on the whole as they might think the case required. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages 40*s*.

BAIL COURT.—*The Queen* v. *Gregory*.—Upon this indictment being called on for trial, Mr. Sergeant Shee (counsel for the defendant, Mr. Gregory, proprietor and editor of the *Satirist*) said—My Lord, in this case, in which the Duke of Brunswick is prosecutor, I am instructed to apply to your Lordship for permission to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and to plead guilty. I think it right to inform your Lordship, in so doing, that the defendant has acted under the advice of myself and my learned friend, Mr. Chambers; but he desires me distinctly to state, and in the most unreserved terms, his regret for the annoyance and pain that may have been occasioned to his Highness the Duke of Brunswick and friends, by a series of libels which, although imputing no crime, Mr. Gregory is now sensible were calculated to bring his Highness into contempt and ridicule. My Lord, I am anxious also to state to your Lordship that, in taking this course, and in accepting our advice, Mr. Gregory has had no communication, negotiations, advice, or understanding, directly or indirectly, with his Highness the Duke of Brunswick, or with any of his advisers. His Highness will have no further cause of complaint against the defendant; but his Highness is perfectly free to take such steps necessary in this matter as he and his advisers may consider becoming his princely rank and his illustrious station. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd—I apprehend I cannot at all, on my part, having the honour to appear here on behalf of his Highness the Duke of Brunswick, make any objection to the course my learned friend has pursued, if your Lordship thinks he is entitled to take that course; but I am anxious to have it distinctly understood that the course my learned friend intended to pursue was unknown to me till a minute or two ago, when I heard what course my learned friend had thought fit to take. On the part of his Highness I am not instructed to offer the least expectation to the defendant, that any other course than that which is the natural result of this prosecution should be followed; and it will be for your Lordship to say whether, under the circumstances, you will give judgment now upon this indictment, or whether you will not do so; that is a matter entirely for your Lordship's consideration. All I can say is, his Highness the Duke of Brunswick has instituted this prosecution from a strong sense of duty both to himself and to the public, and that it is utterly impossible he can for a moment come to anything in the shape of a compromise. Mr. Justice Wightman—It is not suggested. Mr. Sergeant Shee—The reverse is distinctly stated. Mr. Justice Wightman—I do not purpose to pass sentence now; it will be better, for more reasons than one, that it should remain for judgment till next term. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd—So far from anything like compromise, I am instructed on the part of his Highness, to ask your Lordship, if you thought it fit, to pass sentence at once; but I do not for a moment press that. Mr. Justice Wightman—It will be more satisfactory if the defendant's future conduct is some extenuation. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd—All I can say is, that I have not the slightest authority in the least degree, to hold out any hopes to the defendant.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S.—*Thursday*.—The room was thinly attended, and business confined to offers of 4 to 1 agst Colonel Charritie's Gorhambury, and 7 to 1 agst Mr. Johnstone's Charles the Twelfth, for the Goodwood Cup.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JUNE 30.—There was scarcely any English Wheat at Market, and Monday's prices are fully supported; we had an indifferent attendance of buyers, and although Foreign was held at the same terms, but few sales were made; some parcels of Polish Odessa have been sold for exportation to Belgium. Our currency is fully maintained for Barley, Beans, and Oats are 6*d*. dearer.

Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44 to 52	Red	42 to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. . .	41 to 51	White	—to—
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 32	Grind.	19 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—to—	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye	—to—		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 26	Tick	22 to 27	Harrow 23 to 31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . 28 to 34	Winds.	—to—	Longpod —to—
Peas, White . . . . . 23 to 31	Maple	28 to 31	Grey 27 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
May 19 . . .	47 2	27 9	17 5	29 2	26 10	28 2
— 26 . . .	47 9	27 5	17 11	29 2	27 4	29 10
June 2 . . .	47 11	27 3	18 0	30 3	27 10	29 1
— 9 . . .	48 4	27 3	18 5	30 5	28 3	29 7
— 16 . . .	48 11	27 3	18 6	30 7	28 4	29 7
— 23 . . .	49 8	27 7	18 9	31 2	29 0	30 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	48 4	27 5	18 2	30 2	27 11	29 6
Duties . .	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	11 6

PRICES OF MANURES.

Agricultural Salt, per ton, 32*s*
— — fine, per ton, 36*s*
Alexander's Compost, per bush, 1*s* 8*d*
Bleaching Powder, per cwt., 30*s*
Bone-dust and half-inch Bone, per quarter, 12*s*
Brimstone, per ton, 11*l*
Clarke's desiccated Compost, per hhd, 3*l* 12*s* 6*d*
Daniell's Bristol Manure, according to quantity, per bushel, 10*d*
Guano (foreign), per ton, 10*l* to 12*l*
— Potter's English, according to quantity, per ton., 13*l* to 14*l* 10*s*
Gypsum, according to quantity, per ton, 52*s* 6*d* to 40*s*
Hunt's New Fertiliser, per bush., 1*s* 6*d*
Muriate of Ammonia, per cwt, 24*s*
— Lime, per cwt., 10*s*
Nitrate of Soda, according to quantity, duty paid, per cwt., 16*s* to 17*s*
Petre, Salt, per ton, 5*l*
Phosphate of Ammonia, per lb., 2*s* 3*d*
— of Soda
— of Lime, per lb., 12*s*
Super Phosphate of Lime, per lb., 20*s*
Pontevin's disinfected Manure, per quarter, 13*s* 6*d*
— concentrated do., per qr., 30*s*
Rape dust, according to quantity, per ton, 5*l* 15*s* to 6*l* 10*s*
Rock Salt, per ton, 3*l*
Saltpetre, per cwt., (duty paid) 24*s* 6*d*
Silicate of Potash (pure), per cwt., 60*s*
Soda Ash, per cwt., 13*s*
Sulphate of Ammonia, per cwt., 18*s*.
— of Iron, per ton,
— of Soda, per ton, 6*l* 10*s*
Sulphur, per cwt., 13*s*
Sulphuric acid, according to strength, per lb., 1½*d* to 2½*d*
Trimmer's Composition for Clover, per cwt., 8*s*
Do. Do. for Wheat, with Silicate of Potash, per cwt., 32*s*
Do. Compost for Turnips, per cwt., 8*s*
Urate, per ton, 5*l*
Watson's Compost for Turnips, per cwt., 10*s*.

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W. Mackenzie, Limerick, builder—T. Thompson, Harwich, chemist.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED—F. Sandon, Rugeley, Staffordshire, cabinet-maker—W. Shaw, Breathgill, Westmoreland, cattle-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—C. Young, Shirley, Southampton, carpenter and builder—W. Wareing, Mullion, Northampton, baker—T. Whittington, Great St. Helen's, City, merchant—R. Bull, Sydney-street, Cambridge, saddler and harness-maker—E. B. Kilpin, Union-street, Ryde, watchmaker—J. Hoar, Oxford, ironmonger—J. Kell, Besford, Nottingham, hosier—H. Francis Feock, Cornwall, agent—J. Hartley, Height, Lancaster, shopkeeper—T. Shenton, Humberstone road, Leicester, slater—T. Bull, Blythe Marsh, Dilhorn, Staffordshire, farmer—R. Gregson, Liverpool, tailor—S. J. Manning, Camomile-street, City, bitters-manufacturer—T. P. Challis Linton, Cambridgeshire, draper—D. G. Gordon, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, merchant—J. Jenkins, Cwmbran, Lanrechva Upper, Monmouthire, shopkeeper—P. Protheroe and M. D. Protheroe, Bristol, West India merchants—A. Allen and W. Allen, South Shields, drapers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. Sutherland, Dochcarty, banker—A. Miller, Louisburg, Wick, miller—A. M'Donald, Inverness, innkeeper—J. Foyer, South-bridge, Edinburgh, hatter.

BIRTHS.—On the 25th ult., at Sudbury, Derbyshire, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Dundas, of a son—On the 26th ult., at Charing, Kent, the lady of W. Buxton, of the Middle Temple, Esq., of a son—On the 29th ult., at 50, Torrington-square, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Denman, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—At the British Embassy, Munich, on the 20th ult., J. Watts Russell, Esq., of Ham Hall, Staffordshire, to Maria Ellen, youngest daughter of the late P. H. Barker, Esq., Bedford—On the 24th ult., at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Mr. A. Howcroft, of the Mile-end Nursery, Bow-road, to Ann, eldest daughter of Captain Roome, of Tredegar-square.

DIED.—On the 23d ult., at Edinburgh, Lord Robert Ker, aged 63—On the 23d ult., at Dover, E. Taylor, Esq., brother of the late Sir Herbert Taylor—On the 27th ult., J. Murray, Esq., of Albemarle-street, aged 65—In her 31st year, on the 18th ult., at Woolwich, Sarah Antoinette Vidal, wife of Captain A. T. E. Vidal, R.N., and eldest daughter of H. Veitch, Esq., of Madeira.

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*** No. VII. is now ready, and contains communications from the Rev. W. T. Bree, Charles Waterton, Esq., J. E. Gray, Esq., Henry Doubleday, Esq., Edward Doubleday, Esq., and other popular writers on Natural History.

Opinions of the Press.

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AS GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF. A middle-aged married Man, who has a general knowledge of his business, having passed the whole of his life in Agricultural and Horticultural business. Can produce good testimonials from his last employer; satisfactory reasons will be given for leaving.—Direct to A. Z., Woodland-place, Highgate.

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A Respectable young Man, about 20 years of age, is desirous of placing himself under the instructions of a Nurseryman and Gardener for two or three years; he will take an active part in the business. Particulars as to terms, &c. to be directed to A. B., Albion Hotel, Gloucester.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, July 1, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 27—1843. SATURDAY, JULY 8. PRICE 6d.

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FOUND, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office, a BANK NOTE. Any party giving the particulars of the amount and number of the Note will have it returned on payment of the expenses of this Advertisement.

TO LET, in Regent-street, Three Rooms on the Second Floor, unfurnished, with the use of a large Meeting Room. They are suited for the purposes of a SOCIETY, and have for some years past been so occupied. Apply to the Porter, 21, Regent-st.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES will take place at the CROWN & ANCHOR TAVERN, Strand, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, when First and Second Prizes will be awarded in all the classes. The Prizes for Seedlings are unlimited, and will be given to all that may deserve them, according to their merits, as first or second class Flowers. Of Seedlings of the present year one Bloom will be sufficient; but of those of previous years three Blooms will be required,—which may be forwarded with the names intended to be given to them, to the Secretary on the day of Exhibition.

T. C. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

Grove Place, Southampton-street, Camberwell.—July 5, 1843.

EXHIBITION OF ROSES.—An Exhibition of ROSES will take place at the ATHENÆUM, Temple Row, Birmingham, on THURSDAY NEXT, July 13. Tickets of Admission from 12 to 2 o'clock, 1s.; and from 2 to 7 o'clock, 6d. each, may be had of Mr. F. DICKINSON, Bristol-road; Mr. EARL, Bristol-road; Mr. MELLON, New-street; Messrs. POPE and SONS, Handsworth; and at the *Journal Office*, and *Midland Counties' Herald Office*, Birmingham. F. B. S. FLINDELL, Secretary.

N.B.—Persons wishing to enter must apply to the Secretary, at 38, New-street, Birmingham. All specimens must be correctly named and staged by 10 o'clock on the morning of the day of Exhibition.

SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL & Co., in offering their List of CHRYSANTHEMUMS (for which see their advertisement in this Paper of the 1st inst.), to the notice of Amateurs and those who intend competing at the autumnal exhibitions of the present season, beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the List will be found highly satisfactory to those who may not only have the above object in view, but also to those who are desirous of decorating their greenhouse and garden with this unsurpassed Autumnal Flower. The plants are strong and healthy, and sent free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order) to any part of the United Kingdom, at the rate of 12s. per dozen.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 6, 1843.

MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very superb New Fuchsia, which has been raised from seed in the Exeter Nursery, and which they have no hesitation in saying is decidedly the finest variety ever produced; indeed, it is at once admitted to be so by all who see it, who are struck with admiration of its noble appearance. The flowers are exceedingly large, being longer as well as broader than those of any other Fuchsia, and are of a very firm, thick, waxy substance, with the corolla of a fine violet blue colour.

Plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th of August next, at 10s. 6d. each, and will be sent by post, carefully packed in tin cases. The usual discount to the trade if six plants are taken. For a full description of this Fuchsia, see Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 17th ult.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA PLANTS.

MESSRS. VEITCH & SON having raised a considerable number of this Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, are enabled to offer fine healthy plants, from 4 to 6 inches in height, at the following moderate prices, viz.:—

10l. per 100;—5l. 10s. for 50;—and 30s. per dozen.

For the convenience of some purchasers, Messrs. V. & SON have appointed, as their London agent, Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, No. 6, Leadenhall-street. N.B.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Exeter, June 19, 1843.

ANAGALLIS (BREWERI), AND SUPERB BLUE CINERARIA SEED.

MICHAEL BREWER, SEN., NURSERYMAN, London Road, Cambridge, begs to offer strong plants of his Splendid deep blue, full and complete round-petaled Seedling Anagallis, (Breweri), being of a strong, green, and vigorous habit, and the flower equal in size to a half-crown. It is now ready for sending out, at 5s. per plant, postage free, to any part of the Kingdom. (See "Notices to Correspondents" in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of June 10.) Also, packets of his Brilliant CINERARIA SEED, comprising every shade of Dark and Light Blue tint; and as the present is the best time for sowing for Autumn, Winter, and early Spring flowering, he is induced to offer Seed, *warranted* as newly gathered, in packets at 3s. 6d., 7s, and 10s. Applications, inclosing post-office orders, will be immediately executed.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their select List of the above elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front advertising page of this Paper of the 27th ult. They are now ready to be sent out per post, free, (on the receipt of a post-office order,) to any part of the United Kingdom, upon the following terms:

12 fine show varieties, . 12s. | 12 extra fine and very superior . . . . 21s.
12 extra fine ditto . . . 16s. |

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, July 6, 1843.

ROSES.

E. DENYER begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his superb collection of ROSES are now in full bloom. The Standard and Dwarf ROSES are planted on each side of a walk, 660 feet long, and consist of 500 varieties. Orders taken for the plants when in bloom, and delivered in November next. Admittance Gratis. No Admittance on Sundays. Nursery within three miles of London, Loughborough-road, North Brixton.

YELLOW RHODODENDRON.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., have now a few plants for sale of this rare and beautiful RHODODENDRON: and as they purchased from Mr. SMITH, who raised it, the original Plant, which was exhibited in Flower by him at Chiswick, and gained the Large Silver Medal, and have propagated stock from it, their plants may be depended upon as being the true "RHODODENDRON AUREUM," or Smith's Yellow Rhododendron.—Exeter Nursery, June 12.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—A Specimen of this Magnificent FUCHSIA has been again submitted to Dr. LINDLEY. YOUELL & Co. have therefore much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to the remarks made, and which will be found amongst the "Notices to Correspondents" in last week's Paper, as follows.—"YOUELL & Co.—From the specimen received, St. Clare appears to be a prolific bloomer and fine variety; we have never seen the colour so fine in any specimen grown near London."

YOUELL & Co. can supply a limited number of fine strong Plants, 15 inches high, in 48-sized pots, at 10s. 6d each; or one small St. Clare, with 11 other fine show varieties at 20s., per post, free, on the receipt of a post-office order.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 6, 1843.

TO THE ADMIRERS OF NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

F. LEIBOLD, NATURALIST, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that he has just arrived, via New Orleans, from Mexico and Arkansas, with a large collection of Plants, viz.:—

PALM, from three different climates.
CACTI, from do. do.
ORCHIDACEOUS Plants from do., &c. &c.

Also SEEDS of rare CACTI, FERNS, and other choice Plants; Insects from Mexico; Amphibia from Alabama and Louisiana, and Dry Plants from Arkansas, Mexico, &c. Direct to Mr. B. PALMER, 29, Botolph Lane, and 112, Lower Thames-street.

July 6, 1843.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE, FLORIST to the King, Ghent, Belgium, begs to offer:—

	£	s.
Phlox Van Houttei (see "Botanical Register"), the 6 plants	2	0
Habrothamnus fasciculatus, Endlr. (in the sole possession of all the stock), flowers like those of the Burchellia capensis, each	1	1
Musa zebrina, black striped leaves, red below . .	2	2
Canna indica, with yellow striped leaves . . .	1	1
Achimenes grandiflora (see "Botanical Register" and "Botanical Magazine"), deep pink flowers, the half-doz.	0	15
Ditto, strong plants, the half-dozen	1	10
Achimenes pedunculata, the half-dozen . . .	1	1
Rhododendron barbatum	1	1

All English letters directed to Belgium must be prepaid.

THUNBERGIA FRYERII.

J. FRYER has the satisfaction to inform his Friends and the Public that he will be able to send out in the first week of November next (at 7s. 6d. each, with the usual allowance to the trade), the above delicate and beautiful new variety of THUNBERGIA, raised from seed this season. It is noticed by Dr. Lindley, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of June 17, where he describes it as "having the colour of T. durantiaca, but with a whitish centre instead of a dark one, which feature renders it distinct." The seedling plant may now be seen in full bloom, and orders taken, which will be executed strictly in the rotation they are received.

Also a large stock of T. ALATA and T. AURANTIACA, fine strong plants, from 9s. to 12s. per doz.

J. F. can likewise supply healthy plants in pots of most of the leading varieties of PANSIES, all the new FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, and an extensive collection of HERBACEOUS PLANTS, at moderate prices.—Clarendon Nursery, Camberwell New Road, July 7, 1843.

SALE BY AUCTION OF VALUABLE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PLANTS.

MESSRS. J. C. & S. STEVENS beg to announce that they will sell by Auction, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-Garden, on TUESDAY, 18th July, at Twelve o'Clock, a COLLECTION of VERY RARE PLANTS, just arrived from New Zealand and Australia, in a most healthy state, and including a New Species of ARAUCARIA, ACROSTICHUM GRANDE, a New Species of DACRYDIUM, a New JASMINUM (very beautiful), a new CARINA, 4 New DENDROBIUMS, 3 New Species of CLEMATIS, DACRYDIUM MAI, and other very rare Plants. May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had of the Auctioneers, 38, King-street, Covent-Garden.

RARE ORCHIDACEÆ FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

MESSRS. J. C. & S. STEVENS beg to announce they have received instructions to Sell by Auction, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent Garden, on TUESDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, A VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF ORCHIDACEÆ. The principal attraction will be found in the very rare and splendid "SOBRALIA MACRANTHA," in fine order, and an EVELYNA, in their native soil. May be viewed the day prior and morning of sale, and Catalogues had,

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to submit to Public Competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on FRIDAY, July 21st, 1843, at Twelve o'Clock, A VERY RARE COLLECTION OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, the property of a Lady changing her residence, comprising fine specimens of EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS, COMBRETUM PURPUREUM, JASMINUM, SAMBAC, GLOXINIUM PANCHATIUM, AMARYLLIS, ONCIDIUM CRISPUM, FLEXUOSUM, and LURIDUM; CATTLEYA CANDIDA, SOPHRONITIS VIOLACEÆ, and a variety of Miscellaneous Plants. May be viewed the Morning of Sale; Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at COLVILL'S Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, on MONDAY, 24th July, 1843, and following days, at Twelve o'Clock (by order of the Proprietor, retiring from business), the whole of the valuable GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of fine CAMELLIAS, of various sizes, ERICAS, AZALEAS, PELARGONIUMS, HYBRID RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM, and other Miscellaneous Plants. May be viewed one week prior to sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. WARREN, on the Premises, Kneller Hall, Whitton, (between Twickenham and Hounslow,) the residence of the late CHARLES CALVERT, Esq., M.P., on TUESDAY next, July 11, at One, 8 peculiarly fine and handsome Alderney, Suffolk, and other Milch Cows, 40 Sheep and Lambs, a fine young Ram, 2 capital Cart Mares, a Bay Horse, 4-year-old Black Horse, 13 Store Pigs, 2 Sows, Poultry, Market Cart, Dung Cart, Dairy Utensils, 175 valuable Conservatory Plants, comprising splendid specimens of Double White Warratah and Red Camellias, Orange and Lemon Trees in fruit and blossom, very fine Myrties, an Iron Garden roller, &c.

The Auctioneer respectfully invites the attention of the Public to the very superior description of the Cows and the Conservatory Plants, which he has thus the pleasure of submitting to them for sale. May be viewed the day preceding and morning of sale, on application to the Gardener on the Premises, of whom Catalogues may be had; at the Inns in the neighbourhood; of H. NESBITT, Esq., Solicitor, 6, Gray's Inn Place, and of Mr. WARREN, Land and Timber Surveyor, Isleworth.

PINE PLANTS.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND THE TRADE.

TO BE SOLD, a Growth of PINE PLANTS of the finest quality, all in a healthy and good condition, Fruiting and Succeeding Plants, among which are several New Sorts, which are worth the notice of any party growing them; they will be sold a Bargain, in consequence of the Owner giving up that part of the business. Application to be made to Mr. TRINDER, Forest-Hill, near Sydenham, Kent; or, of Mr. Wm. CLARKE, Fruit Salesman, Covent Garden Market.

TO BE SOLD, Price 25s. each, MUSA CAVENDISHII and SAPIENTUM. Several healthy plants of the above Valuable Fruit. Apply to MR. MELVILLE, Welcombe Gardens, near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire. Also some large ORANGE TREES, thirteen feet in height, and 100 years old, in heart-of-oak tubs.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

This Institution is empowered by *Special Act of Parliament*, (4 Vict. cap. 9), and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance in their fullest extent to Policy-Holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than are usually offered by other Companies. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Assurances may either be effected by Parties on their own Lives, or by Parties interested therein on the Lives of others.

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create at once a property in reversion, which can by no other means be realized. Take, for instance, the case of a person at the age of 30, who by the payment of 5l. 3s. 4d. to the Britannia Life Assurance Company, can become at once possessed of a bequeathable property, amounting to 1000l., subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life,—a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of EIGHT SHILLINGS weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of 1000l., which he can bequeath or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained at the Office.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A Board of Directors attend daily at 2 o'clock, for the despatch of business.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY, and DEFERRED ANNUITY SOCIETY,

26, Cornhill, London.

Capital, 500,000l.—Empowered by Parliament.

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The superior advantages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its principles and a reference to the last Annual Bonus declared on Policies of five years' standing, viz.:—

Entry	Policy No.	Age.	Sum.	Annual Premium	Bonus added.	Cash Bonus.	Prem. reduced
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	39	59	1,000	67 8 4	132 14 6	58 19 9	8 19 4
1838	114	56	3,000	175 15 0	296 9 7	123 0 0	16 9 7

Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in next Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy.

F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, SECRETARY.

THE FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' HAIL-STORM INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices, 4, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

This is a subject which deeply affects the interests of both landlord and tenant, the destruction by Hail-storms being equally fearful and frequently more extensive than damage by fire.

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, and Tares, insured at 4*s.* per cent., inclusive of the stamp, subject to the conditions contained in the policy. The Stamp on the Policy is paid by the Office.

All claims settled in the month of November in each year, and should any disputes arise, to be referred to arbitration.

Glass in hothouses, greenhouses, &c., insured at 15*s.* per cent., subject to certain conditions.

Prospectuses containing every information may be obtained of the Agents of the "FARMERS' FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE INSTITUTION," who are appointed in all the principal towns in the kingdom, or by letter, pre-paid, forwarded to W. SHAW, Esq., at the Offices, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

THE FARMERS' CLUB HOUSE.—This Club House was opened on WEDNESDAY last, the 28th June, at the YORK HOTEL, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, when upwards of Seventy of the Members dined together. The Subscription is One Guinea per annum. The Entrance Fee will be one Guinea to the 31st December next, and afterwards Two Guineas.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Club House, or at the Office of the Farmers' Fire and Life Insurance Institution, 346, Strand. WILLIAM SHAW, Honorary Secretary.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

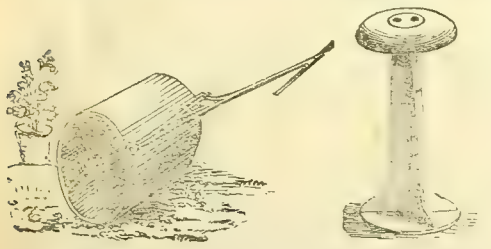
D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c., &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and at CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH.



GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*; 24 inches, 60*s.*; 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

CAST IRON RICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inches high, 5*s.* 9*d.* each. Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGER'S BOILERS. After 15 years experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:

Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch	£7	0*s.*	0*d.*
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Roger's Boiler, small size	3	15	0
Ditto do. large do.	4	10	0

Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1*s.* 3*d.* per Foot.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* each. Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4*s.* 0*d.* each.
Strong do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,
Ox Hurdles, 4 feet high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at 8*s.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7*d.* each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire work, &c.

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 20 inches, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 22 inches, 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

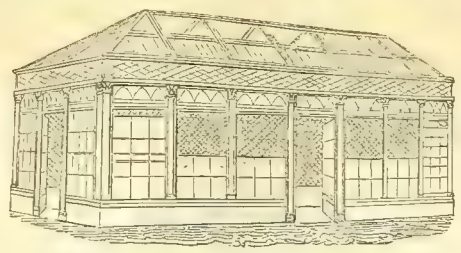
CAST IRON FLOWER STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s.*; 4 feet 6, 9*s.*; 5 feet, 11*s.*; 6 feet, 15*s.*; 7 feet, 20*s.* per dozen.

SHOW-ROOMS at the Manufactory, No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, where every information may be obtained.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; Mr. Pontey's, Plymouth; the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London. Considerable improvements have been effected since last season; particulars of which are in course of preparation.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT-WATER.



J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hot-house-Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing-houses 300 feet in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF HEATING GREENHOUSES, MELON, PINE, AND CUCUMBER-BEDS, &c.

CALDWELL, PARKER, & Co., IRON-FOUNDERS, Scotland Road, Warrington, Lancashire, most respectfully solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Seedsmen, Gardeners, &c. to the improvement which they have made in the system of HEATING HOTHOUSES by Water—a system which supersedes all others in producing the most healthy Plants in the shortest time, for which they can produce the most undeniable reference.

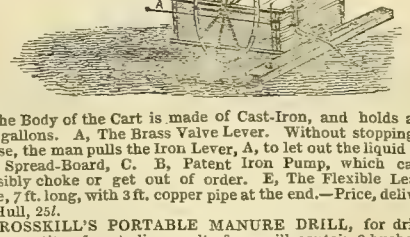
The improved system prevents the scorching of plants, so common to flues, and keeps the house in one regular temperature, with a saving of fuel and labour; and the Improvers warrant their system to be superior to any other, and ultimately, far less expensive.

REFERENCES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, *Knowsley*
The Right Hon. the Earl of Sefton, *Croxteth*
The Right Hon. Lord F. Egerton, *Worsley*
Hon. Lord Vernon, *Sudbury*
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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I am desirous of gaining the Patronage of the Readers of this Journal, and trust that the system upon which I conduct my business, and the moderate prices, will gain a greater portion of confidence and support. The Improved Stamped Postage Envelopes, 1*s.* per doz. (without advertisements), to purchasers of other articles; Fine Bath Post, 3*d.* per qr., 5*s.* ream; do. Note, 2*d.* per qr., 3*s.* ream; Small do., 1*s.* per half-ream; Superfine Foolscap, 8*d.* per qr., 12*s.* 6*d.* per ream; and every article at corresponding prices. 10 per cent. off Books and Music. On the receipt of two postage stamps, Samples and List of Prices forwarded postage-free. Purchasers of 2*l.* value sent free of carriage 100 miles, of 10*s.* 5 miles, and any amount in London free.—From SLOPER'S Stationery Warehouse, 20, George-st., Portman-square, London.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FETE.

T. PRESLEY, late Gardener at Plaistow Lodge, Bromley, Kent, begs to inform his gardening Friends and the Public generally that he has taken the GEORGE THE FOURTH INN, near the Horticultural Gardens, at Turnham-green, where he will be glad to see any old friends or acquaintances who may think proper to call upon him.—Well-aired Beds, choice Wines and Spirits.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.—The LAST Exhibition will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 12, on which occasion His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, the President of the Society, has kindly directed the doors of his Gardens and Pleasure-Grounds to be opened, for the reception of all persons who shall have been admitted into the Society's Garden by tickets.

SUBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION must be at this office on TUESDAY, July 11, or at the Garden before half-past Eight o'clock, A.M., on the day of Exhibition. The gates will be opened at One, P.M. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this office, price 5*s.* each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition at 7*s.* 6*d.* each, but only to Orders from Fellows of the Society. N.B.—NO TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED IN REGENT-STREET ON THE DAY OF EXHIBITION.—21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.
Wednesday, July 12 . . . Horticultural, Chiswick.
Tuesday, July 18 . . . Floricultural . . . . 8 P.M.
Wednesday, July 19 . . { Royal Botanic, Regent's Park. / Floricultural, Crown and Anchor, 3 P.M.
COUNTRY SHOWS.—Tuesday, July 11 . Royal Cornwall Horticultural. Thursday, July 20. Hoddesdon Cottagers'.

AT the last meeting of the Horticultural Society in Regent-street, some most beautiful specimens of the application of the Electrotype process to vegetation were exhibited by Messrs. Elkington, of Regent-street. Upon the surface of leaves a deposit of copper was thrown down, so as to form a perfect representation in metal of the surface of the foliage.

Since that time we have been favoured by Messrs. Elkington with a sight of other leaves coated with gold and silver as well as copper. Among these were a Pelargonium-leaf, having all its glandular hairs preserved with admirable precision; an ear of Wheat; a leaf of Fennel; a Fern, with its fructification; a shoot of the Furze-bush, and an insect, (a Carabus,) with every part of it encrusted with the metallic deposit.

In our opinion this opens quite a new and most interesting field to the application of the Electrotype process. The ornaments required for the decoration of plate may thus be furnished by the unerring hand of nature herself instead of the unskilful tools of a workman; flowers and leaves for the hair or the dress may be prepared with all the lightness and finish of reality; and we see no reason why ladies should not to-day send their favourite flowers to the silversmith to be silvered or gilt for the evening, and then return them on the morrow, in order that the metal may be reduced, and again employed in encrusting other things. But it would lead us too far from our subject if we were to speculate upon the possible application of this most curious process.

SOME weeks ago we called the attention of our readers to the importance, or rather the necessity, of keeping down the temperature of their Vineries at night; and our correspondence tells us that the warning was not given too soon. As Grapes are now generally ripening in forcing-houses we resume the subject.

It will be remembered that our reasoning on the former occasion was partly founded on physiological considerations, and partly on an examination of the climate of those countries where Grapes are finest. Both those sources of evidence may now be employed to show that when Grapes are ripening, the night temperature should be nearly as high as that of the day.

In its favourite regions the Grape ripens its fruit at the hottest and driest period of the year. In Corfu the Grapes are ripe in September; now it appears from Dr. Davy's observations that the range of the thermometer in that island, day and night, is in August from 77° to 84°; and in September from 74° to 82°; that is to say, it is *never* colder at night than 74° in September, or than 77° in August. At Malta the *lowest* temperature observed in August was 74°; and in September 69°. In Candahar, Mr. Atkinson found Grapes ripe in June, and at that time his paper curled up and became perfectly crisp while he was writing on it. The night temperature of Candahar in May and June is not given; but we may be very sure that in a country like that, where a burning sun has been shining for three months, and the ground is excessively heated, there must of necessity be a very high temperature at night. In fact, in Persia, which is nearly the climate of Candahar, the midnight temperature of August has been known to be as high as 108°; and it is certain that in all such countries the difference between the temperature of the day and night, at the hot season of the year, when Grapes ripen, is inconsiderable. We may, therefore, assume that a night temperature of from 70° to 80° ought to be secured when Grapes are ripening, and that the temperature of the day should be something higher.

At that period of their existence much atmospheric moisture is unnecessary, or rather injurious to Grapes, for it will inevitably cause the Vine to break into a multitude of little branches to the impoverishment of the fruit. In the Vine countries the air is parching; Mr. Atkinson's paper curled up in Candahar while he was writing on it; and the Vine will bear such a climate well, if it is gradually inured to it, *provided* the roots are in a *moist* soil, and there is a *free circulation* of air.

It is to be recollected that when a tree is ripening its fruit, it is in quite a different condition from what occurs when it is flowering. At the latter period its energies are all directed to organizing itself, and consolidating the parts that may have been formed; it is growing, and hardening its growth. But at a later period organization and consolidation are accomplished, and it is the elaboration of the fluids, stored up within the plant, that has to be provided for. The fruit of such a plant as the Vine is incessantly sucking fluids out of the branches; but that fluid is little more than water and mucilage; insipid, thin, and worthless. But after reaching the fruit it thickens by evaporation; it changes by the chemical combinations brought about in consequence of a variety of phenomena that need not be here explained; the result of which is the conversion of acid into sugar, and the creation of the delicate flavours which give the Grape its value as a fruit. Now the evaporation that is indispensable to the conversion of watery sap into Grape juice cannot take place unless the air is dry and warm; and it will take place in proportion to the dryness and heat to which, within natural limits, it is exposed; for light and heat quicken all the chemical changes that occur in plants, while dryness renders the juices viscid, and concentrates flavour.

No further argument, then, seems necessary to show that the condition of the atmosphere in which Grapes are to ripen is the reverse of that which is required when the Vines are making their growth, flowering, and setting their fruit. In the latter case, they should have high temperature by day, and be cooled down considerably at night, while a moist atmosphere is carefully preserved at all times. In the former, a high temperature night and day, and a dry atmosphere should be substituted. So says the climate which the Vine loves best,—so says theory,—so says the practice of those who know how to ripen Grapes as well as grow them (and there are not too many gardeners of that sort); and what nature, theory, and practice, alike point out, the gardener may be sure he ought to believe implicitly.

There is only one cause which can render a very high temperature and dry air injurious while Grapes are ripening, and that is dryness at the roots. Of course, under a high temperature and dry air there will be a great loss of water from the surface of both leaves and fruit; that loss must be abundantly supplied by the soil; and to that end water must be ensured at the roots. Perhaps in such a climate as England there is not much to fear under this head, for we are apt to have too much rather than too little water in our soil. Nevertheless, now that the importance of draining Vine-borders is so well understood, it is by no means impossible that they may become too dry, if incessantly acted on by the numerous roots of a strong Vine, loaded with fruit, in a hot and dry air. In such a case water must be applied abundantly to the border. In the dry climate of Persia Vines are regularly irrigated; so they are in the Ionian islands, and in all the best vineyards of Europe the roots of the Vines have free access to moist and cool strata. The famous Vine at Hampton Court probably owes its vigour to the proximity of the Thames, and we shall always find that the finest and best-flavoured Grapes are obtained under similar circumstances.

On a future occasion we shall endeavour to show at what time, and for what reason, a free circulation of air is necessary to Grapes.

IT is a very common notion that nothing is required but good land and regular manuring to ensure good pasture and fine hay; but this is a great error. The richer the pasture or meadow, and the more it is manured, the more weeds will be mixed with the grass: we do not mean Nettles, Docks, and Thistles, or the Wild Carrot, which grows under trees; these are so obvious that they are generally noticed and pulled up; but there are weeds which have the character of being excellent food, and to which names are given, indicating good qualities; such are the Buttercups, which are various kinds of Ranunculus, the juices of which are acrid, and which no cattle will eat if they can get better food. When a meadow looks green, with plenty of the yellow flowers of the Buttercup, it is by many thought to be a very rich pasture. It is true that these Ranunculi are only found in good moist meadows, and seldom or never in poor pastures. The yellow flowers found there are Potentillas, and other plants, which thrive in poor soils. But observe a cow feeding: she will eat all around a plant of Buttercup, and leave it standing alone; or if by accident she has got it into her mouth, and it is not too much entangled in the other grasses, she will drop it out. Thus instinct as well as taste teaches her to avoid it. Some fanciful men have ascribed to the Buttercups many of the diseases of cattle, and even of men, from using the milk and butter of cows fed on them. This is absurd; for the cows will not eat them unless driven by hunger, and then they will neither give much milk nor butter. It is sufficient that it is a useless weed, and takes up the room of good grasses.

The weeding of meadows and pastures cannot be too strongly recommended; and where the extent is only a few acres, and plenty of poor women and children can be found who will gladly work for a mere trifle, the grass may be much improved, and consequently the milk and butter. An acre of good grass, where the weeds are as much as possible eradicated, and where the growth of the best grasses is encouraged by an occasional sprinkling of their seed over the ground after it has been well scarified or harrowed, will give more good feed for cows than two acres of the same kind of soil which has been neglected in everything but manuring. Some of the richest land we ever saw, which might fatten a bullock and five sheep per acre, (this is the mode of valuing land in Ireland as well as in Lincolnshire,) was so overrun with weeds, that it looked like a wilderness of Thistles and Docks, while there were scores of men and women perfectly idle for want of employment; but the idea of weeding grass land never entered their heads. The butter was very fine, for the cows avoided eating the weeds; but there would have been twice as much if the weeds had been kept down. This was in Ireland, and we have seen the same in England, although not to so great an extent.

When grass-land is so infested with weeds and inferior grasses that weeding is out of the question; the best way to have a clean pasture is to pare and burn the surface, plough and pulverize the soil—the deeper the better; take one crop of Oats, which will be luxuriant, and therefore would smother all Clover or grass-seeds sown in it; then let it lie rough from the plough the winter after the crop has been harvested, and in the spring pulverize well, and sow the best picked grass seeds, with some white Clover and Trefoil; weed carefully, and you will soon have a pasture worth double of the old. The manure in the tank and the compost-heap are not to lie useless, but to be carried on with judgment as a top-dressing.

Should your soil not be mellow and rich, the same plan may be followed—only in spring it must be well manured, and then *inoculated* with tufts of good grass cut into small pieces and scattered over the surface; a heavy roller and a few rainy days will secure the rooting of the grass. When you have a good rich pasture filled with the most nutritious grasses, keep it so by careful weeding and a frequent application of liquid manure.

We say nothing of the artificial manures which are offered for sale everywhere, because we have not yet a sufficient experience of their value; besides, those for whom we are now writing ought to be entirely independent of extraneous help in this respect—that is, if they have followed our instructions. Experiments, however, may be made with various substances; and, provided we come to no hasty conclusions, but patiently observe and calculate the cost and produce, and repeat our experiments year after year, we may throw some light on the expediency of substituting these manures for our tanks and compost-heaps, which, at all events, are much less expensive.

When we have got our grass in a perfect state, the hay will be better in proportion. It may be as well to warn young hay-makers that the richer the grass, the more it must be *made*—that is, not only freed from moisture, but the juices dried up and reduced to a solid extract; or it will heat in the stack, and either burst out into flame, or at least be so carbonized as to be unfit for horses. The finer the weather the more danger there is of carrying the hay too soon. Every occupier of 20 acres of grass has a rickcloth as a matter of course; if not, the sooner he buys one the better. There is no better outlay in our changeable climate than the price of a rickcloth.—*M.*

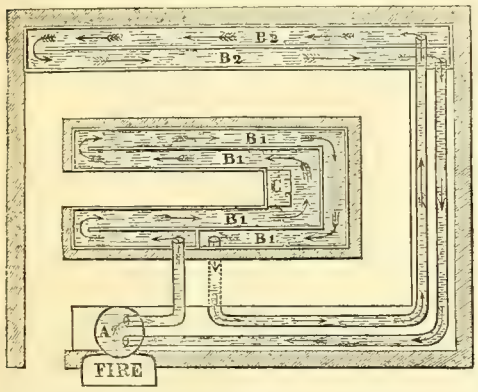
WE trust that the last Meeting in the Horticultural Society's Garden on *Wednesday* next will include a display of fruit worthy of English Gardeners. We cannot say much in favour of the previous Exhibitions this year, which, although they contained *some* fine things, were, *upon the whole*, strikingly inferior to the produce of the flower-gardeners. The fine weather of the last three weeks has been favourable to the ripening of fruit, and it is to be hoped that the reputation of forcing-gardeners will now be upheld without blemish. We may as well add that the Society returns all fruit to the growers without expense to them.

WE learn with great pleasure that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has presented Ten Guineas to the funds of the GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION. May we be permitted to suggest once more to our numerous wealthy readers that this is a good charity, well administered, for good purposes; and that contributions to it would be the means of substantially benefitting old Gardeners of respectability, now worn out in the service. On former occasions we have appealed to Gardeners rather than to

their masters; but we would now entreat the latter to follow the example of the Royal Duke, whose kind heart would, we are well persuaded, be in no way more gratified than by finding that he had succeeded in awakening the sympathies of those who can so well afford to part with a part of their abundance for the relief of the OLD *and destitute* Gardener.

THE TANK SYSTEM.

I HAVE lately altered the mode of heating my hothouse, by introducing Mr. Rendle's tank system; and as I have differed from the plan proposed by him in some material points, I think that many of your readers may be interested by an account of it, and may possibly be induced to follow the mode which I have adopted, which appears to me to be an improvement in some respects on that of Mr. Rendle. I send you a drawing of the house, with the tanks, as now at work. It is drawn to a scale of ¼ inch to a foot, so that a pair of compasses will at once give the dimensions. A is the boiler, the top of which is level with the floor of the house, the fireplace being in a back shed. The boiler is a small conical one, made by Messrs. Hood, ironfounders, Earl-street, Blackfriars. B 1 and



B 2 are the tanks; C is a trap-door, opening into the tank, which I can lift up at pleasure, and fill the house with steam. The arrows indicate the course of the water through the tanks and pipes. The two pipes, though drawn side by side (to show themselves) are really one above the other—the return-pipe being, of course, the lower; above these pipes is a stone shelf. Tank B 1 is made of Oak, the other (B 2) of Elm; the wood of each is 2½ inches in thickness, and they stand on Oak blocks 3 inches thick, to raise them from the floor; this not only tends to prevent their decay, but promotes at the same time a freer circulation of the hot air. The bottom-boards are placed the lengthway of the tank, and not "across the bed," as recommended by Mr. Rendle. All the carpenters to whom I have spoken on the subject agree in saying that they should not be placed across but lengthwise, and as the tank ought invariably to stand on blocks about two or three feet asunder, it is impossible that the boards can be strained by the weight of water, inasmuch as each board receives a support from every block. The bottom as well as the sides of the tanks are bolted together by iron bars, five-eighths of an inch in thickness, passed through the wood, and screwed up as tightly as possible. Each tank is divided by an inch-and-half Elm board, and is covered with common roofing slate, those that are generally called "Princesses;" being 24 inches long and 14 wide. Mr. Rendle recommends (p. 15) that "these slates should be 1½ inch thick, that the edges should be cut square, and the joints well stopped with Roman cement or Aberthaw lime, to prevent a superfluity of steam from escaping into the house;" and he adds (p. 30)—"The slates need be of the best quality, to withstand the heat of the water, and care should be taken that their edges be made evenly; the slates for this purpose cost me (at Plymouth), 3½*d.* per foot." I found on inquiry that I could not have got slates of such a thickness, of the best quality, and carefully cut square at the edges, under 10*d.* or 1*s.* per foot, which would much have increased the cost of the work. I therefore tried the common Welsh roofing-slates, which cost me not quite a penny per foot, and I find that they answer the purpose remarkably well. I did not cut the edges square, but I used them just as I purchased them, and stopped the joints merely with wetted clay. There is no fear of too much steam escaping into the house. I am constantly forced to syringe and open the trap-door, to let out more steam. As the divisions of tank B 1 were 15 inches wide, I had a small strip of Oak nailed on the inside of the tank, of sufficient thickness to allow the slates (which were 14 inches wide, to reach across. Round the edges of the tanks I placed (as Mr. R. recommends) an inch board 11 inches deep, and the plunging material which I use is fine sand. The slates carry the weight of this sand, though 11 inches deep, with ease, not one of them having cracked as yet; indeed, they would bear a much greater weight, for I saw one of the masons stand with his whole weight on one of them, and it did not give way. In a considerable part of tank B 1 I have put rich mould instead of the sand, in which I have planted Pines without any pots, after the French mode; how this may answer remains to be proved, but they appear to be doing well. The most material point in which I differ from Mr. Rendle is the depth of the tanks; instead of being 4 inches deep (as he advises, p. 15), mine are 18 inches deep in the clear, inside. This much increases the bulk of water, the tanks holding 22 hogsheads instead of about four and a half; and I find that my boiler, though a small one, is fully able to heat this quantity; indeed, I conceive that I could heat with the same boiler another house equally large; I have some idea of trying this soon, and should I do so I will, if you wish it, communicate the result to you. If I carry out my proposed plan, the boiler will have to heat nearly 60 hogsheads of water. I have no fears in my mind as to the result, judging from the apparent ease with which 22 are heated. I have a thermometer fixed in the tank, the bulb being immersed in the water, and the upper part being inclosed in a small box at the side of the tank, by which means I can at any time see the heat of the water, and I find 114° or 115° of Fahrenheit is high enough to keep the house at a temperature of 70° at night. I also find that a moderate fire kept up for five or six hours in the 24 is abundantly sufficient. The hothouse was heated before by four-inch iron pipes, besides having a large bed of tanner's bark (eight large waggon-loads), in the centre, and I could not produce the same heat as that now given by the tanks without keeping up an incessant fire night and day, added to which the temperature of the house was then dry, instead of being moist, as at present. The difference in the colour of the leaves of all the plants, and the rapidity of their growth is surprising already, though the system has not been at work more than six weeks. Every lover of horticulture ought to feel much indebted to Mr. Rendle for his system; for, though there may be nothing new in the principle, to him is justly due the merit of bringing it, in its present form, before the public. The saving in fuel is immense—at least one-half; but the greatest advantage is the equability of temperature which it produces; so large a body of water, when once warm, retains its heat for a very considerable period, rendering the temperature of the house more uniform and regular. To illustrate this I give the following fact: I desired my servant one day not to light the fire (which he generally did about six o'clock in the evening), in order that I might see how much such a body of water (22 hogsheads) would cool in 12 hours. At night, when I last saw it, the thermometer stood at 113°; the next morning, at about eight o'clock, it was 109°, having sunk only 4° in that time. When the water was perfectly cold it took a good brisk fire for 24 hours before it had attained the temperature of 120°; but this I found to be too hot, and I now keep it at from 112° to 116°, and this is easily effected by lighting the fire about five or six o'clock in the evening, making it up the last thing, to burn during the night as long as it will. No fire need be applied at any time in the morning or midday. In short, I am delighted with the system, and strongly urge all to adopt it, even if it be for economy's sake alone; keeping this fact in view, that the body of water can never be too large, provided only that the fire applied be able to heat it; and I feel quite confident that 50 hogsheads would not be too much for any of the common-sized conical boilers. —*John Huyshe, Clisthydon Rectory.*

ON THE CULTIVATION OF CYCLAMENS.

IN few plants are so much combined, for the admirer of either curious, gay, or fragrant flowers, as in the different species and varieties of Cyclamen; yet they are hardly to be found in cultivation, and any one acquainted with their pretty appearance might well be surprised to find such beautiful objects so much neglected. Flowering, too, as they do, at various seasons, but particularly during the winter and spring months, and lasting in flower for a considerable time, the greenhouse or even the windows of the amateur's sitting-room may be made attractive with such plants during all the spring months, by growing a few of the early flowering kinds.

In cultivating the different sorts of Cyclamen, it must be observed that some are much hardier than others, and may remain in the open border all the winter; while some are destroyed by a few degrees of frost. But it must also be remembered, that all suffer alike from excess of moisture during winter; they are, therefore, best calculated for growing in pots, as the summer and autumn-flowering kinds may then be plunged in the open borders through the flowering season in their pots, and taken up again before winter, and placed in some dry situation until the following season.

The Cyclamen is increased in two ways: first, by cutting the largest roots into pieces, which is a bad practice, as they are very liable to rot during the first season after cutting, or while in a dormant state, unless the parts are kept very dry, a thing very injurious to the early-flowering kinds; secondly, by seeds, which should be sown when ripe, whether it be autumn or spring, in pans or pots well drained, and filled with a mixture of equal parts of sandy loam and leaf-mould, to which should be added a small portion of well-rotted dung. Then place the pans or pots in a cold frame or pit, kept close if sown in the spring; but if sown in the autumn, they should be placed on the back shelf of the greenhouse, and kept rather dry during the winter, and gradually watered more as the spring advances.

The autumn-sown plants will be fit for transplanting about the end of May, or beginning of June following, if properly treated, while those sown in the spring should not be removed from the seed-pans before the following spring; they will by that time have formed roots about the size of a Hazel-nut. Prepare then some large pots or pans, well drain and fill them with the same kind of soil as that in which the seeds were sown, and transplant the young roots from the seed-pans into these, placing them about three or four inches apart, according to the size of the roots. Return them to the cold pit or frame, and keep them close until they begin to grow; afterwards, admit air freely by day, but keep the pit close at night till the beginning of July, when the pots or pans should be plunged, and the plants fully exposed both day and night, taking care, however, that the soil in the pots does not get sodden with too much rain or become too dry. They will require no more trouble, except keeping free from weeds and slugs, till the middle of September, when they should be potted singly into small 48-sized or 60 pots, (according to the size of the roots,) filled with the same kind of soil as that previously used.

In potting, the bulbs should never be entirely covered with the soil, but about one-third left exposed. When potted they should be placed on the back shelf of the greenhouse, or in a cold pit, where they can be kept dry and free from frost until they begin to grow.

If they are the early flowering kinds, a few may be placed in the window of the sitting-room, and but sparingly watered until they commence growing, when they should have a more liberal supply.

The roots will begin to bloom the second season, and may be placed on the shelves of the greenhouse; or if they are of those hardy kinds which flower in summer or autumn, the pots may be plunged in the open border.

When done flowering, they should be returned to the cold pit or frame, where the lights must be kept on during the night in cold or wet weather, but where they can have plenty of air at all times; observing, as they cease growing, that water should be withheld, and, finally, the roots gradually dried. The roots, when dry, should be allowed to remain in the pots, and not be shaken out, as is frequently done; for, when taken out of the soil, they are almost sure to get too much dried before they are again potted. This is particularly the case with the early flowering sorts.

The proper time of the year for resting the flowering roots entirely depends on the sorts. C. persicum will be at rest when the C. Europæum and C. Neapolitanum will be in full bloom, and *vice versâ*.

The roots should be shaken from the soil and repotted directly the least sign of vegetation is observable. But the early spring-flowering kinds may be forced earlier into bloom by potting a few of the strongest roots sooner, and placing them in a warm dry place. They must not be excited too rapidly, or watered freely; for, if they are, the leaves are almost sure to damp off during the dull winter months, and particularly those of the beautiful C. persicum and its varieties.—*George Gordon.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXVII.

IN continuation of the hybridrising and cross-breeding of plants, as noticed last week, it is not only necessary where fertilization is impracticable, that seed be gathered from those flowers only which possess the finest qualities, but that they, as far as possible, be kept from the vicinity of inferior flowers. Nor is this practice to be confined to florists' flowers only, but it also applies with equal force to every kind of flower whatever, and to every plant which is commonly propagated by seed. Thus the careful growers of Turnip and Onion-seed plant none but perfectly-formed bulbs, for if they were to do otherwise the kind would degenerate, and after a few years be unworthy of cultivation. Now, if so much care is necessary in saving the seed of plants which are cultivated by the acre, and where a few degenerate plants would be scarcely noticed, how much more so is it requisite in gathering seeds for the flower-garden, where nothing of inferior description should be allowed to grow? For this reason it is necessary, when it is desired to keep seed true to its kind, much more to improve the kind, that all inferior flowers be removed from the garden as fast as they show bloom, and before there is any possibility of their pollen being conveyed to other and better varieties by insects and other means. To raise seeds properly they require to be grown in a garden to themselves, where the removal of inferior kinds and making gaps in the beds would be of little consequence. The most successful raiser of annual seeds was Mr. Weeks, gardener to J. Sheepshanks, Esq., who used to reside in Blackheath Park. There the ground was prepared with as much care as for the choicest plants; and a single row of Nemophila insignis, the seeds one foot apart in the row, would generally cover a bed four feet wide. The finest seeds ever seen in London were grown at that place, and no expense was spared to attain perfection.

The amateur, if he has not already commenced, must lose no time in getting in his pipings of Pinks; for, if the plants are not strong in the autumn, no after treatment in the spring will make the flower strong in the summer. The best way to proceed is to make up a bed of spent dung, which you are sure will not heat violently; over that place an old door, plastering the sides securely, to prevent the escape of heat; and on the door place the compost in which the pipings are to be planted. The best compost is two parts perfectly decomposed leaf-mould, with one part of loam and one part of silver sand; these should be well incorporated together, sifted through a rather coarse sieve, and placed on the door to the depth of three inches.

In preparing the cuttings or pipings, all that is necessary is to remove the lowermost pair of healthy leaves, and cut close under the joint with a sharp knife. The pipings must then be pressed into the mould to the depth of one inch, taking care to make the soil firm round their bases, and after they have received a liberal watering, the frame or hand-light must be placed over them, and they will require little more care, except keeping the frame close, shading from the sun, and sprinkling occasionally in an evening with clean water. It is also a good plan to remove the glass on warm dewy evenings; but it must be replaced before the pipings are dry in the morning.

The same treatment applies to the propagation of Carnations and Picotees, which may be increased with equal

facility and with as great certainty as by layering. In truth, in my opinion, the trouble of layering Carnations is a mere waste of time.

I perceive Mr. Cripps, of Tunbridge Wells, has been putting me right about the origin of the black Nemophila. His statement may be correct; but though nature certainly does perform "strange freaks," I think it far more probable that this variety should have originated from N. atomaria, which combines the two colours, than that it should sport from N. insignis, which does not possess either colour.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Hybrid Plants.—Having noticed in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th of last October, that you intend shortly giving to the public a Paper on the Muling of Plants, I think it may be rather an interesting fact for you to know that my late much-lamented father practised it upwards of 50 years ago; he confined himself principally to Ericas, with a few exceptions, which I shall notice hereafter. I have heard him many times remark, that the first plant he operated upon was Erica grandiflora, which he set with the pollen of Erica vestita coccinea. The variety the admixture produced was called by him, "Erica fulgida, or vestita fulgida. From the period he commenced, viz., 1790, until 1841, he succeeded in obtaining nearly 90 varieties, comprised in the following list:—

Erica acuminata
" " longiflora
" Ampullácea rubra
" " vittata
" Ampullaceoides
" Andrewsiana
" Archeriana
" aristata minor
" aristella
" Batemánia
" Beaumóntia
" blanda
" bucciniflora
" carinata
" Cavendishiana
" Celsiana
" Clowesiana
" curviflora rubra
" cylíndrica
" densa
" depressa rubra
" echiiflora cárnea
" exímia
" exsurgens coccínea
" Favoides
" " élegans
" " purpúrea
" formosa
" grandiflora húmilis
" Hartnéllii
" hybrida
" impulsa
" inflata
" " rubra
" Jasminiflora nana
" " rubra
" Lawrenceana
" Linnæana superba
" " curviflora
" magnífica
" metulæflora
" " bícolor
" mutábilis

Erica ostrina
" perspícua
" pínea
" " purpúrea
" Princeps
" " cárnea
" pulchérrima
" punícea
" tortuliflora
" retorta major
" Rollissoni
" rubrocalla
" Russelliana
" Sprengélii
" spúria
" suavéolens
" Swainsoniana
" Dunbariana
" Webbiana
" Témplea
" translucens
" tricolor
" " elegans
" " impressa
" " major
" " superba
" tubiflora
" túrgiola
" undulata
" ventricosa alba
" " cárnea
" " nana
" " purpúrea
" " stellífera
" vernix rubra
" vestita blanda
" " élegans
" " fúlgida
" " incarnata
" " rosea
" piniólia élegans
" " díscolor
" " coccínea

I may mention now a few other plants upon which he tried the same experiment. From Azalea nudiflora alba, crossed with the pollen of Azalea nudiflora speciosa, he obtained a variety called the "New Pink;" from Rhododendron ponticum and punctatum, a very curious dwarf variety; a few plants of which, 40 yrs. old, are not more than 30 inches high, and in habit like Kalmia latifolia. I believe also he succeeded in crossing several kinds of Ixia, Sparaxis, and Tritonia, but having no memorandum relating to them I cannot give the names of the varieties so obtained. I must not forget to mention that he raised several varieties of Pelargonium as far back as 1796, one of them was called "Pelargonium quinquevulnerum," a distinct and pretty variety: I believe it to have been obtained between Pelargonium ardens and Pelargonium triste.—*George Rollisson, F.H.S., Nursery, Tooting.* [Our readers will with us regard this letter as one of great interest. It fixes a date to the first considerable production of hybrid plants in this country, and is in many respects a valuable document for reference. Next week, or the week after, we shall offer some observations upon the *great* question of procuring hybrid plants; of the first importance not only in gardening, but in husbandry.]

Gold Fish.—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 29th April last are some observations on Gold Fish, by the writer of this note. In the following No. are some remarks thereon, signed "J. M." Absence has been the cause of my not sooner replying to those remarks, and to some queries that "J. M." has put. He asks, "Where did I get the Nuphar minima?" I answer—that I am not sure that my broad-leafed Yellow Water-Lily is the Nuphar minima. Our running and stagnant waters, rivulets, and meres, in this neighbourhood of Woodbridge have abundance of it. The Martlesham, Great Bealings and Little Bealings rivers, Rushmere, Loudham (or Ash) mere, and others. My Yellow Lily has been some weeks in bloom. Several of the blossoms have passed away, others are now out; more are coming. There are seldom more than two in full bloom at a time. In my tank I have also a very beautiful White Water-Lily. It has been there I think two years in a pot. It has now for the first time a single blossom. This plant is not very rare in the above situations; but it is not so common as the yellow, nor are the leaves so broad. It has five floating leaves, and others are visible under water; the blossom is going off. It was as large, when fully expanded, in the two or three warm days of last week, as a tea-cup. Its milk-white, waxy-looking flower, with the yellow centre, was and is very beautiful; so is a yellow blossom, now out. My spreading Buck-bean has had many beautiful flowers; they are gone. The sweet-scented Rushes have, perhaps, a dozen or more blossoms; they are three or four inches long, prettily tapering, nearly as large as one's little finger. I shall gladly assist in furnishing "J. M." with any of these plants. He next asks—"Does not the stagnant water that for four or five years has been in the basin get putrid or discoloured?" I answer—no; I am not aware that it does. It is at times more or less discoloured; that is, not altogether clear or transparent; dead leaves are removed. As I have said, we occasionally start five or six casks of fresher water into the tank. None has been put in since last autumn; the copious rains of this spring and summer have kept the tank nearly full. "Will the Gold Fish," "J. M."next asks, "live in the water after it is saturated with vegetable substances that have been carried into it?" To this I answer—what the fish may do after such saturation I cannot say; mine live and do well, and seem very lively and happy under the circumstances that I have described, and while they continue to do so I shall make little alteration in my way of treating them. I am not aware that I have lost any since my communication of April. In warm days the young fishes seem to enjoy concealment under the broad leaves of the Yellow Lily; gently moving a leaf will show four or five or more. To the last question of "J. M." I can give no further reply. The white-blossomed Lily appears healthy, and, as I have said, its fully-expanded flower is very beautiful.—*Suffolk.*

Salvia patens.—I observe in a late *Chronicle* that Mr. J. Ross is again carping at a statement made by Mr. W. Proctor, maintaining that Salvia patens is not hardy enough to withstand without injury, nor to outlive indeed the generality of, our British winters in the open ground. Mr. P. adduced an instance confirmatory of such statement, and in instance and affirmation he was quite right. Let Mr. R. try the efficacy of his coal-ash and sawdust covering to Salvia patens' roots left over winter in a bed of heavy retentive clayey loam, and in spring he will find instead of "bursting buds" a "beggarly account of rotten roots." But let him leave others in a well-drained bed of light porous soil, and he will find that a very slight covering indeed will sufficiently preserve them. It is the humidity and changeableness, not the intense cold of our winters, that destroy Salvia patens and many plants besides. Several plants of Salvia patens planted in well-drained pots of light soil, and placed in a situation so as to be shaded from the sunshine, but not from the weather, have outlived the last winter well with me; and others left in the open ground in the situation alluded to by Mr. P. have perished, notwithstanding they were, what the potted ones were not, well covered.—*John M'Donald.*

The Onion Maggot.—Some few days ago I observed that the grub was making sad havoc in my Onion-beds, in patches. I directed my man to strew a little nitrate of soda on the places which were affected; the result is, we lost no more Onions, and those parts of the beds dressed with the soda are of a brilliant green, and much finer than any other part,—in fact you can trace to an inch where the nitrate of soda had been scattered.—*Radford.*

Pits for Melons, &c.—Having several years ago at the instance of my master got up a range of pits, &c. for growing Melons and Cucumbers, and having had the whole construction of them committed to my trust, I immediately turned my attention to having them constructed in as satisfactory a manner as I could; and being too well aware that pits of which the walls are composed of brick or other materials, and having only dung and leaves or such like things to constitute the bed on which to grow the plants, invariably fall too far away from the glass, I thought that I might remedy (at least in some degree) that evil, and have made an experiment which has given me such entire satisfaction that I feel induced to send you the particulars of my plan. There may not, however, be anything new in it. I shall just describe my progress in it, from the beginning to the end, in order that your readers may more fully understand me. Having first fixed on the situation and extent of the pits, I had an excavation made to a certain depth, and then a foundation of flat stones laid all round, on which to build my walls, which were of brick. At the same time, I had the whole range divided into two light compartments; this done, the bricks were laid on the old pigeon-hole system, keeping each brick of the first course 5 inches from the other, carrying on the division-walls in the same manner and at the same time as the other; the second course had 2 inches at each end of the brick to rest on the under course, and so on until I arrived at within 15 inches of the intended height of my walls, when I had the bricks bedded close together with lime, in order to prevent the ingress of foul air from the linings outside. On the top of the brick wall I had a wooden wall-plate fixed firmly down with iron rods, from the bottom of the wall, which proves a great support to the walls. The rafters for the sashes to slide on were fitted into the wall-plate, having every second one portable. The remaining ones were all fixed immediately on the top of the division wall, which keeps the whole firmly bound together. I then had a groove cut out of the centre and top of the wall-plate, one inch deep and as wide, in which I placed what I have termed shifting sides. Having previously prepared them of such lengths as exactly to correspond with the length of each compartment, these shifting sides, when placed in the groove in the wall-plate, were all fixed at the ends by a small notch, which kept the whole range, with the assistance of the upper rafters, in a firm position; the two ends of course were made to correspond with the sides in regard to shifting. My reason for having the shifting sides of short lengths, that is, to correspond with the exact length of my divisions, was (if necessary) to have 1, 2, or 3 parts in operation at one time, when I could put on or take off, more or less, as wanted. The depth of my shifting sides are from 8 to 12 inches; and into the top of them I have slight rafters fitted, which I can put in or take out of their places at pleasure. These last-mentioned rafters are independent of those mentioned for the wall-plate, as part of them are there permanently for the better strengthening of the walls, and consequently would not answer both purposes. Then, before I make up my beds, which are of dung and leaves, I have the portable rafters, which run exactly across the centre of the bed, removed, in order to let me have the beds made up as high as the rafters on the top of the shifting sides will admit, leaving as much room as is necessary for the soil and plants, as soon as the beds are in a fit state to receive them. Now, the advantage of the shifting sides are, that as soon as the beds subside enough to admit of the sashes running on the under rafters without touching the leaves of the plants, I have the shifting sides, with their rafters all removed, and stored by for the season. Then the sashes are let down to the under rafter, after which my plants never fall too far away from the glass. The pits also present a good effect, both with and without the shifting sides. The space I have outside the beds, for linings, is 2½ feet wide, inclosed by a narrow stone wall, not quite so high as the brick wall. The space between the exterior and interior walls is covered all over with movable wooden shutters, made of convenient sizes for retaining the heat in the linings.—*A Reader of the Gardeners' Chronicle.* [We insert this letter; but we do trust that hot dung will be consigned hereafter to the farming steward, and that the reign of linings and all their clumsy adjuncts is at an end.]

Rust on Grapes.—Having sometimes seen remarks in your Paper respecting the rust on Grapes, it will probably confirm the supposition of some, when I state that I am quite satisfied that one cause is greasy matter having come in contact with them. I found in thinning some this spring, that those berries that had unavoidably touched the hair of my head were the next day covered with rust, and appear as though they would never get clear of it. —*F. Y.*

Ferns.—It may be useful to inform your correspondent "Gallicus" that several of the London nurserymen are, through collectors abroad, paying attention to exotic Ferns; also that two or three well-engraved figures of Ferns, most of them late introductions, have appeared every month of late in the "Floral Register," attached to "Maund's Botanic Garden." If worth notice, I could send you some particulars respecting a few of the newly-introduced species of this tribe—one, by-the-bye, which is rapidly gaining on the affections of the more scientific cultivators. "Gallicus" should remember that dried specimens generally afford the means of propagation.—*Cryptus.* [Pray send them.]

New Anagallis.—Observing a blue Anagallis advertised by Mr. Brewer at 5*s.* each, and as large as half-a-crown, I send you two flowers of the now old A. grandiflora which, as florists measure, are as large as a five-shilling piece. This being the case, people may buy for 5*s.* a less flower than they can get for 6*d.*—*Flora.* [Quite right. A crown-piece exactly covers the flattened flowers.]

Gas-Water upon Grass.—In the beginning of April I watered half a clay-land meadow of 5 acres with ammoniacal liquor, diluted with 5 times the quantity of clear pond water. In three days I perceived that all the moss and many of the finer blades of grass close to the ground were destroyed. The bulk of the herbage, however, appeared to be unaffected; but in a week's time there was a decided improvement on the portion manured, and from that time to this there has been an increased quantity and a very improved quality of grass. Its colour is darker than the other, and my stock prefer grazing on that side of the meadow. In the last week in May, I mixed one part ammoniacal liquor with ten of liquid manure from an open cesspool,—which receives all the rainwater and drainage from my fold and dwelling-house,—and watered the half of a second meadow. The effect is extraordinary: the herbage is much improved and thickened, the colour a healthy dark-green, and the growth materially accelerated. There is double the quantity as compared with the unmanured portion. The cattle, sheep, and horses, prefer the former. Had my cesspool been a covered one I think 1 part to 10 would have been too strong; but I am this week building an inclosed tank, and intend making other experiments.—*Monmouth.*

Vines.—I think "A Subscriber" is quite wrong in attributing the failure of Mr. Querill's and his own Vines to the difference of temperature between the house and border; for, if this be true, there would be very few grapes grown in the north of England. I have for many years began forcing my Vines early in January, and I generally cut ripe fruit about the latter end of May, with very little covering on the border. Knowing from experience that there are more bad-coloured grapes from covered borders than from any other source, I am fully persuaded they have both planted their Vines too deep, and began forcing them before they had fully established them in the borders. I think, if they will each of them take one of their Vines up, they will find them decayed at bottom, and nearly without roots. I have seen Vines more than once in this state.—*A Subscriber from the beginning.*

Hedge Sparrows.—I have this year, for the first time, observed a Hedge Sparrow busily engaged among the Rose-bushes, and collecting the small green aphis for its young in her nest close to the spot. The above fact proves that such a useful and harmless little bird should be pro-

tected instead of being so persecuted as it always is by Gardeners; there is a strong feeling against it, as being destructive to seeds; whereas it is a soft-billed bird.—*A Subscriber.*

Asparagus.—"J.B.H."—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, July 1, p. 444, this correspondent says, "I followed your advice, and gave my Asparagus plenty of salt, much to their advantage in quality and size." How much more obliged would your readers (and of course you, Mr. Editor,) be, if "J. B. H." and other correspondents would be a little more particular, and state when, how much, and under what circumstances—of wet, drought, or other prevailing points,—salt or other fertilisers may have under their direction been applied.—*A. B.*

London Vineries.—About eighteen months since, I took the liberty of asking your opinion upon the following:—I stated that I was about to build a small conservatory on the leads of a projecting room at the back of a house in the Edgware-road—that it should have a span-roof, and that I should plant Vines therein; and you were kind enough to say you thought my plan would answer. I am now about to tell you the result. I did not build the conservatory in time to do much good last year; the plants I brought from the country becoming weak before the house was finished, and the summer being extremely hot, everything was against me. This year I have done much better. I did not plant the Vines till April last, but I then planted them in slate-boxes (made by Mr. Beck), about two feet every way. The Vines have broken extremely well, and are quite strong and healthy; the boxes are so formed that the front can be removed, and the roots pruned, or fresh earth put to them, or an additional length may be made to the boxes, as the Vines grow. All my plants (many of which are of last year), are quite healthy and flowering freely, which I attribute to this—every evening I give them a watering. The Vines and plants that are not in flower I water all over, and I also water over the flooring, and keep pans of water in the house, and I then shut it up entirely; in a few minutes the glass is covered with steam, and in the morning everything is as fresh and healthy as if the place was twenty miles from London; the plants scarcely flag in the day, as I have an awning over the roof when the sun shines: this differs from the plan recommended in a recent paper, of throwing open all the windows at night. I generally find that when there is a draft of air upon wet leaves, they shrivel up; by my method this is avoided. I send you a flower of a seedling Pelargonium, raised by one of my daughters, which has been in the house all the winter, and has now flowered for the first time. I do not send it as being anything extraordinary, except to show that plants may thus be kept in a fair healthy state in such a locality as this, and I send you a Vine-leaf to show the same. The Pelargonium flower is very like its parent, which is a very free flowerer (I don't know its name), except that it seems of a more compact habit, which again shows, as I think, its healthy state. Will you be so good as to inform me what proportions of nitrate of soda and water should be used, and whether you think it would be beneficial; the great difficulty I have to contend with is the extreme heat (the aspect being due west), and being obliged to keep the plants always in the house. My object in this address is to show that even in such a situation plants may be kept healthy, and much rational amusement afforded, particularly to the female part of a family. Instead of the top glasses being let down they are hung upon hinges, and the ends put up to a height sufficient to let in enough of air; whereby the chimney-blacks, instead of falling upon the plants, are entirely kept out, and the whole kept perfectly clean.—*D. X.* [Nothing can possibly be more healthy than the foliage sent us by our correspondent; completely proving the justness of the views we have always taken about the atmosphere of London. It is bad gardening only that has to be blamed for the bad state of London greenhouses. We do not see the necessity for nitrate of soda; but if it is employed, there should not be more than a piece as large as a nutmeg to a common water-pot of water.]

Potato Starch.—Will one of your correspondents inform me of the best mode of manufacturing Potato Starch—the machinery used—and particularly the manner of drying it, whether in kilns or otherwise, and if in kilns, the construction of them?—*M. K.*

Wild Plums.—In the last Number of the *Chronicle*, under the head "Amateur's Garden," we have the following passage:—"Nature, unaided by Art, has accomplished much, and has produced the Golden Pippin Apple from the wild Crab, and Damson and other Plums from the common Sloe." I have seen the same asserted in different publications with regard to the Sloe being the parent of all our Plums. If it is so, I should be glad to have your opinion of the origin of the Plums found in North America. One species which is plentiful in Upper Canada has a handsome fruit of the same shape but larger than the Damson; when ripe, it is finely shaded with yellow and red, which gives it a transparent appearance; the tree has the habit of the Damson. I do not find it described in Pursh's Flora—is it grown in this country? Pursh describes the Chicasa Plum, the tree of which I have seen, but not the fruit; the tree has very much the appearance of an Apricot. Now with regard to the Sloe, I believe it has not been found in North America, except in some of the older States about settlements, evidently introduced from Europe.—*B.* [We have not much faith in the statement that the Sloe produced the domestic Plum; on the contrary, we believe that it and the cultivated Cherry really originated in the East, from a different race from our Sloe and wild Cherry. We are unacquainted with the wild American Plums; but there are several, considered by Botanists distinct from those of Europe.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 4.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. Capt. Du Cane, R.N.; T. Twisden Hodges, Esq., and Marmaduke Salvin, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society. There were exhibited from D. D. Alves, Esq., two specimens of Sugar Canes, showing the effect of the application of farm-yard manure and crushed bones to the land in which they were growing. It is now being found out by planters that some kind of manure is necessary to the Sugar Cane, and experiments are being made on the relative benefits of the different sorts in use. From Messrs. Elkington & Co., there were some specimens of leaves, covered with copper by the electrotype process, showing that the natural leaves of plants may now be plated over with silver or other metals for personal ornament, or for house decoration. C. B. Warner, Esq., sent an ornamental basket, made of strong iron-wire, and coated over with copper by the electro process. It is considered preferable, in point of appearance, to that covered with zinc, in a similar manner, which was presented at the last meeting. The exhibition of plants was not extensive, most of the suburban growers probably reserving their specimens for the Chiswick *fête*. From Mr. Paxton, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chatsworth, there was a fine plant of Dendrobium formosum, a rare Indian species, with very large and lovely white flowers, that have a blotch of orange in the lip. This specimen received a Knightian medal. Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., the Fence, Macclesfield, brought a very excellent specimen of a dense-flowered variety of Saccolábium guttatum, for which a Banksian medal was given; with good healthy plants of the pretty Oncídium pulvinatum, and a variety of Epidendrum variegatum. Mr. Field, gr. to S. W. Silver, Esq., contributed a seedling Passion-flower, between P. Loudoni and P. princeps, partaking of the character of each, yet distinct from both, and being somewhat of a botanical curiosity, from having part of the nectarial fringe attached to the base of the stamens, and the rest forming quite a bunch in the bottom of the flower, instead of issuing in a regularly rayed circle. A certificate of merit was adjudged to this. Mr. Field also had two seedling Pelargoniums, which were rather pretty, but small. Mr. Hugh Low, of the Clapton Nursery, brought a nice and unique specimen of Drosera macrophylla, one of the most interesting, as well as the finest, of the Sun-dews, from Swan River. It has broad leaves, which are covered with glandular hairs, and the plant is used for dyeing purposes. A Chilian bulb, which is a yellow variety of the old but scarce Amaryllis advena, was also from Mr. Low. From Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, was a plant of the showy crimson-flowered Achimenes grandiflora, the blossoms of which appear to be borne almost in clusters. It is a good companion to A. longiflora. Mr. Stephen Hooker, F.H.S., sent a box of seedling Roses, in which were a few pretty good flowers, but nothing extraordinary; and Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, furnished a stand of Moss Roses, among which we noticed Princess Royal and Celine, as two new and very dark varieties, the latter particularly good; Unique de Provence, the old Rose Unique, mossed; Louis Colet, with curious foliaceous sepals; French Crimson (the Mousseuse pourpre of the French), very bright and pretty; E'clatante, also very brilliant, and a most vigorous grower; the Miniature Moss, a singular and unique variety; Panachée pleine, the double-striped Moss; the old or Shailer's White Moss, not so pure a white nor so mossy as the White Bath, which was also in the collection. From the gardens of the Society there were plants of Campánula gargánica, in a very beautiful state; Cycnoches chlorochilon, remarkable for its large and aromatic flowers; an Asteraceous shrub from Cabul, which is hardy, bushy, and has numerous heads of lilac flowers; a fine Clematis Sieboldii, which is proved to be perfectly hardy; Achimenes longiflora, rosea, and grandiflora; Statice mucronata; a dark variety of Acropera Loddigesii, Oncídium Wentworthianum, and Lanceanum, Galeandra Baueri, and cut flowers of Pæónia albiflora fragrans and Humeii, two excellent varieties; with Stranvæsia glaucescens, a handsome, though slightly tender, evergreen shrub. Mr. Myatt, of Deptford, sent a punnet of his new Deptford Pine Strawberry, to which a Banksian medal was awarded. It was stated that the next meeting of the Society in Regent-street would be held on the 1st of August.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

A SPECIAL Council was held at the Society's House, in Hanover-square, on the 28th of June, the Earl of Hardwicke, President, in the chair, when 36 gentlemen were elected Members of the Society. The Council agreed to the following new classes of prizes to be given specially at the Southampton meeting; namely, 50 guineas for "Short-woolled Sheep not qualified to compete as Southdowns," 50 guineas for "Cattle of the Channel Islands Breed," and 20*l.* for the "Best Sample of Seed Barley," making the prizes alone, for stock, implements, Essays, &c., to be awarded next year out of the funds of the Society, amount to no less a sum than 1,690*l.* It was decided that the prizes of 30*l.* and 20*l.* for the "Best Stallions for Agricultural Purposes," and those of 20*l.* and 10*l.* for the "Best Mare and Foal for Agricultural Purposes," should not, as heretofore, be limited to those of the "cart" breed; that the exhibitors of Seed-Wheat and Barley should next year be required to send along with the grain specimens fairly taken of the Wheat or Barley in the ear, with the whole of the straw, in a bundle not less than one foot in diameter, and with the roots attached; and that the last day for receiving certificates for the Southampton meeting should be the 1st of June, 1844. The Council then selected the judges required for the various departments of the show at Derby. Mr. Thompson gave notice that he should present, at the next monthly Council, a tile made by Lord James Hay, and move "that a select committee be appointed to conduct a model experiment with tiles made on that principle, and to report to the Council on their efficiency." Mr. Clifford Cherry, principal veterinary surgeon to the army, presented a paper on the best mode of improving the breed of horses, which was referred to the next Council.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

May.—This Society held its seventh meeting for the season at the Botanic Gardens, Dr. Neill, the President, in the chair. John Kirk, Esq., was elected a Resident Fellow. Mr. Brand read a communication from Dr. Joseph Dickson of St. Helier's, Jersey, respecting some recent discoveries in the Flora of that island. Dr. Neill communicated an interesting letter from Mr. Brackenridge, who was at one time a journeyman in the Experimental Garden here, and now holds the post of Botanical Curator at Washington. We insert full excerpts from his letter, the more readily, that his successful career may encourage others of his profession to similar exertions. Mr. Brackenridge writes, "I spent the first fourteen months in the United States very much to my satisfaction, as foreman to Mr. Buist, who has one of the largest plant establishments in America. When the South Sea expedition was organised, I was induced by Mr. Poinsette, the secretary of war, to accompany it in the capacity of Assistant-Botanist and Horticulturist. The voyage lasted nearly four years, and my compensation during the last three years was 1200 dollars per annum. The squadron (under the command of Lieutenant Wilkes) on its way out touched at Madeira, the whole of which we scoured. I ascended the peak of Ruivo (6246 feet high) almost to its very summit. It is covered with dense forests of Erica arborea and Mediterranea (which some travellers have called Pine trees). Several of these Heath trees are forty feet high, and at eighteen inches from the ground, their stems are two feet in diameter,—E. Mediterranea, always the largest. At the very summit is a small species (perhaps new) in habit like Mr. M'Nab's E. ramulosa. The Madeira mahogany (Laurus Indica, and fœtens) is in great abundance, and as large as the English Oak. In five days we collected 460 species of plants on the island. At the Cape de Verds, Rubiaceous annuals and grasses were the principal plants found. But Brazil, at which we next touched, may be denominated the head quarters of Flora. I went about 150 miles inland, in a N.E. direction, from Rio de Janeiro, travelling most of the way through forests of flowering-trees, fantastically adorned with innumerable parasitical and epiphytical plants. These trees were often propped up by aerial roots, which reminded one of the rigging or stays of a ship. The undergrowth in such places consists of Palms, arborescent and many other Ferns, with a goodly number of Solanaceous and Rubiaceous shrubs. The Organ Mountains, seventy miles from Rio, after all that Mr. Gardner and others have done, abound in thousands of fine plants not yet known. I spent about eight days on these mountains, and found plants so varied and attractive that I did not know well which to select. On rocks there are Gesnerias, Gloxinias, Cacti, Tillandsias, and Orchideæ, in the greatest profusion. I calculate that more than one-half of the plants of Brazil are still unknown to botanists. Insects, birds, and quadrupeds are as varied, in proportion, as the vegetable kingdom. We spent about two months on Tierra del Fuego. Here was a contrast to Brazilian vegetation: stunted Birches, with Misodendrums in tufts like birds' nests on their tops—scrubby Berberries—Winter Bark—and Embothrium (a splendid proteaceous shrub), were the characteristic features. The face of the hills is covered with spongy, mossy turf, in which we found a Primula (like Scotica), Drosera, Pinguicula, several species of Pernettyas, a Myrtus, and the charming Callixene—with many nice things which I thought well adapted for your alpine frame. We reached Chili in the dry season, so that we did not find much in flower till we arrived at the mountains. Behind Santiago, on the Andes, in the region of perpetual snow, we found an immense number of Alpine plants belonging to genera and tribes new to us. Figure to yourself 10 or 12 kinds of umbelliferous plants, with Heath-like leaves, and fruit as large as that of Heracleum, and yet none of them over one inch in height. In Peru, behind Lima, we crossed the Andes at the height of 16,000 feet, and descended a considerable way on the opposite side, along one of the branches of the Amazon. This was a rich journey for us in plants,—fine Rhododendrons (?) at the height of 13,000 feet. At the base of the snow was a dense sward of plants, none of them over an inch high, principally composed of Saxifragas, Compositæ, Gentianas, and curious Calceolarias. At 14,000 feet we found vast patches of an Echinocactus, so wrapt up in its own wool, that at a distance we took the patches for sheep. The scenery here was of the grandest kind. We saw some splendid Cacti, Alstrœmerias, and Tropæolums, and on our way down, fields of T. tuberosum and Oxalis crenata. Very little rain falls in the vicinity of Lima; so that to raise fruit and vegetables recourse must be had to irrigation. The Cherimolia (Annona tripetala), is here the finest of all fruits I ever tasted. You will, no doubt, have heard of our discovering an Antarctic continent (Ross says it is only a batch of islands). Of this I cannot speak, having been left at Sydney, with the other scientific gentlemen. Here we chartered a schooner, and went to New Zealand, where we spent eight weeks. This same New Zealand is not the fine country that the English Government and land speculators crack it up to be. The climate is very wet, and the soil cold and poor—consisting principally of a stiff yellow loam, on great part of which nothing grows but a species of Pteris, whose roots form the principal food of the natives. The surface of the country round the Bay of Islands is very irregular—high ridges and valleys succeeding each other in rapid succession. In some of these valleys, from eight to ten species of Coniferous trees are found—among them the Courie Pine (Agathis Australis), 120 feet high. Leaving New Zealand, we touched at Tongataboo on our way down to the Fiji Islands—260 in number—all which we surveyed. In doing this, two of our officers were brutally murdered by the natives. We had also a proof of these islanders being cannibals, as they brought in a canoe, alongside of our ship, part of a human body, which they were eating. We discovered several new islands on the line in passing to the Sandwich Isles. The grandest sight seen during our cruise was the volcano on the Island of Hawaii. After spending six months on the north-west coast of America, our voyage lay again by the Sandwich Isles; and searching for a near passage to the China Sea, we were led among the Sooloo Isles and Straits of Balabac, then down to Singapore, which is a very flourishing place. Here I met a cousin of Sir Walter Scott's, who looks very much like what the old man was. During this voyage we collected and dried upwards of 10,000 (?) species of plants; sending also a great many live ones and seeds to the National Institute at Washington, to which I am at present attached. To me the most interesting of these plants is a species of Nepenthes from Singapore, bearing pitchers much larger every way than those of the distillatoria, and, when perfect, capable of holding a pint of water. There are other two species at Singapore, one with many small pitchers in bunches, on a woody stem, found in pools of water, while the other covers a low sandy island in the Strait, about three miles off the roadstead. At Manilla there is a species distinct from any I have seen elsewhere." Professor Graham exhibited some very beautiful and interesting exotics, recently brought into flower in the greenhouses and stoves; and afterwards accompanied the members over the garden, which presented a most charming appearance. Every season it is becoming more and more developed, and the late alterations reflect much credit on the learned Professor and his able coadjutor, Mr. M'Nab.

June.—This Society held its eighth meeting for the season, at the Botanic Gardens, Professor Graham in the chair. Donations were presented to the Library, from C. C. Babington, Esq., Cambridge, (his Manual of British Botany); from Dr. J. K. Maly of Gratz; L. W. Dillwyn, Esq., and others. 1. Mr. James M'Nab exhibited specimens of Laburnum, presenting some remarkable anomalies. He stated that several years ago, a tree was sent from the Epsom Nursery to the Royal Botanic Garden here, as a curiosity, bearing three distinct varieties of Laburnum on the same root, without any further engrafting than that of working the red Laburnum on the yellow. This tree is now to be seen in flower, the yellow and red flowers being predominant. Last spring he observed a tree of the red Laburnum in the Horticultural Garden, bearing several large tufts of Cytisus purpureus, with one small shoot of the yellow. The same tree this year has ten distinct shoots of the yellow, and a quantity of those of C. purpureus. On Monday last, at Dysart house, he observed two trees, one bearing Cytisus purpureus and Cytisus Laburnum coccineum, the other Cytisus Laburnum and C. Laburnum coccineum; but neither of them having more than two varieties. This afternoon he examined the plants of the red Laburnum in Messrs. Lawson's Nursery, three years grafted, and found several of them producing shoots of the yellow, but only one of them having C. purpureus; and in the nursery of Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons, several of the plants, two years grafted, have shoots of the yellow, but none of the purple. The red Laburnum first appeared at Paris in 1828, in the nursery of Mr. Adam, and was a hybrid between the common Laburnum and Cytisus purpureus. Dr. Graham observed that it was difficult to explain the cause of this phenomenon, viz., of mules reproducing the different forms on one plant. It had occurred also in plants of the Cactus tribe, but had no parallel in the animal kingdom—there the general form and habit merely are affected by crossing. He considered the subject to be one of much interest, as the phenomenon was at variance with existing theories. 2. Mr. M'Nab exhibited recent specimens, in flower, of Orchis ustulata, and Ophrys fucifera from Kent, which had been kindly procured by Lady Harvey for the meeting. 3. Dr. Douglas Maclagan presented to the Society, from Mr. John Scott, F.B.S., Greenock, a series of specimens of the more important kinds of timber in use for the purposes of ship-building. The author mentioned, among others, the following kinds of timber:—Yellow Pine (Pinus variabilis), from North America; Pitch Pine (Pinus rigida), from Carolina; Red Pine (Pinus resinosa), from Quebec. These kinds are chiefly applicable to making deck planks, or for light spars. The American, or Rock Elm (Ulmus Americana), the Black Birch (Betula lenta), were likewise noticed along with Beechwood, as being the kinds

best adapted for keels, bottom planks, and other parts of ships which are constantly in water. British and American Oak, and East Indian or Malabar Teak (Tectona grandis), were remarked as being of very general applicability to the purposes of the shipwright, as also the African teak, or, as it is often called, African Oak—the tree yielding which is still unknown to botanists. Two varieties of hard and heavy woods were pointed out as being occasionally imported among African teak, and having, similar qualities, but which are unknown to botanists or wood-merchants. Of timbers imported from the West Indies, two deserve remark. The first is the Mora, or Morra timber, (Mora excelsa, *Benth.*), which is a large and valuable timber, now introduced in considerable quantity from British Guiana. It has a fœtid odour when scraped. The other is the Greenheart timber (produced by an unknown tree of British Guiana), a heavy, hard, and valuable timber, well adapted for ship-building, and now extensively used in the Clyde. Dr. Maclagan had sent specimens of the fruit of this tree to Dr. Lindley and Sir W. Hooker, both of whom considered it as Lauraceous, but had been unable to refer it to any known genus. He stated to the Society that this tree was known in Demerara by the Indian name of Bebeeru, and also by the Dutch name Sipeeri; and that the bark of it had been found, by Mr. Rodie, to contain a vegetable alkaline matter, which possessed the power of curing agues. Recent experiments of his own had shown that there were two distinct alkalies present in the bark and seeds of this tree. 4. Previous to the reading of these papers, Professor Graham, accompanied by a large party, visited the Greenhouses, where he pointed out some of the more rare and interesting plants with which they are now literally crowded. It was pleasing to see so many specimens, brought together from every climate and region, in the most thriving and luxuriant state, with scarcely an exception.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

BARNADE'SIA ROSEA. Rose-coloured Barnadesia. (*Stove Shrub.*) Compositæ. Syngenesia Polygamia.—The singular genus Barnadesia consists of South American spiny bushes, with so very similar a foliage that they can hardly be distinguished; but differing in the size, and form, and number of their flower-heads. This, obtained through the kindness of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, is of the greatest rarity. It is a warm greenhouse plant, and should be kept during winter in an intermediate house, between a stove and greenhouse, where the temperature averages 47°, or as near as possible. It may be grown in a compost consisting of peat, loam, and sand, in equal proportions. Water should be liberally given in summer, but sparingly in winter, otherwise the plant would naturally suffer from damp, being a native of elevated situations. It is propagated by cuttings, or seeds, in the usual manner.—*Botanical Register.*

COMAROSTAPHYLIS ARBUTOIDES. Arbutus-like Gritberry. (*Half-hardy Shrub.*) Ericaceæ. Decandria Monogynia.—A native of Quezaltenango, in Guatemala, this plant has been raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society from seeds received from Mr. Hartweg. It produced its flowers for the first time in October, 1842; and is now (May, 1843) again in blossom. In some respects it is much like Comarostaphylis polifolia, but its leaves are much broader and larger and thinner, and they are covered beneath with ferruginous down; the flowers are in panicles, standing high above the leaves, are four times as large, and are white, not crimson. In appearance it is much like an Arbutus, but it has a drupaceous fruit, covered with the tubercles of that genus. It differs from Arctostaphylis in the fruit not being smooth, and in having a five-celled drupe, and from Arbutus in the fruit not being many-seeded. It appears, with some other plants, to form a perfectly well marked genus, and is a pretty shrub, which proves rather tender for the climate of London. It grows five or six feet high, and like the common kinds of Arbutus, thrives well in a light sandy loam, mixed with a small portion of leaf-mould. It is increased either by seeds or by budding. The seeds should be sown directly they are ripe, in pans filled with light sandy loam, and kept rather dry, until vegetation commences.—*Botanical Register.*

MARCE'TIA EXCORIATA. Loose-barked Marcetia. (*Stove Shrub.*) Melastomaceæ. Octandria Monogynia.—This genus consists of a group of curious little Melastomaceous plants, having almost the habit of Heaths. They are all found in tropical America, in mountainous places, or in elevated sandy deserts, and give a peculiar feature to the places where they grow. In our gardens they are almost unknown; that which is now represented, from the collection of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, at Sion, being the first that we have met with in cultivation. It will succeed best in a stove, potted in one-half leaf-mould, mixed with loam and sand in equal parts. A good drainage is necessary, and plenty of water at the roots at all times. While in flower, syringing should be dispensed with altogether, for the moist atmosphere in a stove is quite sufficient. After the flowering season is over the plant should be cut back, at least all slender branches should be removed, in order to produce a supply of young wood for flowering the following year. It is propagated by cuttings in the usual way.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Respiration of Leaves.—At a late meeting of the Royal Society, Mr. Haseldine Pepys gave an account of a series of experiments on the products of the respiration of plants, and more particularly of the leaves; selecting with this view specimens of plants which had been previously habituated to respire constantly under an inclosure of glass; and employing for that purpose the apparatus which he had formerly used in experimenting on the combustion of the diamond, and consisting of two mercurial gasometers, with the addition of two hemispheres of glass closely joined together at their bases, so as to form an air-tight globular receptacle for the plant subjected to experiment. The general conclusions he deduced from his numerous experiments, conducted during several years, were, first, that in leaves which are in a state of vigorous health, vegetation is always operating to restore the surrounding atmospheric air to its natural condition, by the absorption of carbonic acid and the disengagement of oxygen: that this action is promoted by the influence of light, but that it continues to be exerted, although more slowly, even in the dark. Secondly, that carbonic acid is never disengaged during the healthy condition of the leaf. Thirdly, that the fluid so abundantly exhaled by plants in their vegetation is pure water, and contains no trace of carbonic acid. Fourthly, that the first portions of carbonic acid gas contained in an artificial atmosphere, are taken up with more avidity by plants than the remaining portions; as if their appetite for that pabulum had diminished by satiety.—*From the Athenæum.*

Purifying the Air of Stables.—Having been invited by Mr. Evans, of Dean House, Enstone, to make some experiments on his excellently-conducted farm and stables, I trust the results of those upon the absorption of ammonia may prove of sufficient interest to entitle them to publication. As gypsum (crystallised sulphate of lime) had been highly recommended for this purpose in some recent works on agriculture, the stables were in the first instance freely strewn with this salt coarsely powdered; but though the ammonia was evolved during the removal of the wetted straw in sufficient quantity to affect even the eyes of the grooms, I could not, after two days' exposure, detect the slightest trace of it in the gypsum when I examined it with slaked lime. This result was the more surprising, as it is known to every chemist that solutions of carbonate of ammonia and of gypsum are incompatible; the carbonic acid leaving the ammonia to form the precipitate carbonic of lime, the sulphuric acid passing to the ammonia; and I had previously ascertained that in an atmosphere so highly charged with ammonia as to be destructive to animal or vegetable life, a very appreciable proportion was taken up by wetted gypsum. The following experiments appeared conclusive upon the point, that under less favourable circumstances not an atom was absorbed:—200 grs. wetted with distilled water were exposed in a close stable for three days, precautions having been taken to avoid any error from evaporation; it was again weighed, no increase could be perceived, nor was any ammonia evolved on the application of the usual tests; while 200 grs. wetted with diluted sulphuric acid, and exposed the same time, were found to have gained 36 grs. of ammonia. The stables were then strewn with the gypsum moistened with sulphuric acid, and examined the next morning; every portion was found to have absorbed sufficient ammonia to evolve its peculiar pungent odour when brought in contact with slaked lime; the stables had also lost their close, unhealthy smell. To use the words of the grooms, they appeared sweetened. As it was evident the gypsum acted merely mechanically, affording a convenient absorbent surface for the acid, experiments were made, substituting sawdust for gypsum with even more favourable results. That the proportion of free ammonia in stables is very large, may be shown by the simple experiment of placing a moistened piece of litmus-paper reddened with weak acid in a stable. In one badly cleaned or ill ventilated, the effect is instantaneous; but even in those of Mr. Evans, where the greatest attention was paid to these points, the paper was observed in a few minutes to become blue; even the water kept in the stable the over-night as is the habit, to take off the chill, becomes sufficiently impregnated with ammonia to affect tests. As this alkali is justly ranked among the most powerful stimulants, the continual breathing of an atmosphere vitiated by it can hardly fail to have a prejudicial effect. Grooms are observed to be short-lived; and the rapid course of inflammatory diseases in horses, and their distressing predisposition to colds and affections of the chest, are no doubt greatly aggravated by this cause. The increased salubrity and sweetness of the stable, if pointed out to the grooms, would therefore soon reconcile them to the slight additional trouble the adoption of this remedy would incur. At Dean House the acid gypsum was first strewn amidst the straw; but as this was considered likely to injure the feet and clothing of the hunters, it was afterwards spread on trays. One part of sawdust will be found to absorb readily three times its weight of acid solution, which I made with one part, by measure, of sulphuric acid to 15 of water. If intended to be tried as a manure, it should be mixed with the straw when removed from the stable. During the process of rotting, the ammonia is evolved so freely that, at the end of two or three weeks, the acid powder, which should not remain more than three days in the stable without changing, will be found completely neutralized; and as the greatest benefit was derived from covering up and salting dungheaps, by which I believe an additional absorption of ammonia could only have been gained, it may be reasonably hoped that an increased value would result from a manure thus surcharged with ammoniacal salts.—*Journal of the Roy. Agricul. Soc. of England*, vol. iv. p. 278.

Saucepans silvered by the Electrotype Process.—Mr. Warrington, of Apothecaries' Hall, in a recent Number of the *Chemical Gazette*, directs attention to the fact which has come under his notice, that copper vessels, such as saucepans, extract pans, &c. silvered by the electrotype process, are acted upon by weak acids, as lemon-juice or vinegar, if allowed to remain in them for a short time. This, he says, must arise from the deposited silver being so porous as to allow the acids to permeate its substance, and the action is most likely assisted by the formation of a galvanic circuit.—*From the Pharmaceutical Journal.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. Lane and Son, Berkhampstead.—The nursery of these gentlemen is situated just on the outskirts of the town, a few minutes' walk from the Birmingham Railway Station. The principal part of it lies in a valley, through which a canal and a small stream run; and apparently on this account, chiefly, the majority of the plants are later than those about London. For example, some Ghent Azaleas, and one or two hybrid Rhododendrons, are still in bloom. There are several greenhouses and frames scattered about the place, in which are a quantity of Roses in pots, an astonishing number of Rose-cuttings for propagation, an excellent collection of the best Fuchsias, among which F. Lanei makes a very conspicuous figure, some admirably-grown Gloxinias and Achimenes, especially A. longiflora, and A. grandiflora, the last of which is just coming into flower, and the usual miscellaneous tribes. We observed particularly a showy kind of Nerium Oleander, called Rayanot, having five semi-double crimson flowers, streaked with white; a variety of Petunia, named Moore's splendens, with exceedingly large deep purplish crimson flowers; and, in the open ground, a very splendid double Senecio elegans, the size and closeness of the flowers of which are unusual, with a remarkably fine drooping purple Beech, which has very deep-coloured leaves. The Roses that are increased by cuttings here are placed singly in very small thumb-pots, from which it is considered easier and safer to remove them than from pots containing several cuttings. They are plunged in sawdust, over a covered chamber, in a pit heated by an open gutter of hot-water, which is connected with an apparatus that heats a long house and several pits, and was put up many years ago. It is worth noticing, too, that Rhododendrons grown here in pure loam, flourish quite as well as they generally do in moor-soil; and have even a more luxuriant appearance. The collection of Roses is very extensive and good, comprising nearly all the best sorts in every class; and there is another portion of the nursery, rather more than two miles from this, containing four acres of standard Roses, and two acres of stools. The whole of these, except some of the Bourbons, Chinas, and the autumn-flowering varieties, are now finely in bloom, and give a most glowing idea of how a place may be enriched by this "queen of flowers." Indeed, it is a matter of question whether any tribe can be so suitable for a small place; while no one will doubt that they are essential to the enrichment and decoration of a large one. Glancing over the various groups, we marked a few varieties of the principal classes, which are of a decidedly fine description, and which we here specify, referring the reader for their characters, prices, &c. to Messrs. Lane's well-arranged catalogue, which we believe, anyone can obtain on application. MOSSES:—Celina, Crested Damask, Eclatante, French Crimson, Luxembourg, Mottled, Mousseuse Partout, Perpetual White, Splendens, Single Crimson, White Bath, some of which are rather remarkable for being curious than as handsomely-formed flowers. PROVENCE, OR CABBAGE:—Blush, Illustre Beauté, Reine de Provence, Unique Striped. GALLICA, OR FRENCH:—Agrippa, Belle Douaisienne, Belle Hermione, Belle Helene, Boula de Nanteuil, Colbert, Comte Foy (very fine), Cynthie, D'Agueseau, Duc de Trévise, Duc d'Orleans ponctué (remarkably good), Duchess of Buccleugh, Duchesse d'Arembourg, Duchesse d'Orleans, Fanny Parissot, Francklin, Général Foy, Guillaume Tell, Grandissima, Horace Vernet, Heureuse Surprise, Kean, La Calaisienne, Louis Philippe, Létitie, Mathieu Mole, Nelly, Pomone, Reboul, Sobieski, Ténébreuse, Tricolore, Triomphe de Beauté, Triomphe de Rennes, Triomphe du Brabant, New Village Maid, Violet Crémer. ALBA: Achille, Blanchfleur, Félicité Parmentier, Madame Campan, Princesse de Lamballe (excellent), Queen of Denmark, Sophie de Marsilly. HYBRID PROVENCE AND FRENCH:—Aspasie, Duchess of Kent, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Emeraud, Hip, White Globe, L'Admiration, L'Ingénue, La Volupté, La Ville de Londres, Melanie Walder, Micacla, New Globe Hip. HYBRID CHINA:—Belle de St. Cyr, Brennus, Blairii (very fine), Beauty of Billard, Belle Marie, Belle Parabere, Coronation, Chenedolle, Coup d'Amour, Charles Duval, Comtesse de Lacepéde, Coup d'Hèbé, Dombrowski, Duke of Devonshire, Duchesse de Montebello, Eynard, Emperor, Probus, fulgens, fimbriata, Général Kleber, Great Western, Hortensia, Hortense Leroy, La Grandeur, La Dauphine, Lady Stuart, Las Casas, Lord John Russell, Magna Rosea (extremely good), Madame Plantier, Ne plus Ultra, Prince Albert (Hooker's), Princess Augusta, Richelieu (Duval), Stadtholder's Triomphe de la Queue, Velours épiscopal. DAMASK:—Arlinde, Calypso, Duke of Cambridge, La Ville de Bruxelles, Madame Hardy, Painted Damask. HYBRID PERPETUALS:—Aubernon, Clementine Seringe, Duc d'Aumale, Duchess of Sutherland, Earl Talbot, General Allard, Lady Sefton, Madame Laffay, Miss Elliott, Prudence, Rœser, Reine de la Guillotiere, Robin Hood, William Jesse (an admirable flower). TEA-SCENTED CHINA:—Delphine Gaudot, Eliza Sauvage, Goubalt (splendid), General Vallé, Hardy Jeanie Deans, Josephine Malton, M'Carthy. The following are new or scarce. MOSS:—Malvina, delicate pink, cupped, large and double. GALLICA:—Elodie, pink, expanded, very large, and double; Œillet Parfait, white, beautifully striped with red, compact and double; Cosimo Ridolfi, lilac rose, compact, large, and double; Desire Parmentier, pink, shaded, compact, and very double; Donna Sol, mottled pink, large, and double; Monthyon, lilac blush, globular, large and double. HYBRID PROVENCE:—Néron, rose, tinged with peach, cupped, large, and double. HYBRID CHINA: Marjolin, black crimson, cupped, large, and double; Madame Rameau, Velvety lake, cupped, and double; Eliza Mercœur, pink, globe, large, and double. HYBRID PERPETUAL:—Docteur Marjolin, pale lilac crimson, cupped, large, and double; Lady Alice Peel, rosy crimson, cupped, large, and double; Prince of Wales, rosy crimson, globular, large, and double.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. XIV.

(*Continued from page* 415.)

52. *Caoutchouc*, now in such common use in various branches of our manufactures, was first brought to Europe about the beginning of the last century; but nothing was known concerning its history till 1736, when, in a memoir presented to the French Academy, it was stated that there is found in Brazil a tree, from the bark of which, when wounded, a milky juice flows, which hardens in the air, and is then called by the natives *Cahuchu*; whence our word *Caoutchouc*. The natives use this liquid to render cloth impervious to rain; and, when hardened, flambeaux are made of it. The same tree has been found in Cayenne, Guiana, and other parts of South America, where it is called Hhevé. The latest name given to it by botanists is that of *Siphonia elastica*, and it is placed in the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. Besides the American Caoutchouc, a substance has been discovered in the East Indian Islands, and more particularly in Pulo Penang. It is procured from the juice of a climbing plant, called in Java *Bendud*, and by our botanists *Urceola elastica*. The East Indian Caoutchouc is dark-coloured on the outside, but light within; that from America, having been more completely dried by the air, is of a dusky grey throughout. Besides these plants, the species of Indian Fig trees furnish Indian rubber of the best quality, especially Ficus elastica.

53. *The genus Kydia.*—Dr. Roxburgh, in establishing the genus of trees called Kydia, found in the hilly parts both of Peninsular and Central India, as well as all along the foot of the Himalayan Mountains, says—"I have ventured to give it this name in memory of the late Colonel Robert Kyd, of Bengal, whose attachment to botany and horticulture induced him to retire from the high rank he held in the Army, to have more leisure to attend to his favourite study, to the advancement of every object which had the good of his fellow-creatures in view, and to the establishment of the Honourable East India Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where he was particularly attentive to the introduction of useful plants, and to their being dispersed over every part of the world for the benefit of mankind."

54. *The Baobab Tree.*—Cape de Verd is said to owe its name in part to the foliage of the *Adansonia digitata* of Linnæus, which adorns the whole of Senegambia and Guinea with its green elliptic arches, a full-grown tree presenting almost at a distance the appearance of a forest. According to Adanson, trunks are met with having a diameter of 30 feet, although the height of the tree is moderate, varying from 50 to 60 feet. The lower branches, however, shoot out to an incredible length, at first in a horizontal direction. These are covered with a dense foliage, which, from its weight, causes them to bend towards the ground; and thus there is presented an immense hemispherical mass of verdure, 120, 140, or even

150 feet in diameter, and perhaps 60 feet in height. A very full account of this wonder of the vegetable kingdom is given by Adanson, in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris, in the year 1761.

Reviews.

The Culture of the Grape Vine and Orange in Australia and New Zealand. By Geo. Suttor, F.L.S. Smith and Elder. 12mo.

THIS little book consists, in part, of extracts from Jullien's work on Vineyard Cultivation, and in part, of observations on the subject made by the author during his residence in New Holland, or tours through some of the Vine districts of Europe. He strenuously advocates the application of capital to the formation of Vineyards, both in New Holland and New Zealand, and appeals to experience as to the possibility of making good wines, at least in the former colony. To this we ourselves can testify, the quality of some samples of Sydney wines which we have tasted being such as leaves no doubt that at least good marketable wine, far better than that of the Cape of Good Hope, if not of high excellence, may be made in New Holland. With regard to New Zealand, we were not before aware that its climate had been proved to be favourable to the Vine. But Mr. Suttor states that—"The gentle slopes of sheltered valleys, generally speaking,—the land which produces the famous bulbous Fern roots, in New Zealand,—will be found, when well trenched, and the Fern eradicated, very favourable for the planting of the Vine. Peaches have long been grown there, and are very fine; also Melons, at and near the Bay of Islands; and Grapes were there in abundance, when one of my sons visited that place in 1836-38. The summers are in general very fine and temperate in New Zealand, but the winters, though mild, are often wet: this would be in favour of planting the Vine there."

The work is not adapted to the purposes of those who cultivate the Vine in England; but it may be recommended to emigrants as a useful guide to the proceedings of persons who are inclined to direct their attention to Vineyard management.

David's Temperature of the Soil is a sheet of figures explaining the temperature of the soil at one foot below the surface, in latitude 50° to 56° during each month from February to August inclusive, at different elevations above the sea as high as 160 feet. The intention is praiseworthy, and the tables, if to be relied upon for accuracy, useful; but upon the latter point we have not sufficient data to form an opinion. Our readers may, however, test the truth at once, when we mention that, according to Mr. David, at 80 feet of elevation the temperature of the soil on July 10, at one foot below the surface, should be 65° in lat. 50; 64° in lat. 51; 63° in lat. 52; and 61° in lat. 54°; 60° in lat. 55 and 56.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

I WAS at Kew Gardens the other day, and among other things I saw a number of men at work painting and reglazing all the old lights that could be spared off the houses. Nothing could be more economical or substantial than the way these men were set to work, and the manner in which the work was finished. Now, when we see such forethought and economy in the arrangements of the officials at Kew, where the public purse bears the burden, we cannot help blushing at the very extravagant manner in which these things are conducted in nine cases out of every ten in private establishments. In our private establishments all sorts of alterations, additions, and improvements in houses, pits, fire-places, &c. &c. are put off till the beginning of winter, and before the last stroke of the hammer, trowel, or paint-brush is heard, the frost sets in *to harden* the work, and thus a fair foundation is laid for future expense and annoyance. But to return to Kew; as work in actual progress or just finished is better for drawing instruction from than any imaginative operations. All gardeners know that the best painted hothouses, with the best kinds of glazing, will begin to want repairs after a series of years. Now, instead of endeavouring to stop this decay by paint, the people at Kew went to work in the right way. They ordered all the glass to be taken out of the old lights, all the putty and paint to be rubbed off, the glass to be cleaned, and the lights to be "primed" as if new, and the whole to be glazed afresh (using the best putty and paint), and all the laps to be puttied, and not more than one-eighth of an inch over each other. All the broken panes are of course put by for other uses, such as mending handglasses and making Ward's cases, to carry and fetch plants to and from distant parts of the globe. All this work will be well seasoned long before the winter sets in, and will remain good for many years, with a coat of paint every other season. I was rather amused to find from one of the painters at Kew that they intended to finish off the glazing after a manner which I myself adopted for some time, but which has never appeared in print in any work on gardening or hothouse building, as far as my reading goes. It is this: when the glass is bedded in the putty along the astragals, the usual way is to "front putty" the whole at once; but at Kew the lights are put by after the glass is bedded till the bedding putty is *dry*. The astragal then gets a coat of paint, and also a strip of the glass the depth of the bedding on the astragal; and when this is dry the front putty is put on. The coat of paint on the glass will cause the front putty to adhere to the glass, and it will remain sound many years longer than when it is put on without this precaution. This is a capital contrivance for lights that slide up and down; but for lights that are fixed, the best way is to have no front putty at all, as recommended by Mr. May, of the Hope Nursery, in vol. i., p. 53.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—When it becomes necessary to withhold water from a fruiting-house, owing to the fruit being nearly all full swelled or ripe, the suckers on the plants receive a severe check: the best plan, therefore, is to pull off the best of the suckers at this stage and set them growing in a place by themselves. The succession plants you will of course keep growing rapidly by plenty of heat and moisture; and also indulge them once or twice a week with liquid manure.

VINERY.—The leading article of the *Chronicle* of last week has thrown our old notions of stopping laterals overboard; here practice and theory are at issue. Practice says, stop up every channel which diverts the current of sap from the main leaders, as one leaf on a leader is worth four on a lateral; and theory says, touch not a leaf that can freely be exposed to the light; but if it can be proved that stopping laterals will increase the size of the leaves on the main shoots, theory must give way. I would earnestly entreat old practitioners to forward their opinions, accompanied with all facts relating to this most interesting question. Continue to force the late Grapes till you get them full swelled, when you may give more air and allow them slowly to colour at their leisure, but this stage will not be arrived at for several weeks yet.

PEACH-HOUSE.—As soon as the fruit is gathered let this house be kept in a moist state, with plenty of air day and night; and if the glass is intended to be taken off, see that the leaves are first inured properly for the change; but taking off the glass often does more harm than good.

FIGS.—A good supply of air and moisture, the young shoots stopped at every third or fourth joint, and an occasional dose of liquid manure to the roots, ought to keep these in a healthy, bearing state.

MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.—For late autumn Melons, plant out firm, strong, stocky plants in the frames now being emptied of their first crop; this is always a safer and less troublesome plan than trying to get a second crop from the same plants; good, experienced gardeners can only manage to get a second crop, and such men, of course, never want Calendars. The ridged Cucumbers are now in danger of getting so entangled with shoots that little fruit need be expected from them. See to these; they are very useful.

Out-door Department.

The principal sowings and transplantings will now soon be over for this season; and as the nights lengthen a more vigorous growth will come on. Everything lately planted ought to be watered occasionally till the plants begin to grow freely. Birds are very troublesome to the early fruits, and must be watched; and although the garden has been kept free from weeds all the season, there are thousands of seeds of weeds now floating on every breeze, and those which fall on good ground will soon become troublesome if not looked after.

CABBAGES and CAULIFLOWER PLANTS for autumn use, should be transplanted at regular intervals; those last planted out should have the ground well stirred about them and a little mould drawn round their stems.

KIDNEY BEANS.—After this time your sowings of these must be made in warm, sheltered places, as they come in late in the autumn, when cold weather prevails.

CELERY.—The main crop might now be got out, and the rows formerly planted should have a little mould drawn to them; first taking the precaution to stir the soil on each side the row which has been battered into a crust with the watering. If the earliest row does not throw up seed-stalks, you may assist it very much by a good dose of liquid manure.

PEAS AND BEANS.—Few people think of sowing Peas after this week; and this is about the time we are so much troubled with mildew on our Peas. A liberal supply of water is the best remedy against this evil.

SUCCESSION CROPS.—These are now reduced to salad plants, which are always sown according to the demand and the state of the last sowing.

ORCHARD.—The principal orchard work now is to guard the fruit from birds, &c., to gather and preserve Strawberries, and to procure plants of these for next forcing time. Get a quantity of 60-sized pots, full of rich compost; take a Potato-dibber and make a row of holes alongside of a row of Strawberries; push a pot into each hole down to the rim; then single out the runners, and pinch off the tops just beyond the newly-formed plant; double the runner on the other side of the plant, and with your forefinger push the doubling down to the bottom of the pot, and by this time the bottom of the young plant is just brought within the soil, and is firmly pegged down by its own runner or string in half the time you could do it with a peg, or with a stone or lump of soil.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—In the morning or forenoon throw water on the paths and under the stages, to keep up a moist atmosphere, and allow large portions of air in the house. See also that the plants do not stand too near to each other. Now is the time to get this season's growth formed, so as to ripen slowly, before the long, cool nights set in.

GREENHOUSE.—Keep the plants here thin also, and sprinkle them well in the afternoon with the engine; this is, perhaps, the worst time in the year to allow plants of any kind to flag for want of water, as, in a few hours, the leaves, being in a very active state, will suck away the juices which ought to go to nourish the plant.

CONSERVATORY.—A cool, refreshing air, loaded with the perfumes in this house, is always agreeable in summer; and the only way of obtaining this is by large portions of air, by slight shading, and by pouring large quantities of water over all spare places round the house. Stove plants brought in here for flowering do not require half the quantity of water which greenhouse plants do in the same place. All the climbers planted out in the borders require a liberal supply of water in the height of summer.

COLD PITS are warm enough now to allow of the glass or canvass to be taken off at night, to give the plants the benefit of the night dews, which seem to suit them better than any sort of artificial moistening. When the sun is out strong; that is, if he shines at all brilliantly this season, throw a slight shade over the Camellias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—The routine business of a well-kept flower-garden is so simple and uniform at this time that few words will suffice on this head. The Grass and gravel are as smooth as carpets; all the flowers staked or trained in some shape or other; no plant or bed stands in need of water for many hours at a time; every flower and leaf is picked off as soon as it begins to decay; and as to weeds, they are not allowed near such a scene.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending July 6, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June.		Barometer. Max.	Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	30	29.910	29.873	67	49	58.0	W.	
July.								
Saturday	1	30 002	29 982	69	52	60.5	E.	
Sunday	2	29.995	29.964	73	53	65.5	S.W.	
Monday	3	29 992	29.967	76	59	67.5	S. W.	
Tuesday	4	29.975	29.836	78	53	65.5	S.	
Wednesday	5	29.717	29.643	88	55	71.5	S.E.	.16
Thursday	6	29 836	29.751	73	51	62.0	S.W.	
Average		29 919	29.859	74.8	53.8	64.3		.16

June 30. Fine, with light clouds; overcast; cloudy and mild.
July 1. Overcast and fine; clear and fine at night.
2. Overcast and fine throughout.
3. Fine, with light breeze; rather cloudy; overcast at night.
4. Uniform haze; very fine; clear at night.
5. Sultry; sky deep blue, with dusky white clouds, very hot and sultry; rain at night.
6. Overcast, cloudy, and fine.
Mean temperature of the week 1. 1°. above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending July 15, 1843.

July.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	9	73.6	50.8	62.2	3	0.57 In.	—	1	1	—	2	3	7	3
Mon.	10	74.4	52.0	63.2	4	0.36	—	—	1	1	3	7	3	2
Tues.	11	75 4	52.9	64.1	5	0.18	—	1	—	2	—	4	3	3
Wed.	12	73.2	51-8	62.5	8	1.10	—	1	1	—	3	6	4	2
Thurs.	13	73 5	50.6	62.1	6	0.72	—	1	1	—	11	3	1	
Fri.	14	74.2	51.0	62.6	7	0.60	—	—	1	—	2	8	5	1
Sat.	15	74 7	50.6	62.7	10	1.36	—	2	1	—	3	8	3	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 11th, in 1836—thermometer 88°; and the lowest on the 13th in 1840, thermometer 41°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending July 7, 1843.

STRAWBERRIES and Cherries are daily becoming more abundant in the market, and Raspberries are now added in pretty considerable quantities. Myatt's British Queen and Prince Albert Strawberries are present in unusual abundance, and of fine quality. Grapes are plentiful, but hardly so good as they have been, except in a few instances. Peaches and Nectarines, too, are scarcely so fine as in previous weeks; though there is a large supply of them. Among the many Pine-Apples, there are two or three of a splendid description; and Melons are both numerous and good. Plenty of Gooseberries and both red and white Currants may now be had in a ripe state. There is a quantity of Chili Capsicums now in the market. The French Beans and Artichokes are particularly fine, as are the Cauliflowers; but the Cucumbers are neither long nor straight. Asparagus is entirely gone; there is only a very little Rhubarb; and the common vegetables are, from the late genial weather, in the finest order. Among the potted plants may be noted a dwarf orange-flowered variety of Tropæolum majus, Tuberoses, varieties of Pentstemon gentianoides, Balsams, Sweet Peas, and some particularly handsome Pinks; while, of rarer cut flowers, there are Erica Aitonii, Hibiscus sinensis plena, and Eucomus punctatus.

PRICES, SATURDAY, July 8, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 4s to 7s	Oranges, per doz., 1s 6d to 3s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 5s	— per 100, 10s to 20s
Peaches, per dozen, 6s to 24s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s 6d
Nectarines, per dozen, 6s to 24s	— per 100, 6s to 16s
Melons, 4s to 8s each	Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 2s
Strawberries, per pottle, 6d to 2s	Walnuts, per bush., 12s to 16s
Gooseberries, Green, p hf-sv, 2s to 3s 6d	Almonds, per peck, 6s
Currants, per half-sieve, 2s to 3s 6d	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
— Black, 2s 6d to 3s 6d	Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50s to 55s
— Red, for wine, 3s to 3s 6d	Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs. 60s
— for dessert, 5s to 6s	Nuts, per bushel —
Raspberries, per gallon, 10d to 1s	— Brazil, 16s
Cherries, English, p 12lbs, 2s to 4s 6d	— Barcelona, 24s
	— Cob, 12s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage-plants, per doz. bun., 1s to 2s	Peas, per sieve, 2s to 3s
Cabbages, per doz., 9d to 1s 6d	— per sack, 5s 6d to 7s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 4s	Beans, long-pod, p sieve, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 3s to 3s 6d	Asparagus, large, per 100, 2s to 5s
Potatoes, per ton, 70s to 100s	— Sprue, or Small, p. bun. 1s to 2s
— per cwt. 3s 6d to 5s	Lettuce, Cabb., p. sieve, 6d to 1s
— per bushel, 2s 6d to 4s	— Cos, per score, 9d to 1s 3d
— Kidney, p. bush., 1s 6d	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 1s to 2s
— Scotch, per bushel, 1s 6d	Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
— New, per cwt., 3s to 7s	Green Basil, per bunch, 4d to 6d
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1s to 4s	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Turnips, Spring, per bunch, 4d to 6d	Parsley, per 12 bunches, 1s 6d to 3s
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 6d to 1s	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 3s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 6d to 1s	Marjarom, green, per bunch, 4d to 6d
Carrots, Young Horn., p. bunch, 4d to 9d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 3d to 2s
— Spring per bunch, 4d to 8d	Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d	Leeks, per doz. bun., 3s to 4s
Shallots, per lb., 1s	Onions, Spring, per bunch, 2d to 4d
— green, per bunch, 3d to 4d	— Large, per bun., 6d to 9d

Notices to Correspondents.

MANURES.—*R. L.*—We are inclined to think that Potter's Artificial Guano and Mr. Lane's Super-phosphate of Lime are among the most powerful and manageable agents yet known.—*J. H. S.*—The term *weak* is not applied in a very strict sense in directions for the use of liquid manures; but cultivators must trust to their own experience in determining its meaning. Suppose, however, it were desired to give a plant an ounce of nitrate of soda, it is better to dissolve a ½ oz. in a watering pot of water and apply it at four different times, than to dissolve the whole ounce in the same quantity of water. There is no object in observing great precision in these operations, which are rather a question of labour than of anything else. If such matters are administered in strength they are apt to kill plants; and it will be years before we shall know what the exact limits are between beneficial and deleterious effects. If salts are given all at once they will be washed out of the soil before they can have been absorbed by the plant. You are right in supposing that plants should not have liquid manure after being pricked out, until they have made new roots.—*Flora.*—Liquid manures may be used to all herbaceous plants; but care must be taken not to over-stimulate them, or they will run to leaf. Try super-phosphate of lime or Potter's guano, both excellent.

SAINTFOIN.—*J. B. H.*—Saintfoin may be used with great advantage for soiling cattle. It is the mode in which it is principally consumed in the south of Europe. The time of sowing is in Spring, in a crop of corn, as Clover is sown; but it may be sown in July or August, and, unless the season be very dry, it will be sufficiently strong to stand the frost. If sown too late it might be injured, as it is rather tender when young. It is the most profitable green crop, next to Lucern, and will grow on much poorer soil, provided it contain a considerable portion of calcareous earth. Be sure to have good seed of the kind called in French *Esparsette à deux coupes. M.*

VINES.—*A Subscriber.*—Putting manure on the borders in which your Vines are planted *will* cause the roots to rise towards it, if they be not too deep.

FIG-TREES.—*H. K.*—Some of these days we will give a paper on the management of Figs; but you do not say whether yours are out-of-doors or forced.

CUCUMBERS.—*J. S.*—The Cucumbers which obtained the prizes at the last Ipswich Cucumber Show were Hamilton's Black Spine, Hamilton's White Spine, Walker's Pea Green, and Roman Emperor.

STRAWBERRIES.—*A Lady.*—Give your Strawberries common stable manure; form new beds in August or September; and place the plants about four inches apart in every way. Never mow off the leaves: it is the worst of all practices, and cannot be too much condemned.—*G. D. F.*—We do not think your "Princess Alice Maud" equal to Keen's seedling, which it is a great deal like. The "Emperor" Strawberry, concerning which inquiry was lately made, is, we hear, in no respect better than Keen's seedling, from which indeed it is said to be undistinguishable.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—In a week or two you shall have a paper on forcing these fruits.—*H. M.*—It may be that your Hautbois are blind from over-forcing; or it may also be owing to the cold, wet spring. We would take the gardener's advice, and wait till next year. If the Hautbois he gave you was really a prolific variety it ought not to produce many male flowers. At the same time, if you have certainly ascertained that some of your plants are absolutely barren, there can be no use in preserving *them.*

ASPARAGUS.—*R. S. V. P.*—While the Asparagus is growing you cannot do better than water it with a fluid as strong as sea-water; and if decayed animal matter is added, so much the better; but only while it is in full growth. Once a week in dry weather will be often enough. It is, however, impracticable to give empirical rules for these things; much will always depend on circumstances that can only be determined on the spot.—*A Subscriber.*—Late in the autumn (October or November) is the proper time for planting beds of Asparagus. Chalk will not be of much use to clayey soil, though it will certainly help a little to render it porous. But you cannot make a bed in *clay.* The soil *must* be light.

CROPS.—*Bumpkin.*—It is *not* advisable to plant out Broccoli between standing crops without manuring the ground.

POTATOES.—*Rus.*—The late Mr. Knight was of opinion that a thousand bushels an acre *might* be obtained; this would be 25 tons. Mr. Fleming, of Barochan, has obtained 22½ tons (see p. 227 of this volume.)—*Ignoramus.*—The word tuber is the same as the miscalled Potato-root, which is not a root at all. The term is necessary in exact language.

GREENHOUSES.—*Τετταρακοντος.*—The angle of your greenhouse roof may be anywhere between 35° and 45°. The height of the front should be just enough to get head-room in the front walk. We should try hot-water covered gutters, as described by Mr. Huishe in to-day's Paper. Your propagating-bed may be in front or in the middle; but, if the latter, you cannot have a stage. The best stages are stone or slate, or solid earth held

together by stone or slate-facings. Wood will, however, do very well with good management.

CELLARING PLANTS.—*Flora.*—The main point to attend to in this operation is to keep plants dry—not to dry them up—but away from a moist atmosphere. Take them out of the ground after the first frost; cut back any injured shoots, keep them dry and cold, but not exposed to frost, and either dark or with little light. If they are hung up they will probably become *too* dry. There is a mean in this respect, for which experience must be consulted.

LAWNS.—*J. J. G.*—For your lawn, sow per acre 5 lbs. of Crested Dog's-tail, 5 lbs. of hard Fescue, 20 lbs. of Rye-grass, 5 lbs. of Meadow Poa, 7 lbs. of White Clover, 2 lbs. of Yellow Clover, or Black Nonesuch. For American borders, any Nurseryman will supply you with the proper plants.

FEEDING.—*Monmouth.*—You can never be much at a loss how to stock your Grass when you have a good store of hay for the winter. The most profitable use of *rich* Grass would be to keep Milch-cows, and make butter, if you have a good dairy-woman; or you may buy in heifers in calf, and sell them when they have calved. Having a good stock of hay you need never sell to a disadvantage. Or else you may buy sheep, as many as your after-Grass will feed, and in winter give them oil-cake or meal, and fold them on your Grass-land till they are fat, which will much increase your next crop. It must depend on local circumstances which of these plans is preferable. *M.*

ROSES.—*Rural Chemistry* should put in cuttings of Roses that are not Chinas at the present time; and if allowed a very trifling bottom-heat, they will form rooted plants before winter commences.

PELARGONIUMS.—*Rural Chemistry.*—As soon as your plants have ceased to flower, they should be cut down, leaving only two or three joints to each shoot. The prunings may then at once be made into cuttings, and will readily strike under a hand-glass in the front of a south wall, if shaded while the sun can reach them.——*Paul Peter.*—Your collection would be improved by rejecting Joan of Arc, Perfection, and Proserpine, and filling their places by Foster's Favourite, Sir R. Peel, and Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, or Gaines' Rising Sun.*

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—*Paul Peter.*—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1842, p. 221, in the article "Amateur's Garden," you will find a list of the best Chrysanthemums.*

ARAUCARIA.—*X. Z.*—We see nothing materially wrong in your management of Araucaria-seeds; there was no advantage, however, in sticking them upright in the soil. If they were all fresh, the probability is, that you have given them too much water before they were able to make use of it. The history of the Thrips has been already given at p. 228 of 1841.

THE LILY OF THE FIELD.—*R. S. V. P.* complains that under this head we lately (page 429) spoke of *our* conjecture about the white Lily not being the one intended in the Sermon on the Mount being confirmed by a letter from a gentleman at Aleppo; and he says that *he* first called our attention to the fact some months ago when he remarked upon the extract from Lady Callcott's book upon that subject, and afterwards sent us a copy of a letter from Dr. Bowring that confirmed the fact that the white Lily was not indigenous to the Holy Land. We trust that our correspondent will, upon consideration, perceive that his complaint is unfounded. We, at p. 744 of vol. ii., pointed out the absence of evidence to show that the white Lily inhabited Palestine; and at a subsequent period Dr. Bowring showed, for the first time, that Our Saviour's plant was probably the scarlet Martagon Lily. Our conjecture as to what it might be was overthrown by this important evidence; which, however, left untouched our original assertion that be it what it might, it could not be the white Lily. Will *R. S. V. P.* do us the favour to reperuse the article at p. 744?

SEEDLING CACTI.—*E. M.*—Your mule between Cereus grandiflorus and speciosissimus is much like several others, with the same origin, which we have lately received, but it is rather paler. These are all fine flowers, but not equal to either C. grandiflorus or speciosissimus.——*H. Kenny.*—Your Cereus Maynardiæ, between C. grandiflorus and speciosissimus, is one of the finest we have seen of this new race. Its colour is nearly that of C. Ackermanni.

DRAWING.—*A Constant Reader.*—There is no single work by which a man could instruct himself in architecture as connected with gardening. He must first learn to sketch freely by hand, by copying from a few numbers of "Hullmandel's Sketch Book," 1*s.* each. Then procure "Smith's Elements of Classic Architecture," published in Edinburgh at 2*s.* 6*d.* For garden structures, he may copy from Austin's work on artificial stone ornaments; and for plans, &c., from Loudon's "Suburban Gardener." The price of the whole would be under 30*s.* If he wished to attain great proficiency a teacher would be indispensable. *J. P.*

BOOKS.—*Palma.*—There is no book in English or French with the generic characters of plants. Endlicher's "Genera Plantarum," in Latin, is the present standard work.

WOODLICE.—*Miss A. G.*—The only effectual way of removing the Woodlice which eat your Melons is to catch them, and this may be done by laying pieces of any tubular material, such as Bean-stalks, about the frames, and blowing out the Woodlice which congregate there into hot water, as is done with earwigs. Or pieces of Turnip or Carrot may be scattered about, which will attract them. Or, as they collect round the sides of the frames, boiling water may be poured down these occasionally, if the roots are not too near them.

GRUBS.—*E. D. S.*—We cannot give any certain mode of destroying these amongst Carnations. Nitrate of soda has been lately recommended, and may possibly be effectual. You may prepare your soil in autumn with a dressing of soot and lime.

INSECTS.—*H. M. and others.*—Put a pint of gas-water to 10 pints of pump-water, and syringe your Roses; this will remove the green-fly. Is not your insect enemy the thrips? Try gas-water for it also.——*Ruth.*—Of the insects you forwarded to us, No. 1 is the grub or larva, and Nos. 2 and 3 the sexes of a water-beetle called Dytiscus marginalis. The female is distinguished from the male by the elytra or wing-cases being deeply furrowed longitudinally. We are not aware that the insect is injurious to gold-fish, either in the larvæ or perfect state. *S.*

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A Rustic.*—Ailanthus glandulosus has no English name. It is a very common hardy tree, and may be had of any respectable nurseryman. You will find it in every good catalogue of plants.—— *Cartmel.*—Fungi cannot be named from a pen and ink sketch and slight description. It is probably some Agaricus allied to A. comatus.——*N. M.*—The Lily appeared a distinct variety of Lilium bulbiferum; but we cannot say anything further about it. Its value and novelty can only be ascertained by those who have the opportunity of comparing it with L. bulbiferum in the same soil. Your other question should be addressed to a nurseryman.——*A Country Vicar.*—A terrace bank will stand very well in stiff soil at an angle of 45°. It is better to turf its face than to sow it with Grass-seeds. Nothing further is required than to make the face of the slope firm.——*Julius.*—Apply to Mr. Newman, philosophical instrument-maker, Regent-street, London.——*A Female.*—Your plant is Euphorbia lathyris, a weed in many parts of the country. It is called English Caper, or Caper-spurge, from the resemblance its fruit bears to the Caper (Capparis spinosa), commonly used for culinary purposes; but it would be very dangerous to use it in the same way. In the days of the monks it was cultivated for the same purposes as Castor Oil is now employed for. §——*Z.*—Your plant seems to be some Parthenium, but we cannot name such a little bit.——*Oxford.*—Echium vulgare.——*P. K. W.*—Phlomis fruticosa.——*A Constant Reader.*—Lupinus rivularis, Verónica spicata, Verónica leucantha, Aconitum cámmarum. §——*Miley.*—From the miserable specimen sent, your Salvia patens appears to be Salvia chamædryoides. §——*J. W. F.*—1, Sanícula Europæa; 2, Sýmphytum officinale; 3, Astrántia intermédia. §——*H. M. J.*—1, Cryptogramma crispum; 2, Asplénium trichomanes; 3, Scolopéndrium vulgare; 4, Genista linifólia; 5, Polygonum amphíbium. §——*C. D. B.*—Countess of Leven Rose, and Pelargonium melananthum. §——*B.*—Acer negundo. Mr. Lawrence's pamphlet is out of print.——*Bumpkin.*—Astrantia carniolica.——*H. M.*—The plant you have sent is not recognised; it was not raised from the seed-pod sent, which is that of some Crotalaria.——*A Descendant of Flora.*—Dielytra formosa.——*An Amateur.*—In all probability the air of your houses is much too dry for either Fuchsias or Pelargoniums. A dry atmosphere is the ruin of greenhouse plants.——*Rural Chemistry.*—The cultivation of Cacti is mentioned at p. 145 of 1841.——*Mowbray.*—If the party under this signature amongst the "Notices to Correspondents," in this Paper of the 17th ult., will favour Messrs. Youell & Co., Great Yarmouth Nursery, with his address, they will feel obliged.——*W. R.*—We are unable to name your Rhododendrons. The garden varieties of that genus have no settled names.——*Climax.*—Your Delphinium seems to be grandiflorum; but whether finer than the single of that species cannot be told without comparing the two, which we have not just now the opportunity of doing. You should have sent some leaves with the flowers.——*W. Gardner, Sandgate.*—We have never received your Hoya.——*J. P. Z.*—Listera ovata. There is no doubt about its being indigenous to this country. §——*A Subscriber.*—Astrágalus glycyphyllus. §——*An Old Subscriber.*—1, Bromus mollis; 2, Erióphorum augustifólium; 3, Carex vesicária; 4, C. stellulata; 5, C. pauciflora; 6, C. cæspitosa (a starved specimen). §——*A Reader.*—1, Phlox suavéolens; 2, P. ovata; 3, P. maculata. §——*C. E. G.*—Ervum hirsutum. §——*Zephyrus.*—We do not know what the Madeira Silk Plantis. Soapsuds are very proper as a manure for all sorts of plants, especially if mixed with urine and allowed to become putrid.——*B. K.*—Ervum tetraspermum and Lotus angustissimus.——*A. B.*—Your varieties of Schizanthus Hookeri are very pretty; but will they be permanent?——*J. H. Wunklyn.*—Stanhopea gravéolens, a variety of S. venusta.——*J. B.*—Your Schizanthus is quite new, and is worth showing at the next Horticultural Exhibition at Chiswick. It will be called Schizanthus cándidus, and published in the "Botanical Register." Many thanks for the specimen, and more for the promised plant. The annual is Gilia tricolor.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

PELARGONIUMS.—*G. P.*—Your seedling is not so good as you imagine it to be. There is a great want of substance in the flower altogether; the bottom petals are not pure white, and the colour in the upper petals very ragged and uneven near the edge, which is thin; we have several flowers already out very superior to it.——*C. W. Fox.*—*Cœur de Lion* is a fine high-coloured variety, of a bright rosy vermilion, with a light centre; the flower is too long in form. *Patroness* is too small and thin in the bottom petals; and *Marquis* has the same faults.——*E. Burr.*—Neither of your seedlings are worth preserving; the pink variety is bad in form, the petals being too long, and the flower altogether loose, and not preserving the form with which it opens; the top petals are also too veiny beyond the spot, and too feathery at the base. The same observations apply to the white seedling.——*G. W. Hoyle.*—It was very mortifying on opening your box to find it such a mass of confusion that it was impossible to tell to which flowers the different petals belonged. Had you placed over them a thin layer of cotton wool, or screwed up each flower separately in paper, fastening it tight about the stalk, and leaving it open at the opposite end, this disaster might have been avoided. Many of the petals have a promising appearance, particularly a high-coloured flower; generally the under petals seem to want substance, and some of the top petals are too thin at the edge. ——*Mr. Keat.*—It is not necessary to report upon your flowers singly, as the same character, variously modified, runs through them all: take, for instance, "10, bad form, lower petals too long, upper petals high and pointed, with jagged edges;" this description would suit most of them: they want the form, substance, and compactness of good flowers—No. 6 is the best flower among them.——*John Davis.*—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, are coarse, loose, and badly-formed flowers; 2 is a pretty good form, but the petals curl back too much; 7, broad under-petals, top ones cloudy, liney, and uncertain; the best flower is No. 8, both in form, substance, and smoothness on the edge of the petal; 10 has good colour and substance, but the lower petals are too narrow: generally, your flowers are loose in form, and when fully expanded there is a large and deep division between the upper and lower petals, and the latter are commonly too long—they want compactness and substance.——*J. D. P.*—*Trentfield Nun* is a pretty little well-formed flower, but wanting purity in the lower petals. In *Cerberus* the upper petals are too veiny. *King of the Gipsies*, upper petals thin at the edge. *Cupid*, singular variety, but not, we think, worth keeping. The upper petals of the three first-mentioned flowers have a tendency to curl back, but the lower petals are short and well formed. ——*E. M.*—Your seedling is too rough for a show-flower, as all the petals curl back and show a puckering at the edges; but in the border it will be very ornamental, as it appears to be a very prolific bloomer.——*H. B.*—Your seedling is no improvement; the colour is common and poor, particularly in the upper petals about the edges.——*W. H. M.*—*Shylock* is a very poor specimen, pointed petals with rough edges. *Llewelyn* is much better, the petals are broader, of a better form, and smooth on the edge; both of them are small.——*Juvenis, Cork.*—Your flowers arrived in a dry and bad state, so that no satisfactory opinion can be given. 1 is evidently too small; 2 is a good form, but the colour was quite gone; 3 is a bad form, the under petals being too long; the under petals of 4 are rather thin, but of a good form, short and round, the upper petals were too far gone; 5 is pretty, but not equal to some we have in the same style.—— *A Devonian.*—1, fine and clear colour, with the lower petals disproportionately long. 2, good general form, the edges of the petals jagged and uneven; the irregular veining in the lower petals is also a defect. 3, good colour, white centre, rich upper petal; this, if it retains a cupped form when open, is a pretty variety. 4, edges of the upper petal rather thin, colour finely spread, leaving a light margin; lower petals short, of a delicate salmon colour, with a light crimson spot in the centre of each—a very pretty flower; from the petals having all fallen, it is impossible to tell the form of the flower. 5, petals too long. 6 (?) uneven and watery edge, lower peals too long. 7, bad form, lower petals too long. 8, upper petals uncertain; flower altogether rather rough; fine colour. 9, good clear colour, upper petals pointed and uneven, bottom ones too long. 10 wants form, all the petals turn back. 11, good spot, which terminates badly; edges to petals rough; 12, lower petals thin and long. 13, bad form. 14, coarse and veiny, upper petals pointed. 15, uneven edge to upper petals, good spot, and pretty colour. 16, uneven and watery edge, spot burns, lower petals too long, and the flower altogether wants substance.—— *J. C.*—No. 5 is a showy flower, but veiny, coarse, and very uneven; puckered both in the upper and lower petals. No. 6 is the best of your seedlings, the colour is clear and good, the spot dark and well defined, the lower petals are broad, but they are, however, rather too long; the flower is altogether of good substance, the petals thick, and even on the edges; it is large, and will make a showy greenhouse variety. No. 7, bad form, all the petals too long.——*A. B.*—The petals of your seedling are all too long and loose, the flower wants substance, and the ground-colour is not sufficiently pure.*

CALCEOLARIAS.—*A Constant Reader, Kendal.*—No. 5 is a curiously-marked seedling; they are all small, and common compared to the varieties grown about London.†

RANUNCULUSES.—*G. Lightbody, Falkirk.*—From the stems of the flowers having been cut very short, they had by the journey been shaken from the paper, so that we cannot refer to them by name; we can only state that they are some of the most beautiful varieties we have seen, perfect in form, some with perfect and most delicate edging, and others partaking of richer pencilling.†

VERBENAS.—*J. D. Parks.*—Your Verbenas did not arrive in good condition, but from what was left of them, we cannot discover any novelty or improvement upon the sorts already in cultivation.†

FUCHSIAS.—*J. and C. Whalley.*—Your seedlings are small. No. 1 we think no improvement upon several small varieties that we already have; the sepals having a faded appearance. No. 2 is decidedly better, and for a small variety a very good one; if the foliage is small, and it proves an abundant bloomer, it will make a pretty variety.——*W. Barratt.*—Your seedling is a very graceful variety, flowers long and slender, tube and sepals scarlet crimson, corolla violet purple, pistils and stamens long, foliage small, and blooming freely.——*H. B.*—Your best seedling is No. 4; this is a beautiful variety; seed-vessel bright green, tube and sepals bright rosy scarlet, corolla large, of a bright violet purple; it is a well-proportioned flower. We object to 2 on account of the tube being so slender, and prefer No. 1, which is similar to 2 in colour, and having a stout tube; this is a fine flower with less blue in the corolla. 3 is a stout flower, of good colour, with long sepals, which expand freely and expose the corolla, which is of a rosy purple colour. No. 4 is decidedly your best variety.—— *E. H.* —Your seedling is not equal to many of the varieties out.—— *A. B.*—The smallest of your seedlings is not worth keeping, nor is there sufficient novelty in No 3 to make it very desirable, —the light variety with the scarlet corolla is the best; and if a free blooming plant, it will make a desirable addition to this beautiful class.——*Lucombe, Pince, and Co.*—The blooms sent of *Fuchsia exoniensis* prove it to be a very splendid variety; it is a flower of great substance throughout, seed-vessel dark, tube and sepals of a rich crimson carmine, the sepals are long, they expand freely, and disclose the rich crimson purple corolla, which is very large, and of a peculiar denseness of texture.†

PANSIES.—*Polly.*—*Princess Alice* is a large, round, flat, and fine flower of great substance; the top petals are of a deep mulberry-purple, having a very broad band of the same colour round the lower petals, and meeting well above the eye, which is large and bold; the ground-colour is yellow, and there is a very slight difference between the bottom and side petals; it is a fine variety.——*W. C. T.*—Our impression was that *Browne's Eliza* would prove a very *useful* flower; and having pointed out its good qualities it was proper to point out a defect, which you admit.——*Missey.*—Nos. 1 and 3 are the best of your flowers, but they are but miniatures of the Pansies now grown.——*W. Hutchings.*—*Dark Perfection*, a good colour, but rather small, and the under petals are not in good proportion to the upper ones; it is much inferior to the selfs we already possess.—— *A Lover of Pansies.*—Purity in the ground-colour of the Pansy is an essential qualification, therefore Nos. 1 and 6 being deficient in this respect, must be consigned to the border; 2 and 3 must share the same fate, from the ground-colour of the lip differing from that of the side petals. The serrated edges of the petals to No. 4 is a disqualification, at the same time the general form and proportion of the petals are very good. No. 5 is the best, having a clear bright yellow ground, with a fine dark eye, upper petals of a blue purple, with a very decided band of the same round the lower petals; this appears to be novel in colour, and we should like to see it again.——*A Constant Reader.*—Your flower is round, flat, and well-formed, with a good eye; the yellow ground-colour is not even, being deepest in the bottom petal, and it melts so much into the blue of the top petals, and the broad band of the bottom ones, as to change half the colour into a bronzy hue, which gives it an indistinct appearance. We should like to see it again.——*G. Leather, Esq., Knowsthorpe.*—*Mrs. Meynell Ingram* is an extremely delicate and pretty flower, primrose ground, compact eye, of a dark blue purple; the upper petals have a few spots of delicate blue away from the edge; the flower in its present state is rather too small.——*A. B.*—Your seedlings were too much shrivelled up to judge fairly of, they are small, and there does not appear to be anything particularly worthy of notice.——*H. K.*—It is impossible to form an opinion upon a flower sent in so dried and shrivelled a state; it is surely too small.——*M.*—The creamy white is a pretty flower, round, with a good eye, but it appears to be rather deficient in substance. The dark variety wants purity of ground-colour for a show-flower, and the edge of the belting wants to be more clearly defined.*

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Overland Mail from India has arrived this week with news from Bombay to the 20th May, and from China to the 28th March. The proceedings in Scinde are the chief points of interest in the Indian news. Sir C. Napier's conquest is not likely to be held without another struggle; Shere Mahommed, who was defeated at the battle of Fullalie, has rallied the mountaineers of the Beloochee tribes, and has advanced to within six miles of Hyderabad with a force of about 30,000 men. Sir C. Napier had sent for reinforcements, and it was expected that another battle would take place in the middle of May. All communication by sea will shortly be cut off, and the country will very soon be flooded by the periodical rise in the Indus, so that it was doubted whether any continued military operations could be carried on until the close of the season. Under these circumstances, the result of the anticipated battle is looked for with some anxiety. Akhbar Khan is at Jellalabad, negotiating with the mountaineers for the safe passage of his father through the Khyber Pass; the Kuzzilbashes are in power at Cabul, and a Persian Chief is said to have established his authority at Candahar. The state of the Punjaub was beginning to attract attention; Shere Singh had suffered from a paralytic stroke, which was likely to prove fatal, and thus render British intervention necessary to control the rebellious portions of his kingdom. The affair at Khytul has terminated in the suppression of the disturbance, and our troops are now in secure possession of the place. From China we learn that Colonel Malcolm arrived there on the 16th March with her Majesty's ratification of the treaty, but no arrangement had been made for the exchange with the Chinese Plenipotentiary. Sir H. Pottinger had declared his intention of proceeding to some northern port in order to carry on the tariff negotiations, but every means was put into practice by the authorities around Canton to induce him to remain.—The accounts from Spain are extremely unfavourable to the cause of the Regent. The insurrection now comprises two-thirds of the kingdom; and since our last,

Pampeluna and its garrison, and other important towns, have joined the movement. The Royal Army is separated into three bodies, each acting at a distance from the others, and neither of them sufficiently strong to attack the insurgents or to effect a junction with one of the other divisions. In the meantime, the insurrection has spread in a circle around the Regent, and great doubts are entertained whether he will be able to make head against the powerful and well-organized conspiracy which now surrounds him.

At home, the revenue returns for the year and quarter ending the 5th inst. are the chief topic of interest. The general balance for the year shows an increase in the total revenue of the country to the amount of 2,442,942*l.*, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The increase of the quarter amounts to 1,700,532*l.*; but as this includes the produce of the silver received from China and the Income-tax, it does not give the absolute increase upon the ordinary branches of revenue, which amounts to about 50,000*l.* for the quarter. The Customs and Excise show a steady and satisfactory improvement on the accounts for the quarter, the increase on the one being 135,015*l.*, and upon the other 140,013*l.*; but the decrease on the year, as compared with the year 1842, is 514,926*l.* on the Customs, and 1,013,868*l.* on the Excise. In the Stamps and Taxes, there is a decrease both on the year and quarter; in the Stamps, the decrease on the year is 203,717*l.*, and on the quarter 39,369*l.*; and in the Taxes, the decrease on the year is 249,033*l.*, and on the quarter 74,408*l.* There is a small decrease in the revenue of the Post-office for the quarter to the amount of 9,000*l.*; but on the year the increase is 59,000*l.*—The proceedings of Parliament present few subjects which call for special observation. The adjourned debate on the Irish Arms Bill is not yet terminated, and every clause and sentence of the measure continues to give rise to amendments and divisions. On Tuesday Mr. Smith O'Brien moved that the House resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the causes of the discontent at present prevailing in Ireland, with a view to the establishment of a system of just and impartial government in that part of the United Kingdom. A long debate ensued, for the details of which we must refer our readers to our Parliamentary Report.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses are quite well, and still continue at Buckingham Palace. On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage; and the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken an airing, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. On the same day the Queen had a dinner and evening party. On Tuesday morning Prince Albert reviewed the Scots Fusilier Guards in Hyde Park, and in the evening Her Majesty and the Prince, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, honoured the Italian Opera-house with their presence. On Wednesday the Queen had an evening party, and on Thursday Her Majesty held a drawing-room in honour of her birthday, which was very numerously attended. Viscount Sydney and Captain Meynell have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Captain the Hon. A. Duncombe, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on the Queen. Major-General Wemyss has relieved Colonel Buckley in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Colonel Bouverie has relieved Major-General Sir E. Bowater as the Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.—The King of Hanover met with an accident on Friday afternoon at Kew, by stumbling over a stone step. In the fall his Majesty bruised his arm and side, but is now recovered. His Majesty came to town in the evening, and took an airing in an open carriage on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday his Majesty went to the Temple in the evening, to honour Sir Charles Wetherell and the benchers of the Inner Temple with his company at dinner. The Lord Chancellor, Duke of Buckingham, Duke of Beaufort, Marquess of Londonderry, the Earls of Eldon, Delawarr, and Digby, Viscount Strangford, Bishop of Rochester, Lords Brougham, Denman, Kenyon, and Lowther, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, &c. were invited to meet his Majesty. After dinner the King returned to Kew.—On Monday the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz took their departure from Kew for the Continent, and embarked at Dover on Tuesday morning for Calais, under the usual salutes. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has for the last few days been labouring under the effects of a slight cold, but we are happy to state that she is daily recovering. It is understood that Witley Court, near Worcester, is in a state of preparation for the reception of her Majesty, who is expected to arrive at the end of the month from Marlborough House. It is expected that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will be present at the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Derby. His Royal Highness leaves town on Monday next, and will be the guest of the Duke of Devonshire. On Tuesday his Serene Highness the Prince Reuss Lobenstein Ebersdorf went by railroad to Windsor, to view the Castle, Virginia Water, &c. His Serene Highness left town on Tuesday, and proceeded by water to Woolwich to inspect the Dock-yard and Arsenal. The Governor, Lord Bloomfield, gave orders for the garrison to go through their evolutions on Woolwich-common, and in the evening his Serene Highness dined with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. H.R.H. the Princess Clementine of Orleans, now Princess of Coburg, is expected to leave Lisbon so as to reach London on the 15th of this month.

The Army.—The following promotions in consequence of the recent successes in Scinde were gazetted on Friday:—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army: Majors Poole, 22d Foot, and M'Pherson, 17th Foot. To be Majors in the Army: Captains George, 22d Foot, and Conway, 22d Foot. To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East Indies: Lieutenant-Colonel Pattie, 9th Bengal Cavalry. To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army in the East Indies: Majors Reid, 12th B.N.I.; Waddington, B.E.; Stack, 3d, B.C.; Wyllie, 21st B.N.I.; Browne, 8th B.N.I.; Story, 9th B.C.; Woodburn, 25th B.N.I.; Lloyd, B.A.; Outram, 23d B.N.I.; Leslie, B.A. To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Captains Delamain, 3d B.C.; Willoughby, B.A.; Whitlie, B.A.; Fisher, 12th B.N.I.; Tucker, 2d B.E.I.; Jackson, 25th B.N.I.; Tucker, 9th B.C.; Stevens, 21st B.N.I.; Green, 21st B.N.I.; Blenkins, 6th B.N.I.

The Navy.—The Lords of the Admiralty have given notice of a change in the Naval uniform. The following are the general directions, subject to the usual modifications applicable to the different ranks of Officers: The coats of all Officers, now having scarlet collars and cuffs, to have white collars and blue cuffs; and the slash in the sleeve, which is now blue, to be white. The bullions of dress epaulettes to be loose, instead of fixed, as at present. All cocked hats to be of the same dimensions as that to be worn by the Admiral of the Fleet, and with the same distinctions heretofore used, except that the binding, which was formerly of black silk lace, 2½ inches, is to be 2 inches in width, and of the oak-leaf pattern.

Order of the Bath.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Charles J. Napier, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order. Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following officers, in Her Majesty's service, to be Companions of the Order, viz.:—Lieutenant Colonels Pennefather and Poole, 22d Foot; and M'Pherson, 17th Foot; and Majors George and Conway, 22d Foot. Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following officers, in the East India Company's Service, to be Companions of the Order, viz.:—Colonel Pattie; Lieutenant-Colonels Reid, Waddington, Stack, Wyllie, Browne, Story, Woodburn, Lloyd, Outram, and Leslie. Majors Delamain, Willoughby, Whitlie, Fisher, Jackson, Tucker, Stevens, Green, and Blenkins.

The Revenue.—The Revenue accounts for the year and quarter ending the 5th inst. were published on Wednesday, and are satisfactory, as showing a small increase in some of the more important sources of revenue, and an indication of reviving trade. The total revenue for the year was 47,780,342*l.*, and that of the corresponding year ending July 5, 1842, was 45,337,400*l.*, showing an increase of 2,442,942*l.* in favour of the present; but this must not be considered an absolute increase, as it includes the Income Tax and the money received from China, without which there would be a deficiency of nearly 1,900,000*l.* The accounts for the *year* show an increase on the Post-office of 59,000*l.*; Miscellaneous, 1,080,214*l.*, to which must be added Property Tax, 3,317,997*l.*; Repayment of Advances, 142,257*l.*, making a total of 4,599,468*l.* They show a decrease on the Customs of 514,926*l.*; Excise, 1,013,868*l.*; Stamps, 203,717*l.*; Taxes, 249,033*l.*; Crown Lands, 60,000*l.*, to which must be added, Imprest and other moneys, 114,982*l.*, making a total of 2,156,526*l.*; which being deducted from the amount of increase 4,599,468*l.*, as stated above, gives 2,442,942*l.*, as the increase on the year. The accounts for the *quarter* show an increase on the Customs of 135,015*l.*; Excise, 140,013*l.*; Property Tax, 861,709*l.*; Crown Lands, 2,500*l.*; Miscellaneous (including the money received from China), 849,767*l.*; to which must be added, Repayments of Advances, 35,655*l.*, making a total of 2,024,659*l.* They show a decrease on the Stamps of 39,369*l.*; Taxes, 74,408*l.*; Post-office, 9,000*l.*; Imprest and other Moneys, 200,350*l.*, making a total of 323,127*l.*, which being deducted from the amount of 2,024,659*l.*, as stated above, gives 1,701,532*l.* as the increase on the quarter.

Earl Grey.—Last evening the answer to inquiries respecting the health of the venerable peer was that his Lordship had a comfortable night, and still continues improving satisfactorily. His Lordship is now able, with assistance, to leave his bed-room, and sit up during a considerable part of the day in an ante-chamber.

Post Office.—Lord Lowther, the post-master general, has for some time been making arrangements with the Post-office authorities of Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Austria, Saxony, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, for the transmission of letters and newspapers to and from England and those countries, on the same terms as the recent postal convention with France, which came into operation on the 1st of June, either by paying the postage or not. These negotiations are nearly concluded.

Sycee Silver.—By the statement of the account between the Master of the Mint and the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the Sycee silver remitted from China, it appears that the total value is 1,334,480*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, the freight and other expenses connected with which is 19,291*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a balance of 1,315,188*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; the above-named sum being equal in Chinese value to 6,000,000 dollars, the first instalment under the treaty of Nankin. Of this amount, 1,281,406*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* has been paid into the Exchequer, and 53,073*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* reserved for freight, charges of preparation, contingent expenses, allowances, &c. subject to the approbation of the Treasury.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The news from Paris is chiefly connected with the details of the Budget, and with matters of domestic interest. On Saturday the Bill for opening a credit of 527,241 francs for the Minister of Finance, in order to enable the Government to pay, should King Otho's Government not do so, the half-year's interest due on the portion of the Greek loan guaranteed by France, passed the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 221 to 13. In the brief discussion which preceded the vote, M. Guizot said that there was every reason to hope that the financial difficulties of Greece would not be of long duration, and that the present Bill would probably be the last of such a nature the Chamber would have to give their assent to. The Chambers were but thinly attended on Monday, in consequence of the funeral of Mdlle. Barrot, the only daughter of M. Odillon Barrot, whose early death is deplored by the Journals of all parties. The greater portion of the Members of both Houses were present at the funeral. The Chamber of Deputies commenced on that day the discussion on the project of a railway from Avignon to Marseilles. One of the Opposition papers having stated that when the King came from Neuilly to the Tuileries, on Friday, he alighted at the Perron de la Reine, and that he appeared to be suffering, and was compelled to lean forcibly on the arms of the two officers who accompanied him, in order to be able to reach his apartments, the Ministerial paper says, that nothing can be more false than these details, and that the King was never in better health. The Duc d'Aumale landed at Marseilles from Algiers on the 29th ult. In the beginning of August, his brother, the Duke de Nemours, is to proceed with his consort to the camp formed at Plelan, near Rennes. The Prince and Princess de Joinville arrived at Brest on Saturday last, from Rio Janeiro. Dr. Hahnemaun, the founder of Homœopathy, died in Paris on Sunday, aged 88. Summer tourists may be interested to know that a new line of packets has been established on the Loire, by means of which a traveller, leaving Paris at six in the morning for Orleans by the railroad, can arrive at Tours at half-past six in the evening, a distance of 60 leagues.

SPAIN.—The accounts received this week by the French telegraph are of considerable interest, and the state of affairs in the provinces has assumed an aspect of very grave importance to the Regent. Two-thirds of the kingdom have joined the insurrection, which is becoming so general in Andalusia, that Gen. Carratala, the Governor of Seville, who had retired to Cadiz after the outbreak at Seville, has declared Cadiz and its province in a state of siege. Pampeluna and its garrison, all the military posts on the frontier except Irun and Fontarabia, have made their *pronunciamento* for the insurrection. In Galicia the example of Corunna has spread with great rapidity. Vigo, Pontevedra, Orense, Lugo, and Betanzos, have followed the movement; but at Ferrol the population was still kept down by the Captain-General. Burgos is the seat of a very active and energetic junta, which was organising the insurrection throughout the entire of Old Castile. The General commanding the city was compelled to capitulate for want of provisions, but the Governor of Valladolid still maintained himself in an old convent, converted by the French into a citadel during the Peninsular war. All these circumstances prove that the Burgos insurgents are not yet ready to march upon Madrid with those of Galicia, as they boasted they would in their proclamation. The people of the valley of Aran and of the upper mountains, as well as Huesca and Daroca, in Aragon, had declared against the Regent. Palma, in the Balearic Islands, Ceuta, Algesiras, and the camp of San Roquez, had likewise "pronounced." The Regent reached La Ronda on the 24th, and proceeded the next day to Albaceta, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people and the National Militia. He had found it necessary, however, to wait until he could be reinforced by Gen. Van Halen, who had found the troops of Alvarez so disorganised before Granada, that he was obliged to withdraw them. Gen. Van Halen was still at Jaen on the 25th ult., awaiting the arrival of the Governor of Cordova, with a reinforcement of 1,500 men, to cross the Sierra Morena, and effect a junction with the Regent. By the latest news from Valencia, it appears that the "Junta of Salvation," as they style themselves, commanding in that city, had issued orders to all the country within their reach to pay up within six days the taxes due for the entire year. All bachelors and widowers without children, from the ages of 18 to 40, are ordered to take up arms, and a strong temptation is held out to the Regent's troops to desert by an offer of one real a-day additional pay, and a reduction of a year in the period of their service. The Junta of Barcelona had called upon the members of the Lopez Administration to meet in that city. General Serrano had, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the Junta, pronounced the termination of the Regency of Espartero, and relieved all Spaniards of their allegiance to him. The report of several of battalions of Zurbano's army having joined the insurgents was untrue; but he has found it necessary to enter into an arrangement with General Castro, the insurgent General, by which he has been allowed to fall back upon Cervera without coming to a battle. The terror of a bombardment had subsided at Barcelona, and the population was beginning to re-enter the city. Since the retreat of Zurbano, the Governor announced, that having no instructions to persist in his menaces, he would not open the fire, unless acts of hostility were committed against the place. So long as a superior army shall not compel the insurgents to shut themselves up in Barcelona, the fort of Montjuich will be of little use, since it would now merely batter empty houses. It is in the country round Lerida that the fate of the insurrection may be decided. Castro and Prim are now manœuvring to outflank Seoane and Zurbano, and oblige them to retire into the fortress and open a communication with the militias of

the upper valleys marching upon Balaguer. The Madrid journals contain no news from the South, but state that the capital continues tranquil. The officers of the National Guard had assembled, and made an offer of their services to the Government to defend Madrid, without the aid of the troops of the line, until order should be completely restored. Private letters announce that the leaders of the insurrection, despairing of subduing Espartero in the field, had hired a notorious spy, formerly employed by Ferdinand VII., to assassinate the Regent, and he is positively asserted to have left Madrid for that purpose.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 26th ult. The news of the Spanish insurrection had produced considerable sensation in that city. The revolutionary press of Lisbon published the accounts with avidity, in the hopes of getting up a movement in Portugal, which, from various circumstances, it appeared somewhat difficult to effect. The Chambers, about to close their long session, were occupied with the ways and means of the Finance Minister. The budget had been voted by the Chamber of Deputies, and also the authority to collect the taxes for the ensuing economical year. A mixed commission of both Chambers was about to decide on the fate of the Road Bill.

GERMANY.—Accounts from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia state that the rejection of the Prussian penal code, by the Legislative Assembly of the provinces on the 22d, had been the occasion of joyous demonstrations at Cologne, Dusseldorf, and other towns. The houses of Cologne were illuminated at night, bonfires were lighted on the surrounding heights, bands of musicians traversed the streets, and the National Hymn was sung in all the public squares. In the evening the deputation of the Diet embarked on board two steamers, which were dressed with flags and illuminated with lamps of different colours to their masts' ends. Everywhere along the road and at Dusseldorf, where the intelligence had reached by express, the deputies were saluted with lively acclamations. At Dusseldorf they were received with the greatest solemnity, the principal inhabitants came to meet them, and conducted them in procession to the Palace of the Marshal of the Diet, to whom they communicated the unanimous resolution of the Assembly. The Marshal replied that the Government, whose good faith could not be questioned, had conceived it advantageous for the country generally to establish an uniform legislation throughout all the Prussian dominions, but the Diet having determined to maintain in its integrity the judiciary constitution of the Rhenish provinces, he had no objection to oppose to that resolution. The Deputies then retired, and after partaking of a banquet to which they were invited by the citizens, they again returned to Cologne. The same accounts state with much satisfaction that, by a Ministerial rescript of the 14th May, the 50,000 rix-dollars granted by his Majesty towards the completion of Cologne Cathedral for the year 1843, are placed at the disposal of the committee. Letters from Berlin state that the Rev. Mr. Gerlach, who has been in England for some time for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the Liturgy of the English Episcopal Church, has now introduced in the Elizabeth Church in that city a new Liturgy, for which, however, he has not taken that of the English Church as a pattern. His principal object appears to be to forward good sacred music in the Prussian churches, and by these means to impress religion more upon the mind of the congregation.

MALTA.—The new cathedral will, it is expected, be consecrated by the end of the year; its internal fittings are already commenced, and benches are to be supplied to all instead of pews. It is confidently anticipated that her Majesty the Queen Dowager will be here to honour with her presence the consecration of the building which she has so generously endowed. A singular phenomenon had appeared in the harbour of Valletta, the water suddenly rising to the height of three feet, overflowing the works of the new dry dock; it almost immediately fell five feet and a half: during this period a very strong current was running out of the harbour, which the boatmen could scarcely stem. It is supposed this circumstance must have occurred through some earthquake at a remote distance, and it was reported that at Tripoly in Barbary several severe shocks had been felt.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome state that the Pope is anxious to revive the ancient ceremony (so graphically described by Madame de Stael in her Corinne) of solemnly crowning the greatest poet at the Capitol, and that he has offered this distinguished honour to Chateaubriand. The venerable author, however, has declined the intended honour, declaring that he did not believe he had done sufficient to deserve it.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople state that the Servian people met on the 17th on the plain of Topsidere. There was no election, because it was feared that the presence of Wucsitsch and Petroniewitsch would invalidate it in the eyes of Russia. But every voice was for Prince Alexander Georgewitsch. It was arranged that the election should take place on the 3d inst.; the Prince Alexander should go to the convent of Ragowitz, and his ministers to Kragugewatch, there to await the now certain result. Redschid Pacha had recovered in some measure from his recent illness, and had been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to his pachalic at Adrianople, a journey which, in the precarious state of his health, it is considered probable would be his last.

EGYPT.—The intelligence from Alexandria is of considerable interest. The Pacha had publicly declared that from advancing years and infirmities he found himself unequal to all the cares and necessary application incident to his Government, and that his successor Ibrahim being an invalid, it is his intention to associate with himself his grandson as wakeel, or assistant, with full powers to act on his behalf. This arrangement, though not looked upon as immediately mischievous, is pregnant with danger in the event of the Pacha's death, because there has existed between Ibrahim and Abbas a long-cherished and deadly hatred, and both parties have numerous and powerful partizans. The plague of locusts still continues; in abatement of the evil the Pacha pays liberally for their collection, giving for them, to the Zellahs who collect, two piastres, or about 5*d*., for every two pound and three quarters, English weight, which they bring in. Depots for the issue of this reward are established all over the country; in one depot alone there have been seen in one day 120 lbs. English weight of these destructive insects brought in and paid for.

INDIA.—The Overland Mail arrived on Monday with accounts from Bombay to the 20th May. It started ten days before the usual time, in consequence of the approach of the monsoon rendering the navigation difficult from Bombay to Aden. The chief points of interest are connected with the proceedings of Sir C. Napier, in Scinde. It appears that Shere Mahommed, who was defeated at the battle of Fullalie, on the 24th March, had got over the river and incited some of the mountaineers of the Beloochee tribes to join his standard, and approach the banks of the Indus to within five or six miles of Hyderabad, with an army amounting, it is said, to between 30,000 and 40,000 men, with about 20 pieces of cannon. The motive which has induced him to adopt this rash step seems to be that of desperation, since he is said to have written Sir C. Napier to the effect, "that having fought two battles for his country, he must have one more for his religion!" Another chief, Ali Mourad, who had joined the British, was no longer to be depended on. Sir C. Napier had given notice to the former to give up his useless resistance, or he would proceed to rout him. The 15th of May was publicly mentioned as the date of the expected battle. Her Majesty's 28th Regiment had left Kurrachee early in May, and were expected to reach Hyderabad before the 15th. The great portion of the other troops were concentrated around Hyderabad, with the exception of one native regiment, which was stationed on the right bank. The season of the periodical rise in the Indus had begun, and it was much doubted if any continued operations could be carried on for some time, as the country is intersected with overflowing canals. The Bombay Government was most active in sending reinforcements to strengthen Sir C. Napier's position. The 22d Regiment having been much weakened by the two victories of the 17th February and 24th March, had come to Bombay, from which station one wing of the 78th Highlanders had been dispatched to take their station at Kurrachee. The greatest efforts were made to open a communication from Bhooj to Oomercote, whence there is one maintained to Hyderabad. The rush of water at the mouths of the Indus, and the blowing weather, will prevent all communications by that means for two or three months. A considerable British force was collected at Sukkur, from which place some troops were proceeding to Sehwan. The ex-Ameers of Scinde, who had arrived at Bombay in April, have been located in different places. Shahdad, who is accused of being implicated in the murder of Capt. Ennis, has been sent to Surat, in order to be safely guarded in the castle. The other ex-Ameers have been sent to Sassoor, a fort formerly belonging to the Peishwar. The state of the Punjab was beginning to attract attention. Shere Singh, the third in succession to Runjeet Singh, who died about three years ago, had had a stroke of the palsy, and the sovereignty of his family was looked upon as likely to terminate with his life, as the British would have to interfere to keep down the rebellious portions of his kingdom. In Candahar there was, according to report, a new ruler in a Persian Chief: the Kuzzilbashes were also said to be all powerful in Cabul. Akhbar Khan was at Jellalabad, endeavouring to make arrangements with the Khyberrees for the passage of his father through their defiles from Peshawur. The Khytul disturbance was completely settled. The disturbances in Bundelkund have been nearly put down, notwithstanding the difficulties that attend mountain warfare. Lord Ellenborough, who is at Agra, expected to be enabled by other arrangements to bring about its complete pacification. The Somnauth gates have turned out to be made of *pine*, and not of sandal-wood.

CHINA.—The accounts from China come down to the 28th March, but they contain little news of importance. Colonel Malcolm had arrived with her Majesty's ratification of the Treaty; but ratifications could not be exchanged until Elepoo's successor reached Canton, which it was hardly expected he would do in less than two months. It was said Sir H. Pottinger was about to publish the result of his negotiations. The new Tariff had been inspected by the principal merchants, and approved of. The Plenipotentiary had abandoned the idea of proceeding to the northward; and it was reported that he had again urgently requested permission to retire. Colonel Malcolm was about to start again for England, to arrange some details which required a reference to the home authorities. The feeling of enmity against the English, so long prevalent at Canton, appeared to be gradually subsiding. The opium trade continued to flourish, and some clippers had even proceeded with their cargoes to the northward of Chusan. Several daring acts of robbery, murder, and piracy had been committed near Singapore; fourteen Cochin Chinese had been committed for trial, for kidnapping women in Cochin China, and bringing them to Singapore for sale. Commercial transactions were much in the same state, but little else can be expected until the conclusion of the negotiations.

CHILI.—From the *Valparaiso Gazette* of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of March, received this week, we learn that that city has been the scene of a calamity such as has never before been equalled in Chili. At a quarter past 8 P.M., on the 15th March, flames were first seen breaking through the roof of one of the naval stores. An attempt to break down the connexion between the burning edifice and a newly-built house having failed, the fire spread with the utmost rapidity, embracing a wide range, threatening to extend over the whole circumference, which it brilliantly illuminated. Great efforts were made to save the Custom-house, one of the finest buildings in the New World, by pulling down houses in its vicinity, and, fortunately, with success. On the other side of the place, however, where the fire originated, its progress was not arrested till it had destroyed the whole range of houses reaching to the sea. An attempt was made to arrest the conflagration by blowing up a store with gunpowder, but, the quantity of powder being insufficient, no result was produced but a slight earthquake, which increased the terror of the enormous crowd of spectators who occupied the pier, every street, the neighbouring heights, &c., the boats and ships in the bay, whose masts and rigging were crowded with human beings. The crews of the vessels, both French and British, gave the most valuable aid by their courage, promptitude, and discipline. Prompt measures had been taken to repair the consequences of this calamity; to collect in one place all goods rescued from the flames, and to make arrangements for the resumption of business, which had been wholly interrupted. The damage is estimated at 400,000*l*.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The House went into committee on the Scotch Church Bill, when Lord CAMPBELL moved an amendment for the purpose of limiting objections to ministers to spiritual or physical allegations of defect.—The Earl of ABERDEEN opposed the amendment, and Lord BROUGHAM made his promised statement. He hoped that for the sake of the bar, the law, and the administration of justice in this country, they would listen to his reasons for opposing the bill, both in form and substance. The judgment delivered by himself and Lord Cottenham, in the Auchterarder case, was impugned by this bill, and he felt that he would be unworthy of the position which he held if he did not defend the reasons on which that judgment was founded. As a declaratory bill, its practical effect would be to make the judgment good, but the reasons on which it was founded worthless—a position at once insulting to the Judges, and the most dangerous in its consequences that could possibly be conceived. The bill might give a triumph to the Scotch judges, and even aid the Court of Session in rescinding the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords; but at least one evil consequence was likely to happen—the Judges, in delivering their judgments on appeal cases, would refrain from giving the reasons on which they proceeded, if they found that they were exposed to declaratory acts, which set aside their law as bad. In fact a clause ought to be inserted in this bill permitting the Auchterarder case to be re-heard. There was little probability that the bill would pass the House of Commons; but he was anxious that the House of Lords should pursue the right course, and not leave it to the Lower House to correct its errors. If the Church was to be endowed with a power so enormous as this bill proposed to confer, it ought to be given by enactment and not by a declaratory law.—The LORD CHANCELLOR felt the importance of maintaining the judgments of the House of Lords unimpeached. The bill, however, was not at variance with the decision in the Auchterarder case—a judgment in the reasons of which he entirely concurred. It was only declaratory on one point—the right to object, not the right to decide, a point which had not been at issue in the Auchterarder case. Besides, it was not declaratory, but enacting on the right of the presbytery to decide, and therefore, altogether, the bill was not opposed to the Auchterarder judgment.—Lord COTTENHAM remarked that the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Aberdeen materially differed in the arguments with which they supported the bill—the one expressing his concurrence in the judgment in the Auchterarder case, and the other abandoning it as bad in law. After repeating at considerable length his former arguments against the bill, he pointed out the inconsistency of making one portion of it declaratory, and the rest enacting.—The Earl of GALLOWAY, in supporting the bill, cited opinions formerly expressed by Dr. Chalmers, as sanctioning its principles.—The Earl of HADDINGTON opposed the amendment of Lord Campbell as too restrictive. Some such measure as the present bill was requisite after all that had happened in Scotland, to allay the unhappy ferment which had distracted the Church.—Lord DENMAN strongly deprecated the course which a majority of the House seemed disposed to pursue with respect to this bill. The reasons on which the Auchterarder judgment proceeded were the lights by which future decisions might be guided; and yet, because it suited some persons to say that these reasons were wrong, they were hurrying a declaratory bill through the House, the effect of which would undoubtedly be to diminish the weight and authority of the law. By the bill, they were about to transfer property and rights from one set of individuals to another, without the decency or justice of hearing the patrons in their own defence at the bar of the House. Should the bill proceed any further with these declaratory words retained in it, he would move that the opinions of the Scotch judges should be deliberately and solemnly taken upon certain questions to be submitted to them—for he highly disapproved of the irregular course of obtaining private opinions. There was nothing more calculated to bring the law into contempt, than a declaration that what was laid down by the highest court in the kingdom was not the law of the land.—The Earl of ABERDEEN earnestly affirmed that if the bill were not passed, it would be the cause of the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland. There was nothing of which he was more convinced than the imperative necessity of this measure, which had been, substantially, before the public for three years, inasmuch as it was similar to his former bill.—Lord CAMPBELL, in reply, reaffirmed that the passing of this bill was a virtual reversal of the Auchterarder judgment.—On a division, the amendment was rejected by 42 to 12. Another discussion took place, on an amendment proposed by Lord BROUGHAM, to convert the bill from a declaratory into an enacting measure, which was rejected by 38 to 10. After some remarks from the Earl of MINTO, the chairman reported progress.

Tuesday.—In reply to the Earl of MINTO, the Earl of ABERDEEN said it was not the intention of the Government to apply what was called free teinds to the endowments of new livings.—The Archbishop of DUBLIN presented a petition, praying the House to take measures to remedy the evils occasioned by the want of a Church Government for the United Church of England and Ireland; and called attention to the anomalous position of the Church in relation with the civil legislature. His object was to urge the necessity of constituting some legislative body which should have the power of settling those points on which members of the Church differed in opinion, but without altering the established litanies or formularies. He recommended the subject to the especial notice of the English Prelates who were permanent members of their Lordships' House.—The Bishop of SALISBURY also expressed his opinion that some power of self-regulation should be possessed by the Church, to enable it to

accommodate itself to those changes which take place in society. He felt satisfied that there could be no permanent security for the Church unless it were permitted to adapt itself to the changing circumstances of the times, and to make those alterations which should be found necessary.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved the Committee on the Canadian Wheat and Flour Bill, and, in so doing, explained the grounds on which it rests.—Lord BROUGHAM, in seconding the motion, expressed his opinion that the measure was in accordance with the other commercial reforms of the Government.—Earl STANHOPE denounced the bill as calculated to injure the agricultural interest, by leading to the admission of a large quantity of American corn. The Government had admitted the principles of free trade to be those of common sense, and all their measures were covertly directed to their practical operation in legislation. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill go into committee that day three months.—The Duke of RICHMOND opposed the bill. The agricultural interest had already been reduced low enough, without superadding another measure, which would either be injurious, or, if not, was a change for the mere sake of change. Millions were invested in Agricultural property, and it could not afford to be tampered with continually. —The Earl of RADNOR opposed the bill, but upon very different grounds. If it would lead to free trade, he would support the bill; but, as he believed it created a new protection, he opposed it.—Lord BEAUMONT also opposed the bill, on the ground that it would raise up a milling interest in Canada, destructive of our home interests.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE declared his conscientious belief that the measures of the Government would prove the salvation of the Agricultural interest. Every reasonable Agriculturist was convinced that a reduction of the protection given to Agriculture was inevitable, and had acquiesced in the Government propositions as calculated to effect that object without injury to any interest. He defended the bill at some length, and declared that Government had no intention of withdrawing the protection which they felt that the Agricultural interests of England required.—Lord MONTEAGLE supported the bill, because it admitted the principle of a fixed duty, and expressed his conviction that it would lead to a large importation.—Lord ASHBURTON, on the contrary, while regarding it as a measure of favour and concession to the Canadians, was satisfied that it would not injure the Agricultural interests of this country.—Lord TEYNHAM and the Duke of BUCKINGHAM each opposed the bill; the one on the principles of free trade, the other on that of protection.—On a division, there were 57 to 25 for going into committee on the bill.

Friday.—The Canadian Wheat and Flour Importation Bill was read a third time and passed. On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, his bill for the more effectual prevention of the traffic in slaves, was read a second time. He stated the provisions of the bill, entering at some length into the subject; his object is to render it penal for any British subject to hold property in slaves, unless they come into their possession by heirship, or other involuntary means. The Limitation of Actions Bill was opposed by the Marquess of CLANRICARDE, but supported by the LORD CHANCELLOR; on a division, the bill was supported by 30 to 4, and passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The first public business was the committee on the Irish Arms Bill. Before the House went into committee Lord CLEMENTS vindicated his motives in resisting the progress of the bill. It was a penal measure, and every hour, nay, every minute, in obstructing its passage, was so much additional liberty to Ireland. The House then went into committee, beginning with the 9th clause, which had been postponed on Thursday night last, on account of the ambiguity of its phraseology. The Government now proposed what was practically a new clause, as the phraseology was entirely reconstructed.—Lord J. RUSSELL, Mr. M. O'FERRALL, and Mr. PIGOTT dwelt on the fact that, notwithstanding the anger which had been manifested on the part of the Government and its supporters on Thursday night, they had now substantially admitted that they had been in the wrong, and practically confessed that the bill was clumsily constructed, thereby justifying the pertinacious opposition which had been given to it. —Mr. ROEBUCK objected that, according to the forms of the House, the clause must be postponed to the end of the bill, as it was substantially a new one.—The CHAIRMAN decided that it was not substantially a new clause, but an amendment of the existing one.—Mr. ROEBUCK said that this was a point not for the decision of the chairman, but of the committee.—Lord J. RUSSELL said it was a matter of convenience, on which strict rule need not be scrupulously adhered to.—After considerable discussion there was a division, when the clause was carried by 128 to 69.

The 10th clause was agreed to; but the 11th clause provoked a long discussion, with several divisions. Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, Sir D. NORREYS, and other Members, assailed the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland, and said he seemed incapable of explaining the meaning of a bill, for which, on the part of the Government, he was responsible. At last, after a struggle through every sentence, and the introduction of several amendments, the 11th clause was ordered to stand part of the bill. The 12th clause, which enacts the penalty for keeping arms without license, after an amendment, to which the Government acceded, was carried; after which the further progress of the bill was suspended, and the chairman reported progress.

Tuesday.—In answer to a question from Mr. HUME, Sir R. PEEL stated that the representations made by the guaranteeing Powers to the Greek Government had produced a good effect, and that an assurance had been given that a considerable reduction in the civil and military expenditure of Greece should be made. He promised to lay the correspondence, when closed, upon the table.—Mr. BLEWITT made inquiries as to the political position of the Duke of Wellington, and whether or not he is a responsible Minister of the Crown? He explained his question by a reference to the language used by his Grace on different occasions, especially in his recent correspondence with a Mr. Mulock, stating that he never interfered with matters over which he had no control.—Sir R. PEEL thought the hon. Member had put himself to a great deal of superfluous trouble in order to ascertain the actual position of his Grace. The Duke of Wellington was Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he was a Member of the Cabinet, and as such responsible with the other Members of it for any advice which it might give to the Crown; and his control over public affairs arose from the very great deference paid to his opinion by his colleagues. The Duke was over-burdened with correspondence, and he was very naturally in the habit of referring applicants to the heads of the department to which their business might relate.

Mr. HUTT moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct that there be laid before the House copies of any correspondence that might have taken place between her Majesty's Government and that of Hanover, relative to the taxes levied on British commerce and navigation in the river Elbe, under the name of Stade tolls.—Mr. HUME and Sir J. HANMER supported the motion. —Mr. GLADSTONE urged the objections applicable to the premature disclosure of negotiations in progress against the motion, which, if not withdrawn, he expressed his intention of opposing. Progress had been made in this matter, although the negotiations had been broken off, as the parties had arrived at a point on which they disagreed.—After a discussion, in which Mr. LABOUCHERE, Sir R. PEEL, and Lord PALMERSTON took part, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN moved that the House resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the causes of the discontent at present prevailing in Ireland, with a view to the redress of grievances, and to the establishment of a system of just and impartial government in that part of the United Kingdom. The hon. Member, in a speech which occupied about three hours, went through a long catalogue of Irish grievances from the time of Cromwell to the present. The motion, he said, was justified by the extraordinary organisation now carrying on in Ireland, by which the "Repeal rent" had been raised from the weekly collection of 500*l.* to 3,000*l.*, and all ranks and classes were combining to express their deep-rooted conviction that he Parliament of this country did not do its duty to their country, and that nothing but a domestic legislature would remedy their grievances. Sensible of the inconveniences which would attend a repeal of the Union, he felt, nevertheless, that Ireland might have been happier and more prosperous if that Union had not been accomplished; his own experience as a member of the imperial legislature for 12 years had shown him how much Irish interests were neglected; and if the Union were not productive of benefit to his native land, he saw not why he should be afraid of adopting the other alternative. He concluded by warning Ministers that in the actual condition of Europe, and our relations with other states, Ireland, in its present condition, was a source of vital weakness to Britain.—Mr. WYSE seconded the motion. He glanced at the church, defended the Catholic clergy, expatiated on the grievances of the country, and traced the operation of the gradual relaxation of the penal laws, from the first permission to allow Catholics to hold land, down to their admission into the Legislature. Catholic emancipation was the last of one series of concessions, and the first of another; they asked to be governed by the same laws as England, and would continue to ask until they obtained it.—Lord ELIOT complained of the extensive range and variety of the topics embraced in the speeches of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Wyse. The complaint of the great proportion of Protestants to Catholics in office, was answered by the fact that no Government could promote its political opponents, and the greater portion of the Catholics of Ireland were opposed to the Government. He was astonished that any class of men could be led away with the idea that the repeal of the Union would prove a panacea for the evils of the country. He, for one, was prepared to resist the repeal, as a dismemberment of the empire. The condition of Ireland was not so deplorable as might be inferred; its trade had shared in the general depression of that of the empire; but there had been an increase in its shipping, and in the amounts of the deposits in the savings' banks, all which were evidence of an improved condition. The Government were not open to the charge of neglecting the affairs of Ireland; last session he had introduced 23 bills, on which not a single division took place; and during the present session, out of the 105 Irish members, only about 10 or 12 were attending their duties in the House. Fixity of tenure was a delicate point, which had been rather avoided by Mr. O'Brien. He freely admitted that "Property had its duties as well as its rights;" but they were moral duties, not easily to be made legally cognizable. The Established Church must be considered as the establishment not only of Ireland but of England; and the land which contributed the tithe mainly belonged to the Protestant landowners; Mr. O'Connell had himself admitted that not a tenth of the land belonged to Catholics. He resisted the motion, as calculated to impeach the conduct of Government, and to hold them up as not governing Ireland impartially.—Mr. C. WOOD said that the speech of Lord Eliot left them precisely where they were; and in the present appalling state of Ireland, and at the close of the session, they did not know what the Government meant to do. Great and good men had opposed the Union, and it had been carried by infamous means; but after it had lasted so long he felt that to repeal it would be a dismemberment of the empire. But then it was the duty of Government to answer the appeal which had been made to them, and say what they proposed to do for that country.—On the motion of Mr. B. COCHRANE the debate was then adjourned.

Wednesday.—Sir G. GREY withdrew the Charitable Trusts Bill for the present session.—Sir J. GRAHAM stated that the bill which he had formerly mentioned as in preparation on this subject, would be laid before the House in a few days.—Mr. DUNCOMBE then called attention to what he conceived to be a gross breach of privilege on the part of the *Standard* newspaper, which, in allusion to the recent discussion upon the Nottingham election, had represented that Messrs. Gisborne and Duncombe had talked in Parliament of having hired others to the potential sin, at least, of perjury, with as much levity as if they had been mentioning the most indifferent, or even laudable actions; adding, that such men, who were confessed corruptors, confessed suborners of fraud and perjury, were unfit to sit in that assembly. He concluded by moving that Mr. Baldwin, the printer of the *Standard*, should be called to the bar.—Mr. GISBORNE briefly supported the motion.—Sir R. PEEL expressed his opinion, that if calumnious charges in newspapers were to be made matter of privilege, the House would have ample work on its hands. He entirely acquitted Mr. Duncombe of having said anything which could justify the expressions of the *Standard*, but thought the editor was confounding the speech of last Friday with the ample confessions which Mr. Duncombe had made on a former occasion.—Mr. AGLIONBY thought the House was far more concerned in the matter than the individual Member who made the complaint, and condemned as monstrous the misrepresentation of the editor.—Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his decided opinion that the expressions in the *Standard*, of which complaint was made, constituted a gross and malignant libel. Statements of that kind did more injury to the press which uttered them than to those against whom they were directed; and he thought it better, after the opportunity which Mr. Duncombe had had of vindicating himself, that no further notice should be taken of the matter.—After some additional remarks, Mr. Duncombe adopted this advice and withdrew his motion.

Lord WORSLEY moved the re-committal of the Coroners Bill.—Mr. PAKINGTON moved its re-committal that day six months. The House divided—For going into committee, 134; Against it, 41: Majority, 93. The House went into committee, and after many amendments and five divisions, all the clauses were agreed to. On the consideration of the schedules, after a division on a motion for postponement, progress was reported.

On the order of the day for the committal of the Commons Inclosure Bill, Lord WORSLEY moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee.—Mr. BROTHERTON, as an amendment to the motion, moved the adjournment of the House. On a division there were—For the adjournment, 12; Against it, 37: Majority, 25.—Lord WORSLEY again moved that the bill be referred to a select committee. Another motion for adjournment and a division followed, when the debate was adjourned to Monday.

Friday.—The adjourned debate on Mr. O'Brien's motion was resumed by Mr. A. B. COCHRANE, who was followed by Mr. WARD, Mr. E. TENNANT, Sir D. NORREYS, Mr. LASCELLES, Mr. M. O'FERRALL, and Mr. SHAW. Mr. MACAULAY remarked how inefficiently the Government was defended, supporters and opponents alike censuring its policy. He would not destroy the Irish Church Establishment, but would reduce it to the wants of the Protestants, and place the two religions on a footing of perfect equality. The secret why there had been no agitation for Repeal of the Union with Scotland, lay in the fact that Queen Anne's Ministers had recognised the national religion of Scotland. Sir J. GRAHAM replied and said the Government were determined to maintain the Church Establishment, and suppress the Repeal Agitation. The debate was then adjourned.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 94 to ⅛ for the account; Bank Stock, 180; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94⅝ to ¾; Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, 101½; Exchequer Bills, 54*s.* to 56*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Her Majesty's Birthday.—Thursday being appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, it was observed as a day of rejoicing throughout the metropolis. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells; the Park and Tower guns fired royal salutes, and the illuminations in the evening were on a most extensive scale. A review in honour of the day took place on the parade in St. James's park, in the presence of Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Wellington; and the troops in Woolwich garrison were brigaded on the Common. The Duke of Wellington gave a grand ball in the evening at Apsley House, in honour of the day, and by order of the Duke of Cambridge, the gates of the Park were kept open all night for the egress and ingress of carriages. All the other Cabinet Ministers, with the exception of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is suffering from a domestic affliction, gave state dinners to the Ambassadors and other official personages.

Tribute to the Duke of Sussex.—A public meeting was held on Saturday at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of entering into resolutions for a memorial to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The Marquis of Northampton took the chair, and opened the business of the meeting by remarking that it was to show their affection and regard to the memory of one of the Princes of the house of Brunswick. His late Royal Highness was the patron of literature and arts, and the devoted friend and supporter of all charitable institutions. The Duke of Sutherland expressed his great satisfaction that the noble President of the Royal Society, the successor in that distinguished office to the late Duke of Sussex, had consented to take the chair that day. After paying a high eulogium to the merits of his late Royal Highness, his Grace read extracts from the speeches of the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, &c. in Parliament as to the ability and kind-heartedness of the illustrious Prince, and observed that happy must the memory of that man be whose character was so honoured by such men. They had now met to give an opportunity for offering a public tribute of respect to the memory of his Royal Highness, and he therefore moved a resolution expressive of regret for the loss of the Royal Duke. The resolution was seconded by the Marquis of Breadalbane, and carried unanimously. The Earl of Roseberry moved the second resolution, "That a memorial be erected by public subscription to the memory of the late Duke of Sussex." The Bishop of Durham seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. Other resolutions in conformity with the objects of the meeting were adopted, on the motion of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Bishop of Norwich, the Earls of Zetland and Fortescue, and subscriptions to the amount of about 600*l.* were announced.

Sale of the Duke of Sussex's Property.—The sale of the late Duke's property during the last three days has, from its interesting character, attracted a very numerous assemblage of fashionable company at Messrs. Christie's rooms, independently of the parties usually attending similar auctions. The catalogue included a collection of interesting historical curiosities, many of which realised extraordinary prices. The trinkets were sold on Monday; the regulators, clocks, and watches, on Tuesday; the ornamental furniture and china on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, the pipes, tobacco, and cigars, will be sold.

Duel at Camden Town.—On Saturday a duel, which has terminated fatally, took place at Camden-town. It appears that about a quarter past five on Saturday morning, a police constable, who was on duty near the Camden-road Villas, and the keeper of the toll-gate facing the Brecknock Arms, observed two cabs, the first containing two gentlemen, and the second three gentlemen, pass down Maiden-lane, in the direction of Highgate. In about ten minutes after they were alarmed by hearing a single shot fired, and presently after the two cabs returned at a rapid rate with but three out of the five gentlemen, and drove in the direction of Regent's Park. This circumstance excited great suspicion, and immediately after several labourers, who had come to commence their haymaking in the adjoining field, gave information that a gentleman was lying in the field adjoining, who had been shot. On hastening to the spot the police found a gentleman, who gave his name as Lieut.-Colonel Fawcett, and his address 188, Sloane-street, lying on the grass, bleeding from a wound in the right side, and another gentleman, who gave his name as George Gulliver, and who stated himself to be the surgeon of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, standing by his side. On the police inquiring what had happened, Col. Fawcett replied "What is that to you? It is an accident." Under the direction of Mr. Gulliver a shutter was procured, and the unfortunate gentleman was in the first instance conveyed to the Brecknock Arms' Tavern, but was refused admittance. He was then conveyed to the Camden Arms, Randolph-street, where accommodation was afforded. At the request of Colonel Fawcett his wife was at once sent for, and on her arrival the Colonel confessed that he had been fighting a duel with his brother-in-law, Lieut. Munroe, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. Mr. Sandys, surgeon of Kentish Town, was then sent for, who deemed it advisable, from the dangerous state of the wound, to call in Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Liston, who arrived about eight o'clock. The result of their consultation was that they discovered the ball had entered the body on the right side, passed through the right lung, and had apparently dropped into the intestines, in a similar manner to that in the case of the late Mr. Drummond. On a consultation it was the opinion of both medical gentlemen that to extract the ball was impossible, but there was some difference as to the nature of the wound, Sir Benjamin Brodie pronouncing it fatal, and Mr. Liston expressing a belief that he might recover. During the whole of Saturday, Col. Fawcett remained in a very precarious state, but on Sunday there was a marked improvement in the symptoms, which continued to give hopes of a favourable result up to 11 o'clock at night. Soon after midnight however, Mr. Sandys, observing a marked change for the worse, and that the Colonel exhibited symptoms of delirium, lost no time in despatching a messenger for Mr. Liston, who promptly arrived. Medicines were then administered, after which the Colonel became somewhat more rational for a short period. He, however, again relapsed into an insensible state, in which he remained until 6 A.M. on Monday, when death put a period to his sufferings. About an hour prior to the

death of Colonel Fawcett, Mr. Sandys deemed it advisable to acquaint his wife with his approaching dissolution, and also sent for Major Daubeney, of the 55th Regiment, his personal friend. Mr. Sandys describes the death-bed scene as truly heartrending. From the moment that Mrs. Fawcett became acquainted with the fact of her husband's approaching death, she was perfectly frantic, and after the event had taken place it was with the utmost difficulty that Major Daubeney and Mr. Sandys could remove her from the body. She was then conveyed by Major Daubeney in his carriage to her own residence, in Sloane-street. Throughout Sunday Colonel Fawcett was exceedingly cheerful, and once or twice referred to the rencontre which had taken place between himself and Lieut. Munroe. He stated that Lieut. Munroe had been his agent during his absence in China, and that on Friday night, whilst Lieut. Munroe was on a visit at his house, he expressed his dissatisfaction at the way his affairs had been managed. This drew a reply from Lieut. Munroe, who, Colonel Fawcett stated, insulted him three times in such a manner that he rang the bell, and gave directions to his servant to order the Lieutenant's carriage, which was done; and that shortly after Lieut. Munroe sent him the challenge. Mr. Sandys remarked, that the high character of the Colonel in the Army he thought would have justified him in refusing to accept it; to which observation Colonel Fawcett replied that perhaps it might, but he did not think it would ever have come to that. He thought Lieut. Munroe wanted to bully him, and although he told him that he (Colonel Fawcett) did not wish to insult him, he would not submit to be insulted in his own house. He added, that he never intended to shoot Lieutenant Munroe; but that the moment he had taken his position in the field he received his fire, was instantly "doubled up," and fell; and he positively asserted that he did not fire himself at all, although he had raised his right arm with the intention of firing in the air. In the course of the evening Mr. Wakley, the coroner, held an inquest on the body, which was attended by a very large number of military officers and personal friends of the deceased and his antagonist. Mr. Sandys, the surgeon, stated the particulars of the case as related above, and said that on a *post mortem* examination, in conjunction with Mr. Liston, he had ascertained that the wound in the side was about one-quarter of an inch in diameter, the ball having entered the integuments covering the seventh rib, which it fractured, penetrating through the back of the right lung to the spine, and lodging in the ninth dorsal vertebra. The wound was at least six inches in depth. The immediate cause of death was an effusion of blood from the lung into the right cavity of the chest. He had no doubt whatever that the deceased died from injuries consequent on the wound. The ball had become imbedded in the body of the vertebra, but had not injured the spinal marrow. Mr. Liston, the surgeon of University College, confirmed this testimony in every particular. He said that the facts were so clear that there was no possibility of doubting the cause of deceased's death; and that, supposing it to have been possible to have fully understood the nature of the injury, and to have known the course of the bullet, he did not think it would have been possible to save the life of the deceased. The policeman and the toll-collector were then examined, after which the inquest was adjourned to Thursday. So great was the interest felt in the inquiry, that no less than 14 coroners from various parts of the country, who happen to be in London respecting the Coroners' Bill now before the House of Commons, were present to watch the proceedings. At this adjourned inquest, Mr. Isidore Blake, Assistant-Surgeon in the 8th Hussars, a half-brother of the deceased, attended, and identified the body; but there was still a want of material evidence on many important points. Mr. Gulliver, the Surgeon, also attended, but as he had previously appeared before the police magistrates and bailed, another difficulty occurred in regard to the jurisdiction of the Coroner. It was ultimately arranged that the police should be answerable for the safe custody of Mr. Gulliver, and the inquest was then adjourned for a week. The proceedings at the police-court are also adjourned to next week, Mr. Gulliver being held to bail, himself in 1,000*l.*, and four sureties of 250*l.* each, the latter being the Earl of March, Sir W. W. Wynne, Colonel Richardson, and Captain Oliver. It appears that Colonel Fawcett had been stationed in India for some years past with his regiment, and on being ordered to China about two years since, Mrs. Fawcett returned to England, with her two children, one of which is only recently dead. After serving through the principal events of the late war in China, Colonel Fawcett, whose health had become seriously affected by an attack of fever, obtained leave of absence, and arrived in England, in company with Major Daubeney, of the 55th Regiment, on the 18th of last month, taking up his residence in private lodgings, at 188, Sloane-street.

Exhibition of Cartoons.—We announced last week in our Court news that her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the exhibition of Cartoons with their presence on Friday, preparatory to the private view which took place on Saturday. The exhibition was thrown open to the public on Monday, on payment of a shilling for admission, and during the whole week it has been numerously attended. The Cartoons are 140 in number, and being all of very large dimensions, varying from 15 to 16 feet square, the walls and a large screen placed down the division of the Hall are completely covered by them. Their general appearance shows an advance in good drawing of outline, and a good knowledge of the principles of composition; many of them possess great merit, and are generally considered to prove that the Fine Arts in England, if they have not as yet advanced so rapidly as might be desired, have, at all events, within these few years, made considerable progress; and that in historical pictures the artists of this country may be expected to compete successfully with the artists of any other modern school. The following is the award of the judges as to the subjects entitled to the several prizes offered by the commissioners. It will be seen that, although several Academicians have competed, none are included among the fortunate competitors. The undermentioned classes constitute the only gradations of merit upon which the judges have been called on to determine.—*Prizes of* 300*l.* Cæsar's first Invasion of Britain, Mr. E. Armitage, 13, George-street, Adelphi, and Prestbury Mansion, Cheltenham; Caractacus led in triumph through the streets of Rome, Mr. G. T. Watts, Robert-street, Hampstead-road; First Trial by Jury, Mr. C. W. Cope, Hyde Park-gardens. *Prizes of* 200*l.* St. Augustine preaching to Ethelbert and Bertha, his Christian Queen, Mr. J. C. Horsley, High-row, Kensington Gravel-pits; Cardinal Bouchier, urging the Dowager Queen of Edward IV. to give up from sanctuary the Duke of York, Mr. J. T. Bell, School of Design, Manchester; The Fight for the Beacon, Mr. H. J. Townsend, Blandford-cottage, Brompton. *Prizes of* 100*l.* Una alarmed by the Fairies and Satyrs, Mr. W. E. Frost, Poland-street; Joseph of Arimathea converting the Britons, Mr. E. T. Parris, Grafton-street; Boadicea haranguing the Iceni, Mr. H. C. Selons, Camden-street North; Alfred submitting his Code of Laws for the approval of the Witan; Mr. J. Bridges, Charles-street, Berners-street; Eleanor saves the life of her husband, afterwards Edward I., by sucking the poison from the wound in his arm, Mr. Joseph Severn, 21, James-street, Buckingham-gate. Of the other cartoons it will be sufficient to state that 11 are illustrative of Spenser, 33 of Milton, and 17 of Shakespeare. One represents "David," and is illustrative of the 1st Book of Samuel, c. xvii., v. 57, and c. xviii., v. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 28. All the rest of the cartoons, with three exceptions, are illustrative of passages in the earlier records of the History of England; indeed, with a very few exceptions, there is nothing lower than the 15th century. One of these has for its subject "A Witch led to Execution, about the year 1481." It will be seen from this summary that there are at least as many subjects taken from Shakespeare and Milton as from the whole range of English history, and that there is but one subject from Holy Writ. The arrangement of the drawings in the Hall is the subject of general commendation, and it is only to be regretted that in the performance of their duty the commissioners have been compelled to find room for some very imperfect specimens sent in for competition, which, in some slight degree mar the effect of the more finished productions. Both sides of the hall are covered by three tiers of drawings, which in some places reach nearly to the roof from the ground. The centre of the hall is occupied by a lofty frame-work, on each side of which two tiers of subjects are arranged. Great difficulty has been experienced in securing a proper light for the various drawings, but the result evidences much care and labour bestowed in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Armitage, who has obtained the first prize, was a pupil of the well-known French painter Paul Delaroche, and it is said that he is only 22 years of age. Mr. Parris, who has obtained one of the 100*l.* prizes is known by his drawings for the Book of Beauty, and as the painter of the figures and groups in Mr. Burford's Panoramas. Mr. Cope is also known as connected with art, and Mr. Severn during a long residence at Rome acquired considerable reputation among the English visitors by his historical paintings. With these exceptions all the other fortunate competitors are comparatively unknown. The exhibition will continue up to the close of next week at the charge of one shilling; it will then be thrown open to the public, gratis, with the exception of a few hours on the Saturday in each week, reserved at the price of a shilling for those who wish to examine the drawings more at leisure. The money derived from the exhibition will be applied to the promotion of the Fine Arts, in some way hereafter to be determined on.

Sudden Death of Colonel Ellison.—This melancholy event occurred on Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, under the following distressing circumstances:—The Colonel was commander of the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, which had but a short time previously entered Hyde-park for field duty. The men had deployed into line, and the Colonel, seemingly in the possession of health and spirits, had just given the word to "Present arms," as a general salute, when he fell from his horse in a fit. Numbers of the officers hastened to render aid, while several galloped to obtain medical assistance. There was, however, a surgeon on the spot, but all efforts were useless, and in the course of a few minutes he was a corpse, and was borne to his residence in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, on a stretcher, attended by a double file of his men. To increase the melancholy character of the scene, his wife, who was talking with her husband but a few minutes before, witnessed the occurrence; at the next moment she was at his side upon her knees, endeavouring to render every assistance in her power, but overcome by deep emotion, she fainted, and was conveyed from the Park by some of her friends. Colonel Ellison was nearly 60 years of age, and entered the army in 1807, and served throughout the Peninsular war, under the Duke of Wellington; at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo, his bravery and gallantry gained the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, and he received the brevet rank of Major. He was at the taking of Peronne in 1815; served in command of the 2d battalion in Canada, 1840; and returned home in 1841, when he took the command of the 1st battalion as its first Major. In 1820, he married the Hon. Mary Montagu, sister of Lord Rokeby, by whom he leaves a family of one son and two daughters. An inquest was held on Tuesday, at which the jury returned a verdict of died by the visitation of God.

King's College.—On Friday the annual distribution of prizes to the students took place in the theatre of the college. In the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was prevented from attending from indisposition, the chair was taken by the Bishop of London, the President, supported by the Bishop of Llandaff, Lords Radstock, Normanton, and Calthorpe, Sir R. Inglis, Dr. D'Oyley, and numerous other patrons and friends. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, regretting the occasion which prevented the Archbishop from presiding, and briefly referred to the principles on which the college was founded, designating the institution as eminently and purely a Church of England institution. Archdeacon Lonsdale, the Principal of the college, and the several Professors, addressed the meeting, and announced the names of the prizemen in their respective classes; after which the Bishop delivered the prizes as follows, accompanied by an appropriate address to each:—Department of General Literature and Science—Divinity: First-year's Men, A. Barry, J. F. Hardy; Second ditto, J. F. Vinter, Thompson; Third ditto, S. Trueman, Thrupp. English Verse: J. F. Hardy. Latin Essay: W. Ince. Classical Literature: Prize 1, W. Ince; 2, A. Barry; 3, W. F. Edwards; 4, A. P. Lovekin. Latin Essay—Junior: E. Field. Mathematics: 1, F. W. Vinter; 2, A. Barry, Dunn; 3, Rowe; 4, Edwards; 5, Wiglesworth. English Literature: A. Barry. English History: 1, A. Barry; 2, A. Povah. Hebrew: 1, J. L. Capper; 2, Dickinson. German: A. Barry. French: A. Barry. Stephen Prize: A. Povah. Department of Engineering, &c.—Divinity: First-year's Men, J. P. Wormeley; Second ditto, Edward Chance. Mathematics: 1, E. Chance; 2, W. R. James. Natural Philosophy and Mechanics: 1, J. F. Twisden; 2, A. W. Makinson; 3, Edward Chance; 4, W. R. James. Chemistry: 1, W. Clark; 2, J. F. Twisden. Geology: H. Hayter. Arts of Construction: H. Hayter. Architecture: G. Snell. Mineralogy: T. C. H. Deacon. Manufacturing Art: Prize 1, H. Hayter; 2, Haynes; 3, Twisden; 4, Thompson; 5, Henchman. Geometrical Drawing: Prize 1, W. Clark; 2, Makinson. Surveying: Prize 1, W. Clark; 2, J. P. Wormeley. Workroom—1, J. K. Peile; 2, J. Morgan. Associates—F. W. Moody; F. Spurrell; A. J. Biddle; J. S. Lavies; H. J. Clarke; G. Snell. Certificates of Honour in Engineering—Snell, Nichols, Hayter. At the conclusion, the Bishop of Llandaff proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop of London for his kindness in presiding, which was seconded by Lord Radstock, and carried unanimously. His Lordship returned thanks at some length, and paid a high compliment to the talents of the professors and the general proficiency and conduct of the students. It will be seen from the above list that Mr. Barry, a son of the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, is a successful competitor in several of the most important classes.

University College.—On Saturday afternoon the annual distribution of prizes in the Faculty of Arts and Laws took place in the theatre of the college, W. D. Christie, Esq., M.P., in the Chair. Professor Long, Dean of Faculty, read the report, which gave a satisfactory account of the proficiency attained by the pupils in literature, science, and other departments of study not within the range of an ordinary scholastic course. The number of students in the Faculty of Arts and Laws is now 163, being a considerable increase upon that of the preceding year, and many of those who were last year in the junior classes had become competitors for the highest honours on the present occasion. The Chairman then proceeded to award the prizes to the successful competitors. *Latin*—Professor Long.—Senior Class: Prize 1, W. F. Durant; 2, C. Somerton, of Bristol. Junior Class: 1, C. A. Bowring, of London; 2, J. R. Gibson, of Liverpool. *Greek*—Professor Malden.—Extra Senior Class: 1, B. Lewis, of London. Senior Class: 1, C. Somerton, of Bristol; 2, W. F. Durant. Junior Class: 1, C. A. Bowring. *Hebrew* — Professor Hurwitz. — Senior Class: 1, J. Brown, of Coward College. Junior Class: 1, J. Edkins, of Coward College. *English*—Professor Latham.—1, W C. Roscoe, of Liverpool. *French*—Professor Merlet.—1, A. Crowley, of Alton, Hants; 2, C. F. Kingdon. *Italian*—Professor Count Pepoli.—1, A. Crowley, of Alton, Hants; 2, A. Mott, of London. *German*—Professor Wittich.—Senior Class: 1, C. Beevor, Haigham Hall. Junior Class: 1, J. Forster, of Brampton, Carlisle. *History*—Professor Creasy.—1, A. Crowley, of Alton, Hants. *Philosophy of Mind and Logic*—Professor Hoppus.—1, J. Beighton, of Coward College; 2, A. Crowley, of Alton, Hants. *Mathematics*—Professor De Morgan.—Senior Class, Higher Division: 1, W. R. Wills, of Birmingham. Lower Division: 1, W. H. Hutton, of London. Junior Class, Higher Division: 1, S. W. Waley, of London. *Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.*—Senior Class: 1, W. R. Wills. Junior Class, Equal; 1, 2, A. Warren and J. Edkins; 3, C. A. Bowring, of London; 4, J. Rees, of London. Experimental Class: 1, R. H. Hutton, of London. *Drawing*—Teacher, Mr. Moore.—1, H. Bankart, of Camberwell. *Architecture* — Professor Donaldson. — 1, E. Dobson; 2, J. Croucher. *Botany*—Professor Lindley.—Junior Class: 1, S. C. Griffiths, of London. *Zoology*—Professor Grant.—1, W. Marshall, of Norwich. *English Law*—Professor Carey.—First Course: 1, J. B. Hoskins, of London. Second Course: 1, P. W. Morris, of London. Third Course: 1, W. Morris, of London. *Jurisprudence*—Professor Graves.—1, F. J. Parkes, of London. Equity Course: 1, J. B. Hoskins, of London. Mr. Christie then addressed the meeting at some length on the increasing prosperity of the college.

Peace Convention.—A deputation, consisting of French, American, Belgian, and English gentlemen, waited on Sir R. Peel, on Saturday, to present to him an "address to the civilised Governments of the world," agreed to by

the recent sittings of the Peace Convention in this Metropolis. The deputation was introduced by Dr. Bowring, who briefly stated their object, to present an address from the Peace Convention urging the introduction of a clause in all international treaties, binding the parties to refer all disputes that may arise to the arbitration of one or more friendly Powers. The address was read by the secretary, and very courteously received by the Prime Minister, who promised to place it before the other members of Government, and stated that the principle of arbitration had been frequently and successfully acted upon during the last twenty years.

Meetings of Companies.—On Monday the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Colonial Bank was held, J. Irving, Esq., M.P., in the chair. From the report it appeared that the profit for the past half-year was 14,907*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The total assets was stated to be 1,505,030*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* The directors recommended a dividend of 1*l.* 10*s.* for the half-year, which was at the rate of three per cent. per annum. The directors hoped, as a more favourable state of things had arisen in the West Indies, that the losses would not amount to more than was estimated at the last meeting. On the chairman moving the adoption of the report a long discussion arose in respect to the losses incurred by the bank, in which Mr. Wood, M.P., Mr. Gurney, Mr. P. Stewart, M.P., &c. took part. Mr. Wood proposed a committee of inquiry, but it was afterwards withdrawn, and the report adopted.—The half-yearly meeting of the London Dock Company was held on Tuesday. From the report it appeared that the number of loaded ships which entered the docks from foreign ports, during the six months ending the 31st May, was 434, measuring 96,466 tons—being 7,833 tons less than in the corresponding period of 1842. Notwithstanding the decrease in tonnage there was an increase in revenue, compared with the corresponding period of last year, of 3,226*l.* The stock of goods in the warehouses was 94,879 tons; at the corresponding date in last year, 94,469 tons. A dividend was declared for the half-year of two per cent. on the company's stock, besides paying the Income-tax.—On Wednesday the quarterly court of proprietors of South Sea Stock was held at the Company's House, in Threadneedle-street. Mr. Franks, the sub-governor, in the chair. After some routine business had been disposed of, the half-yearly accounts having been read, and the usual dividend declared, Mr. Mocatta brought forward a motion for the surrender of the Company's charter to the Crown on equitable terms. Mr. Capel seconded the motion, and after a long discussion on the propriety of entertaining a motion affecting the interests of so large a body without notice, the Chairman put the resolution, when only the mover and seconder held up their hands in favour of it. Nearly all the rest of the proprietors voted against it.

The New Steam Frigate.—The Penelope steam-frigate was commissioned last week by Captain Jones, who formerly commanded the Vestal, and was inspected on Saturday by the Lords of the Admiralty, for the purpose of trying her engines and rate of speed. The attention of the naval world has of late been directed to this vessel, recently converted from a sailing frigate of a useless class to a powerful war steamer, 245 feet long, and fitted with engines of a power surpassing any hitherto made, either for land or sea purposes, the cylinder being 92 inches in diameter. The Penelope is one of the old class 46 gun ships, built on the lines of the French Hebe, at Chatham, in 1830. There are nearly 40 of this class of vessels lying in ordinary at the several ports, none of which are, from their comparative dimensions, suited to cope with the frigates of foreign navies, either in size, capability of armament, or equipment, and have therefore become nothing more than blanks in the list of the British navy, although they could not have been built at a less cost to the nation than two millions sterling. The Lords of the Admiralty, with the view of rendering these vessels serviceable to the country, have caused the Penelope to be converted, as an experiment, into a steam frigate, in order to ascertain if they can be made available to the service as war steamers. If the experiment should prove successful, and of that there is now hardly a doubt, these otherwise useless ships can be converted into a steam fleet of such enormous power as may bid defiance to the navies of the whole world, and at a cost of less than one quarter of the amount it would require to build them. The Penelope can stow fuel to last her 16 days with full steaming power, and by husbanding the consumption of coals by working at the full, half, or quarter stroke in cutting off the steam, the capabilities can be increased to 24 days' steaming, which, with the aid of sail, will take the ship to the Cape of Good Hope in about a month from England, with a regiment of 800 soldiers, in addition to her crew of 300 men, giving ample accommodation to all. She will be furnished with an armament that is astounding to all who are acquainted with the power of naval gunnery: namely, two 10-inch pivot guns of 84 cwt. each; eight 68-pounders, all shell guns; and fourteen 32-pounders on the spar and main decks, making, in all, 24 guns of a description that will enable her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding position, to bid defiance to any two ships of the line. In the trial on Saturday she proved herself to be a vessel of extraordinary velocity, her maximum rate of steaming, with the tide in her favour, being 13 8-10ths miles per hour, and her minimum speed 10 3-10ths miles per hour. On her return to Blackwall, she was off Erith at 4 37 P.M., and reached her moorings at 5 37, having performed the distance, 11 miles exactly, in the hour, with the tide against her.

Light Gold.—It has been discovered that a considerable number of light sovereigns and half-sovereigns have been making their appearance in the metropolis for the last few months, and it is ascertained that the bullion-dealers and Jews in Paris, Rotterdam, Hamburgh, and other parts of the Continent, have been re-exporting to this country all the light gold they have had in exchange during and since the panic.

Hammersmith.—The business of the Kensington Police Court will, after the 12th inst., be transferred to more commodious premises at Brook-green, Hammersmith, and the Court will be called the Hammersmith Court.

Chelsea Hospital.—The governors of Chelsea Hospital have purchased, at the cost of 12,000*l.*, a piece of ground adjoining the College, for the erection of a church for the pensioners, which will be also free to the public. A Bill is before Parliament empowering the governors to apply a portion of the property bequeathed to the College by Colonel Drouly towards the erection of the proposed church. The building will be almost sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of many of the inhabitants of Chelsea, who are at present without church room.

Millbank Prison.—The Penitentiary at Millbank has been changed into "The Millbank Prison," and placed under the superintendence of inspectors. The practice of visiting justices has been discontinued, and magistrates have now no power over its internal management. The inspectors are to make rules to enforce proper discipline, which are to be sanctioned by Government, and laid before Parliament. These alterations have been effected by an act which came into operation on the 27th ult.

Middle Temple Gardens.—The Benchers of the Middle Temple have issued an order against the gardens being opened to the public in future on Sundays.

Thames Tunnel.—The number of persons who passed through the Tunnel last week was 48,628, making the grand total, since it was opened on the 25th Mar., 928,000.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, June 24:—West districts, 139; North districts, 175; Central districts, 190; East districts, 182; South districts, 199—Total, 885. Males, 450—Females, 435. Weekly average for the last five years, 903. (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five springs, 854.

Provincial News.

Bath.—The Rev. Dr. Baines, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, was found dead in his bed at Prior-park on Thursday morning. The deceased prelate, who was in his 59th year, assisted at the opening of the Roman Catholic Chapel in Bristol, recently purchased from the Irvingites, on the previous day; and his decease is attributed to an attack of apoplexy, to which he had formerly been subject. Dr. Baines was consecrated Bishop of Siga on the 1st May, 1823.

Bristol.—The liabilities of Messrs. Harford and Co., whose failure was recently announced, amount to about 341,200*l.*, of which security is held for 24,986*l.*; the assets are estimated at 93,000*l.*, besides the surplus of the price realized by the works above the mortgages. The works were valued, in 1841, at 270,000*l.*, and the mortgages are stated at from 40,000*l.* to 60,000*l.*

Carmarthen.—Precautionary measures to prevent the possibility of breach of the peace continue to be adopted by the magistracy. The marines have gone from Pater to Cardigan, and two troops of the Castlemartin Yeomanry have arrived at Narberth from Pembroke. About 30 Dragoons which had left this town for Newcastle, returned on Tuesday night. Other troops are to be stationed here; and, in fact, the whole country is to be studded with soldiers, who are to be kept continually shifting their quarters, so that Rebecca may be quite unable to calculate at any time upon their presence at any particular place. The magazine on Picton-terrace is to be formed into a barrack for troops, and it is said that 200 or more will be permanently stationed in this town. The gate-levellers have continued their nocturnal depredations as usual. The papers report the demolition of three gates near Lampeter, of two or three near Cardigan, of Penygarn-gate and toll-house, which is a heap of ruins; of a gate called New Inn Gate, on the road from Llandilo to Talley; of Trevach Gate, and several others in different parts of the county. At Cardigan they were scarcely less bold than in their attack on the Carmarthen workhouse. About twelve o'clock on Friday night, the 23d, they commenced an attack on the gate and tollhouse erected on the main road leading from that town to Aberayron. "Rebecca" appeared on foot, dressed in white, with a large feather on her cap; one of the daughters, assuming the name of Phœbe, had considerable interest in the command, and she was often called upon, with a loud cry of "More hands, Phœbe!" About ten minutes past one, the toll-house, with about eight perches of well-built stone fence, erected on both sides of the gate, was a mass of ruin. The gate-posts and the timber forming the roof of the tollhouse were smashed to pieces. They next gave a loud cheer, hundreds clapping their hands, followed with cries of "Rebecca for ever!" Then the mob, headed by their leaders, marched in procession through the principal streets of Cardigan, firing now and then as they went towards the Rhydyfuwch turnpike-gates, standing about three-quarters of a mile off, the first on the road leading from Cardigan to Newcastle Emlyn. There are two gates, with the toll-house between them. The northern gate was the object of their visit, and it was destroyed in a few minutes, when the depredators disappeared, and none of them have yet been detected.

Devizes.—A meeting has been held in this town for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college for a district comprising Wilts and the adjoining counties of Gloucester, Oxford, and Berks.

Durham.—The local papers mention as a fact, that the trophies won by Mr. Bowes's horse "Cotherstone," the last winner of the Derby, have actually caused the fame of Cotherstone cheeses to be spread to such an extent, that their price has risen from 9*d.* to 18*d.* per pound; and at this moment they are not to be had for money, so great has been the demand!

Guildford.—At the Surrey Sessions last week, the Grand Jury, prior to their discharge from attendance, made the following presentment. It should be stated, that when the chairman delivered his charge to them on the first day of the sessions, he expatiated at considerable length on the importance of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits exerting themselves to the utmost to give employment to the labouring population. "The Grand Jury, whose names are subscribed, in consequence of the remarks of the chairman, in his address to the Jury, beg leave to observe, that they fully coincide with him in his opinion, that idleness is one great cause of crime, and that if labourers had constant employment, with adequate wages, there would be a great diminution of offences; but from the depression in the value of agricultural produce, we cannot expect, neither is it possible with the present rents, taxes, and burthens on the land, that the farmers can improve their cultivation, or employ more labourers than is absolutely necessary."—Mr. Cobden paid a visit to this town on Saturday, for the purpose of being present at a public meeting and explaining his views as to the manner in which the Corn-laws operate upon tenant-farmers and farm-labourers. The meeting was to take place in the Town-hall; but it was soon found that the place was not large enough to accommodate the number of persons anxious to be present, and it was therefore agreed to adjourn to the barrack-field, where some waggons had been placed for the accommodation of the speakers. Nearly two thousand persons assembled, but whether from a want of interest in the proceedings, or from being engaged in the harvest, very few of the number consisted of farmers, the great proportion of the auditory being labourers and inhabitants of Guildford. Mr. Mangles, one of the members for the borough, took the chair. Mr. Cobden then addressed the meeting at great length on the Repeal of the Corn-laws, and was followed by Mr. Maydwell, who opposed Mr. Cobden's arguments, and stated his opinion that steam had been the cause of all the distress, by destroying the demand for labour. Mr. Moore next addressed the meeting at considerable length, after which Mr. Best moved a resolution that, in the opinion of the meeting, all laws intended to give protection to any class of the community, at the expense of the others, ought to be immediately and unconditionally abolished. The motion was seconded, and carried by a majority of about two-thirds of the meeting.

Knutsford.—At the Quarter Sessions on Monday week the Rev. J. Mitchell, assistant-curate of Habergham Eaves, was appointed chaplain of the county gaol. The chairman, Mr. Trafford, complained of a misrepresentation which had appeared in the report respecting the discussion upon Sir J. Graham's letter. He denied that he had put it to the Court whether the letter "deserved" an answer, and held out something like a threat to exclude the press, if misrepresentations were persevered in. He did not, however, state what he had really said. Mr. France stated that the words used were these:—"It is my duty to ask you if this letter requires an answer?" Mr. G. Wilbraham subsequently rose to move, that an answer be given to the letter; but finding the meeting against him, he abandoned his intention, declaring, amid the laughter of the other magistrates, that "it was never too late to repent." A motion was then agreed to, appointing five fresh visiting magistrates. Mr. H. Marsland stated that at the next meeting he should submit a motion on the subject of the dismissal of the gaoler.

Lancaster.—The late Mr. Joseph Ridgway, of Ridgmont, made bequests to public institutions connected with this county of 8,600*l.*, to take effect after the decease of his widow. He also directed investments in the 3 per Cents. to produce annuities, to be applied to churches and schools, amounting to 432*l.* All this is said to be free of legacy-tax, and the entire sum is not less than 26,000*l.*

Lynn.—We lately noticed the robbery of the Lynn Bank by a clerk named Sanger, who absconded on the 15th ult. It now appears that he was taken at Pooley Bridge, Ullswater, on Monday last, and the whole of the property, except 20*l.* spent on his tour to the Lakes, amounting to 4,300*l.*, was recovered. He was sent immediately to Norfolk in custody to take his trial at the assizes.

Liverpool.—A meeting of the subscribers to the monument to Mr. Canning was held last week, when it was decided that the balance of the funds collected, amounting to 872*l.*, should be divided equally amongst the Collegiate, Mechanics', and the Royal Institutions.

Newcastle.—On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, the timber-yard of Mr. Todd, on the Dean Bank, in this town, close by the terminus of the Newcastle and North Shields Railway, was discovered to be on fire. By midnight nearly the whole of the timber in the yard, valued at between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.*, was enveloped in flames, and before the fire could be subdued, twelve dwelling-houses, inhabited by poor people, were consumed. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at 20,000*l.*, and the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Portsmouth.—The Waterwitch, 10, Lieutenant Matson, arrived in this port on Thursday, the 28th. She sailed from the Cape on the 7th March for a short cruize on the coast of Africa, where she arrived on the 12th, and on the 3d April captured a vessel with 390 slaves on board. On the 27th April she boarded a brig, which was run on shore in chase and deserted by her crew, and hove her off, the slaver's men keeping up a fire of musketry from some high cliffs immediately over head, by which one man was wounded. This last prize made the number of the Water-

witch's captures during the period of her service on the coast amount to forty, and from these vessels she released 2,922 slaves. During the whole of her service on the coast of Africa only four of her men have died on board, of whom two were of coast fever and two casualties.

Southampton.—It has been officially announced that this port is finally fixed upon as the starting-point of the steamers carrying the mails to the West Indies and South America, to the East Indies, Egypt, Malta, and all parts of Spain and Portugal, without calling at Falmouth to take in the mails, or on the homeward voyage to deliver them. In future, all the steam mails, with the passengers, are to be dispatched and landed at this port.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the undermentioned Railways for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 17,698*l.*; Great Western, 15,651*l.*; South Western, 7,098*l.*; South Eastern, 2,485*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,715*l.*; North Midland, 4,427*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,774*l.*; Greenwich, 855*l.*; Croydon, 384*l.*; Brighton, 4,011*l.*; Blackwall, 1,069*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,228*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,701*l.*; Paris and Rouen, 3,195*l.*—At a special general meeting of the shareholders in the London Grand Junction Railway held last week, for the purpose of dividing the remaining funds of the company, the directors recommended a return to the shareholders of 8*s.* 6*d.* per share, after paying which, the surplus in hand would amount, it is stated, to 154*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, which was ordered to be invested for a time in the hands of trustees prior to a final distribution. This company obtained an act of Parliament some years ago for the purpose of forming a branch line from Camden Town, on the London and Birmingham Railway, to Skinner-street, Snow-hill, so as to bring the northern lines into the city.—The remaining portion of the Bolton and Preston Railway, after having been inspected and approved by General Pasley, the Government Inspector, was opened to the public last week, thus completing an important link of Railway communication between the towns of Manchester, Bolton, and Preston.—At the annual general meeting of the Duffryn and Lynn Company, held at Glamorgan, the report anticipated an augmentation of traffic, and a dividend of four per cent. to the shareholders. The receipts for the year amounted to 5,277*l.*, leaving a balance, after the payment of expenses, of 2,200*l.*—At the annual general meeting of the Arbroath and Forfar company at Dundee, the accounts showed a total revenue for the year of 8,500*l.*, and an expenditure of 6,472*l.*, leaving a surplus profit for the year of 2,068*l.* The directors recommended that this should remain as a sinking fund, which gave rise to considerable discussion, and ultimately a committee of inquiry was appointed to investigate the whole of the company's affairs.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The following magistrates have been superseded since our last:—Mr. Denis M'Carthy, magistrate for Cork; Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., M.P., Mr. P. P. Daly, and Mr. M. A. Lynch, for Galway; Messrs. Dunne and Lyons, for Queen's County; Mr. Sherlock and Mr. Ducket, for Waterford. The Lord Chancellor has appointed the following magistrates:—Mr. R. W. White, of Springmount, for the county of Tipperary; Mr. J. S. Barry, Mr. Orpen, and Mr. Reid, for the county of Cork: Sir R. Paul for Waterford; Mr. C. M'Garel for Antrim; Capt. J. Johnston for Cavan; Mr. J. Johnston for Fermanagh; Mr. J. Johnston for Donegal; and Mr. H. O'Reilly for Wicklow. —One of the most extraordinary popular demonstrations ever witnessed in this city took place on Monday, on the occasion of the meeting of the tradesmen of Dublin to petition for a repeal of the union. From eight o'clock the streets were thronged by multitudes, anxious to witness the various trades proceeding to the place of rendezvous, the village of Phibsborough, in the northern suburbs. Each of the trades, headed by its temperance band, marched two and two, and, in some instances, four abreast, with the utmost precision and regularity. In the mean time the city was all bustle and animation, especially in the various streets through which the procession was to pass, on the route from Phibsborough to Donnybrook. Along the quays towards the North-wall the shipping in the river Liffey were dressed in colours. In passing through Dublin, the procession halted in front of the residence of Mr. O'Connell, who stood on the balcony to receive them, accompanied by several members of his family, and by Dr. Hughes, the Roman Catholic bishop of New York. The first of the trades having passed, the remainder, in regular order, proceeded by Mr. O'Connell's house, and thence passed on to the Donnybrook road, and, ultimately, into the Fair-green, in the centre of which a platform was erected for the accommodation of the speakers. The *Evening Mail* estimates the numbers at "considerably over 100,000 persons;" but other calculations make it double that number. There were a great number of horsemen, farmers, and others from the neighbouring counties. The Fair-green, containing about 15 acres, was crowded, as well as the road adjacent, and part of the village. The multitude, notwithstanding its immense extent, was perfectly tranquil and orderly throughout the proceedings. Mr. J. O'Connell took the chair, and read a letter from Dr. Blake, bishop of Dromore, apologising for his absence, but expressing his hearty approbation of the objects of the meeting. Similar letters were read from the Bishop of Ardagh and Lord Ffrench. The following resolution was then carried unanimously: —"That the malignity evinced towards Ireland by the present cabinet, who direct our august Sovereign, and who have coupled her royal name with threats against our beloved country, has not, nor shall not, shake our confidence in our beloved Queen Victoria; and should that Royal lady require the services of her Irish subjects on any emergency whatever, none amongst that loyal people would be found more ready to shed the last drop of their blood, if necessary, in defence of her Royal person and throne, than the tradesmen of the ancient and loyal city of Dublin." The next resolution was to the effect that, up to the period of the union, Ireland enjoyed the benefit of domestic legislation; that it is preposterous to suppose that foreign legislation could promote the interests of the country; and that, therefore, this meeting demanded a restoration of the Irish Parliament. The third resolution embodied the firm conviction of the meeting that a jealousy of Irish prosperity was the originating cause of the union. Both these resolutions were carried unanimously. Mr. O'Connell then addressed the meeting, congratulating them on the approaching accomplishment of their object, and detailing the progress of the movement. Several other persons followed on the same topics; after which, the immense multitude quietly dispersed.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Tuesday. Mr. O'Connell handed in 1,079*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, in the United States, and 20*l.* from Halifax. At the close of the proceedings Mr. O'Connell announced that the repeal rent, up to Monday, was 2,495*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.*, independent of 300*l.* received on Tuesday, which should go to the next week's account. —The accounts received from the provinces show that the general order of Lord Roden has been obeyed throughout Ulster, and, for the first time during many years, there had been, as far as the intelligence extends, no Orange procession on the 1st of July.—Mr. Gypson, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon on Thursday, the 29th, for the Portobello gardens, and in his descent fell into the sea near Bray Head. He was fortunately rescued by the Coast Guard and fishermen, after being 20 minutes in the water, and the balloon was also saved. It is rumoured that the Right Hon. A. E. Blake, Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, has resigned, "his state of health requiring that he should remove to a more genial climate;" and that the Solicitor-General, Mr. Greene, is to be his successor.

Dundalk.—A repeal meeting, attended, it is said, by 300,000 persons, took place in the neighbourhood of this town on Thursday week. Mr. De Vernon presided, and several resolutions, including a petition for repeal, were adopted. Mr. O'Connell then addressed the people at considerable length, and said he had three provinces with him, and the greater part of the fourth province with him; and he defied all the Wellingtons that ever gained battles, and all the Peels that ever exercised dexterity, to prevent him from having repeal. At the dinner in the evening, Mr. O'Connell explained his plan for the new Irish parliament, and said, the towns that ought to send members to the new Irish parliament will be ascertained by taking up the population of 1831; so that no favour is given to anybody. "Every town having 9,000 inhabitants is entitled to representation; and that, with county members, will make up 300 members. In order to carry out this plan, I will propose that each town so entitled to representation do lay down 100*l.*, and with the aid of the individuals whom they select, we will meet in Dublin to consider the plan I have suggested. Any town that refuses to make that sacrifice, I don't think it would deserve to have a member in the Irish House of Commons. If the individuals chosen are not ready to make that sacrifice for the towns, they don't deserve to be returned for those towns afterwards. I would thus have 300 gentlemen assembled in Dublin by accident. A treasury will be formed by the inpouring of the sums I have specified, and they can dissolve themselves the next day, if the law requires it. And what is to prevent my asking those three hundred gentlemen to a public banquet, at which nobody else shall attend but themselves and me? I don't see why we should not have our conciliation board—not sitting as deputies, but merely happening to have the confidence of localities. I have made my plan—I have examined well the Act of Parliament, and will drive 300 gentlemen through every clause of it. There is no legal objection to that plan—there will be 300 men with a nation to their back. There remains only the assent of the Sovereign; and I tell you distinctly it can at once be revived, legally and constitutionally, by the mere exercise of the prerogative of the Crown—revived by the issuing of writs, without going to the British Parliament at all."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Professorship of Divinity in this University having become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Chalmers, the Provost and Council have resolved on proceeding to the election of a successor on September 5.

Glasgow.—According to announcement the Repealers of Glasgow held a demonstration in favour of their views in the City Hall, Candleriggs, last week. The hall was filled in every part, and the proceedings, which did not terminate until about two o'clock in the morning, were of the most enthusiastic description. It is calculated that nearly 3,000 persons drank tea on the occasion.

Dumfries.—M. Kirkwood, of Holywood, who signed the Convocation list, and who left the Presbytery of Dumfries along with the other Convocationists in April last, returned to the bosom of the Church last week, and having made a statement of his views, it was moved that his name be entered upon the roll, which was agreed to.

Law.

HOUSE OF LORDS—*Appeals.—Irish Presbyterian Marriages—The Queen* v *Mellis.*—Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Justices Williams, Coleridge, Erskine, and Cresswell, and Barons Parke, Alderson, and Rolfe, attended the House to give their answers on the subject of the validity of the Irish marriages. Lord Chief Justice Tindal, in a very long and elaborate argument, declared that the opinions of the consulted judges were against the validity of any marriage, by the old law of England, when such marriage was not celebrated by a priest in holy orders. The contract *per verba de præsenti* was looked upon by the judges as a contract of marriage, not as a marriage itself. The law of marriage in this country was, no doubt, founded upon the principle of the canon law, but it was not the canon law; it was the King's ecclesiastical law, and had its own peculiarities. It differed from the canon law in several respects, and in that among the rest. The learned Judge went into a full examination of all the authorities, of all the statutes, and of a great variety of opinions expressed by Judges and by text writers, and referred the opinion that marriage in England *per verba de præsenti* had been valid to what he described as a misconception of a dictum of Lord Holt's. As to the case of "Dalrymple v. Dalrymple," the Judges thought that the expression of Lord Stowell in that case, as to what the learned Judge there declared to be the law of England, was mere *obiter dictum*, not being required for the decision of the case, and either without warrant of previous authority, or founded, like those of Lord Ellenborough and some other very learned persons, on a misconception of the opinion of Lord Holt. On the whole, therefore, the judges pronounced their opinion that the marriage which in this case had taken place between two persons *per verba de præsenti*, in the presence of a Presbyterian minister at Bainbridge, in the county of Down, was illegal. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords deferred their judgment.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—(Before Sir J. Wigram.)—*Lewis* v. *Adams.*—Mr. Purvis and Mr. Bagshawe, for the defendant, the occupier of titheable lands in this case, contended that the lease under which the plaintiff claimed was void, for want of the confirmation of the bishop or chapter; and that to a lease of two-thirds of the tithe of the parish, the vicar, who was entitled to the other third, ought to be a party. Mr. Boteler, in reply, commented on the authorities produced for the defence. The diversities which were found with reference to the necessity of confirmation were explained by the state of the law at different periods. The leases of the bishop did not formerly require any confirmation, although those of all other ecclesiastical persons did. The title of the bishop was considered to be a higher and more absolute character. The law in this respect was altered by the Third Council of Nice. By the decree of that council bishops were restrained from alienating their lands without the confirmation of their chapters. From that time, until the enabling statute of Henry VIII., the lease of the bishop required the confirmation of the chapter; that of a prebendary the confirmation of the bishop; and that of a parson or vicar, of the ordinary and patron. By the statute of Henry VIII., all ecclesiastical parsons, with the sole exception of the rector and vicar, were enabled to make leases, under certain qualifications. The lessor of the plaintiff, the Prebendary of Llanarthney, was not within the exception, and his lease was therefore valid without any confirmation. His Honour, in giving judgment, adverted to the various points of evidence which had been argued. An objection had been made to the admission of a document, proved to be in the writing of one of the bishops of St. David's, only by the comparison of documents in the hand of the same person by the keeper of manuscripts in the British Museum. This was not allowed with respect to modern documents, as it was open to the objection that unfair selections might be made for comparison; but with regard to ancient writings, there was no other means of proving handwriting but by comparison. The title of the plaintiff had in this case been established, and the decree must be made according to the prayer of the bill.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*Francis William Knight* and *Sarah Knight* were indicted for unlawfully obtaining by false pretences the sum of 25*l.* from Thomas Machin. Mr. Payne having stated the circumstances of the case to the Jury, which he said were of a very singular nature, called Thomas Machin, who stated that on the 11th May last he saw an advertisement in *The Times*, signed "Liber," stating that any respectable person having the command of 100*l.*, and who wanted a situation, could be recommended to the situation of librarian to a public body. The salary was to be 150*l.* per annum, and the perquisites amounted to 50*l.* more. The party was also to have a house rent free, and be supplied with coals and candles gratis. The appointment was for life. Candidates were directed to apply to T. W. Knight, National Address-office, 282, Strand. Witness went there, and found that all parties were referred to the private residence of Mr. Knight, at 57, Great Union-street, Borough. He went as directed, and produced the note and copy of the advertisement. Mr. Knight said that he was agent to the secretary of the institution, who had power to appoint any one to the office of librarian, and who wanted a premium of 100*l.* for so doing. At a subsequent interview witness saw the prisoner, who asked him for the money. Witness asked for a reference, and was directed to apply to Mr. J. Smith, Lambeth-walk. He went there, and saw the female prisoner, who said that her name was Smith, that Mr. Smith, her husband, was gone out on business, and that she could give him any information he wanted. Witness said that he wanted to inquire as to the character of a Mr. Knight, and to assure himself of his respectability, as he was transacting some important business with him. The self-styled Mrs. Smith spoke of Mr. Knight in a very satisfactory manner, and said that he bore a highly-honourable character. Witness then went back to Knight, and said that he should like to have some other reference, as Smith was from home. Knight mentioned the names of two parties whom witness knew to be respectable, but said that it would be a waste of time to go to them, as the business must necessarily be finished that day. Witness then paid him 25*l.*, and left him to prepare the agreement, which he received the same day. It merely stated that he had received 25*l.* as part of the sum of 100*l.* for the situation as a security for his good faith. The prisoner bound himself to return the money in case of his not obtaining for him the required situation. Along with this agreement he received a note appointing to meet witness on a certain evening in Berner's Hotel, Oxford-street, when he promised to introduce him to the secretary of the institution. Witness went as directed, and after waiting three hours, he received a note from the prisoner expressing his regret that an unexpected engagement had prevented Mr. Montague, the secretary, from keeping his appointment, but said that if he would be at Berner's Hotel at 4 the next day, he would introduce him to the secretary, when they would all dine together. Witness went, and after waiting several hours, he went to Great Union-street to see the prisoner, but, to his utter astonishment, he found that he had left the day before. He then went to Mrs. Smith's house in Lambeth-walk, and found that she also had decamped the day before. Witness never saw either of the prisoners until the 10th June, when they were taken into custody. Other witnesses were examined to prove that the two prisoners were man and wife. Mr. Commissioner Bullock having summed up, the Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty* against Knight, and acquitted his wife. Knight was then indicted for obtaining 10*l.* from Henry Jenkins under false pretences. The circumstances of the case were similar to those of the preceding one. The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and the Commissioner sentenced him to be transported for seven years.

George Marks was charged with manslaughter, in killing S. W. Kirby Abbott. The deceased, a lad twelve years of age, was standing upon the quay under Waterloo-bridge, when the prisoner imprudently threw a large paving-stone, weighing sixty-three pounds, over the balustrades, and it struck the deceased on the head, fractured his skull, and inflicted such injuries that he died shortly afterwards. Mr. Ballantine for the prisoner submitted that it was purely an act of inadvertence, without the slightest idea of the consequences that might result from it; and that although he would not attempt to rescue the prisoner from a conviction, yet he trusted that it would not be considered a case calling for severe punishment. The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*. Sentence deferred.

Mark Marks, a gold and silver refiner, of the Hebrew persuasion, and said to be a person of considerable wealth, was indicted for feloniously receiving of some evil-disposed persons nine gold rings, and other property, belonging to W. T. Middleton, well

knowing the same to have been recently stolen. The prisoner was tried in the Old Court, before the Recorder, about a fortnight ago, for stealing the articles; but the Judge said that the evidence was insufficient to sustain the charge of theft, and the prisoner ought to have been charged as a guilty receiver, or accessory after the fact; the prisoner was, on that ground, acquitted and discharged, but was captured the next day on the present charge. The Common Serjeant said the only question for the Jury to consider was, did the prisoner receive the property with a guilty knowledge? The Jury instantly returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and the Judge sentenced the prisoner to be transported for ten years.

Edward Stewart, alias *James Sierright*, formerly a lieutenant in the service of the Queen of Spain, was charged upon two indictments with feloniously forging and uttering checks for 57*l.* and 137*l.*, with intent to defraud Messrs. Gosling and Sharpe, the bankers. The prisoner had been known to Lord W. Hervey while his lordship was Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, and by his lordship's interest received a lieutenant's commission in the Spanish service. How he lost that appointment did not appear; but it would seem that the prisoner applied to his lordship, on his arrival in England, and represented himself to be in great distress. This induced him to give the prisoner a check for 13*l.*; and the prisoner being thus enabled to ascertain where his lordship banked, and to become acquainted with his signature, took the means thus afforded him of effecting the forgeries in question. The prisoner having pleaded guilty, Baron Gurney said that the case was one of very great aggravation, and that it did not possess a single feature of mitigation. The prisoner had applied for relief, which had been liberally given to him, and he took advantage of the opportunity afforded him by receiving a genuine check to forge the name of his benefactor. But a short time ago the offence of which he had been convicted would have rendered him liable to the penalty of death, and that sentence would undoubtedly have been passed, and he might probably have suffered. The sentence now, therefore, necessarily was, that he be transported for life.

SPORTING.

THAMES REGATTA.—This regatta, which has recently been established under the patronage of Prince Albert, commenced on Monday, and lasted until Wednesday. On each day the company began to assemble on the river sides at an early hour, and by one o'clock an immense number of boats of all sorts and shapes were in requisition, and were to be seen making their way towards Putney-bridge. By two o'clock the river presented a most animated appearance; steamers, skiffs, wherries, and all sorts of river craft, were to be seen on their way to the scene of action, freighted with thousands of people of all grades and classes. Putney was all animation, a flag was hoisted on the tower of the old church, and the bells rang out a merry peal. The taverns were filled with company, and along both sides of the river, but more particularly on the north side, stands were erected for the accommodation of thousands. The river was kept in the best order by 12 galleys of the Thames police. No steamers were allowed to move up or down during the races, nor were any boats permitted to cross and recross, or in any way to interrupt the proceedings. The events of the heats or races of Monday did not decide to what boats the cups or money should be given; the first and second boats being merely, by their position, entitled to contend for the prizes on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Monday.—The races of this day were—1, a pair-oared race, by gentlemen, for two silver cups, value 20*l.* each; 2, a scullers' race, by watermen, for 30*l.*; 3, a four-oared race, by gentlemen, for a challenge cup, value 80 guineas; 4, a pair-oared race, for watermen, for 50*l.*; 5, an eight-oared race, for a gold cup, of 150 guineas.

Tuesday.—There were 11 races on the list, all trial heats, amongst which were a four-oared race, by gentlemen; a scullers' race, by watermen; a pair-oared race, by gentlemen; a four-oared race, by landsmen; a pair-oared race, by watermen; the double sculls, by watermen; and the final heat with the eight-oared crews. In the final heat of the four-oared race by gentlemen the Leander club beat Guy's club and the Royal Academy club. In the final heat of the pair-oared race, by gentlemen, Messrs. Chapman and Earnshaw beat Messrs. Julius and Bumpstead, and Messrs. Dalgleish and Wallace. In the grand heat of the eight-oared race, by gentlemen, the Oxford University club beat the Oxford Aquatic club by about 100 yards.

Wednesday.—The proceedings of the regatta closed with this day's sport. As usual with races, both upon land and water, the third day did not attract such an assemblage, or excite so much interest as did the first and second. The crowd of people present, although considerable, fell very far short of the immense turn-out of Monday and Tuesday; and there was a corresponding falling-off in the number of boats and steamers upon the river. The matches were—1, apprentices' match, for a coat and badge, three heats; 2, an amateur scullers' match, in four heats; a four-oared match, by watermen; and an eight-oared match for silver medals, by gentlemen, for which six boats started.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 7.—Of English Wheat we have very little at Market, and Monday's currency is fully supported. There is a retail trade in old free Foreign at the same rates, and several purchases have been made of Wheat in bond for Holland and Belgium where the prices have risen considerably. Barley, Peas, and Beans are quite as dear, and Oats are a fair sale at Monday's quotations.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44	to 54	Red	40	to 50
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . . .	41	to 52	White	—	to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25	to 32	Grind.	19	to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	13	to 23	Feed	14	to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—	to —	Potato	16	to 24
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	9	to 13	Potato	14	to 22
Rye	—	to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 26	Tick	22	to 27	Harrow	23	to 31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . 23 to 34	Winds.	—	to —	Longpod	—	to —
Peas, White . . . . . 23 to 34	Maple	28	to 32	Grey	27	to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
May 26	47 9	27 5	17 11	29 2	27 4	29 10
June 2	47 11	27 3	18 0	30 3	27 10	29 1
— 9	47 4	27 3	18 6	30 6	28 3	29 7
— 16	48 1	27 3	18 6	30 7	28 4	29 7
— 23	49 8	27 7	18 9	31 2	29 0	30 11
— 30	49 8	27 10	19 7	31 6	29 1	32 3
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	48 9	27 5	18 6	30 6	28 4	30 2
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	11 6	10 6

PRICES OF MANURES.

ERRATA.—By an accidental error last week, Super-phosphate of lime should have been 20*s.* per cwt. instead of per lb.; and phosphate of lime 12*s.* per cwt., instead of per lb.

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—H. Wyer, 33 and 34, Newington-causeway, Surrey, tailor—J. Boyd, 189 and 190, Piccadilly, publican—T. Kenrick, 297½, Oxford-street, horse-dealer—J. Clinch, King-street, Hammersmith, omnibus-proprietor—S. Polak, Newport, Monmouthshire, woollen-draper—A. Harris, Sharp's-buildings, Tower-hill, slop-seller—N. Garvie, 1, Rahere street, St. Luke's, tailor—H. Bourne, now of Wolsingham, Durham, and late of Wigton, Cumberland, brewer—J. Hodges, Wolverhampton, stock-lock-maker—G. Cleverley, Calne, Wiltshire, builder—J. Britton, Darlington, Durham, innkeeper—C. Sharratt, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddler—J. Young, Shirley, Southampton, builder—J. W. Slatter, Oxford, bootmaker—W. F. Mills, Hart-street, Mark-lane, City, merchant—R. Stevens, Stewkley, Buckinghamshire, farmer—J. Richards, Oxford street, livery-stable-keeper—T. Miller, Green-street, Leicester-square, baker—J. W. Dyer, Colchester, plumber—W. Boulton, jun., and W. F. Palmer, Stafford, builders—T. Parker, J. Parker, J. Rawlinson, W. Abbott, J. Hanson, J. Bell, T. Chadwick, A. Emsley, R. Kershaw, J. Musgrave, J. Wooler, T. Pullan, J. Shaw, and G. Eastburn, Woodhouse Carr, Yorkshire, dyers—J. Hartley, Hight, Lancashire, shopkeeper.

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst., Philip Perceval, Esq., of the Royal Horse Guards, to Frederica Penelope, youngest daughter of Col. Hugh Baillie, of Redcastle, Ross-shire—On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, William Frederick, eldest son of Sir Samuel Higgins, Equerry to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, to Augusta, eldest daughter of Frederic Thesiger, Esq., M.P., one of her Majesty's Counsel.

DIED.—At Kingstown, near Dublin, on the 1st inst., Olivia, wife of M. W. Savage, Esq.—On the 4th inst., at Brighton, Lady Georgina Elizabeth Brideman, eldest daughter of the Earl of Bradford—On the 4th inst., the Rev. G. A. Browne, Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of Rettenden, in Essex, aged 69.—Lately, at his house at Mount Pleasant, Newburgh, N.B., Alex. Bethune, labourer, author of "Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry," "Practical Economy," &c.

ORNAMENTAL WIREWORK FOR THE GARDEN,
390, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

G. B. THOMPSON, in gratefully acknowledging the kind patronage which the Nobility and Gentry so liberally bestowed upon him last season, begs respectfully to announce that that encouragement has induced him to bestow more attention to this department of Ornamental and Useful Work. He has in consequence prepared several Novel Designs in FANCY WIREWORK, suited to the Flower-Garden and Greenhouse, and again submits for inspection his Extensive Stock of Flower-Baskets, Trainers, Borders, and Stands, with Garden-Arches, Seats, Vases, and Temples; improved Garden and Hothouse Engines, Syringes, Fumigating Bellows, and other Horticultural Implements. G. B. THOMPSON'S Improved Waterpots, which possess considerable advantage over all others, the smaller size being peculiarly adapted for Ladies. Game and Cattle Fence in great variety

CORNS, BUNIONS, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the ANTI-CALLOSITY, or RUSSIAN CORN AND BUNION PLAISTER, feels great confidence in recommending it as the most certain cure for all Callous Swellings on the Feet that has ever yet been invented. By the use of this Plaister immediate benefit will be found, and in a short time a Radical Cure will be effected by gradually dispersing the Hard or Soft Corn, and entirely removing those painful throbbings so severely felt at every change of weather.

Sold, with full directions for use, in boxes, 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.*, at SANGER'S Medicine Warehouse, 150, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors throughout the country.

Remember—"THE RUSSIAN CORN AND BUNION PLAISTER."

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, called the POOR MAN'S FRIEND, is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs, if of 20 years' standing, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions and pimples in the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, cancerous humours, &c., and is a specific for those afflicting eruptions that sometimes follow vaccination. Sold in pots, at 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* each. Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

confirmed by more than 40 years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations; hence they are useful in scrofula, scorbutic complaints, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They are efficacious also in rheumatism, and form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 11*s.*, and 22*s.* each.

To those who cannot take pills, the proprietors would strongly recommend Dr. Roberts's

ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS,

for the cure of the scurvy, scrofula, leprosy, and all scorbutic complaints; they strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, and promote a circulation of the fluids; are gentle in their operation, and do not require cessation from business. In bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.* each.

By the late Dr. Roberts's will Messrs. BEACH & BARNICOTT (who have been confidently entrusted with the preparation of his medicine for many years past), are left joint proprietors of the "Poor Man's Friend," "Pilulæ Antiscrophulæ." "Larwell's Pills," "Medicated Gingerbread Nuts," and "Antiscorbutic Drops," with the exclusive right, power, and authority to prepare and vend the same.

The still increasing demand for the above medicines, from all ranks, is the best and most substantial proof of their utility.

Observe.—No medicine sold under the above names can possibly be genuine, unless "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved and printed on the stamp affixed to such package.

SUN-BURNS, FRECKLES, TAN, and other disfigurements of the Skin, are pleasingly eradicated by that unique preparation ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a balmy odoriferous liquid, and now universally admired for its sovereign virtues in *completely removing all cutaneous eruptions, and in rendering the complexion delicately clear and fair.* It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving, *in allaying the smarting pain.*

CAUTION.—Much *pernicious* trash is now offered for sale as "KALYDOR:"—it is therefore imperative on Purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are printed on the wrapper, and "A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN," engraved on the Government stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, duty included.

Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES
BY THE NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN.
REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
ATTWOOD, WIMBLE, & WARNER, MANUFACTURERS, LEWES, SUSSEX.

This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use.

Sizes	No. 1	2	and 3
Churn from	7 to 8 lbs.	13 to 15 lbs.	26 to 28 lbs.
Price, carriage paid to London.	25*s.*	35*s.*	42*s.*

Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, and 7*s.* Larger sizes made to order. N.B.—Thermometers and Butter Prints supplied. May be obtained through any respectable ironmonger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, Lewes.

To be seen in London, at WRIGHT'S Range Warehouse, No. 3, Arthur-street, near the Monument; RIGBY'S Brush Warehouse, No. 80, Gracechurch-street; LIVERMORE and SON, Ironmongers, No. 30, Oxford-street; BENHAM, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. Export Agents, BARNES & Co., 109, Fenchurch-street.

LITHIC ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, from its Strength and Durability, forms an excellent coating for Greenhouses, Conservatories, and Outbuildings. Its antiseptic qualities particularly adapt it for the preservation of Wood and Iron Fences; and it may be advantageously employed upon good Brickwork, in place of stucco or other covering. Manufactured in stone and slate colours by JOHN BAZLEY WHITE & SONS, Roman and Keene's Cement Manufacturers, Millbank-street, Westminster.

FUMIGATION.—At a season when Fumigation is of the utmost importance to Flowers, Trees, Plants, &c., Messrs. CLARK & CO beg to call the attention of all persons engaged in Horticultural Pursuits to their PATENT FUMIGATING BLOWER, which, having been in use for upwards of nine years by the first houses in the kingdom, is found to be much cheaper and infinitely superior to the best fumigating bellows hitherto tried. Prices, 9*s.*, 11*s.*, 15*s.*, 17*s.*, and 20*s* each. May be had of all Ironmongers, and of Messrs. CLARK & Co., Engineers, Nelson-terrace, City-road, London.

N.B.—Hothouses heated on the most Improved Principles.

TONIC MILK of ORANGE, a DELICIOUS CORDIAL and SWEETENER of the BREATH.—It warms and cheers the Stomach, creates an Appetite, digests the Food, strengthens the Lungs, clears and improves the Voice for Singing, enlivens the Spirits, dispels Nervous Debility, clears the Blood, and thus removes Pimples and Eruptions, while it combines with these admirable properties the inestimable advantage of being the most efficacious agent offered to the Public for beautifying and perfuming the Breath. It should be taken in the proportion of a wine-glass full twice a day, and is particularly recommended to GENTLEMEN on leaving home in the morning, or after smoking a Cigar, &c.; while to LADIES it will be equally grateful on going to a party or a ball, for its invigorating influence on the mind and spirits, and its purifying effect on the organs of the health.

Mrs. GULLY respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, that she has disposed of the Right, Title, and Recipe of the TONIC MILK of ORANGE to Messrs. A. ROWLAND and SONS, No. 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON; who have appointed Messrs. Barclays, Medicine Vendors, 95, Farringdon-street; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Mr. Prout, near Temple Bar; and Mr. Butler, 4, Cheapside, as Agents.—Half-pints, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Pints, 4*s.* 6*d.*; Quarts, 9*s.*, Stamp Duty included.

TO GARDENERS in want of most Desirable and Advantageous PREMISES, containing a CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE, VINERY in FULL BEARING, EXTENSIVE PITS, and about TWO ACRES of LAND stocked with FRUIT TREES in the highest state of Perfection. The south aspect is bounded by a Wall 15 feet high, exceedingly eligible for Horticultural erections, likewise a south wall 150 feet long and 20 feet high, covered with Peaches and Nectarines, bearing at this time a crop unprecedented; with every extent of Ground that may reasonably be required. The whole may be held on a Lease of 7, 14, 21, or 28 years, if required.—Direct to ELIZABETH and JOHN WILSON, Coach Proprietors, Holloway-road, Islington.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE for an HORTICULTURIST.—A Mansion-house, fit for the residence of a genteel family; Coach-house and Three-stall Stable; situated in the village of Fulford, one mile and a half from York. The House is surrounded by Three Acres of Garden Ground, soil deep and very productive: Orchard in full bearing; Wall-fruit, Hothouse, Melon-pits, and Tanks (well supplied with water); nearly Four Acres of Meadow-land, with a stream running through it. To be Sold, or Let by the Year or on Lease; Rent, 80*l.* per annum. A good Cottage adjacent may be had for the additional rent of 6*l.* per annum. The premises may be seen by application to —LAWTON, Esq., Proctor, York.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made and fixed Complete in all parts of the Kingdom. One two, and three-light Cucumber and Melon-Boxes and Lights of all sizes kept ready for immediate use, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom; warranted best material. Two-light Boxes and Lights complete, from 1*l.* 8*s.* Garden-Lights made and glazed from 1*s.* per foot, at JAS. WATTS, Sash Manufactory, Claremont-place, Old Kent-road.

*** Reference given.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE on this subject, illustrated by MODELS of several kinds, which elevate themselves by MECHANICAL FORCE alone, is delivered at Two o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock, in addition to the POPULAR LECTURES usually delivered. The Exhibition of the COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, the DIVER, DIVING BELL, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, and the other varied and instructive Objects of the Institution, continues as usual. The original CRAYON DRAWINGS, from the CARTOONS at Hampton Court, by the late Mr. HOLLOWAY, with numerous other WORKS of ART, have recently been placed in the Gallery. Admission, One Shilling; Schools, Half-price. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening.

WANTED, in the Nursery, at Bath, a FOREMAN for the Houses. None need apply who cannot have a respectable recommendation as a good Propagator and Cultivator of Plants; also for integrity, and good address for business. He would be required to attend company in the Plant Department only. Application to be made (by letter) to J. SALTER, Nursery Grounds, Bath.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER.—A single Man, aged 27, who has been regularly brought up to the business, and has been Foreman in large establishments, under first-rate Gardeners: consequently he has had the management of both Kitchen and Flower-Garden; he now wishes for a Situation on his own account. No single-handed place will be accepted. His testimonials as to character and ability are unexceptionable. Direct to T. C., at Mr. BROWNLEE'S Nursery, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

AS GARDENER, in or out of the house.—A single young Man from the country, aged 26, who can have a good character from his last Situation. No objection to town or country. Direct to W. B., at MR. MARSHALL'S, Mill lane, Brixton-hill, Surrey.

AS GARDENER.—A young Man, 25 years of age, who understands his business in all its branches. Has no objection to the superintendence of a small pasture or Arable Farm, having been accustomed to the same in his last and present Situation; in the former he lived seven years, and his present Situation four years. Can have a good and satisfactory character from his present employer. No single-handed place will be accepted.—Direct to A. B., at Mr. CARTER'S, Seedsman, 238, High Holborn.

AS GARDENER.—A respectable single Man, who has been brought up to the whole routine of gardening by a Gardener of upwards of 40 years' first-rate practice. Can give unexceptionable reference.—Direct to JAMES SYRED, East Malling, Kent.

AS GARDENER, either in or out of doors, a married Man, without encumbrance, with a good three years' character from his last situation. Understands the management of cows, and would make himself useful.—Direct to B. C., at Mr. PRICE'S, 7, Park-row, Greenwich, Kent.

AS UNDER-GARDENER, or single-handed.—A young Man, aged 26, who understands the management of Cows and Poultry. A single-handed place would be preferred. Can have a long-experienced character from his last Situation. No objection to make his self generally useful.—Direct to G. C., at Mr ENGLISH'S, Baker, Blissett-street, Greenwich.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, July 8, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 28—1843. SATURDAY, JULY 15. PRICE 6d.

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

—The LAST EXHIBITION of Plants, Flowers, and Microscopes for 1843 will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at Two o'clock. Fellows, Members, and Bearers of Ivory Tickets will be admitted upon entering their names in the gate-book. Visitors may obtain Tickets by Orders from Fellows and Members (until Two o'clock on the 19th) from Ten till Four o'clock, at No. 28, Regent-street, and at the Gardens, price 6s. each; or at the Gardens only after Two o'clock on the 19th, price 10s.—Schedules of Prizes and all particulars may be had at the Gardens or at No. 28, Regent-street, as above.

July 12. J. DE C. SOWERBY, Secretary.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

—The Second Summer Exhibition of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables for 1843, will take place at the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, on TUESDAY, July 25. Upwards of 80 Prizes, consisting of a Silver Vase, Gold and Silver Medals, the Linnæan Medal, Plate, &c., will be awarded for Heartsease, Roses, Picotees, Carnations, Ericas, Fuchsias, Hardy Annuals, Miscellaneous Collections, Cut Flowers, Pelargoniums, Succulents, Specimen and Orchidaceous Plants, various Fruits, Pines, Grapes, Vegetables, Honey, &c., and extra Prizes offered by Members for White-ground, Light-edge, and Heavy-edge Picotees, Bizarre and Flake Carnations, Indigenous Plants in flower, &c. Subjects for exhibition must be in the Gardens by 9 o'clock, A.M. Classified Schedules of Prizes and Regulations for Exhibitors may be obtained at the Gardens, or of R. H. CUMMING, Hon. Sec.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES will take place at the CROWN & ANCHOR TAVERN, Strand, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, when First and Second Prizes will be awarded in all the classes. The Prizes for Seedlings are unlimited, and will be given to all that may deserve them, according to their merits, as first or second class Flowers. Of Seedlings of the present year one Bloom will be sufficient; but of those of previous years three Blooms will be required,—which may be forwarded with the names intended to be given to them, to the Secretary on the day of Exhibition.

T. C. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

Grove Place, Southampton-street, Camberwell.—July 5, 1843.

GRAND FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND.—On WEDNESDAY, the 2d of AUGUST next (being the GRAND SHOW-DAY of the YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY), an EXHIBITION will be held at DONCASTER, for the display of DAHLIAS, CARNATIONS, ROSES, PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT.—A considerable sum of money has been voted by the Committee of the Doncaster Horticultural Society, as premiums to the successful competitors. The Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that no preference whatever will be given to the Members of the Doncaster Society, but that the Prizes are open to all Exhibitors. Schedules of the Prizes to be awarded will be forwarded, upon application, by the Secretary. The Show is also to be kept open on the day following. The Plants, &c., must all be in the Room by 10 A.M. on Wednesday Morning.

SAML. APPLEBY, Secretary.

KINGSTON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, SEPTEMBER 14, 1843.

For particulars apply to J. JACKSON, Hon. Sec.

ROSES.

E. DENYER begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, that his superb collection of ROSES are now in full bloom. The Standard and Dwarf Roses are planted on each side of a walk, 660 feet long, and consist of 500 varieties. Orders taken for the plants when in bloom, and delivered in November next. Admittance Gratis. No Admittance on Sundays. Nursery within three miles of London, Loughborough-road, North Brixton.

YELLOW RHODODENDRON.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., have now a few plants for sale of this rare and beautiful RHODODENDRON: and as they purchased from Mr. SMITH, who raised it, the original Plant, which was exhibited in Flower by him at Chiswick, and gained the Large Silver Medal, and have propagated stock from it, their plants may be depended upon as being the true "RHODODENDRON AUREUM," or Smith's Yellow Rhododendron.—Exeter Nursery, June 12.

PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, &c.

R. WHITE & Co., NURSERYMEN, Poole, Dorset, offer strong Plants of the following beautiful collection of PELARGONIUMS, which they will forward free to any part of the Kingdom, on receipt of 5l., or separately at the prices affixed. Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, 21s.; Do. Sunrise, 21s.; Do. Lord Ebrington, 7s. 6d.; Do. Circassian, 7s. 6d.; Do. Princess Royal, 21s.; Leitch's Fair Maid of Devon, 10s. 6d.; Bassett's Glory of the West, 21s.: Grand Monarch, 10s. 6d.; Queen of the Fairies, 10s. 6d.; Flush, 7s. 6d.; Gipsy, 7s. 6d.

FUCHSIA Exoniensis, 10s. 6d.; Laneii, 2s. 6d.; Brockmannia, 2s. 6d.; St. Clare, 2s. 6d.; Venus victrix, 2s. 6d.

VERBENAS—Rubra purpurea, 2s.; Queen, 1s.; Ne plus Ultra, 1s.; Laconii, 2s. 6d.; Speciosa, 2s. 6d.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—AWARD OF THE JUDGES AT THE EXHIBITION AT THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, JULY 12, 1843.

GOLD KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—1 To Mr. Goode, Gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S., for a collection of 40 Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 2 To Mr. Mylam, Gardener to S. Ruckter, Esq., jr., F.H.S., for a collection of Exotic Orchidaceæ. 3 To Mr. J. Spencer, Gardener to the Marquess of Lansdowne, F.H.S., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit.

GOLD BANKSIAN MEDAL.—1 To Mr. Goode, Gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for 6 Exotic Orchidaceæ. 2 To Mr. R. Staines, 10, Middlesex-place, New-road, for Pelargoniums in pots of 24 to the cast. 3 To Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, for 20 Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 4 To Mr. Goode, Gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for 20 Cape Heaths. 5 To Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, for the same.

SILVER GILT MEDAL.—1 To Mr. W. Cock, Chiswick, for 12 new varieties of Pelargoniums, in pots of 24 to the cast. 2 To Mr. Catleugh, Sloane-street, for the same. 3 To Mr. W. Cock, Chiswick, for 12 old varieties of Pelargoniums, in pots of 12 to the cast. 4 To Mr. Gaines, Battersea, for the same. 5 To Mr. Fraser, Nurseryman, Leyton, Essex, for a collection of 6 species of Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 6 To Mr. G. Clarke, Gardener to M. T. Smith, Esq., F.H.S., of Shirley-park, Croydon, for the same. 7 To Mr. Goode, Gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S., for Medinilla erythrophylla. 8 To Mr. G. Clarke, for 6 varieties of Cape Heaths. 9 To Mr. J. W. Dawson, of Brixton, for the same. 10 To Messrs. Rollisson, for a collection of Exotic Orchidaceæ. 11 To Mr. Falconer, Gardener to Archdale Palmer, Esq., F.H.S., for Renanthera coccinea. 12 To Mr. Roberts, Gardener to M. Wilson, Esq., of Eshton-hall, Yorkshire, for Grapes. 13 To Mr. M. Henderson, Gardener to Sir George Beaumont, Bart., for the same. 14 To Mr. John Bell, of Norwich, for the same. 15 To Mr. John Spencer, Gardener to the Marquess of Lansdowne, for Pineapples. 16 To Mr. B. Fielder, Gardener to William Linwood, Esq., F.H.S., for the same.

LARGE SILVER MEDAL.—1 To Mr. J. Dobson, Gardener to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, for 12 new varieties of Pelargonium, in pots of 24 to the cast. 2 To Mr. Gaines, for the same. 3 To Mr. Catleugh, for 12 old varieties of Pelargonium, in pots of 12 to the cast. 4 To Mr. Smith, of Walworth, for a collection of 24 varieties of Carnations. 4* To Mr. Norman, Woolwich, for the same. 5 To Messrs. Norman, of Woolwich, for a collection of 24 varieties of Picotees. 6 To G. Edmonds, Esq., Wandsworth-rd., for the same. 7 To Mr. Gaines, for 12 varieties of Fuchsia. 8 To Mr. Pawley, White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent, for a collection of 6 Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 9 To Mr. Bruce, Gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq., for the same. 10 To Mr. J. Goode, for Lemonia spectabilis. 11 To Messrs. Veitch and Co., of Exeter, for Rondeletia longiflora. 12 To Mr. J. Green, for 6 varieties of Cape Heaths. 13 To Mr. Pawley, for the same. 14 To Alexander Rowland, Esq., F.H.S., for a collection of 25 Roses in pots. 15 To Mr. R. H. Betteridge, Milton-hill, Abingdon, for a collection of Roses in 50 varieties. 16 To Messrs. Lane and Son, for the same. 17 To Mr. S. Carson, Gardener to W. F. G. Farmer, Esq., F.H.S., for a collection of Exotic Orchidaceæ. 18 To Mr. Mylam, Gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., F.H.S., for Miltonia spectabilis. 19 To Mr. M. Henderson, Gardener to Sir George Beaumont, Bart., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit. 20 To Mr. E. Davis, Gardener to Abel Smith, Esq., F.H.S., for Grapes. 21 To Mr. J. Hardie, Gardener to J. B. Daubuz, Esq., F.H.S., for Grapes. 22 To Mr. E. Mitchell, of Kemp-town, Brighton, for Grapes. 23 To Mr. M'Ewen, Gardener to Col. Wyndham, of Petworth, for Pineapples. 24 To Mr. A. Parsons, Gardener to A. George, Esq., of Enfield, Middlesex, for the same. 25 To Mr. Brewin, Gardener to R. Gunter, Esq., F.H.S., for the same.

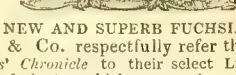
SILVER KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—1 To Mr. J. Parker, Gardener to J. H. Oughton, Esq., of Roehampton, for 12 old varieties of Pelargoniums, in pots of 12 to the cast. 2 To Mr. J. T. Willmer, King's Road, Chelsea, for 24 varieties of Carnations. 3 To the same, for 24 varieties of Picotees. 4 To T. Barnard, Esq., of the Terrace, Brixton, for the same. 5 To Mr. Brown, of Slough, for 24 varieties of Pinks. 6 To Messrs. Lane & Son, of Great Berkhampstead, for 12 varieties of Fuchsias. 7 To Messrs. F. and A. Smith, of Dalston, for the same. 8 To Mr. Fraser, for the same. 9 To Messrs. Veitch & Co., of Exeter, for a new Canavalia. 10 To the same, for Echites atropurpurea. 11 To Mr. Mountjoy, F.H.S., for Lilium excelsum. 12 To Mr. J. Goode, for Nematanthus longipes. 13 To Mr. A. Milne, Gardener to C. S. Chauncey, Esq., F.H.S., for Moss Roses in 12 varieties. 14 To Mr. T. Rivers, F.H.S., for the same. 15 To Messrs. Lane & Son, for the same. 16 To Mr. A. Milne, for a collection of Roses, in 50 varieties. 17 To Mr. Rivers, for the same. 18 To Mr. Hooker, of Brenchley, for the same. 19 To Mr. W. T. Buttery, Gardener to F. R. Symons, Esq., of Norbiton Park, Kingston, for a collection of Roses, in 25 varieties. 20 To Mr. Edmonds, Gardener to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., for a collection of Orchidaceæ. 21 To Mr. Mountjoy, F.H.S., for 12 plants of Lilium eximium. 22 To Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, for Erica pulverulenta. 23 To Mr. Fraser, for Crowea saligna. 24 To Mr. G. Clarke, for Leschenaultia formosa. 25 To Mr. Roberts, Gardener to Matthew Wilson, Esq., for Grapes. 26 To Mr. Sellers, Gardener to L. V. Watkins, Esq., F.H.S., for the same. 27 To Mr. R. Jones, Gardener to Sir Moore Disney, Bart., F.H.S., for the same. 28 To Mr. Chapman, of South Lambeth, for the same. 29 To Messrs. Gunter & Co., Berkeley Square, for Pine-apples. 30 To Mr. J. Murray, Gardener to the Marquess of Bath, for the same. 31 To Mr. Stewart, Gardener at Stradsett Park, near Downham, for Nectarines. 32 To J. Castell, Esq., of Shepherd's Bush, for Cherries. 33 To Mr. H. Meyers, Market Gardener, Brentford, for the same.

SILVER BANKSIAN MEDAL.—1 To Mr. J. Dobson, Gardener to Mr. Beck, for 6 Herbaceous Calceolarias. 2 To Mr. Gaines, for 6 Shrubby Calceolarias. 3 To Mr. Catleugh, for 12 varieties of Fuchsia. 4 To Messrs. Brown and Attwell, of Uxbridge, for 24 varieties of Pinks. 5 To Messrs. Veitch and Co., for Alstrœmeria nemorosa. 6 To the same, for Gesnera polyantha. 7 To Mr. Dodd, Gardener to Col. Baker, F.H.S., for Barringtonia speciosa. 8 To Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, for Boronia viminea. 9 To Mr. J. Best, Gardener to A. Parker, Esq., of Merton, for Schizanthus candidus. 10 To Alexander Rowland, Esq., F.H.S., for Moss Roses in 12 varieties. 11 To Mr. Hooker, for the same. 12 To Mr. Keir, Gardener to W. M. Coulthurst, Esq., F.H.S., for a collection of Roses in 50 varieties. 13 To Messrs. Paul and Co., for the same. 14 To Mr. H. Cobbett, Nurseryman, of Chobham, for the same. 15 To Mr. H. Collison, of Bath, for a collection of Roses in 25 varieties. 16 To Mr. R. Laing, Nurseryman, Twickenham, for the same. 17 To Mr. Falconer, for Leschenaultia formosa. 18 To Mr. J. Goode, for Clerodendron squamatum. 19 To Messrs. Black and Co., for Scypanthus elegans. 20 To Mr. G. Clarke, for Pimelea decussata. 21 To Richard Thompson, Esq., Stansty-hall, Wrexham, for Grapes. 22 To Mr. R. Atlee, Gardener to H. Beaufoy, Esq., of South Lambeth, for the same. 23 To Mr. Jas. Godfrey, Gardener to the Earl of Limerick, for the same. 24 To Mr. R. Reid, Gardener to — Clarke, Esq., of Noblethorpe, Yorkshire, for a Pine-apple. 25 To Mr. Collins, Gardener to E. H. Chapman, Esq., for Peaches. 26 To Mr. J. Elliot, Gardener to J. B. Boothby, Esq., F.H.S., for Cherries. 27 To Mr. C. Barker, Gardener to the Rev. T. Thurlow, F.H.S., for the same.

THE CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.—1 To Mr. Whomes, Gardener to E. Foster, Esq., of Clewer, near Windsor, for a Seedling Pelargonium (Psyche). 2 To Messrs. Lucombe and Pince for a Seedling Fuchsia (Exoniensis). 3 To G. Edmonds, Esq., of the Wandsworth Road, for a Seedling Picottee (Ada). 4 To Messrs. Black and Gower, of Bayswater, for a new variety of Clintonia. 5 To Mr. Pawley for Scypanthus elegans. 6 To Mr. J. Dobson, for Achimenes rosea. 7 To Mr. Cobbett, of Horsell, near Woking, for Moss Roses, in twelve varieties. 8 To Mr. T. Cripps, of Tunbridge Wells, for a collection of Roses, in fifty varieties. 9 To Mr. S. Burnett, of High-street, Bath, for a collection of Roses, in twenty-five varieties. 10 To Mr. T. Jackson, F.H.S., for a collection of twelve Gloxinias. 11 To Mr. Hayes, of High Beech, for Sollya linearis. 12 To Mr. Bruce, Gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq., for Erica viridiflora. 13 To Mr. James Lane, Gardener to J. H. Palmer, Esq., F.H.S., for Gloxinia Menziesii.

GRAND EXHIBITION of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES, now in full bloom, at Messrs. N. & B. NORMAN'S, Bull Fields, Woolwich, will continue the whole of this month.—Admittance, Gratis.—July 15, 1843.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & Co. respectfully refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their select List of the above elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front advertising page of this Paper of the 27th ult. They are now ready to be sent out per post, free, (on the receipt of a post-office order,) to any part of the United Kingdom, upon the following terms:

12 fine show varieties, . 12s. | 12 extra fine and very superior . . . . . 21s.
12 extra fine ditto . . 16s. |

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, July 6, 1843.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—A Specimen of this Magnificent FUCHSIA has been again submitted to Dr. LINDLEY. YOUELL & Co. have therefore much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to the remarks made, and which will be found amongst the "Notices to Correspondents" in this Paper of the 24th ult., as follows.—"YOUELL & Co.—From the specimen received, St. Clare appears to be a prolific bloomer and fine variety; we have never seen the colour so fine in any specimen grown near London."

YOUELL & Co. can supply a limited number of fine strong Plants, 15 inches high, in 48-sized pots, at 10s. 6d. each; or one smaller St. Clare, with 11 other fine show varieties at 21s., per post, free, on the receipt of a post-office order.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 13, 1843.

SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL & Co., in offering their List of CHRYSANTHEMUMS (for which see their advertisement in this Paper of the 1st inst.), to the notice of Amateurs and those who intend competing at the autumnal exhibitions of the present season, beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the List will be found highly satisfactory to those who may not only have the above object in view, but also to those who are desirous of decorating their greenhouse and garden with this unsurpassed Autumnal Flower. The plants are strong and healthy, and sent free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order) to any part of the United Kingdom, at the rate of 12s. per dozen.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 12, 1843.

B. SAUNDERS, NURSERYMAN, FLORIST, &c., Island of Jersey, begs to inform Amateurs of Cape and other Bulbs that he has the following varieties to dispose of in August and September next, many of which are for the first time offered to the public. Orders will be executed in rotation as received, and cash or reference required from unknown correspondents: and as the stock of many of the varieties is very limited, early orders are requested.

LIST OF BULBS.

SPARAXIS.	per doz. s.	d.
Grandiflora	3	0
,, hybrida	4	0
,, purpurea	6	0
,, splendida	6	0
,, nova	5	0
Tricolor	3	0
,, lutea	4	0
,, nova	4	0
,, alba	5	0
,, superba	5	0
,, elegans	5	0
Versicolor	2	0
,, nova	5	0
Bicolor	4	0
,, nova	5	0
Formosa	5	0
,, nova	5	0
Sanguinea	6	0
Stellata	6	0
Pavonia	6	0
Lilacina	6	0
,, variegata	7	6
,, pallida	4	0
Coccinea lutea	7	6
Purpurea	5	0
Barbettii	6	0
Quadricolor	7	6
Dobreeii	5	0
Elegans	6	0
Decora	5	0
Splendida	5	0
Superba	5	0
Pulchella	5	0
Pulcherrima	6	0
Pheasant's-eye	4	0

IXIAS.	s.	d.
Viridiflora	3	0
Lilacina	3	0
Longiflora	2	0
,, rosea	2	0
Capillaris	4	0
Lilacina maculata	4	0
Luffii	7	6
Crateroides	5	0
Bulbifera	3	0
Leucantha	4	0
Polystachia nigra	6	0

IXIAS.	per doz. s.	d.
Polystachia alba	6	0
Rubra grandiflora	5	0
Racemosa	5	0
Cristata	5	0
Flexuosa	4	0
Tricolor capitata	4	0
GLADIOLUS.		
Hybrida Colvillii	6	0
,, pulcherrimus	9	0
,, pulchellus	9	0
,, rubioides	12	0
,, Saundersii each	7	6
,, pallidus	1	6
,, hastatus	1	0
,, belladonna	1	0
,, venustus	1	6
,, compacta	1	6
,, ramosus	5	0
,, lilacina p. doz.	12	0
,, crispiflora	9	0
Insignis each	5	0
Cardinalis p. doz.	3	0
Communis alba	3	0
Psittacinus	2	0
Antholyza electroides, each	1	0
— ethiopica	1	0
Bobartia aurantiaca, p. doz.	3	0
Iris pavonia	3	0
Oxalis grandiflora	3	0
,, Boweana	3	0
,, rosea	3	0
,, rosacea	3	0
,, spectabilis	4	0
Watsonia cyanea each	1	6
,, angustifolia	1	6
,, Mariana p. doz.	3	0
Fritillaria pyramidalis	3	0
Scilla peruviana	5	0
Bulbocodium floribundum	6	0
Lachenalia quadricolor, doz.	5	0
Sternbergia lutea	2	0
Best mixed Ranunculus, per 100	6	0
Best Scarlet Turban do., per 100	4	0
Best Yellow do. do., p. 100	6	0

P.S.—As many as from four to six dozen of Ixias or Sparaxis can be sent by post, at the moderate charge of from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.—Cesarean Nursery, Island of Jersey, July 10.

ANAGALLIS BREWERII AND SUPERB BLUE CINERARIA SEED.

MICHAEL BREWER, SEN., NURSERYMAN, &c., London Road, Cambridge, begs to offer strong plants of his Splendid deep blue, full and complete round-petaled Seedling ANAGALLIS (BREWERII), being of a strong green and vigorous habit, and remarkably well-adapted for bedding. It is now ready for sending out, at 5s. per plant, postage free, to any part of the Kingdom. Flowers have been submitted for the inspection of Dr. LINDLEY, of which he gives the following description in the Notices to Correspondents in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, June 10:—"Anagallis (Brewerii). M. Brewer, Sen.—The flowers of your Anagallis are very large, and of a brilliant deep blue tint. If, as you say, it is of a green and vigorous habit, it will be a very desirable plant." The Messrs. HENDERSON, Nurserymen, &c., Pineapple Place, Edgeware Road, London, with several other eminent Florists, gave orders for it, on the ground of seeing the flower previous. Flowers will be forwarded to any applicant on receipt of two postage stamps.

Also, packets of his Brilliant CINERARIA SEED, comprising every shade of Dark and Light Blue tint; and as the present is the best time for sowing for Winter, and early Spring flowering, he is induced to offer Seed, *warranted* as newly gathered, in packets at 3s. 6d., 7s., and 10s. Applications, inclosing post-office orders, will be immediately executed.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA PLANTS.

MESSRS. VEITCH & SON having raised a considerable number of this Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, are enabled to offer fine healthy plants, from 4 to 6 inches in height, at the following moderate prices, viz.:—

10*l.* per 100;—5*l.* 10*s.* for 50;—and 30*s.* per dozen.

For the convenience of some purchasers, Messrs. V. & SON have appointed, as their London agent, Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, No. 6, Leadenhall-street. N.B.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Exeter, June 19, 1843.

MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very superb New Fuchsia, which has been raised from seed in the Exeter Nursery, and which they have no hesitation in saying is decidedly the finest variety ever produced; indeed, it is at once admitted to be so by all who see it, who are struck with admiration of its noble appearance. The flowers are exceedingly large, being longer as well as broader than those of any other Fuchsia, and are of a very firm, thick, waxy substance, with the corolla of a fine violet blue colour.

Plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th of August next, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, and will be sent by post, carefully packed in tin cases. The usual discount to the trade if six plants are taken. For a full description of this Fuchsia, see Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 17th ult.

TO THE ADMIRERS OF NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

FLEIBOLD, NATURALIST, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that he has just arrived, viâ New Orleans, from Mexico and Arkansas, with a large collection of Plants, viz.:—

PALMÆ, from three different climates.
CACTI, from do. do.
ORCHIDACEOUS Plants from do., &c. &c.

Also SEEDS of rare CACTI, FERNS, and other choice Plants; Insects from Mexico; Amphibia from Alabama and Louisiana, and Dry Plants from Arkansas, Mexico, &c. Direct to Mr. B. PALMER, 29, Botolph Lane, and 112, Lower Thames-street.

July 6, 1843.

AMARYLLIDACEÆ.—An Amateur having a number of Bulbs of Hippeastrum aulicum, bulbulosum, and seedling hybrids; Crinum scabrum, africanum, &c., would be glad to exchange some of them for either bulbs of a similar class or other desirable and ornamental Plants. The Bulbs are all fine and healthy, and H. aulicum will flower next winter.—Direct to Mr. R. WHITE, Mid-Lavant, near Chichester.

THE QUEEN CABBAGE.

J. & S. SHILLING beg to acquaint the Public generally that they will do well to possess themselves of the above CABBAGE for sowing at this season of the year, which will be found superior for earliness and certainty of Cabbaging to any other. Packets, containing half-an-ounce of seed, will be forwarded by post *free*, on the receipt of 2*s.* 6*d.* in letter-stamps, or a Post-office order. From the great difficulty in getting this sort to bear seed, it will be always scarce, and should be taken care of; it is also very superior in every other respect.—Nursery, North Warnbro', near Odiham, Hants.—July, 1843.

RARE ORCHIDACEÆ FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

MESSRS. J. C. & S. STEVENS beg to announce they have received instructions to Sell by Auction, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-Garden, on TUESDAY, July 18, at half-past 1 o'Clock, precisely, A VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF ORCHIDACEÆ, including specimens of the very rare and Splendid "SOBRALIA MACRANTHA," in fine order, and an EVELYNA, both in their native soil, and other rare plants in the finest state of health. On View the day prior and morning of sale, and Catalogues had of the Auctioneers, 38, King-street, Covent Garden.

VALUABLE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PLANTS.

MESSRS. J. C. & S. STEVENS beg to announce that they will sell by Auction, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-Garden, on TUESDAY, 18th July, at Twelve o'Clock, a COLLECTION of VERY RARE PLANTS, just arrived from New Zealand and Australia, in a most healthy state, and comprising a New Species of ARAUCARIA, ACROSTICHUM GRANDE, a New Species of DACRYDIUM, a New JASMINUM (very beautiful), a new EARINA, 4 New DENDROBIUMS, 3 New Species of CLEMATIS, DACRYDIUM MAI, and other very rare Plants. May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had of the Auctioneers, 38, King-street, Covent-Garden.

DUNSTABLE, BEDFORDSHIRE.
TO AMATEUR HORTICULTURISTS, AND SPORTING GENTLEMEN.

MR. W. W. SIMPSON has received instructions from EDWARD BURR, Esq., to sell by Auction at the Crown Inn, on WEDNESDAY, July the 26th, 1843, a superior detached Family Residence, situate in the pleasantest part of the town, in excellent repair, and possessing every convenience. Communicating with the house is a beautiful Conservatory, with Fountain therein, a large Forcing House, containing Vines in full bearing, (both heated by one cast-iron Hot-water Apparatus); together with a large Pleasure Garden, very tastefully laid out, and abundantly stocked with choice Shrubs and Flowers; a Kitchen-Garden in the rear, divided by a lofty brick wall, with Pine-pits and Melon-frames therein. The House contains capital Cellarage, a set of excellent Rooms on the ground-floor, and large Hall, 9 Bedrooms, Dressing-rooms, and Water-closets. The Out-Buildings consist of double and single Coach-houses, Stalled Stablings for four Horses, with Harness-room attached and Loft over, Laundry, Coal-house, Piggeries, and Dung-pit. On the opposite side of the street, lying in front of the house, will be included a piece of Pleasure-ground, inclosed by an ornamental Iron-fence, and held on lease for an unexpired term of 47 years from Michaelmas next. On the same day will also be sold 290 acres of Pasture and Arable Land adjoining. The above property is well situated for any Gentleman fond of hunting, being within reach of four packs of hounds.—For further particulars apply to Mr. W. W. SIMPSON, No. 18, Bucklersbury, London.

To NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, BUILDERS, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at COLVILL'S Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, on MONDAY, 24th July, 1843, and following days, at Twelve o'Clock (by order of the Proprietor, retiring from business), the whole of the valuable GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of fine CAMELLIAS, of various sizes, ERICAS, AZALEAS, PELARGONIUMS, HYBRID RHODODENDRONS ARBOREUM, GARDENIA FLORIDA and RADICANS, and other Miscellaneous Plants. Also, the Conservatories, Greenhouses, Glass, Hot-water Apparatus, a large quantity of Brickwork, several Nests of Seed-drawers, Horse, an excellent Van, rotten Dung, &c. &c. May be viewed a week prior to sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to submit to Public Competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on FRIDAY, July 21st, 1843, at Twelve o'Clock, A VERY RARE COLLECTION OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, the property of a Lady changing her residence, comprising fine specimens of EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS, COMBRETUM PURPUREUM, JASMINUM, SAMBAC, GLOXINIUM PANCRATIUM, AMARYLLIS, ONCIDIUM CRISPUM, FLEXUOSUM, and LURIDUM; CATTLEYA CANDIDA, SOPHRONITIS VIOLACEÆ, and a variety of Miscellaneous Plants. May be viewed the Morning of Sale; Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

ESTATE and MANSION, Herts.—To Be SOLD, by Private Contract, a FREEHOLD MANSION and ESTATE, in a highly picturesque situation, and within 20 miles of London. The Estate consists of a Park and Farm surrounding the Mansion, and containing about 600 acres, chiefly rich pasture land, with woods and plantations. The Mansion is suitable for a family of distinction, and has lately been put into complete and ornamental repair at a very considerable expense. There is a well-built Farmhouse, with convenient buildings. The property is in the occupation of the proprietor, and possession will be given to a purchaser on the completion of the purchase. For particulars and cards to view apply to Messrs. OLIVER & RAVEN, Solicitors, New Bridge-street, London.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY, and DEFERRED ANNUITY SOCIETY, 26, Cornhill, London.

Capital, 500,000*l.*—Empowered by Parliament.

DIRECTORS.

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The superior advantages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its principles and a reference to the last Annual Bonus declared on Policies of five years' standing, viz.:—

Entry	Policy No.	Age.	Sum.	Annual Premium.	Bonus added.	Cash Bonus.	Prem. reduced
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	39	59	1,000	67 8 4	132 14 6	58 19 9	8 19 4
1838	114	56	3,000	175 15 0	296 9 7	123 0 6	16 9 7

Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in next Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy.

F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, SECRETARY.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

This Institution is empowered by *Special Act of Parliament*, (4 Vict. cap. 9), and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance in their fullest extent to Policy-Holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than are usually offered by other Companies. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Assurances may either be effected by Parties on their own Lives, or by Parties interested therein on the Lives of others.

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create at once a property in reversion, which can by no other means be realized. Take, for instance, the case of a person at the age of 30, who by the payment of 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Britannia Life Assurance Company, can become at once possessed of a bequeathable property, amounting to 1000*l.*, subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life,—a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of EIGHT SHILLINGS weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of 1000*l.*, which he can bequeath or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained at the Office.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A Board of Directors attend daily at 2 o'clock, for the despatch of business.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

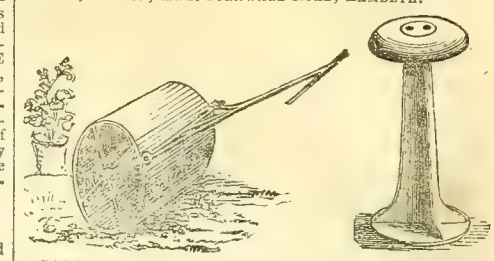
D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, among stother metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c., &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and at CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH.



GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*; 24 inches, 60*s.*; 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

CAST IRON RICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inches high, 5*s.* 9*d.* each. Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGER'S BOILERS. After 15 years experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:

Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch			£7 0s. 0d.
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Roger's Boiler, small size	3	15	0
Ditto do. large do.	4	10	0

Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1*s.* 3*d.* per Foot.

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W. F. H. HOOPER, Incumbent of Withington."

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MR. LINCOLN solicits the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and the Professors and Amateurs of Church Vocal and Instrumental Music, to the peculiarities and advantages of the great and numerous improvements he has recently adopted in the construction of the Church and Chamber Organ. These alterations have been made with a view of affording an increased efficacy to the Organ, in rendering its support to a large congregation, and in the performance of Church Instrumental Music. The effect gained is such as to combine the breadth and variety which distinguish the Continental Organ, with the universally recognised sweet and silvery tones produced by the English mode of voicing and finishing the pipes.

The advantages gained by the adoption of the new mode of construction are unquestionable:—

1st. The Organ has a more weighty and solemn character of tone, which is gained by the introduction of the new Stops, called the Bourdon, Tenoroon, and Quint.

2d. It has a more brilliant and silvery character, from the new mode of arranging the Sesquialteras, Mixtures, and by the use of a new Stop, called the Doublette.

3d. It has a more soft and varied character, from the circumstance that instead of the Instrument only possessing one Flute, it has three, four, or even six, all of which combine with the new Stops in producing an entirely new quality of tone to the Organ, and which is admirably adapted to the purposes of Psalmody. These Flutes are called the Claribel-Flute, the Oboe-Flute, the Wald-Flute, the Suabe-Flute, the Piccolo, and the Flageolet.

4th. It has more breadth and body of tone, from the adoption of a new method of manufacturing the Reed Stops. These are made to speak, so as to combine the weight of a Diapason with the fullest tone which it is possible to give to a Reed Pipe. The new Reed Stops are called the Posaune, the Trombone, the Cornopean, the Soft Horn, the Corno-Flute, the Clarionet, the Trumpet, the Clarion, the Oboe, and the Octave Clarion.

5th. A distant, subdued, and piano effect, combined with brilliancy sufficiently prominent to keep up the voices, is gained by the Tenoroon Dulciana, a new Reedy-toned Dulciana, and the Echo Dulciana Cornet, a Stop of Five Ranks of Pipes, which has been copied from one in the celebrated Organ of Cologne Cathedral.

6th. More Pipes are obtained to each Key than has yet been attained, and at a less expense; and it must be evident the greater number of Pipes of differing qualities of tone that can be brought to bear upon each Key the greater must be the musical resources of the Instrument.

7th. The Sound-boards are made to contain nearly double the work of the ordinary sound-boards, and the wind-chests nearly double the quantity of wind.

8th. No money is thrown away upon useless mechanism, but the greatest attention is paid to create music in every possible variety and combination.

9th. Although the compass of the Keys is apparently contracted to CC, in effect the Organ extends to CCC, as every Key on the Manual has it with its Unisons, the Octave below; thus, in fact, the Instrument has the same compass as the Organ in St. Paul's Cathedral, without the disadvantages attending the old compass.

MR. LINCOLN begs to refer to the following Organs, as examples of the new manner of combining great power and variety at a small expense.

THE NEW ORGAN IN THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, THE ROLLS, CHANCERY-LANE, (Opened in November);

THE NEW ORGAN IN CROSBY-HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET (Opened in December);

THE ORGAN AT THE NEW CHURCH, WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER (Opened in March);

THE NEW GRAND ORGAN NOW ERECTING AT THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. DAVID.

MR. LINCOLN submits the following TESTIMONIALS from the late Dr. Clarke Whitfield, Mr. Attwood, Mr. Thomas Adams, Dr. Gauntlett, and Mr. Purkis, as to the Character of his style of Organ Building:—

From DR. J. CLARKE WHITFIELD, *Professor of Music to the University, Cambridge.*

I have employed Mr. LINCOLN at Trinity and St. John's Colleges during my residence at Cambridge, and therefore can vouch for the superiority and durability of his work, as well as for his moderate charges. It is my opinion that the Diapasons of Mr. LINCOLN possess more of the sweetness of the celebrated "Father Schmidt" than those of any other Organ Builder of the present day.

From Mr. ATTWOOD, *Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Composer to the King.*

I have the pleasure to inform you that I think the Organ built by Mr. LINCOLN an instrument possessing a fine quality of tone, great power, and very complete in all its parts.

Testimonial from the NEW CHURCH COMMITTEE, *Newington, and* Mr. PURKIS, *Organist.*

The undersigned feel highly gratified in expressing their opinion upon the Organ built by Mr. LINCOLN for the said Church; and testifying to the great satisfaction he has given therein, not only with respect to its internal construction, mechanism, and powers, but also to the very fine and superior quality of tone it so eminently possesses, and of which it is scarcely possible to convey a sufficiently just and adequate idea.

A. CYRIL ONSLOW, Rector.
(Signed) GILBERT ELLIOTT, Minister.
JOHN PURKIS, Organist.
(And all the Committee.)

Testimonial from the NEW CHURCH COMMITTEE, *Camberwell, and* Mr. THOMAS ADAMS, *Organist:*

The undersigned deem it only common justice to Mr. LINCOLN to express the very high and general satisfaction which he has given in the erection of an Organ in such new Church: without any written contract, he completed, within the time stipulated, all, and even more than in his tender he had engaged to perform, without claiming a single extra. Of the appearance of the Organ, of its internal mechanism and workmanship, and above all, of its powerful yet mellow and most beautiful tone, it is scarcely possible to convey a just idea of the praise which has been bestowed upon it by all who have seen and heard it.

JOHN GEORGE STORIE, Vicar.
(Signed) JOHN VANE, Minister.
THOS. ADAMS, Organist.
(And all the Committee.)

Testimonial from Dr. GAUNTLETT, *Organist of Christ Church, Newgate-street, London, and of St. Olave's, Southwark.*

Mr. HENRY C. LINCOLN has erected two Organs on my new plan, and has two others in progress. I have much pleasure in recording my opinion of his merits. In the contracts which he has executed under my superintendence, I have ever found him, although exceedingly moderate in his price, yet very desirous to give his employers every advantage. The internal mechanism and the outward decoration of his work have been finished in the best style. The metal and manufacture of his pipes have been of high excellence; and every portion of his instrument has been completed with the same uniform attention to its durability and due effect.

Mr. LINCOLN has the honour to announce

A NEW AND IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL-ORGAN;

ALSO,

THE CONCERT-ORGAN FOR THE SALOON OR DRAWING-ROOM;

AND

THE APOLLONICON, OR SELF-ACTING ORGAN;

For the Mechanical Performance of Symphonies, Overtures, Choruses, &c.

MR. LINCOLN continues to manufacture the OLD ENGLISH UNISON and GG CHURCH-ORGAN, to which he gives some new Characteristics, by means of his newly-invented Flute, Reed, and Diapason Stops. He also reconstructs the Old Instruments upon the New Plan.

ELECTRO-PLATED and GILT ARTICLES.—ELKINGTON & Co., Patentees, beg to announce that, to meet the increasing demand for this manufacture, they have opened an Establishment at No. 22, REGENT-STREET, (CORNER of JERMYN-STREET,) where every variety of articles for the Side-board, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Tables may be inspected.

They have also a similar assortment at their City Establishment, No. 45, MOORGATE-STREET, where they have a MANUFACTORY for PLATING and GILDING, RE-PLATING and RE-GILDING ARTICLES of every description, and of ALL METALS.

With reference to articles of their manufacture, the Patentees beg to state that they differ from all goods hitherto offered as "Plated Goods" or "Substitutes for Silver," being made in the same manner as SOLID SILVER, from which they cannot be known, and being also composed of a hard white metal, strongly coated with silver by the Electro process.

Silver Articles of every kind or pattern exactly copied.

Every article made by the Patentees bears their stamp (E. & Co. beneath a Crown.)

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—The Proprietor of a respectable Academy, some distance from town, who is also connected with Farming, has a VACANCY for two Pupils, between the ages of 8 and 15, who will devote a part of the day to Scholastic pursuits, and the other to those of Agriculture, the practice of which is conducted upon the improved system. English, French, Latin, Greek, Drawing, and the Mathematics, are the principal branches of literature that will be taught.—For terms, &c., apply by letter to X. Y., 6, Old Cavendish-street, Oxford-street.

BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES
BY THE NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN.
REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
ATTWOOD, WIMBLE, & WARNER, MANUFACTURERS, LEWES, SUSSEX.

This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use.

Sizes	No. 1	2	and 3
Churn from	7 to 8 lbs.	13 to 15 lbs.	26 to 28 lbs.
Price, carriage paid to London.	25s.	35s.	42s.

Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4s. 6d., 6s., and 7s. Larger sizes made to order. N.B.—Thermometers and Butter Prints supplied. May be obtained through any respectable ironmonger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, Lewes.

To be seen in London, at WRIGHT'S Range Warehouse, No. 3, Arthur-street, near the Monument; RIGBY'S Brush Warehouse, No. 80, Gracechurch-street; LIVERMORE and SON, Ironmongers, No. 30, Oxford-street; BENHAM, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. Export Agents, BARNES & Co., 109, Fenchurch-street.

FUMIGATION.—At a season when Fumigation is of the utmost importance to Flowers, Trees, Plants, &c., Messrs. CLARK & CO. beg to call the attention of all persons engaged in Horticultural Pursuits to their PATENT FUMIGATING BLOWER, which, having been in use for upwards of nine years by the first houses in the kingdom, is found to be much cheaper and infinitely superior to the best fumigating bellows hitherto tried. Prices, 9s., 11s., 15s., 17s., and 20s. each. May be had of all Ironmongers, and of Messrs. CLARK & CO., Engineers, Nelson-terrace, City-road, London.

N.B.—Hothouses heated on the most Improved Principles.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I am desirous of gaining the Patronage of the Readers of this Journal, and trust that the system upon which I conduct my business, and the moderate prices, will gain a greater portion of confidence and support. The Improved Stamped Postage Envelopes, 1s. per doz. (without advertisements), to purchasers of other articles; Fine Bath Post, 3d. per qr., 5s. ream; do. Note, 2d. per qr., 3s. ream; Small do., 1s. per half-ream; Superfine Foolscap, 8d. per qr., 12s. 6d. per ream; and every article at corresponding prices. 10 per cent. off Books and Music. On the receipt of two postage stamps, Samples and List of Prices forwarded postage-free. Purchasers of 2l. value sent free of carriage 100 miles, of 10s. 5 miles, and any amount in London free.—From SLOPER'S Stationery Warehouse, 20, George-st., Portman-square, London.

COOKING UTENSILS with SILVER LININGS—At a cost of about one-third more than those lined with tin, the chief advantages of the former being greater durability and cleanliness, and the impossibility of burning—viz., giving a burnt flavour to milk or any gelatinous or farinaceous article of food, the SILVER, by a recent improvement in the ELECTRO PROCESS, adheres so tenaciously to the copper, that no heat in cooking can remove it or any acids injure it. With moderate care it will last for years, and can be renewed at a moderate charge when necessary. J. L. BENHAM considers this particularly important to the Army and Navy, and to families residing abroad, where the difficulty of getting coppers properly tinned is often very great. Old articles can have the tin removed and be lined with pure silver by this process.—19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London.

MECHI'S TABLE CUTLERY has long been famed for its admirable qualities, combined with Cheapness; his Manufactory is No. 4, Leadenhall-street, four doors from Cornhill. Balanced Handles, in sets of 50 pieces, 2l. 10s., 3l. 10s., and 4l. 10s. Common Kitchen, per doz., 7s. 6d., 12s., 16s. 6d., 21s., and 25s. Table Steels, Patent Sharpeners, Cases of Dessert Knives, Sheffield Plated Goods, German Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea Trays, Tea-caddies, Dish-covers, &c. MECHI'S Penknives are excellent and economical, being from 1s. upwards.

TENTS for CRICKET CLUBS, RICK CLOTHS, GARDEN NETS.—100 Second-hand Tents, 42 feet round, at 35s. to 2l. each. Large Tents, 57 feet round, 6 feet high in lowest part, quite new, 8l. each; 42 feet round, 6l.; 36 feet round, 4l. 10s. New Expanding Tents, (put up and down like an umbrella,) 36 feet round, 5l. Rick Cloths, dressed with a pliable composition of tar and boiled oil, which vermin will not touch, nor are affected by mildew, at prices as follow:—15 tons Hay, 3l.; 20 tons, 4l. 10s.; 30 tons, 5l., 40 tons, 6l. 10s. All kinds of Garden, Fishing, Rabbit, and Sheep-folding Nets, made by machinery, at reduced prices. ROBERT RICHARDSON, Net and Tent Maker, No. 21, Tonbridge-place, New Road, near Euston-square.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, Regent's Park.—The LAST FLORAL FETE, WEDNESDAY, July 19.—BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, No. 2, Duke-street, Southwark, and No. 208, Piccadilly, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that he has received instructions from the Council to erect a noble CIRCULAR TENT, 50 feet high and 240 feet in circumference, with walls 10 feet high. The attention of the visitors is most respectfully solicited to this tent, it being of a novel character, and as it will be found *perfectly waterproof*, will form a convenient shelter in the event of rain. Tents and Marquees in great variety ready for immediate delivery, new and second-hand, either for sale or hire, with boarded floors, and elegantly lined, if required. Temporary rooms one story high erected at two days' notice.—Address BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, 2, Duke-street, Southwark.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S PINE. YOUELL & Co., possessing the most extensive stock in the country of the above Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, beg to offer them on the following advantageous terms:—Fine robust, 3 year-old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, 10*l.* per 100, or 30*s.* per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 12, 1843.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, July 18 . . . Floricultural . . . . 3 P.M.
Wednesday, July 19 . . Royal Botanic, Regent's Park.

Tuesday, July 25 . . . . South London . . . . 1 P.M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—Thursday, July 20. Hoddesdon Cottagers'.
Friday, July 21 . Northallerton.

EVERY day seems now to produce evidence that AMMONIA — that long-neglected but almost omnipresent substance—is one of the most important of all the elementary matters provided for the use of man. Formed instantaneously, wherever hydrogen and nitrogen can come in contact in a nascent state,—floating in the atmosphere,—hiding in the imperceptible cavities of all porous bodies, or dissolving in water, it necessarily mingles with the food and breath of animals and plants,—entering into their composition, or furnishing them with some of the indispensable elements of nutrition. Reiterated experiments show that the strength of manure is in proportion to its abundance; that the vigour of plants is intimately connected with its presence, as their debility is with its absence; and that, if employed in a proper form and fitting condition, it promises, almost alone, to give a new arm to the arts of cultivation.

But it is not in all or any state that it is found to be thus beneficial; when caustic, it seems to carry death instead of vigour in its train. Even when in such combination with other forms of matter as to lose a part of its natural causticity, it requires to be administered with great caution, for it still approaches the pure state in its tendency to do mischief. No doubt it is the neglect of attention to these circumstances which has led some observers to believe that ammonia is deleterious instead of beneficial to plants. But it is more especially the animal kingdom which suffers under the influence of ammonia in the caustic state. Pure ammoniacal gas, water of ammonia, and the carbonates of this substance, including even the common *sal volatile* of the shops, are all irritating poisons, more or less energetic. Although used medicinally, it is only in small doses, and under particular circumstances.

From some experiments that have lately been made, ammonia, in the caustic state, appears likely to be of considerable importance to Gardeners, on account of its fatal action upon animal life. It has lately been ascertained by Mr. George Gordon, the Superintendent of the Hardy Department in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, that the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works, diluted with water, is a certain remedy for the green-fly, which has been so unusually abundant during the present year. He has found that although gas-water in its undiluted state burns foliage whenever it touches it, yet that plants do not suffer from it when considerably weakened with water. It appears that when the London gas-liquor is mixed with ten times its measure of water, and applied with a syringe to the parts of plants infected with the green-fly, it causes so speedy a destruction of those insects that the greater part disappear after the first dose, and a second application is sufficient to clear away all the remainder. Upon mentioning this discovery to a person whose garden was four days since in the most deplorable state from swarms of green-fly, he ordered his gardener to repeat the experiment with gas-liquor weakened with twelve times its measure of water; this morning, upon looking over the bushes, it is scarcely possible to detect a living individual; the leaves are green, and much refreshed by the operation: the syringing was only used twice.

The ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works being thus proved to be fatal to aphides, it becomes an interesting question whether or not ammonia cannot be employed with equal success in other cases, either as it is found in gas-water, or in the state of the carbonate and subcarbonate; and this is an inquiry that we commend to experimental gardeners. All we can at present state upon the subject is, that if flies and other insects, including beetles, are put into a dry tube containing a small quantity of smelling-salts (subcarbonate of ammonia), they fall to the bottom in a few minutes after having been exposed to the vapour, and then perish; that green-fly thus treated becomes yellowish in a short time, and then dies, just as if it had been washed with gas-water; and that even the Gooseberry caterpillar, which for a long time resists the action of gas-water strong enough to kill the green-fly, cannot exist in a tube containing a little smelling-salts.

In these instances we apprehend that the effect is due to the volatile vapour of the ammonia, and to nothing else; for when aphides are plunged into weak gas-liquor, their death does not appear to be hastened by that operation; on the contrary, when exposed in a tube to the vapour of carbonate of ammonia, they died even faster; and caterpillars floating in the weak gas-liquor lived longer than when compelled to inhale its vapour. In all cases the insects make vehement efforts to escape, so that no doubt can exist of the ammonia producing immediate inconvenience and a sense of danger. If a saucer is only moistened with weak gas-liquor, and the Gooseberry caterpillar is thrown on it, the creature becomes immediately convulsed, and throws itself violently backwards and forwards, after which it becomes half torpid. The caterpillars do not, however, die, unless exposed to the influence of the ammonia for some time.

As we foresee that many inquiries will be made as to the proper proportions of gas-liquor and water that ought to be employed, it is as well to anticipate them by saying that it is impossible for us to answer such inquiries except in general terms. Everybody must ascertain the fact for himself, by mixing gas-liquor and water in various proportions, and trying their effect in a small way in the first instance. The fact is, that the quantity of ammonia contained in gas-liquor is extremely variable, the gas-works making it of no uniform strength. That used by Mr. Gordon, and by the gentleman above alluded to, was very strong; effervescence not ceasing in an ounce of it until 50 drops of the sulphuric acid of the apothecaries had been added. Those who wish to determine the *relative* strength of that which they employ can do so by a very simple process: take one fluid ounce of the gas-liquor to be employed, and add to it, drop by drop, such sulphuric acid as may be bought in the apothecaries' shops, until effervescence ceases; then, supposing they find this to occur after 25 drops have been added, they will know that their gas-liquor is only half as strong as that used by the Horticultural Society; and consequently, instead of adding ten parts of water to one part of gas-liquor, they must only add five parts to obtain the same strength, and so on. It is true that this is not a very exact proceeding, because the sulphuric acid of the apothecaries itself varies in strength; but we conceive it to be quite sufficiently exact for gardening purposes.

There is one important advantage that is obtained by this process—namely, that, independently of killing the green-fly, the plants are well manured by the same operation; so that nothing is lost.

When gas-liquor cannot be had, or where its offensive odour is inconvenient, we should try the effect of carbonate of ammonia dissolved in water, in the proportion of one ounce of the carbonate to a pint of water. This would form a solution of about the strength of London gas-liquor, and might then be lowered with ten proportions, or, as none of the ammonia is uncombined, with 7 proportions, of water.

ALTHOUGH this has been a season unprecedented of late years for its coldness and wetness, and therefore as unfavourable as can well be imagined to meetings in the open air, yet the exhibitions in the Garden of the Horticultural Society have been always crowded, and have afforded undiminished enjoyment to the lovers of Horticulture; for, in the midst of almost incessant rain and cold, three fine and thoroughly English days have enabled twenty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-five persons to visit the Society's establishment. On Wednesday the beautiful gardens of the Duke of Devonshire, so kindly opened to the throng, were, as they always must be in fine weather, a great object of attraction. Nothing could well be more picturesque than the groups of well-dressed people seated on the soft turf, or wandering among the fine old trees, while the charm of the scene was greatly increased by the admirable music of the band of the Royal Horse Guards. We have said so much elsewhere, and on former occasions, concerning the exhibitors and their productions, that nothing remains to be mentioned, except that thirty-three gold, fifty-three silver-gilt, and two hundred and fifty-eight silver medals, have rewarded the successful competitors during the present season.

THERE is a very common idea that arable land is troublesome to manage, and leads to expense and loss, when it is not in the hands of a very experienced farmer; and so it is, when there is such an extent of it as may be called a farm. Very few gentlemen who occupy arable land find that they have a profit at the end of the year, allowing for rent, taxes, labour, &c. But a very few acres of a moderately good soil, occupied with a greater extent of grass land, may be very valuable to a man who keeps horses for his pleasure, and cows, sheep, and pigs, for the use of his family. In the country a horse and cart is extremely convenient, if not an essential part of an establishment. This horse may be used in a four-wheeled carriage, alone or with a companion, and it will be no detriment to him, whether it be a degradation or not, to draw green food for the cows and to transport manure into a field. He may now and then draw a light plough or harrow, or a horse-hoe; and if he is not wanted every day for transporting his master or some of the family from place to place, he is better occupied in light farm-work than in standing idle in a stable. In a larger establishment, where a regular carriage is kept, an *odd horse* is very useful, such a horse as may be substituted for one of the carriage horses, in case of his being lame or wanting a dose of physic; at all other times he is a cart-horse.

The quantity of arable land we would suggest as useful and profitable, in addition to twenty or thirty acres of grass, should not exceed ten or twelve acres, and be chiefly cultivated for green crops—that is, roots, Cabbages, and artificial grasses for green fodder. If Corn is ever sown it must be under peculiar circumstances, for the Wheat raised by gentlemen is often dearer than that which is bought in the market; but crops of roots to feed cattle are a great saving of Hay and Corn in winter, and greatly increase the manure: whereas they cannot be readily purchased, and are heavy to carry to a distance; they require more frequent manuring, but they thus gradually improve the fertility of the soil. Suppose, then, ten acres of a good mellow loam, worth 2*l.* an acre to let to a farmer, at a distance from a great town, and the other burdens amounting to 10*s.* more per acre: here is a rent of 2*l.* 10*s.* per acre. It may be judicious, at first, to get some neighbouring farmer to plough the whole as deep as possible, and to pulverize it with harrows and scarifiers, after which the whole of the work should be finished with forks, spades, and hoes. It is presumed to lie on a porous subsoil; if not it must be thoroughly underdrained with stones or tiles before any other operation. This necessity will make its original value less than we supposed above; but the result will be the same, if we add the interest on the expense of draining to the original rent. The field should be divided and cropped as follows:—1 acre planted with Potatoes, 1 acre sown with Beet or Mangel Wurzel, 1 with Swedish Turnips, 3 with Rye and Tares, sown at different times; if the ground is not too heavy, 1 acre may be in Carrots, 1 planted with Cabbages, and 2 acres with Lucerne. This last will continue for many years if the soil is deep and mellow, and if the crop is weeded every time it is cut. As fast as the Tares are cut green for cattle, the ground is hoed by hand, and White Turnips are sown in rows. The winter Tares and Rye will be ready to cut in May, and the ground may be hoed over and raked, and liquid manure may be poured over it, before the Turnips are sown, which will be by the end of the month or early in June. Swedish Turnips may yet be sown to advantage, or the Globe, or Red Round Turnips. Later in the season a smaller and quicker-growing sort may be sown as late as the end of August. By a little attention to the succession of the different crops the ground may be kept continually in a productive state; and as all the produce can be consumed at home, the land will always have returned to it, in the shape of manure, all that is drawn from it: no plants ripening their seeds in it, there will be very little exhaustion, and the fertility will be continually increasing.

If it be asked what is to be done with all this produce for cattle,—for, except Potatoes, no food is raised for man,—we will readily answer, there is no fear of any difficulty: if the stock is not sufficient to consume the produce, it is easy to increase it. We suppose a considerable quantity of pasture land; this will keep sheep and young cattle in summer, and the roots, Cabbages, &c. will keep and fatten them in winter. To have a fat sheep or a lamb now and then to kill for the family is a great economy, as you have the butcher's profit as well as the grazier's; a cow or Scotch ox may also be fatted off, and will find its value in the market. The Lucerne must be kept for the horses and milch cows; the Carrots stored for the horses and pigs in winter. It is difficult to calculate the value of this produce when consumed at home, and not sold; but the crops may be valued as they are carried off; and by putting only two-thirds of the market value it will be found, that where these crops are well managed they are far more profitable, on an average of years, than crops of Corn, even if these could be raised every year without intermission. 350 bushels of Potatoes per acre is a very common crop—but say 300, at 1*s.* per bushel, which they are well worth to feed pigs—here is 15*l.* The Carrots, if the white Belgian Carrot is sown, will produce from 15 to 25 tons; we will take the lowest average, 15 tons, at 1*l.* per ton: they would sell for twice that in a town, for horses—here is 15*l.* more. Tares for horses are readily sold at 1*s.* the square perch, the buyer cutting and carrying them; this is 8*l.* per acre—say only 5*l.*, or 15*l.* for three acres. Lucerne is worth fully as much, or rather more, as it may be cut three or four times; to the consumer they are worth double; set the two acres at 15*l.* The Cab-

bages and Swedes first sown will be worth 5*l.* per acre, and the Beet as much. The Turnips, after the Tares, we will set only at 5*l.* the three acres. We shall thus have an average produce of 70*l.*, besides all the manure which is made from its consumption, and which is more than the land requires for the subsequent crops. The rent and taxes were 25*l.*, which leaves 45*l.* for labour. We have set down nothing for the occupier's profit, because we suppose that the convenience and saving in the feeding of his horses, the milk and butter, pigs, poultry, eggs, &c., which he has at a much lower price than he could purchase them, will amply repay him. In the averages, we have made ample allowances for risk from failures, for our experience holds us out in warranting the average produce to be fully what we have stated for any number of years. In some years it might be nearly doubled, but from the variety of produce, a general failure or extraordinary success in all the crops is not to be expected. All the work, as far as is practicable, should be done by the task, except the taking off the crops and carting the manure.—*M.*

We perceive by the advertisements that another of Mr. Skinner's importations from Guatemala is about to be brought to the hammer. Among the plants, is the rare Sobralia macrantha, of which a very large specimen, in its native soil, is mentioned; and the very curious genus, Evelyna, of which one specimen flowered some years since at Kew, but which has never since been seen in flower in Europe. At the same time some very interesting New Zealand living plants will be sold. Of the latter, the most remarkable are—1, a new species of Araucaria, which, with the habit of the South American species, has, *mirabile dictu*, quite another sort of cone; 2, a noble specimen of a Fern, called Acrostichum grande; 3, some very curious species of Clematis, Jasmine, and Rubus, entirely new, and possibly hardy; 4, a new Dacrydium; 5, the hitherto unknown Dacrydium Mai, a tree about whose hardiness there is little doubt; and, finally, a new species of Orchidaceæ, of the curious genus Earina, which is not in Europe elsewhere, and is so fragrant, that it was originally discovered in consequence of a passer-by being attracted by its sweet smell to the tree on which it grew; it is the Earina suaveolens of Professor Lindley. In the same collection are some most curious New Holland Dendrobia. We regard the last as one of the most curious collections of plants lately imported.

PROCESS OF MAKING CHARCOAL.

Where iron cylinders are not employed for the purpose, charcoal is usually made by setting fire to a pile of wood, so covered that the free access of air is prevented; for if this were admitted freely, the charcoal of the wood would be driven off in the state of carbonic acid, and only some ashes would remain.

The wood should be cut in lengths of two or three feet, and so as it can be packed pretty closely together. The pile may be either placed on the level ground or in a pit; but in the latter case three or four openings should be cut in the sides, from the bottom of the pit outwards, in order to admit a little draught for the ignition of the wood in the first instance. In the centre of the area several long pieces of wood must be fixed so as to leave an opening for introducing the kindling; or an opening may be formed by pieces 12 or 15 inches in length, two of which are laid horizontally, six inches apart; two others are then laid at the same distance from each other across the two first, and so on; thus forming an opening six inches square from the bottom to the summit of the pile. Round this the billets or faggots are closely packed in a nearly upright position. When completed, the pile should be of a rounded conical form. The wood may, however, be disposed in the form of a ridge, several openings being left for ignition. When the pile is completed it must be covered with turf, which may be farther closed by earth or sand, as is found necessary during the process. Where turf cannot be easily procured, old mats or any rubbish that will prevent the earth from mixing with the wood, will afford a tolerably good substitute. When all is covered except the opening at top, and some holes for air near the bottom, fire is introduced down the central opening. As soon as the pile is fairly ignited, the top must be well closed, and the smoke, but not flame, encouraged to issue as equally as possible from every other portion of the surface, by making holes with a pointed stick where smoke does not appear. Some portion of the wood must be consumed before sufficient heat can be obtained to expel the water composing, as regards quantity, the principal portion of the sap. After the wood becomes thoroughly heated to 212°, the water is given off in the form of steam, and the whole mass takes fire readily throughout. Great care is then necessary to prevent flame bursting out; and as the heat increases the openings in the covering must be reduced, and finally closed when the charring is found to be complete. ||

In a late Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* a Correspondent inquired how charcoal could most readily be prepared in a state of powder. So many useful hints are derived from the suggestions of your correspondents, that the least return which can be made is to impart any suggestion which may have occurred to oneself, likely to be of use to other readers. For the purpose of mixing with potting-earth for striking cuttings or growing seeds, &c., charcoal may be readily prepared from saw-dust. A fire of dry sticks, &c. being lighted on the ground, upon a circular space, when it is well alight begin to heap on saw-dust with a shovel, allowing plenty of air at first for a few hours, till the fire has got well hold, then cover the whole over with saw-dust, and pat it down with the shovel, leaving three or four stout sticks projecting to the outside, which can be raised now and then to admit a little air. When such a heap is once well alight, it may be kept so for months, or indeed, for any length of time, taking care always to have a load or two of saw-dust at hand, which is to be thrown on as the fire breaks out at any spot: the heap should be sheltered from strong winds, and never allowed to burn out in the open air. A part of the charcoal thus made may be taken away every month or so from one side of the heap, leaving the rest to keep the fire burning. Any one within reach of a saw-mill can get saw-dust for the trouble of carting it, and may thus make a useful manure of it.—*Carbon.* Nearly all the charcoal is prepared in France by a process which is known by the name of process of carbonization in heaps (meules). The wood is arranged in conical heaps of variable size, which are covered over with a thick layer of earth and of coal-ash; the heap is kindled from the centre, where a cavity has been kept open for that purpose, and which descends to the base. In this cavity burning charcoal is placed and some small pieces of wood, and the air is admitted by holes formed at the base and over the whole circumference of the heap. After some hours, during which the central cavity or chimney is allowed to remain open in order to determine a more active combustion, the superior orifice is shut, and the carbonization is directed from above downwards, by piercing holes in the covering nearer and nearer to the base of the heap, as the operation advances.—*Chemical Gazette.*

WATERING OUT-DOOR PLANTS.

As one of the objects of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* is not merely to recommend sound practice in the details of gardening, but to inquire into the reasons of that practice, I beg to offer a few observations on watering out-door plants in dry weather, and to point out the most suitable time at which this operation should be performed. In this neighbourhood I find the practice varies; the watering sometimes takes place in the morning, sometimes in the evening,—the main design being to give water, although evidently a matter of indifference when it is applied. In other parts of the country it may be different; but as the *Chronicle* reaches all parts, I would beg to recommend through its medium the morning as the most proper time in general for watering out-door plants. Two acknowledged agents in vigorous growth are heat and moisture; plants out of doors must take the heat as they find it, and as we cannot increase, our object should be not to diminish it: moisture is under our control, but if we exercise that control, and water our plants in the evening during dry weather, we do so at the expense of a great portion of the heat we desire to preserve. Two influences are at that time brought into operation in cooling down the plants, and retarding their growth, which we thus vainly endeavour to urge forward by moisture: these are evaporation and radiation. Evaporation is the more rapid in proportion to the dryness of the air; and hence it is most energetic, when the necessity for watering is most urgent: but evaporation cannot take place without producing cold, and that cold is proportionate to the rapidity of the process. Chemistry points out the reason of this, vapour having a greater capacity for heat than water, the heat sensible in the water becomes latent in its vapour, and the sensible temperature falls; additional heat to keep up the temperature not being quickly enough supplied by the surrounding media. Let us look at the effect of this evening's supply of water to plants: the air is dry, evaporation goes on briskly; the temperature sinks, the plants are chilled, there are no sun's rays to communicate fresh warmth, and their growth is sometimes even more unsatisfactory than that of such plants as are growing in the apparently arid soil, which have been allowed to take their chance. The other source of diminished temperature I noticed was radiation: every warm body tends continually to throw off its heat to all others of lower temperature, near or remote: but radiation in meteorology is more particularly confined to "the radiation of heat from the surface of the earth and objects on it into a clear sky." All objects do not radiate heat with equal rapidity: rough surfaces do it more readily than smooth, and dark surfaces than those of a lighter shade of colour. Apply the latter remark to the process of evening watering: almost all soils are darkened in their colour by moisture, and hence soil by this practice is reduced to the best possible condition for getting cooled down during the night. It is thus that the combined influence of evaporation and radiation, by evening watering, exerts itself in thwarting the desire of such as heedlessly practise it. The best time for watering exposed plants I consider to be about or soon after sunrise. Evaporation, no doubt, will then also go on freely, but the atmosphere is beginning to get warmer, and the sun's rays to exert their counteracting influence. The darkened surface—that very condition which made the soil throw off its heat more readily during the night—causes it to imbibe the heat of the sun's rays by day with increased facility, so that you thus have the greatest amount of the fostering agencies of heat and moisture for the growth of plants. When evening again comes round, the surface moisture has been dried up, and its colour again rendered of a lighter shade: there is consequently little diminution of temperature beyond surrounding objects, either from evaporation or radiation of heat.—*J. L. Newburgh.*

ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

(*Continued from page 272.*)

3. *Cranberries'* (*Vaccinium oxycoccos*).—In mountainous and woody countries the herbage of Cranberries is often used as litter. It contains much powerful manuring mineral substances, and probably an equal amount of nitrogen, so that it deserves every attention. It is, however, necessary that the manure thus obtained should be well rotted in the stable or on the dunghill; for it decays with difficulty in the fields, its texture being very woody, and its tannin and wax of considerable amount.

100,000 parts of the green air-dried herbage contain of mineral substances:—

475	parts of	silica
957	,,	lime
178	,,	magnesia
288	,,	potash
87	,,	soda
10	,,	alumina
14	,,	oxide of iron
958	,,	oxide of manganese
149	,,	sulphuric acid
186	,,	phosphoric acid
20	,,	chlorine

3,319 parts of mineral substances.

It contains 4 per cent. tannin, and 3 per cent. wax.

It is to be supposed that its greater amount of lime, potash, sulphuric and phosphoric acid, will render it a better manure than Heath, even if its amount of nitrogen were less. Previous to using it as litter, it should be packed in large heaps, by which it will be heated and rendered softer, while its great amount of tannin will be decomposed.

4. *Bilberry-Leaves* (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).—This herbage is also used as litter in mountainous forest countries. Having a very woody texture and much tannin and wax, it should be treated like the herbage of Cranberries, and well rotted, either under the cattle or on the dunghill.

100,000 parts of the green gathered air-dried herbage contain of mineral substances:—

169	parts of	silica
1,036	,,	lime
224	,,	magnesia
324	,,	potash
188	,,	soda
36	,,	alumina and oxide of iron
207	,,	oxide of manganese
131	,,	sulphuric acid
179	,,	phosphoric acid
34	,,	chlorine

2,528 parts of mineral substances.

The amount of nitrogen the Bilberry leaves contain is not ascertained; it is, however, probable that it contains more than Cranberries, and being also richer in lime, magnesia, potash, soda, and chlorine, it deserves to be used in preference where it can be obtained. There are no experiments on this point, but analogy is a pretty sure guide.

5. *Ferns.* (Polypodium Phegopteris, Osmunda regalis, Pteris aquilina, Aspidium Filix mas., and Aspidium Filix fœmina.)

Ferns form a most desirable litter, not merely because of their containing powerful manuring matter, but on account of their nitrogen. In mountainous and forest countries they are always carefully collected, more especially because they afford a very soft litter for cattle. They are generally cut green, and then dried and used as litter during winter. Mixed with dung, they decompose very fast. I have subjected the common Brakes (Pteris aquilina,) which is much used, to chemical analysis.

100,000 parts of the fresh-gathered, air-dried herbage contain of mineral substances:—

1,040	parts of	silica
433	,,	lime
152	,,	magnesia
1,050	,,	potash
370	,,	soda
52	,,	alumina
150	,,	oxide of iron
36	,,	oxide of manganese
95	,,	sulphuric acid
60	,,	phosphoric acid
258	,,	chlorine

3,696 parts of mineral substances.

Common Brakes must be a very superior manure, if only on account of their abundance of potash, soda, and chlorine; but they are rendered still more valuable by their richness in nitrogen, for I find that 100lbs. of the dry herbage contain 16-100ths of a pound of nitrogen, and consequently 3,000lbs. =45lbs. Its roots penetrate from 5 to 6 feet into the ground, and finding there more potash, soda, and chlorine than on the surface, it is a difficult plant to extirpate. It is one of the most troublesome weeds, and every forester will approve of its being gathered and destroyed.

(*To be continued.*)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXVIII.

The Calceolarias, especially the finer hybrid varieties, are a family of plants which are very sensitive of ill-treatment, and rather difficult to manage after they are out of bloom; indeed it is no uncommon occurrence, if they are neglected at this season, to see them perish altogether. This is caused in a great measure by the exhaustion of

the plant, consequent upon profuse flowering, aided no doubt by the attack of insects, the want of nourishment in the soil, and the season being rather warmer than is altogether conducive to their well-being. Many amateurs experience considerable difficulty in managing their plants at this season, and therefore a few remarks on their treatment may not be unacceptable.

After the plants have done blooming, or rather after they have become shabby—for they should not be allowed to perfect all their bloom—remove them from the greenhouse, and divest them of all the flower-stems, and such of the leaves as may have an unhealthy appearance; examine the roots to see that the drainage is free; remove the surface-soil to the depth of one inch, and replace it with rich light sandy compost, taking care to place it well up round the base of the plant, so as to allow the young shoots to strike root into it, and if they are at all filthy, fumigate them slightly for several nights in succession with tobacco. When they are clean, they must be placed in a warm shady corner, on a north-west aspect, and if a frame and sash can be spared to cover them in stormy or cold weather, it will be to their advantage; but they must be fully exposed at all other times. In the course of a month or six weeks after they are thus treated, they will begin to produce shoots pretty liberally, and when these are about an inch long they must be thinned out, leaving sufficient to form a specimen-plant for another season, and using the remainder for propagation. At the same time the plant should be cut in to make it form an uniform head in the following season; but the knife must be used cautiously, as the plants are rather impatient of its influence.

In a week after the above operations are performed, the plants will require shaking out of their old pots, and re-potting into smaller ones. In doing this, proceed cautiously; that is, damage the old healthy roots no more than can be avoided, but get as much of the old soil away from them as possible. The compost for autumn potting must be rather poor than otherwise; and should consist of turfy loam, peat, and sand, in about equal proportions, with a sprinkling of leaf-mould for the strongest-growing plants. Be careful to drain your pots thoroughly, which will be best secured by using the inverted pot, and adding a larger sized one every time the plants are re-potted, so that, by the time the plant gets into its blooming pot, there is a hollow cone through the centre of the ball of earth, which secures it against any stagnation of moisture, and also admits of a free ingress of air to the roots. I have practised this mode of draining Calceolarias for some years past, and find it the best that can be adopted. When the plants are potted and replaced in the frame, they will require to be kept close and rather cool until they begin to make new growth, after which air must be freely admitted.

If large handsome specimens are desired, the plants must be kept slowly growing throughout the whole winter, but of course without being forced in the dull months. A young plant, however, vigorously grown from this time until next March, will generally make the finest specimen for exhibition, as for that purpose it is not large plants that are required so much as clean, neat, compact, and luxuriant specimens. During winter, Calceolarias do not require much water (but should not at any time be allowed to flag); in summer, however, they can scarcely have too much of it. The best soil that can be used for growing Calceolarias in is equal parts of turfy loam, peat, and leaf-mould, with about one-sixth of white sand mixed with it. This should be used as rough as possible, and if the leaf-mould is only half decomposed, it will be all the better for the plants.

The only secret in growing Calceolarias is to get the plants strong in autumn; grow them gently, with plenty of air, through the winter; put them into their blooming pots on the one-shift system in the first week in February, and then push them along in a gentle heat, keeping them free from insects, until they show bloom in April, after which they must be grown in a cool, airy place, to prevent the flower-stems from being too much drawn.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Vines.—I was pleased to find you expressing it as your opinion that it is wrong to imagine that grapes require to be exposed to the sun to bring them to maturity, as it confirms a statement which I made on a former occasion, that I have frequently seen them of a better colour when grown under the shade of leaves or beneath a rafter than when more exposed, and that they are less liable to shank off in such a situation. I cannot, however, subscribe to the doctrine, that the longer the shoots are permitted to extend the greater the benefit to the growing crop, even if the leaves could be exposed to light, which is impossible in a hothouse, where a bunch of grapes is expected in the space which every half-dozen leaves would require. I am doubtful whether the leaves, instead of secreting juices for the fruit, would not rather be employed in appropriating matter for wood, or storing it for renewed energy during the following season. Theory may be against me, (and I confess my ignorance,) but experience and observation are on my side. In a conversation which I had with an experienced gardener, he assured me that he never saw such good bunches of grapes on the leading shoots of Vines permitted to ramble, as on those that were stopped, and I have nine or ten instances this year of the same proofs, under my own eyes. Indeed, were it not for the sake of a little extra shade, I would stop every shoot at the same joint the fruit proceeds from, and as soon as I could discern the embryo bunch, because I perceive the berries, at least in their early stage, swell the faster for it. In thinning some bunches lately, I observed two shoots that had proceeded from a double eye; both had a bunch of grapes,—that from the small or hind eye not having even a leaf beyond the fruit, yet the berries are larger than on the other shoot, which has leaves, and is, moreover, much stronger. I am aware that this is a dangerous field for an uninitiated writer to enter upon, when Mr. Knight and others have demonstrated that, unless there are leaves to draw and prepare the juice of a fruit, it will neither swell freely nor have flavour; but I have seen both Peaches and Plums without that auxilliary, as large as others, and have tasted them when ripe, and found them not flavourless.—*J. Murdoch.* [It should be observed, that we do not object to "stopping" in order to make bunches swell. What we doubt the expediency of is the practice of cutting away or destroying all laterals, &c.] ——Setting aside your judicious observations at p. 443, I have this year stopped at the bunch those Vines which produce fruit in pots, and judging from the quality of the fruit, I see no cause to abolish this practice. In Spring, when every foot of glass is to be made the most of, it is to be recommended with the pot system: more rods may be admitted with less fear of crowding them; the foliage grows to an immense size, and is so full of sap that if the mid-rib is broken, it soon heals over and appears as capable of producing a plant as a cutting of the Salvia or a Gloxinia leaf. A Black Hamburgh Vine has been subjected to this treatment for many years, and annually bears from 30 to 40 bunches, which are ripe in May. The branches are always kept in heat, and the roots are always warm from the bark-bed in front of them.—*W. Brown, Merevale.* [We trust it will be observed that the roots here are kept *warm.*]

Vines.—I feel greatly obliged to "A Subscriber," as well as to "A Subscriber from the beginning," for favouring me with their opinion respecting the failure of my Vines, (mentioned at p. 414,) although I do not agree with either of them as to the supposed cause. The failure of my Vines cannot be attributed to the difference of temperature between the house and border, since I do not lose one leaf before the sun attains sufficient power to warm both the house and border. As "A Subscriber" states that his Vines recovered as soon as the sun became powerful enough to warm the border, that is sufficient evidence that his Vines are not affected in the same manner as mine. "A Subscriber from the beginning" says, at p. 461, he is persuaded that I have planted my Vines too deep, but upon examining their roots the other day, I found them ten feet from the front of the house, within an inch of the surface, and quite healthy. In an adjoining house, I have five Vines which were planted a year earlier than the others, and were treated in the same manner; in the third year each bore seven bunches of fine grapes; and this year they have each ten bunches upon them, as fine as a gardener would wish to see.—*S. Querill, Park Villa.*

Guano was applied to Cauliflowers, and it has been found that those to which it was applied were not injured by the Wire-worm; it was sufficiently tested, the plants having been watered alternately in the rows, and every plant not watered was more or less infested.—*Zephyrus.*

Asparagus.—"Perhaps," says Mr. Wallace, of Kelly, in your Number of June 24, "perhaps at this time of day you will scarcely believe that the great proportion of practical gardeners disbelieve the method which you recommend for raising Asparagus, chiefly because it does not accord with the practice they have been used to, and therefore they cling to the old lazy fashion of trusting to covering them up with manure before winter, and cutting only a shoot here and there in spring." Now, for the life of me, I cannot understand why the champion of reform should condescend to make such an attack upon the majority of gardeners, and take upon himself to say that the majority of gardeners disbelieve your method of raising Asparagus, and I venture to think that they would be equally the same in everything else, could Mr. Wallace's statement be proved; but I stoutly deny the charge, and say that the greater proportion of practical gardeners do believe your method to be very excellent, because they have both seen and heard of the good effects of a top-dressing of guano, and during the summer to apply liquid manure and common salt. The cutting of the Asparagus completely over in spring is not so new in Kelly as Mr. Wallace would have us to believe, for I can prove that the same plan was adopted there by a good gardener some 20 years ago, who has practised it ever since, though not at Kelly. How is it then at all possible that the majority would condemn that which many of their number practise annually. The honourable M.P. calls upon you to "fortify your recommendation from authority." Does he for one moment suppose that the majority of gardeners would question your authority? or does he think that we have not men in the profession who have as much brain, and a vast deal more sound judgment in garden affairs, who would very soon prove the method to be right or wrong? But gardeners are fully aware that you would not be guilty of anything so ridiculous as to advance any doctrine without being fully satisfied of its soundness; ay, and state your views quite specific enough for any one. Verily, Mr. Editor, we must be a very stiff-necked, contumacious, and rebellious race in the west of Scotland, (at least Mr. Wallace would have you believe so,) to be so easily gulled into anything that we may suggest. I am not acquainted with the honourable Gentleman's gardener,—if he is a gardener at all,—but I should like Mr. W. to inform me whether he is at all acquainted with a person who offered, not long since, the very handsome sum of 27*l.* per annum to a gardener. Where, in the name of wonder, that person expected to find a man that would or could conduct his garden affairs for such a sum I know not; but I apprehend neither gardeners nor their masters ought to be astonished if such a gentleman were to complain of "men too often distinguished by their obstinate resistance to everything new which they themselves do not suggest."—*A. Mathison, Clydesdale.*

Nitrate of Soda.—Some persons assert that, although a good crop may be obtained by the use of this salt—the following year, if the salt is not again applied, the produce is poor and the soil is deteriorated. Will some of your readers who have experimented during two years be kind enough to state the fact?—*G. S.*

Potting.—In a late Paper, when treating of potting plants, you say, "to bury an inch or two of the stem of a plant is very injurious." Now, as a general rule, I dare say it is correct; but, had I observed it, my small collection of plants would have been less by six. In August, 1841, I sowed some Pelargonium seeds, saved that summer. They came up, and I kept them so warm that they became, when about two inches high, too weak to support themselves—all died excepting one, and that I plunged up to the first leaf in a rich compost; it grew, and is now, as far as form is concerned, a singularly beautiful plant—it is about 3ft. 2in. in circumference, 17 inches in height, and is supported on a single stem half-an-inch thick; it is one mass of leaves, in which the shoots are hidden, for not one is visible. It has been raised in a room without fire, and, excepting in very severe weather, has never, since re-potting, been in a warm place. I have raised six more this spring, and they bid fair to rival "my pet" in robustness. It has flowered this summer, and I send two of the petals for your opinion.—*E. C.* [We regret to say that the Pelargonium here alluded to was so much shrivelled as to be unrecognisable. It did not appear of any value in a *floristical* point of view.]

Salvia patens.—As "Mr. Ross, Holme Gardens," asserts that Salvia patens is hardy, I beg to inform him that a plant was left out last winter in the garden here, by mistake, the soil and situation, however, being as favourable as in most places at Holme. While digging the border, the tubers were turned up. I inspected them minutely, in order that if any vegetation remained, some cuttings might be got from them. However, it proved otherwise; for although the tubers were fresh, the crown of the plant was completely decayed, so that it was utterly useless and good for nothing. Possibly Mr. Ross's plant may be hardier than those grown in the neighbourhood of "Avoch."—*Cromdale.* —— Considerable doubt seems to be entertained by your subscribers as to the above plant being able to stand the winter unprotected. I was determined last winter to try for myself, and sorry I am that I did so. I give you the result. I had a fine Salvia on a south and very dry border, and when it had ceased flowering and the stems had partly died down, I covered it over with what we call pea gravel, and placed a flag-stone on the top to protect it from the heavy rains. In the spring I found, to my regret, that it was dead. Not wishing to risk my other plants, I took them up in the autumn, and potted them in soil; kept them in the window of my cottage, and allowed them occasionally a little water. The consequence was, they started to make shoots early, and I have a fine collection, all being alive. As the latter mode is so simple, and not attended with much trouble, I would advise your correspondents, at all events, not to try the experiment of leaving out all their plants during winter.—*Chemical Jack.* [We think enough has now been said about Salvia patens.]

Silk Plant of Madeira.—The beautiful plant in Madeira, called by the natives Arrore de Seda, or Silk Tree, is the "Gomphocarpus fruticosus." Perhaps this may be the "Madeira Silk Plant" mentioned in your answer to "Zephyrus," at p. 465.—*E. J. M.*

Arrowroot.—You state at p. 447 your wonder that "the West Indian cultivators do not turn their attention more to the production of Arrowroot," and that "if it could be had genuine, at a moderate price, it would be largely consumed in England. But 3*s.* or 4*s.* a pound is a prohibitory price." Allow me to say that I have imported for my own use, and for the purpose of giving away amongst my poorer neighbours, whatever quantity I have required for many years past, direct and genuine from the West Indies; and that the reason why it is not more cultivated, is, that the price at which it is sold (genuine) there for will not sufficiently repay the producer for trouble—i. e. 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.! Add to this the present rate of duty, 1*s.* per cwt.; freight, 4*s.*; sundry expenses, say 2*s.* 6*d.*; = 2*l.* per cwt. As I have stated, I obtain my Arrowroot genuine, and at the above price; so that if sold even at 1*s.* per pound, there would be a clear gain of 150 per cent. to the retailer, and at the price you state some 400 or 500 per cent. The fault, then, lies not with the West Indian cultivators, but with the English retailer.—*A West Indian.*

Gladiolus communis.—In the heart of the New Forest I gathered, about a week since, the inclosed Gladiolus, evidently a small variety of G. communis. It was growing with many others in the midst of long grass, but has never, that I am aware of, been noticed as having been found in a wild state.—*Pinus.*

Chamomile.—Two years ago I planted three beds of double Chamomile behind a north wall in very strong soil. The following year I was surprised to see that all the blossoms, with the exception of one or two patches, came quite single. Last autumn two of the beds were dug up, and replanted, after receiving plenty of manure and cinder-ashes, with good double-flowering plants from a neighbouring garden, and this year, I think, everyone is single. Will any of your correspondents have the kindness to inform me whether it is the aspect or the soil that does not suit them?—*J. W. T.*

Tank System of Heating.—In the drawing given of my tanks at p. 460, the dimensions are so much reduced

that it may lead to error. It is also *not* drawn by any scale, so that no measurement could be taken from it. To prevent mistake, I may as well state that Tank B 1 is sixteen feet long, and seven feet eight inches wide at the largest end; the two sides of it being each two feet eight inches wide—the walk up the middle being twenty inches wide. Tank B 2 is twenty-two feet long and two feet wide, inside. Both tanks are eighteen inches deep in the clear.—*John Huyshe, Clisthydon Rectory.*

Strawberries.—In answer to a "Subscriber," who inquires at p. 464 respecting the method of treatment pursued in preparing Strawberries for forcing, I beg to say, that after having tried at various times all the plans recommended by the best authorities, I consider the following one the ultimatum, and have therefore continued to practise it for several years with unvaried success. Strong runners are taken up in September, and planted about six inches apart, in manured and well-prepared beds four feet wide, in a somewhat sheltered situation; here they are allowed to remain until the following July, during which period they must be kept very clean from weeds, have the flowers and runners regularly pinched off, and be watered whenever likely to suffer from drought. About the middle of July, they are potted in small 32-sized pots, two plants in a pot, taking the greatest care that neither roots nor leaves are damaged in the operation, and an important part of it is to press the earth firmly about them: the soil used is two parts loam, to one of well-rotted dung. Beds which will hold five or six rows of pots, are then formed in the following manner:—level the surface of the ground, and spread upon it a layer of coal-ashes; drive down a sufficient number of stakes to form the bed, to which must be nailed firmly slabs, or any rough boards, as wide as the depth of the pots, which are then to be plunged to the rim in spent bark or ashes. All that they will here require, is attention to watering when necessary, and a slight protection with fern or other light covering during severe frosty weather. I always preserve from 300 to 400 of the latest-forced plants of the above description, and after having carefully reduced their balls, repot them in large 32-sized pots in July, treating them afterwards precisely as the others. I find these, by having their buds formed early (through the slight forcing they have received,) and becoming very strong, are admirably adapted for the first crop, and always repay me for the extra trouble.—*Joseph Paxton.*

Ipswich Cucumber Society.—At p. 464, you state in answer to "S. S.," "that the Cucumbers which obtained the prizes at the last Ipswich Cucumber Show were Hamilton's Black Spine, Hamilton's White Spine, Walker's Pea-green, and Roman Emperor." That statement is not, however, correct, as the following were the sorts which then received prizes:—1, Latter's Hybrid, Black Spine; 2, Ringleader, ditto; 3 and 4, Latter's Hybrid, ditto; 5, Masterpiece, ditto; 6, Standard, ditto; 7, New Manchester, White Spine; 8, Gordon's Black Spine.—*Thos. Wild, Hon. Sec.* [It seems that we referred to the account of some other meeting, and not to the last one, for evidence about the sorts of Cucumbers.]

Gooseberry Caterpillars.—I have this season found white Hellebore powder completely successful in preventing caterpillars from eating the leaves of Gooseberry trees. I find young trees are more in danger than old ones, and one ounce is sufficient for about 30 or 40 trees. A small quantity dusted over the leaves prevents the work of destruction.—*Omega.*

Bees.—Believing that your readers will fail to recognise in Mr. Wighton's reply to my communication on the fortifications of Bees *à la Huber* the friendly spirit observable in mine, I shall not further take up your space than by observing that I took it for granted he was conversant with the 2nd Edition of the "Honey Bee," published in 1838; which, to quote the "Quarterly Review," "may be considered the standard work on our domestic Bee," and, if I may be allowed to use the words of the same authority applied to myself, I appeal to your apiarian readers, whether they think it likely that "so practised a Bee master" would take a fallen comb for an intended fortification, or be easily led away by any "mealy Bee story?" —*Robert Golding, Hunton, Maidstone.*

The Sparrow.—A "Subscriber" observes at p. 461, that he for the first time saw the common Hedge-sparrow busily engaged collecting Aphides from his Rose-bushes, to feed their young. I can bear testimony to the House-sparrow doing so, because, a pair having built their nest in the spout beneath the roof of my house, I was about to shoot them, when I saw the cockbird flying repeatedly backwards and forwards to a standard Rose, which induced me to watch him; when I discovered that he was searching the branches for Aphides, carrying away each time as many as he could. On looking at the branch afterwards, I found that it was clean, although the surrounding ones were covered with the Aphis. I need not say that this discovery saved their lives.—*James Hooper, 7, Park Villas, Holloway.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 12.—The weather on this occasion was signally propitious; for, besides the wind being northerly, the sky was a good deal clouded during the afternoon, which prevented the heat being so oppressive as it often is in July. Everything in the gardens, too, had a fresh and vigorous appearance, such as is seldom seen at this season; neither the Grass nor any of the shrubs and flowers being at all parched. In consequence of the Duke of Devonshire having kindly thrown open his beautiful grounds to the company, there was a much larger attendance of visitors than usual, about 7560 having been admitted at the gates. Both Chiswick Gardens and those of the Horticultural Society were promenaded to a late hour; and His Grace's liberality seemed to be largely appreciated.

Like the displays of former years, the show of flowers was deficient as compared with those of May and June; but this was principally observable in regard to the larger collections of plants, which are now so difficult to make up without an almost unlimited establishment to draw upon. Only one group of forty, and one of twenty plants were exhibited; and the absence of more in this class necessarily left a vacancy, which was, however, appropriately filled up by plants from the Society's garden. A group of the Mexican species of Abies and Pinus was particularly admirable among these, presenting a great variety of the most elegant forms, with some excellently-cultivated specimens. The chief collection of plants was contributed by Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park; and contained two splendid specimens of the old Crassula (Kalosanthes) coccinea, between two and three feet high, and bearing large heaps of the most brilliant flowers, the hue of which was quite dazzling; Stenochilus maculata, a singular old plant, with prettily spotted flowers, of which the fine specimen was producing a considerable profusion; Xanthósia rotundifolia, beautifully grown, and well clothed with its pleasing snowy blossoms; a very good dwarf plant of Epacris grandiflora, which has been proved, by the shows of the present year, to be one of the most ornamental of greenhouse plants, and to be capable of a high degree of cultivation; Mirbélia dilatata, laden with rich terminal racemes of deep pink flowers, and a very handsome object; a pot of Achimenes longiflora, in an excellent flowering condition; a very tall Stephanotis floribundus, nicely in bloom; Ixora coccinea, a large plant, richly bloomed; Hibiscus Cameroni, sheeted over with blossoms, which would not open beneath the canvas; one of the old species of Cássia, admirably grown, and bearing numbers of dark yellow flowers in clusters at the ends of the branches; a very high plant of Rondelétia speciosa, with the branches trained so as to be tolerably bushy; Clerodendron squamatum, particularly dwarf, with noble heads of its superb flowers; another species of Clerodendron, with deeply cut leaves, and white flowers which resemble some Jasmines, and are nearly as fragrant; Cuphea Melvilla, handsome, but not so fine as it has been produced here; Begónia sanguinea, remarkable for the deep sanguine tint of the backs of its curious leaves, and well studded with blossoms; Erythrina crista-galli, in a well-cultivated and well-flowered state; Ixora bandhuca, a noble plant, with few flowers; Polýgala oppositifolia, grown into a tree, and having a fine expansive, though dense, head, covered with inflorescence; Begonia parviflora, a pretty and free-flowering plant; two globular trellises, beautifully adorned with Manéttia cordifolia; and an unusually fine specimen of Statice arborea, bearing a splendid panicle of flowers. The smaller collection of twenty was contributed by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart. It was composed, besides other things, of Calanthe veratrifolia, in the richest health; the new and specious Achimenes grandiflora; Chorozema ovatum, trained on a trellis, and flowering extremely well; a singularly good dwarf spreading plant of Gardénia radicans; a very capital specimen of Crowea saligna; Stephanotis floribundus, on a short funnel-shaped trellis, and blooming well; a large plant of Leschenaúltia biloba; Siphocámpylus betulæfolius, still in the greatest perfection; Pimelea hispida, fine; a healthy plant of the showy Nematanthus longipes, with thick shining leaves, and scarlet blossoms on long drooping peduncles; Stigmaphyllum ciliatum, a pretty new climber; an excellent dwarf plant of Borónia serrulata; and a most luxuriant specimen of Ardísia crenulata, its clusters of rich red berries forming a good relief to its neat white flowers. In the collections of six there were four competitors, and, as before, these plants were probably the most noticeable in the exhibition for favourable culture. Mr. Clarke, gr. to M. T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, produced the lovely Lílium speciosum punctatum, in a richly-grown state, with a great number of blossoms; Dracophyllum gracile, an admirably-managed plant, loaded with neat white flowers; Philibértia grandiflora, having unusually large blossoms; Roella ciliata, a fine plant, though not thoroughly in flower; an uncommonly handsome specimen of Pimelea decussata; and a noble plant of Polýgala oppositifolia. From Mr. Frazer, nurseryman, of Leyton, Essex, there were a superb specimen of Epacris grandiflora; Crassula nitida, something like C. coccinea, and nearly as good, finely grown; a good Euthales macrophylla; a handsome plant of Statice arborea; and Vinca rosea and alba, the latter remarkably beautiful for its cultivation. The collection by Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., of Mitcham, contained a first-rate plant of Geranium tricolor; Achimenes longiflora, in a good blooming state; Clerodendron speciosissimum, particularly good and splendid; a stunted plant of some Burchellia, apparently different from capensis; an excellent Gesnera, which appeared to be faucialis; and Elichrysum proliferum, conspicuous for its bright crimson everlasting flowers, and its moss-like foliage. There was further, a collection from Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, comprising a superlatively good plant of Stephanotis floribundus, fastened to a flat trellis, and flowering well; Ixora coccinea, dwarf and excellent; Mahérnia incisa, Euphórbia splendens, and Oncídium flexuosum.

Heaths were about as abundant as usual; and, in some of the collections, there were magnificent specimens. Those furnished by Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, were of the very first excellence. The group included E. cerinthoides, exhibiting a dwarfness, closeness, and luxuriance, which are by no means common to it, and showing twenty or thirty young shoots at the base, just springing up to render the plant still more bushy; E. metulæflora bicolor, an admirable plant of a very elegant kind; E. tricolor elegans, with flowers of the most delicate tints, and the specimen dense to an astonishing degree; E. inflata, an immense plant, superbly filled up with branches, and studded with flowers; E. Juliana in a most excellent condition; E. perspicua, a beautiful plant, but the flowers fading; E. Cavendishiana, extraordinarily good; E. Westphalingia, dwarf and pretty; E. radiata, exquisite; E. eximia, fine; E. tricolor superba, admirable; E. jasminiflora alba, splendid; E. ampullacea vittata superba, remarkably fine; E. inflata, very large, magnificent; E. viridis, four feet high, extraordinary; E. Bowieana, very bushy; E. ventricosa tenuiflora, lovely; and E. ventricosa coccinea minor, a most charming little object. The compactness and healthiness of all these plants were truly surprising, and highly meritorious. Another extensive collection was shown by Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, of Kingston, Surrey; and the plants in it were conspicuous rather for age and size than for a very verdant or magnificent appearance; though there were several of the latter description. Many of them were likewise much encumbered with stakes, each of the branches having a strong support, which gave a constrained and unnatural aspect. The best specimens were E. tricolor, a plant of very unusual dimensions; E. jubata, four feet high, dense, and splendid; E. ampullacea major, dwarf and good; E. odorata, three feet in height, a beautiful plant; E. Savilleana, a little tree; a variety of E. princeps, good; E. jasminiflora alba, close and fine; E. ventricosa breviflora, curious as well as showy; E. inflata rubra, excellent; a beautiful seedling from E. Shannoni; E. Jacksoni, a delightful little plant; a very delicate-coloured seedling variety of E. tricolor; with E. gemmifera and aristella. Mr. Dawson, of Brixton Hill, furnished a beautiful small collection, as did Mr. Clarke, gr. to M. T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., and Mr. Pawley, of Bromley. The principal plants in Mr. Dawson's group were E. Massoni, very good; E. mutabilis, excellent; E. Irbyana, a remarkably large and handsome specimen; a fine E. ampullacea, and E. Bergiana. The finest of Mr. Clarke's plants were:—E. tricolor, particularly good; E. perspicua, splendid; E. Juliana, capital; and some superb varieties of E. ventricosa. Mr. Green's best specimens were a dwarf and compact E. Massoni; a very excellent E. metulæflora bicolor; and a well-managed E. Westphalingia; Mr. Pawley's were ampullacea rubra, Bowieana, and Cavendishiana, all superlatively rich.

Under the head of Orchidaceæ, there was a noble exhibition, and while it did not equal that of June in point of numbers, it was composed of exquisite objects, and may be considered to have been the best-supplied class at the show, in the flower department. The plants from Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth, took the precedence, and were of the highest order. They were:—Maxillária stapelioides, beautifully flowered: M. vitellina, a richly-coloured species in the flowers, and of a dwarf habitude; M. macrophylla, (now called Lycaste macrophylla,) a capital specimen; Oncídium leucochilum, with the long flower-spike trained over a taper conical trellis, and looking very well under such treatment; O. ampliatum, the large-flowered variety; O. luridum guttatum, in splendid condition; Cirrhæa squalens, obtusata, Warreana, and tristis, all graceful, pretty, and laden with blossoms; Aérides affine, very handsomely in bloom; A. quinquevulnerum, a rare species, flowering finely; Epidendrum aloifolium, a pleasing species, like a Brassavola in appearance; E. Grahami, one of the better kinds in the pseudo-bulbous section; a new species, with a charmingly fringed lip; the delightful old Broughtónia sanguinea; Phaius albus, in a singularly strong and healthy state; Brássia brachiata, a species with a very broad floral lip; the strange-flowered Catasetum luridum, beautifully healthy; Mormodes citrinum, a showy plant; Zygopetalum rostratum, a fine old species; two varieties of Stanhopea tigrina, the one with very deep purplish sanguine blotches in its flowers, and the other having paler stains, the blossoms of the latter being immensely large; a species of Cymbídium, with leaves like those of C. aloifolium, and far larger and handsomer flowers; and Angræcum caudatum, having curious long tails to its pleasing white and green flowers. Second in merit was the contribution of Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence. In it were a small Barkéria spectabilis, deficient in the size of its flower-spikes and flowers, and also in their colour; Cáttleya violacea, a most glorious specimen, with a great number of its gorgeous deep crimson blossoms; a nice little plant of Peristéria cerina; a fine strong specimen of Cycnoches ventricosum: the strange-looking Coryanthes macrantha, admirably bloomed; Huntleya violacea, with one of its singular violet-tinted blossoms expanded; the lovely Trichopilia tortilis, in a somewhat diminutive state; Oncídium Lanceanum, a magnificent object; O. pulvinatum, very pretty; a very grand specimen of a variety of Gongora maculata; Stanhópea Wardii, good; S. grandiflora, with its delicious odour, and S. oculata, with its still more peculiar scent; with a good plant of S. quadricornis. Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, whose collection came next, brought Stanhopea Wardii pallida, a fine specimen: S. tigrina pallida, like that described in Mr. Mylam's collection; a seeming variety of S. Wardii, with pale yellowish flowers, but several spots in the sepals and petals, and all these plants growing between the arms of a three-forked log of wood, so as to admit of their flower-scapes being sent downwards without interruption; the curious twining-stemmed Oncídium volubile; O. leucochilum, Wentworthianum, and luridum guttatum, the first of them trained on a flat trellis, which made it appear rather formal; Lycaste macrophylla, finely bloomed; a small specimen of the valuable Miltonia spectabilis, and Aérides odoratum; Renanthera coccinea, good; and a highly-cultivated plant of the very ornamental Calanthe Masuca. By Mr. Carson, gr. to W. F. G. Farmer, Esq., Nonesuch Park, there were sent small plants of Miltonia spectabilis, Cáttleya crispa, and Oncídium Lanceanum; with very excellent specimens of Cáttleya Mossiæ and Brássia Lanceana. Mr. Edmonds, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chiswick, showed a good specimen of Mormodes citrina; a handsome plant of Cycnoches Loddigesii; a pretty variety of Gongora maculata; a very dark-flowered Acropera Loddigesii; Rodriguezia planifolia, and a plant allied to Saccolabium, with numerous minute yellow flowers. There was a single specimen of Miltónia spectabilis, large and full of flower, from Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq.; a remarkably noble plant of Renanthera coccinea, with an immense raceme of flowers, from Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., Cheam; and a deep-coloured variety of Acropera Loddigesii, called cruenta, from Mr. Pawley.

Of miscellaneous objects, or detached specimens, there was a moderately good exhibition. A dozen plants of the noble Lílium eximium, conspicuous for the length of its pure white flowers, and for the stateliness of the plant's general habit, as well as for its adaptation to pot culture, were sent by Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing. A collection of Gloxinias, including G. rubra, candida, maxima, violacea, caulescens major, and some rather pretty seedlings, was supplied by Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, of Kingston. Six large and finely-grown plants of the elegant Rhodanthe Manglesii were exhibited by Mr. Kier, gr. to M. Coulthurst, Esq., Streatham. A neat little shrubby plant, with bright pink flowers and pinnated foliage, bearing the name of Lypéria (a Cape genus) pinnatifida, was shown, we believe, by Mr. Hooker, of the London-bridge Station. Among the specimen plants displaying good culture, were Clerodendron squamatum and Medinilla erythrophylla, both splendidly grown and bloomed, from Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence; Boronia viminea, an excellent specimen, and Nepenthes distillatoria, very tall, and covered with its interesting pitchers, from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter; Pimelea decussata, a magnificently rich and dense plant, from Mr. Clarke, gr. to M. T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park; Erica pulverulenta, a fine specimen, from Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting; Achimenes rosea, exceedingly beautiful, in a slate tub, from Mr. Dobson, gr. to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth; Scypanthus elegans, from Messrs. Black and Gower, of Bayswater, and Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, the first trained on a flat trellis, and the last on a conical-shaped one, and each highly interesting; Leschenaúltia formosa, a specimen remarkable for size and verdure, from Mr. Clarke, gr. to M. T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, and one of less dimensions, but literally sheeted with brilliant flowers, from Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., of Cheam; Crówea saligna, a most admirable object, from Mr. Frazer, of Leyton; Sóllya linearis, forming a charming cone of deep blue flowers, from J. Hayes, Esq., of High Beech; Erica viridis, very large and good, from Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq.; and Manettia bicolor, covering a very ornamental trellis, from Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence. Plants that were beautifully cultivated, though not equally so with those just specified, were Sollya heterophylla, shown by Mr. Lucas, of Woodford, Essex; the pretty Niphæa oblonga, by Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence; Gloxinia Menziesii, a pale blue and spotted flowered variety, and Achimenes pedunculata, by Mr. Lane, gr. to J. H. Palmer, Esq., and also a tall and fine Ixora coccinea, from the same grower; Achimenes longiflora, by Messrs. Rollisson, Tooting, and Mr. Carson, gr. to W. F. G. Farmer, Esq.; a species of Sempervivum, allied to S. tortuosum, and covered with yellow blossoms, from Mr. Wilson, gr. to W. Piggott, Esq., Newmarket; Medinilla erythrophylla, by Messrs. Rollisson: Gloxinia maxima alba, very rich, by Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing; a small Rondelétia speciosa, by Mr. Pawley, of Bromley; and Fuchsia Chandlerii, in a slate tub, by Mr. Dobson, gr. to Mr. Beck. The specimens noticeable for the novelty or rarity of the species, were Achimenes grandiflora, contributed by Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing; Lilium testaceum, a handsome plant, and Gesnera rutila very showy, also from Mr. Mountjoy; Nematanthus longipes, excellently grown, by Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, and a smaller plant of the same, by Messrs. Rollisson; Lemónia spectabilis, and a Gloxinia with deep pink flowers, apparently raised between rubra and candida, by Mr. Goode; Schizanthus candidus, a pretty new species with white flowers, and Loasa lucida, having large shining leaves and white blossoms, which have a dark red and yellow centre, by Mr. Best, gr. to A. Park, Esq., Merton; a charming little Clintónia, having deep lilac flowers, paler in the centre, by Messrs. Black and Gower, Bayswater; the gorgeous Clerodendron splendens, Gesnera polyantha, Rondelétia longiflora, with its beautiful lavender-coloured flowers; Alstrœméria nemorosa, full of blossom; Echites atropurpurea, a small plant, yet bearing many flowers; and a new climbing-plant, with rich scarlet flowers, looking like a species of Combretum, from South America, all from Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter. A Cut Flower of the Barringtónia speciosa, bearing a large bunch of pink stamens, and probably produced for the first time in this country, by Mr. Dodd, gr. to Col. Baker, Salisbury. A kind of Céreus, like speciosissimus in the flowers, but of a very slender habit, by Mr. Fielder, gr. to W. Linwood, Esq.; and Mimulus Frazeri, like a very deep-coloured variety of M. cardinalis, by Mr. Frazer, of Leyton, Essex. A stand of Sweet Williams, from Mr. Baldwin, of Turnham Green, contained some showy single and semidouble varieties. Roses in pots, principally standards, were shown by A. Rowland, Esq., of Lewisham, but they were in no way remarkable. The exhibition of Cut Roses was, however, particularly extensive and splendid; the flowers being, for the most part, large, the sorts good, and the bunches agreeably varied by foliage and buds. On the whole, they have not perhaps ever been equalled. The chief exhibitors' names will be found in the prize-list, among our advertisements. The following were most conspicuous among the 50 Roses exhibited by Mr. Rivers:—GALLICA: Julie, blush, edged with purple; Lee, brilliant Rose; Guerin's Gift, deep rose; Kean, bright red, exceedingly fine and perfect; Letitia, marbled rose, most perfect shape; Phareréus, bright rose, a very superior Rose; Boula de Nanteuil, very large and fine, purplish crimson; Columella, red, edged with white, a most beautiful Rose. ALBA: La Séduisante, a more delicate blush than the old Celestial; Felicité, delicate flesh-colour, very perfect and beautiful; Sophie de Marsilly, blush, with rosy scent, very distinct; DAMASK; Duke of Cambridge, deep rose,

very large and double; Madame Hardy, still one of the finest White Roses. PROVENCE: Sylvain, a very pretty bright pink rose; Reine de Provence, blush, most perfect and beautiful; Unique, this fine old White Rose was in a most perfect and beautiful state. HYBRID PROVENCE: Emerance, pale straw, quite Unique; Blanchefleur, pale flesh, one of the most perfect and beautiful of Roses; Colonel Combes, a new and fine bright rose-coloured Rose; Hypacia, deep red, spotted with flesh-colour, perfect and beautiful. HYBRID CHINA: Chenédolé, brilliant crimson, very large and most beautiful; Comtesse de Lacepède, delicate blush, almost white; Double-margined Hip, flesh-colour, edged with red, very distinct and pretty. HYBRID PERPETUAL: Madame Laffay, most decidedly one of the finest in this class; William Jesse, purplish red, a very large and most remarkable Rose, constantly and beautifully cupped. Duchess of Sutherland, blush, very large and perfect; Aubernon, brilliant crimson; Duc d'Aumale, very bright rosy purple. HYBRID BOURBON: Coupe d'Hébé, delicate pink, large, remarkably distinct and beautiful; Great Western, red, very large, foliage enormous; Charles Duval, bright rose, a very fine and perfect Rose; Paul Perras, rose, very large, and remarkably robust in habit. BOURBON: Splendens, deep rose, with fine foliage; Queen, fawn-coloured rose, distinct and fine; Old Double Yellow (Rosa sulphurea), from the open border. CHINA: Clara Sylvain, pure white, the largest and finest in this class. TEA-SCENTED: Elise Sauvage, saffron yellow, this Rose is always remarkable and beautiful; Mansais, fawn-colour, very striking.

The following were the names of 12 Moss Roses exhibited:—Celine, Princess Royal (Rivers'), Single Crimson (Rivers'), White Bath, White Pompone, Unique de Provence, French Crimson, Splendens, Blush, Crimson Pompone, Grandiflora.

The number of the collections of Fuchsias brought to this show was very noticeable, for nothing approaching to it was ever before observed. There were six exhibitors of collections, besides several separate plants. Messrs. Lane, of Great Berkhampstead; Messrs. Smith, of Hackney; Mr. Frazer, of Leyton; Mr. Catleugh, Chelsea; and Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, were those who showed in collections; and Mr. Catleugh had two groups, one of which contained only new sorts. In the last-named there were F. robusta, a variety of dwarf and compact habitude, with flowers of a good size, and very deep brilliant scarlet and purple colours; Eclipse, with very splendidly-coloured flowers; Britannia, good; Cormackii, a short and broad, and peculiarly rich-flowered variation from fulgens; with Champion and Victory, both tolerably good, though not conspicuous for distinctness. In Mr. Catleugh's other group there were Una, a singularly small-flowered, though rather elegant variety; conspicua arborea, good; Monypennii, rather pretty; Omega, of a fine colour; and Salter's splendens, which does not seem to open well. Mr. Gaines's collection, in which all the plants were very nicely grown, comprised grandis, a variety with singularly dark and novel-coloured flowers, and leaves ribbed like those of F. corymbiflora; excelsa and ilicifolia, both good; and aurantia, pretty. Messrs. Lane's contribution had in it F. pulcherrima, a very pretty variety; Grenvilli, good; gigantic grandiflora, a large-flowered kind; Dalstonii, pale, and having a diseased look; tricolor, beautiful; Iveryana, fine colour; magnifica, handsome; a capital dwarf plant of F. fulgens; and a fine specimen of F. corymbiflora. In Mr. Frazer's there were Salmonia, a pale-flowered variety, of good habit; multiflora, a free-blooming kind, with large racemes at the ends of the shoots; Curtisii, very elegant and good colour; racemiflora, not striking; excelsa, pretty good; and a well-grown low standard plant of F. globosa. Brockmannii, a fine variety; Standishii racemiflora, and the curious Youellii were in Messrs. Smith's collection, though in this and all the other cases, we have merely enumerated the best and most peculiar. A variety called F. elegans was shown by Mr. Standish, of Bagshot; but it is somewhat in the old style, and not very unlike globosa elegans. From Mr. Smith, of Hornsey-road, there was one named the London Rival, pretty good, and much in the way of magnifica. Mr. Wells, of Walthamstow, brought a kind called Invincible, which is after the manner of Standishii, a free bloomer, and of good colour; and Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter, produced their F. exoniensis, some cut flowers of which, inserted in a vase, looked very brilliant.

The splendour of the Pelargoniums formed no inconsiderable portion of the attractions of the exhibition, and in point of colour and perfection of bloom, they were finer than at the previous meetings. In large specimens, the collection from Mr. Cock was perfect with the exception of one plant, the Queen of the Fairies, which was rather on the decline. The large collections also from Mr. Catleugh and Mr. Gaines contained magnificent specimens. Matilda, in the collection of the latter grower, was, from its fine head of bloom, compactness, and symmetry of form, one of the most perfect specimens we have seen. There has been an evident improvement this season in the general appearance of the large collections, in consequence of several of the old and worthless sorts having been discarded; this has given a superiority to this class of flowers, which is not lost upon the public, and we trust to see this reform carried further another year. In the collections of smaller Pelargoniums, we hope to see a much greater improvement next year. We have noticed in this class some new and fine varieties, and we have also observed some which, unfortunately, indicate no forward movement towards the attainment of perfection; those who have complained of not having been prepared for this class will not have this cause to assign another season; and we therefore hope to see this portion of the exhibition what it was intended it should be, a record of the improvements that are going on in this beautiful tribe, as well as specimens of superior cultivation.

In collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties, in pots of 24 to the cast, there were three collections from Amateurs. The Gold Banksian was awarded to Mr. Staines, Middlesex-place, New-road; his collection comprised the following sorts:—Assassin, Enchantress, Rising Sun, Bridesmaid, Victory, Rhoda, Priory King, Witch, Madeleine, Gipsy, Jubilee, and Fair Maid of Devon; these plants were exceedingly well grown, short shrubby specimens in fine bloom, and the plants well covered with flowers. Mr. Cock carried off the Silver Gilt by his exhibition of Luna, Laura, Madeleine, Catleugh's Madame Taglioni, Roulette, Constellation, Coronet, Unit, Emma, Eclipse, Paragon, and Gipsy. The Large Silver was taken by Mr. Dobson, gr. to Mr. E. Beck, of Isleworth; his plants were Amyntor, Meteor, Cleopatra, Martha, Dido, Admiral, Leonora, Luna, Erectum, Susanne, Bride, and Stella. In the Nurserymen's Class, the contention laid between Mr. Gaines and Mr. Catleugh, but neither of these collections were so finely in bloom, nor the plants in such fine condition as they had been exhibited at former shows, and the Silver Gilt was awarded to Mr. Catleugh, for Shepherdess, Rosetta superb, Julia, Unit, Sir R. Peel, Rhoda, Mulberry, Symmetry, Fair Maid of Devon, Favourite, Jubilee, and Marcella. Mr. Gaines's flowers, for which he received the Large Silver, consisted of Commodore, Arabella, Gipsy, Princess Royal, Madeleine, Hermione, Lady Sale, Duchess of Sutherland, Rising Sun, Countess of Zetland, Great Mogul, and Elegans nova.

In collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to the cast, there were two collections from Amateurs. The first to which the Silver Gilt was awarded was from Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, and consisted of 12 magnificent plants, in fine health and condition, and covered with bloom; the sorts were Selina, Evelyn, Evadne, Erectum, Flamingo, Witch, Flash, Grand Monarch, Madeleine, Queen of Fairies, Master Humphrey, and Rhoda. The other collection was from Mr. J. Parker, gr. to J. H. Oughton, Esq., Roehampton; the condition of these plants was not good, they were very unequal, and seen beside Mr. Cock's collection was no doubt a great disadvantage. The Silver Knightian was awarded to them; they were, Lady Mayoress, Joan of Arc, Vulcan, Beauty, Alexandrina, Lady E. Bulteel, Sirius, Britannia, Vivid, Dennis's Prince Albert, Simile, and Florence. Mr. Catleugh and Mr. Gaines contended in the Nurserymen's Class; these collections were very finely grown, many of the specimens were very superb. The Silver Gilt was awarded to Mr. Gaines; his flowers were, Lady J. Douglas, Grand Duke, Black-Eyed Susan, Nymph, Roseum erectum, Erectum, Victory, Gem of the West, Mabel, Arabella, Grand Monarch, and Matilda. Mr. Catleugh received the Large Silver for Grand Monarch, Leila, Coronation, Madeleine, Sapphire, Mrs. Stirling, Tasso, Dido, Wonder, Parson's Queen, Erectum, Josephine.

Advanced as the season is, there were two collections of Calceolarias; the herbaceous kinds were from Mr. J. Dobson, gr. to Mr. E. Beck, of Isleworth; they consisted of Prince Albert, Admiral, Golden Drop, Majestic, Mandarin, and Purpurea. The shrubby collection was sent by Mr. Gaines, and comprised Magniflora, Grandiflora, Celeste, Favourite, Rising Sun, Attila, and Taglioni.

The Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks received their due share of attention. The Picotees were very good, and superior to the Carnations; but Mr. Norman's stand of the latter flowers were exceedingly good, considering the backwardness of the season. The Picotee appears to be a general favourite, and the beauty of edging and the variety in the colour appeared to give great satisfaction. In Carnations, Mr. Smith, of Walworth, sent the only collection contributed by an amateur, for which he received the Large Silver medal, for Young's Earl Grey, Smith's No. 11, Willmer's Duchess of Kent, Norman's Eclipse, Conquering Hero, Hughes' No. 2, Col. Wainman, Collins' Rose, Smith's Miss Groves, Chandos, Willmer's Amato, Strong's Esther, Smith's No. 18, No. 16, Hale's Lord Nelson, Holmes' Lord Nelson, Rainbow, No. 13, Davey's Tower, No. 12, and four seedlings. Mr. Norman obtained the Large Silver in the nurserymen's class; his flowers were, Strong's Duke of York, Jaques' Gloriana, Ely's Col. Wainman, Wallis' Bonny Bess, Wood's William IV., Hogg's Colonel of the Blues, Mansley's Shakspeare, Nix's Lady Chetweyed, Holmes' Count Paulina, Mrs. Divan, Wildman's Napoleon, Milwood's Premier, Chetwood's Excellent, Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire, Cartwright's Rainbow, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, Calcott's Brutus, Wood's Rosabella, Pucelle la Grande, Alfred the Great, Puxley's Prince Albert, Willmer's Solander, and two seedlings. The Silver Knightian to Mr. Willmer, King's-road, Chelsea, for Hepworth's Venus, Willmer's 105, 61, 237, 261, 36, 220, 177, Calisto, Hepworth's Leader, Cartwright's Rainbow, British Beauty, Wood's William IV., Wilson's Harriet, Hale's Prince Albert, Bates' Wellington, Lady of the Lake, Woodland's Queen Victoria, Holmes' Count Paulina, Endymion, Ely's Mungo, Pearson's Sir G. Crewe, Porter's Sophia, and Knott's Alfred the Great. The Picotees exhibited by amateurs were clean, and the colour full and high. In this class, G. Edmonds, Esq., of Wandsworth-road, obtained the Large Silver medal; his flowers were, Willmer's Bifrons, Barraud's Blazon, Eclipse, Rosetta, Willmer's Mary Ann, Peter the Great, Prince Royal, Queen Victoria, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Kirtland's Wellington, Princess Augusta, Sharp's Cleopatra, Fairy Queen, Seedling, Gem, and Delicata; Gidden's Sir R. Peel, Brinkler's Conductor, Wildman's Isabella, Lady Chesterfield, Gidden's Teaser, Willson's Harry. Mr. Barnard's collection consisted of the following sorts: Annesley's Sanspareil, Brinkler's Masterpiece, Annesley's Plenipo, Holmes' Queen, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Kirtland's Mrs. Annesley, Willmer's Mary Anne, Bifrons, Emma, and Admiral, Brinkler's Lady Chesterfield and Rising Sun, Gidden's Sir R. Peel, Lydia, and Teaser; Cornfield's Duchess of Bedford, Brook's Duke of Cambridge, Ely's Marchioness of Waterford, Wells' Lady Maclean, Paul's Seedling 42, Brinkler's Rising Sun, and four seedlings. In the nurserymen's class, the Large Silver was obtained by Mr. Norman, of Woolwich, for Pullen's Fair Flora, Wood's Duke of Manchester, Kirtland's Victoria, Princess Augusta, Seedling, Luff's Seedling, Brinkler's Masterpiece, Hogg's Queen of England, Sharp's Cleopatra and Gem, Willmer's Peter the Great, Elizabeth, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Miss Georgiana, 297, Gidden's Teaser, Purple Perfection, Sharp's Seedling, John's Prince Albert, Jersey, No. 8, and three seedlings. Mr. Willmer, of the King's-road, Chelsea, received the Silver Knightian, for Sharp's Cleopatra, Hector, and Cocked Hat, Jeene's Moonraker, Annesley's Plenipo, Gidden's Bleda, Wood's Lord Hitchinbrook, Aggripina, and Lady Waterford, Soan's Prince Albert, Willmer's Queen, Queen Victoria, Queen of England, Orion, Westonian, Orestes, and 83, 31, 39, 59, 183, and two others.

In PINKS, Mr. Brown's collection was a very fine one, the flowers large and well-laced; the collection to which the second prize was awarded was inferior in growth, and not shown in such fine condition. Mr. Brown received the Silver Knightian for his stand, which contained the following flowers:—Dawson's Gauntlet, Col. Baker, White's Warden, Duchess of Kent, Willmer's Victoria, Onsworth's Omega, Norman's Defiance, Smith's Dr. Coke, Wells' Brilliant, Miss Blackstone, Norman's Henry, Weedon's Victoria, Brown's Eclipse, Lady Flora Hastings, Captain Dundas, Alpha, Church's Roseana, and Tower, Bexley Hero, Dean Swift, Brown's Garland, Ne plus Ultra, Earl of Uxbridge, Brown's Seedling. Messrs. Brown and Atwell obtained the Silver Banksian for their collection.

SEEDLINGS.—There were but few Seedling Pelargoniums exhibited, and one only was selected by the judges; to this a certificate was awarded, as in this case it will be eligible another season, should it continue true to its present fine qualities. It will be a most desirable alteration in this department of the exhibition to offer prizes for seedling Pelargoniums the second season of their blooming, as it frequently happens that seedlings do not remain true to the characters which they in the first season exhibit. The seedling selected for the certificate was from Mr. Whomes, gr to E. Foster, Esq., Clewer Manor, and was named Psyche; the flower is large, of a good form, dark upper petals, with a margin of bright rose, white centre, lower petals pink, and rather veiny; the other seedlings from the same place were not fine specimens of form, but from their substance, high and extraordinary colour, superior quality of the petals and clearness on the edges, we can anticipate from them a class of very superior flowers, of which these are the forerunners. A seedling Picotee from T. Edmonds, Esq., received a certificate; this is a large and bold flower, with good guard petals; the white at present is not good, and there is a slight disposition to bar. A certificate was awarded to Fuchsia Exoniensis.

Exhibitors of Fruit always muster strongly, and bring superior productions at the July show; and the present exhibition was by no means an exception to the ordinary rule, the fruit-tent being well filled with productions that were, generally, highly creditable to British Gardeners. We remarked, however, that some of the objects, especially Peaches and Grapes, had been more or less injured by travelling, and that comparatively few of the black Grapes were what might be correctly described as being thoroughly ripe; the early red tint, in many cases, showing through the purple or black. In regard to the packing, it is so easy to avoid any damage from that cause, by adopting the expedients that have been recommended in this Paper, that there is a carelessness or indifference about the neglect of them which is the very reverse of praiseworthy. And as to the unripeness of some of the fruit, exhibitors seem hardly conscious enough that well-coloured Grapes, of moderate size in the berries and bunches, are more meritorious than larger ones which have not that rich purple tint so conducive to effect. In short, as has before been said, it is rather a perfect fitness for the table, than any extraordinary appearance, which is most deserving of commendation. The Pine-Apples were mostly of a very excellent character, especially the Queens of Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne, Messrs. Gunter and Co., and Mr. Fielder, gr. to W. Linwood, Esq. Handsome specimens of other sorts were exhibited by different individuals. Of Black Hamburgh Grapes, probably the finest were those by Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart., which were really splendid; only they were associated with two very indifferent Pines. Some almost equally good were shown alone by Mr. Henderson. There were some very superior ones from Mr. Davis, gr. to A. Smith, Esq., R. Thompson, Esq., Stansty Hall, and Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall; with good ones from Mr. Godfrey, gr. to the Earl of Limerick, and Mr. G. Bell, of Norwich. The Cannon Hall Muscat was sent, in very fine condition, by Mr. Roberts, gr. to M. Wilson, Esq.; the White Sweetwater, good, by Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne, and Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney, Bart.; some superior Grizzly Frontignans, by Mr. Clarke, gr. to W. Block, Esq.; White Frontignans, and Sir A. Pytche's St. Peters, both fine, by Mr. Moffatt, gr. to the Duke of Newcastle: and capital black and white Grapes on Vines in pots, by Mr. Hardy, gr. to J. B. Daubuz, Esq. There was also a seedling Grape, very small, but particularly black, shown by Mr. Buck, of Blackheath. A large cluster of the fruit of Musa Cavendishii, though unripe, was sent by Mr. Baker, gr. to the Rev. T. Thurlow. Peaches and Nectarines were more scanty than usual. There were prime dishes of both from Mr. Collins, gr. to E. H. Chapman, Esq.; with excellent Nectarines from Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne. Melons of good quality were brought by Mr. Spencer and others. A dish of Figs was contributed by Mr. Roberts, gr. to M. Wilson, Esq. Splendid Bigarreau Cherries were furnished by Mr. Castell, of Shepherd's Bush, and Mr Meyers, of Brentford; with good May Dukes by Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney, Bart. Fine Elton Pine Strawberries came from Mr. Davis, gr. to A. Smith, Esq., Ware; with British Queen, do., from Mr. Brewin, gr. to R. Gunter, Esq., and others from different growers. Well-preserved French Crab Apples, which had acquired a deep yellow tint, were supplied by Mr. C. Diplock, gr. to M. Emanuel, Esq., Twickenham; and the Conqueror Cucumber, twenty-seven inches long, not for competition, by Mr. Mills, of Gunnersbury.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

July 5.—The Duke of Richmond in the chair. Lord Calthorpe and R. Arkwright, Esq., were elected Governors, and 52 gentlemen Members of the Society.

THE MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT DERBY.

Tuesday, July 11.—There seems to be much more bustle on occasion of the meeting of the R.A.S.E. in this town, than there has been in any of those in which it was held before. The arrangements appear to have been made with judgment. The yard in which the implements and the cattle are exhibited is about ¾ of a mile from the Railway Station towards the south. The pavilion for the great dinner on Thursday is very near the Station, between it and the Town. The Council-room and other offices adjoin the pavilion; so that the whole is very conveniently situated. The ground all around these is covered with booths, with flags flying in front of them, where refreshments are offered to the public suited to the taste of all classes. There are shows, a grand theatre, and various extraordinary sights to satisfy the curiosity of country visitors. The whole has very much the appearance of a fair or a race-course. The implements have been on show this day to those who thought it worth while to pay 5*s.* to examine them leisurely, without having their attention taken off by the cattle show, which will be open to-morrow. The dinner given by the Mayor will be at 7 to-day, at the Royal Hotel; 80 guests are invited, including all the members of the Council, who have accepted the invitation.

Wednesday, July 12.—The dinner at the Royal Hotel, given to the Council by Mr. Crompton, Mayor of Derby, was in the usual style of civic hospitality; and the honours were done by him with much cordiality. On his right sat the Duke of Richmond, and on his left the Duke of Devonshire. The Earl of Hardwicke, the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, was detained by a delay in the train in which he was coming from London, and only arrived when the dessert was put on. Lord Morpeth, Lord Stoverdale, Lord Scarborough, and Lord Yarborough, were next in order; Sir M. Morgan, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir John Johnstone, &c. &c. After the usual public toasts, the health of the President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England was proposed, and ably responded to by Lord Hardwicke, who alluded to the inseparable connexion between Agriculture, manufacture, and commerce, and hoped that the meeting of the Society at Derby would excite the mechanical talents of the manufacturers, and make them contribute to the improvement of Agricultural implements. The health of the Duke of Wellington and the Army was responded to by the Duke of Richmond, and that of the Navy by the Earl of Hardwicke, who stated the advantage of a naval education in teaching habits of obedience and self-control. The Duke of Devonshire rose, after his health, as High Steward of Derby, had been given and drank. In a very appropriate and neat speech he alluded to his early connexion with the town and neighbourhood, and particularly with his friend the Mayor, who had followed the example of many others, and turned his attention to the draining and improving of land. His Grace was listened to with great attention, and sat down amidst considerable applause. The last speech, and not the least amusing, was that of Mr. Clark Hillyard, President of the Northampton Grazing and Farmers' Club. He was called upon as a veteran Agriculturist, on the toast being given of "Practical and Scientific Farming." He spoke with great spirit and energy, although, as he observed in rising, in his 77th year. He compared science to the lamp which guided the path of practice. The party did not disperse till after 11 o'clock, every one apparently much delighted with the hospitable reception they had met with. To-day the implements were again on show, some few having been selected for trial; but the ground was so unfavourable, although the weather was fine, and the crowd of lookers-on so great, that we came away without being able to form any decided opinion of the comparative value of the objects of trial. The arrangements in the Implement-yard were excellent; each exhibitor had a number affixed to his stand, and in the catalogue every separate object exhibited was numbered in order under the number of the stand, so that there was no difficulty in finding any one of them, as you would a book in a well-arranged library. The implements improve every year; many new ones appear, and the best of the old ones are more perfectly manufactured. As usual, Messrs. Ransome, of Ipswich; Cottam and Hallen; Wedlake; Smith, of Peasenhall; Barnett, Exall, and Andrews, Reading, exhibited their ploughs, drills, chaff-cutters, &c. To-day is the Council-dinner. There are many foreigners from France, Belgium, Germany, and America; and the committee have done everything in their power to enable them to see everything, and to fulfil the object of their coming.

[We copy from the *Morning Post* the following account of some of the implements exhibited. Upon proceeding to the trial-fields the company were obliged to pass through Mr. White's farm-yard, where several of the implements driven by steam power were in the course of trial. The engine used for the purpose was a 4-horse power, manufactured by Mr. A. Dean, of Birmingham, and attracted a good deal of notice from the simplicity of its construction, the protection it afforded from fire or sparks, and for the facility with which it could be drawn from one farm to another, two horses only being required for the purpose. The engine is also fitted up as a complete steam irrigator, by means of a hose from a distant tank, river, or pond. By the same contrivance it can be made serviceable in draining or flooding lands, &c., serving as a fire-engine of immense power. The display of its capabilities, however, was confined this morning to the driving of a thrashing and chaff-cutting machine, which is worked with great effect. The machinery is the invention of Mr. William Cambridge, of Market-Lavington, near Devizes, and is perfect for thrashing every kind of corn, pulse, or seed, without injury to the corn or straw. Another implement in the farm-yard was a corn-crusher, invented and manufactured by Richard Clyburne, of Uley, near Dursley. It is a machine differing from all others of its kind, as they have generally been fluted either in a line with the axis or spirally, consequently are liable to clog, or, having plane surfaces, could not crush any hard or minute grain. It has a large and small roller, with a series of grooves turned in each in the form of a V, and fitting each other, the sharp edge of the V penetrating the grain, while the velocity of the grooves are varying, producing a grinding motion; the grooves are kept clean by scrapers, so that the work is quite uniform, and the most minute grain will be crushed. The following is a list of the ploughs:—A patent iron swing plough, invented by W., Armstrong of Hawnes, and J. Howard of Bedford. This plough is made entirely of iron (principally wrought). The peculiarity consists in the formation of the cutting and moving parts. It is stated to be upon the same principle as a patent iron plough manufactured by the same persons, who state they have paid great attention to the share and furrow turner, not only with a view to reduce the draught, but to make it suitable to as great a variety of soil as possible. The share of the patent iron plough is fastened by a screw rod running down inside the frame and turning into the share, so that it may be removed or rendered fast with the greatest ease and despatch. The coulter has a peculiar kind of fastening, which gives all the various positions necessary in a simple and secure manner. It has an improved regulating draught chain, and other improvements in the frame, handles, wheels, &c. Ransome's Patent Plough, invented and manufactured by themselves. This plough has a movable nosepiece. The plough admits of adjusting the pitch of the share either to take more or less hold of the ground, or laterally to give it an inclination more or less towards the lands. Two-horse swing-plough, invented by Edward Brayton, and manufactured by himself. This plough is of a new construction, having a rod attached to the beam immediately in front of the coulter, and all communicating thence to the bridle,

taking the draught and strain off the beam, which is therefore allowed to be much lighter, whilst, by means of a screw, alterations for land or hold are instantaneously effected without the necessity of breaking the horses. A plough adapted for heavy land, invented by Wilkie, of Scotland. This has been improved by William Wood, of Knutsford, in the beam for regulating the depth. The draft has been diminished by Mr. Wood's improvements. A plough, invented by W. H. Hyett, Esq., and manufactured by R. P. Chew, of Painswick. A movable apparatus, with three lines, for the purpose of loosening and pulverising the soil in the bottom of the furrow, is attached to the right side of the beam. A one-wheel plough, invented and manufactured by Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, of Reading. This is a very light plough, with a divided turn-furrow. A boat plough, manufactured by Mr. B. Mellington, of Asgarby, near Sleaford. It is for making a watercourse in the furrows after sown. A harrow, invented by Mr. Robert Hobkin, of Hartington, near Ashbourn, which follows a carriage in a circular motion. A plough and drill, by Mr. John Meakin. The plough is of the ordinary description, to which a drill is attached, the drill being worked by the action of the plough-wheel. It is also accompanied by a harrow and roller for covering the seed. A set of iron seed or fallow harrows, by Mr. Charles Wright, of Idridgehay, the teeth of which can be gauged to any depth, and can be completely cleansed without stopping the horses. A crusher, by Hall and Co., the weight of which, without the frame, is ten-and-a-half hundred weight. Its peculiarities are, that moveable knives, on the principle of a screw, are placed obliquely on vertical wheels. A winnowing machine, invented and manufactured by Messrs. Samuel and Richard Jackson of Nottingham. This machine will answer for a blower to separate the light corn. There are also improvements in the rising and falling riddles, the shakers, and the connecting rod. Wayte's improved presser drill, for sowing corn, turnips, &c. This implement presents a perfect, simple, and cheap mode of forming regularly, at any distance from each other, six grooves sufficiently deep to receive any description of seed; and scrapers are fixed so as to keep the pressers clean while they are in operation. The apparatus for drilling bones, or other small manure, is fixed in the front of the pressers, so that the manure is forced down by the pressers into the grooves, and mixed with a portion of soil. An agitator is fixed in the management-box, which is constantly kept in motion, and prevents the manure from setting fast. The seed and manure can be seen in the grooves, and if either is not regularly deposited it is detected. These pressers will act upon every kind of land after it has been ploughed; they break the clods, and pulverise the soil, and in many cases there is no necessity for having the land harrowed. Upon clover ley, the pressers are set to go in the same seams as the plough, and they will be quite as effective, if they are used after the field has been ploughed some time, so that any quantity of land may be ploughed before the pressers are put to work upon it. The pressers have not any tendency to pull up long manure, but press it down. The presser drill turns at the ends of the lands without difficulty, and is not obliged to be lifted out of the ground. If a wheat crop should fail, or be very thin, the improved presser drills will be found of great value in the spring, to sow spring wheat or other grain amongst the wheat without injuring it, but on the contrary, will do it good by pressing it down, which fastens the roots. Six renovators may be applied to this machine in the place of pressers, so that it may be used for drilling seeds, lentils, manure, &c., upon old or new turf. Wayte's clod and soil crusher, or land cultivator. This implement will, in a very short time, convert the roughest land into small particles, and for fallows it is invaluable. It contains fifteen pressers for crushing land, and by taking part of the pressers off, will make grooves to receive seed as follows:—Twelve grooves at six inches asunder, eleven grooves at seven inches asunder, nine grooves at eight inches asunder, nine grooves at nine inches asunder. When it is wanted to be used as a presser, take some of the pressers off the shaft, and put a collar and screw on each side of the remaining pressers, so as to keep them at any distance the seams or grooves are required to be made. The scrapers are only required in wet or damp weather, and one upon every other presser will do when crushing, but when it is pressing, a scraper upon each presser will be necessary.]

Thursday, July 13.—THE SHOW-YARD.—The exhibition of implements improves beyond belief; not only are there very numerous new contrivances and improvements in old implements, but the competition between different manufacturers has caused a great improvement in the workmanship. It would be impossible to enumerate the various implements which are deserving of notice. Many inventors and manufacturers are naturally disappointed if their inventions are not noticed by the Judges, even if they obtain no prize.

Amongst many improvements, there is one on the thrashing-machine, by which the straw comes out unbroken and fit for thatching. I did not see it work, but it was explained to me by Mr. May, the partner of Ransome's, who have taken out a patent for it. A great improvement has also been made by Wenlake on his hay-making machine, by which the motion is readily reversed, and the grass which has been tedded out is speedily turned over. Lord Ducie had many improvements on his scarifiers, and his chaff-cutter.

[Among the prize-implements, the following may be selected as those most deserving notice. We take them from the excellent report in the columns of the *Morning Post*:—

The highest money prize of 30*l.* to the Messrs. Richard Garret, of Saxmundham, for a drill for general purposes. The general utility of this implement is to perform in one process, manuring, Corn and Grass seeding, which is accomplished as follows:—Corn and manure may be deposited together down the same conductors, or through separate coulters, rakes being provided to cover the manure with the mould upon which the seed is deposited. The seed-engine accompanying this drill, is adapted to sow at the same time with spring Corn and manure, or may be used as a separate implement for Grass-seeds, Broad-cast, or Turnips and Mangel wurzel, in rows, either with or without manure. It possesses the following important additions in the construction of their improved drill, viz., a double-actioned stirrer is introduced into the manure-department, having a perpendicular, and also a revolving movement, by means of which the manure (which in the drills hitherto in use has frequently clogged and hung back in the manure-box, so much so, as to require the attendance of a man to prevent it) is, in this, constantly disturbed and pressed forward into the departments for the depositing barrel, and causing an equal distribution, in exact quantities, of the most difficult, coarse, or badly-prepared manures. In the working of the seed-sowing engine, as before constructed, the difficulty which has hitherto presented itself, of mixing together the heavier with the lighter seeds, the heavier has, by the motion of the engine, been shaken to the bottom of the box, being thereby sown in very unequal proportions. To remedy this, the small heavy seeds, such as Clover, Trefoil, &c. are delivered from the cups, while the lighter Grass-seeds, such as Rye, Grass, &c. are, by the same operation, brushed out of a separate apartment of the box, down the same conductors with the other seeds. This easy and simple method, whereby the required quantities of each seed are nicely mixed, and evenly sown all over the land, deserves particular attention, and is regulated by merely turning the screw at the end of the box for Rye, Grass, and changing wheels on the cup-barrel for Clover, &c. In addition to the above improvements, there is a simple and effectual method of depositing the manure and seed at intervals. The manure is first dropped in any required quantity and covered with the soil, and the seed is then dropped, at the same intervals, on the soil directly over the manure. There is also introduced into the drill a new and more effectual method of steering or guiding, so that on flat ploughed land, the drill in returning may be kept parallel with the preceding rows. A prize of 10*l.* to Mr. David Harker, of Mere, for a new implement for draining, invented by himself. This implement consists of a frame supported upon four or more wheels, the wheels are upon cranks for elevating or letting down to the depth required, which is done with an endless screw turned by a handle acting upon a wheel fixed upon the same axle as the cranks, the cutting and throwing out part swings in the centre of the frame, with a movable mould board upon a castor-wheel, that rises or falls according to the depth to throw the soil a little off the side of the drain. Two small wheels are fixed on the front, the one running horizontal, and the other vertical, to guide in the same cut again, so that going or returning it cuts and throws it out so that it requires no spade work at all, at less expense than a penny per rod, about two feet deep; two mould boards are attached to fill it in again. It can cut from one inch to two feet, according to the power. By removing the cutting part, the frame answers the purpose of a cultivator or scarifier, by fixing a tine to it of any description. It is all made of malleable iron. A prize of 10*l.* for a patent chaff-cutter, invented by the Earl of Ducie. This machine will cut twelve inches wide, and can be driven by any sort of power; if worked by men it requires two to turn and one to feed. This machine is upon an entirely new principle. The cutters consist of thin blades or knives with serrated edges, coiled spirally round a cylinder, which gives a drawing cut, and requires a much less power to cut a given quantity of material than the old machines. From the peculiar arrangement of the cutters, the inconvenience and delay attendant upon removing them for the purpose of sharpening is avoided; this is done by turning the cylinder the back way round, and advancing the emery grinder towards the cutters; care must be taken not to press the emery grinder very hard against the edges: from ten to twenty revolutions of the cylinder is quite sufficient to sharpen the machine. A much more simple method is also adopted for changing the length of the cut, which is done by shifting the strap from one pair of pulleys to another; there are three pair, thus—when the strap is upon the large pully on the axis of the cutting cylinder, and the small one on the shaft that drives the feeding rollers, it will cut three-quarters of an inch long, and shorter by a quarter of an inch in every other pair of pulleys. The quantity is in proportion to the speed. A silver medal to Mr. Jonathan Gillett, of Brailes, for a patent rick ventilator, which consists of an iron frame, about two feet in length, and cylinder attached, with a small knife on each side at the lower end, and an iron bar through the centre of the frame and cylinder, with a screw at the bottom, making an aperture of about seven inches in diameter (for ventilation) through hay and corn ricks when too much heated. A silver medal for a corn meter, invented by Mr. John Norton, of Chester. This machine is used for measuring corn for cattle, instead of the man going into the granary. It consists of a cylinder divided into two compartments, each holding a quarter of a peck; the dials are three in number: the first is divided into 16, so that each division represents a quarter of a peck, and each revolution of the dial one bushel; the second is divided into 10, each division being one bushel, consequently one revolution of the dial will indicate 10 bushels; the other dial is divided into 8, each division representing 10 bushels, and one revolution of the dial will be 80 bushels: so that if 80 bushels of corn be put into a granary, it can be known when it is out by inspecting the dials. A silver medal for an improved drain-level, invented by Andrew Notman, of Painswick. It is used for the purpose of draining land in a dry season; its frame-work are three horizontal bars of wood and two upright legs, with a spirit-level fixed in the uppermost bar; it also has a sight attached to it for taking levels at a distance; one of the legs is movable, and has a vernier scale, so that if the fall be ever so small, the level can be set to it and locked: it can then be put into the hands of the workman, and used the same as a common level. A silver medal for a soil-pulverizer, invented by the Hon. M. W. R. Nugent. This is made of wrought iron, and has five tines and eight mortices, so that the tines can be put to follow the common plough, at nine or eighteen inches, to stir the land between the rows of Turnips. A prize of 10*l.* to Mr. Alex. Dean, of Birmingham, for a four-horse steam-engine on wheels, with shafts complete, for travellers. This engine is recommended for remarkable simplicity of construction, for absence of all danger from fire or sparks, and for portability and facility, with which two horses will convey it from one farm to another, working in the fields or other convenient place without fixing, and its superior metallic piston and valves, insuring its fitness at all times for immediate use. It is fitted up as a complete steam irrigator, and will be found adapted for irrigating land by means of the hose, from a distant tank, river, or pond, also for draining or flooding lands, emptying ponds, &c., discharging a great body of water at a required higher or lower point, and serving as a fire-engine of immense power, and as a most useful agricultural steam-engine, driving a thrashing-machine, &c., with a power equal to six or seven horses. A Silver Medal to Mr. J. B. Denton, of Southampton, for a map in relief of a district, with instruments. The model is constructed of plaster, or electrotyped in copper, to a true scale; and by means of the instrument accompanying it, any height or distance may be obtained. Its use as a complete guide to draining economically is evident, while the properties of an undulatory surface are made apparent by pouring water upon it, which, flowing to the lowest levels, exhibit how the waters of the higher lands may be profitably applied.]

The exhibition of live stock was good; but except the collecting together more good animals, no great improvement could be perceived in any one breed;—in fact, all the breeds have been long brought to such perfection, that little improvement can be expected; and the great object of the breeders is to keep up the quality of their stock. On the whole, the exhibition of stock was not superior to that at Bristol, while that of implements greatly surpassed it.

A great number of prizes, varying in value from 30*l.* to 2*l.* were awarded to the most successful exhibitors of stock; but our limited space obliges us to omit any enumeration of them.

The COUNCIL DINNER took place this day in the County Hall, which is a very fine room. Above 400 tickets had been issued, but only about 350 sat down. Lord Hardwicke, the President, had on his right the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Everett the American Minister, the Marquis of Northampton, Prof. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Coleman, an American gentleman, sent by his Government to examine the Agriculture of various countries in Europe, Prof. Owen of the College of Surgeons, Mr. C. Price, Sir R. Heron, and Sir C. Lemon. On the left sat the Mayor of Derby, the Marquis of Downshire, Lord Yarborough, Lord Scarborough, Lord Morpeth, and several other gentlemen. After the usual public toasts, which were shortly prefaced by Lord Hardwicke, whose fine-toned voice filled the whole room, Dr. Buckland was called upon to respond to that of the "Science of Agriculture," which he did in his usual manner, showing the great advantage of the application of science to Agriculture, and eulogising the scientific men present.

The award of the Judges of implements not having arrived, the President gave the health of all the exhibitors, and observed that this department was improving every year, both in the number of new inventions, and in the perfection of old, at prices which were astonishing, considering the perfection of the work and materials. Mr. A. Ransome, whose name was joined to the toast, made a very good speech on the subject of Mechanical Improvements in Agricultural Implements and their importance, while he complained of the little attention paid to this part of exhibitions in the comparison with that bestowed on stock.—Lord Spencer proposed the health of the Judges, after which Prof. Owen proposed "Success to Agriculture all over the World," prefaced by a neat speech, in which he showed that the Sciences of Anatomy and Physiology sprang from Agriculture. He observed that the disposition to extreme fatness in some animals was not a state of disease, as some imagine, but one of high health; that in tropical climates it was a wise provision of Nature, intended to support the animal during the hot season, when vegetation was parched up, and without which they must perish.—Mr. Coleman rose in answer to this toast, and made a good speech, which was a specimen of the discursive and flowery style, and had evidently been prepared for the occasion. He remarked that Agriculture, besides being the source of all wealth, was the most important in a political and moral point of view, its tendency being to produce peace and harmony, and all its pursuits being eminently calculated to form a religious and innocent character.—Mr. Colvile gave "The Local Committee," in a good speech.—The last toast of the evening was that of "The President," given by Lord Yarborough, which produced a most excellent and forcible speech from Lord Hardwicke. He strongly recommended the practical farmers to avail themselves of the experience and knowledge they already possessed, and to apply the principles which have been known for ages to the improvement of their farms; to cultivate the soil assiduously—to make all the straw into rich manure, by feeding cattle—and to select the best seeds, by which means he himself had improved a farm in 15 years so as to double its average produce. He read a quotation from a book published above a century ago (Tull's works, I believe), to show that these means were then fully appreciated; and by a most eloquent speech closed the proceedings of the day.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Caledonian Horticultural Society, June 23.—The third exhibition for the season took place in the Experimental Gardens Inverleith Row, when the usual promenade took place. The weather was delightful, and in consequence there was a brilliant and fashionable assemblage of visitors. The grounds were in the highest state of order, and, notwithstanding the late ungenial weather, presented many attractions. The exhibition of flowers was rich and varied. In the profusion of blossom which the plants exhibited, no one would have detected the traces of the late ungenial weather; and few exhibitions, at the same season of the year, have equalled the present. The principal feature of the exhibition was the Heaths, of which several varieties were shown, all rich and beautiful. Next in order came the Pelargoniums, which, though rather early for them, were very splendid, particularly a large collection of them from Messrs. Dickson and Co. The Pansies were also much admired, especially several specimens of new varieties raised by Mr. Symington, Newington. One of these, certainly the finest in the collection, has been named in compliment to the Lady of the Lord President, it being her Ladyship's own selection. The testimonial presented to Dr. Neill was exhibited in the new hall, and attracted many admirers. The band of the 66th Regiment was present during the day, and played many fine airs. The following were the prizes awarded: FOR THE FOUR FINEST SHRUBBY EXOTICS, *silver medal*, Mr. G. Stirling, gr to Lord Melville; the plants being Aphelexis húmilis, Chorozema várium, Polygala oppositifólia, and Pimelea sylvestris; 2, Mr. J. Young, gr to T. Oliver, Esq., Newington Lodge, for Epacris grandiflora, Diplacus puniceus, Leschenáultia biloba, and Pimelea hispida. FOR THE FOUR BEST FLOWERED CAPE HEATHS, *silver medal*, to Mr. D. Foulis, gr to Jas. Tytler, Esq., of Woodhouselee, for Erica Beaumontiana, vestita coccínea, odora rósea, and ventricosa: 2, Mr. Stirling, Melville Castle, for E. elegans, perspícua, ventricosa coccínea minor, and Coventriana. For FUCHSIAS there was no proper competition; but one collection of considerable merit having been sent in, consisting of F. Venus victrix, magnífica, and Invincible, a premium was awarded to Mr. Young for the same. FOR THE TWO FINEST TROPICAL ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS, *silver medal*, Mr. R. Middleton, gr to Dr. Neill, Canonmills; the kinds being Epidendrum aromáticum and Dendróbium densiflorum. The prize of two guineas, offered to practical gardeners, by Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons (and placed at the disposal of the Society), for the SIX NEWEST AND FINEST STAGE PELARGONIUMS, was assigned to Mr. Young, for Catleugh's Comte de Paris, Garth's Comte de Paris, Gaines's Prince Albert, Garth's Queen of Beauties, Lane's Lady Cotton Shepherd, and Garth's Queen of Fairies. For another collection, consisting of Bridesmaid, Duenna, Flash, Fair Maid of Devon, Florence, and Comte de Paris, the Committee awarded the Society's silver medal to Mr. P. Thomson, gr, Craigiehall. For the finest specimen of any TENDER EXOTIC SHRUB, *silver medal*, Mr. P. Crocket, gr to Col. Fergusson, of Raith, for a magnificent plant of Pimelea decussata, densely clothed with flowers. And for the finest-grown specimen of any RECENTLY-INTRODUCED PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANT, the prize was also assigned to Mr. Crocket, for Manéttia cordifólia, trained to a light trellis, four feet high, with foliage and flowers in the greatest perfection. FOR THE FOUR MOST CURIOUS OR UNCOMMON NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS in pots, Mr. Stirling, for Aceras anthropóphora, Linnæa borealis, Asplénium viride, and Woodsia hyperbórea. And a smaller award was made to Mr. Alex. Forrester, gr to Capt. Falconar, of Carlourie, for Paris quadrifólia, Cypripédium calcéolus, Gymnadénia conópsea, and Orchis maculata. A premium was awarded to Mr. Middleton, Canonmills Cottage, for Mesembryánthemum tricolor, as the best recently-introduced annual flower exhibited. From the Leith-walk Nurseries of Messrs. Dickson and Co., there was an extensive collection of showy plants, principally Pelargoniums, and also a tray containing forty choice sorts, a truss of the flower being placed in front of a leaf of the respective kinds. An extra medal was awarded. From the Inverleith Nurseries of Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons there was also an excellent display of plants, including many fine Pelargoniums and Calceolarias. A medal was awarded to Messrs. Purdie and Merrilees, of the Stanwell Nurseries, for a beautiful collection of Cape Heaths, Pimeleas, and Boronias, with their fine seedling Fúchsia Stanwelliana. Several good seedling Pelargoniums were sent from various quarters; but none of them being superior to esteemed kinds now in general cultivation, the Committee abstained from making any award. It is needless to enumerate the fine plants which occupied the tables of the Hall, and of the tent on the lawn. They were gracefully arranged, some noble specimens from the Royal Botanic Garden towering above the humbler beauties. Among these may be mentioned, as remarkable for their great size and splendour, Grevillea acanthifólia, Brachysema latifólium, Erica spúria, and E. odora rósea; and, it may be added, that two magnificent Palms, Latánia borbonica, from the same establishment, adorned the two ends of the Hall. Some lovely Cape Heaths from the collection of Prof. Dunbar, Rose-Park, were much admired, particularly Erica vestita rósea and cárnea, and Thunbergii. A number of beautiful seedling Calceolarias, raised by Mr. Anderson, of Maryfield, by Mr. Sleigh, at Lauriston Castle, and by Mr. Thynne, Glasgow, with some choice seedling Pansies, raised by Mr. Symington, of Newington, proved interesting to florist cultivators. Some singular-looking Epiphytes, particularly Oncidium Papílio, or the Butterfly plant, were sent by Mrs. Haig, of View Park, and attracted general notice. A large Musk plant, Aster argophyllus, in full flower, from the greenhouse at Denholm Green, scented the Hall. From the garden of Capt. Falconar, of Carlourie, there was a rich display of Pæonies and Irises, genera in which that garden excels. Various fine specimens of flowering plants were contributed from the nurseries of Mr. Lawson, Golden Acres, including Labichea lanceolata from Swan River, and a suffruticose Aster from the Himalayan Alps. Messrs. Sang, of the Kirkaldy Nurseries, furnished beautiful specimens of the double-flowering scarlet Thorn. Other fine plants were sent from the gardens of Mr. Wauchope, of Edmonstone; Mr. Keith, Corstorphine Hill, Sir J. Gibson Craig, Riccarton; Mr. Yule, Broughton Hall, and Mr. Syme, Trinity Cottage. Several admirable specimens from the Society's own hothouses were likewise placed in the Hall; among which Oncidium divaricatum, O. lúridum, O. Wentworthianum, Erica elegans, and E. flórida campanulata, were conspicuous.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Aberdeenshire Horticultural Society, June 21.—The second competition for the season took place in the Assembly Rooms. The attendance of visitors was very numerous, and the fine show of flowers and fruit that on every hand met the eye gave the greatest gratification. Prizes were awarded as follows:—*Ranunculuses*, 1, D. Gairnes, gr, Glenbervie; 2, J. Simpson, gr, Elmhill. *Anemones*, 1, J. Fowlie, gr to G. S. Gibb, Esq., of Cuits; 2, J. Mathewson, gr, Links. *Seedling Ranunculus*, N. Glennie, gr, Fintray. *Tulips*, J. Wood, gr, Logie. *Pelargoniums*, 1, A. Mackie, gr, Arbuthnot; 2. D. Gairns, Glenbervie; 3, F. Deans, gr, Union Grove; 4, G. Cardno, gr, Cornhill. *Seedling do.*, 1, D. Gairns, Glenbervie; 2, G. Cardno, Cornhill. *Cacti*, T. Darling, gr to Lady Grant, Woodhill. *Heartsease*, 1, A. Mackie, Arbuthnot; 2, J. Simpson, Elmhill. *Irises*, J. Berrie, gr, Broadford. *Preserved Apples* (Ribston Pippins), R. Donald, gr, Woodside. *Preserved Apples* (other sorts), 1, A. Smith, gr, Pitfour; 2 and 3 A. Brown, gr, Heathcot. *Cucumbers*, 1, J. Wood, Logie; 2, D. Gairns, Glenbervie; 3, A. Mackie, Arbuthnot. *Early Peas*, 1, W. Riddel, gr, Blackford; 2, A. Hopkirk, gr, Balgownie Lodge. *Turnips*, 1 and 2, J. Wood, Logie; 3, A. Reith, gr, Pitmuxton; 4, A. Cooper, gr, Aberdeen. *Carrots*, 1, C. Runcy, Esq., of Millbank; 2 and 3, J. Wood, Logie. *Cauliflower*, N. Glennie, Fintray. *Cabbages*, 1, Mrs. G. Collie, Mergie; 2, T. Robertson, gr, Hardgate; 3, A. Reith, Pitmuxton; 4, J. Wood, Logie. *Home-made Wine*, A. Mackie, Arbuthnot. 12 *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, T. Darling, Woodhill; 2, W. Joss, gr, Banchory. 6 *Greenhouse Plants*

G. Cardno, Cornhill. *Border Flower*, J. Mathewson, Links. THE EXTRA PRIZE (for flowers), was awarded to R. Farquhar, gr, Millbank, for a beautiful specimen of *Tropæolum pentaphyllum*. THE FIRST EXTRA PRIZE (for fruits and vegetables), was adjudged to C. Runcy, Esq., for a bush of *Ripe Gooseberries*, of the Langley-green variety; and the second to A. Mackie, Arbuthnot, for six gigantic stalks of *Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb*.

Alnwick Horticultural Society, June 20.—The Summer Exhibition of this Society was held in the Townhall, when, notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the season, most of the articles exhibited were in fine perfection. The following is the award of the Judges:—6 *Tulips*, Marianne, Wade's King, Wood's Trafalgar, Rosina, Lady Balcarras, and Platoff, Mr. T. Allan. *Rose Tulip*, Triomphe Royale, Bizarre Royale, Wood's Trafalgar, Bylown's do., and Wade's King, Mr. T. Allan. 6 *Heartsease*, 1, Thompson's Eclipse, Burnett's England's Defiance, Gaines' Grand Duke, Peter Dick, Viper, and Wonder of the World, Mr. J. Burnett; 2, Great Western, Earl's Mountain Maid, England's Defiance, Tizzard's Jewess, Westminster Abbey, and May's Defender, Mr. Burnett. *Seedling Heartsease*, named Lycurgus, Mr. W. Richardson. 6 *Pelargoniums*, Gardeners' Class, 1, Gaines's King, Sylph, Adela, Dennis's Perfection, Masterpiece, and Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. A. Oliver, gr to the Hon. H. T. Liddell, Islington; 2, Lady Denbigh, Jewess, Globe Scarlet, Prince Albert, Catharine Parr, and Imogene, Mr. G. Douglas, gr to G. Selby, Esq., Belle Vue. 6 *Calceolarias*, Gardeners' Class, Mr. A. Oliver. 3 *Pelargoniums*, Amateurs' Class, 1, Garth's Perfection, Sylph, Dennis's Perfection, Mr. T. Allan; 2, Conservative, Alicia, and Eliza Superb, Mr. Allan. 3 *Calceolarias*, 1, mirabilis, speciosissimus, and Leila, Mr. Allan; 2, Lady of the Lake, Modesty, and speciosissimus, Mr. Allan. 1 *Pelargonium*, Amateurs, Jewess, Mr. G. Cockburn, 1 *Fuchsia*, insignis, Mr. J. Burnett. SEEDLINGS, FIRST CLASS.—*Calceolarias*, very fine, named Fairy Queen, and The Duke; and *Pelargonium*, named Maid of Aln, Mr. T. Allan. 2 *Cactuses*, speciosissimus and Jenkinsonii, Mr. Allan. 1 *Cactus*, Jenkinsonii, Miss Leithead. *Gladiolus*, Mr. Allan. *Erica*, Mr. Oliver. *Schizanthus*, Mr. Allan. *Cinerarias*, 1, Mr. Oliver; 2, Mr. Allan. *Greenhouse Plant*, 1, Mr. Oliver; 2, Miss Leithead. *Bouquet*, Mr. Oliver. *Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. Macfarlane; 2, Mr. Barron, gr to W. Burrell, Esq., Broome Park. *Potatoes*, 1 and 2, Mr. Barron. *Cauliflowers*, Mr. J. Cleugh, gr to the Rev. J. Wood, Beadnell Hall. *Cabbage*, 1, Mr. Macfarlane; 2, Mr. Reay, gr to the Rev. G. Rooke, Embleton Vicarage. *Lettuce*, 1, Mr. Oliver; 2, Mr. Barron. *Rhubarb*, 1, Mr. J. Newton; 2, Mr. Reay. *Turnips*, H. Moises, Esq., Croft House. *Asparagus*, 1, Mr. Cleugh; 2, Mr. Barron. EXTRA PRIZES were also awarded to Mr. Oliver, for Oranges, for Apples in a fine state of preservation, and a seedling Cineraria; to Miss Leithead, for Dianthus aggregata; to Mr. Stott, for Ribes speciosum; to Mr. Barron, for a bouquet of beautiful Stocks; and to Mr. Allan, for Schizanthus and a seedling Cineraria.

Banchory Ternan Horticultural Society, June 14.—The second Exhibition of this Society (being the first of the season) was held in the New School-house, lately erected by Lady Burnett. The specimens, notwithstanding the unfavourable season, exceeded the expectation of the numerous visitors. The Judges awarded the prizes as follows:—*Tulips*, 1, W. Walker, gr, Inchmarlo; 2, A. Fowler, Lairny; 3, W. Barron, Crathie. *Stocks*, 1, A. Fowler; 2, J. Hurry, Banchory Lodge. *Pelargoniums*, 1 and 2, W. Barron. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, R. Calder, Arbeadie Cottage; 2, W. Barron; 3, J. Hurry; 4, W. Mackenzie, Invery. *Heartsease*, 1, W. Hurry, Feugh Cottage; 2, W. Walker; 3, R. Calder. *Cabbages*, 1 and 2, W. Barron; 2, W. Blacklaws, Mavisbank. *Asparagus*, 1, W. Barron; 2, G. Spalding, Ballogie. *Leeks*, 1, W. Barron; 2, G. Middleton, Deebank. *Rhubarb*, 1, D. Gellen, Durris; 2 and 3, W. Walker. *Ribston Pippins*, 1, J. Chisholm, Finzean; 2, W. Mackenzie. *Dessert Apples*, 1, 2, and 3, J. Hurry. *Potatoes*, 1, D. Gellen; 2 and 3, W. Barron. *Cucumbers*, 1, D. Gellen; 2, W. Barron. *Herbaceous Plants*, 1, R. Calder; 2, G. Spalding; 3, W. Barron. *Sea Kale*, D. Smith, Aboyne Castle. *Turnips*, 1 and 2, W. Barron; 3, J. Hurry. *Carrots*, 1, R. Calder; 2, W. Barron; 3, R. Calder. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Calceolarias*, R. Calder. *Pelargoniums*, N. Barron. *Acacia armata*, W. Mackenzie. *Bouquet of Flowers*, 1, W. Walker; 2, W. Barron; 3, W. Walker. SECOND CLASS.—*Cabbages*, A. Westland. *Potatoes*, 1, A. Westland; 2, A. Wilson. *Pansies*, A. Walker. *Greenhouse Plant*, 1, Mr. Grant, Burnett Arms; 2, A. Wilson.

Benshaw Florists' Society, June 5.—The Tulip show was held at the Borough Arms, and the prizes were awarded to the following gentlemen:—W. Wylam, Esq., 1st, with Triomphe Royale, and 5th, with Prince Murettas; Mr. Hobkirk, 2d, with Comte de Vergenne; 3d, with Grande du Monde, and 4th, with My Favourite. The Long Room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flwers, &c., and, in addition to the Tulip show, there were upwards of 300 Cacti, Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, and other greenhouse plants, exhibited. A brass-band engaged for the occasion performed several select pieces, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the show was numerously attended by the ladies and gentlemen in the vicinity.

Birmirham Horticultural Society, June 8.—The second exhibition for the season, of Plants, Fruits, and Vegetables, was held at the Twn Hall. The tables were crowded with specimens from the different exhibitors, and a number of plants from the Society's Gardens at Edgbaston. G. Barker, Esq. sent as usual a large dlection of fine-flowered Orchidaceous plants, amongst which we the rare Phalænopsis amabilis and Stanhopea tigrina; A. Kendck, Esq., a collection of Orchidaceous plants, Pelargonium Calceolarias, and other plants; W. C. Alston, Esq., fine Eras, Calceolarias, and greenhouse plants; and J. Willmore, Eq., Calceolarias, Ericas, stove and greenhouse plants, and a fi stand of Pansies. Messrs. J. Pope and Sons, besides their usal contribution of plants and florists' flowers, exhibited a very censive collection of cut flowers, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, ntaining many rare species; and Mr. F. Dickinson some lae well grown Ericas and other plants, not for competition. Ir. John Moore contributed largely in plants and vegetabi. The day was unfavourable, but there was a good attendae of company. The following is a list of the prizes awardecy the judges:—*Exotic Orchidaceæ*, 1, Stanhopea tigrina, T. Insle, gr to G. Barker, Esq.; 2, Phalænopsis amabilis, T. Insle; 3, Cyrtochilum flavescens, T. Insleay; 4, Cattleya Mossiæ, Insleay. *Do. six plants*, 1, Stanhopea oculata, Leptotes bicolor, Oncidium pulvinatum, Mormodes citrina, Oncidium Cebolleti, and O. pubes; 2, Epidendrum leuchochilum, Epidendm aloifolium, Cymbidium marginatum, Maxillaria rutescen Maxillaria xanthina, and Oncidium hians, T. Insleay. *Stove Pits*, 1, Achimenes longiflora, R. Gullier, gr to A. Kenrick, q.; 2, Francisea Hopeana, C. Sharp, gr to J. Gough, Esq.; 3, snera Cooperi. T. Williams, gr to J. Willmore, Esq.; 4, Ceropa elegans, T. Williams. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Pimelea decussata J. Gough, Esq.; 2, Boronia serrulata, J. Clift, gr to W. C. Aln, Esq.; 3, Eriostemon buxifolium, J. Willmore, Esq.; 4, Gastrolum bilobum, W. C. Alston, Esq. *Do. six plants*, 1, J. Willmo, Esq.; 2, W. C. Alston, Esq. *Amaryllidaceæ*, 1, Coburghia W. C. Alston, Esq.; 2, Pancratium maritimum, Messrs. Jope and Sons. *Cactuses*, 1, flagelliformis, J. Gough, Esq.; 2, ndens, T. Harrison, gr to J. W. Whateley Esq.; 3, speciosissis, J. Kenrick, gr to J. F. Ledsam, Esq. *Melocacti*, 1 and 2, Barker, Esq. *Ericas*, 1, Vestita coccinea, W. C. Alston, E; 2, suaveolens, J. Willmore, Esq.; 3, perspicua nana, W. Alston, Esq.; 4, odorata rosea, J. Willmore, Esq. *Alstrœmer* oculata, J. Willmore, Esq. *Mimuluses*, 1, King, G. Fisher, to W. Anderton, Esq.; 2, Seedling, J. Gough, Esq. *Groups of wers*, 1, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, Mr. J. Moore. *Baskets of nts*, 1, J. Pardoe, gr to T. Small, Esq.; 2, J. F. Ledsam, E. *Calceolarias*, 1, 2, and 3, Seedling, J. Willmore, Esq. *Do. six plants*, A. Kenrick, Esq. *Pelargoniums*, 1, Sylph, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, Priory Queen, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 3, Victory, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 4, Prince Albert, F. Brewer, gr to T. W. Belles, Esq. *Do. six plants*, 1, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, T. W. Belles, Esq. *Pæonies*, 1, papaveracea, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, rubescens, Mr. J. Moore; 3, Anemonæflora, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. *Six Alpine Plants in pots*, 1, 2, and 3, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. *Six Herbaceous Plants, in pots*, 1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. *Six Hardy Annuals, in pots*, 1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, W. Anderton, Esq. *Tulips*, 1, Catafalque imperial, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, Roi de Britain, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 3, Magnum Bonum, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 4, Triomphe Royale, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. *Six Ferns*, 1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. *Orange Trees, in fruit*, 1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, J. F. Ledsam, Esq. *Twenty-four Pansies* (GARDENERS AND AMATEURS), 1, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Finnemore. *Roses*, 1, Devoniensis, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, Yellow Noisette, W. Anderton, Esq.; 3, Tuscany, S. Harrison, gr to J. Y. Bedford, Esq. *Rhododendrons, in pots*, 1, Lowii, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, seedling, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 3, Nivaticum, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. *Azaleas, in pots*, 1, Gledstanesii, W. C. Alston, Esq.; 2, Variegata, W. Lewis, gr to Mrs. W. Mathews; 3, Calendulacea flammea, Mr. J. Moore. *Collection of British Plants*, Mr. J. Cole. *Coffee Tree in fruit*, T. Bartlett, gr to D. Houghton, Esq. *Pines*, 1, Sugar Loaf, W. Carpenter, gr to J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Queen, W. Carpenter, gr to J. Taylor, Esq. *Strawberries*, 1, C. Upstone, gr to S. Dawes, Esq.; 2, J. Gough, Esq.; 3, S. Dawes, Esq. *Apples*, Winter Redstreake, J. Jasper, gr to W. H. Rogers, Esq. *Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, Roman Emperor, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, Manchester, J. W. Whateley, Esq.; 3, Improved Manchester, J. Roberts, gr. to W. H. Dawes, Esq. *Cauliflowers*, J. Roberts; *Kidney Beans*, B. Usherwood, gr to G. R. Elkington, Esq. *Potatoes*, 1, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; 2, Samuel Dawes, Esq.; 3, G. R. Elkington, Esq. *Turnips*, 1, not awarded; 2, W. H. Dawes, Esq. *Onions*, Tripoli, Mrs. W. Mathews. *Mushrooms*, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. *Cabbage*, 1, Nonpareil, J. Gough, Esq.; 2, W. H. Rogers, Esq.; 3, West Ham, J. Gough, Esq. *Lettuce*, 1, Cove Cos, J. W. Whateley, Esq.; 2, Bath Cos, S. Dawes, Esq.; 3, Siberian Cos, J. Gough, Esq. *Dish of Salad*, J. F. Ledsam, Esq. *Extra Prizes*, Calceolaria, seedling, W. C. Alston, Esq; ditto, A. Kenrick, Esq.; ditto Cyripedium spectabile, W. C. Alston, Esq. *Cottagers*, J. Barton, six prizes; C. Lees, one prize.

Botanical and Horticultural Society of Exeter, June 9.—The spring exhibition of this Society took place at the Subscription Rooms. The show of plants was the largest ever seen in the room, and for beauty and perfection they could not be surpassed. The show of fruit was small, but amongst it were some very fine Citrons from the gardens of Mrs. Wells, of Cowley, and J. W. Buller, Esq., of Downes; Strawberries from the gardens of Sir J. Kennaway, and various fine fruits from Killerton, the seat of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The show of Vegetables was large, and remarkably excellent. The Asparagus, Cucumbers, Artichokes, Cauliflowers, Spinach, French Beans, Peas, Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, Rhubarb, &c., were of immense size and of the finest quality. Mr. Griffin, gr. to Mrs. Wells, exhibited Saccolabium guttatum; Oncidium altissimum, with seven long flower-spikes, having about 950 flowers open, and many more not expanded; Brassia maculata, with fourteen flower-spikes; Dendrobium Calceolare, Pavetta Caffra, Ardisia crenulata, Achimenes longiflora, a mass of blue flowers; fine specimens of Pimelea spectabilis, Acrophyllum venosum, Statice Dicksoni, Boronia viminea, Azalea variegeta, A. indica alba, A. Danielsiana, Epacris pulchella; some fine varieties of Erica ventricosa, fine specimens of E. Boweii, E. tricolor, E. ampullacea vittata; Pelargoniums Duke of Cornwall, Claude Lorraine, Rosalind, Sunrise, Triumph, Caroline, Jubilee, Wonder, Gipsy, Enchantress, Wilson's Superb, Fair Maid of Devon, Priory King. The groups of plants shown by Mr. Booth, gr. to J. W. Buller, Esq., of Downes, were very fine, particularly specimens of Oncidium divaricatum, and Cattleya Forbesii. There were also specimens of Oncidium flexuosum, and O. Carthaginense, Maxillaria Harrisonii, and M. tetragona, Gomeza planifolia, Ixora coccinea, Pavetta caffra, Clerodendron splendens, Columnea Schiediana, Clerodendron roseum, Sinningia purpurea, and Rondeletia speciosa; Tropæolum tricolorum, Gompholobium polymorphum, Acacia microphylla, Chorozema varium nanum, Kennedya coccinea, Boronia crenulata, Polygala latifolia superba (a beautiful specimen), Polygala grandiflora, Jasminum odoratissimum, Pimelea decussata, and Leschenaultia formosa. P. E. Lyne, Esq., of Lipson, exhibited Pelargoniums Lyne's Celestial and Redworth; Lyne's Princess and Cotherstone; Lyne's Sunrise, Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, which was very much admired, as also was Lyne's Loyalist and Hamlet, Princess Royal, Lord Ebrington, Cynthia, &c. Mr. Craggs, gr. to Sir T. D. Acland, exhibited Aconitum paniculatum, Campanula speciosa, Doronicum pardalienchus, Hemerocallis flava, Hesperis matronalis, Iris ziphium, Lupinus grandifolius, L. Marshalliana, Mimulus seedling, Valeriana rubra, V. montana, Veronica latifolia, Verbascum phœniceum, Oncidium sp. Mr. Clark, of Paris-street, showed Chorozema varium, Pimelea hispida, Polygala oppositifolia, Pimelea decussata, Acrophyllum venosum, Boronia serrulata, Gompholobium ericoides, Epacris grandiflora, E. heteronema, Acacia pulchella, Erica propendens, E. gelida, E. ventricosa, E. v. superba, E. vestita coccinea, E. v. alba, E. moschata. Messrs. Lucombe and Pince had a very splendid collection, including Orchidaceous, stove, and greenhouse plants. Messrs. Veitch and Son exhibited Aerides odoratum, two plants of Oncidium Lanceanum, one with nine spikes of flowers; O. crispum, O. divaricatum, O. papilio, O. flexuosum, several Cattleyas, Epidendrums, &c.; Eriostemon buxifolium; a fine collection of Ericas, including E. ventricosa and its varieties, E. depressa, odorata rosea, gemmifera, suaveolens, eximia, &c.; Leschenaultia biloba, and a fine collection of Calceolarias. Messrs. Sclater and Son, of Summerlands, exhibited Euphorbia splendens, Epacris pulchella and grandiflora, Amaryllis vittata superba, and psittacina, Cactus fulgidus, Rhododendron hyacinthiflorum, several fine Oranges and Citrons, Magnolia fuscata, Chorozema varium nanum, Alstrœmeria tricolor (very beautiful), Kennedya inophylla, Zichya villosa, Anagallis bicolor grandiflora, Porksii, and elegans; Cinerarias Enchantress, Carminum, Youngii, Magnet, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert; a new Petunia, very elegant, named Enchantress; a collection of Gladiolus, containing fine plants of pudibundus, Colvillii, cardinalis, inflatus, &c., and a group of fine Ixias. The Fuchsias were Brockmannii, Venus victrix, Rogersiana, Grenvillii, erecta tricolor, humilis, insignis, Standishii, tricolor, Victoria, Dicksonii, and Tansley's Bicolor. Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth, exhibited Pelargoniums Lyne's Sunrise and Duke of Cornwall, Lyne's Lord Ebrington, Hamlet, Princess Royal, and Cynthia, Sir Robert Peel, Foster's Favourite, Constellation, Rendle's Cornish Gem, Count d'Orsay, Creole, Veitch's Fair Maid of Devon, Rendle's Fanny, Camilla, Anna, Flash, Lyne's Circassian, Ivanhoe, Grand Monarch, Jesse, Magnificent, Lavinia, Queen of the Fairies, &c. The attendance of visitors was numerous and fashionable. The following is the prize list:—FRUIT: *Pineapple*, Mr. J. Griffin, gr. to Mrs. Wells. *Melon*, 1, Mr. H. Elms, gr. to H. Porter, Esq.; 2, H. L. Toll, Esq. *Citrus*, Mr. C. Booth, gr. to J. W. Buller, Esq. *Pears*, Mr. F. Lane, gr. to Mrs. Granger. *Apples*, F. Cross, Esq.; *Dessert do.*, T. Kingdon, Esq.; *Kitchen do.*, Mr. Mason. *Strawberries*, 1, Mr. Mason; 2, J. L. Stevenson, Esq. EXTRA FRUIT: *Oranges* and *Lemons*, Mr. J. Griffin. *Nuts*, Mr. Mason. VEGETABLES: *Best Collection*, 1, Mr. Mason; 2, Mr. H. Elms. *Asparagus*, 1, Mr. W. Craggs, gr. to Sir T. Acland; 2, Mr. Mason. *Rhubarb*, 1, L. Ponsford, Esq.; 2, Mr. C. Booth. *Cucumbers*, 1, H. L. Toll, Esq.; 2, Mr. C. Booth. *Peas*, 1, Mr. H. Elms; 2, Mr. Mason. *Kidney Beans*, 1, Mr. Mason; 2, Mr. H. Elms. *Potatoes of* 1843, 1, Mr. H. Elms; 2, Mr. Mason. *Onions*, J. Powell, Esq. *New Carrots*, F. Cross, Esq. *Cauliflowers*, Mr. W. Craggs. *Cabbages*, Mr. W. Craggs. *Cos Lettuce*, Mr. Mason. *Cabbage Lettuce*, Mr. F. Lane. *Spinach*, F. Cross, Esq. EXTRA: *Collection*, F. Cross, Esq. *Bleached Rhubarb*, L. Ponsford, Esq. *Onions*, F. Cross, Esq.; *do.*, Mr. H. Elms. *Cauliflowers*, Mr. J. Griffin. *Cabbage*, J. Huxham, Esq. *Artichokes*, Mr. W. Craggs. *Turnips*, Mr. W. Craggs. *Leeks*, Mr. Mason. FLOWERS and PLANTS: *Orchidaceous Plants*, 1, Mr. J. Griffin; 2, Mr. C. Booth; *Specimen do.*, Mr. J. Griffin. *Stove Plants*, Mr. J. Griffin. 3 *Newest and best Amaryllidaceæ*, Mr. Mason. 12 *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Mr. J. Griffin; 2, Mr. J. Clark; *Specimen do*, Mr. H. Elms. 12 *Cape Heaths*, Mr. J. Griffin; 6 *do.*, 1, Mr. J. Clark; 2, Mr. Mason. 12 *Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. J. Griffin; 2, J. Huxham, Esq.; 3, J. B. Sweete, Esq.; *Newest and best* 6 *do.*, Mr. J. Griffin. *Cacti*, 1, Mr. C. Booth; 2, Mr. Mason. 12 *Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, 1, Mr. Craggs; 2, F. Cross, Esq. *Collection of Roses*, L. Ponsford, Esq. *Collection of Climbers*, 1, Mr. H. Elms; 2, L. Ponsford, Esq. 6 *Roses in pots*, Mr. J. Griffin. 12 *Turkey Ranunculuses*, Mr. J. Clark. 12 *Calceolarias*, 1, Mr. J. Griffin; 2, Mr. C. Booth. 6 *Cinerarias*, 1, Mr. J. Griffin; 2, Mr. Mason. 12 *Heartsease*, 1, W. Couche, Esq.; 2, F. Cross, Esq. EXTRA PLANTS: *Orchidaceous*, Mr. J. Griffin. *Pelargonium*, Mr. Kemp; *Seedling do.*, P. Lyne, Esq. *Group of Stove Plants*, Mr. Booth; *do.*, H. Elms. *Orchidaceous*, Mr. W. Craggs. *Seedling Amaryllis*, Mr. C. Booth; *Collection of Amaryllises*, Mr. C. Booth. *Greenhouse Plants*, Mr. C. Booth; *do.*, Mr. H. Elms. 12 *Pelargoniums*, Mr. H. Elms; *do.*, Mr. J. Clark. *Cacti*, Mr. C. Booth. *Greenhouse Specimen*, Mr. F. Lane. *Stove Specimen*, Mr. C. Booth. *Fuchsia*, Mr. H. Elms. *Gladiolus*, Mr. H. Elms. *Fuchsia*, Mr. C. Booth. EXTRA FLOWERS: *Roses*, F. Cross, Esq. *Turban Ranunculus*, F. Cross, Esq. *Cinerarias*, Mr. C. Booth. *Pansies*, F. Cross, Esq. COTTAGERS' PRIZES: *Leeks*, T. Underhill. *Cabbages*, T. Underhill. *Lettuces*, B. Havill. *Onions of* 1843, T. Underhill. *Potatoes of* 1843, 1, T. Underhill; 2, B. Havill. *New Carrots*, T. Underhill. *Best Collection of Vegetables*, 1, T. Underhill; 2, B. Havill. *Bouquet*, T. Underhill.

Cheltenham Horticultural Society, June 27.—The third exhibition of the season took place in the Montpelier Rotunda. The show of fruits, flowers, and vegetables was one of the best the Society has yet witnessed; everything was excellent, and in great profusion. The company also was more than usually numerous. A new variety of Pea was exhibited by Mr. Hurlston, and called the "Young Prince of Wales." Below is the official list of the Prizes:—AMATEURS: *Ranunculuses*, 1, W. Barnes, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Eystons. *Pinks*, (12 blooms,) 1, W. Barnes, Esq.; 2, Mr. Wintle; *Do.*, (5 blooms,) W. Barnes, Esq. *Roses*, (12 blooms,) 1, Lady Sandys; 2, Miss Tunno; *Do.*, (5 blooms,) 1, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Eystons; 3, Rev. Sir R. Wolseley, Bart. *Stove or Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Fuchsia fulgens, Dr. Irving; 2, Orange tree, Miss Tunno. *Ericas*, Miss Tunno. *Pelargoniums*, 1, Bridesmaid, Miss Tunno; 2, Dr. Irving; *Do.*, (collection of 6,) 1, Nymph, Comte de Paris, Corunna, Hodges' Commodore, Coronation, Florence, Dr. Irving; 2, Masterpiece, Alexandria, Vivid, Joan of Arc, Victory, Gilbert's Priory Queen, A. R. M'Donell, Esq. *Hardy Plants*, 1, Miss M. Phillips; 2, A. R. M'Donell; Esq. *Hardy Annuals*, Miss M. Phillips. *Tender Annuals*, 1, Lady Sandys; 2, Dr. Irving. *Plants*, (collection of 6,) 1, Cactus hybridus, Fuchsia Monypenni, Pimelea decussata, Fuchsia fulgens multiflora, Achimenes longiflora, Dr. Irving; 2, A. R. M'Donell, Esq. *Plants*, (ornamental basket of,) 1, Dr. Irving; 2, Miss Tunno. *Basket of Cut Flowers*, (single,) Rev. Sir R. Wolseley, Bart. *Wild Flowers*, (single,) Miss Rowe. *Melons*, Canteloupe, J. Taylor, Esq. *Grapes*, (Dark,) 1, Black, Hambro, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Black Quito, Rev. Sir R. Wolseley, Bart.; *Do.*, (Light,) 1, Dutch Sweetwater, Rev. Sir R. Wolseley, Bart.; 2, Frontignac, J. Taylor, Esq. *Peaches*, J. Taylor, Esq. *Nectarines*, J. Taylor, Esq. *Strawberries*, 1, Keen's Seedling, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. B. Churchill. *Cherries*, 1, May Duke, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. B. Churchill. *Cauliflowers*, J. Taylor, Esq. *Peas*, Early Warwick, J. Taylor, Esq. *Turnips*, Mr. B. Churchill. *Carrots*, Mr. J. B. Churchill. *Artichokes*, J. Taylor, Esq. EXTRA PRIZES: *Potatoes*, Ashleaf Kidney, Lady Cromie. *Apples*, Lady Sandys. *Fuchsias*, (2,) Racemiflora, ditto, Miss Tunno; *Do.*, (6 varieties,) A. R. M'Donell, Esq. *Basket of Flowers*, Miss M. Phillips. NURSERYMEN AND COMMERCIAL GARDENERS: *Ranunculuses*, (12 blooms,) Mr. Ryder; *Do.*, (5 blooms,) Mr. Ryder. *Pinks*, (12 blooms,) Mr. Hodges; *Do.*, (5 blooms,) 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Ryder. *Roses*, (12 blooms,) 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Hopwood; *Do.*, (5 blooms,) 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Pipe. *Pansies*, 1, Mr. Hopwood; 2, Mr. Hodges. *Plants*, (collection of 6,) 1, Achimenes longiflora, Seedling Gloxinia, Gloxinia rubra, Pimelea decussata, Seedling Pimelea, Clematis Sieboldii, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Pipe; 3, Mr. Hurlston. *Pelargoniums*, (collection of 6,) 1, Mr. Hurlston; 2, Mr. Hodges. *Ornamental Basket of Plants*, 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Pipe. *Single Plants*, 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Hurlston; 3, Mr. Pipe. *Melons*, Mr. Middlemiss. *Grapes*, (Dark,) Mr. Meggs; *Do.*, (Light,) Mr. Meggs. *Strawberries*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Hurlston; *Do.*, (heaviest,) 1, Mr. Hurlston; 2, Mr. Dovey. *Cherries*, 1, Mr. Hurlston, 2, Mr. Coull. *Currants*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Coull. *Raspberries*, 1, Mr. Middlemiss; 2, Mr. Hurlston. *Cauliflowers*, 1, Mr. Coull; 2, Mr. Middlemiss. *Early Beans*, 1, Mr. Hurlston; 2, Mr. Coull. *Kidney Beans*, 1, Mr. Ryder; 2, Mr. Coull. *Peas*, 1, Mr. Hurlston; 2, Mr. Dovey. *Turnips*, 1, Mr. Middlemiss; 2, Mr. Hurlston. *Carrots*, 1, Mr. Coull; 2, Mr. Middlemiss. *Celery*, 1, Mr. Middlemiss; 2, Mr. Coull. EXTRA PRIZES: *Achimenes longiflora*, (collection of,) Mr. Hodges. *Ornamental Basket of Plants*, Mr. Hopwood. *Ornamental Basket of Cut Flowers*, Mr. Hurlston. *Collection of Fuchsias*, Mr. Clarke. *Collection of Plants*, Mr. Hodges. *Basket of Flowers*, Mr. Piggot. *Collection of Cactus*, Mr. Hodges. *Collection of Cut Pelargoniums*, (24 varieties,) Mr. Hodges; *Seedling Do.*, Mr. Hodges. *Collection of Fuchsias*, Mr. Pipe. OPEN PRIZES: *Collection of Six Roses* (grown and shown in pots,) 1, Tea Rose, Triomphe de Luxemburg, Yellow Noisette, Cabbage Rose, Tea Rose Bacchus, Unique Rose, Lee's Crimson Perpetual, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Pipe. COTTAGERS' PRIZES: *Cabbage*, *Peas*, and *Potatoes*, J. Mumford.

Cork Horticultural Society, June 20.—The display at this Exhibition surpassed anything of the kind yet seen in the South, and the competition amongst the growers of Pelargoniums was a remarkable contrast to former ones. The great room of the Corn Exchange was crowded with its usual gay company, and the excellent band of the 56th Regiment attended. The collection of Plants and Fruits from the Earl of Kingston's gardens was particularly fine. There were large specimens of Fuchsia, Diplacus, Polygala, and Cape Heaths, with Grapes, Pine Apples, and other fruits. Viscount Berehaven contributed some immense Shaddocks and Oranges; also some good Melons, and a collection of Vegetables. From Sir W. Chatterton's gardens, at Castle Mahon, there was a collection of Roses, Pinks, hardy Annuals, and Greenhouse Plants; a large Bouquet tastefully arranged, and a variety of fine Vegetables. Captain Hill's collection of Pelargoniums was remarkably fine, and comprised many varieties of the more rare and beautiful sorts; also Fuchsias, Ranunculus, Roses, and a collection of Vegetables. There was a beautiful Bouquet from J. Lindsay, Esq., of Maryville, a few good Pinks, and an assortment of Vegetables. Mrs. Morrogh's beautiful collection formed a prominent feature; it consisted of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Roses, and a large assortment of Greenhouse and Herbaceous Plants; amongst the latter the beautiful Cypripedium spectabile was universally admired. From Counsellor Reeves, of Vosterberg, there were specimens of Fuchsia fulgens and corymbifora, Gladiolus insignis, Clematis Sieboldii, and a beautiful new variety of Nemophila; also a collection of Pansies, and hardy Annuals. Mr. Murray (gr. at Vosterberg) exhibited a very curious Fungus, named Clavaria acuta, growing out of the body of a caterpillar, and a collection of rare native plants. There was a splendid assortment of Pansies from W. Parker, Esq., of Sunday's-well, and a few good Roses and Ranunculus. A lot of Apples of the variety called the Fall Pippin, from the Rev. Mr. England, of Passage, were in a fine state of preservation. He also contributed some large New Potatoes from the open garden, and an enormous stalk of Asparagus. From M. H. Conway, Esq., a large collec-

tion of Greenhouse Plants, including some fine Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, and Calceolarias. From Maj. Beamish's garden, at Beaumont, there were Roses, Pinks, Apples of 1842, and a collection of Vegetables. Miss Lyons's plants were very showy, comprising many fine Pelargoniums; and a large plant of Maurandya Barclayana, on a balloon-shaped trellis, had a very good effect. From J. S. Barry, Esq., of Lota, there was a beautiful plant of Gloxinia rubra, Greenhouse Plants in great variety, and a collection of Vegetables. There were Roses, Pinks, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Calceolarias, and Herbaceous Plants, from S. Lane, Esq., of Frankfield. The Rev. Dr. Hodder, of Lee Bank, sent a pretty collection of Pansies and Pinks. T. Hewitt, Esq., contributed some fine Fuchsias, a variety of Greenhouse Plants, and a small collection of Roses. From J. M. Travers, Esq., of Clifton, there were Melons, Cucumbers, and a large collection of Vegetables, with some Pinks and Roses. The collection of Plants from W. G. Bradford, Esq., was decidedly the finest in the room, and bespoke the highest cultivation, consisting of many of the best new Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Heaths, Pansies, and Roses, with one or two fine Amaryllis and Gladiolus; also new Peas and Strawberries. From the Victoria Nursery there were above one hundred Greenhouse Plants in blossom, comprising many of the newest Pelargoniums, amongst which the "Queen of the Fairies" was very remarkable; also a variety of new Fuchsias, Petunias, Calceolarias, Verbenas, Cape Heaths, and Pimeleas. Mr. Cutter's collection consisted of Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Cape Heaths, and some varieties of Cactus.—*Cork Advertiser.*

Cramlington and Seaton Delaval Florists' Society, June 10.—The show of TULIPS was held at the house of Mr. John Forman, Astley Arms Inn, Seaton Delaval, when the prizes were awarded as follows:—WHITE GROUNDS—Mr. J. Lynn, jun., 1st, 2d, and 4th, with Globertine, Triomphe Royale, and Triomphe de l'Isle; Mr. J. Robinson, 3d, with Madame Pompadour; Mr. W. Gray, 5th, with Bienfaite Incomparable. YELLOW GROUNDS—Mr. J. Mood, 1st and 3d, with La Cantique, and Castrum Doloris; Mr. W. Gray, 2d, 4th, and 5th, with Pearl d'Ornament, Trafalgar, and Grandeur du Monde. The flowers exhibited were very much admired, and allowed to be of first-rate quality, and much superior to any exhibited during the season.

Dorking Horticultural Society, June 10.—The second meeting of this Society was held at the White Hart Inn, Reigate. For the purpose of the exhibition, tents were erected on a commodious lawn connected with the house, previous experience having proved such an arrangement to be vastly superior—both with regard to an advantageous exhibition of the flowers, and to the facilities afforded to the visitors for minutely inspecting them—than the usual method adopted at local flower-shows of exhibiting the plants in a confined and imperfectly-lighted room. Unfortunately, however, the wetness of the afternoon prevented these advantages from being appreciated on the present occasion; neither was the exhibition itself by any means so attractive as it has been in other years, owing to the unfavourableness of the season, and to the absence of some of the principal exhibitors. The following prizes were awarded by the judges. *Calceolarias* (4 plants), 1, Mr. Goodhew, gr. to J. B. Hankey, Esq.; 2, J. Gadd, market-gr., &c., Betchworth Castle. *Pelargoniums in large pots* (4 plants), 1, Mr. J. Gadd; 2, Mr. Ivery, market-gr., &c., Wonham; 3, Mr. Croucher, gr. to W. Price, Esq. *Pelargoniums in small pots* (4 plants), 1, Mr. Ivery; 2, Mr. Croucher; 3, Mr. J. Gadd. *Cut Roses* (12 distinct sorts), 1, Mr. Ivery; 2, Mr. Haben, gr. to the Duke of Norfolk; 3, Mr. Broadbridge, gr. to the Countess of Rothes. *Roses in pots* (4 plants), Mr. Ivery. *Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. Broadbridge; 2, Mr. Truelove, gr. to the Misses Carbonell. *Specimen Plant*, 1, Mr. Goodhew, for Leschenaultia formosa; 2, Mr. Whiting, gr. to H. T. Hope, Esq., for Campanula grandis; 3, Mr. J. Gadd, for Erica tricolor; 4, Mr. Ivery, for Primula sinensis, double white. *Collection of* 6 *Plants*, 1, Mr. Goodhew, for Pimelea sylvestris, P. decussata, Polygala cordifolia, Erica hybrida, E. Linnæana superba, Euphorbia splendens; 2, Mr. Whiting, for Campanula grandis, Fuchsia splendens, Azalea indica alba, Oncidium flexuosum, Achimenes longiflora, Chorozema varium; 3, Mr. J. Gadd; 4, Mr. Ivery; 5, Mrs. Wood. *Seedling Calceolaria*, 1, Mr. Whiting; 2, Mr. Goodhew. *Seedling Pelargonium*, 1, Mr. Scott, gr. to M. Clayton, Esq.; 2, Mr. Ivery. *Cauliflowers*, 1, Mr. Truelove; 2, Mr. Haben; 3, Mr. Ivery; 4, Mr. Briggs, gr. to C. C. Deacon, Esq.; 5, Mr. Croucher. *Lettuces*, 1, Mr. Johnson, gr. to Mrs. Charrington; 2, Mr. Truelove; 3, Mr. J. Gadd. *Extra Prizes* were awarded to Mr. Truelove, for a collection of vegetables; Mr. Briggs, for do.; Mr. Whiting, for Cabbage Lettuces; Mr. Ivery, for Roses in pots; Mr. Ivery, for a collection of Fuchsias; Mr. Johnson, for a collection of Cut Roses; Mr. Chandler, gr. to J. W. Freshfield, Esq., for Rhubarb; Mr. Broadbridge and Mr. Ivery, for Pansies.

Durham Floral and Horticultural Society, June 21.—This Society held their second Show at the Exhibition-rooms, Saddler-street, Durham, when the Judges awarded the following prizes: FLOWERS.—(NURSERYMEN'S CLASS.)—*Best* 24 *Pelargoniums*, Messrs. Hancock and Son, Durham, for Masterpiece, Hancock's Pride of the Moor, Effulgence, Queen of Beauty, Una, Exquisite, Victory, Flash, Comte de Paris, Annette, Bridesmaid, Juba, Vulcan, Indian Chief, Decorum, Gem of the West, Splendidum, Firebrand, Duenna, Grand Monarque, Zenobia, Orange Boven, Joan of Arc, and Coronna. *Best* 12 *do.*, Messrs. Hancock and Son, for Vulcan, Fulgens, Jewess, Masterpiece, Simile, Acme of Perfection, Rosetta, Cyrus, Bridesmaid, Queen Dowager, Florence, and Coronation. AMATEURS' AND GARDENERS' CLASS.—*Best* 18 *Pelargoniums*, Mr. F. Nichol, gr to H. J. Spearman, Esq., Newton-hall. *Best* 12 *do.*, Mr. G. Lowery, gr to Mrs. Fawcett, Durham. *Best* 6 *do.*, 1, H. J. Marshall, Esq., Durham; 2, Mr. G. Lowery. *Best* 3 *do.*, Mr. R. Dodds, gr to the Rev. G. Townsend, Durham. *Best Seedling do.*, 1 and 2, Mr. F. Nichol. *Best* 12 *Calceolarias*, H. J. Marshall, Esq., for Douglas, Magorina Superb, Neilli, Dusty Miller, Rising Sun, Favourite, Cyrus, Sunbeam, Delicata, Reform, Van Amburgh, Queen Victoria, Argos, and Gem. *Best* 6 *do.*, 1, H. J. Marshall, Esq., for Miss Antrobus, Lady Constable, Lady of the Lake, Venus, Isabella, and King; 2, Mr. G. Lowery. *Best Seedling Fuchsia*, Mr. F. Nichol. *Best* 3 *Fuchsias*, 1, Mr. F. Nichol; 2, Mr. G. Lowery. *Best single do.*, Mr. F. Nichol. *Best* 3 *Cacti*, 1, Mr F. Nichol; 2, Mr. G. Lowery. *Best Cactus*, Mr. F. Nichol. *Best* 12 *Exotics*, Mr. G Lowery. *Best* 6 *Exotics*, Mr. F. Nichol. *Best Exotic*, Mr. G. Lowery. *Best* 6 *Roses in Pots*, Mr. F. Nichol. *Best* 24 *Pansies*, H. J. Marshall, Esq., for Hinda, Sobieski, Curion, Prince Albert, Mulberry Superb, Exquisite, Black Prince, Miss Crossling, Bridegroom, Beauty of Knosthorpe, Attila, Beauty of Bucks, Cyclops, Princess Royal, Coronna, Venus, Jehu, Warrior, Nymph, Rufus, Regulator, Alicia, and Queen of the Whites. *Best* 12 *do.*, 1, Mr. P. Caldcleugh, Durham, for Miss Nugent, Peter Dick, Man of Kent, Bathonia, Prince of Wales, Jewess, Superb, Eclipse, Miss Stain, Imogene, Duchess of Richmond, Black Bess, and Mulberry Superb; 2, Mr. J. Hall, Durham. *Best* 6 *do.*, 1, Mr. G. Lowery; 2, Mr. P. Caldcleugh, *Best* 12 *Ranunculuses*, H. J Marshall, Esq. *Best* 6 *do*, 1, H. J. Marshall, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Simms, Durham. *Best* 6 *Roses* (cut flowers), Mr. F. Nichol. *Best Bouquet of Flowers*, Mr. G. Hindmarch, gr to W. L. Wharton, Esq, Dryburn. FRUITS.—*Best Grapes*, 1 and 2, Mr. J. Thompson, Durham. VEGETABLES.—*Best Bruce of Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. Anderson, gr to H. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Thompson. *Best Potatoes*, 1, Mr. G. Hindmarch; 2, Mr. J. Thompson. *Cauliflowers*, Mr. G. Hindmarch. *Cabbages*, Mr. T. Robinson, Durham. *Turnips*, Mr. W. Thompson, Jun., Durham. *Lettuce*, Mr. J. Thompson. COTTAGERS' CLASS.—*Best* 6 *Pansies*, Mr. J. Greathead, Durham. *Best Collection of Plants in Pots* (window culture), Mr. J. Greathead. EXTRA PRIZES were awarded to Edward Shipperdson, Esq., for a collection of Pæonies and Rhododendrons; to the Rev. G. Townsend, for Senecio elegans; to H. J. Marshall, Esq., for Harrison's seedling Pansy, the Beauty of Kepier; to Messrs. Hancock and Son, for a splendid collection of Greenhouse Plants; to Mr. J. Herbert, for a collection of seedling Pelargoniums; and to Mr. F. Nichol, for the best specimen. The Show was well attended; and besides the productions for which extra prizes were awarded, a variety of beautiful plants were exhibited belonging to the neighbouring gentry. In the stand of Greenhouse Plants shown by Messrs. Hancock and Son, for which an extra prize was awarded, were some very handsome specimens; amongst the most conspicuous in the collection was the new Rose Bosanquet, Fuchsia Rogersiana, Cineraria Wear Rival, Verbena Ruby, Ardisia crenulata, Petunia Beauty, Dillwynia clavata, and a great variety of Heaths.

Earls Colne Horticultural Society, June 15.—The first show by this Society for this season, the weather being most propitious, was extremely well attended; a general feeling of satisfaction prevailing at the successful efforts of the producers. The prizes were adjudged as follows:—GARDENERS' CLASS.—Mr. Nichols, gr to R. Hills, Esq., of Colne Park, for the best dish of fruit, brace of Cucumbers, 2nd best Peas, best new Potatoes, 2nd best Carrots, 2nd best Lettuce, 2nd best Cabbages, best and 2nd best Rhubarb, best 12 Roses, 2nd best Pansies, do. Greenhouse plants, cut flowers, and extra prize for best design for cottage and garden. Mr. Holden, sen., for the best Peas, extra prize for Gooseberries, and 2nd best 12 Roses. Mr. Holden, jun., gr to Mr. Unwin, Coggeshall, for 2nd best new Potatoes, best Carrots, best Lettuces, best Cabbages, extra prize for Turnips, best Pansies, and best Greenhouse plants. Mr. E. Fairhead, extra prize for Radishes. Mr. Smee, gr to E. G. Barnard, Esq. M.P., of Gosfield Hall, showed (not for a prize) some very fine Gooseberries and Currants. AMATEURS' CLASS.—Mr. G. Clark, for the best Rhubarb, Pinks, Roses, Greenhouse plants, and an extra prize for design, crown and cushion. Mr. F. Cawston, for 2nd best Potatoes, best Cabbages, Lettuce, and 2nd best Carrots. Mr. D. King, for 2nd best Cabbages, best Carrots, Cucumbers, and Peas, and an extra prize for Gooseberries. Mr. T. Wenden, for the best new Potatoes.

Felton Floral and Horticultural Society.—This Society held their second show of Flowers and Vegetables at Mrs. Melrose's, Widdrington Arms Inn. The meeting was well attended, and, notwithstanding the late unfavourable state of the weather, the flowers and vegetables were in a higher state of perfection than could have been expected. The prizes were awarded to the following competitors:—TULIPS—*1st and 2d best three Rose*, *1st and 2d best three Yellows*, *2d best three Violet*, and *best one of any colour*, to Mr. Pitt, Felton; *1st best three Violet*, and *2nd best one of any colour*, to Mr. Dawson, Acklington. CUCUMBERS, 1, Mr. Riddell, gr, Acton House; 2, Mr. Crossling, Felton Park. POTATOES, 1 and 2, Mr. T. Jeffrey, Felton. CABBAGES, 1, Mr. Melrose, Felton; 2, Mr. Dawson, Acklington. LETTUCES, 1, Mr. T. Jeffrey, Felton; 2, Mr. Melrose, Felton. RADISHES, 1, Mr. Mark, Felton; 2, Mr. J. Rochester, Felton. EXTRA PRIZES were awarded to the following gentlemen:—Mr. Crossling, Felton Park, for two very superior stands of Pansies, and a splendid Perlargonium, called Sylph; Mr. Riddell, Acton House, for a very fine specimen of a White Moss Rose, rare to bloom in the open air at this season of the year; and Mr. Melrose, Felton, for very fine spring-grown Onions.

Felton Florists' Society, June 12.—The florists of Felton and its vicinity held their annual show of Tulips, being their second exhibition for the season, in the dining-room of the Widdrington Arms Inn, when the prizes were awarded as under:—ROSES—The 1st, 3d, 4th, and 6th prizes, to Mr. W. Scott, Felton, for Cerise Primo, Amadis, Triomphe Royale, and Ceres Triomphante; the 2d to Mr. R. Richardson, for Comte de Vergennes; and the 6th to Mr. B. Burn, gr. to C. W. Bigge, Esq., Linden, for Duchess of Clarence. BYBLŒMENS—The 1st prize to Mr. Burn, for Violet Imperiale; and the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, to Mr. W. Scott, for Madame de Pompadour, Grand Prior, Alexander Magnus, Triomphe de l'Isle, and Hugobert. BIZARRES—The 1st and 5th to Mr. Burn, for Demetrius and Unknown; the 2d and 3d to Mr. G. Pitt, for Old Dutch Catafalque and Surpasse Catafalque; the 4th to Mr. R. Richardson, for Platoff; and the 6th to Mr. Scott, for Dewey's Trafalgar. Owing to the late unfavourable weather, the table of flowers was not so large as on some former occasions, but many of the flowers were in a good state of preservation, and attracted general admiration.

Hampstead Florists' Society, June 8.—At the first exhibition for 1843 the following prizes were awarded:—*Calceolarias*, 1, R. B. Foreman, Esq., for Beauty, Britannia, Nonpareil, Captain Ross, Goldfinder, Hector; 2, Mr. Tucker, gr. to A. Crofton, Esq., for Lady of the Lake, Indescribable, Cristanthus, Phillis, and two seedlings; 3, Mr. Goulding, gr. T. Turner, Esq., for Lady of the Lake, Emperor, Pendula, Orange Perfection, Polyphemus, and a seedling. *Pelargoniums, best* 9, R. B. Foreman, Esq., for Dennis's Perfection, Jewess, Coronation, Joan of Arc, Grand Duke, Rienzi, Climax, Lady Denbigh, and Garth's Victory; 2, Mr. Goulding, for Jewess, Beauty of Hampstead, Beauty of Ware, Rienzi, Dennis's Perfection, Diadematum, Garth's Victory, Joan of Arc, Louis Quatorze; 3, Mr. Cockburn, gr. to Earl Mansfield, for Sylph, Alicia, Foster's Rosea, Lavinia Superb, Garth's Perfection, Miss Wild, Prima Donna, Lady Murray's Gem. *Do., best* 6, 1, Mr. Franklin, gr. to Mrs. Pryor, for Fair Eleanor, Jewess, Beauty of Hampstead, Garrod's Pearl, Dennis's Perfection, Eliza Superb; 2, Mr. Wren, gr. to — Neville, Esq., for Bridesmaid, Priory Queen, Una, Alicia, Dennis's Perfection, Sylph; 3, Mr. Tucker, for Jewess, Speculum mundi, a seedling, Pearl, Garth's Perfection, Garth's Victory; 4, Mr. Calver, gr. to J. C. Melvill, Esq., for Grand Duke, Sylph, Beauty of Hampstead, Frankliniana, Garth's Victory, Jewess. 6 *Miscellaneous Plants*, 1, Mr. Wren, for Achimenes longiflora, Cactus speciosus, Polygala cordifolia, Gloxinia speciosa, G. rubra, Calceolaria Mabel; 2, Mr. Cockburn, for Polygala cordifolia, Cactus fulgidus, Leschenaultia formosa, Gomphrolobium ericoides, Azalea indica alba, Epacris grandiflora; 3, R. B. Foreman, Esq., for Fuchsia fulgens, Polygala oppositifolia, Clematis sp., Epacris grandiflora, Pimelea hispida, Eutaxia pungens; 4, Mr. Tucker, for Pimelea hispida, Polygala grandiflora, Fuchsia Atkinsoni, F. corymbiflora, Chorozema Henchmanni, Eutaxia pungens. *Specimen Plant*, 1, Mr. Cockburn, for Cactus Vandisii; 2, Mr. Wren, for Hoya carnosa; 3, Mr. Elliott, for Mimosa prostrata; 4, Mr. Tucker, for Polygala grandiflora. *Coxcombs*, 1, Mr. Purver, gr. to — Ferguson, Esq.; 2, Mr. Wren. *Device in Flowers*, 1, Mr. Abercrombie, gr. to G. Hoare, Esq.; 2, Mr. Franklin. 24 *Heartsease*, 1, Mr. Pipe, gr. to G. Herring, Esq., for Victory, Grand Duke of Russia, Imogene, Vindictive, Miss Stainsforth, Pipe's Black Prince, Queen of Whites, Prince Albert, Thompson's Coronation, Venus, Brown's Curion, Delicata, Grand Turk, Thompson's Eclipse, Jewess, Bridesmaid, Captain Cook, Sultan, Souter John, Tam O'Shanter, Nabob, Jehu, Vivid, and a seedling. *Extra Prizes* were awarded—to Mr. Cockburn, for blue Hydrangea, and collection of Plants; R. B. Foreman, Esq., for a collection of Plants; Mr. Elliott, gr. to J. M. Jones, Esq., for a collection of Fuchsias; Mr. Goulding, for a collection of Plants; Mr. Calver, for Coxcombs; Mr. Tucker, for a collection of Plants; Mr. Cockburn, for Coxcombs; R. B. Foreman, Esq., for Fuchsia fulgens.

Halsted and North Essex Horticultural Society, June 16.—This Society held its first show in a spacious marquee, erected for the purpose, in a pasture near the George Hotel. The attendance was both numerous and highly respectable, and in point of number far exceeded that of any show in the previous year. Prizes were awarded to E. G. Barnard, Esq., for the best Melon, second best Potatoes, do. Cucumbers, Bouquet, Roses, and second best greenhouse plants. J. T. P. Ash, Esq., for best Potatoes, extra prize for Rhubarb, best Pelargoniums, and best single plant. E. May, Esq., for best Cauliflowers, Cucumbers, and Lettuce. —Vigors, Esq., for second best Pelargoniums, Greenhouse plants, and for an elegant design—model of a church. Rev. — Hume, for Peas. R. J. Day, Esq., for Heartsease. R. S. Edwards, Esq., for Cacti, and an extra prize for a splendid Fuchsia corymbiflora, as specimen plant. J. N. Brewster, Esq., for best Strawberries. Mr. Cant, for second best Strawberries, and best Calceolarias. Mr. W. Root, for Grapes and Ranunculuses. Mr. J. Bentall, for British Phenogamous plants, comprising 108 species, many of them rare plants. Several prizes were also given to cottagers. An excellent collection of Ranunculuses, Anemones, Pelargoniums, Roses, &c. was exhibited by Messrs. Bass and Brown, of Sudbury, but was not entered for competition. Some beautiful Pansies, shown by R. Marriott, Esq.; superb Fuchsias, by Archdeacon Burney; very fine Pelargoniums, by the Rev. C. W. Loyd; and Roses, by G. P. Arden, Esq., were much admired. A display of Vegetables, by Mrs. Griffiths, attracted much attention.

Kent and Canterbury Floral and Horticultural Society, June 8.—The summer show was held in the Old Palace Gardens, and although the morning was most unpropitious, there was a large attendance of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. The present exhibition was not so brilliant as the one that took place in April last; yet as a summer show, it far exceeded any other since the establishment of the Society. The exhibitors were much more numerous than usual, and many of the specimens were admirable examples of good growth, as well as being of rare kinds. The collection of fruit exhibited was of course small. Among the plants most deserving of notice were two collections of succulents from J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Many of the specimens had bloom-buds upon them, and one, Echinocactus sulcatus, had four or five lovely white flowers expanded. The same gentleman also sent some beautiful red, purple, and white Gloxinias, and a new Achimenes, imported from Belgium, A. Gesbrightii, with rosy purple flowers, spotted in the throat; the leaves are also red beneath, and very rough above, much more so than in A. pedunculata, to which species it seems nearly related. The Rev. W. Brockman sent the new Campanula grandis; a beautiful Calceolaria, with crimson spots on a yellow ground, called Curiosa; and a finely-grown plant of Fuchsia corymbiflora. From Mrs. Webb there was a very extensive collection, including Amaryllis vittata, some good Heaths, and a large assortment of Pelargoniums. D. Denne, Esq., exhibited some splendidly-grown Fuchsias, and also some beautiful cut American plants, including several varieties of Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and Kalmias. From G. Buckley, Esq., there was a very well-grown Elichrysum spectabile, covered with flowers; a small Erica odora rosea; and a fine basket of cut flowers. The Rev. C. Oxenden sent some excellent Pelargoniums, covered with bloom; the plants were but a few inches high, and were no doubt placed almost close to the glass of the greenhouse or frame in which they have been grown. The Rev. G. P. Marsh exhibited some good Roses, and a floral device like a garden-chair. F. Sankey, Esq., contributed a number of greenhouse plants, some Cacti, and a good stand of Ranunculus. In addition to the collection of indigenous plants sent for competition, Mrs. Grayling exhibited an interesting collection of named Grasses and Carices found growing in this vicinity. From Mr. Ald. Masters there was a large collection of plants, among which was his new seedling Pelargonium, the Archbishop of Canterbury. There was also a large assortment of Fuchsias grown on the "one-shift system;" among them were Brockmannii, Moneypennii, and Magnifica. Among the Orchidaceæ there was a fine Oncidium flexuosum, with flowers much darker than in the common kind; Gongora maculata fulgens; Oncidium luridum, Cattleya Forbesii, and Cyrtochilum filipes. Mr. Masters also sent a magnificent Caryota urens. The productions of the cottagers were of a superior kind; the vegetables in many instances being much better than those offered for competition by the subscribers. The following is a list of the prizes:—SUBSCRIBERS' PRIZES.—FRUIT.—*Best Pine*, W. H. Carter, Esq. *White Grapes*, Mrs. Ramsay. *Strawberries*, 1, the Earl of Winchelsea; 2, Keen's Seedling, Lady Montresor. *Dessert Apples*, 1 and 2, R. Francis, Esq. *Kitchen Apples*, 1 and 2, Mr. Filmer. *Pears*, 1, R. Francis, Esq.; 2, Beurré Rance, T. Dorman, Esq. EXTRA.—*White Grapes*, Mrs. Ramsay. VEGETABLES.—*Peas*, D. Denne, Esq. *Cucumbers*, Mrs. Ramsay. *Potatoes*, 1843, not forced, Mrs. Ramsay. *Potatoes*. 1843, forced, D. Denne, Esq. *Asparagus*, Mr. Filmer. *French Beans*, W. H. Carter, Esq. *Rhuburb*, F. Sankey, Esq. *Lettuces*, F. Sankey, Esq. *Carrots*, the Rev. W. Brockman. *Cauliflower*, 1 and 2, the Rev. W. Brockman. *Basket of Salad*, Lady Montresor. *Basket of Vegetables*, Lady Montresor. FLOWERS.—*Cacti and Echinocacti*, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. *Succulents, not Cacti or Echinocacti*, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. *American Plants*, G. Buckley, Esq. *Rose in Pot*, 1, Malton Mr. Parrinton; 2, Yellow China, D. Denne, Esq. *Stove Plants*, Ceropegia elegans, Passiflora phœnicea, Euphorbia splenens, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; single plant, Thunbergia alata, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. *Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Pimelea ecussata, Metrosideros floribunda, Diosma capitata, Polygala grandiflora, Clematis bicolor, Grevillea Manglesi, J. Godfrey, Esq. 2, Sollya heterophylla, Pimelea decussata, Metrosideros floribunda, Polygala cordifolia, Bouvardia triphylla, Sutherlandia frutescens, F. Sankey, Esq. *Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, four secies, 1, Elichrysum spectabile, Metrosideros floribunda, Diosma ericoides, Elichrysum fasciculare album, G. Buckley, Esq.; 2, D. Denne, Esq. *Two Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Campanula grandis, Achimenes longiflora, the Rev. W. Brockman; 2, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. *Six Pelargonia*, 1, Matilda, Beauty, Alicia, Victory, Coronation, Paines's Prince Albert, the Rev. C. Oxenden; 2, Mr. Parrinton. *Three Pelargonia*, 1, King, Jewess, Alexandria, the Rev. C. Oenden; 2, D. Denne, Esq. *Two Pelargonia*, 1, Jewess, Chef d'Œvre, the Rev. C. Oxenden; 2, Foster's Alicia, J. Rutter, Esq. *Seedling Pelargonium*, J. Rutter, Esq. *Two Fuchsias*, 1, F. corymbiflora, and F. Youcliii, the Rev. W. Brockman; 2, J. Godfry, Esq. *New Fuchsia*, 1843, Brockmanii, the Rev. W. Brockma *Cape Heaths*, 1, Odora rosea, ventricosa superba, translucens, Buckley, Esq.; 2, Erica lianæoides, E. hybrida, E. ventricosa superba, Rev. W. Brockman. *Four Calceolarias*, 1, Curiosa, Rose Bridesmaid, The Bride, Rev. W. Brockman; 2, T. Dorman, Esq. *Three Calceolarias*, 1, Chancellor, Antiquary, Green's King, J. Godfrey, Esq.; 2, T. Dorman, Esq. *Two Cacti*, 1, Ackermanni mor and minor, J. Godfrey, Esq.; 2, Jenkinsonii, Mr. Farrinton. ITRA.—*Stove Plants*, Achimenes longiflora, A. Gesbrightii, Gloxia maxima, G. cœrulescens, G. Priestleyii, Sinningia guttata, G. Spherd, Esq. *Two Fuchsias*, for growth, D. Denne, Esq. CUT FLOERS.—*Greenhouse Flowers*, G. Buckley, Esq. *Nosegay of do*, Rev. W. Brockman; 2, J. Rutter, Esq. *Ranunculus*, 1, Flankey, Esq.; 2, J. Cates, Esq. *Double Anemones*, J. Cates, Esq. *Cut Roses*, 1 and 2, Mrs. Webb. *Tea scented China Roses*, the Rev. G. P. Marsh. *Twelve Pansies*, 1 and 2, Attila, Imogene, Vil, Great Western, Dark Perfection, Miss Stainforth, Peter Dick, Sulphurea elegans, Delicata, Cook's Perfection, Queen of Whites, Curion, Eclipse, Imogene, Amulet, Royal Standard, Jewess, Duchess of Richmond, Peter Dick, Sulphurea elegans, Gulator, Triumph, Duke of Cornwall, Paul Pry, the Rev. C. Oxeen. *Iris, of three varieties*, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. *Americans, ness than six varieties*, Rhododendron maximum, R. album, Caribiense, R. punctatum, Azalea calendulacea, A. nudiflora conea, A. tomentosa, A. glauca scabra, Kalmia latifolia, K. austifolia rubra, Vaccinium fuscatum, V. venustum, Andromedatesbœi, A. axillaris, D. Denne, Esq. *Bouquet of Miscellaneo Flowers*, the Rev. G. P. Marsh. *Floral Device do.*, J. Cates, E *Collection of Indigenous Plants*, 1, the Earl of Winchelse 2, Lady Montresor. COTTAGERS' PRIZES.—FRUIT.—*Goosebes*, 1 and 2, J. Tucker. VEGETABLES.—Cabbages, J. Tucker *Lettuces*, 1 and 2, J. Hooker. *Potatoes*, 1843, 1, J. Tucker; 2, Goodwin. *Salad*, 1, J. Tucker; 2, J. Hooker. *Bunch of Herbs* Tucker. *Basket of Vegetables*, 1, J. Hooper; 2, J. Tucker. *Rhubarb*, J. Hooper. *Nosegay of Flowers*, 1, J. Tucker; 2, T. D. *Pot or Glass of Honey*, 1 and 2, J. Goodwin. 1 *lb. of B Wax*, J. Goodwin.

Inverness and Northern Horticultural Society, Jun—At this

meeting there was a decided improvement on previous shows, though the fruit was not so good. The list of prizes is subjoined. *Twelve varieties of Pelargonium*, 1, Mr. W. Dallas, gr to L. Mackintosh, Esq., of Raigmore, for Life Guardsman, Sylph, Queen of Beauty, Alexandrina Victoria, Bridegroom, Alicia, Joan of Arc, Annetta, Progene, Garth's Perfection, Rienzi, Rosetta; 2, Mr. A. Fraser, gr to J. Thomson, Esq., Springfield Cottage, for Joan of Arc, Alexandrina, Lord Mayor, Life Guardsman, Ruby, Corona, Comte de Paris, Vulcan, Prince Albert (Baskett's), Matilda, Sultan, Garrick. *Six varieties of Calceolarias*, 1, Mr. J. Stephen, gr to Lady Saltoun, at Ness Castle; 2, Mr. W. Dallas, gr, Raigmore. *Six Exotic plants*, 1, Mr. Dallas, Raigmore, for Epacris grandiflora, Chorozema Jacksonii, Elichrysum superbum, Leschenaultia formosa, Alstrœmeria pulchella, Siphocampylus bicolor; 2, Mr. Stephen, Ness Castle, for Eutaxia myrtifolia, Polygala speciosa, Polygala oppositifolia, Pimelea decussata, Epacris grandiflora, Chorozema cordatum. *Specimen of any Exotic*, 1, Mr. A. Fraser, for Epacris grandiflora; 2, Mr. J. Ross, gr to Lady Rose, of Holme, for Siphocampylus bicolor, 8½ feet high. *Eighteen Pansies*, 1, Mr. J. Ross, gr, Holm; 2, Mr. J. Lawrence, gr, Inverness. *Four varieties of Heaths*, 1, Mr. Fraser, for Erica Wilmoreana, E. odorata rosea, E. Westphalingia, E. Rosea. *Four Balsams*, 1, Mr. Dallas, gr, Raigmore; 2, Mr. Bain, gr to Lord Lovat, at Beaufort Castle. *Four varieties of Fuchsias*, 1, Mr. Stephen, Ness Castle, for F. corymbiflora, fulgens, Dicksonii, and Thomsonii; 2, Mr. Ross, gr, Holme, for F. corymbiflora, Youelli, globosa major, and Mr. Gilan's seedling. *Best-grown Fuchsia of any description*, 1, Mr. Ross, Holme, for F. Neilli; 2, Mr. Bain, Beaufort Castle, for F. fulgens. *Six Ranunculuses*, 1, Mr. K. Tolmie, gr, Mountgerald; 2, Mr. Taylor, gr to Mrs. Campbell, Kilravock Castle. *Six double Anemones*, 1, Mr. Taylor, Kilravock Castle; 2, Mr. Tolmie, gr, Mountgerald. *Eight varieties of Hardy Herbaceous plants*, 1, Mr. Taylor, Kilravock; 2, Mr. A. Gauld, gr, Geddes. *Four varieties of Iris*, 1, Mr. Lawrence, gr, Inverness; 2, Mr. Taylor, Kilravock. *Four Cinerarias in pots*, 1, Mr. Bain, Beaufort Castle; 2, Mr. Stephen, Ness Castle. *Six varieties of Mimulus*, 1, Mr. Fraser, Springfield Cottage; 2, Mr. Stephen, Ness Castle. *Six Verbenas*, 1, Mr. Bain, Beaufort Castle; 2, Mr. Ross, Holme. *Six Petunias*, Mr. Dallas, Raigmore; 2, Mr. Stephen, Ness Castle. *Six varieties of American plants*, Mr. Maccullum, gr to J. B. Fraser, Esq., of Reelig; 2, Mr. Bain, Beaufort Castle. *China Roses*, 1, Mr. Fraser, Springfield Cottage, for Caroline, Mansais, Thé Hymeneé, Thé Bougère; 2, Mr. Stephen, Ness Castle. *Ornamental Basket of Exotics in Flower*, 1, Mr. Fraser, Springfield Cottage, for, among other plants, Boronia denticulata, Boronia alata, Pimelea hispida, Leschenaultia formosa, Siphocampylus bicolor, Elichrysum elegans, Spiræa japonica, Crassulas, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Heaths, Fabiana imbricata, Calceolarias, Verbenas, &c.; 2, Mr. Stephen, Ness Castle. *Bouquet of Flowers* from hardy plants, 1, Mr. D. Mackenzie, gr to Lady Mackenzie, of Avoch; 2, Mr. J. Lawrence, Inverness. *Stocks*, 1, Mr. Stephen, Ness Castle; 2, Mr. Ross, Holm. *Rockets*, 1, Mr. Taylor, Kilravock. APPLES: 1, Mr. Ross, Holm, for *Ribston Pippins and Nonpareil Russets*; 2, Mr. Bain, Beaufort Castle. *Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. Bain, Beaufort Castle; 2, Mr. Taylor, Kilravock. *Cauliflower*, 1, Mr. Ross, Holme; 2, Mr. Gauld, gr, Geddes. *Dutch Turnips*, 1, Mr. Donald Mackenzie, gr, Avoch; 2, Mr. Stephen, Ness Castle. *For the best Twelve Early Potatoes*, 1, Mr. Taylor, Kilravock; 2, Mr. Gauld, Geddes. *Cabbages*, 1, Mr. Bain, Beaufort Castle; 2, Mr. Ross. *Cos Lettuce*, 1, Mr. Gauld, Geddes; 2, Mr. Dallas, Raigmore. *Six rarest Native plants*, Mr. Lawrence, gr, Inverness, for Arbutus alpina, Epilobium alpinum, Salix herbacea, Cornus suecica, Saxifraga stellaris, and Rubus chamæmorus. An extra prize was awarded to Mr. Stephen, Ness Castle, for a large and varied assortment of seedling Calceolarias, sown in 1842.

Isle of Man Floral and Horticultural Society, June 7.—The following is a list of the prizes awarded to the competitors, after the exhibition, at the Kirk Onchan Nursery Grounds: Mr. H. Alexander, best Asparagus. Miss Dutton, Moss Rose (extra prize). Mr. Cottier, gr to the Rev. Principal Dixon, 2d best Brompton Stocks, best Tulips, 2d best Ranunculus, best 12 Pansies, best Asparagus. Mr. Moffatt, gr to G. W. Dumbell, Esq., —2d best Tulips, 2d best Annuals, 2d best Bouquet, 2d best Rhubarb, best Cabbages, 2d best Leeks, 2d best Onions, best Salad. Mr. R. Taylor, gr to General Goldie—2d best Verbenas, 2d best Pelargoniums, best Brompton Stocks, best 12 Pansies, third do., 2d best device in Pansies, 2d best Herbaceous Plants, best rare Native Plant (Primula farinosa), best Bouquet, 2d best Mushrooms, best Cauliflowers, best Potatoes, best Turnips, 2d best do., 2d best Salad. Mr. W. Quine, gr to Captain Hay—3d best Cactus (Jenkinsonii), best Greenhouse Plant (Polygala oppositifolia), 3d best Greenhouse Plants, 2d best Cucumbers, 2d best Cauliflowers, best Carrots, best blanched Rhubarb, best Seakale, 2d best Cabbage. Mr. Clarke, gr to Mrs. Hoddar—best Mushrooms, best Leeks. Mr. R. Edgar, gr to his Honour D. Heywood—best Cactus (Ackermannii), 2d best do. (Jenkinsonii), best Chinese Azalea (indica alba), best Cape Heath (Erica ventricosa), 3d best do. (Boweiana), 2d best Calceolarias, 2d best China Roses (odorata, indica alba, semperflorens), 2d best Fuchsias (globosa, fulgens, gracilis), best Annuals (Nemophila insignis, Schizanthus pinnatus, Eutoca Wrangeliana), 2d best Greenhouse Plants, 3d best Bouquet, 3d best Decoration Plants, 2d best Grapes (Black Hamburgh), 2d best Dessert Apples, best Kitchen do., best Onions, 2d best Blanched Rhubarb, best Kidney Beans. Mr. Lyle—best Decoration Plants, extra prize for Selago Gilliesii, and six seedling Fuchsias. Captain Martin—best Stove Plant (Euphorbia splendens), 2d best do. (Russellia juncea), 3d best Greenhouse Plant (Swainsonia galegifolia alba), 2d best Pelargoniums (Nymph, Sylph, Matilda, Conservative, Annette, Alexandrina, Phosphorus, Victory, Alicia, Fosteria rosea, Lady Nithsdale, Priory Queen), best three do. (Miller's Adonis, Bleda, Sir John Broughton), best seedling do. (Martin's Mary), extra prize for Fuchsia corymbiflora. E. Moore, Esq.—best seedling Pansies, best Cucumbers, best Rhubarb, 2d best Kidney Beans. J. E. Mosley, Esq.—best device in Pansies, composed of a suspension-bridge, with rock and sea scenery, vessels, &c. lying in the foreground and distance; best Cut Flowers, best Dessert Apples, extra prize (Bouquet). Mr. P. Clarke, gr to Major Pollock—3d best Stove Plant (Gloxinia speciosa), 2d best Greenhouse Plant (Pimelea decussata), best four Calceolarias (Indescribable, Pluto, elegans, Nerene), best China Roses, 3d best do., best Garden Roses, 2d best do., best Verbenas (Hendersoni, Charlwoodii, Iveryana), best Pelargoniums (Matilda, Coronation, Sylph, Nymph, Vivid, Alicia, Priory Queen, Vulcan, Jewess, Fosteria rosea, Gaines's King, Gaines's Grand Duke), best six do. (Bridesmaid, Lady Nithsdale, Lifeguardsman, Victory, Comte de Paris, Alexandrina), 2d best three do. (Firebrand, Bridegroom, Vesta), best new and rare do. (Janus), second best do. (Wildfire), best three Fuchsias (fulgens, cordifolia, pendula terminalis), 3d best do. (Youellii, grandiflora maxima, racemiflora), best new and rare Fuchsia (Harrison's Enchantress), 2d best do. (Blanch), best Ranunculus, best Herbaceous Plants, best Greenhouse Plants in Pots, 2d best Cut Flowers, 2d best Decoration Plants, best Grapes, 2d best Carrots, 2d best Seakale. J. Putnam, Esq., —best three Pelargoniums, flowered in windows. W. Wilders, Esq.—2d best Kitchen Apples, do. Potatoes. COTTAGERS' PRIZES.—Mr. Cubbon, sen., Onchan, best green Gooseberries. Mr. D. Parker—EXTRA PRIZES, Tulips and Rhubarb.

Leeds Floral and Horticultural Society, June 7.—The first exhibition of this Society for the present season took place in the Music-Hall, Albion-street. The collection was scarcely equal in amount to what it has been on former occasions; but there were some very fine specimens of flowers of various kinds, and also of vegetables, especially those for culinary purposes. There was a splendid show of Pelargoniums, and various hothouse and greenhouse plants. Of culinary vegetables there was a good exhibition, both in point of quality and quantity. There were several fine and well-bloomed Ericas and Calceolarias, with some excellent Fuchsias. The Cottagers' things were not very numerous, but some of them—more particularly Gooseberries, Potatoes, Onions, and Cabbages—were fine productions. The following is a list of the prizes:—FIRST CLASS.—FRUITS.—*Gooseberries, Green*, 1, W. Clark; 2, J. Scholefield; 3, J. Kearsley. *Currants*, 1, W. Carr, gr to T. Benyon, Esq.; 2, E. Ward, gr to J. Charlesworth, Esq.; 3, W. Clark. *Dessert Apples*, 1, W. Clark; 2, J. Kearsley; 3, J. Walton, gr to Mrs. Dealtry. *Baking Apples*, 1, W. Clark; 2, W. Carr; 3, J. Walton.—SECOND CLASS.—PLANTS.—*Stove*, 1 and 2, W. Carr; 3, L. B. Barker, gr to W. Smith, Esq. *Ditto Coll. of three*, 1, L. B. Barker; 2, L. Barker. *Greenhouse*, 1, W. Carr; 2, T. Dewksbury, gr to J. Purchon, Esq. *Ditto Coll. of three*, 1, Mr. Ripley; 2, T. Dewksbury; 3, L. B. Barker. *Ditto Climber*, 1, L. B. Barker; 2, Mr. Whitley; 3, J. Kearsley. *Succulent*, 1, L. B. Barker; 2, J. Kearsley. *Erica*, 1, T. Dewksbury; 2, W. Carr; 3, T. Dewksbury. *Ditto Coll. of three*, 1, W. Carr; 2, Mr. Ripley; 3, T. Dewksbury. *Pelargoniums*, 1, L. B. Barker; 2, J. Kearsley; 3, Mr. Ripley. *Ditto Coll. of three*, 1, W. Carr; 2 and 3, Mr. Ripley. *Fuchsias*, 1, J. Schofield; 2, T. Dewksbury; 3, J. Schofield. *Ditto (extra)*, T. Dewksbury. *Ditto Coll. of three*, 1 and 2, J. Whitley; 3, J. Kearsley. *Balsam*, 1 and 2, J. Kearsley. *Calceolaria*, 1, 2, and 3, H. Major. *Ditto Coll. of three*, 1 and 2, H. Major; 3, J. Kearsley. *Verbenas*, 1, J. Kearsley; 2, and 3, L. B. Barker. *Collection*, 1 and 2, J. Whitley. *Petunias*, J. Whitley. *Herbaceous, in flower*, 1 and 2, L. B. Barker. *Rose, in pot*, 1, H. Major; 2 and 3, J. Kearsley. *Designs in Flowers*, J. Morrel, gr to W. Watson, Jun., Esq. *Hardy Bouquet*, J. Kearsley. *Tender do.*, L. B. Barker. *Cut Pœonies*, 1, W. Clarke; 2, H. Major; 3, T. Peacock. *British Plant*, L. B. Barker. *Seedling Rhododendron*, 1, H. Major; 2, T. Dewksbury.—THIRD CLASS.—VEGETABLES.—*Cucumbers*, 1, W. Carr; 2 and 3, J. Schofield. *French Beans*, W. Carr. *Cabbage, white*, 1, J. Walton; 2, G. Hamlin, gr to G. Smith, Esq.; 3, W. Carr. *Lettuce*, 1, T. Peacock, gr to Mr. Parnaby; 2 and 3, E. Ward. *Mushrooms*, 1, J. Kearsley; 2, T. Peacock. *Parsley*, 1, E. Ward; 2, L. B. Barker; 3, E. Wood. *Spinach*, 1, L. B. Barker; 2, E. Ward; 3, T. Peacock. *Asparagus*, 1, E. Ward; 2, W. Carr; 3, J. Walton. *Rhubarb*, 1 and 2, J. Schofield; 3, W. Carr. *Potatoes, kidney*, 1 and 2, W. Carr; 3, G. Hamlin. *Capsicum*, W. Carr. *Onions*, 1, J. Walton; 2, W. Carr. *Radishes*, W. Carr. *Turnips*, W. Carr. *Horse Radish*, J. Broughton. *Onions, spring*, 1, unknown; 2 and 3, J. Schofield. *Lettuce*, 1 and 2, W. Carr. *Cabbage*, 1, J. Walton; 2, G. Hamlin; 3, W. Carr. *Extra for Potatoes*, T. Peacock. FOURTH CLASS.—FLOWERS.—PANSIES.—*Best Twenty-four*, Mr. H. Major, for Rival yellow, Hector, Surprise, John, Maid of Milan, Prince Albert, Princess Royal, Waltham Abbey, Imogene, Trivernon, Lovely Bride, Premier, Terry, Miss E. Crossland, Countess of Orkney, Curion, Desideratum, Bridegroom, Perfection, Westwood Rival, Oliver Moonshine, Conservative, Mrs. Newby, and Princess Royal; 2, Mr. J. Schofield. *Best Twelve*, Mr. H. Major, for Princess Royal, Trivernon, Maid of Milan, Imogene, Lady Glenallon, Waltham Abbey, Lovely Bride, Curion, Earl of Clarendon, Miss E. Crossland, Terry, and Westwood Rival; 2, Mr. J. Schofield; 3, Mr. Kearsley. *Best Six Seedling Pansies*, 1, Mr. J. Schofield; 2, Unknown. TULIPS IN CLASSES.—*Feathered Bizarres*, 1, 2, 3, B. Ely, for Monsieur, Chas. Xth, and Gond Beurs. *Flamed ditto*, 1, 2, 3, B. Ely, for Polyphemus, Incomparable, Bizarre, and Sir Sidney Smith. *Feathered Byblœmens*, 1, 2, 3, B. Ely, for Black Baguet, Transparent Noir, and Light Baguet. *Flamed Bybs*, 1, 2, 3, B. Ely, Bien Fait, Walker's No. 71, Emmant. *Feathered Roses*, 1, B. Ely, Cerise Primo; 2 and 3, J. Mallinson, Doolittle, and Lands' No. 24. *Flamed Roses*, 1, 2, 3, B. Ely, for Roi de Cerise, Triomphe Royale, and Prince Albert. *Selfs*, 1, 2, 3, B. Ely, Min d'Or, Golden Hero, Cenotaph. PREMIER PRIZE.—*Best Seven Tulips*, B. Ely, for Polyphemus, Surpasse, Catafalque, Queen Victoria, Transparent Noir, Ceres, Triumphant, Prince Albert, and Golden Hero. THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE for *Seven Tulips*, B. Ely, for Polyphemus, Albion, Washington, Walworth, Lord Hill, Lavinia, and Min d'Or. COTTAGER'S PRIZES.—*Lettuce*, 1, J. Barstow; 2 and 3, J. Robinson. *Onions, Winter*, J. Barstow. *Onions, Spring*, J. Robinson. *Cabbage*, J. Barstow. *Potatoes*, J. Barstow. *Parsley*, J. Robinson; 2, J. Barstow; 3, — Jackson. *Radishes*, — Jackson. *Currants*, 1 and 2, J. Robinson. *Gooseberries*, 1 and 2, J. Robinson; 3, — Jackson. *Rhubarb*, J. Barstow.

Morningside Practical Gardeners' Society, June 13.—The second General Meeting was held in the School-room, Morningside, when prizes were awarded as follows:—*Pelargoniums*, 1, J. Downie, gr to Gen. Robertson, for Prince of Waterloo, Sylph, Erectum, Gem of the West, Bridesmaid, Prince Albert; 2, to J. Young, gr to T. Oliver. *Pansies*, 1, J. Downie, for Black-eyed Susan (Finlayson's,) Daniel Defoe, do., Gipsy, do., Flora Macdonald, do., Miss Scott, Miss Russell; 2, T. Ovens, gr to A. Russell, Esq. *Stocks*, 1, H. Gibb, gr to Mrs. Stark; 2, J. Young. *Tulips*, 1, J. Young, for Grand Monarque, Roi de Siam, Washington, Margrave de Baden, Triomphe Royale, Comte de Vergennes; 2, J. Liddle, gr to G. Ritchie, Esq. *Ranunculuses*, 1, R. Anderson, for Herbert, Queen Victoria, Felix, Luna, Prince Albert, Invincible; 2, J. Young. *Anemones*, 1, J. Young; 2, H. Gibb. *Hardy Shrubs*, 1, J. Young, for Tree Pœony, Clematis montana, Fabiana imbricata; 2, J. Fargie, gr to Mrs. Gregory. *Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, 1, J. Young, for Aquilegia glandulosa, Onosma tauricum, Ramonda pyrenaica, Linaria Alpina; 2, J. Fargie. *Roses*, 1, J. Young, for Tod's Scarlet sweet-scented, Cramoisie superieure, Belle de Meaux; 2, J. Downie. *Rockets*, 1, T. Ovens; 2, J. Downie. *Turnips*, 1, R. Anderson; 2, H. Gibb. *Cauliflowers*, 1, J. Douglas, gr to Sir T. D. Lauder, Bart.; 2, T. Wood, gr to A. Falconer, Esq. *Carrots*, T. Ovens. *Potatoes*, 1, H. Gibb; 2, W. Denholm, gr to Sir J. Forrest, Bart. *Cucumbers*, 1, T. Ovens; 2, H. Gibb. *Pansies*, 1, J. Robertson, for Robertson, Shakspeare, Milton, Fair Maid. A prize was awarded by Miss Brown for the *best six Anemones*, to J. Young. There were exhibited from G. Ritchie, Esq., a very fine specimen of Hydrangea arborea, and Crassula coccinea. A collection of Seedling Pansies from Grange Bank, which were much and deservedly admired, also some Pansies from J. Robertson, Morningside, and fine collections of Pelargoniums and Ranunculuses, from Newington Lodge, and two good pans of Turban Ranunculus, from Falcon Hall and Salisbury Green.

Newcastle Botanical and Horticultural Society, June 13.—The great Summer Exhibition of this Society, which had been deferred from the 2d inst., on account of the weather, was held in the Music Hall, and from the splendid display of fruit and flowers, it was evident that the delay had been attended with great advantage both to the exhibitors and the visitors. The day was fair, though cool and cloudy; circumstances rather favourable than otherwise for the display of cut flowers. There were eight or nine Pine Apples, Queens, and Ripley Queens, and the flavour of the prize specimens was as good as could be wished. Several very fine dishes of Grapes were also on the table. The Potatoes were of excellent size and quality, and the Peas better than could have been anticipated. Of course the Pelargoniums were the great attraction, and never were finer specimens exhibited here. Flowers were so great, and the specimens so compact, that one almost regretted there was not more of the green leaves visible. Another collection from the gardens of John Cookson, Esq., of Benwell House, was also very fine, though not so fully in bloom as that to which the prize was given. The prize collection of 6 specimens contained some most beautiful plants, with more of the foliage visible than in another collection from the garden of Matthew Anderson, Esq., which ranked very nearly equal to the winner. In the collection of three, to which the medal was awarded, the plants were also remarkably well grown; and the two single specimens which received the prizes were all that could be wished, for beauty and symmetry. The Tulips and Calceolarias were very fine. The Petunias comprised some of the best kinds, and were nicely trained to flat trellises, and the Verbenas were well and closely grown. The Alstrœmerias exhibited the usual gay markings of this pretty genus, whilst the gorgeous masses of flowers on the Cacti were almost too dazzling for the eye to bear with ease. The Fuchsias were well grown, though to most individuals, the good old sorts are more attractive than the pale beauties of the recent hybrids of these plants. There were some fine collections of Pansies, and the winning tray contained many choice and large specimens. The Pœonies were more numerous than usual. The collections of Exotics contained a great number of well-grown specimens, and added much to the beauty of the room; besides that to which the prize was awarded, there were excellent collections from Miss Cuthbert's and Mrs. Surtees' gardens, and another containing two very fine specimens of the beautiful and sweet-scented Lilium eximium. The bouquets of flowers were as splendid as usual. The prizes were allotted as follows:—*Pine Apple*, 1 and 2, Mr. G. Foreman, gr to J. Lamb, Esq., Axwell Park. *Grapes*, Mr. J. Charlton, gr to J. Straker, Esq., Point Pleasant. *Potatoes* from the open ground, Mr. G. Foreman. *Peas* from the open ground, Mr. G. Foreman. *Best White-ground Tulip* (Rose Cerise Premier), Mr. I. Scott, florist, Newcastle. *Best do.*, (Lilias Rose), the florists' silver medal to Mr. R. Rawling, florist, Walker. *Yellow-ground Tulip* (Surpasse Catafalque), Mr. F. Mitchinson, florist, Newcastle. *Best do.*, the florists' silver medal to Mr. F. Mitchinson. 12 *White-ground Tulips*, Mr. J. Watson, gr to M. Anderson, Esq., Jesmond. 12 *Yellow-ground Tulips*, Mr. I. Scott, Newcastle. *Dark-ground Pelargonium* (Nymph), Mr. J. Deans, gr to Miss Cuthbert, Benwell. *Light-ground do.* (Acme of Perfection), Mr. J. Watson. 12 *Pelargoniums* (Coronation, Bridesmaid, Victory, Garth's Perfection, Ophelia, Joan of Arc, Decorum, Foster's Alicia, Masterpiece, Mabel, Acme of Perfection), Mr. J. Watson. 6 *Pelargoniums*, Mr. J. Deans. 3 *do.*, Mr. T. Charlton, gr to Mrs. Atkinson, Long Benton. 3 *Ericas*, Mrs. Surtees, Newcastle. 6 *pots of Calceolarias*, Mr. J. Deans. *Collection of Roses*, grown in a pot, Mr. W. Kelly, gr, Jesmond. *Single Specimen of do.*, Mr. J. Watson. *Alstrœmerias*, Mr. A. Hedley, gr to Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart., Wallington. *Cacti*, Mr. T. Charlton. *Single Specimen of a Cactus*, Mr. T. Wallis, gr to C. Blackett, Esq., Wylam Oakwood. *Petunias*, Mr. T. Charlton. *Fuchsias*, 1, Mr. T. Charlton; 2, Mr. W. Kelly, Jesmond. *Single Specimen of do.*, Mr. W. Laing, gr to R. J. Lambton, Esq. *Verbenas*, Mr. T. Charlton. 24 *flowers of Viola tricolor*, Mr. Ranson, Sunderland. *Pœonies*, Mr. J. Scott, gr Sandhoe. *Exotic Plants*, Mr. W. Kelly, gr to A. Donkin, Esq., Jesmond. *Single Specimen of a new or rare Exotic Plant*, G. Wailes, Esq., Newcastle. *Seedling Florists' Flower*, Mr. J. Wilson, florist, Elswick (a white ground Tulip named Bienfait.) *Bouquet of Flowers*, 1, Mr. T. Charlton: 2, Mr. J. Cook, gr to E. Collingwood, Esq., Dissington. *Potatoes*, Mr. J. Cook. *Collection of Plants*, Messrs. I. Anson and Finney, nurserymen, Gateshead *Fuchsia*, conspicua arborea, Mr. J. Cook.

Norwich Horticultural Society.—In imitation of the grand exhibitions at Chiswick, this Society held its July meeting in the extensive grounds of Mr. Bell, of Bracondale. The visitors on this occasion amounted to nearly 3,000, and 120*l.* were taken at the gate. The subjects of exhibition were remarkably fine, particularly the Vegetables, which were stated to be superior to those exhibited at the meeting of the South London Society. The prizes given to Cottagers amounted to 12*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The following prizes were awarded: *Best collection of* 100 *Roses by Nurserymen*: Mr. R. R. Bircham, Hedenham, for Eclatante, Bonne Genevieve, Aspasie, La Tourterelle, Queen of Bourbon, Grilony, Etna, Duchess of Orleans, Leon the Tenth, Princess Hélène, Blairii No. 2, French Crimson Moss, Coup d'Hébé, Wilberforce, Louis Buonaparte, Melaine, Fulgorie, Belle Marie, Coquette de Montmorency, Charles Duval, Grandissima, Illustre Beauté, Hybrid de Course, Aucelin, Aurora, La Seulisiène, Boula de Nanteuil, Crivalis, Julie, Marie Denise, Duchess of Buccleuch, Comte de Paris, Crested Provence, Duchess of Devonshire, Petit Pierre, Fanny Perrisot, Armosa, Legouvé, Requiem, Leontine, Edward Jesse, Bouquet de Flora, Vandael, Brilliant, Madame Hardy, General Bernard, Magna rosea, Chenédole, Monstrepuse, Double-margined Hip, Sir Walter Scott, Sylvain, William Jesse, Prince Albert, De Neuilly, Capitaine Sisolet, Duchess of Sutherland, General Coutard, Rachael Ruysch, Rivers, Sophie Arnold, General Allard, Princesse de Lamballe, Grande Perpetuelle, Triomphe d'Angers, Laura, Felieste, La Grandeur, Rubinella, Donna Maria, La Ville de Bruxelles, Devoniensis, Antinous, Glory of France, Attelan de Bourbon, Beauty of Billiard, Kean, Unique de Provence, Celina, Madame Despréz, General Christiani, Triomphe de Guerin, Orpheus, Ferox, Madame Dubarry, Rose du Roi, Sage-leafed Moss, Painted Damask, Madame Laffay, Odette des Champs divers, Blush Hip, Guerin's Gift, Princess Victoria, Reine de Provence, Duc de Choiseul, Aubernon, Louis Treize. *Second-best* 100, Messrs. Fenn and Lawes, Beccles, for Madame Despréz, Madame Nerard, Phœnix, La Ville de Bruxelles, Princess Hélène, Elisa Leker, Madame Laffay, Crimson (Lee's) Ferox, Royal, Preval, Prud'homme, Portlandica carnea, La Mienne, D'Angers, Blush, White Moss, Mottled, De Meaux, Ferruginiere Crested, Coutard, Becquet, Bonne Genevieve, General Allard, Attelaine de Bourbon, Coronation, Duke of Devonshire, Hybrid Blanc, Madame Goursac, Wellington, Ne plus Ultra, Lusseldembourg, Triomphe de Guerin, Aurora, Vandael, Charles Duval; Cornelie, Boula de Nanteuil, Superb Tuscany, Guerin de Danaë, Theodore de Corse, Waratah, La Tour d'Auvergne, White Globe, Beauty of Billiard, Noisette cardienne, Briarens, Madame Henriette, Kean, grandiflora, Cire d'Espagne, De l'Age, Madame Hardy, Ruga, Josephine, Painted or Leda, Coralie, Eclatante, Common Moss. Odette des Champs divers, Princesse Lamballe, Striped Unique, Blanche Fleur-Queen, Auribie Lamare, La Biche, Fimbriata, Augustine Margot, Crimson Mad. Despréz, General Hoche, Millesie, Clarisse, Gonsalve Cardon, Blush Hip, Triomphe de Laffay, Grande Marie, Requiem, Velours Episcopal, Hélène Margot, Ornement du Parade, Six Juin, Princesse Hélène, Triomphe d'Angers, Catel, Miralba, Tourturella, Moscow, General Allard, Oriflamme. Waratah, Brutus, Eclat de Rose, Madame Henriette, Clementine Duval, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Comte de Paris, Lelieur, Countess Lacepede, Fulgorie, Boulogne, Yellow China, Amy Vibert, odorata. *Best* 60 *varieties*, Rev. J. Burroughes; 2, the Rev. C. Fellowes. *Extra second best*, the Rev. E. P. Denniss. *The Best* 48 *Roses*, C. Short, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq. *Best* 36, the Rev. T. J. Blofield. *Best* 24, R. Short, gr to Mrs. Blofield. *Second best* 24, Wm. Warren, Esq. *Best* 12, E. Kemp, gr to J. S. Muskett, Esq. *Picotees, best* 12, Rev. J. Burroughes. *Best* 36 *Pinks*, Mr. J. C. Ottey, florist, Peckham Rye. *Best* 24 *ditto*, Mr. J. C. Ottey. *Pansies, best* 24, Mr. T. Chambers. *Collection of Iris*, Mr. W. Reynolds. *Balsams*, Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson. SINGLE SPECIMENS, *Hoya carnosa, Rondelétia speciosa, Erythrina Crista Galli*, H. N. Burroughes, Esq. *Seedling Fuchsias*, J. Stracey, Esq. *Fuchsia*, R. Emms, gr. to H. Gurney, Esq. *Gloxinia rubra*, Mr. Archbell, gr to Lord Sondes. CUT FLOWERS—50 *Roses*, Rev. E. S. Dixon. *Pinks*, Rev. J. Burroughes. *Pelargoniums*, J. N. Waite, jun., Esq. *Roses*, C. Short. *Best Collection*, Rev. O. Mathias and J. N. Waite, jun., Esq. *Fuchsias, Collection of* 18, *ditto of* 12, and *best Seedling*, C. Middleton, Esq. *Device in Flowers*, H. S. Patteson, Esq., and Mr. W. Reynolds. *Best Seedling Calceolaria*, C. Short. *Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, W. Rippingale, gr. to G. Morse, Esq.; 2, C. Short. ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS—*Acropera Loddigesii. Aërides odoratum, Cattleya Forbesii*, Mr. Archbell. *Collection of Gloxinias*, C. Short. FRUITS: GRAPES—*Hamburgh* and *Black Prince, best*, C. K. Thompson, Esq.; 2, W. Rippingale; 3, *Yorkshire Seedling*, Rev. J. Burroughes. MELON—*Hardy's New Cantaloupe*, J. Gordon, Esq.; *Persian*, Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson. PEACH—*Noblesse*, J. Steward, gr to W. Bagge, Esq. NECTARINES—*Newington*, Jas. Steward. STRAWBERRIES—*Caroline*, C. Aldborough, gr. to G. S. Kett, Esq.; 2, *Bath Scarlet*, S. Short; 3, *Keen's Seedling*, C. Aldborough; 4. *Bath Scarlet*, Wm. Gale, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq. RASPBERRIES—*Beehive*, Mr. J. Potter. CURRANTS, *White Dutch*, W. Kemp, gr to Sir E. Stracey. *Red ditto*, Wm. Gale. APPLES—*Downton Nonpareil*, S. Short, VEGETA-

BLES: CUCUMBERS—*Windsor Prize Fighter*, C. Aldborough. LETTUCE—*Imperial*, C. Short. POTATOES—*King Noble*, Rev. J. Burroughes. PEAS—*Auvergne*, Rev. O. Mathias; 2, *Early Frame*, Wm. Gale. BEANS—*Long Pod*, J. Kitson, Esq. *Kidney Beans*, Wm. Gale. *Cauliflowers*, H. S. Patteson, Esq.; 2, Rev. J. Burroughes. *Stone Turnips*, Mr. T. Napp. ASPARAGUS—*White Battersea*, Mr. J. Potter. *Early Horn Carrots*, C. Short. —*(Abridged from the Norwich Mercury.)*

Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society, May 24.—The first show of the above Society for this season took place at the Assembly Rooms, for the exhibition of Tulips, Pelargoniums, Stove, Greenhouse, and Herbaceous Plants, Ericas and Hardy Shrubs, and specimens of all Fruit and Vegetables in season; and considering the late weather, and more especially the incessant rain the previous night, the collection was good. The Tulips, that we could scarcely expect in these sunless days, were very fine. Amongst the Stove Plants forwarded by G. Walker, Esq., was Oncidium divaricatum, with upwards of 800 blooms upon it; and also Oncidium bifolium, which was greatly admired. F. Wright, Esq., exhibited a splendid collection of Greenhouse Plants, one of which, the Trop.eolum Jarrattii, received unqualified approbation; another collection of Greenhouse Plants, sent by A. Lowe, Esq., was greatly admired, more especially the Orange trees, in a bearing state. The following is the award of prizes:—TULIPS, 1, Mr. Spencer, for Royal Sovereign, Captain White, Seedling, Grand Duke, La bonne Amie, Triomphe Royale (flamed), Seedling (Nymph); 2, Mr. Gascoigne, for Royal Sovereign, Captain White, Black Bagot, Queen Charlotte, Triomphe Royale, Rose Unique; 3, Mr. Harpham, for Royal Sovereign, Albion, Bishop of York, Queen Charlotte, Lady Middleton, Unique; 4, Mr. Beardsley, for Platoff, Albion, Bagot, Sable Rex, Triomphe Royale, Unique; Best collection, Mr. Spencer. *Feathered Bizarres*, 1, Royal Sovereign, Mr. Gascoigne; 2, Royal Sovereign, Mr. Spencer; 3, Surpasse Parfait, Mr. Harpham; 4, Royal Sovereign, Mr. Beardsley. *Feathered Byblœmens*, 1, Black Bagot, Mr. Gascoigne; 2, Washington, Mr. Beardsley; 3, Seedling, Mr. Spencer; 4, Bagot, Mr. Harpham. *Feathered Roses*, 1, Walworth, Mr. Gascoigne; 2, Triomphe Royale, Mr. Beardsley; 3, Lady Middleton, Mr. Harpham; 4, Seedling, Mr. Spencer. *Flamed Bizarres*, 1, Captain White, Mr. Spencer; 2, Captain White, Mr. Gascoigne; 3, Captain White, Mr. Harpham; 4, Captain White, Mr. Beardsley; *Flamed Byblœmens*, 1, Violet Surpassant, Mr. Harpham; 2, Queen Charlotte, Mr. Gascoigne; 3, Seedling, Mr. Spencer; 4, Surpassant, Mr. Beardsley. *Flamed Roses*, 1, Rose Unique, Mr. Gascoigne; 2, Lady Wilmot, Mr. Harpham; 3, Lady Wilmot, Mr. Beardsley; 4, Seedling, Mr. Spencer. *Selfs*, 1, Sherwood, Mr. Gascoigne; 2, Seedling, Mr. Spencer; 3, Sherwood, Mr. Harpham; 4, Sherwood, Mr. Beardsley. PANSIES.—*First Dealer's Pan of* 20 *varieties*, Mr. J. Pearson, for Milton, Black Prince, Zeluco, Chevalier, Agnes, Aristides, M'Grath, Hafod (all seedlings of Mr. Pearson's), nine unnamed seedlings, Eclipse (Thompson's), Grand Duke (Thompson's), Sulphurea elegans. *First Amateurs' Pan of* 20 *varieties*, Mr. Gibson, for Prince Albert, Captivation, Black Knight, Emperor, Gem, Mrs. Walter, Adonis, Imogene, Jane Shore, Coronation, Sylph, Argo, Jewess, Magnet, Competitor, five seedlings. *Extra prize*, Mr. J. Pearson, for a pan of his seedling Black Prince. PLANTS.—*Best (Amateurs')* 6 Pelargoniums, 1, W. Cartledge, Esq., for Victory, Rienzi, Climax, Vivid, Clarissa, Sylph; 2, G. Walker, Esq., for Chef-d'œuvre, Beauty of Ware, Imogene, Lady Murray, Discount, Jewess. *Best (Dealers')* 6 Pelargoniums, Mr. Frettingham, for Foster's Alicia, Climax, Sylph, Grimes's King, Florence, Clarissa. *Collection of do.*, 1, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, W. Cartledge, Esq. *Seedling do.*, Mr. J. Pearson. *Orchidaceous plant*, 1, Oncidium divaricatum; 2, Oncidium bifolium, G. Walker, Esq. *Stove Plant*, 1, Manettia cordifolia; 2, Euphorbia splendens, G. Walker, Esq. *Greenhouse Plant*, 1, Tropæolum Jarrattii, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Erythrinum Cristagalli, G. Walker, Esq. *Erica*, 1, Willmoreana, 2, E. perspicua, F. Wright, Esq. *Herbaceous Plants*, Pæonia siberica and sabina, Trollius albiflorus and Asiaticus, Dodecatheon elegans, splendens, and Manchesteriensis, Mr. J. Pearson. *Cactus*, Ackermanni, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Epiphyllum Edesii, G. Walker, Esq. *Calceolaria*, 1, Leopard; 2, do.; Mr. J. Pearson. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, Mr. J. Pearson. *Rhododendrons*, 1, Frettingham's Seedling; 2, Lilac Queen; Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. EXTRA PRIZES.—*American Plants*:-Azalea coccinea, Azalea amabile, Azalea (early pink), Seedling Rhododendron, Kalmia latifolia, Menziesia globularis, Mr. Frettingham. *American Plant*, Ledum latifolium, Mr. S. Wright. *Seedling Cactus*, Mr. J. Pearson. *Collection of Schizanthus*, G. Walker, Esq. *Schizanthus Retusus*, Mr. S. Wright. *Collection of Cinerarias*, Hookerii (seedling), Rival King, True Blue, Mr. Frettingham. *Seedling Cineraria*, Mr. Frettingham. *Fuchsia*, Cordata superba, Mr. Spencer. *Clintonia pulchella*, G. Walker, Esq. *Hardy Shrubs*, Mr. Frettingham. *Miscellaneous Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, Mr. J. Pearson. *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, G. Walker, Esq. *Collection of Calceolarias*: 1, Fairfield, Prince Albert, Perfection, Marianne, Albidum maculatum, Vivid, Mrs. Kemble, Ertisson, Elizabeth, Lady of the Lake, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, (seedlings), Mr. Edwards. *Honorary Prize*, a collection of miscellaneous Greenhouse Plants, A. Lowe, Esq. FRUIT.—*Dessert Apples*, 1, Kedleston Pippin; 2, Pearson's Plate; Mr. J. Pearson. *Baking Apples*, 1, Normanton Wonder; 2, Bess Pool, Mr. J. Pearson. *Pears*, Warden, Col. Wildman. VEGETABLES.—*Asparagus*, Col. Wildman. *Brace of Cucumbers*, Manchester, G. Walker, Esq. *Mushrooms*, 1 and 2, Mr. Spencer. *Brace of Lettuce*, 1, Pearled Cos, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Bright Cos, Col. Wildman. *Rhubarb*, 1, Myatt's Victoria, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton; 2, Radford Giant, G. Walker, Esq. *Potatoes*, Ash-leaved, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Tripoli, F. Wright, Esq. *Cabbage*, 1, Vanack, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Nonpareil, Mr. J. Robinson. *Extra prize*, Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton.

Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society, June 21.—The Ranunculus, Pelargonium, Rose, Pansy, and Pink Show of this Society (being the second exhibition of the season), took place at the Assembly Rooms, Low Pavement. The company was very numerous, and of the first distinction; while the show was excellent. Below is the list of prizes:—RANUNCULUSES.—*Best pan of* 8 *blooms*, 1, Mr. F. Wood, for Naxara, Madeline, Julius, Lady Norreys, George the Fourth, Voctonox, Purpurea striata, and Nomare; 2, Mr. S. Moore, for Eclipse, Mungo Park, Bienfait, Bishop von Lima, Seedling, Mr. Welsh, Thracia, Socrates; 3, Mr. Taylor, for Condorcet, Seedling, Socrates, Orissa, La Singulaire, Sulphurea, La Temeraire, Unknown. *Best Self*, Aurora, Mr. S. Moore; Dark, Naxara, Mr. S. Moore; Striped, Mr. Taylor; Edged, 1, Pactolus, Mr. F. Wood; 2, Ten-pounder, Mr. S. Moore; Spot, 1, Sphervia, Mr. S. Moore; 2, Lady Norreys, Mr. F. Wood; Purple, Variat, Mr. F. Wood; Collection, 1, Mr. Frettingham; 2, Mr. S. Moore; Seedling, edged, Mr. S. Moore. ROSES.—*Best Dealer's collection of Summer Roses*, Mr. Pearson. *Do. Autumnal Roses*, Mr. Pearson. *Best Amateur's pan of* 12, Mr. J. Robinson, for Velours, Episcopal, Brennus, Armosa, Duke of Devonshire, Baguet, Princess Augusta, Lilac Queen, Aspasia, Catel, Berlise, Belle Parabere, Islande Fontaine. *Best Amateurs' pan of* 9, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton, for Duke of Devonshire, Hybrid China: Queen of the Bourbons, Ninon de l'Enclos, Desgaches, Bourbon; Rubens, Caroline de Berri, Nemesis, China; Painted Lady, Damask; L'Honneur de Montmorenci, French. *Best Amateurs' pan of* 6, Mr. J. Taylor, for Velours Episcopal, Lilac Queen, Ne plus Ultra, Catel, Fulgens, Tuscany. *Best Provence*, Belle Adele; Moss, Pompone; French, Berlise; Hybrid China, Belle Parabere; Damask, Marguerite; Sweet Briar, Palustris; Austrian Briar, Harrisonii; Boursault, Gracilis; Damask Perpetual, Antinous; Hybrid Perpetual, Madame Laffay; Bourbon, Bouquet de Flore; China, Cramoisie Supérieure; China, Tea-scented—Reine de Bassora; Miniature, De Meaux; Noisette, Ne plus Ultra, Mr. J. Pearson. PINKS.—*Best pan of* 6, 1, Mr. J. Taylor, for Duke of Devonshire, two blooms, two seedlings, Prudens, Tyrian; 2, Mr. J. Robinson, for Aggravation, two blooms, George the Fourth, Snow-ball, two seedlings. *Best dark pair*, Aggravation, Mr. J. Robinson. *Best red pair*, George the Fourth, Mr. J. Robinson. PANSIES.—*Best Dealer's pan of* 20, Mr. Pearson, for Comet, Magrath, Milton, Aristides, Collingwood, Zelica, Agnes, Sulphurea elegans, Adela, Sobieski, St. George, seedling, Chevalier, Black Prince, De Euch, Elizabeth, seedling, Eclipse, Sir Walter Scott, Rosalind. *Best Amateur's pan of* 20, 1, Mr. J. Nevill, for Jehu, Jewess, Delicata, Eclipse, Rival Yellow, Imogene, Black Prince, Coronation, Dr. Johnson, Canary; ten seedlings; 2, Mr. Gibson, for Eclipse, Triumphant, Jewess, Sylph, Jehu, Coronation, Mrs. Thesiger, seedling, Jane Shore, Mary, Prince Albert, Conqueror, Imogene, Emperor, two seedlings, Chimpanzee, Black Knight, seedling, Sable Monarch. *Best Amateur's pan of* 15, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton, for Adonis, and 14 seedlings. *Seedlings*,—Two prizes only were awarded by the Judges, each of them Selfs: one a claret, with purple and white eye; the other a puce, with black, blue, and orange eye, to Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. EXTRA PRIZE.—*A pan of* 20, Black Prince, Mr. Pearson. CUT FLOWERS.—*Collection of Hardy Flowering Shrubs*, Mr. Pearson. *Do. Miscellaneous Flowering Shrubs*, Mr. Pearson. *Best Bouquet*, Mr. Frettingham. *Best* 6 *Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. *Best* 6 *Hardy Annuals*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton, for Clarkia pulchella and alba, Nemophila aurita and atomaria, Gilia tricolor alba, Chrysanthemum ameliodes. *Best* 6 *Half-hardy Annuals*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton, for Schizopetalum Walkerii, Phlox Drummondi, Schizanthus Grahami, Kaulfussia amelloides, Platystemon californicum, Sphœnogyne speciosa. *Best* 6 *Irises*, Mr. J. Robinson. PLANTS.—*Amateurs'* 6 *Pelargoniums*, 1, G. Walker, Esq., for Alexandrina, Discount, Queen Dowager, Victory, Orange Boven, Pictum; 2, W. Cartledge, Esq., for Climax, Victory, Rienzi, Clarissa, Vivid, Joan of Arc. *Dealers'* 6 *do.*, 1, Mr. Pearson, for Sylph, Clarissa, Matilda, King, Rienzi, Priory Queen; 2, Mr. Frettingham. *Best collection of do.*, 1, Mr. Pearson; 2, W. Cartledge, Esq. *Seedling*, Mr. Pearson. *Orchidaceous Plant*, Dendrobium cupreum, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Cattleya Mossiæ, G. Walker, Esq. *Stove Plant*, 1, Gloriosa superba, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Philibertia grandiflora, G. Walker, Esq. *Bulbous Plant*, Lilium eximium, Mr. Pearson. *Greenhouse*, 1, Metrosideros lanceolata, A. Lowe, Esq.; 2, Azalea Danielsiana, F. Wright, Esq. *Erica*, Ventricosa superba, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Hybrida, F. Wright, Esq. *Cactus speciosissimus*, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Calceolaria Leopard*, 1 and 2, Mr. Pearson. 6 *Fuchsias*, 1, Fulgens, Globosa, Lee's Dark, Formosa elegans, Conspicua arborea, Clumberii, Mr. Pearson; 2, Mr. Frettingham. *Fuchsias*, Venus victrix, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Tricolor, Mr. Edwards. *Petunia*, Mr. Pearson. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Miscellaneous Flowering Plants*, Mr. Pearson. *Manettia cordifolia*, G. Walker, Esq. *Pan of Kalmia latifolia*, Mr. Pearson. *Philibertia grandiflora*, G. Walker, Esq. *Sweet-water Grapes*, G. Walker, Esq. *Orange*, A. Lowe, Esq. *Delphinium*, Mr. Pearson. *Oncidium papilio*, G. Walker, Esq. *American Plants*, Mr. Frettingham. *Seedling Petunia*, A. Lowe, Esq. FRUIT:—*Best Pine*, 1, Queen, and 2, Black Jamaica, G. Walker, Esq. *Grapes*, Sweet-water, G. Walker, Esq. *Dessert Apples*, 1, Pearson's Plate, and 2, Moss's Incomparable, Mr. Pearson. *Pears*, Col. Wildman. VEGETABLES.—*Best Peas*, 1, Racer, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, *Early Warwick*, Col. Wildman. *French Beans*, cream-coloured, G. Walker, Esq. *Cauliflowers*, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, F. Wright, Esq. *Brace of Cucumbers*, Infant, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Lettuce*, 1, Pearl Cos, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Brown Cos, G. Walker, Esq. *Autumn-sown Onions*, 1, Tripoli, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Spring-sown Onions*, Globe, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. *Turnips*, 1, Col. Wildman; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Eschalots*, German, 1, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton; 2, Col. Wildman. *Kidney Potatoes*, Ash-leaved, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Col. Wildman. *Round Potatoes*, Early Globe, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. *Rhubarb*, Victoria, 1, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton; 2, Giant, G. Walker, Esq. *Parsley*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton.

Scarborough Floral and Horticultural Society, June 20.—The sixth public exhibition took place in the Spa Saloon. The latter part of the day was most beautiful; and the show of plants was considered to be the best ever exhibited in Scarborough. The vegetables were excellent; and the fruit, although small in quantity, was very fine. The attendance, too, was highly respectable. The following Prizes were awarded:—FLOWERS.—*Best single specimen of Ranunculus*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. J. Horsley, of Norton; *twelve do.*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Horsley; *six do.*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Horsley. *Dark laced Pink*, 1 and 2, Mr. Binks, gr to Mrs. Kimberley, of Malton; 3, Mr. J. Horsley. *Red laced Pink*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. J. Horsley. *Dark Rose*, 1, Mr. J. Binks; 2, and 3, Mr. Ellerker, gr to J. Woodall, Esq. *Red Rose*, 1, Mr. Horsley; 2, Mr. T. Glaves, gr., Scarborough; 3, Mr. J. Horsley. *Blush Rose*, 1, Mr. Sowerby, gr to Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P.; 2 and 3, Mr. Ellerker. *White Rose*, 1, Mr. Binks; 2, Mr. Dippie, gr to Mrs. Woodall; 3, Mr. Binks. *Basket or Tray of Roses*, 1, Mr. J. Binks; 2, Mr. Sowerby. *White Ground Pelargonium*, 1, Mr. T. Worsnop; 2, Mr. T. Ellerker; 3, Mr. Worsnop. *Red or Scarlet Ground do.*, 1, Mr. Worsnop; 2, Mr. Williamson; 3, Mr. Ellerker. *Pink or Rose Ground do.*, 1, Mr. Williamson; 2, Mr. Sowerby; 3, Mr. Ellerker. *Clouded do.*, 1, Mr. Ellerker; 2 and 3, Mr. Williamson. *Dark do.*, 1, Mr. Williamson; 2, Mrs. F. Sykes; 3, Mr. Ellerker. *Purple do.*, 1, Mr. Williamson; 2, Mr. Ellerker; 3, Mr. Williamson. *Yellow Calceolaria*, 1, Mr. Ellerker; 2, Mr. Williamson; 3, Mr. Worsnop. *Dark Calceolaria*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Williamson. *Shaded Calceolaria*, 1, Mr. Worsnop; 2 and 3, Mr. Williamson. *Mottled Calceolaria*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Williamson. *Erica*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Williamson. *Cactus*, 1, Mr. Ellerker; 2, T. Weddell, Esq.; 3, Mr. H. Scott, gr to G. Knowles, Esq. *Verbena*, 1, Mr. Sowerby; 2 and 3, Mr. Williamson. *Petunia*, 1, Dr. Cockcroft; 2 and 3, Mr. Ellerker. *Fuchsia*, 1, Mr. Worsnop; 2, Mr. Ellerker; 3, Mr. Jobson. *Stove Plant*, 1 and 2, Mr. G. Hanlein, gr to Capt. Mitford, Hunmanby; 3, Mr. Ellerker; 4, Mr. Hanlein; 5, Mr. A. Garside. *Greenhouse Plant*, 1, Mr. J. Horsley; 2, Mr. Williamson; 3, Mr. Garside; 4, Mr. Davison; 5, Mr. J. Horsley. *Hardy Herbaceous Plant, in pot*, 1, Mr. Dippie; 2, Mr. Sowerby; 3, Mr. Jobson. *British Herbaceous Plant, in pot*, 1, 2, and 3, Messrs. Williamson and Hawkridge. *Twenty-four Pansies*, 1, Mr. Binks; 2, Mr. Worsnop; 3, Mr. Binks; *Twelve do.*, 1 and 2, Mr. Binks; 3, Mr. Worsnop. *Cut Stocks*, 1, Mrs. Reed; 2 and 3, Mr. T. Glaves. *Design and Bouquet*, 1, Mr. Dippie; 2, Mr. Garside; 3, Mr. Sowerby. FRUITS.—*Gooseberries*, 1, Mr. Sowerby; 2, Mr. Glaves; 3, Mr. Garside. VEGETABLES.—*Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. Sowerby; 2, Mr. Garside; 3, Mr. Sowerby. *Cauliflowers*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Binks. *Cabbages*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Garside. *Rhubarb*, 1, Mr. J. Binks; 2, Miss Wormald; 3, Mr. Sowerby. *Peas*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. A. Garside. *Beans*, 1, Mr. Garside. *Kidney Potatoes*, 1, Mr. Jobson; 2 and 3, Mr. Garside. *Round Potatoes*, 1, and 2, Mr. Binks; 3, Mr. Sowerby. *Turnips*, 1, Mr. J. Hick; 2, Mrs. F. Sykes; 3, Mr. Hick. *Carrots*, 1, Mr. Garside. *Lettuces*, 1, Mr. Hanlein; 2, Mr. Williamson; 3, Mr. Garside. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Collection of Annuals*, Mr. Garside; *Collection of Schizanthus*, Mr. Worsnop; *Orange Tree, in Fruit*, Mr. Garside; *Dessert Apples*, Mr. Binks. EXTRA COTTAGE PRIZE.—*Kidney Potatoes*, Mr. Dawson.

South Essex Horticultural Society, June 15.—The second exhibition for this season took place in Wanstead Park; and the day proved remarkably fine; which, with the attractions of the exhibition, drew a considerable number of the subscribers and their friends to view the productions. The exhibition, though not containing so many rare and curious greenhouse plants as at last show, was considered the best that had ever taken place for the same period of the year. The large collections were numerous and much admired. The prizes were thus distributed:—*A collection of* 12 *Plants*, 1, Mr. Forster, gr. to the Rev. W. Wilson, Walthamstow; 2, Mr. Chalmers, gr. to A. Janson, Esq., Walthamstow. Amateurs' Collection, 1, Mr. R. Poole, Leyton; 2, Mr. J. Brock, Barking. 12 *Pelargoniums*, Mr. Pamplin, Nursery-mens' Class. Gardeners' do., 1, Mr. Kyle, and Mr. B. Daly, gr. to F. R. Bedwell, Esq., Walthamstow; 3, Mr. S. Gadd. 6 do. Gardeners', Mr. W. House, gr. to W. S. Fry, Esq., East Ham; 2, Mr. R. Forster. Amateurs' Class, 1, Mr. R. Poole; 2, Mr. Brock. *Single Specimen*, 1, Mr. F. Fraser; 2, Mr. W. Hills, gr. to Miss Wilson, Snaresbrook. Do. Amateurs', Mr. Poole. *Single Pelargonium*, Mr. Pamplin. *Seedling do.*, 1, Mr. S. Gad, for Mary Queen of Scots, a flower singularly beautiful; 2, Mr. Kyle. 6 *Calceolarias*, Nurserymen, Mr. Frazer. Do. Gardeners', 1, Mr. Kyle; 2, Mr. Chalmers. Amateurs' Class, 1, Mr. R. Poole; 2, Mr. R. Colledge, Stratford. Also 1st prize for a *Seedling Calceoloria* to Mr. Colledge; 2, Mr. Kyle. *Ericas* (Nurserymen's Class), 1, Mr. Fraser; 2, Mr. Pamplin. Gardeners' do., Mr. Kyle. 3 *Cacti*, Mr. Kyle. *Single do.*, 1, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Poole, Amateur. 6 *Gloxinias*, Mr. J. Reynolds. 6 *Balsams*, Mr. J. Black, gr. to C. T. Holcombe, Esq., Ilford. 6 *Cockscombs*, 1, Mr. W. West, Brentwood; 2, Mr. S. Wilkinson, gr. to T. Q. Finnis, Esq., Wanstead. 6 *Fuchsias*, 1, Mr. Frazer; 2, Mr. Black; 3, Mr. Chalmers. 3 *ditto*, Amateurs, Mr. R. Poole. *Single do.*, Mr. S. Gad. *Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. Kyle; 2, Mr. S. Gad. *Stocks*, Mr. Forster. 12 *Ferns*, Mr. Pamplin. *Ranunculus*, 1, Mr. Forster; 2, Mr. House; 3, Mr. Keys, West Ham. 24 *Heartsease*, Nurserymen's, 1, Messrs. R. M'Pherson and Son; 2, Mr. Pamplin. *Do*, Gardeners', 1, Mr. S. Gad; 2, Mr. J. Monk. 24 *Roses*, Nurserymens', Messrs. R. M'Pherson and Son. 12 *ditto*, Gardeners', 1, Mr. Forster; 2, Mr. J. Kyle. 12 *Pinks*, Mr. Norman, Woolwich. *Pine*, Mr. L. Frost, gr. to J. Wheen, Esq., Leytonstone. *Black Grapes*, 1, Mr. Black; 2, Mr. J. Kyle. *White do.*, 1, Mr. J. Black; 2, Mr. J. Kyle. *Strawberries*, Mr. Kyle. *Cherries*, Mr. S. Wilkinson. *Dessert and Kitchen Apples*, Mr. R. Forster. *Green Fleshed Melon*, Mr. W. House. *Scarlet do.*, Mr. L. Murray, gr. to C. Tebbutt, Esq., Leytonstone. *Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. S. Wilkinson; 2, Mr. G. Hatcher, gr. to R. F. Reynolds, Esq., Upton; 3, Mr. W. West, Brentwood. *Basket of Vegetables*, Gardeners', 1, Mr. L. Frost; 2, Mr. S. Wilkinson. *Ditto*, Amateurs', 1, Mr. J. Duck; 2, Mr. Brock; 3, Mr. Lovegrove. A number of prizes were awarded to growers of vegetables from the garden allotments of cottagers.

Sunderland Floricultural and Horticultural Show, June 27.—The Summer show was held in the large hall of the Athenæum, when there was an afternoon exhibition, and an evening promenade, neither of which were so well attended as might have been expected. The exhibition of plants was very large, but in many cases they were evidently not sent as specimens of superior culture; yet there were plenty of fine-grown plants. The general show was very splendid, considering the season, and the short time that has elapsed since the exhibition was contemplated. The following is the list of prizes awarded by the judges:—SPECIAL PRIZES: *Calceolarias*, a gold medal, given by the Rev. J. Young, D.D., Houghton-le-Spring, to Mr. T. Pattison, of Houghton, for Incomparable, Lady Constable, Princess Royal, Polyphemus, Atro-aurantia, Argus, Majorana, magnifica, Magnum Bonum, Adelaide. *Twelve Pelargoniums*, a gold medal, given by Messrs. H. Gibson and Son, nurserymen, Bishopwearmouth, to Mr. I. Mallin, Southwick, for Victory, Erectum, Cyrus, Florence, Eliza Superb, Garth's Perfection, Bridesmaid, Alexandrina, Conservative, Fosteri Rosea, Masterpiece, Amethyst. For this prize there was another splendid stand which the judges thought were deserving of an extra first-class prize, which they awarded to Mr. J. Ross, gr to R. Pemberton, Esq., Barnes, for Alicia, Conservative, Beauty of Ware, Emily, Victory, Sylph, Village Maid, Alexandrina, Bridesmaid, Fosteri Rosea, Garth's Perfection, Coronation. PRIZES BY THE SOCIETY: *Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. T. Harper, of Southwick, for Conservative, Joan of Arc, Alexandrina, Jewess, Victory, and Masterpiece; 2, Mr. J. Ross, of Barnes, for Jewess, Decorum, Alexandrina, Coronation, Sylph, and Alicia. *Three ditto*, Mr. T. Pattison, of Houghton, for Sylph, Bridesmaid, and Garth's Perfection. *Specimen ditto*, Mr. Ross, of Barnes, for Sylph. *Calceolarias.—For the best six*, Mr. T. Pattison, for Magnum Bonum, Majorana, Gem, Shepherd's Queen Victoria, Brilliant, and Lady Constable. *For the best three*, Mr. T. Pattison, for Lady of the Lake, Polyphemus, and Loudoniana. *For the best specimen*, Mr. J. Mallin, for Incomparable. FUCHSIAS: *Best single specimen*, Mr. T. Harper, of Southwick, for Fulgens. CACTI: *For the best three*, 1, Mr. T. Harper, for Ackermanni, flagelliformis, and Jenkinsoni; 2, Mr. J. Ross, for speciosissimus, Ackermanni, and Jenkinsoni. *Single specimen of ditto*, Mr. J. Ross, for Jenkinsoni. EXOTICS: *For the best six*, 1, Mr. J. Ross, for Gesnera elongata, Calla Ethiopica, Crinum longiflorum, Sabinea Egyptica, Erythrina cristagalli, and another; 2, Mr. T. Pattison, for two Cinerarias, King and splendida, Erica Linnæoides, and three superb Gladioli. *For the best single specimen*, Mr. J. Ross, for Erythrina crista galli. *For the best three*, Mr. T. Pattison, for Gladiolus Loddigesi, Erica coccinea, Anomatheca cruenta. ROSES: *For the best Pots*, Mr. T. Pattison, for Yellow Noisette, White Chinese, Boursault, Strombio, and others. MISCELLANEOUS FLOWERS: *Greenhouse Creeper*, Mr. T. Pattison, for Kennedya longeracemosa. *For six Verbenas*, Mr. T. Pattison, for Barnesii, teucrioides, incisa superba, Ne plus Ultra, Antwerpensis, and Princess Royal. *Herbaceous Flowers*, Mr. T. Pattison. *Irises*, Mr. T. Pattison. *Scarlet Brompton Stocks*, Mr. T. Pattison. *Pansies*, 1, Mr. T. Hull, Sunderland, for Admiral Nelson, Lovegrove's Coronation, Colonel Dundas, Imogene, Earl of Durham, Miss Nugent, Major, Gibson's Maria, Eliza, Dr. Brown, Royal Purple, Jewess, Eclipse, Grace Darling, Zillah, Grand Vizier, Ward's Amulet, Page's Duke of Wellington, Asterides, Aconitus, Seedling Victoria, Meg Merrilies, Flora, and Van Amburgh; 2, Mr. T. Pattison, for Vivid, Beauty, Pilot, Carlo Dolci, Prince Albert, Seedling Victoria, Eliza, King of the Yellows, Zillah, Imogene, Page's Duke of Wellington, Thompson's Duke of Wellington, Rolla, Peter Dick, Rival Yellow, Epping Forest, Beauty, Maria, Giraffe, Julius, Earl of Durham, Ne plus Ultra, Victoria, and Mungo. *For the best twelve*, 1, Mr. T. Hull, for Imogene, Earl of Durham, Maid of the Mill, Jewess, Asterides, Eclipse, Admiral Nelson, Zillah, Ward's Amulet, Belzeni, Victoria, and Fawcett's Seedling; 2, Mr. G. Allen, for Maria, Zillah, Joan, Rembrandt, Peter Dick, Eliza, Page's Duke of Wellington, Rival Yellow, Betsy, Dr. Lindley, Mungo, and Vivid. BOUQUETS: *Hardy Flowers*, 1, Mr. G. Allen; 2, Mr. R. Gibson. *Flowers from the Greenhouse and Stove*, 1, Mr. T. Harper; 2, Mr. J. Ross. *Bouquet of Pansies*, Mr. T. Pattison. *Ranunculus*, 1, Mr. J. Mallin, for Rebecca, La Singulaire, Beauty of Fin, Naxard, Bush, Favourite Mignonne; 2, Mr. T. Hull. AMATEURS' CLASS: *Pelargonium*, Mr. J. Mallin, for Masterpiece. *Three*, Mr. T. Harper, for Sylph, Joan of Arc, and Masterpiece; 2, Mr. J. Mallin, for Sylph, Mabel, Decorum. *Herbaceous Flowers*, Mr. T. Hull. *Calceolaria*, Mr. J. Mallin, for Charlotte. *Three ditto*, Mr. T. Harper, for Harrisoni, Adelaide, and Incomparable; 2, Mr. J. Mallin, for Charlotte, Polyphemus, and Aurantia. FRUITS: *Pine-Apple*, Mr. J. Ross. *Black Grapes*, Mr. J. Ross, for Black Hambro'. *Melon*, Mr. J. Ross, for an Egyptian Green Flesh. VEGETABLES: *Potatoes*, Mr. J. Ross, for Egyptian Kidney. *Turnips*, Mr. J. Ross, for the Early Dutch. *Lettuce*, Mr. J. Ross, for the Drumhead. *Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. G. Allan, for Walker's Long Green; 2, Mr. R. Gibson, for Manchester Prize. *Cabbages*, Mr. G. Allan, for Imperial. EXTRA PRIZES were also awarded to Mr. G. Allan, for a *bouquet of Pelargoniums*; to Mr. T. Hull, for a *Floral Device*; to Mr. J. Macqueen, for *seedling Pelargoniums*; and to Mr. G. Allan, for ditto; to Messrs. H. Gibson and Son, for a *seedling Pansy*, named "Pioneer," and also another first-class prize for a very splendid collection of Greenhouse-plants, none of which were exhibited for competition.

Vale of Evesham Horticultural and Floral Society.—This exhibition was very well attended. Subjoined is a list of the prizes awarded:—RANUNCULUSES.—*Dark or Purple*, 1, Vulcan, Mr. R. Whitford; 2, Polydorus, Mr. E. Haines. *Scarlet or Crimson*, 1, Colonel, W. Barnes, Esq.; 2, Unknown, Mrs. Ashwin. *Striped, Spotted, or Edged*, 1, Agesilaus, Mr. R. Whitford; 2, Concordia, W. Barnes, Esq.; 3, Scotch Seedling, Mr. Clarke; 4, Unknown, Mr. Clarke *Orange or Yellow*, 1, Brabançon, Mr. R. Whitford; 2, Canary, W. Barnes, Esq. *Sulphur*, Unknown, Mr. R. Whitford. *White*,

Unknown, Mr. E. Haines. *Pink*, Reine de France, Mr. E. Haines. PINKS.—*Purple-laced*, 1, Brinkler's Queen Victoria, W. Barnes, Esq.; 2, Cousen's Somersetshire Hero, Mr. Clarke. *Red-laced*, 1, Barnes's Princess Alice, W. Barnes, Esq.; 2, Hodges's Gem, W. Barnes, Esq. PINKS.—*Star*, 1, Westlake's Heroine, Miss Huntley; 2, Seedling, Miss Huntley. BEST BOUQUET, J. Clarke, Esq. PANSIES.—*Twelve varieties*, 1, Rev. J. Marshall; 2, Rev. J. Harling. ROSES.—1, Unknown, General Marriott; 2, Duc de Thyombe, Mr. Clarke; 3, Rose d'Italie, Mr. Clarke; 4, Unknown, R. Ashwin, Esq.; 5, La belle Gabrielle, Mr. Clarke; 6, Gloire de Pourpre, Mr. Clarke. *Stove or Greenhouse plants*, 1, Fuchsia corymbiflora, J. Clarke, Esq.; 2, Gesnera Donglassii, Mr. Clarke; 3, Agapanthus striata, Mr. Clarke. *Pelargoniums*, 1, Foster's Alicia. J. Clarke, Esq.; 2, Garth's Perfection, J. Clarke, Esq. *Hardy Annuals*, Rev. J. Harling; *Strawberries*, 1 and 2, Mr. Moore. *Melon*, Mr. R. Gibbs. *Cherries*, 1, G. Eades, Esq.; 2, Mr. R. Gibbs. *Cauliflowers*, Miss Cooper. *Garden Beans*, B. Workman, Esq.; *Peas*, 1, B. Workman, Esq.; 2, Mr. Randell. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Collection of Fuchsias*, Mr. Clarke. *Collection of Pelargoniums*, Rev. J. Marshall. *Cut Specimens of American plants*, Mr. Clarke. *Perennials*, Rev. J. Harling.—*Worcester Herald.*

Worcestershire Horticultural Society, June 20.—This thriving Society gave its third show for the season in the Guildhall. The fineness of the weather drew great crowds to the exhibition, and though, owing to peculiar circumstances, it rather lacked somewhat of the usual variety of these shows, still there was enough to satisfy the most fastidious. The following is a list of the prizes:—RANUNCULUSES.—*Dark and Dark Purple:* 1, Storem, Mr. Bond; 2, Mr. Stanton; 3, Mr. Smith. *White Ground, Striped, Spotted, and Edged:* 1, Mr. Biddell; 2 and 3, Mr. Bond. *Yellow Ground:* 1 and 2, Mr. Bond; 3, Mr. Smith. *Orange and Yellow Selfs:* 1, Mr. Bond; 2, Mr. Wood. *Scarlet and Crimson Selfs:* 1 and 2, Mr. Smith. *Light:* 1, Mr. Bond; 2, J. Brampton, Esq. PINKS.—*Stands of Six Blooms:* 1, W. Barnes, Esq.; 2, Mr. Biddell. *Single Purple-laced:* 1, Mr. T. Burlingham, jun.; 2, Mr. Biddell. *Red-laced:* 1, Mr. Wood; 2, Seedling, W. Barnes, Esq. *Plain:* 1 and 2, Mr. Biddell. *Roses*, 1, Duchess D'Angouleme, Mr. Brown; 2, Mr. Biddell; 3, Mr. Stanton; 4, Mr. Smith; 5, none; 6, Mr. Stanton; 7, Devoniensis, Mr. T. Burlingham, jun.; 8, Bourbon Queen, Mr. Perry; 9 and 10, Mr. Brown; 11, La Grandeur, Mr. Wood; 12, Adele Ancelin, Mr. Smith. *Pansies*, 1, Mr. Smith; 2, Mr. Biddell. *Collections*, 1, Mr. Tyler; 2, Mr, Smith. *Stove-Plants*, 1, Euphorbia splendens, Mr. Smith; 2, Gloxinia speciosa, Mr. Wood; 3, Mr. Smith. *Greenhouse-Plants*, 1, Fuchsia corymbiflora, Mr. Cook; 2, Pimelea hispida, Mr. Smith; 3, Coleonema rubra, Mr. Wood; 4, Fuchsia Enchantress, Mr. Tyler. *Pelargoniums*, 1, Sylph, Mr. Tyler; 2, Joan of Arc, Mr. Cook; 3, Jewess, Mr. T. Burlingham, jun. *Hardy Shrubs*, 1, Kalmia latifolia, Mr. Smith; 2, Mr. Tyler. *Herbaceous Plants*, 1, Mr. Keeley; 2, Mimulus Maclainianus, Mr. Smith. *Cut Specimens*, 1, Potrrea coccinea, Mr. Smith. *Heaths*, 1, Erica vestita fulgida, Mr. Smith; 2, Erica vestita (salmon), Mr. Smith; 3, Erica ovata, Mr. Smith. *Pines*, 1, Earl Coventry. *Grapes, Black*, 1 and 2, Earl Coventry. *White*, 1, Mrs. Morton. *Peaches*, 1, Earl Coventry. *Nectarines*, 1, Earl Coventry. *Cherries*, 1, Mr. Francis; 2, Mr. W. Till. *Strawberries*, 1, Mr. Cook; 2, Earl Coventry. *Cauliflowers*, 1 and 2, Mr. Francis. *Peas*, 1, Mr. Francis; 2, Earl Coventry. *Beans*, 1, Mr. Francis; 2, Earl Coventry. *Lettuce*, 1, Mr. Francis; 2, Mr. Tyler. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Collection of Fuchsias*, Mr. T. Burlingham, jun. *Collection*, Mr. Smith. *Cineraria grandissima*, Mr. T. Burlingham, jun. *Campanula garganica*, Mr. T. Burlingham, jun. *Cucumbers*, Earl Coventry. *Asparagus*, Mr. Francis. *Erythrina Lanifolia*, Mr. Tyler. *Stand of Ranunculuses*, J. Brampton, Esq. COTTAGERS' PRIZES.—*Potatoes*, 1, J. Lies; 2, J. Broomfield: 3 and 4, J. Clarke. *Peas*, 1, J. Clarke; 2, J. Broomfield. *Collection of Vegetables*, 1, Mrs. Campbell; 2, J. Clarke. *Extra Prizes: Collection*, J. Clarke, J. Lies.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

E. Foster, Esq., Clewer Manor.—To the lover of Flowers, the Pelargoniums form the principal attraction here, but in passing to the greenhouses it is impossible not to notice the beauty of the grounds and the happy situation of the mansion; commanding the beautiful meadows about Eton, with its college, &c., and the distance, crowned by the picturesque and magnificent residence of our monarchs, Windsor Castle. But the lover of that beautiful class of flowers, the Pelargonium, cannot fail to regard this spot with feelings of gratitude on account of the many splendid varieties that have had their origin here, and the progressive improvements here achieved in this favourite flower, and it is gratifying to know that their further improvement is still pursued with an ardour and singleness of purpose that never fails to ensure success. In looking over the principal house where the established sorts are cultivated, such as the Favourite, Sir R. Peel, Sultana, and other first-rate varieties, what most excited surprise was the astonishing development of colour, along with size, form, and substance of the flower. In these qualities, we must acknowledge the plants were superior to any we had previously seen. Colour is evidently a favourite quality; the cultivation of those sorts in which it prevails, and the gorgeous display of it, which arrests the attention of the visitor on first entering the house, is very remarkable, and produces a superiority in its general appearance over those in which white, pink, rose, and the lighter kinds predominate. The seedlings are daily disclosing their peculiar qualities, and some very finely-coloured flowers which indicate decided improvements, already enrich the collection, and show an evident progress towards a realization of Mr. Foster's views, whose aim is not colour alone, but to unite this fascinating quality with perfect form and great substance; and with petals round, even, and perfectly smooth on the edge. The progress already made towards the attainment of these objects, gives confidence of ultimate success, and Mr. Whomes, to whom the management of the garden is intrusted, brings to the task both zeal and skill, as the fine condition of the plants abundantly testifies. *June* 30.

Woodville, near Salcombe, South Devon.—At this place there are now in bloom several specimens of Phórmium tenax, or the New Zealand Flax. On one of the largest there are five flower-stalks, the strongest of which is not less than 12 feet high, bearing 17 panicles of its curious dull Orange-blossoms. The flowers are by no means strikingly showy, but from their tall stems rising from the huge mass of green, sword-shaped leaves, at least seven or eight feet high; the plants at this season are very conspicuous, and can scarcely fail of arresting the attention of the most ordinary observer. Some of the plants have once bloomed before, but not in their present abundant and luxuriant manner.

Mr. Denyer's Nursery, Loughborough Road, Brixton.—This nursery occupies, we believe, about seven or eight acres, which are principally devoted to Roses, but which contain, likewise, the usual ornamental shrubs, trees, &c., besides a quantity of fruit-trees; and among the latter, the Peaches were in excellent order. The great object of the proprietor appears to be to ascertain and show what kinds of plants (especially Roses) will flourish best around the metropolis; for, from the nearness of the place to London, it is obvious that whatever will thrive there is likely to succeed as well in any part of the suburbs. The Roses are arranged in borders along each side of a long central walk; and, not being planted according to their affinities, but in reference to effect, visitors may see something of how rich a display can be produced by a proper intermixture of varieties. In conformity with nursery rule, however, all the standards are placed at the back of the borders, while only here and there is the fine diversity of bringing prominently forward one or two of the tallest or best standard kinds attained. Much taste is, nevertheless, exhibited in budding some of the less diffuse and more showy climbing sorts on standard Stocks, and thus obtaining elegantly pendant and flowing specimens, which, in many positions, are infinitely preferable to the more formal standards generally seen. The recent heaviness of the rains, and the comparative earliness of London flowers, have caused the Bourbon and French varieties to lose some of their perfection, and they are beginning to fade. But the Perpetuals, of all descriptions, are coming finely into flower, and there is altogether a very handsome display. As the best sorts were noticed in this paper last year, it is unnecessary to enumerate them again. We need only observe that, with a judicious preparation of the soil, it is evident from this collection that Roses may be grown about large towns to a richness only little inferior to what they gain in the country; and, from their extreme beauty and fragrance, there cannot be more desirable plants for suburban gardens. Perhaps, too, as the Perpetuals afford such a lengthened production of bloom, they are the most desirable class for such a purpose. In respect to the preparation of the soil, the chief points requiring attention are, that it be a good substantial loam, not too light and open, and that it be enriched with decayed manure. In another part of the nursery there is a bed of exceedingly fine Irises, with very large and variously-coloured flowers, and a patch of the splendid Delphinium Barlowii, which is particularly suitable for suburban localities. Several greenhouses and pits contain a large stock of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Heliotropes, &c., for decorating the windows or small greenhouses of the neighbouring residents; and in a house with Fuchsias (of which there is an unusual number), we singled out a variety named F. Stanvilleana, which is singularly good and distinct on account of its long crimsony-scarlet flowers having such particularly broad, spreading, and cup-shaped corollas. This characteristic is both novel and attractive.—*E. K., July* 10.

Rebiews.

Theorie der Gärtnerei, von John Lindley. (*Lindley's Theory of Horticulture.*) 8vo. Vienna. 1842.

(*Continued from page* 416.)

Page 108.—"The cultivation of the Vine in England is spoken of here, but this opportunity may be taken of stating that the degree of sweetness of Grapes is well known to depend on external circumstances, which will be spoken of further on, and that it is useless to introduce Vines from southern countries because the Grapes possess more sweetness.

Page 111.—"We regard warmth not only as a stimulus of vegetation, but it is also extremely necessary for the solution of various substances with which the water comes in contact. It also sets free certain gases which the leaves take up, and through these sources of nourishment promotes the growth of plants.

Page 112.—"If by 'influence upon vegetation' is meant the growth of the herbaceous parts of the plant, and the development of the leaves and shoots, then it is right; but we believe the time is past when any one would be satisfied with this kind of culture, which often contemplates nothing more than the preservation of life in the plant. The perfect vegetation of a plant consists in its bearing blossoms and fruit, and this, in the case of most plants, only takes place when the soil possesses a particular mineralogical constitution. In mere clay or in peat, Wheat would produce no ears, and many other plants neither blossoms nor fruit.

Page 112.—"This experiment of our celebrated countryman Fintelman, only proves what is of great importance, that the leaves of plants which are forced require constantly a due degree of moisture, which does not stand in contrast with the temperature of the air of the place where it is employed. It proves also that the leaves and green parts of plants contribute especially to their nutrition.

Page 112.—"The connection between bottom-heat and the goodness of Dutch salad is not denied; but it should also be remembered that the Netherlanders employ great care in the production of good seeds, and that the soil contains all those ingredients which the most perfect vegetation requires for the production of the most perfect seeds. The great attention also which they pay to the airing their beds in the cultivation of salad-plants should not be forgotten.

Page 114.—"The bark-bed is injurious, inasmuch as the temperature of the surface is liable to very considerable change, and the regulating the same through turning over, often becomes too burdensome to the individual who has the care of it. We prefer running through the bed-tubes of hot-water, as we are convinced of the utility of bottom-heat as well as the author, but we attribute to it no exclusive value.

Page 119.—"Care should be taken that plants in pots have not too great a quantity of moisture when they first begin to vegetate.

Page 119.—"The necessity of a greater or less degree of moisture of the soil at the period when plants first begin to grow, depends upon their organization. To those vegetables in which the leaves provide the greatest portion of the nutrition, a moist atmosphere will be found more useful at the above-mentioned period than a moist soil.

Page 122.—"Since we know that the rain-water of our own climate carries with it carbonate of Ammonia, and that that of tropical climates contains nitrate of Ammonia, and that through the carbonic acid which is contained in rain-water, plants derive a considerable quantity of carbon, we can easily imagine how it is that vegetation in tropical lands makes such extraordinary progress after a rain; and if we add to this the other especial climatic circumstances, we shall find that the result will be similar to the effect on vegetation with us, of rain during a tempest followed by a high temperature; the rain-water then always containing nitrate of Ammonia.

Page 123.—"In France, in the Vine districts, where frequently water collects in great quantities at a certain depth in the earth, the standard fruit-trees are planted upon an under-layer of stones, which are covered with earth, and in this manner the roots of the plants are kept from too much moisture, and the water is drained away.

Page 127.—"Justus Liebig says that certain diseases of trees, as the so-called honey-dew, are evidently produced by a disproportion in the azotised and non-azotised matters which act as the food of plants. It would reward the labour to put both views to the test of experiment, and we believe the result would be in favour of the latter.

(*To be continued.*)

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

No sooner is a crop of plants established in the beds and borders of the flower-garden than preparations must be made for next year's supply; and the first to begin with are the Scarlet and Variegated Pelargoniums. In planting beds with this tribe we go on the old principle of sowing seeds. "Sow thick, and thin in time;" or plant thickly in May, and prune early in July. There is another plan adopted in large establishments, which furnishes a large supply of cuttings thus early—that is, the same plants are planted out two years running, the old plants being used for the centre of the beds, or for large rows; and as soon as these old plants begin to grow away freely, they get so crowded with shoots and foliage that the knife must be used to thin and regulate them properly, and thus the first crop of cuttings is obtained. Again, where young plants only are planted out, they ought to be in such numbers as to cover nearly the whole of the beds at once, as nothing in the gardening way looks more miserable than a bed half filled with plants; and if the beds are made up of poor soil the chances are that the best part of the season is over before the plants cover the bed. Now this is bad gardening: it is better to have only half-a-dozen beds well filled up at the first planting, than to have a score half filled with half-starved plants. Besides the superior appearance, the thickly-planted beds of last May will now afford to have every other plant pruned closely in—and this is another great source for an early supply of cuttings, at a time when there is no trouble in striking them. The simplest and best way is that recommended lately by a correspondent:—to plant them in a shady situation, behind a wall or some other fence, to use light sandy soil, and to give them a good watering over head to settle the soil, and to see they do not afterwards get too dry. Very little watering will, however, serve them till they get roots; and at this stage the danger is that they may grow too freely, which would be a great misfortune for a man who had to store away from twenty to thirty thousand of them in winter. Of course, to take them up and transplant them elsewhere, or pot them in store pots at once, is the way to give them a seasonable check.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—After another month or six weeks neither Pines nor any other plants can be supplied with much liquid manure; see, therefore, that you give the succession ones all they can digest while the sun favours the process. Those who have been cutting fruit for the last six weeks will now have a good stock of suckers ready to be set growing in a bed by themselves, and the sooner the better. As the time for potting succession Pines is at hand, it may be remarked that young beginners commit great mistakes at this stage by potting all their succession-plants at once—nothing in their whole treatment can be more injudicious for private growers; this work should, at least, run over six weeks, beginning with the Black Pines, which require their pots to be well filled with roots before winter. This is the first sure step to have a long succession of fruit.

VINERY.—If all the bunches in the late vinery or greenhouse have been well thinned, the rest of the management is mere routine, bearing in mind that the sooner the berries are swelled the longer the time allowed for the colouring and ripening process, which is a great advantage for fruit expected to hang through the winter.

PEACH-HOUSE.—In good old times, as soon as the fruit was gathered in this house, the trees were thought to be hardy enough to shift for themselves for the rest of the season,—a grand mistake, which is got over in these days by paying as much attention to the welfare of the trees till the last leaf falls off, as was done in the early stages of forcing. Wash the trees well down in the evening, and see that none of the shoots are out of place or in any danger.

MELONS.—Few Melons will ripen this season with us in cold frames, and when they have been once forced with a smart bottom-heat, it is bad management to allow the beds to cool down altogether and depend on the top heat alone; this brings on a stagnation at the roots, with canker, and a host of insects all over the branches and leaves.

Out-door Department.

The market-gardeners round London have now large beds of early Cabbages sown for winter and spring Coleworts; and as there is no saying what sort of weather we may have shortly, an early sowing of these for the same purpose, or for early Cabbages in spring, should now be got in. In private gardens another sowing might be made a fortnight or three weeks hence. Salads and all other sowings for autumn use must now be made oftener, to guard against the uncertainty of our climate.

BROCCOLI.—After your main crops are in, if you have a spare piece of good ground, you may try some of the small plants left, and these you may plant till the end of the month, or even later, planting them thicker on the ground, as if they grow too strong, you can thin them out when you have more ground to spare in the autumn. This will give you a chance for a longer succession next spring; I have sometimes seen these late plantings stand the winter better than the main crops.

CAULIFLOWERS.—A good breadth of these may now be put in, as they neither button nor run to seed late in the autumn.

SPINACH will not run much to seed in autumn; and you may therefore sow now twice the quantity that you used to do earlier in the season. Recollect that Spinach will grow best on a dunghill, and that you cannot manure the ground too much for this sowing, as it is not to stand over the winter, and late autumn weather is against it.

TURNIPS.—Except for the earliest crops, the kitchen-garden is too rich for producing good-flavoured Turnips; and unless you have a poor light piece of ground to sow a large breadth of these upon, you must make friends with the farm-steward or the nearest farmer.

ORCHARD.—Have bunting or mats ready to put over Currants, Gooseberries, and Cherries that you wish to keep late; bud all the stone-fruit of which you want an increase. Sprinkle a few barrow-loads of leaf-mould, old tan, or rotten dung and soil on the outside of your Strawberry-beds, to encourage a stock of young plants to root, for making a new plantation with by-and-by; and when these are ready to plant out, take three or four inches of the wires with each plant; these pieces of the runners or wires you make firm in the soil with the dibber, which is better than planting the young half-formed plants deep in the soil.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—This season has been so deficient of sunshine that house plants, and more especially stove-plants, are far from being in such a forward state as they usually are at this time; their management must therefore be a little varied for the next six weeks, giving them less water, and keeping the houses rather drier. You need not give so much air, except on very hot days. This will check their growth and induce them to ripen faster. Changes of this nature must not, however, be made suddenly.

GREENHOUSE.—All the regular greenhouse plants are, or ought to be, out of the house by this time; even Heaths and the finer specimen plants of the more delicate sorts ought now to be in cold frames, where they are ten times better off than in the best-constructed greenhouse. The treatment of the greenhouse must therefore be very different in many places, according to the kind of plants with which it is now filled. If for Pelargoniums or other florists' flowers in bloom, ward off the sun by some blinds; and if for the hardier store plants keep the house more close and warm.

PITS.—Cuttings and plants divided for increase now find their way into these very useful structures. Seeds of Calceolarias, Pelargoniums, and many other families, now come up readily in close pits without artificial heat. Grafted Camellias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Daphnes, &c., do now very well in close pits of this sort; taking care to shade them well from the sun. In short, all the houses may be relieved by thinning out the plants in summer, but plant pits and frames should never be empty at any time.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—Edgings of Alyssum, Virginian Stocks, or Sanvitália procumbens are apt to overrun their space after this time, but they stand clipping as well as Box, and by a little attention to this they may be kept neat till the frost comes. All the Petúnias and Verbenas must also be clipped as soon as they begin to get over the sides of the beds. The Dahlias should be pruned regularly through the season, as also all kinds of plants which straggle or are liable to grow out of bounds.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending July 13, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

July.	Barometer. Max.	Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 7	29.946	29.913	68	53	60.5	S.W.	.14
Saturday 8	29.941	29.876	62	45	53.5	S.E.	.24
Sunday 9	29.977	29.954	73	47	60.0	N.	.62
Monday 10	29.954	29.935	69	55	62.0	N.W.	
Tuesday 11	30.160	30.009	62	52	57.0	N.	
Wednesday 12	30.147	30.085	77	56	66.5	N.W.	
Thursday 13	30.040	30.022	67	54	60.5	S.W.	.07
Average	30.023	29.970	68.3	51.7	60.0		.47

July 7. Fine; cloudy and very fine; rain at night.
8. Cloudy; rain; clear and fine.
9. Foggy; exceedingly fine; cloudy at night.
10. Cloudy and fine; brisk wind; cloudy.
11. Overcast and fine; rather cold north wind and cloudy at night.
12. Hazy; slightly overcast and exceedingly fine throughout.
13. Densely overcast; rain; cloudy and fine; showers.

Mean temperature of the week 1.7° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending July 22, 1843.

July	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 16	76.4	49.0	63.1	4	0.12 in.	1	1	2	—	2	6	5	—
Mon. 17	77.4	54.9	66.1	4	0.46	—	1	1	2	3	4	4	1
Tues. 18	78.5	53.3	65.4	5	1.22	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	3
Wed. 19	71.8	52.2	62.0	9	0.67	—	—	—	1	0	3	5	2
Thurs. 20	76.6	51.6	64.1	11	0.17	1	—	—	—	1	7	5	—
Fri 21	73.3	50.9	61.6	8	0.54	2	—	—	—	2	6	4	3
Sat. 22	70.7	51.8	61.3	11	1.37	3	2	1	—	2	4	4	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 17th, in 1834—thermometer 94°; and the lowest on the 19th in 1832, thermometer 41°

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending July 14, 1843.

THE late fine weather has greatly increased the supply of all out-door fruits, and forced fruit of every description is daily becoming more abundant. Pines of good quality, consisting of Enviles and Queens, are well supplied. Both Black and White Grapes are abundant, and very fine. The quality of Peaches and Nectarines has greatly improved, and a few Apricots have made their appearance. Melons are becoming more plentiful. There are some excellent samples of Myatt's British Queen and Elton Strawberries. Cherries consist of Black and White Circassian, Bigarreau, and Mayduke, the two latter being very abundant. Gooseberries and Currants are exceedingly plentiful. In consequence of the late warm weather, Cauliflowers are unusually abundant, and, as well as most other Vegetables, are of good quality. Lettuces are on the decline. A small quantity of Asparagus is still to be met with, but it is inferior. Celery has made its appearance, and, with Onions, promises to be very good. French Beans still continue scarce; but the Windsor and Longpod are plentiful. Tolerably good Vegetable Marrows are also offered. Flowers in pots consist of Sweet Peas, Hydrangeas, Ericas, Pollianthes tuberosa, Heliotropes, &c. The Cut-Flowers are very numerous, comprising Gladíoli, Alstrœmerias, Stocks, Pinks, Roses (many varieties), Lilies, Gardénias, Picotees, and Carnations, with Bignónia venusta, Aconitum versicolor, Combretum purpúreum, and the Bee Orchis.

PRICES, SATURDAY, July 15, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 4s to 7s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb, 2s to 5s
Peaches, per dozen, 6s to 24s
Nectarines, per dozen, 6s to 24s
Melons, 1s to 8s each
Strawberries, per pottle, 6d to 2s
Gooseberries, Green, p hf sv, 2s to 3s 6d
— ripe, p hf-sv, 2s to 4s
Currants, per half-sieve, 2s to 3s 6d
— Black, 2s 6d to 3s 6d
— Red, for wine, 2s to 3s
— for dessert, 3s to 4s
Raspberries, per gallon, 5d to 8d
Cherries, English, p 12lbs., 2s to 3s 6d
Cherries, Wall, 1s to 5s
Oranges, per doz., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— per 100, 10s to 24s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 16s
Cucumbers, per brace, 1s to 2s
Walnuts, per bush., 12s to 16s
Almonds, per peck, 6s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16s
— Barcelona, 24s
— Cob, 12s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage-plants, per doz. bun., 1s to 2s
Cabbages, per doz., 9d to 1s 6d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 4s
Beans, Kidney, Fcd., p. 100, 1s 6d to 3s 6d
— Windsor, per bush, 1s 6d to 2s
— long-pod, p sieve, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 50s to 70s
— per cwt 3s 6d to 5s
— per bushel, 2s 6d to 4s
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s to 2s 6d
— Scotch, per bush., 2s to 2s 6d
— New, per cwt., 4s to 7s
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1s to 4s
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 1s to 2s
Turnips, Spring, per bunch, 4d to 6d
Red Bee, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 6d to 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 6d to 1s
Carrots Young Horn., p. bunch, 4d to 9d
— Spring per bunch, 4d to 8d
Shallot, per lb., 1s
— green, per bunch, 3d to 4d
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Chilis, per 100, 1s
Peas, per sieve, 1s to 2s 6d
— per sack, 3s to 5s
Asparágus, large, per 100, 2s to 3s
— Sprue, or Small, p. bun. 1s to 2s
Lettuce, Cabb., p. sieve, 6d to 1s
— Cos, per score, 9d to 1s 3d
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 1s to 2s
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Green Basil, per bunch, 4d to 6d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per 12 bunches, 1s 6d to 3s
Tarragon, per doz bunches, 2s to 3s
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 3s
Marjaram, green, per bunch, 4d to 6d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 3d to 2s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Leeks, per doz. bun., 3s to 4s 6d
Onions, Spring per bunch, 2d to 4d
— Large, per bun., 4d to 7d

Notices to Correspondents.

One Shilling each will be given for Nos. 2 and 8 for the present year.

MANURES.—*A Devonian.*—Tanner's bark is a bad manure unless thoroughly decomposed, and owing to the difficulty which there is in ascertaining when this is the case, it is a dangerous material to employ amongst flowering shrubs.‡

DRAINING TILES.—*Junius.*—We can furnish you with no information respecting the cylindrical draining tiles in addition to the statement which has been already given in a former Number of this Paper.‡

BOTTOM-HEAT.—*Z.*—We cannot say what is the greatest amount of bottom-heat that a plant will bear without injury to the roots:—probably 120° in some cases.‡

VINES.—*Guichenet.*—The advantage, in planting young Vines, of removing all the buds from that portion of the stem which is laid under ground is this: it prevents any suckers from forming upon that part of the stem, and causes the latter to emit roots more readily than would otherwise be the case.‡

GRAPES.—*A Subscriber.*—From the account you give of your Grapes, we should suppose that the Vines are infested by a species of Coccus, the excrements of which fall on the Grapes and present the appearance of what you call "Honey Dew." If such is the case, your best remedy is, after the Vines have received their winter pruning to remove the rough bark from the stems, and scrape off all the insects which you may meet with. The Vines should then be coated over with a mixture of clay, lime, soft soap, sulphur, and urine, made into the consistence of thick paint. When Grapes begin to change colour, they should be allowed plenty of air, and the house should be kept dry.‡——*Francis.*—From your statement we suppose that your Grapes are affected with what is commonly termed "rust," the cause of which has not been satisfactorily ascertained. The most probable reason yet assigned is, that the Grapes are in an early stage of their growth injured by thrips. The fact that gold fish are kept in a tank in the same house can have no connexion with the disease.‡

MELONS.—*Guichenet.*—It is better to allow Melons to remain upon the mother plant until thoroughly ripe, unless they are required to be sent to any distance; in which case the better plan is to gather them two or three days before they are ripe, and after they have reached their journey's end, to place them in a warm house or frame to mature them perfectly.‡——*Wilts* will be obliged if "Cummins," who stated at page 429 that he invariably ripens eight Melons in each light, will be kind enough to inform him of the size of his two-light frames, and the sort of compost which he uses to grow them in; also, whether all the fruit, or only a portion of them, attain the size mentioned?

FIRS.—*Pinus.*—The best time for topping Scotch Firs, which are intended for a sheltering fence, is, when they are beginning to make young shoots.‡

DISEASED LARCHES.—*A Subscriber.*—We regret to hear that your Larches are suffering from the "heart-rot" which has already done much mischief elsewhere. The cause is unknown; it seems most probable that it is connected with water at the roots. Are you quite sure that your land is not wet below the surface? Dig down 3 or 4 feet and see. We should not replant the wood with Larches, but with some other kind of tree.

AMERICAN BORDERS.—*A Devonian.*—In your mild climate Japan Lilies and hybrid Gladíoli would probably succeed in the open border amongst American plants.‡

NIGHT VIOLET.—*M. S. R.*—There is no such plant as the Night Violet. From your description of the plant it is evident that you allude to the Night-scented Stock.‡

ANAGALLIS.—We have read a letter from Mr. Brewer, who seems to doubt whether Flora's flowers are as large as a crown-piece. We can only say in reply, that we measured them ourselves. He says that he does not wish any one to buy his Anagallis, without first seeing the flowers: this seems very fair.

HIBISCUS WRAYÆ.—*A Devonian.*—Not having seen this plant for a considerable time, we cannot state whether it remains a favourite among conservatory plants.‡

ROSES.—*A Subscriber.*—The leaves of your Roses are attacked by parasitical fungi; the disease is very common, but we know of no remedy for it.‡

CYRTANTHUS.—*Z.*—Since your bulb continues in such excellent health, you cannot do better than keep it near the glass and in a state of gentle growth during winter. Your question respecting Cyclamens was answered last week at page 460.‡

ASPARAGUS.—*E. W. S.*—The best strength at which to employ salt water, is nearly that of the ocean; weaker rather than stronger, and once a week. The addition of the liquid from shores will increase its activity: but we should not apply this so often if it is very strong. It is impossible to give precise directions; much depends on circumstances only to be judged of on the spot.

INSECTS.—*Omega* will find it a good plan to syringe the shoots of his Gooseberry bushes, which are infested with the fly, with gas-water, as directed in a leading article to-day.——*A Constant Reader.*—Your insect is the Macroglossa stellatarum, or Humming-bird Hawkmoth. It does not extract honey from flowers to lay up against winter as Bees do, but merely to nourish it during the short period of its existence, which seldom exceeds 2 or 3 weeks.‡——*E. Smith.*—The "blight" which has attacked your Poplars, causing large excrescences on the leaf-stalks, is called Eriosoma populi, and is not at all uncommon, having been observed in many parts of England.——*X. Z.*—We can discover nothing in your quill but some specimens of an Aphis in an immature state—so dried up, however, that we cannot make out the species with certainty; they are probably the Aphis Dahliæ. The other insect you mention must have escaped from the quill before it reached us.——*Jacobus.*—The chrysalises which you sent us are those of the common yellow Rose Tortrix, the Argyrotoza Bergmanniana. This has been made evident by the moth having come out from one of them. The green caterpillar had turned into a chrysalis before we examined it, and in its present state we decline passing an opinion upon it. If we can rear the moth from it you shall be informed of the name. Hand-picking, as recommended in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1841, page 313, and the same volume, page 328, under the head of "Entomological Notices," is the best means that we know of getting rid of the nuisance you complain of.——*J. W. S.*—The name of your insect is the Common Golden-eye, Chrysops perla. The various kinds of Golden-eye are remarkable for the very offensive smell they give out when touched.——*Este.*—The insect which you describe, laying "its eggs in the bark of the young shoot, in a row, puncturing the bark," and which, you say, is making great ravages among the Rose-trees at Kensington, is the Hylotoma rosæ, one of the Sawflies. You will find much difficulty in getting rid of this troublesome insect; but you should do your best to exterminate it by hand-picking and destroying the eggs and larvæ, as well as by destroying as many of the perfect insects as you can catch by shaking the Rose-trees over a cloth spread upon the ground in the cool of the evening, when the insect is at rest, or by any other means that you can devise. *S.*

BOOKS.—*J. M'Pherson.*—We can give you no further information respecting the book you mention than is contained in the advertisements: it may be obtained of the booksellers.‡——*Philanthus.*—"Lindley's Elements of Botany," and "Introduction to Botany," (ed. 3) will furnish you with the information you seek.‡

MONSTERS.—*L.*—Your Rose has the sepals, or divisions of the calyx, entirely changed into leaves. What can show more plainly that these parts are really leaves, although so different from their usual state? It has also one division of the calyx, half leaf and half petal. Is not that evidence of these two organs being of the same nature, and therefore, as the sepal is a leaf, of the petal being a leaf also? We think it is, and good evidence too.——*An Observer.*—Your common Marigold, whose flower-heads are like those of the Hen and Chicken Daisy, is quite a curiosity, and we should save its seed, in the hope that some of the seedlings may have the same peculiarity. Should this prove to be the case, and the seed of the seedling is again saved, the habit may perhaps be fixed. It cannot be perpetuated in any other way.——*J. C. X.*—Salix aquatica, apparently. You may well be puzzled with Willows; who is not? Pelargonium Robertianum, with white flowers, is not *very* uncommon. The fungus is Uredo caprearum.——*Este's* Strawberry is a great curiosity, and we are much obliged to him for it. We shall advert to it soon.

DRYING PLANTS.—*A Young Botanist.*—The simplest of all presses is formed by two stiff pieces of mill-board drawn together by cords or straps passed round them. If you want a wooden press, then make a napkin press very strong, and substitute strong wedges for the screw.

ASPHALTE FELT.—*Zeta.*—This material is the better for being painted. We do not apprehend that salt would injure it; but we are not certain.

GLAZING.—*R. G. L.*—The plan recommended by Mr. May, at p. 53, vol. i., for glazing hothouse lights is this: When the framework is prepared for receiving the glass, a good bed of prepared putty is laid in the rebate, and the glass is firmly placed upon it, the laps of each square being left as narrow as possible to be safe; after which a little white paint is run with a small brush, almost a quarter of an inch wide, down each side of the square. This, when dry, is said to fix the glass securely.‡

SOFTENING PUTTY.—*Kent.*—The best agent for softening putty is strong caustic Potash, dissolved in as little water as possible. If the putty is well moistened with this solution over night, it will be found quite soft the next morning, and may be removed without fear of breaking the glass.‡

MISCELLANEOUS.—*W. D. F.*—Your plants are Francoa appendiculata, Stachys lanata, and Polemónium cæruleum: the Pelargonium sent without leaves appears to be P. collinum.‡——*W. S.*—Erigeron canadense.‡——*H. W.*—Your Petunia bloom (packed in *dry* moss) arrived in such a wretched condition that it was impossible to form any opinion respecting its merits.‡——*J. B.*—From the appearance of the miserable specimens sent, we should judge your plants to be Bartonia aúrea and Dracocéphalum Moldávica.‡——*R. G. L.*—The plant meant as Anagallis grandiflora is the old blue one, probably a variety of A. Monelli.——*Dundee.*—1, Melaleuca ericifólia; 2, Erica depressa; 3, E. perspícua; 4, E. Walkeriana; 5, E. Humeana; 6, E. propendens; 7, E. triceps.‡——*C. A. B.*—1 and 2, Craspedia Richea; 3, Leptorhynchus squamatus; 4, Brachycome stricta; 5, Helichrysum bicolor; 6, a species of Lomatia.‡——*Jacobus.*—Tobacco, Stramonium, Hemp, Blue Mallo, Lilacs when in flower, are plants cultivated in cottage gardens which are not suited to be kept in-doors, on account of the unhealthy odour they emit.——*Sarah.*—Clématis Hendersonii, Geránium pratense, and Dianthus atrorubens.‡——*A Devonian.*—There is no duty upon plants imported from Ghent.‡——*J. L., Newburgh.*—We should be much obliged.——*R. Martin.*—Your plant is Ipomœa pes tigridis, and is scarcely worth cultivating.‡——*Flora.*—We cannot say anything respecting your Cactus unless we see a flower of it.‡——*W. B. H.*—Your Strawberries are Keen's Seedling. The beds will doubtless produce finer fruit next season if you give them a good top-dressing.——*Zephyrus.*—We cannot undertake to conduct exchanges.——*W. G.*—We do not consider your plant Hoya crassifolia, whose leaves should not be spotted, and have a different form; it is a well-marked variety of H. carnosa.——*T. B. B.*—We are obliged by all suggestions, but as they do not require an answer, we see no necessity of noticing them. Indeed, it would be occupying time to no purpose. If we can, we adopt them, which is the best of all answers.——*W. M. L.*—Polygala vulgaris. You must apply to your booksellers for the information you request. Mr. Paxton's "Botanical Dictionary" gives the accentuation of Botanical words, but nothing further; nor does any other book.——*J. M.*—You have forgotten to put the Post Town, we therefore cannot answer your question.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

PELARGONIUMS.—*W. E., Dunstable.*—Your seedling is a very coarse and loose flower; the upper petals have watery and puckered edges, and are very uneven; the lower petals are too narrow; and, when fully expanded, all the petals turn back.——*Jurenis, G. T. S.*—Your seedlings are thin, and show a great want of substance, and the petals are all too long.——*C. H.*—A pretty flower in colour, but very deficient in substance, and the upper petals are uneven at the edge.*——*One of the Old School.*—The seedling tinged with lilac is a flower of considerable substance, the petals even, and it retains a good form when fully expanded; the top petals are rather too high, and all the petals are rough on their edges; it is the best of its class we have seen, but flowers of this colour are considered of little value. The lower petals of the other variety are too long and narrow, and the flower is altogether of a bad form, and with rough edges to the top petals.——*G. W. Hoyle.*—*Alice* is a prettily-formed flower, having broad, round and short under petals: the top petals are very faulty, having a thin and watery edge. *Queen of England*, delicate under petals, rich colour in the top petals, running to the base and edges of the petals, which in this flower are also thin and uneven. The lower petals of *Unique* are too long and narrow; they are veiny and also deficient in substance; the top petals are dark and rich, bordered with a margin of rose-colour, and running to the bottom of the petals. *Rosalie*, petals too long and narrow; top petals rich in colour, but thin and rough on the edge. *Lady Peel*, good colour, with the same imperfections, want of substance in the lower petals, and thin edges to the upper ones. *Dost Mahomed*, under petals well formed and clean on the edge, and of good substance; top petals again too thin on the edge. The crimson seedling *African* is too small, thin, and of a bad form. *Brilliant*, under petals rather narrow, top ones fine and rich in colour, with a brilliant crimson edge, in which there is not that deficiency in substance noticed in most of your seedlings, but well carried out to the edge.——*J. Gready, Jun.*—The petals had fallen from *Marie* and the *Duke of Cornwall*, that we could not tell to which of the flowers the petals belonged; the larger flower of the two must be bad in form from the length of the petals; they are also very thin, and not of a pure white; the upper ones are high and bad in colour. The smaller flower, with a distinct spot in the top petals, is better in form and colour, but appears to be deficient in substance. *Elizabeth* is a pretty flower, well formed, top petals are rather thin at the edge, but it appears to retain its form well; this is decidedly your best flower. *Sophia*, bad form, and the flower altogether very deficient in substance. No. 5, the same defects as the last.——*X. Y. Z.*—Your seedling is a pretty flower, with broad and round under petals; from its having been pressed we cannot tell its form when expanded; there is too much feathering in the spot, and a dulness in its general appearance, from its wanting a white centre; it is pretty, but quite a second-rate flower.——*J. Deane Waite, Esq.*—On opening your box it appeared a mass of confusion; there should have been a thin layer of cotton wool placed over the flowers, which would have prevented the petals from being shaken about; we cannot tell to which of the flowers by name the petals belong. The dark lilac variety must be bad in form; the lower petals are long, narrow, and deficient in substance, and the upper petals are too fringed at the edge; flowers of this colour are considered of no value. We can recognise *Minna* from its resemblance to the Nymph; the petals of your variety appear to turn back; it wants the *firmness* of the Nymph, and the upper petals appear to be thin and watery at the edge, and the colour too much mottled beyond the spot. The largest of the flowers sent, with very delicate pink under petals, has the same faults in the upper petals, the colour being mottled, and the edges of the petals rough, with too much feathering near the centre; the bottom petals are too long and narrow. The high-coloured seedling appears to be the best in form, colour, and substance; the spot terminates more abruptly, and the colour is clean up to the edge, which is smoother than in the other varieties; the under petals are also broader.*

PANSIES.—*J. B.*—None of the specimens you have sent are of any value; better varieties are now cultivated in the borders.——*J. K., Liverpool.*—Your seedling is a flower of good substance; the eye is rather poor; we have finer flowers in the same way.——*J. Gready, jun.*—No. 1, ground-colour very imperfect; edges of the petals thin and rough; 2, the ground-colour is rather imperfect, but this may come better, and it appears to promise well; 3, wants clearness and substance; 4 was curled up, but it promises well; 5, 6, 7, are at present deficient in size only; they are well-formed flowers, with good eyes; 8, we have several in this way larger and finer. No. 7 appears a very promising seedling, but the specimen sent is small and seems to want better cultivation, in order to expand the flower well.*

PINKS.—*B. J. C.—Prince Albert* is decidedly the best of your seedling Pinks: it is perfectly and beautifully laced, and the edges of the petals are tolerably smooth—smoother than we generally see them; the white is pure, and the pod well-formed. The specimen you have sent is rather small.——*Sir R. Peel.*—We would recommend you to try another season; the form of the petal is good, the lacing perfect, the white pure, and the edges are but slightly serrated. This has been a most unfavourable season for these flowers. 153 and 154 we consider not worth keeping as show flowers.*

VERBENAS.—*J. W.*—Your seedling "Venus," white, slightly tinged with purple on its first opening, and having a crimson centre, with the habit of the old teucrioides, is a pretty variety. It is also slightly fragrant.‡

FUCHSIAS.—*Joseph Wood.*—Your seedling Fuchsias are very good varieties, bright in their colours; they are quite equal to, but they do not possess any peculiar quality to distinguish them from, many we have seen. We prefer No. 2, on account of its having a brighter corolla.*——*Mowbray.*—Your seedling (Enchantress), with deep vermilion tube and sepals almost closing over the violet purple petals, is rather a fine flower, but we have already many in the same style.‡——*W. M.*—Your seedling No. 1 is a stout flower, but we have better

varieties which your seedling resembles'; the sepals are short, dull in colour, and do not expand sufficiently. No. 2 is a much finer variety; the flower is larger, of a bright, rich, rosy vermilion; corolla the same colour, rather deeper; sepals very long, and expand freely; the flower is stout, large, and is a fine and showy variety.*

BACK NUMBERS OF THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.—We are so often applied to for particular Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, to complete sets, and so many are now out of print, that we think it will save all parties trouble if we publish a list of the Numbers which may still be had. Any Subscriber who will forward to our publisher Post-office stamps, equivalent in value to as many Numbers as are required, shall have them sent. Those Subscribers who are very anxious to complete their sets should write at once, as we have very few copies of some of the Numbers.

1841:—1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

1842: 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 30, 42, 50, 51, 52.

1843: 1, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE long-pending debate on Mr. O'Brien's motion for a committee to inquire into the grievances of Ireland terminated on Wednesday, when the House negatived the motion by a majority of 79. Sir R. Peel on the previous night made his anxiously-expected declaration on the policy of Ministers. He said they were prepared to administer the affairs of Ireland on the principles of impartial justice—to recognise the equality of civil privileges—to give a substantial and not a fictitious right of suffrage—and to consider the relations of landlord and tenant; but with respect to the Established Church, they were not prepared to make one alteration in the law by which that church and its revenues shall be impaired. The Irish Arms Bill has made but little progress; on Thursday the motion for going into committee for the consideration of the remaining clauses was met by an amendment for throwing out the bill altogether, but the original motion was carried on a division by a majority of 77. Two of the 60 clauses remaining for discussion were then agreed to, and the Bill has consequently advanced as far as the 14th clause. Lord Worsley has withdrawn the Commons Inclosure Bill for the present session, in the hope that Government will originate a measure on the subject next year. In the Lords, the Church Endowment Bill has passed, with modifications; and Lord Aberdeen's Bill on the Scotch Church, after having been re-constructed in order to remove the difficulty with regard to its declaratory portion, has been agreed to.

From France, we learn that the session of the Chamber of Deputies virtually terminated on Friday, after a debate on the Budget, which was voted by a majority of 218 to 53. The closing proceedings of the Chamber present no topics of general interest, with the exception of the decision on the Avignon and Marseilles Railroad Bill, and on the Orleans and Tours Railroad Bill, both of which were passed. Some changes in the Cabinet are anticipated during the recess, among which the retirement of Marshal Soult is mentioned as probable.—The news from Spain is still extremely unfavourable to the Regent. Badajos, Bilbao, and other important towns, have declared for the insurgents, and an engagement has taken place between Gen. Narvaez, the revolutionary commander, and one of the Regent's brigadiers, in which the latter was compelled to retire, after the defection of some of his most distinguished troops. The Regent still continues at Albacete, apparently unable to effect any movement on the offensive; but it is generally expected that the next telegraphic despatch will bring some decisive result, and announce either the abdication of the Regent or a complete victory over the insurgents.—In Portugal there has been some apprehension of a movement in consequence of the events now passing in the Spanish provinces; but the Ministers appear to have been prepared for such a contingency, and the tranquillity of the country has not been disturbed.—From the Levant we learn that the Servian election took place on the 27th ult., when the unanimous choice of the people fell on Prince Alexander Georgewitsch, the lately-deposed Sovereign.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses, are quite well, and continue at Buckingham Palace. The Queen held a Court on Saturday for the reception of an Address on the Throne from the corporation of the City of London, on the birth of the Princess Alice. Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the Chapel Royal of Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Bangor. On Monday the Queen and Prince took an airing in an open carriage, and in the evening honoured the performance of the Philharmonic Concert with their presence, accompanied by the King of the Belgians. On Tuesday her Majesty held a Court, at which the Grecian Minister had an audience to take leave. On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four, and rode out on horseback on Thursday. Her Majesty and Prince Albert are expected to take their departure for Claremont this day, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princesses. The Court is not expected to prolong its stay in Surrey beyond Wednesday or Thursday in the ensuing week, when her Majesty will return to Buckingham Palace for about ten days or a fortnight, previous to proceeding to Windsor Castle. The Court will remain at Windsor until her Majesty's anticipated marine excursion to the Kentish coast, and upon the return of her Majesty it is believed the Court will remain at Windsor for four or five months. Her Majesty has given notice of her intention to visit the Italian Opera in state, for the first time since her accession, on Thursday next, the 20th inst.—The King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by their suite, left Buckingham Palace on Wednesday morning for Woolwich, where they embarked for Ostend.—The King of Hanover on Sunday was visited by the King of the Belgians at Kew, and came to town on Monday. In the evening of that day his Majesty honoured the Earl of Aberdeen with his company at dinner. On Tuesday the King dined at the Duke of Cleveland's, and attended Lady Barrington's party in the evening. On Wednesday his Majesty was present at the marriage of Lady F. Vane, daughter of the Marquess of Londonderry, with the Marquess of Blandford, and in the evening dined with the Marquess of Salisbury. On Thursday the King had a dinner party, and honoured Mrs. Beckett's party with his company in the evening. His Majesty will this day dine with the Earl of Chesterfield.—The health of the Queen Dowager has sufficiently improved as to admit of her departure from the metropolis; and her Majesty, accompanied by her Court, has left Marlborough House for Bushy-park for a few weeks.—The Duchess of Kent attended divine service on Sunday at the Temple Church.

The Army.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, at present employed upon the Staff of the Ionian Islands, to serve upon the Staff of the Army in Ireland, vice Major-General D'Aguilar, appointed to the command of the troops in China, in succession to Lord Saltoun. The late Lord Robert Kerr is to be succeeded in his staff appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General at Edinburgh, by Lieutenant-Colonel Eden, now Deputy Adjutant-General in Canada.

Pensions.—The following is a list of all pensions granted between the 20th June, 1842, and the 20th June, 1843, and charged upon the Civil List:—Sept. 24, 1842—Baroness Lehzen (in consideration of the faithful services rendered by her to her Majesty during a period of eighteen years), 400*l.* Nov. 17, 1842—The Misses Kennedy, sisters of Sir R. Kennedy, late Commissary-General, (Additional pension, in testimony of the public services of their late brother), 200*l.* Nov. 17, 1842—William Wordsworth, Esq. (in consideration of his distinguished literary attainments), 300*l.* Nov. 25, 1842—John Curtis, Esq. (in consideration of his zealous devotion to science), 100*l.* Nov. 25, 1842—Richard Owen, Esq., Hunterian Professor, and one of the Conservators of the Museum of the College of Surgeons, (in consideration of his distinguished exertions in the improvement of science), 200*l.*: Total, 1200*l.*

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The session of the French Chamber for 1843 virtually terminated on Friday last. There was another sitting on Saturday for hearing petitions, and to adjourn till the day fixed for prorogation; but the business of the session is over. The Avignon and Marseilles Railroad Bill was passed on Wednesday, but with considerable modifications. The discussion of the Orleans and Tours Railroad Bill was commenced, and closed on Thursday by the adoption of the measure. On Friday the virtual closing of the session took place by the passing of the Budget. The debate that preceded the vote was totally devoid of interest, the principal items having been voted without any discussion. The Budget was carried by a majority of 218 to 53. The Chamber was occupied on Saturday in hearing the report of the committee of petitions, none of which were, however, of public interest. The Chamber then adjourned *sine die*, with an understanding that when the attendance of the members should be required, notice should be given at their places of residence. A rumour had prevailed in Paris, which was said to have originated at Toulon, that General Lamoriciére had been taken prisoner by the Arab troops of Abd-el-Kader; but the *Moniteur* contradicts the truth of it, and none of the other papers mention it at all. The *Courrier Français* states that a modification of the Cabinet would take place immediately after the close of the session. It was rumoured in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, that Messrs. Martin du Nord and Teste and Admiral Roussin would then positively retire from office, and be replaced respectively by Messrs. Hebert, Dumon, and Salvandy. It was also rumoured that Marshal Soult had also expressed an intention to retire, but that yielding to "august influence," he had refrained from compromising the existence of the Guizot Cabinet by his retreat. A pamphlet on the marriage of the Queen of Spain, said to be from the pen of Baron Billing, formerly Chargé d'Affaires of France at Naples and Madrid, and who had been for some years attached to the French Embassy in London, has just been published. The object of the work is to show that the idea of marrying Her Majesty out of the house of Bourbon is not to be entertained; that a son of Don Carlos, the son of Don Francisco de Paula, the Prince of Lucca, and a Prince of Naples, are all equally objectionable; and that a son of His Majesty the King of the French ought alone to receive the hand of Queen Isabella. In the domestic intelligence in the Paris papers there is nothing worth mentioning, unless it be the promotion of the young Duc d'Aumale to the rank of Lieutenant-General. Horace Vernet is, moreover, stated to have been ordered to paint a large picture of his late capture of Abd-el-Kader's "smala," for the Versailles gallery. The heat of the sun on Wednesday last was so intense, that some of the asphalte pavement of the squares and boulevards exposed to its almost perpendicular rays, became much softened. The *Courrier Français*, alluding to this fact, goes so far as to relate that a lady on passing, about two o'clock, before the Café de Paris, was unable to extract her shoes, and was obliged to leave them behind her. The announcement of the arrival of the Prince de Joinville and his young bride at Brest was premature, and they are not expected before the 15th or 20th of this month. On Tuesday, the inauguration of the chapel of St. Ferdinand, consecrated to the memory of the late Duke of Orleans, took place. The ceremony, which is described as extremely affecting, was attended by the King and Queen, the Duchess of Orleans, the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier.

SPAIN.—The accounts received this week are still very unfavourable for the cause of the Regent, whose difficulties appear every day to become more serious. In Paris, according to the daily papers, it is generally expected that the next telegraphic despatch will announce something decisive respecting the insurrection, the abdication of the Regent, or a complete victory over his foes. Defection is so general in the provinces, that except a few of desperate fidelity, everybody looks for the desertion from the Regent's cause of the whole army. A few still cling, however, to the hope that he will yet make a successful effort. Madrid was tranquil on the 8th, but some towns of the environs had pronounced, among which was Alcala de Henares, but the National Guard had marched upon it to restore order. Badajos pronounced on the 1st, as also Jaen, lately occupied by General Van Halen. The Captain-General and Political Chief of Badajos remained firm to the Regent, and had withdrawn. General Zurbano had evacuated Balaguer, and on the 3rd the first serious engagement of the insurgents with the Regent's forces took place in the neighbourhood of Teruel, when General Narvaez attacked Brigadier Erma, the Regent's commander, and relieved the town. The 1st and 3d battalions of the Princesa regiment, a battalion of that of Isabella II., and a squadron of cavalry of the Infante regiment immediately went over to Narvaez; who on the 4th repaired to Daroca, which has effected its *pronunciamento*; but as this movement menaced Saragossa, General Seoane has marched upon it. The tidings of the landing and reception of Generals Narvaez and Concha in Valencia has excited much sensation in the capital, and had somewhat alarmed the Ministers, for an order had been given to Van Halen to fall back on Seville and Cadiz; they had also ordered the formation of a free corps of 800 men and 60 horse at Madrid, and had likewise forbidden the circulation of the Opposition Journals through the Post Office, in consequence of which they have ceased to appear. The Regent was still at Albacete on the 5th inst. General Narvaez, instead of marching against him, had marched first to Teruel, to relieve it, and cut off the communication between the Regent and his Generals in Arragon. General Concha had gone to take the command in Carthagena and Alicante, and from thence menace the Regent. Bilboa pronounced on the 4th. There was no collision, but a Junta was immediately formed. Letters from San Sebastian of the 3d inst. state, that, at 11 o'clock on the previous night, a courier had arrived with despatches from the Junta of Vittoria, apprising the inhabitants of the *pronunciamento* in Alava, and inviting them to follow the example. General Hoyos, the Captain-General, immediately called a Meeting of the municipal and military authorities, who remained assembled until a very late hour. On the following evening, two trincadores, or coast-guard boats, carrying one 20,000 douros, and the other 30,000, entered the harbour of San Sebastian, and having joined five others stationed there, soon afterwards sailed out, the crews crying, "Long live the Queen, the Constitution of 1837, and the Lopez Cabinet." They then summoned the city to declare against the Regent. This demand created the greatest agitation, the shops and houses were closed, as well as the city gates, the drums beat to arms, and in less than ten minutes the 500 National Guards of the town were drawn up on the great square. The General, the Chief of the Staff, and their Aides-de-Camp, and the members of the Municipality likewise repaired thither, and it was unanimously agreed not to yield until orders to that effect should be received from the Government. The National Guards then took possession of the military posts and the citadel, and at 11 p.m., the Ayuntamiento having again assembled, sent an officer to order the trincadores to put out to sea, or otherwise the Castle would fire upon them. The Supreme Junta of Barcelona had issued a *bando* declaring public property the ditches, glacis, and other fortifications of the city about to be demolished. They were to be forthwith sold, and the proceeds applied to pay the workmen employed in their demolition. The governor of the fortress of Montjuich continues faithful to the Regent. The *Imparçial* of the 4th states, that the Minister of the Interior had gone to prepare for the retreat of the Regent upon Cadiz, where it asserts that he intends to remove the Queen, and convoke the Cortes, his plan of operations being modified by events. The forces of the Regent are described as greatly reduced by the fatigue of the march, disease, and desertion, and it is said that he has little more than one half of the troops which he brought from Madrid.

PORTUGAL.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 29th ult. The Ministers had been actively engaged, in consequence of information that it was intended to get up some insurrection in the provinces. Oporto, it is said, was the point fixed upon, the Spanish *pronunciamentos* having given an impulse, as might be expected, to the revolutionists of this country. There was no doubt, should

anything occur, that vigorous measures of repression would at once be resorted to, such as the suspension of *habeas corpus*, the calling out of the volunteer battalions, &c. The Queen had been summoned from Cintra to attend a council of state on the subject. The Cortes are about to close, after a long session, in which some important measures have been passed. Among these is, contrary to general expectation, the Road Bill, in which the Peers had made so many amendments, that it was generally expected the bill would have to lie over till the next session. The Mixed Commission of the two chambers, however, have decided the question, by rejecting the amendments of the upper house; so the bill will become law in the shape in which it passed the Chamber of Deputies. The peers have joined with the Deputies in a vote of confidence, under which the Government is empowered to collect the taxes for the ensuing year, and to raise money upon them in the best way it can, by issuing exchequer-bills, &c.

GERMANY.—Letters from Vienna state that the English and French ambassadors have followed Prince Metternich to Ischel, whence the latter will go to Marienbad, a watering-place in the immediate neighbourhood of Konigsmarks, the Prince's principal estate in Bohemia; but the French ambassador will go to England, on leave of absence; and it is rumoured that Sir R. Gordon will not return to Vienna until a new ambassador has been appointed by the Austrian court to that of St. James's. The sudden rise in the price of grain in many parts of Germany, and more particularly in Bavaria and in the countries on the Maine, has caused a good deal of alarm, and most of the local governments have taken measures to check the injurious effects, apparently caused more from mercantile speculation than from actual deficiency. The merchants of Trieste intend to send, at the end of August, commissioners, by way of Egypt and Suez, to Southern Asia, and especially to India, in order to ascertain the possibility of opening an active trade between those countries and the Austrian empire. We noticed in our last the rejoicings in the Rhenish provinces on the rejection of the Prussian Penal Code by the Diet. The following incident, in connection with the same subject, is mentioned in the papers. During the representation of Mozart's "Don Juan" at the Coblentz Theatre, on the evening of the 24th ult., in the scene where Don Juan compels Leporello to invite the statue to sup with him, the terrified valet, according to the text of the German opera, ought to have said, "I would rather suffer the bastinado than invite such a guest;" but M. Seraucturitz, who performed the part of Leporello, substituted for "bastinado" the words "Penal Code of Prussia." This allusion was received with almost frantic applause by the audience. The Commissary of Police, however, construed it into an offence against the Government, and had M. Seraucturitz arrested, and stopped the continuance of the opera. The ill-judged joke of the actor will cause his appearance in a different character before an audience of the Correctional Tribunal.

RUSSIA.—The French Ministerial papers publish a letter from St. Petersburgh of the 20th ult., stating that Prince Dolgorouki, the author of a pamphlet on the Russian nobility, which we noticed at the time, and which gave offence to the Emperor, had been arrested immediately on his arrival at Cronstadt, and placed in solitary confinement. After a month's detention in the house of the chief of police, the Prince having said nothing in his book nor in his interrogatories to justify a prosecution for libel, the Emperor offered him permission to enter the military service. The Prince having declined to accept an employment contrary to his taste and literary occupations, the Emperor caused him to be transported to Wiatka, on the confines of Siberia, where he is to remain under the surveillance of the police.—According to the last census of the Russian empire, the total number of inhabitants who can write and read was 4,167,995, or the proportion to the whole population as one to twelve.

TURKEY.—Advices have reached Vienna from the Servian frontier, bringing the news of the re-election of the Prince Alexander Kara Georgewitsch as Sovereign of Servia, on the 27th ult. The only difference between this election and that of last September consists in the presence of Baron Lieven, the Russian Commissioner, the Russian Consul, and Hafiz Pasha, at the election now concluded.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the Rochester and England packet ships, we have accounts from New York to the 20th ult. The annual celebration at Bunker's Hill, which took place this year with more than ordinary splendour, is recorded in the papers at great length. The presence of President Tyler gave it a very imposing character. The papers contain the report of a speech delivered by Mr. Webster at the demonstration, in which the ex-Secretary of State treats largely of the state of public affairs. The topics touched upon are chiefly of a domestic character, and the address altogether, possesses, comparatively, little interest for English readers. The Canada papers contain an account of an outrage committed by the labourers on the Beauharnois Canal, who had struck for higher wages. They entered the house of the contractor, and while he was in bed attacked him and fractured his skull. A detachment of soldiers was soon on the spot, the Riot Act was read, the soldiers fired, several of the mob were killed, and the remainder dispersed. The malcontents had fled in great numbers into the wood, where the soldiers were preparing to attack them.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The law of Libel Bill was, on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, read a second time, and the Limitations of Actions (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Bishop of LONDON moved the third reading of the Church Endowment Bill.—Lord COTTENHAM objected to certain clauses introduced since the second reading, by which patrons and incumbents would be deprived of their vested right, and the effect of which would be to repeal the Statute of Mortmain.—Lords BROUGHAM and CAMPBELL also made objections to these provisions in the Bill, though assenting to it generally.—The Bill was read a third time, but the question that it pass was postponed for a day, in order to give time for some amendments calculated to remove the objections.

Tuesday.—Lord BROUGHAM's Slave Trade Suppression Bill was committed for the purpose of having amendments made in it and printed.—The Church Endowment Bill, with amendments obviating the objections made to it by Lords Brougham, Campbell, and Cottenham, was read a third time and passed.—The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the re-commitment of the Scotch Church Benefices Bill, and stated his intention to accede to Lord Brougham's suggestion, by transferring the last portion of the first clause to the second clause, by which means the difficulty with respect to the declaratory part of the Bill would be removed.—Lord CAMPBELL, notwithstanding this concession, considered the Bill as amended more absurd than before, and moved an amendment to the second clause, which was negatived by 31 to 11.—Another amendment proposed by Lord CAMPBELL on clause 5, to the effect that if the Presbytery exceeded their jurisdiction in deciding on objections personal to the presentee, a remedy should be given to the presentee in the Civil Courts, was negatived without a division, and the remaining clauses with the preamble were agreed to.

Wednesday.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Canadian Corn Bill, the Pound Breach and Rescue Bill, the Chelsea Hospital Bill, the Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bill, the Maryport and Carlisle Railway Act Amendment Bill, the Neath Harbour Bill, the Aberdeen Harbour Bill, the Kingston-upon-Hull Waterworks Bill, Lord Grey's Estate Bill, the Ross Inclosure Bill, the Townshend Peerage Bill, and Todhunter's Divorce Bill.

Thursday.—The Episcopal Functions Bill was read a second time. The Church of Scotland Benefices Bill was advanced a stage, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Friday.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE brought forward a series of resolutions, referring to the recent dismissal of Irish Magistrates. He disclaimed being actuated by party motives, but condemned the letters of dismissal as a hasty and ill-considered act, for which the House could find no precedent even in the worst days of the Stuarts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The Chartist "Remonstrance" offered for presentation by Mr. Duncombe, on Friday night, was withdrawn, the SPEAKER having stated his inability to find a precedent for the reception by the House of Commons of a Remonstrance unaccompanied by a petition.—In reply to questions, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would propose a vote of money as compensation to the holders of opium delivered up to the Chinese authorities, on the first night on which the House should resolve itself into committee of supply:—that arrangement had been made by which parties who had the same amount of stock that they held last year, the interest being less than 150*l*., would have no deduction made upon it under the Income-tax; and that the report on the Custom-house frauds, with the exception of that portion affecting charges still pending, would be laid on the table very shortly.—To a question from Mr. TURNER, asking if the Government were prepared to advise her Majesty to visit with her signal displeasure all persons who might hereafter become engaged either as principals or as seconds in any duel; or if the Government would, in the next session of Parliament, bring in a bill for the entire prevention of duelling, Sir R. PEEL replied that he was not prepared to give any assurance on the subject. He was not indifferent to the importance of the subject, but he considered that any declarations respecting it should be made only after the most mature deliberation, and that it would not add to the weight and effect of those declarations if they were made suddenly and on the spur of the moment, and in consequence of some particular occurrence. He therefore left the subject altogether in the hands of Mr. Turner.—Sir J. GRAHAM stated that the Government attached great importance to the Ecclesiastical Courts and Local Courts Bills, and that they were determined to press them forward this session.

The adjourned debate on the grievances of Ireland was resumed by Capt. BERNAL, who recommended the construction of railways by the Government, the abolition of the vice-regal court, an increase to the Maynooth grant, and the placing of that college on an equal footing with the Protestant universities.—Sir H. DOUGLAS denounced the agitation, and moved, as an amendment, that the House, deprecating the agitation that prevailed in Ireland, would suspend any measures for the redress of any grievances, real or fanciful, of Ireland, until by the cessation of agitation that country showed itself in a condition to receive as a favour any measures of redress or improvement which the House would never concede to agitation; but the amendment, not finding a seconder, fell to the ground.—Mr. VILLIERS STUART proposed that the whole ecclesiastical revenues of that country should be appropriated to the support of the Roman Catholic Church, and that another tenth should be levied upon the Protestants to support the Protestant Church.—Captain ROUS said that Catholic emancipation was but an instalment—the rest must be paid sooner or later. The state of the Protestant Church was monstrous—a revenue of half a million for 700,000 Protestants, and which was paid for the support of clergymen, many of whom had 1,500*l*. a year for taking care of twenty-five parishioners. Let us change places with the Roman Catholics, and then see what would be our feelings. Strongly denouncing religious war-cries, Protestant ascendancy or Roman Catholic supremacy, he argued that the only way to govern Ireland was by consulting the feelings of the people.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE supported, and Mr. T. B. SMITH opposed the motion.—Lord HOWICK recommended an expenditure of ten millions sterling upon Irish railways; a large sum to educate the industrial and mechanical talents of the people; the abolition of the oath taken by members of parliament; and a confirmation to the Roman Catholic prelates of the titles which they chose to assume. He counselled the sending of some distinguished Roman Catholic nobleman as ambassador to the court of Rome, and considered the soothing of the irritated feelings of the Irish people as the most indispensable point. He was also of opinion that the lord-lieutenancy might be abolished, for power and responsibility were now inconveniently and unequally divided between the Lord Lieutenant and the Home Secretary. There was also another inconvenience: that the Lord Lieutenant's household comprised a number of idle officers, whose only business was to fetch and carry tittle-tattle and party news. Dublin was now nearer London than many parts of England were a few years ago; abolish the lord-lieutenancy, applying the expense of it to public works, and, if necessary, have a fourth Secretary of State in London. In looking back to the past, he exempted no Government from error; he supported the motion in no party spirit, though he feared it was too late in the present session to enter on the comprehensive and statesman-like plan required for the pacification of Ireland. Let the Government apply themselves to the subject during the recess, and call Parliament together early in winter, in order to consider it; an awful responsibility rested on them; and Sir R. Peel, with the great power in his hands, must adopt a more manly policy, or else be swept along the current down which he is rapidly floating.—Mr. G. KNIGHT said he was willing to give the Catholics all he could get for them; but be it bigotry or not, the people of England and Scotland had made up their minds, and any attempt to subvert the Established Church in Ireland would not only cost any minister his place, but even the Sovereign the crown. He hoped Sir R. Peel would keep the middle course in his policy, avoiding extremes.—Sir B. HALL considered that the Government did not dare to put down the agitation in Ireland for two reasons—fear of the Orangemen, and fear of Mr. O'Connell. He exhorted to conciliation, and considered the Opposition was justified in obstructing the Arms Bill, until they ascertained what the intentions of Government were.—Lord JOCELYN condemned the agitation, felt that something must be done to abate the alarm which it created, and to preserve the peace, and declared that he had too good an opinion of his Roman Catholic countrymen to think that they would be parties to any measure for the spoliation of the church. He concurred with the opinions which had been expressed about public works and the promotion of industry; but the agitation, by disturbing tranquillity, drove capital from the country. The objects of the Repeal Association were revolutionary, and sufficiently warranted the resistance of the motion.—The debate was then adjourned.

Lord WORSLEY withdrew the Commons Inclosure Bill for the present session, hoping the Government would originate a measure on the subject next year.—On the motion of Lord LINCOLN, the Holyrood-park Bill passed through committee.

Tuesday.—The adjourned debate on Ireland was resumed by Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, who urged the necessity of the motion, and complained of the abstinence of Ministers in refraining from indicating their policy with respect to Ireland. He reviewed the policy pursued in past times, and the present position of the Conservative party with respect to that country, reminded them of the obstructive spirit which they had evinced on municipal corporation reform, and the extension of the franchise; and referred to the circumstance when they went the length of threatening the Sovereign with the fate of James II., because Mr. Shell had been made a privy counsellor. Concessions must be made; let them be made in that generous spirit which would unite the two countries, not by the parchment bonds of the union, but with the more lasting ties of equality and brotherly love.—Mr. SMYTHE said the difficulty lay not so much in the "Popery" of Ireland, as in the "No Popery" of England—that bitter spirit which still lingered in the precincts of Exeter-hall. This session there had been *thirty-nine* petitions against Maynooth: the number seemed sacred in the annals of ecclesiastical bigotry. Catholic Emancipation had been clogged with unfair conditions, and it would have been generous and becoming had Sir R. Peel, on coming into power in 1841, removed them. He had visited Maynooth, in company with Lord J. Manners, and they were particularly struck with the air of decent poverty and humility by which it was characterised. If, instead of treating Ireland with the grudging parsimony of a stepmother, they had governed her with justice, she would at this moment have been a nursery of loyalty. Come forward with large measures of conciliation—do not stand halting on Emancipation—govern Ireland in the spirit of Chesterfield or Pitt; that latter Minister, who, fifty years ago, began with 9,000*l*. to Maynooth, would not now meet the present crisis with an Arms Bill.—Mr. HAWES, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. ROSS, supported Mr. O'Brien's motion, and Mr. COLQUHOUN, Mr. BATESON, and Mr. M. MILNES opposed it.—Mr. ROEBUCK did not think that the debate reflected much credit on those in whose hands the government of this great country is placed. The only leading Minister who had spoken was Sir J. Graham: and the conclusion of his speech seemed to indicate that the Government could neither retreat nor advance without danger. Ireland must be governed as a conquered country by a garrison of Protestants, or on the broad principle of making millions happy. We were told that the Protestants possessed the wealth and the land; but what if so? They were still but 800,000 men against 8,000,000. If the country had been well governed, one-tenth of the people could not have engrossed its whole wealth and land. What he now complained of was, not that Sir R. Peel had done worse than his predecessors, but that he had not grappled with the state of the country. Mr. O'Connel, he must admit, was alternately dupe and imposter, and certainly could never have really believed that a repeal of the union would bring the golden days he was accustomed to represent to the people as its results. Now with respect to that badge of conquest, the Irish church. If something were not done upon that subject, the Irish church would destroy itself; let Mr. O'Connell only suggest the nonpayment of tithe and rent, and the Irish church was gone. When 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 of Irishmen were writhing under a sense of insult and injury, it would not do to say that the Protestant feeling of England was opposed to all redress. The tithe was not the property of the land-owner, but of the nation. It was created by Roman Catholics for Roman Catholic purposes, which purposes were changed by the nation's will, and might, therefore, by that will, be changed back again. He recommended Government to look to the interests of the poor, and throw off what had been until then the dominant party.

Sir R. PEEL then rose. He was anxious, in the first place, to obliterate all personal or party recollections. He would vindicate his own course, but he would not recriminate. The question was of too deep an interest for that. The real object of this motion was not an inquiry into possible remedies, but an expression of opinion adverse to the Government. If the Government did appear to the House unfit, from party connexions, or from other reasons, to govern Ireland, this vote ought to be against him; for certainly the tenure of office by any party was a consideration of no value in comparison with the welfare of a kingdom. He then addressed himself to the speech of the mover, and defended the Government from his charge of parsimonious treatment to Ireland, referring to documentary evidence, and observing that Ireland pays no assessed taxes, no income-tax, no soap duty, no duty on spirits. He adverted, with some indignation, to the charge that official appointments, particularly judicial and ecclesiastical ones, had been made unfairly, and read the letter containing his instructions to the Lord Lieutenant on the subject of patronage. He justified the proceeding on the mail coach contract, observing that it was a disparagement to Ireland to treat that trifle as a grievance. Perhaps the most ungenerous charge of all was on the subject of education. It would have been highly gratifying to the supporters of Government, and consequently conducive to its interest, if on this point a different course had been resolved on by the Cabinet. The general intention of the Government had been *bona fide* to fulfil the principle of the Relief Bill, which established equality between Protestant and Catholic. He showed the absurdity of the allegation that Irishmen had not had their fair share of Irish patronage, and cited several instances where Irishmen had been appointed to employments in England. The attention of the House had been called to three sorts of Irish grievances, the social, the political, and the religious. The social, or agrarian, were not new grievances, nor was it possible for the Government to devise any immediate remedy for them; but if a committee had been proposed for inquiring into the law of landlord and tenant, he would gladly have agreed to that. As to Lord Howick's plan of advances for railways, he maintained the inexpediency of lending the public money for any public works which did not hold out a reasonable prospect of such a return as would repay the capital; for else the Government would have to come upon the country for repayment, which it would be difficult to adjust and invidious to demand. Next, as to political grievances. He fully admitted, and had admitted long ago, that religion ought not to operate as a disqualification for office. As to oaths, he had long since expressed himself favourable to the modification of them. After stating the reasons why his Government had not yet brought in a registration bill, he proceeded to the question of the church. On this head he would not consent to give the pledge required of him by the Opposition; he would much rather choose the other alternative suggested,—of leaving office, and taking the chance of what some other Minister might do. The proposition was, that as the Protestants are not a sixth of the population, they ought to possess but a sixth of the church endowments. Must they also retain but a sixth of the churches? Must the Roman Catholic bishops sit equally with the Protestants in the House of Lords? This was a somewhat larger change than had yet been contemplated. Again, what was to be the state of the Roman Catholic religion in England? Thus, there was much beside revenue to be considered, in order to produce perfect equality. He knew that such contracts as that of the union could not be maintained in case of an adverse necessity; but they were not to be departed from unless that necessity were really paramount: any such departure tended to shake public confidence, most injuriously to national welfare. How strong were the assurances given at the time of the Relief Bill to the reluctant people of England, that it would not impair but increase the security of the Protestant church! The subject of a provision for the priests from any *other* source was one upon which he was not disposed to make any declaration of opinion thus incidentally in the course of a general debate. He now approached the question of repeal, as to which he had said that he was prepared to use all the powers of Government for the maintenance of the union, and in that sentiment he believed there was a very general concurrence on the other side of the House. He was sorry to have heard it argued that the repeal of the union stood upon the same footing with the repeal of any other act. On no other act would the Crown have made the declarations

which it had made on this, in the times both of the late and of the present Ministry. He pointed out the practical absurdities and inconsistencies which must follow a severance of Ireland from England, with separate Parliaments, revenues, armies, and navies. Such a severance could not last a single year without a conflict. To prevent this evil the Government had, without asking for any new measure, resolved to rest upon the existing powers of the law and constitution. "I am asked," said the Right Hon. Baronet, "what course I intend to pursue. "Declare your course," is the demand. I am prepared to pursue that course which I consider I have pursued; namely, to administer the Government of Ireland upon the principles of justice and impartiality. I am prepared to recognise the principle established by law, that there shall be equality of civil privileges. I am prepared in respect of the franchise, to give a substantial and not a fictitious right of suffrage. In respect to the social condition of Ireland we are prepared also—but that is a matter for legislation, and we all feel that no partial legislation will be proper or effective—we are prepared to consider the relations of landlord and tenant deliberately, and all the important questions involved therein. With respect to the Established Church, I have already stated that we are not prepared to make one alteration in the law by which that church and its revenues shall be impaired. It is said, on the other hand, why do you nothing? Why stand with folded arms? Why don't you bring in measures at once? I know what a tendency there is, particularly in some quarters, to press for measures of coercion. But we must have regard to the real circumstances before us, and to the means in the possession of the Government. Demands may be made for new measures, upon which to rely for the suppression of disturbance. Sir, I claim for the Government the entire right to judge with regard to the discretion to be exercised, either as to the application of the existing laws, or as to an appeal to Parliament for new ones. I am not ashamed of acting with forbearance and moderation in matters of this kind. I believe that whatever be the clamours for new restrictions and new powers, a hasty and precipitant demand for them does not add to the strength of the Executive. I think that the agitation which exists in Ireland cannot proceed without ranging on the side of the Government many who must be alarmed at the consequences which must inevitably flow from that agitation." He then proceeded to say, that he relied on their abstinence for attaching to the Government all who foresaw the consequences of assembling a new Parliament for Ireland alone; and then, if at length necessity should arise, the claim for new powers would be the stronger for the past forbearance. In his reliance on the loyalty of the Irish people, he made no distinction between Protestant and Catholic. The Catholics could not want motives for rallying round the Union; the events and enactments of the last fourteen or fifteen years had made a great social and political change in their favour, and the favourable feeling to them still subsisted in the Imperial Parliament. He appealed to these considerations, to the long connexion of the two countries, to their common interests and common dangers.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had not heard with satisfaction the speech of Sir R. Peel. It was more like the speech of a member finding fault with the proposals of a Government, than like the speech of one who was the head of a Government himself. After enlarging upon the magnitude of the present danger, he acknowledged that he approved of the forbearance to ask for any new law of coercion. But the course on which the Government seemed to rely was that of doing nothing at all—of waiting to hear the proposals of other members, and then commenting on the insufficiency of one suggestion and the doubtfulness of another. To him this appeared to indicate a want of capacity and of energy in the Ministers. If they had been afraid to propose measures, it was not because there had been any violence on the part of the Irish members to deter them. He denied that equality of civil rights existed between England and Ireland; in proof of which denial he referred to the numbers of the Parliamentary constituencies, and to the difference between the English and the Irish Municipal Act. He then came to the question of the Church. On this subject he desired to explain the opinions expressed by him on a former evening, by which he had meant to intimate, that though favourable to the principle of an establishment, he thought it a principle much misapplied to a Church like that of Ireland, which had no connexion with nor influence over the bulk of the people: and it was requisite, in order to make such a principle available to its real purpose, that it should be extended in a manner which might put the religion of the majority on the same footing with the religion established in favour of the minority. How that was to be accomplished might require much consideration: at present he did enough in asserting the principle. There remained the question of Ministerial patronage, as to which he considered that the old system of appointing your own partisans ought now to cease, and that the majority opposed to you ought to partake. It might be a curious question by what means Ireland was governed just now? The ranks of repeal were daily swelled by men who joined them partly from disgust at what had been done, and partly from despair of what ought to be done. He called on Ministers to follow the example of concession set by Mr. Fox's Government in the days of the Irish volunteers; and he appealed to the celebrated declaration of the Duke of Wellington in deprecating civil war with Ireland. Let not, then, the present Government think it necessary to be more dignified than Mr. Fox in 1782, and the Duke of Wellington in 1829. The noble Lord concluded as follows:—"The arguments of the Government—the temper of the Government—the fear, which I must say a Secretary of State has exhibited—perhaps I may be allowed to call it a magnanimous fear, will make people reflect on the present condition of Ireland; and they must—they will be forced to take into consideration the state of Ireland with regard to this country. Who knows what will be the effect produced in our foreign affairs? Who knows how soon the attempt of Louis XIV. and of Napoleon to place a member of the French dynasty on the throne of Ireland may be again attempted? We are now on friendly terms with the United States, I hope and believe that those friendly terms will be continued and will be increased. But see! there again the Irish Repealers have proposed to disturb your Canadian frontier for the purpose of weakening your strength in Ireland—and if the people ponder, as they will, they must come to the conclusion that if you are—I will not say conciliatory—I will not say benevolent—but if you are merely just, you will be invincible; if you hesitate you will place yourselves in peril; if you act unjustly, the consequences of all injustice will rightly follow your decision."—Sergeant MURPHY moved another adjournment of the debate, on which a division took place. For the adjournment, 82; against it, 218: majority, 136. Notwithstanding this result, Sir R. PEEL consented to the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at a quarter past 8.

Wednesday.—The adjourned debate on the grievances of Ireland was resumed by Mr. Sergeant MURPHY, who spoke in favour of Mr. O'Brien's motion.—Sir H. W. BARRON, Sir W. CLAY, and Mr. HUME, followed on the same side; and Lord BERNARD, Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, and Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN, supported the Government.—Mr. ROCHE declared, as a Repealer, that if the grievances of Ireland were not redressed by the Imperial Parliament, the Irish people—and he for one of them—were determined to redress them somehow.—Mr. BULLER designated Sir R. Peel's speech as a declaration of his own want of confidence in his own Government.—Lord JOHN MANNERS, looking on the motion as a *bonâ fide* one of inquiry, and not as one of confidence in the Government, was prepared to vote for the motion.—Mr. MUNTZ wished that England and Scotland had been included in the inquiry, for all were alike in a state of difficulty, and the Government was alike doing nothing for each.—Mr. FERRAND required some member of the Government to state distinctly whether or not this was a vote of want of confidence, as, if so, he could not vote for them, because he believed Sir Robert Peel had deceived every party in the country.

Lord PALMERSTON observed, that this was a debate remarkable for what had been said, and for what had been left unsaid, for the moderation of the speakers on his own side, and for the course taken against Ministers by many of their own supporters. What were the views of Government he defied any man to infer from their speeches. They were, no doubt, distracted and paralysed by contrary impulses—not only from their friends out of doors, but even in the Cabinet itself. He had said a little while ago that if Ministers should resign their places, the country would call upon them to return; but he had lately seen ground to change that opinion, and he felt bound as a gentleman, and a man of honour, to say so, that he might not mislead them into a resignation. He did not think Repeal was a question which Ministers would have to consider; he rather thought that Repeal was a cry conventionally adopted by the people to express their grievances. The only point upon which Ministers had held out the chance of a remedy, was the law of landlord and tenant; and most happy should he be to co-operate with them on such a subject. On the greatest evil of all, the relative position of the Protestants and Roman Catholics, not the slightest alleviation was intimated. The present amount of Establishment was capable of being considerably reduced; and as Lord Stanley had been the author of the Church Temporalities Bill, there could be no objection by him, or his colleague, Sir J. Graham, to the principle of reduction. In point of justice, perhaps, the Catholics could not complain of the Protestant Establishment; but, considering the state of their own Church, could you expect that they would not? He would say, therefore, suspend those livings in which there is no duty to be performed. But if you would not abate the Protestant Church, put that of the Catholics upon a level with it; authorize the possession of glebe houses, by voluntary gift, perhaps with some aid from the State. The amount of the establishment at Maynooth, too, was far below its proper line. Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Prussia—each made provision from the funds of the State for more than one denomination of clergy. He condemned the scanty allotment of the Parliamentary, and the too high amount of the Municipal franchise. Under all these difficulties, here was a Government unprepared with any remedy. They were content in office, as out of it, to obstruct. It was the duty of a Government to distinguish the difficult from the impossible; and it was impossible for a Government to go on long as the present Ministers were going on now. The party who supported and withheld them were an inert mass, moored in the tide, and serving only to show how rapidly the current was leaving them behind. To quit that party and retire from office would be far more glorious to high-minded Ministers than to persist in their present course. He hoped, at all events, that nothing would be said from the Treasury benches to strike the Irish people with despair, and that, before another session, measures would be matured for satisfying the just expectations of that nation.

Lord STANLEY declined to adopt the suggestions of Mr. Muntz and Mr. Ferrand, who had required the Government not only to make declarations respecting Ireland, but to point out remedies for all the evils in all the British dominions. He had read this motion as charging the Government with insensibility to the grievances of Ireland, and with indisposition to do her justice; but the speech which had introduced it was a speech upon the general state of Ireland, and against past as well as present Administrations; so that the precise drift of the motion itself was not now very easy to be defined. Some gentlemen called on the Government to exercise the energy of Strafford, others forbade them to take any strong measures at all. The Government had been charged with intending nothing on the subject of the Parliamentary franchise; whereas, at an earlier period of this very session, they had announced their intention to enlarge that franchise, upon the basis of the new valuation contemplated in the Irish Poor Law Amendment Bill; but the working of that valuation must be seen before such an enlargement of franchise could be prudently enacted. Then, on the subject of the Irish Church, what was desired? No five of the members opposite could agree; but some had said boldly, "Abolish the intrusive church of the minority;" and Lord Palmerston had asked how Lord Stanley could object to the principle of a farther reduction in its revenues? Why, it was the very point upon which he had resigned his seat in the Whig Cabinet. He admitted that a high-minded man would abandon office rather than sacrifice an important principle; but he did not think it would become such a man to abandon his office and his principle together. What the proposal of equalising the two religions meant, he did not understand. Did it mean an equal, or did it mean a proportionate division of the Protestant revenues between the Protestant and the Catholic clergy? And to what result would your equality lead? Why, to place in the House of Lords a Roman Catholic prelacy, not nominated by the Crown of England, but by the Court of Rome; for Mr. More O'Ferral himself had declared in this debate that the Roman Catholic clergy would not accept a stipend from the nation, on the terms of permitting any interference with their civil state. The law of landlord and tenant was a difficult subject; and he acknowledged that if the Irish landlords, as a class, dealt with their tenants otherwise than the landlords of England, a case was made out for the interference of the Legislature. He admitted Mr. C. Buller's distinction about the poor's rate; but, on the other hand, the Irish landlord had difficulties in removing a tenant which did not obstruct the landlord in England. To shift a bankrupt tenant from a large farm which he could not manage, to a smaller which his means might compass, was a change which in Ireland would involve the danger of bloodshed. To a committee, however, of mere inquiry into the law of landlord and tenant, the Government would have made no objection. He should be sorry to have it thought that either this or former Governments had neglected the welfare of Ireland. A committee, of which Mr. Spring Rice was chairman, had recommended 19 different measures; 18 of them had since been actually passed into law; and if the house would continue its confidence he would not despair that, by forbearance from extreme measures and a stedfast perseverance in a careful and vigilant policy, the Government would be able to conduct the country through its dangers; but if, through the course taken by certain gentlemen who sat on his own side of the house, and who had some of them hinted, and some of them avowed their want of confidence, the Government were to be additionally embarrassed and impeded, the question of confidence or no confidence could not too soon be brought to issue, in order that the Ministers, if distrusted by Parliament, might at once make way for others more fit to direct the councils of the country.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN having replied, the House divided. For the committee, 164; against it, 243; majority against it, 79.

Thursday.—Lord ELIOT having moved that the Speaker leave the chair on the Irish Arms Bill, Lord CLEMENTS again protested against the bill; and Mr. WALLACE moved, as an amendment, that the committee be postponed until that day six months. The amendment was seconded by Mr. S. CRAWFORD, but rejected by a majority of 77. The House then went into committee, and the several clauses up to the 14th were agreed to, after several hours' discussion.

Friday.—Lord ASHLEY, as Chairman of the Durham Election Committee, reported the resolution of the Committee, that Lord Dungannon had not been duly elected Member for Durham, that the last election was a void election, and that Lord Dungannon had, by his agents, been guilty of bribery, but it did not appear that he had himself any personal knowledge of the transactions. The motion for a new writ was postponed to Monday.—The House then resumed the consideration of the Irish Arms Bill.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 97⅞ for the account; Bank Stock, 180; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94¾; Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, 101½; Exchequer Bills, 54*s.* to 56*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Meeting on the state of Ireland.—On Monday a meeting of influential electors of the borough of Marylebone, convened by its Parliamentary representatives, took place at the residence of Sir B. Hall, in Portman-square, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a public demonstration, with reference to the present state and future prospects of Ireland. Sir B. Hall was called on to preside, and was surrounded by a large number of Irish Members of Parliament of all shades of political opinion. Mr. S. Crawford, Lord Clements, and Mr. Wyse addressed the meeting at some length in favour of the proposed appeal to the public; but Gen. Evans suggested the propriety of calling upon the Queen, by a constitutional petition to her Majesty, to dismiss the present Parliament and Ministry from power. Sir B. Hall concurred, that to petition the Queen would be a most proper and dignified course, to direct her Ministers to adopt some measures of justice to Ireland; and if they did not, to dismiss not only them, but even Parliament. He then read a memorial expressive of alarm at the state and indignation of the policy of the present Ministry towards Ireland, and appealing to her Majesty, in the event of their refusal to do justice to the people of that country, at once to dismiss them from her counsels. This was adopted unanimously, as was also a resolution determining to hold a public meeting of the borough, over which Sir B. Hall was requested to preside, on Monday next. A committee was then appointed, with Sir De Lacy Evans as chairman, to arrange the preliminaries for the demonstration.

Sale of the Duke of Sussex's Property.—The sale of the miscellaneous articles closed on Saturday, with the decorative furniture, oriental and Dresden china, and other valuables. The amount of the day's sale was nearly 1,900*l.*, and the sum realised by the auction up to that time was stated to exceed 40,000*l.* The sale of the Duke's tobacco and cigars, which commenced on Monday, excited considerable interest, and attracted a very numerous attendance. The meerschaum bowls realised extraordinary prices, some of them fetching upwards of 30*l.* The cigars varied from 20*l.* to 25*l.* a thousand, and the tobacco ranged from 10*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per lb. At these high prices, the articles were purchased either as curiosities, or by wealthy smokers. Most of the tobacco and cigars consisted of presents to the Duke from personal friends. The sale closed on Wednesday, when the remaining portions of the tobacco and cigars were sold. Some of the rare cigars sold for more than 2*s.* 6*d.* each; and it is a remarkable fact, that three small parcels of them realised a sum exceeding that fetched by the whole of the carriages belonging to the late Duke, sold on Monday last, by Messrs. Tattersall. The principal purchases made during the day were by gentlemen—the prices ranging far too high for the brokers. 500 Woodvilles fetched 18*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; another lot of the same amount, 22*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; a box of 49 Havannahs, 5*l.* 10*s.*; 1000 Havannahs, 43*l.* 1*s.*; 2125 cigars, presented to his Royal Highness in 1841 by Chevalier Hebeler, were purchased by Colonel Gurwood for 148*l.*; and three lots of 1000 each, presented by Lord J. Churchill, by the same gentleman, for 137*l.* It was generally remarked that on no previous occasion were similar prices known to have been realised by articles of the like description. The proceeds of the day's sale amounted to upwards of 2,000*l.*

Lecture on Drainage.—A very large meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Agricultural interest took place on Friday morning, at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Richmond in the chair, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. Smith, of Deanston, in consequence of a requisition presented to that gentleman, signed by the Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham, the Earls of Hardwicke and Zetland, the Marquis of Northampton, &c. The lecturer, who was aided by a number of diagrams and drawings of soils and farming implements, commenced his address by remarking on the great importance to the agriculturist of a proper system of drainage, whereby loaming wet land, which, in its natural state, would yield nothing but peat or moss, might be rendered fertile. He remarked, that lands in general suffered very little from water rising from springs, but it was that which fell upon it in the shape of rain, that had to be guarded against and carried off. To effect this with advantage, it was necessary to sink drains in the subsoil, at distances of from about sixteen to twenty-one or twenty-two feet apart. In proportion as these drains were sunk, the subsoil would crack, and becomes interspersed with fissures, whereby the water would the more readily percolate through the upper or active soil down to the drains and thence be carried off. The fissures thus caused in the subsoil allowed the atmospheric air to enter, which also acted very beneficially on the native soil, which soon became converted into mould, and was then capable of retaining with advantage a great deal more moisture than when in its natural state. It was of the greatest importance that the active soil should be of considerable depth. He had seen several instances in Scotland, where there had not originally been more than three inches of active soil, but it had been increased by proper draining and subsoiling to a depth of fifteen inches. Drains as generally constructed were not nearly deep enough; they should be, to be effectual, two feet and a half deep, and might be easily formed by means of a plough going over the ground twice, the second time in the furrow occasioned by the first going over. The cost of this operation would be about 1¼*d.* per English chain. Many methods of filling up the drains had been adopted, the usual substance employed being turf, but that was not found to act well, and though perhaps at the same time it might not cost more than half as much as a stone or tile drain, it would not be nearly so desirable, and would be

found the more expensive in the end. A stone or tile drain would last for twenty years, and be in as good condition at the end of that time as when first constructed. He had examined many which had been constructed that time, and he had found them in a perfect condition, and not in the least silted up. The peat drains, on the contrary, would scarcely endure as many months. The stones should be about the size of common road metalling. When the land was properly drained, and the active soil had become dry and friable, it was necessary that the subsoil should be stirred up by means of a subsoil-plough, so as not to be mixed with the active soil. The cost of this subsoil-ploughing, which was most essential in all soils where the land was properly drained, but was otherwise most dangerous, as it only created greater cavities for retaining the water, was from 30*s.* to 40*s.* per acre, a sum which, though apparently large, would be found to be amply repaid by the increasing crops. Until land was properly drained it would be much better that the furrows should be shallow instead of deep. Mr. Smith was listened to throughout with profound attention, and concluded an excellent practical lecture by a few general remarks on the advantages which must accrue to all classes of the community from an improved system of agriculture, to be effected by means of efficient drainage and subsoiling. At the close of the lecture, the Duke of Richmond observed that he—and he doubted not all concurred with him—had derived much gratification from the remarks which they had heard, proceeding as they did from a gentleman who had gained his knowledge from lengthened experience. He would therefore suggest that a vote of thanks should be passed to Mr. Smith. The Duke of Cleveland seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The late Duel.—On Saturday morning the remains of Col. Fawcett were buried in the Kensal-green Cemetery. The funeral was conducted with the strictest privacy, and was attended by Mr. Blake, assistant-surgeon to the 8th Hussars, half-brother, and Lieutenant Tuthill, of the Queen's Bays, as chief mourners; Major Daubeney, of the 55th; Lieutenant Robertson, of the 15th Hussars, and Captain Barrett, late of the 55th, all of whom were particular friends of the deceased. Captain Jackson, of the 57th, was the only other person present. On Saturday last Mr. Gulliver was liberated from the custody of the police by a writ of *habeas corpus*, granted on the previous day by Mr. Justice Coleridge. On Wednesday he attended with his securities at the adjourned inquiry at Marylebone Police Court, when additional witnesses were examined, and the bail was enlarged to Monday, the 24th inst., with the understanding that, should any fresh evidence of importance be forthcoming, Mr. Gulliver should attend. The adjourned inquest took place on Thursday, but as there was no additional evidence it was again adjourned to next week.

Peace Convention.—Last week a deputation had an interview with King Leopold, to present the address adopted at the late Convention "to the Governments of the civilized world," on the importance of inserting a clause in international treaties binding the parties to refer disputes to the arbitration of one or more friendly powers. The deputation was introduced by Dr. Bowring, and graciously received by his Majesty. The King expressed in strong terms his approval of the principle of arbitration, and referred to the satisfaction he had experienced in being employed as mediator in some cases where the danger of war had appeared. He spoke of a continental war as above all things to be deprecated, and regarded it as all but impossible, so long as Austria, France, and England were united in favour of peace. His Majesty also referred to the threatened war in the east of Europe, and to the dispute between France and the United States respecting the payment of a sum of money, as instances in which the remonstrance and friendly interference of other powers had led to satisfactory results.

University College.—In the account we gave last week of the distribution of prizes, we find that we omitted to give the names of those to whom certificates had been granted. We therefore repeat the list, with the addition of the speech delivered by Mr. Christie, M.P., who presided on the occasion. The proceedings of the day having been opened in the usual manner, Mr. Christie alluded to the fact of his having been formerly a student in the College, as one of the circumstances which had led to his being selected "to dispense those honours which in former years he had himself received on the same spot from the hands of others, but by the award of some of the same Professors." This circumstance, he considered, as so far important—that "to an institution, whose beginning was fresh in men's memories, and which was still very generally considered as in its infancy, it was of consequence to show the world (and this, perhaps, could not be done more forcibly than by putting forward one who is now in some degree before the world, who left it ten years ago, and had then spent four years within its walls), that it has lived and prospered long enough to feel no further apprehension from the efforts of its enemies, although the first zeal and excitement attendant upon its foundation have long since subsided—long enough, indeed, to render its continued prosperity a certain proof of extrinsic strength." He mentioned other Members of the Legislature whom the College claims as her sons, and among them noticed especially Mr. Aldam the Member for Leeds, "who having gained at Cambridge all but the very highest honour which that University bestows, was afterwards unable to take a degree, being a Dissenter; who, however, though he was thus denied a degree in the University of Cambridge, and would have been refused even admission to reside in the University of Oxford, finds free admission to the Legislature of the Nation." Referring to the present condition of the Institution, he said—"There are not wanting other proud marks of the progress of this College. When I left it in 1833, it was an institution standing altogether by itself, unrecognised by the State. It has now been some years in possession of a charter, and placed in connexion with another chartered Institution, which has the power of conferring degrees, to which it ungrudgingly gave over the name of University of London before held by itself; and if it then made any sacrifice, it has been amply compensated by the satisfaction while it sees many other Colleges, and among them one which began in at least unfriendly rivalry, sharing in the privileges which it was itself mainly instrumental in procuring, and by the vast superiority of success which has attended its own students in the contests for degrees and honours. Hitherto, with but one trifling exception, no substantial privileges have been attached to the degrees of the University of London. The struggle for these privileges has now begun. There is every reason to hope that in a very short time, perhaps in a few days, one of the Inns of Court in the Metropolis will place the degree of the University of London on the same footing with those of Oxford and Cambridge, as regards privileges for admission to the bar. I cannot believe but that the Government will avail itself of the opportunity afforded by the bill now pending for the reform of the Courts of Doctors' Commons, to remove the great grievance on Dissenters from the established faith of entire exclusion from practising in these Courts, and will do this by investing with privileges the law degrees of the University of London. Again, the medical reform which has been undertaken by the Government will also give it an opportunity of attaching privileges to its medical degrees. I cannot help mentioning that there is one member of the Government for whose zealous co-operation in every effort to extend her usefulness or promote her welfare, this College has a special right to hope—who was one among its first proprietors,—who is one of its proprietors still,—who once filled this chair, and whom on that occasion I remember to have heard (I was then a boy sitting there), with that chaste and perspicuous eloquence which ever finds even in the warmest political opponent a willing listener, declare his deep conviction of the importance of this College, and his earnest desire for her prosperity and fame. I trust that Sir James Graham, now that as the Secretary of State for the Home Department he is the official head of the University of London, and must have a principal voice in all questions of legal and medical reform, will not forget his former declarations of zeal for the University College, but will rather be solicitous to show that he has not lost the will on acquiring the power to benefit us; and thus vindicate alike the sincerity of his past professions to this College, and his continued attachment in an altered political position to a cause which is not the cause of party. I venture to think there cannot be a more striking instance of the extent and variety of the advantages which this Institution has conferred and is capable of conferring, than that supplied by the courses of lectures for schoolmasters, mentioned in the report read by Professor Long, the Dean of the Faculty. The want of suitable means for the education of schoolmasters of small unendowed schools, and of ushers in all private schools, is known to every one. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are in no way suited, and make no attempt to supply the want. The position of this College in the metropolis makes its efforts in this way, of course, available to a very large number of persons who are either engaged in teaching in the numberless schools around London, or who, being in London, and being anxious, with sufficient inducement and opportunity, to prepare themselves to be schoolmasters, can come to attend lectures in this College, but could not afford to go and reside at a distance to receive instruction. I trust if any legislative attempt be made (and such an attempt is not improbable,) to improve the education and condition of schoolmasters, the past efforts and the great capabilities of usefulness in this respect of this College will not be overlooked. The fees paid by schoolmasters and ushers attending these lectures are 1*l.* 10*s.* for the four classes of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, and 1*l.* for each class singly. The College has been able to make the fees thus moderate by devoting to the object the interest of 3,000*l.*, which has been given to the College at different times, in sums of 1,000*l.* and 500*l.*, by an unknown benefactor, who calls himself (and none certainly can dispute the fitness of the name which he has chosen) a Patriot; and this leads me to a gratifying announcement which I am able to make. Within the last fortnight the Council of the College have received an additional sum of 500*l.* from the same unknown benefactor. This is, indeed, a rare example of doing good for its own sake; and there are those perhaps, who, given to mourn over the selfishness and ostentation of our age, might wish that it should remain unknown as it is, and even grieve if the veil in which this munificence has shrouded itself were to be withdrawn. But I think you will say with me that this College has not yet been able so far to forget the virulence of its enemies, or to become so accustomed and indifferent to generous sympathy, as to acquiesce without reluctance in ignorance of its friends; and I will hope,—and though I who speak it am the humblest member of the Council of the College, all will echo the hope; and I trust the hope so echoed may reach our unknown benefactor,—it is not impossible but that even now it may fall upon his ear; that, if so long, not longer at least than he can himself enjoy the satisfaction of doing good by stealth, or than fame makes him blush, will be withheld from us a name which we are all so well prepared to love and honour, and which, associated with so much munificence, will itself be a strong support to us, and serve to fix and strengthen his example for others who might wish to imitate his bounty." The address was concluded with a few words of congratulation to the students who had obtained prizes. "It was an illustrious array of names," said Mr. Christie, "which heralded the College into existence; unremitting has been the assiduity of those to whom from time to time the government of the College has been entrusted; it has gained and kept the assistance of a body of Professors to whose zeal, character and learning the world will admit no superior. The munificence of its founders has raised around us this splendid building replete with every accommodation for instruction, and destined in all future ages to be admired. But no splendour of external means and appearances, no array of fine names, no zeal or reputation of Professors, can carry beyond a certain point the success of a place of education, or do for it that which may be done by a body of devoted students, mindful of the benefits they have received, and eager as far as it may be in their power to repay them—jealous of their *Alma Mater's* reputation, as of their own—jealous of their own because their honour and disgrace must be always shared by the College which has educated them." The following is an authentic list of the students who obtained prizes and certificates of honour.

LATIN.—Professor Long, A.M. Senior Class—1*st Prize*, W. F. Durant. 2*d Prize*, C. Somerton. *Certificates of Honour:* 3, P. A. Smith; 4, J. E. Wallis; 5, F. F. Bankart; 6, A. Warren; 7, C. F. Kingdon.

Junior Class—1*st Prize*, Chas. A. Bowring. 2*d Prize*, John R. Gibson. *Certificates of Honour:* 3, Wm. Colfox; 4, W. Bagehot; 5, eq., M. Prendergast and G. Long; 7, John Kearney; 8, H. Kœnig; 9, N. Turnbull.

GREEK.—Professor Malden, A.M. Extra Senior Class—*Prize*, Bunnell Lewis. *Certificates of Honour:*—2, eq., Chas. Somerton and R. H. Hutton; 4, P. A. Smith; 5, J. L. Sanford.

Senior Class—1*st Prize*, C. Somerton. 2*d Prize*, W. F. Durant. *Certificates of Honour:* 3, J. Edkins; 4, A. Crowley; 5, P. A. Smith; 6, Thos. Beevor; 7, J. L. Sanford.

Junior Class—*Prize*, C. A. Bowring. *Certificates of Honour:* 2, H. Pratt; 3, W. Bagehot; 4, J. R. Gibson; 5, J. Forster; 6, H. Kœnig.

HEBREW.—Professor Hurwitz. Senior Class—*Prize*, J. Browne. Junior Class—*Prize*, Jos. Edkins.

ENGLISH.—Professor Latham, A.M. *Prize*, W. C. Roscoe. *Certificates of Honour:* 2, W. Bagehot; 3, A. Armytage.

FRENCH.—Professor Merlet. 1*st Prize*, A. Crowley. 2*d Prize*, C. F. Kingdon. *Certificates of Honour:* 3, F. F. Bankart; 4, J. Smith; 5, T. O. Donaldson.

ITALIAN.—Professor Count Pepoli. 1*st Prize*, A. Crowley. 2*d Prize*, A. Mott.

GERMAN.—Teacher, M. W. Wittich. Senior Class—*Prize*, T. Beevor. *Certificates of Honour:* 2, J. Paget; 3, J. Croucher.

Junior Class—*Prize*, J. Forster. *Certificates of Honour:* 2, J. H. Reynolds; 3, W. Colfox; 4, C. N. Wornum; 5, H. Bankart; 6, H. H. Marling.

HISTORY.—Professor Creasy, A.M. *Prize*, A. Crowley.

PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND LOGIC.—Professor Hoppus, Ph.D. 1*st Prize*, John Beighton. 2*d Prize*, A. Crowley. *Certificates of Honour:* 3, S. B. Sutton; 4, J. Browne; 5, A. Mott.

MATHEMATICS.—Professor De Morgan. Higher Senior Class—1*st Prize*, W. R. Wills. 2*d Prize*, H. R. Reynolds. *Certificates of Honour:* 3, eq. J. Kearney and H. Field; 4, eq. A. Warren and C. A. Bowring.

Lower Senior Class—*Prize*, R. H. Hutton. *Certificates of Honour:* 2, W. Bagehot; 3, eq. J. Rees, J. Morris, and F. W. Brady.

Higher Junior Class—*Prize*, S. W. Waley. *Certificates of Honour:* 2, eq. J. Smith and B. Lewis; 3, eq. S. B. Sutton and H. Bankart; 4, eq. J. Bishop and T. Bird; 5, W. Colfox; 6, eq. T. O. Donaldson and C. Sylvester.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Professor Kelland. Senior Class—*Prize*, W. R. Wills. *Certificate of Honour:* 2, H. Field; 3, J. Browne.

Junior Class—1*st Prize equal*, A. Warren and J. Edkins. 3*d Prize*, C. A. Bowring. 4*th Prize*, Joseph Rees. *Certificate of Honour:* 5, W. Bagehot; 6, F. Crowley; 7, B. Lewis; 8, S. W. Waley; 9, F. W. Brady; 10, J. Croucher.

Experimental Class—*Prize*, R. H. Hutton. *Certificate of Honour:* 2, S. B. Sutton; 3, J. Paget; 4, J. White.

DRAWING CLASS.—Teacher, Mr. G. B. Moore. *Prize*, H. Bankart. *Certificate of Honour:* 2, T. O. Donaldson; 3, E. Paxon; 4, E. C. Ireland.

ARCHITECTURE.—Professor Donaldson, (as a Fine Art.) *Prize*, E. Dobson. *Certificate of Honour:* F. Lett, (as a Science.) *Prize*, J. Croucher. *Certificate of Honour:* 2, E. Dobson; 3, G. Judge.

BOTANY.—Professor Lindley, Ph.D. Junior Class—*Prize*, S. C. Griffith. *Certificate of Honour:* 2 eq., W. Clapp and C. R. Matthew; 3, A Mott; 4, W. Filliter; 5, E. Way.

ZOOLOGY.—Professor Grant, M.D. *Prize*, F. W. Marshall. *Certificate of Honour:* 2, W. J. Macdougall; 3, John Forster.

GEOLOGY.—Professor Webster, F.G.S. *Prize*, A. Crowley. *Certificate of Honour:* 2, H. Field; 3, Frederick Crowley.

ENGLISH LAW.—Professor Carey, A.M. 1st Course. *Prize*, J. B. Hoskins. *Certificate of Honour:* W. Morris. 2d Course—*Prize*, W. Morris. 3d Course—*Prize*, W. Morris. *Certificate of Honour:* 2, C. Frith; 3, S. Goodbehere.

JURISPRUDENCE.—Professor Graves, A.M. 1st Course. *Prize*, F. J. Parkes. *Certificate of Honour:* 2d eq., J. L. Sanford and N. W. Bromley, Jun.; 4, J.

Townley. 2d Course (Equity) *Prize*, J. B. Hoskins. *Certificate of Honour:* 2, N. W. Bromley; 3, C. Frith; 4, W. Thornthwaite.

The Church of Scotland.—On Tuesday the anniversary meeting of the ministers and members of the Scottish Presbytery in London was held at the Scotch Church, in Crown Court. The Rev. Dr. Brown, Moderator, presided, and addressed the meeting in a speech of considerable length, in which he alluded to the recent secession of so many ministers from the Scottish Church, and regretted that those who had so long worked together as brothers in the same vineyard, should now have thought fit to separate upon mere points of etiquette and law, and on comparatively non-essential matters, and intimated that in the course of a short time a deputation from the Established Church of Scotland would visit the metropolis, in order to set the case in its proper light before the public.

Meetings of Companies.—The meeting of the London Joint-Stock Bank Company took place on Wednesday, when the directors declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., deducting 5,000*l.* from their guarantee fund, now standing at 90,003*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, to regulate this payment to the shareholders, the balance of profit and loss applicable to a dividend being 12,183*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*, and therefore insufficient to this extent for meeting the dividend the directors wish to continue. The depression of trade and the abundance of unemployed capital, with the low rate of interest, are mentioned by the report as sufficient causes to account for this temporary decrease of profits.—At the Union of London Bank, on the same day, the dividend was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, adding 2,000*l.* to the reserved fund, which now amounts to 8,297*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and is invested in Government securities. The balance of unappropriated profits was stated at 29,962*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; and this would leave, after the payment of the dividend, clear of income-tax, the addition to the reserved fund, and the deduction of 500*l.* in liquidation of the preliminary expenses, a surplus of 6,317*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

Canada Loan.—The bidding for the second portion of the Canada loan, amounting to 300,000*l.*, took place on Friday at the Treasury, and excited considerable interest in the monied circles. The biddings were as follows:—Mr. Maubert, for the whole amount, 108*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; The Bank of England, for the whole amount, 109*l.*; Smith, Payne, and Co., for 50,000*l.*, 109*l.* 1*s.* It is understood that there were other biddings, but all below the two last named, and the consequence was that Messrs. Smith and Co. obtained the amount for which they tendered—namely, 50,000*l.*, and that the remaining amount—namely, 250,000*l.*, was adjudged to the Bank of England at the price offered for the whole. The rate at which the former issue was negotiated was 108 per cent., and the improvement in the terms obtained by Government on Friday is owing to the prevailing abundance of unemployed capital and the increased value of Consols.

Metropolitan Improvements.—On Saturday an inquisition was held before the Under-Sheriff of Middlesex, to decide whether the Crown, the public, or others, would suffer any damage or prejudice, by the Duke of Bridgewater's [trustees stopping up and inclosing a high street or thoroughfare, known by the name of Catherine Wheel-yard, which leads from Cleveland-row into Little St. James's-street. It was proposed by the trustees of the Duke of Bridgewater that, in compensation for what was thus meant to be taken away, they should give greater benefits to the public. They proposed to make a road from Little St. James's-street into the park, which would be a much greater boon to the public than that of which they meant to deprive it. The road they meant to make would be wider, more uniform, and much nearer. The Under-Sheriff summed up, and the Jury ultimately returned a verdict, that there would be no damage or prejudice sustained by the Crown or any other person.

Launch of the Chichester.—On Wednesday the fine weather induced a great number of persons to visit Woolwich, to witness the launch of this first-class frigate. The gates of the churchyard, commanding a full view, were opened to the public at an early hour; and at the time of the launch there could not have been fewer than ten thousand persons present, besides those in the numerous steam-vessels on the river. Miss Stopford, daughter of the Admiral, named the vessel, and she glided off the stocks amidst the cheers of the spectators. The frigate is upwards of 1,002 tons, new measurement.

Fires.—On Monday night, shortly after ten o'clock, a fire, which for several hours illuminated a great portion of the metropolis, took place at Greenwich, and in its consequences proved the most calamitous that has happened in that neighbourhood for many years. It originated in the warehouses and stores belonging to Mr. Marks, marine-store dealer, the whole of which were destroyed, together with several cottages inhabited by shipwrights and dockyard labourers.—On Tuesday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out among a pile of buildings situate between St. Dunstan's-hill and Idol-lane, belonging to Mr. Ryder, builder, and consisting of his manufactory, workshops, and timber-yard, as well as the manufactories of other parties. The whole of these premises were destroyed, but the fire was prevented spreading beyond the spot. The loss of property is said to amount to several thousand pounds.—On Tuesday night, about half-past ten, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Palmer and Co., patent candle manufacturers, near St. John-street, Clerkenwell. It was not got under before the entire stock was consumed, which consisted of the machinery, tallow, palm oil, &c., amounting, it is said, to the sum of 5,000*l.* A large portion of the oil and melted tallow flowed from the premises into the streets, and all the central parts of the town were illuminated by the flames.—About a quarter past ten on Wednesday night the town and neighbourhood of Kensington was thrown into a state of alarm by a report that Kensington Palace was in flames. Hundreds of persons instantly hurried to the Palace avenue, when the report received confirmation by the appearance of a dense body of smoke and flame above the stables on the north side of the Palace; and on reaching the spot, a large rick of hay, containing from seventy to eighty loads, which was stacked nearly adjoining the stables, was in flames. There was a great deficiency of water, and the rick was entirely destroyed. When discovered, only a portion of the end was on fire, which leaves no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

Harrow School.—On Wednesday, July 5, the second annual speech-day took place, and attracted a numerous assemblage of visitors to Harrow. Together with the speeches, three prize compositions were recited by the successful candidates—the Greek Iambics (Governors) and the Greek Prose (Hope) by the Hon. P. P. Smythe, and the Latin Essay for the Peel Medal by Mr. A. Grant.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, July 1.—West districts, 133; North districts, 173: Central districts, 159; East districts, 184; South districts, 190. Total, 848—(411 males, 437 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five springs, 854.

Provincial News.

Bridport.—On Tuesday week, at a late hour in the evening, the quiet village of Burton Bradstock, situate a few miles from this town, was visited by one of the most disastrous fires that has occurred in this part of the country for a considerable period. It raged with great violence nearly the whole night, occasioning in its progress the destruction of no fewer than 22 houses, besides other buildings and much property. The families burnt out of their houses have been ascertained to be 28, not one of whom is insured. The origin of the fire is involved in suspicious circumstances, and there is every reason to believe that it is the work of an incendiary. The buildings are the property of Lord Rivers, by whom they were insured; and fortunately there were no lives lost.

Bristol.—It is now announced as certain that the Great Britain steamer is to be launched on the 19th, and that Prince Albert has consented to be present on the occasion. His Royal Highness will leave town by a special train at an early hour in the morning, and will be accompanied by many of the high officers of state, ambassadors, and others. After the launch, a banquet will be given to his Royal Highness and the visitors. The room, erected for the occasion on the company's premises, is fully equal to the accommodation of about 3,000 guests. After the banquet, the Prince will return to Buckingham Palace.

Colchester.—On Saturday last Mr. Cobden, accompanied by the Hon. C. P. Villiers, and Mr. R. R. Moore, paid a visit to this town, for the purpose of meeting the farmers of Essex on the market day, to discuss with them the influence of the corn-laws upon tenant-farmers and farm-labourers. Considerable interest was excited by the event, as it was known that Sir John Tyrrell, Mr. Round, and other agriculturists, would be present to oppose the doctrines of Mr. Cobden. The hustings were erected in a field near the East Bridge. The appearance of the town during the day resembled that usually caused by a contested election; and the oldest inhabitants scarcely remembered having seen the town so full. About 6,000 persons were present on the ground at the commencement of the proceedings. On the motion of Mr. G. Rebow, Mr. Bawtree, banker in the town, and president of the East Essex Agricultural Association, was called to the chair. The chairman having briefly opened the meeting, Mr. Cobden, in a speech which occupied two hours, proceeded to recapitulate the arguments in favour of free trade, and dwelt on the injurious influence of the protective system of the corn-laws upon the interest of all classes, more especially those of the tenant-farmer. Mr. Cobden concluded, at the request of Sir J. Tyrrell, by proposing the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the corn-law and every other law which favours one class at the expense of other classes, is injurious and unjust to the community at large." Sir J. Tyrrell then presented himself, and after a few preliminary remarks, moved the following amendment:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, while the present charges on land remain, the home-grower of corn cannot compete with the foreign grower without a protective duty." Sir J. Tyrrell then proceeded to take the sense of the meeting upon his amendment, when somewhat less than one-third held up their hands for it, the remainder of the meeting being in favour of free trade. This proceeding, however, was considered irregular, the amendment having neither been seconded nor put from the chair, and after some discussion it was withdrawn. The meeting was then addressed by Sir John Tyrrell, Mr. Moore, Hon. Mr. Villiers, Mr. Ferrand, M.P. for Knaresborough, and other gentlemen, whose speeches were not concluded till 9 o'clock at night. The chairman then put Mr. Cobden's resolution to the meeting, which at that late hour had been reduced to about 2,000 persons, when it was carried almost unanimously, twenty-seven hands only being held up against it.

Denbigh.—On Wednesday week a meeting was held in the County Hall, convened on the requisition of about fifty tenant-farmers, principally occupying farms in the Vale of Clwyd. The requisition stated, that, "observing the progressive and almost daily depreciation in the value of all Agricultural stock and produce, the tenants by whom the document was signed beg to suggest to their brother tenants of the county the urgent necessity of calling a meeting of the farming interest, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unprecedented depressed state of agriculture, and the means best adapted to procure that protection to its labour and capital which their great importance demands." Lord Dungannon, Mr. George Griffith, and other proprietors were present, but the meeting was very thinly attended. Mr. Proby, Mayor of Denbigh, was called upon to preside. Letters were read from Mr. Townsend, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Biddulph, the High Sheriff, and other gentlemen, on the object of the Meeting. Mr. Biddulph in his letter adverted to a moderate fixed duty more as a source of revenue than as a measure of protection. The Mayor then called upon the requisitionists, or some one of them, to address the meeting, but in vain, for no one responded to the call; and this continued for nearly a quarter of an hour. At length some members of the Anti-Corn-Law League were allowed to address the Meeting, upon which Lord Dungannon and others left the Hall, on the ground that such a proceeding was a departure from the requisiton. Several resolutions and amendments in favour of Free Trade and protection were moved, but ultimately an amendment in favour of a fixed duty was carried, and petitions embodying the resolutions were adopted for presentation to Parliament.

Derby.—The friends and admirers of the late Earl of Leicester, in Derbyshire, are about to raise a monument to his memory in Longford Church; and the ladies of his family have also subscribed for a marble bust of his lordship, which is in course of execution by Mr. Francis. The whole of the past week has been occupied by the various shows, meetings, dinners, &c. which form the customary routine of celebrating the anniversary meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. A great number of persons were present, among whom were the Dukes of Richmond and Devonshire, the Marquesses of Northampton and Downshire, and most of the members of the council. Friday was the latest day for receiving implements, which were on Saturday arranged by the stewards for the inspection of the judges, which took place on Monday. The implement-yard was opened to the members on Tuesday, and on Wednesday to the public. Tuesday was also the last day for receiving cattle and stock of various descriptions, which had arrived from all parts of the kingdom. Wednesday the stock was inspected, and the prizes awarded. Thursday the cattle and implement-yards were opened to the public, and Friday was the day of sale. Besides ploughing matches, lectures, and incidental matters, there have been three dinners: one given by the mayor to the council of the Society on Tuesday, the council dinner on Wednesday at the County Hall, and the general dinner of the Society in the great pavilion on Thursday, which was followed by a meeting yesterday morning. At the mayor's dinner on Tuesday, the Earl of Hardwicke returned thanks as President of the Society, and the Duke of Richmond acknowledged the toast of the army. The Duke of Devonshire's health was drank as Lord Lieutenant of the county, and in returning thanks his Grace said that had the objects of the present Society been the promotion of, not Agriculture, but its twin sister, Horticulture, he might, as President of the Horticultural Society, have been able to descant more in detail on the various interesting objects which the exertions of those he saw around him had collected this year in Derby and its neighbourhood; but when he saw near him his Noble Friend the Duke of Richmond, himself a practical farmer, and better qualified than most men to give an opinion on Agricultural subjects, he felt that any regret on the matter was unnecessary. He begged to express his high approbation of the objects and exertions of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and his satisfaction at being one of its governors. He had perused with the greatest interest the last volume of their proceedings, especially that portion of it which described the improvements effected by Lord Lovelace, and the interesting and valuable history which it contained of the process of thorough draining. The speech of the evening was that of Mr. Hillyard, President of the Northamptonshire Farmers' Society, and one of the oldest practical Agriculturists in the country. "The Royal Agricultural Society," he said, "had fully answered general expectations; for, although its establishment could only be called of recent date, there were seen, in many parts of the country, improvements in the cultivation of the land. It had created a desire of improvement in the generality of practical farmers; it had been the means of dissipating many long-standing farming prejudices, and it had opened the eyes of the slovenly and parsimonious, and convinced them they had lost money, by loss of produce, from their niggardly expenditure in manual labour. From improvement of education had arisen expansion of liberal ideas in the rising generation of farmers, and there would, he trusted, be annually a less number of those most unserviceable members of the community. In regard to the union of Science with Agriculture, he professed himself a practical man. He did not mean to say that the present best farming in the country had arrived at such a state of perfection that it could not be improved. On the contrary, he believed that, from mechanical science, which had brought about such great improvements in Agricultural implements, and, combined with chemical and geological aid, some of the mysteries of nature might possibly be so developed as to enable the cultivators of the soil to obtain a larger produce from it than they hitherto had; expressing, at the same time, his firm conviction, drawn from his own practical experience, that, although by potent manure an almost unbounded quantity of stems may be obtained, yet there was a boundary beyond which nature and the soil could not be forced to produce corn. There were many new,

and some he believed to be valuable manures, but it was much to be doubted whether any of them would, by application, be the means of causing such an increase of produce as would repay their great cost with the henceforth expected low price of grain. The national agricultural machine was propelled by the practical farmers. Science was the lamp, useful in the dark; but although there were still clouds hanging over the Agricultural atmosphere, it was not in that complete state of darkness which the theoretical farmers imagined. The opinions he had formed as to the useful connexion of science with practical Agriculture were these: Science, without practice, could do but little, but science joined with practice could do a vast deal. Science and practice now went hand-in-hand; science now took its proper and useful position. It did not stand forward as instructor to the experienced practical farmer, but as his able assistant. With this union of science and practice, joined by the best exertions of tenant farmers, effectually supported by liberal landlords, and all engaged in Agriculture—with all this in prospective, such general improvement in British Agriculture might reasonably be expected, as to place the country in that most desirable situation for every country—that of not being dependent on foreign nations for any part of its supply of food."

Eton.—On Saturday week, between one and two o'clock in the morning the pupils who were sleeping in the Long Chamber of the College were alarmed by the cracking of the ceiling, extending nearly the whole length of the chamber, which is 70 yards long; they rang the alarm bell, and the servants of Dr. Hawtrey were instantly in attendance, when it was discovered that the rafters had given way, in consequence of their ends having decayed from excessive age. The ceiling is now shored up, and will undergo repair during the Midsummer vacation.

Halifax.—The little village of Mount Tabor, about three miles from this town, was thrown into a state of consternation on Tuesday week, by one of the most unnatural murders ever committed in this county. The victim is a poor man, named John Dobson, aged 52, a weaver by trade, who had only lived a short time at Mount Tabor. His son, Joseph Dobson, his son's wife, and two children, came lately to live with him. They were on bad terms, and frequently quarrelled. On Tuesday morning the old man and his son's wife had several quarrels, during which the father declared that she and her children should no longer live with him. The son on hearing this borrowed a gun and shot his father through the heart. It at first missed fire, but he replaced the cap, and fired with fatal effect. The old man died instantly, but the son managed to escape to the woods. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

Liverpool.—Dr. Duncan has just established the fact, that mortality is greater in this town than in any other in Great Britain. One in 54 dies in the country, one in 37 in London, but one in 28 in Liverpool, while in Manchester it is one in 29.5. Dr. Duncan has shown in explanation of this, that the cellars, 7,000 in number, may be regarded as preparatory graves, for in these damp dens there reside about 21,000 of the labouring population of the town, of whom there die annually of invited diseases not less than 1,000. Between 500 and 600 of the population die annually of fever, while the number attacked by fever is stated to be 7,000, showing that, although originating in courts and cellars, its ravages extend to higher places. In the metropolis, the mortality to females from consumption is one in 464, but in Liverpool it is one in 298. In Manchester the number is less than it is in Liverpool, while in Birmingham it is only one in 404. Infancy, too, suffers in Liverpool by comparison more than in any other place, for whilst the deaths among infants in Manchester, from convulsions and teething, were in two years 1,765; in Liverpool, in three years, they were 4,081. The cause of this high rate of mortality is attributed to want of cleanliness and atmospheric impurity.

Llanrwrst.—A murder has just come to light in this remote and secluded part of the principality. About two months ago, a middle-aged widow, named Margaret Davies, acting as servant to one Evan Jones, a husbandry labourer, holding a petty tenement on the mountain Moel Trefrie, within a mile of Capel Garmon, in this parish, was suddenly missed, and various conjectures were formed as to the cause of her absence. Weeks passed away, but still there were no signs of her return. On Friday, however, her body was discovered in a ditch near a dingle, about 300 yards from the cottage in which she had dwelt with her presumed murderer. It was much mangled by dogs, and was discovered accidentally by tracing a dog to the spot. Nothing as yet has transpired to throw light upon the cause which led to the perpetration of the deed. The supposed murderer was immediately taken into custody, and the jury, at the inquest, brought in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against him.

Manchester.—On Monday morning the neighbourhood of Granby-row was the scene of considerable alarm, in consequence of a fire which broke out in the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Nightingale and Co., and which spread with such rapidity that in the course of an hour and a half the whole building was a heap of ruins. The building was five stories high, twenty yards in length, and nineteen in breadth. It contained upwards of 1,000 bales of cotton and 300 sacks of flour, most of which had been recently removed from Liverpool to Manchester, the latter town being deemed less liable to risk from fires. The entire loss sustained, the building included, is estimated at about 10,000*l.*, which is covered by insurances in several offices. It is not known how the fire originated. Taken in connexion with the late fires of cotton at Liverpool, the matter has excited the utmost alarm here; and an idea is becoming prevalent that some of the materials used in America for cleaning cotton may be the means of causing spontaneous combustion when it comes to be closely packed in warehouses. Certain it is that fires were not formerly so prevalent in cotton warehouses; but, whatever may be the cause for their recent frequency, the subject is one of such importance to the manufacturing interest, that a searching investigation is demanded, and is likely to be instituted.—Another fire broke out on Tuesday morning, in the extensive print-works of Messrs. Gisburn and Wilson, Salford. The building was fire-proof, so that the flames were confined to one room, otherwise the damage must have been very extensive, the works being situate in the midst of several dye-works and cotton-mills. As it is, the loss is estimated at from 7,000*l.* to 8,000*l.* There were about thirty persons in the room when the fire was first discovered, and such was the rapidity with which it raged, that it was with considerable difficulty they escaped with their lives.—The well-known Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance, arrived in this town on Saturday week, and put up at the Temperance Hotel, and on Sunday celebrated mass at St. Patrick's, Livesey-street, at which about 2,500 children from the Catholic day and Sunday schools of the district attended. He left Manchester on Monday week for York, where he attended the annual conference of the British Temperance Society. He spent a week in Yorkshire, administering the pledge; and then proceeded to Liverpool for a week for the same purpose; and will thence return to Manchester for a similar period, to preach at the opening of the organ at St. Patrick's, on Wednesday, the 19th July, and subsequently to administer the pledge. He will then quit Manchester for London, where it is expected he will remain 3 weeks.

Oxford.—The local papers mention that the religious party in the University, of which Dr. Pusey is the head, have determined on starting a newspaper, to come out early in next term, the management, editorship, &c. to be completely under their control. Dr. Pusey's sermon was published last week, and so great has been the demand for it, that the printer could not work them off fast enough; and Mr. Parker, the publisher, was obliged to avail himself of the services of another printer to assist. Upwards of 3,000 copies have been sent to Ireland. Two editions, of 6,000 each, have been printed; and a third edition, it is expected, will be published next week. It is said that Mr. Marriott and Mr. Sewell, with other dissentients, are determined, if possible, to have the degree of Mr. Everett, the American minister, rescinded. They have been induced to do this, from the opinion expressed by Counsel, that the proceedings at the commemoration, as far as relates to Mr. Everett, were void.

Sheerness.—On Wednesday afternoon, whilst a salute was firing on board the Camperdown flag-ship in honour of the King of the Belgians passing down Sea-reach, one of the portable magazines blew up, forced up the upper deck on the starboard side from the mizenmast as far forward as the mainmast, and knocking down nearly all the cabin bulkheads, fore and aft, on the upper gun deck; scarcely a whole pane of glass is left in the ports on that deck. So great was the force, that the iron horn-knee on the beam-end, at the break of the bulkhead, where the magazine exploded, was broken asunder. Lieut. Blackmore and three seamen were seriously hurt, and two young ladies, who were visiting the ship with their friends, were wounded and burnt. Nearly all the officers received slight injuries by splinters, and were more or less burnt in rescuing the ladies from their burning clothes and the bulkhead boards which were blown upon them.

Sheffield.—During the afternoon and evening of Wednesday week, the district to the northward and eastward of this town was visited by a thunder-storm of unusual severity, which appears to have passed from south to north—the most common direction of the heaviest thunder-storms experienced in this part of the country. The most southerly points at which it seems to have appeared are Nottingham and Derby, where the storm commenced about four o'clock, though distant thunder had been previously heard in the south-west. The storm appears to have passed in a line almost due south and north over Derby, Chesterfield, and this town, visiting the latter about half-past six in the evening; and, to have been experienced at Doncaster at an earlier hour. It was experienced at Bradford in the evening; through the whole range of country from the East Riding of York, to Northamptonshire, in various parts of the Lake districts, and even in Scotland. It was also felt at Ashton-under-Lyne, and other parts of Staffordshire, where the large masses of hail did considerable damage; but from all accounts its centre appears to have been Sheffield.

Stafford.—A meeting of the Staffordshire ironmasters was held last week, at which a deputation was appointed to wait upon Sir R. Peel, and bring before him the depressed condition of the iron trade in this district. The local papers state, that not only is the state of the trade most disastrous and unsatisfactory, but its prospects are still darker; and nothing but an increased consumption of iron can prevent ruin from falling upon thousands.

Wakefield.—A few days since, according to the *York Herald*, Mr. Brierly, son of the chief constable, with his assistant, in searching a notorious lodging-house in Wrengate, Wakefield, found concealed there an immense quantity of documents, which tend to show the means by which the begging-letters, petitions, and memorials, have been manufactured, with which not only Yorkshire, but the whole kingdom has been supplied by a gang of swindlers. The most remarkable of the manuscripts are many hundreds of genuine signatures of the nobility, clergy, and gentry, residing in different counties in England and Ireland, cut from letters and other papers, and stuck in rows upon pasteboard, for the purpose of being imitated in duplicate sham petitions. Amongst these signatures are those of many respectable inhabitants at Wakefield, Heath, York, Halifax, Leeds, besides those of persons in the counties of Lincoln, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, &c. Another set of documents consists of models of petitions and memorials for persons pretending to want funds to emigrate to New Zealand; to make up losses by fires and shipwrecks; to raise funds for those pretending to be afflicted with blindness, lameness, &c. A third set of documents were routes in England and Ireland, for persons travelling with the petitions, giving the names and residences of persons on the roads likely to be called upon, and pointing out where the petitioners should not call, for fear of being detected. Some of the descriptions of parties are curious—such a person is described as "a giver to all callers;" another will give if "stuck to and talked well to;" a third is "drunken, and the *dodge* may be well played;" a fourth "must be seen at breakfast-time;" a fifth must be avoided "any time just before or after dinner;" and so on through an amazingly long list of the nobility and gentry. From these details, there seems to be no doubt that the police of Wakefield have broken into the main manufacture of the begging-petitions.

York.—The committee appointed to report on the affairs of the Yorkshire District Bank have published a lengthy document on the subject, in which they recommend a dissolution of the old concern, with the formation of a new establishment for the conduct of that part of the business hitherto found profitable. A free accommodation to persons in trade who had not sufficient capital or credit to meet the advances they obtained, and the want of sufficient discretion by the general managers of the concern, are mentioned as the causes which have led to the dissolution of the bank. It appears from the details of the report that the losses were found to have been very heavy prior to 1840, and to have considerably exceeded one-fourth of the paid-up capital, no losses of any magnitude having, however, been incurred subsequently to that year. The company had 40,000 shares, the amount paid up on which is, at 17*l.* per share, 680,000*l.* Of this large capital the sum of about 544,000*l.* is said to have been lost, leaving only 136,000*l.* in available assets, with which to prosecute the operations of the new company. The principal losses of the District Bank are believed to be distributed in about these proportions:—Leeds 397,000*l.*, Hull 7,580*l.*, Wakefield 10,067*l.*, Barnsley 52,586*l.*, and Pontefract 11,038*l.*; the localities of the minor branches dividing the residue of the estimated total.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Greenwich, 861*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,725*l.*; Paris and Orleans, 3,987*l.*; Paris and Rouen, 2,998*l.*; Brighton, 3,825*l.*; Croydon, 379*l.*; Blackwall, 1,075*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 444*l.*; Great North of England, 1,436*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,315*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 4,910*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,657*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,182*l.*; Birmingham, 16,978*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,967*l.*; South-Eastern and Dover, 2,485*l.*; Great Western, 15,689*l.*; South-Western, 7,474*l.*; North Midland, 4,357*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,989*l.*; Grand Junction, 8,000*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,192*l.*—The *Liverpool Times* states that Government has at present under consideration plans for quickening the intercourse between England and Ireland, by forming a railway from Chester to Holyhead, on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephenson. The line, according to this plan, will cross the Dee just below Chester race-ground, and will keep the sea-coast along nearly the whole of its course, winding round the base of Penmaenmawr and others of the Welsh mountains, crossing the Menai Straits by the present bridge, and terminating at Holyhead, which Mr. Stephenson considers the best point of embarkation for Ireland. Should the determination to carry out this great work be persevered in, it will have to be executed, either in whole or in part, at the public expense, as the traffic along the line is not expected to pay the cost of so expensive a construction.—A railway between Salisbury and the South Western Railway is now in contemplation, and is expected to form a connecting link between the latter line and the Great Western, and the ports of Bristol and Southampton.—The Birmingham and Gloucester Committee have issued their report, and on the whole it presents a favourable aspect. A reduction in the working staff of about 4,000*l.* per annum is recommended, but it appears to be a question whether some of the higher salaries might not be cut down, instead of making the weight of this saving fall upon the lowest class of servants in the company. The opening of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway is expected to increase the traffic of the line.—The first excursion for the present season on the South Western Railway took place on Monday. A special train left town at 8, A.M., arrived at Southampton at ½ past 10, where the Monarch steamer was waiting to take the party round the Isle of Wight. The day and the tide were extremely favourable, and the trip was performed in seven hours and a half. Some of the party preferred going to the New Forest, others to Netley Abbey, and omnibuses were ready to convey those who preferred land travelling. The special train left Southampton again at 7 in the evening, and arrived in town at ½ past 9, the whole journey, 230 miles, having been performed in 13 hours and a half. This is the first excursion that has taken place this season on the Southampton Railway, and it is expected that several more will be given by the Directors before the close of the summer.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Mr. Bindon, the oldest magistrate of the county of Clare, who had been, as a leading Conservative in that county, in the full confidence of Sir R. Peel, when

the right honourable gentleman was Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been dismissed since our last report, for joining the Repeal agitation.—The Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, at one time a distinguished political character in Ireland, when opposed to the legislative union, died on Monday afternoon, rather suddenly, at Furry Park, near this city, the residence of his son. Mr. Bushe took office under the Liverpool administration, as Solicitor-General, and upon the death of Lord Downes, became Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. Soon after the formation of the present Ministry, he retired upon a superannuation, and was succeeded by the present Chief Justice Pennefather. Mr. Bushe had been half a century at the bar, having been called in 1793, and had reached his 76th year. The weekly Repeal meeting took place as usual on Monday. A great number of subscriptions and communications were received. Amongst others was an address to Mr. O'Connell signed by thirty Orangemen of Stewartstown, and professing to have the sanction of one hundred associates—giving in their adhesion to repeal. This address was read by Mr. Clements, with the names at full. It was received with great cheering, and Mr. O'Connell expressed his delight at the event. The proceedings continued till near six o'clock, when Mr. O'Connell announced the week's rent to be 1,690*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.* It was announced in the course of the sitting that the corporation had elected Sir Coleman O'Loughlin their junior counsel, solely on the ground of his being a Repealer.

Belfast.—The sittings of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church commenced in this town on Tuesday week, when the Rev. Dr. Stewart was chosen Moderator. On Wednesday the English Presbyterian deputation, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Welsh and Gardner, were introduced, and both addressed the assembly. The deputation from the Free Church of Scotland, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Glasgow, and Mr. Gray, of Perth, were also introduced. Dr. Smith addressed the assembly in the forenoon. At the evening sederunt, after some preliminary business, Mr. Gray, of Perth, commenced by saying, that it was impossible not to feel that the Free Church of Scotland had been placed in a position to give testimony to the other churches. He then proceeded, at great length, to indicate the character of that testimony. Lord Aberdeen, he said, had introduced a bill, but it would be well if he would tell them what he intended by it. He would tell Lord Aberdeen, that he knew as little of the ministers of the Church of Scotland after as before the disruption; and he also begged to tell him, that he knew nothing about the matter, if he said a hundred and fifty ministers would be kept in by this bill. If he had said that a tithing of that number would be influenced by it, he would have exceeded the mark by at least fifteen. It could not be intended for the moderates either, for the more stringent the law is, so much the better for them; their ministers had been left without houses of worship, and their flocks served God under tents or in the open air, but he was thankful to say that they were not without congregations. No bill that Sir R. Peel could have passed would have done so much to extend their principles as had been done by the disruption of the church. Dr. Edgar stated, that the Irish Assembly had resolved to place, for a month, two of the most hard-working young men connected with their body at the disposal of their brethren in Scotland. At the next sitting of the Assembly the Moderator said it was his painful duty to inform them that intelligence had arrived since they were last in that house, of the decision of the twelve Judges of England, which was, that the marriages performed by Presbyterian ministers, where one of the parties belonged to the Established church, are illegal. Contrary to all expectation this was the result, and the decision came to this, that they were not duly qualified to perform the functions and discharge the duties of their sacred office. It remained with them to consider what course was best to be adopted. Dr. Brown said that it was a useless waste of the time of the house to enter into any discussion upon the decision of the judges at that time. He would only remark, however, that it was but the commencement of coming wars—the shadow of what was yet to come. Dr. Cooke agreed perfectly with Dr. Brown that the present was but the fore-shadowing of what was yet to come. He thought it his duty to the country, to the government, and to the church, to say what was not a newly-formed opinion, but one which he had long entertained, that the present was but the commencement of a series of persecutions similar to those which afflicted their fathers in the reign of Charles the Second. A committee was then appointed to draw up resolutions and addresses to both Houses of Parliament, declaratory of their feelings upon the decision of the Judges.

Waterford.—A repeal meeting was held on Sunday in this city, which is said to have surpassed any of the previous demonstrations. Mr. O'Connell's progress from Kilkenny to Waterford is described as one continued scene of enthusiastic acclamation, the peasantry collecting in great numbers on the road-sides, at various points, to cheer as he passed along. At Carrick-on-Suir the inhabitants made a sort of grove of the town with trees and huge branches, triumphal arches and banners being erected in conspicuous places. Kilmacthomas being fixed upon as the rendezvous, it was thronged to overflowing at an early hour in the morning with persons who had travelled all night from remote distances to join in the procession. This was the grand centre of attraction, the point towards which all the western arrivals necessarily tended, and hundreds of thousands are said to have assembled there. When the first part of the immense multitude that accompanied Mr. O'Connell from Kilmacthomas reached Waterford—nearly six hours had been occupied in getting over twelve miles. As the procession passed along, the numbers increased; about thirty temperance bands accompanied them, and the scene is described as one of the most extraordinary and animating exhibitions ever beheld. The shipping in the river, along the quay of Waterford, displayed their flags; triumphal arches were erected, and altogether the city wore all the appearances of a day of great public rejoicing. As the procession proceeded to the place of meeting—the hill of Ballybricken—the most enthusiastic cheering was heard upon all sides; whilst ladies, who crowded the windows along the line, waved their handkerchiefs as long as Mr. O'Connell remained in view. As to the numbers, the papers state that it is impossible to speak with any degree of accuracy; and the calculations vary from 100,000 to 300,000, whilst some assert that the multitudes upon the hill of Ballybricken, and all around, exceed even the latter number. The enormous platform upon the hill is capable of accommodating 3,000 persons, and it was quite crowded. Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., was called to the chair. Dr. Foran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, sat beside him, accompanied by Mr. Meagher, mayor of Waterford, a number of gentlemen from the county and city of Waterford, from Clonmel, Wexford, Kilkenny, &c., and nearly one hundred Roman Catholic clergymen.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—A number of agriculturists in the Lothians recently formed themselves into a society for the purpose of endeavouring to apply the discoveries of modern chemistry to agriculture. A committee, consisting of six members of this society and three from the Highland Society, was formed, and subscriptions taken for carrying the views of the society into effect. At a meeting held on Monday week, in Edinburgh, this committee reported to the society that 645*l.* had been collected, and that candidates for the situation of agricultural chemist had presented themselves. The result was, that ten chemists offered themselves for the situation, all distinguished for their attainments in chemistry, and two of them foreigners; but the committee recommended that the subscribers should make choice of Professor Johnston, of Durham, who had offered, for a salary of 500*l.* a year, secured to him for five years, to attend in Edinburgh for eight months in the year, and to provide, on his own responsibility, a properly-qualified substitute for the other four. Mr. Johnston's terms were to give two analyses in the year to every subscriber, at rates varying from 3*s.* to 5*s.*, and as many more as they pleased at one-half the price of these two. On the motion of Mr. Alexander, of Southbar, seconded by Lord Murray, the report was approved of, and Professor Johnston elected to the office on the terms specified. The duties of the Professor will be to analyse soils, and also manures; to ascertain what element has been taken from the soil by the previous crop, and the manure which ought to be applied in the circumstances, and according to the nature of the plant to be grown.—An arrangement has been effected with the Earl of Haddington, whereby, for a certain sum of money, his lordship is to divest himself of the office of Hereditary Ranger of the Royal Park of Holyrood, and the whole profits, claims of property, and other rights legally annexed or appertaining to the office, to be vested in her Majesty. A bill will immediately be introduced into Parliament for ratifying and confirming the sale and surrender of the office.

Miscellaneous.

The Regent of Spain.—There is no man upon whom at the present moment the eyes of all Europe are more intently fixed than upon the Spanish Regent; and the journals of all shades of politics, both in Paris and in London, are constrained to do justice to the firmness and political honesty with which he has met the perils of the recent insurrection. "We rejoice to find," says the *Times*, "that, in the midst of the dangers and temptations of the present crisis, Espartero adheres with inflexible energy and good faith to those constitutional principles to which he owes his power, and by which alone his power can be defended. It is in the highest degree creditable to the Regent that he should renew, in the most emphatic manner, his engagement to defend the Constitution and the Throne at the very time when not only his own interests, but the public safety, might furnish a ready and almost a sufficient pretext for stronger measures than the Constitution itself has provided. But his own interests, rightly understood, and the safety of the State, prescribe the wiser and nobler course, to which the Regent appears to be determined to adhere. Within the limits of the law, Espartero is invested with the highest trust that a subject can enjoy, and with that trust he wields in his own defence the royal prerogative, which he is bound to maintain. One step beyond them, he would sink to the level of a soldier of fortune, raised only by the accident of success, the audacity of his followers, or his own desperation, above those military adventurers who are remembered in the dismal annals of the Spanish revolution by a miserable death, inflicted on them by that populace which they professed to serve. We are well aware that it is the fashion in certain circles and in certain countries to depreciate the character of Espartero, and to grudge him, not only those honours which fortune has so lavishly showered upon him, but even those qualities which he owes to nature—an upright mind and a sound heart. But, if we are not greatly mistaken, his merit will outlive the calumnies which have been discharged against him; and we are entirely at a loss to comprehend the tactics of those who profess to respect his character and his qualities, whilst they predict his fall. Those qualities will, as we trust, be vindicated by success. It has already been his fate to affront the greatest perils which can shake an empire, and for the most part to subdue them. In the utmost penury of the State, he reorganized the army; in a civil war, he not only expelled the enemy, but he pacified the country; in civil government, although he rose to power by the influence of his military achievements, and had before him the tempting path of military power, he alone, of all the men, except Washington, who have occupied a similar position, enlarged the political liberties of the nation; at a moment of unbounded corruption, rapine, and cruelty, he has maintained the dignity of poverty, honesty, and justice; in various emergencies he has invariably displayed more aptitude than those who knew him best had given him credit for; and in spite of the pangs of physical disease and the listlessness of rather a sluggish nature, he has maintained his authority and defended the Queen's prerogative in Spain for several years, without having committed a single action which history will blush to record."

Artesian Wells.—We understand that it is intended to carry the bore for the Artesian well in the Garden of Plants to the depth of 800 or 900 metres, whereas that at Grenelle is only 550 metres deep. The object of piercing so low is to find water of a high temperature. The expectation of doing so is founded on observations made by M. Arago and M. Walferdin, at Grenelle, that the temperature of the water increased in warmth one degree at every 32 metres' depth, and consequently at that of 800 or 900 metres must be at from 36 to 39 degrees centigrade (about from 97 to 104° Fahrenheit), with which the hot-houses of the equatorial plants, and also the lodges of the animals in the menagerie, and even the hospitals in that quarter, may be warmed in winter.—*Paris paper.*

The Census.—By the returns just presented to the House of Commons relative to the population of the United Kingdom, as ascertained by the last census, it appears that the total population of England and Wales amounts to 15,911,646, and of Scotland to 2,620,207; the number of persons travelling by railways and canals on the night of the 6th of June, 1841, being 4,896. It further appears that the total population of Ireland amounts to 8,175,238, of whom 852,064 were ascertained to be members of the Established Church, 6,427,712 to be Catholics, 642,356 Presbyterians, and 21,808 Protestant Dissenters.

Subterranean Forest.—The Belgian papers contain the following extract of a letter from Bruges: "Nearly 500 workmen are employed in digging the canal of Zelsaete. The work, therefore, proceeds rapidly, and has already been commenced on a line of 5,000 yards. These excavations have laid bare on the whole extent of the work, and nearly on the same level, a bed of turf. Near the village of Oostkerke, for above 2,000 yards below the bed of turf, there are the remains of a vast forest of oaks, firs, and other trees. In several places the trunks of the trees have disappeared, but in others they are found lying full well. We must therefore allow that the level of the country to the north of Bruges was one, two, or three yards lower than it is at present, but that vegetation was very flourishing, for in the subterraneous forest just discovered there are trunks of trees 8 or 9 ft. in circumference."

Antiquities.—The *Bath Journal* last week announced the discovery of a stone coffin in the vale of Lyncombe. On Monday last a second coffin was found, about fourteen inches beneath the turf. This relic was about six feet and a half in length, formed of one block of oolite, and, excepting its weighty lid, unbroken. The skeleton it contained was much more perfect than the one in that previously found, and the coffin had been sculptured with more care than the other. These interesting relics are for a time left in the vestibule of the Literary and Philosophical Institution. Not far from the coffins were found two copper coins struck by the Emperors Constantine and Carausiual.

Isthmus of Panama.—At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris on Wednesday week, M. Arago made a communication of the steps that had been taken towards the great work of the cutting through the Isthmus of Panama, which has been so long talked of, but which many persons have regarded as chimerical. According to this communication, a contract has been entered into by Messrs. Baring and Co., of London, with the Republic of New Grenada, in virtue of which the republic is to cede to them the line required for the projected canal, with 80,000 acres of land on the two banks, and 400,000 acres in the interior of the country. Messrs. Baring and Co. had, it is said, in the first instance, fixed the amount of toll for the navigation of the canal at the price of 18f. per ton, but they have reduced it to 8f. The work, upon which from 4,000 to 5,000 men are to be engaged, is to be completed in five years.

New Water Pipes.—The *Courrier de Lyon* states that water-pipes made of thick glass, covered with a coating of bitumen, and made to insert into each other with bitumen joints, are manufacturing at Rive-de-Gier. These pipes, will, it is asserted, bear a higher degree of pressure than those of cast-iron, and are 30 per cent. cheaper.

International Communications.—In reviewing the evidence of the progress of mind and development of civilization, the watchful observer may note the interchange of feelings and sentiments between nations not long since estranged and hostile, between distant races connected by origin and languages, but till lately too far removed to exercise much influence on mutual relations and interests. The extension and simplification of post-office communication has almost reunited families whose members were widely separated. For all purposes of business, for exchange of tokens of friendship, the settler in India, or even China, is now nearer than his father might have been if located in Austria or Italy. The class of travellers who paid an autumnal visit to a point on the sea-coast of their native isle now spread over the more

genial clime of southern France, or traverse the bosom of the majestic Rhine; while the richer and more enterprising visit Italy or Greece, and are likely to be led by curiosity and thirst for novelty to the regions laid open by the discoveries of a Tasman or a Cook. What thoughts are suggested by facts indicative of such mighty changes in society as are shown by the public offer for hire of summer residences on the banks of the Arno or the Tiber, or the approaching sale of a territory in Wisconsin, on the banks of the mighty Mississippi! What in the last generation could have availed an offer of 20,000 acres of land, or the additional seignory of inexhaustible mineral riches? Occupation of such a property westward of Lake Michigan would once have been an exile; now it will merely afford the purchaser an agreeable change of residence. These investments of wealth and exchange of interests are the great guarantees for the friendship of nations, and will do more to render war likely to be superseded, than all the quackeries of peace conventions existing or prospective. —*Times.*

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Curtis* v. *Mason.*—An appeal from an order of the Vice-Chancellor, directing the defendant to be charged with a sum of 806*l.*, lost to the estate of the testator by the insolvency of his co-executor. The question is whether an executor has committed a wilful default by allowing his co-executor to retain possession of a sum of money for the payment of a legatee, when he had notice that the money was not paid at the time the co-executor had promised to pay it, and when he suffered it to remain in the hands of the co-executor for six months, without demanding its reinvestment.—The Vice-Chancellor thought that, under such circumstances, an executor was answerable for the loss of the money. It was argued in support of this decision, that nothing but a case of the strongest necessity would form any justification for an executor permitting the estate of a testator to remain under the sole control of his co-executor, and that in the present case there had been neither necessity nor any justification. To the executor it was argued at some length that the cases of wilful default cited by the other side were not applicable to the circumstances of the present one. Here the executor had parted with money to his co-executor, in order that it might be paid to the legatee, in the same manner as the testator himself would have parted with it to a man in whom he had confidence, because he named him as executor. It was submitted, therefore, that the executor was not liable, as there was no breach of trust, and that the loss must be considered the same as if it had been a loss by the testator.—The Lord Chancellor observed that the case was a painful one; the money had been lost to the legatee by the insolvency of one of the executors, and the only question was, on whom the loss must fall. It appeared that the executors, Mason and Marshall, concurred in selling out the stock, for the order to the broker was in their joint names; both, therefore, were liable. They afterwards met at the house of one of the legatees, and having divided the money in six portions, they paid five to the persons then present, and Mason allowed Marshall to carry away the sixth, in order to pay it to the legatee, who resided at Plymouth. Marshall went to Bath in order to obtain that legatee's assent to the withholding from her trustees at Plymouth a sum which he had previously advanced to her. That consent was not obtained, and a period of six months elapsed, during which Mason made no inquiry about the money, or sought for its reimbursement, although Marshall had pledged himself, on leaving London, to invest it in their joint names within a week if the dispute with the legatee was not brought to a termination. No reason had been assigned for this delay, or for the neglect on the part of Mason to have the money reinvested. Six months after, Marshall died insolvent. The case was one of wilful default; and, however hard it might be, Mason must now replace that portion which had been lost by his negligence as an executor. His Lordship, therefore, affirmed the order of the Vice-Chancellor.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Pinniger and Another* v. *Clark—The same* v. *Dawes.*—Mr. Thesiger stated that these were actions by Messrs. Pinniger and Westmacott, eminent solicitors, to recover from the defendants compensation for professional services, which resulted in the defendants becoming entitled, as next of kin, to a large proportion of the immense wealth left by the late Baroness de Feucheres. In order to give the jury some idea of the nature and extent of the services rendered by the plaintiffs, or more properly, by Mr. Westmacott (for the business was almost exclusively managed by him), it would be necessary to advert shortly to the singular and eventful history of the Baroness de Feucheres, the details of which, by the exertions of Mr. Westmacott, were now clearly ascertained. The Baroness de Feucheres was of the humblest origin: she was one of ten children; her father's name was John Daw, and she was born at St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight, in the year 1790. There was no register of her baptism, but it appeared that her parents were in the most destitute circumstances, for Sophia Daw, afterwards the Baroness de Feucheres, was an inmate of the parish workhouse of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, from 1796 to 1805, when she was put out as a parish apprentice. Shortly afterwards she went to live with a gentleman, who settled on her a small annuity, which she afterwards sold, and the produce of which enabled her, in 1809, to apprentice herself at a school in Chelsea, where she acquired the rudiments of that education which afterwards enabled her to make so conspicuous a figure. From 1809 till 1815, Sophia Daw resided in Gloucester-street, Queen's-square. Here she educated herself, acquired a knowledge of languages, and made herself mistress of many accomplishments. During this period she also became acquainted with the Duc de Bourbon, and in the year 1815, after the peace, went over to France, and became acquainted with a nobleman who resided in the establishment of the Duc de Bourbon, and who afterwards became her husband, Adrian Victor, Baron de Feucheres. In 1817, Sophia Daw, or as she called herself, Dawes, returned to England, and was living in Poplar-street, New Kent-road. For some purpose she thought it necessary or expedient, whilst living there, to have herself baptised as an adult. In the particulars there registered, she stated that she was born at Southampton, in 1792, and that her parents resided there. In 1818, Sophia Dawes was married to the Baron de Feucheres. She was then possessed of 214,000 francs, which she had derived from the bounty of the Duc de Bourbon. At the time of the marriage, a contract was entered into, under which the parties marrying stipulated that the survivor was to have the property possessed at the time of the marriage, but after-acquired property was to be subject to the control of the parties. On the occasion of this marriage, the baroness got her father, who was then living, to make an affidavit, in which he stated that she was born in 1794. From the time of the marriage until the year 1824, the Baron and Baroness de Feucheres resided together without any remarkable occurrence. The lady's talents and accomplishments enabled her to make a conspicuous figure at the French Court, where it seems she enjoyed considerable influence. It appeared, however, that the Baron de Feucheres entertained some suspicion as to the nature of the intimacy which existed between the baroness and the Duc de Bourbon. To allay his suspicions, the baroness induced the Duc de Bourbon to make a declaration that she was his natural daughter. This served the purpose for which it was intended only a short time, and in 1829 the Baron de Feucheres obtained a regular decree of separation, or what we should call divorce, from the French courts. After this the baroness resided with the Duc de Bourbon until 1830, when he died, leaving her by his will property to the amount of 500,000*l.* There were suspicions that he had come to his death unfairly and by violence. The Baroness de Feucheres was tried for this in the Criminal Court, in France, and acquitted, and it was only just to her memory to add, that from all that had since transpired, and though all the particulars had been thoroughly investigated, there did not appear to be any foundation for this imputation on her character. Some time after her trial and acquittal, the baroness formed the determination to return and reside in England. She purchased a place near Christchurch for about 20,000*l.* She purchased a house in Hyde-park-square, and transmitted about 150,000*l.* in money to England. She came over herself in 1840, being then in very bad health, and on the 15th December, 1840, she died, leaving no will, but leaving a testamentary paper, by which she left several legacies; amongst others one to the celebrated Odillon Barrot, and the bulk of her property to a niece, Charlotte Taillennand, the daughter of a sister who had married a Frenchman, Monsieur Taillennand. The validity of the testamentary paper was contested by the next of kin, and amongst those were the defendants, Mary Ann Clark, a sister of the Baroness de Feucheres, who had married an attorney's clerk, and became a widow in 1820, and James Dawes, the brother of the Baroness de Feucheres, who was the defendant in the second action. Mr. Westmacott was their attorney and adviser. The testamentary paper left by the baroness was ultimately set aside, but still there were great difficulties in establishing the claims of the next of kin. It was necessary, in the outset, to identify the Baroness de Feucheres, and prove her legitimacy. This was extremely difficult, under the circumstances. She was born in 1790; at her baptism she declared she was born in 1792; in the marriage contract she stated herself to be born in 1793; and her father, in his affidavit, stated that she was born in 1794. Again, her mother had turned Catholic, and died in a convent at Hammersmith; and, in the register of her death, she was described as a spinster. To render the difficulty of tracing the pedigree greater, this obscure family had, several years before, changed the name from Daw to Dawes. The Baron de Feucheres was still living, and claimed to be entitled as survivor under the marriage contract. M. Taillennand and the executors claimed under the testamentary papers. Litigation of the most extensive and complicated kind was carried on, both in France and England. Mr. Westmacott conducted all the voluminous correspondence, and incurred an actual outlay of 5,600*l.*, for which he never could have been compensated if he had not succeeded, as the defendant was poor. It was impossible to describe the labour and anxiety he had undergone for two years. His efforts, however, were at length crowned with success. He entered into an arrangement which would give the defendant, Mrs. Clark, as a minimum share, 70,000*l.* There was a decree of the Court of Premier Instance in favour of the next of kin, but from this there was an appeal to the Cour Royale. The Baron Feucheres had transferred his rights to a corporation, which was entrusted with the management of the hospitals in Paris. A long negotiation took place with respect to the claims of the hospital administration. The president of the Cour Royale was an active member of the hospital administration, and it was thought advisable to compromise the claims of the hospitals for a sum of about 13,000*l.*, an arrangement which, he was sorry to say, could not be completed until the counsel for the hospitals got 29,000 francs for his private share; an arrangement to which Mr. Westmacott was no party, but at which he expressed his indignation in the strongest manner. When the business was completed, great gratitude was expressed; but, in the end, Mr. Westmacott met with nothing but ingratitude for his services. Those services were of such a nature as made it impossible to charge in the usual manner. The claims of Mr. Westmacott were referred to Mr. Amory, a most respectable member of the legal profession, who awarded that Mr. Westmacott should receive 7,000*l.* beyond his outlay for his services. The defendants refused to submit to this award, but since the action commenced Mrs. Clark had paid into court 1,600*l.*, and the other defendant 1,400*l.*, which did not cover the outlay, so that it would be for the jury to say what Mr. Westmacott was entitled to for his services.—Before any witnesses were examined, Lord Abinger interposed, and observed that there was no doubt Mr. Westmacott's services were of a most meritorious description, but he did not know how a jury could estimate them. He thought the matter ought to be referred to some gentleman in the profession, by whose award the parties would be bound.—Mr. Kelly, for the defendants, asked leave to state that his clients were never disposed to underrate the claims of Mr. Westmacott; they wished him to be rewarded liberally. But there were other persons who claimed as next of kin of the Baroness de Feucheres, and it was difficult to obtain their concurrence, and unfair that the defendants should pay the whole expense.—After some further communication between the court and counsel, the cause was referred to a barrister, to ascertain the amount to which the plaintiffs were entitled.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—*In re William Martin.*—The testator employed a friend to prepare a will for him, by which he bequeathed the whole of his small property to his children. The friend drew it on a printed form, and the testator and the two witnesses, appearing to misunderstand the form, signed their names in the margin, at the side of the conclusion. By doing so the name of the deceased was placed in the middle of the appointment of the executors. Sir H. J. Fust held that this was not in compliance with the wording of the act of Victoria, which required the signature to be "at the foot or end" of the paper, and consequently rejected the motion for probate.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*Sentence Respited.*— On Monday se'nnight a respite of the sentence of death pronounced against *Giuseppe Azzopardi* was received by the Governor of Newgate. The prisoner was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of a female named Rosa Sluyk, residing at Smyrna, who took him into her house as a protection against thieves, and the extreme sentence of the law was pronounced against him, which, at the time, was believed would not be carried into effect. The sentence will ultimately be transportation for life.

SUMMER ASSIZES.—OXFORD CIRCUIT.—ABINGDON.—*Robert Alfred* and *William Aldridge, James Aberdeen*, and 26 other persons, were placed at the bar upon an indictment charging them with a conspiracy to cut down the fences, gates, and trees of Robert Fuller Graham, and with having afterwards unlawfully assembled in a tumultuous manner to carry into effect the destruction of the said property. There were other counts in the indictment, charging the defendants with a riot; with assaulting certain constables in the execution of their duty; and with the rescue of James Aberdeen, while in the custody of the constables. It appeared that prior to the year 1836, there were in the borough of Newbury two open fields, called the East-field and the West-field, which were what is generally known as Lammas land; and that from time immemorial the householders of the borough of Newbury had exercised the right, whether a strictly legal right or not, of turning their cattle into these open fields after the corn had been cleared away. This mode, however, of enjoying the property being found by experience to be not free from inconvenience, a public meeting was called in 1836 of the landowners and other parties interested in those open fields, and at that meeting a resolution was adopted by which it was declared that it would be expedient to avail themselves of the provisions of the General Inclosure Act, 6 and 7 William IV., c. 115. A majority of the signatures to the agreement, which was drawn up in order to carry this resolution into effect, consisted of the signatures of householders who were induced to sign the agreement upon a distinct representation made to them by the landowners, on whose behalf Mr. Graham canvassed for signatures, that a compensation either in land or money should be made to them in lieu of the privilege which they had formerly enjoyed. Some doubts, however, were raised about the legality of the claim which the householders made, and a case was submitted to Sir W. Follett, and Mr. Bellenden Ker, who delivered an opinion that the householders had no commonable right upon this Lammas land. At a second public meeting, held in January, 1837, the opinion was produced, and the householders were informed that those who wished might erase their signatures from the agreement. The lands, however, were inclosed, and were held in severalty from the year 1837 to the year 1842, when Mr. Graham had planted his allotment with some ornamental plantations. On the 21st of September in the last-named year, a considerable number of persons, above 100, came to Mr. Graham's residence, and sent in to say that they wanted to speak to him. Upon his coming out Robert Aldridge, who acted throughout as the ringleader, said "You unhang these gates, and let us in, in order to save these fences," pointing at the same time to Mr. Graham's inclosures. Mr. Graham refused, and said that if they wished to try their right, he would enter into a written agreement to pay the costs of both parties, let the result of the trial be what it might. This, however, did not satisfy the mob; they stated they were determined to have the fields open, and that they would go to Dr. Binney to hear the truth. They then went away, but about 5 o'clock Mr. Graham was informed that some boys and men were trespassing in his home ground, part of the inclosed land, and upon his going out and remonstrating with the men, he was attacked by a large number of persons, knocked down twice, and escaped into his house again with difficulty. Aberdeen and another man were taken into custody, but the violence of the mob was so great, that the magistrates thought it most prudent to release him upon his undertaking to appear before them the next day. This concession, for as such it was regarded by the rioters, incited them to further acts of violence. A bugle was sounded, a large body of people again collected, Mr. Graham's fences, gates, and trees, were pulled down and destroyed, and other portions of his property much damaged. This is an outline of the case, and it is hardly necessary to enter into fuller details, as all the defendants, except three, who were afterwards acquitted, accepted the offer made to them on the part of the prosecutor after the case for the prosecution had closed, and withdrew their plea of Not Guilty, and pleaded Guilty, upon undertaking upon their own recognizances to appear and receive the judgment of the Court when called upon. It was intimated that judgment would not be prayed for unless they were again guilty of breaking the peace.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, *Thursday.*—There was so little business done that no quotation can be given, but the following is the betting at Liverpool for the Derby:—4 to 1 agst Scott's lot; 16 to 1 agst Ugly Buck; 1000 to 20 agst Wadastra c. (t); 1000 to 20 agst Foig à Ballagh, (t); 1500 to 50 agst John Day's lot, bar the favourite, (t). St. Leger—7 to 4 on Scott's lot.

Yacht Race.—The match between Lord A. Paget's Mystery and the Enigma, the property of Mr. Reed, of Ipswich, both iron yachts of 25 tons, belonging to the Royal Thames Yacht Club, took place on Monday from Blackwall to Holyhaven and back for 100*l.* aside. The Enigma won the challenge cup a short time since, and the builders of the Mystery, in order to fully test the merits of that vessel against the powers of the Enigma, sent forth a challenge to sail her for the above-named sum, which was accepted, and they started at a quarter past 12 on Monday; the Mystery taking the lead, which she maintained throughout, rounding a vessel at Holyhaven, about five minutes in advance of the Enigma, and ultimately winning by eighteen minutes.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 14.—There were several parcels of English Wheat at market this morning, which sold readily at 2*s.* advance since Monday. Free Foreign was a good sale at a similar improvement, and bonded is 2*s.* higher. Barley is rather dearer, which is also the case with Peas and Beans. The Oat-trade is improving, and rather more money has been made since Monday.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . .	White	46 to 56	Red	40 to 52	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. . .		41 to 52	White	—to—	
Barley	Malting and distilling	25 to 32	Grind.	19 to 28	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22	
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	—to—	Potato	14 to 22	
—— Irish	Feed	9 to 18	Potato	15 to 24	
Rye		—to—			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	22 to 26	Tick	22 to 27	Harrow	23 to 31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . .	28 to 34	Winds.	—to—	Longpod	—to—
Peas, White	28 to 34	Maple	28 to 32	Grey	27 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
June 2 . . .	47 11	27 3	18 0	30 3	27 10	29 1
— 9 . . .	48 4	27 3	18 5	30 5	28 3	29 7
— 16 . . .	48 11	27 3	18 6	30 7	28 4	29 7
— 23 . . .	49 3	27 7	18 9	31 2	29 0	30 11
— 30 . . .	49 6	27 10	19 7	31 6	29 1	32 3
July 7 . . .	49 10	28 3	19 7	32 8	29 9	31 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	49 1	27 8	18 9	31 1	28 9	30 6
Duties . .	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	11 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 4403 Sks. — Brls.		5017	281	4267	1623	—	338	64
Irish . . " — "		—	774	12	29896	—	—	—
Foreign . . " 1950 "		3630	510	—	—	—	—	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	2640	60	1170	5350
Irish . . .	—	—	4110	
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	
Foreign . .	10040	2020	1910	

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Hopkins, Southwark, currier—D. Greatbach, jun., Newcastle-under-Lyme, cabinet-maker—J. W. Sumner, Reading, builder.

BANKRUPTS.—C. H. Griffiths, Enfield, Middlesex, draper—G. Gandell and J. B. Higgs, City, bill-brokers—T. Coleman, St. Alban's, licensed victualler—S. Billingsley, jun., Harwich, merchant—T. Slagg, Manchester, merchant—J. Wood, Manchester, baker—B. Dorral, Ironbridge, Salop, mercer—W. East, Spalding, Lincolnshire, builder—J. Percival, jun., Whitechapel-road, soap-maker—J. Mills, jun., Acton, Suffolk, carpenter—J. Watts, Holborn, licensed-victualler—F. Kennedy, New Bond-street, stationer—W. J. Rowne, Grace-church-street, cutlery agent—H. A. Hobbs, Isle of Thanet, Kent, carpenter—H. Jones, Canterbury, wine-merchant—J. A. Stirton, Chandos-street, Covent-garden, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. Heggie, Dechmont, Linlithgow, wright.

BIRTHS.—On the 11th inst., in Park-street, the Lady Robert Grosvenor, of a daughter—On the 2d inst., at No. 15, Eldon-road, Reading, the lady of Major Grafton, of a daughter—At Alveston, in Warwickshire, the lady of T. D. Acland, Esq., M.P., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 8th inst., J. W. Austen, Esq., Lieutenant in her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, son of Sir H. E. Austen, of Shalford House, near Guildford, Surrey, and of Chelsworth, Suffolk, to Eliza Anne, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Philpot, Colonel of her Majesty's 8th Hussars—On Wednesday last, the Lady Frances Vane, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, to the Marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough.

DIED.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., at 3, Charles-street, Covent-garden, I. Winston, Esq.—On the 30th ult., at his house, in Sloane-street, T. C. Thompson, Esq.—On the 10th inst., Mr. W. Richards, of Marlborough House, Peckham, Surrey, in his 67th year—On the 12th inst., J. Wedgwood, Esq., of Maer, Staffordshire—At Richmond, on the 11th inst., Louisa, Countess of Mansfield, in the 85th year of her age.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER.—A single Man, who has a good practical knowledge of forcing in Fruits, &c.; Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Flower and Kitchen Garden, Fruit Trees, and Orchard, Draining, &c. Can have an unexceptionable character from the family he has left.—Direct to J. M., 8, New Road, Chelsea.

AS GARDENER.—A young Man, 28 years of age. He can be highly recommended for strict integrity and a general knowledge of Gardening in all its various departments, by some of the Noblemen's Gardeners he has lived with.—Direct to C. S., 2, Henry-street, Upper John-street, Liverpool-road, Islington.

AS GARDENER.—A respectable single young Man, who has a good practical knowledge of his Business; the cultivation of Pines, Grapes, &c. Can have a good character for integrity, industry, and sobriety. Direct, A. B., 4, George-street, Camberwell, Surrey.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, July 15, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 29—1843. SATURDAY, JULY 22. PRICE 6*d*.

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

AWARDS OF THE PRIZES GIVEN AT THE EXHIBITION HELD ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1843.

For Collections of 35 Stove and Greenhouse Plants, 1st prize to Mr. Barnes, Gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., Bromley Common; 2d to Mr. G. Clarke, Gardener to M. T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park; and an equal prize to Mr Frazer, Nurseryman, Lea-bridge-road. For Collections of 25 Stove and Greenhouse Plants, 1st prize to Mr. Hunt, Gardener to Miss Traill, Hayes-place; 2d to Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., Cheam; 3d to Mr. Pawley, White Hart, Bromley. For a Collection of 9 Stove and Greenhouse Plants, 1st prize to Mr. May, Gardener to E. Goodheart, Esq., Beckenham. For Collections of 6 Stove and Greenhouse Climbers, 2d to Mr. Pawley; 3d to Mr. G. Clarke. For Collections of 9 distinct Fuchsias, 1st prize to Mr. Laing, Nurseryman, Twickenham; 2d to Mr. Gaines, Nurseryman, Battersea; 3d (Extra) to Mr. Smith, Nurseryman, Dalston. Extra prizes to Messrs. Lane and Son, Nurserymen, Berkhampstead; Mr. Smith, Nurseryman, Hackney; Mr. Catleugh, Nurseryman, Chelsea. For Collections of Scarlet Pelargoniums, 1st prize to Mr. Baile, Florist, Hammersmith; Extra Prize, Mr. Baile. For Collections of Roses in Pots, equal 1st) prizes to Messrs. Lane and Son, and to Messrs. Paul and Son, Nurserymen, Cheshunt. For Cut Collections of 12 varieties of Moss Roses, 1st prize, to Messrs. Lane and Son; 2d to Messrs. Paul and Son. For Cut Collections of 150 Roses, 1st prize to Messrs. Lane and Son; 2d to Messrs. Paul and Son; 3d to Mr. Hooker, Nurseryman, Brenchley For Collections of 50 Roses, 1st prize to Mr. Betteridge, Abingdon; 2d to A. Rowland, Esq., Lewisham. For Seedling Fuchsias, to Mr. Smith, Nurseryman, Dalston; 1st prize for Reflexa; 2d for Expansa; 3d (extra) for Coccinea vera. For Seedling Verbenas, 1st prize to Mr. Smith, Nurseryman, Hornsey-road, for Excelsa. Extra prize to Mr. Catleugh. For a Collection of British Ferns in Pots, 2d prize to Mr. Wood, Nurseryman, Norwood. For named Collections of Agricultural Grasses, equal prizes to Mr. Moore, Albany-street, and Mr. G. Turner, Portland Town. Extra Prizes to Mr. Coates, Norwood, Mr. Webb, Clapham, and Mr. Bevis. For a collection of 6 Pelargoniums, in No. 24 pots (Amateurs' Class), 1st prize to Mr. Stames, Middlesex-place. For Collections of 12 Pelargoniums, in No. 24 pots (Nurserymen), 1st prize to Mr. Catleugh; 2d, Mr. Gaines. For Collections of 12 Pelargoniums, in No. 12 pots (Nurserymen), 1st prize, Mr. Catleugh; 2d, Mr. Gaines. For a Seedling Pelargonium, 3d prize to Mr. Pamplin, Nurseryman, Walthamstow, for Lord Nelson. For a Collection of 6 Shrubby Calceolarias, 1st prize to Mr. Gaines. For Single Specimens of New or Rare Plants, 1st prize to Mr. Barnes, for Blandfordia, sp.; 2d to Mr. May, for Erica aristata major; 3d to Mr. Glendinning, Nurseryman, Turnham Green, for Achimenes multiflora; 4th to Messrs. Black and Gower, Norland Nursery, for Scyphanthus elegans. Extra Prizes to Mr. Mountjoy, Nurseryman, Ealing, for Achimenes grandiflora and a hybrid Gloxinia, and to Mr. Glendinning, for Tritilion spinosum. For Single Ornamental Specimen Plants, 1st prize to Mr. Barnes, for Ixora coccinea; 2d to Mr. Dawson, Nurseryman, Brixton, for Erica ampullacea; 3d to Mr. Catleugh, for Erythrina crista-galli: Extra Prize to Mr. G. Clarke, for Leschenaultia formosa. For Collections of Orchidaceous Plants, 1st prize to Mr. Mylam, Gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth; 2d to Mr. Barnes: Extra Prize to F. G. Cox, Esq., Stockwell. For Single Specimens of Orchidaceous Plants, 1st prize to Mr. Mylam, for Miltonia spectabilis; 2d to Mr. Mylam, for Acrides quinquevulnerum. For Collections of 20 Heaths, 2d prize to Mr. Jackson, Nurseryman, Kingston; 3d to Mr. Fairbairn, Nurseryman, Clapham. For a Collection of 15 Heaths, 1st prize to Mr. May. For Collections of 6 Heaths, 1st prize to Mr. Hunt; 2d, equal prizes to Mr. Barnes and Mr. Brazier, Gardener to W. H. Storey, Esq., Isleworth; 3d to Mr. Dawson. For Collections of Statice in pots, 1st prize to Mr. Jackson; 2d to Mr. Wood. For stands of 24 Carnations, 1st prize to Messrs. Norman, Florists, Woolwich; 2d to Mr. Ward, Florist, Woolwich; 3d to Mr. Willmer, Florist, Chelsea. For stands of 24 Picotees, 1st prize to Mr. Ward; 2d to Messrs. Norman; 3d to Mr. Willmer. A Collection of 24 Pelargoniums, exhibited by Mr. Staines, was considered by the judges as highly meritorious. Extra prizes were also given to Mr. Mountjoy, for a collection of Lilium eximium, and to Mrs. Hoffman, Hanover-terrace, for a collection of Globe Cacti.

Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, exhibited, not for competition, a large collection of Pelargoniums, of extraordinary beauty and perfection of growth. Mr. Henderson, of Pine-Apple Place, exhibited also, not for competition, a new species of Hibiscus, a collection of Orchidaceous plants, containing Maxillaria Steelii, a rare and beautiful species, as also other rare plants. By Mr. Webb, of Park Hill, Clapham, was exhibited a complete collection of the dried Ferns of the island of Madeira. Mr. Toward exhibited models of four of the rustic covered seats, and some models of flower-baskets which now adorn the grounds of the Duchess of Gloucester, Bagshot Park.

The Secretary is directed at the close of the Exhibitions for this year, to convey the thanks of the Society to the numerous contributors, especially to those who have generously sent in Plants not for competition. The extent to which they have promoted the objects of this Society is truly gratifying.

J. D. C. SOWERBY, Secretary.

WOODLANDS' NURSERY, MARESFIELD.

WILLIAM WOOD AND SON beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they intend to exhibit Blooms of their Collection of ROSES, during the season, at Messrs. WARNER & WARNER'S, Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill, London.

TO FLORISTS, NURSERYMEN, and Others.

THE WEST LONDON FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITION will take place in the Grounds of the Alms' Houses of the BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, at Walham Green, Fulham, on TUESDAY the 8th, and WEDNESDAY the 9th of August, 1843; when Prizes of Silver Cups and Medals will be awarded. A List of the Prizes and the Regulations of the Show may be obtained of Mr. J. T. NEVILLE, Ebenezer House, Peckham.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

SUPERB SUMMER FLOWER SHOW, on TUESDAY, JULY 25.—The ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY, will hold their Second Grand Miscellaneous Exhibition of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, for 1843—upwards of 80 Prizes, consisting of a Silver Vase, Gold and Silver Medals, Ornamental Plate, &c. will be awarded for Picotees, Roses, Heartsease, Carnations, Ericas, Cut Flowers, Specimen and Orchidaceous Plants, various British-grown Fruits, and Vegetables, Honey, Indigenous Plants, and other Floral products of the season, which will be exhibited in splendid Pavilions and Marquees, from 1 o'clock till 7. All the attractive Entertainments of the Gardens will be added, on a scale of extraordinary splendour.

Admission, One Shilling.—Gates open at 1 o'clock.—Firing to commence at half-past 9 precisely.

KINGSTON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, SEPTEMBER 14, 1843.

For particulars apply to J. JACKSON, Hon. Sec.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & Co. respectfully refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their select List of the above elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front advertising page of this Paper of the 27th ult. They are now ready to be sent out per post, free, (on the receipt of a post-office order,) to any part of the United Kingdom, upon the following terms:

12 fine show varieties, . 12*s*. | 12 extra fine and very superior . . . 21*s*.
12 extra fine ditto . . . 16*s*.

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, July 19, 1843.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—A Specimen of this Magnificent FUCHSIA has been again submitted to Dr. LINDLEY. YOUELL & Co. have therefore much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to the remarks made, and which will be found amongst the "Notices to Correspondents" in this Paper of the 24th ult., as follows.—"YOUELL & Co.—From the specimen received, St. Clare appears to be a prolific bloomer and fine variety; we have never seen the colour so fine in any specimen grown near London."

YOUELL & Co. can supply a limited number of fine strong Plants, 15 inches high, in 48-sized pots, at 10*s* 6*d* each; or one smaller St. Clare, with 11 other fine show varieties at 21*s*., per post, free, on the receipt of a post-office order.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 19, 1843.

SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL & Co., in offering their List of CHRYSANTHEMUMS (for which see their advertisement in this Paper of the 1st inst.), to the notice of Amateurs and those who intend competing at the autumnal exhibitions of the present season, beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the List will be found highly satisfactory to those who may not only have the above object in view, but also to those who are desirous of decorating their greenhouse and garden with this unsurpassed Autumnal Flower. The plants are strong and healthy, and sent free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order) to any part of the United Kingdom, at the rate of 12*s*. per dozen.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 19, 1843.

HUGH LOW AND Co. have the following PLANTS for SALE:—

	£	s.	d.
Tropæolum azureum, fine flowering roots, in a dry state	3	3	0
Do. Do. strong	5	5	0
Do. Do. a few; very large	7	7	0
Hydrangea japonica . . . 1*l*. 5*s*. to	3	3	0
Habrothamnus fasciculatus (see description in the "Botanical Register" for the present month)	1	1	0
Paulownia imperialis, strong	0	7	6
Salix japonica, new hardy tree	0	7	6
Podostylus sphærica	1	1	0
Chorozema ericoides	2	2	0
Fuchsia Stanwelliana, very fine	0	5	0
Phlox Van Houttii	0	7	6

A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents. No allowance on the Tropæolum unless more than one is ordered.

Clapton Nursery, London, July 20, 1843.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA PLANTS.

MESSRS. VEITCH & SON having raised a considerable number of this Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, are enabled to offer fine healthy plants, from 4 to 6 inches in height, at the following moderate prices, viz:—

10*l*. per 100;—5*l*. 10*s*. for 50;—and 30*s*. per dozen.

For the convenience of some purchasers, Messrs. V. & SON have appointed, as their London agent, Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, No. 6, Leadenhall-street. N.B.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Exeter, June 19, 1843.

PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, &c.

R. WHITE & Co., NURSERYMEN, Poole, Dorset, offer strong Plants of the following beautiful collection of PELARGONIUMS, which they will forward free to any part of the Kingdom, on receipt of 5*l*., or separately at the prices affixed. Lynes' Duke of Cornwall, 21*s*.; Do. Sunrise, 21*s*.; Do. Lord Ebrington, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Do. Circassian, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Do. Princess Royal, 21*s*.; Leitch's Fair Maid of Devon, 10*s*. 6*d*.; Bassett's Glory of the West, 21*s*.: Grand Monarch, 10*s*. 6*d*.; Queen of the Fairies, 10*s*. 6*d*.; Flush, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Gipsy, 7*s*. 6*d*.

FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS, 10*s*. 6*d*.; Lanei, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Brockmannia, 2*s*. 6*d*.; St. Clare, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Venus victrix, 2*s*. 6*d*.

VERBENAS—Rubra purpurea, 2*s*.; Queen, 1*s*.; Ne plus Ultra, 1*s*.; Laconi, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Speciosa, 2*s*. 6*d*.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S PINE.

YOUELL & Co., possessing the most extensive stock in the country of the above Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, beg to offer them on the following advantageous terms:—Fine robust, 3 year-old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, 10*l*. per 100, or 30*s*. per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 19, 1843.

B. SAUNDERS, NURSERYMAN, FLORIST, &c., Island of Jersey, begs to inform Amateurs of Cape and other Bulbs that he has the following varieties to dispose of in August and September next, many of which are for the first time offered to the public. Orders will be executed in rotation as received, and cash or reference required from unknown correspondents; and as the stock of many of the varieties is very limited, early orders are requested.

LIST OF BULBS.

SPARAXIS.	per doz. s.	d.
Grandiflora	3	0
,, hybrida	4	0
,, purpurea	6	0
,, splendida	6	0
,, nova	5	0
Tricolor	3	0
,, lutea	4	0
,, nova	4	0
,, alba	5	0
,, superba	5	0
,, elegans	5	0
Versicolor	2	0
,, nova	5	0
Bicolor	4	0
,, nova	5	0
Formosa	5	0
,, nova	5	0
Sanguinea	6	0
Stellata	6	0
Pavonia	6	0
Lilacina	6	0
,, variegata	7	6
,, pallida	4	0
Coccinea lutea	7	6
Purpurea	5	0
Barbettii	6	0
Quadricolor	7	6
Dubreeii	5	0
Elegans	6	0
Decora	5	0
Splendida	5	0
Superba	5	0
Pulchella	5	0
Pulcherrimus	6	0
Pheasant's-eye	4	0

IXIAS.		
Viridiflora	3	0
Lilacina	3	0
Longiflora	2	0
,, rosea	2	0
Capillaris	4	0
Lilacina maculata	4	0
Luffii	7	6
Crateroides	5	0
Bulbifera	3	0
Leucantha	4	0
Polystachia nigra	6	0

IXIAS.	p. doz. s.	d.
Polystachia alba	6	0
Rubra grandiflora	5	0
Racemosa	5	0
Cristata	5	0
Flexuosa	4	0
Tricolor capitata	4	0

GLADIOLUS.		
Hybrida Colvillii	6	0
,, pulcherrimus	9	0
,, pulchellus	9	0
,, rubioides	12	0
,, Saundersii each	7	6
,, pallidus	1	6
,, hastatus	1	0
,, belladonna	1	0
,, venustus	1	6
,, compacta	1	6
,, ramosus	5	0
,, lilacina p. doz.	12	0
,, crispiflora	9	0
Insignis each	5	0
Cardinalis p. doz.	3	0
Communis alba	3	0
Psittacinus	2	0

Antholyza electroides, each	1	0
— ethiopica	1	0
Bobartia aurantiaca, p. doz.	3	0
Iris pavonia	3	0
Oxalis grandiflora	3	0
,, Boweana	3	0
,, rosea	3	0
,, rosacea	3	0
,, spectabilis	4	0
Watsonia cyanea each	1	6
,, angustifolia	1	6
,, Mariana p. doz.	3	0
Fritillaria pyramidalis	3	0
Scilla peruviana	5	0
Bulbocodium floribundum	6	0
Lachenalia quadricolor, doz.	5	0
Sternbergia lutea	2	0
Best mixed Ranunculus, per 100	6	0
Best Scarlet Turban do., per 100	4	0
Best Yellow do. do., p. 100	6	0

P.S.—As many as from four to six dozen of Ixias or Sparaxis can be sent by post, at the moderate charge of from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.—Cesarean Nursery, Island of Jersey, July 10.

MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very superb New Fuchsia, which has been raised in the Exeter Nursery, and which is decidedly the finest variety ever produced. Flowers of it were submitted to Dr. LINDLEY, who, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th inst., thus expresses himself:—

"*Lucombe, Pince, and Co.*—The blooms sent of Fuchsia Exoniensis prove it to be a very splendid variety; it is a flower of great substance throughout, seed-vessels dark, tube and sepals of a rich crimson carmine; the sepals are long, they expand freely, and disclose the rich crimson purple corolla, which is very large, and of a peculiar denseness of texture."

The Plant was also exhibited at the last great meeting of the London Horticultural Society on the 12th inst., and obtained the Society's Certificate of Merit.

Strong Plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th of August next, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, and will be sent, free of all other charge, by the post, carefully packed in stout tin cases. The usual discount to the trade if six plants are ordered. For a full description, see Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 17th ult.

N.B.—This Seedling Fuchsia has been fully proved, and will give satisfaction to those who purchase it.

THOMAS CRIPPS, FLORIST, &c., Tunbridge Wells, respectfully begs to offer the following entirely new FUCHSIAS, viz.—St. Clare, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Eppsii, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Brockmanii, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Stanwelliana, (very fine) 5*s*; Gem, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Iveryana, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Toddiana, (extra fine) 3*s*. 6*d*.; Enchantress, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Rogersiana, 3*s*. 6*d*.; or the set, 25*s*. Twelve Superb and Distinct varieties, the selection being left to T. C., 12*s*. On the receipt of a Post-office order, for any quantity not less than three, the above will be forwarded Post-free.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J. AND W. MYATT intend sending out, by the middle of August, their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l*. 10*s*.; British Queen, 1*l*., and Eliza, 10*s*. per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, July 22, 1843.

THE QUEEN CABBAGE.

J. & S. SHILLING beg to acquaint the Public generally that they will do well to possess themselves of the above CABBAGE for sowing at this season of the year, which will be found superior for earliness and certainty of Cabbaging to any other. Packets, containing half-an-ounce of seed, will be forwarded by post *free*, on the receipt of 2*s*. 6*d*. in letter-stamps, or a Post office order. From the great difficulty in getting this sort to bear seed, it will be always scarce, and should be taken care of; it is also very superior in every other respect.—Nursery, North Warnbro', near Odiham, Hants.—July, 1843.

ALBION ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS respectfully announce they are instructed by the Executrix of the late Mr. JOHN MILNE, to offer for public competition, in August next, the splendid and choice Stock of GREENHOUSE, EXOTIC, and other PLANTS, of which Catalogues will be duly published.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and Others.

Two Thousand CAMELLIAS, fine varieties of AZALEA INDICA, Large RHODODENDRONS, ARBOREUM HYBRIDUM, GREENHOUSE and EXOTIC PLANTS, CACTI from Mexico, &c. &c.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to submit to Public Competition by Auction, on the premises, Kingsland Nursery, Ball's Pond-road, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1843, and following days, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Proprietor, in consequence of removing to Stratford, about 2,000 Double and Single CAMELLIAS, consisting of all the approved kinds, in a high state of cultivation, a choice assortment of AZALEA INDICA, STOVE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of ARAUCARIA EXCELSA, CLIVEA NOBILE, BUONAPARTIA, JUNCEA, &c. May be viewed three days prior to Sale, and Catalogues had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, BUILDERS, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at COLVILL'S Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, on MONDAY, 24th JULY, 1843, and following days, at Twelve o'Clock (by order of the Proprietor, retiring from business), the whole of the valuable GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of fine CAMELLIAS, of various sizes, ERICAS, AZALEAS, PELARGONIUMS, HYBRID RHODODENDRONS ARBOREUM, GARDENIA FLORIDA and RADICANS, and other Miscellaneous Plants. Also, the Conservatories, Greenhouses, Glass, Hot-water Apparatus, a large quantity of Brickwork, several Nests of Seed-drawers, Horse, an excellent Van, rotten Dung, &c. &c. May be viewed a week prior to sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery Leytonstone.

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			£	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	39	59	1,000	67 8 4	132 14 6	58 19 9	8 19 4
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HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

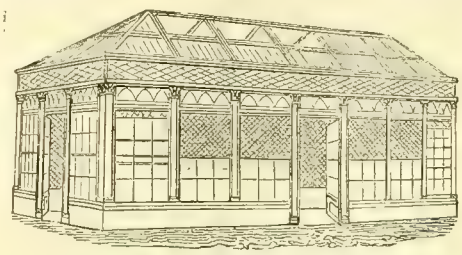
D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

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D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT-WATER.



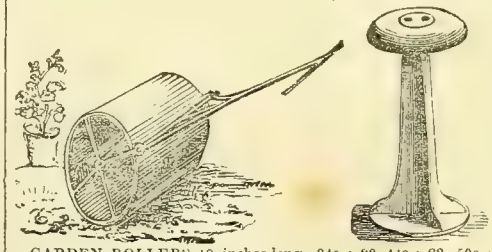
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Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1*s.* 3*d.* per Foot.	

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Ox Hurdles, 4 feet high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at 8*s.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7*d.* each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.

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*** Reference given.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

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HENRY HUNT'S PATENT GARDEN POTS and STANDS, for effecting improved Drainage and draught of Air, of which highly favourable notices have appeared in *Paxton's Magazine* for May, *Gardeners' Magazine* for June, *Practical Florist*, No. 23, and *Gardeners' Gazette*, May 6. Sold Wholesale and Retail at No. 29, Queen's-row, Pimlico; and No. 17, Great Ryder-street, St. James's. N.B.—Nurserymen wanted as Agents for the above in many of the provincial towns.

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THE GRASSES of SCOTLAND; containing a Scientific Description of each Species, with Remarks on their Uses in Agriculture. By RICHARD PARNELL, M.D., F.R.S.E. Illustrated with a Figure of each Species, and several Varieties, amounting to 130, drawn and engraved by the Author. *In One Vol. royal 8vo, handsomely bound in cloth, price 20s.*

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THE AURICULA, with a Coloured Plate of "Page's Champion."
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CUCUMBERS IN POTS.—(Only a few copies remaining.)—Treatise on the Cultivation of Cucumbers in pots, pits, and dung-beds; by W. P. AYRES, price 3*s.* 6*d.*, or post-paid, on receipt of a post-office order for 4*s.* 2*d.*
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On the 1st of July was published, price 2*s.* 6*d.*, Part I. of
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By order of the Committee, JOHN THORP, jun., Secretary.

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RURAL CHEMISTRY.

By Edward Solly, Esq., Jun., F.R.S.,
Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London, Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Institution.

London: 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, July 25 . . . . South London . . . . 1 P.M.

Tuesday, Aug. 1 . . . . Horticultural . . . . 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 4 . . . . Botanical . . . . . 8 P.M.

Country Shows.—Wednesday, July 26. Tottenham and Edmonton.

We must beg our readers to believe that the article published last week on watering plants was not written by us, as some suppose, but by a correspondent, for whose opinions we are therefore not answerable. We considered it a clever piece of ingenious speculation, (which is all that its author intended it for,) without in any way pledging ourselves to defend the writer's opinions—a task which he will be well able to execute for himself, if it should be necessary. As, however, it relates to a matter of considerable importance at this season, we shall now offer a few observations upon it.

Our correspondent objects to the common practice of watering plants at night, because of the cold produced by the operation, in consequence of the united action of evaporation and radiation. And he is, no doubt, right in supposing that the temperature is thus lowered to some extent. But the real questions to be determined are, 1st, Whether such a loss of heat is detrimental to plants? and 2ndly, Whether there may not be some compensating advantages?

We believe that all plants are retained in a more healthy state by lowering their temperature at night, and that no error is greater than that of supposing warm nights advantageous to them. In all countries nature cools down the soil very considerably at those seasons when plants are growing, and she ceases to do so only when vegetation is exhausted—or, perhaps, we ought rather to say, vegetation is exhausted when she ceases to do so. It is doubtless true that this cooling process may be carried too far; but whether that is done when plants are watered at night is a question to be answered by experiment, and experiment alone. It is worth while to place two registering thermometers on two similar and contiguous pieces of ground, one watered in the evening and the other not so, and to ascertain the difference. That the amount of evaporation is not very considerable at night, is shown by the damp state of the soil the next morning after a watering, and it is therefore probable that the loss of heat is principally owing to radiation.

In watering at night the ground is soaked with moisture at a time when plants are exhausted of their fluids in consequence of the perspiration that has been going on all day long; the sooner that loss is supplied the better; and during the night, when perspiration ceases, or very greatly diminishes, a plant is enabled to absorb by its roots the water it wants, so that by the return of day it is filled with fluid, and in the best possible state to resist the renewed action of the sun. But when water is applied in the morning the result is very different. The plant is called on to throw off moisture by its skin before it has been refilled by the absorbing action of the roots; the ground, too, which at night retains its water and conveys it to a plant, is called on to give it up immediately to the dry, warm, and gradually heating air. So that, in fact, a morning's watering cannot convey to the interior of a plant anything like so much water as that of the evening.

Which, then, is the better,—to feed a plant with water copiously at night, at the risk of lowering its temperature too far, or to feed it scantily in the morning, for the sake of keeping it warm? That is the real question, which we refer to our experimental friends for an answer.

Now that the Dahlia season is approaching, we take the liberty of reminding those country friends who favour us with reports of country-shows how indispensable it is that the names of the winning sorts should be furnished as well as those of the winning exhibitors. This would be easily effected if it were insisted of all exhibitors that they should deliver to the manager of the exhibition, at the time when the flowers are entered, a fairly-written list of their flowers. Unless this is done, no prizes should be awarded. There would then be no difficulty in furnishing the reporters with the evidence required, without imposing ungrateful and unreasonable labour upon the Honorary Secretaries.

If the friends and patrons of Horticulture, and the admirers of fine garden scenery had a great treat on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at Chiswick, no less gratifying to the patrons of Agriculture was the exhibition presented to them at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Derby, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th. It was regretted by many of the latter that they could not enjoy both pleasures; and we hope that another year such arrangements will be made by both Societies as not to interfere with each other.

If Agriculture is of the first importance to the nation,—because food is of all the necessaries of life the most indispensable,—Horticulture is no less so, in a state of high civilization, where wealth abounds; and that which ministers to the pleasures and luxuries of life is next in importance to that which merely sustains life. It is not the rich alone for whom exotic fruits and plants are brought to perfection, but they are gradually disseminated through the gardens of the middle classes, and end by adorning those of the day-labourer. Of all luxuries, that of the varied colours and perfumes of flowers, and the rich flavour of domesticated fruits are the simplest, and may be enjoyed by all ranks without any fear of enervating the mind.

We would now draw the attention of our readers to the great importance of the annual meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in the country; and if we should venture to suggest some improvements which may be made in the arrangements, we hope that it will be taken by those who have the management of the details, not as a wish to criticise and find fault, but to improve and perfect, and render these exhibitions still more conducive to the advancement of the science and practice of Agriculture. We have attended every annual meeting of the Society,—from the first held at Oxford to the last held at Derby,—and the impression on our minds is that of a regular and rapid improvement in every branch connected with the shows. The inadvertencies and inconveniences perceived in one year have almost invariably been corrected in the next. Cattle-shows had been long familiar to most of the leading members. The increase in the number of the animals in each class soon suggested more convenient arrangements; and our general impression of the cattle-show at Derby was that of the greatest order, if not perfection. Before the public were admitted into the yard, the judges appointed for each class had carefully examined and compared the qualities of the animals submitted to their judgment. They were fully acquainted with every point by which the perfection of an animal of that class could be ascertained; and in listening to the observations of practical farmers, we heard not the slightest expression of doubt as to the perfect justice with which the prizes were awarded. In short, the cattle-show was the best we ever saw, or probably has ever been seen before; there was a greater number of fine animals to compare; and every farmer who paid any attention to the show must have greatly increased his knowledge of every kind of stock. If we are asked whether the individual improvement in the shape and profitable qualities of the best animals was very conspicuous when compared with those formerly exhibited, we must reply in the negative. The breeding of cattle, horses, sheep, and even pigs, has been for many years brought to great perfection; and we recollect having seen animals exhibited many years ago that would probably have gained prizes at Derby. The superiority of that show consisted in the number of fine animals brought together, affording opportunities of nice comparison, and consequently rendering the task of the judges more difficult. To them every praise is due, and we believe has been generally accorded by the body of farmers.

We come now to another part of the exhibition, which has increased in importance every year: we mean that of Agricultural implements and machinery, to make perfect work and economise manual labour. The most rapid strides have been made in this department. The show of implements at Oxford was not very good; nothing very new or perfect was exhibited there. At Cambridge it was much better; Liverpool and Bristol surpassed the preceding; and at Derby there was the greatest collection of every kind of implement—from the simple plough to the portable steam-engine—which had ever been brought into one spot. For three days we spent many hours delightfully in following the new inventions and the improvements pointed out by the different makers; and many more days would have been required to notice all that was worth the attention of the agricultural mechanician. But, alas! except a tolerably systematic arrangement of the various machines, and a copious catalogue, there was nothing to guide the scientific or unscientific observer to any invention or improvement of merit. On the last day, Friday, no award of the judges had yet been published, although certain tickets might be seen here and there inscribed with the words "Prize of 10*l.*, 5*l.*, 3*l.*," &c., and the reporters for the papers collected from these a list which was obtained by great labour, and without authority, or certainty of its being correct. We will not say where the fault lay, because we do not know it; but we may venture to suggest how this may be avoided in future.

Experience has fully proved that a public trial of implements is unsatisfactory, and even impracticable. These trials ought to be first made in private, before competent judges, by persons fully acquainted with the ideas of the inventor or improver, in such soils and situations as they are suited to, and not in a field chosen at random, without proper preparation, and where a dense crowd prevents all just appreciation of the merits of the implement. This should have been done some time before the meeting; and where a public exhibition of an ingenious machine is desirable, it should already have been stamped with the approbation of the judges. Allowance would then be made by the bystanders for any failure caused by circumstances over which the exhibitor had no control, and on the recommendation of the judges farmers would purchase such instruments with some confidence, and their use would soon be proved.

The manufacturers complained that, after all the trouble and expense they had been at to bring highly-finished and improved instruments to the show, they were only gazed upon, but no minute examination took place by the public; and few orders were given for want of that guide which the award of the judges would have supplied. It is said that, *in the next Number* of the Journal, which will probably come out after Christmas, an elaborate report of the judges of implements will appear. Had only a slight outline of such a report been distributed before the opening of the Exhibition on Tuesday, all that is now complained of would have been obviated.

After we had rather minutely gone over the different stands, not scrupling to ask many questions, which were invariably answered with the greatest alacrity, we went away with a strong impression that much of the mechanical ingenuity and accurate execution of the makers of nice and delicate machinery, such as is used in manufactures, was transferred to the makers of agricultural machinery; and, for a sanguine imagination, it was not difficult to anticipate improvements and inventions as great and useful in Agriculture as machines for making stockings, lace, or bobbin-net have been in manufactures, and productive of equally important results;—but we are launching out a little beyond our province, and we shall be reproved by the old saying, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*—*M.*

Considering how very large a part of the expense of a garden consists in the glass used in the construction of its buildings, it is a matter of the greatest moment to know what is the most economical form of this substance that can be employed. Here we find, as in so many other cases, that the cheapest material is the dearest. It is usual to employ crown glass, and very often a bad description of that kind—thin, brittle, ill-annealed, and cheap. It looks very well when new, but after a few weeks' use a sash is suddenly struck an accidental blow, and smash go a few panes. Then comes frost, and chip go others in all directions from the laps; so that in the short space of a twelvemonth the glazed sashes are full of broken squares, or of new ones in the room of those which have dropped out.

What is called sheet-glass is a dearer material at first, but so thick, elastic, and well-annealed, that it is liable to none of the inconveniences just described; on the contrary, it resists all the ordinary accidents of usage; its elasticity prevents its being broken by frost, and after many years it scarcely demands repair. We leave our readers to judge for themselves which it is preferable to employ under such circumstances.

At the Garden of the Horticultural Society, the great iron conservatory is glazed with this material; and up to the present time not a score of squares has been broken in the roof by frost or accident. It was, however, more particularly for the power which this glass was expected to possess of resisting hail that it was employed by the Horticultural Society in the construction of their conservatory; and although it has been hitherto exposed to no trial in that place, yet it has proved so thoroughly efficient elsewhere that we have been desirous of introducing with these remarks the following important letter from Mr. Paxton, dated Chatsworth, July 19:—

"A most terrific hail-storm raged here, and in some part of Yorkshire and Lancashire, on the 5th inst., doing great damage to the crops by breaking, in many places, nine-tenths of the stems of Wheat, and other grain. The Horticultural buildings have also suffered most severely. At the Sheffield Botanic Gardens 5,000 squares were broken; in the Rectory-gardens, at Darfield, about 1,000 feet were destroyed; and at Mr. Young's, near Sheffield, and many other places, the greenhouses were completely riddled, and the plants in them much damaged. But at Mr. Roberts's, of Queen Mary's Tower, Sheffield, whose houses are glazed with the German sheet-glass, and where the storm raged in its utmost fury, only two squares were broken, and a few starred, and these

were not in the roof, but in the end where the wind drove the hail-stones from the south-west. At Chatsworth, not one square in the great conservatory, or in any of the houses glazed with the sheet-glass, was injured. This is a most decided proof (if any were wanting) of the strength and superiority of this material for Horticultural buildings, skylights, &c.; and when we consider the great size of its squares, its clearness, and comparative cheapness, we may assert that the day is not far distant when it will be universally adopted in all Horticultural buildings, or wherever glass is required to be exposed to storms."

SPRENGEL ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

(Continued from page 478.)

6. *Cotton grass.* (Eriophorum vaginatum and E. polystachyon.)—This plant is largely used as litter in the boggy moors of North Germany, where it is called "Luck." At the first setting in of frost it is cut, and at once carted away. It is generally mixed with Reindeer moss, Sphagnum, and the cross-leaved Heath. The moss of peaty bogs is one of the worst of litters, for 1,000lbs. contain only 7-10lb. potash and soda, 2-10lb. of lime and magnesia, 1-10lb. sulphuric acid, traces of phosphoric acid, and 3-10lb. of chlorine. The value which Cotton grass has as litter is equally trifling, it being nearly as deficient in potash, soda, lime, &c. 100,000 parts in an air-dried state contain of mineral substances :—

1,028	parts of	silica
254	,,	lime
110	,,	magnesia
3	,,	potash and soda—(the green plant contains, however, 416 parts of potash and soda).
36	,,	alumina
118	,,	oxide of iron and manganese
43	,,	sulphuric acid
27	,,	phosphoric acid
4	,,	chlorine
1,603	parts of mineral substances.	

Cotton grass litter is the better the more Reindeer moss (Lichen rangiferinus) it includes, because the latter contains much nitrogen; at least it may be presumed so from its nutritious qualities.

Manure obtained from Cotton grass will decompose sooner than that obtained from straw; its effects therefore are not of long duration. Generally speaking, it is not much valued by farmers, the correctness of whose opinion we do not, however, decide upon.

7. *Common Broom* (Spartium scoparium).—Wherever Broom grows abundantly it is worth while to gather it for litter; it must, however, be cut and dried when young, else it will be too woody. It is chiefly valuable for the great quantity of nitrogen it contains, which may amount to 12—15 lbs. in 1000 lbs. of the dry plant.

100,000 parts of green-gathered air-dried Broom contain of mineral substances :—

120	parts of	silica
296	,,	lime
52	,,	magnesia
242	,,	potash
12	,,	soda
160	,,	alumina
70	,,	oxide of iron
8	,,	oxide of manganese
15	,,	sulphuric acid
152	,,	phosphoric acid
13	,,	chlorine
1,145	parts of mineral substances.	

Common Broom contains much tannin and wax, for which reason the manure obtained from it must not be carried on the fields without due preparation. It must be thoroughly rotted in order to render the woody parts tender.

8. *Forest-litter.*—Under this name are comprehended weeds growing in forests, cut off with iron implements, decayed leaves, the leaves of Firs, Pines, &c., small branches, &c. The weeds contained in Forest-litter consist of various plants, especially mosses; but as the latter do not constitute valuable manure, the importance of Forest-litter is chiefly owing to its phænogamic plants, leaves, &c. It is somewhat better if, instead of mosses, an abundance of lichens is contained in it, and better still if it includes fungi, which are always rich in nitrogen. The value of many plants found copiously in forests, such as Heath, Blackberries, Wortleberries, Ferns, and common Broom, has just been spoken of, and as we also know what value litter composed of different sorts of leaves possesses, we possess a certain scale for determining the value of Forest-litter, so far as the different plants contained in it are concerned.

If Forest-litter contain many of the plants just quoted, or much leaves, it is always best to heat it in large heaps before it is used in the stables. If, on the contrary, it chiefly consists of mosses and lichens, it may be employed as litter at once; because in that case a rather too quick decomposition is to be apprehended. 100lbs. of the dry moss, Hypnum, contain $\frac{1}{10}$lb. potash and soda, $\frac{1}{10}$lb. lime, $\frac{1}{10}$lb. sulphuric acid, and a trace of phosphoric acid and chlorine. 100lbs. of the dry moss Polytrichum contain no potash or soda, some traces of sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid and chlorine, and $\frac{2}{10}$lb. of lime and magnesia, being therefore a material of the very worst description.

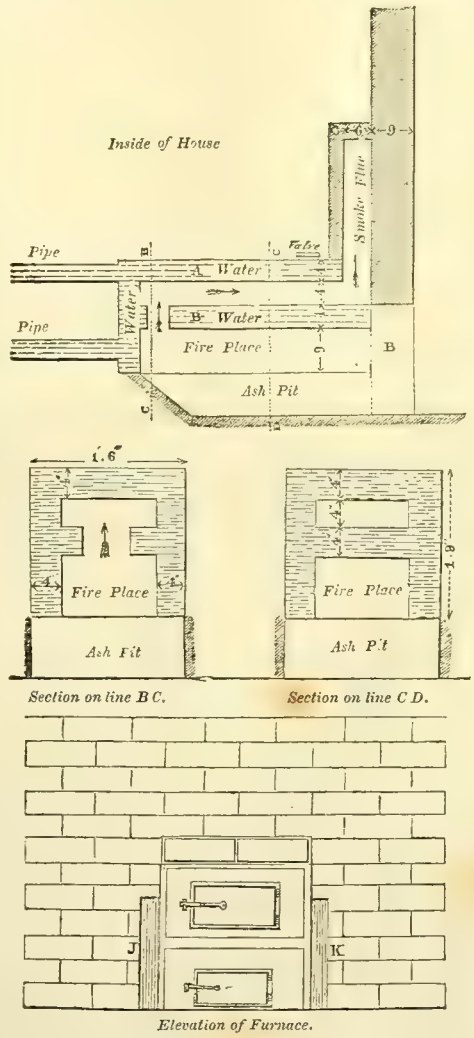
9. *Flags* (Iris pseudacorus, I. germanica, and Acorus calamus).—Flags abound in most powerful manuring substances, and should therefore be carefully collected. They, however, decay so speedily that the manure thus obtained cannot be buried too quickly.

10. *Refuse of the Flax and Hemp-dressers.*—Experience has shown that the above substances have little value as litter, and that the manure thus produced has no nourishing properties. Flax and hemp refuse afford the surest proof that the goodness of litter chiefly depends on certain chemical constituents. Neither contain potash or soda, very little lime and magnesia, and merely a trace of sulphuric and phosphoric acids and chlorine, which are exactly the substances of which soil is in most cases deficient. Flax and hemp refuse possesses indeed as much, and even more carbon than pea and bean-straw; still it yields a much worse manure, which is to be attributed to the want of nitrogen. It yields humic acid very slowly; and the decomposition is very difficult, on account of the woody fibre, of which it is almost entirely composed. If it is ever to be used as litter it must be packed wet in large heaps, and heated for a considerable time.

(To be continued.)

HEATING APPARATUS.

I HAVE for the last five years heated two Pine-pits, each fifty feet long, belonging to C. Turner, Esq., M.P., by means of an apparatus of my own invention, which has hitherto worked well, and only requires a small quantity of the refuse of coal to keep up the proper heat. As the apparatus is very simple, and can be easily applied to any pit, and that at a small cost, I have been induced to submit to you the inclosed drawings, which I hope will fully explain the nature of my plan of heating. The boilers are quite exposed in the inside of the houses, and have merely as much brick-building in front as is required for conveying the smoke-flue into the wall.



Elevation of Furnace.

The fire is put into the furnace at B; from thence the heat passes up through the under part of the boiler by the aperture shown in plan B, as indicated by the arrows, and continues on between the upper and under part of the boiler till it reaches the flue, whence it proceeds onward in a horizontal direction along the wall of the house, until it escapes in a vertical flue at the end of the house. The hot-water-pipes are four inches in diameter. They drop down at the extreme ends of the house, and return at the lower level in the same direction to the boilers. There is no building over the water-boiler in the inside of the house. The apertures marked J and K at each side of furnace-door are for the admission of cold air. The two bricks over the furnace-door take out for the purpose of cleaning.—*Peter Watson, Gardener, Stoke Rochford, Colsterworth, Lincolnshire.*

ON THE CULTURE OF PELARGONIUMS.

MY treatment of Pelargoniums having proved successful, it has induced me to send you the method which I have pursued for many years, by which I obtain a succession of fine blooming plants throughout the year. In August, cuttings are taken from the old plants, choosing such as have the young wood tolerably matured. These are taken off about six inches long, and close beneath a joint, each cutting being put into a small 60-sized pot, filled with a compost, consisting of equal parts of vegetable mould, good loam, well-rotted cow-dung (at least a year old), and one eighth part of white sand. Previously to filling the pots, the compost is well mixed together (but not sifted). The cuttings are inserted by making a hole in the centre of the soil, and after placing them in, the hole is filled up with white sand; the soil is then pressed close to each cutting, and after being watered, the pots are plunged in a hot-bed frame. No air is admitted for several days, but they are shaded when required.

As soon as the cuttings push, air is given freely. In four or five weeks, these cuttings are shifted into larger pots, the same kind of compost being used as before. The plants are then placed in a cool frame, or removed into the greenhouse, where they will come into bloom early in March following.

About the end of September, another succession of cuttings is put in, and treated as the others were; but when the plants are about ten inches high, the ends of the shoots are pinched off. This causes them to throw out a number of lateral branches, and makes the plants bushy. These flower early in May. In January, a third stock of cuttings is put in, which are also stopped at ten inches high. The plants are kept in a cool and airy situation, from the 1st of May to July, and are then taken into the houses to bloom, which they will do until the end of September. These plants are removed towards the end of April into pots eight inches wide by nine in depth. In March a fourth lot of cuttings is put in; these, after being stopped, will throw out shoots, which, when they have got six inches long, are also stopped. These plants are kept in a cool, airy situation, from the end of May to September, and are then taken into the houses, and will bloom until December or later.

The plants are frequently syringed with a mixture of soap-suds and tobacco-water, which keeps them perfectly free from insects of any kind. I also water them often at the roots, with strong manure-water and soap-suds. Plants treated in this manner always appear healthy and vigorous, and the blossoms are much finer than those produced upon old plants, that have been cut down and treated in the usual manner. All my spare old plants are finally turned out into the open borders, and flower admirably; and being so dwarf and bushy, they are very suitable for the purpose.—*A Young Gardener, Raheen, near Limerick.*

THE ANTIQUITIES OF GARDENING.

No. I.—Extracts from Sir Thomas Hanmer's Manuscript on Gardening. (Continued.)

"*Of Beare's Eares, or Auriculars.*—The seed is ripe in June, and best sowed in October. The best way is this :—Take good black mold, mix it with rotten cow-dung, fill pans or boxes with it within a foot or less of the brimms; then sift thereon a little sand mixed with salt, to keepe wormes away; then sift on that Willow-earth, above an inch thick, or otherwise soe much of the finest light old rotten dung, on which scatter your seed pretty thick, and passe through a very fine sieve soe much of the same flower of dung as will but just hide the seed."

"*Of watering Flowers.* — River and pond waters which are constantly exposed to the sun and influence of the heavens are best for watering all things. That drawn out of deepe wells or brought farr underground in pipes is too cold for tender seedes and roots untill it hath stood some time in the open warme ayre."

"*Of Tulipes.*—The Tulip is the queen of bulbous plants, whose flower is beautiful in its figure, but most rich and admirable in its colours and wonderfull variety of markings. It is also a hardy plant, and constant enough, if well ordered. Wee had it first out of Turkey, about fifty years since, where it grows wild in some parts, particularly about Jerusalem as they write, and is thought to be that flower translated ill a Lilly, which was said to be more gloriously arrayed than Solomon.

"There are little shaking things standing up like little heads of spears within the flowers of Tulips, which the Latins call Stamina, and the French Estamyns, and wee Chives; and if these bee yellow, the flowers are seldom valuable, being inconstant commonly, and having the colours faint and confused; but if they bee of a rich purple, it is almost a certain sign of a good kind, so that such single colours as have purple stamynes are only to be chosen to gather good seed from, or to keep in hope of striping well.

"The best propertyes of earth for Tulipes are lightness and dryness, yet there must be some saltness in it; one third part of sand, and two parts of Willow earth before spoken of, make an excellent composition for them; but because Willow earth is not to be had everywhere, take instead thereof two parts of fine rich old dry mold out of the fields, or such that is made of leaves and spriggs, and found about old wood piles, with a little very consumed cow-dung and add to them a third part of sand."

"*Spanish Jasmyn or Gessamyne.* — This flowers later than the common sort. It is so tender that we hardly preserve it all winter in potts or tubs; yet in Paris, where the frosts are sharper than in England, I have seen a south wall planted with this kind enoculated upon the common white, which in October were unnayled and laid downe on the earth, and a low wall of horse-dung, or what else you please, made before them, to keep off the cold, covering them well with mosse, and a penthouse of boards to keep off the snow and great winds, leaving places to give them some aire in faire wynter weather; letting them lye thus till the great frosts of wynter are past, and then removing all the covers and pruning them low, and nailing the stocks up against the walls, where they bore flowers abundantly in summer.

"Betimes in the spring, before this Spanish kind begins to bud, you must every year prune them close down to the stocks, leaving only one eye above it, unless it bee a branch of a finger long of new sprouting for a graft;—and, by the way, note, that these come better of grafts than enoculation, or any other way of insition. If they bee not yearly pruned thus low to force out new branches, they will be but short lived.

"The Arabian or Alexandrian Jasmyn prospereth well in diverse parts of Italy, where they have had it long. It came first from Egypt, and is called by the Arabians *Sambach*."

(To be continued.)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXIX.

Among the plants which now require attention preparatory to another season, Pelargoniums, by almost universal consent, claim the first place, for there are few persons who do not admire them, and not many plants which are more worthy of admiration. It may be said there is little skill required in growing a Pelargonium, and this may be true; but there is some little art required to produce them in that style of excellence which is characteristic of the plants exhibited at Chiswick and other Horticultural fêtes in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Few persons in the country can form any idea of the magnificence of the specimens grown by Messrs. Cock, Catleugh, Gaines, and others; and many gardeners of the old school would pronounce it impossible to produce them at all. It must be admitted, also, that although there are plenty of gardeners who can produce luxuriant specimens, we have but few cultivators who can procure a head of bloom commensurate with the size of the plants. The reason of this is, that in our desire to grow large plants, we lose sight of an important physiological law, —namely, that whatever conduces to luxuriant growth is unfavourable to the production of flowers, and *vice versâ;* and hence prize cultivators never allow their plants to become what they term "autumn proud," that is, gross and luxuriant at that season, but keep them by potting them in poor soil, and supplying them moderately with water, in a healthy but by no means *luxuriant* growing state. The effect of such treatment is the production of a great quantity of active roots, and the storing up of sap in a highly elaborated state, which, being brought into action by the increased light and heat of spring, is expended in the production of flowers instead of branches. For this reason it may be laid down as a rule of culture, that strong autumn-growing plants will not produce a fine head of bloom the following season, neither can any stimulus in the way of liquid manure induce them to do so.

This is the theory of the cultivation of the Pelargonium, as exemplified in the management of the best cultivators. To apply it to practice—the plants that have done flowering must be turned out of the house and placed in the full sun, under a south wall, to ripen their wood previously to being cut down, and it will be well at the same time, if seed is not desired, to remove the whole of the flower stems, but retaining as much of the foliage as possible. In cutting the plants down, the Amateur must be governed by circumstances, such as the sized plants he wants in the coming season, and the convenience he has at hand for large specimens. As a general rule, I should never recommend the growth of large specimens; small ones in 32 or 24-sized pots are far more interesting, and there is quite as much merit in producing them of that as of a larger size; that is, if they are grown as plants ought to be, with the branches depending over the side, and hiding the greater part of the pot. Some importance has been attributed to the quantity of old wood left in a plant at the time it is cut down, but the advantage of retaining a quantity of wood, is I think, to a considerable extent, imaginary, though it cannot be doubted but that it is a reservoir of nutriment for the young branches in case of need. After the plants are cut down, they must be placed in a shady place until the forwardest young shoots are one inch long, at which time they must be shaken out and repotted into small pots, using sandy loam and peat only, and placing the plants in a close, cold frame, until they begin to grow again; after which they must be fully exposed to the weather until the approach of frost renders it necessary to house them for the winter. This subject will be again noticed towards October.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Rendle's Tank System.—Prejudice on the part of those engaged in Horticultural pursuits respecting new modes of heating houses for plants, has unquestionably been a great bar to the improvement of that very important principle in the provision of artificial climate; but it is not the only one. Experience has proved that the inventors of almost every new method have claimed for them far more than they really deserved. Instead of demonstrating their peculiar adaptation to particular purposes, they have, by contending against nature's laws and man's common sense, deprived themselves of deserved merit. No one, however, who has read Mr. Rendle's treatise on his Tank system, will, I think, feel disposed to include that gentleman in the above number; neither can there be any doubt as to the superiority of hot water over every other material at present employed for maintaining bottom-heat. But I must beg to state, that I am not quite satisfied that I should be able, by adopting Mr. R.'s plan, to keep a steady heat at the roots of Pine plants, unless I did so irrespective of the temperature of the superincumbent atmosphere. It is very evident, in the first place, that the air in a Pine-house would receive but very little heat from the tank, when covered with a foot or more of saw-dust, which is a bad conductor; and this fact is rendered still more obvious by Mr. R.'s statement, "that when the large body of water is once heated, it continues so for a considerable time." It is true that Mr. R. proposes to carry the flue round the interior of the house, and says that, "In cases where the heat from the flue is not sufficient to warm the atmosphere of the house, it is better, although not absolutely indispensable, to have carried round the tank, close by its sides, a two-inch cast-iron pipe, which could be joined to the tank with white lead, and caulked in the same manner as the flue-pipe." Admitting that by such contrivances a given degree of heat might be produced around both the roots and leaves of the plants, the question arises—how is the heat within the house to be varied to meet the changes of the weather, without disturbing the regularity of the bottom-heat; seeing that the heat of the flue cannot be raised without first raising the heat of the water, and the hot-water pipe can, of course, receive additional heat only through the tank? And let it be remembered, that the time when the roots will be subjected to an increase of temperature—namely, the middle of winter—is exactly the time when any change should, if possible, be avoided. I certainly do think that, unless an horticulturist can obtain a thorough command of heat for the two purposes to which reference has been made, independent of each other in their application, Mr. R.'s plan can never be made available for horticultural purposes to the extent that he anticipates, or anything like it. I scarcely need to say that the alteration made in it by the Rev. Mr. Huyshe is more objectionable still; and it is, to me, a marvellous thing that Mr. H. should so "strongly urge all to adopt it, even if it be for economy's sake alone," when that gentleman finds it necessary to raise 22 hogsheads of water to a temperature of 115 deg., "to keep the house at a temperature of 70 deg. at night," in the middle of summer. If the experiment had been made in January instead of June, I question if we should have heard of economy as being its chief characteristic. Unless, therefore, I have misunderstood Mr. Rendle's treatise, I would still prefer such a plan as Mr. J. Weeks's, by which I could have, from the use of one boiler, any amount of top or bottom-heat which I might want—vapour in any quantity—a circulation of warm air if required, and a perfect control over all.—*W. Sherwood, Gardener to J. R. Mills, Esq., Stamford Hill.*

Bees.—Instead of answering my question, "Apis" says, —"What I gathered from both is little more than is related by Huber." I do not know what Huber or any other author says on the subject, for I have not yet perused a book either on the history or management of Bees. If Huber makes the thing as plain as we have done, why not believe him? Mr. Wighton and "Apis" find fault with me for mentioning "a change of the gender—a thing foreign to the subject, for Working-Bees are considered to be Queens in an undeveloped state." It is not foreign to the subject, for Working-Bees are evidently of the neuter gender, and are as fully developed (i. e. as perfect) as Queens or Drones. Would your correspondents be astonished were I to prove that Queens lay only one sort of eggs, and that either Queens, Drones, or Bees, may be obtained from them at the option of the Bee-keeper? Certainly this would astonish them. How startling soever it may seem, how doubtful soever my friends may be, I, were I worth a thousand pounds, and given to betting, would wager it all that I would cause the Bees to metamorphose all the eggs that a Queen may lay into Drones, exclusively; nay, I would cause them to be metamorphosed into Bees in March, and into Drones in April, and so on alternately; and a few into Queens at any given time. Mr. W. and "Apis" must bathe their minds in the stream of oblivion, and forget the theories of the undeveloped schools. Bee-keepers seem to know less of the management than of the history of Bees. I shall prove this with two quotations from the letters of Mr. W. and "Apis," who have read many authors. The former says, "Queens generally perish in the virgin swarms." Supposing, but not admitting that this is true, I ask, can it not be prevented? Yes, and is by all who know the first principles or A B C of Bee management. But "Apis" says, "the fact of the Queen's removing repeatedly renders it difficult to find out her age." When our Apiaries contained 160 hives, we knew the age of every Queen. "Apis" says, "some Queen Bees appear in May;" this is true, but take one year with another, one part of the island with another, we shall find that the greater part of Queens are hatched in June and July; but this is a trifling matter. He says that "run and squeezed honey are not the same. Perhaps 'P.' will explain this; also how to make Bees fill a large hive as soon as a small one." In Lanarkshire, where the 110 lbs were gathered, all honey out of the comb is called by the peasantry, run-honey. The difference is in the act of taking. According to "Apis," squeezed honey is that which is made to run out of the comb by the pressure of the hand, previous to its being put into a bag; and run-honey is put into the bag without being squeezed. The squeezing system is by far the more speedy and profitable. On the 3d of May the gardener here put a small hive into my hand, and requested me to go to a certain field and bring a swarm which was hanging on a tree. In order to prove that large hives are as soon filled as small ones, I shall first tell "Apis" what I have done with this swarm, which was about the size of a tom-cat; and secondly, what would have been done had it been a large swarm. This small swarm filled a small hive, and was ready to throw a swarm on the 19th of June. I took off a swarm on the evening of that day, and a second swarm on the 30th of the same month. On the 10th July, I will drum all the Bees out of the old hive, and obtain from it about a pound's worth of honey. On that day the three swarms will be worth 30*s.* Well, if such hives as I recommend were kept by the person who lost the swarm, it would have been as large as a shepherd's dog. This large swarm would have filled a hive three-fourths larger, and thrown two swarms in the same space of time, and produced fifty shillings' worth of honey instead of twenty shillings' worth; and the three swarms would be worth about 3*l.* This, then, is plain matter. Some of the Apiarians in this vicinity are in ecstacy with artificial swarming. I have taken off three swarms lately; one in the space of thirteen, another in fifteen, and another in eighteen minutes. An Apiarian from St. Albans, who had heard the gardener here describe the utility and simplicity of the system, exclaimed, as I was going in at the garden-door, "Well, I have kept Bees for thirty years, and thought I knew something about Bees, but really I know nothing. However, a man is never too old to learn."—*A. Pettigrew, Wrotham Park.*

Wasps.—I have adopted a plan recommended in your valuable Journal, in rewarding people who brought Queen Wasps to me. I have, up to the present time, paid for 57 of the above destructive insects.—*A Subscriber.*

Bees.—As the accuracy of the statement made at p. 335, as to the gatherings of our Bees in 1842, has been doubted by some of the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, I beg leave to state that there is no exaggeration in saying that "the produce of one swarm was 110 lbs. of honey, and that the best of our top-swarms gathered in the month of August alone 50 lbs. each." I dare say that they are not more astonished at the quantity produced by our Bees, than I would be on seeing the small hives that are stuck on posts 18 inches high in the environs of London. If attention be paid to what Mr. A. Pettigrew says on artificial swarming, and the folly of keeping small hives, it is probable that some of your readers will make more of their Bees than we do of ours; for this locality is, I think, sometimes overstocked with them. On the 11th of July, I sold for 17*s.* a box of honey, which I got from one of our top-swarms of this year. This swarm weighs now above 50 lbs. Our top-swarms are gathering 2 lbs. every day.—*William Pettigrew, Carluke, Lanarkshire.*——Your columns contain so much information connected with the habits of Bees that I feel induced to ask whether you, or any of your Correspondents versed in this subject, have ever observed any wide diversity in the temper and disposition of these little animals. I put the question, being quite a novice myself, because my gardener has several times remarked how spiteful the Bees were in my hives, compared with others which he had met with, adding not long ago an assurance that we had got a swarm which did not proceed from our own Bees, because they were so much better tempered. The fact of a swarm from the hive of one of my neighbours having settled and been hived in my garden close to the other Bees, I believe to be placed almost beyond doubt; but I own I was somewhat incredulous as to the alleged diversity of temper, so perceptible to others. Painful experience, however, stepped in, to shake my doubts, and perhaps punish my former scepticism, for while conversing with my gardener on the very subject, and standing quietly at a distance of at least half-a-dozen yards from the hives, I was furiously attacked and stung by one of the Bees, and nothing but a hasty retreat saved me from undergoing the same treatment from others of the hive, who came buzzing around me. If this difference of temper be a common phenomenon among Bees, it is a most important point to attend to in the selection and propagation of a stock, to see that they are of a kindly disposition, and not like the poets, a "genus irritabile."—*Omicron.*

Cats.—I witnessed an unusual sight a few days since in my garden. A favourite cat of mine was playing with what I took to be a mouse; but on a closer inspection, proved to be a Cockchafer, and after amusing himself with it for some little time, he devoured the whole of it.—*A Subscriber.*

Wrens.—The principal point of discussion seems to be the nature and use of the "cocks" or "bachelors'" nests, as they are familiarly termed. I have examined many, and can discover little or no difference in the external appearance, except, perhaps, a little coarser workmanship, the material being the same both in those destined to receive the young family and those which are not. But look at the interior, and all similitude vanishes; not one particle of anything approaching to the nature of a lining can be observed in the "cocks' nests," being formed of the same materials throughout—moss and the finer portions of the dry fronds of the common Fern, if the nest be in a bush or affixed to the trunk of a tree; and if in the eaves of an outhouse or haystack—straw, hay, or a similar material, corresponding as much as possible both in colour and substance with the locality in which the nest is placed, with the view, I should suppose, of avoiding detection as much as possible. With reference to the uses of the "cocks' nests," I should think, as they are generally built in more exposed situations than the others, their only object is to draw attention from the real habitation. The same peculiarity is observable in the habits of the Squirrel; for every nest or "trail" as they are sometimes called in which young are deposited, you will find them answering pretty much to the nature of the "cocks' nests" of the Wren, the form of the nest, except when built in the hollow of a tree, being precisely the same, and probably built with the same view. Now, the nest in which the eggs of the Wren are deposited contains a very thick lining of hair, feathers, down, &c., leaving only sufficient room for the mother and her tiny offspring, and rarely during the time the eggs are being deposited do the old birds enter without carrying something to add to the warmth of the interior, so that they can hardly be said to finish building till the whole of the eggs are deposited.—*Tyro.*

Botanical Destruction.—It appears to me that those

persons who call themselves British Botanists might with great propriety be divided into two classes: Radical Botanists, who root up every rare or fine plant they come near; and Conservative Botanists, who are content to leave plants as they find them, after having provided pretty liberally for themselves. Unfortunately, however, the first class is by far the more numerous, and the consequence of their excessive fondness of plants is, that many of the less common species, especially of Orchidaceæ, are in a fair way for being rooted out from the face of the earth. This, by the way, is a somewhat Irish method of showing one's love of flowers. An Irishman "meets with a friend, and for love knocks him down." A Radical botanist meets with a flower he admires, and for love roots it up. I am told that some of the members of the Botanical Society of London exhibit this destructive propensity in a remarkable degree, and one wholesale collector has been named to me, who transmits specimens by the hundred. Now, if these over-keen investigators would inflict their science upon Dandelions, Docks, and Thistles, no harm would result from their enthusiasm; but when one sees them doing violence to the fair face of Nature, by ruthlessly destroying her loveliest and rarest productions, it is high time to cry out. A word from you would perhaps show these mistaken persons "the error of their ways," and would greatly gratify *A Nettle*. [It is certainly too bad, but it passes our skill to drive greediness out of the world.]

Fastolff Raspberry.—We have received, from Messrs. Youell, of Great Yarmouth, fruit of the Fastolff Raspberry, and we find that it merits all that has been stated in favour of its excellence. The fruit received is very large, obtusely conical, and of rich flavour, far exceeding in this respect some other new and large varieties. The plants bear abundantly, and in long succession.||

Strawberries.—In answer to a correspondent at p. 644, respecting the cultivation of Strawberries, you say that mowing off the leaves is the worst of all practices, and cannot be too much condemned. I beg to state that this remark is contrary to my experience. Four or five years ago I should have agreed with you, but since that time I have adopted the following system of cultivating this valuable fruit, viz., to mow off all the leaves as soon as the fruit is gathered, and to give the bed a good coat of rotten manure, so that after it is dressed over it appears nearly all covered. I began this plan upon a two-year old bed, and I find by this way of treatment that the old stools are nearly all cut off, which I consider to be an advantage, as I never take off any of the runners, but let them all remain on the bed. I find, by destroying the old stools in this way, that it gives full vigour to the new runners, and that my beds, by this plan, produce threefold what they did before. I have not selected any one sort in particular, but have practised it upon the six different sorts which I cultivate. My soil is generally of a light texture.—*D. Z.* [Our correspondent will, no doubt, get better Strawberries by mowing off his leaves and adding dung, than by mowing off his leaves and using no dung. But it would be better still if he left his leaves to grow during the autumn, and added his manure in October or November.]

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

List of Prizes.—In the award of the judges at the exhibition of the 12th inst. given at p. 473, it is stated that a Silver Knightian medal was awarded "to Messrs. Smith, of Dalston" for 12 varieties of Fuchsia, instead of "to Messrs. Smith, of Hackney."

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

July 19.—The third and last exhibition for the season was held in the Inner Circle, Regent's-park. The morning was all that could be wished; but towards noon the sky became clouded, and soon after the gates were opened for the admission of visitors the rain poured in torrents. This, however, was only of short duration, and the remainder of the afternoon, although threatening, continued favourable. Many of the specimens exhibited were present at Chiswick on the 12th inst.; we shall, therefore, as usual, briefly notice the most remarkable of those which were not at that exhibition. Among the collections of plants that of Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. Norman, Esq., Bromley, stood first, and contained some excellent specimens, comprising a beautiful little plant of Rondelétia speciosa; Polygala cordifolia, trained to a wire trellis, and exhibiting one unbroken mass of bloom; Achimenes longiflora, in a state of great luxuriance; Elichrysum húmile, loaded with flowers, which, on account of the dulness of the weather, did not expand; Borónia vimínea and denticulata, in remarkably fine condition and neatly trained to hemispherical wire trellises; Ixora coccínea and crocata, dwarf and well bloomed: and very healthy specimens of Elichrysum prolíferum, Erica Juliana, translucens, and exímia. Mr. Green's collection contained a most perfect specimen of Erica viridiflora, completely enveloped in its singular drooping green flowers; E. Shannoni, in equally good condition; Gomphológium polymorphum, trained to a circular trellis and blooming freely; a fine plant of Æschynanthus parasíticus, not fully in flower; a strong specimen of the singular Nematanthus lóngipes, with dark-red flowers hanging on long, drooping peduncles; and Achimenes pedunculata, in excellent health, but injured by the carriage. In Mr. Pawley's collection were well-cultivated specimens of Ixora coccínea, Erythrina crista-galli, with a good spike of flowers; a fine plant of Mahérnia incisa, and a fair specimen of Erica ampullácea. A good collection was supplied by Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, of Hayes; this comprised two magnificent plants of Borónia serrulata, trained to hemispherical trellises; Cattleya Móssiæ, blooming well; Crówea saligna, particularly fine; Polýgala oppositifólia, exceedingly handsome; Euphórbia Bronnii, in a state of great luxuriance; Rondelétia speciosa, very large; and Elichrysum prolíferum, producing its bright star-like flowers in profusion. From Mr. Clarke, gr. to M. T. Smith, Esq., of Shirley Park, were a lovely plant of Roella ciliata; Erica tricolor, small, but well grown; Leschenaúltia biióba, in good health, but not fully in flower, and a very large plant of Fuchsia corymbiflora. Mr. Frazier, nurseryman, Lea-bridge-road, exhibited Pergulária odoratissima, in great perfection; a robust plant of Swainsónia galegifólia; the charming Erica cúbica, loaded with drooping little bells; a fine specimen of Mahérnia pinnata, with Vinca rósea and alba, in admirable condition. Among the plants supplied by Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodheart, Esq., of Beckenham, were Gardóquia Hookeri, exceedingly well grown; Polýgala oppositifólia, blooming to the margin of the pot; Erica Juliana, with a good head of bloom, but naked below; E. metulæflora bícolor, a picture of health; E. exímia, perfect as a plant, but with the blooms slightly on the decline. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, exhibited a magnificent specimen of Erica jasminiflora alba, Calceolária Willmoreana; prettily spotted after the manner of Standishii, with good plants of Státice sinuata, Gardóquia Hookeri, Sóllya linearis, and Hibiscus Cameroni. Amongst Stove and Greenhouse Climbers were Philibértia grandiflora, blooming profusely; Hoya carnosa, tolerably good; a gigantic plant of Ceropégia élegans, and a large specimen, with few flowers upon it, of Manettia bícolor, from Mr. Clarke, gr. to M. T. Smith, Esq.; and from Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, a vigorous plant of Stephanotis floribundus, and a small but healthy specimen of Gomphológium polymorphum. A large collection of Scarlet Pelargoniums was sent by Mr. Baile, of Hammersmith, for which an extra prize was awarded. The Heaths were singularly fine, particularly those from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. Norman, Esq., and Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodheart, Esq.; in the collection of the former were Erica tricolor élegans, in the highest state of perfection; Massoni, gemmífera, and exímia, scarcely less beautiful: with a fine variety of princeps, and a handsome little plant of E. Savilleana. The collection of the latter exhibitor contained a surpassingly beautiful specimen of E. metulæflora bícolor; the highly brilliant E. Parmentieri rósea; Savilleana, densely clothed with flowers; and ampullácea, extremely handsome. Mr. Barnes exhibited E. depressa, in fine condition; Massoni, excellent, but with a few withered blooms; and well-cultivated specimens of E. Bowieana, ampullácea, splendens, and viridiflora. Mr. Jackson's collection was good, but consisted principally of the plants exhibited at Chiswick. We must not pass over a splendid plant of E. tricolor superba, from Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Storey, Esq., of Isleworth: this was certainly one of the finest in the exhibition. Heaths were also shown by Mr. Fairbairn, of Clapham, Mr. Wilson, of the same place, and Mr. Dawson, of Brixton-hill. The Orchidaceous plants were good, the principal exhibitors being Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth; and Mr. Barnes. The collection of the former comprised Cymbídium péndulum, with a raceme of flowers 2½ ft. long; the delicately-white Burlingtónia cándida, growing vigorously on a block of wood; the lovely Barkéria spectábilis; the singular Coryanthes macrantha; Stanhópea grandiflora, with two dull white flowers, which quite perfumed the surrounding air; and the curious Angræcum caudatum, with the blooms scarcely expanded. Oncídium Lanceanum, in healthy condition; O. altissimum, very vigorous; a remarkably strong plant of Gongora maculata; Acropera Loddigesii, bearing numerous drooping racemes of its singular flowers; with Catasetum lúridum and Maxillaria tetragona, were contributed by Mr. Barnes. F. G. Cox, Esq., of Stockwell, exhibited a pretty specimen of Oncídium bifólium, with Cycnoches chlorochilum, and Cattleya Harrisoniæ. Miltónia spectábilis, exhibited by Mr. Mylam, as a single specimen, was exquisitely beautiful. Mr. Henderson, of Pineapple-place, sent (not for competition) an exceedingly fine Stanhópea oculata, the lovely Maxillária Steelii, the richly-marked Oncídium Lanceanum, two plants of Achimenes grandiflora, a species of Hibiscus, said to be new; Costus nepalensis, finely in bloom; and several other plants. Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, exhibited a well-bloomed collection of Lílium exímium; and Mr. Pearson, of Hampstead-road, some fine seedling Petunias. Among the specimen plants most noticeable were Erica ampullácea, blooming profusely, from Mr. Dawson, of Brixton-hill. Ixora coccínea, 3 ft. high, from Mr. Barnes; Ceropégia élegans, covering a flat trellis 4 ft. in diameter, from Mr. Colville, gr. at Ditton House; from Mr. May, a very healthy plant of Erica aristata major, not in bloom; from Mr. Dawson, of Brixton-hill, a well-bloomed specimen of the chaste Erica infundibuliformis; from Mr. Pamplin, of Walthamstow, a white variety of the Chinese Larkspur; from Messrs. Henderson, a good plant of Besléria pulchella; Achimenes multiflora from Mr. Glendinning, of Turnham Green; a pretty seedling Gloxínia, with flesh-coloured flowers, and Achimenes grandiflora, from Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing; Erythrina crista-galli, very handsome, with seven spikes of flowers, and Plumbago capensis, neatly tied down to a hemispherical trellis, from Mr. Catleugh, of Hansplace. Flowers of the noble Beaumóntia grandiflora were shown, but by whom we could not ascertain. Two collections of Státice were exhibited, one by Mr. Jackson, of Kingston; the other by Mr. Wood, of Norwood. In that of the former was a pretty species, named S. pseudo-arméria, with rose-coloured flowers.

The Roses were particularly fine, especially the cut blooms sent by Messrs. Lane and Son; in this collection there were choice flowers of Ville de Bruxelles, Madame Hardy, and Phœbus —*Damask*; Boula de Nanteuil, Richelieu, Beauty of Billiard, Madame Pisarone, Prince Albert, Chênedole, Richelieu (Duval), and La Grandeur,—*Hybrid China*; Bourbon Coquette de Montmorency, La Calaisienne, Cynthie, Fanny Perissot, Beranger, and Duc de Trevise.—*Gallica*; General Allard, William Jesse, and Madame Laffay—*Hybrid Perpetual*; Duchesse d'Angoulême, Adèle Provost, and Melanie Walder—*Hybrid Provence*; La Seduisante (particularly beautiful), Achille, Princesse de Lamballe, and Queen of Denmark—*Alba*; with Reine de Provence, Illustre Beauté, and La Vestale, *Provence*. Good collections were also exhibited by Messrs. Paul, of Cheshunt; Mr. Hooker, of Brenchley; A. Rowland, Esq., and Mr. Betteridge, of Milton Hill. Moss Roses were shown in collections by Messrs. Lane and Messrs. Paul. Roses in pots were also exhibited in good condition, by Messrs. Lane, to whom an extra prize was awarded; as well as by A. Rowland, Esq., and Messrs. Paul. Very fine collections of Verbenas were sent by Mr. Catleugh and Mr. Turner, of Maida Vale; and numerous Melocacti by Messrs. Hoffman, 6, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park.

The Pelargoniums contributed greatly to the gaiety of the exhibition. A superb collection was sent by Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, which consisted of 12 large and 8 smaller plants, comprising Rhoda, Evelyn, Evadne, Master Humphrey, Flash, Queen of the Fairies, Grand Monarch, Prince of Waterloo, Flamingo, Witch, Hebe, Erectum, and Sapphire, Gipsy, Unit, Erectum, Emma, Laura, Queen of the Fairies, and Madame Taglioni (Catleugh's). Another collection, not for competition, came from Mr. Staines, Middlesex-place, New Road; this collection consisted of 24 Pelargoniums, grown in pots of 24 to the cast; they were remarkable for their health, dwarf growth, and the fine development of the flowers, and might be regarded as specimens of this style of growth—the sorts were as follows: Beauty, Glory of the West, Exquisite, Ivanhoe, Erectum, Enchantress, Cyrus, Vanguard, Comte de Paris, Camilla, Gipsy, Priory Queen, Superb, Rhoda, Rising Sun, Grand Monarch, Enchantress, Jewess, Madeleine, Jubilee, Fair Maid of Devon, Flamingo, Consort, Rienzi; the flowers were large, in fine colour, and the plants covered with handsome trusses; the tops of the pots were not to be seen in any of these plants, being covered with stiff healthy foliage. In collections of 6 varieties in pots of 24 to the cast, the only exhibitor in the Amateurs' Class was Mr. Staines; these consisted of 6 specimens selected from his stock for their bloom, with which they were literally covered—the sorts were, Enchantress, Gorhambury, Gipsy, Priory King, Assassin, and Bridesmaid. In the Nurserymen's Class, Mr. Gaines and Mr. Catleugh doubled their quantity and each supplied 12 plants—the latter grower received the first prize for Nestor, Angelica, Luna, Madame Taglioni, Celeste, Fair Maid of Devon, Marcella, Mrs. Stirling, Sir R. Peel, Symmetry, Rosetta Superb, and Eclipse. Mr. Gaines's plants were; Pilot, Hermione, Madeleine, Glory of Jersey, Rising Sun, Lady Sale, Beauty Supreme, Douglas, Coronation, and Morea. In Collections of 6 varieties in 12-sized pots, the only exhibitors were Mr. Catleugh and Mr. Gaines, who in this class also doubled the quantity, each exhibiting 12 plants. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Catleugh; his collection was equally and very finely grown—there appeared the Witch, Duenna, Master Humphrey, Lord Mayor, Evadne, Enchantress, Selina, Priory Queen, Mrs. Stirling, Erectum, Queen of the Fairies, and Nestor. Mr. Gaines had Erectum, Grand Monarch, Mabel, Firebrand, Black-eyed Susan, Matilda, Lady J. Douglas, Gem of the West, Exquisite, Coronation, Victory, and Nymph. Mr. Gaines showed the only collection of Calceolarias: they were shrubby, consisting of The Rising Sun, Bride, Magniflora grandiflora, Taglioni, Attila, and Matchless superb.

Although the number of Fuchsias was considerable, there was nothing very novel, with the exception of one named Vesta, from Mr. Smith, of Dalston; this is a handsome full-sized flower, with flesh-coloured sepals and deep crimson petals. The remainder exhibited a great sameness; the best amongst them being one from Mr. Betteridge, of Milton-hill, Abingdon, Herts, called Great Western, a flower of great length, with dark vermilion sepals and crimson petals; and F. globosa splendens, very large, but wanting in richness of colour, from F. G. Cox, Esq. Two seedlings were sent by J. Wells, Esq., jun., of Bromley, but they are too much in the style of our old varieties. Some prettily spotted varieties of Digitalis came from Mr. Cooper, Paragon Nursery, Brixton-Hill.

In Carnations the first prize was awarded to Mr. Norman, for Prince Albert, Jones's Brilliant, 47, Count Paulina, Calcutt's Queen Victoria, Martin's Vanguard, Mix's Lady Chetwynd, Flora's Garland, Hogg's Epaminondas, Ely's Lady Gardner, Barnard's Duke of Roxburg, Ely's Earl of Beauty of Woodhouse, Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire, Wood's William IV., Wildman's Buonaparte, Seedling, Knot's Alfred the Great, Marquis of Chandos, Brutus, Ely's Colonel Wainman, Wood's Rosabella, Ely's Mrs. Brand. The second prize was given to Mr. Ward, of Woolwich; his stand consisted of Ely's Duke of Bedford, Wilson's Harriet, Count Paulina, Strong's King, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, Franklin's Dr. Franklin, Cartwright's Rainbow, Wilson's William, Puxley's Prince Albert, Smith's Duke of Wellington, Mansley's Bonny Bess, Willmer's Solander, Addenbroke's Lydia, Puxley's Queen, Smith's Marquis of Chandos, French's Duke of Kent, Ely's Lady Ely, Hall's Prince Albert, 84, Queen of Sheba, Dalton's Lancashire Lass, Willmer's Conquering Hero, and Beauty of Bradley. The third prize was awarded to Mr. Willmer, for Smith's Duke of Wellington, Tally-ho, Martin's High Sheriff, Ely's Mango, Eason's Eclipse, Stud's Alfred the Great, Wild's Standard, Jaque's Georgiana, Hall's Prince Albert, Wood's William IV., Toon's Princess Victoria, Ely's Regulus, Bate's Sir J. Plaston, Wilson's Harriet, Seedling, Ely's Duke of Bedford, Snook's Defiance, Willmer's Duchess of Kent, Eason's Elizabeth, Hepworth's Leader, Lady of the Lake, Parker's Sophia, Maund's Rowton, Willmer's Endymion.

For Picotees, Mr. Ward, of Woolwich, received the first prize for Giddens's Diana, Crask's Queen Victoria, Sharp's Hector, Martin's Union, Lady Chesterfield, Willmer's Miss Browning, Nulli Secundus, Cousins's Seedling, Willmer's Queen, Sharp's Criterion, Wilson's Fanny Irby, Wain's Queen Victoria, Bunkler's Hope, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Wood's Alicia, Lady Flora, Garrat's Lady Dacre, Sharp's Duke of Wellington, Miss Willoughby, Lad's St. Maur, Giddens's Teaser, Wood's Agrippina, Kirtland's Princess Augusta, Giddens's Vespasian. 2d prize, Mr. Norman, of Woolwich, for Giddens's Beauty of Hemmingford, Seedling, Queen of Violets, Duke of Cambridge, Miss Browning, Stanton's Seedling, Crask's Queen Victoria, Giddens's Diana, Lady Chesterfield, Mrs. Brown, Nottingham Hero, Criterion, Gem, Agrippina, John's Prince Albert, Sykes' Eliza, Belle of the Village, Harlequin, Luff's Seedling, Lady Dacre, 60, Giddens's Diana and Vespasian. 3d prize to Mr. Willmer, King's Road, Chelsea, for Giddens's Susan, Isabella, Giddens's Duchess of Kent, Sharp's Hector, Stella, Giddens's Lovely Ann, Willmer's Queen Victoria, Moonraker, Giddens's Bleda, Crask's Queen Victoria, Fair Maid of Perth, Wood's Lady Hussey, Soon's Prince Albert, Jenny Jones, Lady Wynford, Wilson's Pluperfect, Wain's Victoria, Annesley's Plenipo, Foden's Matilda, Wood's Lord Hitchenbrook, Willmer's Charon, Agnes, and 35, and Sharp's Cocked Hat.

SEEDLINGS:—There were but few Seedling Pelargoniums exhibited, and one only selected for a prize; this was *Pamplin's Lord Nelson*, a variety very much in the way of the Queen of the Fairies; the flower expands more freely, but the top petals are not so bright. Seedling Fuchsias from Mr. Smith, of Dalston, of which reflexæ and expansa were selected for prizes, the former variety having large flowers with the sepals turning up, and exposing the whole of the corolla, which is of a rosy purple; the latter variety has smaller and shorter flowers, with the sepals standing out horizontally; the corolla is large, and expands also, of a rosy purple colour. Another variety named coccinea vera, a slight improvement upon Cormackii, was also recommended for a prize. A seedling Verbena, named excelsa, having very large and deep rose-coloured flowers, was also selected for a prize.

An interesting collection of British Ferns was shown by Mr. Wood, of Norwood. Dried specimens of the native Ferns of Madeira, neatly arranged, were exhibited by H. Webb, Esq., of Clapham, who also contributed an extensive assortment of Agricultural Grasses. Collections of the latter were also sent by Mr. T. Moore, Mr. Coates, of Norwood, and Mr. Turner, of Portland Town.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT DERBY.

WE make the following extracts from speeches reported in the *Derbyshire Chronicle* to have been given at the dinners on the late great occasion, as conveying the sentiments of important persons upon important subjects relating to Agriculture:

"The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE said — In his opinion, such a Society was not only useful and calculated to produce the most beneficial results, but an honour to the country which originated it. It would advance the knowledge of science, and in dispelling ignorance and self-conceit, it had a tendency to unite all classes in harmony and good-will towards each other. It enables the man with little wealth, who may have an ardent desire for improvement, to contend with those in more affluent circumstances, and conduces to the mutual advantage of all. From the principles it inculcates the labourer will learn to set a proper value on industry and sobriety, and will have opened before him a career of usefulness in the condition of life in which it is his lot to be placed. He knew of no means so certain to increase the prosperity of Agricultural labourers, while at the same time it would conduce in an equal degree to the interests of those they serve.

"The DUKE OF RICHMOND congratulated the Society on the splendid show of implements, and upon the prosperity of this great Association. So long as the Society was supported by men of science and practical farmers, they might rely on its increasing in importance and usefulness yearly. Ingratitude could never be charged against the farmers of England. He was persuaded that Agriculture and manufactures were connected by common interest, and that they could not be severed without detriment to both. He would venture to say that they ought all to feel indebted to the founders of the noble Society whose anniversary they had been that day celebrating; but he would venture also to say the Society never would have been formed had not the farmers of England established local societies amongst themselves; these had connected them in friendly and social intercourse in the same honourable cause; and in doing so, had cemented that bond of union which now embraced the owners and occupiers of land throughout the whole country. He could assure them that to meet them on such occasions afforded him one of the greatest pleasures of his life, and in his conscience he believed these meetings to be of the greatest importance to the country at large. They had led to the reward of meritorious labourers, to whom the farmers had shown gratitude for long services, and their desire to better their condition. They had done more in leading to discussion and experiments advantageous to Agriculture, and they had removed much local prejudice that was a bar to improvement. He begged to propose a toast, and there was no man who called himself a farmer that would not respond to it, for it was their interest as well as their duty to promote the welfare of the class of men to whom he alluded—the labourers of England. When Agriculture prospered, the Agricultural labourer would also prosper.

"The MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON said, the science of Agri-

culture was connected with every art: and after all, what was the breeding of cattle but a branch of animal physiology, and the growth of corn but a branch of the science of botany? Meetings like this were calculated to produce the best results; they would incite to a jealous rivalry, and thus lead to very beneficial discoveries.

"The Earl of Hardwicke said the time was come which called imperatively upon them to turn their attention to the farm labourer, and he was happy to inform them that the Society was fully alive to the importance of the subject, and he had no doubt the result would be highly satisfactory. Depend upon it the farm which was the best cultivated diffused the greatest degree of happiness to the surrounding labourers. He would ask them to accept that as a maxim—to repeat it at home, and let the mind absorb that which repetition always produces from the certainty that it is true. If the Society succeeds in that one axiom being believed and maintained, it has done its work—it has peculiarly done it in the state of England. He urged his brother farmers to be up and doing. He had succeeded by dint of attention and perseverance, in doubling the produce of his farm in 15 years. How? By dibbling the ditches, by draining the land, and by using the straw out of the farm-yard. He coincided most fully in Mr. Colman's observations relative to the necessity of improving the condition of that class of the population by which they, as agriculturists, mainly existed — the labourers; and he hoped the Society would turn its attention in that direction. The value of the competitors for cattle could not be lightly estimated in any country, much less in a country whose population was increasing year by year—ay, day by day, at the ratio of 1000. Such men must be looked up to as patterns and examples worthy of imitation by the industrious yeomen of England. He had heard it asserted that the introduction of machinery into Agricultural pursuits in this manner was prejudicial to the labouring classes. Now he utterly denied the truth of this, and asserted that the very opposite was the fact. The progress of steam and machinery could not be impeded—it could not be stayed; and the best way, therefore, to act was, to see how it can be best made use of in the manner in which it was evidently designed by the Great Creator of all. Would any one venture to tell him that the introduction of the drill had injured the labourer—had it not, on the contrary, vastly increased the amount of his labour by giving him employment in cleaning the land? and the same would be the case with the steam-thrashing machine, which would do away with the use of horses, and so give increased manual employment. Had the spinning-jenny, he would ask, done away with the employment of the working classes? The existence of such towns as Derby was an answer to the question. They had heard, alas! of some portions of the working classes who were out of employment; but though this was to be lamented, how small was their number when compared with the vast numbers who had occupation afforded to them by means of the steam-engine and spinning-jenny! Again he repeated, that such was the power of the steam-engine and machinery, that their progress could not be stayed; and, before he sat down, he must say that every improvement in Agricultural machinery tended to increase the amount of manual labour. There was not a greater fallacy than the idea that the employment of machinery threw manual labour out of the field. He recollected reading in a report of a former meeting of this Society, a speech of Mr. Pusey's, wherein that gentleman enlightened the company by a statement relative to agricultural notions in former days. One of the most ingenious contrivances of the young agriculturists of other days was the anointing the horns of the young heifer to increase their growth; so that the merits of the heifer were judged by the length and breadth of its horns, and not by the quality of its flesh. But a great revolution had since taken place in Agriculture. The quality and breed of the animal were now the points on which men's judgment were exercised, and he thought the thanks of the Society were eminently due to those Yeomen who gave up their time and attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle. He was happy to say that by the exertions of these men, Agriculture was receiving a lasting benefit. He was persuaded there was a spirit of activity abroad in relation to the breed of superior stock, and that the ultimate results would be highly satisfactory. In proposing the health of the successful Competitors in Implements, he congratulated the meeting on the show of the present year, which he would unhesitatingly affirm, had never been surpassed in the world. The number of different implements was wonderful, and they were offered to the Agriculturist at marvellously low prices; and those were surely circumstances which were deserving of their congratulation. It was a matter of congratulation also that this meeting had taken place in the town of Derby, for it had thus formed a connecting link between the two great interests in the State, and at once conveyed to the minds of all, the fact of the close connexion which existed between the two.

"Mr. E. Strutt, M.P. for Derby, was glad that the meeting took place in a town which, like Derby, was connected with both Manufactures and Agriculture, because it gave those who, like himself, were connected with the Manufactures, an opportunity of expressing the deep interest they felt in the progress and welfare of Agriculture, and of stating their conviction that whatever increased the productive industry of any of the great employments of the country, must have a beneficial influence upon the welfare of the whole people. No one could have attended the present meeting without being struck with the importance of its proceedings upon the Agriculture of the country, by bringing together the practical men from all parts, and making them return home with a determination to increase their efforts for the improvement of the science of Agriculture. Till of late years it was supposed that Agriculture was wholly unconnected with science and art; but the contrary was now known to be the case; and—were other proof wanting—the magnificent collection of implements they had witnessed that day was alone sufficient.

"Mr. Colman, an American gentlemen, said—Persons might do without lawyers and doctors, and even preachers, if every one would take proper care of his health, conduct, and conscience; and they could do without soldiers, if every one would act upon the golden rule, 'Do unto others as you would be done by;' but he could not conceive how they could do without Agriculture. While, however, they were making all these improvements in implements, modes of culture, and the rearing of animals, he hoped they would not forget the labourers—those by whose means they were enabled to accumulate wealth, but would endeavour to improve their condition as much as possible."

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The Exhibitions of this Society have, for the present season, been confined to class-showing, and that for Carnations and Picotees took place on Tuesday last. The blooms were not generally good, but some few of decided superiority were produced, particularly Nix's Lady Chetwynd, *Purple fluke*; Mansley's Robert Burns, *Crimson Bizarre*; Sharp's Gem, *light-edged Red Picotee*; and John's Prince Albert, *Purple*. Amongst the Seedlings there were several very good second-class flowers, but none that were considered of sufficient excellence to place in the first class; the only one, Ward's Henry Ward, a *Crimson Bizarre*, upon which there could be any doubt, not being sufficiently expanded to judge of its general form.

The following prizes were awarded:—Amateurs, Carnations:—*Scarlet Bizarre*, Mr. Holiday, (Martin's Splend d). *Crimson Bizarres*, do. (Cartwright's Rainbow). *Scarlet Flakes*, 1, Mr. Wildman (Maude's Rowton); 2, Mr. Holiday, (Chadwick's Brilliant). *Purple Fluke*, Mr. Holiday, (Milwood's Premier); 2, (Ely's Mango). Nurserymen.—*Scarlet Bizarre*, 1, Mr. Bates, of Oxford, (Colcut's Brutus); 2, Mr. Orson, (Martin's Splendid). *Crimson Bizarre*, 1, Mr. Norman, (Mansley's Robert Burns); 2, Mr. Orson, (Ely's Duke of Bedford). *Scarlet Flakes*, 1, Mr. Norman, (Jones's Brilliant); 2, Mr. Orson, (Milwood's Donna Maria. *Rose Flake*, 1, Mr. Orson, (Hoyles's Bee's Wing); 2, Mr. Norman, (Ely's Lady Gardner). *Purple Flakes*, Mr. Norman, (Nix's Lady Chetwynd); 2, Mr. Bates, (Martin's President).

Picotees: (Amateurs), *Light Red*, Mr. Holiday, Holiday's, Henrietta; *Light Purple*, Mr. Holiday, Holiday's Princess Royal. *Heavy Purple*, Mr. Holiday, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge. (Nurserymen), *Light Red*, 1, Mr. Norman, Sharp's Gem; 2, Mr. Orson, Wood's Queen Victoria; *Heavy Red*, 1. Mr. Norman, Burroughs' Mrs. Bevan. *Light Purple*, 1, Mr. Norman, John's Prince Albert; 2, Mr. Bates, do. *Heavy Purple*, 1, Mr. Orson, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge; 2, Mr. Norman, Burroughs' Lady Douro. *Seedling Picotees*, 3 blooms each, 2d class prizes: 1, Mr. Holiday, Henrietta, (1841); 2, Mr. Orson, Miss Mary, (1842); 3, Mr. Holiday, Princess Royal, (1841). *Seedling Carnations*, 3 blooms each: Ward's Henry Ward, C.B., (1842); Orson's Candidate, S.B., (1842.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gooseberry Caterpillars.—Mr. D. Baillie, a Scotch gardener, having observed that this pest was seldom seen near Whin or Broom plants, chopped and bruised a sheetful of the shoots of the Whin, and boiled them in about 42 gallons of water until the liquor became a strong decoction. Upon distributing this fluid over 430 Gooseberry bushes, most of the insects were immediately destroyed; a few attempted again to ascend the bushes, but were completely killed by a second dose.—*From Blackwood's Journal of Agriculture.*

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations by Joseph Milligan, Esq., at the Van Diemen's Land Company's Establishment, Hampshire Hills, V.D.L. Lat. S. 41° 18'; Long. E. 145° 55'. Elevation above the Sea Level, 1340 feet.

1835

	For the year 1835	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Barometer. Maximum altitude.	28·98	28·74	28·30	28·86	28·93	28·85	28·98	29·09	28·88	28·90	28·92	28·98	28·81
Barometer. Minimum altitude.	27·61	28·02	28·12	28·20	28·03	28·02	27·79	27·94	27·79	27·73	27·98	27·98	27·97
Barometer. Mean altitude 10 P.M.	28·40	28·49	28·40	28·50	28·66	28·63	28·54	28·51	28·43	28·42	28·54	28·54	28·52
Barometer. Ditto 6 A.M.	28·47	28·47	28·41	28·50	28·61	28·60	28·55	28·55	28·41	28·40	28·49	28·47	28·46
Barometer. Ditto 2 P.M.	28·47	28·47	28·40	28·49	28·60	28·64	28·53	28·54	28·43	28·38	28·47	28·46	28·51
Barometer. Mean daily altitude.	28·44	28·47	28·40	28·50	28·63	28·62	28·54	28·53	28·42	28·40	28·50	28·49	28·49
Barometer. Mean range in the night.	·045	·045	·031	·031	·089	·084	·066	·066	·055	·119	·123	·004	·073
Barometer. Ditto in the day.	·099	·099	·084	·093	·111	·111	·102	·093	·107	·119	·123	·004	·073
Barometer. Maximum range in any 24 hours.	·31	·39	·30	·39	·63	·44	·43	·47	·42	·43	·32	·44	·36
Weather. Number of nights clear.	142	84	132	7	8	17	11	16	10	12	16	11	13
Weather. Ditto cloudy.	84	13	11	7	8	6	9	8	12	8	8	9	11
Weather. Ditto rain.	135	11	9	14	8	7	10	6	8	10	8	10	10
Weather. Ditto snow.	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Winds. 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. Ditto calm to very light.	46	5	1	3	6	3	4	5	4	6	4	3	3
Winds. 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. Ditto light.	124	8	16	13	19	14	11	10	10	9	13	10	14
Winds. 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. Ditto moderate.	113	16	8	11	7	10	14	10	10	6	11	14	10
Winds. 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. Do. fresh or squally.	89	8	11	3	10	7	4	10	7	12	6	3	4
Winds. 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. Do. variable or calm.	46	3	2	3	3	2	4	2	2	1	2	2	2
Winds. 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. Ditto north to west.	69	6	3	3	3	2	6	5	4	5	2	4	4
Winds. 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. Ditto west to south.	162	18	7	16	2	16	12	15	12	10	16	13	13
Winds. 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. Ditto south to east.	26	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	6	2	1	2
Winds. 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. Ditto east to north.	92	5	8	2	7	6	2	6	4	9	6	8	8
Rain. Night. Maximum fall.	2·00	·44	·16	·98	·80	·57	·79	·60	4·22	4·86	1·46	·22	·16
Rain. Night. Total.	32·07	1·06	·86	2·43	1·96	3·45	4·06	4·81	1·00	1·43	·54	·64	·34
Rain. Day. Maximum fall.	1·55	·85	·17	·70	·54	·73	1·43	1·00	·31	·90	·13	·13	·83
Rain. Day. Total.	25·95	1·46	1·13	2·14	·88	2·75	4·45	4·50	1·25	4·76	2·92	·99	·76
Rain. Maximum in any 24 hours.	2·14	1·29	·60	2·83	1·63	2·21	2·00	1·98	·82	4·64	1·90	1·35	·39
Rain. Total during the month.	58·02	2·57	1·99	5·20	2·83	5·21	8·51	9·31	2·57	9·98	7·78	3·13	1·10
Thermometer. Maximum altitude.	83	75	83	70	70	61	57	57	55	57	69	70	76
Thermometer. Minimum altitude.	32·39	32	40	29	30	29	32	32	34	25	33	31	40
Thermometer. Max. range in any 24 hrs.	39	32	39	33	30	32	25	22	26	25	33	40	36
Thermometer. Minimum ditto.	3	5	6	3	4	4	5	5	3	5	3	5	4
Thermometer. Mean ditto.	31·157	19 52	14·92	12·97	14·61	11·97	12 05	12 43	14·87	17·07	16·23	17·07	16·17
Thermometer. Mean diurnal temperature from a series of observations.	47·48	51·74	60·04	52 2 2	48 5 5	43 87	40 0 6	38 84	42 99	45 97	50 16	54 17	

—*From the Tasmanian Journal.*

Medical Properties of Roots and Leaves.—At a recent meeting of the Medico-Botanical Society, Dr. Houlton observed that he is of opinion that all true roots of herbaceous plants should be dried in their entire state; and that probably bulbs and corms might be dried in the same way, if the rudiments of the new plants with which they are furnished be first removed. When roots are thus dried, their juices are not exposed to the action of the atmosphere, which is the case when they are previously sliced; and, for the same reason, Dr. Houlton employs the carefully dried and pulverised medicinal leaf in preference to extracts prepared from it. The leaves should be kept in a well-stoppered bottle, and secluded from the light, and only powdered in small quantities at a time, according to the consumption of the practice.—*From the Athenæum.*

Sale of Orchidaceous Plants, &c.—At the recent sale of plants from Guatemala, Australia, and New Zealand, which took place at Messrs. Stevens's on the 18th, the following were the prices of the principal lots:—Dendróbium Kingianum, a new species, with pink flowers, sold for 4*l.* 10*s.*; several specimens of Sobrália macrantha, respectively, for 26*l.* 5*s.*, 8*l.* 10*s.*, 7*l.*, and 6*l.* 6*s.*; an Evelyna, for 6*l.*; and Barkéria spectábilis, for 6*l.* A fine specimen of Cattleya Skinneri realised 4*l.*; Epidendrum macrochilum, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Lycaste Skinneri, 4*l.*; and Epidendrum Stamfordianum, 4*l.* 10*s.* A new species of Araucaria, from New South Wales, was bought in for 20 guineas; as was also an extraordinary plant of Acróstichum grande, for 10 guineas. The new species of Earina sold for 2*l.* 8*s.*, and a new species of Jasminum for 1*l.* 18*s.* Of three species of Clematis, from New Zealand, one sold for 1*l.* 6*s.*, another for 1*l.* 2*s.*, and a third fetched 1*l.* 12*s.* The highest price given for Dacrydium Mai, the plants being very small, was 1*l.* 6*s.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Veitch's Nursery, Exeter.—This nursery, which is nearly new,—Messrs. Veitch having removed from their old nursery at Killerton, and formed this one from Grass fields within the last 10 years,—comprises 40 acres, seven of which are a good heath soil, peculiarly adapted for the growth of American plants; the remainder is a fine rich loam. It is ornamented with ponds, fountains, rock-work, rustic seats, &c.; and in front of the houses is a Pinetum, on Grass, which includes nearly all the hardy Coniferæ at present in the country. The Plant department comprises separate houses for the growth of Orchidaceous plants, stove plants, Ericas, New Holland plants, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Pine plants, &c. &c. One house is devoted solely to the cultivation of all the new plants raised from imported seeds, and in it are some beautiful and rare species, many of which have not yet bloomed. The following, which were sent from South America by their collector, have already flowered, and most of them have been figured in the leading Botanical periodicals, viz.:—

Alstrœméria nemorosa,	Manéttia bicolor,
Begónia coccínea,	Passiflora actínia,
Echites splendens,	Rondelétia longiflora,
,, atropurpúrea,	Stigmaphyllon ciliatum,
,, hirsuta,	,, heterophyllum
Gesnera polyantha,	Siphocámpylus duplo-serratus,
Gloxínia macrophylla variegata,	Tropæ'olum azureum, &c. &c.
Hypocyrta strigillosa,	

From the same source a large supply of the seeds of Araucária imbricata has also been received, from which many thousands of plants have been raised.

Reviews.

Lees' Botany of the Malvern Hills is a good specimen of the manner in which local floras may be rendered interesting to others than the residents on the spot, for whom such books are principally intended. It opens with a few pages of well-written introductory matter from which we glean the following scrap relating to the general appearance of the district:—

"General Appearance and Aspect of the Hills.—From the period when the vicinity of Malvern was 'a wilderness, thick set with trees,' above whose solemn umbrage the Bald Hill (for such is the derivation of the conjoined British words *Moel Wern*) must have peered with fine effect, charming the Saxon monks to its peaceful solitudes, down to the present day, these eminences have never wanted visitants or admirers. Whether the ancient Britons or the conquering Romans did more than form and occupy the noble fortress on the Herefordshire Beacon, it may be difficult to say;* but the monks of the two priories of Great and Little Malvern at all events sanctified the salubrious waters of the hills, by giving the name of the Holy Well to one spring, and dedicating the other to St. Anne. We may rest assured, therefore, that whatever interest the saints may have taken in the matter, something was known of the curative qualities of pure spring-water, even in those comparatively unpolished times. The monks of Great Malvern, however, not satisfied with the attractions of the scenery and the health-restoring spring of St. Anne, superadded thereto the potent spell of superstition, having within their Abbey Church a highly venerated image or shrine, which was so much resorted to, that it is especially denounced by Bishop Latimer, in his stern but quaint sermons.†

"Camden remarks, that the Malvern Hills seem to rise 'like stairs one above another;' and this homely simile is very apt, when the hills are viewed near or somewhat north of Worcester, when from the lowest southern hill there appears a gradual rise from south to north, the apices of the Worcestershire Beacon and North Hill terminating the view. This stair-like aspect is not, however, so obvious when the hills are viewed farther south, as then the broad mass of the Herefordshire Beacon is brought into view, and this noble hill then appears to rise in the centre of the chain, its subject heights undulating from it on either hand. The best view of the entire chain is that, perhaps, obtainable from the escarpment of the Cotswolds, near Cheltenham, or from Bredon

* I have a silver coin of Vespasian, found in a hole excavated by sheep on the Worcestershire Beacon, where, perhaps, more lie still concealed.

† Latimer's Sermons, preached before King Edward VI. 4to.

Hill, near Pershore. The entire length of the hills, from north to south, rather exceeds nine miles; the breadth is variable, at the utmost scarcely exceeding a mile, and this only occurring at the gorge, where the Herefordshire Beacon boldly falls back to the westward, near Little Malvern.

"Three transverse and one lateral valley perforate the hills, and at these points the most craggy aspect of the chain might be expected to present itself; but this is scarcely the case, as the gradual slope of the hills even in these passes, from the friable nature of the rocks, prevents that stern rigidity of feature which would be evident with less disintegrating materials. The pass of the Ledbury road, however, between Little Malvern and '*the Winds' Point*,' exhibits a fine view of the Herefordshire Beacon. Besides these vallies that break entirely through the chain, numerous ravines stretch up the sides of the hills, exposing many bare masses of rock, especially in what is called 'the Winding Valley,' between the Worcestershire Beacon and the North Hill, and the Stony Glen, between the North and End Hills. These are some of the best stations to find plants upon the hills. The only lateral valley between two parallel spurs of the chain occurs at the smaller camp, south of the Herefordshire Beacon, where the westernmost height, called Midsummer Hill, forms the highest ground of the fortification; the eastern height, which is included in the entrenchment, is called Holly-bush Hill. This is a good locality for cryptogamous plants."

The Muck Manual. By F. Falkner, Esq. Murray. 12mo.

OF all the subjects connected with Farming that of manure is beyond all comparison the most important next to draining, which is, indeed, in many cases, even second to it. As concerns Gardening, it is also the great field in which the most multiplied and varied experiments are required. We therefore hail with pleasure all practical, and most speculative, essays relating to it. It is for that reason that we have allowed it already to occupy so prominent a place in our columns, and that we have no intention whatever of letting the subject sleep. For the present, however, it is desirable to pause awhile, until the experiments of the season shall have been brought to a head; and as indicating the present views of observant persons this book of Mr. Falkner's will be found useful. It gives a succinct account of the manner in which animal and vegetable manures are best prepared, preserved, and applied; and of the action of the more common mineral and artificial manures now being so extensively employed. In addition to which, the introductory matter gives a brief sketch of the nature and properties of some of the chemical elements which give manure its value. The author very properly insists upon the paramount importance of home-made dung, in which we entirely agree with him, as we have repeatedly stated on former occasions; and although we cannot concur in all his views as to the means of rendering that great mine of wealth most productive—especially when (p. 127) he recommends that no dung should be allowed to ferment until a few weeks before it is put into the soil, and then only in a slight degree—yet the mere fact that the paramount value of home-made dung *is* strongly insisted upon is an excellent feature.

We have no space for a detailed criticism of this work, and shall therefore only quote a passage relating to the indiscriminate use of simple manures, to the good sense of which we would particularly direct the consideration of our agricultural readers.

"Without knowing of what his (the farmer's) plants are formed—that many different substances are required for their nourishment, and that the presence of all those substances is requisite to the *fulfilment of the condition of their growth*—he applies one substance only, an individual salt; and if it *happens* to be the very substance that was wanted to fulfil the conditions of fertility, he gets a crop. Encouraged by this success, the same salt is applied to another field, with the full confidence that it will produce a similar effect. In this instance, however, to the great surprise and disappointment of the farmer, it proves an entire failure. Induced by the success of the first application, other persons try the same salt, some with entire success, others with partial benefit; but the greater number generally without any perceptible advantage. Further experience of this kind plainly proves that there is no dependence to be placed upon this particular salt, and it is ultimately abandoned. Such has been the fate of several different salts in succession; and thus common salt, gypsum, carbonate of soda, nitrate of soda, and nitrate of potash, have each had their periods of favour and disrepute. A few successful experiments with a particular salt have led to an extensive application of it, and to consequent great loss and disappointment."

The American Agriculturist. New York. Wiley and Putnam.

THIS is an American periodical, occupied with Agricultural and Horticultural subjects. As far as we can judge from the Numbers before us, it appears to contain some useful information, although, of course, less important to England than to the United States, in consequence of the wide difference in their climate. It is illustrated with wood-cuts of Plants and Cattle, and is worth the having of those who wish to know what their brother farmers are about on the other side of the Atlantic.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

THE summer climbing Roses, such as Ayrshire, Boursault, Banksian, and many of the evergreen and multiflora divisions, are now fading off for the season, leaving blanks in the Rosary, and along the arcades and pillars of Roses, walls, banks, &c. which will not be filled up again in many places till next June. Twenty years ago this would have been thought of little consequence; but in these days we are so accustomed to a rich display of autumnal Roses that from May to November the "Rosary" is expected to exhibit a perpetual succession of bloom. How to effect this is the object of my remarks this week. We cannot possibly do away with our beautiful summer garlands without losing the best feature of our flower-gardens; we must therefore endeavour to clothe our summer climbers by budding on them autumnal flowering Roses, using those only that are of a dwarfish, compact habit, so that they may not interfere with the free habits of their foster parents, so to speak. Hybrid Perpetuals and Chinas are best suited for this work, unless, indeed, your climbing Roses are against walls with favourable aspects, when you may employ the *dwarf* Bourbons and a few of the tea-scented kinds, instead of the Chinas. The prevailing tint in summer climbers is whitish, and as some of the sorts to be budded on them may be expected to flower occasionally at the same time with them, it may be as well to make use of higher-coloured varieties; but individual taste will determine this. A few whites would relieve the other colours in the autumn. Among the Chinas, perhaps the best whites for this purpose are Clara Sylvain and Infidelité de Lisette, to which you may add Camellia blanc, or any other white sort you may already possess. Among the higher colours in the section of Chinas there is great room for choice, but private gardeners can hardly be expected to know all the best sorts. Until you find a better list, take the following: Paris, Saint Pern, Cramoisie supérieure, Henry V., Baron de Laage, Camoens, Abbé Mioland, and Fabvier. All these are very fine, and as China Roses are not so particular about the kind of stock they are on as many of the Perpetuals, they had better be wrought on the Ayrshire Roses, while the hybrid Perpetuals should be budded on the Boursault and Banksian. The dwarf Bourbons should also be worked on the freer kinds, and being more tender than the Chinas and Perpetuals, should have the more favourable situations. Any one having a large Banksian Rose against a house or south wall, may easily establish a selection of Bourbon and Tea-scented Roses on it, and in hard winters these could be saved by covering them over with mats. None of the Tea and few of the dwarf Bourbons do well on their own roots in our climate. There are few good white Roses among the Bourbons; perhaps Julie à Joynes and Acidalie are the two best of this colour, while there is no want of good sorts with rose, red, and crimson colours. Among the old Perpetuals the Crimson or La Perpetuelle is the best; and William Jesse is perhaps the best among the newest ones, but in this class the difficulty is to pick out a bad one; they are all good.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Besides the routine of watering and giving air, the chief attention must now be turned towards your fine succession plants; and those of them that are to fruit next May cannot now be too soon potted, taking the strongest and best-rooted plants for the first day's potting; the smaller plants will come in better by-and-by. Many good growers use disproportionately large pots for a few of their best plants at this time, and do not fill them quite up at first. Pines of all ages are potted deeper than other plants, as they root from the collar of the plant, near the surface; and whenever a new shift is given them they are kept more close for about three weeks, to induce them to throw out fresh roots in the new soil.

VINERY.—The houses that have now done bearing ought to have a good syringing morning and night, and to have the atmosphere kept rather moist about them, as long as the leaves are green; but they must not be kept close under this treatment, for fear of inducing another growth. The late Vineries, on the other hand, should be kept rather close at present; that is, give them air early in the morning, and shut them up between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, till all your berries are full swelled; then the natural heat of the season ought to be warm enough to colour them slowly, and if it is not you must use fires early in the autumn; but this is seldom wanted when they are properly managed.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Late houses now in bearing cannot have too much air given them in the daytime, but the lights should be well drawn up towards night, to prevent the night dews from affecting the fruit, as the Peach is sooner spoiled by damp than any other fruit we grow. The earliest house may have the lights down now day and night, but the season is too unfavourable to allow the glass to be entirely removed yet. Give the trees a good sprinkling all over the leaves every afternoon, but after this they do not require any water at the roots; indeed, if the autumn rains could be kept off the early Peach borders, it would be in favour of the trees, as, after this cold summer, if we should get a dripping, warm autumn it would induce another growth, which had better be reserved till next forcing time.

MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.—I do not hear much about the flavour of Melons being deficient this year, and my own plants, as well as all I have seen this season, appear in better health than is usual in the height of summer, from which we might infer that a slight shade in very hot clear weather is beneficial, as it certainly is natural to them. Our men have been turning the linings as regular all this summer as we do in spring; but whatever the season is, I believe a constant bottom-heat of about 90° is essential to the well-being of the Melon in all its stages. The only difficulty we have with those we grow on the "tank system," is to know how to dispose of their large crops. The ridged Cucumbers and Tomatoes ought to be kept very thin of shoots, and be well trained out; this season they need all the assistance you can give them.

Out-door Department.

In the Kitchen-garden there is less reason to complain this year than in the Flower-garden. Peas and Beans came up with enormous length of stalks, but there were immense crops upon them. Onions are a good crop in most places. Carrots, Beet, and the lighter crops look as well as one could wish, and the late rains have come in time for the late-planted Broccoli and Cauliflowers, &c. The succession crops are now mostly confined to salad plants, such as Endive, which should be planted out in succession once about every three weeks. Lettuces and small salads as usual; only as the Lettuces do not run to seed in autumn you may sow more of them now at a time than could be done for summer supply without waste.

CELERY.—This is a thirsty plant, and like the Asparagus, delights in the richest liquid manure after it has fairly begun to grow. Never put off earthing up the earlier rows too long; rather the other way—often and but little at a time—indeed, those who prefer earthing up their main crops in succession, instead of altogether at once, should also bear this in mind.

CABBAGES.—If your first sowing for the early spring supply is not yet in the ground, there is no time to spare;—what is nicer than a young early Cabbage?

PEAS.—If we should be scarce of rain give regular waterings to the two last sowings of these; it will enable them to carry good late serviceable crops.

ORCHARD.—The principal work here is to guard the crops from birds and insects, and to keep the trees clean and clear of superfluous shoots. As there is little chance of a crop of out-door Grapes this year, the bunches had better be cut off, except a few on the strongest branches, but do not neglect to train and regulate the Vines as usual.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Few stove-plants will require potting after this time, unless it be newly propagated ones, which must be hastened through their nursery stages with all possible speed. Any little plants that are difficult to preserve in winter should be kept rather dry from this time to harden their growth; and also, if practicable, cuttings of them should be put in. There are many plants that will stand over the winter if stinted in the cutting-pots, and placed near the glass on shelves, when the old plants can hardly be kept by the greatest care. Give more air and less water to stove-plants in general, after this time; this will harden them and prepare them for another long winter.

GREENHOUSE.—If you see well to the watering and staking of those plants in the open air, and that they are not too much crowded together, nor too much shaded by trees or buildings, it is all you can do for them: presuming that all your best specimens and delicate plants that are not in flower in the conservatory are luxuriating under the cool refreshing shelter of your cold pits, where not a leaf or bud is seen out of place, and where the slight sprinklings from the hand-syringe in the evenings supply the place of the absent night dews, and the thin calico frames ward off the fierceness of the sun when he occasionally breaks forth in his strength.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—Since I wrote the last Calendar I have had another opportunity of seeing many of the public and private gardens round London. A provincial will always see and hear many things about the culture and propagation of plants, and the introduction of new ones to improve his knowledge when he goes to London; but flower-gardening is much better carried out in the provinces. The foolishness of discarding the finer annuals that flower from the middle of April to the end of June was never more apparent than in the London flower-gardens this season. I have in the middle of this month seen fancy-cut flower-beds on beautiful velvety turf, and large beds too, with one-half of the plants in them dead and the other half neither dead nor alive. There will be plenty of time, however, to discuss this subject hereafter. I will only remark at present that we must turn over a new leaf in propagating, storing, and planting, or sowing flower garden plants. This and the two preceding seasons have been unfavourable to flower-gardening in three different ways; these difficulties, with an extensive field of operations here, have suggested to me several plans which may be useful to others.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending July 20, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

July.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	14	30 059	30.048	76	53	64 5	N.E.	
Saturday	15	30 117	30 048	77	56	66.5	S.W.	
Sunday	16	30 034	30.191	80	58	69 0	W.	
Monday	17	30.242	30.143	81	57	69.0	W.	
Tuesday	18	29 975	29 784	75	49	62.0	S.W.	.59
Wednesday	19	29 758	29 709	68	44	56 0	W.	.02
Thursday	20	29 756	29.690	63	54	61.0	S.W.	.01
Average		29.991	29 844	75 0	53.0	64.0		.53

July 14. Densely overcast; very fine; cloudy.
15. Very fine throughout.
16. Light hazy clouds; exceedingly fine; cloudy.
17. Very fine; hot and dry; cloudy.
18. Very fine, with light clouds; constant rain commenced 3 p.m.; heavy towards night.
19. Very fine; cloudless; densely clouded at noon; clear at night.
20. Very fine; dense dark clouds at 1 p.m.; slight shower; overcast dusky sky.

Mean temperature of the week 1°. above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending July 29, 1843.

July.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 23	71.6	53.1	62 3	7	0.40 in.	1	2	2	—	1	3	4	4
Mon. 24	72.8	53.1	63.0	4	1.03	1	5	2	1	2	4	1	2
Tues. 25	74 5	51.6	63 0	3	0.22	2	3	2	—	—	2	7	1
Wed. 26	73.8	52 1	63 0	7	0.70	1	1	3	1	2	5	3	1
Thurs. 27	75 1	51.3	63.2	4	0.56	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	2
Fri. 28	77.2	53 5	65.4	8	0 32	1	1	2	2	1	6	2	2
Sat. 29	74 3	51 7	63.0	9	1 31	1	1	4	—	2	5	2	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 29th, in 1833—thermometer 91°; and the lowest on the 27th in 1839, and 23d, 1842—thermometer 42°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending July 21, 1843.

THE market has been well supplied with both fruit and vegetables during the past week. Pines are plentiful, and a trifle cheaper; amongst them are fair specimens of the Montserrat and Enville. Black Hamburgh Grapes are excellent, and a few Muscats are offered. Peaches and Nectarines are remarkably fine, and still maintain a high price. Foreign Melons are abundant, but those of English growth continue scarce. Dessert Plums have made their appearance, at 2s. per punnet, and a considerable quantity has been imported from France. Cherries are plentiful and good. Strawberries and Raspberries continue very fine. Gooseberries and Currants are now thoroughly ripe, and are offered in great abundance. Kitchen-Apples are selling at 1os. per bushel. Cucumbers are plentiful, from 6d. to 3s. per brace. Cauliflowers of good quality are not scarce, and fetch from 1s. to 6s. per dozen. French Beans have become much more abundant, and sell from 4s. to 7s. per half-sieve. Turnips, owing to the wetness of the season, continue good. Excellent Carrots are selling from 3s. to 8s. per dozen bunches. Vegetable Marrows are becoming more plentiful, from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen. Saladings of every description is abundantly offered. Mushrooms fetch from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per pottle. Cut Flowers consist of Ceanothus azúreus, Combretum purpúreum, Epiphyllum Ackermanni, Hoya carnosa, Crássula coccínea, Bignónia venusta, Gardenias, Sweet Peas, Ericas, Heliotrope, Roses, Picotees, &c.

PRICES, SATURDAY, July 22, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3s to 6s	Cherries, Wall, per lb., 1s to 4s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 6s	Apples, Kitchen, per bushel, 10s
Peaches, per dozen, 12s to 21s	Oranges, per dozen, 1s to 4s
Nectarines, per dozen, 12s to 21s	— per 100, 10s to 30s
Melons, 2s to 8s each	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
Plums, per punnet, 2s	— per 100, 6s to 14s
Strawberries, per pottle, 6d to 1s 6d	Cucumbers, per brace, 6d to 2s
Gooseberries, per bushel, 2s 6d to 5s	Almonds, per peck, 6s
Currants, per half-sieve, 2s to 3s 6d	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
— Black, 2s 6d to 3s 6d	Nuts, per bushel —
— Red, for wine, 2s to 2s 6d	— Brazil, 16s
— for dessert, 3s to 6s	— Barcelona, 24s
Raspberries, per gallon, 5d to 8d	— Cob, 12s
Cherries, English, p 12lbs., 1s 6d to 3s 6d	

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage-plants, per doz. bun., 1s to 2s	Spinach, per sieve, 1s 2d to 2s
Cabbages, per doz., 1d to 1s 6d	Leeks, per doz. bun., 3s to 4s 6d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s to 6s	Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1s 6d to 3s
Beans, Kidney, per half-sieve, 4s to 7s	— Large, per doz. bch., 4s to 6s
— Windsor, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d	Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Potatoes, old, per ton, 20s to 40s	Chilis, per 100, 1s
— new, per cwt., 2s to 3s 6d	Peas, per bushel, 1s to 3s 6d
— per bushel, 1s to 3s 6d	— per sack, 2s to 5s
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s to 5s	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9d to 1s
— Scotch, per bush., 1s to 1s 6d	— Cos, per score, 6d to 1s 6d
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1s to 4s	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 9d to 1s 6d
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 6d to 1s 6d	Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 2s to 5s	Sweet Basil, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4s
Red Beet, per dozen, 2d to 1s	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 4s	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 6d to 1s	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 1s to 1s 6d	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Carrots, Horn, p. doz. bunches, 3s to 8s	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 3s
Shallots, per lb., 1s	Marjoram, green, per bunch, 4d to 6d
— green, per bunch, 4d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 2s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

ONE shilling will be given for No. 33 for 1842.

MANURES.—*W. Ward.*—Guano is the excrement of sea-fowl, and is imported from the coast of Peru. Its action is like that of pigeons'-dung.

SOILS.—*Anonymous.*—The plan recommended for preparing leaf-mould in the last Number of "Paxton's Magazine of Botany" is, after the leaves have fallen, to collect them (those of the Oak and Beech being best), and use them first as a hotbed on which to raise Annuals, early Potatoes, &c., and afterwards to throw them into a heap, in any spare corner of the garden. By turning them over occasionally and drenching them with water whenever they get too dry, their decomposition will be accelerated. When they are in a pulverised state, the mould is fit for use. We will endeavour shortly to answer your other question.‡

GRASS-LAND.—*H. M.*—Add White Clover, Meadow Fescue, and crested Dogstail Grasses, if they are deficient already; if not, Poa trivialis will be useful; or, if you have very good hay-seeds from a field *where there are no weeds*, throw them on.

VINES.—*J. D.* informs us that he has two Vineries situated at the bottom of a deep descent sloping to the north, so that in wet weather the superfluous water drains down to the border; the consequence is, that upon all the Vines, the Black Prince excepted, the bunches of Grapes shank off as soon as the colouring process commences. Three years since a brick wall was

built in front of the border, and on the outside of this a drain was formed, to prevent, if possible, the roots from penetrating beyond the border; but upon examining them lately, it was found that they had extended themselves beneath the drain. J. D. therefore wishes to know, whether we can suggest anything likely to improve his border without making a new one. [Unless the bottom of the Vine-border had also been well drained and made to slope from the house towards the drain, the latter would be of little service. Nothing can be done towards benefiting the Vines until the leaves have fallen from them, when the drain should, if practicable, be sunk still deeper, and all the roots which have found their way into it be cut away. The surface of the border should be enriched with bone-dust, or some other good manure, to attract the roots towards the surface. The reason why the Black Prince did not suffer so much as the others is owing to its being one of our hardiest Vines.‡]——*D. Walter and W. Revant.*—The disease which has attacked your Grapes is one to which Muscats are particularly liable. We can only account for it by supposing that the powerful rays of the sun, falling directly upon the berries, induce an excessive perspiration, which the plant is not able to supply. This is rendered more probable by the fact that the upper portions of the bunches, and those parts most exposed to the sun's influence, are the first to suffer, and goes far towards substantiating the assertion that the shade of the foliage is necessary to the well-doing of Grapes.‡

ANAGALLIS.—*Flora.*—The larger of your flowers is commonly known as *A. cærúlea* grandiflora. The seedling raised from it is not equal to it in colour. The fact that one of your plants has been grown in a pot, while the other luxuriates in the open border, will account for the disparity in the size of the blooms.‡

CAMPANULA GRANDIS.—*J. B.*—This plant may either be cultivated in a pot, and kept in a cold pit through the winter, for turning out in spring against a south wall; or it may be grown in the greenhouse and be treated in all respects like C. pyramidalis.‡

COTONEASTER.—*T. R. E. R.*—We cannot state positively that the berries of Cotoneaster microphylla are not poisonous; but in all probability they are not more injurious than the fruit of the common Whitethorn.‡

CALANDRINIA DISCOLOR.—*T. R. E. R.*—This plant will grow very well in any common garden soil.‡

ALONSOA GRANDIFLORA.—*A Subscriber.*—If seeds of this are sown early in spring and duly attended to, the young plants will bloom during the succeeding summer. It requires the usual protection of half-hardy plants.‡

STOCKS.—*J. J.*—The seeds of Brompton Stocks should be sown in April or May, in moderately rich and light soil, and in a situation where they are not too much exposed to the sun. Keep them well watered when they begin to grow, and thin them out to six inches apart. Early in the following season they may be planted out in the borders. Ten-week Stocks should be sown in February, in a slight hot-bed; they will then be ready for planting out at the same time as other things.‡

EVERGREEN CLIMBERS.—*A Weekly Subscriber.*—There is no evergreen climber that will cover a wall in so short a time as Ivy; but if you object to that plant, Cratægus pyracantha and the common Laurel are the most likely to answer your purpose.‡

FIRS.—*G. S.* has some young Fir-trees on a gravelly soil south of London affected with swellings at the foot of the leaf-stalks, and after a year or two they gradually become rusty-brown coloured and die. Are the cause and remedy for this disease known to any of our readers?

CACTI.—*Flora.*—Your seedling with rich violet-coloured flowers, having a rosy centre, and partaking of the form and size of Jenkinsoni, which the plant resembles in habit, is quite new to us, and is certainly a beautiful variety. The flesh-coloured seedling is pretty, but not equal to the above ‡——*F. T.*—These will be benefited by being turned into the open air during summer, provided they are fully exposed to the sun and do not receive too much moisture.‡

SCARLET PELARGONIUMS.—*J. Scarlet.*—If you have plenty of room for stowing these away in winter, and are desirous of obtaining large plants, it is better to leave them unpruned; but where room is scarce, it is better to head them down to some of the lower shoots. They will not damp off, provided they are moderately watered and supplied with abundance of air.‡

ROSES.—*W. A. S.*—We cannot assign any reason why your standard Rose, which is very flourishing, has never borne a single flower, while its neighbours are equally flourishing, and of about the same age, and have numberless flowers every year.

DOUBLE PANSY.—*Curse of Gowrie.*—Your double Pansy is a very curious production: it is about an inch in diameter, and consists of four flowers placed above each other with tolerable regularity, having a few additional purple petals to form a crown. It is a curiosity only: we are not aware of its being of any value.*

HYBRID GLADIOLI.—*J P.*—These seedlings are poor and weak in colour, and cannot be regarded as improvements in this class of flowers.*

PINE-APPLES.—*A Well-wisher* says that at a Horticultural show last year, a discussion arose as follows:—There was a fine-grown Enville Pine, with what is generally termed a Cockscomb crown, which was considered a deformity, but as far as the fruit was concerned, it was evidently very superior to the rest. However, the deformity prevailed so much, that no prize was awarded to it. He asks whether there are such Pines as Cockscomb Envilles; or, if such chance to occur, whether they ought to be altogether condemned if the fruit is good. [In our opinion, the cockscombing of Pines, to which, by the way, the Enville is peculiarly subject, is a deformity; and if two specimens, nearly equally swelled, heavy, and otherwise good, are placed for competition, the prize must be given against the Cockscomb. But if the Cockscomb is decidedly better grown than others, not cockscombed, to which it is opposed, then this deformity ought not to be a bar to its winning; because it is not caused by bad gardening, nor capable of being prevented by good gardening, but is an accident that no care can guard against, and one that does not at all interfere with that quality—flavour, for which Pine-apples are cultivated.]

STRAWBERRIES.—*R. H.*—We are unacquainted with Napier's Seedling Strawberry.‡——*W. W. J.*—The British Queen forces well. We are unacquainted with the Victoria Strawberry.‡

CUCUMBERS.—*A. B.*—To check the mildew upon these, remove the worst of the leaves, dust the remainder with sulphur, and keep the frames warmer at night than you have been accustomed to do. Mildew upon this tribe appears to proceed from the plants suffering at night from cold.‡

VEGETABLES.—*A. Baumgartner.*—The following are amongst the hardiest varieties of the kinds of vegetables you mention, and will stand the winter, if the situation is not too much exposed:—*Cabbage*, Vanack; *Lettuce*, Hardy Hammersmith, Brown Dutch; *Broccoli*, Knight's Protecting, Danish; *Onion*, Brown Portugal. We are not at present in possession of sufficient information respecting the "New Brown Hampton Court Cabbage-Lettuce."‖

INSECTS.—*T. S.*—Your singular caterpillar is the larva of the Cerura Vinula, or Puss Moth.‡——*R. H.*—We presume you killed your Pansies by using too much Tobacco. Plants, like animals, are easily killed by doses of medicine which in moderate quantity will be beneficial. Gas-water is a much better remedy for green-fly, as is stated in our Leader of last week—only take care to get it of the right strength.——*W.*—Your Pear-tree is infested with the Tinea Clerckella, or Pear-tree Blister Moth; and the only means which we can suggest for its destruction are, to collect and burn all the leaves in autumn which fall at the base of the wall, to wash the trees with soapsuds towards the end of May or beginning of June, when the moths are pairing; and when valuable trees are only partially attacked, to gather and burn the blistered leaves as soon as the spots appear ‡——*Inquirer.*—The insects which you find in such numbers on the floors and walls of your cottage have probably come out from the reed thatching which covers your dwelling. What you take to be two different insects are the larvæ and perfect states of the same. The insect is of the family Cimicidæ, or Bug-tribe, and belongs to the genus Cymus.——*H. H.*—Your small Coleopterous insect is Anobium striatum, or the common Death-watch. It abounds in old houses, and does much mischief by perforating the wood-work of wainscotting, chairs, tables, &c.——*A Subscriber.*—Your insect is one of the Click, or Spring-beetles, Elater (Lepidotus) murinus. In its larva state it is one of the wire-worms.——*G. S.*—The excrescences which you have observed at the "bottom of young shoots of the Fir, causing the leaves to turn rusty," seem to be occasioned by a Plant-louse belonging to the genus Erioserma. Syringing with gas-liquor and water in the proportions mentioned in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1843, page 465, would, we expect, effect a cure.——*S. S.*—The grubs which you forwarded to us are those of the Cockchafer, Melolontha vulgaris, in a young state. We recommend you to turn over and expose the compost you are making to the frost, when the winter comes on. The frost and birds will do much to destroy the grubs which are in it.——*A Subscriber, near Shrewsbury*—The little beetle which accompanied the Calandra granaria is Silvanus sexcentatus. This is a common insect in sugar casks, but we were not before aware that it was so destructive to Malt. The saccharine nature of the Malt causes the insect to attack it. The same remedies as we pointed out for the Calandra will be equally applicable here. *S.*

BEES.—*Apis* desires to know if any writer on Bees can inform him whether, if a swarm were allowed to remain on a branch, the Bees would construct cells upon it; also, how long it would be before they contained honey and brood?

RED SPIDER.—*A Constant Reader.*—Whenever Red-spider makes its appearance the best remedy for it is a damp atmosphere, which should always be maintained in Vineries or Pits as soon as this insect makes its appearance. If your Grapes are beginning to change colour, you cannot with propriety either keep your house damp or try the effect of sulphur upon them, because either remedy will deteriorate the flavour of the fruit. You must therefore let them remain as they are until the Grapes are gathered, and then ply the foliage well with water. Sulphur vivum is generally considered stronger than flowers of sulphur: either of them will injure the foliage of plants if used in excess.‡

COCKROACHES.—*A Subscriber.*—To destroy these, mix 1 oz. of arsenic with 4 oz. of tallow, and melt them together in an earthen pipkin. When thoroughly incorporated by stirring, and partially cooled, small pieces of wood should be dipped in the mixture, which will form a coating over the wood. If these pieces of wood are placed in those parts of your kitchen which the cockroaches frequent, they will attack them greedily, and perish.‡

BOOKS.—Children's books are entirely out of our way; we can only state that *Little Red Riding Hood* and *Holbein's Bible Events*, both published by Cundall, in Bond-street, are well suited, one for the amusement, and the other the instruction, of children. They are beautifully got up.——*Alpha.*—We are unacquainted with the art of Short-hand writing; but we believe one system is nearly as good as another. The difficulty is to decipher it after it is written.

PITS.—*Leyton.*—The best Pits are of brick; but very good ones may be made by throwing up earth into banks sloping outward at an angle of 45°, and kept upright in the inside by stakes and a turf facing. They should be not less than 6 feet wide inside; their glass sashes should slope at as low an angle as possible, to secure the wet being well thrown off in winter. We should heat them with hot-water gutters, as described in late Numbers of the *Chronicle*, and a small cheap boiler, like Stephenson's, which requires no setting. We hardly know how to recommend you to proceed with your Phallus. Perhaps pouring a solution of corrosive sublimate over it, as fast as it appears, would extirpate it.

NETTLES.—*A Constant Reader.*—These, when young, are regarded as anti-scorbutics and purifiers of the blood. It can do no harm to try the effect of Nettle-tea; we have, however, no great faith.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—*A Reader and Admirer.*—It is our invariable practice to publish an account of all the Country Shows, reports of which are forwarded to us. Where this is not the case, we of course cannot notice them.‡

PRESERVES.—*Mr. Sweet-tooth* asks how he is to preserve Rhubarb stalks during winter. We do not profess to be much in the secrets of the still-room, but the most probable method for success seems to be this:—Prepare the stalks as for immediate use, put them into a wide-mouthed bottle lightly corked, set the bottles in a stew-pan filled with cold water, and boil it till the rhubarb is tender; take out the bottles, fill them with boiling water, and cork them closely; then rosin them over, as recommended for Bullaces some time since.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A. T.*—Elæagnus fuscus. It may be propagated now by cuttings.‡——*Illiterate.*—1, Burchéllia capensis; 2, an Alyxia; 3, some Barléria.†——*A. Pettigrew.*—We have forwarded your communication to "Apis."‡——*Rother.*—1, Sinapis tenuifólia; 2, Nastúrtium terrestre.‡——*W. A. S.*—Cratægus pyrifólia.†——*J. W.*—Myrica Gale, or Candleberry Myrtle ‡——*A Constant Subscriber.*—Any respectable London Seedsman will supply you with seeds of the different varieties of Brompton Stock. We cannot recommend one seedsman in preference to another.‡——*G. W. Hoyle.*—In your last box every flower was shaken to pieces; when packed as you send them a thin layer of cotton-wool should be spread over them.*——*M. W.*—Hedychiums cannot be identified by a single flower. Thanks for the Fuchsia flowers. Such monsters are not uncommon. You have sent two sorts of Portulaca—one P. Thellusonii, the other splendens. (?)——*H.*—The variety of Rosa tomentosa, called fœtida by Batard, and subglobosa by Smith.——*J. Plant.*—Státice acerosa, a very rare and curious plant. We presume you are the sole possessor of it in this country. Your hybrid Gladioli are very interesting; the fact that vegetable mules are fertile is becoming every year more certain.——*E. M. R.*—A Cassia, and apparently C. australis.——*Jas. Backhouse.*—Your Algerine annual is a new and pretty species of Githago. Pray send us a plant.——*G.*—Your Snapdragon is the old but uncommon Antirrhinum latifolium.——*Col. Blunderbuss.*—1, Lotus major; 2, Hypericum montanum.‡——*W. S. D., Coventry.*—We shall be obliged by the communication.——*R. R. R.*—Lychnis coronata.‡——*J. B.*—We know no more respecting the yellow Rhododendron than is stated in the advertisement.‡——*F. B.*—1, Clématis flórida; 2, Genista tinctória, var. hispida; 3, (without flower) appears to be Fuchsia tenella; 4, Matricária chamomilla; 5, Pyrus arbutifólia: 6, Escallónia rubra: 7, Geránium pratense; 8, Clématis integrifólia.‡——*A Suffolk Subscriber.*—1, Maurándya semperflorens; 2, Pentstemon pubescens; 5, Delphinium mesoleucum; 15, Pentstemon gentianoides coccínea; 15, Œnothera glauca; 17, Mathiola incana; 18, Coronilla várium; 19, Clématis viticella; 20, double var. of ditto; 21, C. flórida; 22, Lysimáchia ciliata; 24, Linária speciosa; 25, Fuchsia Riccartónia. We cannot undertake to name Roses and Verbenas.‡——*P. R. W.*—Támarix gállica, Genista tinctória, and (apparently) Helminthia echioides.‡——*A. B.*—Bugs next week.——*J. B. B.*'s communications have been received, and his suggestions will be taken into consideration.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

VERBENAS.—*S. Girling.*—The best of your seedlings, in our opinion, is No. 86, the flowers of which are large, of good substance, and of a bright lavender colour. 84 is also very good; and is remarkable for the length of the tube; it is large, of a bright rosy purple when first expanded, and afterwards changes to lilac. In 85 the colour is brilliant, but the flowers do not seem to open well. 87 is pretty, being of a pale flesh colour, tinged with rose in the centre. 81 appears to be a very rich scarlet, but it was so injured in travelling, that we can say nothing further respecting it. The rest are not so good as some other kinds in cultivation.‡

PELARGONIUMS.—*R. H.*—No. 1.—Under petals small, and top ones too high; when fully expanded faulty in form, the petals folding back, and not retaining a regular shape: 2, lower petals too long and narrow, the colour surrounding the spot poor, having a faded appearance; the edges of the upper petals want smoothness, and the flower when fully open shows a separation between the upper and lower petals: 3, upper petals want firmness at the edge; it is a little in the way of Matilda, but neither so large nor so good.——*R. Gollidge.*—Of your seedlings No. 1 is the best; it is the best formed, and retains its shape well; all the petals want smoothness at the edge: 2, not so good as 1, either in form or substance: 3, bad form, too long, the upper petals thin and imperfect at the edge, having a watery appearance: 4, poor, thin, and common in colour.——*W. H., Manor House*—Your seedling is no improvement upon flowers we have similar to it in colour; the upper petals are too high, thin at the edge, and altogether the flower wants substance.——*T. Whitman*—Your seedling has good under petals, broad, round, pure white, and of good substance; the upper part of the flower is not so good—the spot is feathery at the base, striated towards the edge, and deficient in substance. *H. D.*—No. 1, high-coloured variety; the petals had fallen, but from the shape of them it cannot be a well-formed flower; when fully open there must be a wide space between the upper and lower petals: 2, lower petals too narrow and flimsy, top petals thin at the edge; the flower altogether wants substance: 3, an ill-formed flower; top petals narrow and high, curling back irregularly, and forming the outline of the petals into angles; it is also deficient in substance for a flower of its size.——*J. W.*—The faults of your flower consist in the lower petals being too long and the upper ones having a thin and watery edge; it is a showy variety, and appears to be a very free trusser.*

PANSIES.—*Catherine* is a pretty flower, of good substance; the dark purple eye is very fine, and the white ground pure; the top petals are a little too high; the azure edging on the lower petals is rather irregular; this flower, we have no doubt, will improve, as the bloom is an imperfect one; there is a malformation in one of the sides and in one of the top petals; we recommend you to take care of it.——*Ivanhoe.*—This is a Pansy of good substance; colour rich and fine, and the belting broad and perfect; the eye is certainly defective; had it been blotched, instead of striated, it would have proved a very desirable flower.*

CALCEOLARIAS.—*A. F. A.*—There is nothing particularly worthy attention in your collection of seedlings; they are inferior in size and marking to the sorts cultivated in this part of the kingdom; the forms of your flowers appear to be very good.——*R. Gollidge.*—Nos. 1 and 2 are showy, but they are very small, compared to the varieties now cultivated.—*J. Plant*—Of your seedlings 73 is too small, and 21, 39, 45, and 46, we consider not worth keeping, on account of the impurity of the ground-colour; the other varieties, which are very curiously blotched and marked, are very beautiful varieties, and deserving cultivation.*

PINKS—*X. Y. Z.*—The petals of your Pink are large and well-formed, with very little roughness on the edges; the white and colour are both good, but it appears to be deficient in the number of its petals, so large a flower requires another row.*

FUCHSIAS.—*W. Haw.*—The blooms of your two seedling Fuchsias are scarcely distinct from each other. Their colours are bright, but there is nothing sufficiently marked in them to render them at all preferable to many others in cultivation.‡

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE proceedings in Parliament continue to derive their main interest from the debates on Ireland. The debate in the House of Lords on Friday night, on the resolutions of the Marquess of Clanricarde, was remarkable not only for the declaration of the Duke of Wellington on the policy of Government, but also for the opinions it elicited from Peers of both political parties on the present state of Irish affairs. The Opposition condemned the dismissal of magistrates and the policy of Ministers, as the chief causes of the present excitement, while the Duke of Wellington contended that the Repeal agitation is calculated to endanger the public peace, and therefore to call for unusual precautions from the Government. He argued that it was the duty of Ministers to be prepared for any outbreak, and that they could not safely leave the commission of the peace in the hands of magistrates who might be called upon to put down what they had aided in bringing about. After an animated discussion, the House, on a division, negatived Lord Clanricarde's resolutions by a majority of 62. In the Commons, the Irish Arms Bill still occupies attention; every clause continues to be opposed, and the Bill consequently makes such slow progress, that many days must elapse before it is finally passed. Sir R. Peel on Thursday explained the determination of Government on the state of the public business now before the House. He said that they were prepared to give precedence to the Irish Arms Bill, to the Scotch Church Bill, to the Irish Poor-law Bill, and to the Export of Machinery Bill; but that they intend to postpone, for the present session, the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the Factories Bill, and the Irish Law Courts Bill. With respect to the County Courts Bill, he postponed to some future day the announcement of the intentions of Government with respect to that Bill, as they were very unwilling to abandon the hope of carrying it in the present session. With respect to the Small Debts Bill and the Bill for the Regulation of the Superior Courts of Common Law, their progress will ultimately depend on the decision to which the House may come with regard to the County Courts Bill. In the Lords, on Thursday, the Lord Chancellor brought forward a Bill, the object of which was to render valid marriages celebrated by Presbyterian and other Dissenting ministers between members of the Established Church. In laying this Bill on the table he said it must not be understood that some general Act on the subject would not be introduced. It was thought better to introduce the present measure at

once, but the committee would proceed with its labours, and endeavour, as far as possible, to establish some general system which would meet with the approbation of the people of Ireland.

From France, we learn that the agitation in Ireland has excited a lively sympathy among the Republicans of Paris. At a meeting on the 14th inst. to celebrate the destruction of the Bastile, a subscription in behalf of Mr. O'Connell's Repeal Rent was set on foot, and M. Ledru-Rollin, a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, was commissioned to visit Ireland and assure the Repealers of the deep interest which the French democratic party take in their present struggle. On the other hand, M. Guizot, in the Chamber of Peers, has declared that France has no right to interfere, and that in the opinion of his Government there is nothing to be apprehended for the tranquillity of the United Kingdom.—The news from Spain is contradictory, although it apparently confirms the unfavourable reports in regard to the prospects and position of the Regent. Madrid is now besieged by the insurgents, and three armies, commanded by their generals, are simultaneously advancing to attack it. Meanwhile the Regent has quitted his former position by forced marches, and is either retiring on Cadiz, or endeavouring to effect a junction with General Van Halen, and then fall upon the insurgents under the walls of Madrid. For the details of these operations we must refer our readers to our Foreign article—premising, however, that all our intelligence is derived from the French telegraphs, and that, although appearances are extremely unfavourable to the Regent, his movements and policy are by no means known, even to his own adherents.

Home News.

COURT.—The Queen held a Privy Council on Saturday at Buckingham Palace, after which Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princesses, left town for Claremont, from which they returned on Monday. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed walk in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, and in the morning of the same day, the Prince presided at a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall. On Wednesday the Prince left town for Bristol, by a special train on the Great Western Railway, and after witnessing the launch of the Great Britain steamship, returned to Buckingham Palace in the evening. On Thursday Her Majesty visited the Italian Opera in State, for the first time since her accession. It is announced that Her Majesty intends to give two State balls on the most ample and magnificent scale, the first of which will take place on Monday next, and the other towards the latter end of this month. Lady Portman has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; and Lord Byron and Sir F. Stovin have succeeded Viscount Sydney and Captain Meynell as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke Ferdinand and Prince Augustus and Princess Clementina of Saxe Coburg Gotha landed at Southampton on Thursday evening, from Lisbon, and immediately proceeded by a special train on the South Western Railway, to Buckingham Palace, on a visit to Her Majesty.—The King of Hanover honoured the Baroness North with his company on Saturday at the public breakfast given by her ladyship at Putney. His Majesty afterwards went to his residence at Kew, and returned to town on Monday. In the evening the King honoured the Earl of Chesterfield with his company at dinner. His Majesty dined with Baron Brunow, the Russian Minister, on Tuesday, and with the Marquess of Abercorn, at Stanmore Priory, on Wednesday, returning to town on Thursday morning, to be present at Mrs. de Rothschild's public breakfast, at Gunnersbury Park. His Majesty afterwards went to Kew, and returned on Friday, to dine with the Earl of Mount Edgcombe.—Prince George of Cambridge will forthwith proceed to the Ionian Islands, and be stationed with his regiment at Corfu. His Royal Highness, it is expected, will remain abroad about 2 years.

Earl Grey.—The venerable peer during the last week has rapidly recovered from his late attack of indisposition. His strength has gradually returned, and on Monday he was sufficiently convalescent to take an airing in a carriage for a considerable time. Should his Lordship continue to improve satisfactorily, the family will shortly leave town for a short residence in Northumberland.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. Purvis, Q.C., is announced as a candidate for Durham, on the Conservative interest, and the Marquis of Blandford and Lord Seaham have also been mentioned as candidates on the same side. Mr. Bright, of the Anti-Corn-law League, it is said, will offer himself on the Free Trade interest. A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Ayrshire, by the accession of the Earl of Glasgow to the peerage. The names of Col. Macadam Cathcart, of Craigengillan, Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, Mr. Alex. Oswald, and Sir Charles Fergusson, have been mentioned on the Conservative side, and Mr. Rigby Wason on the Whig interest.

Naval Pensions.—The good-service pension of 200*l.* per annum, which has reverted to the Admiralty by the death of Rear-Admiral Sir James Hillyar, has been conferred on Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Bullen, who was captain of the Britannia at the battle of Trafalgar.

Church Preferment.—The Queen has been pleased to make the following presentations to livings in the Church of Scotland, void in consequence of the late secession of their respective ministers:—The Rev. David Strong to the church and parish of Dailly, in the presbytery of Ayr, in the room of the Rev. William Chalmers; the Rev. John Wilson to the church and parish of Forgandenny, in the presbytery and county of Perth, in the room of the Rev. James Drummond; the Rev. David Thompson to the church and parish of Forgan, or St. Phillans, in the presbytery of St. Andrew's, Fife, in the room of the Rev. Charles Nairn; the Rev. Alexander Gardner to the charge and office of Second Minister of the church and parish of Brechin, in the presbytery of Brechin, Angus, in the room of the Rev. A. L. R. Foote; the Rev. Francis MacGill to the united churches and parishes of Larbert and Dunipace, in the presbytery and county of Stirling, in the room of the Rev. John Bonar; the Rev. Robert J. Johnstone to the church and parish of Dunblane, in the presbytery of Dunblane, Perth, in the room of the Rev. William M'Kenzie; the Rev. John Underwood to the church and parish of Kircudbright, in the room of the Rev. John M'Millan; the Rev. Henry Douglas to the church and parish of Kilsyth, in the presbytery of Glasgow, in the room of the Rev. William Burns; the Rev. John M'Donald to the church and parish of Comrie, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, Perth, in the room of the Rev. James Carment; the Rev. John Stewart to the church and parish of Liberton, in the presbytery and county of Edinburgh, in the room of the Rev. James Begg; the Rev. Philip J. Mackie to the church and parish of Elgin, in the presbytery of Elgin and county of Moray, in the room of the Rev. Alexander Topp; the Rev. William Thomson to the church and parish of Belhelvie, in the presbytery and county of Aberdeen, in the room of the late Dr. A. J. Forsyth; the Rev. Maitland Thomson to the united churches and parishes of Dupplin and Aberdalgie, in the presbytery and county of Perth, in the room of the Rev. C. C. Stewart; the Rev. John Gilchrist to the church and parish of Dunbog, in the presbytery of Cupar, Fife, in the room of the Rev. John Murray; the Rev. Lachlan MacLean to the church and parish of Kinfauns, in the presbytery and county of Perth, in the room of the Rev. James M'Laggan; and the Rev. Nathaniel Morren to the charge and office of First Minister of the church and parish of Brechin, in the presbytery of Brechin, Angus, in the room of the Rev. James M'Cosh.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are filled with comments on the state of Ireland, which appears to create almost as great a sensation in the French capital as in London. The *National* gives a report of the toasts and speeches made at the banquet held in Paris to celebrate the destruction of the Bastile, as well as the sympathies for Ireland expressed as an episode of the banquet. Besides sixty republican electors of the capital, there were present sundry officers of the National Guard, magistrates of Paris, members of the Institute, and the principal writers of the Press, together with deputations from the republicans of Rouen and Orleans. Among the members of the Chamber of Deputies were MM. Arago, Carnot, Ledru-Rollin, de Courtais, Legendre, Viellard, Garnier-Pages, &c. In short, above one hundred persons sat down to table, M. Arago in the chair. The first toast was, "To the 14th July, 1789,"—"to the triumph of democracy in France and in Europe,"—and to "Our two Revolutions." The next was "To Ireland and France, the enemy of all oppressors." This was given by M. Ledru-Rollin, with a speech of which we can notice but the principal features. After summing up the woes of Ireland, he said that the republicans of another hemisphere had appealed to France in her behalf, and that their appeal must be re-echoed. "Let us, then," exclaimed M. Ledru-Rollin, "convey to our oppressed brethren the testimony of our ardent sympathies; let us convey to them the tribute of our labours; let a vast subscription be opened; let it be organized over the whole surface of France; let her pour into the Repeal coffers abundant succour, so long as it shall suit the great politician and powerful orator of Ireland to maintain her calm and on the defensive. But let, also, England know, the moment she shall attempt to prevail by violence over so many legitimate rights, that France has been able to supply nations in their decisive struggles with tried heads, resolute hearts, and valorous arms, and that the independence of the New World was proclaimed by private citizens and brave volunteers, who had sailed from her harbours at their own expense, long before her Government officially acknowledged it." This oration is said to have kindled universal sympathy; and after the toast of the French Canadians, "long victims, like the Irish, of English oppression," M. Marrast, a writer in the *National*, called upon the assembly to commission M. Ledru-Rollin to proceed to Ireland, and convey to the Repealers the assurance of the deep interest democratic France felt in their struggle. The proposal was assented to with universal applause, and M. Ledru-Rollin accepted the mission.—The Chamber of Peers sat on Monday, and discussed the budget of expenses for 1844. The debate derived much animation from various questions of the Marquess de Boissy and other members relative to Spain, Ireland, &c. M. Guizot, in reply, declared that the French Government had not in any manner interfered in the actual affairs of Spain, and that that which had been written from London, Madrid, and Paris on this subject was altogether false. With regard to Ireland, M. Guizot observed that, although he had no right to meddle with the occurrences in that country, he might reply that there was nothing to be apprehended for the tranquillity of the United Kingdom. He was confident that order would be everywhere restored. In the last fifteen years a great deal had been done for Ireland, and the present Cabinet, whilst combining conciliatory views with firmness, would do all in its power in the interest of the unity of the British Empire.

SPAIN.—The unfavourable anticipations in our last in regard to the prospects and position of the Regent are apparently confirmed by the advices since received. Madrid, declared by the Ministry in a state of siege, is now besieged by an insurgent army. Gen. Aspiroz, after crossing the Guadarrama without difficulty, arrived on the 11th at Pardo, only two leagues from Madrid, and at the date of the last advices was on the mountains overlooking the capital, while his friends were doing their utmost to corrupt the civil authorities and National Guards, but hitherto in vain. The Cabinet, however, would seem disposed to negotiate, for it is affirmed that the Governor of Madrid repaired in person on the 12th to the head-quarters of General Aspiroz, in order to try to come to an understanding with him. Meanwhile, General Urbina was marching on the capital with the garrison of Badajoz, and is probably already co-operating with the former General. On the other hand, Gen. Narvaez was at Guadalajara on the 14th, and had incorporated with his army the two battalions and detachment of Cavalry sent against him from Saragossa, under the command of Colonel Ella. He has, moreover, been joined by forty officers, who had come to meet him from Saragossa. This defection had produced a deep sensation at Saragossa. The large forces which the Junta of Catalonia have just displayed, and the continual defection of the Regent's troops, the moment they are in presence of the insurrection, seem completely to paralyze the operations of Seoane and Zurbano. Narvaez is master of the high road from Saragossa to Madrid, and was expected to reach Madrid on the 15th by forced marches, and operate there in conjunction with Generals Aspiroz and Urbina. The Regent, who left Albaceta on the night of the 7th, with about four thousand men, was on the 10th at Val de Penas. All that can be concluded from that rapid march, through a difficult country, and after so long and so inexplicable an inaction, is, that the Regent now thinks only of securing himself a retreat towards Andalusia, and of reaching the Seville high-road, considering Gen. Van Halen as his last prop. That General, no doubt complying with the Regent's instructions, had taken great care to guard the Seville road, and had posted what remains of his troops on that grand line of communication. But the latest news announces that, having arrived by Carmona before Seville, he has sustained a check, the city having refused to open its gates to him, and resumed the direct road to Cadiz by Alcala de Guadaira, Utrera, and Xeres. His object is probably to effect his junction with General Carratala, who still holds out for Espartero at Cadiz. But by retreating towards Cadiz, Gen. Van Halen leaves Espartero completely isolated on the other side of the Sierra-Morena. General Concha arrived on the 2d at Malaga, where he was organising his army in order to cut off the retreat of the Regent and Van Halen. The central Junta of Catalonia, composed of two delegates from each province, installed itself on the 11th at Barcelona, and the Spanish frigate, Cortes, has declared itself at Algesiras. Public attention, for some days, will, of course, be fixed upon Madrid, and on the military operations which may be expected in its neighbourhood. The enemies of the Regent in the capital continue their calumnies even in his fall, and repeat the charge relative to the removal of the Queen, but the Government have formally denied that they have any intention to carry off her Majesty from the capital. During the stay of General Zurbano at Lerida, a horrible attempt on his life was made by an Italian named Luigi Pacherotti, well known as a Lieutenant of a free corps during the late civil war, and subsequently as one of the editors of the *Archivo Militar*. Three species of poison were found on him and on his servant; one was prussic acid, another corrosive sublimate, the third has not yet been analysed. The assassin had gained the General's confidence, and was admitted freely to his house, when he mixed poison with his *eau sucré*, in the General's absence from the room. On Zurbano's return, he remarked a strange agitation in the manner of the Italian, which increased as he took up his glass. He could not keep his eyes off the draught and the drinker; but Zurbano was not going to drink it. He saw that the water was turbid, and the Italian powerfully excited. He took his keen eyes from the glass, and fixed them on those of Pacherotti. There needed no more, and Zurbano called to a sentinel at the door to enter and seize the confused and self-detected criminal. He boldly confessed all, and marched to death with a courage worthy of a better cause. At the place of execution, when the act of military condemnation was read, and the act specified—"for the guilty attempt to poison the General Zurbano"—the Italian added, "and the other also" (meaning Seoane), then threw away the chair they gave him to sit upon, and received the fire of the platoon in his back, standing firmly!

PORTUGAL.—Letters from Lisbon of the 10th inst. state that the affairs of Spain are still watched with anxious interest by the democratic party in Lisbon. Little doubt is entertained that the fortunes of Portugal will follow, in a great measure, those of Spain, and that in the event of the Regent succumbing, an immediate change may be expected here. Every telegraphic announcement—every movement indicating success to the disaffected party—is caught up in a moment with avidity by the press, and brought to bear accordingly. The arrival of the British packet also with news from Ireland is hailed with the greatest interest, and invective of every kind is launched against England, which is described by the Lisbon papers as about to receive its long-merited chastisement. They hail Mr. O'Connell as "the lightning that is to blight the oak." They call England the "despot of the world,"

the "island tyrant," and rejoice that she is to go down at last to oblivion; while Mr. O'Connell is already designated by them "Lord of the Isles."

GERMANY.—By letters of the 7th inst., from Vienna, we learn that Count de Bombelles, the Austrian minister to the Swiss Confederation, died that morning in the capital, where he had been for some time on leave of absence. The Hungarian Diet has voted the usual address in reply to the speech of the Emperor on opening the session. The address contains one remarkable passage. It calls the attention of the Imperial Government to the undue and extraordinary influence which Russia has acquired of late years in the provinces bordering on the Danube, and it prays the Government to take measures to counteract it. They have also passed a law excluding Latin altogether, as a language to be used in public deliberations; and have brought in a motion to request the Emperor to make a law "that all members of the Imperial family learn and speak the Hungarian idiom." It is stated that a negotiation is about to be opened between the Austrian and French Governments relative to a new arrangement of the postage between the two States, and particularly for putting an end to the necessity of prepaying letters.

RUSSIA.—Letters from Konigsberg announce that the elders of the Jewish community in that city have lately sent an address to the Emperor, in which they request him to revoke the ukase of the 2d May, by which the Jews who live on the frontiers of Russia and Austria are ordered to remove to the interior of the empire.

GREECE.—Accounts from Athens, in the German papers, state that the Greek Government has requested the protecting powers to pay the dividends on the Greek loan up to the 1st March, 1844; but that the Ambassadors have replied that the Greek Government must provide the means of meeting even the dividend due on the 1st September next. It is added that Messrs. Tricoupi and Colletti, the Greek Ambassadors at London and Paris, have been recalled. M. Tricoupi will, it is said, be Foreign Minister, and M. Colletti Minister of the Interior.

TURKEY.—The Levant Mail has arrived, but the details it brings add little to the intelligence already known to our readers. It appears that after the election of Prince Alexander, Baron Lieven had the good sense to sympathise with public opinion, and thus rendered himself so much beloved that he is spoken of in terms of enthusiasm; and it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that he is the most popular man in Servia. The change in the policy of Russia is considered as surprising, but at the same time it has converted all opinions to the interest of the Russian Government.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—New York papers to the 27th ult. have been received by the packet-ship Garrick, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday. Mr. Legare, the Attorney-General of the United States, who had accompanied the President on his tour, died at Boston on the 20th ult., after an illness of three days. The funeral was attended by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the authorities of Boston, and crowds of citizens. The President, owing to indisposition and the sudden death of Mr. Legare, had stopped in the course of his tour, and returned to Washington. Mrs. Catherine Cochrane, *alias* Gilmour, charged with having murdered her husband at Paisley, had been arrested at New York, where she had arrived in a vessel from Liverpool, by a Scotch police officer, who had arrived by the Columbia steamer. Having been brought up at the police-office, a plea of insanity was set up on her behalf, and she was not to be delivered to the Scotch officer until the Court should decide the point. This is the first arrest under the new treaty. The Canadian papers brought by the Garrick are to the 25th. The village of Boucherville, one of the most beautiful on the banks of the St. Lawrence, had been totally destroyed by fire; 52 houses, besides other buildings, had been burnt. The church, convent, school-room, and all the principal stores had been destroyed. A verdict of "justifiable homicide" had been returned by the coroner's inquest held on the bodies of the five men shot in suppressing the riots among the labourers at the Beauharnois Canal. The presence of the military had prevented a renewal of the disturbances. The Oxford Packet arrived in this port on Thursday, after a passage of nineteen days. The Great Western reached New York on the 1st inst. Much anxiety has prevailed, both in Liverpool and London, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Columbia steamer from Halifax and Boston, which has now been due a week; but a vessel arrived on Thursday, which reports that on the 4th she saw the Columbia on the rocks close to Seal Island; there were plenty of fishing-boats assisting, and no doubt the crew and passengers would be safely landed.

WEST INDIES.—By the mail-steamer Tweed, papers have been received from Trinidad and Antigua to June 14th; Barbadoes to June 15th; St. Vincent's and St. Lucia to June 16th; Jamaica, St. Christopher's, and Demerara, to June 17th; and Dominica to June 18th. There are also Havannah papers to June 21st. The weather at Jamaica continued favourable for the planters. Although the heat, as summer approached, was becoming intense, there was but little sickness. The only check that had been given to the encouraging prospects of the island was found in the melancholy death of Lady Elgin, who died in her confinement on the 7th June, after having given birth to a daughter, who also died soon afterwards. This event seems to have cast a general gloom over the community, among whom the Countess had rendered herself extremely popular, as, indeed, the public respect paid to her memory on the day of her funeral abundantly testifies. At Barbadoes the first Legislative Assembly has opened under the operation of the new Franchise Act. The effect of the change is to increase the number of Members from twenty-two to twenty-four, and that of the voters to about double the former constituencies. The Gomer French steamer of war had been on shore near Guadaloupe, but was got off without receiving damage. Two smart but momentary shocks of earthquake had been felt at Antigua on the 9th and 11th June.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday.—The resolutions of the Marquess of CLANRICARDE, which we briefly noticed in our last, gave rise to a long and remarkable discussion on the affairs of Ireland. Lord CLANRICARDE declared his opinion that the attempt to degrade the question of repeal by the impolitic, unwise, unjust, and absurd dismissal of magistrates, had been followed by consequences the very reverse of what its promoters anticipated from it. The present state of Ireland he attributed to two causes—the grinding poverty and misery of the people, and the policy of the present Government, which had found the country tranquil, and had aided in placing it in its present condition within the short period that has elapsed since their accession to office.

The Duke of WELLINGTON followed in a characteristic speech, delivered with considerable animation and vigour. Dismissing at once the question of legality, he proceeded to argue that the mode in which the Repeal agitation is carried on in Ireland, is calculated to inspire terror in the peaceful and well-disposed, and to endanger the public peace; and, therefore, to call for the precautions of a Government, who are entrusted with the protection of life, individual safety, and property. He admitted that the peace of Ireland was in the hands of one man; and quoted the remarks of Mr. O'Connell, about his having at his command and control a finer army than Napoleon led into Russia, or the Duke of Wellington had at Waterloo. "Very possibly," exclaimed his Grace; and thereupon drew the inference that the Government should be prepared for any outbreak, and could not safely leave the commission of the peace in the hands of men who might be called upon to put down what they had aided in bringing about. The duke expressed himself as very sorry to learn that there were two millions of the people of Ireland in a state of extreme poverty; and added that that poverty would not be cured by withdrawing men from their industrial employments, and sending them 20 or 30 miles a day to attend repeal meetings. After warmly defending every portion of the Irish policy of the Administration, he called on their Lordships to give the motion a decided negative.

Lord CLANCARTY and Lord FORTESCUE followed: the former complaining that more energetic measures had not been taken to suppress the Repeal movement, and deprecating a system of conciliation; the latter stigmatising as injudicious the removal of so many gentlemen from the commission of the peace, when their services were especially necessary, and urging the state of the Protestant Church, and the defective law of landlord and tenant, as the main grievances of Ireland.—Lord MOUNT EDGECOMBE and Lord GLENGALL concurred generally in the expression of a wish that the agitation had been more efficiently repressed, and stated their own views as to the means by which they hoped that a return to a better state of things might be effected.—Lord WICKLOW, although condemning the conduct of Sir E. Sugden, approved the Ministerial policy of abstaining from any measures of coercion, and strenuously opposed the motion.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE followed in justification of Lord Chancellor Sugden, and vindicated the apparent inaction of the Government, which was adopted after long and anxious deliberation. They were censured, he said, for doing nothing, but there was a forcible as well as homely maxim—"that they should not bark before they could bite."—The Marquess of DOWNSHIRE expressed his satisfaction at this defence of the system of non-interference; but Lord CHARLEVILLE condemned a forbearance which had tolerated the growth of so formidable a conspiracy.—The Marquess of LANSDOWNE spoke at some length in support of the resolutions, and was succeeded by Lord BROUGHAM, who defended the Government, and said that the Lord Chancellor Sugden had, by a chance expression in a letter, assigned a *bad* reason for a *good* act.—Lord CAMPBELL condemned the whole proceedings of the dismissal of Magistrates, and after an animated speech from the Lord CHANCELLOR, who declared Ireland to be on the verge of a rebellion, the debate was concluded by Lord COTTENHAM.—Upon a division, the numbers were—Content, 29; Not Content, 91. Majority for Ministers, 62.

Monday.—Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that on next Monday he will move that the publisher of the *Kendal Gazette* be called to the bar for a breach of privilege, in assigning improper motives for the introduction of the noble lord's Declaratory Property Bill.—The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the third reading of the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill.—Lord COTTENHAM moved the omission of certain words, which would change the entire bill from a declaratory into an enacting measure.—Lord LYNDHURST opposed the amendment, and after a discussion, shared in by the Earl of ABERDEEN, Lord CAMPBELL, and the Marquess of BREADALBANE, who opposed the Bill, Lord Cottenham's amendment was rejected without a division.—Lord COTTENHAM again, on the question that the bill do pass, moved the adjournment of the debate for three months, which also was negatived without a division, and the bill was then passed.

Tuesday.—The Norfolk Island Bill was read a third time and passed. The House went into committee on the Law of Libel Bill. On the seventh clause being read, Lord CAMPBELL dwelt upon its importance, and upon the necessity of giving protection to the publication of *bonâ fide* reports of proceedings in the courts of law and police, and of the two Houses of Parliament. It could not be denied that it was a great public good to have the debates which took place in the two Houses of Parliament faithfully reported. It was therefore provided by this clause, that no legal proceedings should be maintainable against any party for the publication of a report of any proceedings in courts of law, police offices, or Houses of Parliament. He wished to insert, by way of amendment, the words "for publishing, without actual malice."—Lord BROUGHAM considered that there was no necessity for the amendment. He was of the strongest opinion that, in proportion as there should be an absolute privilege within the walls of Parliament for saying whatever any member might think proper to say, restrained only by his sense of duty, so in the same proportion was the absolute necessity that there should *not* be given an unrestrained power to the press to publish everything that was said in Parliament. There was no fear of the proceedings of Parliament not being published, and in the course of all his experience at the bar, he did not remember a single prosecution or action for the publication of a speech delivered in Parliament.—After some further discussion, the amendment was put to the vote, and lost by a majority of 11 to 5. The remaining clauses were severally agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

Thursday.—The Lord CHANCELLOR introduced a bill, which was read a first time, for the purpose of legalising Presbyterian marriages in Ireland. It was simply a temporary measure, having reference to such marriages as had taken place, and was introduced in consequence of the great anxiety which existed on the subject in Ireland. A more general measure will hereafter be brought forward.

Friday.—The Lord Chancellor's temporary bill on the subject of Presbyterian Marriages in Ireland was carried through all its stages, and sent down to the Commons, the standing orders having been suspended. Lord Brougham's Slave Suppression Bill was read a third time and passed, and Lord Campbell's Defamation and Libel Bill was forwarded a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The Durham writ was issued, after a discussion, by a majority of 145 to 17.

On the order of the day for resuming the committee on the Arms Bill, a discussion arose on the state of public business. It was originated by Mr. WALLACE, who asked a question relative to certain Scotch measures; and it was carried on by Mr. EWART, who addressed himself to the state of public business generally.—From the replies of Sir R. PEEL and Sir. J. GRAHAM, it appeared that the Government have the present intention of carrying the Irish Arms Bill, the Irish Amendment Poor-Law Bill, and Lord Aberdeen's Scotch Church Bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM said the Government were not to blame, seeing that the Canada Corn-Law Bill raised the question of the Corn-Laws some seventeen or eighteen times, and the Irish Arms Bill had met with such continued opposition. The Factories Bill, in its present shape, was not an essential measure, though he would like to carry it if he could. He did not intend to bring in an English Poor-Law Amendment Bill, nor did he think, after the measure of last year, continuing the commission and amending the law, that he was pledged to do so, though there were some amendments he would like to have introduced if he could. They would persevere with the Irish Poor-Law Amendment Bill; but as to the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill and the County Courts Bill, they were not prepared to make any announcement, though indisposed to abandon all hope of carrying them.—Lord J. RUSSELL hoped that the Government would name an early day on which they would state what bills they really intended to proceed with, and what they would abandon. The Scotch Church Bill was likely to meet with determined opposition; the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill had been so altered, that competent authorities had assured him it would in its present shape produce only mischief; the Factories Bill, contrary to general expectation and understanding, still contained objectionable educational clauses; and it was not satisfactory to those who took an interest in the English Poor-law to hear that there was no intention of introducing a measure, in fulfilment of Sir J. Graham's pledge that he would do so early this session. The Estimates had provoked less discussion than he had ever before known; and as to the want of time and opportunity, the Government had no great reason to complain.—Sir R. PEEL admitted that the discussion of the Estimates had not taken up much time, but many Government days had been given up for the discussion of motions on adjourned debates. There was a growing tendency of late years to adjourn debates; more gentlemen took part in them than formerly, and the Government experienced great difficulty in bringing forward their measures. They attached great importance to the Scotch Church Bill; but he would take an early opportunity of mentioning what measures will be abandoned and what proceeded with.—After a few observations from Mr. BERNAL, Sir J. GRAHAM complained of the "bitterness of feeling" which Lord J. Russell's speech indicated, and expressed himself indignant at being charged with a breach of faith with relation to the Factories Bill, and the non-fulfilment of his alleged pledge, as to the introduction of an English Poor-law Amendment Bill. The Factories Bill did not retain any compulsory educational clauses inconsistent with the existing law, or otherwise than giving due control to the committee of Privy Council on education.—Lord J. RUSSELL explained that he had not accused Sir J. GRAHAM of a breach of faith.—Mr. HUME said that the impression was very general out of doors that all the educational clauses had been withdrawn from the Factories Bill. He expressed his regret to see the Government in its humbled position, and recommended them to withdraw the Arms Bill, in order to obtain time for other measures of greater importance.—After some further discussion, by Mr. R. YORKE, Mr. DUNCOMBE, Mr. WYSE, and Lord CLEMENTS, the House went into committee on the Arms Bill.—A long debate and a division on clause 24 ensued, but no further progress was made in the Bill.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. C. WOOD moved that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the propriety of reducing the duty on foreign wool. He contended that the increase of the trade depended upon the reduction of the duties, and that for the benefit of this important trade a loss to the revenue of 50,000*l.* was not too great a sacrifice.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, considering the reductions that had already been made in duties on various articles, and considering the state of the finances of the country, with regret felt compelled to resist the proposition of Mr. Wood, and to give a negative to his motion.—Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. G. W. WOOD, Mr. A'BECKET, and Mr. STANSFIELD supported the motion.—Sir R. PEEL could not see how, if he agreed to abandon the duty on foreign wool, he could refuse to give up the duty on cotton, amounting to about 800,000*l.* a year—both standing on the same footing. He could not concur in the proposition to reduce the duty at present, on account of the state of the finances.—The House having divided, there were—For Mr. Wood's motion, 72. Against it, 142. Majority, 70.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved the second reading of the Coal-Whippers Bill.—Mr. WALLACE moved the second reading that day three months.—The House divided—For the second reading, 50. Against it, 9. Majority, 41.—The Bill was read a second time.

Tuesday.—There being only 18 members present at four o'clock, the House stood adjourned.

Wednesday.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE complained of the conduct of the Government and its supporters, in not assisting to "make a House" on the previous night. Lord J. Russell and himself had important motions, the one on education, the other on prison discipline; and the Government must not, therefore, complain of obstruction in the progress of public business, seeing that they had prevented the discussion of these important subjects on the only day in the week now left to independent members. If the Government did not wish to become as despicable in public opinion throughout England, as they were already in Ireland, they must manage the House better. He moved that the "dropped orders" should have precedence on Thursday.—Sir R. PEEL said he had come down at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, and was quite surprised when he found there was no House. The members of the Government had the weight of their official duties on their shoulders; and he thought that the other side were equally responsible for making a House. He trusted that Mr. Duncombe would not press his motion.—After a somewhat lively, but brief discussion, during which Sir C. DOUGLAS blamed Lord J. Russell as the cause of there being "no House," Sir G. GREY recommended Mr. Duncombe to withdraw his motion, to which he assented, and it was accordingly withdrawn. The "dropped orders" were then fixed for other days.

During the present session a bill, the Scottish Schoolmasters' Widows' Fund Bill, received the Royal Assent, without certain amendments made by the Lords having been agreed to by the Commons. A committee was appointed to inquire into the informality; and Mr. WYNN now moved, that, according to a similar precedent in 1829, a bill should be brought in to render these amendments valid. The standing orders were therefore suspended, in order to permit this confirmatory bill to be carried through all its stages.—Mr. GREENE remarking, that, though the original bill which had caused these proceedings was of a private nature, the principle involved was very important.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that leave be given to the Sergeant-at-Arms to plead to the action commenced against him by Howard, the attorney.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE regretted that Sir T. Wilde was not present. The country had already paid enough for the blunders committed in the progress of previous actions; and now that it was seen that the House wavered in supporting their privileges, they might depend upon it that they had not heard the last of it. Their authority was gone, and, therefore, to arrest the progress of the mischief, he moved as an amendment that the individual who had served the writ on the Sergeant-at-Arms should attend at the bar.—Mr. HUME seconded the motion, reminding the House that their privileges were important, not for their own sakes, but that of the public.—Sir R. PEEL reminded the House that the committal of the individual would not stay the action. It would only bring them once more into conflict with the executive authorities of the law, as in the case of

the committal of the sheriffs; and he hoped, therefore, that the House would adhere to its former decision, and permit the Sergeant to plead to the present action.—After a few words from other Members, the motion was carried by 105 to 44.

Mr. MACKINNON's "Health of Towns" Bill stood for second reading; but Sir J. GRAHAM and other members recommended its withdrawal, as in its present shape the measure was calculated to work prejudicially in many cases.—Mr. MACKINNON yielded, promising to renew the bill next session, unless the Government took up the subject.—Lord WORSLEY moved that the Coroners' Bill be committed *pro formâ* in order to introduce certain amendments.—Sir E. KNATCHBULL resisted this, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months.—Mr. C. BERKELEY seconded the amendment, condemning the bill as a crude attempt at legislation.—After some discussion, the House divided, when the amendment was rejected by 66 to 42; and the bill was carried through committee, *pro formâ*.

On the Irish Medical Charities' Bill, which stood for consideration in committee, Mr. FRENCH moved that they should go into committee, in order to consider certain clauses.—While he was speaking, it was moved that the House be counted; but, 40 members being present, he proceeded, charging Lord Eliot and the Irish Government with neglect of the interests of Ireland.—Lord ELIOT entered into explanations; but while he was speaking notice was a second time taken that there were not 40 members present, which proving to be the case, the House necessarily stood adjourned.

Thursday.—Sir R. PEEL stated what measures the Government are anxious to carry during the present session, and what they are disposed to abandon. They are desirous of carrying the Irish Arms Bill, the Scottish Church Bill, the Irish Poor-Law Amendment Bill, and the Exportation of Machinery Bill. They have resolved to abandon the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the Factories Bill, and the Law Courts (Ireland) Bill; and every other measure to which any determined opposition may be offered. But they are still desirous of carrying the County Courts Bill, with which are connected two other measures of law reform, the Small Debts Bill, and the Superior Courts Common law Bill. On these he will state the decision of the Government on a future day, as the hope of carrying them depends on the progress of other business.—In answer to Sir G. GREY, it was stated by Sir J. GRAHAM, that as the Government had determined on withdrawing the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, it would be necessary to renew the act for suspending the operation of the act for effecting the new arrangement of dioceses which had been renewed from year to year.—Lord ASHLEY expressed his deep regret at the postponement of the Factories Bill—a regret which was natural after the period of 10 years he had devoted to the subject. He hoped the Government would bring it forward early next session. After some conversation on this and one or two other subjects the House proceeded to the main business of the evening—the resumption of the committee on the Irish Arms Bill. Clauses from 24 to 33 were agreed to, though not without opposition and several divisions.

Friday.—In answer to Mr. V. SMITH, Sir R. INGLIS stated that the University of Oxford was engaged in the task of revising its statutes, in which considerable progress had been made, as well as in the separate and independent labour of revising the statutes of the different colleges.—Sir R. PEEL, in answer to Lord ASHLEY, said that Government would introduce a Factories Bill early next session.—The long-protracted Committee on the Irish Arms Bill was once more resumed, occupying the House, as usual, for the main portion of the sitting. On the present occasion, commencing with clause 35, the committee proceeded as far as clause 54.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 93⅞; Exchequer Bills at 1½*d.*, 53*s.* to 55*s.*, and 54*s.* to 56*s.* prem. at 1¾; Bank Stock, 180½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94⅝ to ¾; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 101⅞; New Three-and-half per Cents., 100⅞ to 101⅛.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Queen's Visit to the Opera.—Thursday evening was the first occasion of her Majesty's visiting the Italian Opera-house in State, the theatre not having been similarly honoured since the year 1834, when King William IV. and Queen Adelaide occupied the Royal box. The scene was a repetition of the royal visit to the other theatres, upon a greater and more brilliant scale. Her Majesty and Prince Albert on their appearance were welcomed with great enthusiasm, and the National Anthem was sung. The opera was "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and the ballet was "Ondine," added to which Fanny Ellsler and Cerito between the acts gave a *pas de deux*. It is needless to say that the performances, in every respect, gave general satisfaction. Her Majesty retired amidst loud cheers, the National Anthem being again sung previous to her departure.

Meeting on the State of Ireland.—On Monday the public meeting of the Electors of Marylebone, the preparations for which we noticed in our last, took place in Hall's Riding School, and was attended by about 3,000 persons. Sir B. Hall, one of the Members for the Borough, presided, and was supported by Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir C. Napier, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Williams, M.P., Mr. F. O'Connor, Mr. Owen, of Lanark, &c. The chairman opened the business of the meeting by stating his desire that the meeting should be the precursor of others, and that the feelings of the people of England, as manifested towards Ireland, should be made known, not only to the Ministers and Parliament, but should go in the shape of a memorial to the Queen herself. Sir De Lacy Evans moved the first resolution, That the meeting viewed with the deepest sorrow and the most serious alarm the present excited state of public feeling in Ireland, and regard with pain and indignation the present policy of her Majesty's Ministers in reference to that country, as indicated in the stringent and obnoxious provisions of the Arms Bill now before Parliament, and the unconstitutional dismissal of magistrates from their office, and the absence of all adequate plans for the just and equitable rule of the Irish people. Mr. G. Daniell, in seconding the resolution, observed that there was no hope either of sympathy or justice for England or for Ireland from the present Government. Mr. F. O'Connor then addressed the meeting, stating that Ireland would never rest satisfied until it was relieved from provincial legislation. Unless the meeting were prepared to give them that—if they had come there with no better stock in trade than mere justice to Ireland, it was but a poor bundle of sticks to go to the fire with. Mr. O'Connor at great length proceeded to dwell upon the wrongs of Ireland, and implored the meeting, if they wished to do justice to that nation, not to separate without supporting them in their attempts to obtain a repeal of the legislative union. Mr. Ridley, a Chartist, after denouncing the present meeting as a Whig feeler, moved an amendment that "The meeting was further of opinion that the conduct of the late and present Governments towards Ireland has been unjust and tyrannical, and the Irish nation has an undoubted right to take such legal measures as they may deem best calculated to procure a repeal of the Union." Mr. Fussell having seconded the amendment, Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., said the resolution and the amendment were both of them so excellent, that he had no choice between them. Had this been a mere Whig meeting, they would not have found him there in support of that old, and, he hoped, defunct policy. He thought that unity in such a question was everything, and that under such circumstances it would be better to amalgamate both the resolution and the amendment. The latter merely called upon them to express an opinion as to whether they thought the Irish people had a right to demand Repeal. It was his opinion that they had the right to demand the repeal of an Act which was adopted in fraud, and executed in iniquity. Mr. M. P. Haynes next addressed the meeting in support of adding the amendment as a rider to the original proposition; and Mr. R. Owen, of Lanark, attempted to address the meeting, but was not heard, from the confusion which prevailed. Sir B. Hall announced that the amendment had been incorporated with the original resolution, which was received with the loudest acclamations. Mr. Baker moved the second resolution—"That the meeting had heard with the deepest regret the opinion avowed by the principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, that concession towards the Irish people had reached its limit, by which they were led to apprehend that a further coercive policy is to be persevered in towards Ireland—a policy which can have no other effect than to exasperate the feelings, without removing the discontent, of our fellow-subjects in that country." Mr. Savage seconded the resolution. Sir C. Napier said it was gratifying to him to find that Marylebone was the first constituency in England to come forward to admit the principle of doing justice to Ireland. The Government looked towards that meeting with a considerable degree of dread, for many would follow it; and if they could but carry it out with unanimity, the dread of the Government would be increased tenfold. He had stated in the House of Commons, and he repeated it there, that the speech of Sir Robert Peel in the Commons, and Wellington in the Lords, regarding Ireland, had done more to advance repeal than O'Connell could have done without those speeches in five years. He might differ from some of them, but as a staunch and determined friend to Ireland, he would yield to no one. But he would candidly and frankly acknowledge that he did not approve of repeal. He thought that under its name a power was given in Ireland to one man, which was a dangerous power, and which ought not to be permitted. He called on them to beware; France was eagerly watching the movement of the Irish people, and would be delighted to see a dismemberment of the empire, and to assist therein, not for the sake of the Irish people, but for the purpose of breaking the power of England. No good end would be answered by a Repeal of the Union. Let justice be done to Ireland, and repeal was not wanted. Let justice be done to her, and Ireland would add to her own greatness and the power and strength of the British Government. Mr. B. H. Smart moved a long resolution on the grievances of Ireland, and recommended that a memorial be addressed to her Majesty embodying the foregoing resolutions, praying that she may be pleased to take the same into her most gracious consideration, that a stop may be put to coercive measures, that such a wise, just, and conciliatory policy may be promoted as will advance both political and ecclesiastical reform, and that her Majesty may dismiss her present Ministers, and appeal to the sense of the people. Mr. Smyth, of Camden-town, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. S. Crawford then addressed the meeting, announcing his intention to join the Repeal agitation unless justice be done to Ireland; after which it was resolved that a memorial founded on the resolutions be presented to her Majesty by the Earls of Charlemont and Leitrim.

The late Duel.—The fourth sitting of the Coroner's inquest on the body of Lieut.-Col. Fawcett took place on Tuesday, when Sir B. Brodie, Mr. Blake, and other witnesses were examined. Mr. Blake, the half-brother of deceased, produced some papers he had found relative to the duel. They were in Col. Fawcett's handwriting and appeared to be rough copies of what took place between him and Lieut. Munro. They were dated the 30th June, but it could not be ascertained to whom they were addressed, as the name was torn off. Mr. Blake, at the desire of the Coroner, produced the documents, and read them to the Court, as follows:—"June 30, 1843. —My dear —— (here the name was torn out). The inclosed gives you the fullest insight to the nature of the quarrel between Mr. Munro and me that I can offer. Had he not been the husband of my wife's sister, and his conduct in flatly contradicting me, and then saying he would have thrown me down stairs, I should have demanded a meeting, *not giving him the option of making an apology*. And this demanding an apology seems to me as absurd as his language and manners were unjustifiable. It now rests with you, and on the principle of fighting my tailor, if challenged, should Mr. Munro wish it. Oblige me by having the meeting this evening if possible. Yours faithfully, Lynar Fawcett." Mr. Blake then proceeded to read the enclosure, which also bore date the 30th of June, but no address. It was as follows:—"After some conversation with Mr. Munro relative to Mrs. Smith, I said, 'No matter, it was a blunder I might have made had I been acting for you, but she has bamboozled us or you (I cannot say which).' Upon which Mr. Munro in a very loud voice, said, 'This is four times you have accused me of *allowing* you to be imposed on.' 'No, Munro, I have never said or thought you allowed me to be imposed on; on the contrary, I said it was a blunder which I might have made towards you under similar circumstances. Mr. Munro in a most bullying manner saying, 'I say you have, four times.' On which I said, 'A flat contradiction I shall endure from no man. From this moment, sir, we are strangers, and I desire you leave my house and never enter it again,' on which I stood up, and ringing the bell desired the servant to open the door for Mr. Munro. Mr. Munro said he would not leave the house. I said 'The hall-door remains open until you do.' Mr. Munro after remaining about five minutes and finishing his tea left the house. He returned soon after. He said to apologise to Mrs. Fawcett for having left without wishing her good night. He then addressed me. 'Do not suppose I left the house because you desired me. I would stay here all night in spite of you, and if it was not for the connection of the family, I should on your ordering me to leave the house, an insult such as I have never before received, I should have thrown you head over heels down stairs.' To this ruffianly threat I said, 'Mr. Munro, that is not the way gentlemen settle their differences, and as to our family connection I beg you may cease to think of it.' During this intrusion Mr. Munro continued to swagger his cane, and kept his hat on. I pledge my honour to the above being the truth of what passed between us to the best of my recollection, and when he had left, my wife was surprised at my forbearance in not calling in the police.—(Signed) Lynar Fawcett. June 9, 1843." The Coroner: Have you any other letter?—Mr. Blake; I have one other. The Coroner: I do not know whether the Jury have not heard enough. The Jury had, however, for their own satisfaction, better hear it. Mr. Blake here read the third letter. "My dear—(the name was here again torn away from the letter)—You are fully authorised on my part to assure Mr. Munro, that I never accused him of allowing me to be wronged wilfully. That I neither insulted him, nor had the most distant intention of insulting him in any way; but that I turned him out of my house for most grossly insulting me.—Yours faithfully, Lynar Fawcett. June 30, 1843." Evidence was also adduced to show that the seconds at the duel were Lieut. Grant of the 44th Reg., and Lieut. Cuddy of the 55th Reg. The Coroner then summed up, and the Jury having consulted together for about an hour and a half, returned the following as their unanimous verdict:—"We find Alexander Thompson Munro, Duncan Trevor Grant, William Holland Leech Daniel Cuddy, guilty of 'Wilful Murder,' as principles in the first degree; and George Gulliver guilty of 'Wilful Murder' in the second degree, believing him present only as a medical man." The Jury, by direction of the Coroner, again retired, and ultimately it was understood that Mr. Gulliver was to be forthwith committed on the Coroner's warrant, to Newgate.

The Duke of Sussex's Library.—It is understood that there are doubts whether the valuable collection of Bibles and collection of rare manuscripts and books, constituting the library of the late Duke of Sussex, will be submitted for public competition or not, as the King of Naples is stated to have entered into negotiations for the purchase of the entire collection. It is said the offer of the King was liberal, but it is hoped that Government will endeavour to secure the collection for the British Museum.

The Royal Yacht.—On Wednesday her Majesty's new steam-yacht, the Victoria and Albert, made her first experimental trip to try her engines. The trial was very satisfactory, both as regards the efficiency of the engines and the capabilities of the yacht herself. The machinery worked with the greatest ease, and had been so correctly fixed that it did not require the slightest adjustment. The official inspection was made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty yesterday, when the yacht again proceeded to the Nore, and thence to Chatham, where she will remain to be fitted with her masts, yards, and rigging. As soon as she is completed at Chatham, she will be brought to Deptford to be perfected in her interior decorations. Her furniture is all ready, being the same as was on board the Royal George. In about a fortnight from the present time the yacht will be completely fitted, and perfectly ready in every respect for the use of her Majesty.

Conservancy of the River.—The Lord Mayor, attended by the Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other City Officers, held Courts of Conservancy for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, on Friday, for the purpose of receiving presentments of the Juries appointed to examine the state of the Thames. The presentment of the Middlesex Jury called the attention of the Court to the projecting piers—at Cheyne-row, Chelsea, adjoining the public stairs, or landing; at the front of the Swan public-house, Chelsea; at Milbank-row; adjoining the public-house at Westminster-bridge; at the front of Hungerford-market; at the end of Great George-street, Adelphi; at the eastern side of Waterloo-bridge; at the end of Essex-street, Strand; and near the Thames Tunnel; all of which, in their opinion, "at a certain state of the tide, occasion an obstruction to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the inshore of the river, and lead to the accumulation of mud-banks and other nuisances in the bed and shores thereof; and are unsubstantial, inconvenient, ill-constructed, and, to a considerable extent, unsafe." The Jurors also represented "that an ancient pathway,

formerly open to the public on the banks of the river, between Vauxhall-bridge and the Chelsea waterworks, has been closed by the owners or occupiers of the adjoining land (Messrs. Cubitt); and although the Jurors are advised that such an encroachment upon the rights of the public not having been committed on the river, or the soil and bed thereof, is not within their jurisdiction, they deem it right to include it in their presentment, that the attention of the Conservators may be drawn to the subject, as they are of opinion that if the diversion of the ancient footpath on the navigation of the river be permitted to continue, it may, in the course of time, give to the owners of the adjoining lands, private rights that will prevent the making of walks and other improvements on the banks of the river, which are so much required for the health, comfort, and recreation of the inhabitants of this great metropolis." The Recorder informed the Jurors that he should recommend the Lord Mayor to bring the subject of so serious an encroachment before the Court of Aldermen, who no doubt would instruct the City Solicitor to adopt measures of prevention. In the Court of Conservancy for Surrey, the temporary piers were presented as insecure, and calculated to interrupt the inshore passage of the river and cause mud-banks. The Jurors recommended that they should be removed, and that safe and convenient structures should be erected in their places at Battersea, Nine Elms, Lambeth Palace, Westminster-bridge and London-bridge. They also presented several timber-rafts, which are floating in the river, and tiers of barges, moored in the middle channel of the river, and obstructing the navigation of the river.

Exhibition of Cartoons.—The exhibition of Cartoons sent in pursuant to the notice of the Commissioners of Fine Arts, which has been open since the 3d instant in Westminster Hall, on payment of one shilling each person, was closed on Saturday last, and reopened on Monday morning for the gratuitous admission of the public. The receipts during the short interval in which the drawings have been exhibited (only twelve days) have far exceeded the sum originally anticipated. The visitors have averaged upwards of 1,800 per day, and on Saturday (the last day on which payment was taken) they exceeded 2,000. The total sum received at the doors up to Saturday evening for the admission of the public, and by the sale of catalogues, exceeded 1,100*l.*; and the commissioners have determined on apportioning nearly the whole of this money, in sums of 100*l.* each, to the artists of the ten next best drawings. The following are the subjects which have been selected by the judges as entitled to 100*l.* each out of the funds in hand. The figures show the number attached to the cartoon in the catalogue.—No. 11. "Una coming to seek the assistance of Gloriana." An Allegory of the Reformed Religion seeking the assistance of England. *Spencer's Faery Queene.* Mr. Frank Howard, jun.—13. "The Seven Acts of Mercy. Una and the Red Cross Knight led by Mercy to the Hospital of the Seven Virtues." Mr. G. V. Rippingille.—16. The Death of King Lear." Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, jun.—31. "The Angel Raphael discoursing with Adam." *Milton's Paradise Lost.* Sir William Ross, R.A.—45. "Man beset by contending passions." He is represented as urged on by pride, ambition, and anger; restrained by love and pity; pursued by grief, hate, envy, revenge, and fear; buoyed up by Hope; chained to the earth by Despair; reason overthrown; horror in the midst. Mr. Henry Howard, R.A.—60. "The Brothers releasing the Lady from the enchanted chair." *Milton's Comus.* Mr. F. R. Stephanoff.—63. "The Brothers driving out Comus and his rabble." Mr. J. G. Waller.—92. "St. Augustine preaching to the Britons." Mr. W. C. Thomas.—103. "Alfred putting on the habit of a harper, went into the enemy's camp, where he was everywhere admitted, and had the honour to play before their Prince. Having thus acquired a great knowledge of their situation, he returned in secresy to his nobility." Mr. Marshall Claxton.—122. "The Plague of London, A.D. 1349." The bishops and clergy are represented at St. Paul's Cross, praying for the cessation of the Pestilence. Mr. E. Corbould.

German Hospital.—A morning concert was given on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the funds of a German Hospital, now establishing in London. Among the instrumental performers at this concert, M. Ernst demands the first notice, since he conferred upon it the distinction of making it the only occasion on which he will perform in public during his present visit to London; and he is, moreover, one of the finest players on the violin that Europe, already so rich in that respect, can boast. Nothing could exceed the enthusiastic demonstrations with which each of his performances was received; shouts broke out on all sides, both from the audience and his fellow-musicians, and he was several times recalled to receive still further applause. Several other vocal and instrumental performers gave their gratuitous services on this occasion, and Mrs. Stirling pronounced an address composed for the occasion, consisting chiefly of a flattering appeal to the sympathies of the British public, which was received with considerable applause. The Concert-room was completely filled, and was honoured with the presence of the King of Hanover, under whose immediate patronage the Concert was given.

Anti-Puseyite Meeting.—A meeting of laymen was held at Freemasons'-hall, on Wednesday, for the purpose of proposing a memorial to the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, directing his Grace's attention to the rapid progress of tractarian doctrines in that ancient seat of learning. Lord Ashley presided, and opened the proceedings of the day by referring at some length to the prevalence of the tractarian doctrines, and urging on the assembly the necessity of adopting immediate measures for their suppression. Several gentlemen spoke, and expressed their determination of resisting to the extent of their power the spread of opinions and practices which they declared to be so dangerous to the peace and security of the church. After some discussion, a memorial was unanimously agreed to, and will be presented to the Duke of Wellington in the course of a few days. The Protestant Association has also prepared a memorial, addressed to the archbishop and bishops, on the same subject.

British and Foreign Institute.—A meeting was held on Thursday at the Hanover-square Rooms for the purpose of considering a prospectus, submitted by Mr. J. S. Buckingham, for the establishment of "the British and Foreign Institute," for facilitating personal intercourse between the educated classes of all countries, and rendering the literary circles of the metropolis accessible to visitors from the Continent, colonies, and provinces, more readily, it is said, than is done by the Clubs. The Earl of Devon presided, and Lord Brougham, Lord D. Stuart, and others, addressed the meeting in support of the institution. It was then resolved that a subscription be raised for the erection of a house at the west-end, and that Mr. Buckingham, the proposer of the scheme, be appointed resident director.

Westminster School.—It is stated that the Right Rev. Dr. Carey, Bishop of St. Asaph, has lately placed in the hands of trustees the sum of 20,000*l.* for the benefit, after the death of his Lordship and Mrs. Carey, of students elected from Westminster to Christ Church, Oxford.

Hackney.—A meeting was held last week in the vestry-room of the church to pass the late churchwarden's accounts and make a rate for the ensuing year. The estimate for a new rate was read, from which it appeared, that owing to extensive repairs contemplated on the church, a sum of 647*l.* would be required, which, on a rental of 88,000*l.*, would need a rate of 2*d.* in the pound. It was then moved and seconded, "That a rate of 2*d.* in the pound be granted," to which an amendment was moved, postponing the question for twelve months. After some discussion, the chairman took the numbers, when there appeared—for the amendment, 31; for the rate, 54. The chairman declared the rate carried, but Mr. Powell demanded a poll, expressing his determination to offer every legitimate opposition to the imposition of a church-rate. The polling closed on Saturday, when the chairman declared the numbers to be—for the rate, 373; against the rate, 43. Within the last fortnight the church-rate has been made in the vestries of South and of West Hackney without a poll.

The Greenwich Pier.—The lawsuit between the stone-pier company and Messrs. Grissell and Peto, the contractors, has been stayed by proceedings in Chancery. Messrs. Grissell and Co. have obtained an injunction, the case has been referred to eminent counsel, and an amicable arrangement entered into for both parties to bear an equal proportion of the expense to be incurred in putting the permanent pier into really substantial condition. It is stated that to do so at least 17,000*l.* must be expended.

Fires.—On Saturday morning, one of the most serious explosions that has occurred in the metropolis for some time took place soon after 5 o'clock, at the extensive oil and turpentine works belonging to Messrs. Johnson and Co., in the Back-road, St. George's-in-the-East, which not only destroyed the whole factory, which is considered to be one of the largest in London, and contained several thousand barrels of turpentine, but injured part of the Blackwall Railway, and damaged between 30 and 40 houses in the neighbourhood, including the Roman Catholic School in the above road. The factory extended in depth about 50 feet, within a couple of feet of the Blackwall Railway, three arches of which were rented by the firm, and used for the deposit of turpentine and other combustible materials to the amount of at least 2,000 barrels. When the gates of the warehouse were forced open an explosion took place, causing destruction to the entire factory; the roof was blown off, and the walls were forced outwards into the street. For several minutes the whole district was enveloped in clouds of dust and smoke and the burning remnants of the building. The shock resembled that of an earthquake, and the houses for some distance round were shaken to their foundation. Eight subsequent explosions took place, during which it was necessary to call off the firemen. At one period the street in the immediate vicinity of the conflagration presented an extraordinary sight, it being literally on fire with the burning oil and turpentine. The trains on the Railway were not started for some time, until the arches had been examined by Mr. Tite, the architect; but his investigation having satisfied the directors that they were quite safe, the trains commenced running in the course of the morning. After all the danger had subsided, an inquiry was instituted as to the origin of the fire, it being at first suspected that, as none of the workmen had arrived, it was the work of an incendiary. This supposition, however, gave way, and it appears that the fire was occasioned by spontaneous combustion.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, July 8:—West districts, 124; North districts, 169; Central districts, 143; East districts, 163; South districts, 212. Total, 811—(424 males, 387 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five summers, 846.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—The quarterly meeting of the iron-masters took place in this town on Thursday week, when a memorial to Sir R. Peel on the depressed state of the iron trade was adopted. The meeting of the Dudley masters took place on Saturday, and like that held at Birmingham on Thursday, in consequence of the present state of the staple trade of this populous manufacturing district, created more than usual interest among all classes. The nominal price of pig and manufactured iron having been fixed at the meeting on Thursday, the chief, indeed the absorbing points of interest in the conversation of the day, were the state of the mining population, the probability of a strike, and the result of the approaching interview with Sir R. Peel. The contemplated strike took place on Monday at Westbromwich, and is very likely to become general throughout the district. In that neighbourhood the pits belonging to Mr. Bagnall, Mr. Haines, Mr. Wood, and others, have stopped work, the men having refused to accept the proposed reduction of 6*d.* a day. Some of the pits at Hill-top have also struck, and many at Oldbury, Dudley Port, Bilston, and other places, are also brought to a stand. The amount of distress prevailing among the miners may be imagined from a passage in the Masters' Memorial to Sir R. Peel, in which they express their wish to refrain from offering any opinion as to the remedies, but consider it their duty to declare, that a much longer continuance of this frightful depression of the condition of the working classes and productive interests will be incompatible with the peace of the district. The deputation mentioned above had an interview with Sir Robert Peel on Wednesday. They were accompanied by Lord Hatherton and Lord Lyttelton, and the members for South Staffordshire and Wolverhampton. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for the Home Department, and the President of the Board of Trade, were present at the interview. Mr. Foster having stated the facts of the memorial, Sir R. Peel said he should willingly give his best attention to any remedies that might suggest themselves to the minds of the Deputation, but that he feared the production of iron had been forced by the requirements for railroads and other causes so much beyond the ordinary demand, that now that these sources of consumption had been supplied, he could hold out no prospect of immediate improvement from any measures within the power of the Government. The Deputation stated, that they were nearly unanimous in the conviction that the depression under which their trade was suffering, as well as that affecting most other branches of productive industry, was attributable to the great falling off in the demand, occasioned by the vicious operation of our present money laws, and the consequent want of a sufficient circulation to maintain a range of prices adequate to the discharge of the fixed public and private burdens which form so large a proportion of the cost of production in this country; that without some change of these laws there was, in their opinion, but little hope of any improvement in the condition of the working classes, which would gradually approximate to that of the same classes in Ireland. Sir R. Peel expressed his dissent from these conclusions, and after thanking the Deputation for the temperate and judicious manner in which they had stated their views on the important objects which had engaged their attention, the conference terminated.

Bristol.—The launch of the Great Britain steamer, and the visit of Prince Albert to this city, for which so much anxious preparation had been making during the past week, took place on Wednesday, and passed off in the most auspicious manner. According to previous arrangement, his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Marquess of Exeter, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Lincoln, and suite, left the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway at seven in the morning. The Royal party arrived at the Bath station at nine, where they were met by the Mayor and a deputation from the corporation of that city, to present an address. This ceremony occupied about half an hour, after which the train again took its departure for Bristol, where it arrived at ten o'clock. The Mayor and corporation were in attendance to present an address to his Royal Highness, together with a deputation from the Clergy for the same purpose. The Prince and the local authorities then proceeded to the yard of the Great Western Company, and as the procession passed through the different streets every house throughout the whole line, a distance of seven miles, was decorated, and across the street, at various points, were flags, banners, and triumphal arches; every nook and corner were crammed with anxious faces, while the firing of guns, ringing of bells, and the cheering of the populace, all bore one sound of rejoicing. Arrived at the yard of the company, the chairman and directors were in attendance to receive the Royal party, and conducted them over the magnificent ship, with which his Royal Highness frequently expressed his admiration. After going over the vessel and works, the Prince and the visitors sat down to a *déjeuner* given by the directors, at which the chairman of the company presided. The health of the Prince was of course drank with great applause, and in reply His Royal Highness said—"I thank you for the honour you have done me in drinking my health, and I assure you it affords me great pleasure that I have come here to-day, and I shall always bear a lively remembrance of the cordiality with which you have received me. Allow me now to propose the health of 'The Mayor, and prosperity to the city and trade of Bristol.'" Several other toasts were then drunk, during which the Prussian and United States Ministers returned thanks on behalf of the ambassadors. The company then adjourned to the open air to witness the great ceremony of the day, which can scarcely be termed a launch, as the steamer was merely floated from the dock in which she was built. As she passed slowly into the outer basin, the Prince broke a bottle of wine upon her bow, and named her the "Great Britain," with the usual ceremonies. The Prince immediately took his departure for town, and left the terminus at

Bristol at 4 o'clock by a special train. The burthen of the Great Britain, which is built entirely of iron, is 3,600 tons register. For the sake of contrast it may be well to mention that the tonnage of the Great Western is 1,600 tons. The Great Britain will carry double the quantity of the Great Western, and be light afterwards. She will be propelled by engines of 1,000 horse-power combined: the length from figure-head to taffrel is 322 feet; length of keel 289 feet, extreme width 50 feet 6 inches: she has four decks, the upper deck is flush, and is 308 feet long; the second deck consists of two promenade saloons, the aft or first 110 feet six inches by 22 feet, and the forward or second class, 67 feet by 21 feet 9 inches. The third deck consists of the dining saloons, the grand saloon measuring 96 feet 6 inches by 30 feet, and the second class 61 feet by 21 feet 9 inches. The whole of the saloons are 8 feet 3 inches high, and surrounded by sleeping berths, of which there are 26, with single beds, and 113 containing two, giving 252 berths. This large number is exclusive of the accommodation which could be prepared on the numerous sofas. The fourth deck is appropriated for the reception of cargo, of which 1,200 tons will be carried, in addition to 1,000 tons of coal. The engines and boilers occupy a space of 80 feet, in the middle portion of the vessel. The engine-room and the cooking establishment are situated in this part of the ship. There are three boilers; these are heated by 24 fires, and will contain 200 tons of water. There are four engines, of 250 horse-power each, the cylinders of which are 7 feet 4 inches in diameter. The chimney is 39 feet high, and 8 feet diameter. She is fitted with six masts, the highest of which is 74 feet above deck. The quantity of canvass carried will be about 1,700 square yards, she will be fitted with the patent wire rigging, the hull is divided into four water-tight compartments, and the quantity of coal consumed will be about 60 tons per day; upwards of 1,500 tons of iron have been used in her construction and that of the engines and boilers; the draught of water when laden, will be 16 feet, and the displacement about 3,200 tons, in addition to which she will be propelled by the screw instead of paddles; so that the whole vessel may be regarded as a great experiment of iron *v.* wood—screw *v.* paddle; and immense *v.* moderate length. She will also be fitted with very powerful pumps, which can throw off seven thousand gallons of water per minute. It is estimated that her total cost will be about 100,000*l.*—The Trinity-house surveying steamer, Argus, arrived at Cumberland-basin on Saturday morning with the remains of Captains Drew and Jenkin Jones, two elder brethren of the Trinity-house, who were unfortunately drowned on the previous morning off Trevoise Head, Padstow. Several of the elder brethren had been surveying the light-houses in the Channel, and on Friday morning, five of them, with four of the crew, attempted to land at Trevoise Head; but in consequence of there being a heavy sea, it was considered unsafe to attempt a landing, and they returned to the steamer. On nearing her, the engines were stopped, and, in attempting to cross her bows, the boat came in contact with the steamer while she was heavily pitching, and she was cut in two; all were immediately immersed in the sea, and Captains Drew and Jones were drowned. The other seven were saved. The bodies of the deceased were secured, and every means adopted to restore animation, but all proved ineffectual. A coroner's inquest has been held, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

Carmarthen.—In consequence of the unsettled state of South Wales, owing to the determination of Rebecca and her daughters to destroy the turnpike gates, orders were received at Woolwich at an early hour on Sunday morning to have in readiness a six-pounder field-gun and twelve-pounder howitzer, which were sent off on the same day, with the usual number of men of the Royal Artillery, required for their service in the field. The orders were to proceed to Bristol by the Great Western Railway, and from Bristol to Carmarthen with the least possible delay, in case their presence might be required to put a stop to the destruction of property in that quarter. The gates destroyed since our last are the following:—The Pontnewydd Gate and Toll-house, about five miles from Carmarthen, in the afternoon of Friday week (to which the Dragoons were called out, and, after scouring the country for about fourteen miles, returned without even having seen a suspicious character); the New Inn Gate, near Llandilo; the Gwarallt Gate, near Lampeter, and a toll-bar near it, on Monday week; two gates near Cardigan; the Pontwely Gate, between Rhydfach and Llandyssil, on Friday; the Pumpsaint Gate, near Llecothy, on Thursday; and the Bronfelen Gate, five miles from Llandovery, on the road leading to Llandwrtyd, on Saturday. The magistrates have caused several persons to be apprehended on suspicion of destroying this gate, and are busily employed in investigating the affair. Such was the difficulty of obtaining a person to receive the tolls at the Bronfelen Gate, that fourpence was allowed to the collector for every shilling he received. Sixteen gates, toll-houses, and bars, have been destroyed in the Three Commott's District. It is a rather singular fact that not a single gate has been destroyed on a Sunday.—The Grand Jury have found true bills against the parties concerned in the recent attack on the workhouse; but the trials will not take place at these assizes, having been removed by *certiorari* into the Court of Queen's Bench.

Eton.—The great east window of the College chapel has just been fully exposed to view by the removal of the woodwork on either side, which was accomplished during the recent repairs and alterations within the interior of the edifice. Considerable anxiety has been manifested, some time past, to have the present plain glass of this window, which ranks amongst the finest church windows in the kingdom, entirely removed, and replaced with stained glass, containing Scriptural devices and emblems. The Upper boys have applied to the authorities of the College for permission to carry this intention into effect, and to defray the whole of the expense from their own pockets. In this undertaking there is no doubt that very material assistance will be rendered by many old Etonians. Mr. Eastlake, the Royal Academician, has been applied to on the subject, and has consented to furnish a design.

Leeds.—During Father Mathew's visit to this town, on Sunday and Monday week, he administered the pledge to 6,000 persons. In Bradford, on Tuesday, it is said he administered the pledge to 7,000. In Huddersfield, on Wednesday, his visit is also said to have been attended with success, and in York he gave the pledge to 2,000.

Lewes.—Mr. Cobden paid a visit to this town on Tuesday for the purpose of addressing the Sussex farmers on the subject of the Corn-laws. The meeting first assembled in the County Hall, but afterwards increased so much that it was necessary to adjourn to the Friars' Field, where about 1500 or 1600 persons assembled. Mr. Curteis, M.P. for Rye, presided. After a long address from Mr. Cobden, followed by Mr. Elphinstone, M.P. for this borough, Mr. H. Brown moved, "That in the opinion of this meeting, protection to one class at the expense of other classes is injurious to the community at large, and, therefore, all laws professing to protect either the agricultural, colonial, or manufacturing interest, ought to be forthwith abolished." The chairman then spoke in favour of a fixed duty, after which he put Mr. Brown's resolution to the meeting, and every hand appeared to be raised in its favour; he remarked that it became his duty to declare it carried, only two hands having been held up against it, and both of them belonging to one person.

Liverpool.—A discovery in connexion with the recent fires at this port was made last week, from which there is reason to apprehend that the incendiaries are desirous of perpetrating additional mischief. It seems that as one of the police was going his rounds about 8 o'clock in the evening, he found a large heavy piece of pitch intermixed with fresh cotton, lying under the weatherboard of a cellar in Greenock-street, situated under an immense pile of warehouses, extensively filled with cotton and other valuable property. The pitch and cotton were immediately removed to the office of the Commissioner of Police, where it has been inspected and found to be in a highly combustible state, only requiring the slightest application of a lighted match to set it in a blaze. It was most fortunate that the discovery was made at so early a period of the night, or the consequences might have been very serious. No clue has yet been obtained to lead to the apprehension of the offenders.

Southampton.—A deputation from the council of the Royal Agricultural Society held their first meeting in this town on Monday, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements as regards site and buildings for the general annual meeting of 1844. The deputation arrived by railway, and were met by the mayor and corporation, with whom they proceeded to the Audit-house; and, after partaking of a collation provided by the mayor, proceeded to examine the various plans suggested as fit for the show, pavilion, and ploughing-matches, &c. The committee expressed themselves pleased with the excellent accommodation this town and neighbourhood is capable of affording them, and will make their report to the next general meeting of the council in London.

Sheerness.—We regret to state that the accident on board H.M.S. Camperdown last week has proved more serious than was at first anticipated, and that a seaman and Miss Yerker, one of the ladies who were on board, have died of the injuries they sustained by the explosion. Inquests have been held on the bodies, at which it was proved that, whilst the ship was firing a royal salute as the King and Queen of the Belgians were passing, a portable magazine, called the saltbox, was placed on the main deck, about three feet from the after-gun, before the bulkhead, which was used for saluting cartridges, so as to obviate the frequent opening of the magazine. The box, at the time of the explosion, contained ten cartridges of three pounds each. There were also four rockets hung against the beam over the saltbox, two of them one pound rockets, and the other two half-pound. After the Royal salute had been fired, another gun went off, and then the saltbox exploded, and a short time afterwards a discharged rocket was found lying about midships. The saltbox was placed in its proper place, between the two knees on the side, that being the most secure part of the side. The box has been in the same place for more than two years. It is the custom in the Navy to have the box so placed, and is under the charge of the sentry on the half-deck, who stated that the ammunition and the lids of the boxes were perfectly secure during the firing of the Royal salute. It is also customary to keep, for present use, rockets hung on the beam of line-of-battle ships, under the half-deck. The rockets on board the Camperdown were placed in a similar position. It is also usual to fire the guns with port-fires, as is adopted on board her Majesty's ship Excellent, at Portsmouth. The ship's crew were firing with Finmore's tubes for priming, and it has been known that the quill part of the tube, and part of the worsted, have been thrown from the gun in an ignited state. Several gunners were examined, who proved that the salt-box was placed in the most secure part of the vessel; and Commander Finling, of the Camperdown, stated that he and his Officers had used every means to discover the real cause of the explosion, but they had not been able to satisfy themselves. In the case of the seaman, the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, at the same time expressing their opinion that all proper care and diligence had been taken by the Commanding Officer of the ship; while in the case of Miss Yerker, the jury returned the following special verdict—"That the deceased was accidentally killed by the explosion of a portable magazine on board her Majesty's ship Camperdown, but how that explosion occurred there is no evidence to show; but the jury are of opinion that it partially arose from the reprehensible practice of keeping so large a quantity of powder out of the magazine, and the jury do recommend for the future that the proper authorities will cause their recommendation to be carried into effect."

Winchester.—A meeting, convened by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, took place in this city on Saturday, for the purpose of considering the "agricultural working of the Corn-laws, and the true cause of the present depressed condition of the farm tenantry." The hour fixed for commencing the proceedings was 2 o'clock, but there were then not more than 100 persons present. Shortly before 3, however, they increased considerably, the number being then estimated at 600; and Mr. Cobden, with his friends, having taken up their position upon the platform, which was erected upon two waggons at the rear of the Corn Exchange, the business was proceeded with; Mr. Etwall, M.P. for Andover, in the chair. Mr. Bright addressed the meeting on the various topics connected with the Corn-laws, and said he wished it to be known that the League did not advocate low prices, but natural prices. They were desirous of those prices which the produce of men's industry would fetch if it had not been interfered with by legislation. The League was an association which had nothing to do with politics; they never supported the Whigs or their fixed duty, and had with equal energy opposed the present Ministry with its sliding-scale; they would continue their exertions to the last by the most determined opposition to all Ministers, of whatever politics they might be, or however influential, if they interfered in the slightest degree with the furtherance of the principles of free trade. Mr. Cobden next addressed the meeting, and commented for an hour and a half upon the evil effects of restrictions of any description upon trade. He reiterated the opinion he had promulgated in Bedford, Norfolk, Essex, Kent, and elsewhere, that the Corn-laws as a "protection" to tenant farmers was a rank delusion. He contended, at great length, that the price of Corn principally depended upon the home industry of this country, and that the laws regulating the importation of foreign productions put a fetter upon industry, and stopped the stream of commerce. He then referred to the act passed in 1815, and repeated the arguments which he urged at Colchester in opposition to the continuance of the Corn-laws. He said he had spoken feelingly upon the subject, being a farmer's son, and knowing the effect of the operation of those enactments upon the condition of persons in that class. He attributed the ruin which had come upon the farmers of England for the last 28 years to nothing else but the Corn-laws. He then dwelt at great length upon various topics in opposition to the Corn-laws, and in conclusion observed that he did not expect any advantage whatever personally from the part he had taken in the question. He regarded the principles of free trade as just, and of importance for the establishment of peace between the people of all parts of the world. There were so many moral and social advantages likely to grow from it, he had supported it with all the power of which he was capable, and the only reward he expected was that he should be considered a faithful and zealous advocate for the accomplishment of those principles of free and unrestricted trade all over the world. Mr. R. Owen next presented himself, but in consequence of a row it was impossible for him to proceed. Mr. Hoskins, M.P., also attempted to address the meeting, but was scarcely audible in consequence of the general riot and confusion which continued among the crowd. He was understood to deny that the farmers of Dorset and Somerset were favourable to a repeal of the Corn-laws. Mr. Jones, a practical farmer, and Mr. Marsh, a solicitor, then addressed the meeting, the latter expressing his dissent from Mr. Cobden's views. Mr. Monday, a farmer proposed a resolution condemnatory of the Corn-laws as injurious to all classes of the community, and stating that the adoption of free-trade principles would be advantageous to the country in general. The resolution was seconded, and adopted by a large majority.

Railways.—The following are the receipts for the past week:—Croydon, 360*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 436*l.*; Greenwich, 785*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,220*l.*; Blackwall, 1,148*l.*; Great North of England, 1,325*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,725*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,849*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,127*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,159*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,585*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,654*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,937*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 3,298*l.*; North Midland, 4,417*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,176*l.*; South-Western, 7,137*l.*; Grand Junction, 8,637*l.*; Great Western, 15,268*l.*; Birmingham, 17,797*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Mr. Maurice O'Connell has been superseded since our last, for attending Repeal meetings. The daily papers state that the money transmitted to the Repeal Association is periodically invested in the Government securities. Last week the sum of 6,000*l.* was invested, in the New Three-and-a-half per Cents., by the broker of the Association. A Repeal demonstration took place on Sunday, at Swords, a village about seven miles from Dublin. The place was decorated with triumphal arches, and an immense quantity of green boughs. The attendance was very numerous, amounting to several thousands, and Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., addressed the meeting.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday.

Mr. O'Connell alluded to the proposed subscription of the French Republicans, and to the promised visit of M. Odillon Barrot, as noticed in our Foreign News. He said the French sympathisers "need only write to Mr. Ray, and the gentleman who proposed to come over could, instead of taking that trouble, write to him (Mr. O'Connell), or to the secretary. But with reference to any communications with ulterior objects, he would distinctly say that they would receive no such communications. When, the other day, they were threatened with civil war, they declared that they would not strike the first blow; and he now could tell them that there would be no second blow at all. In sympathy for civil and religious liberty, in sympathy for freedom of conscience, and in sympathy for those in France who wish to strike down the iron yoke of monarchical domination, where it pressed upon popular freedom, they heartily united; but whatever would throw the slightest taint on their allegiance, shake the connexion between these countries, or disturb the golden link of the Crown by which the empire was united, had no sympathy whatever from them." Mr. O'Connell then announced the rent for the week as 1,464*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.*

Tullamore.—The King's County repeal demonstration took place in this town on Sunday, and was attended by between 40,000 and 50,000 persons, while some thousands more lined the main avenues of the town, finding it impossible to get within hearing distance of the platform. The walls, the windows of all the houses and storehouses commanding a view of the speakers, their roof-tops, and even chimney-tops, all found ready and patient spectators; but certainly not listeners, for they could not have heard anything beyond the cheering, in which they sometimes assisted. Dr. O'Rafferty, the parish priest of Tullamore, presided; and after several resolutions had been passed, Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting at great length. He said, "The present Administration had proclaimed, trumpet-tongued, that the progress of repeal was irresistible; while they stood with their arms folded, like the fool who waited at the river's side for the water to pass by that he might walk across. Notwithstanding their declared preference of civil war to repeal—supported as that declaration was, at the time it was made, by Brougham, the most despicable of statesmen, and by a creature named Beaumont, who called himself a Catholic,—not one of those Ministers, during the recent debate of six nights, dared to talk of coercion, or of civil war, or, indeed, of any plan whatever for crushing the question of repeal—they just came to the magnanimous decision of doing nothing; thereby admitting the legality of the people's conduct and their undoubted right to look for the repeal of an atrocious act of Parliament. But they admitted more,—they admitted that the temporalities of the Irish Church could not long be continued. Under heaven there was no greater wrong than compelling the people of Ireland to pay a set of parsons for preaching doctrines to which they did not subscribe. A greater wrong, both to Presbyterians and Catholics, was never inflicted on a country than transferring those temporalities to the church of the minority—a minority of one in ten of the population; and that wrong every one, blessed be Heaven, was now admitting. The first great benefit of repeal would be the allocation of those funds to the purposes of charity and education, and the British Parliament already threatened to give them up without repeal." The dinner to Mr. O'Connell (which was attended by about 500 persons, consisting principally of shopkeepers from Tullamore, Athlone, Birr, Portarlington, Edenderry, and other towns, and farmers of the county,) took place in the evening. The decorations were few, but the inscriptions were numerous, and consisted chiefly of quotations from speeches in favour of and against repeal. Over the chair (which was filled by Dr. Cantwell, the titular bishop of the diocese,) was Sir R. Peel's opinion that civil war was preferable to repeal, followed by Mr. O'Connell's defiance to him to commence such a strife in Ireland; Dr. Higgins' defiance to all the Ministers of England to put down repeal in the diocese of Ardagh; and Mr. Steele's defiance of "let him try it if he dare." Mr. O'Connell spoke at length on repeal and other topics connected with Ireland. Referring to the decision of the twelve judges in England on the subject of Presbyterian marriages, he declared that a more indefensible or wicked decision he had never seen in the annals of judicial folly. He thought that there was an overweening respect paid in this country to my lords the judges. When at the bar he fought them, and now that he was from the bar he would say that a worse set of men were not, he believed, in the community. As a member of Parliament he was ready to forego every other pursuit, and repair to the House of Commons the moment the Presbyterians required it, to assist in passing a law to remedy this grievance, and reverse a decision which went to say that the ministers of their church were not clergymen at all. Alluding again to England's weakness, he said that she dared not hold out a single threat either to France, America, or Spain, until she did justice to Ireland. But what sort of propositions were made in the British Parliament under that pretence? One said, "Abolish the laws"—there were no such laws—"which prevent your sending an ambassador to the Pope." Another said, "Give the Roman Catholic bishops, whom the Irish people so much venerate, their titles." Dr. Cantwell here interrupted him and said, "We should despise them, coming from a British Parliament." Mr. O'Connell.—"You would, my Lord, and yet that Parliament denies you the privilege of signing yourself 'Bishop of Meath,' or my right rev. friend of writing himself down Bishop of Ardagh." Dr. Higgins.—"I am the bishop, though." Mr. O'Connell.—"Yes; you are the Bishop of Ardagh, in unbroken succession from the days of St. Patrick, a succession that shall last to the second coming of the Redeemer. But what an absurdity to suppose, that, because the people of Ireland venerate you, you would allow them to be conciliated if the British Parliament conferred upon you titles which you already possess!" He then touched upon the questions of the Irish church, landlord and tenant, unjust taxation, fiscal robbery, diminished franchise, limited municipal reform bill, &c., and observed that the British Parliament admitted them to be grievances, but did not promise to redress them. He, however, would not take their promise. What cared he, then, for their admissions? In January next, or, at farthest, in May, he would have a Parliament in Ireland, as surely as the rising of the sun, unless the Irish people were untrue to themselves. The second step towards repeal was coming. A few more of these meetings, and he should be ready to proclaim the meeting of 300 gentry in the city of Dublin. He concluded by proposing the health of "The Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath;" who in returning thanks, challenged Lord Eliot to point out a single appointment by the grand jury of Westmeath, a county in which the Roman Catholics were 11 to 1, of a single Roman Catholic to any place, however humble, of profit, trust, or emolument. The Irish people were starving in the midst of plenty; the produce of their honest industry and toil was made to minister to the comforts and luxuries of men who resided in another country, and that was a state of things which he could not suppose it to be the will of Providence to continue. In conclusion, he gave the "Irish Hierarchy, and one of its brightest ornaments, the Bishop of Ardagh." Dr. Higgins, in reply, adverted to the proposed remedies for Irish grievances. As to the Ambassador to Rome, he said, he would be regarded and called an English spy. Let the ambassador be Protestant or Catholic, he cared not which if the Catholic were an Englishman, it would become the duty of the Irish bishops to select one from amongst themselves whom they would send to Rome as the real ambassador to watch the spy of the intriguers. He, for one, would look upon it as the first step towards the downfall of his religion, if any man, selected by the present Cabinet of England, were to be sent as ambassador to the court of the holy father, as his purpose would obviously be to bring the political weight of that detestable Government to bear upon the pure and simple character of their sacred religion. The other proposition was, to give them titles and revenues. The titles, thank God, they already had from a higher source—they were of God, not man; and as to the revenues, he believed he spoke the sentiments of every Roman Catholic bishop in Ireland, when he said that the moment those revenues were forced upon them, they would—he, for one, at least, would—go before the holy father and say, "Give me some means of escaping this pollution, or receive from my hands my crosier and my mitre." They knew what pollution there was in the connexion of church and state, and the day it was attempted with the Catholic Church in Ireland would be a day of agitation more frightful even than the present. He could not sit down without alluding to the gross ingratitude of the English nation towards the Catholic bishops of Ireland, whom they had called a demon priesthood, surpliced ruffians, and almost rebels, for taking part in the present peaceful agitation. But did they know that when the Catholic bishops of Ireland joined for repeal, instead of the aristocracy asking what they would do with the people, the people were asking what they would do with the aristocracy? or that before they joined for repeal nothing was more familiar amongst the exasperated inhabitants of the country than the notion of beginning an agitation against rents, and measuring the rights of landlords by the law of nature? Instead of encouraging that notion, the Catholic bishops of Ireland turned the feelings of the people into a peaceful agitation for repeal; and if that repeal were long withheld, he was not the man to prevent an agitation against rents, which once begun would soon shake the empire to its very centre. The die was cast; onward they would move in peaceful agitation, and he had now only to hope that the stupidity and cupidity of England would not drive the people to that other agitation to which he had adverted." After some other toasts, the company separated.

Enniscorthy.—A melancholy case of assassination is just reported from the county of Wexford, a district hitherto so tranquil. Mr. Fayle, who was postmaster, and also collector of county cess, has been assassinated. It appears that latterly a spirit of resistance to the payment of rates having arisen in certain quarters, Mr. Fayle was obliged in his public capacity to make seizures. The result of this was, that he received some threatening letters, and for his protection was obliged to carry fire-arms. On Wednesday he slept at Newtownbarry, driving there in his gig, and at five on the following morning, he was found lying in a ditch, within five miles of his home, and the horse grazing near him. Mr. Fayle was not dead when discovered, and he was enabled to state, that on passing a plantation on the road side, a shot, fired from behind, gave him an alarm, but the slugs passed through his hat without doing any injury. Three men then leaped out of the wood, and he could not say what occurred after. The fatal wound is from a ball in the front of his forehead, and Mr. Fayle's pistol was found on the road discharged; but whether he fired off, or it had been used by one of his assailants, cannot be ascertained at present. The object of the assassins had nothing to do with plunder, for his money was found on his person. It is said that there are no hopes of his recovery.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The general education committee of the Free Protesting Church, at a meeting held in Edinburgh on Tuesday week, in the exercise of powers conferred upon it by the Free General Assembly, made the following appointments to the chairs of the college established in connexion with the church: Dr. Chalmers, to be Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity; Dr. Welsh, Professor of Divinity and Church History; Dr. Cunningham, Professor of Divinity; Dr. Duncan, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages. Dr. Cunningham does not commence his duties till the session of 1844, and the committee have requested him to proceed in the meantime to America, in order to become acquainted with the system of theological instruction followed in some of the most eminent American universities. The committee also agreed that teachers belonging to other evangelical communions should be eligible to officiate as masters of schools, aided by or in connexion with the committee.

Law.

Assize Intelligence.—(Oxford Circuit, Oxford.)—*Cripps* v. *Hills.*—This was an action brought by a confectioner of this city to recover the amount of a bill for articles supplied to the defendant during his residence at the University, between Hilary term, 1840 and 1842, the total amount of which was 49*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* To the declaration three pleas had been pleaded,—1st, except as to 20*l.* never indebted; 2d, except as to the same, infancy; 3d, as to the 25*l.* payment into Court. The fact that the goods were furnished having been proved, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd addressed the jury for defendant, and said, the history of the young man, the defendant in this action, was the history of too many others who were sent to this noble University, not so much for the purposes of advancing the cultivation of their minds, as in order to acquire habits of right living and just feeling, and to form acquaintances that should be of advantage to them in future life. The defendant was the only son of a gentleman of fortune, who granted his son a handsome and most liberal allowance, on coming to the University, amply sufficient to defray all reasonable expenses consistent with his station in life. His father, on one occasion, visited him, with his family, while there; he saw his mode of living, and found nothing requiring either reprobation or censure; but to his regret and astonishment discovered that although at the time little more than 19 years of age, he had in two years and a half, of which only about 18 months would be spent in Oxford, incurred debts to the amount of 1,600*l.*, besides running through the whole of the money given him by his father, thus creating, through thoughtlessness and want of ordinary prudence, an embarrassment and annoyance which would in all probability endure for years. It must, therefore, be a source of deep and painful reflection, that the tradesmen of this city should be instrumental in causing the misery and pain of which this was by no means a solitary instance, and heavy indeed was the responsibility which they incurred in inviting youths to extravagance, and leading them by most fallacious promises to incur heavy responsibilities, wholly inconsistent in many instances with their position in life. In this case the first question for consideration was, whether the defendant were a minor while resident at college; the second, whether, if he were so, the articles supplied were necessaries or not. This was not one of those cases where the plaintiff's demand had been altogether resisted; for 25*l.* had already been paid, and he must say that he highly commended the course pursued by the defendant; and the moral courage he had shown in setting up the defence which he had done deserved the praise of every man similarly situated, and more especially of every father who had a son either at this or the sister University. The allowance to the defendant having been proved, and evidence having been given of his position in life, &c., Mr. Whateley, Q.C., replied, observing that he perfectly coincided with his learned friend as to the degree of courage requisite to put the present defence upon the record, for the defendant had by payment of 25*l.* admitted to a certain extent his liability; the question, therefore, for the consideration of the Jury, would resolve itself merely into one of amount, and they would only have to say whether the articles sent to the defendant were or were not paid for by the 25*l.* already alluded to. The establishment of friendships was not one of the least advantages to be derived from a University education; and how, he would ask, were opportunities to be afforded for social intercourse and the mutual interchange of kindly offices, if young men at College were debarred from entertaining each other at their rooms? Could it, therefore, be said that the articles supplied on such occasions were not necessaries, or that any good end would result from their prohibition? The learned Counsel commented at some length upon the topics adverted to by Mr. Serjeant Talfourd; after which, Mr. Justice Maule, in summing up, remarked that he did not think the Jury could draw any inference from the 25*l.* already paid into Court, but that, unless they were of opinion that the goods supplied exceeded in value 25*l.*, their verdict must pass for the defendant. With regard to the term "necessaries," he would not say that they ought to construe the word in a strictly metaphysical sense, or say that nothing was necessary which a man could do without, as a learned Judge had once observed, that nothing was unnatural which happened, because if, accurately speaking, it were unnatural, it could not occur. Assuming it necessary that a man should live, he must have that to subsist upon which accorded with his condition of life, and his expenses must be proportioned to that condition. He could not give his assent to the proposition laid down by Mr. Whateley, that it was necessary for a young man sent to the University to give entertainments to his friends; nor did he by any means deem it necessary that he should incur expenses, while at College, exceeding 300*l.* a year. His Lordship was aware that, to a certain extent, the less a man spent the more he would get at either University for his money, and any one who recollected aught of University career, must know this full well. He did not think, in the present instance, any blame whatever was attached to the defendant, or his father, who had supplied his son with a very ample income, and whose conduct must be considered most exemplary and praiseworthy. The learned Judge then explained the state of the law relating to the infancy and power of infants to bind themselves by contracts, when the Jury returned a verdict for 24*l.* 10*s.*

South Wales Circuit.—Cardiff.—*The Llaleston Murders.*—The trial of *Edward Thomas* and his wife, *Mary Thomas*, for the double murder of her brother, Mr. William Howells, of Pantrossyla, and Jane Harry, his servant, commenced on Wednesday week, and from an early hour every avenue to the court was densely crowded. The prisoners pleaded "Not Guilty." The particulars of this case were noticed in this Paper at the time, and it will therefore be necessary to notice only the evidence of the principal witnesses. Anne Thomas deposed, that she was housekeeper to the late Mr. Howells, the brother of the female prisoner. He was a respectable farmer and freeholder, residing at Pantrossyla, near Llaleston. She had been in his service for some years, and remained in it up to the period of his death, which happened the morning after Good Friday last. Mr. Howells was a bachelor of about 53 years of age, and had no other near relative but the female prisoner, who was his only sister; the only persons residing in his house were the deceased, two boys, who were farm servants, and the witness, his housekeeper. The family were in the habit of drinking beer occasionally with their dinner, generally homebrewed, but when out of that, Mr. Howells used to send a gallon jar to Llaleston to a Mrs. Lewis's for beer, she being a maltster and brewer. Mr. Howells was on terms of considerable intimacy with Mrs. Lewis, and often declared his intention of marrying her. In the house they had a stone jar, which was kept for the purpose of fetching the beer. On Good

Friday last the deceased and his servants sat down to dinner in the same room but at different tables; they had salt beef and pork and brocoli for dinner. Her master was then in health, and ate his dinner rather more heartily than usual. After dinner, as they were out of beer, her master took down the jar, which she had washed out the day previously, and asked her to go to Llaleston to fetch some. As, however, she was busy about the farm, and could not well go, he went out to look for a little boy named John Morgan, the son of one of his tenants, living in a cottage close by, and he sent him to fetch the beer. Witness was present when the deceased gave the little boy the jar to fetch the beer, and when the little boy brought it, and placed the jar with it on the table. Mr. Howells told the boy to go to Mrs. Lewis's for it, and to return with it as quickly as he could, and it was about half-past 4 o'clock when the boy came with it. Witness then went out to milk the cows, and on her return she felt poorly, and her master desired her to take some tea. Mr. Howells took the jar with the beer into the dairy, and witness afterwards partook of the beer; she took about an eggcup full of it, but had not drunk it many minutes before she felt a burning sensation in her mouth and throat, a fulness, and was seized with a vomiting and brought up blood, and she felt as if she could hardly see. About 6 o'clock her master, Mr. Howells, was also taken ill. Witness could not assist her master, being so ill herself that she was obliged to crawl up stairs to bed, and remained there till until Sunday afternoon. She never saw the jar afterwards until she saw it broken in pieces in a field near the house. She also saw several pieces of broken bottles—the policeman was gathering them up, and witness identified the jar by the handle, which she knew perfectly. Witness was the only woman living in Mr. Howells' house, and there was nothing locked up from her in the house except the money. This circumstance enabled her to state that there was no poison in the house, nor had there ever been anything of the kind. Mr. Pritchard, the surgeon, deposed to the fact of deceased's illness, and to the *post-mortem* examination of the body, which was exhumed in consequence of the suspicions excited by the conduct of the prisoners. Mr. Herapath, the chemist, of Bristol, proved that the bodies on being analysed contained arsenic. The case for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Chilton addressed the Jury in a speech of three hours' and upwards duration for the prisoners, in which he threw doubts upon various points in the evidence, and concluded by appealing, in powerful language, to the well-known religious prejudices of the Welch people against capital punishments.—Mr. Justice Maule, in summing up, arranged the evidence in chronological order, and commented upon the whole of it. He also took occasion to observe that he thought it exceedingly dangerous that juries should be addressed as they had been by Mr. Chilton at the conclusion of his speech; for if the evidence was sufficient to cause them to entertain no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the parties upon their trial, they must fearlessly pronounce such a verdict, and without looking to ulterior consequences; and if, having done so, it should afterwards be shown, as had been said by Mr. Chilton, that they were innocent, he saw no reason why the jurors should not sleep tranquilly upon their pillows, because they had come to their conclusion upon the evidence offered them conscientiously and to the best of their judgments. The Jury having retired, after being locked up for an hour and a half, came into court, and pronounced a verdict of Not Guilty, upon both the prisoners. The verdict appeared to be received with the utmost astonishment, not only by his Lordship, but by every one in the court, which was crowded almost to suffocation. The prisoners were on Friday morning arraigned for the murder of Jane Harry and on the coroner's inquisition. No evidence was, however, offered, and they were discharged. They were reconveyed to the gaol for safety, followed by an excited multitude, yelling at them and threatening vengeance.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.—GOODWOOD CUP.—4 to 1 agst Col. Charritie's Gorhambury (taken), 7 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Sricol (taken), 10 to 1 agst Mr. Lichtwalu's Hyllus (taken), 11 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Pompey (taken), 15 to 1 agst Mr. Gully's Baronet, 17 to 1 agst Mr. Johnstone's Charles XII., 20 to 1 agst Mr. Mciklam's Agreeable colt.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 21.—There have been a few arrivals of English Wheat since Monday, which were sold at 2*s*. per qr. beyond that day's currency. Foreign Wheat is also 2*s*. dearer; but bonded does not advance in proportion to the free. Barley Peas, and Beans, are fully as dear, and Oats are 6*d*. to 1*s*. higher.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s. s.*		*s. s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	46 to 58	Red	40 to 54
—— Nortolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. . .	50 to 58	White	—to—
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	25 to 32	Grind.	19 to 23
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	19 to 24	Feed	15 to 23
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—to—	Potato	16 to 25
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	15 to 22	Potato	15 to 23
Rye	—to—		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 26	Tick	22 to 27	Harrow 23 to 31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . 28 to 34	Winds.	—to—	Longpod —to—
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 34	Maple	28 to 32	Grey 27 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
June 9	48 4	27 3	18 5	30 5	28 3	29 7
— 16	48 11	27 3	18 6	30 7	28 4	29 7
— 23	49 8	27 7	18 9	31 2	29 0	30 11
— 30	49 8	27 10	19 7	31 6	29 1	32 3
July 7	49 10	28 8	19 7	32 8	29 9	31 7
— 14	51 2	29 0	19 3	31 11	29 6	32 4
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	49 7	27 11	19 1	31 4	29 0	31 0
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	11 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 6900 Sks. — Brls.	5119	67	5815	471	—	507	—
Irish . . „ „	—	251	61	14337	—	—	—
Foreign . „ 2152 „ „	17263	3240	—	1818	—	—	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	3160	50	4410	3750 Sks
Irish . . .	—	—	1550	—
Scotch . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	8950	500	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—T. Chappell, Sudbury, Suffolk, licensed-victualler—R. Richardson, High-street, Wapping, shipowner—J. Harwood and F. Harwood, Fenchurch-street, London, stationers—R. Armfield, King-street, Cheapside, London, button-manufacturer—M. Nelms, Back-hill, Hatton garden, hearthrug manufacturer—J. B. Cooper, Drury-lane, ironfounder—G. Simons, King's-square, Goswell-road, watch-manufacturer—J. W. H. Brown, Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, dealer in horses—T. Radclyffe, Birmingham, stationer—Henry Andrews and Charles Twining, Peckham, Surrey, brewers—William White, Jun., Aldersgate-street, chymist—Thomas Lloyd Jones, Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, surgeon—Henry Ellis, Norwich, draper—Joseph Starling, Southampton, hatter—John Gray, Jarrow, Durham, timber-merchant—John Oram, Chard, Somersetshire, lace manufacturer—George Hewitt and George Hewlett, Manchester, woollen-drapers—William Henderson and James Henry Vassey, Moorfields, Gloucestershire, manufacturing chymists—Edward Yardley, Exeter, china-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Pringle, St. Andrew's, merchant—J. Bell, Maxwelltown, Kirkcudbright, grocer—W. Bowie, Falkirk, merchant.—A. Marshall, Lilly bank Toll bar, near Dundee, machine-maker—W. Brakinrig, Edinburgh, grain-merchant—W. Peacock, Little Keithock, Perthshire, grain-dealer—T. Hislop, Alloa, grocer—A. W. Dumbreck, Edinburgh, farmer.

BIRTHS.—On the 17th inst., in Montagu square, the lady of Major the Hon J. St. Vincent Saumarez, of a son.—On Thursday, the 12th inst., at Wimpole, the Countess of Hardwicke, of a son.—On the 10th inst., at Teaninick, Rossshire, Scotland, the Hon Mrs Spencer, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 18th inst., at St Luke's, Gloucester, R. B. Grantham, Esq., of Croydon, Surrey, to Frances Harriet, eldest surviving daughter of the late Robert Fuge, Esq., of Plymouth.—On the 4th inst., at Petersfield, Hants, R. H. Semple, Esq., M.R.C.S., to Elizabeth Mary, the only daughter of the late W. Butterfield, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red.

DIED.—On Wednesday, at Dublin, the Right Hon Dr. Radcliffe, Judge of the Prerogative and Consistorial Courts of Ireland.—On Thursday, aged 49, at Streatham Rectory, the Rev. Henry Blunt, rector of that parish.—On the 6th inst., at 31, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, the Right Hon George Ross Lindsey Crawford, Earl of Glasgow.—On the 14th inst., accidentally drowned, while engaged on a survey in the Bristol Channel, Captain Richard Drew, F.R.S., and Captain Jenkin Jones, R.N., Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

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Extract from the Preface.

"Another strange circumstance connected with this work is, that everybody presumes that he himself and everybody else are perfectly familiar with its contents ..... and yet, if the reader will ask his acquaintance, it will appear that not one in five hundred ever set eyes on a copy. It is in consequence of like questions that this edition is published." London: WHITTAKER and Co.

SUN-BURNS, FRECKLES, TAN, and other disfigurements of the Skin, are pleasingly eradicated by that unique preparation ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a balmy odoriferous liquid, and now universally admired for its sovereign virtues in *completely removing all cutaneous eruptions, and in rendering the complexion delicately clear and fair.* It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving, *in allaying the smarting pain.*

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Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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Churn from	7 to 8 lbs.	13 to 15 lbs.	26 to 28 lbs.
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PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

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To those who cannot take pills, the proprietors would strongly recommend Dr. Roberts's

ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS,

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AS FARM BAILIFF, in any county in England.—A young Man, a native of Cumberland, who can give respectable references, and produce sufficient testimonials as to character, capabilities, &c.—Direct to A. L., Post-office, Brampton, Cumberland.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, July 22, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 30—1843. SATURDAY, JULY 29. PRICE 6*d*.

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TO LET, in Regent-street, THREE ROOMS on the Second Floor, Unfurnished, with the use of a Large Meeting-Room. They are suited for the purposes of a SOCIETY, and have for some years past been so occupied. Apply to the Porter, 21, Regent-street.

TO FLORISTS, NURSERYMEN, and Others.

THE WEST LONDON FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITION will take place in the grounds of the Almshouses of the BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, at Walham-Green, Fulham, on TUESDAY, the 8th, and WEDNESDAY the 9th of August, 1843; when Prizes of Silver Cups and Medals will be awarded. A List of the Prizes and the Regulations of the Show may be obtained of Mr. J. T. NEVILLE, Ebenezer House, Peckham.

KINGSTON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, SEPTEMBER 14, 1843.
For particulars apply to J. JACKSON, Hon. Sec.

GRAND FLORICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Annual Floricultural and Horticultural Exhibition in the GROUNDS of the YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will be held on SATURDAY, the 26th day of AUGUST next, under the Patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of the County, and upon the same scale as on former years.

The Grounds will be open at Twelve o'clock, Admission, 3*s*. each; at One o'clock, 2*s*. each; and after Three, until Five o'clock, 1*s*. each. Children under 14 years of age, and schools, half-price. The Exhibition will close at Five o'clock.

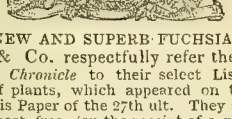
The Schedule of Prizes may be had after the 1st day of August, on application to Mr. SOTHERAN, Bookseller, Coney-street, York, Secretary to the Committee of Management, or to Mr. BAINES, at the Museum.—Museum, York, July 27, 1843.

MEETING OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY AT DUNDEE, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of AUGUST.

Noblemen and Gentlemen who may be at Dundee at the above Meeting, are respectfully invited to inspect the Stock of Seedling and Transplanted Forest Trees, &c., in the Nurseries of WILLIAM URQUHART and SONS.

SHOW OF FUCHSIAS.—A splendid collection of the above beautiful tribe of plants may be seen in bloom, containing all the new varieties of the present season; also the best of the older sorts,—at WILLIAM MILLER'S, Providence Nursery, Ramsgate. Sundays excepted.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.



NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

YOUELL & Co. respectfully refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their select List of the above elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front advertising page of this Paper of the 27th ult. They are now ready to be sent out per post, free, (on the receipt of a post-office order,) to any part of the United Kingdom, upon the following terms:

12 fine show varieties, . 12*s*.	12 extra fine and very superior . . . . 21*s*.
12 extra fine ditto . . . 16*s*.	

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, July 26, 1843.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—A Specimen of this Magnificent FUCHSIA has been again submitted to Dr. LINDLEY. YOUELL & Co. have therefore much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to the remarks made, and which will be found amongst the "Notices to Correspondents" in this Paper of the 24th ult., as follows.—"YOUELL & Co.—From the specimen received, St. Clare appears to be a prolific bloomer and fine variety; we have never seen the colour so fine in any specimen grown near London."

YOUELL & Co. can supply a limited number of fine strong Plants, 15 inches high, in 48-sized pots, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each; or one smaller St. Clare, with 11 other fine show varieties at 21*s*., per post, free, on the receipt of a post-office order.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 26, 1843.

SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL & Co., in offering their List of CHRYSANTHEMUMS (for which see their advertisement in this Paper of the 1st inst.), to the notice of Amateurs and those who intend competing at the autumnal exhibitions of the present season, beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the List will be found highly satisfactory to those who may not only have the above object in view, but also to those who are desirous of decorating their greenhouse and garden with this unsurpassed Autumnal Flower. The plants are strong and healthy, and sent free of postage (on the receipt of a Post-office order) to any part of the United Kingdom, at the rate of 12*s*. per dozen.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 26, 1843.

EAST NORFOLK GRAND CARNATION AND PICOTEE SHOW.

YOUELL AND CO. beg respectfully to inform their Friends that their Annual Exhibition of the above will commence on the 1st of AUGUST, and will continue for three weeks. Their Collection now amounts to

UPWARDS OF NINE HUNDRED OF THE FINEST VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION,

and the present Exhibition will be found to surpass anything of its kind in the kingdom.

THREE THOUSAND POTS WILL BE STAGED.—ADMITTANCE GRATIS.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, July 26, 1843.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—LIST of PRIZES offered at the Exhibitions in the Garden, in 1844:—

MEDALS AND REWARDS.—The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; namely,

	value £	*s*.	*d*.
C. The Certificate	0	10	0
SB. Silver Banksian Medal . . .	1	0	0
SK. Silver Knightian Do. . . .	1	5	0
LS. Large Silver Do.	1	15	0
SG. Large Silver Gilt Do. . . .	4	0	0
GB. Gold Banksian Do. . . .	7	0	0
GK. Gold Knightian Do. . . .	10	0	0
LG. Large Gold Do.	20	0	0

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in money, or in plate. In case an Exhibitor shall receive a First Prize in any one Letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other Medal in the same Letter, except in *CC*, *DD*, and *EE*.

CLASS I.—FLOWERS; for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties, cultivated with superior skill, in pots of 24 to a cast. GB—SG—LS—SK.

B. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to a cast. SG—LS—SK.

N.B. Persons exhibiting in *B* cannot also exhibit in *C*.

C. Pelargoniums, in collections of 6 varieties, in pots of 8 to a cast. LS—SB.

D. Rhododendrons, in pots; not fewer than 6 plants in 6 varieties. LS—SK—SB.

E. Roses, in pots; Amateurs to show in collections of 12, Nurserymen in collections of 25, distinct varieties. GB—SG—LS.

N.B. It is the wish of the Society, in a future season, to require Roses to be shown exclusively in pots; and not to allow cut specimens to be exhibited at all.

F. Moss Roses in loose bunches, so as to exhibit, as far as possible, the habit of the variety; in 12 varieties. SK—SB—C.

G. Other Roses, exhibited as in the last letter, and in 50 varieties. LS—SK—SB—C.

N.B. No one who exhibits in this letter can also compete for the following.

H. Other Roses, exhibited as in the letter *F*, and in 25 varieties. SK—SB—C.

N.B. Higher medals than those here offered for Roses cannot be given by the Judges. And if Roses are brought for exhibition without attention to the regulations here explained, they will not be allowed to be placed on the tables.

I. Cape Heaths, in collections of 30 distinct varieties. GB—SG—LS.

N.B. It is expected that the same plant shall not be exhibited on more than one occasion.

K. Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 distinct varieties. SG—LS—SK.

N.B. No person who shows in *I* will be allowed to exhibit also in *K*.

L. Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS—SK—SB.

M. Carnations, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. LS—SK—SB.

N. Picotees, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. LS—SK—SB.

O. Pinks, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. SK—SB.

CLASS II.—FLOWERS; for which all persons are admitted to equal competition.

P. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 30 plants. GK—GB—SG—LS.

N.B. Heaths, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Greenhouse Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Orchidaceæ, Cacti, and Pelargoniums, to be excluded from *P*, *Q*, and *R*.

Q. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 15 plants. GB—SG—LS.

N.B. Persons exhibiting in *P* not to compete in *Q* also.

R. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 6 distinct species. SG—LS—SK.

N.B. Persons exhibiting in *P* or *Q* will not be allowed to compete in *R* also.

S. Greenhouse Azaleas, in 12 distinct varieties. GB—SG—LS.

T. Greenhouse Azaleas, in 6 distinct varieties. SG—LS.

N.B. No one can show in both classes of Azaleas.

U. Stove or Greenhouse climbers, in collections of 6 species SG—SK.

V. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than 20 species LG—GK—GB.

N.B. Exhibitors cannot shew in more than one of the classes, *V*, *W*, and *X*.

W. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than 6 species. GK—GB—SG.

X. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens. SG—LS—SK.

Y. Plants in glass cases, grown on Mr. Ward's plan. SG—LS—SK.

N.B. It is highly desirable that these cases be made with a movable door, so as to prevent the condensation of the water on the inner face of the glass during the time of exhibition.

Z. Distinct varieties of Tall Cacti in flower. GB—SG—LS.

N.B. The GB and SG Medals are not to be given if fewer than six varieties are exhibited.

AA. Fuchsias in collections of 12 distinct varieties. LS—SK.

BB. Cinerarias, in pots, in collections of 12 distinct varieties. SK—SB.

CC. Single Specimens of new or extremely rare ornamental plants. SG—LS—SK—SB—C.

N.B. These Medals will be awarded by the Society's Officers, and not by the usual Judges. Exhibitors will particularly observe that none but new or rare plants can be exhibited under this letter. *Nothing will be regarded as new which has been exhibited in the Garden in a previous season.*

DD. Miscellaneous subjects. SK—SB—C.

N.B. Cockscombs, Heartsease, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers are altogether excluded from exhibition. Exhibitors under this head will not be thereby *entitled* to a pass ticket.

EE. Seedling Florist's flowers. SK—SB—C.

N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in pots, and not in a cut state. No person will be allowed to exhibit more than five seedlings at each meeting. Exhibitors under this head will not be thereby *entitled* to a pass ticket.

IN ADDITION to any medals assigned to the classes *I*, *P*, *Q*, and *W*, the SK and SB medals are offered for the two collections in those classes which shall be best named by the Exhibitor.

N.B. The Society's officers, who will make this award, will be guided in their judgment by a consideration not only of the correctness of the names, but of the accuracy of the spelling, and the neatness of the writing.

CLASS III.—FRUIT; for which Market Gardeners, Fruiterers, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.

N.B. All fruit must be FULLY ripe and WELL-COLOURED; if the contrary it will be disqualified.

FF. Miscellaneous collections of fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind. GK—GB—LS.

N.B. Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar Kitchen Garden produce, are excluded from this letter.

GG. Grapes. SG—LS—SK—SB.

HH. Pine Apples. SG—LS—SK—SB.

II. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens. SK—SB.

KK. Other kinds of fruit. SK—SB—C.

JUDGES.—The Judges have the power of *increasing* or *diminishing* the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of *conferring* Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings, being not so much to encourage the collector as to reward the skilful Gardener, they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a Medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition might obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

Copies of the above list may be obtained at 21, Regent-street, upon application to the Secretary.

SPLENDID NEW CARNATION,—"APPLEBY'S PRINCE OF WALES," (Scarlet Bizarre), blooms of which may be seen at Messrs. HURST & MCMULLEN'S, Seedsmen, 6, Leadenhall-street, London, on the 29th of July. For description see "Gardeners' Almanac" for 1843. Plants, 10*s*. 6*d*. per pair, ready in October.

MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very superb New Fuchsia, which has been raised in the Exeter Nursery, and which is decidedly the finest variety ever produced. Flowers of it were submitted to Dr. LINDLEY, who, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th inst., thus expresses himself:—

"*Lucombe, Pince, and Co.*—The blooms sent of Fuchsia Exoniensis prove it to be a very splendid variety; it is a flower of great substance throughout, seed-vessels dark, tube and sepals of a rich crimson carmine; the sepals are long, they expand freely, and disclose the rich crimson purple corolla, which is very large, and of a peculiar denseness of texture."

The Plant was also exhibited at the last great meeting of the London Horticultural Society on the 12th inst., and obtained the Society's Certificate of Merit.

Strong Plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th of August next, at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, and will be sent, free of all other charge, by the post, carefully packed in stout tin cases. The usual discount to the trade if six plants are ordered. For a full description, see Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 17th ult.

N.B.—This Seedling Fuchsia has been fully proved, and will give satisfaction to those who purchase it.

HUGH LOW AND Co. have the following PLANTS for SALE:—

	£	*s*.	*d*.
Tropæolum azureum, fine flowering roots, in a dry state .	3	3	0
Do. Do. strong	5	5	0
Do. Do. a few; very large	7	7	0
Hydrangea japonica . . . . . 1*l*. 5*s*. to	3	3	0
Habrothamnus fasciculatus (see description in the "Botanical Register" for the present month)	1	1	0
Paulownia imperialis, strong	0	7	6
Salix japonica, new hardy tree	0	7	6
Podostylus sphærica	1	1	0
Chorozema ericoides	2	2	0
Fuchsia Stanwelliana, very fine	0	5	0
Phlox Van Houttii	0	7	6

A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents. No allowance on the Tropæolum unless more than one is ordered.
Clapton Nursery, London, July 20, 1843.

ANAGALLIS BREWERII AND SUPERB BLUE CINERARIA SEED.

MICHAEL BREWER, SEN., NURSERYMAN, &c., London Road, Cambridge, begs to offer strong plants of his Splendid deep blue, full and complete round-petaled Seedling ANAGALLIS (BREWERII), being of a strong green and vigorous habit, and remarkably well-adapted for bedding. It is now ready for sending out, at 5*s*. per plant, postage free, to any part of the Kingdom. Flowers have been submitted for the inspection of Dr. LINDLEY, of which he gives the following description in the Notices to Correspondents in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, June 10:—"Anagallis (Brewerii). M. Brewer, Sen.—The flowers of your Anagallis are very large, and of a brilliant deep blue tint. If, as you say, it is of a green and vigorous habit, it will be a very desirable plant." The Messrs. HENDERSON, Nurserymen, &c., Pineapple Place, Edgeware Road, London, with several other eminent Florists, gave orders for it, on the ground of seeing the flower previous. Flowers will be forwarded to any applicant on receipt of two postage stamps.

Also, packets of his Brilliant CINERARIA SEED, comprising every shade of Dark and Light Blue tint; and as the present is the best time for sowing for Winter, and early Spring flowering, he is induced to offer Seed, *warranted* as newly gathered, in packets at 3*s*. 6*d*., 7*s*., and 10*s*. Applications, inclosing post-office orders, will be immediately executed.

THOMAS CRIPPS, FLORIST, &c., Tunbridge Wells, respectfully begs to offer the following entirely new FUCHSIAS, viz., St. Clare, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Eppsii, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Brockmanii, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Stanwelliana, (very fine,) 5*s.*; Gem, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Iveryana, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Toddiana, (extra fine,) 3*s.* 6*d.*; Enchantress, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Rogersiana, 3*s.* 6*d.*; or the set, 25*s.* Twelve Superb and Distinct varieties, the selection being left to T. C., 12*s.* On the receipt of Post-office order, for any quantity not less than three, the bove will be forwarded post-free.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA PLANTS.

MESSRS. VEITCH & SON having raised a considerable number of this Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, are enabled to offer fine healthy plants, from 4 to 6 inches in height, at the following moderate prices, viz.:—

10*l.* per 100;—5*l.* 10*s.* for 50;—and 30*s.* per dozen.

For the convenience of some purchasers, Messrs. V. & SON have appointed, as their London agent, Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, No. 6, Leadenhall-street. N.B.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Exeter, June 19, 1843.

B. SAUNDERS, NURSERYMAN, FLORIST, &c., Island of Jersey, begs to inform Amateurs of Cape and other Bulbs that he has the following varieties to dispose of in August and September next, many of which are for the first time offered to the public. Orders will be executed in rotation as received, and cash or reference required from unknown correspondents; and as the stock of many of the varieties is very limited, early orders are requested.

LIST OF BULBS.

SPARAXIS.	per doz. s.	d.	IXIAS.	s.	d.
Grandiflora	3	0	Polystachia alba p. doz.	6	0
,, hybrida	4	0	Rubra grandiflora ,,	5	0
,, purpurea	6	0	Racemosa ,,	5	0
,, splendida	6	0	Cristata ,,	5	0
,, nova	5	0	Flexuosa ,,	4	0
Tricolor	3	0	Tricolor capitata ,,	4	0
,, lutea	4	0	GLADIOLUS.		
,, nova	4	0	Hybrida Colvillii ,,	6	0
,, alba	5	0	,, pulcherrimus ,,	9	0
,, superba	5	0	,, pulchellus ,,	9	0
,, elegans	5	0	,, rubioides ,,	12	0
Versicolor	2	0	,, Saundersii each	7	6
,, nova	5	0	,, pallidus ,,	1	6
Bicolor	4	0	,, hastatus ,,	1	0
,, nova	5	0	,, belladonna ,,	1	0
Formosa	5	0	,, venustus ,,	1	6
,, nova	5	0	,, compacta ,,	1	6
Sanguinea	6	0	,, ramosus ,,	5	0
Stellata	6	0	,, lilacina p. doz.	12	0
Pavonia	6	0	,, crispiflora ,,	9	0
Lilacina	6	0	Insignis each	5	0
,, variegata	7	6	Cardinalis p. doz.	3	0
,, pallida	4	0	Communis alba ,,	3	0
Coccinea lutea	7	6	Psittacinus ,,	2	0
Purpurea	5	0	Antholyza electroides, each	1	0
Barbettii	6	0	— ethiopica ,,	1	0
Quadricolor	7	6	Bobartia aurantiaca, p. doz.	3	0
Dobreeii	5	0	Iris pavonia ,,	3	0
Elegans	6	0	Oxalis grandiflora ,,	3	0
Decora	5	0	,, Bowcana ,,	3	0
Splendida	5	0	,, rosea ,,	3	0
Superba	5	0	,, rosacea ,,	3	0
Pulchella	5	0	,, spectabilis ,,	4	0
Pulcherrimus	6	0	Watsonia cyanea each	1	6
Pheasant's-eye	4	0	,, angustifolia ,,	1	6
IXIAS.			,, Mariana p. doz.	3	0
Viridiflora	3	0	Fritillaria pyramidalis ,,	3	0
Lilacina	3	0	Scilla peruviana ,,	5	0
Longiflora	2	0	Bulbocodium floribundum	6	0
,, rosea	2	0	Lachenalia quadricolor, doz.	5	0
Capillaris	4	0	Sternbergia lutea ,,	2	0
Lilacina maculata	4	0	Best mixed Ranunculus,		
Luffii	7	6	per 100	6	0
Crateroides	5	0	Best Scarlet Turban do.,		
Bulbifera	3	0	per 100	4	0
Leucantha	4	0	Best Yellow do. do., p. 100	6	0
Polystachia nigra	6	0			

P.S.—As many as from four to six dozen of Ixias or Sparaxis can be sent by post, at the moderate charge of from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*—Cesarean Nursery, Island of Jersey, July 10.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J. AND W. MYATT intend sending out, by the middle of August, their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l.* 10*s.*; British Queen, 1*l.*, and Eliza, 10*s.* per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, July 22, 1843.

THE QUEEN CABBAGE.

J. & S. SHILLING beg to acquaint the Public generally that they will do well to possess themselves of the above CABBAGE for sowing at this season of the year, which will be found superior for earliness and certainty of Cabbaging to any other. Packets, containing half-an-ounce of seed, will be forwarded by post *free*, on the receipt of 2*s.* 6*d.* in letter-stamps, or a Post-office order. From the great difficulty in getting this sort to bear seed, it will be always scarce, and should be taken care of; it is also very superior in every other respect.—Nursery, North Warnbro', near Odiham, Hants.—July, 1843.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and Others.
Two Thousand CAMELLIAS, fine varieties of AZALEA INDICA, Large RHODODENDRONS, ARBOREUM HYBRIDUM, GREENHOUSE and EXOTIC PLANTS, CACTI from Mexico, &c. &c.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to submit to Public Competition by Auction, on the premises, Kingsland Nursery, Ball's Pond-road, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1843, and following days, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Proprietor, in consequence of removing to Stratford, about 2,000 Double and Single CAMELLIAS, consisting of all the approved kinds, in a high state of cultivation, a choice assortment of AZALEA INDICA, STOVE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of ARAUCARIA EXCELSA, CLIVEA NOBILE, BUONAPARTIA, JUNCEA, &c. May be viewed three days prior to Sale, and Catalogues had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

ALBION ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS respectfully announce they are instructed by the Executrix of the late Mr. JOHN MILNE, to offer for public competition, in August next, the splendid and choice Stock of GREENHOUSE, EXOTIC, and other PLANTS, of which Catalogues will be duly published.

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS FROM MEXICO.

MESSRS. J. C. & S. STEVENS beg to announce they will sell by Auction, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-Garden, on TUESDAY, 1st August, at 12 o'clock, a Collection of PALMÆ, ORCHIDACÆA, and CACTI, from the temperate and cold climates of Mexico; containing many specimens of great rarity, and some quite new; all in a very fine healthy state. May be viewed on Monday and morning of sale, and Catalogues had of the Auctioneers, 38, King-st., Covent-garden.

MR. J. FURBER will sell by Auction on the premises, No. 10, CHURCH STREET, HACKNEY, on THURSDAY, August 3, 1843, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Proprietor, EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the customary description, together with the remaining Stock in Trade of a SEEDSMAN, consisting of about 60 FINE BLOOMING CAMELLIAS, and a quantity of other Plants; 7 Light Wood Frames, a Set of 81 Seed Drawers, and smaller ditto, 3-partition Corn Bin, 5 Bushels of Lynn's Dwarf Superb Wrinkle Marrow Pea, Flower Stages, Garden Implements, Seeds, &c. May be viewed on Wednesday the 2d, and Catalogues had upon the Premises, or of Mr. J. FURBER, Auctioneer, &c., No. 18, Duke-street, Manchester-sq.

TO THE NOBILITY, FLORISTS, and Others.

TO BE SOLD, a large quantity of PEAT-MOULD, of very superior quality, well adapted for the Cultivation of Roses, American Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c. It can be delivered in London at a very moderate expense. Samples and Particulars of price may be had at F. CHATWIN'S Seed Warehouse, 6, Hungerford Market, Strand, and the Bulk may be viewed on applying to Mr. DAVIS, Powis-street, Woolwich.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY, and DEFERRED ANNUITY SOCIETY,
26, Cornhill, London.
Capital, 500,000*l.*—Empowered by Parliament.

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Joseph Thompson, Esq.
AUDITORS.—Professor Wheatsone, F.R.S.
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ACTUARY.—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S.

The superior advantages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its principles and a reference to the last Annual Bonus declared on Policies of five years' standing, viz.:—

Entry	Policy No.	Age.	Sum.	Annual Premium.	Bonus added.	Cash Bonus.	Prem. reduced
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	39	59	1,000	67 8 4	132 14 6	58 19 9	8 19 4
1838	114	56	3,000	175 15 0	296 9 7	123 0 6	16 9 7

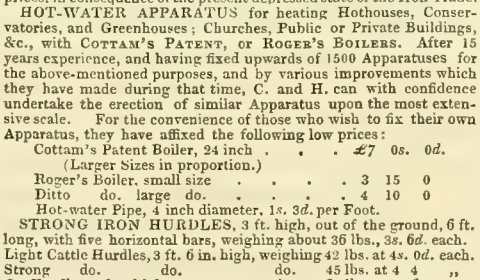
Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in next Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy.
F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, SECRETARY.

HAIL-STORMS.

THE DEVASTATION caused by the late destructive HAIL-STORMS proves the necessity of Persons protecting themselves against such losses. Prospectuses containing the Rates of Insurance for Crops and Glass may be obtained on application to W. SHAW, Esq., at the Hail-Storm Insurance Company's Office, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

CHEAP CABIN PASSAGES to NEW ZEALAND.—The COURT OF DIRECTORS of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY hereby give Notice, that arrangements have been made, whereby intending Colonists may reach their final destination in New Zealand, going as Cabin Passengers, for the sum of 35 Guineas for each Adult Passenger, and Children in proportion. For further information apply personally, or by letter, to the Secretary at the New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings, London.
By order of the Court, T. C. HARINGTON, Sec.
New Zealand House, London.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and at CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH.



HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGER'S BOILERS. After 15 years experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:

Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch	£7	0s.	0d.
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Roger's Boiler, small size	3	15	0
Ditto do. large do.	4	10	0

Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1*s.* 3*d.* per Foot.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* each.
Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4*s.* 0*d.* each.
Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,
Ox Hurdles, 4 feet high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at 8*s.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7*d.* each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.

GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*; 24 inches, 60*s.*; 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 20 inches, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 22 inches, 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

CAST IRON FLOWER STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s.*; 4 feet 6, 9*s.*; 5 feet, 11*s.*; 6 feet, 15*s.*; 7 feet, 20*s.* per dozen.

SHOW-ROOMS at the Manufactory, No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, where every information may be obtained.

CAST IRON RICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inches high, 5*s.* 9*d.* each. Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations. SHOW-ROOMS at the Manufactory, No. 2, WINSLEY-STREET, where every information may be obtained.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS.—Buildings of every kind heated in a superior manner. The trade supplied with Boilers, Furnace-doors, Bars, Dampers, Pipes, Cisterns, and every requisite for heating. BENJ. FOWLER, 63, Dorset-st., Fleet-st., London.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF HEATING GREENHOUSES, MELON, PINE, AND CUCUMBER-BEDS, &c.

CALDWELL, PARKER, & Co., IRON-FOUNDERS, Scotland Road, Warrington, Lancashire, most respectfully solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Seedsmen, Gardeners, &c. to the improvement which they have made in the system of HEATING HOTHOUSES by Water—a system which supersedes all others in producing the most healthy Plants in the shortest time, for which they can produce the most undeniable reference.

The improved system prevents the scorching of plants, so common to flues, and keeps the house in one regular temperature, with a saving of fuel and labour; and the Improvers warrant their system to be superior to any other, and ultimately, far less expensive.

REFERENCES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, *Knowsley*	J. S. Leigh, Esq., *Childwall*
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MR. LINCOLN has just had the honour to receive the following testimonial from the Rev. W. F. H. HOOPER, Incumbent of Withington :—

" Withington, Manchester, March 27, 1843.

"MR. LINCOLN has just completed an Organ for my Church, which was opened by DR. GAUNTLETT on Friday the 17th, and Sunday the 19th of this month. The Instrument has given the most complete satisfaction to me and to all who have felt an interest in its erection. The best judges both amongst my own people and of persons unconnected with the Church have pronounced it perfect—unsurpassed in its softness, richness, and variety of tone. I have pleasure in adding that MR. LINCOLN has treated us with considerable liberality, has acted with openness and uprightness, and as becomes a tradesman of the highest respectability—has spared neither labour nor (I may add) expense in fulfilling his contract to the utmost, and has devoted himself strenuously, not to say enthusiastically, to the work of turning out an Instrument that should give perfect satisfaction to the Committee of gentlemen concerned in its erection. In this he has completely succeeded; and I shall be happy if my recommendation secures him further patronage.

W. F. H. HOOPER, Incumbent of Withington."

ORGAN MANUFACTORY, 196, HIGH HOLBORN.

MR. LINCOLN solicits the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and the Professors and Amateurs of Church Vocal and Instrumental Music, to the peculiarities and advantages of the great and numerous improvements he has recently adopted in the construction of the Church and Chamber Organ. These alterations have been made with a view of affording an increased efficacy to the Organ, in rendering its support to a large congregation, and in the performance of Church Instrumental Music. The effect gained is such as to combine the breadth and variety which distinguish the Continental Organ, with the universally recognised sweet and silvery tones produced by the English mode of voicing and finishing the pipes.

The advantages gained by the adoption of the new mode of construction are unquestionable :—

1st. The Organ has a more weighty and solemn character of tone, which is gained by the introduction of the new Stops, called the Bourdon, Tenoroon, and Quint.

2d. It has a more brilliant and silvery character, from the new mode of arranging the Sesquialteras, Mixtures, and by the use of a new Stop, called the Doublette.

3d. It has a more soft and varied character, from the circumstance that instead of the Instrument only possessing one Flute, it has three, four, or even six, all of which combine with the new Stops in producing an entirely new quality of tone to the Organ, and which is admirably adapted to the purposes of Psalmody. These Flutes are called the Claribel-Flute, the Oboe-Flute, the Wald-Flute, the Suabe-Flute, the Piccolo, and the Flageolet.

4th. It has more breadth and body of tone, from the adoption of a new method of manufacturing the Reed Stops. These are made to speak, so as to combine the weight of a Diapason with the fullest tone which it is possible to give to a Reed Pipe. The new Reed Stops are called the Posaune, the Trombone, the Cornopean, the Soft Horn, the Corno-Flute, the Clarionet, the Trumpet, the Clarion, the Oboe, and the Octave Clarion.

5th. A distant, subdued, and piano effect, combined with brilliancy sufficiently prominent to keep up the voices, is gained by the Tenoroon Dulciana, a new Reedy-toned Dulciana, and the Echo Dulciana Cornet, a Stop of Five Ranks of Pipes, which has been copied from one in the celebrated Organ of Cologne Cathedral.

6th. More Pipes are obtained to each Key than has yet been attained, and at a less expense; and it must be evident the greater number of Pipes of differing qualities of tone that can be brought to bear upon each Key the greater must be the musical resources of the Instrument.

7th. The Sound-boards are made to contain nearly double the work of the ordinary sound-boards, and the wind-chests nearly double the quantity of wind.

8th. No money is thrown away upon useless mechanism, but the greatest attention is paid to create music in every possible variety and combination.

9th. Although the compass of the Keys is apparently contracted to CC, in effect the Organ extends to CCC, as every Key on the Manual has it with its Unisons, the Octave below; thus, in fact, the Instrument has the same compass as the Organ in St. Paul's Cathedral, without the disadvantages attending the old compass.

MR. LINCOLN begs to refer to the following Organs, as examples of the new manner of combining great power and variety at a small expense.

THE NEW ORGAN IN THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, THE ROLLS, CHANCERY-LANE, (Opened in November) ;

THE NEW ORGAN IN CROSBY-HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET (Opened in December) ;

THE ORGAN AT THE NEW CHURCH, WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER (Opened in March) ;

THE NEW GRAND ORGAN NOW ERECTING AT THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. DAVID.

MR. LINCOLN submits the following TESTIMONIALS from the late Dr. Clarke Whitfield, Mr. Attwood, Mr. Thomas Adams, Dr. Gauntlett, and Mr. Purkis, as to the Character of his style of Organ Building :—

From DR. J. CLARKE WHITFIELD, *Professor of Music to the University, Cambridge.*

I have employed Mr. LINCOLN at Trinity and St. John's Colleges during my residence at Cambridge, and therefore can vouch for the superiority and durability of his work, as well as for his moderate charges. It is my opinion that the Diapasons of Mr. LINCOLN possess more of the sweetness of the celebrated "Father Schmidt" than those of any other Organ Builder of the present day.

From Mr. ATTWOOD, *Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Composer to the King.*

I have the pleasure to inform you that I think the Organ built by Mr. LINCOLN an instrument possessing a fine quality of tone, great power, and very complete in all its parts.

Testimonial from the NEW CHURCH COMMITTEE, *Newington, and* Mr. PURKIS, *Organist.*

The undersigned feel highly gratified in expressing their opinion upon the Organ built by Mr. LINCOLN for the said Church; and testifying to the great satisfaction he has given therein, not only with respect to its internal construction, mechanism, and powers, but also to the very fine and superior quality of tone it so eminently possesses, and of which it is scarcely possible to convey a sufficiently just and adequate idea.

A. CYRIL ONSLOW, Rector.
(Signed) GILBERT ELLIOTT, Minister.
JOHN PURKIS, Organist.
(And all the Committee.)

Testimonial from the NEW CHURCH COMMITTEE, *Camberwell, and* Mr. THOMAS ADAMS, *Organist.*

The undersigned deem it only common justice to Mr. LINCOLN to express the very high and general satisfaction which he has given in the erection of an Organ in such new Church: without any written contract, he completed, within the time stipulated, all, and even more than in his tender he had engaged to perform, without claiming a single extra. Of the appearance of the Organ, of its internal mechanism and workmanship, and above all, of its powerful yet mellow and most beautiful tone, it is scarcely possible to convey a just idea of the praise which has been bestowed upon it by all who have seen and heard it.

JOHN GEORGE STORIE, Vicar.
(Signed) JOHN VANE, Minister.
THOS. ADAMS, Organist.
(And all the Committee.)

Testimonial from Dr. GAUNTLETT, *Organist of Christ Church, Newgate-street, London, and of St. Olave's, Southwark.*

Mr. HENRY C. LINCOLN has erected two Organs on my new plan, and has two others in progress. I have much pleasure in recording my opinion of his merits. In the contracts which he has executed under my superintendence, I have ever found him, although exceedingly moderate in his price, yet very desirous to give his employers every advantage. The internal mechanism and the outward decoration of his work have been finished in the best style. The metal and manufacture of his pipes have been of high excellence; and every portion of his instrument has been completed with the same uniform attention to its durability and due effect.

Mr. LINCOLN has the honour to announce

A NEW AND IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL-ORGAN ;

ALSO,

THE CONCERT-ORGAN FOR THE SALOON OR DRAWING-ROOM ;

AND

THE APOLLONICON, OR SELF-ACTING ORGAN ;

For the Mechanical Performance of Symphonies, Overtures, Choruses, &c.

MR. LINCOLN continues to manufacture the OLD ENGLISH UNISON and GG CHURCH-ORGAN, to which he gives some new Characteristics, by means of his newly-invented Flute, Reed, and Diapason Stops. He also reconstructs the Old Instruments upon the New Plan.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system: they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headach, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart: being perfectly innocent, may be safely used in all seasons and climates.

*** It is necessary, owing to the numerous imitations, to inform the Public that KEARSLEY'S is the only ORIGINAL and GENUINE MEDICINE of this description ever made, and has been prepared by them for more than FIFTY YEARS!! Purchasers are particularly requested to remark, that as a testimony of authenticity, each Bill of Directions contains an affidavit, and bears the signature of "C. KEARSLEY," in writing, and each box is wrapped in white paper. Price 2*s.* 9*d.*

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, London; and all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the country.

SCURVY and IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most EXTRAORDINARY CURE, by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Robins Rollins, one of our parishioners, commenced taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds (some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them): that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbutic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now enabled to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbutic Drops to the notice of the public. Signed by JOHN ELLIOTT, Sen. (Lord of the Manor), John Manning, Henry Goodman, William Pearse, Arthur Langworthy.—June 21, 1843."

Any Medicine Vendor will procure it on application. Wholesale Agents for London:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Hallett, 83, High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; King, 232, Blackfriars-road; Schulze, 58, King William-street; and Sanger, 50, Oxford-street.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.
Patronised by the Royal Family and Nobility.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns unnecessary, (indeed, we may say the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth), and being prepared on the softest kid leather, it adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture, and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate Corns and Bunions.

Prepared only by JOHN FOX, in boxes at 1*s.* 1½*d.* each, or three small boxes in one for 2*s.* 9*d.*; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. KING, 232, Blackfriars Road, directly facing Christ Church, London; and of all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom. A 2*s.* 9*d.* box cures the most obdurate Corns.

*** Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

BRITISH FERNS and GRASSES to be SOLD.—Upwards of 20 varieties of British Ferns, about 150 Dried Specimens of British Grasses, and likewise about 20 varieties of the British Orchidaceous Plants Orchis and Ophrys, &c. All very fine plants.—Direct to G. S. T., 47, Cochrane-terrace, Portland Town, Regent's-park.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—A Vegetable White Powder, prepared from *Oriental Herbs* of the most *Delicious Odour* and *Sweetness*, and *free from any mineral or pernicious ingredient*—it eradicates *Tartar* from the *Teeth*, removes decayed spots, preserves the *Enamel*, and fixes the *Teeth* firmly in their sockets, rendering them *beautifully white*. Being an anti-scorbutic, it eradicates Scurvy from the *Gums; strengthens, braces*, and renders them of a healthy *red*; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c., and imparts a *delightful fragrance* to the breath.—Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT *immediately relieves the most violent Toothach, Gum-boils, Swelled Face, &c.*; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of *Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c.*, and gives instantaneous relief.—Price 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

NOTICE.—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each article; also printed, in red, on the wrapper of the latter. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

EDWARD BECK invites the attention of Horticulturists to the different articles manufactured by him in SLATE. They may be seen in use at WORTON COTTAGE, ISLEWORTH, upon application to the Gardener—*Sundays excepted.*

BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES BY THE NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN.

REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
ATTWOOD, WIMBLE, & WARNER, MANUFACTURERS, LEWES, SUSSEX.

This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use.

Sizes	No. 1	2	and 3
Churn from	7 to 8 lbs.	13 to 15 lbs.	26 to 28 lbs.
Price, carriage paid to London.	25*s.*	35*s.*	42*s.*

Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, and 7*s.* Larger sizes made to order. N.B.—Thermometers and Butter Prints supplied. May be obtained through any respectable ironmonger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, Lewes.

To be seen in London, at WRIGHT'S Range Warehouse, No. 3, Arthur-street, near the Monument; RIGBY'S Brush Warehouse, No. 80, Gracechurch-street; LIVERMORE and SON, Ironmongers, No. 30, Oxford-street; BENHAM, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. Export Agents, BARNES & Co., 109, Fenchurch-street.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S PINE.

YOUELL & Co., possessing the most extensive stock in the country of the above Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, beg to offer them on the following advantageous terms:—Fine robust, 3 year-old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, 10*l.* per 100, or 30*s.* per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 26, 1843.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Aug. 1 . . . { Horticultural . . . . 3 P.M. / Floricultural . . . . 7 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 4 . . . . Botanical . . . . . 8 P.M.
Tuesday, Aug 8 / Wednesday, Aug. 9 } West London Floricultural, Walham Green.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—Wednesday, Aug. 2. Doncaster.

IN another column will be found a statement of the prizes which the Horticultural Society of London offers to exhibitors at the Garden for the year 1844. It seems desirable to mention some of the more important particulars in which the plan which has been observed this year is to be departed from.

In the first place, the number required for *large collections of Stove and Greenhouse plants* is reduced from 40 and 20 to 30 and 15; but it is to be observed that neither Greenhouse Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Cacti, Orchidaceæ, Pelargoniums, Heaths, Calceolarias, or Fuchsias, will be allowed to form a part of those large collections. This will have the effect of making the latter more strictly than they have been, collections of miscellaneous plants, and of confining the excluded plants to the classes in which they are separately shown.

On the other hand, the medals are increased for some of the plants belonging to the excluded classes. For example—a new class of *Azaleas* in sixes is opened; the medals for *Cacti* are increased from a Large Silver to a Gold Banksian, or, in other words, from 35*s.* to 7*l.*; and the number of *Rhododendrons* to be shown is reduced from twelve to six. Then a new class of *Orchidaceæ* is added to the old ones. It is now decided that a large gold medal, value 20*l.*; a Gold Knightian, value 10*l.*; and a Gold Banksian, value 7*l.*, shall be given for the best three sets of Exotic Orchidaceæ shown in collections of not fewer than 20 species. This will, it is expected, produce the important effect of inducing the very great growers of these wonderful plants to contend with each other, and consequently of giving an increased chance of success to those whose means are less ample.

In *Roses*, the prizes offered for specimens in pots remain as before; but Amateurs are not required to show more than twelve plants. This will, we trust, secure the appearance of many rivals in what we regard as one of the most interesting branches of cultivation. It will be remembered that we last year offered an additional prize of Five Guineas to the gentleman's gardener who should first obtain the principal medal for Roses in pots. No gentleman's gardener having succeeded in doing so, we paid it to Messrs. Lane, of Berkhampstead, to whom the Gold Banksian Medal was assigned by the Judges at the June meeting. We now offer the same sum, in two prizes of Three Guineas and Two, to the best and second best collections of Roses in pots, exhibited by gentlemen's gardeners at the meeting in May next year, *provided they have not been previously exhibited elsewhere.*

Among minor changes is the reduction in the number of Stove and Greenhouse *Climbers* from 12 to 6, and a corresponding diminution of the value of medals offered for them; the union of Shrubby and Herbaceous *Calceolarias* in one class, there being no longer any limit between them; the exclusion of *Heartsease* from exhibition, and the admission of *Fruiterers* as exhibitors of fruit in the same class with market gardeners.

As new subjects for exhibition, *Cinerarias* in twelves and plants grown in *Ward's cases* are now, for the first time, specifically admitted. Upon the latter subject we have a few observations to make. There seems no reason to doubt that the plan of cultivating plants in close-glazed boxes, first proposed by the gentleman whose name they bear, is one which will enable all persons, whether enjoying the blessing of country air or not, to manage plants successfully; and that a ready means of indulging in one of the most pleasant and unfatiguing of all recreations is thus afforded even to the poor invalid who is unable to quit her room. Yet Ward's cases are seldom seen. This arises from certain practical difficulties attendant upon the treatment of plants in them, and we now trust that the offer of medals for them will have a twofold effect—that of causing skilful gardeners to turn their attention to the details of their management, and manufacturers to the art of making them of more elegant forms than any we have yet seen. If this is accomplished, we may, without exposing ourselves to the charge of enthusiasm, express our confident expectation that Ward's cases will become as common everywhere as bird-cages are now.

A VERY sensible letter appeared in the *Mark-lane Express* of the 17th on the improvement of waste lands, or rather on the necessity and advantage of such improvements. There can be no doubt that there are at this moment immense tracts of absolutely waste land in Great Britain or Ireland, or of land producing so little in scanty pasture as to be nearly waste; and our attention has been long directed to the means by which such lands might be rendered productive, without any great risk or sacrifice. The suggestion in the letter alluded to,—to establish Joint Stock Companies for this purpose,—appears to us to be made without much reflection on the nature of such companies and the mode of their management. There is no difficulty in finding capital for any rational enterprize, provided it be clearly shown that there is a fair prospect of its being secure and affording a reasonable interest; but before you can raise money by mortgage on waste lands, something more than the mere soil must appear as a security. This is labour, judiciously applied, and buildings. The first thing is to get houses erected for the cultivators, with other necessary farm-buildings, of such dimensions as may induce men with slender means to lay out their labour on the land. There is no mode of bringing poor land into cultivation like a garden-system—the spade must begin the work. Trenching and clearing of large stones are essential preliminaries to future production. This can only be done with the spade and pickaxe: but when it is done there is already a value added to the land. If extensive draining, such as that of bogs, is necessary, the proprietor must do this himself, or grant such length of lease as will indemnify the lessee; and there is no want of enterprising men who would risk 10,000*l.* or 20,000*l.*, if there was a fair prospect of profit. This is seen every day in Scotland. One good directing head, who has a large sum of money at stake, will be worth a whole board of directors paid for their services, and only risking little of their own compared to the whole capital of a company. But whatever be the capital of the improver, he cannot insure success without the help of inferior agents, who must be stimulated by a similar motive of self-interest. An industrious man with a family may undertake ten, fifteen, or twenty acres of waste land, and will in time bring it into cultivation. The land in its present state is worth little—little rent, therefore, must satisfy the proprietor; and a lease of twenty-one years will appear to the tenant as a kind of perpetuity. The expense of the buildings, if built by the proprietor of the soil, should pay a fair interest, clear of repairs, half of which should be done by the landlord and the other half by the tenant. If the tenant can build a house, it should be done according to a regular plan given by the proprietor, who may furnish materials or not, according to circumstances. The tenant, in general, has little except labour to give; but this is exactly what is most required. No paid labour will ever equal that which is voluntary, and of which the immediate profit is the labourer's. Experience fully proves this. Intelligence, diligence, and sobriety, which are the fruits of a judicious education, are essential to success. In Scotland and Prussia, where the labourers are well educated, great tracts of poor land have been brought into excellent cultivation by being let out in small portions on lease; and when the term is out the tenant has thriven, and the landlord's rent is vastly increased. Then several of the small holdings may be thrown into a farm; more extensive buildings erected, and the most industrious and intelligent of the smaller occupiers made regular farmers. But what is to become of those who are turned out at the end of the lease? If they have shown sufficient intelligence and industry, another portion of waste land may be let to them on advantageous terms, and they will go on improving land with all the advantage of their former experience. If they have not satisfied the expectations of the proprietor, and have not been so successful as others, they had better return to the condition of day-labourers.

A great part of Flanders has been changed from a barren sandy heath into fertile fields by the industry of small occupiers, and land which was of little or no value in its waste state now pays a rent of from 20*s.* to 30*s.* per acre; while the tenants have, in many instances, saved as much as to buy the land they had improved, at 30, and even 40 years purchase.

In Prussia, and different parts of the North of Germany, the same system has had the same result; and we know of a large tract of black peaty soil in the North of Scotland where Heath alone was seen, and where stones and rocks of all sizes appeared through the soil, completely reclaimed by being let on lease in small portions to industrious labourers, who, having materials allowed them, built small houses and sheds, according to a regular plan laid down, and gradually brought the whole into cultivation. In the 10th Vol. of the Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, there are no less than 17 Reports on the Improvement of Waste Lands by the proprietors or lessees, the expense in each case being accurately stated. In these instances the waste land was already attached to farms in cultivation, and consequently required few additional buildings; but the results show that in most cases the capital laid out was amply repaid; and these reports afford much useful information to those who would embark in such undertakings.

Why should the strength and sinews of the nation be expended in distant lands, which scarcely acknowledge a common interest with the mother-country, while there are yet so many wastes affording ample scope for industry, even within a few hours' walk of the metropolis? A foreigner is struck with the light heaths and commons near London, and is apt to exclaim—Where is all the superfluous capital, which can scarcely find profitable employment, and suggests uncertain expeditions to the Antipodes in hopes of profit, when the bosom of the earth is open, and would gratefully and amply repay what is judiciously confided to it? One great cause of the fear of embarking in a losing Agricultural speculation is a want of confidence in the steadiness and sobriety of the labouring classes in England. They cannot always be trusted to their own guidance; they are not sufficiently educated to feel the importance of industry and sobriety. Whenever they are not under the eye of the master the temptations to idleness are too strong to be resisted. The activity of the mind having no proper direction—the desire of information not being satisfied, for want of early habits of reading and reflection—company is the only relaxation, and the company of idle men leads to idleness and intemperance when there is no substance in the thoughts or conversation. When the waste of the mind shall have been cultivated, there will be no difficulty in reclaiming that of the land.

The well-educated labourer is in a far superior position; he can find relaxation from the toils of the day in reading and study; where his own experience fails, he can have access in books to the experience of past generations. The examples of those who have risen to affluence, and even power, from the lowest ranks in life, stimulate his exertions; he dreams of advancement, and every nerve is strained to improve his situation in life, which he knows can only be secured by honest and persevering industry. How important, then, to the prosperity of a nation is a proper attention to the education of the people!—*M.*

WE mentioned some time since (p. 603. 1842) that Count Hompesch, a Belgian gentleman, had ascertained that the bituminous shale of Portland could be profitably worked as a source of manure, in consequence of its becoming, when carbonised and deprived of the bituminous matter, a powerful disinfecting material, resembling animal charcoal in that respect.

We now find that the facts connected with this project have been collected into a small pamphlet*, in which the advantages expected from the preparation of the shale are explained. For ourselves, we can only state that it is certainly a most energetic remover of putrid smells, and express our belief in its being a material extremely well worth examination. We have no personal experience in its manuring quality, but we understand that when united with decayed animal matter, it has proved highly valuable in gardens. Among some papers before us, we find the following memoranda relating to this matter:—"Three sick Orange-trees, in a very bad state, with a few yellow leaves, and which had not flowered for two years, were top-dressed two inches deep with the prepared powder on the 15th of March. In two months they were covered with leaves of a deep green, and flowers were appearing abundantly. Similar effects on the Camellia were obtained by similar means,—the flowers became larger and more double."

Count Hompesch tells us that he has always found it best to use the material as a top-dressing, and to water with it frequently in small doses; and that when the material has been mixed with the soil, he has not found the same beneficial effects. "This," he observes, "I attribute to the disinfecting powder of the bituminous shale having the property of retaining the carbonate of ammonia in its pores, and to the water that passes through being charged with just the dose which vegetation requires; so that absorption is slow and uniform, instead of being unequal and rapid, as happens when the material is mixed with soil."

We may add that an interesting account of the important fertilising powers of some bituminous shale, at Christian Malford, in Wiltshire, is given by Mr. Gowen in the last Number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal.

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XLVI.

COCCUS PATELLÆFORMIS (Curtis). *The Brown Limpet-scale.*—This also belongs to the first section, and is a

* "Notice on the Necessity and Means for Founding an Establishment for the Manufacture, on an Extensive Scale, of New and Powerful Manure." Brussels: Meline & Co.

true Coccus. It is nearly allied to the Orange-scale, called by Linnæus *C. hesperidum*, but it is longer and larger. From the strong resemblance it bears to some of the delicate limpets which inhabit our sea-coasts, I have distinguished it by the specific name of Patellæformis. The brown limpet-scales, which are the females, are distributed along the stems and branches of the twigs, with their heads downward, and vary considerably in size and form, some being oval (fig. 2), whilst others are more elliptical and slightly curved (fig. 3). The outline, however, is apparently never symmetrical; they are very convex, somewhat semi-cylindrical, shining, and of an ochreous colour, variegated with bright and dark brown. The edge is thin and membranous, and at the hinder extremity is a suture, furcate at the base (fig. 4, greatly magnified). The under-side is very concave in the adult females, the skin lying close to the back of the scale, and the portion towards the tail is blackish. They have six small legs; but in the specimens I examined, I observed neither eyes, proboscis, nor antennæ, but no doubt they exist in an earlier stage of their lives. There are two white cottony lines on each side of the scale: the first pair at the middle, and the other pair towards the anterior extremity. These lines are common to the scale insects, and appear to be the parts of contact which fix them securely to the plant (fig. 5). On removing the scales, a cottony substance remained on the stalk with some young ones, very similar to those of the black scale, and not larger, but rather broader in proportion, and less active; there were but few, and no eggs nor exuviæ accompanied them. With the large scales were smaller ones (fig. 6), which I believe to be of the same species at an earlier stage of growth; indeed, they had every appearance of the young ones which had settled there imbibing the sap and forming a scale over themselves, until the males hatched, when they would become fertile, rapidly increase in size, lay their eggs, and die without ever moving from the spot where they first pierced the bark with their fine syphons. They were yellow and oval; the minute black eyes were visible, and the back was rayed with bright brown streaks."



I have never seen the brown limpet-scale abound to any great extent, as many of the other scale insects do, yet they are sometimes very troublesome, and being the largest, I believe, of the hothouse scales, they must greatly weaken the plants which they attack. I regret that the males of this species are unknown to me, but they are, no doubt, minute animals and winged; indeed, little is known of this very curious tribe of insects, not less interesting to the gardener from the injury the various species do to his choicest plants, than to the merchant to whom many species are of vast importance as articles of commerce, as will be readily admitted when we state, that the annual value of the Cochineal alone imported into Great Britain is estimated at not much less than half a million sterling; besides which other species of Coccus furnish shell-lac, employed in the making of sealing-wax, of varnishes in japanning, &c. It will therefore afford me infinite pleasure, should these sketches of their economy lead those who have constant access to hothouses, and better opportunities than myself, to study their histories and give the result of their investigations to the public, with accurate figures of the eggs, larvæ, pupæ, and the male and female adult insects. A good example has been set by Bouché, who in his "Garten-Insecten," and "Naturgeschichte der Insecten," has done a good deal towards a better knowledge of the Cocci, injurious to the gardens at Berlin, by relating their economy and describing many new species; but unfortunately these works are written in German, which renders them almost sealed books to the majority of English readers. I find from a passage in the latter volume, that a species of ant attends the scale insect, as many others do the Aphides or Plant-lice. As it is an interesting fact, I will endeavour to translate the paragraph. "The Shield-louse," he says, "is very much sought after by ants in hothouses, especially by the Formica marginata, on account of the sweetness of its exerement; they are nourished by it, and the ants frequently squeeze the Shield-lice to obtain their evacuations, in such a manner, that they die from it. This fate particularly happens to the weak males, which consequently seldom arrive at maturity."

To exterminate these insects seems to be very difficult: the true Cocci being large and prominent species may be scraped off the bark with a wooden knife, or a stiff brush will remove them; but as multitudes of the eggs and young ones may escape injury from their minuteness, it will be necessary to wash the trunks, &c. immediately with some mixture of soap, tobacco, and water; whether the addition of sulphur be useful, I am unable to determine; the great object, however, in extirpating them, must be to ascertain the period when the young issue from the eggs, and then apply the remedies proposed, as at that time they are undefended, and the slightest application will kill them. As scrubbing the leaves is impracticable, such plants as have the foliage infested to any extent, ought, if possible, to be immersed in some medicated liquor, as, for instance, 1lb. of soap mixed with 4 gallons of soft water, adding half-a-pound of tobacco and one pound of flour of sulphur; then boil the whole until it is reduced to 3 gallons; when cool, immerse the plants infested after the roots and leaves are trimmed for potting, and they may in a day or two be washed clean with pure water: this mixture is said to be too strong for delicate exotic plants, and if used for watering, it must be diluted by three parts of water.—*Ruricola.*

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE CHERIMOYER.

(ANONA CHERIMOLIA.)

It is a matter of surprise to me that so few tropical fruits should be cultivated in England, almost the only one being the Pine-apple, which, if it is to be estimated by the value set upon it where it has to withstand a comparison with other natives of hot climates, is a very poor fruit indeed. It is perfectly well known that the Pine is thought one of the poorest of fruits in those countries where it grows in the open air. There are many tropical fruits which might be cultivated without much difficulty in England, if proper means were employed; but if people expect to get fruit from any stove plant without bestowing at least as much pains and money on its cultivation as is bestowed on that of the Pine, they will most assuredly be disappointed.

The tropical fruit which I think would be cultivated most easily in England is the Cherimoyer (Anona Cherimolia); it is often mentioned as one of the finest fruits in the world, and is the only one which I have tasted that I think worthy of comparison with a first-rate Peach, properly ripened. The Cherimoyer is a fruit of considerable size, fine specimens often weighing four pounds, or even more; it is of an irregular heart-shape, and pale greenish-yellow colour; the skin is very thin, and covered with obsolete impressions of scales, which I have observed are less apparent in the finer varieties of the fruit than in the common ones. The eatable part is a white pulpy matter about the consistence of custard, which forms nearly the entire mass of the fruit. The seeds are contained in the cells of the pulp; they are quite smooth, few in number, and are separated without difficulty; so that, although of considerable size, their presence is no drawback to the pleasure of eating.

I have no doubt that the Cherimoyer might be cultivated with as great success, and with as small an outlay, as the Peach (I am not talking of out-door Peaches), because I have grown it to perfection in a climate where the Peach thrives perfectly well. The course of treatment I would advise would be, to build a house like a Peach-house, and in it to plant the Cherimoyer. The only difference between the requirements of the two plants would be in the duration of heat necessary for ripening. The heat of the Peach-house would be quite sufficient, but it must be kept up at least two months longer than is required to ripen Peaches. The winter-heat should be only just enough to keep the plant from being frozen; it will then lose its leaves almost entirely, and when the spring comes, and heat is applied, the flowers will appear abundantly on the old wood. They will require artificial impregnation, or the fruit will be few, ill-shaped, and small; indeed it is more than probable that without great attention to this part of the cultivation no fruit would ever be set in this country; although, if pains were taken, the crop would, I believe, be abundant.

The Cherimoyer is a large, straggling bush; one of 10 feet high would spread 20 feet, if left to itself, which I have found to be the best way of getting fruit. A plant five feet high will bear fruit, if it be not a seedling, and will bear a succession of its curious, half open, sweet-scented flowers for about three months; so that by a little management ripe fruit may be obtained during an equal period of time, or even longer, for I have seen late fruit hang on the tree during a whole winter, and ripen in the spring. The Cherimoyer is a native of a very dry climate, but it likes a good supply of water during the flowering season, or it will not set fruit. It seems to thrive best in sandy soil, which need not be rich; it is altogether a very hardy plant, not easily injured by heat or drought, and I hope it may some time procure from English Horticulturists the attention which its merits deserve.—*J. O. B.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXX.

Had I not recently become acquainted with Mr. Beaton, I should almost feel disposed to pick a quarrel with him for forestalling me with his article on the improvement of Rose garlands, in the introductory remarks to the Calendar of last week; but on a second thought I think I ought rather to congratulate myself that so interesting a subject has met with such an able advocate. The introduction of a number of kinds on one plant on pillars, garlands, or walls, or even single standards, has long been a favourite idea of mine; and I have long thought that if ever I should have the charge of a tolerably good surface of Rose wall, I would try whether an unique and rather novel feature in flower-garden scenery could not be produced, by grouping the kinds in masses, according to their complementary colours (as far as these could be obtained), or at any rate, so that no dark group should be so placed as not to have a light colour close by, to enhance, by comparison, its brilliancy; but as I shall not have an opportunity of carrying this idea into execution for a year or two, I throw it out with the hope that some amateur reader may be induced to carry it into practice.

Climbing Roses, though very beautiful when viewed *en masse*, are in a floristical sense but poor things, as many of them are little more than semidouble, with thin, flimsy petals, and therefore but ill suited for that close examination which is the prevailing fashion of the present day. It is consequently worth consideration whether their cultivation ought not to be, to some extent, discontinued, and their places filled up by better things. This may be readily effected by budding the choice sorts at various heights on the climbing kinds at the present time, taking care to give the delicate-growing varieties the most elevated position on the branch, and placing the strong-growing ones towards the bottom. This method I have practised for some years past, and I can only say, that a pillar covered with six or eight kinds of the best of the French and Hybrid China Roses, has a far more imposing appearance than when covered with a few flimsy flowers of the climbing kinds. In the coming season I am about to plant a number of arches of 30 feet square with Roses, and I there intend to introduce none but the most rampant growing Ayrshire kinds, and then bud them as they advance with a general collection of the more choice varieties. It is surprising with what vigour the French and Hybrid China varieties grow when budded on the climbing kinds. The French Aglaia Adanson, Boula de Nanteuil, Nelly, Franklin, Phaericus, Rouge éblouissante, and several others I have had make wood from 4 to 8 feet long the season after budding, when worked on the old wood of a Banksian Rose, and I have no doubt but that the Bourbon, China, Tea-scented, and other perpetual Roses, if worked in the same way, would grow with corresponding vigour; and if so, we have reason to expect that many of the delicate-growing kinds would bloom much stronger in consequence. The experiment, however, is worth trying, and I earnestly recommend it to the consideration of the Amateur.

As the busy season of propagation preparatory to another year is at hand, the Amateur, if he has still to get his heat by the antiquated and uncertain plan of fermenting material, must lose no time in forming a slight hot-bed for cuttings of Pelargoniums, Verbenas, and other grouping plants. As only a very slight degree of heat will be required, an old lining from the Melon and Cucumber frames will be the best material to use; to which, to excite fermentation afresh, a small quantity of short grass may be added, the whole to be sprinkled as the bed is formed with ammoniacal liquor, diluted with ten times its quantity of water. The bed will not be fit for the cuttings for a fortnight to come, and by that time I shall offer some remarks on the plants to which attention is first required.—*W. P. Ayres.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Bees.—At p. 445, I perceive that "Apis" has observed the controversy between "A. Pettigrew" and myself, relating to Bees, and that he has left little for me to notice. However, as "P." says that I do not argue fairly, I shall offer a few remarks on my own behalf. He speaks of "my disciples;" I know of none; but supposing that I have any, if his charge be true I should soon lose them. "P." founds it on what I called his own words, viz., "putting a queenless swarm into an empty hive to make them produce a queen." To clear this up I shall give his own version of it at p. 209 more fully. "When from one of the first two swarms we take away the queen, the day after they are put into empty hives we find that the queenless swarm, after searching one, two, or three days, begins to make royal cells, by adding wax to common cells." The term empty hives renders this sentence rather obscure. I said that "the cell in which it (the queen) was reared differed a little from the usual form of queen-cells, being less pear-shaped, and not so deep." "P." denies this, without seeing the cell in question. He says I "erred in saying that they are not so deep as royal cells generally are." Does this show that "P." argues fairly? I question if ever he kept Bees on the depriving plan, otherwise he would not have demurred at my statement, viz., "how galling it is to have a hive weakened by swarming instead of having a bell-glass full of honey." I now notice "P.'s" plan of making artificial swarms. It is useless to repeat what has been said on this subject; suffice it to say that it is intended, in a great measure, to obviate the loss by Bees clustering on the outside of their hive. This being an important point, I shall offer a few remarks upon it. Why do Bees become idle, especially before the first swarm quits the hive? Want of room makes them turn outside of it, but when this is not the case, idleness prevails in a great degree inside. The fact is, that Bees are more bent upon leaving the hive than the queen is willing to lead them off. She will not leave in bad weather, nor before her successors are in some degree matured in their cells. The question then is, what is gained by premature separation? If done in bad weather there is none—perhaps an injury; for what use would Bees be in an empty hive at such a time? If the weather were good, a few days might sometimes be gained; but when the unnatural disturbance of the hive by smoke and the uncertainty of success are taken into consideration, I think the scheme is best let alone. "P." may urge that success is sure, but why does he not take the precaution to remove the treasureless Bees to a distance and confine them, say 24 hours, otherwise they might return to their old home? "P." may demur at this, but my experience accords with that of a writer (I think Riems)—who says—"Bees deprived of their queen ought to be confined 24 hours, with a due admission of air; without this precaution they would soon search for their queen, and infallibly find her out." It may be alleged that this is hardly applicable to the Bees in question, for the queen is with them in the empty hive, whilst those in the full one are nearly in the same condition as Bees usually are after the first swarm is gone; that is, a few days without a queen, until one is hatched. The danger is, lest the queen and all the Bees return to their stored home. I may mention a more simple plan than that just noticed, related by Sir

W. Jardine. At present I cannot give his own words; the following will, however, explain his meaning:—'When Bees hang in a cluster outside the hive, sweep them into an empty one containing a bit of brood-comb, and place it immediately where they stood; then carry the full one to another part of the garden; the returning Bees will enter and remain, though with surprise, in the treasureless hive.' There can be no necessity for either plans after the first swarm, although Sir W. J. experimented after the first swarm; but it is a rare occurrence for Bees to cluster before the second swarm. When it does happen it is better to give more room, than to force away part of the Bees; for as soon as the queens come forth, repeated swarming may happen, and the stock will thus be reduced to weakness, or what Sir W. J. calls "puny stock hives, which give much trouble, and cost a great deal more than they are worth." "P." mentions that "Bees have no eggs later than August." If he were to ask his friend that squeezed the 110 lbs. produce from one hive, perhaps he would tell him that not only eggs but much brood is often squeezed out amongst honey in October. As the drones are in general destroyed before August, he probably believes in the old notion, that the drones sit upon the eggs; hence they are called sitters. But it may be asked, where are the sitters in the winter, at the time that "P." notices "Bees drawing together and leaving a semicircle of brood uncovered, which dies, notwithstanding the warmth of the hive, the stench of which compels Bees to forsake their hive?" He observes also, "that this back-gone brood increases all the summer." Without a proper degree of heat, the brood of course must die, and would soon become dry and crisp without stench, and cleared out before other eggs were deposited in the cells, in a way similar to that by which drones' cells are cleared of brood at the time their slaughter begins.—*J. Wighton.* [Our readers will agree with us that this is enough of argument. Mr. Pettigrew intends shortly to state, without argumentation, his own views of Bee management.]

Bees.—The diversity in the temper of Bees mentioned by "Omicron" at p. 501, is owing simply to traffic in the apiary. If the most ferocious Bees were placed in a public thoroughfare for the space of a fortnight, they would become very mild-tempered; and if peaceable, unoffending Bees were not to see men or cattle for the same space of time in summer, no person could approach their hives without danger. The most peaceable Bees will wage war with a person if there be any visible perspiration on him. No Bee-keeper ought to attempt to hive a swarm when he is perspiring. It were better to shade the swarm, and sit in a cool place for a few minutes. I knew a man who, after having run a mile,—though he was or should have been conscious of the danger,—nevertheless attempted to take a swarm from a hedge or bush, but was stung so severely that he was carried from the scene in a highly sick and dangerous state.—*A. Pettigrew.*

——I think that "A. J. S." is right in the opinion that he was deceived in the condition of his two stocks of Bees at the time of purchasing them. As regards the weak stock having deserted the hive in June, it is rather an unusual occurrence. However, I think it might be owing to scout bees, from a colony about to swarm, having taken possession and destroyed the rightful owners. The drones would, of course, share the same fate, or perhaps the dead ones at the front of the hive were slaughtered from the other stock. In general, scout bees remain only during the day, clearing out old or deserted hives. This may account for none being found in "A. J. S.'s" stock, when it was examined in the evening. It may be alleged that fresh swarms only enter deserted hives. This, however, is not always the case. A swarm of mine lately took possession of a weak stock's abode, under the leads on a tower, about a quarter of a mile from their old home. As the combs in "A. J. S.'s" hive are fresh, they would be of great use, especially to a weak swarm, without "taking out every other comb." If what I have said is wrong respecting the desertion of the weak hive, I may safely observe that poverty was the cause of its failure.—*J. Wighton.*—In answer to an inquiry from "Apis" at p. 505, I beg leave to state that a few years back, as I was passing through a field in which grew a great number of trees, my attention was attracted by the humming of Bees around a Whitethorn. On examination, I discovered what I thought to be a Fungus, but on closer inspection I found to my astonishment a great number of Bees as busily employed as though they had been in a hive. On cutting down the combs, I found both honey and young Bees in the maggot state. How long they might have taken up their abode there I cannot venture to say; it was then the month of August.—*A Bath Subscriber.* [But where were the Bees? in the ground—in a Whitethorn—or in a Fungus?]

Heating.—These being the days of moral reform, when we brewers will soon be compelled to relinquish our calling for one of more innoxious character, the idea occurred to me that some of the casks might be turned to another purpose—that of heating Vineries, &c., by having a number of them placed end to end, with short pipes connecting them, so as to maintain a healthy circulation of their uninebriating contents. If this theoretical adaptation be at all practicable, it may probably be of use to some of your readers.—*F. Y.* [In order to render this system serviceable, the pipes connecting the barrels must be of metal, and of considerable length; otherwise, wood being a bad conductor of heat, but little warmth will be thrown into the surrounding atmosphere.]

Ringing.—In the spring I performed the operation of "ringing" on two plants, a Gooseberry-bush and a Pomegranate. Now, whilst the shoots *above* the incision exhibit no difference in appearance from the rest on the plant, the shoot (in both cases) next *below* the incision has grown with astonishing rapidity and vigour; so much so, that these shoots, besides being of very much greater length are of more than twice the thickness of any other of the same age. Is this consistent with the notion that "ringing" confines the sap *above* the incision by checking its descent?—*L. B.* [No. But the probability is that the ringing has checked the current of sap upwards; in what way this has taken place could only be determined by inspecting the specimens.]

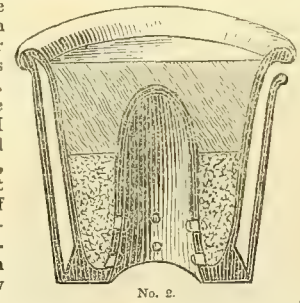
Mulberries.—Among the many edifying articles in the *Chronicle*, I have not seen any notice respecting the growth of Mulberries in pots; and I am surprised that no gardener has given any information on this subject. I have five small plants from 18 to 30 inches high; and such a tree in miniature, with a hundred ripe fruit on it, would, if of no other value, be pretty to set on the table with the dessert, for the ladies to pick their own fruit from. A plant may be brought into a bearing state in five or six years, and will bear forcing in a high temperature, having fruit nearly ripe by the time that their leaves open in a natural state out of doors.—*W. S. D., Coventry.*

Plants for Edgings.—Amongst the plants which have been mentioned in the *Chronicle* as suitable for edgings in shady situations, Cotyledon umbilicus has not been mentioned. I never met with this plant abundantly anywhere except in this part of the country. It looks remarkably well when grown in patches.—*Thomas Sellers, Pennoyre.* [It will only thrive, we believe, in the damp, mild climate of the West and South of England.]

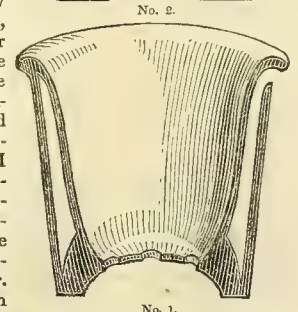
Strawberries.—I perceive at p. 502, that you are still of opinion that mowing off the leaves of Strawberries is a bad practice. I should feel obliged to you, or any practical reader of the *Chronicle*, that will inform me of any new plan that would be likely to succeed better; until then I shall not be easily persuaded to forsake my present system. What I before stated are facts, not easily contradicted. I have found, after the leaves have been taken off, that, with the assistance of manure, the beds have been well feathered with foliage, which is, I consider, a great protection, and the only means of insuring a good crop the following season. But as I grow six different sorts, viz., Downton, Keen's Seedling, Royal Sovereign, Myatt's Pine, Elton, and Alpine,—which last two sorts do not cease from bearing before the latter end of September or beginning of October,—you nearly agree with me as to the time when the manure should be laid on, as I mow off the leaves as soon as the fruit is gathered.—*D. Z.*

Chamomile.—At p. 479 I observe that "J. W. T." asks why his Chamomile produces single flowers. If he will plant it on poor sandy ground, well trodden, so that every part is as hard as a gravel walk, he will find that his Chamomile will bloom double and abundantly.—*E. C., St. Peter's-street, Cambridge.*

Improved Garden Pots.—I herewith send you drawings of two garden-pots which I consider will be found valuable;—the one for growing specimen plants in, the other for striking cuttings in. When Mr. Brown's pots were first announced, I was much pleased with the invention, and considered that they would be of great service to plant-growers in the cultivation of specimen plants, Heaths, New Holland plants, &c., as affording shelter to the roots from the scorching heat of the sun's rays; but although it appeared so desirable an improvement to me, I nevertheless considered that a pot constructed as here represented, would be of greater importance, and make Mr. Brown's invention more perfect, as it would afford a complete drainage as well as preserve the roots from the sun; I think it would be found valuable in forwarding the growth of specimen plants, as must be obvious to any plant-grower, who will immediately see the utility of it, as the roots of the plants would be kept cool, and an excellent drainage secured. The propagating pot, No. 2, will be found of great value to nurserymen or others in the propagation of tender cuttings, &c. This could be made with or without Mr. Brown's improvement, but I think it would be preferable with it. What I consider the chief superiority of this plan over the common pot is this: that when the pot is plunged in heated materials, the barrel of the pot would form a hot-air chamber, thereby always imparting a genial glow of warmth to the sides of the pot, and thus stimulating or quickening the vegetative powers of the cuttings placed therein.—*William E. Rendle, F.H.S., Plymouth.*



No. 2.



No. 1.

Moss Rose.—I have a standard White Moss Rose on its own bottom, which grew last year nearly eight feet high. The top has been foreshortened about 18 inches, and the standard is now about 6½ feet high, literally covered with upwards of 30 well-formed buds, and not one yet expanded. No one can imagine the beautiful appearance which the plant has, by being supported on its own stem. Do any of your readers remember to have seen the White Moss growing similar to the one I have described?—*J. E., Rotherham.*

Potatoes.—In answer to "S. H.'s" inquiry, p. 445, I beg to state that my Potatoes were planted about the 20th of March, and are Ash-leaved Kidneys. I procured them, about four years since, from Nottinghamshire, where they are known as Aldbury Kidneys.—*R. R. R.*

New Budding Knife.—Thinking that any little improvement tending to facilitate the operation of budding would be interesting to some of your readers,—I send you the pattern of a Budding-knife made after my own shape, and which, from the rapidity which it allows of being turned in the hand, and its ready application to the bark, enables the operator to insert a bud nearly half as fast again as he would with the old straight-handled Budding-knife. The knives are well made by Plum, of Bristol.—*Henry Curtis, Moorend and West of England Rose Nursery, Bristol.* [This is the neatest Budding-knife we have seen. The ivory handle is shaped like the blade of a curved pen-knife, is sharp and turned up at the point, and is evidently extremely well contrived for the purpose it is intended for.]

Composition for Watercourses.—Though I am very much pleased with "A.B.'s" remarks, p. 462, that all who communicate ought to be particular; still, I am sorry to say I cannot be so. In regard to salt with Asparagus, I am of opinion, and am not inclined to alter that opinion, that you cannot err, either in time or quantity. You say "the best food for cows next to Grass is a few Beans soaked in water for 24 hours." Now, a few Beans, I should say, "A.B." would not think explicit enough, and it would indeed be valuable to know a little more about it. Would any of your correspondents answer me this question? I have a watercourse laid in bricks and terrace mortar; it remains good during the summer months, but a frost causes great leaking. Is there any composition that will resist the frost under water and between wind and water? It would save me pounds, and more than oblige *J. B. H.*

Peat Drains.—Mr. Smith, at p. 492, states that a stone or tile-drain would last for twenty years, and would be in as good a condition at the end of that time as when first constructed. "Peat-drains," he says, "would, on the contrary, scarcely endure as many months." I have no doubt if Mr. Smith had an opportunity of examining some Peat-drains on the Natebey-hall estate, near Garstang, that he would find them in nearly as good a condition as they were when first made, which is now twenty years ago. The Duke of Hamilton has been adopting this plan to a very great extent for some years, although he has got plenty of good stone upon the place; and I could also name many other landowners who are adopting Peat in preference to stone-draining.—*M. Saul.*

Muriate of Ammonia.—Observing at p. 477 your remarks on the destructive power of ammonia on animal life, it reminded me of what I saw practised upwards of twenty years ago, by a gardener under whom I then served, viz., placing muriate of ammonia and sulphur in shallow pans in the Melon frames exposed to the sun, with the belief that the effluvia then arising from the pans was effective in keeping away insects, and he was a very successful cultivator. I should be glad to know, supposing it had the desired effect, of what use the sulphur was;—did it act in any way on the ammonia?—*A. C.* [We apprehend that the muriate of ammonia had nothing to do with the effect. It is not likely that the sulphur had any action on the muriate; it is probable that the sulphur alone was of use in keeping away insects.]

The Cuckoo.—I heard the Cuckoo singing clearly and distinctly on the last day of June, which I never noticed before the present season. Does the above circumstance betoken a fine summer? I never heard it in full note after the 15th of the above month. There is a friend of mine who has in his possession a young Cuckoo, which he took out of a nest on a down, which nest he thought was a Whinchat's. He watched the nest constantly, and one morning he found only one egg left, which proved to be the Cuckoo's, all the rest having been ejected, and found broken immediately under the nest. He hopes to keep the young Cuckoo through the winter.—*A Subscriber.*

The Titmouse.—In June last the gardener to Mrs. Chorley, of Bolton-le-Sands, near Lancaster, observed a pair of these birds frequenting an ornamented bottle which was standing upon the garden-wall, and he was therefore induced to examine it. To his great surprise, he found that they had made their nest and laid eggs in the bottom of the bottle, and he was at a loss to know how the young would find their way out, as the passage was only two inches deep by three quarters of an inch in diameter,—the distance from this passage, or neck, to the bottom of the bottle, being thirteen inches; he therefore resolved to give them a fair chance, by allowing the bottle to remain, and in due time ten young birds were produced, and found their way in and out of the neck of the bottle, in the same manner as the old birds had done. This is a further proof of the boldness of the Titmouse as described in p. 429.—*Facile.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, July, 1843.—The fruit-growers of England will not have much reason to dread foreign competition this season, at least not from France, for we have had miserable weather for the last two or three months. Such a summer has scarcely, if ever, been known; cold winds, hail, rain, or storms have had complete mastery, and a really fine day is almost as great a rarity as at Christmas. Paris, which in general is so gay with flowers in May, and so well furnished with summer fruits in June, has been this year but scantily supplied with either. The flowers in the

markets looked crippled, the blossoms neither opened freely nor emitted their usual odour; Strawberries and Raspberries are without flavour, and later crops present unfavourable appearances; a bad season is certain. The primary cause of all this is, no doubt, the severe weather which visited us in the middle of April, when for three successive nights the thermometer stood at 24°, 22°, and 26°, of Fahr.; this destroyed all the young Vines, just then coming into full leaf, as well as most of the Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Walnuts, and Pears; and the subsequent cold and rain have completed the disaster. Even so late as the 30th of June a white frost was perceptible in many places round Paris. All this will be severely felt in a country like France, where the Vineyards are one of the chief sources of wealth, and fruit (together with bread) almost the sole subsistence of the labouring classes during the summer and autumn. On the 13th July, 1842, I cut ripe Grapes from a south wall, to send to a friend in England; on the same day this year they were just coming into blossom. The bunches are large and numerous, but the greater part of the buds are evidently chilled, and fall off upon the least touch. The open ground Vines in this neighbourhood are not even in bloom, and anything like a crop from one or the other is quite out of the question, except we should be favoured with a long and hot autumn. The poor fruit-growers of Montreuil, Bagnolet, Charonne, and the neighbouring hamlets, will be nearly ruined; there is not sufficient fruit to pay the expense of training. You may walk along entire walls without seeing scarcely a Peach or Nectarine; unfortunately, there is not only a season's fruit lost, but the trees are everywhere in an unhealthy condition, the branches covered with gum, and appearing as if struck by lightning. Apricots, Plums, and Pears have not suffered to the same extent, but there is nothing like an average crop, and in exposed situations you see no fruit at all. Walnuts will be very scarce. Cherries are selling at from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; English Blackhearts and Montmorencies readily fetch this, or even more; last year they were from 2*d.* to 4*d.* The Cider crop has also suffered. I have examined whole rows of trees without seeing a single Apple; I speak of those near and within 15 or 20 miles of Paris; but I understand the same may be said both of Normandy and Picardy. As to Agricultural prospects, I cannot pretend to give an opinion: but I would remark, *en passant*, that the corn-fields looked in good condition last month. During the last fortnight, however, the Wheat has been much laid by the heavy rains. Haymaking is not yet finished. Most black clouds have, however, a silver border; and so, in this instance, there is a small contra-balance in the unusual abundance of all kinds of vegetables. New Potatoes have never been known so fine, nor Peas so cheap; 40 to 50 sous (1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*) a sack has been the market price, and this cannot pay the expense of gathering. The retail price of fine young Marlies (a kind of marrowfat) shelled, is at this time only threehalfpence a litre, or English quart; Cauliflowers, Cabbages, Artichokes, and, in fact, all Vegetables, are equally abundant. I may almost say the same of Currants. I now turn to Floriculture, and while still upon the bright side, would remark that the Roses have been splendid. I have resided in, or been in the habit of visiting, France for the last fifteen years, but never remember to have seen the blooms so large or perfect before. In ordinary seasons the petals are either burnt or drop in a day or two. It has not been so this year; they have had full time to expand; and Gallicus, Centfeuilles, Moss, &c., with their hybrids, have been literally covered with flowers for two months. The China, Bourbon, and Hybrids, are also now in great perfection, and remind me of the noble blooms I have so often admired in England, when visiting the collections of Messrs. Rivers, Hooker, Wood, Lane, or Paul; for however fragrant the Rose may be in France, and more southern districts, it is in eight seasons out of ten larger and more perfect to the eye in England, Holland, and Belgium. Greenhouse plants have not done well; the cold nights in May and June (frequently as low as 42 and 44 deg. Fahr.) seriously checked the Pelargoniums, which have not been more than two-thirds of their usual size; moreover, oftentimes ill-formed and quite out of character. A kind of thrips has also committed almost as great havoc as the green-fly; it has also attacked Calceolarias and many other plants. Annuals have been a decided failure, no doubt from the torrents of rain. The sudden changes have been no less extraordinary; yesterday the thermometer was at 82 deg. Fahr. in the shade, to-day it is at 50 deg.; and last week the fluctuations were even greater: in fact, we might almost suppose ourselves to be in the month of September rather than July.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

July 5.—At a Monthly Council held at the Society's house in Hanover-square, Mr. W. Draycote presented a specimen of English Cotton, with the following account of it:—"The inclosed Cotton was grown, not in the interior of Mexico, but in the interior of the county of Nottingham. The tree has long been very interesting to me, and this is not my first effort to bring it into notice. I do so now in consequence of having read the report of the proceedings of the Council of the 21st of June, in which it is stated that Mr. Colman, the Agricultural Commissioner from the United States, exhibited some specimens of Silk, Silk-cotton, and Cotton, this last the produce of a large tree. The specimen I send is also the produce of a large tree, growing upon the estate of the Earl Manvers, at Edwinstowe. With the Cotton I send some foot-stalks, and also some leaves. I am much inclined to think it a pure specimen of the one described by Mr. Colman. I regret I did not attend to it sooner, as I then should have been enabled to procure some Cotton in a better state, as well as finer foot-stalks, with the capsules more perfect. The seed is about twice the size of the germen in Wheat; some will be found amongst the wool; I think they are emitted immediately on the opening of the capsules. It is desirable that an effort should be made to grow Cotton in this country, if only for the purpose of making down pillows." Mr. Cherry's paper on prizes for horses was referred, with several others, to the Journal Committee. The Marquess of Downshire presented a specimen of Irish Flax of the growth of 1843, from a field, averaging 3½ feet in height. Mr. Dean submitted plans prepared by his son, Mr. Alex. Dean (civil engineer to the Haarlem Drainage Commissioners), of his proposed drainage of the Metropolis. Mr. Shaw exhibited paintings of a boar and sow belonging to Mr. Nutt, of York; and Mr. Easton transmitted a specimen of an unknown plant, which had yielded him a luxuriant crop.

July 10.—At a Council held at Derby, the Duke of Richmond in the chair, 36 gentlemen were elected Members.

July 19.—The Marquess of Downshire in the chair. 20 gentlemen were elected Members. Mr. Denison, M.P., stated the great disappointment he had experienced in attending the Derby Meeting, at not finding on the Implements exhibited in the showyard, such information as would lead the Members and the public at large to profit by the decision of the Judges, and be enabled to draw just conclusions on the comparative merits of implements belonging to the same class. Mr. D. stated that he had gone to the meeting with twenty of his tenants, and an implement-maker of the village, the great object of the party being to select such implements as appeared best suited to their land. They found a splendid show of implements, but hardly any assistance from the Judges to guide them in their purposed selection; and even in cases where prizes were awarded no explanation was given of the grounds of the award; and thus the journey of the party, as far as its main object was concerned, proved entirely fruitless. Mr. Denison then applied to parties whom he thought most capable of giving him advice in the choice of two or three of the most important implements he wished to purchase, but he found to his further perplexity that each recommended different implements. Considering that in such a state of things nothing could be more unsatisfactory to a member, or less likely to tend to the formation of a just decision, and that while the Society invites competition and expends its money in awarding prizes, the members who provide that money have a right to be put in possession of the results, carefully examined and deliberately judged, he thought it a great reproach to the Society that the omission had occurred. He would venture to suggest that a much larger number of Judges should be appointed, that their labours should be subdivided—one set of them for ploughs, another for drills, another for threshing-machines and chaff-cutters, and so on. He thought that in this way something really useful might be done, and decisions of some value obtained. The noble chairman thanked Mr. Denison for the statement; and so desirous were the Council to remove every just cause of complaint, that he would himself second any motion which Mr. Denison would propose. The latter gentleman then gave notice that he would move, at the next monthly council, "That at future country meetings, on or before the morning on which the show of implements is opened to the public, the award of the Judges should be known, with all necessary information to guide the public in the selection and purchase of implements." Mr. Shaw gave notice that he should move, "That a committee of three persons, to consist of one member of the council, one practical farmer of the district, and one implement manufacturer, be appointed to take land, get it prepared, and make the necessary arrangements for the trial of implements at the Southampton meeting: That the trial of implements shall take place in the week preceding the meeting, and that an exhibition of implements at work, and not a trial of their merits, shall take place on some day during the meeting: That the number of Judges of implements be increased, and that there be one or more practical farmers among them: That it be imperative on every exhibitor of an implement for a prize, to state to the best of his ability the name of the inventor (if known), the time when invented, the particular points of merit or improvement (if the claim be for improvement), and in what district it has been and is used." Prof. Owen having been informed that the Council were desirous of transmitting to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, replies to various inquiries made by that learned body on the subject of the Alpaca, undertook to obtain the required information; in the meantime he inclosed specimens of the four varieties of wool, of the value of which he had long been impressed with a favourable opinion. He feared that the humidity of our mountain districts would prevent the growth of wool of the same beautiful quality as that developed in the Andes, if even the Alpacas could stand the climate; but he thought the experiment would be worth the trial. Mr. Beman communicated the mode of his trial of different varieties of Wheat; Mr. Bennett, his remarks on the advantages of the Tweeddale tile machine; the Rev. T. J. Powell, his mode of registering (as an Honorary Distributor), the distribution of the Society's Journal; and Mr. Baker, a communication on Friendly Institutions, which were referred to the Journal Committee. Mr. Pusey, M.P., transmitted specimens of pipe-tiles and draining tools; and Messrs. Robertson, specimens of their new grated pipes for drains. A large collection of specimens of plants and minerals was received from Dr. Daubeny, from Spain, and was ordered to be reserved for the Monthly Council.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 25.—The fourth meeting for the present season was held in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The weather was favourable for the occasion, and the exhibition, so far as flowers were concerned, surpassed anything of the kind which we have hitherto seen in this place. The miscellaneous collections of plants exhibited by amateurs were deficient; but those brought by gentlemen's gardeners and nurserymen were highly creditable. In the former class the first prize, a large Silver Medal, was awarded to Mr. Townley, whose collection comprised Hoya carnosa, flowering in great luxuriance; a fair specimen of Thunbérgia alata: Clethra arbórea, with neat white bell-shaped flowers, particularly fine; Jasminum grácile, and Lantana aculeata. In the collection of Mr. Cox, of Stockwell, there was also a fine plant of Clethra arbórea; the delicate Campánula púmila alba: a fair specimen of Achimenes longiflora; a well-bloomed Calceolaria, like Standishii, and Colúmnea splendens: for these a Middle Silver Medal was awarded. Amongst gentlemen's gardeners, Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., obtained the Gold Medal; his collection contained particularly handsome specimens of Achimenes rósea and longiflora; Leschenaúltia formosa, quite concealing the pot, and loaded with bloom; a small plant of Státice arbórea; Aphelexis húmilis, in good condition; Erythrina crista galli, very vigorous: Erica ampullácea, beautifully bloomed; a good plant of Phymatanthus tricolor, with several pretty Ericas. The large Silver Medal was obtained by Mr. G. Young, in whose collection were Lílium Thunbergianum, in excellent health; Mirbélia undulata, with prickly leaves and light purple flowers; the dark variety of Achimenes longiflora, blooming freely in a large pan; A. grandiflora, equally fine; Manrándya Barclayana alba, trained on a circular horizontal trellis; Siphocámpylus betulæfólius, in excellent health; with Lílium exímium, Erica Boweiana, &c. The third prize (middle Silver Medal) was awarded to Mr. Wilson, gr. to — Gilliat, Esq., of Clapham Park, whose collection contained a lovely plant of Allamanda cathártica, not more than two feet high, yet having eight branches, each bearing at the tip several of its gorgeous trumpet-shaped flowers; Erica reflexa and Massoni, well bloomed, but slightly on the decline; a pretty specimen of E. Savilleana; one marked M'Nab's seedling, and E. Aitoniana, in fine health, but not fully in bloom. Mr. Hamp, gr. to Jas. Thorne, Esq., of South Lambeth, received the fourth prize (small Silver Medal); he exhibited Campánula frágilis, trained on a small upright trellis, and having a pretty effect; a fine specimen of Gesnera splendens; a small plant of Besléria pulchella, and several good Fuchsias. Small collections, from Mr. Bragg and Mr. Schroder, were also recommended for a prize. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, amongst nurserymen, obtained the Gold Medal, the principal plants in his collection being Heaths; there were, nevertheless, well-grown specimens of Achimenes longiflora, several Gloxínias, Státice mucronata, sinuata, and pseudoarméria. The second prize in this class (large Silver Medal) was awarded to Mr. Halley, who exhibited fine plants of Fuchsia Iveryana, Cormackii, formosa élegans, and Moneypennii; Státice arbórea, blooming freely; Erica exímia and tricolor élegans, beautifully flowered; and Lílium exímium. In Mr. Fairbairn's collection, which received the middle Silver Medal, were pretty specimens of Erica exímia. ampullácea, princeps, and Aitoniana; Primula sinensis, double white and red, in great perfection; the brilliant Crássula coccínea; Lílium exímium, and a dwarf plant of L. Thunbérgianum. For Heaths the large Silver Medal was awarded to Mr. Jackson, for an extremely large specimen of Erica jubata, and well-grown plants of E. ampullácea major, princeps var., cruenta curviflora, a flesh-coloured seedling, Jacksoni, tricolor élegans, viridiflora, jasminiflora alba, and a seedling from Shannoni. Mr. Fairbairn, of Clapham, received the middle Silver Medal for small but very compact and well-bloomed plants of Erica Savilleana, ampullácea, Irbyana, Hartnelli, obbata umbellata, exímia, Massoni, ampullácea rubra, jasminiflora alba, and several varieties of tricolor. Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, exhibited the only collection of Pelargoniums; they were exceedingly well grown, and obtained the large Silver Medal; consisting of Beauty, Nestor, Queen of the Fairies, Priory Queen, Selina, Duenna, Erectum, Witch, Mrs. Stirling, Madonna, Lord Mayor, and Victory. A good collection of the scarlet Pelargonium compactum was brought by Mr. Baile, of Hammersmith. Mr. Bragg received the middle Silver Medal for a collection of Fuchsias: amongst them were fine plants of the old formosa élegans and globosa major. Mr. Catleugh exhibited F. arbórea, Lanei, splendens, Stewártii, sanguínea, Dalstoni, decora, Devónia, insignis, magnífica, Una, and Cormackii, beautifully bloomed; but a prize was not awarded in this class. Mr. Gaines also sent a good collection, containing Loudoni, magnifica, grandis, Gem, aurantia, fulgens, multiflora, ilicifólia (very elegant), Venus victrix, Couperi, Meteor, conspícua, fulgens globosa, Iveryana, Salter's splendens, Lanei, and excelsa. The middle Silver Medal was awarded to Mr. Conolly, of Acre-lane, Brixton, for a dozen dwarf and well-grown Cockscombs. Mr. Doran, gr. to W. Hawes, Esq., exhibited another creditable collection. From the latter person there were also 12 healthy Balsams, for which the middle Silver Medal was given. Messrs. Paul & Son, of Cheshunt, obtained the large Silver Medal for a very beautiful collection of cut Roses. Of the prizes given to gentlemen's Gardeners for collections of Rose-blooms, the middle Silver Medal was awarded to Mr. Parsons, of Enfield, and the small Silver to Mr. Mason. Of the extra prizes given by Mr. Denyer, for the best 12 single trusses of Rose-blooms, the first was awarded to the Rev. H. A. Mathews, for Heureuse Surprise, Cabbage Provence, Bouquet de Flore, Coupe d'Hebe, Boula de Nanteuil, Queen of the Bourbons, William Jesse, Common Moss, Madame Hardy, La Séduisante, Great Western, and Duc de Bassano—and the second to Mr. Young. Amongst miscellaneous single specimens, Mr. Cox received the large and middle Silver Medals for Oncídium bifólium, and Cycnoches chlorochílum. The small Silver Medal was awarded to Mr. Jackson, for a beautifully-bloomed plant of Erica Savilleana. Of Amateurs, Mr. Bragg received the middle Silver, and Mr. Cox the small Silver Medal for cut Flowers. A small Silver was likewise awarded to Mr. Townley, for the same. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Parsons obtained the first and second prizes, amongst gentlemen's Gardeners; and Messrs. Fairbairn and R. J. Chapman, the first and second amongst Nurserymen, for collections of Cut Flowers. Extra prizes were given to W. T. Fliff, Esq., and Mr. Bragg, for the same. Mr. Garty, of Camberwell, likewise received a middle Silver Medal for Cut Flowers. The first prize for Pansies was awarded to Mr. Edmonds, and the second to Mr. G. Young. Mr. Henbrey also obtained a prize for the same. A good collection of Verbenas was exhibited by Mr. Catleugh, and several fine Ericas by Mr. Dawson, of Brixton Hill. The Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. Newhall, amongst Amateurs, for his collection of Carnations, consisting of Willmer's Conquering Hero, Brook's Flora's Garland, Franklin's Dr. Franklin, Puxley's Queen and Prince Albert, Sealey's Princess Royal, Headley's William Cobbet, Smith's Mrs. Bett, Ely's Bright Venus, Martin's Contender, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, and Don John. Mr. Dowler received the second, and Mr. Wildman the third prize for the same. For the best 12 white-ground Picotees, the Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. Edmonds, who exhibited beautiful blooms of Orson's Adelaide, Annesley's Sanspareil, Wain's Victoria, Musson's Charlotte, Wilson's Prince Royal, Barraud's Bride, Heath's Superb, Miss Desborough, Purple Perfection, Nulli secundus, Barraud's Borderer, and Brinkler's Hope. Mr. Newhall received the large Silver Medal for Willmer's Miss Brown, Brook's Miss Brook, Martin's Prince George, Garret's Lady Dacre, Hufton's Miss Willoughby, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington, Wilson's Fanny Kirby, Wilson's Pluperfect, Brinkler's Purple Perfection, Wain's Queen Victoria, John's Prince Albert, and Crask's Queen Victoriæ. The third prize was awarded to Mr. Burrup, and the fourth to Mr. Alleway. The Extra prize (middle Silver Medal) given by J. S. Procktor for the best 12 white-ground Picotees, was won by G. Edmonds, Esq., with Jessup's Sir W. Middleton, Wain's Victoria, Orson's Adelaide, Sharpe's Invincible, Barraud's Bride, Brinkler's Conductor, Barraud's Borderer, Willmer's Prince Royal, Ely's Grace Darling, Purple Perfection, Nulli secundus, and Ward's Queen. The Silver Cup, value 5 guineas, offered by Messrs. Dickson to Amateurs, for the best 12 white-ground Picotees, was gained by the Rev. H. A. Mathews, with Mathews's Cynthia, Wood's Mrs. Veasey, Mathews's Eclipse, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Dearlove's Favourite, Giddens's Vespasian, Giddens's Sir Robert Peel, Brinkler's Lady Althorpe, Willmer's Prince Royal, Brinkler's Lady Chesterfield, Brinkler's Masterpiece, John's Prince Albert. The first prize amongst gentlemen's Gardeners for white-ground Picotees was obtained by Mr. Welsh, gr. to G. Edmonds, Esq., with Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Wain's Victoria, Woollet's Prince, Lady Flower, Sharpe's Invincible, Orson's Adelaide, Sylph, Musson's Charlotte, Nulli secundus, Heath's Superb, Gidden's Sir R. Peel and Purple Perfection. The 2nd prize was gained by Mr. Smith. The 1st and 2nd prizes for Carnations were given to Mr. Embleton, gr. to J. Barnard, Esq. Amongst Nurserymen, Mr. Norman obtained the 1st prize for white-ground Picotees, with Barnard's Lady Dacre, Crask's Queen Victoria, Twitchett's Fair Rosamond, Musson's Charlotte, Sharpe's Invincible, Willmer's Agnes, Barraud's Miss Jane, Fellowes's Purpurea elegans, Garret's Lady Dacre, Brinkler's Masterpiece, John's Prince Albert, and Sharpe's Hector. The 2nd prize was awarded to Mr. Franklin, of the City Road, and the 3rd to Mr. Hughes. Mr. Norman also stood first for Carnations, exhibiting fine blooms of Brook's Flora's Garland, Ely's Lord Milton, Jones's Brilliant, Puxley's Prince Albert, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, Headley's William Cobbet, Ely's John Wright, Twitchett's Don John, Cartwright's Rainbow, Ely's Lady Ely, and Duke of Bedford. Amongst the seedling Carnations, single bloom, (open to all classes), the first prize was awarded to Mr. Wildman, the second to Mr. Franklin, and the third to Mr. Schroder. For a seedling white ground Picotee, the Rev. H. A. Mathews obtained the first prize with one called Regina, and the third prize with one called Cynthia, and Mr. E. Clark the second. The extra-prizes of 1 guinea each offered by G. Edmonds, Esq., for the best bizarre and flake Carnations, were won by Mr. Norman, with Brook's Flora's Garland and Mansley's Robert Burns. Prizes of the same value offered by T. Barnard, Esq., for the best light and heavy-edged Picotee were won, the former by Mr. Franklin, and the latter by Mr. Norman, with Sharp's Wellington. The Silver Medal offered by W. T. Hiff, Esq., for the best collection of Indigenous Plants, was awarded to Mr. Riddle. The Grapes exhibited were fine, particularly those from Mr. Allee, gr. to H. Beaufoy, Esq., and Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, each of whom obtained a middle Silver

Medal. Mr. Parsons, of Enfield, received the first prize for four varieties of fruit, viz., a Queen Pine, black and white Grapes, exceedingly large Gooseberries, and Elton Pine Strawberries. A second prize was awarded to Mr. Bruce for a fine Melon, Grapes, Plums, and Apples. Mr. Bushell also received a prize for a collection of fruit. Amongst nurserymen, Mr. Martin's collection of Vegetables was particularly good, and received the first prize; the second was awarded to Mr. Gaines, of Battersea. Mr. Parsons received the first prize for a collection of vegetables, and Mr. Allerton the second, amongst gentlemen's gardeners.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

July 20.—This Society held its last meeting for the season, at the Botanic Garden. The President, Dr. Neill, in the Chair. After a delightful walk through the Gardens, during which Prof. Graham pointed out the objects most worthy of notice, the meeting assembled in the class-room for business. Donations to the library were presented from E. Lees, Esq., Worcester, and Prof. Forbes, of London,—and several valuable parcels of British and foreign plants were announced. The papers read, which were mostly of a technical character, were:—1. On the Genera Gomphonema, and Méridion. By Mr. J. Ralfs, Penzance. 2. On four new species of British Jungermánniæ. By T. Taylor, M.D., Dunkerron. 3. On a species of Fungus, found imbedded in peat, near Stirling. Communicated by Mr. P. Mackenzie, West Plean. The attention of botanists has recently been directed to the importance of studying the vegetable remains imbedded in peat-mosses, as calculated to throw light on the early vegetation of the country, and the successive changes it has undergone. For this object, communications like that from Mr. Mackenzie are much to be desired. A letter was also read from Dr. J. Dickson, St. Helier's, Jersey, mentioning some interesting additions to the Flora of that island, which he had lately discovered; and remarking that he felt convinced it contains many other species still unknown to botanists.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Adam's Lodge of Free Gardeners, July 10.—The members of Adam's Lodge of Ancient Free Gardeners in this town held their annual show of *Ranunculuses* on Monday evening, at the house of Brother Cloughton, in Crow-tree-lane. The prizes were awarded as follows:—For the best, second best, best three, best six, and best twelve, to Mr. T. Hull, florist, Sunderland. The 2nd best three, Mr. J. Walker; 2nd best six, Mr. R. Cloughton; 2nd best twelve, Mr. R. Thompson. There were also some other choice florists' flowers shown, for which prizes were given. *Best three, and best six Pinks*, Mr. T. Hull; 2, Mr. R. Thompson. *Best twelve Pansies*, Mr. T. Hull. *Best six Irises*, Mr. R. Cloughton.—*Sunderland Times.*

Bebbington Horticultural Society, June 30.—The first meeting of this interesting Society, of which Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart., is the president, and the lady of the Rev. R. M. Feilden, the lady patroness, was held in the Rock Ferry Hotel Pleasure Grounds, for the exhibition of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and was eminently successful, being, in fact, little, if at all inferior to the recent exhibition at the Liverpool Botanic Gardens. The exhibition itself had a magnificent appearance. Some Orchidaceæ, sent by Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart., and H. Winch, Esq., were very beautiful; one, belonging to the latter gentleman, "the Butterfly Plant," attracted great attention. The collection of Greenhouse plants, comprising Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c., belonging to the Rev. Mr. Mainwaring, was much admired, as was also the collection of T. Winch, Esq., which consisted chiefly of Pelargoniums. A Cactus speciosissimus, belonging we believe to Mr. Gott, was an elegant plant. Some beautiful Pansies were exhibited by J. B. Amey, Esq. There was a capital show of vegetables, especially of Cauliflowers, Cucumbers, and Cabbages. The show of fruits was not so good, being deficient in quantity, though the quality was superior, especially of Cherries, Gooseberries, White Currants, &c. The prizes were awarded as follows. Premier Prizes.—*Best Orchidaceæ*, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart.; 2, H. Winch, Esq. *Stove Plant*, 1 and 2, Rev. Mr. Mainwaring. *Best Greenhouse Plant*, Mr. Gott; 2, H. Littledale, Esq. *Best Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, Rev. Mr. Mainwaring; 2, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart. *Best Pelargoniums*, H. Winch, Esq.; Louis Quatorze, Corinne, Masterpiece, Bridesmaid, Joan of Arc, Purity, Vulcan; 2, Rev. R. M. Fielden; Masterpiece, Ingram's Eliza, Tam o'Shanter, Vandyke, Garth's Perfection, Garth's Victory, Paradise. *Best Four Pelargoniums*, Alexandrina, Masterpiece, Victory, Lowndes' Perfection, H. Winch, Esq.; 2, Sylph, Queen Dowager, Joan of Arc, Alexandrina, H. Littledale, Esq. *Best Pelargonium*, Sylph, H. Winch, Esq.; 2, Masterpiece, H. Littledale, Esq. *Best Collection of Roses* in bunches of three blooms — not less than six varieties, 1, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart.; 2, not less than four varieties, Mrs. King. *Extra prize for do.*, — Walsh, Esq. *Best Collection of Fuchsias*, not less than 6 varieties, Invincible, insignis, eximia, Chandleri, Standishii, racemiflora, grandis, &c., &c., J. T. Raynes, Esq. *Best Collection of four*, magniflora, conspicua, Magnificence, Donaldsonii, H. Winch, Esq. *The best Fuchsia*, 1, multiflora, H. Winch, Esq.; 2, globosa major, Rev. Mr. Mainwaring. *Best Collection of Verbenas*, Rev. Mr. Mainwaring. *Best Herbaceous Plant*, 1, Rev. R. M. Fielden; 2, G. J. Wainwright, Esq. *Best Basket of Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart.; 2, H. Winch, Esq.; 3, J. T. Raynes, Esq. *Best Cut Flowers*, 1, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart.; 2, W. Sharp, Esq. *Best Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, H. Hill, Esq.; 2, Mrs. King. *Best Pines and Melons*, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart. *Best Plate of Black Currants*, Mrs. King. *Best of White, do.*, Rev. R. M. Fielden. *Best of Red do.*, Rev. R. M. Fielden. *Best of Cherries*, Rev. R. M. Fielden. *Best of Apples*, H. Hill, Esq. *Best of Gooseberries*, Rev. Mr. Mainwaring. *Best Autumn-sown Onions*, Mrs. King. *Best Spring do.*, Rev. Mr. Mainwaring. *Best Cauliflowers*, 1, Rev. Mr. Mainwaring; 2, Sir P. De M. G. Egerton, Bart., M.P. *Lettuces and Cabbages*, Mrs. King. *Curled Parsley*, R. W. Barton, Esq. *Peas*, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart. Extra Prize, W. Sharp, Esq. *Turnips*, 1, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart.; 2, Rev. R. M. Fielden. *Extra Prize for Mushrooms*, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart. *Rhubarb*, S. Needham, Esq. *Carrots*, Rev. Mr. Mainwaring.—*Liverpool Mail.*

Beeston and Chilwell Florists' Society, June 27.—This society held its third show at Mr. Flewitt's, Checquers' Inn, Chilwell, when the following prizes were awarded for *Ranunculuses*:—Premier prizes—*1st class, dark selfs*, Voslin Ox, Mr. Wheatley. *2nd class dark grey*, Prittar, Mr. Spray. *2nd class striped*, Peter the Great, Mr. Wheatley. *4th class, spotted*, ———, Mr. Wheatley. *5th class, mottled*, Rose Imperial, Mr. Spray. *6th class, edged*, Orissa, Mr. Spray. *7th class, dark selfs*, Henrietta, Mr. Spray. *8th class, light selfs*, Plato, Mr. Wheatley. *9th class, olive*, Socrates, Mr. Wheatley.

Chichester Horticultural Society, June 24.—The first Exhibition was held at the Council Chamber, and the large room in which the plants, &c. were arranged was well filled during the afternoon with company, most of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood being present. The collections that most excited admiration were very well-grown Greenhouse and Stove Plants, exhibited by Mr. Webster, gr to Mrs. Huskisson, of Eartham; and a well-cultivated collection of 12 varieties, shewn by Mr. Graham, gr to Mrs. Smith, of Bersted Lodge. Mr. Carmichael, gr to Mrs. Hawkins, of Bignor Park, exhibited some beautiful Ericas, in excellent condition; they were grown in pits without any fire-heat. Mr. Carmichael again took the first prize for the Green Flesh Melon. Mr. Toogood, gr to Mrs. Pilkington, had a very pretty collection of cut Roses, &c. Mr. White, gr to Mrs. Dorrien, of Lavant House, exhibited, amongst other Plants, a fine Oncidium. From the nursery of Mr. Silverlock, there was a large collection, consisting of Greenhouse Plants, New Holland Ferns, new and striking kinds of Fuchsias, some very fine Heartsease, &c., a very good collection of Pelargoniums, &c. These plants were not for competition, neither were those from Messrs. Newman, who exhibited some Pelargoniums, Stove Plants, Calceolarias, a very fine tray of Iris Blooms, Roses, &c. Mr. Webb also exhibited some fine Seedling Calceolarias, and a large collection of Roses. The prizes were awarded as follows:—To Mr. Webster, 1, for 12 *Greenhouse Plants*, 6 *Stove*, 3 *Cacti*, 6 *Roses in pots, specimen plant* (*Cactus*,: and 2, for 12 *cut bouquets of Roses*. Mr. Graham, gr to Mrs. Smith, of Bognor, 1, for 12 *Pelargoniums*, 12 *varieties of Roses in bouquets, Peaches, Strawberries, and Cherries*; 2, for 3 *Cacti*. Mr. Toogood, 1, for a collection of *Cut Flowers*; 2, for *Pelargoniums, Roses in bouquets*, 6 *Stove Plants*; and a prize for a *Seedling Verbena*. Mr. Carmichael, 1, for *Green Flesh Melon*; 2, for 12 *Greenhouse Plants*. Mr. McEwen, gr to Col. Wyndham, of Petworth House, 1, for *Pine*; 2, for *Green Flesh Melon*. Mr. Holmes, gr to the Bishop of Chichester, 1, for a *collection of Vegetables*; and a prize for *Strawberries*. Mr. Goldring, gr to G. P. Gruggen, Esq., 2, for a *Specimen Plant*, *Fuchsia corymbiflora*. Mr. White, gr to Mrs. Dorrien, 2, for a *collection of Vegetables*, and a prize for the *Oncidium*. Mr. Evans, gr to J. B. Freeland, Esq., 1, for 12 *cut varieties of Roses*.

Dorset Horticultural Society, July 5.—The second exhibition took place at the Assembly Rooms, Blandford, and was as well attended as could be expected from the unfavourable state of the weather. The various articles produced were excellent, and fully sustained the character of the former shows. The prizes were awarded as follows: *Orchidaceæ*, 1, Mr. Winsor, gr to R. Pattison, Esq., Cattleya Forbesii; 2, Mr. Noble, gr to J. J. Farquharson, Esq., Epidendrum ciliare. *Best Specimen Plant*, J. J. Farquharson, Esq., Gloxinia máxima; 2, Cactus speciosissimus. *Best Collection*, R. Pattison, Esq., Polygala latifólia, Angelónia coccínea, Fúchsia excelsa, &c.; 2, J. J. Farquharson, Esq., Clématis Sieboldii, Thunbérgia alata, Vallota purpúrea, Polygala latifólia, Sóllya salicifólia, Thunbérgia aurantiaca, Campánula grandis, Thunbérgia leucantha. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, R. Pattison, Esq., Leschenaultia formosa, oblata, Epacris grandiflora; 2, J. J. Farquharson, Esq., Mandevilea suavéolens, Helichrysum proliferum, Leschenaultia formosa. *Stove Plant*, 1, R. Pattison, Esq.; 2, Rev. H. Austen. *Pelargoniums*, 1, J. J. Farquharson, Esq., Jupiter, Joan of Arc, Coronation, Sylph, Victory, Spleeni; 2, R. Pattison, Esq. *Ericas*, 1, E. O. Spooner, Esq., ventricosa tricolor, vent. tenuiflora, mammosa pallida, ventricosa coccínea minor; 2, R. Pattison, Esq. *Cockscombs*, 1, Mr. M. Fisher; 2, Mr. Furmidge, gr to Sir J. Smith, Bart. *Calceolarias*, 1, R. Pattison, Esq. *Annuals*, 1 and 2, Sir J. W. Smith. *Best Ornamental Device*, J. J. Farquharson, Esq. *Best Basket of Cut Flowers*, Sir J. W. Smith, Bart. *Best Nosegay*, Rev. G. Seymer. *Best Cut Roses*, E. Doughty, Esq.; 2, J. J. Farquharson, Esq. *Pine*, 1, 2, and 3, J. J. Farquharson, Esq. *Best Melon*, G. Harris, Esq.; 2, E. Doughty, Esq. *Best Black Grapes*, 1, J. J. Farquharson, Esq.; 2, G. Harris, Esq. *Best White Grapes*, Mr. Saunders, gr to Sir R. Glyn, Bart. *Best Strawberries, best Cauliflower*, Mrs. Michel. *Best Currants, best Raspberries, second best White Grapes*, Capt. Garland. *Best Keeping Apples*, B. Linthorn, Esq. *Best Figs*, Mr. Newton, gr to H. C. Sturt, Esq., M.P. *Best Cherries*, Mr. M. Fisher. The cottagers, as usual, have again earned their well-deserved meed of praise, their productions still keeping pace with their former exhibitions, and gaining for them much approbation.

Exhibition of Roses, Birmingham, July 13.—This took place at the Athenæum Rooms, Temple Row, Birmingham. There was a large collection of cut specimens, including a number of very fine flowers, but the season has evidently been most unfavourable; in fact, some of the collections of the principal growers were only partially in bloom. The show excited considerable interest among the admirers of this flower, and it will no doubt have the effect of exciting still greater attention to the cultivation of the Rose. There were a few specimens in pots, including a very fine plant of the White Bath (Moss), sent by Mr. Flindell, which attracted much attention. Mr. Coudrey, of the Edgbaston Nursery, contributed an excellent collection of Pinks, amongst which his seedlings, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Lyttelton, and Venus, were conspicuous. Mr. Mellon had also some stands of Pansies, and a fine collection of seedling Ranunculuses. The following is a list of the prizes awarded for Roses:—24 *Blooms*, 1, Fulgens, Blush Moss, Violet Blue, Brennus, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Duke of Wellington, Coupe d'Amour, Coutarde, La Tourterelle, Blush Provence, Venus, Medora, Queen of Denmark, Unique, Morning Star, Titus, Attelaine de Bourbon, Carmine Feu, Village Maid, Catalina, George the Fourth, Maria des Dames, Rosa Ruga, Emma; Mr. Coudrey. 2, Royal Purple, Capitaine Sissolet, Globe White Hip, Thornless Violet, Yellow China, General Lamarque, George the Fourth, Morning Star, La Grande, Miralba, La Seduisante, Moss, Aglaia Adanson, Great Royal, General Valmore, Armosa, Aspasia, Pope's Fulgens, Philipine, Madame Hardy, Fulgens, Madame Dubarry, Neubiensis; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 3, Henri Quatre, Globe Hip, Jaques, Great Royal, Prolific Moss, Crimson Damask, Duke of Devonshire, Provence Moss, George the Fourth, Stadtholder, Rosa Mundi, La Tourterelle, Village Maid, Madame Dubarry, Queen of Beauty, Blush Hip, Wellington, Lady Stuart, Amadis, Bouquet Royal, Ruga, Elegans, Fulgens, Lady of the Lake; Mr. E. Phillips. 12 *Blooms*, 1, La Tourterelle, Unique, Climbing Provence, Wellington, Globe Hip, Violet Blue, Madame Dubarry, Provence Moss, Duke of Devonshire, Fulgens, Jaques, L'Ombre Agréable; Mr. E. Phillips. 2, La Tourterelle, Brennus, Rosa Mundi, Venus, Duke of Wellington, Bella Ellen, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Leyden, Morning Star, Rosa Ruga, Village Maid, Coupe d'Amour; Mr. J. Coudrey. 3, Becquet, Fulgens, Violet Blue, Capitaine Sissolet, Globe White Hip, General Lamarque, Miralba, Madame Dubarry, Yellow China, Moss, Royal Purple, La Grande Therese; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 6 *Blooms*, 1, La Tourterelle, Ruga, Thornless Violet, Fulgens, Violet Blue, Capitaine Sissolet; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 2, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Madame Hardy, Las Casas, Fulgens, La Tourterelle, Brennus; Mr. J. Coudrey. 3, George the Fourth, White Globe Hip, Las Casas, Ruga, Valeur Episcopal, Fulgens; Mr. J. Moore. *Pot Roses*, 1, White Bath Moss; Mr. F. B. S. Flindell. 2, Louis Philippe d'Angiers; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 3, Fimbriata (tea scented); Messrs. Pope and Sons. 4, Princess Helena; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 5, White China; Mr. F. B. S. Flindell. 6, Yellow China; Mr. F. B. S. Flindell. *Cut Specimens. Premier.* Coutarde; Mr. J. Moore. *Moss*, 1, Moss Provence; Mr. J. Moore. 2, White Bath; Mr. T. B. Wright. 3, Crimson Moss; Mr. J. Coudrey. 4, Duc de Luxembourg; Mr. J. Moore. 5, Moss Provence; Mr. J. Moore. 6, Moss de Meaux; Mr. J. Moore. *White*, 1, White China; Mr. E. Phillips. 2, Rose Unique; Mr. E. Phillips. 3, White Globe Hip; Mr. J. Coudrey. 4, White Provence; Mr. J. Coudrey. 5, White Globe Hip; Mr. J. Coudrey. 6. Ruga, Mr. J. Moore. *Yellow or Sulphur*, 1, Yellow China; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 2, Queen of Bourbons; Mr. F. B. S. Flindell. 3, Yellow Noisette; Mr. J. Coudrey. 4, Princess Heloise; Messrs. Pope and Sons. *Blush*, 1, Duchesse d'Angoulême; Mr. J. Coudrey. 2, La Seduisante; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 3, Stadtholder; Mr. J. Moore. 4, Cabbage Provence; Mr. J. Moore. 5, Reine des Belges; Mr. J. Moore. 6, Morning Star; Messrs. Pope and Sons. *Red*, 1, Attelaine; Mr. J. Moore. 2, Coupe d'Amour; Mr. J. Coudrey. 3, Brennus; Mr. T. B. Wright. 4, Wellington; Mr. J. Coudrey. 5, Fulgens; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 6, Columbrienne; Mr. T. B. Wright. *Purple*, 1, Aurora; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 2, Procession; Mr. J. Coudrey. 3, La Tourterelle; Mr. E. Phillips. 4, Royal Purple; Mr. J. Moore. 5, Waterloo; Mr. J. Moore. 6, Wellington; Messrs. Pope and Sons. *Dark*, 1, Fulgens; Mr. J. Moore. 2, Becquet; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 3, George the Fourth; Mr. J. Moore. 4, Grand Pope and Sons. 5, George the Fourth; Mr. J. Moore. 4, Grand Purple; Mr. E. Phillips. 5, Mottled Velvet; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 6, Violet Blue; Mr. J. Moore. *Striped or Mottled*, 1, Duke of Devon; Mr. J. Moore. 2, Aglaia Adanson; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 3, Village Maid; Mr. J. Coudrey. 4, Athelin; Mr. E. Phillips. 5, African Black; Mr. E. Phillips. 6, Bizarre Mirabeau; Mr. E. Phillips. *Noisette or Cluster*, 1, Carmosette Carnea; Mr. J. Moore. 2, Ruga; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 3, Bourbon; Mr. E. Phillips. 4, Fulgens; Mr. J. Coudrey. 5, Madame Desprez Messrs. Pope and Sons. 6, Venus; Mr. J. Coudrey.

Hampshire Horticultural Society, June 29.—The Third Exhibition was held at the Corn Exchange, Winchester, at which an excellent display of good flowers was made. The Calceolarias were magnificent, and attracted the attention of every one; the gardener was rewarded, by desire of the Judges, with an extra medal of the first class, in addition to his other medals, for his skilful treatment of them. The Roses were numerous and fine from the gardens of the Misses Garnier, the Dean of Winchester, and Sir Thomas Baring. A splendid Pine Apple (brown Antigua) and some beautiful seedling Heartsease were exhibited by Mr. Silverlock, nurseryman, Chichester. The following seedling Pelargoniums—Rival, Sir Charles Napier, Captain, Snowdrop, and Prince of Wales, were by Mr. Ingram, nurseryman, Southampton. A dish of a new Strawberry, to be called the Deptford Pine, of large size and exquisite flavour, was sent by Mr. Myatt, the grower. Mr. Sheppard, of Winchester, exhibited a good collection of Pelargoniums. The judges on the occasion awarded the prizes as follow:—*Orchidaceous plant*, 1, Oncidium flexuosum, Miss Garnier; 2, J. Fleming, Esq. *Stove plant*, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. *Collection of do.*, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. *Greenhouse plants*, Rev. F. Beadon. *Climbers*, Rev. F. Beadon. *Twelve Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. W. Barnes; 2, not given, the exhibitor, Mr. Barnes, having gained the first prize in this class; *collection of do.*, Col. Wall. *Twelve Ranunculuses*, R. Taylor, Esq. *Four Shrubby Calceolarias*, W. J. Campion, Esq. *Four Herbaceous do.*, W. J. Campion, Esq.; *collection of do. mixed*, W. J. Campion, Esq. *Do. of Saipiglossis*, Col. Wall. *Twelve Hardy Herbaceous plants*, Rev. the Warden. *Twelve Roses*, 1, Miss Garnier; 2, Rev. the Warden; *collection of do.*, Miss Garnier. *Twelve Pinks*, Rev. the Warden; *collection of do.*, W. J. Campion, Esq. *Twelve Heartsease*, W. J. Campion, Esq.; *collection of do.*, W. J. Campion, Esq. *Four Fuchsias*, 1, Rev. Mr. Henville; 2, Rev. Mr. Henville. *Collection of Iris*, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. *Six Cockscombs*, Rev. Mr. Henville. *Six Balsams*, Rev. Mr. Henville. *Collection of Annuals*, Rev. the Warden. *Do. Cut Flowers*, Rev. the Dean of Winchester. *Device in do.*, J. Leigh, Esq. *Bouquet*, Sir T. Baring, Bart. *Collection of plants*, C. Seagrim, Esq. Extras.—*Pinks*, W. J. Campion, Esq. *Achimenes longiflora*, Rev. F. Beadon. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, Sir T. Baring, Bart. *Ten Herbaceous plants*, Col. Wall. Fruits.—*Pine Apple*, H. Holloway, Esq. *Black Grapes*, C. Seagrim, Esq. *Best Melon*, Rev. Mr. Henville. *Best Strawberries*, 1, W. J. Campion, Esq.; 2, H. Holloway, Esq. Vegetables.—*Peas*, H. Holloway, Esq. *Best Broad Beans*, Rev. the Warden. *Best Cauliflowers*, Mr. Stride. *Best Potatoes*, 1, Rev. Dr. Moberly; 2, H. Holloway, Esq. *Best Cucumbers*, Mr. Stride. *Best Turnips*, Col. Wall. *Best Carrots*, Rev. the Warden. Cottagers' Prizes.—*Three best Cabbages and second best Nosegay*, E. Bevis. *Two best Cabbages, second best Potatoes, and best Nosegay*, J. Taplin. *Best Potatoes*, J. Southwell.

Harleston Horticultural Society, July 4.—At the Second Exhibition, notwithstanding the cold winds of the preceding month, the Fruits and Flowers did credit to the exhibitors. Mr. Bircham, of Hedenham, exhibited a choice collection of Roses, comprising most of the new Perpetual and other sorts. Prizes were awarded as follows:—*Best Melons*, 2nd do., *Roses, best Peas, Cherries, and Lettuces*, Mr J. Wittleton, gr to the Rev. N. White. 2nd *Melons*, 1 and 2 *Kidney Beans, best Cauliflowers, Greenhouse Plants, Designs*, and *Cut Flowers*, Rev. Archdeacon Oldershaw. 3 *Strawberries*, 2 *Potatoes, Lettuces, Calceolarias, best* 6 *Pelargoniums*, R. Priest, Esq. *Best Strawberries*, 24 *Roses, Calceolarias, Cut Flowers*, 12 *Pansies*, J. Jeffes, Esq. 2nd *Strawberries, best* 12 *Roses*, T. L. Taylor, Esq. 2nd *Cherries, best Potatoes*, W. Norman, Esq. 2nd *Cauliflowers, Peas*, B. C. Etheridge, Esq. 2nd *Greenhouse Plants*, Mrs. Abel. 6 *Cut Roses, best* 12 *Pinks*, 2nd *stand of Cut Flowers*, 2nd *Ranunculuses*, Mr. J. Francis. 2nd half-dozen *Cut Roses*, G. Carthew, Esq. *Best* 18 *dissimilar Cut Roses*, W. Bunn, Esq. 3rd *Cut Flowers*, C. Etheridge, Esq. *Best* 12 *Ranunculuses*, and *half-dozen Roses*, Rev. W. P. Spencer. 2nd 12 *Pansies, best* 6 *do.*, Mr. T. Adams. 2nd 6 *Pelargoniums*, Messrs. Smith and Buck. 3 *Pelargoniums*, extra prize, Mr. T. Aldous. *Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, Rev. W. A. Bouverie.

Kendal Horticultural Society, June 23.—The following were the prizes awarded at this show:—Pelargoniums, *Six Varieties*, 1, Miss Wakefield, Sedgwick House, for Gaines's Prince Albert, Rollisson's Beauty, Grand Monarch, Amethyst, Concert, and Madeleine; 2, Mr. Rennie, gr to J. Gandy, Esq., Bank House, for Sylph, Garth's Conservative, Lowndes' Perfection, Gaines's King, Lord Sandon, and Foster's Alicia; *Single Specimen*, 1, Mr. Rennie, for Sylph; 2, Mr. Wilkinson, gr to James Machell, Esq., for Lifeguardsman. Fuchsias, *Six Varieties*, 1, Mr. Townley, for Chandleri, Invincible, Venus victrix, inflata fulgida, tricolor, and conspicua; 2, Mr. Rennie, for maxima, seedling, Loudonii, conspicua arborea, Standishii, and Macnabiana; *Single Specimen*, 1, Mr. Rennie, for fulgens; 2, Mr. Townley, for Enchantress; Calceolarias, *Six Varieties*, Mr. I. Whitwell, for Lady Constable, Sultana, Sir Robert Peel, Plant's Queen, Plant's delicatissima, and Plant's formosissima; *Three Varieties*, Mr. Townley, for Lady Constable, Nymph, and Argus; *Seedling*, Mr. J. Gold, for a very pretty seedling named Alice Maud Mary. Cacti, *Three Varieties*, Mr. Rennie, for speciosissimus, Epiphyllum splendens, and Ackermanni. Balsams, Mr. W. Line. Petunias, 1, Mr. W. Hogg, gr at Green Bank, for Nixonii, formosa, and Village Maid; 2, Mr. Rennie, for Queen Victoria, Bristol Boy, and magna rosea. Greenhouse Creepers, Mr. Rennie, for Petunia triumphans, Tropæolum pentaphyllum, and Clematis Sieboldi; *Single Specimen*, Mr. Rennie, for Hoya carnosa. Basket of Greenhouse Plants, Miss Wakefield, for a beautiful collection of plants, one of which (Gesnera Cooperii) was much admired; *Collection of ditto*, Mr. Rennie, containing, among other plants worthy of notice, two well-bloomed specimens of Pimelea hispida, and P. decussata. Ranunculuses, 1, Mr. Remington; 2, Mr. Rennie. Pansies, 1, Mr. R. Carter, for Pacha of Egypt, 2, Mr. Rennie. Pansies, 1, Mr. R. Carter, for Pacha of Egypt, 2, Mr. Rennie. Pansies, 1, Mr. Airey, gr to C. Wilson, Esq., Ridmaden Park; 2, Mr. D. Bailey. *Anemones*, 1, Rev. G. Wilson, Grayrigg; 2, Mr. J. Phillipson. *Verbenas*, 1, Mr. Rennie, for Queen, Triumphant, rosea odorata, marabilis, melindres latifolia, and Neilhi; 2, Mr. D. Bailey; *Single Specimen*, Mr. J. Newby, gr to Professor Wilson, at Elleray, for Princess Royal. *Bouquet* (*Greenhouse*), Mr. Bainbridge, gr. to R. Moser, Esq.; *Bouquet* (*Hardy*), 1, Miss Wakefield; 2, Mr. Sanderson, gr to J. Gandy, Esq. *Designs*, 1, Mr. Wm. Hogg; 2, Mr. Purvis. *Collection of Six Pot-plants, Nurserymen*, Mr. Carden, Burton-in-Kendal, for Calceolaria Standishii and Lady Constable, Fuchsia Brockmannii and Balloonii, and Pelargoniums Enchantress and Gipsy. *Gooseberries*, Mr. J. Bateman, for Companions. *Peas*, Mr. J. Newby. *Carrots*, Mr. D. Bailey, for Early Horn. *Cabbages*, Mr. J. Newby. *Turnips*, Mr. R. Carter. *Cauliflowers*, Mr. J. Newby. *Lettuces*, Mr. Peden, gr to R. Fothergill, Esq., Bridge House. *Potatoes*, Mr. J. Newby. *Rhubarb*, Mr. Grier, gr to E. Swinburne, Esq., Calgarth, for Myatt's Victoria. *Cucumbers*, Mr. Purvis, for Walker's new Improved. *Onions*, Mr. J. Newby, Mr. Purvis, for Walker's new Improved. *Onions*, Mr. J. Newby, for White Lisbon. Extra Prizes, Mr. J. Hargreaves, for Rosa Devoniensis; Mr. Townley, for a finely-grown specimen of Cal-

ceolaria incomparable; Mr. W. Hogg, for Kalmia rubra; Mr. W. Hogg, for Salvia patens. Mr. Bainbridge, for a Stand of Plants. Mr. Bainbridge, for a small but beautiful collection of Greenhouse Plants, among which were specimens of Alstrœmeria pelegrina, Crassula coccinea, and a Clarkia, which were much admired. Mr. Airey, for Apples; Mr. Rennie, for Pelargonium, Smith's King; Mr. Rennie, for Gloxinia speciosa and G. rubra; Mr. Rennie, for Lobelia gracilis; Mr. Rennie, for a fine specimen of Verbena melindres latifolia; Mr. Hadwen, Burneside, for a Design; Mr. J. Newby, for Hardy Bouquet; Mr. J. Newby, for Pansies; Mrs. Elderton, Mint House, for Cactus Ackermanni.

Lancaster Floral and Horticultural Society, June 30.—This exhibition of Pinks, Roses, and other flowers, and of Fruits, Vegetables, &c., took place at the National School-room, Green Area. There was a superb display of Greenhouse Plants, comprising many of the rarest kinds. The flowers of the season were as fine as could possibly be expected. Of early vegetables there were some fine specimens, but the show of fruit was not large. A most magnificent bouquet was displayed on the centre of the table at the head of the apartment. The company was more numerous than usual, and the interest of the meeting was much enhanced by the clever performances of the National School Band. Following is a list of the premiums:—PINKS: *Purple Laced.*—1, Duke of St. Albans, J. Stout, Esq.; 2, Lustre, J. Stout, Esq.; 3, Perfection, J. Stout, Esq.; 4, Unknown, Mr. J. Walmsley; 5, Paragon, J. Stout, Esq. *Red Laced.*—1, Dreadnought, J. Stout, Esq.; 2, Humphrey Cheetham, J. Stout, Esq.; 3, Prudence, Duchess of Hamilton; 4, Elizabeth, Mr. J. Walmsley; 5, Speculation, Mr. Hargreaves, High-street. *Black and White.*—1, Lady Bold Houghton, Duchess of Hamilton; 2, Parry's Union, Mr. Hargreaves; 3, Hall's Master All, Duchess of Hamilton; 4, Lodge's Pilot, J. Stout, Esq.; 5, Snow Ball, Mr. J. Walmsley.—ROSES: *Dark and Dark Purple.*—1, Tuscan Rose, Mr. Hargreaves, Penny-street; 2, Royal Purple, Mr. Richardson; 3, Miss Tempest, Mr. J. Walmsley; 4, Porxit, Mr. Hargreaves, High-street; 5, Velours Expourpre, Mrs. Ford, Ellel Hall; 6, Roi de Rome, Mr. Jopson. *Crimson, Red, and Scarlet.*—1, George the Fourth, Mr. Jopson; 2, Royal Crimson, Mr. Richardson; 3, Scarlet Provence, Mr. Hargreaves, High-street; 4, Augnone, Mr. Hargreaves, High-street; Grand Bramoise, Mr. Jopson; 6, La Gloire, Mr. Jopson. *Rose Coloured or Blush.*—1, Celestial, Mr. J. Walmsley; 2, Malton, Mrs. Ford, Ellel Hall; 3, General Allard, Mrs. Ford, Ellel Hall; 4, Baguet Charmant, Mr. Jopson; 5, Princesse de Portugal, Mr. Hargreaves, High-street; 6, Unknown, Mrs. Ford. *Yellow, White, and Striped.*—1, Princesse de Lamballe, Mrs. Ford; 2, Old White, Mr. Gawthorpe; 3, York and Lancaster, Mrs. Harrison; 4, White Provence, Mr. Hargreaves, High-street; 5, Yellow Scotch, Mrs. Ford; 6, Globe Hip, Mrs. Ford. *Moss Roses.*—1, Common Moss, Mr. Richardson; 2, Scarlet Moss, Mr. Hargreaves, High-street; 3, Luxembourg, Mrs. Ford. *China and Odorata Roses in Pots.*—1, Tea-scented Rose Yellow, Mrs. Ford; 2, Roi de Siam, Mr. Jopson; 3, Rosa Odorata, Mrs. Ford; *best Grapes*, Mrs. Godson; *Melons*, Mrs. Ford; *Strawberries*, R. Armstrong, Esq.—GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, *Achimenes grandiflora*, Mr. Meldrum, Kendal; 2, Gloxinia speciosa alba, Mrs. Ford; 3, *Gloxinia maxima*, Mr. Meldrum. HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS: 1, *Delphinium Barlowii*, Mrs. Ford; 2, Mr. Meldrum. *Pansies:* 1, Mr. Carden, Burton; 2, Mr. Walmsley; 3, Mrs. Ford. *Calceolarias:* Mr. Carden, Burton; 2, Mrs. Ford. *Six Pelargoniums:* 1, Mrs. Ford; 2, Mr. Carden. *Bouquet of Hardy Flowers*, Mrs. Ford. *Bouquet of Exotics*, Mrs. Ford. *Peas*, Mrs. Godson. *Beans*, J. Swainson, Esq. *Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. Meldrum; 2, Mrs. Ford. *Fuchsias*, 1, Mr. Carden; 2, Mrs. Ford. *Dahlias*, T. Rawsthorne, Esq.

Limerick Practical Horticultural Society, July 15.—Twenty Members sent in various specimens and productions in Fruits, Flower-plants, and Vegetables, which were all in good condition, and which excelled both in quantity and quality all other exhibitions of this Society. The following obtained prizes:—1, Mr. M'Donald, gr. to the Earl of Clare, sent a magnificent collection of plants, with some well-grown Pines, and obtained 11 prizes, viz., for the *best Leaf of Cherries for flavour*, 2d *best Strawberries*, *Gooseberries*, *Collection of Greenhouse Plants in flower*, *Pelargoniums*, *best Collection of Cut Roses*, 2d *best Stove Plants*, *best Bruce of Cucumbers*, *Dish of Mushrooms*, 2d *best Dish of Potatoes*, and the best and largest *Collection of Vegetables*. 2, Mr. Heaphy, gr. to Lord Clarina, 8 prizes; for the best and only *Dish of Peaches*, *best Leaf of Cherries for size*, *best Dish of Red Gooseberries*, 2d *best Dish of Green Gooseberries*, *best* 6 *Pelargoniums*, 2d *best Collection of Do.*, for good *Cucumbers*, and *best Turnips*. 3, Mr. Drury, gr. to Sir H. D. Massey, Bart., 13 prizes; this gardener had a beautiful collection of fine *Ripe Grapes*, in variety, and obtained 5 prizes in that class alone, 2d *best Melons for weight*, with a prize for a good *Dish of Cherries in variety*, 2d *best Calceolarias*, *Dahlias*, *best* 6 *Pinks*, *best Bunch of Hardy Cut Flowers*, 2d *best Verbenas*, and the *best Dish of New Potatoes*. 4, Mr. Walsh, gr. to Sir A. De Vere, Bart., 4 prizes: for good *Pansies*, *best* 6 *Picotees*, 2d *best Collection of Cut Roses*, and *best Quart of Peas*. 5, Mr. Mack, gr. to Mrs. Cooper, a good bunch of *Hardy Cut Flowers*, *best* 6 *Balsams*, and good *Cabbage*. 6, Mr. Fitzgerald, gr. to G. Tuthill, Esq., 5 prizes: for 2d *best Green-fleshed Melon*, *best bunch of White Grapes*, *best Dish of Green Gooseberries*, and 2d *best Cauliflowers* and *Cucumbers*. 7, Mr. Carmody, gr. to W. Mousell, Esq., 5 prizes: for the *best Green-fleshed Melon*, *best Dish of Red Currants*, *best Fig-tree*, a fine *Orange-tree in bearing*, and 2d *best Collection of Hardy Annuals*. 8, Mr. Lawlor, gr. to G. Vincent, Esq., 5 prizes: for the *best Melon of any kind*, *best variety of Calceolarias*, and fine *variety of Double Stocks*, *best Cauliflowers*, with the *best and largest Parsneps*. 9, Mr. O'Hanlon, gr. to Archd. Warburton, a prize for *best Onions*. 10, Mr. M'Denough, gr. to W. Lloyd, Esq., 17 prizes: for the *best Leaf of Strawberries*, *best Tender Annuals in variety*, and *best Hardy Annuals*, 2d *best Fuchsias*, *best* 6 *Herbaceous Plants*, *best Collection of Pansies*, and *Seedling Pansies*, 2d *best Picotees*, *Pinks*, *best* 6 *Chinese Roses in Pots*, *best* 6 *named Roses*, *also in Pots*, *best* 6 *Double Stocks*, 2d *best Balsams*, *best Cockscombs*, *Verbenas in Pots*, *Red Celery*, and *Pot Herbs*. 11, Mr. Callopy, gr. to G. Bevan, Esq., 12 prizes: for *best Melon for weight*, *best* 6 *Ericas*, *honorary prize for good Fuchsias*, *best* 6 *Greenhouse Plants*, *best Collection of* 12 *in flower*, *best and largest Collection of Pelargoniums*, *best Stove Plants*, 2d *best Stocks*, *best bunch of Exotic Cut Flowers*, 2d *best Cockscombs*, a prize for the *best Specimen Plant* of the Metrosideros floribundus, and an honorary prize for a *Box of splendid Cut Pelargoniums*. 12, Mr. Renny, gr. to P. Gabbett, Esq., for *best Carnations*, *best* 6 *named Fuchsias*, 2d *best Herbaceous Plants*, and *best White Celery*. 13, Mr. Reily, gr. to J. Russell, Esq., for the *best* 6 *Dahlias*, *best Collection of* 36, and 2d *best Greenhouse Plants*. 14, Mr. O'Connor, gr. to C. Mahon, Esq., for *best Melon* and *best Carrots*. 15, Mr. Gardiner, gr. to A. Furlong, Esq., for *best Dish of White Currants* and good *Cauliflowers*. 16, Mr. M'Mahon, gr. to M. C. Moore, Esq.; this gardener sent a *Collection of very fine Pansies*, not for competition, which was admired by the judges. The new Members admitted at the last Exhibition, were Gen. Lord Downes, Capt. Croker, G. Bruce, Esq., C. Mahon, Esq., and W. Howley, Esq.

Midland Counties Florists' Society, June 28.—The third exhibition for the season was held at the Swan Inn, Market-place. The display of Flowers was fine. The stage was decorated with a profusion of plants from the garden of Miss Evison. Mr. Spencer brought a collection of Fuchsias, and Mr. Edwards's Fuchsia tricolor attracted much notice. Mr. T. Gibbens again produced a splendid pan of Pansies, including his beautiful seedling "Maiginata." The following prizes were awarded:—*Ranunculuses*, 1, Naxara, Bartlett's Charlotte, Henning, Golconda, Mason's Nova, Socrates, Temeraire, and Duchess, Mr. J. F. Wood; 2, Rosney, Virginia, Demosthenes, Quilla filia, Psyche, Comble de Gloire, Orissa, and Quintus, Mr. Randall; 3, Sylvia, Charlotte, Henning, Brabançon, Nova, King James, Acme, and St. Jerome, Mr. Cadness. *Pinks*, 1, Robinson's Lord Byron, Holmes's Coronation, and Hodge's Oriel, Mr. J. F. Wood; 2, True Blue, Coronation, and Paulina, Mr. Cadness; 3, Greensides, Codrington, and Union, Mr. Randall. ROSES—1*st class*, *White*,—Premier prize, Unique, Mr. Spencer; 1, Blanchfleur, Mr. Wood; 2, Mrs. Bosanquet, Mr. Spencer; 3, Sophie de Marsilly, Mr. Wood; 4, Splendens, 5 and 6, Queen, Mr. Spencer. 2*nd class*, *Crimson*—Premier prize, Fulgens, 1, Ne plus Ultra, Mr. J. F. Wood; 2, Scarlet Triumphans, 3, Crimson Perpetual, 4, Lady Fitzgerald, 5, Grandissima, 6, Countess de Barry, Mr. Spencer. 3*rd class*, *Purple*—Premier, Queen, 1, Belle Parabere, 2, Talleyrand, 3, George the Fourth, Mr. J. F. Wood; 4, Othello, 5, Climax, 6, Pourpre foncé, Mr. Spencer. 4*th class*, *Pink lilac* —Premier, Coupe d'Amour, 1, Coupe d'Amour, Mr. J. F. Wood; 2, Las Lascas, Mr. Spencer; 3, Nouvelle Pivoine, Mr. Wood; 4, La Royale, Mr. Spencer; 5, Coutard, 6, Comtesse de Lacepède, Mr. Wood. PANSIES—1*st pan of twenty*—Adonis, Black Prince, Mac Graith, Jewess, Defiance, Wood's Afghan, Zelica, Sable Monarch, Hinda, Rival Yellow, Black Knight, Marginata, Milton, Jehu, Black Diamond, Contest, Miss Stainforth, Eclipse, Coronation, and Seedling (Orange Boven), Mr. T. Gibbens; 2, Mr. Williams. 1*st pan of twelve*, Mr. Williams; 2, Mr. Gibbens. 1*st pan of six*, Mr. Gibbens, 2, Mr. Edwards. *Best collection of Greenhouse Plants*, Mr. Cadness, 2, Mr. Spencer.

Mold Horticultural Society, June 28.—The first exhibition for the season took place in the Town Hall. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable, the day remarkably fine, and the exhibition itself, notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the season, truly excellent. The following prizes were awarded:—*Greenhouse Plant*, 1, Sarracénia purpúrea, the Rev. L. Wynne; 2, Erica ventricosa superba, the Rev. L. Wynne; 3, Anagallis Phillipsii, Rev. W. H. Molineux. *Fuchsia*, 1, formosa elegans, Mr. C. Parry; 2, corymbiflora, Col. Phillips. *Six Pelargoniums*, Lifeguardsman, Bridesmaid, Orange Boven, Augusta, Adelaide, and Climax, Rev. W. H. Molineux; *Three Do.*, Jewess, Sylph, and Joan of Arc, C. B. T. Roper, Esq.; *White Pelargonium*, Lady Bridport, Col. Phillips; *Scarlet Do.*, Glowworm, Col. Phillips; *Rose Do.*, Sweet Anne Page, Col. Phillips. *Cactus*, Ackermanni, Rev. W. H. Molineux. *Herbaceous Plant*, Phlox setácea, Rev. W. H. Molineux. *Four Calceolarias*, rosea élegans, Lord Derby, and two of Messrs. Dickson's seedlings, Rev. W. H. Molineux. *Herbaceous Calceolaria*, 1, Lord Derby, 2, Miss Littledale, Rev. W. H. Molineux; 3, seedling, J. W. Eyton, Esq. *Twelve Annuals*, (cut specimens,) Clintónia pulchella, Sphenógyne speciosa, Phlox Drummondii, Leptosiphon androsáceus, Gilia tricolor, Platystemon californicum, Erysimum Perofskyanum, Nemóphila insignis, N. atomária, Schizanthus pinnatus, Eutoca viscida, and Eschscholtzia crócea, Rev. W. H. Molineux; *Annual in Pot*, 1, Clintónia pulchella, Rev. W. H. Molineux; 2, Tropæ'olum pelegrinum, Rev. W. H. Molineux. *Six Ranunculuses*, 1 and 2, Rev. L. Wynne. *Best Dark*, *Yellow*, *White*, Rev. L. Wynne; *Mottled*, Rev. W. H. Molineux; *Red*, *Orange*, *Purple*, Rev. H. Jones. The *Pinks*, owing to the lateness of the season, were deemed unworthy of prizes. *Twelve Roses*, not named, Rev. W. H. Molineux; *Six Do.*, Rev. W. H. Molineux; *Yellow Rose*, Harrisonii, Rev. W. H. Molineux; *Rose in Pot*, Devoniensis, Rev. W. H. Molineux. *Pan of* 24 *Pansies*, Thompson's Eclipse, Widnall's Harold, Washington, Thompson's Cream, Lancelot, Widnall's Jupiter, Lane's Juliet, Ward's Amulet, Widnall's Crocus, Brown's Curion, Maid of Llangollen, Cyclops, Unknown, Jesse, Miss Power, Ivanhoe, Tam o'Shanter, Miss Sebright, Seedling, Beauty of Smallheath, Blue Beard, Paragon, Physician, Duke of Sutherland, Rev. W. H. Molineux; *Pan of* 12 *Do.*, Mr. W. Jones; *Pan of* 6 *Do.*, Tam o'Shanter, Curion, Jesse, Cream, Eclipse, Beauty of Smallheath, Rev. W. H. Molineux; *Yellow*, Mr. W. Jones; *White*, Sylph, Rev. W. H. Molineux; *Purple*, Mr. W. Jones; *Dark*, Black Diamond, *Yellow-ground Pansy*, Eclipse, *White-ground Do.*, 1, Curion, Rev. W. H. Molineux, 2, Mr. W. Jones; *Seedling*, Rev. W. H. Molineux (this flower received an extra mark of approbation from the judges as being the best specimen of a Pansy). *Six Anemones*, Rev. W. H. Molineux. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, 1, Miss E. J. Molineux; 2, J. W. Eyton, Esq. *Basket of Plants*, C. B. T. Roper, Esq.; 2, Miss F. Molineux. EXTRA PRIZES:—For *two Baskets of Plants*, from J. W. Eyton, Esq.; for *Basket of Flowers*, from C. E. Molineux, Esq.; for *Collection of Plants*, from Messrs. Dickson's, Nurserymen, Chester. FRUIT: *Black* and *White Grapes*, Black Hamburgh, Rev. L. Wynne. *Twelve Apples*, Rev. L. Wynne. *Gooseberries*, 1, J. W. Eyton, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Whitley. VEGETABLES: *Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, Wilson Jones, Esq.; 2, C. B. T. Roper, Esq. *Peas*, Rev. L. Wynne. *Cauliflowers*, W. Jones, Esq. *Spinach* and *Kidney Beans*, J. W. Eyton, Esq. *Cabbages*, C. B. T. Roper, Esq. *Rhubarb*, Victoria, Mr. Vickers. *Kidney Potatoes*, Rev. L. Wynne; *Round Do.*, Rev. W. H. Molineux. *Carrots*, C. B. T. Roper, Esq *White Turnips*, Rev. H. Jones. *Cos Lettuce* and *Autumn-sown Onions*, J. W. Eyton, Esq.; *Spring Do.*, C. B. T. Roper, Esq. *Shallots*, *Radishes*, and *Parsley*, J. W. Eyton, Esq. *Dish of Herbs*, Rev. W. H. Molineux.

Newcastle Horticultural Society, July 18.—The second great summer exhibition was held within the usual place, and was superior to any of the July shows of former years. This was owing to the changes adopted by the committee, whereby the exhibitors have been encouraged to send to this meeting a greater display of plants, &c., and the result has been that the tables were crowded with specimens. The Roses were in great profusion and variety. The collection to which the medal was adjudged was most elegantly exhibited in loose bunches, as gathered from the bush, and with all the half-open buds and leaves around them, threw into the shade some other collections which might at a distance have been mistaken for stiff Dahlias, plunged up to their necks in bottles, conveying no idea either of the habit of the varieties exhibited, or of the true beauties of this favourite flower. The large collections of exotic plants were beautiful. The prize one contained 31 specimens, including many good plants, as did also one from Mr. Donkin's garden. The beautiful Achimenes longiflora was exhibited for the first time, and also the curious Acropera Loddigesii, by Mr. Wailes, and medals were awarded for them. From the same garden were other Orchidaceous plants, viz., Maxillária stapelioides, M. tetragona and Rodrigués planifólia, the latter growing on a log of wood. The florists' flowers comprised Pinks and Ranunculuses; of the former there were several excellent bouquets, and that of Mr. I. Scott was composed of most exquisite flowers. There was also a well-cultivated plant of the blue variety of the old Hydrangea, from Mr. Archbold's garden, and a fine specimen of the rare English plant, the Bee Orchis, sent by Mr. T. Lawson, which, from its being so perfect a copy of the insect, attracted much attention. Messrs. I'Anson & Finney, of the Gateshead Nursery, sent a large collection of the rarities of the present day, for exhibition, and Mrs. Surtees a number of Pelargoniums, which contributed much to the gaiety of the tables. The two bouquets were of the usual splendid descriptions, and contained many beautiful flowers. The following is the list of prizes:—For the *best flavoured Pine-apple*, the Silver Medal to Mr. G. Foreman, gr to J. Lamb, Esq.; for the second Silver Medal, to Mr. A. Hedley, gr to Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. For the *best hardy Yellow Rose* (Rosa Harrisonii), the Bronze Medal to Mr. J. Clark, gr to Mrs. Bewicke. For the *best Melon*, the second Silver Medal to Mr. A. Hedley. For the *dish of best-flavoured Black Grapes*, the second Silver Medal to Mr. J. Clark. For the *dish of best-flavoured Grapes of other colours*, the second Silver Medal to Mr. J. Charlton, gr to J. Straker, Esq. For the *best dish of Cherries*, the second Silver Medal to Mr. W. Kelly, gr to A. Donkin, Esq. For the *best Bouquet of* 12 *double Pinks*, of not less than 6 varieties—Davy's Juliet, Unsworth's Omega, Tegg's Wellington, Bexley's Beauty, Eltringham's Omega, Bird's Hero, Cook's Cupid, and Eltringham's Duke of Devonshire; the second Silver Medal to Mr. I. Scott. For the *best* 6 *do.*, of not less than 3 varieties, the Bronze Medal to Mr. Wilson. For the *best Bouquet of Double Stocks*, the second Bronze Medal to Mr. T. Charlton, gr to Mrs. Atkinson. For the *best Bouquet of Irises*, the second Bronze Medal to Mr. J. Scott, gr, Sandhoe. For the *best single Specimen of Iris* (Anglica var.), the second Bronze Medal to Mr. J. Deans, gr to Miss Cuthbert. For the *best Bouquet of* 12 *Double Ranunculuses*, of not less than 6 varieties, viz., Orestes, Supreme, Condorcet, Felix, La Singulière, Melange des Beautés, and Grand Berger; the second Silver Medal to Mr. J. Morris. For the *best Bouquet of* 6, of not less than 3 varieties, the Bronze Medal to Mr. D. Hobkirk. For the *best Collection of Alstrœmerias*, the second Silver Medal to Mr. A. Hedley. For the *best Balsam*, the Bronze Medal to Mr. T. Charlton. For the *best double Hardy Garden Rose*, Charltonia, the Bronze Medal to Mr. J. Scott. For the *best* 6 *Roses of dissimilar Blooms*—Ethereal Blue, George the Fourth, Charltonia, White Provence, Superb, Tuscan and Moss Rose, the Bronze Medal to Mr. J. Scott. For the *best Collection of double Roses*, of any description, in loose bunches of three flowers each, as gathered, and of not less than six distinct varieties, to be exhibited in bottles, the second Silver Medal to Mr. J. Scott. For the *best Petunia* (*Triumphant*), the Bronze Medal to J. Archbold, Esq. For the *best collection of Exotic Plants*, of not less than three species, the Silver Medal to Mrs. Surtees. For the *best single specimen of an Exotic Plant*, Achimenes longiflora, the second Silver Medal to G. Wailes, Esq. For the *best specimen of a rare or new Exotic Plant*, Acropera Loddigesii, the second Silver Medal to G. Wailes, Esq. For the *best seedling of any Florist's Flower*, now exhibited for the first time, Hen. Miss Liddell, Tipped Salmon-coloured Ranunculus, the Bronze Medal to Mr. A. Craigie. For the *best Bouquet of Flowers*, 1, the Silver Medal to Mr. T. Charlton; 2, the Bronze Medal to Mr. J. Reid, gr to W. Losh, Esq. For the *best* 12 *Pelargoniums*, the Silver Medal to Mr. J. Watson, gr to M. Anderson, Esq. For the *best* 6, the second Silver Medal to Mr. J. Watson. For the *best* 3, the Bronze Medal to Mr. T. Charlton. For a *collection of Plants from the Nursery of Messrs. I'Anson and Finney*, a second Silver Medal. For a *collection of* 6 *Seedling Pinks*, a second honorary Bronze Medal, Mr. I. Scott, named Duke of Northumberland, Scott's Cotherstone, Matthew Bell, Esq., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and Dixon Dixon, Esq.

Plymouth Royal Botanical and Horticultural Society, July 20.—The second exhibition for the present year took place at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, and the day being fine, the presence of the fashionables from all parts of our neighbourhood, during the morning, fully equalled, if it did not exceed, that of any previous attendance. The splendid ball-room at the Hotel was that in which the exhibition took place, and a more beautiful *ensemble* than it presented we never beheld. The flowers and plants were admirably arranged, and the utmost taste was displayed in setting everything off to the best advantage. In the centre of the room, a variety of beautiful plants were exhibited by Mr. Rendle, and in other parts of the ball-room were collections from the grounds of Mr. Pontey and Mr. Wood. The fruit was exhibited in an ante-room, and though the Grapes struck us as being very fine, we were by no means disposed to accord an equally favourable opinion of the rest of the fruit. There were some large Gooseberries, but as a Dessert-fruit they were inferior. The Vegetables were inferior, we think, to those shown at the last exhibition; but on this, as on that occasion, Sir D. Milne carried off several prizes. FRUIT.—*Pine-Apple, the best-flavoured*, (Queen,) Mr. Griffin, gr to Mrs. Wells; 2, (Providence,) R. Robertson, Esq. *Grapes, Black*, Mr. R. Baskerville, gr to Sir E. Thornton; 2, Mr. Jeffery. *Best White*, F. Holberton, Esq.; 2, Mr. R. Baskerville. *Plums*, Mr. J. Taylor, gr to Mrs. Tucker. *Melons, highest-flavoured*, Mrs. Downes; 2, Mr. J. Taylor; 3, Admiral Sir D. Milne. *Pears, the produce of* 1843, *ripe fruit*, Mr. J. Jackson. *Apples, ripe fruit, the produce of* 1843, W. Radcliffe, Esq.; 2, Mr. C. Jeffery. *Currants, Black*, W. Radcliffe, Esq.; 2, Mr. S. Ellis. *White, fewest bunches to the pound*, W. Radcliffe, Esq.; 2, Mr. C. Jeffery. *Red*, W. Hodge, Esq.; 2, Mr. S. Ellis. *Cherries, White, smallest number to the pound*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Black*, Mr. R. Luke. *Maryduke*, W. Radcliffe, Esq. *Gooseberries, the* 12 *highest flavoured*, (Whitesmith,) Mr. C. Jeffery; 2, (Royal Buff,) Mr. J. Paul. *Red, the heaviest weight*, (Roaring Lion,) Mr. J. Paul; 2, G. W. Soltau, Esq. *White*, (Ostrich and White Eagle,) Mr. J. Paul; 2, G. W. Soltau, Esq. *Green*, (Favourite,) Mr. J. Paul; 2, Mr. H. Whiddon. *Yellow*, (Gunner,) Mr. J. Paul; 2, Mr. C. Jeffery. *Raspberries, White*, R. Robertson, Esq.; 2, (Antwerp,) Mr. J. Ellis. *Red*, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, R. Robertson, Esq. *Strawberries*, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, (Caroline,) Mr. C. Jeffery. EXTRA. — *Citrons*, W. H. Carew, Esq. *Vine, in pot*, Mr. R. Luke. FLOWERS AND PLANTS. — *Stove Plants, best group of six sorts*, Mr. J. Griffin, gr. to Mrs. Wells. *Greenhouse Plants, best group of* 12 *sorts*, P. E. Lyne, Esq; 2, Dr. Budd. *Carnations*, 12 *best sorts*, Mr. J. Griffin; 2, Mr. R. Barrett. *Picotees*, 12 *best sorts*, Mr. J. Griffin; 2, Mr. R. Barrett. *Fuchsias*, 9 *best sorts, grown in pots*, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; 2, W. H. Evens, Esq.; 3, Dr. Budd. *Roses*, 6 *best China, grown in pots*, W. C. Hodge, Esq.; 12 *best Dutch, comprising all the varieties of the Cabbage Rose, Rose de Meaux, &c.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Calceolarias, best collection of* 12, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; 2, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Tender Annuals*, 6 *best sorts*, P. E. Lyne, Esq. *Hardy Annuals, best collection*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Ten Week Stocks*, Mr. J. Paul. *Hardy Perennials, six best sorts*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Marygolds*, Mr. H. Whiddon. *Verbenas, best* 12, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; 2, Dr. Budd. *Heartsease, best seedling in pot*, Mr. F. W. Harvey. *Indigenous Plants, best collection of*, (Silver Medal,) Mr. J. Ellis. *Best specimen rare plant, not having before obtained a prize*, (Vanda Roxburghii,) Mr. Griffin. EXTRA. — *Ranunculus*, Mr. Paul. *Cockscombs*, J. Briggs, Esq. *Ipomœa quamoclit*, Mr. B. Luke. VEGETABLES.—*Celery*, Mr. C. Jeffery; 2, Sir D. Milne. *Cauliflower, best* 3, R. Robertson, Esq.; 2, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Cucumbers, best brace*, R. Robertson, Esq. *Lettuce*, 6 *best Cos*, R. Robertson, Esq. *Lettuce*, 6 *best Cabbage*, W. Radcliffe, Esq. *Peas*, J. Briggs, Esq. *Kidney Beans, Dwarfs*, Mrs. Scales; *Runners*, W. Radcliffe, Esq. *Artichokes*, Sir D. Milne. *Vegetables, best basket of*, W. C. Hodge, Esq.; 2, Sir D. Milne; 3, J. Briggs, Esq. EXTRA.—*Peas*, (Woodford's Green Marrow,) W. Radcliffe, Esq.; (Victoria), R. Robertson, Esq. *Basket of Vegetables*, Mr. C. Jeffery. *Artichokes*, Mr. C. Jeffery. *Cucumbers*, Mr. Luke.—*Devonport Independent*.

Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, July 11.—The second exhibition for the season took place in the Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth. There was a good attendance of company from different parts of the county, and a fair display of plants and flowers, fruit and vegetables, though choice plants were not quite so numerous as usual. The nurserymen occupied the spacious gallery, and their beautiful specimens contributed much to the splendour and interest of the exhibition. In the group of Stove plants which obtained the first prize, there was a beautiful Achimenes longiflora, large, and finely in flower. There was also another fine specimen of the same flower in the hall, with beautiful plants of Gesnera Suttoni, Cattleya Loddigesi, Achimenes pedunculata, and Oncídium pulvinatum. There were a fine collection of Greenhouse Plants from Grove Hill, and a good display of Fuchsias of different kinds, among which was a magnificent F. corymbiflora from Enys. The Fuchsia Victoria which obtained the second prize was well grown. The Pelargoniums were much more numerous than at the first exhibition, and very good for the season. They comprised some choice seedlings raised by different growers. The first prize was obtained by Mr. C. W. Fox, of Truro, for a seedling named "Sir Hugh Gough;" in colour it was brilliant and attractive, the upper petals being of a bright scarlet crimson with a large spot, and the lower petals rosy crimson; it is a very free bloomer, and bears large bunches of flowers, from 8 to 10 on a truss. Within were exhibited two very beautiful seedlings, also raised by Mr. Fox; one in particular, called sanguineum, had a very high colour, being of a rich and brilliant scarlet. Some persons considered this superior to "Sir Hugh Gough." A group of Roses in pots was good, and in ex-

cellent flower. The Verbenas in pots were numerous. There was a good collection of Perennials in boxes, and among the cut flowers were some very good Pansies, Roses, Stocks, and Pentstemons; but of the latter there was only one box shown. The Cockscombs and Balsams were not remarkable for excellence. The show of fruit was good, considering that we have had a bad season for ripening. There were two Pines from one person, of good flavour and well grown; the Gooseberries were large and well ripened, and the dish that obtained the first prize was remarkably fine. The Strawberries and Raspberries were also good. There were some good Cherries and several dishes of white, black, and red Currants. There was one small dish of seedling Apples, not very tempting to look at, but said to be a good dessert fruit, and an extra prize was awarded to them. There were also a single dish of Citrons and a Melon. The vegetables exhibited by gentlemen were very good, though in this department they do not shine so well, perhaps, as the market gardeners, and the cottagers tread very closely on their steps. In some cases, the show by the latter very much surpassed that of the gentlemen. The first prize was again won by Mr. S. Treseder, of Truro, whose articles were well grown, and maintained his high reputation. In the gallery, Messrs. Lucombe, Pince & Co., shewed Achimenes grandiflora, and the beautiful Fuchsia exoniensis, a new seedling of their own raising; also the Siphocampylus betulæfólius, which gained a medal in London, and Mandevilla suaveólens. Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, showed drawings of seven new plants from South America, five of which were climbers; they were all collected and sent over by Mr. Lobb, their collector. The climbers were Echites splendens, E. atropurpúrea, Tropæ'olum azúreum, Manéttia bícolor, and Passiflora actínia; also the blue Rondelétia, a beautiful shrub, and Begónia coccínea. Messrs. Veitch also exhibited a splendid seedling Fuchsia, called F. Rickardii grandiflora. This seedling was raised by Mr. Rickard, of Probus, who has recently brought into notice some very excellent things. Besides the Fuchsia, Messrs. Veitch showed a choice collection of Pelargoniums, comprising most of those of established beauty; also a splendid collection of Roses, comprising about 50 choice varieties, and specimens of hardy Perennials, Verbenas, &c. Mr. Pontey, of Plymouth, exhibited several plants of that new and beautiful genus, Achimenes rósea, longiflora, and grandiflora; also Brugmánsia parviflora in flower. Among the cut-flowers, which were numerous, were Stephanotus floribundus, Manéttia glabra, Ixora rosea, Rondelétia speciosa, &c. Also a great variety of *Pelargoniums*, among which were Constellation, Priory King, Beauty, Rising Sun, Wonder, Acme, Sir Robert Peel, Blushing Maid, with most of the new and choice sorts. *Roses*,—Gloire de la France, Brutus, Village Maid, Josephine Malton, Devoniensis, Bougère, Henri Plantier, Yellow China, Violet Blue, Fulgens, Anemonéflora, Tuscany, with a number of other varieties; many choice Verbenas, Shrubs, and rare kinds of Perennials, Annuals, &c. Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth, exhibited a choice display of floral beauties, which were much admired. The Pelargoniums were fine, and comprised many of the newest sorts. Amongst them were Lyne's Lord Ebrington, Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, Princess Royal, Cynthia, Hamlet, Beauty of Exe vale, Oberon, Constellation, &c. His collection of Fuchsias was good, comprising several new and rich-coloured varieties. The selection of English Irises was uncommonly good, as was also a beautiful collection of Gladioli, comprising many new sorts. Besides these, Mr. Rendle had a good collection of Greenhouse, Stove, and Orchidaceous plants. Mr. Rickard, of Probus, had a splendid variety of Fuchsias, Roses, Mimuluses, Calceolarias, Pansies, Pelargoniums, and Verbenas, and a large number of other flowers. Mr. Paull, of Grampound, had a large display of Roses, Azaleas, Andromedas, Rhododendrons, and many other showy ornamental plants and flowers. The premiums were awarded as follows:—*Best Pine Apple*, Black Antigua, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best flavoured Melon*, King's Own, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best quart of Cherries*, May Duke, Mrs. Bull; 2, May Duke, Mr. S. Treseder. *Best collection of Gooseberries*, Red Lion, Bangup, Highwayman, Brondlat's Atlas, New Seedling, Smelling Beauty, White Winter, Russan's White, Overall, Regulator, Thean's Seedling, British Crown, Plain Boy, Greenwood, Queen Anne, Green-gage, Bogart, Hit or Miss, Bunker's Hill, Merryman, White Bear, White Eagle, Heart of Oak, Whitesmith, Golden Chain, Trafalgar, Jolly Nailer, Jolly Tartar, Favourite, Gertan's Viper, Lancashire Lad, Wellington's Glory, Rookwood, Sovereign, Crown Bob, Needham's Glory, Golden Yellow, Roaring Lion, Huntsman, Golden Sovereign, White Rock, Ashton's Roof Red, Jubilee Red, Glantan's Roof, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2, Northern Hero, Heart of Oak, New Golden Drop, Pine Apple Yellow, Wellington's Glory, Golden Gourd, Jolly Angler, White Lion, Nelson, Ostrich, Warrington, Teazer, Top Sawyer, Gullet, Blucher, Milk Maid, Slater's Yellow, Rough Robin, Fuddler, Cheshire Cheese, Red Rose, Elijah, Princess Royal, Wainman's Ocean, Defiance, London Red, Lancashire Lad, Nelson's Waves, Laurel Green, Greenwood, Grunday's Fowler, Wentwright's Green Ocean, Roaring Lion, British Crown, Chadwick Sportsman, Whitesmith, Layforth, Rookwood, Queen of Yellows, Viper, Red Champaign, Sir J. Cotgrave, Overall, Champion, Crawford's Seedling, Radford's Venus, Superior Red, Bunker's Hill, Waterloo, Miller's Crown Bob, Old Golden Drop, Wellington, Trafalgar, Sovereign, Jolly Farmer, Northey's Seedling, Mrs. Sampson. *Best Yellow Gooseberries*, Mrs. Sampson; *Green or White do.*, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P., Carclew; *Red do.*, Lancashire, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best White Currants*, Mr. J. Treseder; *Red do.*, Knight's Red, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P.; *Black do.*, Black Naples, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Best White Raspberries*, G. C. Fox, Esq.; *Red do.*, Mrs. Sampson. *Best Strawberries*, Caroline, Mrs. Sampson; 2, Caroline, Mr. J. Bishop, jun. *Best Dish of Exotic Fruit*, Madras Citron, G. C. Fox, Esq. EXTRA.—*Currants*, Mr. J. Bishop, jun. *Strawberries*, Old Pine, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Apples*, Mr. J. Treseder. *Best Six Stove Plants*, Maxillária tetragona, Oncídium papílio, Achimenes longiflora, Calanthe veratrifólia, Rondelétia speciosa, Oncídium flexuosum, J. P. Magor, Esq.; 2, Achimenes longiflora, Rondelétia speciosa, Cattleya Loddigesi, Ceropégia stapeliæformis, Gesnera Suttoni, Thunbérgia leucantha, W. Daubuz, Esq. *Best Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, Erica refulgens, E. infundibuliformis, E. cubica major, E. ampullácea vittata, E. cerinthoides, E. radiata, Alstrœméria psittacina, A. áurea, A. Hookeri, A. tricolor, A. pelegrina, Nierembérgia intermédia, Gladiolus Colvilli, Seedling, álbidus, Pelargoniums, Prussian King, and three seedlings, W. Daubuz, Esq.; *best Six named Species of do.*, G. C. Fox, Esq.; *best named Specimen of do.*, Euthales macrophylla, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Best Six Pelargoniums*, Wonder of the West, Queen of the Fairies, Grand Monarch, Fair Maid, Glory of Jersey, Priory King, Mr. J. Treseder; 2, Bridegroom, Priory King, Jewess, Coronation, Oliver Twist, Sylph, W. P. Williams, jun., Esq.; *best Seedling*, C. W. Fox, Esq. *Best Six Fuchsias*, corymbiflora, Grovehilli, Chandleri, Venus victrix, Victoria, conspicua, J. S. Enys, Esq.; 2, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best Collection of Heartsease*, Grand Duke of Russia, Carlo Dolci, Tippoo Saib, Eclipse, Conqueror of Europe, Hope, Joan of Arc, Goldsmith, Miss Bulteel, Jewess, Mulberry, Imogene, Peter Dick, Jewess, Vivid, Goldsmith, Miss Cholmondeley, Tam O'Shanter, Lady Macbeth, Eclipse, Queen Victoria, Tippoo Saib, Gem, Lady Macbeth, Mr. W. J. Rawlings; 2, Seedling from Eclipse, Black Knight, Grand Turk, Robin Adair, Mulberry, Express, Golden Sovereign, M'Adams, Venice, Lady Flora Hastings, Climax, Miss Temple, Prince of Wales, Laura, Princess Royal, Silverlock's Prince Albert, Admirable, Masterpiece, Tiger, Village Pride, Incomparable, Delicata, Antonia, Eclipse, and six Seedlings, Mr. R. Dunn. *Best Collection of Ornamental Plants in Flower*, Cattleya Harrisóniæ, New Asclépias, raised from seed sent from Mexico, Conquest, Fulgens superba, Pelargonium Enchantress, Brugmánsia suavéolens, six Fuchsias, Gloxínia rubra, Pimelea decussata, Ceropégia élegans, Epidendrum cochleatum, Petúnia grandiflora, Gesnera Suttoni, Ceropégia stapeliæformis, Clerodendrum paniculatum, Manéttia glabra, Justícia cárnea, Rondelétia speciosa, Thunbérgia aurantiaca, Lophospermum scandens, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best Collection of Hardy Annuals*, Nolana atriplicifólia, Zínnia élegans coccínea, Z. el. grandiflora, Convólvulus minor, Gília capitata, Lupinus lúteus, L. Cruickshankii, Phacélia tanacetifólia, Antirrhinum speciosum, Collínsia bícolor, C. verna, Clárkia pulchella, Chrysanthemum lúteum, Purple Candytuft, White do., New Purple do., Leptosiphon androsáceus, L. androsáceus albus, Virginian Stock, Gília atriplicifólia, Oxyura chrysanthemoides, Platystemon californícum, two varieties of Antirrhinum venustum, Schizanthus pinnatus, Nemóphila insignis, N. atomária, Gília tricolor, G. alba, Kaulfússia amelloides, Sedum cæruleum, 13 varieties of Ten Week Stocks, five varieties of Sweet Peas, four varieties of Nasturtiums, Œnothera tenella, J. P. Magor, Esq.; 2, J. S. Enys, Esq. *Best Collection of Tender Annuals*, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best* 12 *Verbenas*, Queen, Prince of Wales, Wardii, picta, teucroides, latifolia, triumphans, arraniana, Ponteyii, hybrid, teucroides rubra, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best Collection of Perennials*, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Best Collection of Roses in Pots*, not less than six, Indica carneseens, Fulgens, Talbott's Bengal, Anna Maria, Seedling from Yellow China, Caroline, Semperflorens, Highclere Seedling, Indica superba, I. Reevesii, R. W. Fox, Esq.; 2, Indica superba, New China, Belle de Maunge, Semperflorens, Caroline, Anna Maria, Indica Reevesii, I. centifolia, I. carnescens, Pink odorata, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best named Collection of Roses*, not less than 18 dissimilar blooms—Indica superba, Yellow China, Caroline, Crimson Boursault, Anna Maria, Luxembourg, Moss, White China, Stadtholder, Smensis, Hybrid Lamarque, tricolor, Boursault alba, King of Roses, Scarlet odorata, Triomphe de Guerin, Beauty of the Plain, Semperflorens, Gaillard, Wellington, Highclere Seedling, Microphylla, New China, French Yellow Noisette, Asteroid, Smith's Yellow Noisette, Scarlet Grevillea, Blush Moss, Brown's Superb Odorata, Indica Reevesii, George IV., De Lisle, Old Moss, Double Arvensis, Centifolia, York and Lancaster, Burning Coal, Noisette Charles X., Fulgens, Perpetual China, Provence invincible, R. W. Fox, Esq.; 2, Victor Hugo, La Muskovie, Marshal Mortier, La Majestueuse, Moss de Luxembourg, Village Maid, Triomphe de Bonvilliers, Laurie d'Avout, Beauty, Duc de Choiseul ponctuée, Reine Victoria, Lord Nelson, Fanny Elsler, Duc d'Orleans, Triomphe de Venus, White Provins, Coutard, Duc de Cambridge, Reine Victorie, Duc de Las Casas, Smith's Yellow Noisette, Triomphe de Rennes, Madame D'Espréz, Celestial Blush, Georgina, Triomphe de Rheims, Seven Sisters, Charles X., Hymenée, Yellow China, Formosa, Moss, Dark China, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. *Best* 6 *Roses of named sorts*, Hybrid China, French White, Crested Moss, Ruga, General André, Ferrugineuse Moss, R. W. Fox, Esq.; 2, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Best* 6 *named Calceolarias*, Julius, Queen of East, rubra aurea, arborea, Rembrandt, Mazeppa, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best Collection of Phlox*, floridana, suffruticosa, omnifora, subulata, acutifolia, pyramidalis alba, intermedia, Drummondii, J. P. Magor, Esq. *Best Collection of Stocks*, R. W. Fox, Esq. *Best Collection of Mimulus in pots*, guttatus pictus, cardinalis superbus, Youngii, roseus, moschatus, cardinalis, Smithii, Wheelerii, R. W. Fox, Esq. *Best Collection of Larkspurs*, grandiflorum, cærulescens, azureum, elatum, cheilanthum, pictum, J. P. Magor, Esq. *Best* 6 *Balsams*, G. C. Fox, Esq. VEGETABLES.—*Best Peas*, A. Fox, Esq.; 2, Mr. S. Treseder. *Best Brace of Cauliflowers*, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P.; 2, J. S. Enys, Esq. *Best* 3 *Lettuces*, J. S. Enys, Esq. *Best* 6 *Artichokes*, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Best brace of Cucumbers*, J. S. Enys, Esq.; 2, W. Daubuz, Esq. *Best* 12 *Carrots*, G. C. Fox, Esq. MARKET GARDENERS' PRIZES.—*Best Basket of Vegetables*, Mr. S. Treseder; 2, Mr. J. Treseder; 3, Mr. J. Bishop. EXTRA.—*Onions*, Mrs. Bull.—*West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser.*

St. Andrew's Horticultural and Floricultural Society, July 12.—The second meeting for the season took place in the Town-hall. The show of flowers was fine, and the competition, in many instances, close. We may notice the Pelargoniums in particular, as magnificent specimens of first-rate varieties, and finely grown. The Heartsease also were splendid, and closely contested; and the silver medal given by J. Thomson, Esq., for the best thirty varieties was a difficult subject for the judges to decide upon. The show of fruits was small, clearly showing the lateness of the season. Vegetables were, in general, fine. In short those who gained prizes, and those who did not, had alike great reason to be proud of their productions, for they invariably reflected great credit upon the exhibitors. Prizes were awarded as follows:—J. Hardie, gr to Dr. Cook, for the *best thirty pods of Peas, Cabbages, and Lettuces*. J. Easson, gr to J. Inglis, Esq., for the *best Gladiolus, six Dianthuses, second best six Ranunculuses, three Chinese Roses, six other kinds of Roses, two Cape Stocks, six Pinks, and six hardy Herbaceous Plants*. A. Scott, gr to J. Lumsdaine, Esq., for the *best two Fuchsias, second best three Greenhouse Plants, four Petunias, three Verbenas, two hardy Shrubs, one Plant of Fuchsia fulgens, six hardy Annuals, one bunch of White Frontignan Grapes, and one Cucumber*. A. Poustie, gr to J. Wyld, Esq., for the *best six Ranunculuses, three Verbenas, two Cape Stocks, six Pinks, six Apples of* 1842, *second best twelve Heartsease*. W. Connacher, gr to H. Stewart, Esq., for the *best three Greenhouse Plants, four Petunias, three Chinese Roses, four Calceolarias, twenty-four Pelargoniums, one Pelargonium* (Prince Albert), *two Stocks, six Roses, two hardy Shrubs, one plant of Fuchsia fulgens, three Salvias, six Annuals, six Herbaceous Plants, Bouquet, one bunch of Hamburgh, one bunch of Frontignan, and one bunch of Sweetwater Grapes, thirty scarlet Strawberries, twelve Potatoes, second best Gladiolus, four Antirrhinums, two Fuchsias, six Dianthuses, thirty Kean's Strawberries, thirty Pods of Peas, two Cauliflowers, Cabbages, and six Carrots*. W. Smith, gr to J. Small, Esq., *for the best two Cinerarias, four Antirrhinums, twelve Heartsease, thirty Kean's Strawberries, one Cucumber* (two feet long), *two Cauliflowers, four yellow Turnips, six Carrots, second best four Calceolarias, twenty-four Pelargoniums, one Pelargonium* (Garth's Victory), *two Stocks, two Lettuces*. AMATEURS.—Mr. G. Cruickshank, for the *best two Stocks, Fuchsias, Verbenas, three Pinks, four Ranunculuses, three Calceolarias, four Dianthuses, four Antirrhinums, twenty pods of Peas, two Cauliflowers four Turnips, four stalks of Rhubarb* (8 lbs.); *second best six Heartsease* and *twelve Potatoes*. Mrs. Berwick, *best six Heartsease, two Cabbages, six Carrots, twelve Potatoes; second best three Pinks, three Calceolarias, four Antirrhinums, twenty pods of Peas, four Turnips*, and *two Lettuces*. Dr. Cook, for the *best twenty pods of Peas, two Lettuces, twenty-four Strawberries, twenty Cherries, one Cucumber; second best four Ranunculuses, two Cauliflowers*, and *six Carrots*. Mr. J. Bain, for the *second best two Cape Stocks*. W. Morris, for the *best Cottager's Cabbage*. The silver medal given by J. Thomson, Esq., Australia, for the *best thirty varieties of Pansy*, was gained by Mr. Connacher. The judges awarded an *extra prize* to Mr. Connacher for a number of beautiful *seedling Pelargoniums*. There were from Mr. Bain, some fine Ranunculuses and a Primula sinensis. From Gilston—A few apples of 1842 in fine preservation; from St. Fort—A fine collection of miscellaneous flowers; from the Priory—A branch of Clianthus puniceus, taken from a large plant in full flower in the open garden, which has been out two winters; a plant of Gardóquia multiflora, and two pots of Capsicum, laden with fruit; from Mrs. Wemyss of Denbrae—A collection of fine Pelargoniums, and a specimen of Walker's Cucumber, 21 inches in length; from Mrs. Berwick—Four very large early white Dutch Turnips; from Mr. Cruickshank—Two large stems and leaves of the Victoria Rhubarb; from Mr. J. Brown—Some fine early Kidney Potatoes, and early Horn Carrots.—*Fifeshire Journal.*

Wingham Horticultural and Floral Society, June 29.—At the exhibition of this Society, the day, although not rainy, was cold and uninviting, and consequently the visitors were not so numerous as usual; those who did attend were amply rewarded, for the display of good flowers was much greater than could have been expected at this season. The vegetables were also good, and the competition extensive. The prizes were distributed as follows:—SUBSCRIBERS' PRIZES. FLOWERS.—*Three Pelargoniums*, 1, Annette, Beauty, Leila Jones, Rev. C. Oxenden; 2, Comte de Paris, Little Wonder, Matilda, Rev. C. Oxenden. *One do.*, Jewess, Rev. C. Oxenden. *Three shrubby Calceolarias*, Green's King, Pizarro, Antiquary, J. Godfrey, Esq. *Three Fuchsias*, 1, Chandleri, racemiflora, conspicua, Rev. C. Baylay; 2, Brewsteri, formosa elegans, racemiflora, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P. *One do.*, racemiflora, Mrs. Hammond. *Three Cacti*, speciosus, two Ackermanni, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P. *One do.*, speciosissimus, J. Godfrey, Esq. *Three Annuals*, Schizanthus retusus, Phlox Drummondii, Phlox Drummondii superba, Mr. Sankey. *Three Hardy Plants*, Stachys speciosa, Agapanthus umbellatus, Antirrhinum caryophyllum, Mr. Sankey. *Three Balsams*, Mr. Sankey. *Bulb*, Jacobæa Lily, Mrs. Papillon. *Climber*, Clematis Sieboldi, J. Godfrey, Esq. *Rose*, Fairy, Mr. Sankey. *Six Greenhouse Plants*, Abutilon striatum, Gesnera splendens, Gloxinia rubra, Erica ventricosa, Erica primulina, Asclepias curassavica, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P. *Three do.*, Abutilon striatum, Siphocampylus bicolor, double Oleander, Mr. Sankey. *One do.*, Metrosideros floribunda, Mrs. E. Gregory. *Twelve Roses*, 1, Abbesse, Devoniensis, Bizarre, Marbrée, Magna rosea, Fulgens, Enchantress, Mansais, Triomphe d'Angers, Brennus, Mignonne, Thé Caroline, Madame Laffay, J. Godfrey, Esq.; 2, Crimson Moss, Celestial, Corvisart, Tourterelle, La Fayette, Village Maid, Globe, White Hip, Victor Hugo, White Moss, Celine, Crimson Damask, Felicité Perpetuelle, S. M. Hilton, Esq. *Twelve Pinks*, 1 and 2, Mr. G. Denne. *Twelve Ranunculus*, 1, Mr. Dadds; 2, Mr. Quested. *Twelve Pansies*, 1, Regulator, Eclipse, Peter Dick, Lord Francis, Imogene, Prince Albert, Queen of Whites, Haidée, Black Joke, Curion, Paul Pry, Souter Johnny, Mr. Quested; 2, the same, with Hamlet and Cripp's Ellen, instead of Black Joke and Curion, Mr. Quested. *Twelve Hardy Flowers*, Cheilanthus, two varieties, Gladiolus byzantinus, double White Rocket, Antirrhinum new striped, Antirrhinum crimson, Pentstemon gentianoides, White Star of Bethlehem, White Foxglove, Lupinus polyphyllus, Spiræa ulmaria, Monk's hood, Mr. Dadds. *Six German Stocks*, 1, Mr. Quested; 2, Mr. G. Denne. *Six Pelargoniums*, Sylph, Comte de Paris, Conservative, Bridesmaid, Beauty, Priory Queen, Rev. C. Baylay. *Six Irises*, Iris Xiphium, Iris Xiphioides, five varieties, Mr. Keeler. *Red Stocks*, Mrs. Hudson. *Bouquet of Greenhouse Flowers*, J. Godfrey, Esq. *Hardy do.*, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P. *Floral device*, 1, Mrs. Hudson; 2, Mr. A. Gardener. FRUIT.—*Melon*, Scarlet flesh, Rev. J. Monins. *Grapes*, Black Hamburgh, Sir B. W. Bridges; 2, White Sweetwater, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P. *Strawberries*, 1, Downton, Mr. Elgar; 2, Mr. Dadds. *Wall Cherries*, May-duke, Rev. E. Gregory. *Do., not Wall*, Mr. Sankey. *Gooseberries*, J. Elgar. *Currants*, White Dutch, Mrs. Hudson. *Raspberries*, J. Elgar. *Dessert Apples*, 1, Sharp's Russet, Mr. Dadd's; 2, Golden Russet, Mr. Dadds. *Kitchen Apples*, 1, Royal Russet, Mr. Dadds; 2, Norfolk Beaufin, Mr. Dadds. VEGETABLES.—*Green Peas*, 1, D. Denne, Esq.; 2, W. O. Hammond, Esq. *Broad Beans*, S. M. Hilton, Esq. *Cucumbers*, 1, and 2, Weedon's frame), Capt. Swann. *Cauliflower*, D. Denne, Esq. *Cabbage*, Wellington, Mr. H. Cart. *Lettuce*, Paris Cos, Mr. Sankey. *New Round Potatoes*, Cockney, Mr. Cousins. *New Kidney do.*, Ashleaved, Mr. H. Cart. *Best Collection of indigenous plants*, D. Denne, Esq. EXTRA. *Basket of Vegetables*, Lady Montresor. COTTAGERS' PRIZES. FLOWERS.—*Best Stock*, S. Read; *best Pelargonium*, T. Davis; *best Plant*, T. Davis. FRUIT.—*Best Gooseberries*, 1, T. Davis; 2, J. Garlinge. *Currants*, J. Petley. *Raspberries*, J. Petley. *Rhubarb*, 1, J. Brown; 2, J. Tucker. VEGETABLES.—*Best Cauliflower*, J. Tucker. *Cabbage*, 1, E. Soles; 2, H. Miles. *New Potatoes*, 1, J. Hooker; 2, W. Cousins. *Beans*, 1, J. Simmons; 2, J. Hooker. *Peas*, 1, J. Joiner; 2, C. Matum. *Onions*, 1, J. Hooker; 2, T. Davis. *Lettuce*, 1, J. Hooker; 2, J. Joiner. *Basket of Herbs*, T. Elgar. *Basket of Vegetables*, 1, J. Tucker; 2, J. Hooper: 3, J. Joiner; 4, T. Elgar. EXTRA.—*Gooseberries*, R. Garlinge. *Potatoes*, J. Goodban. *Plant*, S. Marsh. *Potatoes*, J. Wimble. *Peas*, V. Ellen. *Potatoes*, G. Pay. *Do.* S. Ellinor. *Plant*, A. Young. *Preserved Cherries*, T. Read. There were also collections of flowers from the neighbouring nurserymen.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

TRÓLLIUS ACAULIS. Stemless Globeflower. (*Hardy Herbaceous Perennial.*) Ranunculaceæ. Polyandria Polygynia.—This is among the most curious plants that have been procured for our gardens by the liberality of the East India Company. It has, in many respects, the appearance of a little Eranthus, of which it will probably prove the summer rival, for it does not flower till July. Whether or not the flowers will always preserve their dwarf stature, or whether as it becomes stronger this species will elevate itself a little more, cannot at present be ascertained, for we know nothing of it in a wild state. This is remarkable in it, that the flowers are not globose, as in the old species of Trollius, but spread open, in a starry manner, like those of an Anemone. The petals are deep orange; the carpels are 15 in number. It is a neat, hardy, herbaceous plant, growing freely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and in rather a damp situation. It is increased either by seeds or by dividing the old plants; but the young plants grow but slowly at first, and will not flower before the second season.—*Botanical Register.*

AE'RIDES VIRENS. Deep-green-leaved Air-plant. (*Stone Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—A very fine plant from Java, with sweet-scented flowers as large as those of A. odoratum, white, stained, and spotted with deep lilac. Its leaves are remarkable for their bright green colour. Messrs. Loddiges have recently flowered it. Aérides odoratum, quinquevulnera, crispum, affine, and virens, would form such a cluster of beautiful flowers as it would be very difficult to match for beauty if all the vegetable kingdom were ransacked.—*Botanical Register.*

GONGORA TRUNCATA. Truncated-flowered Gongora. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—A Mexican species, quite distinct from any previously described, introduced from Mexico by Mr. Rucker, who received it from Linden, in 1840. The flowers are pale straw colour, with some brownish-purple speckles and a yellower lip. Before expansion they are almost of the form of a bean; which is owing to their sepals being so blunt that when flattened they are almost of the form of a half oblong. The lip has no speckles at all, and looks as if varnished. It has a very pecuhar scent, and is a really fine thing.—*Botanical Register.*

EPIDENDRUM ARBUSCULUM. Shrub-like Epidendrum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—For some years there has been in our gardens, to which it has been introduced by the Horticultural Society from Mexico, a singular Orchidaceous plant, with a large branching stem, leathery leaves three or four inches long, and many pale stout roots, and no one could tell what it was. It has now flowered with the Society, and proves to be the Epidendrum arbusculum, a species discovered by Mr. Hartweg, flowering in April, near a place called San Juan Sacatepequez. It is more curious than beautiful, resembling E. nutans in some respects, and quite destitute of brilliant colours. The flowers are a dull chocolate, only relieved by a patch of yellow in the middle of the labellum. The latter organ is so folded back at the sides and front, that, although it is really almost circular, it has altogether the form of an old-fashioned three-cocked hat.—*Botanical Register.*

CEANOTHUS DIVARICATUS. Branching Ceanothus. (*Hardy Shrub.*) Rhamnaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia.—Under this name we are able to announce the introduction of another beautiful hardy shrub. It is described as a straggling bush, in California, becoming spiny, and loaded with clusters of blue flowers. As yet it has not flowered, but the young bushes have beautiful deep-green, glossy leaves, and it may be anticipated that in a country so much damper than California, as England is, it will preserve that verdure which now makes it so very attractive. The plant has been raised by the Horticultural Society, from seeds presented by R. B. Hinds, Esq., late surgeon of H.M.'s

ship the Sulphur, by whom it was found in California in great abundance, and forming a most conspicuous object.—*Botanical Register.*

PITCAÍRNIA MICRANTHA. Small-flowered Pitcaírnia. (*Stove perennial.*) Bromeliaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. This singular little species was found among some Orchidaceous plants imported from Rio, in December, 1841, by Lieut. Christopher Smith, of H.M's Packet "Star," and presented to Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P. It flowered at Carclew in March, 1843, and proves to be very distinct from any other of the genus to which it belongs, as well as the smallest that has yet come under our notice. It requires the constant heat of a damp stove; and thrives very well either in loose vegetable matter, or on the decayed branch of a tree. The leaves are numerous, flat, undulated at the margin, flaccid, spreading and recurved, linear-lanceolate acute, from nine inches to a foot long, and about an inch wide; of a deep green above, and a pale glaucous green beneath, without any spines at the edges. The scape is erect, nine inches long, issuing from the centre of the plant, of a brownish green, remarkably slender, round and downy, with several linear bracts along the stem, which is half its length, covered with flowers; while the flowers are white, not exceeding a quarter of an inch across, drooping and opening one or two at a time in succession, from the base upward.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Myatt's Pine Strawberry.—It is a very singular fact, to which we have alluded on a former occasion, that Myatt's Pine Strawberry, one of the best of all kinds, should be so entirely uncultivable by most persons, and yet should flourish with the greatest luxuriance here and there. We last year mentioned the fact, that in Mrs. Marryat's garden, at Wimbledon, the sort succeeds abundantly, and proves most prolific. This year it has continued to preserve all its vigour and fertility; and yet plants from Wimbledon, transported to the garden of the Horticultural Society, are just as unmanageable as ever; scarcely growing, and bearing little or nothing. We must, then, again beg to inquire among our correspondents whether, since last year, their experience enables them to point out how this most valuable sort can be grown with certainty.

The British Association.—We find it announced that the next meeting of this body will take place at Cork, on Thursday, the 17th August next. The circulars just issued state that there will be arranged in the rooms of the Agricultural Museum, open daily to members and ladies provided with tickets, an exhibition of philosophical apparatus, models, machinery, collections of natural history, and manufactured products; and that an exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, open to members of the Association and ladies provided with tickets, will take place, in honour of the Association, on Tuesday, the 22d August, at 2 P.M., in the large room of the Corn Exchange.

Mr. Hartweg.—We have great pleasure in announcing the safe return of Mr. Hartweg to this country, after his long travels in equatorial America, in the service of the Horticultural Society. During nearly seven years he has been ransacking Mexico, Guatemala, Guayaquil, Popayan, and New Granada, and the large number of fine plants obtained during that period bears witness to the zeal with which his researches have been prosecuted.

Cotton Seed for Cows.—It is stated in the *American Agriculturist*, that if cows are fed upon boiled cotton seed, with a little chopped corn added, it gives the butter a rich flavour and fine yellow colour, and doubles the quantity. The cotton seed must be *well cooked*, which a few minutes boiling will do.

Disease in Potatoes.—We learn from the local papers that at a late meeting of the Probus Farmers' Club, the prevalent disease of the Potato crop was brought under consideration. It appears that Sir Charles Lemon has for some time past directed his attention to this subject, and with a view of eliciting the opinions of the members of the club, and stimulating them and others to institute experiments which might determine the very frequent cause of failure in the Potato crop, he furnished them with the following paper, confessing at the same time that he had obtained as yet no satisfactory result. The symptoms of the disease, says Sir Charles, are as follows:—The sets appear to sprout as they ought, and as others which surround them in the same field have done; but they are stopped short before they reach the surface, and no leaves are formed. Large patches in the field are thus left bare; and when the ridges are dug up, it is found that these abortive sets have formed each a little button, about two or three inches from the surface, and, as it were, gone to rest after the effort. The disease produced no very sensible effects on the crops till about four or five years ago; but I have been informed by a farmer of this neighbourhood, that he recollects a few instances in which these little dwarfs, called by the country people "Bobbin Joans," were noticed as long ago as 30 years. In the neighbourhood of Penzance, a great Potato country, the failure of crops from this cause has been more general and more destructive than in this part of the county, in some instances destroying one-third of the produce. This information I derive from a gentleman residing there, on whose accuracy I place great confidence. Without dwelling on the name, then, let us inquire as to the thing, *unde derivatur* "Bobbin Joan?" The form in which the question first presents itself, is, whether the defect is owing to the soil or the seed? Whether, in fact, some principle necessary to the growth of perfect Potatoes is either naturally wanting in the soil, or has been, by excessive culture, extracted? And, again, whether the Potato may not have contracted some disease, or perhaps have exhausted that vitality which we know will last only a limited time after the creation of a new plant from blossom seed, though its produce may be extended over an unlimited surface by the propagation of its offspring. And this latter supposition is that adopted by the gentleman to whom I have before alluded; who says that the Potatoes in his neighbourhood "have degenerated, are degenerating, and ought to be regenerated." I shall presently state reasons why I do not agree with him; but first let me give the history of some of his experiments. He first took some Potato sets from a field which was much infested with "Bobbin Joans," and planted them in new ground; in the crop which was produced, there were some, but not very many of these abortions. He then planted sets of a fresh sort in the ground previously supposed to be infected, and the crop was entirely free from the deformity. At my suggestion, a farmer in this neighbourhood has made the same experiments; and though the result agreed with that obtained near Penzance only in this, that good sets produced perfect Potatoes in ground which had previously produced "Bobbin Joans," I think it is enough to prove that the condition of the soil is not the true cause of the complaint. The point in which the issue of the experiments made here differed from that arrived at near Penzance, related to the reproduction of imperfect Potatoes from diseased sets. Here none such appeared; but there was a good and healthy crop. Moreover, I have planted in garden-ground, the very "Bobbin Joans" themselves, in which, if anywhere, the disease must have prevailed; and in due time, I dug up an abundant return of Potatoes, every one of which was sound and of full size. From the foregoing experiments, it appears to be clear that the condition of the ground is not the sufficient cause of the effect, and there is also a reasonable presumption that disease or constitutional debility in the plant, arising from the decrepitude of age computed from the original sowing, does not explain the loss of energy in the plant which was so easily revived by renewed planting. Then, I think, we must look about for other causes to account for the stunted growth described; and the mode of planting the sets suggests itself as the most natural. There is some analogy between the effects thus produced and the habit which may frequently be observed in the growth of certain bulbous plants. The common autumnal Colchicum, for instance, if planted too deep, will make a shoot which stops short of the surface, and then forms a bulb in the position most favourable for its growth in the ensuing year; and I have even seen cases when the plant has been accidentally buried very deep, where three or four of these bulbs have been formed at nearly equal distances from each other—thus, as it were, making its journey to the surface by stages. Therefore, planting too deep, I have no doubt, may in some cases be the cause of the production of "Bobbin Joans." The root may not have strength to reach the surface; and so transfers its substance to a more favourable position. But this is a very imperfect solution of the difficulty; for in a field where the culture has been equal, and apparently there has been no variation in the depth of the plants in different parts, "Bobbin Joans" have occurred in one place, and been entirely wanting in every other. This same remark is applicable to the idea which suggested itself to me, that insufficiency of nourishment and the absence of light might account for the imperfect growth of the set; as described in the third volume of the Horticultural Society's Transactions, page 48. It is there stated that Potatoes covered with sand, and placed in a cellar, will produce small tubers, exactly resembling "Bobbin Joans." The author thus explains the phenomenon. "The Potato, from the abundant nourishment which the tuber affords to the embryo plant, has an extraordinary disposition to vegetate; and it seems to be possible to place it in such a situation that the vegetating power, being prevented from exerting itself upwards so as to form stem and leaves, should be employed in throwing out roots only with their appendages." But I do not see how this cause can exist in the open field, or what is to prevent the vegetating power from exerting itself upwards; and I believe we must look in another direction for the natural history of "Bobbin Joans." The following circumstances seem to point to that direction; and I submit them to the growers of Potatoes as leading to a conjecture to be verified or contradicted by their experience:—From a heap of Potatoes lately turned, some of which had shot out to a considerable length, two or three examples have been brought to me in which the shoot had been suddenly stopped by a small tuber. On cutting open the Potato, I found that the inner substance had entirely decayed away, and not more than half an inch remained of the interior substance. This, however, appeared to be perfectly sound. Furthermore, on referring again to the farmer from whose field I first got the "Bobbin Joans," and who had suffered severely in his crop in the season before last, I learnt that the Potatoes from which he had taken the sets which produce the defective crop, had been drawn in very wet weather, and stowed away without being properly dried. They had remained in that state; and I have no doubt that incipient decay, though unperceived when the Potatoes were cut, had produced some change in the substance unfavourable to the growth of the set. Heating by fermentation, or from any other cause, and perhaps frost, may produce the same sort of disorganization; and I think it is not difficult to conceive that the starch of the Potato, being prematurely changed into sugar, and dissipated before the young plant is in a condition to absorb it, the set may be rendered unable to afford the nourishment requisite for healthy growth. What remains of the original substance may be simply transferred to the little tuber, as the substance of the cotyledons of a bean are transferred to the root-leaves, before those leaves have begun to perform their functions, and attract from the atmosphere the proper nourishment for the infant shoot. The reasoning which I have thus indulged in I confess is not conclusive, but it may point the way to some useful and practical conclusions, and I offer it in the hope that the subject may be taken up by a more experienced agriculturist. In my hands the result pretends to no more than to be conjectural; and my surmises are as follows:—1st. That a chemical change may occur in the internal substance of a Potato which the eye cannot discern; but which may render it unfit to afford nourishment to a young plant in the first season of its growth. 2d. That this incipient decomposition may be produced by dampness, by heating, or by bruises. 3d. That the utmost care is requisite to preserve that portion of a crop which it is intended to plant again in the most perfect state of health and integrity.—*Carclew, April* 18, 1843.

P.S.—Since writing the above, a circumstance has been related to me, which at first appeared to be entirely inexplicable, according to the view which I have taken; but, on reconsideration, I think it is not at variance with my conjecture:—A large quantity of Potatoes were cut for seed. Some of these were planted in the morning, and some in the evening of the same day. Those which were planted in the morning grew well; those planted in the evening produced dwarfs, and ended in a failing crop. Now, I think we have only to suppose that incipient fermentation had taken place in the heap of cut Potatoes, and the result may be thus explained. The sets which were at the top of the heap were sown first; and these would be less affected by the exclusion of air and the pressure of the heap. Those sown in the evening were at the bottom of the heap, and may have been bruised by the weight of the mass above them,—at all events, fermentation would commence there; and therefore the chemical change of substance which would end in fermentation, would commence there also.—At the conclusion of the paper, a rather long and interesting discussion ensued between the members of the Club, as to the cause of the disease in question. Its destructive effects were acknowledged by all, but so completely were the opinions of the members at variance, as to the cause, that it was recommended that experiments be instituted forthwith, and we recommend others to do so also, so that we may now hope, as the subject is fairly brought before the public, that it will be thoroughly investigated.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Miss Traill's, Hayes, near Bromley, Kent.—Although the season at which this place is seen to the greatest advantage is somewhat past, there is, nevertheless, much to engage the attention of those who take an interest in well-grown plants. The Pelargonium-house, a pretty span-roofed edifice, is filled with good middle-sized specimens of the best varieties in cultivation, which, although slightly on the decline, still exhibit evident traces of the skilful manner in which they have been bloomed. This house also contains some choice Heaths; for example, two remarkably healthy plants of Erica Massoni, each 18 inches high, one bearing dense trusses of its beautiful light-green and crimson flowers; E. ovata, a noble variety with extremely large waxy, flask-shaped blossoms, and of robust habit; with finely-formed specimens of E. retorta, ampullácea, Savilleana, and the rare infundibuliformis, each of which will shortly be one mass of bloom, two feet in diameter and the same in height. Here also we saw a young plant of Fuchsia Eppsii—a strong growing variety, with flowers of a large size, the sepals of which are bright carmine, the petals, being, however, deficient in that depth of purple which is so desirable; it is, moreover, stated to be a shy bloomer. In the open air, but sheltered from the sun by one end of the Pelargonium-house, are two magnificent specimens of Borónia serrulata, trained to hemispherical trellises, and literally covered with their bright rosy flowers; with a healthy plant of Gompholóbium polymorphum. Fronting this house is a small lawn, neatly laid out in beds of various forms, planted with Roses, Pinks, and half-hardy border plants; and on the right of this, against the north side of a wall, a large collection of Heaths and other hard-wooded plants are arranged. Those in flower consist of a very handsome specimen of Erica tricolor superba, a remarkably large-blooming variety; tricolor élegans, at least three feet in diameter, but not more than two in height; densa, bearing clusters of pretty white flowers throughout the whole length of the stems; two lovely specimens of the beautiful E. exímia, and several varieties of E. ventricosa. A well-grown plant of Polýgala cordifólia, scarcely two feet high, exhibits one unbroken mass of bright purple flowers, together with Mirbélia undulata and several species of Pimelea. In the conservatory, and planted in the border at one end of the house, which it completely covers, is a magnificent plant of Brugmánsia sanguínea, loaded with a profusion of drooping red and orange-coloured flowers. The showy Clerodendron squamatum, the pretty Manéttia bicolor, Eriostemon buxifólium, with neat star-like flowers, Crówea saligna, and various species of Polýgala and Pimelea ornament the stages. In the border a fine old plant of Acácia affinis is growing, having a stem fully nine inches in diameter; its head has, however, been partly removed, to keep it within the limits of the house. The plant-stove joins the conservatory, and contains excellent specimens of Ixora coccínea, Clerodendron paniculatum, Rondelétia speciosa, forming quite a shrub, with here and there a cluster of rich orange and scarlet flowers, and Euphórbia Bronnii, so dense that its stems touch each other. The Orchidaceous house is not particularly gay, on account of the plants being required, when in bloom, to decorate the drawing-room; it is situated between two Vineries, in one of which the Grapes have already attained maturity; those in the other, consisting entirely of Black Hamburghs, are rapidly changing colour, and promise to be extremely fine.—*R. A., July* 3.

Heligan, near St. Austle, Cornwall, the seat of J. H. Tremaine, Esq.—Some fine specimens of the Benthámia fragifera are beautifully in blossom here. They are, doubtless, the finest in this country, as the plant was first introduced by the proprietor of this extensive and beautiful domain. One of the specimens is twenty feet in height, and is covered with a mass of delicate cream-coloured blossoms, many of the blooms measuring as much as four inches in diameter. This shrub has a magnificent appearance, and ought to be generally grown.—*W. E. R.*

Reviews.

The Journal of Agriculture, and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. New Series, No. I. Blackwood.

THE appearance of this excellent periodical is always welcome, and we are glad to find that the commencement of a new series furnishes those who are only now turning their attention to the science of Agriculture with the opportunity of becoming subscribers to it. As usual, the papers of the Highland Society demand the greatest share of attention, but in the Journal itself are several articles well worth perusal.

In the first article, Professor Johnston takes advantage

of the recent subscription in Scotland for securing the services of a chemical adviser in the farming interest, to point out in what way he considers such an officer would be most useful. Among other things, he recommends Lectures as an efficient means of diffusing modern views of agricultural science.

"If, for political purposes, oral addresses are considered the most effectual means of influencing the popular mind —and if, for religious and other benevolent ends, a peripatetic agency is found the most effective—why should not the same means be useful in the dissemination of agricultural knowledge? It is in vain to publish books when men refuse to read, or to reason upon paper to those who are unaccustomed to think of what they read; but there is something in the fervour of the living voice which the dormant spirit cannot withstand, and in personal appeals to the understanding which even those unaccustomed to think will scarcely be able to resist. In the proposed peripatetic character of the chemical officer, I see the ready means of accomplishing, in part at least, this great good. Stored with all the available knowledge which geology, chemistry, physiology, and botany have yet supplied, he will, as a part of his regular duties, visit now in this and now in that district of the country. He will lecture in public, and converse and instruct in private; and thus, by inoculating a few here and a few there, will form so many smaller centres from which knowledge shall gradually circulate among all. And if much time must elapse before all parts of Scotland can in this way be visited, yet the volunteers and deputies I have supposed to accompany him will lessen in part this unavoidable difficulty, by carrying the advantages of each address to the more distant parts of the country. Can it be doubted that by such means sound knowledge may be diffused among the agricultural classes more rapidly than by any method ever hitherto tried? It is true that lectures upon science are occasionally given in the provinces; but why leave them to the chance of a stray visitor, or to that of imbibing wrong notions from a half-instructed lecturer? Even were such instruction generally provided in our universities, why should those be debarred from sharing in it whose circumstances do not permit them to repair to those distant fountains! Why, especially, should this be the case in reference to a subject so important as the culture of the land, and in the case of a body of men so invaluable to the State as those to whom this culture is entrusted? It will not be considered as an unimportant consequence that the association itself will be supported and strengthened by it—the objects it has in view more fully brought out and appreciated—and its influence for the benefit of agriculture extended even beyond the limits of the country in which it has taken its rise. Is the half of Scotland yet awakened to the connection between science and agriculture?—to the benefits which the former already has conferred, and promises in future still more to confer, upon the latter? Will they soon awaken to it, or will they awaken of themselves? I know of nothing so likely to rouse them as the sound of the living voice."

There are those who believe that the analysis of soils will lay the foundation of good cultivation. We believe that the value of this operation has been over-estimated, and that it is to the analysis of manures and of crops, rather than of soil, that we must look for chemical assistance. Mr. Johnston states that 30 or 40 rigorous analyses of soils are as much as a good chemist can perform in a year, and we believe this to be near the truth; and if so, it is more than doubtful whether the advantages to be derived from such analyses, in practical agriculture, can be equal to the necessary expense of obtaining them. We are glad to see that Mr. Johnston looks at this subject in the same way as ourselves. We quote his observations at length:—

"An apparently very simple method of improving the soil, and one which at first sight seems strongly to recommend the prosecution of refined analyses, is founded upon the following mode of reasoning. Take two soils, one fertile, one more or less unproductive: analyse the former, and you see what a fertile soil contains; analyse the latter, and you see in what it is deficient; add these defective substances to the unfertile soil, and, making the two soils alike, you will make them equally productive. But supposing that, when thus mixed, the two soils *would* prove equally productive—which is by no means a necessary consequence—there are so many causes of diversity in the samples of soils which may be collected, that the result of an analysis can rarely be trusted to as indicating what the soil is actually in want of. In different parts of the same field samples so different may sometimes be unconsciously gathered, that a rigorous analysis of any one will fail to exhibit the general constitution of a whole field, while, if the expedient be adopted of mixing a variety of samples, the analysis of the mixture will give the composition of no part of the field whatever. Soil gathered from the same spot also is liable to such diversities, that, if collected at one season, analysis may say it abounds in a given substance, while at another it may find the same substance wholly wanting. In summer when the hot sun draws up the moisture from the soil, it rises from beneath, bringing with it whatever soluble substances it holds in solution. But when it reaches the surface, it evaporates, and leaves these behind it; and upon some spots these substances accumulate so much, in a hot summer, as actually to form a white saline crust upon the surface of the soil. Collect the soil at this period, and the chemist will pronounce it to abound in a remarkable degree with sulphate of soda, or sulphate of magnesia, or sulphate of lime, or sulphate of iron, or sulphate of alumina, or common salt, or chloride of calcium; and whatever bad qualities the soil was known to possess, he may ascribe to the excess of these or other soluble substances he has found it to contain. On the other hand, collect it after a season of washing rains, and—especially if the soil be light—scarcely a trace of the same soluble substances may be found in it; and thus chemistry might bid the practical man to add to his land what it already abundantly contained. Such difficulties lying in the way of collecting soils which can be considered as average samples of a whole field, and at every season of the year, it is obvious that much uncertainty must attach to the results of analysis, both in regard to the constitution of fertile and unfertile soils; and that he who founds upon this basis alone his prescriptions for improving the condition of the land may often form erroneous opinions himself, and may induce practical men to incur expense which can lead to no sensible good, and may actually diminish the amount of his crops. Yet the analysis of soils, in a certain sense, and with a view to certain special objects, is neither worthless nor deserving of neglect. One soil, by an easy examination, is found to be deficient in organic matter, and the advice may be—try the ploughing in of a green crop; another may contain much vegetable matter in what is called an inert state—try upon that a dressing of hot lime; a third may contain sulphate of iron or alumina—drain, deep plough, lime, (or marl,) and summer-fallow such land, and you take the shortest road towards a cure. Again, one may ask—Why does lime not benefit my land? An easy analysis will reply, because it abounds in lime already, and must have a season of rest from liming; or because it is poor in organic matter, and requires more liberal supplies of manure; or, if neither of these is the case, because your land requires draining. So the subsoil may be yellow and noxious when brought to the surface, or it may kill the roots of plants when they descend to it. Then a simple examination may prescribe draining and subsoiling, that the noxious matter may be washed out by the rains, and the whole mellowed by the admission of the air. Or it may be rich in lime, which has sunk from the surface, and, after frequent limings, has produced a real marl bed beneath, affording a congenial harbour to the pestiferous coltsfoot; and here the chemist may say, plough your land deep, and bring up the marl, and you will both save the cost of lime for a season, and will rid yourself of a troublesome weed."

In another place, in the same paper, the statements of Liebig are taken to illustrate the utility, or rather necessity, to farmers, of some sound chemical adviser, if they are not to be led into expensive errors by false theoretical views.

"Observe, by one or two examples, into what practical errors the propagation of a mere theoretical opinion may lead. It has been long known that the stems of the Corn crops—their straw—contain much silica; and it has been believed, nearly as long, that it is by means of potash or soda, and chiefly the former, that silica is enabled to enter into the plant. Upon this opinion, Liebig—whose name has recently become so familiar in connection with scientific agriculture—based an explanation of the benefit of naked and green-crop fallows. He broadly announced that Wheat grows well in this soil because it contains much potash—refuses to grow in that because potash is wanting, and that the efficacy of a fallow consists in its allowing the potash of decaying minerals to accumulate in the soil, and thus to provide a sufficiency for an after-crop of corn. What was this, but to say that, by adding potash to the soil, you may grow Wheat after Wheat for an unknown period? How important, and yet how simple, a discovery this! No wonder that it attracted the attention, and excited the hopes, even of the more instructed farmers, and that a kind of potash monomania should have spread among the distressed agriculturists from one end of the island to the other. Then was the flood-gate opened for new varieties of quackery, and every large town speedily produced its own chemical-manure manufactory. But a very slight examination showed the unsoundness of this opinion of Liebig. A green crop favours, he says, the after-crop of corn, by allowing the potash to accumulate; and yet, according to the best analysis we yet possess, the two green crops in a four years' rotation, carry off from the soil *ten times* as much potash and soda as the two corn crops. Where is the possibility, then, of accumulation? what becomes of the theory? what of the quack manures? what of the hopes of corn crops in succession? It may produce some ultimate benefit thus to unsettle men's minds; because it will lead some to think, to inquire, and, at last, to make considerable approaches towards the truth; but it causes an immediate pecuniary loss to many, and disgusts more with the applications of science, and leads them naturally to distrust even its best-founded prognostications.

"Again, in another case, Liebig reasons as follows:—Wheat straw contains about 16 per cent. of inorganic matter, which it leaves, when burned, in the form of ash; barley straw, 8 per cent., and oat straw 4 per cent.—therefore, "upon the same field which will yield only one crop of wheat, two crops of barley and four of oats may be grown." From this opinion naturally followed the practical rules—add to the soil those substances contained in the straw, and, if you wish a crop of barley, add twice, or of wheat, four times as much as you would add for one of oats. How simple also these rules and practice! What an easy thing to farm land upon chemical principles! Yet the facts from which Liebig's opinion and the practical rules are both deduced are incorrect. There is seldom any striking difference between the quantity of ash left by the three kinds of straw in question, when grown upon the same soil. They all vary, leaving, in general, from 4 to 8 per cent. of their weight. There is nothing then to reason from. How easy, with a little precise information, to remove all foundation for such unsound opinions!"

In an article by Mr. Main, on the Means of supplying Air to the Roots of Plants, are some observations upon Draining, which deserve the attention of many practical men. "It is surprising to those who know but little of the nature of the various strata of the earth's surface, how easy it is in some cases to get rid of surface-water. For instance, if there be wet and dry places on the same field, the owner may be assured that a bed of clay, or other kind of earth impervious to water, lies beneath the wet, and a porous subsoil beneath the dry places. A drain of sufficient depth opened (and filled nearly to the surface with stones or loose gravel) from the wet to the dry places, will certainly render the whole dry. In my own practice, and acting on this principle, I have been in many cases very successful in laying arable fields dry. Two cases I may mention as examples:—A field of eleven acres, of a fine loam, suitable for wheat, beans, or indeed any other crop, had a hollow near one of the ends, which was every winter filled with water, and ruinous to wheat or grass, very frequently to the extent of between two and three acres. This I resolved to drain. A neighbouring farmer predicted that the attempt would be a failure; because his father, when tenant, sunk a shaft to the depth of above seventy feet in the lowest dip of the hollow, and filled it with stones, excepting that this would form a *swallow* for all the rain and melted snow retained by the hollow. But this expectation was not realised; the water first filled the pit, and then flowed over the land as before. The cause was easily comprehended: the pit did not reach to the chalk-rock, nor did it pierce through any porous stratum; its loamy sides and bottom were perfectly water-tight, so that little or none could escape. My plan was different. I saw marks in an adjacent field of where chalk had been drawn at some former time; thither I opened a stone-filled drain below the ploughshare, from the lowest dip of the hollow; and, when the water had accumulated, it ran towards the old chalk-pit, but totally disappeared long before arriving at the place, and thus was a valuable field laid dry. Another arable field contained a pond, which very often overflowed its boundaries. Lower ground was at the distance of half-a-mile; and the expense of forming so long a drain prevented all attempts to get rid of the annoyance. I advised the tenant to dig a deep drain from the pond up into a high bank of gravel, into which the water oozed away immediately; and ever after carried off all excess. By this simple expedient a large piece of excellent land was reclaimed and brought into a regular course of culture at a very trifling expense."

Among the papers furnished by the Highland Society is one by Professor Traill, on the Production of Butter, which will be read with interest, but of which we can only give the conclusions, which are as follows:—

"1. That the addition of some cold water during churning facilitates the process, or the separation of the butter, especially when the cream is thick and the weather hot. 2. That cream alone is more easily churned than a mixture of cream and milk. 3. That butter produced from sweet cream has the finest flavour when fresh, and appears to keep longest without acquiring rancidity; but that the buttermilk so obtained is poor and small in quantity. 4. That scalding of the cream according to the Devonshire method yields the largest quantity of butter, which, if intended for immediate use, is agreeable to the palate and readily saleable, but if intended to be salted, is most liable to acquire, by keeping, a rancid flavour. The process of scalding is troublesome; and the milk, after the removal of the cream, is poor, and often would be unsaleable from the taste it has acquired from the heating. 5. That churning the milk and cream together, after they have become slightly acid, seems to be the most economical process on the whole; because it yields a large quantity of excellent butter, and the buttermilk is of a good quality—a point of some importance when buttermilk is largely used as an article of diet, as it is in Lancashire. 6. That the keeping of butter in a sound state appears to depend on its being obtained as free from uncombined albumen, or casseine, and water, as it can be, by means of washing and *working* the butter when taken from the churn."

There is also an instructive report upon the Use of Manures, by Mr. Maclean, of Braidwood.

"Mr. Maclean states 'that the severe drought of the season has been rather unfavourable for the full development of most of the fertilising qualities of the great proportion of the applications experimented upon. The farm, however, is situated in a mountainous district of country, at an elevation of between 800 and 900 feet above the level of the sea, and, consequently, in a humid climate, where the copious dews, falling nightly upon the grass, would, in some degree, assist in rendering the manures into a more soluble condition than could have been expected to take place in a climate more genial and dry. From the great benefit the whole of the applications derived from the genial showers which fell from the 28th June to the 10th July, it is evident that the fertilising qualities of artificial manure are brought more completely into action in a moist season than in a dry, and all crops appear to improve in damp weather; but the seedling grasses and clover plants seem to receive a stimulus which no condition the land could be put into by the most liberal application of farm-yard manure could convey to them. Plants as well as animals are benefited by a change of food; they get satiated, as it were, upon a continuance of the same kind, and none more so than the grass and clover plants, which circumstance often draws from intelligent and experienced agriculturists, the common remark, 'that the land is tired of producing them.' The experimenter, therefore, trusts that the following tables will afford ample illustration of the benefits which grass crops may derive from surface applications of the various manures experimented upon, and as nothing tends more

to keep up the fertility of the ground than a luxuriant herbage, the ultimate profit to be derived from the application of these manures must not be regarded as limited to the grass crop alone. It will be observed from the tables that luxuriance in crops does not always imply a proportionate degree of weight; for example, that portion dressed with salt was always inferior in its appearance, and yet the weight of the produce is ample.'"

"'It is also somewhat curious that the weight of dried hay per acre from the portion dressed with soot is only 200 stone, while with a mixture of sand No. 2, it is 202 stone; with No. 3, peat-ashes and soot, it is 217 stone—No. 4, clay-ashes and soot, 220 stone—No. 7, subsoil and soot, 230 stone; and with No. 8, compost and soot, 202 stone. These various substances being mixed with the soot, may, perhaps, give a more full development to the ammonia, which principally constitutes the fertilising qualities of soot. The subsoil of No. 7, was of a rather rich quality, having a marly texture; the whole of the substances were in mixture with the soot about forty-eight hours, and were in a dried state before being mixed. The great produce and weight of dried hay, and the ultimate profit per acre, from the application of guano, No. 6; saltpetre, No. 11; and nitrate of soda, No. 12, give the most striking evidence of their value as top-dressing manures for seedling grass crops.'"

EXPERIMENTS with various Manures, Simple and Compound, as a Top-Dressing upon Grass for Hay, in 1842; the Dressings were applied 7th May, Grass cut 24th June, and Win Hay weighed 5th July, and Stacked.

No. of Portions.	Manures applied.	Quantity upon One-twentieth of Imperial Acre.	Expense per Imperial Acre.	Weight when Win of 1-20th.		Weight when Win of 1-20th Acre.		Weight upon one Imperial Acre.		Value per Acre at 7d. per Imper. Stone.		Increase from Application per Acre.		Value of Increase after deducting Cost of Application.		Value of After-Math.		Total Value per Imperial Acre.		Gain by Application, per Imperial Acre.		Loss by Application per Imp. Acre.	
No.				Sto.	lbs.	Sto.	lbs.	Sto	lbs	l. s. d		Sto.	lbs.	l. s. d.		l. s. d.		l. s. d.		l. s. d.		l. s. d.	
1	Nothing.	.. ..	.. ..	25	7	6	4	125	10	3 13 4		0	0	0 0 0		0 7 0		4 0 4		0 0 0		0 0 0	
2	Sand and Soot.	2 Bush. each.	11s. 8d.	44	4	10	2	202	12	5 18 4		77	4	1 13 4		0 15 0		6 6 4		2 1 4		0 0 0	
3	Peat-Ashes and Soot.	2 Bush. do.	16s. 8d.	47	2	10	12	217	2	6 6 8		91	6	1 16 8		0 15 0		7 1 8		2 4 8		0 0 0	
4	Clay-Ashes and Soot.	2 Bush. do.	16s. 8d.	49	7	11	0	220	0	6 8 4		94	4	1 18 4		0 15 0		7 3 4		2 6 4		0 0 0	
5	Carbon.	44 4-5ths lbs.	32s.	32	12	11	7	230	0	6 14 2		104	4	1 8 10		0 14 0		7 8 2		1 15 10		0 0 0	
6	Guano.	22 lbs.	78s. 7d.	74	4	19	13	398	8	11 12 6		272	4	3 18 10		0 14 0		12 6 6		4 7 7		0 0 0	
7	Subsoil and Soot.	2 Bush. each.	11s. 8d.	40	0	11	7	230	0	6 14 2		104	4	2 9 2		0 15 0		7 9 2		2 17 2		0 0 0	
8	Compost and Soot.	2 Bush. do.	13s. 4d.	42	0	10	2	202	12	5 18 4		77	2	1 11 8		0 15 0		6 13 4		1 19 8		0 0 0	
9	Soil and Soot.	2 Bush. do.	12s. 6d.	43	7	11	0	200	0	6 8 4		94	4	2 2 6		0 16 6		7 4 10		2 12 0		0 0 0	
10	Gypsum.	16¾ lbs.	12s.	37	0	10	0	200	0	5 16 8		74	4	1 11 4		0 18 0		6 14 8		2 2 4		0 0 0	
11	Saltpetre.	8½ lbs.	40s.	50	0	17	12	357	2	10 8 4		231	6	4 15 0		1 0 0		11 8 4		5 8 0		0 0 0	
12	Nitrate of Soda.	8¾ lbs.	37s. 6d.	52	0	18	2	362	12	10 11 8		237	2	5 0 10		1 2 0		11 13 8		5 15 10		0 0 0	
13	Ashes and Rape-dust.	4 Bu. 22 lbs.	45s. 8d.	38	8	11	0	220	0	6 8 4		94	4	0 19 4		0 15 0		7 3 4		1 7 4		0 0 0	
14	Ashes and Gypsum.	4 B. 11 lb. Gy.	21s. 1d.	44	0	10	12	217	2	6 6 8		91	6	1 12 0		0 13 0		6 19 8		1 18 0		0 0 0	
15	Ashes and Guano.	4 B. 11 lb. Gu.	52s. 7d.	56	0	11	0	220	0	6 8 4		94	4	0 1 8		1 0 0		7 8 4		0 14 8		0 0 0	
16	Nothing.	.. ..	.. ..	25	7	6	4	125	10	3 13 4		0	0	0 0 0		0 7 0		4 0 4		0 0 0		0 0 0	
17	Ammoniacal Liquor.	56 lbs.	37s. 4d.	43	0	9	0	180	0	5 5 0		54	4	0 0 0		0 14 0		5 12 0		0 1 4		0 0 0	
18	Sulph. of Magnesia.	8½ lbs.	21s.	53	2	14	7	290	0	8 9 2		164	4	3 14 10		1 5 0		9 14 2		4 12 10		0 0 0	
19	Soot.	4 Bushels.	20s.	50	0	10	0	200	0	5 16 8		74	4	1 3 4		0 15 0		6 11 8		1 11 4		0 0 0	
20	Muriate of Ammonia.	4½ lbs. and 40 Gall. Water.	74s. 8d	48	0	10	7	210	0	6 2 6		84	4	0 0 0		0 16 9		6 19 0		0 0 0		0 15 9	
21	Salt.	22 lbs.	12s.	50	0	16	0	320	0	9 6 8		194	4	5 1 4		0 14 0		10 0 8		5 8 4		0 0 0	
22	Subsoil and Urine.	4 Bu. and 80 Gall. Water. Urine.	36s.	48	7	12	0	240	0	7 0 0		114	4	1 10 8		0 15 0		7 15 0		1 18 8		0 0 0	
23	Urine.	125 Gall.	52s. 1d.	50	0	15	0	300	0	8 15 0		174	4	2 8 9		0 16 0		9 11 0		2 17 9		0 0 0	
24	Moss and Urine.	4 Bu. and 80 Gall. Urine.	36s.	36	0	10	0	200	0	5 16 8		74	4	2 6 6		0 12 6		6 9 2		2 12 0		0 0 0	
25	Carbon Animalised.	44 1-5th lbs.	25s.	41	2	8	7	170	0	4 19 2		41	4	1 5 10		0 15 0		5 14 2		1 13 10		0 0 0	
26	Night Soil and diluted Urine.	112 lbs.	20s.	44	0	11	7	230	0	6 14 2		104	4	2 0 10		0 16 6		7 10 8		2 10 10		0 0 0	
27	Rape-dust.	44 4-5ths lbs.	64s.	45	0	14	0	280	0	8 3 4		154	4	1 6 0		0 15 6		8 18 10		1 14 6		0 0 0	
28	Sulphate of Ammonia.	2 4-5ths lbs.	40s.	46	2	10	7	210	0	6 2 6		84	4	0 9 2		0 10 0		6 11 8		0 12 2		0 0 0	

"Mr. Maclean also transmitted to the Society a Table, showing the relative weight and value of a Turnip crop grown with and without artificial manures. This Table is also appended. The field which formed the subject of experiment, Mr. Maclean states to be of the poorest description, "quite proverbial for producing inferior crops." In the year 1836, he top-dressed it with lime and earth, and kept it in pasture until 1841, when it was sown with Oats, and produced a middling crop. The soil is thin blackish muir—subsoil, a muirband pan, nearly impenetrable. It was tolerably well drained; though by no means furrow-drained; still he was enabled to have it ploughed to a depth that had not been previously practicable. It will be observed, from an inspection of the tables, that the varieties of Turnips experimented on were the Yellow and Globe—thirty cart-loads of good farm-yard dung being applied alone, and one-half that quantity, or fifteen cart-loads, being applied in combination with each of the fertilizing substances. The application of one-half manure and four cwt. of Rape-dust produced five tons' weight of Yellow Turnip more than the full quantity of manure did, producing a gain of 4*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, after deducting 4*l.* 12*s.*, as the expense of the application, estimating the price at 8*d.* per cwt.; and half manure and 4 cwt. of salt produced five tons and a-half more weight of Globes than the full quantity of manure did, thus showing a gain of 5*l.* 3*s.* per acre, after deducting 3*l.* 12*s.* as the expense of the application, the value of the Globes being taken at 6*d.* per cwt."

"Mr. Maclean concludes by stating, with regard to his Turnip-crop, that it is most excellent; and that while mildew and other diseases are reported to be destroying the crops of others, his, particularly those portions dressed with half manure and certain proportions of the other substances, show an evident superiority both in size and foliage, and present such a healthy appearance as is rarely witnessed in ordinary seasons.

TABLE showing the Relative Weight and Value of Turnips with and without Artificial Manures, in 1842.

No. of Portions.	Quantity of Dung and application of Manures per Imperial Acre.	Expense of Manure per Acre.	Weight of Yellow Turnips per Imperial Acre.		Weight of Globe Turnips per Imperial Acre.		Value of Yellow per Acre at 8d. per cwt.	Value of Globe per Acre at 6d. per cwt.	Total Value per Acre after deducting Manures	Gain by Application.	Loss by Application.
No.		£ s.	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	30 Carts Dung, at 4s. per cart	6 0	24	1			16 0 8		10 0 0	0 0 0	
2	15 Carts do. and Rape-dust, 4 cwt., at 8s. per cwt.	4 12	29	1			19 6 8		14 14 8	4 14 8	
3	15 Carts do. and sulphate of Magnesia, 1½ cwt., at 14s.	4 1	25	2			16 14 8		12 13 8	2 13 8	
1	30 Carts Dung, at 4s. per cart	6 0			19	14		9 17 0	3 17 0	0 0 0	
2	15 Carts do. and Carbon 5 cwt, at 4s. per cwt.	4 0			21	9		10 14 6	6 14 6	2 17 6	
3	15 Carts do. and salt 4 cwt., at 3s. per cwt.	3 12			25	4		12 12 0	9 0 0	5 3 0	
4	15 Carts do. and Sulphate of Ammonia, ¾ cwt., at 80s.	6 0			19	3		9 11 6	3 11 6	0 0 6	0 5 6

TABLE showing the Relative Weight and Value of White Globe Turnips per Imperial Acre, with and without Artificial Manures, in 1842.

No. of Portions.	Quantity of Farm-yard Dung applied per Imperial Acre with and without Manures.	Value of Dung per Imp. Acre.	Quantity of Artificial Manures applied.	Weight.	Value of artificial Manure.	Weight per Acre.		Value per Acre at 6d. per cwt.	Nett Value after Deductg. Value of Manures	Gain by Application.	Loss by Application.
No.		£ s.		Cwt	£ s. d.	Tons.	Cwt.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	30 Carts Dung per acre, at 4s. per cart	6 0	Nothing	0	0 0 0	19	4	9 12 0	3 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	15 Do. do.	3 0	Sulphate of Magnesia	2	1 8 0	19	10	9 15 0	5 7 0	1 15 0	0 0 0
3	15 Do. do.	3 0	Carbon	5	1 0 0	21	9	10 14 6	6 14 6	3 2 6	0 0 0
4	15 Do. do.	3 0	Nitrate of Soda	1½	1 17 6	20	5	10 2 6	5 5 0	1 13 0	0 0 0
5	15 Do. do.	3 0	Common Salt	4	0 12 0	25	4	12 12 9	9 0 0	5 8 0	0 0 0
6	15 Do. do.	3 0	Sulphate of Ammonia	¾	3 0 0	19	3	9 11 6	3 11 6	0 0 0	0 0 6
7	15 Do. do.	3 0	Gypsum	3	0 12 0	18	15	9 7 6	5 15 6	2 3 6	0 0 0

But we must not allow our readers to suppose that this Number is wholly agricultural; on the contrary, we find a paper on the Plantations formed on the Sutherland estates, and another by Mr. Pearson, of Bewdley, on the Canker and Gum in Fruit Trees, from the last of which we must make an extract.

Mr. Pearson says that, "In 1841 the Peach trees here suffered severely by gum or canker. Some old trees had to be replaced by young ones. I have tried various soils here for the Peach, some in shallow borders, others in deep ones; some thoroughly drained, others not drained at all—as the subsoil is dry—in all of which the roots are perfectly healthy, while their branches suffer by canker in all the different soils, and in all the different forms of border. These experiments inclined me to the belief that the root of the disease did not rest in the soil, any further than that a soil for any kind of tree to grow in should be of such a composition as to produce a tree sufficiently vigorous for the purpose intended. No matter whether it is intended for timber, fruit, or flowers only. I have stated that, if the Peach trees here were covered with glass, it would eradicate or prevent the disease. In this I might, in one sense, have been mistaken to a certain extent. I have stated, however, in another place, that I would engage to have two peach-houses, everything as to soil and situation being the same, and I would almost destroy the trees in one house by artificial gum or canker, and the trees in the other house should be nearly, if not altogether, free from it. This, I admit, is a very bold assertion; but the following experiment enables me to make it with some degree of confidence:—I had a small Peach tree growing (or rather dying) against a south wall, which was so affected with disease, that it had only two living buds on it. I potted it, and set it in the peach-house, to see if I could restore it to anything like a healthy state. One of the buds was knocked off by accident; the other bud grew, and did pretty well. The second year I planted it against the west end of the house—its aspect being east. Having, as I fancied, traced the disease to external causes, I disbudded, as we gardeners term it, two buds on the little tree in question. The one bud was pinched off, leaving one small leaf to it; the other was pinched off without leaving a leaf, but leaving the nucleus or base of the bud; and, as is well known to practical cultivators of the Peach, buds treated in the latter mode never put forth again. Over these denuded buds I fixed an open vessel of clear rain-water, in which I placed a wetted worsted thread, one end of it hanging over the side of the vessel in a perpendicular line with the buds. By the well-known law of attraction in this case, the thread dripped its regular supply of water on the denuded buds, which were allowed to be kept moist, by this means, for two or three days at a time. Then the thread was removed, and the buds allowed to be dry for a day or two, when the water was again applied; and thus we proceeded with those alternations for a short time, occasionally examining the buds. On the first examination I could not perceive anything remarkable in their appearance; but, by and by, I fancied I saw a slight discoloration of the outward bark, extending about an inch below each bud. Soon after this, fancy became certainty, by the bark becoming darker in colour, and small globules of gum, as clear as drops of rain in the sunbeam, exuding from the bark, about an inch below each bud. After keeping them dry for a few days, the water was again applied, and in a short time the gum took its well-known dark amber colour, and the bark its well-known brown. Thus the disease was fully established artificially; and here the branch is on the tree for any person to see—many of my neighbours having already seen it. At the present time there is gum hanging on the said branch; and any stranger would take it for the disease in its natural way, as there is no discernible difference in it. In fact, I do not think that the branch will live much longer, as the disease has almost extended round it. I had, for years, felt pretty certain that by far the greater number of cases of the disease made their first appearance at or near the buds in the Peach tree, but never could decide exactly how the dawn of its existence took place, till I had the satisfaction of witnessing it in the above simple experiment.

"In Peach trees, generally speaking, and probably in many other trees, natives of warmer climates than ours, there are always more or less of what gardeners term abortive buds, both of wood buds and blossom buds. This abortiveness establishes itself earlier or later in the autumn, or probably from the vicissitudes of a severe winter, such as the last winter, for instance; when in the latter part of January we had here April-like weather, but on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of February, the thermometer sunk to 17 deg. below freezing, which rendered all the blossom-buds on four Apricot trees abortive, notwithstanding their growing against a south wall. The abortive wood-buds are more numerous in those trees which are rather declining in vigour, or in those branches of a young tree which has been robbed of its portion of nourishment by its more robust neighbours, or, which is often the case, on branches which have borne too much fruit. It matters little, however, in this case, how these abortive buds are established; the fact is, they are established, and there the disease commences its silent but certain and destructive operations. When the buds are dead, they, like all dead vegetable matter, become powerful absorbents of water, whether of the finely-divided vapours of the atmosphere, or the more condensed form of rain water—hence, after rain, they become gorged with water. So long as these dead buds rest on the trees, there is little or no cicatrization between the dead buds and the branches which they rest on; or, at all events, not before they have been saturated with moisture, which first saturation, after death has taken place, enters into the most incipient fermentation with the sap of the plant, at the connection between the dead bud and the living branch. By the alternations of wintry weather, from wet to dry, and wet to frost, and frost to hot sunshine, as spring approaches, the frost, freezing the water in the dead buds, enlarges their capacity for holding the destructive element, which assists in carrying on the fermentation between the alburnum and the bark. In this infant stage of the disease, it is not discernible by ordinary observation, as the bark does not change its colour for some time after the disease has entered the system of the plant; and, if dry weather follow the recent establishment of it, its ravages are arrested for a time, but which, nevertheless, progress as the sap attenuates, when the disease manifests itself to the eyes of every beholder, but to none more than to the eyes of the gardener, who has carefully prepared his well-drained border, as a preventive or cure of the pest in question, and who finds, as I have found, that the whole 'root doctrine,' as a cure of canker on the head of the tree, is next to a fallacy, save, as I have above stated, that a soil should possess ingredients which will produce a tree sufficiently vigorous for the purpose intended, avoiding that state of exuberance which prevents it.

"There are, however, some other features of the disease met with during the summer which cannot be assigned to abortive buds for their origin. Such, for instance, as a luxuriant shoot being attacked by it—and, if not seen in time, it soon destroys the branch; but if the diseased part be cut out with a sharp knife, the economy of the shoot proceeds as though it had not been attacked. In some instances, some of the smaller young shoots will be attacked when they are but a few inches in length. The former case may be attributed to the punctures of insects, or other accidents, when the water enters, and fermentation commences rapidly, having the heat of summer to assist it in so doing. In the latter case, it may easily be traced to buds which have been partially affected; that is, buds which have not been quite abortive, and in which the disease has only slightly manifested itself, and, when the bud shoots out, it carries the disease (only on the bark) with it, not by absorption, but by extension. That the disease may be transmitted after its establishment, by the force of absorption or the rising of the sap, just as coloured infusions are taken up by the living vegetable, would seem probable; but I have never been able to trace it. If ever it is transmitted, it must be in its early stages, before gum is established, as afterwards its so doing seems impossible. There are cases of the disease, however, in old branches of long standing, which, from their lack of sap, seldom if ever produce gum; in this case it may be transmissible by absorption, but even here I have not been able to trace it. It may, and, no doubt, has been supposed, that it is the disease which renders the buds abortive in the first instance; the above experiment, and the fact that the abortive buds in a peach-house frequently drop out of their receptacle, leaving it completely healed, go to prove the contrary."

There are also some observations by Mr. Pearson on the doctrine of root excretions poisoning land, but for his opinion upon this subject, in the case of the Raspberry, we must refer to the work itself.

The Art of Living. By Dr. Henry Duhring. 8vo. Longman & Co.

We cannot introduce this work to our readers better than in the words of the author, who thus explains his plan:—"Of all the various branches of useful knowledge which it can be the object of our endeavours to possess and to promote, none appears to me of greater importance to every human being, than that knowledge which teaches us in what manner, and by what means, we may hope to render our existence as pleasant or happy as it possibly can be. However, as to teach in a few short essays, like the following, so extensive a knowledge as the art of living, physically, mentally, and morally considered, could not be my object, even if I felt myself capable of undertaking so great a task, I have preferred to single out for illustration a few of its most important *general principles*, on the due knowledge and skilful application of which our happiness mainly depends, and which to know must therefore be of importance to us all. For to expect much happiness from an existence with the conditions, laws, and capabilities of which we hardly, if at all, are acquainted, would be expecting to reap where we have not sown."

Among the five principles which are taken by the author for discussion is the following—"*that the study of Nature, and the practice of Horticulture, constitute the surest foundation of man's happiness.*" He shows how this is, in a chapter from which we make the following extract:—"As, in order to secure health and cheerfulness, it is not only a condition of our nature that we must labour, but also that we labour in such a way as to produce something useful or agreeable; whatever lives, grows, and undergoes changes before our eyes, if produced by our own labour, must be more productive of enjoyment to us than mere brute matter. Hence a man who plants, prunes, and trains trees, strikes plants from cuttings, or sows a grass-plot in his garden, lays, as it has been well observed by Mr. Loudon, a more certain foundation for enjoyment, than he who builds a wall, shoots at a mark, or plays at bowls. The pleasure which is enjoyed from the contemplation of what we have planned and executed ourselves, is also infinitely greater than the pleasure which can be experienced by seeing the finest works belonging to, and planned by, another. For our own work is endeared to us by the difficulties we have met with and conquered at every step; and every such step has its history, and recalls a train of interesting recollections connected with it. The love of the beauty and sublimity of nature is also an inherent principle in the human soul, though it may not be equally developed, or of the same strength, in every individual. And, if we may believe Mr. Repton, another high authority in these matters, the good and the wise of all ages have enjoyed their purest and most innocent pleasures in a garden, from the beginning of time, when the father of mankind was created in a garden, till the fulness of time when *He*, who often delighted in a garden, was at last buried in it."

These extracts so entirely explain the tone and feeling of the author in managing his subject, that all comment on our part is superfluous. We have no doubt that they will lead many of our readers to become better acquainted with Dr. Duhring's book, which we can safely recommend to their perusal.

Elements of Practical Agriculture. By David Low, Esq., F.R.S.E. 8vo. Longman & Co. 4th edition.

The opinion of the public has been pronounced in favour of this excellent book in a manner not to be mistaken. It is the best treatise on Agriculture in the language, and this is much the best edition of it. A passage in the Preface is so full of practical wisdom, and is applicable with so much justice to Agricultural affairs in their present state, that we cannot do better than quote it, partly for its intrinsic value, and partly as an indication of the manner in which, in this greatly improved and revised edition, Professor Low has extended the matter of his valuable pages.

"In the present edition I have entered somewhat more than in the previous ones into an explanation of what may be termed Principles. Thus, I have treated more in detail of the soil, of the external agents which influence it, and especially of the nature of those substances which, added to it, increase its productive powers. Public attention has been particularly directed to the subject, and this is highly to be approved of and encouraged. But we must be careful that we do not generalise faster than our actual knowledge will warrant, and substitute theories for the application of known truths, in the vain hope of instructing the farmer and improving Agriculture. We may be assured that Agriculture will partake of the advantages which science and advancing knowledge are calculated to afford. But we may retard and not hasten the result, if we urge our pace too precipitately, and do not consider truly the nature of the art which we seek to improve, and the necessary limitations under which our principles must be applied. There is just reason to hope that Agriculture will be improved by the cautious application to it of the means which other branches of knowledge may supply; but there is little expectation of our being able suddenly to open up a short road to the cultivation and improvement of an art, which, more than any other, is founded on experience acquired, and which demands the application of steady labour, economy of means, and practical skill in all its details. I have in the body of the Work, under the head Tillage, and elsewhere, adverted especially to this subject, and endeavoured to show the mistaken applications which may be made of principles to the practice of the farm, and the errors into which persons, little conversant with practice, are apt to fall, with respect to the kinds and degrees of knowledge required to be possessed by the practical farmer. With the same view, I have treated somewhat more in detail than in the former editions of the rarer substances which may be employed as manures, chiefly the Alkaline Salts, to the more extended use of which the farmers of the country have been gradually conducted by the diminished cost of production, and the increasing refuse which our numerous manufactories afford. It is beyond a question that many of these substances are calculated to afford valuable subsidiary manures to the farmer, and so to add to the general resources of Agriculture. But we must be careful that we do not lead the farmer into errors of practice by presenting to him conclusions not warranted by experience. Various interesting experiments have been recently recorded with different substances, and chiefly the Alkaline Salts, and thence their superiority has been sometimes too hastily inferred over the manures more accessible to the farmer. Now, the knowledge of this class of substances, is nothing new to the farmers of this and other countries. One of them, Saltpetre, which is amongst the most powerful of the class, has been known to the farmers of England for more than a century. When this substance is tried experimentally in competition with farm-yard dung, with reference to the effects upon any crop, the balance would seem to be all in favour of the stronger application. But it is manifest, that, in such a case, an essential element of the experiment is omitted, namely, the permanence of the effect. Farm-yard manure, the produce of the farm itself, and on this account alone the most valuable of any manure to the farmer, has an effect which is calculated to last for at least a course of crops, while the effects of the Alkaline Salt are rarely perceptible beyond the season in which it is used. When the same substance is tried in competition with Lime, the conclusion would seem to be, that it was amongst the most useful of manures, and that the Lime was comparatively worthless. Yet, while the salt exerts an action so transient, the Lime may act for the period of an entire lease, and add to the permanent fertility of the soil and farm."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

One word more about Roses, and I shall quit the subject for some time to come. Wherever any pretensions to gardening exist, Roses must be cultivated by themselves, and the Rosary ought to form a distinct scene of itself. In many places this is jammed up in some corner of the grounds, surrounded by parts of the lawn, and divided by concentric walks of turf. Nothing about an establishment is more expensive to keep in order than Grass walks, and nothing less in keeping with a well-managed Rosary. In a season like this, ladies could not walk on Grass for weeks together; and in mild winters the necessary operations cannot be performed comfortably on Grass walks. Gravel, therefore, should form, at least, the main leading walks in the Rosary. Again, in almost every Rosary with gravel walks, these are edged with box or turf—the latter the most expensive that could be used, and the most troublesome to the gardener. My object, therefore, in these remarks, is to do away with such edgings altogether, and to use a much better edging, and a more appropriate one out of the Roses themselves; taking the darker varieties of the Miniature, or "Fairy Roses," for the purpose. Nothing in its way can be more pretty or suitable in such a place than close edgings of these Fairy Roses from nine inches to a foot in height, and nearly as much in diameter, loaded with myriads of little Fairy Rose buds from April to November. Early and late in the season they are in their greatest beauty, just when other Roses are scarce. In the height of summer they remain dormant for several weeks, but are not at all unsightly during this time. They hardly ever require any sort of pruning, and are no trouble to the gardener, who has merely to keep them free from weeds. Now, this is not any ideal fancy of the brain; we have more than a hundred yards of these very edgings in the Rosary here, and every one who sees them admires them. Again, for children's gardens the Fairy Roses are particularly applicable. I recollect some years since having made and planted three or four little gardens for children's amusement, and I well recollect that the Hen-and-Chickens Daisy, the Hose-in-Hose Polyanthus, with the Fairy and Moss de Meaux Roses, were the greatest favourites. With very slight forcing these Fairy Roses may be had in flower all the winter; thousands of them are used annually in this way for the London markets, and when the bud is half opened it is the best thing you can get at that season for helping out the bouquets. The Rose-growers can supply them to any extent for about 10*s.* a dozen, and the three best of them are named Gloire des Lawrencias, nigra, and Jenny. There are some blush ones, but they are sickly-looking things, compared with the darker ones.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—If the strongest plants have been potted, it will be time enough for the second-sized ones a fortnight hence; but unfortunately the present arrangement of our Pine-pits will hardly allow of this mode of proceeding. Every plant must be taken out of the tan-bed at once, and the bed is then renewed, or partially so, according to circumstances; and to save the plants from being tossed about often most growers prefer potting the whole at once—a great evil in many cases, which the introduction of the tank system will do away with in a great measure.

Vinery.—As long as there is a green leaf in the earliest house, see that it gets no injury, by sudden exposure or otherwise; but when the leaves have all fallen off you may expose the trees day and night, but do not let much wet get into the house, if you can help it. The late Grapes ought now to be three parts swelled, and you may relax the forcing a little at this stage, if the weather is fine, and keep up a healthy, moist atmosphere.

Peach-house.—Keep all these houses as cool as possible; after the late heavy rains the laterals are ready for a strong growth, which the least stimulus will assist.

Melons and Cucumbers.—In all their stages these plants require to be kept thin of shoots—to be kept rather close, and moist while the fruit is swelling—and more air, with a smart bottom-heat, to ripen off the fruit. Cucumber plants to fruit until Christmas may now easily be got by laying the leading shoots of the favourite sorts in 48-sized pots, filled with leaf-mould. These will root and be fit to take off in 3 weeks, and will form bearing plants at once; and if they are from plants growing in the open air so much the better.

Mushrooms.—This has not been a favourable season for making Mushroom-spawn, but it can safely be made yet, and for some time to come. (See Mr. Gordon's judicious remarks on making it, in Vol. ii., p. 604). Pour water down the paths of the Mushroom-house, to keep up a moist atmosphere, unless you are troubled with woodlice, when you must use boiling-water on all spare corners in the house, to scald them to death, which is, after all, the easiest way of clearing them.

Out-door Department.

About the end of July and beginning of August most of the sweet and pot-herbs are fit to gather for drying, the Walnuts for pickling are generally ready about the same time. The plots of early spring Cabbages are now cleared and dunged, and sown with winter Spinach by and-by. The early Strawberries being over, the old beds are trenched, to be ready for the first planting out of the early Cabbages; and as the Peas, Beans, and other crops are cleared off, the sooner the ground is dug or trenched over the better, as all tillage-land has been much battered together this season with the heavy rains.

Artichokes.—The young plants put out in the spring ought now to be coming into use, to succeed the main bed; as soon, therefore, as you gather all that are wanting for Artichoke bottoms, cut down the old plants altogether; and if the suckers are too thick you had better cut some of them down also, or pull them away altogether.

Broccoli.—Never was there such a time for general planting as this season. As soon as the surface is dried stir it well between the rows, otherwise it will cake together so hard that the plants cannot grow well.

Carrots.—To have a supply of young Carrots from Christmas till the forced ones come in, it is necessary soon to sow a bed of Early Horn on a south border, or some other warm place. This bed should be formed of very light soil, and be raised a little above the general surface; and as soon as the seeds are up let them be assisted as much as possible, by stirring the soil, watering if necessary, weeding, &c. &c.

Black Spanish Radish.—A bed of these should be sown alongside the Carrot-beds. The soil and treatment need not differ much. They are useful late in the autumn, when the other kinds are not to be had.

Orchard.—See that all the Cherries, Currants, and Gooseberries that you wish to prolong are covered up; see also to the young Strawberry-plants laid in pots for forcing, and as soon as they are well rooted have them up, put them in larger pots, and plunge the small pots again, for another lot of plants, if you want them.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Now that the spring propagation of stove plants is over—that the plants hardly want any more potting—and that it is rather soon yet to sow biennial stove plants, little more than mere routine business is to be done in the stoves. See, however, that nothing is out of place among the climbers and other plants under a course of training, and do not neglect to let in large portions of air daily.

Greenhouse.—The same remarks as above are applicable here also.

Conservatory.—As we draw towards the autumn this house will become of more general interest. In the height of summer, but not such summers as the present, plants do not keep long in flower in the conservatory, and there is so much to be seen out-of-doors, that people do not put off much time among house-plants; but we shall soon have cold mornings and evenings, when a houseful of fine flowering plants, with a mild temperature, becomes a matter of great luxury, especially if the conservatory is attached to the living-rooms. Ipomœas and Passion-flowers are the chief autumn-climbers for this house; also the fragrant Mandevilla suaveolens is now clustered from end to end with large bunches of its deliciously-fragrant blooms. Plumbago capensis, cut down last May, when coming into blossom, is now blooming the second time, and will be in flower till October. Stephanotis floribundus is the most accommodating plant we have, and ought to be in every collection, and in numbers too; it will flower freely in the conservatory, when first brought forward, in a Vinery or stove, and it flowers in every intermediate degree up to the roasting or broiling heat of the Orchidaceous house.

Pits.—From this time to October Camellias are fit to pot, according to their spring treatment; some that I put to forcing last February, and potted some time since, have prominent flower-buds now, and will be in flower before the end of September; others will, I hope, carry out the succession till the end of next May. I had them this season till June; one called Rosetta is the very best of all the new ones. It is an Italian seedling, in the way of maliflora, about three times its size, and as perfect as the old double white.

Flower-garden.—We have already begun to put in cuttings of the different scarlet Pelargoniums, which will be fit to bear some weeks in the open air, to harden them before the winter sets in; and we shall soon begin to thin the beds of part of the plants that were put in last May to fill up the beds at once, a system which cannot be too much insisted on. Cold turf pits will protect vast quantities of these till Christmas, when they must be packed closer for a month or two in safer quarters.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending July 27, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

July.		Barometer		Thermometer			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	21	29 818	29.682	66	55	60.5	W.	
Saturday	22	29.803	29.613	65	52	58.5	S.W.	.03
Sunday	23	29.781	29.457	64	40	52.0	W.	.08
Monday	24	30.128	30.016	65	42	53.5	W.	
Tuesday	25	30.221	30.176	72	47	59.5	S.W.	
Wednesday	26	30.249	30.171	72	56	64.0	S.W.	.10
Thursday	27	30.055	29.995	74	54	64.0	W.	.02
Average		30.017	29.873	68.5	49.4	58.8		.23

July 21. Cloudy and fine; overcast.
22. Lightly overcast and fine; slight rain; cloudy; rain at night.
23. Cloudy; squally, with heavy showers; densely clouded; cold rain at night.
24. Clear; cloudy and fine; clear at night.

July 25. Overcast and fine; clear.
27. Overcast; slight rain; cloudy and mild; rain at night.
28. Rain; showery, cloudy and fine.

Mean temperature of the week 3°.7 below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending August 5, 1843.

July.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 30	75.9	50.5	62.2	9	0.98 in.	3	2	3	—	1	2	5	1
Mon. 31	73.6	49.2	61.4	5	0.66	2	3	1	—	3	2	4	2
Aug.													
Tues. 1	75.1	51.8	63.5	6	0.43	1	2	3	2	2	3	4	—
Wed. 2	76.1	54.7	65.4	7	0.05	1	3	2	—	6	2	2	—
Thurs. 3	75.7	52.8	64.2	8	0.50	1	2	1	1	2	5	3	1
Fri. 4	75.5	53.8	64.7	8	0.84	1	1	1	2	3	5	3	1
Sat. 5	73.4	53.2	63.3	6	0.23	—	2	2	1	1	6	2	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 31st, 1826—thermometer 89°; and the lowest on the 4th, 1837—thermometer 42°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending July 28, 1843.

In consequence of the late rains, the market continues to be well supplied with vegetables of good quality. Fruit of all kinds in season is abundant. Pines consist principally of Queens, with a few Montserrats, Enviles, and Providences. Of Hothouse Grapes there is a fair supply. Peaches and Nectarines are remarkably good; and there are also some tolerable Apricots of foreign growth. Dessert Plums are becoming more plentiful, consisting of the Orleans, with a few Greengages. Cherries and Strawberries are less abundant, although they may still be obtained at a low price. Raspberries, Currants, and Gooseberries, are offered in large quantities, and at a reasonable rate. Kitchen Apples are to be procured, but they are still very small. Cucumbers from the open ground are plentiful, and there are some fine specimens of frame growth. Peas continue to be brought in great abundance. Windsor and Long-pod Beans are plentiful and cheap. French Beans have much improved, and are now supplied in large quantities. Early Horn Carrots have nearly obtained their full size, and, with Turnips, continue excellent. Good Cauliflowers may still be met with, and Cabbages abound. A small quantity of Asparagus is offered. Artichokes, Vegetable Marrows, &c. are not scarce. Mushrooms are rare, and fetch a good price. The show of Picotees and Carnations, amongst Cut Flowers, has been exceedingly fine; with them we noticed a great variety of Roses and Pinks, with Alstrœmerias, Jasmine, Sweet Peas, Scarlet Pelargoniums, Honeysuckles, Orange-flowers, Japan Lilies, Aconitum versicolor, and flowers of the Tulip-tree.

PRICES, SATURDAY, July 29, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 2s to 6s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 6s
Peaches, per dozen, 12s to 21s
Nectarines, per dozen, 12s to 21s
Melons, 2s to 6s each
Plums, per punnet, 2s
Strawberries, per pottle, 6d to 1s 6d
Gooseberries, p. bushel, 1s 6d to 3s
Currants, per half-sieve, 2s to 3s 6d
— Black, 2s 6d to 3s
— Red, for wine, per sieve, 3s 6d to 4s 6d
— for dessert, 4s to 5s 6d
Raspberries, per gallon, 5d to 8d
Cherries, English, p. 12 lbs., 1s 6d to 3s 6d
Cherries, Wall, per lb., 1s to 4s
Apples, new, per half sieve, 1s 6d to 3s
Oranges, per dozen, 1s to 4s
— per 100, 10s to 30s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 14s
Cucumbers, per brace, 6d to 2s
Almonds, per peck, 6s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16s
— Barcelona, 24s
— Cob, 12s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 9d to 1s 3d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s to 6s
Beans, Kidney, per half-sieve, 3s to 5s
— Windsor, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Potatoes, old, per ton, 20s to 40s
— new, per cwt., 2s to 4s
— per bushel, 1s to 3s
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s to 4s 6d
— Scotch, per bush., 1s to 1s 6d
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1s to 4s
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 6d to 1s
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 4s
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 6d to 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 1s to 1s 6d
Carrots, Horn, p. doz. bunches, 3s to 8s
Shallots, per lb., 1s
— green, per bunch, 4d
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Leeks, per doz. bun., 3s to 4s
Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1s 6d to 3s
— Large, per doz. bch., 4s to 6s
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Chilis, per 100, 1s
Peas, per bushel, 1s to 2s
— per sack, 2s to 5s
Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9d to 1s
— Cos, per score, 6d to 1s 6d
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 9d to 1s 6d
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Sweet Basil, per doz. bunch, 3s to 4s
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 3s
Marjoram, green, per bunch, 4d to 6d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 2s
Walnuts, Green, per bushel, 8s to 10s

Notices to Correspondents.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.—We are so often applied to for particular Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, to complete sets, and so many are now out of print, that we think it will save all parties trouble if we publish a list of the Numbers which may still be had. Any Subscriber who will forward to our publisher Post-office stamps, equivalent in value to as many Numbers as are required, shall have them sent. Those Subscribers who are very anxious to complete their sets should write at once, as we have very few copies of some of the Numbers.

1841:—1, 6, 8, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

1842: 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 30, 42, 50, 51, 52.

1843: 1, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

AGRICULTURE.—*Anthony.*—Mangel Wurzel and Carrots are very apt to run to seed if very dry weather comes on before they have sufficient roots. It may also be owing to the seed having been gathered from plants which ran to seed the first year. There was very little good Carrot-seed last year. The subject of paring and burning has been a controversy for ages amongst Agricultural writers, and the arguments for and against it are so plausible that no final decision can be given in all cases. Much depends on circumstances. The chief advantage of burning consists in destroying the seeds of weeds, and the insects which infest the soil. If a good crop of Turnips can be raised with ashes, and these fed off by folding sheep on them, the organic matter destroyed and evaporated will be replaced. Wherever there is old herbage and a loamy soil, burning may be recommended: light sands are deteriorated by it. Care should be taken not to let the heaps burn too fast. *M.* We know of no experiments with coal-gas-tar as a manure. Although employed as an ingredient in Daniell's manure, it is doubtful whether it has any other effect than that of driving away insects, and enabling the manure to stick to the light land where it is used. However, it is a subject that ought to be further investigated.

MANURES.—*S. H.*—Use common manure for your grass-land, as long as it lasts. Guano is an excellent material for the same purpose, but it must be mixed well with six times its bulk of ashes, or peat, or soil of some sort; and must be applied in wet weather or it will burn the grass. We never heard of cows refusing grass from land manured with guano.——*Observer.*—Thanks for the seeds. Gas-water is the ammoniacal liquor through which gas passes in the process of purification.

LIQUID MANURE.—*S. R. S.*—An economical plan for saving liquid manure is described at p. 83 of this year's *Chronicle*.‡

LEAF-MOULD.—*Anonymous.*—We are informed that the Melon-bed made of leaf-soil, spoken of in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany" for July, was made thus:—A leaf-bed, from the rakings of shrubbery, coppice, or park, in autumn, and devoted as a medium of bottom-heat to the Pine-apple all the winter, was amply prepared to receive Melon-plants early in the following July. It contained masses of semi-decayed leaves, fragments of sticks, twigs, and bark, with some fibres of Grass. The roots of the Melon penetrate freely, and luxuriate in the interstices of the masses; the foliage is large and perfectly healthy, and 17 fruit, each weighing 2 lbs. *at the least*, were in one year produced by a single plant so treated. *K.*

PLANTING.—*Anonymous.*—In a contract for planting trees of a certain size, say Larch, 18 in. to 24, the length is to be measured from the *tip* of the shoot to the ground line, after the trees are properly planted. Is it possible that any one fancies the roots to be included in the measurement?

HEATING.—*Guichenet.*—Your letter is forwarded to Mr. B.——*S. C. D.*—At p. 348 of 1842, is some information upon tank-heating. We have some matter in hand upon this subject, which will be as speedily published as we can ascertain what is the best means of constructing the apparatus. At present, we see no objection to gutters lined with cement and covered with flat tiles or slates, being substituted for iron pipes, and placed in the same situation.

HEATING PITS.—*S. R. S.*—You cannot do better than procure one of the boilers you describe, and erect an apparatus similar to that described at p. 348 of the *Chronicle* for 1842.‡

VINES.—*P. Nicholson.*—For a small Vinery we would recommend you to obtain, 1 Royal Muscadine and 1 Chasselas Musqué—white Grapes; the remainder may consist of Black Hamburghs.‡——*S. R. S.*—If your newly-planted Vine is strong, you may let it run up the whole length of the rafter, or even bend it along the top of the house before you stop it; but if it is weak, it will be better not to allow it to become so long. By stopping it, two or three of the buds at the extremity may be thrown into growth; but this will be of no consequence, as that portion of the stem will be removed at the winter pruning.‡

MIGNONETTE.—*S. H.*—The cause of your Mignonette becoming drawn and straggling, may be ascribed either to its being grown in a shady situation, or to its having been allowed to become too crowded. Tree Mignonette is obtained by selecting and potting a vigorous young plant, the flowers of which are to be pinched off as often as they appear during the first season. It must be repotted as occasion may require; the lower shoots must be removed in autumn, and the plant must be kept during winter in a room or greenhouse above the freezing point. The second season it may be treated in a similar manner; and the next year it may be allowed to bloom, which, with care, it will continue to do for several years.‡

LAURELS.—*Ignoramus.*—These shrubs will not thrive upon wet retentive land. A light rich soil suits them best.‡

THE YEAST PLANT.—*A Lady.*—The plant is Cnicus benedictus. The bread is very like heavy bread made with bad yeast, and by no means so good as unleavened bread. Would not any other plant produce the same effect?

SALVIA PATENS.—We have received several more communications on this subject, but, as we have already stated, we can find no more room for them. Quite enough has already been stated for all reasonable purposes.

ANAGALLIS.—*Vestal.*—We ourselves measured Flora's Anagallis, and it was really the size of a five shilling piece. *J. L.*

FIRS.—*J. G.*—The best time for transplanting Firs is the month of November. You can do nothing to aid the growth of those which you removed a fortnight since, except to keep the soil constantly puddled about the roots.‡

GRASSES.—*E. Evergreen.*—The genera Carex and Scirpus belong to the Cyperaceous Order, and Juncus to the Juncaceous. The number of Grasses usually acknowledged as British is 123.‡

HEATHS.—*G. Pile.*—We are making experiments upon the effect of manure-water upon Heaths, and will report the result in due time.‡

PETUNIAS.—*J. Ross.*—These are not florists' flowers, and no rules have yet been laid down for judging them.‡

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.—*S. R. S.*—For growing in a pit heated by hot water, we recommend the following: Cattleya crispa or violácea, Oncídium papílio, flexuosum, or guttatum, Odontoglossum grande, Maxillária Deppii, and Epidendrum aromáticum.

WINDOW PLANTS.—*Anhie.*—The following are inexpensive plants, suitable for a window in winter:—Chrysanthemums, Pelargoniums, Myrtles, Fuchsias, Heliotropes, Aloes, and Lysimáchia nummulária.‡

ROSES.—*Ignoramus.*—The fact that your Ayrshire and Perpetual Roses make very vigorous growth, but do not bloom, is easily accounted for by their being planted against a wall with a north-west aspect. In such a situation, and especially where the soil is retentive of moisture, they do not receive much benefit from the sun; the wood is only partially ripened, and long watery shoots, instead of flowers, are the consequence.‡——*C. D. B.*—You had better defer the removal of your Crimson Perpetual Rose until the autumn. If care is taken to injure the roots as little as possible, it may then be transplanted without danger. We cannot undertake to name Roses.‡

FUCHSIAS.—*Hibernicus.*—If the seedling has always all the parts of the flower in sevens it will be a curiosity, but we fear it is not handsome enough to become a good show-flower.

STRAWBERRIES.—*W. W. J.*—Mr. Silverlock informs us that the Victoria Strawberry is a large late kind, a profuse bearer, of good flavour, though not so high as that of Myatt's Queen, and much esteemed for preserving. He introduced it some years' ago, and has since improved it from seed—a fine dish of fruit having been exhibited on the 12th at Chiswick as the 'Chichester Pine.'

INSECTS.—*Dundee.*—Your Melon leaves are infested by the Red Spider. To check it, keep your pits damp for a few days, or try the effects of gas-water, set in pans to evaporate.——*O. L.*—Your insects are the Cossus ligniperda, or Goat Moth, which is not rare in several parts of England. In the larva state it bores into the trunks of trees, and commits much havoc amongst Oaks, Ashes, Willows, and Poplars.‡——*Crinum.*—The beetle you discovered under a garden-pot which was standing in some decayed vegetable mould, belongs to the genus Cilibe of Latreille, all the individuals of which are confined in their geographical distribution to our Australasian colonies. The present specimen was probably imported in the larva state with some plant or another which you may have received from those distant parts of the world. Under these circumstances, we know not where to recommend you to search for another specimen in this country, except in the same locality where you obtained the last. As it is interesting to trace the way in which foreign insects become imported into this country, if you have any other observations to offer in elucidation of this subject, we should be obliged if you would favour us with them. *S.*——*C. Noble.*—Your moth is the Tortrix (Orthotænia) Turionella. It is not peculiar to the Pinus insignis in its attacks, as it has been known to do great injury to the Scotch Fir, particularly on the Continent. *S.*

ANTS.—*T. Keen.*—We cannot advise you in your case. Watering the earth where ants abound is a good plan for driving them away; but were you to do so, it would most likely cause your Melon-plants to canker.‡

RED-SPIDER.—*J. J. G.*—There are no means of removing Red-Spider except by damp or by the fumes of sulphur, unless the vapour of ammonia should do it; but that has to be ascertained experimentally.

BUGS.—*A. B.*—Mix corrosive sublimate and soft-soap into a paste, and plaster well the joints of the furniture. No bugs will stand that. If they still swarm strip off all the paper hangings and burn them; fill up all crevices in the plaster with corrosive sublimate and Plaster of Paris; and, moreover, *paint* all the fissures in wood-work, or the spaces between the flooring boards with the sublimate and soap. You will see no more of your enemy; and we trust you will not send any further supply to us, as London is sufficiently stocked already;—not that we received the lively specimens you speak of. They had fortunately escaped into the letter-bags, for the benefit of somebody else.

POTATOES.—*Mark.*—The curl in Potatoes, according to Mr. Knight, proceeds from the highly inspissated state of the sap in dry and farinaceous varieties. The same authority asserts that it may be prevented by taking up the tubers before they are nearly full grown. That the disease is thus originated is rendered more probable by its appearing after the late hot Summer, although you had never observed it until this season for the last 16 years.‡

BUDDING.—*R. A. T.*—It is *better* to remove the piece of wood which remains in the bud after being sliced off the twig; but a union will often take place even if it is not removed. Evergreens are not budded, but they might be at this season if there were any use in doing so.

TRANSPLANTING.—*J. J. G.*—Evergreens *may* be transplanted at this season, and sometimes they succeed remarkably well. All the Holly hedges in the Horticultural Garden, and the bank of Evergreens at the back of the new stables at Windsor Castle, were transplanted at Midsummer. But a much more certain season is Noven.ber.

FERTILIZATION OF PLANTS.—*T. Keen.*—If you fertilize a flower with the pollen of another of a different species, the seedlings, supposing that the pollen takes effect, will be mules.‡

LAW OF GARDENS.—*J M.*—You had better consult your solicitor. We believe that if a person's trees overhang your garden and hedge to a great extent, and to their injury, and the owner of the trees will not cut them back as far as your hedge, you can do it yourself, if you stand on your own property. But neighbours should not so act to each other. It is far better to prune by consent.

GLAZING.—*Rusticus.*—If it is a Greenhouse you are building, you need not putty the laps; for what your glazier says is true, the putty will in time come out. No doubt it is more expensive to use sheet glass than crown-glass, especially in squares of 6 × 6. But what is the difference between large squares of sheet and small ones of crown? A good deal is saved in the expense of glazing and making frames when the squares are large.

WOOD-PAVING.—*C. C.*—Mr. Stead's paper upon wood-paving, alluded to at p. 315, appeared in No. 32 of last year's *Chronicle*.‡

MISCELLANEOUS.—*F. B.*—1, Malope trifida; 2, Lantana mixta; 3, Cynoglossum glochidiatum; 4, Salvia splendens; 5, Clarkia pulchella; 6, Salvia Grahami.——*Holcus.*—1, Rosa stylosa; 2, R. canina; 3, Rubus fruticosus: 4, Salvia Horminum.§——*J. W. F.*—1, Phlox suaveolens, P. suaveolens variegata; 3, P. maculata; 4, P. crassifolia; 5, Potentilla; 6, Hedysarum alpinum.§——*A. C.*—We do not apprehend that the removal of the terminal bud of Spathodea campanulata would retard its blooming.——*Maia.*—Trifolium rubens; we are not aware that it has been used for fodder.——*A Reader.*—Butomus umbellatus‡——*S. C.*—Blitum chenopodioides, or Strawberry blite.‡——*Ramsgate.*—Statice mucronata‡——*R. W.*—Statice mucronata and Escallónia rubra.‡——*A Regular Subscriber.*——White Hellebore,—either Veratrum album or nigrum; but we cannot determine which from a leaf.——*Y. N. D.*—Some species of Tremella.‡——*W. B.*—Hippeastrum aúlicum, not a bit like Amaryllis blanda.†——*R. E.*—Elæocarpus cyaneus.†——*G. P.* can have No. 33, 1842, for one shilling.——*Omega.*—Impátiens glandulígera. The grass is Agrostis stolonífera, or Fiorin, and is of little value in Agriculture.‡

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

FUCHSIAS.—*S. Girling.*—Your seven seedlings are so much alike in colour, that, were it not for a slight difference in form and in the length of the foot-stalk, no difference would be discernible. The vermilion colour of the petals is particularly bright, and the purple of the petals, though pale, is clear. No. 1, in our opinion, is the best.‡——*R. O.*—Your seedling is too much like several varieties already out to make it desirable.*——*M.*—Your seedling is neither remarkable for form, size, nor brightness of colour, and consequently cannot be recommended. ‡

VERBENAS.—*S. Girling.*—The best of your seedlings is No. 92, with smooth, flesh-coloured flowers, fading to white. In 90 the flowers are crumpled, and few in number. 83 resembles many others already out.‡

PETUNIAS.—*H. W.*—Both your seedlings are very large and fine flowers, measuring more than three inches in diameter; they are of a good colour, (a bright light purple,) and better in form than any large specimens we have seen, being less indented in the outline.*

PANSIES.—*A Subscriber.*—None of your flowers are worth keeping; they have neither size, substance, nor other good qualities to recommend them.——*N.*—The Pansy you propose to name "Hope" is quite a second-rate flower; the top petals are too small; the edges of the petals generally want smoothness, and the flower altogether a little more substance.——*H. K.*—Your Pansy is round, well-proportioned, and of good substance, the yellow ground-colour bright and clear, eye good; the colour of the top petals and the broad belting of the lower ones are of a uniform bright golden brown; the flower is rather small.*

PICOTEES.—*Thos. Allport.*—Your Picotee is of no use as a show-flower; it is too deficient in petals.——*E. S. C.*—Your seedlings can only be regarded as border varieties.†

CARNATIONS.—*R. Orson.*—Your seedling scarlet bizarre Candidate promises to be a good flower; the guard-leaves are good, and the petals altogether are of a good size, form, and substance, but a little too much serrated on the edge; the striping is bold, clear, and distinct, through rather too heavy in the bloom sent, and the white a little pouncy; pod fair. It much resembles Walmsley's William IV. *

PELARGONIUMS.—*W. G., a Subscriber from the Commencement.*—The colour beyond the spot in your seedling, *General Pollock*, is too much mottled, and wants either a white or rose-coloured edge; the petals had fallen, so that we could not judge with certainty of its form, but we imagine from the shape of the petals that there is a division between the upper and lower petals when the flower is fully open; it is common in colour, and not equal to several varieties we have in the same way.——*R. R. R.*—Your seedling is deficient in form and substance and will not improve sufficiently by cultivation to make it desirable.——*H. Marshall.*—No. 1.—A showy variety, good size, clean top petals, but rather crumpled at the edges; it will make a good greenhouse variety; 2, broad round under petals, of good substance; plum-coloured spot in the top petals, veiny beyond; the ground-colour instead of being white is tinged with lilac throughout; 3, petals long and rough on the edges, not worth preserving; 4, white, with plum-coloured spot, which is rather large, with lines extending beyond, under petals pure, somewhat like but not so good as the *Witch.*——*J. Clewley.*—No. 1, is a large and well formed flower, with broad petals, light centre, with clear pink under petals; there appears to be a slight inclination in the petals to turn back; in other respects it is superior to many of the cultivated sorts—it will prove a showy greenhouse variety; 2. This flower is of a bad colour, and deficient in form and substance.——*I. D. Penney.*—*Minerva*, white, with small plum-coloured spot, is a flower of fair substance and good form. *Cato*, a pretty flower of good substance, colour clear, somewhat like Erectum, but not quite so good. *Helen* is a well shaped flower, having the petals short and broad; the upper petals are too much curled at the edge, and there is a slight indication of the same defect in the lower ones. No. 100, under petals long and narrow, very inferior to *Helen*.——*R. W.*—The darker variety is bad in form, the petals being too long; it is also thin and flimsy in texture and not worth preserving. The lighter flower is better in every respect; the petals are firm, and it keeps its form well, but the petals want breadth, and the colour is too mottled.——*Sandrock.*—Your seedling is a large and showy flower, clear in colour, dark spot, and of good substance; it is better than many of the varieties we see exhibited. Still it wants firmness and compactness; it opens too flat, and appears to have an

inclination to turn back; this shows that the under petals are rather too long for a finely-proportioned flower.*
As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The accounts from Spain announce the surrender of Madrid to the insurgents, after a brief engagement, in which the troops of the Regent under Generals Seoane and Zurbano went over to the insurgent army. Gen. Narvaez is therefore master of the capital, after a succession of marches and counter-marches, manœuvres and tactics, which have, perhaps, no parallel in military history. The triumph of the insurrection and the defection of the troops have been so sudden and complete, that the most important events have been accomplished by other means than an appeal to force, and Spain has thereby been spared from the renewed calamities of civil war. The movements of the Regent are still involved in uncertainty, and are explained only by the supposition that he had no confidence in his troops. According to the last accounts, he was in the neighbourhood of Cordova, apparently retiring within the frontier of Portugal. The future policy of the insurgents is of course the object of great anxiety, more especially in reference to the proceedings of the Christino party in Paris. Their avowed exultation at the present crisis of affairs leaves little doubt that the recent movement originated in the French capital, where the plan of future operations is already talked of without reserve. According to these rumours, the restoration of the Lopez ministry, the declaration of the Queen's majority, and the choice of the Duc d'Aumale as the husband for her Majesty, are likely to be the first measures of the party now in power.—From France, we learn that the Repeal agitation, set on foot by the Republicans of the capital, has made but little progress, and is indeed discountenanced by the leading papers. Mr. O'Connell's speech, repudiating the necessity of interference, has had considerable influence in producing this result; and there is some doubt whether M. Ledru-Rollin, the Repeal delegate, will now visit Dublin. The Chamber of Peers on Saturday voted the Ministerial Budget by a large majority, but postponed the Government bill for the Tours and Orleans railroad to next session. The two Chambers were formally prorogued on Monday by Royal ordonnance.—From Italy, we learn that the long-pending treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Naples has been signed and forwarded to London for ratification; and from Turkey we have the confirmation of the statement that Prince Alexander Georgewitch has been unanimously elected Sovereign of Servia.—From the United States we regret to learn that the Columbia steamer, which we announced last week as having run on shore at Seal Island, has been totally lost. The crew and passengers were all saved, and have arrived at Liverpool; and a great deal of the property on board has also been secured. For the details of the accident, which appears to have been altogether unavoidable, we refer our readers to our Foreign news.

At home, however, another steam-boat accident, more calamitous in its consequences, is reported under our Provincial intelligence. The Pegasus steamer, from Hull to Leith, has been lost on the Fern Islands, near the scene of the well-known wreck of the Forfarshire steamer, and all her crew and passengers, with the exception of six persons, have perished. The particulars are fully given in another part of our Paper, and will be read with melancholy interest. In Parliament, during the week, the proceedings have been mostly of that routine character which always indicates the approach of the close of the Session. The Irish Arms Bill and Lord Lyndhurst's Bill for legalising Irish Marriages have been passed in the Commons, and several other measures mentioned in our Report have been advanced in their respective stages. It is generally expected that Parliament will be prorogued early in August.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, Prince Augustus and Princess Clementine, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg Gotha, honoured the Italian Opera-house with their presence on Saturday evening. The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha, attended divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. On Monday the Prince Augustus and the Princess Clementine, the Duke Ferdinand and Prince Leopold, inspected the suite of state rooms in St. James's Palace; after which they went to St. Paul's, the Tower, and the British Museum, and spent a considerable time in that institution. Their Royal and Serene Highnesses and suite also went to the Reform Club, and were conducted through the establishment. In the evening of the same day the Queen gave a state ball at Buckingham Palace, which was attended by the King of Hanover, the other members of the Royal family, and most of the nobility and gentry now in town. The Queen opened the ball in a quadrille with Prince George of Cambridge, having as a *vis-à-vis* the Princess Clementine and Prince Albert. On Tuesday her Majesty and the Princess Clementine visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park. Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, and the Princes Augustus and Leopold, accompanied the Queen and Princess on horseback. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, and Prince Leopold, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening. On Wednesday, Prince Augustus and Princess Clementine, the Duke Ferdinand and Prince Leopold, visited the British Institution, the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street, the National Gallery, and Whitehall Chapel; they afterwards accompanied her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Thames Tunnel. On Thursday, her Majesty and her Royal guests visited Claremont and Bushy-house; returning to Buckingham Palace in the evening.—The King of Hanover honoured the members of the Carlton Club with his company at dinner on Saturday evening, and afterwards left town for Kew. His Majesty visited the Queen Dowager at Bushy-park on Sunday afternoon, and gave a dinner-party in the evening. His Majesty came to town on Monday, and honoured the Marquess and Marchioness of Ely with his company at dinner, and afterwards went to the Queen's state ball. On Wednesday, his Majesty honoured his Excellency Count Kielmansegge, his Minister at this Court, with his company at dinner, and remained for the evening party. The Duke of Cambridge also honoured his Excellency with his company at dinner. On Thursday, the King dined with the Duchess of Gloucester, and in the evening honoured the Countess of Haddington with his company.—The Prince and Princess of Oldenberg and family, and a numerous suite, quitted Brighton on Monday for Worthing. His Serene Highness left Worthing for Goodwood on Tuesday morning, but returned in the evening. His Highness has visited the races each day.

Representative Peer.—The election of a Scottish Representative Peer, in the room of the late General Lord Forbes, took place on Tuesday week in the Palace of Holyrood, when Lord Polwarth was unanimously elected.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. Bright, the member of the Anti-Corn Law League, has been returned for Durham by a majority of 78. The numbers at the close of the poll were as follows:—Mr. Bright, 488; Mr. Purvis, 410: majority for Mr. Bright, 78.

Duchy of Cornwall.—The gross revenues of the Duchy for the year ending December 31, 1842, were 32,935*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*; salaries and expenses 12,633*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*, leaving 20,100*l.* for the Prince of Wales.

The Royal Navy.—The navy at the present moment consists of 230 vessels of all descriptions, mounting 3,471 guns, viz.: 3 yachts, 14 sea-going line-of-battle ships, 31 frigates, 35 sloops of war, 34 smaller vessels, 68 steam-vessels, 25 surveying-vessels (including 9 steamers), 9 troop ships, 1 hospital ship, and 10 stationary guard ships. Our force at home consists of 780 guns; Mediterranean, 653; Brazils, 451; East Indies, 566; Cape and Coast of Africa, 293; North America and West Indies, 315; Particular service, 232; Surveying, 120; Troop-ships, 58; Lakes, 3; Total, 3,471 guns. This is an augmentation of 8 vessels, but a reduction of 384 guns, since the commencement of the year.

Royal Parks.—From a return of the public money expended upon each of the Royal parks during the year 1842, and just published by order of the House of Commons, it appears that, upon Hyde, St. James's, and the Green Parks, there has been expended 16,680*l.*; on Regent's Park, 5,150*l.*; on Greenwich Park, 1,316; Richmond, 6,155*l.*; Hampton and Bushy, 4,059; Windsor Great Park, 16,342*l.*; Windsor Home Park, 863*l.*; Ascot Royal Stand, stables, and kennel for stag-hounds, 266*l.*; and on the Phœnix Park, Dublin, 8,647*l.*; making a gross total of 59,478*l.*

Post-Office. — For some time past the Postmaster-General has been negotiating with the directors of the different railways for extending the delivery of the Post-office twice a day by the morning and evening railway-trains, to many parts where there is only one delivery daily, and even every other day. With respect to the mails to Scotland, the north and west of England, and Ireland, arrangements are nearly completed that will be highly beneficial to the public by an expeditious delivery of their letters and newspapers. The following towns have been added to the list of the morning mails within the last few days: Andover-road, Bishop's Stortford, Cambridge, Folkstone, Gateshead, Newcastle, Northumberland, North Shields, Ricksmansworth, Ryde, Saffron Walden, South Shields, Sunderland, and Ware.

British Museum.—The returns just published by order of the House of Commons relative to the financial condition and recent improvements in this establishment, show that the total receipts during the past year, including the Government grant of 30,000*l.*, amounted to 37,263*l.*, and that the total actual expenditure for the same period stood at 34,032*l.*, leaving a surplus sum in the treasurer's hands of 3,230*l.* The receipts on account of the Bridgewater and Farnborough funds amounted to 517*l.*, and the estimated amount of Parliamentary grant required for the services of the current year was 32,576*l.*, a considerable portion of which would be required for the new buildings and improvements. The number of persons admitted to view the general collections during the past year amounted to 547,718, being an increase over the previous year of 228,344, and the number of visits made to the reading-rooms for the purpose of study or research, was 71,706, being an increase over the corresponding year of 2,403. The number of visits by artists and students to the galleries of sculpture had been 5,627, and the number of visits to the print-room 8,781. The average number of readers is 245 a day, the number of deliveries of MS. to whom, exclusive of illuminated volumes, amounting during the last year to 19,727. The Parliamentary grant proposed to be voted for the present year is 32,576*l.*

Church Preferment.—The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments to benefices vacant by the late Secession in the Scotch Church:—The Rev. Hugh M'Diarmid, M.A., to the church and parish of Callander, Perth, in the room of the Rev. P. Robertson; the Rev. W. Mearns, to the united churches and parishes of Kineff and Caterline, Kincardine, in the room of the Rev. T. Brown; the Rev. R. W. Fraser, to the church and parish of Burntisland, Fife, in the room of the Rev. D. Couper; the Rev. C. Smith Adie, to the church and parish of Edzel, Kincardine, in the room of the Rev. R. Inglis; the Rev. G. Ritchie, M.A., to the church and parish of Jedburgh, Roxburgh, in the room of the Rev. J. Purves; the Rev. G. Blair, to the church and parish of Monzie, Perth, in the room of the Rev. J. R. Omond; the Rev. J. G. Wood, to the church and parish of Renfrew, in the room of the Rev. D. M'Farlane; the Rev. A. R. Bonar, to the church and parish of Fogo, Berwick, in the room of the Rev. J. Baillie; the Rev. D. Martin, to the church and parish of Dunnichen, Forfar, in the room of the Rev. D. Ferguson; the Rev. A. Cunningham, to the church and parish of Crailing, Roxburgh, in the room of the Rev. A. Milroy; the Rev. R. W. Watson, to the church and parish of Logie, Fife, in the room of the Rev. A. Melville; the Rev. W. Carrick, to the church and parish of East Kilbride, Lanark, in the room of the Rev. H. Moncrieff; the Rev. G. Murray, to the church and parish of Girthon, Kirkcudbright, in the room of the Rev. R. Jeffrey; and the Rev. W. Reid, to the church and parish of Borgue, Kirkcudbright, in the room of the Rev. S. Smith.

Colonial Bishoprics.—The second report of the archbishops and bishops forming the committee appointed to act in concert with Government for the erection and endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies, gives the following statement of receipts and expenditure to the end of June, 1843:—Special fund: donations and subscriptions for New Brunswick, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, China, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Gibraltar, 4,935*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* General fund: 60,219*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The expenditure, including 32,500*l.* invested in Exchequer Bills and other Government Securities, has been 53,590*l.* 18*s.* The report states that two of the bishops consecrated for sees newly founded have now been for some time on their respective spheres of labour. The Bishop of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn) had completed the first visitation of his diocese, and reports favourably of the progress of religion in these settlements. The Bishop of Gibraltar, having resided some weeks at the metropolis of his see, and for a considerably longer period at Malta, and, having nominated an archdeacon for the general superintendence of ecclesiastical affairs in each of those places, is now engaged in visiting the several cities in which the English congregations have been gathered together in the islands and on the coasts of the Mediterranean. Already he has exercised the functions of his office at Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople, where, although there are considerable congregations in communion with the Church, no Anglican bishop had ever before been seen. The Bishop of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), who sailed for his diocese at the end of February last, undertook to remain for a few days at the Cape of Good Hope, in order to administer the rite of confirmation. The committee have determined on appropriating a large portion of the fund remaining at their disposal, namely, the sum of 20,000*l.*, towards the endowment of a bishopric in New Brunswick. The contributions from New Brunswick, in aid of this object, amounted, at the date of the last despatches, to 2,150*l.* The Bishop of Australia, though lately relieved from the care of New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land, is still charged with the administration of a diocese too large for his effectual superintendence, and he has, in a recent communication, pleaded earnestly for the erection of a distinct bishopric in the thriving settlement of Port Philip. The Bishop of Calcutta has also recommended the subdivision of his own enormous diocese, by the erection of a bishopric for the northern provinces of India. The committee intend, in the first place, to recommend to her Majesty's Government, as soon as the adequate endowment shall have been secured, the erection of a separate bishopric for the province of New Brunswick; afterwards for the other important colonial settlements, in the order suggested by the joint considerations of their intrinsic claims, the offers of assistance, and the probability of success.

The Chinese Expedition.—A parliamentary return just published shows that the sums paid or to be paid on account of the war with China, amount to 2,879,873*l.*, of which sum 804,964*l.* are required to be voted in 1843-44, as balance due to the East India Company. Another return states that 1,281,211*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* will be required to make good to certain holders of opium surrendered in China in March, 1839, the amount of compensation due to them under Art. 4 of the treaty of peace. The above amount, however, includes a sum of 29,289*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* as a claim by two Parsee firms, the settlement of which depends on further explanation.

Foreign.

France.—The great subject of remark in the French papers is Mr. O'Connell's comments on the radical meeting at which M. Ledru-Rollin was deputed to visit Dublin. All of them concur in throwing additional ridicule on the proceedings in Paris (now so decidedly repudiated by the Repeal Association), and recommend the matter to be allowed to die quietly away. The *National* publishes a third list of subscriptions in France in favour of the repeal agitation in Ireland; this list amounts to 412f. 50c., making the total amount subscribed 1,137f. 50c.—The Chamber of Peers sat on Friday, and, despite the efforts of the

Minister of Public Works, postponed to next session the ministerial bill for the construction of a railroad between Tours and Orleans. Immediately after, the bill for enabling the Government to pay the interest due on the part of the Greek loan guaranteed by France came under discussion, and passed by a majority of 96 to 4. On Saturday the Chamber voted the budget of receipts by a majority of 98 to 4. The two Chambers were formally closed on Monday by Royal ordonnance. The attendance in both houses was exceedingly small, and the whole ceremony, which terminated with shouts of *Vive le Roi*, did not last five minutes.—As had for some time been expected, the *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordonnance appointing Vice-Admiral Baron de Mackaw Minister of the Navy and Colonies, in lieu of Admiral Baron Roussin, who has resigned.—The domestic intelligence in the papers presents but few points of interest. A telegraphic despatch from Brest announced, on Sunday, the arrival of the Prince de Joinville and his young bride from the Brazils. They are expected immediately in Paris. The appeal of the celebrated Vidocq against the sentence of the Tribunal of Correctional Police, which condemned him to five years' imprisonment and five years' *surveillance*, came on before the Cour Royal on Saturday. After the speech of the Advocate-General, the Court, without even hearing Vidocq's counsel, reversed the sentence. Vidocq was immediately set at liberty, and was warmly congratulated by his friends. General Alava, Aide-de-Camp of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war, and afterwards Spanish Ambassador of Queen Christina at Paris, has just died at Bareges, aged sixty-four.—The Palais Royal, so famous some years back, is now every day losing favour with the public, and the numerous passages in the neighbourhood threaten it with complete decay; 18 or 20 arcades are now to let; 22 others are occupied by the vendors of ready-made clothes; and some of the principal cafés and restaurants, the goodwill of which used to be worth 300,000 f., have been closed because they did not clear their expenses.—At the first Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine on Wednesday week, the cause of "the Marquis of Hertford against Nicholas Suisse," valet de chambre of the late Marquis, having been called on, M. Philip Dupin stated the case for the Marquis, who sought to recover the value of 30,000 f. French *rentes*, which had been placed in the hands of MM. Cailliez and Debague, bankers in Paris, by Nicholas Suisse. M. Dupin, in a long pleading, recapitulated all the facts as given in evidence on the trial of Suisse at the Old Bailey, and dwelt with much severity on the refusal of M. Cailliez to appear as a witness on that occasion, in consequence of which refusal he contended Suisse was acquitted. After an authenticated report of the trial of Nicholas Suisse before Mr. Justice Williams at the Old Bailey, had been read to the Court, the cause was adjourned for eight days to hear the counsel for the defence.—A Toulon paper publishes the following letter from Mascara, July 5:—"Abd-el-Kader has again escaped the pursuit of our soldiers by an almost miraculous flight, thanks to the simplicity of his costume. The Spahis, who thought only of plunder, abandoned the principal personage to strip the Emir's physician, a Frenchman, who was richly dressed, and rode a horse splendidly caparisoned, and yet this person pointed with his finger to the Emir, who was only ten paces off, tightening the girths of his horse. The day before yesterday the Emir in person was attacking tribes under the cannon of Mascara." The *Journal du Havre* states that Messrs. Dean and Edwards, who have been employed to explore the cargo of the Télémaque, at Quillebeuf, are proceeding actively, but hitherto without much success. They have brought up thirty-one pieces of timber and some fragments of the hull, and have made attempts to raise some of the barrels, which were found partly imbedded in the sand, but they came to pieces on applying the tackle to them. Their contents were merely whale or palm-oil. A considerable number of casks still remain to be examined, and it is believed that there are in the vessel several large cases bound with iron.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, dated July 23d, announces that the troops of Gens. Narvaez and Seoane encountered each other on the previous day, at Torrejon, and after an engagement of about a quarter of an hour, the soldiers of both armies fraternised. Gen. Seoane and the son of Zurbano were taken prisoners. Zurbano made his escape, and concealed himself in Madrid. The municipality was going out at the moment when the telegraph was despatched, to surrender Madrid unconditionally to the insurgent army. The Militia of Madrid were returning to their homes, and the troops of Brigadier Enna, which pronounced themselves, are in possession of the posts. It was expected that Gen. Narvaez or Gen. Aspiroz would enter Madrid at 5 o'clock with his division. This despatch may be regarded as the close of the first act of the eventful drama, whose result must now be regarded with the greatest anxiety. The triumph of military anarchy has been so sudden and complete, that it has effected at least one important object, in sparing Spain from the renewed calamities of a long civil war. In the singular contest we have had occasion to record during the last three weeks, in which, until now, no battle has been fought, in which an army has been driven out of Catalonia, and a place like Lerida captured without a shot being fired, in which everything has been done by marches and counter-marches, manœuvres and tactics, the observer has been astonished at finding important results accomplished daily by other means than those of force. What has lately been passing around Madrid and on the Saragossa road was truly curious. Several columns of both parties seemed to be closely following each other, and apparently mingled in an inextricable manner. The marching of these columns, dovetailed, as it were, one with the other, presented for some days one of the rarest and most interesting phenomena in the history of modern warfare. The protracted absence of the Regent from the scene where his political existence was at stake, is still altogether unaccountable; and it is now announced that he is retiring into Portugal. The army under Zurbano and Seoane, which appears to have "fraternised" with the corps under the insurgent generals who are now the masters of Madrid after a single exchange of shots, are said to have doubted of the cause in which they were engaged, when they learnt that the Regent himself was retiring in the gorges of the Sierra Morena, at a moment when the capital, the Queen, his friends, his fame, and the safety of his supporters, all depended on his presence. His cause is now irretrievable, and the more because the change which has been effected in the destinies of the Peninsula is emphatically a military revolution; for it has been accomplished by unbounded corruption in the army, and by the energy of military adventurers. If there were ever any doubt that the movement originated in Paris, it would now be removed, by an announcement in the French papers of Tuesday, the significancy of which is increased by the fact that the Duc d'Aumale has long been mentioned as a candidate for the hand of Queen Isabella. "Queen Christina," they state, "held a grand levee in the Hotel de Courcelles on Monday, on the occasion of her birthday. The King, Queen, the Duc d'Aumale, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, and Madame Adelaide, successively visited the ex-Regent, and M. Guizot and Marshal Soult presented their homage to Her Majesty." "The Duc d'Aumale," observes the *Commerce*, "was most gracious to all the Spaniards present in the salon of the mother of Isabel II., and even spoke to them in their native language."—The daily papers give the following account of the manner in which the above intelligence from Madrid was received in Paris. As soon as the despatch reached the Government, M. Guizot went immediately to the Hotel de Courcelles, that he himself might have the pleasure of announcing the news to Queen Christina. Immediately afterwards an express was sent off with the news to King Louis Philippe, who was at the Chateau de Bizy. In the evening the ex-Regent threw open her saloons, and all the courtiers of her party, both French and Spanish, pressed forward to offer their congratulations. Next morning a council was held at her hotel, at which MM. Torenso, Zea, Castillio, Grimaldi, and several others, assisted. It is said that it was determined by the council that they should despatch a courier to Madrid with instructions for General Narvaez and for M. Martinez de la Rosa, who left Paris a few days ago, for Spain. Queen Christina and her councillors will wait the course of events before they leave Paris. It appears to be their intention to proclaim the Lopez ministry, with all its members, as a Provisional Government, charged to convoke the Cortes, and to cause the majority of Queen Isabella II. to be proclaimed, although her Majesty is only 12 years and 9 months old.

PORTUGAL.—By the Royal Tar steamer we have news from Lisbon to the 17th inst., where all was tranquil. Dissensions still prevail in the Cabinet respecting the measures to be employed for the prevention of any popular outbreak, on which subject M. Costa Cabral and the Duke de Palmella are at issue. The Excise revenues are to be farmed out by public auction for three years, at the end of the present month.

GERMANY.—We learn from Berlin that Prince Augustus of Prussia, uncle of the King, died rather suddenly at Brandenburg, on the 19th inst. The Prussian Government, induced by feelings of interest for the commerce and industry within the boundaries of the Customs Union, intends to send a commissioner to China, for the purpose of obtaining authentic information upon commercial matters, and also to establish a Prussian Consulate at Canton for the whole Chinese empire. M. Grube, of Dusseldorf, who is to be the Consul, was formerly employed in the office of the Minister of State, the President of the Government at Dusseldorf. He is to have a salary of 8,000 dollars per annum, but he must remain three years at his post. After that, on his leaving, he or his family are to have a pension of 1,600 rix-dollars.—Madame Caroline Pichler, one of the most popular novel writers of the age, died at Vienna last week, at the advanced age of 74. Several of her works have successfully been introduced into our literature.—A letter from Presburg, of July 7, states that the Emperor of Austria, in his quality of King of Hungary, has just decided the long-disputed question of the religion of children sprung from mixed marriages. In answer to a petition from the last Diet, praying that parents of different religions might be freed from the obligation of bringing up their children exclusively in the Catholic religion, his Majesty has ordered that children may be brought up as Protestants or Catholics, as may seem fit to the parents; and, in case they cannot agree, the children are to follow the religion of the father. This resolution, the letter states, caused great satisfaction in the city, and in the evening of the intelligence the houses were illuminated.—The Grand Duke Michael of Russia passed through Bamberg on the 21st inst., on his way to the waters of Kissengen. He would thence proceed to England.

ITALY.—Recent letters from Naples announce that the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Naples was signed on the 26th ult., and forwarded to London for ratification.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople of the 7th inst. state that a squadron of nine sail-of-the-line were on the point of putting to sea under the command of the Capitan Pasha, for the purpose, t was supposed, of making a demonstration on the coast of Greece and the European provinces of Turkey. Rifaat Pasha, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. de Titoff, the Minister of Russia, arrived on the 1st, by the Russian steamer Meteor. Namik Pasha, who had just returned from Bagdad, had been appointed President of the Council of War at Adrianople. Redschid Pasha was rapidly recovering from his recent attack of apoplexy. According to advices from Teheran of the 7th June, the troops of the Khan of Bokhara had routed those of the Khan of Khiva, and taken possession of the town. Through the same channel we have reports similar to those received from India with respect to the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, who, it is confidently asserted, are both alive to this day. The Constantinople news announces the termination of the Servian question, of which we had previous accounts through Germany. They confirm the statement that Prince Alexander Cara Georgewitch has been re-elected unanimously, and that his Ministers, Petroniewitch and Wutschitch, whose banishment was so emphatically demanded by Russia, have been permitted to remain in Servia.

EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria, of the 6th inst., state that the Pacha is still in that city, and apparently in better health, riding out every day in the environs, while Ibrahim Pacha remains apparently taking no interest whatever in what is going on, allowing Abbas Pacha, who for the last week has been there, to assume the pomp and circumstance of first aide-de-camp, or wakeel, to his Highness. A new light has, however, been thrown upon this matter, perfectly consonant with the policy of these countries. Abbas Pacha has been for some time past intriguing and attaching to himself in Cairo, a large and influential body, the Oulemas, at once men of the law and ministers of religion, and consequently a powerful organ with a fanatic population; before these intrigues reached a point dangerous to the government and intended line of succession it was necessary to put a stop to them. It is said that Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim decided in concert that Abbas, under the immediate *surveillance* and surrounded by the spies of his grandfather, would be far less likely to do mischief than if left to himself in Cairo, and it is for that reason that he is brought to Alexandria, and will be kept there with the highest honorary title the Pacha has to bestow, with far less ability to do mischief than he had before, and with just as much real power as the Pacha may think it prudent to allow him.

UNITED STATES.—We regret to learn by the arrival of the Margaret steamer at Liverpool, on Sunday, under command of Captain Shannon, late of the Columbia, and bearing the mails and passengers of that unfortunate vessel, that she has been totally lost; fortunately every soul was saved, as well as much of the property on board the vessel. The following are the particulars:—The Columbia went ashore on the 2d, about one o'clock, upon the Devil's Limb (a solid rock), a mile and a quarter from land, and one-and-a-half from the lighthouse on Seal Island. From the thickness of the fog, nothing at a distance was discernible, and consequently it was impossible to form any accurate judgment as to their particular situation. For three hours, in this perilous predicament, their ultimate fate was a matter of most anxious solicitude, and their impending danger continued to assume a more hopeless aspect. During all this time every exertion was making to lighten the vessel by throwing the coal, &c. into the sea: and with her engines, and every available means, a continued perseverance was made to get her off, but without success. Alarm-guns were constantly fired, but unfortunately—from the ignorance of their position—at the side of the ship from the shore. About four o'clock, to their no little delight, a boat from the island made its appearance, and very quickly explained to them their position. The ladies were all immediately sent on shore; most of the other passengers remained until the next morning with the crew on board, for the purpose of rendering whatever assistance they could toward saving the ship from destruction. At every flood-tide the engine was put in operation with a view of backing her, but the impracticability of moving her may be perceived from the fact that she was so far up upon the rock as to draw at her bows five feet of water less than usual. On the 4th she broke her back, and when the Margaret left she was swinging by the bows, and certain, from the least violent commotion of the wind and waves, to become utterly destroyed. All the movables on board have been saved. The crew of the Columbia have been left at the wreck, and hopes are entertained that they will be able to remove a great part of the engines before she goes to pieces.—The Great Western and Hibernia have since arrived, the latter after a passage made within the almost incredible space of *nine days*. They bring accounts that the chief portion of Fall River was burned down on the 1st inst. It is computed that the loss of property amounts to 250,000 dollars, at least. Fall River is well known by our coasters, for many vessels freighted with coal from Pictou and Cape Breton have disposed of their cargoes there. An angry feeling between the native and Irish citizens of the Union is arising from the Repeal question. Mr. O'Connell's denunciations of the slave-holders, and threatened interference with them, when the opportunity arrives, have so excited the ire of the anti-abolitionists of Baltimore and Philadelphia, that they have resolved to suppress, if they can, the agitation of the complaints of Ireland in the States. At Charleston the Repeal Association have held a special meeting, at which several "indignation speeches" were pronounced against Mr. O'Connell, and then the Association *dissolved finally*, distributing its funds to two Catholic charitable societies. The lovers of literature and admirers of one of its greatest living ornaments,

will be gratified to learn that Mr. Washington Irving has succeeded to a large fortune, which has been bequeathed to him by one of the Society of Friends, to whom the distinguished American author was personally unknown. Mr. Irving, in consequence, intends immediately to relinquish his appointment as United States Minister at Madrid, where, it is said, his health has suffered materially since his recent residence in that capital.

Australasia.—Sydney papers to April 2d, and Hobart-town to April 8th, have arrived this week. In the *Morning Herald*, (a Sydney journal,) the affairs of the Bank of Australia are referred to in a manner little calculated to revive confidence in the administration of those establishments in the colonies. Alluding to something which had transpired the day previous, it is observed on March the 31st:—"The 'untoward' disclosures of the mismanagement of the Bank of Australia have naturally caused the greatest excitement in the city. In fact, with the exception of the recent discoveries of the frauds committed on the Bank of Manchester, we know of nothing equal to them, and the latter only exceed the former from the circumstance of the cashier, the day before the discovery became inevitable, having quietly swept out some 15,000*l.*, being the balance in the iron chest, and absconded to America. The affairs are even blacker than we represented them yesterday. The firm that was stated to have obtained 108,000*l.* is liable for upwards of 50,000*l.* in addition, or 160,000*l.* in the whole. The director who was said to have had 60,000*l.* has had 80,000*l.*, and another director has had 40,000*l.*; besides which there are various trifling debts of 15,000*l.*, 20,000*l.*, &c. There is but one opinion of the conduct of the directors." Things were still very depressed in Van Diemen's Land, and the colonists were speculating on the causes and remedies for such a state of affairs. There is no news from this part of Australasia.

Cape of Good Hope.—Advices from the Cape of the 6th May, contain the copy of a minute laid before the Legislative Council of the colony by the Governor, respecting Port Natal, and announcing that her Majesty's Government had decided upon taking the emigrant farmers under the protection of the British Crown, of recognising their district, of adopting it as a British colony, and of establishing such institutions, under British authority, as her Majesty may deem necessary. The Governor adds that, having adverted to the objections he had adduced against the incorporation of Port Natal with the Cape colony, her Majesty's Government had felt disposed to admit their validity, and to consider the best means by which due provision might be made for establishing a colonial government at Port Natal, distinct from, if not independent of the government of the Cape of Good Hope. Meanwhile the Commissioner is to recognise the amnesty granted by Lieut.-Colonel Cloete. Grants or sales of land in the district are, however, prohibited till the will of her Majesty is known; and it also appears to be decided that the Governor of the colony, under whatever denomination, is to be appointed by her Majesty, and that no laws to be passed in the colony shall be valid without his consent. H.M.S. Cleopatra arrived at Port Elizabeth on the 27th April, having captured off Quillemaine, on the 12th, the Brazilian brigantine Progresso, with 440 slaves on board. The crew, with 50 of the negroes, were removed to the Cleopatra, and the remainder sent forward with a prize-master to Simon's-bay.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Brougham stated that, having received an ample apology from the printer of the *Kendal Gazette* for the calumnious remarks made in that paper, of which he had lately complained, it was not his intention to persist in his motion to have the said printer called to their Lordships' bar.—On the motion of the Earl of Devon, the Scientific Societies Bill was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday.—Lord Brougham took occasion to caution all artists who feel disposed to send in plans, drawings, and models, for the ornamenting of the new Houses of Parliament, pursuant to the advertisement issued by the Fine Arts Commission, that they must do so at their own risk. He thought it an act of charity to such artists to give them fair notice that it was not certain they would have employment, for the wisdom of Parliament might refuse to have their wishes carried out in the manner they would propose.—The Earl of Aberdeen laid on the table several returns relating to slavery and the slave trade.—The Marquess of Lansdowne moved for the correspondence which took place between the Government here and that of France relative to the apprehension of offenders.—The Earl of Aberdeen begged to decline producing the correspondence asked for, for the reason that no such correspondence existed—The motion was withdrawn.

On the motion of Lord Monteagle, a return of the balance-sheet of the income and expenditure of the country up to the 5th July was ordered.—The Earl of Glengall brought forward the question of the Irish Deep-Sea Fisheries, for the purpose of inducing the Government to do something to carry the Act of last year effectually into operation. He suggested the granting of 15,000*l.* or 18,000*l.* in the shape of loans or bounties, and the reconstruction of the old fishery board, as the best means of encouraging the fisheries.—Lord Carbery, the Marquess of Clanricarde, and Lord Monteagle, also urged on the Government the necessity of supporting the fishermen in their trade, and extending their operations.—The Duke of Wellington said he would take care that the attention of the Government in the proper quarter should be turned to the subject.

Thursday.—The Libel and Defamation Bill was read a third time. On the motion that it do pass, Lord Brougham proposed an amendment in the sixth clause—that which inflicts the punishment of imprisonment, with hard labour, for a term not exceeding three years on persons guilty of extorting money by threats of the publication of libels—which he thought necessary to render it practically effectual. He moved the insertion of these words:—"If any person shall threaten to publish any matter or thing, with intent to extort money, or any security for money, or any valuable thing," &c.—The Lord Chancellor considered some alteration absolutely necessary to render the clause operative; but he feared the words proposed went too far. The debate on the motion was adjourned to Monday to allow of due consideration, and to obtain the opinion of Lord Denman on the effect of the words proposed.

Friday.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills:—The Charities Bill, the Punishment of Offenders Bill, the Privy Council Bill, the Marriages (Ireland) Bill, the Salmon Fisheries Bill, the Parochial Rates Bill, the Scottish Schoolmasters' Widows' Fund Bill, the Norfolk Island Bill, the Tay Fences Bill, the Dundee Harbour Bill, the Bolton Waterworks Bill, the Liverpool Improvement Bill, the Paisley Corporation Bill, the Cockermouth Free Grammar School Bill, the Northampton Improvement Bill, the Londonderry Bridge Bill, The Great North of England Junction Railway Bill, the Walton-on-the-Hill Rectory Bill, the Marquis of Abercorn's Estate Bill, the Earl of Waldegrave's Estate Bill, Jackson's Divorce Bill, and several Road Bills.—On the motion of Lord Wharncliffe, the Bill for the Regulation of Cathedral Churches in Wales was read a second time; as were also the Loan Societies Bill, the Controverted Elections Bill, the Slave-Trade Suppression Continuance Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill, and others.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The early portion of the sitting was occupied with the remaining clauses of the Arms Bill. The main discussion was on the question of the period of the duration of the bill. The original proposition of the Government was for five years; but after discussion and two divisions, it was decided that it should last for two years, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, or practically for three years. The whole of the clauses, including those which had been postponed for further consideration, having been gone through, the long-protracted committee on this bill was terminated, the report to be brought up on Thursday.

The report of the committee on the Excise duties, recommending the reduction of the additional duty on Irish spirits was then brought up, on which Sir R. Ferguson moved the re-committal of the resolution, for the purpose of proposing a still further reduction on the duty on Irish spirits of 4*d.* a gallon.—Mr. Baring and the Chancellor of the Exchequer having spoken against the amendment, Sir R. Ferguson withdrew it, and the report was received.—The Admiralty Lands Bill which stood for committee was objected to by Mr. Barnard and Mr. Hume, defended by Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary to the Admiralty, and after some discussion, during which the main objection urged against the bill was, that it conferred an arbitrary and unlimited power on the Admiralty to appropriate land "for naval purposes." Sir J. Graham explained that sufficient check and control would still remain to the House, inasmuch as all sums to be expended on the purchase of lands would have to be included in the estimates, which would be liable to question and scrutiny.—A division took place, when the bill was passed into committee by a majority of 59 to 28. But in committee it encountered further opposition, though ultimately it was carried through this stage.

The Marriages (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and the standing orders having been suspended, was committed and reported.—The Public Works (Ireland) Bill, and the Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill were respectively read a third time and passed.—Lord Ashley obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish, regulate, and protect societies for the improvement of the industrious classes, by extending the allotment or field-garden system, and the more general establishment of loan funds in England and Wales.

Tuesday.—Mr. Christopher complained of the way in which the Customs Acts Bill had been read, out of course, on Monday night, and called attention to a clause introduced into that bill which bore materially on the interests of British agriculture, as allowing the agricultural produce of the State of Maine to be admitted into this country at the colonial duty. He asked the Government if that were their intention in passing this clause.—Mr. Gladstone could only give a limited answer. The intention of the clause was neither more nor less than to give legal effect in this country to the third article of the treaty of Washington. With respect to the effect of the clause in admitting foreign produce, he could not then well explain the matter, but he would, in a future stage of the bill, take an opportunity of giving an explanation.—Mr. Williams also complained of the introduction of a clause into this bill which made a very great alteration in the watch trade.

In reply to a question from Sir H. W. Barron,—Sir R. Peel said that he would not make any immediate appointment to the Judgeship of the Admiralty Court in Ireland, and that it should be made subject to any arrangement the Government might hereafter think fit to make respecting the union of the offices of Judges of the Prerogative and Admiralty Courts.—Sir G. Clerk gave notice that on Friday he would lay before the House the remaining estimates; among them those of the expenses of the war in China, and of the compensation money for the opium.

Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a bill for the establishment of schools to promote a sound education for the rising generation of the United Kingdom at the public expense, without wounding the feelings or injuring the rights of any sect or class of the community, but confining the business of the schoolmaster to the secular and moral training of the children, and leaving all religious instruction to religious teachers distinct from the school; to the end that general instruction and a spirit of Christian brotherhood and good-will may be disseminated amongst all classes and denominations.—Mr. Ewart followed in support of the motion, but the House was counted out at a quarter past 8.

Wednesday.—The Controverted Elections Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord Ashley withdrew the Industrious Classes Bill for the present session, giving notice to introduce it again early in the next.—Mr. Gibson complained of an interpretation put upon the excise laws, by which individuals making cash advances on the consignment of excisable goods, were held liable to have the goods so consigned seized for the duty owing by the manufacturer. Mr. Gibson instanced the case of Messrs. Truman, who, having advanced a large sum on the security of malt, were held by the Court of Exchequer liable to have this malt seized for duty left unpaid by the maltster, not on this, but on other malt.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not think it would be just or advisable, with respect to the collection of the revenue, to permit dealers to put articles into the hands of a factor, and thereby relieve the articles from the payment of duty. With respect to the case of the Messrs. Truman they were only held liable to a sum of money after a trial and adjudication by a court of law.—In answer to a question from Capt. Berkeley, Mr. Sidney Herbert said an inquiry had been made into the cause of the late explosion on board the Camperdown, and that orders had been given to prevent the continuance of the practice of keeping large quantities of powder on the deck of vessels during the firing of salutes.—Sir J. Graham, in reply to a question from Mr. Bannerman, declined to say whether it was the intention of the Government to remove from the Professorships of the Universities of Scotland those gentlemen who had adhered to the Free Presbyterian Church. The memorial received from certain members of the University of St. Andrews was under the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown.

The House went into committee on the Coroners Bill.—On the clause allowing travelling expenses to the coroners at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* a mile, Mr. Williams moved the substitution of 1*s.* a mile. On a division there were—For the original mileage, 59; for the amendment, 48. Majority, 11. The other clauses were agreed to.

The Municipal Corporations (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir J. Graham obtained leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of theatres. He said it was a bill in lieu of one which had been proposed by Mr. T. Duncombe.—On the motion of Mr. F. Maule, a return of the names of the different corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, which have been, or are likely to be, re-established on permanent pay, under the estimate of the present year, was ordered.

Thursday.—The Marriages (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. W. S. O'Brien gave notice that, on the motion for committing the Episcopal Functions Bill, he would move its committal that day three months.—Mr. S. Crawford brought in a bill to amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, which was read a first time, and ordered for second reading on the 22d August.—The further consideration of the report on the Irish Arms Bill raised another debate, there being clauses proposed to be added, both by the Government and members of the Opposition. After Lord Clements had spoken shortly on the propriety of proceeding with some other business, Mr. S. Crawford proposed the following amendment:—"That the unrestricted power of having, carrying, and using arms, for all legal purposes, is a right enjoyed by Englishmen and Scotchmen, and is one of the essential safeguards of freedom. That to limit or withhold this privilege, as regards Irishmen, creates an unjust, impolitic, and insulting distinction, and is a violation of that equality of rights which can be the only safe and just basis of Imperial legislation. That, therefore, it is the duty of this house to reject any measure which would impose or continue such restriction."—This was seconded by Mr. Ross; and on a division was rejected by 99 to 44.—Lord J. Russell proposed certain clauses, one of which had for its object to confine the operation of the more stringent provisions of the bill, especially the search for arms, to such disturbed districts as had previously been proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant, following in this respect the precedent of the English Arms Bill of 1819. He had heard with much pleasure the creditable sentiments uttered by Irish Conservative Members, when they expressed their willingness to share with their humbler fellow countrymen in the inconveniences to which they would be subjected by the Bill. But it should be borne in mind that the power to search for arms given to magistrates would practically be only enforced against the lower classes.

Lord Eliot censured the inconsistency of Lord J. Russell, who had expressed his willingness to renew a bill which contained these powers of search, unaccompanied by the modifications and checks of the present bill. No search for arms could take place by night, without the presence of a magistrate; nor by day, without the presence either of a magistrate or of a sub-inspector of police. Districts were only proclaimed when in actual insurrection; but the present bill was a preventive measure, to repress outrages, and those agrarian disturbances which rendered life and property insecure.—After a short discussion, in which Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Ross, Mr. Ewart, the O'Conor Don, Lord Clements, and Mr. Lefroy took part, the House divided, when Lord John Russell's clause was rejected, by 109 to 65.—Sundry additional and postponed clauses having been added, Mr. M. J. O'Connell moved the omission of clause 8, the "branding clause." Lord Eliot maintained its necessity, and on a division it was retained by 74 to 37.—The bill having received all its amendments and alterations, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Friday.

The next order of the day was the committee on the Irish Poor-law Amendment Bill, and eight clauses out of twenty-six, of which the Bill is composed, were agreed to, the seventh being postponed.—The Prison Discipline Bill, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the West India Islands Relief Bill, the Excise Bill, and the Loan Societies Bill were read a second time.—The House went into committee on the Slave-trade Bounties, and, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, resolutions were agreed to and ordered to be reported.—The Stamp Acts Bill, the Law of Evidence Bill, and the Episcopal Functions Bill passed through committee.

Friday.—Mr. Bright made the Quakers' affirmation, and took his seat as Member for Durham.—On the motion of Mr. V. Smith the Slave-trade Suppression Bill was read a first time.—The House then resolved itself into a committee of supply, and Lord John Russell proceeded to state his views on the present state of public business, which led to a general discussion on the Ministerial measures of the present Session.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for account closed at 93⅝ to ¾; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94⅛ to ⅜; Three-and-half per Cents., 101⅞ to 2; New Three-and-half per Cents. 101⅛ to 1; Bank Stock, 180¼; Exchequer Bills 55*s.* to 57*s.*, and 53*s.* to 55*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Royal Visit to the Thames Tunnel.—On Wednesday the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Saxe Gotha, the Princess Clementine, and other distinguished personages, now on a visit to her Majesty, honoured the Thames Tunnel with a visit. From the shortness of the notice but few preparations could be made. Indeed, most of the directors were out of town. Even Sir Isambert Brunel, the engineer under whose auspices the works were commenced and completed, was too far from town for a communication to reach him in time to be present. At about half-past 3, there was a numerous attendance of visitors, the fact having transpired that her Majesty was about to visit the works. The flags were hoisted at the Tunnel works, and from various other places in the vicinity, and a scene of animation presented itself in all quarters. Precisely at the hour stated, the royal barge arrived off the Tunnel pier, and her Majesty was received by Mr. B. Hawes, jun., M.P., Sir A. Crichton, and three of the directors. The Queen was welcomed by the people who had collected with great acclamation, and, preceded by the secretary and the assistant-engineer, her Majesty descended the Rotherhithe shaft, Lord Byron being in immediate attendance on her Majesty. Having proceeded through such a work as never a Queen before had traversed, the royal party returned, and as they re-ascended, "God save the Queen" was struck up, and loudly joined in by the assembled multitude. On arriving at the entrance-room, her Majesty was pleased to express her gratification at being enabled to witness the completion of the Tunnel, and her regret that Sir I. Brunel was not present. The arrangements, though hurried, were well carried out, and her Majesty entered the royal barge amid the cheers of thousands, the bells of the churches in the vicinity ringing at the same time a merry peal. Her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, we believe, once viewed the works, which were then not half completed.

The Custom-House Frauds.—The report of the Commissioners of Revenue inquiry on Custom-house frauds has just been published; but the evidence on which it is founded has not yet been made public. The report shows that a well-organised system of fraud has been going on for several years past; and the same system of public plunder might, in all probability, have now been flourishing in full impunity and success, if remorse had not touched the conscience of Mr. Burnby, one of the delinquents, who, in the autumn of 1841, inculpated no less than 21 landing-waiters, who had been selected for employment on the silk and baggage import duty, on account of their supposed zeal in the service of the Revenue. Mr. Burnby's disclosures were not at first credited by the Custom-house authorities, who desired, as a proper measure of precaution, to wait for corroboration; and this was obtained through the instrumentality of Mr. Homersham, another criminal, now deceased, and a landing-waiter of the first class, at a salary of 400*l.* per

annum, who speedily made a disclosure of the fraudulent transactions in which he and others were implicated, and which are classed in the Report under the eight following heads:—"1. The granting of false certificates by the export officers, whose duty it is to ascertain what goods are shipped. 2. By granting a false certificate of the quality, or of the existence of goods for exportation, to obtain an amount of drawback of duty far exceeding what is legally due, or a drawback for an imaginary exportation of articles. 3. The *dummy* system, or the substitution of a package of low duty goods for a package of high duty goods. Passing cigars, for instance, under the denomination of marble. 4. By the negligent or wilful undervaluation of goods where they are subjected to *ad valorem* duties, and the dishonest or careless and faulty enumeration of the goods when their amount is to be stated. 5. By the improper computation of the tares of packages. 6. An under valuation and under account of goods, so that an under duty is paid, by means of making a proper entry in the rough book on examining the goods, and obliterating that entry so soon as they were safe in the warehouse of the importer, substituting in place of the proper entry a false and insufficient entry of the goods, denoting a low duty, which was paid instead of the proper duty to the Crown. 7. The fraudulent entries of goods by the substitution of fresh leaves for the original leaves in the landing-waiter's 'Blue Books,' with imitations of the handwriting of the registrar's clerks, with false entries and with false seals. 8. The obliteration of the entry in the 'Blue Book,' by a chemical process, and the substitution of a false for the real account in it." The last six heads of fraud above enumerated are attributed by the Commissioners to the allowance of "sight entries," and the delivery of goods to importers on credit, and to the maintenance of high duties, the evasion of which frequently places within the reach of the revenue officer, by one fraudulent transaction, as much money in one day as his salary amounts to in one year. The Commissioners state "That it is of more importance, even with a view to the protection of our own manufactures, that duties should be low, but be fairly and fully levied, than that there should be nominally high rates of duty acting as an encouragement to the fraudulent, and a discouragement to the honourable merchant, but which are unequally exacted, and most irregularly and partially enforced." They refer particularly to the evidence given by Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, before the Committee on the Import Duties, respecting the evasion of the silk duties, and append to their Report the completion of his statement from that time to the present, taken from a comparison of the accounts of the French Custom-house of silks exported, and from those of our Custom-house entries of imports, by which the fact is established, that less than one-half of the silk goods exported from France to England pay duty on their importation in this country.

Sale of the late Duke of Sussex's Property.—The following is the amount realised by the property of his late Royal Highness at the recent sale:—Plate and plated articles, 20,752*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; decorative furniture, 3,984*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; trinkets, rings, and seals, 2,473*l.* 2*s.*; snuff-boxes and bonbonnières, 2,238*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; clocks and watches, 1,924*l.* 5*s.*; swords, pistols, and sticks, 1,092*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; pipes, tobacco, and cigars, 3,617*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; bijouterie, 802*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; miniatures and pictures, 759*l.* 1*s.*; so that the total exceeds 38,000*l.* In reference to the statement that the King of Naples has made an offer for the late Duke's books and manuscripts now in process of valuation, it appears that the report is entirely destitute of foundation, no such offer having been either received or anticipated. It is also stated that there is little reason to suppose that the books will be purchased by Government for the British Museum, as that library already contains duplicates and triplicates of some of the most valuable works in the late Duke's collection.

The late Duel.—At the Marylebone Police-court on Monday, Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor of Mr. Gulliver, informed the magistrate, that since the last examination he had been before Mr. Justice Coltman, at the Judge's chambers, Chancery-lane, accompanied by Mr. Fell, the chief clerk of the Court, Mr. Mills, the coroner's clerk, and the police-inspector; and that the Judge had taken bail for Mr. Gulliver's appearance to answer the charge at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, himself in 1,000*l.* and four sureties in 500*l.* each. The witnesses were then bound over in 40*l.* for their appearance at the trial. On Tuesday, the coroner's jury reassembled for the fifth time, and signed the inquisition. In consequence of the Judge's order admitting Mr. Gulliver to bail, the coroner did not issue his warrant for his committal to Newgate; but after a long conversation with Mr. Humphreys, he expressed his opinion that the other accused parties would surrender at the same time with Mr. Gulliver to take their trial on the verdict of the jury. The police-inspector was then bound over in 100*l.* to prefer a bill of indictment on the part of the coroner against all the parties implicated by the verdict.

Peace Convention.—A deputation of this Society had the honour of an audience of the King of the French, at the Palace of Neuilly, on Friday, for the purpose of presenting to his Majesty the "Memorial to the Governments of the Civilized World," adopted by the General Peace Convention recently held in this metropolis, on the importance of inserting in treaties between nations a clause binding the parties to refer their disputes to the arbitration of one or more friendly Powers mutually chosen, and thus prevent the necessity of having recourse to arms. His Majesty gave the deputation a very gracious reception, assured them of his cordial interest in the object of their mission, and expressed himself in terms highly gratifying to the deputation.

New Catholic Cemetery.—On Monday a new Roman Catholic Cemetery, situated in the centre of Commercial-road East, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, after the forms of the Roman Catholic ritual. The ceremony derived its novelty and interest from the circumstance of its being the first instance in this country of its revival from desuetude, after a period of 350 years.

The Nelson Monument.—The construction of the Nelson Monument, in Trafalgar-square, the progress of which was interrupted in consequence of the Corinthian capital not being completed, has, after a suspension of some months, been again proceeded with. On Monday the workmen began fixing the leaves and volutes of the capital, which were cast at Woolwich dockyard, and which have been upon the ground in Trafalgar-square some days. Some of the leaves and volutes, which have taken between two and three years for their execution, weigh two or three tons. The statue is nearly finished and will shortly be raised; and it is expected that the monument will be completed by the end of the year.

Victoria Park.—The line of a new road from London Fields, and extending from thence to Dalston, Kingsland, Stoke Newington, &c., called King Edward's Road, has been laid out from a place opposite the Triangle, at Hackney, continuous with one of the chief carriage entrances of the new park. The sewerage of the road, which is about 50 feet wide, has been completed, and several eligible building sites, on and near it, were sold at the Auction Mart last week. It is called King Edward's Road, from the circumstance that a great deal of the property about there belongs to Christ's Hospital, of which that monarch was the founder. Nearly opposite there stood, a few years since, a portion of an ancient building, which rumour assigned as part of a former palace of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Great anxiety is felt in the surrounding vicinities for the commencement of operations in the park, which is expected to take place next month.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, July 15:—West districts, 131; North districts, 136; Central districts, 158; East districts, 160; South districts, 172. Total, 757—(423 males, 334 females) Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five summers, 846.

Provincial News.

Carmarthen.—Mr. Hall, chief magistrate of Bow-street police-office, left town on Monday by direction of Government, for the purpose of instituting a rigid and searching inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the "Rebecca riots" and disturbances in this part of the kingdom. It is understood that Mr. Hall is accompanied by one or more legal gentlemen to assist in the inquiry. A body of the Metropolitan Police has also been sent down to assist the local authorities. Although the Dragoons are in the saddle every night, scouring the country here and there, they happen to be always in the wrong place, and the work of outrage continues not only undiminished, but with increased and increasing audacity. In the coal districts near Pontyberem, on Friday night, a scene was perpetrated that has seldom been equalled in any civilized country. The troop of the 4th Light Dragoons stationed at Carmarthen, were led out by Colonel Trevor, Vice-Lieutenant of the county, who, in consequence of information of an intended meeting, deemed it advisable to be present to check any tendency to outrage. Accordingly, with Colonel Love, commandant of the district and Major Parlby, the Colonel and the troops left Carmarthen about half-past five in the evening, proceeded through Porthyrhyd and Llanddarog, nearly to Llanon, and returned to Carmarthen, through Pontyberem and Llangendeirne. During the whole line of march, not the slightest indication was manifested of a disposition to break the peace, although it was evident that the whole country was in an extremely well organised condition for mischief. Before the Dragoons had got two miles from Carmarthen, a shot was fired from a high hill by the road side, known as Cystanog Wood Hill, which was immediately answered from other hills, and which plainly proved that a system of signals was successfully established throughout the whole country. The Dragoons, after their 30 miles ride, came back to Carmarthen, literally as wise as they went. The following morning, however, the news reached Carmarthen, that within an hour after they had passed through Bethanie gate, situated near the Tumble, on the Llanon road, the Rebeccaites were assembled by the firing of rockets to the number of about 1000, and they instantly proceeded to break the gate into pieces, which they accomplished in a very short time. During the progress of their work they testified the fulness of their triumph by beating drums, firing guns, blowing horns, &c. They were not disguised as heretofore in women's clothes, but being principally colliers, and their faces being already blackened, they needed no further disguise than their occupation had already endowed them with. Bonfires were lighted on all the adjacent hills, and after destroying two other toll-bars on a by-road, they disappeared in the same mysterious manner as they had appeared. On Sunday morning a man named Jones, of Cefn-bythyn, went to Swansea and gave information to the Mayor, Dr. Bird, and the other magistrates, that he was himself at the destruction of Bolgoed bar, and would inform against 40 others. Their names having been taken, in the course of the night Captain Napier, with the Superintendent of the Glamorganshire police, took a fly, and having posted over to the parish of Llanedy, in Carmarthenshire, succeeded in apprehending two of the rioters. On Monday morning a company of foot-soldiers left Swansea, accompanied by a division of the rural police, in four-horse coaches and other vehicles, and proceeded to Llangafelach, for the purpose of apprehending some more of the parties, against whom information had been laid. They had no sooner arrived on the spot than a large mob assembled, and evinced every disposition to resist any attempt at arresting the men suspected. A farmer's wife, Mrs. Morgan, threw a saucepan of boiling water over Capt. Napier, which scalded his shoulder, and then attacked him with the saucepan, with which she beat him about the head; and her son, John Morgan, a powerful young man, having seized a sickle, also attacked Captain Napier with it, and wounded him on the head; a desperate struggle ensued, and Captain Napier drew one of his pistols, which, however, fortunately was not cocked, the hammer being down, for Morgan immediately grasped his wrist, and turning the muzzle of the pistol to Capt. Napier's breast, pulled the trigger, but without effect. Finding his life in danger, Capt. Napier immediately drew his other pistol, and fired, and shot the young man, the ball entering the abdomen; after, however, having recoiled and felt the wound, he immediately renewed the struggle with increased desperation, but the noise of the pistol having alarmed the policemen outside, they rushed into the house, where they found Capt. Napier covered with blood, and succeeded in rescuing him and securing the prisoner, who was brought into Swansea and conveyed to the infirmary in the gaol, where he was examined by Dr. Bird, who found that the ball had lodged in the back, from which Dr. Bird succeeded in extracting it. Upon seeing their companion fall the mob dispersed, but not before ten prisoners had been secured, among whom are the postmaster of Pontydowlais, and several farmers. The wounded man was conveyed to the Swansea Infirmary, where he is doing well. The scene of these depredations, it will be observed, has now been quite changed; the disturbances having originated in the rural districts on the borders of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, but now having entirely removed from that quarter, and the state of affairs being clearly more and more desperate in the southern parts of Carmarthenshire, in the mining and manufacturing districts. On Tuesday night, at 12 o'clock, the Rebeccaites assembled in great numbers, and demolished the Crosslwyd gate and toll-house, within a mile of Carmarthen, on the high road to Swansea, and did it in the most daring manner. The magistrates have since met, and resolved on the establishment of a rural police.

Croydon.—Pursuant to public advertisement, a meeting was held on Saturday, at Croydon, for the purpose of giving Mr. Cobden an opportunity of addressing the farmers and labourers of that neighbourhood upon the subject of the Corn Laws. The meeting assembled at the Town-hall, and afterwards adjourned to the open air, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Alcock presided. After Mr. Cobden had spoken at some length in favour of a total repeal, Mr. Fife came forward, and expressed his opinion that the proposed measure would be ruinous to the country. He was proceeding to develop his views in opposition to free trade, but the meeting would not hear him. Mr. Grace, of Reigate, a farmer, then moved that it was expedient to have a total repeal of the Corn Laws. Colonel Thompson having spoken upon the resolution, three persons, whose names appeared to be unknown, attempted to put forth the doctrines of the charter, but the meeting refused to listen to them. An amendment, however, in favour of the charter was proposed and seconded. The amendment was put, and six hands only were held up in favour of it; the original resolution was then put and carried.

Hull.—We regret to have occasion this week to record another addition to those deplorable losses of life and property, by the wreck of steam-vessels, which have of late years invested with such melancholy interest the Farne group of islands on the east coast of Northumberland. The present wreck is one of the most painful events that has occurred on that part of the coast since the destruction of the Forfarshire steamer, in which Grace Darling acquired such celebrity. It is, in fact, a similar catastrophe, and took place within a very short distance of the spot where that vessel became a sacrifice to the storm. On Thursday, the 20th, the steam-boat Pegasus struck upon a rock near Holy Island, and in a short time became a total loss. Nearly the whole of the unfortunate persons on board met with a watery grave. The Pegasus, which has plied between Leith and Hull for several years, left Leith harbour on Wednesday evening a little before six o'clock, having on board, it is supposed, nearly 70 individuals, reckoning both passengers and crew. She was commanded by Captain Miller, formerly well-known on this coast as the master of one of the Leith smacks. The evening was calm, the surface of the water being scarcely even agitated, and the vessel bore on its usual course for some hours, till about 12 o'clock, when it reached the neighbourhood of the Fern Islands. The tide being almost at ebb, and the water consequently shallow, the vessel, when passing the inner Fern Island, struck upon a sunken reef near what is called the Goldstone Rock with great force. When the vessel struck, the captain was standing on the bridge, in the centre of the vessel, and seeing the danger, he immediately ordered the boats to be lowered, lest the vessel should go down whenever she was moved from the rock. All the passengers by this time were on deck, several who had been in bed having, of course, been instantaneously roused; and the extreme of distress and agitation was manifested. The Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie, from Glasgow, engaged in prayer upon the deck; and in a few minutes afterwards the mass of them were launched into eternity. The captain, having thought that if the vessel were brought off the rock, he could

run her on shore, which was about a mile and a half distant, ordered the steam to be let on, for the purpose of backing her off. This accordingly was done, and the vessel proceeded heavily in the direction of the shore, but had not gone above two hundred and fifty yards, when the water, rushing in at the fissure which the rock had made in the bow, instantly extinguished the fires, and, of course, stopped the working of the engine. A few seconds served to complete the catastrophe. The passengers, seeing that the vessel was rapidly going down, and would very soon be submerged, made a rush towards the boats, which had been previously lowered, the effect of which movement was, that both being overloaded, were swamped; and those who had thus attempted to escape were involved in the same destruction, and almost simultaneously, with those on board the steamer. The scene which ensued does not admit of description. The shrieks of the drowning women are described as terrific. Several of them were high upon the masts; but as the vessel gradually sank, they were either washed into the water, or perished on the rigging. Six lives, however, were saved, —those of two passengers and four of the crew, who were picked up by the Martello steamer, a vessel belonging to the same company, which was on its way from Hull, and by the same course. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, when this vessel passed the Fern Islands, the wreck of the Pegasus was discovered, the topmast being about five feet above water. Immediately before a boat came drifting past, containing one of the passengers still living, who was picked up, but being quite unable to utter a word, they were not by him made aware of the catastrophe. A dead body, however, next floated past, and this told something of the sad story, which they soon understood too well, when, looking round, they discovered at some distance the topmast of the Pegasus, with two individuals clinging to it. They immediately proceeded toward them, and having picked them up, tacked about for some time, and succeeded in picking up other three individuals, who had been clinging to various supports, thus saving altogether six persons. The passengers saved were—a person named Baillie, who belongs to Hull, whither he was returning along with a gentleman in a weak state of mind, who was lost; and a Mr. Hillyard, also belonging to Hull. Baillie was saved by keeping his place in one of the boats, which, though all but filled with water, was quite sufficient to sustain one individual; and Hillyard was one of those on the top of the rigging. Those of the crew saved were, the mate, the engineer, the carpenter, and a fireman. The Martello remained in the vicinity of the wreck for about three hours, and picked up six of the bodies, two of which, it is said, (those of the second engineer and of a young lad named David Scott, from Paisley,) gave signs of life after being brought on board, but could not be effectually restored. Three of the other bodies were those of females; the first, that of a middle-aged married lady, since claimed as a Mrs. Alexander, from Paisley; the second an elderly woman, who had evidently been aroused from her bed, and who still lies unclaimed in South Leith Church, where all the bodies were carried upon the arrival of the Martello at Leith. The third has been claimed as Miss Barton, a young lady who had just left Miss Banks's boarding-school in Edinburgh to return to her friends in Lincolnsbire. When found she had firmly clasped in her arms a little boy, apparently about four years old, the brother of a young lady on board, also a pupil of the same school, whom it is supposed she had seized with a hope to save. Another body claimed is that of Mr. Jas. Martin, son of Mr. Martin, cabinet-maker, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, who is also lost. The names of all the sufferers, or even of most of them, are as yet unknown; and as the steerage passengers were not booked, many will, in all probability, never be ascertained. The cabin passengers booked at Leith were—Mrs. Edington, from Edinburgh; Miss Hopetoun, Miss Floors, Miss Briggs, Mrs. M'Leod, Mr. M'Leod; Mr. Torry, from Hull; Mr. Elton, the well-known actor, who appeared last week at the Edinburgh Adelphi Theatre, and has left seven orphan children; Mr. Hodgson, son of Mr. Hodgson, printer, Edinburgh, and assistant secretary of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute; Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, from Glasgow, tutor in the Independent Seminary, and editor of the "Congregational Magazine;" Mr. Banks; Mr. Elliot and son, thought to be from Dundee; Mr. Moxham, Mr. Milne. Besides these, it is understood that there were on board the following gentlemen:—Mr. David Whimster, of Edinburgh, who was on his way to Sheffield to receive license in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodist body; Mr. James Hunter, son of Mr. Hunter, ironmonger, 15, Howe-street; Mr. Martin, of Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, London, and son; Mr. George Aird, son of Mr. Aird, grocer, Hanover-street, who was on his way to London to see a little of mercantile life before setting up in business. Some troops belonging to the 56th regiment were also on board.

Hythe.—We have to record another fatal steam-boat accident, which occurred on Monday morning, off Dungeness. The following facts have been gathered from the crews of both vessels. The Pluton, a first-rate war-steamer, belonging to the French government, after landing at Southampton, the Duke Ferdinand, the Princess Clementine, and other illustrious personages, now on a visit to her Majesty, was ordered to proceed round the coast to Woolwich, to await their return to the continent. On her passage to the Thames, when off Dungeness, while going at full speed, she ran into the Jane of Sunderland, from Newcastle, bound to Rouen, with coals. Such was the force of the collision, that the steamer tore away the chains, rigging, and everything within reach of her bows. The mate of the schooner was crushed to death between the main chains and the steamer's bows, and his body carried overboard. The master, and the rest of the crew, jumped into the boat at the schooner's stern, which went down by the head almost at the same moment as the painter was cut. After rowing for some time, they came up with the Pluton, which, at the moment after the collision took place, put her helm hard a-port, and proceeded on her passage, until she was compelled to bring to, to clear away her bowsprit and head, which had gone overboard and impeded her progress. They were taken on board, and on being landed yesterday morning at Woolwich, received 3*s.* to pay their passage to London. The pilot states that he saw the schooner, and heard the shouts of her crew, and called to the engineer to stop her, and the men at the wheel to put her helm over; but the crew of the Pluton (120), being foreigners, and not understanding English, his commands were not obeyed.

Liverpool.—An extraordinary case of robbery has recently come to light in this town. It appears that on the 3d inst., Mr. Hayter Blackmore, M.P. for Wells, had three Bank of England notes, each of the value of 1000*l.*, stolen from his pocket between the bank of Messrs. Masterman and Co., in London, and his residence in Regent-street. On Monday week Mr. Taylor Jennings, a clerk in the branch Bank of England in this town, was apprehended on a charge of having had one of the 1000*l.* notes so stolen in his possession. He was brought before Mr. Rushton on Tuesday morning, and discharged for want of evidence. On the same day John Anderson, a notorious character was placed at the bar, charged with having knowingly received the above note. The evidence ran to a good length, and consisted chiefly of the depositions of Mr. Jennings. It appeared that the prisoner, from peculiar and disreputable circumstances, had got Jennings in his power, and had first induced him to substitute seven 100*l.* notes stolen at the Preston Guild (the particulars of which were fully noticed at the time), for seven other 100*l.* notes deposited in the bank by several customers. For each note so changed Mr. Jennings received 7*l.* 10*s.* as his share of the spoil. On the 7th inst. the prisoner Anderson requested Jennings to get a note for 1000*l.* changed for him, for which service he promised him 200*l.* Jennings took the note and delivered it to Mr. Wood, who keeps a public-house in Windsor-street, in which street the former lodged. He requested Wood to get it changed for him, and borrowed from the latter 20*l.* Mr. Wood took the note to Messrs. Barnes, and those gentlemen having heard an honest statement from Mr. Wood of how he came by it, had suspicions that all was not right, and stopped it. The circumstances were subsequently detailed by Mr. Wood to the conductors of the branch bank, and information having been given to the police, it was discovered that the 1000*l.* note was one of those lost on the 3d inst. by Mr. Hayter Blackmore. Jennings was immediately apprehended, and this led to the subsequent apprehension of Anderson, as above stated. In the course of his evidence Mr. Jennings said that he asked Anderson how he came by those notes. He told him that a person brought them down to Liverpool from London. He said two friends of his in London got them from a person who was riding in an omnibus. He said they saw him come from a house, but he had forgotten whether he said a banking-house or what. They watched him and saw him get into an omnibus, and they got in with him, and when he got out at some street they got out too. While he was in the omnibus they saw him keep his hand on his right pocket. When they got out they followed close to him, and one of them took the notes out of his pocket as he got out. One immediately set off for Liverpool, and the other watched the gentleman about where he went to. They saw him go back to the place where they first saw him, and the people that he told would not believe him. Anderson said the one who had started to Liverpool with the money gave him this 1000*l.* note. These facts were confirmed by several witnesses, who, after two examinations, were bound over to prosecute at the assizes, and the prisoner was ordered to be remanded for a week.—Mr. Henderson has been appointed the new Recorder of Liverpool. The salary is fixed at 500 guineas a year, to be paid out of the borough fund, although the patronage is in the Secretary of State.

Manchester.—A Chartist, named John Bailey, who has been regarded as one of the leaders of the party in this neighbourhood, and who always occupied a conspicuous position in those periodical displays of Chartist strength and feeling got up in honour of Mr. O'Connor, on the occasion of his visits to Manchester, was brought before the borough magistrates on Tuesday, on a serious charge of felony. It appeared that the prisoner had been on terms of intimacy with a Mrs. Consterdine, residing in Portugal-street, Oldham-road, and that, taking advantage of her absence from home, he entered the house by forcing open the back-door, broke open a box, and took therefrom a purse containing a considerable amount of gold and silver. He was seen in the house, moving about in an apparently stealthy manner, by a neighbour, who stated what she had seen when Bailey was apprehended, and a crooked sixpence found in his possession was identified as a part of the stolen money. In the course of the examination it transpired that the prosecutrix had been robbed a short time previously of 8*l.* or 10*l.*, and that on that occasion the prisoner evinced extraordinary sympathy for her loss. He made minute inquiries as to where she kept her money, under the pretext of obtaining some clue which might enable him to reach the guilty parties, but in reality, as it now appears, for the purpose of following their example. He was committed for trial at the next Sessions.—The Rev. Father Mathew arrived in this town on Wednesday last, and since that period has been occupied upwards of nine hours a-day in administering the pledge of total abstinence to the people of Manchester. He was assisted by the united efforts of the Protestant and Catholic teetotallers of Manchester, who merged, for the occasion, their religious differences, in the desire to promote the object in which they were agreed. Many of those who received the pledge at the hands of the rev. gentleman had previously been total abstainers; but as some notions of peculiar sanctity are held respecting the person of Father Mathew, the pledge was renewed in order to ensure the reception of his benediction. Up to Saturday evening 18,000 persons took the pledge. On Sunday it was administered to 30,000, and on Monday and Tuesday to 32,000, making in all a total of 80,000 pledged teetotallers in Manchester. Of these there are 4,500 infants, 3,000 of whom belong to the St. Patrick's district, a part of Manchester principally inhabited by the Irish.

Portsmouth.—The Lords of the Admiralty have decided upon building a new class of brigs, of 12 guns, which will supersede the old 10-gun brigs, so long known as the "floating coffins." The new 12-gun brigs are to be armed with ten 25 cwt. 32-pounders, and two 18-pounders. It is stated that Mr. White, of Cowes, is to give a design for a brig of the new class, and that Mr. Fincham, of Chatham, is also to give a design. Mr. White is the builder of the Waterwitch, formerly a yacht belonging to the Earl of Belfast, and which was brought into the service, and since noted for its powers of sailing, and consequent successes on the coast of Africa in the capture of slaves. Mr. Fincham is the builder at Chatham Dockyard. It is also understood that the Surveyor of the Navy, Sir W. Symonds, will furnish a design.

Sheerness.—On Monday another jury was empanelled in the Royal Dockyard on the body of Miss Barton, 22 years of age, the daughter of a clergyman residing on the Isle of Sheppy, another of the unfortunate sufferers who received such severe injuries from the explosion of the portable magazine on board H.M S. Camperdown, that she died on Saturday evening. The deceased is the third sufferer who has died from the effects of this occurrence. The evidence adduced before the jury was similar to that given at the inquest on the body of Miss Yerker last week, upon which occasion the jury returned a special verdict with respect to keeping so large a quantity of powder out of the magazine, and hoped that the authorities would cause so dangerous a practice to be discontinued. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, at the same time expressing their hope that the authorities would act up to the recommendation of the previous jury.

Railways.—The following are the receipts for the past week:—Croydon, 372*l.*; Greenwich, 847*l.*; Blackwall, 1185*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1475*l.*; York and North Midland, 2023*l.*; North Eastern, 1757*l.*; Birmingham and Glocester, 2163*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2515*l.*; Eastern Counties, 3008*l.*; South-Eastern and Dover, 3153*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3341*l.*; Brighton, 4112*l.*; Midland Counties, 4669*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5113*l.*; North Midland, 5669*l.*; South Western, 8033*l.*; Great Western, 15,233*l.*; Birmingham, 19,105*l.*—On Monday a special meeting of the London and Dover company was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of making a branch railway to Maidstone, and another to the Bricklayers' Arms in the Old Kent-road, and further to consider the propriety of raising further capital for the purposes of the undertaking. The chairman stated that the amount required by the directors was 177,777*l.*, which they proposed to raise either by means of loan notes, or by debentures for the Bricklayers' Arms branch. A resolution to this effect was then proposed, and after some discussion as to the terms upon which the money was to be borrowed, passed with but three dissentients. The next business was the consideration of the construction of the Maidstone branch, which underwent much discussion. The chairman stated that the proposed line had been surveyed by the engineers, Messrs. Stephenson and Bidder; that its distance from the main line would be about ten miles; the total estimated number of passengers 77,000*l.* per annum, and the total net income 24,215*l.* The proposition met with opposition from a few of the proprietors, but ultimately, on being put to the vote, was carried by a large majority. The other requisite resolutions having been agreed to, the chairman in the course of the discussion stated that within ten days steamboats would be plying between Folkestone and Boulogne, which would enable passengers to accomplish the distance from London to Boulogne in little more than six hours and a half. The system of low fares lately adopted had done much to benefit the railway. He believed that the whole line would be opened to Dover before December, and that the branch line to Maidstone would be completed within twelve months after obtaining possession of the land. This statement was followed by a resolution that the directors should be empowered to borrow on loan-notes or mortgage the sum of 266,600*l.*, which was carried unanimously.—A special meeting of the Croydon Company was held this week for the purpose of giving the directors authority to raise 70,000*l.* by an issue of new shares, to enable them to complete their portion of the Bricklayers' Arms extension line, the shares to be nominally 20*l.* value, at 10*l.* each, payable in four instalments of 2*l.* 10*s.* An issue of shares was preferred to an increase of the bonded debt, which already amounted to 230,000*l.* Resolutions to this effect were agreed to.—On Monday a meeting, convened by the high constable, was held at the Town-hall, Brighton, to receive the report of the deputation appointed to confer with the directors of the Brighton Railway. The chief feature in the report was the communication from the directors, that after the 1st August the prices of the first, second, and

third-class passengers by mixed or slow trains would respectively be 12*s.*, 8*s.*, and 5*s.* The report was received. —On Monday-week the two o'clock mixed train of carriages on the Dundee and Arbroath Railway-line took fire. The carriages started from Dundee at the usual hour, and were midway on the line to Broughty Ferry, when the fire was discovered by some labourers who were working at the road. Immediately behind the engine were four waggons loaded with flax, and one of miscellaneous goods, consisting of flannels, cloths, laces, and similar articles; and lastly, another tier of flax waggons, ending with those conveying passengers. The fire originated in some of the ashes being blown among the flax, which readily ignited, as the day was very stormy; and in the course of a few seconds the first two waggons were in a blaze, and were rapidly communicating to those behind. The damage done amounts to 300*l.* or 400*l.*—The special train on Thursday-week from Southampton to London, engaged for the conveyance of the Duke of Saxe Coburg and his relatives, performed the journey, 77 miles, in one hour and 39 minutes.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Sir Edward Sugden has left town for England, to join his family at Boyle Farm. The Master of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Burton, and Baron Lefroy are appointed Keepers of the Great Seal in the absence of the Chancellor. His Lordship, previous to his departure, appointed three gentlemen to the commission of the peace—viz., Mr. George Ruxton, for the county of Louth; Mr. Charles Webber, for the county of Sligo; and Mr. Edward Crips Villiers, for the county of Limerick. The following is Lord Lyndhurst's Act for legalising Presbyterian Marriages, the whole being comprised in the following words:—"Whereas marriages have in divers instances been had and celebrated in Ireland, by Presbyterian and other Protestant and Dissenting Ministers or Teachers, or those who at the time of such marriages had been such, between persons being of the same or different religious persuasions, and it is expedient to confirm such marriages; Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all marriages heretofore had and celebrated in Ireland by Presbyterian or other Protestant Dissenting Ministers or Teachers, or those who at the time of such marriages had been such, shall be, and shall be adjudged and taken to have been and to be, of the same force and effect in law as if such marriages had been had and solemnised by clergymen of the said United Church of England and Ireland, and of no other force nor effect whatsoever." —The Grand Jury of Armagh have published a declaration condemning the Repeal agitation, and expressing an anxious hope "that her Majesty's Government will make use of those powers which the laws and constitution afford them, for speedily putting an end to proceedings so fraught with mischief to the best interests of our country, and of every individual of its community." This declaration is signed by the whole of the Grand Jury, and countersigned by the High Sheriff, the Duke of Manchester, and several other gentlemen.—A meeting in opposition to Repeal has also been held at Belfast, and attended by the Duke of Manchester, the Marquis of Donegall, Earl O'Neill, Earl of Roden, the Earl of Erne, Sir R. Bateson, &c. Bishop Hughes, of New York, who recently arrived in Dublin in company with several of his episcopal brethren from the far west, on business of a religious nature, has addressed to a friend a letter on the wrongs of his native land, in the course of which he observes:—"Repeal the Government will not grant till the last extremity, and nothing short of repeal will satisfy the Irish people. But there is one melancholy consolation, that, until it be granted, Ireland will continue in the eyes of all nations England's weakness and shame. The Parliament and the leading journals (he writes from London) speak of nothing else, and yet the question seems to make but little impression on the iron-hearted people here. But the truth is, the Irish must depend upon themselves. It had been my plan to visit Ireland after I had transacted my business on the Continent; this I may still do; but my feelings got so much excited by the poverty and oppression, the patriotism, the indifference, and the perfidy which I witnessed in that lovely land, that it is a relief to escape from the spectacle."—One of the murderers of the herdsman to Mr. James Scully was found guilty at Clonmel Assizes on Friday.—At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell gave an account of the Tuam demonstration. He said that "all the Bishops of that province had declared themselves repealers. One thing only had tarnished this bright prospect; it was the gross misconduct of the people of Ahascragh. It was melancholy that the people should be ignorant of their paramount duty to keep the peace. The people at Ahascragh had erected a triumphal arch—and they were ordered to take it down. Now everybody knew that no matter what outrage might be committed against them, it was the duty of the people to obey the authorities. If anything illegal be done against them, we can vindicate the law and punish the aggressors; but there must be no assaults, no riots. In this instance there were but seven policemen, and they did no more than obey the orders of their superiors. Yet the people pelted them with stones, and drove them into their barracks, wounding one man seriously. Such conduct he declared was treason to Ireland. The persons who were guilty of it were traitors. They would have broken up the Connaught meeting altogether, but for the profound respect he felt for his venerated friend 'John Tuam.' Yes, he would have returned to Dublin, and let the meeting be abortive, to mark his contempt of the people guilty of such an outrage. The poor policemen were but doing their duty, and it was barbarous to attack them. He now moved that Ahascragh should be blotted out of the map of Ireland, and that the name of every one belonging to it should be struck out of the roll of the association; nay, more: he moved that no inhabitant of that town should be admitted among them." This motion was deliberately moved, seconded, and carried. A financial statement was read to the meeting, from which it appeared that in 1842 the sums received in the quarter ending 4th July amounted to but 999*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, while the total received in the corresponding quarter of this year amounted to 15,708*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, being an increase on the quarter of 14,799*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Mr. O'Connell announced that he would have 10,000*l.* invested in the public funds to the credit of the association. He had to acknowledge various sums from the county of Wexford, 84*l.*, 51*l.*, 2*l.*, and other large sums, amounting in the whole to 621*l.* 11*s.* Next came acknowledgments of money from America—31*l.* from New York, 100*l.* from Providence, Rhode Island, 20*l.* from St. John's, New Brunswick, from Albany, 100*l.* From Connaught, 265*l.*, from Ulster, 80*l.*, handed in by Mr. Duffy. From England, 72*l.* The total amount of rent for the week was 2,198*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*

Tuam.—The Repeal demonstration in this district took place here on Sunday. It was looked to with peculiar interest, from the circumstance of the requisition convening the meeting having been signed by Dr. M'Hale, titular Archbishop of Tuam, and the entire body of this division of his diocese. The procession, in which was Dr. M'Hale, Mr. Bodkin, M.P., and Mr. R. D. Browne, M.P., met Mr. O'Connell about five miles from the town. The place fixed for the proceedings of the day was the Gurrane racecourse, two miles from the town, on the side opposite to that by which the procession had to return—and in consequence of the vast multitude who thronged the road, it was half-past six before Mr. O'Connell and his friends reached the platform erected in the middle of the race-course. The immense number of persons collected it would be impossible accurately to estimate. They covered an area of about seven acres, besides forming a continuous line from the place of meeting to the town. In the outward circle, however, were horsemen and several cars with females. On the platform they seemed disposed to fix the number present at above 100,000. There were no military at this meeting, but a large body of police were in the town, brought in from the neighbouring stations. Mr. Bodkin presided. Lord Ffrench moved the first resolution, deprecating the Legislative Union, and pledging them to persevere in unremitting exertions to obtain the restitution of their national parliament. Mr. M. Blake, of Frenchfort, seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation. Mr. R. D. Browne moved a resolution of gratitude to Mr. O'Connell, and pledging them to co-operate with him in his struggle to obtain complete national regeneration. Mr. T. Bodkin seconded the resolution, which was carried amidst loud cheering. Mr. O'Connell then addressed the meeting, and said they would get Repeal if they would act by him as he desired. They would get Repeal without a blow. Did they not know the advantages Repeal would give, to induce them to assist him in the way he requested? By Repeal they would be protected from English oppression; they would be freed from the slavery of paying the clergy of a church in which they did not believe. If he got Repeal his first step would be to put an end to the poor-houses; and with the 800,000*l.* from the church temporalities, he would build hospitals and houses of refuge for the poor. They would next abolish the grand jury cess. The government should pay for the roads, bridges, and rails, and the land be relieved from the grand jury cess. Then every householder and every married man should have a vote, and should be protected in the exercise of that vote by the ballot. Every year nine millions of pounds sterling were obtained out of Ireland. Give him Repeal, and next year these nine millions would be spent in Ireland. There was another evil. The rack-rent landlords were grinding the people to powder. The tyranny of the landlords was worse than all the other evils put together. He proposed that there should be no shorter lease than twenty-one years. It might be as much longer as the landlord pleased, but no lease no rent. To prevent the exaction of too high rent, he would give an appeal to the assistant-barrister, from him to the judge of assize, and from him to a jury, to ascertain the value of the land—nay, more, every tenant who laid out money in the improvement of the land, might register the amount he expended every year in the Crown-office; and, if his lease were not renewed, his landlord should repay him what he laid out. He then alluded to the condition of England, and her points of weakness, to show that she could no longer resist Repeal. A resolution, expressive of sympathy with the superseded magistrates, and of a determination to resort to the arbitrators in all cases of difference, was then proposed, and carried; after which the meeting adjourned. The dinner took place in a large room attached to the Mitre Hotel, in which two galleries were fitted up which accommodated three hundred ladies. Mr. O'Connell spoke at great length, and Dr. M'Hale adverted to the late discussions on the Catholic priesthood. He said, the object for which they were met might require that the sentiments of the Catholic clergy, so far he might be deemed their humble organ, should not be misunderstood. A strange change seemed to be coming over the minds of some of their rulers. They proposed to throw open to the Catholic clergy the sanctuary of the British Treasury, nay, even to open to their hierarchy high places in the British Legislature, if they would but bow down and worship Saxon ascendancy. But the virtue of the Catholic clergy was proof against the treacherous ordeal of their caresses. It would be a dangerous day for the liberty of Ireland, if the Catholic clergy entered into any arrangement which would withdraw them from the confidence of a suffering people. And he would tell the Government that until justice was done to the people, the clergy were the last persons for whose provision they ought to feel the least anxiety. Was it not time that the Government made the necessary concessions to them? The people suffered under many grievances. Was it just that the accumulated treasures of ancient piety should be monopolized, in a country entirely Catholic, by a few persons of another creed? They were told of the concession of Emancipation. No thanks to them for that concession; but what did it amount to? What boon was it that the poor people should be grateful for because, out of some sixty or eighty places, an individual, perhaps a nominal Catholic was put into one of them as a bribe, perhaps for political apostacy from his principles. They must go to the fountain of the evil, and dry up that misery which was the source of the vengeance of the people. Why not try the principle of coercion to the heartless landlords, who were destroying the tenantry of the country? As the Parliament were unwilling to give a perpetuity of tenure to the poor, the people of Ireland had no alternative but a Repeal of the Union. Upon the principles of jurisprudence, as well as of Catholic theology, which held that for every wrong atonement would be made—a wrong having been inflicted upon Ireland by the Union, they would never rest satisfied until they compelled the English Government, by the institution of the Irish Parliament, to make full and adequate reparation to Ireland. The Chairman proposed the health of the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, titular Bishop of Galway. Dr. Browne returned thanks, and expressed his strong concurrence in the efforts made to procure the Repeal of the Union.

Enniscorthy.—The Repeal demonstration in this town took place on Thursday, and was attended by thousands of persons from all parts of the surrounding county. Mr. J. H. Talbot presided; and Mr. O'Connell, Dr. Keatinge, the titular bishop of Ferns, and others, addressed the meeting at great length on the prospects of Repeal. At the dinner in the evening, the Rev. Mr. Synnott acknowledged the toast of the Catholic Priesthood of Ireland. He said that the Catholic clergy rejoice that they have no hope but in the Repeal of the Union. "If we had other hopes our minds would be distracted in the pursuit of those other objects—our minds by that distraction would be weakened—one set of men would encourage one measure of relief, and another set of men would encourage another; but now all our energies, and hopes, and determination, are concentrated upon this point, and by that powerful concentration we must succeed in carrying our one object—the Repeal of the Legislative Union. The Catholic clergy have taken that position at your head, and I am confident that you will not disown their leadership. They will not do any discredit to the sacred character they bear, for while they are your leaders the political triumph will bear likewise a sacred character. That sacred character they do not forget—that sacred character they are invested with, and it is that character which guarantees to you that their advice, their exertions in co-operating with you, must be essentially directed to a legitimate object, and to attain a national end."

Miscellaneous.

A Nobleman's Country Seat.—"Take a lord, now, and visit him to his country seat, and I'll tell you what you will find—a sort of Washington State-house place. It is either a rail old castle of the genuine kind, or a gingerbread crinkum-crankum imitation of a thing that only existed in fancy, but never was seen afore—a thing that's made modern for use, and in ancient style for show; or else it is a great, cold, formal slice of a London terrace, stuck on a hill in a wood. Well, there is lawn, park, artificial pond called a lake, deer that's fashionablised and civilised, and as little natur in 'em as the humans have. Kennel and hounds for parsicutin' foxes—presarves (not what we call presarves, quinces and apple sarce, and greengages done in sugar, but presarves for breedin' tame partridges and peasants to shoot at), h'aviaries, hive-eries, h'yew-veries, hot-houses, and so on; for they put an "h" before every word do these critters, and then tell us Yankees we don't speak English."—*Sam Slick in England.*

Opening of a Roman Tumulus.—A most interesting discovery, illustrative of the funeral customs of the Anglo-Romans, has been made in the parish of Rougham, on the estate of Mr. Philip Bennet. At the corner of the two roads leading to Hesset and Bradfield Manger, and within a few feet of the highway, stands the half of a hill, called Eastlow-hill, and a slight distance therefrom were two semicircular mounds, about 50 or 60 feet in diameter, covered with herbage and shrubs. The men belonging to Mr. Levett's farm were engaged in clearing away one of these mounds, to lay the soil upon the land, when, on Friday week, having come to the centre, the pick of the workmen broke into an oven-shaped cist or cavern, containing sepulchral remains. A hole, between three and four feet square, appears to have been first dug about three feet below the general level of the country. Four rows of red hollow tile bricks, each 11 inches long, about six inches wide, and seven inches deep, and nearly an inch thick, and having a circular hole in the middle of each end, were then placed on the soil, and covered over with large flat tiles. The whole was arched over with tiles, forming a chamber of about 2½ feet square and two feet deep; open at one end. Each tile was ornamented with two striated bands, placed diagonally from angle to angle, and crossing in the centre. In this chamber was a large

square canister-shaped urn of emerald green glass, with a handle on one side. It was nearly 16 inches high, and eight inches wide; and was about half full of burnt bones. By the side of the urn was a large plain iron lamp, of the accustomed form in length, from the wick-chamber to the handle nearly a foot. Unfortunately, from the ignorance of the man who made the discovery, the cist was opened so carelessly, that the fine and curious urn was broken. This part of the country must have been extensively occupied by the Romans, for pateræ, and pieces of pottery, swords, spurs, and other articles of iron, have been frequently and for many years discovered within two feet of the surface in this part of Rougham, and within the adjoining parish of Whelnetham. The land was common till within the last 30 years; and so many human bones were found, it is said, on removing part of the Eastlow-hill, that the then owner of the estate (Mr. Kedington) refused to permit any more of the hill to be cleared. Adjoining to the tumulus which has been opened is another, as yet quite undisturbed; and near to them are the pits or trenches, whence it is probable the soil was procured to heap up these simple and long-enduring resting-places.—*Suffolk Herald.*

A Contrast.—The change of times and manners cannot be more strikingly illustrated than in contrasting the account of Prince Albert's visit to Bristol, as inserted by us last week, with the following curious particulars of a visit paid to that city in the reign of Queen Anne by her Royal Consort, Prince George. In "Corry and Evans's History of Bristol," vol. ii. page 423, is the following:—"Extract from an old Bristol newspaper, relative to Sir J. Duddlestone.—Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, in passing through this city, appeared on the Exchange, attended only by one gentleman, a military officer, and remained there till the merchants had pretty generally withdrawn; not one of them having sufficient resolution to speak to him, as perhaps they might not be prepared to ask such a guest to their houses. But this was not the case with all who saw him; for a person whose name was John Duddlestone, a bodice-maker, who lived in Corn-street (probably the house now occupied by Norton and Son, booksellers, which is very ancient), went up to him and asked him 'If he was not the husband of the Queen?' who informed him, 'he was.' John Duddlestone told him he had observed with a good deal of concern that none of the merchants had invited him home to dinner, telling him he did not apprehend it was for want of love to the Queen or to him, but because they did not consider themselves prepared to entertain so great a man; but he was ashamed to think of his dining at an inn, and requested him to go and dine with him, and to bring the gentleman along with him, informing him that he had a piece of good beef and a plum-pudding, and ale of his dame's own brewing. The Prince admired the loyalty of the man, and, though he had bespoke a dinner at the White Lion, went with him. When they got to the house, Duddlestone called his wife, who was up stairs, desiring her to put on a clean apron and come down, for the Queen's husband and another gentleman were come to dine with them. She accordingly came with a clean blue apron, and was immediately saluted by the Prince. In the course of the dinner the Prince asked him if he ever went to London? He said, that since the ladies had worn stays, instead of bodices, he sometimes went to buy whalebone; whereupon the Prince desired him to take his wife with him when he went again, at the same time giving him a card to facilitate his introduction to Court. In the course of a little time he took his wife behind him to London, and, with the assistance of the card, he found easy admittance to the Prince, and by him they were introduced to the Queen, who invited them to an approaching public dinner, informing them they must have new clothes for the occasion. So they each chose purple velvet, such as the Prince had then on, and in that dress they were introduced by the Queen herself as the most loyal persons in the city of Bristol, and the only ones in that city who had invited the Prince her husband to their house. After the entertainment, the Queen desiring him to kneel down, laid a sword on his head, and (to use Lady Duddlestone's own words) said to him, 'Ston up, Sir Jan.' He was offered money, or a place under Government; but he did not choose to accept of either, informing the Queen that he had 50*l.* out at use, and he apprehended that the number of people he saw about her must be very expensive. The Queen, however, made Lady Duddlestone a present of a gold watch, which my lady considered as no small ornament when she went to market, suspended over a blue apron. Sir John Duddlestone, with his lady, lie buried in All Saints' Church, Bristol, on the right side of the entrance from the north door."

The Comet.—A letter from Villeneuve-sur-Lot (Lot-et-Garonne), 17th inst., says:—"Last night, at about ten o'clock, we again saw the famous comet, as it appeared in the month of March. It occupied an immense space in the heavens. In a very elevated position above the horizon, to the south-east, it had a slight oblique direction with respect to the Milky-way. Its form has not changed, but it appeared much more brilliant in our southern sky than it did at Paris. After the rising of the moon the light of the comet became feeble, and at a quarter past ten it was no longer visible." — Extract from a letter, dated Sydney, New South Wales, March 6, 1843: "We are all exceedingly interested in the course of a prodigiously-fine comet which surprised us a few days ago. I saw it on Thursday, March 2d, just at sunset, and since then it has arisen higher every night. It infinitely surpasses everything I have ever thought of in a comet. The tail was 40 degrees, of a perfect white, and as straight as a line."

China.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Débats* writes, on the 11th inst.: "We have received letters from our fellow-countryman, the missionary Gutzlaff, in China, stating that he had ascertained that the art of constructing buildings of cast iron, of which the English pretend to have lately been the first discoverers, has been practised for centuries in the Chinese empire. M. Gutzlaff has found on the top of a hill, near the town of Tsing Kiang Fou, in the province of Kiang Nan, a pagoda entirely composed of cast iron. It is covered with bas-reliefs and inscriptions, which, from their forms, characters, and dates, show that they are as old as the dynasty of Tang, which was on the throne as far back as from the 5th to the 10th century of the Christian era. It is in the shape of an octagon pyramid, is 40 ft. in height, and 8 ft. in diameter at the base. It has seven stories, each containing extremely curious historical pictures. M. Gutzlaff represents this monument as being strikingly elegant, and surpassing in this respect everything of the kind he had previously seen in China."

Steam in France.—On the 1st January, 1842, there were in France 5,605 steam-boilers and 2,807 steam-engines, besides 169 locomotives. Of these 5,605 boilers, 4,857 were of French manufacture; 1,747 of them furnished steam for various uses, and the remaining 3,858 supplied the 2,807 engines. Of the 2,807 engines, 584 were low pressure, equalling 11,114 horse-power, and 2,223 high pressure, equalling 26,182 horse-power, making together 37,296 horse-power; that is, the force of 121,888 draught horses, replacing the strength of 783,000 men of labour. These amounts, as compared with the year 1840, present on one side a reduction of 40 boilers, not used for steam-engines; and, on the other, an increase of 285 boilers for steam-engines, of which last 216 were fixed and 27 locomotive. This increase gives an equivalent to 2,946 horse-power, or 8,836 draught horses, or 62,000 men. In 1841 steam-engines in France did the labour of 155,061 draught horses, or 1,085,427 men.

French Finance.—The national debt of France, which in 1572, under Charles IX., was only 17,000,000f., was in 1832, 5,417,495,016f. At the present time it is almost 7,000,000,000f. France has already been bankrupt six times, viz.:—Under Sully, who deducted the interest formerly paid on the capital; at the end of Louis XIV.'s reign, under Desmaret, who paid neither capital nor interest; at the fall of the "*système* Law," under Lepelletier; under the Abbe Terrai, who did not pay the assignments; during the revolution after the creation of 45,000,000 of mortgages; lastly in 1799, by the reduction of two thirds of the debt.

Kilts.—"I shall be off to the highlands this fall; but they hante got no woods there; nothin' but heather, and that's only high enough to tear your clothes. That's the reason the Scotch don't wear no breeches, they don't like to get 'em ragged up that way for everlastinly, they can't afford it; so they let 'em scratch and tear their skin, for that will grow agin, and trousers won't."—*Sam Slick in England.*

Law.

Court of Chancery.—(Before Sir J. Wigram.)—*Reeve* v. *Attorney-General.*—The testator, the Rev. Thomas Meyrick, amongst other charitable legacies, gave 1,000*l.* to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to be applied solely in the principality of Wales, and he gave the income of the residue of his personal estate to the same society, being, as the testator stated, probably about 200*l.* a-year, upon trust, to pay the same annually to one orthodox learned and popular preacher whom the Lord Bishops of the society shall license and appoint to preach in London and in their respective dioceses successively one course of sermons in towns containing not less than 3,000 souls, which he, and all succeeding him in this ministry, shall publish for their own benefit, being dedicated to the Archbishops and Bishops, and being written in a plain style and solely in defence and illustration of the liturgy and of the 39 articles of the Church of England against the errors of the Church of Rome, of John Calvin, John Wesley, and all other heresiarchs. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge declined to take the legacy on these trusts. Mr. Wray, for the Attorney-General, said that in these circumstances the course was to leave the application of the charitable legacy to the Crown, by sign manual. Mr. Wetherell, for the executor, made no objection to this direction. The legacy was ordered to be applied in such manner as her Majesty, under her royal sign manual, shall direct.

Vice Chancellor's Court.—(Before Sir J. K. Bruce.)—*Richardson* v. *Larpent.*—The bill in this suit was filed by six persons, alleging themselves to be shareholders of the British Iron Company on behalf of themselves and all other the Shareholders, Proprietors, and Members of the company, except the defendants, against the Directors, Trustees, and Secretary, alleging various acts of irregularity and mismanagement on the part of the defendants, and praying general accounts of the whole concern, that the management of the affairs might be put an end to, but no dissolution, in terms, was prayed. It appeared that some of the shareholders not made parties had paid 75*l.* per share, while the plaintiffs had only paid 50*l.* per share, alleging that the call for the additional 25*l.* per share ought never to have been made, and was not justified by the resolutions that had been come to by the great body of the shareholders.—Mr. Russell, Mr. Wigram, and Mr. Palmer, argued that all the shareholders ought to have been made parties; Mr. Simpkinson and Mr. Shapter contended for the contrary proposition.—His Honour said it was a very important case relating to a trading company, part of the partners of which took one view of the point disputed, and another division of the partners a contrary one. The number of either class was so great as to render it substantially impracticable to make that class parties to the suit. The bill was filed, perhaps, properly so far as the plaintiffs represented themselves, and all others who took a similar view to themselves of the question in dispute. None, however, of those who dissented from their views were on the record except the Directors, who were in the situation of Trustees, as well for the plaintiffs themselves as the shareholders who dissented from them. They could not therefore freely, and in an unfettered manner, contest the point for those who had paid the 75*l.* per share, as those parties could if they were on the record. These Directors had duties towards both classes of disputants beyond the mere duties subsisting between partner and partner. There were two points involved in the suit—one, the time, manner, and circumstances of a dissolution; the other, whether the capital of the company had been rightly increased—that is, whether the plaintiffs could be rightly compelled to pay more than a certain specified amount of capital. One object of the bill, although not specified, was a dissolution; another was to exempt the plaintiff from the liability to contribute any further capital; and the large body who object to this exemption are those who had contributed the increased amount of capital. They were not before the Court, and they plainly had an interest that the plaintiff should pay equally with themselves. It was too much to say that such a question would be agitated, discussed, and disposed of without the presence of an adequate number to sustain the argument over and above the persons who were trustees for both contending parties. His Honour therefore thought, that assuming, for the purposes of the argument, and for those purposes alone, that the answer was true, he must hold that the suit was defective for want of parties. His present impression was, that when a dissolution was prayed, it was not universally necessary that all parties must be before the Court; no Judge who had decided any case meant to go that length. Such a rule would render redress in many cases quite impracticable. The law would never recognise the legality of a partnership, and yet not afford the means of redress on breach of the contract between the parties. He must declare that on the present state of the pleadings, and on the assumption that the answer was true, he must hold that the suit was defective for want of parties. With such a declaration, he should direct the matter to stand over to the hearing of the cause, without prejudice to any question, and without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff to amend his bill, and all costs must be reserved, and each party to have liberty to apply.

Assize Intelligence.—(Norfolk Circuit, Bedford.)—*The Wrestlingworth Murder.—Sarah Dazley*, aged 28, pleaded not guilty to an indictment, charging her with the wilful murder of William Dazley, her husband, by arsenic, on the 29th of October last. This case, which has for some months excited great interest in this county and the adjoining parts, was noticed by this Paper at the time. The avenues leading to the Court and the seats therein appropriated to the public were densely crowded at an early hour. The jury having been sworn, the counsel for the prosecution proceeded to detail the almost unparalleled circumstances under which the prisoner became involved in this accusation; and from this statement, corroborated by the testimony of various witnesses, it appeared that the prisoner, who pursued the trade of a milliner and dressmaker among the lower orders of society, after having buried her first husband, one Henry Mead, married William Dazley, the subject of the present inquiry, in October, 1840. For some time they continued to live together happily, but it would seem that their domestic circle was latterly marred by discord, for not many weeks before his death, which took place on Sunday, the 29th October, 1842, they were known to have had a serious quarrel, which ended in the exchange of blows. Notwithstanding this, the deceased enjoyed among his neighbours the character of a good husband, and having fallen sick about a fortnight before his death, it certainly appeared that his wife was unremitting in her attention to his wants, though his mother lived in the house, and that she made a point of administering to him all his medicine and food. On the Tuesday before his death he became worse, and a professional gentleman, Sandell by name, happening to ride through their village, Mrs. Dazley called him into prescribe for her husband. The condition of his patient not appearing very pressing or serious, Mr. Sandell told the prisoner to come over to his residence at Polton and get some medicine. This she did, being accompanied by one Mary Carver, to whom on their way home she said "she should not give her husband the pills which she had got from the doctor, but some others which she had got from a Mrs. Gurry, a woman who sold drugs in Polton, and knew quite as well as Mr. Sandell what to order for sick folks." Saying this, she opened the box, threw away its contents, and inserted in their place three other pills, which she produced from her pocket in a piece of newspaper. On her arrival at home she told her husband to take the pills which Mr. Sandell had prescribed for him, and quitted the house. During her absence the deceased took one, but not without great demur, so much so, indeed, that a girl who was in attendance was obliged to take one first. This circumstance, when made known to the prisoner, appeared greatly to excite her anger, while both her husband and the girl Mary Bull became very sick, hot, and thirsty, in about an hour and a half afterwards. This attack, however, soon subsided, and the sick man began to mend till the Saturday, when the prisoner said she was going again to Mr. Sandell for some more medicine. This she accordingly did, and having returned, in the evening, she, in the presence of the two brothers of the deceased and Mary Bull, emptied a white powder into a cup, and gave it to her husband, after having mixed it with water from a teapot, saying, that "Mr. Sandell had sent it, and said that if it operated right it would cure him, and if not, it would kill him." Although this would to ordinary minds appear to be anything but a recommendation, yet the man yielded to it, and swallowed the draught so prescribed to him by his wife. This was about half-past nine, and at first the mixture seemed to benefit him, for he was easier than before for about an hour, but at the expiration of that period he became dreadfully sick at the stomach again, and continued to evince all the symptoms of having taken some strong irritating drug, till five o'clock in the morning, when he gradually sunk. The illness of the man being well known, as well as the attendance of a regular surgeon, no suspicion of unfair play was at first excited; and about Christmas the widow entered into a third matrimonial engagement with a young man named Waldoch, their banns being once asked in church. About this time, however, in consequence of the unexpected death of the prisoner's first husband, and her son by him, people began to say openly that she had poisoned all three; and these reports having come to the ears of Waldoch, with an intimation that if he married her he would incur the scandal of having been a party to those crimes, he at once declined to go further in the matter, and himself forbad the banns; after which the prisoner quitted Wrestlingworth suddenly, under the pretence of going to Balaoch to her lawyer, and took up her residence in the purlieus of London, where she was discovered by the police, and taken before the Lord Mayor. An investigation having been instituted before him, she was handed over to the provincial authorities, on suspicion of having poisoned all the individuals above mentioned. The first thing done was the exhumation of the bodies for the purpose of medical inspection; and though great difficulty interposed by the length of time which had occurred since the death of Mr. Mead, even his body gave some indications of the presence of arsenic; but in the case of William Dazley, and the boy Mead, and especially in the former, the tests to which the intestines were subjected, elicited unequivocal proof of their death having been caused by arsenic. In consequence of this a Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" in each case, and the prisoner was finally committed to take her trial at these Assizes. The Grand Jury, however, having thrown out the bill in the case of the son, the prisoner was now arraigned solely on the charge involved in the death of her husband. In order to bring home this charge, a vast body of evidence, chiefly circumstantial, was adduced; but, without going into all the minute details, after having given the above outline of the main facts, it may suffice to state that Mr. Burnham, a chemist at Polton, and his apprentice, deposed to the fact that the prisoner bought some arsenic at their shop on some Saturday between July and Christmas last year, while Mr. Sandell expressly swore that he had never given her any powder at all for her husband; and it further appeared that she was seen to make up some pills early in the week, which she put up into a piece of newspaper before she went with Mary Carver for the first medicine from Polton. Besides this, many declarations of supposed hostility and malice towards her husband were put forward as indicative and explanatory of her unnatural conduct—such as, that she was "determined to have seven husbands in ten years;" "that she never would allow any man to strike her without doing for him;" and "that though her husband was a good one she wished him dead, and would gladly follow him to the grave." After she was taken into custody, when sleeping at Biggleswade, on her way to Polton, she entered into a long conversation with the women appointed to sit up with her, in which, after inquiring whether "the Judges hanged much now," she

said "she should not be hanged, for no one saw her buy the arsenic, or give it to her husband."—This being the case for the Crown, Mr. O'Malley addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, observing upon the many inconsistencies which presented themselves at every step in the course of the prosecution, and calling upon them to acquit the prisoner. Mr. Baron Alderson then proceeded, with great care, to sum up the evidence to the Jury, the question for whom was not whether the death of William Dazley had been caused by poison, for that was hardly denied, but whether the prisoner had wilfully administered that poison to him. It was suggested to them on the part of the prosecution, that arsenic had been administered either in the pills or in the tea-cup, or both; and if the Jury should come to that opinion, that the pills were made up by the prisoner with arsenic, or that the powder of which they had heard was arsenic, they would then naturally draw an inference hostile to the prisoner. If, however, they should think that the poison was taken by mistake, or doubt whether any poison at all was contained in those medicines, it would be their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of those doubts, for it was the duty of the prosecution to make out the charge beyond all reasonable question. The Jury retired for about a quarter of an hour, and then found the prisoner Guilty. The Judge then passed sentence of death, exhorting her not to indulge the hope of mercy or pardon in this world. The prisoner heard the sentence unmoved.

Whipman v. *Hutton*.—This was an action of trespass for entering a close of the plaintiff and destroying his fences and trees. The defendant paid 16*l.* into Court, and pleaded that the plaintiff had not sustained damage beyond that sum. The plaintiff is a market-gardener, living at Aspley Guise, and defendant is one of the principal farmers in that parish, and it appeared that the present dispute had arisen out of a notion that the garden of the plaintiff was an encroachment on the rights of defendant and other commoners of Aspley. The plaintiff lives in a cottage built on the common, to which is attached the garden upon which the trespass was committed, and these premises have been long regarded by the commoners as nuisances which they might lawfully abate. On the 1st of last December, therefore, the defendant and 14 or 15 other persons went to the premises of the plaintiff, provided with pickaxes and spades, with which they speedily demolished the fences of his garden, which they threw down. On the 8th of the same month they went again and rooted up 47 trees, consisting of apple, cherry, plum, and pear-trees, and some gooseberry-bushes, the useless trunks of which they left on the ground. Some of them the plaintiff afterwards replanted, but they would not grow, and after lingering for some weeks they died, and became wholly lost to the plaintiff. His witnesses estimated his loss at between 20*l.* and 30*l.* The defendants thought from 6*l.* to 10*l.* was amply sufficient to cover any loss the plaintiff had sustained. Lord Denman, in summing up, observed that the defendant had been well advised in not justifying the facts to which the witnesses had deposed; for it was impossible, in point of law, to justify that which he had done. If he had a right of common over the part of the common on which the plaintiff's garden was made, his remedy was by an action for the disturbance of his right by the enclosure, and he had no right to be the judge in his own cause, and to take the law into his own hands: and while the jury would take care that they did not allow their feelings to influence their judgment, and induce them to give vindictive damages, he must say he thought they ought not to be satisfied with awarding the dry value of the trees, or the amount of injury sustained. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 2*l.* damages beyond the sum paid into Court.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT —YORK.—*Annie Peacock*, an aged lady, in a highly respectable station in life, and connected with some of the most respectable families in the North Riding, appeared to take her trial upon an indictment, which charged her with having feloniously forged the will of one Abigail Mitford. She is upwards of 70 years of age, and was attended by several members of her family, who came for the purpose of giving her that support which their presence might afford under the serious accusation made against her. She had been out on bail, and surrendered to take her trial when called upon. The will which she was accused of forging was dated so far back as the year 1806, and there was a codicil to it on the same piece of paper dated in 1809. It appeared from the testimony of a witness, named Cooper, who it was stated was the person who would be most of all benefited by the will being set aside, that the whole body of the will was in the handwriting of the testatrix, Abigail Mitford, and began, "I, Abigail Mitford," &c., which, as the law then was, would have been deemed a sufficient execution to render it valid. It purported to be attested by a male and a female named Massa, and it was alleged that the signatures of the testatrix and also of the attesting witnesses were forged. To prove this, two persons named Masser were called, who deposed that they never attested the will, and that the signatures of the attesting witnesses were not their handwriting. The codicil was, however, admitted to be a genuine document, and the execution and attestation regular. These circumstances appearing, the learned counsel for the prosecution declined to proceed further in the case, and threw up his brief, stating that it was impossible to sustain the charge, and he admitted that there was no ground to sustain the prosecution. The counsel for the accused seemed inclined to wish that the prosecution might proceed, in order that they might have a full opportunity to destroy every vestige of the charge, and it was said that they had the real attesting witnesses who actually saw the testatrix execute it, in court, ready to produce, had occasion required it. It was also stated that, previously to the trial, the attorney for the prosecution, a person named Bardisty, had been informed, either by the real witnesses, or by some other persons who knew them, that he had not got the persons who had really attested the will, whose name was Massa, and not Masser; and that the difference in the spelling was pointed out, as well as the residence of the real witnesses, one of whom was a butcher, and the other of whom had married a person named Hollingwell, and resided in York; notwithstanding which he persisted in preferring a bill to the grand Jury. Mr. Justice Cresswell would not allow the case to proceed further, and directed an acquittal, observing, with strong emphasis and great emotion, that he had never, in the whole course of his professional life, witnessed so infamous and disgraceful a prosecution, and for which there was not the shadow of a pretence. The Jury said that they fully concurred in his Lordship's observations, and a verdict of Not Guilty was at once recorded.

POLICE.—At Clerkenwell Police Court on Monday week, *Mr. Booth*, the reporter of scientific meetings for the daily press, was brought up before Mr. Combe, charged with creating a disturbance in Liquorpond-street, Gray's-inn-lane, and refusing to pay 4*s.* 6*d.*, cab fare. A police constable deposed that between nine and ten o'clock, on Saturday evening, he saw the prisoner standing in the above-mentioned street, disputing with a cabman. There was an immense crowd of people assembled round them; the prisoner seemed to be under the influence of liquor, and witness took him into custody. Mr. Combe (to the prisoner) —What are you? Prisoner—I am an author of several scientific works, such as a "Treatise on Water," and "The Intellectual Guide through London." Mr. Combe—Were they published? Prisoner—They were, and I am now engaged in a work on the "Nuisances of London." The constable remarked that the prisoner might have included himself among them, as the public thoroughfare was quite obstructed by his means. Mr. Combe—Who is your publisher? Prisoner—Mr. Foal, of St. Martin's-lane. Mr. Combe—Well, I think you had better send to him for the money to pay the cabman, and we will say nothing about the charge of drunkenness, through taking Booth's cordial. Prisoner—But I don't admit owing the cabman what he claims. John Sandham, driver of cab 1,444, badge 6,010, deposed that between four and five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the prisoner got into his cab in King's-road, Gray's-inn-lane. Witness drove him first to John-street, Bedford-row, then to Museum-street; the prisoner sent him to a house in that street for a lady. Witness knocked at the door of the house, and told his message to the person who opened it; that person questioned him very minutely as to the appearance of the individual by whom he was sent, and when witness mentioned it as closely as he could, the person shut the door, telling him the lady was not there. Witness next drove the prisoner to Fish-street, Red-Lion-square, then to Clerkenwell-green, where they had some porter together; then to Castle-street, Holborn; and, finally, to Wellington-street, Strand. The prisoner went to the *Gardeners' Gazette* office, at the door of which witness demanded his fare, 3*s.* The prisoner said he would give him 3*s.* 6*d.*, but gave him nothing. Mr. Booth went soon after to a coffee-house in Tavistock-street, where witness again demanded his fare, 3*s.* 6*d.* for time; the prisoner promised him 4*s.* Mr. Combe—Did he make you no recompense? Witness—Not a farthing. He made promises, and gave me a scrap of paper, on which there was some sort of a scrawl that could not be deciphered. Sandham proceeded to say that when he repeated his demand for the fare at the corner of Tavistock-street, and refused to take the scrap of paper as payment, the prisoner suddenly bolted away, and ran into Clare-court. Witness pursued him into Clare-street, Clare-market, and along Portugal-street, and into Chancery-lane, then into Gray's-inn-square, Gray's-inn-lane, and Liquorpond-street, where the chase at length terminated. Mr. Combe—Well, what have you to say in answer to the charge? Prisoner—The fellow (pointing to the cabman) was very insolent to me. I gave him an order on Mr. Glenny, but he would not accept it. Mr. Combe—And in so doing I think he acted wisely. Authors who are not able to pay their cab-fare, ought to walk like other men. You must now pay seven shillings, being the fare and loss of time. Prisoner—I have not the money. Mr. Combe—Then you must go to the House of Correction for ten days. The prisoner was then removed in custody.

SPORTING.

GOODWOOD RACES, TUESDAY.—These popular races commenced this day, under very favourable circumstances. Every race, of which there were no less than nine, gave ample scope for speculation, and the general satisfaction expressed was the best evidence of the popularity secured. The events came off in the following order:—

Craven Stakes, of 10 sovs. each; mile and quarter; 11 subs.—Mr. Griffith's Newcourt, by Sir Hercules, 3 yrs, 7st, beat Mr. J. Day's Ben-y-Ghlo, 3 yrs, 7st, and five others, Ballona, the Era, Palladium, Muley Moloch, c, and Discord.

Drawing Room Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with a bonus of 10 sovs. each, for three-yr-olds; the second received 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the winner paid 25 sovs. to the judge. D.R.S. Course. 37 subs. to the stakes, and 26 to the bonus.—Lord Chesterfield's Parthian, 8st 7lb, beat Mr. Payne's Mania (Bessy Bedlam f), 8st 2lb. Gen. Pollock, Cornopean, Odessus, and Greatheart.

Ham Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h ft, for two-year-olds. T.Y.C., 46 subs.—Colonel Peel's c. by Touchstone, out of Vulture, 8st 4lb, beat Mr. Wreford's f. by Sultan Junior, out of Monimia, the Elis f., Muff. All-round-my-Hat, Zenobia, Strathspey, and Ninety-One.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, h ft, for four-year-olds. About 3 miles and 5 furlongs. 19 subs.—Duke of Richmond's b c Eaglesfield, 8st 7lb beat Lord G. Bentinck's b c Misdeal, 8st 7lb, and Duke of Bedford's Envoy, 8st 7lb.

Goodwood Club Stakes, of 10 sovs. each. Craven Course.—Mr J. Day's gr h Portrait, 5 yrs 11st 6lb, beat Mr. Hook's Una, 5 yrs, 11st, Yorkshire Lady, Currycomb, and Monarch.

Gratwicke Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h ft for three-year-olds. Mile and half. 41 subs.—Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone, 8st 7lb, beat Sir G. Heathcote's Khorassan, 8st 4lb., Mary, and Gaper.

Lavant Stakes of 50 sovs. each, 30 ft; for two-year-old colt, 8st 7lb, and fillies, 8st 3lb; the winner of the July or Chesterfield Stakes, or either of the two-year-old Stakes at Ascot, to carry 5lb. extra. The second saves his stake. Half-a-mile. 21 subs.—Mr Wreford's b c by Camel, out of Wadastra, beat Lord Chesterfield's Dog Billy, by Ratcatcher, and 11 others.

Welter Stakes of 20 sovs. each; for three-year-olds, 10st 2lb; four, 12st 4lb; five, 12st 12lb; six and aged, 13st. Craven Stakes course. Gents. riders. 8 subs.—Mr. John Day's St. Lawrence, 6 yrs., walked over.

The Innkeepers' Plate of 50*l.*, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; two years, a feather; three, 7st 4lb; four, 8st; five, 8st 7lb; six and aged, 8st 10lb. Winner to be sold for 50*l.*, &c. Heats, T.Y.C.—Mr. Osbaldestone's The Devil-among-the-Tailors, 4 yrs, beat Mr. Beresford's Henri Quatre, 5 yrs, Mr. Gardnor's Sister to Ramadan, 3 yrs, and six others.

Matches.—300, h ft, Col. Anson's Napier received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's Anti-Dickens; 8st 7lb. each. Craven course.—99 sovs., h ft. D.R.S.C.—Colonel Peel's Rook's Nest, 7st 5lb, beat Sir W. W. Wynn's Remnant, 8st 11lb.

WEDNESDAY.—*The Queen's Plate* of 100 guineas; for three years, 7st 4lb.; four, 9st 2lb; five, 9st 13lb; six and aged, 10st 4lb. About 3 miles and 5 furlongs.—Mr. J. Day's Ben-y-ghlo, by Emilius, 3 yrs, beat Col. Charritie's Gander, 4 yrs, and Duke of Richmond's Elysium, 3 yrs.

The Steward's Cup, added to a Handicap of 5 sovs. each. T.Y.C. 31 subs.—Lord G. Bentinck's Yorkshire Lady, 4 yrs, 6 st 4 lb, beat Duke of Richmond's Balæna, 4 yrs, 7 st, Lord G. Bentinck's African, 4 yrs, 6 st 12 lb, and 14 others.

The Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft, and only 5 if declared; the winners of the Northumberland Plate. Gloucestershire Stakes, or Trade Cup at Liverpool, 5lb extra; of any two of those stakes, 7lb extra. The second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes. Cup course. 161 subs, 113 of whom declared, &c.—Mr. Forth's Lucy Banks, 4 yrs, 7 st 7 lb, beat Lord Miltown's Scalteen, 4 yrs, 7 st 7 lb, Mr. Meiklam's Aristotle, 4 yrs, 8 st 1 lb, and 7 lb extra, and 12 others who were not placed.

The Cowdray Stakes of 25 sovs. each. T.Y.C.—Mr. Sadler's ch f Alice Lowe, by Defence, 2 yrs, 6 st 4 lb, beat Lord G. Bentinck's Tripoli, 4 yrs, 9 st 7 lb, Tiptoe, Valetta, and Portumnus.

The Stand Plate of 50l., added to a Sweepstakes of 5*l.* each. Mile heats.—M. J. Day's St. Lawrence, 6 yrs, 8 st 12 lb, beat Duke of Richmond's Mus, aged, 8 st 12 lb, The Corsair, and Epaulette.

The Members' Plate of 50l., with 50*l.* added by the Ladies, and 10*l* from the Fund for the second horse; 3-yr-olds, 7 st 4 lb; 4 yrs, 8st 7 lb; 5 yrs, 9 st; 6 yrs and aged, 9 st 4 lb; the winner to be sold for 250*l.*, &c. Heats, once round.—Lord Eglinton's Jamie Forest, 6 yrs, beat Mr. King's f by Bran, out of Eliza, 8 yrs, Lytham, Odessus, and the Muley Moloch c.

THURSDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 25 sovs. each, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C. 6 subs.—Colonel Peel's Sandwich (Vulture colt), 8 st 4 lb, beat Mr. Lichtwald's Leander, 8 st 2 lb, and Duke of Richmond's Strathspey. 8 st.

Racing Stakes of 50 sovs. each, for three-yr-olds. The New Mile. 26 subs.—Col. Anson's Napier, 8 st 10 lb, beat Duke of Richmond's Cornopean, 8 st 7 lb.

Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs., the surplus in specie, by subs. of 20 sovs. each, with 100 added; the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third 50 sovs. Cup Course. 47 subs.—Mr. Lichtwald's Hyllus, aged, 9 st 7 lb, beat Sir G. Heathcote's Sirikol, 3 yrs, 6 st 12 lb, and 12 others who were not placed. Golden Rule started with a lead of several lengths, followed by a ruck, at the head of which were Baronet, Gorhambury, Sirikol, and Robert de Gorham. They went on in this order round the clump, and to the top of the hill, where Golden Rule, whose lead had gradually lessened in the last half mile, shut up, the Puncher and the French bred mare (Dausomanie, having also had enough of it. Robert de Gorham and Gorhambury went on together, followed by Sirikol, Pompey, Hyllus, Charles the Twelfth, and Vibration, the lot keeping in compact order till near the distance, where Hyllus and Sirikol singled themselves out, and the others were beaten. Hyllus went on with a slight lead at a tremendous pace, was challenged at the distance, and caught at the stand, but, after one of the finest races ever seen, won by a head. Vibration was a bad third, and Charles the Twelfth fourth; Robert de Gorham and Gorhambury were next.

Molecomb Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C. 24 subs.—Mr. J. Day's Ugly Buck beat Mr. Gratwicke's f by Elis out of Margravine, Lord Exeter's Crosby, and 5 others who were not placed.

Stockwell Stakes of 50 sovs. each, for three-yr-olds. New Mile. 8 subs.—Duke of Richmond's Lotharo beat Mr. Ongley's Queen of the Gipsies, Lord Chesterfield's Peter the Hermit, and Lord Eglinton's Pompey.

Sussex Stakes, of 25 sovs. each, for two-yr-old colts, 8 st 7 lb, and fillies, 8 st 4 lb; winners extra. 9 subs. T.Y.C.—Mr. Treen's Barricade beat Colonel Peel's Zenobia (allowed 3 lbs), Leander (allowed 3 lbs), Physalis, and Red Deer (allowed 3 lbs).

Duke of Richmond's (Handicap) Plate, of 100*l.* New Mile.—Duke of Richmond's Pastoral, a feather, beat General Wyndham's Guerdon colt, 5 st 10 lb; Lord Eglinton's Jamie Forest, 7 st 13 lb; and 9 others.

Anglesey Stakes, of 15 sovs. each, for three-yr-olds, &c. New Mile.—Mr. Hook's Una, fivs-yrs, 11st 5lb, beat Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, four-yrs, 10st 7lb.

Chesterfield Cup Stakes, of 15 sovs. each. &c.—Lord Miltoun's Scalteen, beat Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, and Mr. Forth's Policy. A dead heat for second. 22 ran. Won by a length.

Matches.—100, h ft. T.Y.C. 8 st 7 lb each. Mr. Copeland's f 91, by Prime Warden, beat Lord G. Bentinck's f by Colwick—Vacuna.—200, h ft, 8 st 5 lb each. T.Y.C. Lord G. Bentinck's Here-I-go-with-my-eye-out, beat Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Purity.—200, h ft. T.Y.C. 8 st 5 lb each. A dead heat between Lord Glasgow's b f by Retainer, out of Purity, and Lord G. Bentinck's f by Bay Middleton.—Craven Course. Lord Chesterfield's Beadsman received 50*l.* forfeit from Sir F. Collier's Saturday Night, 8 st 7 lb each. 500, h ft, Old Mile.—Mr. Theobald's Highlander beat Lord G. Bentinck's Farintosh.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 28.—There have been a few arrivals of English Wheat from Essex and Suffolk, which were sold at prices fully equal to Monday.—Foreign is held at the same rates, but sales are to a limited extent; several samples of Foreign, free on board, were offering without much business being done, the trade on the whole was not brisk, owing to the fine day. Barley, Peas, and Beans are unaltered in value, and Oats are rather a dull sale.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	56 to 63	Red	54 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire	. .	58 to 62	White	— to —
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 33	Grind.	24 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	Potatoes	15 to 25	Feed	16 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . .	Feed	— to —	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 23	Potato	16 to 24
Rye		— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	22 to 27	Tick	22 to 28	Harrow	28 to 31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . .	28 to 34	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	28 to 36	Maple	30 to 33	Grey	28 to 31

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
June 16 . . .	48 11	27 3	18 6	30 7	28 4	29 7
— 23 . . .	49 8	27 7	18 9	31 2	29 0	30 11
— 30 . . .	49 8	27 10	19 7	31 6	29 1	32 3
July 7 . . .	49 10	28 8	19 7	32 8	29 9	34 7
— 14 . . .	51 2	29 0	19 8	31 11	29 6	32 1
— 21 . . .	54 2	29 10	20 0	37 5	30 5	33 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	50 7	28 4	19 4	32 6	29 4	31 9
Duties . .	29 0	9 0	7 0	10 6	11 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 5519 Sks.	— Brls.	3829	196	3711	2737	5	502	51
Irish . .	,, — ,,	31	4	7	21059	—	—	—
Foreign .	,, — ,,	10009	503	—	—	—	—	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	3220	380	2530	4310 Sks
Irish . . .	—	—	16890	—
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	6140	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—A. Brideson, Dublin, Ireland, provision-merchant—W. Wareing, Mouton, Northamptonshire, baker—H. Savage, Cooley, Gloucestershire, spade-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—E. Langston, late of Wisbech St. Peter's, Cambridgeshire, brewer—J. Barwise, 19, Pall Mall, house-decorator—F. P. Everett, Reading, Berkshire, draper—G. F. Widnell, Edgware-road, stationer—J. R. Spencer, late of Halstead, Essex, tanner—E. Hipkins, Egremont, Cheshire, coal-dealer, and of Liverpool, commission-agent—J. Cowherd, Hugill, Westmoreland, miller—W. Pullen, formerly of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, brewer, but now of Gloucester, licensed victualler—J. Hedderly, Nottingham, druggist—W. Broomhead, Birmingham, and Sheffield, merchant—D. Reynolds, Merton, Surrey, silk-printer—M. Levy, Great Winchester-street, City, commission-merchant—G. Salter, Davies-street, Middlesex, builder—E. H. Foster, Hathern, Leicestershire, tanner—J. Siddon, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, hollow-ware-manufacturer—J. H. Taylor, Thornes, Yorkshire, joiner—E. Rayner, Sheffield, merchant—D. Dixon, Woodhouse Carr, Yorkshire, dyer—J. King, Kingston-upon-Hull, mercer—H. Challenorne, Swansea, Glamorganshire, sail-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Moy, Edinburgh, carpet-manufacturer—Seaton and Macandie, Edinburgh, bootmakers—A. Macfennen, West Lauriston-place, Edinburgh—J. Smith, Glasgow, architect—G. S. Elliot, Larriston, Roxburghshire, lime-burner.

BIRTHS.—On the 25th inst., at Cowes, the lady of Dr. Hoffmeister, surgeon, R.N., of a son—On the 25th, at Little Bounds, Southborough, the lady of Captain Blunt, of a daughter—On the 26th inst., at Sonning, near Reading, the lady of the Rev. Markham Mills, of a son and heir.

MARRIED.—At Plauen, near Dresden, on the 17th inst., George Rudolph de Gersdorff, his Saxon Majesty's Minister resident at the Court of St. James's, to Isidora Elizabeth, widow of the late Count Louis de Zech-Burkersroda, and second daughter of the late Prussian Lieutenant-General Baron de Bose.

DIED.—On Friday, the 22d inst., near Kingwood, killed by being thrown out of a fly, Mrs. Nayler, wife of the Rev. T. Nayler, of Lincoln.—On Sunday week, at Bath, Sir Charles Athelstane Nightingale, Bart., of Devonshire-terrace, Wells-road, Bath, and formerly of Knesworth Hall, Cambridgeshire—Suddenly, on Sunday, the 23d inst., in Tunbridge Church, the Rev. Thomas Knox, D.D., Rector of Runwell and Ramsden Crays, Essex, and Master of Tunbridge School, aged 59.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER.—A respectable single Man, aged 30, is desirous of obtaining a Situation where another or two are kept. Understands the management of Pines and Vines, the propagation and cultivation of Exotic plants, and the general routine of the Kitchen-garden. Has served in first-rate establishments, and can be well recommended.—Direct to G. W., 14, Church-street, Stoke Newington.

AS GARDENER in a Family.—A married Man, aged 25, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business. Can take charge of a Horse or Cow; his wife would make herself useful in the house; and would not object to a situation as Under-Gardener.—Direct C. W., Greenstreet House, East Ham.

AS GARDENER, or FOREMAN in a SMALL NURSERY.—A middle-aged Man, of extensive practice, both as a general Gardener and in the Nursery, Budding, Grafting, Training, Propagating, &c.—Direct to S. S., No. 1, Henry-street, Portland Town, St. John's-wood.

AS GARDENER.—A single Man, about 25 years of age. Has a perfect knowledge of his business; can be recommended, with five years' character, from a nobleman's family where he is now leaving.—Direct to H. F., Dartmouth House, Blackheath, Kent.

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MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very superb New Fuchsia, which has been raised in the Exeter Nursery, and which is decidedly the finest variety ever produced. Flowers of it were submitted to Dr. LINDLEY, who, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th ult., thus expresses himself:—

"*Lucombe, Pince, and Co.*—The blooms sent of Fuchsia Exoniensis prove it to be a very splendid variety; it is a flower of great substance throughout, seed-vessels dark, tube and sepals of a rich crimson carmine; the sepals are long, they expand freely, and disclose the rich crimson-purple corolla, which is very large, and of a peculiar denseness of texture."

The Plant was also exhibited at the last great meeting of the London Horticultural Society on the 12th ult., and obtained the Society's Certificate of Merit.

Strong Plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th inst., at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, and will be sent, free of all other charge, by the post, carefully packed in stout tin cases. The usual discount to the trade if six plants are ordered. For a full description, see Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 17th June.

N.B.—This Seedling Fuchsia has been fully proved, and will give satisfaction to those who purchase it.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S PINE.

YOUELL & Co., possessing the most extensive stock in the country of the above Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, beg to offer them on the following advantageous terms:—Fine robust, 3 year-old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, 10*l*. per 100, or 30*s*. per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 3, 1843.

THUNBERGIA FRYERII.

J. FRYER has much pleasure in being able to comply with the request of his numerous friends, by sending out at an earlier date than already specified the above delicate and very desirable new variety of Thunbergia. Strong, healthy plants will be sent out the last week in August, by post, prepaid, carefully packed in tin cases, at 7*s*. 6*d*. each, with the usual allowance to the Trade. Blooms are exhibited daily, and orders received at Mr. NUTTING's, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside; and blooms will be sent by post, on application, containing two postage stamps. N.B.—A splendid Collection of PANSIES, for autumn blooming, can now be supplied at moderate prices, and all the new FUCHSIAS, &c.—Clarendon Nursery, Camberwell, Aug. 3, 1843.

SUPERB FUCHSIAS AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

YOUELL & Co. beg respectfully to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Advertisement of the above, which appeared in this Paper of last week.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 3, 1843.

J. YOUNG, NURSERYMAN, Taunton, begs to offer to the lovers of HARDY FERNS collections of 25 varieties of the better British and Hardy American sorts for 1*l*. 10*s*.

J. Y. is now taking up a large collection of IXIAS, which have been grown in the open ground, without protection, during the past winter, and begs to offer to his Friends and the Public collections consisting of 16 or more sorts, at 4*s*. per dozen, in quantities of not less than six of each; they may be sent by post at a very small expense. J. Y. will furnish names of Ferns and Ixias, if desired.

Aug. 2, 1843.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA PLANTS.

MESSRS. VEITCH & SON having raised a considerable number of this Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, are enabled to offer fine healthy plants, from 4 to 6 inches in height, at the following moderate prices, viz.:—

10*l*. per 100;—5*l*. 10*s*. for 50;—and 30*s*. per dozen.

For the convenience of some purchasers, Messrs. V. & SON have appointed, as their London agent, Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, No. 6, Leadenhall-street. N.B.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Exeter, June 19, 1843.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J. AND W. MYATT intend sending out, by the middle of August, their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l*. 10*s*.; British Queen, 1*l*., and Eliza, 10*s*. per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, July 22, 1843.

EAST NORFOLK GRAND CARNATION AND PICOTEE SHOW.

YOUELL AND CO. beg respectfully to inform their Friends that their Annual Exhibition of the above commenced on the 1st of AUGUST, and will continue for three weeks. Their Collection now amounts to

UPWARDS OF NINE HUNDRED OF THE FINEST VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION,

and the present Exhibition will be found to surpass anything of its kind in the kingdom.

THREE THOUSAND POTS WILL BE STAGED.—ADMITTANCE GRATIS.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, August 3, 1843.

THE QUEEN CABBAGE.

J. AND S. SHILLING beg to acquaint the Public generally that they will do well to possess themselves of the above CABBAGE for sowing at this season of the year, which will be found superior for earliness and certainty of Cabbaging to any other. Packets, containing half-an-ounce of seed, will be forwarded by post *free*, on the receipt of 2*s*. 6*d*. in letter stamps, or a Post-office order. From the great difficulty in getting this sort to bear seed, it will be always scarce, and should be taken care of; it is also very superior in every other respect.

Nursery, North Warnbro', near Odiham, Hants.—August, 1843.

ALBION ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS respectfully announce they are instructed by the Executrix of the late Mr. JOHN MILNE, to offer for public competition, this month, the splendid and choice Stock of GREENHOUSE, EXOTIC, and other PLANTS, of which Catalogues will be duly published.

Leytonstone, August 3, 1843.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY, and DEFERRED ANNUITY SOCIETY,

26, Cornhill, London.

Capital, 500,000*l*.—Empowered by Parliament.

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The superior advantages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its principles and a reference to the last Annual Bonus declared on Policies of five years' standing, viz.:—

Entry	Policy No.	Age.	Sum.	Annual Premium	Bonus added.	Cash Bonus.	Prem reduced
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	39	59	1,000	67 8 4	132 14 6	58 19 9	8 19 4
1838	114	56	3,000	175 15 0	296 9 7	123 0 6	16 9 7

Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in next Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy.

F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, SECRETARY.

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EDWARD RYLEY, SECRETARY.

HAIL-STORMS.

THE DEVASTATION caused by the late destructive HAIL-STORMS proves the necessity of Persons protecting themselves against such losses. Prospectuses containing the Rates of Insurance for Crops and Glass may be obtained on application to W. SHAW, Esq., at the Hail-Storm Insurance Company's Office, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

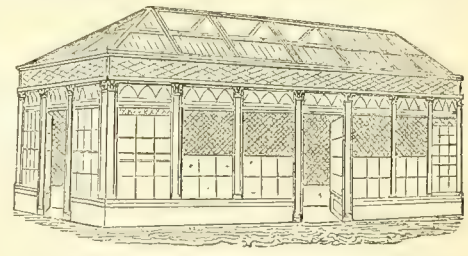
THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; Mr. Ponley's, Plymouth; the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London. Considerable improvements have been effected since last season; particulars of which are in course of preparation.

NEW AND USEFUL INVENTIONS.

EDWARD WEEKS, Sen., HORTICULTURAL ARCHITECT, Hortulan-place, King's-road, Chelsea, original and sole Patentee for HEATING by HOT-WATER, respectfully begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and all Patrons of Horticulture—amateur as well as practical—that he has invented and brought to perfection several essentially-necessary improvements in the fitting up and construction of Forcing-frames and Hothouses, Greenhouses, Conservatories of whatever size or construction, namely, 1, a very powerful and effectual BOILER, at present unequalled; instantaneous in action, economical in fuel, and lasting in heat; not possible to corrode or to be out of order: 2d, a very simple STEAMING APPARATUS, by which the body of air in the house is kept in constant motion: and lastly, a very simple contrivance by which fresh air can be admitted or excluded at pleasure, even by the hand of a child, either within or without; either a single or double roof. SUNSHADES also on a very simple principle. E. WEEKS begs further to state that as his inventions have been shamefully pirated and unfairly imitated, by which he has suffered seriously, both in purse and reputation, he is now under the necessity of not allowing the inspection of his new Inventions or his Factory, except by employers or their accredited agents or gardeners.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT-WATER.



J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hot-house-Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing-houses 300 feet in length.

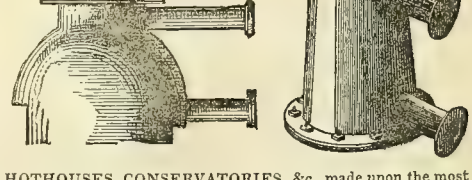
Their improved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c., &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and at CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH.



HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGER'S BOILERS. After 15 years experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:

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(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
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Ditto do. large do.	4	10	0

Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1*s*. 3*d*. per Foot.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s*. 6*d*. each.
Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4*s*. 0*d*. each.
Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,
Ox Hurdles, 4 feet high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at 8*s*. per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7*d*. each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.

GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s*.; 20, 44*s*.; 22, 50*s*.; 24 inches, 60*s*.; 26, 75*s*.; 28, 84*s*.; 30, 105*s*. each.

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CAST IRON FLOWER STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s*.; 4 feet 6, 9*s*.; 5 feet, 11*s*.; 6 feet, 15*s*.; 7 feet, 20*s*. per dozen.

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HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

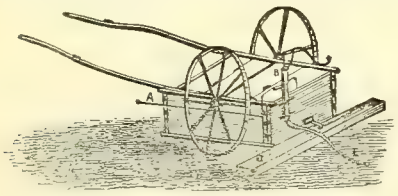
D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

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The Body of the Cart is made of Cast-Iron, and holds about 200 gallons. A, The Brass Valve Lever. Without stopping the horse, the man pulls the Iron Lever, A, to let out the liquid upon the Spread-Board, C. B, Patent Iron Pump, which cannot possibly choke or get out of order. E, The Flexible Leather Pipe, 7 ft. long, with 3 ft. copper pipe at the end.—Price, delivered in Hull, 25*l*.

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POTTER'S GUANO.—TURNIPS, MANGEL-WURZEL, &c. By the use of the above Manure, the enormous yield at the rate of 86 tons per acre was obtained of ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL, by Mr. A. COTTON, of Hildersham, near Cambridge. On Meadow Land, the Earl of Zetland got an increase of Hay of 18 cwt. 2 qrs. per acre, while by the Foreign Guano the increase was only 8 cwt. 2 qrs. under similar circumstances. These Facts prove the superiority of POTTER'S GUANO.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Aug. 8 . } West London Floricultural, Walham Green.
Wednesday, Aug. 9 }

☞ Tuesday, August 15 . . . Horticultural. . . . . 3 P.M.

The new aids which recent observers have been suggesting to gardeners will doubtless prove to them as beneficial as modern potent medicines have become to physicians. What mercury and calomel, with all the poisonous brood of Hellebore, Aconite, and Henbane, are now to the latter, ammonia, with the nitrates, sulphates, muriates, and phosphates, will soon be to the gardener. But in both cases, a knowledge of the true and beneficial application of them will be arrived at through many accidents and errors. If this has been the case with medicines for man, it will be much more so with appliances to plants; for those who have to administer the latter are unskilled in delicate operations, and the death of their patients involves but little responsibility. Nevertheless, as a good deal of inconvenience and some serious loss may attend the unskilful administration to plants of the most beneficial substances, we cannot do better than offer some observations upon the manner in which, as a general principle, agents of unknown force ought to be applied.

The common error of all those who are experimenting is to imagine that because a substance is undoubtedly beneficial to one plant, under one set of circumstances, it will necessarily be so to all plants, and under all other circumstances. A man is apt to believe that he cannot have too much of a good thing; and, applying that idea to his plants, to suppose that if a little of anything is useful to them, a good deal must be still better. It was some years ago ascertained that if a little muriatic acid was mixed with a great deal of water, the plants in the neighbourhood of the vessel from which this fluid was evaporating became excessively vigorous; immediately after this discovery, a zealous gardener placed pans of pure muriatic acid in his greenhouse, and, of course, killed everything within reach of the fumes. Nitrate of soda has been proved incontestably to exercise a highly-beneficial action upon most plants, if used in very small quantities; yet how many hundred plants have perished under the infliction of this agent in excess! Nothing can be more important to healthy vegetation than ammonia; yet, because we suggested the probability of its proving advantageous to plants in Vineries, and similar buildings, if allowed to mingle with the air, a gardener of our acquaintance placed pans of the strong London gas-liquor among the leaves of his Melon plants, and, of course, a couple of hours put an end to the experiment by destroying half his foliage.

The truth is, that all agents of this sort should be applied in what it is now the fashion to call homœopathic doses, that is to say, in quantities so small as to be inappreciable by our senses. It is thus that nature administers them, and we never can do better than follow her closely. Naturally, ammonia is conveyed to plants in rain-water, but in quantities so very small at each dose, that chemists could not for a long time discover its presence at all. In thunderstorms the quantity may be doubled, and we all know with what beneficial effects; yet even then it is undiscoverable by our ordinary senses. Salt is in like manner given to plants by the atmosphere, yet who can taste salt in the air of even the sea-coast, unless in stormy weather? Now these things are not the result of mere chance, but form a most important part of the system of unerring Wisdom observable in the universe. The organs of plants are not capable of sudden and violent action; they have not, like the stomach of animals, a rapid power of decomposing and assimilating what is presented to them; but their digestion is sluggish and incapable of being much quickened without danger to their lives. To that danger nature does not expose them—why should man?

The more we see of the action of alkaline and other agents upon plants, the more we are convinced that the true way of administering them is in extremely small quantities at a time, and that although they may sometimes bear larger doses with impunity, yet that risk always attends their administration in quantity. For example, suppose that it was desirable to give garden plants gas-water at the rate of one gallon a rod,—instead of applying it all at once, however diluted, it would be infinitely better to give it at ten different times, and each time greatly diluted. It would be better, instead of mixing it with fifty gallons of water, and applying it all at once, to mix it with five hundred gallons of water, and to apply it on ten successive occasions. We are extremely anxious that this should be clearly understood, because we foresee that if it is not attended to, all that powerful assistance which artificial agents are capable of giving to plants will be lost, and that gardeners, dismayed by the bad consequences of over-doses, will leave off using them at all. And yet their own experience gives them a better warning than we can of the great importance of attending to these matters.

Every gardener knows that when a hot-bed is first made up, the atmosphere of it is one in which plants cannot live; although when it "sweetens," as they say, *it becomes more grateful to plants than any other which is known.* Now what is it that renders the atmosphere of a hot-bed fatal at first, and salubrious afterwards? Its temperature?—hardly that, for it is easily moderated, and rarely is more than plants can well bear. The quantity of water that is suspended in it?—certainly not; for a damp atmosphere is incapable of producing such sudden death as seizes plants in the vapour of a fresh and rank hot-bed. It is the ammonia that flies off, which, when abundant, as at first, is fatal, and which, when in moderate quantity, as afterwards, is so grateful to plants. We have here a case of poisoning at first by an over-dose of that which afterwards, in proper quantity, is the carrier of health and vigour.

These are most important considerations, in every point of view, and more especially now that the tank-system of furnishing bottom-heat is so rapidly driving stable-litter out of the field. We fully anticipate disappointment in the effect of the tank-system, as compared with the old hot-beds, unless some means are taken of throwing a proper quantity of ammonia into the air. We have no doubt that in using this substance a good many gardeners will kill their plants outright; but we are also persuaded that it will be easy to apply, and that there is not the shadow of a necessity for any such unfavourable result. The maxim must be, "A very very little, very very often." We should begin by pouring a wine-glass-full of gas-liquor for every ten sashes into the tanks or water-troughs once a day, when about to steam the pits, and if we found this a safe quantity we should double it; and go no further, except with extreme caution.

Some general directions as to the mode of cultivating the small portion of arable land which we recommended to be occupied with the Grass-land attached to a country-house or villa may be acceptable even to those who have ample means of information, from their own observations, or from Agricultural works. This land must be considered as something intermediate between a garden and a farm; it should be cultivated as a garden, but cropped like part of a farm. The tillage should be as perfect as possible; and the great object, whatever be the nature of the soil, to bring it to the highest state of fertility of which it is capable. If the soil be originally poor, a judicious outlay in labour and manure will gradually improve it; but a certain system must be followed to avoid a useless expenditure of capital. In all cases it should be trenched all over at least two feet deep. If the subsoil is of so barren a nature as to be unfit for being brought to the surface, and only a small depth of good soil lies over it, the improvement will be slow. The subsoil must be stirred to a small depth at first, and earths mixed with it to improve it. Suppose a very coarse gravel mixed with sand and yellow oxide of iron within six inches of the surface, where the soil is a poor light sandy loam—we can scarcely suppose a worse soil. We have chosen it on purpose; for it is frequently met with in Surrey and Hampshire, and particularly on Bagshot-heath; yet such a soil has been improved and rendered fertile by poor cottagers, who were allowed to build a hut and inclose a garden on the heath, the land being of no value. A person with a command of capital would improve such a spot in much less time.

In the first place, the iron is to be neutralized, which may be done by exposure to the air, when moist, with the addition of lime, or chalk, and peat-ashes. The protoxide will gradually be washed out, or changed into peroxide. Clay or marl mixed with the sand and gravel will consolidate it, and animal or vegetable manure will make it produce something. Potatoes are often among the first crops. Buckwheat and Rye are the only kind of grain which will succeed as yet. Continued tillage and abundant manuring soon produce an improved top soil, which, from being of a yellow colour, becomes brown by the addition of humus. There is often a hard thin crust at a small depth below the surface of such a soil, which is known by the name of the *pan*, or *moor-band*. This is formed by the iron deposited from water which runs through the light soil, and meeting a more impervious loam, crystallizes or forms a kind of hard cement with the fine siliceous sand. This is impervious to water, and until it be removed or broken through, no improvement can take place. Deep trenching is therefore indispensable, and is repaid by the loam which is found under the pan, and which, although impregnated with iron, improves the texture of the loose top sand.

By great expense or indefatigable industry many acres of such a soil, which the law declares to be *suapte natura sterilis*, or absolutely barren, so as to be exempt from tithes for seven years after cultivation, under the old laws, have been brought to a comparative state of productiveness. We would not recommend such land while better is to be had, but we take an extreme case as an example.

The other extreme is a wet stiff yellow clay, which it is impossible to work upon in its wet state, and which becomes a perfect rock for hardness when dry. Yet this soil is more readily rendered fertile than the last. It must first of all be laid dry by numerous drains two-and-a-half feet deep, and very close to each other, the tiles in the drains being covered with six inches of *small gravel*, and the whole ground trenched two feet deep, laid in ridges before winter, and not touched again till moderately dry and mellowed in spring. Manures chiefly in a long undecomposed state may be dug in, and Potatoes planted, laying the ground as loose as possible over them; or Beans may be dibbled in rows, two feet apart. If lime or chalk can be obtained, it will greatly improve the soil, and may be put on to almost any extent. Twenty cart-loads of chalk, forty bushels each, will not be too much; or 300 bushels of lime per acre. Coal-ashes likewise will greatly improve the land, by preventing its running into clods. However unpromising this soil may be at first, it will be more easily improved than the poor sand impregnated with iron.

We do not suppose that many spots will be chosen for cultivation where the soil is so unpropitious; but many partake of the one or the other extreme, and with a little pains may be converted into very useful land. Patience and perseverance overcome many difficulties. This may be considered as a digression, as few of our readers we hope have such soils to bring into cultivation; but by giving extreme examples we shall better instruct those who have little experience. We have ourselves land in cultivation, once very nearly as unpromising, and our description is not taken from mere imagination.

The spade, the pickaxe, the fork, and the heavy hoe are the instruments of tillage which alone can bring ungrateful soils to a productive state. Tillage is the great improver. The old man in the fable, who told his sons when he was on his death-bed that a treasure lay buried in their field, gave the great secret of fertility. Dig deep, stir it well, expose it to the air, and the treasure will be found in the crop.—*M.*

TREATMENT OF FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA.

Being aware that the robust growth of Fuchsia corymbiflora had often been complained of, on account of its attaining to a size altogether unsuited for small buildings, I was, last summer, induced to endeavour to flower this plant in as dwarf a state as possible, but having it at the same time in good health. As I have succeeded beyond my expectations, and as an account of its treatment may be of service to others, I communicate it to you, that you may make it known through the medium of the *Chronicle*. The leading shoot of a young plant was last summer pinched off, so as to leave two healthy joints, to produce shoots from the axils of the leaves. When these shoots were about a foot in height, the strongest of them were bent down and trained horizontally, for the double purpose of allowing the weaker ones to overtake them in growth, by remaining erect; and likewise to cause other young shoots to spring from those parts of the stem that were growing horizontally: this they will do, upon the principle, that the sap in general has a tendency to ascend.

From those shoots that pushed, nine of the strongest were selected, the remainder being rubbed off. Six of them were arranged to form the outside, the other three composed the centre. The tops of the shoots were kept nearly upon a level at first; but as the central shoots had the benefit of receiving more of the ascending sap, they soon took the lead of those forming the circumference, which brought the plant to the most suitable shape for rendering its floral beauty attractive. This spring, when it was scarcely two feet in diameter, and about the same in height, it developed its gaudy corymbs from the summit of each shoot. The plant has been a very conspicuous object for a long time, attracting the eye of the visitor immediately on entering the greenhouse. It was repotted before the commencement of winter, when, I gave it a good shift, and used very rich soil. It has not been repotted since, being allowed to bloom in the same soil in which it grew through the winter. As it is a gross feeder, I occasionally give it liquid manure.—*H. H. Cantley.*

ON THE TRANSMISSION OF CUTTINGS TO INDIA.

About the first fortnight in August is the right time for taking the first steps for preparing grafts or cuttings of fruit-trees, &c. destined to go by the overland mail, next November, to India or China, or to any other of our distant possessions. For the manner of preparing such grafts see the remarks at the head of the Calendar to-day, and others on the same subject, which I made this time last year, vol. ii., p. 558, which have met the approbation of a gentleman of high physiological acquirements, who takes an active interest in all subjects tending to the general improvement of our East Indian territories; see also vol. ii., p. 539, and Number 14 of the current volume,

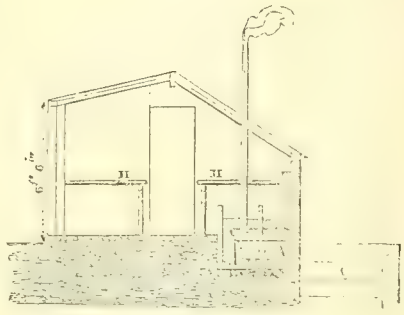
p. 228; to which I may add that I have the sanction of my worthy employers to prepare grafts here after the manner I suggest, and that I shall be glad to send them, carriage free, to London next October, in time to be packed for the November overland mail. I may further add, that I once unpacked a case of plants that had been lying seven months in a hot warehouse at Vera Cruz, and that some of the woody plants packed in saw-dust were still alive, after being packed full nine months; and I have little doubt but grafts of two years old wood, if packed after the manner of those sent to India by the overland route, and placed in a large case of dry saw-dust, or in a bale of cotton, might be sent to India or China, round the Cape of Good Hope, in the bottom of a merchant vessel; and if care were taken not to excite them too much at first, there would be little danger of their success. In Dr. Gibson's letter of the 27th April, 1842, (vol. ii., p. 539), he says, "All the cuttings of the Jargonelle, &c. have rooted, and till the beginning of the hot season were flourishing. Since then they have drooped much and I fear they will die." Now, it was natural enough to suppose that these cuttings were rooted, when they broke forth into leaf, but the chances are that none of them formed any roots at all. Indeed, from their arrival till the date of Dr. Gibson's letter, there was hardly sufficient time for their rooting, even in the climate of Bombay or Calabar, supposing they had arrived in as good a state as when they were packed in London. We have all of us seen analogous cases at home; the Elm and other deciduous trees, after being felled in the spring, break into leaf on the approach of summer, and keep green for five or six weeks, or till the leaves exhaust all the available sources of the parent tree, and then fade away, just as the above cuttings are reported to have done, after going through the same process; and in all probability the fate of the two Golden Pippin and one Duchesse d'Angoulême cuttings, which reached Calcutta safe, will be reported by Dr. Griffith to have been the same, unless better precautions had been taken to insure their success than were used towards those in the nearer stations of Calabar or Bombay; and if so, something further must be done for the safety of future trials. If one might suggest a gardening hint to our distant friends in the East, it would be this:—Plant the cuttings 4 inches deep, in very light soil, and press it about them so close, that you could not pull them up without a good effort. The sun should not shine on your cuttings at any hour of the day; if this shaded situation is naturally dry so much the better in your hot climate, but you must keep the soil always moist by watering after the rainy season. As soon as signs of vegetation begin, place a wooden box over the cuttings about 15 inches high with the bottom taken out of it, and glass or strong white paper, oiled, used instead; this will give them light enough at this stage. In England, we would place a hand-glass over them, but the wooden-box is preferable in your climate, being a powerful non-conductor of heat, which is just what your cuttings require. If you see the least dampness within the box, remove it, scrape away a little of the surface-soil all round, and sprinkle some dry earth or wood-ashes in its place, wipe the box dry, and turn it over them again. As soon as the young shoots are from 4 to 6 in. long, begin to let in air by placing a piece of wood under one corner of the box sufficient to raise it up 3 in.: but this is a critical period. If you see the leaves drop in the least you must let down the box again for another week, and afterwards begin with opening only one inch, which you will increase by degrees, as your tenderlings gain strength; but I should think you cannot dispense with the box altogether for five or six months, although you may take off the glass or paper top as soon as the leaves will endure a 6-inch opening under the box. Unless you have a good gardener, you should never plant your cuttings in pots, as they are liable to get either too dry or too moist—the natural moisture of the soil is more uniform and congenial for them.

That I might speak with more confidence on this subject I began to make the same experiments here about this time last year, by preparing cuttings of Apples and Pears, which I planted in two aspects last November, on an east and north aspect—those on the north aspect are now a month in advance of the others. I did not think hand-glasses would be necessary in our cool moist climate. By the end of last May they began to leaf, and by the end of June you would have supposed by their appearance that they were well furnished with roots, but not a fibre was made at that time, and now they are only beginning to put out roots, and I shall send one of them along with this to show the state they are in. Now, if this summer had been as hot and dry as the last, all my cuttings would have perished last June, unless I kept a cool moist atmosphere round them under a hand-glass.

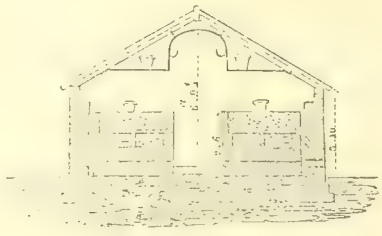
The English reader will excuse me for going this length with a subject that might be privately reported to the parties interested, but as there may be others engaged in the same pursuit in other distant parts of the world to whom any suggestions of this nature may be acceptable, the pages of this widely-circulated Journal seem the best channel for the purpose.—*D. Beaton.*

PLAN OF THE PROPAGATING-HOUSE AT MESSRS. VEITCH'S, EXETER.

The accompanying are plans and sections of our new Propagating House, which has now been erected and in full work for several months, during which time it has more than answered our most sanguine expectations. It is divided, as will be seen by the plan, into two compartments, which are entered from the back through a lobby or small potting-room. One division we devote to propagation in general, and the other to the raising of newly-imported seeds; and it is at this time completely filled with supposed novelties from all quarters of the world, especially from South America, whence we have received them, through our collector, Mr. William Lobb. The house is built in the middle of a piece of ground containing a quarter of an acre, and is inclosed with walls and hornbeam hedges, being so situated as not to be seen by visitors. It is surrounded with pits, frames, hand-glasses, &c., in which the young plants raised and propagated within the house are hardened off, and in which the increase of such plants as do not require the aid of a house or bottom-heat is also carried on, the whole forming a complete propagating department. The house is heated on Rendle's tank system. The tank is formed of brick arches worked in cement, with brick sides, the whole being well coated with cement. The top is of slate, cemented down. The sides of the bed are also formed of brick-work. The material used for plunging in is a clean sharp sand, which we find retains the heat for a considerable time. In one part of the bed we have put soil, and the cuttings planted out in it have rooted most rapidly. We would draw your attention particularly to the simple and yet efficient manner in which we regulate the heated water by means of the apertures D. By this contrivance we can heat only one division of the house at a time, or only half of either or both divisions; and while all can be heated at one time, yet each bed may be regulated to a different degree of heat, thus forming four distinct beds to be heated as circumstances may require. These apertures are formed with short pieces of 4-inch iron pipe, cemented into the brick-work, and the circulation is regulated by having plugs to fit the pipes. This plan, though simple, we believe to be new, and the advantages arising from it must be apparent to every one. Steam, if required, may at any time be obtained by opening the doors at which access is procured to the apertures for increasing or diminishing the circulation of the water. Mr. Rendle has seen the house, and joins in the opinion expressed by every other person who has inspected it, that it is the most complete house of the kind which he has ever seen, and he also considers his tank system of heating to have been here most fully and efficiently carried out. From the trial already given, we unhesitatingly say that, as a medium for obtaining bottom-heat, it is most admirable, and ere long will entirely supersede the use of Tan, and all other fermenting materials. — *J. Veitch and Son.*

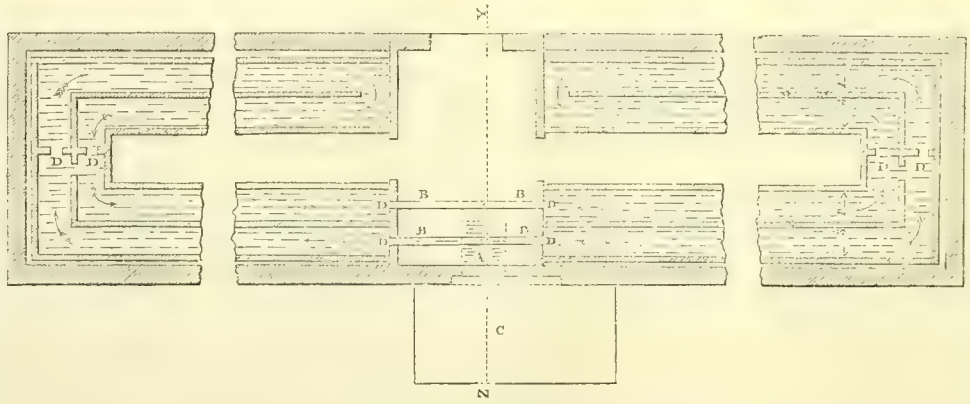


Section from Y to Z.

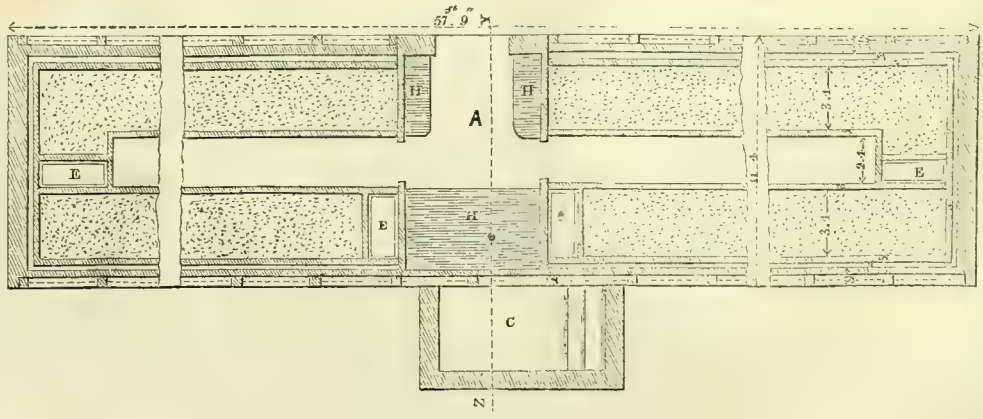


Transverse Section.

A represents the Boiler, &c.
B Flow and return-pipes.
C Stoke-hole.
D Plug holes for stopping the circulation of hot water, if bottom-heat is required only for one house or for part of one house.
E Doors for getting access to the plug-holes, and also available for steaming the House when required.
H Potting-benches.



Plan showing the Circulation of Water.



Plan of Construction.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXI.

The first step towards ensuring an effective display of flowers in the coming year is to make the arrangement at the present time, when it can be determined with the greatest accuracy what kinds of plants will look best in certain situations; for, let it be remembered, that, however well the plants may be known, the exact—I may say peculiar—tint of the flowers, cannot be carried in the eye, and therefore no correct arrangement can be made at the time the plants are out of bloom. In making the arrangement, the best way to proceed is to take a quantity of sand and spread it on a table or potting-bench, of sufficient size to admit of a correct representation of the flower-garden being formed upon it. If your garden is on gravel, form your beds, and proceed to fill them with flowers of the most admired colours, and if the first arrangement does not please you, re-arrange until you get it to your satisfaction. When the garden is on grass, strew the spaces between the beds with short grass, as it is indispensable

that you have the colour of the spaces between the beds, or you cannot determine what colours will look best in them. After the arrangement is completed the beds must be numbered on a plan, and the names of the flowers entered in the "Garden Catalogue," with the number of plants requisite to stock the beds properly—always allowing a few of each kind for deaths, or for giving or exchanging with any friend that may be disposed to barter with you. Where there is more than one flower-garden, the plants for each should be kept separate throughout the winter, and in spring, when they are potted off, it is easy to put in a few pots of cuttings to make up any loss that may have occurred, which, where a great quantity is required, is almost inevitable.

At this place we have four distinct flower-gardens, which, with their circumferential borders require, to stock them properly, about 10,000 plants, and we require nearly the same quantity to fill up the vases, rustic baskets, borders and beds scattered about the lawn. In the coming season, I intend these four gardens—three of which are on grass, and the fourth (will be) on gravel—to be representative of four distinct styles of grouping; while in the vases and baskets I shall endeavour to introduce those flowers of a drooping habit which are best seen on a level, with, or rather above the level of the eye, as for instance the whole tribe of Fuchsias and many Pentstemons, &c. In one garden the flowers will be arranged in masses of one colour in each bed;—in the second each colour margined with its complementary one, as blue with orange, purple with yellow, scarlet with white, and so on,—in the third three or four colours in each bed, with probably a specimen greenhouse plant in the centre,—and the fourth, which will be on gravel, principally with cold colours, as blue, purple, and their numerous shades, which cannot be properly shewn on grass, which is a cold colour. In this way I hope to do away with the sameness which must otherwise exist among the gardens, and afford visitors something to think about, and an opportunity of examining which is the most effective style of gardening. —This is, I think, a new idea, and I hope I shall not be charged with egotism for throwing it out and giving others an opportunity of applying it to practice.

The layering of Chrysanthemums, if not already commenced, should be no longer delayed. The way to proceed is to make an incision in the under side of the shoots, about six inches from the tip, and sink it into the ground, placing a little fresh sandy compost round it, and either pegging the shoot down, or securing it by placing a stone or half brick over the compost. The young plants will be ready to take off towards the end of September, and will make beautiful dwarf flowering specimens.

The middle of August is the best time to sow Ten-week Stocks to be preserved through the winter in pots, and planted out in April for spring blooming. One of the best growers for the supply of Covent Garden Market makes it a rule to sow on the 11th and 16th of August, and the plants generally commence blooming about the end of March.—*W. P. Ayres.*

ROSES IN POTS.—No. I.

The Rose, which has been justly designated the "Queen of Flowers," has, perhaps, never attained to a higher degree of popularity in England than at the present time. The improvement in this beautiful genus, by the introduction of new varieties, has been greater within the last few years than the most sanguine Rose cultivators could have anticipated; and the improvement in the cultivation here has been quite equal to the success in originating fine varieties abroad. The adoption of a class for the exhibition of "Roses in Pots" by the Horticultural Society of London appears to have awakened attention to this mode of culture. Exhibitors during the past season have been few, because there were many misgivings on the point, which want of experience and knowledge of the varieties best suited for the purpose tended to confirm. Those, however, who have grown Roses in pots during this season, appear convinced that the difficulties advanced are imaginary, and are looking forward to another year to produce handsome plants, with more perfect flowers. Roses in pots form highly interesting objects among the French; and why should they not do the same here, since it is allowed that our general cultivation of Roses in the open ground is quite equal to theirs?

One great advantage in exhibiting Roses in pots is, that their true character becomes apparent; we see the Rose as it would appear growing in our gardens, and can refer it to its proper class. On the other hand, the greatest difficulty is to obtain a sufficient number of plants clothed with flowers, and in perfection, at a stated period. This, however, (which only affects exhibitors,) may in a great measure be remedied, by growing the freest bloomers and shifting the plants to a sunny or cool situation, as their state may require. Where twelve plants are wanted for exhibition at different seasons, not less than one hundred plants should be grown, and the greater portion of these should be Autumnal Roses.

But before adverting to their culture, the question may arise, what varieties are best suited for the purpose? It is probable that most varieties would succeed, but the following, many of which are established favourites, may be selected without fear, a great portion having been proved suitable in the nurseries here during the present season

The varieties from the sections Moss, Provence, Gallica, Damask, Perpetual, and a portion of the Hybrids, I would advise to be grown as worked plants, on stems from six inches to two feet in height; the others may be grown on their own roots, or at the option of the cultivator. In very many cases, however, worked plants produce a greater quantity of flowers, and of larger size than such as are grown on their own roots.

Among the PROVENCE we may mention:—

a Adeline, bright red
a Blush
a Cabbage, rose
a Crested, or Cristata, rose
Angers, bright rose
a La Fiancée, flesh
a Queen of Roses, blush lilac
a Emmerance, sulphur
Sylvain, brilliant rose
Wilberforce, deep crimson

MOSS.

Blush
Celina, rich crimson, spotted with purple
Eclatante, bright even red
a Gracilis, rose
Pompone feu, bright rosy crimson
a Unique, pure white
White Bath, pure white
De Metz, bright rosy purple

DAMASK PERPETUAL.

a Rose du Roi, or Crimson
La Mienne, deep rose
a Josephine Antoinette, blush
a Emilie Duval, pale rose
a Isaure Lablée, bright pink
Bernard, salmon rose
a Antinous, rosy purple
a D'Angers, rosy pink
a Belle Faber, deep rose
Royale, light rose

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

a Aubernon, bright rose, changing to red
a Clementine Duval, rose and lilac
a Comte de Paris, purple and crimson
Coquette de Montmorency, fine deep cherry
a Dr. Marx, brilliant carmine
Duc d'Aumale, superb deep crimson
a Duchess of Sutherland, fine pale rose
Edward Jesse, dark purple, shaded with crimson
a Fulgorie, rosy carmine
a General Merlin, light rose shaded
a Lady Alice Peel, deep pink
a Louis Bonaparte, vermilion
a Madame Laffay, brilliant rose
Mrs. Elliot, rose, shaded with purple
Prince of Wales
Prudence Rœser, pale rose, with a whitish cast
a Princesse Hélène, bright rosy purple
Queen Victoria, rose, carmine centre
a Rivers, bright crimson

HYBRIDS OF CHINESE AND BOURBON.

Aurora, crimson, shaded with violet
Camuzet carnée, beautiful peach
a Charles Duval, superb deep pink
Col. Combes, bright crimson, spotted with lilac
a Comtesse Lacepède, clear flesh
a Coupe d'Amour, bright deep rose
a Coupe d'Hébé, superb deep pink
a General Allard, large globular rose
a General Kleber, crimson, changing to violet
Great Western, crimson and purple, very large
Henri Barbet, bright deep rose
a Hortense Leroy, bright pale rose
a Lady Stuart, fine clear blush
a Legouvé, rosy crimson
Lord John Russell, brilliant rose
a Madame Plantier, pure white
a Madame Rameau, purplish crimson
a Madeleine, flesh, edged with crimson
Marie de Nerrœa, pink blush
Micalea, blush rose
a New Globe Hip, pure white
Princess Augusta, bright crimson and purple, shot
a Pompone bicolor, purple and crimson shaded
a Richelieu, rose
a Velours épiscopal, violet, velvety
a Volney, very bright rose
a William Jesse, crimson; tinged with lilac

GALLICA.

a Adéle Prevost, silvery blush
a Blanchefleur, flesh and white
a Boula de Nanteuil, dark crimson purple
a Cicero, bright crimson
a Daguessau, deep bright crimson
a Daubenton, fine bright rose
a Duc de Nemours, violet and crimson, marbled
a Duchesse d'Abranthes, pale rose
a Docteur Diclthim, dark shaded rose
a Fleur d'Amour, bright crimson purple
a Grandpapa, shaded crimson
a Grandissima, purplish crimson
a Jeanne d'Urfé, rose and lilac
a Julie d'Etanges, pale rose
a La Calasienne, finely-shaded rose
a Louis Philippe, superb dark rose
a Nero, violet crimson spotted
a Pharitricus, bright rosy crimson

NOISETTE.

Aimée Vibert, pure white
Clara Wendel, pale yellow
Comtesse de Tolosante, white, sometimes flesh
Du Luxembourg, lilac rose, deep red centre
Euphrosyne, pale rose and yellow, very sweet
Fellenberg, fine bright crimson
a La Victorieuse, white, shaded with rose
a Madame de Chalonge, yellow
Miss Glegg, pure white
a Yellow, or Smithii

BOURBON.

a Armosa, bright pink
Augustine Lelieur, vivid even rose
a Bouquet de Flore, light carmine
a Celimène, fine clear blush
a Ceres, deep rose
Comice de Seine et Maine, vivid scarlet
a Emilie Courtier, fine rosy crimson
a Enfant d'Ajaccio, purplish crimson.
Julie Deloynes, white
a Le Grand Capitaine, fiery crimson
a Madame Aude, clear lilac rose
a Madame Nerard, silvery blush pink
a Paul Joseph, deep velvety crimson
a Proserpine, dark crimson
a Queen, buff, rose and salmon

CHINESE.

Augustine Hersent, deep pink
a Belle Isidore, pale rose changing to crimson
a Lady Warrender, white, creamy centre
Louis Philippe, carmine purp.
a Madame Bréon, beautiful light rose
a Madame Bureau, pure white
Madame Desprez, pale lemon, very sweet
a Marjolin, dark crimson
a Mrs. Bosanquet, pale flesh
a Napoleon, bright pink
Prince Eugene, crimson purp.

TEA-SCENTED.

a Adam, clear light rose
a Archduchesse Thérese, creamy white and yellow
a Barbot, yellow, edged with rose
a Belle Archinto, flesh, shaded
a Bougére, deep rosy bronze
Bride of Abydos, creamy white, edged with rose
a Caroline, blush pink, centre rose
a Comte de Paris, flesh-coloured rose
a Devoniensis, pale yellow
a Don Carlos, pale buff & salmon
a Eliza Sauvage, pale yellow, orange centre
a Eugène Desgâches, fine rose
a Fragolotta, bright rose
a Goubault, rose, buff centre
a Haman, rose and buff, changing to crimson
a Julie Mansais, pure white
Madame Roussell, white, flesh centre
Josephine Malton, large, creamy white
a Moiret, yellowish bronze
a Niphetos, large sulphur white
a Nina, clear blush rose
Pactolus, fine yellow
Prince d'Esterhazy, large rich rose
Safranot, buff and yellow
Taglioni, creamy white, centre buff.

Those marked 'a' are large full Roses, the others are desirable on account of their fine habit, distinct colour, or showy appearance.

Roses trained as climbers would form very beautiful objects in pots. If allowed to grow to the height of three or four feet and then stopped, I imagine they would throw out lateral shoots, and become covered with foliage and flowers, from the top to the edge of the pot. For this purpose I should select in preference to the Ayrshire, Boursault and Sempervirens, some of the Hybrid China, Hybrid Perpetual, Noisette, Bourbon, and even some of the Gallicas that are most vigorous in growth; the flowers of the former being mostly small, or semi-double. Notwithstanding this, they are, perhaps, unequalled when grown as pillar-Roses in the open ground. Their growth is rapid and graceful, and their large corymbs of flowers render them a mass of beauty. Such plants as are not kept in pots should be removed from the ground early in autumn, as soon as the shoots are sufficiently ripened, which they generally are by the middle of September.

It potting, the sized pots best adapted are Nos. 12, 16, 24, and 32, according to the size and habit of the plant; and these should be well drained. The soil used should consist of equal parts of turfy loam that has laid by and become mellow, and manure (the remains of a hotbed) so far decomposed, as to have the appearance of black mould. If the loam be of a hard or binding nature, a mixture of sand will be necessary. Having selected the plant, cut off close to the stock any wild suckers, and shorten in the roots tolerably freely. In potting, the soil should be pressed down firm, and afterwards watered through a fine rose. The plants may then be removed to a sheltered situation, and plunged up to the rims of the pots in old tan or cinder-ashes. Under this treatment, if turned out of the pots in November, young fibrous roots will be seen forming in abundance; they will appear to have quite recovered from their removal, and will bloom well the following summer.

With regard to such plants as are always kept in pots, they may be shifted at different seasons of the year, as their growth may require. Supposing them to be in small 60 pots in the spring, they may then be shifted into 48s, keeping all flower-buds nipped off, and afterwards into 24s, which will generally be found sufficient for their growth during the first season.—*W. Paul, Nurseries, Cheshunt, Herts.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Experiments with Artificial Manures.—I have been much interested in the Table of the action of Manures by Mr. Maclean, published in the *Chronicle* of July 29th, and I have no doubt but that most of your numerous readers will join me in thanking you for bringing before their notice, from time to time, results fraught with so much importance to the Agricultural community. If thanks are due to you for thus noticing the labours of others, of how much greater praise is he deserving who contrived and carried through such a mass of experimental investigation? It is from data such as those afforded by this tabular record, that we can alone hope to educe principles for our sure guidance in the scientific improvement of agriculture. In my opinion, that man is more entitled to our gratitude, in a national point of view, who carefully compiles such a table as Mr. Maclean's,—being the result of his own experiments, and guarded as much as possible from sources of error, than he who writes volumes of speculative theories. It is by *such labours* that the practical farmer may render indispensable service to the man of science, who, without it, must infallibly grope as it were in the dark in search of truth, and be liable to be misled by every *ignis fatuus* which flings its uncertain ray across his benighted path. May I indulge a hope that you will, whenever practicable, present your readers with similar tabulated results; they will not prove of passing interest only, but tend to confer an increased value on your esteemed periodical when bound up as a *book of reference*. But I will not dismiss these remarks without pointing out what must surely be an error in the table referred to, and which must tend to bring into disrepute a manure which almost every one agrees in setting a high value upon—I mean the Sulphate of Ammonia. In the Table, this substance is valued at 80*s.* per cwt., while every one knows it may be purchased for 18*s.*; so that in the experiments on Turnips it appears that an absolute loss was caused by its application, and is the only instance in which such loss occurs. It seems that ¾ cwt. of sulphate of Ammonia can, under the circumstances of the experiment, replace about 15 cart-loads of farm-yard Manure; the produce being nearly the same with the mixture as with 30 cart-loads of muck used alone. The Table gives the expense of the mixture exactly the same as the unmixed manure, viz., 6*l.* each per acre. Even in this point of view it might be useful to know, when farm-yard muck runs short, that it may be made to do double duty by the addition of sulphate of Ammonia; but the real cost of the mixture is only 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and not 6*l.*; and I submit that this must most materially alter our opinion, as deduced from the Table, of the economical application of the salt in question. A similar alteration requires to be made in the 28th experiment on Grass. I may also point out that the cost of Guano in experiments on Grass, Nos. 6 and 15, is put at nearly double its present price. This reduction will, of course, very much enhance its value as an economical Manure, and will place it at once at the top of the tree. These remarks may serve to point out how necessary correctness is in every element of such a Table, and without it nothing will be easier than to convert that which should be the grand test of truth into the parent of error.—*W. H. Potter, Upper Fore-street.*

Pelargoniums.—Will you allow me to suggest the trial of a diluted solution of the nitro-muriatic acid to Pelargoniums for root-watering, where that peculiar disease in the leaf exists. I took one out of its pot, trimmed the roots, and watered it with the acid. It seems quite recovered; a second, similarly treated in its roots, was put into the same soil, but watered only with pond-water; it will go off again; both were cut down to 3 eyes.—*T. Ingle, M.D., La Hague, St. Peter's, Jersey.*

Alum useful in fixing Ammonia.—I named to you the other day that Alum was overlooked as an agent for fixing the Ammonia in liquid manures, &c. and you seemed to doubt its efficiency. I have since proved it, and you will find upon trial how completely it acts, and how speedily it removes from a stable the strong ammoniacal fœtor,

(where there is not free ventilation,) by the using a pailful of water with about half a pound of Alum dissolved in it. Upon adding the two solutions of Carbonate of Ammonia and Sulphate of Alum together, immediate effervescence ensues, the alumina is deposited, and the ammonia fixed. Now the alumina deposited (if the sulphate is used in tanks) can be employed or not, but why not?—it will be in all probability a subsulphate, and in some cases as good as gypsum; but a little lime thrown upon the deposit at the bottom of the tank, where alum is used, would soon fix any acid which was free there, and I think the combination of the two earths would have no bad tendency, but the reverse, in some soils.—*Thomas Ingle, M.D., La Hague, St. Peter's, Jersey.*

Watering Out-door Plants.—I quite coincide with "J. L." that the two acknowledged agents in the vigorous growth of plants are heat and moisture; but I cannot comprehend how he should wish it to be understood, as a general rule to go by, that the morning is preferable to the evening for watering plants out of doors. "J. L." states that evaporation is in proportion to the dryness of the air,—might it not have been as well for him to have said at the same time, that the air is never so dry as when ice is forming on the surface of the earth? but I dare say "J. L." saw that this was the turning point in his argument, and conceived it the wiser plan to leave it out. However, that is no reason why it should remain so in so important a discussion. It is a well-known fact that the sun's rays impart no heat to the air in their transmission to the earth; but any sensible effect produced by them is in proportion to the extent they are reflected or absorbed, and since the general practice is to give water after the sun has passed the horizon, very little evaporation takes place beyond the power which the heat has given to the air to carry moisture previous to watering, and this moisture so carried up will soon again be deposited in the form of dew. This last circumstance, with the water thrown on, will retard radiation—(or why is it that a clear night is more favourable to radiation than a cloudy one?)—until both water and dew are capable of rising in the form of vapour. Now, I think these statements in some degree remove "J. L.'s" objections to watering in the evening, for I have shown that moisture and heat are not removed so far from the plant as he imagined; and also that evaporation by evening watering is limited indeed. "J. L." recommends watering to be done, "about or soon after sun-rise." Who would disturb the silent dew? "J. L." does not say he would; but how different in its effects is his system of watering to that calm quiescent state in which plants delight to dwell, compared with which "J. L.'s" morning watering is a state of atmosphere in motion,—anything but conducive to the growth of vegetation.—*C.*

Watering Out-door Plants.—You require an answer frae practical men as to whether it is better to water out-door plants in the morning or at night. I hae had a gude share of both planting and watering in my life-time, and I hae come to the conclusion (for I think I hae na been blind athegether to the effects of water upon plants that has been applied to them by the hand o' man in the morning, at midday, and the gloamin), that gardeners in general are great gowks for watering sae muckle as they do. Such a statement may not please some o' them, for I ken that there are some gay full chaps belonging to the profession, and, according as the advertisements read, have a perfect knowledge o' their business in every department. I canna mak ony sic asseverations, for I ken fu' weel there is mony a thing I would need to be instructed in, and that o' watering amang the rest; I hae been like mony more in the world that hae watered and watered and better watered, and the crops made little progress for it a'; and ae day, when I was unco tired at the wark, I sat down on the edge o' the water-barrow, and looked up to the cluds, and I may say prayed for rain, but I thought again that the age o' miracles was gane by, and I remembered that man had a rational soul within him, and if he would just exercise the faculties that his Maker had given him, he might be a great deal better off, for we often act as if we were animals o' instinct, and as if we had nae reason to guide us; and when I say that I intend to water a great deal less than I hae done, you are not to imagine that I live in, or even in the neighbourhood of the parish of Dreep-daily, where Andrew Fairservice served his time, and learned to grow Green Kale beneath glass, and forced Nettles for early Greens. I will not be able to explain my meaning perhaps in Natural Philosophy terms, for I am no sae weel acquainted wi' radiation, absorption, evaporation, latant heat, and mony mae words that are used noo-a-days as I would like to be; but I get wonderfu' help frae that wonderfu' book "Brande's Dictionar," whare ane will get a' the kittly words explained that lie between Abaciscus and Zygophyllaceæ, and every gardener should try and be able to lay his hand upon ane as soon as he can. And as I was saying before, when I was resting upon the water-barrow, with my elbow upon my knee and my head upon my lap, a thought came into my head, that something else might do far better for growing crops than watering them; I thought if something like a mackintosh could be had for summer crops, it would be a great benefit to them,—something ye ken that would keep in the heat and the moisture, and no interfere greatly with the working o' nature, and after trying various substances that did not answer so weel as I would like, they ware soon laid aside, but I mak mysel' believe that I hae succeeded at last, but the stuff is so common and so cheap, and so muckle despised, that I maybe shouldna tell ye what it is untill it be better proved; at ony rate it has been as a sheet-anchor to some of my crops this season. I am thinking we all had our share of cold and wet in the spring months of this year; then came June with hirstering heat, which rent the earth about the roots of our crops, and although hoeing and pulverising were practised among some vegetable crops, and water besides, they appeared to be dieing in the spring of their days; then was the time that I spread the mantle over their roots,—it appeared as refreshing to them as the shadow of the Gourd was to Jonah in the land of Assyria. They improved every hour after it was put on, and those that were left without it have made but a sorry appearance. What I hae said will perhaps not please you for an answer to your questions, but I think you will be ready to admit that it would be a great improvement in gardening if crops could be made to thrive weel in hot weather without water being applied to them by the aid of the gardener; some may be so wedded to the water-tub and the watering-pot, that they will not easily part with them. For my part, I am heartily tired of them, and intend to use them as seldom as possible.—*A Moorland Gardener.*

Maturation of Fruit without being in immediate connexion with Leaves.—In corroboration of Mr. J. Murdoch's statement, at p. 479, that Peaches and Plums will come to maturity without leaves being in immediate connexion with them to draw and mature the sap, allow me to mention that the same fact has several times come under my observation. At the present time I have both Peaches and Plums, without a single leaf in connexion with them, swelling as fast as those that have all the appendages necessary to bring them to perfection. Some years ago I accidentally broke the leader at the same joint from which a fine Fruit proceeded. Although not expecting the latter to swell any farther, I determined to give it a fair chance by bringing the leaves of the nearest branches over it, to shade it from the sun. The Fruit swelled off and ripened to all appearance in a sound state. In such cases, does nature make up the deficiency from the leaves nearest to the fruit? or, admitting the doctrine that Fruit originates from metamorphosed leaves or wood, is it not possible that the whole of the matter necessary for the formation of Fruit is deposited in the stem or branch previously to the swelling of the Fruit, and that the leaves only exercise their proper function with a view to the formation of more wood, without any peculiar provision for the Fruit?—*Dee.* [We apprehend that in those instances the Fruit was not at the end of leafless branches, but of leafless spurs, which makes a great difference. It is also to be presumed that in the first instance mentioned the Fruit was already swelling, and able to attract food to itself, independently of the leader that was broken off. No doubt, after fruit has acquired a certain size, it becomes more independent of neighbouring leaves than when it is younger.]

Strawberries.—Although I agree with you in most things, I beg to differ with you respecting the cutting off the leaves of Strawberries at this season; and although I do not cut quite so close as "D. Z.," I am sure, from considerable experience, that the principle is good. In point of neatness there is no comparison; the beautiful green and feathered foliage of the mowed beds being pleasant objects in autumn, and affording quite sufficient covering for them in winter; in fact, they may be compared to birds after moulting. And to observe the fine plump buds of those which have been cut over when they have made a few new leaves, the difference is at once manifest; and if done in time and with judgment, the result will be a plentiful crop of fine and large fruit the following season.—*C. W. T.*

Forcing Strawberries.—Perhaps it may be thought invidious to object to anything proceeding from so high an authority as Mr. Paxton, particularly as the object was to satisfy the inquiries of "A Subscriber," as to the best manner of preparing Strawberry-plants for forcing. I have long known and practised (but it was before the days of Keen's seedling, when there was more occasion for it) a similar plan to that recommended at p. 480, viz., to take runners of the previous season and transplant three of them into 32-sized pots, at the end of April or the beginning of May, plunging the pots in an open piece of ground, removing the runners, &c. during the summer, and repotting them into pots a size larger in August or September. They become fine robust plants; but I do not think it commensurate with the extra trouble, though by one circumstanced as Mr. Paxton, who has merely to say "Do," and it is done, it would be worth trying. I generally strike some runners in small pots and repot them again, but I am mostly satisfied with the best runners I can find in the month of August, when I plant three of them in 24 or 32-sized pots, according to the size of the plants. I prefer wet days to take the runners up, as the mould adheres best to them; but I like to cut off the tips of the roots, as it causes them to produce twice the quantity of fresh fibres. After I have potted them I place them, if it should be hot weather, behind a north wall for eight or ten days, after which I plunge them in an open part of the garden, in the common soil, up to the rims of the pots. A friend of mine, long gardener to Sir William Folkes, a successful forced-Stawberry-grower, used to recommend taking the small runners in the month of September and potting them, as he frequently found the earliest ones had a disposition to come into bloom in the autumn; and the best crop I ever remember to have had was on an occasion when the want of pots compelled me to put off potting the runners till the first week in October; when, fearful that they would not have time to make many roots before the season was over, I filled a frame with fresh horse-droppings, and plunged the pots therein, but without covering them with lights. This was the usual custom of the late Mr. Press, long gardener to Mr. Gray, of Hornsey, who, besides supplying the wants of his master's family, (I have heard,) could send a great many to market; and the chief place he had for growing them in was upon some shelves in front of a Peach-house. I believe the chief cause of failure in forced Strawberries arises from their being introduced into too warm a place. I always find those which I place in my vineries when I begin forcing do a great deal better than those introduced later.—*John Murdoch.*

Prizes for Seedling Pelargoniums.—In the *Chronicle* of July 15 you gave a list of the prizes awarded at the last exhibition of the Horticultural Society, in which I observe two Silver Knightian and two Silver Banksian Medals were given for Cherries, and a Certificate of Merit for a seedling Pelargonium, named Psyche. It was the opinion of one of the most experienced growers of seedling Pelargoniums that Psyche was the best ever exhibited in this or any other year. Of its merit, therefore, I conclude there can be no doubt. It is equally clear that one of the objects of the Society in offering prizes is to encourage merit, and to proportion the value of the prizes to the degree of skill exercised in producing the object exhibited. I take the liberty, therefore, of asking whether there is not at least as much merit in producing a beautiful seedling Pelargonium as in exhibiting a good dish of Cherries? A tolerably good soil and favourable season will produce fine Cherries without exercising the skill of the gardener, but to raise a seedling Pelargonium fit for competition in the present day requires considerable judgment in selecting the parent plants, and some experience in the management of them. In this view I am confirmed by the awards of the judges at the exhibition at Chiswick in June, when they gave one Silver Knightian and two Silver Banksian Medals to three seedling Pelargoniums. With the parties who exhibited on those two occasions I have no connexion, but as a Fellow of the Horticultural Society of more than 20 years' standing, I feel most anxious that its character for fairness and consistency should be maintained.—*F. H. S.* [We have no doubt that some one of the judges will answer this next week.]

Rot in Larch.—I observe in your answer lately to a question on a subject of great importance—the heart-rot in Larches, that you suggest the probability of its arising from too much moisture about the roots. My experience would lead me to a precisely contrary conclusion, namely, that the disease is caused by a deficiency rather than by an excess of moisture. At least, I know that the disease is prevalent in the dry sandy heaths, till lately so common in Cheshire and the neighbouring counties, and I am told does not occur among Larches planted on the sides of slaty mountains, where moisture is very abundant. It is much to be regretted that by far the greater part of the Larch plantations in this part of England have been made upon thin, dry, sandy soils, which are by no means suitable to the tree, so that we are not likely to form a true notion of its real value as a timber tree in situations where the soil will allow it to flourish.—[We have stated that the subject is exceedingly obscure, and we should be very glad to hear what the experience of others is on the subject. Our own impression is, that the published evidence leans towards a wet subsoil being the cause of the mischief; but our correspondent's evidence seems, in this instance, to point the other way. Is he, however, sure that the *sub*soil is dry?]

Bees.—In answer to your inquiry at p. 519, I beg to state that the Bees were in the comb, which hung from one of the branches of the Whitethorn.—*A Bath Subscriber.*——No one is less anxious to prolong this discussion than I am; but as Mr. Wighton seems to say that my meaning in one place is not clearly understood, I beg to clear away all ambiguities. Before a first swarm is 24 hours in a hive two or three bits of comb are made, and eggs are placed therein. Then, if the queen be taken away, the Bees add wax to one or more cells, which may be called bent royal cells, for common bee cells are horizontal, and queen cells vertical. The wax added to the common cells is put in a vertical form. Mr. W. saw this part of the cell only, and therefore says that I argue unfairly, because I was not at Cossey Hall to see it. I have seen many like it.—I thank Mr. W. for pointing out a discrepancy in my article: viz., that Bees have no eggs later than August. Absolutely speaking, this is wrong; but, generally speaking, it is right. I assure Mr. W. that when brood goes back before it is ten days' old it never becomes dry. When speaking of artificial swarming he stands on very slippery ground; but I forbear to make another remark.—*A. Pettigrew.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

August 1.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. G. Banks, C. R. Colville, J. G. Dyne, P. P. Fitzpatrick, T. L. Hodges, R. N. Hunt, W. Shaw, E. Steer, and J. Tatham, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. A communication from the Comte Lelieur respecting Strawberries was read; it stated, that, in addition to the usual distinctive characters by which Strawberries are recognised, several others might be added, viz., 1, the age at which each variety, raised from a runner, bears fruit; 2, The age at which each kind arrives at the maximum of its production; 3, How many years the same plant will continue in good bearing; and, 4, What varieties will bear two crops in the same season: thus, for instance, Keen's Seedling and the British Queen will, if planted in the open border after being forced, grow luxuriantly, and produce a second crop more abundant than the first; whilst the Elton, under similar treatment, throws out nothing but runners; although these three sorts, after being forced, make extraordinary growth towards the end of the season, and bear a prodigious quantity of fine fruit for several succeeding years. Comte Lelieur was of opinion that it would be useful to select a certain number of plants of each of the best varieties after forcing, and to plant them in the open border to ascertain which kinds will produce a second crop; and that it was a good plan, before turning them out of the pots, to withhold water entirely for a short time, in order that they might be excited into new growth by repeated waterings. The writer also observed that the temperature of Pine-stoves was too warm for Strawberries, when first placed in heat to bring them forward; that the flowers of these plants, particularly of those kinds which throw out an abundance of foliage before blooming, should be brought on gradually.

Thus, for instance, the Elton is barren, while Keen's Seedling succeeds in a rather high temperature, provided the house is kept cool until the fruit is set. A paper from Mr. Dunsford, of Capesthorne Gardens, near Congleton, Cheshire, upon the cultivation of the Pine-Apple, was also read. This was accompanied by the plan of a pit now in use there, differing but slightly in external appearance from M'Phail's. The interior of the pit within the inner walls is filled up with brick-rubbish, so as to form a solid mass; and when level, the whole is covered with flat tiles or slates, upon which 9-inch draining-tiles are laid across the bed, commencing just above the front flue, and these are in their turn covered with flat tiles. The draining-tiles convey the heat over the whole surface of the bed, so that a regular bottom-heat of 95 deg. can be maintained. The depth of the pit from the glass to the tiles is 4½ ft. at the back and 4 ft. in front. In such a construction, and cultivated upon the system recommended at p. 174 of the *Chronicle*, the writer states, that, by the aid of dung-heat, every amateur and gardener may grow Pines with as little trouble and expense as Cucumbers or Melons. A Providence Pine, weighing 7 lbs. 1 oz., grown under similar treatment, also accompanied the communication. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a collection of plants, containing most beautiful specimens of the flesh-coloured Erica infundibuliformis, and the brilliant E. Parmentieri rósea; Stanhópea gravéolens, bearing three fine scapes of powerfully-scented flowers; a good specimen of St. insignis; Sophrónitis pterocarpa, a minute plant, with several delicate purple flowers, growing on a log of wood; Oncidium crispum, chocolate and yellow; Achimenes grandiflora, with bright purple blooms, having a white centre; A. multiflora, with flowers of pale purple, fringed on the margin; and Cáttleya Móssiæ, in good condition: a Knightian medal was awarded for the four first-mentioned plants. From Mr. S. Gad, gr. to T. J. Lenox, Esq., of Plaistow, Essex, was a magnificent specimen of Gloriosa superba, having more than twenty of its singular orange and vermilion flowers expanded at one time: for this a Knightian medal was also awarded. Messrs. Youell, of Great Yarmouth, exhibited cut blooms of nineteen varieties of Fuchsia, some of them particularly fine, especially those of St. Clare, with long drooping flowers, of a light vermilion colour, having petals of pale crimson purple; Bruceana, small but an extremely free-bloomer, with short tube and sepals of dark vermilion, and petals of deep purple, having the stamens and pistil much exserted: a seedling called Lindleyana, with a somewhat inflated tube, which, with the sepals, is of good substance, and of a dark vermilion tint; the petals differ little from them in colour, and are slightly tinged with crimson: Magnífica, a prohfic bloomer, with reflexed sepals of light rosy purple, and only wanting in contrast of colour: Gem, with a thick, short tube, and sepals of a bright rosy vermilion colour; petals crimson purple: and insignis, with rich crimson vermilion tube, and sepals of good substance; petals purplish crimson, its foliage bearing some resemblance to that of F. corymbiflora: the remaining ones exhibited were—F. princeps, carnea, Moneypennii, tricolor, stylosa máxima, and Venus victrix. Messrs. Youell also sent exceedingly fine specimens of the Fastolff Raspberry, which were greatly admired, and received a certificate. From Messrs. Chandler, of Vauxhall, were a well-grown plant of Fuchsia Chandleri, forming quite a pyramid of bloom; F. Brewsteri, a highly-coloured and elegant variety, apparently the same as Bruceana, in Messrs. Youell's collection; St. Clare in good condition, proving this to be a free-blooming and very fine variety when properly treated; Verbena Fowleana, with pretty lavender-coloured flowers: and cut blooms of Marygolds and several fine varieties of Verbena: for Fuchsia St. Clare a certificate was awarded. From Alex. Rowland, Esq., were two boxes of cut Rose blooms, comprising some fine varieties. From Mr. Cuthill, of Camberwell, an exceedingly well-grown plant of Lisianthus Russellianus, a basket of flowers of a clove-scented seedling Carnation, called the Prince of Denmark, and a Beechwood Melon. From Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, a very pretty hybrid Gloxinia, said to have originated between Sinningia guttata and Gloxinia rubra; the flowers are of a clear flesh-colour, having a pale primrose throat; the foliage is dark green: a certificate was awarded for it. Mr. Smith, of Dalston, exhibited four pretty seedling Fuchsias, one called venusta, with flowers of the colour of Venus victrix, but of a more globose form and larger, and with curiously dentated leaves; Vesta, with tube and sepals of a pale flesh-colour, tipped with green, and of good substance, opening well, and displaying the petals, which are vermilion tinged with crimson; gigántea, an extremely large variety, with dark vermilion tube and reflexed sepals,—petals purplish crimson; the other variety was somewhat similar to the last, but smaller. From Messrs. Goode, of Ponders' End, was a small plant of Erica Massoni. From Mr. Hally, of Blackheath, a small plant of Gaultheria hispida, bearing its conspicuous white berries in abundance, which contrast well with the dark green foliage, and render it a valuable plant either for the conservatory or for turning out in the open air in summer,—a certificate was awarded for it. From Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne, was a most handsome Queen Pine Apple, weighing 5lbs. 12oz.; for which a Banksian Medal was awarded. Mr. Jones, gr. to Baron Dimsdale, brought a fine specimen of the Cayenne Pine Apple upon the plant, for which a certificate was awarded. Some tolerably good White Frontignan and Black Hamburgh Grapes were exhibited by Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney; the latter were, however, deficient in colour. An extremely fine specimen of the Housamee Melon, weighing 10lbs., came from Mr. Fleming, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland; it had been grown upon a plant situated in a fig-house, being planted in a small pit to keep it from interfering with the roots of the Figs: a Banksian Medal was awarded. From Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., was a Syon Hybrid Cucumber, exhibiting a natural graft, formed by the adhesion of the leaf-stalk to the side of the fruit; this kind is stated to be invaluable as a ridge Cucumber in a cold, wet season like the present, producing abundance of fine clean fruit, whereas the common hardy ridge sort, on the same bed, has been so much affected with canker as to be entirely useless. Mr. Hasledine Pepys exhibited two Lupines, one planted on the 26th of April, when weighing 2·6 grains, in soil composed (in 100 parts) of silica, 75; alumina, 15; and carbonate of lime, 10: it was then watered with 3oz. 5drs. of distilled water, and afterwards with ½oz. of the same, every day; on the 30th of July it was in a dying state, and weighed 42·5 grains. The other, planted on the 8th of May, in peat and loam, and weighing 2·6 grains, was watered in the usual way, and weighed, on the 30th of July, 192·5 grains. Both plants were grown in glass pots. The experiment was made to ascertain how far it is possible to make plants grow without those elementary substances usually considered as forming their food. From the garden of the Society were handsome specimens of Achimenes longiflora, rósea and multiflora; Pentstemon curviflorus, said to have originated between P. gentianoides and campanulatus, but scarcely differing from the old P. atropurpúreus; Isomeris arbórea, a new hardy shrub, from California, having the ovary projecting in a singular manner from the mouth of the flowers; Bouvárdia splendens, of a much richer scarlet than the old B. triphylla; Huntleya violácea, bearing two of its curious dull violet-coloured flowers; the beautiful Phaius albus; and four plants of the common Hydrangea, each of which had been treated in a different manner, to find out, if possible, what ingredient it was in the soil that changed the flowers from pink to blue—No. 1, treated in the usual way, was by far the most healthy plant, and bore pink flowers; 2, to which ¼ oz. of phosphate of iron had been administered, was evidently in an unhealthy condition, the flowers being pink, small, and having, with the leaves, a yellowish tint; 3, treated with ½ oz. of caustic potash, bore small and pale pink flowers; while 4, to which ½ oz. of alum had been given, produced *blue* flowers—the dose had, however, been too strong, as was shown by the weak condition of the plant and the small size of the flowers; nevertheless, it proved to a certainty that alum will produce the desired effect. Cut flowers of Ceanothus azúreus, a pale variety of the same, and C. pállidus,—all capable of standing the winter, except in very severe seasons,—with a collection of Verbenas, also came from the Society's garden.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

July 26.—Right Hon. Lord Portman in the chair. Five gentlemen were elected Members. The Hon. W. R. Rous transmitted a statement of the comparative consumption and expense of fattening twelve bullocks, half of which were fed on native produce (a "compound" of linseed, &c.), and half on foreign oilcake. The result was in favour of the former. The Rev. D. Gwilt stated the injury which his Lucerne and Flax crops had sustained from the presence of a parasitical weed, a specimen of which was transmitted to Mr. Paxton, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, for determination. Mr. Clive recommended the adoption of his Classification of "short-woolled Sheep, not qualified to compete as South-downs;" Mr. Baines, an analysis of milk in the dairy districts; Mr. Harrison, his manure powder to the notice of the Council; and Mr. Walsford stated his discovery of a mode of destroying animal life without injury to plants.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ERRATA.—The 3rd prize for Picotees was awarded to Mr. Orson, and not to Mr. Hughes, as stated in our report of last week; and for Carnations, Mr. Orson received the 2nd, and Mr. Hughes the 3rd prize.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Watering Plants in the Ionian Islands.—Where gardens are cultivated, as in the neighbourhood of the towns of Zante and Corfu, two methods of watering are employed, viz., by hand and by gutters. The gardener carries a jar with a large mouth under one arm, and pouring the water from it, with the other hand he scatters it over the thirsty plants. The gutters are little channels made in the soil; closed at one end, and supplied with water from a well by means of a lever and bucket, till the ground is thoroughly saturated. The time of watering is evening, usually after sunset. In the process the foot is often employed, the naked foot, for the purpose of closing one channel, or breaking down a little embankment to turn the course of the water into different beds,—bringing to recollection the Scripture expression of watering the seed "with the foot, as in a garden of herbs." By the villagers, who are fond of flowers—and it is a prevalent taste, particularly in Corfu, where they pride themselves upon their fine Carnations—another method of watering is used, which probably has been found by experience to have a better effect. The florist takes the water into his mouth and spurts it on his plants. The slightly raised temperature of the water may be beneficial, and also the small quantity of saliva mixed with it, which may act as a manure.—*Davy's Notes on the Ionian Islands.*

New Mode of employing Creosote for the Preservation of Butchers' Meat and Fish.—Creosote, so named from its great antiseptic power, which exceeds, perhaps, that of any other substance, has been long employed to preserve animal matters from decay. The only two ways in which creosote is usually applied for this purpose, consist either in exposing the meat which we wish to preserve to the smoke of burning wood, of which creosote is the effective constituent, or else in immersing it for a short time in water containing a few drops of creosote. Articles of food prepared by either of these methods may, as is well known, be kept for a long time without spoiling; but both these modes of using the creosote are attended with the inconvenience that the food necessarily acquires the taste and smell peculiar to smoked meat, which is by no means agreeable to every one. By the method now proposed, this inconvenience is entirely avoided. During the past summer, which was so unusually hot, in common with most persons, I experienced considerable difficulty in preserving fresh meat even for a few days. It struck me at length, however, that perhaps the vapours of creosote might be found useful for this purpose, and the method adopted was the following very simple one. I placed a small plate containing a little creosote immediately under each piece of meat as it hung suspended in the larder, and covered both over with a cloth. The creosote soon gave off vapours which formed an antiseptic atmosphere around the meat, and kept it quite fresh three or four days longer than it would otherwise have been. If the plate is gently heated before the creosote is put into it, the vapours rise more quickly, and if the additional precaution is also taken of suspending the meat in a wooden box or earthen jar which can be closed with a lid, the beneficial effect is still more discernible. I have tried this process during the greater part of last summer with invariable success, and, a butcher, who also tried it on a larger scale in his stall, was equally convinced of its efficacy. The meat, when cooked, has not the slightest smell or taste of creosote. There is also another advantage attending the use of creosote. Its smell is so disagreeable to flies that it effectually frees a larder from the presence of these noxious insects. The same quantity of creosote may be used for several weeks, but on being long exposed to the air it loses most of its smell, and is partly changed into a species of resin.—*Dr. Stenhouse, in Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. Norman, Woolwich.—Those who have not visited this little spot during the Carnation and Picotee season (now nearly over in this neighbourhood) have lost a treat. We never saw plants in better condition, or the blooms finer, both as regards size and brilliancy of colour. Too much credit cannot be given to the Messrs. Norman for their perseverance and skill; their ordinary occupation abstracting much of their attention from their favourite pursuit, and their garden being so limited in extent, as to render the complete success which has attended their exertions quite astonishing. Their mode of propagation is principally by piping, which, although attended with more uncertainty than that of layering, affords ample repayment in the health and soundness of the plants produced. The proper plan is to pipe early, before the grass becomes hard and woody. This may easily be managed with the Pink or Picotee, which are not so sportive; but with the Carnation, on account of its disposition to run, the process is attended with much more trouble; it being necessary to mark the pipings from each plant, in order that when the plant from which they were taken comes into bloom, and is discovered to be run, they may be identified and thrown away. Unless this precaution is taken, it is better to postpone the work till blooming time, but then it is comparatively late, and less likely to be successful, particularly with reference to the shorter period allowed for the growth of the plants after they are established. Complaints have been made for some time past of the deficiency in Purple and in Rose flakes; this can no longer be done with justice, as we noticed several that would vie successfully, as regards properties, with the best flowers of any of the other classes: for instance, amongst the Purples, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, a full-sized flower, with fine white and good purple, the only defect being an inclination in the petals to reflex, and also to lie too close together; Pollard's First-rate, a better shaped flower, though not so large, nor with white so pure, but highly deserving its name; Ely's John Wright, a noble flower, as large, and deeper in colour than Beauty of Woodhouse, but not so constant; also Mansley's Bonny Bess; Milwood's Premier, though the white is not good; Nix's Lady Chetwynde, large and bold, but the colour not generally uniform; and Willmer's Solander, distinct, and occasionally very good, but this season too deficient in colour. In Rose flakes, Ely's Lady Ely, Ely's Mrs. Gardener, Low's Marchioness of Westminster (the right one), Wilson's Harriet, and that peculiarly coloured rose, Brooks's Flora's Garland, are all first-rate, as well as Hoyle's Beeswing. There is more room for good Scarlet flakes, the white in most of them not being pure; Chadwick's Brilliant is probably as good as any in this respect—the flower, however, is rather too thin, in which point Jones's Brilliant (a very desirable flower) has the advantage. One of the finest Scarlets in point of colour is Ivan's Marchioness of Westminster, the colour not being so red, but light, and unusually bright; the white is, however, not good, and the edge of the petal rough, with a tendency to curl. Harris's Beauty of Cradley is also good in colour, but the white is impure, and the flower too thin. In Ely's Mrs. Granger the white is also inclined to be pinky, but the edge of the petal is remarkably smooth, and the shape of the flower good; in Weldon's Earl of Lichfield the white is fine, and the petal good. Amongst Scarlet Bizarres the following will be found to possess the finest colours:—Hedley's William Cobbett, Ely's Duke of Mexborough, Ely's Lord Pollington, in which the colours are brilliant, although the flower is not so good this year as last; Ely's Regular, (with regard to the darker colour, the scarlet being dull, and the white only tolerable); Rainforth's Game Boy, Twitchett's Don John, Martin's Splendid (in which the petal is excellent, but the colours not so bright as in Don John), and Hutton's Patriarch, in which the colour is intense; the flower is, however, much too thin, and the dark stripe not sufficiently deep. In the class of crimson Bizarres there are many very beautiful varieties. Cartwright's Rainbow, notwithstanding its soft and curly petals; Puxley's Prince Albert; Hogg's President, though deficient in bizarre; Ely's Lord Milton, and Duke of Bedford, with their beautiful colours; and Mansley's Robert Burns. The Picotees were remarkably fine, and notwithstanding the advances made in this beautiful class, there still remains something to be accomplished, the edges of the petals being for the most part not so smooth as the Carnation. One manifest advantage, however, the Picotee possesses over its rival is in the greater substance of its petal. Sharp's Duke of Wellington at present stands unrivalled amongst the heavy red-edged flowers, notwithstanding the smoothness of the petal and peculiarity of colour. Wildman's Isabella, Sharp's Criterion and Gem are also excellent. Brinkler's Duchess of Sutherland and Masterpiece (better than Giddens's Teaser), Burroughe's Fair Ellen and Miss Osborne, Willmer's Princess Royal, the best and smoothest of the Rose-edges, with Tolworthy's Isabella, a first-rate flower. In Purples, Heath's Superb, Vespasian, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, and that lovely-petalled flower, Nubi Secundus; John's Prince Albert, and Ely's Grace Darling; Sharp's Invincible, and Luff's Seedling; Bond's Countess of Winterton, a small but good flower, with Brinkler's Purple Perfection; and though last mentioned, not least esteemed, we noticed a small but very beautiful flower of Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, fuller of petals than any bloom we had previously seen.—*July* 29.

Yard House, near Taunton, the seat of the Rev. E. T. Halliday.—A specimen of the Cereus serpentinus has lately bloomed here. The flower was four inches in circumference, and possessed a strong rose-scented perfume. The plant is 12 feet 9 inches in height, and about four inches in circumference. It swelled altogether four buds, one of which, as above mentioned, attained maturity, and the others promise an early development.

Reviews.

Dr. Justus Liebig in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Verhältniss zur Pflanzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen. Frues. 1843.

THIS is the pamphlet of Dr. Mohl to which we referred in a leading article of May the 20th, and which consists of a critique on the work of Dr. Liebig, so well known in this country under the title of "Chemistry, in its applications to Agriculture and Physiology." Dr. Mohl says that work was anxiously looked for by botanists both on account of the reputation of Liebig as a chemist, and from a knowledge of the fact that they had much to look for from the aid of Chemistry in their investigation of the phenomena of the nutrition of plants. But Dr. Mohl observes that throughout the whole work there is a want of original experiment, which is the more wonderful, since it is written by the greatest experimenter of his day, and the possessor of one of the largest laboratories in Europe. Nevertheless Liebig everywhere insists on the importance of experiments, and is continually appealing to those of Theodore De Saussure. Under these circumstances the work can only be looked upon as an attempt to construct a theory from data already known to the world.

The next general remark by Dr. Mohl refers to the style in which the book is written. If not always correct, it is energetic and clear; the thoughts are propounded in short determinate propositions, and there is not the slightest indication of doubt or uncertainty about anything; the author seems to know everything for certain, and says it boldly out. This sort of style is apt to mislead the uninitiated, and frequently leads the author himself into positive contradictions; in fact, a thing is stated to be black or white according as it suits the author's purpose. For instance, in one place (p. 22)* he says that leaves do *not* decompose carbonic acid in the shade, (in which he is wrong,) and in another place (p. 121) he says the leaves *do* decompose carbonic acid in the shade, (in which he is right). Such contradictions are frequent, and prove that the author is neither well-grounded in the subjects on which he has undertaken to write, nor has fully considered them. The manner in which Liebig attributes erroneous views, entertained perhaps by individual botanists, to "vegetable physiologists" and "botanists" in general, is objectionable and liable to mis-

* These numbers refer probably to one of the German editions.

lead. Thus he says (p. 6) that "vegetable physiologists" consider humus as the principal food of plants. Now this is not true: vegetable physiologists have no sacred books in which their code of laws is contained, and if any individuals have maintained such a view, the great body has not. In fact, Ingenhousz, Senebier, Curt Sprengel, Link, and De Candolle, have all either denied it or taken other views. The doctrine of humus is altogether a chemical one, and has only been supported by chemists. Again, Liebig says (p. 24) that "all botanists and vegetable physiologists have doubted the assimilation of the carbon of the atmosphere by plants." Yet all books on vegetable physiology contradict such a statement; and the absorption of carbonic acid from the atmosphere is so generally admitted that Adolphe Brongniart, in the 13th volume of the "Annales des Sciences," has even proposed to account for the excessive vegetation of the primitive world upon the supposition, that the atmosphere at the period those plants were growing contained a larger amount of carbonic acid in its composition than it now does. This might have been considered misrepresentation, had not Liebig in many other instances displayed an equal amount of ignorance of botanical literature and facts. As, for example, when he says (p. 91) that the woody fibre of lichens may be replaced by oxalate of lime, and that in Equisetum and the Bamboo silica assumes the form and functions of the woody bundles, and (p. 36) that a leaf secreting oil of lemons or oil of turpentine has a different structure from one secreting oxalic acid.

An instance of Liebig's misrepresentation of facts occurs in his rejecting the theory of the respiration of plants. It is well known that plants absorb oxygen in the dark, and give out carbonic acid; and this has been attributed by botanists to a true process of respiration. This, Liebig thinks, betrays great ignorance on the part of botanists. He believes the giving out of the carbonic acid to be merely a mechanical process, and the absorption of oxygen to be a chemical one. He says all leaves, dead or living, absorb oxygen, and the more oil or tannic acid they possess, the more oxygen they absorb. He endeavours to prove this position by comparing, from tables made by De Saussure, the quantity of oxygen absorbed by the leaves of Pinus abies, Quercus robur, and Populus alba, as compared with the quantity absorbed by the Agave americana. Mohl remarks on this statement, that, in the first place, the quantity of oxygen absorbed by the Agave is put down at 0.3, when it ought to have been at 0.8, so as to affect the calculations very considerably; and that, in the second place, those plants in De Saussure's table which contain neither oil nor tannic acid in any quantity, as the Triticum æstivum and Robinia pseudacacia, are altogether omitted, although they absorbed more oxygen than those mentioned by Liebig; whilst the oily Juniper and Rue, which are also omitted, absorbed less.

Again, Liebig states on this point, that the absorption of oxygen has nothing at all to do with the processes of life. How is it, then, asks Mohl, that plants begin to be blighted when oxygen is withdrawn; that seeds will not germinate; that leaves lose their irritability; that the motions of leaves and flowers cease; that leaf-buds and flower-buds will not open when brought into an atmosphere without oxygen? But the way to settle the question of respiration would appear to be to determine whether the asserted relation between the quantity of oxygen absorbed and the quantity of carbonic acid given out was wrong. In De Saussure's experiments, there was found to be an exact relation in all cases. This would not be the case, were Liebig's theory of the origin of the carbonic acid correct.

These few general remarks, observes Dr. Mohl, will serve to indicate the claim of Liebig to become a reformer of botanical science.

(To be continued.)

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

The Hawthorndean and other Codling Apples grow free enough from cuttings planted under a north wall in November, and no doubt many Pears will do the same. I have sometimes heard people express a wish that they could rear sufficient of these cuttings to plant in a kitchen-garden, to see if they would be more dwarf, and to ascertain if the flavour of the fruit would be different from that of grafted trees. There is nothing in particular to recommend in this experiment; but there are points connected with it that may be of more general application which are not usually acted on, if indeed, they are rightly understood. Anyone who intends to put in cuttings in November of fruit-trees, or indeed of any hardy tree that is difficult to strike, ought to begin to prepare the cuttings before the middle of this month, by shortening the shoots to one-half or one-third of their length. The passage of the ascending sap being thus cut off, it will so accumulate in the remaining portion of the shoots as to be ready to burst their buds into another growth. Now, gardeners know very well that when we get the eyes of any plant in this prominent state in the autumn they will shoot with greater vigour in the spring; and there is no reason to doubt but the same effect, to a certain extent, will take place if these shoots are used as cuttings. It follows, then, that all cuttings of deciduous trees are benefited by being stopped before the growing season is over. When cuttings of exotic plants that are difficult to strike, or that take a long time about it, are first put in, they are kept in a close, cool place till they form a callosity at the bottom, whence the roots issue; they are then put into bottom-heat, to facilitate the emission of roots. It seems, therefore, that the most eventful period in the life of a cutting is that at which the callosity takes place, and, fortunately, we can assist its progress long before the shoots are separated from the tree. This is effected either by taking off a ring of the bark at the bottom of the shoots, or, what is better, but much more troublesome, to separate the shoots *partly* from the main branch, and keeping the parts separated with a small wedge, till the end of the growing season, when it will be found in both cases that the descending sap has formed a ring of granular woody matter on the upper side of the incision, which will be ready to emit roots on the first stimulus being applied. Although there are some who affect to disbelieve the doctrine of *sap descending*, this does not prevent Nature from furnishing your cuttings just as I have stated, and I have little doubt but cuttings of any hardy tree might be so prepared as to produce roots; and this is the time to make such preparation. One thing must be particularly guarded against in this experiment, and that is, not to submit the cuttings to heat in winter, or if you should be tempted to do so in the spring, to have their tops secured from the atmosphere as much as possible, as, by the above process, they are so full of excitable matter that leaves would be produced long before roots, and those leaves might draw off all the juices before the roots were in existence to supply more, as was the case with some cuttings lately sent to India, which arrived safe, but in that warm climate the tops began to grow too soon, and before roots could be formed the cuttings were exhausted of their scanty stock of nourishment, and soon died.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—After the beds have been remodelled for the reception of the fresh-potted plants it will be necessary to watch them closely, to see that the bottom-heat does not increase too much for the roots. After the first watering, to settle the new soil, they will not require much more for the next three weeks, more especially as the atmosphere about them is kept more moist and close than before, in order to force them a little, that they may root the sooner in the fresh soil.

Vinery.—The Vineries now in bearing have large portions of air daily, to keep up a dry, sweet atmosphere round the ripe fruit; and the late ones, now fast attaining their full size, are being kept a little more dry, so as to inure them gradually to the dry state in which it will be necessary to have them by-and-by. This would be a good time to give a coat of paint to the inside of all the houses. It will hardly be necessary to remind you to keep the bunches free from damp berries, and the shoots clear of such growths as interfere with the bearing branches for next year; but I ought to say that the borders of the late houses should once more receive a good dose of liquid manure before the final swelling of the fruit, when no more of such stimulus need be given for the rest of the season.

Peach-house.—If any of the young trees, not yet subdued to their ordinary strength, have been threatening to overrun their space, this would be a good time to fork down to their roots, and to cut off a few of the larger ones. The cut stumps have time enough yet to make fresh roots to meet the demands of next season, and this seasonable check would affect the strength of the trees at once; otherwise, as they are now cleared of their crop, they will find themselves in the condition of Phœbus' horses under the guidance of Phaeton, and may run away at a rambling pace, seeing that the borders are so full of moisture. Keep them cool and clean by all means.

Melons.—Perhaps the frames stand in more need of attention by this time than the plants within them; as soon, therefore, as a crop is cleared out, see that the painting and glazing are all right. There can be no plea in favour of putting this off till winter, when, in all probability, the lights will be as much needed as at present. Besides, winter painting is half the labour lost: and as to Melons, the late crops should stand thinner on the shoots than the summer ones, and should have a strong heat, with large portions of air, to keep them in a healthy, growing state.

Tomatoes.—There is every prospect of these being scarce and dear this season; prune them close, and be content with an undercrop rather than run the risk of a large one, that will not be half-ripened at the proper time. Thin out the Capsicums, also, for the same reason. Lose no time in gathering the leaves of your Tobacco as soon as they are full-sized, and pull off the flower-stalks on their first appearance, except from those which you want for seed.

Out-door Department.

In the kitchen-garden men are now busy potting young Strawberry-plants for forcing, clearing the ground of crops and weeds, guarding their fruit from birds and insects, laying down plans for future operations, and descanting freely on the merits of seeds and seedsmen. Some of the latter are roughly handled, without ceremony; those who supply packets of *new* seeds for *trial* come in for a good share of this, while more than the usual average of the new *samples* turn out to be discarded old sorts. Among the new Peas, Prince Albert and the British Queen have found a place; the former is an early dwarf Pea, not quite so good as the Warwick, and the latter is of the Knightian Tall Marrow breed, and six weeks later than Prince Albert, with a very heavy crop of good Peas: only fit for those near the woods, who can get poles to support them. Packets of the Early Frame Pea, with printed labels marked "true," inclosed the "true" Scimitar Pea.

Onions.—Lose no time in laying down the tops of these; they look as if they would grow on till Christmas. Sow a good bed or two to transplant next spring, and to be pulled before the spring-sown ones are fit to draw. Sow these next to the Spinach, as the two crops come off about the same time next May, when you will have a good breadth of ground at command. It is always a good plan to sow or plant such crops by the side of each other as may be expected to be ready at the same time, even if this should interfere with the "rotation."

Endive.—Sow a large bed of this, for the last time this season; and if you keep them over winter they will help the salads till the spring-sown Lettuces come in.

Turnips.—If you have no access to field-grown Turnips, which are always preferable to the garden ones, you had better sow a large breadth of them in some light portion of the garden, for winter use.

Cabbages.—In late situations it would be advisable to sow a bed of the earlier sorts, for transplanting about the beginning of next March. The 22d of August used to be the appointed day for this sowing in my younger days, but this is too late for many places. See that the former-sown beds are not too much crowded with plants.

Orchard.—I have not seen a single wasp since I stopped paying for them last May. Large flies and hornets are nearly as scarce, and I expect we shall not be troubled much with these this season. Wall crops appear to be much later than usual. Keep a good eye upon the Alpine Strawberries, and mark the largest and best bearers. It has been the fashion for some years to raise these annually from seeds, but they sport as much as Calceolarias. Now is a good time to make a new bed of Strawberries, if not already done. If the fly has attacked any of the fruit-trees or bushes it will not hurt them now to pinch off the tops of the shoots. See that all Vines and other trees are well nailed before the autumn winds set in. Let no crops of vegetables remain on the fruit-tree borders, and have them well stirred up with forks. The trees require all the assistance you can give them this cold season.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—If you see any of the woody plants still disposed to grow freely you ought to check them, but not suddenly, by removing them to a cooler house, or near the door, giving them less water. On the other hand, such plants as flower late in autumn should now be encouraged a little. A few plants of Gesnera elongata might now be brought to the stove for the first succession, unless you have kept some there all summer. Graft the delicate and annual Ipomœas on the hardier sorts, to stand the winter; also the different varieties of Thunbérgia alata on the roots of T. coccínea or grandiflora. They will make strong, healthy plants before next spring, and produce a good crop of seeds next June.

Greenhouse.—The fading of Pelargoniums, and their removal from this house have left a wide blank here in many places; so much the better if Vines are on the rafters, as you can keep the house more for their use and treatment, which should now be a regular forcing, in order to get the fruit ripe in time.

Pits and Frames.—We are now on the eve of a busy time for pits and frames. Mignonette is to be sown immediately for winter use. Large quantities of the best China Roses are to be struck without loss of time, to bed out next May. All sorts of tender annuals that are usually sown in the autumn must be got in early, for we can always keep them back if they grow too fast. Seeds of Calceolarias and Pelargoniums ought also to be sown as gathered after this time. Cuttings of the bedding Mesembryanthemums should be put in among the very first, as they do not flower well or early from late autumn cuttings, and hardly at all from those taken in spring. Every cutting you can spare of the bedding Pelargoniums should be in the cutting-pot or bed as soon as it is ready to take off, till you have a full supply; and recollect in this, as in all the other tribes for the flower-garden, that you will require a great many more plants next May than you had at last planting time.

Flower-Garden.—Every flower-garden in the country is now as clean and sweet as possible, but a cheerless time will soon be here, and unless we are prepared for it, what is to become of us next year? This is a good time to make a great quantity of turf pits, to store away the winter stock; and this is the first and most essential step towards having a fine display in the flower-garden; as, if you have not winter room, and plenty too, how are you to expect to shine like your neighbours who have no lack of these things?—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Aug. 3, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

July.		Barometer Max.	Barometer Min.	Thermometer Max.	Thermometer Min.	Thermometer Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	28	30.002	29.995	73	53	63.5	W.	.06
Saturday	29	29.758	29.634	71	53	62.0	S.W.	.07
Sunday	30	29.676	29.636	71	49	60.0	W.	.07
Monday	31	29.929	29.792	69	47	58.0	S.W.	.03
Aug.								
Tuesday	1	29.934	29.849	72	46	59 0	S.W.	
Wednesday	2	29.750	29.621	62	52	57.0	S.W.	.02
Thursday	3	29.574	29.551	62	54	58 0	S.W.	1.03
Average		29 803	29.725	68.5	51.3	59 9		1 28

July 28. Cloudy and fine; overcast; rain at night.
29. Light clouds and fine; rain.
30. Cloudy and fine; clear at night.
31. Hazy; cloudy and fine; clear.
Aug. 1. Light clouds, and exceedingly fine throughout.
2. Fine; cloudy; clear at night.
3. Cloudy, 10 a.m.; boisterous, with thunder, heavy showers, partly hail; 2 p.m., thunder; very heavy rain, continuing to fall at night.
Mean temperature of the week 3½° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending August 12, 1843.

Aug.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 6	72.9	53.6	62.9	8	0.58 in.	—	3	1	1	3	4	4	1
Mon. 7	73.9	50.7	62.3	5	0.57	—	2	2	—	4	3	1	—
Tues. 8	75 4	48.7	62 0	4	0.38	2	3	2	—	3	4	3	—
Wed. 9	77.2	52·0	64.6	5	0.38	1	3	1	—	4	4	4	—
Thurs.10	77.1	54.6	65.8	7	1.06	—	1	2	1	5	4	4	—
Fri. 11	75 4	50.1	62.7	7	0.36	—	—	2	—	2	7	5	1
Sat. 12	75.4	51.0	63.2	5	0.11	—	1	1	—	3	6	4	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 10th, 1842, —thermometer 93°; and the lowest on the 6th, 1833—thermometer 36°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending August 4, 1843.

Notwithstanding the late heavy rains the supplies are amply sufficient to meet the demand. Pines of excellent quality are brought, and amongst them are some good Providences and Montserrats. Black Hamburgh Grapes are well coloured in general, and with them are bunches of the Muscat and Sweetwater. Peaches and Nectarines do not appear to be so abundant. Apricots, Greengage and Orlean Plums are becoming more plentiful. A few Figs have been offered during the week, from 3*s.* to 6*s.* per dozen. Strawberries and Cherries are on the decline; of the latter there are a few samples of the Bigarreau, from 5*s.* to 10*s.*, and of the Turkey Heart, from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per doz. lbs. Currants and Gooseberries abound; the former from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*, the latter from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. Raspberries are plentiful, but, as is the case with all tender out-door fruit, they are much bruised with the heavy rains. Green Walnuts for pickling fetch about 3*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. Amongst Pears, there are the Citron des Carmes, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per half-sieve; the Lammas, at 4*s.* per bushel, and a few Jargonelles. Apples consist of Junegatings, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve, and a few Hawthorndeans. We observed also some New Town Pippins of 1842 in good preservation, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per dozen. There has been little variation in the price of Vegetables during the week. The late rains have favoured the growth of Peas, and they continue to be well supplied, although not so abundantly as a few weeks back. Cauliflowers are particularly fine; Potatoes, Turnips, and Carrots, are remarkably clean and good. French Beans are abundant. Celery is excellent at this early period of the season; Salading and Herbs of every description are plentiful. Cut Flowers comprise Swainsónia galegifolia, Lílium exímium, Bignónia venusta, Alstrœméria pelegrina, Ceanothus azúreus, Orange-flowers, Gladioli, Pelargoniums, and Gardénias; with Roses, Pinks, Picotees, and Pansies, in great variety.

PRICES, Saturday, August 5, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3*s* to 6*s*	Raspberries, per gallon, 5*d* to 1*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s* to 6*s*	Cherries, English, p 12lbs., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Peaches, per dozen, 12*s* to 21*s*	Cherries, Wall, per lb., 1*s* to 4*s*
Nectarines, per dozen, 12*s* to 21*s*	Apples, new, per hf-sv., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Apricots, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*	Oranges, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Figs, per doz., 6*s*	— per 100, 10*s* to 30*s*
Melons, 2*s* to 6*s* each	Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Plums, per punnet, 2*s*	— per 100, 7*s* to 16*s*
— Gage, per punnet, 2*s*	Cucumbers, per brace, 6*d* to 2*s*
Strawberries, per pottle, 6*d* to 1*s*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Gooseberries, p hf-sv, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Currants, per half-sieve, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*	Nuts, per bushel —
— Black, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*	— Brazil, 16*s*
— Red, for wine, per sieve, 4*s* to 5*s*	— Barcelona, 24*s*
— for dessert, p. hf-sv., 3*s* to 4*s* 6*d*	— Cob, 12*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*	Leeks, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 4*s*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1*s* to 5*s*	Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf-sieve, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*	— Large, per doz. bch., 2*s* to 6*s*
— Scarlet, per hf-sv., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
— Windsor, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Chilis, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Potatoes, old, per ton, 10*s* to 20*s*	Peas, per bushel, 1*s* to 3*s*
— new, per cwt., 2*s* to 5*s*	— per sack, 2*s* to 5*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* to 3*s*	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*	— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 5*s*	Sweet Basil, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 6*s*	Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 6*d* to 1*s*	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9*d* to 1*s*	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, Horn, p. doz. bunches, 3*s* to 6*s*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Long, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 7*s*	Marjoram, green, per bunch, 2*d* to 4*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 2*s*
— green, per bunch, 4*d*	Wallnuts, Green, per bushel, 7*s* to 9*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*	

Notices to Correspondents.

Bottom-heat.—*Proteus.*—Three inches are sufficient depth of water for gutters, but we doubt whether four inches in width will be sufficient to communicate the requisite heat to a Cucumber-bed. We should say that six inches are the smallest space which it is safe to employ, especially where the water is shallow. In the Horticultural Garden the earth is thrown at once upon the hot-water gutters in order to save chambering, and it seems to answer perfectly well. In this system, it will be a great point to maintain a steady heat rather than a strong one.

M'Phail's Pits.—*C. D. B.*—If circumstances render it advisable to use hot litter as a fermenting material, then M'Phail's pits are as good a contrivance for Melons as any other.

Vines.—*An Amateur.*—There is no necessity for applying fire-heat to a Vinery at this time of the year, unless continued damp weather prevails; nor earlier in the season, when the Grapes are set, if a temperature of 55 deg. can be maintained without it. When Grapes are ripened, the young wood is in a great measure matured also, and it will not injure the Vines to remove all laterals formed after that period.

The Holly.—*Ilex.*—You will find no better account of this plant than in "Selby's British Forest-trees." Whether or not it grows fast depends more on the soil than anything else. Rich loams are what suit it best. It should not be overshadowed by other trees, and if the land is manured for it so much the better. As to pruning it, with a view to making it grow fast, the less you do of that the better; all that is necessary is to encourage the leader, if necessary, by stopping any laterals that try to interfere with it. In the nurseries, when Hollies are stunted and bushy-headed, they are headed down, with a view to obtaining a clean, straight shoot; but they should not be allowed to become stunted, and then there would be no need to cut them back. In Hollies, and all other things, stop where necessary, but prune not at all, if you can help it.

Perennials.—*Anglo-Indian.*—The following kinds will answer

your purpose: Alyssum saxátile, yellow; Chryseis crócea, orange; Delphínium grandiflorum, double var., deep blue; Dodecátheon Meádia, light rose; Erythrónium dens canis, both white and red varieties; Gentiana septémfida, blue; Geránium lancastriense, reddish-purple; Lobélia fulgens, scarlet; L. speciosa, purple; Lysimáchia ciliata, yellow; Mímulus moschatus, yellow; Erica herbácea, rose; Omphalodes verna, blue; Pentstemon gentianoides coccínea, scarlet; P. ovatus, blue; Phlox omnifora, white; P. stolonifera, rose; P. setácea, light rose; Polemónium cæruleum, blue; Potentilla Hopwoodiana, rose and white; P. Russelliana, dark chocolate; Saxifraga granulata plena, white; Státice Gmelini, blue; S. tatarica, red and white; Tournefórtia heliotropioides, lavender; Tróllius europæus, yellow. ‡

TULIP-TREE.—*Mathetes.*—This is increased either by layers or from seeds procured from its native country. There is no necessity for pruning it further than to cut out any dead wood which may occur in old trees. If you are desirous of rendering your plant more vigorous, the best plan will be to water it occasionally when in full growth with liquid manure. ‡

SALVIA PATENS.—*Mary.*—As you state your case, we presume that your plant was in some way injured when first tied up, and is now recovering. This, and perhaps cold at the root, may have been the cause of the flowers falling off.

CUTTINGS.—*K.*—Honeysuckles, Jasmines, and similar climbers, will strike readily from cuttings after this time. A little bottom-heat will forward the production of roots, and establish them better before the approach of winter. ‡

CYCLAMEN.—*Clericus.*—The sweet-scented Persian Cyclamen may be obtained of any nurseryman. We can say nothing respecting the price.‡

EXOTIC PLANTS.—*J. L.*—We conceive it is possible to keep plants from a warmer climate too hot at night in this country, occasionally, even though freely exposed to the atmosphere. We doubt whether morning watering, unless it is a deluge in quantity, will afford as adequate a supply of moisture as the ordinary watering in an evening.

ROSES.—*Wellensis and Others.*—It is early yet for putting in cuttings of Roses; the latter end of this month or the beginning of next will be quite soon enough. By that time the young wood will be properly matured, the want of this is the cause of your present failures. ‡

FUCHSIAS.—*G. Totness.*—No one who knows anything of the new seedlings of this genus can be ignorant that St. Clare is one of the finest varieties we have. At the meeting in Regent-street, last Tuesday, this was proved by the specimens exhibited. It is true that it is a loose grower, and requires good management to be obtained in perfection; and it is possible enough that some gardeners may not be able to grow it well; but that only shows their want of skill. Some people cannot grow F. corymbiflora, and say that too is a bad sort; but who attends to such assertions?——*Rosa.*—We recommend you the following Fuchsias, which, for variety and beauty, we think will meet your wishes:—Thompson's formosa elegans, Venus victrix, conspicua arborea, robusta, splendens, Curtisii, Cormackii, Pontey's tricolor, Paragon, pulcherrima, Dalstonii, Brewsteri.*

PELARGONIUMS.—*An Economist* is recommended to procure the following kinds for his collection:—Sir Robert Peel, Hodge's Commodore, Madeleine, Lynes's Duke of Cornwall, Gaines's Rising Sun, Erectum, Sylph, Matilda, Nestor, Rhoda, Wonder, Coronation, Prince of Waterloo, Grand Monarch, Garth's Witch, Queen of the Fairies, Leila, Annette, Cyrus, Sapphire, Unit, Luna, and Wonder.——The following Pelargoniums will improve *A Subscriber's* collection:—Foster's Sir R. Peel, Favourite, Garth's Witch, Lynes's Duke of Cornwall, Rhoda, Hodge's Emperor, Amyntor, Priory Queen, Unit, and Selina, which, though deficient in form, is brilliant in colour, and makes a fine variety in a collection.——*Rosa.*—The following list contains the best Pelargoniums we are acquainted with in their different classes. This list may also be referred to by *A Lover of the First Class*, for those flowers not in his collection. *Purple:* Forster's Sir R. Peel, Conservative, and Creole. *Crimson:* Grand Duke, Gaines's King, Hodge's Commodore, Sapphire, and Madeleine. *Orange:* Lynes's Duke of Cornwall, Gaines's Rising Sun, Erectum, Eclipse, Lord Chancellor, Wizard, and Comte de Paris. *Rose:* Favourite, Nestor, Rhoda, Wonder, Grand Monarch. *Rose with white centre:* Amyntor, Unit, Luna, Symmetry, Constellation. *Pink:* Sylph, Matilda, Maid of Honour. *White:* Queen of the Fairies, Garth's Witch, Leila, and Annette. Selina, and two or three other varieties mentioned in this list, though not flowers of good form, are useful in a collection, on account of their brilliant tints, and cannot be dispensed with until better flowers appear of their respective colours.*

PINKS.—*R. H.*—The following 24 Pinks are flowers of first-rate properties:—Acre's Lord Brougham; Brown's Garland, Eclipse, Acme, and 134; Bunkell's Eclipse, Barrett's Conqueror, Church's Roseana, Creed's President, Dawson's Gauntlet, Garrat's Alpha, Headley's Duke of Northumberland, Hodges' 166 and Gem, Jelf's Mary Anne, Kean's Ne plus Ultra, Ibbet's Triumphant, Legg's Prince Albert; Norman's Henry, Defiance, and Duke of Wellington; Willmer's Prince of Wales, Unworth's Omega, White's Warden.*

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA.—*An Amateur.*—To throw this plant into bloom, we would advise you to diminish the supply of water gradually, and to keep it in a warm and dry situation during the winter. Repot it in spring; place it near the glass, and water it freely when it begins to grow. ‡

CHERIMOYER.—*J. S.* can procure this of such nurserymen as Messrs. Loddiges; its cultivation is well worth attempting in earnest.

MELONS.—*Finbroensis.*—We can account for your Melons, which were turned out in the first week in April, not having yet shown fruit, if, as you say, they were kept in a temperature seldom below 80°. That temperature suits them in the day, but is 20° too high by night, and has caused the production of nothing but male flowers, as it always does.

RASPBERRIES.—*H. D.* may increase his favourite Raspberries by means of the suckers which spring up around the base of the old stools. ‡

STRAWBERRIES.—*H. D.* has this year had Strawberries in the highest perfection and of immense size—some of the Downton sort having measured four inches round; the beds were made two seasons since,—and he asks whether it would be advisable to manure the beds this autumn or not, they having up to this time yielded from the natural soil, which is a deep rich earth, famous for the growth of Carrots? Manure can do no harm, but it seems unnecessary for the present, under the circumstances stated.

MULBERRIES.—If *W. S. D.* would be so kind as to say how he keeps his Mulberries dwarf it would be a great kindness to "Anonymous."

VEGETABLES.—*D. Z.*—The White Versailles Lettuce should be sown in April and May in rich well-manured soil, where the plants may be thinned out to 12 or 15 inches apart, or transplanted when young to that distance. It is an excellent summer Lettuce. ‖

INSECTS.—*Ignoramus.*—The insects which you find upon your Rose-bushes adhering to the leaves, are the pupæ of the common two-spotted Lady-bird (Coccinella dispar). As this insect, in the larva state, lives upon Plant-lice, Aphides, &c. you should not attempt to destroy, but do all you can to encourage, it.——*Ruth, a Subscriber.*—Your Thorn-hedge is attacked by a very destructive little moth, called the Small Ermine, Yponemeuta padella. It will do no harm in your house, being a vegetable feeder. Gas-liquor is to be obtained at gas-works, and is produced from coal during the manufacture of gas. When the caterpillars of the Small Ermine first begin to congregate, this liquor and water would probably kill or drive the caterpillars away, if the hedge were well syringed with the mixture.——*G. S. Wintle, Gloucester.*—The Beetles you forwarded to us are the Autumnal Chafer, Rhizotrogus solstitialis. They are very common in some parts of this country. We cannot account for the appearance of this insect so abundantly with you this season, while for the last ten years you have not observed it. The periodical appearance of certain insects has been frequently noticed, but never satisfactorily accounted for.——*Angus.*—The insect which you suppose to have done so much injury to the leaves of the Oak-trees in Forfarshire, by covering them with round brown desiccated spots, is what is commonly called a Frog-hopper, in the immature state. It probably belongs to the genus Tettigonia. Insects nearly allied to the one in question are known to do much injury to vegetation, and the round spots on the Oak-leaves (having an evident puncture in the centre) in all probability result from the attacks of the insects you have forwarded. *S.*

BEES.—*M. B.*—Your Bees, which have established themselves under the roof of your Apple-house, are like many others when left to their own guidance; and, provided the situation is suitable, they will do best if left to their own will. Hence you cannot do better than leave them in their present situation, and take the swarms which they may throw off. Placing a hive near them, either with or without comb, would have no effect whatever in enticing them from their favourite abode. *J. W.*

APHIDES.—*Dalwick.*—We have never observed the Aphis to which you allude upon any specimens of Abies morinda which have come under our notice. We recommend you to *syringe* your plants with ammoniacal liquor, diluted with twenty times its bulk of water. ¶——*D.*—You will not kill them with gas-water, unless you use the syringe.

MONSTERS.—*Ullswater.*—Your Rose is one of those instances of malformation which explain the true nature of the floral organs, and contribute to prove the truth of the doctrines of "Morphology," a curious branch of botanical science, to which some well-meaning, but very ignorant, persons are opposed, under the most absurd idea that it is Atheistical, and so forth; whereas it is, in fact, the very reverse. Some of these days we shall treat the whole subject formally in our columns, for which purpose we are collecting materials. In the meanwhile we are obliged for your specimen, which is, however, common. It is a case where the carpels of the Rose are returning to the condition of leaves, and with that return are resuming the power of forming buds in their axil, a power which they lose if they are absolutely in their carpellary condition.——*Kilmarnock.*—We quite agree with you, and think that your reasoning is sound. The instance you give of the origin of the Willow-leaved varieties, so common in nurseries, is quite new to us, and exceedingly curious. Although you do not wish your letter to be printed, we trust that we may make use of it some day, when we take up the subject of Morphology.

SHOWS.—*F. G. S.*—A collection of yellow-ground Picotees would not rank, nor could they compete, with white-ground flowers.

EXHIBITIONS.—*A Subscriber.*—All fruit intended for exhibition at the meetings of the Horticultural Society should be sent to 21, Regent-street.‡

MAW-SEED.—*A. T. J. H.*—This is nothing more than Poppy-seed stained blue.

LABELS.—*J. H. W.*—We do not know where brick labels, similar to those used in the Arboretum at Derby, can be purchased. ‡

ELDER WINE.—*Mid-o-Wood* will find the best directions that can be given on this subject in Macculloch's little treatise on Wine-making.

COPYRIGHT.—*Anglo-Indian.*—We must decline giving an opinion on a matter in which a solicitor should be consulted. We believe, however, that corporate rights override individual rights; and we do not advise you to try the question with a rich or powerful Society. It seems to us improbable that the law would allow an individual, B, to convert to his private gain that which is the joint property of the corporate body of which B is a fragment; and we presume that if the law did permit this, it would also permit all co-partners in the corporate body to sue B for a share of his profit.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*E. S.*—Your Rubus is the R. hispidus of Linnæus, but not of Willdenow and some others. It was called R. obovalis by Michaux and Pursh. The Rubus hispidus of Willdenow is the R. trivialis of Michaux. All this is extremely well made out in Gray and Torrey's excellent Flora.——*Didymus.*—Aspléнium adiantum nigrum ‡——*Clericus.*—Both numbers are out of print.——*Mary.*—Sutherlandia frutescens; a well-known Cape plant, usually treated as a tender annual. It blooms abundantly, and seeds in the open ground during the autumn.—— *R. B.*—The old Agrostemma (now Lychnis) Cœli rosa.—— *S. W. G. S.*—Cornus circinata.——*X. Y. Z.*—The White Currant, which you may have obtained as a new seedling, does not appear to be different from the White Dutch. The Early Potato received along with the above cannot be distinguished from the Early Manly. ‖——*Snob.*—1, Evérnia prunastri; 2, Ramalina fastigiata; 3, Cetrária glauca. §——*H. H.*—1, Rubus cæ'sius; 2, R. corylifólius; 3, R. plicatus; 4, R. carpinifólius.§——*D. R.*—The Grape you received under the name of Dulzetta is the Blue Frontignan. It is quite distinct from the Black Frontignan, with which it has been confused. The foot-stalks of the berries become purple as the fruit ripens, and the juice of this variety is of a deep purple tinge, with only a weak Muscat flavour. The Fig appears to be the White Marseilles. ¡——*W. Scorgie.*—1, Draba verna; 2, Thymus serpyllum; 3, Sedum villosum; 4, Aspléнium ruta murária; 5, A. Adiantum nigrum; 6, Fédia olitória; 7, Mitella diphylla; 8, Marchantia hemisphérica; 9, Lycopódium selaginoides; 10, Aspídium Lónchitis; 11, Corydalis fasciculata.‡——*Rexeril.*—Stuártia pentágyna.‡.——*Dido.*—Plumbago capensis.‡——*M. D.*—Ptélea trifoliata.‡——*Sarah.*—Pentstemon atropurpúreus, Negundo fraxinifólia, Monarda fistulosa, and Actæa spicata. The Calandrínias are all alike, and are C. speciosa.‡——*F. H. R.*—Mahérnia incisa.‡——*A. S.*—Agrostis alba.‡——*A Constant Reader.*—Your Pea is the Auvergne.‡——*Weekly Subscriber.*—1, Brachýcome iberidifólia; 2, Campánula spéculum; 3, Lobélia grácilis; 4, Ceanothus pállidus; 5, Godétia Lindleyana; 6, Lotus Jacobæus; 7, Agératum Mexicanum; 8, Œnothera tetráptera; 11, Escallónia rubra; 12, Jasminum frúticans; 15, Coronilla glauca; 14, Sálvia chamædrifólia; 21, Lantana Sellowii ‡——*C. W. T.*—Your remarks will be acceptable.‡——*W. B.*—Your plant *is* Hippeastrum aulicum. Its irregularity in flowering is some accident.——*J. C.*—Zephyranthes rosea.——*Rev. J. H.*—Ailanthus glandulosus.——*G. Walker.*—Verónica spicata.‡——*B.*—We apprehend that your Stanhopeas are spotted by being kept too cold and damp. Your Cattleyas shall be named next week.——*J. D. P.*—There is nothing remarkable in the Eschscholtzia, neither are the Petunias better than many others now cultivated.‡——*A Regular Subscriber.*—Your report of the Gooseberry shows shall appear as soon as we can find room for them.‡

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

VERBENAS.—*S. Girling.*—The best of your seedlings is 91, a very brilliant scarlet, having a rich velvety appearance; 80, white, tinged with purple, and having a purple centre, is pretty; but 93, something similar to it, with larger flowers of a richer colour, is much superior: 89 resembles one sent on a former occasion. There is nothing remarkable in your Phlox; it differs from P. suavéolens only in having light purple tubes.‡

PELARGONIUMS.—*J. L. Douglas.*—*Edith*, white, with small plum-coloured spot, is not good in form; the lower petals are too narrow. *Hebe*, bad form, under petals too narrow, and the flower altogether thin and flimsy. *Rival King* had fallen to pieces, but from the form and substance of the petals it appeared to be the best which you have sent; the colour is good, but the spot is too feathery, and the upper petals are a little too high. *Mary Martin* altogether wants substance and form.*——*L. S. E.*—Your seedlings from being badly packed had fallen to pieces; from the form and colour of the petals of the Queen of Sarum, it appears to be a pretty flower, and well shaped, but deficient in substance. The other variety is not so good.*——*S. B. D.*—No. 1, a seedling of good form and substance, white centre, with bright rose termination to the lower petals; fine deep spot, rosy crimson beyond; a clear and brilliant flower. 2, Maroon spot, with rosy crimson margin, lower petals purplish rose, a good deal veined, and this is also visible in the top petals; a flower of good form, substance, and colour. 3, A flower of good form and substance, deep maroon spots, mottled rosy maroon, softening to the edge; under-petals delicate purple rose, good form, edges of the bottom petals remarkably even. 4, Maroon spot, mottled and veined to the edge; very delicate rosy purple under-petals; a flower of good form and substance. 5, Crimson maroon spot, veined and softening to the edge; very delicate pink under-petals. These flowers are all rather small, well formed with short round under petals of good substance, clear and bright in colour, and may be regarded as very pretty second-class flowers.*——*X. Y. Z.*—We know nothing of your flowers; but this we know, that if they have been delivered at our office they have been punctually noticed; for nobody's questions are neglected. Your insinuation is unworthy of you.

PICOTEES.—*Evan Hirst.*—Your Picotee is a stout flower with well-formed petals, but the white is bad, the edges of the petals serrated, and the heavy edging very irregular: it will not do for a show-flower, but will be very ornamental in the border.——*W. B.*—The principal defect in your purple Picotee is, that the guard-leaves do not project sufficiently beyond the next row of petals, and the edges are a little serrated. The white is good: the petals are well-formed and fine in texture; colour and edging good, and with no disposition to bar—it promises well.——*Youell and Co.*—Light edged rose Picotee; the edges of the petals are too serrated. If this defect is permanent it is fatal to it as a show-flower; the petals are well formed, of a good size, white fine, and the flower opens well: if the edges would come smooth, it would be a very desirable flower. The colour is confined to the edging.*

CALCEOLARIAS.—*Seedlings* (without a name).—These were very pretty varieties, spotted and blotched; 6 and 7 were the best in the collection, but they are all too small for the taste of the present time.*——*S. B. D.*—Your seedling with yellow ground, entirely covered with brown spots, is a very good variety, but inferior to Standishii.*

PANSIES.—*T. Cross.*—*Conqueror*, a dark flower, of good form and substance; the upper petals and a broad margin round the lower petals are of a deep velvety mulberry colour; the shield in the centre, which is generally white or yellow, is just distinguishable by being more of a blue colour than the margin, which gives it a novel appearance. *Tim Bobbin* wants substance, and *Curious* is deficient in the eye, and in the purity of the white ground.——*J. S. Holme.*—*Emily* is a very pretty flower, of good properties, but too small to rank with show flowers. *The Antiquary* it is impossible to give an opinion of, as it was quite shrivelled up; the colours are good.*

FUCHSIAS.—*G. W.*—Your seedling, with pink tube and sepals, each an inch in length, and dark vermilion petals, from which the stigma protrudes an inch and a half, is one of the largest flowers of this character which we have seen. The colour of the sepals is rather pale, but that may improve in brighter summers than the present. *If its habit is good* it will be well worth cultivating.‡——*J. L. Douglas.*—Your seedling *Pyramidalis* is a very bright and rich-coloured flower, of moderate size, but not superior to some of the older varieties.——*T. Cripps.*—The flowers of your seedling are very large, of a pale rose-colour, the corolla being a little darker, with a slight tinge of purple; the sepals are very long; for so large a flower it appears to be deficient in colour and substance.——*W. Rogers & Son.*—Your seedling is a flower of good substance; tube and sepals of a bright rosy red; corolla, purple vermilion; pistil, very long and stout: a very large and showy variety.——*J. W. Tenterden.*—*Winsorii*, tube long and smooth, of a rosy crimson; sepals open very wide, with the points slightly tipped with green; corolla short, of a rosy vermilion: a fine variety. *Magnificent*, tube smooth, bright rose; corolla large, of a crimson purple: a fine and showy flower. *Maria*, tube and sepals smooth and rose-coloured; corolla large, of a fine bright blue purple: an elegant variety. *Queen*, large flower, of good colour, but the corolla is too crumpled. *Florence*, tube smooth, sepals spreading, rosy in colour, with the points slightly tipped with green; corolla, rosy purple: a very pretty flower. All these seedlings are good in form, bright in colour, and smooth in texture.*——*S. B. D.*—Your seedling Fuchsia is rather small, but fine in colour; bright red tube and sepals, with large violet purple corolla; it is an elegant flower, but rather too much like some of the older varieties.*

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Overland Mail has arrived this week with news from Bombay to the 19th June, and from China to the 16th April. The details are not of much importance, with the exception of those which relate to Scinde. Sir C. Napier has made terms with most of the chiefs of that fertile country, and there is little doubt that its complete pacification will shortly be effected. Dost Mahommed has reached Cabul and has resumed the government, but the Affghan chiefs are far from being united in their allegiance to him. Lord Ellenborough left Agra on the 30th May for Calcutta, to join his council. In China, Sir H. Pottinger was waiting the arrival of the new Imperial Commissioner Ke-Ying, who was expected at Canton about the beginning of June. Smuggling was openly carried on, in spite of the efforts made to arrest its progress; and opium and British goods were selling at high prices.—From Spain, we learn that the insurgent Generals entered Madrid on the 24th, and that the Lopez Cabinet was reconstituted on that day. The Ministers immediately proceeded to the Palace, and were received most graciously by the young Queen. The Regent, on the other hand, has effected a junction with Gen. Van Halen, and commenced the bombardment of Seville; one of the suburbs of that fine city is already reduced to ashes, and the last accounts state that the firing is still continued. The new Madrid Government has despatched a division against the Regent, who is said to be in a condition to offer effectual resistance. The bombardment of Seville is severely censured by the French papers, but it is stated that the Regent could not have been aware of the fall of Madrid when he commenced operations.--In France, the affairs of Spain still occupy attention, and rumours are current that the Northern Powers have intimated their determination to oppose a marriage between Queen Isabella and the son of Louis Philippe. Some alarm pre-

vails in Paris respecting the Turkish expedition against Tunis, and a squadron has been despatched from Toulon to watch the movements of the Ottoman fleet. From the Levant, we learn that this fleet left the Dardanelles on the 16th, under the command of the Capitan Pacha, and there was little doubt that it was intended to act against Tunis. The Sultan is also concentrating a large military force at Adrianople, and in the neighbourhood of the capital; and there is reason to suppose that the Schah of Persia meditates some act of aggression on the Turkish frontier.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the motion for the second reading of the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, sent down from the House of Lords, gave rise to a long and animated discussion on the affairs of the Scotch Church, and the second reading was only carried by a majority of 18. On Tuesday, Lord John Manners brought forward a motion for repealing the laws of Mortmain, as imposing restrictions on private charity, suggesting at the same time the re-establishment of religious houses and of monastic institutions. Sir J. Graham opposed the motion, which was ultimately withdrawn without a division. Mr. Ward then brought on his motion for effecting a new settlement of the revenues of the Irish Church, by distributing them among the members of the Establishment, the Roman Catholics, and the Presbyterians, according to the numbers of each denomination. Lord Eliot opposed the motion, and after a long sitting the debate was adjourned to Wednesday, when the House was counted out, and the motion consequently fell to the ground.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princesses, accompanied by the Duke Ferdinand and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, left town on Thursday for Windsor Castle, where they will remain till Tuesday. During the week the Royal visitors have inspected Hampton Court Palace, the exhibition of Cartoons, Westminster Abbey, Greenwich Hospital, the East India House, the West India Docks, the Athenæum Club, and Guildhall. Her Majesty and Prince Albert accompanied them to the new Houses of Parliament on Saturday, to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy on Monday, and to Stafford-house, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, on Tuesday. The Queen had a state ball on Monday, and a dinner party on Wednesday. Prince Albert presided at a meeting of the Fine Arts Commission on Friday, and transacted business at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall on Tuesday. The Duchess of Norfolk has succeeded Lady Portman as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; Lord Rivers and Colonel Drummond have succeeded Lord Byron and Sir F. Stovin as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty. Colonel Arbuthnot has relieved Major-Gen. Wemyss as Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Colonel Wylde has relieved Colonel Bouverie as Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.—The King of Hanover left town on Saturday for Kew, and gave a dinner on Sunday to the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Wellington, and a numerous party. The King came to town on Monday, and was present at Her Majesty's Ball. On Tuesday His Majesty dined with the Earl of Jersey, and on Wednesday with the Earl of Shaftesbury, attending the Duke of Wellington's concert in the evening. On Thursday His Majesty dined with the Duke of Sutherland.—The Queen Dowager will leave town in a few days for Witley Court, Worcestershire, which Her Majesty has taken on lease for three years.—The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg has arrived in town from a tour of several weeks in Scotland, the north of England, and part of Ireland.

Royal Commission of Fine Arts.—The Commissioners have issued an invitation to artists to send in specimens of fresco painting, for the decoration of the new houses of Parliament. They have also issued similar invitations for arabesque paintings and heraldic decorations for the enrichment of panels, friezes, &c. in colour and gold, as well as for designs for ornamental metal work for screens, railings, gates, &c., and for ornamental pavement.

The National Society.—The National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church has just circulated a paper on the subject of additional schools in the mining and manufacturing districts. The object of the circular is to effect the purpose aimed at by the Educational clauses of the Factories Bill, by means of private subscriptions, and in connection with the Established Church. Amongst the subscribers are the Queen, 1,000*l.*; Prince Albert, 500*l.*; the Queen Dowager, 500*l.*; the Duke of Northumberland, 1,000*l.*; the Duke of Portland, 1,000*l.*; Sir R. Peel, 1,000*l.*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, 500*l.*; the Archbishop of York, 500*l.*; the Bishop of London, 500*l.*; the Earl of Harrowby, 500*l.*; the Dean and Chapter of Durham, 500*l.*; the Duke of Buccleuch, 500*l.*; Lord F. Egerton, 500*l.*; the Hon. Sidney Herbert, 500*l.*; Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., 500.; Mr. Holford, 500*l.*, &c. The total amount at present subscribed is nearly 33,000*l.*

Foreign.

France.—Considerable alarm prevails in Paris respecting the reported Turkish expedition against Tunis, and two ships of the line and a steamer sailed from Toulon for that destination on the 26th. The Marseilles papers of the 28th announce, that in the evening of the 25th the maritime prefect was instructed by telegraphic despatch to send out immediately all the vessels of war which had their provisions on board, and early in the morning of the 26th two ships of the line and a steamer put to sea, for Tunis. It was supposed that the Government had received some important information from the Regency of Tunis, and that its last despatches from Constantinople had apprised it of the intention of the Ottoman Government to make another attempt against that Regency. Some even stated that the Turkish fleet was already before Tunis. A steamer, returning from Bona on the 19th, descried a fleet of nine sail off Cape Gattes, apparently steering towards Gibraltar. This naval force, at first mistaken for an English fleet, is now believed to be the Ottoman squadron, which was to have put to sea on the 5th for the Archipelago.—The anniversary of the revolution was not celebrated by fêtes this year in Paris. The King and the Royal Family returned on Saturday evening to Neuilly from the Château of Bizy. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours are making a tour of Normandy and Brittany, where they have been enthusiastically received. The Toulon papers mention a report that Admiral Parseval Deschenes has been called from Smyrna to take the command of the Mediterranean squadron, and that Admiral le Ray is to hoist his flag in the Inflexible, as Commander of the Levant station.—The *National* of Tuesday publishes its ninth list of subscriptions in favour of agitation in Ireland. It amounts to 230 francs, making the total amount subscribed 2,836 francs.—During the entire week there have been innumerable conferences at the Hotel de Courcelles (the Paris residence of the ex-Queen Regent of Spain), at which assisted the whole of Her Majesty's Council, the Austrian Ambassador, the Prussian Minister, the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia, and M. Guizot, who came in from Auteuil express for the purpose. The result has not transpired, but it is reported that the northern Courts, at least, are determined to oppose a marriage between Queen Isabella and the son of Louis Philippe.—The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance, promoting the Prince de Joinville to the rank of Rear-Admiral. This ordinance is followed by the Marriage Act of the Prince with the Princess of Brazils, which was signed on the 31st, in the Palace of Neuilly, in presence of the Royal family, Marshal Soult, M. Guizot, the Minister of Brazils, Baron Pasquier (Chancellor of France), and the Duke de Cazes (Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers), acting as the civil officers. The *Journal des Débats* states that the Princess of Brazils brought to her husband for her dower:—1st, 1,000,000f. in specie; 2d, a revenue of 180,000f. arising from Brazilian 6 per Cent. Stock; 3d, 25 leagues of territory in the province of Santa Catharina, at the choice of the Prince; 4th, the Princess possesses in her own right, a yearly income of 26,000*l.*, together with diamonds and jewels to an amount of 200,000f.; 5th, the Emperor of Brazils made a present to his sister of 300,000f. for her outfit. Besides these, "the right of succession to the throne of Brazils is expressly reserved to the Princess de Joinville. She is to become Empress of Brazils, to the exclusion even of her eldest sister, the Queen of Portugal, if the Emperor Don Pedro II. and the Princess Januaria, the presumptive heiress of the throne, die without issue. This clause has been inserted in the Marriage Act of the Princess."

Spain.—We learn from Madrid that on the 23d the barricades were removed from the streets of the capital, as well as the cannon, which had been stationed in various quarters, and the National Guard dispersed and returned to their homes. In the afternoon Gen. Aspiroz made his entry, his vanguard consisting of the engineers and artillery, who had recently joined them. Aspiroz was escorted by a numerous staff and followed by the people, who uttered mingled *Vivas!* and *Mueras!* Gen. Narvaez entered on the 24th. On that day also Col. Prim entered, a Catalan battalion forming his vanguard. On the 25th the people had resumed their good humour and gaiety, and the National Guard were disarmed without any resistance. The Ayuntamiento and Provincial Deputation were also dissolved. M. Gomez Becerra, the head of the fallen cabinet, was said to be seriously ill. M. Mendizabal was believed to have sought refuge at the English Legation, which was granted, and General Seoane had retired to France. Madame Mina and M. Arguelles had tendered their resignations, and the Duke de Baylen had been appointed temporary guardian of the Queen. MM. Ayllon and Caballero arrived at Madrid on the 24th, and thus completed the Lopez cabinet, which was reconstituted on that day. The Ministers immediately proceeded with General Narvaez to the Palace, where the Queen received them most cordially, and gave Gen. Narvaez a reception the more gracious, as he was enabled to afford her tidings of her mother, Queen Christina. In the evening the young Queen drove out, and was everywhere enthusiastically cheered. It is said that, previous to his departure from Madrid, Gen. Zurbano had an interview with Mr. Aston, who, on being told by him that he would endeavour to join the Regent, recommended him to advise the latter to abdicate. We learn, however, by telegraphic despatch that the Regent and Gen. Van Halen have effected a junction, and that, at the moment when all his hopes of success were over, the Regent commenced the bombardment of Seville, and reduced one of its suburbs to ashes. The bombardment was continued to the 22d ult., and the Paris papers state that on the morning of the 23d, the people having sent out a deputation to request the Regent to cease firing, a negotiation was entered into, but without effect, and the bombardment was renewed on the 25th. The French papers dwell with great severity on this attack, which they pronounce an act of cruel revenge, or a means of extorting a large sum from the wealthy capital of Andalusia. As there is a four days' march from Seville to Cadiz, the *Journal des Débats* anticipates that if the Regent should remain but two days before the former city, and only leave it on the 24th, in order to be at Cadiz on the 27th, he will find that the news of the defeat of Seoane and Zurbano has already arrived thither, when Cadiz may very possibly have joined in the general movement, and shut its gates on him. Desperate, however, as his position appears to be, there is reason to believe that he has still the means of protracting the struggle. His junction with Van Halen and attack on Seville show that he is not precipitately flying, as was recently supposed. The new Madrid Government have hastened to despatch a division against him, and another against his partisan, Gen. Ricafort, in Estramadura; whilst his cause must still be upheld in Galicia, since a brigade has also been sent to that quarter. *La Siécle* affirms, on what it considers excellent authority, that the united forces of Espartero, Van Halen, and Ricafort, amount to 12,000 men, and that the soldiers are beginning to repent their defection. The Municipality of Saragossa, upon the news of the entrance of Narvaez into Madrid, sent a deputation to Brigadier Amettler, for the purpose of announcing to him that the city recognised the new Government. Letters from Perpignan, of the 26th ult., state, that on the previous day the Governor of Montjuich had written to the foreign consuls to inform them that he had demanded 25,000 francs from the authorities of Barcelona, to provide for the wants of the garrison of the fort, and that if his request was not attended to, he would fire upon the city. The consuls had protested against that determination and had succeeded in prevailing on the Governor not to fire upon the city, but await the instructions of the new Government of Madrid.

Portugal.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 28th ult., announcing that on Friday, the 21st instant, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. This event having taken place rather unexpectedly, the usual preparations and ceremonies were rendered unnecessary. Salutes were fired from the batteries and ships at anchor, and a partial illumination was observed for three nights throughout the city. The public mind was occupied with other matters, which appear to have withdrawn, in a great measure, the attention which might otherwise have been bestowed upon the Sovereign. For the last week several regiments had been kept under arms, as the greatest anxiety continues to prevail regarding the fortunes of Spain. The infant Princess is the first daughter her Majesty has yet had, and the probability that, if she lives, she may become the future Queen of the French, is already talked of—the Count of Paris, heir apparent to the French throne, is now three years old, and the alliance, therefore, in point of age, will be very suitable. It is considered to be made more probable by the fact that the heir to the French throne must marry a Roman Catholic Princess of the first rank, and the contingency was spoken of at Court before the Princess Clementine left Lisbon.

Germany.—The Diet of the Rhenish provinces closed its session at Dusseldorf on the 20th ult., prior to which it resolved, by a majority of 46 to 26, to address his Majesty to abrogate the laws interfering with the liberty of the press, and to introduce a law to abolish the existing censorship. The *Gothenburg Gazette* states that the interview which took place at Straalsund between the King of Prussia and the King of Denmark included, amongst other objects, the marriage of Prince Frederick of Hesse, nephew of Christian VIII., with a Grand Duchess of Russia. Prince Frederick is presumptive heir of the electorate of Hesse and of the kingdom of Denmark.—At a recent meeting of the committee charged to superintend the completion of the cathedral of Cologne, the archbishop stated that he had received two communications, which he considered of importance. One was a letter from the King of Bavaria, announcing that he had directed his representative at the Germanic Diet to present a proposition to the other members, calling on each to engage to pay some certain sum each year until the edifice was completely finished. Should this proposition, as he hoped, be acceded to, the King undertook to contribute 10,000 florins a year from his privy purse during his lifetime, and he had no doubt that his successor would continue the same contribution. The second document was a copy of the King's address to the Germanic Diet on the same subject.

Turkey.—Constantinople letters of the 17th ult. state that a Cabinet courier arrived there on the 11th from St. Petersburgh, and the next day an important communication was made to the Porte by the Russian Minister. The Emperor, he informed it, refuses to sanction the late proceedings in Servia, and still insists on the banishment of M.M. Wustschish and Petronowics. While these chiefs remain at the head of affairs in that principality, his Majesty is of opinion that nothing can be established on a satisfactory basis; and if the Porte has not the power to render its authority respected, he will himself take measures for the restoration of order and obedience. Since the receipt of the above despatches, the Porte has again issued orders for armaments on the scale originally contemplated. The camps formed at Adrianople and Constantinople each consist of 60,000. The latest intelligence from Persia is also of a very dubious character, there being reason to suppose that the Persian Government meditates some act of aggression, by way of reprisal for the attack upon Kerbela. The Shah left Teheran on the 22nd June with a small division of his army, accompanied by thirty field pieces. He had made no previous communication to the diplomatic body as to his route and destination. The Sultan had paid a visit of ceremony to the Capitan Pacha, on board his flag-ship the Mahmoudieh, previous to his departure for the Mediterranean. The fleet got under weigh on the 16th, and consisted of two ships of the line, four frigates, and some corvettes and cutters. There was

little doubt that it was intended to act against Tunis. Admiral Walker commanded one of the vessels.

INDIA.—The overland mail has arrived with dates from Calcutta to June 7 ; Bombay, June 19 ; Alexandria, July 20. The dates from China are of the 16th of April. The news is not of much interest this month, except that relative to the state of the newly-acquired province of Scinde. That fertile district, which under a good government and properly cultivated will become a garden, is now nearly pacified by the measures adopted by Sir C. Napier. He has made terms with most of the Chiefs, and even Meer Shere Mahomed is stated to have offered to make his submission provided he could have his private property secured to him. There is no doubt that within a short time the complete pacification of the country will be effected. Sickness prevailed very much in the camp at Hyderabad. Several officers died. Sir C. Napier had an attack of fever, but had recovered. The ex-Ameers had been removed from Bombay to Sassoor, near Poonah. The most dangerous of them was a prisoner in the Castle of Surat, where he was well guarded. The news from Lahore is that the alarm caused by the rumoured sickness of Shere Singh had ceased. That monarch was employed in traversing the north-east part of his dominions, and in examining his fortresses. The sons and brother of Shah Soojah were dependents on the bounty of the Sikh Monarch. Dost Mahommed, who was in very bad health, had reached Cabul, where he is said to have resumed the government, but the Affghan Chiefs are represented as very far from being united in their allegiance to him. In the interior of India tranquillity prevails. There were some disturbances at the capital of the late Scindiah's dominions, where the Minister appointed to govern during the minority of the child chosen to succeed him, was attacked and dispossessed of his power. The British had not interfered, but it was generally supposed that they would soon be obliged to send troops to protect the young Sovereign himself. Lord Ellenborough left Agra on the 30th May for Cawnpore and Allahabad, *en route* for Calcutta. Rumour asserts that strict orders had arrived from home ordering him to join his council. Prior to his departure from Agra he named Mr. Clark Governor of the North-western Provinces. This gentleman was latterly Envoy at the Court of Lahore, which office has been abolished. The beginning of the monsoon was felt through India. The mercury fell very much. A gale came on and expended its fury in the Bay of Bengal. Several ships were lost on the Coromandel coast. A dreadful hurricane was felt at the Mauritius towards the end of April, and caused severe losses. In Bombay, the burning of teak-ships was resumed on the 6th June, when a fine ship, the Thomas Grenville, was consumed. The insurance-offices have declined granting heavy policies on native ships with Lascar crews. The heat in Bombay was felt very much in the commencement of June, but the monsoon had broken on the night of the 18th, and had cooled the atmosphere. The wing of the 78th Highlanders had suffered from a sort of brain fever, which was attributed to their caps, and exposure to the sun, as well as to their careless mode of living in the tropics.

CHINA.—The news from China is extremely scanty. Reports had been circulated of Sir H. Pottinger's sickness, but they were regarded as exaggerations. He was said, according to the latest news of the beginning of May, to be waiting for the arrival of the new Imperial Commissioner, Ke-Ying, who was expected at Canton about the beginning of June. The death of Captain Farmer, of Her Majesty's ship Driver, was mentioned. A letter from Hong Kong, dated March 7, states that business was most active to the north. There were seven ships in the Yang-Tze Kiang, selling openly, at Woosung, opium and British goods. They had been warned off by the authorities, but having persisted, they were allowed to continue their sales. The Americans are busy in smuggling. Sir H. Pottinger sought to stop that trade, but in vain. Capt. Hope endeavoured to detain some ships, but they were subsequently released. Opium and British goods are selling at high prices at Shanghai, and British goods are said to be scarce in China; not a piece to be found outside for sale. The French frigate Erigone was going to Nizon, in Cochin China, to demand satisfaction for the persecution of the French missionaries.

NEW ZEALAND.—The New Zealand Company has determined upon the formation of a new settlement upon its lands in New Zealand, to be called New Edinburgh, the site of which will be selected by the Company, subject to the approval of the Governor of the colony. It is intended that the site chosen shall be the best that may be available at the time of the selection being made, and the Company will select in this settlement such a quantity of land as to provide that 121,550 acres shall be of the greatest value in the neighbourhood with respect to fertility and accessibility. The land will be divided into 550 acres for the town, 20,000 for suburban lots, and 100,000 for rural lots. The town-land will be divided into 2,200 lots of a quarter of an acre each ; the suburban land into 2,000 lots of 10 acres each ; and the rural land into 2,000 lots of 50 acres each. There will be reserved, free of charge, as a property for the future municipal corporation of the town, 200 town-lots. 1 town lot, 1 suburban lot, and 1 rural lot will constitute a single property, and there will be reserved for the company 200 properties. The remaining 1,800 properties are to be offered for sale at the price of 120*l.* for each property. A deposit of 10 per cent. on each property to be paid previous to any application being registered at the Company's house, and the residue of the purchase-money on a day of which public notice will be given. The priority of choice in selecting the lands comprised in each property will be determined by lot, for the Company's and Corporation's reserves, as well as for the properties belonging to purchasers. The ballot for priority of choice will be so arranged that any party purchasing two or more properties may, with respect to rural lots only, take them in a contiguous block under certain conditions. The purchase-monies to be received, viz., 216,000*l.* will be disposed of as follows :— 54,000*l.* to the Company as the price of the land at 10*s.* per acre ; 30,000*l.* for surveys and other expenses of founding the settlement ; 81,000*l.* for emigration ; 26,000*l.* for roads, bridges, and other improvements ; 5,000*l.* as a church building fund ; 10,000*l.* as an endowment for ministers ; 10,000*l.* as a school-fund for building and masters. The Company undertakes to apply the purchase-monies, or so much thereof as shall be received in the proportions stated, or as nearly so as may be practicable to these several objects. The whole of the emigration-fund, with the exception of 11,000*l.*, will be expended in conveying from Scotland to the settlement of New Edinburgh, labouring persons eligible according to the regulations established by the Government. The 11,000*l.* will be reserved as a special fund, out of which, and to that extent only, allowances will be made to purchasers, towards the cost of cabin-passages for themselves, their families, and servants, to the settlement. The amount of the allowance will, in no case, exceed 25*l.* per cent. of the purchase-money paid by the colonists ; and the fund being limited as above mentioned, preference will be given to the applicants for the allowance, in the order of their respective applications for the same.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord CAMPBELL laid on the table a bill, the object of which was to prevent any proceedings being taken to eject from the Scotch Universities such professors or principals as had seceded from the Established Church of Scotland on account of such secession. The bill was read a first time.

Earl FORTESCUE presented a petition from Lord Oranmore (an Irish Peer) praying that the revenues of the Established Church in Ireland might be appropriated to the religious wants of the Catholic, Presbyterian, and Protestant population. Lord Fortescue expressed his opinion that the Irish Church Establishment is a great grievance to the people of Ireland, and his conviction that, in accordance with the rules of justice and common sense, the appropriation of the funds of the Church to the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood should be forthwith decreed. On the motion that the petition of Lord Oranmore be laid on the table, the Duke of WELLINGTON rose, and in a tone of voice much louder than usual, said:—"My Lords, I shall not enter upon the question of the irregularity of presenting such a petition, nor do I intend to enter into the discussion of the important question to which it relates. I wish only to warn your Lordships of one circumstance attending it. The prayer of this petition goes to nothing more nor less than this—whether your Lordships are to repeal or to maintain the laws by which the Reformation has been established in this United Kingdom. That is the question for your Lordships', consideration in this petition from a Peer of Ireland, though not a member of this House—that is the question which I beg your Lordships to consider well, and to decide whether or not you will listen to arguments in support of such a proposition."—After a few words from the Earl of WICKLOW, Lord BROUGHAM, and the Marquess of CLANRICARDE, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.—The Libel and Defamation Bill, with the amendment on the sixth clause, proposed by Lord BROUGHAM, and rendering it more effectual, was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Woollen Manufactures Bill, the Bridges (Ireland) Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, the Infant Orphan Asylum Bill, and several private Bills.—The Duke of WELLINGTON laid on the table the papers relative to the late transactions in Scinde.—The Public Works (Ireland) Bill, the Cathedral Churches (Wales) Bill, the Slave Treaties Bill, the Controverted Elections Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill, and the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Thursday.—Lord BROUGHAM complained of the publication of a false and malignant libel in the *Examiner*, in charging him with using corrupt means to procure a judicial appointment. He would move to commit the author next session, when imprisonment would be a more severe punishment than at the close of the session.—The LORD CHANCELLOR bore testimony to the fact that Lord Brougham had refused the office of judicial chairman of the Privy Council, when pressed on him.—Lord CAMPBELL remarked on the unusual nature of the proceeding, of giving notice of a breach of privilege for next session, when Lord BROUGHAM said he would set the question at rest, by proceeding against the author by an action at law.—On the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN, a bill for the better government of her Majesty's subjects residing in China was read a third time.

Friday.—The Affidavits in Chancery (Scotland and Ireland) Bill passed through committee.—The Earl of RODEN gave notice to present a petition on Tuesday next, on the subject of illegal processions in Ireland, and to call attention to an Act of Parliament relating thereto.—The Excise Duties Bill, the Slave-trade (Austria, Portugal, Chili, and Mexican Republic) Bills, and the Stamp Bill, were read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS announced that he had Samuel Potts in custody.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER moved, in conformity with the resolution of the committee on the first Epworth petition, and in conformity with the precedent of the House, that Samuel Potts be committed to Newgate for a gross breach of privilege, in having forged certain signatures to a petition presented to that House. The motion was agreed to.—In reply to a question from Mr. F. MAULE, Sir J. GRAHAM said that, upon the inspection which he had been able to make of the several proposed plans of medical reform, he could not conclude that the charter to the College of Surgeons ought to be renewed. He thought that the new charter should be to make that body a local corporation only.—In answer to a question by Capt. PLUMRIDGE, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Government, having sufficiently remunerated Sir Joseph Douglas for his services in China, while captain of the merchant ship Cambridge, in giving him 2,000*l.* for his personal services, and 850*l.* for his crew, in addition to a knighthood and the regular payment of 700*l.* a month while his vessel was employed, did not intend to comply with his demand of 30,000*l.* for further expenses, considering that they had already met every just demand which he could make.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved the second reading of the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, sent down from the House of Lords. The Bill, he said, was introduced to remove the doubts which unhappily had arisen upon the question of right as between the Church-goers and the lay patrons. The Presbyterian religion had been first adopted by the lower and middle classes; the gentry and the aristocracy had been later in their adhesion to it; and hence had arisen much dispute. Having first sketched the history of the question down to the Revolution, he came to the act of 1690, which he considered as establishing—1st, that no right was given to disapprovers, except for reason assigned ; 2dly, that the Presbytery are to act judicially, and not ministerially ; 3dly, that their judicial discretion is to be exercised upon the identical reasons assigned by the Church-goers. The statute of Anne, which took the patronage from the Elders and Kirk Session, and restored it to the lay portions, did not supersede those principles; and upon them was founded the act now presented to the House. The letter which he had addressed to the Moderator in the beginning of this year, though bearing only his own signature, was to be considered as the letter of the Government, and had been written after full consultation with the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General of Scotland; and he now stated to the House the outline of that letter, with a running commentary. The three general objections to the qualifications of a presentee were to his life, his learning, and his doctrine; and beside these, there were other special objections, as to his fitness for the particular parish to which he was appointed, but much doubt had existed whether these special objections were a ground of legal exception to the presentee's admission. The Government had anxiously considered the subject; disapproving the Veto Act, as one which, in transferring the patronage from the Presbytery to the people, was really transferring it from a responsible to an irresponsible, from an educated to an illiterate, body. The General Assembly, in the present year, after rescinding the Veto Act, had declared their opinion that it was desirable to remove all doubts upon the law, with as little delay as possible; and the resolutions they had passed, which were substantially the adoption of the present bill, had been officially transmitted to the Government. This adoption, he would venture to add, had the general sanction of the Church of Scotland. After some general explanations of the state of the Scotch law respecting ordination and other ecclesiastical points, he concluded, in reference to the objection respecting the lateness of the measure, by expressing his persuasion that, consistently with the dignity of the Legislature, it would have been impossible for Parliament to pass such an act, so long as the Church of Scotland should have continued contumacious.—Mr. WALLACE doubted whether the Queen could assent to this act consistently with her coronation oath; and moved that the bill be read a second time on that day six months.

Mr. RUTHERFORD said, that now, instead of being blest with a Church which commanded the affections of her people, Scotland was cursed with a Church which had the attachment only of a minority. Warmly eulogising the conduct of the seceders, who had acted from deep conscientious feeling, as evinced by no less than two hundred licentiates voluntarily abandoning those prospects which constituted the highest object of their ambition; he proceeded, in a lengthened argument, to show that the original limitations on the rights of lay patronage had not been effected by subsequent enactments, as the statute of Queen Anne, and that therefore the right of the people to object generally to a presentee, and of the church courts to sustain the objection, existed in *law*, of which the Veto Act of the Assembly was an assertion. The bill professed to be "declaratory," but where was the law to be found which it professed to "declare"? Nay, if it were only declaratory, whence the necessity of announcing the consent of the Crown to the introduction of the measure? The bill was, in fact, "enactive;" it changed the constitution of the Church of Scotland, as secured by statute; it interfered with the rights of patrons, and altered the internal government of the Church, by interfering with its judicatories: and in handing over the rights of the patrons to the Church—the priesthood—it vested them in the worst depositories which could be devised, for "presbyter was but priest writ large." The people of Scotland have been long imbued with the desire and determination to have a voice in the choice of their ministers, of which the late great secession was but an exponent. But that popular control over the exercise of patronage which the people asked for, was not given them by this bill, it was transferred to the Church, of which the people were as jealous as its most zealous opponents could be. Instead of confining objections to "life, literature, and doctrine," as laid down by the Auchterarder judgment, with which it affected to conform, the bill gave large latitude as to "ministerial gifts and capabilities;" and in endowing the presbyteries with the power of deciding on the nature of the objections, it armed them with power to inquire into the particular characters and habits of the objectors; that is, it invested the church courts with inquisitorial powers over the people. If the bill were fit to be brought forward at all, it should have been introduced before the secession: but in the present temper of the people it would only aggravate all its evils, and drive more of the members of the Establishment from it.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL differed from Mr. Rutherford, as to the propriety of introducing the bill before the secession. The claims of the non-intrusionists were such as no government could sanction or satisfy, seeing they sought the total abrogation of patronage, and even taught that the church courts could set at defiance the acts of the imperial Legislature. But the present measure, whose object was the removing of doubts, was acceptable to the General Assembly, and those adhering to the Established Church.

Lord J. RUSSELL protested against the doctrine that a difference of opinion between an inferior tribunal and the highest court of appeal was a ground for treating the law as doubtful. It alarmed him to hear that the judgment of the House of Lords was not conclusive of the law. He quoted a protest against this bill by Lords Cottenham, Campbell, and Langdale, and added that Lord Denman also would have signed that protest but for his absence on circuit. The decision which was now to overturn the judgment of the highest appellate judges was to be the decision, not of other legal authorities, but of a political majority, pronounced, he supposed, by way of compliment to Lord Aberdeen, and as a testimonial to the merits of his administration in the Foreign-office. So much for the declaratory part of the bill. Coming now to its new enactments, he particularly condemned the jurisdiction given to the Presbytery. Here was a vague rule by which, in a parish where there were 1,000 heads of families, they might reject a minister disapproved by three of the number, though approved by the other 997; so that they would possess the complete means of giving effect to all their own High Church views. But this bill was to settle the Church! What Church was there now left to settle? Half had seceded; and of the remainder, many were adverse to this bill. But perhaps the greatest evil of the measure was, that you were conceding everything to a party which was disposed to carry High Church principles as far as any Pope had ever pressed them. After some remarks by Sir G. CLERK and Mr. H. JOHNSTONE, in support of the Bill, and by Mr. F. MAULE and Mr. A. CAMPBELL in favour of the amendment, Sir R. PEEL objected to many of the arguments used in the debate, as having no bearing on the question before the House, and which he criticised with some verbal minuteness. The offer of the Government to legislate was officially communicated to the last General Assembly, and accepted by that body; and the object of the bill, thus sanctioned, was to do that for which the Assembly was incompetent, to give a legal definition of the rights of patrons, people, and Church Courts. The constitution and spirit of Presbyterianism gave the people the right of objection, and the Presbyteries the right of decision; and this, which was the usage from the earliest times, was the leading feature of the bill. He called on them, therefore, to confirm the principle, by carrying the second reading, leaving details for future discussion. The measure, he believed, was acceptable to the great body of the people of Scotland; and the secession would have been much larger, but for the prospect of its introduction.—After a few words of explanation from Mr. CAMPBELL, the House divided: For the second reading, 98; against it, 80: majority, 18.

The Earl of LINCOLN withdrew for this session the Metropolitan Buildings Bill.—On the order of the day for going into committee on the Episcopal Functions Bill, Mr. S. O'BRIEN opposed the Bill, and Mr. WILLIAMS moved the adjournment of the House.—After a short discussion, the House divided—For the

amendment, 6; against it, 50: majority, 44. The Bill was committed *pro formâ*.

Tuesday.—The House had a morning sitting, the chief business of which consisted in discussing the London Coal-whippers' Bill.—At the afternoon sitting, Colonel Rushbrooke moved the issue of a new writ for the borough of Sudbury.—Mr. Blackstone moved, as an amendment, that leave be given to bring in a bill to make an effectual inquiry into the bribery and corrupt practices alleged to exist in the borough of Sudbury. Considerable discussion ensued, but ultimately the House divided, when the amendment was carried by 138 to 25. Leave was then given to bring in the bill to make further inquiry.

Lord John Manners then brought on a motion, "That it is inexpedient in the present condition of the country to continue the existing restrictions on the exercise of private charity and munificence." His motion was directed to the propriety and expediency of repealing the laws of Mortmain, the origin and history of which he briefly sketched. Restrictions in Mortmain originated, not in any politico-economical notion, but in jealousy of the exorbitant and accumulating wealth of the monastic establishments. He was not prepared to say that these restrictions were useless; on the contrary, he thought if the monastic establishments had been placed under more stringent regulations we might have escaped the subversion of the Reformation. But what might be expedient in the fifteenth century was absurd and pernicious now, when so great a change had passed over society, and we had six millions of our population beyond the pale of the Church, and out of the reach of that narrowed and stinted charity still existing amongst our habits of intense competition and thirst for wealth. In asking for the repeal of the Mortmain laws, he asked no exclusive benefit for the Church of England; he was prepared to extend it not only to Dissenters, but to the Roman Catholic Church, the professors of which we had now placed on a political equality with ourselves; while the state of Ireland, with its numerous and impoverished peasantry, furnished an additional argument for it. We could not leave land to endow a college or a cathedral, but we could do so for a museum or a menagerie of wild beasts. The law was full of inconsistencies, and he asked them to sweep them away. We wanted more churches and more schools; nay more, we required the establishment of religious houses, and monastic institutions. In proof of the disadvantages to which the restrictions exposed the country, he mentioned the case of an old lady, who has bequeathed 25,000*l*. for the erection of churches in the north of England, and the lawyers are of opinion that the bequest will be void, unless she live over the coming winter. He hoped they would sweep away those cobwebs and meshes of legislation which crippled the efforts of modern times.

Sir J. Graham could not consent, at so late a period of the session, and in so thin a House, to disturb one of the great arrangements of the law of real property. Nor could he agree in the expediency of establishing, in these times, religious houses or monastic institutions. In such a matter, too, it would have been more fitting that the noble Lord should have proposed a bill than a mere abstract resolution. Therefore, with all respect for the motives and intentions of the mover, he must resist this proposition.—Mr. C. Buller supported the motion. He saw no reason to fear that too profuse a piety would in these days ingulf any great amount of land. It was much better for religion to endow a church by private bounty than to make that church unpopular by a public rate.—Sir R. Inglis could not join in the views of the mover, least of all in his wish to revive monastic institutions. Though there were restrictions as to land, personalty was unrestricted; and this kind of property had grown in modern times to a bulk undreamt of by the makers of the Mortmain Acts.—Mr. Bernall recommended it to Lord J. Manners not to press his motion to a division.—Mr. Borthwick was favourable to the motion, and Lord Ebrington suggested that the testatrix whom Lord J. Manners had mentioned might effect her object by giving the money to a church-building society.—Mr. Brotherton wished to remove restrictions on gifts to charity.—Lord J. Manners replied, consenting to waive a division, and the motion was thereupon withdrawn.

Mr. Ward then brought on his motion for an address to the Queen, affirming the Church of Ireland to be among the most prominent grievances of her people, and pledging the House to co-operate with her Majesty in a new settlement of the property of that church. He said he could not wonder that when two Governments had sunk under the attempt to arrange this question, the present Ministers were unwilling to grapple with it; but it was one which must be arranged. He had said, some weeks ago, that the whole substance of the Ministerial policy as to Ireland was summed up in the Arms Bill; and he was now convinced, that unless his address were carried, Parliament would separate without having taken any one step toward the relief of Ireland. The man who should vote for his address could not stop at a mere temporality or appropriation measure. Appropriation might have sufficed ten years ago; but it would not do now. It was the old story of the Sybilline books—you would give more, get less, perhaps endanger all. His own principle was simply this—that all which had been done in Ireland for 300 years on the subject of religion had been done wrongly. Every Catholic member, if he would speak in debate as he spoke in private, would say that the existence of the Protestant Church in Ireland was the consequence, the type, and the badge of his degradation. In all other countries the established religion was that of the majority, but in Ireland this rule was reversed, because there the majority was a conquered race. The work of the reformation, in its commencement, had been handed over to the very scum and refuse of the English clergy. He quoted Spenser's testimony against those clergymen, and in favour of the Roman Catholics of that time; and he read an extract from King James's grant of Coleraine to the city of London, containing a condition that the grantees should extirpate the Roman Catholics. Lord Eliot had said that the evils of Ireland were referable to the state of society; but the state of society was traceable to the Statute-book. The settlement of every great question in Ireland had been impeded by the fears of the Protestants for their church. What, then, had that church done for Ireland? Was it the author of that great modern revolution which had reclaimed a whole people to temperance? No: that was the work of a humble Roman Catholic priest. The clear revenue of the Protestant Church was about 552,753*l*., being at the rate of about 15*s*. a head for each communicant of the establishment; while the *Regium donum* to the Presbyterians made provision only at the rate of about 1*s*. a head; and for the Roman Catholics there was not a farthing. Mr. Ward then went back to the times of Primate Boulter, to show that the church in those days was used, not as a means of religion, but as an engine of State. The same thing was equally true 30 years afterwards. Then what was the pure apostolical period of the Irish Church? Was it the time of the union? He cited instances to show that at that time also the church was converted to grossly secular purposes. He admitted that at the present day there were many bishops on the bench who were ornaments to it; but the church had still very great abuses; for instance, some of the unions, containing a number of parishes thrown together, as it should seem, for the purpose of making a rich provision for some favoured incumbent. The existence of such a church was regarded by the Irish not only as an injury, but as an insult. Being men, they must be governed, and they could not be governed thus. You could not thus govern 8,000,000 of people, living in the midst of you, and knit together by the bond of a common injustice. On the Continent, in Austria, and in Prussia, the true principle was well understood; this country alone was ignorant of it. He would propose altogether to break up the present establishment of Bishops and Archbishops in Ireland, and would look only to the working clergy. He would legalise the titles of the Roman Catholic Bishops, and restore the churches which had been anciently taken from Roman Catholic congregations. He would make the clergy, as Mr. Pitt had proposed, the link between you and the people. Some thought that the best course would be to transfer the whole establishment to the Roman Catholics. That might have been done at the Union; nay, as late as 1825, the Priests were willing to accept remuneration from the State; but this willingness had ceased. Some thought a provision should be made for the Catholic clergy from the consolidated fund; but the objection to that was simply that it would be impossible; the English and Scotch people would never consent to it. As to the funds of the Church, he would place them, subject to existing interests, in the hands of commissioners, and distribute them among the Members of the Establishment, the Presbyterians and the Roman Catholics, according to the numbers of each denomination. Now as to the objections which might be made to his plan. It would be said, we must look to the truth of the religion we establish; but he contended that no party or majority had a right to pronounce upon such a question. If this were justifiable anywhere, it was justifiable everywhere, and Lord Ellenborough in India ought to parade the 39 articles instead of the gates of Somnauth. Then the Catholic religion was said to be dangerous. Why, it was the only form in which Christianity had flourished for many centuries; it was the elder type of our own religion. The spirit in which the House should proceed would have a great effect upon the question of union, and he would fain see the two countries made one in a perfect equality, civil and religious.—Mr. Carew seconded the motion. The do-nothing system could not be maintained much longer in Ireland, nor could the Protestant Church. He had no personal hostility to that Church, but he disapproved the system on which it was planted there.—Lord Eliot said that certainly this was no vague proposal; it was definite enough! But the question now was not what would have been, *à priori*, the fittest church establishment for Ireland: the existing establishment had been fixed as the condition of the Union; and without that Union, so purchased, Catholic emancipation would never have been peaceably carried. Mr. Ward had admitted that no man who voted for this address could stop there; and it was therefore for gentlemen to consider whether they were prepared to vote for the total destruction of the Protestant Church. The question of a Protestant Establishment was also the question of a Protestant Sovereign; certainly until the throne should be opened to the Catholics, they had not the complete equality demanded on their behalf. In answer to the imputation on the Irish Church, that she had used her influence in past times for political purposes, he would remind Mr. Ward that in those times the same thing was true of every Church in Europe. The total revenue of the Irish Church, which Mr. Ward had put at upwards of 552,000*l*., was in fact 432,123*l*.; and this sum, when distributed among 1,396 beneficed clergymen and 744 curates, gave an average income of little more than 201*l*. to each. Mr. Ward had made many quotations from Mr. Grattan, Mr. Plunket, and other high authorities; but had omitted to cite their opinions in favour of the inviolability of the Protestant Establishment. Gentlemen talked of the Roman Catholics as if they were the whole people of Ireland—treating the entire body of the Protestant proprietors as no part of that people. Mr. Ward had said that the English and Scotch nations would never consent to tax themselves for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic clergy. Did he suppose those two nations would ever consent to the abolition of the Protestant Church? The language now employed was strangely at variance with the assurances given when the emancipation was carried. Mr. O'Connell now held opinions on the subject different from what he and other leaders expressed when emancipation was granted; and without a distinct compact, not all the influence of the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel would have sufficed to carry that measure.—On the conclusion of Lord Eliot's speech the debate was adjourned.

Wednesday.—The adjourned debate on Ireland was resumed by Mr. Trelawney, who advised the House to take into its deliberate consideration, that they must either abolish the Established Church in Ireland, or submit to the alternative of civil war.—Sir R. Inglis maintained the title of the Church to its endowments. The mover, whatever else might be imputed to him, could not be accused of having deceived the House; he had taken away from Lord J. Russell and his partisans all excuse for voting in favour of the motion. He had broadly proposed to strip from the Church in Ireland all the revenue it possessed except 70,000*l*.—that is, to take away 7-8ths, or 17*s*. 6*d*. in the pound; and yet had gravely added, that this was no unworthy compromise! He had left the Church with scarce a rag to cover her nakedness, and then, putting a halter round her neck, had handed the other end of the rope to her bitterest enemies. The manner of the hon. Member had, indeed, been courteous; but the bowstring was not the less fatal because it might be made of silk. He admitted that in some respects the Church of Ireland had failed of her duty; in particular, the Scriptures ought to have been translated in the language of the people. But he denied the validity of the arguments deduced from former abuses of that Church, and showed the improvements of its ministry in recent times. Mr. Ward, however, grounded his reasoning mainly upon numbers, and was prepared to establish the creed of Bramah or of Fo, if it were the creed of the majority. From that principle he dissented; for he was persuaded that it was just as much our public as our private duty to teach and advance what we believed to be the true religion. The question, moreover, was not what religion we should establish; the motion went not to establish a religion, but to destroy one already established; and that, too, by more than any ordinary law, by a compact of two independent Legislatures. The multitudes, therefore, who were collected to destroy that establishment were not entitled to plead that they were seeking only the repeal of a statute. When emancipation was conceded, it was upon the assurances, given by the leading Catholics themselves, that it would not be employed to weaken, but would rather avail to fortify, the Protestant Church. He would maintain that Church, because he believed its doctrine to be the truth, because it was a doctrine established by the treaty of two kingdoms, because he valued it for its works of charity, and because he regarded it as the great bond of connexion between England and Ireland.—The Earl of Listowel and Mr. V. Stuart spoke in favour of the motion, and Lord Bernard and Mr. B. Cochrane opposed it.—Mr. Hardy was proceeding to speak against it, when it was moved that the House be counted: 38 members only having been found present, the motion fell to the ground, and the House adjourned at eight o'clock.

Thursday.—Mr. Ward adverted to the "counting out" of the House on the previous evening. He laid the chief blame on the Opposition, for not supporting him; the Government had treated him fairly, and therefore he could not expect to renew his motion during the present session.—Mr. Escott, who had made the motion for "counting out" the House, explained why he did so; which was, because he considered that no interest was taken in the question by the Opposition, or the House generally.—After some conversation on this point, Mr. Shaw corrected the assertion of Mr. Ward, that the Liturgy had never been printed in Irish. The very first book ever printed in Dublin was a Prayer-book in Irish.—Sir J. Graham postponed the committee on the Scotch Church Bill to Monday, in order to give an opportunity to the Scotch Church to express their opinion of the bill.—The third reading of the Irish Arms Bill was fixed for Monday.—The House went into committee on the Limitations of Actions (Ireland) Bill, and counsel having been heard at the bar, the clauses were all agreed to.—The House went into committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and agreed to the first 15 clauses, after which progress was reported.—The Mandamus Appeals Bill and the Bishops Relief (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a Bill to Declare and Amend the Law for Auditing and Enrolling the Accounts of the Land Revenue of the Crown.

Friday.—Mr. T. Duncombe's motion for a select committee to inquire into the facts connected with a recent meeting at Hull was negatived by 83 to 29. The House then went into committee of supply, and Sir G. Clerk moved that the sum of 1,281,211*l*. be granted as compensation to the owners of the opium destroyed in Canton, in March, 1839, being the amount due to them under the treaty of peace with China.—Mr. Mangles, Mr. Lindsay, Sir T. Wilde, Mr. Abel Smith, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Hume, and others objected to the sum as insufficient and demanding further inquiry. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney-General, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir R. Inglis supported the resolution, when the House divided affirming the motion by 74 to 47.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for account closed at 93⅜ to ⅞; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94⅝ to ½; Three-and-half per Cents., 102 1/16 ⅞ to ⅜; New Three-and-half per Cents. 101¼ to ½; Bank Stock, 180¾; Exchequer Bills 55*s*. to 57*s*., and 53*s*. to 55*s*. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Visit of the Queen to the New Houses of Parliament.—On Saturday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to the new houses of Parliament, which are now in a state of rapid progression. The royal party were joined at the gates of the works by the Prince and Princess Augusta of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and his Serene Highness Prince Leopold, who had but just left the exhibition of cartoons. Her Majesty was received in the Speaker's court by Mr. Barry, the architect, and Mr. Grissel, the contractor. The Royal party were first conducted through the Speaker's court to the river terrace, and thence to the sculpture and model rooms, where there were many objects that occupied her Majesty's attention. A model of the new House of Lords was shown to her Majesty, with which she was so much pleased that duplicates of the ornamental parts were directed to be taken in plaster and forwarded to the palace. The Queen also inspected the various descriptions of stone of which the new houses are built. The royal party proceeded from the sculpture and model rooms to the south and north wings, where the statues of the Saxon Kings and Queens, in niches, occupied their attention for a considerable time. From the south wing the Queen and suite were conducted to the Victoria Tower, and thence through the cloisters and crypt of St. Stephen's to the present House of Commons, and the plain appearance of the interior caused her Majesty to remark that it was wholly unbecoming the high purposes to which it was appropriated. The House of Lords was next visited; and then Dr. Reid's Experimental Room. Dr. Reid was in attendance, and minutely explained to the Queen the process proposed to be adopted in the ventilation and warming of the new Houses of Parliament. Her Majesty, previous to leaving the works, expressed her approbation of the present appearance of the new buildings. This was the Queen's first visit to the house, and it occupied about an hour and a half.—In reference to her Majesty's visit to the Tunnel last week, it is stated that the Royal barge on its return was in some danger of being swamped by the "Syren," a Woolwich steamer. The boat was very near the barge, when a naval officer, who was outside the house, between her Majesty and the watermen, stood up on the cushions, waved his hand, and, unmindful of the presence of Royalty, sung out, at the top of his voice, "Halloo, halloo, where are you coming to?" The rudder of the barge was put hard over, and fortunately, the collision was avoided, but some of the royal party were greatly alarmed. Prince Albert looked serious, the Princess Clementine appeared frightened, but the Queen laughed, and did not exhibit the least symptoms of fear.

Death of the Duke of Dorset.—We have to announce the death of this nobleman on Saturday last, at his residence in Harley-street, in his 76th year. His Grace had been for some months in feeble health, and his death was, therefore, not unexpected. He succeeded to the family honours in 1815, on the death of his cousin, Charles Duke of Dorset, was was killed by a fall from his horse in Dublin, whilst on a visit at the vice-regal court, during the lord-lieutenancy of his father-in-law, Earl Whitworth. The late duke was Viscount Sackville previous to his accession to the dukedom, and as he dies without issue, the Dukedom of Dorset, Earldom of Middlesex, Barony of Buckhurst, &c., become extinct. His Grace was a personal favourite of King George IV. and King William IV., to both of which monarchs he was Master of the Horse. By his Grace's death, a vacant ribbon of the Garter is at the disposal of Ministers.

Excise Seizures.—It having come to the knowledge of the Commissioners of Excise, that large quantities of grain, purporting to be high-dried malt, but which was, in fact, but "scorched barley," having never been subjected to the malting process, were to be found upon the market, an investigation was instituted, when the officers discovered that several large maltsters and corn-dealers had in their possession extensive stocks of this description of grain, which was accordingly seized, and deposited in Her Majesty's warehouses, and now amounts in quantity to between 400 and 500 quarters. A considerable portion of it was brought from the neighbourhood of Croydon, where this illegal article had been disposed of for some time. The effect of the sale of this article was to produce beer from it having the high colour and appearance of real stout, without its strength, and to defraud the Crown of a large revenue from legally malted grain.

Custom-house Frauds.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that two landing-waiters, named Homersham and Blake, were deeply implicated in the late Custom-house frauds, and their names have been repeatedly mentioned in the legal proceedings against Messrs. Candy and Deane and other parties. Homersham and Blake were dismissed about six months ago, and the former died shortly after his delinquencies had become

known. Blake, who possesses an estate near Dublin, retired to Ireland after his dismissal, and continued to reside there until within the last few days, when he came over to the metropolis. In the meantime the Commissioners of Customs, with the law-advisers of the Crown, had determined upon proceeding against Blake for the extent to which it had become known he had defrauded the Crown. For this purpose a warrant was issued at the suit of the Attorney-General, for upwards of 20,000*l.*, and another warrant for a much larger sum was issued in the City. Mr. Blake was accordingly apprehended, and is now in the Queen's Prison. A second detainer had been lodged against him at the instance of the Crown, and it is said that the claims against him altogether amount to 80,000*l.*

Public Meetings.—On Saturday evening a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, to celebrate the return of Mr. Bright for Durham. The Hon. Mr. Villiers presided, and was supported by Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Crawford, Bowring, Brotherton, Gibson, and Moore, all of whom took a part in the proceedings. Mr. Bright thanked the meeting for the honour conferred upon Durham, and pledged himself to be the unflinching enemy of every species of monopoly to the latest moment of his existence. He hoped that the electors of London would follow the example of the men of Durham and Essex by returning Members opposed to corruption and monopoly. In conclusion, he assured the meeting that the 50,000*l.* collected by the League had not been uselessly lavished, but had been expended on tracts and books in favour of the repeal of the Corn-laws, and in paying Anti-Corn-law missionaries. A resolution of thanks to the 488 electors of Durham who returned Mr. Bright was carried; and, in consequence of the crowded state of the great room at the tavern, another meeting was held contemporaneously with the above in a smaller room.

Temperance Meetings.—On Monday a vast concourse of people assembled in the Commercial-road to hear and see the apostle of temperance, the Rev. Theobald Mathew, who had announced his intention of administering the total abstinence pledge from all intoxicating drinks in the ground lately consecrated by the Roman Catholic Bishop. About 10 o'clock Father Mathew made his appearance before a Metropolitan auditory for the first time. He was received with loud cheers, particularly by his countrymen, who assembled in great numbers. He is about 50 years of age, of mild and expressive features. His unaffected manner and deportment, and the simplicity of his style when addressing his hearers, appeared to make a great impression. Father Mathew opened the proceedings by a short but expressive prayer, and then delivered an address, which was listened to with great attention, on the advantages of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and the evils of intemperance. The first persons who presented themselves was a Roman Catholic fraternity called the Holy Guild, who came in procession to the ground bearing crosses. The brothers and sisters of the fraternity knelt down, and repeated the words of the pledge after Father Mathew, in a loud voice. He then descended from the platform, gave them his blessing, and after touching them all on the forehead, dismissed them. The same ceremony was repeated about 12 or 14 times during the day. At 12 o'clock, Earl Stanhope arrived, and was loudly cheered by the people. At this time there were not less than 30,000 persons assembled, and the Commercial-road was nearly impassable. Earl Stanhope and Father Mathew shook hands, and the noble Lord addressed the multitude for nearly an hour, and said he had been a teatotaller for many years, and invited his hearers to follow his example. He declared his intention of publicly taking the pledge from Father Mathew, and warmly eulogised the Rev. Gentleman for his useful and patriotic exertions in Ireland, and expressed a fervent hope that his mission in England would be attended with similar results. Father Mathew then called upon those who were anxious to take the pledge with Earl Stanhope to come forward and do so. A semicircle was formed, and 300 men and women knelt down and received the pledge. Earl Stanhope, who laboured under considerable agitation, was directly afterwards embraced by Father Mathew, who, in the enthusiasm of the moment, kissed his cheek. The noble Earl smiled, and grasped Father Mathew's hands, exclaiming, "God bless you, Sir." The delivery of speeches and the administering of the pledge proceeded until dusk, when Father Mathew left the ground, having previously announced his intention of attending the same place for the same purpose every day this week. He was treated with great respect by all persons, and appeared nearly exhausted on leaving the ground. About 3,000 persons took the pledge during the day, one half of whom were Irish.—On Tuesday Earl Stanhope again attended, and addressed the meeting in praise of Father Mathew's exertions. In acknowledging the compliment Father Mathew said that "he had no sectarian objects in view. Though a Catholic priest, he had been received in the most cordial manner by clergymen and lay members of the Established Church, by Wesleyans, Dissenters, Quakers, and even Jews, and he administered the pledge to millions of all sects. He wished to elevate mankind, and to promote the interests of religion, and the good of the community, by that greatest of all blessings, sobriety. The people of Yorkshire, where he had administered the pledge to upwards of 100,000 persons, wished to pay him for his services, and presents were offered to him from persons of wealth and high standing in society, but he refused to accept a farthing. He had expended 300*l.* of his own money since he had been in England, but he did not regret it; and if he had been disposed to favour himself and family, he should not have been a temperance advocate, and converted millions of his own countrymen from drunkenness to sobriety. A brother he dearly loved was the proprietor of a large distillery in Ireland, the bare walls of which cost 30,000*l.*, and he was compelled to close it, and was almost ruined by the temperance movement in that country. The husband of his only sister, whom he also dearly loved, was a distiller, and became a bankrupt from the same cause. He was sorry to speak of those things, but when he was accused of being instigated to do what he had done to enrich himself, he felt compelled to deny the charge." The proportion of English who took the pledge on Tuesday was greater than on Monday. Upwards of 50,000 persons visited the ground, and many went down by the steamers to Wapping, and by the Blackwall Railway, to witness the proceedings, which appeared to excite great interest, and have continued daily during the week.

The Church Service.—On Wednesday, a vestry meeting of the Parishioners of All Hallows Barking, was held in the parish church, for the purpose of considering the changes which have been recently introduced during the performance of divine service, and to adopt such measures thereupon as might appear expedient. Mr. Howell, the senior churchwarden, was called to the chair, and read the requisition addressed to him by a large number of the resident parishioners, requesting that a meeting might be convened. After some discussion on the custom of preaching in the surplice instead of the academical gown, and on the restoration of the weekly offertory, a series of resolutions was proposed representing to the vicar, the Rev. S. J. Knight, that the recent alterations were regarded with regret by the vestry, and that the inhabitants were desirous of returning to the former mode of conducting divine service. These resolutions were seconded, and carried with only one dissentient.

Wood Pavement.—A number of labourers have been engaged for some days in removing the macadamised stone on that portion of the Great Western road extending from the entrance to Kensington Palace to the western end of Kensington High-street, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, preparatory to the whole being laid with wood pavement, by order of the Commissioners of the metropolis roads.

Murder on the High Seas.—Intelligence has been received of the blowing up of the Diana, South-Sea whaler, while on her homeward voyage, and the death of her commander, under very suspicious circumstances. The Diana has for several years been engaged in the South-Sea fishery. She left London about three years ago, her crew consisting of Captain May (the commander,) chief and second mates, steward, and about 18 seamen and two boys. She was on her voyage from Ascension to St. Helena, when the chief mate and crew on deck were alarmed by the report of fire-arms from the cabin, where the captain was found shot, the pistol lying in one corner of the cabin, about six or seven feet from the body. The second mate was below, but denied that he had been in the cabin. On her arrival at St. Helena, a day was fixed for her departure for England, and a few hours previous to the time appointed for the starting the powder-magazine blew up, causing the almost total destruction of the vessel. Most of the crew at the moment were standing on the after part of the deck, and the steward, who was seated on a chair near the companion-ladder, was killed on the spot. The inquiry instituted by the authorities occupied five days, and excited great interest. It was clearly shown that the explosion had been caused by the wilful firing of the powder-magazine, for on the vessel undergoing an inspection by the officers attached to her Majesty's ship Grecian, it was found that a train had been laid from the magazine to the forecastle, from the latter of which it had been set fire. It was stated that there were several hundred-weight of powder, most of which was packed in barrels lined with copper, clearly showing that the preparation for the explosion must have taken some time, for it had all exploded. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

Temple Church.—This unique edifice is again to be closed after to-morrow for two months, during which time it will be thoroughly cleansed from a great quantity of dust which hangs about the grooves of the arches in the ceiling. The marble pillars are to be polished, and the entire wood-work is to be stained dark and polished. The pulpit will also be finished, as well as the new seats for the choristers, and a building attached to the church for the choir. Above 20,000 persons must have visited this building by Benchers' orders since it opened in November last, including the greater part of the Royal Family and Nobility, and for some months hundreds were refused admittance daily, not having orders. The whole cost of the repairs, it is said, exceeds 70,000*l.*, which has been paid out of the funds of the societies.

Female Orphan Asylum.—On Thursday, a ballot took place for the election of Chaplain to this charity, when the numbers at the close were—for the Rev. Mr. Cattley, 418; for the Rev. Mr. Curling, 229:—majority for Mr. Cattley, 119. The Duke of Cambridge, President of the Institution, recorded his votes, forty in number, in favour of the successful candidate. A great deal of angry feeling prevailed in consequence of the Committee having recommended Mr. Cattley to the notice of the Guardians; and a resolution expressing censure and want of confidence in the Committee, was carried by a large majority.

Suicide.—On Thursday evening, Mr. Frederick Ancona, manager of the Patent Elastic Pavement Company, and brother to the well-known architect, committed suicide by throwing himself over Waterloo Bridge. It appears that he had been spending the afternoon with two friends, Mr. Green, jun., son of the aeronaut, and another gentleman, and was returning with them over Waterloo Bridge towards the Middlesex shore, about 9 o'clock, when, on nearing the third arch from the Surrey side, the deceased suddenly exclaimed that he would throw himself over the parapet, and, darting from his friends, ran towards the next recess. In an instant, before either gentleman could ascertain the reality of his intention, Mr. Ancona had mounted the stone seat in the recess, and precipitated himself into the river. Two ladies and a gentleman were close to deceased when he entered the recess, and, had his manner indicated anything approaching to an intention to commit suicide, nothing would have been easier than to have arrested the attempt. As it was, the occurrence was the work of an instant, and as the tide was running down fast, all attempts to recover the body were fruitless, although several boats put off immediately from the stairs on both sides of the bridge. The agony of his friends when the fate of his death became no longer doubtful was extreme, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Green could be prevented from throwing himself over the parapet. The body has not yet been found.

High Tide.—On Monday afternoon the tide was more than usually high. The wharfs along Milbank and the opposite side of the river were flooded. A great portion of Battersea Fields was laid under water, as was also the Lammas Land at Chelsea. In the latter village, Cheyne-walk was for a time impassable. At the Waterside, Wandsworth, the Thames flowed into the houses. The Wandle overflowed its banks, and so high was the tide at Putney, that the Thunder steamboat, in attempting to pass through the centre arch of the bridge, had the top of her paddle-boxes carried away by coming in contact with a cross beam at the very top of the arch.

Southwark.—At the vestry meeting on Monday for the parish of St. Saviour's, the Warden of the Great Account moved a rate of 9*d.* in the pound, to meet the expenses of the year. An amendment was moved, that the parishioners should not be trifled with by being called upon to pay such an amount of rate during the present depressed state of trade. After some discussion a division took place, when there were for a rate of 6*d.*, 46; for the larger ditto, 23; giving a majority of one-half the rate-payers present in favour of the smaller rate.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, July 22:—West districts, 113; North districts, 167; Central districts, 153; East districts, 180; South districts, 177. Total, 790—(398 males, 392 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five summers, 846.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—The state of the iron district continues to give rise to great apprehension, and the crisis anticipated in the masters' memorial, which we lately noticed, appears to be fast approaching. The furnaces are daily blown out, the horses drawn out of the pits, the works closed, and the masters going into the *Gazette*, while the men and their wives and children are going to the workhouse, or collecting in groups along the roads and fields, and, without leaders or organisation, threatening revenge against all around them. Distress is now reaching all classes. At a place called Lye, 70 rate-payers were summoned for non-payment of poor-rates a few days ago, when they produced their rent-books to show that they could not get a shilling from their tenants, that their property was now useless, and that they themselves were on the verge of pauperism. In Dudley it was found, on the 20th ult., that 200 persons, occupiers of 10*l.* houses, had become disqualified for voting from non-payment of their rates. At Dudley, the bank of Dixon and Dalton is still open, notwithstanding rumours at a distance to the contrary. It is said that they have advanced little short of 300,000*l.* to iron and coal masters, who are unable to meet their engagements.

Carmarthen.—The Rebecca riots are still unchecked. Mr. Maule, solicitor of the Treasury, with Mr. Raven, have arrived at Swansea, and Mr. Vaughan and the other parties who destroyed the Bolgoed gate have been committed for trial. In the course of the inquiry it appeared that a chest of fire-arms had been found in the steam-packet office, addressed to Mr. Vaughan; suspicion being excited as to its contents, it was broken open by the authorities, and twelve new muskets, two new pistols, a quantity of patent ball cartridges, and some powder, were discovered. The Abergwilly-gate, upon the road at the entrance to Abergwilly village, and at about a mile from Swansea, has been demolished. The bar was situated upon the high road leading from Abergwilly to Cwmgwilly and Castelpeggin. The number of Rebeccaites who attended was large, and their conduct firm and determined. They showed by their proceeding on this occasion that they had no antipathy to the turnpike-gates upon the main lines of road, but only to the private bars; for although the bar which was destroyed immediately adjoined a main gate and its toll-house, they were not injured—the party contenting themselves with the total demolition of the bar. The Rebeccaites, as if in utter defiance of the authorities, have also attacked and destroyed the Sandy-gate, close to the town of Llanelly. It appears that at 12 o'clock at night there had been no symptoms of any attack, but shortly afterwards Rebecca and her daughters arrived, and the gate was speedily destroyed. Penygarn gate, on the Llandilo road, has also been again destroyed. Not a night passes without a gate being destroyed, although a detachment of the 73d Foot is patrolling the roads round Carmarthen nightly. The plans of Rebecca, however, are so well laid, that she and her followers invariably escape being caught in the fact.

Chelmsford.—On Thursday week Mr. Cobden paid a

second visit to this town, for the purpose of propounding his views on the subject of the Corn-laws, and their effect upon the tenant-farmers and farm-labourers. A hustings was erected in a field at the back of the Bell Inn, where the proceedings took place. There were upwards of 1,000 persons present, the great majority of whom were the mechanics and working classes of the town and neighbourhood, but it being market-day a good many farmers were also present. Mr. J. Copeland was called to the chair. Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting at great length in favour of total repeal, and Mr. Holt White spoke on the other side. A resolution in favour of total repeal was then carried by a large majority.

Chester.—On Friday last, the wife of a labourer in the employ of Mr. G. Wilbraham, of Delamere-house, in passing down a lonely lane at Crowton, called Red-hill, discovered the body of a man lying on his face, and bleeding from the back part of his head. She immediately gave an alarm, when the body was recognised as that of Matthias Bailey, the gamekeeper of Mr. Wilbraham. He was quite dead, and was bleeding from a gun-shot wound in the top of the neck. It was evident that he had been shot from behind, and fell suddenly forward without the slightest struggle. Five men were taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, but there was no evidence against them, and the jury have returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some persons unknown.

Durham.—There are only two instances of Quakers having been returned to Parliament, and it is remarkable that one was for the county, and the other for the city, of Durham. Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington, represented the southern division of the county after the passing of the Reform Bill, and Mr. John Bright, of Rochdale, has now been returned for the city.

Eton.—The annual celebration of "election" commenced on Saturday, and attracted, as upon all former occasions, a large assemblage of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, and many old Etonians and distinguished dignitaries of the Church from various parts of the kingdom. After the usual ceremonies of the first day, the cloister speech was delivered by Joynes, M.A., K.S., and Captain of the school for the succeeding year. After the delivery of the speeches, the boats left the Brocas for Old Surley, and on their return there was a display of fireworks. On Monday the public delivery of the speeches took place, after which the Provost and the visitors proceeded to the long chamber, which was tastefully ornamented with boughs and evergreens. The "election" festival took place in the College-hall, to which upwards of seventy guests were invited. There are more pupils on the establishment at this "election" than at any former period; a gradual increase having taken place every year since 1836, when the number on the books was 444. The number now is 713—viz., 661 in the Upper and 52 in the Lower School. In 1745 the aggregate number in the two schools was only 248. Since the foundation, in 1441, 2,257 have succeeded to King's. It has been determined that the examination this year for Prince Albert's prize of 50*l.*, is to be in the French and German languages, and that the prize is to be thus divided:—the first prize to consist of 10*l.* in books and 35*l.* in money; to be given to the successful candidate on leaving school; the second prize to consist of books of the value of 5*l.*

Hereford.—Mr. Cobden visited this city last week for the purpose of discussing the question of the Corn-laws with the tenant-farmers of this district. It had been concluded that the interior of the Town-hall would not be large enough to contain the expected assemblage, and a platform was erected in the open square at the east end of the building. The meeting, in a short time, reached in number from two to three thousand. The audience was composed of agriculturists and inhabitants of the city; among the former were many farmers from the neighbourhoods of Ross, Ledbury, Bromyard, Ludlow, Leominster, Kington, and Hay. Sir S. R. Meyrick was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Baily, M.P. for the county, and Colonel Thompson, addressed the meeting at considerable length, and a resolution in favour of the total repeal of the Corn-laws and all other monopolies was afterwards proposed to the meeting by Mr. Southall, of Leominster, and seconded by Mr. Morgan, the banker at Ross, and when put by the chairman it was carried almost unanimously—a very few hands only being held up in opposition.

Hull.—Since our last report, arrangements have been made for weighing the hull of the Pegasus steamer, and numerous persons have arrived at Bamburgh and Holy Island to make inquiries for the bodies of their lost relatives. A considerable portion of the wreck, and various items of property, have been brought to shore. On Tuesday the quarter-deck of the vessel, having risen to the surface, was towed on shore by the fishing-boats. The cabin staircase and skylight were attached to the deck, as also the cabin floor. Below the deck was a writing desk marked "William Banks, 1836." No bodies have as yet come ashore in addition to those mentioned in our last. The following is a statement of the number of passengers and crew of the Pegasus, according to the latest estimate in the local papers:—Cabin passengers, 18; steerage, 23; crew, including firemen, 14. Total, 55; of whom there were saved 6. Drowned, 49.

Hythe.—It appears that the English vessel mentioned in our last as having been run down by a French Government steamer, did not founder as was supposed, but was discovered on the following morning by a brig belonging to Great Yarmouth, and carried into Dover harbour. The mate, also, who was reported as killed, was found on board the wreck, unhurt.

Liverpool.—John Anderson was again brought before Mr. Rushton on Thursday, on the charge of having had sums of money in his possession, knowing the same to have been stolen from Mr. Marquis, at the Preston Guild, and Mr. Blakemore, M.P. Mr. Dowling, commissioner of police, produced the gentleman whose pocket had been picked of 1999*l.* at the Preston Guild, which had become necessary in consequence of the evidence given last day by Mr. Jennings, clerk in the Branch Bank, that he had changed the stolen notes for the prisoner at the bank, by substituting for them others of a similar amount. Mr. Marquis accordingly deposed that he lived at Accrington, and when at the Preston Guild in September, 1842, lost 1999*l.* in notes. They consisted of two 500*l.* and nine 100*l.* notes, which he received from Cunliffe and Co., Blackburn. Since the robbery he had ascertained that the numbers were known to the clerk at the bank, from whom he had received them. All the notes were of the Manchester branch of the Bank of England. A woman had been apprehended in London and convicted of stealing the money from him. There was a 100*l.* note produced at her trial, found at Birkenhead the day after the robbery. Mr. Rushton said it would be necessary to have the banker's clerk who paid the notes to Mr. Marquis, and knew the numbers, examined. Two inquiries have since taken place, and the prisoner is still remanded.

Maidstone.—Some particulars connected with the discovery of the body of a young female in the Medway, at Maidstone, under very suspicious circumstances, have appeared in the daily papers. On Friday the inquest took place before the coroner for the borough, and from the rumours circulated in the town the inquiry created considerable interest. The first witness was a boatman, who proved that, while he was waiting upon the river bank, about half-past ten on Wednesday night, he heard a screaming up the water for about two minutes, which appeared to come from a woman's voice. He was about to get into his punt to see what was the matter, when he heard footsteps, and a woman's voice say, "Oh dear, oh dear, what shall we do?" He plainly saw two men and a woman, and one of the men said, "Come along—she's all right," and they all then walked along very fast. He went up to them, and gave them into custody, and afterwards got drags and discovered the body, but life was quite extinct. The surgeons who examined the body after it was taken out of the water found no marks of violence about the deceased. The three persons accused were examined, but nothing was elicited further than that they heard a noise as of a person drowning, and that the woman in their party was greatly frightened. Some other evidence was adduced, and the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned." The prisoners in custody were afterwards examined before the mayor, but there being no evidence to implicate them in the transaction, they were discharged from custody. The borough police, however, are still pursuing their inquiries into the affair.

Manchester.—On Tuesday last, while workmen were employed in strengthening the curbs to exclude the water from the pits in Mr. Fitzgerald's colliery, at Pendleton, the whole gave way, and the water rushed into the pits with such violence that the entire colliery was destroyed. The loss to Mr. Fitzgerald is stated to be at least 50,000*l.*, and several hundreds of workpeople are thereby thrown out of employment. The pits supplied nearly 1,000 tons of coals daily to the Manchester market.

Rochester.—Last week the bodies of a man called Hendery, and of a young woman called Hannah Sancto, daughter of the innkeeper at Stroud, were found drowned in the Medway, clasped in each other's arms, which were tied together by a piece of tape. It appeared at the inquest that the parties were to have been married, but that some obstacle had been raised by Hendery, who for some days had been in a desponding way. Subsequently the young woman went to meet him, but never returned home again. On Thursday last the bodies were found. After the jury had retired some time to consider their verdict, they reported that seven of the number were for a verdict of "Felo de se," and the remainder for that of "Temporary insanity." The coroner told them he could not assist them, as he could not take a verdict unless agreed upon by twelve of them. The jury were again locked up, each party continuing to uphold their opinion. After some hours they all, with the exception of the foreman, agreed to a verdict of Felo-de-se, and the bodies were buried at night by the Coroner's warrant.

Shields.—The local papers state that upwards of 200 unemployed workmen of South Shields have thrown themselves on the parish, and are now employed breaking stones and covering the churchyard with gravel, at 1*s.* per day, whilst others have gone into the workhouse, where they receive the food of the house, and lodgings.

Stafford.—Another dreadful accident has just happened in the Potteries, and within a short distance of the scene where only a few weeks ago nine persons were killed by an explosion of fire-damp. It occurred on Wednesday morning, as four colliers were descending the shaft of one of a pair of pits belonging to the Broadfield Company, at Fenton, and was caused by the breaking of a spur-wheel connected with the engine used for drawing the coals. When these four men were going down one pit, a corfe of coals was ascending the other, and as soon as the spur-wheel broke, the corfe, which was within 15 yards of the top, and the men within 15 yards of the bottom, caused, by its great weight, the men to be thrown out of the pit with great velocity over the pulley-wheel. The bodies of the men were thrown a considerable height in the air, and nearly 70 yards from the mouth of the pit; they were greatly mutilated, and death must have been instantaneous.

Ware.—A correspondence has taken place between the parishioners of Ware and the Bishop of London on the subject of the services of the church as performed in that parish. The Churchwardens transmitted a memorial to the bishop, signed by the whole congregation, with the exception of about five or six individuals, calling upon his lordship to recommend the vicar to return to the former mode of celebrating the Service, and abandon certain innovations of recent date. The bishop having requested to know the particular points to which objection is made, the churchwardens in reply, state that the parishioners object—"1st, to the preaching in the surplice instead of the academical gown. 2. To the entire omission of the prayer before the sermon in the morning, and to the use of the long prayer prescribed by the 55th canon, instead of a simple collect, with the Lord's Prayer, before the sermon in the afternoon. 3. To the service being concluded at the communion table with the use of the offertory, instead of dismissing the congregation with the blessing immediately after the sermon."

Wells.—The Dean and Chapter of Wells have just concluded arrangements for the immediate and thorough repair of their cathedral at an expense of about 70,000*l.*

Windsor.—In consequence of the crowded state of the small portion of consecrated ground attached to the Royal Chapel of St. George, which is appropriated for the interment of the dead, the dean and canons have removed three houses opposite the west entrance to the chapel, for the purpose of having extensive vaults excavated, extending to within a few feet of the west door leading into the nave. The catacombs are nearly completed, and will contain between 200 and 300 coffins.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 18,704*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; Great Western, 17,318*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; S. Western, 8,426*l.* 0*s.* 10½*d.* South Eastern, 3,550*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; Eastern Counties, 3,311*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; North Midland, 4,654*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*; York and N. Midland, 2,170*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; Greenwich, 702*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; Croydon, 362*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.*; Brighton, 4,305*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; Blackwall, 1,103*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; Hull and Selby, 1,189*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Midland Counties, 2,724*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; Grand Junction, 8,349*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,817*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,400*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,450*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,280*l.*; Great North of England, 1,480*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 5,230*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 3,280*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,000*l.*—The half-yearly general meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Company took place last week. The report stated that the receipts for the half-year had amounted to 108,960*l.*, and the disbursement to 51,897*l.*, leaving a net profit of 57,062*l.*, out of which a dividend at the rate of five per cent. for the half-year was declared. While the receipts in the merchandise department had remained steady, there had been a falling off in the coaching department to the extent of 5,000*l.*, which was partly attributable to the completion of the Bolton and Preston Railway. It appears by the report that during the last six months great progress has been made in the construction of the Leeds Junction line, and of the Company's new station at Hutt's-bank.—The Manchester and Bolton Company have declared a dividend of 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per share, leaving a surplus of 1,935*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* The net profit for the half-year's working is stated to have been 9,003*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.*—A public dinner was given last week at Northampton to celebrate the passing of the Act recently obtained for the construction of the Northampton and Peterborough Railway, which is intended to join the London and Birmingham line at Blisworth. Mr. Barwell, the mayor, presided, supported by a large number of the principal inhabitants. From the remarks of Mr. Bidder, who, jointly with Mr. R. Stephenson, will act as engineer of the line, it appeared that its length is nearly 48 miles, and that the estimated amount of traffic from passengers, merchandise, and cattle, is about 40,000*l.* per annum. In its route it will form the principal medium of communication between the eastern and western districts, connecting the manufacturing districts of Birmingham and the north on the one side, with the agricultural counties of Lincoln and Norfolk on the other. The line will be worked by the electric telegraph, with one set of rails, and will pass through Thrapston, Oundle, Boston, and Kettering. It was announced that, under the direction of the Birmingham Company, the line would be commenced immediately.—The half-yearly meeting of the Greenwich Company was held on Tuesday. The report announced that the traffic account, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, showed a falling off of 119,000 passengers, and of 2,327*l.* in receipts, and which was attributable, in the opinion of the directors, to the omnibus and steamboat competition. The directors therefore recommended that the fares of the railway be reduced from 6*d.* and 8*d.* to 4*d.* and 6*d.* The net profit for the half-year amounted to 1,103*l.* of which 1,000*l.* would be appropriated towards the expense incurred in asphalting the line. The directors regretted the issue of the late Parliamentary contest with the Croydon Company to prevent the construction of the Bricklayers' Arms branch. The adoption of the report having been moved, an amendment was moved and seconded, that a committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of the company, and that they apply themselves more particularly towards effecting an amicable arrangement with the neighbouring lines at London-bridge, report on the great falling off in the traffic returns, and suggest the best means for its speedy restoration. The proposition elicited a long and clamorous discussion, but was ultimately carried.—On Tuesday last a regular communication between London and Boulogne was established by way of Folkestone; two trains being despatched twice a day on the Dover Railway, in connection with steam-vessels between Folkestone and Boulogne, working each way, every tide. The event was celebrated by a public entertainment given at Folkestone by the Mayor and inhabitants of that town to the Mayor and Corporate Officers of Boulogne. About 120 gentlemen

were present, and the band of the national guard of Boulogne played some of the national airs of France and England during the entertainment.—The directors of the Brighton Company have issued their new list, reducing the fares and altering the time table. Six trains will carry third-class passengers to and fro every day; the fare is reduced to 5*s.*, and on Sundays every train will convey third-class passengers.—The up and down morning mail trains on the London and Birmingham Railway have been accelerated this week, the whole distance being accomplished in four hours and a half. For this increased speed, and for the superior accommodation which these trains, composed wholly of first-rate carriages offer, an additional 2*s.* 6*d.* per passenger is charged.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Commissioners of the Great Seal, in the absence of Sir E. Sugden, have superseded Mr. Geoffrey Martin, from the commission of the peace for Mayo, for having attended a Repeal meeting at Ballinrobe on the 24th ult. The Lords of the Treasury have given notice that all revenue officers who may attend Repeal meetings will be dismissed from her Majesty's Service. The meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, when Mr. O'Connell announced that he had received a letter from M. Ledru-Rollin, for which he felt exceedingly grateful. It was exactly suited to the temper of the times; but the letter was written in French, and he had not had time to have it translated. He would therefore not read it then, but would move that the society adjourn to Friday, for the purpose of reading M. Rollin's letter, and paying it that respectful attention to which it was entitled. This gentleman, he said, had tender claims upon Ireland, as he had married an Irish-woman, who had shown her taste in making so good a choice. He next spoke of the miserable condition of the people amongst whom he had recently travelled. Nothing, he said, could be more dreadful than the increasing fatness of the beasts of the fields, and the increasing leanness of the population. They lived in habitations not fit for swine. The clothing they were ragged—not robed—in, was disgusting. The brute beast was there everything—and man nothing. The soil was abundantly calculated, under a better system, to support four times its present population. The rent for the week was announced to be 2,004*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* It was ordered that the Association bands should play none but Irish tunes, with the exception of "God save the Queen." Great preparations, it was also stated, were making for an extraordinary and purely Irish meeting on the celebrated hill of Tara, and new Irish harps were making for the occasion.

Mayo.—The Repeal demonstration of the county of Mayo took place at Castlebar, on Monday. Mr. Mark Blake, M.P., in the chair. The local papers estimate the numbers present from 250,000 to 300,000 souls. The meeting presented little novelty, but at the dinner in the evening, at which Mr. D. Browne, M.P., presided, Mr. O'Connell and Dr. M'Hale, titular Archbishop of Tuam, spoke at great length on the affairs of Ireland. Dr. M'Hale called upon the enemies of Ireland seriously to apply themselves to redress her wrongs, to heal her evils, to restore her to equality by the management of her own concerns, and by the enactment, with the consent of the British Sovereign, of her own laws. Then, and never until then, would they see the end of this, or of a similar agitation. It was well for the Government, for England, and for the empire, that the discontent of the people flowed through such legitimate and innocuous channels, and grateful ought they to be to their illustrious guest and the Catholic hierarchy for their lessons of wise forbearance, compassionate sympathy, and active co-operation, in forwarding the only measure which could bring relief to the people on a large national scale. He said that in reply to a petition for an increased grant to Maynooth, the Secretary for Ireland had demanded what *quid pro quo* would the trustees of the college give the Government in return? But he would venture to say that the Catholics of Ireland were not yet prepared, and never would be, to hand over, for an additional grant to Maynooth, to the Secretary of the Castle, any further control over the education of their priesthood. The *quid pro quo* was at the bottom of everything. This it was which Whigs and Tories, for they were all equally Saxons, aimed at in their grants for education, and in all their insidious overtures for pensioning the Catholic clergy; and he was convinced that if the Government did get the control demanded, it would soon happen that their books of instruction and theology would be intrusted to some Saxon prelate whom habitual revilings of the Irish people and their creed happened to place on one of the archiepiscopal thrones of Ireland, recommended by the bigotry of his past life as the fittest instrument silently to work their perversion." The Rev. Prelate then proceeded to consider what would be the result of the present movement, concluding by assuring his auditors that it must end in a repeal of the legislative union.

Tipperary.—Another murder has just been perpetrated in the north division of this county. A respectable farmer, named Rody Donohoe, who lived at Nicane, near Toomavara, was waylaid by four men, who beat his head into a mutilated and shapeless mass, with stones and bludgeons. The resident magistrate, from Nenagh, was at the scene of the outrage at midnight, when he concentrated the police from the adjacent stations, and scoured the surrounding country, but without any success. Some suspicious characters were arrested, but were released after examination. The murderers, who were four in number, were seen by several persons. They were strangers, and armed with sticks only; they had been lying concealed in a pit, and rushed out of it upon their victim. This murder, like all others in the same county, with one or two exceptions, is attributed to the taking of land, and Rody Donohoe was murdered in mistake for his brother John, who had lately taken some land in the neighbourhood of Toom, from which the Shelleys, relatives of his by marriage, had been ejected. The mistaking of one brother for the other is a further confirmation of the four men being strangers in the locality.

Ahascragh.—The presiding magistrates, after a patient investigation into the cases of the different prisoners, have determined upon a summary conviction of twenty of them. Different judgments were pronounced, varying from 10*s.* fine (or imprisonment) to 2*l.* 10*s.*, which was the highest penalty inflicted. Ten of the prisoners have gone to Galway gaol, the other ten paid the fines. Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of ten more of the rioters.

Cork.—In pursuance of orders received by Admiral Bowles from the Admiralty, the entire fleet at present stationed at Cove, is said to have received orders to be in readiness to sail in a day or two. In pursuance of those orders, the Racer and the Tyne have already sailed.—The arrangements for the meeting of the British Association are nearly completed. The sectional meetings are to be held in the Court Houses and Grand Jury Rooms, the Chamber of Commerce, and Commercial Building Rooms, &c., and it is said that besides the two promenades and soirées given by the association, a ball on an extensive scale, under the direction of the local committee, will take place at the Corn Exchange Rooms, which is to be boarded over for the occasion, and a gallery raised so as to accommodate 1,200 persons. Prince de Canino, nephew of Napoleon, is expected to visit this city during the meeting of the association.—Ballincollig powder-mills, near this city, exploded on Saturday, and two persons were killed.

Monaghan.—As Dr. Coote, of Carn Cottage, was returning home on the 20th ult., after driving a friend in his car to the ferry at Foxshore, Lough Erne, he was fired at when going down a hill by an assassin whom he did not see. After having travelled some distance on the road he got out of the car, and discovered that the ball had perforated the step. The only cause that can be assigned for this outrage is, that Dr. Coote had attended an Anti-Repeal Meeting in his neighbourhood a few days before.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—The local papers announce the death of Mr. Charles Mackintosh, of Dunchattan and Campsie, whose name is known far and wide as the inventor of the Indian-rubber cloth. At an early period of life he distinguished himself as a chemist, and became the friend and correspondent of many of the most celebrated men of his day. His successful practical application of scientific principles to the manufacture of various ingredients used in the processes of dyeing, printing, and bleaching, is known to the whole mercantile world; and the large works which he carried on for these purposes at Hurlet, Campsie, and Dunchattan, have long been objects of interest to strangers visiting Glasgow. The discovery of a cloth impervious to wet, with various other ingenious contrivances, for some of which patents were taken, extended his celebrity, and secured his election as a fellow of the Royal Society.

THEATRICALS.

Haymarket.—A new comedy, in five acts, called *Moonshine*, from the pen of Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, was produced at this theatre on Thursday night. The authoress has laid her scene in Rome, among a party of English fashionables who are staying in that city. An intriguing mother with a brace of marriageable daughters, and a wealthy unmarried nobleman and his younger brother, a titled but penniless French adventurer, and a modern specimen of a member of Parliament, were the chief characters of the piece. There was a good deal of applause at the outset, evidently prompted by something of a feeling of gallantry; but as the play went on it became less frequent and more feeble in its expression. As early as the close of the first act there were some sounds of disapprobation, which were occasionally repeated as the succeeding acts proceeded. At length coughing and sneezing succeeded hissing, and had increased so much before the close of the fourth act that Mr. Webster came forward and entreated the audience to hear the play to the close. This appeal had the effect of restoring silence during the remainder of the performance; but at its conclusion, when Mr. Farren came forward to announce the piece for repetition, he was greeted with such a volley of cries of "off, off," amidst some very pertinacious applause, that he was unable to obtain a hearing. The characters were strongly cast, and Mr. Farren, Mrs. Glover, Madame Vestris, &c., did their best to ensure success.—On Wednesday night, Mr. Webster, the manager, devoted the entire receipts of a crowded house towards the fund now raising for the relief of the orphans of the late Mr. Elton.

The Patent Theatres.—It is stated that M. Benedict has been engaged by Mr. Bunn as conductor of the music in the forthcoming season at Drury-lane Theatre, which will open on the 1st Oct. It is presumed that the new lessee will make opera, ballet, and spectacle, his staple commodities of attraction. Mr. H. Wallack, on the other hand, is making engagements for Covent-Garden Theatre, which lead to the conclusion that he will follow in Mr. Macready's footsteps to uphold the national drama. The theatre will open under his management in September.

Miscellaneous.

New Tank at Windsor Castle.—In consequence of the difficulties which presented themselves in the attempts to obtain a supply of water on the premises of the New Royal Gardens at Frogmore, (which extend over an area of upwards of twenty acres,) the Commissioners of Woods and Forests determined upon the erection of an enormous tank in the private gardens at Windsor Castle, to communicate by means of iron pipes with Frogmore-house and gardens; the private gardens at Windsor Castle being upwards of 40 feet above the level of Frogmore. This tank which is 100 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 7 feet in depth, has just been completed by Mr. Stacey, bricklayer to Her Majesty. It is composed of brickwork, of a most substantial and durable character, and faced with cement. It will contain 7000 cubic feet of water, or upwards of 42,000 gallons, and will be kept constantly supplied by the Queen's engine from the Thames, in Datchet-lane; the water pumped up by the Royal engine first supplying a large tank on the top of the George IV. Tower, which supplies the fountain and reservoir in the private gardens, and thence it proceeds to the newly-erected bricked tank. Iron pipes, 6 inches in diameter, are laid down across the Home-park from the Castle to Frogmore, with 25 branch pipes from the main carried to various parts of the extensive kitchen-gardens, for the convenient supply of water at every part of them. Branch pipes also from the main will communicate with Frogmore-house, for supplying the whole of the establishment of the Duchess of Kent. Frogmore-house is now but scantily supplied with water from some wells in its immediate vicinity, at considerable uncertainty and inconvenience. The tank in Her Majesty's private gardens will be covered with cast-iron girders and (stone) landings, and will be completely hidden from view. It may be observed, that in attempting to obtain a sufficient supply of water for the new gardens at Frogmore, upon the premises, several borings took place, and some to the depth of upwards of 200 feet; but although plenty of water was obtained, it would not rise in any one instance within 15 or 20 feet of the surface. Under these circumstances it was deemed necessary either to have a steam-engine erected over one of these wells to pump up the water, or to adopt the plan which has now been perfected. The latter will prove in the end by far the least expensive, as not one farthing further outlay of money will be required for a period of many years, and an immense daily supply of water obtained for all the purposes for which it will be required. The whole of the works, which are most substantial and complete, will have been accomplished within a period of five weeks from their commencement.—*Times.*

Egyptian Antiquities.—A letter from Dr. Lepsius, a member of the scientific expedition sent by the King of Prussia to Egypt, has just announced that the ruins of the ancient labyrinth and of the Pyramid of Mœris have been discovered. The account states that former descriptions, particularly of Messrs. Jomard and Coutelle, by no means agree with the real localities, and that the drawing of Mr. Perring Colonel Wyse's clever architect, gives but a poor idea of the existing ruins. There are some hundreds of chambers standing, with walls of from fifteen to twenty feet high, and the name of Mœris has been frequently found amongst the inscriptions. Dr. Lepsius says that the supposition of Manethan that this monarch belonged to the twelfth dynasty is confirmed. The supposition that the ancient Lake of Mœris was at Birke-el-Kernn is found to be incorrect. The immense embankments, 160 feet wide, of the real lake have been discovered by M. Linant, a French architect in the service of the Pacha. Its use was as a resevoir for the waters of the Nile in order to pour them out in times of drought over the plains of Memphis and the provinces bordering on the Delta.—*Times.*

Law.

Vice Chancellor's Court.—(Before Vice-Chancellor Wigram.)—*The Corporation of Gloucester* v. *Wood.*—This was an application on the part of the Corporation of Gloucester, calling on the Court to order the executors of the will of the late James Wood, of Gloucester, to pay the sum of 200,000*l.* into the funds of the Corporation, that amount having been left to the Corporation by the will of the deceased. The case, which has been before his Honour for several days, closed on Friday. It was expected that the Vice-Chancellor would have given judgment, but he deferred doing so until next term.

Dupuy v. *Truman.*—(Before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce.)—A motion in this case was made to discharge an order made by his Honour on the 22d of June last, suspending the decree pronounced on the 15th of that month, by which Dr. Truman, the physician of the plaintiff, an elderly and infirm lady, was ordered to refund certain sums of money which he was alleged to have applied to his own uses, after they had been intrusted to his care for the purpose of being invested for the benefit of the plaintiff, with whom he was also connected by marriage. In pronouncing that decree, the Vice-Chancellor regretted that he felt himself obliged to pronounce judgment against the defendant, on account of the injury such a result might be presumed to involve; but his Honour expressed his conviction that defendant would lose no time in appealing against the decision if he felt himself aggrieved. The docket of enrolment was presented to the Lord Chancellor on the 30th of June, and the twenty-eight days during which a petition of appeal might be presented had now expired, and the defendant had taken no steps to prosecute one. Mr. Campbell, who appeared for the defendant, said that it had been the intention of the defendant to appeal, and in proof of this, he stated that he had paid the 1000*l.*, and had entered into the other recognisances required on his behalf. The period for an appeal to the Lord Chancellor had expired, and the defendant had no intention of appealing to the House of Lords. He had come to this resolution on account of the great expense which an appeal would entail upon him, from the belief that he could not introduce any new facts which would alter the judgment, and from the consolation which he derived from the fact that he was assured in the opinions of all that knew him, that he was incapable of any dishonest or improper action. In thus bowing to circumstances, he wished it to be clearly understood that nothing like a compromise had been entered into. Mr. Roupell, who appeared in support of the motion, said that not the slightest idea of a compromise had ever been entertained. His Honour made the order. The decree must therefore be executed as if the order for suspending it had not been made. The defendant must pay the costs up to the present time.

Commission of Lunacy.—On Monday a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* was opened before Mr. Barlow, and a special Jury, to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, formerly of Sirhind, in the Upper Provinces of Bengal, and now of Hanover Lodge, Regent's-park. The alleged lunatic was formerly elected member for the borough of Sudbury, but was unseated by petition. Mr. Calvert, of the Chancery bar, appeared in support of the commission, which was unopposed. The learned Counsel stated to the Jury that the unfortunate gentleman was a native of Hindostan, and the son of General Sombre and the Begum or Princess Sirhind. At an early age he came over to England, where he remained until the course of education laid down for him was finished, when, at the age of 19, he returned to India, and remained at the residence of the Princess, his mother, until her death, which took place in 1836. Some time before her death she made a will, bequeathing to Mr. Dyce Sombre the whole of her landed and personal property, and this will she soon after confirmed by another document. Upon the will of the Princess becoming known, the East India Company claimed the lands left to Mr. Dyce Sombre, but allowed him to retain the personal property, which was enormous. He came to England in 1838, and in 1840 he became acquainted with Miss Jervis, the daughter of Earl St. Vincent, to whom he paid his addresses, and to whom he was married in September in the same year. It was shortly after his marriage that the first symptoms of mental aberration manifested themselves, and they gradually increased until an inquiry was rendered imperatively necessary. The consent of his friends having been obtained, the present commission was instituted. Sir J. Clark, Lord Marcus Hill, and several witnesses, were examined at great length in the presence of Mr. Dyce Sombre, when the Jury expressed themselves satisfied, and declared him to have been of "unsound mind from the 27th of October, 1842." The room was crowded during the investigation by distinguished personages.

Assize Intelligence. — Midland Circuit, Leicester.—*Francis Bailey* was charged with having, on the 3d April last, feloniously stolen in the house of the Earl of Wilton, at Melton Mowbray, a gold watch and purse, bank notes to the value of 320*l.*, and other articles, the property of his Lordship. *Thomas Smith* was charged with being an accessory after the fact. It appeared, from the evidence, that about four o'clock on the morning of the 3d April, the gardener at Egerton House (Lord Wilton's seat at Melton Mowbray) found the back-gate open, when an alarm was given, and shortly after it was discovered that his Lordship's dressing-room had been robbed of the articles above described, and that the thief must have been secreted in the house, and had let himself out. Information was immediately sent to the different police stations in the neighbourhood, and a reward offered for the discovery of the offender, together with a description of such portions of the property as could be identified. On the 10th of April the prisoner Bailey was taken into custody at Kegworth, a little town near Loughborough, at which latter place the other prisoner was arrested. Several of the notes were of the Bank of England, and the remainder of some bank in Grantham; and a person had been seen a few days before, both at Loughborough and in Leicester, exhibiting a large amount of money in notes of the latter bank, and in gold. Bailey had some time before been in the employ of Lord Wilton as cook, and the certainty of the robbery having been committed by some one well acquainted with the premises, together with certain suspicious conduct, led to his apprehension, when all the articles which could be identified were found upon his person, together with 180*l.* in notes. Lord Wilton stated that he had left the whole of the missing property in his dressing-room, which was partially detached from the house, when he retired to rest about twelve o'clock on the night previous to the robbery. His Lordship also identified the articles which were found upon the prisoner. Several witnesses were examined to prove the facts alleged in the indictment, and the jury having found the prisoners Guilty, they were sentenced to be transported, Bailey for life, and Smith for 14 years.

Norfolk Circuit, Cambridge.—Considerable sensation was created in Cambridge on Friday by a rumour, which turned out to be true, that Henry Burnham, a farmer of Whittlesey, in the isle of Ely, who was convicted on the preceding day of an assault upon his wife, with intent to murder her, and sentenced to transportation for fifteen years, had put an end to his existence. The prisoner, it appears, was locked up in his cell a little before seven o'clock on Thursday evening, the turnkey, as is usual under the circumstances, removing his outer clothing. Everything was removed from his possession which was likely to afford him an opportunity of doing violence to himself, and he was heard, it is said, by a lad who was in an adjoining cell, moving about so late as two o'clock in the morning. After that hour nothing was heard of him, and when the turnkey went to his cell, at eight o'clock, he found him suspended by the neck from a bar in a small ventilator, which was fixed in the bar just above the door. Immediate recourse was had to medical aid, but without any effect, for, from the state of the body, it was manifest that the fatal act had been consummated for some hours before the visit of the turnkey, while the means by which it was accomplished indicated the most deliberate purpose. It would seem that having tied his stockings together, and made one end fast to the bar in the ventilator, he added to the other his braces, which he placed round his neck. The length of these must have been such as to leave him little or no room to effect his purpose in the ordinary way, for, when discovered, his legs were nearly on the floor, and the lacerated condition of his neck and throat showed that strangulation must have been caused by sheer violence on the part of the deceased. In the course of the day a Coroner's inquest sat upon the body, and after an attentive investigation both into the circumstances immediately attendant upon the death, and the whole history of the man's life, a verdict of "Temporary insanity" has been returned, grounded, no doubt, upon the testimony of his relations and friends, who deposed to many acts of violence attempted both on himself and others, of a character closely indicative of a mind disordered at intervals.

Home Circuit, Lewes.— *Macintosh* v. *The Wardens and Fellows of New College, Oxford.*—This was an issue arising under the Tithe Commutation Act, which has been already twice disposed of, and which was now brought forward for the third time. The plaintiff is the holder of a large quantity of land in the neighbourhood of Romford, known as Havering Park, and which was formerly a Royal demesne; and it was contended that, in lieu of tithe in kind, this land was only subject to the rendering of a fat buck and doe, in the proper season, to the vicar of Hornchurch, in which parish the park is situated. The property in question was in the hands of the Crown in the reign of Henry II., and that Monarch leased or granted the right of tithes to the monks of St. Bernard and Montjoie, in Savoy, by whom they were held until, in the reign of Richard II., the property was transferred by a license of the Crown to William of Wickham, the founder of New College, Oxford, and it has ever since been in the hands of that corporation, and they have received the tithes accruing upon it, and have appointed ministers to the parish church of Hornchurch. The case on the part of the plaintiff was, that from time immemorial no tithes in kind had ever been paid for the park, and a variety of ancient documents were put in to support the claim of exemption, and amongst them was a parliamentary survey, made in the time of the Commonwealth, and which, after minutely describing all the land in question, expressly stated that it was entirely exempted from the payment of tithe in kind, and that the only rendering in the shape of tithe was a fat buck and doe, in the proper season, to the parson of Hornchurch. In the course of his address to the Jury, the Solicitor-General complained of the litigation that had been occasioned by the New College authorities, and he said that, after the solemn decision of two Juries, affirming the right of the plaintiff to the exemption from payment of tithe, they had, upon a mere technicality, occasioned the necessity of a third trial, and he added, that he was convinced he should be able to satisfy the Jury that the College had no legal ground for claiming tithes, and he trusted the Jury would defeat their unjust attempt to increase their revenues at the expense of the plaintiff, who had purchased this land from the Crown as tithe free, and paid for it accordingly, and to whom it would be a great injustice if he were compelled to pay an impost to which he had no idea that he was liable. The various deeds and documents that were produced on the former trials were then again put in evidence, and witnesses were also examined, who proved that within the time of living memory, no tithe in kind had ever been paid for the park, and that a modus of a buck and doe had always been given in lieu of tithe. Sir T. Wilde made a very long address to the Jury on behalf of the authorities of the college, who he denied to have been actuated by any desire for litigation, but who, he said, being placed in the situation of trustees for the benefit of others, were bound to assert those rights to which they considered themselves legally entitled. He then proceeded to comment upon the evidence that had been adduced on behalf of the plaintiff, and contended that it was by no means conclusive of the fact of the existence of the modus that was set up. Mr. Baron Parke having summed up, the Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, thus establishing the right of the land to be held tithe free. The cause occupied the Court nearly eleven hours, and it is anticipated that this verdict will set the question for ever at rest.

SPORTING.

Goodwood Races.—Friday.— *Chesterfield Cup*, by subs. of 15 sovs. each. Craven Course. (32 subs.) Lord Miltown's Scalteen, 4 yrs, 7st 10lb, beat Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb; Mr. Forth's Policy, 4 yrs, 8st 11lb, and 19 others who started, but were not placed.

Nassau Stakes of 50 sovs. each for three yr old fillies. The New Mile. (16 subs.) Mr. Payne's Maria, 8st 13lb, beat Lord Exeter's Maria Diaz, 8st 7lb; Lord Exeter's Macremma filly, 8st 7lb; Lord Miltown's Birdeen, 8st 7lb, and Lord Eglinton's Egidia, 8st 7lb.

First class of the March Stakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft. Three quarters of a mile. (61 subs.) Seven in each class, 47 paying 5 sovs. for each to the winner of the challenge. Lord G. Bentinck's African, 4 yrs, 10st, (Lord March), beat Lord G. Bentinck's St. Jean d'Acre, (Lord Maidstone); Mr. Gardnor's Monops, 6 yrs, 11st, (Owner); Duke of Richmond's The Currier, aged, (Lord Paget), and Lord Eglinton's Jamie Forest, 6 yrs, (Capt. Pettat).

Second class of the March Stakes. Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, 4 yrs, (Mr. Gardnor), beat Duke of Bedford's Currycomb, 6 yrs, (Capt. Williams); Lord Chesterfield's Rhodanthe, 6 yrs, (Mr. R. Oliver); Mr. Bigg's Eleus, 4 yrs, 11st 7lb, (Gen Gilbert), and Lord G. Bentinck's Yorkshire Lady, 4 yrs, (Lord March).

Challenge for the March Stakes. Lord G. Bentinck's African, 10st 10lb, (Lord Maidstone), beat Mr. Bigg's Eleus, 10st 7lb, Gen. Gilbert); Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, 10st 10lb, (Lord March); Lord Eglinton's Jamie Forest, 11st 7lb, (Capt. Pettat); Mr. Gardnor's Monops, 11st, (Mr. Gardnor), and Lord G. Bentinck's St. Jean d'Acre, (Capt. Williams).

Matches 300 sovs. h ft. Old mile. Mr. Theobald's Highlander, 8st 2lb, beat Lord G. Bentinck's Farintosh, 8st 7lb.—300, h ft; 8st 10lb each. T.Y.C. Col. Peel's c. by Touchstone, out of Vulture, against Mr. Treen's Barricade. Off by consent.

PRICES OF MANURES.

Agricultural Salt, clean, per ton, 36*s*
— — foul, per ton, 34*s*
— — fine, per ton, 45*s*
Alexander's Compost, per bush., 1*s* 8*d*
Bleaching Powder, per cwt., 30*s*
Bone-dust and half-inch Bone, per quarter, 16*s*
Brimstone, per ton, 10*l* 10*s*
Clarke's desiccated Compost, per hhd., 3*l* 12*s* 6*d*
Daniell's Bristol Manure, according to quantity, per bushel, 6*d* to 10*d*
Guano (foreign), per cwt., 10*s* to 12*s*
— Potter's English, according to quantity, per cwt., 13*s* to 14*s*
Gypsum, according to quantity, per ton, 30*s* to 42*s*
Hunt's New Fertiliser, per bush., 1*s* 8*d*
Muriate of Ammonia, per cwt., 24*s*
— Lime, per cwt, 6*s*
Nitrate of Soda, according to quantity, duty paid, per cwt., 16*s* to 18*s*
Phosphate of Ammonia, chrystals, per lb., 1*s* 9*d*
— — pulverised, ready for use, per cwt., 24*s*
Phosphate of Soda
— of Lime, per cwt., 12*s*
Petre, Salt, per ton, 5*l*
Poittevin's disinfected Manure, per quarter, 13*s* 6*d*
— concentrated do., per qr., 30*s*
Rape dust, according to quantity, per ton, 5*l* 15*s* to 6*l*
Rock Salt, per ton, 3*l*
Saltpetre, per cwt., 25*s* 6*d*
Silicate of Potash (pure); per cwt., 56*s*
Soda Ash, per cwt., 14*s*
Sulphate of Ammonia, per cwt., 18*s*
— of Iron, per ton,
— of Soda, per ton, 6*l*
Sulphur, per cwt., 15*s*
Sulphuric acid, according to strength, per lb., 1½*d* to 2½*d*
Super Phosphate of Lime, per cwt., 18*s*
Trimmer's Composition for Clover, per cwt., 8*s*
Do. Do. for Wheat, with Silicate of Potash, per cwt., 32*s*
Do. Compost for Turnips, per cwt., 8*s*
Urate, per ton, 5*l*

MARK LANE, Friday, August 4.—There were several parcels of Essex Wheat here to-day, which realised an advance of 1*s.* from Monday's quotations; in some instances a trifle more was made of free Foreign, and 1*s.* generally asked; there was also a better demand for free on board Wheat. Barley, Peas, and Beans, are fully as dear. The Oat-trade was very flat.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	56 to 63		Red	51 to 60	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. . .	58 to 62		White	— to —	
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 33		Grind.	24 to 30	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	15 to 25	Feed	16 to 23	
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . .	Feed	— to —	Potato	17 to 25	
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 23	Potato	16 to 21	
Rye		— to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 28	Tick	22 to 29	Harrow	25 to 32	
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . 28 to 34	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —	
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 36	Maple	30 to 33	Grey	28 to 31	

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
June 23 . . .	49 8	27 7	18 9	31 2	29 0	30 11
— 30 . . .	49 8	27 10	19 7	31 6	29 1	32 3
July 7 . . .	49 10	28 8	19 7	32 8	29 9	31 7
— 14 . . .	51 2	29 0	19 8	31 11	29 6	32 4
— 21 . . .	54 2	29 10	20 0	37 5	30 5	33 11
— 28 . . .	57 7	31 2	21 0	36 2	31 1	33 9
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	52 0	29 0	19 9	33 6	29 10	32 5
Duties . .	20 0	9 0	7 0	10 6	11 6	10 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS—T. Skinner, Dorking, Surrey, butcher—J. and G. Wilkinson, Leadenhall-street, indigo-brokers—A. Laing, Halifax, Yorkshire, draper—H. M. Godwin and C. Lee, Bishopsgate-street Within, shipowners—W. Runting and W. Jeffcoat, East Harding-street, bookbinders—J. Martin, Bexley-heath, Kent, victualler—R. Davies, Abercarne, Monmouthshire, grocer—T. and W. S. Bate and J. Hellings, Rugely, Staffordshire, brewers—N. Neal and R. Solly, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, iron-masters—J. Wright, Exeter, builder—John Thomas Blanks, Southminster, Essex, grocer—James Vincent, Edmonton, Middlesex, schoolmaster—John Masters, the younger, Witney, Oxfordshire, innkeeper—John Woolam, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, silk-throwster—Philip and Solomon Beyfus, Houndsditch, importers of French goods—Jeremiah Scott, Manchester, innkeeper—William Blanks, Rochford, Essex, draper—John Mease, Hutton, Yorkshire, flax-spinner—Robert Jones, Newborough-house, Carnarvon, draper—George Hall, Birmingham, leather-seller—Thomas Southern, Gloucester, grocer—John and Thomas Harriman, Nottingham, drapers—Sarah and Timothy Rose, Leicester, hosiers—Robert Crosbie, Sutton, Cheshire, tea-dealer—George Allison, Darlington, Durham, scrivener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. R. Macgregor, Leith, auctioneer—J. Currie, Lanark, messenger-at-arms—R. Strachan, Kirkliston, maltster—W. Paterson, New Sauchie, grocer—A. Aitkenhead, Patrick, victualler—A. Cousland, Glasgow, wireworker.

BIRTHS—On the 27th ult., at St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, the wife of Robert Maidstone Smith, M.D., Oxon, of a daughter—On the 29th ult., at Sandwell, in Staffordshire, the Countess of Dartmouth, of a daughter—On the 29th ult., at Kemptown, Brighton, the lady of C. J. V. Hervey, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED—On Saturday, the 29th ult., at Brighton, the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, to Miss Ann Bond Travis, daughter of the late John Travis, of Lancashire, and first cousin of the late Lady Erskine—On the 29th ult., at St. Mary's church, Bryanstone-square, Seymour Allen, Esq., to Catherine, daughter of the Hon. and Lady Catherine Fellowes—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. G. Chetwynde, eldest son of Sir G. Chetwynde, to Lady Charlotte Hill, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Downshire.

DIED—On the 23d inst., on board her Majesty's ship Howe, W. C. Phillott, Esq., Commander—On the 29th ult., at his house in Harley-street, his Grace the Duke of Dorset, K.G.—On the 31st ult., at Holywell Lodge, Oxford, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Vaughan Thomas—On the 22d ult., at his residence, Cheltenham, Sir E. Synge, Bart., aged 57—At the seat of Mr. Stewart Kerr, country Antrim, the Dowager Lady Dufferin and Claneboy, in the 65th year of her age.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—The Proprietor of a respectable Academy, some distance from town, who is also connected with Farming, has a VACANCY for two Pupils, between the ages of 8 and 15, who will devote a part of the day to Scholastic pursuits, and the other to those of Agriculture, the practice of which is conducted upon the improved system. English, French, Latin, Greek, Drawing, and the Mathematics, are the principal branches of literature that will be taught.—For terms, &c., apply by letter to X. Y., 6, Old Cavendish-street, Oxford-street.

ELECTRO-PLATED and GILT ARTICLES.—ELKINGTON & Co., Patentees, beg to announce that, to meet the increasing demand for this manufacture, they have opened an Establishment at No. 22, REGENT-STREET, (CORNER of JERMYN-STREET,) where every variety of articles for the Side-board, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Tables may be inspected.

They have also a similar assortment at their City Establishment, No. 45, MOORGATE-STREET, where they have a MANUFACTORY for PLATING and GILDING, RE-PLATING and RE-GILDING ARTICLES of every description, and of ALL METALS.

With reference to articles of their manufacture, the Patentees beg to state that they differ from all goods hitherto offered as "Plated Goods" or "Substitutes for Silver," being made in the same manner as SOLID SILVER, from which they cannot be known, and being also composed of a hard white metal, strongly coated with silver by the Electro process.

Silver Articles of every kind or pattern exactly copied.

Every article made by the Patentees bears their stamp (E. & Co. beneath a Crown.)

CHEAP STATIONERY, CUTLERY, WORK-BOX, WRITING-DESK, and DRESSING-CASE MANUFACTURER.—*Sloper's* Embossed Postage Envelopes, without Advertisements, 1*s.* per dozen to purchasers of other articles; fine Bath-post, 3*d.* per Quire, 5*s.* per Ream; ditto Note, 2*d* per Quire, 3*s.* per Ream; Queen's Size (Note), 2*s.* per Ream; very superior Foolscap, 8*d.* per Quire, 12*s.* 6*d.* per Ream; Envelopes, 6*d.* per 100; Copy Books, 4*d.* each, 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; good Pens, 1*s.* 6*d.* per 100; Embossed Blotting Books, 6*d.* each; superior Bibles, gilt edges, 1*s.* 10*d.* each; ditto Prayer Books, 1*s.* 6*d.* each; good Pen-knives, 6*d.* each; Rosewood Work-boxes, 2*s.*; Rosewood and Mahogany superior Desks, 7*s.* 6*d.*; superior Pocket-books, 6*d.* each, &c., &c. *Goods exchanged, or Money returned if not approved of.* A name-plate engraved, and 100 best Cards printed for 4*s.* 6*d.* Bookbinding, Printing, and Engraving, at the lowest terms; 10 per cent. off new Books and Music. Parcels of 2*l.* value forwarded 100 miles free of carriage; of 10*s.*, 5 miles from London, and any amount in town. Lists of Prices, and samples of Paper, sent on the receipt of two postage-stamps, from Sloper's Stationery Warehouse, 20, George-street, Portman-square, London.

SNOWDROPS.—A quantity of Double and Single SNOWDROPS WANTED. Samples, with price, to be sent, carriage or post-free, to A. B., 156, Cheapside, London.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED, Unfurnished, for a term of years.—A Gentlemanly Residence, detached, in perfect order, between 30 and 50 miles of London. The situation must be elevated and healthy, free from the neighbourhood of stagnant water or marsh land, on a light or gravelly soil, with southern aspect. The house must contain 3 or 4 best bedrooms, nurseries, 3 servants' rooms; dining and drawing-rooms, not less than 21 ft. by 16 ft.; good morning room, usual domestic offices, well supplied with water; 4-stall stable; good pleasure-grounds, flower and kitchen gardens, with from 14 to 20 acres of meadow land; and within a mile of a church and a village, and 3 or 4 of a good town. The house must stand in its own grounds, and a lodge-entrance for the gardener would be preferred. Full particulars to be addressed to Messrs. Hedger, Land-Agents, 10, New Bond-street, opposite the Clarendon,—at whose offices Cosmoramic drawings of properties may be seen.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—CARTOONS of RAPHAEL.—The Series of ORIGINAL CRAYON DRAWINGS (by Holloway) which were executed for the well-known ENGRAVINGS of these CARTOONS, are now exhibiting, with other additions to the numerous works, both in Art and Science, in this Institution. The LECTURES of Dr. RYAN, Professor BACHHOFFNER, and Mr. GODDARD, are at Twelve, Two, a Quarter to Three, and Five daily, and at Eight o'Clock in the Evenings. In these Lectures, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, and every recent Scientific Discovery is explained in a popular manner. The COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, NEW MICROSCOPE (by Carey), DISSOLVING VIEWS, DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c. &c. Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evening. Admission, 1*s.* Schools, Half-price.

GROWTH of PLANTS.—HUMPHREYS'S INODOROUS SOLUBLE COMPOUND, to promote the Growth of Plants. Dissolved in water, this valuable Preparation may be used with great advantage either in the Drawing-Room, or in the Conservatory. A single bottle is equal in fertilizing force to some hundred weight of rich Compost; and by its use, not only common plants are improved by increased brilliancy of flower and deeper verdure, but valuable Exotics are so strengthened as to resist the usual alternations of temperature, and may be preserved without a Greenhouse. Sold in bottles, 1*s.* 9*d.* each, with full Instructions for Use, by Flanagan & Son, Mansion-House-street; Hurst & M'Mullen, Leadenhall-street; Wm. Clare, Bishopsgate-Within; and other leading Seedsmen, &c. in town and country. Wholesale Agents, Davy, Mackmurdo, & Co., 110, Upper Thames-street, London.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER.—A middle-aged, married Man, without incumbrance, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, in Forcing of Fruits and Flowers, the management of Pleasure-ground and Kitchen-garden, and can have a good character from the gentleman he is about to leave.—Direct to R. E., Gunnersbury Lodge, near Acton, Middlesex.

AS GARDENER.—A young Man, 28 years of age. He can be highly recommended for strict integrity and a general knowledge of Gardening in all its various departments, by some of the Noblemen's Gardeners he has lived with.—Direct to C. S., 2, Henry-street, Upper John-street, Liverpool-road, Islington.

AS GARDENER.—A single Man, aged 30, who, from the advantageous circumstances in which he has been placed, in connexion with Horticulture, has enjoyed ample facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the various branches of the profession, to which he has ever been much attached; and would, with confidence, refer any lady or gentlemen to his present employer for character, whom he is about to leave in consequence of that gentleman's intention to leave England.—Direct to J. S., No. 9, Margaret-street, Stamford Hill, Middlesex.

AS GARDENER. — A middle-aged married Man, without family, who well and practically understands his business. He can have an excellent character. His wife is a good plain Cook, if wanted. He has no objection to in-door or out, or to any part of the country. Address, R. W., at Mr. Ansell's, Camden Nursery, Camden Town.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, August 5, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 32—1843. SATURDAY, AUGUST 12. PRICE 6*d.*

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FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.



PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, &c.; as well as by the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing they will be enabled to supply, at the latter end of Oct. next, fine Canes of the above highly-valuable and much-esteemed RASPBERRY—unequalled for the extraord nary size of its fruit and richness of flavour. Those to whom Y. & Co. sent it last season have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over all other varieties, and it has been awarded several prizes at various Horticultural exhibitions during the season. As a proof that they have not exaggerated its excellent qualities, Fruit was submitted to Dr. LINDLEY (see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 22d July, page 502), whose opinion of it is as follows:—"FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—We have received from Messrs. YOUELL, of Great Yarmouth, fruit of the Fastolff Raspberry, and we find that it merits all that has been stated in favour of its excellence. The fruit received is very large, obtusely conical, and of rich flavour, far exceeding in this respect some other new and large varieties. The plants bear abundantly and in long succession." They also exhibited it, on the 1st of August, before the London Horticultural Society, 21, Regent-street, and a prize was awarded to them. It would, therefore, be unnecessary for YOUELL & Co. to recommend it more fully, or with greater confidence, to the notice of the public, merely observing that it continues in high perfection throughout the autumnal months, and has maintained its superiority in the most unfavourable soils and situations, and requires no other than the ordinary treatment of the old varieties. Fine Canes will be ready by the latter end of October, and can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a Post-office order) upon the following terms:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Packages containing 100 Canes . .	2	5	0
,, ,, 50 ,, . .	1	5	0
,, ,, 25 ,, . .	0	14	0

Packages included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

Extensive orders are already received for the above; and to prevent a repetition of the disappointment which many experienced last season, by Y. & Co. not being able to meet the demand, they therefore respectfully solicit early application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 10, 1843.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S PINE.

YOUELL & Co., possessing the most extensive stock in the country of the above Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, beg to offer them on the following advantageous terms:—Fine robust, 3 year-old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, 10*l.* per 100, or 30*s.* per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 10, 1843.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA PLANTS.

MESSRS. VEITCH & SON having raised a considerable number of this Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, are enabled to offer fine healthy plants, from 4 to 6 inches in height, at the following moderate prices, viz.:—

10*l.* per 100;—5*l.* 10*s.* for 50;—and 30*s.* per dozen.

For the convenience of some purchasers, Messrs. V. & SON have appointed, as their London agent, Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, No. 6, Leadenhall-street. N.B.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Exeter, June 19, 1843.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—This magnificent Fuchsia was exhibited on the 1st inst., before the London Horticultural Society at their room, 21, Regent-street, and was awarded a Prize. YOUELL and Co. are now sending it out post free, with Eleven other finest Show varieties at 21*s.* the dozen; also the finest show varieties of Chrysanthemums, per post free, at 12*s.* per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Aug. 10, 1843.

NEW SEEDLING PICOTEE.

JOHN JOHNS begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he will send out in the ensuing autumn his New, Splendid, Purple-edged PICOTEE, named "PRINCE ALBERT." Orders taken for Plants by WARNER and WARNER, Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill, and by WM. DUNNING, Kensal New Town, Paddington, where blooms are exhibited. For opinion, see "Answers to Correspondents," addressed "W. B." in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of August 5.

UNRIVALLED NEW FUCHSIA, "LOWRYII."

JOHN HANCOCK AND SON beg to invite the attention of their Friends and the Floricultural World in general to the above SPLENDID NEW FUCHSIA, of which they have purchased the entire Stock, and they can, without doubt, pronounce it the FINEST VARIETY ever introduced.

The habit of the Plant is dwarf and close, possessing all the elegance of the older species, and without the large coarse foliage and dinginess of colour which nearly all the modern varieties have. It is a great bloomer,—the flowers hang gracefully on long footstalks, clear of foliage. The flowers are very large and distinct, the tube and sepals are of a bright scarlet crimson, expanding freely, and showing to great advantage the large beautiful blue corolla, decidedly differing from all other Fuchsias. It also blooms freely on a small Plant, which is a great advantage.

J. H. and SON, in bringing this production to public notice, feel assured that it cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. It will be found one of the gems of the year. Strong healthy plants will be ready for delivery on the 15th of September, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, and will be sent by Post, pre-paid, to any part of the Kingdom, carefully packed in tin cases. The usual trade allowance if six Plants are taken.

Agents in London, Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, 6, Leadenhall-street, where Plants may be had.

Wear Nurseries, Durham, August 5, 1843.

ANAGALLIS BREWERII AND SUPERB BLUE CINERARIA SEED.

MICHAEL BREWER, SEN., NURSERYMAN, &c., London Road, Cambridge, begs to offer strong plants of his Splendid deep blue, full and complete rounded-petaled Seedling ANAGALLIS (BREWERII), being of a strong green and vigorous habit, and remarkably well-adapted for bedding. It is now ready for sending out, at 5*s.* per plant, postage free, to any part of the Kingdom. Flowers have been submitted for the inspection of Dr. LINDLEY, of which he gives the following description in the Notices to Correspondents in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, June 10:—"Anagallis (Brewerii). M. Brewer, Sen.—The flowers of your Anagallis are very large, and of a brilliant deep blue tint. If, as you say, it is of a green and vigorous habit, it will be a very desirable plant." The Messrs. HENDERSON, Nurserymen, &c., Pineapple Place, Edgeware Road, London, with several other eminent Florists, gave orders for it, on the ground of seeing the flower previous. Flowers will be forwarded to any applicant on receipt of two postage stamps.

Also, packets of his Brilliant CINERARIA SEED, comprising every shade of Dark and Light Blue tint; and as the present is the best time for sowing for Winter, and early Spring flowering, he is induced to offer Seed, *warranted* as newly gathered, in packets at 3*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.*, and 10*s.* Applications, inclosing post-office orders, will be immediately executed.

NEW PLANTS.—The following New and Beautiful Chilian Plants will be sent out as soon as ready,

Schizanthus candidus, Dr. Lindley, 7*s.* 6*d.* per plant.
Loasa lucida, ... 7*s.* 6*d.* ,,

The first is snow-white, somewhat fragrant, and quite distinct from all others; the latter is white, with scarlet centre surrounded by a yellow border, foliage large and glittering; both are hardy. They were exhibited at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, Chiswick, in July.—JAMES CARTER, Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.

MORTON'S "WALBURTON ADMIRABLE" PEACH.—This new and splendid variety was raised at Richard Prime's, Esq., Walburton House, Sussex, and has received the highest testimonials from Dr. Lindley, who had specimens sent him in 1841.

This Peach is a seedling from the Noblesse, but its great merit consists in its ripening fully five weeks later; it is a very free grower, the fruit of a full size, of excellent flavour and melting; altogether a very desirable variety, and one which no good garden ought to be without.

From the very limited supply of plants the orders will be executed in rotation at One Guinea per plant, early in the autumn. All orders for the above to be sent to ALEXANDER WEBB, Nursery and Seedsman, Westergate Nursery, near Arundel, Sussex.

GROWTH OF PLANTS.—HUMPHREYS'S INODOROUS SOLUBLE COMPOUND, to promote the Growth of Plants. Dissolved in water, this valuable Preparation may be used with great advantage, either in the Drawing-Room, or in the Conservatory. A single bottle is equal in fertilizing force to some hundred weight of rich Compost; and by its use, not only common plants are improved by increased brilliancy of flower and deeper verdure, but valuable Exotics are so strengthened as to resist the usual alternations of temperature, and may be preserved without a Greenhouse. Sold in bottles, 1*s.* 9*d.* each, with full instructions for Use, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-House-street; HURST & M'MULLEN, Leadenhall-street; WM. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; and other leading Seedsmen, &c., in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACEMURDO, & Co., 110, Upper Thames-street, London.

STONEHENGE.—DAHLIAS.

THE GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION on SALISBURY PLAIN will take place this season at STONEHENGE, on WEDNESDAY, August 30th, 1843. Silver Cups, value Ten Guineas, and other Prizes on a large scale, will be given.

Full particulars may be had on application to J. KEYNES, Honorary Secretary, Salisbury.—August 8th, 1843.

DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL & Co. beg respectfully to inform the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, that one of their Firm has just returned from Haarlem, having selected a most extensive Stock of the finest HYACINTHS, as well as a general assortment of BULBS for which that city is so justly famed; and flatter themselves, from the facility of communication between Yarmouth and Haarlem, the distance not occupying more than 10 or 12 hours, and from the varieties being chosen for their great beauty and size of flowers during the blooming season, that the List will be found to contain none but the very best sorts, adapted either for glasses, forcing, or open border culture. Prices, as follows:

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths . . } 6*s.* per doz.
Red, Blue, White, or Yellow . . }
Extra fine Ditto . . . . 9*s.* to 12*s.* ,,
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto . . 18*s.* ,,

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Also, Narcissus, Early Single and Double Tulips, Jonquils, Gladiolus, Iris, Ixias, Ranunculus, Double and Single Anemones, Crocus, &c., Catalogues of which may be had on application. Bulbs added to compensate for long carriage.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Aug. 10, 1843.

NEW FUCHSIAS.

JOHN SMITH, NURSERYMAN, Dalston, begs leave to call the attention of the lovers of this beautiful tribe of Plants, to his fine new SEEDLINGS of the present year, now in bloom. They only require to be seen to be admired, nothing like them having yet appeared. A large Collection of all the other Varieties may be seen at the same time.

Dalston, Aug. 11, 1843.

SPLENDID NEW FUCHSIA, BROWN'S "PRINCE ALBERT."—Strong Plants of this new and superb variety of Fuchsia are now to be had, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, of THOMAS BROWN, Bedford Nursery, Hampstead-road, London.

T. B. begs to inform the admirers of this beautiful genus of plants, that, owing to the very great number of flowers, in combination with the striking colour and size of each flower, "Prince Albert" Fuchsia is allowed to stand pre-eminent to any Fuchsia yet introduced to the public. Plants of it are yet in flower at the above Nursery; also to be seen at Messrs. BECK, HENDERSON, & Co.'s, Seedsmen, 67, Strand; and at W. J. NUTTING'S, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside.

NEW, BEAUTIFUL, & CURIOUS "PASSIFLORA FIELDII."

THIS beautiful PASSIFLORA was raised by Mr. FIELD, NURSERYMAN, Kensal New Town, from P. Loudonii, fertilized with Princeps. *Description*:—"Habit Loudonii; foliage partaking of both; colour of flower deep pink, dotted with carmine; breadth of flowers 3½ inches; rays four circles, chocolate, tipped with white; length of outer rays ⅔ of an inch. Nectarial fringe deep chocolate, a portion of which is seated above the stamens, forming a beautiful botanical curiosity. Pistil long and crooked; stamens long and crooked, attached to the middle of the pistil; it grows and flowers freely. It was exhibited at the Horticultural Society Rooms, Regent-street, where the Certificate of Merit was awarded."—See DR. LINDLEY'S description in *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 8th.

Small plants will be sent out early in November at One Guinea each. The seed having been sown but twelve months the stock is scarce. Orders will be supplied as received. Apply to Mr. FIELD, Nurseryman, Kensal New Town.

P.S.—The whole stock may be disposed of.

THE NEW YELLOW AUTUMNAL ROSE, "CLOTH OF GOLD," NOISETTE.

T. RIVERS, JUN., has the pleasure of offering to his Friends a splendid YELLOW NOISETTE ROSE, raised in the West of France from Noisette Lamarque. This fine Rose was purchased by T. RIVERS, jun., last spring, on condition that he might give it an English name; he has therefore named it as above. T. R. visited France in July, 1842, to see it in bloom; he can therefore submit the following description as correct in every respect. Colour, brilliant yellow, of the same shade as Rosa Harrisonii; form, globular, like Noisette Lamarque, flowers of the same size; petals thick and leathery, not liable to fade in the sun; habit extremely robust, as much, or more so than Noisette Jaune Desprez. Owing to the plants being cut in closely for propagation, it has not yet bloomed here, but is in bud, and will bloom shortly. T. R. offers it now, that purchasers may have the opportunity of budding a few plants. Price 21*s.* each; as the stock is limited, no allowance can be made to the trade. NOISETTE SOLFATERRE, from the same parents, and of the same robust habit—colour, pale lemon yellow, 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

Sawbridgeworth, Herts, August 10, 1843.

WILLIAM BELL, NURSERYMAN, Thirsk, Yorkshire, begs leave to direct the attention of the Public to his SEEDLING FUCHSIAS, and to inform those who have already ordered that they will be sent out after the 28th of August, 1843, in rotation as the orders are received. They were submitted to the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and the following is his decision as to their merits:—

"We have examined your Seedling Fuchsias, and compared them with many of the finest varieties at present in cultivation; your specimens possess more substance in the sepals, and the tubes are higher coloured, than any of the large-blossomed hybrids we have seen.

1. "PRINCE OF WALES, (10*s.*)—Tube very long, and rich in colour; petals stout, with a slight tinge of purple: very fine variety.

2. "PRINCESS ROYAL, (10*s.*)—Resembles Chandlerii, with a longer tube; sepals not quite so light, but tipped with green: this is equal, if not superior, to that fine variety.

3. "ALICE MAUD MARY, (7*s.* 6*d.*) — Wants colour. We regard this as a botanical curiosity, the petals are long, separated, quilled, and each is furnished with an anther; there are four perfect stamens also; the style is very long; flower, light rosy vermilion.

4. "FAIRY QUEEN, (10*s.*)—Long rough rich-coloured tube and sepals; petals stout, without purple: remarkably fine.

5. "RUDOLPHUS, (3*s.* 6*d.*)—Red purple petals, deep rosy vermilion tube and sepals, stout in substance and rich in colour.

6. "MAGNIFICENT, (3*s.* 6*d.*)—Tube rather longer, and flower higher coloured, than No. 5.

7. "MAGICIAN, (5*s.*)—Tube rather longer, and flower higher coloured, than No. 6.

"These three (5, 6, 7,) are remarkably fine, bearing a strong resemblance to each other."—See *Gardeners' Chronicle*, June 17, 1843, p. 417, signature "Mowbray."

The above seven Seedling Fuchsias will be sent by post for 2*l.* 2*s.*, or if ordered singly at the price attached to each. Parties wishing it may have them in pots delivered in London at 2*s.* 6*d.* per set extra.—A remittance will be required from unknown parties.—Thirsk, Aug. 8, 1843.

MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very superb New Fuchsia, which has been raised in the Exeter Nursery, and which is decidedly the finest variety ever produced. Flowers of it were submitted to Dr. LINDLEY, who, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th ult., thus expresses himself:—

"*Lucombe, Pince, and Co.*—The blooms sent of Fuchsia Exoniensis prove it to be a very splendid variety; it is a flower of great substance throughout, seed-vessels dark, tube and sepals of a rich crimson carmine; the sepals are long, they expand freely, and disclose the rich crimson purple corolla, which is very large, and of a peculiar denseness of texture."

The Plant was also exhibited at the last great meeting of the London Horticultural Society on the 12th ult., and obtained the Society's Certificate of Merit.

Strong Plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th inst., at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, and will be sent, free of all other charge, by the post, carefully packed in stout tin cases. The usual discount to the trade if six plants are ordered. For a full description, see Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 17th June.

N.B.—This Seedling Fuchsia has been fully proved, and will give satisfaction to those who purchase it.

J. YOUNG, NURSERYMAN, Taunton, begs to offer to the lovers of HARDY FERNS collections of 25 varieties of the better British and Hardy American sorts for 1*l.* 10*s.*

J. Y. is now taking up a large collection of IXIAS, which have been grown in the open ground, without protection, during the last winter, and begs to offer to his Friends and the Public collections consisting of 16 or more sorts, at 4*s.* per dozen, in quantities of not less than six of each; they may be sent by post at a very small expense. He has also a few bulbs of Calochortus venustus, splendens, and luteus; a good collection of Gladioli, particularly seedlings, which latter he offers at 12*s.* per dozen, in collections, with many congeners of the Ixia family, Trichonema, Sparaxis, Tritonia, &c., &c. at moderate prices. J. Y. will furnish names of Ferns and Ixias, if desired.—August 2, 1843.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J. AND W. MYATT intend sending out, by the middle of August, their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l.* 10*s.*; British Queen, 1*l.*, and Eliza, 10*s.* per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, July 22, 1843.

SEEDS for IMMEDIATE SOWING.—The following Seeds, which are proper for Autumn sowing may be had during the present month:—

		s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d*
Dwarf German Stocks, 12 varieties,	4	0,	—smaller packets	2	6
Brampton ,,	,,	12	,,	3	6	,,	,,	2	0
Wallflower-leaved ,,	,,	12	,,	3	6	,,	,,	2	0
Autumnal ,,	,,	12	,,	4	0	,,	,,	2	6
English Ten-week ,,		6						1	6
Fine mixed German Stock						per packet		1	0
New Scarlet, or Intermediate, extra fine						,,		0	6
Sch zanthus retusus and Grahami						each		0	6
Ipomopsis elegans and picta						,,		0	6
Salpiglossis, beautiful, mixed						per packet		1	0
Splendid mixed Cineraria, 20 varieties, (Greenhouse)						,,		1	6
,, ,, Calceolaria						,,		1	6
Chinese Primroses, mixed fringed						,,		1	0
Finest mixed Petunia, 6 varieties						,,		1	0
Ipomœa rubro cærulea, warr., (Greenhouse Climber)						,,		2	6
Loph spermum, 3 varieties						,,		1	0
Maurandya, 4 ,,						,,		1	0
Thunbergia, 4 ,,						,,		1	0
Aquilegia, Delphinium, and Antirrhinum, finest mixed, each								0	6
Hollyhock, finest mixed, 1*s.* per packet; 20 vars., separate,								3	6
Pentstemon, 12 fine varieties								1	0
Polyanthus, finest mixed						each		1	0
Larkspur, Dwarf German, mixed						per ounce		1	6
30 fine Hardy Annuals, including the Californian								6	0
30 ,, ,, Perennials								6	0

The first ten require protection; the next eight (from Cineraria to Thunbergia, inclusive, are Greenhouse plants; the remainder are quite hardy. Any of the above will be forwarded free of all expense.—An extensive Catalogue of Dutch and Cape Bulbs is in preparation, and may be had, prepaid, on application to JAMES CARTER, Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.

Aug. 12, 1843.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and NURSERYMEN.

The Collection of Rare and Valuable EXOTIC PLANTS, the property of THOMAS HARRIS, Esq., of Kingsbury, Middlesex.

MESSRS. J. C. & S. STEVENS respectfully beg to announce they are instructed by Mr. HARRIS (who is leaving Kingsbury for some years) to offer for unreserved sale by auction on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, 30th August, and two following days, at 12 o'clock, the whole of his Valuable Collection of STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, comprising numerous fine specimens of rare ORCHIDACEÆ, CACTI, CAMELLIAS, AZALEAS, RHODODENDRONS, ORANGE and LEMON TREES, &c. &c. Catalogues of which are now preparing, and may be had one week prior to the sale of the Auctioneers, 38, King-street, Covent Garden. The collection will be on Public View two days before the Sale.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, and Others,

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed by the Executrix of the late Mr. JOHN MILNE, to submit to public competition on the premises, Albion-road Nursery, Stoke Newington, on MONDAY, August 21, 1843, and following day, at 12 o'Clock each day, the Splendid and Choice Stock of Greenhouse, Exotic, and other Plants in pots, consisting of CAMELLIAS of various sizes, AZALEA INDICA, RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM and HYBRIDUM, fine Specimens of LANTANA BORBONICA, ARAUCARIA EXCELSA, BONAPARTIA JUNCEA, LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM, &c. A choice assortment of GERANIUMS, NEW FUCHSIAS, CACTUS, ERICAS, EPACRIS, with a selected assortment of CAPE PLANTS. Also a quantity of Hot-water Pipe, Useful Timber, a Capital Set of Chaise Harness, and other effects.

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Entry	Policy No.	Age.	Sum.	Annual Premium	Bonus added.	Cash Bonus.	Prem reduced
			£	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	39	59	1,000	67 8 4	132 14 6	58 19 9	8 19 4
1838	114	56	3,000	75 15 0	296 9 7	123 0 0	16 9 7

Policies now entered on, entitled to participation in next Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy.

F. FERGUSON CAMBOUX, SECRETARY.

HAIL-STORMS.

THE DEVASTATION caused by the late destructive HAIL-STORMS proves the necessity of Persons protecting themselves against such losses. Prospectuses containing the Rates of Insurance for Crops and Glass may be obtained on application to W. SHAW, Esq., at the Hail Storm Insurance Company's Office, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

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STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

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D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Fellows of the Society who are desirous of sharing in the seeds just brought from South America by Mr. Hartweg, are requested to apply immediately to the Secretary, 21, Regent street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1843.

MEETING FOR THE FOLLOWING WEEK.

Tuesday, August 15 . . . Horticultural. . . . . 3 P.M.

SHOULD Strawberry leaves be mowed off at this season?—We say, no; some of our correspondents say, yes. They appeal to their own practice,—we to general principles, which cannot be neglected with impunity. The opinions of the one are empirical—of the other theoretical. To which is the public to give assent? Let us consider.

The reasons in justification of this practice, assigned by the mowers, are the following, viz.: 1. That they get good crops; 2. That the beds are again covered with leaves before the winter, and are thus well protected at that season; 3. That a very neat appearance is secured; and 4. That the buds for the next year are thereby rendered uncommonly plump.

That good crops may be obtained by mowing is what we will not dispute, for on good Strawberry land we know that the beds will bear ill treatment to a great extent; but in such cases it may be that the crops are obtained in spite of the mowing and not in consequence of it. A man who is lame may walk faster than another who is whole, but no one would say that the fastness of the former is in consequence of his lameness, and the slowness of the other because of his wholeness. The question is not whether good crops can be obtained with mowing, but whether better could not have been had without it.

As to the beds being again well covered with leaves before winter, this is perfectly true; but what then? Rightly considered, this is one of the worst consequences of the mowing; for if we inquire into the history of the formation of these new leaves, we shall find that they are produced at the expense of organizable matter, previously lodged in the roots of the Strawberry plant. That matter was lodged there by the leaves, which the mower destroyed, and was intended by nature for the food of the leaves and fruit of the succeeding year. Being expended in the production of autumn leaves, the store of food for the leaves of the next spring is, by so much, diminished. Doubtless such autumn leaves form a good protection in winter, but it is a protection bought at a great price, and not better, if so good, as would have been furnished by the old leaves had the mower allowed them to remain.

We are far from denying the neat appearance obtained by the mowers, and if Strawberry beds are made for ornament we should approve of this practice. But the Strawberry is grown, we believe, to gratify the palate and not the eye. This is not a question about the manner of making a green edging, but of obtaining a crop of fruit. Nevertheless, we believe, that the whole history of the practice of the mowers is traceable to an inconsiderate anxiety to make their Strawberry beds look pretty.

Finally, we fully admit the fact that when Strawberry beds are mowed at this season, the buds do become very plump and fine *looking:* and so much the worse; for what is this plumpness, except the indication of an attempt on the part of the plants to throw up their flower-buds in the autumn, instead of reserving their strength till the spring? Surely it cannot be advisable to encourage such an attempt, which can only have the effect of rendering the buds tender and excitable during the winter, when they ought to be perfectly dormant.

Let any one look at the present state of Strawberry beds. He will find them covered with dark green healthy vigorous leaves, not exhibiting a trace of decay, if the beds are in good health. Those leaves are now collecting the organisable matter which is wanted for the crop of next year, and that matter they are slowly depositing in the roots. Up to the present time they have not done much in this way; for at first they were occupied with their own organisation, and then were called upon to feed the fruit. It was *only after the fruit was gathered* that they began to collect and send down into the roots, in any considerable quantity, the organisable matter, or true sap, wanted for another season. By mowing them off the gardener stops this essential operation; and it is physically impossible for him to do so without detriment to the future crop. The utmost that he can expect is to repair the mischief he has committed: but is that good gardening which commits mischief for the sake of repairing it?

The way in which the evil may be partially remedied is this. When new Strawberry leaves appear, they feed, as we have before said, upon the sap already in the roots, and thus consume a large part of that which was intended by nature for the maintenance of the fruit of next year. At first their action is entirely one of robbing. But if they grow fast enough, and the season is long enough, they may become organised in sufficient time to restore to the roots a part of that which they have stolen; and in that case the mischief produced by mowing is, perhaps, repaired. This is the utmost that can be said—not in favour, but in palliation—of the bad system we have been considering.

If it were right that the life of a Strawberry leaf should be put an end to at Midsummer, we may rely upon it that Providence would have ordained that it should perish without the assistance of a scythe.

THE most obvious mode of increasing the produce of the land is, no doubt, that of bringing waste lands into cultivation, and of improving the fertility of those which are of inferior quality; but there is another, which is of more general application—we mean the more perfect cultivation of every kind of soil, from the richest to the poorest. There was a time when an opinion was universally adopted by agriculturists, that in every soil, according to its natural quality, there was a maximum of production which could never be exceeded;—that if by excessive manuring you attempted to force a crop, you were sure to suffer: the produce of straw would be increased at the expense of the grain, or the weight of the ear would be too great for the straw, and the corn would be laid before harvest.

At one time, five quarters per acre of Wheat were thought a maximum for the best lands, and other grain in proportion: yet we have known eight, and even ten, quarters per acre in the gardens of cottagers; and we observe daily that the crops on the allotments let to labourers, and well managed by them, are much heavier than those of the farmers around, although the land is in general cropped harder in the allotments than in the farmers' fields. No farmer would think of having Potatoes and Wheat alternately for several years. His Potatoes would curl, and his Wheat fail after a few alternations;—nor would we recommend such a practice on the richest alluvial loams. How comes it, then, that the labourer does so, and his crops seem as good as ever? Perhaps one word will account for it—this is, *tillage*. He stirs his land oftener and deeper; he incorporates the manure intimately with the soil. If you observe his crops growing they appear less luxuriant in spring; the plants are not so thick on the ground as they are in a field which was richly dunged in autumn—but pull one up carefully, and you will find that the fibres have struck deeper, and the roots are more numerous: the strength of the plant is gone downwards, a broader foundation is laid, and when the stems rise they are more numerous and much stronger. The deep roots are not much affected by the vicissitudes in the weather; if there is a wet season, there is a greater depth of mellow earth to absorb it; should it be very dry, and the superficial roots lack moisture, the deeper-laid fibres will pump it up. We see how vegetables in a garden which are drooping for want of rain are invigorated and refreshed by merely digging or forking the ground around their roots; the fibres find a readier passage to the moisture of the earth below, and very soon transmit it to the stems and leaves by capillary attraction. In a deeply-pulverised soil, however light in its nature, plants are seldom burnt by the effects of drought; clays, no doubt, retain moisture in their solid clods, but the roots cannot penetrate them until they are pulverised. If plants are kept alive in very stiff clays they make no progress, unless they find a well-pulverised soil below.

Tull, who was a keen observer of nature, saw so many proofs of this in his clay soil, that he began to think that dividing and pulverising the soil was all that the land required for producing great crops; and as he could not deny that manure did some good, he thought it must be by dividing the clay and preventing its uniting in masses—and he was not entirely wrong. When fresh long dung is ploughed into a stiff soil, the undecomposed fibres of the straw interpose between the clods and prevent their being cemented together by the rains; as they decay they leave a residue of a black carbonaceous matter, which is imperfect humus, and which forms excellent channels for the fibres to spread in, while the moisture which this humus retains strongly, independently of its own nourishing quality, greatly promotes the growth of the roots. Tull produced good crops of Wheat for many years in succession by sowing the seed in rows with wide intervals, keeping the plough continually working between the rows; thus he had a fallow and a crop at the same time: and if he had known of the chemical constitution of the grain which he carried off the land, and had found means to restore the required elements to the soil, he might perhaps have realised his vision of a perpetual fertility. If, while he ploughed the intervals, he had manured them judiciously,—we will not say that one species of plant might have been brought to perfection for ever in the same ground, but the symptoms of deficiency in the crop from what farmers call *the land being tired of it*, would probably not have appeared so soon. In fact, the cause of this defect is not yet well ascertained. Perhaps one great cause is the increase of those minute insects which are found to infest and live upon particular plants, and which increase so rapidly as at last to check the growth of the plant altogether: another plant, especially of a different natural family, does not afford them the nourishment and protection they require; hence this plant thrives, the insects gradually die off, and the original plant thrives again. We know that the greater the variety of produce raised in succession on the same spot, the more healthy is the growth of each; but if we could find out the real cause of the degeneracy of plants repeatedly raised in the same soil, and also a remedy for it, there seems no reason to doubt but the same crop might succeed on the same spot for ever.

In the present state of our knowledge, experience has taught us, that, by pulverising the soil and exposing it to the influence of the atmosphere, and by varying the crops, restoring, in the shape of manure, those elements which they had extracted from the earth and assimilated to themselves, we can keep up the fertility of the richest soils; and by giving a little more tillage and manuring to those which are inferior, we gradually improve them till they become equally productive with the best. The soil of very old gardens is nearly of the same quality, whatever may have been the original soil. Stiff clays are converted into a black friable mould, and so are light sands; so that, without a very minute analysis, it would be difficult to distinguish them, and as to their fertility, they are quite on a par. The object of the farmer should be, so to crop and manure his land, and so to till and prepare it, that every year it may improve in texture and productive power, until his porous sands become consolidated and retentive of moisture, and his heavy clays mellow and crumbling under the fingers. Then he may hope for increased crops, and reap from the same extent of land as much corn as he would have done had he added to it an equal tract of waste, and brought it into cultivation at a great expense.—*M.*

CONCLUDING REMARKS ON THE WATERING OF OUT-DOOR PLANTS.

As the remarks I made a fortnight since on the watering of out-door plants were intended chiefly to turn the attention of practical men to the subject, and embody a few leading facts in physics bearing on the process, I would here, with your permission, enter a little more into detail. That the cold produced by the combined influence of evaporation and radiation is considerable, may be tested by direct experiment; it is also obvious from many familiar examples. That given in the experience of the natives of India is quite *apropos*. Placed in a climate which does not naturally produce ice, advantage has been taken of the refrigerating powers of evaporation and radiation in order to procure it. Shallow trenches are dug on the higher lands, where the temperature is lowest; the bottoms of these are covered over with straw, which is moistened; on this straw are placed shallow earthenware vessels with about half an inch of water, and by the agency referred to, the whole or a portion of this water is converted into ice during the night. The object of the shallow trench in this instance is to guard against a frequent renewal of the air as it is cooled down, and of the straw and porous vessels to increase as much as possible the evaporation. When the vessels used are of a dark colour, and the straw or other porous material of like complexion, the effect is greater. Another example of a similar nature here occurs to me, which may be worth while noticing. In many parts of the country, particularly in Scotland, there are many natural basins where marshes erewhile existed; these, by the successive accumulation of vegetable *debris*, have got filled up with peat-earth, and by drainage and cultivation converted into arable land. On such land it is, however, found that the crops (green crops in particular) suffer much from hoar-frost during the early and latter parts of the season; that the Potato in particular is often cut down by frost, while those growing on the neighbouring acclivities and places more exposed remain unscathed. The reason of this is obvious. The dark porous nature of the soil favours free radiation and evaporation during the cloudless night, by which the temperature is depressed: and the shelter of the surrounding hills and woods, it may be, prevents a free circulation of air, by which that depression may be compensated; the cold in consequence gets so great, that the plants growing there are frequently frozen to death, while others in the vicinity escape.

There being no question whatever about the fact of cold thus produced, let us inquire briefly into attendant circumstances. The amount of cold is greatest when the air is very dry; that is, when the dew-point is farthest removed from the atmospheric temperature, or, more practically, when the wet and dry bulbs of the thermometer indicate the greatest difference of heat; 2d, When the sky is clear and cloudless; 3d, When the atmosphere is still; and 4th, When the surrounding soil is dry and parched. On the two first circumstances it is unnecessary to insist; on the third I may remark that tender plants are generally put out in a sheltered situation, being so protected either by shrubbery or hedges, and that so placed they are thus the more liable to have their temperature depreciated. On the concluding attendant circumstance I would observe, that the surrounding soil and other objects being in a parched state, tend to imbibe moisture given off from any

attainable source, and in so doing render the atmosphere a water-carrier, by which the moisture is brought from the wet place to the dry, and the evaporation and cold consequently increased: to render this more familiar, take a small cup of water, place it in a tray of vitriol or dry muriate of lime, and invert a bell-glass over the whole; you will soon find that the fluid in the cup sinks in temperature sensibly, from the increased evaporation caused by the absorption of its vapour by the vitriol or muriate of lime, both of these substances having a great avidity for moisture, and keeping the air about them constantly dry. The cup of water here is like the wet pot or patch of soil, and the vitriol or lime like the dry objects around in their thirst for moisture. The next subject of inquiry is,—are there no exceptions to the rule attempted to be laid down in preferring the morning to the evening supply of moisture to plants exposed? undoubtedly there are: in the case of Ferns, Alpine plants, and such others as you wish to keep cool during the night, by all means water at night; or, if the sky is cloudy and promises to continue so, then little or no harm can accrue from the evening practice, as no radiation can then take place with its cooling influence; or, in fine, if the hygrometric state of the atmosphere is great, the wet and dry bulbs of the thermometer differing little from each other, then there will also be comparatively less diminution of heat, although evening moisture be given. In other cases when the air is very dry, the neighbouring soil parched, and the sky cloudless, and where you wish your plants protected against excessive night-chill, then be cautious with your evening irrigations. It is clear that the early part of the season, when tender plants are first turned out of doors, is the time when night-cold is apt to be most prejudicial, for it is then that we are apt to have the coldest nights, and then also the susceptibility of the plants to the influence of the cold is greatest. It was from observations made on plants at this season and under these circumstances, that led me to inquire into and draw inferences from the practice adopted, and to arrive at the conclusions which I have offered to your readers in the remarks made. I am, therefore—you will excuse me in observing—no mere theorist, but would rather wish to wed theory and practice, or reason and experience, into indissoluble bonds. I willingly, therefore, leave my hints to the candour and intelligence of practical men.—*J. L., Newburgh.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXII.

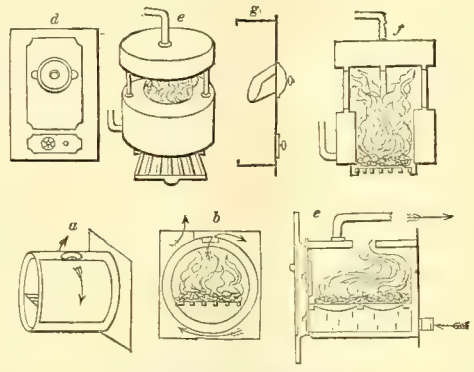
One of the first things to be attended to now is sowing Mignonette for blooming in pots through the winter and spring. It is a plant rather difficult to manage in low and damp situations, especially if not sown sufficiently early to allow the plants to become strong before the dull weather of winter sets in. To insure success, the pots must be clean, and well drained; the compost used should consist of three parts good mellow sandy loam, to which one part of decomposed leaf-mould may be added. Fill the pots quite full of soil, and make it rather solid, so as not to allow much room for subsiding; for as the young plants are rather impatient of too much moisture, it is as well to have them so placed as not to be susceptible of injury, while very small, from careless watering. The plants must not be allowed to become crowded in the pots; for it is better to thin them several different times, leaving about six plants to bloom in a 48-sized pot, than to take too many out at one time. Through the winter the proper treatment is to secure them against frost—to keep the soil moderately moist, but not wet—and to give them all the air possible at all favourable times, but always to guard them against cold cutting winds or rain. A few small plants, potted now from the open borders, will bloom in November; those sown now will succeed them in January, and a few more pots sown towards the end of the month will give a succession as long as bloom is wanted in pots in the spring.

The plants to which attention is first required in the way of propagation for another season are those of a delicate habit, and which consequently are difficult to keep through the winter. Among these may be noticed the different kinds of Nierembérgia, as N. intermédia, calycina, grácilis, and filicaulis. The first is the most delicate, and is now rarely to be met with in greenhouses, much less in flower-gardens; but it makes an excellent bed, and those who possess a plant will do well to propagate from it. N. calycina is also scarce, but it is not so difficult to manage as the preceding. Bouvárdia triphylla and angustifólia or splendens,—for I believe they are both the same,—are plants which make beautiful beds in ordinary seasons, though in the present one they have, by no means, done well. B. angustifólia is the best both in constitution and colour of flower, but both will now strike freely in sand in a little heat, and, if gradually dried off before the winter, will make nice plants for turning out next season. Another favourite plant is Lantana Sellowi, which also requires to be propagated early, so as to get the plants well established in small pots before winter. Lotus Jacobæus, with its yellow variety, and the lovely little L. microphyllus, with its pale orange flowers, are plants which make excellent beds, but require very kind treatment in the winter; and, as an old plant which is admirably adapted for drooping over the sides of a basket or vase, or even for making an excellent bed late in the season, may be mentioned Myoporum débile; it blooms freely in the autumn, and is not readily injured by cold weather. These are all good plants, which hitherto have not been so cultivated as their merits entitle them to.

Of Pelargoniums, a large quantity of the Scarlets should be got out as quickly as possible. The best of these for beds are, Smith's Emperor, The Shrubland, Frogmore, Brighton Hero, Globe Scarlet, and a prostrate-growing scarlet, which in some places is called the Huntsman, but which is scarcely known in the neighbourhood of London. Ingram's and Cooper's Scarlets are two dwarf kinds, of good habit, the latter with a slight tinge of black in the upper petals. These are the cream of the Scarlets at the present time, but there are several seedlings which will probably displace some of them next year. There are, moreover, many pencilled varieties which make good beds, and to which I shall next week allude.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOILERS USED AT THE EXETER NURSERY.

The accompanying sketches, *a b c*, represent different views of the boiler used in heating the Propagating-house described at p. 540. It is called here the cylindrical, horizontal, wrought-iron boiler, and was manufactured and erected by Messrs. Garton and Jarvis, of Exeter. We find it equal, if not superior, in power and economy to any boiler that has come under our notice, both the interior and exterior being presented to the action of the fire. *a* shows the perspective, *b* the end section, and *c* the section. We have also in work a boiler of another shape, and of a very novel description, *d e f*, called the double-drum boiler, also of their invention, which we think equally good, but better adapted for smaller houses; *d* represents the door and frames, *e* the perspective, and *f* the section; *g* is a section of the door and frame.—*J. Veitch and Son, Exeter.*



THE EXHIBITIONS IN THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Let no one who reads the following return complain again of the uncertainty of an English summer, and of its unfitness for out-door meetings. Here we find that out of thirty-four days, fixed four or five months beforehand, only five have been at all rainy, and of those five all but two were fine in the afternoon. Even the worst of them did not deter 2,471 persons, chiefly of the higher classes, from travelling several miles to inspect a Horticultural exhibition. In other respects also this document is remarkable, and deserves to be preserved.

State of the Weather in the Horticultural Society's Garden on the Days of Exhibition, with the number of Visitors on each occasion.

Date.	Morning.	Noon.	Max. Temp. in shde.	Wind.	Visitors
1833			deg.		
Sat., May 25	Very fine.	Very fine.	82	Little, S.W.	1700
Do., June 22	Fine.	Cloudy.	72	Brisk, S.W.	2000
Do., July 20	Fine..	Cloudy.	70	Little, W.	1200
1834					
Sat., May 10	Fine.	Fine.	73	Little, S.W.	1402
Do., June 7	Very fine.	Very fine.	78	Little, S.E	2870
Do., July 5	Overcast.	Very fine.	81	Little, N.E.	3076
Do., Sept. 13	Fine.	Very fine.	68	Little, E.	897
1835					
Sat., May 9	Fine.	Fine.	71	Brisk, S.W.	1908
Do., June 6	Fine.	Fine.	81	Brisk, N.E.	5362
Do., July 4	Very fine.	Very fine.	78	Little, W.	5612
1836					
Sat., May 14	Very fine.	Very fine.	72	Little, N.W.	3480
Do., June 11	*Slight rain.*	Fine.	73	Brisk, S.	7764
Do., July 9	Overcast.	Very fine.	79	Brisk, W.	6088
1837					
Sat., May 13	Fine.	Cloudy.	58	Little, S.	750
Do., June 10	Cloudy.	Cldy. & fine.	68	Strong, S.	8785
Tues. Jul. 11	Very fine.	Very fine.	76	Brisk, E.	6463
1838					
Sat., May 26	Overcast.	Fine.	64	Brisk, N.E.	2966
Do., June 16	*Drizzly.*	Ovrcst, fine.	76	Little, S.	6405
Wed., July 11	Very fine.	Very fine	80	Little, S.W.	6546
1839					
Sat., May 18	Very fine.	Fine.	64	Brisk, S.W.	3044
Do., June 15	Slight haze.	Slight haze.	63	Little, N.E.	8789
Do., July 6	Slight haze.	Sultry.	76	Little, S.W.	5781
1840					
Sat., May 16	Cloudy.	*Hail,—showery.*	65	Brisk, S.W.	2471
Do., June 13	Cldy. & fine.	Cloudy, and very fine.	77	Little, W.	11594
Do., July 4	Very fine.	Fine.	72	Brisk, W.	5072
1841					
Sat., May 15	Fine.	Very fine.	74	Little, W.	5700
Do., June 12	Overcast—*slight rain.*	Ovcst. & fine	53	Little, N.E.	9089
Do., July 10	Very fine.	Very fine.	71	Little, S.W.	7194
1842					
Sat., May 14	Slight haze.	Exceedingly fine.	72	Little, W.	5500
Do., June 11	Very fine.	Sultry, hot, and dry.	89	Little, N.E.	13582
Do., July 9	Overcast.	Cloudy and fine, *slight rain* in afternooon.	72	Brisk, W.	3500
1843					
Sat., May 13	Overcast,—with cold haze.	Fine, with light clouds.	66	Little, W.	4818
Do., June 17	Clear early; overcast.	Very fine, with light clouds,	75	Brisk, N.E.	11064
Wed., July 12	Hazy.	Lightly overcast, but very fine.	77	Little, N.W.	7568

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Prizes for Seedling Pelargoniums.—In reply to your correspondent "F. H. S.," who, at p. 542, finds fault with the decision of the Judges at the last show of the Horticultural Society, I would, in the first instance, beg leave to remark that the objects for which prizes are offered for old and new productions are not similar,—in the one case they are really for the encouragement of individuals, and comparatively little wrong is done, even should the specimens exhibited be not sufficiently good to deserve the award; but in the case of a seedling, the individual should never be considered, and no higher award made than can be justified by the intrinsic value of the production itself; for if to gratify the individual a prize be given disproportionate to that value, the public are misled in their estimation of its merits. I need not add that such is not the case with an old and well-known variety. As regards the prizes offered by the Society for different objects, the judges have nothing to do therewith; although with regard to seedlings they are often placed in some dilemma. Faults may exist which may or may not be permanent, and notwithstanding the desire which may be felt to make some allowances for an uncultivated variety, the opinion of the judges may be compromised by not confining themselves strictly to the facts before them. It is therefore not only the opinion of most judges, but of amateurs and growers generally, that in common with many other flowers, some alteration should be made in the plan of exhibiting seedling Pelargoniums,—that the Large 'Silver Knightian and Silver Banksian Medals' should only be given to seedlings 2 years old; the Prizes offered for those of the current years being only considered probationary and confined to certificates, for it is a well-known fact that flowers which have been very promising in their seedling state, have proved quite worthless the second year. Besides, the plan I have suggested would afford the twofold advantage of ascertaining the true habit of the plant, as well as the permanent properties of the bloom; the judge should also know whether a flower had been submitted to cultivation. Upon the flower mentioned by "F. H. S.," a difference of opinion existed amongst the judges, and upon the very point to which I have alluded, viz, whether the faults apparent in it would be permanent or not; and a certificate of merit was consequently granted, in order that on account of its good properties it might not be disqualified from receiving a medal next year more commensurate with its merits, should the defects prove to have been transient only. I have annexed my notes on the flower for the information of "F. H. S." and of your other readers who take an interest which I would wish to encourage in these matters. "*Psyche*, deep crimson maroon upper petals, with a narrow margin of bright rose; bases of the petals white, feathering, scarcely any; rest of the petal salmony rose-colour, upon which veins are irregularly marked; the top petals rather thin and uneven on the edge." In conclusion, I would take leave to remark, that when a flower of really first-rate properties, viz., Phæon, was exhibited by Mr. Forster at the preceding show, the judges took the opportunity of conferring the highest mark of approbation they had the power to bestow, and with the same feeling they withheld it when it could not be consistently awarded. —*One of the Judges.*

Prizes for Fruit.—I beg to state, in answer to "F. H. S.," p. 542, that in my opinion, there is as much skill required in producing good Cherries as in raising a good seedling Pelargonium. Be that as it may, as one of the judges of fruit at the Horticultural Society's Exhibitions, I can safely assert that everything in that department has been judged with the strictest impartiality and fairness during the season. "F. H. S." seems to consider that the opinion of one of the most experienced *growers* of seedling Pelargoniums ought to be taken in preference to that of the three judges in that department, or that there was a want of fairness in the judges;—neither of which, well knowing them, can I subscribe to.—*F. H. S., of more than 25 years' standing, and equally anxious that the high character of the Society should be maintained.*

Effect of Muriate of Ammonia upon Cucumbers.—I have put 3-jointed cuttings of Cucumbers into small phials filled with water, and hung them near the glass of a small house, where they form roots, sometimes in six or eight days, when I pot them off without flagging. A few days since I dissolved one ounce of Muriate of Ammonia in one gallon of water, and filled a small phial with the solution, into which I put three Cucumber cuttings, which in a little time faded and seemed dead; showing that the solution was too strong in that state. I took the cuttings from the phial and placed them in another phial of warm rain-water, in which they recovered and rooted; they are now potted and growing well. I had two Cucumber plants in pots sent me by a friend, as an excellent sort; one plant seemed drooping, and scarcely worth planting; however, as they were a present, I bestowed some pains on them. One plant grew in a frame; the other, in a separate frame, remained stationary for many days, and appeared to be going off. I mixed one part of the above solution with two parts of water, and watered all round the bed; this I continued to do, when required, for about four or six times; the plant recovered, and is now by far the finest and most healthy of the two, with leaves of a beautiful green.—*W. S. D.*

Wasps.—My method of destroying Wasps is as follows:—Having found a nest, I procure a large glass bottle, and a small portion of turpentine which I put therein, and shake it about until the whole of the inside is wet with it. I then fix the neck of the bottle in the entrance to the nest, and place over it a large flower-pot. By replenishing the bottle with turpentine once or twice, the fumes penetrate into the nest and completely destroy them.

This method I have practised for several years, and never found it fail.—*B. C. K.* [This is a slight variation from the method recommended by Professor Henslow, at p. 637 of last year's *Chronicle*, which is certainly an excellent way to destroy them.]

On Watering Out-door Plants.—On perusing an article at p. 478, on watering out-door plants by "J. L.," I was struck with the novelty of the subject which he therein strenuously advocates. The following week you directed attention to the subject, since which time I have waited the appearance of your last *Chronicle*, to see what practical experience would say on a point of such great interest to gardeners; but there appears to be an apathy on their part to say anything on the subject. I do not object to watering plants in the morning because it is contrary to common practice, but because I conceive it to be unnatural, and in many points retarding instead of accelerating the very processes which "J. L." conceives to be of such paramount importance—heat and moisture; but he, not content with plants receiving the heat which nature intends for them through the day, wishes also to preserve as large an amount as possible during the night, which is certainly contrary to nature. But supposing heat at night to be necessary for out-door plants, night-watering—and not morning—would be the best means of preserving it, for these reasons: all bodies absorb heat during the day, parting with it by radiation at night. Heat is preserved in any body so long as the surrounding atmosphere is at a higher temperature than the body itself; the body increasing its amount of heat in an equal ratio with the surrounding air. Radiation, therefore, cannot take place from any substance till the atmosphere that surrounds that substance is reduced to a temperature lower than the subject itself. Now, radiation takes place much more rapidly under a clear sky than a cloudy one; in a damp atmosphere slower than in a dry one. If the sky be cloudy after a warm summer's day, and the atmosphere consequently damp, the earth, water, &c. will appear to be warmer than if the sky were clear and the air dry, which proves that radiation is retarded by a damp atmosphere; were it not so, bodies in contact with the air would radiate the heat acquired during the day, and quickly correspond in temperature with the surrounding medium. If we water plants in the morning, however damp the atmosphere may be at the moment, it is constantly becoming drier, and before night every vestige of the moisture communicated to the plants is evaporated, leaving the soil dry, and affording every facility for radiation,—the very process intended to be retarded. Whereas, if water were given to plants in the evening, evaporation would go on but slowly, a damp atmosphere would surround the plants, and radiation would be retarded, and not accelerated, as "J. L." conceives would be the case. Night watering, also, is not subjected to so rapid an evaporation as morning watering. As I before observed, the air after sunrise is becoming every moment drier, and, consequently, the moisture intended for the benefit of the plants has scarcely saturated the soil ere it is evaporated, leaving them destitute of the agent by which their nutrition is to be carried on. This, I think, will prove that to preserve by night the heat acquired by the soil during the day, we must create a damp atmosphere around the plants instead of a dry one. Another objection to morning watering is, that the dew renders the surface of the soil damp; we cannot discriminate between those requiring water and those that do not, rendering the performance more tedious, and causing a waste of time which otherwise would have been avoided. But laying aside theory altogether, and appealing to nature for an answer,—are warm nights beneficial to the health of vegetable life or not? I think not. Plants store up at night materials which are to support them under the influence of heat, light, &c. during the day, and nature has so ordered it that a certain period is assigned for each. Now all animals require a period of rest to recruit their bodies, and why not vegetables? And as heat is a principal stimulant to vegetable life, it follows that if, by artificial means, we give to vegetables more than a natural quantity, we shall overwork their organs, and consequently weaken them. By an unnatural stimulant plants may certainly for a time appear to be enjoying good health; but as their organs by such treatment would, in time, become deranged, they would thereby become unable to perform their offices, the plants would be unhealthy, and unless timely steps were taken, death would probably be the result; at all events, a total derangement of their whole system would take place. —*Tyro.*

Improved Garden Pots.—The Improved Garden Pots recommended by Mr. Rendle, at p. 519, have been made by Mr. Croucher, of Clapham, for the last two or three years, and answer remarkably well.—*A Subscriber.*

Fuchsias.—It may, perhaps, be interesting to some persons to know that some varieties of the Fuchsia are more hardy than is generally believed. There is in the Flower-garden of Colonel M'Douall at Logan, Wigtonshire, a Fuchsia about 10 feet high and 40 feet in circumference, forming a compact bush, which is annually in the months of July, &c. richly covered with its elegant flowers, and ripening its seeds in the autumn, from which there are annually raised seedlings without number. Some of these have nearly attained the size of the parent plant, and grow freely in any soil or situation in which they may chance to be placed, even under the shade of trees, where few other shrubs will grow, and on exposed situations without any protection, blooming freely, to the great ornament of the grounds, from July until November. The above parent plant has been said by several individuals, who have visited gardens in many parts of Britain, to be the largest they have seen. But your widely-circulated Paper may possibly be read at some gardens which neither of these persons have happened to visit, and where there may be Fuchsias as well acclimatised and larger specimens. If so, a statement to that effect would, I presume, be gratifying to many of your readers, as, by bringing them into more general notice as hardy shrubs, they may become more universally cultivated, as they undoubtedly deserve to be. I may also state that there is a considerable variety among the seedlings, as regards the size of the flower, habit of the plant, hardiness, &c.—*G. Williamson, Gardener, Logan.* [It is a pity our correspondent does not say what *species* of Fuchsia it is that he describes.]

Support for Orchidaceous Plants.—I herewith send you a sketch of a simple and efficient method of supporting suspended Orchidaceous Plants, whereby they may be introduced into the drawing-room with the same ease as those under pot-culture; and as some of the most curious and desirable of the tribe produce pendulous flower-stems, their beauty cannot thoroughly be displayed without being elevated and subjected to this or some similar mode of treatment. Floral admirers know that to place their subjects in a proper position, so as to catch the eye to most advantage, displays as much art as their superior culture; and in no class of flowers can this be more apparent than in Orchidaceæ; for when so situated, their singular habits, their curious form, and gaudy colours, cannot fail to attract the admiration of those who are least interested in floral beauties; and as many of them can have no rivals as drawing-room flowers, on account of their delightful fragrance and their long duration of bloom in such situations, the following means of making them portable may prove acceptable to those who wish to see them oftener than by visiting the Orchidaceous house:—Make choice of a flower-pot according to the size of the suspender required, and get a piece of strong wire, (say a quarter of an inch in diameter;) place the end of this in the bottom of the pot, and turn it sharp over the rim; then proceed to shape it in the form of the annexed representation. Turn the top down so as to form a loop, bring it close at the shoulder, and form the other side to correspond; this will compose half the frame. Make two more sides of the same shape, with a turn at top to meet close to its neck; make this fast with a piece of wire, then with a brad-awl perforate two holes below the rim of the pot, and two at bottom for each side; pass a piece of wire (copper is best) through to the inside, and twist the ends with plyers tightly over the uprights, which will complete the suspender. The pot may be filled with sand to give greater stability to its basis, and as well as the suspender, may be painted green. It may then be placed either in a flower-stand or upon the drawing-room table.—*J. W.*



Artificial Glazing.—As a covering for flowers, &c., nothing can be better than the varnish or solution of caoutchouc, spread with a clean brush upon fine holland—not calico. When the linen is properly strained upon frames, it is as tight as a drum-head, and is no contemptible substitute for glass;—indeed, its chastened light renders it sometimes preferable.—*Proteus.*

Shade and Shelter for Plants.—The following is an account of a contrivance for shading or otherwise protecting various outdoor plants, which answers the purpose so admirably, that I think it worthy of publicity. It is simply half a common garden-pot (the pot being bisected before being submitted to the kiln), twelve inches in diameter, and fourteen inches high (but the dimensions, of course, may vary according to convenience), of the same width from top to bottom. It may be used in various ways, either erect or longitudinally, so as to afford a complete shelter to anything newly planted, from scorching sun, driving winds, or beating rains. In some cases, where required, it will be found advantageous to place two with their mouths together, so as to entirely shut up the plant. Their application is universal, their usefulness endless, and their cost so trifling, that no garden ought to be without them. Whilst I am on this subject, I may mention a simple, but, I believe, effectual, method of protecting tender Roses in masses, as practised at Ash Grove, near Halifax, the residence of E. Rawson, Esq., which came under my notice during my visits there in the winter months. It was done by merely pricking branches of common Whin between the plants, deep enough to prevent the wind from blowing them about; these branches stand very little higher than the Roses, and not so numerously as to crowd them. In this way at that season of the year, the groups presented an improved appearance rather than otherwise. This simple method of protection may be applied with advantage to many other tender plants, after the roots have been covered with decayed leaves, or tanner's bark. Where the Whin is not very plentiful, common Heath or spruce Fir-branches will answer quite as well.—*Joshua Major, Knosthorpe.*

Forcing Pears.—I have tried to bring Pears to bear forcing, but cannot succeed. The red spider took possession so strongly of the leaves, that for the preservation of the Vines from their ravages, the Pear-plants were taken out of the Vinery.—*W. S. D.*

Mulberries.—I beg to state, in answer to "Anonymous," at p. 545, that I was reading some years ago of an old man who was planting a Mulberry-tree being ridiculed by three young men, who asked him if he thought that he should ever taste the fruit; his reply was, that his tree would live when they were rotten: and they all three died in the same year. Upon turning the subject over in my own mind, I fancied that Mulberries could be reared and brought to perfection much earlier than by the usual way. I therefore obtained a branch from a tree, about the end of December, and laid it on a grass-plat, where it was left until early in March following, when I cut from the branch 30 small pieces from 6 to 9 inches in length, and planted them in the garden 8 inches apart. In dry weather I gave a little water, and watched the progress of growth, which was slow. At the following Michaelmas I lifted them, pruned the roots, and planted them again, giving them more space to grow in. At the end of two years I had upwards of 20 small but healthy plants; I selected four of the best, and again pruned the roots, so as to get them into a small pot, and placed them in a Vinery, where they continued to do well all the summer, but did not increase in size. I put them in the open air all winter, and early the next season I returned them again to the Vinery, where they soon showed blossom, and produced a few fruit, which ripened well. The following year the plants grew, and on one of them I had 103 very fine fruit, which ripened by the end of June. I was led into this experiment as well from the story of the old man and his three visitors, as from having some years ago grafted a small seedling Apple-plant only two years old, and put it into a very small pot under glass; the second year from grafting it ripened two Apples, which were excellent.—*W. S. D.*

Ginger.—After the first crop is gathered, which will be in the space of ten or twelve weeks from the time of planting, replace the old sets, and they will produce a crop for seed the following year. I have some now that are very promising.—*W. Brown, Merevale.*

Botanical Destruction.—I was in hopes that the absurd outcry about "radical Botany" had died a natural death; but I observe, at p. 501, that such is not the case. Notwithstanding your correspondent's formidable signature, his letter is devoid of sting, and is in want of those facts which should support his conclusions; indeed it would not require notice, but that well-meaning people who do not investigate for themselves might be misled by it,—I believe that the only authentic case of "extermination" is that of Menziésia cærulea (said to have been the work of an Edinburgh nurseryman); as to the Orchidaceæ, although roots of Orchis fusca are hawked about London in the spring, I found it abundantly near Cobham this year. O. hircina, perhaps, is gone; I do not know of its having been found since the time mentioned by Mr. Peete, in a late Number of the "Phytologist." Now, I, for one, would rather that so rare a plant, as it has always been, should be preserved in the Herbaria of the celebrated Botanist, whom Mr. Peete names as having found it, than that it should be left to the mercy of promiscuous passers-by, who, ignorant of the interest attached to it, would nevertheless be attracted by the singularity of its appearance. Althæa hirsuta, about the loss of which so much lament was made last year, is this year as plentiful as ever in the old locality; this is the case also with Salvia pratensis. "Nettle" does not appear to understand any distinction between rare and local plants. I consider that, if I have a local plant growing abundantly within my reach, I owe it to my brother Botanists to collect for them as well as for myself, as it is not every one who can make a pilgrimage to the locality. The imputation of greediness must certainly rest with those who think otherwise. "Nettle" says that he has been told that a member of the Botanical Society of London has transmitted plants to head-quarters by the hundred. I must frighten him still more—I know that several have done so. I have even heard of a member of the Edinburgh Society botanizing with a cart. Possibly your correspondent may be a follower of the Botanist(?) who travelled all over Europe with a sandwich-box and a pair of scissors, by means of which he obtained a splendid collection of specimens, each five inches long. For my part, until we can altogether dispense with roots in our specific descriptions, I shall stick to the trowel.—*Dockleaf*

The Cuckoo.—I see, at p. 519, that "A Subscriber" is rather astonished at having heard the cuckoo singing on the last day of June. In this part of Suffolk I have constantly heard him up to the 12th day of July, but never later than that period. "A Subscriber" also states that a friend of his has a young one, which he hopes to keep through the winter, and which I hope he will, as many more of your readers beside myself would like to be acquainted with a method of doing this. Many of my friends, as well as myself, have tried several times to do so, but have never yet succeeded.—*Finbroensis, Stowmarket.*

Birds.—Many gardeners adopt the motto, and act up to it to the very letter, of killing every bird that enters their gardens. Now, leaving humanity out of the question, such a practice cannot be too highly censured; and could they for one moment reflect on the injury they were inflicting on themselves, they would instantly abandon the practice. To induce such a reflection is the only object of this essay; and should it be the means of producing it in but one individual—should it be the means of saving the life of but one innocent bird—I shall be more than amply recompensed. To say that gardeners do not receive extensive injuries from birds, would be to speak

falsely; and we are so apt to be led away by prejudice, that by witnessing the depredations of one or two, we instantly believe them all to be thieves and enemies, and persecute them accordingly, when, if we had but examined their habits, and been less hasty in our decision, we should have saved many a poor bird's life, and benefited ourselves greatly. We should certainly find, if we would take the matter into consideration, that by balancing the accounts of the injuries they inflict against the benefits they confer, the result would stand very widely from what we conceive it to be. The injuries we receive are directly, the benefits indirectly, which certainly leaves us more chance of deciding against the poor birds. Thus, if we have a bed of seed or a crop of fruit mutilated or destroyed, we are immediately sensible of the injury; but when tens of thousands of the larvæ of destructive insects are exterminated, the benefits are indirectly; we are not aware of it, and consequently we cannot appreciate it. We should therefore carefully investigate the habits of the garden-frequenting birds, before we deal death and destruction among them. There are some we are justified in killing; but Man, as lord and master of all inferior animals, of which he is but the superior one, should not recklessly destroy. He has an undoubted right to remove those that are noxious to him, but he should act discriminately; and he that wantonly destroys the most minute of God's creatures, will have more to answer for than he imagines. A providential power is extended to the ant as well as to the most mighty of mankind, and through every grade of animal life; and that man who acts the tyrant over inferior animals—he who, without just reasons for his conduct, can wantonly and cruelly destroy the most trifling animal—is unworthy the name, and is destitute of the best feeling of our nature,—the love of Nature's subjects—

"I would not enter on my list of friends
The man who heedless treads upon a worm."

—*Tyro.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Errata.—It should have been stated in our Report of the meeting at Regent Street last week, that Mr Cuthill was awarded a certificate for Lisianthus Russellianus. The same plant also received a prize at the South London Exhibition.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

August 2.—W. Miles, Esq., in the Chair. Five gentlemen were elected Members. Mr. R. Barker presented the Monthly Report of the accounts, from which it appeared that independently of the sums deposited at Messrs. Crompton, Newton, & Co., there was on the 31st July in the hands of Messrs. Drummond, a current cash balance of 2,052*l.* to meet the amount of prizes awarded at the Derby Meeting. The names of three Governors and twenty Members were ordered to be struck out on account of their unpaid arrears of subscription. Mr. Neale, contractor for the Council Dinner in Derby County Hall, attended to produce his tickets as vouchers for his claim of payment, and to explain the omissions complained of as having occurred at that dinner; although the Council resolved that he had insufficiently executed his contract, they accepted his offer for payment at a reduced rate on the original terms. The Rev. C. Hill was reported as the author of the successful essay on the construction of cottages, for which the Society had offered their Gold Medal; and Mr. Slaney as the receiver of an additional premium of 10*l.* The parasitical plant brought to the last meeting by the Rev. D. Gwilt, and referred to Mr. Paxton, was stated by him to be the Cuscuta Europæa, or larger Europæan Dodder.

August 4.—A Special Council was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report of the Judges of Implements and the arrangements for the Southampton Meeting. Earl Spencer, President, in the Chair. The award of prizes by the Judges of Implements at Derby, and their report of the grounds on which any of the prizes had been withheld, was read and adopted:—Mr. Miles, M.P., on the part of the Stewards of the implement department, stated the case of the implement-makers, who at Derby had appointed Messrs. Ransome and Cottam as their joint representatives in communicating their wishes to the Stewards during the meeting, and that all the implement-makers present were fully prepared for the full trial of the merits of their respective implements, and were greatly disappointed at the result in the arrangements for effecting that trial, for, with the exception of the satisfactory trial of threshing-machines and chaff-cutters, there was not sufficient time, even had there been proper land, to institute a due trial of the numerous implements for competition. With regard to the regulations applying to the exhibition and trial of implements, there had existed no distinct collection, the instructions referring to them being mixed up with those affecting the general objects of the show. He had therefore drawn up, in conjunction with Mr. Shelley, a code of regulations applying exclusively to implements, and embodying all that they conceived to be most suitable in previous regulations. Mr. T. J. Marshall having sent the model of a stack-covering previously to the Derby meeting, which had become too much injured by the carriage to be exhibited among the models on that occasion, he called attention at the present meeting to the value of the plan proposed for effecting the object in view. The contrivance consists of a framed roofing above the stacks, and the arranging upon this from the eaves to the ridge, in the mode pursued in the slating of a house, successive layers of a flat material, of the substance of hat felting, afterwards coated with coal-tar, &c. Mr. Marshall remarked, "For large farmers who grow a great quantity of corn and hay, I strongly recommend the erection of sheds near every homestead; indeed they will soon save themselves with a person who may grow only for his own consumption. With this impression, I beg to send you a plan and estimate for one I am about to erect; which, upon blocks and felt roofing, will cost about 11*l.*, one twice the size would be less in proportion, say 18*l.*; either of these properly made at the first will last from 15 to 20 years. When once hay or corn is ready to lead, and safely under such a shed, neither stack-cloths or other protection are required. Against this outlay, place the expense of thatching in the usual way, the same quantity for the same successive number of years, and no more need be said in its favour. The woodwork I find lighter, and the inclination of the roof not so steep by one half as slate or tiles require, and the whole cost consequently less. The frost and snow of last winter, and the late heavy rains, have not made any impression, nor is there any appearance of either damp or wet within. This stack-covering admits of extension or contraction to any extent." Numerous donations to the Library were reported. The Council then adjourned, to meet again on the first Wednesday in November.

WEST LONDON FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Flower Show, for the benefit of the Butchers' Charitable Institution, was held at Walham Green on the 8th and 9th inst., and, combined with other sources of amusement, attracted a large assemblage of spectators. The display of flowers far exceeded our expectations, both in extent and quality. The tents were well filled, and appeared to afford general gratification. The following is the award of the Judges:—Class I.; Florists and Nurserymen:—*Best Collection of Twelve Pelargoniums*, 1, (Gold Medal,) Mr. Gaines; 2, (Large Silver Medal,) Mr. Catleugh. *Best Collection of Ericas, not less than Six*, 1, (Large Silver Medal,) Mr. Pawley, of Bromley; 2, (Middle Silver Medal,) Mr. Cooper, of Bromley. *Best Collection of Cut Roses, not less than 40 Bunches*, 1, (Middle Silver Medal,) Mr. Paul, of Cheshunt; 2, (Small Silver Medal,) Mr. Halley, of Blackheath. Class II; Gentlemen's Gardeners and Amateurs:—*best Collection of Miscellaneous Plants* (Gold Medal), Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, Hayes Place, Kent; 2, (Large Silver Medal), Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt. *Best Collection of 12 Pelargoniums* (Middle Silver Medal), Mr. Hill; 2 (Small Silver Medal), Mr. Hayes. Class III., open to all.—*Best 12 Plants* (Large Silver Medal), Messrs. Lane and Pawley, equal. *Best Collection of Fuchsias* (Large Silver Medal), Mr. Gaines; 2 (Middle Silver Medal), Mr. Pawley; 3 (Small Silver Medal), Messrs. F. and A. Smith. *Best Calceolarias, not less than 12* (Middle Silver Medal), Mr. Gaines. *Best Collection of Cut Flowers* (Middle Silver Medal), Mr. Redding; 2 (Small Silver Medal), Mr. Doran. *Best 12 Hydrangeas* (Middle Silver Medal), Mr. Larcomb, of Pimlico; 2 (Small Silver Medal), Messrs. F. and A. Smith. *Best Collection of Scarlet Pelargoniums* (Middle Silver Medal), Mr. Baile; 2 (Small Silver Medal), Mr. Reckets; 3 (Second Small Silver Medal), Mr. Gaines. *Best Collection of Cacti* (Middle Silver Medal), Mr. Demoyne, of Walworth; 2 (Small Silver Medal), Mr. Trevers, of Walworth. Extra Prizes:—*Six Ericas*, Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill (Large Silver Medal). *Fifty Miscellaneous Plants*, Mr. Catleugh (Large Silver Medal). *Do.*, Messrs. F. and A. Smith, Hackey (Middle Silver Medal). *Collection of Cacti*, Mr. Plant, gr. to—Schroder, Esq., Brixton (Small Silver Medal). *Verbenas*, containing many new varieties, Mr. Ivery, Peckham (Middle Silver Medal). 12 *Plants*, Messrs. F. and A. Smith (Small Silver Medal). *Picotees and Carnations*, Mr. Willmer (Middle Silver Medal). *Do.*, Mr. Embleton, gr. to T. Barnard, Esq., Brixton (Small Silver Medal). *Carnations*, — Burrup, Esq. (Small Silver Medal). *Named Cut Flowers*, Mr. Maxwell (Second Small Silver Medal). *Verbenas*, Mr. Gaines (Second Small Silver Medal). *Collection of Heaths*, Mr. Halley (Second Small Silver Medal). *Fruit*, Mr. Larcomb, Pimlico.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Practical Floral and Horticultural Society of Ireland, July 20.—The above Society held their second Summer Exhibition of Fruits, Plants, and Flowers, in the Round Room of the Rotunda, and on no previous occasion has there been a greater display of finely-cultivated specimens. The contributions from the various Nurseries were much admired for their beautiful and healthy appearance, and also for their rarity and value. Amongst these might be noticed some very fine varieties of Pelargoniums, raised from seed by Mr. M'Laine, and Miscellaneous Collections of plants from the following persons, viz., Messrs. Haggarty, Livingston, and Hodgins. The groups from private contributors displayed evident skill and admirable management in their cultivation. The following is a list of the prizes:—Private Gardens: *Stove Plants, Collection of Six*, 1, Mr. Humphreys, gr to the Hon. Col. Wingfield, for Gesnera lateritia, G. hybrid var., Vinca rósea, Barléria flava, Gloxinia seedling var., G. bícolor; 2, Mr. Ellis, gr to the Under Secretary. *Ericas, Collection of Six*, 1, Mr. Humphreys, for Erica Massoni, E. viridiflora, E. ventricosa superba, E. tricolor, E. reflexa alba, E. inflata. *Dark Pelargoniums, Collection of Six*, 1, J. H. Evans, Esq., for Jehu, Yeatmannianum grandiflorum, Desdemona, Hyder Ali, Black Prince, Negro Boy; 2, Mr. Smith, gr. to Mrs. Putland; *Light Do., Collection of Six*, 1, Mr. Smith, for M'Laine's Mithridates, Queen, Cœsus, Seleucus, Constantine, and Sylph; 2, J. H. Evans, Esq.; *Mixed Do.; Collection of Six*, 1, Mr. B. Kane, gr to E. Clibborn, Esq., Incomparable, Arabella, Nymph, Lowndes's Perfection, Alexandrina, Fair Maid of Devon; 2, Mr. Smith. *Single Specimen, Stove Plant in flower*, 1 and 2, Mr. Smith. *Single Specimen, Greenhouse Plant, in flower*, 1, Mr. Ellis, for Aloe brevifólia. *Fuchsias, Collection of Six*, 1, Mr. Ellis, (old varieties, but very large); *Single Specimen*, 1, G. M. Walthew, Esq., for Enchantress; 2, Mr. Humphrey, for a splendid specimen of F. Chandlerii. *Basket of Ornamental Plants*, 1, Mr. Humphreys, for Elichrysum proliferum, Fúchsia fulgens, Gesnera (seedling var.), Tree Picotee—Julius Cæsar (6 ft. high, finely bloomed), Vinca rósea and alba, Euphórbia splendens, Sinníngia guttata, Amaryllis (seedling), Erica viridiflora, E. ventricosa superba, Indigófera tinctória; 2, Mr. Smith. *Mimulus, 3 varieties*, 1, J. H. Evans, Esq., for M. M'Lainianus, Guthrianus, and another. *Hardy Herbaceous Plants, 4 varieties:* 1, F. Pidgeon, Esq.; 2, J. H. Evans, Esq. *Device in Hardy Flowers*, 1, J. H. Evans, Esq.; *Do., in Tender Flowers*, 1, J. H. Evans, Esq. *Roses, 24 blooms*, 1, Mr. Ellis; 2, Neptune Collier, Esq.; *Do., 12 blooms*, 1, Mr. Alexander, gr to the Duke of Leinster; *Dahlias, 24 blooms*, 1, J. H. Evans, Esq. *12 blooms*, 1, Geo. M. Walthew, Esq., for Conquering Hero, Pickwick, Danecroft Rival, Ruby, Rosa, Burnham Hero, Argo, Lady Woodhouse, Triumph of Flora, Constantia, Edith Plantagenet, and the Bishop of Winchester. *Pansies, 24 blooms*, 1, Geo. M. Walthew, Esq. for Imogene, Robin Adair, Souter Johnny, Captivation, Glory of Enfield, Jewess, Pilot, Diogenes, Amulet, Duke of Cornwall, Prince Albert, Blue Petre, Coronation, Peter Dick, Charles the Twelfth, Desirable, Queen of Purples, Lady Peel, Earl of Clarendon, Delicata, Giantess, King of Yellows, Mulberry Superb. 1st prize to the same person for 50 *blooms*, including the above 24 and Eclipse (Thompson's), Paragon, Queen (Mountjoy's), Grand Duke, Eliza, Belzonii, Black Knight, Enfield Glory, Surpasse Imogene, Yellow Defiance, Goldsmith, Rodney (Walthew's), Blue Petre (Walthew's) Dark-eyed Maid (Walthew's), Pride of Norfolk (Walthew's), Blue-eyed Maid (Walthew's), Mulberry, Maid of the Mill (Davey's), Sophia (Henchman's), Success (Henchman's), Agnes (Henchman's), The Bride (Henchman's), Princess Royal (Davey's), Miss Kemble, Miss Stainforth, Sulphurea lutea (Stubb's). *Six Annuals*, J. H. Evans. Public Gardens.—*Stove Plants, Collection of Six*, 1, Mr. Haggarty, for Euphórbia splendens, Begónia Dreggii, Rondéletia speciosa, Gesnéria bulbosa, Gloxínia rubra, maxima alba; 2, Mr. D. Livingston. *Greenhouse Plants, Collection of Six*, 1, Mr. Haggarty, for Státice sinuata, S. mucronata, Burchéllia capensis, Anigozanthus Manglésii, Syphocampylus betulæfólius, Elichrysum proliferum. *Orchidaceæ*, 1, Mr. Haggarty, for Calanthe veratrifólia, and Oncídium flexuosum. *Dark Pelargoniums, Collection of Six*, 1, Mr. Haggarty, for Negro Boy, Mervilleana, Yeatmanianum, Yeatmannianum grandiflorum, Jehu, Prince George. *Light Pelargoniums, Collection of Six*, 1, Mr. Haggarty, for Keefe's Erin go-Bragh, Masterpiece, Napoleon, Joan of Arc, Lowndes's Perfection, and Sylph. *Mixed do., Collection of Six*, 1, Mr. M'Laine, for M'Laine's Constantine, Medora, Queen Elizabeth, Amelia, Desdemona, and Garth's Conservative; 2, Mr. Haggarty; 3, Mr. Livingston. *Mimulus, three varieties*, 1, Mr. Livingston. *Fuchsias, Collection of Six*, 1, Mr. Haggarty, for Venus victrix, Victoria Regina, magnifica, Fulgens multiflora, Rósea élegans, splendidíssima; 2, Mr. Livingston. *Fuchsia, Single Specimen*, 1, Mr. Robert Hodgins, for Fuchsia Stanwelliana. *Basket of Ornamental Plants*, 1, Mr. Haggarty, for Grevillea sericea, Swainsónia galegifólia, Pavetta caffra, Brównea ciliata, Pimelea linifolia, Ardísia crenulata, Siphocámpylus bícolor, Pimelea decussata, Gesneria speciosa, Erica ventricosa breviflora, Fuchsia Greggiana; 2, Mr. Livingston. *Herbaceous Plants, Collection of Six*, 1, Mr. Haggarty, for Delphínium Barlowii, Phlox omniflora, and Brownii; Spiræa japonica. Státice scopária, Fúnkia Sieboldi; 2, Mr. J. Gough. *Device in Hardy Flowers*, 1, Mr. J. Gough. *Roses, 24 blooms*, 1, Mr. Livingston. Open Competition. — *Stove Plants, Seedlings, Three Specimens*, 1, J. C. Humphreys. *Light Seedling Pelargonium*, 1, Mr. M'Laine; 2, J. C. Humphreys. *Three Seedling Pelargoniums*, Silver Medal, J. C. Humphreys. *Six Seedling Do.*, 1, J. C. Humphreys. *Pansies, Six Seedlings*, 1, N. Collier, Esq. *Six Hand-Bouquets of Greenhouse Flowers*, 1, J. C. Humphreys; 2, Mr. Ellis; 3, Mr. Livingston. *Three Hand Bouquets of Stove Flowers*, 1, J. C. Humphreys; 2, Mr. Livingston. An *extra prize* was recommended Mr. B. Kane, for *three (greenhouse) Hand Bouquets. Six varieties of German Stocks*, J. Gough. A *Seedling Fuchsia*, exhibited by Mr. R. Hodgins, was universally admired; its colours were, corolla deep vivid purple and calyx very deep blood colour; form of flower that of Globosa. J. Welsh, Esq., exhibited a *Pan of Pinks*, (seedlings raised by him,) which were much admired for distinctness of character and clearness of colours. G. M Walthew, Esq., also exhibited a fine specimen of *Fuchsia Enchantress*, in good bloom, the first so exhibited in Ireland; and as usual Mrs. Desmond exhibited her inimitable wax imitations of fruit and flowers; one in particular, that of the beautiful and curious Maxillária tetragona, attracted general admiration. Fruit.—*Melons, Persian or Green-flesh*, 1, Mr. O'Gilvie, gr to the Earl of Leitrim; 2, Mr. Ellis. *Do., any variety*, 1, Mr. O'Gilvie; 2, Mr. Alexander. *Grapes, black*, 1, Mr. Smith; 2, Mr. Alexander. *Do., white*, 1, Mr. Alexander. *Cherries*, 1, Mr. M. Shaw; 2, Mr. Alexander. *Nectarines*, 1, Mr. Ellis; 2, Mr. Alexander. *Currants, white*, 1, C. S. Spear, Esq. *Do. red*, 1, N. Collier, Esq. *Dish of Peas*, 1, N. Collier, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. C. Humphreys. *Carrots*, 1, Mr. Johnston, gr to H. Hanbridge, Esq. *Celery*, Mr. J. C. Humphreys. *Onions*, Mr. B. Kane. Two Orchidaceous plants were sent in by Mr. Boyle, gr to the Chief Baron; but being too late were not entered for competition.

Reigate Cottage Gardeners' Society, July 29.—On Saturday evening, the second anniversary of this Society was held at the Town Hall, for the distribution of premiums for the best cultivated Cottage Gardens, within the parish, when the members with their wives and friends attended, and exhibited a very respectable display of Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers, the products of their gardens; and a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, resident in the parish and neighbourhood, honoured the meeting with their presence. W. Price, Esq., having taken the chair, the Treasurer stated, that by the Report of the Inspectors of Gardens, the cultivation and keeping of the Cottage Gardens had been much improved in the course of the past year, in proof of which the superiority of the productions of Gardens then on the table would show; and at the monthly meetings, the Members were frequently bringing proofs of improved cultivation. The subscriptions of the honorary Members were sufficient, not only for the premiums awarded to the ordinary Members; but the Committee felt themselves justified from the surplus balance, to distribute young fruit-trees, chiefly Apple-trees, at the choice of the Members, as additional rewards. The Members having been supplied with a good assortment of books relating strictly to gardening and rural economy, the Committee had recommended the adoption of other books on subjects likely to interest, agreeably, the minds of the Members and their families; and as affording a variety of reading, they had adopted "White's Selborne," "Bloomfield's Farmer's Boy," "The Cottager's Monthly Visitor," and "The Visitor;" to which they will add, as they proceed, other books of an instructive and entertaining nature. A kind friend of the Society, P. Foskett, Esq., being well aware that Members, in the course of their reading, would meet with many words they did not understand, had presented them with several copies of a cheap edition of "Johnson's Dictionary." Mrs. Price had, as last year, presented packets of flower-seeds to the Members' wives. The Treasurer also stated the case of a farm labourer, who, from a fortunate combination of circumstances and great activity of mind, was enabled, in addition to a skilful knowledge of all farming operations, to handle the tools of various trades to excellent purpose; and although few could equal the number and variety of talents this man possessed, all might emulate his activity, ingenuity, and industry. The use of candles made of rushes dipped in melted fat, with a little wax, of home produce, was recommended, as costing nothing; the man collecting the rushes and the wife peeling and preparing them so as to furnish a very good light for all domestic purposes, of which there is a very pleasing description in "White's Selborne," Letter 26th, addressed to Mr. Pennant. From the increasing population of the country, and the circumstance that individuals of small capital finding it a profitable investment for their money to build up tenements, with very insufficient accommodation for the purposes of domestic comfort and decency, with scarcely any garden ground, and in some instances none at all, which from the great demand for human habitations are immediately occupied, the allotment system so strongly recommended by the "Labourers' Friend Society" as furnishing useful and profitable occupation for the labouring man during his spare time, assisted by his wife and children, is found to be attended with the best advantages. The Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the results of the allotment system was adverted to, the favourable nature of the evidence pointed out, and the conclusion quoted:—"Your Committee cannot conclude their Report without pressing upon the attention of the House, and of every landowner, this method of fulfilling the duty which they have to perform towards a class less fortunately situated than themselves, whose whole property is in their labour, constantly, though unavoidably, interfered with by improvements in machinery, changes of fashion, alteration of duties, and various other causes producing distress and misery, against which the most prudent cannot guard, but which the possession of a garden allotment, your Committee have abundant evidence to prove, tends most materially to alleviate. They would therefore urge upon such landed proprietors as possess property where allotments could be conveniently provided, to give every facility for the purpose." From a considerate kindness towards his regular workmen, Mr. Pym, a farmer of this parish, has always allowed them the use of small odds and ends of his fields, and waste lands, to plant with Potatoes chiefly. The men have always felt grateful for this favour, of which he has had abundant proof. The fathers and mothers of families present were strongly urged to bring up their children in good courses; to get the best education they could for them, combining, as much as possible, scholastic instruction and industrial occupation. The Rev. G. A. Webb, in expressing himself warmly in favour of the objects of the Society, adverted to the circumstance of the miserable tenements frequently occupied by the poor; that in the course of his ministrations among them, he was well assured that the crowded state of the dwellings tended not only to make the inhabitants uncomfortable in their homes, but also to much moral and physical deterioration. He exhorted all present to a strict observance of religious, moral, and social duties, to a religious education of the children, and to persevere in the objects of the Society. The Chairman then coincided in entire approbation of the objects of the Society, and expressed his cordial good wishes for its successful course: that he should be always most happy to do everything in his power to promote those ends, and the good of all industrious and well-disposed persons. The premiums were then distributed as follows:—J. Kent, 2*l.*; Jos. Eade, 1*l.* 10*s.*; H. Stone, 1*l.*; R. Comber, 15*s.*; C. Charlewood, 10*s.*; W. Peat, 5*s.*; J. Bryant, a woodman's leathern jacket and gloves; Every other Member, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and to each two gardening tools, according to choice.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Hartwegia purpurea; var. angustifolia. Purple Hartwegia; narrow-leaved variety. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—This plant was gathered in Guatemala, by George Ure Skinner, Esq., and added to Sir Charles Lemon's collection at Carclew, in August, 1841. Although very distinct from the original form of this species in its leaves and flowers, yet the general habit and appearance of the two plants are so very similar, that the present one can only be regarded as a well-defined variety of the other. Its leaves are from three to four inches long, and from half an inch to an inch in breadth, oblong lanceolate acute, very thick and fleshy, hollowed along the middle, and tapering to both ends; of a brownish-green colour, singularly marked with numerous deep brown irregularly-formed spots. The scape is erect, about a foot

long, round and wiry, with many joints, each of which is surrounded by a pale brown-coloured bract, which closely embraces the stem, and covers it half way between the joints. The flowers are terminal, of the same bright pinkish colour as those of the old variety; from which, however, they differ in the form and size of the sepals, which are not obliquely cordate, but ovate oblong, and rather smaller than in the other. The lip is also very different, being much larger in every respect, and having a notch at the point; whereas in the original species it is small, roundish, cordate, and forms a kind of spur where it joins the column. In this variety there is no appearance of a spur, but it is narrowed round the column, and has a singular indentation just opposite its point. The column is curved, and about the same length as the sepals and petals. It is also of a deeper pink, and is rounded on the upper side; beneath, it is two-edged, from being slightly hollowed out along the middle. The anther-case is somewhat reniform, brownish pink, much darker than any other part of the flower.—*Botanical Register.*

GLADIOLUS SPLENDENS. Splendid Corn-flag. (*Frame Perennial.*) Iridaceæ. Triandria Monogynia.—Mr. Plant's "Mule Anisanth" calls attention to this plant, which was its female parent. There is no difference between the two former, except that the flower of Cunonius has the tube yellow, the lower lip diminished, and yellow tipped with red, the rest of the flower scarlet, the upper segment being concave and prolonged, the laterals compressed; splendens has the like form, the tube and lower lip dull green, the lower edge of the upper laterals pale straw-colour, which is yellow in Cunonius. On the same stem, in one flower, the two lower laterals are prolonged 5-8ths of an inch, of a pale straw-colour, the two upper laterals also prolonged, and the upper segment shortened to their usual length. Another flower has one of the upper laterals prolonged to the length of the upper segment and entirely red, and one of the lower laterals prolonged 3-16ths of an inch, and straw-coloured, with a little red. Plant's mule has the upper segment scarlet, a little speckled, largest, and concave; upper laterals similar, expanding, and subconcave; lower lip 7-8ths of an inch shorter, sub-erect, and conniving, pale straw-colour, marked within with red, having a straw-coloured middle stripe. The expansion of the upper lip and the foliage show that it was bred as Mr. Plant asserts. G. abbreviatus, "Bot. Reg." 166, or quadrangularis, "Bot. Mag." 567, has the upper segment large and concave, all the rest abbreviated. All the three natural sorts have the usual seed of the Cape Gladioli with foliaceous margins. I have had many instances of seedlings amongst the mixed produce from Cardinalis, blandus, and tristis, with the lower lip abbreviated, sometimes only during an unfavourable season. Cunonius and splendens, which are closely akin, and scarcely separable, are both stoloniferous; quadrangularis is not, the latter having precisely the singular leaf of G. tristis, with four angles, the midrib being like the blade of the leaf. It is evident that the genera Anisanthus and Petamenes cannot be supported, their distinctions depending upon features which are variable.—*Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, in Botanical Register.*

BIFRENARIA INODORA. Scentless Bifrenaria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—This plant was imported from Rio in 1839, and added to Sir C. Lemon's collection at Carclew, where it flowered in April, 1843. In habit and general appearance it approaches so near to Maxillária tetragona, as to have been mistaken for it, but on flowering it proved to be widely different from that species, and much handsomer, although the flowers are destitute of that peculiar fragrance which M. tetragona is said to possess. It requires similar treatment, and flourishes in a warm, moist stove, potted in a mixture of rotten wood and other decayed vegetable substances. The pseudo-bulbs are of a dull, brownish green, ovate-oblong, four-angled, a good deal hollowed between them, upwards of three inches long, and nearly the same in circumference at the base, from which they taper to the point, where there is a black-coloured band, indicating the joint at which the leaf is united to the pseudo-bulb. The leaves are solitary, oblong lanceolate acute, on short foot-stalks, spreading and recurved, measuring, when full-grown, a foot in length, and four inches across. They are thin and rigid, of a pale green below, rich deep green above, slightly undulated, or crimped, at the margin, with a prominent vein on either side of the midrib. The flowers are large and spreading, of a brownish green, with a hairy, red labellum; and the scape is radical, very short, scarcely half the length of the pseudo-bulb, round, and of a pale green, bearing two and sometimes three flowers. The species is much the finest yet known, its flowers being as large as those of Maxillária Harrisoniæ.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Nutritive Power of Bread and Flour of different Countries.—It was observed as early as 1742, by Beccaria of Bologna, in Italy, that Flour consisted of two parts, differing essentially in their nature; the starchy part affording principles similar to those of all vegetables, and the glutinous part supplying azotized substances similar to those derived from an animal origin. According to the present views of chemists, those substances which contain azote are alone capable of forming blood, or, in common language, of nourishing the body. It is obvious, therefore, that the determination of the amount of this element present in Flour affords us at once an index of the nutritive power of Flour or Bread; on this principle the following important Table has been constructed by Dr. Robert D. Thomson, of Glasgow. The Naumburg Bread—a town in the south of Prussia, situated in a fine corn country,—the Dresden and Berlin Bread, were obtained in these cities in August, 1842. The Flour was probably, therefore, grown in 1841. The other specimens were procured in the early part of the present year, and are probably of the growth of 1842. The last column gives the relative value; 100 of Naumburg being equivalent to 115⅝ of Dresden Bread:—

	Azotized Principles. Per Cent.	Equivalents.
Naumberg Bread	16·49	100·00
Dresden do.	14·30	115·31
Berlin do.	14·21	116·04
Canada Flour	13·81	117·23
Essex do.	13·59	121·33
Glasgow unfermented Bread	13·39	123·15
Lothian Flour	12·30	134·06
United States Flour	11·37	145·03
Ditto, by mechanical analysis	10·99	150·00

The low position of the American Flour, as indicated by the first experiment in the Table, was so startling, that it was repeated by means of the mechanical process. The result of the analysis of three ounces was as follows:—

		Per Cent.
Starch	902·00	68·73
Azotized Principles:		
Gluten	130·40	9·93
Albumen	14·00	1·06
Gum	60·40	4·60
Sugar	16·30	1.24
Water	189·40	14.44
3 oz. =	1312·50	100·00

It is from this analysis that the second result is given in the Table, and it affords a striking confirmation of the accuracy of the first determination. It is only necessary to add, that all these specimens were dried at the temperature of 212° before being subjected to experiment.

The Rhododendron a good Thermometer.—The following singular statement appears in the *American Agriculturist.* "There are few persons who would see, on first scrutiny, in the Rhododendron maximum a complete thermometer. There have been for the last five years several very large specimens of this shrub close by our dining-room windows, and, by protracted observations by various members of the family, they have been so infallible in showing the temperature of the atmosphere, that the thermometer, which hung without the door, became in some measure useless, unless we wished to ascertain to a *degree* the state of the air. When the weather is cold, and the thermometer about zero, the leaves are rolled so tightly together that it seems almost impossible for them to again become unrolled, at the same time they are turned nearly black; and the expansion, as the weather moderates, is so gradual, that, by the degrees of their colour and shape, a person is enabled to form a pretty accurate opinion of the weather; and when mild, the leaves assume a light and very rich green."

Botanical Prize-men.—The following gentlemen obtained honours at the recent examination in Botany, in University College, London:—The 1st certificate and gold medal, Mr. C. Prentice, of Kingston-on-Thames; 2nd certificate and silver medal, Mr. W. H. Colborne, of Chippenham; 3d certificate, Mr. J. R. Pretty, of London, and Mr. A. Haviland, of Bridgewater; 4th ditto, Mr. R. de Champ Ball, of Plymouth; 5th, Mr. Alex. Henry, of Kingsbridge, Devon; 6th, Mr. H. F. Goodridge, of Bath; 7th, Mr. W. R. Randall, of Southampton; 8th, Mr. C. R. Matthew, of Paddington; 9th, Mr. J. H. Elliott, of London.

Cormack's Prince Albert Pea.—This Pea, which has been cultivated in the garden of the Horticultural Society during the present season, produced Peas fit for table ten days earlier than any other variety sown at the same time. It is a seedling from Cormack's Early Kent, but is earlier and more hardy; and it may be recommended as the best early Pea.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. XV.

(*Continued from page* 463.)

55. *Agarics.*—There is this most remarkable fact connected with the qualities of the Agarics, or Mushrooms; a fact which seems to show that their properties depend upon climate and situation and accidental circumstances, rather than upon specific peculiarities. Those kinds which are wholesome in one country are not so in another; thus, in Great Britain, the common Mushroom (Agaricus campestris), the Fairy Ring Agaric (A. pratensis), and the A. Georgii, are the only sorts that it is quite safe to eat; while the Fly Agaric (A. muscarius), and A. virosus are extremely poisonous. But in other countries of Europe it is different. In France, in Italy, and especially in Russia, a usual aliment is afforded by a great variety of species, which, although very common in this country, it would be extremely dangerous to eat; and, on the other hand, even the dangerous A. muscarius is a species of food in Kamtschatka.

56. *Aromatics.*—The impression made on the organs of smell and taste, and the peculiar influence exercised over the digestive powers, by those agents obtained from the vegetable kingdom are very peculiar. Scarcely any one is insensible to the odour of particular flowers, and some are affected by them to an extraordinary degree. The approach to Ceylon can be determined by the fragrance of the air at the distance of many miles; the *Magnolia glauca* diffuses an odour by which it can be recognised at the distance of three miles among the swampy districts in which it grows. This powerfully affects many persons while travelling or hunting; and the *Magnolia tripetala* causes sickness, headach, and an aggravation of fevers or rheumatism, among those near it who are labouring under these complaints. The odour of the Jonquils and other fragrant plants raised in Holland, is so great when brought into a close apartment, as to be quite overpowering. In such countries or places as have a very humid atmosphere, the odour of plants is most readily diffused as well as most potent; of this we may satisfy ourselves by calling to mind the greater fragrance of flowers early in the morning, in the evening, or after a shower. This accounts for the violent action of the plants in the countries just mentioned; but even many plants of Britain affect some individuals, endowed with a peculiar and excessive sensibility to an extreme degree. The sweet-scented Violet has such an effect on certain persons as to occasion headach, convulsions, and apoplexy.

57. *Nelumbium speciosum.*—Of all the vegetable productions of Astrakhan, none is more remarkable than the great Water-lily. Its leaves are nearly 2 ft. in diameter, and float upon the surface of the water; the stalk which bears them rises perpendicularly between six and eight feet from the bed of the water, and from between the leaves issue stout runners, which terminate in a splendid rose-coloured flower of delicious fragrance. The plant is held in deep veneration by the Hindoos and natives of Thibet, from a belief that their divinities reappear after death in the shape of these richly-scented flowers. The nuts, or capsules, of the plant are also in great request among them; and the flowers are distilled at Astrakhan into a water, which has the taste of amber, and, used as a cosmetic, gives softness to the skin.

58. The dried leaves of the *Saxifraga crassifolia* are used in Siberia and other parts of Upper Asia as a substitute for tea. They are chiefly gathered in the valley of the Tsharysh, on a mountain, which, on that account is called by the Russians Tshaynaya Sopka, the Tea Mountain. The leathery spongy leaves of this plant fall off in the fourth year, when those only are gathered which are quite black. They require no other preparation to be used. The infusion is reddish, and of an astringent taste, similar to that of tea, but the aromatic flavour is wanting.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

J. Allcard, Esq., Stratford Green.—In the Orchidaceous house several varieties of Gongora maculata, suspended in baskets over a small reservoir of water, are flowering in great luxuriance; while beneath them the delicate Nymphæa cærúlea, is expanding its beautiful light-blue starlike flowers. Passiflora Kermesina is trained, as a shade, above all, and is hanging in rich crimson festoons from the rafters of the house. A most lovely plant of Miltónia spectábilis, with 13 flowers open, and many more unexpanded, makes a rich display; in addition to this, there are in bloom Stanhópea oculata and tigrina; Brássia verrucosa, with singular strap shaped divisions of the perianth; Oncídium Baueri, with spikes at least eight feet long; the highly-coloured On. Lanceanum; the delicate Epidendrum leucochilum; Cirrhæa viridi-purpurea, Zygopétalum rostratum, and numerous others. The Fernery is exceedingly rich, and contains many highly-interesting species; the larger ones being planted amongst rock-work in the centre of the house, where they seem to thrive with as much luxuriance as in their native country. Several specimens of the Cyathea arbórea, or Tree Fern, have lately been received from Jamaica, but they do not appear likely to recover from the effects of the voyage. In the greenhouse are excellent plants of Thunbérgia aurantiaca and alata alba; the pale variety of Lilium punctatum; a great variety of Fuchsias, magnífica being the most prolific bloomer, in which respect Venus victrix also excels, and, independently of its peculiar colour, is worth cultivating on that account. A small plant of Fuchsia Eppsii is flowering freely, although the blooms are small, compared with some which we have seen elsewhere. The rich blue flowers of Achimenes longiflora form a pleasing contrast with the more brilliant colours of the Balsams and Fuchsias. There appear to be two distinct varieties of this plant, one with leaves the under-surface of which are light-green, the other having them of a deep red, as is the case with several Begónias, and bearing flowers of a darker colour than the former. Upon the lawn we noticed a bed of the Frógmore Scarlet Pelargonium, which is admirably adapted for planting out in this manner, being a free bloomer, and of particularly dwarf habit. Another clump was composed of Campánula stricta, which answers admirably in such a wet season as the present, affording a rapid succession of its pale blue flowers for a considerable length of time. The Vineries contain a good crop of Grapes, considering the short time during which the Vines have been established. Some young ones in pots are loaded with ripe fruit, several of them bearing as many as eight or nine bunches each. In these houses are healthy plants of Achimenes pedunculata; Erythrina crista-galli, in a most vigorous condition; Portulaca splendens and Thellusoni, flowering profusely, and the beautiful Ipomœa rubro-cærúlea, twining round one of the supporters of the rafters. To judge from the crops of Melons and Cucumbers obtained by Mr. Croucher, the ridge and furrow-pit described at p. 208, is well adapted for their growth. The "single shift system" of potting has been practised here upon Heaths, Pimeleas, and other hard-wooded plants, and the healthy state of the specimens under this treatment bear ample testimony to its superiority, after a plant has once become established, over the more ancient plan of a little shift and often.—*R. A., July* 26.

Reviews.

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Verhältniss zur Pflanzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen. Frues. 1843.

(*Continued from page* 544.)

The next part of Dr. Mohl's observations relates to the chapters of Professor Liebig's book, inscribed "The Assimilation of Carbon." The question at issue is, whether the plants owe their carbon to the absorption of organic or inorganic substances, Prof. L. having given his sanction to the latter opinion. The reasons which seem to have weighed most with him are, 1st, Humic acid loses its soluble character by exsication as well as by freezing; 2d, Even conceding that all the bases found in the ashes of plants should have been conveyed to their substance in the form of humates, yet the amount of humic acid thus conveyed to plants is not sufficient to explain the amount of carbon they contain; moreover, 3d, Even all the rain which falls on a certain area is not sufficient to explain the large quantity of carbon they contain: but the chief argument against the plants deriving carbon from humus is, 4th, That manured and barren ground will yield nearly the same amount of carbon in the plants growing thereon. It is, in fine, to be observed, that, 5th, Humus and the carbon of plants must have the same origin, as it is impossible that there could have existed any primitive humus, for plants must have existed before humus. Plants receive, therefore, their carbon from the atmosphere, where it exists in sufficient quantity to supply all plants with carbon. Dr. Mohl says, then, that L. *has* arrived, in these remarks, at one or two results correct in the main; but he also shows that most of it (or at least as much as is *true*) has been known to Saussure 40 years ago. As the above axiom, however, is one of great importance in botanical physiology, Dr. Mohl proceeds to examine the doctrine of Liebig in detail. The argument stated under No. 1 proves, he says, nothing—because the combination of humic acid with alkalies, stated under No. 2, is in direct contradiction to it. These parts of the question have been, however, already sifted by Schleiden; and the utmost which can be conceded is, that plants do not obtain *all* their carbon from the soil.

Liebig concludes one of his remarks relating to humus in the following words:—"As plants grown on an acre of unmanured meadow or forest-land will assimilate an equal amount of carbon to those grown on manured and cultivated fields,—as, moreover, the former soil will not become, by the process of vegetation, poorer in humus, but, on the contrary, richer; there must be a source different from humus or manure, whence plants receive their carbon, and this is the atmosphere." This mistaken argument of Liebig, (says Dr. Mohl,) arises out of his confounding the origin of carbon in the whole of vegetation with that in a single plant, as well as on his placing unmanured soil on a par with that which is deficient in humus. A plant might require a certain amount of humus for its nourishment, and still prepare and yield, by the decay of its foliage

or herbage, the same quantity, or even more than it has absorbed, for the growth of subsequent generations.

The next argument of Liebig discussed by Dr. Mohl (relating always to the origin of carbon in plants) is, that in antediluvian times, plants must have existed before humus; and so they do now—witness the Lecanoras and Parmelias growing on the perpendicular cliffs of granitic mountains. This reminds him of the question, whether the egg or the hen existed first; and being aware of the abuse which has of late been made of scientific axioms being derived from mere algebraic calculations, he says that all sorts of results may be ex-calculated (herausrechnen) in that way.

To settle the question about the existence of primeval humus, Dr. Mohl makes the following remark on antediluvian vegetation. "What do we know of the incipient vegetation of the primeval world—and why, before the appearance of the highest developed plants, such for instance as Ferns, should not others which can live without humus, such as Mosses and Lichens, have prepared the humus necessary for the higher plants?" This, of course, is the eternal progress of vegetation in all times and in every place of the globe.

(To be continued.)

British Phænogamous Botany; or, Figures and Descriptions of the German and British Flowering Plants. By W. Baxter, F.H.S. 6 Vols., 8vo. Oxford, Parker.

It is not every year that brings a work like this to its conclusion;—begun long since, and continued steadily and uninterruptedly to the end, with perfect good faith towards its subscribers, and so absolutely the same in execution at the beginning and at last, that one would have thought that the whole must have appeared simultaneously. Mr. Baxter deserves great credit for having thus completed his design, with the production of one of the most useful, if not the most useful, help the young student possesses to a knowledge of British Flowering plants. We must all of us have felt in the beginning that the great difficulty which is offered to gaining an acquaintance with plants consists in appreciating correctly the minute characters by which the genera of plants are distinguished. It is very puzzling to an unassisted student to ascertain whether his plant is a Polygonum or a Chenopodium, for instance; but it is less difficult, and we will add less important, to determine what species of Polygonum or Chenopodium he has before him. The former difficulty Mr. Baxter has removed by his well-conducted work, in which a figure of each genus of British plants is given, with such representations of the parts of the flower as it is really necessary to understand; and a full explanation of the differences by which it is known from those to which it is most like.

For those whose means will not permit them to purchase the more expensive books of Natural History, this is particularly well suited, and we can hardly name a more acceptable present to a young person. We only regret that the inevitable cost of a work containing upwards of 500 copper plates should necessarily place it beyond the reach of the multitude.

Chemistry made Easy, for the Use of the Agriculturists of Great Britain and Ireland. By the Rev. J. Topham, M.A. 24mo. Whitaker.

Into 44 tiny pages, containing about five of our columns of ordinary type, is here compressed all that Mr. Topham considers "necessary for the clear comprehension of the terms (viz., the things they represent) which chemistry uses; to show the manner in which chemical action is performed; the multifarious objects over which its influence extends; and the method by which it explains the qualities and exposes the constituents of the respective objects on which a farmer's attention and capital are usually exercised." We wish that experience would justify our admitting that these important objects are to be accomplished by such means. Nevertheless the little work is worth reading, as an introduction to a serious inquiry into chemical phenomena.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Any time after the middle of this month those hardy annuals that stand our ordinary winters, and that flower from the middle of April to the middle or end of June, may be sown in very light sandy soil, on an east border in the kitchen or reserve-garden—where there is such a convenience—or indeed in any open places in the shrubberies. This is about a month earlier than is generally chosen or recommended for this work; but I am of opinion, and this opinion is grounded on my own experience, that this is the best time, especially in this cold season, as the earth has not been warmed to the usual degree; and if we should have a cold autumn, a month hence will be too late. If, otherwise, this should not be the case, and the plants are found to be too forward by the beginning of October, they could then be easily transplanted, and the check would be so far in their favour in enabling them to stand the winter. When the flower-beds are dug over in February, these annuals could be transplanted in groups, according to their colours, or the fancy of the owner, for I would never impose rules against people's fancies in such matters. At the same time the seeds of other annuals could be sown, so as to have no blanks in the beds; even those beds filled with spring bulbs, such as the dwarf early Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissi, &c., should be planted or sown with these annuals between the rows of bulbs, and by the time the latter would begin to fade, the annuals would be getting gay, and continue so till the leaves of the bulbs were ripe. As soon as the bloom began to fade, the whole could be dug over, the bulbs taken away to be dried, and the beds planted immediately with strong healthy plants of the half-hardy sorts, now used for summer and autumn display. As by this system there would be no want of flowers during May and June, there need be no hurry in "getting out" the latter class of plants (as at present), till they are sufficiently hardened in turf pits and temporary shelters to stand the change with impunity, and be ready to grow away at once, instead of being watered and otherwise nursed for weeks together. No one who has travelled through the country and seen the haggard appearance of nine-tenths of our best flower-gardens at that season, will dispute that something of this kind is much wanted. Silene pendula and compacta, with Nemóphila insignis and atomaria, are among the first to flower in spring; and here you have at once pink, scarlet, with true blue and white; S. compacta, at that early season, being a deep reddish pink, and pendula being also deeper in colour at that season, rising not higher than the Nemóphilas, while compacta is rather higher, say from 12 to 15 inches. Moreover, Silene pendula, when sown in April, will flower from June till overtaken by the frost, and yet you can hardly see it anywhere; it forms the best pink edging, as it bears clipping like the sweet Alyssum, the Virginian Stock, and Sanvitália procumbens, all excellent plants for edgings. Indeed, with the exception of the Leptosiphon densiflorus, when you catch it in its prime, there is not a plant which makes a neater bed than Sanvitália, which blooms from the 1st of June to the end of November. For yellow colours there are Callichroa platyglossa, Bartónia aúrea, and Oxyura chrysanthemoides, all three differing little in height (1½ foot); they also come into flower by the end of April, and although their foliage is rather weedy, it is well hidden with the profusion of their rich-coloured flowers, which last six weeks. Then for a taller bed of yellow, there is Erysimum Perofskianum, which contrasts beautifully in size and colour with the blue branching Larkspur. I have not yet tried if Sphenógyne speciosa will stand the winter; I wish some one who has would let me know. Whilst it lasts in bloom it is the finest thing we have, to say nothing of the Clárkias, Collinsias, Godétias, &c., which make such a rich appearance in the latter end of April, through May and the greater part of June, or in other words during the dreary season of the English flower-gardens.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—If you are satisfied that the newly-potted plants are in no danger from bottom-heat, the rest is mere routine: as soon as they begin to show signs of fresh growth let in more air to them, but they require little water till they get good hold in the fresh soil.

Vinery.—If all has gone on well with the late Grapes, some of the black ones will now begin to change colour, and then you may carry them on slowly, with plenty of air, no moisture, and, except on very wet days, without fires throughout the autumn. Some people never think of pushing on late Vines till they see them at a standstill by the end of August; then a course of forcing commences, deranging the economy of nature and leaving traces of bad management for years to come.

Peach-house.—By this time our Peach-houses ought to be so far through for this season as to be able to relieve those readers who take little interest in keeping down red spider in such a place, of this heading in the Calendar for the next three months; and I shall contrive to find something to say about flowers, to fill up the space.

Melons and Cucumbers.—After the present crop—which is nearly ready to cut, is over—few people care much about late Melons, except in great families, where Melons are in request late in autumn; and as, in these places, first-rate gardeners are always kept, I may perhaps be excused if I pass over this head occasionally through the autumn to make room for something else.

Out-door Department.

It appears that a wet, cold season is unfavourable to the mildew, which attacks Peas in this country by the end of summer, for I have not seen any of it this season, and from a good circle of correspondents I hear no complaints about it. Peas of all sorts have borne remarkably well this season, and the individual crops kept longer in succession than I ever remember to have seen before. I had a singular instance of the force of vegetation the other day, in a small way: two beds of the Silver-skinned Onion, which were sown about the middle of May, for pickling, being nearly large enough, the foreman and myself walked step by step all over them, and laid their tops down quite flat. He is a heavier man than myself, and I thought he had crushed his bed, bulbs and all. Soon after this a heavy thunderstorm passed over the garden, and next day all our Onions were upright again. Once more they acted the same part, but the third time settled them, and I have no doubt but they will come in good-sized for pickling.

Cabbages.—After we plant out from the first-sown beds, which we must do very soon, as the plants are nearly stout enough—and the same from the Lettuce-beds, with other two sowings of Lettuces, and one of Cauliflower and Spinach—there will be very little done in the Cabbage way for a long time to come, with the exception of the perennial succession crop, or weekly sowings of small salading.

Celery.—This and the Cardoons will want to be earthed up as soon as they are fit; but I think the latter had better remain till they are full-grown, and then be earthed up at once; either way will do well enough.

Orchard.—All that I can think of under this head to-day is, that the early summer Apples and Pears ought to be gathered a few days before they are fully ripe, and if they do not ripen fast enough in the fruit-room, to expose a dish of them every day in some of the houses, or in the sun, to bring them up to their right flavour. As to pruning or regulating the wood on wall-trees, &c., stirring the borders, protecting the fruit, and such kind of work, so much has been already said about it that no one will wish me to repeat it over again. However, you had better walk round, and if you see anything that wants doing, let no time be lost till all is put in good order again.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Have you added the Passiflora fragrans or Middletonia yet to the climbers in this house—or do you prefer an intermediate stove for it? Although its general aspect differs little from the old cærúlea, it deserves a place in every collection, on account of its fragrance, and if you were to graft it on cærúlea it would flower in a warm conservatory. Passiflora racemosa and Loudonii so grafted flower beautifully in our conservatory, and look as green and healthy as those in the stove; but I have not yet succeeded in establishing P. Kermesina in the conservatory. Almost all woody stove-plants require to be kept drier in the autumn, after finishing their summer growth, and to have large portions of air given them.

Greenhouse.—If those thunder-storms which have passed over this month have really settled the weather at last, we may expect a fine autumn, and then greenhouse plants out-of-doors will grow more than will be useful for them next winter. It is the misfortune of greenhouse plants out-of-doors that they too often are in vigorous growth at the time they are housed for winter; and this is another reason out of many for growing the finer kinds in frames or pits, as their growth can there be regulated according to their own habits or the wishes of the grower. All that can be done in autumn for those out-of-doors is to get them now, or soon, into more exposed situations—to allow them more room, less water, and to be well secured with stakes.

Conservatory.—The early spring cuttings of Pelargoniums are now nice sizeable plants, ready to turn into the conservatory for the last successions. If the house is large, four or five of these bushy plants may be put into a large pot, and great bushes thus formed at once, to fill up recesses or vacant corners. The leaves and flowers will soon turn to the light, and by turning the pots round twice a week, you will have fine specimens without a forest of sticks, which, although very necessary to show off plants at exhibitions, are most intolerable in a well-regulated conservatory. As the autumn advances, the conservatory is again kept more or less close, and much less water is given to the plants; those from the stoves now in flower require but very little water, and as they get past their prime they should be removed back to the stoves.

Pits and Frames.—Let not the observations I have made on greenhouse plants out-of-doors deceive you here. Every encouragement should now be given to frame plants to grow to their utmost; the lights during most of the day admitting a portion of air, and, towards the evening, being taken off altogether, to let them have the night-dews, which are always heavy in the autumn, and make plants look so green and healthy at this time. We can always stop the growth when we think fit, by keeping the plants and frames drier, by having the lights off through the day and on at night, or reversing our present system. Is it not curious that plants should grow better in turf pits than in those made with bricks? I suppose bricks heated with the sun absorb too much of the moisture from the plants at night.

Flower-Garden.—Since the last Calendar I have received a letter from one of my late pupils, in which the following observations occur:—"Our flower garden looks remarkably gay just now—*unrivalled about this quarter*—but the incessant rains injure its beauty very much. We have some excellently-furnished beds of scarlet, variegated, and miscellaneous Pelargoniums, such as, for instance, Alexandrina, Conservative, Sylph, Coronation, Jewess, Joan of Arc, &c." The italics are mine, to show how much I relish this kind of emulation in young men. I should like very much to have many more of such letters from different parts of the country, naming all the bedding plants that are not commonly used, for the use of this Calendar.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Aug. 10, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Aug.		Barometer		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	4	29.605	29.527	68	46	57.0	S.W.	.18
Saturday	5	29.858	29.774	72	53	62.5	W.	.09
Sunday	6	30.116	29.980	70	42	56.0	W.	
Monday	7	30.211	30.191	75	58	66.5	S.W.	
Tuesday	8	30.220	30.153	80	58	69.0	S.W.	
Wednesday	9	30.060	29.950	82	57	69.5	S.	
Thursday	10	30.177	29.997	68	44	56.0	N.E.	
Average		30.035	29.926	73.5	51.1	62.3		.20

August 4. Rain; cloudy with showers; squally at noon; heavy showers; 4—5 p.m., thunder, clear at night.
5. Light clouds and fine; very fine; clear.
6. Light clouds; very fine; clear.
7. Heavy dew; very fine; cloudy and warm.
8. Lightly overcast and fine; sultry; overcast.
9. Very fine; hot; sultry, with much lightning, at night.
10. Hazy and cool; overcast and fine; exceedingly clear and fine at night.

Mean temperature of the week 1½° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending August 19, 1843.

Aug.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 13	73.4	50.0	62.7	6	1.14 in.	—	1	1	1	3	7	2	2
Mon. 14	72.7	49.7	61.2	6	0.67 —	—	—	4	1	2	4	3	—
Tues. 15	73.1	50.8	61.9	5	0.37 —	1	2	3	1	1	4	2	3
Wed. 16	74.7	52.2	63.5	4	0.58 —	—	—	2	1	3	4	5	2
Thurs. 17	74.2	52.4	63.3	9	0.55 —	1	—	1	1	3	3	6	2
Fri. 18	73.2	53.3	63.2	11	0.38 —	1	3	2	1	3	2	4	—
Sat. 19	73.3	50.7	62.0	6	0.24 —	—	1	1	1	1	5	5	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 17th, 1834, —thermometer 94°; and the lowest on the 13th, 1839—thermometer 32°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending August 11, 1843.

The late hot weather has caused an abundant supply of Orchard Fruit to be brought into the market. The quantity of Vegetables is also amply sufficient to meet the demand. Pines are plentiful, and comprise several varieties. Both Black and White Grapes of good quality are abundant, at last week's prices. Foreign Melons continue to be well supplied, but those of home growth are becoming less numerous. The supply of Peaches and Nectarines will be rather limited until those are ripe upon the open walls. Apricots, Greengages, and several kinds of Plum are now generally offered: the best of the former fetching from 2s. to 4s. per doz. A few good Bigarreau Cherries may still be met with; very tolerable Strawberries may also be obtained at a somewhat advanced price. Gooseberries and Currants continue plentiful. Apples are brought in abundance, the Red Quarrenden being added to the dessert ones. Jargonelle Pears are becoming general, from 4s. to 8s. per half-sieve; inferior sorts are offered in great abundance. Filberts have made their appearance, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Although the supply of Peas is somewhat limited, yet it is seldom that they are supplied in such quantities at this season. Broad and French Beans are abundant. Artichokes are very inferior. A few Tomatoes have been offered during the week. Field Mushrooms are selling at 6s. per bushel. Flowers in pots consist of Balsams, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Hydrangeas, &c.; amongst the cut ones are Combretum purpureum, Sollya heterophylla, Agapanthus umbellatus, Jasmine, beautiful Heaths, Pinks, Picotees, Roses, &c.

PRICES, Saturday, August 12, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3s to 6s	Cherries, English, p 12lbs., 1s 6d to 3s 6d
Grapes, hothouse, per lb, 2s to 6s	— Wall, per lb., 1s to 4s
Peaches, per dozen, 12s to 21s	— Morello, per 12lbs., 3s to 12s
Nectarines, per dozen, 12s to 21s	Apples, new, per half-sv., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Apricots, per doz., 1s to 4s	Pears, per half-sieve, 2s 6d to 8s
Figs, per doz., 6s	Oranges, per dozen, 1s 6d to 3s
Melons, each 2s to 6s	— per 100, 10s to 24s
,, Dutch, each, 1s 6d to 3s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s 6d
Plums, per punnet, 1s to 2s	— per 100, 5s to 14s
— violet, per half-sieve, 6s to 7s	Cucumbers, per brace, 6d to 2s
— Gage, per punnet, 2s	Almonds, per peck, 6s
Strawberries, per pottle, 6d to 1s	Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Gooseberries, p hf-sv, 1s 6d to 2s 6d	Nuts, per bushel —
Currants, per half-sieve, 2s to 3s 6d	— Brazil, 16s
— Black, per hf-sv., 2s 6d to 3s	— Barcelona, 24s
— Red, for wine, per sieve, 4s to 5s	— Cob, 12s
— for dessert, p. hf-sv., 3s to 4s 6d	Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 100s to 110s
Raspberries, per gallon, 5d to 1s	

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 9d to 1s 3d	Leeks, per doz. bun., 3s to 4s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s to 5s	Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1s 6d to 3s
Beans, Kidney, per hf-sieve, 1s 6d to 2s	— Large, per doz. bch., 2s to 5s
— Scarlet, per hf-sv., 1s 6d to 2s 6d	Garlic, per lb. 6d to 9d
— Windsor, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d	Chilis, per 100, 1s to 2s
Potatoes, New, per ton, 60s to 100s	Peas, per bushel, 1s to 3s
— per cwt, 3s to 5s 6d	— per sack, 2s to 5s
— per bushel, 1s to 3s	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9d to 1s
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s 6d to 4s 6d	— Cos, per score, 6d to 1s 6d
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1s to 4s	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 9d to 1s 6d
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 6d to 1s	Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s	Sweet Basil, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 6d to 1s	Tarragon, per doz bunches, 2s to 3s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9d to 1s	Fennel, per doz. bun, 2s to 3s
Carrots, Horn, p. doz. bunches, 3s to 6s	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 3s
— Long, per doz. bunches, 4s to 7s	Marjoram, green, per bunch, 2d to 4d
Shallots, per lb., 1s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 2s
— green, per bunch, 4d	Wallnuts, Green, per bushel, 7s to 9s
Spinach, per sieve, 2s to 2s 6d	

Notices to Correspondents.

Agriculture.—*Querist.*—The neatest supports for rick-stands are those of cast-iron, placed on a stone or brick foundation. They should have caps 15 ins. in diameter. The shaft should be 18 ins. This will secure the stack from rats. Where free-stone is cheap, that may be more economical. We have a rick-stand all of iron, made by Messrs. Ransome, of Ipswich. The pillars are cast, but the frame, which is circular, is of wrought-iron; we have found these cheaper, and less liable to decay than those made of timber, and supported by cast-iron pillars. *M.*——*A Leicestershire Farmer.*—When Oats are stacked in a wet state they will come out musty and much deteriorated. When stacked too green they will heat and become dark coloured. In this state they purge and even gripe horses; we never heard this questioned. *M.*

Improvement of Land.—*A Subscriber ab initio.*—In the improvement of a gravelly soil much depends on its nature, whether loamy or sandy; the first retains water like clay, and should be under-drained; the second forms a very good subsoil, with a foot or 18 inches of good soil over it. Your plan of trenching and exposing to the air for a winter is good. The best thing for converting your peaty soil into good earth is horse-dung, well incorporated. Lime may have been previously added, or chalk, but should not be mixed with the dung. As you mean this ground for a garden, you can scarcely incorporate too much good rotten dung with the soil. The first expense will be the least. 20 cart-loads of chalk will not be too much laid on the surface before winter, that the frost may pulverise it, and then dig it in. Unless we know the exact quality of your subsoil and overlaying peat and vegetable mould, we can only give general directions; as a physician cannot prescribe well without seeing the patient. *M.*

Manures.—*R. D.*—You cannot employ a better substance than

Potter's Guano for your little garden. If applied in March, and two or three times more during the early summer, it will convert your desert into a paradise.——*J. W.*—If old tan *is* thoroughly decomposed it becomes a good soil for plants; it acts like leaf-mould, and is much improved by the addition of some animal manure, or of gas-water. We, however, doubt whether it is decomposed, unless it has been violently heated by being fermented with decaying animal matter. If the tannin is not destroyed, the tan will poison everything.

LIQUID MANURE.—*G.*—A plan of a simple machine for this purpose is given at p. 758 of 1842.

HEATING.—*G.*—Water does not circulate well in very small pipes; you had better use them of inch bore. It is of no consequence how small your boiler is; indeed you need not have one at all, but may make your pipe with a bend at the fire end, and put that in the fire. Arnott's stoves may be used to heat water; but the boiler should be entirely independent of the stove, as you propose; your plan will work. There is no danger in it. We apprehend that if your plumber when he fixed his pipe B to the lowest point of the syphon, had filled it by means of B, and then rendered B air tight, the syphon would have continued to work. Pray be so kind as to give us your *experience* about Bees, for which we shall be much obliged.

BOTTOM-HEAT.—*An Amateur.*—The greatest heat of water in OPEN gutters in a pit for Cucumbers will be 100°. It is not absolutely indispensable that there should be a flow and return pipe; but it is extremely desirable.

PITS.—*Walthomstow.*—You will see a good system of heating in the garden of the Horticultural Society; and we advise you to inspect it. By and-by we shall publish the necessary details.

CLEMATIS.—*Discipulus*—C. Hendersonii is a pretty *single* dark blue variety, growing rapidly, and attaining the height of ten or twelve feet. ‡

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.—*W. E.*—Rub the berries in dry sand, so as to separate the pulp, and sow immediately in peat or some light humous soil. If not immediately, keep the seed in sand till February, and sow it then; some of it will be two years coming up.

CAMELLIAS.—*R. M.*—There is no means of checking the second growth of your Camellias, but by diminishing their supply of water, and keeping them cool. As you say, however, that they are strong and well-rooted plants, it may perhaps be better to let them continue their growth, as a check now might injure them. If we have a fine autumn they will not be much the worse; and in this case you should do all you can to encourage the ripening of the wood.‡

HEATHS.—*H. T. S.*—There is but one edition of Macnab's treatise, and that is excellent. We are unacquainted with the diseases that afflict you, but will inquire.

VICTORIA REGIA.—*Chronicos.*—This is a very tender stove-plant, native of the colony of Demerara.

ROSES.—*Slyboots.*—A mixture of finely-sifted leaf-mould and silver-sand is well adapted for striking Roses in. They may be potted off in a compost consisting of equal parts of loam and leaf-mould, with a small portion of dung.‡

CALCEOLARIAS.—*J. A.*—We recommend you the following twelve Calceolarias, as being distinct and first-rate varieties:—Standdishii, Green's Royal Standard, Mary, Venusta, Isabella, Miss Antrobus, and alba coccinea maxima; Barnes's Perfection, and Bridesmaid, Well's Brenda and Modish, and Green's Prince Albert.*

PELARGONIUMS.—*A Subscriber, Huddersfield.*—We beg to refer you to the list of Pelargoniums in our last week's Paper.*——*C.*—We are not aware that unhealthy plants produce *fine* flowers, and doubt the fact. That the flowers should not be so bad as the leaves is accounted for by the fact that all flowers are a sort of diseased leaf, as our proposed articles on Morphology will show.

FUCHSIAS.—*Amateur.*—An account of a good method of treating F. corymbiflora is given in our Number of last week.‡——F. Chandleri is a *mule*, and like many others of its *class*, is destitute of good pollen.

FRUIT.—*J. R.*, having a Nectarine tree, trained horizontally in a small house, which regularly sheds its fruit a few days before it ripens, (having done this three years successively, although great attention has been paid to air and watering, and it has not been forced early,) wishes to be informed if any correspondent can assign a reason for it.

CUCUMBERS.—*B.*—The bitterness which you complain of in Cucumbers is no doubt occasioned by cold, and the consequent slowness of their growth.‡

PACKING FRUIT.—*E. H. L.*—A good method of packing fruit is, first to line the box with cotton-wool, and then to place the fruit, surrounded with tissue-paper, upon it. Let the whole be stuffed up firmly with cotton wool, so that there is no room for the contents to shake about; then place the box within another about three inches larger every way, and fill up all round it with dry moss ‡

MUSHROOMS.—*Bingo.*—Mushroom spawn may be procured of any nurseryman. Mushroom beds are prepared by collecting a sufficient number of horse-droppings, as free from straw as possible, into a heap, and turning them over repeatedly, previously to the formation of the bed, in order that the violent heat arising from them at first may be dissipated. In making the bed, the droppings are well beaten down and trodden, and when after a few days the temperature of the bed has settled down to about 70°, the spawn may be put in, barely covering it with dung, and afterwards firmly encasing the bed with soil to the depth of 1½ or 2 inches. The whole is then lightly covered with hay several inches thick. ‡

THE FLANDERS' SPINACH.—Δ.—This *is* smooth-seeded, and if the seedsmen sell a prickly-seeded kind for it they don't know it. The Horticultural Society annually import it from Paris, where it is called Epinard de Flandres. There is no comparison between it and other kinds of Winter Spinach, unless the "Lettuce-leaved" should prove as good.

CABBAGES.—*Bedhampton.*—The circumstance of a large white Cabbage having grown of a regular form but with fifty compactly cabbaged growths inside, is most probably owing to some accident in the course of cultivation, and not to any constitutional change in the variety. Still it may be worth endeavouring to save seed, pure, from the plant;—a very difficult thing, however, in the case of a single specimen of the Cabbage tribe. You may plant a *few* of the sprouts in different cottage gardens as you propose, but the more you have in a body the better chance you will have of preserving any characteristic which the variety may possess. It should be inclosed with gauze, kept at some distance from the plant, and the top covered with some close substance. A netting sufficient to prevent the access of bees to the flower is not sufficient to prevent their crossing the variety. ‖

POTATOES.—*Somerset*—We know nothing of the Potato; but it would require better evidence than the assertion of an advertisement to make us believe that 40 tons an acre have been obtained. In plain English, we don't believe it. The advertisement is very like a puff. We cannot recommend dealers. Apply to the nearest *respectable* nurseryman.

INSECTS.—*A Young Gardener.*—Your insects are the Mealy Bug, Coccus adonidum. We know of no better plan of getting rid of such troublesome visitors than gently brushing them off the plants on which they abound, and destroying them; or resorting to the method which has been successfully tried in Holland, of washing the plants well with a mixture of lime, black sulphur, and water, as recommended in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1842, page 131. *S.*

CRICKETS.—*Verax.*—It is stated that by mixing arsenic with roasted apple or potato, and leaving it upon a sheet of paper during the night, the Crickets will partake of it and be destroyed. Probably, the method recommended at p. 505, for the destruction of Cockroaches, would answer the purpose as well. ‡

BOOKS.—*A Subscriber.*—Mr. Lawrence's pamphlet is out of print.——*Miss K.*—"Macculloch on Wine" may be had of all booksellers.——*J. E. M.*—No book, that we know of, was taken as the absolute basis of the work; but we believe that "Sprengel's Systema Vegetabilium" was a good deal used, and "Willdenow's Species Plantarum." The work was compiled from many books.

GARDEN ALLOTMENTS.—*An Old Surveyor.*—Your idea about an Arboretum is not a bad one, provided you plant only handsome species. Those Arboreta, for popular purposes, in which all manner of things, good, bad, and worse, are planted, are mere absurdities. It is not possible to advise you as to sorts in a short answer, and we have not room for a long one. Better consult some *good* nurseryman who deals in hardy trees.

EXHIBITIONS.—*Surrey.*—In exhibiting Roses at the meetings of the Horticultural Society next season, gentlemen's gardeners will be classed amongst amateurs. ‡

TAN.—*A Subscriber.*—We are not acquainted with any other method of destroying the fungus which springs up in bark-beds, than that of constantly removing those portions of the bark upon which it makes its appearance.‡

FLINT PITCHING.—*T. P.* inquires what is the best chemical mixture, or other means, for keeping flint pitching free from weeds. As we do not know what this is, we refer the inquiry to some intelligent correspondent.

BRICK LABELS.—*J. H. B.*—Very much obliged; but your letter is an advertisement.

LARCH ROT.—*C. G. S. M.*—Many thanks. We hope to find room next week.

WINES.—*Miss K.*—We shall be obliged by the receipt for the home-made wines you name.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*C. W.*—Phallus impudicus.——*B.*—Both are Cattleya Loddigesii, and very beautifully-grown specimens they are.——*W. C.*—Of the Ceylon plants, one is Peliosanthes Teta; the other, with yellow flowers, is Microstylis versicolor.——*Gwyn.*—No. 1, but like all those publications it is principally useful for the prices of markets.——*Ipos.*—Certainly not Convolvulus arvensis, but apparently a striped variety of Pharbitis hispida.——*Ignea.*—A Gleditschia and Tamus communis.——*A Reader.*—1, Everlasting Pea; 2, Sedum Telephioides; 3, Corydalis glauca.‡——*Oswald.*—Mormodes aromáticum.†——*Insignis.*—1, Veronica; 2, V. spicata; 3, Sedum oppositifólium; 4, S. spúrium; 5, Potentilla astracánica; 6, P. obscura.§——*O.*—Escallónia rubra and Berberis aquifólium.‡——*A. Morton.*—There is no objection to your publishing the letter about the Walburton Admirable Peach.——*Veronica.*—1, Eutoca víscida; 2, Schizanthus pinnatus; 3, Campánula spéculum, which *are* annuals; 4, Verónica spicata; 5, V. cárnea.‡——*Omega.*—Sophora velutina. The reason why buds at the extremity of a tree open first is, that they are youngest and most excitable. If the terminal bud is allowed to grow, it robs those next below it of their food, and they cannot grow. If you pinch out the terminal-bud, then the others will sprout.——*H. E. B.*—The rare Delphinium vestitum and a Thalictrum, apparently from India, which cannot be determined in the absence of nearly ripe fruit.——*W. George.*—The snake Cucumber is the Cucumis flexuosus of Botanists, an East Indian Plant, not used as food, and probably not safe to meddle with.——*Thos. M.*—One Latin Dictionary is as good for your purpose as another. You may find one at the bookstalls very cheap; such as schoolboys use, and called Ainsworth's, may be inquired for.——*A. K.*—For Seaweeds you should study Greville's Algæ Britannicæ, a beautiful book, with plates, and Harvey's Manual of British Algæ. We are not aware that any other means are employed in drying them than steeping them in fresh water till the salt is extracted, and then floating them over sheets of paper till the parts are all displayed, when the sheets are lifted up carefully with the specimens, and dried in the usual way. No care will preserve the colours of some of them. The best specimens are those gathered from the rocks at low water.——*M. D.*—Ptelea trifoliáta is not at all uncommon, and is regularly sold at the great nurseries as a hardy tree; we therefore need not trespass upon your kindness for seeds. We do not know what the flowering Arrow-root plant is.——*A. E.*—1, Acinos vulgaris; 2, Valeriana officinalis; 3, Erythræa centaúrium; 4, Lysimáchia nummulária; 5, L. vulgaris; 6, Chlora perfoliata.‡——*F. C.*—Your plants are such bad specimens that it is impossible to name them, with the exception of Epidendrum odoratissimum. Besides, you have not even numbered them.——*J. Carter.*—Your Alstrœmeria is very handsome, and quite new. We will again notice it next week.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

FUCHSIAS.—*W. J. Epps.*—To judge from the specimen sent, your seedling (Eppsii) flowers freely enough, producing a pair of blooms from the axil of every leaf. *Monarch* is a flower of good substance, with remarkably stout tube and sepals of a purplish vermilion colour, and petals of crimson purple. The sepals have, however, a roughness which is not agreeable; it is nevertheless a fine globular flower, and seems to bloom even more freely than the preceding. Of your two seedlings (5 and 6), there is nothing remarkable in the former, excepting that some of the stamens are partially metamorphosed in petals; in the latter, the flowers are borne upon pedicles above three inches long; the sepals are long and narrow, and with the tube of a purplish vermilion colour; the petals are large, of a deep crimson purple. If a free bloomer, the length of the flowers and footstalk combined will render it an elegant variety.‡——*W. T., Peckham.*—Your seedling would be very pretty, were it not for one *great* fault, and that is the extreme roughness of the tube and sepals, which are of a clear flesh-colour, tipped with green, opening well and showing the bright vermilion corolla. It appears to be a very free bloomer.‡——*J. Girling.*—No. 5 is a handsome seedling, with short crimson vermilion tube and sepals of good substance, the latter expanding so as almost to reflex, after the manner of magnifica; petals pale rosy purple, stamens and pistil much exserted. 13, although small, is of pleasing form, having a short, almost globose, tube, with dark vermilion sepals and violet-coloured petals. 12 has dark crimson vermilion tube and sepals, and crimson purple corolla. 14, the sepals are too long and narrow, as well as rough and ill-formed. 11, though a large flower, wants brilliancy of colour.‡——*C. B H., a Subscriber.*—Your seedlings are large and fine varieties; 1, 2, 4, 6, are the best; 2 the most novel, from the depth of its colour and the length of its flowers; 3 and 5 are coarser varieties. There are now so many fine seedlings produced of this beautiful flower, that it is difficult to distinguish them; and many that were thought highly of a few months since, have been equalled and surpassed by more recent varieties, every week producing many fine ones. Your seedlings are large, well-formed, of good substance, with large corollas, and the sepals well expanded; they are as good as most of those we have seen, but not equal to our finest varieties.*

PELARGONIUMS.—*A young Nurseryman.*—Your seedling is of a very desirable colour, but the upper petals are defective, from the weakness of the blotch and the quantity of feathering; it was badly packed, so that we could not judge of its general form, but the bottom petals are broad and well rounded.*

VERBENAS.—*J. Plant.*—Your seedling is of a pretty dark lavender colour, but unless its habit is dwarf it will be of little value, in consequence of the small size of the flowers. The Phlox is not different from P. suavéolens.‡——*T. C.*—Your seedling appears to possess the habit of the old V. Aublétia, with leaves like those of Drummondi, and flowers of a deep purple. The colour is very good, but we are afraid its habit is against it.

PANSIES.—*Clericus.*—*Maria Lister* and *La plus Superbe* are both flowers of good form and substance, but both very deficient in the eye; the former variety has very rough edges to the petals. *Milania* and *Blue Beard* are very inferior to the dark flowers already in cultivation. The bloom of *Lady Sale* was curled up; the yellow appears uncertain. *Sir W. Follett* and *Nox* are both flowers of good substance: the latter the best in the collection, though rather deficient in its outline, the circle not being well marked at the top. They are none of them beyond second-class flowers.——*J. R. P.*—*Miranda* (though unquestionably too small in its present state for showing) is one of the most perfect Pansies we have seen: form and substance good, fine eye, good ground-colour, and the side petals meeting well above the eye joins the belting with great precision—we should like to see it again when larger. Neither *Colbert* nor *Portia* are sufficiently good to send out, the former on account of the indistinct ground-colour in the side petals and deficiency in the eye, and the latter from the colours being weak, and having a washed out appearance, it wants substance also.——*A Lover of Pansies.*—The general failure in your flowers is in the want of substance, and very frequently the smallness of the side petals also, which seldom meet above the eye; several of the blooms were curled up that we could not decide upon the general form. No. 1, good general form, with fine eye; the belting is imperfect but uniform, and the yellow deeper in the bottom than in the side petals, a bright and attractive flower; 2, colour poor; 3, colour weak, edges rough; 4, yellow not uniform; 5, very fine eye, but deficient in substance, marking also irregular; 6, yellow, marking imperfect, petals too thin; 7, run colour; 8, dark rich self, not equal to the best out, and rather deficient in form; 9, fine eye, deficient in form and substance; 10, eye fine, yellow delicate and good, marking imperfect and wants substance; 11, fine eye, very pretty and novel, but rather deficient in substance; 12, eye bad; 13, colour too imperfect; 14, good substance, general form not good; 15, too thin; 16, thin, and eye poor; 17, wants substance, top petals very poor; 18, too thin, and not good in form; 67, imperfect in the marking on the upper petals, notch in the bottom one; the best of these flowers are but second rate, and are surpassed by others in the same way, already out.*

CALCEOLARIAS.—*J. Plant.*—Some of your seedlings are extremely pretty, and very curiously marked; there are, however, two or three that want purity in the ground-colour.*

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch reached town on Monday, announcing that the Spanish Regent had been driven to seek protection on board a British ship of war. The siege of Seville was raised on the 27th ult. The Regent had heard two days before of the surrender of Madrid, and of the march of General Concha to the relief of the besieged. He perceived, therefore, that his last hope was gone, and immediately retired in the direction of Cadiz. The insurgent forces, however, so closely pursued him, that it was impossible to reach Cadiz; and he was compelled, almost at the point of the sword, to embark at a small port on the shores of the bay, and seek protection on board the Malabar. Thus, the power which at one time seemed to bid fair to consolidate the interests of Spain has been overthrown in less than three years after the abdication of Queen Christina, and only 69 days after the commencement of the insurrection. In the meantime, the new Ministers have announced various measures, more in accordance with the character of a military commission than of a Constitutional Government. They have issued a Decree convoking the Cortes for the 15th October, and have broken up the Supreme Court of Law, because the Judges would not recognise their authority as established by the enactments of the Constitution. Great disunion and jealousy are said to exist among the Generals themselves, and some apprehensions are entertained that a reaction will take place before the assembly of the Cortes.—In France, these changes in the affairs of Spain are received with general satisfaction, and the Spanish party no longer conceal their anxiety to effect a marriage between Queen Isabella and the Duc d'Aumale. The Repeal subscription has ceased to be reported, and it is rumoured that the French Government have given orders for its suppression.—From Portugal, we learn that the tariff negotiations are on the point of being renewed, the Duke of Palmella having arrived in London, with full powers to bring the convention to a satisfactory conclusion.—From the United States we have accounts to a recent date, but they contain few topics of interest. The Repeal agitation in the States appears to be entirely at an end, and some of the New York journals describe it as a political farce, got up for electioneering purposes.

At home, in both Houses of Parliament, a great amount of routine business has been despatched during the week. The House of Commons has sat on some days for 13 or 14 hours, and many supplemental votes and matters of detail have been disposed of. On Monday Mr. Ewart's motion in favour of free trade was negatived by 52 to 25, and on Wednesday, after a long debate, the Irish Arms Bill was read a third time and passed by a majority of 70. On Thursday the second reading of the Exportation of Machinery Bill was carried by a majority of 78, and an amendment rejecting the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill was negatived by a majority of 31. Both these Bills were passed last night. In the House of Lords on Monday, the Coroners Bill was thrown out in the second reading, by a majority of 24, and Lord Campbell's Bill relative to the expulsion of the Scotch Professors who have joined the Free Church, was thrown out without a division. On Tuesday a conversation took place on the Repeal agitation in Ireland, in which the Duke of Wellington expressed his conviction that from the measures adopted the Government will be able to resist every attempt against the public peace, and that it would be better to employ no other precautions until they become absolutely necessary.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses, are at Windsor Castle, and in

excellent health. On Saturday, her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their distinguished visitors, walked through the Home Park, and inspected the new Royal Gardens at Frogmore. On Sunday her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha, attended divine service in the Chapel Royal in the Park, and the Prince Augustus, and the Princess Clementine attended high mass at the Roman Catholic Chapel at Clewer. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the whole of their visitors and suite, walked out on the Castle-terrace. The bands of the Guards were in attendance, and the assemblage was very numerous. On Monday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual walk through the slopes, and in the private enclosures in the Home-park. In the afternoon, her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Clementine, took a carriage-airing through the Great Park to the vicinity of Virginia Water. Prince Albert, and the Princes Augustus and Leopold of Saxe Coburg, accompanied the Queen on horseback. On Tuesday her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their visitors, took their departure for town by a special train, on the Great Western Railway. On arriving at Paddington they proceeded to Woolwich, where the Duke Ferdinand, the Prince and Princess Augustus, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg Gotha, embarked for France in the French war-steamer Pluton. On their departure, her Majesty and Prince Albert proceeded from Woolwich to Deptford Dockyard, where they went on board the new Royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert. Her Majesty and the Prince on leaving the yacht, returned to town, and in the evening honoured the performance of the Italian Opera with their presence. On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince returned to Windsor Castle by a special train on the Great Western Railway, and in the course of the day, Prince Alexander of the Netherlands arrived at the Castle on a visit to Her Majesty. It is reported that the Queen intends to visit Brighton in the course of a few weeks, and that the Royal yacht will be sent round to the coast, in order that Her Majesty may make excursions in the Channel.—The King of Hanover, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, left town on Saturday by the Birmingham Railway for Stowe, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, on a visit to His Grace, and returned to town on Monday. On Tuesday, the King honoured the Earl of Cardigan with his company at dinner. On Wednesday His Majesty, as Duke of Cumberland, gave an assembly at St. James's Palace, which was numerously attended, and on Thursday returned to Kew.—The Queen-Dowager left Bushey on Monday by the Birmingham Railway for Whitley Court, Worcestershire, and was received along the whole line of her route with every demonstration of respect.—The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg left town on Saturday, on his return to the Continent.—The Ministerial papers announce that Sir Augustus D'Este has presented a petition to the Queen, claiming to be entitled to the titles of his father, the late Duke of Sussex.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. Oswald was elected member for Ayrshire last week without opposition, and has since taken the oaths and his seat.

Orders of Knighthood.—It is understood that the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter, vacant by the death of the Duke of Dorset, is to be conferred on the Marquess of Abercorn. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir John S. Richardson, Bart., to be Secretary to the Order of the Thistle, in the room of Lord Robert Kerr, deceased.

Duchy of Cornwall.—Her Majesty has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Privy Seal of the Prince of Wales, granting to the Duke of Northumberland the office of constable of the Castle of Launceston, Cornwall.

Church Preferment.—The Queen has been pleased to make the following additional appointments to benefices vacant in consequence of the late secession in the Scotch Church:—The Rev. J. Hope to the church and parish of Dunscore, Dumfries, in the room of the Rev. R. Brydon; the Rev. A. M'Nab to the parish of Kilchoman, Argyll, in the room of the Rev. A. Cameron; the Rev. A. Webster to the church at Quarff, Orkney, in the room of the Rev. J. Gardner; the Rev. H. Beatson to the parish of Small Isles, Inverness, in the room of the Rev. J. Swanson; the Rev. D. M'Callum to the church of Trumisgarry, Uist, in the room of the Rev. N. M'Leod; the Rev. J. Cochrane to the parish of Cupar, Fife, in the room of the Rev. A. Cairns; the Rev. T. Mackintosh to the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardine, in the room of Dr. A. Keith; and the Rev. C. M'Culloch to the parish of Denny, Stirling, in the room of the Rev. J. Dempster.

Exhibition of Cartoons.—The Commissioners have published a declaration respecting a second drawing executed by Mr. Edward Armitage, as a proof that the cartoon representing Cæsar's first invasion of Britain, to which the first prize was awarded, was really his work. The Commissioners express themselves quite satisfied by the second drawing, and the premium of 300*l.* has consequently been paid. The subject of the drawing, which was suggested to the artist by the Commissioners, is that of an ancient Briton defending his wounded son from the attack of a Roman soldier.

Celebration of Marriages.—By a recent Parliamentary return, it appears that the number of places of worship in England registered for the celebration of marriages up to the 30th June, 1842, was 1,922, of which 187 were in Lancashire, 171 in Yorkshire, and 115 in Middlesex. In Cheshire there were 38 places registered. The 187 in this county are thus classified according to their religious denomination:—Presbyterians—8 Church of Scotland; 3 United Secession Church; 13 English Presbyterians and Unitarians; 11 Presbyterians, not otherwise defined. Independents.—52 Independents or Congregationalists. Baptists.—7 particular or Calviristic; 1 general or Arminian; 11 Baptists, not otherwise defined. Methodists (Arminian).—Wesleyan, 0; new connexion, 3; Primitive, 0; Association, 4; Independent Methodists, 1. Calvinistic Methodists.—English and Welch, 0; Lady Huntingdon's connexion, 3. Roman Catholics, 63. Foreign Churches, 0. Miscellaneous.—New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian, 5; Christian Israelites, 1; Evangelical Friends, 1. Undescribed or belonging to no specific denomination, 5.—In England and Wales the places classed as Presbyterian are 178; Independent, 798; Baptists, 461; Methodist (Arminian), 135; Methodist (Calvinistic), 42; Roman Catholics, 263; Foreign Churches, 4; and miscellaneous, 41.

Apprehension of Offenders.—An act came into operation on the 28th ult., entitled "An Act for the better Apprehension of certain Offenders." The object of this statute is to convey offenders who have escaped from the colonies back again to be tried, and those who escape from the United Kingdom into any of the British colonies in the same manner to the place where the alleged offence was committed. There are two somewhat similar bills now before the Legislature with respect to France and America. This act states, "That it is expedient to make more effectual provision for the apprehension and trial of offenders against the laws who may be in other parts of her Majesty's dominions than those in which their offences were committed." Offenders may be committed to gaol until they can be sent back to the place where the offence was committed; and in order to prove the charge, copies of the depositions made to obtain the warrant are to be received in evidence of the alleged criminality. If a removal does not take place in two months after the apprehension, the party may be discharged; and after the removal, if an indictment is not preferred within six months, application may be made to be sent back at the expense of the party making the removal. The expense of removal, &c. to be allowed. No warrant for the apprehension of a party is to be endorsed, unless the offence shall be stated, which, to justify such endorsement, must be for treason or some other felony which appears sufficient to warrant the committal of such person for trial. The act came into operation on the day it received the Royal Assent—namely, July 28.

Foreign.

France.—The Paris season is now completely at an end. The King and all the Royal Family, except the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, and the Duke de Montpensier, took their departure for Eu on Monday. His Majesty, it is believed, intends to remain there until the end of September. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours left St. Lo on Wednesday week, on their return to Caen. Preparations for departure were likewise observable at the hotels of the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs. Marshal Soult will shortly set out for his chateau of St. Amans, and M. Guizot for Val de Richer. Gen. Bugeaud, the Commander of the Army in Algiers, has been made a Marshal of France. The *National* has ceased publishing its daily list of subscriptions in favour of the Repeal movement in Ireland. The *Globe* states that a report was current that orders had been given by the law officers of the Crown to seize such part of the subscriptions as might be found at the office of the *National*. "It is certain," it says, "that there must be great carelessness on the part of the French Government, and great tolerance on the part of that of England, to allow a subscription to be publicly made for the purpose of aiding and encouraging revolt and civil war in a friendly country; unless the two Governments, indeed, as is probable, have allowed ridicule to do all that is necessary for a piece of buffoonery which some persons, after too good a dinner, took it into their heads to devise." The *France* says:—"A Frenchman lately visited the Hôtel de Bragance, to compliment the Royal occupant on the happy events which have taken place in Spain. Maria Christina replied that she received his congratulations with infinite satisfaction, as she believed that those events would lead at length to the pacification of Spain, particularly if, as she most anxiously desired, the Duc d'Aumale should marry her daughter Isabella. We are able to guarantee this to have been the sense of the words pronounced by the widow of Ferdinand VII." It is stated by some of the journals that M. Salvandy is making preparations to return immediately to Madrid, as Ambassador at the Court of Queen Isabella II.

Spain.—A telegraphic despatch reached town on Monday, announcing that the Regent has been driven, at the point of the sword, to seek protection on board a British ship of war. According to the terms of the despatch, he embarked at Cadiz on the 30th ult., at 4 o'clock in the morning, on board the Malabar, British ship of war, of 72 guns. General Concha had pursued him with 500 horse up to Sta. Maria, where he took a boat. The Spanish frigate the Constitucion and several small vessels, which had gone over to the insurgents, blockaded Cadiz at the time. It appears that the siege of Seville lasted two days longer than was announced by the telegraph, having been raised on the night of the 27th, and not on that of the 25th, as hitherto supposed. The bombardment continued ten days in all, during which time 1,600 projectiles were thrown into the town. The Political Chief, in his report to the Provisional Government at Madrid, writes thus:—"We have great losses to deplore. The streets are filled with ruins, and more than one edifice, which had stood the wear of ages, is now levelled to the ground. But, in the end, we have conquered, and the standard of liberty floats proudly from the top of our magnificent cathedral tower, the *Giralda*." The error in the telegraphic despatch arose, most probably, from the fact that the Regent took his departure from Seville on the morning of the 26th, with 300 or 400 cavalry. He heard, on the 25th, of the surrender of Madrid, and learning, at the same time, that the main body of Gen. Concha's forces were near at hand (part of them having got into the town on the preceding day), he saw that his last hope was gone, and that no other alternative was left him than to retire. He, therefore, determined on proceeding to Cadiz; and, in order to prevent his march from being molested, ordered the siege to be continued until the evening of the 27th. Gen. Concha immediately pursued him, and after a vain attempt to reach Cadiz, he hurried round the bay towards Sta. Maria to intercept the Regent in that quarter. The two forces met between Puerto Real and Puerto Sta. Maria, and a charge was immediately made by Espartero's troops, which remained devoted to the last. The accounts are not very communicative as to the details of this engagement. It appears, however, that ultimately Gen. Concha's troops had the advantage, and that they succeeded in making a number of prisoners, amongst whom were Gen. Juan Van Halen, brother of the Commander-in-Chief, Generals Alvarez, Osset, Osorio, and others of some rank in the service, though not of such great notoriety. Whilst the troops were thus engaged the Regent made for the sea-side, and embarked at Port-Santa Maria, with Generals Van Halen and Nogueras (his minister of war), M. Gomez de la Serra (his minister of the interior), and some other officers, amongst whom is said to be his friend Linage. The accounts state that he took him the Military chest. The boat to which the Regent and his companions had entrusted their safety put out to sea at once, and proceeded straight to the Malabar. Here he was at first refused to be received, the officer in command declaring that he could not admit him on board until he should have consulted the English Consul at Cadiz. The order for his reception soon arrived, and the Regent had no further cause for alarm. Once on board he showed some hesitation as to his future course. His companions were of opinion that he ought to proceed to Cadiz, which still held out for him, and he seemed almost inclined to listen to the suggestion; but in the midst of their deliberation, a loud discharge of cannon and ringing of bells were heard in the town, and it was soon after ascertained that this rejoicing was in celebration of the victory of the other party, and of the installation of the Junta of the *pronunciamento*. The account states that the Regent then wished to proceed to Lisbon, but that he was prevented doing so by illness. At Madrid in the meantime the Provisional Government have adopted the course of a true military despotism. They have issued a decree convoking the General Cortes of the kingdom for the 15th of October next, and directing that the Senate be integrally renewed, contrary to the express letter of the Constitution. Another decree, equally unconstitutional, has been published, dissolving the provincial deputation of Madrid, and appointed other Deputies to replace those whose services were dispensed with. By other decrees the tolls levied at the gates of 31 cities and harbours, and suppressed by M. Mendizabal, have been re-established. Another decree has been issued breaking up the supreme Tribunal de Justicia (the highest court of law in Spain), and dismissing the President, Don Jose Calatrava, and nine other judges and fiscals, because they would not pronounce in favour of the new Government. The judges in council were called together, it appears, to reply to an authoritative communication of Señor Lopez, as the insurgent Minister of Grace and Justice. They refused to recognise the Lopez Ministry, on the ground that it was not regularly exercising the supreme power, and had not been established according to the enactments of the Constitution, or been sanctioned by the majority of the people. The judges, whilst making this protest, expressed their readiness to exercise their functions as usual, if required. To this Señor Lopez replied by dismissing the ten judges who formed the majority out of fourteen who assisted at the council, and replacing them by so many partisans who will not be likely to manifest the same scruples. The councils of the Ministry are also described as showing strong symptoms of disunion among the Generals. They have, however, published a manifesto, addressed to the nation, and signed by all the members of the cabinet. The manifesto contains nothing worthy of notice, except that it promises the faithful fulfilment of the celebrated programme, and adds that "justice and concord between all good Spaniards will assure the confidence and strengthen the bonds which happily unite us." They have also re-established all the taxes as they existed before the abolition by the late Ministry. The Spanish budget for 1843, as is well known, had not been voted, on account of the precipitate dissolution of the Cortes by the Regent, and the taxes had therefore ceased to be legally demandable.

Portugal.—Letters from Lisbon to the 31st ult. announce that the Queen and infant Princess are going on favourably. The Duke of Palmella has come to England by the steamer, for the purpose, it is said, of renewing the tariff negotiations. The Duke is said to be invested with full powers, and it is confidently believed in Lisbon, that the convention will be forthwith concluded.

Germany.—Great preparations are making all over Germany to celebrate the thousandth anniversary of the treaty or Act of Verdun, signed by Charlemagne, August 6, 843, and by which all Germany east of the Rhine was separated and declared independent from the other Carlovingian dominions. The Israelites of Berlin, in order to express their gratitude to the Diet of the Rhenish provinces for the wish manifested by the members of that body to emancipate the Jews of Prussia, have presented to them a sum of 38,000f., to be vested in public securities, the interest to be applied, in equal proportions, to the relief of the indigent Catholics, Protest-

ants, and Israelites of the province. Accounts from Vienna state that the Austrian Government has concluded treaties with three of the small North Italian States, and in which the Sardinian Government has joined, for the purpose of abolishing the many different duties to be paid on merchandise going up or down the Po; and this, it is believed, will be the first step towards the introduction of a uniform tariff all over Italy. The papers contain a letter from Goritz announcing that the health of the Duke d'Angoulême was seriously impaired, by a long-standing intestinal irritation, and that he is now reduced to a state of complete emaciation.

BELGIUM.—Letters from Ostend state that the Louisa Maria schooner, which left Saint Thomas, Guatemala, on the 16th June, has just arrived in that port, bringing intelligence of the death of Mr. Simons, the director of the expedition, which took place at sea on the 15th May. On its arrival at St. Thomas the schooner found the colonists, who had arrived in the Theodore 17 days before, and were living for the present in huts erected at the end of the bay by Caribs, in the service of the directors of the colony. At the time of the departure of the Louisa Maria, the colonists were preparing to quit that low and marshy spot, to settle on the more elevated ground. The Ville de Bruxelles arrived at St. Thomas on the 8th June.

GREECE.—Letters from Athens of the 20th ult. announce that the Government had transmitted 500,000 francs by the last French packet to pay the interest due on the loan. The people were much dissatisfied at so much money leaving the country, particularly as it was not sufficient for the purpose for which it was intended. M. Rizos, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had resigned, but the King had not accepted his resignation.

TURKEY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes a letter from Belgrade of the 22d ult., stating that Baron Lieven has demanded formally from the Senate the expulsion of Wucsitsch and Petroniewich, and has also protested against the election of Prince Alexander. The Leipsig papers state from Smyrna, that the Sultan has it in contemplation to confiscate all property belonging to the mosques and other religious institutions, for the benefit of the public Treasury.

UNITED STATES. — The new packet Montezuma arrived at Liverpool on Friday, after one of the quickest voyages for a sailing ship ever known, having been only fifteen days from New York. An immense gang of coiners had been arrested at New York, the chief counterfeiter being a blacksmith of Boston, worth 60,000 dollars. The village of Warrenton, Mississippi, had been destroyed by fire. Mrs. Gillmour, of Scotland, claimed by the British Government, had not succeeded in her insanity plea, as the doctors and commissioners believed her insanity to be feigned. She said she was coerced into a marriage with the unfortunate Gillmour, and denied having murdered him. The Commissioner deferred giving his decision, and stated at the termination of the inquiry that he should require several days to determine whether or not he should accede to the application for the surrender of the prisoner. The Repeal agitation in the United States appears to be entirely at an end. The *New York Journal of Commerce* speaks of the whole movement as a political farce, got up for the purpose of securing a few Irish votes in various districts. The memorial of the Rev. Sydney Smith to Congress, against the repudiation doctrine, was still creating a great sensation in the States. Emigration to the Oregon territory continued to increase. Two expeditions had recently started the last with 990 persons (male and female) with 121 waggons, 698 oxen, 296 horses, and 973 loose cattle. Sir W. Drummond Stewart's party had been spoken to on the prairies, near the Big Sandy River, all well. Sir William and his friends had protected a party of Pawnee Indians from their bitter foes, the Kanzas. The troop ship Alert was totally lost on her passage from Halifax to England, having on board part of the 64th Regiment, all of whom, together with the crew, were saved. The Alert has since become a total wreck, and the whole of the baggage belonging to the troops is lost. H.M.'s ship Rose has been sent to their assistance, and a subscription has been commenced at Halifax to relieve their sufferings. The loss is said to exceed 20,000*l*.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Among the miscellaneous items in the papers received last week, we learn that the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta are endeavouring to call the attention of Parliament to the question of the introduction of Indian-grown wheat into British markets on a principle of equality with home produce. A resolution was agreed to at the May meeting of the society, "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the capabilities and advantages of giving encouragement to the export of wheat from this country; and to report upon the expediency of our expressing our gratitude, as an Indian public society, to the Court of Directors for pressing on the home government the important measure of the admission of Indian wheat into British ports, and at the same time expressing our earnest support to the measure, as one calculated to benefit and advance the interests of India."—From China, we learn that the anxiety caused by the vague announcement of the Indian papers, that Lord Saltoun had met with a dangerous accident, had been considerably relieved by the last accounts, stating that Lord Saltoun was considered out of danger and likely to do well. The accident, which took place in the last week of March, occurred at Hong Kong. He was riding in the vicinity of his residence, when his horse took fright and ran down a precipitous hill, and at length succeeded in kicking his lordship off, who fell with so much violence as to fracture his collar-bone and several of his ribs. When the letters came away, six weeks after the accident, the bones had united, and all the symptoms were favourable.

WEST INDIES.—The mail-steamer Teviot has arrived with accounts from Antigua to June 28th; Demerara, July 4th; St. Christopher's and Jamaica to July 8th. The Antigua papers notice a curious circumstance as having resulted from the late earthquake. It appears that the water on the bar of St. John's harbour has deepened to the extent of about three feet, and that at some of the wharfs, indications of a like effect are perceptible. The pilots will now, it is understood, be able to carry over vessels drawing not more than fifteen feet of water. It is considered probable that the accumulations of soil washed from the streets which had been gradually depositing in various parts of the harbour, having been shaken down by the shock, are now distributed more equally over the whole basin; and that, at all events, some benefit has attended the great convulsion. In Demerara, much political dissension continued to exist, and an important Order in Council had been promulgated, authorizing the Court of Policy to effect extensive law reforms. The weather had changed from wet to fair, much to the satisfaction of the planters, some estates having begun to suffer from an excess of moisture. The Jamaica accounts are not of much interest. No change worth noticing, either in commercial or agricultural affairs, had occurred. The weather had proved very sultry, and in some parts of the colony the want of rain was severely felt, as well as the want of labour. Lord Elgin was in good health, though the death of the Countess caused the Governor and his family to remain in a state of melancholy seclusion. The island was exempt from fever and other epidemics.

AUSTRALIA.—Accounts from Port Philip to March 19 have come to hand. The Governor had issued a proclamation, under authority of the Land Sales Acts, dividing the colony of New South Wales into two separate colonies for the purposes of those Acts—the middle, or Sidney district, to be one—and the southern, or Port Philip district, the other. The separation is not a municipal, but merely a territorial separation—the various civil institutions remaining the same, as well as the appropriation of general revenues.—Zephaniah Williams, the Newport Chartist, has been hanged for the murder of an old man, on his own confession. The jury on the inquest had returned a verdict of "Murdered by some person or persons unknown;" but Williams afterwards made a voluntary confession. He said that he was tired of his life, and had determined, on the morning that he absconded, to murder the first man he met.—Western Australia papers to the 8th Feb., and letters to the 12th March, have been received; they give evidence of a considerable increase in the flocks of sheep and horned cattle, and of the steady progress of the colony. An Insolvent Act passed the Legislative Council in October last, but up to the dates of those letters not a single person had petitioned for relief under the act. Many of the principal settlers are turning their attention to the cultivation of the Vine. In the spring of 1842 an association was formed for the purpose of inclosing and planting 20 acres of land as a nursery vineyard, for the accommodation of the colonists. The association have already upwards of 50,000 plants in a thriving condition.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Marquess of LONDONDERRY asked if it were true that the Regent Espartero had deserted the Government of Spain, and had been taken on board a British man-of-war off Cadiz.—The Earl of ABERDEEN replied, that he had no official information on the subject, but thought it probable that Espartero had taken refuge on board a British ship, and, if so, that so eminent a person had been received with all the distinction he merited.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Coroners' Expenses Bill.—The Marquis of SALISBURY moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—This amendment was seconded by the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, and the House having divided, there were:—Contents, 7; Non-contents, 31: Majority 24.

The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the second reading of the China Bill, which, he said, was simply intended to the legislation of HONG-KONG, to provide for the government and protection of British subjects in China.—After some objections made by Lord CAMPBELL, the Bill was read a second time.—Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Scotch Universities Professors Bill.—The Earl of HADDINGTON condemned the Bill as an absurd interference with the existing law, as a breach of the Act of Union for no adequate purpose, and as a futile attempt to legislate upon an inexpedient and unacceptable point. He moved the second reading that day six months. The second reading was negatived without a division, and the Bill thrown out.—The Irish Excise Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice on an early day to call their Lordships' attention to the present state of the finances of the country.

Tuesday.—The Slave Trade Treaties (Austria, Chili, Portugal, and Mexican Republic) Bills were read a third time and passed. Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table a bill, containing the unopposed portions of the Coroners' Bill, which was read a first time.—Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from Mr. Macready, praying for the extension of the license to perform the legitimate drama to other theatres beside the patent ones; or else for the confinement of the right of the patent theatres to the performance of the legitimate drama only.—The Earl of GLENGALL declared his readiness to meet all the allegations of the petition, which he described as the greatest compound of vanity, self sufficiency, and absurdity he had ever heard read.—The Earl of RODEN presented a petition, signed by 5,000 Protestants of the county of DOWN, and complaining, that while processions and meetings of the Roman Catholics for the repeal of the union were tolerated, they had been severely punished for celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne; and calling upon their Lordships to take into consideration the dangers to which the Irish Protestants were exposed from an agitation which, they feared, would result in civil war. The noble Lord urged the injustice of carrying out the law prohibiting party processions in all its rigour against the few Orangemen who had ventured to transgress it, while immense multitudes, assembling with banners bearing mottoes and emblems of sedition, and marching in array to the sound of military music, were indulged with complete impunity. Let the law either be put in force without distinction or not at all. At any rate let it not be strained to coerce a body of men who, under circumstances of great irritation, had manifested most creditable forbearance. With respect to the danger to which the petitioners believed themselves as Protestants to be exposed, he was convinced that theirs was no unfounded alarm. They were at least justified in such an apprehension when they saw a vast proportion of the population drilled until they rivalled the regularity of veteran troops, and implicitly obeying the commands of their leaders, who openly professed their determination to carry repeal either by fair means or by force, and promised to their followers deliverance from the yoke of the Saxon. He augured unfavourably, too, from the circumstance that a much smaller number of reapers than usual had come to this country in search of employment, from the presence of a number of foreigners in Ireland, and from the close connexion of the Roman Catholic hierarchy with the Repeal movement, and expressed the general disappointment with which the Irish Protestants had remarked the absence of activity and energy in the Government to repress this agitation. He acknowledged with gratitude the excellent disposition of military force to meet any sanguinary outbreak, but regretted that no measures had been employed to enlist the support of all who would associate to preserve tranquillity. The apathy of the Government had driven many, who were otherwise well inclined, to swell the repeal ranks, but he trusted that it would now endeavour to retrieve its errors. He approved the conduct of former Viceroys in calling out the yeomanry, and after an earnest appeal for protection to the loyal Protestants of Ireland, concluded by praying, in accordance with the petition, that the law relating to processions might either be repealed or brought into general operation.

The Duke of WELLINGTON confessed, that the evils and inconveniences attending the present state of affairs in Ireland had been by no means exaggerated; but after paying a general compliment upon their loyal forbearance to the Orangemen of the north, proceeded to explain that the act, the operation of which they were called on to extend, had reference only to meetings or processions in commemoration of anniversaries to which either a religious or political character was attached, and could not consequently be held to include those at which the repeal of the union was discussed. It might be asked, "Why not, then, extend its provisions?"—but, although admitting the evils which the present *criminal* agitation had inflicted, and most anxious to put an end to them—aware, too, of the responsibility of Government for its omissions as well as its acts,—he did not think it desirable to state what were its intentions further than to explain that in his own department everything that could be done had been done to enable it "to preserve the peace of the country, and to meet all misfortunes and consequences which may result from the violence of the passions of those men who unfortunately guide the multitude in Ireland." He disputed neither the extent of the conspiracy, the dangers to be expected from it, nor the assistance it had derived from foreigners; but he was confident that, from the measures adopted, the Government would be able to resist every attempt against the public peace; and he believed it better, therefore, to persevere in its present course, and to employ no other precautions until they should become absolutely necessary.—The Earl of WINCHELSEA censured the Government for not having punished the leader of the agitation, who was guilty of treason and sedition, after they had dismissed magistrates for attending repeal meetings.—The Earl of WICKLOW approved of the conduct of the Government in not calling for new measures of coercion, and recommended the elevation of the character of the Irish priesthood as the best means of preventing agitation in future.—The Marquess of CLANRICARDE suggested a long catalogue of improvements and amendments; and Lord BROUGHAM condemned the agitators and their foreign allies—his opinion being that they were all equally ridiculous, and that the whole affair would quickly blow over.—The Earl of GLENGALL insisted on the necessity of taking some effectual measures to put a stop to the agitation. The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday.—The royal assent was given by commission to the Excise Duties (Ireland) Bill, the Controverted Elections Bill, the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill, the Stock in Trade Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill, the Slave Trade Treaties (Austria, Chili, Portugal, and Mexican Republic) Bills, and several private Bills. The Arms (Ireland) Bill, and the West India Relief Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the first reading of a Bill which will give to the Judges in Ireland a power to change the *venue*, in cases of seditious and riotous proceedings and unlawful meetings, from one county to the next, or to the county of Dublin. It was a Bill, he said, similar to that by which he had succeeded in 1833 in putting an effectual stop to the disturbances of the peace in Ireland, and his reason for now presenting it was that he had seen an atrocious attempt made upon the loyalty of the British Army. Lord Brougham called special attention to the fact, that he had brought forward this measure without the sanction or knowledge of the Government.—A brief discussion arose on the nature of the Bill, which Lord CAMPBELL declared his intention of opposing, on the ground of its interference with the ordinary constitutional right of the subject, and being either unnecessary or unjust.—The Earl of LUCAN raised a discussion respecting his dismissal from the magistracy, by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, on account of a dispute with Mr. O'Malley, which ended in a *fracas* at the Castlebar petty sessions. The production of papers on the subject was moved and agreed to.

Friday.—On a motion of Lord CAMPBELL respecting a Bill regulating the succession to property in Scotland, Lord BROUGHAM attacked with great severity the late proceedings of Government in regard to the Scotch Church, particularly censuring Lord Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, and the Lord Advocate. Lord BROUGHAM then withdrew his Bill for changing the *Venue* in Ireland. The Duke of WELLINGTON indignantly condemned the allusion of Mr. O'Connell to the British army in one of his recent speeches. "To plunder the public, he said, of money in Ireland for the purposes of the rent, or for Repeal contributions, is one thing, and to excite the common people of that country to approach as near as possible to the commission of crime, and so do all the mischief possible to be done to the country, without exposing his own person, is another thing—but to corrupt the army is quite a different thing, which, I hope and trust, I may promise your Lordships will not be fulfilled."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—The House sat for about six hours, the main subject of discussion being the Customs' Bill, the object of which is to effect certain alterations and amendments of, the Customs' laws, relating to different articles. Clause 10, which affected the British Watch-trade, was given up by the Government, and struck out of the Bill. On the 25th clause, which permits the produce of the State of Maine to enjoy the same privileges as if it were still a British Colony, Mr. BANKES objected to the admission of American agricultural produce, through the State of Maine, into this country, on equal terms with the produce of Canada. He proposed the insertion of the words "except the produce of agriculture."—Mr. GLADSTONE defended the clause, because it was conformable to Mr. Webster's proposition to Lord Ashburton; because the permission it gave was a matter of no great consequence one way or the other; because the State of Maine having been a portion of the British territory, was passed under a foreign power, with all its British privileges unimpaired; and because the State of Maine did not grow enough corn for itself.—Sir R. PEEL opposed the amendment because, as the Ashburton treaty had made no distinction between agricultural and other produce, no distinction ought to be made. He thought it extremely reasonable that, when we passed the State of Maine over to America, we secured to the produce of Maine the same privileges as if it had continued to be British produce. He also thought no other country would have the effrontery to ask to be equally favoured with Maine.—Mr. BANKES withdrew his amendment, and the clause was ordered to stand part of the Bill.—The other clauses were agreed to.

Monday.—The House sat from noon till half-past one Tuesday morning, being 13 hours and a half. They went through the Irish Poor-law Amendment Bill in committee, and advanced other measures. On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. EWART raised a brief debate on free trade, by moving that it was expedient that the principles advanced in the celebrated Import Duties Committee of 1840 should now be recognised in legislation, and at once applied as a remedy for the depression of commerce and the distress of the people.—Mr.

M. Gibson seconded the motion.—Mr. Gladstone thought it altogether too late in the session to revive the discussion. Any intimation of the intention of Government to touch the duties on important articles during next session would do mischief rather than good.—Mr. Hume blamed the Government, and especially Sir R. Peel, for halting, undecided, and even retrograde policy.—Mr. Bright then made his "maiden speech," supporting the motion, which was negatived by 52 to 25.—The next business was a motion by Mr. Boathwick, respecting the detention of Don Carlos in France; his object being to elicit opinions respecting it.—Mr. Cochrane seconded it, and informed the House that he was personally assured by Don Carlos himself that he was only allowed £1,200 per annum for his establishment, and he was kept in close restraint.—Sir R. Peel considered that the treatment of Don Carlos ought to be as lenient as was consistent with the object in view. The British Government had communicated with the French Government, and was assured that it had no disposition to subject Don Carlos to any restraint beyond what was necessary. If he had given any assurance not again to disturb Spain, or had agreed to take up his residence in Austria, he would at once have been liberated.—Dr. Bowring dwelt on the importance of as little interference with the affairs of Spain as possible.—Lord J. Manners defied Sir R. Peel or the French Government to justify the detention of Don Carlos in Spain, or to extract a plea for it, from the most lax interpretation of the quadruple treaty. The cause for which that Prince suffered was the cause of religion, of good order, and of legitimacy. This was proved by the result; Don Carlos had been defeated, and anarchy and infidelity now triumphed over the ancient Church of Spain.—Lord Palmerston remarked that both the French and British Governments had agreed as to the inexpediency of permitting Don Carlos to return to Spain. When that Prince was on the point of being captured, he was saved from his Spanish antagonists by British agents. He was then permitted to take up his residence in England, on the condition that he was not to rekindle the flames of insurrection in Spain. In afterwards returning to that country, he was guilty of a breach of faith. He was not surprised at the motion, as it arose no doubt from the feeling that in the present distracted condition of Spain, Don Carlos should have a fair start in the general scramble.—The documents asked for having been considered both by Sir R. Peel and Lord Palmerston as not produceable, the motion was negatived without a division.

The House then went into committee of supply, there being various supplemental votes to be added to those of the year already granted. The first was a sum of 821,000*l.* for the expenses of the China war, with several others, one of which was 5,000*l.* for the Caledonian Canal, which raised considerable discussion, and led to a division, in which the Government were supported by 137 to 13.—The next vote was 1,500*l.* to defray the cost of monuments to the memory of the late Sir Sidney Smith, Lord Exmouth, and Admiral De Saumarez.—Dr. Bowring suggested that in all cases of public statues, models should be sent in, and the work assigned to the ablest modelist.—Sir R. Peel thought there was great difficulty as far as regarded public competition in such cases. It by no means followed that the person who made the best model could execute the best statue.—Mr. Hawes expressed a hope that the Government would avail themselves of the Royal Commission of Fine Arts for the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of erecting memorials to men distinguished in literature and science. He did not see why the military and naval profession should engross all the national monuments.—Sir R. Peel thought it very desirable that in the case of very eminent scientific men public monuments should be erected to their memory. He saw no reason why the country should pay that tribute only to distinguished naval and military men; on the contrary, it would be a great incentive to exertion in science if monuments were erected to the most eminent of her sons. He had given a good deal of consideration to this subject since it had been mentioned last year by the hon. member for Lambeth. The first difficulty which struck him was, as to the place where such monuments should be erected. There was very great objection to placing them in ecclesiastical edifices, for unless the public had free access to them, no great public object would be attained. If they did not erect them in any edifice—if they erected them out of doors, it was almost necessary that they should be of bronze; then the expense would be enormous, and a statue in bronze was not always a very great ornament. He always hoped that there might be some portion of that great building which was now erecting for the houses of Parliament that might be appropriated to the statues of eminent men; not merely of men of political character, but of persons distinguished in literature and science; and if he were assured that there could be any part of that edifice so appropriated, he should not have the slightest difficulty in referring the matter to the commission which had been alluded to, and which had discharged its duty with the greatest credit to itself. But it was a commission appointed to consider the properest method of decorating the houses of Parliament; and if its duties were extended beyond the sphere assigned to it, the commission might be made a general roving commission for the encouragement of the fine arts in this country. This was a matter requiring consideration, and he was not prepared at once to say that he was disposed to recommend that the commission should undertake other duties than those which were originally contemplated for it. Therefore, unless he saw reason to believe that there would be some portion of the new edifice erecting for the houses of Parliament in which statues to men of science could be placed, he should wish to reserve to himself the right of judging whether the commission was the body which could be properly consulted on the matter. Under these circumstances, he was afraid he could not say anything definite, excepting that he was not adverse to the principle of the proposition which had been suggested. The site for the statues was the chief difficulty. The hall at Greenwich was appropriated to naval men, and nothing could be more proper than such an appropriation, for it was suitable to the *genius loci*. He did not wish that the subject should be pressed further at present. The Government would be prepared to consider the question of erecting statues to men so eminent as Newton and Davy, but they would wish to be perfectly satisfied as to the place where the statues could be put.—Mr. V. Smith felt that there was a great deal of weight in the observations which had fallen from the right hon. baronet, but there was one point which he had omitted to notice, and that was whether the right hon. baronet might not refer to the commission to ascertain if there could not be some portion of the building for the new houses of Parliament which might be appropriated for the reception of such statues as had been alluded to. He understood that Westminster-hall was to form an access to the new houses of Parliament, and if that were so, he asked why might not that hall be appropriated to the reception of the statues? Without extending the sphere of the duties of the commission, might not that body be also referred to to ascertain whether there might not be some parts of the new houses themselves in which the statues could be erected? The opinion which had been expressed by the right hon. baronet as to the manner in which the commission had performed its duties, so far as their judgment had been exercised, was, he believed, entertained by all parties.—Mr. Collett objected to this vote, on the ground that the house was called upon to vote one sum, when another sum was intended to be expended.—Sir R. Peel explained that the Government only asked for the particular sum they wanted for the current year. With reference to the suggestion of Mr. V. Smith, he said he should be sorry to suggest to the commission to go out of the line of their particular duty, but if the matter fairly came within the original design of the building, he should not have the slightest objection to suggest it to the commission.—Mr. Hume trusted that the right hon. baronet would remove the statues of our naval heroes from the prisons in which they were now locked up. He alluded to Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, where they could not be seen unless the parties desirous of beholding them first paid money for admission. He thought the country would be prepared to have a proper place fitted up for the reception of all statues for which it voted money. If, instead of throwing 200,000*l.* into the Caledonian Canal, they had taken one-half, or even one-fourth of the money, they might have fitted up an appropriate building for the reception of these statues. For the want of a suitable building, the statue of one of our greatest poets, executed by one of the greatest of modern sculptors, had been lying in the Custom-house for the last ten years.—Mr. M. Milnes thought it was extremely creditable to the hon. Member for Montrose that, with all his economical propensities, he had always shown himself extremely generous with respect to matters of art. He, however, differed from the hon. Member on one point, viz., as to the unwillingness on the part of those who were the guardians of the great public depositories to meet the views entertained by the country. He believed there were great difficulties in the way, and from conversation he had had with those persons, he could state, that they were as anxious to open all to the public, and in every respect to accomplish the wishes which, from time to time, had been expressed. He concurred in thinking that there was a class of monuments much better calculated for other buildings than a Christian church, and he should be glad if the suggestion of Mr. Barry, as to the admission of such into Westminster-hall, should meet with every attention.—Captain Pechell expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the selection of the naval officers made last year to whom statues were to be erected: but if the list was not closed, he urged, as deserving such an honour, the names of Sir R. Strachan, Sir A. Cochrane, and Sir J. Duckworth.—Mr. Hume, in allusion to what had fallen from Mr. Milne, said he was anxious to hear what objections could be raised against opening the monuments to the public, especially after the Government had declared its opinion that they ought to be so opened. The other votes were then agreed to.

Tuesday.—The House met at noon, and on the bringing up of the report of the committee of supply, Mr. Hume raised a short discussion respecting the Custom-house frauds. He moved for a copy of the evidence taken before the commissioners of inquiry.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted this, on the ground of present inconvenience, promising that the evidence would, however, be forthcoming as early as possible. The House was counted out at half-past four in the afternoon.

Wednesday.—The Coalwhippers Bill, after much opposition and six divisions, passed through committee.—Mr. T. Duncombe complained of the manner in which the nomination of High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire for the ensuing year had been made by the Privy Council.—Sir J. Graham explained the facts of the case, and stated that the nomination was strictly conformable to law and usage.—Mr. S. Crawford moved the second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill.—Sir R. Peel opposed the principle of this bill, at the same time promised, on the part of Government, to give a fair consideration to the subject. He had already ordered a careful inquiry to be made into the laws of England and Ireland, so far as they referred to the relation between landlord and tenant.—After remarks by M. O'Ferrall, Sir A. Brooke, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, and Sir D. Norreys, the motion was withdrawn.—The House went into committee of Ways and Means, and 11,000,000*l.* for Exchequer Bills for the year 1843, and 500,000*l.* for the purposes of savings banks were voted.

The third reading of the Irish Arms Bill having been moved, Lord Clements moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months.—Captain Bernall seconded the amendment.—Mr. M. Milnes supported the bill, but on the understanding that the Government would hereafter bring in large measures of policy towards Ireland.—Mr. B. Wall opposed it, and Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Smythe, and Mr. C. Buller, censured both the bill and the Irish policy of Government.—Mr. Sheil quoted a sentiment of Sir R. Peel's, when he said that his resistance to the Reform Bill might be unavailing, but would not be fruitless. So would it be with the Arms Bill. He drew a parallel between the condition of Ireland under the Whigs and its present aspect, affirming that the country was now more combined, organized, and excited than even during the agitation for Emancipation. Even while the Whig majority was diminishing to the vanishing point, the Irish Executive had the confidence of the people, and the support of the Catholic priesthood, who were now, to a man, supporting the national movement of the Repeal of the Union. The influence of this priesthood Englishmen seemed incapable of understanding, judging from the style in which they had been spoken of in the House of Lords on the previous evening. He described the sources of their influence, proceeding from thence to the subject of the grant to Maynooth, scandalous to those who received it, but far more ignominious to those who doled it out. He warned the House against the delusion of supposing that the Repeal agitation was an *ignis fatuus*, rising out of the morasses of Derrynane; and defined a parliamentary *line*, by which the legislation even of an Imperial Parliament might be made acceptable to the Irish people, on all Irish domestic questions, if the votes and feelings of the majority of Irish members be duly considered; on the plan he suggested, the old system of the management of the House must be given up, but with it legislation for Ireland was impossible. He concluded with a warm appeal to Sir R. Peel, to give effect to those "noble aspirations which make ambition virtue," and, throwing aside all party considerations, enter on a bold and decided policy for Ireland.

Sir R. Peel reminded the House that the Arms Bill had been framed last year, before the present agitation had arisen; and proceeded to show that the peculiar state of Ireland was the justification of this and all preceding Arms Bills. Mr. Sheil's own proposals made in his speech delivered in a former stage of the bill) for diminishing the evils of Ireland, strikingly evinced the diseased condition of the social state of the country, for, in order to secure convictions at the ordinary assizes, he would resort to the unconstitutional plan of substituting special for ordinary juries, and would provide an asylum in a foreign country for witnesses. After criticising the speeches of Mr. Smythe and Mr. D'Israeli, he passed to a general defence of the whole policy of the Government. Mr. Sheil talked of the "disciplined phalanx" of ecclesiastics combined for the Repeal of the Union. Did he foresee that in 1829? Or would the prospect of what is now taking place in 1843 have then conciliated English support to Catholic emancipation? It was complained that the Government did not endow the Roman Catholic priesthood, and yet Mr. O'Ferrall distinctly told them that no *concordat* with the Pope would be accepted by the Roman Catholics, by which they would be subjected to the control of the Crown. Roman Catholics had not only received the benefit of Emancipation, but since that great measure had been passed, they had received other substantial additions to their claims for civil equality, as in admission to municipal corporations. The Government, therefore, were justified in expecting that the present agitation would subside; and they were determined to adopt every alternative but an appeal to arms, and leave nothing undone which would tend to preserve the integrity of the empire.—Mr. M. J. O'Connell remarked that Sir R. Peel was much given to "hope," but his expectations of returning tranquillity to Ireland would prove fallacious, without measures of amelioration.—On a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 125 to 55.

Thursday.—The House met at noon, and after passing the Designs Copyright Bill, entered into consideration of the Municipal Corporations Bill in Committee. It underwent a protracted discussion, but was ultimately carried through this stage.

To a question from Mr. Hume, Lord Stanley said he had lately received proposals respecting the importation of free labourers from China to the West Indies, but he was not yet prepared with any plan on the subject.—To Mr. Hindley, Sir R. Peel replied that the Queen of Tahiti, having signed papers which she did not understand, was now dissatisfied with her position in regard to France; but he declined to say further on the matter.—To a question from Mr. Sheil, Sir R. Peel answered, that the question of the Oregon Territory remained *in statu quo*, but expressed his expectation that some negotiation would soon be commenced.

Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Exportation of Machinery Bill.—Mr. Hindley opposed it as unnecessary, and moved as an amendment that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the subject.—Mr. S. Wortley would not oppose the bill, but Mr. Labouchere warmly supported it.—Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Hume, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Duncan, and Dr. Bowring all expressed their satisfaction with the measure; while Mr. Ross, who had been called upon by his constituents in the flax trade to oppose it, admitted that the arguments of Mr. Gladstone could not be answered.—Mr. Williams, Mr. Darby, and Sir R. Peel, took part in the debate, and the second reading was carried by 96 to 18.—On the result of the division, Mr. Hindley declared his determination to unite with Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, in seeking for a total repeal of the Corn-laws.

On the motion for going into committee on the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, Mr. M. P. Stewart moved its committal that day three months.—After a discussion, in which Mr. Hume, Dr. Boyd, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Bannerman, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Collett, took part, the House divided, when the amendment was rejected by a majority of 31.

Sir H. Hardinge moved the second reading of the Chelsea Hospital Out-Pensioners Bill. The bill proposed that when these pensioners were called out to help the civil power, they should be placed under the command of the half-pay officer by whom they were paid, and that, when necessary, they should be equipped with fire-arms. They were only to be called out in cases of emergency, and on the responsibility of the Home Secretary.—Mr. T. Duncombe moved the second reading that day three months.—The House divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 49.

Friday.—The Irish Poor Law Bill was read a third time and passed. The House then went into committee, and the Export of Machinery Bill, the Fisheries' Bill, and the Bills for the Apprehension of Offenders in America and France passed through committee. The Customs' Bill was read a third time, and the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir R. Peel said that Government knew nothing of the Bill introduced by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, and that they did not consider such a measure necessary, as otherwise they should have introduced it themselves.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for account closed at 94$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94$\frac{7}{8}$ to 5; Three-and-half per Cents., 102$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$; New Three-and-half per Cents., 101$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Bank Stock, 181$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2$\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, 59*s.* to 61*s.*

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Loss of H.M.'s Steam-ship Lizard.—Accounts have been received of the total loss of her Majesty's steam-ship Lizard, which was run down by the French man-of-war steamer, Veloce. It appears that before day-break on Monday, the 24th July, when about 20 miles from Carthagena, a light was reported on the larboard bow of the Lizard. The officer of the watch, in obedience to the positive orders of the Admiralty when steamers meet each other, immediately put his helm a-port, but owing to the other vessel putting her helm a-starboard, the Lizard was struck by her on the larboard paddle-box, the shock of which was so violent as to throw the Lizard over on her starboard side and carry away the funnel-stays. The officers and men below immediately rushed on deck, the engineer in charge blew off the steam, and was proceeding to pump out, when the rush of water was so violent, and the Lizard was apparently sinking so rapidly, that the men were ordered to save themselves by climbing up the bowsprit rigging of the other vessel. At the instant the collision took place the Lizard's boats were ordered to be lowered, but the passage aft was obstructed by the bowsprit and bow of the other vessel, so that the only persons on the quarter deck were the quartermaster's man at the wheel, and one or two officers, who had come up from their cabins, and who, seeing that to all appearance all others had left, followed their example. Determined, however, not to abandon the Lizard whilst there was a chance of saving her, the boats of the vessel (which proved to be the French man-of-war steamer Veloce, of 1,200 tons and 220 horse power) were lowered, in which some of the officers and men of the Lizard returned, and saved a sick boy and passenger, with some two or three others who had been left behind in the first confusion. It was then discovered that the water had already made so much head as to put out the fires and to float the lower-deck hatches, and continued pouring in with such violence as to render it dangerous to remain on board. The last boat had scarcely left the Lizard when she sunk head foremost. The night was misty, and the lights of the Veloce, being placed on her paddle-boxes, could not be seen until she was close on board the Lizard, which carried her lights as usual at the mast head.

Society for the Discouragement of Duelling.—On Friday, the first public meeting of the members and supporters of this institution was held at the British Hotel, Viscount Lilford in the chair, supported by Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir R. H. Inglis, Admiral Oliver, Sir F. Austin, Sir Edward Parry, the Hon. W. Cowper, several officers, both military and naval, and a large number of civilians. The chairman opened the proceedings in a brief address, explanatory of the objects for which the society had been established, and characterising the practice of duelling as barbarous, unchristian, and absurd. His Lordship then drew the attention of the meeting to a memorial, which was read by Capt. Hope, embodying the sentiments of the committee on the subject, for the purpose of being presented to her Majesty, respectfully beseeching her to lend her aid in discountenancing the practice, by the expression of her royal displeasure. Resolutions in furtherance of this object were proposed and seconded by Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir E. Parry, and other speakers; and a deputation was appointed to present the memorial to Sir J. Graham. Capt. Roberts, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said he hoped that before long a Court of Honour, similar to that established in the reign of Louis XIV.,

would be formed in connexion with the society, by which personal disputes and points of honour would be settled, without an appeal to arms, a measure which he was sure would greatly tend to diminish duelling.

Anti-Puseyite Meeting.—On Tuesday evening a crowded public meeting was held in Marylebone, for the purpose of considering the best means of opposing and counteracting the progress of Puseyism in the established church. The secretary read letters from the Earl of Glengall, Mr. Plumptre, M.P., the Rev. C. Day, the Rev. A. Rose, the Rev. E. Dalton, and other clergymen and gentlemen, apologising for their absence, and expressive of their cordial concurrence with the object of the meeting. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and resolutions condemnatory of the Puseyite doctrines were passed.

Temperance Meetings.—On Sunday, after morning service, Father Mathew administered the pledge to a large number of persons who had been prevented attending during the preceding week. Throughout the day there could not have been less than 50,000 to 60,000 visitors, and from 5000 to 6000 received the pledge. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Father Mathew administered the pledge on Kennington-common. On Monday he was accompanied by a large number of Temperance Societies, who marched in procession to the Common. On their way some of the people at the end of the line attacked Mr. C. Orme, the distiller in Blackfriars-road, who attempted to pass them in his gig, and severely beat him. They pulled him out of his gig, and tore his clothes from his back. One of the principal assailants was apprehended and fined 10*s.* for the assault. Father Mathew and his friends were at the head of the procession, and were not aware of what had taken place. In the course of the proceedings on Tuesday, the platform was attended by Mr. Milnes, M.P., Mr. P. H. Howard, M.P., and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, several of whom accepted the pledge. Mr. Milnes and Mr. Howard shook hands with Father Mathew, and expressed themselves highly gratified with his extraordinary exertions. An address was presented by a numerous deputation of the Society of Friends, to Father Mathew from the Protestant Temperance Associations of the south of London, expressive of their gratitude and delight at the success of his labours. On Thursday Father Mathew proceeded to Fulham to administer the pledge in the western suburbs. Some disturbance took place on the ground, and the police refused to interfere, but the business of the day proceeded after Father Mathew had assured the meeting that he had the approbation of her Majesty's Government in holding these meetings. He had received letters from Sir J. Graham and Sir R. Peel, applauding his exertions, and until now, even throughout Ulster, where the most conflicting political and religious opinions prevailed, he had never been refused the aid of the magistrates and police to prevent the proceedings from being interrupted. From 1000 to 1200 persons took the pledge during the day; they were chiefly composed of Irish labourers, employed by the market gardeners of the neighbourhood, to whom a vote of thanks was awarded for having given the men a holiday on the occasion. Yesterday Father Mathew administered the pledge in the Riding School, Albany-street, Regent's Park: he will also attend at the same place this day, and at Cumberland Market to-morrow. The numbers computed to have taken the pledge in London is computed to be upwards of 32,000 persons—viz., about 22,000 at the East End; 5000 on Monday, 3000 on Tuesday, and 1000 on Wednesday, on Kennington Common, and 1200 at Fulham.—On Thursday a meeting of the Tower Hamlets Protestant Association was held for the purpose of opposing Father Mathew's proceedings, on the ground that their object was the spread of Popery. Great uproar took place, and the speakers could hardly obtain a hearing; the police were at length called in, and the meeting broke up in great confusion.

The New Steam-ship Bentinck.—This fine vessel arrived in the river from Southampton last week, and is now moored off Blackwall. The Bentinck was built at Liverpool, and launched in January last. She is 2000 tons burthen, and 520 horse power, has accommodation for 110 passengers, consisting of 20 single cabins, 22 double cabins, 12 family and general cabins. Twelve of the cabins are unusually spacious, being from 12 to 15 feet by 9 feet, and in the cabins throughout every possible contrivance has been adopted to promote the health and comfort of the occupants. Light and ventilation have been particularly attended to; the lower cabins are fitted with Lang's patent ports, and the sides and doors of the cabins throughout are almost entirely Venetians. There are hot, cold, and shower baths on board, and a bath-room on the main deck. The Bentinck is the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. She is sister vessel to the Hindostan, and intended to run on the same station, between Suez and Calcutta, affording a direct communication with Madras and Bengal to passengers by the overland route. The Bentinck starts from the river this day, and from Southampton for Calcutta on the 24th August, and from Calcutta on her first trip to Suez on the 15th December. Her average speed on the voyage round to London has been little under 13 miles per hour, and she occasionally ran 14 miles per hour.

Fires.—On Saturday and Sunday last, within the short period of 24 hours, the metropolis was the scene of four destructive fires—three of them occurring almost simultaneously, and each resulting in a great sacrifice of property. The first occurred on the premises of Mr. Mosely, machine-ruler and tool-maker, in New-street, Covent-garden. It broke out on Saturday morning, and ended in the total destruction of his warehouse, with a large quantity of valuable property, and serious injury to several of the adjoining houses. The next was in Fore-street, Limehouse, where several dwellings on the banks of the river were destroyed, and a great sacrifice of property took place. It occurred at 11 on Saturday night, and was followed about 1 on Sunday morning by a third destructive fire on the premises occupied by Mr. Bird, an extensive contractor to the various Dock Companies, near the bottom of Old Gravel-lane, Shadwell. Mr. Bird's premises consisted of saw-mills, worked by steam, said to be the finest in the kingdom; besides this, on the same plot of ground, he carried on the business of a scum-boiler on a very extensive scale, employing nearly 80 workpeople. With a comparatively trifling exception, the whole of these premises, covering nearly one acre, were levelled with the ground; the whole of which were uninsured, as the stock was considered so dangerous that no office would undertake the risk. While this fire was raging, the reflection of another in the western part of London rendered it necessary to despatch those engines that could be spared in that direction; and it was then found that the fourth outbreak had taken place on the premises occupied by Mr. Villiers, surgeon, in Great George-street, exactly facing Westminster Abbey. Here the fire commenced before 3 o'clock, and burnt with undiminished violence until nearly 6, wholly destroying two houses and seriously injuring several of those adjoining. Fortunately, no loss of life resulted in any case. The total loss has been variously estimated, and it would be impossible to give the amount accurately; it is, however, believed not to exceed 30,000*l.*, a result attributable in a great measure to the efficiency of the Fire-brigade.

Inquests.—An inquest was held on Thursday on the body of Mr. F. S. Ancona, whose death by drowning, off Waterloo-bridge, on the 3d inst., was noticed in our last. The body was found under the second arch of the bridge on Tuesday evening. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Green and Mr. Rogerson, who were walking with the deceased at the time of the occurrence, that he was partially intoxicated, and jumped on the parapet of the bridge as a feat of daring and agility, and not with any purpose of committing suicide. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

Thames Tunnel.—The traffic through the Tunnel continues to increase steadily, independently of the visitors who pass through from motives of curiosity. The number of passengers last week was 45,528.

Chiswick.—On Tuesday evening a report was circulated that a young man, named John Blissard, a labourer, residing in William-street, Chiswick New-town, had been killed by his own father, who in a violent fit of passion, had nearly severed his head from his body with a grass-hook. It appears that the father aimed at his head, but the son guarding his head with his left arm, received the weapon just under the elbow-joint, and it inflicted a wound across the arm upwards of four inches in length, extending to the bone, and dividing all the principal arteries. The father was at once taken into custody, and has been committed to Newgate on the capital charge. Another attempt at the same crime was made in the village on Wednesday, by a female, named Isabella Murray, upon her own offspring, an infant only nine weeks old, by poisoning with laudanum, but the measures taken to counteract the poison were effectual, and the child is likely to do well.

Tottenham.—We learn from a correspondent that the Vicar of this parish has placed at the disposal of a Committee of the inhabitant householders seven acres of his glebe, very superior land, near the most populous portion of the village, to be divided by the Committee into plots averaging about 20 square poles each, to be let to such of the industrious labouring classes of the district as may desire to use it as garden ground only.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, July 29:—West districts, 98; North districts, 129; Central districts, 138; East districts, 182; South districts, 202. Total, 749—(378 males, 371 females) Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five summers, 846.

Provincial News.

The Harvest.—The local papers are filled with reports of the approaching harvest. From the West of England we learn that the harvest has commenced in the neighbourhood of Exeter, where a considerable breadth of wheat and barley has been cut. Wheat has also been cut in good condition near Bath. In Herefordshire, a large breadth of wheat and barley presents a most luxuriant appearance, and although the harvest will be late, still fine weather will insure a full average crop of excellent quality. The hop plantations scarcely ever looked worse. In Hampshire, harvest commenced on the south side of Portsdown Hill last week. In Buckinghamshire, a sack of new barley, from the farm of the Rev. J. B. Reade, of Stone, was exposed for sale in Aylesbury market, on Saturday. In Bedfordshire, the harvest commenced last week. Wheat was to be seen in shock on Wednesday week, about Caldecote and Biggleswade; oats were mown at Girtford, and at Bromham a very large field was in process of reaping. In the neighbourhood of Birmingham the crops look poor and withered, while in the Vale of Worcester the wheat crop is much better, and in many places abundant and fine. In Yorkshire, from the appearance of the crops on the ground, even with fine weather, the harvest will not commence before September, and will not be more than an average one. In Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, the oldest individual living does not remember the occurrence of a fall of snow in the month of July. Such, however, is the fact, for, on the 17th ult., the celebrated mountain called the "Old Man," the highest point in Coniston Fell, was partially covered with snow, which, in the course of a few hours, disappeared. It is feared, that unless the weather takes up, the late heavy rains will have materially injured the hay crops already cut, and that the hay and grain harvests will be very late. Scarcely one half of the hay is secured in the northern counties, but the wheat in Lancashire looks well, and promises an abundant crop if the weather continues fine. In Norfolk and Suffolk, the wheat with scarcely an exception is uncut, and the barley is generally green. The crops are laid to an unusual extent, and in many districts the winds have twisted the stems in every conceivable direction, not merely laying the corn flat, but breaking the straw. The consequence must be, that a great proportion of the grain will not ripen, or if it does, the grain will be small and shrivelled. From Scotland we learn that the markets, particularly for wheat, have advanced considerably within the month, and, until the harvest is secured, will fluctuate with the weather. The chances, however, are, that prices are at their highest, and that they will decline rather than otherwise, unless the harvest is more disastrous than there is at present any reason to anticipate. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis the operations of harvest have commenced. In Surrey several fields of rye and oats, at Peckham and Battersea, have been cut. In the parishes of Tottenham and Edmonton, also, fields of rye and oats have been cleared, the produce appearing in good condition. Should the present warm weather continue the wheat will, in a few days, be ready for the sickle.

Thunder-storms.—On Wednesday, one of the most destructive storms which has occurred for some years was experienced in different parts of the country, extending, as far as we have yet learnt from Kent to the Midland Counties, and from the East coast to Somersetshire and Wilts. At Rochester and Chatham the damage done by the hail is said to be incalculable. The skylights in the Dockyard and public buildings have been demolished, and the loss in every direction to individuals must be very great. Mr. G. Masters, nurseryman, estimates his loss at between 400*l.* and 500*l.* The skylights over the Corn-market at the City Repository are entirely destroyed; several greenhouses in the neighbourhood have hundreds of panes broken, and scarcely a house in the neighbourhood has wholly escaped. Many of the pieces of ice which fell measured an inch and a half in length, and in the marshes, near the Cattle-market, pieces as large as a hen's egg were picked up. At Cheltenham the rain fell in such torrents that the High Street was nearly impassable. At Hungerford, a correspondent states that the hail-stones were 1½ inch in diameter; they demolished the glass in four houses 40 feet long, and swept the fruit from the trees. At Stamford many houses were damaged, and at Cambridge the hail-stones are said to have been as large as pullets' eggs; the University buildings and churches lost a great deal of glass in their windows, and the inhabitants were obliged to pump the water out of their houses. At Worcester, the lightning struck several buildings, and many animals were killed, but no loss of human life occurred.

Bedford.—Sarah Dazeley, who was tried at the last Assizes for the murder of her two husbands and daughter, by administering arsenic to them, and sentenced to death, underwent the last sentence of the law on Saturday in this city, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators from various parts of the county.

Bury St. Edmunds.—In pursuance of an invitation from the inhabitants of this town, and several agriculturists in the vicinity, Mr. Cobden and Mr. Moore attended a meeting on Monday, for the purpose of addressing the farmers of Suffolk upon free trade and the Corn-laws. On the motion of Lord C. Fitzroy, Colonel Addison was called to the chair. Mr. Cobden in a long speech laid before the farmers the usual arguments against the Corn-laws. The Rev. Mr. Maberley then came forward to expose what he called the well-intentioned delusions of Mr. Cobden. He wished all classes to live, and was of opinion that the man who tilled the soil was, both upon principles of reason and Scripture, entitled before any one else to a subsistence from it. He was proceeding at some length, when the people refused to listen to him. Mr. Hales, a farmer, then came forward, and moved a resolution in favour of free trade. He had had the honour of addressing them about three years ago, at a time when the people were in great distress; that distress now continued with unabated force, and imperatively required some radical remedy. After some remarks from Mr. Moore, the resolution was carried with only two dissentients.

Hull.—It is stated in the local papers that Government is about to institute an inquiry as to the loss of the Pegasus. As the boats belonging to her are saved, proof can be obtained whether they were capable of taking all on board at the time of the accident. It is said that they were unusually large, and with the assistance of the life-buoy, on the quarter-deck, all might have reached the shore, had not these been lowered and swamped by the passengers in the first alarm.—Another of the unfortunate sufferers was picked up by the steamer Vesta, from Newcastle to Leith, on the 4th inst., and put on shore at Holy Island. He was in the fatigue dress of the 96th Regiment, but so disfigured as to render his identification impossible. Mr. Aird, a passenger, has also been found, with a piece of wood across his body, which prevented his rising to the surface; and it is expected that many other bodies will soon be found, the diver's impression being that a number are kept down by the mattresses, &c., which are strewed about the cabin.

Gloucester.—After several years' litigation, the will and codicils of Mr. James Wood, the late wealthy banker and draper of this city, have been proved in Doctors' Com-

mons. He gives to the corporation of Gloucester 60,000*l.*, to Mr. Philpotts 50,000*l.*, to Mr. Council 10,000*l.*, to Mr. Helps 30,000*l.*, to Mrs. Goodlake 20,000*l.*, to Mr. Smith 20,000*l.*, to Mr. Cleveland 14,000*l.*, and to the family of the latter gentleman 6,000*l.*; and the residue of his property, estimated at about 500,000*l.*, to his executors. The property has been sworn under 900,000*l.*, and the probate bears a stamp of 12,000*l.* The executors named are Alderman Wood, John Chadburn, Esq., (who committed suicide some time back under very extraordinary circumstances), Jacob Osborn, Esq., and John Surnam, Esq. The charges of three proctors engaged in the suit relative to the will amount to 17,536*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Eton.—The daily papers in noticing the ill-fortune of the senior King's scholar at Eton last week, who lost his Fellowship at King's, because there was no vacancy when the clock struck two, stated their impression that such an event had never before occurred since the foundation of the college, in 1441. It appears, however, that this instance of ill-luck is not without a precedent. In 1758 the Rev. Whitley Heald lost his Fellowship at King's under similar circumstances. This gentleman died in 1786, holding the livings of Northrepps and Buston St. Lawrence, Norfolk. An Eton boy, however, when he leaves Eton for King's, is first a Scholar and then a Fellow, but he may lose his Fellowship by misconduct.

Liverpool.—A meeting of the proprietors of the St. George Steam-packet Company was held last week, for the purpose of considering the propriety of effecting an entire dissolution and winding up the concern. It appears that during the eight years of the company's existence as much as 500,000*l.* have been lost, and that the proprietors on hearing this, unanimously resolved on an immediate dissolution. The English proprietors then agreed to take those of the Company's steam-packets which had not lately been to sea, while the Cork proprietors agreed to take those packets which have for some time past been plying across the Irish Channel. Thus it seems that two companies are to arise from the dissolution of the one. A meeting for the purpose of winding up affairs, and of publishing a final report, will be shortly held.—John Anderson, whose case has been so often mentioned, and who is charged with having received portions of the money stolen at the Preston Guild, and from Mr. Blakemore, M.P., in London, was brought up on Saturday for final examination, when some additional evidence was adduced, with the view of corroborating several parts of that given upon the previous days, and with respect to the different hands through which the stolen and substituted notes passed. At the close the several witnesses were bound over to prosecute, and the prisoner, who refused to make any statement in his defence, was committed for trial at the approaching assizes.

Manchester.—It appears that the damage occasioned to Mr. Fitzgerald's colliery, by the irruption of the water, and the loss likely to be sustained in consequence, are not so extensive as at first anticipated; and that the colliery, so far from being destroyed, is no further injured than by the temporary suspension of its trade, until the water be pumped out, after which the raising of the coal will be resumed.—Another turn-out of mill hands has taken place at Ashton-under-Lyne, commencing with the spinners in Ryecroft Lower mill, but subsequently it extended to the weavers of one or two mills, and has since been carried into effect in every mill in the neighbourhood. It was caused by a notice for the reduction of wages, and appears to have been free from all political character.

Norwich.—Mr. Matteaux, of Swaffham, who died on Saturday week, has bequeathed the whole of his extensive landed property in this county, producing a rental of 20,000*l.* per annum, to the Hon. C. Spencer Cowper, the third son of Lady Palmerston, by the late Earl. He is no relation to the testator, and is now Secretary of Legation at Sweden.

Oxford.—The long-pending case of Macmullen *v.* the Regius Professor of Divinity was brought forward in the Vice Chancellor's Court last week, when Dr. Kenyon, the assessor, gave judgment in favour of the admissibility of the plaintiff's libel in its amended form. The two principal exceptions to the libel, taken by Dr. Twiss, counsel for Dr. Hampden, viz., that the libel did not allege that the damages affirmed to be sustained by the plaintiff were consequential, or that the defendant had acted from malice, were overruled by the assessor. The Court reserved the question of costs till a further stage of the proceedings, considering that the question before the Court was in effect the trial of a right, although in form an action for damages. Should no appeal be entered by the defendant's proctor within 15 days, it is supposed that the proof of the plaintiff's allegations will be proceeded with early in the ensuing University term. The case continues to excite intense interest, both from the theological questions involved, and the effect of the ultimate decision of the Court in determining the privileges of the professorship.

Salisbury.—On Wednesday a meeting was held in this city for the purpose of hearing Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright on the Repeal of the Corn-laws. About 4,000 persons were present, of whom at least 400 were farmers. After several speeches had been delivered it was unanimously resolved "That in the opinion of this meeting, the principles of free trade are founded on justice, and consistent with the revealed designs of the Creator; and therefore every act of legislation which interferes with the freedom of industry, under the pretence of protecting manufactures, agriculture, or the colonies, ought to be forthwith abolished."

Swansea.—The toll-houses and bars in this county (Glamorgan), as well as in Carmarthen, continue to fall by the hands of the Welsh Guerillas, who, from their local knowledge, the precaution of their spies, and the sympathy of the great body of the people, are still enabled to laugh at the mustering of the military. On Thursday morning the Rebeccaites assembled at Ty Coch, within half a mile of Swansea, and in less than a quarter of an hour demolished Ty Coch and two adjoining toll-gates. The Furnace toll-house and gate, together with all the side bars near Llanelly, were also destroyed on the same night, and the wood-work burned. Mr. Maule, of the Treasury, and Mr. Raven, who are present to conduct and watch the proceedings before the magistrates, are said to be convinced of the necessity of some other measures than those previously adopted to put down this career. On Friday, the men employed in the great copper works near this town struck work, in consequence of the intended reduction of wages to the amount of 12½ per cent. They assembled on Saturday to the number of from 1400 to 1500, and proceeded to perambulate the streets, marching four abreast. They were met by the mayor, Mr. Vivian, M.P., and other gentlemen connected with the works. The Mayor informed them that he had instructions from government to prevent large assemblages of persons from marching or congregating in the streets; and he trusted that their good sense would induce them to obey his instructions. Mr. Vivian then addressed them, exhorting them to listen to the advice of those who really wished to guide and direct them for their benefit, assuring them that necessity alone compelled himself and their other employers to make the reduction in their wages; and that when any improvement in the trade and price of copper took place, their wages would be advanced again in proportion. Several of the men attempted to show that by the reduction they would not be able to support themselves and families; but upon being questioned as to the amount of their earnings, they were compelled to admit that at the reduced price it would average above a pound per week, more or less, according to the several branches of their employment. Since this meeting took place several have returned to their work. Mr. Hall, the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the cause of the disturbances, has concluded his inquiry at Carmarthen, after hearing privately the communications of every person who went before him relative to the state of the country. Mr. Ellis the barrister also formed part of the commission, and directed his attention solely to the accounts and management of the turnpike trusts. It is said that he has expressed a strong opinion against the numerous side bars, and that he has drawn a bill, now before Parliament, having for its object the consolidation of the trusts, and the gradual paying off of the tallies. It appears that these outrages, by reducing the incomes of the trusts, will, in many cases, inflict much hardship and suffering in rendering the trustees unable to pay the interest on the tallies, great numbers of the small tally holders being old people, who have invested the little savings of a life in these securities, and are now living on the interest of their investments.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Croydon, 405*l.*; Greenwich, 749*l.*; Blackwall, 1,190*l.*; Brighton, 4,926*l.*; Birmingham, 18,402*l.*; South-Eastern, 4,022*l.*; Great Western, 16,050*l.*; South-Western, 9,133*l.*; North Midland, 4,658*l.*; Grand Junction, 8,849*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,114*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,074*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2415*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,667*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,983*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,802*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,298*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,135*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 4,739*l.*; Eastern Counties, 3,092*l.*—The half-yearly meetings of the different companies occupy just now a considerable portion of public attention. The Grand Junction continues to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., which, however, has been maintained at the expense of the guarantee fund, no provision being made to increase it out of the half-year's return, and also by adding the surplus of the preceding half-year. The traffic has declined, but with rigid economy the expenditure has been proportionately reduced. The sum divided among the shareholders is 110,781*l.*, but the net profits appear to be barely 105,000*l.*—The Leeds and Selby Company have declared a dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent. on their capital. This line is leased to the York and North Midland Company.—The North Union Company pays a dividend of 2*l.* 5*s.* per share. Retrenchments have been made in several departments, and the interest upon the bonded debt reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.—The Chester and Birkenhead Company's accounts for the last half-year show receipts at 13,007*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, and the expenses at 10,170*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* The directors exhibit a reduction of expenditure, and declare a dividend of 7*s.* 3*d.* on the original 50*l.* shares, and of 3*s.* 7½*d.* on the halves, or 25*l.* shares.—The Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal Navigation and Railway Company declare a dividend of 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, reserving a large surplus to equalize future dividends, should any decline take place in the traffic. The profits were sufficient to pay a dividend of 1*l.* 12*s.*, but the shareholders acquiescing in the views of the directors contained in their report, consented to forego a division of the net returns.—The York and North Midland Company at their recent meeting reported that there had been a falling off in the receipts, during the last half-year, as compared with 1842, of upwards of 2,200*l.* The receipts for merchandise, however, exceeded the corresponding half-year of 1842 by 2682*l.*, and as the working expenses had also been reduced to the extent of upwards of 1000*l.* on the half-year, the dividend of ten per cent. would be maintained. The prospects of a considerable increase of traffic, from the early completion of the Newcastle and Darlington Railway, were represented as extremely encouraging. Resolutions declaring the expediency of undertaking the formation of a railway to Scarborough, thus uniting the York and North Midland with Filey, Bridlington, Whitby, Pickering, &c., were unanimously agreed to, it being stated that the whole of the proposed line would be completed for 260,000*l.*, or about 6000*l.* or 7000*l.* per mile.—At the meeting of the Newcastle and Darlington Company last week, the directors reported that all the land for the line is, with a trifling exception, purchased, and that the works for the whole line are under contract and in active operation, so that no doubt can be entertained that the railway will be completed for opening on the 1st July. With regard to the completion of the railway chain to Scotland, there was no movement on the part of the promoters of the West coast (Lancaster and Carlisle) line at present, and the government commissioners had given a preference to the Eastern (Rugby, Leeds, and Berwick) line, if the Midland railways were continued to Newcastle, which communication the Newcastle and Darlington would effect. Resolutions, authorizing the directors to open negotiations with the Durham Junction, and to ascertain whether it would be practicable to purchase the line, were then agreed to.—At the meeting of the Brighton Company on Tuesday, the report of the directors announced that by a recent valuation of the locomotive stock, that portion of the company's property was found to amount to 99,370*l.* The land and buildings had been disposed of at 21,755*l.*, and the residue of unsold property was estimated at 28,177*l.* A further sum of 11,611*l.* would be required for the purpose of re-ballasting the line, and the total cost of the railway had been ascertained to stand at 2,707,872*l.* The revenue account showed the expenses for the past half-year to have amounted to 38,985*l.*, and the receipts to 74,394*l.*, leaving a deficit of 3,304*l.* The directors would have to raise 120,000*l.* to meet the current demands upon the company. Wharfs were now erecting at Shoreham Harbour for the reception of steam-vessels, and arrangements had been made with the General Steam Navigation Company for enabling passengers to book through from London to Rouen, an advantage which would soon be extended to Paris. A long discussion ensued with reference to the election of a director, when Mr. Joseph Thompson was elected in the room of Mr. Entwistle, resigned.—The North Midland Company met on Wednesday, when the directors reported that considerable progress had been made since the last meeting in reforming the management, and in reducing the expenditure, but the receipts, as compared with the corresponding half-year, were nearly stationary, though there had been a diminution in the working expenses of 11,500*l.* An estimate had been made of the liabilities of the company, their claims, and disposable property, which led the directors to conclude that a surplus would remain after discharging all debts, and paying off the loan notes. The amount received for the conveyance of passengers during the past half-year was 56,511*l.* The total receipts being 98,554*l.*, and the expenses 57,960*l.*, leaving a disposable balance of 44,854*l.* A dividend of 1*l.* 10*s.* per share for the half-year was declared, and resolutions were carried for extending the line to Bradford, and for awarding 600*l.* to the members of the investigation committee as an acknowledgment of their services.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal have ordered that Christopher Blake, Esq., of the county Meath, be superseded in the commission of the peace. The papers publish a correspondence between Mr. Lucas, Mr. John Bodkin, M.P., and Mr. Sugden, containing the usual questions and answers relative to the attendance of Mr. Bodkin at the Tuam repeal meeting. The replies being deemed unsatisfactory by the Lord-Lieutenant and the Commissioners of the Great Seal, Mr. Bodkin has been informed that he is dismissed from the office of Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace. Mr. J. H. Talbot has also had a correspondence with Mr. Lucas, who intimates to the ex-member for New Ross that having attended a repeal banquet at Enniscorthy, he is no longer a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Wexford.—Mr. Ross Cox, who was despatched some weeks ago in search of Mr. Finn, the fugitive treasurer of the Corporation, returned to Dublin by the last packet. The ex-treasurer had escaped into Texas, whither it was useless to pursue him, as the southern states of America do not recognise British jurisdiction.—After one or two postponements, owing, it is said, to the inclemency of the weather, Mr. Gypson, the aeronaut, made an ascent in his balloon from the Portobello Gardens on Monday. Although the evening was highly favourable for a more extended excursion, Mr. Gypson descended in a field close to the city. Here the balloon was taken possession of by a party of quay porters, who demanded remuneration by way of salvage; but Mr. Gypson, not feeling inclined to comply with their demands, and, moreover, making some remarks derogatory to Irishmen, the coal porters vented their indignation by closing the vent of the balloon, and having cut the cords, suffered it to proceed on its solitary voyage. The balloon being left thus unincumbered, shot with inconceivable velocity towards the clouds, and a brisk gale blowing at the time, it was soon lost to sight, with little prospect of its ever more being heard of.—An adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Saturday, for the purpose of reading the translation of a letter from M. Ledru Rollin, member of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, received by Mr. O'Connell last week. After reading this letter, Mr. O'Connell said that the hon. gentleman's communication met every view he had at heart, and with him disclaimed any wish to disturb their attachment to the Queen, which he would say it was im-

possible to disturb, as the Repealers were in reality the true friends of the Sovereign; therefore, the object attributed to M. Ledru Rollin was false—that he wished to draw the people of Ireland from their allegiance. He was not surprised that they should speak of the alliance between the Irish troops and French warriors in bygone times, because the violation of the treaty of Limerick alone (independent of any similar case) sent no less than 50,000 men into the French service; and on the record in Paris it was to be seen that 144,000 Irishmen died in the French service, and most of that number on the field of battle. A letter of acknowledgment was then adopted, from which the following is an extract:—"We understand each other perfectly. Your present countenance and sympathy is bestowed upon men who are struggling within the limits of local law and constitutional principle for the rights and liberties of their native land—of men who desire to use no other means than those which are peaceable—means which have no other efficacy than that which arises from their moral force and power. You, indeed, allude to another contingency, in which you may be disposed to be more active in our support. But that is a contingency which we decline to discuss, because we now deem it impossible that it should arise, the British Government having retracted every menace of illegal force and unjust violence, and confining its resistance to our claims—if it shall continue to resist those claims—within the ordinary channels of legalised administration." The week's rent was announced to be 1,354*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Baltinglass.—The Wicklow Repeal demonstration took place in this town on Sunday. Nearly 150,000 persons are said to have been present, collected from the five or six adjoining counties. At the banquet which followed, Mr. O'Connell said, "I trust that before Christmas comes we will have the Preservative Society sitting in Dublin, and drawing up bills which they will call on the British Parliament to pass: if they will refuse, then respectfully call on her Majesty to convene a Parliament in Ireland again. I, therefore, call upon all of you to become apostles of my sect—to promulgate my doctrines far and near—to talk amongst yourselves and to convey amongst your neighbours the plan I propose, which will have the effect of putting an end to absenteeism—to the clearance system—to the extermination of tenants—to the overburdening with taxation—to the miserable limit of our franchises—to the giving to our corporate towns the full dominion of their local affairs, and to Ireland generally the regulation of all that concerns her welfare." The Rev. Mr. Lalor, (parish priest of Baltinglass), said, in acknowledging the toast of the Clergy, "that rumours were abroad of an intention on the part of Government to renew the attempt of pensioning the Irish priesthood on the Crown; but he would tell England, that wealthy though she was, she was too poor to bribe the Catholic clergy of Ireland. There was no project that could find less favour in his eyes than that which was said to be in contemplation, for the history of all countries abounded in evidence to show that the interests of true religion had invariably been impaired in every land where church and state were allied."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The local papers state that since the late trial before the High Court of Justiciary, for the sale of blasphemous publications, which was delayed in consequence of a technical flaw in the indictment, a man named Paterson has come down from London, and opened another shop for their sale, with more open defiance to the authorities than before. Our readers may recollect that the conduct of this man in Holywell-street was frequently the subject of legal proceedings before the police magistrates of the metropolis.—It is said that there is no doubt that the Duke of Wellington will visit Scotland in the autumn, and that he will for a few days be the guest of the Duke of Hamilton.

Miscellaneous.

The Duke of Marlborough's Despatches.—A discovery has been recently made, the interest of which it is not possible to overrate, although the extent of its historical value has only hitherto been partially ascertained. In a house in the town of Woodstock there had been lying for many years 18 boxes, supposed to contain deeds and papers appertaining to the Marlborough estates, whose dust nobody had ever thought of disturbing, and the existence of which was probably unknown to Archdeacon Coxe when he had the ransacking of all the documentary stores of Blenheim. These boxes have been lately opened and examined, and they have been found to contain the whole of the correspondence and despatches of the great Duke of Marlborough, during the eventful period of the war of succession. A large portion of them—the letters to Prince Eugene and all the foreign Sovereigns, Princes, and Generals—are in the French language. They form a collection very much resembling the compilation of Colonel Gurwood, and the partial examination which there has been time to bestow on them has been just enough to prove the very great interest of the matter they contain. We understand that these precious and important documents have been confided, by the present Duke of Marlborough, to the custody and inspection of Sir George Murray.—*Times.*

Growth of Wood.—A few days ago, as some workmen were cutting up a log of cedar, at the High Mill, in Thornthwaite, they discovered, nearly in the heart of the log, two pieces of beautiful china. There were several inches of solid wood on all sides of the china, and no defect whatever to be seen in the log in which the two pieces were so closely embedded.—*Cumberland Packet.*

Steam Draining Machine.—On Saturday last, the commissioners for superintending the works for the draining of the Lake of Haarlem laid the first stone of the building of the steam-engine called the "Leeghwater," from Mr. Leeghwater Ryp, mill-builder and engineer, who published, in 1643, his book on the Lake of Haarlem, in which there is a complete plan for draining that great lake. The Leeghwater is the first machine for draining of water by steam instead of wind, and is the greatest attempt at draining in the Netherlands—a work unparalleled among us, and which will do honour as well to the Princes in whose reign it was projected, as to the King under whom it will be completed. The cavity in which the first stone will be placed is about six and a half yards below the lowest of the water; 1,400 piles have been driven into the ground, to serve as the foundation of this heavy building. The result of these preliminary operations has proved that the soil is perfectly good and solid, and there is every reason to hope that the foundation will be fully equal to bear the immense weight.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Law.

House of Lords.—*The Athlone Peerage.*—A Committee for privileges assembled on Monday to hear the evidence in support of the claim of William, fifth son of the last Earl but one, and uncle to the last Earl, to vote as Earl of Athlone for representative Peers of Ireland. The documentary evidence was not quite satisfactory to their Lordships, who required the originals instead of examined copies of certificates of birth and burial and enrolments of peerages, but having been satisfied that such copies had before been admitted as evidence, and having the state of the family and the relationship of the different members clearly proved, the Committee resolved that the claim had been made out.

Appeals.—*The Queen* v. *Mills.*—This was one of two cases brought up to the House of Lords on a writ of error, from the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, the alleged error being that the Court had held that a marriage not celebrated in any church of the Establishment, but by a Presbyterian minister, was not such a valid marriage as to make a subsequent marriage in the Church of England invalid, and to render the parties contracting the same liable to the penalties of bigamy. The defendant had been convicted of the crime, but the judgment had been arrested by the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. On that decision the present writ of error had been brought. The case was argued in March last before several of the English Judges, and in July last, upon the motion of Lord Brougham, they gave an opinion delivered on their behalf by Lord Chief Justice Tindal, to the effect that the judgment of the Court below was correct. The judgment of the House had been postponed, and the Lords now assembled "further to consider" the case. Lord Brougham proceeded to give his opinion on the case, dissenting from the opinion of the Judges, and concluding by moving, that the judgment of their Lordships should be given for the plaintiff in error; but if they did not think proper to take that step now, then he begged them not to give judgment for the defendant in error, but to delay the award of their judgment till they had had the opportunity of obtaining the assistance of the Judges of the Consistorial Courts, to which it was admitted the cognizance of these matters most peculiarly belonged. Lord Abinger upheld the decision of the Judges as delivered by Lord Chief Justice Tindal; but Lord Campbell declared that he was totally unable to concur with that decision. The Lord Chancellor doubted whether the Ecclesiastical Judges could be summoned in any way to assist their Lordships; but perhaps their Lordships might think fit to have the case again argued, but only by the Ecclesiastical Court advocates. The further hearing was postponed.

Rolls' Court.—*Hope* v. *Hope.*—This suit related to a cabinet of jewels which were collected by the late Henry Philip Hope, Esq., and are estimated to be of the value of 100,000*l.* That gentleman left three nephews, sons of his brother, Thomas Hope—namely, Henry Thomas Hope, Adrian John Hope, and Alexander James Beresford Hope. Adrian John Hope, as one of the residuary legatees of his uncle, instituted one of the three suits now before the Court, for the administration of his uncle's estate and effects. In consequence of this, Alexander J. B. Hope was compelled to institute another suit, asking the Court to declare that he was entitled to the cabinet in question, by virtue of the deeds giving them to him, the one dated the 19th of May, 1832, and the other dated the 10th of April, 1838. This suit was followed by a third, instituted by Henry Thomas Hope, claiming the jewels in question under a deed alleged to have been executed in 1821. No such deed, however, could be found, neither were the contents of the deed, or the property intended to pass, proved. From the case, as stated, it appeared that the late Henry Philip Hope had for many years been collecting the cabinet in question, which now consists of many rare specimens; and in 1821 it was alleged that he executed a deed, by which, after his decease, he gave sixteen of the most valuable, if not all, the jewels in question, together with his gallery of pictures in Duchess street, to Henry Thomas Hope; no trace, however, of this deed can be found, other than a paper writing, alleged to be a copy, but containing nothing from which it could be ascertained that any deed had been executed. In 1831, Henry Thomas Hope died, and appointed his brother, H. P. Hope, the guardian of his son, Alexander James Beresford Hope, who was then about eleven years of age. On the 19th of May, 1832, Henry P. Hope assigned his collection of diamonds and precious stones, jewels, gems, and minerals, contained in a mahogany cabinet, about 1½ inches long, 12 inches wide, and 12 inches high, with silver cornices and a circular silver plate, engraved with the armorial bearings of the said H. P. Hope, to John Raphael, since deceased, upon trust for him for life, and after his decease upon trust for his nephew, Alexander James Beresford Hope. This deed contained a power to sell or exchange the jewels; so that those disposed of were replaced by others of equal value. It also contained a covenant for further assurance, and a clause indemnifying the trustees in case of any loss. This deed was duly executed and delivered. It subsequently, however, came into the possession of Henry P. Hope. Between the date of this deed and 1838, the cabinet was changed for a larger one, into which the jewels were transferred, partly because the cabinet was too small, and partly because it would not admit of a scientific arrangement. For a time the old cabinet was allowed a space in the lumber-room of the owner, but ultimately it was sold to a gentleman in Sussex, in whose possession it now is. In 1838 Henry Philip Hope, for some purpose, considered it requisite to make another deed of gift of the same jewels to his nephew, Alexander James Beresford Hope, and accordingly he sent the deed of 1832 back to John Raphael, who prepared another deed, to which he, as trustee of the former deed, was no party. By this deed, which was executed on the 10th of April, 1838, H. P. Hope assigned his collection of jewels, by the description in the former deed, to A. J. B. Hope absolutely; this deed was duly executed and delivered, and was afterwards delivered to H. P. Hope. In July, 1838, as H. P. Hope was going to Holland, which he occasionally did, he delivered three sealed parcels to Louisa Viscountess Beresford, the mother of his three nephews, at the same time saying,—"Dear Mamma, I rely upon you, after my death, to deliver these sealed parcels to the parties to whom they are respectively addressed." One of these packets was addressed to herself, one to H. T. Hope, and the other to Alexander J. B. Hope. H. P. Hope subsequently left England for Holland, but returned in the autumn, and at his request the packets were returned to him unopened. In the following year he again went to Holland, and he then in like manner and with a like request, delivered three similar packets to Lady Beresford; he again returned to England in the autumn, sick and unwell, and took up his residence at Besbury Park, in the county of Kent, the seat of Lady Beresford. When spoken to respecting the packets, he said he recollected what he had done; he, however, never reclaimed them, but died on the 8th December, 1839, having by his will appointed H. Thomas Hope, Jeremiah Harman, Edward Harman, Henry Harman, and William Belton Crealock, his executors in England. Three days afterwards Lady Beresford went to London, and caused the packet directed to Alex. J. B. Hope to be delivered to him. This upon opening was found to contain the key of the new cabinet, and also the deed of gift dated the 10th of April, 1838. At the meeting of the family this deed was read immediately after the will of the testator, but nothing was said; but shortly afterwards Adrian J. Hope filed his bill in this court for an administration of the estate, upon which the present suit was instituted by A. J. B. Hope, calling upon the executors to give up the cabinet and the collection of jewels, &c. to him. It was argued on behalf of A. J. B. Hope, that there was no doubt of the intention of the donor. He contemplated making a legal gift, and had never swerved from that intention from 1832. A deed had accordingly been prepared, and there was no doubt but that the property passed without its actual delivery. There were some alterations on the face of the deed of 1838, but they were in the handwriting of the donor, and related chiefly to the altered size of the cabinet. These, in the absence of any proof, must be considered to have been made before the deed was executed; but, assuming that the alterations were made afterwards, they could not be considered as of any moment, and did not vitiate the deed, as the collection would pass by that term, notwithstanding the cabinet was misdescribed. This collection was fully identified, and it was submitted passed to A. J. B. Hope, either by the deed of the 10th April, 1838, or that of the 19th of May, 1832. It was contended for Henry Thomas Hope, that the validity of the deeds must be determined by a court of law. The case of H. T. Hope, therefore, must stand over until A. J. B. Hope had established his title under the two deeds; if he succeeded, H. T. Hope would then insist upon the validity of the deed executed in his favour; if he failed, then Mr. H. T. Hope would give up his claim under the deed. On the other side, it was submitted that this court could not decide the question; the validity of the deeds must be substantiated before the court could make any declaration. After some discussion, it was ultimately arranged that the suit should stand over, and that A. J. B. Hope should be at liberty to bring one or more action or actions, with liberty to use the name of Mary Raphael as plaintiff, against the executors, for the recovery of some or one of the articles in the cabinet; and upon the application of the executors, Adrian John Hope was to be at liberty to defend the action or actions in the name of the executors of Henry Philip Hope. Henry Thomas Hope was also to be at liberty to bring an action against the executors of his uncle, in the name of his father, Thomas Hope, who was alleged to have been the trustee in the deed under which he claimed.

Assize Intelligence.—Midland Circuit, Warwick.—*Jane Smith*, only 13 years of age, was indicted for having, at Leamington Priors, on the 7th July, feloniously set fire to a dwelling-house in the occupation of Martha Wright. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was living in the service of Mrs. Wright, and possessed a very sullen temper. Her mistress had scolded her for some offence, and threatened to turn her away. Shortly afterwards, and when the prisoner was alone in the house, one of the upper rooms was discovered to be in a blaze, but by prompt exertions the fire was happily extinguished. The prisoner, when charged with being the cause of it, laughed, and at once admitted that she had taken a candle upstairs and set fire to some clothes in the room. The Jury, without hesitation, found her guilty. Mr. Justice Patteson, in passing sentence, said that he could hardly suppose the prisoner knew that, by the act she had committed, she had forfeited her life. At that moment he might pass sentence of death upon her, and leave her for execution. He should, however, recommend her Majesty, who alone had the power, to spare her life; but upon what terms he was not prepared to say. He had little doubt, however, that she would be sent out of the country. Whatever her future destiny might be, care would be taken to impress upon her mind the enormity of the offence which she had committed, and to teach her the duty she owed towards God and man. Judgment of death recorded.

Norfolk Circuit, Norwich.—*William Sanger* pleaded Guilty to two indictments charging him with having forged the name of a customer of the East of England Bank to two checks for the payment of between 200*l.* and 300*l.*, which he received upon presenting such forgeries to the London agents of the bank. The facts of this case did not transpire, but this paper at the time gave a brief account of the circumstances attending the forgery. The prisoner was a clerk in the bank at Lynn. The prosecutors recommended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court, because he had only spent 30*l.* of the stolen money when he was apprehended. Mr. Baron Alderson said that was no reason whatever for the passing of a lenient sentence upon him. The offence was a very bad one, and if he had not been apprehended he would no doubt have spent the whole of the money. The learned Judge enlarged upon the enormity of his crime, and sentenced him to be transported for life.

Birney, Esq., v. *Read, Esq.*—This was an action of trespass for stubbing up and cutting down furze and whins, and carrying away gravel, soil, and earth from a close of the plaintiff, called Easton Heath. The defendant justified taking the gravel as the occupier of the manor farm, under a right to take it for the reparation of the roads thereon; and as to the furze and whin, he justified under a right to take them for the purposes of fuel, of underdraining, of making "bottoms to ricks," and of fencing his yards. Issues were joined on these claims, and the plaintiff also "new-assigned" that the defendant took more than was necessary, even if he possessed the right; and as to that part the defendant paid 10*l.* into court. The plaintiff is owner in fee of the heath mentioned in the pleadings (which were of enormous length, measuring between 15 and 20 feet), and the defendant is the occupier of the farm in respect of which he justifies the trespasses complained of. The cause lasted from an early hour till nearly 8 o'clock at night, numerous witnesses being examined on each side. The jury found a verdict for the defendant on all the issues, establishing the rights set up, and adding that the excess he had committed in the exercise of those rights amounted only to the sum of 19*s.*, and that the difference between it and the amount paid into court (10*l.*) ought to be returned to defendant.

Oxford Circuit, Stafford.—*Charles Higginson* was arraigned for the wilful murder of his son, William Higginson, at Eccleshall, on the 2d April last. The prisoner pleaded Guilty, and begged for mercy; but upon the representation of the judge that upon such a plea he had no other alternative than to leave him for execution, he retracted his plea and pleaded not guilty. The prisoner was a widower, the deceased was his only child, a boy of five years old. Early in the present year, the prisoner, who was then an in-door servant to a gentleman named James, made an agreement with the wife of a cottager named Breeze, of Lipsley-heath, in this county, that she should take care of the child at her cottage for eighteenpence a week. He was in arrears of payment, however, and had received notice to find some other person to take charge of the child. On the 2d April, having borrowed a spade from the cottager, he left with the boy, stating that he was then going to take him to his brother's. Mrs. Breeze, who had dressed the child, handed over the remainder of his clothes to the prisoner, and stated that at that time she observed no peculiarity in the prisoner's manner or appearance. The child was then in good health, with the exception of a slight inflammation in one eye. The prisoner was seen by a

woman who knew him to enter a large wood, called Bishop's Wood, with the child, about a quarter of an hour after leaving Breeze's cottage. The child was never seen alive again. Suspicions were aroused, and search was made in Bishop's Wood on the 10th of May, and about 300 yards from the entrance to the wood marks of the ground having been recently disturbed were discovered, and upon further search the body of the child was found about a foot beneath the surface, dressed in the clothes in which he had been seen on the morning on which he left Breeze's cottage. There was a bandage tightly drawn round his eyes, and the surgeon who examined the body, Mr. Greatrex, of Eccleshall, stated that he found an extensive contusion on the right side of the head, by which the skull was fractured. He gave it as his opinion, however, from the state in which the lungs were found, that suffocation, and not the fracture, was the cause of death, and this would appear to have been the case, for the prisoner, when asked whether he would put any question to Mr. Greatrex, said, while a thrill of horror through the court followed the avowal,—"There was no hurt on the head:—the child was alive when I put it into the grave!" The prisoner was apprehended in Derbyshire, nearly fifty miles from the scene of his crime. When called on for his defence, he merely said he did it from want, for at that time he was only earning half-a-crown a week. An attempt was made to show that the prisoner was a person of weak intellect, but the Jury considered him perfectly capable of the distinction between right and wrong, and returned a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Justice Maule then passed sentence of death upon the prisoner in the usual manner, holding out not the smallest hope of mercy.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT, DURHAM.—*Joseph Atkinson* pleaded Guilty to illegally solemnizing a marriage, at Berwick upon-Tweed, between William Brown and Catherine Cosser. The prisoner, it appeared, resided at Lamberton toll-bar, which is within the Scottish border, and about four miles north from Berwick. He has been in the habit of officiating there as "priest" for those parties coming over the border who wish to take advantage of the greater facilities offered them by the Scotch law for contracting matrimony. In the case in question the parties had made a runaway match, but on arriving at Lamberton found the "priest" was absent, having gone to Berwick. The parties followed him thither, and finally found him in a public-house, called the Old Hen and Chickens, in Old Bridge-street. They asked him to perform the ceremony, but this he at first refused to do, unless they would return to Lamberton. They, however, declined, having reason to think that their relations were on the alert, and that there was some danger of their being intercepted. As the evening, however, wore on, the prisoner became somewhat intoxicated, and in that state finally performed the ceremony. He subsequently recorded it, however, in his register at Lamberton as having been performed there. He was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT, DENBIGH.—*Evan Evans* was charged with having caused the wilful murder of Margaret Davis by suffocating or strangling her, at Llanrwst, on or about the 3d of May last. The Attorney-General, and Mr. Jervis, Queen's Counsel, stated the case, the details of which were given in this Paper at the time. The body of the deceased was found in a ditch near the prisoner's residence, and apparently part of it had been eaten by dogs. It appeared also that the body had been removed from a peat bank about 70 yards from the residence of the prisoner, and it had evidently been removed in a putrified state, for the ground retained the smell, and some fragments of the body still remained in the place. One circumstance pressed materially on the prisoner, that notwithstanding his denial that he knew to what place the deceased had gone, he had caused a letter to be sent to her sister stating a time when she would probably return, mentioning Allsaints, and also that there was money due from her to him. Upon being taxed with this letter he denied it; yet it appeared by the evidence that he had employed a person to write it, and that after he had so employed that person he repented of the act, and turned pale whenever it was mentioned. There was, however, no evidence of quarrel between the parties, and nothing to unfold the motive which could have led to the commission of the crime. After an absence of half an hour, the Jury returned a verdict of Acquittal.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S. THURSDAY.—The room was very thinly attended, and betting so flat, as almost to put a quotation out of the question. The following brief list contains all the business done:—*St. Leger.*—6 to 4 offered on Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone 40 to 1 agst Mr. Holmes' Gorhambury. *Criterion Stakes.*—2 to 1 offered on Rattan agst the Ugly Buck. *Derby.*—9 to 2 agst Scott's lot, 1000 even between Imaum and Valerian.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.—The weather continuing very fine, has produced a great dulness in our Market this morning; several parcels of Wheat were left over from Monday, and there is also some quantity of fresh arrived; in consequence of the above, prices are fully 2*s.* per qr. lower for all descriptions. Barley, Peas, and Beans are in short supply and support our quotations. The Oat-trade is exceedingly dull, and 6*d.* to 1*s.* lower.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	56	to 63	Red	54	to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	58	to 60	White	—	to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28	to 33	Grind.	24	to 29
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Potands	15	to 25	Feed	16	to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—	to —	Potato	17	to 25
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16	to 23	Potato	16	to 24
Rye	—	to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 29 to 28 Tick	22	to 29	Harrow	25	to 32
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . 28 to 34 Winds.	—	to —	Longpod	—	to —
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 36 Maple	30	to 33	Grey	28	to 31

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
June 30 . . .	49 8	27 10	19 7	31 6	29 1	32 3
July 7 . . .	49 10	28 8	19 7	32 8	29 9	31 7
— 14 . . .	51 2	29 0	19 8	31 11	29 6	32 4
— 21 . . .	51 9	29 10	20 0	32 5	30 5	33 11
— 28 . . .	57 7	31 2	21 0	36 2	31 1	33 9
August 4 . . .	60 9	32 4	21 5	37 1	31 9	34 4
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	53 10	29 10	20 2	34 5	30 3	33 0
Duties . .	18 0	9 0	6 0	8 6	10 6	9 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—H. L. Becker and J. L. Becker, Manchester, calico-printers—J. Johnston, Manchester, banker.

BANKRUPTS.—R. Wills and R. Davy, Oxford-street, drapers—C. Beck, jun., Leadenhall-street, ship and insurance-broker—H. W. Brand, Little Stanhope-street, Mayfair, cook—W. Grayling, jun., Greenbank, Wapping, tallow-chandler—W. Smithson, Thirsk, Yorkshire, linen and woollen-draper—G. Savage, Sheffield, razor-manufacturer—J. R. Beer and W. H. Bastick, Saint Thomas the Apostle, Devon, coal-merchants—T. Parry, Mold, Flintshire, draper—T. Huxley, S. Boulton, W. Greenbank, T. Boulton, and J. Duncalf, Tunstall, Staffordshire, china-manufacturers—Joseph Marriage, jun., Chelmsford, miller—Christopher Johnson Spencer, Carlisle, upholder—William Humphreys, Brighton, wine-merchant—Alfred Harris, Chichester, hotel-keeper—William Barker Appleby, Boston, Lincolnshire, coach-builder—George Burton, Ashton-under-Line, brick-maker—John Broadhead, Almondbury, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer—Hannah Maria Newton, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, victualler—Hislop Warner, Edward Marsack, Thomas Manning, and James Manning, Liverpool, brandy dealers—Robert Watson, York, silk mercer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Cochran, Leith, mastmaker—J. Syme, Edinburgh, gardener—R. Wyllie, Auchenleck, Ayrshire—H. M'Phedran, Renton, Dumbartonshire, carter—M. Hutchinson, Leith, flesher—A. Willison, Dundee, writer.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th inst., at Ludlow, the lady of T. Lloyd, Esq., M.D., of Rome, of a son—On the 9th inst., in Blandford-square, Mrs. F. B. Beevor, of a son—On the 9th inst., at South-row, Blackheath, the lady of J. S. Newbon, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, J. H. Lovell, Esq., second son of the late P. H. Lovell, Esq., of Colepark, Wilts, to Emma, daughter of the late Sir B. Codrington, Bart., of Dodington, Gloucestershire.

DIED.—On the 9th inst., at his house, in Montagu-square, at an advanced age, Major-General Sir Donald Macleod, K.C.B.—On the 1st inst., at Leaton Knolls, Salop, Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Fras. Lloyd, of Dongay and Leaton, Esq., M.P. for the county of Montgomery—On the 1st inst., at St. Helier's, Jersey, James Day, Esq., Captain Royal Horse Artillery.

Now ready, price 4*s.* 6*d.*,

RURAL CHEMISTRY.
By EDWARD SOLLY, Esq., Jun. F.R.S.,
Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London, Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Institution.
London: 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

CHEAP STATIONERY, CUTLERY, WORK-BOX, WRITING-DESK, AND DRESSING-CASE MANUFACTURER.—*Sloper's* Embossed Postage Envelopes, without Advertisements, 1*s.* per dozen to purchasers of other articles; fine Bath-post, 3*d.* per Quire, 5*s.* per Ream; ditto Note, 2*d.* per Quire, 3*s.* per Ream; Queen's Size (Note), 2*s.* per Ream; very superior Foolscap, 8*d.* per Quire, 12*s.* 6*d.* per Ream; Envelopes, 6*d.* per 100; Copy Books, 4*d.* each, 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; good Pens, 1*s.* 6*d.* per 100; Embossed Blotting Books, 6*d.* each; superior Bibles, gilt edges, 1*s.* 10*d.* each; ditto Prayer Books, 1*s.* 6*d.* each; good Pen-knives, 6*d.* each; Rosewood Work-boxes, 2*s.*; Rosewood and Mahogany superior Desks, 7*s.* 6*d.*; superior Pocket-books, 6*d.* each, &c., &c. *Goods exchanged, or Money returned if not approved of.* A name-plate engraved, and 100 best Cards printed for 4*s.* 6*d.* Bookbinding, Printing, and Engraving, at the lowest terms; 10 per cent. off new Books and Music. Parcels of 2*l.* value forwarded 100 miles free of carriage; of 10*s.*, 5 miles from London, and any amount in town. Lists of Prices, and samples of Paper, sent on the receipt of two postage-stamps, from SLOPER'S Stationery Warehouse, 20, George-street, Portman-square, London.

BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES
BY THE NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN.
REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
ATTWOOD, WIMBLE, & WARNER, MANUFACTURERS, LEWES, SUSSEX.

This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use.

Sizes	No. 1	2	and 3
Churn from	7 to 8 lbs.	13 to 15 lbs.	26 to 28 lbs.
Price, carriage paid to London.	25*s.*	35*s.*	42*s.*

Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, and 7*s.* Larger sizes made to order. N.B.—Thermometers and Butter Prints supplied. May be obtained through any respectable ironmonger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, Lewes.

To be seen in London, at WRIGHT'S Range Warehouse, No. 3, Arthur-street, near the Monument; RIGBY'S Brush Warehouse, No. 80, Gracechurch-street; LIVERMORE and SON, Ironmongers, No. 30, Oxford-street; BENHAM, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. Export Agents, BARNES & Co., 109, Fenchurch-street.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system: they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headach, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; being perfectly innocent, may be safely used in all seasons and climates.

*** It is necessary, owing to the numerous imitations, to inform the Public that KEARSLEY'S is the only ORIGINAL and GENUINE MEDICINE of this description ever made, and has been prepared by them for more than FIFTY YEARS!! Purchasers are particularly requested to remark, that as a testimony of authenticity, each Bill of Directions contains an affidavit, and bears the signature of "C. KEARSLEY," in writing, and each box is wrapped in white paper. Price 2*s.* 9*d.*

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, London; and all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the country.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.
Patronised by the Royal Family and Nobility.
PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns unnecessary, (indeed, we may say the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth), and being prepared on the softest kid leather, it adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture, and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate Corns and Bunions.

Prepared only by JOHN FOX, in boxes at 1*s.* 1½*d.* each, or three small boxes in one for 2*s.* 9*d.*; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. KING, 232, Blackfriars Road, directly facing Christ Church, London; and of all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom. A 2*s.* 9*d.* box cures the most obdurate Corns.

*** Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

OLD GILDING, LACQUER, and BRONZE, however dirty or tarnished, can be rendered equal to new, by UPTON'S PARISIAN DETERGENTS. The effect is sudden, astonishing, and lasting; trouble—merely sponging the surface; expense—only a few pence for the largest gilt frame. Fly spots are at once removed; there is no necessity therefore to cover from the fly. Gold detergent, 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle; lacquer and bronze, 1*s.* 6*d.*; lamp, 1*s.* 4*d.* All are innoxious and inoffensive.

Sold by UPTON and Co., lamp manufacturers, 33, George-street, Hanover-square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City. N.B.—A trial free of charge. The trade supplied.

SLATE WORKS, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX.
EDWARD BECK informs Horticulturists generally, that the Cisterns, Tanks, Shelves, Stages, Conservatory Tubs, Flower-Boxes, Edging for Garden-paths, &c., manufactured by him in Slate, may be seen in use at Worton Cottage, upon application to the Gardener, (Sundays excepted.)

GARDEN, FISHING, SHEEP AND RABBIT NETS.—New Garden Net 1½*d.* per yard, mended Sea Fishing Nets ¾*d.* per yard, woollen, worsted, and other warp and Fly Nets. All kinds of Nets for Fishing. Sheepfolding Net 4½*d.* per yard, 3½ feet high. Long Hare and Rabbit Nets on cords 50, 80, and 100 yards each. Net for Fences against Rabbits, Cats, Dogs, &c., 2*d.* per yard. Also on Sale, POLICEMEN'S CAPES, AND TARPAULING COATS, for Gardeners, Gamekeepers, Watchers, and Farm Servants; the Capes at 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Also large Capes like Cloaks. Upwards of 100 New and Second-hand Tents and Marquees for sale. ROBERT RICHARDSON, Net and Tent maker, No. 21, Tunbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square.

SCURVY and IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most EXTRAORDINARY CURE, by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Robins Rolins, one of our parishioners, commenced taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds (some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them): that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbutic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbutic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now enabled to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbutic Drops to the notice of the public. Signed by JOHN ELLIOTT, Sen. (Lord of the Manor), John Manning, Henry Goodman, William Pearse, Arthur Langworthy.—June 21, 1843."

Any Medicine Vendor will procure it on application. Wholesale Agents for London:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Hallett, 83, High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; King, 232, Blackfriars-road; Schulze, 58, King William-street; and Sanger, 50, Oxford-street.

BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Marquee, Tent, Flag, and Rick-cloth Manufacturer, No. 2, Duke-street, Londonbridge, and 208, Piccadilly, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that the temporary rooms, so much admired and approved, as erected at Major Waymouth's, Lady Susan Reeve's, and Miss Becket's, even with the Drawing-room on the first floor, can be erected at two days' notice; are perfectly safe, and elegantly lined. A warehouse at 208, Piccadilly. Marquees, Tents, and Rick-cloth, complete, for Sale or Hire.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—Under the Special Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe. This Oil is universally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE that will effectually *produce* and *restore Hair*, prevent it from *falling off* or *turning grey*, free it from *scurf* and *dandriff*, and will render it *delightfully soft and flexible*. It will also preserve the coiffure in the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. CAUTION.—Much *pernicious* trash is now offered for sale as "MACASSAR OIL;" it is therefore of great importance to purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are engraven on the wrapper. All others are "GROSS IMPOSITIONS." The Proprietors' Signature is also engraven on the wrapper, thus:—*A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON*; Countersigned "ALEX. ROWLAND." Price 3*s.* 6*d.*—7*s.* Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10*s.* 6*d.*, and double that size 21*s.* per bottle. Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil." Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, 100 FRUITING PINE-PLANTS, at 6*s.* each; 200 Strong Succession Do., at 3*s.* each; 300 Smaller Do., at 1*s.* each. Any person taking the stock will have the whole at 2*s.* each, as the Proprietor is about to remove.—For particulars, apply to Mr. DUNGATE, Tiverton, Bath.
*** Warranted clean.

FARM wanted, at MICHAELMAS next, consisting of from 50 to 100 acres, with convenient House and suitable Out-buildings, within 10 miles of London: three-fourths Arable Land would be preferred.—Direct, post-paid, to H. M., at Mr. NEWLAND'S, No. 3, Air-street, Piccadilly.

TO LET, near Royal Leamington Spa, SIX ACRES of GARDEN GROUND, with a substantial and roomy DWELLING-HOUSE, Stabling, and Dove-house attached. The ground is in the highest state of cultivation, of which Four Acres is planted with a variety of Fruit-trees, Two Acres Asparagus and Seakale. Also, Four and a half Acres of rich Greensward. Possession to be had at Michaelmas or St. Thomas.

For particulars inquire of Mr. B. LAW, the Proprietor (who is retiring from business), Long Itchington, near Southam, and Royal Leamington Spa.

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WANTED, an active, industrious, sober Man, to undertake the management of a LONDON NURSERY. Any one answering the above description, and possessing the requisite qualifications, may address, prepaid, to A. B., Lamb's Cottage, Sydenham, Kent, N.B.—No personal applications in the first instance can be attended to.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, 33 years of age, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands every branch of his profession, and can have an excellent character from a Nobleman with whom he lived four years and a half. A Situation where his wife could act as Housekeeper would not be objected to.—Direct to W. M., at Messrs. HUGH RONALDS' Nursery, Brentford, or Messrs. FLANAGAN & Co., Seedsmen, 9, Mansion-house-street, City.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, aged 38, without incumbrance, who has had very extensive practice in every branch of his profession, in families of the first respectability, is desirous of a Situation. He also understands the management of Land, Woods, &c.; and his wife is an excellent Dairy-woman, which situation she would undertake, if required. Every satisfaction with regard to ability, character, &c., can be given.—Direct to J. JOHNSON, 14, Great James-street, Lisson-grove, New-road.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, aged 32, who would not object to the charge of a Horse or Cow, or to make himself generally useful. He perfectly understands his business, and can be well recommended from his last Situation.—Direct to G. C., care of Mrs. KNIGHT, Post-office, Upper Holloway, Islington.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, who understands his business, and can have upwards of four years' character from the gentleman he has left. No objection to the management of a Farm.—Direct to T. B., 15, Park-street, East-road, City-road.

TO NURSERYMEN.
A RESPECTABLE young Man, well acquainted with the Home and Foreign Trade, and able to correspond in several languages, is desirous of obtaining a responsible Situation in the Nursery business; he has been employed as Foreman and Propagator in several respectable establishments in this country, from all of which highly satisfactory recommendations for ability, &c. can be obtained.—Direct to A. LORIA, at Messrs. Veitch and Sons', Nurserymen, Exeter.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, August 12, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 33—1843. SATURDAY, AUGUST 19. PRICE 6d.

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FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.



PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, &c.; as well as by the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing they will be enabled to supply, at the latter end of Oct. next, fine Canes of the above highly-valuable and much-esteemed RASPBERRY—unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour. Those to whom Y. & Co. sent it last season have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over all other varieties, and it has been awarded several prizes at various Horticultural exhibitions during the season. As a proof that they have not exaggerated its excellent qualities, Fruit was submitted to Dr. LINDLEY (see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 22d July, page 502), whose opinion of it is as follows:—"FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—We have received from Messrs. YOUELL, of Great Yarmouth, fruit of the Fastolff Raspberry, and we find that it merits all that has been stated in favour of its excellence. The fruit received is very large, obtusely conical, and of rich flavour, far exceeding in this respect some other new and large varieties. The plants bear abundantly and in long succession." They also exhibited it, on the 1st of August, before the London Horticultural Society, 21, Regent-street, and a prize was awarded to them. It would, therefore, be unnecessary for YOUELL & Co. to recommend it more fully, or with greater confidence, to the notice of the public, merely observing that it continues in high perfection throughout the autumnal months, and has maintained its superiority in the most unfavourable soils and situations, and requires no other than the ordinary treatment of the old varieties. Fine Canes will be ready by the latter end of October, and can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a Post-office order) upon the following terms:—

	£	s.	d.
Packages containing 100 Canes . .	2	5	0
" " 50 " . .	1	5	0
" " 25 " . .	0	14	0

Packages included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

Extensive orders are already received for the above; and to prevent a repetition of the disappointment which many experienced last season, by Y. & Co. not being able to meet the demand, they therefore respectfully solicit early application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 17, 1843.

WINDSOR AND ETON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL GRAND SHOW of this Society, for the Exhibition of DAHLIAS and other Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, will be held at WINDSOR, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1843. Printed Particulars may be had on application to Mr. J. CLEAVE, Windsor.

THE HULL BOTANIC GARDEN.—GRAND ANNUAL FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—This great Floral Fête, on the most comprehensive scale, will be held in the Grounds of the Botanic Garden, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of SEPTEMBER next. The Schedules of Prizes may be had Gratis, at the Gardens, on application to Mr. D. SMITH, the Curator. F. R. HORNER, President.

EXHIBITION OF LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London, (removed from Walworth,) by appointment, Florist to Her Majesty, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his Extensive Collection of this most beautiful LILY is in flower, and may be viewed every day from 9 o'clock until 6, Sundays excepted.—Admittance gratis.

NOTICE OF FUCHSIA SHOW.—All the lovers of that beautiful tribe of Plants the FUCHSIA, would be amply rewarded by a visit to PROVIDENCE NURSERY, Ramsgate, where there still may be seen in bloom nearly 200 large and splendid specimens of all the newest varieties.—WILLIAM MILLER, Providence Nursery, Ramsgate.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—This magnificent Fuchsia was exhibited on the 1st inst., before the London Horticultural Society at their room, 21, Regent-street, and was awarded a Prize. YOUELL and Co. are now sending it out post free, with Eleven other finest Show varieties at 21*s.* the dozen; also the finest show varieties of Chrysanthemums, per post free, at 12*s.* per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Aug. 17, 1843.

MR. LYNE'S NEW SEEDLING PELARGONIUM.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE has the pleasure of informing the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and the Trade, that he has been successful in procuring the stock of Mr. Lyne's new Pelargoniums, and offers them at the following Prices:—

Lyne's Princess Alice	3*l.*	3*s.*	Lyne's Modesty	1*l.*	1*s.*
" Celestial	2	2	" Rose-bud	1	1
" Redworth	2	2	" Dk. of Cornwall	1	1
" Apollo	2	2	" Sunrise	1	1
" Princeps	1	10			

The above-mentioned sorts can be warranted as first-rate, and have won many Seedling Prizes this season, in London, Exeter, Plymouth, Torquay, Barnstaple, Truro, and Falmouth.

Orders will be executed in strict precedence. The first plants will be ready after the 6th of November.

Printed descriptions and engravings can be obtained at the Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, or of Mr. W. BRISTOW, Seedsman, Knightsbridge; of Mr. GEORGE CHARLWOOD, Seedsman, Covent-garden; or of Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, Leadenhall-street, London.

Lyne's White Perfection, Imogene, Enchantress, Superb, and Sappho, cannot possibly be sent out this season.—Plymouth, August 15, 1843.

DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL & Co. beg respectfully to inform the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, that one of their Firm has just returned from Haarlem, having selected a most extensive Stock of the finest HYACINTHS, as well as a general assortment of BULBS, for which that city is so justly famed; and flatter themselves, from the facility of communication between Yarmouth and Haarlem, the distance not occupying more than 10 or 12 hours, and from the varieties being chosen for their great beauty and size of flowers during the blooming season, that the List will be found to contain none but the very best sorts, adapted either for glasses, forcing, or open border culture. Prices, as follows:

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths . } 6*s.* per doz.
Red, Blue, White, or Yellow . }
Extra fine Ditto . . . . . 9*s.* to 12*s.* "
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto . . 18*s.* "

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Also, Narcissus, Early Single and Double Tulips, Jonquils, Gladiolus, Iris, Ixias, Ranunculus, Double and Single Anemones, Crocus, &c., Catalogues of which may be had on application. Bulbs added to compensate for long carriage.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Aug. 17, 1843.

THE NEW YELLOW AUTUMNAL ROSE, "CLOTH OF GOLD," NOISETTE.

T. RIVERS, JUN., has the pleasure of offering to his Friends a splendid YELLOW NOISETTE ROSE, raised in the West of France from Noisette Lamarque. This fine Rose was purchased by T. R. jun., in the spring of 1842, on condition that he might give it an English name; he has therefore named it as above. T. R. visited France in July, 1842, to see it in bloom; he can therefore submit the following description as correct in every respect. Colour, brilliant yellow, of the same shade as Rosa Harrisonii; form, globular, like Noisette Lamarque, flowers of the same size; petals thick and leathery, not liable to fade in the sun; habit extremely robust, as much, or more so than Noisette Jaune Desprez. Owing to the plants being cut in closely for propagation, it has not yet bloomed here, but is in bud, and will bloom shortly. T. R. offers it now, that purchasers may have the opportunity of budding a few plants. Price 21*s.* each, package included, carriage paid to London; as the stock is limited, no allowance can be made to the trade.

NOISETTE SOLFATERRE, from the same parents, and of the same robust habit—colour, pale lemon yellow, 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

Sawbridgeworth, Herts, August 17, 1843.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S PINE.

YOUELL & Co., possessing the most extensive stock in the country of the above Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, beg to offer them on the following advantageous terms:—Fine robust, 3 year-old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, 10*l.* per 100, or 30*s.* per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 17, 1843.

MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to call the attention of the Public to a very superb New Fuchsia, which has been raised in the Exeter Nursery, and which is decidedly the finest variety ever produced. Flowers of it were submitted to Dr. LINDLEY, who, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th ult., thus expresses himself:—

"*Lucombe, Pince, and Co.*—The blooms sent of Fuchsia Exoniensis prove it to be a very splendid variety; it is a flower of great substance throughout, seed-vessels dark, tube and sepals of a rich crimson carmine; the sepals are long, they expand freely, and disclose the rich crimson-purple corolla, which is very large, and of a peculiar denseness of texture."

The Plant was also exhibited at the last great meeting of the London Horticultural Society on the 12th ult., and obtained the Society's Certificate of Merit.

Strong Plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th inst., at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, and will be sent, free of all other charge, by the post, carefully packed in stout tin cases. The usual discount to the trade if six plants are ordered. For a full description, see Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 17th June.

N.B.—This Seedling Fuchsia has been fully proved, and will give satisfaction to those who purchase it.

FIRST-RATE SEEDLING PANSY, "UNIQUE."

JOHN SCHOFIELD begs respectfully to inform the Public and his Friends that he has Plants in good condition, now ready, at 7*s.* 6*d.* each, of the above beautiful PANSY. He would also draw attention to the following opinion of the Editor of the *Gard. Chron.* and others, on the above; see p. 409, No. 25, *Gard. Chron.*, 1842:—"*J. Schofield.*—No. 10 is a first-rate Pansy; inside white and small, in consequence of the band of deep, rich, bluish purple, which surrounds the lower petals being very broad; the eye is bold and rich, the upper petals are mulberry-purple, the flower is large, of fine form, good substance, without crumple." Also, see "Floricultural Cabinet," Notices to Correspondents, Editor's remarks, No. 124 of this year,—"Mr. SCHOFIELD's Pansy is a very excellent one, possessing every requisite of a first-rate show-flower." The above was also in the winning stands at the Leeds Horticultural and Floral Society's Show, viz., in 1st 24, 1st 12, and 1st 6 Seedlings. The above tests have stamped the above Pansy as one of the very best in cultivation, A Select List, now ready, may be had on prepaid application; also, a stock of Healthy Young Plants of most of the new FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, &c. &c., on the lowest terms. Plants and Seed sent per post free of charge. The usual discount when six or more are taken. A remittance or reference required. A few packets of choice Pansy Seed selected from named Flowers, 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per packet.

Knowstrop, near Leeds, Yorkshire, Aug. 15, 1843.

NEW PELARGONIUMS.

W. E. RENDLE respectfully informs Amateurs who are in want of a few good Pelargoniums to improve their collections, that he will supply a selection from the following sorts at FIVE POUNDS PER DOZEN:—Lyne's Lord Ebrington, Princess Royal, Cynthia, Hamlet, and Glory of the West; Rendle's Cornish Gem, Fanny, Aurora, Pride of Exe Vale, Circassian, Constellation, Count d'Orsay, Creole, Dido, Fair Maid of Devon, Grand Monarch, Lavinia, Oberon, Queen of the Fairies, Sapphire, Favourite, and Sir Robert Peel; with a Plant of

LYNE'S DUKE OF CORNWALL, OR SUNRISE.

Catalogues of Pelargoniums can be obtained—Plants will be delivered in October next—Orders will be executed in strict precedence—Plants will be sent over to compensate for carriage—Refererence or remittance required from unknown correspondents.—Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, August 15, 1843.

NEW PLANTS.—The following New and Beautiful Chilian Plants will be sent out as soon as ready,

Schizanthus candidus, Dr. Lindley, 7*s.* 6*d.* per plant.
Loasa lucida, ... 7*s.* 6*d.* "

The first is snow-white, somewhat fragrant, and quite distinct from all others; the latter is white, with scarlet centre surrounded by a yellow border, foliage large and glittering; both are hardy. They were exhibited at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, Chiswick, in July.—JAMES CARTER, Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.

GROWTH OF PLANTS.—HUMPHREYS'S INODOROUS SOLUBLE COMPOUND, to promote the Growth of Plants. Dissolved in water, this valuable Preparation may be used with great advantage, either in the Drawing-Room or in the Conservatory. A single bottle is equal in fertilising force to some hundred weight of rich Compost; and by its use, not only common plants are improved by increased brilliancy of flower and deeper verdure, but valuable Exotics are so strengthened as to resist the usual alternations of temperature, and may be preserved without a Greenhouse. Sold in bottles, 1*s.* 9*d.* each, with full instructions for Use, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion House-street; HURST & M'MULLEN, Leadenhall street; WM. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; and other leading Seedsmen, &c. in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, & Co., 110, Upper Thames-street, London.

MORTON'S "WALBURTON ADMIRABLE" PEACH.—This new and splendid variety was raised at Richard Prime's, Esq., Walburton House, Sussex, and has received the highest testimonials from Dr. Lindley, who had specimens sent him in 1841.

This Peach is a seedling from the Noblesse, but its great merit consists in its ripening fully five weeks later; it is a very free grower, the fruit of a full size, of excellent flavour and melting; altogether a very desirable variety, and one which no good garden ought to be without.

From the very limited supply of plants the orders will be executed in rotation at One Guinea per plant, early in the autumn. All orders for the above to be sent to ALEXANDER WEBB, Nursery and Seedsman, Westergate Nursery, near Arundel, Sussex.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J. AND W. MYATT intend sending out, by the middle of August, their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l.* 10*s.*; British Queen, 1*l.*, and Eliza, 10*s.* per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, July 22, 1843.

SEEDS for IMMEDIATE SOWING.—The following Seeds, which are proper for Autumn sowing may be had until September:—

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Dwarf German Stocks, 12 varieties,	4	0,	—smaller packets	2	6
Branching " " 12 "	3	6	" "	2	0
Wallflower-leaved " 12 "	3	6	" "	2	0
Autumnal " 12 "	4	0	" "	2	6
German Giant, or Brompton Stock, 5 varieties			" .	2	0
English Ten-week " 6				1	6
Fine mixed German Stock			per packet	1	0
New Scarlet, or Intermediate, extra fine . .			"	0	6
Schizanthus retusus and Grahami			each	0	6
Ipomopsis elegans and picta			"	0	6
Salpiglossis, beautiful, mixed			per packet	1	0
Splendid mixed Cineraria, 20 varieties, (Greenhouse)			"	1	6
" " Calceolaria			"	1	6
Chinese Primrose, mixed fringed			"	1	0
Finest mixed Petunia, 6 varieties			"	1	0
Ipomœa rubro-cærulea, warr., (Greenhouse Climber)			"	2	6
Lophospermum, 3 varieties, mixed " "			"	1	0
Maurandya, 4 " " "			"	1	0
Thunbergia, 4 " " "			"	1	0
Aquilegia, Delphinium, and Antirrhinum, finest mixed, each				0	6
Hollyhock, finest mixed, 1*s.* per packet; 20 vars., separate,				3	6
Pentstemon, 12 fine varieties, mixed				1	0
Polyanthus, finest mixed				1	0
Larkspur, Dwarf German, mixed . .			per ounce	1	6
30 fine Hardy Annuals, including the Californian . .				6	0
30 " " Perennials				6	0

The first ten require protection; the next eight (from Cineraria to Thunbergia, inclusive) are Greenhouse plants; the remainder are quite hardy. Any of the above will be forwarded free of all expense.—An extensive Catalogue of Dutch and Cape Bulbs is in preparation, and may be had, prepaid, on application to JAMES CARTER, Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.

Aug. 19, 1843.

SALE OF ORCHIDACEÆ.

MESSRS. J. C. & S. STEVENS beg to announce they have just received Notice of the arrival of Eight Boxes of ORCHIDACEÆ, from St. Marcos and high lands in Central America, which they will Sell by Auction, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, due notice of which will be shortly given. Catalogues will be immediately prepared and forwarded to Collectors.

38, King-street, Covent-garden, Aug. 18, 1843.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND NURSERYMEN.—Collection of rare and valuable EXOTIC PLANTS, the property of THOMAS HARRIS, Esq., of Kingsbury, Middlesex.

MESSRS. J. C. AND S. STEVENS respectfully beg to announce, they are instructed by Mr. Harris (who is leaving Kingsbury for some years) to offer for unreserved Sale by Auction, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, 30th August, and Two following Days, at 12 o'Clock, the whole of his VALUABLE COLLECTION OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, comprising numerous fine Specimens of rare Orchidaceæ, Cacti, Camellias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Orange and Lemon Trees, &c. &c., Catalogues of which are now preparing, and may be had one week prior to the Sale, of the Auctioneers, 38, King-street, Covent-garden. The Collection will be on public view two days before the Sale. Kingsbury is situate about 6½ Miles from London, on the Edgeware Road.

MR. WARREN will sell by AUCTION, at the King's Head Inn, Twickenham, on TUESDAY, Aug. 29, at 2 o'clock, in Twenty-four Lots, TWICKENHAM NEW PARK, in the most delightful part of the county of Middlesex, being a portion of the celebrated POPE'S VILLA ESTATE, comprising upwards of twenty acres of land, of excellent quality, divided into plots of building land, giving votes for the county, most desirably situate, and admirably adapted for the erection of gentlemen's residences, possessing extensive frontages to the high road leading from London and Twickenham to Hampton, Chertsey, &c., and to the new road branching out of the same, and uniting with the road leading to the Southampton Railway at Kingston. Hampton Court, &c. These lots are in the immediate vicinity of the elegant new Church and the river Thames, and within a short distance of Richmond-bridge, Hampton Court, and Bushy Palace, the residence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, eleven miles of Hyde Park Corner, and three of Hounslow and the Southampton Railway at Kingston. The situation is particularly airy and healthy, and the neighbourhood distinguished for its beautiful scenery and contiguity to the numerous Parks and Grounds of Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first distinction. The quality of the land is excellent, and a portion thereof freehold, and the remainder copyhold, held of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, as Lord of the Manor of Isleworth Syon, and is equal in value to freehold. A Station upon the proposed Middlesex and Surrey Grand Junction Railway will be erected within a few minutes' walk of these lots. Purchasers may be accommodated with other valuable portions of this Estate, in quantities varying from two acres to 100 acres.

The lots are marked out, and may be viewed upon application to Mr. Pendry, at the Prince Albert Inn, opposite the lots, of whom printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale, with plans, can be obtained any day prior to the Sale; of William Laslett, Esq., Solicitor, Worcester; Messrs. Burgoynes, Thrupp, and Clark, Solicitors, 160, Oxford-street; F. W. Dolman, Esq., Solicitor, 27, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Messrs. Allen and Holmes, Solicitors, Bedford-row; the place of Sale; Greyhound, Richmond; Griffin, Kingston; and of Mr. WARREN, Land and Timber Surveyor, Isleworth.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, and Others,

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed by the Executrix of the late Mr. JOHN MILNE, to submit to public competition on the premises, Albion-road Nursery, Stoke Newington, on MONDAY, August 21, 1843, and following day, at 12 o'Clock each day, the Splendid and Choice Stock of Greenhouse, Exotic, and other Plants in pots, consisting of CAMELLIAS of various sizes, AZALEA INDICA, RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM and HYBRIDUM, fine Specimens of LANTANA BORBONICA, ARAUCARIA EXCELSA, BOUNAPARTIA JUNCEA, LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM, &c. A choice assortment of PELARGONIUMS, NEW FUCHSIAS, CACTUS, ERICAS, EPACRIS, with a selected assortment of CAPE PLANTS. Also a quantity of Hot-water Pipe, Useful Timber, a Capital Set of Chaise Harness, and other effects.

May be viewed one week prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises; of the principal Seedsmen; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

CROOME, WORCESTERSHIRE.

To NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, and Others.—Very Important and Unreserved Sale of Stove and Greenhouse Plants, of the Rarest description, the Collection of nearly a Century, at Croome, the seat of the late Right Hon. the Earl of Coventry.

MR. R. C. HERBERT has the honour to announce that he has received instructions from the Executors of the late Right Hon. the Earl of Coventry, to submit to Public Auction, at CROOME, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Aug. 30 and 31, 1843, without the least reservation, the whole of the extensive and rare Collection of STOVE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, in the Conservatories and Greenhouses in the Gardens adjacent to the Mansion.

The Auctioneer respectfully invites the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen, as well as Nurserymen and others, to this superb Collection of Plants and Exotics, as it will be found that the present will afford them such an opportunity as very seldom occurs of enriching their Conservatories with some of the Choicest Plants in the Kingdom. They include East and West Indian Plants, Cape and Botany Plants, Cape Jasmines, &c., in endless variety, some of which are of an amazing growth, and were selected by the late Earl's Grandfather, more than 80 years since. To enumerate the whole in the compass of an advertisement would be impossible; Catalogues are consequently already prepared, and may be had at the principal Hotels in Cheltenham, Bath, Leamington, Warwick, Birmingham, Hereford, Gloucester, Malvern, and Worcester, or will be forwarded by the Auctioneer to any pre-paid application addressed to him, Foregate-street, Worcester.

The Plants may be viewed on application to Mr. CLARKE, Botanical Gardener, at Croome, two days previous to the Sale.

The Sale will commence on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, and on Thursday at 11 o'clock precisely. Defford Station, on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, is within Two Miles of Croome Mansion.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY, and DEFERRED ANNUITY SOCIETY,
26, Cornhill, London.
Capital, 500,000*l.*—Empowered by Parliament.

DIRECTORS.

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AUDITORS.—Professor Wheatsone, F.R.S.
Professor Graves, A.M., F.R.S.
ACTUARY.—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S.

The superior advantages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its principles and a reference to the last Annual Bonus declared on Policies of five years' standing, viz.:—

Entry	Policy No.	Age.	Sum.	Annual Premium.	Bonus added.	Cash Bonus.	Prem. reduced.
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	39	59	1,000	67 8 4	132 14 6	58 19 9	8 19 4
[illegible]	114	56	3,000	175 15 0	296 9 7	123 0 6	16 9 7
183[illegible]							

Policies [illegible] now entered upon entitled to participation in next Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed without loss of Policy. [illegible]ured

F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, SECRETARY.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent, who has been awarded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges, Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; Mr. Pontey's, Plymouth; the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London. Considerable improvements have been effected since last season; particulars of which are in course of preparation.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an

AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £200,000—IN 2,000 SHARES.

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Edward Barnard, Esq., F.R.S.	C. E. Mangles, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq.	J. B. Montefiore, Esq.
John Henry Capper, Esq.	Richard Onslow, Esq.
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BANKERS—The Union Bank of London.
COLONIAL BANKERS—The Bank of Australasia (incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835), No. 2, Moorgate-street.
PHYSICIAN—Dr. Fraser, 62, Guildford-street, Russell-square.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co.
SECRETARY—Edw. Ryley, Esq.

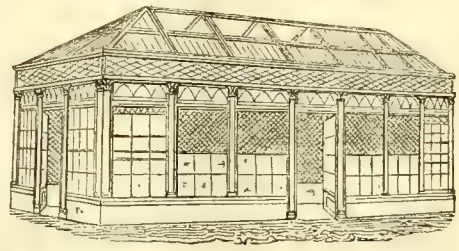
The Advantages offered to EMIGRANTS to the Australasian Colonies by this Company, are,—First, That no extra Premium is charged for Residence in any of the Australasian Colonies, excepting New Zealand. Second, That no extra Premium is charged to those who Assure for the whole term of life, for one voyage out to the Australasian Colonies, and for one return voyage; and that Premiums may be paid and Claims settled in those Colonies. And to all persons who wish to Assure their Lives, the Company offers unusually favourable Rates of Premium, participation in Profits, and the guarantee of an ample subscribed Capital.

Prospectuses and full Particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT-WATER.



J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hot-house-Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing-houses 300 feet in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

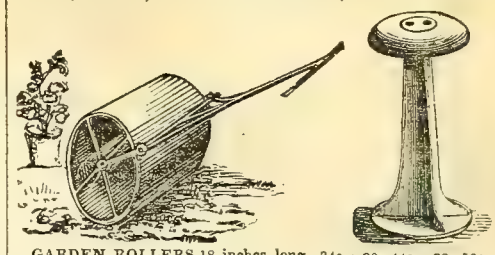
D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

NEW AND USEFUL INVENTIONS.

EDWARD WEEKS, Sen., HORTICULTURAL ARCHITECT, Hortulan-place, King's-road, Chelsea, original and sole Patentee for HEATING by HOT-WATER, respectfully begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and all Patrons of Horticulture—amateur as well as practical—that he has invented and brought to perfection several essentially-necessary improvements in the fitting up and construction of Forcing-frames and Hothouses, Greenhouses, Conservatories of whatever size or construction, namely, 1, a very powerful and effectual BOILER, at present unequalled; instantaneous in action, economical in fuel, and lasting in heat; not possible to corrode or to be out of order: 2d, a very simple STEAMING APPARATUS, by which the body of air in the house is kept in constant motion: and lastly, a very simple contrivance by which fresh air can be admitted or excluded at pleasure, even by the hand of a child, either within or without; either a single or double roof. SUNSHADES also on a very simple principle. E. WEEKS begs further to state that as his inventions have been shamefully pirated and unfairly imitated, by which he has suffered seriously, both in purse and reputation, he is now under the necessity of not allowing the inspection of his new Inventions or his Factory, except by employers or their accredited agents or gardeners.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c. &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and at CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH.



GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*; 24 inches, 60*s.*; 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

CAST-IRON RICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inches high, 5*s.* 9*d.* each. Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.
Friday, September 1 . . . Botanical . . . . . 8 P.M.
Country Show.—August 26 . . . Yorkshire Philosophical.

When the late Sir Alexander Burnes returned from his adventurous visit to Bokhara, he mentioned, as one of the more remarkable products of that country, its magnificent Melons,—large, juicy, and rich, beyond anything he had seen in the East. This fruit appears to have not less attracted attention among those who visited Cabul; and seeds have been sent home in abundance by officers employed in the Affghan expedition. These seeds are now bearing fruit, and delicious they prove: not hard-fleshed, with a thick rind, like Oak bark, forming their larger part, and almost as indigestible as that substance,—but noble fruits, thin-skinned, delicate, and almost wholly eatable. Such a one was produced at a late meeting of the Horticultural Society by Mr. Fleming, the Duke of Sutherland's gardener at Trentham; and we have since seen a specimen of the famous Sirdar kind, grown in the Isle of Wight, which weighed nearly nine pounds, and would not have been inaptly named (as some actually are, in the poetical language of the East) "a mountain of sugar."

Few things more plainly show the great progress that has been silently made in gardening, than the skill with which this delicate fruit has been thus readily brought to perfection in a most unfavourable summer. When Sir Joseph Banks first introduced these Persian Melons into notice, scarcely any one could find that they were better than Gourds; and for a long time the late lamented President of the Horticultural Society stood almost alone in his success in obtaining them of their native excellence. Now, however,—thanks to the admirable precepts of Mr. Knight, and to the general diffusion among gardeners of a knowledge of the principles, as well as practice, of gardening,—nobody seems to find any difficulty in the matter; and nothing would more surely mark a gardener as a bad one, than his clinging to his favourite old Rock Melons, in preference to the delicate varieties of Cabul and Candahar, *because he cannot grow the latter*. In our opinion, a Melon is an infinitely better fruit than a Pine-apple, provided it is like the Ispahan, the Hoosainee, or, above all, the Sirdar; it has the great merit of being much more easily grown, and we strongly recommend everybody who values his dessert, not only in future to procure seeds of the Melons of the East, or of those which have been raised from them, such as the Beechwood, but in future to expel the whole race of Cantaloupes and Rocks as entirely unworthy of a modern garden.

The reason why the soil of old gardens is so fertile is, that there has been an accumulation of animal and vegetable matter, beyond what was necessary to raise the plants cultivated. The only inconvenience arising from this is, that the soil has too little cohesion for those plants which, like Wheat, require a firm bottom; and hence the produce of these is not in proportion to the richness of the garden mould: besides this, so many insects are bred in this superfluity of organic matter which is undergoing spontaneous decomposition, that many good gardeners, where there is a considerable extent of old garden ground, fallow a portion of it, adding lime or lime-rubbish, and raise green crops, such as Tares, or Lucern, which always grow luxuriantly in such soils. After a year or two, during which all the superfluous animal and vegetable matter is converted into humus, and becomes a constituent part of the soil, it is trenched deep and mixed with the soil below, which is free from insects, and tempers, as it were, the too great richness of the black mould. The vegetables which grow in this renewed soil, if they are not so large, are much more healthy, and have a fresher taste; and if Corn were sown, it would produce a much greater crop, and one less liable to be lodged, than in the richer mould. In a field there is never any danger of there being too much organic matter in the soil—but it may not be regularly diffused and incorporated. There may be a rich layer of manure just under the surface, as the plough has turned it in. The seed, being in contact with this, germinates rapidly, and the shoots spring up vigorously. The roots, finding plenty of food at hand, do not spread downwards, but horizontally. Suppose that there be a dry spring, so as to dry up the soil as far as the manure lies,—this becomes inactive, and, instead of nourishing the roots, dries them up. The whole plant suffers, and its growth is stopped; and when the ear comes at last out of its sheath and begins to swell, the straw is too weak to bear it, the root has no hold of the ground, and the least wind lays the whole plant prostrate. If the same manure had been well mixed with the soil, and this stirred to a good depth, the fibres of the young roots would have struck downwards and taken a good hold of the ground. No frost could then raise the whole plant out of the ground, nor any length of dry weather parch all the roots. When the seed is forming, and the greatest quantity of nourishment is required, it will be gathered by a much greater extent of root, and nothing will check the formation and swelling of the seed, as is often the case in very dry weather, and where the roots have no depth of soil.

There is another circumstance which materially affects the weight of the crop: this is the distance between the plants. What would some farmers say, if we proposed to hoe out the Wheat plants to ten inches or more apart, as we do Turnips? and yet whoever has examined a crop of Wheat of seven or eight quarters per acre, will have seen that it consisted of tufts of ten or fifteen stems, each proceeding from one coronal root, and that such plants required nearly a square foot of ground to grow in. If they are crowded, the side stems are weak, and bear but small ears; but if they have sufficient room, all the stems are of equal height, and all the ears equally large: this, besides a heavy crop, produces an equal sample, which is more valuable in the market. The practice of dibbling the Wheat, which is found so useful in Norfolk and Suffolk, leaves proper intervals between the plants, which can be hoed; and depositing the seed at a proper depth insures the formation of roots beyond the influence of a hot and dry sun. The great fault of the dibblers is, that they put too many seeds in each dibble-hole: if the seed is good, three or four grains, at most, are sufficient; of these, one or two only will take the lead and form the tuft, the others will be overpowered by the more vigorous. When land is well prepared, half a bushel of seed is an ample allowance for an acre, the rows being at nine inches from each other, and the dibble-holes at the same distance in the rows. This allows of perfect stirring and hoeing of the intervals, and the complete destruction of weeds. Whenever a simple and effective machine shall have been invented to make holes and deposit the seed with certainty and expedition; or a perfect drop drill, which will answer the same purpose, and the land shall have been carefully prepared to receive the seed, we may expect to see the average produce of Corn in Great Britain and Ireland so increased, as to supply a continually increasing population; while the mechanic will have his bread at a cheap rate, the farmers and the landlords will be prosperous from the more abundant return of their land. Let all wet lands be well drained, all loose soils clayed or marled, if possible; the first rendered light by repeated stirring and long fresh dung, the latter consolidated by pressure and enriched with well-decomposed animal and vegetable manure. Let the crops be varied as much as possible, alternating the culmiferous and leguminous plants, and always having abundant green crops and roots to feed cattle and sheep in winter, increasing and economising every kind of manure, and blending it intimately with the soil by deep stirring. Whatever may have been the original soil, it will, in time, become fertile; the only difference being, that the rich alluvial soils require much less tillage and manuring to keep up their fertility; but if they are overcropped and neglected, they will soon be deteriorated and produce less than much inferior soils, which are properly managed. With great care and industry good crops may be raised on very indifferent soils, but the additional labour and expense should be fully compensated by the difference of the price or rent. Few men are aware of the value of rich land, which is cultivated at little expense, compared to that of the poorer, until they reckon the expense at which the crops are raised in either; the difference is far greater than is usually made in valuations of rents. It may sometimes be advantageous to buy poor land, but it is seldom so to rent it; and our advice to all young farmers is, to seek for farms in the richest districts, and to exercise their skill and industry in keeping up fertility, rather than in producing it where it did not exist before, although the last is by far the more patriotic plan. Let this be done by rich proprietors, or by those who have accumulated a capital by the cultivation of the soil and have ample experience.—*M.*

Vulgar errors are, of all things, the most difficult to deal with, not because of any want of argument or evidence to refute them, but because the persons who entertain the errors are incapable of understanding argument or weighing evidence. Accordingly, we find people still maintaining that the Berberry blights their Corn, and that one kind of plant changes into another. We are reminded of this by a correspondent, who writes thus:—"You will, perhaps, be astonished when I tell you that the majority of agriculturists in the eastern division of Kent assert, and most confidently too, that the plant they call Droke, (to botanists known as Lolium arvense,) is produced—they do not,—perhaps, *entre nous*, they cannot, tell how and why—from Wheat; that is, to use their own expression, Wheat runs out into Droke. I conclude this would be better expressed by the word "degenerates" into Droke. I was told by a gentleman and his bailiff last week—and they are no mean judges in agricultural affairs—that twenty years' experience had convinced them of the truth of this matter, and that Droke and Wheat had been found both growing on the same root. I could not persuade them that they had sown the Droke with the Wheat, which seems to me self-evident, as this plant rarely appears in any other than a Wheat field. I could not refrain from remarking to the bailiff, that some morning I should hear of his honey Bees being changed into Wasps. Facts are stubborn things, but I often think vulgar prejudice (I do not use the term offensively) equally stubborn. My scanty knowledge of botany and fondness for natural history in general tells me that the All-wise Creator allows of no deviation in his harmonious laws of nature, and that however frequently we may find what is termed *lusus naturæ*, (or a sport of nature,) we do not find, either in the animal or vegetable worlds, that one body or plant, from any cause or effect, can be transformed into another. I therefore assert, Wheat can never turn into Droke, or Droke into Wheat. In the latter opinion my opponents agree."

This strange fancy is as "old as the hills." The ancients, says Linnæus, fancied that Corn *degenerated* by degrees in bad land; that Wheat changed into Rye, Rye into Barley, Barley into Rye-grass, Rye-grass into Brome grass, Brome-grass into Oats, and so on; and they even believed that Brome-grass and Barley might, on the other hand, improve into Rye. It was not so very unnatural that these fancies should be entertained, when people believed that Bees sprung spontaneously out of a dead bullock, or that the varied forms of creation are all the result of chance and accident; but it is astounding that any others than atheists should hold such doctrines now-a-days. They might as well believe that a man degenerates into a monkey, a monkey into a squirrel, a squirrel into a rabbit, a rabbit into a rat, a rat into a bat, a bat into a sparrow, and so on. Such absurdities hardly deserve refutation.

We would here ask these persons to watch the growth of an Acorn; to see how its shell is burst—how the young root grows downwards—how the seed-leaves (cotyledons) hold together—how the little branch comes up, and clothes itself with leaves, not of an Almond or a Fir-tree, but of the Oak; and to try whether, by starving or feeding it, he can persuade it to become anything else. And then, when he is satisfied about that, to consider whether, if he cannot change the nature of the Oak, he can alter that of Wheat or Droke. Should he still remain in doubt, we would refer him to Linnæus's ingenious essay on the Transmutation of Corn (*Transmutatio frumentorum*), written to put an end (as it did) to this sort of folly in Sweden. If he is still proof to all such arguments, we can only conclude him to be one of those "*qui fungum habent pro cerebro*."

SCUTELLARIA SPLENDENS; ITS INTEREST AND NEGLECT.

This showy species appears to be receiving far less attention at the hands of cultivators than its real merits deserve. Though less gorgeous than the Salvia, and much less capricious in its flowering than the Leonotis (Lion's-tail), it is, nevertheless, equally beautiful, and much more subservient to the limited convenience of small collections.

With the exception of the instance of its cultivation in the establishment from whence its published figure is derived, I have not met with any other where its intrinsic value appears to have been equally appreciated. This apparent neglect may probably be traced to its habit of growth, wherein it so much resembles many of our common half-hardy herbaceous plants, and offers one more instance wherein exists a striking disparity between the general habits and the splendid floral developments of mature growth in many of our fine autumnal plants. From this has arisen a partial, and in some instances a total, neglect of the means requisite for renovating their constitutional vigour; thus leaving their latent beauties to "blush unseen," except to the few who have discovered their appropriate treatment. The natural result of this has been, in many instances, an exposure of the plants to a temperature unequal to their required growth; in some cases consigned to the ungenial position of a north aspect, and in others wholly exposed to the open ground, where, in both instances, their stunted and collapsed appearance bore ample testimony to the chilling influences around them.

Scutellaria splendens is a half-shrubby plant, requiring, during its season of growth, a warm greenhouse, or one intermediate with the stove. Its period of flowering is from June to November, but well adapted, by being excited at different times, to bloom earlier or later, at the discretion of the grower, when subjected to a suitable temperature. To attain a maturity of growth it should

be regarded as an herbaceous perennial plant, requiring an annual accumulated excitement, consequently should be kept throughout the winter months in a partial state of rest, until March or April, when, after being again excited by a partial development of its buds, its previous season's growth should be partly cut back, to test its amount of vitality, and when this is proved by a vigorous flow of sap, it may then be disrooted and reshifted back to a pot commensurate in size to the vigour of the plant or to the ability of the cultivator in this department of his profession. When thus established in its first pot or shift the whole of its remaining stems of last season's growth should be removed. Its ultimate vigour and fertility will be proportionate to the accumulated development of its growth from the root or base of the stem. Paxton, in the "Magazine of Botany," speaks of its bloom being increased in ratio to its lateral shoots or branches; but thus treating it as a semi-shrubby plant, either by retaining a portion of its previously-matured growth, or by causing axillary or side-shoots, would result eventually in the production of inferior flower-stems, as the only legitimate substitute for the amplitude and splendour of perfected growth. The principle upon which the practice of obtaining the greatest number of axillary or side-shoots is founded, as the only legitimate mode of obtaining the greatest amount of bloom, is more strictly applicable to plants of a shrubby and branching habit than to those which incline to be perennial and herbaceous, or of luxuriant and spare development; the latter requiring, generally, an accumulated vigour at the root, to insure an ultimate bloom.

The present species, being rigid in its growth, and latent in the foliation of its buds, excepting under the most favourable circumstances, requires a tolerable bottom drainage, and the dried siftings of heath-mould, divested of its strong, fibrous portion, may be advantageously used as a substratum, or intermediate drainage, upon the potsherds. The most suitable compost is equal portions of yellow loam and dried leaf-mould, adding a sixth part of white sand. The application of heath-mould as a component part of the compost, should, in this, as in most others for plants of soft-wooded growth, be entirely regulated by its open and well-pulverised quality; without such a preparation, heath-mould is generally too retentive of moisture for those plants requiring a rapid circulation. By the foregoing management, S. splendens will amply repay the attention bestowed upon it by its terminal spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, from nine to twelve inches in length, which, whether regarded for their long continuance in bloom or gracefulness of habit, will not fail to recommend it as one of the most elegant and interesting of our autumnal flowering house-plants.—*Surrejanus.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXIII.

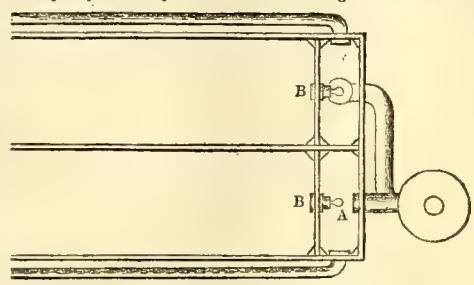
Since I wrote my last week's article, I have seen two other scarlet Pelargoniums, which are very deserving of notice, viz., Pullen's Scarlet and Smith's Superb. The first is rather a shy flowerer, but is very large and of robust habit; and of Smith's Superb it is sufficient to say, it is an improvement upon the same person's Emperor, and therefore perhaps the finest variety in cultivation. The prevailing opinion that these scarlets are too strong for beds is an error, for if they are occasionally pegged down, the height of the plant will not exceed the length of the flower-stem, which is the case with many plants here, and which produce flowers as large as small Hydrangeas. For my own part, could I procure a sufficient stock of the large, I would never grow another plant of the dwarf kinds; and, at any rate, a great majority of them will be discarded by me this season.

Of the finer varieties of Pelargonium (a name awarded to them, by the way, more by courtesy than any superior merit), some very good ones for bedding out were noticed by Mr. Beaton last week; and the truth is, that so many of these kinds flower freely when planted out, that it would be more difficult to name those that are not adapted for bedding out, than those that are. Of the old dwarf kinds, there is a beautiful little variety called Moore's Victory, which makes an elegant bed; and there is also another of the same habit, with a light flower, but which I have not seen for a long time, and which we used to call Fair Ellen; and there are also many more old varieties in this way which I should much like to see again in cultivation for the flower-garden. From France we have some singular and free-flowering kinds—of these Sidonia is perhaps the finest, being of a rich velvety texture, and very delicately pencilled. Diadematum, and Diadematum rubescens, are also good kinds, as is, likewise, a very dark variety called Mulatto. Jehu is curious, and blooms profusely, and the Jew and Jewess make beautiful beds. Oliver Twist is an orange scarlet, of profuse habit, and Wildfire, Fire Fly, Orange Boven, Rival Queen, and Queen Superb, may be classed with it. Gauntlet is a distinct colour, which is only surpassed by Rising Sun and Sun-rise; these with Priory Queen, would make a lovely group. Lady Carlisle, Emily, Firebrand, Florence, Sylph, Vulcan, Chef d'œuvre, Lady Murray, Lady Denbigh, Alexandrina, Erectum, Matilda, and Fosteri Roseum, are all distinct kinds, which make most excellent beds. The great advantage of bedding these kinds out is the prolongation of the Pelargonium season, as they are just beginning to bloom when the house plants are over. The treatment which these varieties require for turning out, is to store them four or five plants, in a 48-sized pot through the winter, in poor soil; pot them off into 60s in February or the beginning of March, and take great care to keep them well stopped up to the middle of April, to make them dwarf and bushy, and likewise to prevent them blooming until they are well established after being planted out. As a general rule, the ground should be rather poor than otherwise for Pelargoniums, and if it is of rather a gravelly nature, it will be all the better.

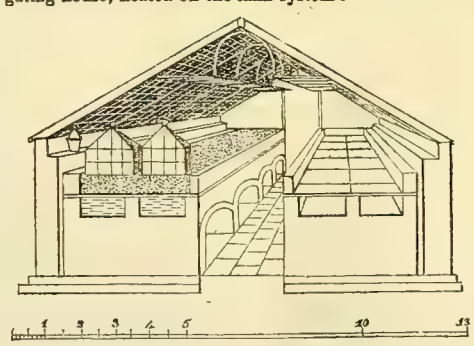
I am obliged to "Omega" for his hint relative to the pairing of Roses; but I was aware that strong-growing kinds would starve the weaker ones, if budded on the same branch, and it was for that reason that I recommended the weak-growing varieties to be placed in the most elevated positions on the branch, as the difference of elevation places the weak and strong-growing varieties almost on an equilibrium; at least, so I have found it. I am gratified to find that "'Omega' is, from experiment, so convinced of the excellency of my plan, that he is about to bud a wall of the Sempervirens, 214 feet long, with Bourbon and Noisette Roses," and I hope next year to hear of his complete success.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

RENDLE'S SYSTEM OF TANK-HEATING.

I find in reference to the *Chronicle*, that the new system of heating lately brought into notice by myself is attracting the attention of Horticulturists, and it is my firm opinion that as soon as it gets properly understood, it will be universally adopted wherever bottom-heat is required. At p. 501, Mr. Sherwood has written a long letter on the subject, and endeavours to throw cold water on my plan, by stating that "it can never be made available for Horticultural purposes to the extent that I anticipate, nor anything like it;" and his reason for so doing, is because he does not see how the atmosphere is to be heated, irrespective of the bottom-heat. This will be readily explained by the annexed drawing:—



The water enters the tank at A, and by means of plugs or valves (at the apertures B) can be made to circulate round the tank and pipes, or be made to pass through the tank or pipes separately. This is easily explained, and I trust, therefore, that Mr. S. will not be prejudiced against my plan, but will forthwith adopt the "tank system." He may be assured that he will be more than pleased with it in the time and trouble saved, and his employer will be still more pleased in the saving of expense that would be effected. The accompanying drawing represents the section and perspective view of the interior of a propagating-house, heated on the tank system:—



At p. 460 there is a letter from the Rev. J. Huyshe on the "Tank-system," which I should have answered before, but have been too busily engaged. Mr. H. seems, from the tenor of his letter, to claim for himself an improvement on my plan, and, to use his own words, states, that "the most material point in which I differ from Mr. Rendle is in the depth of the tanks; instead of being four inches in depth (as he advises, p. 15), mine are 18 ins. in depth." On referring to my treatise (p. 32), he will find the following advice:—"I would recommend the tank to be at least 12 ins. in depth, so as to contain a very large body of water, for the larger the body of water the larger the continuance of heat." What Mr. H. alludes to at p. 15 is the depth of the tank I erected for the purpose of experiment, and not advice to others. This, "the material point," is explained; the other differences, as to the thickness of the slate, or the exact position in which the boards ought to be placed, do not seem to call for observation, further than to state that I recommend the best articles to be used in the best possible manner. If a superior slate cannot be procured, an inferior quality must be used; but still it must be acknowledged that the firmer the quality of the slate the more capable it is of enduring the heat of the water.—*W. E. Rendle, F.H.S., Plymouth.*

SPRENGEL ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

(*Continued from page* 500.)

11. *Saw-dust.*—It is known that saw-dust is one of the worst litters, being almost entirely composed of woody fibre. Like the different kinds of straw, sawdust varies in value according to the sorts of timber which produce it. The value of sawdust depends—like all other litter, on its mineral contents and its nitrogen; the amount of the latter is not known; but I have analyzed certain kinds so as to determine their mineral substances, as will be seen by the following Table:—

100,000 parts of red Beech contain of mineral substances:—

19	parts of	silica
100	,,	lime
24	,,	magnesia
91	,,	potash
9	,,	soda
50	,,	iron, manganese, and alumina
26	,,	sulphuric acid
25	,,	phosphoric acid
6	,,	chlorine
350	parts of mineral substances.	

100,000 parts of Oak sawdust contain of mineral substances:—

56	parts of	silica
36	,,	lime
3	,,	magnesia
66	,,	potash
14	,,	soda
17	,,	iron, manganese, and alumina
7	,,	sulphuric acid
4	,,	phosphoric acid
5	,,	chlorine
208	parts of mineral Carlin.	

Oak sawdust contains much tannin.

100,000 parts of Fir sawdust contain of mineral substances:—

13	parts of	silica
130	,,	lime
15	,,	magnesia
13	,,	potash
12	,,	soda
53	,,	iron, manganese, and alumina
3	,,	sulphuric acid
7	,,	phosphoric acid
4	,,	chlorine
0,250	parts of mineral substances.	

100,000 parts of Scotch Pine (?) (*Kiefern*) contain of mineral substances:—

18	parts of	silica
140	,,	lime (carbonate of)
31	,,	magnesia (carbonate of)
6	,,	potash
7	,,	soda
48	,,	iron, manganese, and alumina
7	,,	sulphuric acid
8	,,	phosphoric acid
8	,,	chlorine
0,270	parts of mineral substances.	

100,000 parts of Elm sawdust contain of mineral substances:—

14	parts of	silica
569	,,	lime
36	,,	magnesia
791	,,	potash
370	,,	soda
47	,,	iron, manganese, and alumina
9	,,	sulphuric acid
41	,,	phosphoric acid
5	,,	chlorine
1,882	parts of mineral substances.	

100,000 parts of Ash sawdust contain of mineral substances:—

18	parts of	silica.
127	,,	lime.
32	,,	magnesia.
121	,,	potash.
189	,,	soda.
29	,,	iron, manganese, and alumina.
17	,,	sulphuric acid.
8	,,	phosphoric acid.
11	,,	chlorine.
552	parts of mineral substances.	

From these facts, it results that if even 5000lbs of sawdust (mixed with excrements) be applied to a Magdeburg acre, the soil will not derive from it more, on an average, than 20lbs. of mineral matter, which is not enough to produce any great effect. Manuring with sawdust can only be beneficial by supplying humic acid; but as the decomposition of sawdust is very slow, art must be brought in aid of that process. It should therefore be left (mixed with excrements) till it is thoroughly rotten, or be, previous to being used as litter, thrown into large heaps, till it is entirely decomposed; this will be accelerated by its being occasionally wetted with liquid manure and stirred up.

It is probable that the sawdust of Oak, Beech, Ash, and Elm, will contain somewhat more nitrogen than that of Pines and Firs, on which account the former is preferable; but in either case its amount is insignificant, and not equal even to that of Rye-straw. Yet, bad as sawdust may be as litter, it is preferable to the refuse of Flax and Hemp, for the latter not only contain less mineral matter, but are altogether destitute of nitrogen.

(*To be continued.*)

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Decay in Larches.—At p. 542, I observed some remarks upon the rot incident to Larches, in the red or heart wood of the tree, and which you attribute to too much moisture in the soil upon which the Larch is grown, while the experience of a correspondent leads to a contrary

opinion, viz., that Larches are most liable to this disease when grown upon a sandy soil. I believe that I am the first person who observed the decay of the red wood in the Larch-tree, now more than thirty years ago; having planted many thousand Larches on the estate of Closeburn, in the county of Dumfries, upon a sandy soil, with a subsoil of gravel or red sandstone, and also upon a slaty rock. I have found a great proportion of the Larch-trees upon the sandy soil begin to decay at the root in the course of ten or twelve years; and at the age of thirty or forty years the decay is found to extend three or four feet up the stem of the tree. The Larch-tree, planted upon the sides of hills composed of Greywacke, or slaty rock, so common in the south of Scotland, I have always found to succeed best, and not at all liable to the disease which affects it when grown upon a sandy soil, which I consider too dry for the healthy state of this tree. The opinion I entertained, that a sandy soil was not congenial to the Larch, was completely confirmed by observations which I made in a tour through Switzerland (the country from which the Larch-tree was imported into Great Britain) about twenty-five years since. In the valleys of Switzerland not a Larch-tree is to be seen; the Spruce Fir is the prevailing tree upon the limestone or sandstone, which are the common subsoils in the lower parts of that country; and it was not until I came to the Slaty mountains that I observed the Larch-tree growing upon the sides of the hills. The Larch is not found to thrive well when grown upon limestone or chalky soils. In a plantation, near Ferrybridge, in Yorkshire, upon a magnesian subsoil, I found the Larch-tree liable to a similar disease in the heart wood of the tree: in this soil the Oak also suffers from premature decay. From my own experience, I should say that Larch-trees, when grown upon sandy soils, should be cut down by the time they have arrived at forty years of age; and though the Larch is found not to arrive to a great age in a healthy thriving state, yet I consider it a profitable tree to plant in a sandy soil, as it becomes useful when 12 or 14 years old for many agricultural purposes, such as the division of fields by a temporary paling, and hurdles for feeding sheep upon turnips; and if allowed to stand till forty years old, it becomes very good timber for roofing and flooring farm-houses, for boat-building, &c. It is known to be a very durable wood for all purposes in which it may be employed, containing much more heart wood than any other Fir grown in this country. I have found the Scotch Fir, at a considerable age, in a much more thriving state in a sandy soil than the Larch-tree, but much worse upon a slaty subsoil; it is much less compact and hard when grown upon a slaty than upon a sandy soil. The wood of the Scotch Fir is made much more durable by soaking it in lime-water, when cut up for boards or the roofing of houses. This I can attest by having employed this plan for more than forty years, and I find the wood of roofs erected with Scotch Fir treated in this way at that period, to be perfectly sound; whereas roofs which had not been subjected to this process, require to be renewed in little more than thirty years. The effect produced by submitting Scotch Fir to a soaking in lime-water, is to destroy the eggs of the worms which destroy the white or sap wood of Scotch Fir by feeding upon the saccharine matter contained in it. This the lime-water is found to neutralize or absorb, and it thus renders our home-grown Fir a valuable substitute for the more expensive Baltic timber. —*C. G. Stuart Monteath.*

Rot in Larch.—Seeing in your Paper some remarks on the Larch, where the opinion seemed to incline to the belief that a wet subsoil was the cause of this tree rotting in the heart, I beg to state what I know of the tree in this quarter. 1st. When planted on very dry and very sandy land, it begins to rot after fifteen or twenty years, and to the extent of one half or more of the number. 2nd. When on the sides of steep hills, although wet at some seasons, we rarely find any of them rotten—say one in a hundred. 3d. When growing on low situations, by the sides of rivulets, a rotten one is rare indeed. But if there be any stagnant water it kills them in the course of a very few years. 4th. If we wish the trees to become timber, then we give them as much room as we would give to any hard-wood tree; we allow the branches to luxuriate on every side, just as they please. 5th. If they are wanted for poles, &c., then we plant thickly, never taking out any but those that are killed by their neighbours overtopping them.—*Doolly, Stonehaven.*

Diseases of Tares.—The crops of Tares in this neighbourhood have suffered much from the united attacks of an insect and a fungus, the latter probably the consequence of a weak and depraved state of the plant induced by the former. You will observe in the specimens which accompany this note, that the development of the shoots has been suddenly arrested, their extremities presenting a mass of abortive flowers and deformed leaves. The petioles of the leaves at the lower part of the mass are thickened and incurved, and in their axillæ you will find a few white grubs, probably belonging to some Curculio. Of this, however, I am not competent to give an opinion. In most cases, after a time, these masses wither, and are invested with Botrytis vulgaris; sometimes, however, one or more shoots are developed, which flower, and are again liable to be attacked, and even if this be not the case, the produce is not only injured by the destruction of the first crop of terminal flowers; but in case the others proceed towards maturity, the pods in the upper part of the plant are immature, while those below are ready for the scythe, which is at least an inconvenience. This is not, however, the whole of the injury, for the portions of the plant below the parts attacked by the grub, not excepting even the pods, are invested with a little red fungus, which is evidently very injurious. I have not at present found specimens of the parasite in a perfect state, so as to enable me to ascertain the species. It is, I believe, a form either of Ascochyta Viciæ or Pisi, of Madam Libert, the latter of which—pointed out to me, many years ago, by Captain Carmichael—in damp seasons destroys many a crop of Peas; but without the inspection of the reproductive bodies, it is impossible to ascertain this. The parenchyma beneath the red spots, is gorged with a gummy substance, of a beautiful red or lilac, in which all trace of chlorophyll is lost. The hairs with the coloured bases afford sometimes a pretty object under the microscope. The main strength of vegetation is evidently diverted in great measure from the seeds towards the coloured spots, and I have little doubt that the produce will be very much diminished in consequence, and probably few of the grains will be well developed. It is not unfrequent for parasitic fungi to be imperfectly developed. The red fungus, which is often so conspicuous on the leaves of the Sloe, is abundant in America, but, I believe, never perfect; and this is by no means a solitary instance, and is analogous to the fact, that in certain countries many species of Mosses and Lichens never fructify. I do not find any special mention of the disease either in Wiegman's or Meyen's Work * on the diseases of plants.—*M. J. Berkley.*

Disease in Pansies.—Our Pansies here are dying with almost incalculable rapidity. The disease is by no means uncommon, but having never met with any person who could satisfactorily assign a reason, I purpose to lay the case before your practical readers, in order that they may assist me in finding out the cause. If a reason for their decay cannot be assigned, perhaps some one may be able to name a preventive,—as a remedy is out of the question, because the first symptom of disarrangement is the sudden drooping of the leaves and young shoots, as if from want of moisture. Some of them have completely failed in wet weather, when we daily experienced falls of rain, averaging ¼ of an inch for a whole week, so that it is evident it does not proceed from drought. The first appearance of it this season was observable during the dry tract of weather, which preceded the wet months of May and June; at that period weak plants appeared to be the first to suffer, but now weak and strong are alike subject to these ravages. The plants, when examined after death, generally present a mass of dead roots, partly decomposed; but on examination, we find that those parts of the stem below ground are the first attacked. Sometimes (but seldom) the infection attacks the stem immediately above ground, and the happy consequences are, that a fresh supply of young shoots fills up the vacancy; we have only to regret the rare occurrence of the latter circumstance. Our plants have been procured from Cambridge, Edmonton, and elsewhere; some of them propagated hundreds of miles from these places, but all are alike susceptible of the disease. The whole of our plants are already half dead, and only those plants which have been stationary for two years are healthy; that is, the disease is wholly confined to those plants which have been kept in small pots through the winter, and planted out in spring. In all our investigations we can observe no insect, unless in one solitary instance, which turned out to be a small maggot—but was this the cause or effect? It may further be necessary to mention, that we have plants in two separate parts of the ground, growing in different soils, but the disease is alike in both places; when there are two of a sort, if one dies, the other immediately follows. Thus, two plants of Countess of Orkney both died together; of three plants of Major's Bridegroom, two are dead, and the third is sickly; two plants of Ultra Flora Superb, growing at least four yards apart, died during the last fortnight.—*R. L.*

Tropæolum canariense.—In the new long garden-walk in Kensington Gardens the zeal and ingenuity of Mr. George Davidson, one of the gardeners, have prompted him to train five plants of Tropæolum canariense or peregrinum upon dead skeleton trees, about seven feet high, the foliage and bloom being equally disposed and distributed in a graceful shape, by twine attached from the extremities of the boughs, the whole being just now literally covered with a profusion of beautiful yellow trusses, emanating from the refreshing pale green of the foliage, doubly agreeable in the autumn, when the leaves of the shrubs and trees assume so dark a hue, as by contrast to display the vivid tints of this valuable creeper to the greatest advantage, reminding the beholder of the Laburnums with which we part with such reluctance in spring, and for which we have now presented to us a very cheap and efficient substitute—six pennyworth of seed being enough to procure 100 artificial trees, covered with flowers of incessant renewal throughout the entire months of July, August, and September. Two plants to each skeleton tree will ensure a most profuse mass of bloom, and the stems at the bottom being trained behind the tree, will diminish the artificial appearance of the treatment of the plant. As the seed ripens freely in the open air, this plan, once commenced, may be annually continued by the poorest cottager free of all expense. The seed also makes an excellent pickle, and I have met one gardener who daily improves his bread and butter at tea-time by the young leaves, which have a very agreeable flavour. Profuse watering has stimulated the plants, which literally surround the lodge of Mr. Sapp, the keeper of the Kensington Gore Gate, Hyde Park.—*James Mangles.*

Prizes for Seedling Pelargoniums.—I feel obliged to "One of the Judges" for his courteous reply to the observations I made at page 542 of the *Chronicle*, and for his explanation of the principles upon which the certificate of merit was awarded to the Pelargonium named Psyche. That Seedling Pelargoniums excite much interest, is proved by the crowded state of the tent in which they are exhibited at Chiswick, and it is for the Horticultural Society to determine whether the public taste shall be gratified by encouraging the exhibition of them. But if they are to be ranked below the common out-door fruits of the season, or if it be necessary to exhibit the same seedling two successive years before a medal can be awarded to it, few gentlemen will, I think, take the trouble of sending their seedlings for competition. To your correspondent "F.H.S. of more than 25 years' standing," I will now offer two or three observations. In the first place, I did not impugn the decision of the judges in the fruit department; they could not be responsible for the awards to flowers. In the next place, my remarks amounted to this: if there be as much merit in raising a good Seedling Pelargonium as in producing a dish of good Cherries, is there not an apparent inconsistency if the Horticultural Society should reward them with different prizes? With regard to the degree of skill required to produce good Cherries, I will observe his admission, that there "is as much skill required" in the production of one as the other, is quite sufficient for my argument. Should, however, his life be spared to the Society another year, and should he cast his eye into the fruiterers' shops in the month of July, he will see such an abundance of fine Cherries, as may make him doubt the correctness of the opinion which the experience of an F.H.S. of more than a quarter of a century has led him to adopt, that the skill necessary for the production of that excellent fruit is such as to require the Horticultural Society to encourage it by giving two silver Knightian and two Banksian medals.—*F.H.S.*—[Now that each party has made its statement, we may be allowed to remark, 1st. That the Society *does not offer medals* for Cherries, and that such as have been awarded have been conferred by the judges, by virtue of that authority which enables them "to confer *additional* silver medals *if they think it necessary to do so.*" 2d. That silver Knightian and Banksian medals are *specifically* offered for seedling florists' flowers; and, therefore, if the judges do not award them, it is by virtue of that other authority, which enables them "to diminish the number and value of medals," if *they think it necessary to do so.* It will be obvious to "F.H.S." that the Society has done all that he desires, and that blame, if there is any, lies with the judges. All that the Society can do is to offer prizes; it is impossible for them to control the judges in their decisions. It has been alleged, indeed, that they have done so; but that statement was destitute of the smallest foundation.]

Vines.—In a leading article, at p. 443, you have advanced a doctrine which seems to startle many Grape-growers, and to many it will be impracticable on account of having Pines growing beneath the Vines. For my part, I think your doctrine is wrong, and my reason for thinking so is this. In the xvth chap. of John, ver. 2, we find, "Every branch in me that beareth not fruit, he taketh away; and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit." This is my system, which I have acted upon for many years; my Grapes are good, and the fruit is full-sized. I take away all barren shoots, and I purge all fruitful branches; that is, I remove all laterals, and stop the shoot at the eye next the fruit, or one above it. Now if the Saviour cultivates his church upon this principle, I don't think we can follow a better example in the cultivation of the Vine, whatever philosophers may say to the contrary.—*A Subscriber.*

Vines.—I have planted my Vinery four years, and have since had three full crops of Grapes. The first year, the plants were turned out of 48-sized pots, in February, and made rods of strong, good wood, 20 feet long. The second year 200 large bunches ripened, and I cut off 150. The third year there was a greater crop. This year there is a still larger quantity, and excellent wood for the next year. I am persuaded this success may always be expected with proper management and a proper situation.—*Verax.* [Will you state your management, for the benefit of those who are less successful?]

Pines.—I have just taken up a quantity of Pines from a bark pit and planted them in a bed of virgin soil, with a bottom-heat obtained from a flue (not water). They were in a wretched state when in the bark, but they are now looking well and growing fast. They are planted in the soil, and I expect to have full-grown Pines with much less expense and trouble than by the old method, than which I can conceive nothing worse or more unscientific. —*Verax.*

Mulberries.—I am no great gardener, but I will tell you something about a Mulberry plant. I got a top shoot from a Mulberry-tree carried through the bottom hole of a garden-pot, and filled the pot with mould, leaving the shoot a few inches above the surface. This was cut off when it had struck in the pot. It was put in the vinery, and next year bore two fruit:—what became of it afterwards I don't know. Mr. Knight, of Downton, once told me that by striking cuttings or taking plants from the upper instead of the lower branches of the Mulberry, the period of fruiting was hastened seven or eight years.—*Seward.* [We are aware of this practice, which is a very good one.]

The Shaddock.—In the vicinity of Ingleton, Yorkshire, a beautiful specimen of the Citrus decumana, or Shaddock, has this year borne flowers. It is only three years since it was raised from seed; it does not usually bloom, even in the genial climate of Italy, before the seventh or eighth year. The above-named plant was raised in a sitting-room.—*Facile.*

Treatment of Strawberry Plants for Forcing.—Mr. Murdock's paper, at p. 542, on preparing Strawberries for forcing, is good, and many excellent crops I have seen

* Die Krankheiten der Pflanzen. Von Dr. A. F. Wiegman. Braunschweig, 1839.
Pflanzen-Pathologie, von F. I. F. Meyen. Berlin, 1841.

grown on the system recommended by him,—but I consider the following to be an improvement on that method. I proceed as follows:—any convenient time from the last week in July to the middle of August, (but the earlier the better,) I take 60-sized pots, and having filled them with good loam and a third well-decomposed manure, I place them along the rows of Strawberries, and lay one of the finest runners in each pot (taking care not to break the wire). I let them remain in that situation for six weeks, and should the weather prove dry, they are carefully watered. I then remove them to a shady situation, and about the beginning of October I shift them into 32s, singly; as I find one plant, thus treated, to produce more and much finer fruit than three, with a certainty that none of them will go blind: and such plants will be found stronger and in a better bearing condition than those of two or three years' standing. The advantages of this system are, in the first place, that the plants make the best roots, and being supported by their parents until they can shift for themselves, or rather until they are shifted by the gardener, who, with Mr. Murdock, I recommend to be gentle in forcing until the fruit is fairly set. Nothing, in my opinion, repays the gardener better for his trouble, or affords greater satisfaction to his employer, than a good dish of Strawberries, from the 1st of February until the 1st of September.—*C. W. T.*

Apples.—In the last Saturday in July, at Preston market, Apples were sold by Mr. H. Hornby, of Catforth-within-Woodplumpton, some of the past and some of the present year's growth. The Apples of 1842 were remarkably fresh and sound, and fetched 2*d.* per pound.—*Facile.*

New Peas.—A neighbour of mine has grown Cormack's Prince Albert Pea, (sold last spring at 5*s.* per quart) side by side with the Early May, and he believes them to be the same variety. At any rate, the reputed new sort is not a single day earlier than the old one, nor better in any respect. I have myself proved that the Early May comes into use nearly a week sooner than Farnes's First Early, which also was advertised as a new sort, or at all events with a new name.—*J. B. Whiting.*

Large Mushrooms.—Two prodigious Mushrooms were gathered on the 1st of August last; one in a field near Fort Green Cottage, Garstang, the residence of Mr. Saul, which measured 42 inches in circumference, and had a stem 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, the height of the whole being 9 inches. This immense Mushroom must have grown within 24 hours, as I had looked over the ground the previous evening, when there was no such thing to be found. The above was perfect in colour and well formed in all its parts. The other was gathered in Witinton Hall Park, near Kirby Lonsdale, the residence of T. Green, Esq., and measured 23½ inches in circumference; it was well formed, and in a state of growth when gathered.—*Facile.*

Extraordinary Discovery of preserving Vegetables for an unlimited Period.—Our energies and exertions of late years have been directed to the improvement in the growth of fruits and vegetables; but we have never yet been able to discover how to grow them at every season of the year; but, thanks to the talent and research of a French gentleman, we are enabled, by a singular process, to enjoy not only fruits and vegetables, but poultry, game, meat, and even milk, at all times, and all seasons. We would strongly recommend the curious in such matters to pay a visit to the manufactory, 137, Houndsditch, where we have seen the whole process, and where we were treated with the utmost politeness and attention.—*J.R.B.*

Ward's Cases.—I am truly glad to see the Horticultural Society of London have taken Ward's Cases under their fostering protection, as I am convinced they will come more and more into general use, the better their capabilities are developed. The best guide to find out what may be done by them is to know what has already been done, and I am, therefore, induced to send you some account of mine; reserving a more particular description to some future time. I have, at present, in bud and in blossom, Cattleya Forbesii, C. Loddigesii, Gloxinia maxima alba, G. speciosa two plants, Achimenes coccinea, A. longiflora, Thunbergia alata, and the white and pink double Oleanders (growing freely, but from improper season or being too small, not flowering), Cattleya crispa, Cypripedium insigne, Dendrobium cucullatum, Leptotes bicolor, Brassia Lanceana, Oncidium flexuosum, O. papilio, Maxillaria stapelioides, Stanhopea grandiflora, Cœlogyne fimbriata, Oncidium viperinum, Dendrobium speciosum, D. cupreum, D. fimbriatum, D. pulchellum, Maxillaria Harrisoniæ, Crinum longifolium, Gloxinia rubra, Gesneria elongata, Lælia anceps, Stephanotis floribundus, Hoya carnosa, and Gossypium herbaceum (alive, but making no progress), Cypripedium venustum, Æceoclades maculata and a (supposed) Galeandra; the latter has never started since its arrival from Rio, last autumn. So congenial does the atmosphere appear to be, that Brassia, which, when I received it last winter, consisted of one pseudo bulb, with one arrested shoot upon it, has now not only pushed two other shoots, but vegetation is proceeding in the heart of the arrested shoot, a most unusual occurrence. I believe Dendrobium speciosum consisted only of two very shrivelled bulbs, without root, and appearing quite rotten about the rhizoma; it has pushed a very healthy shoot, and is rooting freely. Cattleya Loddigesii, C. crispa, Oncidium papilio, and O. viperinum, though small plants, have each two growing shoots; and Leptotes bicolor, which arrived with the Galeandra, and consisted of five bulbs, has pushed in no fewer than nine points, and is rooting in proportion. Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense (I think, for it is too small as yet for me to be quite certain) has come up spontaneously in some of the Devonshire peat, in which C. Loddigesii was potted. Gloxinia leaves take root in three weeks, and form tubers as large as a full-sized Pea in six. Portulaca Thellusonii, and Petunia magna rosea rooted in a fortnight. You will see by the above list that my box is none of the little elegant drawing-room ornaments, in which a few plants are kept alive, looking like crows in a mist; it stands six feet high, is four feet broad, and two feet wide, has a door at one end, two shelves inside, and as many hooks at top as possible for suspending logs of wood. During the coldest night last winter, when the thermometer was at 6° F. in the fields, the thermometer in the box fell to 38° F.; during the summer it has never been below 65°, and two hours' sunshine raises it to 90°. The window in which it stands looks S.S.W. In conclusion, I would recommend boxes to be made two feet and a half wide, with a door at each end, large enough to admit the whole person freely; and if it is wished to grow Dendrobia well it should be not less than eight or nine feet high. There is in mine a difference of from three to eight degrees between the thermometer at the top and that at the bottom of the box; but the lower situation answers quite well for Cattleyas, Lælias, &c. Allosorus crispus is growing very luxuriantly.—*H. B. Harris, M.D., Dumfries.*

Cuckoo.—I see in your last Paper that a correspondent appears to think it very difficult to keep a Cuckoo through a winter. I should think warmth was very important to their well-doing. The only bird I ever heard of surviving a winter was one kept in a laundry in a country-house, and I believe that Cuckoo lived two winters; and in the spring, when the family went to London, the bird went too.—*Rural Chemistry.*

Rats.—A drain runs down the centre of my garden, and discharges itself into the sea; and I am surrounded on the one hand by a malt-house, and on the other by a slaughter-house, both affording shelter and food to these destructive vermin; the consequence is that my garden is completely honeycombed, and looking as much like a rabbit-warren as a garden; and to make matters worse, I find to-day that the continual excavations have at last stopped the drain, so that the water now runs about the beds of the garden instead of following its natural channel. What can I do to rid myself of these pests? Poison has been tried, but without any diminution of numbers, as a fresh colony takes possession immediately the former one is destroyed.—*Devoniensis.* [We must refer this case to some clever correspondent; for we cannot suggest a remedy,—unless chlorine gas or sulphuretted hydrogen can be driven into the galleries.]

Fecundity of Bees.—A hive of Bees belonging to Mr. T. Dobson, of Great Plumpton, near Preston, swarmed on the 12th and on the 26th of June, and again on the 1st of July. The young progeny of the 12th of June put forth a large swarm on the 4th of July.—*Facile.*

Refuse of Paper-making.—A paper-maker wishes to be informed of the best manner of disposing of the refuse of the materials used in bleaching his rags. These are salt, sulphuric acid, and manganese. After the distillation of the chlorine gas from these substances, it is supposed that the residue consists of sulphate of soda and oxyde or sulphate of manganese,—in what proportions may this saline matter be used, diluted with water, for pasture land, or for arable or growing crops? and would it fix the ammonia in dung, and be more serviceable in that way as a manure for arable land? or, in other words, would it be best to use it as a direct stimulant to vegetation, or as a chemical agent to assist in the decomposition of other materials before it is brought into use? The Paper-maker who asks these questions knows it to be the practice of most of his brethren to empty their retorts into the stream, and he has a strong misgiving that they throw away a very useful manure. Strewed on pavements and paths, the above-mentioned refuse kills the weeds for the entire summer.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 15.—R. H. Solly, Esq., in the chair. Sir H. Willoughby, Bart., the Hon. G. F. Hamilton, Gen. Caulfield, Jas. Ackers, Esq., M.P., John Broadhurst, Esq., P. Rolt, Esq., and R. J. T. Tompson, Esq., were elected Fellows. It was announced that the seeds lately brought over by Mr. Hartweg might be obtained by Fellows, upon application being made to the Secretary. Mr. Dean, gr to J. Bateman, Esq., exhibited a collection of handsome Orchidaceous flowers, comprising a superb variety of Oncidium Lanceanum; the richly-coloured Vanda Roxburghii; a fine spike of Cycnoches Egertonianum, which attracted great attention from its having been produced by the selfsame pseudo-bulb which last year bore a spike of C. ventricosum; the latter having large pale green flowers, while those of the former are small, and of a dark purplish brown; the same plant this year produced only blooms of C. Egertonianum. Cut flowers of Phaius albus, and a small species of a Camarotis, were also exhibited by Mr. Dean, who received a Banksian Medal for Oncidium Lanceanum and Vanda Roxburghii. From Mr. Errington, gr to Sir P. G. Egerton, were most beautiful cut specimens of Cattleya crispa and intermedia, for which, particularly the former, a Certificate was awarded: from the same person were leaves of Rhododendron ferrugineum, the undersides of which were covered with galls similar to the Oak-apple, a disease not at all uncommon upon this species, and produced by the puncture of some insect. Mr. J. Robertson, gr to Mrs. Lawrence, brought exceedingly well-grown plants of Erica Hendersonii; the curious Brassia brachiata; Peristéria Bárkeri, with a long drooping scape of rich yellow flowers; and Galeandra Baueri; both the latter having been received from Oaxaca three months since, at which time the scape of the Peristéria was 9 inches long and quite blanched, but by being placed for a time in the shade it arrived at perfection: a Banksian Medal was awarded for the Brassia and Galeandra. From Mr. Groom, of Clapham Rise, were several exceedingly vigorous plants of the highly beautiful Lilium lancifólium punctatum. Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, exhibited four seedling Fuchsias, which he stated to have been obtained in the following manner: Having raised in 1842, from F. formosa elegans, fertilized with the pollen of F. corymbiflora, some pretty seedlings, these again seeded freely without assistance, and gave rise to the present plants, which showed that this tribe, instead of degenerating like Calceolarias, and many florists' flowers, if not crossed, improved considerably: the seedlings were named Attractor and Colossus, which resemble each other in colour, but differ in size and character, having smooth waxy crimson carmine tubes and sepals, with long, large, and stout corollas, of a purple crimson colour; President, with rose-coloured tube and sepals, has a large and stout rich-coloured corolla, with but little blue in it; and Candidate has a carmine tube and sepals, with a stout and long corolla of a deep-bluish carmine; the flowers are large, the two latter long, and large also, and the habit of all promises to be good. From Messrs. Lucombe and Pince were blooms of their beautiful Fuchsia Exoniensis. From Mr. Epps, of Tunbridge Wells, was a plant of his seedling Fuchsia, called Monarch, bearing the greatest resemblance in form and habit to the old globosa major. Mr. R. Cooper, of Croydon, exhibited a white variety of Mesembryánthemum tricolor, the blooms of which would not expand in the shade of the room. Mr. Cuthill, of Camberwell, brought four very fine plants of Lisianthus Russellianus, grown in hard earthenware pots; and a specimen of the Beechwood Melon. From Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, were cut flowers of a new beautiful vermilion and yellow Gladíolus, called the Glory of Ghent, and apparently raised between G. cardinalis, crossed with psittacinus; Gloxinia carnea, and a sample of "Improved" Taylor's Windsor Beans: a certificate was awarded for the Gladíolus. Six well-swelled Queen Pine-apples, weighing respectively, 3 lbs. 4 oz., 3 lbs. 6 oz., 3 lbs. 7 oz., 3 lbs. 11 oz., 4 lbs., and 4 lbs. 5 oz., were sent by Mr. M. Henderson, gr to Sir G. Beaumont; they were stated to have been cut indiscriminately, as they ripened. From Mr. Eyre, gr to R. W. Barchard, Esq., were two Moscow Queen Pine-Apples, weighing 3 lbs. 3 oz. and 3 lbs. 5 oz.; one was particularly well swelled: a certificate awarded. From Mr. C. Barker, gr to the Rev. T. Thurlow, two Candahar Melons, for the larger of which a certificate was awarded; also a large brace of Barker's White Spine Cucumber, from plants grown in pots. From Mr. Wortley, gr to F. Maubert, Esq., an exceedingly fine-looking scarlet netted Cantaloupe Melon. Mr. R. Fish, gr to Col. Sowerby, sent half-a-dozen very fine Peaches, from standard trees, grown in the centre of a house upon the rafters of which Vines are trained; one of the specimens had been produced upon the end of a shoot devoid of a terminal bud: a Banksian medal awarded. H. Webb, Esq., 22, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, sent a handsome collection of the dried Ferns of Madeira, beautifully prepared and arranged. From the garden of the Society were fine plants of Gongora maculata; Oncídium microchilum, a dingy brown species from Guatemala; Angelónia Gardneriana, a pretty stove plant from Brazil; Achimenes multiflora and coccínea, Sálvia hians, and Zephyranthes grandiflora; with cut flowers of Gladíolus psittacinus, Acanthus mollis, and a variety of Verbenas.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

June 2.—J. Reynolds, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. Mrs. M. Stovin presented specimens of Anemone ranunculoides, found *wild* in a wood near Worksop, Notts. Various donations to the Library, Herbarium, and Museum were announced. The conclusion of a Paper "On the Groups into which the British Fruticose Rubi are divisible," by Mr. E. Lees, was read. It was there stated that the barren stems offer the best, if not the only plan, of discrimination in subdividing Rubi into groups, especially if the erect or arched mode of growth, and continuance of vitality, be also taken into consideration. And in this view the differences resolve themselves almost entirely into the perfect smoothness, the glaucosity, or greater or less degree of hairiness, and the glandulosity of the barren stems. Commencing then with R. cæsius, and ending with R. idæus, it will appear that seven groups are easily separable from each other, passing from one into the other in a very natural manner. These, at all events, may be considered the smallest number of species into which our Rubi can be classed without confounding really different things. 1. *Cæsii.*—Having the barren stem round, bloomy, covered with unequal prickles, trailing, rooting. R. cæsius and its various derivatives. 2. *Glandulosæ.*—Barren stem angular, hairy and prickly, setose, very glandular, arched or trailing, rooting. R. radula of Weihe and Nees, Kœhleri, fusco ater, &c. 3. *Villicaulæ.*—Barren stem angular, very hairy, but without glands, prickly, arched, or decumbent, rooting. R. villicaulis, W. and N., R. leucostachys, Smith, &c. 4. *Fruticosi.*—Barren stem angular, glaucous, prickly, arching, rooting. R. fruticosus and discolor. 5. *Nitidi.*—Barren stem angular, almost smooth, with a few prickles, rooting rarely. R. affinis, nitidus, rhamnifolius, &c. 6. *Suberecti.*—Barren stem angular, very smooth, nearly erect, not rooting. R. suberectus, Anderson and Smith, R. plicatus, W. and N., and R. fissus, Lindley. 7. *Idæi.*—Barren stem round, downy, covered with innumerable small dilated prickles, erect. R. idæus and varieties. The Paper was accompanied by numerous specimens, which are deposited in the Society's Herbarium.

July 7.—J. E. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair. Dr. G. Watson and Mr. R. Kilvington, of Philadelphia, presented a very large collection of North American Plants, comprising numerous Duplicates; and the President presented some plants from Singapore. "Observations on Dicranum Dillenii," (M.SS. Taylor) by Dr. Thomas Taylor, were read.

HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Show of this important Association has lately taken place at Dundee, and is fully reported in the *Dundee Advertiser*, from which we glean a few paragraphs. "There is something extremely curious in the rapid growth of this Association, and in the enthusiasm which has taken possession of many of its noble Members. It was no wonder that farmers, and those in the daily exercise of Agricultural pursuits, should have from the first seen the advantages to be derived from this condensation of experience and discoveries, into a systematic and appreciable form, made patent to every one connected with land interests; but the interest and industry have not been confined to the farmer. Many of the first names among our nobility appear in the exhibition list, and many of the first breeders in England have sent stock, hundreds of miles from their farms and estates, to compete for the prizes of the Highland Society. The whole country for hundreds of miles round seems to have poured out its Agricultural treasures—the mountains of Aberdeenshire and the plains of the Lothians—the pastures of Northumberland and the wild shores of Loch Rannach. And it was a gratifying thing to see noble and peasant, duke, earl, lord, gentleman, and simple farmer, all uniting in one great patriotic object—the improvement of the land and the produce thereof. Nothing was neglected on the part of the Local Committee for the accommodation of Members, and for the exhibition of implements and stock. The great place of interest was, of course, the Show Yard. It was a fine grass-field in the form of an oblong-parallellogram, perfectly sufficient as regards size, and situated in the immediate vicinity of the town. The stalls for containing the different animals ran in parallel lines, with sufficient room in front and rear for the passing and repassing of spectators. In the different lines were arranged the different kinds of stock, each kind forming a separate and distinct family from another: and many a family was there, both of high and low degree—their pedigrees being as keenly scrutinized as those of the human race. The rough West Highland bull, from the hills of Breadalbane, and the sleek Ayrshire and Teeswater from every fat pasture in the country. The short-horned breed was the finest part of the exhibition, and in the opinion of the Judges, the best that has yet been shown at the Society's Meetings. The work-horses and stallions were also good, and there were in particular some very fine mares. It may show the interest taken in the exhibition, when we mention that the famous breeder, Jonas Webb, sent sheep from Babraham, a distance of four hundred miles, to compete for the Society's prizes. The crowd round the Show Yard was enormous, consisting of all ranks and ages, and many a lady gay had to undergo rather rough treatment in the way of jostling and squeezing for admittance. Great as the crowd was, however, every one had an opportunity of seeing the whole exhibition, which passed off to the full satisfaction of those qualified to judge. The entries of cattle, &c., stood as follows:—Cattle, 326; horses, 74; sheep, 334; pigs, 30;—in all, 764. This was the largest exhibition of cattle ever held by the Society, except that at Glasgow

in 1838. It was not equal to the aggregate exhibition at Edinburgh last year, but that was the most extensive ever held in Europe. There were 29 exhibitors of dairy produce, and a new feature in the Show was some fine poultry, 17 lots in all." Our space prevents our giving a list of the prizes for Cattle, &c., which were extremely numerous.

For Implements, which are more generally interesting to those not present on these occasions, we must find a little room, although they are described as having been less numerous than in former years. Among the more important seem to have been the following: "Thrashing Mill and Steam Engine attached to it, exhibited by Mr. Bridges of North Berwick; the simplicity of the arrangement, and the low price at which it can be furnished, commend it to the agriculturist; and as the principle of connection and method of acquiring speed to the drum are exactly the same as those in our locomotive engines, there can be no doubt of its efficiency. Amongst the Implements exhibited by James Slight and Co., of Edinburgh, was a working model of Ainslie's Patent Drain Tile Machine, which is said to be capable of producing 40 tiles per minute for any length of time each 16 inches long, and from the nature of the process by which the tiles are framed, they are perfect in form and in texture.—Weighing Machines, exhibited by Mr. Craig, of 163, Trongate, Glasgow, attracted considerable notice. They are of foreign invention, on the parallel motion principle, are peculiarly delicate in their indications, and mathematically correct.—A very neat model of a Machine adapted for the double purpose of weighing carts or oxen. It is calculated to stand the roughest usage without injury—the centres or pivots, the great source of inaccuracies of the common machines, being always at rest except in the actual operation of weighing.—A Hydraulic Ram, also exhibited by Mr. Craig, is a self-acting machine, so simply contrived that, by the alternate action of air and water, a continual stream is procured from any distance three hundred feet above the course of any convenient stream or rivulet. This machine is not liable to get disordered; and is said to be an excellent and cheap method for securing water, for house or engine purposes, in situations where the want of it has hitherto prevailed. The Ram was certified by H. J. Burns, Esq., who has had one erected at Cuttlehill, which has given entire satisfaction; the water, in this instance, was brought 600 yards and raised 135 feet."

Amongst the various specimens of "Seeds, Roots, Plants, &c., the collection of Messrs. Lawson and Son, of Edinburgh, held a conspicuous place. It consisted of dried specimens and seeds of grasses; several varieties of wheat, barley, and rye—crop, 1843, from Tuscany and France; and a large specimen of Trifolium elegans of the French, and cultivated by them on inferior soils; Schrader's brome grass (Bromus Schraderi), a large rapid-growing species, with soft, sweet, and succulent foliage, was for the first time recommended to be given as food for cattle; also a good specimen of meadow brome grass (Bromus pratensis), cultivated in France, for permanent pasture, on the poorest descriptions of soils. Another collection of useful plants and roots was that of Messrs. Dickson and Co., of Edinburgh. The Committee remarked 24 specimens of hybrid Turnips as very interesting. Some of these in shape and size appeared very fine, particularly that of Skirving's purple top yellow. Messrs. Dickson also exhibited several specimens of Grasses, Bokhara Clover, and Heracleum elegans; also some excellent specimens of Arthur's Alsike Clover, a new variety, which, from its abundant herbage, promises to be desirable for cultivation. Where it has been tried in Scotland, it has thriven well, and ripened seed freely. Some interesting specimens of natural Grasses, from Mr. Bishop, land-steward at Methven Castle, attracted attention, particularly four distinct varieties of the Alopecurus pratensis (Meadow Foxtail Grass), selected from the seeds of hay imported into Dundee from Holland in 1826. These specimens are illustrative of the improvements that may be made in the various species of cultivated Grasses, by a judicious selection of seeds from natural plants. Mr. Bishop had also a specimen of his succedaneum, to be sown in place of tares, and consisting of Italian [illegible] Trifolium incarnatum, a little timothy grass, and red clover. The succedaneum should be sown in April, and makes an excellent substitute for tares. There was a sample of Potatoes, raised from seed by Mr. George Sibbald, gardener, Crescent, Dundee, which promises to be a good addition to early garden varieties, and a specimen of a very early three-grained Oat, in habit similar to the naked oat, exhibited by Mr. John Stewart, Carolina Port, Dundee. There was also a specimen of early Siberian Oats, crop 1843, received from Messrs. Scott, Brothers, at Belfast, who introduced it in that district four years ago, and where it is now held in high estimation, being by far the earliest sort known, while its produce, both in straw and grain, is large in quantity, and the quality first rate. One of the most extraordinary exhibitions in the Catalogue, was that of Mr. James Campbell, of the Dundee Public Seminaries. It consists of magnificent plants of Oats and Barley, grown from seed, which had undergone a certain chemical preparation, and without the aid of any manure whatever. Such a mode of culture is at variance with all practical experience; but Mr. Campbell asserted that his prepared seeds, which have produced these strong health plants, were sown by him on land which, to his certain knowledge, had no manure of any kind for 11 years; and he declared himself quite ready to verify his statement by experiment, and said that he was willing, at any time, to impregnate with his chemical preparations, the seed which any member of the Society should send to him for that purpose, so as to enable gentlemen to satisfy themselves fully as to the efficacy of this wonderful mode of culture."

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Oxylo'bium obovatum. Wedge-leaved Oxylobium. (*Greenhouse evergreen Shrub.*) Leguminosæ. Decandria Monogynia.—As an addition to the hardwooded Australian shrubs with yellow pea-flowers this is acceptable, for it forms a pretty greenhouse plant, which lasts in blossom for some time. It is best cultivated in a soil which is rather poor, composed of very sandy loam and peat, and should be kept in a cold pit where it is quite secure from frost during winter. The pot must be well drained, and the plant should be seldom shifted after it once established; when the shifting does take place, it should be a liberal one. Great care must also be taken that the plant never suffers for want of water; if this happens it hardly ever recovers; moreover, it should never be placed out of doors during the summer, but always be kept in a cold pit where the lights can be put on in wet or windy weather. It is increased freely by seeds or by cuttings, put in sand and placed on a little heat in the usual way. —*Botanical Register.*

Dendrobium cucumerinum. Cucumber Dendrobium.—(*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—A native of New Holland, whence it was sent to Messrs. Loddiges, from Mr. Wm. MacLeay. Of the ability for it in that country we are uninformed. It very much resembles a heap of little Cucumbers, whence the name has been derived. Those bodies are apparently leaves, terminating in short articulated stems; but they require further examination, for they may be of the nature of pseudo-bulbs. The flowers appear from the base of the Cucumbers in threes. They are dirty white, with long narrow sepals and petals striped with pink, and a three-lobed lip, whose middle division is crisped very much, with five wavy elevated ridges along its middle.—*Botanical Register.*

Mormodes luxatum. Dislocated Mormodes. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—The genus Mormodes has so entirely the habit of Catasetum that we have no means of distinguishing the two genera except when in flower. At that time Mormodes presents some peculiarities of so strange a nature that, if they were found constant in several distinct species, we should be tempted to regard them as monstrosities. In particular, the column, instead of being straight and standing erect in the centre of the flower, is bent over to one side, just as if it had been subjected to violence. There is also a great irregularity of direction and proportion in the parts that surround the column. Nowhere are these singularities so strongly marked as in the plant now before us, whose sepals and petals, instead of standing in an obviously alternate position with respect to each other, are so completely broken up and twisted out of their places that they can hardly be recognised, and the whole floral apparatus is, as it were, dislocated. For example, of the three sepals, the back one is placed almost opposite one of the petals; the other petal is shifted to one side, so as to stand half behind the first; and the lip, instead of being stationed exactly between the two petals and two lateral sepals, turns its back to the left-hand sepal, and its face to the right-hand petal. And then the column is bent to the left as well as the lip, but not in the same degree; so that even these two organs are not, as they usually are, opposite each other. In mentioning the existence of this singular plant we some time since spoke of it thus:—"When Mr. Ross, the collector to G. Barker, Esq., was in the neighbourhood of Valladolid, in Mexico, there was brought to him some masses of a plant reported to be of great beauty. They arrived safely in England, and one of them has at last flowered, proving to be this species; a most extraordinary plant, of large size, of a stately habit, with a very delicious fragrance, although powerful, but with no brilliant colours to render it what *we* call handsome. Its flowers are three inches in diameter, pale lemon-colour, fleshy, rather globular, but so distorted by the complete dislocation of all the parts, that it would be difficult to ascertain their real nature, if it were not for the token given by the labellum. The latter has a deep brown streak drawn down its middle, and covers over the column like a hood. The leaves of this plant are about three feet long, narrow, deep green, with a very fine glaucous bloom upon their underside. It is worthy to be associated with even Sobralia macrantha in the choicest of all collections of these plants." It is a stove-plant, which should be potted in a compost of turfy heath-mould, mixed with a portion of small potsherds. Water should be liberally given in fine weather, during the summer, and the temperature kept as high as 80° by day, and 70° by night.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE ROSE DE L'ISLE DE BOURBON.

Hath sorrow paled thy bloom, fair emblem of the mind
Of her whose mourning wreath the Cypress sad hath twined?
Where's fled the brighter glow that sparkled in thy smile,
Before thou bad'st adieu to Bourbon's sunny isle?
We know the rich red tints did mantle o'er thy brow,
As by the Woodbine's arms encircled thou did'st grow,
Beneath the clime that gain'd a fragrance from thy birth,
And double value drew from beauty and from worth;
Then whence this fainter shade, consumption's cheek might wear,
Increasing love by dreams of mingled hope and fear?
Dost fade with vain regret, and for thy birth-place mourn,
Like Afric's bonded sons, from home and kindred torn?
Or dost thou share the grief the widow'd bosom feels?
Is sympathy the pang that from thy lustre steals?
Affection then will cleave with fonder zeal to thee,
If mem'ry thus may clothe thee with her witchery.
Imagination paints the husband's look of love,
As thee he first beheld in Bourbon's spicy grove;
Distinctly as the voice, it tells the thoughts of *home*,
That clust'ring to his heart, in crowding myriads come.
"The favor'd Rose that forms the virgin's bridal wreath,
Imbibing half its charm from innocence' sweet breath!
I'll covet none beside; fit offering wilt thou prove,
To her who, next to God, ranks husband, home, and love."
Thus, thus, his glance did speak, as thee he homeward bore,
When hasting back to love, from India's fatal shore.
Alas! he ne'er again that dear one e'er beheld,
The visions hope had raised, death's icy hand dispell'd:
His fever'd veins but drank a momentary life,
From balmy airs that seem'd with healthful vigour rife.
He died—but friendly hands this tribute of the heart
In safety bore to her, to dull grief's venom'd dart:
She placed thee where thou stand'st, fit soil for gem like thee,
For what shall beauty prize, if not fidelity?
Upon the grave of him whose heart was virtue's throne,
Thy graceful head reclines beside the sculptured stone,
As though thou fain would'st point to where the world should read,
That "Faith is proved by works," profession by the deed.

W. H. P., Aug. 2, 1843.

Note.—The introduction of this Rose into France is ascribed by some writers to the wish of a lady, that her husband, on his return from a long sojourn in the east, should bring her the most beautiful Rose that the journey homeward presented to his observation. Touching at the Isle of Bourbon, he selected this from among the "glittering throng," but lived not to enjoy the presentation. Dying soon after his departure from the Isle, a friend who took charge of them, landed both the Rose and the corpse of his friend in France, when the widow planted the flower upon her husband's grave,—a memento of his affection, and her regret.

Pine Apples from the West Indies.—Many thousands of this fruit imported from the West Indies, and as it is said from Nassau in New Providence, have been sold by auction this week, and now crowd the fruiterers' stalls, where they fetch from 1*s.* to 6*s.* each. They are small, and mostly ill-grown, many not weighing more than half a pound, and none that we have seen exceeding two pounds. Some are in good condition, but many are rotten, and must have heated on the passage. To what variety they belong it is impossible to say, as they are quite unlike the specimens that ripen in this country. It is, however, not improbable that they are small Providences. What we have seen cut had a white flesh, and a tolerable flavour. It is understood that much larger numbers may be expected. English Pine-growers need not, however, be alarmed at present, for unless future importations improve in quality, those accustomed to English Pine Apples would not place them on their tables. They will, however, be acceptable to those who cannot afford the price of home-grown fruit.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Horticultural Society's Garden, Turnham Green.—The period at which this garden is seen in the greatest beauty is in the latter months of spring, when the Leguminous plants decorate the conservatory, and the Arboretum is enlivened with Rhododendrons, the numerous species of Crategus, Philadelphus, &c., and the magnificent Glycine sinensis. Although far from being so gay at the present time, there is, nevertheless, much to interest those who may be induced to visit it. Great improvements have been effected within the last twelvemonths, and many more are contemplated. The tank system of heating has been applied to a range of pits fronting the curvilinear stove, which was formerly taken up with Bulbs and Camellias. This has been effected by raising the walls of the pit about three bricks in height, and by building a small furnace-house at the west end, separated from the curvilinear stove, and partly concealed by a mass of rock-work, which has greatly improved the appearance of the whole. The hot-water gutters, covered with slates, are about seven inches wide and the same in depth, rounded at the bottom, and carried round the pit within a few inches of the exterior walls; the space in the centre being filled with brick-rubbish, upon which a layer of small cinders is afterwards placed. The pits are at present occupied with South American plants and seeds lately brought over by Mr. Hartweg. The apparatus answers admirably in this case, and another upon a smaller scale has given equal satisfaction in heating a range of Melon pits. In the latter, however, the gutter is carried along and returns down the centre of the pits; the circulation of the water being kept up by one of Stephenson's small cylindrical boilers, which is found very efficient. The experiments with different manures, carried on in front of the Vineries, and briefly alluded to at page 101, are particularly interesting. The subjects of the principal experiments are Wheat, Potatoes, Peas, Turnips, and Beet; and the substances with which they are treated consist of phosphate of ammonia, phosphate of lime, the sulphates of soda, lime, ammonia, magnesia and potash; muriates of ammonia and potash; salt and nitrate of soda; one division in each series of experiments receiving no artificial aid of any kind. Those rows of Potatoes upon which the three compounds of ammonia and nitrate of soda have been applied, are easily distinguishable by the greater vigour and the darkness of their foliage. A few weeks back this difference was even more apparent; but whether their produce will be equally remarkable, remains yet to be proved. Wheat treated with phosphate of ammonia and muriate of potash, appears to be much stronger than the rest; that to which nitrate of soda has been applied is scarcely superior to that which has received nothing: but the most striking difference is observable in that dressed with sulphate of lime, more particularly at the end where silicate of potash has also been applied. A breadth of four feet across the northern ends of all the beds of Wheat was dressed with the latter substance, and it has caused the plants so treated to grow more vigorously, and to produce finer ears. Turnips have succeeded best upon land dressed with the phosphates of ammonia and lime, nitrate of soda, and the sulphates of ammonia and lime; the former and the latter exhibiting a striking superiority. Scarcely any difference is manifest upon the Peas and Beet, but a better judgment may be formed of the latter when taken up. But perhaps none of the experiments have produced a more curious result than a few which have been carried on with the White Paris Cove Cos Lettuce. Each experiment occupied about half a rod of ground, receiving respectively, when the ground was dry, two barrowfuls of rotten dung, four pounds of sulphate of ammonia, and the same quantity of superphosphate of lime. The Lettuces upon the former piece are good, but in many instances rather open in the centre; upon the second they are of a dark green, very open, and promise to be of little value; while those dressed with superphosphate are excellent, regular, and well turned in. This substance has also proved of service to Asparagus; eight worn-out beds having been treated with as many different compounds, and two having been left untouched; 1, to which 20 lbs. of salt were applied at once, is weak and yellow, showing that the dose was too great; 2, the same quantity of nitrate of soda is rather stronger; this substance pulverises the soil, and renders it lighter; 3, 20 lbs. of sulphate of magnesia, is scarcely different from the preceding; 4, watered every week with guano and salt, at the rate of a handful of each to every four gallons of water, is exceedingly strong—showing that weak doses, applied often, produce a much better effect than when a great quantity is given at once; 5, watered once a fortnight with 2 lbs. of sulphate of magnesia, dissolved in water, is very good; 6, with an equal quantity of Potter's guano, dissolved in water, is of a dark green, and particularly vigorous; 7, superphosphate of lime, 2 lbs. applied in the same manner, is strong, but of a much lighter colour; 8, guano, 2 lbs., not so strong as the four preceding; the whole of the beds thus operated upon are, however, far superior to those which received nothing. Onions, with the seed of which charcoal-dust and wood-ashes were sown, do not exhibit any marked difference from the rest, farther than an inclination to grow stronger and later. Some experiments are also going forward upon Celery; but as the manures have only been applied a fortnight, their effect is not yet discernible. Superphosphate of lime appears to suit flowering plants uncommonly well, three Chrysanthemums treated with it growing vigorously, and becoming of a dark green under its application; and a scarlet Pelargonium which had received it exhibiting a great superiority over one to which phosphate of lime had been applied. In the destruction of Aphides, ammoniacal liquor has been of essential service, the Roses being perfectly free from them; and Plum-trees, whose growth had been quite stopped by their numbers for several preceding years, having this season made abundance of wood, by being occasionally syringed with it, diluted in about 10 times its bulk of water. It is of no less use in converting the sweepings of Grass lawns into manure, in the manner recommended at p. 191: it is necessary that the heaps should be small, and that they should be frequently turned; otherwise the exterior of the heap only will decay. The plants in flower in the conservatory consist of the magnificent Hibiscus splendens; the beautiful Tecoma jasminoides, with light pink corolla and dark purple throat; the sweet-scented Mandevilla; Leschenaúltia blóba, planted out in the border; with a variety of Fuchsias, Hydrangeas, &c. The Tea-Roses planted in the centre have made vigorous growth, and are now blooming delightfully. The Araucárias have advanced rapidly, A. excelsa and Cunninghami having reached within five or six feet of the top of the house. Alterations are going forward in the house usually known as the "Pine-stove;" the roof is to be raised, and the front is to be glazed, instead of being a dead-wall, as at present. The Orchidaceous plants are therefore removed to the greenhouse until these operations are completed. The plants in the curvilinear stove have improved greatly since the late alterations were completed; the curious Aristolóchia gigas, the various species of Achimenes, Euphorbia splendens, Niphæa oblonga, and Angelónia Gardneriana, are blooming here in full perfection. The aquatic plants exhibit great vigour, particularly Nelúmbium speciosum and Caládium esculentum. In the Orchidaceous house, the singular Nepenthes distillatória is producing its spike of dull brown flowers; the gorgeous Sobrália macrantha is making rapid growth; and Stanhópea Wardii, var., Gongora maculata, Húntleya violácea, Galeandra Baueri, Phaius albus, and the lovely Peristéria elata—the Dove or Holy Ghost Plant (so named from the striking resemblance to a dove contained in the interior of the flower), are in bloom. Several species of Yucca, in the arboretum, have thrown up flower-stems of great height; those of Y. recurva and crenulata being 10 feet high. It may, perhaps, be interesting to know that Fuchsia díscolor, which appears to be either identical with, or differs but very slightly from F. Riccartónia—is perfectly hardy; a cutting of it, which was planted last autumn against a north wall, having stood through the winter, forms now a stately bush, four feet high, with its branches bending beneath the weight of their highly beautiful flowers, the colours of which far surpass in richness those of more novel kinds. Three or four new Vines have fruited in the curvilinear Vinery, and amongst them is a particularly fine white Grape, called the Raisin de Calabre; the bunches are long, not unlike those of the White Frontignan, with berries as large as those of a full-sized Sweetwater. The Ortliebscher is a small, white Grape, bearing compact bunches, only fit for wine; Rother gulabe has large bunches, bearing considerable resemblance to those of the Black Morocco. The Aramon proves to be the White Frontignan; the Zibibbo of Sicily—the White Muscat of Alexandria; and the Admiral—the Black Hamburgh. Of Melons, a new one called the Pine-apple, with dark-green mottled fruit, about the size and shape of a small Green-flesh, is very high-flavoured. Amidst the dearth of Plums, which is so general this season, the Nectarine and Washington promise abundant crops.—The British Queen Pea, sent out last spring by Messrs. Cormack, proves here to be nothing more than Knight's Tall Marrow.—*R. A., August* 7.

Ockham Park, the seat of Lord Lovelace.—At this place, there is a noble specimen of the Douglas Pine, 18 or 20 feet in height, which is producing five or six of its remarkable cones. It is to

be hoped that these will come to perfection, in order that this handsome species may be increased from native seed.

Reviews.

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Verhältniss zur Pflanzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen. Frues. 1843.

(*Continued from page* 560.)

It is, therefore, clear (continues Dr. M.) that L. has completely failed to prove that plants do not use humus for their food. Besides, the question whether plants feed on organic or inorganic substances, was mooted long before the publication of L.'s work. Although it is certain that the chief portion of plants is formed by the assimilation of inorganic substances, yet, the collateral questions, whether they receive organic as well as inorganic matter; whether all or *only some* plants require organic substances for their existence,—these questions are far from an ultimate and scientifically-corroborated solution. Conclusions, moreover, merely based on uncertain observations, or made merely at random, cannot be of value, and ought to have been replaced by minute and well-devised experiments. In this manner, L. might have become eminently useful to science. He professes (it is true,) to despise minute experiments; nevertheless, the Appendix to his Work contains the reprint of some made by Hartig, which he adduced in corroboration of his doctrine. But it is unworthy of a great chemist (concludes Dr. M.) to mix up experiments of men like Davy or Saussure, with those of a gentleman like Hartig, who, we are sure, does not aim at the distinction to be considered a chemist,—a science foreign to his pursuits.

The experiments which have been hitherto made relating to the question of the organic or inorganic nourishment of plants, may be divided into three classes. 1st, Plants were reared in soil destitute of humus, either with distilled water or such as contained carbonic acid. Under both these circumstances they do not prosper; still, this does not prove the necessity of organic food, because they are here equally deprived of other inorganic substances, which they are in contact with, under common circumstances. 2d, Or, plants have been reared in powdered charcoal. L. says, (p. 58,) that they will attain in this material the most luxuriant growth, flower, and bear fruit; but he merely quotes in evidence the experiments of Lucas, reprinted in his Appendix. But the reasoning of L., under this head, is illusory. Lucas speaks of *vigorous* vegetation of plants reared in a *mixture* of charcoal powder and decayed leaves; of such as are grown in charcoal powder alone, he merely says that they speedily become rooted. Of their further vegetation he says nothing; and it has been proved by the experiments of Zuccarini that plants will not grow at all, or very badly, in this substratum. The same is stated by Saussure (Bibl. univ. xxxvi., p. 352), who relates, that Peas reared in charcoal did not grow much better than those planted in mere sand. The third class of experiments relates to the question, whether plants will absorb organic substances dissolved in water, and especially humates; and whether they will prosper under these circumstances. The experiments of Saussure, Davy, and Sprengel are affirmative; but L. has reprinted (as stated before) those of Hartig, which are *negative*. The whole question, therefore, is, to say the most of it, one yet undecided. At any rate, it cannot be solved by experiments upon a single species of plants; and it is begging the question to state (p. 122) that, "All plants are the same in the chemical nature of their nutritive process."

Dr. Mohl then proceeds, at some length, to refute this unqualified assertion of Liebig. There is a considerable number, he says, of true parasites, which require for their food the juices of living plants. It cannot be doubted that such plants require substances of a peculiar chemical combination and quality for their food. Many such parasites are not green, and therefore cannot decompose carbonic acid, so that their food must necessarily consist of substances already assimilated by other plants, and stand in the same relation to the mother plant as the flower and fruit of other vegetables to their respective branches. Now this sort of nutrition from substances derived from living plants is also proper to a very large number of parasites (Loranthaceæ) which are quite green, and therefore provided with organs for decomposing carbonic acid. Such plants are entirely similar in structure to those which grow in soil; but they must, of necessity, possess the capacity of feeding on substances already assimilated by other plants. To these *true* parasites are to be added the spurious parasites, which feed on decaying organic matter, amongst which some have green leaves, and others are destitute of that colour. The latter can have no capacity for decomposing carbonic acid, forming organic matter from it and water. The same is also the case with many other plants of a green colour, which, although they decompose carbonic acid, still are proved by their place of abode to be dependent for their food on organic matter in a state of decomposition. From this series of plants there is but a step toward those growing in peat and heath-soil, &c. I do not mean, concludes Dr. Mohl, to prove by these statements that all plants feed on organic substances; my object is rather to explain that the introduction of organic matter into the system of vegetation is not, as Liebig asserts, necessarily detrimental to the economy of plants; and to show that it is by far preferable to have recourse to positive and precise experiments, than to indulge in groundless and general remarks and theories.

(*To be continued.*)

The Injury and Waste of Corn, from the present Practice of too thick Sowing. By Hewitt Davis, Farmer and Land-agent. London. Waller.

This little Tract treats of a very important point in Agriculture, which has been long a subject of discussion among practical farmers, each appealing to experience in support of his own opinion. It is well known that the late Lord Leicester, a very high authority, strongly recommended sowing plenty of seed, and maintained that Wheat should not be allowed to tiller, but that a single strong stem from each seed would produce a more abundant crop and a much more regular sample.

Notwithstanding this, we are inclined to side with Mr. Hewitt Davis. With some exceptions, which may be very good subjects of experiments, where the tillage is perfect, the land clean, and the soil mellow, even less seed than Mr. Davis recommends will produce a plentiful crop; but careful hoeing is essential, just when the Wheat tillers, that the stems may all be equally vigorous. With respect to spring crops, there may still be some doubt, but careful experiments on various soils would soon settle that point. Agriculturists are much indebted to Mr. Davis for drawing their attention to this subject; and we recommend his Tract to their notice, hoping that he will more fully communicate to the public any further information he may obtain, especially the result of experiments made on different soils.—*M.*

Erratum.—In our review of Baxter's British Phænogamous Botany, at p. 560, the continuation of the title should have been—"or Figures and Descriptions of the Genera of British Flowering Plants," and not "of the German and British Flowering Plants."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

I am reminded by the advertisement of "Dutch Hyacinths," in the last *Chronicle*, that to do proper justice to forced Hyacinths, expected to bloom by Christmas, they ought to be potted not later than the middle of August. It is true we manage to flower them as early as Christmas, after potting them as late as the end of September and beginning of October; but this is too much for the bulbs—the flowers are not as fine as from early potting, and it takes two seasons' good nursing to bring them round again, so that they will make their appearance among the early spring bulbs in the beds and borders of the flower-garden. They manage differently in Holland, where they know the nature of the plant so much better than we do, especially as exemplified in our practice. There, from time out of mind, the first crop of forcing Hyacinths is potted about the first week in August. They provide against exciting the foliage till the pots are full of roots, by a thick covering of tan, leaf-mould, or something of the kind. In about six weeks the pots are full of roots; they are then taken to cold frames and kept close to the glass, with plenty of air; and the natural warmth of the latter part of September and the whole of October is sufficient to bring up the foliage and flower-buds very gradually, with the least possible injury to the bulbs; indeed, as compared with our practice, their bulbs can hardly be said to be forced at all; and after one season's nursing, the same bulbs are fit to be again forced or exported in the usual course of business. If one party can procure these bulbs thus early, there is no reason why the whole trade should not be as early in the market, and save themselves and their customers much trouble. There will be no want of *circulars* through the Post-office six weeks after the regular planting season in the open ground is over. It would be better, however, for all parties if they could be issued six weeks in advance of the planting season. Speaking of bulbs, it is high time that the Narcissuses which were taken up last June, to make room for other plants, were now planted where they are to flower next April and May; and as they do not push up till after the present crops are over or killed by frost, they will be no eyesore in that respect. Meantime their roots [illegible] better able to supply the requisite nourishment at the proper time than if left out of the ground till October. Narcissi that are left in the ground from year to year are now making fresh roots actively, though no signs of vegetation are apparent in the bulbs. This tells us plainly enough that we should not put off planting them till the time of planting Tulips.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—After the August shifting, young Pines generally make more growth in the next three months than during the rest of the year; as soon, therefore, as the pots get full of roots, if the weather is at all fine, give the plants a good dose of liquid manure about once a week, till near the end of September, and let the pits have plenty of air in the morning, shutting them up early in the afternoon, in a moist atmosphere.

Vinery.—If a man had no more to do now than to attend to the Vineries he might make a tour on the Continent, to see their vineyards. Give the ripe and ripening fruit plenty of air as long as the weather is fine; shut up close in dull weather, use a little fire when dampness threatens, and guard against insects, birds, and other *animals*.

Out-door Department.

I do not recollect anything in particular that requires to be done now in the kitchen-garden, except the usual routine of keeping the ground clean, and trenching vacant pieces as their crops are cleared off. I fear I have done injustice to the Prince Albert Pea, in saying it was not so good as the Warwick, as I see they have found it the best early kind at the Horticultural Society's garden, where they pay more attention to these things than we do in the country. The British Queen Pea, on our light soils, is the best of all kinds, and will drive Knight's Tall Marrow (is it not the same?) out of the garden; it is fully as tall, is in flower when part of the crop is quite ripe for seed, and the Pea is larger and heavier than the Knightian; but who can find stakes for these, or props to keep up the rows after the stakes are covered? The most profitable for a private family is Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow, if the soil suits it, but all Peas are fastidious in this respect.

Cauliflowers.—Before the end of the week sow a bed of these; and at the same time a pinch of Red Cabbage seeds, for planting out a row or two next March.

Spinach.—Winter Spinach is always sown at the same time as Cauliflowers for spring planting. Onions, Savoys, Red, and two or three sorts of Cabbage, are, or used to be, sown also at the same time.

Orchard.—We now wait patiently for the crops, and very little work is now required in the Orchard but watching and preserving the crops. Grafts may still be prepared for exportation to distant parts. I have just prepared some for Bengal, to go in sawdust, *vid* the Cape of Good Hope. Intending emigrants to New Zealand, or the Directors of the New Zealand Company, should try this mode also.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—There is a large class of stove-plants that might now be propagated from, and the old plants thrown away, after they have done flowering, between this and Christmas; such, for instance, as Clerodendrons, Justicias, Roellias, Vincas, &c. Young plants of these might easily be nursed through the winter in 60-sized pots, and as soon as they begin to grow freely in spring, you may pot them into pots one size larger, and as soon as the roots are fairly through the fresh soil, they will be in a condition to stand the one-shift or any other system. This would give more room for woody plants in winter, and the younger the plants of soft-wooded kinds are the better they always flower. If any of these are too small for your ideas of a fine specimen, propagate more of them, and plant half-a-dozen of them in a pot at the final shifting for bloom.

Greenhouse.—No two greenhouses are managed alike anywhere in summer. Where Vines are on the rafters the house should now be kept more close, to ripen the fruit early, before the time of housing the plants for winter; and where plants in flower are the chief study, a drier atmosphere, more air, and attention to cleanliness, are requisites to be attended to.

Conservatory.—One of the best autumn-plants for the conservatory is Lisianthus Russellianus. Last year's seedlings of it are now in their prime, and will continue in bloom till November. I have known an individual flower of it keep open for 23 days. It does best when treated as a stove biennial, and sown about this time. The varieties of Thunbérgia alata sown last February are now, and will be for a long time, great beauties trained on trellis-work in this house. The Vinca rósea and alba make admirable plants for the conservatory in autumn; Allamanda cathártica, in a pot, is also well suited for this purpose; but, being of a succulent nature, it should not be kept here late in autumn, but should be removed to the coolest part of the stove. All these plants require now less air and water, and the house is kept somewhat drier.

Pits and Frames.—One might now fill a Calendar under this head, and yet not do justice to the subject. If Acácias intended for forcing next January are huddled together in some out-of-the-way corner they will not flower well next spring. Other useful plants would now be better along with them in the open sun. If your old plants of Coronilla glauca are planted out in a border, to make them fine specimens, the sooner you take them up and pot them the better, as they go on making young wood till overtaken by frost, without ripening wood for producing bloom. If they are full-grown specimens, cramped in pots, give them plenty of water and expose them to the sun in the open air. See, also, to all plants intended for forcing next winter and spring, and attend to them according to their habits. Acácia armata always succeeds best when planted out in a border from May to October, while the plants are young. There is no more room to name individual plants to-day.

Flower-Garden.—One would have thought that flower-gardening was an easy matter in the autumn, the plants having all filled the spaces allotted to them, and needing little or no water, save the passing showers and the heavy dews; but in a large flower-garden, filled with a great variety of plants, there is more delicate work required than at any other time of the year. Take a bed of Petúnias, for example; as soon as the plants begin to run over the sides of the bed a man must begin to cut out all the leading shoots just inside the edges of the bed. In three days more the same work must be repeated, and in three weeks the sides of the bed forms a regular bank five or six inches high, while the plants in the middle of the bed are from a foot to 18 inches high, with a surface as even as any part of the surrounding Grass, and yet no one can see that a shoot has ever been touched. Every time the sides of the bed were cut the man had an eye all over the bed, and when a top shoot appeared higher than the rest he cut it off. This brings up the top of every shoot in the bed, equally, to the height you want the bed to be. The bed is kept nearly at that level through the season by close pruning, so that by the autumn you might almost walk over the bed on the top of the stump, and as to the wind or rain beating down the plants, the thing is impossible. Now, how different this is from the old system of cutting the sides of the bed with shears, and allowing the strongest plants to tower here and there all over the bed, which the first heavy rain will perhaps level to the ground. Managed properly, all the Petúnias make the best of rows for circular beds or along a walk. The following Pelargoniums are well suited for autumn beds:—Queen Victoria, light, and a dwarf close habit; Unique, purple, and a rambling habit; Jehu and Yeatmannianum grandiflorum, party-coloured, close growers, standing the rain without injury; Ne plus Ultra, dark scarlet, with a loose, free habit—also a capital forcer; Lord Paget, with tolerably large white flowers; and Prince of Orange, a smaller flower, in the way of Lord Paget; its leaves are Lemon-scented; it is the hardiest of the genus, and the best forcer; it flowers all the year round.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Aug. 17, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Aug.		Barometer		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	11	30 237	30.234	72	46	59.0	N.	
Saturday	12	30.237	30.213	77	47	62.0	N.	
Sunday	13	30 211	30.093	78	60	69.0	S.E.	
Monday	14	30.074	29.945	79	59	69.0	E.	
Tuesday	15	29.923	29.891	82	59	71.0	S.	.01
Thursday	17	30.160	[illegible]	77	55	64.5	S.W.	.16
			30.097	80	55	67.5	N.	
Average		30.117	30.065	77.4	54.6	66 0		.77

August 11. Very fine throughout.
12. Very fine; cloudless and exceedingly fine; clear at night.
13. Very fine throughout; overcast and warm.
14. Hazy; light clouds and fine; cloudy and mild.
15. Hazy; sultry at noon; light clouds, becoming dusky: 4½ p.m., large drops of rain; at 5 thunder and lightning, continuing at night.
16. Densely overcast; 7—8 a.m. thunder and lightning with very heavy rain; 2—3 p.m., heavy showers; clear at night.
17. Foggy; very fine; sultry; clear at night.
Mean temperature of the week 3½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending August 26, 1843.

Aug.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 20	73.1	52.7	63.1	7	0.18 in.	1	—	1	—	4	1	8	2
Mon. 21	72.7	50.2	61.5	6	0.62	2	1	—	1	4	4	4	1
Tues. 22	71 6	53.7	62 6	8	0.58	—	2	1	—	3	5	5	1
Wed. 23	72.4	49.0	60.7	9	0.69	—	1	—	—	2	3	9	2
Thurs.24	71.2	48.9	60.1	10	0.23	1	2	—	—	4	3	3	3
Fri. 25	70 7	51.7	61 2	8	0.32	2	—	1	1	4	4	4	1
Sat. 26	72.6	48.9	60.7	5	0.51	—	1	2	—	5	4	3	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 21st, 1835,—thermometer 88°; and the lowest on the 26th, 1837—thermometer 39°.

REPORT IN COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending August 18, 1843.

In consequence of the continued hot weather, late out-door fruit is now becoming more plentiful, and many kinds of vegetables inferior. Pines are excellent and abundant. Amongst the Grapes are very fine bunches of the White Muscat and Black Hamburgh. Peaches and Nectarines from the open wall fetch from 3s. to 8s. per doz. Apricots are plentiful, and sell from 1s. to 4s. per doz. Green Gage, Orlean, Violet, and Morocco Plums are abundantly offered. Jargonelle Pears are ripening fast, and fetch from 4s. to 6d. per half-sieve. Morello Cherries sell from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Gooseberries and Currants are less plentiful. Filberts are bright in great quantities, and fetch from 40s. to 55s. per 100 lbs. Cucumbers are inferior. The supply of Cauliflowers is sufficient for the demand; but, with Cabbages and Turnips, they begin to show the effects of the hot weather. French Beans are excellent and Windsor Beans are supplied in abundance. Celery is improving; the solid Red selling at about 18s. per dozen bundles. Onions are exceedingly plentiful. The supply of Peas is becoming limited. Carrots are very fine. Shallots are abundant, and a large quantity of American ones has already been imported. Flowers consist of Tropæolum pelegrinum, Eccremocarpus scaber, Bignonia venusta, yellow and perpetual Roses, Sweet Peas, Calceolarias, Aconites, Picotees, and Carnations.

PRICES, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3s to 6s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 6s
Peaches, per dozen, 12s to 21s
Nectarines, per dozen, 12s to 21s
Apricots, per doz., 1s to 4s
Figs, per doz. 6s
Melons, each 2s to 6s
,, Dutch, each, 1s 6d to 3s
Plums, per punnet, 1s to 2s
— violet, per hf.-sieve, 2s 6d to 3s 6d
— Gage, per punnet, 2s
— Gages, Green, per hf.-sv., 10s to 12s
Gooseberries, p hf-sv, 2s to 3s
Currants, per half-sieve, 3s to 4s 6d
— Black, per hf-sv., 3s 6d to 5s
— Red, for wine, per sv., 4s 6d to 5s
— for dessert, p. hf-sv., 4s to 6s
Raspberries, per gallon, 7d to 1s
Cherries, Morello, standards, per hf.-sieve, 6s
— Wall, per lb., 1s to 2s
Apples, new, per hf-sv., 2s 6d to 4s 6d
Pears, per half-sieve, 2s 6d to 3s
— per dozen, 1s 6d to 3s
— per 100, 10s to 24s
Plums, per doz. 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 5s to 14s
Cobs, per brace, 6d to 2s
Almonds, per 1,000, 5s to 7s
Nuts, per peck, 6s
— per bushel —
Brazil, 16s
Barcelona, 22s
Cob. 12s
Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 50s to 70s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 9d to 1s 3d	Leeks, per doz. bun., 2s to 4s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2s to 5s	Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1s 6d to 3s
Beans, Kidney, per hf-sieve, 1s to 2s 6d	— Large, per doz. bch., 2s to 5s
— Scarlet, per hf-sv., 1s 6d to 2s 6d	— Spanish, per doz., 1s 6d to 3s
— Windsor, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d	Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Potatoes, New, per ton, 60s to 80s	Chilis, per 100, 1s to 2s
— per cwt., 3s to 5s 6d	Peas, per bushel, 2s to 3s
— per bushel, 1s 3d to 2s 6d	— per sack, 8s to 9s
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s 9d to 4s 6d	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9d to 1s
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1s to 4s	— Cos, per score, 6d to 1s 6d
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 6d to 1s	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 9d to 1s 6d
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s	Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s	Sweet Basil, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 6d to 1s	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9d to 1s	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Carrots, Horn, p. doz. bunches, 3s to 6s	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
" — Long, per doz. bunches, 4s to 7s	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 3s
Shallots, per lb., 1s	Marjoram, green, per bunch, 2d to 4d
— green, per bunch, 4d	Mushrooms, per pottle, 2s to 4s
Spinach, per sieve, 2s to 2s 6d	Walnuts, Green, per bushel, 7s to 9s

Notices to Correspondents.

MANURES.—*C. L.*—No kind of manure is better adapted for small gardens in which the soil is naturally poor, than Potter's Artificial Guano, applied occasionally in small doses, while the plants are in growth. It may be scattered over the beds until they have the appearance of having received a slight sprinkling of snow. You may apply it now, and again once or twice early in spring.‡——*Gooyn.*—There is no reason against your watering your manure with vitriol and water, load by load, as you put it on the heap. The quantity to be used is uncertain; about 2 pounds, worth 4*d.*, are enough. But if you can get sulphate of iron cheap, it will be more manageable, because it can be applied in powder without danger to the workman.——*Rural Chemistry* is answered by the last.

NEW GARDEN.—*A Country Vicar.*—As FOREST TREES you may take the Common, Turkey, and American Oaks, the Elm, Maple, Beech, Lime, Ash, Birch, Horse and Sweet Chesnuts, Walnut, Allanthus, Pines, and Firs. As FLOWERING TREES OR OTHERWISE ORNAMENTAL: Tulip-tree, Deciduous Cypress, the different species of Æsculus, Pávia, and Cratægus; Arbutus, Laburnum, Robínias, Pyrus spectabilis, Junipers and Thujas. CHOICE SHRUBS FOR BORDERS OR THE LAWN may consist of Berberis aquifólium and dulcis; Spiræa bella, ariæfólia, tomentosa, and flexuosa; Magnólia purpúrea, Deútzia scabra, Clethra scabra and acuminata; Andrómeda floribunda, Escallónia rubra, Ribes speciosum and níveum; Kálmia latifólia, angustifólia, and glauca; Calycanthus fóridus, Ledum palustre, Rhododendrons and Azaleas. As EVERGREENS AND SHRUBS FOR BACK BORDERS:—Common and Portugal Laurels, Aucuba japonica; Phillyreas, Hollies, Box, Privet, Lilacs, Ribes aúreum and sanguíneum; Philadelphus Gordonianus and floribundus; Viburnum Oxycoccus, and O'pulus; Cornus stricta and sanguinea; Snowberry, and Common and Asiatic Berberry. As CLIMBERS, you may have Periploca græca, Clematis Hendersónii, flámmula, flórida, montana, and viticella; Bignónia radicans, Passiflora cærulea, Ampelopsis quinquefólia, Aristolóchia sipho, Jasmines, Honeysuckles, Glycine sinensis, and Climbing Roses. Lists of fruit-trees for any situation or aspects will be found in last year's volume.‡

FORCING-HOUSES.—*N. N.*—You will find hot-water gutters heated by any of the small boilers, now so much advertised, easily constructed by a country workman, and managed by a fair gardener. In the course of a short time we hope to be able to give other plans of applying this system, concerning which we have lately published good communications from Messrs. Veitch, Rendle, and others. For early forcing you should have a south aspect, because you will never find light enough at the beginning of the year; if, therefore, you must have an eastern aspect, you must employ all available means to render the structure light; and we should advise you to employ iron for the frame-work, provided you are sure of your gardener's skill. Who the agents of Chance and Co. are, you will see by looking over our advertisements. The index for 1842 was published with the first Number for 1843, and not separate. If, therefore, you received the one, the other must have been with it. There are no figures of Horticultural buildings recently published which we can recommend; some of the most useful have been occasionally given in our columns. A few are to be met with in "Loudon's Suburban Horticulturist."

PORTABLE GREENHOUSES.—*Dow.*—The Horticultural Society has judiciously avoided making any regulations as to the construction or size of the Ward's Cases to be shown next year. We are at present unacquainted with the best mode of either managing or making them; and therefore each exhibitor must exercise his own skill and judgment in the matter. We shall soon take an opportunity of saying something on these points; in the meanwhile we may observe that it is only ignorant people who suppose that these cases should be air-tight (!), and that you will find much information upon the subject in Mr. Ward's pamphlet, "On the Growth of Plants in Closely Glazed Cases." You will also get some information at p. 852, of 1842, and pp. 244 and 796, of 1841.

LABURNUM.—*A Dublin Subscriber.*—The shoot which you found upon your purple Laburnum is that of Cytisus purpureus, between which and the common yellow Laburnum the purple variety originated. Such sportings as you mention are by no means uncommon, as you will find by referring to p. 397, 1842.

MIMULUS.—*H. K.*—The seedling of a rich orange colour is a fine variety; the blossoms are large and the colour bright and clear. The flower of a rose vermilion colour is also very good, the other variety wants size.*

ERICA.—*A Young Nurseryman.*—The Erica you sent was too much bruised for us to determine what it was. We cannot undertake to name seedlings.*

LEAVES AND FRUIT.—*A. B. C.*—On no account remove the leaves of your Musa; read what we have often said before on similar subjects. To cut off the leaves of a plant in order to ripen fruit, is exactly the same as cutting out your own stomach in order to assist your digestion. The fruit when ripe will be yellow, and about four inches long.

STRAWBERRIES.—*R. J. C.*—The best kind of Strawberry for early forcing is Keen's Seedling. Abundant information respecting the preparation of the plants before subjecting them to heat, will be found in late Numbers of the *Chronicle*.‡

MYATT'S PINE STRAWBERRY.—We are obliged to many correspondents for valuable information on this point, for which we shall find room next week.

APRICOTS.—*A. B. C.*—We cannot account for your Brussels, Orange, and Turkey Apricots dropping off before they are ripe, while those of the Moorpark and Breda continue to ripen well, unless there is some constitutional peculiarity in the two latter kinds, which renders them better able to resist excessive wet.‡

ASPARAGUS.—*A. S.*—We have not seen your questions till now; or if we have they were answered. Sea-water is the best of all means of applying salt; because it is a vehicle for other substances, such, for instance, as muriate of magnesia, on which it is probable that the Asparagus feeds. We should water our beds with sea-water during the whole of the season of growth, and also in the spring, just when the shoots are beginning to move. Sea-kale should be treated in the same way. It is better to cut all the shoots as long as the cutting continues; how long that is depends on the strength of the plants.

INSECTS.—*H. Tansley.*—You have sent us Gastropacha quercifolia, or the Lappet Moth.‡——*H. C.*—The insect which you find infesting your cupboards to such an extent is a minute Ant, nearly allied to the Mýrmica melanocéphala. It is probably of foreign origin. You will find some difficulty in getting rid of it; however, you may do much by carefully closing all crevices with plaster-of-Paris, so as to prevent the little creatures having hiding-places. You should also expose the interior of your cupboards to the strong gaseous exhalation arising from chloride of lime, which is found to be very destructive to Cockroaches, and will probably be equally obnoxious to Ants. You may also try the plan of poisoning them with arsenic mixed with something sweet, and placed where the Ants most abound.——*A Subscriber, Macclesfield.*—The insect which you suppose to be a Butterfly is a Moth, belonging to the family Phalænidæ. It is called Hipparchus Papilio Sárius, and is of rather uncommon occurrence in this country.

COCKROACHES.—*F. H. J.*—We can assure you that the plan recommended by Mr. Loddiges does most completely answer the purpose of killing these pests; only you must *persevere*. By following his advice the hothouses in the Garden of the Horticultural Society have been cleared of them.

BEES.—*E. H. L.*—You had better consult some neighbour experienced in Bees for his manner of handling them and their comb. You can stupify them with the fungus which is collected for that purpose. When small portions of honey are often wanted, glasses or movable boxes are usually employed.

BOOKS.—*Mr. Lowder.*—We are unable to give you any information respecting the pamphlet alluded to.‡

SEEDS.—*A Constant Reader.*—The seed of Heaths and Epacrises should be sown as soon as ripe in shallow pots or pans, half filled with broken crocks and small lumps of peat, then a layer of somewhat finer peat and silver sand, and lastly, an inch of finely-sifted peat and sand in equal proportions. Mix the seed with sand, and scatter it evenly over the surface, after which a little sand may be sprinkled over it. Water the pans through a very fine rose, and place them on a greenhouse shelf, where the soil will not be liable to be dried up by the sun. When the plants are large enough, pot them off three together into a 60-sized pot. In sowing Ferns, prepare the pots in the same manner, water them previously to sowing through a very fine rose, dust the seed or spores over the surface of the pot, and cover the latter with a hand-glass. Let the pots be placed in a shady part of the greenhouse or stove, according to the temperature of the country of which the plants are natives, and let them remain undisturbed until the spores germinate.‡

WEEDS.—A Correspondent tells us that "flint-pitching" is the paving of stable-yards, and other places with round flint-stones. Grass may be prevented growing in such places by the *plentiful* use of sulphate of copper, or any other poisonous salt. All such appliances will, however, require renewal.

MULES.—*A Young Gardener.*—The subject of cross-breeding in plants is far from being fully understood, and we hardly know what is possible. You may, however, be sure that a Fuchsia will not mix with a Pentstemon. The rule is that plants must be nearly related; the difficulty is to know the degree of relationship, and this can only be determined by experiment. Sow Fuchsia seed as soon as ripe in peat, loam, and sand; or if ripened late keep it till the spring, for the seedlings may damp off in winter.

COLOURS OF FLOWERS.—*J. B. M. H.*—Little is known of the means of changing the colours of flowers artificially. Alum renders the Hydrangea blue, and some saline substances, such as phosphate of iron and muriate of ammonia, appear to heighten the tint if red; but there experiment has stopped. If, however, you cause your Balsam to grow in some red infusion, especially that of Phytolacca, the Virginian Poke, it is not improbable that you may stain the veins purple. If also you grow the cuttings, when in flower, in a weak solution of prussiate of potash, and two days afterwards shift them into a weak solution of sulphate of iron, you will stain the veins blue.

COMPLAINTS.—*Omega.*—If you will look at the Notices in last week's paper, you will find your questions duly answered.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Horn Box.*—Periploca græca.‡——*G. D.*—1, Alonsoa incisifólia; 2, Agératum Mexicanum; 3, a Cistus; 4, Verónica spicata; 5, Campánula spéculum; 7, a Lobélia; 8, Heliánthemum roseum; 9, Lobélia begoniæfólia; 10, Genista triquetra; 11, Spártium júnceum.‡——*U. R. H.*—Lithospermum purpúreo-cæruleum. The creeper is Wendlandia populifólia. There is no probability of your perpetuating your monstrous Fuchsias.——*H. H.*—1, Rubus Koehleri; 2, R. corylifolius; 3, R. carpinifolius; 4, R. rhamnifolius.‡——*M. L. H.*—Messrs. Bailey, Ironmongers, Holborn, will give you the information you desire.——*W. H. P.*—Thanks.——*Sally.*—We can form no opinion concerning your blotched Alonsoa, for its flowers were crushed to pieces in the post-bags.——*A. E.*—Strawberry blossoms are blind from one of the following causes: —1, They are naturally barren, as in the Hautbois; 2, they are injured by cold when young, as sometimes happens in forced plants; or 3, they are wet when flowering, as occurs in such seasons as the last, or in bad forcing.——*E. E.*—They are private marks. Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb is an excellent early sort. Plant at the end of October.——*G. D.*—Your Poplars are attacked by a parasitical fungus of the genus Uredo. There is no known cure. As the disease only appears now, when the growth of the plant is finished, it is probably unimportant.——*Speedwell.*—1, apparently Dracocéphalum speciosum; 2, Cytisus nigricans; 3, Lysimáchia nemorum. Such wretched morsels are scarcely determinable ‡——*Insignis.*—Veronica exaltata, Lupinus polyphyllus, Kitaibélia vitifólia, and an Aster of some kind.‡——*A. E.*—Eúcomis punctata.‡——*A. H.*—The yellow Ixia is apparently I. bulbífera; the white is erecta albiflora. ——*J. B. O.*—Stanhópea saccata.†——*An Old Subscriber.*—Your small green-fleshed Melon, which you say is very prolific, proves to be of rich flavour. It has a thin, but remarkably hard rind.‖——*A Subscriber.*—If Messrs. Youell's advertisements do not give you the information, a penny will procure it from them by post.——*D. Beaton.*—Leucocóryne ixioides.—— *J. S.*—Campanula alliariæfolia.——*John Smith.*—Tourrétia lappácea, an old and long lost plant.——*A Reader.*—Lýcium bárbarum.‡——*Scrogie.*—1, Aira cristata; 2, Festuca rubra; 3, Mélica nutans; 4, Melilotus officinalis; 5, Stellária uliginosa; 6, Juncus bufónius; 8, Poa ánnua; 9, Scirpus setáceus; 10, Polýtrichum alpinum; 11, Silene pyrenáica; 12, Sisýmbrium Sophia; 13, Cistópteris dentata; 14, C. frágilis; 15, a Galium; 16, apparently a morsel of Browallia.——*S. G.*—1, Carpinus betulæfólius; 1, some Desmódium.——*M. W.*—Apparently Erica refulgens.‡——*Carl.*—Stipa pennata.‡

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

VERBENAS.—*J. N.*—Your seedlings reached us in such a crippled condition, in consequence of the bad manner in which they were packed, that it is impossible to form any just estimate of their qualities. The Phlox is only one of the many varieties of P. suavéolens, and is not at all handsome.

DAHLIAS.—*W. Deans.*—The bloom of your seedling *Duchess of Buccleugh* was rather too much shaken in the journey. The flower appears to be good in form, round, with the crown well up; the petal does not appear to open freely, and the white is not sufficiently pure, it is very regularly tipped of an agreeable lilac. We should like to see another bloom.*

PICOTEES.—*D. D.*—Your flower can only be regarded as a border variety; the petals are too small, jagged at the edges, and the colour is too much distributed over the petals.——*Youell & Co.* —The bloom now sent is a decided improvement upon the one previously received: the edges of the petals are smoother, the guard leaves are large and well formed, and the next tier are large and good also,—but, like Mrs. Barnard, (which flower it somewhat resembles,) it wants two or three more petals to complete the crown; the rose edge is very perfect, neat, and delicate.*

CARNATIONS.—*W. Lodge.*—Your seedling, *Lodge's True Briton* (scarlet bizarre,) has large guard leaves, of a good form, with very smooth edges, the colours and striping distinct; but the next row of petals, and all the other petals, are disproportionately small—a defect fatal to it as a show flower.*

PANSIES.—*A. B.*—Among so many specimens of Pansies, there must of course exist different degrees of merit; altogether, they form a very creditable collection:—the eyes are invariably fine, and generally the substance is good; in some instances the combination of colours is very curious.——*J. T.*—No. 1 wants substance, and there is a deep notch in the bottom petal; 4, do., and too small; 2 and 3 are deficient in roundness, they are also, in their present state, too small and deficient in substance.*

PELARGONIUMS.—*J. Brock.*—None of your seedlings are of any use, they want both form and substance.——*G. B., An Amateur Florist.*—The upper petals of your flower want substance, particularly at the edge, and they appear too high, but we cannot very well judge of the form, from the petals having fallen; the colour is peculiar; the lower petals, which are broad and well grounded, are of a delicate lavender; the top petals are veiny, with a deep blotch, surrounded by a dull crimson upon a deep lavender ground-colour. The flower is thin for its size, but it is the best of its colour we have seen.*

FUCHSIAS.—*An Observer.*—The colours of your seedling are not sufficiently brilliant to render it worth cultivation.‡——*G. S.*—*London Rival* is a handsome variety, with dark purplish vermilion tube and sepals, the latter opening so as almost to reflex, showing the large crimson-purple corolla to great advantage. The other is nothing more than the female bloom of Fuchsia cylíndrica.‡——*R. F.*—42-65 is one of your best seedlings, the contrast between the sepals and corolla being very decided; for the same reason we like 86, the dense vermilion corolla of which looks well with the long, delicate tube and sepals tipped with green; 6, 8, 56, 58, 65, 121, 143, for the reason stated above, we should reject—the colours in these varieties are too faint and weak; 2, 56, 81, are but little better; 8-70 is pretty in colour, and forms a good contrast with your *globosa longiflora*; but these, with 1, 50, and 58, are not improvements upon the varieties we daily see.——*J. Brock.*—Your seedling Fuchsia is very pretty in colour, but though a good flower, it is surpassed by many already out.——*A. B.*—Your seedlings are, most of them, large and showy varieties; we prefer your smaller specimens, as the form of the flowers is more perfect than in the larger sorts, which have the divisions on the corolla narrow and pointed, and when the flowers are fully expanded these divisions separate. The best and the most novel among your seedlings is one entirely of a bright vermilion colour; the other varieties are not equal to the fine sorts in cultivation. Every week produces new and beautiful hybrids.——*W. Rogers and Son.*—We cannot undertake to name seedlings. In the one sent the tube is stout, with sepals of a rosy carmine, broad, and tipped with green; they expand freely, showing the corolla, which is of a rosy purple. This is a large and bold flower.—*Mr. Todd.*—Your seedling is not so fine, on account of the extraordinary length of the sepals, which are more than two inches long, and disfigure the flower, by destroying its neat and elegant appearance, and by partially concealing the corolla, which is of a beautiful purple.——*W. Deans.*—Your seedlings bear rather too much resemblance to each other, and from the deep, rich crimson carmine of the tube and sepals, appear to require more purple in the corollas. *Nobilis* is the best, being the largest and richest-coloured variety; next to this we place *Deansia*. *Semperflorens* is a most prolific bloomer, and appears an excellent variety for outdoor cultivation. *Recurva* is also very pretty. They all appear to be of good habit, and very fine bloomers; the flowers are small, compared to many of the varieties now in cultivation.*

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

BOTH Houses of Parliament have been actively engaged this week in working up those details of business which are always crowded into the last days of the Session; and from the preparations in progress, it is supposed that the Queen will prorogue Parliament in person in the course of another week. In the Lords, on Monday, Lord Monteagle brought forward his resolutions on the finances of the country, which led to an animated discussion on the state and prospects of the Revenue; the resolutions were opposed by Government, and negatived without a division. On Tuesday, the second reading of the Irish Arms Bill gave rise to a discussion on the nature of the Roman Catholic Oath, Lord Camoys and the Earl of Shrewsbury contending that the oath was not binding on Catholic Peers in their legislative capacity; while Lords Beaumont, Brougham, and others insisted that it was to be taken in its literal sense, as prohibiting a vote contrary to the interests of the Established Church. After some discussion on this point, the second reading was carried. On Thursday the Bill went through Committee, and was last night read a third time and passed, without alteration. In the Commons, the principal topics of discussion have been the Bill for organising the Chelsea Pensioners as a military force at the disposal of the civil authorities, and Lord Campbell's Bill for altering the law of libel. Considerable opposition was shown to the Chelsea Pensioners Bill, and numerous divisions took place on its several stages, but it ultimately passed through committee after a vain attempt to limit its duration to five years. For the particulars of the debate on the Defamation and Libel Bill, and for the routine business transacted, we must refer to our Parliamentary Report.

From France, we learn that Mr. O'Connell's reply to the offer of assistance from the Republicans of Paris has given no satisfaction to that party. The Conservative press treats the whole affair with ridicule, and the Radical papers declare that Mr. O'Connell does not go far enough, and that French democracy has pitched its tent far beyond the line he has laid down.—In Spain, the new Ministry have adopted the decided course of communicating to Queen Isabella the national wish that she should be declared of age after the meeting of the Cortes. The address embodying this resolution was presented in the presence of the nobility, ambassadors and authorities of Madrid; and the Queen, in reply, signified her assent to the proposal. The adoption of this measure is attributed to the anxiety of the new Government to divest Espartero of all official character, to prevent the Infante Don Francisco from intriguing for the Regency, and, finally, to enable Queen Christina to return to Spain, which can only be effected by declaring the majority of her daughter.

In the meantime, Espartero has published a manifesto declaring that he has not infringed the fundamental law, and showing that he is not disposed to resign his office as chief magistrate. His arrival at Lisbon, of which our Portuguese news has brought advices, was at first supposed to have reference to some ulterior views for the re-establishment of his power; but it is now known that the Portuguese Government have not permitted him to land, and that he is on his way to England.—From the Levant we learn that the two deposed Ministers have at length determined to leave Servia, and take up their residence within the Turkish frontier. This result, it is supposed, will satisfy the demands of Russia, and lead to a final settlement of the Servian question.—From the United States we have accounts of a revival of the Oregon movement by Gen. Cass, late Minister in France, who is avowedly hostile to England. The opinion now expressed is in favour of the seizure of the disputed territory by the United States, without assenting to any negotiation, treaty, or reference.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses, are quite well, and continue at Windsor Castle. On Saturday, the Queen and Prince took horse exercise in the Great Park. On Sunday, they attended divine service in the Chapel Royal of Cumberland Lodge, and in the afternoon promenaded on the Castle terrace, which was crowded with visitors. On Monday and Tuesday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their early morning walk, and in the afternoon rode out in the Park on horseback. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were also taken for an airing in the shrubberies and private plantations in the Home Park, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Wednesday being the birthday of the Duchess of Kent, her Majesty and Prince Albert dined with her Royal Highness at Frogmore. The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Commander of the Royal yacht, have visited Windsor this week for the purpose of making all the necessary arrangements connected with the marine excursion of the Queen during the sojourn of the Court in Sussex. Her Majesty is expected to proceed from Windsor to Brighton, on Monday the 28th inst. There is now very little doubt that her Majesty will honour Plymouth, and probably Pembroke, with a visit during the trip. It is likewise expected that the Queen will honour the Earl and Countess Cawdor with a short visit at Stackpoole Court, Pembrokeshire. The Earl of Morton has succeeded Lord Rivers as Lord in Waiting, and Admiral Sir Robert Otway has succeeded Colonel Drummond, as Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The Duchess of Norfolk has resigned her appointment as Lady of the Bedchamber, and has been succeeded by the Marchioness of Douro.—The Queen Dowager left Witley Hall on Monday morning on a visit to Worcester, returning the same day. Her Majesty was received with every demonstration of respect, but in consequence of the stormy weather the illuminations were postponed to Tuesday.—The King of Hanover came to town from Kew on Saturday, and dined with the Duke of Wellington, returning to Kew in the evening. His Majesty had a dinner-party at Kew on Sunday, on Monday dined with the Marquess of Londonderry at Rose-bank, Fulham, and on Tuesday came to town and attended Viscountess Dungannon's evening party. His Majesty dined with the Earl of Lonsdale on Wednesday, and with the Duchess of Gloucester on Thursday.—The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge left town on Monday for Germany.

Post-Office.—The negotiations between the Postmaster-General and the Post-office authorities of Belgium, Holland, Austria, Saxony, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, and Russia, are, it is stated, finally concluded for the transmission of letters and newspapers to and from the above countries, similar to those between England and France, by pre-paying the postage or not, at the option of the parties. The Prussian and Austrian Governments have reduced the postage on letters to a uniform price throughout their territories on the English system. The French Government is making arrangements with the Post-office departments of Switzerland, Turin, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, and the Two Sicilies; so that all letters and journals to and from this country, *viâ* France, will be placed under the same regulations as the Post-office Convention entered into with this country in June last.

Gazette Announcements.—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto John Townshend, Esq., of Lower Grosvenor-street, and of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, formerly known as the Earl of Leicester, and one of the members for Bodmin, her Royal license and authority, that he and his issue may discontinue the surname of Townshend, and henceforth use the surnames and arms of Dunn Gardner. The Queen has also been pleased to grant unto Sir Thomas Gage, Bart., of Hengrave-hall, and of Coldham-hall, Suffolk, her Royal license and authority, that he and his issue, in compliance with the will of his late uncle, John Gage Rokewode, Esq., may use the surname of Rokewode, in addition to and before that of Gage, and bear the arms of Rokewode quarterly with those of Gage.

The Cathedrals.—From the Parliamentary returns of the fees charged for admitting individuals to see monuments at Westminster Abbey, it appears that for several years up to Midsummer, 1841, a fee of threepence was paid by each individual for admission to Poet's-corner and the nave, and one shilling more for admission to the transepts and the chapels; but from Midsummer, 1841, up to the present time there has been a free admission to Poet's-corner, and but sixpence for admission to the remainder of the abbey. From Midsummer, 1841, to the end of the year, upwards of 30,470 persons paid this admission. In the year 1842, 51,444 paid the admission, and from January to Midsummer in the present year about 23,500 paid it. During the year 1842, about 1,290*l.* was received from this source, and during the past half-year 542*l.*, the whole of which, as stated in the return, has been appropriated to the "Ornamental fund," and for cleaning the monuments and tombs. The payment by each person for admission to St. Paul's is twopence, the fees arising from which are received by the four vergers, and which during the year 1842, amounted to 425*l.*; but in consequence of the death of two of these vergers the accurate amount cannot be ascertained.

Foreign Wines and Spirits.—By a Parliamentary return of the quantity of foreign wines and spirits imported into the United Kingdom during the past year, it appears that the total quantity of wine imported from the Cape, Portugal, France, Spain, Madeira, Germany, and other places, was 7,216,113 gallons; the quantity of rum 4,619,804 gallons; the quantity of brandy 1,674,436, with several thousand gallons of spirits, sweetened and not sweetened, mixed, in bond, imported from the beforementioned countries, America, and other parts.

Window Duty.—The returns of window duty for the twelve towns in England paying the largest amount, and just published by order of the House of Commons, gives the several amounts as follows:—For Bath 21,898*l.*; Birmingham 11,093*l.*; Brighton 15,216*l.*; Bristol 15,056*l.*; Cheltenham 6,755*l.*; Clifton 7,850*l.*; Leeds 7,514*l.*; Liverpool 30,790*l.*; Manchester 19,157*l.*; Newcastle 5,710*l.*; Norwich 7,141*l.*; Plymouth 11,391*l.*

Foreign.

France.—The domestic news from Paris is of secondary importance: The papers in general refer to Mr. O'Connell's mention of M. Ledru-Rollin's communication relative to the late demonstration of sympathy with the Repealers. The *Débats* sneers at the whole proceeding, and declares that if M. Ledru-Rollin and the Radical journals are satisfied with Mr. O'Connell's letter, they are easily pleased. "It is impossible," it says, "to find a more cutting satire upon the letter of the deputy of the Sarthe, than Mr. O'Connell's answer. Mr. O'Connell is like a polite man who has received a mark of politeness which he did not seek or expect, and which he knows not what to do with. M. Ledru-Rollin says—'Sir, you have perfectly understood our intentions,' and Mr. O'Connell replies—'Sir, we perfectly understand one another.' But how do they understand each other? If the Tory Government, says M. Ledru-Rollin, should profane the sanctuary of the law, France will give you active assistance. Mr. O'Connell reduces to its just value this offer of reinforcement, for he declares it to be useless to discuss this contingency, because it can never happen; and he adds, in his speech, that if France, or America, or any other power should attempt to shake the devoted attachment of the Irish to their Sovereign, such attempts would be repelled with contempt. See, therefore, what the understanding is to which these gentlemen have come! Poor Mr. O'Connell is decidedly incurable! He will never be relieved from that malady with which the *National* the other day reproached him in such burlesque terms—the *Maladie Monarchique!*" The *National* also alludes to the subject, and declares that Mr. O'Connell does not go near far enough for its friends and supporters. "We have not time," it says, "to decide whether his mode of proceeding is best. We receive it as a fact merely, and have to declare that French democracy has pitched its tent far beyond the line thus laid down."—The tour of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours through the western departments had been attended with no striking incident until their arrival at Mans, the chief town of the department of the Sarthe. His Royal Highness was there met at the gates of the city by M. Trouvé Chauvel, the Mayor, who, instead of addressing the usual felicitations to him, recapitulated the grievances of the department against the central Government, spoke of the attachment of the people to the dogma of national sovereignty proclaimed by the revolution of July, of the advantages of conciliation, of the necessity of the Orleans dynasty accepting with sincerity the representative institutions, and upholding abroad the dignity of France; and concluded by reminding the Prince of the cruel trials his family had already undergone, of the vicissitudes of royalty, and of the gratitude of nations for the great citizens who have given glowing proofs of their devotedness to the glory and prosperity of France. The reply of the Prince was remarkable for firmness and dignity; but, although M. Basse, the Deputy of the department, who waited upon him at the head of the *élite* of the population, made up in adulation for the uncourteous harangue of the Mayor, he did not think proper to prolong his stay in the town beyond three hours; and the Mayor, the adjoints, and the librarian, have since been dismissed by a royal ordinance. The tribunal of the first chamber of the Royal Court of Paris pronounced its judgment in the case of the executors of the Marquis of Hertford against Nicholas Suisse at great length last week, and concluded by stating that a donation of 30,000f. French rentes, made by the late Marquis to an old servant, was neither out of proportion with his immense fortune, nor unlikely, when the liberal habits of the master were considered. The Court consequently adjudged that the inscriptions should be handed over to Nicholas Suisse, the executors to pay the costs.—The raising of the timbers of the Télémaque, at Quillebœuf, is still going on. The new company has saved 42 pieces, besides the caboose stove, and three casks of rancid tallow. Every piece of timber, as it is brought up, is carefully sounded, in order to ascertain whether it may not have been hollowed out, and made a place of concealment for the diamonds and gold, which some persons persist in saying were embarked in the Télémaque. In a few days the whole of the cargo will be landed, and then the hull will be taken up.—Accounts from Algeria of the 29th ult. announce that, early in the morning of the 25th, Abd-el-Kader attacked in person the camp on the Oued-Aman, at the head of 800 cavalry and 200 infantry. This camp, which was intended to protect the works of the bridge in progress of construction on the Mascara-road, was only garrisoned by 250 infantry. The assailants were nevertheless repulsed with the loss of 8 killed. On the side of the French, Colonel Leblond, commander of the camp, and one soldier, were killed, and the surgeon and several others wounded.

Spain.—We have accounts from Madrid to the 9th inst. Their contents relate principally to the proceedings at the Palace on the previous day, when the Ministry communicated to her Majesty the wish of the nation that she should be declared of age. This ceremony took place in the presence of the Infante Don Francisco and his family, the whole of the foreign ambassadors, the grandees of Spain, the general officers, and all the authorities of the capital. The manifesto read on this occasion was rather long. After alluding to the termination of the Regency by the flight of Espartero, it proceeds as follows:—"The will and want of the nation are, that your Majesty in person govern it; but your Majesty wishes to hear the national will expressed in the Cortes, which are shortly to meet, and to take before them the oath required by the Constitution, which none but the Cortes can receive from a Constitutional Monarch." To this address, which bore the signatures of all the Ministers, the Queen replied:—"I have heard with the greatest satisfaction the loyal sentiments which the Provisional Government of the nation has just expressed to me; and from the day I shall make oath, before the Cortes, to the Constitution of the State, I shall endeavour to secure the happiness of Spaniards." On the conclusion of the ceremony the troops assembled before the Palace retired, uttering loud *vivas* in honour of Queen Isabella. It appears that the Ministry was induced to adopt this important measure by several considerations. It had been stated by Espartero's friends that he did not renounce all hope of recovering his authority, that he had positively declared that he would not abdicate, and that once in Lisbon, he would concert measures with his partisans in Estramadura and Gallicia, to revive the struggle. Although little importance was attached to these menaces, the Ministry deemed it expedient to divest Espartero of all official character. On the other hand, the friends of the ex-Queen Christina were anxious to enable her to return immediately to Spain, and this could only be effected by the declaration of the majority of her daughter. General Narvaez, on being asked by a distinguished foreigner if the ex-Queen intended to visit Madrid shortly, replied, "Certainly; it is but fair that her misfortunes should end with the minority of her daughter." Don Francisco de Paula, or rather Donna Carlota, and their partisans were not idle; the latter loudly talked of investing the Prince with the Regency until the month of October, 1844. Several meetings had already been held for the purpose, under the presidency of Count Parsent. The Ministry, however, was watching their proceedings, and to defeat their plans it resolved at once to proclaim the Queen of age. The *Gazette* publishes several decrees, pronouncing the dissolution of the corps of operation, the staff, and battalions of volunteers, organised during the insurrection, and an address from General Narvaez to the army, exhorting them to union, discipline, and obedience to the laws. Espartero, who arrived at Lisbon on the 7th, has also issued a manifesto to the nation, dated on board the steamer Betis, from which the following is an extract:—"I accepted the charge of Regent of the kingdom to give security to the constitution and to the throne of the Queen, after Providence had, by crowning the noble efforts of the people, freed it from despotism. As chief magistrate I swore to maintain the fundamental law—neither to save it did I infringe it. To this blind respect do its enemies owe their triumph. But I am not perjured. There was a time when I witnessed the re-establishment of the laws, and I then hoped that, at the expiration of the term marked by the constitution, I should have been enabled to deliver up to the Queen a monarchy tranquil in its interior and exteriorly respected. A military insurrection, without the slightest pretext, concluded the work commenced by a mere few; and abandoned by those whom I so often had led to victory, I am compelled to seek refuge in a foreign land, fervently desiring the felicity of my beloved country." The Duchess of Victory had left Madrid to join her husband, escorted by a guard of honour, appointed by the new Ministers. The Junta of Barcelona perseveres in opposing the provisional Government, and had addressed to it a declaration on the necessity of convoking a Supreme National Junta, in imitation of that assembled at Cadiz, in 1812. But the decree for the convocation of the Cortes having arrived at Barcelona, the Junta perceived that their demand was rendered useless.

Portugal.—On Sunday evening, the 6th inst., H.M.S. Malabar arrived at Lisbon with the ex-Regent of Spain, and 30 persons, including Gen. Van Halen and some of his late Ministers, who have faithfully adhered to his fallen fortunes, and volunteered to become the companions of his exile. A Council of Ministers was summoned on the following morning, to consider the complication occasioned by the presence of the late Regent, and the probability that he would seek permission to land, and make Lisbon the focus of intrigues for the resumption of his late position in the neighbouring kingdom. The

Council sat for three hours, and resolved to refuse permission. Espartero therefore repaired on board the Prometheus, on his way to London, and touched at Bayonne for the purpose of taking with him the Duchess, if she were still there; but she had already quitted that city for Paris. The Regent did not disembark from the Prometheus, but set sail for England on the 16th. The supposed renewal of the tariff negotiations by the Duke of Palmella, whose arrival in London was announced in our last, has excited much interest in Lisbon, and especially among the fruit-growers. The correspondent of a Morning Paper states that, "The conclusion of the tariff convention will undoubtedly serve, by reducing to a merely nominal rate the duty on Portuguese fruits, &c., to increase and cheapen the early stock of Covent-garden market. The Peninsular Company's packets reach Southampton from this on the fifth day; and thus the epicure, without leaving what Camoens calls "snowy England," will be able to participate in the advantages of this sunny climate, and luxuriate in the choicest fruits and vegetables, long before they could be ripened by his own sluggish sun, and for a fifth of the price of hothouse productions."

Belgium.—It appears from the last official returns that the finances of Belgium are not in a flourishing condition; the deficiency between the actual receipts and the budget of expenditure amounting to 4,714,911 francs. The bronze statue of Rubens has at length been placed on its pedestal in the Place Verte at Antwerp. The figure itself is 14 feet high, and weighs 20,000 lbs. The whole monument rises to 30 feet. The inauguration was celebrated with much enthusiasm. M. Lannoy, Belgian Consul in the Philippine Islands, has purchased at Manilla, for the Royal Library, a collection of very curious books, which contains, among other works, a general History of the Philippine Islands, in 14 volumes; a Flora of those islands, Chinese works and drawings, a Pampago grammar, a Tagalog and Spanish Dictionary, &c.

Germany.—The celebration of the Thousand Years' Jubilee, in commemoration of the settlement by which the German Empire was divided between the three brothers, sons of Philip the Devout, was generally celebrated on the 6th inst., more particularly in the Prussian States. The 6th is said to have been the day of the settlement 1,000 years ago, and as it this year occurred on Sunday, the churches were everywhere crowded. At Berlin, the King, Queen, and all the Royal family, attended the Cathedral, where a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by Dr. Strauss. The hymn of celebration was executed under the direction of Mendlesohn, and was accompanied by a great variety of instruments. The singing was extremely interesting, and the impression produced was greatly heightened by the firing of cannons at intervals of pauses in the singing. Several of the Prussian papers state that the King intends to pay a visit next month to the Swedish Court. The Duke de Bordeaux arrived at Vienna on the 2d inst., and intends, it is said, to pay a visit to England to study naval tactics.

Russia.—Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, the eldest daughter of the Emperor, has been safely delivered of a Prince, who was baptized by the name of Nicholas; and that the Duke of Nassau is betrothed to her Imperial Highness Princess Maria Michaelowna, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Michael. The *Swabian Mercury* contradicts the statement that Prince Peter Dolgorucki has been exiled to Siberia by the Emperor of Russia, in consequence of his work on the Russian nobility. This journal adds that the Emperor suggested the propriety of his keeping himself for a time at a distance from the nobility, lest he should involve himself in serious disputes, and that the Prince chose Wiatka, where he has estates, as his place of residence.

Turkey.—Letters from Belgrade in the Austrian papers state that Wutzitch and Petroniewitch have at length determined on quitting Servia, and that an assembly of three hundred of the principal persons and elders of the country had been convoked at Belgrade for the 8th inst. To that assembly will be submitted, in the presence of Hafiz-Pacha, M. de Lieven, and M. Wanchenko, the reasons which have rendered the departure of those two Primates necessary. On the same day, Wutzitch and Petroniewitch will proceed to Widdin, where the Porte has desired them to fix their residence.—Accounts from Tunis state that the Turkish fleet has not yet made its appearance off the coast, the ships which were seen on the 13th being the Brazilian and Neapolitan squadron, which is conducting the new Empress of Brazil to Rio.

Egypt.—Letters from Alexandria, of the 26th ult., state that Captain Harris, lately employed on a mission to the Sovereign of Abyssinia, has succeeded in establishing the preliminaries of a commercial treaty, which may eventually lead to a useful commerce with that country, in which there are so many natural resources hitherto totally neglected. Captain Harris has left for England, with presents to the Queen, consisting of a mule of the royal stud, with magnificent accoutrements, and 25 chests of curiosities and objects of natural history. The lock at Atfeh is now finished, and being open to boats of all sizes, affords a direct communication with Cairo, obviating the necessity of changing boats at Atfeh, with the tax upon merchandise and the attendant expenses. The first boats to pass through the lock were those of the Transit Company with the Indian passengers. The Nile has begun to rise early this year, and very favourably; and as the country is now again tolerably well stocked with cattle, there is every reason to look forward to increased agricultural prosperity.

United States.—The Royal Mail steam-ship Caledonia, which sailed from Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on the evening of the 3d inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night, after a passage of 12 days. In the absence of other subjects of excitement, the sections of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States are in hot controversy respecting the doctrines of Dr. Pusey. With this subject the newspapers have been filled for some time past, and some of the editors declare that their tables are weighed down by correspondence on the topic. They appear generally to agree that there is no resting-place for Dr. Pusey but the bosom of the Roman Catholic church, and they anticipate a large accession of numbers to that body by his influence and example. The Oregon question is once more before the public, having been introduced by General Cass, late Minister to France, and avowedly hostile in his sentiments towards England. He describes England as "boldly aiming at universal dominion," and declares his belief that "a war will not long be avoided, unless prevented by intestine divisions in the British Empire." The opinion entertained by the leaders in the Oregon movement is, that the territory shall be taken possession of by the United States, and that no negotiation, treaty, or reference shall be deemed necessary. These opinions of General Cass attract more than ordinary attention, as he is known to aspire to the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, both of whom are mentioned as candidates. The Columbia has been abandoned. A considerable portion of the light machinery has been saved; but the heavy materials, including the engines, it was found impossible to save. The Acadia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th, was entering Boston as the Caledonia left. Mrs. Gillmour, charged with murder in Scotland, has been pronounced sane by the court in New York, but her case is adjourned on different pleas, and her counsel is gone to Washington to confer with the Attorney-General. It is very doubtful whether she will be given up.—The last chapters of "Martin Chuzzlewit," by Boz, have given great offence, and even Mr. N. P. Willis, the admirer and advocate of Mr. Dickens, has found it necessary to denounce these chapters. Accounts from Otaheite affirm that the English commander, Sir T. Thompson, has taken the Queen under his protection, that the French commander is exasperated, and that the respective vessels are prepared for action. There is, no doubt, exaggeration in this statement. Another disturbance took place at Kingston, in Canada, on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, in which one person was killed. A collision has taken place in Newfoundland between H.M.S. Electra and the French fishermen, who had began to take bait on British ground in spite of repeated warnings. One man was killed and several wounded, and a French frigate had arrived to demand explanation.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday.—The House met at 12 o'clock.—The Coroners' Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord Monteagle stated the terms of the resolutions to which he meant to ask their assent on Monday as follows:—"1. That this House observes with much concern and disappointment, that the expectations held out of a surplus revenue, exceeding 500,000*l.* for the year ending the 5th of April, 1843, have not been realised, but that there has been an actual deficiency of 2,421,000*l.*, notwithstanding the imposition of a tax on property, the application to the public service within the year of 511,406*l.* obtained from the Government of China, and a receipt exceeding 1,300,000*l.* as duties upon grain imported. 2. That the charge for the permanent debt has been increased during the last two years, the Exchequer balances have been reduced, and upwards of 1,000,000*l.* of Exchequer-bills held by the trustees of the Savings-banks converted into stock. 3. That under these circumstances it is most peculiarly the duty of the Legislature and of Her Majesty's Government, to enforce the strictest economy which is consistent with the public service, and to attempt all such measures as may increase the ordinary revenue by insuring to British industry, whether agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial, its widest and freest extension, and its largest reward, thus averting from the country the calamity of the re-enactment of a tax upon property in a time of peace, and promoting the well-being and prosperity of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

Monday.—The Admiralty Lands Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord Monteagle brought on his motion relative to the financial condition of the country. The late Ministry had been taunted with a decaying revenue, ruinous wars, and their inability to resuscitate the national finances. The present Ministry had undertaken the task, backed by a Parliamentary confidence almost unbounded and unparalleled. From the imposition of the Property and Income-tax, it was estimated that there would be a surplus of 520,000*l.*, but, instead of this, there was a deficiency of 2,421,000*l.*, which made an error in the estimate of no less than 2,940,000*l.*! and this without reckoning the Chinese money and the 1,300,000*l.* from the corn duties, which was not calculated on, and which, if added, would present a deficiency in the revenue, as compared with the expenditure, which was perfectly frightful. The Government were entitled to take credit for the unpaid portion of the Property-tax, amounting to upwards of 129,000*l.*, but still the deficiency was to be counted by millions, and was by far the greatest that had ever been known to occur in any former estimate. The deficiency ran through every item —on coals, Irish spirits, &c.; and on timber, an unwise sacrifice had been made of 680,000*l.*, besides inflicting an injury on Sweden, which was entitled to the advantages of the most favoured nation, and had a right to claim being placed in the same position as the United States. In one instance had the expectations of the Government been realised, which was on the article of coffee, in the duties on which they had made the nearest approach to free-trade principles. The loss on coffee had been estimated at 170,000*l.*, and it amounted only to 48,000*l.*, and even that loss was to be attributed to the extraordinary depression of the period. The anticipated income of the present year was 50,150,000*l.*, and a surplus was anticipated of 700,000*l.* But though the Government had made considerable reductions, he feared that this anticipated surplus would be as illusory as that of the preceding year. Under the circumstances of the country, he had little hope of the repeal of the Income-tax, which the Government had pledged themselves would be taken off in three years, if its produce realised their expectations. This it had more than done, for it was estimated that it would only yield 3,300,000*l.*, while its actual produce was 5,100,000*l.* A substitute might be discovered for it without much difficulty, which would be found in economy and free trade. It must be admitted that Adam Smith had no more promising pupils than the present Government. They were now removing the restrictions on the exportation of machinery; and they had but to extend the application of the principle involved, in order immensely to benefit the country. After advocating the doctrines of free trade, he concluded by proposing his resolutions.—The Duke of Wellington regretted the absence of the Earl of Ripon, whose illness threw upon him, who was but imperfectly acquainted with financial details, the task of replying. The budget of the past year had proved defective, from fallacious expectations, a contingency to which all budgets were liable, and to remedy which the Minister of the day must always be under the necessity of applying to Parliament. There was no intention of continuing the Income-tax one day longer than was necessary. Neither the Customs nor the Excise had produced what had been calculated on; but the corn duty was only an equivalent for the loss on the malt duty, and the produce from both was about what might have been received in an average year. The falling off in the duties on wines and spirits was attributable to increased habits of temperance. It was true that a great portion of the Property-tax had been collected between April and July, but it had not been carried to account. All these, and the amounts paid in consequence of the forgery of Exchequer bills, accounted for the difference between the estimates and the result, so as to render the case much more favourable than it had been represented by Lord Monteagle. The balances in the Exchequer were not diminished, as stated in the noble Lord's resolution, nor had the funded debt been increased. Having every confidence in the future resources of the country, he trusted the House would join him in rejecting the motion.—Lord Brougham and the Marquess of Clanricarde followed, in speeches of some length; after which Lord Monteagle replied, and offered to withdraw his resolutions, provided the documents were produced which would decide between his figures and those of the Duke of Wellington. —The Duke of Wellington said that the resolutions stated that which was not correct respecting the balances in the Exchequer, and he called on the House to negative them.—Lord Brougham then stated that he had been set free from all allegiance to the party with which he was once connected. He had it under the hand of Lord Melbourne, who admitted that the late Government had no further claim upon him; and he therefore held himself entirely free to support the present one, if he thought proper. The resolutions were then negatived without a division.

Tuesday.—The Theatres Regulation Bill, with an amendment on the 15th clause, was read a third time and passed.

The Duke of Wellington moved the second reading of the Irish Arms Bill, and briefly stated the points in which this bill differed from preceding Arms Bills.—Lord Camoys, opposed the Bill, and declared himself almost a Repealer, and entirely an advocate of agitation. He advised the Irish people never to cease agitating until the Established Church was destroyed, and Protestant ascendancy removed.—The Earl of Winchelsea reminded Lord Camoys of the promise made by Lords and Gentlemen of his persuasion, at the passing of the Emancipation Act, that the Protestant Established Church was to be held strictly inviolate. —The Marquess of Lansdowne, considering the Bill, as altered and improved by the opposition in the Commons, to be necessary to Government, though not precisely adapted to the present state of Ireland, could not join in opposing it, but he contended that a real independence conferred on the Roman Catholic priesthood would do more than anything else to affirm the Act of Union; but then that provision should not be made at the expense of the Established Church. — Lord Brougham participated in the astonishment with which Lord Winchelsea had heard Lord Camoys discuss the subversion of the Irish Protestant Church, and repelled with indignation the charge that the Government of the last 40 years had acted on a policy of irritation. He defended the Coercion Bills of 1833 and 1834, and contrasting the almost tranquillity of those years with the present organised insurrection, with its seditious publications and addresses, demanded whether the modified measure of security now proposed was not at least necessary. He read extracts from the oath prescribed for Roman Catholic Peers, and contended that no subtle distinction which could be devised would avail Lord Camoys in reconciling its averments with the opinions he had professed. The Noble Lord's insensibility to the obligation of his oath was but another proof of the evil character of the influence wielded by the Catholic priesthood, and another reason for attending more strictly than hitherto to the nature of the instruction given at Maynooth. —Lord Camoys explained that he did not concur in this interpretation of the oath.—The Earl of Shrewsbury also protested against it, and said that upon such terms he would not have condescended to sit in Parliament. He complained of the depressed position of the Roman Catholic Church, and maintained that if all just grounds of irritation were removed, Arms Bills and all such measures would be unnecessary.—Lord Wicklow earnestly supported the project for a provision—and a liberal and sufficient one—for the Roman Catholic Clergy.—Lord Beaumont emphatically disclaimed the opinions professed both by Lord Camoys and Lord Shrewsbury. He understood the oath he had taken in its literal sense, and would feel himself deeply dishonoured and disgraced if he ventured to give a vote contrary to the interests of the Established Church. The progress of the debate, more than anything else, had convinced him of the necessity of some means which would put an instant stop to the present treasonable agitation; and although regretting that the Arms Bill had been accompanied by no remedial measure, he would give it his support.—Lord Campbell quoted Mr. Lynch's opinion to prove that the oath taken by Roman Catholic Members of Parliament, did not affect them in their legislative capacity.—The Marquess of Headford opposed the Bill, because no measures of conciliation went along with it.—The Marquess of Londonderry and the Marquess of Clanricarde supported the Bill, which was read a second time.

Thursday.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Admiralty Lands Bill, the Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill, the Fines and Recoveries (Ireland) Bill, the Liverpool Docks and Harbour Bill, the Glasgow Police Bill, and several other Bills.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from a person of the name of Revelli, who had given evidence before the Athlone Committee, and who in consequence had been denounced from the altar by a Mr. O'Reilly, a Catholic priest. He stated that he had been burned in effigy, and had in fact been driven entirely away from his native town, and he therefore claimed the protection of their Lordships.—Lord Wharncliffe laid on the table the papers relative to the dismissal of Lord Lucan and Mr. O'Malley from the magistracy.—After a conference with the Commons, the amendments made by their Lordships in the Theatres Regulation Bill were not insisted on.

On the motion to go into committee on the Irish Arms Bill, Earl Fortescue opposed it, and called on Government to appropriate a part of the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland to the elevation of the Roman Catholic priests, &c.—After a short defence by Lord Brougham of the late Marquess Wellesley's impartiality in the distribution of patronage in Ireland during his administration in 1834, the House went into committee; and clauses up to 23 (inclusive) were agreed to, and progress reported.—The Holyrood-park Bill and the Designs Copyright Bill were read a third time and passed.

Friday.—The Coalwhippers Bill and the Sudbury Commission Bill were read a third time and passed. The Duke of Wellington moved the committal of the Irish Poor Law Amendment Bill, upon which the Marquis of Clanricarde moved an amendment, pledging the House to consider a new and different Poor Law next season. After some discussing the amendment was withdrawn, and the Bill passed through committee. The Irish Arms Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—The House met at noon, and went into committee on the Consolidated Fund Bill. The Sudbury Commission Bill, Attornies and Solicitors Bill, the Grand Jury Presentments Bill, and the Coal Whippers Bill, were read a third time and passed. Reports on several Bills were then brought up, and various measures were advanced a stage.

Monday.—The House met at noon, and disposed of a large amount of routine business.—On the motion for going into committee on the Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill, Lord

Clements made a very long speech, complaining of the inequality of the legislation for the two countries, and objecting in particular to the operation of these Loan Fund Societies in Ireland. No discussion followed, and the bill went through committee, with the exception of two clauses, which were reserved for further consideration.—Lord J. Manners presented a petition from members of the United Church of England and Ireland, praying for the establishment of an efficient system of ecclesiastical government, to which he called the attention of the House. —To a question from Sir C. Napier, Sir R. Peel replied, that as the expense of the Chinese war had not yet been fully ascertained, he could not as yet say what the army and navy engaged in that war were entitled to as prize-money.—Mr. Cobden asked if the report was correct that the Duke of Palmella had arrived in this country, in order to renew the negotiations for a commercial treaty with Portugal?—Sir R. Peel intimated that he was not officially aware of the fact; and, so far as this country was concerned, the negotiations were closed; but he had some reason to believe the report to be correctly founded. On the motion to go into committee on the Chelsea Out-pensioners Bill, Mr. T. Duncombe moved as an amendment that it be committed that day three months, and with great vehemence denounced the Bill as an attempt on the part of Government to establish a military despotism over the people.—Mr. Williams seconded the motion.—Sir H. Hardinge vindicated the army, composed as it was of men as brave as they were incorruptible, and as obedient to the civil power in time of peace, as they were great and energetic in time of war. He repudiated the strong expressions used by Mr. Duncombe, when applied to troops as open to a sense of humanity, as they were ready to perform their duty. The Chelsea pensioners had been repeatedly called out, as in 1830, when a distribution of arms took place, of which a large proportion were sent down to Stockport. But he objected to this mode of arming these men, without the intervention of an Act of Parliament. The metropolitan police force could be accoutred and embodied as a military force, at the discretion of the authorities. The Chelsea pensioners were under the control of the executive, and were liable to be deprived of their pensions for disobedience of orders. By the present measure, a portion of them would be organized in a way agreeable to the feelings of the great body; their age and experience would render them more valuable to the civil authorities in any case of disturbance than younger and rawer troops, who, when excited, were apt to act with ferocity; and as the power of the Crown was undoubted, the object of the Bill was at once constitutional and safe.—Mr. E. B. Roche, Mr. Bright, Mr. Hume, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Hawes, and other Members supported the amendment.—Lord Palmerston, Mr. Newdigate, and Colonel Sibthorp supported the original motion.—Mr. Brotherton would not make up his mind whether to vote for the Bill or not.—The House having divided, there were — For going into committee, 92; against it, 16: majority, 76.—On the question, that the Speaker leave the chair, Mr. Hume moved that he should leave the chair that day six months. On this amendment another division took place. For the Speaker leaving the chair, 92; against it, 13: majority, 79. A course of obstruction, similar to what was pursued in the case of the Irish Arms Bill, followed, the result of which was, that after seven hours' debate, the House went into committee, and reported progress, but without agreeing to the first clause.

Tuesday.—The House met at noon, and disposed of some routine business, but on the motion for going into committee on the Chelsea Out-pensioners Bill, the Opposition was again renewed. After two divisions on questions of adjournment, and four hours' debate, the question that the Speaker leave the chair was left undecided, and consequently no progress was made. The Fisheries Bill, and the Sessions of the Peace (Dublin) Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Lord J. Manners called attention to the fact that some boys had been fined by magistrates in Bucks for playing cricket on a Sunday after divine service, and asked the Attorney-General if the laws of England prevented people from practising cricket or any other manly exercise on the Sunday after divine service.—The Attorney-General replied that if the boys were within their own parish they were not violating the law; if they were not he believed that they were acting contrary to an Act of Parliament.—Mr. C. Buller brought forward his views on colonisation, and, in a long speech, urged the necessity of encouraging a simultaneous emigration of capital and labour to our colonies, especially to Canada. He called on the Government to co-operate during the recess with the Legislature of Canada for the effectual colonisation of that province, and concluded by moving for a copy of an Act passed by the Canadian Parliament, entitled "an Act for the disposal of Public Lands."—Mr. Hope said the difficulties of the Government in the question of general colonisation arose principally from the want of power to carry out an efficient scheme. He assured Mr. Buller that the Government were disposed to treat his plan with the fullest consideration. —The motion was agreed to.

Mr. B. Cochrane brought the affairs of Greece before the House, and moved for papers relating to our diplomatic intercourse with the kingdom of Greece; among others, for copies of those protocols which are supposed to have been signed since 1833, when the last was communicated to Parliament; also, copies of instructions transmitted to our Minister at Athens, in consequence of those meetings of the representatives of the three Powers, at which, from any particular cause, no protocol was signed; also, copies of those communications from Sir Edmund Lyons which convey any information relating to the financial state of Greece.—Lord Palmerston hoped something had been done to impress the Greek Government with the necessity of fulfilling the obligations contracted with the European Governments.—Sir R. Peel consented to the first part of Mr. Cochrane's motion, but refused those papers relating to arrangements now in progress. With reference to King Otho's conduct personally, the three Powers had offered, very earnestly and pressingly, their advice upon points of great importance, which friendly counsel, he trusted, might be productive of beneficial effects for the people. —Mr. Cochrane said, in reply, that if these representations were not attended to by the King, it would be the duty of the three Powers to insist more strongly.—The motion was then agreed to.

Lord Palmerston moved for copies or extracts of communications between the Government and the ambassadors at Vienna, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople, and the Consul-General in Servia, in regard to the transactions connected with the late changes in the Government of Servia. He contended that the independence of the Turkish empire had been infringed, and that Government here had stood idly by while Russia had compelled the Sultan to accede to unreasonable demands, to the detriment of the balance of power in Europe.—Sir R. Peel explained the transactions that have taken place in Servia, at some length. The Russian Government had demanded nothing of the Porte, except that a new election by the authority constituted in Servia should be made. That new election having been had, Russia would, doubtless, abide by the decision. These transactions being still incomplete, Sir R. Peel did not feel himself justified in granting the papers asked for.—Mr. Disraeli condemned the policy of Government on this subject, as founded upon an ignorance of which there was no precedent. The House had not devoted any part of the present session to foreign policy; it had confined itself to domestic questions; and yet now, when it was about to separate, no man pretended that the country was left in any other than a most perilous state at home. He would therefore vote for Lord Palmerston's motion.—Mr. Milnes, though he did not altogether approve the course taken by Ministers, was inclined to give them some credit. He was understood to oppose the motion.—Dr. Bowring lamented the inadequate education and imperfect information of most of our Consuls.—Lord Sandon adopted the views of Sir R. Peel, with some little qualification. He censured Mr. Disraeli for treating Sir R. Peel and the Government with contumely in a speech delivered from behind the Treasury bench.—Mr. Disraeli denied that he had used any contumelious expressions.—Lord Sandon referred to the phrases "gross ignorance" and "disgraceful conduct," as having been used by Mr. Disraeli.—Mr. Hume, after defending Mr. Disraeli, inveighed against the ignorance and incompetency of our foreign Consuls. He, however, was favourable to Sir R. Peel's policy of non-interference.—Mr. Smythe complained of Lord Sandon's attack.—Mr. Curteis thought with Mr. Smythe, and was not sorry to see a split in the Tory party.—Lord Palmerston replied. He justified the policy of making timely and strong remonstrances in foreign affairs. It was true that war was a great evil to England, but other powers were just as much afraid of war as she could be; and if a nation forbore to interpose in time, she was drawn into hostilities at last with greater disadvantage. As Sir R. Peel had stated that the papers could not be produced without prejudice to the public interest, he would not press his motion.

Wednesday.—The Episcopal Functions Bill passed through committee.—On the motion for going into committee on the Chelsea Hospital Out-Pensioners Bill much opposition was shown to its permanent character. After four divisions and seven hours' discussion, principally on the attempt to limit its duration to five years, or five years and a half, the bill passed through committee, with a protest from Mr. Hume, who declared his opinion of the measure to be unchanged, though he would give no further opposition.

To a question from Mr. Ewart, Sir J. Graham stated that it was not the intention of the Government to ask for any additional vote for increasing the existing means of educating the people, as there was already a sum of 40,000*l.* placed at their disposal for that purpose. He assured Mr. Ewart that, though the Education Bill had failed, it was yet the intention of the Government to direct attention to the subject of education, and to afford every assistance that could be given to the Orders in Council found in force when they had succeeded to power. It was also their intention to adhere to the principle of those Orders in Council, not in the letter, but in the spirit.

Some routine business was passed; one portion of which was agreeing to the Lords' amendments on the Theatres Regulation Bill.—Sir J. Graham remarked that the Lords had struck out the clause limiting the representation of the plays of Shakspeare to the patent theatres.—Mr. Hume thought that the Lords had done a very good thing. He was for free trade in theatres as well as everything else.

The Defamation and Libel Bill stood next for consideration in committee. On the question being put, Mr. Christie gave a sketch of the origin of the bill, and mentioned the high concurring authorities who, in the House of Lords, had examined its nature, and given it their approbation. The bill extended the remedy by civil action from *written* to *spoken* defamatory words, thereby removing an inconsistency in the law; it permitted *truth* to be pleaded in justification, under certain restrictions, as leaving it to the decision of the jury whether or not it was for the public advantage that the alleged libel should be published; and it amended the present state of the law with respect to criminal informations for libel, by the introduction of provisions which were calculated to give protection to the honest and respectable portion of the press, while it reached the worthless individuals who used the press as a means of extorting money.—The Attorney-General was not disposed to bring up the law of slander to the stringency of the law of libel; he was rather disposed to bring down the law of libel to the level of that of slander. In the course of his own long professional experience, he had never advised the bringing of an action for *abuse*; and he was disposed to consider the law as inoperative. It was undoubtedly the opprobrium of the law that the refusal to serve the office of overseer, and so forth, was placed in the same class as serious crimes, as misprision of treason, procedure by indictment being equally applicable to both. But the bill before them contained objectionable clauses; he was averse to going back to severities of punishment, which have fallen into disuse since public opinion had ameliorated the practical operation of the law; he was unwilling to take cognizance of mere oral slander; and he thought that truth should be alone pleaded in justification, without leaving the validity of the plea to the discretion of a jury. But he cordially approved of all the provisions of the bill which really amended the law, as permitting the plea of truth in cases of criminal information.—After a few observations from Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Bernal, who expressed their satisfaction that the Attorney-General had adopted the main principle of the bill, the House went into committee. In its progress, Mr. C. Buller took the opportunity of speaking generally on the measure, urging its adoption, not on the ground of its perfection, but because it was a decided improvement of the law—was calculated to protect private character from the professional libeller, and drew a broad line between the honest public writer and the mere trading slanderer.—The question of leaving to a jury a discretionary power of judging of the validity of the plea of truth, by reference to considerations of public advantage and private motives, raised a discussion, the Attorney-General thinking it unnecessary to make any change in the law at present in this respect. The clause containing the disputed provision was lost on a division, by 38 to 30.—The bill, having been further discussed and amended, was carried through committee.

The China Government Bill and the Coroners Duties Bill passed through committee. The Charitable Loans Societies (Ireland) Bill was recommitted and all the clauses agreed to, despite the opposition of Lord Clements, who walked out of the House, saying that there was no use in his attempting to do anything; and he would therefore go home to Ireland and say so.

Thursday.—The China Government Bill, the Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Officers Bill, and the Coroners Duties Bill were read a third time and passed.—The Law of Evidence Bill was read a third time and passed.

In reply to Mr. Bannerman, Sir J. Graham said that he had not yet received the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown with respect to the memorial, as to the inability of Sir David Brewster to discharge his duties as Principal of the College of St. Andrews, in consequence of his secession from the Scottish Church; and no steps had been taken by the Government with respect to that memorial.

Sir J. Graham having stated that he had no confidence in any law for regulating the price of bread, Captain Polhill gave notice, for next session, to move for a select committee to ascertain the best mode of regulating the price of bread in the metropolis.—Sir R. Peel, on this notice, remarked that though legislation could not remedy the impositions of the bakers, yet he thought that, if Gentlemen were not ashamed of exerting themselves in that manner, and of dealing with those bakers only who charged a fair price, a check might be put to their exorbitant demands. That was the legitimate mode of putting down the evil; and if his hon. Friend and other gentlemen would exert themselves in encouraging those tradesmen only who asked a fair price, the public would not be subjected to the injustice.

Mr. Wyse postponed his motion on the subject of legal education in Ireland till next session.

Friday.—The Chelsea Pensioners Bill, the Episcopal Functions Bill, and the Irish Charitable Loan Societies Bill, and the Defamation and Libel Bill were read a third time and passed. On the order of the day for going into committee on the Slave Trade Suppression Bill, Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Forster, Lord Sandon, Mr. Bright, and Sir J. Mildmay, strongly condemned it, and severely censured Lord Brougham with whom it originated.—Sir R. Peel, Sir T. Wilde, and Lord Palmerston, supported it.—The House went into committee, and after a long discussion it was agreed that the bill should pass through committee, with the understanding that the discussion upon the amendments to be proposed should take place on Monday.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 94⅜ to ⅝, for time and transfer; Three per Cents. Reduced, 95¼ to ⅜; Three-and-half per Cents. reduced, 102¾ to ⅞; New Three-and-half per Cents., 101⅞ to 2; Exchequer Bills at 1½*d.*, 56*s.* to 58*s.*, and at 1¾*d.*, 58*s.* to 60*s.*

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Destructive Fire.—A fire of a most destructive character broke out this morning, at a few minutes before 2 A.M., in Cotton's Wharf, close to London-bridge. The flames were discovered by a policeman, but so rapid was their progress, that the entire building in which the fire originated was destroyed before any engines could be got to work. The wharf and warehouses on the east, filled with combustible articles, followed the destruction of Cotton's-wharf, in their turn extending the fire to those next eastward, well known as Topping's-wharf. This wharf closely adjoins the church of St. Olave's, Tooley-street, the tower of which having first become a prey to the flames, was directly followed by the roof and body of the church, not any portion of which is expected to be saved. The damage on the western side at present extends only to the premises of Mr. Goodchild, these next adjoining being Fenning's Wharf, which have been burnt down on two former occasions. Three schooners lying off Cotton's Wharf are partially burnt, although both of the floating engines were brought to the spot. A large quantity of gunpowder in one of the wharfs exploded shortly before three o'clock. The shock was sensibly felt on the bridge, and at other distant points. The Lord Mayor was on the spot from an early period, directing the labours of the firemen. The deeds of St. Olave's parish were got out shortly before the body of the church took fire. It is impossible to estimate the damage done, but no fire of the like extent has happened in London for many years.

Will of the Duke of Sussex.—The will of his Royal Highness has just passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The executors named in the will are Lord Dinorben, C.K.; K. Tynte, Esq.; and Mr. Walker (Comptroller of the Duke's household). His Royal Highness directs that a bond held by his daughter for 10,000*l.* be discharged; and that the whole of his property go to his wife, the Duchess of Inverness. He also directs the sale of his plate, jewels, and other articles, which have since realised the sum of 37,713*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, and provides that if Government does not purchase his library within a year, it is also to be sold by auction. The will is very short, and written on a small sheet of paper. The property has been sworn under 60,000*l.*

Custom-House Frauds.—The result of the late trials connected with the Custom-house frauds has caused the heads of the various departments to issue circulars to those in a subordinate capacity, with the view of ascertaining if their securities for the faithful performance of their duties are alive and solvent. It is understood that in future similar returns will be made annually by all employed in the Customs department.

Taking the Veil.—On Thursday, four young ladies, named Beauchamp, Pallett, Dawson, and Savage, took the veil at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Bermondsey, preparatory to their becoming "Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy," in the convent of that order attached to the Chapel. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Griffiths.

Temperance Meetings.—On Saturday Father Mathew administered the pledge in Hall's Riding School, Albany-street, Regent's Park. About 15,000 persons visited the building during the day, but out of that number only from 1,200 to 1,400 accepted the pledge. On Sunday he administered it in Cumberland Market, Regent's-park, which presented the appearance of a fair throughout the afternoon. At an early hour, a number of persons decorated with green scarfs and bearing wands with brass crosses, arrived with a banner, which they erected at the back of the platform. It was of very large dimensions, composed of green silk, and bore the words "Somers'-town Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Association." In the centre were full-length portraits of St. Patrick and Father Mathew, the latter attired in the robes of a Roman Catholic priest, and under them were inscribed the words "The two Apostles of Ireland." On the obverse was "St. Aloysius," the instructor of youth, kneeling to two bleeding hearts, with a cross through them. Father Mathew then addressed the people and said, that in carrying out this work of temperance on a Sunday after attending divine service, he believed he was performing a holy work. These temperance meetings were purely religious ones, and therefore he was committing no desecration of the Sabbath-day. They had assembled to promote the observance of that great cardinal virtue temperance; they had among them all shades of religious and political opinions, and did not interfere with the religion of any man. A gentleman, who was apparently a clergyman, here interrupted him, and pointing to the banner, called on Father Mathew to state why professing as he did, not to infere with the religious feelings of any man, he should insult Protestants by having that Roman Catholic banner placed above his head? Father Mathew denied that it was his flag, and requested that it might be taken down; some confusion ensued, which ended in the removal of the banner. At the close of the proceedings it was calculated that about 7000 persons had taken the pledge. On Monday Father Mathew administered the pledge in Britannia Fields, Islington, whither he was escorted by a procession of temperance societies. On joining them Father Mathew perceived that the majority of the procession carried wands with crosses, and wore sashes on which were other Catholic emblems, when he at once desired that they should be dispensed with, in order that it should not appear a purely Roman Catholic movement. He said he had no religious or political object in view, and he begged that on the present, and all future occasions, no such distinctions should be made. The emblems

having been removed, the procession proceeded to the place of meeting, where about 2,360 persons received the pledge. On Tuesday he attended at the same place, but the number who took the pledge was not so great as on the previous day. On Wednesday, after breakfasting at the Hon. Mr. Jerningham's, to meet Lord Brougham and other persons of rank, Father Mathew administered the pledge at Paddington to about 2,000 persons. On Thursday he visited Enfield, where about 350 persons took the pledge; and yesterday he commenced his labours in St. Giles's, which he will continue to-day and to-morrow. On Monday next he will administer the pledge at Blackheath, on Wednesday and Thursday at Millbank, and on Friday and Saturday at Bermondsey.

Balloon Ascent.—On Saturday morning Mr. Charles Green, jun., made an ascent in his new balloon, called the Albion, on an experimental trip to the Continent, from the grounds of the commercial gas-works at Stepney, accompanied by Mr. Alfred Bradley. The balloon ascended steadily to a considerable height, where it remained apparently stationary for some minutes. It then crossed the Thames and took a direction towards the Sussex coast, and the wind blowing gently, it was wafted slowly along until lost to view. In the course of the afternoon the wind suddenly shifted, and they were obliged to descend at Cuckfield, Sussex, which they effected in safety, at half-past 3 P.M. of the same day, after a voyage of four hours and a half. On Thursday morning Mr. Green resumed his attempt, and ascended from Brighton, accompanied by Mr. Bradley, as before. It was his intention to make for the French coast; and, in order to avoid the danger arising from the dilation of hydrogen gas when exposed to the sun at a great altitude, measures had been devised for keeping the balloon at a short distance from the water, by means of a rope pendent from the car, and having attached to it, at regular intervals, about a dozen inflated bladders to create a resistance on the surface of the water. The balloon having been filled at Hove, by half-past 8 the voyagers took their seats in the car, and the balloon, at a height of about 30 feet, was conducted by means of a rope to the sea-beach, where the bladders were made fast. The wind at this time was hardly perceptible, but its direction was southward; and the balloon, when detached, glided out to sea at a speed not exceeding two miles an hour, the bladders and rope (120 feet long) answering their purpose effectively, and keeping the car about 90 or 100 feet from the water. Scarcely, however, had the start been made, when the wind gradually veered to the north-east, and the balloon took a direction which must have brought it to the Isle of Wight. A few minutes more, and a further change made it doubtful whether the balloon would not leave the sea before reaching Worthing. The wind still continued rapidly changing till it settled in the south-west, in consequence of which, the balloon having traversed the air in a horse-shoe course, hovered over the Hove Coast Guard station, half a mile from the spot from which it had started. Here the voyagers alighted, and the balloon having been re-conveyed to the gas-works, a fresh supply of gas was taken, and the wind an hour afterwards being nearly south, the balloon again started in the direction of London. Both ascents were viewed by thousands of spectators, who thronged the line of cliff from one extremity of the town to the other. The balloon was inflated with 27,000 cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen gas, which had been diminished in density nearly one-half by being decarbonised, or deprived of its illuminating properties.

Welsh Church.—It is announced that the committee appointed some time since under the presidency of the Earl of Powis, for the purpose of opening a church for Welsh residents in London, have completed their arrangements; and that the chapel in Ely-place, Holborn-hill, has been engaged by them, and will be opened for divine service in the Welsh language at the end of next month.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Aug. 5:—West districts, 119; North districts, 146; Central districts, 148; East districts, 204; South districts, 199. Total, 816—(453 males, 363 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five summers, 845.

Provincial News.

The Late Storm.—The provincial papers are filled with details of the injury done by the thunderstorm of Wednesday week. It appears to have been particularly severe in Kent; the damage done to property in Rochester, Chatham, Strood, and Brompton, is said to be about 6,000*l.* The land between the hills on each side of the Medway is torn up for some distance, and acres of corn are damaged, the ears being cut off by the ice as clean as if done with a pair of scissors. The hop-grounds in the immediate neighbourhood have seriously suffered, the plants being totally destroyed. At Chatham Barracks the water poured down the parade ground from the terrace belonging to the officers in such quantity and with such velocity, that upwards of 100 cartloads of sand were washed down in front of the men's barracks. In the Dockyard no less than 14,000 panes of glass were destroyed. The mail cart, on its way to Rochester from Maidstone with the letters, was overturned, and the driver and horses were severely cut by the ice that fell; the driver's hands, holding the reins, were cut in stripes and covered with blood. The accounts from almost every village in the vale of Berks detail the damage inflicted either by the violent hail or by the electric fluid. In many places the grain crops are described as having been completely beaten down, and the grain thrashed from the ears as cleanly as if under the ordinary process in the barn. The trees in those places in which the storm descended with its full fury, are said to have been stripped of their leaves, the windows were broken, and the ground in a few moments covered with pieces of ice, measuring, in some instances, from five to six inches in circumference. In Gloucestershire, and particularly in the neighbourhood of the city, the storm raged with destructive fury for two hours and a-half. A correspondent of the *Gloucester Chronicle* says, "The storm visited the neighbourhood of Stow-on-the-Wold, and the adjacent villages, with great violence; the lightning was terrific; the thunder continual, like one constant peal of artillery. The ice fell in large lumps, and proved destructive alike to the crops and the glass windows: pieces of ice were picked up weighing from two to three pounds, pointed and jagged. It commenced about twelve o'clock on Wednesday morning for about an hour, and recommenced with increased fury for three hours in the evening of the same day." On the estate of Upper Upham, in the parish of Aldbourn, Wilts, the property of Mr. Round, M.P. for Maldon, the crops were damaged by the hailstones to the extent of nearly 1,000*l.* 90 acres of wheat, 54 acres of barley, 35 acres of oats, and 20 acres of peas and vetches, were literally thrashed; such a scene of devastation has been rarely witnessed. In Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire the most serious losses have been sustained in the fertile part of the country, comprised within the Bedford level, and particularly within the neighbourhoods of Wisbeach and Peterborough. In the fens alone upwards of 2,000 acres of hay, valued at 10,000*l.*, have been totally destroyed, and the pasturage for 1,000 head of cattle entirely inundated. In consequence of this upwards of 1,000 persons have been thrown out of employment. A letter from Norwich describes the storm as the most extraordinary ever known in that city. The glaziers say that all the glass in the city will not suffice to mend the windows broken; hothouses and greenhouses have been smashed in every direction. The storm commenced at 9 on Wednesday night, and lasted till 3 in the morning. All the cellars and passages were immediately flooded, and it is not yet possible to calculate the damage. Mr. Bell, of Bracondale, the horticulturist, is a great sufferer; almost everything in his establishment was destroyed, to the amount of at least 3,000*l.* Walls were washed down and carried away, and the damage has been equally extensive in the county generally.—In addition to the above, we learn that the midland counties have been visited during the last few days by storms, which, in severity, have not been much less than those of Wednesday week. At Birmingham, on Tuesday night, the lightning was most vivid, and the rain descended for some hours in torrents. Along the Derby line of railway the rivers were much flooded. In most places the wheat was again beaten down, and where it was fit for the sickle was much damaged. Such a succession of storms is said to have been almost unprecedented. On Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, the metropolis was covered with a dense oppressive atmosphere, threatening thunder and rain, which continued till near 1 o'clock, when a light shower fell, after which the sun shone out. At Richmond, Clapham, Wandsworth, Kensington, and Brompton, at 8 o'clock, the rain came down in torrents, flooding the commons and lowlands, and accompanied with violent peals of thunder and flashes of lightning, passing over to the Surrey hills; whilst in town there was scarcely a breath of air; and at Greenwich and down the river the atmosphere was quite clear with a fine breeze.

Alnwick.—Sufficient funds have been obtained to erect a monument to Grace Darling, the late heroine of the Fern Islands, in the church or churchyard of Bamburgh, where she was buried.—The bodies of the unfortunate passengers in the Pegasus steamer are found daily, floating in the neighbourhood of the wreck, and on the coast of Berwick, Bamburgh, &c. Those of the Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie, Mr. Brown, painter, Master Flowers, Miss Hopetown, Mr. W. Milne, of Edinburgh, and of several steerage passengers, have been found. It is reported along the coast that the crews of some French fishing-boats in the offing had picked up some bodies, and after stripping them, had recommitted them to the sea. The divers are daily in operation, and have recovered a great deal of property and luggage.

Birmingham.—On Wednesday, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce on the 2nd inst., in consequence of the declaration of Ministers that the distressed state of the manufacturing districts arises from over-production, and that there are no measures within their power to relieve the present alarming embarrassments, a meeting of the bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and traders of this town and neighbourhood was held, to take into consideration the long-continued difficulties of trade, and to adopt such measures as the present crisis may require. Mr. R. Spooner presided. After a long discussion, it was resolved that a general meeting of the inhabitants be convened for the full consideration of the subject.

Canterbury.—On Saturday Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright visited this city for the purpose of addressing the farmers on the subject of the Corn Laws. About an hour before the meeting, the East Kent Agricultural Association assembled in order to determine what course should be pursued by the farmers at the Anti-Corn Law Meeting. Sir Brooke Brydges presided. It was then proposed by Mr. Boys, of Waldershaw, and seconded by Mr. James, the Novelist, "that the farmers of East Kent do not consider it expedient to enter upon the discussion of the Corn Laws at a meeting called by, or at the request of, any person unconnected with the county." The resolution was carried by a large majority. Shortly afterwards, the meeting in favour of a repeal of the Corn Laws took place, Sir John Tylden in the chair. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden spoke at great length, and resolutions in favour of free trade were unanimously carried.

Carmarthen.—Capt. Andrew Scott has been appointed chief-constable of the new Rural-Police in this county, and it is understood that her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Colonel Love on the staff of the army, and to place under his command the districts of Monmouthshire and South Wales. Mr. Hall, the chief-magistrate of Bow-street, returned to town on Sunday morning from Wales, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the Home-office to submit the evidence and the result of his inquiries to Sir J. Graham. At Swansea, on Friday, the copper-miners had another interview with Mr. Vivian. The men stated that it was absolutely impossible for them to subsist on the reduced wages, in consequence of the physical exertion required in their work being prejudicial to health from excessive perspiration, and their inhaling so much sulphur generated in the furnaces; in consequence of which, they required more and better food than persons employed in other manufactures; and that their expenses were consequently much greater than those of other workmen. Mr. Vivian stated that the mines were worked at a loss, and that the reduction was caused by necessity not by choice, and that unless the men made up their minds to submit, the masters would come to a determination of putting out their furnaces altogether.

Chester.—Through the activity of Mr. Baker, special high-constable of the Tarporley district, a clue has been obtained to the murderers of Matthias Bailey, gamekeeper to Mr. Wilbraham, who was found dead from a gun-shot wound, on the morning of the 28th ult., in a by-lane near Delamere house. The parties accused are John and Samuel Maddocks, both of them notorious poachers. They have both been committed for trial at the next assizes.

Falmouth.—The local papers state that several boats belonging to St. Ives, which have arrived from the Irish coast, shot for pilchards last week, and took from 2,000 to 15,000 per boat, which sold from 1*s.* 6*d.* per hundred of six score. They were taken about two or three leagues from land. The coasting vessels and boats from the Irish coast report that there is abundance of pilchards on the north coast of Cornwall.

Isle of Wight.—A short time since a meeting of the inhabitants of Ventnor was called to consider the propriety of adopting some means to ascertain the practicability of creating a harbour of refuge, and erecting a pier at that place. In consequence of resolutions then entered into, a considerable sum has been raised by public subscription, and a large body of workmen are at this time actively employed, when the tide allows, in clearing away the rocks from the entrance and site of the proposed harbour, and piling them carefully so as to form a breakwater on the south and western sides.

Manchester.—The turn-out at Ashton-under-Line still continues, and every mill is deserted, the men refusing to resume work at the reduced prices. No disturbance has taken place, and neither the police nor military have been called upon to interfere. On Monday and Wednesday meetings were held on Thacker's ground, the usual rendezvous of the turn-outs. Upwards of 10,000 were present, and several persons addressed the meeting in favour of the strike.

Stafford.—The Birmingham papers mention that the iron-trade of South Staffordshire has shown symptoms of improvement during the past week. They state that Mr. Foster, of Stourbridge, has put four puddling furnaces in blast, which had been previously closed, and that an extensive order for castings has been received at Gospel Oak Works.

Stockport.—Some of the power-loom weavers of this town have turned out for an advance of wages; and the hat-dyers of Oldham have also had a partial turn out in consequence of a threatened reduction of wages. The masters allege that this branch of the trade are paid higher rates than any other, as they have suffered no reduction for the last twenty years. The London Relief Committee have refused to send any more money to the aid of the Stockport unemployed manufacturing hands, on the ground that business has improved, and employment is to be had. The local committee have in consequence discharged all the labourers whom they had employed in improving the town for some time past.

Sheffield.—Two cases of great importance to Sheffield manufacturers, and to the cutlery trade throughout the kingdom, came before the magistrates last week for adjudication. It seems that for some time past a practice has prevailed in the trade of putting the marks of superior articles on things of inferior quality. In the cases before the court, the knives, which were made of cast iron, were marked "cast steel" and "sheer steel," in direct violation of the 59th Geo. III., c. 7, passed in 1819, for the purpose of putting a stop to such practices, and to protect manufacturers who marked their articles with the real name of the metal. The charge was fully proved. The magistrates found that the penalty upon Samuel Naylor was 417*l.* 10*s.*, and upon William Sanderson 1,395*l.*; and requested the Master Cutler to take the first opportunity of destroying the things forfeited, believing that the trade of the town had been in a great measure destroyed by the practices of the manufacturers.

Windsor.—The early trains from Paddington on Sunday morning brought an immense number of visitors, one train being freighted with not less than between 700 and 800. It is computed that upwards of 4,000 persons from town and the neighbourhood visited Windsor during the day. Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine worship in the morning at the Royal Chapel in the Great Park, and long before their arrival the edifice was so crowded with strangers, who had reached Windsor by the early

trains, that the resident families who regularly attend the chapel were unable to find room at the usual hour of service.

Railways.—The following are the receipts for the past week :—Croydon, 561*l.*; Greenwich, 792*l.*; Blackwall, 1,205*l.*; Great North of England, 1,669*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,817*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,132*l.*; Eastern Counties, 3,036*l.*; South-Eastern and Dover, 4,022*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,074*l.*; North Midland, 5,307*l.*; Brighton, 5,717*l.*; South-Western, 8,124*l.*; Grand Junction, 9,785*l.*; Great Western, 16,670*l.*; Birmingham, 20,193*l.*—The London and Birmingham Company met last week at Birmingham. The report announced the receipts for the half-year as 389,658*l.*; expenses, 165,734*l.*, leaving a net profit of 223,924*l.* The passenger traffic, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1842, was less by 13,113*l.*, while the goods and cattle traffic was more by 10,019*l.*, making a decrease in traffic of 3,094*l.*, which, with other items, make a total decrease of 3,537*l.* The reduction in expenses, on the other hand, was 8,767*l.*, the total decrease in charge being 20,430*l.* The balance of profit exceeded the amount for the corresponding half-year, by 16,982; the net profit, with former balances, to be divided being 241,855*l.* The receipts from passengers had been 254,180*l.*, mails, 7,195*l.*, horses and carriages, 15,956*l.*, parcels, 23,125*l.* The number of passengers during the half-year, was 360,784, travelling a distance of 23,395,261 miles, the number of passengers per day amounting to nearly 2000. The works of the Warwick and Leamington line are in active progress, and arrangements had been made for the execution of the proposed Northampton and Peterborough line. For the purpose of constructing these two lines an additional capital of 1,375,000*l.* would be raised, in addition to the existing capital of 5,500,000*l.* The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. was declared.—At the meeting of the Midland Counties Company last week, the directors reported that the receipts for the half-year had amounted to 62,324*l.*; the disbursements to 44,987*l.*, leaving a balance of 17,366*l.* which would have enabled the directors to declare a dividend of 1*l.* 6*s.* for the half-year, but that they had to deduct a balance due to the North Midland Company, amounting to 1,500*l.*, which would leave an available surplus of 15,000*l.* applicable to a dividend at the rate of 1*l.* 4*s.* per share. The competition between the Midland Counties and the Birmingham and Derby Companies still continued unabated. The loss upon passenger-receipts to the former company had been 1,472*l.*, and to the latter, 2,086*l.* A discussion ensued on a proposal to amalgamate the Midland Counties, North Midland, and Birmingham and Derby Companies, which it was contended would increase the joint profits to upwards of 35,000*l.* per annum, reduce the present scale of expenses, and tend to the convenience of the public. Although met by a strenuous opposition on the part of the directors, a resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee to confer with the several companies on the subject, and report the result to a special meeting.—By the proceedings of the York and North Midland meeting, it appears the total receipts for the half-year were 40,020*l.*, and the expenditure 17,562*l.*, the balance of which, with a slight addition from the reserve fund, enabled the directors to declare a dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* per share on the old shares, and of 1*l.* per share on the half-shares. An extension-line to Scarborough is to be carried out.—The Northern and Eastern Company on its half-year's profits pay a dividend of 12*s.* 6*d.* per share, and the returns present a considerable increase in passenger and goods traffic. A correspondence between the directors of the Eastern Counties and the Northern and Eastern Companies was read at the meeting relative to an offer on the part of the former for leasing the Northern and Eastern line at a rate based on the present receipts and expenditure, to which, however, the latter were not inclined to submit, considering the traffic as yet far from developed, or yielding the reasonable return that might shortly be expected from the sources of revenue with which the line is said to abound. The balance for the dividend was 6,199*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* —A project is in contemplation for extending the Eastern Counties Railway to Norwich, Harwich, and Bury St. Edmunds, by means of a line to be called the Eastern Union Extension. Plans and sections have been prepared, by which it would appear that the line and branches are well adapted to give Ipswich and Harwich, and the surrounding districts, the benefit of railway communication with the metropolis, as well as with the inland districts. The expected traffic is large, and the earthworks easy; and in furtherance of the object a meeting was held last week at Ipswich, when the High Sheriff, the Mayors of Norwich, Harwich, Bury, Ipswich, and Eye, with influential landowners, were appointed a committee for carrying the project into effect.—An adjourned meeting of the London and Greenwich Company took place on Tuesday, when the committee of investigation made their report on the points referred to for consideration. They recommended that there be three classes of carriages, that the fares be eightpence for the first class, sixpence for the second, and fourpence for the third, and that annual tickets for the first class be 12 guineas, and for the second 10 guineas. After some discussion the report was received, and the committee requested to continue their services with a view to some arrangement with the Croydon and other companies.—At the meeting of the Great North of England Company, at Darlington, the report showed a total receipt for the half-year of 40,179*l.*, leaving, after the payment of expenses, a disposable balance of 13,622*l.*, out of which a dividend, at the rate of 1*l.* 5*s.* for the half-year, was declared. The number of passengers during the half-year was 64,173.—At the annual meeting of the Sheffield and Rotherham Company, the accounts showed a falling off in the receipts of 900*l.*, which was met by a decrease to the same extent in the cost of the working charges. The local passengers, during the half-year, had amounted to 137,124, and the general passengers to 48,110. A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was declared.—The half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Company took place on Thursday at Bristol. The report states that the half-year's income has been 330,847*l.* 19*s.*, of which the separate earnings on the Great Western Railway are 275,306*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* Compared with the first six months of 1842 there is an increase on the goods of 5,916*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, but the passenger receipts have diminished. The Bristol and Exeter railway has been extended twenty miles and a quarter (to Beam Bridge) since June, 1842. The expenses of working the line have been diminished during the past half-year (omitting Government duty, and rates and taxes) by 5,359*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, notwithstanding the greater length of line worked. The directors regret that the dividend is less than that of last year, arising from peculiar circumstances, which are thus explained. The balance left undivided in January, 1842, was 18,437*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, and in January, 1843, 2,670*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, making more than the difference. The interest paid within the last six months exceeds that of 1842, by 13,900*l.* The increased rent of the Bristol and Exeter railway is nearly balanced by the saving of expenditure. The total sum now available is 82,886*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, which gives a dividend of two-and-a-half per cent, for the present half-year, amounting to 81,815*l.*, leaving a balance of 1,071*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* A portion of the permanent way between London and Maidenhead has been reconstructed at a cost, on reference to the accounts, of 17,783*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* The timber and rails taken up have been made available for the Cheltenham and Oxford lines. The directors conclude by calling the attention of the proprietors to a projected plan for the continuation of the line to Plymouth, or some other western port. The business of the general meeting having been disposed of, a special meeting was held for the purpose of empowering the directors to complete the purchase of the Cheltenham and Great Western Union, the Oxford Junction Line, and to negotiate with the Bristol and Exeter, and the promoters of a projected railway between Exeter and Plymouth, for the purpose of extending the line to that place. The directors were duly empowered to take the necessary steps in these matters.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Great Seal of Ireland (in the absence of Sir E. Sugden) has been transferred from the Master of the Rolls to Mr. Justice Burton. The Master of the Rolls is about to visit Germany during the vacation. The Commission have dismissed Mr. C. Nangle from the commission of the peace for Meath, Mr. Pettit from the commission of Wexford county, Mr. V. O'Connor Blake, and Mr. Lynch, of the county Mayo, and Mr. G. Walmsley, of the county Dublin, for having attended repeal meetings. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, when Mr. Reilly, a town-councillor, moved that the Irish sculptor, Mr. Hogan, be employed to execute a statue of Mr. O'Connell. In the course of his speech he said, "Though Queen Victoria commands our most stedfast loyalty, yet O'Connell rules our hearts, and is the king of our affections, and never did any sovereign sit on so glorious a throne. I hope he may live long, and see this statue in the Irish House of Commons when he sits there himself as Speaker." The motion was carried by acclamation. The rent for the week was 913*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

Cork.—The business of the meeting of the British Association commenced on Monday, when a committee of reception was appointed to attend at the Commercial-buildings in sets, at different hours, in order to be prepared to receive strangers as they arrive. The number of visitors is said to be very great, and a satisfactory meeting is anticipated.

King's County.—The Irish papers state that the Adjutant of the 5th Fusiliers, Lieut. Robertson Mackay, stationed at Birr, King's County, was shot upon parade on the evening of the 11th inst. by one of his men. He fired when about five yards from the unfortunate officer, and the shot passed through his body. He died instantly. The man gave himself up, and there is no reason to suppose that the crime was committed with the knowledge of any other person. A coroner's inquest sat on the body on Saturday, when the jury, after some deliberation, brought in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner, accompanied with the observation, "that discipline had for some time been carried on with unnecessary severity in the 5th Regiment of Fusiliers." The evidence and finding were by order immediately forwarded to the Horse-Guards.

Tara.—The long-expected Repeal demonstration on the hill of Tara took place on Tuesday. About 500,000 persons are said to have been present, and so general was the holiday in Dublin that on Monday, at the commission in Green-street, the counsel for the prosecutions in three cases made application for the postponement of the trials which were fixed for Tuesday, on the ground that public justice would be defeated, as it was impossible by any fear of penalty to prevent the witnesses from attending the meeting. Every description of public conveyance was pressed into the service; and one postmaster, anxious to accommodate his customers, took the roofs off four hearses, and converted them into a sort of omnibus. Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting on the usual topics, declaring his confident belief that before another year expires he will address an Irish Parliament in College-green. A series of resolutions condemnatory of the Union, and adopting a petition to both Houses of Parliament for its repeal, was then carried, and the immense multitude quietly dispersed. At the dinner in the evening, Mr. Grattan said that, the Prime Minister speculated upon four contingencies—firstly, upon an outbreak of the Irish people, in which he would be disappointed; secondly, on the demise of Mr. O'Connell; thirdly, on the intention to buy the Catholic clergy; and fourthly, on the attempt to sell the Protestant clergy. Upon this, Dr. Cantwell, titular bishop of Meath, said, "They may, perhaps, sell your clergy, but they never will purchase mine. As to the project of making a state provision for the Catholic clergy, it was a thing to which they would never submit; and he would take upon him to declare, on the part of all the bishops in Ireland, that they would receive such a proposition with horror and indignation."

Clogher.—The Belfast papers state that a singular opening in the ground has taken place at Clogher, which has caused great sensation, and done injury to the market, as the people are really afraid that the town will also sink. The bottom of the pit is hard, yet there is at present about nine feet of water and dirt in it, caused by springs and gravel from the sides of the pit. As yet no cause can be assigned for the chasm.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Commission of the Church of Scotland met last week in the aisle of the High Church, and it being expected that Lord Aberdeen's Bill would be brought under consideration, there was a very full attendance of members. On the motion of Dr. Lee, Principal Macfarlan, Moderator of last Assembly, took the chair. Dr. Cook in a speech of great length moved a resolution, expressing hostility to various clauses of the Bill, "as conferring on Presbyteries an extent of power which no judicatory, bound to decide judicially upon what is brought before it, ought to possess, and as at variance with the professed object of the Bill, and calculated to defeat that object, but nevertheless approving of the general tenor of the Bill." Principal Haldane moved as an amendment, that "The Commission having deliberately considered Lord Aberdeen's Bill, cordially approve of the same, and confidently hope that it will fulfil the patriotic intentions of the Government, by securing the peace and prosperity of the Church." A long discussion ensued which ended in a division, when there appeared—for Dr. Cook's motion, 33; for Principal Haldane's amendment, 61. The amendment was then adopted.

Law.

Court of Queen's Bench.—In the course of last term the Duke of Brunswick preferred a series of indictments against Mr. B. Gregory for libellous articles published in the *Satirist*. One of these was removed on writ of *certiorari* into this Court, when the defendant pleaded guilty, and judgment was deferred until Michaelmas term. Subsequently to this other indictments were preferred at the instance of the Duke, and of Mr. Vallance, solicitor to his Serene Highness, which the defendant unsuccessfully attempted to remove by *certiorari*. In order, therefore, to avoid the execution of the warrants issued upon these indictments, the defendant has been for some time keeping himself out of the way. In consequence of this, a reward of 10*l.* was offered for his apprehension. On Saturday last information was received by the police that he was living under a feigned name at Southend, where he was captured on the next day. He was taken before the magistrates, and remanded until he procures the necessary bail.

Northern Circuit, Appleby.—*Brougham-Hall Estates.*—*Robinson* v. *Bird and Others.*—In this case Mr. Knowles applied to have the case postponed, but it was ultimately decided to proceed with it. Sir T. Wilde, with whom were the Hon. Mr. Stuart Wortley and Mr. Roebuck, stated that the present action was brought to recover compensation for a trespass by the defendants, and an illegal seizure of the goods of the plaintiff. The plaintiff was a tenant to Lord Brougham, of the farm of Weatherriggs in this county, and the seizure was made under an alleged claim for arrears of rent due to the defendants. The defendants had pleaded that they were not guilty of the trespass; and secondly, that the horse in question was seized for arrears of rent due to the defendants. To support the latter plea, it would be necessary for the defendants to establish their title to the property, but this they did not even attempt to do, and, independently of the failure of their proof, he would show conclusively that they had no title whatever, and that they could have none, inasmuch as the property in question had been in the possession of the ancestors of Lord Brougham from so early a period that there could not by possibility be any legal title in any other party. He might, indeed, go back as far as the reign of Henry II., and show that it had been in the family of Bergham, Burgham, or Brougham, from which the name of the parish and manor were derived, even from that early period; but it would be necessary to show that the Birds, at least, had no title to this property, all the interest of the James Bird, under whom they claim, having been conveyed to the Brougham family so long ago as 1726. But even if there was any title still existing in the descendants of James Bird, the defendants in the present action were wholly unable to show any relationship to establish a title between themselves and him. There was no reasonable ground whatever for the assumption that they were the representatives of the James Bird in question; but, at all events, it would be shown that the James Bird, who, in 1726, was possessed of the property in question, during a brief alienation from the family of Brougham, left at his death two daughters, who, together with their uncle, sold the hall and demesne to Lord Brougham's ancestor for, 5,000*l.* From that time to the present the Brougham family had continued without molestation in the possession of this property, until the present defendants, without any authority, without any proof whatever of a title in them, urged on, probably, by the advice of ignorant or of wicked persons, had ventured to molest and annoy the rightful owner and occupiers. When the distress complained of in the present action was made, the regular officer had refused to act, and the defendant, Adam Bird, accompanied by an auctioneer named Irving, had himself made the levy. For that trespass an action was brought, but not being so promptly followed up as the defendants had anticipated, they went, it appeared, in a body to Brougham-hall, and took possession of it, evidently misinterpreting the delay which had taken place in punishing them for their conduct. The son of the plaintiff was then called as a witness, and proved the seizure at the farm of Weatherriggs, on the 21st March last. Adam Bird, and Irving the auctioneer, were the acting parties. They came, and "tigged" the mare, which they said was sufficient. Before leaving they made a schedule of the property seized, and left it in the house of the plaintiff, stating that unless the mare was replevied within five days, they would return and sell. The schedule was put in, setting forth that a mare had been distrained for 10*l.* arrears of rent due to Thomas Bird, and a notice previously left by Adam Bird, not to pay any rent except to John Bird or his agents. A number of deeds were then put in in evidence to trace the title of Lord Brougham to the property in

question. The first of these was a conveyance by indentures of lease and release, dated the 9th and 10th of November, 1726, whereby Thomas Carleton and Isabella his wife, a daughter of James Brougham, in consideration of 3,150*l.*, and Atkinson Carleton, and Dorothy his wife, and Margaret Bird, granddaughters of James Bird, in consideration of 1,850*l.* to them paid, did convey to John Brougham, of Scaleby, the mansion of Brougham-hall, and other premises, including the farm of Weatherriggs, formerly the property of James Bird, to the use of the said John Brougham, his heirs and assigns, for ever. There were the usual covenants for title and to levy a fine. There was also put in in evidence the chirograph of a fine levied in pursuance of the former deed, 2d George I., 1727. The next deed was dated 28th November, 1763, and was a conveyance enrolled in the Common Pleas, from Henry Brougham, the elder, son of James Brougham, and Henry Brougham, the younger, to H. Bains, his heirs and assigns, to make a tenant to the *præcipe*, for the purpose of suffering a common recovery of the premises in question, the uses of which were declared to be to Henry Brougham, the elder, for life; remainder to trustees, to preserve contingent remainders, with remainder to the use of Henry Brougham, the younger, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the right heirs of Henry Brougham, the elder. There was also an exemplification of a recovery suffered Michaelmas term, 4th George III., pursuant to the deed. There was then a lease and release from Henry Brougham to George Pearson, to make a tenant to the *præcipe* to suffer a recovery, the uses of which were declared to be to Henry Brougham, his heirs and assigns, for ever; and a recovery suffered in pursuance of this deed Trinity term, 23d George III. A number of witnesses were then examined to show the undisturbed possession of Lord Brougham and his predecessors under these deeds, extending back within living memory for nearly 70 years. Mr. Justice Wightman, in summing up, said that the present action had been brought to recover damages for a trespass and illegal distraint. No defence had been set up by the defendants. The plea, so far as it was material, was that the property belonged to the defendants, but no evidence had been given to support that plea, and of course it fell to the ground. It was not, under these circumstances, incumbent on the plaintiff to prove more than the forcible entry and distress; but he had further gone into his own title, and shown sufficient to satisfy every person that the defendants could have no defence, legal or equitable, to offer. Whatever claims some parties of the name of Bird might have had, they had parted with them in 1726, 117 years ago. It was for the Jury to say whether the trespass was proved to their satisfaction, and if proved, what damages they would award. The action did not appear to have been brought for the sake of damages, but merely to get rid of the danger of annoyance for the future. A very moderate sum would, therefore, probably be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the case. Verdict for plaintiff—Damages 40*s.*

Thomas Bird, Isaac Bird, Peter Bird, Thomas Bird (nephew of T. Bird, the elder), and *Adam Bird*, stood charged in the Crown Court with having, along with John Bird, on Tuesday, May 23, unlawfully entered the mansion-house of Lord Brougham, called Brougham-hall, in the parish of Brougham, and from the peaceable possession of the same, with force and arms, unlawfully expelled and put him out. The several defendants, who had been admitted to bail, surrendered to take their trial. They had the air of respectable mechanics, and with the exception of Thomas Bird (the nephew) described in the calendar as able to read and write but imperfectly. They all, especially the elder Bird, seemed to be sensible of the difficulty into which they had brought themselves by their illegal conduct. On their being placed at the bar, Mr. Matthews, who appeared for them, stated that, on an examination of the case, he was satisfied that they had no sufficient defence to this indictment, and that by his advice the defendants would plead guilty. Sir T. Wilde said that an action had that morning been tried in the other Court, in which a tenant of Lord Brougham sought compensation for a trespass, on the part of the present defendants, arising out of the same claim, which suggested the course of conduct on their part which had given rise to the present indictment; and there had then been laid before the jury a series of evidence which must have satisfied even the present defendants that they had no shadow of title to the property which they claimed. It would, however, be open to them even now to support, by legal means, any claim which they might fancy they possessed; but it was necessary they should be made aware, that it was not to be permitted that parties should take the law into their own hands, and take possession by force and violence of property in the peaceable possession of others, to which they might suppose they had some claim of right. As the defendants, however, seemed to be sensible that their conduct was unjustifiable, he for his part was willing, should it meet his lordship's approbation, that sentence should not be passed, but that the judgment should be postponed, and carried into effect only in case of their being guilty of any further violation of the law. The defendants were then, with some words of admonition from Mr. Justice Cresswell, discharged on their own recognizances to appear to receive judgment when called on.

Northern Circuit, Chester.—*Worthington* v. *Grimsditch, M.P.*—This was an action brought by Mr. T. Worthington, the administrator of Miss Duncalf, against Mr. Thomas Grimsditch, M.P. for Macclesfield, for the recovery of a sum of 3800*l.* upon bonds passed at various times, with the interest. The defendant pleaded payment and the statute of limitations. The facts of the case were few and simple. It appeared that the late Miss Duncalf was the survivor of three sisters, and a member of a wealthy and respectable family, and that the defendant was a distant relation of hers. He had formerly been an articled clerk, and afterwards became the law agent of the Adlington property, on which Miss Duncalf resided. He was appointed collector of her rents, and while acting in this capacity, commenced raising money from her on bond, so far back as 1810. He continued to borrow for years after, until at length it amounted to the considerable sum claimed. Verdict for plaintiff.

Coal Mines, Bagillt—Hanmer v. *Eyton and Others.*—This case excited considerable interest throughout the country, in consequence of the property at stake, the damage being laid at 200,000*l.* The Solicitor-General stated that the plaintiff, Mr. W. Hanmer, was the trustee of Sir J. Hanmer, under the will of the late Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was possessed of considerable estates in the county of Flint including the mine in the parish of Flint, known as the Dee Bank Colliery, and which it was complained had been destroyed by the negligent or wilful wrong acts of the defendants, the Messrs. Eyton, large mining proprietors in the same county. The property borders the river Dee, and consisted of several valuable veins of coal; the dip was from the uplands down towards the river; the veins were the three and five yards, which were very valuable, and dipped under the river. In 1826 it was leased to parties named Howells, for twenty-five years, reserving a royalty of one-seventh. It was since worked by the Dee Bank Colliery Company. Adjacent to this colliery was one worked by the defendants, leased from Dr. Richardson. About 45 years ago the late Mr. Ellis, of Cornist, worked Sir J. Hanmer's mines, and several also of the adjacent mines. He worked through two faults, and opened into one, which let in an immense body of water, supposed to be tapped from the river Dee, which filled a large space underground, and formed a sort of subterranean lake, known as the Boot-water, from the Boot Colliery, and which was kept out of the rest of the collieries by a fault. This body of water was well known to all the colliers, and it was also known, that if the fault was disturbed, it would have disastrous effects upon all the adjacent collieries. The defendants began to work their mine at Bagillt about eight or nine years ago, and had nearly exhausted it. It was so situated that water flowed from it into the pits, whose engines had to remove it. About three years since they sunk a pit towards the fault which was the barrier against the Boot-water. Notice was given to their agent that they were proceeding in driving levels which would destroy all the collieries, and which notice was repeated. He should prove by their own workmen that this notice was given, and that they continued to work towards the fault in question. The accident happened on Sunday, the 2d July last, and it was providential that it happened on that day, as 100 lives might have been lost; the Boot-water burst in, and first destroyed defendants' pits, and then plaintiff's pits. In the first instance defendants offered to pay the expense of draining the plaintiff's pits; but the learned counsel said he was instructed that that could not be done, but that the colliery was totally destroyed. With respect to the question of damage, he entered into a variety of calculations, by which it appeared that for some years the royalty had averaged annually about 1,547*l.*; and that there were about 91 acres of the three and five yard veins, which gave a gross tonnage of 2,344,427, but, deducting the usual per-centage, the net tonnage would be about 1,687,988 tons. It would take 90 years to exhaust these beds. He entered into two calculations founded upon different scales; one came to 20,194*l.*, the other to 30,944*l.* After some further observations, he stated that he should sustain his statements by evidence; and as Sir J. Hanmer had lost his property by the default of the defendants, he was entitled to full compensation at their hands. A number of witnesses were then called to prove the case as stated by the learned counsel, and, at the rising of the Court, there remained two witnesses to examine on behalf of the plaintiff.—The trial was resumed on Tuesday, when the additional witnesses were examined, and the case for the plaintiff closed. Mr. Jervis then addressed the jury in favour of the defendants. He said that the enormous damages claimed by the plantiff would amount to an annuity of 1,500*l.* a year for ever; and that the allegation really was that the defendant had not attended to the idle and gossiping conversation with the people of the neighbourhood respecting the water, called the Boot-water, in his mines, and that he had recklessly destroyed not only his own property, but that of others. He admitted that damage had been done, but he contended that it was caused by the ordinary working of the concern, and that his client, who was a considerable loser thereby, sincerely regretted it. No witnesses having been called for the defence, Baron Gurney charged the jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 6,227*l.*, with power to move for a reduction of damages to 1,600*l.*

Western Circuit, Bristol.—*Isaac, Thomas,* and *Robert Watkins,* were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mary Hunt, and stealing divers articles, and for assaulting her with intent to murder her. The prosecutrix was a poor old woman living alone in a house at Brislington, near Bristol, and the circumstances of the outrage attracted considerable attention at the time. Her house was broken into, and the bed was thrown upon her, with a heavy box upon it to prevent her giving an alarm. Two of the prisoners attempted to prove an *alibi*, but the Jury found them all Guilty of the burglary and the wounding, but not with intent to murder. Mr. Justice Coleridge ordered judgment of death to be recorded, but told them the only condition upon which their lives would be spared, would be upon that of their being transported for life.

Western Circuit, Bridgewater.—*Richard Alvin* was indicted for the murder of an illegitimate child, name and sex unknown, by tyeing a hayband round its neck, and producing suffocation. The case excited the most intense interest. The prisoner is a person of considerable property, residing, at the time this offence was said to have been committed, upon his own estate, at Crewkerne, where his father lived, and acquired considerable property as a banker. The particulars of the case having been noticed at the time, it is sufficient to state that the child was the offspring of a servant girl, who swore that her master took the child from the hay-loft in which she was confined, that she never saw it after, and that he also made up a hayband, but she did not see him do anything with it. Other witnesses deposed that the body of a child was found in the prisoner's garden, on the 11th June, with a hayband round it. Mr. Cockburn, for the prisoner, pointed out various inconsistencies in the evidence, and Mr. Justice Coleridge put it to the Jury whether they could see their way clear to find that the prisoner had killed the child by suffocation. There being no evidence whatever that could satisfy them on this particular, the Jury immediately Acquitted the prisoner.

Oxford Circuit, Stafford.—*The Queen* v. *Arthur O'Neil.*—In this case, the Chartist lecturer was charged with having uttered certain seditious words to a large public meeting of workmen, at Rowley Regis, on the 20th August, 1842, intending to bring the laws and constitution, and the House of Commons into contempt, to obstruct the collection of the revenue, to induce the subjects of this realm to refuse and resist the payment of taxes, and to persuade large bodies of workmen in the coal and iron mines unlawfully to conspire and combine for the purpose of obtaining an increase of their wages, by abstaining from work, and to cause them to hold unlawful assemblies, to create disturbances, break the public peace, and resist the execution of the laws. The Jury found him Guilty. The defendant, upon being asked what he had to urge against judgment, said that he had many and weighty reasons to urge. "If," he said, "you value your own cause, and do not desire that my principles should spread, there is no more certain means of so doing than by my imprisonment, by which I shall obtain greater influence than I now possess. Moreover, I am not desirous of leaving all the institutions with which I am connected in Staffordshire—the schools I have formed and taught, the congregations I have preached to, the sick I have visited. Nor do I wish to leave the excited population of Staffordshire without the control I have hitherto been able to exercise over them. But for myself I have not the slightest objection to imprisonment. I shall in gaol have better opportunity of studying the Scriptures diligently, and learning from its pages new lessons against the despotism and evil I have ever struggled against." Mr. Justice Williams, addressing the defendant, said—Arthur O'Neil, you have been convicted of uttering a seditious speech; and when the situation of the country at the time that speech was uttered, and the conduct of the parties to whom it was addressed, suffering, as I fear they were, under great and real distress, are taken into consideration, it seems to me that the Jury could have come to no other conclusion. Having no connexion with the trade of those whom you addressed, though you state you were connected with them or some of them as their minister, you chose to select that particular time of excitement and distress for your visit and address to them. One would have expected that if in that address any other topic than patience and submission to the law had been dwelt on by you, your address would, at least, have been cautious and guarded. Instead of so doing, you exhorted them to throw off allegiance to the Government, and to refuse the payment of taxes. How far you are sincere in the opinions you yesterday at such length expressed, is best known to yourself. How far you can believe that the peaceful millennium which you profess to anticipate as the result of modern enlightenment, and the accomplishment of ancient prophecy, can be brought about without oceans of blood, of which you so strongly express your abhorrence, it is for you to say. No reasonable man can think that the change you deem so much to be desired can be brought about without a fearful burst of the volcano, to which you yesterday referred with so much apparent pleasure. Be that as it may, bear in mind that you are not prosecuted or convicted for your opinions, but for the tendency of the address which you then delivered. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, the sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned for twelve calendar months.

Foley v. *Botfield.*—The questions which gave rise to the present case are of an extremely intricate character, and involve many points of law originating from the construction put upon the clauses of a certain lease made as long ago as the year 1801. That lease operated as a demise for sixty years of an estate of about 100 acres, situated in the centre of the mining district of Tipton, supposed at the time and eventually proving to contain valuable mines of coal and iron, which was then held by different individuals in four undivided shares. The proprietors of these shares concurred in granting to Thomas Botfield a lease of the land, covenanting at the same time that he should keep the surface as much as possible unbroken, but that he should have free leave to work the mines beneath, to erect such engines, whimsies, blast and air furnaces, cupolas, gins, and smelting works, as to him should seem meet, stipulating at the same time that all such buildings and machinery should, on the expiration of the term, be left on the land in good condition and repair. Some years after the date already named, Mr. Botfield made an underlease of the same estate, demising it with all its appurtenances, to Mr. Turton, who afterwards accepted Messrs. Dixon and Co. as his under tenants. The mines were worked to 1837, then on the expiration of the under-lease, Mr. Botfield left the mines unworked till 1842. The original lease being determinable on one year's notice being given by either party, the lessee gave that notice, and thus the lease granted in 1801 expired in consequence on Lady-day, 1842. The main object for which the present action was brought by Mr. Foley was, to recover his proportionate share of the dilapidations alleged to have been caused by the defendants. The covenants of the lease being of a peculiar construction, rendered the determination of this point a matter of no ordinary difficulty, and in all probability the subsequent proceedings will not be brought to a close for a very considerable length of time, as it is scarcely possible, from the nature of the case, that a satisfactory determination of the numerous issues between the parties can be attained by the present trial. The examination of plaintiff's witnesses lasted 5½ hours. At the sitting of the Court on Monday, it was again resumed, and concluded at two o'clock, when Mr. Richards addressed the jury on behalf of defendant, and at four o'clock the judge summed up the lengthy evidence with much minuteness. The jury remained some time in deliberation, returning the following special verdict:—We find that the mines were not finished; that they were not left in working condition; and we award accordingly no damages for the broken surface, regarding the whole as still a mining property. But for removing the engines, &c., we give 1,200*l.*; for non-repair of the shafts and levels, 500*l.*; for removing buildings, 250*l.*; for dilapidations of the furnaces, 364*l.*; for basons, bridges, &c., 212*l.*: total, 2,526*l.* One-fourth of which will be the share of the plaintiff.

Home Circuit, Croydon.—*Doe, on the Demise of Angell* v. *Angell.*—The circumstances under which the action was brought are, in many respects, peculiar. Sergeant Shee, in his address to the Jury, said, that the plaintiff was an aged man, a market-gardener, and defendant was a gentleman named John Benedict Angell Angell, whose family name was Brown, but who, in 1785, assumed the name of Angell, under circumstances that would afterwards be detailed. The action was brought to recover about 20 acres of land, in the parish of Stockwell, and the title of plaintiff was founded upon the will of a Mr. John Angell, who died at Stockwell, in 1784. By that will the testator gave to the male heirs of William Angell, the first purchaser of Crowhurst, the father of his great grandfather, and their male heirs for ever, all his lands and estates real and personal in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex; and in default of such male heirs being in existence, then the estates to go to the male heirs of William Angell, of Northamptonshire, who should make themselves out to be Angells, and their heirs for ever, and in default of that branch, to William Brown, who was an Angell. The will also directed that if the party making out his descent of his name should happen not to be Angell, that he should assume the name, and use the Angell arms, or, in default, should be excluded from the enjoyment of the property; and that the estates should only go to the heirs male, and excluded the females altogether. This Mr. John Angell died in 1784, and the present defendant then came into the possession of the whole property under this will, but he should show that at this time the real heir was John Angell, father of plaintiff, who died in 1802, in total ignorance of his rights. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to adduce the evidence to make out the pedigree of plaintiff. It consisted of wills, inquisitions, records of the Heralu's College, and a variety of other documentary testimony. Mr. Thesiger, for the defendant, proceeded to the facts of the case; after which much evidence was adduced in opposition to the plaintiff's claim. Considerable stress was laid upon certain alterations made in a parish register. The Jury retired, taking all the documents with them, and returned a verdict for plaintiff.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—St. Leger.—7 to 4 offered on Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone; 8 to 1 agst Scott's lot, bar Cotherstone; 20 to 1 agst Mr. Yarburgh's Dumpling (taken); 20 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (taken).

Derby.—Offers to take 1,000 to 30 each about Voltri and Saddle Bow; 1,000 to 20 agst Mr. Saddler's Johnny Broome (taken).

MARK LANE, Friday, August 18.—The Wheat Market is very inanimate, a few samples of fine old Wheat have been disposed of at about the rates paid on Monday.—New Wheat has been sold at lower prices, and in Foreign or Bonded scarcely anything doing. Barley is 1*s.* lower. Beans and Peas a dull sale, and Oats are unaltered in value.

British, per imperial quarter.	*s.* *s.*		*s.* *s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	52 to 58	Red	50 to 54
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. . .	50 to 56	White	— to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 33	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polande	18to 25	Feed	16 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	— to —	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish. . . . . Feed	16 to 23	Potato	16 to 24
Rye	— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 27	Tick	22 to 29	Harrow 25 to 32
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . 28 to 34	Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White 28to 35	Maple	30 to 33	Grey 28 to 31

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
July 7 . . .	49 10	28 8	19 7	32 8	29 9	34 7
— 14 . . .	51 2	29 0	19 8	31 10	29 6	32 4
— 21 . . .	54 2	29 10	20 0	37 5	30 5	33 11
— 28 . . .	57 7	31 2	21 0	36 2	31 1	33 9
August 4 . . .	60 9	32 4	21 5	37 1	31 9	34 4
— 11 . . .	61 2	32 11	21 9	38 7	32 1	33 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	55 9	30 8	20 7	35 8	30 9	33 3
Duties . .	17 0	8 0	6 0	7 6	10 6	9 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—I. Smallcombe, Bradford, Wiltshire, coal-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. F. Armstrong, Tranquil-vale, Blackheath, china-dealer—J. Wooltorton, Lynn, Norfolk, furnishing-ironmonger—T. Fortune, Lower Whitecross-street, cabinet-maker—G. J. Marshall and W. C. Hall, Wood-street, City, woollen-warehousemen—J. Johnson, Little Abingdon, Cambridgeshire, builder—D. Hart, Cambridge, perfumer—R. T. Fletcher, Brentford, Middlesex, money-scrivener—H. Cotman, Norwich, draper—I. Hughes, Chelmsford, shoemaker—H. M. Newton, New Mill, Yorkshire, victualler—J. Graham, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit-merchant—T. Cooke, Leicester, glove-manufacturer—R. Watson, Yorkshire, silk-mercer—W. Whitefield, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, grocer—J. Hallbottle, Amble, Northumberland, grocer—H. Buggein, Prestatyn, Flintshire, alkali-manufacturer—S. Barker, Wrockwardine, Shropshire, mercer—T. Humble, Ardwick, Lancashire, grocer—George Walter, Oundle, Northamptonshire, grocer—Thomas Meagary, Lovelane, coal-merchant—William Vann, Old-street, upholsterer—William Snowball Walker, Pall-mall East, pastrycook—Robert Honner, Camden Town, contractor for wood-paving—James Ralfs, Piccadilly, upholsterer—Richard Richard, jun., and William Brown, Prescott, Lancashire, balance-makers—Joshua Horton, Hart's-hill, Dudley, Worcestershire, and Joseph Horton, St. Peter's-street, Islington, iron-manufacturers—James Woods, Heathfields, within Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturer—Joseph Higginbottom, Ashton-under-Line, solicitor—Thomas Oldfield Hazard and Henry Bingham, Sheffield, merchants—Gaskill Johnson, Liverpool, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 13th inst., the Hon. Mrs. E P. Bouverie, of a daughter—On the 16th inst., at the Royal Mint, Mrs. Barton, of a daughter—In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, of a daughter—On the 10th inst., at Liverpool, the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Macaulay, of a son—The lady of Sir John Rae Reid, Bart., M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, at Hatfield House, the Lady Blanche Cecil, daughter of the Marquess of Salisbury, to Mr. J. M. Balfour, M.P.—At Edinburgh, on the 4th inst., John Driver, Esq., of Madeira and Liverpool, to Harriett, widow of Dr. J. A. Mason, M.D., of Doncaster.

DIED.—At her residence in Stratford-place, on the 16th inst., the Dowager Lady Ellenborough, in the 75th year of her age—At his residence, Downshire-hill, Hampstead, on the 15th inst., Robert Bakewell, Esq., jauthor of "The Introduction to Geology," aged 76—At the Rectory House, Birmingham, on the 12th inst., the Lady Louisa, wife of the Rev. W. Marsh, D.D., and sister of the Earl Cadogan.

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BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

DRAKE & BROMLEY have received Mr. PAXTON'S kind permission to publish the following extract from his Letter, dated Chatsworth, July 18, 1843.

"The terrific hailstorm which visited this locality did not injure a square in the Great Conservatory, but in the Sheffield Botanical Gardens about 5000 squares were broken, and the houses of a gentleman near Sheffield were completely riddled, and the plants in them much injured; but at Queen's Tower, the residence of a gentleman whose houses were glazed with the Sheet Glass, and where the storm raged in its utmost fury, only two squares were broken, and even these were not in the roof, but at the end, where the hailstones struck them obliquely; this is is a most gratifying proof of the strength and superiority of the Sheet Glass."

The glazing of the large Conservatory at Chatsworth was begun by J. DRAKE in June, 1839, and finished in July, 1840; during the subsequent period no casualty has happened to render necessary the slightest repair for breakage, and of the superiority of the Sheet Glass in resisting Hail, no proof more conclusive or satisfactory could be given, than the above extract affords.

A return to Parliament of the duties and drawbacks on Glass, from the 5th Jan. 1813, to the 5th Jan. 1843, exhibits the consumption in Great Britain of British Sheet Glass since 1839, in which year J. DRAKE had the honour to receive the following Letter of Thanks for its introduction to the notice of the Horticultural Society of London. "March 20, 1838.

"Sir,—I have the honour to return you the thanks of the Horticultural Society of London, for your exhibition of specimens of New Sheet Glass, which have been duly received, and exhibited to the Members who have met this day.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

"To Mr. Drake. (Signed) GEORGE BENTHAM, Secretary."

By this return, it appears that the quantity of British Sheet Glass returned for home use was—

In the year ending Jan. 7,	1838	707	cwt.
,, ,, ,,	1839	2262	,,
,, ,, ,,	1840	5170	,,
,, ,, ,,	1841	7914	,,
,, ,, ,,	1842	11298	,,
,, ,, ,,	1843	17117	,,

An increase so rapid, as sufficiently to manifest that it is fast-superseding, for all purposes to which it is suitable, every other kind of Glass.

DRAKE and BROMLEY beg respectfully to add that they shall be always happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Glass, or any other particulars which it may be desirable to obtain, upon application by letter, addressed to them at their Warehouse, No. 315, Oxford-street, London.

GARDEN, FISHING, SHEEP AND RABBIT NETS.—New Garden Net 1½d. per yard, mended Sea Fishing Nets 3d. per yard, woollen, worsted, and other warp and Fly Nets. All kinds of Nets for Fishing. Sheepfolding Net 4½d. per yard, 3½ feet high. Long Hare and Rabbit Net on cords 50, 80, and 100 yards each. Net for Fences against Rabbits, Cats, Dogs, &c. 2d. per yard. Also on Sale, POLICEMEN'S CAPES, AND TARPAULING COATS, for Gardeners, Gamekeepers, Watchers, and Farm Servants; the Capes at 2s. and 2s. 6d. each. Also large Capes like Cloaks. Upwards of 100 New and Second-hand Tents and Marquees for sale. ROBERT RICHARDSON, Net and Tent maker, No. 21, Tunbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square.

TO LET, near Royal Leamington Spa, SIX ACRES of GARDEN GROUND, with a substantial and roomy DWELLING-HOUSE, Stabling and Dove-house attached. The ground is in the highest state of cultivation, of which Four Acres is planted with a variety of Fruit-trees, Two Acres Asparagus and Seakale. Also, Four and a half Acres of rich Greensward. Possession to be had at Michaelmas or St. Thomas.

For Particulars, inquire of Mr. B. LAW, the Proprietor (who is retiring from business), Long Itchington, near Southam, and at Royal Leamington Spa.

CHEAP STATIONERY, CUTLERY, WORK-BOX, WRITING-DESK, AND DRESSING-CASE MANUFACTURER.—*Sloper's* Embossed Postage Envelopes, without Advertisements, 1s. per dozen to purchasers of other articles; fine Bath-post, 3d. per Quire, 5s. per Ream; ditto Note, 2d. per Quire, 3s. per Ream; Queen's Size (Note), 2s. per Ream; very superior Foolscap, 8d. per Quire, 12s. 6d. per Ream; Envelopes, 6d. per 100; Copy Books, 4d. each, 3s. 6d. per dozen; good Pens, 1s. 6d. per 100; Embossed Blotting Books, 6d. each; superior Bibles, gilt edges, 1s. 10d. each; ditto Prayer Books, 1s. 6d. each; good Pen-knives, 6d. each; Rosewood Work-boxes, 2s.; Rosewood and Mahogany superior Desks, 7s. 6d.; superior Pocket-books, 6d. each, &c., &c. *Goods exchanged, or Money returned if not approved of.* A name-plate engraved, and 100 best Cards printed for 4s. 6d. Bookbinding, Printing, and Engraving, at the lowest terms; 10 per cent. off new Books and Music. Parcels of 2l. value forwarded 100 miles free of carriage; of 10s., 5 miles from London, and any amount in town. Lists of Prices, and samples of Paper, sent on the receipt of two postage-stamps, from SLOPER'S Stationery Warehouse, 20, George-street, Portman-square, London.

BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES BY THE NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN.

REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ATTWOOD, WIMBLE, & WARNER, MANUFACTURERS, LEWES, SUSSEX.

This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use.

Sizes	No. 1	2	and 3
Churn from	7 to 8 lbs.	13 to 15 lbs.	26 to 28 lbs.
Price, carriage paid to London.	25s.	35s.	42s.

Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4s. 6d., 6s., and 7s. Larger sizes made to order. N.B.—Thermometers and Butter Prints supplied. May be obtained through any respectable ironmonger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, Lewes.

To be seen in London, at WRIGHT'S Range Warehouse, No. 3, Arthur-street, near the Monument; RIGBY'S Brush Warehouse, No. 80, Gracechurch-street; LIVERMORE and SON, Ironmongers, No. 30, Oxford-street; BENHAM, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. Export Agents, BARNES & Co., 109, Fenchurch-street.

SUN-BURNS, FRECKLES, TAN, and other disfigurements of the Skin, are pleasingly eradicated by that unique preparation ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a balmy odoriferous liquid, and now universally admired for its sovereign virtues in *completely removing all cutaneous eruptions, and in rendering the complexion delicately clear and fair.* It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving, *in allaying the smarting pain.*

CAUTION.—Much *pernicious* trash is now offered for sale as "KALYDOR:"—it is therefore imperative on Purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are printed on the wrapper, and "A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN," engraved on the Government stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

TO PROPAGATORS.

MESSRS. VEITCH AND SON are in want of a PROPAGATOR who thoroughly understands his Business, and can bring unexceptionable references as to ability and good moral character. Letters, with Terms, Reference, &c. to be addressed to Messrs. VEITCH and SON, Exeter.—Aug. 17, 1843.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS FOREMAN.—W. WREN, late Foreman to S. CRAWLEY, Esq., Luton, for 2½ years, and previously to B. G. KING, Esq., Ware, for 3 years, wishes for a similar Situation. Direct to W. WREN, care of Mr. Wood, Butcher, Luton, Beds.

A THOROUGH PRACTICAL GARDENER, aged 34, having just left a Nobleman's service, (from whom he can have a good recommendation) is desirous of obtaining a Situation in his profession, with any gentleman. He is married: without family; and his wife would have no objection to fill the situation of Housekeeper. All Letters addressed as under will meet with prompt attention:—Mr. FROST, Gardener, Dropmore; Mr. BROWN, Nurseryman, Slough; or to Messrs. MAULE and Co., Nurserymen, Bristol.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, aged 40, who understands the management of Kitchen and Flower-garden, Greenhouse, Cucumbers, Melons, &c., and has no objection to make himself useful, for which, as well as other things, he can be well recommended by his late employer. His Wife could also officiate as Cook if required.—Direct to J. C., at Mr. BARRY'S, Charlton, Kent.

AS GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF.—A middle-aged married Man, who has a general knowledge of the Horticultural and Agricultural professions, having passed the whole of his life in them; can have good testimonials from his late employer, whom he has just left; satisfactory reasons can also be given for his leaving.—Direct to A. Z., Woodland-place, Highgate, Middlesex.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, 40 years of age, without family, who has had great practical experience in the different branches of his business, in Scotland and England. He understands the management of plantations; and has lived Head-Gardener with a bishop and other families of distinction.—Direct to H. M., Post-office, Ham Common, near Richmond, Surrey.

AS GARDENER, an experienced young Man, aged 30, who can have an unexceptionable character from his last Situation. He would have no objection to look after a horse, nor to any part of the country.—Direct to T. H., 5, Gloucester-street, Hackney-road.

AS GARDENER and BAILIFF.—A steady, middle-aged Man, without encumbrance, who has had extensive practice in the above capacities.—Direct to C. D., at Messrs. FORREST and Co.'s, Kensington Nursery.

TO NURSERYMEN.

A RESPECTABLE young Man, well acquainted with the Home and Foreign Trade, and able to correspond in several languages, is desirous of obtaining a responsible Situation in the Nursery business; he has been employed as Foreman and Propagator in several respectable establishments in this country, from all of which highly satisfactory recommendations for ability, &c. can be obtained.—Direct to A. LORIA, at Messrs. Veitch and Sons', Nurserymen, Exeter.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, August 19, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 34—1843. SATURDAY, AUGUST 26. PRICE 6*d.*

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FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.



PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, &c.; as well as by the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing they will be enabled to supply, at the latter end of Oct. next, fine Canes of the above highly-valuable and much-esteemed RASPBERRY—unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour. Those to whom Y. & Co. sent it last season have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over all other varieties, and it has been awarded several prizes at various Horticultural exhibitions during the season. As a proof that they have not exaggerated its excellent qualities, Fruit was submitted to Dr. LINDLEY (see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 22d July, page 502), whose opinion of it is as follows:—"FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—We have received from Messrs. YOUELL, of Great Yarmouth, fruit of the Fastolff Raspberry, and we find that it merits all that has been stated in favour of its excellence. The fruit received is very large, obtusely conical, and of rich flavour, far exceeding in this respect some other new and large varieties. The plants bear abundantly and in long succession." They also exhibited it, on the 1st of August, before the London Horticultural Society, 21, Regent-street, and a prize was awarded to them. It would, therefore, be unnecessary for YOUELL & Co. to recommend it more fully, or with greater confidence, to the notice of the public, merely observing that it continues in high perfection throughout the autumnal months, and has maintained its superiority in the most unfavourable soils and situations, and requires no other than the ordinary treatment of the old varieties. Fine Canes will be ready by the latter end of October, and can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a Post-office order) upon the following terms:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Packages containing 100 Canes . .	2	5	0
,, ,, 50 ,, . .	1	5	0
,, ,, 25 ,, . .	0	14	0

Packages included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

Extensive orders are already received for the above; and to prevent a repetition of the disappointment which many experienced last season, by Y. & Co. not being able to meet the demand, they therefore respectfully solicit early application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 26, 1843.

THE UXBRIDGE HORTICULTURAL AND FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GRAND EXHIBITION will take place, by permission, in the Uxbridge Nursery, on TUESDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER, 1843, when, in addition to the Society's Prizes, the Ladies will give a Town Cup, value 5*l.* 5*s.*, for the best 24 Dahlias, to be competed for by Amateurs and Gentlemen's Gardeners. Further particulars may be had of Mr. JOHN SHACKLE, Hon. Secretary, Uxbridge.

PRIZES for DAHLIAS, open to all England, will be awarded by the THANET FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12. Best 24 blooms, 7*l.*; 2d do., 4*l.* Entrance, 10*s.*; the whole of the money so collected will be given as a Third Prize. Place of Exhibition, Ranelagh Gardens, St. Peter's, near Margate. J. G. HODGSON, Secretary.

St. Peter's Vicarage, Aug. 23, 1843.

SHOW OF LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS.

JAMES CUTHILL invites the Public to see the most Splendid Show of LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS ever seen in this country, the largest Plants having many hundred blooms upon them; some of them being four feet high and six feet round. Plants from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* each.—JAMES CUTHILL, Florist, Denmark Hill, Camberwell.

J. C. will also have the best Melon and Early Cucumber Seeds in cultivation to send out in November.

EXHIBITION OF LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London, (removed from Walworth,) by appointment, Florist to Her Majesty, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his Extensive Collection of this most beautiful LILY is in flower, and may be viewed every day from 9 o'clock until 6, Sundays excepted.—Admittance gratis.

TO GROWERS OF CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and PINKS.

YOUELL AND CO. beg respectfully to announce that their extensive stock of the above plants are this season unusually fine, and having spared no expense, by getting in large quantities of every known variety worthy of cultivation and for competition at any Horticultural Exhibition throughout the kingdom, they flatter themselves that they are in a position to execute orders to any extent and upon such advantageous terms as to be satisfactory to those who may favour them with their commands. They would also beg leave to remark that their stock of the above, amounting to upwards of 40,000 pairs of the very best sorts in cultivation, will be a sufficient guarantee that none but strong healthy plants will be sent out, and as every run or degenerated plant is destroyed when in bloom, parties may be fully assured of receiving none but those true to name and colour.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:—	£	*s.*	*d.*
12 pairs of good show varieties, 1 pair of each .	1	4	0
12 ,, fine ditto ditto .	1	10	0
25 ,, ditto ditto ditto .	3	0	0
12 ,, Extra fine and very superior ditto .	2	10	0
25 ,, ditto ditto ditto .	5	0	0
12 ,, ditto Pinks ditto .	0	12	0
25 ,, ditto ditto ditto .	1	0	0

The selection being left to YOUELL and Co.

Catalogues will be shortly ready, and may be had on application.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Aug. 26, 1843.

MR. LYNE'S NEW SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE has the pleasure of informing the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and the Trade, that he has been successful in procuring the stock of Mr. Lyne's new Pelargoniums, and offers them at the following Prices:—

	l.	*s.*		*l.*	*s.*
Lyne's Princess Alice .	3	3	Lyne's Modesty .	1	1
,, Celestial .	2	2	,, Rose-bud .	1	1
,, Redworth .	2	2	,, Dk. of Cornwall.	1	1
,, Apollo .	2	2	,, Sunrise .	1	1
,, Princeps .	1	10			

The above-mentioned sorts can be warranted as first-rate, and have won many Seedling Prizes this season, in London, Exeter, Plymouth, Torquay, Barnstaple, Truro, and Falmouth.

Orders will be executed in strict precedence. The first plants will be ready after the 6th of November.

Printed descriptions and engravings can be obtained at the Union-road Nursery, Plymouth; of Mr. W. BRISTOW, Seedsman, Knightsbridge; of Mr. GEORGE CHARLWOOD, Seedsman, Covent-garden; or of Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, Leadenhall-street, London.

Lyne's White Perfection, Imogene, Enchantress, Superb, and Sappho, cannot possibly be sent out this season.—Plymouth, August 22, 1843.

T. AND C. LOCKHART AND DUNCAN, FLORISTS and SEEDSMEN, 156, Cheapside, London, have just published their List of Flower-roots for the present season, which they will forward post-free on application. They have purchased of a celebrated Florist at Haarlem, the entire stock of three new and distinct DOUBLE HYACINTHS of great beauty, and suitable for Glasses or Pots. They have named them—

Admiral of the Red . . . . each 2*s.* 6*d.*
Admiral of the Blue . . . ,, . 2 6
Admiral of the White . . . ,, . 2 6

T. and C. L. and D. beg to call particular attention to the various novelties contained in their List, and are happy to add that all the roots have arrived in excellent condition, for which they solicit early orders.

SPLENDID SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to inform the Public that they have obtained the entire stock of those distinct and beautiful SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS raised by Mr. E. BECK, of Isleworth, and exhibited by him with such very great success at the Chiswick and Regent's Park Exhibitions. They gained the Gold Banksian Medal (the highest prize awarded to Pelargoniums) twice this summer at Chiswick, and the highest prize at the Royal Botanic Society of London, in June last. Several of them have also gained Silver Medals, Certificates, and other prizes, as Seedlings. These facts will convince the public that a more distinguished lot of Flowers has never before been offered for sale; and L., P., & Co. hope that their having determined upon letting them out at prices reduced greatly below those which Seedling Pelargoniums, of the highest character, have hitherto been let out at, will ensure for them an extensive sale. Strong, healthy Plants will be ready for delivery in October next, at the following prices, viz.:—

		s.	*d.*			*s.*	*d.*
*Leonora .	Beck's	21	0	*Martha .	Beck's	10	6
British Queen	do.	21	0	*Lucy .	do.	10	6
*Susanna .	do.	21	0	*Geraldine .	do.	7	6
*Meteor .	do.	21	0	*Evening Star	do.	7	6
*Cleopatra .	do.	21	0	*Black Prince	do.	7	6
*Admiral .	do.	10	6	Bride . .	do.	5	0
Stella . .	do.	10	6	The Purple .	do.	5	0

The whole Collection of 14 distinct sorts, package included, for 8*l.* Those marked thus * all gained prizes at the London Horticultural Society and the Royal Botanical Society of London.

Exeter Nursery, Aug. 24, 1843.

DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL & Co. beg respectfully to inform the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, that one of their Firm has just returned from Haarlem, having selected a most extensive Stock of the finest HYACINTHS, as well as a general assortment of BULBS, for which that city is so justly famed; and flatter themselves, from the facility of communication between Yarmouth and Haarlem, the distance not occupying more than 10 or 12 hours, and from the varieties being chosen for their great beauty and size of flowers during the blooming season, that the List will be found to contain none but the very best sorts, adapted either for glasses, forcing, or open border culture. Prices, as follows:

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths . } 6*s.* per doz.
Red, Blue, White, or Yellow . . }
Extra fine Ditto . . . . . 9*s.* to 12*s.* ,,
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto . . 18*s.* ,,
The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Also, Narcissus, Early Single and Double Tulips, Jonquils, Gladiolus, Iris, Ixias, Ranunculus, Double and Single Anemones, Crocus, &c., Catalogues of which may be had on application. Bulbs added to compensate for long carriage.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Aug. 24, 1843.

R. WHITE & CO., NURSERYMEN, Parade, Poole, Dorsetshire, have to offer strong plants of the following beautiful varieties of Geranium, and confidently recommend the collection as containing the finest sorts in cultivation. Good strong plants in 48 sized pots will be sent free to any part at the prices affixed, or smaller plants in tin cases by post at one-third less. Lyne's Sunrise, colour, bright rosy orange; the petals are perfectly round, forming a complete circle. The beautiful brilliancy of the colours of this variety added to its perfect symmetry of form, renders it the best flower in cultivation, 21*s.* Lyne's "Duke of Cornwall is well known for its pure and splendid colours."—Ed. *Gard. Chronicle, June* 24, 1843. It is a bright crimson scarlet, clear in its grain; petals fine and full sized, spot large and black, and a very fine bloomer, 21*s.* Lyne's Lord Elrington is a very delicate pink, with large black spot, margined with pink, quite round and compact, and a very true bloomer, 10*s.* 6*d.* Lyne's Princess Royal is a most attractive flower. The under petals are a delicate rose with a clean white centre; the upper petals are intensely rich, having a bright velvety moroon spot verging off to a delicate pink, 21*s.* Lyne's Circassian, remarks of the Editor of the *Chronicle*:—"The form of the flower is good, the bottom petals are a bright pink, with a white centre, and an intensely dark spot in the top petals," 10*s.* Veitch's Fair Maid of Devon, delicate pink under-petals, white centre and bright crimson spot. This is in every respect a first-rate flower, 10*s.* 6*d.*

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Barrett's Glory of the West	10	6	Flash	7	6
Queen of the Fairies . .	7	6	Witch	7	6
Grand Monarch	5	0	Princess Sophia Matilda .	7	6

The collection, large plants, 5*l.*, smaller, 63*s.*; 25 fine sorts of Geranium, 42*s.*; Fuchsia Exoniensis, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Lanei, 2*s.* 6*d.*; fine sorts per doz., 10*s.* 6*d.*, including Lanei. Verbena Liconii, an exceedingly beautiful variety, 2*s.* 6*d.* R. W. & Co. have also ready for delivery new seeds of their own saving of nearly every kind usually sown at this season of the year both of vegetable and flower.

Geranium seed saved from finest kinds, 2*s.* 6*d.* per 20 seeds.
,, ,, ,, ,, very best sorts, 5*s.* per 20 seeds.

Housiana Persian Melon, exhibited by Mr. Fleming, and so much praised in the leading article of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 19th Aug., 5*s.* per packet of 6 seeds. Black seeded Bath Cos Lettuce, an excellent kind either for summer or winter, 1*s.* per packet. Prince Albert Strawberry, 21*s.* per 100, British Queen, do. 21*s.* per 100.

N.B. Two Newfoundland Dog Pups for sale, at 63*s.* each; they are of the very finest Breed. The parent stands 2 feet 8 inches high, and measures 4 feet 5 inches from nose to tail.

GROWTH OF PLANTS.—HUMPHREYS'S INODOROUS SOLUBLE COMPOUND, to promote the Growth of Plants. Dissolved in water, this valuable Preparation may be used with great advantage, either in the Drawing-Room or in the Conservatory. A single bottle is equal in fertilising force to some hundred weight of rich Compost; and by its use, not only common plants are improved by increased brilliancy of flower and deeper verdure, but valuable Exotics are so strengthened as to resist the usual alternations of temperature, and may be preserved without a Greenhouse. Sold in bottles, 1*s.* 9*d.* each, with full instructions for Use, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion House-street; HURST & M'MULLEN, Leadenhall-street; WM. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; and other leading Seedsmen, &c., in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, & Co., 110, Upper Thames-street, London.

CHOICE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

STRONG PLANTS, by name, in large pots, carriage paid, and package included in the charge of 13*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Messrs. SUTTON and SONS respectfully recommend the above, as being exceedingly Fine Sorts and Fine Plants, which will bloom early this Autumn.

N.B.—Carriage paid to any distance, if by only one conveyance.—Reading Nursery, Berkshire.

"FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

THIS FUCHSIA is admitted to be the finest variety that has yet been sent out; it has three times been exhibited at the Meetings of the London Horticultural Society, and has gained their Certificate of Merit; flowers were also submitted to Dr. LINDLEY, who, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th ult., thus expresses himself:—

"LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co.—The blooms sent of Fuchsia Exoniensis prove it to be a very splendid variety, it is a flower of great substance throughout: seed-vessels dark, tube and sepals of a rich crimson carmine; the sepals are long, they expand freely, and disclose the rich crimson purple corolla, which is very large, and of a peculiar denseness of texture."

Strong plants are now ready to be sent by post, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, free of all other charge, carefully packed in stout tin cases, on application to LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., Exeter Nursery.

L. P. and Co. beg leave to say that this Fuchsia has been fully proved, and will give satisfaction to all who cultivate it.—Exeter Nursery, Aug. 24, 1843.

MESSRS. BENJAMIN ELY and SONS, Florists and Seedsmen, Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds, Yorkshire, beg to inform the Nobility, Florists, and the Public in general, that they will sell out this autumn the following Splendid PICOTEES, with which they have won Prizes at most of the principal Exhibitions in Yorkshire in 1842 and 1843.

	s.	d.
Ely's Favourite, Purple-edged Picotee per pair—	10	0
,, Fair Helen, Rose-edged ditto . ,, .	5	0
,, King of Roses, ditto ditto . ,, .	7	0

B. E. and Son have also an extensive collection, consisting of upwards of 2500 pots, including all the best varieties, Catalogues of which are now ready and may be had on application.

N.B.—From unknown correspondents a remittance or reference will be required.

UNRIVALLED NEW FUCHSIA, "LOWRYII."

JOHN HANCOCK and SON beg to invite the attention of their Friends and the Floricultural World in general to the above SPLENDID NEW FUCHSIA, of which they have purchased the entire Stock, and they can, without doubt, pronounce it the Finest Variety ever introduced.

The habit of the Plant is dwarf and close, possessing all the elegance of the older species, and without the large coarse foliage and dinginess of colour which nearly all the modern varieties have. It is a great bloomer,—the flowers hang gracefully on long footstalks, clear of foliage. The flowers are very large and distinct, the tube and sepals are of a bright scarlet crimson, expanding freely, and showing to great advantage the large beautiful blue corolla, decidedly differing from all other Fuchsias. It also blooms freely on a small Plant, which is a great advantage.

J. H. and Son, in bringing this production to public notice, feel assured that it cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. It will be found one of the gems of the year. Strong healthy plants will be ready for delivery on the 15th of September, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, and will be sent by Post, pre-paid, to any part of the Kingdom, carefully packed in tin cases. The usual trade allowance if six Plants are taken.

J. H. and Son can also supply good Plants of all the New Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, and Camellias, &c., with other New Plants. Catalogues of which are now published, and may be had on application, by inclosing two postage-stamps. All the varieties are accurately described in the above list.

Agents in London, Messrs. Hurst and M'Mullen, 6, Leadenhall-street, where Plants may be had.

Wear Nurseries, Durham, August 24, 1843.

ALBION ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON, MIDDLESEX.

JOHN BROWN (Late Curator of the Botanic Garden, Colchester), takes this opportunity to inform the Nobility and Public generally, that he has, in partnership with his brother Henry, taken the superior Stock-in-Trade and Nursery, of the late Mr. John Milne, and hopes by perseverance and attention, to merit the same liberal patronage as was bestowed on their predecessor.

J. and H. B. beg to invite attention to their excellent Collection of Camellias, Fuchsias, Roses, Greenhouse, Herbaceous, and American Plants, new hardy Shrubs, and ornamental Trees of all kinds, of which printed lists may be had on application, at the Nursery. The Seed Business also will be conducted with every attention to new and true Articles.

The splendid new Lilium punctatum, Album speciosum, &c., are now in flower, Plants of which may be had. Also the new Achimenes, Angelonia grandiflora, Viola arborea, with many other choice Plants, carefully packed, and sent to any part. Allowance made for carriage. Post-office Orders made payable at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London.

Flower Seeds for present sowing.

ALBION ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON, MIDDLESEX.

MRS. MILNE begs to return her sincere thanks to the numerous Customers and Friends of her late Husband for all past favours, and takes this opportunity of soliciting a continuance of the same patronage and support for Messrs. J. and H. Brown, who have taken the premises, and purpose carrying on the business of the Albion Nursery, in all its various branches as heretofore.

MORTON'S "Walburton Admirable" PEACH.—This new and splendid variety was raised at Richard Prime's, Esq., Walburton House, Sussex, and has received the highest testimonials from Dr. Lindley, who had specimens sent him in 1841.

This Peach is a seedling from the Noblesse, but its great merit consists in its ripening fully five weeks later; it is a very free grower, the fruit of a full size, of excellent flavour and melting; altogether a very desirable variety, and one which no good garden ought to be without.

From the very limited supply of plants the orders will be executed in rotation at One Guinea per plant, early in the autumn. All orders for the above to be sent to Alexander Webb, Nursery and Seedsman, Westergate Nursery, near Arundel, Sussex.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J. and W. MYATT intend sending out, by the middle of August, their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor Lindley, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l.* 10*s.*; British Queen, 1*l.*, and Eliza, 10*s.* per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, July 22, 1843.

VARIEGATED AMERICAN ALOES.

FOR SALE, Six Large Specimens of this beautiful Plant, three of which are from 4 to 5 feet high, and from 20 to 25 feet in circumference, and with proper treatment will bloom next year. The smaller ones are 2 feet 6 high, and 4 feet in diameter. They are all in strong oak tubs, in the most robust health, and will be sold a bargain. For particulars and cards to view, apply to Messrs. Osborne, Nurserymen, Fulham.

CHOICE PELARGONIUM SEED.

WILLIAM MILLER, having just gathered some Extra Fine Hybridized Pelargonium Seed from the best varieties in cultivation, and having more than he requires, offers it at 10*s.* 6*d.* per packet,—a remittance required.—Providence Nursery, Ramsgate.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND NURSERYMEN.—The Collection of rare and valuable EXOTIC PLANTS, the property of Thomas Harris, Esq., of Kingsbury, Middlesex.

MESSRS. J. C. and S. STEVENS respectfully beg to announce, they are instructed by Mr. Harris (who is leaving Kingsbury for some years) to offer for unreserved Sale by Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, 30th August, and Two following Days, at 12 o'Clock, the whole of his VALUABLE COLLECTION OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, comprising numerous fine Specimens of rare Orchidaceæ, Cacti, Camellias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Orange and Lemon Trees, &c. &c., Catalogues of which are now preparing, and may be had one week prior to the Sale, of the Auctioneers, 38, King-street, Covent-garden. The Collection will be on public view two days before the Sale. Kingsbury is situate about 6½ Miles from London, on the Edgeware Road.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

MESSRS. J. C. & S. STEVENS beg to state that after the Sale of Orchidaceæ, on the 2d September, they will offer for Sale by Auction, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, 100 Plants of ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, fine specimens, three years old, from 8 to 10 inches in height; in Lots of One Dozen each. May be viewed the day prior, and morning of sale.

SALE OF ORCHIDACEÆ.

MESSRS. J. C. & S. STEVENS beg to announce they will Sell by Auction, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-Garden, on Saturday, Sept. 2, at 12 o'Clock, an Importation of ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS which have just arrived in the finest possible order from St. Marcos and high lands in Central America. It comprises a few new specimens, likewise large and fine masses of Lœlia superbiens, Barkeria spectabilis, Epidendrum Skinneri, &c. The attention of growers is particularly invited to this Sale, which will be the last of the present season. Catalogues are now ready, and may be had of the Auctioneers, 38, King-street, Covent-Garden. On View the day prior and morning of Sale.

CROOME, WORCESTERSHIRE.

To NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, and Others.—Very Important and Unreserved Sale of Stove and Greenhouse Plants, of the Rarest description, the Collection of nearly a Century, at Croome, the seat of the late Right Hon. the Earl of Coventry.

MR. R. C. HERBERT has the honour to announce that he has received instructions from the Executors of the late Right Hon. the Earl of Coventry, to submit to Public Auction, at CROOME, on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 30 and 31, 1843, without the least reservation, the whole of the extensive and rare Collection of STOVE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, in the Conservatories and Greenhouses in the Gardens adjacent to the Mansion.

The Auctioneer respectfully invites the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen, as well as Nurserymen and others, to this superb Collection of Plants and Exotics, as it will be found that the present will afford them such an opportunity as very seldom occurs of enriching their Conservatories with some of the Choicest Plants in the Kingdom. They include East and West Indian Plants, Cape and Botany Bay Plants, Cape Jasmines, &c., in endless variety, some of which are of an amazing growth, and were selected by the late Earl's Grandfather, more than 80 years since. To enumerate the whole in the compass of an advertisement would be impossible; Catalogues are consequently already prepared, and may be had at the principal Hotels in Cheltenham, Bath, Leamington, Warwick, Birmingham, Hereford, Gloucester, Malvern, and Worcester, or will be forwarded by the Auctioneer to any pre-paid application addressed to him, Foregate-street, Worcester.

The Plants may be viewed on application to Mr. Clarke, Botanical Gardener, at Croome, two days previous to the Sale.

The Sale will commence on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, and on Thursday at 11 o'clock precisely. Defford Station, on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, is within Two Miles of Croome Mansion.

MR. WARREN will sell by Auction, at the King's Head Inn, Twickenham, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 2 o'clock, in Twenty-four Lots, TWICKENHAM NEW PARK, in the most delightful part of the county of Middlesex, being a portion of the celebrated POPE'S VILLA ESTATE, comprising upwards of twenty acres of land, of excellent quality, divided into plots of building land, giving votes for the county, most desirably situate, and admirably adapted for the erection of gentlemen's residences, possessing extensive frontages to the high road leading from London and Twickenham to Hampton, Chertsey, &c., and to the new road branching out of the same, and uniting with the road leading to the Southampton Railway at Kingston. Hampton Court, &c. These lots are in the immediate vicinity of the elegant new Church and the river Thames, and within a short distance of Richmond-bridge, Hampton Court, and Bushy Palace, the residence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, eleven miles of Hyde Park Corner, and three of Hounslow and the Southampton Railway at Kingston. The situation is particularly airy and healthy, and the neighbourhood distinguished for its beautiful scenery and contiguity to the numerous Parks and Grounds of Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first distinction. The quality of the land is excellent, and a portion thereof freehold, and the remainder copyhold, held of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, as Lord of the Manor of Isleworth Syon, and is equal in value to freehold. A Station upon the proposed Middlesex and Surrey Grand Junction Railway will be erected within a few minutes' walk of these lots. Purchasers may be accommodated with other valuable portions of this Estate, in quantities varying from two acres to 100 acres.

The lots are marked out, and may be viewed upon application to Mr. Pendry, at the Prince Albert Inn, opposite the lots, of whom printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale, with plans, can be obtained any day prior to the Sale; of William Laslett, Esq, Solicitor, Worcester; Messrs. Burgoynes, Thrupp, and Clark, Solicitors, 160, Oxford-street; F. W. Dolman, Esq., Solicitor, 27, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Messrs. Allen and Holmes, Solicitors, Bedford-row; the place of Sale; Greyhound, Richmond; Griffin, Kingston; and of Mr. Warren, Land and Timber Surveyor, Isleworth.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE ANNUITY, and DEFERRED ANNUITY SOCIETY, 26, Cornhill, London.

Capital, 500,000*l.*—Empowered by Parliament.

DIRECTORS.

T. Lamie Murray, Esq., Chairman.

John Elliotson, M.D., F.R.S.	George Lungley, Esq.
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H. Gordon, Esq.	Clement Tabor, Esq

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Auditors.—Professor Wheatsone, F.R.S.
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The superior advantages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its principles and a reference to the last Annual Bonus declared on Policies of five years' standing, viz.:—

Entry	Policy No.	Age.	Sum.	Annual Premium.	Bonus added.	Cash Bonus.	Prem. reduced.
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	39	59	1,000	67 8 4	132 14 6	58 19 9	8 19 4
1838	114	56	3,000	175 15 0	296 9 7	123 0 6	16 9 7

Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in next Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy.

F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

STEPHENSON and CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

THE LATE DREADFUL HAILSTORM.—Some friends of Mr. John Bell, Nurseryman, of Norwich, who reside in the neighbourhood of London, being desirous of rendering him assistance in consequence of the severe loss he has sustained, through the destruction of the glass and the utter loss of the crops in his houses, by the late violent Hailstorm which passed over that city, have resolved to do so by commencing a subscription; and they earnestly invite his friends and all who can estimate so dreadful a calamity, to assist them. Mr. Bell's loss is estimated to be above 2000*l.* The Gentlemen and Tradesmen of Norwich have already commenced a subscription in his favour, and a Committee has been formed to carry out their views. It is intended to transmit all that may be subscribed to this Committee, and as it is desirable that no time be lost in collecting and forwarding the amount subscribed, the subscription will be closed on Saturday the 9th of Sept., and the amount transmitted to Norwich on the Monday following. The following Gentlemen have kindly offered to receive subscriptions:—Mr. W. Catleugh, Florist, Hans-Place, Chelsea; Mr. M. J. Webber, Fruiterer, Centre-row, Govent Garden Market; Messrs. J. A. Henderson and Co., Nurserymen, Pine Apple Place; Mr. G. Charlwood, Seedsman, Tavistock-row, Covent Garden.

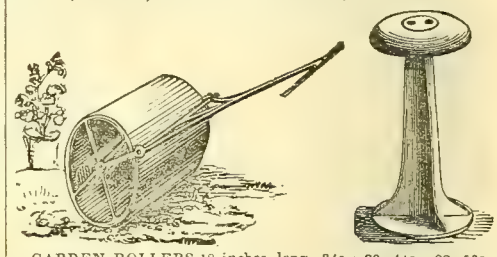
The following subscriptions have already been received.

Mr. W. Catleugh, Nurseryman, Chelsea	5*l.*
Mr. M. J. Webber, Fruiterer, Centre-Row, Govent Garden .	5*l.*
Messrs. J. A. Henderson and Co., Nurserymen, Pine Apple Place, Edgeware-road	5*l.*
A Friend	5*l.*
Mr. G. Charlwood, Seedsman, Tavistock-row, Covent Garden.	5*l.*
Mr. John Smith, Nurseryman, Dalston	3*l.*

A correct List of Subscriptions will be inserted in this Paper.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS.—Buildings of every kind heated in a superior manner. The trade supplied with Boilers, Furnace-doors, Bars, Dampers, Pipes, Cisterns, and every requisite for heating. Benj. Fowler, 63, Dorset-st., Fleet-st., London.

COTTAM and HALLEN, Engineers, Iron-founders, &c. &c., No. 2, Winsley Street, Oxford Street, London, and at Cornwall Road, Lambeth.



GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*, 24 inches, 60*s.*; 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

CAST-IRON RICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inches high, 5*s.* 9*d.* each. Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public, or Private Buildings, &c., with Cottam's Patent, or Rogers' Boilers. After 15 years' experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:—

Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch	£7	0*s.*	0*d.*
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Rogers' Boiler, small size	3	15	0
Do. do. large do.	4	10	0

Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1*s.* 3*d.* per Foot.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* each. Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4*s.* 0*d.* each.

Strong	do.	do.	do.	45 lbs. at	4 4 ,,
Ox Hurdles, 4 feet high,			do.	60 lbs. at	5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at 8*s.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7*d.* each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 20 inches, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 22 inches, 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s.*; 4 feet 6, 9*s.*; 5 feet, 11*s.*; 6 feet, 15*s.*; 7 feet, 20*s.* per dozen.

Show-Rooms at the Manufactory, No. 2, Winsley Street, where every information may be obtained.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, among st other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

J. B. LAWES'S PATENT MANURES, composed of Super Phosphate of Lime, Phosphate of Ammonia, Silicate of Potass, &c., are now for sale at his Factory, Deptford-creek, London, price 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. These substances can be had separately; the Super Phosphate of Lime alone is recommended for fixing the Ammonia of Dung-heaps, Cesspools, Gas Liquor, &c. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.

Now ready, price 4s. 6d.,

RURAL CHEMISTRY.
By Edward Solly, Esq., Jun. F.R.S.,
Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London,
Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer
on Chemistry at the Royal Institution.
London: 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Friday, September 1 . . . Botanical . . . . . 8 P.M.

Tuesday, September 5. . { Horticultural . . . . 3 P.M. / Floricultural . . . . 7 P.M.

Country Show.—September 2 . . Limerick Practical.

In consequence of a statement which we made a few weeks since, directing the attention of our correspondents to the difficulty experienced in the cultivation of Myatt's most excellent Pine Strawberry, we have been favoured with numerous communications upon the subject, the substance of which we now proceed to place before our readers.

Upon this, as upon most other questions of a similar nature, the statements are very conflicting, some persons asserting that the variety is only indifferent, or not superior to the Old Pine,—others contending that it is the most valuable of all kinds; some writers stating that it is a most uncertain, others that it is a most prolific bearer. On one point most of our correspondents seem to agree, and that is, that it delights in a highly manured soil. In a letter from Mr. R. Saunderson, of Ravenswood, is the following statement upon this point:—

"Let the ground be trenched to the depth of two feet, and throw in an abundance of dung during the operation, as this kind of Strawberry can hardly have too much, from the fact that it does not run to leaf, like many other sorts. The plants should be arranged in rows 18 inches apart, in beds four feet wide. A friend of mine has thus obtained them upwards of an ounce in weight. They bear to the amount of twenty or thirty on the bunch, and although we cultivate the Elton, British Queen, and Eliza, which are good kinds, they are not to be compared to Myatt's Pine, one great advantage of which is that it continues bearing till September."

Another correspondent, signing himself "Hibernicus," writes nearly to the same effect. "I choose an open space of ground, which I trench to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, throwing dung into the bottom of the trench to the thickness of three inches, and afterwards spreading it on the surface four or five inches thick, and digging it in about a spade's depth. Beds four feet wide are then formed, with alleys between them two feet in width, and I take out from the latter the stiff soil to the depth of eight inches, which I throw upon the beds on each side. The manure which I use is rotten dung. If I can get ashes I spread some on the surface of the bed. About the middle of November, a little manure is forked in about the plants, which stand eighteen inches apart between the rows and one foot from plant to plant."

Another writer, under the signature of "J.W.C.Y." is also of opinion that "the chief requisite in the cultivation of Myatt's Pine, and all other large rooting kinds, is free ground, trenched and *well* manured, so that the roots can penetrate a foot or more in depth before the approach of winter." The latter point we deem well worthy of attention; for if a Strawberry plant is turned out late in autumn, it scarcely forms roots sufficient, before frost occurs, to prevent its being drawn out of the soil, and thus receives so great a check that it either dies or it is late in spring before the plant recovers its energy.

The employment of bog-earth is, by a "Constant Reader," regarded as a cause of success. He says that Myatt's Pine is growing with him magnificently, and bearing abundance of fruit in bog ground; he adds that his kitchen-garden is on a piece of reclaimed bog, and the great luxuriance of every vegetable that grows on it is quite astonishing. The Strawberries in question grow in rows, edging the walks; they bore very fine fruit for more than two months last year, and seem likely to do the same this year. This is a fact well worth attention, without reference to Myatt's Pine; for it shows the high value of bog-land reclaimed by judicious means.

There is one more point upon which several writers concur; which is, that Myatt's Pine Strawberry should never be kept upon the ground after it has borne the second crop. With this statement some of our correspondents of last year (pp. 491 and 525) coincide. We give the remarks of "Hibernicus" upon this subject, as being most to the purpose.

"In consequence of the beds made last August bearing only a moderate crop, and those of 1841 a magnificent one, while those made in 1840 had but a small one (though last year they bore most abundantly), I am disposed to think that plants of Myatt's Pine will only bear *two* crops of fine fruit, and that they ought to be destroyed after the second crop. By adopting this kind of biennial treatment, I have cultivated this kind very successfully. My crops last year, as well as those of the present, have been most abundant, and the fruit very large. It will *not* succeed in a low, damp situation."

Mr. Reid, the intelligent gardener at Noblethorpe, recommends that a fresh bed should be made *every* season, and the old ones destroyed. After mentioning that he always obtains excellent crops by the method recommended at p. 491 of last year's *Chronicle*, viz., by allowing the runners to strike into an inch or two of rotten manure slightly covered with soil, and making a new bed every season, he continues—"Whoever adopted this plan last autumn will not be able to see the result before next summer, as the runners are only now growing for next year's crop. I am still of opinion that failure is owing more to the treatment than the soil, because if the soil in this garden suited them, why should I not have a crop from them, *under the same management as other sorts?* This I have never been able to obtain. Being convinced that Myatt's Pine will not produce a crop under the ordinary method of transplanting, I adopted the following plan for moving them: I filled a number of pots (large 60s) with good rich soil, without putting anything over the hole at the bottom, and these I placed round the bed, laying a runner or two on each pot, with a small stone above them to keep them down till they rooted in the soil. I watered them regularly, and in less than three weeks they were fit for removal, which was done carefully by keeping the balls entire. I thus obtained sufficient to plant six rows across a border 12 feet wide, the plants being a foot apart, and four feet between the rows. They grew very strong before winter, and many of them threw out fresh runners. These rows are now producing as heavy a crop as can be desired, and finer fruit than I ever saw before. The runners have nearly covered the four-feet space betwixt each row, and will make complete four-feet beds for next summer's crop. As there is still plenty of time to try this method, I hope many of your readers will do so, as I have no doubt of their success. I ought to mention, that, as soon as the rows have done bearing, or at least some time before winter, I *cut them clean out;* the space where they grew will serve for alleys for the young beds. The soil in this garden is a very stiff heavy loam, cracking in all directions in dry weather, with strong clay at the bottom."

"Discipulus," another correspondent, states that with him this kind succeeds as well as any other under ordinary treatment. The soil is naturally strong, and he covers down with manure in spring, for the double purpose of keeping the soil moist and rich, and the fruit clean. Last year he parted the old roots, because he could not procure runners in consequence of the ravages of the Crane-fly; and these plants have borne fruit this season as well as the rest. He states, in conclusion, that "as far as his experience goes, he finds Myatt's Pine easy enough to cultivate, and by far the easiest to separate, as there are always an abundance of *young roots* at the upper part of the old plants, and the offsets thus taken off make very vigorous plants. A *rich* border, dry in winter, is certainly preferable for it."

It may be as well to observe that the dryness of the beds in winter appears to be of essential consequence; and this may probably be the reason why Myatt's Pine succeeds so well with some persons when grown on a gentle *slope*. This is particularly observable at Mrs. Marryatt's, of Wimbledon, where it is cultivated in loam, and dressed over in spring with dung, to keep the roots moist.—"D. Z.," upon this point, writes thus:—"I, last year, had occasion to make a new bed of this kind, and I selected for the purpose a south-east border, 6 feet wide with a wall 2½ feet high at the back. As my soil is light, I first covered the border about two inches thick with a tender loam, and upon that I laid pigeon's dung, four inches thick. I trenched the border two feet deep, carefully mixing in the dung, and I also took care to have the border elevated towards the back at an angle of seven degrees. On the 26th of October, I planted the border with second runners, a foot apart, and the same distance from row to row. I believe it is rarely that such runners bring any fruit to perfection the following season; but to my surprise they have matured some very good fruit, and at this time, the plants are growing freely." We would therefore suggest that in retentive soils the bottom of the trenches, when the ground is being prepared, should be covered several inches thick with brick rubbish, and that the surface of the beds should slope gently towards the south-east; this would keep the subsoil dry in winter, and partially secure the surface from the parching rays of the mid-day sun in summer.

It may be as well, in conclusion, to mention a remark made by Mr. R. Saunderson, that "in gathering this sort great care is required: if turned red on one side, the fruit is ripe, and if left longer—like its namesake, the Pine-apple—it loses that tart and musky flavour which so distinguishes it."

From the first appearance of the manure called Potter's Guano, we have expressed an opinion that it would necessarily prove one of the most useful of fertilizing agents; and experience proves us to have been right. In addition to the published accounts of last year we are now able to state that on Asparagus and other Kitchen Garden produce its action has been most beneficial during this summer. Little worn out suburban gardens, where, for obvious reasons, manure cannot be applied, have been restored to fertility by two or three dressings; and have been crowded with flowers where plants could scarcely grow at all before. It has, also, like the superphosphate of lime, the great merit of not doing mischief in unskilful hands. In short, we regard these two substances as the best materials that have yet been provided as substitutes for manure; and we are therefore glad to find that Potter's Guano has experienced such a reduction in price as will induce both farmers and gardeners to avail themselves of it.

When we have got a piece of good loamy land lying on a dry subsoil, or well drained, it is our own fault if we have not good crops, or if the vicissitudes of the seasons affect us to any great extent. The two last years have been trying years for bad farmers; and we may look upon it as a warning to keep our land dry in winter. Whoever has observed the difference between the produce of two fields, both of nearly the same quality, but the one drained and subsoil-ploughed, and the other merely ploughed up in high and narrow stetches, must be fully convinced that the capital laid out in thorough-draining often pays a better interest, without risk, than the most usurious discounter of short bills could have the conscience to desire. This year it has been 100 per cent. and more, in some heavy wet soils, now laid dry. Draining, in the best manner, seldom costs more than 6*l.* per acre, and it can be done effectually for half that sum. Without being drained the cold wet lands which abound in England will not average 16 bushels of Wheat per acre, taking into the account the great many fields which failed entirely. The same soil properly drained, with the same labour and manure, will average 30 bushels, with double the quantity of straw, and more than a bushel per acre of seed may be saved. Here, then, is a difference of 15 bushels per acre, which, at six shillings, amounts to 4*l.* 10*s.*, and allowing a load of straw more than on the undrained land, worth 1*l.* 10*s.*, we have just the cost of the draining, or cent. upon cent., on the capital. We have ourselves realised this difference; and we have 10 acres of Wheat in a drained field, and eight acres in another of equal quality, but not drained, of which the first will average by estimate 36 bushels per acre, while we do not expect more than 20 or 22 from the other. The poorer crop has been the most expensive, owing to the constant hoeing and weeding required to keep it clean. After this, can any proprietor or tenant hesitate to have his heavy and wet lands drained? If neither the one nor the other have money to spare, let them borrow it, if they can, at five or six or more per cent. They will soon be enabled to pay off the debt; but every prudent landlord should urge his tenants to drain, and offer to find tiles on receiving 5 per cent. additional rent for the cost of them. He should erect a tile-kiln on his estate, if it is of any extent. Where the land requires draining, there is always brick-earth at hand, or clay, which can be readily tempered. Machines are invented every day by the use of which the expense of tiles is gradually reduced, so that half the sum formerly required to lay a field dry may be saved. For the last Number or half-volume of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," Mr. Pusey has collected a variety of useful information on thorough-draining,—not new plans or theories, but the practice of generations gone by, reaching to 150 years back,—so true is it that in Agriculture there is nothing new, except those things which rest on late discoveries in the arts and sciences; and in these there is not yet that certainty which would produce universal adoption: time alone proves all things. Giving due credit to those who have brought the subject of draining more generally before the farmers, we must not suppose that it is a new discovery. Can any traveller observe the pains taken in warm climates to distribute water over every part of a field, or see the works erected in northern countries to keep the water from the land, without having the advantage of draining suggested to him? It is true, that the first attempts to lay the land dry were by means of ditches and sluices, and by lowering the general level of the waters in a flat country: but ditches take up much ground, and hollow drains will carry off the water equally well. Once arrived at this point, it is only a step to the increase of hollow drains

to any extent. But as the drains increase, they may be made less and less, until a space two inches wide and four inches deep is sufficient to collect the superfluous moisture. Such drains may be made in a retentive subsoil at a trifling expense, and spread over the land—like the veins and arteries of the animal body, increasing in dimensions as they collect more small streams, and ending in a capacious tile-drain, which pours out the water of many acres into the open ditches. We will explain our meaning in the next Paper, and we shall not be surprised if many of our readers have already anticipated our plan.—*M.*

ON CONSERVATORY CLIMBERS, &c.

At this period, when people are busily engaged in planning out new modes of heating, and re-arranging houses, pits, &c., or in contemplating new ones, let me suggest a simple, cheap, and efficient mode of rendering the conservatory superior and more interesting than anything that has hitherto been done, with the exception of a few instances, which proved highly successful. It is to clothe the rafters with the best stove and half-stove climbers, for seven or eight months in the year, and thus to impart to it all the character and importance of an exotic stove, with the cool, refreshing atmosphere suitable for conservatory plants, where those who cannot endure the broiling heat of the former may enjoy this luxury in a more congenial climate.

Something of this kind seems now to be wanted, seeing that the better and more delicate greenhouse climbers are being encouraged as dwarf plants on trellis-work—a plan very suitable to tender and small flowering-plants, but which does away altogether with our ideas of the bold, unrestrained freedom of a fine climber—and also that the stronger greenhouse climbers are now turned out against conservatory walls, so that we are left in the dilemma of having the same kinds of climbers in the conservatory as against the hot walls in the open air, or we must contrive to grow others in-doors more suitable to our tastes and ideas; or, at all events, more in accordance with the higher branches of gardening.

The plan which I propose for effecting this change is exceedingly simple, and not at all expensive, having had a less economical mode for the same purpose in operation for some years, and I can speak confidently as to the result. This plan is, simply, to build a narrow pit along the back of the conservatory, or along one end of it, if that is not in sight of the main walks; to keep up a constant stove-heat in this pit; to plant out stove-climbers in it, and when they are of sufficient length, to introduce them through holes pierced in the back wall of the conservatory: or, more in detail, to build a pit, six feet wide and four feet high, the whole length or breadth of the conservatory, as the case may be, with glass sashes, in the usual way, at an angle sufficient to leave you head-room along a path next the back wall of the conservatory. This path may be two feet wide, leaving room for a bed four feet wide, excepting the four-inch wall along the path to keep up the soil. This bed is to be made after the manner of a Vine-border, well drained, with a layer of rough bones over the drainage, and a good portion of them mixed with fresh turfy loam and a little peat and leaf-mould, to the depth of three feet. If you wish to try the effect of bottom-heat, nothing is easier than to run a trough under the drainage, with a two-inch pipe, to heat the water after the manner of Mr. Green's pits. Mr. Rendle's plan will not answer this purpose. A common flue may be the mode of heating, if you want to go the cheapest way to work, and the heat may be from 75° to 85° in summer, and from 50° to 55° in winter.

About the end of November prune all the side-shoots from the climbers to one eye, leaving the leading shoots, the first year, their full length, and draw them back to the pit, to be wintered there. For the first few weeks let the temperature of the pit be about what that in the top of the conservatory was for the last month, say 45°; this is to induce the plants to rest, because if the temperature here were kept higher at this time it might cause the plants to make a fresh growth at that dull season, after being so closely pruned, which would derange their economy, and probably defeat your expectations for two or three years. It may appear strange to some that the tops of plants will thus grow in a much lower temperature than that necessary for their roots, but such is the case, and my attention was first drawn to it on seeing it so well explained by the Honourable and Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester, in his work on the Amaryllidáceæ, p. 402; but we have a case far more curious bearing on the point, recorded in vol. i. of the *Chronicle*, p. 150, by Mr. Fox, of Bridport, who states that a shoot of a tender Passion-flower escaped into the open air in summer, "through a small hole in the glass," and remained outside all the hard winter of 1840-41, "without being much injured." Could anyone have believed such a thing possible, unless well authenticated? I am almost satisfied, although I have not yet proved it, that the tops of many of the stove-climbers mentioned below would live well enough in the conservatory all winter, and be the means of making others that are shy flowerers bloom freely.

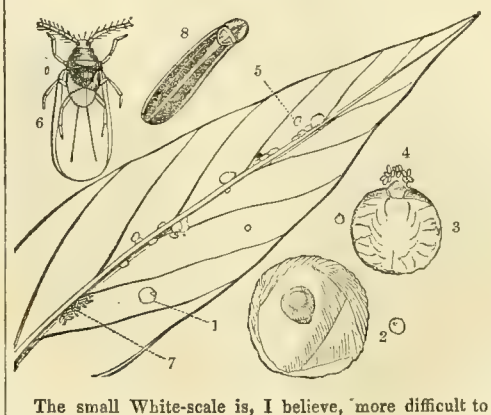
Where a stove joins a conservatory, this experiment might be tried at once; and in the case of a new conservatory, an intermediate house would suit better for some of the plants chosen for this purpose. If the conservatory stands in an open part of the flower-garden, this is impracticable, without planting screens to hide the pit; and if the conservatory is built with glass all round, like the great Chatsworth conservatory, or the one in the Chiswick gardens, the difficulty might be overcome by painting the outside of the glass the length and height of the pit. The gardener would find such a pit as useful as any other on the establishment; it would be the best place for many kinds of propagation, for storing away bulbs, &c., for smoking the conservatory plants in, and for cleaning their leaves in wet days; it would also be a good place for many Orchidaceæ: in short, there is no end to the uses to which it might be applied, as well as for furnishing the conservatory with the most gorgeous of the stove climbers.—*D. Beaton.*

(To be continued.)

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XLVII.

The Small White-Scale, or Oleander Shield-bearer. *Aspidiotus Nerii.* (Bouché.)—This insect belongs to the 2d section of Cocci, in which the scale is not fastened to the animal, but is left sticking to the leaf when the scale is removed; whereas, in the 1st section the animal cannot be removed from it. This group Bouché has distinguished as a genus, under the appellation of *Aspidiotus*, or Shield-bearers; the males differ also from Coccus in having two little processes issuing from the mesothorax, analogous to the balancers in the Diptera.

The small White-scale is a most abundant species upon various hothouse and greenhouse plants, and I have seen it in multitudes upon the Olive and Oleander in conservatories in England. They are generally scattered all over the undersides of the leaves, but first attach themselves to the midrib. The larger ones (Fig. 1) are females, the scales being dirty-whitish or buff-colour, very thin, slightly convex, more or less orbicular, and are very much like Oyster-shells in miniature, even to the impression on the inner surface (Fig. 2, greatly magnified); on removing the scale, a fleshy yellowish animal is disclosed (Fig. 3), which is fastened to the leaf by an exceedingly fine proboscis, that proceeds from a nipple in the breast, about one-third from the anterior margin. I could not discover either legs or horns, but there is often a little cottony substance beneath the scale, especially at the tail of the female, where the eggs and the recently-disclosed young are often grouped together (Fig. 4); the former are oval, and yellow or brownish, and the latter are pale green, oval, with two short antennæ, and six small legs. The lesser scales (Fig. 5), of which there is always an abundance, are perfectly white and generally oval; on lifting these up, a little brown pupa is found beneath, which produces the male insect; this sex differs so astonishingly in all the Coccidæ that have come under my observation from the female, that nothing but a perfect knowledge of the economy of this family could satisfy any one that they were even related to each other; for whilst the females are either horny scales, or fleshy masses concealed beneath a scale, which are constantly drinking deep of the sap, and never move from the spot where they are once located; the males, on the contrary, are little flies, which appear never to require any sustenance, and whose only object is to fulfil the great law of Nature. The male of the small White-scale is infinitely smaller than the female, slender, and reddish brown; the little head has two distinct black eyes, the antennæ are hairy and said to be 8-jointed—they appeared to be only 6-jointed in my specimen, which was dead and injured; the abdomen is furnished with two longish setæ, or bristles, at the apex; the six legs are moderately long and hairy at the extremity; the tarsi apparently consist of one joint only, which is terminated by a single claw: the two wings are dirty-white and irridescent, and are more than twice the length of the animal, rounded, and lying flat on the back in repose (Fig. 6, magnified). With the small White-scales are sometimes found clusters of elliptical white powdery cases (Fig. 7), not adhering very closely to the leaf; they contain a long cylindric greenish pupa, with two black eyes, and a stout process at the tail; these I suppose are the pupæ of the males: but since I have found under the scale, Fig. 5, the male represented, I am now doubtful regarding them, and think they must belong to another species, possibly to the *Aspidiotus Bromeliæ*, (*Gard. Chron.*, vol. i., p. 131, fig. 2); the thoracic scale has two elevated lines forming a cross, the sides of the abdominal margin are raised, and there is a stout elevated ridge down the back (Fig. 8, magnified). *Obs.*: all the small outlines denote the natural sizes of the different objects, as they are shown upon the leaf.



The small White-scale is, I believe, more difficult to eradicate than any of the others. It is supposed to have been introduced from America, and does not require the heat that most of the exotic species do; it is therefore found in myriads on a variety of plants besides the Oleander, as Acacias, Arbutuses, Aloes, Palms, and similar plants. The Olive, as we have observed, is infested by it: but this is a very different species to the Coccus Oleæ, which inhabits the Olives in their native soils in the South of France, Italy, &c., where those valuable trees suffer considerably from the immense quantities of the Scale-insects which are produced, as many as 2,000 eggs having been found under one female, and as the sap of the Olives is always in circulation, no interruption is offered to their increase, and consequently they are breeding the whole summer, if not in the winter, sometimes spreading to the Myrtles and Phillyreas also. I find that the peasants call them lice, and believe that they are produced by the ants, from those insects traversing the Olive-trees in search of the scales to obtain the sweet fluid secreted by the Cocci, as already stated in a former communication.—*Ruricola.*

SPRENGEL ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

(*Concluded from page 572.*)

12. *Peat-earth.*—Peat is a substance composed of vegetable remains, which are more or less decomposed and deposited in boggy or wet soil. When used as litter it is necessary to throw it in large heaps, that it may lose its superfluous humidity. At times, the vegetable remains of which peat is composed are of a very filmy texture, in which case the heaps must be well cut through several times, else, when placed under cattle, it will not properly mix with the animal excrements. Where, however, peat moors are under cultivation, this is not required; in that case it is sufficient to shovel up the earth from the surface of the fields, which, by burning, ploughing, and harrowing, have already become soft and dry, and this earth may be used at once for litter.

It has been proved by long experience, that peat-earth yields a superior manure, especially if it contain mineral substances, required for the growth of plants. As, however, the different sorts of peat-earth contain different quantities of mineral substances, their manuring value can only be ascertained by the chemical analysis of their ashes. The upper stratum of peaty moor generally consists of half decomposed mosses, which, as has been already stated, possess little value as litter, being deficient in the mineral substances important to vegetation. Hence, it follows that moss-peat cannot be a very good litter, as indeed is proved by experiments on a large scale. The brown fibrous-peat which lies under the moss-peat is much better, because its ashes contain much gypsum, phosphate of lime, magnesia, and common salt; but even this sort of peat does not yield a very superior manure, being (in almost all cases) deficient in potash, and generally in nitrogen also. If, therefore, manure obtained from littering with peat-earth is to supply the crops with all necessary substances, the cattle must be fed with substances containing much potash and nitrogen, so that what is deficient in the litter may be supplied by the animals.

Peat-earth litter will be most advantageous in localities which are very dry and sandy, for the soil will then be supplied with plenty of humus, which (on account of its hygrometrical quality) will keep the soil sufficiently moist. One of the chief advantages of littering with peat-earth, however, is, that not the smallest particle of nitrogen from the animals will be lost, because all the ammonia that is given off from the urine or otherwise, or which the cattle may perspire, will be at once chemically combined with the humic acid of the peat-earth; at the same time that part of the superabundant humic acid which would injure vegetation will be neutralised.

In order that peat may be uniformly mixed with animal matter, and that it may be perfectly rotted, it is better to throw the peat-manure into large heaps, and to leave it for some time (say two or three months), previous to being carted on the land. It is true that in doing so some carbon will be lost in the shape of carbonic acid; but that need not be taken into account, for it will be easily replaced by the layer of peat. The rotting of the peat-manure in large heaps is the more necessary, and must be carried on the longer, in proportion to the undecomposed vegetable remains it contains; for that decomposition will take place in the ground very slowly, especially if the soil be sandy and dry. Peat may be used to advantage for litter with all sorts of cattle, but especially with horses and sheep, as in this case it will fix that great amount of ammonia which these animals furnish. In sheep-folds straw may be strewed over the earth, in order to prevent the wool from being soiled.

In order to show that some sorts of peat-earth are really very valuable on account of their mineral contents, I shall insert here the result of one of my analyses.

100,000 parts of dry peat-earth contain:—

7,960	parts of	silica
760	,,	lime (carbonate of)
160	,,	magnesia (carbonate of)
620	,,	alumina
320	,,	gypsum
40	,,	phosphate of lime
60	,,	common salt
120	,,	oxide of iron and manganese
10,040	parts of mineral substances.	

If, therefore, only 33,000 lbs. of peat-earth are brought (in the shape of manure) on one Magdeburg acre of land, they will supply 96 lbs. of gypsum, 228 lbs. carbonate of lime, 48 lbs. of magnesia, 186 lbs. of alumina, 18 lbs. of common salt, and 12 lbs. of phosphate of lime, which will produce a considerable effect on the growth of crops, especially in a sandy soil.

But for the sake of showing that there are also peat-earths, which, on account of the small quantity of mineral substances, possess little value as litter, I subjoin the

result of another analysis of mine, made with another sort of peat-earth.

100,000 parts of dry peat contained:—

313	parts of	silica and quartzose gravel
97	,,	alumina
190	,,	oxide of iron
33	,,	oxide of manganese
141	,,	lime (carbonate of)
86	,,	magnesia (carbonate of)
102	,,	gypsum
10	,,	common salt
12	,,	sulphate of soda
16	,,	phosphate of lime.
1,000	parts.	

Now of this sort of peat 33,000 lbs. (in the shape of manure) will furnish a Magdeburg acre with only 30 lbs. of gypsum, 42 lbs. of carbonate of lime, 28 lbs. of magnesia, 30 lbs. of alumina, 3 lbs. of common salt, 4 lbs. of sulphate of soda, and 5 lbs. of phosphate of lime; and this shows clearly that the first sort of peat-earth is far preferable to the latter.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXIV.

Among Flower-garden plants Calceolarias deservedly hold a conspicuous place, as being the best flowers we have for forming orange and yellow groups, and there are also some of the dark and ferruginous-coloured hybrids which make good beds. In my estimation C. viscosissima is the best for turning out, as the orange colour of the flower is clear and distinct, and it is moreover a most abundant bloomer. C. rugosa has a rather paler orange flower, and C. integrifolia and its variety angustifolia are most excellent yellows. C. rugosa and integrifolia are confounded in many collections, and by a great number of gardeners the former is not known at all; its leaves are much wrinkled, but their upper surface is perfectly smooth, and the flowers are nearly double the size of those of C. integrifolia. It is an excellent one for bedding out,—perhaps, taken altogether, the best we have. There is also another Chilian species which produces dense heads of flowers and which in some collections is called C. densiflora. It makes a good specimen for a vase or basket, but does not flower sufficiently profuse to form a good bed. C. bicolor is useful in a fine season, but being very brittle is liable to be much damaged by wind in a bad one, unless very securely pegged down. Of the hybrid varieties, with the exception of those first raised, such as Pluto, Indian Chief, Harlequin, Sultana, Cleopatra, and one or two more, they are generally unfit for beds, as the flowers being large and open in the throat, are soon filled with water, and are consequently washed off the plants by almost every smart shower of rain that falls. In a word, the usefulness of Calceolarias is in an inverse ratio to the size of the flowers, for the larger the blooms the less are they adapted for out-door cultivation.

About the middle of August is considered the best time to propagate hard-wooded Calceolarias in the generality of seasons; but in this, the first week in September will be quite soon enough, as more depends upon the wood being about half ripe than upon the time at which the cuttings are put in. They strike root freely in a close frame; but it is a bad practice to attempt to stimulate them by heat, at least until the callosity is formed. C. viscosissima is scarce in the neighbourhood of London, and therefore, should this meet the eye of any person who has a few score or a few hundred cuttings to spare, I shall be happy to barter with him for them.

The sowing of Californian and other hardy Annuals is an operation which must not be delayed beyond the first week in next month, if you do not wish to have a blank in the flower-garden next May; and some very judicious remarks, with the names of some useful kinds, were offered by Mr. Beaton a fortnight back. As a general rule, it is wrong to have any plant that is at all tender, and which it is desired to preserve through the winter, strong in the autumn; and indeed, for my own part, I have always found small plants much more capable of enduring cold than strong, free-growing ones; and the reason of this probably is, that containing little sap, they are less liable to have their tissue ruptured by sudden thaws, or by being blown about by the wind. A dry situation and poor soil, on a north aspect, well protected from cutting winds by a hedge or shrubs, is the most suitable situation; and if the walks between the four-feet beds are left sufficiently wide to allow of a ridge being thrown up in the winter, it will be very much in favour of the plants.

For the greenhouse next spring, and also for turning out, a general collection of the best tender Annuals should be now sown, such as Ipomopsis elegans, Clintonia pulchella and elegans, Schizanthus retusus, Priestii, pinnatus, p. humilis, and several more; and if you can manage a bed of Lisianthus Russellianus, it will not be a despicable feature in the flower-garden this time twelve months. Brachycome iberidifolia is highly spoken of by several of my correspondents as making an excellent bed; but one bad feature, at least as far as I have seen of it, is its liability to die off suddenly, and without any apparent cause, and thus make gaps in the beds. This, however, I hope is rather the exception than the rule, and at any rate it will be found exceedingly useful in pots in the greenhouse next spring.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Papermakers' Refuse.—In answer to your correspondent's queries about the utility of the paper-making refuse as a manure, I beg to observe that the same subject has lately occupied my attention. I have been requested to give advice for the establishing a chloride of lime (bleaching-powder) manufactory; and have been brought to consider what might be done most advantageously with the chlorine refuse. This refuse is of the same nature as that from the bleaching of rags, and produced, like it, from salt, manganese oxide, and sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). The chemical nature of this refuse will depend upon the proportions of the articles used. There is almost always a large excess of manganese, but this is, or should be, separated by washing &c., to be used over again. The salt is generally in excess in relation to the sulphuric acid, it being the cheaper material. Such being the case, and the oxide of manganese almost constantly containing carbonate of lime and oxide of iron, the residuum must consist of the sulphates of manganese, of soda, of lime (Gypsum) and of iron, and a portion of common salt. As all these substances (although in proportion infinitely varied) enter into the composition of almost every plant, there is good reason, *à priori*, to suppose that the judicious application of such a compound can hardly fail to be beneficial, if your reiterated and excellent rules be duly observed,—"little and often." I do not know, that, with respect to the sulphate of manganese, any exact experiments have been recorded; and it may happen that forming a principal part of the refuse, it might exert a poisonous influence, if used only so strong as to give the other ingredients a chance of acting. Nothing, however, can be easier than to try it, and vary the experiments as to quantity, and, above all, carefully to record the results. There is no doubt about this refuse being most excellent for fixing ammoniacal matters, if the ammonia be in the state of carbonate of hydro-sulphate, (vide my letter in the *Chronicle*, page 117 of this year's vol.) or even if free, should the oil of vitriol have been used in excess. The *modus operandi* will undoubtedly be partly as a stimulant and partly as a conveyer of nutriment, and the probability is, that, being referrible to the class of "Saline Manures," its best effect will be produced as a top-dressing, and dissolved in water. I hope that your Correspondent will have nerve enough to make the experiments I have mentioned, and philanthropy enough to communicate his results when obtained. Most of the sulphate of manganese might be separated from the other salts by a managed crystallization, and will fetch a good price with the calico-printer.—*W. H. Potter.*

Peas.—In *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, of the 17th inst., is a receipt for preserving Green-Peas, &c., which runs thus:—"Gather Peas (varieties that are green when ripe) when fit for the table, lay them to dry in the pods over the hothouse flue, or on any place where they can have a continual warmth. When perfectly dry, put them away in a dry drawer till wanted; and whether at Christmas, or even the following spring, if steeped for 24, 30, or 36 hours before boiling, they will be found nearly equal in every respect to Peas fresh gathered." Now, barring the boiling, the Editor might have added within his editorial brackets,—fine substitute these would make for small shot for the gamekeepers to kill young rabbits with in the garden. This would be better than pirating paragraphs from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, editorial remarks and all. —*D. B.* [We really are surprised that so respectable a paper as *Berrow's Worcester Journal* should thus expose itself to the charge of being a receptacle for stolen property.]

Bees.—"A Bath Subscriber" replies to "Apis" that he once discovered a swarm of Bees in a Hawthorn-hedge, and their comb contained brood. To some this may appear strange; however, a similar thing sometimes happens. This season I found a weak swarm of Bees in a hedge, having a small comb containing eggs and a little pollen, but no honey. The cold, and shortness of the time they had been in their airy abode, may account for the latter. Such occurrences do not bespeak much for the notion that Bees will not work, I mean construct their cells, except in the dark.—*J. W.*

Fruit without Leaves.—Should there remain any doubt as to the maturation of fruit without leaves, I beg to state that last year I had a shoot sixteen inches long, which never showed a single leaf, but bloomed and set its fruit well; one of which I allowed to remain as near the middle of the shoot as possible. I, together with two of my young men, determined to watch its progress. The Peach ripened and coloured beautifully, and was as fine as those exhibited before the Horticultural Society. The shoot gradually died back to the fruit, which it reached when the latter was about half swelled; but the disease went no further until the fruit was plucked, when it went on to the main branch, which, I think, fully testifies that the Peach had the power of drawing the matter necessary for its support.—*M. Henderson, Coleorton Gardens.*

Melons.—I agree with you generally in your remarks, at p. 571, upon the Melon, but not with respect to an unceremonious dismissal of the "whole race of Cantaloupes," for I think many of the Cantaloupes are good. My object in writing to you is, to mention that I have this year succeeded in growing one of the most magnificent Melons I ever saw; the seed was sent to me from Syria, but I only succeeded in rearing one plant. The fruit was most exquisite, and melted in the mouth like the most delicious Peach; there was not much pulp in it, and the fruit was eatable close to the rind, but this was rather hard,—however, not near so hard as in the old cultivated Melons. The shape was a fine oblong, and it was beautifully covered with net-work, and when ripe was quite golden. It requires a smart bottom-heat, and is inclined to be woody; this season—which, by-the-by, is no criterion—it was shy in fruiting. The finest Melon weighed about seven pounds. I am also growing the Candahar, sent to me by a friend, but from the lateness of the spring when I received the seed, I am afraid I shall not bring the fruit to perfection; for they evidently, like the Syrian, require plenty of sun. The fruit upon the Candahar is now about the size of a goose's egg. I have also a most delicious Green Flesh, a small fruit, the seed of which came from the Emperor's garden at Constantinople, and is called the "Melon of the Harem." I am now growing about nine varieties of Melon, and my gardener has no difficulty with any of them. I also keep a good eye on the new ones.—*F. P.*

Disease in Pansies.—Seeing, at p. 573, an article on "a Disease in Pansies," I beg to inform you that last year I lost nearly all my best varieties in a similar manner. This year I tried the following plan, which has been perfectly successful, for I have not lost a single plant this season. About the beginning of June I had a barrowful of soil, finely sifted, consisting of loam, rich soil, river sand, and one shovelful of lime: this was well mixed together, about a trowelful was worked in and about the heart of each plant, and the result has been as stated.—*W.*

Asparagus.—The extent of scientific information which has been elicited through the pages of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* is doing much to amend former practices in the cultivation of Asparagus. It is, however, a matter of considerable doubt if it ever can be produced in Britain equal in size to that grown in Austria. We have a statement in Keysler's Travels, published in 1760, in which he says, that "the goodness of the soil may be inferred from the largeness of the Asparagus that grew last year at Darmstadt, for one head of it weighed half a pound." He further adds, that the Austrian gardeners generally lay some light sticks over the Asparagus when it appears above the surface; these shelter it from the inclemency of the weather, and cause it to shoot up apace. Besides, by this contrivance it is kept soft, for it is apt to become hard when exposed to cold winds. I should be glad to know, through the medium of the *Chronicle*, whether the Austrian gardeners continue to produce such monstrosities, as to me it appears altogether incredible that one head of Asparagus should weigh half a pound. I have experienced the good result derivable from spring protection, and therefore can bear testimony to its efficacy. In a garden of which I once had the management we were annually, more or less, deprived of an early crop till the adoption of such a procedure. By some it may be argued that Asparagus is as hardy as any other marine plant, which inhabits our sea-coast. To this I readily assent; but when subjected to artificial cultivation, its primitive character is changed by the application of manure, which enlarges the vegetable tissue, and it is consequently less able to resist the effects of cold.—*Alexander Cramb, Gardener to H. G. G. Sudlow, Esq., Heywood House, Westbury, Wilts.*

Strawberries.—The Strawberry deservedly occupies attention in the *Chronicle*, and it is to be hoped that your just remarks at p. 555 will speedily explode that almost worn out system of annually mowing off the leaves, which cannot be too strongly condemned as unnatural and mischievous. My present purpose is to draw the attention of your correspondent "D. Z." to my method of management, differing as it does from the practice of other gardeners lately recorded in the *Chronicle*. To obtain ripe fruit as early as possible out of doors, I plant Keen's Seedling 18 inches apart, in a row close to the bottom of a south wall, at a point where the perpendicular of the wall forms an angle with the horizontal line of the garden soil, thereby giving the plants the benefit of exposure to the sun during the day. For the general crop, I trench, clean, and well manure the ground; when the whole subsides, I draw the soil with a hoe into ridges six inches high and two feet apart: early in the season, when the first runners are in a fit state, the best plants are planted out on these ridges, two in a patch, 12 or 18 inches apart in the rows, according to the richness of the soil and the vigour of the varieties, Pines requiring more space than Scarlets. By December, I take the opportunity of frosty weather to wheel on a quantity of half-decayed leaves-scrapings from the wood yard, long dung, &c., to fill the space between the ridges; and early in May, the prunings of fruit-trees and other small loppings strewn between the plants, to support the fruit and runners a few inches above the soil; by this method the fruit is large, well flavoured, preserved perfectly clean, and the ground is not impoverished by the growth of useless plants on the runners; the wood-supports prevent this. Early in autumn, I remove all useless growth, fork up the soil between the rows, and repeat the mulching in the winter. By this system of culture, Strawberry plantations may be kept in the highest state of productiveness for several years. To obtain plants for forcing, 48-sized pots, filled with rich mould, are placed in the brambles, between the rows. When the strong runners show signs of rooting, place two apart in each pot, and to secure them, place a few pebbles on the surface, which will also prevent the soil from drying quickly. As soon as the pots are filled with roots, the plants are shifted into the usual size for fruiting. In this way I have never failed to secure in one season healthy vigorous plants for forcing, highly stored with organisable matter, and fit in every every respect to answer the purpose.—*H. Bowers, Lee's Nursery, Hammersmith.*

Bobbin Joans.—Some time since I mooted the question in the *Chronicle*, as to the propriety of using Salt as manure, founded on various allusions in the Sacred Writings, where it is noted as an emblem of sterility and desolation. A correspondent (Mr. Brewer), answered me by a reference to his own successful experience in employing it. I requested him, through the medium of your columns, to state the nature of his soil, and the frequency of the application, the quantity applied to a given space, &c., to which he has never, to my knowledge, replied—a matter which I regret. The notice at p. 427, on disease

in Potatoes, brought the subject again to my mind. I have observed on various occasions, when the seed Potatoes are of a dry and floury texture, or what is commonly known by the designation of "mealy Potatoes," they are very apt to produce, what, in the west country, seem to be designated "Bobbin Joans:" and I have also noticed similar results and much absolute failure when the seed Potatoes had been exhausted of their natural moisture, by improper modes of keeping, by fermentation in the Potato-house, and by being suffered to exhaust their strength by premature growths, &c. Whether any of these causes operate to the production of "Bobbin Joans" in Cornwall, I cannot say; but I beg to state what was related to me by an old Potato-grower, who lived a series of years in the west coast of Argyleshire, respecting the application—not, indeed, of salt—but of saline matter. My friend's statement was this:—That the west Highlanders set apart whatever portion of their Potato-ground was intended to produce the following year's seed, and dressed that with Fucus, or sea-wrack; the effect was that the Potatoes, which grew upon that portion were so "squashy" (watery), that they were quite unfit for the table. They were grown so intentionally for seed. I have never been located near enough the sea to put the above practice to the test; but if some of the Cornish men near the coast would try it, they might possibly get relieved of the undesirable company of "Bobbin Joans."—*Quercus.*

Watering Out-door Plants.—I, like your correspondent "Moorland Willie" (p. 542), am heartily tired of water-tubs and watering-pots, and have frequently experienced something like his disappointment in the use of them. I hope he will tell us of what his "Macintosh" is composed, that others may profit by its application as well as himself.—*Q.*

Extraordinary Tenacity of Life in the Potato.—In March last I planted a piece of land with the Regent Potato, but having occasion to raise the ground, I had a heap of mould about 25 feet deep laid on it, intending to level it in the autumn. Two or three days ago I sent a man to clean the ground, and was astonished at seeing the Potatoes, which had been buried fully 25 feet; and what was very surprising, considering the weakness of the stems, I found that tubers had been formed near the surface.—*G. T., Woolwich.*

Climbing Roses.—I have a strong climbing Rose, growing 16 or 18 feet high, in front of my house, which has a south aspect, but, as Mr. Ayres observes, "the flowers are only semi-double, with flimsy petals," that I have felt so much dissatisfied with it, as to have had some intention of rooting it up. I shall, however, immediately bud some China and other Roses upon it, and hope to make it a more interesting specimen. I trust I am not too late for the operation. I beg to observe, *en passant*, that last year I put in a bud of a red Rose (name unknown), and another bud of red Moss Provence, upon a common white garden Rose-stock, five feet high, leaving one shoot of the latter upon it, and this year I have had all the three sorts in bloom at the same time. This may not be new to practical men, but was quite so to me, who am an amateur.—*E. B.*

The Mulberry.—The observations in a late Number respecting the propagation of the Mulberry, induce me to mention a fact which passed under my own immediate observation, and which appeared to me extraordinary. A large branch was torn from a Mulberry tree, in the garden belonging to the Widows' Hospital, at Bromley, in Kent. The Rev. — Scott, chaplain to the institution, planted it without any particular attention, and two years afterwards I saw it a large Mulberry-tree, in full production of fruit. —*M. R.*

Ginger.—Mr. Brown, of Merevale, at p. 557, says, "After the first crop of Ginger is gathered replace the old sets, and they will produce a crop for seed the following year." Now, it appears that he excites his Ginger to a second growth. May I ask, When he first plants his Ginger—when he gathers his "first" crop—and how he matures his replaced "seed" for the following season? Ginger being a great favourite of mine as a preserve, I am very anxious to obtain all information regarding it. I have been accustomed to opposite culture these last six years with the greatest success, but still stoop to "live and learn."—*J. M. Dytch.*

Potting Plants.—At p. 479, "E.C.," when speaking of the treatment he pursued towards some seedling Pelargoniums, seems to have misunderstood a passage in a late article "on Potting, &c." by me, and I would therefore beg to say a few words by way of explanation. If he takes the passage in question, which runs thus—"to bury an inch or two of the stem of a plant is very injurious," in an isolated point of view, I grant him some ground for his remark; but, if taken in connection with some passages preceding it, I confess I cannot see the slightest foundation for his objection. I said, "at all events, let it not be placed deeper than when it received its first remove from the cutting or seed-pot;" by which I mean, when a plant requires to be removed from the minute pot it was placed in—when taken from the cutting or seed-pot—when the stem has acquired a somewhat woody texture—when it has adapted itself to the external action of light and air, to bury it in the soil, and subject it to darkness and moisture is anything but natural, anything but wise. We know it is very often desirable, when seeds by some ill-treatment become "drawn," in potting them off to bury the weak and fibrous stem to a considerable depth, to enable it to support itself; but this has nothing to do with the potting of the plant, when its stem and branches assume a more solid and woody texture —in a word, when it has assumed the true character of the substance peculiar to the nature of its several parts. When a seedling it could scarcely be termed a plant, being in fact nothing but an embryo, and had nothing, or partook very slightly, of the character of a true plant. The several organs by which it was to absorb the nourishment from the soil, and adapt it to the constitution of the plant were certainly formed, but had not as yet become of such a nature as to be affected by treatment, which, if the plant were subjected to it in a later stage of growth, would prove fatal, or at least materially affect it.—*Tyro.*

Wrens.—On the summit of an arch covered with the Laura de Voorst Rose, and within six feet of my door, is a Wren's nest, termed the "cock's nest." I could but notice with what astonishing rapidity those little creatures constructed this nest, as it was only from three to four days from their commencing before the work was completed, although a large nest for such small birds. The outside is roughly built of old thatch from a building hard by, and the inside is lined with coarse moss from the shed. The cock is the only one that appears to visit this nest, although the pair assisted each other in building it. There is another nest close by, which seems to claim the attention of the cock during the greater part of the day. Visitors have often been shown the peculiar situation of this singular nest, and not altogether without its advantages, as it has ofttimes been the means of selling plants of the above lovely Rose.—*S. Dillistone, Nursery, Sturmer.*

Pelargoniums.—"C." blooms a few hundred Pelargoniums annually, from cuttings struck the year before in the open air, on the plan detailed by Catleugh. These are kept in small pots in a small Greenhouse throughout the winter, with as little artificial heat and water as possible. In spring they are re-potted and removed into frames. As the plants begin to bloom, they are returned to the Greenhouse, affording, from their irregular period of blooming, a continued succession of unbroken gaiety for three months. The appearance of the leaves is singularly healthy, but the flowers are inferior in intensity of colour and substance of petal to others so treated as to bear only a few and yellowish leaves. "C." states this fact in relation to Pelargoniums only. "C." must not omit to mention that he does not use either bone-dust or liquid manure in the management of his Pelargoniums. The soil employed consists of fresh loamy turf, leaf-mould, peat from a moor, and about a sixth part of very old stable manure.—*August* 13, 1843.

Bees.—In reply to Mr. Golding, in the *Chronicle* of July 1, I mentioned two things concerning Bees, which I find he has noticed in the *Chronicle* of July 11, viz.:—The supposed instinct in Bees to close their door-ways against their enemies, founded on what is related by Huber; likewise the manner in which Bees collect their pollen, mentioned by Dr. Bevan, in his Work on the "Honey Bee." Mr. Golding is silent respecting the principal or leading point,—fortification *à la Huber*. For the manner in which Bees collect pollen, Mr. G. refers me to the Editor of the "Quarterly Review," (vol. lxxi.), who says, "that the 'Honey Bee' may be considered as a standard work on our domestic Bee," and observes, "he would not be easily led away by a 'mealy Bee story.'" I did not say he would. However, be that as it may, it is a pity when errors creep into standard works, for they are more likely to mislead than otherwise; for example—the writer in the "Quarterly Review" seems to have been led away by a "mealy Bee story." He says, at p. 16, "Bees will at times roll and revel in a flower, like a donkey in a dusty road." One thing brings on another. I find that the same authority mentions some things at variance with Bee knowledge; for instance, "Bees store away more pollen than they can use, which, in its decomposition, becomes to them a sore trouble and annoyance." At one time I thought so too; but now I think otherwise, and consider that a store of pollen is as needful to the prosperity of a colony as that of honey, for without the former the brood could not be reared. The desire of Bees in storing up pollen is only in accordance with that of storing up honey, for it can only be collected at certain times, and becomes to them no trouble or annoyance, when the real use of it is generally known. If pollen was as valuable as honey, I question if we should hear of the unthriftiness of Bees collecting more of it than they really want, for honey mixed with pollen makes it into brood bread. Bees are good chemists, and of course know how to preserve it from decomposition. At p. 18, the writer in the "Quarterly Review" relates the story of the snail, that intruded into a hive which the Bees sealed down, only round the edge of his shell. This, of course, appears very funny; but, after all, it only agrees with the instinct of Bees sealing anything loose inside their dwelling. I may remark that this writer recommends giving straw hives three good coats of paint inside, a thing which no good Apiarian would countenance, for the Bees know best what to do in this respect. Of that powerful enemy the Wasp, with which the Honey-bee has to contend, the writer remarks, "these brazen-mailed invaders take good care never to attack any but weak hives; here they very soon make themselves at home, walking in and out in the most cool, amusing manner possible. As an instance of the extent to which these intrusions may be carried, there was sent to the Entomological Society in July last, a very complete Wasp's nest, found in the interior of a Bee-hive, the lawful inhabitants of which had been put to flight by the burglars." A slight reflection may show that the last sentence is not correct, for only one Queen Wasp begins a nest, and of course cannot attack a hive however weak—nay, a hornet dare not attempt it. The truth is, Wasps never form their nests in Bee-hives unless they are tenantless. Again the "Quarterly" observes, "Bees, like men, have their different dispositions, so that even their loyalty will sometimes fail them." He says so, because he knew of "a hive, which having early exhausted its store, was found, on being examined one morning, to be utterly deserted; the comb was empty, and the only symptom of life was the poor queen herself, 'unfriended, melancholy, slow,' crawling over the honeyless cells, a sad spectacle of the fall of Bee greatness." Loyalty sounds well, though it has nothing to do with this event; death put an end to the Bees because of their weakness, which also led to numbness and barrenness in the queen; her being the longer-lived accounts for her surviving all the rest. This same writer mentions that Dr. Bevan "cuts the life of the worker Bee too short," that is, to six months, and he says, "if his account were correct, the sacrifice of their lives by stifling would not be so great a loss as it would at first appear." And he further observes, "their use in the second year is not so much for gathering honey, as for tending and nursing the young." Supposing Dr. Bevan to be correct, (and I think he is,) that would not affect the plea of destroying Bees any more than keeping them on the depriving system, for their places are filled up by the quick succession of brood. Respecting old or nurse Bees, though they may be seen with tarnished wings, yet I never could discover any that were not able to quit the hive in search of food. In fact, Bees have too much enmity to their aged or sick to allow them room in the hive. The writer in the "Quarterly," like most of our Apiarians, follows Huber's belief, that the impregnation of the Queen Bee takes place in the air; this most hidden thing in the economy of Bees, however, we have yet to learn. Perhaps those who think otherwise will hardly believe Huber's statement to Bonnet, viz., that "he constructed the entrance of a hive so as to prevent the Queen making her exit, but allowed free passage to the workers." If that could be accomplished, why not adopt the plan to prevent the Queen entering side boxes in hives to deposit eggs? it would be the means of superseding all attempts at ventilation. But the fact is, there is hardly a pin to choose between the hole that would let out a worker and keep in a Queen Bee. The "Quarterly" also observes, that "we are indebted to Huber for the knowledge that wax is produced from honey." This, I believe, is doubtful, and I consider that Bees collect wax from plants; however, if I am wrong, it is excusable, for this writer himself admits, that it is done by a chemistry beyond the "ken of either a Farady or Liebig to discover." Speaking of hives, he likewise remarks, "that the one recommended by Mr. Payne is too flat at top;" the common shaped hive, in my opinion, is more suitable for Bees; but it ought to be remembered, that the hive in question is constructed to hold another, or at least a small one upon it. I question what some Apiarians will think of the observations in the "Quarterly" respecting Mr. Bagster's "Ladies' Safety Hive," where he says—"yet for aught we see, it is just as reasonable for a lady to clean her own shoes, as to take her own honey."—*J. Wighton.*

Truffles.—You noticed some time since the occurrence of a new Truffle (Tuber ferrugineum, or rather, Tuber rufum,) in Essex. This has been sent me lately from the neighbourhood of Corsham, from whence I have several new underground Fungi. The Tuber moschatum of Sowerby occurs in that neighbourhood in abundance, and is used at Bath in preference to the common Truffle, under the name of Red Truffle, though it has so long been lost to botanists. It has, however, little in common with the Truffle in appearance or qualities. The surface is quite smooth, and the scent very like that of decaying pears. The flesh is black, with fine whitish or yellowish veins, and instead of being dry and brittle, is in some states very juicy. The reproductive bodies are not contained in sacs, but are arranged four together on the tips of certain cells. It does not belong to the genus Tuber at all, but to Melanogaster. I have named it Melanogaster Broomeianus, after C. E. Broome, Esq., a most successful investigator of the underground Fungi—a name which has been adopted by Messrs. Tulasne (to whom I had communicated specimens) in the last Number of the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles.* I wish some of your Sussex or Hampshire readers could meet with the large, smooth, white Truffle of Sowerby, which I have in vain sought for, and which, like the Musk Truffle, has for many years been overlooked, at least by botanists; and if so, that they would have the kindness to communicate specimens addressed as below.—*M. J. Berkeley, King's Cliff, Wansford, Northamptonshire.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Aug. 4.—J. E. Gray, Esq., President, in the Chair. Various donations to the Library and Herbarium were announced, and Members elected. The following Papers were read:—"Notice of a variety of Rosa sarmentácea, (Wood's) found by Mr. Clarke, near Bridgewater," by Mr. E. Lees; "Notice of the Mosses found in the neighbourhood of Bristol, by Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites." The author enumerated 133 species as indigenous to this locality, some of which were new to the British Flora. The President drew attention to an abnormal form of Ophrys apifera, which had been sent to him by a lady from Dorking. The two lower flowers of the spike had two distinct united columns, the upper normal one being rather the longest and over-lapping the other. The upper flowers had three columns united into a single triangular mass; the upper petals of each of the flowers were rather reduced; the lips of the two lower flowers were small, and retained in part the usual character of the flower, but the lip of the top flower was lilac, and exactly resembled the sepals in form and colour. The three sepals of the middle flower were united together nearly to the tip, as was the case with two of the sepals of the terminal flower. The ovaries of all the flowers were of the normal structure. The President stated that the Rev. G. E. Smith had figured an Ophrys with a similar triple column, but his specimen was quite destitute of any lip, and he observed that it might be worth while to examine if this excess of development of the column was always coexistent with the reduced development of the lip. He moreover stated that this structure was quite distinct from the monstrosity of this plant described by Mr. His, where each of the three petals was transformed into polliniferous columns.

WEST LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Erratum.—The prize given for a collection of fruit at the Meeting on the 8th and 9th inst. was awarded to Mr. Parker, gr. to J. Oughton, Esq., and not to Mr. Larcomb, as stated at p. 558.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Berwick Horticultural Society, July 15.—The Second Show for the season was held in the Red Lion Assembly Room, when premiums were awarded as follow:—*For the best six varieties of Rose*, 1, Mr. Alex. Aitken, gr to J. S. D. Selby, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Affleck. *Best six varieties of Pinks*, 1, Mr. W. Affleck; 2, Mr. G. Laidler, gr to R. Forster, Esq. *Best twelve varieties of Calceolaria*, 1, Mr. P. Henderson; 2, Mr. J. Hood, gr to H. Gregson, Esq. *Best twelve Ranunculuses*, 1, Mr. Alex. Aitken; 2, Mr. J. Hood. *Best six Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. G. Laidler; 2, Mr. J. Hood. *Best twelve Gooseberries (for weight)*, 1, Mr. W. Affleck; 2, Mr. J. Hood. *Best Dish of Strawberries*, 1, Mr. M. Smith; 2, Mr. T. M'Dougal, gr to A. Dickson, Esq. *Best Dish of Cherries*, 1, Mr. W. Affleck; 2, Mr. M'Dougal. *Best Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. Alex. Aitken; 2, Mr. G. Blair, gr to J. C. Renton, Esq. *Best two Cauliflowers*, 1, Mr. T. M'Dougal; 2, Mr. A. Aitken. *Best three Fuchsias*, 1, Mr. P. Henderson; 2, Mr. G. Laidler. *Best twenty-four Gooseberries*, Mr. R. Moffat. *Best Quart of Green Peas (in pod)*, 1, Mr. J. M'Dougal; 2, Mr. R. Moffat. *Best Bouquet*, 1, Mr. G. Laidler; 2, Mr. G. Blair. *Sweepstakes for the greatest variety of Roses*, Mr. J. Hood. Besides those above, a prize was awarded to Mr. J. Bell, for a collection of Pansies, Mimuluses, Roses, Trumpet Honeysuckle, and six Seedling Pansies which promise to be superior flowers.—*Kelso Chronicle.*

Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society, July 19.—The following prizes were awarded on this occasion *Melon for flavour*, Hampton Court, Messrs. Hudson. *Bunch of Black Grapes*, Black Hambro', Mr. Stewart; 2, Mr. Catling. *Bunch of White Grapes*, Frontignan, Mr. Stewart. *Peaches, 6 best*, Noblesse, and Nectarines, 6 best, Mr. Stewart. *Cherries for flavour*, May Duke, Mr. Giddings; 2, Bigarreau, Messrs. Hudson. *Raspberries*, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, Antwerp, Mr. Widnall. *Red Gooseberries*, for weight, 12 to the lb, Mr. Giddings; 2, 13 to the lb. Mr. J. Taylor; *White do.* 13 to the lb, Mr. Giddings; 2, White Eagle, 14 to the lb, Mr. Newman; *Yellow do.*, 13 to the lb, Mr. Giddings; 2, 15 to the lb, Mr. Newman; *Green do.*, 15 to the lb, Mr. Giddings. *Heaviest Gooseberry*, weight 25 dwts 12 grs, Mr. Giddings; 2, weight 24 dwts, 3 grs, Companion, Mr. H. Green. *Gooseberries, for flavour*, Champagne, Messrs. Hudson; 2, Mr. H. Green. *Red Currants*, for weight, 22 bunches to the lb, Mr. Wood; 2, 25 bunches to the lb, Mr. Giddings; *White do.*, 18 bunches to the lb, Mr. Giddings; 2, 3 bunches to the lb, Mr. H. Green. *Carnations* (Medal), Garratt's Queen of Roses, William IV., Wood's Mogul, Willmer's Solander, and Fletcher's Red Rover, Mr. Wood; 2, Wood's William IV., Walmesley's William IV., Lascelles' Queen of Sheba, Sir G. Crewe, Prince Albert, Mr. Giddings; 3, Twitchett's Don John, Holmes' Count Paulina, Twitchett's Queen of Scarlets, Lowe's Marchioness of Westminster, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, Mr. Twitchett. *Seedling Carnation*, Mr. Wood. *Six Picotees*, John's Prince Albert, Martin's Victoria, Giddens' Diana, Seedling, Wood's Manfred, Mr. Wood; 2, Sharp's Gem, Brinkler's Masterpiece, Giddens' Sir Robt. Peel, Brinkler's Lady Emily, Sharp's Delicate, Sharp's Defender, Mr. Twitchett; 3, Sir R. Peel, Vespasian, and 4 Seedlings, Mr. Giddens. *Seedling Picotee*, Mr. Wood. *Six Dahlias*, Argo, Unique, La Grande Bandine, Beauty of the Plain, Lady Glentworth, Garrick, Messrs. Hudson; 2, Eclipse, Rival Sussex, Pickwick, Ruby, Argo, Wheeler's Maria, Mr. Ready. *Three Balsams*, Mr. H. Green; 2, Messrs. Hudson. *Cockscomb*, Messrs. Hudson; 2, Mr. Newman. *Plant in a pot*, Achimenes longiflora, Mr. Widnall; 2, Mr. H. Green. *Best large collection of Plants*, Mr. Widnall; 2, Mr. H. Green. *Best small collection of Plants*, Messrs. Hudson. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, Mr. Ready; 2, Mr. H. Green. *Two Lettuces*, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, Mr. Potter. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Basket of Vegetables*, Mr. Newman; *Do.*, Messrs. Hudson. *Strawberries*, Elton Pine, Mr. Newman. *Rhubarb*, Mr. J. Taylor. *Pansies*, Mr. Widnall.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

Diss Horticultural Society, July 27.—The Third Show was not quite so numerously attended as the last. The display of plants was superior, some beautiful specimens of them being from the gardens of Sir J. Flower, the Rev. B. Penning, and G. St. V. Wilson, Esq. We also observed some fine Grapes and Nectarines shown by the latter gentleman. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—*Best 4 Cockscombs*, G. St. V. Wilson, Esq. *Best German Stocks*, Rev. T. Frere. *Best tender and Hardy Bouquets*, G. St. V. Wilson, Esq. *Best Perenniuls*, Rev. T. Frere. *Best Verbenas*, 1, Mr. Barker; 2, Rev. B. Penning. *Best Petunia*, 1, Rev. C. H. Browne; 2, Mr. Barkway. *Best Greenhouse Plants*, Rev. B. Penning. *Best Thunbergia alata* and *Device*, Sir J. Flower. *Best Fuchsia*, Mr. Barkway. *Best Seedlings*, Mr. Barker. *Second best Greenhouse Plants*, Mr. Ship. *Best mixed Bouquet*, Miss Harrison. 36 *Wild flowers*, 1, Mr. A. Cockell; 2, Rev. C. H. Browne. *Best Grapes*, G. St. V. Wilson, Esq. *Best Gooseberries*, 1, Rev. C. H. Browne; 2, Mr. P. Gould. *Best Cucumber*, 1, Rev. R. Cobbold; 2, Rev. T. Frere. *Best Celery*, 1, Sir J. Flower; 2, Miss Harrison. *Best Nectarine, Cherries, &c.*, G. St. V. Wilson, Esq. *Best Currants*, Rev. T. Frere. *Best Raspberries*, Mr. Barkway. *Collection of Vegetables*, Sir J. Flower. Upwards of 40 prizes were distributed amongst the cottagers.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

Felton Florists' Society, July 17.—The florists of Felton and its vicinity held their annual show of Ranunculuses and Pansies, at Mr. Appleby's, the North Briton Inn, when prizes were awarded to the following gentlemen, viz.:—*Ranunculuses* (variegated).—The 1st and 2d to Mr. W. Harrison, with La Singulière and Mélange des Beautés; 3d, 4th, and 5th, to Mr. A. Gowens, with scarlet and gold stripe, Suprema, and Grand Berger; and 6th, to the Rev. J. Orrell, with Louis XVI. *Selfs:* the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, to Mr. A. Gowens, with Nabat, Brabançon, Cleopatra, and Variat; and 5th and 6th, to Mr. R. Richardson, with Theodine and Quaker Lady. *Pansies*, 1st to Mr. Riddell, with *the best pan of 6 dissimilar Blooms*, consisting of Black Diamond, Grand Vizier, Midas, and three Seedlings; 2d, to Mr. J. Jeffrey, with Wonder of the World, Midas, Oberon, Mulberry, Isabella, and Pilot; 3d, to Mr. Riddell, with Midas, Eclipse, Wonder, Victoria, Isabella, and a seedling; 4th, to Mr. Jeffrey, with Mulberry and 5 Seedlings; 5th, to Mr. Jeffrey, with Wellington, Oberon, and four Seedlings; and 6th, to Mr. Riddell, with Eclipse, Pilot, Invincible, Hercules, and two Seedlings. The Seedling prize was awarded to Mr. J. Jeffrey, for the *best single Seedling Pansy*, which was named Jeffrey's Sampson. A number of beautiful Stocks was also exhibited by Mr. Burn, gr to C. W. Bigge, Esq., but as there was no competition, no prize could be awarded, according to the rules. The table of flowers was full and fine; many of the Ranunculuses were in fine condition, while the Pansies as usual were almost innumerable, and attracted general admiration.

Roxburghshire Horticultural Society, July 12.—This meeting was held within the Spread Eagle Assembly-room, Jedburgh, when prizes were awarded as follow:—*For the best six Pinks*, 1, Mr. A. Hunter; 2, Mr. G. Taylor, gr. to G. Broad, Esq. *For the best nine varieties of Garden Rose*, Mr. W. Deans, for Clifton White Moss, Blush Moss, Red Moss Provins, Village Maid, Grand Purple, Red Provins, Champion, Dark Tuscany, and Las Casas; 2, Mr. D. Crichton, gr. to the Earl of Minto, for Red Moss Provins, Unique, Ranunculoides, Blush Moss, La Belgique, Aragon, Provins, L'Antiope, and York and Lancaster. *For the best six Pelargoniums*, Mr. W. Deans, for Joan of Arc, Garth's Perfection, Climax, Dennis's Perfection, Speculum Mundi, and Deans's William, a seedling of 1842; 2, Mr. T. Weir, gr. to W. O. Rutherford, Esq., for Coronation, Masterpiece, Gaines' Victory, Life Guardsman, Foster's roseum, and Grand Duke. *For the best three heads of Cauliflower*, Mr. G. Taylor. *For the best six Calceolarias*, Mr. Crichton. From the lateness of the season, there was no competition for several of the articles, such as Strawberries, Melons, &c. There were a number of articles presented to this meeting, the principal of which were by Mr. Crichton, of Minto; some fine blooms of Cactus, Passiflora cærúlea, and Clématis Sieboldi. By Mr. Weir, a large collection of cut Pelargoniums, specimens of Alstrœméria pelegrina, Polygala oppositifolia, Swainsonia alba and purpurea. By Mr. Deans, 12 Seedling Pelargoniums, some of which were very attractive; cut Roses, Seedling Calceolarias, a card of Fuchsias, including Deansia, nobilis, La Grande, corymbiflora, Victoria regina, effusa, fasciculata, recurva, &c. Also, from the garden of Mr. W. Veitch, two cards of fine Pinks.—*Kelso Chronicle.*

Vale of Evesham Horticultural and Floral Society, July 28.—At the Fourth Exhibition the following prizes were awarded:—CARNATIONS.—*Scarlet Bizarre:* 1, Walmsley's William IV.,—2, Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire, W. Barnes, Esq.; 3, Hepworth's Leader, Mr. Holmes. *Crimson Bizarre:* 1, Holmes's Count Paulina,—2, Cartwright's Rainbow,—3, Jarrett's Lucretia, W. Barnes, Esq. *Purple Flakes:* 1, Holmes's Mary Ann,—2, Brabbin's Squire Magnell,—3, Elliott's British Queen, Mr. Holmes. *Scarlet Flakes:* 1, Gummery's Brilliant,—2, Orson's Rob Roy, W. Barnes, Esq.; 3, Simpson's Marquess of Granby, Mr. Holmes. *Rose Flakes:* 1, Brown's Duchess of Gloucester, W. Barnes, Esq.; 2, Smith's Coronation, Mr. Holmes; 3, Malpas's Lady Grey, W. Barnes, Esq. *Red Picotees:* 1, Heart's Admiral Southam, Mr. Holmes; 2, Unknown, Mr. Clark; 3, Graham's Duke of Leeds, Mr. Holmes. *Purple Picotees:* 1, Ketland's Queen Victoria, Mr. Holmes; 2, Major Kealy, W. Barnes, Esq.; 3, Unknown, Mr. Clark. BEST DEVICE IN FLOWERS, *a Pheasant*, Miss Huntley. PANSIES, Rev. J. Marshall. DAHLIAS, 1, rosea, Mr. R. Francis; 2, Metella,—3, Egyptian Prince, Mr. Clark; 4, Sussex Rival, Miss Huntley; 5, Seedling, Mr. R. Francis; 6, Phenomenon, Mr. Clark. BALSAMS, *Purple Flake*, J. Clarke, Esq.; *Scarlet Flake*, Mr. Clark. STOVE OR GREENHOUSE PLANTS, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Clark. HARDY ANNUALS, Mr. Moore. PERENNIALS, 1, Miss Huntley; 2, Mr. Clark. COCKSCOMBS, Miss Huntley. HEAVIEST SIX GOOSEBERRIES, *Red*, 1 and 2, Mr. Pinnell; *Green*, 1, Mr. Randell; 2, J. B. Haynes, Esq.; *Yellow*, 1 and 2, Mr. Pinnell; *White*, 1, Mrs. Ashwin; 2, R. Ashwin, Esq. GRAPES, *Black*, E. Rudge, Esq.; *White*, Mr. Pinnell. MELON, E. Rudge, Esq. CUCUMBERS, Miss Huntley. DESERT APPLES, 1, Mr. Z. Hughes; 2, T. White, Esq. PEARS, 1, Mr. H. Drury; 2, Mrs. Ashwin. RASPBERRIES, *Red*, Mr. E. Haines; *White*, Mr. H. Drury. CHERRIES, *Black*, Miss Huntley; *White*, Rev. W. Digby. EXTRA PRIZES—*Collection of Fuchsias*, Mr. Clark; *Purple Hydrangea*, Mrs. Ashwin; *Dish of Marygolds*, Mr. R. Francis; *Peas*, Mr. Randell; *Carnation*, 1, Mr. Holmes; 2 W. Barnes, Esq.; *New White Verbena*, Princess Royal, Mr. Clark.—*Worcester Herald.*

Wexford Horticultural Society, July 29.—The Summer Exhibition took place in the Assembly Rooms. The specimens were beautifully prepared by the Proprietors, and in the arrangements also a refined taste was displayed, a manifest improvement on former exhibitions. The following prizes were awarded—FLOWERS:—*Exotics*, W. Bolton, Esq. *Ericas*, G. LeHunte, Esq. *Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, W. Bolton, Esq. *Calceolarias*, W. Bolton, Esq. *Pelargoniums*, 1, J. Rowe, Esq.; 2, W. Bolton, Esq. *Seedling*, H. Cooper, Esq. *Pansies*, R. Donovan, Esq. *Seedling*, B. Allen, Esq. *Annual Flowers*, W. Bolton, Esq. *Picotees*, J. W. Goff, Esq. *Ornamental Bouquet*, W. Bolton, Esq. *Ornamental Exotic Plant*, G. LeHunte, Esq. *Fuchsias*, G. LeHunte, Esq. *Ornamental Plants*, J. Rowe, Esq. VEGETABLES:—*Cauliflowers, Peas, Kidney Beans, Turnips, Celery, White and Red*, A. F. Meadows, Esq. *Beans*, J. Nunn, Esq. *Lettuce*, W. Bolton, Esq. *Carrots*, J. W. Goff, Esq. *Cabbage*, J. Rowe, Esq. FRUITS:—*Melons (Green Flesh)*, J. Rowe, Esq. *Ditto (Scarlet Flesh)*, G. LeHunte, Esq. *Grapes (Black)*, W. Bolton, Esq. *Peaches*, W. Bolton, Esq. *Nectarines*, W. Bolton, Esq. *Cherries*, W. Bolton, Esq. *Gooseberries (Green)*, R. Donovan, Esq. *(Red)*, H. Cooper, Esq. *(White)*, H. Cooper, Esq. *Currants (White)*, H. Cooper, Esq. *(Red)*, J. W. Goff, Esq. *Raspberries*, R. Allen, Esq. *Strawberries*, J. W. Goff, Esq. *Cucumbers*, W. Bolton, Esq. *Second Ditto*, G. LeHunte, Esq. *Exotic Fruit*, G. LeHunte, Esq.—*Wexford Conservative.*

[We hope to be able to make up all our arrears of Country Shows next week.]

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

SCUTELLA'RIA JAPÓNICA. Japan Skullcap. (*Frame Herbaceous Plant.*) Labiatæ. Didynamia Gymnospermia.—This is one of those pleasing little plants which grow only four or five inches in height, are of a partially trailing character, and bear a profusion of showy blossoms throughout the whole summer. The blossoms are produced in comparatively large spikes, at the end of the principal or lateral branches, and besides being of a handsome blue tint, are prettily spotted in the throat. They are somewhat like those of a delightful little plant which is so common on our hedge-banks, and is therefore scarcely noticed—the Ground Ivy; only they have a much longer tube, and are arranged with greater effect. As its name asserts, it is a Japan plant, and has been in the nursery of Messrs. Rollisson, Tooting, for three or four years. It is probably one of the many plants brought to light by Dr. Siebold, during his travels in Japan. From its native country the probability is, that it will be found hardy enough to endure our winters. At Messrs. Rollisson's it has been treated as a frame plant, and grown in a pot, amongst Alpines and such-like species, being exposed through the summer months, and merely placed in a cold pit during winter. It is an excellent plant for mixing with a potted collection of Alpines, being of small dimensions, great beauty, a most liberal bloomer, lasting in flower a great length of time, and having blue blossoms, which are not very common in that class. It may also be cultivated with extreme ease, not being at all delicate, and simply requiring the commonest soil. As a border plant, however, it will attain to a higher perfection than in a pot, and may possibly prove useful for planting in beds or patches. These it would cover with bloom throughout the summer. It can be increased by cuttings or by division; or, if a small portion of earth is drawn up around the partially trailing shoots, so as almost or wholly to cover them at the bottom, these will most likely root in the manner of Verbenas, and may afterwards be taken off. It will be desirable to test its hardiness by leaving a plant or two exposed in the following winter.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

BIGNÓNIA PICTA. Streaky-blossomed Trumpet-flower. (*Greenhouse Climber.*) Bignoniaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia.—This handsome species has, we find, been in British collections since the year 1823; but, like many of its allies, it is so shy in developing its flowers, that several who have cultivated it for some years have never seen a blossom. Plants at Messrs. Rollisson's, however, perfected some blossoms last year in a stove; and the same specimens have flowered again in the present season. The plant is by no means of a rambling habit, for, although its branches extend to a considerable length, it is so well clothed with evergreen foliage as to present, at all times, an agreeable appearance. The flowers seem to come out in pairs, towards the upper ends of the shoots, and are individually of a large size, being almost three inches in breadth. They are of a deep lilac or purplish colour, with a whitish throat, and many streaks of a darker tint throughout. Although, when improperly managed, it is next to impossible to get B. picta to bloom; yet if rightly grown, and suffered to reach maturity before it is expected to flower, it blossoms freely enough. Either a warm greenhouse or a cool stove will suit it. Still, it is perhaps the best plan to keep it in an intermediate house, or a kind of close conservatory. In such a situation, it only needs to be placed in soil that is not shaded, or liable to be saturated with moisture, or too far from the glass, or very deep, or imperfectly drained, and it will speedily arrive at a flowering condition. But, when it has grown sufficiently large to be capable of bearing flowers, the great point with it, as with others of the genus, is to refrain from pruning it, and let the branches take their natural course, unless they become too straggling. Under such management it will not fail to flower; and it matters little whether it be planted in a pot or in a bed of earth. The compost suitable for it is quite an ordinary one, such as any mixture of heath mould and loam, in which the latter constitutes the main part of the soil. About May or June is the fittest season for propagating it, and it should be raised from cuttings, which will need bottom-heat to start them.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mushrooms.—We have lately received the 6th Number of "The Transactions of the Gardeners' and Stewards' Provident and Mutual Instruction Society of Ireland;" from which we extract the following useful remarks by Mr. E. Owens, upon the cultivation of the Mushroom. "I have grown Mushrooms in the open ground, in the following way:—Having opened trenches twelve inches deep and twenty-four wide, and filled them with half rotten dung, previously prepared by frequent turning, I cut from a pasture-field sods four inches deep, and six inches broad, placing the spawn about the size of a walnut, twelve inches by six inches apart in the dung in the trenches, and the sods over the dung on their sides, covering all with maiden mould, about four inches in depth. I had most abundant crops of Musbrooms—at the season they naturally appear in the pasture-fields—and even for this period the plan is well worth a trial. These beds may be made in March and August, and, if dry weather, they should have occasional waterings. In very wet weather I placed hoops over the beds, and covered them with dry litter or mats. If the spawn grows, there will be Mushrooms in about six weeks from the time of planting. From the uncertainty of obtaining good crops of Mushrooms in the open air, I give the preference to house culture, and have found the following mode of cultivating most certain:—stable dung being one of the most necessary agents, should be prepared for that purpose by frequent turning, so as to let off what we term the steam heat, and should never be allowed to get what is termed a burning heat; in fact the frequent turnings prevent and counteract this. An open shed is the most proper place to prepare the dung. The Mushroom-house should be 14 feet wide and 30 feet long, constructed with slide windows, a door at each end, and a boarded passage 4 feet high running along the whole length of the house. The space from the boarded passage to the wall is to contain the prepared dung for the beds, with three divisions in them from the wall to the boards, so that when correctly formed, there will be six beds, three at each side, each 10 feet long and 6 feet wide. The beds are to have a sloping direction, so as to be only 2 feet deep at the walls of the house. The best seasons for forming the beds are spring and autumn, and then in succession every month—not all at the same period. We commence with the first bed, and after the violent heating has subsided, place the Mushroom spawn in it, just under the surface, about the size of a walnut, in rows 1 foot asunder and 6 inches apart; after which, the bed is struck down by the back of a spade, and covered with 3 inches of fresh maiden mould. Dry hay is then placed over all, about 12 inches deep, and left so for one month; at which time the spawn will have sufficiently run through the surface of the bed. We then strip off the hay, and give a copious watering from the fine rose of a water-pot. In a few days after, the Mushrooms will appear in abundance, and should be taken off while young, as, if left, they are liable to be infected by insects. The beds we have been describing will continue to bear from one month from the time the Mushrooms first appear; at which time the second bed will be coming into bearing; and so on for the six beds. As each bed ceases to bear, the earth on the surface should be removed, by which operation the thread-like substances that bore the crop will be cut down to the crowns of the spawn in the dung. When the beds are dry, a layer of the same sort of material that they were originally formed of, should be laid on them four inches deep, and over this maiden mould must be placed as before described. This done, a lining of fresh horse-dung is placed in the passge, so as to cause the plants to grow and the beds again to bear. By this mode of house culture, and from beds so constructed, a constant supply of Mushrooms may be had during the year.

More Orchidaceæ for Sale.—A further sale of Guatemala epiphytes is announced, and we are able to state that it will include some extraordinarily fine specimens of the rarer Guatemala species. In addition to Barkeria spectabilis, there are large masses of Lælia superbiens, Odontoglossums; Epidendrums, a Cattleya-like plant, and Oncidium sphacelatum; all in perfectly good order.

Reviews.

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Verhältniss zur Pflanzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen. Frues. 1843.

(*Continued from page* 576.)

In the second chapter (*Origin and Nature of Humus,*) Liebig states, that vegetable matter is successively changed by decomposition into humus, and that it constantly forms carbonic acid with the oxygen of the atmospheric air; all which forms a constant source of nourishment for plants, which decompose both the carbonic acid taken up by the roots, and that obtained by the leaves from the air. This, says Dr. Mohl, was known long ago. New, however, most certainly, is the argumentation by which L. intends to prove (p. 56) that humus is unnecessary, and that plants derive their food exclusively from the atmosphere. In corroboration thereof, he adduces the antediluvian and tropical vegetation, and says of the former, that its gigantic Palms, Graminæ (sic!), and Ferns, could dispense altogether with soil, on account of the immense development of their foliage, as they are also distinguished from those of the present world by their scanty roots. L. says further, that in hot climates the succulent plants

require but a slight connexion with the soil, and develop themselves without its co-operation, in proof of which he adduces the slender roots of Sedum, Cactus, and Sempervivum. L. believes, in fine, that in lactescent plants the humidity absorbed from the air, and indispensable to their growth, is protected from evaporation by the very nature of their sap, as humidity is surrounded by caoutchouc and is protected by a sort of impermeable integument! *Risum teneatis, amici*—exclaims Mohl, in allusion to these opinions. The assertion that antediluvian plants lived on a soil devoid of humus is so extraordinary, that M. refutes it at some length. We know, he says, that monocotyledonous and cryptogamic plants possess no tap-roots, but merely fibres, which, although they are slender, still are very numerous. The assertion, therefore, that plants with thick, branchy roots (like our trees) obtain their food from the soil, and those plants which possess fibrous ones are nourished by the air—is untenable. L. himself "considers the absorption of inorganic substances to be necessary for the nourishment of plants; those, however, can only be absorbed by the roots." "The reader"—concludes M.—"will, I trust, not expect from me a refutation of Liebig's assertions on tropical vegetation, which are really beneath criticism. If the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics, with their virgin forests, Palms, and arborescent Grasses, is to be typified by a few Sedums, Cacti, or Sempervivums, and if lactescent plants are to be looked upon as surrounded by a coat of Indian-rubber; then, certainly, anything may be proved—and, not least, the ignorance of the propounder."

Professor Liebig's third chapter, inscribed "*The Assimilation of Hydrogen*," proves pretty well that all which Chemistry has made out about chemical processes in the interior of plants amounts to almost nothing. L. states, in the first instance, that woody fibre consists of carbon and the component parts of water, or of carbon *plus* a certain quantity of hydrogen. Here, therefore, the very first proposition in the progress of assimilation contains an *either* and an *or*. L. thinks (p. 60) that decomposition of water is the more likely to take place, because water is the easier of decomposition; and this is plausible enough. But what shall we think of the consistency of Liebig, if in all other parts of his work the decomposition of carbonic acid is considered as a self-evident fact (p. 121); and leaves are said to possess powers of decomposition stronger than that of the most powerful chemical agencies, because they can decompose carbonic acid, which resists the strongest galvanic battery! L. states further, that the formation of acids, of ethereal oils, (having no oxygen,) and of caoutchouc, *may be considered* as combinations of carbonic acid with water; all, or the greater part, of the oxygen having been eliminated. This may be true in a chemical point of view, but it remains to be proved that these combinations are really *formed* by water and carbonic acid, and are not the result of other organic combinations. But if the latter be the case,—if ethereal oils are formed by the mutual combination of organic substances,—if they exhibit certain determined stages of vegetable metamorphosis, then the decomposition of water and carbonic acid cannot be taken into account, because these do not exist as such in *organic* combinations; "and then" (concludes Dr. M.) "the process to which the above substances owe their origin is a far different one, and the explanation of Liebig is anything but a formula explaining their origin," but is quite as erroneous as the assertion would be that sugar consists of carbonic acid and spirits of wine.

In the fourth chapter, "*On the Origin and the Assimilation of Nitrogen*," L. starts from the correct assertion, that even in a soil richest in humus, no vegetation can take place without the co-operation of some nitrogenous substances; and that (as it has been proved by Boussingault) their nitrogen is derived from the atmosphere. But L. subsequently rejects the opinion (p. 65) that plants assimilate the nitrogen of the air in a direct manner, and derive their nitrogen from the ammonia contained in the rain-water (a discovery made by himself), adducing in proof that nitrogen is conveyed to plants in the form of ammonia, the analysis of the sap of Acorns, Birches, &c., in which ammoniacal salts have been found. This idea is certainly the most valuable in the whole of L.'s work. But here, as elsewhere, he has been satisfied with generalities, without looking to details of great importance in vegetable physiology. Considering the ammonia of rain-water sufficient for explaining the amount of nitrogen contained in plants, he has entirely neglected the nitric salts, and asserts (without adducing any proof) that Borage, the Chenopodia, and the Jerusalem Artichoke, owe their nitric salts merely to ammonia—an assertion by no means confirmed by the experiments of John.

(To be continued.)

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Flower-Gardening Plants, and especially the new Pelargoniums, have attracted more attention than I anticipated. I have received several letters lately on this subject, of which I shall make use by-and-by; meantime, let us not forget the other families required for the flower-beds. There are many bad Verbenas and Petunias which require to be purged from the lists. Among Verbenas, take the best variety of the creeping Scarlets, or Melindres breed; then the best of the more upright sorts of the same colour, and these two will give you the cream of the scarlet Verbenas. Then come the Purples; there is scarcely a creeping one among them; but you may take the best coloured dwarf, and the tallest among them; this is sufficient for the purple colour. After that, take the pink ones in the same manner, and then the Whites—I wish I could say the same of blue ones. The so-called blue Verbena is like the scarlet Laburnum. Now, after seeing all about London, and collecting nearly 50 varieties of the Verbena, I reduced them in this way to 12 sorts, and three or four of these are for neutral beds; that is, beds with no decided colour. Instead of giving the names, I shall wait to hear the merits of the different varieties discussed by others. Petunias must be dealt with after the same manner. But I must hasten to explain one point in the culture of those dwarf Pelargoniums which I named at the end of the last Calendar, and which are not well understood. These plants are mere weeds in the eyes of the florist, but like many old sorts, they make far better beds than the large new ones. They are the Hybrid Perpetuals among the Pelargoniums; some of them are among the best for winter and early spring forcing; others have their foliage so sweet, that they are regularly forced with Sweet Briar, the Lemon-plant (Aloysia), and others of that stamp, to furnish bouquets. Hundreds of the Prince of Orange are thus annually forced for the London markets; this one is also the hardiest of the family. It will stand 10 degrees of frost in dry light soil. They are, moreover, an anomalous race, differing widely from their fellows; their habit is more woody, and while they are in bloom you cannot get a shoot out of 500 that will do for a cutting, or that will strike root if you choose to try it; all their shoots are analogous to the flowering portion on the top of the other sorts. This race is capable of hybridization only to a very limited extent, but an occasional one, with some improvement, comes out now and then. Queen Victoria is the latest and best of them I have seen, and as they promise to drive the larger ones out of the flower-garden in a few years, just as the hybrid Perpetual Roses are doing now with the older sorts, I shall be excused for dwelling so long on the subject. Now, as they cannot be propagated to any extent while they are in bloom, and as they flower from April to November, and produce no wood for cuttings until early in spring, they must be taken at that time, or, what is better, a few plants must be put into forcing early in January, from which a very large stock may be got before the flowering season arrives. Then, at planting-out time, a few dozens of the smallest plants should be reserved, along with as many Heliotropes, kept through the summer cramped in their spring pots, and only allowed water enough to keep them alive. About the end of this month the first succession of these should be potted, and put into cold frames, or some warm corner; and by a little attention they will be ready to bloom as soon as the frost cuts down those out-of-doors. As many of the large Pelargoniums lately mentioned are scarce in remote parts of the country, it may be as well to mention that in spring these plants are easily multiplied by cuttings of the roots two or three inches long, with the tops a quarter of an inch out of the soil. The pots should be kept rather dry in a close hotbed or stove.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Shut them up in a moist heat of 90° in the afternoon, and as long as you keep them above 60° in the morning, all is right; but as the autumn is the best growing season, let the heat be up to 60° as a minimum, until frost and snow, with short days, will lower it down to 50°, which may be stated as the minimum temperature through the winter.

Vinery.—About this time there are four good signs which never fail to show the practical gardener how matters have been managed in this house for the last year or two. I mean in those houses that are forced in March. The black Grapes are now of a jet-like colour, with a fine bluish bloom; the white ones of a fine soft amber tint. Then the young wood is darkish brown, and the leaves perfectly green, but firmer and drier than formerly, and the laterals in a vigorous growth. These signs show that the roots are all right, that the Vine has not been over-cropped, and that there is a fair prospect for the next crop. Reverse all this, and your Black Hamburghs are turned into *red ones*, the wood is pale green, passing into white streaks; the foliage is blotched with all colours, and dry enough to be made into powder, and the laterals are only thread-like shoots. There are many Vineries in the country showing both signs. I once succeeded in redeeming old plants which had the latter symptoms, and the means I used I shall state ere long.

Out-door Department.

The late-sown Peas and Kidney-Beans have little time to spread their roots, and their foliage often throw off the passing shower, so that they stand in need of occasional watering. Rows of Alpine Strawberries are similarly situated, and ought to be well watered; they should not be allowed to form runners at any time, their growth being different from other Strawberries. The best sorts from the seed-beds or old rows are best increased by dividing the plants; a few of the old plants will furnish a great number of young ones, and this is as good a time as any for this work, planting out the offsets in Nursery beds till next March, when they may be finally planted out to fruit.

Taking up Onions, and harvesting them, earthing up Celery, tying up a few Lettuces occasionally, and moulding up some of the Cardoons, with the watering of newly-planted out things, form the principal work in the Kitchen-garden about this time; in addition to the usual routine of clearing the ground of weeds and exhausted crops. It is a never-failing rule to keep the ground well-stirred between rows of young crops. Spinach, Peas, Dwarf Beans, and late-planted Cauliflowers are the only young crops now to be looked to in this way.

Asparagus.—This is now swelling off a heavy crop of seeds, which cannot fail to exhaust the plants very much. If attempts were made to clear off the fruit, the chances are that more harm than good would be done by breaking and bruising the young shoots and leaves. The next best plan therefore appears to be to soak the beds well with rich liquid manure three or four times before their growth is over.

Orchard.—Peach trees, now ripening a heavy crop, stand as much in need of water as Asparagus; but pond-water is strong enough for them. Fork the border as far as you expect the roots to reach; pour a dozen or so of large water-pots'-full all round according to the size of the trees, and then put over them a thin layer of short grass. The old wood of the Raspberry may be cut out as soon as the fruit is off, and also a few of the weakest of the young shoots; this will strengthen the roots, and let the air have free access to the next year's canes. From this time to the middle of September is the best to prune trees of all sorts that are anyways unhealthy, or of a tender constitution; it is also a good preventive against canker. The reason is that late autumn growths are avoided, and then no unripe wood remains to be injured by frost; the buds on the remaining branches will be more prominent by the force of the ascending sap being thus checked, and the edges of the wounds made by the pruning-knife are healed over before winter. For these reasons, and others that might be adduced, September is the best, and perhaps spring the worst, time to cut hedges.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—"What have you to say about the bulbous section of the Epidendrums to which macrochilum belongs?" asks a correspondent. They dislike much water at the roots, and should not have much shade, seeing that they grow on trees fully exposed. Most people keep them too much shaded. Another good reason is that notwithstanding the number included in this section, few of them are really fine plants. This reminds me that this is a good time to pot such Orchidaceæ as require it. Odontoglossum grande will be in flower with me three weeks earlier than last year; it will be kept last winter along with others from the highlands of Mexico, in a temperature not exceeding 45°. Any woody stove-plant now in growth should be checked a little, unless it be a climber.

Conservatory.—The different species of Begónia are well suited for flowering in this house, and in rooms through the summer: they are enabled to resist the dry atmosphere in such places, compared with that of the stove, by the succulency of their stems and foliage. The Stephanotus I mentioned some time since, is now nearly done flowering, and is growing away as freely as a Passion-flower; it was only planted out in the end of last May, but I was preparing it since this time last year, by keeping it in the same house with the Pelargoniums. Sudden changes never suit any plant.

Pits.—Early Chrysanthemums and Sálvia splendens, with some of the Heliotropes and forcing Pelargoniums, should now be put under cover in pits, to bring them on slowly. Many of the dwarf China, Bourbon, and Tea Roses, treated in this way, would bloom through November till Christmas, when forced Cabbage and Moss Roses will be coming in; there is nothing like looking early to these things,—one day lost now is as much as a week in spring.

Flower-Garden.—After so much about Pelargoniums, the next step will be to make a selection of the best, and most distinctly coloured of the autumn flowering Cape Heaths, for furnishing the flower-garden in the latter part of the season. I have been collecting materials for this scheme for the last 12 months, and shall put them into form in due time. Meanwhile accounts of bedding Pelargoniums &c. are coming in from distant parts of the country. A correspondent from St. Andrews says he has planted out his best Pelargoniums in the flower-garden; but such an account without names is of little value. It is true we have planted out this class for years in England, but we find some run too much to leaf; others flower by fits and starts, or flower three weeks, then grow away as long and then flower again; while the beauty of others is washed off by a slight shower, or fades away under a strong sun. Selections, therefore, and not collections, are wanted. Beds of Lupinus Hartwegii and nanus, with Salvia patens, Mignonette, Alonsoa, and similar plants, will now require constant attention, to cut off the flower-spikes as they begin to seed at the bottom; with care they may be kept in flower to the end of the season.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Aug. 24, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Aug.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	18	30.084	29.958	84	59	71.5	E.	
Saturday	19	29.830	29.670	84	61	72.5	E.	.01
Sunday	20	30.171	29.647	72	47	59.5	S.	
Monday	21	29.917	29.835	71	49	60.0	N.W.	.62
Tuesday	22	29.640	29.477	62	45	53.5	S.	.32
Wednesday	23	29.619	29.412	69	53	61.0	S.	.95
Thursday	24	29.787	29.599	74	46	60.0	W.	
Average		29.871	29.664	73.7	51.4	62.5		.130

August 18. Foggy; sultry, with dusky clouds; clear at night.
19. Very fine; cloudless and hot, with slight dry haze; clear and fine.
20. Cloudy; very fine; overcast.
21. Clear and fine; very fine, with few clouds; overcast.
22. Overcast; rather boisterous; rain, heavy rain at 4 p.m.; overcast.
23. Fine; overcast; 7 p.m. rain commenced, continuing constant and heavy all night; wind sometimes boisterous.
24. Cloudy; fine, with clouds; very fine; clear at night.
Mean temperature of the week 1° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending September 2, 1843.

Aug. and Sept.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 27	72.8	50.1	61.4	6	0.40 in.	—	2	2	—	1	4	5	3
Mon. 28	72.2	51.0	61.6	8	0.20	—	3	2	—	3	1	6	2
Tues. 29	71.1	50.4	60.7	7	0.58	3	1	3	—	1	6	2	1
Wed. 30	71.8	50.2	61.0	5	0.92	—	2	1	—	3	3	5	3
Thurs. 31	69.1	49.5	59.8	10	0.92	—	4	1	—	2	2	4	4
Fri. 1	69.2	49.0	59.6	10	1.53	1	3	1	3	1	4	2	2
Sat. 2	70.1	49.0	59.6	8	0.23	3	3	—	1	2	3	5	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 30th of August, 1826—thermometer 83°; and the lowest on the 1st of September, 1841—thermometer 36°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending August 25, 1843.

The continuance of the late hot weather has caused an abundant supply of Fruits of every description to be brought into the market, and Vegetables are rather improving. Pines are very plentiful. Amongst the Grapes are excellent bunches of White Muscat; and Black Hamburghs, in particular, are good. Peaches and Nectarines, from the open wall, fetch nearly the same prices as last week. Apricots are plentiful, and bring from 1*s.* to 4*s.* per doz. Greengage, Orlean, Violet, and Morocco Plums are very abundant. Jargonelle Pears bring from 4*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. Morello Cherries are offered at from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Gooseberries and Currants are not so plentiful. Filberts are rather on the increase, and fetch from 40*s.* to 55*s.* per 100lbs. Cucumbers are everywhere inferior. Cauliflowers are sufficient for the demand. Cabbages and Turnips are beginning to improve a little. French Beans are good and very abundant; there is also an excellent supply of Windsor Beans. Celery continues to improve; the Red Solid is selling at 18*s.* per doz. bundles. Onions are plentiful. Peas are becoming less abundant. Carrots are good, and Shallots plentiful. Cut Flowers are chiefly composed of Tropæolum peregrinum, Bignonia venusta, Yellow and Perpetual Roses, China Asters, Sweet Peas, Verbenas, Fuchsias, Calceolarias, Picotees, and Carnations.

PRICES, Saturday, August 26. 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s* to 6*s*
Peaches, per dozen, 12*s* to 21*s*
Nectarines, per dozen, 12*s* to 21*s*
Apricots, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Figs, per doz., 6*s*
Melons, each 2*s* to 6*s*
,, Dutch, each, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Plums, per punnet, 1*s* to 2*s*
— violet, per hf-sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Gage, per punnet, 2*s*
— Gages, Green, per hf.-sv., 10*s* to 12*s*
Gooseberries, p hf-sv, 2*s* to 3*s*
Currants, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
— Black, per hf-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Red, for wine, per sv., 4*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— for dessert, p. hf-sv., 4*s* to 6*s*
Raspberries, per gallon, 7*d* to 1*s*
Cherries, Morello, standards, per hf.-sieve, 6*s*
— Wall, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s*
Apples, new, per hf-sv., 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Pears, per half-sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Oranges, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— per 100, 10*s* to 24*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 6*d* to 2*s*
Cherimias, per 1,000, 5*s* to 7*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 22*s*
— Cob. 12*s*
Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 50*s* to 70*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2*s* to 5*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf-sieve, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Scarlet, per hf-sv., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Windsor, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, New, per ton, 60*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt, 3*s* to 5*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Turnips, per doz bunches, 3*s* to 5*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 6*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9*d* to 1*s*
Carrots, Horn, p. doz. bunches, 3*s* to 6*s*
— Long, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 7*s*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
— green, per bunch, 4*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Large, per doz. bch., 2*s* to 5*s*
— Spanish, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Chilis, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Peas, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
— per sack, 3*s* to 6*s*
Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Sweet Basil, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Marjoram, green, per bunch, 2*d* to 4*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 2*s* to 4*s*
Wallnuts, Green, per bushel, 7*s* to 9*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

Correspondents.—*D. B., G. G., Snob, Flora, Addiscomb, Inquirer, An Irishman, and others.*—We really must refer you to the following notice, which was printed some time since, and seems to have been forgotten:—"We must again mention that it is not in our power to spare time for naming collections of common flowers, ill selected, and worse packed; and we would beg our correspondents not to put themselves to the expense of sending, or us to the pain of neglecting them. It is unreasonable to expect us to give up valuable time to the examination of little fragments of common plants, whose names the inquirer can obtain of the first gardener in his neighbourhood We are most ready to afford information on such points to a reasonable extent, but there must be a limit to such inquiries. We should say that one or two plants are as many as it can generally be necessary to send at a time. In future, when heaps of plants are sent us, we trust to be excused for not noticing them at all." Our good-nature has of late induced us to deviate somewhat from the rule here laid down; and our correspondents must now blame themselves if we return to it.

scrupulously. Little bits of weeds, shrivelled and broken, crowded together in Post-office covers, and florists' flowers, actually load our table. We have repeatedly declined naming florists' flowers, which are always sold with their names, and the latter should be taken care of.

GUANO.—*Lapis.*—Both the imported and Potter's Guano are excellent manures for meadow-land; but the first can only be employed in wet weather. Why not dress half your land with one and half with the other? There is no great difference in the price. One great advantage of Potter's over Peruvian Guano is that it is of *uniform* quality, which the latter cannot very well be.

SOOT.—*Herbert.*—This is a very good ingredient for mixing with compost heaps in moderate proportions.‡

BONE-DUST.—*A Subscriber* will find information by consulting our columns of Advertisements.

HEATING.—*An Inquirer.*—It matters little what the size of a boiler is; the smaller it is the faster the water will heat—the larger it is the longer will the heat be retained when procured. A boiler with two or three gallons of water will be ample for the houses you describe.——*N. N.*—You will find the meaning of hot-water gutters explained in the papers on the tank system of heating. They may be formed of old flues well rendered with cement inside, or of semi-cylindrical draining-tiles, covered with slates or flue-tiles; in both cases connected with a boiler. We shall soon explain the matter more fully. Vines succeed perfectly under curvilinear iron roofs.——*G. C.*—The quantity of pipe you will require depends on the size of your room, and other circumstances; about that we cannot very well advise you. Pipes are much used in the form of coils where local circumstances render straight pipes inconvenient. A whole house may be heated by a kitchen fire, if the apparatus is well managed. It is impossible to give prices; everybody must ascertain that for himself. There are plenty of advertisements showing where to apply.——*J. B. H.*—We do not remember to what you allude. Water-gutters for bottom-heat are now making very generally near London, by rendering the inside of old flues, reduced to half their depth, with good cement; and this seems to stand. Perhaps, if you do not find to-day what you want, you will repeat your question *early* next week.

BOILERS.—*A. B.*—We have no personal experience in the use of the boiler you mention, but we understand it to be a good one, and, in fact, one is about to be applied to some tank heating in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

BEECH-TREES.—*W. R.*—It is very difficult to form an opinion respecting your trees; but if some do well and others do ill in the same ground, there must be some mischief at the roots of those which suffer. We would suggest to you to examine the roots of those which are sickly, and ascertain whether they have not got into some place where water cannot reach them in sufficient quantity. All the symptoms mentioned by you are those of drought.

NELUMBIUM.—*Khan.*—We do not know where seeds of Nelumbium speciosum can be procured.‡

SEEDLING CACTI.—*Gerarde.*—If your Cactus has really the *habit* of Jenkinsonii it must be a good thing; for the flowers are like those of a large and handsome speciosus. Much of its value will depend on its habit; so far as the flowers go, they are very fine. We should be thankful for a cutting, addressed to 21, Regent-street, London.†

HEATHS.—*H. T. S.* writes that his "Heaths are much infested with the Scab and Mildew; that some of the varieties of E. ventricosa and vestita are covered with what looks very like grains of sand, and of an adhesive nature; and that his Epacrises, which had been potted for two months and never suffered to get dry, frequently droop as if they wanted water, which makes his spirits droop, as he expects every time will be their last. For this catalogue of ills he very naturally wishes to know the causes, so that in future he may guard against them." From what can be gleaned from *H. T. S.*'s note, I should say his management of Heaths is radically bad, and the fact of his being guided in his management by Mr. Macnab's treatise confirms me in this opinion, for however excellent the treatment recommended in that work may be for the locality in which it was written or other places similarly situated, it is well known to practical men that for a guide-book in the management of Heaths it is calculated to do more harm than good. I have not time to state the why and wherefore of this assertion at present, but at some more leisure opportunity I may state my reasons in full. Now the preventive for these diseases may be stated in one sentence, viz., keep your plants clean, water regularly and ventilate freely, for diseases in Heaths are more frequently induced by neglecting to do these things properly than by any other cause; as if they are not freely ventilated, they are sure to become mildewed, and if you allow them to be covered with dead flowers, heavy dew and dust, you place them under the most favourable circumstances possible for the generation and propagation of all the insects that plants are subject to. The Scale which *H. T. S.* speaks of is no doubt some species of scale insect, which has been very troublesome in many collections this season, probably owing to the unusually cold spring, diminished light, and slow growth consequent upon it, and the substance which looks like adhesive[sand is, I suspect, the young brood of insects before they have formed their covering scale. If the plants are not much infested, they may be cleaned by washing them repeatedly with warm soap-suds, but if they are very bad throw them away, as the probability is you will kill the plants before you clear them of the scale. Mildew is engendered by a damp atmosphere and bad ventilation, and may be radicated by sprinkling the plants and dusting them with sulphur once a week as long as there is a speck of mildew upon them. You must, however, persevere or you will not conquer. The drooping of Epacrises under a bright sun, when growing freely, is not an unusual occurrence, and the remedy is a slight shade at those times. *W. P. A.*

ROSES.—*H. W. B.*—Choose your scions in February and graft in March.——*A Subscriber* may bud her white Banksian with the following:—Bennet's Seedling, Laure Davoust, Banksiæflora, Donna Maria, and Rampant.‡

PELARGONIUMS.—*Herbert.*—It is most advantageous to sow the seed of Pelargoniums as soon as it is ripe.‡

FUCHSIA.—*J. E.*—The flower sent is merely two blooms growing together; it is not unfrequent on the variety called Majestica, of which sort your flower is a specimen.*

DAHLIAS.—*D. D.*—The following 12 Dahlias, for variety and first-rate properties, will form an excellent stand, if you can manage to have them all in fine condition on the day of exhibition:—Essex Triumph, Mrs. Shelley, Maria, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Bragg's Antagonist, Bedford Surprise, Hudson's Princess Royal, Dowager Lady Cowper, Phenomenon, Widnall's Queen, Springfield Rival, Indispensable, and Lee's Bloomsbury.*

PROPERTIES OF THE DAHLIA.—*J. B. M. H.*—Have the goodness to refer to p. 87 of the present vol. of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*; you will there find the properties of the Dahlia laid down by Mr. Wildman, and sanctioned by the Floricultural Society of London. Your suggestion will be attended to.*

PEACH TREES.—*Rambler.*—You may root-prune your rampant Peach tree now with advantage; taking off the ends of the strong roots which run in a downward direction, where you can reach them, and interfering but little with those which lie near the surface of the ground.‡

STRAWBERRIES.—*Rambler* would be obliged if any correspondent who has the 2d edition of "Haynes on the Strawberry," &c. would give H.'s plan of growing Currants, as to soil, pruning, time of planting, distance, &c. He has H.'s 1st edition, but has been unable to procure the 2d, to which the Currant is added.——*D. Z.*—One of the first duties of a gardener is civility—of a discusser is to be fair—of a writer is to be intelligible. When you have become aware of the importance of these little regulations we shall be happy to insert your correspondence; but till then you must excuse us.——*J. M. P.*—All runners may fruit in the autumn of the year they are planted, and Alpine Strawberries will fruit the first year they are sown.

FIGS.—*Freston.*—For the back wall of a vinery, you cannot have a better variety than the Brown Turkey. If Fig-trees are kept in a healthy state they will not be subject to red spider. Should this pest, however, commence an attack, it may be subdued by syringing and sponging the foliage, and by frequently diffusing flowers of sulphur with a bellows throughout the air of the house.‖

POTATOES.—*Rambler.*—The best way of preserving seed Potatoes of early kinds is to store them away in pits surrounded with straw and earth. We think that greening would be no advantage.‡——*Ouzels.*—If you now plant sets of the Early Manly, or any other good early Potato grown in 1842, and lay a sufficient thickness of litter between the rows before the approach of frost, they will afford you young Potatoes early in winter. You may try a succession of the same sorts from tubers of this year's growth exposed to the sun and air, and planted next month; but your success will greatly depend on the mildness of the season. Were you to plant the sets in pots, you could move the plants under shelter when such is requisite.‖

LETTUCES.—*T. G. Crediton.*—Now is the time to sow, for standing the winter, the Hardy Hammersmith and Brown Dutch Cabbage Lettuce; also some of the Brown Cos, if good shelter can be afforded.‖

TOBACCO.—*Herbert.*—There is no law to prevent anyone from growing Tobacco for his own use in England.‡

INSECTS.—In the last week's *Chronicle*, "Answers to Correspondents—Insects,"—*Papilio sarius* was printed for *Papilionarius.*——*W. H. Rogers, Shirley.*—We are obliged to you for forwarding the moths, the species of which we cannot, however, positively determine, as every specimen was so rubbed that not a scale remained upon the wings. We presume the species is Tinea vestianella. The moths deposit their eggs soon after they leave the chrysalis, on substances upon which the larvæ feed; and you should do all you can to destroy the insect in the larva or chrysalis state, to prevent a deposit of eggs. If you follow up the suggestions we gave you some time since, we expect you will not be much troubled with these moths another season. The small black beetle which you mention, something the shape and size of a large flea, we suppose to be a Haltica. To prevent the injury it causes to the buds of the Peach and Pear trees, when they are just shooting, we recommend you to syringe the trees with a mixture of 1-10th gas-liquor and 9-10ths water. This should be done at the time the attacks take place.

BOOKS.—*R. L.*—The books you inquire about are not translated into English.——*J. M. P.*—The books you name are useful; but Vegetable Physiology has advanced a good deal since their publication.

GARDEN WALKS.—*A Subscriber.*—The mode recommended for forming garden-walks, at p. 379 of last year's *Chronicle*, is as follows:—Procure a quantity of road-sand, or similar powdery material; let it be thoroughly dried, so as to feel like dust when handled. Sift out of the cinders from the dwelling-house, or the stoke-hole, the finer parts, and let that, too, be made perfectly dry. Then mix the materials carefully, in the proportion of two parts of road-sand to one part of cinder-siftings. Next provide an iron cauldron in which coal-tar can be made boiling hot. In a dry place, on a dry day, spread a quantity of the sand and cinder-ashes on the ground, as a bricklayer spreads his lime, making it hollow in the middle, and into that hollow pour the hot tar; then, with a shovel, incorporate the whole, as in the operation of making mortar. When a stiff paste has been thus formed, let it be spread over the ground with a spade, to the thickness of three or four inches, which must be beaten firm and made as level as possible. Then powder it all over with dry and rather coarse sand, after which a few passages of the roller will press it level, and the work is finished.

PROTECTIONS.—*H. C.*—If your light, six feet by three, with quarter-inch laps, is merely to be used for the purpose of wintering half-hardy things, such as Fuchsias, in large pots, Verbenas, Carnations, &c., and in the summer to be placed in front of a Vine against a south wall, a sufficient slope for the glass to AVOID DRIP in the winter will be 9 inches in front and 18 inches at back, *i. e.*, one deal in front and two at back. The frame will be of use to the hardy Vine, if it is put on in the month of March. You ought to water the ground inside the frame of an evening, so as to raise a dew on the foliage when the plant is leafing; but you should diminish it while the flowers are setting, and discontinue it when the fruit is ripening. Ventilation must be provided by some means of raising the frame from below, so as to admit a free circulation of air.

ICEHOUSE.—*A Subscriber* will find a plan, with directions, at p. 6 of last year's *Chronicle*.——*A Subscriber.*—We are not aware that we can add anything to the information on this subject contained in our volume for 1842. The Index of it will refer you to the passages we mean. If, after looking them through, you will be so good as to say on what point you want further information, we will endeavour to supply it.

WARD'S CASES.—*J. H.*—We must refer you, for the information you seek, to Mr. Ward's pamphlet on this subject, and to previous papers in our columns, especially in 1842. We see no advantage in watering plants with fresh animal gelatine; in that state it will not act; when it becomes putrid it will be useful in the same way as other decaying animal matter.

PICTURE-CLEANING.—*C. C. A.* has a flower-painting which requires cleaning; the following process can be recommended as a perfectly safe one:—Moisten a portion of the surface of your painting, about the size of the palm of the hand, with saliva or tepid water: rub this about with your fingers a short time, then with a piece of fine flannel or wash-leather rub the place till it is quite dry. This process you must repeat while you perceive the flannel or leather gets discoloured by the operation. If it be your intention to varnish the picture, after cleaning its surface as above described, get some whiting, put a portion of it in the palm of your hand, and moisten it well with water; rub it about with your fingers, to ascertain if it be free from particles of grit, that might injure the surface of the picture; when assured of this, apply it to the painting, and cover its entire surface, rubbing it gently about; remove it with a sponge or soft cloth, and let it remain till next day; by this process every particle of a greasy nature will be displaced, and the picture will be in an excellent state for a coat of varnish. This should be done on a dry day, using mastick varnish, with a few drops of drying oil. This is a harmless process, whereas alkalies or other strong liquids, frequently used for the purpose, destroy the integrity of a picture, by removing or injuring the delicate glazings, which can never be restored. *F.*

CHURNS.—*A. B.*—Although we have one of Atwood, Wimble, and Warners' Churns, we have not had sufficient experience of it to give a decided opinion. The principle is good: to heat the cream in winter to 60°, and to cool it in summer to 55°. By the help of a little ice this may be done in the warmest weather; but not having an ice-house we could not get it sufficiently cool this hot weather. They are not expensive, and for a small dairy may probably do well: on the whole, we prefer the old plunge churns, and think the butter comes more readily in them. *M.*

MISCELLANEOUS.—*H. C.*—We cannot assist you with advertisers. It is for those who have articles for sale to make the fact known, and to state their prices; not for us. If they do not they must be content to lose the sale of their commodities. We think what you inquire about has been advertised.——*A Subscriber.*—1, Lysimáchia quadrifólia; 2, Melilotus leucantha.——*J. F.*—Serissa fœtida.†——*Sarah* had better apply for rare African Gladioli, &c. to M. Villet, Nurseryman, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.——*H. W. B.*—Any Fellow of the Horticultural Society can give you an order of admission to the Garden.——*The Wife of a Subscriber's* letter is forwarded to our correspondent, "*M.*"——*P. R. W.*—The Botanical name of Chicory is Cichórium Intybus.——*J. J. G.*—Acacia dealbata.†——*Elizabeth.*—1, Solanum pseudo capsicum; 2, Acacia melanoxylon; 3, Acacia, not yet published.†——*Hatfield.*—Diplotaxis tenuifolia and a Melissa, near M. grandiflora, but apparently different in its smaller flowers.——*T. B.*—1, Abroma augustum; 2, Pterospermum lanceæfolium; 3, Cleome rosea.——*A Gipsy.*—1, Statice Limonium; 2, S. latifolia.——*E. S.*—A. Solanum, allied to S. carolinianum.——*F. M. P.*—Galeopsis Ladanum. Circæa lutetiana has white flowers. Dianthus armeria. Hieracium sylvaticum. Manettia coccinea is a Cinchonaceous plant from Brazil.——*Fiorin.*—No. 4 seems the real A. vulgaris, or Fiorin; the others are certainly A. vulgaris. None are worth cultivation where better grasses will grow.——*A Striver.*—We are sorry to hear of your ill-success; you had better, the next time, desire your notice to be placed clear of the stamp, when you send it to our publisher. Your plant is Urtica pendulíflora, or some species nearly allied to it.——*J. M. K.*—1, Narthecium ossifragum; 2, Anagallis tenella; 3, Empetrum nigrum.†——*E. J.*—Give your seeds a good bottom-heat.†——*Ryall Hill.*—Thanks.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

CALCEOLARIAS.—*Robt. Bright.*—Your Seedling is a beautiful variety, of moderate size, good in form, and bright in colour.*

FUCHSIAS.—*T. B.*—The sepals are too narrow in No. 1, and the corolla is not only too short, but the divisions are pointed; 2 appears a disproportioned flower, from the tube being so slender, but it is a good-coloured and rather showy variety; 3, tube and sepals smooth, of a rosy vermilion; the latter turn up and expose the whole of the corolla, which is stout, of a purple crimson—very good variety; 4, tube smooth and stout, corolla rosy purple; this is surpassed by 9, which it resembles, the latter flower having a longer tube, being in better proportion, and altogether larger; 5, tube and sepals light vermilion, the latter short, expanding well, and showing a long, bright, rosy purple corolla; 6 is the best of your Seedlings, tube and sepals smooth, of a bright vermilion, corolla stout, long, of a purple rose-colour, forming a good contrast in colour, texture fine; 8 is a flower of good qualities, but the sepals do not appear to expand sufficiently; 10, smooth tube and sepals, of a rosy vermilion, which expand well, corolla purple crimson; 11, tube red, sepals become rosy, and terminate in a decided green, corolla purple crimson. The best varieties in this collection are Nos. 6, 10, 5, 9, 3; there is rather too much similarity between some of the sorts; they are generally very good in colour, texture, and size.*

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Prorogation of Parliament, after a long and busy session, took place on Thursday with the usual ceremonies. The Queen's speech, delivered by Her Majesty in person, makes but a brief allusion to the subjects which have occupied attention during the recent session. It merely refers to the Bill for making a portion of the church revenues available for the endowment of additional Ministers in populous parishes, and mentions with satisfaction the passing of the Act regulating the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland. It also contains the usual paragraph, announcing that all Foreign Powers continue to give assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of peace. The speech then alludes to the disturbances in Wales, to the adoption of measures calculated to repress outrage, and to the inquiry instituted into the circumstances which have led to insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law. It then proceeds to the main topic—the Repeal Agitation in Ireland. The speech declares that it has been, and ever will be, Her Majesty's earnest desire to administer the government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and that from a sincere conviction that the legislative union is essential to the strength and stability of the Empire, it is her firm determination to maintain inviolate that great bond of connexion between the two countries. In conclusion, it states that a demand for additional powers has not been made, from an unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, and from a belief that those who have influence and authority in Ireland will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation, which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country.— The business transacted during the week in both Houses of Parliament, prior to the prorogation, was mostly of a routine character. The Chelsea Pensioners Bill, the Customs Bill, the Slave Trade Suppression Bill, and the Bills for the Apprehension of Offenders in France and the United States, have become law, together with many others noticed in our Parliamentary Report. In the Lords, on Tuesday, a petition from Sir Augustus D'Este, claiming the titles of the late Duke of Sussex, was presented to the House by her Majesty's command, and referred to the committee for privileges; so that in the next session the Sussex Dukedom will no doubt become the subject of discussion. In the Commons, on Monday, Sir R. Peel said that the Government of this country regarded Espartero as *de jure* Regent of Spain, and that he would be received with the respect and sympathy due to his high character and unmerited misfortunes. The Regent has since arrived, having landed at Woolwich on Thursday, with his wife and several of his Ministers. The Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and other Members of the Cabinet, were among his earliest visitors. A Court of Common Council has been summoned by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of welcoming the Regent to this country.

In France, the Opposition papers have availed them-

selves of some exaggerated accounts of aggressions committed by British ships of war at Newfoundland and Tahiti, to renew their expressions of hostility to England. —In Spain, the proceedings of the new Government have caused a reaction at Barcelona, Valencia, and Cadiz, and the establishment of a Central Junta is loudly demanded by the republicans of Barcelona. The Regent has issued a protest against all the acts of the new Government, and expressing regret that he was compelled to leave the kingdom without the consent of the Cortes, from whom he derived the powers of his Regency.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by their suite, arrived in town on Wednesday from Windsor Castle. The Queen held a Privy Council in the afternoon of the same day, at which her Majesty's speech on closing the sessions of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. After the Council, her Majesty held a Court, and gave audience to several ministers and official personages. On Thursday the Queen prorogued Parliament in person with a speech from the throne, which will be found under our Parliamentary news. The Queen and Prince Albert returned to Windsor in the afternoon. On Monday their Royal Highnesses the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale arrived at Windsor Castle from France, on a visit to her Majesty, and accompanied the Queen and Prince Albert on an excursion in the Park. On Tuesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise, and in the evening visited St. George's Chapel, accompanied by the French Princes. Their Royal Highnesses took leave of her Majesty in the evening, and left the Castle at an early hour on Wednesday morning, on their return to France. Monday next is the day at present fixed upon for her Majesty to leave the Castle, upon the long contemplated marine excursion in the Victoria and Albert yacht. It is not expected that her Majesty and the Prince, with the infant Prince and Princesses, will be absent from Windsor for a longer period than ten days or a fortnight. This, however, will depend, in a great measure, upon the state of the weather during her Majesty's visit to the coast. It is understood that her Majesty will embark at Southampton, and that the Royal infants will remain at Brighton until her Majesty's return. It is also rumoured that the Queen, in this preliminary excursion, will cross over to Eu, near Dieppe, so as either to visit King Louis Philippe or let him visit her Majesty on board the yacht.—The King of Hanover left town on Saturday for Kew, where his Majesty had a dinner party on Sunday, at which the Duchess of Gloucester, Prince George, &c., were present. His Majesty came to town on Tuesday, and was visited by the French Princes at St. James's Palace. In the evening the King dined with Viscount Lowther, and on Thursday returned to Kew.

Church Preferment.—The Queen has made the following appointments to benefices in the Church of Scotland, vacant by the late secession:—The Rev. W. C. Rose to the parish of Cargill, Perth, in the room of the Rev. M. Stirling; the Rev. W. Elder to the parish of Tealling, Forfar, in the room of the Rev. D. B. Mellis; the Rev. J. Mann to the parish of Kiltearn, Ross, in the room of the Rev. D. Campbell; the Rev. P. M'Kenzie to the parish of Tongue, Sutherland, in the room of the Rev. H. M. M'Kenzie; the Rev. T. M'Kie to the parish of Monikie, Forfar, in the room of the Rev. J. Millar; the Rev. T. Davidson to the parish of Abbey St. Bathans, Berwick, in the room of the Rev. J. Wallace; the Rev. A. Hall to the parish of Cromarty, in the room of the Rev. A. Stewart; the Rev. M. J. Bryden to the parish of Kirkaldy, Fife, in the room of the Rev. J. Alexander.—The Queen has also been pleased to nominate the Rev. George Pocock to the perpetual curacy of St. Paul's Chapel, Marylebone, void by the resignation of the Rev. J. H. Caunter.

The Army.—Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge to the staff in the Ionian Islands, Major-General Brotherton has issued a district order at York, expressing the sense he entertains of the services of His Royal Highness during the time he has been in the north-eastern district. The Major-General states that His Royal Highness was in command of the troops at the breaking out of the disturbances last year, and performed this difficult duty with judgment and discretion. Since that period the Major-General has always found His Royal Highness most zealous and attentive, and he considers it a particular advantage to the service that an officer of the exalted station of His Royal Highness should have shown so laudable an example. The Major-General regrets that His Royal Highness is leaving the district under his command, but states that wherever his services may be required he will be followed by the good wishes of all who have had the honour to serve with him.

Foreign.

France.—The Paris papers, with few exceptions, have been occupied this week in denouncing the aggressions of England in the affair of Newfoundland, which we noticed briefly in our last, and in another alleged dispute between the English and French ships at Tahiti. The Opposition papers comment in severe terms on the collision with the French fishermen off Newfoundland, in which one of them was killed by the fire of an English vessel. The *Constitutionnel* observes, that even were it true that those fishermen were within English limits, and that warnings had been given and disregarded, the English corvette had other means to enforce respect for her rights than by having recourse to the argument of fire-arms. He could have seized on the delinquents, and have had them tried instead of firing upon them. According to the first story from Tahiti, the English Captain had enticed Queen Pomare on board, seduced her from French alliance, made her hoist her national flag, saluted it, and when the French threatened to bombard, the English threatened to cannonade the French. A different version has since appeared, which states that "Queen Pomare having hoisted her national flag, the British Commander saluted it, when the French Captain of the Boussole, a French corvette, placing his vessel between the island and the British frigate, signified to Queen Pomare that she must hoist the flag, or he would fire upon her. The French captain, at the same time, determined to fire on both sides, that is, on the English frigate at the same time, if he was not listened to. But Queen Pomare obeyed the French captain's injunctions, and hoisted the flag." The *Journal des Débats* protests against the needless venom which its brother journalists infuse into these events. "The mission of the press," it says, "is to enlighten the public mind, to correct prejudices, and calm old enmities; on the contrary, it does mostly but revive, foster, and envenom both. We complain of having no sincere allies in the whole world, and how can we obtain any and keep them when our first care is to treat them as enemies, to construe all their acts into insults, and to view every accidental misfortune as a premeditated insult? Let it be well understood; nothing injures us so much in the regard of Europe and of the world as that quarrelsome, discontented, and jealous tone which we seem to assume on every occasion and to seek every opportunity of exhibiting. If the voice of the Radical press were to be taken for the voice of the country, there would henceforth be no possible treaties, alliances, peace, or security."—The Tribunal Correctional of Valenciennes was occupied on the 11th and 12th inst. with the trial of M. Petiaux, the architect of the town, for neglect of duty in not having taken proper measures to prop up the bell-tower, so as to prevent its falling down on the 7th of April, by which accident seven persons were killed. The principal witnesses were four architects, who had been specially appointed to examine the matter as a question of art. They all gave it as their opinion that M. Petiaux ought to have foreseen the fall of the monument, and the Court condemned him to 100f. fine and costs. M. Petiaux immediately lodged an appeal.

Spain.—From Madrid we learn that Espartero, besides his manifesto already known, had drawn up, on the 30th ult., on board the Betis, a protest, signed by him and those who accompanied him, against all that had been done and might be done contrary to the constitution, and expressing regret that he could not obtain the permission of the Cortes to leave the kingdom. By a decree of the 16th, the Government declared Don Baldomero Espartero, and those who signed his protest, deprived of their titles, ranks, employments, and decorations. The elections are now the great source of interest. The convocations are already made, and a numerous body will very soon assemble. The Government has sent orders into the provinces that the National Guard should be everywhere and forthwith organised. A grand electoral meeting has been held, at which various political personages inculcated reconciliation and union. A directing committee was appointed, and the representatives of several provinces, such as Alicante, Murcia, Valencia, &c., who happened to be at Madrid, had also assembled for the same purpose. Several public dinners had likewise been given in celebration of the fall of Espartero. The banquet on the 11th, at the Pardo, concluded with a dance, in which General Serrano danced with the young Queen, and General Narvaez with the Infanta, her sister. On the 15th, high mass was celebrated, and a "Te Deum" sung in the Royal Chapel, in honour of the triumph of the "national cause." The Queen sat on the throne which had not been occupied since the days of Isabella the Catholic, no Princess having reigned over Spain since that period. At this solemnity all the high dignitaries of the State, a number of Generals and the *élite* of the society of Madrid, were present. The last accounts from Barcelona represent that city as being still in a very agitated state. Although the Junta had resigned its powers as a supreme Junta, it was still striving to retain much more authority than the Government of Madrid was willing to leave it. It had not, however, succeeded in arming above 200 National Guards. The emigration of the inhabitants is stated to be considerable. General Arbuthnot, the new Captain-General, had refused to recognise the Junta, and had shut himself up in the citadel, waiting till the column marching from Madrid to Barcelona should arrive before that town. The *Union*, a democratic paper, founded to overthrow Espartero, has turned its opposition as furiously against the new Chief, Narvaez. On the evening of the 13th, it says, the Liberals mustered on the Rambla, and paraded a banner, to the cry of "Long live the Central Junta, Death to the Moderados, and down with the Queen's majority." The fortress of Monjuich, so long and gallantly held for Espartero, by Brigadier Echaleca, has at length submitted to the new Government, finding it hopeless to hold out further, but it does not appear that the Government troops have yet taken possession. The Junta of Saragossa, following the example of that of Barcelona, have addressed a representation to the Government for the purpose of demanding the re-union of a Central Junta. Some of the Regent's friends have made a demonstration at Cadiz, which has been declared in a state of siege.

Portugal.—The only news from Lisbon relates to the arrival of the Regent of Spain, and to the refusal of the Portuguese Government to allow him to land. No new facts are stated, except that the Spanish Minister at Lisbon, Señor Aguilar, who owed his elevation to Espartero, protested against his reception by the Portuguese Cabinet. The conduct of the Government is generally condemned at Lisbon as weak and irresolute. On the 10th, the Regent dined on board the Formidable with Commander Sir C. Sullivan. His departure from the one ship, and arrival at the other, were attended with the usual honours from the English ships; but the French brig-of-war, anchored abreast, took no notice. The Bishop of Gibraltar had arrived at Lisbon, on a visit to his diocese, and consecrated the British Chapel of St. George, and the adjoining burial-ground. The Queen is now perfectly restored in health, and drives out daily. The health of the young Princess is proceeding favourably. Her baptism took place on Thursday; the sponsors being the Emperor and Empress of Austria; the former represented by the resident Austrian Minister, the latter by the Infanta Donna Isabel Maria. The name of the Infant Princess is Maria Anna.

Germany.—Considerable importance is attached by the German papers to the journey of the agent of Don Carlos at Vienna, to Ischel, for the purpose of conferring with Prince Metternich. M. de Flaber, who, it is said, is his most confidential councillor, has at the same time left Frankfort for Baden Baden, where the Grand Duke Michael of Russia resides at present. A letter from the Italian frontiers asserts also that Don Carlos had sent his abdication to Vienna, on condition that Queen Isabella should be married to either of his sons. Sir R. Gordon, the British ambassador at the court of Vienna, had also proceeded to Ischel, to confer with Prince Metternich on the affairs of Spain, and on the unfavourable condition imposed on British manufactures by the tariff about to be published.—From Berlin we learn that Prince Albert of Prussia returned on the 9th, in perfect health, from his remarkable journey in the East, and that the Princess his wife left Berlin for Italy on the next day. The Minister from the city of Hamburgh had arrived for the purpose of presenting to his Majesty the address of thanks, which has been unanimously voted by the Senate of that ancient city for the timely and generous assistance which the King yielded on occasion of the late conflagration. The address, written, or rather painted on parchment in ancient Gothic letters highly coloured with gold, azure, and red, is set in a richly carved, Gothic double, or winged frame, made of the scorched oak timber of the destroyed Town-hall, and ornamented with castings out of the bells of the different churches, which fell a sacrifice to the fire. The Opera-house at Berlin was destroyed by fire, on the 18th, after having stood exactly 100 years.—The commission appointed by the King of Hanover for the purpose of examining the expediency of Hanover joining the Customs Union has unanimously declared against such a step, and at the same time the Bavarian Diet has passed a resolution to petition the King to use his efforts for the purpose of persuading the King of Hanover and the Hanse towns to join the Union.

Italy.—The Inquisition of Ancona and the neighbouring districts along the shores of the Adriatic, have issued an Edict against the Jews in that portion of the Papal States. The terms of this decree are so severe that they have attracted great attention on the Continent. The following provisions are enjoined under the penalties prescribed in the Edicts of the Supreme Inquisition of Rome:—"1. From the interval of two months after the date of this day (24th June), all Gipsy and Christian domestics, male and female, whether employed by day or by night, must be dismissed from service in the Ghetti (Jewries); and all Jews residing within our jurisdiction are expressly prohibited from employing any Christian nurse, or availing themselves of the service of any Christian in any domestic occupation whatever, under pain of being immediately punished according to the pontifical decrees and constitutions. 2. That all Jews who may possess property, either in town or country, permanent or movable, or rents or interest, or any right involving shares in funded property or leased landed property, must within the term of three months from this day dispose of it by a positive and real, and not by any pretended or factitious, contract. Should this not be done within the time specified, the Holy Office is to sell the same by public auction, on proof of the annual harvest being got in. 3. That no Hebrew nurses, and still less any Hebrew family, shall inhabit the city, or reside in, or remove their property into any town or district where there is no Ghetto (place of residence for Jews); and that such as may actually be there in contumacy to the laws must return to their respective Ghetto within the peremptory period of six months, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to the tenor of the law. 4. That, especially in any city where there is a Ghetto, no Hebrew must presume to associate at table with Christians, either in public-houses or ordinaries, out of the Ghetto. 5. That in a city which has a Ghetto no Hebrew shall sleep out of the Israelite quarter, nor make free to enter into familiar conversation in a Christian house. 6. That no Hebrew shall take the liberty, under any pretext whatever, to induce male Christians, and still less female Christians, to sleep within the boundaries of the Ghetto. 7. That no Hebrew shall hire Christians, even only by the day, to work in their houses in the Ghetto. 8. That no Hebrew, either male or female, shall frequent the houses of Christians, or maintain friendly relations with Christian men and women. 9. That the laws shall remain in force respecting the decorum to be observed by the Hebrews who may absent themselves from their Ghetto, to travel in other parts of the State. 10. That all Hebrews are expressly prohibited from trafficking in sacred ornaments, or books of any kind, and from purchasing, reading, or

keeping possession of prohibited books of any sort, under the penalty of 100 scudi and seven years' imprisonment; and they who have such articles in their possession must surrender them to the Tribunal of the Holy Inquisition; and in case of failing to do so, they will be subject to the above-mentioned penalty. 11. That the Hebrews, in conveying their dead to the place of burial, shall not observe any pomp or ceremony, and must especially abstain from singing psalms, or carrying torches or lighted tapers through the streets without the boundaries of the Ghetto, under pain of forfeiting the torches and tapers, and suffering other punishments, to which the nearest relatives of the deceased will be condemned." It is stated from Rome, that the Pope is determined to put an end to the "nefarious transactions" of his Jewish subjects, and that the Ancona ordinance is only a precursor of more severe measures. There are some fears of political disturbance in South and Central Italy. Neapolitan officers have been recalled to their duties, and the Prince of Palermo has gone on a mission to Paris. Every precaution has been taken at Bologna and along the Po. These, with other circumstances, indicate rather a conspiracy which has failed, than one likely to break forth.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.—Constantinople letters of the 2d inst. state that the conduct of Wuscitsch and Petroniewitsch had caused considerable embarrassment to the Government, as they pretended that their departure would be the signal for disturbances, and that the people would oppose their departure. Baron Lieven proposed to proceed to Kragojewatz, where preparations were making to convoke an assembly of the people on the 8th inst.—A long statement has appeared in the daily papers containing a narrative of Saaleh Mahomed, one of a family at Herat which has been employed on various services by the British political agents. Saaleh Mahomed states that Major Todd directed him to join Capt. Conolly, and that he accordingly accompanied that officer and Col. Stoddart to Bokhara. After recounting the seizure and confinement of the whole party about December, 1841, he states that he and other servants were led out to execution, that his own life was spared, but that the others were murdered on the 10th June last year. "The next morning," he says, "a secret message came from Capt. Conolly, saying he had heard that I and Allahdad Khan had been killed, and that he was full of anxiety. The same day another message came, ordering me to remain in Bokhara, that an English gentlemen (Mr. Thomson) had gone to Khiva, and that he (Capt. Conolly) had contrived to send Hoossein Leng, the Heratee, to Khiva. When I afterwards went to Khiva, I found that Hoossein had actually gone to Khiva, but had arrived after the departure of Mr. Thomson. On Sunday or Monday the Ameer sent to Colonel Stoddart and Capt. Conolly certain letters from Cabul, which had got into the Ameer's possession seven or nine months before, the contents of which the Ameer desired to know. This I heard from Syed Hoossein, the brother of the Topchi Bashi, who had charge of the two officers. The Ameer sent at the same time a message that he would free them in a few days, and told them to be of good heart. On Tuesday, at night, their quarters were entered by several men, who stripped them, and carried them off to prison; but I do not know whether it was to the Black Well, or some other. In stripping Colonel Stoddart a lead pencil was found in the lining of his coat, and some papers in his waist. These were taken to the Ameer, who gave orders that Colonel Stoddart should be beaten with heavy sticks until he disclosed who brought the papers, and to whom he wrote. He was most violently beaten, but he revealed nothing; he was beaten repeatedly for two or three days. On Friday, the 8th or 9th (the 7th) of Jemmadee-ool-Eovel (17th of June) the Ameer gave orders that Colonel Stoddart should be killed in the presence of Capt. Conolly, who was to be offered life if he would become a Mahomedan. In the afternoon they were taken outside the prison into the street, which is a kind of small square. Their hands were tied across in front. Many people assembled to behold the spectacle. Their graves were dug before their eyes. Col. Stoddart exclaimed aloud at the cruelty and tyranny of the Ameer. His head was then cut off with a knife. The chief executioner then turned to Capt. Conolly and said—'The Ameer spares your life if you will become a Mussulman.' Capt. Conolly answered, 'Col. Stoddart has been a Mussulman for three years, and you have killed him. You killed Yoosoof, too. I will not be a Mussulman, and I am ready to die.' Saying which he stretched forth his neck. His head was then cut off. Their bodies were interred in the graves which had been dug, and I myself have seen the spot and the small hillocks which mark the place. One of the executioners gave me the foregoing relation, and, moreover, he offered to bring me the heads, if I chose, that I might take them with me, but I refused this offer." He then concludes with an account of his own escape. To this narrative, Col. Sheil, the British Minister at Teheran, has added the following testimony under his own signature, dated Teheran, Nov. 23, 1842. "Besides the internal evidence of truth contained in the foregoing narrative, I wish to add that the appearance and manners of the Akhoondzadeb, who is a most intelligent and prepossessing young man, contribute highly in strengthening the impression in favour of his veracity."

UNITED STATES.—The packet-ship Europe arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, bringing news from New York one day later than the Caledonia; and the Independence arrived on Wednesday with news 6 days later than the Europe. The commercial accounts are in substance the same as the last arrival, and the papers contain little which was not previously known. The case of Mrs. Gilmour, charged with murdering her husband in Scotland, is still undecided. Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has formally demanded her from the United States Government. Her counsel repaired to Washington immediately, for the purpose of meeting the demand by objections in the highest quarters; and the result thus far is, that the whole case is referred to the Attorney-General of the United States. No order, therefore, for a delivery of the prisoner to the British authorities will be signed until the Attorney-General gives his opinion in favour of such a course. In Canada, a Mr. Thomas Kinnear, a Scotch gentleman of good family and fortune, had been shot by his servant, M'Dermot, in his own house, about 16 miles from Toronto. The housekeeper was also murdered. The murderer fled, but was captured near the Falls.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday.—The Chelsea Pensioners Bill and the Irish Charitable Loan Societies Bill were read a second time. The Irish Exchequer Offices Bill the Irish Poor Law and Municipal Corporations Bill were reported; and the Dublin Sessions of the Peace Bill, and the Fisheries Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Monday.—The Marquess of CLANRICARDE withdrew his motion relative to Scinde, promising to draw attention to the subject next session.—Lord BROUGHAM, in making a formal motion relative to the appeal business before the House of Lords, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, took occasion to praise the labours of the Commissioners for inquiring into the criminal law, pointed out the necessity for a complete digest of an index to the criminal law, and expressed his satisfaction with the measures for improving the law which had been passed during the present session.—The LORD CHANCELLOR joined in the eulogium on the Criminal Law Commissioners, and added a compliment to Lord Brougham for his labours on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.—Lord CAMPBELL joined his testimony with that of the two preceding speakers, and made some humorous comments on Lord Brougham's "satisfaction" with the amount of the law reforms of the session.—Lord BROUGHAM retorted, vindicated himself from the charge of ignorance brought against him for his Slave Suppression Bill, the authorship of which he assigned to Dr. Lushington, and charged the failure of the Ecclesiastical Courts bill, the County Courts Bill, and the Factories Bill, mainly on the protracted discussion of the Irish Arms Bill.—Lord CAMPBELL reminded the House that the opposition to the Irish Arms Bill had been the cause of its being very materially amended and improved.—Lord MONTEAGLE also remarked that the Factories Bill would have failed if the Arms Bill had never been heard of. The educational clauses fell before the opposition of the masses out of doors.—Lord BROUGHAM said it was the opposition not of masses, but of sects; to which Lord MONTEAGLE replied, that there were at least two millions of signatures against them.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in laying a pile of papers on the table, part of which related to the case of the Earl of Lucan, gave his opinion that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had acted perfectly right in dismissing the noble Earl from the commission of the peace.—The LORD CHANCELLOR concurred in this opinion, which he said he had derived from a perusal of the documents.—The Marquess of CLANRICARDE suspected that the Lord Chancellor had been impelled by some other force than a perusal of papers into this tardy vindication of his colleague, the Irish Lord Chancellor.—The Earl of LUCAN complained of the conduct of the Government towards him, and charged Lord Wharncliffe with trickery or evasion in delaying the production of the papers, with the view of defeating the chance of a fair discussion of his case before the session closed.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE indignantly denied the accusation.—The Earl of CHARLEVILLE and Lord BROUGHAM strongly censured the conduct of Lord Chancellor Sugden, which was defended by the Duke of WELLINGTON, and after some general conversation the subject dropped.

The rest of the evening was spent in disposing of the business before the House, various bills being carried through certain stages, or passed. The Customs Bill, which stood for third reading, raised some discussion.—Earl STANHOPE animadverted on the manner in which this Bill had been hurried through Parliament at a late period of the session, and censured those Conservatives who supported measures which they did not approve of. He opposed the grounds on which the unrestricted exportation of machinery was defended, and showed the results that would flow from this free-trade measure, as well as from the admission of the corn of Maine into this country as colonial produce. The noble Earl moved that the Bill be read a third time that day three months.—Lord MONTEAGLE supported the exportation of machinery as a measure which gave an additional argument for demanding a free trade in corn. He pointed out the difficulty there will be in refusing to Sweden and other countries, with which we have reciprocity treaties, the same commercial advantages which this Bill gives to the United States through the territory of Maine.—After some remarks from Lord BEAUMONT, the amendment of Lord Stanhope was negatived without a division, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Charitable Loan Societies Bill passed through committee; the Irish Poor Law Bill, the Irish Exchequer and Municipal Corporations Bills, were read a third time and passed.

Tuesday.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Customs Duties Bill, the Cathedral Churches (Wales) Bill, West India Islands Relief Bill, Episcopal Functions Bill, Militia Pay Bill, Apprehension of Offenders (France) Bill, the Apprehension of Offenders (America) Bill, China Government Bill, Law of Evidence Bill, Attorneys and Solicitors Bill, Writs of Error Bill, Warrant of Attorneys Bill, Hackney and Stage Carriage Bill, Copyright of Designs Bill, Coroners' Duties Bill, Theatres Regulation Bill, Turnpike Acts Bill, Coalwhippers Bill, Affidavits, &c., (Scotland and Ireland) Bill, Arms (Ireland) Bill, Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bill, Allotment of Rates (Dublin) Bill, Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill, and several private Bills. The Foreign Jurisdiction Bill, the Chelsea Hospital Out-pensioners Bill, the Municipal Corporations Bill, and the British Iron Company Bill, were read a third time and passed.—A petition was read from Sir Augustus d'Este to her Majesty, "claiming to be Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, and Baron of Arklow, and praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to order a writ of summons to pass the Great Seal, to summon the petitioner to sit in Parliament, and there to enjoy the rank and privileges to the said titles, dignities, and honours belonging." This petition was presented to their Lordships by her Majesty's command, together with the report of the Attorney-General thereon. It was read and referred to the committee for privileges "to consider and report."

Lord CAMPBELL, in moving that their Lordships agree to the amendments made by the Commons on the Defamation and Libel Bill, while regretting some of those amendments, expressed his hope that the Bill would still have the effect of putting a stop to certain disreputable newspapers which now only existed by publishing, or threatening to publish, libels on individuals. The old maxim of, "the greater the truth the greater the libel," was now put an end to. The truth would now be admitted, and the Jury would have to say whether it was for the public good that the imputation was cast on the plaintiff. If it were proved to be wanton and malicious, the Jury would find in his favour, but if it were proved to be for the public benefit, then they would say that the defendant was not guilty.—The LORD CHANCELLOR supported the Bill, and the Commons' amendments were agreed to.—The Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill was read at hird time and passed, after an ineffectual attempt by the Marquess of CLANRICARDE to omit the 47th clause. The Commons' amendments to the Slave Trade Suppression Bill were agreed to.—Lord TEYNHAM moved for returns relating to the operations of the Poor Laws, and stated his object to be, to suggest whether the Government might not, among themselves, agree to exert their influence in procuring some extension of out-door relief; and next to suggest the propriety of Government calling on the House to grant, next session, a select committee to inquire generally into its operation.—Earl STANHOPE supported the motion, which was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned until Thursday.

Thursday.—About 2 o'clock this day her Majesty arrived at the House in State to prorogue Parliament. The House was crowded in every part; nearly all the foreign ministers were present. The sound of trumpets indicated her Majesty's arrival, and, preceded by heralds, and surrounded by her court, her Majesty entered the House, led by Prince Albert, and was conducted by him to the throne. The Duke of Buccleugh carried the Crown, the Duke of Wellington bore the sword of state, and Lord Wharncliffe carried the cap of maintenance. The Duchess of Buccleugh and Lady Dunmore attended her Majesty. On her Majesty's entrance, every person rose, and after she had taken her seat even Prince Albert continued standing till her Majesty, in a low voice, bade the lords and gentlemen be seated. Her Majesty looked well. Prince Albert, who was dressed as a field-marshal, also appeared in good health.

The chair of the Prince of Wales was placed on the right of that of her Majesty, and at an equal distance on the left, and on the same platform as the Prince of Wales's chair, but lower than the throne, was the chair of Prince Albert.

The Commons were summoned to attend her Majesty, and in a few minutes the Speaker, accompanied by a considerable number of members, came to the bar. The right honourable gentleman immediately addressed her Majesty on the usual topics of detail and finance. The royal assent was then given in the usual form to the bill for granting 11,132,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills for the service of 1843, and for granting relief to the West Indies; the Appropriation and Consolidated Fund Bill, the Defamation and Libel Law Amendment Bill, the Foreign Jurisdiction Bill, the Bill for more effectually Suppressing the Slave Trade, the Municipal Corporations Bill for England and Wales, the Bill for Appointing Commissioners to inquire into Bribery at Sudbury, the Public Notaries Bill, the Chelsea Pensioners Bill, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, the Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill, the Municipal Corporation (Ireland) Bill, the Liverpool Fire Bill, the British Iron Company's Bill, and Westen's Estate Bill.

Her Majesty then read, in a clear firm voice, the following speech, laying a very marked emphasis on the passages relating to Ireland:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The state of public business enables me to close this protracted session, and to release you from further attendance on your Parliamentary duties.

"I thank you for the measures you have adopted for enabling me to give full effect to the several treaties which I have concluded with Foreign Powers.

"I have given my cordial assent to the bill which you presented to me for increasing the means of spiritual instruction in populous parishes, by making a portion of the revenues of the church available for the endowment of additional ministers. I confidently trust that the wise and benevolent intentions of the Legislature will be aided by the zeal and liberality of my subjects—and that better provision will thus be made for public worship, and for pastoral superintendence, in many districts of the country.

"I view with satisfaction the passing of the act for removing doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland in the admission of ministers, and for securing to the people and to the courts of the Church the full exercise of their respective rights. It is my earnest hope that this measure will tend to restore religious peace in Scotland, and to avert the dangers which have threatened a sacred institution of the utmost importance to the happiness and welfare of that part of my dominions.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the current year. It will be my constant object to combine a strict regard to economy with the consideration which is due to the exigencies of the public service.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In some districts of Wales the public peace has been interrupted by lawless combinations and disturbances, unconnected with political causes. I have adopted the measures which I deemed best calculated for the repression of outrage, and for the detection and punishment of the offenders. I have at the same time directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which have led to insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law.

"I have observed with the deepest concern the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a Repeal of the Legislative Union. It has been, and ever will be, my earnest desire to administer the Government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with Parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland. From a deep conviction that the Legislative Union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connexion between the two countries. I have forborne from requiring any additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declarations of Parliament in support of the Legislative Union. I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland will discourage, to the utmost of their power, a system of pernicious agitation, which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people."

At the conclusion of the Speech, the LORD CHANCELLOR, by her Majesty's command, then declared the Parliament prorogued to Thursday, October 19th, to which time it accordingly stands prorogued. The Speaker and the Commons retired, and the ladies and gentlemen who had crowded the House soon separated; and thus concluded the session of 1843.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—A new writ was ordered for the election of a member for Argyllshire, in the room of Mr. A. Campbell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and some additional discussion took place on the Slave Trade Suppression Bill.—Mr. HINDLEY withdrew his notice for papers relative to the occupation of Tahiti by the French, on an assurance given by Sir R. Peel that a communication was in progress which could not be produced.

In answer to a question put by Mr. BORTHWICK, relative to the reception the Government would give to Espartero, Sir R. PEEL stated that he regarded Espartero as *de jure* Regent of Spain, though he had ceased to exercise the functions of that office *de facto*; and that he should be received in this country with the respect due to his high character, and with the sympathy due to his unmerited misfortune. He would take that opportunity of stating that no disposition whatever had been shown in the transactions between Spain and this country to depart from that high tone which the Spanish Government ought to adopt in its intercourse with other nations. There had been no one single act done by Espartero in conducting the diplomatic relations of Spain with this country at variance with that paramount duty which he owed to his own. He did not believe the reins of power had ever been placed in the hands of one who entertained a more sincere desire for the independence of his country. The accusations against this country of having interfered with the

domestic government of Spain were alike without foundation. The charges and accusations against this country, and against Espartero, had been made use of for the purpose of promoting insurrection in the army, and the infidelity of those military authorities upon whom Espartero had a right to depend for fidelity, was the main cause of the misfortune in which he was at present involved. Having stated that he was *de jure* Regent of Spain, although *de facto* power had passed from his hands, he was sure the honourable gentleman would not call upon him to state what course the Government would consider it proper to take with reference to his reception in this country. —Mr. Hindley asked whether it was true that the Government of this country had demanded a conference with the other four Powers relative to the affairs of Spain, and that that conference had been refused?—Sir R. Peel replied—No.

Tuesday.—After the House returned from the Lords, where they had been summoned to hear the Royal assent given to various bills, Mr. T. Duncombe presented a petition from certain merchants and traders of the City of London, praying for an inquiry into the management of railroads, and the adoption of a uniform rate of charges.—The amendments of the Lords in the Irish Poor-law Bill were read and agreed to, as were also the amendments made by their Lordships in the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill.

Colonel Sibthorp asked the Secretary for the Home Department whether he was aware of the proceedings that were going on connected with the importation of an individual into this country under the head of Father Mathew. It appeared to him singular, when there was so great a cry made against Orange processions in Ireland, that this individual should be allowed, in a Protestant country, to carry on his plans through the instrumentality of Popish priests. He therefore asked whether Government was aware of what was going on in this respect, and hoped they would prevent the individual in question from being the precursor of any future steps on the part of those who were disturbing the peace of Ireland.—Sir J. Graham said he certainly was aware that Father Mathew had visited this part of the United Kingdom, and that in several large cities the pledge of temperance had been taken by large numbers of the working classes. This did not in the slightest degree excite his jealousy, as he felt the greatest desire for the observance of such a pledge by every class of society, and nothing had particularly excited his attention except a report of the interchange of a salute in public between Father Mathew and Lord Stanhope.

Sir T. Wilde moved the third reading of the Slave-trade Suppression Bill.—Mr. Hawes said he still viewed the bill with great doubt, and feared it would give encouragement to a traffic in slaves freed from the restrictions imposed upon it by the 5th Geo. IV. He would not obstruct its passing, but, with the apprehensions he entertained respecting its operation, he would not accept it on the part of those who had been the uniform advocates of the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade, and as the amendments made in the original bill by Government gave to the measure its present unsatisfactory character, he protested against those amendments, although without the means of giving effect to his protest further than by throwing upon the Government the entire responsibility for the bill they had thus adopted.—Mr. Mildmay said, that as he knew that the bill would be injurious to the commerce of this country, he should move that it be read a third time that day three months.—Sir J. R. Reid said he should second the amendment with all his heart, and hoped the Government would take time, and reconsider the subject.—Sir T. Wilde contended that sufficient notice had been given of this bill, and therefore it could not be affirmed that the House had been taken by surprise. He did not, he confessed, understand the opposition that was given by those who professed themselves opposed to the slave-trade. The object of the bill was to give effect to the second section of the 5th Geo. IV., and to extend the operation of the section to British subjects residing in foreign dominions. The main object was not to encourage the slave-trade, and not to injure British commerce. The main clause would throw impediments in the way of the slave-trade; the other clauses would not affect prejudicially the trade of the country. The bill did not meddle with the property or interests which were not now legal.—Mr. Escott opposed the bill.—The Attorney-General, in supporting the bill, observed that it recognised the great principle that this country would make every sacrifice that it fairly could to put down slavery. The bill was not a Government bill. It had been introduced into the House of Lords by no member of the Government, and having come down there the Government had endeavoured to give it every fair consideration.—Mr. Hindley observed that Government ought not to shrink from supporting this bill. He supported the bill, because it was calculated to put down slavery.—Capt. Bernal would wish a more perfect measure than the present. As to the author of it, he thought he had been rather unfairly treated; because, however honourable gentlemen might differ on other points, yet they could not forget that for many years of his life the noble Lord had devoted himself to the suppression of slavery.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.—Sir J. Graham said he had intended to introduce a bill on the subject of rates and settlements, grounded on the report just laid before Parliament. He did not, however, think himself justified in doing so at this late period, and merely wished to give notice that he should introduce a bill next session on the subject. He should be happy to receive any suggestions that might be considered useful in framing so important a measure.—Mr. Hawes hoped the report would be printed in an octavo form.—Sir J. Graham acceded to this request, as the authorities were conflicting, and the sum disposed of by local rates very large, amounting to 11,000,000*l.*—Mr. P. Borthwick gave notice that he should call the attention of the House to the principle of the Poor-laws next session.—The House then adjourned to Thursday.

Thursday.—In answer to Mr. Cochrane, Sir R. Peel said that Government had not received any direct official account confirming the report of the murder of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly; they had received no direct positive assurance amounting to complete proof of the fact; but as the hon. gentleman had intimated to him his intention to ask this question, he had gone through the whole of the papers, and he confessed the evidence contained in them was so strong, that he feared there could not be a question that on the 17th June, 1842, the two officers in question were murdered in a barbarous manner by orders of the Ameer of Bokhara. Colonel Sheil, in a despatch of the 12th of November, 1842, sent an account given by a Persian of good character, of the name of Saaleh Mahomed, which bore the evidence of truth; and a letter from St. Petersburgh, of the 1st July, stated, that inquiries had been made of the Envoy from Khiva, who informed Count Nesselrode in a report, that accounts had reached Khiva from Bokhara, and entered into details which left no doubt as to the truth of the story. That letter was received on the 10th July, and therefore it confirmed the original statement. He believed all the civilized world, to whom the matter had been communicated, participated in our feelings on the occasion. The Emperor of Russia had behaved in a manner worthy of a Sovereign allied to this country. He had refused to entertain any communication with the Khan of Bokhara, and when an envoy was sent by the Khan to the Russian Government, the Emperor refused to hold any communication with him. The Sultan had acted in the same manner, and, therefore, without reference to the measures that might be taken in consequence of this barbarous murder of British subjects, he could only state that he felt the utmost indignation at so atrocious a crime; and he did not despair that, in some way or other, punishment would reach the Government which had caused it.

Captain Pechell asked the hon. member for Bedford whether it was his intention, by the motion of which he had given notice for next session, to interfere with the Act of 1836, which did away with the assize of bread.—Captain Polhill replied that his future proceedings on the subject must depend entirely upon circumstances.—Mr. T. Duncombe stated, in reference to the late charge against the London bakers for keeping up the high price of bread, that the price of bread had risen and fallen with the price of wheat, and by a reference to the weekly averages of the price of wheat, their statement would be found to be borne out.

Mr. Hindley asked whether any information had been received of the French Government having acknowledged the present Government of Spain, and also whether the English Government was inclined to recognise it as a Government *de jure*.—Sir R. Peel said, that, in declining to answer the question, he would only say he was quite certain it was the duty of the Government of this country—where other Governments were administering the powers of a foreign country—without expressing any opinion—to take care that British interests were not prejudiced.—In reply to Mr. Hawes, in reference to the propriety of decorating the new Houses of Parliament with statues of distinguished persons, Sir Robert Peel, said the house would probably recollect that there had been some discussion on the subject a few nights ago, and the hon. gentleman had proposed that commissioners, appointed to the particular duty of inquiring into the best mode of encouraging the arts in connection with the building of the new Houses of Parliament, should be empowered to consider whether it would be advisable that statues, or other records of public gratitude to persons who had distinguished themselves in literature, science, and the arts, should be placed in them. He (Sir R. Peel) rather objected to giving a general power to the commissioners, but said at the time that he had no objection to authorize them to ascertain whether there was any part of the edifice now being constructed for the two houses of Parliament which could with propriety be appropriated to the reception of such statues or memorials, and if they were of opinion that any part could be so appropriated, that they should have full powers to consider what would be the best mode of attaining the double object of raising a lasting record of public gratitude to distinguished persons, and, at the same time, encourage the arts: and he fulfilled his pledge in a few days after it was made, by giving to the commissioners full power to consider the question.—In reply to Mr. Ewart, as to any probability of the cathedrals being thrown open to public inspection, Sir R. Peel said he had no authority in the matter, and could only express his own strong opinion in reference to it. He could only state that, for the purpose of protecting property from any injury which might arise from the admission of the public, the government would lend the assistance of the police, and every aid in their power, to obviate the objections that had been made to the suggestions on the subject; and he should have thought, after the example of throwing open the cartoons without charge, from which not the slightest injury had arisen, it would be considered that free access might be allowed without the apprehension of any mischievous consequences, and that where the admission was unrestricted, the public would themselves act as a police, as was exemplified in the cases of the British Museum and the Cartoons.

The usher of the black rod then appeared at the table and delivered the Queen's command for the immediate attendance of the House in the House of Peers. The Speaker, attended by the members present, forthwith proceeded to the House of Lords, and on their return the right hon. gentleman read at the table, the speech delivered by her Majesty from the throne, immediately after which the members withdrew.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Bank Stock closed at 182; Three per Cent. Reduced, 95; Three per Cent. Consols, 94⅛; Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, 102¾; New Three-and-half per Cent. 101¾; Exchequer Bills, 58*s.* to 60*s.* prem.; do. at 1½d., 56*s.* to 58*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Prorogation of Parliament.—On Thursday, St. James's Park and all the avenues along which the royal procession passed for the prorogation of Parliament, was crowded with persons from an early hour. Her Majesty and suite left the Palace at a ¼ before 2. The *cortége* consisted of five royal carriages and six, which preceded the state carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses. The Queen sat with Prince Albert on her left, having the Duchess of Buccleugh and the Master of the Horse opposite. The escort consisted of Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Reid. Upon the state carriage issuing from the marble arch, the band of the Blues struck up the tune of "God save the Queen," which was responded to by the cheers of the populace. As the procession moved on, this demonstration of loyalty was renewed along the whole line to the House of Lords. Her Majesty on her return was also loudly cheered.

Seizure of a French Merchant Vessel by an English War Steamer.—On Thursday afternoon intelligence was received at Sheerness that the Cyclops war steam-vessel had captured at Cork a French merchantman having a quantity of fire-arms on board, and proceeding to the coast of Ireland.

The late Destructive Fires.—In addition to the destructive fire noticed in our last, several others occurred within the space of a few hours, in the very heart of the metropolis. One of them was attended with the loss of five lives, and altogether there has not been such a series of disastrous calamities for many years. The fire in Tooley-street, briefly mentioned last week, was the most extensive. It broke out in the premises of Messrs. Ward, oilmen, near the entrance to Topping's Wharf. Before the engines could be got into play it had extended to the buildings of the wharf, and to the tower now used as Watson's telegraph. The latter took fire about 3 o'clock, and about the same time the roof of the church of St. Olave's, Southwark, which joined the east end of Topping's Wharf, took fire, at which time the excitement in the neighbourhood was beyond description, all persons being most anxious that the church should, if possible, be preserved. The hose of the County engine was speedily conveyed into the body of the church, which the flames had penetrated near the organ. Other branches of the brigade engines were also taken into the building; but, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen and the parochial officers, they failed in attaining that object, and in a very short time the fire reached the belfry and clock room, from both of which immense bodies of flame burst forth. By 6 o'clock no portion of the building but the bare walls was left standing, and the attention of the firemen was mainly directed to prevent the flames extending to the adjacent wharfs and warehouses, several of which were in imminent danger; but their efforts were ultimately successful, the ravages of the destructive element being confined within the limits already described. When the fire broke out there were several coasting-vessels lying alongside, some loaded and ready to sail at daybreak; and it was with some difficulty that the crews could be made sensible of the danger in which they and their vessels were placed. Many of them, however, managed to haul their craft into the centre of the river, beyond the reach of the fire; but four were aground, and, it being low water, were consequently immovable. These were the Fleece, schooner, of Exeter; the schooner Cornwall, of Truro; the Theisa, of Weymouth; and the Dublin Lass, of Dublin. The crews mounted the rigging, and for a length of time prevented, by great exertion, the ships from taking fire; but the flames rapidly increasing soon forced them to quit their situations, the heat being so oppressive that their lives were in jeopardy. Three of the vessels were ultimately towed away, but one, which was lying alongside the wharf, was burnt to the water's edge. By this time the concourse of persons attracted by the extraordinary light in the atmosphere was immense, and the duty the police had to perform in keeping the pressure back was arduous in the extreme. From all the bridges, which were for hours lined with spectators, the whole action of the fire could be distinctly traced. The numerous towers and steeples in the metropolis and the houses and wharfs which lined the river side were perceived with even more distinctness than in the noonday sun; St. Paul's and the Monument had a most beautiful appearance, their summits seemed as if sheathed with the brightest copper. The flames at intervals rose to an immense height, and there was not a portion of the metropolis which was not brightly illuminated, while the whole scene along the Thames, as far as the eye could reach, assumed, from the intensity of the illumination, an appearance brilliant beyond description. The extent of the damage is as follows:—The premises of Messrs. Ward, in Tooley-street, totally destroyed, with the contents, consisting of a stock of oil, turpentine, and other inflammable articles. Insured in the Sun Fire Office. Loss said to amount to 10,000*l.* Messrs. Scovell's premises, Topping's Wharf, totally destroyed. This wharf, which was very extensive, consisted of numerous warehouses, filled from the basement to the roof with valuable property of various descriptions from all parts of the country, no portion of which has been saved. Amongst other property destroyed were 200 tons of paper belonging to a west country manufacturer; and a large quantity of alum and ammonia belonging to Sir R. Dundas, of the Lowestoff alum-works, all of which is burned. Messrs. Scovell estimate their loss at 20,000*l.*, a great portion of which is covered by policies in the Sun, Union, and Atlas Fire Offices, in nearly equal proportions. St. Olave's Church is almost totally destroyed, no portion of the edifice remaining but the walls and the pews in the body of the Church, which are all greatly damaged, as well as burned, by the falling of the roof. The interior of the tower has been entirely consumed, and the remains of the bells are now lying in the porch of the church underneath in broken pieces. The church is insured to the extent of 6,000*l.* in the Phœnix Fire Office. All the sacramental plate, and other parochial muniments and records, have been preserved. In addition to the above, the Telegraph Tower, and several other buildings of minor importance are destroyed, which, with the damage done to the shipping, will swell the total amount of damage to nearly 50,000*l.* Among the incidents of the fire it is mentioned that while the galleries were still burning, on Saturday morning, the rite of matrimony was solemnised by the Rev. Mr. Kenney, the vicar, in St. Olave's church, and two couples were married under the cupola of the chancel, which was still standing. The bridegroom, in the first instance, was a gentleman about sixty years of age, and the bride about thirty, while the second couple were both about twenty years of age. After the fire, Mr. Braidwood stated that he thought he might have saved the church, but, at that trying moment, being a public servant, it was a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence with him. If he had attempted to have brought his whole force to save the church, the warehouses and Fenning's-wharf must have been destroyed; he therefore abandoned the church, which is insured for 6,000*l.*, for the purpose of saving premises worth at least between 300,000*l.* and 400,000*l.* There were, however, several engines playing on it up to the very last moment, and, under all circumstances, he and his men did all they could to save it from destruction. The property destroyed and damaged is insured, and the amount of insurances are stated to be as follows:—Sun Fire-office, 9,000*l.*; Union, 5,000*l.*; Phœnix, 6,000*l.*; Atlas, 5,000*l.* Total, 25,000*l.* —At about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, whilst the fire was raging at Topping's Wharf, at its greatest height, another fire, attended with a melancholy loss of life, took place on the premises of Mr. Newberry, Fetter-lane, operative chemist and firework-manufacturer. The first alarm given to the neighbourhood was the report of a loud explosion, and on the police running up the lane they found the shop front and all its contents completely thrown into the street, and flames bursting forth with extreme fury. After the lapse of a few moments they discovered Mr. Newberry getting out of the second-floor window, who cried out to the constables below to render him some assistance, in order to save his life; scarcely, however, had they considered the most available means to do so, before he suddenly precipitated himself into the street, and fell on his back in the road. The police instantly picked up the unfortunate man, when it was found that he had received such severe injuries that he was evidently in his dying moments. He was conveyed to Bartholomew's Hospital; but on his arrival he had ceased to exist. Within a few minutes after Mr. Newberry had jumped from the window, several females made their appearance at the upper part of the house. By this time a large number of persons had assembled, who state that the cries of the females for help were painful in the extreme; but explosions of a destructive character constantly taking place, coupled with fire-works shooting from the burning building in all directions, and other combustibles blazing forth, kept the police from rendering any assistance at this trying moment, at the risk of losing their own lives. A few moments afterwards the poor creatures had dis-

appeared, and were not afterwards seen, the whole of them perishing in the flames. A short time before the engines could be got to the spot a large quantity of gunpowder exploded, and blew the back part of the premises on the houses in Bartlett's passage, occasioning great destruction of property, and throwing the inhabitants into a state of the greatest confusion. The house in Fetter-lane was speedily consumed and the following persons perished :— Mr. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Miss M'Crindell, and Miss Eliza M'Crindell. This party were to have embarked for Ramsgate in the morning, and had made preparations accordingly. Mr. Rose was for many years a clerk in the Law Institution, Chancery-lane; he had from a previous accident suffered amputation. Miss E. M'Crindell left her lodgings in Gough-square, on the previous evening, and slept in Fetter-lane, in order to be in time to see her sister off to Ramsgate, and thus fell a victim to the common calamity. An inquest was held in the evening, but only two of the bodies could be identified. After a long inquiry the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," at the same time expressing a hope that the fire ladders in future would be placed in such a situation that they could be more readily brought into operation, it being clearly proved that the fire-escapes could not be made available, as the keys were not to be found. From the evidence at the inquest, there appears to be no doubt that the explosion was caused by the fall of some bottles of fulminating mercury, which are supposed to have been thrown down by the cats in the premises; and it will be recollected, that a fatal accident occurred a short time since at Apothecaries' Hall, from an explosion of the same material.—Whilst the fire was raging in Tooley-street, and the blazing embers were literally falling in showers upon the High-street, a considerable piece of ignited timber fell into the chimney of the house of Mr. Jones, grocer and tea-dealer, High-street. The engines were speedily on the spot, but the flames were not extinguished before considerable damage had been done.—The first fire on Friday night broke out in the rope warehouse of Mr. Seymour, in Pudding-lane, at the rear of the Monument. The damage done was very great, but the flames were prevented from extending to the adjoining houses.—On Saturday night, while an experiment was making with Robinson's night signals for shipping, from a skiff on the river off St. Katharine's-docks, some of the combustible materials of which the signal lights are made, accidentally ignited, and instantly set the skiff in a blaze. The persons in it, to save themselves from the flames, leaped overboard into the water, and were with great difficulty saved from drowning, with the exception of one young lad who was carried away by the tide. The skiff was almost wholly destroyed.—On Sunday night a fire broke out at No. 14, Cambridge-square, a new and unoccupied house filled with planks and flooring. The flames communicated to the adjoining house at the corner of Norfolk-crescent, but were ultimately subdued. There is some suspicion that this fire was not the result of accident, and a reward of 100*l.* is offered for the apprehension of the incendiary.—On Tuesday morning a destructive fire broke out in the oil and varnish manufactory belonging to Messrs. Wentworth, floor-cloth manufacturers, at Old Ford West, within a short distance of Bow. From the inflammable nature of the stock, the flames made rapid progress, and in the space of ten minutes after the discovery, every part of the building, which was composed principally of wood, and about fifty feet long by thirty wide, was one burning mass. The whole was, of course, destroyed, but no lives were lost. On Thursday morning a destructive fire broke out in the extensive warehouses of Mr. Mandeville, hemp and cane merchant, Kent-street, Borough. The warehouses are 130 yards in length, and from the combustible nature of the materials they were almost entirely destroyed. On the same morning a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Bourne, a cooper, in the Cornwall-road, Lambeth. It spread so rapidly that Mr. Bourne and his wife threw themselves out of the window, and were severely injured. The premises were consumed.

Visit of the French Princes.—On Monday morning the Pluton French war-steamer arrived at Woolwich with the Prince de Joinville, and his brother, the Duc d'Aumale, attended by the Archimede and Napoleon war-steamers in the French service. Their Royal Highnesses, on leaving the Chateau d'Eu, near Dieppe, proceeded in the Pluton to Boulogne on Friday, and the next day sailed for Calais, to review the troops and National Guard. On leaving Calais, they sailed for Dunkirk, and arrived there on Sunday, making but a brief visit. On the departure of their Royal Highnesses from that port, they sailed direct for this country. The Pluton was detained nearly two hours in the Downs before a pilot came on board, and it was determined that the steamers should anchor for the night off Chatham. Their Royal Highnesses consequently remained on board at Chatham until Monday morning, and arrived at Woolwich about 9 o'clock, under a royal salute from the Artillery. The Princes landed shortly afterwards, and were received with the usual honours by the Dock-yard authorities and the officers of the garrison. They left Woolwich immediately for Windsor Castle on a visit to her Majesty, escorted by Lord Hawarden and Capt. Seymour. On Wednesday morning their Royal Highnesses left Windsor Castle and arrived at the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, at ten minutes before eight, with their suite. They entered two of the Queen's carriages, which were in readiness at the station, and proceeded to the French Embassy, in Manchester-square. Their Royal Highnesses then visited St. Paul's Cathedral, and afterwards paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester, and Prince George of Cambridge. The Princes then proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where they took leave of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, returning to the residence of the French Embassy, attended by their suite. In the evening their Royal Highnesses dined with the French Chargé d'Affaires. On Thursday at an early hour they left town in one of the Watermen Company's steamers for Woolwich, and breakfasted on board the Pluton. They then landed under a royal salute, and minutely inspected the dock-yard and arsenal. They partook of a luncheon at the house of Sir F. Collier, and embarked about 3 o'clock; soon after which the steamers took their departure for Havre under the customary salutes.

Arrival of the Regent of Spain.—On Wednesday, H.M.'s steamer Prometheus arrived at Woolwich, having on board Gen. Espartero and his suite. Sir F. Collier, Superintendent of the Dock-yard, immediately went on board, and on the part of the Government assured the Regent that every accommodation, both to himself and his suite, would be most gladly rendered. Sir F. Collier also informed his Excellency that carriages for the conveyance of himself and suite to town were in readiness. His Excellency, however, declined the offer, having previously arranged to embark in a small steamer for Hungerford Wharf, where the carriages of the Embassy would be in attendance to receive him. He added, that he wished his visit to be as private as possible. His Excellency conversed in the French language for some time with Sir F. Collier, and took occasion to express in the most unmeasured terms his gratitude for the extreme kindness he had experienced from the British authorities from the moment he placed his foot on board the Malabar ship-of-war. The Duchess of Victory and Donna Eledia Espartero, the Regent's niece, also expressed their acknowledgments. Despatches were immediately forwarded to town, announcing the Regent's arrival at Woolwich. Lord Bloomfield, Commandant of the Royal Arsenal, arrived at the dockyard shortly after twelve o'clock, and went off to pay his respects to his Excellency. Shortly before two, a steamer belonging to the Watermen's Company went alongside the Prometheus, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency and suite, and having taken the whole of them on board, proceeded to Hungerford Wharf, where carriages were in waiting to convey the noble exiles to Mivart's hotel. The Prometheus left Lisbon on the 12th for Bayonne, and finding on arrival there that the Duchess had previously left for Havre, the Regent proceeded direct to Falmouth, where he arrived on Saturday, under a royal salute from the Astrea guard-ship in that port. He merely landed for a short time near the Quarantine station at the East-end of the harbour, and expressed his desire of proceeding at once to Havre for the Duchess. Captain Ellice, however, could not grant permission for the Prometheus to go to a port in France, but ordered the Commander to sail for Portsmouth to confer with the Admiral, who at once acceded to the Regent's request. The steamer accordingly embarked the Duchess at Havre, and returned direct to Woolwich. Among the Regent's suite are General Van Halen; General Augustin Nogueras, Minister of War; Señor Gomez de la Serra, Minister of the Interior; Brigadier-General Lacarte; several Aides-de-Camps, and Secretaries. Immediately after the arrival of the Regent at Mivart's, on Wednesday, Colonel Wylde, equerry to Prince Albert, had a long interview with his Excellency, and subsequently with the members of the staff who accompanied the Regent to this country. Throughout Thursday the hotel was literally besieged with visitors of all ranks. The Duke of Wellington was among the early calls, and subscribed his name as follows in the visitors' book :—"Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington et Capitan-General Duque de Ciudad Roderigo." The Earl of Aberdeen and Sir R. Peel also visited the Regent. In the course of the day a deputation of the Common Council presented a requisition to the Lord Mayor requesting him to "convene an early court, to welcome the arrival of General Espartero in this country, on his being driven into exile by the nation to whose services he has devoted his great talents and best energies, and to assure his Excellency (in the words of the Prime Minister of England) 'that he will be received by all classes in this country with that respect which is due to his character, and with the sympathy for his misfortunes which his merits deserve.'" The Lord Mayor appointed Friday next for entertaining the subject.

Temperance Meetings.—On Monday Father Mathew administered the pledge to the inhabitants of Greenwich, at Whitfield's Mount, Blackheath. Some delay in the commencement of the proceedings took place in consequence of his having attended a breakfast given by Colonel Dawson Damer, at which he was to have met the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and a large number of nobility and gentry. Neither His Grace nor Sir Robert was present, but the latter sent a letter of apology, expressing regret that the commands of her Majesty detained him at Windsor. There were, however, upwards of seventy of the nobility present to meet Father Mathew, and among them Lord and Lady Palmerston, the Marquess and Marchioness of Clanricarde, Lords Camoys, Clifford, Lovat, &c. Father Mathew, on reaching the Broadway at Deptford, was met by a teetotal procession, headed by horsemen, and accompanied by a temperance band. Father Mathew rode in a carriage and four, and was followed by twelve other carriages, each crowded with temperance advocates. His carriage was preceded by about a hundred and fifty young women and children, carrying a banner, on which was inscribed, "Welcome, Father Mathew, to Greenwich." On his arrival within the barrier, the scene which ensued almost exceeds description. There were at this moment at least from twenty to twenty-five thousand people assembled, and immediately opposite the hustings a publican had erected a capacious booth, and provided himself with an entire dray, containing not less than ten barrels of ale and porter. Soon after Father Mathew commenced speaking, a large body of persons, who had evidently got intoxicated at the beer booth opposite, aided by a number of Marines, made a desperate rush in the direction of the hustings, knocking down the barrier, and sweeping the people before them with such violence that even the hustings were in danger. The police appeared paralyzed, but subsequently some of the ringleaders were taken into custody. Many of them wore papers in their hats, on which was written, "Member of the Malt and Hops Society," and had pint pots suspended round their necks as a badge of distinction. Father Mathew said it was impossible for him to proceed, and therefore he would at once relinquish the task, and proceed with administering the pledge to all who liked to take it. The Hon. Capt. Jerningham was the first who took the pledge on the platform, and was followed by small batches, including several Greenwich pensioners. As far as the administration of the pledge went the affair was a failure; not more than 500 having received it during the day, but the number who visited the spot is believed to be not less than from 50,000 to 60,000 persons. On Monday Father Mathew breakfasted at the Hon. Mrs. Howard's, where upwards of 50 persons of distinction were assembled to meet him, among whom were Lords Dinorben, Effingham, and Monteagle, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Lord and Lady Manners, Lady Stepney, Lady Murray, &c. He then proceeded to administer the pledge at Deptford, but in consequence of the interruptions at Blackheath on the previous day, the meeting took place on a piece of ground which was private property, in order to keep in check not only the members of the "Malt and Hops Society," but any others who might venture to interrupt them. The proceedings were continued throughout the day, and about 200 men belonging to the Deptford dockyard took the pledge. There were several small batches in addition, and all passed off quietly, with the exception of a brief contest between the opposing parties during a heavy shower which had compelled them both to take shelter under the arches of the railway. On Wednesday Father Mathew administered the pledge at Westminster, in the neighbourhood of the Penitentiary, to about 1200 persons. On Thursday he attended at the same place, and soon after his arrival considerable sensation was created amongst the teatotallers by the appearance of the Duke of Wellington, on horseback, in the road facing the hustings, leading to Vauxhall-bridge. The Duke, who was attended by his groom, pulled up for a moment, evidently for the purpose of witnessing the proceedings. He was at once recognised by those on the platform. Father Mathew came forward, and took off his hat to him, and some one having proposed three cheers for his Grace, the call was responded to in a most enthusiastic manner, which the duke acknowledged by taking off his hat and bowing several times. He then proceeded down the road towards the House of Lords, amidst the renewed cheers of the people.

Messrs. Hammersley's Bankruptcy.—It appears that a dividend of 2*s.* 11*d.* on the estate of Messrs. Hammersley is now in course of payment at the office of the Accountant-General in Chancery. The announcement is said to be a relief to the creditors after the long suspense under which they have laboured, but the amount is to most of them a source of disappointment. Nothing is known as to any further dividend to be looked for under the estate.

Balloon Ascent.—In our account of Mr. Green's attempt to cross the Channel last week, it was mentioned that, finding no chance of their being able to reach the Continent, Mr. Green and his companion, Mr. Bradley, determined on taking an excursion inland, and started from Brighton for that purpose on Thursday morning. It appears that they effected their descent in a field at Patcham, a village a short distance from Brighton, on the line of the railway. A number of men, busily employed in reaping, immediately ran to their assistance, and at the same moment the train from London, which reaches Brighton at half-past 12, passed the balloon. The guard, on his arrival at Brighton, reported the circumstance to the superintendent of the line, who despatched an express engine to the assistance of the aeronauts. The gas being emptied from the balloon, it was packed with the apparatus in the car, and with Mr. Green and his companion conveyed to Brighton, where they intend awaiting a change of wind, in the hope of being able to cross the Channel. From an account since published by Mr. Bradley, it appears that in all long voyages hitherto, the greatest difficulty has been occasioned by the loss of gas when the balloon has risen to a considerable altitude. Owing to the atmosphere being there much less dense than at the surface of the earth, the gas expands and rushes from the neck of the balloon, thereby occasioning not only a loss of the sustaining power, but in some cases personal danger to the aeronauts, instances being known where suffocation has nearly resulted in this manner. Mr. Green now uses a line, called a guide-line, of the length of 2,000 feet, which he shortens to any requisite degree, and the end, trailing on the ground, creates a friction, which the levity of the balloon cannot entirely overcome. The balloon is thus kept in the air at a height (within the length of the guide-line), at the pleasure of the voyager, who, when there are currents of air varying both in direction and strength at varying heights, as is generally the case, is enabled to select that current which best suits his object. For effecting the same end when over the sea, about a dozen bladders, partly filled with water, and then inflated with hydrogen gas, are attached to the end of the guide-line; and the ascent at Brighton was for the purpose of trying whether the plan would succeed on the

water equally well as it had proved to do on land. The process of decarbonising the gas also appears to have been successful. By the means adopted at Brighton, the levity of the coal gas approximated to that of pure hydrogen, and some idea may be formed of the great ascending power which the balloon (a small one), containing 24,000 cubic feet, possessed when they left the shore, by stating that the disposable ballast amounted at least to 6 cwt.

New Zealand Company.—A special Court of Directors and members of the New Zealand Company was held on Monday. The Governor, Joseph Soames, Esq., in the chair. After a few words from the Governor, to the effect that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of raising a loan of 50,000*l.* to carry out the establishment of two new colonies; the one to be called New Edinburgh, the other the Church of England Colony, the secretary read the report. From this it would appear that the company desires to increase their capital by way of loan, instead of calling upon the shareholders to pay the remaining moiety of their liabilities. The three distinct settlements already established are going on satisfactorily, and comprise a population of at least 10,000 souls. These settlements have been placed in this position upon a capital of 200,000*l.*, through which the company have acquired a property of about a million of acres of fertile land in favourable portions of a colony in which the minimum price of waste land is fixed by the Legislature at 1*l.* per acre. "While our capital," says the report, "has been only 200,000*l.*, our actual outlay for colonizing purposes has been nearly half a million; the difference, your directors must repeat, was supplied by the confidence of the public." The report concludes by stating that the directors are on the best terms with Government, and that the settlement of New Edinburgh is a favourite one in Scotland. Mr. Soames, and Sir I. L. Goldsmid then expressed their determination to lend the money required at 4½ per cent., should the subscribers and the public fail in making up the amount.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The Marquess of Exeter is about to restore the building once familiar to the public by the title of Exeter 'Change. The erection of a new arcade from the lower end of Catherine-street, in the Strand, to Wellington-street North, is already commenced, from the design of Mr. Sydney Smirke, and will be called "Exeter 'Change." The architecture of the principal entrances is of the Elizabethan style, with red brick and stone, and the interior, having a curvilinear roof of glass, the entire length of the building, will be fitted up with shops, exclusively appropriated to the sale of hardware, as in the former building.

Metropolitan Antiquities.—The portion of London Wall, on Tower Hill, which was surrendered in April last by the Common Council to the Society for building churches, in order that it might be pulled down, and a church erected on its site, is yet to be preserved. The threatened removal of the wall, as one of the few remaining monuments of Roman London, was much regretted by antiquaries, and Sir R. Inglis at length used his influence to save it from destruction. The result is, that the architect has been instructed to re-arrange his plan for the proposed church, so that the wall may be preserved entire.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12, was as follows:—West districts, 118; North districts, 139; Central districts, 151; East districts, 196; South districts, 197. Total, 801. Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five summers, 845.

Provincial News.

Alnwick.—The Jury, in the case of the two bodies recovered last week from the wreck of the Pegasus steamer, have returned a verdict of "Accidental death, occasioned by the gross carelessness of the Master and those on the look out;" and have added a deodand of 100*l.* against the Company on each body. The divers are still recovering cargo and luggage from the wreck, and several more bodies have come on shore along the coast, the friends of whom have been written to when they could be identified.

Birmingham.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Queen's College of Medicine in this town took place on Friday last, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants, professors, and students. The ceremony was opened by the Rev. C. Craven, incumbent of St. Peter's, offering up a prayer for the success of the undertaking, after which the High Bailiff deposited in the cavity of the stone a case containing copies of the charter of incorporation, of the Warneford prize trust-deed, of the various addresses delivered by the Rev. Chancellor Law, Mr. Sands Cox, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and Dr. Johnstone; the prospectus of the college, with the list of professors and the laws of the Queen's Hospital, together with coins of her Majesty. The Principal, Dr. Johnstone, then affixed a brass plate, bearing an appropriate inscription, and addressed the assembly at some length upon the benefits of the institution, and announced that a gentleman had placed in the hands of the trustees the sum of 1,000*l.* for the foundation of four scholarships of 10*l.*, to be held for two years, to be conferred upon students who shall have resided in the college twelve months, and have been distinguished for their good conduct, and availed themselves of the moral and religious instruction of the warden.—The local papers state that, from all appearances, Birmingham, at no very distant period, is again likely to be the scene of a great political agitation. The present movement originated with the Chamber of Commerce, which has adopted Mr. Attwood's views on the currency; and that gentleman has been requested to place himself at its head. The whole management of the agitation, it appears, will be transferred to the leading members of the Political Union of 1829. Ward meetings are held almost every night, at which the burgesses congratulate themselves upon the return of Mr. Attwood to public life, and pledge themselves to use every exertion in their power to support him in any measures he may propose. No public announcement of the mode of procedure has yet taken place, but it may be expected in the course of a short time.

Carmarthen.—A meeting of the parishioners of Llanedy, near Pontardulais, in this county, was held last week, to take into consideration the various grievances which operate prejudicially upon the interests of the country generally, and more especially upon the agricultural interest in Wales. The first subject discussed was the establishment of the police force, when several farmers addressed the meeting, contending that there was no necessity for a rural police, and the sense of the meeting being taken, every hand was held up against it. On the subject of tithes, they were equally unanimous, and it was resolved that the chairman on behalf of the meeting, should sign a letter to the titheowner of the parish, applying for a reduction in tithe. The meeting then discussed the free-trade question, and the effect of the importation of cattle under the new tariff. Several farmers stated that they had been deluded by the notion that the Corn-law was a protection, and that the Corn-laws did them no good whatever, while it did them much injury. If there were free-trade, their Corn could not be lowered much in price, as it was all consumed by themselves, and sold to the neighbouring towns. If they should not have free-trade, the iron-works and copper-works in the neighbourhood would fail, and the farmers would lose their customers. The chairman then took the sense of the meeting on the question of free-trade in Corn and all other articles of food, when all hands were held up in its favour. The new Poor-law was then discussed. It was stated that the amount of Poor-rate for the parish was nearly double what it was under the old law, while the number of poor relieved was less. There are about seven parishes in the Union, and several farmers complained of the unfairness of compelling their small parish to pay towards the support of the poor of the populous parish of Llanelly, which, they contended, was the effect of the new Poor-law. They also complained of the large sums of money paid out of the poor-rate to officials under the new Poor-law, which operated very heavily on their parishes, and deprived the poor of what would otherwise be expended for them. It was then put to the vote, which, in the opinion of the meeting, was the best law for the rate-payers and the poor—the new Poor-law or the old, when the poor of each parish was relieved by the overseers. All hands were held up against the new, and in favour of the old law. A long discussion then ensued upon the gate grievance, when all complained of the great number of gates, bars, &c., so that a man could scarcely go to his own farm without paying toll. They were willing to pay reasonable tolls, but thought that three or four gates within ten or twelve miles was intolerable. They also maintained that landlords and magistrates ought to see the reasonableness of the proposition that lime and all kinds of manure should be exempted from toll. The question of church-rates was also discussed, but they were more objected to from principle, than because of the amount, which they said was very trifling in their parish. After discussing these subjects they agreed to an address to the titheowners and landlords for redress. A similar meeting of the parishioners of Llanon was held on the 9th inst., which was crowded to excess. After several persons had spoken, a series of resolutions were agreed to—copies of which were to be forwarded to the titheowner and landlords of the parish, and which embodied the topics of the Llanedy meeting. They also expressed the regret of the parishioners at the late outrages, but at the same time stated their firm conviction that unless the landlords and tithe proprietors make a reduction in proportion to that in the agricultural market, the depredations will not terminate. The resolutions likewise stated the intention of the parishioners to have a stipendiary overseer to receive and pay all moneys relating to the poor, so that the services of union officers may be dispensed with, "as that would tend materially to restore the country to peace and quietness once more."

Exeter.—The *Western Times* states that Sir W. Follett, the Solicitor-General, netted, in special retainers at the recent assizes, 4,000*l.* in fees.

Isle of Man.—The Isle of Man Joint Stock Bank stopped payment last week. The local papers state that its liabilities amount to about 30,000*l.*, and that many of the shareholders, of whom there are a large number, are persons in moderate circumstances, on whom the loss will fall with peculiar hardship. They also state that so great a shock as that produced by the unexpected stoppage of the bank, has not been experienced in the island within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Jersey.—The local papers state that Mr. Aymer, the American vaulter, who became well known in the metropolis a short time since by his performances at the English Opera-house, met his death on Thursday week, at the Circus of Mr. Batty, in this island, where he was fulfilling an engagement. The performance for which Mr. Aymer was announced, concluded with a double summerset, in throwing which, instead of alighting on his feet, he fell on his neck, and death was the immediate result. Mr. Smith, a well-known trampoline and vaulter, met his death in a similar manner, during the management of Messrs. Ducrow and West, at Astley's, some seasons back.

Liverpool.—On Tuesday evening an attempt of a serious character was made in Dick's Coffee-house in this city, occupied by Mr. Newton. During the temporary absence of the landlady from the bar, some person unknown left upon the table two small parcels, one addressed to Mr. Newton, and the other to a friend of his. The landlord was upstairs, the house being full of company, so that he did not open the one for himself; but the gentleman to whom the other was sent proceeded to unwrap it, when a box was seen, from which particles of gunpowder fell. An inspector of police was called in, and having cut the side of the box open, he found it to be full of the finest gunpowder, and a lucifer match wrapped round with sand-paper in the centre of the powder, one end being fastened to the lid of the box with wax, so as to ignite and explode when the lid was moved. The boxes were taken to the magistrate, together with an anonymous letter, which was received the day before, and the affair is now undergoing investigation. The circumstance has caused great excitement in the town, there being at the time nearly 200 persons in the house.

Manchester.—The turn-out at Ashton and Dukinfield may now be considered at an end, and the different establishments have resumed their employment. Some of the mills have availed themselves of the opportunity which the turn-out has afforded to put their engines and machinery in thorough working order.

Oxford.—A correspondence has appeared in the daily papers between Mr. Badeley, of the Temple, and the Vice Chancellor of the University, on the subject of an address respecting the late proceedings in the case of Dr. Pusey. The address was signed by Lord Dungannon, Lord Courtenay, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Acland, and a large number of non-resident members of convocation, who begged respectfully to express their serious regret at the course which Dr. Wynter had adopted with reference to Dr. Pusey's sermon. "We deprecate," they said, "that construction of the statute under which Dr. Pusey has been condemned, which, contrary to the general principles of justice, subjects a person to penalties without affording him the means of explanation or defence; and we think that the interests of the church and of the university require, that when a sermon is adjudged unsound, the points in which its unsoundness consists should be distinctly stated, if the condemnation of it is intended to operate either as a caution to other preachers, or as a check to the reception of doctrines supposed to be erroneous." Mr. Badeley who was commissioned to present this address, was requested by the Vice Chancellor to submit it for his inspection; and ultimately the Vice Chancellor refused to receive it, and returned it by the hands of his bedel. In the letter announcing this decision, the Vice Chancellor says, "In whatever point of view I feel myself at liberty to regard it, whether as addressed to me in my individual or my official capacity, it is deserving of the strongest censure. In the former case, it imputes to me, by implication, that, in a matter wherein every thoughtful man occupying my position would most deeply feel its painful responsibilities, I have acted without due deliberation, and am capable of being influenced by many to concede that which I have already denied to a few. Assuming it to be addressed to me in my public capacity, a graver character attaches to it. If it be not altogether nugatory, then is it an unbecoming and unstatutable attempt to overawe the Resident Governor of the University in the execution of his office. In either case I refuse to receive it, and I hold it to be my duty to admonish those who may have hastily signed it, while I warn others who may have been active in promoting it, to have a more careful regard to the oaths by which they bound themselves upon admission to their several degrees; this act of theirs having a direct tendency to foment, if not create, divisions in the University, to disturb its peace, and interfere with its orderly government." The Oxford journals state that a paper containing the signatures of nearly 1,000 of the clergy, to a protest against Tractarianism, has been withdrawn from circulation, in consequence of the earnest remonstrances of several bishops.

Portsmouth.—The Lords of the Admiralty arrived at this port this week on a tour of inspection, having previously visited Chatham and Sheerness. After transacting the usual business, they will proceed to Plymouth. A court-martial was held on Thursday on board Her Majesty's ship St. Vincent, for the trial of Lieut. R. C. Jenkins, late of the Ferret, on a charge of drunkenness and insubordination. The Court found him Guilty, and he was dismissed the service.

Reading.—On Saturday last, Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright paid a visit to this town for the purpose of addressing the farmers on the repeal of the Corn Laws. Very few agriculturists were present, the Berks Agricultural Association having previously recommended them to take no part in the proceedings, and the number of the meeting is said to have been under 350. Mr. Sleeman took the chair, and Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Moore, and Dr. Perry, addressed the meeting, and a resolution in favour of free trade was carried unanimously.

Windsor.—On Thursday week Prince Albert visited the Ordnance Survey Office in this town, for the purpose of inspecting the plans which, by command of her Majesty, have been taken of the Home Park, the Castle, and Town of Windsor, including Frogmore and the Royal Gardens. The survey is drawn on a scale of five feet to a mile by a party of Sappers and Miners, under the command of Capt. Tucker. The plan preparing for the office of Woods and Forests, for the improvement of the drainage, is on a large sheet of eleven feet square. In looking over this plan, his Royal Highness suggested various improvements, among which may be mentioned the formation of an ornamental canal in the Lower Park, commencing by the Maestricht Gardens, and terminating at the extremity of the Park, about half-a-mile below Datchet-bridge, the fall of which being six feet, will insure a constant running stream. His Royal Highness gave directions for a reduced copy to be drawn on a scale of two feet to a mile, for the purpose of being placed in the library of the

Castle, and then inspected the Ordnance plans, which are drawn on a similar scale for the office of Woods and Forests. The whole of the work is executed with great minuteness, and when finished will show the contour levels which have been struck out at every four vertical feet above, and two vertical feet below the flood-line of 1841. Several sectional lines have also been executed by the party of Sappers and Miners appointed to assist Sir H. de La Beche in the contemplated drainage of the Castle and town of Windsor, which has long been considered of an infectious character. His Royal Highness expressed his approbation of the progress of the works.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 19,041*l.*; Great Western, 16,687*l.*; South-Western, 8,428*l.*; South-Eastern, 4,515*l.*; Eastern Counties, 3,085*l.*; North Midland, 5,225*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,960*l.*; Greenwich, 865*l.*; Croydon, 483*l.*; Brighton, 5,251*l.*; Blackwall, 1,408*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,210*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,865*l.*; Grand Junction, 9,420*l.*—At the annual general meeting of the Canterbury and Whitstable Company the accounts showed a total receipt for the year of 7,785*l.*, and the expenditure of 4,935*l.*, leaving a balance of 2,849*l.* The report stated that great improvements had been effected at the Canterbury station, and that, in addition to the saving that would accrue to the company, the distance between Canterbury and Whitstable might henceforth be performed in the space of thirty minutes. The railway does not yet return sufficient profit for the declaration of a dividend, but the report gives hope of such announcement at the next meeting.—The profits of the Great North of England Company for the last half-year have amounted to 13,622*l.*, from which the Directors have declared a dividend of 1*l.* 5*s.* per share, carrying to a reserve fund the balance of 5,259*l.*; thinking it advisable to apportion this sum to equalize dividends in future. The interest on a greater part of the bonded debt of the company has been reduced from five to four per cent.—The Sheffield and Rotherham Company continues to pay five per cent., the amount declared at the meeting of last week on the half-year's net profit of 3,578*l.*—The half-yearly meeting of the London and Blackwall Company was held on Tuesday, and was well attended. From the report it appeared that the number of passengers carried in the six months ending June, 1842, was 1,063,015, and the amount 20,409*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, and those in the corresponding period of 1843 were 999,683, and the amount 17,351*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; showing a decrease of 63,332 in the number of passengers, and 3,057*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* in amount. In the receipts for wharfage there is an increase, and the goods traffic was double that of the last half-year. The total revenue for the half-year was 23,937*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and left a balance of 3,016*l.*, 19*s.* 5*d.*, which would be reduced by 1,433*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, for repairs of engines. The total capital up to the 30th June was 1,289,080*l.* The committee of investigation had concurred in the recommendation of the directors for extending the steam-boat traffic, as the only means of insuring a dividend. It was stated that if a good Woolwich traffic could be supported, the present prospects of the railway warranted the conclusion that with industry and perseverance a dividend at the rate of 7¼ per cent. upon the present prices of the shares might shortly be expected. The whole of the Directors having resigned their seats, five of them who had expressed their willingness to serve again if required, were re-elected, with five other large shareholders, who were members of the late committee, and for their services they are to receive collectively 1000*l.* per annum.—At a meeting lately held at Redruth, subscriptions to the extent of 25,000*l.* were offered for the purpose of constructing the proposed Cornwall Railway, including 5000*l.* from Lady Bassett, and 5000*l.* from Mr. Pendarves, M.P. It was also announced that Lord Wodehouse and others had taken the value of their land in shares.—The half-yearly meeting of the Pontop and South Shields Company took place on Monday. The report showed that, notwithstanding the depression in the coal trade, on which the income of the railway mainly depended, the total receipts for the half-year amounted to 33,264*l.*, the expenditure being 23,047*l.*, leaving a balance of 10,216*l.*, out of which the directors recommended a dividend of 30*s.* per share, being at the rate of five per cent. on the paid-up capital. The total amount of tonnage for the half-year was 324,826, being an increase of 9,000 tons.—A new line is now in contemplation to join the Brighton Railway at Croydon. It is proposed to issue from the Greenwich line, near Deptford, and from thence to pass through Lewisham, Southend, Eltham, Addiscombe, and Bromley, ultimately falling into the Brighton line at its junction with the Croydon. The estimated cost is 300,000*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey left Corrig-na-Greena, Killiney, where they have been enjoying the sea-breeze during the summer, on Tuesday, for the Vice-regal Lodge, and they were expected to embark yesterday for England.—Circumstances have occurred which have enabled the authorities to place the mysterious murder of Lord Norbury in a train of judicial investigation. It is now about five years since his Lordship was assassinated, in open day, in a plantation on his own demesne, and within view of his house. All that could be ascertained at or subsequent to the inquest was, that the murder was committed by a single individual, who was seen to cross the country after the deed had been perpetrated. An immense reward was offered, but no clue could be discovered to reach the murderer. It appears that a man named Peter Dolan is now in custody, charged, upon sworn informations, as the actual murderer. He was apprehended in England, and is committed to take his trial at the next assizes for King's County.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, when Mr. J. O'Connell, in consequence of the absence of his father, moved its adjournment to the next day. The rent for the week was announced to be 1,138*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* At this adjourned meeting, Mr. O'Connell laid before them his "Plan for the renewed action of the Irish Parliament." This document is arranged in nine clauses. 1. The first declares that the people of Ireland recognise, acknowledge, and will maintain the rights of Queen Victoria and her heirs for ever. 2. In this they also acknowledge the privileges of the Peers of Ireland. 3. They insist on the restoration of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of 300 members, and solemnly declare that they will resist the Union by all legal, peaceful, and constitutional means. 4. The plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament is as follows: The county members to be increased to 173; and 127 members to be returned from cities and towns. The county of Carlow, being the only county in Ireland with less than 100,000 inhabitants, to have an increase of one member; every other county having above 100,000 inhabitants, to have an increase of two members; those above 150,000, an increase of three members; those above 250,000 inhabitants, an increase of four members; Tipperary, having more than 400,000 inhabitants, but less than 500,000, an increase of eight members; and Cork, having more than 700,000 inhabitants, an increase of ten members. 5. With respect to towns and cities, Dublin, having more than 200,000 inhabitants, to have eight members. The University of Dublin, two. Cork, five, having more than 100,000 inhabitants. Limerick and Belfast, four, having more than 500,000 inhabitants. Galway, Waterford, and Kilkenny, three, having more than 200,000 inhabitants. Other towns, having about 7000 inhabitants, to have two members, and 49 other towns, next highest in the ratio of population, one member each. A schedule of the different places to return members to the Irish Parliament is here added, to show their relative population according to the returns of 1831, and the number of members assigned to each. The report then proceeds as follows:—6. The right of voting to be what is called 'household suffrage,' requiring six months' residence in the counties; with the addition in the towns of married men resident for twelve months, whether householders or not. 7. The mode of voting for members of Parliament to be by ballot. 8. The monarch *de facto* of England, at all times hereafter, whoever he may be, to be monarch *de jure* in Ireland. And so in case of a future regency, the Regent *de facto* in England to be Regent *de jure* in Ireland. 9. The connection between Great Britain and Ireland by means of the power, authority, and prerogatives of the Crown, to be perpetual, and incapable of change, or any severance or separation. The foregoing plan to be carried into effect according to recognised law and strict constitutional principle." Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to address the meeting on the subject of the Catholic oath. After animadverting upon the recent speeches of Lords Brougham and Beaumont, in the House of Lords, he concluded by moving that the Repeal Association prepare a petition for the abolition of all oaths affecting Roman Catholics, with the exception of the one specified—the Oath of Allegiance—in the second article of the treaty of Limerick. Mr. O'Neill Daunt seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Dalkey.—A preliminary experiment of the principle upon which the atmospheric railway is to act was made on Saturday, and answered in every respect the expectations of the patentees, as well as of all those concerned in the introduction of this important project into Ireland. The experiment was one made solely for the satisfaction of the engineers, the works being as yet in a very crude and imperfect state. Some carriages being placed on the line with the engine, and all the necessary arrangements being made, the train started from Glasthule, a little below Kingstown, and proceeded at a very rapid rate, travelling over a mile and a quarter in three minutes and a half. The arrival of this train, the first ever moved upon any regular railway by atmospheric pressure, was hailed by loud cheering at Dalkey. The result of the experiment was considered to establish satisfactorily the success of the atmospheric system. A few data of the line of railway and the machinery may not be uninteresting. When finished there will be in length 9200 feet of open pipe. The close pipe forming the connection with the air-pipe is upwards of 400 yards. The engine is 100 horse-power—to be worked on the expansive condensation principle. The air-pump is double stroke, its diameter 67 inches; the diameter of the tube or open pipe 15 inches. The station at Dalkey is 76 feet higher than that at Kingstown. The elevation varies—one in 57 being the greatest, one in 240 being the least, and the main ascent being one in 115. It is computed that the train will descend from Dalkey by its own gravity, at the rate of from 30 to 35 miles an hour. The sharpest curve is only 547 feet radius. Another trial took place on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of the Lord-Lieutenant, with still more success than the first experiment. Two carriages ascended at the rate of 25 miles an hour, in three minutes, and returned down the inclined plane, by their own *momentum*, in five minutes, so that a rate of 50 miles an hour may be easily obtained with perfect safety.

Cork.—The business of the British Association is the chief topic in the Cork papers, and the proceedings are reported at too great length for us to enter into the details. The Earl of Rosse was chosen president of the meeting. The report of the council stated that the Lords of the Treasury had granted 1000*l.* to defray the expenses of the publication of the reduction of the catalogue of stars in the *Histoire Celeste*, and of the catalogue of stars in the Southern Hemisphere made by Lalande, which had been effected at the expense of the Association. The report of accounts shows that the receipts for last year were 3,271*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, and that the expenditure consisted of payments for various grants for scientific purposes, 156*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.*; printing reports, &c., 446*l.*; salaries, 435*l.*; and expenditure at Manchester, 328*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; leaving a balance in hand of 496*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* The property of the Association consisted of funded property, 5,500*l.*, which, with other assets, made a total of 6,705*l.*—At the meeting on Monday the general committee resolved that the next meeting should be held at York, under the presidency of Dr. Peacock, the Dean of Ely.

Roscommon.—The Repeal demonstration in this town took place on Tuesday, and was attended by as great a number of persons as any previous meeting in the province. The Hon. Mr. Ffrench presided. Mr. O'Connell spoke at great length, and said he "would place the teetotallers in the first rank of the Repealers. Napoleon boasted of his Body-guard—his Imperial Guard—but he boasted of a more than Imperial Guard—he boasted of a guard of Christian teetotallers. He adduced the fact as a precursor to Irish liberty, that they had five millions of pledged teetotallers—for that mighty moral miracle had not emanated from the hands of the Almighty for nothing. It was it that gave them all the security they had in their present movement. How could he have assembled such masses—how could he have brought a million and a half of people together if he were not backed by the teetotallers? They were the first preservers of the liberty of Ireland, and it was for that Father Mathew was sent. Before the expiration of the week he would publish his plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament. They of course acknowledged Victoria as their Queen, God bless her. And they would maintain all her prerogative. The Irish House of Lords would be acknowledged with all its privileges, and they would insist upon the Irish House of Commons having the number of three hundred members. He would submit to the public the number of counties, and the towns which should have representatives in the Irish Parliament. The machinery of his plan for proceeding for the repeal would be laid before the people, and he had no doubt they would seriously read it. Their success was at hand. He read in the signs of the times and in the actions of men, that the hour was come when Ireland should have her own Parliament, and when her virtuous, faithful, and religious people, would be free, prosperous, and happy." At the dinner in the evening, Mr. O'Connell adverted to the late discussion in the House of Lords on the Catholic oath. He said he had "intended to propose to them a resolution that day, agreeing to petition for the abrogation of the thing called a Catholic oath. If the meeting had been a smaller one, he would have done so, but he promised them that he would let no other meeting pass without proposing a petition to abolish that oath. For it was without example, and it was not to be endured that scoundrels and hypocrites should insult them, and that they should be taunted and insulted every other day by Broughams and Beaumonts. He never would have consented to any arrangement including that oath, if he did not conceive that they would have put the same construction upon it as they did upon the coronation oath. Nothing but the most prejudiced malignity could have dared to attach the imputation of perjury to a body of Christians who were not emancipated for years because they would not consent to perjure themselves. Than be subject to such insults they ought rather not to take the oath any more, and fling the emancipation in their teeth; for that which he had wrung from them before, he could get from them a second time."

LAW.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*The late Duel.*—At the sitting of the Court yesterday morning, *George Gulliver*, Surgeon in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and *Holland Leckie Daniel Cuddy*, a Lieutenant in the same regiment, surrendered to take their trial on an indictment charging them with being concerned in the death of David Lynar Fawcett. At a few minutes after 10 the Judges (Williams and Rolfe) took their seats upon the bench, and the names of Alexander Thompson Munro, Duncan Trevor Grant, William Holland Leckie Daniel Cuddy, and George Gulliver, were called; only Mr. Cuddy and Mr. Gulliver answered, and they were immediately placed in the dock. The Attorney-General then said that, having carefully perused the depositions in the case of Mr. Gulliver, he was of opinion that the charge against him could not be sustained, and he, therefore, wished to enter a *nolle prosequi* as far as related to that gentleman. Mr. Clarkson expressed his grateful feelings to her Majesty's Attorney-General for the course he had taken, and wished to know whether it was his intention to enter a *nolle prosequi* on the Coroner's inquisition as well as on the indictment? The Attorney-General replied in the affirmative. Mr. Gulliver then left the dock, and Mr. Cuddy was called upon to plead to the indictment and the Coroner's inquisition, to both of which he, in a firm tone of voice, pleaded "Not guilty." Both charged him with the wilful murder of the deceased David Lynar Fawcett. The Attorney-General then stated the case for the prosecution, and recapitulated the facts which are already known to our readers. Mr. Gulliver was called as a witness to the main facts, and the other parties who had already given their evidence before the Coroner, were also brought forward as witnesses; but their evidence was given at such great length that we cannot now give it in detail. Serjeant Shee addressed the Jury for the prisoner. He said that the only thing that was proved against Lieut. Cuddy was that he was present; but there was no proof that he was thus aiding, assisting, and abetting Lieut. Munro in taking the life of the deceased; and to find him guilty of the offence charged, they must be satisfied that he had gone there to assist him in the murder of Colonel Fawcett. But so far from there being any proof of such being the case, there was everything to show that Mr. Cuddy was, until the very last moment before the fatal shot, doing all in his power to prevent the calamity which took place. Whatever might have been the conduct of the principals in the case, it seemed probable that the seconds had done all in their power to prevent the fatal proceedings. He therefore called upon them seriously to deliberate before they consented to affix the stigma of "Wilful Murder" to the name of this young man in the commencement of his career in life. He left the case with confidence in their hands, and if they could not come to the conclusion that the prisoner had gone out by previous contract, criminally to act in the matter, they could not

connect him with the death of Colonel Fawcett, and he thought they would agree with him in thinking that there was not sufficient evidence in the case to induce them to come to the conclusion that he was guilty of the charge which by the indictment was imputed to him. The learned counsel then called General Sir W. Clinton, who deposed that the prisoner, independently of his conduct in the field of battle, was a person of quiet habits, and had always borne an excellent character.—Mr. Justice Williams then proceeded to sum up. He told the Jury that there was no doubt that all persons aiding, assisting, and abetting in a duel were unquestionably implicated in the charge of murder which might arise out of the transaction, and that the only question further was purely and entirely whether the evidence did or did not satisfy them that the prisoner at the bar was present at the death of Col. Fawcett, and was there "aiding, assisting, and abetting" on the occasion. The learned Judge then read the principal portions of the evidence, and commented upon such portions of it as he wished to call to the more particular attention of the jury. The jury did not at first leave the box, but turned round to consult together; but after a deliberation of twenty minutes, the Foreman addressing the Judge said, "Some of the jurors were not satisfied that the prisoner was himself charged with wilful murder in the indictment." Mr. Justice Williams said the allegation in the indictment was, that Col. Fawcett was murdered, and that the prisoner aided, assisted, and abetted in the offence. Mr. Sergeant Shee.—That is a charge of murder for which the punishment is death. Several other jurors having put questions to the Judge, the jury then, at a few minutes before two, retired to a private room, in which they remained in deliberation for nearly two hours and a half, when they returned into Court with a verdict of Not Guilty.

George Blizard, gardener, was placed at the bar, charged with feloniously cutting and wounding his son, John Blizard, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm, at Chiswick. The particulars of this case appeared in our Paper of the 12th inst. The prosecutor called at his father's house, and questioned him angrily respecting some expressions which he had heard were applied by the prisoner to his son's wife. It appeared that much ill feeling existed on both sides, and the language used by all parties was very violent. The prisoner snatched up a reaping or grass hook, and threatened to cut the son's head off if he did not leave the house at once. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the father then struck at the son, who, in putting up his arm to ward off the blow, received a gash which severed all the muscles and veins of the fore arm, cutting quite to the bone. For the prisoner the version was, that the son had knocked his mother's head against the wall; that he was going to strike her again, and that the father held the hook between them to save her, when the son accidentally cut himself. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. The prisoner asserted his innocence again, and said that his son had frequently before beaten both him and his mother. Mr. Justice Williams said that the use of those dangerous weapons must be prevented, if possible, by punishment suitable to the atrocity of their use. In the present instance, however, the punishment, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury, would be comparatively slight. It was that he should be imprisoned, with hard labour, for eight calendar months.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—NORTHERN CIRCUIT, LIVERPOOL.—*Robert Taylor* was indicted for having feloniously married one Deborah Foster, at Wigan, his former wife being then and still alive. It appeared that the prisoner was in the habit of holding himself out as a son of Lord Kennedy, stating that he was entitled to a fortune of 60,000*l.* a year, in evidence of which he produced a paper, purporting to be a copy of a will to that effect, and in this way he had gone about the country, and had unfortunately succeeded at Durham, Birmingham, and other places, in inducing young women to marry him. The formal proof of the case having been gone through, and the case having been summed up, the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Justice Wightman, in sentencing him, said, "I find that in 1838 you were married to a woman named Skidmore, and in 1839 to another woman named Wilson, of which you were convicted, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Again I find that in 1840 you were convicted of marrying a woman named Denison, for which you were sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 calendar months; and in 1842, you married a fourth person, and there is reason to believe, that these are not the only unfortunate persons you have deceived in that manner." He was then sentenced to be transported for seven years.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25. — The arrivals of new Wheat have not been large since Monday, and the dry parcels have realized an advance of 2*s.* per qr.—There is more confidence in the trade, and a few buyers of foreign at market, which has given it more firmness. Barley is the same as on Monday, which is also the case with Peas and Beans. Oats are unaltered in value.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

	s. *s.*		*s.* *s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44 to 55	Red	44 to 52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. . .	47 to 53	White	—to—
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 33	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . . Polands	1Cto 25	Feed	16 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—to—	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16 to £3	Potato	16 to 24
Rye	—to—		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 29 to 27	Tick	22 to 29	Harrow 25 to 32
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . 28 to 34	Winds.	—to—	Longpod —to—
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 35	Maple	30 to 33	Grey 28 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
July 14 . . .	51 2	29 0	19 8	31 11	29 6	32 4
" 21 . . .	54 2	29 10	20 0	37 5	30 5	33 11
— 28 . . .	55 7	31 2	21 0	36 2	31 1	33 9
August 4 . . .	60 9	32 4	21 5	37 1	31 9	34 4
— 11 . . .	61 2	32 11	21 9	38 7	32 1	33 7
— 18 . . .	59 10	33 11	21 5	37 1	32 6	34 9
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	57 5	31 6	20 10	36 4	31 2	33 9
Duties . .	15 0	7 0	6 0	6 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 5052 Sks.	— Brls.	4682	222	2921	1050	5	875	315
Irish . .	" —	—	—	32	5439	—	—	—
Foreign .	" 1209	28234	4773	—	2350	—	2050	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	3340	290	4140	3460 Sks
Irish . . .	290	430	39450	—
Scotch . . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	18920	1750	1920	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—J. C. Ord, late of Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, but now of Kingsbury, near Hyde, coal-factor—M. H. L. G. Colnaghi, 23, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, printseller—B. Melmoth, Yeovil, Somersetshire, victualler—S. F. Parsons, Pontardawe, Glamorganshire, iron-founder—R. Caldecott and J. Caldecott, Manchester, silk-mercers—J. W. Davis and F. Davis, Liverpool, drug-grinders—H. Walsh, Reading, watch-maker—W. Burt, Harrow-road, Paddington, boarding-house keeper—J. and W. Judd, Romsey, Hampshire, meal-men—J. Robson and T. R. Robson, St. Martin's-lane, organ-builders—J. Atkins, Shoreditch, tobacconist—J. Prior, Union-street, Bedford, statuary—R. S. Colpitts, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—J. B. Pow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship and insurance broker—W. Cheswath, Newton, Cheshire, brewer—A. Cunningham, Bolton, provision-dealer—C. B. Buchanan and W. Cunningham, Liverpool, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. Allan, Glasgow, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.—At the Villa Doria, at Albano, a few days since, the Princess Doria-Pamfili, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, of a son and heir—At Windsor Castle, on the 20th inst, the Hon. Mrs. G. E. Anson, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIED.—On the 19th inst., W. H. F. Cavendish, Esq., eldest son of Col. the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish, to the Lady Emily Augusta Lambton, second daughter of the late Earl and Countess of Durham—On the 22d inst., at Weybridge, Surrey, A. Doyle, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir John Easthope, Bart., M.P.

DIED.—On Tuesday last, suddenly, the Lady William Somerset, aged 53—On Wednesday last, at her residence, in Stratford-place, the Dowager Lady Ellenborough—At Fair Oak, on Thursday last, the Hon. Lady Paget, widow of the late Hon. Sir C. Paget—On the 18th inst., at the residence of his father, the Earl Poulett, in Grosvenor-square, John Rolle, Viscount Hinton, in the 23d year of his age—In the Pyrenees, from an accidental explosion of his gun while shooting, Barlow Hoy, Esq., late M.P. for Southampton.

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A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 35—1843. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. PRICE 6*d*.

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Tinea vestianella, species of moth, to destroy . . . 593 *b*
Truffles . . . . . 590 *c*
Wrens, their nests noticed . 590 *b*

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The Evening Meetings will be held every TUESDAY during the month of September for the judgment of Seedling Dahlias. All flowers must be named and forwarded to the Secretary at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, carriage free. Six blooms are required of Seedlings of 1842, and one of those of the present year.—Aug. 31, 1843. T. C. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

WYCOMBE DAHLIA SHOW.—Open to all England.—The Autumnal Show of the High Wycombe Horticultural and Floral Society will be held in Mr. LANGSTONE'S garden, on Wednesday the 6th September inst. Open to the admission of the public at One o'clock, by Members' tickets, or by payment of One Shilling. J. G. TATEM and T. WHEELER, Secretaries, Of whom further particulars may be had.

TO GROWERS OF CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and PINKS.

YOUELL & CO. beg respectfully to announce that their extensive stock of the above plants are this season unusually fine, and having spared no expense, by getting in large quantities of every known variety worthy of cultivation and for competition at any Horticultural Exhibition throughout the kingdom, they flatter themselves that they are in a position to execute orders to any extent and upon such advantageous terms as to be satisfactory to those who may favour them with their commands. They would also beg leave to remark that their stock of the above, amounting to upwards of 40,000 pairs of the very best sorts in cultivation, will be a sufficient guarantee that none but strong healthy plants will be sent out, and as every run or degenerated plant is destroyed when in bloom, parties may be fully assured of receiving none but those true to name and colour.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:—	£	s.	d.
12 pairs of good show varieties, 1 pair of each .	1	4	0
12 ,, fine ditto ditto . .	1	10	0
25 ,, ditto ditto ditto . .	3	0	0
12 ,, Extra fine and very superior ditto .	2	10	0
25 ,, ditto ditto ditto . .	5	0	0
12 ,, ditto Pinks ditto . .	0	12	0
25 ,, ditto ditto ditto . .	1	0	0

The selection being left to YOUELL and Co.

Catalogues will be shortly ready, and may be had on application.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Aug. 31, 1843.

SPLENDID SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co. beg leave to inform the Public, that they have obtained the entire stock of the following very Splendid PELARGONIUMS, raised by CAPT. THORTELL, R.N., which possess those qualities now indispensably requisite in a first-rate flower—good habit, round shape, and firm petal; and they feel convinced that such novelties cannot fail to please those who purchase them, and will greatly improve all select collections.

Pluto	(Thurtell's)	21*s*	Princess Royal (Thurtell's)		21*s*
Horatio Nelson	do.	21*s*	Fairy Queen	do.	21*s*
Phosphorus	do.	21*s*	Ceres	do.	21*s*

The whole collection of six distinct varieties for 5*l*., package included.

A description of "Pluto" is given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of June 17, 1843. "Horatio Nelson" was exhibited at the Chiswick Show in June last, and was greatly admired. A full descriptive character of all these is contained in L., P., & Co.'s Catalogue of Pelargoniums, which may be had on application. Strong plants will be ready for delivery in October next.

L., P., & Co. beg leave further to say, that, having in this, as in the case of Mr. Beck's Seedlings, determined upon making a great reduction in the prices which Seedling Pelargoniums of the highest character are usually let out at, they hope in consequence to meet with an extensive sale.—Exeter Nursery, Aug. 30, 1843.

DUTCH FLOWER BULBS.

J. CARTER begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Customers in general, that his new CATALOGUE OF GENUINE DUTCH BULBS is now ready. Should any of his correspondents not receive a copy in the course of a few days, he will immediately forward one on application.

238, High Holborn, London.

FINE CAPE ERICAS (HEATHS), EPACRISES, &c.

J. & J. FAIRBAIRN beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of Gentlemen desirous of forming new, or of extending their present Collections of these much-admired tribes of Plants, to their Stock, which are in the finest health and vigour possible, and from its extent they are enabled to offer any quantity upon the following advantageous terms:—

	£	s.	d.
100 fine flowering plants, including 80 Ericas and 20 Epacrises, of the best and most esteemed kinds . . .	7	0	0
75 do. do., including 60 Ericas and 15 Epacrises	5	0	0
50 do. do. ,, 40 Ericas and 10 Epacrises	5	0	0
25 do. do. ,, 20 Ericas and 5 Epacrises	3	0	0
12 do. do. ,, Choice Ericas . . .	2	2	0

J. & J. F. take leave to acquaint Cultivators of Fuchsias and Verbenas that their collections contain the best and most esteemed varieties. All orders they may be favoured with packed with the greatest care, and delivered free in London.

P.S.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Nurseries, Clapham, near London, August 28, 1843.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—LIST OF PRIZES

offered at the Exhibitions in the Gardens, in 1844.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.

The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; viz.

	value—£	s.	d.
C. The Certificate	0	10	0
SB. Silver Banksian Medal . . .	1	0	0
SK. Silver Knightian Do.	1	5	0
LS. Large Silver Do.	1	15	0
SG. Large Silver Gilt Do. . . .	4	0	0
GB. Gold Banksian Do.	7	0	0
GK. Gold Knightian Do. . . .	10	0	0
LG. Large Gold Do.	20	0	0

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in money, or in plate. In case an Exhibitor shall receive a First Prize in any one Letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other Medal in the same Letter, except in *CC*, *DD*, and *EE*.

CLASS I.—FLOWERS; for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties, cultivated with superior skill, in pots of 24 to a cast. GB—SG—LS—SK.

B. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to a cast. SG—LS—SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in *B* cannot also exhibit in *C*.

C. Pelargoniums, in collections of 6 varieties, in pots of 8 to a cast. LS—SB.

D. Rhododendrons, in pots; not fewer than 6 plants in 6 varieties. LS—SK—SB.

E. Roses, in pots; Amateurs to show in collections of 12, Nurserymen in collections of 25, distinct varieties. GB—SG—LS.
N.B. It is the wish of the Society in a future season, to require Roses to be shown exclusively in pots; and not to allow cut specimens to be exhibited at all.

F. Moss Roses in loose bunches, so as to exhibit, as far as possible, the habit of the variety; in 12 varieties. SK—SB—C.

G. Other Roses, exhibited as in the last letter, and in 50 varieties. LS—SK—SB—C.
N.B. No one who exhibits in this letter can also compete for the following.

H. Other Roses, exhibited as in the letter *F*, and in 25 varieties, SK—SB—C.
N.B. Higher medals than those here offered for Roses cannot be given by the Judges. And if Roses are brought for exhibition without attention to the regulations here explained, they will not be allowed to be placed on the tables.

I. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 distinct varieties. GB—SG—LS.
N.B. It is expected that the same plant shall not be exhibited on more than one occasion.

K. Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 distinct varieties. SG—LS—SK.
N.B. No person who shows in *I* will be allowed to exhibit also in *K*.

L. Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS—SK—SB.

M. Carnations, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. LS—SK—SB.

N. Picotees, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. LS—SK—SB.

O. Pinks, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. SK—SB.

CLASS II.—FLOWERS; for which all persons are admitted to equal competition.

P. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 30 plants. GK—GB—SG—LS.
N.B. Heaths, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Greenhouse Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Orchidaceæ, Cacti, and Pelargoniums, to be excluded from *P*, *Q*, and *R*.

Q. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 15 plants. GB—SG—LS.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in *P* not to compete in *Q* also.

R. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 6 distinct species, SG—LS—SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in *P* or *Q* will not be allowed to compete in *R* also.

S. Greenhouse Azaleas, in 12 distinct varieties. GB—SG—LS.

T. Greenhouse Azaleas, in 6 distinct varieties. SG—LS.
N.B. No one can show in both classes of Azaleas.

U. Stove or Greenhouse climbers, in collections of 6 species. SG—SK.

V. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than 20 species. LG—GK—GB.
N.B. Exhibitors cannot show in more than one of the classes, *V*, *W*, and *X*.

W. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than 6 species. GK—GB—SG.

X. Exotic Orchidaceæ in single specimens. SG—LS—SK.

Y. Plants in glass cases, grown on Mr. Ward's plan. SG—LS—SK.
N.B. It is highly desirable that these cases be made with a movable door, so as to prevent the condensation of the water on the inner face of the glass during the time of exhibition.

Z. Distinct varieties of Tall Cacti in flower. GB—SG—LS.
N.B. The GB and SG Medals are not to be given if fewer than six varieties are exhibited.

AA. Fuchsias in collections of 12 distinct varieties. LS—SK.

BB. Cinerarias, in pots, in collections of 12 distinct varieties. SK—SB.

CC. Single Specimens of new or extremely rare ornamental plants. SG—LS—SK—SB—C.
N.B. These Medals will be awarded by the Society's Officers, and not by the usual Judges. Exhibitors will particularly observe that none but new or rare plants can be exhibited under this letter. *Nothing will be regarded as new which has been exhibited in the Gardens in a previous season.*

DD. Miscellaneous subjects. SK—SB—C.
N.B. Cockscombs, Heartsease, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers, are altogether excluded from exhibition. Exhibitors under this head will not be thereby *entitled* to a pass ticket.

EE. Seedling Florist's flowers. SK—SB—C.
N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in pots, and not in a cut state. No person will be allowed to exhibit more than five seedlings at each meeting. Exhibitors under this head will not be thereby *entitled* to a pass ticket.

IN ADDITION to any medals assigned to the classes *I*, *P*, *Q*, and *W*, the SK and SB medals are offered for the two collections in those classes which shall be best named by the Exhibitor.
N.B. The Society's officers, who will make this award, will be guided in their judgment by a consideration not only of the correctness of the names, but of the accuracy of the spelling, and the neatness of the writing.

CLASS III.—FRUIT; for which Market Gardeners, Fruiterers, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.
N.B. All fruit must be FULLY ripe and WELL-COLOURED; if the contrary it will be disqualified.

FF. Miscellaneous collections of fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind. GK—GB—LS.
N.B. Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar Kitchen Garden produce, are excluded from this letter.

GG. Grapes. SG—LS—SK—SB.

HH. Pine-Apples. SG—LS—SK—SB.

II. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens. SK—SB.

KK. Other kinds of fruit. SK—SB—C.

JUDGES.—The Judges have the power of *increasing* or *diminishing* the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of *conferring* Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings being not so much to encourage the collector as to reward the skilful Gardener; they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a Medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition might obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

Copies of the above list may be obtained at 21, Regent-street, upon application to the Secretary.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.



PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, &c.; as well as by the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing they will be enabled to supply, at the latter end of Oct. next, fine Canes of the above highly-valuable and much-esteemed RASPBERRY—unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour. Those to whom Y. & Co. sent it last season have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over all other varieties, and it has been awarded several prizes at various Horticultural exhibitions during the season. As a proof that they have not exaggerated its excellent qualities, Fruit was submitted to Dr. LINDLEY (see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 22d July, page 502), whose opinion of it is as follows:—"FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—We have received from Messrs. YOUELL, of Great Yarmouth, fruit of the Fastolff Raspberry, and we find that it merits all that has been stated in favour of its excellence. The fruit received is very large, obtusely conical, and of rich flavour, far exceeding in this respect some other new and large varieties. The plants bear abundantly and in long succession." They also exhibited it, on the 1st of August, before the London Horticultural Society, 21, Regent-street, and a prize was awarded to them. It would, therefore, be unnecessary for YOUELL & Co. to recommend it more fully, or with greater confidence, to the notice of the public, merely observing that it continues in high perfection throughout the autumnal months, and has maintained its superiority in the most unfavourable soils and situations, and requires no other than the ordinary treatment of the old varieties. Fine Canes will be ready by the latter end of October, and can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a Post-office order) upon the following terms:—

	£	s.	d.
Packages containing 100 Canes . .	2	5	0
,, ,, 50 ,, . .	1	5	0
,, ,, 25 ,, . .	0	14	0

Packages included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

Extensive orders are already received for the above; and to prevent a repetition of the disappointment which many experienced last season, by Y. & Co. not being able to meet the demand, they therefore respectfully solicit early application.

Myatt's "British Queen" Strawberry, 20*s*. per 100.
,, "Eliza" ,, 10*s*. ,,
Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 31, 1843.

NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES,

Raised by the Rev. J. BURROUGHS, of Norwich. Mrs. Beavon, red edge, 10*s*. 6*d*.; Miss Jane, fine purple edge, 10*s*. 6*d*.; and Miss Osborne, scarlet edge, 7*s*. 6*d*.

MESSRS. NORMAN being appointed to send these out, feel confident the first two will give great satisfaction, having grown two pairs of each, and have exhibited them in their winning pans; also first prize for Mrs. Beavon, in class-shewing; they possess beautiful long pods, petals large with a good wire-edging round each, making a noble back tier flower. The stock being limited, early application will be necessary. They have also fine plants of John's Prince Albert, purple edge, 7*s*. 6*d*. per pair. N. & B. NORMAN beg to state that their Catalogues can be had, on prepaid application, of their select and useful Show varieties, with which they have gained 29 prizes at the principal exhibitions near London.—Bull Fields, Woolwich.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.

JAMES MAY begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous Customers and Friends for all past favours, and at the same time begs to apologise to many for not being able to comply with many orders which he was favoured with last spring, in consequence of being short of plants, his stock having suffered so much by his removal from Edmonton. J. M. is now happy to inform the Public that he is now ready to send out fine healthy plants, consisting of all the best varieties, at moderate prices, a list of which may be had upon a prepaid application. Extra fine Pansy Seed, all warranted collected from the best named varieties, 2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*. to 10*s*. per packet.

MAY'S Crimson Superb Sweet William, plants, 4*s*. per doz.; seed, 1*s*. per packet.

Pansy Nursery, Tottenham, near London.

NEW PELARGONIUMS.

W. E. RENDLE respectfully informs Amateurs who are in want of a few good Pelargoniums to improve their collections, that he will supply a selection from the following sorts at FIVE POUNDS PER DOZEN:—Lyne's Lord Ebrington, Princess Royal, Cynthia, Hamlet, and Glory of the West; Rendle's Cornish Gem, Fanny, Aurora, Pride of Exe Vale, Circassian, Constellation, Count d'Orsay, Creole, Dido, Fair Maid of Devon, Grand Monarch, Lavinia, Oberon, Queen of the Fairies, Sapphire, Favourite, and Sir Robert Peel; with a Plant of

LYNE'S DUKE OF CORNWALL, OR SUNRISE.

Catalogues of Pelargoniums can be obtained—Plants will be delivered in October next—Orders will be executed in strict precedence—Plants will be added to compensate for carriage—Reference or remittance required from unknown correspondents.—Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, August 31, 1843.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL & Co. beg respectfully to inform the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, that one of their Firm has just returned from Haarlem, having selected a most extensive Stock of the finest HYACINTHS, as well as a general assortment of BULBS, for which that city is so justly famed; and flatter themselves, from the facility of communication between Yarmouth and Haarlem, the distance not occupying more than 10 or 12 hours, and from the varieties being chosen for their great beauty and size of flowers during the blooming season, that the List will be found to contain none but the very best sorts, adapted either for glasses, forcing, or open border culture. Prices, as follows:

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths . Red, Blue, White, or Yellow . .	} 6s. per doz.
Extra fine Ditto	9s. to 12s. ,,
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto . .	18s. ,,

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Also, Narcissus, Early Single and Double Tulips, Jonquils, Gladiolus, Iris, Ixias, Ranunculus, Double and Single Anemones, Crocus, &c., Catalogues of which may be had on application. Bulbs added to compensate for long carriage. A few plants of Hydrangea japonica, 15s. each.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Aug. 31, 1843.

SEEDLING VERBENAS.

S. GIRLING, of Danecroft Nursery, Stowmarket, begs to offer the under-mentioned SEEDLINGS, as superior and distinct from any others in cultivation, and refers his Friends, and Purchasers generally, to the opinions given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 22, and following weeks; independent of which they have been seen by several extensive growers and first-rate judges, professional and amateur, who have ordered them liberally. They will be ready to send out on the 1st of October, and can be had on forwarding a Post-office order for the amount, by unknown correspondents, or some respectable reference.

AMETHYSTINA—A beautiful bright lavender; large pips; forming an immense truss of fragrant flowers. 5s.

BEAUTY—Fine lively cherry-coloured pink; excellent shape and habit; immense bloomer: one of the most distinct and beautiful of all the Verbenas in cultivation. 5s.

BRIDESMAID—A beautiful pale blush, tinted with blue; very fine. 3s. 6d.

BOULE DE FEU—This is of the most dazzling scarlet, making all other scarlets appear as pink or pale crimson. 3s. 6d.

FORTUNE-TELLER—Blush pink; immense trusser, some of which measure 10 inches in circumference. 3s. 6d.

LONGIFLORA—Violet purple; very large, and remarkable for the length of its tube: fine. 3s. 6d.

RENOWN—rich maroon, fine shape, and very compact, extra fine, 3s. 6d.

MINSTREL BOY—lilac and white, with a bright pink Eye, a pleasing and good variety, 3s. 6d.

WHITE PERFECTION—a beautiful pure white, with bright blue centre, excellent shape, and habit fine, 3s. 6d.

N.B.—The above can be had separately, at the prices quoted, or the set of Nine for 25s. A double set for 45s.: or treble, for 3l., inclosed in tin-boxes, where a set are taken, and forwarded, post free, to any part of the kingdom.

S. G. also begs to state that he will have two fine distinct Seedling Fuchsias to send out early next spring, at which time Plants of all the leading kinds in cultivation can be had at moderate prices. To Dahlia Growers, S. G. takes this opportunity of saying, his extensive Collections are nearly in full bloom:—by rail communication from the Eastern Counties' Railway to Colchester, and thence by Criterion coach you reach Stowmarket the same evening, and the same coach leaves Stowmarket every morning (Sundays excepted), quarter before eight, and reaches London by one o'clock the same day; fare from London to Stowmarket, 10s.

UNRIVALLED NEW FUCHSIA, "LOWRYII."

JOHN HANCOCK & SON beg to invite the attention of the Floricultural World to the above SPLENDID NEW FUCHSIA, of which they have purchased the entire stock, and can with the greatest confidence pronounce it the best variety yet out. It possesses all the qualities now so much aimed at; it is of large size and substance, peculiarly brilliant in colour, and with that necessary appendage, a beautiful blue corolla and truly elegant habit. It cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who purchase it.

Plants will be ready on the 15th September next, at 10s. 6d. each, and will be sent by post (prepaid) carefully packed in tin cases. For a full description of this Fuchsia see Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Gazette* of the 26th ult.

J. H. & Son can supply good plants of all the New Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, &c., sent out this season, with many other new plants; catalogues of which may now be had on application by inclosing two postage stamps. All the varieties are accurately described in the above list.—Wear Nurseries, Durham, Aug. 30.

WOODLAND'S NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WILLIAM WOOD and SON have the pleasure of informing their Friends and the Floricultural Public, that Specimens of their AUTUMNAL ROSES are still exhibited at Messrs. WARNER and WARNER'S, Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill, and will continue to be shown there during the season.

Woodlands, Aug. 31.

H. CORSTEN, FLORIST to Her Majesty the Queen, 19 A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, has for Sale, Boxes containing the undernamed DUTCH ROOTS, at 2l. each box, or half the quantity, at 1l:—One dozen double Hyacinths, named; one dozen single ditto; one dozen double Duc Van Tholl Tulips, one dozen single ditto; one dozen Tournesol ditto, one dozen Irish Angelica, one dozen ditto Hyspanica, one dozen Narcissus, one dozen double Jonquils, one dozen Ranunculus, one dozen Anemones, and 100 Crocus, in all colours.—Remittance required.

SPLENDID SCARLET GERANIUMS.

THE Lovers of the above general favourite Flower are respectfully invited to visit CONWAY'S Nursery, where they may see Specimens grown upon a new principle, in the open borders and in pots, that will be worthy of their notice.

N.B.—A few fine specimens of the best large growing varieties, well adapted for training against the walls, &c. of Conservatories, to be disposed of; they are from two feet to six feet in height, and bushy in proportion.

CONWAY'S new and handsome Forcing Geranium LANEII, unquestionably the best yet raised for that purpose; strong Plants, fit for forcing next winter, at 3s. 6d. each; or 6 plants, 18s. Old Brompton Road, Earl's-court, near the West of London Cemetery.—Sept. 1, 1843.

T. AND C. LOCKHART & DUNCAN, FLORISTS and SEEDSMEN, 156, Cheapside, London, have just published their List of Flower-roots for the present season, which they will forward post-free on application. They have purchased of a celebrated Florist at Haarlem, the entire stock of three new and distinct DOUBLE HYACINTHS of great beauty, and suitable for Glasses or Pots. They have named them—

Admiral of the Red	each	2s. 6d.
Admiral of the Blue	,, .	2 6
Admiral of the White	,, .	2 6

T. and C. L. and D. beg to call particular attention to the various novelties contained in their List, and are happy to add that all the roots have arrived in excellent condition, for which they solicit early orders.

DR. HORNER is about to part with his FINE COLLECTION OF RANUNCULUSES; hence they are now offered for sale. They consist only of the rarest and finest varieties, being chiefly a selection from the best of Tyso's, Lightboddy's, and Weterstone's, with a few others. There are about 1300 or 1400 roots, and nearly 200 sorts; they will be parted with very much below their cost and value. Parties may be referred to who have seen them in bloom.—Hull, Aug. 28, 1843.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 417. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2l. 10s.; British Queen, 1l., and Eliza, 10s. per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, July 22, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK & CO., beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3s. 6d. per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Pea," 14s. per bushel.

Newcross, Aug. 30, 1843.

STONE'S SUPERB EARLY CABBAGE SEED.

W. STENT, NURSERY and SEEDSMAN, Stock-with, Gainsborough, begs to inform the trade, that he has about 100lbs. of the above Seed (of this year's growth), which he can recommend as genuine, at 12s. per lb., having received the Stock direct from Mr. STONE'S, as his very best kind. Orders, with remittances, will receive immediate attention.

Stockwith, Aug. 30, 1843.

GEORGE MILLS having this season saved SEEDS of his EARLY FORCING CUCUMBER with great care, offers it with confidence to the public, as the best kind known to him, at 5s. per packet, containing six Seeds, which will be sent free on the receipt of a Post-office order payable at Brentford.

G. M. begs to observe, that however good the kind of Cucumber, good fruit cannot be obtained at an early season unless the seed has good substance and is well organised, a point often unthought of. It is generally supposed that if it will grow it is sufficient; it is not—more particularly when sown in the autumn.

Gunnersbury Park, Acton, Middlesex, August 18, 1843.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and DEFERRED ANNUITY SOCIETY, 26, Cornhill, London.

Capital, 500,000l.—Empowered by Parliament.

DIRECTORS.

T. Lamie Murray, Esq., Chairman.

John Elliotson, M.D., F.R.S. | George Lungley, Esq.
John Griffith Frith, Esq. | John Rawson, Esq.
H. Gordon, Esq. | Clement Tabor, Esq.

Joseph Thompson, Esq.

AUDITORS.—Professor Wheatsone, F.R.S.
Professor Graves, A.M., F.R.S.

ACTUARY.—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S.

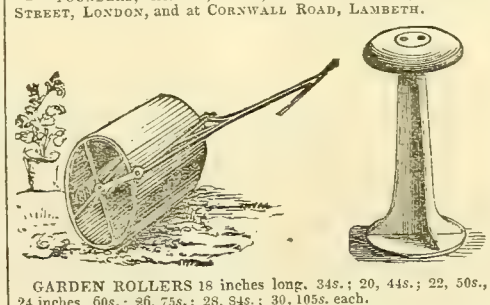
The superior advantages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its principles and a reference to the last Annual Bonus declared on Policies of five years' standing, viz.:—

Entry	Policy No.	Age.	Sum.	Annual Premium.	Bonus added.	Cash Bonus.	Prem. reduced.
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837	39	59	1,000	67 8 4	132 14 6	58 19 9	8 19 4
1838	114	56	3,000	175 15 0	295 9 7	123 0 6	16 9 7

Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in next Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy.

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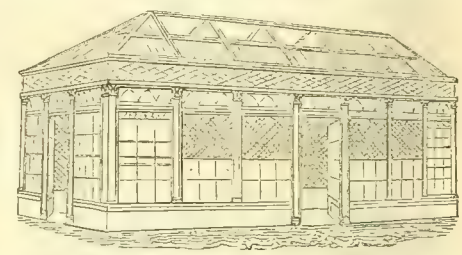
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HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

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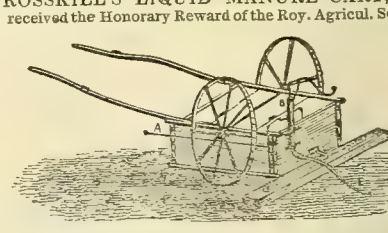
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—Some friends of Mr. JOHN BELL, NURSERYMAN, of Norwich, who reside in the neighbourhood of London, being desirous of rendering him assistance in consequence of the severe loss he has sustained, through the destruction of the glass and the utter loss of the crops in his houses, by the late violent Hailstorm which passed over that city, have resolved to do so by commencing a subscription; and they earnestly invite his friends and all who can estimate so dreadful a calamity, to assist them. Mr. BELL'S loss is estimated to be above 2000*l.* The Gentlemen and Tradesmen of Norwich have already commenced a subscription in his favour, and a Committee has been formed to carry out their views. It is intended to transmit all that may be subscribed to this Committee, and as it is desirable that no time be lost in collecting and forwarding the amount subscribed, the subscription will be closed on Saturday the 9th of Sept., and the amount transmitted to Norwich on the Monday following. The following Gentlemen have kindly offered to receive subscriptions:—Mr. W. Catleugh, Florist, Hans-Place, Chelsea; Mr. M. J. Webber, Fruiterer, Centre-row, Govent Garden Market; Messrs. J. A. Henderson and Co., Nurserymen, Pine Apple Place; Mr. G. Charlwood, Seedsman, Tavistock-row, Covent Garden.

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"The terrific hailstorm which visited this locality did not injure a square in the Great Conservatory, but in the Sheffield Botanical Gardens about 5,000 squares were broken, and the houses of a gentleman near Sheffield were completely riddled, and the plants in them much injured; but at Queen's Tower, the residence of a gentleman whose houses were glazed with the Sheet Glass, and where the storm raged in its utmost fury, only two squares were broken, and even these were not in the roof, but at the end, where the hailstones struck them obliquely; this is a most gratifying proof of the strength and superiority of the Sheet Glass."

The glazing of the large Conservatory at Chatsworth was begun by J. DRAKE in June, 1839, and finished in July, 1840; during the subsequent period no casualty has happened to render necessary the slightest repair for breakage; and of the superiority of the Sheet Glass in resisting Hail, no proof more conclusive or satisfactory could be given than the above extract affords.

A return to Parliament of the duties and drawbacks on Glass, from the 5th Jan. 1813 to the 5th Jan. 1843, exhibits the consumption in Great Britain of British Sheet Glass since 1838, in which year J. DRAKE had the honour to receive the following Letter of Thanks for its introduction to the notice of the Horticultural Society of London.

"March 20, 1838.

"Sir,—I have the honour to return you the thanks of the Horticultural Society of London, for your exhibition of specimens of New Sheet Glass, which have been duly received, and exhibited to the Members who have met this day.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

"To Mr. Drake. (Signed) GEORGE BENTHAM, Secretary."

By this return, it appears that the quantity of British Sheet Glass retained for home use was—

In the year ending Jan. 7,	1838	. .	707 cwt.
,, ,, ,,	1839	. .	2262 ,,
,, ,, ,,	1840	. .	5170 ,,
,, ,, ,,	1841	. .	7914 ,,
,, ,, ,,	1842	.	11,298 ,,
,, ,, ,,	1843	.	17,117 ,,

An increase so rapid, as sufficiently to manifest that it is fast superseding, for all purposes to which it is suitable, every other kind of Glass.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, September 5. . { Horticultural . . . . 3 P.M. / Floricultural . . . . 7 P.M.

Country Shows.—September 13 . . Liverpool.
— 12 . . { Royal Hort. Soc., Cornwall. / Midhurst.
— 14 . . Kingston.
— 15 . . South Spilsby.

From the first establishment of this Journal we have thought it a duty to give our support to those who advocate the claims of New Zealand as an agricultural colony, because we have always considered that the evidence in the possession of Botanists as to its climate and products was such as to leave no reasonable doubt as to its fertility and salubrity. We stated long since, that, so far as it was possible to judge from the information that had been received in Europe, New Zealand is the colony where of all others there is most to hope and least to fear; and that, in fact, with the single drawback of the possibility of collisions with the natives, everything gave promise of its being the most advantageous settlement for farmers under the British crown. We were led to do this partly from a desire to point out to agricultural emigrants the place where of all others their energies could be best directed, and partly for the sake of contradicting the false reports, which,—invented by the disappointed in New Zealand, and the interested in Australia and Van Diemen's Land, were largely propagated in this country by the daily press. According to those stories, the country is either uncultivable from its ruggedness, or absolutely sterile, or storm-bound, or flooded, or so overrun with bush and fern, as to cost more for clearing than it is worth, or, finally, exposed to the constant inroads of ferocious savages, who refuse to recognise the validity of the sales which they have made, and perpetually threaten to resume by force the land of which they have been deprived by fraud.

Public opinion has now taken a direction so decidedly favourable to New Zealand, and the vast importance of it is at last so fully recognised by the Colonial Government, that it may almost seem superfluous to combat any longer the misrepresentations that have been made upon the subject. But its colonization is still only in the bud,—thousands are still wavering as to the place where their little capital will be best invested, and it is of such vital importance to them to know exactly what they have to expect as emigrants, that we think we cannot do better than direct our readers' attention to a rich supply of facts which have been furnished by the settlers themselves, in a collection of their letters which has lately been published.* For here we have no suspicious testimony,—no highly-coloured representations by land agents and speculators, but plain and simple statements from men actually in the islands to their friends at home.

In the first place, it is highly gratifying to see that our fears of quarrels with the natives were groundless, and that their character had either not been at all understood, or that the judicious regulations of the New Zealand Company have effectually removed all cause for serious complaints. Disputes, indeed, have occurred here and there, but so far as we are acquainted with them, they have arisen from causes easily arranged, and with the worst of the natives, whose acts their own countrymen openly discountenance. We may add, too, that where they have led to unpleasant consequences, this has been mainly caused by the cowardice or wrongheadedness of the settlers themselves.

"The New Zealanders are a fine race of people," says a settler at Nelson (p. 78), "stout and well made. Much has been said in England about their fierceness, but a milder, kinder people, I believe, does not exist. Our ladies of the Fifeshire, that almost dreaded the idea of seeing an ugly tattooed New Zealander, would no more be afraid of one of them, or I believe not so much, as they would of one of their country of the lower orders—at least they are perfectly harmless, and I believe that nothing would induce them to meddle with, or injure a white man. Some say they in some cases steal; I believe in no case have they been known or proved to do so; I a little suspected it, but I now believe no such thing; the lost things I have found, and I have trusted them anywhere, and lost nothing by them."—"Some dress in English clothes," says Mr. Gillingham, a yeoman, (p. 154), "the others wear blankets, which is a good article to barter with them. They are a fine race of people. I like them much, and am not afraid to go ten miles inland to live amongst them; they seem to be very harmless and strictly honest; they come into the tents, sit down, laugh, and are very entertaining with their gibberish."—"The natives," says another witness (p.158), "are a good-humoured, good-for-nothing set of vagabonds; extremely well-disposed to Europeans; and when inclined to work, which is but seldom, they are of great assistance in constructing houses; at first they took tobacco for every trifling service they rendered; but now nothing will do but clothing or money. There is not much fear of their quarrelling with us; they are too much alive to their interests for that. As long as they continue as well treated as they are at present, there is no chance of any interruption in the amicable intercourse between the two races."

So that, instead of the fierce and bloodthirsty ogres which they have been represented to be, they are really above the average of European peasants. Indeed, it is quite evident that they are amicable and kind-hearted. The greater part of the population in Cook's Straits originally came from Taranaki. This name alone has a magical effect upon them. Whenever Mr. Cook mentioned Taranaki to them, they began to cry like children, and made a thousand inquiries about old friends, old pahs, gardens, rivers, &c. &c. (p. 156.) And when a destructive fire broke out at Wellington, destroying fifty-nine of the best houses in the town, the natives actually collected five pounds among themselves for the sufferers (p. 57).

The calumnies relating to the natives being thus disposed of, let us see what the settlers say of the land, which we have been told is all cut up into gullies and precipices, utterly unfit for agricultural purposes, and incapable of improvement by the plough:—

"Here," says Mr. W. Bayly, a yeoman of Devonshire, "are thousands and tens of thousands of acres as level as can be found in England; I would say, when the land is cleared, all that I have seen, that the plough shall go over nineteen acres out of twenty. The soil is very deep in high land as well as low. I believe for climate and soil not better to be found in the known world. I know a man that has tilled the third crop of Potatoes in the same piece of ground, and I am expecting a crop within twelve months."—"There is plenty of land that is fit for agriculture; it is a beautiful soil and a beautiful climate; all kinds of Corn will grow well. You may grow Pease all the year. That small portion of Wheat which I brought with me yielded after the rate of seven quarters to the acre. I saved the whole of the seed, and made myself a hat with the straw, which I believe to be the first that has been made of straw grown in the colony. I have sown the seed on twelve rods of ground, and it is growing beautifully. I have got half an acre of land in cultivation. We sow the Wheat in July, and reap in January. I am sorry to say, there are but few who support cultivation; they seem to be afraid of the bush, which is not half so fierce as it is represented."—*Extract of a Letter from a Producer*, p. 35.—"There is no doubt about its being good, very good; and much superior to any land at home. We can produce two good crops in one year, which can't be done in England: Wheat, averaging sixty bushels an acre, and Potatoes sixteen tons ditto."—*A small Devonshire Farmer*, p. 61.—"The farmer, the labourer, and the independent colonist, have assumed a healthy and vigorous bearing, full of well-grounded hopes, and determination to do their utmost by a soil which barely asks for their powers to clear and cultivate it."—*J. C., Esq.*, p. 67.—"The soil is a black vegetable mould, about four feet or from four to six feet deep; generally speaking, the subsoil is a yellow clay."—*Mr. Charles Palmer*, p. 177.—"New Zealand looks more like an English nobleman's domain;—rich valleys with gentle slopes, and woody knolls, dark groves of Pine, apparently sloped by art, rivers and mountain streams, and every bush filled with songsters,—nay, everything that can charm the eye or captivate the senses."—*From a Settler*, p. 113.—"I can truly say, 'Here one can live in ease, without care or trouble, in one of the most genial and healthy climates in the world, and where it only requires the hand of man to make a Paradise.'"—*Dr. Geo. Rees*, p. 52.—"There is also plenty of clear land suitable for grazing in the immediate neighbourhood, within two hours' sail of the heads. There is a large valley extending for forty miles inland, clear of trees, and covered with the finest grass, capable of maintaining large herds of cattle, if once it was opened up. The country is only becoming known; no sooner is one valley explored and surveyed than another is discovered contiguous to it. They seem mostly to turn up from the sea, and to be sheltered at their entrance by high bare hills from the winds which blow with such violence on the coast, which three-fourths of those who come out here only see, and have no idea of the luxuriant evergreen verdure with which the country in the interior is covered."—*Alexander Perry, Esq.*, p. 20.—"The valley of the Hutt is much more extended, more level, and is, perhaps, one of the most even and the finest districts for agricultural purposes in all New Zealand. In fact, there is plenty of room in this one place for the exertion and capital of at least one hundred thousand Englishmen. At Taranaki, where new Plymouth is situated, there is an opening for at least a million of people; and the country there is open, so that you may have a clear view upon almost any of the rising grounds for at least thirty miles, and in some cases you can see land fifty miles off."—*John Wallace*, p. 12.—"This is the finest Wheat and Barley country that ever was seen, and that you would say if you were to see it."—*S. and W. Curtis*, p. 133.

If from this we turn to the accounts of the produce obtained, the evidence is not only satisfactory, but even beyond all expectation:—

"I don't believe any country in the world will beat this for breeding; sheep, I have little doubt, will breed twice in the year. Some of my goats have kidded three times in less than fifteen months. I landed four females and one male, and in less time considerably than two years, counted 25 in number. Our bush or rich land is too strong for Wheat. I put some into my garden, and had to cut it down twice before I could get it to stand up, so luxuriantly did it grow. I have some Oats growing in my garden, on rich soil, seven feet high; and some of the stems measure one inch in circumference; and a large sort of English Pea growing so high, that I could not reach some of the upper pods. You will think I am romancing, but I give you my honour that I am not. Some Cabbages (the Flat Pole) growing on a piece of bush-land on our farm, measure five feet across, and have only been planted out eight weeks. We have planted 15,000 of the Flat Pole, Jersey Cow, and 100 Headed Cabbage for our milch cows. Cabbage plants are 2*s.* 6*d.* per hundred, but I grew all we required, and more. At this present moment my garden is groaning under a profusion of most excellent vegetables; it is most of it bush-land, near an acre in extent, but not all cleared, although fenced in. Some Mangel Wurzel now in seed is seven feet and eight feet high; in fact, I am quite at a loss to say what the land will not produce when under a proper system of cultivation and manured: this arises as much from the climate as the soil. Cattle do remarkably well."—p. 205.—"Wheat is calculated to pay 25*l.* an acre, which is about the average price here, and not likely to go much lower."—*A Private Letter*, p. 29.—"This is a most splendid country for farming, when the land is cleared. You know I brought some Wheat out with me: it was two quarts. I had a small spot of land, and I sowed it, and I have reaped and thrashed ten gallons from it; mine was the first harvest in the country. I had ten men and boys to cut it for me one evening."—*William Henwood*, p. 149.

Captain Smith has a large garden, with Cabbages 12 feet round, Onions 20 inches round, Roses, Pelargoniums, Sweetbriars, fruit-trees, and all kinds of vegetables.—*H. S. Tiffin, to his father*, p. 11. And another person, (p. 117,) speaks of his Turnip Radishes 16 inches in circumference.

"Mr. Molesworth raised last year at the rate of eighteen tons of Potatoes (Kidneys) to the acre, and ninety bushels of Wheat to the acre.* This is in the Valley of the Hutt, on land newly reclaimed from the forest, and flooded two or three times in the year."—*A Settler*, p. 33.

It should here be remarked that this flooding is one of the evils which people have been told render New Zealand unfit for cultivation. But Mr. Stokes shows most distinctly that the floods of New Zealand are—as those of the Nile—a source of fruitfulness, and not of injury.

"In my last visit to the Hutt, I ascertained a very interesting fact relative to this point. I should state that this winter we have had more rain than in the two previous ones, and the Hutt has several times overflowed its banks. I saw Wheat that had been four times covered with water, and yet was in beautiful order. But the point to which I wished to direct your attention was in the instance of Mr. ——'s Barley; that which has been flooded is, I understand, in first-rate order, that which has not been flooded has been attacked by the grub. Now, a flood in New Zealand seems to produce an opposite effect to what it does in England, or a colder climate to ours; it produces a fertilizing effect in the deposit which it leaves, and, as it would appear, a salutary effect in destroying the grub, while the frosts which usually succeed floods in England, and nip the young blade, are unknown here. This is important to be known, because in the district of the Manewatu, more to the north, and still warmer than Port Nicholson, on either side the river there are at least 100,000 acres of good land, easily drained, and still more easily brought under cultivation, but which must be occasionally subject to overflows from the river. Now, if these overflows (as are proved by our experience in the Hutt) are beneficial, they must remove any apprehension or doubt from the mind of the cultivator."

The only well-founded complaint concerning the soil applies to what is called fern land, extensive districts of which have fallen to the lot of some settlers. This is represented to be a strip of land along the coast, about 200 yards wide; behind which is a belt of bush land, as it is called, composed of the most beautiful shrubs from five to twenty feet high, filled up with fern of the same height, which is about three miles wide.

It is said by one person (p. 204) that this sort of soil "will not grow a heavy crop the first year, the land having been run out by the fern; and there is such an immense quantity of fibrous root left, that, after rain, it puffs up, and you walk over it like walking over a Turkey carpet. This lets in the air, the ground dries too quickly, and you require rain every third day to make things grow." And another witness declares that it is all humbug what has been said about fern land being so good (p. 156). But as Mr. Jollie observes (p. 126) the very fact of the fern being so rank shows that the land has in it the power of vigorous production. And such is evidently the fact, for a writer at p. 204, says, that a great

* "Letters from Settlers and Labouring Emigrants in the New Zealand Company's Settlements." 12mo, Smith and Elder, 1843.

* This must be considered an exceptional case; the average production per acre being estimated at 60 bushels for Wheat, and 16 tons for Potatoes.

improvement takes place in its quality after the first year, and that he does not desire to see finer Potatoes than he has on that land. The great question for the settler is how to deal economically with this sort of land. The fern grows 6 and 7 to 15 and 20 feet high, and to clear it is a serious undertaking. No doubt the wiser course is to leave it in the first instance, and to scatter the ashes on the land; by this means the saline matter which the fern has been robbing the land of is all restored, and will immediately give the peaty soil a tendency to decompose and consolidate. That the fern will again spring up is certain; but once down it is easy enough to keep it down. The continual destruction of its young leaves will speedily put an end to the roots; and we are told, what is quite to be expected, that any smothering crop will answer the purpose. The Rev. C. Saxton (p. 105) found that a crop of Vetches killed the fern which grew up among them. And then, when the fern is gone, the settler has the richest land in the colony. There are instances, says Mr. Jollie (p. 126), of prolific crops of nearly everything on land of this description; and in general one may observe over the place, as a pretty certain rule, that the finer the crop the higher had been the fern which previously grew. This must necessarily be the case, and if we were to settle we should be much inclined to try our luck with the unpopular fern land. Let us add, that, to remove the fern, and not to burn it where it grows, will infallibly deteriorate the land excessively.

Can any sensible person, after such evidence as this, say that the reports unfavourable to the land of New Zealand are other than mere calumnies? If we next look to the condition of the agricultural settlers everything bears the face of prosperity.

"At present there is not a single good workman left on the hands of the Company; all but the stupid, lazy, or feeble folk, having been hired by settlers going upon their land, or they are working for themselves. Of absolutely idle people we have none, and the settlement has every appearance of a thriving and industrious community. It will be a beautiful village sort of a country, wherein the population will be principally farmers and well-doing peasants, with a sprinkling of large landowners, professional men, and shopkeepers."—*Letters received by Thomas Woollcome, Esq.*, p. 188.

No country seems to offer such advantages to the industrious labourer.

"The agriculturist (farm servant), earning 8*s.* or 8*s.* 6*d.* per week at home, out here would save more than he could earn at home. I am persuaded that all classes of honest and industrious persons will do well."—*James Thomas Shaw*, p. 135.—"We can save ourselves about 6*l.* in a month; our trade is a very good one, I assure you; single men are getting from 2*l.* to 3*l.* a week, and they can live and lodge on the best of everything for 20*s.*"—*George Beavan*, p. 28.

Let it not, however, be imagined that New Zealand is a country for the lazy or the apathetic; or that independence is to be gained there by walking about with the hands in one's pockets. Idlers enough have tried the experiment,—of course they have failed; and, attributing their ill-success to anything rather than their own misconduct, have raised the outcry which has found an echo in Europe. Let us see what the settlers say on this head:—

"All the complaints that I have heard, arise only from the drunken, the idle, and worthless portion of the community—fellows who would do good nowhere."—*John George Cook, Esq.*, p. 166.—"It is really lamentable to witness the want of courage and industry in a large number of young men who come here. They arrive with the idea that they are to have no difficulties or discomforts to contend with, yet most of them have fled from home in despair at the dismal prospect they were abandoning. All the prudent and the industrious who have arrived here are well to do. I should not mind landing in this place without a shilling, confident that I could make myself a pursuit in three months."—*A Resident*, p. 23.—"Very many of the young gentlemen which come out, walk the beach and smoke their cigars, and spend their money in the grog-shops, which are very plentiful."—*William Dew*, p. 37.—"I would not go back to England again if I could have a free passage back again, for I know I could not do so well in England as I can here, nor no labouring man besides; but I can tell you a drunken man is not much good here; a good steady man is sure to do well here."—*John and Ann French, working Emigrants.*

But the idle and dissipated are not the only discontented persons. There is another class, who, with good intentions and some means, are equally unsuccessful: these are the gentlemen who, knowing nothing of cultivation at home, undertake the management of land abroad, and, incapable of farming in England, think that the antipodes will teach them. New Zealand is not the country for them. The men who should adventure thither are good farmers with a capital of 1000*l.*, good labourers with no capital, and country gentlemen with abundant wealth. All these may render the country a blessing to themselves, or become themselves a blessing to the country. It is, however, to the first class, more than to any other, that the colony must look; and we trust that the New Zealand Company will take measures to encourage their emigration beyond all others. A system of cheap cabin passages will be a powerful attraction; and that, we have reason to believe, is already promised.

But we must conclude. Our space is exhausted without even an allusion to the important scheme of establishing a Scotch colony on Banks' Peninsula. That may form the subject of further observations hereafter.

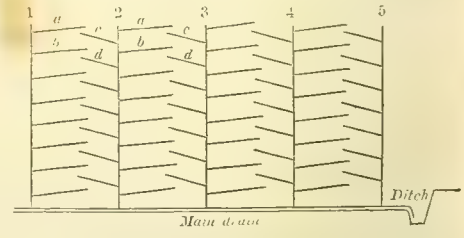
A CORRESPONDENT asks us whether we recommend an *open* tank as a source of bottom-heat, for he says that many persons are using such a contrivance. We hear this with regret, because the plan is sure to fail. Where an open tank is used three things happen: the steam condenses among the soil and renders it mere mud; the tanks become foul with soil that drains into them; and by degrees the boilers themselves are choked up. All such contrivances as placing hurdles, faggots, or other open materials over tanks have everywhere failed, or will do so. The tanks must be closed with some kind of solid, though porous, material. We prefer soft pan-tiles; but slate answers the purpose very well.

THERE are various systems of draining, according to the circumstances in which the water lies in the ground. However beneficial draining may be in some cases, in others it may do more harm than good to remove the moisture under the soil. In grass land—provided the water does not stagnate in hollows which have no outlet, or remains to soak the ground too near the roots of the grass, so as to rot those of the finer qualities—a moist bottom is an advantage; it is a reservoir for dry weather, when it rises by capillary attraction and refreshes the roots. We read of floating islands in great lakes and rivers, naturally formed by trees and branches, and covered with vegetable earth, which rest entirely on the water, and are covered with the finest verdure.

The first question to be asked, therefore, is, whether the land is too wet? and whether the crops are injured in wet seasons by the water rising and remaining too near the surface?—to what extent the drains should carry off the superfluous water?—whether it is regularly distributed through the soil, or lies directly over an impervious subsoil?—whether the water is merely accumulated by the rains exceeding the evaporation, or rises from springs, or runs down from higher grounds? Each of these circumstances may require a different mode of draining; and whoever should think of applying the same remedies to all cases, must be considered as one of those quacks who, having a nostrum to sell, insists on its curing all disorders, whether dropsy, consumption, or any other.

The following directions on draining are intended for one kind of land only; that is, where a thin stratum of earth, mellowed more or less by the influence of the contact of the atmosphere, and enriched by cultivation and occasional manuring, lies over a stratum, more or less deep, of a compact loam or clay, through which the water cannot percolate; so that, in wet weather, the lower portion of the soil becomes like mud, or, at least, quite saturated with water, and the roots and delicate fibres of plants are injured, if not destroyed, by excessive moisture, unless they be coarse aquatic plants, suited to such a soil. If the surface is nearly level, the whole of the soil, at a certain depth, will be found equally soaked with water; but if it be irregular, with risings and hollows, the water will slowly run over the subsoil, and render the hollows still wetter, so that it may there rise up over the surface, producing temporary pools. The effect of water standing long on one spot is to kill vegetation, and also so to dilute and wash out the soluble portions of the soil as to render it much less capable of bearing a crop, even when the water has been carried off. These circumstances must be well studied by the scientific drainer before he lays down his plan. The straight line, being the shortest, is always to be preferred for carrying off water speedily; but a straight line may not suit the variations in the surface: you may have to go round the foot of a hillock, to collect what filters down between the soil and subsoil; and you may have to go round a hollow, to prevent the water from running into it, and so save the trouble of very deep drains to draw it from the bottom when it is once lodged there.

A section of the land, which can always be obtained by digging holes and boring, is essential to lay down the best plan for the drains. The drains must be sufficient to carry off all the superfluous water; but it is a useless expense to have them larger or deeper than is necessary. They should consist of three distinct sizes at the least: very small, where they merely collect the dripping of the upper soil; somewhat larger, where many smaller drains pour in their contents; and the main drains, which carry all the water of many acres to the ditches where they empty themselves, should be proportioned to the quantity of water. The depth must also be regulated by the size of the drain—the larger it is the deeper it should lie, and better protected from accidents which might choke it. In a soil where the upper soil is nine or ten inches deep—that is, where the plough has gone to that depth—and the hard impervious subsoil is found a few inches lower, a drain should be dug first so deep as to reach the solid clay, which comes out in spits without any crumbling, as if cut out of soap or cheese; and in this solid mass the main drains and the secondary drains should be cut to the exact width of the tiles to be used, if this be the mode of draining: if they are to be filled up with broken stones, such as are used for macadamising roads—an excellent material—they must be made wider and deeper. On an average, the main drains should be three feet below the surface, if they are five or six inches wide at bottom. They should be filled up with solid clay or loam, rammed down over them; for it must be recollected that they are mere *subterraneous channels*, and do not at all dry the land around them,—they merely carry off the water collected by the secondary drains. The main drains should cross the greatest declivity of the field at the bottom, and have a sufficient fall into a river or deep ditch. In most cases one main drain may suffice; but in fields of great extent several main drains will be found necessary, that they may never be so full as to burst upwards, which would be a continual source of trouble and expense. The secondary drains may run down the declivity of the land; if this be not too steep they may in general be laid in the direction in which the land has been usually ploughed. Two feet six inches will in general be sufficient depth, and this will bring the tiles directly over those in the main drain,—much the most advantageous mode of union. Immediately over the tiles or stones in the secondary drains it may be useful to press down some strong heath, if it can be readily procured, or any porous material which will not rot soon; and the earth thrown over the heath may be a mixture of the soil and subsoil, trod in well, but not quite impervious to water. Thus these secondary drains will act as collectors of water, as well as conductors, and keep the soil dry from 10 to 15 feet on each side. We are well aware that we have hitherto only described the common mode of thorough draining, such as has been so ably advocated by Mr. Smith, of Deanston, and applied with much success by many proprietors and practical farmers. This is the mode we adopted ourselves. The secondary drains, as we now call them, according to the present mode of draining, require to be at no greater distance from each other than 12, or at most 15, feet; the tiles being four or five inches in diameter outside, and two or three inside, with a flat tile to rest on. This is expensive; and by the suggestion of a friend we are about to try an experiment, which, if it appears likely to succeed, may perhaps be also tried by some of our Agricultural readers. It is to have the secondary drains in parallel lines down the declivity, as before, but 50 or 60 feet apart, and convert them into conductors; and to form smaller and shallower drains to collect the water from every spot in the field and pour it into the conductors. We shall explain the plan by a diagram.



The collectors are small drains, about 20 inches deep, made in the solid clay, as is the practice in Suffolk and Essex with a shoulder, as described in the last Number of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," and a sod of grass, or a peat, or any porous substance pressed into it to support the earth thrown over it. These drains are very cheaply executed by men who have the practice. They are only two inches wide at bottom, and a horse happening to step over them, will not have room for his foot to make any serious impression. The subsoil-plough may work to the depth of 14 or 16 inches without fear of injuring them. If one should be choked, it will cause no stoppage in the others, and can readily be repaired; or, which is safer, another may be dug by the side of it. Thus the expensive and regular tile-draining is united with the shoulder-draining, and at a great saving of expense. The collectors may be 25 feet long,—the portion of the drain which carries the water four inches deep and two wide, and the adhesive subsoil will not allow this to fill up. The distance between the collectors must depend on the nature of the climate, and the average quantity of evaporation, but in very wet soils 12 feet will be quite near enough. The conductors can be made and finished by a practised workman for 2*d.* per pole of 16½ feet. The expense is easily calculated. The main drains will cost altogether 8*d.* a pole, the

secondaries 6*d*. We will hereafter give more exact results when we have drained some fields in this way.—*M.*

THE fearful storm which devastated some of our midland counties the other day has fallen with sad violence upon a most respectable market-gardener at Norwich. The large forcing establishment of Mr. Bell, of Bracondale, has been almost annihilated, his loss being estimated at 3000*l*., against which it was impossible to insure; at least, the Hailstone Insurance Office, which is now beginning to make itself known, had not become so established in public opinion as to call upon individuals to avail themselves of the security it professes to offer. A calamity of this sort is overwhelming. Mr. Bell, a substantial yeoman, one of that class which forms the main-stay of the country, is ruined—by no errors of his own, but notwithstanding his honest well-directed industry, by a terrible visitation of the elements, unless those who can feel for such disasters will assist him. His friends and neighbours who know him best, have, as the Norwich papers tell us, subscribed already 750*l*. towards the restoration of his establishment. His London friends have also set on foot a subscription, as our advertisements explain; and we hope that the liberality of Norwich will not be greater than that of the country generally.

ON CONSERVATORY CLIMBERS, &c.

(Concluded from page 588.)

The first plant that I would turn out into the bed in this pit would be Bignónia venusta, the best of all the old stove climbers. I am aware of the prevalent opinion that this plant requires a strong bottom-heat to flower it; but this opinion is altogether untenable, and a mere delusion. In the hard winter of 1829-30, I had a young one planted out in a front border, and trained up within three inches of the glass. Through a temporary defect in the heating apparatus we could not keep the house warmer than from 40° to 45° for several weeks, and the inside of the glass was often encrusted with ice in the morning. The Bignónia did not seem to be much affected by this treatment; it grew away freely next summer, and by the following February every joint of the last year's wood was covered with bloom, and the plant continued to flower annually early in the spring, with no better treatment than being warmer in winter.

The next climber would be Echites suberecta, from Jamaica. This lovely climber flowers profusely in the stove on the current year's growth. Like the Vine, it requires a great deal of room, and to be spur-pruned in winter. When in flower, it is a fair representation of that great desideratum, a brilliant yellow Convolvulus, or Ipomœa,—what a beautiful contrast it would make with the Ipomœa Learii on the rafters of the conservatory! Then the Allamanda cathartica, more hardy than the last, also flowers on the current year's wood from June to October, and requires therefore to be very closely pruned, and kept somewhat dry in winter. After that, Stephanotus floribundus, the easiest of all the recent introductions to manage, as sweet as the Cape Jasmine, and, like it, pure white. The delicious fragrance of the old Pergulária odoratíssima claims for it a place in this selection. It does not require much room; its flowers are of no beauty, and it should be trained on the same rafter as the Stephanotus.

After these comes the Combretum purpúreum, which flowers from April to November, if the shoots are occasionally stopped through the growing season; and as it blooms on the current year's growth, it requires to be closely pruned in winter. The Honorable and very Reverend the Dean of Manchester, who has adopted this system for some time, leaves the head of the Combretum in the conservatory all the winter. By this system only can the beautiful Beaumóntia grandiflora be successfully flowered. Mr. Brewster, gardener to Mrs. Wray, Cheltenham, is the most successful cultivator of this fine plant, flowering it on the side spurs and on the young wood also. Attempts are now being made in some of the Metropolitan establishments to flower the Beaumóntia in the stoves, but this will not be. For ten years I tried all conceivable means to bring it to flower in the stove without effect; but by the above system it flowers as freely and regularly as a Pelargonium.

Next come the stove and half-stove Passion-flowers, a tribe, of all others, the easiest to manage. One or two of these will be enough to plant permanently in the pit, as the less strong kinds may be grafted or inarched on them: say, Passiflora quadrangularis, a magnificent, free blooming plant, on which kermesina, Loudonii, and racemosa, might be worked. P. alata also might be tried; in the pit it is a most shy bloomer, very much like the quadrangularis in general appearance, but with larger and deeper coloured flowers. These two species are often confounded with each other. I have grown them both for the last 15 years, and the only clue I can give for their identity when not in flower, is the glands on the foot-stalks of the leaves; quadrangularis having invariably four greenish uniform glands, while alata has only two of a yellowish tint: this will be a sure guide to purchasers. Anyone fond of rich foliage may plant P. ligularis, but its flowers are no better than those of the common one. P. holoserícea is rather pretty, and there are others more curious than ornamental, such as vespertílio, with its bat-wing-like leaves; fœtida, with its curious fringe-work inclosing the flower, &c. The new Passiflora fragrans, or Middletonia, belongs to the same section as the common blue Passion-flower, which it much resembles; but it is a half-stove plant, and the flowers are deliciously fragrant, which will give it a place everywhere.

There are many others which might be mentioned, but I have run to too great a length already. I may, however, be allowed a word or two about greenhouse climbers. Bignónia Cherere has long been kept in the stove, but it is a true greenhouse plant, and, like all the Bignónias, does not bear much pruning, unless indeed you prune them like a Gooseberry bush, without spurring, so that what you take away is cut close to the old wood, and what you leave is trained at full length. Tacsónia pinnatistípula does not bear the heat of a light greenhouse in summer: the only way to do good with it is to take it out through the front glass and train it outside, where it may remain till Christmas; then it may be closely pruned and wintered inside. This is the way I propose, and have practised with the rest of the conservatory climbers, after introducing the stove ones as above: the principle is the same in both cases. It is true I have not yet flowered all the plants which I recommend for this system, but I am so well acquainted with their habits that I have no fears as to the result.—*D. Beaton.*

AGRICULTURAL PESTS—DODDER, BROOMRAPE.

I SEND you some specimens in flower of Cuscuta epilinum, which appears to have thoroughly established itself in our Flax-fields. Your readers will find a notice of it (by Babington) in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society," Vol. ii., p. 63. I have lately seen it referred to in some journals, as our old Cuscuta Europæa; but this is a mistake. I have wrapped up these specimens in the stems of another species of Cuscuta, to which I beg to direct the attention of agriculturists. It is now two or three years since I first received a dried bundle of this Cuscuta, which had then flowered; it was sent to me from the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's, and described as a pest hitherto unknown to agriculturists, and which was doing considerable injury to the Clover. I observed that it closely resembled our Cuscuta epithymum; but not having seen it in its fresh state, I felt uncertain whether it might not be some newly-imported and distinct species. I showed it to Babington, who has noticed it in his lately-published "Flora" as a possible variety of C. epithymum, which he has called B. trifolii, at the same time expressing a doubt of its identity with this species. About a fortnight or three weeks ago, one of my neighbours invited my attention to what he considered to be a novelty in this parish. Upon accompanying him to a Clover-field, he pointed out to me several circular patches, about two yards in diameter, covered with the stems of this very Cuscuta. The appearance was as if a quantity of fine, closely-tangled wet catgut had been carelessly thrown down upon the Clover. The Clover plants below it were either dead or much injured, and it was evidently spreading itself rapidly in all directions. I see no appearance of flowers on it as yet; but I have transplanted some to my own lawn, where it has taken possession, and I hope soon to be able to give a better account of what species it may really be. I find (as might, *à priori*, have been expected) that it attacks Lucerne also. My object in directing the attention of your agricultural readers to this parasite is, to advise them of the propriety of eradicating it as speedily as possible wherever it may happen to make its appearance. It has certainly been introduced into this country with foreign seed; and unless some care be taken to check its progress, we shall soon have it as thoroughly established among our Clover, as the too-much-neglected pest, the Orobanche minor, has already become. A simple means of checking this Cuscuta is, to mow the spots where it has attached itself to the Clover, and carry the mown plants entirely away. I see that the farmer in whose field it has here shown itself, has been content with merely raking it off; he has consequently left a considerable number of fragments behind, which are still attached to the Clover, and are again spreading in all directions.

Having alluded to the Orobanche minor, I may mention that this plant has also been slightly noticed in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society," Vol. i., p. 173. Upon finding it in our fields when I first came to reside here, I asked the farmers whether they attempted to keep it under. I found that some of them had never noticed it, whilst others who had observed it were not aware of what it was. As I knew that its seeds are extremely minute and abundant, and that on some parts of the Continent it prevails so much that Clover cannot be grown there, I recommended them always to have it pulled whilst in flower, such a process requiring very little time or trouble. I was glad to find that the neighbour who took me to see the Cuscuta had ever since adopted this practice, and no longer allows the Orobanche to perfect its seed in his fields. May I venture to extend my recommendation to all farmers to follow so prudent an example? I would also recommend those who are unacquainted with the singular habits of this description of parasite, to dig up a plant or two which may happen to be attacked by it. They will be able, with a little care, to find the swollen base of the stem of the Orobanche attached to some one of the wiry fibres of the root of the Clover; and if they will allow a Botanist to explain, they will understand that, as the Orobanche has no healthy leaves of its own capable of supplying it with nourishment, it borrows, or rather steals, the proper juice which has been prepared in the leaves and has descended into the roots of the Clover. It is thus that it is enabled to perfect its strange and lurid-looking flowers, to ripen its own seed at the expense of the valuable forage which is destined to fill the stomachs of his cattle, in order that the farmer may afterwards be able to fill his own pockets.

The Cuscuta has a like bad habit, only with this difference, that it attacks the stems and not the roots of the Clover. As both plants are readily propagated by seed, they should be watched and never allowed to perfect their seed. It is very possible that their seed may lie dormant in the land for a long period, until a fitting opportunity shall arise for its germinating; and at all events it may be widely disseminated with the seed of the Clover itself wherever the two are housed together.—*J. S. Henslow, Hitcham, Suffolk, 25th August*, 1843.

THE KILLOGIE;

A SUBSTITUTE FOR FERMENTING MATERIALS IN HOTBEDS, AND FOR PIPES, FLUES, &c. IN HOTHOUSES.

SOME time ago I sent Mr. Loudon a plan for a hotbed adapted to the very poorest class of country cottagers; built without an iron nail or a brick, and calculated to generate "bottom-heat" and "top heat," moist or dry, without pipes, flues, hot-water, or steam—and in the absence, too, of all fermenting materials; by the agency of fire only, and that in its simplest and cheapest form; on the open hearth, a grate or "ingle" in the centre of a chamber, or killogie—or, in other words, by radiant heat, as it hath from time immemorial been used in the parching of corn, &c. The readers of the "Gardeners' Magazine" in general gave Mr. Loudon little praise for this communication, and in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Dr. Lindley passed it over by saying "in our simplicity we took it for a hoax." I will now beg leave to trespass on your valuable columns a little, whilst I attempt to show that this system of heating, so far from being a hoax, will be found the simplest, cheapest, and the most efficient, and moreover the oldest; for thousands of reasonable men have borne testimony to its merits for ages past as well as at the present day; and if I were to ask the miller or maltman how it happened that whilst he eagerly adopted every improvement in the machinery connected with the grinding and dressing of the corn, &c., he still continued to dry the grain in the old way on the kiln over an open fire; or, in his own words, over the "ingle" in the "killogie," notwithstanding all the heating apparatus, new and old, approved, improved, and re-proved in hot water and steam, I think the miller or maltman could easily show that the perfect manner in which the ingle and killogie maintain an intense heat at a small expense, leaves little room for improvement in the parching of corn or malt; and where, I would ask, in the whole round of gardening is there required a temperature so high as would be sufficient to parch corn in a few hours? Here, then, is a simple fire-grate in the centre of a cubic room, set up for a few shillings and managed by the man that feeds the miller's swine, or some equally unscientific hand, doing the work of heating the kiln-room or hothouse, and the corn or hotbed to an extent that a hot-water apparatus worth 100 guineas would not be equal to; and I question whether the powers of hot water could in any reasonable space of time prepare grist for the millhopper, and if it could, the intricacy of many hot-water apparatus, and the cost of all, would very likely exclude them from the kiln of the maltman or miller.

Therefore, instead of condemning the miller for not heating his kiln or hothouse by hot water or steam, as gardeners do, let us see whether he has not a better system than they, and if this can be proved we are come to the point, namely, to consider the propriety of borrowing it; for gardening now-a-days embraces such a host of men, so differently situated as regards their means and their wants, and in such various localities, that whilst many will be found glad enough to try a cheap and ready way of obtaining heat for the culture of exotics, others more highly favoured will no doubt say, and that truly, that there is nothing like plenty of strong cast-iron pipes and hot-water for heating all sorts of hothouses; but I could name many very respectable men, who, though they know the better way right well, have a strong reason for not trying it, namely, the want of funds for that purpose, and where this is not the case, short leases prevent many from building permanent structures, in the same way as they pitch a tent where they would not rear a castle. To such the ingle and killogie are well adapted, and for such I write. I am quite surprised that fire for bottom-heat, as well as for top-heat, is not more generally in use wherever heat is wanted. I should first try fire, as the most likely agent to raise it effectually, and whoever has experienced the cleanliness and constancy of that mode of obtaining it for horticultural purposes will not be easily persuaded to return to the litter, with the labour and uncertainty of raising it from fermenting materials—not to speak of the cost, which in most cases is double that of fuel; yet, strange as it is, there seems a general notion that linings of litter and large beds of dung are cheaper and better for hotbeds than flues and fuel; these ideas, however, are fast wearing out, and I hope the day is not far distant when it will be as rare to see a man injuring good manure by making hotbeds and linings of it, as it is now-a-days to see a man winnowing corn between the opposite open doors of the barn, as our fathers did; and though this wind was free of cost in the first instance, yet the process became expensive in labour and loss of time, whilst the supply of wind was always capricious and uncertain, and such is precisely the case in obtaining heat from fermentation; it is equally uncontrollable, and uncertain as the wind.

But mark the change in a few years' experience: artificial wind from the fanner, impelled by machinery, can now be regulated in its duration and force to the greatest nicety; and, moreover, is at command by day or night, within doors; at a moment's notice it begins, and the director of the work can suspend its services by a word. The same may be said of heat, when supplied by fire; kindle

the fire over-night, and your hotbed is warm and sweet in the morning, ready for culture of any kind, and its duration and intensity will be as much under control as the pinions of the fanner; and in our variable climate, where a few hours will raise or depress the thermometer thirty degrees, a perfect control over the supplies of heat is invaluable. On the other hand, observe, in "Mills's Treatise on the Cucumber" (pages 11 and 12),—which, by-the-by, may be taken as a fair, indeed a refined, sample of the system of dung hotbed making; he turns dung eight weeks to sweeten it, and after he allows its body to rest in the bed he shakes the face of it for another fortnight, thus making ten weeks' preparation before the instrument is tuned to play its part, during which time in "Niven's Stove for various purposes," of which everybody has heard, Mr. Niven would, from all accounts, have reared Cucumbers from seed and ripened their seeds to sow again, in less time than Mr. Mills takes to tune his strings. But, mark well, Mr. Mills owns that steam from dung thus prepared is not superior, after all, to the steam obtained from heated bricks for growing Cucumbers; and his improved pit is neither more nor less than a hothouse flued and buried in a dung-heap, the heat being dry as that obtained from hot iron. Surely such statements need no comment to show that heat obtained from sweetened filth comes slowly, and costs foul handling, and heavy unreasonable labour to come at all; witness Mills, shutting his lights to keep the heat in, at three o'clock in the morning of 13th Nov., 1840 (see page 29).

But I should not complain of the filth and labour of fermenting materials so much, if, after all, we could control the heat; but, unfortunately, it is always in the inverse ratio to the out-door cold; for in frosty weather, when, as a matter of course, we want heat most, that is just the time, and in windy weather, when linings are the coldest. See, then, the necessity of trying some simple fire apparatus to generate heat for horticulture just when it is wanted; and here it may be as well to remark, for the sake of those who wish for hot moist air in motion in their hothouses, that it is just as easy for ignited gunpowder to stand still as for heated air to stand still—by whatever system heated; and as for moisture, I should rather prefer heat by itself, and then I could easily add moisture as I might see occasion, for the continual damp or vapour arising from heated water in an open tank or gutter must seriously injure the pollen of flowers, and the colour and flavour of fruits while ripening off. I prefer, therefore, a close apparatus, containing a column of water three or four inches in diameter, with the simple saddle boiler of malleable iron, containing little water and without bricks, forming both sides of the fireplace, such as Fowler, of Temple-bar, and others, have been so successful with, combining strength and simplicity, and such a control over the heat as enables the cultivator to increase or diminish it with the greatest nicety, and make it moist or dry by merely turning a cock. I must, therefore, not be misunderstood as crying up the "killogie," in preference to these inimitable and truly practical systems of heating, which leave nothing to be desired, except that they were cheaper for horticulture. I only wish to throw in my mite towards substituting something in place of the decaying masses of filth for hotbeds in British gardens, and to enable the moorland cotter and the American backwoodsman to nurse, force, and cultivate exotic luxuries with three-light Melon-frames and the use of his own good axe and spade: where he can find fuel, however coarse, there he can always have a good hotbed without dung or any other fermenting material. The walls of the fire-room, or killogie, must be isolated, as it were, from the outer walls of the house, by a cavity, such as is common in Cucumber pits, built after Mills's plan.* This cavity admits the heat from the side walls of the fire-room into the atmosphere, where the Vines, Pines, &c. &c. are growing in the hothouse, and as there never can be any difficulty in finding space for a fire-room in any Grape or Pine house, since the killogie will occupy that usually useless space in the body of the house where the tan-bed generally lies, for it is well known that the first four feet immediately under the glass roof is the only atmosphere in which fine fruits can be produced, and the empty space beyond that is highly injurious and wasteful, as it has to be heated to no purpose, and there being no surface near the glass for the reaction of the rays of the sun, the amount of vapour that sun heat would raise is lessened, and all the light that would be reflected is lost. The filling up of this empty space in Vineries, therefore, cannot fail to be beneficial; and in the case of Pines, the killogie will be invaluable as supplying bottom-heat cheaper, and more at command, than any other way that I am acquainted with. The roof of the killogie may be made with iron sleepers and flue tiles; or, instead of tiles, iron castings, the same as for a kiln, only not with holes, as kiln coverers are made. I need not say how many other forms it may take, and of what various materials it may be made, as bricks and mortar in the form of arches, stone or brick walls roofed with flag-stones, either flat like a kiln, or in shelving tiers like an amphitheatre—the force of the ingle or fire being always directed towards the sunny front, to make amends for the sloping rise in the glass, as the higher level will ever be the hottest. The depth of the killogie should be 9 feet; the grate shaped like a punchbowl, with a circular plate of iron, rather larger than the surface of the grate, hung right over the fire, at a distance of 3 feet from the surface of the grate, thus making 3 feet from the ground to the top of the grate, and again 3 feet to the reflector, which will hang 3 feet from the roof. A fire-room 16 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 9 high, will heat a Pine stove or Vinery of the ordinary size, say 25 feet long and 12 wide.—*A. Forsyth, Alton Towers, August* 8, 1843.

(To be continued.)

THE GARDENER'S LAMENT,
FOR THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST, 1843.

THE chilly west begins to blow again,
His rotten breath infects my garden round,
A thousand mildews follow in his train,
And leaves and blighted fruits bestrew the ground.

The clouds "tuck up their petticoats" * in haste,
And wade and welter through the murky air,
Shower upon shower come pelting thick and fast,
And desolation rules the broad parterre.

My tender Poppies off in whirlwinds fly—
My knots of Tigers, Larkspurs—all are gone;
Headless my noblest Dahlias prostrate lie,
And there—my fairest brightest Pentstemon!

No setting sun pale Œnothēra cheers,
No merry morn the bright Convolvulus calls;
The much-loved Pansy hides her face in tears,—
Oppressed with moisture, too, the Lily falls.

My dwindling Balsams, pranked with many a dye;
My Pelargoniums and my Oaks called Holy,
Begrim'd and prostrate in disorder lie;
Ah! naught remains to soothe my melancholy.

My orchard, too, no better tale relates;
There Apples rot beneath a sunless sky;
The trees themselves a withering fate awaits,
Foliage and fruit alike all black'ning die.

No savoury juice my well-dressed Peaches own,
Nectarines, once luscious, all insipid seem;
Melons are naught, and hard as nether stone,
And Grapes but *nil*, or nothing worth the name.

My bursten Gages drop from off the trees,
The same sad fate awaits my ripe Morells;
Mildew'd are all my rath-ripe Cocagees,
And bletted all my best bright Jargonells.

Whip me the fools who prate of western breezes,
Of balmy zephyrs and eternal springs;
Give me the subtle east, tho' oft it freezes,
In summer months it warmth and summer brings.

But still the west and north-west winds prevailing,
Atlantic vapours, rushing to and fro,
O'ercast our skies, our hard-won sunlight veiling,
Spoil all our year, and work my present woe. *P. P.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXV.

IN my desire to bring the various kinds of Scarlet and other Pelargoniums adapted for bedding out prominently under notice, I find I have forgotten to mention two other classes equally worthy of cultivation, viz., the variegated and Ivy-leaved varieties of the variegated. Captain Mangles' variety,—or what in some parts of the country is called "Pullen's variegated,"—is perhaps the best, as the markings are very distinct and the white particularly good. The flower however is very small, of a pale pink colour, and not profusely produced, so that in grouping a garden I generally regard it more for the colours of the foliage than the flowers. Among the common and golden variegated, there are several kinds with rich scarlet flowers, but as they have no established names the amateur must examine the gardens in his neighbourhood, and choose for himself. There is in cultivation a new variegated variety, with flowers equal to the Shrubland, or Smith's Emperor, but unfortunately it is an exceedingly shy grower, and therefore, being in few hands, is more likely to be lost altogether than extensively disseminated. The Ivy-leaved Pelargoniums being of a trailing habit are plants indispensable for furnishing vases and baskets, or running over Rockwork or Rootwork. Among these, one which has been named in compliment to Captain Mangles, and which has peculiarly wrinkled leaves, is the best, as the white is clear,—indeed, has a silvery appearance. Sometimes whole branches in this variety are produced with leaves entirely white, but variegation being a diseased state of the leaf, it is found impossible to perpetuate these white varieties. There are also several kinds with plain leaves, and others with golden and plain white markings, all of which, as they produce white or pale-pink flowers in large corymbs, are very deserving of cultivation. Both these classes will root freely now in any sandy soil under glass, and if they are placed a dozen or eighteen plants in a 32-sized pot, they may be stored in it until they require to be potted off next March.

Another very interesting tribe of plants which now require to be increased for another season are the Petunias. My spring list contains a tolerable array of names, but now that they are in bloom I do not find many distinct varieties, and among them the following are all I consider worth preserving. Gem, or, as it is called in some places, Triumphans, is the largest flower that I have seen, but it is a shabby grower, and is of a pale rosy purple colour. Rosea alba (Wood's), is nearly or quite as large as the preceding, and of a purplish rose colour, with a dingy white centre. Lady Peel is the darkest variety in cultivation, is of a very dark purple, or rather rich velvety maroon colour; it blooms freely in beds, and is of compact habit Standishii is synonymous with this variety. Next in colour may be mentioned a variety which originated in the Clapton Nursery, called Duncan's Seedling; the colour is rich crimsonish purple, with a dark centre, and elegans is a smaller flower of the same colour, with a white centre. Medora is a very rich rosy purple, and remarkably beautiful. These are all distinct varieties, and well worth cultivation. Of the pale-flowered kinds Beauty is very properly the most beautiful; the colour is white, with dark centre, and the petals shaded with rosy lilac, very much like Dodd's Mary Dahlia. Erubescens is French-white, tinged with pink, and being a dwarf grower and profuse flowerer, is well adapted for beds. Of white flowers we have not a really good variety; the old Nyctaginiflora is dirty, and Climax and Bristol Boy are tinged with rose. All these varieties may be propagated readily by cuttings at the present time, in light sandy compost in a gentle heat, and, like the Pelargoniums before mentioned, may be stored a dozen or a score in a pot through the winter.

The next fortnight is the best time in the whole year for propagating Chinese, Noisette, and Bourbon Roses by cuttings. With a sandy soil, gentle heat, and a close frame, they will strike as freely as Couch-grass. Have you got the "Cloth of Gold Noisette Rose?" is the earnest inquiry of all Rose-fanciers at the present time, and many and loud are the forebodings that it will not come up to the description. Be that as it may, it is a very nice-looking plant, and a good grower.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

* A familiar expression for the festooning which sometimes shows itself in the *cumulus*-cloud about to dissolve in *nimbus*.

WEIGHT OF FINE HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

PINE-APPLE, *Queen*.—Weight, 5 lbs. 14 oz.; length, 10½ in.; breadth, 6½ in.; number of pips in height, 9. A well-swelled and remarkably handsome fruit, grown by Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne.

PINE-APPLE, *Queen*.—Weight, 5 lbs. 3 oz.; length, 10 in.; breadth, 5½ in.; number of pips in height 10; crown small. A well-formed fruit, grown by Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne.

MELON, *Beechwood*.—Weight, 5½ lbs.; grown on a bed of fermented dung and leaves made up in the usual manner, by Mr. Carmichael, gr. to Mrs. Hawkins, Bignor Park, Petworth. Quality, first-rate.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Testa di Quaglia.—No answer having been given to an inquiry made some time ago by a "Constant Reader" from Dorchester, relating to a curious plant called in Malta the Testa di Quaglia, I beg to inform you that the plant has been known in England ever since the year 1738, under the name of Martynia Proboscidea, that it is mentioned by Miller in his "Gardeners' Dictionary," as cultivated under that name in England in 1759, and belongs to the class Didynamia Angiospermia. It requires shelter in the winter, but can be raised as other half-hardy plants. Miller recommends sowing the seed in tan bark; but, as he says they frequently failed to vegetate, may not a more hardy treatment suit them better? It was imported to England from the banks of the Ohio, where it still flourishes as well as in the Island of Malta.—*Coturnix.*

Ginger.—Your correspondent "J. M. Dytch," at p. 590, is anxious to gain all the information he can with respect to growing Ginger. My method is as follows:—About the end of March or beginning of April, two good-sized tubers are placed in a 24-sized pot, and plunged into a bark-bed at the hottest end of a Pine-pit, using very rich compost, consisting of half loam and half manure, previously incorporated at least twelve months; the bottom-heat should be 80° or 85°. As soon as the roots will hold the soil together, they are re-potted into a No. 12-sized pot, and plunged again; they now require a powerful heat, and proper attention to watering. By the end of June or the beginning of July the crop is gathered. If the old tubers be replaced in July, they will have plenty of time to mature a second crop before Christmas. They will, however, do best planted out in rich soil, with a good bottom-heat, and gathered as they grow, up to a certain time, similar to plundering an Asparagus-bed. I hope your correspondent will make known his practice for my benefit, as well as for that of others. I must add, that this is my first attempt of planting the tubers twice in one year. Ours have yet to possess that transparency which is conspicuous in that we get from the West India Islands.—*W. Brown, Merevale.*

Standard Roses.—Whoever is desirous of forming lines of these, well-organised under the shortest notice, should bud early in June; cut all away, to force the inserted bud: it will grow a foot and more the same year, and frequently produce a head of flowers. Most sorts (perhaps all of them) will yield to this practice.—*W. Brown, Merevale.*

Maggot in Onions.—The ravages of this pest to the Onion tribe have become very serious. Last year I totally lost a crop by them, and this year I have seen many crops seriously injured, and in some instances quite destroyed; and as I have tried an experiment or two, and have succeeded in obtaining a promising crop, I beg leave, through your pages, to detail the means I have used. A plot of ground intended for Onions was well manured with rotten stable-dung, and thrown up in ridges to be mellowed by the winter frosts. At the proper season for sowing the seed I had the ridges levelled, and the plot divided into three parts: one part was covered with wood-ashes, another with soot, and the third was left as it was. The seed was then sown in drills; it came up very well, and for a time they all appeared to thrive alike; that part sown with soot, however, soon took the lead; the wood-ashes were next; but the part that was dunged only begun to show symptoms of maggots, and is now a failure. There were a few maggots amongst the wood-ashes, but not one amongst the soot. Now as soot can be more easily obtained than wood-ashes, and as I have proved its efficacy, I trust that many of your readers who may have suffered from this insect will be induced to give it a trial.—*T. Appleby.*

Myatt's Pine Strawberry.—After your notice of this Pine Strawberry, the culture appears so clear that I am reluctant to again throw over this variety any mystery as to its cultivation. Deep trenching and manure (with early planting) will go very far to ensure success with any Strawberry, if the plants are not crowded; but as many persons may not have the dry situation recommended for their preservation in winter, I can inform them that the very finest unfailing crops, in my experience, are grown in a marsh that, after heavy rains or floods from an adjoining stream, will scarcely bear the weight of a man, and I have seen them produce their finest crop after lying

under water for days or weeks, during a very wet winter. This occurs in Mr. Sheppard's market-grounds at Deptford, where they grow in the wildest luxuriance, and produce most prolific crops; the plants are renewed annually, and judging from these results I have hitherto deemed a moist bottom to be essential for this variety of my favourite fruit.—*M.*

Hydraulic Cement.—I have a water-work that costs me yearly a large sum. The course is made of ridge tile and brick,—the sides are worked with Roman cement; the Roman cement will not stand the frost;—what I wish is that some of your correspondents would inform me if I could use any other cement for the purpose;—whether the asphalte would answer?—*J. B. H.*

Rust on Grapes.—Having the thinning of Grapes in a late Vinery, and having frequently seen it mentioned in the *Chronicle* that allowing the hair of the head to come in contact with the berries, and unskilful handling in thinning, would cause rust, I beg to say I purposely caused several bunches to come in contact with my hair, and likewise carelessly handled them during the operation of thinning, on all of which there is not a single berry showing symptoms of rust; while on the surrounding bunches, some of the berries are almost totally covered with it; and I should mention that they are now about to change their colour.—*C. R.*

Rendle's Tank System.—I am sorry that my letter on this subject should have been considered by Mr. Rendle as nothing more than an attempt to throw cold water on his plan of heating; if such were the tendency of my remarks, I most earnestly wish those of your readers who have not read Mr. R.'s treatise to understand that those remarks were made on the instruction given in that treatise, and not on what the author now offers, which is entirely supplementary to it. The suggestion, however, at p. 572 of the *Chronicle*, I consider excellent. And if by diverting the current of water in its course from the flow-pipe into other pipes the circulation in the tank is not arrested, I am convinced that a great deal is done towards rendering the plan useful in Pine culture. But there is one thing which should not be overlooked, namely, it does not admit of the pipes being fixed one inch higher in the house than the tank, be that where it may. Whether that is a disadvantage as compared with other tank systems which do, I leave other persons to determine. Respecting the saving of expense that would be effected by the adoption of this plan, I am willing to defer to Mr. R.'s opinion, but I cannot see so clearly as he seems to do, that the saving of fire is attributable to the use of a large body of water; because whether the quantity of water is great or small, it merely transmits the heat given off in the combustion of the fuel to the air in the house. As this air is constantly being cooled, a continual demand of heat is made on the radiating surface to maintain the desired degree of temperature. Now, through whatever medium this heat may be imparted to the house, the quantity of fuel necessary to produce it will always be pretty much the same. If a large body of water yields twice as much heat as a smaller quantity, it is because it has first received twice as much as the other. My opinion is, that the most economical qualities of a heating apparatus consist in its having as much surface of boiler presented to the fire as possible, and the most effectual prevention of loss of heat through flues, &c.; and in its having an equal distribution of heat throughout the house, by means of a quick circulation of water, whether through pipes, gutters, or tanks: these advantages once secured, the question as to quantity of water I regard as one of convenience rather than one of expense. Mr. Rendle tells us that it is his "opinion that as soon as it (his plan of heating) gets properly understood, it will be universally adopted," which implies that it is not properly understood;—in that I quite agree with him, and would go a step farther by giving my opinion, that no other plan of heating is properly understood; and the reason is, we don't properly understand what it is that we want; in fact, we are only just beginning to learn. Some well-written letters which have recently appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* on out-door watering, tell us in language not to be misunderstood that we are very far from knowing in what state the elements are most congenial to the growth of plants in our own climate, and it would be strange indeed if our knowledge of every other climate from which we bring plants was more accurate. Now, although the subtilty of the working of nature may for ever elude the sagacity of human research, yet it is my humble opinion that the only unerring rule by which we can adapt places to plants, is to be deduced from a greater knowledge than we already possess of the laws which adapt plants to places. When we can duly appreciate the necessity of subjecting a plant, at certain periods of its existence, to a series of changes in the surrounding elements, similar to what the Almighty Creator had determined its climatal vicissitudes to effect, in order to its perfect development; I say, when we can do this, it will be with more care than we have ever yet evinced that we shall make choice of a heating apparatus. And, considering the facilities which practical men now enjoy for making known to each other their ideas, and receiving every species of scientific information relative to Horticulture, I regard no longer the idea as Utopian that the opinions of gardeners, which have too long been treated with derision, will not only be heard, but that they will become the inventors of everything necessary for carrying on their own operations. —*W. Sherwood.*

Tank System of Heating.—I have put up a small boiler (Rogers') with a wooden tank, under a Melon pit, as an experiment. The result is so entirely satisfactory that I intend to apply it to all the houses. I never saw so fine a crop of Melons, or plants so healthy. I should say that I added an open gutter, fixed along the front of the pit, which I think an improvement.—*T. P.*

Aromatics.—Under this word, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 12th Aug., 1843, p. 559, middle column, is this passage:—"The approach to Ceylon can be determined by the fragrance of the air, at the distance of many miles." If this has been given by one who has actually perceived the fragrance of Ceylon at the distance of many miles, the writer of this note has nothing farther to say. But if it be little else than what may have been heard or read, I must take the liberty of doubting the statement. I have several times approached Ceylon, and anchored near the island; and having read and heard similar statements, was on the alert to sniff the said fragrance,—but none could be perceived. Many of my shipmates had also heard the like; but neither then nor on earlier occasions, found any confirmation of the rumour; therefore I cannot help setting the notion down as a popular error, believing that the Miltonic authority of "Sabean odours" being wafted from the spicy shores of Araby the Blest," is mere poetry—

> "Many a league,
> Cheered with the grateful smell, old Ocean smiles—"

the same. And again, as to the "spicy shores of Araby the Blest," or unblest, it may be set down to the like account—mere poetry. Arabia produces no spice. "The perfumes of Arabia" is a common household phrase, and as erroneous as common. Scores of quotations, poetical and prosaic, might be given in addition to Pope's—

> "And all Arabia breathes from yonder box."

But this may suffice.—*Oriental.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT CORK.

We are indebted to the columns of the "Athenæum" for the following reports of such part of the proceedings of the Association as relate to Botany or Vegetable Physiology. The most remarkable circumstance is the re-discovery of the very rare Spiranthus gemmipara, concerning whose supposed identity with S. Romanzoviana we hope now to have some means of deciding.

On the Influence of Light on the Growth of Plants, by Mr. R. Hunt.—The peculiar influence exerted upon the germination of seeds and the growth of the young plants by coloured light, has been for some years the subject of the author's investigations. The results show the surprising powers exerted by the more luminous rays in preventing germination, and in destroying the healthful vigour of the young plant. Plants, when made to grow under the influence of the red rays, bend from the light as something to be avoided; while the blue or chemical rays are efficacious in quickening the growth of plants. Since the publication of the last Report, the author has tried plants of a great variety of kinds, and the same effects have been produced. It has, however, been found, that although blue light accelerates germination, and gives a healthful vigour to the young plant, its stimulating influences are too great to ensure a perfect growth. The strength of the plant appears to be expended in the production of a beautiful deep green foliage; and it is only by checking this tendency, by the substitution of a yellow for a blue light, that the plant can be brought into its flowering and seeding state. The etiolating influence of the green rays was observed upon, as well as the power which plants possessed of sending out shoots of a great length in search of that light which is essential to their vigour.

Monstrous Violets.—A paper from Mr. R. Milliken, on a supposed anomaly in the Fructification of the Violet. Mr. Babington said that the author of the paper had described the appearances correctly, but had come to a wrong conclusion. The fact was, that in Viola some flowers were later than others in appearing, and that the later ones were generally imperfect, not having any corolla. The later flowers appearing without petals had misled Mr. Milliken to the supposition that these produced their fruit as the result of the flowering of the first flowers.—Prof. E Forbes stated that the absence of petals was a permanent state of some of the species of the Violet.

On the Decomposition of Carbonic Acid Gas, and the Alkaline Carbonates, by the light of the Sun. By Prof. Draper, New York.—The decomposition of carbonic acid gas, by the leaves of plants under the influence of the light of the sun, is one of the most remarkable facts in chemistry. Dr. Daubeny, in a very able paper in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1836, came to the conclusion that the decomposition in question was due to the rays of LIGHT, a result obtained by the agency of coloured glasses, but which does not appear to have been accepted by later authors, who have attributed it to the chemical rays. There is but one way by which the question can be finally settled, and that is by conducting the experiment in the prismatic spectrum itself. When we consider the feebleness of effect which takes place, by reason of the dispersion of the incident beam through the action of the prism, and the great loss of light through reflection from its surface, it would appear a difficult operation to effect the determination in this way. Encouraged, however, by the purity of the skies in America, I made the trial, and met with complete success. The plan followed was that already described for determining the active ray, in the case of chlorine and hydrogen. A series of tubes, half an inch in diameter and six inches long, were arranged so that the coloured spaces of the spectrum fell on them. In these tubes, water, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, and containing a few green leaves (*Poa annua*), was placed. It was expected, that if the decomposition be due to the radiant heat, the tube occupying the red space, or even the one in the extra-spectral red space, would, at the close of the experiment, contain most gas. If it were the "chemical rays," in the common acceptation of the term, we might look for the effect in the blue, violet, or indigo spaces; but if it were the LIGHT, the gas should make its appearance in the yellow, with some in the green, and some in the orange. I made the trial several times, and found it much more easy to accomplish than I had expected. The results were briefly as follows.—In the tube that was in the red space a minute bubble was sometimes found, but sometimes none at all. That in the orange contained a more considerable quantity; in the yellow ray a very large amount, comparatively speaking; in the green a much smaller quantity; in the blue, the indigo, the violet, and the extra-spectral space at that end, not a solitary bubble. From these facts, in connexion with some results obtained by the use of bichromate of potash, as an absorptive medium, I conclude that it is the rays of light which effect the decomposition, and that the rays of heat and the lithonic rays have nothing to do with the phenomenon. The alkaline bicarbonates are easily decomposed by elevation of temperature, yielding a portion of their acid at the boiling point of water. Instead of using a solution of carbonic acid, I endeavoured to effect the decomposition of these salts by leaves in the sunlight, and found that it took place with facility. Nor is the effect limited to the removal and decomposition of the second atom of the acid. It passes on to the first; the neutral carbonate of soda itself decomposing and yielding oxygen gas. In like manner the sesqui-carbonate of ammonia may be made to yield a very pure oxygen gas.—Prof. Apjohn made a few remarks on this communication, which announced results so different from our received ideas on this subject, it being generally agreed that the chemical rays were the most active in producing the decomposition of the carbonic acid absorbed by the plant.—Mr. Hunt said, that he had listened with great surprise to Dr. Draper's paper, as, from his own experiments with coloured glasses and transparent media, carefully analyzed so as to determine what rays were absorbed and what rays passed through them, he had arrived at conclusions diametrically opposed to those now put forth. He acknowledged that he had never tried the experiment with the pure rays of the prismatic spectrum, but he should certainly lose no time in doing so on his return to England. Mr. Hunt then noticed some peculiarities which had been observed in the light of southern climes, to which he was at present inclined to attribute this difference in the result of experiments.

Saxifrages.—Mr. Mackay exhibited specimens of the Irish Saxifrages. He called attention to the species resembling the London Pride (Saxifraga umbrosa), and with the specimens of the species he also exhibited several varieties of S. geum, S. hirsuta, S. hypnoïda, &c.—Mr. Babington remarked, that Saxifraga was a difficult genus to study. There were many specimens on the table, which, if they came from different countries, would be naturally described as species, but which, as they were all gathered in Ireland, he had no hesitation in calling varieties. It was no proof that a plant was a species because it remained the same in cultivation for a great length of time, for many varieties did that. He had paid great attention to the Saxifrages, and of those belonging to the London Pride tribe, he believed that only S. umbrosa elegans, geum, and hirsuta, were species. The variety S. u. of Mr. Mackay, was not the London Pride of the English Gardens, which was identical with the London Pride of the Pyrenees. Prof. Forbes said, that the difference between botanists with regard to species and varieties, could only be reconciled by ascertaining from each writer an estimate of the value he attached to particular characters. For the want of this there was much confusion even in Botany, but the evil was much greater in Zoology. The vague manner in which the characters of animals were drawn up by British zoologists, was a constant cause of complaint among continental naturalists.

Spiranthes gemmipara.—The Rev. W. Hincks called attention to two living specimens of the Neottia gemmipara of Smith. This very rare plant had been discovered by Mr. J. Drummond in a salt marsh near Castleton Bearhaven, in the county of Cork, in 1810. From an imperfect specimen, Sir J. S. Smith had described and figured it, and it had not been seen again till 1841, when it was re-found by Dr. Sharkey. Only one specimen was again obtained, and it was with difficulty identified with the original specimen in the Linnean Herbarium in London. Dr. Wood and Dr. Harvey had, during the past week, both gathered living specimens, which were now on the table. The original plant was not a Neottia, as had been supposed by Smith, but was now referred to Spiranthes. Mr. Babington stated, that he had carefully examined the plant on the table, and believed that it was a genuine Spiranthes. It was a matter of great interest, as probably this plant was one of the rarest in the world. There was no record of its having been found anywhere but in the locality from whence these specimens were brought. Mr. Hincks stated that among some Californian plants received in London had been found what appeared to be a Spiranthes gemmipara [not Californian, but Una aschkan].

Linaria Italica.—Dr. Allman exhibited specimens of a Linaria which he had gathered in Ireland. He believed it be a new species, and had described it at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy. It had been supposed to be the Linaria Italica of Tenenanus, which had also been found in England, but this plant differed in many respects from L. Italica. Mr. Babington thought the plant of Dr. Allman differed from the English L. Italica. Should this Linaria be a new species, it will probably be new to the European Flora. Dr. Adman stated, that Botanists in London had pronounced his plant a hybrid, and Mr. Mackay concurred with this opinion.

Trichomanes speciosum.—Dr. Allman exhibited specimens of the very rare Trichomanes speciosum, and also of one discovered by Mr. Andrews of Dublin, which differed from it in many points, and which might probably turn out a new species. The principal features of difference that this Fern presented were, the possession of bipinnate fronds, long bristles, and the triangular form of its fronds: in all these points it differed from T. speciosum. Mr. Mackay had cultivated the plant in question since Mr. Andrews discovered it, and it was his conviction that it was a new species.

Vitality of Seeds.—Mr. H. G. Strickland then read the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the length of time during which seeds would retain their vitality. Several experiments were making, and the committee still invited the attention of the Members to this subject, as they would be glad to receive from any source, seeds of which the great age could be clearly ascertained.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Bath Royal United Horticultural Society, August 19.—The fifth show for the season took place in the Horticultural Gardens, Victoria Park. It was distinguished as a *Hollyhock Show*; and was strikingly characterised as such by the introduction of a marquee expressly contrived for the purpose, and erected at the expense of A. Lawrence, Esq., who gave a richly chased silver goblet as a prize for the best cut Hollyhocks. The front entrance of the tent was rendered attractive by an external orbicular embellishment, surmounted by a gold eagle, alternated with Hollyhocks and wreathed Laurel, and bearing an inscription in the same circle indicative of the purpose of the tent. On the curtain of the tent, behind the stand, was fixed a beautiful Hollyhock star. The principal competitors for the prize were Messrs. Salter, Emerson, and Kitley. It was awarded to the first named. Among the exhibitors were H. Davis, Esq., and A. Lawrence, Esq. LIST OF PRIZES.—*Florists' Flowers, &c.— Class I.—Nurserymen:—Dahlias*, 24 varieties, 1, Mr. Maule; 2 and 3, Mr. Walters. *German Stocks*, twenty-four, 1, Mr. Carpenter. *Hollyhocks*, twenty-four, 1, Mr Kitley; 2, Mr. Salter. *Roses*, best collection, 1, Mr. E. Tiley; 2, Mr. Wheeler. *German Asters*, thirty-six in 12 varieties, 1, Mr. Walters; 2, Mr. Wheeler. *Annuals or Biennials*, best collection, 1, Mr. Cole; 2, Mr. Carpenter. *Ornamental Collection of Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. Kitley, jun.; 2, Mr. Lidiard. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. Carpenter; 2, Mr. Kitley. *Class II.—Amateurs.—Dahlias*, 18 varieties, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Mr. Nias. *Do.*, best twelve, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Mr. G. D Fisher. *German Asters*, twenty-four blooms, in 12 or more varieties, 1, Mr. Reed; 2, Mr. G. D. Fisher. *German Stocks*, eighteen blooms, in 12 or more varieties, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Hollyhocks*, twenty-four, 1, A. Lawrence, Esq.; 2, T. Emerson, Esq. *Annuals or Biennials*, 12 varieties, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Miss Bayly. *Scabious*, twenty-four, 1, A. Lawrence, Esq. *Roses*, collection, 1, Mr. Bennett; 2, A. Lawrence, Esq. *Ornamental Collection of Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. Shaw; 2, T. Emerson, Esq. *Flowering Plants in Pots in the growing state.—Class I.— Nurserymen.— Stove Plants*, five, 1, Mr. Drummond. *Greenhouse Plants*, nine, Mr. Salter. *Do.*, six, 1, Mr. Drummond. *Balsams*, eight, 1, Mr. Salter. *Cockscombs*, 1, Mr. Salter. *Fuchsias*, twelve, 1, Mr. Drummond; 2, Mr. Salter. *Collection of Plants*, 1, Mr. Salter; 2, Mr. Carpenter. *Ornamental Basket of Plants*, 1, Mr. Salter; 2, Mr. Carpenter. *Class II.— Amateurs.— Orchideæ*, three, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Single Specimen*, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Stove Plants*, five, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Do.*, three, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Greenhouse Plants*, eight, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Cockscombs*, six, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Y. Sturge, Esq. *Balsams*, 1, J Jarrett, Esq.; 2, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Ericas*, three, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Fuchsias*, nine, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Ornamental basket of Plants*, 1, Mr. Shaw. *A. Lawrence, Esq.'s Prize (a Silver Goblet) for the best eighteen Hollyhocks*, Mr. Salter. *Honorary Prize for Wax Flowers*, Mrs. Price. *J. M. Yeeles, Esq.'s Prize for the best Collection of Hardy Annuals and Biennials*, Rev. C. Paul. FRUIT:—*Pine Apples*, Queen's, 1 and 2, Mr. Merry, gr to the Marquess of Bath. *Grapes, black*, three bunches, 1, Mr. Kitley; 2, Mr. Drummond; 3, W. Miles, Esq., M.P. *Do., white*, 1, W. Miles, Esq., M.P.; 2, Mr. Kitley; 3, Mr. Targett. *Do., any sort*, 1, Mr. Kitley. *Melons*,

1, C. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, T. Emerson, Esq.; 3, G. C. Tugwell, Esq. *Peaches* (eight), 1, Mr. Merry; 2 and 3, Mr. J. Cook. *Nectarines*, eight, 1, Mr. Merry; 2, G. Yeeles, Esq. *Apricots*, 1, Mr. W. Salter. *Plums*, 1, Mr. Lidiard; 2, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Cherries*, 1, Mr. Pyatt; 2, Mr. Shaw. *Peas*, 1 and 2, Mr. J. Cook. *Apples*, 1, Mr. Lidiard. 2, Mr. J. Cook. *Culinary*, 1, Mr. Minty; *dessert*, 1, Mr. Lidiard. 2, Mr. J. Cook. *Raspberries*, 1, Mr. Lidiard; 2, Mr. Cooper. *Gooseberries*, 1, Mr. Rogers. *Currants*, 1, Mr. Salter. VEGETABLES:—*Collection of Tomatoes, Artichokes, Vegetable Marrow, Scarlet Runners*, 1, Mr. J. Cook; 2, Rev. C. Paul; 3, G. C. Tugwell, Esq. *Collection of Celery, Lettuces, Garden Turnips, Carrots, Onions*, 1, Mr. Cooper; 2, Mr. J. Cook. *Best Sand*, 1, Mr. Cook; 2, Mr. Cooper. EXTRA PRIZES:—*Roses*, Mr. Cook, Mr. Carpenter. *Collection of Verbenas*, Mr. Walters. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Collection of Cut Roses*, T. Emerson, Esq. *Seedling Dahlia*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. 12 *Dahlias*, T. Emerson, Esq. *Amaryllis*, Mr. Targett. *Erica*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Achimenes*, Mr. Merry. *Six Greenhouse Plants*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Hollyhocks*, T. Emerson, Esq. *Seedling Fuchsia*, Miss Bayly. *Statice Puberula*, Miss Bayly. *Grapes*, G. C. Tugwell, Esq., Mr. Minty. *Apricots*, W. Mines, Esq., M.P. *Cauliflowers*, Mr. J. Cook. *Shallots*, Mr. Cooper.—*Bath Herald.*

Cambridge Florists' Society, July 24.—The show of Carnations and Picotees, which was held at the Red Lion Hotel, was much better than might have been anticipated, considering the remarkable coldness of the season. The prize stands of these flowers exhibited respectively an agreeable variety of the choicest sorts, and appeared to give much satisfaction to the connoisseurs in such matters. It will be seen from the list subjoined, that Don John (against which some of the northern florists have been making such an outcry, maintains its position as a first-rate scarlet bizarre; it occupied, on this occasion, the dozen places assigned to its class. We must not omit to notice a beautiful seedling Picotee exhibited by Mr. Wood, of Huntingdon, and named Wood's Prim ess Alice; this flower obtained the first seedling prize, and also took the first prize in its class beating all the older varieties. CARNATIONS: Mr. R. Haylock, Premier prize, Dalton's Lancashire Lass. *Scarlet Bizarres:* 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mr. Twitchett, with Twitchett's Don John; 5, Mr. Rickard; 6, 7 and 8, Mr. Twitchett; 9, Mr. Marshall; 10, Mr. Rickard; 11, Mr. Haylock, all with Twitchett's Don John. *Crimson Bizarres:* 1 and 2, Mr. Wood, with Wood's William the Fourth and Ely's Lord Milton; 3, Mr. Twitchett, Count Paulina; 4, Mr. Wood, Paul Pry; 5, Mr. Ready, Paul Pry; 6, 7, 8, and 9, Mr. Twitchett, with Puxley's Prince Albert, Paul Pry, Jaques's Gloriana, and Count Paulina; Nos. 10 and 11, not claimed; 12, Mr. Marshall, Hufton's Duke of Wellington. *Scarlet Flakes:* 1 and 2, Mr. Haylock, Addenbrooke's Lydia, and 3, with Stearn's Dr. Barnes; 4, Mr. Wood, Addenbrooke's Lydia; 5 and 6, Mr. Haylock, with Addenbrooke's Lydia and Dr. Barnes; 7, Mr. Wood, Wilson's William the Fourth; 8 and 9, Mr Twitchett, with Marquess of Granby and Lowe's Grand Sultan; 10, Mr. Wood, Addenbrooke's Lydia; 11, Mr. Twitchett, Marquess of Granby; 12, Mr. Wood, Wilson's William the Fourth. *Purple Flakes:* 1, Mr. Twitchett, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse; 2, Mr. Ready, Lascelles' Queen of Sheba; 3, Mr. Wood, ditto; 4, Mr Wood, Millwood's Premier; 5, Mr. Green, Queen of Sheba; 6 Mr. Marshall, Heath's Seedling; 7, Mr. Haylock, Queen of Sheba; 8, Mr. Haylock, Hufton's Bellerophon. *Rose Flakes:* 1 and 2, Mr. Haylock, Dalton's Lancashire Lass; 3 and 4, Mr. Wood, Sir George Crewe; 5, Mr. Haylock, Duchess of Devonshire; 6, Mr. Rickard, Lancashire Lass; 7, Mr. Dickerson, Duchess of Devonshire; 8, Mr. Twitchett, Tasker's Princess Royal; 9, Mr. Wood, Yates' Supreme; 10, Mr. Wood, Pullen's Queen of England; 11, Mr. Marshall, Duchess of Devonshire; 12, Mr. Wood, Yates's Supreme. *Seedling Carnations:* 1, Mr. Twitchett, not named; 2 and 3, Mr. Wood, ditto. PICOTEES:—Mr. Twitchett, Premier Prize, Sharp's Elegante. *Red heavy edged*, 1, Mr. Haylock, Sharp's Duke of Wellington; 2, Mr Wood, do.; 3, Mr. Twitchett, Brinkler's Masterpiece; 4, Mr. Wood, Wood's Marshal Soult; 5, Mr. Ready, Giddens's Sir R. Peel; 6 and 7, Mr. Haylock, with Sharp's Wellington and Sharp's Hector; 8, Mr. Rickard, Sharp's Wellington; 9, Mr. Ready, Hector; 10, Mr. Haylock, do.; 11, Mr. Wood, Seedling; 12, Mr. Haylock, Sharp's Wellington. *Red (light edged)*, 1, Mr. Twitchett, Sharp's Gem; 2 and 3, Mr. Rickard, Sharp's Gem; 4, Mr. Wood, Wood's Victoria; 5, Mr. Rickard, Sharp's La Delicate; 6, Mr. Wood, Wood's Lady Paget; 7 and 8, Mr. Dickerson, La Delicate and Sharp's Cleopatra; 9 Mr. J. Taylor, Russell's Incomparable; 10, Mr. Dickerson, Sharp's Cleopatra; 11, Mr. Twitchett, La Delicate; 12 Mr. Rickard, Sharp's Gem. *Purple heavy edged*, 1, Mr. Wood (Seedling), Wood's Princess Alice; 2, Mr. Twitchett, Sharp's Defender; 3, Mr. J. Taylor, Hufton's Drusilla; 4, Mr. Wood, Seedling; 5, Mr. Marshall, Crask's Queen Victoria; 6, Mr. Ready, Drusilla; 7 and 8, Mr. Wood, Seedling; 9, Mr. Green, Drusilla; 10, Mr. Marshall, Queen of England; 11 and 12, Mr. Twitchett, Crask's Victoria and Queen of England. *Purple (light edged)*, 1 and 2, Mr. Twitchett, Sharp's La Elegante; 3, Mr. Ready, Gidden's Vespasian; 4, Mr. Wood, Unknown; 5, Mr. Ready, Vespasian; 6, 7, 8, and 9, Mr. Twitchett, with Brinkler's Lady Emily, Brinkler's Lady Chesterfield, and Brinkler's Lady Emily; 10, Mr. Wood, Wood's Lord Hinchinbrooke; 11, Mr. Twitchett, Lady Chesterfield; 12, Mr. Ready, Vespasian. *Rose (heavy edged)*, Mr. Crisp, 5 prizes, with Green's Queen Victoria. *Rose (light edged*: 1 and 2, Mr. Wood, with Gidden's No. 122 and Favourite; 3 and 4, Mr. Twitchett, Brinkler's Beauty of Cranfield; 5, Mr. Twitchett, Purchas's Granta; 6, Mr. Wood, Purchas's Matilda. *Yellow Picotees:* 1, Mr. Wood, Martin's Victoria; 2, Mr. Haylock, do.; 3, Mr. Marshall, do.; 4 and 5, Mr. Rickard, Howlett's Paragraph; 6, Mr. Wood, Reine de Français. *Seedling Picotees:* 1 and 2, Mr. Wood, Wood's Princess Alice. *Dahlias grown in a pot*, 1, Messrs. Hudson, Argo; 2, Messrs. Hudson, Ruby. *Balsams*, 1 and 2, Mr. Green. *Cockscombs*, 1 and 2, Messrs. Hudson. *Specimen Plant in a pot:* 1, Mr. Green, Maurandya Barclayana alba; 2, Messrs. Hudson, Hoya carnosa; 3, Mr. Cumming, Pelargonium (Smith's Emperor). *Cut Flowers*, 1, Messrs. Hudson; 2, Mr. Ready. *Society's Bouquets:* 1, Mr. Green, with 5s. added by Mr. J. Crouch; 2, Messrs. Hudson. *Amateurs' Bouquets:* (Mr. Green's Prizes): 1, Mr. W. Crisp; 2, Mr. J. Edis EXTRA PRIZES: Mr. Green. *Collection of Plants*; Messrs. Hudson. *do.*; Mr. Catling, *Ivy-leaf Pelargonium*: Mr. J. Sparrow, *Hollyhocks*; Mr. Ready, *Dahlias*; Mr. Edis, *Pansies.*

Cork Horticultural Society, July 26.—The exhibition of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, took place at the Corn Exchange. The varied contributions from the Flower Garden were not so numerous as on former occasions. The Fruits were fine and in great variety, and the Vegetables were never finer. From Sir W. Chatterton's garden there was a collection of *Roses, Picotees,* and *Carnations*; a large *Bouquet*, and a varied collection of *Fruits* and *Vegetables*. From Mrs B. Fitzgerald, a collection of Fruits, comprising *Grapes* and *Melons*, and well-grown *Greenhouse* and *Stove Plants*; amongst the latter we noticed the beautiful Rondelétia speciosa, and Ixora grandiflora, covered with flower; the Balsams in this collection were remarkably fine. From J. S. Barry, Esq., a large assortment of *Stove* and *Greenhouse Plants, Melons, Grapes,* and *Cherries*, and a collection of *Vegetables*, amongst which we noticed a brace of immense *Cucumbers*. From A. Newman, Esq., a collection of *Roses, Fuchsias,* and *Dahlias*, and a variety of *Vegetables* From the Rev. J. Stopford, a collection of *Roses, Pansies,* and *Herbaceous Plants*. From J. Lindsey, Esq., a tastefully-arranged *Bouquet* and a collection of *Fruits* and *Vegetables*; we noticed in this lot some ripe Eve Apples. From Col. Hodder, a collection of *Carnations, Picotees* and *Dahlias*, also some *Fruits* and *Vegetables*. From J. M. Travers, Esq., a large collection of *Fruits* and *Vegetables*; amongst which were some fine *Grapes, Melons,* and *Peaches*. From Sir G. Gould there was also a collection of *Fruits* and *Vegetables*. From Mrs. Morrogh there was a beautiful collection of *Greenhouse* and *Herbaceous Plants,* comprising some *Seedling Fuchsias* of rare beauty. From Capt. Hill there was a splendid collection of *Pelargoniums*, amongst which were some fine *Seedlings*, also a variety of *Fuchsias, Roses, Pinks*, and *Dahlias*. From W. G. Bradford, Esq., there was a beautiful collection of *Cape Heaths, Pelargoniums, Calceolarius, Fuchsias,* and other *Greenhouse Plants*. From Miss Lyons there was a collection of *Greenhouse Plants*, also *Picotees* and *Carnations*. From Col. Piper, a large *Bouquet*, and a collection of *Fruits* and *Vegetables*. From M. H. Conway, Esq., a collection of *Carnations* and *Picotees*, and a large assortment of *Greenhouse Plants*, comprising some fine *Pelargoniums* and *Fuchsias*. T. H. Hewitt, Esq., sent a splendid specimen of *Fuchsia corymbiflora*. From W. Beamish, Esq., a collection of *Carnations* and *Picotees*, and a variety of *Fruits* and *Vegetables*. From W. M. Reeves, Esq., there was a large collection of *Pansies, Dahlias,* and *Annual Flowers*; also a collection of *Vegetables*. From R. J. Coppinger, Esq., a collection of *Fruits* and *Vegetables*. W. Parker, Esq., sent a beautiful collection of *Pansies*. The botanical prize was awarded to D. Sullivan, of Blackrock, for the best "Hortus siccus" of fifty named Native Plants. From Messrs. Haycroft, of the Victoria Nursery, there was, as usual, a brilliant display of *Greenhouse Plants*, amongst which we noticed many novelties in *Pelargoniums* and *Fuchsias*. There were also some beautiful *Cape Heaths, Pimelras, Gloxinias, Petunias, Achimenes*, and other *Greenhouse Plants*, and a large variety of *Roses, Picotees,* and *Carnations.—Cork Advertiser.*

Cork Horticultural Show, Aug. 22.—The Horticultural Society had a numerous and fashionable attendance in the room of the Corn Exchange. The principal contributor was the Earl of Kingston, in whose collection we noticed Cycas revoluta (the Sago Palm), a large plant of Bromelia; a beautiful assortment of Greenhouse and Stove plants, amongst which was Clerodendron speciosissimum; there were also Fruits, Pines, Grapes, Melons, Guavas, &c. in great perfection. From Viscount Doneraile's gardens was a plant of Musa Cavendishii, and a beautiful specimen of Cypripedium insigne, also a collection of Dahlias and Greenhouse plants; the Fruits were Grapes, Peaches, and Melons. From Sir W. Chatterton were Fruits, Vegetables, Hollyhocks, Roses, Dahlias, and Annual Flowers. Captain Hill contributed a collection of Fuchsias and other Greenhouse plants, a taste fully-arranged basket of Flowers, and a collection of Vegetables. From W. Beamish, Esq., was a collection of Greenhouse plants, Fruits, and Vegetables. Colonel Hodder contributed a collection of Picotees, Carnations, Dahlias, and German Stocks. From Mrs. Blakeney Fitzgerald was a collection of Fruits, amongst which we noticed some excellent Grapes, also a fine Melon and Pine Apple, a specimen of the curious Pitcher Plant, and a fine variety of Balsams. From J. S. Barry, Esq., were Grapes, Melons, and Cucumbers; and a collection of Greenhouse plants, Dahlias, and other flowers. From Col. Piper was a nicely-arranged large Bouquet, some well-grown Grapes, and a collection of Vegetables. From Mrs. Morrogh was a collection of Greenhouse plants; amongst which was Silene laciniata, a variety of Fuchsias, and Herbaceous plants. From W. Crawford, Esq., were well grown Grapes, Peaches, Melons, and Plums. From A. Newman, Esq., was a collection of Roses, Dahlias, and Greenhouse plants. Miss Lyons contributed some good Picotees and Carnations, a variety of Hollyhocks, German Asters, and Hardy Annual Flowers. From S. Lane, Esq., was a collection of Fruits and Vegetables. From J. Lindsay, Esq., was a Bouquet and a large assortment of Fruits and Vegetables. From J. M. Travers, Esq., was a collection of Fruits and Vegetables; amongst the former we noticed some fine Peaches, Melons, Grapes, and Gooseberries. Counsellor Hewitt contributed beautiful plants of Oleander, the Scarlet Datura and Fuchsia corymbiflora; also a fine specimen of Vallota purpurea. From W. M. Reeves, Esq., were Dahlias and Vegetables. From R. S. Coppinger, Esq., were Vegetables, and a large Melon. From J. Bennett, Esq., was a collection of Dahlias, Roses, Pansies, Vegetables. From Rev. J. Stopford, was a collection of Herbaceous plants and Vegetables. C. Terry, Esq., sent a large specimen of the Oak-leaved Hydrangea. From M. Conway, Esq., was a collection of Picotees, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, and other Greenhouse plants. From W. Parker, Esq., was a collection of Pansies, Carnations, Picotees, and a variety of Annual Flowers. Dr. Bull contributed some very large Tripoli Onions, weighing on an average about 1½lb. each. J. Halloran, Esq., exhibited a miscellaneous collection of cut Flowers. From W. G. Bradford, Esq., were some finely-grown Calceolarias, and Cape Heaths; also a collection of Roses, Dahlias, and Pansies. There was a large collection of Native plants contributed by D. Murray and D. Sullivan. The collection from Messrs. Haycroft comprised upwards of one hundred specimens of Greenhouse and Stove-plants in Flower; amongst these the Fuchsias were remarkably beautiful. We also noticed some fine plants of different varieties of Gesneria, Achimenes, Statice, Pimelia, Thunbergia, Chironia, and Cape Heaths; there were also fine plants of Lisianthus Russellianus, and lots of the beautiful Brachycome iberidifolia, Dahlias in great variety, with cut specimens of Herbaceous plants and Roses. Mr. Cutter contributed a collection of Greenhouse plants, and different varieties of Cacti.—*Cork Advertiser.*

Devon and Exeter Botanical and Horticultural Society, July 28.—The 44th Exhibition took place at Congdon's Royal Subscription Rooms in this city, and was surpassingly fine. Foremost among the contributors was Mrs. Wells, who had a quantity of well-grown specimen Plants. The Orchidaceæ were very grand, particularly Cattleya crispa, having 19 flowers open on it; C. Harrisoniæ, with 24 flowers; Oncidium Lanceanum, with two spikes, each having 16 flowers on it; Stanhopea insignis, with 9 pendulous flower-spikes: S. Wardii, &c. The Stove or Hothouse Plants were very good; amongst them were Achimenes grandiflora; A. longiflora, an immense mass of blue flowers; Clerodendron squamatum, Golphémia splendens, Gesnera splendens, &c. The Greenhouse Plants consisted of Borónia viminea, Tecoma jasminoides; a very fine specimen of Elichrysum proliferum, Leschenáultia formosa, Siphocámpylus betulæfólius, &c. The Ericas or Heaths were exceedingly fine. The Fuchsias contained many new and choice sorts well grown. There was also a fine specimen of Lilium lancifólium punctatum. The Carnations and Picotees were very good. On the fruit-table we observed a fine Queen Pine, some good Grapes, and a choice collection of fruit, also exhibited by Mrs. Wells. From J. W. Buller, Esq., Sir T. Acland, Sir J. Kennaway, J. B. Swete, Esq., H. Porter, T. Porter, E. Lousada, Esqrs., and F. Cross, Esq., were collections of plants, flowers, fruit, and vegetables, of the most splendid description. Mr. J. Clark exhibited a beautiful collection of flowers. Mr. R. Webber, a stand of superior Carnations and Picotees; amongst which we noticed in *Carnations*, Parker's Sophia, Earl Grey, Prince Albert, Festival, Jacques' Georgiana, Queen Bess, &c. *Picotees*, Heath's Superb, Mary Ann, Gidden's Diana, Webber's Devonia, Duchess of Kent, and Crask's Duke of Wellington. The contributions of the Nurserymen and Florists were as liberal as magnificent; Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., having beauteous specimens of Achimenes grandiflora, multiflora, pedunculata, rósea and longiflora, Brugmánsia floribunda, Ixora grandiflora, &c.; also that beautiful Stove-plant Cyrtoceras reflexa. We likewise noticed a magnificent specimen of Cattleya violacea, with its large rich violet-coloured flowers; Borónia viminea, Siphocámpylus betulæfólius, Banksia speciosa, &c. Also two fine specimens of Yucca gloriosa, which attracted great attention: but we must particularly notice their new Seedling Fuchsia Exoniensis; this is peculiarly rich and deserving the cultivation of every admirer of the tribe. A fine collection of Cape Heaths, and a choice display of named Fuchsias, including all the newest kinds, with cut flowers of Rosa Devoniensis, Calceolaria Standishii, &c. Messrs. Veitch & Son had a glorious display, occupying one side of the room, and comprising most valuable and rare Orchidaceous and Stove-plants, Ericas, &c. Messrs. C. Sclater and Son exhibited a fine collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Carnations, Picotees, Fuchsias, &c.; among which the following were very fine:—Angelónia grandiflora, Gloxinia rubra, Sinningia guttata and violácea, Lophospermum Hendersónii, Stephanotus floribundus, Achimenes longiflora and coccínea; a beautiful Seedling Pelargonium, named Ariel; a quantity of remarkably fine Balsams and Cockscombs. The collection of Fuchsias were of first-rate character, and among other fine kinds, the following were particularly noticed:—Rogersonia, Cormackii, speciosa, Lanei, Towardi, Venus victrix, globosa rosea elegans, Gem, Iveryana, Grenvilli, Brockmannii, formosa elegans, pulcherrima, and a kind with variegated foliage, namely globosa variegata. The collection of Petunias were beautiful, many of them quite new, and of brilliant colours. There were also a fine box of Verbenas; a Seedling Pentstemon from gentianoides, of distinct character; a fine collection of Carnations and Picotees, in pots; *Carnations*,—Rainbow, Gem, Prince Albert, Achilles, Coronation, Fire-fly, Lady Morgan, Amato, Endymion, Duke of Devonshire; *Picotees*—Queen Victoria (yellow), Mary Anne, Plenipotentiary, Erin-go-bragh, Crask's Victoria, Trude's Victoria: Calceolaria oculata—a Seedling of Messrs. S. and Son of the present year—one of the most unique and beautiful kinds ever seen, dotted with almost black on a light ground, of beautiful form and symmetry: a fine collection of Roses, containing Duc de Trevise, Emerance, La Fontaine, Madame Laffarge, Micalea, Edward Jesse, Triumphant, Adonis, Charles Duval, Achille, Kean, Felicité Parmentier, Aspasie, La Grandeur, also came from the same. Prizes were awarded as follows:—FRUIT.—*Best collection*, Silver Medal, 1, H. Porter, Esq.; 2, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.; *best Pine-apple*, 1, Mrs. Wells; 2, E. Lousada, Esq.; *best dish of mixed Grapes*, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.; *best dish of black*, Major Toll; *best dish of white*, Mrs. Wells; *best flavoured Melon*, 1, Sir J Kennaway, Bart.; 2, R T. Head, Esq.; *best dish of six Peaches*, H. Porter, Esq.; *best dish of six Nectarines*, J. B. 3; *best dish of white Cherries*, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.; *best dish of black*, Mrs. Long; *best dish of red Gooseberries*, H. Porter, Esq.; *best dish of yellow*, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.; *best dish of green*, H. Porter, Esq.; *best dish of red Currants*, F. Cross, Esq.; *best dish of white*, H. Porter, Esq.; *best dish of black*, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.; *best dish of Raspberries, red*, J. W. Buller, Esq.; *best dish of Strawberries*, J. W. Buller, Esq.; *best dish of ripe dessert Apples*, the *growth of the present year*, F. Cross, Esq. VEGETABLES.—*Best collection*, Silver Medal, *and best brace of Cucumbers*, Major Toll; *best dish of Peas*, J. W. Buller, Esq; 2, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.; *best dish of dwarf Kidney Beans*, and *best dish of Scarlet Runners*, J. W. Buller, Esq.; *best dish of Broad Beans*, F. Cross, Esq.; *best dish of Artichokes*, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.; *best three Cabbages*, J. W. Buller, Esq.; *best three Cauliflowers*, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.; *best six Cos Lettuces*, H. Porter, Esq.; *best six Cabbage, do.*, S. T. Kekewich, Esq.; *best dish of Spinach*, H. Porter, Esq.; *best dish of red Potatoes*, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.; *best dish of white*, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.; *best dish of Kidney*, H. Porter, Esq.; *best dish of Seedling, raised by the exhibitor*, J. W. Buller, Esq.; *best dish of Onions, growth of* 1843, H. Porter, Esq.; *best dish of Shallots*, S. T. Kekewich, Esq.; *best bunch of twelve Turnips*, J. W. Buller, Esq.; *best bunch of twelve Carrots*, Mrs. Wyatt, 2, *best Collection of Vegetables*, H. Porter, Esq.; 3, E. Lousada, Esq. EXTRA FRUIT.—*Collection of fruit* and *mixed Grapes*, Mrs. Wells; *black Grapes*, J. New, Esq., and J. B.; 3, *Pine Apple*, E. Lousada, Esq.; *Melon*, L. Ponsford, Esq.; *Apples*, 1842, Sir J. Kennaway. EXTRA VEGETABLES.—*Collection of Vegetables*, P. Cross, Esq.; *Beans*, Sir J. Kennaway. FLOWERS AND PLANTS.—ORCHIDACEÆ.—*Best group of six Plants*, Mrs. Wells; 2, J. W. Buller, Esq.; *newest and best specimen*, Mrs. Wells. STOVE PLANTS.—*Six best specimens*, Silver Medal, J. W. Buller, Esq.; *six second best, newest and best do.*, Mrs. Wells. GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—*Best group of twelve plants, (exclusive of Heaths, Pelargoniums, and Fuchsias.)* Mrs. Wells; 2, J. W. Buller, Esq.; *three newest and best sorts*, Mr. J. Clark; *twelve best Cape Heaths*, Mrs. Wells; *six best do.*, Mr. J. Clark; *six best new Fuchsias*, J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2, *six newest and best Pelargoniums*, Mrs. Wells. HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—*Best twelve Hardy Plants*, Mrs. Granger; 2, Sir T. D. Acland; *newest and best single specimen*, and *best collection of Phlox*, Mr. Jas. Clark; *best collection of Verbenas*, J. W. Buller, Esq. ROSES.—*Best collection of any kind*, H. Porter, Esq.; 2, F. Cross, Esq. CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—*Best twelve Carnations*, Mr. Colson; *2nd and best twelve white ground Picotees*, Mrs. Wells; 2, Mr. Colson; *best six yellow Picotees*, Mrs. Wells. HEARTSEASE.—*Best eighteen sorts*, F. Cross, Esq.; *best twelve*, Mrs. Granger. TENDER ANNUALS.—*Six best Cockscombs, in pots*, H. Porter, Esq.; 2, Sir J. Kennaway; *six second best Balsams*, H. Porter, Esq. EXTRA FLOWERS AND PLANTS.—*Collections of Stove Plants*, H. Porter, Esq.; *Fuchsias*, Mrs. Granger; *Ericas*, Mrs. Wells; *Picotees*, W. Kingdon, Esq.; *new Annual*, Sir T. D. Acland; *Design for flower-basket*, F. Cross, Esq.; *Seedling Pelargonium*, J. B. Swete, Esq.

East Norfolk and Suffolk Horticultural Show, Aug. 25.—To the spirit and enterprise of a private individual alone is the town of Yarmouth indebted for the only Horticultural Exhibition in the year with which we have the pleasure to be gratified. Friday broke forth with unclouded brightness, and foreboded a day of unalloyed enjoyment. By 12 o'clock, the hour at which the gardens open, the tables literally groaned beneath their beauteous loads. The exhibition exceeded that of former years, and some of them deserve particular attention. A Peach Tree, belonging to Joseph Bayley, Esq., not less than three feet high, and bearing 20 Peaches of beautiful form, good size, and fully ripe. Some black Hamburgh Grapes, exhibited by the Rev. R. Forster, were declared by the judges to be the finest they had seen this year. Lady Lacon's Fuchsias, and the Rev. G. Lucas's Coxcombs, were very fine, while a large collection of Fuchsias, &c. &c., from the nursery grounds of Messrs. W. and H. Youell, exhibited (not for a prize), added greatly to the beauty of the whole. The attendance was altogether the largest and most respectable we ever saw there, while the entertainments provided by the liberality of mine host were far beyond mediocrity. The judges awarded prizes to the amount of nearly 30*l.*—*Norwich Mercury.*

The East Lothian Horticultural Society, July 27.—The second exhibition for the season was held in the Assembly Rooms, Haddington, when the following prizes were awarded:—*Seedling Pelargonium*, 1, Mr. Alex. Kinghorn, gr. to Gen. Sir R. Houstoun; 2 Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss. 3 *Seedling Pansies*, 1, Mr. M. Dawson; 2, Mr. W. Martin. 6 *Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. A. Kinghorn; 2, Mr. Rentoul, gr. to J. Balfour, Esq. 6 *Pinks*, 1, Mr. Addison; 2, Mr. A. Kinghorn. 6 *China Roses*, 1, Mr. Thom, gr to D. Anderson, Esq.; 2, Mr. Street, gr. to Mrs. H. N. Ferguson 12 *British Roses*, 1, Mr. Thom; 2, Mr. Street. 24 *Pansies*, 1, Mr. Martin; 2, Mr. M. Dawson. 3 *Petunias*, Mr. A. Kinghorn 6 *Verbenas*, 1, Mr. A. Kinghorn; 2, Mr. A. Shearer, gr. to the Marquess of Tweeddale. 12 *Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, 1, Mr Addison; 2, Mr. Thom. 6 *Hardy Annuals*, 1, Mr. Street; 2, Mr. Thom. 12 *Varieties of Stocks*, 1, Mr. W. Henderson, gr. to J. Aitchison, Esq.; 2, Mr. Kinghorn. *Balsam*, 1, Mr. R. Hamilton, gr. to Sir D. Kuloch, Bart.; 2, Mr. D. Mitchell, gr. to the Right Hon. Lord Elcho. 3 *Cape Heaths*, Mr. Rentoul; 2, Mr. Addison. 2 *Tender Exotics*, 1, Mr. Addison; 2, Mr. Rentoul. *Bunch of Hamburgh Grapes*, 1, Mr. C. Anderson, gr. to Sir T. B. Hepburn, Bart.; 2, Mr. W. Henderson, Gardener. *Bunch of Grapes, any other variety*, 1, Mr. J. White; 2, Mr. C. Anderson. 3 *Peaches*, 1, Mr. T. Fleming; 2, Mr. W. Rentoul. 3 *Nectarines*, Mr. D. Mitchell; 2, Mr. T. Fleming. 25 *Cherries*, 1, Mr. J. Street; 2, Mr. C. Anderson. *Melon*, Mr. R. Hamilton. *Quart of Strawberries*, 1, Mr. J. Lawrie, gr. to J. Wedderburn, Esq.; 2, Mr. R Hamilton. 2 *Quarts of Gooseberries*, 1 *Red and* 1 *any other colour*, 1, Mr. W. Thom; 2, Mr. R. Hamilton. *Quart of Raspberries* 1, Mr. W. Thom; 2, Mr. A. Kinghorn. *Quart of Red Currants*, 1, Mr. J. Addison; 2, Mr. P. Allan; *Quart of White*, 1, Mr. D. Mitchell; 2, Mr. P. Allan; 50 *Black*, 1, Mr. C. Anderson; 2, Mr.

A. Kinghorn. 6 *Early Horn Carrots*, 1, Mr. A. Kinghorn; 2, Mr. R. Hamilton. AMATEUR COMPETITION: 3 *Pinks*, Mr. J. Shaw; 2, Mr. W. Ogilvie. 6 *Pansies*, 1, Mr. W. Martin; 2, Mr. M. Dawson. *Cauliflower*, 1, Mr. W. Martin; 2, Mr. W. Ogilvie. Mr. Mitchell sent for exhibition fine specimens of Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, &c., and a great number of Greenhouse Plants.

Grantham Floral and Horticultural Society, Aug. 10.—The second Show for this year was held at Guildhall, for the exhibition of Carnations, Picotees, Plants, Fruits, and Vegetables; the prizes were awarded as follows:—1, *Stand of Carnations*, Mr. Yeomans, for Wheeler's Victory, Ely's William Caxton, Cresswell's Premier, Duchess of Devonshire, Ely's Mango, Martin's Prince George, Hirst's Queen Victoria, Millwood, Sophia, Nulli secundus: 2, Mr. Rilott, for Gameboy, Paul Pry, Marquis of Granby, Tyso's Victoria, Princess Charlotte, Hirst's Elizabeth, Hirst's Lord Manvers, Hirst's Cottage Girl, and Lee's Mary; 3, Mrs. Banton, for Elliott's Duke of Sutherland, Smith's Duke of Orleans, Bandon's Napoleon, Ely's Queen of Roses, Lascelles' Queen of Sheba, Hird's Alpha, Ellingworth's Brigand, Lady Hardwick, and Banton's Shepherdess. *Scarlet Bizarres*, 1, Mr. Rilott, for Duke of Leeds; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Hepworth's Leader; 3, Mr. Yeomans, Wheeler's Victory; 4, Mr. Hepworth, Leader; 5, Mr. Rilott, Hepworth's Albion; 6, Mr. Banton, Duke of Sutherland. *Crimson Bizarres*, 1, Mr. Wood, for Princess Georgiana; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Cartwright's Rainbow; 3, Mr. Sharman, Ely's Sir Rowland Hill; 4 and 5, Mr. Sharman, Tom Jones; 6, Mr. Banton, Epaminondas. *Scarlet Flakes*, 1, Mr. Rilott, Beauty of Cradley, 2, Mr. Rilott, Wilson's William the Fourth; 3, Mr. Rilott, Toon's Ringleader; 4, Marquis of Granby; 5, Mr. Banton, Marquis of Granby; 6, Mr. Banton, Rob Roy. *Rose Flakes*, 1, Mr. Yeomans, Copeland's Rose Superb; 2, Mr. Rilott, Plant's Lady Hood; 3, Mr. Rilott, Rose Superb; 4, Mr. Yeomans, Rose Superb; 5, Mr. Banton, Rose Superb; 6, Mr. Yeomans, Duchess of Devonshire. *Purple Flakes*, 1, Mr. Yeomans, Ely's Mango; 2 and 3, Mr. Yeomans, Elliott's British Queen; 4, Mr. Banton, Princess Charlotte; 5, Mr. Yeomans, British Queen; 6, Mr. Banton, Hufton's Fair Rosamond. *Purple Picotees, Heavy-edged*, 1, Mr. Banton, Lady Hardwick; 2, Mr. Rilott, Hirst's Cottage Girl; 3, Mr. Yeomans, Muscroft's Queen Victoria; 4, Mr. Wood, Arson's Seedling; 5, Mr. Sharman, Lass of Gowrie; 6, Mr. Wood, Orson's Rebecca. *Light-edged*, 1, Mr. Banton, Nulli secundus; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Nulli secundus; 3, Mr. Rilott, Lee's Mary; 4, Mr. Banton, Nulli secundus; 5, Mr. Yeomans, Ely's Grace Darling; 6, Mr. Yeomans, Brinkler's Purple Perfection. *Red Picotees, Heavy-edged*, 1, Mr. Yeomans, Hird's Alpha; 2, Mr. Banton, Alpha; 3, Mr. Yeomans, Hirst's Elizabeth; 4, Mr. Sharman, Lady Douglas; 5 and 6, Mr. Yeomans, Alpha. *Light-edged*, 1, Mr. Banton, Vesta; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Wheeler's Victoria; 3, Mr. Yeomans, Hirst's Queen Victoria; 4, Mr. Yeomans, Wheeler's Queen Victoria; 5, Mr. Rilott, Hirst's Lord Manvers; 6, Mr. Yeomans, Sharp's Wellington. *Group of Plants*, 1, Mr. Sharman; 2, Mr. Bryan. *Best Design*, Mr. Sharman. *Six Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Mr. Sharman, for Pimelea hispida, Cineraria (seedling), Erica ventricosa, Polygala cordata, Fuchsia microphylla major, Selago Gilesii; 2, Mr. Bryan. *Six Fuchsias*, 1, Mr. Sharman, for Formosa elegans, Thyneana, Venus Victrix, fulgens, Stylosa conspicua, Standishii; 2, Mr. Bryan. *Six Calcearias*, 1, Mr. Bryan, for Queen of the Isles, Bride, Golden Sovereign, alba perfecta, majorianum, unknown; 2, Mr. Sharman. *Six Pelargoniums*, Mr. Bryan, for Louis Quatorze, Lady Douro, Lounde's Perfection, Emperor, Florence, Erectum. *Best Bouquet*, Mr. Sharman. FRUITS:—*Black Grapes*, Mr. Wade, Black Prince; *White Do.*, Mr. Wade, Muscat. *Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Cherries, Apples*, Mr. Wade. *Gooseberries*, E. King, Esq. *Currants, Red* and *White*, Mr. Wade; *Black Do.*, Mr. Donson, gr. to Charles Earle Welby, Esq. *Strawberries*, Mr. Donson, Myatt's Pine. *Citrus Tribe*, Mr. Sharman. *Melons*, Mr. Wade. VEGETABLES:—*Cauliflowers*, 1, Mr. Donson; 2, Mr. Wade. *Cabbages*, Mr. Wade. *Peas*, 1, Mr. Wade; 2, E. King, Esq. *Kidney Beans*, Mr. Arnold. *Kidney Potatoes*, Mr. 1, Mr. Arnold; 2, Mr. Donson. *Potatoes (Round)*, 1, Mr. Wade; 2, E. King, Esq. *Carrots*, 1, Mr. Arnold; 2, Mr. Wade. *Onions*, E. King, Esq.; *Onions (Spring sown)*, 1, Mr. Wade; 2, Mr. Donson. *Artichokes*, 1, Mr. Donson; 2, Mr. Wade. *Turnips*, 1, E. King, Esq.; 2, Mr. Arnold. *Lettuce (Cos)*, 1, Mr. Donson; 2, Mr. Wade; *Lettuce (Cabbage)*, 1, E. King, Esq.; 2, Mr. Wade. *Curled Parsley*, 1, Mr. Arnold; 2, Mr. Donson.

Guernsey Horticultural Society.—MEMBERS' PRIZES.—(July Meeting.)—MEDALISTS.—*Large Medal*—2d year (final).—Mr. J. Cockburn, for *six Seedling Pelargoniums*; Mr. J. Vidamour, for *six Yellow Picotees*. *Small Medal.*—Mr. C. De Jersey, for 57 *varieties of Fruit*; Mr. G. W. Hoyle, for *Picotees and Carnations*. PREMIUM CARDS.—Mr. H. Dobrée, jun., for *Tecoma jasminoides*; Mr. R. Luff, for a *Seedling Gladiolus*; Capt. Appleton, Iponœa rubro-cærúlea. HONORARY PRIZES.—FLOWERS.—*Seedling Yellow Picotee*, 1, Mr. J. Vidamour; 2, Mr. R. Luff. *Scarlet Flake*, named, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Collection of Roses in Pots*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Cut Flowers*, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Best Stove Plant*, Mr. G. W. Hoyle. *Best Greenhouse Plant*, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. 2, Capt. Appleton. *Best show of Greenhouse Plants*, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Six Pelargoniums*, named, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Seedling Pelargonium*, Mr. R. Luff. *Show of Seedling Pelargoniums*, Mr. G. W. Hoyle. *Best Heath, best Dahlia*, named, and *Show of Dahlias* named, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Show of Seedling Gladioli*, Mr. R. Luff. *Best Alstræmeria* and *Balsam*, Capt. Appleton; 2, Mr. C. Gosselin. *Best six Hardy Annuals*, Capt. Appleton. *Best French Marygolds*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Pansies, Seedlings*, and Others, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. *Best Bouquet*, 1 and 2, Capt. Appleton. *Best show of Salpiglossis* and *Petunias*, Mr. C. De Jersey. *Best German Stocks*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best Verbenas*, M. C. De Jersey. *Salvia patens*, Capt. Appleton. FRUIT: *Best Bunch of White or Yellow Grapes*, Mr. J. S. Brock. *Best Bunch of Red or Purple*, Mr. J. S. Brock. *Melon* (green-fleshed), Mr. C. De Jersey. *Do.* (not green-fleshed), and *best plate of Apples of* 1842, Mr. C. De Jersey. *Best Plate of Apples* (ripe), 1843, and *best Plate of Plums*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best Plate of Cherries, not less than* ½ lb., Mr. T. Andros. *Best Plate of Strawberries*, Capt. Appleton. *Best Plate of Gooseberries, for flavour*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Smooth do.*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Red Dutch Currants and Small do.*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Large White*, Capt. Appleton. *Small do.*, Mr. J. Vidamour. VEGETABLES:—*Basket of Vegetables* (six sorts), Mr. C. De Jersey; 2, Capt. Appleton. *Cucumbers*, Capt. Appleton. *Green Peas* (100 pods), and *Broad Beans*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best three Cabbage Lettuces*, Dr. McGrath. About 100 prizes were also awarded to Cottagers for the best specimens of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables.—*Guernsey Star.*

Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, July 26.—At the exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables, which took place in the Cattle Market, Minden Place, the following prizes were awarded:—FLOWERS:—(Open for competition to all Subscribers.) —6 *Flake Carnations*, Mr. E. Turgis. 6 *Yellow Picotees*, Mr. E. Turgis. 1 *Seedling Rose*, Mr. J. Newberry. 12 *Cut Roses*, Mr. Saunders. 12 *Greenhouse Plants*, Mr. Saunders—Mimulus McLeanii, Siphocampylus bicolor, Melaleuca thymifolia, Russellia juncea, Státicе arborea, Crássula splendens, Helichrysum proliferum, Sollya salicifolia, Erica Boweana, Pimelea rosea, Bouvárdia splendens, Nérium splendens. *Newly-introduced Exotic Plant*, Mr. Saunders, Achimenes grandiflora. *Exotic Plant*, Mr. B. Saunders, Lílium lancifólium punctatum. *Collection of Cut Annuals* (12 *sorts*), Mr. Saunders. *Collection of Hollyhocks*, Mr. Saunders. *Gladioli*, Mr. Saunders. 3 *Hothouse Plants*, Mr. Saunders, Cattleya crispa, Oncídium flexuosum, Euphórbia jacquiniflora. *Exotic Bulbs*, Mr. Saunders, Amaryllis marginata venusta, Gladíolus ramosus, Lilium lancifólium punctatum. 6 *Fuchsias*, Mr. J. W. Dupré, grandiflora máxima, fulgens multiflora, Chandlerii, Moneypennii, Venus victrix. EXTRA PRIZES.—3 *Hothouse Plants*, Mr. G. Falle. *Stand of Picotees*, Mr. E. Turgis. Tickets of commendation were affixed to the Undermentioned:—*To a Collection of Picotees*, Messrs. Hasler and Lumby. *Seedling Pelargonium*, M. Blackford. 12 *Dahlias*. Mr. Saunders. *Collection of Russia Stocks*, Mr. Saunders, 6 *Fuchsias*, Mr. Saunders. *Collection of Pansies*, Mr. Saunders. Two handsome stands, containing upwards of 200 plants each, were exhibited by Messrs. B. Saunders and E. Turgis. Nurserymen were excluded from competition for the following Flower-prizes:—*Best mixed Bouquet*, 1, Mr. Saunders; 2, Col. Le Couteur; 3, Mrs. Pipon. 6 *Cockscombs*, Mr. Bertram. 6 *Greenhouse Plants*, Mr. Bertram, Státicе arb rea, Erica ampullacea, Chironia decussata, Polygala, Lantana camara, Roella ciliata. 1 *Specimen Plant*, Státicе sinuata, Mr. P. C. Patriarche. 6 *Cut Roses*, Mr. P. C. Patriarche. *Collection of Pansies* (12 *sorts*), Mr. P. C. Patriarche. 6 *White Picotees*, Mr. J. Hammond. 6 *Cockscombs*, Mr. J. Poingdestre (Extra prize.) Commendation-tickets were affixed to the Undermentioned:—*Collection of Gladioli*, Mrs. Pipon. 1 *Stand of Plants*, Mr. Geo. Falle and Mr. W. Cuming. 12 *Globe Amaranthus*, Mr. Hodsell. FRUITS:—*Red Raspberries*, Mr. T. Hooper. *Bigarreau Cherries*, Mr. Lempriere. *White Raspberries*, Mr. Lempriere. 6 *Lemons*, Mr. Lempriere. 1 *Bunch Black Grapes*, Mr. Lempriere. 1 *Bunch White Grapes*, Mr. Lempriere. *Yellow Gooseberries*, Mr. J. W. Hooper. *Green*, Mr. J. W. Hooper. *Red*, Mr. J. W. Hooper. *Collection of Gooseberries*, Mr. J. W. Hooper (Extra prize). 1 *Melon*, Mr. J. W. Dupré. 6 *Early Pears*, Mr. J. Dupré *Morello Cherries*, Mr. J. Poingdestre. *White and Black Currants*, Mr. J. Poingdestre. *Red*, Mr. J. Hammond. 6 *Summer Apples*, Mr. J. Hammond. *Melon*, Mr. Robin (extra prize). *Pine-apple*, (Honorary prize), Mr. Robin. *Strawberries*, Keen's Seedling, Capt. J. Clement. VEGETABLES:—*Best Basket of Vegetables* (8 *sorts*), 1, Mr. J. W. Dupré; 2, Mr. Lempriere; 3, Mr. Bertram. *Best Basket* (6 *sorts*), 1, Mr. Bertram; 2, Mr. Dupré; 3, Mr. Robin. 6 *Stalks of Rhubarb*, Mr. Marett. 2 *Vegetable Marrows*, Mr. G. Falle. 3 *Heads of Celery*, Mr. Dupré. *Red Kidney Potatoes*, Mr. F. Dumaresq (Extra prize). Commendation-tickets were affixed to the Undermentioned Articles.—2 *Plates of Apricots and Plums*, Mr. N. Poingdestre. 3 *Cos Lettuce and Cucumbers*, Mr. Dupré. 1 *Grape Vine (in Pot)*, Mr. J. Poingdestre. 3 *Turnips*, Mr. Townley.—*Jersey Times.*

Kennoway Horticultural Society, July 29.—The first exhibition this season was held in the Parochial Schoolroom, when the following premiums were awarded:—1, Mr. J. Thomson, three *Calceolarias*, two *Pelargoniums*, six *Pinks, and best variety of single Sweet Williams*; 2, 12 *Heartsease*, three *Phloxes*, two double *Sweet Williams*, four *Herbaceous Flowers*, and four *early Carrots*. 1, Mr. A. Bennet, best three *Antirrhinums*, three *Campanulas*, and *Bouquet*; 2, two *Pelargoniums*, 12 pods of *Peas*, 12 *early Potatoes*, six *late Potatoes*, and two *Cabbages*. 1, Mr. J. Fisher, best two *China Roses*, 12 *Heartsease*, four *Annuals*, red and white *Currants*, two *Lettuces*, and heaviest 12 *early Potatoes*; 2, three *Campanulas*, two double *Stocks*, six *Pinks*, *Bouquet*, and half a pint of black *Currants*. 1, Mr. J. Cowper, best 24 pods of *Peas*, four late *Carrots*, and six heaviest *Potato Onions*; 2, six autumn sown *Onions*, *Gooseberries*, and variety of *Sweet William*. 1, J. Burgess, best four *Roses*, and four *Herbaceous Flowers*; 2, three border *Flowers*, and two *Stocks* of double *Catchfly*. 1, Mr. R. Edie, best three *Phloxes*, two double *Wallflowers*, two double *Sweet Williams*, 12 pods of *Beans*, and four *Turnips*; 2, two *China Roses*, four other *Roses*, and three *Antirrhinums*. 1, Mr. D. Dallas, best two *Stocks* of *double Catchfly*, heaviest two *Cabbages*, and six autumn sown *Onions*; 2, four *Annuals*, *Gooseberries*, 24 pods of *Peas*, two *Cauliflowers*, and four late *Carrots*. Mr. W. Dickson, best two double *Stocks*, three *Border Flowers*, best flavoured *Gooseberries*, six late *Potatoes*, and two *Cauliflowers*. Mr. R. Duncan, 2nd *Strawberries*. 1, Mr. P. Imrie, best six *Ranunculuses*; 2, six *potato Onions*, four *Turnips*, and two *Lettuces*. 1, Mr. H. Meldrum, best black *Currants*, and best *Strawberries*; 2, flavoured *Gooseberries*, and red and white *Currants*. The following sweepstakes were also decided:—Best six *Pelargoniums*, Mr. J. Thomson. Best 12 *Pansies*, 12 *Pinks*, and four Ten Weeks' *Stocks*, Mr. J. Wishart. Best 12 *Herbaceous Flowers*, best variety of single *Sweet William*, best pint of *Cherries*, two *Cauliflowers*, four early *Turnips*, four *Apples*, pint of best flavoured *Gooseberries*, and 24 pods of *Peas*, Mr. D. Mason. 12 heaviest *Potatoes*, Mr. J. Methven. Six best spring sown *Onions*, pint of best white *Currants*, and a pint of best red *Currants*, Mr. J. Fisher. A sweepstakes for 12 *Pinks*, Mr. J. Dewar. Besides the articles brought for competition, there were some good *Dahlias* from Crawford Priory; a collection of *Sweet Williams*, *Herbaceous Flowers*, double *Poppies*, *China Roses*, and some large stalks of *Rhubarb*, from Durie Vale garden, a variety of beautiful *Sweet Williams*, from Mr. J. Ewing, some fine black *Currants*, from Mr. J. Thomson; two beautiful *Cockscombs*, two large *Cucumbers*, three fine *Cauliflowers*, and good *Lettuces*, *Onions*, *Turnips*, *Carrots*, and early *Potatoes*, from Mr. Haig's garden; a fine variety of seedling *Heartsease*, from Mr. Kilgour; a *Pelargonium*, and a beautiful *Hydrangea*, from Windygates Inn; *Cauliflowers*, and some well-kept *Apples*, from Durie; a beautiful collection of *Roses*, *Sweet Williams*, *Dahlias*, *Pinks*, *Cauliflowers*, *Turnips*, and a handsome *Bouquet of Flowers*, from Kingsdale garden; also a collection of *Dahlias*, *Heartsease*, *Pinks*, *French* and *African Marygolds*, and *Pelargoniums*, from Balfour.—*Fife Herald.*

Leeds Horticultural and Floral Society, August 9.—The second show for this season took place in the Assembly Rooms, Crown-street. The display of plants and flowers was beautiful. Amongst those which attracted most attention, we may notice two Fuchsias, being part of a collection, for which Mr. Kearsley received the first prize; and a collection of Balsams, from the gardens of W. Smith, Esq. The prizes were awarded as follows:—FRUITS, First Class—*Pine*, 1, L. Hutchinson; 2 and 3, R. Hopps. *Grapes* (black), 1 and 2, R. Fletcher; 3, W. Carr; *ditto* (white), 1, R. Hopps; 2, R. Fletcher; 3, W. Carr; *ditto* (Tokay), W. Carr; *ditto* (grizzly), G. Watson. *Apricots*, L. B. Barker. *Oranges*, 1 and 2, G. Watson. *Lemons*, R. Fletcher. *Melons*, 1 and 2, J. Broughton; 3, J. Kearsley. *Cherries* (red), 1, J. Schofield; 2, G. Watson; 3, W. Turner. *Strawberries*, half-pint, 1, J. Walton; 2, W. Clark; 3, J. Kearsley. *Raspberries*, half-pint, 1 and 3, G. Watson; 2, W. Carr. *Gooseberries* (red), 1 and 2, W. Clark; 3, D. Meldrum; *ditto* (white), 1 and 2, W. Clark; 3, J. Kearsley; *ditto* (yellow), 1, W. Clark; 2, W. Carr; 3, G. Watson. *Currants*, (red), 1, W. Carr; 2 and 3, J. Kearsley; *ditto* (white), 1 and 2, W. Carr; 3, G. Watson; *ditto* (black), 1, W. Clark; 2, G. Watson; 3, E. Ward. *Pears*, W. Clark. *Winter Apples* (dessert), 1, W. Clark; 2, J. Walton; *ditto*, baking, 1 and 2, J. Walton; 3, W. Clark. *Summer ditto* (dessert), 1, W. Clark; 2, J. Walton. PLANTS, Second Class—*Stove*, 1, W. Carr; 2 and 3, L. B. Barker. *Collection of three*, L. B. Barker. *Climber*, 1, 2 and 3, L. B. Barker. *Greenhouse, collection of three*, 1 and 2, L. B. Barker. *Succulent ditto*, 1 and 2, L. B. Barker. *Erica*, 1, L. B. Barker; 3, J. Ripley. *Collection of three*, W. Carr. *Pelargonium*, L. B. Barker. *Collection of three*, 1, J. Ripley; 2, D. Meldrum. *Calceoluria*, 1, 2, and 3, H. Major. *Collection of three*, 1 and 2, H. Major; 3, J. Kearsley. *Fuchsia*, 2, H. Major; 3, J. Kearsley; *ditto*, 1, H. Major. *Collection of three*, 1, J. Kearsley; 3, J. Schofield. *Balsam*, 1 and 3, L. B. Barker; 2, J. Kearsley. *Collection of three*, L. B. Barker. *Coxcomb*, 1 and 2, L. B. Barker. *Collection of three*, 1, L. B. Barker; 2 and 3, J. Schofield. *Salvia*, J. Kearsley. *Verbena*, 1, J. Schofield; 3, D. Meldrum. *Lobelia*, L. B. Barker. *Petunia*, 1 and 2, J. Kearsley; 3, L. B. Barker. *British Plant in flower*, J. Kearsley. *Rose in pot*, L. B. Barker. *Roses, pan of twelve*, T. Deuxbury; *ditto six*, 1 and 3, J. Morrel; 2, G. Hamlin. *Stocks (cut flowers)*, *six*, 1, J. Kearsley; 2, J. Broughton. *Marygolds (a tray)*, 1, G. Hamlin; 2, J. Morrel; 3, E. Ward. *Design in flowers*, 1, J. Morrel; 2, J. Kearsley. *Tender Bouquet*, L. B. Barker. *Hardy ditto*, 1 and 2, J. Kearsley. *Annuals, collection of six*, 1, L. B. Barker; 2, J. Morrel. *Extra Prize for Roses*, C. Cable. VEGETABLES, Third Class—*Cucumbers (a brace)*, 1, G. Watson; 2 and 3, E. Ward. *Cauliflower, two heads*, 1, J. Kearsley; 2, G. Hamlin; 3, E. Ward. *Cabbage (white)*, 1, J. Walton; 2, G. Hamlin; 3, T. Deuxbury. *Peas, dish*, 1 and 2, J. Walton; 3, D. Meldrum. *Broad Beans*, 1, W. Turner; 2, J. Walton; 3, J. Broughton. *French ditto*, 1, E. Ward; 2, W. Carr. *Scarlet Runners*, 1, E. Ward. *Lettuce (Cos)*, *two* 1, G. Watson; 2, D. Meldrum; 3, T. Deuxbury. *Cabbages, three*, 1, L. B. Barker; 2, D. Meldrum; 3, G. Hamlin. *Carrot six*, 1, G. Hamlin; 2, E. Ward; 3, J. Schofield. *Eschalots, (dish)*, 1, J. Broughton; 2, J. Walton; 3, W. Carr. *Mushrooms, six*, 1 and 2, J. Kearsley; 3, G. Hamlin. *Vegetable Marrow*, 1, G. Hamlin; 2, L. B. Barker; 3, J. Schofield. *Parsley, dish*, W. Clark; 2, L. B. Barker. *Artichokes, Globe*, 1, R. Fletcher; 2, J. Walton; 3, D. Meldrum. *Rhubarb three*, 1 and 2, J. Schofield; 3, D. Meldrum. *Celery three*, 1 and 2, R. Fletcher; 3, L. B. Barker. *Turnips*, 1, E. Ward; 2, W. Turner; 3, R. Fletcher. *Onions*, 1, J. Walton; 2, W. Carr; 3, G. Hamlin; *ditto Spring*, 1, E. Ward; 2, J. Schofield. *Potatoes, Kidney*, 1, W. Clark; 2, D. Meldrum; 3, G. Hamlin; *ditto, Round*, 1 and 3, D. Meldrum; 2, J. Broughton. *Horse Radish*, 1 and 3, R. Fletcher; 2, J. Broughton. *Capsicum, extra*, 1, W Carr; 2, J. Broughton. FLORIST'S FLOWERS. Fourth Class—*Carnations and Picotees, pan of twelve dissimilar Blooms*, B. Ely and Son, viz., Caxton, Twitchett's Don John, Fire Fly, North Midland, Mango, Leviathan, Miss Walker, Emperor, Seedling, Empress, Field-Marshal. *Open to Gentlemen's Gardeners and Amateurs, pan of eight dissimilar Blooms*, 1, J. Ripley, viz., Jolly Dragoon, Caxton, Captain Ross, Lord Lonsdale, Marquess of Granby, Mrs. Hornet, Ada, Mark Antony; 2, B. Ely and Son; 3, J. Kearsley. *Open to all, Scarlet Bizarres*, 1, Duke of Sutherland; 2, Seedling, 62, B. Ely and Son; 3, Col. Wainman, J. Kearsley. *Pink Bizarres*, 1, Caxton, B. Ely and Son; 2, Mrs. Goldsworthy, J. Ripley; 3, H. Meynell, B. Ely and Son. *Scarlet Flakes*, 1, Marquess of Granby; 2, Lord Lonsdale, B. Ely and Son; 3, Bright Venus, J. Kearsley. *Purple Flakes*, 1, Mango; 3, British Queen, J. Kearsley; 2, Millwood's Premier, B. Ely and Son. *Rose Flakes*, 1, Lady Ely; 2, Duchess of Sutherland; 3, Lady Flora Hastings, B. Ely and Son. *Scarlet Picotees, heavy-edged*, 1, Mark Antony, J. Ripley; 2, Seedling; 3, Lady Howden, B. Ely and Son. *Purple Picotees, heavy-edged*, 1, Nulli Secundus; 2, Field Marshal; 3, Seedling, B. Ely and Son. *Scarlet Picotees, light-edged*, 1, Mrs. Horner, W. Clark; 2, Mrs. Talbot; 3, Seedling, B. Ely and Son. *Purple, light-edged*, 1, Kirtland's Victoria; 3, Empress, B. Ely and Son; 2, Unknown, J. Schofield. *Rose Picotees*, 1, Marchioness of Waterford; 2, Seedling, 3, Maid of Orleans, B. Ely and Son. *Selfs*, 1, Purity; 3, Seedling, B. Ely and Son; 2, Virgin Queen, J. Schofield. *Pansies, open to all, pan of twelve*, 1, J. Schofield, viz., Curion, Prince Albert, Seedling (unique), Imogene, Princess Royal, Jewess, Bridegroom, Warrior, Maid of Milan, Queen of the Whites, Vivid (Schofield), William Tell; 2, H. Major, viz., Prince of Wales, Conservative, Marchioness of Anglesea, Jehu, Waltham Abbey, Bridegroom, Curion, Hector, Oliver Moonshine, Alicia, Black Bess, Fair Rosamond; 3, J. Kearsley. *Pan of six Seedlings*, 1, J. Schofield; 2, W. Clark. *Pan of twenty-four Pansies*, 1, J. Schofield, viz., Maid of Milan, Imogene, Surprise (Schofield), Princess Royal, Prince Albert, Peter Dick, Glory of Knostrope, Hector, Jewess, Seedling (unique), Eclipse, Earl of Clarendale, Defiance, Seedling, Bridegroom, Seedling, Warrior, William Tell, Curion, Vivid (Schofield), Sunbeam, Lovely Bride, Epping Forest, Queen of the Whites; 2, H. Major, viz., Prince of Wales, Conservative, Black Bess, Marchioness of Anglesea, Bridegroom, Miss E. Crossland, Princess Royal, Hector, Jehu, Curion, Glory of Knostrope, Waltham Abbey, Pliny, Alicia, Elizabeth, Oliver Moonshine, Eclipse, Fair Rosamond, the Prince, Desideratum, Surpasse Imogene, Sunbeam, Perfection, Lictor; 3, L. B. Barker.—*Leeds Times.*

Manchester Carnation and Picotee Meeting, August 19.—This Exhibition was held at the Bird i'th' Hand Inn, Cheetham Hill, Manchester. The Prizes were awarded as follows:—*Scarlet Bizarres*: 1, Rainforth's Gameboy, Col. Lee; 2, Kaye's Omnium Primus, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 3, Ely's Earl of Mexborough, Mr. W. Lodge; 4, Hoyle's Duke of Leeds, 5, Walmsley's William IV., 6, Hepworth's Leader, Col. Lee; 7, True Briton (Seedling), Mr. W. Lodge; 8, Hufton's Patriarch, Mr. R. J. Kaye. *Crimson Bizarres*: 1, Wakefield's Paul Pry, Col. Lee; 2, Ely's William Caxton, 3, Ely's Lord Milton, Mr. W. Lodge; 4, Gregory's King Alfred, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 5, Soorne's Bloomsbury, Mr. W. Lodge, 6, Ely's Duke of Bedford, 7, Waile's British Queen, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 8, Cartwright's Rainbow, Mr. J. Holland. *Scarlet Flakes*; 1, Wilson's Will am IV., 2, Lowe's Lord Palmerston, 3, Wallis's Beauty of Cradley, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 4, Ely's Bright Venus, Mr. J. Scholes; 5, Chadwick's Brilliant, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 6, Maud's Susannah, Mr. J. Scholes; 7, Potter's Champion, Col. Lee; 8, Festival, Mr. J. Knott. *Rose Flakes*: 1, Fletcher's Duchess of Devonshire, 2, Lady Scott, Mr. W. Lodge; 3, Elliott's Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 4, Ely's Lady Ely, Mr. J. Scholes; 5, Ely's Lovely Ann, 6, Lowe's Marchioness of Westminster, 7, Ashworth's Miss Walker, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 8, Ely's Lady Gardner, Mr. J. Holland. *Purple Flakes*: 1, Hudson's Miss Thornton, 2, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 3, Ely's Mango, Col. Lee; 4, Leighton's Bellerophon, Mr. J. Scholes; 5, Ely's Queen Victoria, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 6, Hall's Major Cartwright, Col. Lee; 7, Marsden's Jolly Angler, Mr W. Lodge; 8, Turner's Princess Charlotte, Col. Lee. PICOTEES—*Purple Edged*: 1, Mitchell's Nulli secundus, Mr. W. Lodge; 2, Mitchell's Beauty of Warley, Mr. J. Holland; 3, Kaye's Monarch, Col. Lee; 4, John's Prince Albert, Mr J Scholes; 5, Crask's Queen Victoria, Mr. J. Holland; 6, Jackson's Delight, 7, Lee's Miss Jane, Mr. R. J Kaye; 8, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Mr. J. Scholes. *Scarlet Edged*: 1, Pearson's Nonpareil, 2, Benn's Marc Antony, Mr. J. Scholes; 3, Sharp's Duke of Wellington, Mr. W. Lodge; 4, Ely's Mrs. Horner, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 5, Mrs. Maynall, Mr. J. Holland; 6, Chadwick's William the Conqueror, 7, Wood's Marshal Soult, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 8, Eason's Crispin, Mr. J. Scholes.

Middleton Carnation Show, Aug. 21.—The above annual show was held at the house of Mr. Harrison, the Masons' Arms Inn, Middleton. The following prizes were awarded:—*Scarlet Bizarres*:—1, Kaye's Omnium Primus, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 2, Hepworth's Leader, Mr. J. Walmsley; 3, Rainforth's Gameboy, Mr. J. Scholes; 4, Ely's Earl of Mexbro', Mr. J. Walmsley; 5, Hepworth's True Briton, Mr. J. Holland; 6, Hoyle's Duke of Leeds, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 7, Prince George, Mr. J. Scholes; 8, Colonel Wainman, Mr J. Holland. *Crimson Bizarres*:—1, Cartwright's Rainbow, 2, Cartwright's Travelling Queen, Mr. J. Walmsley; 3, Ely's William Caxton, Mr. J. Heap, 4, Ely's Lord Milton, Mr. J. Holland; 5, Gregory's King Alfred, Mr. J. Scholes; 6, Soorn's Bloomsbury, Mr. J. Walmsley; 7, Wakefield's Paul Pry, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 8, Gressley's Lord Brougham, Mr. J. Holland. *Scarlet Flakes*:—1, Mansley's Lord Byron, Mr. J. Holland; 2, Chadwick's Brilliant, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 3, Wallis's Beauty of Cradley, Mr. J. Scholes; 4, Simpson's Marquess of Granby, 5, Lowe's Lord Palmerston, Mr. J Walmsley; 6, Orson's Rob Roy, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 7, Ely's Bright Venus, Mr. J. Scholes; 8, Potter's Belmount, Mr. J. Holland. *Rose Flakes*:—1, Ely's Lovely Ann, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 2, Ely's Lady Ely, Mr. J. Holland; 3, Malpas's Lady Grey, Mr. J. Holland; 4, Lowe's Marchioness of Westminster, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 5, Barringer's Apollo, 6, Rauden's Luna, Mr. J. Holland; 7, Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 8, Dobbin's Mountaineer, Mr. J. Taylor. *Purple Flakes*:—1, Hudson's Miss Thornton, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, Turner's Princess Charlotte, Mr. J. Walmsley; 3, Leighton's Bellerophon, 4, Ely's Queen Victoria, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 5, Henry Hunt, Mr. J. Scholes; 6, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, Mr. R. J. Kaye, 7, Hall's Major Cartwright, Mr. J. Walmsley; 8, Mansley's Euclid, Mr. J. Scholes. PICOTEES—*Purple Heavy Edged*:—1, Mitchell's Beauty of Warley, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, Crask's Queen Victoria, Mr. J. Holl; 3, Seedling, Mr. J. Walmsley; 4, Kaye's Monarch, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 5, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, 6, Hufton's Isabella, Mr. J. Scholes. *Purple Light Edged*:—1, Mitchell's Nulli Secundus, Mr. J. Scholes; 2, Mrs. Muggleston, 3, John's Prince Albert, Mr. J. Holland; 4, Jackson's Delight, Mr. J. Scholes; 5, Field Marshal, Mr. J. Holland; 6, Lee's Bonny Bet, Mr. R. J.

Kaye. *Scarlet-Heavy Edged*:—1, Pearson's Nonpareil, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 2, Merchant's Milkmaid, Mr. J Scholes; 3, Wollard's Little Wonder, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 4, Eason's Crispin, Mr. J. Scholes; 5, Walmsley's Pilot, Mr. J. Clegg; 6, Prince George, Mr. J. Holland. *Scarlet Light Edged*:—1, Mrs. Maynall, Mr. J. Holland; 2, Benn's Marc Antony, Mr. J. Walmsley; 3, Ely's Mrs. Horner, Mr. J. Holland; 4, Ely's Lady Howden, Mr. J. Scholes; 5, Chadwick's William the Conqueror, Mr. J. Holland; 6, Sharp's Duke of Wellington, Mr. R. J. Kaye.

Morningside Practical Gardeners' Society, August 1.—The third meeting of the season was held in the School-room, Morningside, when the following Prizes were awarded:—*Best seedling Pelargonium*, 1, Mr. H Gibbs, gr to Mrs. Stark; 2, Mr. J Young, gr to T. Oliver, Esq. *Best seedling Pansy*, 1, Mr. Wm. Denholm, gr to Sir Jas. Forrest, Bart.; 2, Mr. J Robertson. *Best Roses*, 1, Mr. R Anderson, gr, Burrowmuirhead, Madame Hardy, Crested Moss, White Globe Hip, Brennus, Queen of Denmark, La Musque; 2, Mr. Jas. Douglas, gr to Sir T. D. Lauder, Bart. *Best Pinks*, 1, Mr. J. Downie, gr to Gen. Robertson, Duchess of Rutland, Lord Nelson, Low's Tasso, Earl of Roseberry, Miss Brandland, Duchess of Oldenburgh; 2, J. Douglas. *Best Verbenas*, 1, J. Downie, ignea, Princess Royal, incisa coccinea; 2, Mr. Jas. Fargie, gr to Mrs Gregory. *Best Calceolarias*, 1, J. Downie, for Argo, Lass of Richmond Hill and a Seedling; 2, H. Gibbs. *Best Salvias*, J Downie. *Best Picotees*. 1. J. Fargie; 2, J. Young. *Best Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, 1, J. Downie, for Delphinium Barlowi, Phlox omnidora, Clarkia barbata, Scarlet Lychnis, Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea, Campanula pyramidalis; 2, J. Douglas. *Best Strawberries*, 1, J. Douglas; 2, J. Fargie. *Best Cherries*, 1, Mr. Archd. Walker, gr, Duncan Street House; 2, J. Douglas. *Best White Currants*, 1, J. Douglas; 2, J. Downie. *Red*, 1, Mr. J. Johnstone, gr to A. Smellie, Esq.; 2, J. Douglas. *Black*, 1, Wm. Denholm; 2, R. Anderson. *Best Raspberries*, 1, J Douglas; 2, Wm. Denholm. *Best Gooseberries*, 1, Thos. Owens, gr to Alex Russell, Esq. 2. J Downie. *Best Cauliflower*, 1, J Fargie; 2, J. Douglas. *Best Lettuce*, 1, J. Douglas. 2, H. Gibbs.—AMATEURS' PRIZE. *Best Cabbage*, gained by J Robertson. The Prize offered by Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons, Nurserymen, Inverleith, for the *best six Calceolarias*, was gained, by J. Downie. 2, J Young. Amongst the various articles for exhibition, particular notice was taken of the following:—from Canaan Bank, a beautiful collection of *Pelargoniums*, from Grange Bank, *twenty varieties of seedling Pansies*, and a brace of very large *Cucumbers*,—also, from Mr. Robertson some pretty *seedling Pansies*, and from Duncan Street House Gardens a basket of fine *Cherries*.

Neepsend Gooseberry Show, near Sheffield, July 31.—This was held at the house of Mr. B. Sykes, Tanner's Arms. The following Prizes were awarded:—

				dwts.	grs.
	YOUNG GROWERS.				
1st Kettle	C. Sorby		London	20	15
2d ,,	R. Marshall		Companion	18	6
3d ,,	T. Oxley		Eagle	17	22
4th ,,	S. Barton		Thumper	17	9
	STEWARDS' PRIZES.				
1st Cup	J. Slack		Wonderful	27	2
2d ,,	J. Wilson		London	23	20
3d ,,	H. Vessey		Drill	23	2
4th ,,	M. Blackhurst		Launcelot	21	13
5th ,,	M. Gould		Tally-ho	21	3
1st *Red*	W. Ward		Companion	21	22
2d *Yellow*	J Fletcher		Leader	21	10
3d *Green*	W. Driver		Morning Star	20	9
4th *White*	J. Wilson		Qn. of Trumps	20	16
	Reds.				
1,	M. Blackhurst		London	23	13
2,	M. Gould		Companion	22	5
3,	H. Bellamy		Wonderful	21	23
4,	H. Radford		Conqring. Hero	21	14
5,	M. Blackhurst		Cannon Ball	21	8
6,	J. Slack		Lion's Provider	20	11
7,	Z. Norton		Twigger in	20	7
8,	J. Wilson		Guido	20	2
9,	J. Wilson		Echo	18	23
10,	H. Radford		Lion	18	22
	Yellows.				
1,	M. Blackhurst		Catharine	20	18
2,	J. Slack		Leader	19	22
3,	W. Ward		Gunner	19	5
4,	Z. Norton		Teazer	19	3
5,	J. Slack		Broom Girl	18	17
6,	M. Blackhurst		Birdlime	18	16
7,	G. Barlow		Marygold	18	15
8,	T. Ward		Dublin	18	5
9,	M. Gould		Pilot	17	11
10,	Ditto		Two to one	16	18
	Greens.				
1,	B. Tingle		Invincible	19	16
2,	J Wilson		Weathercock	18	21
3,	M. Blackhurst		Qn. Victoria	18	17
4,	Ditto		Thumper	18	16
5,	Ditto		Turn-out	18	12
6,	J. Wilson		Peacock	18	12
7,	J. Barton		Royal Blade	18	16
8,	T. Ward		Keepsake	17	16
9,	M. Blackhurst		Providence	17	15
10,	Ditto		General	17	5
	Whites.				
1,	J. Slack		Qn. of Trumps	20	1
2,	M. Gould		Freedom	19	20
3,	H. Vessey		Lady Leicester	19	17
4,	M. Gould		Honor of Tickill	19	16
5,	C. Sorby		Philip I.	18	0
6,	B. Sykes		Miss Walton	17	23
7,	T. Oxley		Eagle	17	22
8,	J. Slack		Cossack	17	21
9,	J. Fletcher		Fleur-de-lis	17	20
10,	G. Muscroft		Tally-ho	17	3
PREMIUMS.—W. Ward's Miss Sarah				14	15
,,	J. Wilson Ditto			13	16

North British Professional Gardeners' Society, July 12.—The summer meeting took place in the Calton Convening-rooms. Besides the usual prizes given at this period of the year, Messrs. Dickson and Sons placed at the disposal of the Committee one guinea, to be awarded in two prizes for Pelargoniums and Calceolarias; and Messrs. Eagle and Henderson also contributed half a guinea as a prize for the 12 best Pansies; so that the articles sent for competition were both numerous and select. The Judges awarded as follows:—Messrs. Dickson and Sons' Prize of 10*s.* 6*d.* for the *six best Pelargoniums*, Mr. J. Young, gr to T. Oliver, Esq.,—Glory of Jersey, Fairy Queen, Rising Sun, Prince Albert, Caroline, and Mabel; 2, Mr. P. Thomson, gr to J. H. Were, Esq. Messrs. Dickson and Sons' Prize of 10*s.* 6*d.* for the *six best Calceolarias*, Mr. J. Young,—Standish, Lady Constable, Lass of Richmond Hill, Queen Victoria, Enchantress, and Kentish Beauty; 2, Mr. J. Douglas, gr to Sir T. D. Lauder, Bart. Messrs. Eagle and Henderson's Prize of 10*s.* 6*d.* for the *twelve best Pansies*, Mr. J. Downie, gr to Gen. Robertson,—Gipsy, Daniel Defoe, Black-eyed Susan, Flora M'Donald, Prince Charlie, Lass of Brechin, Jeanie Deans, Duke of Northumberland, Meg Merrilies, Curion, Miss Russell, and Jessie; 2, Mr. J. Gilmour. For the *six best Bulbous Irises*, Mr. G. Stirling, gr to Viscount Melville, 2, Mr. Alex. Forrester, gr to Capt. Falconer. For the *best Seedling Pelargonium*, Mr. J. Thomson, gr to Wm. Keith, Esq., named Thomson's Lovely Ann; 2, Mr. J. Addison, gr to the Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss. For the *six best Pinks*, M. J. Gilmour,—Countess of Roseberry, Earl of Roseberry, Queen Victoria (Pattison's), King (Paten's), Robert Burns, and George IV.; 2, Mr. W. Cuthbertson, gr to the Right Hon. the Earl of Roseberry. For the *six best China Roses*, Mr. J. Douglas,—Sweet-scented, Yellow China, Yellow Noisette, Swan-neck, Magnificent, and La Pelle; 2, Mr. W. Cuthbertson. For the *six best Dutch Roses*, Mr. Alex. Forrester,—Brutus, Perolla, Mary Stuart, White Bath Moss, La Nubienne, and Madame Laffay; 2, Mr. George Stirling, Melville Castle. For the *six best Hardy Annuals*. Mr. H. Gibb, gr to Mrs. Stark,—Phlox Drummondii, Schizanthus Hookeri, Eutoca viscida, Rhodanthe Manglésii, Collinsia bicolor, and Eutoca Wrangleana; 2, Mr. J. Goodall, gr to the Marquess of Lothian. For the *best Seedling Pansy*, Mr. D. White, gr at Whitehill; 2, Mr. J. Downie. For the *six best Stocks*, Mr. P. Thomson; 2, Mr. J Young. For the *six best Hardy Shrubs*, Mr. G. Stirling,—Lonicera pubescens, Rhododendron máximum, Kálmia latifólia, K. angustifólia, Deútzia scabra, and Genista sericea; 2, Mr. Alex. Forrester. For the *six best Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, Mr. Alex. Forrester,—Cypripédium spectábile, Orchis foliosa, Delphinium velutinum, Gladiolus byzantinus, Paeónia Potsii, Dictamnus fraxinella alba; 2, Mr. J. Ardison. For the *best bunch of Hamburgh Grapes*, Mr. J. Goodall; 2, Mr. W. Cuthbertson. For the *best bunch of Grapes of any sort*—Muscat of Alexandria—Mr. W. Cuthbertson; 2, Mr J. Goodall. For the *best Cauliflower*, Mr. J. Goodall; 2, Mr. G Stirling. For the *best three Carrots*, Mr. J. Downie; 2, Mr. J. Thomson. For the *best quart of Strawberries*, Mr. J. Douglas. The following were sent for exhibition:—From Mr. W. Cuthbertson, several first-rate trusses of Nérium splendens. From Messrs. Handcayde, a collection of 24 mixed Roses of great beauty, a collection of 30 fine Pansies, and a fine plant of Siphocámpylus betulæfólius. From Messrs. Dickson and Sons, a collection of 24 superior Pelargoniums. From Messrs. Lawson and Son, a box of 24 distinct varieties of Pansies.—The plants and flowers sent for exhibition were superb, and were of course greatly admired, both by professionals and amateurs.

Norwich Horticultural Society, August 3.—The August show was held at the Corn Exchange, and attracted a great many visitors, the spacious hall being, at times, crowded, so that there was scarcely room to move. Although not presenting so many striking features as the July show, held in Mr. Bell's grounds, at Bracondale, this exhibition, nevertheless, offered several points of attraction in the excellence of the fruits, plants, flowers, and vegetables. There were some excellent specimens in every department. The fruits were fine, particularly the Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and Strawberries. Lord Stafford, H Cooke, H. N. Burroughes, R. Foster, and C. H. Tompson, Esqrs., exhibited some splendid Grapes Nothing could be finer than the Currants, the several dishes of which were most seductive objects. Fine Strawberries were exhibited by J. T. Mott, Esq., the Rev. O. Mathias, and Mrs. F. Noverre; a dish of Eton Pine, sent by the latter, were very large, and of exquisite flavour. The Bigarreau and black Tartarian Cherries, and the Gooseberries were also unusually fine. The vegetables were of a superior description. The Rev. J Burroughes had a number of excellent specimens of plants and flowers in the room; and he was a successful competitor for prizes, as the list shews. The Picotees exhibited by him were beautiful specimens of this charming flower, with its delicate white petals, and their rich dark edging. The Carnations shewn by Mr. Burroughes were also extremely choice ones. There was a considerable variety of Fuchsias from his greenhouse; one of these was the celebrated St. Clare, the flowers of which are elegantly formed, and the colour a bright crimson. A large collection of Roses were exhibited by Mr. Buchan, from the Hedenham Rosery, but not for a prize. The Picotees and Carnations of the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson; those of Messrs. Norman, Nurserymen, of Woolwich, (not exhibited for a prize); and of Mr. G. Dover, were much admired. J. N. Waite, Esq.; C. Middleton, Esq.; Mr. J. Barkway; and J. Stracey, Esq., exhibited some excellent specimens of the Fuchsia. A table in the centre of the room excited much attention. It was covered with magnificent specimens of Erica and Greenhouse plants from the Bracondale Nursery, sent by Mr. Bell. On the table were Erica Juliana, Westphalingia, infundibuliformis, Irbyana, cubica minor, eximia, Lawsonia, Aitonia, viridiflora, Hartnelli, and Boweiana; the first five being large specimens, the other six smaller ones. Amongst the Greenhouse Plants were Cytisus racemosus, Achimenes longiflora, two very large plants of Achimenes coccinea, Gloxinia caulescens and violacea, Cleome purpurea, a very curious stove plant; 12 Fuchsias, amongst which was a very fine variety, named Eppsii. Another table possessed equal interest to the admirers of nature. It was covered with a fine collection of Foreign and British Ferns. Every shew exhibits an improvement in the cottagers' specimens. About 50 of this useful class exhibited, and the Onions, Cabbages, Parsneps, Beans, Peas, &c., exhibited by them, were scarcely exceeded by any in the room. There were 1500 visitors during the day; and about 20*l.* were taken at the doors. We subjoin a List of the Prizes.—MEMBERS' FLOWERS:—*Picotees.—Best Collection of* 30, the Rev. J. Burroughes; Modesta, Quiz, Joan of Arc, Wood's Agrippina, Lady of the Lake, Sir W. Middleton, Constable, Country Girl, Donna Maria, Kirtland's Wellington, Mrs. Bevan, Lady Douro, Miss Osborn, Madonna, Proserpine, Gidden's Diana, Deborah, Hero, Zenobia, Julia, Sylph, Unique, Emily, Jenny Jones, Princess Royal, Ellen Tree, Princess Helen, Hebe, Red Rover, and Maid of Orleans. *Best Do. of* 24, the Rev. J. Burroughes; *Do. of* 18, the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson; *best Seedling*, the Rev. J. Burroughes. *Carnations, best Collection of* 18, the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson; *Do. of* 12, the Rev. J. Burroughes, *Balsams*, Mr. J. Wighton, gr. to Lord Stafford. *Hybrid Fuchsias*, the prize of one guinea, for the best *single specimen*, was awarded to the Rev. J. Burroughes, for St. Clare, as was the prize of two guineas for the *best Collection of* 12. Both prizes were given by Messrs. Youell, of Yarmouth. *Fuchsias, best Collection of* 18, C. Short, gr. to H. N. Burroughes, Esq.; *Do. of* 12, S. Short, gr. to J. Stracey, Esq.; 2, the Rev. J. Burroughes, and C. Middleton, Esq, were equal: 3, J. N. Waite, jun., Esq. *Calceolarias, best Collection*, Rev. J. Burroughes. *Greenhouse Climbers, best Collection of Thunbergias*, S. Short. *Achimenes, Collection of*, C. Middleton, Esq., and C. Short. *Cockscombs*, J. Gordon, Esq. *Picotees in pots*, Mrs. F. Noverre. *Carnations in pots*, Mr. G. Dover. *Achimenes*, C. Short. *Ixora coccinea, Single specimen*, C. K. Tompson, Esq. *Dahlias, Collection of* 24, C. Short; *Do. of* 12, T. J. Kemp, Esq. *Roses, large Collection*, Mr. R. B. Bircham; *Collection of* 48, C. Short. *Gladiolus ramosus, Collection of*, C. Middleton, Esq. *German Stocks*, Mr. George Dover; 2, E. Kemp, gr. to J. S. Muskett, Esq. *Cut Flowers*, T. Steward, Esq.; 2, J. N. Waite, jun., Esq. *Annuals and French Marygolds*, J. N. Waite, jun., Esq. *Fuchsias and Calceolarias*, Mr. J. Barkway. *Rocheafalcata*, C. Short. *Salpiglossis*, J N. Waite, jun., Esq. *Floral Device*, Mr. W. Reynolds. FRUITS: *Grapes*, 1, *Black Humburgh*, Mr. J Wighton; 2, *Black Prince*, Rev. R. Foster. *Melons*, 1, *Best Egyptian Green Flesh*, Mr. G. Stacey; 2, R. N. Bacon, Esq. *Apricots, Brussels*, Mr. Wighton. *Gooseberries*, 1, *Regent*, 2, *New Champagne*, Mr. W. Scarlett. *Red Currants. Warrington*, W. Gale, gr. to H. N. Burroughes, Esq.; *White Dutch*, W. Gale and S. Short were equal; *Black Naples*, C. Aldborough, gr. to G. S. Kett, Esq. *Raspberries, Flegg Seedling*, W. Gale. *Cherries, Black Tartarian*, Mr. Cockburn, gr. to J. T. Mott, Esq.; *Bigarreau*, C. Aldborough; *Black Tartarian*, Mr. J. Wighton; *Florence*, Mr. Cockburn. *Strawberries*, 1, *Elton*, Mr. Cockburn; 2, J. Scott, Esq. VEGETABLES: *Cucumbers, White Turkey*, J. Carter, Esq., and *Edwards' White Spine*, Mr. W. Reynolds, were equal. *Lettuces*, S. Short. *Peas, Victoria* and *Auvergne*, S. Short. *Beans, Long Pod*, E. Kemp; *Kidney*, Mr. Cockburn and J. Scott, Esq., were equal. *Potato Onions*, W. Scarlett, S. Short, and Mr. G. Dover, were equal. *Potatoes, King Noble*, S. Short. *Cabbages*, J. T. Kemp, Esq. *Carrots, Dutch*, C. Short, and *Altringham*, J. Kitson, Esq., were equal. *Salad*, W. Gale and S. Short were equal.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society.—Aug. 2.—The third meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms for the exhibition of Carnations—Stove, Greenhouse, and Herbaceous Plants, Ericas and Hardy Shrubs, &c.; and considering the late unpropitious weather, the display of plants and flowers was admirable. The Prizes were as follow:—CARNATIONS.—1, Mr Pearson: Gameboy, Lord Brougham, Marquess of Granby, Lady Flora, Beauty of Woodhouse, Mrs. Homer, Victoria, Nulli Secundus, Lady Hinchinbrook; 2, Mr. U. G. Pickering: Clark's London, Hepworth's Hector, Toone's Ringleader, Ely's Lady Ely, Princess Charlotte, Derby Willow, Brown's Lovely Ann, Jackson's Delight, Ely's Grace Darling; 3, Mr. F. Wood: Hepworth's Brilliant, Puxley's Prince Albert, Hufton's Foxhunter, Mansley's Euclid, Elliott's Duchess of Sutherland, Kirkland's Duchess of Gloucester, Robinson's Duke of Wellington, John's Prince Albert, Wilmer's Elizabeth. *Scarlet Bizarres*, 1, Martin's Splendid, Pickering; 2, Ely's Jolly Dragoon, Taylor. *Crimson Bizarres*, 1, Wood's William IV., Taylor; 2, Cartwright's Rainbow, Pickering; 3, E. Mundy, Esq., Pearson. *Scarlet Flakes*, 1, Simpson's Marquess of Granby, Pickering; 2, Rob Roy, Taylor; 3. Ringleader, Pearson. *Purple Flakes*, 1, Mango, Taylor; 2, Knott's Alfred the Great, Pickering; 3, Beauty of Woodhouse, Pearson. *Rose Flakes*, 1, Unknown, Taylor; 2, Barringer's Apollo, Pickering. *Heavy-edged Red Picotee*, 1, Derby Willow, Pickering; 2, Robinson's Will Scarlet, Robinson; 3, Derby Willow, Taylor. *Light-edged Red Picotee*, 1, Robinson's Duke of Wellington, Robinson; 2, Wheeler's Queen Victoria, Pickering; 3, Sharp's Wellington, Pearson. *Heavy-edged Purple Picotee*, 1, Boothman's Victoria, Taylor; 2, Hufton's Nehemiah, Pickering; 3, Monarch, Pearson. *Light-edged Purple Picotee*, 1, Nulli Secundus, Pearson; 2, John's Prince Albert, Wood; 3, Robinson's Nottingham Hero, Robinson.—Best *collection*, Mr. Pickering; 2, Mr. Pearson. *Seedling* (first-class flower) Scarlet Bizarre, Mr. Robinson. PANSIES.—1*st Dealer's pan of* 20 *blooms*, Mr Pearson, Milton, Elizabeth, Zelica, Agnes, Magraith, Arisides, Black Prince, Sir W. Scott, Comet, Sobieski (all Pearson's seedlings), King's sulphurea elegans, and nine seedlings. 1*st Amateur's pan of* 20 *blooms*, Mr. Neville, Jewess, Jehu, Miss Stainforth, Emily (Neville's Cream, Rival Yellow, Anne, Larpent, Delicata. Dr. Johnson Black Diamond, and nine seedlings. 1*st do.* 15 *blooms*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton, Black Prince, and fourteen seedlings. 1*st do. of* 10 *blooms*, A. Lowe, Esq., Clara, Black Prince, Milton, Mulberry, Miss Heare, Lady of the Lake, White's Ann, Mrs. Walter, Yellow Perfection, Diana (Lowe's). *Seedlings*, Yellow-edged, Mr. Pearson; White-edged, Mr. Pearson; Self (purple and white eye), Mr. S. R. P. Shilton.—*Best Miscellaneous Collection of Cut Flowers*, Mr. Pearson. *Best Collection of Annuals*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton: Calliopsis Drummondi, Hibiscus Richardsonius, Kaulfussia amelloides, French Marygolds, Phlox Drummondi, Rhodanthe Manglesii, Schizanthus venustus and Hookeri, Schizopetalon Walkeri, Clarkia alba and grandiflora, Erysimum Peroffskianum, Gilia splendens and tricolor alba, Lupinus nanus, Iberis umbellata, Platystemon Californicum. *Best dealer's collection of Roses*, Mr. Pearson. *Best Amateur's do.*, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Best pan of* 20. Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. *Best six Herbaceous blooms*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton: Phlox omnifiora alba, Potentilla Hopwoodiana and pedata, Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea, and two seedlings. *Best six Stocks*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. *Best collection of Dianthus*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. *Best pan of Dahlias*, Mr. Spencer: Bridesmaid, Prince Albert, Countess of Pembroke, Pickwick, Frederick the Great, Lewisham Rival, Oriental Pearl, Seedling, Conservative, Beauty of the Plain, Westbury Rival, Miss Abbot. PLANTS.—*Best Stove Plant*, Gloriosa superba, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Russellia juncea, G. Walker, Esq. *Orchidaceous Stove Plant*, Gongora maculata, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Zygopetalon maxillare, G. Walker, Esq. *Greenhouse Plant*, Philibertia grandiflora, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Alstrœmeria aurea, F. Wright, Esq. Cactus speciosissimus, G. Walker, Esq. Calceolaria rugosa, Mr. S. Wright. Erica eximia, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, tricolor, F. Wright, Esq. *Herbaceous Plants*, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Mr. Pearson. *Balsam*, Bizarre, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, A. Lowe, Esq. *Collection of Verbenas*, Mr. Pearson. *Miscellaneous collection*, Mr. S. Wright; 2, Mr. Spencer. *Collection of Fuchsias*, A. Lowe, Esq.: Venus victrix, tricolor, formosa elegans, Riccartonia, Brewsteri; Devonia, racemiflora, sanguinea, grandis, mirabilis, insignis, Youelli, Standishi, Chandleri, fulgens, corymbiflora, Moneypennii, Thomsonia. Fuchsia tricolor, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, formosa elegans, A. Low, Esq. *Cockscomb*, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Lilium lancifolium punctatum*, Mr. Pearson; 2, *eximium*, Mr. Pearson. *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, G. Walker, Esq. *Clintonia pulchella*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. *Orange Tree, in bearing state*, Myrtle-leaved, A. Lowe, Esq. *Apple Tree, in bearing state*, Mr. S. Wright. *Globe Amaranthus*, G. Walker, Esq. *Pelargonium tricolor*, F. Wright, Esq. *Campanula Barlerii*, Mr. Pearson. *Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, A. Lowe, Esq.: Thunbergia alata, speciosa, and alba, Lantana aculeata, Balsams Bizarre and double-flaked, Achimenes longiflora, Rochea falcata, Dianthus superbus, Verbenas, Alicia, Queen of May, Herne, and Firefly, Gloxinias alba and speciosa, Gum speciosum, and Swainsonia astragalifolia. FRUIT:—*Pine*, Queen, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, J. Milnes, Esq. *Black Grapes*, Hamburgh, 1, J. Milnes, Esq.; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *White Grapes*, Nice, 1, J. Milnes, Esq.; 2, Muscat of Alexandria, G. Walker, Esq. *Melon*, Egyptian and Romana, G. Walker, Esq. *Nectarines*, Fairchild's Early, G. Walker, Esq. *Cherries*, May Duke, L. Rolleston, Esq., M.P.; *Strawberries*, Elton, 1, L. Rolleston, Esq., M.P.; Elton, 2, F. Wright, Esq. *White Raspberries*, Antwerp, F. Wright, Esq; *Red Do.*, Antwerp, F. Wright, Esq. *White Gooseberries*, Eagle, Mr. J. Robinson; *Red Do.*, Companion, Mr. J. Robinson; 2, Warrington, F. Wright, Esq. *Yellow Do.*, Leader, 1, Mr. J. Robinson; 2, Whitesmith, F. Wright, Esq. *Green Do.*, Thumper, Mr. J. Robinson. *Black Currants*, Hugden, 1, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton; Grape, 2, Mr. Edwards; *Extra Prize*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. *White Currants*, Grape, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Mr. Edwards. *Red Do*, Grape, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Mr. Edwards. VEGETABLES:—*Peas*, Matchless, 1, Rev. S. Creswell; 2, Scymetar, F. Wright, Esq. *Beans*, Windsor, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Long Pod, Rev. S. Cresswell. *French Beans*, G. Walker, Esq. *Brace of Cauliflowers*, G. Walker, Esq. *Brace of Cucumbers*, Infant, 1, Mr. J. Spencer; 2, L. Rolleston, Esq., M.P. *Lettuce*, Cos, 1, L. Rolleston, Esq., M.P.; 2, Drumhead, F. Wright, Esq. *Brace of Cabbage*, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Rev. S. Creswell. *Turnips*, Stone, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Stone, G. Walker, Esq. *Parsneps*, G. Walker, Esq. *Autumn-sown Onions*, Tripoli, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Brown Spanish, A. Lowe, *Spring-sown Do.*, Deptford, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, F. Wright, Esq. *Eschalots*, 1, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton; 2, Mr. J. Robinson. *Rhubarb*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. *Potatoes*, Aldborough Kidney, 1, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton; 2, *Do.*, L. Rolleston, Esq. *Red Kidney*, Rev. S. Creswell. *Round*, Early Globe, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. *Artichokes*, L. Rolleston, Esq., M.P. HONORARY PRIZES:—*Brace of Cucumbers*, Walker's, G. Bacon, Esq. *A Miscellaneous Collection*, Mr. Lee.

Pittesie and Springfield Horticultural Society, July 28.—The second exhibition took place in the School-room of Springfield. The prizes were as follows:—1, Mr. J. Cassels, best four *Pelargoniums*, one ditto in pot; 2, six *Pinks*, four border *Roses*, six single *Sweet Williams*. 1, Mr. J. Wishart, best six *Pinks*, one ditto, three *Calceolarias*, six *Antirrhinums*, three seedling ditto, four *Stocks*, six seedling *Pansies*, four double *Sweet Williams*, one *Fuchsia* in pot, two *Campanulas*; 2, six *Annuals*. 1, Mr. D. Cellars, best three *Fuchsias* in pot, six single *Sweet Williams*, three *Petunias*, two *Lupins*, four sorts of *Gooseberries*, dish of *Currants*, dish of *Raspberries*, six largest *Potatoes*, three *Turnips*, one *German Green*, three *Potato Onions*; 2, three *China Roses*, one *Pelargonium* in pot, three *Mimuluses*, *Greenhouse Plant*, six *Verbenas*, three ditto, two *Pentstemons*, *Early Cabbage*, *Fuchsia* in pot. 1, Mr. J. Robertson, best three *Mimuluses*, three *Phloxes*, six *Verbenas*, six *Annuals*, six *Herbaceous Flowers*, two *Salvias*, collection of *Cut Flowers*; 2, three *Calceolarias*, six *Antirrhinums*, four *Stocks*, *Herbaceous Plant*, two *Lupins*, four double *Sweet Williams*, 24 *Pansies*. 1, Mr. D. Galloway, best four border

Roses, three *China ditto*, 24 *Pansies*, 12 ditto, six ditto, *Herbaceous Plant* in pot, *Greenhouse Plant*, three *Verbenas*, two *Pentstemons*; 2, four *Pelargoniums*, six *Herbaceous Flowers*, three *Phloxes*. 1, Mr. J. Stuart, best 12 *Cherries*, six largest *Strawberries*, two *Lettuces*, 2nd dish of *Currants*, 2nd *Design*. 1, Mr. T. Crawford, best three *Carrots*; 2, six *Pansies*, six seedling ditto, two *Campanulas*. 1, Mr. E. Burns, best 12 pods of *Peas*; 2, one *Pink*, 12 *Pansies*, collection of *Cut Flowers*. 1, Mr. D. Stevenson, best *Design*, *Early Cabbage*; 2, six *Potatoes*. Mr. J. Makim, 12 pods of *Peas*. Mr. T. Fernie, 2nd three *Potato Onions*. Mr. Cassels exhibited a beautiful collection of *Pinks* and *Roses*. From Ramornie was an assortment of *Roses*; Mr. Ireland, a collection of *Annuals*; Mr. Galloway, a fine collection of *Pelargoniums*; from Ferryhank, two large *Cucumbers*: from Mr. William Anderson, some fine black *Currants*.—*Fife Herald*.

Practical Floral and Horticultural Society of Ireland, Aug. 25.—This Society held their Annual Show of Fruits and Flowers in the Rotunda, which was numerously attended. The following are the awards, viz:—*Six Stove Plants*, 1, J. C. Humphreys, gr to the Hon. Colonel Wingfield, for Vinca rosea and alba, Gloxinia rubr., Gesneria hybrid, Syningia guttata, Angeloma hybrid; 2, Mr. Ellis, gr to E. Lucas, Esq. *Six mixed Pelargoniums*, Mr. P. Smith, gr to Mrs. Putland, for M'Laine's Othello, M'Laine's Antipator, Jewess, Coronation, Lieguardsman, and Prince George. *Six Ericas*, J. C. Humphreys, for Erica Aitonii, ampullacea rubia, ampullacea, tricolor elegans, Hartnellii. *Six Climbers*, Mr. Ellis, Passiflora Loudonii and Rtua, Celopœgia elegans, Thunbergia aurantia, alata, and alba. *Greenhouse Exotic in Flower*, 1, J. C. Humphreys, for Erica jasminiflora; 2, Mr. P. Smith. *Three Mimuluses*. J. H. Evans, Esq., for rosea, M'Lainii, and Evansii. *Six Fuchsias*, Mr. B. Kane, gr to E. Chiborn, Esq., for Venus victrix, Thyleana, eximea, rosea elegans, Standishii, Chandlerii. *Single Specimen Fuchsia*, J. C. Humphreys, for Chandlerii; Mr. Evans exhibited a beautiful specimen of cordata in flower, for which an extra prize was awarded. *Ornamental Plants*, 1, J. C. Humphreys, for Helichrysum proliferum, Canna Brazilensis, Angelonia pubescens and serrata, Erica reflexa alba, Vinca alba, Acropera Loddigesii, Cardoquia multiflora, Syningia guttata; 2, Mr. P. Smith. *Six Herbaceous Plants*, 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq., for Pentstemon splendens, Gladiolus floribundus, Lilium tigrinum and longifolium, Aconitum persicolor, Statice, scoparia; 2, J. H. Evans, Esq. *Exotic Bouquet*, J. H. Evans, Esq. *Hardy Bouquet*, J. H. Evans, Esq. PUBLIC GARDENS.—*Basket of six Stove Plants*, Mr. Livingston, for Clerodendron fragans, Gesneria Zebrina, Euphorbia splendens, Achimenes rosea and longiflora, Lantana rosea. *Six Light Pelargoniums*, Mr. Livingston, for Lady Murray, Witch, Victory, Rising-sun, Bridesmaid, Lady Douro. *Six Mixed Pelargoniums*, Mr. Livingston, for Mirabile, Masterpiece, Lifeguardsman, Mervilleanum, Conservative, Yetmanianum grandiflorum. *Six Ericas*, Mr. Livingston, for eximia, Ewereana, Hartnellii, Irbyana, ampullacea, ampullacea vittata. *Stove Exotic in Flower*, Mr. M'Laine, for a beautiful Cape Bulb. *Greenhouse Exotic*, Mr. Michael Shaw. 6 *Fuchsias*. Mr. T. Farrell, for Victory, Eclipse, Robusta, Paragon, Marquis, Defiance. *Ornamental Plants*, Mr. Livingston, for Erica ampullacea and Aitonii, Fuchsia Dalstonii, fulgida, and superba, Verbena Burleyana, triumphans, and Hendersonii, Begonia sanguinea, Verbena, Queen, Calceolaria, Coronation, Fuchsia fulgens, Erica Hartnellii. 6 *Herbaceous Plants*, Mr. Livingston, for Mimulus M'Lainianus, Phlox elegans, Pentstemon coccinea, Gladiolus ramosus, Yucca filamentosa, Gladiolus psittacinus. *Exotic Device*, Mr. Michael Shaw. OPEN COMPETITION.—*Dark Seedling Pelargonium*, J. C. Humphreys. *Light Do. Do.*, Mr. P. Smith. 3 *Exotic Hand Bouquets*, 1, Mr. Ellis; 2, Mr. Lumsden, gr to the Hon. Mrs. Vesey, Lucan; 3, Mr. Kelly, gr to Colonel Conolly. 6 *Hardy Hand Bouquets*. 1, J. H. Evans, Esq.; 2, Mr. Ellis; 3, Mr. Kelly. 6 *Annuals*, Mr. Ellis. 6 *Varieties German Stock*, 1, N. Collier, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Gough. 24 *Seedling Pansies*, Mr. T. Fagan. 36 *Asters*, 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq.; 2, Mr. M. Shaw. 24 *Asters*, 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq.; 2, Mr. Ogilvey, gr to the Earl of Leitrim. 12 *Asters*, 1, Mr. J. Gough; 2, T. Pidgeon, Esq. FRUIT—*Melons*: Green Flesh, 1, Mr. Lumsden; 2, Mr. Ogilvey; *do.*, any variety, Mr. Ogilvey. *Grapes*, White, 1 and 2, Mr. Kelly; *do.*, Black, 1, Mr. Kelly; 2, J. C. Humphreys. *Peaches*, Noblesse, 1, J. C. Humphreys; 2, Mr. Ellis; *do.*, double Montaigne, 1, J. C. Humphreys; 2, Mr. Smith; *do.*, any variety, 1, J. C. Humphreys; 2, Mr. Smith. *Nectarines*, White, 1, Mr. Ogilvey; 2, Mr. Smith; *do.*, Red, J. C. Humphreys. *Apricots*, 1, J. C. Humphreys; 2, Smith. *Plums*, Green Gage, 1, J. C. Humphreys; 2, Mr. Ogilvey; *do.*, any variety, 1, G. M. Walthew, Esq.; 2, J. Welsh, Esq. *Gooseberries*, Red, 1, Mr. M'Intyre, gr to E. J. Cooper, Esq.; 2, Mr. Ogilvey. *Currants*, Red, Mr. Ogilvey; *do.*, White, Mr. Ogilvey. *Pears*, Jargonelle, C. S. Spear, Esq.; *do.*, any variety, no claimant. 3 *Cauliflowers*, 1, Mr. Smith; 2, Mr. Ellis.—FLORISTS' FLOWERS.—*Carnations*, Pink Bizarre, T. Jackson, Esq.; *do.*, Scarlet Bizarre, 1, T. Jackson, Esq.; 2, Mr. B. Kane; *do.*, Pink Flake, 1, Mr. B. Kane; 2, T. Jackson, Esq.; *do.*, Scarlet Flake, 1, T. Jackson, Esq.; 2, C. Williams, Esq.; 3, Mr. B. Kane; *do.*, Purple Flake, Mr. B. Kane. *Picotees*, Red-edged, 1, N. Collier, Esq.; 2, T. Jackson, Esq.; 3, Mr. B. Kane; *do.*, Purple edged, 1, Mr. B. Kane; 2, T. Jackson, Esq.; *do.*, Yellow-edged, 1, Mr. B. Kane; 2, N. Collier, Esq. 24 *Pansies*, different varieties, 1, N. Collier, Esq.; 2, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Picotees*, Rose-edged, 1, Mr. B. Kane; 2, N. Collier, Esq. 24 *Dahlias*, different varieties, Mr. Ogilvey; 12 *do.*, different varieties, 1, Mr. Ogilvey; 2, G. M. Walthew, Esq.; 24 *do.*, different varieties, 1, Mr. A. Campbell; 2, Mr. Livingston; 12 *do.*, different varieties, 1, Mr. Campbell; 2, Mr. J. Gough; 30 *do.*, crimson, purple, striped, tipped, scarlet, G. M. Walthew, Esq. PUBLIC GARDENS.—60 *Dahlias*, three varieties of white; lilac, crimson, purple, striped, tipped, yellow, scarlet, rose, buff, Mr. A. Campbell. Mr. Hodgens exhibited a plant of Phormium tenax (New Zealand Flax), upwards of eight feet high, and also a basket of Fuchsias. Mrs. Desmond exhibited her wax imitations, amongst which was the Maxillaria tetragona. The Rev Mr. Dombraine sent a box of Carnations and Picotees, not for competition. The judges awarded an extra prize for 24 Pansies to Mr. M. Shaw.

Rochdale Carnation Meeting, Aug. 22.—This meeting was held in the Victoria Gardens, Rochdale. The following prizes were awarded:—*Scarlet Bizarres:* 1, Kaye's Omnium Primus, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 2, seedling, Mr. F. Marchant; 3, Hepworth's Leader, Mr. J. Walmsley; 4, Hepworth's Albion, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 5, Rainforth's Gameboy, 6, Ely's Jolly Dragoon, 7, Hoyle's Duke of Leeds, Mr. J. Cheetham; 8, Elliott's Duke of Sutherland, Mr. J. Walmsley. *Crimson Bizarres:* 1, Wakefield's Paul Pry, Mr. J. Cheetham; 2, Ely's William Caxton, Mr. F. Marchant; 3, Ely's Lord Milton, 4, Gregory's King Alfred, Mr. J. Cheetham; 5, Ely's Duke of Bedford, Col. Lee; 6, Mansley's Robert Burns, Mr. J. Scholes; 7, Cartwright's Travelling Queen, Mr. J. Walmsley; 8, William the Fourth, Mr. J. Scholes. *Scarlet Flakes:* 1, Wilson's William the Fourth, Mr. T. Smith; 2, Potter's Champion, 3, Simpson's Marquess of Granby, Mr. J. Cheetham; 4, Orson's Rob Roy, Mr. J. Standring; 5, Chadwicke's Brilliant, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 6, Maud's Rowton, Mr. J. Standring; 7, Wallis's Beauty of Cradley, Mr. J. Holland; 8, Pearson's Madam Mara, Mr. R. J. Kaye. *Rose Flakes:* 1, Fletcher's Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. T. Smith; 2, Ely's Lovely Ann, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 3, Ely's Lady Ely, Mr. T. Smith; 4, Lowe's Marchioness of Westminster, 5, Barringer's Apollo, Mr. J. Holland; 6, Clegg's Beauty, Mr. J. Standring; 7, Smiling Beauty, Mr. J. Cheetham; 8, Elliott's Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. R. J. Kaye. *Purple Flakes*, 1, Hudson's Miss Thornton, Mr. J. Cheetham; 2, Turner's Princess Charlotte, Col. Lee; 3, Ely's Mango, Mr. J. Standring; 4, Leighton's Belleropbon, 5, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, 6 Marsden's Jolly Angler, Mr. J. Cheetham; 7, Hall's Major Cartwright, Col. Lee. PICOTEES:—*Purple Light Edged*: 1, Mitchell's Nulli Secundus, Mr. J. Cheetham; 2, Field Marshal, Mr. F. Marchant; 3, Crask's Queen Victoria, Mr. J. Standring; 4, Jackson's Delight, Mr. J. Scholes. *Purple Heavy Edged:* 1, Mitchell's Beauty of Warley, Mr. J. Cheetham; 2, seedling, Mr. J. Walmsley, 3, Lee's Bonny Bet, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 4, Robinson's Mrs. Muggleston, Mr. J. Holland. *Scarlet Light Edged:* Ely's Mrs. Horner, Mr. J. Holland; 2, Ely's Lady Howden, Mr. J. Scholes; 3, Sir William Middleton, 4, Mrs. Maynall, Mr. J. Holland. *Scarlet Heavy Edged:* 1, Marchant's Milkmaid, Mr. F. Marchant; 2, Birtle's Lady Talbot, Mr. T. Smith; 3, Wollard's Little Wonder, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 4, Benn's Marc Antony, Mr. J. Holland. N.B.—Mr. J. Cheetham exhibited a bloom of Twitchett's Don John.

Sheffield Gooseberry Show, Aug. 1.—This was held at Mr. Wilson's sign of the Haigh Tree, Sheffield Park:—

				dwts.	grs.
		STEWARDS' PRIZES.			
1st Cup	J. Wilson	London		26	11
2d ,,	M. Blackhurst	Weathercock		23	11
Kettle	J. Wilson	London		24	6
Do.	J. Fletcher	Leader		22	8
Do.	J. Staneland	Morning Star		20	3
Do.	M. Gould	Queen of Trumps		19	16
		YOUNG GROWERS.			
Kettle	H. Nutt	Companion		19	1
		Reds.			
1,	H. Radford	London		21	18
2,	Ditto	Conquering Hero		21	17
3,	M. Blackhurst	Companion		21	11
4,	J. Cook	Wonderful		21	6
5,	Ditto	Lion's Provider		21	4
6,	J. Staneland	Slaughterman		20	6
7,	M. Gould	Guido		19	7
8,	J. Fletcher	Frecholder		17	19
9,	J. Wilson	Echo		17	18
10,	J. Cook	Captain Ward		17	18
		Yellows.			
1,	J. Slack	Leader		20	17
2,	M. Blackhurst	Broom Girl		19	1
3,	J. Wilson	Marygold		18	4
4,	J. Cook	Pilot		17	23
5,	M. Blackhurst	Birdlime		17	14
6,	T. Ward	Catherine		17	12
7,	Ditto	Gunner		17	1
8,	H. Radford	Goldfinder		16	12
9,	J. Fletcher	Two-to-One		16	9
10,	R. Wilson	Teazer		16	4
		Greens.			
1,	G. Gills	Turn-out		19	15
2,	J. Cooks	Thumper		19	14
3,	J. Staneland	Overall		18	20
4,	S. Evans	Weathercock		18	14
5,	M. Blackhurst	Launcelot		17	18
6,	J. Wilson	Peacock		17	15
7,	M. Blackhurst	Queen Victoria		17	11
8,	W. Ward	Invincible		17	9
9,	J. Staneland	Keepsake		17	6
10,	M. Blackhurst	Providence		17	4
		Whites.			
1,	M. Blackhurst	Freedom		18	18
2,	H. Radford	Queen of Trumps		17	21
3,	M. Blackhurst	Lady Leicester		17	20
4,	J. Slacks	Honour of Tickill		17	2
5,	B. Sykes	Miss Walton		16	20
6,	M. Gould	Tallyho		16	19
7,	H. Radford	Philip the First		16	19
8,	W. Driver, Sen.	Snowball		16	18
9,	T. Ward	Cossack		16	17
10,	J. Slack	Ardsley Beauty		16	14

The Shrewsbury Horticultural Society, Aug. 3.—This Society held its third exhibition at the Shirehall. The specimens of Carnations and Picotees, as well as exotic plants, gave the greatest satisfaction to the numerous visitors. The following prizes were awarded:—*Best Pan of Carnations*, Mr. T. Groves:—Hepworth's Leader, Cartwright's Rainbow, Low's Lord Palmerston, Hogg's Lady Stanley, Corsair's Squire Clarke, and Mitchell's Beauty of Wharley. *Best Pan of Picotees*, Mr. T. Groves:—Mansley's Nulli Secundus, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Mitchell's Beauty of Wharley, Orson's Queen Adelaide, Orson's Rebecca, and Smith's Nonsuch. SPECIAL PRIZES.—*Best Bizarre*, F. Harris, Esq., Hepworth's Leader. *Best Flake*, Wm. Bayley, Esq., Beauty of Birmingham. *Best White Ground Picotee*, Mr. T. Groves, Mansley's Nulli Secundus. *Scarlet Bizarres*, 1, Mr. T. Groves, Mansley's Charles XII.; 2, Wm. Bayley, Esq., Pugh's Haidee. *Crimson Bizarres*, 1, Mr. T. Groves, Cartwright's Rainbow; 2, Wm. Bayley, Esq., Jarrett's Lucretia; 3, Mr. T. Groves, Wakefield's Paul Pry. *Scarlet Flakes*, 1, Wm. Bayley, Esq., Seedling Premier; 2, Mr. T. Groves, Taylor's Festival; 3, Mrs. Corbet, Groves's Red Rover. *Purple Flakes*, 1, Mrs. Corbet, Elliott's British Queen; 2, Mr. T. Groves, Christian's Excellent; 3, Wm. Bayley, Esq., Lugton's Bellerophon. *Rose Flakes*, 1 and 2, Mr. T. Groves, Pugh's Rosina, and Hogg's Lady Stanley. PICOTEES.—*Purple Edge*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. T. Groves, Mitchell's Beauty of Wharley, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Crask's Queen Victoria. *Red Edge*, 1, Mr. T. Groves, Smith's Nonsuch; 2, Mrs. Corbet, Parker's Sir Thomas; 3, W. Bayley, Esq., Hufton's Will Stukely. *Best Pan of Dahlias*,—Mr. T. S. Wood:—Andrew Hofer, Widnall's Argo, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Dodd's Grace Darling, Beauty of the Plain, Wood's Seedling, Pegasus. *Best pan of 12 Pansies*, Mr. J. Milman. *Collection of Greenhouse plants, and Heaths*, Mr. Potts. *Pelargonium*, Mrs. Corbet. *Best three ditto*, F. Harris, Esq. *Fuchsia*, F. Harris, Esq. *Best three ditto*, F. Harris, Esq. *Cockscombs*, H. Lyster, Esq. *Balsams*, Mrs. E. Havcock. *Heaviest Gooseberry*, (24½ dwts.) A. W. Hill, Esq. *Heaviest 4 Gooseberries*, (83½ dwts.), Mrs. Corbet. *Pine*, Mrs. Corbet. *Melon*, Mrs. Corbet. *Brace of Cucumbers*, Mrs. Cassels. *Grapes*, Col. F. Hill. *Apricots*, Mrs. Corbet. *Plums*, Mrs. Corbet. *Apples*, Col. F. Hill. *Cherries*, May Duke, F. Harris, Esq. *Strawberries*, Mrs. Corbet. *Currants, white Dutch*, Mrs. Corbet. *Raspberries*, Mrs. Corbet. *Plate of Gooseberries*, Mrs. Corbet. *Peas in pods*, A. W. Hill, Esq. *Beans in pods*, F. Harris, Esq. *Cauliflowers*, H. Lyster, Esq. *Cabbage*, Mr. Smout. *Lettuce*, H. Lyster, Esq. *Artichokes*, Mrs. Corbet. *Turnips*, Mr. Smout. *Onions*, H. Lyster, Esq. *Carrots*, Col. F. Hill. *Potatoes*, Mrs. T. S. Wood. EXTRAS.—*Grapes, black Hamburgh*, Mrs. Corbet. *Cauliflower*, Col. F. Hill. *Nosegay*, Mrs. Corbet. *Figs*, H. Lyster, Esq. *Rhubarb, Victoria*, Mrs. Corbet.—*Eddowe's Journal*.

Shrewsbury Union Florist's Society, August 11.—This Society held an exhibition of Carnations, Picotees, Dahlias, Vegetables, &c., at Mr. T. S. Wood's, the White Horse Inn, Abbey Foregate. After a careful examination, the following prizes were awarded:—CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES. *Best Pan of Carnations*, Mr. T. Groves, consisting of the following flowers; viz., Hepworth's Leader, Ely's Lord Wilton, Low's Lord Palmerston, Corsair's Squire Clarke, Hogg's Lady Stanley, and Mitchell's Beauty of Wharley. *Best Pan of Picotees*, Mr. T. Groves, consisting of the following flowers; viz., Orson's Rebecca, Dixon's Trip to Cambridge, Seedling Alpha, Mitchell's Beauty of Wharley, Jessop's Sir William Middleton, and Orson's Queen Adelaide. *Best Bizarre*, (S.P.), Mr. T. Groves, Hepworth's Leader. *Best Flake*, (S.P.), Mr. T. Groves, Lord Palmerston. *Best Picotee*, (S.P.), (white ground), Mr. T. Groves, Mansley's Nulli Secundus. *Best Picotee*, (S.P.), (yellow ground), Mr. T. Groves, Victoria. *Scarlet Bizarre*, 1, Mr. T. Groves, Mansley's Charles XII.; 2, Mr. T. Groves, Hepworth's Leader; 3, Mr. T. Groves, Groves's Sir Robert Peel; 4, Mr. T. S. Wood, No. 6; 5, Mr. T. Groves, Woodridge's King. *Crimson Bizarre*, 1, Mr. Newns, Sir R. Hill; 2, Mr. T. Groves, Wakefield's Paul Pry; 3, Mr. T. Groves, Cartwright's Rainbow. *Scarlet Flakes*, 1, Mr. T. Groves, Lord Palmerston; 2, Mr. Newns, Red Rover; 3, Mr. T. Groves, Taylor's Festival; 4, Mr. T. Groves, Simpson's Marquess of Granby; 5, Mr. T. Groves, Wilson's William IV. *Purple Flakes*, 1, Mr. T. Groves, Mansley's Euclid; 2, Mr. T. Groves, Corsair's Squire Clarke; 3, Mr. T. Groves, Elliott's British Queen; 4, Mr. T. Groves, Queen of Sheba; 5, Mr. E. Kelly, Leighton's Bellerophon. *Rose Flakes*, 1, Mr. T. Groves, Lady Peel; 2, Mr. T. Groves, Seedling, 27, Virgo; 3, Mr. T. Groves, Low's Marchioness of Westminster; 4, Mr. T. Groves, Rosina. *Purple Picotees*, 1, Mr. T. Groves, Orson's Rebecca; 2, Mr. T. S. Wood, Mitchell's Beauty of Wharley; 3, Mr. T. Groves, Dixon's Trip to Cambridge; 4, Mr. T. Groves, Crask's Victoria; 5, Mr. T. Groves, Hufton's Drusilla. *Red Picotees*, 1, Mr. T. Groves, Jessop's Sir William Middleton; 2, Mr. T. Groves, Nonsuch; 3, Mr. E. Kelly, Woollard's Little Wonder; 4, Mr. E. Kelly, Seedling; 5, Mr. E. Kelly, Hufton's Will Stukeley. DAHLIAS.—*Best Pan of Dahlias*, Mr. T. S. Wood, consisting of the following flowers:—Wood's Seedling, Vanquisher, Grace Darling, Widnall's Argo, Widnall's Eclipse, Essex Rival, and Girling's Indispensable. *Best Self*, (S.P.), Mr. T. S. Wood, Seedling Vanquisher. *Best Tip*, (S.P.), Mr. T. S. Wood, Beauty of the Plain. *Best White*, Mr. E. Kelly, Lewisham Rival. *Best Yellow*, Mr. T. S. Wood, Widnall's Argo. *Best Tip*, Mr. E. Kelly, Phenomenon. *Best Orange*, Mr. T. S. Wood, Bloomsbury. *Best Rose*, Mr. T. S. Wood, Grace Darling. *Best Light Purple*, Mr. T. S. Wood, Girling's Indispensable. *Best Dark Purple*, Mr. Jones, Pickwick. *Best Scarlet*, Mr. T. S. Wood, Tournament. *Best Maroon*, Mr. T. S. Wood, Seedling Vanquisher. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—*Best Apples*, Mr. Grainger. *Best Gooseberries*, Mr. Newns. *Best Preserving ditto*, Mr. Newns. *Best Cucumbers*, D. Crawford, Esq. *Best Kidney Beans*, (runners), Mr. Grainger. *Best ditto*, (dwarf), Mr. T. S. Wood. *Best Cauliflowers*, Mrs. Wood. *Best Cabbage*, Mrs. Wood. *Best Potatoes*, Mr. Grainger. *Best Tripoli Onions*, D. Crawford, Esq. *Best Spring Onions*, Mr. Newns.—*Eddowes's Journal*.

Solihull Floral and Horticultural Society, Aug. 15.—The first exhibition was held in the green-room of the George Inn. The following prizes were awarded:—CARNATIONS.—*Premier Prize*, Miss Walker, Mr. J. Haines. *Scarlet Bizarre*, 1, Hepworth's Leader, Mr. S. Bunn; 2, Colonel Wainman, Mr. J. Britten; 3, Brown's Prince George, Mr. S. Bunn; 4, Gameboy, Mr. J. Haines. *Crimson Bizarre*, 1, Hugo Meynell, Mr. J. Coudrey; 2, Lord Milton, Mr. J. Haines; 3, Paul Pry, Mr. J. Haines; 4, Gregory's Alfred, Mr. J. Haines. *Scarlet Flakes*, 1, Booth's Conqueror, Mr. J. Fletcher; 2, Beauty of Cradley, Mr. J. Haines; 3, Seedling, Mr. J. Haines; 4, Rob Roy, Mr. J. Fletcher. *Purple Flakes*, 1, Hudson's Miss Thornton, Mr. J. Haines; 2, Mary Ann, Mr. J. Haines; 3, Malpas's Mary Ann, Mr. S. Bunn; 4, Mango, Mr. J. Coudrey. *Rose Flakes*. 1, Lovely Ann, Mr. J. Haines; 2, Lady Ely, Mr. Purcock; 3, Miss Walker, Mr. J. Haines; 4, Easom's Elizabeth, Mr. J. Haines. PICOTEES.—*Premier Prize*, Nulli secundus, Mr. J. Haines. *Light-edged Red*, 1, Wood's Queen Victoria, Mr. J. Coudrey; 2, Anacreon, Mr. S. Bunn; 3, Lord Sandes, Mr. J. Coudrey. *Heavy-edged Red*,—1, Mrs. Horner, Mr. S. Bunn; 2, Mrs. Meynell, Mr. H. Pope; 3, Martin's Victoria, Mr. J. Haines. *Light-edged Purple*, 1, Lord Sandes, Mr. J. Haines; 2, Lady St. John, Mr. J. Coudrey; 3, Miss Hancox, Mr. S. Bunn; 4, Mitchell's Miss Fanny, Mr. J. Haines. *Heavy-edged Purple*, 1, Nulli secundus, Mr. S. Bunn; 2, Crask's Queen Victoria, Mr. J. Coudrey; 3, Isabella, Mr. J. Coudrey; 4, Incomparable, Mr. H. Pope. DAHLIAS.—*Premier Prize*, Pickwick, Mr. J. Coudrey. 1, Rouge et Noire, Mr. J. Coudrey; 2, Springfield Rival, Mr. H. Pope; 3, Pickwick, Mr. Purcock; 4, Beauty of the Plain, Mr. J. Coudrey; 5, Lewisham Rival, Mr. H. Pope; 6, Yellow Defiance, Mr. H. Pope. GOOSEBERRIES.—*Premier Prize*, London, 23dwts. 12grs., Mr. J. Barton. *Red*, 1, Companion, 23dwts. 2grs., Mr. J. Barton; 2, London, 22dwts, 10grs., Mr. J. Barton; 3, Lion's Provider, 21dwts. 12grs., Mr. J. Fairfield; 4, Guido, 21dwts. 10grs., Mr. W. Betts; 5, Slaughterman, 21dwts. 3grs., Mr. J. Fairfield; 6, Wonderful, 19dwts. 22grs., Mr. F. Stafford; 7, Drum Major, 18dwts. 20grs., Mr. W. Betts; 8, Atlas, 15dwts. 17grs., Mr. W. Baker. *Yellow*, 1, Bird Lime, 23dwts. 10grs., Mr. J. Fairfield; 2, Bunker's Hill, 20dwts. 12grs., Mr. J. Fairfield; 3, Gunner, 20dwts. 10grs., Mr. J. Barton; 4, Leader, 18dwts. 3grs., Mr. W. Betts; 5, Shuttle, 17dwts. 12grs., Mr. J. Barton; 6, Two to One, 16dwts. 10grs., Mr. Stafford; 7, Bright Yellow, 16dwts., Mr. W. Betts; 8, Seedling, 16dwts, Mr. J. Britten. *Green*, 1, Thumper, 23dwts. 10grs., Mr. J. Fairfield; 2, Peacock, 20dwts. 10grs., Mr. J. Fairfield; 3, General, 19dwts. 8grs., Mr. W. Betts; 4, Weathercock, 20dwts. 5grs., Mr. J. Barton; 5, Turn Out, 17dwts., Mr. W. Betts; 6, Providence, 16dwts. 16grs., Mr. J. Barton; 7, Angler, 15dwts. 14grs., Mr. W. Baker. *White*, 1, Seedling, 21dwts. 12grs., Mr. J. Fairfield; 2, Freedom, 20dwts. 20grs., Mr. J. Fairfield; 3, Eagle, 19dwts. 17grs., Mr. J. Barton; 4, Tally-Ho, 18dwts., Mr. J. Barton; 5, Competitor, 17dwts., Mr. J. Britten; 6, Ostrich, 16dwts. 23grs., Mr. J. Barton; 7, Audesley Beauty, 16dwts. 12grs., Mr. W. Betts. *Best Collection of Fruit*, Mr. J. Fairfield. *Collections of Vegetables*, 1, Mr. Molmeaux; 2, Mr. W. Baker.

Uttoxeter Royal Horticultural and Floral Society, Aug 15.—The second exhibition for the present year took place at the Red Lion Inn, when the following prizes were awarded:—CARNATIONS:—*Best Pan of Carnations*, consisting of Colonel Wainman, Bloomsbury, Rob Roy, Seedling (Monarch), Enchantress, Drusilla, and Matilda; Mr. Bagshaw. *Second Pan of Do.*, consisting of Earl Mexborough, Bloomsbury, Rob Roy, Elizabeth, Enchantress, Criterion, and Miss Hunter; Mr. Bagshaw. *Scarlet Bizarres*.—1, Jolly Dragoon, Mr. Holmes; 2, Hepworth's Leader, T. Hart, Esq.; 3, Earl Mexborough, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 4, Jolly Dragoon, T. Hart, Esq.; 5 and 6, Colonel Wainman, Mr. Bagshaw. *Crimson Bizarres*.—1, Lord Milton, T. Hart, Esq.; 2, ditto, Mr. Holmes; 3 and 4, Bloomsbury, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 5, ditto, Mr. Rogers; 6, ditto, Sir T. C. Sheppard. *Scarlet Flakes*, 1, Potter's Champion, 2, Rob Roy, Mr. Holmes; 3, Invincible, T. Hart, Esq.; 4, Madam Mara, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 5, Ringleader, T. Hart, Esq.; 6, Miss Key, T. Hart, Esq. *Rose Flakes*, 1, Lady Scott, Mr. Holmes; 2, Elizabeth, 3, Victoria, Mr. Rogers; 4, Coronation, T. Hart, Esq.; 5, Elizabeth, Mr. Bagshaw; 6, Lovely Ann, Mr. Holmes. *Purple Flakes*, 1, Purple Duchess, 2, Enchantress, Mr. Bagshaw; 3, Ely's Mango, Mr. Holmes; 4, Enchantress, 5, Major Cartwright, Mr. Bagshaw; 6, Rev. F. Gisborn, Mr. Holmes. *Red heavy-edged Picotees*, 1 and 2, Matilda, Mr. Bagshaw; 3, Maw's Willow, Mr. Holmes; 4 and 5, Matilda, Mr. Bagshaw; 6, Povey's Glory, T. Hart, Esq. *Red light-edged Picotees*, 1, Sivern's Nonsuch, T. Hart, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Horner, Mr. Holmes; 3, Sivern's Nonsuch, T. Hart, Esq.; 4, Nulli Secundus, Mr. Rogers; 5, Gidding's Marcus, Mr. Holmes; 6, Sivern's Nonsuch, T. Hart, Esq. *Purple heavy-edged Picotees*, 1 and 2, Defiance, 3, Bloomsbury, 4, Incomparable, 5, Bloomsbury, 6, Amelia; T. Hart, Esq. *Purple light-edged Picotees*, 1, Crask's Queen Victoria, Mr. Holmes; 2 and 3, Nulli Secundus, Mr. Rogers; 4, 5, and 6, ditto, T. Hart, Esq. *Seedling Carnations*, 1, Scarlet Bizarre, 2, Rose Flake, 3, Purple Flake, 4, Rose Flake, 5, ditto, 6, ditto, Mr. Bagshaw. *Pansies*, Pan of 12, ditto of 6, Mr. Holmes. *Fuchsias*, Best Plant, Mr. Rogers; Collection of 6 plants, R. Philips, Esq.; ditto, 6, Best Seedling, Mr. Rogers. *Calceolarias*, Best Plant, Mr. Holmes; Best Collection of 6 Plants, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 2d ditto, 6, Best Seedling (Beauty of Heybridge) R. Philips, Esq. STOVE, GREENHOUSE, AND OTHER PLANTS:—1, *Stove Plant*, Achimenes longiflora, 2, Achimenes grandiflora, Mr. Rogers; 1, *Greenhouse Plant*, Salvia patens, *Plant of Commerce*, Lemon Tree, Lord Vernon; Annuals, Sir T. C. Sheppard; Cockscombs, T. Hart, Esq.; Ericas, and Collection of Roses, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 6 Plants of different varieties, Lord Vernon; Pelargonium, Hodges' Violacea, 12 ditto, 2 ditto, 6 ditto, 2 ditto, Sir T. C. Sheppard. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—*Best Pine*, Lord Vernon; *Black Grapes*, 1, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 2, *do.*, Lord Vernon; *Red do.*, Lord Vernon; *White do.*, 1, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 2, *do.*, Lord Vernon. *Peaches and Nectarines*, Sir T. C. Sheppard. *Apricots and Green Plums*, Lord Vernon. *Red Plums and Blue Gage*, Lord Vernon. *Melon*, Sir T. C. Sheppard. *Raspberries and Strawberries*, Lord Vernon. *Black Cherries*, Sir T. C. Sheppard; *Red do.*, Lord Vernon. *Desert Apples*, Mr. Rogers. *Green Gooseberries*, R. Philips, Esq.; *Red do.*, Sir T. C. Sheppard; *Yellow do.*,

R. Philips, Esq.; *White do.*, Mr. Rogers. *White and Red Currants*, Sir T. C. Sheppard; *Black do.*, R. Philips, Esq. *Brace of Cucumbers*, Mr. Bagshaw; 2, *do.*, T. Hart, Esq. *Lettuces, Cabbages, and Red Cabbazes*, Sir T. C. Sheppard. *Cabbage*, Mr. Ashley. *Peas*, 1, T. Hart, Esq.; 2, *do.*, Mr. Foster. *Garden Beans*, 1, Mr. Rogers; 2, *do.*, Mr. Foster. *Kidney Beans*, 1, R. Philips, Esq.; 2, *do.*, Lord Vernon; *Dwarf do.*, Lord Vernon. *Turnips*, R. Philips, Esq. *Carrots*, Mr. Foster. *Cauliflowers*, R. Philips, Esq. *Red Celery*, T. Hart, Esq. *Parsley*, Mr. Rogers. *Autumn and Spring Onions*, Sir T. C. Sheppard. *White and Red Kidney Potatoes*, Mr. Foster; *Round White do.*, Mr. Foster; *Red do.*, R. Philips, Esq. *Rhubarb*, Mr. Rogers.—DAHLIAS:—Best 6, Lord Vernon; 2, *do.*, Mr. Holmes. *Yellow*, 1, 2, 3, Mr. Holmes. *Dark*, 1, Lord Vernon, 2, R. Philips, Esq.; 3, Mr. Holmes. *Spotted, &c.*, 1, Lord Vernon; 2, Mr. Holmes; 3, Lord Vernon. *Scarlet*, 1, Lord Vernon; 2, R. Philips, Esq.; 3 Mr. Holmes.

West Kent Floral and Horticultural Society, Aug. 2.—This well-conducted Exhibition took place as usual in the grounds attached to Vanburgh House, Blackheath, and was not so numerously attended as we have seen it. Prizes were awarded as under:—*For* 24 *Stove and Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Mr. Hunt, gr to Miss Traill, Hayes; 2, Mr. Pawley. *For* 12 *Stove and Greenhouse Plants*, 1, J. Penn, Esq.; 2, Mr. Basket, gr to H.R.H. Princess Sophia of Gloucester. *For* 6 *Stove and Greenhouse Plants*, 1, — Brandrom, Esq.; 2, H. Harman, Esq. *For* 12 *Heaths*, 1, Mr. Hunt, gr to Miss Traill; 2, Mr. Pawley. *For* 12 *Fuchsias*, 1, Mr. Pawley; 2, — Brandrom, Esq.; 3, H. Harman, Esq. Two EXTRA PRIZES were awarded to Mr. Hally and the Rev. A. Drummond. 12 *Pelargoniums*, 1, Jas. Bruce, Esq.; 2, Mr. Smith. *Carnations*, 1, Mr. Norman; 2, Mr. Hardstone; 3, Mr. Burchett. EXTRA PRIZE, H. Harman, Esq. *Picotees*, 1, Mr. Norman; 2, Mr. Hardstone; 3, Mr. Meade. EXTRA PRIZE to Mr. Neville, for *Seedling Picotees*. EXTRA PRIZES were awarded to the following: 1, Mr. Hunt, for *a very fine specimen of Brugmansia*; 2, Mr. Basket, for *a splendid specimen of Clethra arborea*; 3, J. Penn, Esq., *for a collection of Cockscombs*; 4, A. Rowland, Esq., for *Cut Roses*; 5, Mr. Randell, for *Seedling Dahlias*. For *Collections of Fruit*, 1, Jas. Bruce, Esq.; 2, H. Stainton, Esq. EXTRA PRIZE to the Rev. R. Greenlaw. *Melons*, Mr. Steadman. *Grapes*, Mr. Hunt. For *Vegetables*, 1, Jas. Bruce, Esq.; 2, — Brandrom, Esq.; 3, H. Stainton, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wine from the common Bramble.—Five measures of the ripe fruit with one of honey and six of water, boiled and strained, and left to ferment—then boiled again and put in casks to ferment, are said to produce an excellent Wine. The colour of Wine is often rendered darker by a mixture of Blackberries with the Grapes.— *Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine.*

To make Raisin Wine.—Half Smyrnas and half Malagas are best, seven pounds to the gallon—wine measure. Boil the water and let it stand to get cold; pick out the largest stalks, and wash out the barrel with a little brandy; put the fruit in whole, and let it stand six or seven months, according to the quantity made. If the fruit be good and new it will require rather a large cask to give it room to swell, and should not be stopped down until it has done working, but stir it every two or three days. If it be made all of Malagas, and not high-coloured enough, draw a jugful the night before bottling, mix some burnt sugar in it, and put a little into every bottle,—a cwt. will require a barrel sufficiently large to hold 22 or 23 gallons.—*Anonymous.*

Dock-Mud.—This is probably a most valuable fertiliser. It contains the whole wash of the city; and after a rain-storm, the most valuable portion of the street dirt settles in the docks. Soap-suds, soap-lees, fish-offal, blood, pot-liquor, &c., are the greater portion of them collected in the dock-mud. The very smell from the docks, when foul, or the tide is low, is a pungent proof of its fertilising power. This material should be collected in some convenient spot where it can be landed, put into heaps under open sheds, mixed with lime, plaster, or charcoal, and let lie until a thorough decomposition takes place, and then applied to the land. There can be no doubt that one cart-load from such a compost-heap would be more valuable to the farmer than three loads of the best street-dirt. It has been objected by some that dock-mud contains salt. This, instead of being an objection, will be found to be one of its most valuable properties. The celebrated guano-manure contains more than 30 per cent. of sea-salt, a larger portion probably than would be found in dock-mud. I should consider that a compost made from dock-mud would be very little, if any, inferior to the guano-manure. —*American Agriculturist.* [We trust the Editor is more correct in his other statements than in this concerning the per centage of sea-salt in guano, which contains little more than a trace of it.]

Mushrooms.—Some people assert that the Mushroom, or that part which springs from, or appears above the earth, is the stem, or principal part of the plant, and those parts under the earth, its roots. If this be the case, the rules which regulate vegetable growth are totally departed from; for, as a stem, or principal part, with its appendages, advance from the earth, its roots spread in the earth in proportion and at the same time; but to aver that the roots will extend of themselves in the earth, without the stems, or its buds expanding, or advancing in growth with them, is nothing less than nonsense; and in this case the Mushroom, being the last part produced, after the plant in the earth extends in all directions, and goes through the various stages of growth, is evidently the fruit and flower combined; and as the plant is subterraneous, it pushes its fructifying part into the air to perfect its seminal organs, and resembles in this respect aquatic plants at the time of flowering, as they send their flowers above water for the same purpose.—*E. Owens, in the Transactions of the Gardeners' Society of Ireland.* [This is very true, and the observation does credit to the acuteness of Mr. Owens, who does not seem to be aware of the views of modern Botanists on the subject.]

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Mrs. Sherbourne, Hurst House, near Prescot, Lancashire.—On entering a glazed passage leading to the principal range of stoves, the first object that attracted attention was a noble plant of Lagerstræmia indica, bearing myriads of its pretty pink blossoms. Those who have never seen this plant grown to perfection can have but a very faint idea of its beauty, and as Mr. Durden (the worthy gardener at Hurst House) succeeds so eminently in its cultivation, I will briefly describe his system of culture, although it may not differ materially from that by which many gardeners are accustomed to grow it. In the autumn, after the plant has done flowering, it is removed first to the greenhouse to harden it a little, then, if there be no fear of frost, it is set out of doors for a time. During winter it is accommodated in a back-shed, where it cannot be injured by frost, nor be excited into growth by too much heat; it is kept entirely without water at this season. Some time in February a great part of the soil is shaken from the roots, and the plant is repotted in light, rich, sandy loam and leaf-mould. The strong shoots are cut back to two or three inches in length; all the small sprays are entirely removed, so that the whole vigour of the plant may be concentrated in the few buds which are left at the base of the last year's shoots; the pot is then plunged in a smart bottom-heat in the stove. The plant grows rapidly for a time, when it appears to receive a sudden check, and remains in a partially dormant state for a few weeks. It is at this time that persons unacquainted with the nature of the plant turn it out into the greenhouse or open air, supposing that there is no chance of its flowering for that year; but if the plant be still kept in the stove it soon commences a second growth, and ultimately flowers in profusion. A white Maurandya, called alba, falling gracefully over an ornamental vase, looked very pretty, and opposite, in a similar vase, a fine variety of Phlox Drummondi was blooming beautifully; Kalosánthes coccinea, with its bright starry corymbs, showed how beautiful it can be when it receives a little good treatment; a fine old plant of Plumbágo capensis, profusely producing its beautiful blue flowers; and a noble plant of Cléthra arborea are equally worthy of notice. The Orangery, a noble structure, standing in the centre of a long range of stoves, contains the principal collection of the Citrus tribe. The centre of the house is divided into long narrow pits, about two feet in width; between each pit is a path about three feet in width. The Oranges, &c. are planted in the pits, and are trained to perpendicular trellises, and present, as it were, a series of espaliers, the one behind the other; the branches of the trees in front are kept so thin that they do not intercept too much of the light from those behind, thus the greatest possible quantity of fruit is obtained from the space allowed, and the house has at the same time a very neat appearance. The trees are loaded with fruit in every stage of maturation; the large Shaddocks, &c. having a beautiful appearance when contrasted with the fine dark-green luxuriant foliage. Several plants of Passiflora quadrangularis are trained along wires near the glass, and are producing numerous fine fruit. The beautiful Mandevilla suaveólens, planted in a border, and running the whole length of a rafter, is growing and flowering as well as if it were in its wild native woods, and the no less beautiful Petréa volubilis is flourishing beautifully, in a similar situation; Jasminum azóricum and simplicifólium, Beaumóntia grandiflora, Thunbergia grandiflora, and several other climbing plants, all contribute to beautify the house. A strong plant of Bignonia grandiflora (?) is just putting forth a fine spike of flowers. Thunbergia Hawtayneana is in far better health than it is usually seen, though not at present in flower; a handsome plant of Luculia gratissima, a plant of Ardísia crenulata, about two feet in height, and almost as much in diameter, forms a beautiful object, being loaded with myriads of its little red berries a handsome plant of the Cinnamon-tree (Cinnamómum verum bearing hundreds of spikes of flowers, and another of the same species bearing a quantity of ripe fruit; a pretty Ipomœacalled ficifolia, trained over a barrel-shaped trellis and a neat little plant of Gardenia amœna. At one end of the house, and reaching from the floor to the glass, eighteen feet in height, is a very singular-looking plant, from the Organ Mountains in South America, supposed to be a Lobelia; its long, naked, slender stem is crowned by a bunch of lanceolate leaves, about two feet in length, which give it a very palm-like appearance. —*J. W. Jones.*

Reviews.

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Verhältniss zur Pflanzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen. Frues. 1843.

(*Continued from page* 576.)

In a chapter like that "On the Origin and Assimilation of Nitrogen," it was to be presumed that Liebig would have examined the form under which ammonia is conveyed to the plants. As almost all plants grow in black mould, the relation existing between the atmospheric ammonia and the humus was to be examined—a topic interesting not only in a theoretical but practical point of view. But L. treats the matter very slightly, merely stating (p. 83) that humus stands in the same relation to ammonia as powdered charcoal, viz., condensing the ammonia. But we have seen already that humus can *not* be supplied by charcoal, and although the latter substance absorbs ammonia even more forcibly than humus, yet plants will not prosper in it. This, therefore, does not corroborate L.'s assertion. The province of a true chemist, in this case, instead of being satisfied with the trivial fact that rotten wood absorbs ammonia, would have been rather to inquire whether these two substances will combine, and what combinations they will form. C. Sprengel and Mulder have lately asserted that humus and ammonia will form combinations soluble in water; Saussure also found, in all sorts of humus, a soluble nitrogenous extract, by which he explains the conveyance of nitrogen to plants. Instead of making experiments, and without even taking notice of those of such men as the above, Liebig despatches the whole question with the assertion that the humic substances contained in black mould (Damm Ere) are entirely insoluble in water.

The explanation of the action of gypsum on plants is connected by L. with the existence of carbonate of ammonia in the atmosphere. He assumes that gypsum is decomposed by the carbonate of ammonia of the air; and he considers it, therefore, a means of fixing ammonia, and conveying it to plants; and he adds that—"This is obvious from the evident action of gypsum on the growth of grasses, and by the increased luxuriance and fertility of meadows manured with gypsum." This explanation (replies Dr. Mohl) is only true in a chemical, but not in a physiological point of view; because it is well known that gypsum is most beneficial to leguminous plants. But if its action consisted in fixing ammonia, there is no reason why it should not act beneficially on all plants, especially on Corn. And although L. asserts the latter to be the fact, (Am. d. Chem. u. Pharm. xli. p. 369), yet the farmers, who are pretty good judges in these matters, will not agree with the Professor. If L. explains in a farther part of his work the manuring influence of burnt clay and oxyde of iron by their attraction of ammonia,—an influence which, (he says) could not have been previously understood, it is certainly not to him that the discovery is owing, but to Sprengel, who in his "Doctrine of Manures" has also explained the influence of such substances by their attraction of ammonia.

Of the fifth chapter, headed "The Inorganic Constituents of Plants," Dr. Mohl says, that Liebig justly rejects the prevailing opinion, that the salts absorbed by plants act merely as stimulants, and is right in considering the bases absorbed from the soil as necessary constituents of vegetation. Liebig says, that all plants contain vegetable acids, which become combined with inorganic bases (or organic, formed by the plants themselves) into neutral or acid salts;—that, considering the constant presence of these acids, we have to infer that they serve some vital purpose, and that their formation constitutes some necessary part of the vital process. Hence, Liebig arrives at the conclusion, that several earthy or alkaline bases can be substituted for each other in the vital process, and that the quantity of the saline bases absorbed by plants depends on the saturating capacity of the acids they contain. This, (says Dr. M.,) is the second new and important principle contained in L.'s work. Still, it cannot be considered as perfectly evident, for it is only supported by the analysis of two plants. Whether the enigma which still shrouds the absorption of inorganic substances has been thus solved Dr. M. thinks doubtful. This theory, he says, is, in this respect, one-sided,—that it regards only the basal proportion of earth and alkali, and neglects the consideration of the specific proportion, which appertains to such substances in a lesser or greater degree. Many facts shew that the replacing of one base by another is only possible to a certain extent; that, moreover, the same quantity of a certain base, which may be absolutely required for the prosperity of one plant, may act as a poison to another, &c. In this respect, lime more especially is conspicuous, as the flora of the calcareous Alps, compared with that of primitive rocks, clearly proves. In this respect some plants are very fastidious, and will only bear one certain sort of soil, whilst others grow in both. In the species which may be called *fastidious of soil*, the substitution of one base for another cannot be supposed to take place.

In a subsequent part of his book, Dr. Mohl examines what Liebig has stated or retracted in his late work, "Organic Chemistry in its Relation to the Doctrines of Dr. Grubes and Sprengel." Dr. M. considers the explanations of L. in that place only as additional proofs of his inconsistency, and another sample of the uncertain style of his writings, "which leaves the reader, on almost every important topic, in perfect uncertainty what it really is that Liebig means." In only one instance, concludes Dr. M., the author has spoken plainly; viz., in alluding to silica, of which he says that it is the first solid substance that is taken up by plants, and is that, moreover, whence the formation of wood takes its origin: acting, therefore, like one of those particles of a solution on which the first crystals are formed, and that in Equisetum and the Bamboo silica assumes the form and functions of the wood. This theory Dr. M. calls a physiological blunder, (as it certainly is,) proving Prof. Liebig's absolute ignorance of everything connected with the physiology of plants.

Another important point, says Prof. Mohl, (p. 37,) which L.'s theory does not explain, is, that the saline bases absorbed by plants are not only absorbed in the shape of carbonates, (which are easily decomposed by the mere vegetable acids,) but often also in the shape of phosphates, sulphates, &c. According to all experience, these salts are not less essential to vegetation than those bases combined with organic acids. Silica, also, is an ingredient equally essential to the growth of most, if not all, plants. Which part these substances take in the vital process, is (says M.) almost unknown, unless, indeed, we may presume that the sulphates yield plants the sulphur required for some of their organs. Of the phosphates we know still less; we are ignorant why they chiefly occur in young plants, and in their seed; and we are perfectly ignorant of the quantity required for vegetable growth—for analysis shows that the amount of phosphates varies considerably even in the same organ in plants grown on different soils, as is best seen in the different sorts of grain.

(*To be continued.*)

Anaphytosis; or, the Rejuvenescence of Plants: being a Key to explaining their Growth, Flowering, and Fructification, with Practical Application to the Culture of Plants. By Dr. C. H. Schultz. Berlin, 1843. Hirschwald. 8vo, pp. 214. [Die Anaphytose oder Verjüngung der Pflanzen.]

THIS is the title of a book of Professor Schultz, of Berlin, who, having previously published a work on the Rejuvenescence of Human Life, has applied himself to the regeneration of all nature. It is difficult to bring the ideas of the author into a compass adequate to our space; we will, however, endeavour to state their leading characters.

Dr. S. begins by stating, that "It is often not enough merely to refute scientific error, but a full result of such refutation will be only achieved when, in lieu of error and mistakes, something better and true is proposed." The main object of the author appears from the following passage—"The recent progress of science, however, prompts us strongly to reform the morphological part of Botany in accordance with the laws of nature; for it must be acknowledged that, since the time of Linnæus, it has not much progressed beyond the limits of a mechanical terminology, which still forms the whole of our morphological knowledge." This work, in fact, is a new system of Vegetable Physiology, or at least in its leading features. The author, in the subsequent pages of the preface, proceeds to censure the dogmatism of German Botanists, and to complain that the aversion of theoretical

Botanists for practical application has caused a *de facto* separation of theory and practice, theoretical Botany, however, having often "sat upon addled eggs" (!!). He recommends therefore that Botanists should earnestly look to horticultural, agricultural, and forest operations; investigate the processes of vegetation in all sorts of plants on a large and comprehensive scale." The remainder of the preface (pp. 20) is a dissertation on the morphological meaning of the different organs of plants,—into which theoretical disquisition we are not inclined to follow Dr. S., but rather refer those interested to the work itself.

The new term, Anaphytosis, is thus explained to be that which lies at the bottom of all vegetation, as well as the foundation of all vegetable metamorphosis; namely, a continual repetition in the development of organs, which, although they are similar to each other, appear always novel, sprouting constantly out of the substance of the individual plant, and repeating in different forms the old type of vegetation. Thence, it follows, that those parts cannot only be divided and dissevered by art (without losing their vitality), but will divide spontaneously, and by the mere impulse of nature, which explains the prodigious increase of plants, especially in the tropics. This may take place by root-spawn, as in the Gramineous, Liliaceous, and Orchidaceous plants, or by branch-spawn, as is the case in the exotic Figs and Mangroves, whose lateral branches again form roots and twigs, by whose continuation, almost *ad infinitum*, a forest of plants is formed out of one plant, which, although yet connected together, still lead each its individual life. This infinite regeneration may take place, moreover, by leaf-spawn, as is the case with Ferns, many Sedums, and Liliaceæ, and more especially with Algæ; or by trunk-spawn, as in Cacteous, Stapeliaceous, and Euphorbiaceous plants. Everywhere we find the same repetition of the same exterior organs of plants, similar to each other, and to the whole from which they are derived; and it is this law of repetition (Wiederhalung), which governs all vegetation. In order to give a precise name to these phenomena, the vegetation of individual plants is called "their Anaphytosis;" by which name is meant the living reproduction of the same organs during the growth of plants, as well as their constant regeneration. It is this Anaphytosis which enables a plant to continue itself (sic!), to extend itself, to branch off, and multiply, *ad infinitum*, every part being always equal to that whence it is derived. This, however, takes place with relation to certain partitions, or separations, by which longitudinal growth is divided into articulations, where Anaphytosis continually begins anew. The parts produced from this process of articulation, are called Anaphyta, or vegetative articulations. We have considered it right to attempt an explanation of that idea of the author, which he regards as important enough to be placed on the title of his book; but we must refer again to the work itself for his views concerning what he calls Metanaphytosis, Enanaphytosis, Exanaphytosis, &c.

In a subsequent page Dr. S. dilates on the conditions of flowering. In stating the difference between a mere general growth and the art of flowering, he says:—"On this head a common mistake requires to be rectified, viz., that plants can be forced into flowering and fruiting by being deprived of nourishment, and especially by any such checks to their growth as pruning, transplanting," &c. It was Linnæus who, in his doctrine of Metamorphosis, first introduced this error. A really stunted growth, however, (brought on in any way whatever), can never lead to vigorous fructification or flowering. We know that it is the flowering and fructifying of crops which most exhaust the soil, whilst mere herbage may be grown on worn out ground. Hence it follows, that it is flowering and fructifying which demands the strongest nourishment, and that the known results of pruning trees or exposing bulbs rest on other grounds than those generally received. Even where mere flowering without fructification is desired, land must be well manured, for we find everywhere that the floral organs require quite as much support as the mere individual plants.

The chapter "On the Relation of Chemistry to Botanical Physiology" is one of great importance. The phenomena connected with the transformation of chemical substances into organic forms, lead to some general remarks on the relation of Chemistry to Botanical Physiology, which the author thinks has been hitherto entirely mistaken. The recent improvements in (so called) organic Chemistry, relating to the transformation of substances into the organisation of plants (and animals) has threatened the entire absorption of Vegetable Physiology in chemistry, and seems likely to bring us back to the worst days of the alchymists, when it was thought that even life itself could be analysed by their coarse methods. Physiology, under these circumstances, has done little more than protest against a mere chemical explanation of vital processes.

The physiology of plants has a great practical bearing on medicine, rural economy, and all the practical operations of social life; and this importance is in consequence of the formation of useful substances in the interior of plants. Conceding every importance to chemical explanations of vegetative processes, yet, after all, the grand operations of organic life in plants overrule all chemical phenomena; and although the physician, the agriculturist, and the gardener may constantly refer to the chemical part of Botany, they must always fall back on Physiology, "because the vital principle is the bank where all chemical payment must be ultimately made." The real relation of chemistry to physiology is founded on the contrast between organised form and formless chemical elements. The life of plants with its power manifests itself only in organic form; and mere chemical substances can never become the exponents of life, without having first acquired organic forms. Vegetable life, in as far as substances enter into its forms, is the vanquishing of the chemical qualities of these very substances, and they obtain their proper forms (their organisation) by the mysterious process of assimilation. This process has never yet been properly understood, and this is the reason of all the mistakes of organic chemistry. Every one conceives the assimilating process of nutrition to consist in a mere chemical change of substances; but, on the contrary, we have to grapple with the entire annihilation of the mere qualities of substances, in their utter transformation into organic forms. If the process of assimilation were one merely chemical, chemistry would have to displace physiology, and the latter would be superfluous, or, at most, but a subordinate chapter of the science of chemistry. But we see, on the contrary, that it is botanical chemistry that has intruded on the province of physiology, and has carried there, like death, its ravages amongst the living, sweeping away with its fatal scythe all traces of sublime organic life.

Dr. Schultz himself answers the question as to assimilation. The very name (he says) is so closely connected with the inmost nature of the process, that we cannot but admire the greatness of the human mind that, by mere instinct, has expressed, in one word, the pure and entire truth. The Latin word (and still more the version of it into German—*verähnlichung*) tells us that we have here to do with the rendering dissimilar substances similar—with the conversion of shapeless nutritive substances into definite forms. It is this changing of chemical matter (*chemismus*) into organic life, which is the culminating point of all assimilation. These considerations, however, still lead us to the fact, that the substances to be assimilated by plants (their food) are of a chemical nature, and that it belongs to chemistry to elucidate their qualities. On the other hand, the organism of plants is, by their death, again resolved into chemical substances, and it is another of the provinces of chemistry to analyse and examine them in that state.

But we have stated enough of the speculative part of Dr. S.'s book, and must devote the remainder of our space to matters of a more tangible and practical character. In the chapter inscribed—"Formation of Substances in Different Parts of the Plant," the author says—"The difference in the formation of different substances in different parts of a plant is dependent, in the main, on a difference in their vital processes." On this account, the parts of a plant above and below ground are often in as different a position as animals living in different climates. Nourishment and water, although they are absorbed by all parts of the plant, still arrive at the interior under different modifications of soil and air; and by an equally different reaction on the part of the organs, different substances are generated. It is, moreover, light to which the above-ground parts owe their peculiar and little oxydised substances, whilst the root and other subterraneous parts contain, in many cases, oxydised and sweet ingredients. All the modifications of vegetation are not brought on by a quantitative but by a qualitative difference of the vegetative process, which, again, depends on the condition of the vital sap and the vital vessels; by which, in fine, the condition of the sap formed in the parenchyma of the leaves, stems, tubers, and the roots, is determined, which are again reabsorbed and consumed in the formation of flowers. The concentration and organisation of the substances employed in forming the vital sap go always hand in hand. The sap of the woody fibre usually contains only 2 to 3 parts in a thousand (rarely 2 to 4 per cent.) of solid substances. The vital sap, on the other hand, contains in plants near the period of flowering, 15, 20, nay 40 per cent. of solid substance The saline contents in the vital sap of a Mimosa pudica are so considerable, that a drop placed on a glass plate will instantly crystallise into the finest dendritic forms. This great amount of saline matter in the vital sap is connected with the fact, that the bark (the focus of the vital-sap vessels in most plants) contains a greater amount of ashes than the wood. The tables published by Mr. Werneck show that the amount of ashes in the bark of the Willow is 3,1 per cent., whilst the wood yields only 2,79 per cent.; in Pinus silvestris the proportions between bark and wood is 1.9=1.6 per cent. This great amount of saline matter in the sap is, however, only apparent towards the period of flowering, and again decreases during and after that period, when those peculiar substances which are developed at that period are again absorbed. Mollerat has observed, that the herbage of Potatoes dried shortly before blossoming, yielded 9·20 per cent. of its weight of ashes, but a month later only 5·12 per cent. The general supply of food is the same for all plants, and will suffice for their mere growth; but flowering and fructifying demand, in different plants, a certain amount of salts, different in each individual case. Thus we find that the toughness and hardness of timber depend on the mineral constituents of the soil. It is well known, that Oak grown in the most fertile humus of American virgin forests is useless for ship-building; whilst that grown on the calcareous soil of Germany is of a superior quality.

"The chief effect, however, which salts would exercise on the flowering of plants, consists in stimulating (Reitzung) and contracting the vessels and cellular tissue, so as to increase evaporation and concentrate the sap which unites them. But it is essential that the saline stimuli should be kept in a due proportion to the amount of general food; otherwise the sap will easily be decomposed; and I believe that the brand in wheat and other grain is generally caused by such a disproportion between general food and saline stimuli." The author's remarks upon that subject occupy considerable space; we can only afford room for the following extracts. Besides the general stimulating and exciting properties of salts, the phosphates and sulphates appear to contribute towards the formation of peculiar substances,—such as albumen and gluten, as is apparent in fruits and seeds; whilst ammoniacal salts cause the development of pollen, which is nitrogenous. Phosphoric and sulphuric acid, and ammonia, may therefore be considered both nourishing and stimulating substances, and equally beneficial in flowering and fruiting. As to other salts, the acid of which they consist seems to exercise less influence than their base, for vegetable acids are apt to be much changed and transformed by the vegetative process. We know that many composite plants, such as Wormwood, Calendula, and Carduus benedictus, contain considerable quantities of saltpetre; whence I suspected that the Jerusalem Artichoke, which only flowers about Berlin late, and badly, might be brought to flower early by manuring it with a solution of saltpetre in water. By watering it during several summer months with a weak solution, my Artichoke flowered in August and bore fruit. Further experiments made with beech-ashes gave the same result, and convinced me that it was merely the alkali which acted in this case, the vegetative process of the plant supplying the rest. I believe, therefore, that plants are able to prepare nitric acid from the ammonia of dung and rain, if assisted by the calcareous contents of soil.

Common salt and chloride of lime (continues Dr. S.), seem to be very advantageous in the flowering of most plants, which, however, can only endure a small quantity of them. Salts of lime seem to have so much the same effect as those of potash and soda, that it is only necessary to place lime in their way, provided there is no deficiency of manure in the shape of general food. Lime will, in the main, promote the flowering and fruiting of most plants to an astonishing degree, because calcareous salts promote evaporation and the concentration of the sap. Silica, however, seems to act differently on plants, as in the family of Grasses, which absorb the greatest amount of it, in the form of a soluble silicate, especially that of potash. From a soil composed of sand without potash, even Grasses will absorb no silica; they will always grow badly in it, and it is only from decomposed feldspar that they will absorb the silicate of potash. Soil mixed with the detritus of feldspar is therefore the best for Grasses and Grain,—whence the beneficial effect produced by manuring Corn with the sweepings of high roads macadamized with granite. But it is clear that plants can decompose the silicate of potash, and form therefrom silica, as appears from the crystals of silica found in the stems of Grasses. The phosphates, sulphates, nitrates, and ammoniacal salts do not act merely as saline stimuli, but their constituent parts enter into the organic composition of flower and fruit in the shape of food; for the plant assimilates the phosphorus, sulphur, and ammonia of these salts, and uses it in the formation of albumen, gluten, and pollen.

The following observation completes the series of Dr. Schultz's arguments:—"The influence of the above and other salts, as well as of manures in general on vegetation, has been hitherto considered too generally; whilst there is a difference in their influence on growth, and on flowering and fruiting. Hence a great many erroneous notions have originated, for mere growth requires so different a nourishment from flowering, that one sort of food will advance growth but not flowering, and *vice versâ*; whilst many circumstances must combine to produce growth, flowering, and fruiting in the most perfect state."

Although we have occupied so much space with a notice of a book whose title cannot fail to excite curiosity, we must confess that we find much less novelty in the matter than in the manner of it.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

That the autumn is the best time to bud Roses no one who has tried it will dispute. A correspondent writes—"I shall begin to bud my Roses this week (second week in August), and continue to do so occasionally to the end of September, as I find dormant buds are more safe to stand the winter." From some experiments I have been engaged in for the last two years, I am led to infer that the autumn, in many cases, is a better time to graft and bud many kinds of trees and shrubs than the spring or early in summer, especially those trees that are difficult to propagate by these modes. The conclusion at which I have arrived is this: the office of every leaf having a bud at its axil is to prepare proper nourishment for the full development or organisation of that bud; that the leaves of some trees possess the property of furnishing the buds in a few days, that others take some weeks to effect this, while a third will require a month or two to furnish the buds, as independent members of the system. Now, if I bud from a shoot in May whose buds are not fully organised before June, the shield or rind of the bud may unite with the stock; but the eye not yet fully developed dies, and after repeated failures I set down the tree as "difficult to propagate" by budding, whereas my own ignorance of its economy was the true cause. If, on the other hand, I bud from this shoot in July, August, or September, or any time after the maturation of the buds, and find they all live and unite with the stock, am I not warranted in my conclusion that this is the proper explanation? Certain it is that autumn is the safest time to bud those trees and shrubs that are supposed difficult to increase in this way, and that such trees may be grafted in the autumn, and unite in less time, and with greater safety, than at any other season, is a very important point to attend to. During this inquiry I have met with some singular and interesting facts, one of which will be welcome news to many, and with it I shall conclude my remarks this week. The Rhododendron in the autumn will bud as freely as the Rose, and graft in the open air as easily as the Apple or Pear. The only precaution that is necessary in this operation is to take prominent buds from the first growth of this season, as many of the family have made a second growth this month. Variegated Hollies may now be grafted and budded with the greatest freedom. The Rhododendron being thin rinded it does best by side-grafting, and buds of it also had better be inserted after the manner of side-grafting, with a portion of the soft wood retained behind the bud; all autumn buds may thus be inserted. I scarcely ever used clay in the first instance for excluding the air from these experimental buds and grafts, so that with this useful precaution there will be no fear of success. The following observations may be useful to those little versed in these matters:—Insert autumn-grafts as you would, buds, leave about an inch of the graft out, at the top of the incision, and use the firm part of this summer's growth for the

stock. If the bark of the stock be very thin, or if it do not part freely from the wood, you had better put in the grafts and buds as in side-grafting, cutting out a thin slice, and preparing the grafts so as to fit the place, and tie rather gently, as the stock is soft, for fear of bruising the bark. If the graft be put in on the north side of the stock, it will be an additional security from the heat of the sun. The best grafting clay is made by putting a lump of soft clay in the bottom of a small pot, with a little water over it; then stir it with a stick until it is rather thicker than paint, and with a small brush made with stripes of matting tied to a little stick, paint over the tying, and while the paint is wet, dust a little dry sand or mould over it, and when it becomes dry no rain will wash it off, and the sand will keep it from cracking.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINES.—After they are firmly rooted, about this time, some good growers whom I know, make up a heap of fresh horse-dung at the outside of the succession-pits, to supply moist top-heat through two or three holes in the end wall. Others leave a space of one light empty, and introduce the dung inside, there to steam away more slowly, and cover it over with a wooden shutter. Any other plan we cultivate except the Pine would soon be destroyed by the rank ammoniacal vapour thus created; but Pines delight in it for three months in the autumn, or at any time when they are growing freely; and this is a better contrivance than letting in the steam from the linings, which is more or less irregular. This is, moreover, the simplest way to clean Pines from scale, bugs, &c.

VINES.—The Black St. Peters should be fully coloured by this time, and Muscats beginning to assume their amber hue, so that the only attention they require is to keep them dry until the frost or very cold nights set in. These Grapes, in a good house, may be kept to February, and so may the White Nice, which is not at all such a bad Grape as it is often represented; but it should never be touched till six weeks after it is fit for table; its flavour will much improve during this time in a dry atmosphere, and there is no Grape in this country that can produce such fine clusters with equal ease; at thinning time any bunch that is not likely to weigh three pounds should be cut out.

FRENCH BEANS.—The thinnings from those sown at the end of July should now be transplanted into turf pits, where they could be covered from early frost, and would succeed the last ones from the open air; others should now be sown in boxes twice or three times during this month, according to the wants of the family, and afterwards transplanted into pots or beds covered with glass.

Out-door Department.

About the beginning of May we planted out a few hundreds of the forced Keen's Seedling Strawberries, and by the time the Eltons were over these were coming in for a second crop, which lasted to the end of August. But a good gardener tells me he gets three full crops off the same plants within twelve months. Thus, those forced last spring and planted out in May, being now done bearing, he will take up and pot in next October, and cut away the main portion of the old roots, as by that time there will be plenty of strong young ones produced immediately under the surface of the ground; these he puts into a cold Vinery, for forcing by the end of January, and a third crop will be gathered by the end of the twelvemonth. Cutting off the leaves of Strawberries at this time is not a worse practice than digging the beds in winter, as you cut off all those fine roots formed late in the autumn near the surface of the ground. The old plan of covering the beds with a rich compost, leaving only the tops of the leaves above it, is the best winter management after all.

ARTICHOKES.—If any of your rows or beds are seven years old, lose no time in cutting them down, and trench the ground as deep as you find it good, while it is yet dry; not but what the plants might go on for another seven years, and still bear well enough, but it is bad management to let ground lie out of rotation so long. Gooseberry, Currant, and Raspberry bushes are often left on the ground until the plants cease producing through sheer exhaustion of the soil.

THYME, SAGE, MINT, and TARRAGON that were cut over last month are now getting quite bushy again, and in fine condition to be taken up for potting, or to be put in boxes for forcing gently in winter.

ORCHARD.—Fruit is scarce in many places this year as I am informed; but here we have abundance on our light soils. Hawthornden and other Codlings for the kitchen should be gathered before they are fully ripe.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—There will be little variation in the treatment of stove plants for a long time to come; the great point is to get them well ripened before winter, to harden them gradually by exposure to free currents of air, and by giving less water. Another most essential part of their management is to have them perfectly cleaned from insects before winter; thousands of plants are ruined by rubbing off insects in the dead of winter.

GREENHOUSE.—The best kinds of greenhouse plants are very impatient of wet and drip in winter; see, therefore, that nothing is wanted about the roof of this house, to render them uncomfortable when they are comparatively crowded.

CONSERVATORY.—No plants look more gay here in the autumn than large specimens of the different varieties of Thunbergia elata, or Black-eyed Susan, as we call it. I have seen Mr. Fryer's seedling, with the light eye, and a very pretty contrast it makes with the rest; large specimens of Galphimia glauca, a half-stove plant from Mexico, make a gay appearance also at this time, and is one of the easiest to manage. The old Lagerstrœmia indica comes in beautifully at this time, when properly managed.

PITS AND FRAMES.—At this stage of the Calendar I received a catalogue of Dutch bulbs, which contains the following directions, printed at the bottom:—"Hyacinths, when intended to flower early, should be planted the last week in September; and for flowering at a later period, the third week in October." Hyacinths planted the last week in September will flower at their usual time in the spring, if in the open ground; and if intended for flowering early, by forcing the last week in September, is just six weeks too late. These directions of the old catalogues deceive thousands, and nothing but the force of custom can be pleaded in excuse.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—The beds here will require particular attention through the autumn; the fingers and knife must be constantly at work—thinning, pruning, stopping, and regulating plants and the outlines of the beds. Every flower should be cut away which offers to seed as soon it begins to fade. Dahlias and Hollyhocks, with other tall growers, require to be kept well trimmed, and tied up regularly to stakes. The hybrid Phloxes are particularly gay at this season. Fuchsia corymbiflora in rows or single standards will have a fine effect from this time until frost comes. Will "Delta" allow me to publish her criticism?—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Aug. 31, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Aug.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 25	29.889	29.835	72	56	64.0	S.	
Saturday 26	30.063	29.969	75	46	60.5	S.W.	.01
Sunday 27	30.139	30.069	73	47	61.0	N.W.	
Monday 28	29.594	29.916	71	59	65.0	S.	.05
Tuesday 29	29.037	29.564	74	59	66.5	S.W.	
Wednesday 30	30.138	30.092	77	61	69.0	S.W.	
Thursday 31	30.195	30.158	82	56	69.0	S.E.	
Average	30.065	29.996	75.1	54.8	65.0		.06

August 25. Fine; very fine; cloudy; much lightning at night.
26. Overcast; very fine; clear and fine at night.
27. Foggy; exceeding fine; clear.
28. Overcast; rain; cloudy at night.
29. Cloudy; closely overcast and warm.
30. Overcast; light haze; hot sun; exceedingly fine.
31. Hazy; hot, with bright sun; clear and warm at night.
Mean temperature of the week 4.2° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending September 9, 1843.

Sept.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 3	69.0	48.1	58.6	8	0.48 in.	1	3	—	1	3	3	5	1
Mon. 4	69.5	49.4	59.5	10	0.56	3	3	—	1	3	3	3	1
Tues. 5	69.4	48.4	58.9	8	0.30	1	4	1	—	3	3	4	1
Wed. 6	71.1	49.2	60.2	8	0.70	—	2	2	—	1	7	5	—
Thurs. 7	69.1	47.8	58.5	11	0.53	1	2	—	2	3	6	2	1
Fri. 8	67.8	49.4	58.6	9	0.62	1	3	—	1	4	6	2	1
Sat. 9	65.8	50.4	58.1	10	1.09	—	1	—	1	5	4	3	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 3d, in 1835—thermometer 83°; and the lowest on the 8th, 1838—thermometer 35°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Sept. 1, 1843.

IN consequence of the steady state of the weather, the market has been well supplied with both fruits and vegetables during the past week, which are offered at nearly the same prices. Pines still continue plentiful, and Grapes are excellent, and quite sufficient to meet the demand. Peaches and Nectarines are very abundant, and are of good quality. Good Apricots bring from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per doz. The Green Gage, Orleans, Violet, Muscle, and Morocco Plums, have considerably increased in the market during the past week. Jargonelle Pears bring from 4*s.* to 9*s.* per half-sieve. Morello Cherries are selling at from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Gooseberries are now nearly over for this season; a few, however, are still to be met with in the market; and Currants, likewise, are on the decrease. Filberts are very plentiful, and bring from 30*s.* to 45*s.* per 100 lbs. Raspberries are selling at from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. Cucumbers are offered at from 9*d.* to 2*s.* per doz. Cauliflowers are good and plentiful. Cabbages and Turnips, of good quality, are abundant. French and Windsor Beans are exceedingly plentiful. Peas are becoming rather scarce. Tomatoes are from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per punnet. Carrots are good, and Shallots very abundant. Cut Flowers consist of Bignonia venusta. Gardenia radicans and florida, Erica Aitoniana, and retorta, Coreopsis tinctoria, Plumbago capensis, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Verbenas, and Pansies.

PRICES, SATURDAY, September 2, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple per lb, 2*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb, 2*s* to 6*s*
Peaches, per dozen, 12*s* to 21*s*
Nectarines, per dozen, 12*s* to 21*s*
Apricots, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Figs, per doz., 6*s*
Melons, each 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
,, Dutch, each, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Plums per punnet, 1*s* to 2*s*
— violet, per hf-sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Gage, per punnet, 2*s*
— Gages, Green, per hf.-sv., 10*s* to 12*s*
Gooseberries, p hf sv, 2*s* to 3*s*
Currants, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
— Black, per hf-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Red, for wine, per sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
— for dessert, p. hf-sv., 4*s* to 6*s*
Raspberries, per gallon, 7*d* to 1*s*
Cherries, Morello, standards, per hf. sieve, 6*s*
— Wall, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s*
Apples, new, per hf sv., 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Pears, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 7*s*
Oranges, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— per 100, 10*s* to 24*s*
Lemons, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 12*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 6*d* to 2*s*
Gherkins, per 1,000, 5*s* to 7*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 22*s*
— Cob, 12*s*
Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 30*s* to 45*s*
Tomatoes 1*s* to 2*s* per punnet

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2*s* to 5*s*
Beans, kidney, per bushel, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Scarlet, per hf-sv., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Windsor, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, New, per ton, 80*s*
— per cwt, 4*s*
— per bushel, 2*s*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 5*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 6*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9*d* to 1*s*
Carrots, Horn, p. doz. bunches, 3*s* to 6*s*
— Long, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 7*s*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
— green, per bunch, 4*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Large, per doz. bch., 2*s* to 5*s*
— Spanish, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Chilis, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Peas, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
— per sack, 3*s* to 6*s*
Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bch., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Sweet Basil, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per hf sieve, 1*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Marjoram, green, per bunch, 2*d* to 4*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 2*s* to 4*s*
Wallnuts, Green, per bushel, 7*s* to 9*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.—We are so often applied to for particular Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, to complete sets, and so many are now out of print, that we think it will save all parties trouble if we publish a list of the Numbers which may still be had. Any subscriber who will forward to our publisher Post-office stamps, equivalent in value to as many Numbers as are required, shall have them sent. Those Subscribers who are very anxious to complete their sets should write at once, as we have very few copies of some of the Numbers.

1841:—1, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 49.

1842:—4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 30, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48. 50, 51, 52.

1843:—1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

One shilling each will be given for Nos. 13 and 14, for 1842.

CORRESPONDENTS.—*H. W. Humphreys, Lacon, A. G., C. Thomas,* and several more, received with thanks.

MANURES.—*S. C.*—Paper-shavings cannot be used as manure unless they are thoroughly rotted, which is difficult. One way is to throw them into a cesspool, the contents of which are to be employed on your land. Or, which is perhaps quite as well, you may burn them, and take care of their ashes.——*C. B.*—Water in which charcoal has been thrown, to keep the water sweet, has no effect either good or bad on plants. ¶

HEATING.—*J. M.*—It is not necessary for the return-pipe to enter the boiler under the flow-pipe. All that is required is that the return-pipe should enter the boiler as near the bottom as possible. We recommend the tank-system to you by all means. ——*Amateur.*—Some of the troughs in the Horticultural Garden are old flues, with the inside rendered water-tight by means of cement; others are composed of hard-burnt semi-cylindrical drain-bricks, covered with flue-tiles. Ashes are thrown on the top of the tiles.——*Ignoramus.*—An Arnott stove may be used for heating so small a house as you speak of. All you have to do is to keep a large open pan of water on it, to moisten the atmosphere, and to wet the ashes before they are raked out, so as to destroy the dust which renders such stoves a nuisance. You may conduct the pipe through the house, but in that case you must see that its joints are quite tight, so that no gas can escape; we however doubt whether it will be necessary in so small a house.

CURVILINEAR ROOFS.—*A Subscriber.*—The glazing ribs of the large conservatory in the Horticultural Gardens are of rolled iron. The expansion and contraction are so trifling as to cause no breakage. It is glazed with sheet glass. In a conservatory 36 feet long and 16 feet wide, the height of the back wall may be 13 or 14 feet. Of course this is regulated by the height of the front wall.

LAWNS.—*An Irish Subscriber's* lawn may be laid down with 1 lb. Avena flavescens, 3 lbs Cynosurus cristatus, 3 lbs. Festuca duriuscula, 2 lbs. Festuca tenuifolia, 18 lbs. Lolium perenne tenue, 3 lbs. Poa nemoralis, 6 lbs. White Clover, 2 lbs. Small Yellow Clover, per acre, if his land is light; if heavy, he must leave out Avena flavescens, and increase his Cynosurus cristatus. This will give the finest of all turf; to be kept constantly mowed.

PINE-PLANTS.—*A Young Pine Grower.*—In a bark bed, 26 feet by 8, you may keep up a succession, and fruit 30 Pine-Apple plants, the sorts being chiefly Queens, with some Black Jamaicas. ‖

VINES.—*T. M.*—That your Vines are bearing very large bunches is owing to that abundance of foliage the look of which you dislike. We should do nothing but stop the shoots till the fruit is gathered. We, however, send you the answer of a practical Grape-grower, for your better guidance. "All the shoots on the Vines in question should now be stopped; but as there is a good crop of fruit it will not be safe to meddle much with cutting out or shortening the laterals, for by so doing the flow of sap is liable to be deranged, and the bunches, in consequence, either shrivel or colour badly. If the foliage is in any place too much crowded, a little regularity may be effected by means of the knife; but so as not to deprive the Vines of much foliage at any one time or place."‡

STRAWBERRIES.—*W. S. D.* asks—"Does the Elton Pine Strawberry covet shade?" and states that he had some runners put in the shade of Apple-trees, about September, 1841, and this year they bear most abundantly; he gathered some measuring two inches and a half, and some two inches and three quarters. Some runners he planted last autumn under a south wall, about four inches apart, and this year they bore a full crop. The Elton Pine grows vigorously, and bears abundantly in almost any situation; but as it contains a good deal of acidity, it is advisable to plant it where it will be fully exposed to the sun.‡

IPOMŒA LEARII.—*W. C.*—This plant will not succeed well in a temperature much lower than 60°. It requires a soil consisting of loam and dung, with the addition of a little peat. It will not flower freely, however, except when planted out in the open border.‡

ROSES.—*W. C.*—The following will answer your purpose, viz.—Amie Vibert, Noisette, Corymbiflora, Juan Desprez, Triomphe de Plantier, Madame Desprez, Bourbon, Phœnix. We know of no yellow Rose sufficiently hardy.‡

PELARGONIUMS.—*C. E. T.*—The bottom leaves of your Pelargoniums, becoming brown and dropping off, seem to indicate an inefficient supply of water; although they may not be allowed to flag, we would advise you to ascertain carefully whether the roots of the plants be thoroughly wet. The spotting of the leaves may be caused from exposure to the sun's rays in a wet state, or from the use of any crude stimulating manure.‡

PICOTEES.—*H. S.*—We recommend you to procure the following sorts:—Sharp's Hector, Gidden's Lady Surrey, Ward's Queen Victoria, Agrippina, Barraud's Cornelius and Bride, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington, Hector, and Criterion, Gidden's Teaser, Mrs. Hennell, and Vespasian, Wilson's Pluperfect, Purple perfection, and Fanny Irby; Sykes' Eliza, Gidden's Diana, Wildman's Isabella, Nulli secundus, Green's Queen Victoria, Kirtland's Mrs. Annesley, and Queen Victoria, Orson's Queen Adelaide. *

FUCHSIAS.—*Ignoramus* may select for cuttings young shoots containing a sufficient quantity of organisable substances: cut them across immediately below a joint, put them into silver sand, and place them in a shady situation until they strike root.‡ ——*D. B.*—We are not acquainted with the variety you have sent a bloom of. *

VIOLETS.—*J. D.*—The Neapolitan, Russian, Tree Violet, and Double Blue, with a white variety, are those usually cultivated about London. We are not aware of any other good kinds.‡

PLANTS.—*C. B.*—For autumnal Greenhouse Roses, take Boucére, Triomphe de Luxembourg, Noisette Lamarque, Jaune Desprez, Mirande, Caroline. For trailing evergreen plants on rockwork, Daphne cneorum, Bérberis empetrifólia, Vinca minor, Arbutus uva ursi, Cotoneaster microphylla, Iberis sempervirens, Genista tríquetra, Juníperus prostrata. For Aquatics in a Greenhouse, Limnócharis Humboldtii, Aponogeton distáchyon, Caládium bícolor, Nymphæa cærúlea, Pontederia azúrea. ¶

LETTUCES.—*Ignoramus.*—It is more likely to be the cold wet ground that produces the rot among your Silesian Lettuces than Guano; unless, indeed, the latter has been making them grow too fast, and then any other manure would have produced the same effect.

WEEDS.—*S. C.*—You may keep down weeds on a gravel walk by strong doses of common salt; but it becomes necessary to repeat the salt from time to time. Much the best remedy, however, is to pick them out as they spring up.

LABOURERS.—*A Gardener's Friend.*—It is impossible to state what labour any given space of ground or number of hot-houses may require, unless one is acquainted in detail with the quantity and kinds of vegetables required, the number of persons to be supplied, and the time when such supplies are required,—whether for the whole year, or only part of it; also, whether the hot-houses are used for growing Pines, Grapes, or for forcing such things as Strawberries and French Beans; what quantity of flowers are required to be forced early in the spring; if the hot-houses are for entirely growing plants, the quantity of wall-trees, &c. All these things must be taken into account before any correct idea can be formed of the exact quantity of labour required. As far as we can make out from your letter, about two men and a boy constantly (besides the gardener), and at very busy times, such as getting in the vegetable crops in spring, some extra assistance would be wanted. The time for meals is half an hour for breakfast, and one hour for dinner; the time for working is from six to six in summer, and from daylight until dark in winter, and generally there is some remuneration given to the person who looks after the fires during the winter-time, at night. ¶ We have answered this question thus fully, in order that people may see how much more is to be considered than they often imagine, when the amount of labour in a garden is to be determined on, and there are still other matters for calculation. We cannot, however, answer further inquiries on this head, because all cases require to be considered singly, and after actual *inspection* of the place in question.

FARM LABOURERS.—The subject of the letter of the *Wife of a Subscriber* had not escaped our attention, when we were considering the means of improving the condition of the agricultural labourer. We will take an early opportunity of giving our opinion on early and improvident marriages at some length, in a leading article. *M.*

INSECTS.—*T. P.*—Of all the means proposed for killing the scale on Pines, the most effectual is exposing them to steam at a high temperature. The only difficulty is to regulate the heat so as to avoid killing the plants. If steam is applied it is better to invert the plants. If the latter are very foul they are hardly worth keeping.——*S. D.*—Scæva basteata is the fly which you find so abundant in the conservatory. It is common everywhere at this season of the year. We cannot recommend you to destroy it, as we never heard that it did any serious mischief in the winged state; and in the larva state it is one of your best friends, being a noted devourer of plant-lice, or aphides. The larva is a green slug-like grub, about three-quarters of an inch long when full grown.——*M. B.*—The curiously-formed roll of leaves, which you discovered in the wooden frame of a door, is the work of a very interesting Bee, called Megachile centuncularis. It cuts small oval pieces out of the leaves of the Rose, or annual Mercury, in a very ingenious manner, and lines its nest with them, dividing it into compartments; each compartment the Bee stores with a substance resembling Bee bread, and into this she lays an egg, which shortly turns into a grub, and feeds upon the good things laid up for it until it be full grown. If you refer to page 59 of a little work called "Insect Architecture," you will find a detailed account of this Bee, which will interest you. We recommend you to leave the Bees in the roof of your Apple-house alone; if you attempt to inclose them in the way you suggest, we should fear you would disturb and do much injury.——*Z.*—The brown grub which you describe about an inch long and of the thickness of a quill, we suppose to be that of Tipula oleracea, the common Daddy-long-legs, which is now so abundant in every direction. If brine (not salt-water of the strength of sea-water, which you have been using) or lime water have no effect in destroying this destructive grub, we think you may do much towards diminishing the nuisance by turning your soil up as winter comes on, and then by hand-picking secure as many as you can, letting the birds and frost help you also, and they will do much.

Pure gas-liquor would undoubtedly kill these grubs if it reached them in the soil, but at the same time we fear it would kill any plants you might have in the ground. It would not be above a month before you would be able to use the soil again.——*T. P.*—Your grubs are those of the common Cockchafer, about one-third full size. You had better try watering your turf with brine or lime-water, which we expect, as the grubs will not be very deep under the surface, will destroy them. *S.*

Books.—*N. J. S.*—No such work as you inquire about is in course of publication.

Exportation.—*C. W. B.*—In sending your seeds to India, do not use a box at all, but put them as loosely as you can into a canvass bag. You will find the reason for this stated at length some time since in our columns. Take care that they are *perfectly* dry.

Miscellaneous.—*A Subscriber.*—The tufts of wool on the end of your Cactus are imperfect fruits, which have swelled up after the flowers disappeared.——*A. C.*—Spiranthes æstivalis.——*R. Reid.*—The Horticultural Society does award medals at their meetings in Regent-street to non-subscribers.——*Fanny.*—We are sorry to say we do not understand your question.——*C. E. Y.*—Your plants are, 1, Eupatorium cannabinum; 2, Pulicaria dysenterica; 3, Pedicularis palustris; 4, Epilobium hirsutum; 5, Lythrum salicaria; 6, Polygonum persicaria; 7, Stachys sylvatica; 8, Lysimachia vulgaris; 9, Chelone glabra.——*Clericus.*—Cratægus Crus Galli.——*Ignoramus.*—1, Linaria cymbalaria; 2, Sedum aurantiacum; 3, Sedum spurium; 4, Sedum telephium.‡——*W. D.*—Send six Post-office labels, and the numbers shall be forwarded to you.‡——*A Reader, Swansea.*——The plan you have suggested for the lists of Pansies is a very good one: it will be useful to many, and shall be adopted.*——*Miles.*— Lilium lanceolatum speciosum is not precisely a hardy plant, and will not disqualify a collection of stove and greenhouse plants.——*W. S.*—Your Apple appears to be the Cornish Aromatic, well kept.——*Sarah.*—Mr. Villet has no agent in England; five pounds will buy a great many. An order should be sent direct.——*An Essex Subscriber.*—Your Plum appears to be the Drap d'Or. This sort is earlier than the Green Gage; and it may be further distinguished by having downy shoots. The Green Gage is frequently substituted for the Drap d'Or.‖——*A Constant Reader.*—"Martin Doyle's Flower Garden," &c.——*J. Wood's* letter is an advertisement.——*R. C.*—Linaria triphylla; Monarda oblongata.——*An Amateur.*—Striped Pharbitis, nil or hispida; it is a pretty half-hardy annual.——*H.*—You may sow your seed about the end of this month. Milne's Early and Walker's Black Spine do well for early forcing.‡——*J. D. Parks.*—We have received no Petunias that have not been noticed.*——*H. W. B.*—Your Pear from a north wall, ripe and very good, is the English Caillot Rosat; a sort recommendable for such situation. The Apple is the Hawthornden.‖——*M. D.*—Lonicera alpigena; fruit not known to be poisonous.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

Fuchsias.—*J. Brock.*—Your seedling Fuchsia is unquestionably a double flower, and a very pretty one, the number of stamens, the divisions in the corolla, and the sepals, being doubled in quantity: it is neatly formed, colour good, tube smooth, sepals expanding of a rosy carmine, corolla violet purple.——*T. Jones.*—Your seedlings, if abundant bloomers, will form pretty border-flowers; but they exhibit no improvement upon varieties long since familiar with cultivators.——*J. D. Parks.*—The small variety you sent is like many raised by every one who grows seedlings. The larger sort, which blossoms profusely at the end of the branches, is a much better flower; tube light pink, sepals tipped with green, corolla brilliant vermilion, a very pretty variety.——*T. A.*—Tube and sepals smooth, very stout, of a bright vermilion rose, sepals expand well, showing a stout corolla of a deep vermilion, slightly tinged with purple; the buds are handsome, and the foliage stout, and of a moderate size; it is a bright, handsome, and showy variety.——*W. C.*—Two very large and showy Fuchsias; the light variety has the tube and sepals of a very delicate pink, corolla rosy vermilion; this part of the flower wants stoutness and size, as the divisions are small and puckered; the darker variety has stout tube, and sepals of a bright rose, corolla large, of a rosy purple; the light seedling measures four inches to the end of the pistil; the other is rather larger and longer.*

Calceolarias.—*Y. R. O.*—In packing up your blooms you made the division in the paper through which you passed the head of the flower too large, so that several of them had slipped out; and it is impossible to tell to which names the flowers belonged: there were, *Plato, Vesta, Gipsy Maid, Claudia, Donaldii,* and *Hamilton Hill;* among these was one with a bright brown blotch upon a bright yellow ground; a very attractive flower. With the exception of one called *Cream,* and the *Lass of Richmond,* they are flowers of good form; the former of these is too small, and the latter is too indented at the bottom. *Defiance* and *Negro Boy* are both pretty in colour; *Village Maid,* with the clear yellow margin, and *Mobery Vale* are both good; they are generally flowers of the same character, good in form, with blotches of colour nearly covering the front of the flower, and leaving a narrow margin of ground colour; some are clear, others less distinct; they are deficient in size, being considerably smaller than the Calceolarias cultivated about London.*——*Nichols.*—Your seedling is a well-formed and pleasing flower, but it is too like many long since in cultivation.—— [*Erratum.*—The Calceolaria noticed last week was raised by *Mr. Spreight,* not *Bright,* as printed.]*

Pelargoniums.—*Rogers & Son.*—The colour of your seedling is very good, it being of a clear rosy salmon, with a small and decided spot; it is a pleasing flower. The substance, however, is rather delicate, and the upper petals are too pointed.*——*T. Jones.*—The petals of your seedling are too crumpled and uneven.——*Andate.*—Your seedling is a bright, clear, and pretty flower, rather undersized; white centre, with bright rose terminations to the lower petals, which are broad and smooth on the edge; in the upper petals the spot is intense, surrounded with rosy crimson colour.*

Verbenas.—*W. G.*—We have examined your collection of seedling Verbenas, and compared them with the sorts cultivated; some of them are inferior, and some equal, to the named varieties. The only one that appeared novel and distinct was *No. 7,* a dark velvety maroon with small flowers; this appeared darker than any variety we had seen.*

Pansies.—*G. Inms.*—Of your seedlings, No. 1 is deficient in substance, and the ground-colour, which is poor, is not even in the lip: 2 and 3 are very undersized.*

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The event of the week is the promised visit of her Majesty to the King of the French at the Château d'Eu. The approaching interview of the two Sovereigns has excited a great sensation on the Continent; and as no British Monarch has visited France since the memorable meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I., on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, the event is doubtless one of peculiar interest. The French papers are almost exclusively absorbed in discussions on the subject. The Ministerial journals hail the visit of the Queen as a significant compliment to France, and as a symbol of that pacific civilization, which tends every day more and more to the glory of our time and the welfare of nations. The Opposition papers, with few exceptions, admit the compliment, but regard it as an unforeseen and mysterious episode of British policy, the result of which will probably be a treaty of commerce, or some other consummation intended to undermine the interests of the French manufacturers. The people, however, are represented by all parties as delighted at the prospect of the Queen's visit, and there is no doubt that Her Majesty will meet with a cordial reception from all classes in France. The Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament, and the simultaneous manifesto of Mr. O'Connell, are noticed with dissatisfaction by the French papers, which have found a fresh cause of grievance in the hospitable reception given to the Regent of Spain by the British Government.—In Spain, notwithstanding numerous party meetings, the new Government appears to have established its position; and it is rumoured that it has already been acknowledged by the British Cabinet. Barcelona and other provincial cities continue in an excited state, and a Central Junta is still demanded as the only means of pacifying the country.—The reception of the Regent by the Portuguese Government is the chief item of our news from Lisbon, where the conduct of the Executive is generally condemned as unworthy and inhospitable.—From Italy we have particulars of the recent troubles in the Papal States. It appears that a general insurrection had been organised in the States of Central and Southern Italy; but that a premature outbreak in the Bolognese disclosed the nature of the conspiracy, and led to the apprehension or flight of the principal insurgents.—Accounts from the Levant mention that the Servian chiefs have consented to the demands of the Emperor of Russia, and have withdrawn to the Bulgarian territory.—From the United States we learn that the law authorities at Washington have decided on the surrender of Mrs. Gilmour to the British Government, under the 10th article of the Ashburton Treaty, and that she is now on her way to England, to take her trial. This decision recognises the 10th article of the treaty as a subsisting law of the land, and consequently as binding on the judicial authorities of the United States; so that in all future occurrences of the same kind this case will act as a precedent for the guidance of both countries.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle on Monday morning for Southampton, and there embarked on their long-contemplated marine excursion, the details of which will be found in another part of our Paper. On the same day, the Prince of Wales and the Princesses left the Castle for Brighton, under the care of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Her Majesty was accompanied by Viscountess Canning (Lady in Waiting), the Hon. Miss Liddell (Maid of Honour), Lord Chas. Wellesley, Colonel Wylde, and Mr. G. E. Anson. The Marquis of Ormonde, Earl Hardwicke, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Colonel Arbuthnot, are in attendance on the Prince of Wales and the Princesses, at Brighton. On Saturday, being the birthday of Prince Albert, her Majesty gave a *fête* at Virginia Water in honour of the day. The Royal party dined in the Fishing Temple, at Virginia Water, and afterwards promenaded the grounds, while a display of fireworks was discharged from the frigate the Belvidere, and the pleasure-grounds in front of the lake. The frigate and Royal barges were illuminated with variegated lamps, and the military bands of the Life and Foot Guards were in attendance. The event was also observed in town by the usual illuminations. In the afternoon of the same day his Highness the Duke de la Victoria, Regent of Spain, accompanied by the Earl of Aberdeen and Colonel Gurrea, arrived at the Castle, and, after an audience of her Majesty, returned to town. On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise, and afterwards attended divine service in the chapel of the Castle. The Queen Dowager continues in the enjoyment of improved health, at Witley Court, and daily takes drives in the neighbourhood. The King of Hanover has resided at Kew during the greater part of the week, where the Duchess of Gloucester has been on a visit to his Majesty. The Duchess of Kent left Frogmore Lodge on Monday, for the Watford station of the Birmingham railway, and proceeded thence to Witley Court on a visit to the Queen Dowager. Prince George of Cambridge took his departure on Sunday for Antwerp, on his way to assume the command of the troops in the Ionian Islands. Prince Alexander of the Netherlands is still visiting the Duke and Duchess of Leeds at Mar Lodge, Braemar. His Royal Highness has had excellent sport, and is much pleased with his visit to Scotland.

Parliamentary Business.—A parliamentary return has been published, from which it appears that from the 2d February to the 17th August the House sat 119 days, and three Saturdays; the hours of sittings were 986½, and it sat 105½ after midnight, making the average time of sitting on each occasion 8 hours and 17 minutes. It also appears that the number of petitions for private bills during the past session was 193. Of these 29 originated in the Lords, and 164 in the Commons. Upon these petitions 181 bills were introduced, of which number thirteen were only read a first time, seven a second, six a third, 150 received the Royal assent, and five were withdrawn at various stages during their progress. Of the various purposes for which these bills were applied—fifteen were for the formation and improvement of roads—13 for harbours—35 for railways—13 for inclosures—13 for improvements in towns and cities—3 for cemeteries—16 for the regulation and improvement of estates; and the remainder consist of bills for peerages, divorces, police, canals, docks, piers, gas and other companies, &c. Upon a comparison with former years, the amount of private business in both houses is shown to be much less during the present session than for some time past.

Church Preferment.—The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments to benefices in the Scotch Church, void by the late secession:—The Rev. W. Reid to the parish of Marytown, Forfar, in the room of the Rev. A. Ferguson; Rev. J. M'Master to the parish of Barr, Ayr, in the room of the Rev. E. B. Wallace; Rev. A. M. Ferguson to the parish of Muckhart, Perth, in the room of the Rev. J. Thomson; Rev. W. Ritchie to the parish of Longforgan, Perth, in the room of the Rev. R. J. Walker; and the Rev. G. Arklay to the parish of Inverkeilor, Forfar, in the room of the Rev. J. Laird.

The Army.—It is understood that the Rev. Dr. Dakins, Principal Chaplain of the Forces, is about to retire, after a period of more than 33 years' service, and that he is to be succeeded by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, the present chaplain to Chelsea College.

Consular Appointments.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Rice Crowe, Esq., late Consul at Hammerfest, to be Consul-General in Norway; William Miller, Esq., to be Consul-General in the Sandwich, Friendly, Society, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean; William Mure, Esq., to be Consul at New Orleans; James Baker, Esq., late Consul at Riga to be Consul at Corunna; and George B. C. Wynyard, Esq., to be Consul at Riga.

Post-Office.—It is stated with reference to Post-offices in rural districts, that the Post-Master-General, with the concurrence of the Treasury, has issued a regulation under which any place whatever within the United Kingdom may have a Post-office, with a free delivery of letters therefrom, provided that one hundred letters weekly may be expected to reach the Post-office; and that when one or more places shall be contiguous, or in the route which a postman would take in his course of delivering letters, these places taken together shall be reckoned as one, if they can amongst them show that one hundred letters weekly may fairly be expected to *arrive* for the inhabitants of them conjointly. The Postmaster-General having concluded the arrangements that have been pending for some time with the directors of the different Railway Companies, for the transmission of the morning mails by the early trains, the following notice, which came into operation yesterday, will, no doubt, be interesting to the public, being the official list of the different post-towns to which letters and newspapers can be forwarded by the morning mails:—"Abingdon, Accrington, Andover-road, Appleby, Banbury, Bangor, Bath, Basingstoke, Beaumaris, Berwick, Berkhampstead, Birmingham, Bishop's Stortford, Blackburn, Bradford (Yorkshire), Brackley, Brampton, Brough, Bristol, Brighton, Buckingham, Burnley, Burton, Cambridge, Canterbury, Carlisle, Carnarvon, Chatham, Chepstow, Chelmsford, Cheltenham, Chester, Chippenham, Cirencester, Clitheroe, Cockermouth, Colchester, Conway, Coventry, Cowes, Cuckfield, Dartford, Daventry, Dover, Fareham, Fairford, Farringdon, Fenny Stratford, Feversham, Folkstone, Gateshead, Godalming, Gloucester, Gosport, Gravesend, Guildford, Halifax, Haydon Bridge, Hemel Hampstead, Hertford, Hexham, Highworth, Hoddesden, Holyhead, Holywell, Huddersfield, Hull, Ipswich, Kendal, Lancaster, Leamington, Lechlade, Leighton Buzzard, Lewes, Liverpool, Maidenhead, Maidstone, Manchester, Margate, Maryport, Milnthorp, Mold, Monmouth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport (Isle of Wight), Newport Pagnel, Northampton, North Shields, Oxford, Penkridge, Penrith, Portsmouth, Preston, Preston Brook, Ramsgate, Reading, Rickmansworth, Rochdale, Rochester, Rugby, Ryde, Saffron Walden, Sittingbourne, Shoreham, Slough, South Shields, Salisbury, Southampton, St. Asaph, St. Albans, Stockbridge, Stafford, Stockport, Stone, Stroud, Stoney Stratford, Stratford-on-Avon, Sunderland, Swindon, Towcester, Tring, Ulverstone, Uxbridge, Wallingford, Walsall, Ware, Warrington, Warwick, Watford, Weedon, Whitehaven, Wigan, Wigton, Winchester, Windsor, Wolverhampton, Workington, Worthing, Yarmouth. All Ireland and Scotland."

Houses in the United Kingdom.—By a parliamentary return just issued, the number of inhabited houses in England is stated to be 2,753,295; the number uninhabited, 162,725; and the number building, 25,382. In Wales the number inhabited is 188,196; uninhabited, 10,133; building, 1,769. In Scotland the number of inhabited houses is put down at 503,451; uninhabited, 24,295; building, 2,763; making a total of about, 3,454,101 inhabited; 198,049 uninhabited; and 30,634 houses building throughout the United Kingdom, Ireland excepted, which is not included in the return.

Fine Arts Commission.—The Commissioners have sent in their second report to her Majesty, stating that the competition of artists at the Cartoon exhibition has satisfied them respecting the attainments of many British artists in the practice of cartoon drawing, and respecting their capacity to attain excellence in those qualities which are essential in historical painting; and that they now propose, in pursuance of the plan before announced, to invite artists to exhibit specimens in fresco-painting of a moderate size, which may enable them to proceed to the selection of artists for the decorations in fresco of certain portions of the Palace. They report their announcement relative to sculpture and decorative arts of various kinds, inviting artists to submit specimens; and state that the order in which the

several branches of art and decoration applicable to the embellishment of the Palace have been considered has been, and must continue to be, determined by the time requisite for the preparation of the works, the study required by the artists in modes of execution which are new to them, and by the progress of particular portions of the building. They conclude by stating, with reference to the architect's report, that they are not yet prepared to lay any specific recommendation before her Majesty, both in consequence of the building not being sufficiently advanced, and because the result of the inquiries and experiments made and making by and under their directions is not sufficiently ascertained to justify them in coming to any final conclusion in this respect. And with reference to that part of the architect's report which relates to local improvements in the neighbourhood of the Palace, the commissioners consider that, however deserving of attention the improvements in question may be, they do not come within the inquiry with which they are entrusted.

Religious Worship.—A Parliamentary return has just been printed, entitled "A return of the amount applied by Parliament during each year since 1800, in aid of the religious worship of the Church of England, of the Church of Scotland, of the Church of Rome, and of the Protestant Dissenters in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, whether by way of augmentation of the income of the ministers of each religious persuasion, or for the erection and endowment of churches and chapels, or for any other purposes connected with the religious instruction of each such section of the population of the United Kingdom, with a summary of the whole amount applied during the above period in aid of the religious worship of each of the above classes." The abstract of sums paid to the Established Church shows that the total was 5,207,546*l.*, which is divided in the following manner:—Church of England, 2,935,646*l.*; Church of Scotland, 522,082*l.*; Church of Ireland, 1,749,818*l.* The total sum paid to the Church of Rome is set forth at 365,607*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, comprised in the following two items:—Augmentation of incomes (including Maynooth College), 362,893*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; erection and repairs of chapels, 2,113*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The total sum paid to Protestant Dissenters is 1,019,647*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* in England and Ireland. The recapitulation shows the following three sums:—Established Church, 5,207,546*l.*; Church of Rome, 365,607*l.*; and Protestant Dissenters, 1,019,647*l.* The sums were advanced from 1800 to 1842.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The promised visit of Queen Victoria to the French Court, at Eu, excites the attention of the whole French press, and is the theme of many a grave leading article. The ministerial *Journal des Débats* confines itself to the expression of a sincere desire that "so noble a spectacle may be given to Europe," and affirms that the immense majority of the French nation would associate itself on this occasion with the feelings of the King, and would be happy and proud to receive the Sovereign of Great Britain in the territory of France. The *Presse* declares its satisfaction at the event as a compliment to the monarchy, but does not intend to forget the many grievances which the English Navy has inflicted upon France. The *Constitutionnel* adopts the same tone, but accepts the visit as a proof of the good understanding between the two Governments. Another Opposition print, *Le Siècle*, expresses great distrust about the interview between the Queen and Louis Philippe, and dreads its result, because the English Cabinet can authorise such a step only for some interested purpose. The republican *National* declares that when Henry VIII. shook hands with Francis I. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, he was already meditating that perfidious aggression which so greatly injured France, and that though Queen Victoria is not of the blood of Henry, and Louis Philippe resembles Francis little enough, the character of the English Government is unchanged. Yet it is not a declaration of war that the *National* apprehends; what it dreads most is the possibility that the Queen has a treaty of commerce in her pocket, by which all the cotton-spinners, and iron-founders, and silk-weavers, and artisans of France are to be sacrificed. The French people, however, are delighted at the prospect of the Queen's visit, and even the Paris Bourse has partaken of the general feeling on the occasion. The impression is so strong that her Majesty will also visit Paris, and that the British Embassy is preparing in great haste for her reception, that a number of boxes have been hired at the Grand Opera for several days to come, in hopes of the Queen honouring that theatre with her presence. It is also said that M. Paul Delaroche has been directed to proceed to Eu, to make a drawing of the interview, for the Royal Palace at Versailles.—After this exciting topic the speech of her Majesty on closing the Session of Parliament, and the simultaneous manifesto of Mr. O'Connell, are the principal matters referred to in the Paris journals. Each paper finds great fault with the party which it peculiarly favours. Thus the *Débats* finds Sir R. Peel wanting in decision, whilst the loyalty expressed by Mr. O'Connell for the Queen is an abomination to the *National*. The *Débats* would have the Government adopt measures forthwith against the Irish agitation, and the *National* would have Mr. O'Connell fling off all allegiance at once to a Saxon Queen. The hospitable reception given to the Regent of Spain, and particularly the visit of the Duke of Wellington, who, in addition to the compliment of the call, has committed the grave offence in the eyes of our Paris contemporaries of leaving a card on which one of his Spanish titles was inscribed, has produced a tirade against the English Government, which they suppose to have no other motive in the kind reception of Espartero than a determination to oppose the new government in Spain, and insult that of France. The visit of Marshal Sebastiani to England is also commented upon with much gravity. All the Opposition journals concur in stating that this visit is of a political character, and of a nature to compromise the dignity of France, but they are not at all agreed as to the precise object of the mission. According to some, he is gone to apologise for the energetic conduct of the Captain of the Boussole, at Otaheite; others say that he is charged to fish out the designs of England as to Spain; and some suppose that his mission has for its object to prevent Sir R. Peel from taking offence at the violent language of French journals respecting the affair at Newfoundland; so that in the midst of these surmises, M. Guizot and his colleagues have again to sustain the imputation of sacrificing the dignity and honour of France to the pleasure of this country.—A serious accident happened to the King and Royal family on Monday. His Majesty, the Queen, the Queen of the Belgians, the Comte de Paris, and other members of the Royal family, left Eu in a *char-à-bane*, drawn by six horses, on an excursion to Tréport by the new road of Mers. On arriving at the bridge of the Lock of Assas, at the head of the canal, which goes from thence to the sea, four of the horses, when entering on the bridge, took fright, either at the noise of the cannon, which were firing at the fort of Tréport, or from that of the water rushing into the lock; one of the leaders threw himself on the slender chains which were placed to protect foot-passengers, which instantly broke, and he fell into the canal, dragging with him in his descent two of the other horses. Fortunately the traces snapped, and the postilion who was riding one of the wheelers, with great presence of mind and strength of arm, turned his horses' heads, so as to bring the pole of the carriage against one of the posts at the entrance of the bridge, and thus checked its progress. The King and Queen, and Queen of the Belgians alighted, and their Majesties, having satisfied themselves that no one was hurt, went on foot to Tréport, amidst cries of "Vive le Roi," from the crowd assembled. The alarm of the whole party in such fearful circumstances was very great. The Queen was much affected, and wept bitterly after the danger was over. The King himself acted with great presence of mind; he held the young Count of Paris in his arms, and refused to leave the carriage till every member of his family was safe.

SPAIN.—The Madrid papers have at length published the protest of Espartero, noticed in our last, in which he solemnly protests against all that has been done or should be done by the new Government contrary to the constitution of the monarchy; and also the decree issued not in the Queen's name, but by the new Government in its own name, depriving the Regent of the title of Duke of Victory and of all grades and emoluments. The journals of the 21st ult. state, that a numerous meeting of the friends of Espartero was held in the hall of the Spanish Institute on the previous day. The President, the former deputy, M. Rodriguez Leal, opened the discussion by reading the programme adopted by the committee, which he accompanied by a speech on the present situation of affairs, which the Coalition denounced as most insolent. The basis of the programme was,—1. The faithful execution of the Constitution of 1837; 2. The Queen's minority, until the 10th October, 1844; and, 3. National independence. A letter has been published by the Paymaster-General of the army, completely disproving the assertion that the Regent carried off with him from the Puerto de Santa Maria the military chest of the army. The Members of the Juntas who have arrived at Madrid have come to an understanding with the Government, and it is probable that the submission to the present rulers of the nation will soon be general. The Queen and her sister arrived at Segovia in the morning of the 18th, and were to visit on the next day the citadel, the Mint, and the Alcazar, an old historical edifice, in which Isabel I. was crowned Queen of Castile. It having been reported that the excursion of her Majesty was the commencement of a system adopted by the military party to keep her in their own hands, and that they would eventually carry her to Pampeluna, the Ministry had been obliged to contradict the report in the *Gazette* of the 19th, declaring it calumnious and unfounded. Letters from Barcelona of the 20th and 21st ult., describe that city, and indeed the whole of the province, as in a state of complete anarchy. It would appear that Col. Prim, had, to a certain extent, acquiesced in the wishes of the Supreme Junta, with regard to the formation of a Central Junta, and accepted the post of Captain-General of Catalonia, held by General Arbuthnot, in the name of the Madrid Government. The latter had no means of enforcing respect for his authority, and still continued in the citadel with a few battalions, on whose devotedness he could not rely. Brigadier Echalecu had been confirmed in the command of Montjuich by the Junta, which had appointed Gen. Pajol governor of the citadel, and Col. Milans, who had been the first to raise the standard at Reuss with Brigadier Prim, governor of the Attarazanas, which was still occupied by the volunteers. The Captain-General of Seville had issued a decree, appointing Courts-martial at Cadiz, and condemning to death all who should have any relation with the partisans of General Espartero.

PORTUGAL.—The Lisbon papers are filled with discussions on the late conduct of the Portuguese Government towards Espartero. During the stay of the Malabar in the river, the Duke of Terceira sent on board one of his Adjutants to offer his services to the Regent. This act of courtesy was severely censured in Council, and when it was expected that the Duchess of Victory would pass the frontier in order to arrive at Lisbon, an escort of honour was proposed, but refused, when it is well known that this lady experienced every possible attention and respect from the conquerors of her husband. An extraordinary courier was despatched to Madrid with every particular relative to the impediments placed in the way of the Regent's landing. This express was accompanied with the most positive orders that the Portuguese Minister at that Court should follow precisely the conduct adopted by Mr. Aston. The recognition, therefore, of the Provisional Government has not yet taken place in Lisbon.

GERMANY.—The Berlin papers give long details of the alarming fire which took place on the 19th ult., which reduced the Opera-house to a heap of ashes. It was one of the most magnificent theatres in the world, and one of the greatest ornaments of the Prussian capital, built under Frederick the Great. The two buildings on one side, the invaluable Royal library, and the palace of the Hereditary Prince of Prussia, were alarmingly threatened—so much so that the most valuable manuscripts and works in the library had already been packed up for removal, but through the exertions of the fire brigade, both buildings escaped with only slight injury. The Hereditary Prince has addressed an autograph letter to the magistrates of the city, requesting them to express his gratitude to all the citizens who had assisted in preserving his palace from the threatened conflagration. The investigation into the origin of another fire, which a few months ago reduced to ashes one of the largest and most frequented places of amusement—the Colosseum—has assumed a very serious appearance. The owner of the establishment, who was known as a very enterprising and wealthy man, has been arrested in consequence of these investigations.—The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Cologne on the 18th ult., and after having inspected the Cathedral, proceeded by land to Coblentz.—The papers announce that the Duke of Bordeaux is on the point of resuming his project of travelling abroad, which he had been obliged to postpone in consequence of the accident that he experienced two years ago. The Prince will travel under the name of Comte de Chambord, and will first visit England and the north of Germany.—Professor Ranke, of Berlin, one of the most celebrated historians of the age, has arrived in London for the purpose of extending his learned researches to the State-Paper Office, and various important archives, for which every facility has been granted him.—According to a circular just published, the new sect of the Jews formed at Frankfort has agreed to the following points:—"We recognise in Mosaism the possibility of an unbounded progressive improvement. The collection called the 'Talmud,' and all Rabbinical writings and assumptions founded on it, have no binding power for us, either dogmatically or practically. A Messiah, who shall conduct the Israelites back to this land, Palestine, is neither expected nor wished for by us; we recognise as our native land that alone to which we belong by birth and civil relations." The members of the reform association are to sign the declaration which expresses those principles. The Universal Gazette of Judaism declares energetically against these proceedings.—A joyful excitement prevails at Baden, among the inhabitants as well as visitors, because the pharao-bank has suffered immense losses, and has actually been broke twice within two days. When it took place the second time a universal "bravo" sounded through the saloon, and the musicians were called from their beds to celebrate the misfortune of the professional gamblers.

ITALY.—We have accounts from the Roman States of the agitation and troubles which have arisen there. It seems that an insurrection was prepared for the month of August, in Sicily and Naples, as well as in the legations. The King of Naples had, however, taken every precaution. He had sent a number of troops to Sicily, and taken steps to fortify Messina and Syracuse. It was on the rumour of some troubles in Naples that the Liberals of Ravenna thought the time was come to make a demonstration. Accordingly an engagement took place on the 15th, at Savigno, between a detachment of carabineers and the insurgents of Bologna, who had made an irruption into the rural districts. The latter were in number between 40 and 50, the carabineers and the volunteers were from 25 to 30. The captain of the carabineers and four of his soldiers were killed; the remainder, having no ammunition, made their escape. The insurgents then entered Savigno and caused the Secretary of the Commune, and two volunteers who were carrying despatches, to be shot. The Cardinal Legate of Bologna adopted precautionary measures, recalled the troops from Ferrara and Romagna, and despatched against the insurgents several detachments who were familiar with the country about the mountains. Most of those suspected were seized, but many escaped to the coast. It is said that the Austrian garrison of Ferrara has been augmented. The Duke of Modena's Police Minister, Ricci, has not only been dismissed in disgrace, but has thought it necessary to fly and hide himself, as implicated in these troubles.

RUSSIA.—The Paris papers announce that the young Grand Duchess Alexandra, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, died a few days since at St. Petersburgh, after a long and painful illness. On the 13th August, between five and six in the afternoon, Moscow was visited by a violent storm, with a shower of hail, which did considerable damage. Above 70,000 panes of glass were destroyed, the iron plates on the roofs of sixty houses were torn off, and also many of those on sixty others. Much damage was done to the garden trees, many of which were torn up by the roots. Another storm, with hail, which took place on the 20th June, is remarkable on account of the extent of country which it visited; for its ravages extended over the governments of

St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Poltawa, Kiew, &c., that is from the Euxine to the Baltic.

Greece.—Accounts from Athens of the 10th ult. state that their Majesties have just removed to the new palace, the furnishing of which is now almost entirely completed. This structure is of immense magnitude, built of marble from Pentelicus, after designs by a Bavarian architect, but in the estimation of most people, it is devoid of external grandeur and internal comfort, although the total cost amounts to such an immense sum, that the King has contrived to prevent any exact estimate thereof being made public. The Government had suspended twenty-five Professors of the University, in comoliance, it is said, with the desire of the protecting Powers, who insisted on the strictest system of economy being introdnced into the finances. The crops had suffered severely in most of the provinces, and the greatest misery pervaded the whole country.

Turkey.—The Vienna papers announce officially the result of the assembly of the *notables* and people of Servia at Kraguzevatz, which is, that the two leaders, Wutsitsch and Petronowitsch had consented to submit to the demands of the Emperor of Russia for their withdrawal, and that the assembly had not made the slightest demonstration against this measure. Later accounts state that they had arrived at Belgrade on the 14th, and were to embark on the day following for Widdin. Accounts from Constantinople of the 7th ult. state that the Turkish fleet still continued to hover about the Dardanelles, followed by a French man-of-war steamer. Large bodies of Turkish troops were concentrated at Adrianople, which, at a period when the Divan professed themselves anxious for retrenchment, caused some surprise. Nothing satisfactory had been concluded by the commissioners appointed to arrange the difficulties between Persia and the Porte.

United States.—The Royal mail steam-ship Acadia arrived at Liverpool from Boston and Halifax on Tuesday. She left Boston on the 16th, and Halifax on the 18th, and has consequently made the passage in twelve days. The dates from the United States are from the 8th to the 16th ult., inclusive. The authorities at Washington have decided to deliver Mrs. Christina Gilmour to the officer who went in pursuit of her from this country, and a warrant to that effect has accordingly been issued. The counsel of the prisoner had made another attempt to save her, by an application to Judge Betts for a writ of *habeas corpus*, but without success. The Judge, in reply, gave the following as his opinion on the law of the case:—"In the matter of Christina Cochrane, otherwise Gilmour, on application for the allowance of a writ of *habeas corpus*:—I am of opinion that the 10th article of the Treaty of Washington, concluded August 9th, 1842, is, under the 2d subdivision of the 6th article of the Constitution of the United States, in force as a subsisting law of the land, and is accordingly to be observed and executed by the judicial authorities of the country. I am of opinion that a commissioner appointed by a Circuit Court of the United States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, is, by force of the act of Congress of August 23, 1842, empowered to perform the functions pointed out by the 10th article of the said treaty. I am of opinion that it is not competent for a Judge of the United States, in vacation, to revise, on *habeas corpus*, the adjudication of such commissioner as to the efficiency of the proof of criminality of a party charged before him. I am of opinion that a writ of *habeas corpus* cannot be rightfully allowed for the purpose of inquiring into the legality of a warrant emanating from the executive branch of the Government, intended to surrender a person duly committed to a marshal of the United States, to the authorities of Great Britain, under the provisions of the 10th article of the said treaty, before the party shall be thereby actually transferred to and detained in such British custody within the United States. I accordingly refuse to allow the *habeas corpus* prayed for in this case." This decision will form a precedent for the guidance of both countries in all similar cases, and is therefore of considerable importance.—Mr. Wickliffe, the Postmaster-General of the United States, had been stabbed, but not mortally, on board a steamer between Portsmouth and Baltimore, by a Mr. Gardiner, who it is stated took this mode of revenging himself on Mr. Wickliffe, because that gentleman refused to interfere to secure him an office. The Philadelphia papers contain accounts of a fearful hurricane which passed over that city and the surrounding country on the 12th ult. Many parts of the city, and some of the adjacent lands were deluged. Several bridges, houses, trees, fences, and hay-stacks were swept away, and 27 lives were lost. A Boston paper states that an American sloop of war brings intelligence respecting the discovery of a beautiful island in the Pacific, extending 40 miles, not laid down in the charts; it is situated in south latitude, 11.05, west latitude, 165.05. It was called Eadie's Island, after the man who first discovered it. Mr. Cushing, the American Ambassador to China, had sailed in a war-steamer for Alexandria, thence to proceed to India by the overland route. On the 19th, off the coast of Newfoundland, the Acadia steamer ran down the barque Merchant, of Newport, and sustained by the collision the loss of her head and cutwater. The vessel was lost, but the crew were all saved, and brought by the steamer to England. The commissioners upon the demarcation of the boundary line are progressing rapidly in their business, and are making up for their delay in the spring. The survey of the River St. John is nearly completed from the Grand Falls to the mouth of the St. Francis. A party of surveyors is at work near Lake Pohenagunook, and another party has ascended to the head waters of the St. John. Six parties are at work upon the line between the monument and the St. John, amounting in all to about 100 men. Two parties are at the north end of the line, two parties are at the south end, and the other two near Fort Fairfield. The distance is about 78 miles, and all the parties together advance about one mile each day. They clear out a passage 15 feet upon each side of the line, cutting down the trees smooth with the ground. The line-trees are cut upon the spot, and the stumps left standing. It is said that this line is a very crooked one. In one place there is a square offset of about 40 rods. The whole line appears to be a succession of curves, with a general inclination to the westward.

Tahiti.—A copy of the following curious letter, in which Queen Pomare, of Tahiti, solicits the protection of the English Government against France, has been received in the City:—"Tahiti, Jan. 23, 1843.—My dear Friend and Sister Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, —Health and Peace to you, and saved may you be by Jehovah, the foundation of our power as Queens of our respective countries. We dwell in peace from the arrangements made by our predecessors. This is my speech to you, my sister friend. Commiserate me in my affliction, in my helplessness, and in the difficulties in which my nation is involved with France. The existing Protectorate Government of France in my dominions I do not acknowledge. I knew nothing of what my Chiefs and the French Consul had done, before I wrote to you by Captain Jones, I being absent at Raiate. On the arrival of the French Admiral, A Du Petit Thouars, the same chiefs who formerly signed the document requesting French protection assembled, viz., the three governors and Paraita, the person who was left in charge at Papeete (Paraita is the root of this great evil), the French Admiral and the French Consul, after having completed their design in signing the document, sent it over to me at Moorea, through the medium of my messengers, Tairapa and Mr. Simpson, for my signature. Tairapa said to me, 'Pomare, write your name under this document. If you do not write your name, you must pay a fine of 10,000 dollars; 5000 to-morrow, and 5000 the following day; and should the first payment be delayed beyond 2 o'clock the first day, hostilities will be commenced, and your land taken.' On account of this threat, against my will I signed my name. I was compelled to sign it, and because I was afraid, for the British and American subjects residing on my land (in case of hostilities) would have been indiscriminately massacred; no regard would have been paid to parties. This is the way my Government has been taken from me and constituted into a French Government. My Government is taken from me by my enemies, Paraita, Hitate, Tati, and others connected with them; it was they who combined and entered into agreement with the French. They have banished me that I should not be Sovereign of Tahiti; that they should be Kings and also their children. And now, my friend, think of me, have compassion on me, and assist me; let it be powerful, let it be timely and saving, that I may be reinstated in my Government; let it be prompted by the feeling which caused the Messiah to come into our world to save you and me. Have compassion on me in my present trouble, in my affliction, and great helplessness. Do not cast me away, assist me quickly, my friend. I run to you for refuge, to be covered under your great shadow, the same as afforded to my fathers by your fathers, who are now dead, and whose kingdoms have descended to us, the weaker vessels. I renew that agreement; let it be lasting and for ever. Let its continuance extend not only to ourselves and children, but to our children's children. My friend, do not by any means separate our friendship. This is my true wish. I now deliver up to you, my friend, my last effort; my only hope of being restored is in you. Be quick to help me, for I am nearly dead; I am like a captive pursued by a warrior and nearly taken, whose spear is close to me. The time is very nigh when I fear I shall lose my Government and my land. My friend, send quickly a large ship of war to assist me. A French ship of war is daily expected here—speedily send a ship of war to protect me, and I shall be saved. It is my wish that the Admiral may speedily come to Tahiti. If he cannot speedily come, I wish a large ship of war may come just at this present time. Continually send here your ships of war; let not one month pass away without one, until all my present difficulties are over. I have also at this time written a letter to your Admiral on the Spanish coast to come to Tahiti and assist me. Health and peace to you, may you be blessed, my sister friend, Queen of Great Britain, &c.—Pomare, Queen of Tahiti."

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 95 for the Account; Three-per-Cents. Reduced, 95⅝ to ⅞; Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 102⅞ to 3; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents. 102¼ to ⅜; Bank Stock, 182½; India Stock, 265½.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

General Espartero.—The Earl of Aberdeen, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, wrote to the Regent on Friday evening, to signify her Majesty's pleasure that his Highness should have an audience with the Queen on Saturday afternoon at Windsor Castle. In consequence of this command, the Regent proceeded by a special train to Windsor on Saturday, accompanied by Col. Gurrea, his private secretary. The Regent wore the full uniform of a General in the Spanish Army, his left breast being ornamented with various decorations of Knighthood, the Star of the Order of the Bath placed conspicuously in the centre. Colonel Wylde conducted his Highness to the Royal presence, when he was introduced to her Majesty and Prince Albert by the Earl of Aberdeen. The interview of his Highness with the Queen lasted about half-an-hour. On leaving Windsor the Regent came direct to town. The Duchess of Victory and Donna Eladia went out in an open carriage in the afternoon of the same day, and took airings in the Parks. The Duchess and her niece walked in Kensington-gardens about an hour. On Monday the Earl of Minto, Lord Monteagle, and numerous other visitors, called upon the Regent. Viscount Palmerston also waited upon his Highness, and was engaged some time in conversation with him. The Regent visited the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Aberdeen, and also called upon Sir R. Peel, but had not an interview, the right hon. Baronet not having then arrived in town from Windsor Castle. The Regent subsequently visited Lord Stanley and the Earl of Clarendon. In the latter part of the afternoon the Regent and Duchess, and Donna Eladia took airings in Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens. On Tuesday the Regent went with the Duchess and Donna Eladia to visit some of the public buildings in the metropolis, and afterwards took a carriage-drive in Hyde-park. His Highness saw several friends at his apartments, and among the calls were the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, and several Members of Parliament. In the evening the Regent dined with Lord Palmerston, to meet the Earl of Clarendon, Lords Ponsonby, Monteagle, Glenelg, Seaford, &c. On Wednesday his Highness removed from Mivart's to a villa in the Regent's Park, which he has taken as his residence. Yesterday, according to previous notice, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, assembled at Guildhall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of welcoming General Espartero's arrival in this country as an exile from Spain. The court was exceedingly crowded, not only with members, but with strangers. After a long and desultory discussion, resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with his misfortunes and hopes for his speedy recal. The Lord Mayor then announced that he would invite his Highness to meet the Corporation at a banquet at the Mansion-House, where the resolutions should be presented.

Temperance Meetings.—On Sunday Father Mathew administered the pledge in the village of Stratford, Essex. In commencing his address the rev. gentleman said he "had often spoken on the subject of holding a temperance meeting on the Sabbath-day. He believed that a meeting held under the canopy of heaven for the purpose of forwarding the reformation of mankind, was as pleasing to Almighty God as if they were assembled under the roof of a cathedral. If an ox or an ass fell into a pit on the Sabbath, they were commanded by Scripture to pull it out. Was it not, then, incumbent on them to attempt to rescue from the vortex of dissipation, on the same holy day, that being who had a soul to be saved? Why professors and ministers of the church should oppose them he could not understand. If they could not concur in the views of the teetotallers, surely they might leave them alone. The fact of his being a Roman Catholic priest did not at all interfere with his agency in the movement—it could have no effect on the goodness of the cause. He adhered strictly to the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, and would lay down his life for any one of them; still he allowed the same liberty of opinion to others which he claimed for himself." Several other persons addressed the meeting, and in the course of the day about 600 persons took the pledge. On Monday Father Mathew administered the pledge at Hackney, and on Tuesday at Rag Fair, where about 8000 persons were assembled to welcome him. Father Mathew, on presenting himself, was loudly cheered. He expressed regret at the calumnies which were sought to be heaped upon him, and denied the allegation that his mission to London was a total failure. Considering all the circumstances of opposition, he contended that the total abstinence movement in London had made more progress than in any other part of the United Kingdom. He had given the pledge to upwards of 50,000 persons, and he believed that before he had done as many more would take it. In order to prove he was not mistaken, he called on the people to come forward and follow the example of the people of St. Giles's. This invitation was fully responded to, and before the close of the proceedings, nearly 2,000 persons had taken the pledge. In one of his speeches, Father Mathew alluded to the encouragement given him by the Bishop of Norwich in a recent letter, from which the following is an extract:—"I regret that I cannot attend at Cambridge on the occasion of the Rev. T. Mathew's visit. If, however, he comes to Norwich, I shall think it my duty to sanction a meeting, and pay every respect to an individual to whose zealous exertions in recovering so large a portion of the community from the degrading and ruinous effects of intemperance, men of all religious persuasions and parties owe a debt of gratitude." Father Mathew administered the pledge at Somers Town to about 1000 persons, on Wednesday, and to the same number on Thursday, in the Bunhill-fields burial-ground, in the City. Yesterday he paid a visit to Chelsea. He said that upwards of 60,000 persons in London alone had already taken the pledge at his hands. When circumstances should again permit him to come to England, he hoped he should pledge double the number. It had been his intention to stop a fortnight longer, but having an engagement in Dublin on the 17th, he should be obliged to leave town in the early part of next week. He should, however, before he left England, have the honour of visiting the Bishop of Norwich, and thence he should go to Birmingham and Liverpool, and on to Dublin.

Metropolitan Improvements.—Mr. Barry has completed the internal decorations of the Travellers' Club, the arabesques of which are executed by Herr Sang, a German,

and possess considerable merit. The erection of the new attic gives a very picturesque effect to the exterior, and to the group of clubs in which the Travellers' seemed, until this alteration, to be sunk. The new Conservative Club in St. James's-street is also progressing, and is likely to be a magnificent feature in that neighbourhood. Paternoster-row is to be invaded by architectural magnificence, the Religious Tract Society having authorized the construction of a new establishment, which is now far advanced, and shows a great array of stone columns and pilasters. Prior to the prorogation of Parliament the select committee appointed to inquire into the means and expediency of preventing the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces and fires in the metropolis and elsewhere presented their report to the House of Commons. The committee, consisting of Lord F. Egerton, Viscount Sandon, the Lord Mayor, Sir W. Clay, Capt. Plumridge, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Hindley, and others, report that, from the evidence received from the most eminent men in chemistry, from practical engineers of high reputation, from leading masters, manufacturers, and proprietors of steam-engines, and from persons who have taken out patents for the prevention of the evil, it appears that smoke, which is the result of imperfect combustion, may in all cases be much diminished, if not entirely prevented, by means of a proper admission of atmospheric air, and other precautions, so as to insure perfect combustion. It appears to them that the expense of putting up the various apparatuses and patents which had been laid before them, and which answered the two-fold purpose, not only of preventing smoke, but of lessening the quantity of fuel required, was not only very trifling, but that the outlay might be repaid within the year by the diminished consumption of fuel. There was no doubt that the prevention of smoke might be accomplished in all steam-vessels by a similar process, and by the use of anthracite and coke, and that the black smoke proceeding from fires in private dwelling-houses might be entirely prevented by the same means, or by the use of stoves or grates formed for the more perfect combustion of coal. The committee looking at the measure as one of a sanatory nature, and as essential to the comfort and well-being of the population, conclude their report by recommending that a bill should be brought into Parliament at an early period in the next session to prohibit the production of smoke from furnaces and steam-engines.

College of Surgeons.—The regulations of the College have just been altered in the following points:—1. Students were formerly required to bring proof "of having studied anatomy and physiology, by attendance on lectures and demonstrations, and by dissections, during three anatomical seasons or sessions, extending from October to April inclusive." The latter part of the rule now runs thus:—"during three winter sessions, of not less than six months each." 2. Each course of the practice of surgery, physic, chemistry, materia medica, and midwifery, was formerly of the obligatory length of 70 lectures; this is now left undefined. A circular has also been sent round to medical teachers, expressing the opinion of the Council that it is highly inexpedient that the pursuits of students should be interrupted by a vacation at Christmas, or at any other period of the winter, and strongly recommending that the vacation hitherto allowed should be discontinued.

Strike of the Type-founders.—On Tuesday, a meeting of journeymen type-founders was held, to resist the reduction of wages proposed by the London firms of Messrs. Figgins, Thorogood, and Caslon. From the statements of the speakers it appeared that in July they reduced the wages 10 to 25 per cent., which they further reduced to 75 per cent., without making any proportionate reduction to printers. It was also stated that Messrs. Sharwood and Wood were resolved to make no reduction, that Mr. Wilson would not reduce the wages beyond the diminution that took place last July, and that Mr. Miller of Glasgow not only continued the old prices, but also allowed his men certain privileges. All the speakers expressed their willingness to submit to the reduction that took place in July, but declared that they would not submit to any further reduction. Resolutions were adopted to that effect. The secretary stated that the funds amounted to 100*l.* only, and that there were 120 men dependent upon it.

British Museum.—On Tuesday, the west end of the centre building of the old Museum was disposed of, for the purpose of being taken down, in consequence of the improvements in progress. The wing is that part of the old building called the Gallery of Antiquities. The site to be cleared will be built upon to form the new frontage. The new west wing, which is several hundred feet beyond the old wing, is in course of erection, and exhibits a solid mass of brickwork. The entire re-erection of the building, it is expected, will not be completed for some years.

River Steamers.—On Sunday there landed from the steamers at Chelsea, 6,421; Putney, 4,863; Kew, 8,709; Richmond, 5,669; Teddington, 3,147, passengers; independent of those who landed at the Red House, Battersea, Wandsworth, Hammersmith, and Brentford.

Fires.—On Thursday night a large unfinished mansion in Westbourne-terrace, Bayswater, was discovered to be on fire. On entering it the police found that a large pile of flooring-boards stacked together in the place were in flames, but by prompt assistance, the fire was confined to that part of the premises in which it commenced. The proprietor, Mr. Ponsford, believes that it was the work of some incendiary, as no light had been on the premises during the day. About a week since, a brother of the same gentleman offered a large reward for the apprehension of the party who fired another unfinished mansion in Cambridge-square, but as yet the incendiary has escaped detection.—Yesterday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a fire, which was not extinguished until property to the amount of some thousand pounds was consumed, broke out in the spacious premises well known as the Stingo Brewery, in the New-road. The flames were not subdued for some hours, and at one time it was feared that the adjoining Tavern, and also the Lying-in Hospital would be consumed. They were, however, arrested on the south side of the brewery, beyond which they did not spread.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—A vestry meeting was held in this parish last week for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of cleansing the interior of the parish church, one of the finest designs of Sir Christopher Wren. A long discussion ensued; many parishioners objecting to a rate on the ground that the church was endowed with considerable funds of which they knew nothing, as Alderman Gibbs, the perpetual churchwarden, had long refused to submit any accounts to their notice. The Alderman at length intimated, "that, if not pressed, he might show the accounts demanded." The vestry were not, however, induced by this promise to vote the required sum for repairs, and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

Shoreditch.—The churchwardens of this parish have had an interview with the Bishop of London, on the subject of the Puseyite innovations in the mode of performing divine service. The opposition to these forms has become so inveterate, that the parish church, formerly one of the most numerously attended at the east end of the metropolis, has been for some time almost wholly deserted. The circumstances in which the parish is placed are of a singular character. The vicar has been absent upwards of 12 months at Malta, by license of his diocesan, on a plea of mental aberration. The ministerial duties, therefore, devolve on two curates, appointed by the vicar, and who are charged with making those innovations against which the parishioners protest. The Bishop, after reading the memorial, put several questions to the churchwardens as to the way in which the ministerial duties of the church were performed. Upon points of discipline represented to have been either evaded or neglected the Bishop made copious memoranda, and promised that a strict investigation as to these matters should take place. But with regard to the memorial, his Lordship stated that he had no authority to remove the curates upon the grounds set forth by the memorialists. The allegation was much too vague, general, and indefinite, to justify a summary course of procedure. Besides which, the curates were removable only by the vicar, who had originally appointed them. So long as the vicar was the incumbent of the parish, he could not be divested of the right to nominate his assistants. The Bishop then adverted to the great increase of population in the district of Shoreditch, and said it was more than ever essential to keep up a cordial union between ministers and their flocks, more especially those who were charged with official duties appertaining to charity and education. These were matters that should engage the attention of all men, and in which all could safely unite, without violation to conscience.

Richmond.—On Saturday the first stone of a new building for the Mechanics' Institution at Richmond was laid by Mr. Selwyn, Q.C., amidst a numerous assemblage of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood.

Provincial News.

Her Majesty's Marine Excursion.—On Monday morning her Majesty left Windsor Castle on her long-promised excursion in the Channel. The Royal party left the Castle about half-past seven, and joined the South Western Railway at the Farnborough station, where a carriage specially fitted up for the occasion had been provided by the directors. The various stations on the line between Farnborough and Southampton were decorated with flags and laurel, and the inhabitants of the adjacent country and villages were assembled in great numbers to show their loyalty and gratify their curiosity. All of them expressed their gratification by loud cheers, and her Majesty and Prince Albert bowed repeatedly as the train passed at a very rapid rate. Shortly before 11, A.M., the train reached the terminus at Southampton, where every preparation had been made to do honour to the Royal visitors. Unfortunately the morning was not propitious for the occasion. The rain was descending in drizzling showers of sleet, and the wind was blowing cold and comfortless; nevertheless, thousands of people were assembled, both sides of the railroad were crowded, and the platform at the terminus was covered. The Queen on alighting was received by the Duke of Wellington, the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool, the chairman, and several directors of the railroad, &c. Her Majesty was loudly cheered as she entered the Royal carriage, which was drawn up close to the platform. The band struck up "God save the Queen," and the cannons thundered forth a Royal salute, whilst from the towers and steeples of the churches the bells rang out peal after peal of welcome. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Liverpool proceeded at once to the pier, whilst the Royal *cortége* took its course through Marsh-lane, St. Mary-street, into Northam-road, then to Marland-place, down the High-street to the Royal pier. There was hardly a house that was not ornamented with flags; triumphal arches of laurel and flowers were erected across several parts of the road; all the shops were shut, but the windows of every house were filled with spectators, who cheered the Royal visitors incessantly. On reaching the pier the rain had fallen so heavily that the mayor and aldermen spread their cloaks on the ground in order that the Queen might walk dry-footed to the admiral's barge, which conveyed her to the Victoria and Albert yacht; where her Majesty was received by Lord Haddington, and other Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir C. Rowley, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir H. Pakenham, and other officers. Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool were on board the yacht, and accompanied her Majesty on the excursion. The Duke of Wellington was on the pier, but did not go on board the yacht; his Grace left for London at 1 o'clock by a special train. Immediately on her Majesty ascending the deck of the yacht another Royal salute was fired. Her Majesty did not long remain on deck, the incessant rain compelling her to retreat to the cabin. Shortly after 12 o'clock the yacht got under weigh, and proceeded down Southampton water, amidst the cheers of the thousands who had assembled to witness her departure. The steam-squadron manned their yards as she got under weigh, and followed in her wake. A number of the Royal Yacht Squadron who were lying off also made sail. The Queen's yacht went only at half speed for some time after she left the pier, by which they were able to keep up with her, but as soon as she put a little more steam on they all dropped astern, with the exception of a new iron steamer, the South Western, which, with some difficulty, contrived to keep in her wake. All the others, including even the men-of-war steamers, could not keep up with the yacht, and were left more than two miles astern in little more than half an hour. After passing Calshot Castle the yacht directed her course to Cowes. The Warspite, 50, the Modeste, 18, and the Grecian, 18, were lying in Cowes roads, and as soon as the Royal Standard was descried they each fired a Royal salute and manned their yards. The battery at Cowes Castle, and the Royal Yacht Squadron Club-house also fired. From Cowes the Royal yacht steered towards the Mother-bank and Ryde, and again went at less than half speed, in order to enable the steamers astern to come up with her, and to give the immense fleet of sailing yachts, which were now trying to keep her company, the opportunity of doing so. This was a beautiful sight, and would have been even more splendid had the weather been fine. The Commodore's yacht, the Kestrel, kept alongside the Royal yacht for some time, but at length dropped astern. After passing Ryde the yacht proceeded towards Spithead, and passed round the St. Vincent, 120, which fired a Royal salute and manned her yards. Her Majesty, after leaving Spithead, returned to Ryde, where the Royal yacht was brought to an anchor, and Her Majesty and Prince Albert landed in the admiral's barge at the Ryde pier, and walked to the town, the parties on the pier forming a line on either side to enable her Majesty to pass. Her Majesty and the Prince proceeded in a carriage to St. Clare, formerly the residence of the late Lady Vernon and now the property of Col. Vernon Harcourt. After staying there a short time, the Royal party returned on board the yacht, which immediately got under weigh, and returned with the rest of the squadron to Cowes roads and anchored there. Her Majesty dined and slept on board the yacht, and early on Tuesday morning, accompanied by the Prince, went on board the Earl of Yarborough's yacht the Kestrel, and were conducted by him over the vessel. The Queen and Prince afterwards landed at West Cowes, where the carriage of Earl Delawarr was in waiting to convey them to Norris Castle, where her Majesty formerly resided when Princess Victoria. Upon landing a salute was fired from Cowes Castle, and another from the Royal Yacht Squadron Clubhouse, and the yards of the Modeste were manned. As soon as her Majesty returned on board the yacht from Norris Castle, the vessel immediately got under weigh, and went to the eastward round St. Helens, and to the back of the island. She was accompanied by the Cyclops, Prometheus, Lightning, and other steamers, and by Commodore the Earl of Yarborough, and a numerous fleet of yachts. The royal yacht went at a quarter speed, to enable the sailing vessels to keep up with her, which, however, they could not do; and when off St. Helens they fired a royal salute, and the Victoria and Albert proceeded towards Ventnor, the royal yacht squadron following in the rear. After having visited Ventnor, Shanklin Chine, Blackgang Chine, Freshwater, and other places at the back of the Isle of Wight, her Majesty proceeded to the westward along the coast, and about six in the evening, the yacht anchored in Portland Roads, about 3 miles from Weymouth. The mayor and corporation of that town went off in a boat to receive her Majesty's commands, and to know if it was her pleasure to land. The hopes which had been entertained that the Queen and Prince would go on shore were disappointed, for the intelligence brought by the mayor was, that her Majesty did not intend to land. At six o'clock on Wednesday morning, the yacht and the other steamers got under weigh, and proceeded down the Channel. It was a beautifully fine morning, and notwithstanding the early hour at which the Queen proceeded on her course, numbers of boats had put off from the shore, filled with persons hoping to obtain a glimpse of her Majesty and Prince Albert as they took their departure. About five o'clock in the evening, a signal announcing her Majesty's approach was made from the breakwater at Plymouth, and shortly afterwards, the Caledonia flag-ship anchored in the Sound, and the several men-of-war in the harbour, including the Inconstant, Formidable, and a Neapolitan frigate, fired a Royal salute. The yards were then manned, and the ships decorated with flags of all descriptions. The Royal yacht entered at the eastern channel, and rapidly passed through the Sound to Barnpool, where she was moored. Royal salutes were fired from the men-of-war, the Citadel, Mount Wise, and Mount-Edgecumbe, as her Majesty approached. The numerous workmen of the breakwater were drawn up at the eastern end, and cheered as her Majesty passed that great national undertaking. A landing-place had been constructed at Mount-Edge-

cumbe in anticipation of her Majesty's landing there, and another was erected under the Hoe, under the directions of the Town-Council, in the event of the Queen's landing at Plymouth. Shortly after the arrival of the Royal yacht, the other steamers and vessels in attendance and three of the Lords of the Admiralty also arrived. The day was throughout exceedingly fine, and there was scarcely a breath of wind blowing when her Majesty reached the port. On Thursday morning her Majesty landed at Mount Edgecumbe, and walked through its beautiful grounds, while Prince Albert visited the Dockyard, attended by the Lords of the Admiralty. The Prince returned to the yacht about 12. It was expected that her Majesty would then visit the Caledonia, and hold a levée in the course of the afternoon, and after going over the dockyard with the Prince, make a tour through the three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse. Her Majesty is not expected to arrive at the Château d'Eu, on her promised visit to the King of the French, before Sunday morning.

Brighton.—On Tuesday morning as early as 10 o'clock, a great number of persons assembled at the northern entrance of the Palace-grounds, and for several hours awaited with patience the arrival of the Prince of Wales and the Princesses. Shortly after three o'clock, a salute from the battery announced the approach of the Royal visitors, and a carriage and four, containing the Prince and Princesses, and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, entered the Palace-grounds, amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. The Grenadier Guards were drawn up and saluted the Royal visitors, who arrived without any escort. They were followed immediately by two other carriages, containing the Marquess of Ormonde, Lord Hardwicke, and other members of the Royal household.

Bristol.—On Sunday morning the extensive Logwood Mills of Messrs. Lediard and Mortimer, at Chewton Keynsham, about six miles from this city, were destroyed by fire. As the mills are situated at a short distance from the Avon, a plentiful supply of water was obtained, and the engines were enabled to play, after their arrival, without interruption; but they were only enabled to prevent the fire from reaching the house connected with the establishment. The mills were completely destroyed.

Carmarthen.—The proceedings of Rebecca and her daughters assumed last week a more daring character than usual. On Tuesday they proceeded, in three bodies, to Gellywernen, near Llanon, the house of Mr. Edwards, agent to Mr. R. G. Thomas, the lay impropriator of the tithes of the parish. Mr. Edwards was ill in bed at the time, but the Rebeccaites fired into his windows, broke 52 panes of glass, and destroyed the extensive greenhouses and gardens adjoining. Miss Edwards appealed to their humanity, and told them that her father was exceedingly ill, and confined to his bed, but that they might see him on any future day. After letting off a few additional charges they left the house, but attacked and plundered the cottage of the gamekeeper in their retreat. On Thursday evening, information having been received by the magistrates that the Rebeccaites intended besetting Prendergast gate, a messenger was despatched to Narberth for a detachment of cavalry, and another to Pembroke for a company of marines, both of which arrived at Haverfordwest at eleven o'clock. The magistrates determined that the special constables should defend the gate, and in case of need the cavalry and marines should come to their assistance. Very soon after their arrival, Rebecca and her daughters, consisting of about two hundred horse and foot, made their appearance, when the special constables about 25 in number, assisted by several townsmen, attacked Rebecca, who was mounted upon a charger, and carried a double-barrelled percussion-gun, loaded with ball-cartridge, when in the scuffle one of the barrels went off and lodged the contents in the loins of the horse, and the constable succeeded in securing the gun. The second barrel was loaded with ball. Rebecca finding herself disarmed, gallopped off, the horse, however, fell dead at the distance of a hundred yards. Unfortunately the rider escaped. In the meantime a fierce contest took place between the constables and the rioters, when two of the latter were captured. Their faces were blackened, and they were otherwise disguised. Finding themselves vigorously attacked by the constabulary, the rioters fled in all directions. On Friday the prisoners captured the previous night were brought before the magistrates. They were both farm-servants. Various witnesses were examined, and the prisoners were fully committed for trial. A large meeting of farmers and operatives was held on Friday on Mynydd-Selen to consider their grievances. From 3,000 to 4,000 persons were present. A petition to her Majesty was adopted, submitting the grievances of the turnpike-gates, the new Poor-law, the tithe-commutation, the increased amount of county-rates, the magisterial costs and fines, &c., and praying her Majesty "to dissolve the present and to convoke a new Parliament, with directions to consider the various grievances of the country, and to ameliorate the same; and also to devise measures to restore the commercial prosperity of the country generally, whereby the demand may be commensurate to the supply—a course which would conduce to the prosperity of the whole country, and the petitioners amongst the number."

Carlisle.—The colliery proprietors of West Cumberland, understanding that a general strike had been agreed upon by their workmen, to take place on the 1st October, last week held a meeting, and came to the resolution not to admit any one into their pits until he had renounced the union. This brought on the strike at once, and at present the pits in the whole district are standing still. Meetings are held daily in different places, and several vessels in the ports along the coast are waiting for coals, but at present there is no prospect of a reconciliation.

Chatham.—On Tuesday afternoon a fine display of siege operations took place at Chatham, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Smith, Commandant of the Engineer department. They included the various manœuvres incidental to the siege and capture of a fortress, the blowing up of bridges, &c., concluding with a general assault, which carried the enemy's position by storm. A large number of persons assembled to witness them.

Derby.—A singular case has occupied the attention of the magistrates this week, a youth named Growcock, the son of a confectioner at Leicester, who lately removed to Nottingham, having surrendered himself to the police as a murderer. It appears that he had endeavoured to decoy a young child into a cave for the purpose of destroying it, but was interrupted by the father of the child, when he made off, and went to Beeston. He there met with another child, whom he induced to accompany him to Derby, and attempted to murder her on the way. The youth stated that he had an irresistible desire to commit murder, and it is supposed that he is insane.

Farington.—A meeting of farmers and others connected with agriculture took place at Farington last week, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting measures for the suppression of the practice of smoking by their labourers on their farms. It was represented to the meeting that a short time ago a hay-rick, at Lodge Farm, in this parish, was entirely consumed, owing to the negligence of a man who was employed to hoe turnips having laid himself down under the hay-rick to take his dinner, and afterwards smoked a pipe of tobacco; several hours after he had returned to his work it was discovered that the tobacco, which was not extinguished in the pipe, had set fire to the man's coat, which communicated it to the rick, and thus the rick was destroyed. Resolutions for the suppression of smoking on the premises were then put, and carried unanimously.

Gravesend.—On Tuesday morning, the vicinity of the seat of Earl Darnley, at Cobham Park, near this town, was thrown into a most painful state of excitement, by the perpetration of an act of parricide, the victim having perished by the hand of his son. The body was found in the park about 30 yards from the road, covered with blood. At first it was surmised that it was a case of suicide; but on attentively examining the corpse, and that part of Cobham-park where it lay, circumstances presented themselves which clearly proved that the unfortunate man had been murdered. There were several severe gashes in the throat, and a large knife 8 inches long covered with blood, was found lying on the grass, between 12 and 14 yards from the corpse. The body was removed to the inn at Cobham, where it was identified as that of Mr. J. Dodd, who had taken tea with his son at the house on the previous evening, and after hiring two beds for the night had gone out for a walk, but had not returned. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person unknown." It has since been ascertained beyond a doubt that the murderer of the unfortunate gentleman was no other than his third son, Richard Dodd, 24 years of age, and that he committed the act whilst labouring under the aberration of intellect. He was an artist, and has gained several prizes at the Royal Academy. A year or two ago he accompanied Sir Thomas Phillips, the late Mayor of Newport, on a tour through Italy, Switzerland, Germany, &c., for the purpose of improving himself in his art. Owing to his arduous studies and exposure to the sun, his brain became affected to such an extent as to produce insanity. He returned to England three months since, and he was visited by several physicians, and only as late as Saturday Dr. Sutherland was called in and recommended the strictest caution in watching his movements, as he did not consider him to be safe at large. A change of scene being considered necessary, Mr. Dodd took his son into Kent, and reached the Ship Tavern at Cobham, on Monday evening. There they had tea, and Mr. Dodd requested that beds should be provided for them both. The son was noticed to behave in a very sullen manner, and took a pint of porter in preference to tea, and at about half-past nine o'clock they left the house, as they stated, for a walk. No intelligence has yet been received as to the flight of the son. The police have scoured the country round for miles, but not the slightest trace of him could be discovered. It is generally supposed that he has destroyed himself.

Leicester.—A young man named James Garner, the son of a small farmer residing at Rearsley, was found murdered last week on the farm of Mr. Messenger, of Gaddesby Lodge, whose service he had entered about 17 weeks previously. It appears that deceased had excited the jealousy of his master, by the partiality shown to him by the housekeeper, and that Messenger had often threatened to "do for him." The young man had been missing for some days, when some Irishmen agreed to reap a field of wheat about 500 yards from the residence of Messenger, and the latter went to show them, but as soon as he got to the corner of the field he turned round by the hedge and went away. The Irishmen then went amongst the wheat, and had not proceeded far before they discovered a human body with the head separated from it, and in a state of decomposition. On the left side was an axe, the handle of which was about two feet and a half long. The body was identified, and the axe was proved to belong to a man in Messenger's employ. At the coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown, but Messenger was immediately apprehended on a magistrate's warrant, and conveyed to Leicester, on the charge of murder.

Marlborough.—The school for the sons of clergymen and others, recently established at this place, was opened on Friday last. The Bishop of Salisbury officiated, assisted by the Marquess of Aylesbury, the Mayor and Corporation of Marlborough, and a large number of the local clergy and gentry.

Oxford.—The Poor-law Commissioners have sent down their rules for the governance of the Oxford union workhouse, and announced their intention of sending an assistant-commissioner to see them carried out. The board of guardians (who are elected under a local act), have appointed a committee to consider the same, and have expressed their intention of opposing the commissioners by every method in their power.

Stafford.—The execution of Charles Higginson, who has been lying under sentence of death in the county prison, for the murder of his child by burying him alive, took place on Saturday last. He had been, for several days after his condemnation, in a very hardened and incorrigible state of mind; but the chaplain succeeded at length in making some impression upon him. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and was sensible of his condition.

Railways.—The traffic for the week has been as follows:—London and Birmingham, 18,648*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,696*l.*; Great Western, 15,992*l.*; South Western, 7,920*l.*; North Midland, 4,738*l.*; Grand Junction, 9,101*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,868*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,209*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,794*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,050*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,368*l.*; Great North of England, 1,510*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,151*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 5,136*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 528*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,907*l.*; London and Brighton, 5,044*l.*; Croydon, 447*l.*; Blackwall, 1,276*l.*; Greenwich, 757*l.*—At the meeting of the Eastern Counties Company last week, a dividend of 5*s.* per share on the new shares, and a dividend of 4*s.* per share on the old shares, deducting 1*s.* per share from the latter in respect of the 2*l.* per share uncalled, was declared payable, less the income-tax; and the report presented by the directors on the occasion made it appear that the traffic on the line is steadily increasing. The cost of the line throughout is stated to be 2,800,000*l.*, and between that date and the 16th August, there has been an additional expenditure of 30,970*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, but against these amounts, 48,833*l.* was received from sales of surplus property. The traffic had much increased since the entire opening of the line, and when the extensions of the line to Harwich, and eastward into Suffolk and Norfolk, are made, a threefold increase was anticipated. Upon the traffic account it was stated that after reserving 1,003*l.* for the depreciation of stock, there remained a balance of net profit amounting to 22,998*l.*, out of which the directors made the above dividend, leaving the sum of 881*l.* to be carried to the next account. The application for the branch line, from Stratford to the Thames, was to be renewed in the next session; and the directors sought to be empowered to lease any extension lines at rentals that would pay a moderate interest. The gross receipts for the half-year were 43,182*l.* A long discussion ensued in respect to the litigation with Lord Petre, and the necessity of coming to an arrangement so as to avoid expense, when it was stated that Lord Petre had assented to a station within a quarter of a mile of his residence, but had now objected to one within one mile of it.—The Committee of Investigation, appointed by the Greenwich Company to consider the long-disputed toll question, recommended at the adjourned meeting last week, that the proprietors should adopt a proportionate mileage toll, instead of the now existing toll of 4½*d.*; but that, should it fall short of 11,500*l.* per annum, the other Companies should make up the deficiency to the Greenwich proprietary. A desultory discussion of nearly four hours' duration ensued upon this proposition. Resolutions and counter resolutions were proposed and withdrawn, till at length the recommendation of the committee was carried in a modified form, the amount of the mileage toll being fixed at 13,500*l.* instead of 11,500*l.* A resolution was then passed, authorizing the committee to offer to the Croydon, Brighton, and Dover Companies, jointly, the sale of that portion of the Greenwich Railway used by them, for the sum of 240,000*l.*, or a lease to them of the same at a permanent net rental of 12,500*l.* The committee on Thursday reported to another adjourned meeting that the other Companies had declined this offer, unless the Greenwich Company would give up a certain portion of their land; this condition was at once rejected, and the committee resigned. The old tollage of 4½*d.* per passenger will therefore continue until the other Companies shall engage to bring, at moderate fares, passengers to London-bridge, when the directors of the Greenwich Company will be prepared to modify the toll, particularly for third-class passengers, and for short distances.—At the Bristol and Exeter and Bristol and Gloucester meetings, the extension of railway communication with Devon and Cornwall was discussed, and so well is the project supported by these companies and the Great Western, that there is apparently every probability of the work being forthwith commenced. The understanding is, so far as present arrangements are concluded, that the Bristol and Exeter Company shall subscribe 200,000*l.*, the Great Western Company 150,000*l.*, and the Bristol and Gloucester Company 50,000*l.* The dividend declared at the Bristol and Exeter meeting was at the rate of 1*l.* 8*s.* per share, free of income-tax, payable on the 30th of October. The balance of receipts and expenditure up to the 30th June was 360,004*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*—The report of the Birmingham and Gloucester Company for the last half-year shows that the receipts have been 42,618*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure 25,935*l.* 11*s.*, the difference between which sums, deducting 12,417*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, paid for interest, &c., left a divisible balance of about 5,500*l.*, sufficient to declare a dividend of 12*s.* per share, deducting income-tax. The traffic

both of passengers and goods has slightly increased. After considerable discussion with reference to negotiations with neighbouring lines, upon which a quantity of correspondence was read, a resolution was passed empowering the directors to raise the sum of 41,000*l.*, and three new directors, some of whom had taken a leading part on the recent committee of inquiry, were elected to fill vacancies.—The Pontop and South Shields Company declare a dividend of 30*s.* per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent. on their paid-up capital. The total receipts for the half-year were 33,264*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, while the expenditure was 23,047*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a net balance of 10,216*l.* 10*s.* The traffic accounts show a considerable decline in the quantity of coal shipped for foreign destination, owing to the high duty on the export, but a proportionate increase in the delivery for home consumption made up for the deficiency. The Newcastle and Darlington Junction is announced to be steadily progressing to a completion; and the debt of the late Stanhope and Tyne Company has been reduced to 79,700*l.*—The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway meeting was occupied, in a great measure, with the discussion of the question of Sunday travelling, but Sir A. Agnew was defeated by an enormous majority. The dividend declared was at the rate of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per share on the original shares, and 3*s.* 11*d.* per share on the new shares. Of the divisible fund of 25,474*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, from which this amount will be paid, there will remain 1,699*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* to be carried to the reserve fund, now amounting to 7,699*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* Resolutions were passed to enable the directors to extend the line to North-bridge, Edinburgh, and to take powers to raise an additional sum of 150,000*l.*—In consequence of the facilities afforded by the London and Dover Railway to Folkstone, in three hours from London-bridge, and by the steamers twice a day to Boulogne, in three hours from Folkstone, and *vice versâ*, the directors of the Paris diligences are having new light coaches constructed that will run from Paris to Boulogne in 16 hours, instead of 22, as heretofore; so that the whole distance will be performed within 22 hours from Paris to London, which will be nearly as rapid as the Post-office *estafette*.—At the meeting of the South Western Company on Wednesday, the report of the revenue accounts showed a gross increase of 1,893*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* The branches of expenditure under the directors' control had been considerably reduced; but the increase of parochial rates, and the maintenance of the Gosport line, in a great measure counteracted the beneficial influence of this saving. The directors were, however, enabled to recommend a dividend of 30*s.*, subject to the income-tax. This would require 68,812*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, leaving 573*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* as a balance in hand. The report stated that the docks at Southampton were now open; that Government contemplated removing the mail-packets from Falmouth to the former port; and that the council of the Royal Agricultural Society had selected it as their place of meeting in July next. The report concluded by stating that a new pier had been constructed on the Gosport side of Portsmouth harbour, at which passengers may land and embark at all periods of the tide. The report having been unanimously adopted, the chairman addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, incidentally alluding to the patronage which had recently been bestowed upon the railway by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington, who had expressed their satisfaction at the company's mode of conveyance. A discussion ensued with reference to the establishment of a more efficient system of steam communication in connexion with the railway between Southampton, Havre, and the Channel Islands, and a resolution was passed recommending that application be made to the proprietors for subscriptions in promotion of the measure.—By a Parliamentary return just issued some information is afforded respecting the number of railway bills brought into the House of Commons, with the number of acts which have been passed since the close of the year 1839:—In 1840, the number of bills was 27; in 1841, 24; in 1842, 23; in 1843, 31: total, 105. It appears from the return, that of the bills introduced in 1840, 23 became acts of Parliament; in 1841, 19; in 1842, 21; and in the present sessions, 25. The return further shows that the number of plans deposited for the three last sessions of Parliament at the Private Bill office was 62.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney has been sworn in one of the Lords Justices. The Lord Lieutenant sailed for England on Saturday. The Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal have superseded Mr. C. Lynch, of Cong, Galway, and Mr. P. Lynch, of Mayo, for having attended a Repeal meeting at Cong-bridge; and Mr. W. Lalor of Queen's county, for having attended a Repeal meeting at Maryborough.—Twenty-nine of the Irish liberal members of Parliament have published an address to the people of Great Britain on the grievances of Ireland. They state that they have in vain appealed to the Legislature for address, and they accordingly appeal to the higher tribunal of public opinion. They demand the recognition of perfect equality in regard to ecclesiastical and educational arrangements, between the several religious communities into which the population of Ireland is divided; a more ample representation in the Legislature; franchises adequate to give full expression to public opinion; the assimilation of municipal rights in both kingdoms; that Ireland shall participate more largely in the benefits of the public expenditure; that the profession of the Roman Catholic Faith shall no longer be made a ground of virtual, as it has ceased to be one of legal, exclusion from official station; that in the general administration of the affairs of the empire, Irishmen shall be called to take part, in a proportion commensurate with the extent to which Ireland contributes to its greatness; that the management of local affairs shall be confided as much as possible to those who are identified and acquainted with the interests of the country; and that the principle of self-government, subject to popular control, shall be applied, wherever practicable, in the organization of local institutions. "Should this remonstrance be successful," they say, "we cannot, indeed, promise the restoration of those feelings of attachment which a few years since had begun to expel from the national breast sentiments engendered by centuries of oppression. We can only express our conviction that those who confide in the influence of justice will not have misplaced their trust. It may still be in the power of a government which shall merit the confidence of the Irish people to win back their forfeited affections; but we warn you that every day's delay increases the difficulty of the task, and gives additional strength to those who maintain that there is no hope of good government for Ireland except in the restoration of her national Parliament." The meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Mr. Steele said, that as it had been determined by a vote of this association to give an order to Mr. Hogan forthwith to execute a statue of O'Connell, "the only question that remained was whether the great father of his country should be represented presiding at Tara, or as he appeared at Mallow, when uttering a fiery defiance at Peel and Wellington in reply to their threat to attack the people of Ireland. The Irish people despised the threats of that puppy Peel, and that old Indian Seapoy—Wellington. Mr. Hogan preferred to execute the statue in the latter attitude, and therefore he would move that this association give its approval to the suggestion. On the base of the statue should be the memorable words uttered by the liberator on that occasion—'They may trample upon me, but it shall not be on my living body, but on my corpse.'" The motion, having been seconded by Mr. Scott, of Edinburgh, passed with acclamation. An allusion having been made to the Queen's speech, Mr. J. O'Connell said that they distinctly recognised the fact that the Queen was in a position of coercion—that the speech in question was her Ministers' and not her own. She was under the constitutional coercion of her ministry, supported by a majority of the present houses of Parliament, and was obliged to make that speech. It was worthy of remark, however, that Peel could not induce her to use any stronger phrase than the milk-and-water one of "deep concern." Mr. O'Connell then gave some further details of his plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament, and concluded by moving that district repeal wardens should be appointed for the two first towns on his list which are to return members to the Irish Parliament, namely, Arklow and Ardee. This point being disposed of, he informed the meeting that he would postpone his speech in reply to the Queen to Tuesday. All he would say at present was, that the speech attributed to her Majesty was no more hers than it was his. The sentiments were those of her Ministers, and it was daring profligacy on their part to endeavour to make the Irish people believe that the Queen did not possess every claim to their love and affection. The rent for the week was 1,380*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*—At the adjourned meeting on Tuesday Mr. O'Connell moved, that it be referred to the committee to prepare an address, directed to their fellow-subjects resident in every part of the universe obedient to the British throne, stating the grievances under which the people of Ireland are suffering. He then proceeded to the Queen's speech. He said they might throw Queen's speeches in his teeth—they might taunt him from high places—but they never could drive him from the position he had taken—that of restoring his country to the rank of a nation. He had another bill of indictment against the British Government—the declaration of the Irish members, 30 of whom, and more than two-thirds of them not Repealers, had signed that document—they were the grand jury that found the bill of indictment against the British Government. There was not, he said, a single honest man in Ireland who would not find a verdict of Guilty against the British Government on this indictment. Looking to the enormous grievances described in that declaration, which he had himself a thousand times exhibited, he held it was a sacred duty to be discontented with British misrule, and he would continue discontented so long as his country suffered under such a weight of evil. These 30 Irish gentlemen had published this code of charges against the British Government, unequalled by anything the Christian Greeks could have brought against the Grand Seignor. At the commencement of the late session of Parliament this was the condition of Ireland. What had been done during that session? Nothing—no, worse than nothing; for all the existing evils had been aggravated. The grievances of the Poor-law had been rendered more intolerable, and they gave Ireland an Arms Bill. But that was not enough, Ministers should close the session with a speech insulting to Ireland. He agreed with the *Morning Chronicle* that the speech was a compound of impudence and stupidity; but, mark, he was not speaking of the Queen. Kings, indeed, condescended to scold him, and Queens also would say something harsh concerning him. Of William the Fourth's speech he had said at once that it was base, brutal, and bloody; of the present he said that it was insolence and stupidity combined. The Tories hold her Majesty in chains. They have the Parliament at their back, and she cannot escape from them. But, oh! he wished she had spoken that speech by commission, and that she had not delivered it in person. He regretted that they made her do this thing herself. This is their worst crime. He entertained for her Majesty a sort of parental feeling. She had the hearts of the Irish people at her command. They would have died for her. Was it not treasonable in her Ministers to deprive her of such sympathy?—to take that grace from her which is the very surest prop of the throne? But was there anything in this to retard them in their career? No; but something to stimulate them. As to the Tories, he would not think the Queen's life safe in their hands but for her children. They were a security to them against the worst evil that could happen. He next went through the several clauses in her Majesty's speech *seriatim*, and commented at great length and with much vivacity on each. He declared his conviction that if the union were not repealed in his lifetime, the result would be a sanguinary struggle and a perpetual separation. While he lived, he would keep away the danger of despair—he would endeavour to protect the connection, by placing it upon the only just footing on which it could exist. Ministers boasted of not having sought for coercive measures, whereas they had not even tried the ordinary law, because there was no crime to prosecute. Mr. O'Connell concluded a speech of more than two hours' duration by moving that it be referred to the committee to prepare an address to be placed before her Majesty and all her subjects, setting forth the grievances under which Ireland laboured. The motion passed unanimously.

Cork.—The meeting of the British Association terminated on Saturday, when grants of money to the amount of 1,887*l.* were awarded for different scientific purposes.—The Mayor of Cork presided at a meeting on Wednesday, when a committee was appointed, who nominated Prof. M'Neill to prepare the necessary plans and report the best line of railway from the terminus of Cashel to Cork, so as to form a general line of communication from that city to Dublin; and he is required to express his opinion in his report on the application of the atmospheric principle, as well as the locomotive power.

Mayo.—The address to her Majesty from the high sheriff, grand jurors, magistrates, &c., of this county, condemning the Repeal agitation, has been forwarded for presentation. It has been signed by sixty of the gentlemen who form the grand panel of the county, by seventy-nine magistrates, twenty of them being deputy lieutenants, and by twenty of the last grand jury. But four or five of those to whom circulars were sent refused to add their names to the address.

Birr.—Since the late murder of Adjutant Mackay, and the finding of the jury, Major-Gen. Sir Guy Campbell has been here on an official visit. He made a minute and searching inquiry into the state of the corps, its interior economy, its management in the field, and every other circumstance that could in any way throw light on the cause of the recent complaints. He has expressed himself most favourably; states that in his opinion the regiment is in the highest state of discipline, and not overdrilled by the Colonel.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The local papers state that the labours of the committee appointed by the public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, to manage and apply the funds for the relief of the unemployed tradesmen and labourers, have been brought to a close. The last works undertaken by the committee were the walks formed through the Links, which are considered of the most essential service to the inhabitants of Edinburgh; and taken in connection with the Meadow-walks, the public now enjoy a promenade not surpassed by any city in the kingdom. Prince Albert, during the visit of the Court to Scotland last year, having expressed a desire to try the experiment of rearing the Black Cock in the southern parts of the kingdom, several cocks and hens were sent to Windsor last week, as a present to the Prince from the Duke of Hamilton. These birds, which were caught alive with great difficulty, were secured on the estate of the Duke in the Isle of Arran, where they are bred in the highest state of perfection, and are prized for their extraordinary size, many of them weighing from 12 to 14 lbs.

Aberdeen.—The Bishop of Aberdeen, Dr. Skinner, has published a pastoral letter, announcing that the Rev. Sir William Dunbar, Bart., late minister of St. Paul's Chapel in that town, has renounced his canonical obedience, and withdrawn himself from the jurisdiction of the Scottish Episcopal Church, contrary to his ordination vows. The Bishop, therefore, acting under the provisions of Canon XLI., declares that the said Sir W. Dunbar has ceased to be a Presbyter of the Church, and that all his ministerial acts are without authority; and solemnly warns all faithful people to avoid all communion with the said Sir William Dunbar in prayers and sacraments, or in any way giving countenance to him in his present course.

Dalmarnock.—The Glasgow papers state that George Wilson, the steeple-climber, who had acquired some celebrity by his repairs of Carrickfergus steeple in Ireland, and of several tall chimneys in the manufacturing towns, met his death on Thursday week, in the inside of a pipe at the Springfield dye-works, Dalmarnock. The pipe, it appears, which is 18 inches in diameter, had been recently laid down between the works and the river, but previous to bringing it into use, it was necessary to clear it of the mud and rubbish which had gathered within it. Wilson applied to clean it, but his offer was declined, because he was much intoxicated at the time. The unfortunate man, however, entered the pipe when those in charge were temporarily away from its mouth, and for the course of an hour and a half he was heard shouting for help. Every effort was made to get him out, but life was extinct before he could be extricated. He used to make his ascents on chimneys and steeples without scaffolding, by merely fixing amongst the bricks little sharp pieces of wood for the hands and feet, and thus he made a pathway to the summit by which a cat would scarcely venture to ascend.

Inverness.—The number of strangers at present in the Highlands is greater than has been witnessed for many years. Steam-boats, coaches, carriages, and inns are crowded, and every scene and object of interest is daily visited by large parties. Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, the Dukes of Marlborough and Leeds, and numerous visitors, have arrived for the sporting season. The reports from the Moors show that the grouse are plentiful though not equal to last season for numbers or quality. Mr. A. Campbell, M.P., of Monzie, bagged to his own gun on the 12th, 184½ brace of full-grown grouse, 6 mountain hares, and 5 snipes.

THEATRICALS.

HAYMARKET.—At this theatre last week Mr. Planché presented the public with a picturesque and agreeable little piece under the title of *Who's your Friend; or, the Queensberry Fête.* The period is fixed in the year 1728, and the scene of the first act is in the grounds of the Duchess of Queensberry, where a *fête champêtre* is held under the patronage of royalty. Throughout the piece, royalty, nobility, and gentry agree for once to throw off their fine titles and court dresses, and play the parts of shepherds and shepherdesses, millers and milkmaids, under the assumed names of Chloe, Daphnis, Amaryllis, Lubin, &c. The shepherds and shepherdesses, however, do not affect to live in the golden age of the poets, but in the region of Dresden china, recorded to us by the chimney-pieces of our grandmothers, when every shepherd wore his hair nicely frizzed and powdered, played on a gold flute, and wore a waistcoat spotted with gold flowers, while every shepherdess had a hat with a gilt edge, and fondled a lamb with gilt feet. The main feature of the plot is the appearance of a real countryman among this artificial creation, in one *Giles Fairland* (Mr. C. Mathews) who comes raw from Somersetshire in search of some lady to whom he has an introduction, with a view to his obtaining a situation. The opportunity for playing off a practical joke upon his fellow masqueraders is too good to be neglected by a lively baronet who personates a miller; and he at once determines upon introducing *Giles* to the festivities, representing him to be a Russian Baron, with an unpronounceable name, who has created an immense sensation in Paris. The only instructions he gives to *Giles* are to dance and make free with every body, and if any lady should call him "Baron," to kiss her. These instructions he obeys with an alacrity truly astonishing to the weak nerves of the polite assembly. He kisses the *Countess*, he kisses *Lady Bab Blazon* (Mrs. Glover), he kisses the *Duchess of Queensberry* herself; in fact, he kisses all the ladies, young and old, running after them like a wild colt, and knocking down anything in the shape of a man who dares to interpose. But *Giles's* path is not smooth to the end. The Queen is indignant, and constables pursue the delinquent, who is ignorant of the crimes he has been committing, and imagines he has only been carrying on rural jocosities, while he has been embracing Countesses, and pushing Viscounts into the water. The *Countess of Rosendale* (Madame Vestris) stands his friend, partly because he has saved her dog from drowning in a pond, and partly because, hearing his real name by chance, she finds that he is her foster-brother. She therefore conceals him for a while in a summer-house, where he puts on a court dress (not the pastoral dress) belonging to a Viscount shepherd, and then escapes from the place with the Countess. Of course, there is a good deal of jealousy on the part of *Sir Felix*, the recognised suitor of the Countess, and loud complaints from the Viscount at the loss of his velvet suit, which occasion some amusing scenes, in the course of which the latter are ingeniously returned, and the former appeased; and then all ends merrily as a marriage bell. The part of *Giles* was excellently sustained by Mr. C. Mathews. He gave the country dialect with great effect, and by his heartiness and bluntness really made a "character." The piece was most warmly received, and was announced for repetition every evening by Mr. Mathews, amid loud applause. The two scenes in which the action takes place are remarkable specimens of good taste, fully reviving the best days of the Olympic.

Miscellaneous.

Contagion of Plague.—Letters from Cairo, of the 28th June, state that some very important results have been obtained by the Commissioners who have been sent by the Russian Government to Egypt, in order to make experiments as to the contagion of plague, and the means of arresting the propagation of the *virus*. One satisfactory conclusion has been already come to, and if nothing more be done, that conclusion must lead to the early modification and final overthrow of the whole quarantine system as at present constituted; for the Commission have come to the unanimous opinion that articles of any sort, after having been subjected to a temperature of from 50 deg. to 60 deg. of Reaumur, cannot communicate the plague. The Commissioners collected a large quantity of garments, of sundry tissues, and of susceptible raw materials, which were thoroughly impregnated with the supposed virus of the plague. These were placed in a chamber heated by a stove to the temperature of from 50 deg. to 60 deg. (Reaumur), some portions loose, some portions tied lightly, others closely pressed together, and others in cases hermetically closed. They were subjected to the action of the heat for forty-eight hours. Sixty-six persons, of all ages and temperaments, including Turks, Egyptians, Syrians, and Negroes, were clad in the garments and put into the closest contact with the articles which had been thus treated. The Board of Health, and the various medical authorities at Cairo, were called in to exercise the necessary control and surveillance over these very important experiments. The result has been, that not one single person of the sixty-six has been attacked by plague, or his health affected in the slightest degree by the experiments to which he has been subjected. The Commissioners state that the quality of the materials has not been in any way deteriorated by the action of the heat; that the colours of the various manufactured articles have not been dimmed or changed; that the experiments have been attended with scarcely any cost; and that securities may thus be obtained against the communication of plague at an exceedingly small expense.

A Monster Bell.—A few days since an immense bell, the largest ever cast in England, weighing no less than 7 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. and 12lbs., was shipped on board the Lady Seaton, lying in the London Dock. This bell, which is intended for the new Catholic cathedral at Montreal, was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Mears and Sons, Whitechapel, and has attracted the attention of a great number of persons. Some idea may be formed of its immense size, from the fact that it required 10 tons of fused metal to form the cast, and the casting itself weighs upwards of 7 tons and a half, that its diameter at the edge is 7 feet three inches, that its clapper weighs upwards of 3 cwt.; the wood work, which is composed of old English oak, one ton; the iron work more than half a ton, and that the bell itself is heavier than the Great Tom of Lincoln by 32 cwt. The bell, it is stated, has been paid for from a fund subscribed by the merchants, artificers, agriculturists, and inhabitants of Montreal, and has cost, with its wood-work, &c., upwards of 1200*l.*

Statistics of Paris.—The *Courrier Français* states that the number of indigent poor in Paris has varied considerably since the commencement of the present century. In 1804 it was 86,936; in 1805, 90,705; in 1807, 97,914; in 1808, 116,703; in 1809, 118,202; in 1810, 121,801; in 1811, 116,670; in 1812, 93,836; in 1813, 102,806; and at present the number receiving relief amounts to 62,539. The *National* observes, that it is not without interest to consider the sums expended within the last 24 years in the improvement and embellishment of Paris, which have rendered it one of the finest cities in the world. Expended on works relative to the distribution of water, aqueducts, reservoirs, fountains, 30,986,347f.; in flagging and paving, 17,644,061f.; in purchases for enlarging the public avenues, 39,047,708f.; the construction of commercial edifices as well as in objects of art and decoration, 62,984,919f.; in the purchase of ground necessary for those edifices, 17,802,729f.; total, 168,465,764f.

Human Infusoria.—At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, a very curious paper was read from M. Mandl, entitled, "Microscopic Investigations as to the Nature of the Tartar and mucous covering of the Tongue and Teeth." If we are to believe M. Mandl's microscope, the human mouth is a perfect cemetery, where millions of infusoriæ find their catacombs. Leuwenhouk had already told us that the human mouth was peopled with infusory animals, and that the mucous secretions on its surface served as their ocean; but it remained for M. Mandl to discover that the tartar which covers the teeth is formed of the mountains of the dead of these inhabitants of this ocean. M. Mandl knows not to what cause to attribute the origin of these microscopic animals, but he has ascertained, he says, that they are most numerous in persons who live on spare diet, and are instantly killed by ardent spirits.

Fossil Geology of London.—A few days ago as some workmen were digging a new sewer for the hotel erecting opposite Cadogan-pier, Chelsea, at about 18 feet from the surface, they discovered a great variety of fossil bones, forming the skeletons of various animals, some of which are of enormous magnitude, consisting of the mastodon, the elephant, the ox, the elk, the hyena, the wolf, &c., all of which are in good preservation. Many of the specimens have been selected, and are now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Kingsley, rector of the parish.

The Comet.—The Canton papers of April 1st. state that the comet which caused so much sensation in Europe had been visible from Manilla and Singapore since the beginning of March, but during almost all that time the weather at Canton had been so unsettled, and the sky so continually overcast, that it was only seen there for the first time on the night of the 28th. The comet itself was barely visible to the naked eye, but its tail was of great extent, about 40 degrees, and quite straight. "At present," it adds, "it sets at about half-past ten in the south-west, and when first seen disappeared soon after nightfall; it is probable, therefore, that it will remain visible a long while. We believe this to be a comet hitherto unknown. As may be supposed, the Chinese are in great consternation about it, believing that it forebodes evil."

The Singing Mouse.—This heading, strange as it appears, is not a fiction, as the incredulous may ascertain to their complete satisfaction by a visit. We give the following account, furnished us by an intelligent correspondent:—I have much pleasure in endeavouring to give you some account of a musical phenomenon which I have just beheld and heard. I will do so in as lucid a manner as I am able. This wonder is in the shape of a "singing mouse!" Let it not raise the smile of incredulity, for sing it does in verity. The little creature is the common house-mouse, of the masculine gender. When I heard him he was in full song—having all the notes of a full-grown canary. The imitation in the *sostenuto* passages and cadences of that bird was perfect. I feel assured that no deception was practised, for by the aid of a powerful glass, which I purposely borrowed, I could observe the tremulousness of the throat; and I asked the proprietor to retire from the room for a moment, which he did, in order that I might convince myself that I was not being made the dupe of ventriloquism. I then placed my ear close to him, and the effect was still the same. No human being could make his *piano* passages. One circumstance places this beyond doubt; for sometimes parties have to wait a considerable time before he will pipe. An instance of this kind happened recently at the Palace, where he was taken for the little Prince of Wales and the Princesses to hear him. But I was informed that he fully made up for this silence by afterwards singing more lustily than he ever did before. He requires to be attentively observed, and by so doing you catch his variety. When quite still his notes are surpassingly distinct, and have all that peculiarity of the notes of the canary when he is singing himself to sleep. When he was in motion I tried the effect of sound upon him, by vibrating a tuning-fork upon the table. This, although repeated several times, neither deterred him from singing nor in the slightest degree alarmed him. If I may hazard a conjecture, his pitch is more than an octave above that of the bird he imitates. It is very difficult to guess how this faculty got into him; for, supposing that he listened to the canary from his hiding place, the larynx is not formed for such a purpose. However, I must leave the matter to physiologists and modern Daines Barringtons, simply contenting myself with silent wonder, now and then exclaiming "prodigious!" Its history is somewhat interesting. The wife of the man to whom it belongs (they were poor people, but are now on the high road to competence) occupied the second flat of a mean house in Redcross-square, Cripplegate, and, "save the mark," at a tailor's. One night, not being able to sleep for what she conceived the gentle singing of her bird, she removed the cage; but the singing remained, and not coming from the quarter in which the poor innocent Dick was placed, it both puzzled her and excited her curiosity for the rest of the night. The noise was of a flitting kind, like *Hamlet's* ghost, sometimes here, sometimes there. She, however felt convinced that it came from the wainscot, and she was right. A trap was set, and two nights afterwards the syren was caught, which is likely to prove a golden egg to this knight of the goose.—*Globe.*

Fossil Mammalia of England.—At the recent meeting of the British Association at Cork, Professor Owen read his report on the Fossil Mammalia of England. This was commenced at the request of the Association, and at Manchester he gave an account of those extinct quadrupeds the extremities of which were terminated by hoofs. He gave instances of the fossil remains of a species of monkey, a bat, several species of bears, hyena, badger, weasel, wolf, and a gigantic species of tiger now unknown, with a gigantic beaver three times the size of the present beavers of North America. He first described the fossil remains of the elephant. Many naturalists (and amongst others Cuvier), in endeavouring to prove that these mammalia were natives of the country in which they were found, were reminded of the elephants brought to Rome by Pyrrhus, yet, when they crossed the German Ocean, and found similar fossil remains in Britain, where there is no account of any being brought, with the exception of one by Julius Cæsar, they had ample grounds for supposing that they were formerly natives; and in support of this argument many of them were discovered in Ireland, where Cæsar never put his foot. The remains which had been found differed much from both the Asiatic and the African species, chiefly in the formation of the teeth. In the fossil ivory there were fissures, with a kind of enamel or cement, so that they always retained their character. In the African elephant this character in the formation of the teeth is in the form of a lozenge, but they are in parallel lines in the Asiatic elephant, where the teeth are much broader. The most common fossil teeth found have the ivory and enamel more like the Asiatic elephant than the African, but the streaks are much narrower in the former, and the teeth are much broader in their extent—distinctions which were first discovered by Cuvier in 1796. There were about 3,000 extinct species of mammalia discovered, not one of which could be mistaken for the African elephant, besides which some of the fossil elephants were coated with hair or wool, which had also been discovered in a mammoth found in Siberia. The bone of the fore-leg has in some instances been found 11 feet long, and the fossil remains have been dug up in all parts of England, upwards of 2,000 specimens having within the last 12 years been dredged up on the coast off Yarborough. He next alluded to two species of horse, one of which was about the size of the common mule, and might have belonged to a species of Zebra, and the other about 13 hands high. There was in this class the gigantic elk, commonly called the Irish elk, but that was an erroneous name, as it did not belong to the elk, but to the deer species. The horns were different from those of the elk, being broad at the base and narrow as they approach the top, the species approaching closer to the rein-deer than to any other. There was another species of deer which could not be distinguished from the red deer, but that it was much larger, and the remains of which were found in great abundance in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, as was also a species of roebuck.

Law.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*James Trenate, James Huggett,* and *William Jones,* were indicted for a burglary with violence in the dwelling-house of Mr. Alphonso Mackintosh, landlord of the Old Red Lion public-house, Bridge-road, Lambeth, on the night of the 13th ult. The prisoners were detected in the act by a policeman, whom they attacked with great brutality, and cut across his eyes with a knife. Mr. Justice Williams having summed up, the Jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty. The prisoners Trenate and Huggett were also charged with the capital offence of cutting and wounding the police constable, with intent to murder him. Mr. M. Chambers, who prosecuted on this indictment, said, that as the prisoners were already convicted of a capital offence, it would not be necessary to go into the evidence upon the second indictment. The prisoners were then called up for judgment, and Mr. Justice Williams said, that

the offence of which they had been convicted was one for which they had forfeited their lives. The extremity of the law would not be carried out, but they must expect to receive the most severe punishment next to that of death. The Judge then ordered the sentence of death to be recorded, with the understanding that the prisoners should be transported to a penal settlement for the remainder of their lives. The Judge then called up the constable Lutchford, and, after eulogising his conduct, directed that a gratuity of 15*l.* be awarded to him.

After the disposal of a few unimportant cases, the Court proceeded to the case of *Barnard Gregory*, proprietor of the *Satirist* newspaper, charged with publishing certain false and malicious libels on the character of his Highness the Duke of Brunswick, and on Mr. Vallance, his Highness's solicitor. On the case being called over, a short consultation took place between the defendant and his counsel, at the conclusion of which, Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Clarkson said they had been instructed by their client to follow the course which had been adopted on a former and similar occasion, namely to withdraw the plea of "Not Guilty," and to plead "Guilty" to the charges contained in the indictments then before the Court. With respect to the allegations contained in the indictment, the defendant was anxious that it should be understood that he never intended to convey the imputations against the Duke of Brunswick or Mr. Vallance which it was imputed to him in these indictments that he had conveyed, and that there was not the slightest danger of any repetition of the alleged libels; and all they had to request on the defendant's part was, that the Court would not pass sentence upon him until next session. They made this application on the ground that defendant had expected that he should be allowed to traverse the case, and was consequently not prepared with affidavits which he had been desirous of filing for the information of the Court. The Clerk of the Arraigns then said—Barnard Gregory, are you desirous of retracting your plea of not guilty to the indictment against you, and of pleading guilty. Defendant—I am. Mr. Bodkin said, he appeared on the part of his Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Mr. Vallance, who had both been made the objects of repeated and scandalous attacks in the *Satirist* newspaper, the attacks on the latter gentleman being solely grounded on the fact of his rendering his professional assistance to the Duke of Brunswick. His learned friends for the defence had thought fit to adopt the course which had been adopted on a former and similar occasion. Of course, it was not for him on the part of the prosecution to interfere. He understood, from what had fallen from his learned friends, that it was desired that the judgment of the Court upon these indictments should, for some purpose or other, stand over until the next session. Now, he wished it to be clearly understood that to the course proposed the counsel for the prosecution were neither directly nor indirectly any parties whatever. He reminded the Court that the same course had been adopted in a former case, but had not led to those results which the promises of the defendant had held out to the prosecutors. Mr. Baron Rolfe said, that as he was at present informed it was quite impossible for him to pass sentence upon the prisoner, as the facts were not before him. If the case had gone to trial, the facts would have been gone into, and he should have then seen what course it would be necessary to pursue; but as the matter now stood, he had obviously no means of knowing whether or not the punishment which the defendant ought to receive should be as severe as the law would allow, or merely nominal. All he knew was that the defendant had pleaded guilty to the publication of two libels, which might have been a very serious offence, or a matter bordering upon no offence at all. He did, therefore, think either that the course proposed in the application to the Court should be pursued, or that he should be furnished with affidavits, in aggravation or mitigation, to enable him to pass sentence upon the prisoner this session. After some discussion the defendant entered into securities, himself in 800*l.* and two bails in 400*l.* each to surrender for judgment on the first day of next session.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—NORTHERN CIRCUIT, LIVERPOOL,—*Rishton* v. *Nesbitt*.—This was a writ of right, being the last which can be tried, it having been commenced before the expiration of the time limited by the late act for the improvement of the laws relating to real property for bringing such actions. Various proceedings have from time to time been had in this case at previous assizes, and the actual trial has been postponed for want of the completion of the numerous forms and ceremonies necessary to this form of action. On the present occasion, Mr. Archbold moved that the knights summoned should be called on to appear. Sir T. Potter, Sir G. Drinkwater, Sir J. Walmsley, and Sir T. Branber answered to the call, being girt with swords. The knights were then sworn, and appointed 20 jurors to try with them the writ at a future assize.

The Ashton Murder.—*John Hulme* was indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Garland, at Ashton-under-Line, on the 31st October, 1840. In the autumn of 1840 there was a strike among the sawyers of Ashton-under-Line, in consequence of which the masters procured fresh hands. The turn-outs resented this by attacking the new comers, and great riots were the consequence. In the midst of these violent proceedings a man named Cooper was murdered, and the prisoner was implicated in this transaction, but acquitted. He afterwards went to America, and returned in June or July last, when he was apprehended for the offence with which he now stood charged. It appeared that among the persons injured during the affray, the deceased Garland was severely wounded by the prisoner, particularly in the finger, which terminated in a lock-jaw, and death ensued. Mr. Justice Wightman having summed up the evidence, the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty of manslaughter. The Judge, after making some observations upon the nature of the offence, and the criminality of the circumstances which led to it, sentenced the prisoner to be transported for life.

The Preston Guild Robbery.—*John Anderson* was indicted for feloniously receiving seven Bank of England notes for 100*l.* each, the property of one John Marquis, well knowing the same to have been stolen. The circumstances of the robbery were fully given in this Paper after the last Preston Guild, and the particulars of the prisoner's connexion with a person called Jennings, a clerk in the Branch Bank of England at Liverpool, have been noticed in recent numbers. The evidence adduced to trace the notes and identify the property was very long and complicated. Several bankers' clerks proved the payment to the prisoner, and the number of the notes, and many witnesses traced them from hand to hand till they were again returned to the bank. The evidence of Jennings disclosed a scene of profligacy scarcely to be credited. He said that he got 7*l.* 10*s.* for changing each of the 100*l.* notes, and that the prisoner told him they were part of the Preston-Guild robbery. There was also a note of 1,000*l.* which he said he got from the prisoner, and which was part of a sum of 3,000*l.*, which the prisoner said had been taken from the pocket of Mr. Blakemore, M.P., as he stepped out of an omnibus in London. He had been watched out of a bank. One of the party watched him back to the bank, when he complained of the robbery, but was disbelieved, and told that he wanted to cheat his creditors. The other thief started immediately for Liverpool with the money. It was the possession of that 1,000*l.* which led to the apprehension of Jennings, who had deposited it as security for a loan of 20*l.* Jennings also got a breast-pin from the prisoner for changing two 50*l.* notes. His evidence was corroborated in many material points by other witnesses. Mr. Wilkins addressed the jury for the prisoner, and discussed the evidence at considerable length. The Judge summed up the case, and the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty. He was then sentenced to be transported for 14 years.

HOME CIRCUIT, CROYDON.—*The Queen* v. *Arthur Hills*.—This was an indictment against the defendant for a nuisance, arising out of the mode of his carrying on the business of a vitriol manufacturer at Battersea. The indictment was very long, and contained a great number of counts, but they were all to the same effect, charging the defendant with causing noxious smells and vapours, to the annoyance of the passengers upon the highway near his manufactory, and to that of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Mr. Thesiger addressed the Jury at some length, and explained the circumstances under which the indictment was instituted against the defendant. It appeared that he is the proprietor of a vitriol manufactory at Battersea, near the Red House, and it was alleged that the works carried on were the means of occasioning noxious effluvia, which was not only destructive to the crops growing in the neighbourhood, but also injurious to the health of persons living at some considerable distance from the spot, and even across the river. It was also alleged that persons travelling in steam-boats up and down the river were materially inconvenienced by the noxious effluvia that issued from the defendant's premises. A number of witnesses were examined in support of the prosecution, among whom were Messrs. Brande, Phillips, and Cooper, the chemists, all of whom deposed to the noxious character of the effluvia that issued from the manufactory of the defendant. Mr. James, however, in cross examination of Mr. Brande, elicited, that it the effluvia were sufficient to cause inconvenience on the opposite side of the river, it must of necessity be destructive to the vegetation of the immediate neighbourhood, which it was distinctly proved was not the case. After a great deal of evidence had been adduced, a suggestion was thrown out that the matter in dispute might be more satisfactorily settled by arbitration; and, after some consultation between Counsel, it was at length arranged that scientific persons should be appointed to view the premises, and that such arrangements should be made for carrying on the business as to prevent inconvenience to the public in future. The Jury were discharged without returning any verdict.

WESTERN CIRCUIT, BRIDGEWATER.—*John Skinner* and seven other persons, who were acquitted on a former day during the assizes of the felony of destroying a house erected for collecting tolls, were now indicted for a misdemeanour in pulling down the toll-house. The evidence was given at great length at the former trial, and left no doubt on the minds of the Court as to the facts, although, to the surprise of the Judge and bar, the Jury acquitted the prisoners. On this second occasion, on the part of the Crown, all the Jurymen were challenged who had sat upon the previous trial. The same evidence precisely was then gone through. The accomplice was called, but he was confirmed in several particulars by other persons. Mr. Justice Coleridge, in summing up, told the Jury that they had nothing to do with the former verdict, nor had they to do with any grievance which might have been supposed to exist; the only question for them was, whether any or either of the prisoners took part in the proceedings of that night. The Jury, in a few minutes, returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The learned Judge then addressed the prisoners in the following terms:—Prisoners at the bar, you have been tried a second time, and the jury have thought fit to find you not guilty. They are the judges of the fact, and are responsible to God and their own consciences for the verdict they have pronounced. It is not for me to pass any opinion upon that verdict; they have been justified in their own minds in coming to that conclusion. I profess to say I don't understand it. You appear to me, all of you, to be decent and respectable men. I see nothing at all—I know nothing at all—of you in any other matters. You have conducted yourselves properly during the trials. I do hope that so far as in you lies, you will not be seduced by these two verdicts into the performance at any time of that which is unlawful and riotous. If you took part in these proceedings, it was, as you must all have known, a breach of the law; and we have had, and have at this moment, too fresh and too sad an example of the danger there is in beginning to break the law. People who begin, and people who wink at, such breaches, and suffer such breaches of the law to pass unpunished, little know of what consequence it may be. I do hope and advise you not to be induced to do anything of the kind, either for the second time or the first, as it may be. You may all be discharged; and I advise you to go home peaceably, and don't consider this as a triumph.

SURREY SESSIONS, CROYDON.—*Derby Clubs*.—The Town Hall Croydon, was on Saturday crowded by persons anxious to hear the decision of the bench upon an information laid against the proprietress of the King's Arms, for having a Derby Club at that house. It will be remembered that some months ago an information was laid against the same house, but was dismissed upon a technical objection. The same informer has since laid a second information, which now came on for hearing, and on account of the circumstances connected with it, and the general interest felt in the question of the legality or illegality of clubs of this description, and the enormous amounts involved in them, the proceeding caused a good deal of anxiety. It will be unnecessary to state more than that the information was laid under an old Act of Parliament, viz., that of the 12th Geo. II., and charged the defendants, Charlotte Messenger and Jane Thrale, with setting up an unlawful and mischievous game, called the King's Arms Derby Club, and that a number of persons subscribed small sums of money, to be divided amongst the winners at such unlawful game, and that they also issued tickets in furtherance of the said mischievous and illegal game, for which they had forfeited the sum of 200*l.* Mr. Thomas, barrister, appeared in support of the information, which purported to be laid by William Kerrod, soda water manufacturer, of Chelsea, and said that the defendants were charged with having set up a certain unlawful scheme or game, to induce persons to advance small sums of money, which were ultimately divided into prizes, the first being 70*l.* The person who had gained the second prize had brought an action to recover the amount, and the judges who tried the action had decided that these lotteries were illegal. He then proceeded to say that this information would never have been laid if the second prize had not been withheld. He should show that a scheme was published—that money was advanced, and that prizes were distributed, and if he did this he had very little doubt that the bench would feel it to be their duty to convict the defendants of the offence imputed to them. After some evidence had been given in support of the information, Mr. Adams said he was clearly of opinion that the information could not be supported upon the Act of Parliament on which it had been framed. The preamble of that Act, and the different sections in it, showed that it was intended to put down what were termed "little goes," which were depending upon the public lotteries that existed at that time. The terms of the Act were:—"Any scheme for advancing small sums of money by a number of persons, to be divided in prizes in some public lottery." That could not be made to apply to the present case, for supposing all the facts to be proved, they only showed that a number of persons had advanced money to be divided among themselves, and not at all in the manner referred to by the Act of Parliament under which the information was framed. He, therefore, felt no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the information must be dismissed. The Chairman said he quite concurred in what had fallen from his brother magistrate, and he was decidedly of opinion that this Act of Parliament did not apply to Derby Clubs, as they were termed. Mr. Thomas trusted that the bench would not allow it to go forth to the world of publicans that these clubs were legal. Mr. Adams said he should give no opinion on the subject. It was quite enough for them to decide upon any case when it was brought before them. Mr. Thomas: It would be very dangerous to let it go forth to the world that it is not an offence to set up a Derby Club. If this Act of Parliament does not apply, there are plenty of means by which they may be punished. Mr. Adams: All we can say is, that when an offence is proved, it shall be punished. The information was then dismissed.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—ST. LEGER.—10 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Prizefighter (taken freely); 12 to 1 agst Mr. Wrather's Nutwith (taken freely); 14 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt; 30 to 1 agst Major Yarburgh's Dumpling (taken). Very little done except in the first two, who were in great request. Nothing said about Cotherstone. DERBY.—40 to 1 agst Mr. Lichtwold's Leander (taken); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Payne's Vat colt (taken).

PRICES OF MANURES.

Agricultural Salt, clean, per ton,	36*s*	Phosphate of Lime, per cwt.,	10*s* to 12*s*
— — foul, per ton,	32*s*	Super Phosphate of Lime, per cwt.,	18*s*
— — fine, per ton,	45*s*	Petre, Salt, per ton,	4*l*
Alexander's Compost, per bush.,	1*s* 8*d*	Poittevin's disinfected Manure, per quarter,	13*s* 6*d*
Bleaching Powder, per cwt.,	30*s*	— concentrated do., per qr.,	30*s*
Bone-dust and half-inch Bone, per quarter,	15*s*	Rape-dust, according to quantity, per ton,	5*l* 15*s* to 6*l* 10*s*
Brimstone, per ton,	11*l*	Rock Salt, per ton,	3*l*
Clarke's desiccated Compost, per hhd.,	3*l* 12*s* 6*d*	Saltpetre, per cwt.,	25*s* 6*d* to 27*s*
Daniell's Bristol Manure, according to quantity, per bushel,	10*d*	Silicate of Potash (pure); lump, per cwt., 56*s*; powder,	60*s*
Guano (foreign), per cwt.,	10*s* 6*d* to 12*s*	Soda Ash, per cwt.,	14*s*
— Potter's (english, according to quantity, per cwt.,	12*s* 6*d*	Sulphate of Ammonia, per cwt.,	18*s*
Gypsum, according to quantity, per ton,	32*s* 6*d* to 40*s*	— of Iron, per ton,	
Hunt's New Fertiliser, per bush.,	1*s* 8*d*	— of Soda, per ton,	6*l*
Muriate of Ammonia, per cwt.	20*s* to 24*s*	Sulphur, per cwt.,	14*s*
— Lime, per cwt.,	10*s* to 10*s*	Sulphuric acid, according to strength, per lb.,	1¼*d* to 2¾*d*
Nitrate of Soda, according to quantity, duty paid, per cwt.,	16*s* to 17*s* 6*d*	Trimmer's Composition for Clover, per cwt.,	8*s*
Phosphate of Ammonia, chrystals, per lb.,	2*s* 3*d*	Do. Do. for Wheat, with Silicate of Potash, per cwt.,	32*s*
— — pulverised, ready for use, per cwt.,	24*s* to 24*s*	Do. Compost for Turnips, per cwt.,	8*s*
Phosphate of Soda		Watson's Compost, per cwt.,	10*s*
		Urate, per ton,	5*l*

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 1.—There have been a few arrivals of new English Wheat, which was in middling condition, and prices are down 2*s.* per qr.—Foreign is held on the same terms, and there being a large arrival of ships from the Baltic, the buyers held off purchasing. Barley, Peas, and Beans are unaltered in value. The Oat trade is very heavy, and rather lower.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.* *s.*		*s.* *s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White 44 to 56	Red	44 to 53
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire	47 to 53	White	— to —
Barley	Malting and distilling 28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands 15 to 25	Feed	16 to 18
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed — to —	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish	Feed 16 to 23	Potato	16 to 24
Rye	— to —		
Beans, Maragan, old and new	22 to 27 Tick	22 to 29	Harrow 25 to 32
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	28 to 34 Winds.	— to —	Longpod — to —
Peas, White	28 to 35 Maple	30 to 33	Grey 28 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
July 21	54 2	29 10	20 0	37 5	30 5	33 11
28	57 7	31 2	21 0	36 2	31 1	33 9
August 4	60 9	32 4	21 5	37 1	31 9	34 4
— 11	61 2	32 11	21 9	38 7	32 1	33 7
— 18	59 10	33 11	21 5	37 1	32 6	34 9
— 25	56 8	32 11	20 7	31 8	31 10	33 9
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	58 4	32 2	21 0	36 4	31 7	34 0
Duties	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 6	10 6	8 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	4263 Sks. — Brls.	6999	1942	3331	10	525	482	
Irish	— ,, — ,,	297	639	5	53118	30	—	—
Foreign	,, 699 ,,	30012	1759	—	1929	—	—	342

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	2260	140	1050	1970 Sks
Irish	—	—	12800	—
Scotch	—	—	—	—
Foreign	17090	5270	920	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—P. P. R. Woolley, St. Lawrence, Winchester, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED—W. T. Sumpter, Brudenell-place, New North road, mason.

BANKRUPTS.—G. Threadgold, Finsbury-circus, builder—J. Fell, Oakley-street, Lambeth, soda manufacturer—J. Jeans, Poole, Dorsetshire, post-master—W. Timmis, Longton, Staffordshire, draper—T. H. Jackson, Sheffield, glass cutter—J. Knight, Preston, Lancashire, mercer and draper—J. Elliott, Chichester, builder—A. Baker and G. Lockwood, Tottenham-court New-road, zinc manufacturers—R. H. Hoskins, formerly of Bernard-street, Russell-square, but now of John-street, Bedford-row, lodging-house keeper—T. M. Morton, Bishopsgate-street Within—J. B. Montefiore, Nicholas-lane, City, merchant—J. Pickford, Hazle-grove, Cheshire, plumber—J. Allen, Alfreton, Derbyshire, innkeeper—J. J. M. M. Scott, Liverpool, corn-merchant—T. Hitchcock, Alrewas, Staffordshire, worsted manufacturer—G. Parsons, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, surgeon—J. Lythgoe, Liverpool, cooper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—J. Arnot, Edinburgh, merchant—W. D. Seller, Peterhead, merchant.

BIRTHS.—At Putney-hill, Lady Frances Sandon, of a son—At Sidmouth, on the 25th ult., the lady of the Hon. W. Wellesley, of a daughter—On the 30th of June, at Surinam, Mrs. Scheuley, the wife of Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner, of a daughter—On the 29th ult., the lady of the Rev. Charles Champnes, rector of St. George, Botolph-lane, of a son—On the 30th ult., at 19, St. James's-sq., the lady of Charles Sumner, Esq., of a daughter—On the 24th ult., at Filton House, Barnstaple, the lady of the Rev. Bourchier Saville, Vicar of Okehampton, of a son, still-born.

MARRIED—On the 26th ult., at St. George's Church, Hanover-sq., Thomas Syson, Esq., of Empingham, Rutland, to Thomasine Mary, daughter of the late James Cundy, Esq.—On the 17th ult., at the British Embassy at Berne, in Switzerland, Vesey Thomas Dawson, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Catharine Maria, only daughter of the late Thomas Baylis, Esq., of Woolwich Common, in the county of Kent—On the 31st ult., at St. John's Church, Hackney, Charles Chapman, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieutenant Chapman, R.N., to Louisa, second daughter of Lieut. John Finlayson, R.N.

DIED—On the 27th ult., Sir T. Charles Morgan—On the 29th ult., at his residence, William-street, Lowndes-square, Sir Charles Morgan Knight—At Schlierbach, near Heidelberg, on the 21st ult., to the inexpressible grief of his family, Sir Keith Alexander Jackson, Bart., late a Captain in the 4th Light Dragoons—On the 26th ult., in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Howard—At North Runcton, Norfolk, aged 19, Harriet Alicia, wife of the Hon. William Cowper, and daughter of Daniel Gurney, Esq., and the late Lady Harriet Gurney—On the 3d ult., Marianne, wife of George Chapman, Esq., British Vice-Consul at Dieppe, aged 37—At Rostrevor, Mrs. Rosbery, relict of G. Fosbery, Esq., of Adare Farm, Limerick, daughter of the late Thomas Rice, Esq., of Mount Trenchard, and sister to Lord Monteagle.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS HEAD GARDENER.—A. CHAMBERLAIN, Gardener to J. SPARKS, Esq., is about to leave his Situation, and will be glad to engage in a Nobleman or Gentleman's service. He is married, without encumbrance, age 30. Can have an unexceptionable character.—Direct to A. CHAMBERLAIN, West Lodge, Byfleet, Surrey.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, aged 40, who has just left his Situation, where he lived upwards of 7 years.—Direct to A. B., Mr. PLIMLEY's, Nurseryman, Shepherd's Bush, Middlesex.

AS JOURNEYMAN GARDENER.—A young Man, 21 years of age, who has had considerable practice in the general routine of a Kitchen Garden, is desirous of meeting with a Situation under a good Gardener, where he could improve himself in Plants and Forcing. A liberal premium will be given for two years' instruction.—Direct, post-paid, to A. B., care of Mrs. AYRES, Lea-Bridge, Lewisham, Kent.

TO THE NOBILITY, LANDED PROPRIETORS, &c.

AS NURSERYMAN, FORESTER, &c.—The Advertiser, a Scotchman, 40 years of age, wishes to meet with an eligible Situation. He has at present under his charge several thousand acres of Fir and Oak, and having annually fallen from 80 to 100 tons of bark, is anxious to make himself useful in any other department, if required. For the last 16 years he has been in the employ of a Nobleman in the county of Salop.—Direct to Mr. L. RICHMOND, Walcot, Ludlow, Salop.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, September 2, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 36—1843. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. PRICE 6*d.*

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—JUNIOR SCHOOL. Session, 1843—44. Under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head Master—THOMAS H. KEY, A.M.

The School will open on Monday, the 25th September. The Session is divided into three terms, viz., from the 25th September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th August. The yearly payment for each Pupil is 15*l.*, of which 5*l.* is paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing, the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History, Geography, both Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a general examination of the Pupils at the end of the Session, and the prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A Monthly Report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or guardian. Several of the Masters receive boarders.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine, commence on the 2nd of October; those of the Faculty of Arts, on the 16th of October.—August, 1843.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—JUNIOR SCHOOL.—Mr. W. HASELWOOD, Private Tutor and Assistant Master, receives a limited number of Pupils from the School.

The house adjoins the play-ground of the University, to which (with permission of the Council) a communication has been opened for the Pupils' recreation.

Mr. HASELWOOD undertakes the tuition of the Pupils under his care in the subjects connected with their College reading, and in those branches of education that have an immediate reference to their future prospects in life. Each Pupil has a separate bed, and the number being limited, a Term's notice is required prior to removal.

Further particulars may be obtained by application at Mr. HASELWOOD's residence, No. 20, Upper Gower Street.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, and H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

THE SALT HILL GRAND DAHLIA SHOW will be held in the Grounds of the Slough Nursery, near to the Railway Station, on FRIDAY, September 22, 1843, on a Scale unequalled at any previous Exhibition.

PRIZES.

First Class .	Amateurs' . . .	12 blooms	4 Prizes.
Second Class	Gentlemen's Gardeners	12 blooms	4 Prizes.
Third Class .	Nurserymen . .	24 blooms	4 Prizes.
Fourth Class	Seedlings of 1842 .	4 blooms	Prizes
Fifth Class .	Seedlings of 1843 .	1 bloom	unlimited.

Entrance to the First, Second, and Third Classes, 10*s.* 6*d.* each; to the Fourth and Fifth Classes, 5*s.* each.

Entrances to be made on or before the 19th of September.

Stands will be provided for the Exhibitors.

Seedlings not to be exhibited in Stands with named flowers.

No Flowers to be removed before 6 o'clock.

As the first train from the West of England, and the ½-past 10 train from London, arrive at Slough before 11 o'clock, advantage may be taken of these trains for the conveyance of the blooms, as the time for staging is extended to ½-past 11 o'clock. Trains arrive at the Slough station every hour throughout the day.

A Military Band will be in attendance. Admission at 1 o'Clock. Tickets One Shilling each.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. THOMAS BROWN, Honorary Secretary, Slough.

A PRIZE OF TEN GUINEAS—OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND, FOR TWO BLOOMS OF A WHITE DAHLIA.

It was arranged last year respecting this Prize, that the first competition for it should take place at the South London Exhibition, on the 19th inst., the second at Salt Hill, and the third at the Floricultural, on the 26th inst. The Exhibitor, to be entitled to the Prize, must win at two of these Exhibitions.

PRIZES for DAHLIAS, open to all England, will be awarded by the THANET FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY, on TUESDAY, September 12. Best 24 Blooms, 7*l.*; 2d do., 4*l.* Entrance, 10*s.*; the whole of the money so collected will be given as a Third Prize. Place of Exhibition, Ranelagh Gardens, St. Peter's, near Margate. J. G. HODGSON, Secretary.

St. Peter's Vicarage, Sept. 8, 1843.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The DAHLIA Show will be held at the ROYAL VICTORIA GARDENS, Norwich, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. The Committee, to meet the general wish of the Members, have determined to appropriate the entire receipts, on this occasion, in aid of the Subscription now being raised for Mr. JOHN BELL, of Bracondale, who sustained so heavy and serious a loss (upwards of 2000*l.*) by the hailstorm of the 9th of August last.

Norwich, Sept. 7, 1843. CHARLES S. GILMAN, Hon. Sec.

J. T. WILLMER AND SON, King's Road, Chelsea, by Appointment, Florists to Her Majesty, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that their stock of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES are now ready for delivery, and which they offer at the following low prices, viz.:—

	£	*s.*
25 Pairs of Carnations or Picotees, Fine Show Varieties .	2	2
12 Pairs Do. Do.	1	1
25 Pairs of Pinks	1	1

A remittance or reference from unknown Correspondents required.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL & Co. beg respectfully to announce they have received from Haarlem their annual importation of the above in most excellent condition, adapted either for Glasses, Forcing, or open-border culture. Prices as follows.

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths . } 6*s.* per doz.
Red, Blue, White, or Yellow . .
Extra fine Ditto . . . . 9*s.* to 12*s.* ,,
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto . . 18*s.* ,,

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Catalogues may be had on application.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—For particulars of which see their Advertisement in last week's Paper.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 7, 1843.

SPLENDID SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co. beg leave to inform the Public, that they have obtained the entire stock of the following very Splendid PELARGONIUMS, raised by CAPT. THURTELL, R.N., which possess those qualities now indispensably requisite in a first-rate flower—good habit, round shape, and firm petal; and they feel convinced that such novelties cannot fail to please those who purchase them, and will greatly improve all select collections.

Pluto	(Thurtell's) 21*s*	Princess Royal (Thurtell's)	21*s*
Horatio Nelson	do. 21*s*	Fairy Queen do.	21*s*
Phosphorus	do. 21*s*	Ceres do.	21*s*

The whole collection of six distinct varieties for 5*l.*, package included.

A description of "Pluto" is given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of June 17, 1843. "Horatio Nelson" was exhibited at the Chiswick Show in June last, and was greatly admired. A full descriptive character of all these is contained in L., P., & Co.'s Catalogue of Pelargoniums, which may be had on application. Strong plants will be ready for delivery on the 20th October next.

L., P., & Co. beg leave further to say, that, having in this, as in the case of Mr. Beck's Seedlings, determined upon making a great reduction in the prices which Seedling Pelargoniums of the highest character are usually let out at, they hope in consequence to meet with an extensive sale.—Exeter Nursery, Sept. 8, 1843.

MESSRS. TYSO AND SON, Wallingford, Berks, respectfully invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, to their extensive collection of FLORISTS' FLOWERS; assortments of which they offer at the following prices:—

TULIPS.

In beds, containing an equal number of Roses, Byblœmens, and Bizarres, under name, arranged for planting.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1st Assortment.—A bed of 30 rows, or 210 bulbs, including many extra fine new sorts .	20	0	0
A bed of 40 rows, or 280 bulbs, ditto	25	0	0
2d Assortment.—A bed of 30 rows, including many very fine sorts	12	0	0
A bed of 40 rows . ditto .	15	0	0

Messrs. T. and SON having cultivated the RANUNCULUS with unparalleled success, are enabled to offer fine strong roots of splendid named sorts, such as were exhibited by them at the Surrey Zoological and Chiswick Gardens in June last, and to which Silver Medals were awarded.

SEEDLING RANUNCULUSES.	£	*s.*	*d*
*50 Splendid new show varieties, 1 root of each .	10	0	0
*50 Very fine named varieties . ditto .	6	0	0
*100 Named Seedling Mixtures	2	0	0
100 Fine Seedling Mixtures	0	10	0

SEED saved from the above this season, of very superior quality, in packets of 5*s.* and 10*s.* each, with printed directions for sowing and future management.

RANUNCULUSES, IN ESTABLISHED VARIETIES.	£	*s.*	*d.*
*100 Different superb named sorts, 1 root of each .	5	0	0
*50 Ditto ditto . . .	2	10	0
*100 Ditto, fine sorts, ditto . . .	2	10	0
*100 Extra fine named Mixtures	1	0	0
CARNATIONS, 25 superb named sorts, 1 Pair of each	3	0	0
PICOTEES 25 ditto ditto . .	3	0	0
PINKS 25 ditto ditto . .	1	10	0

The articles marked thus *, weighing less than 16 ounces, can now be transmitted by post, and will be sent, carefully packed, and prepaid, without additional charge, to gentlemen forwarding the cash with the order. Parcels too large for post, will have Plants or Roots included to defray the expense of carriage.

Messrs. T. and SON's General Descriptive Catalogue may be had gratis, on pre-paid application, inclosing two 1*d.* postage labels.

DUTCH BULBS.

MESSRS. SUTTON & SONS respectfully announce the arrival of their choice and extensive collections of HYACINTHS, IRISES, ANEMONES, TULIPS, &c.; and from the attention they devote to the selecting the best sorts in Holland, *while in bloom*, they feel confident their Collection this year surpasses any yet introduced into this country. The prices are at the same time considerably reduced, owing to the annually increasing quantities which J. S. and SONS import, and the present facilities of communication with Haarlem.

A priced descriptive Catalogue is just published, and may be had gratis. N.B.—Flower-seeds for Autumn sowing just harvested, 20 showy hardy sorts for 5*s.*—Reading Nursery, Reading, Berkshire.

CHEAP FIRST-RATE PELARGONIUMS.—The undernamed Splendid sorts will be sent out in October next at 4*l.* 4*s.* per dozen, to include careful package and carriage paid to London:—Amyntor, Favourite, Dido, Sapphire, Wonder, Constellation, Nestor, Rising Sun, Madelina, Prince of Waterloo, Flash, Queen of Fairies, Enchantress, Camilla, Guide, Fascination, Countess of Ashburnham, Gipsy, &c. &c. &c.

Some first-rate hybridised Pelargonium Seed, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per pkt. —WILLIAM MILLER, Providence Nursery, Ramsgate, Kent.

MR. LYNE'S NEW SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE has the pleasure of informing the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and the Trade, that he has been successful in procuring the stock of Mr. Lyne's new Pelargoniums, and offers them at the following Prices:—

Lyne's Princess Alice .	3*l.* 3*s.*	Lyne's Modesty . .	1*l.* 1*s.*
,, Celestial . .	2 2	,, Rose-bud . .	1 1
,, Redworth . .	2 2	,, Dk. of Cornwall.	1 1
,, Apollo . .	2 2	,, Sunrise . .	1 1
,, Princeps . .	1 10		

The above-mentioned sorts can be warranted as first-rate, and have won many Seedling Prizes this season, in London, Exeter, Plymouth, Torquay, Barnstaple, Truro, and Falmouth.

Orders will be executed in strict precedence. The first plants will be ready after the 6th of November.

Printed descriptions and engravings can be obtained at the Union-road Nursery, Plymouth; of Mr. W. BRISTOW, Seedsman, Knightsbridge; of Mr. GEORGE CHARLWOOD, Seedsman, Covent-garden; or of Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, Leadenhall-street, London.

Lyne's White Perfection, Imogene, Enchantress, Superb, and Sappho, cannot possibly be sent out this season.—Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1843.

J. D. PARKS, Dartford Nursery, Dartford, Kent, has a fine new variety of LABURNUM, which he has named "Intermedium," and which Dr. Lindley stated last year to be a fine, distinct, and desirable kind: sold last season at 10*s.* 6*d.*; this season, at the drawing time, it will be 7*s.* It is of fine robust habit, pendent in the branches, racemes very long, flowers of deep yellow, and numerously set.

Also a VERBENA PARKSII, raised from seed; resembles incisa, but of deeper colour and clusters much larger. This is the first time of offering it to the public; price 2*s.* Orders can be supplied from the Nursery, or by applying to Messrs. HURST & Co., Florists, Leadenhall-street.

J. D. PARKS is the author of a small pamphlet on the Spine, 1*s.*, (a direful malady, and but little understood); published by Brittain, 11, Paternoster-row. Can be obtained from the author or publisher, under a 2*d.* stamp. May also be had of all Booksellers.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS, &c.

JAMES DICKSON AND SONS, 32, South Hanover-street, Edinburgh, have just received their First Annual Importation of DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS, in excellent condition. They have been selected with the greatest care from the best cultivators in Holland, and consist of the most choice varieties of HYACINTHS, and of all the other sorts usually imported. Early orders are respectfully solicited, which shall meet with immediate and most careful attention. They would also remind their friends that the best specimens of Hyacinths which gained the Nurseryman's Prize at the Horticultural Society's Exhibition were imported by them.

J. D. and SONS will in a short time have completed their full supply of NATURAL GRASS SEEDS, now so much in request, and proved to be so advantageous for laying down permanent pasture.

At their Nurseries, at Inverleith and Broughton Park, J. D. and SONS have always a large Stock of EVERGREENS and FLOWERING SHRUBS, FRUIT and FOREST TREES, Seedling and Transplanted. Their Evergreens they would particularly recommend to the notice of their Friends and the Public, being persuaded that in point of extent and quality, they are not to be equalled by any Nursery in the kingdom. HOLLIES, PORTUGAL LAURELS, LAUREL BAYS, LAURUSTINUS, and the leading kinds, being all twice and thrice transplanted, and the finer sorts first raised in pots and then planted out, they can be lifted with the balls entire, and transported with safety to any distance; also an extensive Collection of Dahlias, Pansies, Greenhouse, Stove, and Herbaceous Plants, &c., to which they regularly add such new sorts as are considered worthy of cultivation.

*** Farm Overseers, Gardeners, Foresters, and Hedgers, recommended. Edinburgh, Sept. 1, 1843.

TWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES,—"LADY ALICE PEEL," 10*s.* 6*d.*, and "MRS. BENYON," 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair.—These two splendid Picotees were raised by the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, and kindly presented by that gentleman to Messrs. YOUELL & Co. They have already obtained prizes at the Norfolk and Norwich Horticultural Exhibition; and Y. & Co. feel assured that no further proof of their superior merits is necessary when they refer to the eminent raiser of them.

"LADY ALICE PEEL" is a large and well-formed flower, guard-leaves and petals throughout of fine form and substance, and of the purest white; the lacing a delicate rose, and entirely confined to the edge. This is considered to be greatly superior to Mrs. Barnard, or any flower of its class, and carries a fine long pod.

"MRS. BENYON" (red edged) also possesses every character for a first-rate show-flower; petals of splendid size, form, and substance, and the bloom expanding so correctly as not to require the aid of dressing, and, like the former, has a beautiful long pod.

The stock being limited, early application will be necessary, to prevent disappointment. Catalogues of their extensive collection may be had on application, and will be found to contain upwards of 800 of the very best varieties in cultivation, and which are sent out upon the following terms:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
12 pairs of good show varieties, 1 pair of each .	1	4	0
12 ,, fine ditto ditto . .	1	10	0
25 ,, ditto ditto ditto . .	3	0	0
12 ,, Extra fine and very superior ditto .	2	10	0
25 ,, ditto ditto ditto . .	5	0	0
12 ,, ditto Pinks ditto . .	0	12	0
25 ,, ditto ditto ditto . .	1	0	0

The selection being left to YOUELL and Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 7, 1843.

SPLENDID SCARLET GERANIUMS.

THE Lovers of the above general favourite flower are respectfully invited to visit CONWAY's Nursery, where they may see Specimens grown upon a new principle, in the open borders and in pots, that will be worthy of their notice.

N.B.—A few fine specimens of the best large growing varieties, well adapted for training against the walls, &c. of Conservatories, to be disposed of; they are from two feet to six feet in height, and bushy in proportion.

CONWAY's new and handsome Forcing Geranium LANEII, unquestionably the best yet raised for that purpose; strong Plants, fit for forcing next winter, at 3*s.* 6*d.* each; or 6 plants, 18*s.* A liberal discount to the Trade.—Old Brompton Road, Earl's-court, near the West of London Cemetery.—Sept. 1, 1843.

J. HENCHMAN begs to offer the following fine GREENHOUSE PLANTS, which are peculiarly suitable to be grown as Specimen Plants for Exhibition:—Brachysema villosa, 21*s.*; fine foliage and splendid scarlet flowers, one of the finest plants yet introduced. Chorozema oppositifolia, 21*s.*; a new and beautiful species, of free growth, and perfectly distinct in habit from any previously introduced.

Hovea illicifolia . .	15*s.* 0*d.*	Hovea pungens . .	5*s.* 0*d.*
Ditto do. major .	15 0	Ditto do. major .	7 6

Dryandra Fraserii, beautiful foliage, 21*s.*

J. HENCHMAN also begs to inform cultivators of the Pansy, that his collection of nine superior seedling varieties is now ready for delivery, price 30*s.*—Edmonton, Sept. 7, 1843.

"FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."

THIS FUCHSIA is admitted to be the finest variety that has yet been sent out; it has three times been exhibited at the Meetings of the London Horticultural Society, and has gained their Certificate of Merit; flowers were also submitted to Dr. LINDLEY, who, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th July, thus expresses himself:—

"LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co.—The blooms sent of Fuchsia Exoniensis prove it to be a very splendid variety: it is a flower of great substance throughout: seed-vessels dark, tube and sepals of a rich crimson carmine; the sepals are long, they expand freely, and disclose the rich crimson-purple corolla, which is very large, and of a peculiar denseness of texture."

Strong plants are now ready to be sent by post, at 10*s.* 6*d.* each, free of all other charge, carefully packed in stout tin cases, on application to LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., Exeter Nursery.

L., P., and Co. beg leave to say that this Fuchsia has been fully proved, and will give satisfaction to all who cultivate it.

Exeter Nursery, Sept. 8, 1843.

SEEDLING VERBENAS.

S. GIRLING, of Danecroft Nursery, Stowmarket, begs to offer the under-mentioned SEEDLINGS, as superior and distinct from any others in cultivation, and refers his Friends, and Purchasers generally, to the opinions given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 22, and following weeks; independent of which they have been seen by several extensive growers and first-rate judges, professional and amateur, who have ordered them liberally. They will be ready to send out on the 1st of October, and can be had on forwarding a Post-office order for the amount, by unknown correspondents, or some respectable reference.

AMETHYSTINA—A beautiful bright lavender; large pips; forming an immense truss of fragrant flowers. 5*s.*

BEAUTY—Fine lively cherry-coloured pink; excellent shape and habit; immense bloomer: one of the most distinct and beautiful of all the Verbenas in cultivation. 5*s.*

BRIDESMAID—A beautiful pale blush, tinted with blue; very fine. 3*s.* 6*d.*

BOULE DE FEU—This is of the most dazzling scarlet, making all other scarlets appear as pink or pale crimson. 3*s.* 6*d.*

FORTUNE-TELLER—Blush pink; immense trusser, some of which measure 10 inches in circumference. 3*s.* 6*d.*

LONGIFLORA—Violet purple; very large, and remarkable for the length of its tube: fine. 3*s.* 6*d.*

RENOWN—rich maroon, fine shape, and very compact, extra fine, 3*s.* 6*d.*

MINSTREL BOY—lilac and white, with a bright pink Eye, a pleasing and good variety, 3*s.* 6*d.*

WHITE PERFECTION—a beautiful pure white, with bright blue centre, excellent shape, and habit fine, 3*s.* 6*d.*

N.B.—The above can be had separately, at the prices quoted, or the set of Nine for 25*s.* A double set for 45*s.*; or treble, for 3*l.*, inclosed in tin-boxes, where a set are taken, and forwarded, post free, to any part of the kingdom.

S. G. also begs to state that he will have two fine distinct Seedling Fuchsias to send out early next spring, at which time Plants of all the leading kinds in cultivation can be had at moderate prices. To Dahlia Growers, S. G. takes this opportunity of saying, his extensive Collections are nearly in full bloom:—by rail communication from the Eastern Counties' Railway to Colchester, and thence by Criterion coach you reach Stowmarket the same evening, and the same coach leaves Stowmarket every morning (Sundays excepted), quarter before eight, and reaches London by one o'clock the same day; fare from London to Stowmarket, 10*s.*

SPLENDID SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., beg leave to inform the Public that they have obtained the entire stock of those distinct and beautiful SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS raised by Mr. E. BECK, of Isleworth, and exhibited by him with such very great success at the Chiswick and Regent's Park Exhibitions. They gained the Gold Banksian Medal (the highest prize awarded to Pelargoniums) twice this summer at Chiswick, and the highest prize at the Royal Botanic Society of London, in June last. Several of them have also gained Silver Medals, Certificates, and other prizes, as Seedlings. These facts will convince the public that a more distinguished lot of Flowers has never before been offered for sale; and L., P., & Co. hope that their having determined upon letting them out at prices reduced greatly below those which Seedling Pelargoniums, of the highest character, have hitherto been let out at, will insure for them an extensive sale. Strong, healthy plants will be ready for delivery on the 20th October next, at the following prices, viz.:—

		s.	*d.*			*s.*	*d.*
*Leonora .	Beck's	21	0	*Martha . .	Beck's	10	6
British Queen	do.	21	0	*Lucy . .	do.	10	6
*Susanna .	do.	21	0	*Geraldine .	do.	7	6
*Meteor .	do.	21	0	*Evening Star	do.	7	6
*Cleopatra .	do.	21	0	*Black Prince	do.	7	6
*Admiral .	do.	10	6	Bride . .	do.	5	0
Stella . .	do.	10	6	The Purple .	do.	5	0

The whole Collection of 14 distinct sorts, package included, for 8*l.* Those marked thus * all gained prizes at the London Horticultural Society and the Royal Botanical Society of London.

Exeter Nursery, Sept. 8, 1843.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—P. E. ERHARD, of the Firm of J. D. ZOCHER and VOORHELM SCHNEEVOOGT, of Haarlem, begs most respectfully to return his thanks to the Florists and Amateurs who were kind enough to favour him with their orders last year. He also informs them, and the public generally, that he has just received a very extensive collection of all kinds of Dutch Bulbous roots, of the best quality, and at the most reasonable prices. He trusts from the superior quality of the Bulbs, and by prompt attention to any order which may be confided to him, to deserve the support and recommendation of the discerning public.—359, Strand, corner of Burleigh-street.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—Best named HYACINTHS for glasses 6*d.* and 1*s.* each; best do. for pots 4*s.* per dozen (double and single). Duc Van Thol Tulips 2*s.* per dozen (double and single). Jonquils (double sweet-scented) 4*s.* per dozen. Early and late mixed Tulips, Narcissus, Iris, Crocus, Anemones, Ranunculus, &c., at equally moderate prices, at A. Cobbett's, late Mr. Barron's, Italian and Foreign Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall. Lists with prices may be had postage free. Also the true Double Roman and Paper White Narcissus, warranted, 4*s.* per dozen.

R. WHITE AND CO., NURSERYMEN, Poole, beg to inform the public, that they have just received their ANNUAL SUPPLY OF BULBS; and as they employ an Agent in Haarlem to select for them, they are enabled to offer every variety at very moderate prices; and can safely assure all who favour them with orders, that nothing but the very best of goods will be sent them. Fine Hyacinths, 6*s.* a dozen; superior, 9*s.* to 12*s.*; very finest kinds, 15*s.* to 18*s.* a dozen.

Our Autumnal Catalogue of Bulbs and Geraniums, Picotees, Carnations, Roses, &c. &c., is now ready, and will be sent free, on application.

T. AND C. LOCKHART & DUNCAN, FLORISTS and SEEDSMEN, 156, Cheapside, London, have just published their List of Flower-roots for the present season, which they will forward post-free on application. They have purchased of a celebrated Florist at Haarlem, the entire stock of three new and distinct DOUBLE HYACINTHS of great beauty, and suitable for Glasses or Pots. They have named them—

Admiral of the Red . . . . each 2*s.* 6*d.*
Admiral of the Blue . . . . ,, . 2 6
Admiral of the White . . . . ,, . 2 6

T. and C. L. and D. beg to call particular attention to the various novelties contained in their List, and are happy to add that all the roots have arrived in excellent condition, for which they solicit early orders.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.

JAMES MAY begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous Customers and Friends for all past favours, and at the same time begs to apologise to many for not being able to comply with many orders which he was favoured with last spring, in consequence of being short of plants, his stock having suffered so much by his removal from Edmonton. J. M. is now happy to inform the Public that he is now ready to send out fine healthy plants, consisting of all the best varieties, at moderate prices, a list of which may be had upon a prepaid application. Extra fine Pansy Seed, all warranted collected from the best named varieties, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* to 10*s.* per packet.

MAY'S Crimson Superb Sweet William, plants, 4*s.* per doz.; seed, 1*s.* per packet.—Pansy Nursery, Tottenham, near London.

FINE CAPE ERICAS (HEATHS), EPACRISES, &c.

J. & J. FAIRBAIRN beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of Gentlemen desirous of forming new, or of extending their present Collections of these much-admired tribes of Plants, to their Stock, which are in the finest health and vigour possible, and from its extent they are enabled to offer any quantity upon the following advantageous terms:—

			£	*s.*	*d.*
100 fine flowering plants, including 80 Ericas and 20 Epacrises, of the best and most esteemed kinds . . .			7	0	0
75	do.	do., including 60 Ericas and 15 Epacrises	6	0	0
50	do.	do. ,, 40 Ericas and 10 Epacrises	5	0	0
25	do.	do. ,, 20 Ericas and 5 Epacrises	3	0	0
12	do.	do. ,, Choice Ericas . . .	2	2	0

J. & J. F. take leave to acquaint Cultivators of Fuchsias and Verbenas that their collections contain the best and most esteemed varieties. All orders they may be favoured with packed with the greatest care, and delivered free in London.

P.S.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Nurseries, Clapham, near London, Sept. 8, 1843.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l.* 10*s.*; British Queen, 1*l.*, and Eliza, 10*s.* per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Sept. 8, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK & CO., beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s.* 6*d.* per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Pea," 14*s.* per bushel.

Newcross, Sept. 8, 1843.

GEORGE MILLS having this season saved SEEDS of his EARLY FORCING CUCUMBER with great care, offers it with confidence to the public, as the best kind known to him, at 5*s.* per packet, containing six Seeds, which will be sent free on the receipt of a Post-office order payable at Brentford.

G. M. begs to observe, that however good the kind of Cucumber, good fruit cannot be obtained at an early season unless the seed has good substance and is well organised, a point often unthought of. It is generally supposed that if it will grow it is sufficient; it is not—more particularly when sown in the autumn.

Gunnersbury Park, Acton, Middlesex, Sept 8, 1843.

THE FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' HAIL-STORM INSURANCE COMPANY (to be empowered by Act of Parliament), Offices, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. Capital, 200,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

(Those marked thus * are Members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.)

The Duke of Rutland, a Trustee of the Royal Agricultural Society; Leicestershire
The Earl of Stradbroke, a Governor of the Royal Agricultural Society; Suffolk
The Earl of Coventry; Worcestershire
Earl of Ducie, Vice-President of the Royal Agricultural Society; Gloucestershire
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Lieut.-Col. Blagrave, Calcott Park, near Reading

DIRECTORS.

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W. Youatt, a Gov. of the Roy. Agri. Soc. of England.
W. Shaw, a Gov. and Member of the Council of the Roy. Agri. Soc. of England.
*J. Blackstone.
*Wm. Smeddle.

JOINT SOLICITORS.—*John Rogerson; C. Boydell.

BANKERS.—The London & Westminster Bank, Throgmorton-st.

NOTICE.—All claims upon this Company will be paid in the month of Nov. next, according to the conditions of the Policy.

September 2, 1843. W. SHAW.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and DEFERRED ANNUITY SOCIETY,

26, Cornhill, London.

Capital, 500,000*l.*—Empowered by Parliament.

DIRECTORS.—T. Lamie Murray, Esq., Chairman.

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John Griffith Frith, Esq. | John Rawson, Esq.
H. Gordon, Esq. | Clement Tabor, Esq.

Joseph Thompson, Esq.

AUDITORS.—Professor Wheatsone, F.R.S.
Professor Graves, A.M., F.R.S.

ACTUARY.—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S.

The superior advantages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its principles and a reference to the last Annual Bonus declared on Policies of five years' standing, viz.:—

Entry	Policy No.	Age.	Sum.	Annual Premium.	Bonus added.	Cash Bonus.	Prem. reduced.
			£	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
1837	39	59	1,000	67 8 4	132 14 6	58 19 9	8 19 4
1838	114	56	3,000	175 15 0	296 9 7	123 0 6	16 9 7

Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in next Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy.

F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, SECRETARY.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—COLONY OF NEW EDINBURGH.—Notice is hereby Given, that the Books for the Registration of Applicants for the Purchase of Land in the Colony of NEW EDINBURGH are Now Open.

Intending Purchasers must pay the Deposit of 10 per cent. to the Company's Bankers, Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, London, or to the British Linen Company's Bank in Scotland, either of whose receipt must be produced previous to any application being registered at the Company's House.

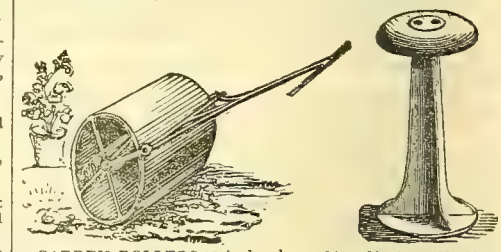
The allowance for Cabin Passage-Money being limited to the amount of 11,000*l.* of the Emigration Fund, Purchasers wishing to avail themselves of it, should make an early application, to avoid disappointment.

Further information may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, at the New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings, London; or, during the months of September and October, to GEORGE RENNIE, Esq., at the New Edinburgh Colonists' Office, 21, South-street, Andrews-street, Edinburgh.

By order of the Court, T. C. HARINGTON, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings, 6th Sept., 1843.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c. &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and at CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH.



GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*, 24 inches, 60*s.*; 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

CAST-IRON RICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inches high, 5*s.* 9*d.* each. Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public, or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGERS' BOILERS. After 15 years' experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:—

Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch . . . . *£7* 0*s.* 0*d.*
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)
Rogers' Boiler, small size 3 15 0
Do. do. large do. 4 10 0

Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1*s.* 3*d.* per Foot.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* each. Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4*s.* 0*d.* each.
Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,
Ox Hurdles, 4 feet high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at 8*s.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7*d.* each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.,

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 20 inches, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 22 inches, 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s.*; 4 feet 6, 9*s.*; 5 feet, 11*s.*; 6 feet, 15*s.*; 7 feet, 20*s.* per dozen.

SHOW-ROOMS at the Manufactory, No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, where every information may be obtained.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

J. B. LAWES'S PATENT MANURES, composed of Super Phosphate of Lime, Phosphate of Ammonia, Silicate of Potass, &c., are now for sale at his Factory, Deptford-creek, London, price 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. These substances can be had separately; the Super Phosphate of Lime alone is recommended for fixing the Ammonia of Dung-heaps, Cesspools, Gas Liquor, &c. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.

DR. LHOTSKY, of the University of Saxe-Weimar, continues to translate, extract, or review Works or Memoirs, on Natural History, Botany, Geology, &c. written in German, French, Italian, or Latin. Charge, for translating an average sheet of text, 2*l.* 2*s.* Letters, addressed to Mr. Pamplin, Botanical Bookseller, Frith-street, Soho, will be duly attended to.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Wednesday, September 13 Tottenham and Edmonton 1 P.M.

Tuesday, September 19 Horticultural . . . . 3 P.M.

COUNTRY SHOWS—September 12 . . { Royal Hort. Soc., Cornwall. { Midhurst.
— 14 . . Kingston.
— 15 . . South Spilsby.
— 21 . . Hoddesdon Cottagers.

PROFESSOR HENSLOW last week called attention to the silent but dangerous progress that is making by a new Agricultural pest, the Clover Dodder, which threatens to destroy the Clover crop altogether in some places. We have been favoured with a communication, which will be found in another column, from Sir James M'Adam upon the same subject; and we understand that the evil is beginning to cause serious alarm among Agriculturists.

There can be no effectual means of opposing the inroads of this new enemy, without knowing what we have to oppose. It may therefore be as well at once to explain its habits, and to offer suggestions for its eradication.

The Dodders are a singular race of true parasites, inhabiting all the temperate and warmer parts of the globe, distinguished by Botanists into numerous species, but all having the same manner of growth and multiplication. They are leafless annual plants, allied to the Bindweeds, and, like them, strangling whatever they lay hold of. Their flowers, which are small, appear in balls on the stems, speedily form fruit, and end in producing each four seeds, about the size of a grain of Mustard, within which is coiled up an embryo plant, looking like a miniature snake. As the number of flowers in each ball is, in our common species, on an average, about fifteen, it follows that every ball will furnish about sixty young plants—whence the rapid spread of such pests may be easily understood.

As soon as the seed of the Dodder is ripe, it falls to the ground, and usually seems to lie dormant till the succeeding year; sometimes, however, it is said to germinate immediately. When the spring returns, the embryo sends one end down into the earth to form a root, and with the other it rises upwards, like a small white thread or worm. At this time it is not a parasite, but seems to derive its food from the soil, like ordinary plants. It cannot, however, do so long, but withers and perishes, unless it touches some living branch or stem. If it succeed in doing so, it immediately seizes the live stem by means of a sucker, which is protruded from the point of contact; and then, twining from left to right, and forming more suckers as it twines, it establishes itself on its victim, and ceases to have any further connexion with the soil. From that time forward it is a true parasite, feeding on the juices of the plant it has seized upon. After making a few turns round the branch, and securing itself firmly in its new position, it again lengthens, and catches hold of some other branch, when more suckers are protruded; and thus it goes on—branching, and twining, and sucking, and branching again—until it forms that appearance which Prof. Henslow well describes as resembling "fine, closely-tangled, wet catgut." Now the Dodder has a new and independent seat of life wherever it has twined round a branch; and as it is incessantly twining and separating, and twining again, a single plant is speedily in the condition of a polype—so that if it be cut into a thousand pieces, each piece will immediately go on growing, as if nothing had happened to it. Tearing the Dodder to pieces, then, so far from extirpating it, only multiplies the mischief, instead of arresting it.

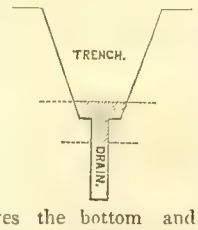
This short statement will show that it is a formidable enemy that has been thus unfortunately introduced to our fields; and, as these things are not very nice in their food, it is not impossible that the Clover Dodder may next take a fancy to our Wheat fields, unless we can speedily put an end to its presence. It is of little use to cut it in pieces,—it is of no use whatever to do so, if the fragments are left where they can catch hold of anything else.

As it is only an annual, it would be killed if we could prevent its flowering; but that is difficult, because of its hiding itself among the lower branches of plants, where it cannot well be seen: and a few heads of flowers will soon renew it in a succeeding year. The right plan would be to dig up the Clover where the Dodder appears, so as to form a circle considerably beyond the patch apparently formed by it, and then to burn it in heaps; or, in cases where the entire field is infected by it, to sacrifice the whole crop, and burn it. This may appear a violent remedy, but it is the only one likely to be effectual; and even this will fail, if (which is not yet the case, but soon will be) the Dodder is allowed to form its seed: for, they will fall on the ground, lie hid in the crevices, and reappear with the next crop,—when all the labour will have to be done over again.

WHEN the ground to be drained is of small extent as a garden or small paddock—the spade is the best instrument to begin the work with. The main drain having been dug in the lowest part of the ground, with a proper fall into some river or ditch, the conductors as parallel as the ground will allow, and the tiles, with or without soles, laid in firmly and evenly, and covered as we explained before, the *collectors* are now to be dug: these will be from 24 to 30 inches deep, with a small declivity towards the conductors. The water must run very slowly, and almost continually, in these; for if they get very dry, the moles are apt to work in them, and choke them: this, however, is not likely to happen if the drains are cut in the tough solid clay.

The first thing is to dig a trench, about 18 inches deep, in the direction in which the collectors have been laid out, the bottom of which slopes very gently towards the conductors; this bottom must be carefully cleared out with the shovel, leaving a width of 9 or 10 inches of solid subsoil. Should the top soil be deeper, the trench must be deepened in proportion. This will require the conductors and the main drain to be deeper also, which should have been calculated before they were made.

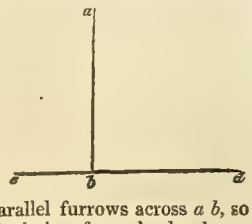
In this solid clay bottom a very narrow channel, 10 inches deep, is dug, with a spade only 3 inches wide at the insertion of the handle, and 1½ or 2 inches at the end, the length of the blade being 13 inches, leaving 3 inches of solid earth on each side. The annexed cut will give a clearer idea of it. The slit which forms the channel for the water is 10 inches deep, and is cleared out by a hollow scoop, 2 inches wide, made of strong sheet-iron, steeled at the point, and attached to a long handle at an acute angle, as in the annexed cut: this leaves the bottom and sides of the channel quite smooth. When this collecting-drain is finished, it must be covered, first, with tough peat, if this can be got, or sods, with the grass downwards, or with heath pressed in by the feet, so as to fill a third of it, and a few inches of the trench, as is marked by the dotted line. If no heath is to be had, a rope of straw may be twisted and forced in: this will last a long time, and if it decays, the earth over it will have formed an arch, which will keep the drain open when the straw is rotten. We have seen drains thus made, which ran well after they had been made twenty-five years. The peat, sod, heath, or straw, must be well pressed in with the feet, so as to form a complete plug, leaving 6 inches clear below, for the water to run; over this, some mellow earth from the surface, or small gravel, should be thrown in, till the trench is filled up to the bottom of the top soil. This should be well rammed in, in a dry state, and over it, to fill up to the surface, the common soil may be used. If the surface is in grass, the sods may be laid back from the place out of which they were dug, allowing something for the sinking of the earth.



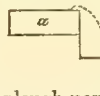


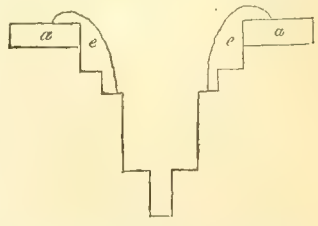
In a kitchen garden all the drains must lie deeper, to allow for the usual trenching. There the collectors may be 3 feet deep, and the conductors and main drain 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet respectively. This method, although it is somewhat expensive, will soon be found profitable, by the improvement of the soil and the increase of the produce.

But if the land to be drained is extensive—say fields of from ten to twelve acres—and the soil at top is poor and shallow, the expense must be reduced as much as possible. In this case the plough must do the greater part of the work, to be only finished by manual labour. Expensive draining-ploughs have been invented, but they can only answer on large estates, or where draining is contracted for; a common plough with a sharp coulter and broad fin to the point, will do a great part of the work, if properly managed. Suppose the declivity of the ground to be in the direction *a b*, and that there is a sufficient fall in that of *c d* to carry off the water; then *c d* will be the direction of the main drain, which may be straight or winding, as the lie of the land indicates—*a b* will be the direction of the conductors.



Let a plough make parallel furrows across *a b*, so as to have a very slight deviation from the level, say one inch in 10 feet, more or less. The distance of these furrows may be from 10 to 15 feet, according as the soil is more or less retentive of moisture. The usual width of 9 inches, with a depth of 6, will do very well. On returning, the plough makes another furrow, leaving a small balk between it and the first. The section of the furrow will then be as under, where *a a* is the slice turned over *b b*, the two furrows. The plough next splits the balk *d*, taking five or six inches more of the soil and raising it up obliquely, against the sides of the first slices, right and left. Thus a trench is made 10 or 11 inches deep, and 18 wide. The section of the trench will now be somewhat as under, if the mould-board is of a proper concave shape, and the subsoil will probably have been reached. In this trench the draining spade is to be used, digging out a trench 9 inches deep and 9 inches wide. The bottom will now be 19 inches below the surface, and the narrow spade and scoop finish the narrow drain, the bottom of which will be 27 or 28 inches—quite deep enough for ploughed land to allow of subsoil-ploughing without danger of interfering with the drains. For more minute particulars we must refer to the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," vol. iv., p. 28. It must be noted that the plough crosses the conductors, and that only a portion of the trench made by the plough is required for the collectors: but it would be more trouble to have ploughed out short trenches of 20 or 25 feet in length than to go on from one side of the field to the other at once. The ploughman may raise the plough and ease his horses when he goes over the portion which he knows will not be dug out; but at first, before he is quite aware of the plan, it will be best to let him plough to the same depth throughout. The stirring of the soil will do good, even where no drain is wanted, and the whole trench will be filled up by reversing the operation.





If the subsoil is not of a uniform clay, some variation will be required in the operations, which we will next touch upon. The principle, however, will be the same.—*M.*

IN our observations last week on New Zealand, is a typographical error which destroys the meaning of the paragraph in which it occurs. Speaking of the mode of clearing fern land we are made to say, "No doubt the wiser course is to *leave* it (the fern) in the first instance." What should have been printed was —"No doubt the wiser course is to *burn* it in the first instance," as indeed is obvious from the context. Since we are obliged to correct this error it will be as well to explain why we recommended the fern to be burnt, since it involves a question of general husbandry in other countries as well as New Zealand.

Wherever uncultivated land has been long occupied by a rank vegetation, of whatever nature, it is necessarily rich in what is called humus; viz., that black matter which results from the decay, year after year, of fragments of leaves and branches that fall on the ground;—in other words, it is rich in carbon. To such land it is useless to add more carbon. If the vegetation that overruns it is gathered together and forced to decay, so as to become ordinary manure, and in that condition is restored to the land, that would be to add carbon uselessly to soil already containing it in excess; so that all the time and labour employed in preparing and applying such manure is total loss.

But, on the other hand, it is equally mischievous to carry the wild vegetation off the land, for that would be to incur a large expense, and at the same time to impoverish the land; for this reason: all vegetation, of whatever kind, contains alkaline and other matter taken from the soil in the process of growth, and absolutely necessary to the health of plants. Such matters should never be removed, for soil rarely contains enough of them. Ferns yield as much as 3½ per cent. of such matter, obtained from a great depth beneath the surface. The question is, how to preserve the alkaline and other matters that are important, and to be rid of the carbonaceous substances which are superfluous; the answer is, by fire, which destroys all the latter, and leaves all the other behind in the form of ashes.

But it is not merely the preservation here of substances valuable, and the destruction of matter useless to plants as food that is accomplished by fire. Another most important purpose is thus served. The black mould of such places as the New Zealand fern land, is like our peat mosses, in great part very slowly convertible into vegetable food, because of its insolubility.

Plants growing in it are not unlike animals placed among food of excellent quality, frozen so hard that they cannot bite it. The action of such alkaline matter as is obtained by burning is immediately to render soluble that which was insoluble, and so to convert the vegetable food actually stored in the ground into a form on which plants can freely feed. The true plan of clearing and preparing such land is to fire all the vegetation, standing if possible, in order to save labour, but at all events to fire it and distribute the resulting ashes over the surface of the spongy peat, which forms the soil; the operation being followed by ploughing and such other operations as will suggest themselves to every farmer.

It is known to many farmers, though not to everybody, that skilfully reclaimed peat is among the richest of all soils. Peat, indeed, and wood-ashes, properly mixed, form a manure equal to that from cows. An interesting instance of this effect is mentioned by Dr. Dana, with which these remarks may be concluded:—

"Mr. George Robbins, of Watertown, is an extensive manufacturer of soap and candles and of starch, and still better, a man who employs the refuse of those trades in enriching and gladdening his land. For four years, and it is believed his crops will compare with any of the best cultivators around him; he has not used a spoonful of manure made by any animal, walking either on two legs or on four. He keeps 11 horses, 4 cows, 100 hogs; he uses not a shovelful of their manure, but selling that, he uses peat and swamp muck, mixed with his spent barilla ashes. The proportions are, one part of spent ashes to three of peat, dug up in the fall, mixed in the spring. After shovelling two or three times, it is spread and ploughed in. The effect is immediate, and, so far, lasting. The effects of these spent ashes alone on sandy loam are excellent, it makes the whole quite 'salvy.'"

THE KILLOGIE;

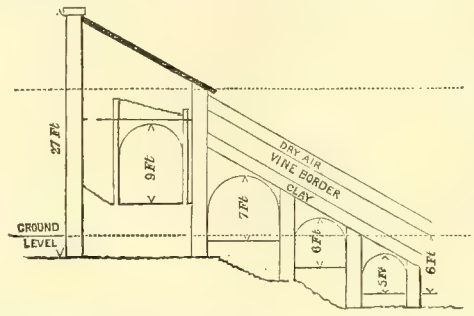
A SUBSTITUTE FOR FERMENTING MATERIALS IN HOT-BEDS, AND FOR PIPES, FLUES, &c. IN HOTHOUSES.

(*Concluded from page* 608.)

But, connected with the killogie, as applied to heating Vineries, I must say something of the construction of the Grape-house and border, for early forcing especially, but for the finer sample of Grapes at all seasons. Take up any gardening book, and under the head "Grapes" I will guarantee you to find the following prime order:—"Be sure to have the bottom under the Vine-border well drained;" and as some will, no doubt, think this quite unconnected with the killogie, and consequently foreign to the subject in hand, I can only entreat such to have patience a while, and they shall see that this is the principal part, for I mean the killogie to strike at the root of the Vine; and therefore, not contented with having it in the Vinery and under it, I must get it, if possible, under the Vine-border—taking, therefore, the above text, "Be sure to have the bottom well drained." Now, this is all very well in its way, and has done very well in its day; but as I have proved it to be a much better way to drain the top of the Vine-border, I should dispense with any drainage under, and, on the contrary, put a foot thick of clay, grout, or puddle, to keep the moisture in the Vine-border from entering the vaulted chambers under it: by this you will see that I mean the Vine-border to be very high, and regularly cellared under, for the following reasons:—When you see a man elevate the glass roof of a Vinery to an angle of about 30° to meet the rays of the sun at nearly right angles, and after securing excellent under-drainage, and some crack compost, you will no doubt think as I have done often, that such a man is doing well. Strange enough, he could clearly see the necessity of the steep roof, yet ever and anon had a mote in his eye in looking at the Vine-border, not to see the imperative necessity of holding its face equally well up to the rays of the sun. Surely there need not be any argument about this, for whoever intends to grow Grapes well, must place the Vine roots in a warm medium, at least perfectly free from chilling and excessive rains, frost, and snow, for these are assuredly fatal to fine Grape-growing; and what more simple method could be devised than raising the Vine-border high and dry to meet the summer sun? and by thatching its steep surface during winter you change the climate entirely; for as far as that compartment is concerned, there is "no winter in the year;" for when the winter rain and snow-water, so ruinous to the roots of exotics during their period of rest, are effectually warded off, and when the air under the border in the vaults is increased in temperature by means of fire-grates or ingles, such as plumbers use for out-door soldering, there is such a thorough control over the *materiel* for Grape-growing, as renders it almost entirely artificial, and places success nearly altogether dependent upon skill, and not upon seasons; and though it may be no easy task to get prejudiced persons out of the old beaten track, yet I fearlessly assert, and that from extensive observation and experience, that it is impossible to get Grapes, or, indeed, any other fruit, to its proper flavour, if the soil in which they grow is saturated with wet whilst the fruit is colouring. Again, let any one try to keep Grapes late on the Vines long after they are ripe, and I warrant he will learn to his cost that the Vine-border should be dry, for the roots will keep sucking the cold rain that surrounds them till the whole system, fruit and all, becomes affected by it. And in "early forcing," nothing can be done whilst the roots remain in cold wet earth—the roof only can dry it, and nothing else, and the fire, if necessary, which it seldom, if ever, will be, will take the chill off; it would be perfectly ridiculous to have hot-water pipes under a Vine-border where heat of such coarse quality would do, and where the supply is only trivial, and that but for a short time.

Enormous as the building and labour in erecting such a Vine-house as the above section may appear, I must tell the readers of *Gardeners' Chronicle* that there are vineries in Sir Simon Clarke's gardens containing in their cross sections as much bricklayer's work as this, and nearly as steep Vine-borders, and the crops of Grapes you have reason to know as well as I were first-rate.

But leisure fails me. In conclusion, therefore, I beg leave to say that it will be found an excellent way to warm a bed of earth, to kindle a fire under it in vaults 7 feet high; and to prevent water lodging in the Vine-border, I would give it no quarter there at all, from the time people take up their Potatoes till they begin to plant them again in March, by having wooden shutters 6 feet by 4, supported on rafters, forming a roof perfectly waterproof. No more complaints of cold wet subsoil or bad drainage,—no more talk of your Vines losing root in the winter—the earth, as well as the other elements of fire and water, for Grape-growing, are, or may be, now at your command. If, therefore, the Vines are cold or hot, rich or poor, wet or dry, the media in which they are placed, as regards both branch and root, being now of



your own choosing, the blame or credit arising from the culture has you for its author and its end.—*A. Forsyth, Alton Towers, 8th August*, 1843.

DOUBLE FLOWERS—THEIR ORIGIN.

THE inclosed specimens appear to me curious, as in some degree connected with the origin of double flowers. They consist of plants of the Gentiana amarella, found in a wild state, covered with abortive buds, or rather minute double flowers. Each head consists of innumerable small petal-like purplish scales, having in their centre a tuft of still smaller green scales. A plant covered with these little heads not infrequently bears, especially near the top of the stem, one or two more perfect flowers. By examining these, a series can be shown, by which the stamens are seen to become deformed, and gradually to pass into small petals and scales. The pistil also can be traced, becoming more and more foliaceous. The change in the pistil has been effected in several flowers, whilst the stamens have remained nearly perfect. In the same manner I have observed in double Violets and some other garden flowers, that the pistil, contrary to the general rule, is metamorphosed before the stamens. In other semi-perfect flowers of the Gentiana, the divisions of the corolla and the number of the stamens, with their filaments flattened, are increased; in others, besides the five ordinary stamens, in an imperfect state, the divisions of the corolla are partially converted into stamen-like bodies: if this conversion had been effected, the flower would have become apetalous. In a Bladder-nut (Staphylea) growing in a shady wood, I last summer noticed a similar fact, namely, that the petals showed a tendency to form additional stamens. The plants of the Gentiana bearing the little tufts are generally, but not always, dwarfer than the perfect plants; their leaves are less pointed, and the entire plant is much less symmetrical. The much greater number of the imperfect flowers on one plant than are ever produced of the perfect, shows, I presume, that the metamorphic change must be determined early in the plant's life. Except in their small size, less beauty, and in the occasional presence on the same stem of flowers in different stages of monstrosity; these purple tufts seem to be essentially similar in their nature to the double flowers of Horticulturists.

The plants of the Gentiana in both states grow mingled together on a very hard, dry, bare chalk bank; but those with the abortive flowers grow on rather the barest spots, where it was surprising that anything could grow. You state in your "Theory of Horticulture," that the origin of double flowers is not well understood. Some have attributed it to excess of food; but the dry chalk bank surely was not too rich a soil; and I may mention that late last autumn, I found on an adjoining field of wretchedly sterile clay, great numbers of the Ranunculus repens, producing semi-double flowers, some having three, some additional rows of petals. The partial or entire sterility of double flowers is generally attributed to their doubleness; but is not this putting the effect before the cause? It is well known that plants (and indeed animals, as I could show by a series of facts) when placed out of their natural conditions, become, often from apparently slight and unintelligible causes, sterile. How many American plants fail in producing pollen in this country! the anthers of the Persian and Chinese Lilacs, as I observed this summer, are as destitute of good pollen as if they had been hybrids. Other plants produce good pollen, but are defective, as it appears, in their ovules, as their germen never swells. Linnæus has remarked that most Alpine plants, when cultivated in the lowlands, are rendered quite sterile. In most of these cases, we see that sterility is compatible with long life and health. Is it, then, too bold a theory to suppose that all double flowers are first rendered by some change in their natural condition, to a certain degree, sterile; and that their vessels being charged with organizable matter in excess, (which would be greatly formed by high cultivation,) it is converted into petals—the organs which are nearest in their morphological nature and position to those whose functions are checked? Is there any shadow of truth in this theory, or is it an abortive one, as are the buds of the Gentiana?—*C. Darwin.* [We can only say that this is at least as reasonable an hypothesis as any that we have seen; but the greater frequency of double flowers in gardens where soil is rich, than in fields where it is poor, offers some difficulty in the way of Mr. Darwin's speculation.] P.S.—I also send a curious Cabbage-leaf, grown into the form of a perfect funnel, like the fold of paper into which grocers put sugar. It was borne on a long footstalk from the centre of an old stalk, from which a Cabbage had been cut this summer. I remember that De Candolle describes pitchers at the end of the leaves of some Cabbages, which he compares to those of the Nepenthes. Is this leaf something of the same kind? [Yes.]

ROSES IN POTS.—No. II.

IT is an excellent plan to remove all the Tea-scented, Chinese, and tender varieties of Noisette Roses, to a cold pit in October, or before the autumnal rains set in. This is not only to afford them protection from frost, but many tender varieties, especially those grown on their own roots, are liable to suffer materially from the rains in autumn. Through the winter, the lights or covering should be removed in fine weather, that the plants may have as much air as possible; and being in a state of comparative rest, they will require but little water. Where a cold pit is unattainable, such varieties may be removed to the north side of a wall or fence, and a temporary frame erected; upon this a light covering of Fern or Beech-boughs may be laid in the manner of a thatch, which will throw off the heavy rains, and form no small protection against frost, at comparatively little trouble. The front of this erection may be left open, that air may circulate freely amongst the plants to prevent damp, and the pots should be covered over with Fern or stable-litter.

In selecting plants from the ground to grow in pots, I prefer such as have grown moderately through the summer; they will be more compact, and the wood solid and better ripened than that of those which have grown very vigorously; and it is of great importance to have them potted early in the season. As before mentioned, most of the sorts will bear removing by the middle of September,—certainly the varieties of Tea-scented, Chinese, and Bourbon.

The operation of pruning may be performed at two seasons; in November for early flowering, and in March, or even April, to procure a later bloom. The first season after removal the plants will require to be pruned closer than at subsequent periods; and it is worthy of remembrance, that the flowers should be produced as near home as possible, or, in other words, that the plants may become close and bushy. The Moss, Provins, Gallica, and most of the autumnal Roses, may be pruned in close, to within three or four eyes of the base. With the exception of a few very robust growers, there is little fear of pruning these varieties out of shape or flower. But with the hybrids of Chinese it is far otherwise; they are more disposed to form wood, and should be well thinned out, and the remaining shoots left longer.

In pruning all Roses, where the shoots are crowded or cross each other, it is beneficial to cut some entirely out, that those left for flowering may stand a good distance apart; for if too many be allowed to remain, they will become drawn, and produce weak flowers. It is, in fact, much in favour of a good bloom, to have the shoots thinned during the previous summer, which assists in ripening the wood. And, as a general rule in pruning, weak growers should be cut in close, strong growers left long, and those of intermediate growth pruned in proportion. Soft, unripened wood should be invariably removed.

The hardy varieties (pruned and not pruned) may now (November) be removed to an airy situation in the garden, and plunged in the ground up to the rims of the pots from one to two feet apart, according to the size or habit of the plant. It is well with regard to Roses grown in pots that they be always kept plunged.

To obviate the disadvantages following the plunging of plants in pots, namely, their liability to root through into the ground, and the facility afforded for worms to work into the pots, I have the soil taken out of a sufficient depth, and a seed-pan with the hole enlarged placed at the bottom in an inverted position, upon which the pot is placed. It answers perfectly, and further secures an effectual drainage.

After the plants are plunged, the pots should be covered over with stable-dung, to protect the roots at the top from frost in winter, and to keep the surface of the soil moist through the summer. About March, the tender varieties may be brought from their winter residence, and treated in like manner; and such as were left for late pruning, be pruned. Where the buds push out very numerously, the strongest and those which have a tendency to grow outwards should be selected to remain for flower, and the weak ones rubbed off. The plants should be frequently looked over for the purpose of destroying the grub, which will otherwise eat into the buds, and spoil the bloom; from worked plants all suckers or wild shoots should be cut out as soon as they appear, and in

some instances the backward or side flower-buds be nipped out. As soon as the warm weather appears, it will be well to look after that tiresome pest, the Aphis, or Green-fly. In looking round, you will see one or two tiny ones walking about your plants; you may think they are of no consequence, but rest assured then is the time to attack your enemy, for they are then meditating where to provide for millions of their race. Wash the ends of the shoots, or syringe them, with Tobacco-water. I have also found equal parts of Scotch snuff and sulphur vivum very effectual in destroying them—put on with a barber's puff, or put into a shallow pan and the ends of the shoots dipped in. One thing is important—never allow them to collect their forces.

Great attention should be paid to watering; and, though plunged, the plants will require through the summer months a liberal supply. When they are coming into bloom, such varieties as are of a drooping habit will require the adjustment of a neat stick; we should not, however, be too lavish with these supports, or they render the plants stiff and unsightly. A light shading should now be formed, to protect them from the sun's rays during the middle of the day; this should be constructed to draw up, that the plants may have the advantage of the dews, so beneficial to Roses at this season of the year. Here they may remain till the middle of September, when they should be taken up, turned out of the pots, a good portion of the soil shaken away, and fresh supplied; and such as require it shifted into larger pots.—*W. Paul, Nurseries, Cheshunt, Herts.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXVI.

Among all the various tribes of plants that decorate our flower-gardens, there is not one so beautiful, or which contains within itself so many dazzlingly beautiful flowers, as the Verbena. A very few years back our collection of these plants was limited indeed; but now, thanks to the spirit for collecting and cross-breeding, the varieties are almost innumerable; and though it is to be expected that among so many there should be some indifferent varieties, yet, taking them altogether, there is scarcely a variety that is not worth cultivating in gardens where there is sufficient room for them. However, in conformity with the prevailing fashion for cultivating selections rather than collections, I will endeavour to enumerate those varieties which may be considered, *par excellence*, the most deserving of extensive culture.

First, then, among the throng of beauties may be mentioned Chandler's atrosanguinea, and when I say that the brightest of the Scarlets, as ignea and Melindres latifolia are pale compared with it, the reader may form some idea of the brilliancy of its colour. It is a magnificent variety, and a very free and robust grower. V. ignea is the next in colour, but it is rather difficult to keep through the winter; and Croucher's maxima is nearly as dark, with a better habit of growth. V. Hislopii is a bright scarlet, with something of the breed of Teucrioides in it, and V. melindres, m. superba, m. latifolia, are kinds known and esteemed by every one. All the varieties of Tweediana are good; but V. T. superba is the best. Of the rose-coloured or pink kinds Barnsii is the best, as the old incisa is a very straggling grower, and fades very much under a strong sun. Among the purple kinds, V. Stewartii is the best, but V. Charlwoodiana, Hendersonii, and Triumphans are so much like it, that it is difficult to distinguish the flowers when off the plants. The two first are probably the best, though all four are worth cultivation. The orange-scarlet varieties are a new class of colours, and of these Kyle's speciosa and Croft's formosa elegans are most worthy of notice. The first has large flowers, with a white centre, and formosa elegans is very appropriately named, for it certainly is elegantly beautiful. V. variegata is a salmon scarlet, and mirabilis is in the same way, but not quite so bright. Of the white varieties V. Teucrioides must be laid aside, as it is very much surpassed by Youell's Princess Royal and the Queen. Princess Royal is a very pure white, more so than the Queen, and a plant of excellent habit. The varieties of V. Teucrioides are very numerous, and most of them sweet scented. V. T. rosea is a purplish rose colour, and Girling's eximia is a flower of the same character, but two or three shades darker. Burleyana might be called variegated, as the flowers open of a deep rose or ruby colour and change to pale rose, so that there are several colours upon a plant at the same time. V. Ingramii is a fine variety, with deep rose coloured flowers tinged with salmon. V. Taglioni, very fine, with immense corymbs of flowers of a silvery palish colour, Rosy Queen, and Mortlock's Superb, are of nearly the same colour, and all three very good. V. Iveryana is a rosy purple, very good; and V. Bishopii is a purplish rose-coloured kind, which makes a good bed. Of the lavender-coloured varieties V. Niellii is very good, but of a loose habit, and we have a variety raised at this place, which I have named Brooklandsia, which corresponds admirably with Niellii, and flowers very profusely. V. Hydeana is a pale bluish lilac, very distinct, and V. Vangardii is of nearly the same colour; V. Laconii, the blue one that was to be, is a deep bluish lilac, but a very good variety. All the preceding kinds are good and distinct, and worthy of a place in the smallest collections.

While I am writing I have received specimens from Mr. Girling, of Stowmarket, of his nine seedlings, and I must do him the justice of saying they are fine varieties, with large flowers and desirable colours. Boule de Feu is the most dazzling scarlet imaginable, with white centre. Bridesmaid is a pale lovely bluish colour; Fortune Teller and Minstrel Boy are very beautiful; Beauty, Renown, and longiflora, are desirable colours; White Perfection is curious, and Amethystina is a gem, and very appropriately named. The whole of this collection may be safely added to every garden.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Clover Dodder.—A desire to be useful will, perhaps, be the best apology I can offer for the liberty I have taken to give an account of a most pernicious and destructive plant in a field of Clover, called Seven Acres, on this Farm, which has attracted great attention, and caused much alarm. Its name, if I am correctly informed, is Cuscuta (Dodder) or Indian Grass. It commences in small patches all over the field, and gradually extends itself in circles of from 5 to 7 feet in diameter, destroying in its progress all vegetation, Clover, Weeds, and every thing; it then appears to die off, leaving the whole area black, as if a fire had existed on the spot. Nearly one fourth part of the crop of Clover is already destroyed, and the evil still continues. This Weed has the appearance of a large mass of yellow horse-hair, which shoots up through the Clover upon an average of 9 inches deep, and twines itself around every stalk of it. A portion of it throws out a small white flower at the joints. It is presumed that the seed of this most destructive plant must have been mixed with the seed of the Clover when sown, which was purchased from a general Corn and Seed-dealer in this neighbourhood. I am anxious through the medium of the *Chronicle* to put my brother Agriculturists upon their guard against so fearful an enemy, and I will highly esteem the favour of any information that may be elicited on the subject.—*James M'Adam, Tindon End, near Thaxted, Essex.* [This is the plant mentioned last week by Prof. Henslow as the Cuscuta Trifolii, and the subject of some observations in a leading article of to-day. We have also received specimens from Mr. Stock, from the neighbourhood of Bungay.]

Asparagus.—"Este," respecting Asparagus, begs to say that his beds are 14 yards long and 1 yard wide. He treated all with salt to the amount of 18lbs. each, excepting one, to which he gave 30lbs. The produce was finer and more abundant than ever, in spite of the cold wet season. The salt was applied the first week in March. All the small weeds were killed at first, but they grew afterwards so rapidly that much weeding was necessary. The salt was strewed, and suffered to melt by itself.

Wasps.—Last year, it will be remembered by all persons, that this insect was unusually abundant, and most annoying both in doors and out; all kinds of fruit were attacked, and the poor Bees were engaged in continual warfare. In the spring of the present year, 1843, the Queen Wasps, as they are called, were observed by many persons in Kent, as being exceedingly numerous. I never remember in any spring having seen so many; strange to say, I have seen but one Working Wasp this autumn. What has become of them? I observe, in Dr. Bevan's most useful book on the "Honey Bee," that a similar incident occurred among the Wasps in 1824, 1815, and 1806. On the summer of 1611, Dr. Bevan quotes an author, by name Butler, who noticed a similar circumstance, *i. e.*, an extraordinary number of Wasps in 1611, but none in 1612. The same occurrence is noticed in 1620, but no Wasps in 1621. "It may not be unworthy the attention," says Dr. Bevan, "of the Entomologist, that betwixt the years of scarcity here recorded, there was a lapse of exactly nine years, viz., 1612 to 1621, 1806 to 1815, 1824 to 1833; in the latter case, instead of being preceded, they were succeeded by an abundance." I shall feel obliged to any of your correspondents who have made notes on this subject to forward them to your Paper, *pro bono publico.*—*J. D.*——Last year, in summer and autumn, 35 Wasps' nests were destroyed on my farm, of about 200 acres. Peaches, Nectarines, and other fruits were much injured by them; for the garden swarmed with these intrusive vermin. This year I have seen but one wasp. That was on the 1st of September. In the spring, indeed, several "Queen Wasps," as we call them, were seen. We have a notion that every queen then destroyed prevents a nest. Three or four Hornets have been seen about the garden; but up to this time, no Wasps' or Hornets' nests have been seen by any of the haymakers or harvest men. What I relate is not confined to my premises, near Woodbridge, Suffolk. No Wasps have, I believe, been seen in that neighbourhood this year, while last year they were sad pests. How have your other correspondents fared in this particular?—*E. M.*

Peat-earth.—Until "Moorland Willie" discloses his secret, "Q.'s" vegetable crops, in the event of dry weather, will derive much benefit by being top-dressed with well-pulverised dry peat-mould: it obstructs evaporation, and being a non-conductor of heat, prevents the roots from being scorched during the day, and chilled at night by radiation. As a proof of the non-conducting properties of dry peat, I may state that, by its application and that of other non-conducting (non-fermenting) materials, we had a daily supply of Seakale last spring, from the 7th of February to 25th of March, very much superior in flavour to Seakale forced under pots with fermenting horse-dung.—*Thomas Cowan, Churchill Garden.*

Bees.—As friendly collision presents the best, as well as the pleasantest mode of eliciting truth, I have been sorry to observe the tone which Mr. Wighton has adopted towards my esteemed friend, Mr. Golding; a tone which is but too well calculated to deprive our apiarian brethren of farther communications from the same intelligent source. Mr. Golding's letter of June last was written in a spirit of friendly disquisition, accompanied by that warm spirit of hospitality which he is ever prompt to evince; and I had hoped that such an apparently auspicious challenge would have led, not only to a courteous reply, but to a cordial shake of the hand; and have laid the foundation of a friendly intercourse betwixt two gentlemen, who ought to combine those powers which both so eminently possess in the furtherance of science and the eradication of error. Mr. Golding's object in addressing Mr. Wighton was, to induce him to put faith in an averment of Huber's respecting which Mr. Wighton was sceptical; and as Mr. G. had had ocular demonstration of certain proceedings on the part of his own Bees, which appeared to afford evidence of their throwing out intrenchments of some sort, and which might reasonably be supposed to have been constructed as defences against an apprehended intrusion; he very fairly inferred that in the case mentioned by Huber, the Bees might have done the same, and therefore that the statement of that prince of Apiarians rested upon probable grounds. The fortifications alluded to by Mr. Golding, if Mr. Wighton will allow me to call them by that name, fell under my own observation when I was on a visit to my friend's house, and the representation which I have given of them in the "Honey Bee" is very correct. As respects Mr. G.'s referring Mr. W. to the "Quarterly Review," for the manner in which Bees collect pollen, I think there must be a misconception, though, as I have not the letters before me, being at this time on a visit at Tenby, I cannot speak with certainty. If my memory do not fail me, Mr. G. merely opposed the opinion of the Reviewer upon the whole of the "Honey Bee" to Mr. W.'s criticism upon a single point. Neither Mr. G. nor myself would hesitate for a moment to acknowledge any errors which may have crept into the "Honey Bee;" indeed, to obtain the benefit of their correction, Mr. W. may see, in the first edition, (which I find he possesses,) as well as in the last, that I call for ingenuous criticism: to elicit such criticism from Mr. W., in the most efficient manner, I shall be happy to present him with a copy of the second edition, hoping thereby, should a third be called for, that it may reap the benefit of Mr. W.'s corrections and suggestions.—*Edward Bevan.*

Conservatory Climbers.—Allow me to recommend to the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, a beautiful plant of the above-named class, which Mr. Beaton has slightly alluded to, in his very interesting paper on the subject,—I mean Bignonia cherere, which is decidedly one of the finest in my conservatory. It was planted in one of the borders, about eight years since, and though it did not bloom for the first three years, has ever since flowered regularly, and been generally admired. It grows very rapidly, and would, if not restrained, cover the whole building, which is between 30 and 40 feet long. Its manner of blooming is, I think, peculiarly valuable, as it does not produce its flowers simultaneously, but continues to develope them from the commencement of June to the end of October, their large size and rich colour rendering them very conspicuous. The plant is decidedly not a Stove-climber, as in the same house the exquisite Bignonia jasminoides thrives and flowers as freely; while in the spring, the Kennedyas and Zichyas are equally prodigal of blossoms. Mr. Beaton has assuredly rendered an essential service to Florists, by publishing his valuable remarks on a method of rendering one's conservatories far more attractive than they have hitherto been; but I must dissent from his opinion that he has run to too great a length, as the opinions of a practical gardener like himself are the very things that, among others, tend to make the *Gardeners' Chronicle* so useful. He would confer a boon on me and many others if he would now give us a little information respecting plants that are strictly Conservatory climbers. With Bignonia venusta, planted in the same house, I did not succeed, nor does Ipomœa Learii, though growing luxuriantly, flower well. Mandevilla suaveolens is equally fine, but without blossoms. Canavalia Bonariensis, though possessing handsome foliage and a tolerably free flowerer is, I think, an uninteresting thing; and Duranta Ellisii refuses to gratify me with blossom, though healthy and vigorous. Jasminum heterophyllum I must discard, in spite of its beautiful leaves, as it has never flowered but once in England. Siphocampylus bicolor must give way to something else, though it is an ever-blooming plant, from its being almost hardy in our climate. Bignonia jasminoides I bought from the strong recommendation of a nurseryman, and that too has never produced a single blossom. Will Mr. Beaton kindly aid me in my desire to cover the pillars of my Conservatory with free-flowering plants? With the hope of being possibly enabled to carry out his plan, by erecting a building at the back of my Conservatory for the growth of Stove Climbers, may I also venture to ask,—if, by increasing its size beyond the limits he suggests, it might be made available for the growth of a selection of Stove plants, and for forcing flowers for the Conservatory; its aspect will be west, but the end will receive the sun's rays about 11 o'clock. I conclude that the same heating-apparatus could warm both houses. When will Mr. Beaton favour us with his list of Cape Heaths, which I think promise to give quite a new feature to our flower-gardens—does he purpose sinking the pots, or turning the plants out, into beds of Heath-mould? I had once a bed of Erica cruenta which was very beautiful;—the plants survived one winter, with a slight protection, and the second summer were a mass of bloom; but the next winter proving more than usually rigorous, they all perished. —*A Devonian.*

Cellar for Roots.—One of my neighbours stores his Potatoes every year in a cellar or pit of the following description:—The subsoil is a loose, stony rubble on the upper oolite, and has been excavated to the depth of 5 feet and width of about 8 feet; round the interior is a dry stone wall, which is carried 2 or 3 feet above the level of the surrounding ground. A roof, with about 18 inches in

thickness of thatch "stubble" covers the whole. Outside the wall and up to the eaves earth is laid firm, in a sloping manner; the entrance is by a door at one end. When the Potatoes are stored some loose straw is shaken over them. I have frequently seen the Potatoes taken out in the spring in excellent condition, and I never heard that any were injured by frost. I have also seen similar pits in places where the soil is a stiff clay, but in such cases a sloping bank has been chosen for the purpose of easy drainage. I am induced to send you this short description, from seeing in a late Number of the *Chronicle*, page 285, a communication from "Lusor," who says that many years ago, he stored his Potatoes in a limestone quarry, and although he closed the entrance with a wall of earth, many feet in thickness, and covered the whole with stubble, several yards in thickness, yet his Potatoes were spoiled, and even the wind was not excluded. I cannot help thinking that if "Lusor" had minutely searched for the aperture where the enemy entered, he would have found the covering something less than several yards in thickness. I have never heard of fruit having been kept in such places, but I beg to inform "Totty" (see page 245) that a gentleman lately showed me several sorts of desert Apples which were as hard, and sound, and juicy, as when gathered from the trees. He had kept them in narrow-mouthed large earthenware jars, sealed up until wanted.—*Cultor.*

Roman Cement.—I fear your correspondent "J. B. H." has not had his work properly done, or he would not have occasion to say that "Roman Cement will not stand frost." Supposing his brick-work to be properly executed, with a sufficient bottom to prevent settlement or cracking, and the cement-work done in the following manner, he will find that Roman Cement will stand frost. The brick-work should be well wetted prior to the application of the cement, which should be from a first-rate factory, such as Francis and Sons', and what is technically called No. 2, mixed with one-third clean-washed road-drift, or sharp river-sand (which is better), and should be finished in one coat; a second, or setting coat, as it is called by plasterers, should not be put on, as it almost always scales off after frost. The cement-work should be allowed to become thoroughly dry, and then have two or three coats of boiled oil and turpentine. When this is completely dried the water may be admitted, and if properly done no frost will cause it to split, or scale off. I have no doubt "J. B. H.'s" work has failed either from improper construction of the brick-work, or the cement being dead before it was used, or from being mixed with other material than sharp sand, either of which would render it porous, and therefore liable to be split by the action of frost.—*Semper Idem.* [H. Heylyn, of No. 5, Acre Lane, West Brixton, offers to give information to "J. B. H." on this subject.]

Farnes' Early Pea.—I beg to say that I have some of Farnes' first early Peas, sown by the side of early May and Warwick this season, and the results were decidedly in favour of Farnes', as the latter were fit for use from ten to fourteen days before the others. I merely notice this to show that persons must not be too hasty in drawing conclusions from one communication alone, as we see from Mr. Whiting's account the results are widely different.—*C. Noble.*

Ginger.—I beg to thank Mr. Brown for his ready compliance with my request. His plan, although apparently more tedious than my own, is doubtless very good. That which I call mine is, however, Mr. Markham's, of Hewell, and was published by him in 1831, in the seventh Vol. of the "Gardener's Magazine," page 577, signed "Zingiber;" it runs as follows:—"About the beginning of March I pot my Ginger in small 32 or 36 pots, according to the size of the tuber—loam, rotten dung, and leaf mould, in equal parts, by all appearance being their favourite soil. I do not sift it, but break it a little with a spade, or the hand. After filling the pots with this compost I proceed to place the Ginger upon it, but barely covering it, giving a little water to settle the soil, placing it in a hotbed, frame, or some such situation, to start it. If it will push without more water so much the better or safer, as it is very apt to decay if over-watered at that time. The pit in which this practice has so completely answered is about 7 feet wide, with linings on each side; it is prepared a few weeks previously to the planting of the Ginger in the following manner:—about 1½ foot or 2 feet of half-decayed tan is placed in the bottom, upon a good drainage of rough pieces of wood and branches, and with the exception of the roughness of the soil placed upon the tan to the depth of about 15 inches or 18 inches deep, it is precisely the same as that in which I first planted my 'sets.' Planted in this compost, at about 15 inches apart, each way allows sufficient room for their growth. Giving them a little water when planted will suffice for some time, as I keep the pit almost close, even in the hottest days in summer, as I find a net thrown over them to preserve them from the burning sun sufficient till they begin their growth, when too much heat and water can scarcely be given them. The pit should be from 5 to 6 feet deep, as in this situation and treatment their growth is almost incredible. By the middle of September the crop will be ready for gathering. I always preserve the oldest part of the tubers for future planting, placing them, after a little drying, in a pan of dry sand, setting them in a cool dry situation, free from frost or damp. With this treatment they ensure a crop of good 'seed' for the following season." It appears Mr. Brown gets two crops in one season; about three lights of the above-mentioned pit produce me from 40 to 50 lbs. of very fine Ginger with scarcely any trouble at all; and this I find an abundance for the consumption of a large family. —*J. M. Dytch.*

Tobacco.—I observe in your "Answers to Correspondents" that "Tobacco may be grown in England by any one for his own use." This I believe to be true, but only to a certain extent. Many years ago (I presume before the union of Ireland with this country) Tobacco was cultivated in the neighbourhood of Kelso, in Scotland; indeed, so successfully, that I believe an act of Parliament was passed prohibiting the growth of it by any person beyond a limited number of plants, I think not exceeding one thousand. Some years after the union with Ireland, it was discovered by some agriculturists that the act was limited to Great Britain; they, therefore, went very largely into the cultivation of this plant, and with no less success than in Scotland. This of course led to the extension of the act to Ireland, and I suppose with the same limitation as to the number of plants. The above I believe to be a correct statement of the case.—*F. H. S.*

Morphology.—As I perceive you are interested in Morphology, I take the liberty of forwarding you a branch of Spruce Fir, in a state of monstrosity, as a specimen from a quantity of plants in the same state, which are growing here in the vicinity of old coal-pits, upon the banks formed of the refuse small coal. It appears the dry weather of last season induced the plants growing upon this porous material (although they are only about three feet high) to form incipient cones in great abundance; and the excessively wet spring of this year has forced them to elongate in their more natural state as branches. I do not know that this is an uncommon circumstance, but I never saw it so abundantly exemplified as in the plantations named, and it appears to me an excellent example, as showing the relationship between fruit and branch, clearly proving them originally one and the same thing, only in a different organic state.—*Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth.*



Larch.—I have examined the Larch in various situations in this part of the country, and find that it thrives well in soil that may be considered light and moist. Some years ago a considerable quantity of Larch was cut that grew on part of the Earl of Dunmore's property. The soil was light, upon a sandstone rock, and most part of the trees were affected with the dry-rot. Neither does it appear to thrive well on soils that have a moist tenacious subsoil. Draining would be an improvement to such soil. Again, in soils that are moist and sandy, with a mixture of peat, the Larch grows well, and produces wood that is healthy and hard. Upwards of twenty years ago I visited the Larch-trees at Monzie, (and it is commonly reported that they are next in size to those at Dunkeld, which are the largest in Scotland); those at Monzie grow in the garden near the edge of a pond, which must have a tendency to keep the soil moist.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

The Chinese Primrose.—In my experiments from time to time in acclimatising plants, it was no small satisfaction to find the purple and white Chinese Primrose able to endure the rigour of our winters, flowering in early beauty with the Crocus, Polyanthus, and its other fair sisters of the spring. This I have effected (even in Middlesex) at more than one place, and in successive seasons, by planting out early in September, strong old plants in front of an elevated shrubbery border, having a west aspect. The soil was a poor light loam on a sandy subsoil. In planting, if I found any part of the border not well drained under the roots of the shrubs, I placed a few brickbats or a flower-pot reversed under each plant; in this situation I had plants which did surprisingly well, without any other protection than the shade of neighbouring Evergreens, from under whose fostering wings many of these interesting flowers peered out in freshness, when there were several inches of snow on the ground; indeed they did not appear to suffer so much from frost or snow, as from the cold March winds—when, as Stillingfleet beautifully expresses it,—

> "Winter still lingers on the verge of Spring,
> Retires reluctant, and from time to time
> Looks back, while at his keen and chilling breath
> Fair Flora sickens."

Plants in other aspects of the garden planted similarly did not answer; those on the north perished first, east next, and those on the south, though surviving the winter, vanished in March and April by the joint effects of frost and sunshine. In passing, I will observe, if plants of the Chinese Primroses, not excited by fire-heat or allowed to flower during the previous winter and spring, are planted out about the end of May in the flower-garden, on elevated beds in a mixture of loam and leaf-mould, and shaded a few hours from the mid-day sun, they will become very ornamental during the summer, but in this situation they are early destroyed by frost. I have found in various localities early planting to be decidedly unfavourable for acclimatising exotics. In most cases August and September are the best season, for, above all things, luxuriance of growth must be guarded against, as every practical gardener knows that succulent vegetation of any kind is the first to indicate the effects of frost, and a low temperature acts injuriously on plants in proportion to their watery contents; therefore attempts should be unceasingly made, by thinking gardeners, to place exotics in the most favourable situations, so as to increase their numbers, inure them to our climate, and render the flower-garden at all seasons as attractive as possible; for it must be allowed the two great sources of interest in a place are variety and contrast; and the best means by which these can be introduced in the flower-garden is in the selection and diversity of its flowers and shrubs.—*H. Bowers, Hammersmith Nursery.*

Several Species of Rose on one Stock.—In addition to what your correspondent "E. B." has stated respecting this subject, in your valuable paper of August 26, p. 590, I may mention that a gentleman, a very near relative of mine, had a common Rose-stock, on which he budded all the Moss Roses that could be obtained in the county in which he resided. The buds took, and in the following year the tree was quite a picture of beauty, every shoot bringing forth flowers peculiar to its kind. While speaking of this subject, it may probably be interesting to some if I mention that my relative had also a Pear-tree, trained against a wall, on which he had grafted fourteen different kinds of Pears. He selected those Pears which he considered the very best (he being a good pomologist), and he was gratified to find that year after year, each shoot produced fruit true to its kind. Unfortunately, however, for these trees, my friend determined on making great alterations in his garden, and, consequently, the trees were obliged to be removed. This removal, however, had no effect on the Rose, which continued to thrive with great luxuriance; but the Pear-tree did not survive this transmission, it being about the middle of June when it was taken up.—*Ortolano.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 5.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. R. Osborne, Esq., and W. Ellis, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society. From Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter, were beautiful cut specimens of Echites splendens, and a species of Allamanda, said to be grandiflora, but appearing to be only cathartica; also a beautiful little plant of a Verticordia, for which a certificate was awarded. Mr. Henderson, of Pine-apple Place, exhibited a plant of Stanhopea Wardii, bearing a fine spike of its beautifully spotted flowers; also a new species of Achimenes, which sprung up spontaneously among the roots of a mass of Orchidaceæ, which was purchased from Mr. Skinner last year, and having, in its habit of growth and appearance of foliage, a marked resemblance to A. pedunculata, but distinctly different in the flower, which is of a violet-rose colour, with a dingy yellow throat, closely dotted with small brown spots; the flowers also are rather larger than those of the last-mentioned variety: although it is not so handsome as some of the others, yet it evidently possesses considerable merit: for this a Silver Knightian was awarded. From Mr. J. Robertson, gr to Mrs. Lawrence, were beautiful plants of Catasetum Russellianum, Oncidium microchilum, Maxillaria Deppei, and Stanhopea graveolens, having a remarkably fine spike of its pretty yellow flowers; also splendid plants of Lilium lancifolium album, speciosum, and lancifolium rubrum; the latter about six feet in height, and bearing 15 fully expanded blooms. This plant was stated by Mr. Robertson to have been presented to Mrs. Lawrence some time ago by Baron Hugel, and is perhaps the only plant of the kind in the country: a silver Knightian was awarded for the Stanhopea and L. lancifolium rubrum. Mr. H. Groom, of Clapham Rise, also exhibited a collection of Lilium lancifolium album, and lancifolium roseum, particularly well-grown specimens, varying from 5 feet to 5½ feet in height, and producing seven and eight stems from each pot, literally covered with beautiful white and pink flowers. They had been grown in a span-roofed house, about 21 feet long by 18 feet in breadth, on a horizontal stage: a Knightian Medal was awarded for them. From S. Rucker, Esq., was a fine plant of a most beautiful new variety of Miltonia candida, and a cut flower of Govenia sp., very curious, and rather handsome: a Banksian Medal was awarded for the Miltonia candida. Mr. Trenfield, of Lee, sent some seedling Verbenas and a hybrid Gloxinia, with light pink flowers. Mr. Pawley exhibited cut flowers of two new seedling Fuchsias. From Mr. Atlee, gr to H. Beaufoy, Esq., were some very fine Peaches, consisting of Violette hâtive, Noblesse, Millett's Mignonne, Red Magdalen, Kensington, and Padley's Mignonne, finely swelled and beautifully coloured: a certificate was awarded for the Violette hâtive and Noblesse. From the same person were also Violette hâtive and Old Newington Nectarines, with some good bunches of unnamed Grapes: Mr. M. Henderson, gr to Sir G. Beaumont, sent five fine bunches of the Muscat of Alexandria Grape, weighing respectively 2 lbs. 3 oz., 2 lbs. 2 oz., 2 lbs. 12 oz., 1 lb. 13 oz., and 1 lb. 13 oz. Mr. Elridge, gr to G. W. Ward, Esq., sent a bunch of unnamed Grapes, imported from Paris in the year 1839, resembling in appearance, a good deal, the Black Morocco. From Mr. Trinder, of Forest Hill, was a new variety of Pine-apple, weighing 2½ lbs., and about eight inches in length and four inches in breadth, not so well grown as might have been wished, but well-flavoured, and reported to be very handsome, under favourable circumstances. Mr. Frazer, gr. to Sir C. Sullivan, sent two nice looking hybrid Persian Melons, two Citrons, and some well-swelled and beautifully-coloured Noblesse Peaches, which, independent of their great beauty, were interesting from the circumstance of their having been produced by a tree 16 years of age, which was removed 2 years ago from a south to a west aspect, and never produced previous to its removal such fine fruit as those exhibited. Mr. Frazer is of opinion that all Peach-trees of any size are improved by being occasionally removed and properly transplanted. A Certificate was awarded for the Peaches. From Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney, were excellent Noblesse and Grosse Mignonne Peaches. A Certificate was awarded for the former. From the Gardens of the Society were plants of Peristéria Barkeri, with its fine pendulous scape of yellow flowers, Bolbophyllum Careyanum, Achimenes coccinea and longiflora, Babingtonia camphorosmæ, an exceedingly pretty plant, bearing on its fine drooping branches a multitude of its small white flowers. This plant was imported a few years ago from Swan River; also Fuchsia sanguinea, Statice mucronata, and cut flowers of Lupinus semperflorens, sent by Mr. Hartweg, particularly remarkable on account of its forming a large bush, densely covered with flowers, during the whole year, in its native country, Peru. From the Gardens of the Society were also sent, the Nectarine Plum, Imperatrice Nectarine, and George the Fourth Peach, an American variety, which is found most worthy of cultivation of any from the United States, and possesses the additional advantage of being an excellent forcer.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

CHOROZEMA SPARTIOIDES. Broom-like Chorozema. (*Greenhouse Dwarf Shrub.*) Leguminosæ. Decandria Monogynia.—This plant grows up with a short stem, and then spreads out its branches horizontally, or in a partly drooping style. These branches are peculiarly irregular and zigzag; but when the plant is nicely cultivated, it forms a low bush, not more than three

inches above the soil, compact, and during the blooming period very showy with its fine yellowish flowers. It was raised from New Holland seeds several years ago, and is a plant that commences blossoming about the month of April, and continues nearly all the summer. This is one of those fine-rooted plants which are easily injured, want frequent attention in their culture, and require to be managed well, or they are never worth growing. It should be potted high in the centre of the pot, in a compost of very fibrous and open heath-mould and loam, with the base of the stem, whence the roots proceed, left a little exposed. The shoots of the young plants must be kept duly shortened, while they are advancing; for it is a species which, if not thus pruned, will straggle, become very weak and slender, and have a displeasing appearance. When the specimens are two years old, however, the pruning may be almost wholly left off, as it is near the extremities of the shoots that the flowers are borne. After this time the plant may be pruned in the winter. It will flourish in any light airy greenhouse. The species is multiplied, somewhat slowly, by cuttings, which should be taken from the branches that do not seem inclined to flower much. If they show any disposition to bloom, even after they have formed roots, the flower-buds should be timely taken away. It is extremely injudicious, in all cases, to suffer small plants to flower. —*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

Epidendrum Schombu'rgkii. Mr. Schomburgk's Epidendrum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. —This plant is quite the gem of its class; and, with E. cinnabarinum, a very nearly related kind, stands among the more interesting and beautiful of the order. It has far more ample clusters of bloom than the majority of caulescent Epidendra, and the individual flowers are much larger than those of the best species, such as E. ellipticum, &c. while their colour is a deep rich red, with a tinge of yellow in the centre. They remain perfect, too, for a considerable time after expansion, being generally open from one to two months. It was introduced by Mr. Schomburgk from British Guiana a few years back, and sent to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has been frequently in bloom. It is now, likewise, in most other large nursery establishments. Messrs. Loddiges cultivate it like E. ellipticum and other caulescent species, by planting it in a pot filled with rough heath-mould and potsherds. It seems to flourish in a warm, moist house, and succeeds well where it can be suspended over a cistern, or a large body of water from which exhalations are constantly going forward. In the winter it should have a somewhat drier spot, and will require scarcely any water, if kept in a cool house. In potting it and all similar plants, the base of the stem, from which the roots are emitted, should be placed rather high in the pot, and above the general level of the soil. A small pot may be inverted in the one in which it is put, before the soil is introduced. To propagate it, it is only necessary to take away carefully one of the stems, and pot it separately. Or, sometimes the older stems will throw out lateral branches, which form roots at their base; and when the tendency to do this is perceived, a little moss should be wrapped round such parts, which, by being kept moist, will encourage the development of roots, and young plants will speedily be formed, fit for detaching, and treating as separate specimens.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

Lycaste plana. Even-flowered Lycaste. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—A Bolivian plant, imported by Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it flowered in October last. It is conspicuous for the large size of its leaves, and is in fact very near L. macrophylla, from which it differs in the petals being quite even, not undulated, and in the lateral sepals being much more exactly oblong. Added to which is a greater degree of bluntness on the tubercle of the lip. The beauty of the flowers of L. plana is far greater than in L. macrophylla, which wants the rich red-wine colour of the plant before us. Like other species of Lycaste, this requires to be grown in turfy peat; the pot to be half filled with potsherds, and the soil considerably elevated above its brim. Care must be taken not to have its pseudo-bulbs imbedded in the soil, or they will damp off. In summer, after the plant has commenced growing, plenty of water should be given to its roots, and a slight syringing over head once or twice a day as the weather permits. The house should be shaded in sunny days, and the temperature kept about 80° by day, and 70° by night. In winter, for a few weeks, very little water is required, especially in cloudy weather; if the house is kept moist it will be quite sufficient, and the temperature may be allowed to fall as low as 58° by day, and 50° by night.—*Botanical Register.*

Portulaca splendens. Garden variety. (*Half-hardy annual.*) —We presume this to be a mere variety of Portulaca Thellusonii; but if so it is one of singular beauty. Its origin is however unknown to us. Seeds of it were purchased of Mr. Charlwood, in Covent Garden, for the Horticultural Society, and in the Chiswick Garden it flowered in the autumn of 1842. It is a charming tender annual, about a foot high, which flowers most abundantly from July to September, if treated in the following manner. The seed should be sown about the middle of March in pots filled with a mixture of sandy loam, old lime-rubbish, and well-decomposed cow-dung in equal portions. The plants should be raised on a hot-bed, and when large enough should be potted off singly into small sixty-pots, filled with the same kind of compost as that in which the seeds were sown. The young plants when potted should be again returned to the hot-bed, and when well established, their pots being well filled with roots, should be re-potted into upright thirty-twos, draining the pots well, and covering the surface of the soil with a thin covering of fine sand. After this the pots should be placed on the front shelf of a greenhouse, where they are freely exposed to the sun, but guarded from wind and rain, the first of which destroys the flowers, and the latter the plants. Care must also be taken in watering the plants; for on this much depends of the success in their management, for they are very subject to damp off close to the soil. It is also possible to grow this Purslane in the open ground in a fine dry season, if it is planted in a hot situation, where it can be protected from heavy rain and wind, but it will not, under such circumstances, display all its beautiful effects.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chalk in Brazil.—It is a general opinion among geologists that no chalk occurs in South America; this was Humboldt's conjecture, and all succeeding geologists have adopted his view. Mr. Gardner has, however, in a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, proved that in Brazil there is a very extensive chalk formation, probably extending over the whole of the immense shoulder which forms the most eastern point of the American continent. The country from the coast to the chalk district is very level, and large tracts of it all the way up consist of what are called Vargems by the Brazilians. These are large open spaces destitute of trees or shrubs for the most part, and only covered with herbaceous vegetation, and that sparingly, during the season of the rains. The place where Mr. Gardner found his evidence of chalk is situated in about 80° of south latitude, and 40° of west longitude, or about 300 miles in a straight line from the east coast. The locality forms part of an elevated tableland, which stretches continuously from the sea-coast southward, and forms a natural boundary between the two great provinces of Ceará and Piauhý. It is generally elevated from 500 to 1000 feet above the level of the country to the east of it, but not so much above that to the west; and at the place from whence specimens were taken is about 2000 feet above the level of the sea. To this range the name of Serra Vermelha is given by the Portuguese, and Ibiapaba by the Indians. Between the 10th and 11th degrees of latitude it takes a westerly direction, and in about 47° of longitude takes a northerly sweep, finally terminating at the mouth of the Amazon, under the Equator, the country which it surrounds forming a vast valley, including the provinces of Piauhý and Maranham.

Italian Rye-grass.—The following communication from Dr. Blundell respecting the early and abundant produce of Italian Rye-grass, we extract from the *Mark Lane Express*:—It is now more than three weeks since I drew your attention to the fact of my having cut a specimen of Italian Rye-grass on the 12th of June, the seed of which was only sown on the 27th of the previous April, which measured the astonishing length of 18 inches, cut clear from the surface soil! This, from the sowing to the cutting, is little more than six weeks! I make little doubt that many of your readers considered, as I did at the time, this rapidity of growth as surpassing that of any other known kind of grass; but what will they say when I inform them that on the same spot of ground, and from the selfsame plants, I have obtained a second growth of grass, cut on the 1st of July, the average specimen of which measured from 15 to 16 inches! This is only a growth of eighteen days, or very nearly equal to one inch per day. Again, another sample of this Italian grass, sown on a ground which was last year sown with Wheat, and which was also cut on the 1st of this July, measured 5 feet 4½ inches, and was only just then full in seed. Surely these facts are of themselves sufficient to establish the high claims of this grass to the notice of the agricultural public. Since my former letter appeared, a gentleman has written to ask me the question, "Whether Italian Rye-grass will succeed sown after harvest, upon a Barley stubble which is sown with Clover, for sheep feed," and as this may be a question which may arise in the minds of others, I wish to inform them also that it will so succeed—and in a manner, too, that will surprise and exceed their most sanguine expectations. Again, I may further remark that such is the avidity with which stock of all kinds will eat this grass, that having once tasted it, they will forsake every other part of the field for that on which this grass may, for the sake of trial, chance to be sown and growing.

Great Produce.—We find in a late Number of the *American Agriculturist* the following statement:—"In answer to some inquiries as to the manner of obtaining the large crops, for which premiums were awarded at a meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society." Where the land was not naturally rich, it was made so by a plentiful use of barnyard manure, and some ashes and plaster. The corn was planted in hills two feet apart each way, kept clear of all weeds, and a product of 122 bushels to the acre was obtained. Of oats, five bushels were sown to the acre, on well-manured land, and 102 bushels obtained. In the same field, side by side, without manure, less than 86 bushels on an acre and a half were obtained; thus demonstrating, even on naturally rich land, the benefit of adding fertilising substances to it. The same care was used in the cultivation of all other grain, and also of the root crops; and the products were uncommonly large.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

[Second Notice.]

Mrs. Sherbourne, Hurst House, near Prescot, Lancashire.—The cultivation of Tropical fruits is carried on here with a spirit too seldom to be met with. The principal collection is contained in two stoves, and perhaps a better or a more varied private collection, considering the short time that has elapsed since the talented proprietress first devoted separate houses for the cultivation of Tropical fruits, cannot be met with in the country. The greater part of the plants are as yet young, and several years, with the best of culture, must elapse before many of them can be expected to make any return for the trouble and care which they now require. At present, the younger plants have a very stimulating heat, with plenty of pot room; they will be kept growing vigorously until they have attained such a size as may be considered large enough for them to bear fruit, when they will be stunted in their growth, and every means used to induce them to bear fruit. The centre of each of the two houses is occupied by a bark-bed, such as is usually appropriated to Pines, but at a greater distance from the glass. Many of the plants are plunged in the tan, but the greater part merely stand upon it. To enumerate all the plants worthy of notice in the collection would take up too much space for the columns of a newspaper; a few of the principal ones will, however, give some idea of the nature and extent of the collection. There are some remarkably fine plants of the Rose Apple (Jambosa vulgaris); the Rose-Water Jamba (J. aquea); the Malay Apple (J. Malaccensis), and J. macrophylla. Also some very fine plants of the common Papaw-tree (Carica Papaya), the Monœcious (C. monoica), and two other varieties,—all flowering and fruiting abundantly. A fine plant of Soursop (Anona muricata), with several other species of the Custard Apple; Terminalia angustifolia; the Star Apple (Chrysophyllum Cainito); the Alligator Pear (Persea gratissima), all fine plants, especially the last; there are, besides, very fine plants of Anona Barbadensis (?) a noble plant of a Musa, called Steeli, resembling M. Cavendishi; fine young plants of the Honey-berry (Melicocca bijuga); handsome young plants of the Mammee-tree (Mammea americana); the silvery-leaved Star Apple (Chrysophyllum argenteum); the Akee-tree (Blighia sapida); the Anchovy Pear (Grias cauliflora); the Jacca-tree (Artocarpus integrifolia); and another species of Bread-fruit: also the Cashew Nut (Anacardium occidentale); a noble plant of Cicca disticha; another of the Butter-Nut (Caryocar nuciferum); the Pistacia lentiscus and terebinthus, and many more remarkable plants. The back-wall of one of the stoves is covered with Cattley's Guava (Psidium Cattleyanum). There are also in these two stoves many fine plants which are cultivated merely for their flowers, the principal of which are Nelumbium speciosum, throwing up many fine flowers; N. luteum, and a third a white species. Nymphæa cærulea, rubra, and odorata, and two beautiful plants of Pontedera crassipes; Ixora coccinea, or stricta, fine and healthy; Tabernæmontana grandiflora; a fine plant of Bignonia grandifolia, but not in flower; Sagittaria sagittifolia, Limnocharis Humboldtii, and several others, all good plants. Bignonia campanulata, and a great variety of climbers, trained up the numerous pillars, render these houses gay and interesting. Against the back-wall of a Pine-stove is a very large plant of the Lee-chee (Euphoria Litchi); also a large plant of Jambosa aquea, and another of the Cherimoyer (Anona cherimolia); these last three are planted in a border, and cover about 30 square yards of wall; it is hoped from their size that they will soon begin to bear fruit. The Cherimoyer has produced flowers, but did not carry its fruit well; Mr. Durden supposed that this may result from the plant not obtaining a sufficient rest during the winter, as the Pine-stove may be too warm for it at that season. At the back of another Pine-stove is a large plant of the Mango (Mangifera indica); an equally fine plant of the Sappodilla Plum (Achras Sapota); these, with Piper nigrum, cover about 30 square yards of the wall. Against the glazed end of one of the houses is an immense plant of Ipomœa Learii, flowering most abundantly; this, and many other of the finest of the climbers noticed here, are planted in the Vine-border outside of the house, and the branches pass through a hole in the front wall. To judge by the luxuriance of their appearance the situation agrees with them well, for they have a great superiority over those planted in pots, both in health and in the abundance of their flowers. There will be a difficulty, perhaps, in preserving the roots from frost, but that Mr. Durden hoped to effect by placing shallow boxes, filled with light dry litter, over the place where the principal part of the roots lie. With such plants as Ipomœa Learii, it may scarcely be worth the trouble to preserve the old plants over winter, seeing that a young plant will grow quite large enough in one season. There are some good Pines in the pits, and some excellent grapes on the Vines, especially one plant of Mill Hill, which has some excellent bunches on it. In one vinery are some fine bunches of the Cannon Hall Muscat Grape, and some fine Figs in another house. The greenhouse, a neat structure, having a dome in the centre and two span-roofed ends, contains, at present, nothing remarkable, the greater part of the plants being out of doors. A clean well-cropped Kitchen Garden and a neat little Flower Garden are both in keeping with the rest of the establishment.—*J. W. Jones.*

At *Roseneath, in Dumbartonshire*, there are two plants of Fuchsia discolor, nearly equal in size, and so rapidly increasing, that two Gooseberry bushes had last year to be moved to give them room, as the Fuchsias were smothering the Gooseberries; and now, to prevent a similar result, a limb of a Standard Apple-tree must be taken off. The largest is in circumference 40 feet, and in height 7 feet 3 inches. I brought a very small plant of it home in April last, from a cutting in a pot, and planted it out, being a few inches in size. It is now in circumference 6 feet 2 inches, and 2 feet high.—*Ryall Hill, Worcestershire.*

Reviews.

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Verhältniss zur Pflanzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen. Frues. 1843.

(*Continued from page* 614.)

In that chapter which is devoted to the Culture of Plants, Professor Liebig puts forth a regular theory of vegetable nutrition—as far, namely, (observes Dr. Mohl,) as L.'s unconnected way of writing admits of any systematic arrangement. He again starts from the assumption, that humus cannot be absorbed and used as food by plants; for two reasons—one chemical, and the other physiological. He, in the first instance, denies that the humus of vegetable mould possesses the properties ascribed to it by chemists, it being absolutely insoluble in water, and not combining with earth into soluble salts. The latter, he says, may be seen in calcareous caves, whose stalactites, instead of consisting of humate of lime, do not contain a trace of vegetable matter. Dr. M. says that he does not intend to settle these opinions, for he has no doubt that chemists will take them up in due time. He merely throws out the following remarks:—"It cannot be positively asserted that the humates contained in vegetable mould are insoluble in water, because water will dissolve out of the soil a certain amount of an organic, brownish substance—an experiment which can be made with any garden soil; still coal of humus seems to possess the property of subtracting these substances from a solution passing or filtering through soil, otherwise (as L. has stated) all our springs would contain brown water. It appears, moreover, that besides coal of humus, the inorganic substances of the soil themselves possess (although in a lesser degree) the property of withdrawing from water the substances dissolved in it—a circumstance to which the greater purity of springs coming from a great depth may be ascribed. Still this withdrawal of organic substances is obviously only a partial one, for our spring-water is never free from organic substances—a fact borne out by analysis, as well as by the putrescence to which spring-water is subject. This perfectly agrees with the new experiments of Saussure, who found in all waters an azotised substance soluble in water." All these facts, therefore, give quite another result from that which L. has arrived at, viz., that the water which filters through vegetable mould will always supply plants with some portion of organic matter. How far this substance influences the nutritive process of plants, was the proper question for Liebig to examine, but which he has neglected to enter into. Saussure has, however, made some experiments on the absorption of humate of potash, and the extract of vegetable mould by the roots of plants (Bibl. Univ., vol. xxxvi. p. 340). Although these experiments do not strictly prove that this *is* really the case, under all circumstances; still they go so far as to prove, that it will be the case as long as the roots are healthy, and do not, by their putrescence, yield humous substances to the water. L., in a subsequent refutation of these experiments, ascribes their telling against him to an error of calculation! In another part of this chapter (p. 109), L. says, that humus, if not properly exposed to the influence of atmospheric air, will form with water a solution of a brown colour; but that no plants can grow in such soil, for the humus will consume all the oxygen contained in the air. It is (says Dr. Mohl), quite inconceivable how a man can write such things, when the inspection of any peat moss will show the fallacy of such assertions.

The second argument which L. brings forth to support his favourite assertion of plants not feeding on humus, is based on physiological grounds. He first announces as a general principle, that, under the appellation of food, such substances only can be included, as being derived from external sources, can maintain all the vital functions, and which the organs of a plant can use for the formation of the substances peculiar to them. This ambiguous

definition includes (says Dr. Mohl), some anomalies, and does not apply to several reputed kinds of food. Starch, for instance, is certainly one of the substances on which man feeds; yet he could not live on it alone. In farther explanation of his views, Liebig adduces the example of a grain of Wheat, which contains the necessary ingredients of the germ, and the first fibres of roots; and he adds that we have to suppose that these ingredients are mixed just in the proportion that is required for the development of those organs. If one of the ingredients, say starch or gluten, were superabundant, they would not serve either for the formation of leaves or otherwise. Carbon, also, as well as ammonia and water, are always combined in plants with an azotised matter; and it is for this reason that substances, containing no nitrogen, like gum, sugar, &c., and consequently no humic acid (which stands next to them in a chemical point of view), are not used as food by plants, but would rather impede the vital process and kill the plant. (p. 116.) In analysing this string of assertions, Dr. Mohl observes, in the first instance, that the absorption of azotised compounds as food by plants is a fact doubted by no one; but he doubts whether the quantitative proportion between the absorption and digestion of azotised and unazotised substances, assumed by Liebig, be based on fact. L. says that this proportion must exist in the grains of Wheat. But Hermbstadt's fine experiments on the different sorts of grain show quite the contrary; for one sort of Wheat contains 41 per cent. of starch to 34 per cent. of gluten, whilst another sort shows a proportion of 65 to 9. But this varying proportion of azotised and unazotised substances also occurs in the organs of vegetation themselves, as may be seen in the roots of Beet cultivated on a soil rich in vegetable mould, or in one manured with animal matter. Chemistry, therefore, does not support Liebig's assertions. Indeed, he himself, in some degree, contradicts his own statements, when he says (p. 119) that if plants obtain a greater proportion of carbon than of nitrogen, then the carbon will not be used for forming gluten, or albumen, or wood, nor for any constituent part of an organ, but will be secreted in the form of sugar, starch, oil, wax, resin, mannite, gum, &c.

(To be continued.)

Hooker's Icones Plantarum, Vol. II., New Series; or Vol. VI. of the entire work, has appeared, with a most interesting selection of plants. The figures are executed in the same bold style as those of former volumes, and are remarkable for the vigour and truth of the drawings. Among them are many from the Straits of Magellan, which just now are particularly acceptable. Others are from New Zealand, and will be useful to the more scientific among the settlers in that colony; as, for example, the Miro Tree and the Mai, (two species of Podocarpus); a most curious species, thought to be of the same genus, with the habit of Lycopodium phlegmaria; Ourisia macrophylla, a handsome herbaceous plant of the Fox-glove tribe; Phyllocladus trichomanoides, the Tanehaha Tree, one of the finest of the Coniferæ; and a fine blue Lobelia physaloides, from the woods of Wangaroa. Among Van Diemen's Land novelties are those curious plants called by Don, Athrotaxis, which form a very peculiar set of Coniferæ, nearly allied to Cunninghamia. Containing such illustrations as this the work would be one of the most acceptable of all presents in our southern colonies, and ought, in fact, to be found in every public Colonial Library.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

I HAVE had a number of inquiries about the best and cheapest modes of heating hotbeds, by the trough system, &c. &c., some of which I have answered privately; the rest I shall endeavour to answer from time to time, in observations at the head of the Calendar; but as this can only be done in an unconnected form, to suit the different queries, I shall draw up a paper or two on the subject, the first of which will probably be ready for publication soon. What depth of water do you recommend for the troughs? almost every one inquires; and as this seems to be less understood, by the best advocates of the system than it ought to be, I shall answer it first, from my own practice. The heat given out by a body of water in these tanks does not depend on its depth; and this is one of the most important points to be looked to in the construction of new tanks. The breadth of surface determines the heat given off. A certain surface of water heated to 140° or 150° will give off the same quantity of heat whether the water in the tank be half-an inch or 20 inches in depth. One correspondent, in June last, almost quarrelled with me on this point, but I have since satisfied myself on the subject by direct experiments with my own troughs, and my attention was first drawn to it by the young men who attend our fires insisting that the less water they put into the troughs the more heat they received: we had eight inches depth of water in the troughs at the time, and the house was kept at about 60°. When we had from 7° to 10° of frost, the heat of the water at the surface was 140°, and as the frost increased we had to increase the heat of the water up to 150°, and a few degrees higher once or twice. This being ascertained, the water in the troughs was reduced from eight inches to two inches in depth; this depth of water kept up the temperature as usual, that is, two inches in depth of water at 140° kept the temperature of the house at 60°, when the frost was 10° out-of-doors. Except in hard weather our troughs were never filled more than two inches deep. Seeing, therefore, that the heat is not in proportion to the depth of water, but to the surface it presents to the bed to be heated, the most economical plan in the end will be to make the tank as wide as the bottom of the bed, or nearly so. A three-light Melon-bed, six or seven feet wide, will probably require the water in the tank to stand three inches in depth, if it be intended for use early in February. This depth is not suitable for increased heat, but as a reservoir of heat, which will hold out 12 or 15 hours. A bed with nine lights, to be used early in May, will only want 1½ inch in depth to retain heat for the same length of time, while a range of 100 feet may safely be worked with a tank one inch in depth. Now, this may not be the exact ratio, but it is near enough for practice; and recollect the calculation refers to Melon and Cucumber beds, where 20 inches or two feet of soil lies over the top of the tank; of course any other kind of plant may be planted in the soil, such as the Pine, &c. Here Mr. "Rendle's system" falls a little short of previous arrangements; he makes no provision for moistening the bottom of such a bed, and a gardener cannot well ascertain the moisture of the soil in the bottom of his Melon beds. In a paragraph of the leading article of last week's *Chronicle* is the following statement:—"Where an open tank is used three things happen: the steam condenses among the soil, and renders it mere mud; the tanks become foul with soil that drains into them, and by degrees are choked." Now, this *mere mud* is the very best thing that can be for growing Melons and Cucumbers in, providing you keep a dry atmosphere over it, and the surface of the bed also quite dry, and stirred three or four inches deep. Melons and Cucumbers for the markets of Mexico have been grown on beds of mere mud, floating on the lake of Chalco, near that city, time out of mind, to say nothing of the floating beds of Cashmere, where great quantities of Melons, Cucumbers, and Gourds are grown every year on mud beds two feet deep. Melons could thus be grown in any part of the world where strong, dry heat prevails; and here, in England, we can now imitate this state of things. Dr. Lindley's "Guide to the Orchard," the best book on the subject in our language, has this remark bearing on the subject:—"They (the fine Melons of Persia), are found to require a very high temperature and dry atmosphere, and an extremely humid soil."

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Now that the beds are settled down to a more temperate bottom-heat, see that they do not lower too much, for want of turning the linings; as they are growing fast, they will stand a brisk bottom-heat of 80° or 85°, as long as the weather keeps fine; they will also stand a good current of air: this will harden their leaves and ripen them, as it were, before the dull days overtake them in a green succulent state. We can never pay too much attention to plants of all sorts, in order to assist and hasten their growth when they are in motion; if we get them well ripened, as the season advances, they are better fitted to stand against our long dull winters; and as Pines do not require so much light for this purpose, we may keep them longer in growth late in the autumn, and fires may, therefore, be applied sooner to them than to other stove plants.

VINERY.—In spring we give most air at the top of the house, in order to keep the tops of the Vines cooler, to induce the plants to break regularly all the way down; but in autumn we reverse this plan with late Vines, to keep the top of the house warmer; this we do to get the younger portion of the shoots well ripened, as these are always more succulent than the bottom shoots, and though they may appear brown on the outside, the inner portion of the wood still requires heat to ripen it; there is nothing like getting all the young wood well ripened throughout while the leaves are yet fresh. Laterals and the tops of long rods may now do more harm than good, if left growing, as all the buds are fully organised; these send down their organised matter, and perhaps hinder the shoots from ripening so fast as they would otherwise do. Whether this be so or not, experience has taught us that these had now better be cut away.

PEACH, APRICOT, CHERRY, or FIG-TREES, in boxes, in these houses, except any of the latter that are in bearing, might now be turned out behind a north wall, and pruned at once. Some of the earliest Strawberries in pots for forcing often throw up flower stems at this time; if there is a good stock on hand these might be encouraged, and would produce a few dishes in October; otherwise the flower-stems should be cut off as they appear.

Out-door Department.

Wheeling in rotten dung, for vacant pieces of ground, and digging or trenching them; looking after the Onions, to get them well dried, tying up Lettuces and Endive occasionally, with the general routine of weeding and keeping the ground clear, is the principal work now in the kitchen-garden.

COMPOSTS.—About this time we mix up a twelvemonths' store of what we call universal compost, and put it under cover while dry; it is made up of exhausted Melon-mould, rotten dung, and leaves, the refuse of the potting-sheds, also last winter's gatherings from hedges, banks, ditches, road-sides, &c., that have been carted to the compost-yard, and exposed to the weather all the season. Not a blade of Grass or a withered flower should be lost. Depend on it, if there be one secret in gardening more than another, it is to keep a sharp eye over the compost-yard.

CABBAGE.—If you have any more left on the seed-beds there is plenty of vacant ground now for them, and they will come in for some purpose by-and-by.

CAULIFLOWERS should also be got out in time, where they may be protected, or prepared for planting under hand-glasses and frames.

LETTUCES.—While the weather is fine get in the last sowing for the late spring supply, before the week is out.

CELERY may get a good earthing-up now, when the soil is dry, and so may the Cardoons, as they have now finished the greater part of their growth.

TOMATOES promise well; pinch off all their lateral shoots, and stop the leaders just as you would the Vines; but they like more sun than Grapes, and you may cut off some of their leaves, to let the sun reach them.

ORCHARD.—Any of the weak, useless side-shoots may now be cut away, and many of the shoots stopped on wall-trees. Place Beanstalks among the Peach-trees, if there be any earwigs, and blow them into a pot of water in the morning; this will soon thin them. See that you know the names of all your Peaches before the fruit season is over; if you paid attention to the size of the flowers, the leaves and fruit will now go a good way to determine their right names. It is important that everything should be correctly named. Mats or canvas over Gooseberry and Currant bushes might now be taken off, and the dead leaves and fruit cleared away; when all is clean and sweet, put on the coverings again. Wasps and flies are not very troublesome this season, and there is a chance of keeping fruit for some time.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—After this time the syringe need not be much used, and the watering may be done in the morning; let as little water be thrown about as possible; admit large portions of air, and let the house be shut up, with everything dry and sweet, for the night; all this will prepare the plants gradually to go quietly to rest before the winter. Any more growth this autumn cannot do much good, therefore take care of what is made, and be contented.

GREENHOUSE.—The young stock in the nurseries was never in better condition than it is this season, and the rule of "first come first served" is always adhered to in this business; they also house their young plants sooner than we do in the country, and therefore it is much better to order soon what plants are wanted, so that one may get the cream of the stock, and have time to recover the plants from the effects of carriage, before the winter sets in.

CONSERVATORY.—I have just heard that a new plant for the conservatory has appeared near London, called, or to be called, Lisianthus nigricans; and if it proves such an acquisition as L. Russellianus, it will be a welcome guest to many. Might not Mr. Cuthill give us a paper on his treatment of the latter? many people find a difficulty in managing it. Little shade will now be wanted to ward off the sun from this house; the plants will require much less water, and the house should be kept close, and shut up early in the afternoon.

PITS AND FRAMES should be filled with good things for next year. As soon as the cuttings are struck let them have a few weeks out-of-doors, if possible; it will revive them much before winter, and will also enable them to stand the confinement with greater freedom.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—Now those who make use of annuals after the middle of June will begin to have blanks among their beds, while those who despise these temporary plants will have full display till cut off by frost. From the middle of April, therefore, to the middle of June is the proper time for these assistants, while more permanent things are coming forward to take their places.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending September 16, 1843.

Sept.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 10	68.6	48 8	58.7	11	1.27 in.	—	—	1	—	4	4	7	1
Mon. 11	68.0	47.8	57.9	8	0.46	1	1	—	—	4	4	5	2
Tues. 12	66 5	45.4	56.0	7	0.49	3	—	—	2	1	2	9	—
Wed. 13	68.2	46.4	56.3	8	0.49	—	1	1	3	—	2	4	5	1
Thurs.14	66.8	47.3	57.0	8	0.24	—	1	1	4	2	2	2	6	—
Fri. 15	68 4	45.3	56.9	9	0.63	—	2	2	1	3	1	3	5
Sat. 16	66.8	47.2	57.0	8	0.50	1	3	3	—	7	1	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 12th, 1841—thermometer 84°; and the lowest on the 10th, 1838—thermometer 34°.

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Sept. 7, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Sept.	Barometer. Max.	Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 1	30 292	29 943	85	57	71.0	S.	
Saturday 2	30.333	30.300	82	54	68.0	N.	
Sunday 3	30.284	30 200	82	57	69.5	S.W.	
Monday 4	30 330	30 256	75	42	58.5	N.	
Tuesday 5	30.360	30.312	74	45	59 9	N.	
Wednesday 6	30.292	30.241	81	50	65 5	N.W.	
Thursday 7	30.270	30.246	83	53	68 0	S.	
Average	30.311	30.215	80 3	51.1°	65 7		.00

Sept. 1. Foggy; very hot throughout for the period of the season; overcast.
2. Heavy dew; slight haze; hot and sultry; clear.
3. Heavy dew with slight haze; hot and dry with bright sun; lightly overcast.
4. Clear; fine with bright sun; clear at night.
5. Heavy dew; cloudless; cool north wind at night.
6. Clear and fine, almost cloudless, and exceedingly fine throughout.
7. Heavy dew with slight haze; cloudless and hot; clear and fine.

Mean temperature of the week 64° above the average.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Sept. 8, 1843.

THE continued fine weather has improved the quality, and increased the supply, of Fruits and Vegetables of almost every kind; but in consequence of a great number of the nobility having retired to their country seats, the demand has been rather dull. Pines are exceedingly plentiful, and are said to be of excellent quality. Grapes are supplied in very large quantities—particularly Black Hamburgh and Muscat of Alexandria—and are selling at from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per lb. Apricots are offered at nearly the same prices as last week. Plums still continue plentiful, particularly the Greengage, Violet, and Muscle; the Orleans are becoming less plentiful. Peaches are very abundant, and bring from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per doz. Nectarines bring from 1*s.* to 4*s.* per doz. Figs of good quality are offered at from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per doz. Good Filberts continue plentiful, and are selling at from 40*s.* to 55*s.* per 100 lbs. Melons bring from 1*s.* to 4*s.* each; and Cucumbers, per brace, are from 5*d.* to 1*s.* Cauliflowers are good and plentiful, and bring from 2*s.* to 6*s.* per doz. Cabbages and Turnips are plentiful. Peas are offered at from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per half-sieve. French and Windsor Beans bring nearly the same prices as last week. Tomatoes are from 6*s.* to 7*s.* per half-sieve. Some good Endive may be got, at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per score. Carrots and Shallots are plentiful. Among Cut Flowers are Ericas, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Verbenas, Calceolarias, Stocks, Dahlias, and Pansies.

PRICES, SATURDAY, September 9, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 2*s* to 5*s*	Cherries, Wall, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s* to 4*s*	Raspberries, per gallon, 7*d* to 1*s*
,, Portugal, per lb. 1*s*	Damsons, per hf-sv., 3*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Peaches, per dozen, 5*s* to 6*s*	Apples, dessert, per bush. 5*s* to 8*s*
Nectarines, per dozen, 1*s* to 6*s*	,, Kitchen, per bush. 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Apricots, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*	Pears, per half-sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Figs, per doz., 4*s* to 6*s*	Oranges, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Melons, each 1*s* to 4*s*	— per 100, 10*s* to 24*s*
,, Dutch, each, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Plums, per punnet, 1*s* to 2*s*	— per 100, 7*s* to 14*s*
— violet, per hf-sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*	Cucumbers, per brace, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Gage, per punnet, 2*s*	Gherkins, per 1,000, 5*s* to 7*s*
— Gages, Green, (Baking) per hf-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 7*s*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Currants, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 4*s* 6*d*	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2*s*
— Black, per hf-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*	Nuts, per bushel —
— Red, for wine, per sv., 3*s* to 4*s*	— Brazil, 16*s*
— for dessert, p hf-sv., 4*s* to 6*s*	— Barcelona, 22*s* to 24*s*
Cherries, Morello, standards, per hf. sieve, 6*s*	— Cob, 12*s*
	Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 40*s* to 55*s*
	Tomatoes per hf.-sv. 6*s* to 7*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*	Leeks, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*	Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf-sieve, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Large, per doz. bch., 2*s* to 5*s*
— Scarlet, per ht-sv., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Spanish, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Windsor, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Peas, per sv., 3*s* to 4*s*	Chilis, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Potatoes, New, per ton, 30*s* to 60*s*	Peas, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
— per cwt., 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	— per sack, 3*s* to 6*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* to 4*s*	— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*	Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*	Sweet Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 6*s*	Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 6*d* to 1*s*	Tarragon, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9*d* to 1*s*	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, Horn, p. doz. bunches, 3*s* to 6*s*	Endive, per score, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Long, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 7*s*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Shallots, per lb., 6*d* to 9*d*	Marjoram, green, per bunch, 2*d* to 4*d*
— green, per bunch, 4*d*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Wallnuts, Green, per bushel, 7*s* to 9*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

MANURES.—*B. F.*—This is the wrong season for top-dressing Asparagus with Potter's Guano, or any such manures. They should be applied when plants are in full growth, or are just about to grow; the Asparagus is now ceasing to grow. You had better give your bed a good dressing of rotten dung in the end of October or beginning of November, when the Asparagus stem is dead, and then Potter's Guano, at the rate of 2 lbs. to a rod, in April, repeating the dose in June and the beginning of August. Two cwt. an acre of this manure will be found excellent for any field-crop.

GUANO.—*A Tulip-Grower* inquires whether any of our readers used any Guano in growing their Tulips last season; and if so, what effect it had upon them, and the mode and quantity of Guano used.

FRUIT-TREE BORDERS.—*R. E.*—Your garden being on a slope affords you the command of drainage; but to drain off the water after it has gone through the substratum of your garden, however promptly this may be effected, is not all that could be desired; for in its continual progress it chills the roots of your trees in proportion to the difference there is between its temperature and that of the rain-water which falls during the growing season. It will, therefore, be advisable to cut off the springs by a deep drain along the outside of your garden at top. With regard to the wall borders, as the subsoil is bad, it will be better not to disturb it; for to break part of it up and mix with the top soil would only deteriorate the latter. A layer of *concrete* interposed, sloping from the wall, between the bad subsoil and the top portion is the best remedy. The trees should be carefully taken up in autumn, and as the border is prepared, replanted very shallow, covering their roots with rich turfy loam. A drain should be made in front lower than the bed of concrete; but whilst this provision is made against stagnant moisture, a sufficient supply of water should not be withheld. If you trench as near the stems of your standard trees as you can without depriving them of too many roots, they will begin to bear as soon as young roots are struck out in the fresh-stirred soil; or, if your dwarfs are growing vigorously, instead of shortening in winter, have recourse to summer pruning. ‖ *June* 30. We have to apologise for the answer to this letter having been mislaid by our assistant till now. It is, however, still in good time for operations.

HEATING.—*R. G. L.*—In our opinion it is of no great consequence which of the many boilers now in use is employed. We should be guided in some measure by their price. Most of them answer the purpose very well. As to their size, that, too, is immaterial; the larger they are the longer the fire will be in producing its effect, and the longer the effect will be maintained when the heat is up; and *vice versâ*. When small boilers are wanted, we prefer such as have the fire in the inside; but others prefer the horse-shoes, which, *if well set*, are exceedingly good. For such houses as yours, what the makers call second-size boilers are perhaps the best.—*A Brother Subscriber* would be *much* obliged to Mr. D. Weestove, if, as early as possible, he would inform him through the medium of the *Chronicle*, where such a boiler as that described at page 380 of the vol. for 1842 may be obtained; and, if possible, how it must be set, so that the fire-flue may, as stated, pass *below*, *round*, *through*, and *over* it.

PROTECTING PITS.—*Cavanensis* will find these fully described at p. 659 of our volume for 1841. All that is necessary is to keep them dry, and to exclude severe frost; some frost, under such circumstances, will do less harm than fire-heat injudiciously applied. If you think some kind of heating apparatus really necessary, use a flue, or, better, hot-water pipes; but do not on any account employ the manure from your stalls, which is almost sure to make your plants damp off.

PITS.—*Teodore.*—Pits covered with canvas are used for protecting plants in winter. They do not obstruct the light too much for such plants as merely require shelter. Pits with peat walls, spoken of about a year ago as being very warm and good, will last for many years, if well made. They merely require to be supported inside by upright stakes here and there, especially at the corners, and to slope at an angle of 45° outside.

MIMULUS.—*H. I.*—The varieties of Mimulus you have sent will form excellent border flowers. Seedlings of the same colours we have had sent from other parts, but your flowers are the largest we have seen.*

LOPHOSPERMUM.—*H. I.*—Unless the spotting on your seedling comes more distinct than in the specimens sent, it will not be worth keeping.*

MAURANDIA.—*W. Miller.*—We should like to see some flowers of your crimson seedling.*

WARWICK.—*Yucca.*—Cut the flower-stem off your Yucca gloriosa directly it has done flowering, and take away all the suckers except three of the strongest. Then remove a little of the soil round the bottom of the plant, and replace it with a dressing of equal parts of sandy loam and cowdung. ¶

LOBELIA FULGENS.—*Persona.*—This plant will do best planted out in the open border, in a rich light soil, as early in spring as the weather will permit, where it may remain until Autumn; when the roots should be taken up and packed closely together into a cold frame, and kept free from frost during winter.‡

ROSES.—*A. C. E.*—The following list of 24 Roses comprises good free-flowering kinds for an amateur's garden, which are easily procured, and not expensive:—Brennus, carmine red; Mordaunt de Launy, pale blush; Crested Moss, rose; Blush Moss, pale blush; Double Yellow Sweet-briar, bright yellow; White Sweet-scented China, white; Village Maid, striped; Elmleaved Provins, blush rose; Unique, white; Moss de Meaux, rose; Globe White Hip, white; Rose du Roi (Perpetual), crimson; Madam Desprez, rosy purple; Bizarre de la Chine, dark crimson; Madame Campan, spotted; Triomphe de Laffay, white; Duchesse d'Angoulême, rose; Shailer's Provins, pale rose; Queen of Denmark, blush; Riego, rosy lilac; Parny, slate; General Lamarque, dark crimson; Jean Hachette, rosy lilac; Madam Hardy, white. ¶

FUCHSIAS.—*A Constant Reader.*—It is very doubtful whether you may succeed in raising plants to produce (as a permanent character) blooms similar to the one you sent. It is a mere sport, a thing not at all uncommon with this species; you may, however, save the seeds for the sake of the colour, which is good. To flower Fuchsia affinis, pinch it well in the pot, and give it little water until it shows symptoms of flowering; then give it a good shift, and treat it well. ‡——*H. L. W.*—A Correspondent under the preceding initials, wishes to ascertain if a seedling Fuchsia has been raised with the true Fulgens' bloom at every leaf, instead of being in clusters at the end of the branches? *

CAMELLIAS.—*A. C. E.*—When your Camellias have done growing, clear away the soil carefully all round them, and examine the state of their roots, as probably the old ball may be very dry below, or very damp, or probably the soil in which they are planted may not suit them; in either case they will have lost all their small roots. If their roots be found to be in a very bad state, take them up and clear as much of the old soil off as possible, pot them in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and give them a good watering; afterwards place them in a close house, where the temperature is low and rather moist. If the roots be sound, take away a portion of the old soil, and replace it with a mixture of three parts sandy loam and one part peat, to which may be added a small portion of well-decayed cowdung—then give them a good watering; and should the old ball be found hard and dry, take an iron rod, pointed at one end, and pierce the old ball in various directions, to admit the water to penetrate.¶

GOLD OF PLEASURE.—*C. M. L.*—This plant is Camelina sativa, formerly called Myagrum sativum, a plant allied to Rape, and possessing similar qualities. It is the ἐρυσιμον of Theophrastus, the μυαγρον of Dioscorides, and probably the Irio of Pliny. It is found apparently wild in some parts of this country, but may have been introduced with Flax. On the Continent it is cultivated for its seeds, which are crushed for their oil. We are not aware that it furnishes thread.

DOUBLE FLOWERS.—*Timothy.*—Double flowers cannot be fertilized without the assistance of single ones, if they are really double, that is to say, have all their organs of fructification metamorphosed. Nor will single flowers produce double-flowered seedlings, unless in the presence of flowers partially double. If you are right in saying that the double Ten Weeks' Stocks in your friend's garden had neither male nor female organs, then they are absolutely sterile. But we suspect you have not examined them with sufficient care.

CREEPERS.—*H. C.*—The following are showy and hardy:—Clématis Hendersónii, deep blue, flowers from July to September; Cl. montana, white, flowers in May; Cl. azúrea, large blue, flowers in May and June; Cl. Sieböldi, white, with purplish centre, flowers in June and July; Tecoma radicans major, scarlet, flowers in August and September; Rose Jaune Desprez, buff, very fragrant, in flower all the autumn; Rose Noisette Lamarque, white, flowers in May and June. The following are annual or tender:—Tropæ'olum pentaphyllum, green and purple, in flower all the autumn; T. peregrinum, pale yellow, in flower all the summer and autumn; Rhodochiton volúbile, brown, in flower all the autumn; Lophospermum erubescens, pink, in flower all the autumn; L. grandiflorum, deep crimson, in flower all the autumn.¶

VINES.—*J. H. G.*—You may as well attempt to multiply a pound of salt by a bushel of feathers, as to graft a Fig on a Vine. To be sure there is an old statement, as old, we believe, as Columella, that the thing may be done, but it is a piece of absurdity, and quite impracticable, as has been experimentally shown by the late Mr. Thouin.

MULBERRIES.—*f. f.*—The Mulberry Tree does not usually fruit at an early age, and when subjected to close pruning and training against a wall, as yours has been, till within the last four years, it is in consequence retarded. But as your climate is rather cold, you must endeavour not to lose the benefit of the wall, which you will do in a great measure by allowing the tree to grow without pruning or training. You must only regulate and thin the branches at the winter pruning; and stop the young shoots in summer when they have made four leaves.‖

CURRANT-BUSHES.—*Este,* in answer to "Rambler's" wish of procuring information respecting Currant-bushes from Haines's work, will, in a short time, send the requisite extracts from the work to the office of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

MELONS.—*J. M. G.*, and very *many more* correspondents, must inquire for the seeds of the Eastern Melons of their friends or of the nurserymen. We cannot give away such things; our duty is done when we point out their existence.

ASPARAGUS.—*Este.*—There is no permanent difference in your Asparagus; they are both one kind; the difference in colour is only owing to accidental circumstances. ‡

MILDEW ON PEAS.—*P. A.*—There is little doubt but that this disease is produced from your soil becoming hard and caked about the roots of the plants; stirring it up and keeping it moist might be a preventive, but you will only get thoroughly clear of it by altering the condition of the soil. ‡

VEGETABLE MARROW.—*Persona.*—There are different kinds of Vegetable Marrow; the sort usually grown by Market Gardeners is a long white variety; but a better is the Courge à la Moelle of the French. We never recommend seedsmen.‡

MEADOWS.—*C. L.*—The bad state of the herbage on your meadow, having a peaty soil, is owing, probably, to an excess of tannin remaining in the peat. Lime and dung are the best correctives in this case. Any kind of earth laid on the surface will improve the Grass. Sand, marl, or chalk, in sufficient quantity, will produce white Clover, and destroy the coarse tussocks; but if this has been tried without effect there may be some other cause of the growth of poor Grasses, which a careful analysis of the soil may discover. *M.*

CORN.—*Teodore.*—According to Gorham, Maize contains 2½ per cent. of albumen, and 3 per cent. of gluten; good Wheat, on the contrary, contains, according to chemists, from 12 to 15 per cent. of gluten.

MONSTERS.—*G. Lightbody.*—Your Auricula, forming an offset at the end of its stem, where the flowers rise, and the singular Pear growing out of another Pear, are not very rare, but are highly curious proofs that all the organs of flowers and fruit are formed from conversions of leaves. You will find figures of the latter in the "Theory of Horticulture," p. 59 and 61.

TRUFFLES.—*Persona* is anxious to know whether our kind correspondent the Rev. Mr. Berkley has grown any Truffles, and whether the Tuber moschatum would not be a good sort to make a trial with. Perhaps Mr. B. will favour our readers with some observations on this point.

MOVING PLANTS.—*A Young Lady* may move her Pelargoniums, &c., to a distance of fifty miles, by turning them out of their pots, or digging them out of the ground, and packing them tightly in moss, in a wooden case or basket. If space is an object, the heads may be cut off the Pelargoniums without injury to them.

MOSS ON FRUIT-TREES.—*Ignoramus.*—Scrape off as much of the Moss as you possibly can, and wash the trees with lime-water. Shorten branches in autumn, with a view to the production of young shoots, a sprinkling of which will greatly invigorate the trees. ‖

COUNTRY SHOWS.—*G.*—We perfectly agree with you that the reports of Country Shows are too often interesting to none but the parties concerned; but it *is* interesting to them that they should be recorded. As we give them at a great expense to ourselves, and at no expense to any one else, for they appear in our double Numbers, we think our correspondents can hardly complain of them in fairness.

INSECTS.—*F. M.*—Your insect, as you suppose, is a Tenthredo of old authors, but is now called Allanthus arcuatus. It is a common species.——*A. B. C.*—A dark-coloured Thrips appears to be the insect which is doing mischief to your Vines. For its removal we should recommend you to syringe your Vines well with water, so as to give them a good washing, repeating the operation three or four times at intervals of a day or two. Should not this rid you of the nuisance, mix with the water one-tenth of gas-liquor, and proceed as before.——*Philo Veritas.*—If your Pines are covered with the white scale in the way you describe, we recommend you to destroy your plants as soon as possible, for you never will do any good with them. If, however, you wish to try a remedy the best is the one mentioned in last week's *Gardeners' Chronicle,* No. 35, page 616 INSECTS, in the "Answers to Correspondents." This remedy consists in exposing the Pine plants to the action of steam at a high temperature.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*P. Mackenzie.*—The term "factitious" signifies those short characters which are used to characterise genera in the classes where they are placed, without reference to other considerations. Thus, "Corolla tripartita, labio ovato," was the factitious character given by Linnæus to Amomum in Monandria Monogynia; signifying that all Monandrous Monogynous plants which have that character belong to Amomum.——We regret *an Old Subscriber* should have to complain of the way his *Gardeners' Chronicle* is folded; he should write to the news-agent who supplies him, as it is his fault.——*Rhodon.*—Cistus and Deutzia scabra will do in peat. Smith's Queen Victoria, in our opinion, is a finer variety than Eppsii. It is usual to prune Rhododendrons and other American shrubs early in spring.*——*W. Bagshaw.*—Altingia excelsa is a Greenhouse plant.——*Z.* can have Nos. 13 and 14 for 1842 if he will send his address and 2s.——*H. O. K.*—The spots on your Grapes appear to have been caused by some insect. ‖——*Copan.*—It is not much to the credit of a nurseryman that he should have sold you the Crimson Nerine rosea, a Cape plant, for a new yellow Brazilian Amaryllis.——*S. T.*—Your Plum is the Nectarine Plum.‖——*Z.*—The fruit you sent is that of the Cydonia japonica.——*Samuel Buckland.*—Abroma augustum.——*Chemical Jack.*—It is a Populus of some kind, but, without a leaf, it is impossible to say what species.——*Croydon.*—The roundish obovate Pear, red next the sun, and speckled, which you have under the name of Imperial Swan's Egg, is the Beurré de Mons. The other, under the name of Aston Town, is the Hessel.‖——*Goryn.*—Send us your address, and we will try to help you with the Echinops.——*A. B.*—We are unable to recognise your plants by description. The Ipomœa is possibly an Argyreia—but it is of little use to conjecture. What is Hibiscus pinnatus? The freaks of Catasetums are now well known, and most surprising things they are. All sorts of European seeds and roots are useful in New Zealand; what are called Dutch roots would be the very thing for that colony.——*Discipulus.*—There is no good treatise on forcing Figs; but papers on the subject have been published by many modern gardeners. Perhaps we may get some one to see what can be done to meet your wishes.——*Este.*—Many thanks, but the garden of the Horticultural Society is so overstocked with plants, that it would be inconvenient to have a large plant of Casuarina, and small ones are often raised there. The Solanum is probably S. pinnatifidum.——*A. Z.*—It is illegal for any person to make malt without a license.‡——*W. K.*—For your seedling to flower at this season is merely accidental, and in all probability it will not continue to do so.‡——*A. M.*—Your Lobelia gracilis can only be preserved by cuttings. There are no green-fleshed Cantaloupe Melons ‡——*Persona.*—We do not think that Mushrooms would succeed in the situation you mention, during winter, as they would require a temperature of from 50° to 55°.‡——*Myatt's Pine.*—The distance between the plants in the row should be about 9 inches.‡——*Croydon.*—Mesembryánthemum dilatatum, Pyrethrum Parthenium flore pleno.‡——*S. W.*—Apparently Calystegia sepium, but without a flower cannot be certain. ‡——*Sarah.*—Liparia hirsuta, Pyrethrum Parthenium, Mesembrýanthemum hispidum. ‡——*H. S.*—Spread out your Tobacco in a dry airy situation, excluded from the sun's rays. ‡——*Edward Spary.*—Your blooms have not arrived. ‡——*J. W.*—Tripsacum dactyloides.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

CALCEOLARIAS.—*Messrs. Rogers and Son.*—Your seedling No. 1 is a fine variety, having curiously-formed blotches of a light maroon colour, distributed over the entire front of the flower, upon a light buff-ground; it resembles the singular varieties raised by Mr. Standish; it is a beautiful and desirable flower. No. 2, another variety of the same character, but differing in the colours, having red-brown blotches upon a yellow ground.*

PELARGONIUMS.—*Thor.*—*Master Claude* is no improvement upon some of the old varieties, and falls far short of the beautiful flowers introduced of late years.*

DAHLIAS.—*S. Y., a Constant Subscriber.*—Both the seedling Dahlias promise well, but we want to see better specimens before we can speak with confidence about their properties; the flower with the darkest tip has the better-formed petal, though rather ribby; but both these specimens show the disk. The petals in the lighter variety are rather pointed; and though the centre is well up, there is some confusion in the disposition of the petals. We should like to see them again.*

FUCHSIAS.—*T. B.*—Your seedlings are fine varieties, but there is too great a similarity in the colour, especially in the corollas; a selection of the finer sorts would be the most desirable. No. 20 is a flower of good form, with rosy red tube and sepals, the latter terminating in a decided green; corolla large and stout, of a crimson purple. This is a fair-sized flower, and though not so large as some of the others, it is the one we should select as the most desirable for a collection. No. 18 is the next in order of merit: this is a flower of fine size and substance; it is 2¼ inches long, tube and sepals of a bright red, corolla stout, with rather more purple, forming a good contrast. 15 is also a good flower in form and substance; it, however, wants purple in the corolla, and is surpassed by varieties we have lately seen. 16 is inferior to many we have seen of the same character. 14 and 17 are deficient in the corollas. 13 is no improvement. 19 a good showy flower, but wanting purple in the corolla. 21 is a very pretty flower, but also wants a greater contrast in the colours ——*F. W. O.*—Your seedling is an extremely pretty flower, very like *Devoniensis;* the flower is bright and attractive; its habit is fine, throwing out several flowers from each joint, and, as you say, the present year's shoots are more than six feet long, its vigorous growth and freedom of blooming points it out as an excellent ornament for the conservatory or border.*——*Jas. Waldron.*—The small seedling is a pretty, lively-looking flower, and most abundant bloomer; it is very small, and will not suit the present taste, which is directed towards the larger varieties. The larger seedling, blooming in bunches, at the termination of the branches, wants substance, particularly in the corolla, which is thin and not equal to others which are out.——*T. B.*—No. 25 is a large and showy flower; it measures four inches from the commencement of the pod to the termination of the pistil, tube and sepals scarlet, corolla stout, having but a slight tinge of purple in it. 26 is also showy, but the corolla is objectionable, from the divisions separating and forming into ridges. 27, tube and sepals bright red, corolla large and peculiarly bright in colour. 28, tube and sepals rosy vermilion, the latter tipped with green and expanding well, corolla maroon purple; a pretty variety, of a medium size. The two latter flowers we consider the best.——*W. Miller.*—Your hybrid between fulgens and corymbiflora is a very handsome flower; seed-pod small, tube long and slender, gradually increasing in size till the diameter is a quarter of an inch; the tube is of a delicate pink colour, having sepals of a greenish primrose, forming a strong contrast to the bright red corolla seen between them; the flower altogether is 5½ inches in length, and the buds are very handsome as they approach maturity; it flowers in a large, broad bunch, which is divided into branches, containing altogether 150 flowers.——*H. I.*—The Fuchsia is a rich-coloured flower, with sufficient purple in the corolla to form an agreeable contrast; but it is not sufficiently large, nor does it differ from others so much as to make it desirable.——*T. B.*—The sepals of 30 are rather coarse, and appear of a faded colour towards the points; it is large and showy, but it wants more colour in the corolla. 31, large and singular in colour, being of a rich dull crimson; the corolla in this wants the violet purple; the latter is the better flower, as it forms a contrast to the lighter flowers.*

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY'S visit to the King of the French is, as might have been expected, the chief topic of interest both at home and on the Continent. The reception given to her Majesty by the Royal Family and people of France cannot fail to be satisfactory to British feelings; and the French journals, with few exceptions, regard the event as a graceful compliment paid to the nation at large in the person of its Sovereign. In their leading features, the details of the Royal Progress are not less picturesque than those of her Majesty's visit to the Highlands last year, while they surpass them in those incidents of personal and national character which will ensure the meeting at the Château d'Eu a conspicuous place in the history of our time. Notwithstanding the visions of commercial treaties which haunted many of the French papers on the first announcement of the Queen's visit, they now express regret that her Majesty did not extend her excursion to Paris and Versailles. They accept the fact, however, as a proof that the visit to France was not one of curiosity or pleasure, but a mark of friendship towards the reigning dynasty, which is all the more welcome, because associated with no object of merely temporary interest. The Ministerial journals hail the visit of the Queen as a pledge of peace—the most significant, perhaps, which has been given to France for 13 years, and welcome it as a proof that, after all the vicissitudes of their history, the happiness of a King or Queen still excites the sympathies of the French people.

From Spain we learn that a battalion of one of the royal regiments at Madrid demanded their discharge on the evening of the 29th, and were immediately disbanded. The new Government, either from alarm at the movement, or from a desire to declare Madrid in a state of siege, arrested the non-commissioned officers, and ordered them to be shot on the following day, without even the form of a court-martial. Considerable excitement ensued, the military were placed under arms, and all the generals in the capital who were supposed to be favourable to Espartero were summarily compelled to leave the city. In the meantime, Barcelona had manifested an increased opposition to the new Government, and Saragossa and other towns were in a state little short of insurrection. The British and French Ministers, however, had officially recognised the Provisional Government, and the diplomatic relations of the three countries continue as heretofore.—From Switzerland, we learn that the long-pending dispute respecting the Argau convents had been no sooner placed in a fair way of settlement, than a civil war broke out between the French and German inhabitants of the Valais. A conflict has already taken place in the neighbourhood of St. Maurice, and it is feared that the Diet will be compelled to divide the canton into two independent governments.—The insurrection in the Papal States has also assumed a formidable aspect; guerillas have formed not only in the Bolognese, but also in Romagna; and large bodies of troops have been despatched from Rome to the March of Ancona. The armed bands of the Papal

Legations, driven along by the military, have entered Tuscany; and have caused so great an alarm in the Grand-Duchy that all the watering-places are deserted. The Tuscan troops have been put in motion in all directions; and the Austrian reinforcements are ready to cross the Frontier.—The news from the Levant contains some interesting particulars of the massacre of the Nestorian Christians by the Turkish Pacha, and of the renewed disturbances at Jerusalem.—The delay in the arrival of the India Mail, which was expected at Marseilles on Friday last, has excited much surprise. Telegraphic despatches were received by the French Government on Wednesday, announcing that the steamer which usually brings the despatches from Alexandria had returned to Malta, having waited six days at Alexandria without procuring any tidings of the mail. The conclusion drawn from this fact is, that some accident has occurred to the steamer between Bombay and Suez, or that she has been delayed in consequence of a new route having been attempted, and without due regard to the probable state of influence of the winds at the period of crossing to Suez.

Home News.

COURT.—The Queen and Prince Albert, after visiting Plymouth and Falmouth, took their departure for the French coast on Friday, and landed at Tréport, on a visit to the King of the French, on Saturday afternoon. Her Majesty remained at the Château d'Eu until Thursday, when she left France, and landed at Brighton in the afternoon of that day, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville. The Court will remain at Brighton until Monday, when the Queen is expected to embark for Ostend, on a visit to the King of the Belgians. The details of her Majesty's visit and reception by the French Court will be found in the general account of the Marine Excursion, in another part of our Paper. During her Majesty's absence, the Prince of Wales and the Princesses remained at Brighton.—The King of Hanover left Kew on Saturday to return to his own dominions, after a sojourn of three months in this country, his Majesty having arrived on the 2d of June. His Majesty was loudly cheered on his departure from Kew. The Admiralty barge, having on board Lord Bloomfield, Sir F. Collier, and Admiral Brace, had previously arrived from Woolwich at the Brunswick-pier, Blackwall, to attend his Majesty on his embarkation. His Majesty went on board the Admiralty steam-yacht, Dover, at a quarter-past eleven, and immediately left for Antwerp, under the usual salutes from the field-battery at Woolwich.—The Duchess of Kent has returned from Witley Court, the residence of the Queen Dowager; on Tuesday she accompanied her Majesty on a visit to Malvern, and on Thursday arrived in town on her way to join the Queen at Brighton.

Health of Sir Robert Peel.—The *Dublin Evening Post* gives the following from its London correspondent:—"London, Saturday.—I have learned, with the deepest pain, that the fatigues and anxieties of office have again impaired the health of the Premier. About three years since there had been symptoms of internal disease, which, fortunately, yielded to judicious treatment and a vigorous constitution. Latterly, however, similar symptoms have reappeared, and it is feared that Sir R. Peel, ere long, will find it necessary to relieve himself from the cares and turmoils of public life. There is, I am happy to learn, no cause for serious apprehension at present. The Queen, I understand, had expressed a desire that the Premier should accompany the Royal party to France; but the right honourable gentleman urged the necessity, on account of delicate health, of some relaxation amongst his family circle, and Her Majesty kindly dispensed with his attendance."

Illness of Lord Western.—We regret to state that this venerable nobleman and well-known agriculturist, while looking over some of the improvements which he is making on his estates, was taken suddenly ill a few days ago. The accounts received in town from Felix-hall, Essex, during the week, state that his Lordship is better.

Military Pensions.—The following General Officers have been added by the Commander-in-Chief to the list of those already in receipt of pensions for distinguished services:—Major-Generals Sir Henry Watson, Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, Sir Richard Armstrong, James Ferguson, Thomas William Brotherton, and Alured Faunce.

Post-office.—Her Majesty's Government having decided that Southampton shall be made the port of arrival and departure for the Peninsular, Mediterranean, Oriental, and West India mails, instead of Falmouth, notice has been issued that the following arrangements will come into operation on and from the 18th inst., on which day the next West India packet will be despatched. The respective mails to be forwarded by the packets from Southampton will be made up in London, and transmitted from London to Southampton by the morning, instead of the evening mail, as at present, upon the undermentioned days:—Peninsular mail, viz., Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, every Thursday. Mediterranean, viz., Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, 1st of the month, and the Thursday nearest the 15th of the month—except the 1st of the month falls on a Sunday, when the Mediterranean and East India mails will be made up in London, and despatched on the *previous* morning. Egypt and India, 1st of the month. West Indies, 2d and 17th of the month—except the 2d or 17th of the month falls on a Sunday, when the West India mail will be made up and despatched on the *following* morning. The Brazilian packet will continue to be despatched from Falmouth as at present. Letters to and from the Mediterranean and the East Indies, &c., intended to be forwarded by the direct packet, instead of *viâ* Marseilles, should henceforward be addressed *viâ* Southampton.

Parliamentary Returns.—It is stated as a proof of the expense of these returns that during the last session, one return connected with one of the metropolitan prisons, moved for in the House of Commons, occupied three clerks upwards of thirty days, and contained, amongst other particulars, upwards of 13,000 names. It was also so weighty that it was almost more than a man could carry, and the printing of it cost about 2,000*l.*

National Society.—The subscription in aid of the new movement of the National School Society, in behalf of education in the mining and manufacturing districts, already exceeds 90,000*l.* Of this sum 630 individuals have contributed no less than 70,000*l.*

Church Preferment.—The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments to benefices in the Church of Scotland, vacant in consequence of the late secession. Rev. R. H. Whyte to the parish of Dryfesdale, Dumfries, in the room of the Rev. D. B. Douie; Rev. J. L. Rose to the parish of Markinch, Fife, in the room of the Rev. J. Sieveright; Rev. R. Stewart to the parish of Lochs, Ross, in the room of the Rev. R. Finlayson; Rev. G. Greig to the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kirkcudbright, in the room of the Rev. G. J. Duncan; Rev. W. F. Burtt to the parish of Ferry-Port on Craig, Fife, in the room of the Rev. W. Nicolson; Rev. G. Addison to the parish of Arbirlot, Forfar, in the room of the Rev. J. Kirke; Rev. W. Hunter to the parish of Baldernock, Stirling, in the room of the Rev. J. Pollock.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The visit of her Majesty to King Louis Philippe is of course the exclusive topic of the Paris journals. Of the landing of the Queen at Tréport, and her arrival at the Château d'Eu, abundant details will be found in another part of our Paper. The columns of our Parisian contemporaries are chiefly filled with accounts of the visit, and with speculations on its consequences, but they almost unanimously greet the arrival of the Queen with courteousness, though they express regret that the visit has not been extended to Paris and Versailles. The *Journal des Débats*, the Ministerial organ, does not underrate the importance generally bestowed by the French press on her Majesty's visit. "In accepting the King's hospitality," it says, "Queen Victoria has wished to prove her confidence in and her personal attachment to her august ally and his royal family. She has also wished, as Queen of England, to give to the constitutional King of France a pledge of political sympathy and good understanding. It is for this two-fold object, and we thank her for it, that the Queen of England has come to France; and it is as being a pledge of peace, and the most significant one, perhaps, given to our country for thirteen years past, that we salute the arrival on the French shores of this young Queen, who bears with so much gracefulness, and with so serene and charming a brow, the weight of a great nation's destinies." In a subsequent paper it says, "France will not be indifferent to the courteous visit of the Queen of England. Whatever may be said or done to the contrary, public satisfaction is expressed on all sides. Everywhere one meets, on the occasion, but with the most sympathetic dispositions, and the utmost good-will. We are happy for the sake of our country that these feelings are manifested. They prove that, despite of all, and even after the terrible vicissitudes of our history, a King or a Queen is still a great deal with us. The mark of gracious deference given by a Queen—by a woman in all the splendour of youth, beauty, and power—to a Prince subjected to such cruel trials, and at the same time, so visibly protected by Heaven, will not be an indifferent or unperceived occurrence in history. That meeting of the two first crowned heads on the globe must not be viewed by us as a mere vain ceremony. It is more than that; it is a grand act, it is a blessing, because it is another guarantee given to the security of the world. We do not mean to say that the dreams of philanthropists are thus realised, and that universal peace is henceforth established in the world. No, certainly. France and England will continue to follow their various, and often rival fortunes; touching one another at all points of the globe, they are exposed to meeting one another everywhere; they must bear the consequences of their greatness, as they bear the glory of it; but it will still be a great deal to know that, above all those hazards, the good-will of the two Governments and mutual sympathies of the great bulk of the two nations predominate." The other papers, with few exceptions, express themselves on the subject with much politeness; several that are habitually opposed to the Administration evince the utmost courtesy towards our Sovereign, and regard her visit not merely as a compliment, but as an event which will hereafter figure conspicuously in history. The *Commerce*, however, persists in believing that the treaty of commerce is already settled, and that the Queen has had nothing to do but to request the signature of Louis Philippe! Another exception is the *National*, the principal organ of the Republicans, which is unable to drop for a few days the catalogue of grievances it has so long been urging against this country and ungraciously reminds the Queen of England that, amidst the honours and festivities that surround her, national resentment slumbers not for a moment. It bewails the expense to which the brief sojourn of her Majesty may put the nation, and foretells that there will be a chapter in the next budget under the head of "Voyage de la Reine d'Angleterre." Another cause of dissatisfaction to the Republican party is the expression used by her Majesty on meeting M. Guizot—"I am delighted to meet you again." On this point the *National* contends that M. Guizot has been thus affably noticed solely because he has ever eagerly sacrificed the honour and interests of his country to the will and pleasure of England. A melancholy accident has happened at Villequier, on the banks of the Seine, by which the daughter of M. Victor Hugo and her husband were drowned. They had accompanied their uncle, M. Vacquerie, and his son, to Caudebec, in his boat, which unfortunately upset upon a sand-bank, and all the party perished.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid to the 30th ult., announce that, on the night of the 29th, a battalion of the regiment del Principe revolted in the capital. The men demanded their discharge, which had been promised to them. This battalion was immediately disarmed. Five sergeants, two corporals, and one private were shot on the morning of the 30th, in presence of the garrison, which appeared to be devoted to the Government. It appears that the soldiers made no political demand, but merely asked for the fulfilment of the promises made by Gens. Narvaez and Concha, viz., that every non-commissioned officer who deserted the Regent should be raised a grade, and that the soldier who wished it should, if he had served a certain number of years, be dismissed to his home. The Juntas forced the military chiefs to keep their promises in the provinces; but in Madrid Gens. Narvaez and Serrano refused. A disturbance consequently ensued which terminated, as above stated, in a public execution, without even the forms of a court-martial. The Queen and Infanta returned to Madrid on the evening of the 30th. They were received with the warmest enthusiasm. Madrid was then perfectly tranquil, but the troops were kept under arms, and several generals whose adhesion was suspected had been ordered to leave the city. Mr. Aston, Minister Plenipotentiary of England, announced, on the 28th, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at an audience which he had asked for that purpose, that his Government had acknowledged the Provisional Government of Spain, and that the relations of good harmony and friendship which had hitherto prevailed between the two countries would continue as heretofore. The Duke de Glucksberg, the Chargé d'Affaires of France, had also presented his credentials to the Provisional Government. Barcelona was still much agitated on the 29th ult. The lists of electors had been torn off the doors of the provincial deputation, and the arrival of the long-expected troops was anxiously looked for. The fortress of the Atarrazanas was still occupied by the Patulea, who refused to surrender it to the regular troops. General Ametler, who had quitted Saragossa with several battalions for the purpose of reinforcing the Governor of Barcelona, had not advanced further than Lerida, being fearful of an insurrection at Saragossa. The committee instituted at Seville for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the devastation sustained during Gen. Espartero and Van Halen's bombardment, commenced their labours on the 12th. Above three hundred buildings are stated to have been destroyed, and the loss is estimated at 4,000,000 reals.

PORTUGAL.—Letters from Lisbon of the 28th ult. state that the unfavourable reception which the Duke of Palmella met with from the Earl of Aberdeen has been the subject of a good deal of political speculation and surmise respecting the probable issue of the treaty. Petitions, statements, complaints, and representations have been made to Government, pointing out the impropriety of giving the final blow to the lingering industry of the country. It is generally stated that Lord Aberdeen will not depart from his previous *ultimatum*, and that the Duke of Palmella will be obliged to give way.

GERMANY.—Accounts from Munich mention an interview which has just taken place in the Castle of Aschaffenburg between King Leopold of Belgium and the King of Bavaria. The cause of the visit is said to be the anxiety of the King of the Belgians to have the iron and woollen manufactures of his kingdom allowed more advantageous entrance into the German Union.—From Berlin we learn that his Majesty has already issued a cabinet order for the rebuilding of the Opera-house, for which purpose he has appropriated 800,000 dollars, and that it is to be finished within thirteen months. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge have arrived at Rumpenheim, on a visit to the Landgrave. Letters from Cologne state that sentence has been passed on Lieutenant Von Pelzer, of the 28th Foot, who had killed a M. Hein in a duel, and that he is condemned to death, and his second, a Lieutenant in the same regiment, to hard labour in a fortress for ten years. It is expected, however, that his Majesty will commute Lieut. Von Pelzer's sentence, and that the punishment of the second will be abridged. It is remarkable that it cannot be discovered who was the second of M. Hein.—Accounts from Carlesruhe state that a nobleman who shot his servant last week in the neighbourhood of Mannheim, has, notwithstanding all the exertions of the police, not been brought to justice, and it is supposed that he has made his escape to England. Meanwhile, the affair is the topic of the day, and even his best friends do not attempt to speak a word in his defence. The cause of the murder is now ascertained to be that the servant returned a blow which the master inflicted on account of ill-treatment of his horses.—M. de Lindenau, the Prime Minister of Saxony, has resigned his office, on account of ill-health.—From Hamburgh we have a report that Gen. Espartero has demanded, through the English Chargé d'Affaires, whether, in the event of his wishing to go there, he would be permitted to reside. The reply of the Senate is not known, but there is little doubt that permission will be granted.—The company of equestrians under the management of Mr. Hillier, who succeeded to the management of the company on the death of the late Mr. Ducrow, after having performed in the various towns

of England, were induced lately to visit Hamburgh for a professional experiment. After a few weeks' stay, during which time their performances were miserably attended, the director has been compelled to announce for sale the stud of horses, dresses, property, &c., to satisfy his creditors, and return with his company to England.—A fatal duel has just been fought at Baden. About a month since a ball was given by subscription to the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, to which M. de Haber, the banker, put his name down as a subscriber. When the list was revised by the directors, M. de Haber's name was objected to by M. de Goler, an officer of artillery in the service of Baden, upon the plea that in the year 1838 he gave M. de Haber blows, which the latter did not resent, and that he was therefore unfit for the society of gentlemen. His name was in consequence erased. Thereupon M. de Haber sent his friend, M. Verifkin, a Russian officer, to M. de Goler, positively denying his statement, and calling upon him for satisfaction for the calumny and injury fastened upon him. M. de Goler, by the advice of his brother officers, refused on any terms to meet M. de Haber, saying that he did so because he could prove that he was not entitled to be treated as a gentleman. M. de Haber then had a letter printed and posted, saying that M. de Goler had calumniated him by false statements, had misled his brother officers, had refused to give him satisfaction, and that he therefore was a liar and a coward. This led to violent language between M. de Goler and M. Verifkin, the friend of M. de Haber, and blows were given by the former to the latter; the consequence was a meeting on Sunday at Carlesruhe, between M. de Goler and M. Verifkin. They fought at six paces with pistols. M. Verifkin was shot dead, and M. de Goler received a ball in his chest. M. de Haber has fled to Switzerland.

Switzerland.—Accounts from Zurich of the 31st ult., state that while the long-pending dispute of North Switzerland is in a fair way of being appeased, by Argau consenting to restore the nunnery of Hermetschyel, the Liberal party of the Valais—the one speaking the French tongue and inhabiting the Lower Valais, the other speaking German and inhabiting the Upper Valais—have resorted to a civil war at and near St. Maurice. The accounts of the conflict in the Swiss papers are as yet confused; but it is to be feared that the Diet, to restore peace, must treat the Valais as it treated Bale, Schwitz, and Appenzel, viz., divide the canton into two independent governments.—M. Thiers, the historian and late premier of France, has arrived at Berne, for the purpose of making himself personally and minutely acquainted with the locality of the theatre of the war of 1798-99, for the purpose of his forthcoming volumes of the "History of the French Revolution." M. Michelet, professor of history at the University of Paris, arrived at Fribourg nearly at the same time, to study on the spot the movements of Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, whose life will be treated in the sixth volume of his "History of France."—A letter from Chamouny states that the ascent of Mont Blanc was made a short time since in a most rapid and successful manner, by Dr. E. Ordinaire, of Besançon, M. E. Tairraz, of Chamouny, and a party of thirteen persons. They left the Prieuré at noon of the 23d; at half-past six in the evening arrived at the rocks of the Grand Mulets, which they again quitted the following day at half-past two in the morning. They were seen ascending by the old road exposed to the avalanches, where the three guides of Dr. Hamel perished in 1820. At half-past ten M. Ordinaire, who was in advance of the other travellers with two of his guides, arrived at the summit, where the rest of the party shortly afterwards joined them. At a quarter past eleven they commenced their descent by the new road, and at seven in the evening arrived at Chamouny.

Italy.—The Cardinal Legate of Bologna has issued a proclamation which removes all doubt as to the disturbances in the Papal States being of a political nature. The papers also state that the bands which have retired to the mountains of Tuscany have spread alarm throughout the country. According to a letter from Leghorn of the 27th, great agitation was observable in the towns on the coast, and such persons as had come to bathe at Leghorn and Viareggio had hastened to quit the country. As stated in our last, the insurgents are now committing brigandage, although political principles formed the basis of their organization. They have drawn nearer to the duchy of Modena, and several regiments have been marched against them. Tidings of the result are the more anxiously expected, as the insurgents have spread the report of all Italy having risen.—A riot occurred at Naples, in the church of the Annunziata, on the festival of the Assumption. The crowd of people, many of whom it was suspected were drawn thither by other motives than devotion, was so great, that in spite of the spaciousness of the church (the nave of which is supported by 24 Corinthian pillars of white marble), a terrible pressure ensued; thefts were committed, and such a scene of disorder arose, that it was found necessary to call in the aid of the military, and a party of Swiss troops arrived. The people, irritated by the presence of the soldiers, began to attack them with knives and stilettoes. Meanwhile a party of Sicilian troops, on duty at Porta Capuana, arrived, and with the view of awing the mob, discharged some balls from a small cannon, and some blank shots. Order was soon restored, but not without the sacrifice of several lives, and about 20 persons were carried to the hospital, all more or less seriously wounded. The church having been profaned by bloodshed, remains closed until it has been again consecrated by the Archbishop. The Queen having interceded with his Majesty in behalf of the criminals, their sentence of death has been commuted to that of 30 years' banishment to the galleys. Another source of uneasiness at Naples is the frequent occurrence of injury to females walking in the streets, whose dresses have been burnt by means of some combustible preparations thrown upon them. One young female walking in the street at its most crowded time, was thus attacked, and has died from the injuries received. Amongst other victims to this outrage are the Duchess de Grotoletta and the Princess Canitto. The police have not found any clue to the delinquents.

Greece.—A letter from Athens, Aug. 10, states that a gang of twenty-six coiners, Greeks, Turks, Italians, and French, have been discovered and arrested in that city, and handed over to justice. They had been occupied in the fabrication of Greek crowns, and French two-franc pieces. Other parties connected with this gang, to the number of upwards of 200, have been since arrested, many of whom by birth and fortune, belong to the higher ranks of society.

Turkey and Syria.—The Levant mail has brought Constantinople letters of the 17th. The Porte seemed inclined to pursue an Anti-Christian course of policy. The expedition of the Pacha of Mosul against the Nestorians, has been stained, as was to be expected, from the co-operation of his auxiliaries the Khurds, with every sort of atrocity. The houses of the inhabitants were fired, they themselves hunted down like wild beasts and exterminated. Neither sex nor age met with mercy; the mother, brothers, and sisters of the Patriarch, were the objects of peculiar barbarity, the former having been literally sawed in two, and the latter mangled and mutilated. The Patriarch himself succeeded in effecting his escape, and has taken refuge in the house of the British Consular Agent at Mosul. The number of victims who have perished in this massacre is not yet known, and can only be known when that of the fugitives has been ascertained. The population of the mountains amounted to 100,000. Their fate has been truly extraordinary. Surrounded by Mussulman hordes, pent up for ages in their native fortresses, the very existence of these children of the primitive church had remained almost a secret to the rest of Christendom, and their obscurity seems to have been their best protection. No sooner had their country been explored by Missionaries, than this visitation befel them, and the public is called upon to sympathise with them in their destruction, before, perhaps, it had become generally aware of their existence. Letters from Mosul throw much of the odium of this sad affair upon Europeans, and state that it was the imprudent zeal of rival Missionaries that first excited the jealous apprehensions of the Pacha of Mosul, and caused him to attack the Nestorians. It is affirmed even that some of these gentlemen, with a view of prejudicing his mind against the American missionaries, suggested to him that they were assisting the mountaineers to raise forts, whereby they would be hereafter enabled to set the Sultan's authority at defiance.—Letters from Jerusalem state, that an attack, which might have been attended with serious consequences, had been made by the populace upon the French consulate. It appears that the Consul, contrary to the usages established, had insisted upon hoisting the tricolor on his house. A fanatical multitude resented the supposed insult to their holy city, and the flag was torn from the building. Reschid Pacha endeavoured to disperse the people, and was severely wounded on the hand by a stone. On the following morning a fresh attack was made because the pole had not been destroyed, and much difficulty was again experienced in quieting the tumult. Guns were discharged into the windows of the consulate, but fortunately no lives were lost. An assault has also been committed on the person of Dr. M'Gowan, the English physician attached to the episcopal establishment. After an altercation with a guard, he was dragged from his horse, beaten, and thrown into prison. A Prussian, attached to the Prussian consulate, on demanding the doctor's liberation, was also insulted and illtreated. The culprits, however, have since been punished, on the demand of the British and Prussian Consuls.—Accounts from Erzeroom are far from satisfactory. The negotiations are for the present suspended, and the Persians are believed to be assembling troops on the frontiers. The plague has broken out between Erzeroom and Trebizond, and also at Diarbekir.—The annual caravan of pilgrims to Mecca had departed from Scutari, in presence of the Sultan and the great officers of state, with the usual ceremonies.

West Indies and Mexico.—The Royal mail-steamer Medway arrived at Falmouth on Sunday with West India, Mexican, and other mails, bringing twenty-five passengers, and on freight 344,478 dollars, 162½ doubloons, 1,270 ounces of silver, 1,533 ounces of gold, and other valuable cargo. Of the dollars thus brought 33,525 are on account of the Mexican dividends and 185,024 are a consignment to the directors of the Real del Monte Mining Company. The Severn brought the Jamaica mails and dates from that island to the 8th of August to St. Thomas's, where they were transhipped to the Thames on the 14th. That vessel brought them to Bermuda, at which island a severe hurricane was experienced on the 18th ult., which did considerable damage to the breakwater, and to several small vessels. In addition to this catastrophe, the fever peculiar to the group was raging with great virulence at St. George's at the time the steamer left, and was considered as severe as the epidemic of 1819. It commenced early in August, and by the 20th of the month, more than half the military had been attacked, and were then in hospital. Of the Sappers and Miners six had died, and at the latest accounts sixty men were ill, including nearly all the non-commissioned officers and officers, with Colonel Barry, commanding officer of Engineers. All kind of labour had been suspended, the civil population having experienced the effects of the fever to a great extent. Lieut.-Colonel Arabin, commanding officer of the artillery, had also died of it. The mails from Demerara come down to the 4th, and from Barbadoes to the 9th August. The Windward Islands are reported to be generally healthy and the crops looking favourable. On the 4th August the Medway was struck by lightning, which shivered her main topmast. By this arrival accounts are received from Tampico to the 19th July, and from Vera Cruz to the 2d August. The Mexican squadron had returned to the latter port on the 29th July from Campeachy, a treaty of peace having been entered into for six months. The commissioners from Campeachy appointed to settle the differences came up in a Mexican brig of war. The commander of the Mexican forces was imprisoned in the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, and a court-martial was about to sit in the city of Mexico, to inquire into the charges brought against him. Advices from Port-au-Prince, dated 7th August, state that an opposition to the present order of things had declared itself at Aux Cayes, headed by a black General Salomons, who had some hundred armed supporters; but it had been effectually put down, the general having taken to the woods.

New South Wales.—A letter in the *Northern Star* from Mrs. Williams, states that the paragraph which has appeared in the papers stating that her husband, Zephaniah Williams, the Chartist colleague of Frost and Jones, had committed murder in New South Wales and been hanged, is wholly unfounded. She says that she has had a letter from the Home-office, in which it is stated that a person of the name of Williams had recently been executed in New South Wales, but not her husband, who is alive.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money are quoted 95⅛ to ¼; and for the account 95¼; Three-and-Half per Cents. Red., 102⅜; New Three-and-Half per Cents., 102½; Long Annuities, 12 9-16; India Stock, 265½ to 266½; India Bonds, 69; Exchequer Bills, 1½*d.*, 59*s.* 61*s.*; and ditto, 1⅝*d.*, 61*s.* to 63*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Return of the South-Sea Expedition.—Captain James Clark Ross has just returned from his voyage of exploration to the South Seas. He transacted business at the Admiralty on Wednesday, having left his ship at Portsmouth. He was in excellent health and spirits, and expressed great satisfaction at the result of his voyage.

General Espartero.—His Highness, with the Duchess and the Donna Elidia, visited the exhibition of Cartoons on Monday afternoon, having previously obtained permission to inspect them on that day. Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, and Mr. Eastlake, the secretary to the Commission of Fine Arts, were in attendance to receive his Highness, who spent upwards of an hour in the Hall, and on his departure expressed himself much gratified with the drawings. Mr. Barry afterwards accompanied the Regent over the works of the new Houses of Parliament. On Tuesday His Highness, the Duchess, and Donna Elidia, with their suite, left Paddington by the day mail train to visit Windsor Castle. They first proceeded over the state apartments, and from thence through the private apartments of Her Majesty. They afterwards ascended the Round tower, and remained on the ramparts for a considerable period. The Regent expressed himself greatly pleased at the splendid prospect. They left the Castle about two o'clock, aud as they proceeded through the town the Regent returned the greetings of the inhabitants with the greatest courtesy. They then drove down the Long Walk to Virginia Water, where they remained for upwards of an hour, and returned to town in the evening.

The Fate of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly.—On Thursday a public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of opening a subscription to enable Dr. Wolff to proceed to Bokhara, in order to ascertain the fate of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, and, if still living, to take steps for their deliverance from captivity. Capt. Grover presided, supported by about 100 gentlemen. After referring to the facts already noticed in this Paper, and dwelling at some length on the narrative of the Persian servant, which we published a few weeks back, the chairman said, it was a remarkable fact that three months before the statement appeared in the papers, the friends of Col. Stoddart had received a letter from him, in which he used these words, "I am in high favour with the Ameer, and I pray you not to believe any reports of my death that may reach England." He had made strict inquiries at the Foreign Office for the purpose of ascertaining whether Government had received any official report in confirmation of the statement, but he found nothing, unless some vague intelligence to the effect that Col. Stoddart's head had been cut off, that Capt. Conolly was told his life would be spared on consenting to become a Mussulman—that he replied, "You have murdered Col. Stoddart—I will die a Christian;" upon which he was led out and decapitated. Beyond that there was no document to be found in the Foreign Office that was not a repetition of the Persian's statement, to which he should invite the attention of the meeting, believing, as he did, that it was a fabrication from first to last. The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Buckingham; seconded by Col. Humfrey and carried:—That in the uncertainty which exists respecting the lives of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, it is desirable to ascertain the real facts of the case. The second resolution was moved by Mr. Walker, President of the Institute of Civil Engineers; and seconded by Dr. Burnes, brother of the late Sir A. Burnes:—That a Committee be formed, to communicate with the British Government on this subject, to send out immediately the Rev. Dr. Wolff to Bokhara, and to take such measures as may be necessary. This having been likewise carried, Capt. Downes, R.N., Lieut. Raper, R.N., Mr. Buckingham,

Col. Humfrey, Capt. Moorsom, and Capt. Grover, were appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number; and a subscription was opened for accomplishing the object. About 100*l.* were subscribed in the room.

The Cartoons.—This exhibition having closed to the public on Saturday, the removal of the cartoons was commenced on Monday. The drawings which were successful in the competition will continue to be exhibited in the Suffolk-street gallery. The unsuccessful competitors are also, it is said, about to get up an exhibition of their subjects, though it is not yet fully arranged where it will take place. A large proportion of the artists are in favour of the Pantechnicon, while a section, with Mr. Haydon at their head, prefer the Pantheon. On Saturday, upwards of 4000 persons were admitted in the course of the day, and it is calculated that upwards of 300,000 visitors of all classes have attended the exhibition. The greatest order and decorum have been observed throughout, and not a single robbery has been brought to the police offices as having taken place in the hall. On some of the days of exhibition the children connected with various schools attended. The fittings will not be removed from the Hall, as the commissioners have another exhibition in contemplation for the ensuing year, which will consist of frescos of moderate size, executed on portable frames.

Middlesex Magistrates.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed the following gentlemen as magistrates for the county:—Mr. Dodd, M.P., Montagu-square; Mr. Pilcher, the late Sheriff, Russell-square; Mr. Walter, of Bearwood, Berks; Mr. Ewin, Park-crescent; Mr. Hooper, Stanmore; Mr. Carter, of Brockley-hill; Mr. Rowe, of Covers House, Laleham; Mr. Platt, Hyde Park-gardens; Mr. A. W. Wood, of Uxbridge; Lieut.-Col. Sydney North, of Arlington-street; Mr. J. R. Mills, of Stamford-hill; Mr. W. Crake, Stanhope-street, Hyde Park-gardens; Mr. F. T. Young, Great Cumberland-place; Mr. T. H. Black, St. Anne's, Limehouse; Mr. E. Stock, Poplar; Mr. R. E. Williams, of Weston-grove, Kingston; Mr. J. W. Marriott, of Sunbury; Mr. J. Bentley, of Highbury-park; and Mr. T. B. Herring, Finchley. Mr. F. J. Perseval, of Ladbroke-terrace, Notting-hill, has also been added to the commission of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The new street from Shoreditch Church to the St. Katharine and London Docks is making rapid progress. Nearly all the houses on the west side of Rose-lane and Essex-street, Whitechapel, have been taken down, and in a few weeks there will be a direct thoroughfare from Spitalfields' Church, in front of which the new street will pass.—In consequence of the progress of the new Royal Exchange, orders have been given to dispose of the houses in Freeman's-court, which adjoin the east end of the structure. The space to be cleared away will be from Cornhill to the Church of St. Benedict, at the corner of Threadneedle-street. In the latter street several houses have been pulled down, facing the Hall of Commerce, for the purpose of widening that thoroughfare.—Mr. Barry has received instructions from the Woods and Forests to value the property from Chelsea Old Church to Battersea Bridge, preparatory to its removal for the purpose of constructing the new road along the river side, from Vauxhall to Battersea.—The open area surrounding the enclosure in St. James's-park has long been remarkable for its soft and wet state in winter, and for its uneven condition in summer, cutting the shoes of pedestrians with the sharp gravel which forms the surface. A new experiment has just been tried between the York column and Storey's gate, which appears well calculated to obviate these objections. The gravel already used in the park has been taken up, and a stratum of concrete, 6in. thick laid down in its place. The concrete has been covered with the fine material obtained by screening the old gravel, and, in order to produce a good colour, a small quantity of the screenings of yellow gravel has been lightly spread over the surface. The experiment has only terminated a few days, but the part laid down is remarkably solid, and forms an agreeable path, owing to the entire absence of large stones.—The Marylebone vestry on Thursday resolved by a majority of 11, to adopt wood-paving in the New-road from King's-cross to St. Pancras' church, a distance of 11,000 yds. The cost for paving with granite would be 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard for three years, and the expense of keeping it in repair 1*s.* 6*d.* per year, whilst the wood would cost 11*s.* per yard, without any expense to the parish for two years, and after that time only 6*d.* per yard per annum. It was stated that in 19 years the parish would save 2,000*l.* by the adoption of wood-paving.—The works of the Nelson pillar continue to advance rapidly, and the castings which form the Corinthian capital have been fixed. These castings are of bell-metal, weighing several tons. They are fastened together by immense hooks, and strongly rivetted. Several tons of stone will now be raised to the summit to form the plinth upon which the statue is to be placed. The statue is hewn out of two pieces of Cragleith stone of great hardness, and when joined will stand 17 feet in height.

Temperance Meetings.—On Saturday Father Mathew administered the pledge at the New City Burial Ground, Bunhill Fields. He had previously breakfasted with the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who accompanied him to the meeting, and publicly took the pledge amidst the cheering of the people. Father Mathew, in the course of his address, congratulated himself on the support of his lordship, and stated that on the previous day he had administered the pledge to the Marchioness of Wellesley. Nearly 1,000 persons took the pledge, making altogether 2,200 in this spot. On Sunday Father Mathew revisited the opening scene of his labours in the metropolis, and again administered the pledge to 2,000 persons in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Commercial-road. On Monday he concluded his mission in the metropolis by administering the pledge in Calmel-buildings, Manchester-square, which is looked upon as the St. Giles's of Marylebone. Father Mathew, having performed mass and preached in the Spanish Chapel, breakfasted with the Rev. Dr. Piquot, the minister, in company with the Spanish Ambassador, the Dowager Countess of Clare, who took the pledge at the hands of the rev. gentleman, and a large number of the nobility. The proceedings of the day were commenced by the Hon. Stafford Jerningham, Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham, and a batch of nearly twenty other ladies and gentlemen kneeling and receiving the pledge on the platform. A party of brewers' draymen forced their way into the crowd with a barrel of ale, but they were ultimately expelled, after a violent contest with the Irish teetotallers. The number who took the pledge in the course of the day was 3,000. The result of the rev. gentleman's labours in the metropolis and suburbs are 68,000 who have publicly taken the pledge, and about 6,000 made up of schools and factory workmen, to whom it was administered privately. Immediately after the last batch, Father Mathew came on the platform to take his farewell, and was heartily cheered. The rev. gentleman, in an affecting manner, spoke of the reception with which he, as a stranger in the metropolis of England, had been everywhere received. Since he had been in London not a single word had been uttered against him, personally, which could at all be painful to his feelings, and the public press, of every description of politics, had acted in so kindly a spirit towards him, that he publicly begged to tender the conductors of that great and powerful moral engine his heartfelt gratitude. In conclusion, he urged upon all present the blessings of sobriety as compared with the vice of drunkenness, and expressed a hope that the grace of the Almighty might enable those who had taken the pledge to keep it. Father Mathew has since proceeded to Norwich, to which place he had been invited by Bishop Stanley. Thence he goes to Birmingham and Liverpool, and then to Ireland, having on the 17th to preach, in aid of some public charity, in Dublin.

The Mayoralty.—It is said that a large body of the livery are anxious to re-elect the present Lord Mayor for another year, on account of the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of the mayoralty, and particularly those connected with the hospitalities of the City.—Alderman Lainson has resigned his gown as Alderman of Bread-street ward, in consequence of indisposition. He declined serving the office of Lord Mayor during the present year from the same cause.

Excise Seizures.—A few days since an extensive seizure was made by the officers of Excise, in Anchor-yard, Old-street, St. Luke's, where they found a complete manufactory fitted up for the purpose of drying and colouring old tea leaves. It consisted of two large furnaces, drying-pans and plates, for the final process of drying; colouring matter, drugs, and a quantity of "tea" ready to send out, with some in the process of transformation from green to black. Not a particle of good tea was to be found, although the quantity amounted to nearly a ton in weight. The persons owning it made their escape during the entrance of the officers, as no person was to be found on the premises, but the state of the pan proved that they had been recently at work.

Westminster Abbey.—Some alterations and improvements are in progress in the little cloisters adjoining the Coroner's Office. A small tenement, which has been built about 180 years, a portion of which projected over the east side of the cloisters, and was considered in too dilapidated a state to undergo a repair, has been removed. In the course of removing the front wall, a portion of the original building was discovered, which is supposed to have been erected during the reign of Edward I.—The Dean has given directions that the public shall in future have the privilege of passing, after divine service, from the nave into the choir, from which egress will be obtained through the western entrance, which has for many years been closed, the only entrance still being by the gate at Poet's-corner. The monuments in the choir have undergone a thorough cleansing, and all persons will now have the opportunity of viewing them free of charge.

Old St. Paul's.—During the last few days, in the course of some excavations south of the Cathedral, for the formation of a new sewer from Paul's Chain to London House-yard, several human remains were found. Many of the skulls were quite perfect. They were discovered at various depths, some as low as eighteen feet from the surface. It is supposed that this locality was the burial-ground attached to old St. Paul's, which was destroyed by the great fire in 1666. During the recent excavations in Newgate-market, massive walls, about five feet wide, have been cut through at a depth of twelve feet from the surface, some of which were constructed of such solid materials that the workmen were obliged to employ powder to separate them.

St. Olave's, Southwark.—The largest vestry meeting ever known of the parishioners of St. Olave's took place on Thursday, for the purpose of considering the steps to be taken in consequence of the destruction of the parish church by the late fire. A long discussion arose on the propriety of rebuilding the church on a new site and selling the old one for the purpose of building a new wharf, but on the question being put, it was resolved by a large majority to rebuild it on its present site. A committee, with the Lord Mayor at the head, was then appointed to superintend its erection.

Knightsbridge—The papers have contained reports of what is called a "military outrage" at Knightsbridge, in which some privates of the Royal Horse Guards are stated to have attacked the passers-by with swords and pistols. The affair, however, which was a drunken brawl, has been greatly exaggerated. Some soldiers were assaulted by the frequenters of one of the low public-houses near the barrack-gates; their comrades rescued them; in the fray some heads were broken on both sides, and a woman was cut with the glass of a broken window, and this we believe was all that happened. No weapons whatever were used by the soldiery.

Kingston.—On Wednesday morning, at three o'clock, the inhabitants of the little village of Maldon, situated between Kingston and Ewell, were alarmed by an explosion, which shook the cottages to their foundation, and entirely demolished the glass in the windows. It was soon discovered that the two powder-mills at the extremity of the village had exploded and been reduced to ruins. Everything contained in them was destroyed, but no lives were lost. The foreman had only locked up the mills, and left them apparently in perfect safety, ten minutes before the explosion.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Aug. 26, was as follows:—West districts, 125; North districts, 139; Central districts, 166; East districts, 199; South districts, 213. Total, 842. Males, 433; females, 409. Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females); for the last five summers, 846.

Provincial News.

Her Majesty's Marine Excursion.—The Queen and Prince Albert, as mentioned in our last, held a levee on Thursday at Plymouth, on board the yacht, and afterwards paid a visit to the three towns. Her Majesty landed at the dockyard, and after passing through Devonport and Stonehouse, was met at the boundary of Plymouth by the Mayor and Corporate Officers, who preceded Her Majesty through the streets leading to the Hoe, and returned thence by nearly the same route to the Borough boundary on the Stonehouse Mill Bridge, where the authorities of Plymouth took their leave. The procession then returned through Stoke and Devonport, to the dockyard, where Her Majesty re-embarked and went on board the yacht. Her Majesty and the Prince then went to view the Breakwater, upon which they landed and remained some time, when they returned to the yacht, and dined and slept on board. In the evening the ships of war were illuminated, and bonfires were lit on all the heights around the harbour. On Friday morning the Queen left for Falmouth, amidst the usual salutes. When off the Breakwater the yacht hove to for a few minutes to enable Her Majesty and Prince Albert to view the whole scene before putting out to sea. A few minutes before ten she took her departure, steering towards the Eddystone light-house, which the Royal party were desirous of closely inspecting. From the Eddystone the yacht steered towards Falmouth, which she made about half-past one, and came to an anchor off St. Mawes Castle. Her Majesty did not land at Falmouth, but proceeded from the yacht into the harbour in the barge, accompanied by Prince Albert. Salutes were fired from the forts and shipping, and everywhere as her Majesty passed she was received with the most enthusiastic cheering. The mayors and corporations of Falmouth, Penryn, and Truro, put off in boats to wait upon her Majesty while in the barge, and were most graciously received. After pulling round the harbour, and inspecting all that was worth attention, her Majesty and the Prince returned on board the yacht, which immediately got under weigh, and steered for the coast of France. The yacht passed Cherbourg about half-past 6 on Saturday morning, and was saluted by the batteries of the town and fort with 101 guns. All the ships-of-war were dressed in their colours, and the Prince de Joinville was waiting in the Pluton steamer to escort her Majesty to Tréport. At 4 P.M. the royal yacht came in sight of Tréport, when a cannon was discharged as the signal of her Majesty's approach. At 5 o'clock the royal family, consisting of the King and Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Orleans, and the Princess Clementine, accompanied by M. Guizot, Marshal Sebastiani, Admiral Mackau, &c., left the Château d'Eu to meet the Queen. The Duc d'Aumale and the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg accompanied the procession on horseback. On reaching Tréport, his Majesty entered a state barge and proceeded to meet the royal yacht; while the Queens of the French and of the Belgians, with the Princesses, remained in the tent erected at the landing-place to receive the royal visitors as they stepped ashore. As the King approached the royal yacht, a salute from all the steam-vessels was fired, and this being taken up by each vessel in the roads and by the batteries on shore, a continued volley rolled during the entire ceremony of the first meeting of the Sovereigns. As the state barge approached, the yacht backed water, and the barge wore round her stern, out of sight of the spectators ashore. The King, on reaching the deck, embraced her Majesty, and shook Prince Albert most cordially with both hands. A few minutes afterwards, the Queen and Prince Albert, led by the Prince de Joinville, descended from their yacht, and took their place with King Louis Philippe in the state barge, amidst renewed salvos of artillery. The reception of the Royal visitors by the Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, and the French Princesses, in the tent which covered the landing-place, was of the most graceful and heartfelt kind; and this part of the ceremony was also hailed by the assembled multitude with the most expressive demonstrations of concurrence and of joy. Her Majesty saluted on the cheek the Queen of the French, and afterwards kissed the Queen of the Belgians in the most affectionate manner. Having taken their seats in the first *char-à-banc*, drawn by eight horses, the Royal personages proceeded onwards towards Eu, followed by the respective ladies, ministers, and officers of both nations present. On their arrival the bands of the French

regiments struck up "God save the Queen," and in a few moments King Louis Philippe appeared at the balcony, leading our Queen, whom he presented to the people. The enthusiasm with which her Majesty was received is said to have been extremely fine; even the troops joined in the repeated cheers which burst from the crowd assembled, and the voice of the King of the French himself was heard louder than them all, as he waved his hat and led each round of cheering. The delight visible in the King's countenance was unbounded, and evidently uncontrolable. He became young again, and trod, and spoke, and acted, as though he was the most delighted of the party. At eight o'clock the King led Queen Victoria and the Queen of the Belgians into the banquetting-hall, Prince Albert following with the Queen of the French. Nothing could surpass the magnificence displayed at this truly royal feast. The decorations of the hall, the costly vessels, plateaux, chandeliers, &c., of gold, were disposed in the utmost taste. Queen Victoria sat on the right hand of the King, and, flushed with excitement, and undisguisedly happy, chatted and laughed alternately with his Majesty and the Prince de Joinville, who sat on her right. Prince Albert was seated between the Queen of the French. and the Princess de Joinville. Her Majesty was attired in a dress of crimson silk, with a profusion of diamonds, and wore the insignia of the garter. In the evening the Ville d'Eu was illuminated, and the spire of the ancient collegiate church, adjoining the château, was covered with lights to its summit. On Sunday, Her Majesty and Prince Albert and suite assisted at the Church service, which was read in a chapel prepared for that purpose in the château, by one of her attendants, no chaplain having been appointed to the yacht or to attend the Queen in her excursion. The royal party walked through the grounds of the Palace, but did not make any public appearance or take any other recreation, keeping the Sabbath strictly. On Monday, the Royal Family of France, the Royal visitors, and their respective suites, with the Ministers, guests, and officers, residing at the court, left the château to proceed to the forest, about five miles from the town, extending upwards of twenty miles in length, and having a main breadth of two miles. The "Mont d'Orleans," where the *fête* was held, is a hill embosomed in the forest. The advance of the royal party consisted of horsemen, the foremost being Prince Albert, having on either side the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Montpensier, the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and the other Princes, all in plain clothes, Prince Albert alone being distinguished by the ribbon of the Garter. Six *chars-à-banc* contained the rest of the company. In the first was seated his Majesty the King of the French, having our Queen at his right. The Queen of the French and the Queen of the Belgians occupied the second seat, and the third seat was filled by the Princess de Joinville and the Duchess d'Orleans, the latter in deep mourning. In the first seat of the second *char-à-banc* M. Guizot sat, between the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool. Lord Cowley, and the other lords and official personages, occupied the other vehicles. The young Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres were conveyed to the Mont d'Orleans by attendants, and by a different direction. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the people as the royal party passed; they hailed the appearance of our Queen and Prince with all the joyousness of the French character, and their own Sovereign seemed enchanted with the reception given everywhere to his guests. His Majesty, in fact, is said to have become twenty years younger since the arrival of our Queen. His own subjects hardly recognised in the light, exhilirated, and enthusiastic *cicerone* of the fair Sovereign of England, the serious, anxious Monarch of the French nation. As the *cortége* proceeded slowly up the hill, an English party approached, and one of them having shouted "God save the Queen," his Majesty waved his hat, and turning round, cried also aloud, with all the fervour of deep sincerity, and in English, "*Ah! God bless her.*" Arrived at the top of the hill, which they did about four o'clock, the royal party entered the tent, and partook of a *déjeuner*. The King then led her Majesty round the green platform, thus exhibiting himself and his royal visitor freely and without restriction to the crowd which circled the enclosure. The two other Queens and all the Princes followed; the band, during the promenade, playing "God save the Queen," and the spectators cheering to the echo. The royal party then entered the reception tent, where a few presentations were made. Her Majesty, during the *fête*, was remarked to caress the two young Princes, the Comte de Paris, and the Prince de Wirtemberg, the son of the late Princess Marie, most affectionately. The Royal party returned to the château at five o'clock, being cheered again on their route with increased enthusiasm. In the course of the evening a concert was given by the professional persons who had been summoned from Paris for the occasion. At the close of the performance the King requested the musical party to join the general company. On Tuesday morning Prince Albert, attended by the French Princes, reviewed the 1st Regiment of Carabineers, in a plain distant about four miles from Eu, in the direction of Dieppe, and afterwards inspected the infantry barracks. In the afternoon the Royal party visited the ancient collegiate church of Notre Dame, which adjoins the château, and which is dedicated to St. Lawrence of Dublin, its founder. Having inspected the several chapels, the architecture of the interior, and the stained glass windows, they descended into the crypt and examined the monuments of the Counts d'Eu. They then proceeded to Treport. The King of the French having handed Queen Victoria into the *char-à-banc*, moved to Prince Albert to follow. His Royal Highness said he could not precede his Majesty, the King, with the utmost grace and humour, exclaimed, laughing, "Ah! there is nothing of 'Majesty' necessary here." "But you will not have room beside the Queen," replied the Prince. "True," said the King, "I am a little stout, but I will sit sideways," and he insisted on placing Prince Albert betwixt himself and her Majesty; and, thus sitting three abreast in the first seat of the *char-à-banc*, they proceeded to Tréport. They were cheered vehemently wherever they went. At Tréport it had been designed to inspect the vessels in the port and road, but the tide being low, and the sea running rather high, the excursion was postponed. The Royal party drove to the jetty of Tréport, and returned to the palace to dinner. In the evening there was a concert of vocal and instrumental music. On Wednesday, the royal diversion consisted of a drive through the forest of Eu, and a cold collation at St. Catherine, distant about twelve miles. Passing along the same road as that which they took on Monday to the *fête champêtre*, until they got embedded in the forest, they then turned into what is called the Route Madeline, and halted at those points which afforded the best points of view. During the drive, than which few could be chosen more diversified, her Majesty seemed chiefly struck with the aspect of the town of Eu, crowned by its church, palace, college, and other edifices, which are seen to great advantage from the hills leading to the forest. The Queen turned several times to gaze at the several objects that most forcibly struck her, and expressed her pleasure at what she saw to the Queen of the French, who sat beside her. In this excursion the Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Montpensier, the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg and suite, led the van on horseback, and Prince Albert and the King of the French occupied the first seat of the first *char-à-banc*—the three Queens of Great Britain, France, and Belgium, being seated in the second banc. In the first seat of the second char, M. Guizot sat, as usual, with Lord Aberdeen on his right, and Lord Liverpool on his left. The remaining carriages—six in all—contained the other guests, strangers, and officers staying at the château. In the evening there was a vaudeville, M. Ancelot, the *directeur*, having arrived to superintend its performance. On Thursday morning, about 8 o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert left the château, accompanied by all the members of the Royal family, and proceeded to Tréport, where they were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The King of the French, the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier, with M. Guizot, and others, accompanied the Queen on board the yacht; and, on taking leave of her Majesty, were saluted with a Royal salute from all the English ships. The yacht then got under weigh, attended by the St. Vincent and four steamers of war, and escorted by the Pluton, Napoleon, and Archiméde, French steamers. The Prince de Joinville accompanied her Majesty in the yacht. The Queen's steamer soon ran all the others out of sight; and arrived at Brighton about half-past 3, exactly 6 hours and 10 minutes after starting (75 miles); she brought-to a quarter of a mile off the pier, the water being too low to permit her coming alongside. Her Majesty's barge was lowered, and soon reached the pier; but the time of landing being much later than was expected, the alterations made at the pier to facilitate the landing of her Majesty left the barge much below the lowest point to which the platform could be carried. The Queen became rather nervous at the delay and alterations necessary, and the cheering added to the excitement. Her Majesty waved her hand, and the signal being at once understood, the cheering instantly ceased, and the boats which were crowding round the royal barge kept off. In a short time the arrangements were completed and the whole party landed in safety. On reaching the entrance of the pier her Majesty was loudly cheered by the assembled thousands on the cliffs and beach. Her Majesty acknowledged the hearty greeting of her subjects by repeatedly bowing. The Prince de Joinville was also loudly cheered. Her Majesty and Prince Albert appeared to have borne the voyage without the slightest inconvenience. At the end of the pier esplanade her Majesty and the two Princes got into a close carriage, surrounded by a guard of honour, and drove off to the Pavilion. It is said that her Majesty will remain at Brighton until Monday next, when she will go to Ostend on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville. Among the other incidents of her Majesty's visit to France, it is mentioned that M. Paul de la Roche, and other artists were sent for by the King to make sketches of the different scenes for the Royal Gallery at Versailles. The Royal landing at Tréport was confided to M. Jugelat, the landscape and marine painter, who had at the King's command come down from Paris expressly to paint it. This picture is said to be already finished, and is described as a beautiful work of art. The point of view is taken from sea, looking into Tréport, as the Royal barge of the King approaches her Majesty's yacht. The barge having come alongside the yacht on the seaward side, made this necessary, but that very necessity has contributed to render the picture more effective than it could have been, had the point of view being taken from any other quarter. The picture is about 18ins. long, and a foot high. It has been submitted to the King and French Princes, who have all expressed their approval of it. Among the numberless questions to which her Majesty's visit has given rise, not a few have been mooted respecting the supposed incapacity of the Queen to leave her British dominions without the sanction of an express act of Parliament. Some have maintained that the Prince of Wales, and not Her Majesty, is the person affected by this restriction. It appears, however, that the third clause in the Act of Settlement, which enacted "that no person who shall hereafter come to the possession of this Crown shall go out of the dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland, without consent of Parliament," was repealed very soon afterwards, in the first year of George I. (1st George I. c. 31), "whose frequent journeys to Hanover," says Mr. Hallam, "were an abuse of the graciousness with which the Parliament consented to annul the restriction." The last instance upon record of a British Monarch leaving England for the Continent, was in 1821, when George IV. visited Hanover. Upon that occasion a commission was issued under the Great Seal, appointing certain official personages "His Majesty's Guardians and Justices of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Lieutenants in the same during his Majesty's absence from the said United Kingdom, or till further signification of his Majesty's pleasure;" any four or more of whom were empowered to act for the Sovereign during his absence.

The Harvest.—The favourable and steady change in the weather for the last fortnight has had a beneficial effect upon the crops throughout the United Kingdom, and the harvest has nearly all been housed. The reports received on Wednesday, from the agricultural districts, at Mark-lane, were most cheering, and, on the whole, the harvest has been far beyond the expectations of the agriculturists and factors. Seldom has such weather been known at this season, the temperature during the last week varying from 70° to 75°, and occasionally as high as 87° in the sun; the average state of the barometer has been 75 to 78°, unattended with rain or storm. In Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Berks, Bucks, Herts, Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, the Home and the Midland counties, the fields are open to the sportsmen. In Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and the whole of Scotland, the harvest will be over by the end of this week or next. In Hampshire, Gloucestershire, and Wales, the crops have been most abundant, and all safely stacked. In Scotland the Barley and Oats are extremely fine and full, and the average is far above what was anticipated, as in the Highlands they expected rather a failure. The accounts from every province of Ireland are most satisfactory, and the greater part of the crops have been housed. The Turnip and Potato crops, both in England and Scotland, which were rather threatening in consequence of the excessive rains, promise to render a good return, as the sudden change in the weather has had a beneficial effect on the fields. From the Hop districts of Kent, Worcestershire, &c., the Bines are reported to be looking extremely fine, and will return more than an average. The duty is now estimated at 150,000*l.* One packet of new Hops sold as high as 8*l.* The speculators and millers in Mark-lane are cautious in not making large purchases. The importations of foreign wheat, in consequence of the duty having fallen to 14*s.*, have been rather larger than last week, being 60,432 quarters, barley 7,826, and oats 2,670. English wheat 5,680 quarters, 6,720 sacks of flour; Irish oats 14,300. The prices generally having declined 2*s.* to 3*s.* per quarter on wheat, Kent and Essex is at 36*s.* to 56*s.*; Norfolk, 40*s.* to 54*s.*; Suffolk, 36*s.* to 54*s.*; flour, 40*s.* to 45*s.*; ditto fine, 46*s.* to 52*s.* Notwithstanding the fall in the market, the bakers throughout the metropolis still charge 9*d.* for the first quality and 7½*d.* for the second bread, per 4 lbs. The price of bread in Paris is for first quality, 6*d.*; second ditto, 5*d.* per 4 lb. 8 oz.

Bristol.—Information has been received of the total loss of the Queen steamer, belonging to the Bristol Steam Navigation Company, on Saturday night. She had only been built about four years, of 500 tons burden, and 180 horse-power, and is one of several vessels which the Company have lost within the last three or four years. It appears that in proceeding down the Channel they had the weather fair and clear, until they were abreast of St. Ann's, when there came on suddenly a thick bank of fog; they never saw anything after until they struck on the north-east side of Skokham Island, at 11 P.M. The Captain reversed the engines, and backed off, when they directed their course for Milford, thinking to save the ship. About the distance of one mile from the island they saw a sloop, and called her alongside to assist. At this time there were ten feet water in the hold, and the vessel was fast settling forward, when the Captain put the crew and passengers on board the sloop. In about a quarter of an hour the steamer sunk in 16 fathoms. All the crew and passengers were saved excepting one, but they lost their clothes and luggage, and nothing was saved of the ship's property but the plate, two compasses, and the boats. The ladies were nearly all in their night clothes, and arrived in that state at Milford on Sunday evening; the fog being so dense that the sloop could not find the harbour. It was most fortunate that this little vessel hove in sight before the steamer sunk, as all hands would otherwise have been lost. There were about 20 cabin passengers and rather less than that number on deck. It is remarkable that in all the wrecks of steamers, attended with loss of life, the vessels have been backed off and sunk in deep water; whereas in the case of the Columbia, recently lost on the coast of America, she was allowed to remain on the rocks until all hands and a great portion of her cargo had been saved.

Carlisle.—Mr. Stephenson, the Civil Engineer, was lately engaged by the corporation of Carlisle to give an opinion on the long-disputed question as to the best means of introducing water into that city. He estimates the expense of the works at the large sum of 30,000*l.*

Carmarthen.—A reward of 500*l.* has been offered for the discovery of the persons who, on the night of the 23rd ult., attacked the house of Mr. Edwards, of Gallywernen, in the parish of Llanon, in this county, as noticed in this paper at the time.—The *Welchman* newspaper publishes a letter from Rebecca, in which she

gives an account of herself and her proceedings. The following are extracts:—"Rebecca's rights once obtained, we shall be as quiet as mice; there will then be no further strife between the slaves (slaves no longer) and the slave-drivers. It is in vain to employ special constables; the rural police will be of no use; and as to the soldiers, I should think, sir, that English gentlemen and brave dragoons might sure be more suitably employed than by being turned into pike and toll-men; they are, however, of no use in the world, and to their long swords, saddles, bridles, Rebecca sings fol de riddle rol. Rebecca bids defiance to all of them: we don't care a straw for all the soldiers, rural police, and special constables: for Rebecca can bring into the field a better force and a much more numerous one. Rebecca is more than 100,000 strong. The people, the masses, to a man, throughout the three counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke are with me. Oh yes, they are all my children."—"I blush for my countrymen, and resolve to regenerate them. My children are simple, without information and politics. They shall not always be thus. If God spare the life of Rebecca, she will work out their redemption; and if she dies, Miss Cromwell and a band of brave mountaineers can cut their way through every obstacle. We must be free. I say it. I who command—I, the Rebecca and Regenerator."—"The Government commission sent down to listen to and redress our grievances is English; Rebecca and her children rejoice. For we know that England will do more for oppressed Welshmen than Wales itself with its jobbers and degenerate gentry would ever have done. But it was Rebecca who gave the word of command. It was she who brought down the envoy from the seat of the Imperial Legislature. Once more, sir, ffarwelwch; Rebecca's heart bleeds for her countrymen; she hath compassion for her countrymen, contempt for cowardice, hatred for oppression, and love for all honest independence. By these presents let all men know REBECCA."—On Wednesday night, a collision took place between the police and the Rebeccaites, near the Pontardulais-gate, between Swansea and Llanon. The rioters attacked the gate in a considerable body, and completely destroyed it. The police then advanced, and commanded them to desist; instead, however, of doing so, the Rebeccaites fired a volley at them. The police were then ordered to fire, which they did twice, wounding several of the Rebeccaites, and shooting the horse of the leader. A regular battle took place for a short time, and the police succeeded in capturing six prisoners, three of whom were wounded, two severely. While they were securing their prisoners, the rioters returned to the attack, with a view of rescuing them; but two of the magistrates having ridden off for the troops, a party of the Dragoons from Swansea, who were out on the road, and some of the 76th Foot, arrived, and the Rebeccaites fled. Three of the prisoners have been sent to Carmarthen, and three to Swansea. They were taken in their disguises, with faces blackened, and bonnets and nightgowns on. Upon the arrival of the Dragoons on the spot, the prisoners were placed in the toll-house, and a sentry placed over them; four Dragoons were stationed at the gate, and the remainder patrolled the country, but could not succeed in capturing any other prisoners.

Chester.—James Ratcliffe, who was convicted before Mr. Baron Rolfe, at the late Assizes of the wilful murder of his wife at Stockport, underwent the extreme sentence of the law in this city, on Saturday. The circumstances under which the murder was committed were of an aggravated character. It appeared that the prisoner, who was a tobacconist by trade, had been constantly in the habit of indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors, and that after having long harboured his intention, he stabbed his wife with a clasp knife. The judge held out no hope of mercy, notwithstanding which petitions in his behalf, praying for a commutation of punishment, were forwarded to the Home-office from Chester and Stockport. They were, however, without effect, the answer of Sir J. Graham being that he could not, consistently with his public duty, comply with their prayers.

Derby.—On Saturday, William Grocock, the youth mentioned in our last as having surrendered himself to the police as a murderer, was brought before the magistrates for examination. The girl whom he had enticed from her home, and then attempted to murder, stated various acts of violence he had committed before he struck her on the head with a hammer. Her evidence was confirmed by the surgeon, and the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the assizes.

Gravesend.—During the whole week, the village of Cobham, perhaps one of the most retired and beautiful in Kent, has been the scene of much excitement. Numerous visitors from London have arrived, attracted by the details of the murder of Mr. Robert Dadd, noticed in our last. The melancholy tragedy has created a feeling of deep gloom among the inhabitants of a district seldom disturbed by deeds of violence. The Earl of Darnley is at present in Scotland; his mother, the Countess, was residing at the hall when the catastrophe occurred. Mr. Dadd was the son of Mr. Stephen Dadd, timber-master of the dockyard at Chatham. He opened business for himself in Chatham as a chemist thirty years ago, and remained there until a few years since, when he took the silver gilding and ormolu business of Messrs. Pincott, of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, in which he commanded a great share of Court patronage up to the hour of his death. He was married twice, and was the father of 6 sons and 3 daughters, but has been a widower some years. He was a lecturer on chemistry, mineralogy, and geology; an active member of the Chatham Philosophical Institution, and one of the first presidents and founders of the Mechanics' Institute in that town. A few days before his death he was earnestly advised to place his son under restraint, but was himself the only member of his family who objected to such a course, expressing at the same time his opinion that retirement for a short time in the country, with kind treatment, would operate beneficially. As stated in our last, the son was an artist. The Cartoon, No. 14 in the late exhibition at Westminster Hall, representing "St. George after the death of the Dragon," was his composition; and it is remarkable that the work was begun immediately on the return of Mr. Dadd from Italy, and occupied only a few hours. It is, of course, little more than an outline, and bears marks of haste in other respects, the composition being generally considered exaggerated. The chief figure, however, that of a female, who is represented leaning on the shoulder of St. George, is considered as being finely drawn. One of this young man's sisters stood for this figure, at his own earnest request. The motto chosen for the drawing is the word "Industria," probably in allusion to the short space of time occupied in its completion. The latest accounts of his movements state that he passed through Calais three days since, *en route* for Marseilles. The fact of the murder having been committed was then fully known, but the passports being all regular, he was permitted to proceed. The authorities, however, set the telegraph to work, and on his arrival at Marseilles he will no doubt be arrested. He is said to have plenty of money with him.

Hastings.—On Friday last, being the 1st September, the Rev. Henry Pratt, of Worthing, left home in his chaise for the purpose of enjoying a day's partridge-shooting on the estates of his father, the Rev. J. Pratt, at Seddlescomb, and while in the act of removing a fowling-piece from the vehicle, the gun, which was already loaded, went off. The contents of the barrel entered the body of the unfortunate gentleman, and his death was instantaneous. Mr. Pratt had only been married a few months to a daughter of the Rev. Sir I. G. Thomas, Bart., Rector of Bodlam, in that neighbourhood.

Lyme Regis.—A fatal accident occurred in this town during the recent visit of her Majesty. On arriving off the harbour, the yacht shaped her course for the landslip, towards which point a general movement was made by a large number of persons who had congregated to see her Majesty. Amongst the equestrians was Mr. J. J. de Bruen, who had been residing here with his brother for the season. His horse went at a rapid pace towards the margin of the cliff forming the deepest part of the chasm. On approaching the brink the horse made a sudden stop, and it is supposed that Mr. de Bruen, on perceiving the danger, and in disengaging himself from the horse, rolled over the precipice, a depth of 200 feet. The unfortunate gentleman survived but an hour and a half. He was a wealthy merchant of Holland, and only in his 24th year. A coroner's inquest has been held on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Norwich.—A meeting of the committee for erecting a monument to the late Earl of Leicester took place at Holkham last week, when the unanimous opinion was in favour of the high ground on which the obelisk now stands, had it been unoccupied; but as that ornament was the first structure erected upon the estate by the first Earl of Leceister, the present Earl was averse to remove it. The committee decided upon a column without a statue, of such a height as should be apparent from the sea, so that the monument may be useful as a landmark.

Southampton.—The Lords of the Admiralty have issued orders that from henceforward all the mails from Madeira, the West Indies, Mexico, and the Mediterranean, are to be embarked and landed at Southampton, instead of at Falmouth, by which the steam-ships and their passengers will be allowed to proceed direct to their destinations. At the meeting of the Southampton Dock Company last week, the report announced that the tidal dock was completed, and opened for trade on the 1st July last, and that the directors had commissioned Mr. Hardwick, the architect, to construct warehouses for the northern quay of the tidal-dock, calculated to contain 2,500 tons of merchandize, which would be completed by about the end of the year. The revenue account showed a total receipt from the commencement of the undertaking of 326,788*l.*, and an expenditure of 319,731*l.*, leaving a balance of 7,056*l.*

Tyne.—The local papers state that Mr. Roberts, the barrister, has been retained by the Miners' Association of this and other coal districts as their consulting counsel, to act in their behalf at the signing of bonds, and to give them general advice. He is to have a salary of 1,000*l.* or the first year, and 500*l.* annually thereafter.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 17,356*l.*; Great Western, 15,402*l.*; South Western, 7,782*l.*; South Eastern, 4,202*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,881*l.*; North Midland, 5,045*l.*; York and North Midland, 2,011*l.*; Greenwich, 825*l.*; Croydon, 362*l.*; Brighton, 4,990*l.*; Blackwall, 1,234*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,162*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,753*l.*; Grand Junction, 3,527*l.*—The pressure of the railway meetings has now nearly passed, and few of any importance remain to be recorded. At the meeting of the Manchester and Birmingham Company last week, the report stated that the receipts for the half-year, after the payment of 26,911*l.* to the Grand Junction Company, amounted to 52,118*l.*, and the expenditure to 29,555*l.*, leaving a balance of 22,562*l.*, out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of 15*s.* per share. Compared with the previous half-year, the increase in passengers amounted to 81,567, the increase in goods and tolls to 10,000 tons; surplus profit, 10,801*l.* The conveyance of the mails from Manchester to the South was still under the consideration of the Treasury, but the dispute with the Sheffield Company had been decided by an award against that Company to pay to the Manchester and Birmingham Railway 3,490*l.* per annum for further station accommodation.—At the meeting of the Hull and Selby Company, the report stated that the receipts for the half-year were 25,736*l.*, expenditure 17,117*l.*, leaving a sum, including the balance of the previous half-year, of 9,910*l.* for the disbursement of a dividend of 20*s.* per share, being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the subscribed capital.—The Birmingham and Derby Company have announced a dividend of 5*s.* per share. The most prominent point of discussion at their meeting was the amalgamation of the Midland lines, for the consideration of which a special meeting of shareholders has been called.—The report of the Yarmouth and Norwich Company at their meeting last week announced that the permanent way would be laid nearly throughout the whole line by the end of November, and the railway completed for public traffic by June, 1844; 49,759*l.* had been received on account of calls up to June last, leaving, after the payment of expenses, 10,686*l.* in the hands of the bankers. The original estimates, however, would be exceeded by about 15,000*l.*, to meet which and other contingencies, the directors were empowered to borrow a further sum of 50,000*l.*—At the half-yearly meeting of the Maryport and Carlisle Company last week, the report stated that the line was now open from Wigton to Carlisle, and that the traffic for the past half-year amounted to 3,675*l.*, being an increase of about 1000*l.* over the average produce of the past five years.—The Glasgow, Paisley, and Kilmarnock Company continue to pay a dividend of 12*s.* 6*d.* per share, receivable on and after the 15th inst. The goods and parcels traffic shows an increase, but the passenger traffic, on the other hand, had slightly declined. The mortgage debt of the Company has been renewed at the lower rate of 4 per cent.—The Dublin and Drogheda meeting took place this week. The report stated that the expectation of completing the undertaking at the rate of 14,000*l.* per mile is still relied on, as well as that of being able to open the entire line next May. It appears that there is a movement in favour of extending railway communication from Drogheda to the north of Ireland, which would much increase the traffic of the Dublin and Drogheda line. The receipts from the portion at present in operation were 102,888*l.*, the expenditure 94,921*l.*, leaving a balance of 7,966*l.* to be carried to the general account.—A new line, to be called the Great North British Railway, has been proposed; to run from Edinburgh to Berwick-upon-Tweed, which will complete the chain of railway communication from London to the North. By its communication with the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Great Northern lines, which will be completed to Newcastle in June next, and to Berwick in a short time after, it will form an uninterrupted route, between Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of England. The journey between Edinburgh and London will then be effected in the space of sixteen hours. The cost of construction is estimated at 900,000*l.*, and from the report of the commissioners, who have surveyed the route, it appears that the total traffic from passengers and goods will realize about 110,000*l.* per annum.—A branch railway is now in contemplation to unite the town of Salisbury with the South Western Railway at Bishopstoke. Its construction will take two years.—The branch line connecting the South Eastern Railway with Folkestone Harbour is now rapidly progressing. The harbour is also cleared, and a large hotel is building near the Pavilion, with a frontage to the harbour, capable of containing nearly one hundred sleeping rooms. The number of passengers who left Dover during the week was 742 for Boulogne, 314 for Calais, and 155 for Ostend.—On Tuesday week several hundred inhabitants of the north, from Yorkshire and other places, visited Liverpool on a pleasure tour, by special trains, on the Grand Junction Railway, and returned again by the same route on the following day.—The London and Blackwall Railway cost 326,670*l.* per mile, which is the highest cost of any railway in the kingdom. The Greenwich, which comes next, cost 264,733*l.* The three lines which were executed at the lowest cost per mile are the Arbroath and Forfar, the Aylesbury Junction, and the Hayle Railways, which severally cost 9,130*l.*, 8,710*l.*, and 6,940*l.* per mile. The London and Birmingham cost 53,780*l.* per mile, the Great Western 55,330*l.*, the South Western 27,750*l.*; the Liverpool and Manchester 49,320*l.*, the Manchester and Leeds 59,800*l.*, and the London and Brighton, 64,370*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Mr. Callaghan, M.P., has offered his services as one of the 300 delegates to form Mr. O'Connell's Repeal Parliament, and a schoolmaster, named Hogan, has already commenced his canvass for the Representation of Nenagh in the same assembly. The Lord Primate, Lord J. G. Beresford, has been sworn in as one of the Lords Justices, to act during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Mr. O'Connell having first announced that he would hold a monster meeting at Clontarf, on the 8th October, when the chair would be taken on the large mound erected over the bodies of the Danes and which remains still a conspicuous object, proceeded to speak of their prospects of success and means of obtaining it. As to the Queen's speech, he said, that paltry trick of her Ministers on the sensitive mind of the Irish people, had only acted as a stimulus to goad them on with him, instead of throwing any damp upon their spirit. Even the Protestants of the North concur now, that there is not the slightest danger from Repeal agitation. More than half the people of Ulster had become Repealers. They had given up their intended meeting on the 7th inst.

which was a cloud happily passed away. Their Repeal meetings would now go on without interference from any quarter. There was, however, one source of apprehension—arising from hired incendiaries and disturbers. On this point, he referred to a letter which appeared in a Dublin paper, from a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, in which the writer insinuates that such persons had been brought over from England to create a riot at the Tara meeting. This, said Mr. O'Connell, was a topic which they must not pass over lightly. By whom were these monsters employed? By the Government? By the police merely, or whom? Was it not terrific to think that underlings should be employed to get up a riot in order that slaughter might be done on the people of Ireland? Such persons had been employed among the Chartists, in England; but the people of Ireland were determined to keep the peace, and would not be ensnared by them. He dwelt on this head with great vehemence for some time, and expressed his determination to hunt the matter up. He next alluded to Mr. Feargus O'Connor's plan for the work-people of England—the observance of a sacred month, in which they should do no work—and said that, for himself he sought no revolution—but a bloodless, stainless one—a return to a former time—such a revolution as that of 1782, or 1829. To be sure the people of Ireland would, if required, leave the harvest uncut—or give up the consumption of exciseable articles. "I throw out this hint to show that we are not deprived of peaceable resources. The harvest is now nearly cut, so that I am for the present like a man speaking the day after the fair, and as to the non-consumption of exciseable articles, we will wait for the emergency." He next entered into the subject of his statistical inquiries for the basis of the future constituency of Ireland, and repeated nearly all the chapter of last week on the same head. He again dwelt on the great necessity of not being in too great a hurry with their work. He concluded by predicting the downfall of the Irish Church Establishment, and said that there will, shall, and must be agitation in Ireland, never to cease till they have their Parliament in College Green. The rent for the week was announced to be 1097*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Belfast.—A meeting of those noblemen and gentlemen who signed the requisition for a meeting in Belfast, on the 7th inst., for the purpose of expressing their determination to resist the Repeal of the Legislative Union, maintain the integrity of the empire, and take measures for the protection of the lives and properties of the Protestants of Ireland, took place last week, the Marquess of Donegal in the chair. A series of resolutions was passed expressing the satisfaction of the meeting with the Queen's speech, and declaring that "as loyal subjects of her Majesty, determined at all times to support the authority of the Queen, and anxious to comply with the spirit, as well as the letter, of her expressed wishes, they feel it their duty to *forego the meeting fixed for the 7th September*, lest the Protestants of Ulster should be charged by their enemies, however unjustly, as the cause of continuing political agitation." They also declared "their full conviction that the Repeal agitation is not only a political, but a religious effort to organise their Roman Catholic fellow subjects, for the purpose of dismembering the British empire, destroying the Protestant religion, overturning the Government of the Queen, and establishing Papal domination in this country." A declaration to be signed by all the Protestants in Ireland, and presented to her Majesty, was then adopted, expressing their resolution in their several spheres and stations, to maintain the Holy Scriptures as the standard of Christian faith and morals, preserve unshaken loyalty to the Queen, defend the Protestant succession to the Crown, and to stand together to defend, with their properties and lives, the integrity of the empire, as cemented by the Legislative Union.—Mr. Green made a successful ascent in his balloon on Saturday from the Botanic Gardens in this town. He intended, if possible, to cross the Channel to the Cumberland coast, but the wind being very light, he descended near Craigavad House, the residence of Mr. Forbes, and within a few hundred yards of the sea, and returned to Belfast the same evening. The excursion occupied twenty-nine minutes; the distance being about ten miles from the gardens.

Cork.—A curious incident occurred during the ball given at Cork in honour of the British Association, which exemplified the adroitness of the Irish police. A number of the swell mob honoured Cork with a visit for the occasion, some of whom came express from London, and among them several female practitioners. The crowded ball-room afforded ample field for displaying their skill, and thither of course they repaired. An inspector of police, dressed in ball costume, having observed one of these ladies appropriating a gentleman's purse, procured an introduction, and obtained the honour of her hand for the next quadrille. The gentleman, of course, in the pauses of the dance, did the agreeable to the lady, who appeared much pleased with her military-looking admirer. The dance ended, the gentleman's arm was offered for a promenade, and when near the door, he quietly resigned his partner into the hands of a brother officer, about whose appearance there could be no mistake.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—An annual synodical meeting of the Episcopal clergy of the united diocese of Moray, Ross, and Argyle, was held at Inverness on the 17th ult., at which, in reference to the umbrage taken by certain parties to the occasional use of the old Scotch communion office, it was the unanimous opinion of the Synod that there ought to be no difference between the Episcopal Church in Scotland and the united Churches in England and Ireland, in the administration of the holy communion. In consequence of this opinion, the Dean was requested to convey the desire of the Synod to the Bishops, that the requisite alteration should be made in the canons, so that the English communion service should henceforth be exclusively used.

Braemar.—The presence of a royal Prince at one of those athletic exhibitions, a "gathering" in the Highlands, is an event so unusual, that the Braemar meeting this year possessed an extraordinary attraction to the "men of the mountains." His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands being at the Mar-lodge, the shooting quarters of the Duke of Leeds, honoured the annual gathering on Friday week by his presence. The Duke of Leeds, with many of his followers in full highland garb, and many of the gentry, collected at the park-gate, when the Duke received the Prince there on his arrival from Mar-lodge. The highland games then commenced, such as putting the stone, running, throwing the hammer, tossing the bar, leaping, dancing the strathspey and sword dance; and at the conclusion of the amusements prizes were awarded to those competitors who had distinguished themselves in the various games. At the termination of the sports, about 200 persons sat down to a repast at the Castle, General Sir Alex. Duff, president of the society, in the chair, supported by his Royal Highness the Duke of Leeds, Lords Prudhoe, Elcho, Lilford, and a numerous party of visitors.

Miscellaneous.

The Royal Banquet at Eu.—The following extract from a description of this banquet, by the reporter of the *Morning Chronicle*, who was an eye-witness of the scene, will hardly fail to interest our readers:—"In the evening I obtained admission into the Palace, and the rare opportunity of seeing the Royal host and hostess, with their illustrious guests, at dinner. The scene was a very splendid one. When a King of France entertains a Queen of England, whatever of costly or gorgeous can be obtained will not be spared, and certainly upon this occasion the magnificent stores of Louis Philippe were put in requisition. The apartment in which the banquet took place is a large and very richly decorated one, looking on the garden terrace. It is hung round with portraits, set in handsome frames, and the roof is pannelled, richly gilt, and painted with subjects taken from the history of France. The plate, which was all gold or silver gilt, was of the most splendid description, and in the centre was a most magnificent plateau of gold, with large vases of the same costly material, filled with flowers. At 8 o'clock dinner was announced, when his Majesty the King of the French, with her Majesty Queen Victoria at his right, and the Queen of the Belgians at his left, proceeded down the grand staircase to the *salle-à-manger*, which is situated on the ground floor of the château. The King of the French appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and to enjoy himself vastly on the occasion. He seems to me to bear a striking resemblance to some of the later portraits of George IV. He is a handsome and portly man, and not at all the clumsy, vulgar personage which he is occasionally represented in his portraits. He sat at the centre of the table. On his right hand sat the Queen of England, and on his left the Queen of the Belgians. The effect of her sea voyage has "shown" on Queen Victoria. She looks in excellent health, but the sea and air have given her a more flushed appearance than that with which we are accustomed to see her; nor has the sun been more sparing of her complexion than it would be of that of her fair subjects—in short, she is as brown as a berry. Her Majesty had the Prince of Joinville on her right hand, and carried on a most animated conversation with him during the whole time of dinner. She laughed and talked with as much enjoyment and freedom as if she were totally unconscious that upon her shoulders rested the whole weight of the government of Great Britain. She had on a dress of scarlet silk, and wore upon her arm the Order of the Garter, and across her breast the ribbon of that Order. Her headdress was very plain, the hair being simply braided, and her jewels were handsome emeralds and diamonds. The Queen of the French sat immediately opposite the King, having Prince Albert on her right, and the Duke d'Aumale on her left. Her Majesty on this occasion was very silent, and the conversation did not appear by any means so animated on this side of the table as on the other. However, her Majesty, though reserved and silent, enjoys the presence of company, and the visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert have been peculiarly gratifying to her. On the left of the Queen of the French—of whose dress I can say nothing, but that she wore a very long feather in her cap—sat the Duke d'Aumale, who, if what all the world says be true, may hereafter be the Prince Albert of Spain. He is a good-looking, fair young man, and has appropriated to himself a large proportion of the sense of the family. Next to him sat the Princess of Joinville, an exceedingly handsome and pretty person, with a most superb diamond necklace about her neck. It is said she is eighteen, but she certainly looks two years younger. Her figure is very slight, her complexion rather fair, and her features small, delicate, and beautiful. Where there is so much of beauty it is not very easy to pick, but, upon the whole, I think the Princess of Joinville should have the apple. The Queen of the Belgians sat on the left of her Royal father. She is so often in England that her figure is known to many of your London readers. She is handsome, and of pleasing appearance and demeanor, and is said to be the great favourite of her parents. Of her brother, the Duke of Montpensier, who sat next to her, I can only say that he is a very young man, who is assiduously engaged in the cultivation of a pair of moustachios of great promise. His neighbour was the Princess Clementine, who has been recently married to Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, a cousin of our Prince Albert. She is not quite so handsome as the rest of the family, but that says nothing in a family so distinguished for beauty as that of Orleans. The Duchess of Orleans was not present. She was at the château, but being in weeds, French etiquette does not allow her to dine in public. She was, however, one of those who went to Tréport to welcome the Queen, and I have since learned that Queen Victoria visited the Duchess after dinner, and saw "the young people," to whom she paid such gratifying attentions, that she speedily became a great favourite with all of them. The only other royal personage whom I have to allude to, is our own Prince Albert. He was looking extremely well, and was much admired by the French ladies. "Quel bel homme, quel beau garçon!" is the universal cry. Queen Victoria has also found favour in the eyes of the French gentlemen. There is but one opinion among them as to her beauty, her exceedingly fine bust, especially her neck and shoulders, and her amiable and gay manners. In a conversation I had this morning with an officer high in the household, he expressed himself delighted with her animation during dinner, and the gaiety of her conversation both with the King and the Prince of Joinville. Of the other guests, the most conspicuous from the position I occupied, were M. Guizot and the Earl of Aberdeen, both of whom looked very grave. I have only to add, that, with the exception of the King, who wore a military dress, and of M. Guizot and the Earl of Aberdeen, who were in diplomatic dresses, all the rest of the party were in mufti. The dinner party broke up at a quarter past ten, after which there was some music. The musicians came from Paris. The number of attendants, liveried and unliveried, was extraordinary, fully equal to the number of guests. The royal livery of France is like our own—scarlet; but the coats are made in a very Louis Quatorze style, loaded with heavy worsted lace, like that used to trim the linings of our carriages, and the effect is heavy. I was rather surprised at the number of unliveried servants on the occasion; but I understand that they are considered the very height of style in France, though to me the effect was a bad one, as it took away uniformity. I have given a very inadequate description of what was, in fact, a most gorgeous scene; but where there is so much to admire, and so much to remember, the whole is apt to become a mass of confusion in the memory. The apartment in which the banquet took place was a very splendid one, and was lighted in the most brilliant style; but I may mention, for the information of those lucky people who may be fitting up handsome dining-rooms, that in the King of France's there are no chandeliers. All the candles were placed upon the table."

The Château d'Eu.—We are indebted to the same source for the following account of the building which will hereafter hold a remarkable place in the history of our time.—"The Château d'Eu came into the hands of Louis Philippe, not as King of the French, but as heir to his mother, who was the daughter and heiress of the Duke of Penthievre, and from whom he also inherited the Comte d'Eu and other extensive inheritances. The Château is two miles distant from Tréport, which is on the sea beach. The valley between Tréport and the Château is certainly bare of trees, from its proximity to the sea, but it is otherwise one of great beauty. It has one great attraction, the want of which is felt by our countrymen in almost every other part of the continent of Europe—it has a beautiful sward and green hills. None know but those who have felt the want of these beauties how badly they are compensated by stunted vineyards or indifferent brushwood. Beyond the Château, towards the interior of the country, is a lovely valley. It is well wooded, having a small, but pleasing river running through it, and studded with cottages, orchards, and farm steadings, which remind one strongly of similar scenery in the south of England. In passing through all parts of Normandy, Englishmen are continually struck with the similarity of the objects they see to those they have left at home, and it is impossible to look at the churches, cottages, farms, and villages in this country, without being struck with the fact, that we owe much of the beauty of our home scenery in England to our Norman ancestors, who only imparted to us the taste of the country which they themselves had left. The château was built in 1578 by Henry of Loraine le Balafre, Duc de Guise, on the site of a castle which had belonged in turn to the Lusignans, the Briennes, the Artois, the Clives, and the Saint Pols, and was burned down by Louis XI. This, probably, is a true account of the succession of its various possessors, and the mere enumeration is no slight evidence of the small dependence to be placed in this country on family greatness. At all events, it is certain that on the breaking out of the Revolution the château was seized upon by the so-called National Representatives, and consigned, with all its valuable effects, to the hammer. How any part of those effects happened to be kept together, the valuable history of 'Eu and Tréport' does not clearly explain; but this is certain, that after being shorn of two extensive wings by the revolutionary forces, it was restored, on the return of the Bourbons to France, to the mother of Louis Philippe, who left it to her sons, and in whose possession it has been for several years. Some additions have since been made to the château by Louis Philippe, and it is splendidly fitted up, the walls being clothed with a most valuable collection of historical and family portraits, including those of the Royal Family, and of the various lines of the Counts of Eu, to the number of 1100. The pictorial decorations are such as render it superior to any palace in France, with the exception of Versailles alone; and from the beauty and elegance of the furniture, and the propriety of its other appointments, it is inferior to few residences in any other country, either in splendour or comfort. Its greatest

deficiency is in room, the want of which is severely felt at the present moment, when so large and important an accession is expected to the number of its inmates. On ordinary occasions, however, it is quite large enough for the necessities of the Royal Family, living, as they do here, without ostentation or show. The park and pleasure grounds are limited, being only about 120 acres in extent, and the effect of even much of that is lost in consequence of its straggling position. Still it is not without beauty, and much is doing by the present King to improve it. Extensive walks, and drives of excellent construction, have been made not only through the grounds themselves, but to all the most attractive portions of the neighbouring valley, and especially to the heights which command picturesque views of the château, the town, and the sea. The portion of the park adjoining the château is remarkably well wooded, not with 'weedy elms,' but with a variety of trees, carrying a beauty of foliage which would do no discredit to any park in England. The Château d'Eu, in its appearance, certainly comes within the nomenclature of 'fantastic,' for it has high roofs, pinnacles, enormous chimneys, and other excrescences, which do not accord with the architecture of modern palaces, but which still are not without beauty and pleasing effect. The building itself is of considerable extent, and its principal front handsome and imposing. In approaching it from Abbeville every one must be struck with admiration both of the beauty of the structure and its charming situation, surrounded as it is with woods and green fields, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the picturesque town of Eu, and the tranquil river below."

A Royal Ode.—The following incident is mentioned by the reporter of the *Times*, among the other anecdotes of her Majesty's visit to France:—On Monday morning the King sent for M. Auber, the composer, and received him with his usual affability, and said—'*Eh bien!* M. Auber, we must have by to-morrow night, or Wednesday morning at farthest, an Ode to celebrate and commemorate the auspicious visit of her Britannic Majesty to Eu.' 'Sire, it is impossible,' replied M. Auber, astounded. 'Why?' 'The time is so short.' 'Ah! you are always thinking of time. *Au reste*, it must be done.' 'But I have no theme.' 'Pooh, pooh! you have her Majesty. You will act under positive inspiration.' 'I mean, Sire, that I have no poem.' 'No poem. *A la bonne heure.* Let us have a poet forthwith.' A poet was sought for and found, and was kept safe under lock and key, having been shut up in a very comfortable apartment, with all requisite historical documents, and out of which he was not to issue till his work was complete. M. Auber was subjected to a similar impressment.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—ST. LEGER.—6 to 4 on Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone (take 7 to 4); 10 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Prizefighter (taken); 10 to 1 agst Mr. Wrather's Nutwith (take 12 to 1); 20 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (take 25 to 1).

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.—8 to 1 agst Mr. Jaques's Semiseria (taken); 8 to 1 agst Lord Miltown's Scalteen (offered); 9 to 1 agst Mr. Sadler's The Conqueror.

DONCASTER CUP.—5 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Sirikol.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.—The Wheat market is very firm to-day, notwithstanding the large arrival of Foreign, the proportion of which offered on sale is small, and prices of both old and new English, as well as Foreign, are equal to those made on Monday. Barley, Peas, and Beans remain the same, and the Oat trade is very flat.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

	s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	52 to 56	Red	50 to 52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire .	47 to 53	White	— to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	Polands 24 to 25	Feed	23 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed — to —	Potato	24 to 25
—— Irish	Feed 20 to 23	Potato	23 to 24
Rye	— to —		s. s.
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	26 to 27	Tick	28 to 29
—— Pigeon, Heligoland .	32 to 34	Winds.	— to —
Peas, White	28 to 35	Maple	30 to 33
		Harrow	30 to 32
		Longped	— to —
		Grey	28 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
July 28 . . .	57 7	31 2	21 0	36 2	31 1	33 9
August 4 . . .	60 9	32 4	21 5	37 1	31 9	34 4
— 11 . . .	61 2	32 11	21 9	38 7	32 1	33 7
— 18 . . .	59 10	33 11	21 5	37 1	32 6	34 9
— 25 . . .	56 8	32 11	20 7	34 8	31 10	33 9
Sept. 1 . . .	51 2	31 11	20 5	31 1	32 4	32 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	58 4	32 6	21 1	35 3	31 11	33 8
Duties . .	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 4016 Sks.	— Brls.	5279	76	4680	753	26	334	314
Irish . .	,, —	—	—	25	12939	—	—	—
Foreign .	,, 124	60132	7826	—	2370	—	42	1199

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—R. Richardson, Wapping, anchor manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—S. H. Angier, Philpot-lane, City, bookseller—B. Bacon, 1, Anchor-street, Shoreditch, silk-manufacturer—G. H. Bush, Edgeware-road, upholsterer—T. Ginn, jun., late of Chilton, Suffolk, malt-ster—T. Molineux, Manchester, silk-manufacturer—G. Taylor, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, mercer—R. Hodgson, Sunderland, tea-dealer—H. B. Jones, Birkenhead, Cheshire, plumber—A. C. Cooper, Evesham, Worcestershire, draper—N. Morrell, Bradford, provision-dealer—J. Falkingham, Bradford, bacon-factor—J. Bumby, Malton, Yorkshire, hatter—E. Thorneycroft, jun., and G. Thorneycroft, jun., Wolverhampton, Staffordshire—J. G. Forster, Aldgate High-street, tailor—A. Leslie and W. Smith, St. Dunstan's-hill, merchants—L. and W. Fenner, Fenchurch-street, merchants—R. Murphy, Manchester, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Stewart, Leith, merchant—F. Shortt, Dumfries—A. and J. Rowan, Dundee, linen manufacturers.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th inst., Mrs. C. Wentworth Dilke, of a son—On the 1st inst., at Gosport, the wife of Lieut. W. E. Triscott, R.N., of H.M.S. St. Vincent, of a son—On the 29th ult., the Princess Cristophe, of Hayti, of a daughter—On the 5th inst., at Hatton, Middlesex, Lady Pollock, of a daughter—On the 3d inst., at Westbrook, the Lady Georgiana Ryder, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst., at Sanning-hill Church, Capt. Sir T. Bourchier, K.C.B., to Jane Barbara, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir E. Codrington, G.C.B.—On the 2d inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Neill Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch, Argyllshire, to Louisa, youngest daughter of E. J. Shirley, Esq., of Eatington Park, Warwickshire—On the 24th ult., at the house of the British Embassy, Paris, M. S. Synnot, Esq., of Liverpool, son of Marcus Synnot, Esq., of Ballymoyer, county of Armagh, to Anne Jane, daughter of the late Mark Synnot, Esq., of Grove House, Clapham, Surrey—On the 5th inst., at Stonehouse, Devon, Kenneth Macaulay, of the Inner Temple, Esq., to Harriet Priscilla Elford, only daughter of the late W. Woolcombe, Esq., M.D., of Plymouth.

DIED.—On Tuesday week, at Runcton, the lady of the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., and daughter of D. Gurney, Esq., of North Runcton—At Ilfracombe, on the 3d inst., the Rev. Dr. Bridges, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford—At Oxford, on the 6th inst., the Rev. Dr. Grayson, D.D., Principal of St. Alban's Hall—On the 31st ult., at Stisted Hall, Essex, C. S. Onley, Esq., in the 87th year of his age—On the 2d inst., at Clifton, after a few days' illness, in the 73d year of his age, the Rev. James Tate, M.A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex—On the 27th ult., at Bruges, E. Gattey, Esq., many years Town Clerk of Exeter, in his 76th year.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

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D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, among stother metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

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D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

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THE LATE DREADFUL HAILSTORM.—The Friends of Mr. BELL, of Norwich, beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to the advertisement inserted on the 2d inst., and to announce the following additional subscriptions:

	£	s.	d.
Total amount received, upwards of . . .	700	0	0
Mr. John Young, Nurseryman, Taunton . . .	3	0	0
Mr. Bristow, Seedsman, Knightsbridge . . .	2	2	0
Mr. H. White, Vauxhall	2	2	0
John Hindle, Esq., Stoke Newington . . .	2	0	0
Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, Nurserymen, Exeter .	1	1	0
Messrs. Veitch and Son, Nurserymen, Exeter .	1	1	0
Mr. E. G. Henderson, Nurseryman, Wellington-road .	1	0	0
Mr. W. Breffil, Barnes' Terrace, Barnes . . .	1	0	0
Mr. G. Breffil, do. do. . . .	1	0	0

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 37—1843. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16. PRICE 6d.

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ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE LAST FLOWER-SHOW of the SEASON, next TUESDAY.—The Royal South London Floricultural Society's Grand DAHLIA SHOW and MISCELLANEOUS HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held on TUESDAY, 19th SEPT., being the third and last Exhibition at the Gardens for 1843. Upwards of 70 Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded by the Society, with extra Prizes, open to all England, including the first competition for the Ten-pound Prize offered by Mr. Bragg, for the best White Dahlia, and Mr. Groom's Prizes for "Lilium lancifolium." All the unique Entertainments of the Establishment will be combined to aid the attractions of the Flower-show, comprising a Promenade Musicale, Elora and its Wonders, by day and night, concluding with the Festival of Boodha! with splendid new effects and Indian Fireworks extraordinary! prepared for the occasion by the renowned Pyrotechnic Artiste, Southby. ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.

Gates open at 1. Flower-Show from 1 till 7. Firing to commence at 8 precisely.

HAMPSTEAD FLORISTS' SOCIETY.—The Second Exhibition and DAHLIA SHOW of this Society for 1843, will be held at the Holly-bush Tavern, Hampstead, on TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, which, from the number entered for competition, is expected to be superior to any former autumn Exhibition of this Society. The doors will be open to the public at One o'clock. Admission, One Shilling. J. HENDRY, Sec.

MANCHESTER BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The THIRD EXHIBITION for the current year will take place at the Society's Gardens, Old Trafford, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at Two o'clock, when prizes will be awarded for the best specimens of Dahlias, Fruits, and Vegetables.

By the polite permission of the Commanding Officers of the 12th Royal Lancers and the 8th Infantry, the Bands of these Regiments will be in attendance.

This Meeting will close the Public Promenades for the season.

S. E. COTTAM, Secretary.

BRIGHTON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The next Exhibition of Flowers, Vegetables, &c. by the above Society, will take place at the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., when there will be a Sweepstakes for DAHLIAS, (open to the public) in three prizes, 1*l.* 10*s.*, 1*l.*, and 10*s.* Each pan must contain 12 dissimilar flowers, seedlings to be excepted. Entrance money, 5*s.*

N.B.—Specimens must be arranged by 11 o'clock, for the inspection of the Censors.

R. COLLING, Secretary.
Windsor Cottage, Church-street.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, and H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

THE SALT HILL GRAND DAHLIA SHOW will be held in the Grounds of the Slough Nursery, near to the Railway Station, on FRIDAY, September 22, 1843, on a Scale unequalled at any previous Exhibition.

PRIZES.

First Class .	Amateurs' . . .	12 blooms	4 Prizes.
Second Class	Gentlemen's Gardeners	12 blooms	4 Prizes.
Third Class .	Nurserymen . .	24 blooms	4 Prizes.
Fourth Class	Seedlings of 1842 .	4 blooms	Prizes
Fifth Class .	Seedlings of 1843 .	1 bloom	unlimited.

Entrance to the First, Second, and Third Classes, 10*s.* 6*d.* each; to the Fourth and Fifth Classes, 5*s.* each.

Entrances to be made on or before the 19th of September.

Stands will be provided for the Exhibitors.

Seedlings not to be exhibited in Stands with named flowers.

No Flowers to be removed before 6 o'clock.

As the first train from the West of England, and the ½-past 10 train from London, arrive at Slough before 11 o'clock, advantage may be taken of these trains for the conveyance of the blooms, as the time for staging is extended to ½-past 11 o'clock. Trains arrive at the Slough station every hour throughout the day.

A Military Band will be in attendance. Admission at 1 o'Clock. Tickets One Shilling each.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. THOMAS BROWN, Honorary Secretary, Slough.

A PRIZE OF TEN GUINEAS—OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND, FOR TWO BLOOMS OF A WHITE DAHLIA.

It was arranged last year respecting this Prize, that the first competition for it should take place at the South London Exhibition, on the 19th inst., the second at Salt Hill, and the third at the Floricultural, on the 26th inst. The Exhibitor, to be entitled to the Prize, must win at two of these Exhibitions.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—This magnificent Fuchsia has been exhibited before the London Horticultural Society, at their room, 21, Regent-street, and was awarded a Prize. YOUELL and Co. are now sending it out post free, with Eleven other finest Show varieties, for 21*s.* Also the finest show varieties of Chrysanthemums, per post free, at 12*s.* per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 14, 1843.

DUTCH FLOWER-ROOTS.

DICKSONS AND CO., NURSERY SEEDSMEN, and FLORISTS, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh, in returning thanks for the long-continued patronage of their numerous Friends and the Public, respectfully intimate the arrival of their second importation of the season of BULBOUS FLOWER-ROOTS, consisting of a superb collection of Double and Single Hyacinths, of every variety and shade of colour, Polyanthus and other Narcissus, Double and Single Duc Van Thol, New Forcing and Florists' Tulips, Amaryllis, Crown Imperials and Martagon Lilies; Gladiolus, Iris, Ixias, Spiraxis, Scillas, Oxalis, Tigridias, Jonquils, Fritillarias, Snowdrops, Crocuses, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Tuberoses, Alstrœmerias, Gesnerias, Gloxinias, Tropæolums, &c.—all carefully selected, of very superior growth, and moderate in price. They have also received their usual supply of Early Garden Seeds, Winter Tares, &c. for Autumn sowing.

D. and Co. would invite particular attention to their extensive Nurseries, Leith Walk, Pilrig, and Red Braes, where they have a complete stock of Seedlings and Transplanted Trees, Shrubs, Thorns, &c., for Forests, Underwood, and Hedges. Samples, if required, will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom.

D. and Co. have for a long series of years made it their particular study to add everything new of merit to their choice Collection of Fruit Trees, Evergreen, and Deciduous Flowering Shrubs, Greenhouse, Stove, and Flower Garden Plants; and they flatter themselves their Stock will, on inspection, be found most extensive, and complete in every department. The following splendid New Calceolarias will be sent out for the first time during autumn, being the entire stock of the finest Seedlings produced this year by Isaac Anderson, Esq., Maryfield, including those for which the Silver Medal was awarded to him by the Caledonian Horticultural Society in July, 1843, and they are considered by the first judges both in Scotland and England to form quite a new class, superior to anything yet offered, viz.:—Duchess of Buccleuch, 10*s.* 6*d*; Mrs. Anderson, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Princess Royal, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Princess Alice, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Prince of Wales, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Cobboldii, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Miss Walker, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Mrs. Henry, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Splendida, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Emeline, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Lady Harvey, 5*s.*; Diana, 5*s.*; with 12 other new varieties of great beauty, produced from seed this season by D. and Co. and other growers, price 5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

Noblemen and Gentlemen may obtain superior Gardeners, Land Stewards, and Foresters, on application. Planting contracted for.—1, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh, Sept., 1843.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL & Co. beg respectfully to announce they have received from Haarlem their annual importation of the above in most excellent condition, adapted either for Glasses, Forcing, or open-border culture. Prices as follows—

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths . } 6*s.* per doz.
Red, Blue, White, or Yellow . . }
Extra fine Ditto . . . . . 9*s.* to 12*s.* ,,
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto . . 18*s.* ,,

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Catalogues may be had on application.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—For particulars of which see their Advertisement in last week's Paper.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 14, 1843.

SEEDLING RANUNCULUS.

GEORGE LIGHTBODY, Falkirk, begs to inform Growers that he has a few splendid new Sorts that bloomed for the first time in 1841 and 1842. These fine varieties will be a great aid to competitors. Early application will be necessary to prevent disappointment, the Stock being limited. Descriptive Catalogues may be had on application. Ranunculus Seed, in Packets, at 2*s.* 6*d.*; also a few Packets of Auricula Seed, warranted to have been saved from the choicest Stage Flowers, at 2*s.* 6*d*,

MAJOR'S BRIDEGROOM PANSY.—H. MAJOR has a Stock of fine healthy plants of this most beautiful PANSY, at 3*s.* each. It is allowed by competent judges to be decidedly one of the best out: it is of large size and good shape, with a fine eye, and has the valuable and rare property of retaining its colours distinctly bright throughout the flowering season. H. M. has always on hand an extensive stock of first-rate sorts. For Amateurs and persons desirous of growing only a small collection, H. M. offers 12 first-rate sorts, including Bridegroom, for 20*s.*, postage free. The best months for planting for a spring bloom are September and October. A few packets of select Pansy-seed, 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per packet. From unknown correspondents a remittance is respectfully requested.

Knosthorpe, near Leeds, Sept. 13. 1843.

WILLIAM IVERY, FLORIST, Peckham, near London, begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he will send out his six superb and distinct Seedling CINERARIAS, after the 26th inst.; they have been successively exhibited at Chiswick Gardens; Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, and South London Floricultural, where their merits are well known.

Ivery's Cineraria,	Emperor, fine dark shaded purple . .	5*s.*
,,	,, Regina Victoria, pure white beautifully tipped with purple	5*s.*
,,	,, Pride of Peckham, pure white, blue eye .	5*s.*
,,	,, Triumph, bright crimson	5*s.*
,,	,, Delicata, delicate lilac shaded pink . .	5*s.*
,,	,, Regulata, rosy purple, fine form . .	5*s.*

W. I. can particularly recommend the following named varieties:—Webberiana, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Smith's Challenger, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Gaines's Prince of Wales, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Bell's Decora, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Henderson's Compact Blue, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Ditto Azurea, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Ditto Magnet, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Ditto Eclipse, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Ditto No. 7, 2*s.* 6*d*; Ivery's Rival King, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Ditto Imperial Blue, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Ditto Royal Blue, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Ditto Queen Victoria, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Ditto Princess Royal, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Youngii, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Splendida, 1*s.* 6*d.*

NEW PICOTEES.

HEADLY'S NANETTE; purple edge, rather heavy, thick petal, rose edge, good white, and edging well defined, 10*s.* per pair. Bond's Countess of Winterton, after the style of "Trip to Cambridge," although distinct, 7*s.* 6*d.* the pair, and all the others that are coming out. John Dickson's Catalogues for 1843 are now ready, comprising all the best flowers in cultivation. Applications for Catalogues may be made at the Nursery, Acre Lane, Brixton, and WARNER and WARNER's, Cornhill, London.

GROWTH OF PLANTS.

HUMPHREYS'S COMPOUND to Promote the Beauty and Preservation of Plants, may be used either in the Drawing-room or in the Conservatory, and from its condensed fertilizing power a few grains dissolved in water at intervals is effective. Applicable to all Greenhouse plants, to Hyacinths, and other bulbs; and to promote the growth of cuttings and the germination of seeds. Sold in bottles 1*s.* 9*d.* each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; HURST & McMULLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLARE, Bishopsgate-Within; and other leading Seedsmen, &c. in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, & Co., 100, Upper-Thames-street, London

TWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES,—"LADY ALICE PEEL," 10*s.* 6*d.*, and "MRS. BENYON," 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair.—These two splendid Picotees were raised by the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, and kindly presented by that gentleman to Messrs. YOUELL & Co. They have already obtained prizes at the Norfolk and Norwich Horticultural Exhibition; and Y. & Co. feel assured that no further proof of their superior merits is necessary when they refer to the eminen raiser of them.

"LADY ALICE PEEL" is a large and well-formed flower, guard-leaves and petals throughout of fine form and substance, and of the purest white; the lacing a delicate rose, and entirely confined to the edge. This is considered to be greatly superior to Mrs. Barnard, or any flower of its class, and carries a fine long pod.

"MRS. BENYON" (red edged) also possesses every character for a first-rate show-flower, petals of splendid size, form, and substance, and the bloom expanding so correctly as not to require the aid of dressing, and, like the former, has a beautifu long pod.

The stock being limited, early application will be necessary, to prevent disappointment. Catalogues of their extensive collection may be had on application, and will be found to contain upwards of 800 of the very best varieties in cultivation, and which are sent out upon the following terms:—

		£	s.	d.
12 pairs of good show varieties,	1 pair of each .	1	4	0
12 ,, fine	ditto ditto . .	1	10	0
25 ,, ditto	ditto ditto . .	3	0	0
12 ,, Extra fine and very superior ditto	.	2	10	0
25 ,, ditto	ditto ditto . .	5	0	0
12 ,, ditto	Pinks ditto . .	0	12	0
25 ,, ditto	ditto ditto . .	1	0	0

The selection being left to YOUELL and Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 14, 1843.

WARNER AND WARNER, SEED MERCHANTS, 28, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, London, beg respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, their importation of DUTCH BULBS have arrived in excellent condition. The HYACINTHS are large and handsome, consisting of several New and Splendid Varieties. Catalogues are now ready, and will be forwarded post free.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, HYACINTHS, &c.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth) by APPOINTMENT FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that his Bulb Catalogue for this autumn is ready, and will be forwarded by post on application. He begs to state that he has a large stock of the beautiful New Lily (Lilium lancifolium) and a fine collection of Auriculas, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

ROSES.

T. RIVERS, Jun., respectfully informs his friends, that his descriptive Catalogue of ROSES is now ready for delivery; it will be sent as usual, post-paid, as soon as possibly convenient, to all those who have ever honoured him with their commands. Unknown Correspondents wishing for a copy, may have one by application, inclosing a twopenny stamp.

T. RIVERS takes the present opportunity of informing the Public, that his Stock of Plants is of unprecedentedly fine and vigorous growth, and from personal inspection, he can assert that it is unequalled in extent in Europe.

Owing to the increasing taste for Dwarfs and Dwarf Standards, he has paid more than usual attention to their culture; so that fine Dwarfs may be had of many sorts hitherto only grown as Standards. The Dwarfs of the various choice Varieties of Moss Roses in particular are more than usually fine, having made shoots from four to six feet in length, and stout and robust in proportion. Plants of Tea-scented Roses and others in pots of extra size, can be had, for immediate forcing. The "Rose Amateur's Guide," third Edition, is now in the press, and will shortly be published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co.; in this Edition is given the Propagation of the Rose, Forcing, Cultivation of Roses in Pots for the Greenhouse and for exhibition, and a notice of the leading new Varieties, forming a complete "Rose Fancier's Manual."—Sawbridgeworth, Herts, Sept. 13, 1843.

DOUBLE ROMAN AND PAPER-WHITE NARCISSUS, (warranted true.) The above beautiful and most fragrant of all the Narcissus have just been received in most excellent condition at A. COBBETT'S, late Mr. BARRON'S, Italian Warehouse, No. 18, Pall-mall; price 4*s.* per dozen. Also, Dutch Hyacinths for glasses, ditto for pots; Narcissus, Tulips, Jonquils, Iris, Crocus, Anemones, and Ranunculus, of which lists, with reduced prices, may be had free, per post.

MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "CONSTELLATION."

WILLIAM MILLER feels much pleasure in announcing, in answer to the inquiries made to him, that he is the fortunate raiser of that extraordinarily large and distinct Fuchsia noticed by Dr. LINDLEY, in last week's *Chronicle* (Sept. 9, p. 633), under the signature "*W. Miller*:"—"Your hybrid between fulgens and corymbiflora is a very handsome flower: seed-pod small, tube long and slender, gradually increasing in size till the diameter is a quarter of an inch; the tube is of a delicate pink colour, having sepals of a greenish primrose, forming a strong contrast to the bright red corolla seen between them; the flower altogether is 3½ inches in length, and the buds are very handsome as they approach maturity; it flowers in a large, broad bunch, which is divided into branches, containing altogether 150 flowers."

N.B.—Plants next season at 12*s.* 6*d.* each, with the usual allowance to the Trade, when not less than six are taken. Early orders will be necessary, to secure plants, as many nurserymen that have seen it have ordered plants of it.

Providence Nursery, Ramsgate, Sept. 13, 1843.

AURICULAS, POLYANTHUSES, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and PINKS.

JOHN HOLLAND, FLORIST, &c., Market-place, Middleton, near Manchester, Lancashire, begs respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen, Amateurs, Florists, his Friends, &c. to his extensive stock of the above Flowers, which are this season unusually fine, and are now ready for sending out, comprising the finest Show varieties in cultivation. Gentlemen, Amateurs, &c., purchasing, would find it to their advantage to possess his Catalogues, which are now ready, and will be forwarded gratis on application.—Market-place, Middleton, Sept. 14.

J. T. WILLMER AND SON, King's Road, Chelsea, BY APPOINTMENT FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY, beg to inform their Friends and the Public that their stock of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES are now ready for delivery, and which they offer at the following low prices, viz.:—

	£	s.
25 Pairs of Carnations or Picotees, Fine Show Varieties .	2	2
12 Pairs Do. Do.	1	1
25 Pairs of Pinks	1	1

A remittance or reference from unknown Correspondents required.

SEEDLING VERBENAS.

S. GIRLING, of Danecroft Nursery, Stowmarket, begs to offer the under-mentioned SEEDLINGS, as superior and distinct from any others in cultivation, and refers his Friends, and Purchasers generally, to the opinions given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 22, and following weeks; independent of which they have been seen by several extensive growers and first-rate judges, professional and amateur, who have ordered them liberally. They will be ready to send out on the 1st of October, and can be had on forwarding a Post-office order for the amount, by unknown correspondents, or some respectable reference.

AMETHYSTINA—A beautiful bright lavender; large pips; forming an immense truss of fragrant flowers. 5*s*.

BEAUTY—Fine lively cherry-coloured pink; excellent shape and habit; immense bloomer: one of the most distinct and beautiful of all the Verbenas in cultivation. 5*s*.

BRIDESMAID—A beautiful pale blush, tinted with blue; very fine. 3*s*. 6*d*.

BOULE DE FEU—This is of the most dazzling scarlet, making all other scarlets appear as pink or pale crimson. 3*s*. 6*d*.

FORTUNE-TELLER—Blush pink; immense trusser, some of which measure 10 inches in circumference. 3*s*. 6*d*.

LONGIFLORA—Violet purple; very large, and remarkable for the length of its tube: fine. 3*s*. 6*d*.

RENOWN—rich maroon, fine shape, and very compact, extra fine, 3*s*. 6*d*.

MINSTREL BOY—lilac and white, with a bright pink Eye, a pleasing and good variety, 3*s*. 6*d*.

WHITE PERFECTION—a beautiful pure white, with bright blue centre, excellent shape, and habit fine, 3*s*. 6*d*.

N.B.—The above can be had separately, at the prices quoted, or the set of Nine for 25*s*. A double set for 45*s*.; or treble, for 3*l*., inclosed in tin-boxes, where a set are taken, and forwarded, post free, to any part of the kingdom.

S. G. also begs to state that he will have two fine distinct Seedling Fuchsias to send out early next spring, at which time Plants of all the leading kinds in cultivation can be had at moderate prices. To Dahlia Growers, S. G. takes this opportunity of saying, his extensive Collections are nearly in full bloom:—by rail communication from the Eastern Counties' Railway to Colchester, and thence by Criterion coach you reach Stowmarket the same evening, and the same coach leaves Stowmarket every morning (Sundays excepted), quarter before eight, and reaches London by one o'clock the same day; fare from London to Stowmarket, 10*s*.

NEW PELARGONIUMS.

W. E. RENDLE respectfully informs Amateurs who are in want of a few good Pelargoniums to improve their collections, that he will supply a selection from the following sorts at FIVE POUNDS PER DOZEN:—Lyne's Lord Ebrington, Princess Royal, Cynthia, Hamlet, and Glory of the West; Rendle's Cornish Gem, Fanny, Aurora, Pride of Exe Vale, Circassian, Constellation, Count d'Orsay, Creole, Dido, Fair Maid of Devon, Grand Monarch, Lavinia, Oberon, Queen of the Fairies, Sapphire, Favourite, and Sir Robert Peel; with a Plant of

LYNE'S DUKE OF CORNWALL, OR SUNRISE.

Catalogues of Pelargoniums can be obtained—Plants will be delivered in October next—Orders will be executed in strict precedence—Plants will be added to compensate for carriage—Reference or remittance required from unknown correspondents.—Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, Sept. 15, 1843.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l*. 10*s*.; British Queen, 1*l*., and Eliza, 10*s*. per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Sept. 15, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK & CO., beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s*. 6*d*. per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Pea," 14*s*. per bushel.

Newcross, Sept. 15, 1843.

EASTERN MELON SEED.

R. WHITE AND CO., NURSERYMEN, Poole, have to offer a few remaining packets of the HORSEANA PERSIAN MELON SEED, from the Fruit exhibited by Mr. FLEMING, and which the Editor of the *Gard. Chron.* considers infinitely superior to all other kinds. It has an exceedingly thin rind, a most exquisitely delicious flavour, and is extraordinarily large. Packets of 6 seeds, 5*s*.

R. W. and CO. beg to inform the public, that they have just received their annual supply of BULBS; and as they employ an Agent in Haarlem to select for them, they are able to offer every variety at very moderate prices; and can safely assure all who favour them with orders, that nothing but the very best of goods will be sent them. Fine Hyacinths, 6*s*. a dozen; superior, 9*s*. to 12*s*.; very finest kinds, 15*s*. to 18*s*. a dozen.

Our Autumnal Catalogue of Bulbs and Geraniums, Picotees, Carnations, Roses, &c. &c., is now ready, and will be sent free, on application. Orders amounting to 5*l*. sent out free of charge; if less than 5*l*., Bulbs will be sent over to compensate for the cost of carriage.

GEORGE MILLS having this season saved SEEDS of his EARLY FORCING CUCUMBER with great care, offers it with confidence to the public, as the best kind known to him, at 5*s*. per packet, containing six Seeds, which will be sent free on the receipt of a Post-office order payable at Brentford.

G. M. begs to observe, that however good the kind of Cucumber, good fruit cannot be obtained at an early season unless the seed has good substance and is well organised, a point often unthought of. It is generally supposed that if it will grow it is sufficient; it is not—more particularly when sown in the autumn.

Gunnersbury Park, Acton, Middlesex, Sept. 15, 1843.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

WILLIAM FREEMAN, GARDENER, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that he has now for Sale or Exportation a fine assortment of the best PATENT SPAWN, at 3*s*. per bushel. A considerable reduction will be made to the Trade. Country orders punctually attended to.

Westbourne-green, Paddington.

VICTORIA PARK.

MR. J. KING begs leave to inform Market Gardeners and others that he has received instructions from the Honourable Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests to submit to Public Auction the Stock and Growing Crops of several Market Gardeners in Wick Lane, Hackney, of which due notice will be given; the ground being required for the Victoria Park.

TO FRUIT-GROWERS and OTHERS.

TO BE LET, the GARDENS at HAWKHURST FARM, near Petworth, Sussex, with two Vineries, about 50 feet by 16 each, well stocked, and one Pine Pit, 45 feet by 12. The Walls and Gardens are full of thriving young trees. A good House and Land may be had with it. Rendle's Tank System may be easily applied to one of the Vineries and Pine pit, they being heated by hot water. The Proprietor would have no objection to stock the same with Pine Plants for fruiting.—Apply to JOHN STOVELD, Esq., Stedham House, near Midhurst, Sussex.

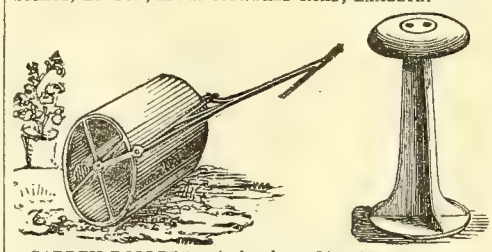
TO NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, and OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, Desirable Leasehold Premises, consisting of Nursery Grounds, and Stock, situate at Camberwell, Surrey.

The Premises consist of a COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with an Extensive Frontage, well situated for business; and an adjacent NURSERY GROUND, with COTTAGE, containing about Seven Acres. The Stock comprises a choice collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, American Plants, Evergreens, Rose and Jasmine Stools and Layers, Trained Apricots, Peaches, and Nectarines, Trained and Standard Cherries, Dwarf and Standard Apple Trees, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and Strawberries of the best varieties.

The above offers a valuable opportunity to any party wishing to commence business, as the rent is moderate, the Stock well-selected, of the most available description, and the situation undeniable for business. For further particulars and cards to view, apply to W. A. LORD, Esq., 16, Loughborough-road, North Brixton; or to Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS, Leytonstone.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c. &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and at CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH.



GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s*.; 20, 44*s*.; 22, 50*s*.; 24 inches, 60*s*.; 26, 75*s*.; 30, 84*s*.; 30, 105*s*. each.

CAST-IRON RICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inches high, 5*s*. 9*d*. each. Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public, or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGERS' BOILERS. After 15 years' experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:—

Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch		£7	0*s*. 0*d*.
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Rogers' Boiler, small size		3	15 0
Do. do. large do.		4	10 0

Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1*s*. 3*d*. per Foot.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s*. 6*d*. each. Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4*s*. 0*d*. each.
Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,
Ox Hurdles, 4 feet high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at 8*s*. per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7*d*. each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.,

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3*s*. 6*d*.; 20 inches, 4*s*. 6*d*.; 22 inches, 5*s*. 6*d*. each.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s*.; 4 feet 6, 9*s*.; 5 feet, 11*s*.; 6 feet, 15*s*.; 7 feet, 20*s*. per dozen.

SHOW-ROOMS at the Manufactory, No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, where every information may be obtained.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; Mr. Pontey's, Plymouth; the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London. Considerable improvements have been effected since last season; particulars of which are in course of preparation.

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ST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE-FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and economical principles.

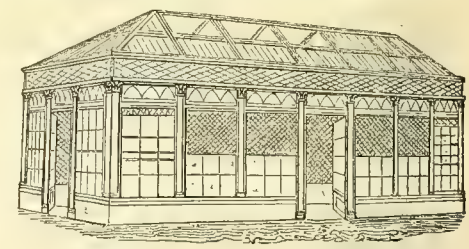
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Ward's Cases, or Domestic Greenhouses.

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STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT-WATER.



J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hot-house-Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing-houses 300 feet in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made and fixed Complete in all parts of the Kingdom. One, two, and three-light Cucumber and Melon-Boxes and Lights of all sizes kept ready for immediate use, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom; warranted best material. Two-light Boxes and Lights complete, from 1*l*. 8*s*. Garden-Lights made and glazed from 1*s*. per foot, at JAS. WATTS, Sash Manufactory, Claremont-place, Old Kent-road.

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LATE in the season,—therefore offered for the price of a Hand-Syringe only, viz., 3*l*. 10*s*.,—AN EXCELLENT BARROW GARDEN-ENGINE, holding nearly 18 gallons. Superior in power and principle; will remain in order for years. May be seen at Mr. SMYTH'S, No. 7, Bray's-buildings, Lower-road, Islington.

HENRY HUNT'S PATENT GARDEN POTS and STANDS, for effecting improved Drainage and draught of Air, of which highly favourable notices have appeared in *Paxton's Magazine* for May, *Gardeners' Magazine* for June, *Practical Florist*, No. 23, and *Gardeners' Gazette*, May 6. Sold Wholesale and Retail at HUNT'S China Warehouse, Queen's-row, Pimlico; and No. 17, Great Rider-street, St. James's. N.B.—Nurserymen wanted as Agents for the above in many of the provincial towns.

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BY THE IMPORTERS,
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POTTER'S GUANO.—The superiority of this powerful MANURE being now completely established, it is only necessary to inform the public that a material reduction has been made in the price, and that it may be obtained either at the Works or of Mr. POTTER'S Agents, who have testimonials of its efficacy.—28, Upper Fore-street, Lambeth, London.

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HORTICULTURAL ALMANACK.

The STATIONERS' COMPANY will publish, with their usual Almanacks, early in November, price 1*s*.,

THE GARDENERS' ALMANACK, and CALENDAR and REGISTER of the KITCHEN, FRUIT, FLOWER, and FORCING DEPARTMENTS, for the YEAR 1844. By GEORGE W. JOHNSTONE, Esq., Fellow of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India; Corresponding Member of the Maryland Horticultural Society; and Author of "A History of English Gardening," "The Kitchen Garden," &c.

*** This Almanack will afford a large supply of matter, interesting not only to the professional, but also to the domestic gardener, as well as the amateur cultivator of flowers and fruits, and general reader. Besides containing calendarial directions and suggestions for every department during the current year, it will also be a register of all discoveries in gardening which have characterised the previous twelve months. The contents will, for the most part, vary every year; and it is recommended that each annual publication be preserved, as an index will be given to bind up with each volume.

To Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Implement-makers, and Publishers of works connected with the cultivation of the soil, this Almanack offers a peculiarly desirable organ for advertisements, as a very large number will at once be circulated through the United Kingdom, and will remain A PERMANENT AND INDEXED RECORD for reference in the hands of those most desirable to be made acquainted with their contents—viz., the Landed Gentry, and Cultivators of Gardens generally.

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A CATALOGUE OF THE FRUITS CULTIVATED in the GARDEN of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. (Third Edition.) Containing the Names, Synonyms, Colour, Size, Form, Quality, Use, Time of Ripening, and many other particulars concerning all the most important varieties of hardy Fruit cultivated in this country.

Sold at the House of the Society, 21, Regent-street, and also by LONGMAN and Co., Paternoster-row; J. HATCHARD, Piccadilly; RIDGWAY, Piccadilly; RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place; and by the principal Booksellers in all parts of the Empire.

A few Copies of the Second Edition of this Catalogue may be had at the reduced price of 1s. 6d. each.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, September 19 { Horticultural . . . . 3 P.M. / Floricultural . . . . 7 P.M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—September 19 { Fareham and South-east Hants. / South London.
— 20 . Norfolk and Norwich.
— 21 . Hoddesdon Cottagers.
— 22 . Salt Hill.

THE observations on the Tank system of obtaining bottom-heat, made by our valued correspondent, Mr. Beaton, both last week in his Calendar and in a more extended article to-day, will be read with great interest, for they are the remarks of a man of much experience and skill. We are, however, sure that he will excuse us for differing from him on one point upon which he has strongly insisted, namely, the propriety of employing uncovered hot-water gutters, which allow the steam to condense among the soil of which the bed they are to heat is composed.

We have already pointed out what we conceive to be the evils of this plan. It is impossible to prevent impurities in large quantity falling into the tanks or gutters, and it is to be apprehended that they will by degrees choke up the boilers; it is equally impracticable to hinder the conversion of the soil into mud. Mr. Beaton admits the facts; he also recognises the force of the first objection; but he contends that the second is untenable and that *mere mud is the best thing possible for growing Melons and Cucumbers in, provided you keep a dry atmosphere over it* (Calendar, p. 632). Here we are at issue.

That both the Melon and the Cucumber are capable of digesting an unusual quantity of water is most true. There is somewhere an account, we believe by Mr. Towers, of a Melon plant whose roots found their way into a tank of water through some solid masonry, and spread in the fluid in all directions. The practice in some hot countries, of growing these plants on beds floating upon the surface of lakes, is familiar to everybody; and therefore it might be true that open tanks converting soil into mud will suit the Melon and Cucumber, without its at all following that they would be equally advantageous to other plants; in which case pits thus constructed could be employed for nothing else—a serious inconvenience in all except very large gardens, and no advantage in any. But we doubt whether *excessive* moisture at the roots is advantageous in this country, even to the Melon.

In the *Theory of Horticulture* (p. 121) this question has been gone into; and mention is there made of certain experiments with the Melon made in the garden of the Horticultural Society with reference to this very subject. Those experiments all failed. Persian varieties of the Melon were grown in baskets of earth standing in a tank of water, and they were trained under the glass of a curvilinear iron stove, where they received all the heat and light they can have in this climate. The plants for some time grew vigorously, their roots struck into the water in all directions; but some of them rotted at the ground level, and in those which bore fruit the produce was quite inferior to what would have been obtained under ordinary circumstances. Yet in this case the conditions of the floating gardens of Cashmere were fulfilled, *as far as circumstances permit*,—but they were not all fulfilled, nor can they ever be: the bright light of the East was wanting, and the water was stagnant. In a Persian lake the water is in continual agitation, from many causes; and the intensity of light is such as the eye can scarcely bear, while the heat scorches up the skin. All these conditions are necessarily wanting in this country; and therefore we submit that the practice of Cashmere and Mexico cannot here be imitated with advantage. But if we understand Mr. Beaton rightly, he prefers the muddy state of the bed where Melons are cultivated over open hot-water gutters, because it thus approaches the state of Eastern lake-gardens.

It strikes us that there is another serious objection to obtaining wet—we do not say moisture, but wet—by conveying it from below: it cannot be regulated, nor can the amount of it be ascertained at any time; while, on the contrary, if water is communicated from above, and proper drainage is provided below, no gardener need be ignorant of the state of the roots of his plants. And this is, in fact, the practice of Persia, whose Melon-grounds are regularly irrigated by water let in from *above*.

Mr. Beaton attaches importance to the dryness of the atmosphere in which Melons are grown, and we perfectly agree with him that it should not be wet; but if the soil is dry on the surface, and only moistened below by condensed steam, we do not understand how the red-spider is to be kept down. Mr. Knight, the best Melon-grower we ever heard of, found no remedy except sprinkling the leaves frequently and *lightly* with *warm* water.

For these reasons we adhere to our opinion, that, for all purposes, Melon-growing included, it is advisable that the hot-water gutters used for affording bottom-heat should be closed up with some kind of porous material, either all round or at the sides. And, as far as we are at present aware, it will be found that if the spaces between the gutters are filled with rough materials, such as fragments of bricks and pottery, any quantity of water may be communicated to the beds by the ordinary modes of watering, where excessive moisture is desirable.

WHEN the subsoil in which the drains are to be formed is not a compact clay, but a loamy gravel, the labour in draining is greater. Loamy gravel is quite as impervious to water as clay, but it often lies on a sandy stratum which is porous. In this case pits may be dug, into which the drains may be conducted, and the water will sink down; but if this is not the case, tools must be used fit for picking stones, and if the gravel crumbles, and no clear channel can be dug with the narrow spade, tiles or earthen pipes must be used: some of the latter are now made with a very small bore, and at a low price. They will answer admirably to lay in the narrow drains; and if the sides crumble in, the pipes will always carry off the water. Some of these pipes are manufactured at the low price of 20s. per 1000, 13 inches long. They are not close, but there is a sufficient opening left at the joining of the edges, bent round, to let the water in; and they are not likely to choke up soon. The most troublesome subsoil to meet with is a running sand, full of water, which is frequently the case where the boundaries of a stratum of clay approach to those of sand and gravel. If the loose sand lies in a small compass, some very stiff clay may be first thrown into the trench, so as to make an artificial subsoil for the drain to be cut in; but if it be extensive, the only remedy is to find an outlet for the water accumulated in the sand, after which it will become dry and porous, and no further draining will be required on that spot. But the subsoil, without being a quicksand, may be of loose earth, or a marl, which will crumble when wet, and thus the drains will not stand. In this case pipes are the best remedy, unless you can make a solid gutter of concrete, according to the plan of Lord James Hay, which we have not yet had an opportunity of trying. This, it is said, will traverse a quicksand or bog, and carry the water through any soil.

In many fields of which both soil and subsoil appear light, traces may be seen of water having stagnated in winter. The cause of this can always be traced readily, by digging holes here and there around the wet spots, in spring. If water stands in them for any time after rain, draining is required, but not always complete thorough-draining. The water in this case filters horizontally through the upper soil, and meeting with a bank or obstruction, is accumulated where the subsoil is impervious, and lies in a kind of basin. One large deep drain carried judiciously through this basin and the obstructing bank, will lay the whole surface dry at a trifling expense; or some diverging branches may be required to collect the water from different small basins. The application of the system of thorough-draining on such lands would only be expense misapplied, and perhaps render the land less productive than it was before. But where a loose sand lies on a stiff clay or marl, no cultivation can be successful till the subsoil be laid quite dry in summer and winter. We find, in consequence, that it is in such lands that the system of under-draining has been practised the longest, and been considered as an essential preliminary to all good farming. Practice invariably anticipates theory, and the application of common sense by a sensible practical man leads to much sounder systems than the theories of the most acute philosopher, which very often are logically deduced from uncertain principles. The shrewd, well-informed farmer learns more by walking over a field where the crop has failed from the land being too dry or too wet, than he probably would by reading the most reputed system of Agriculture. We are far from disparaging the labours of those who collect facts and record them, judiciously explaining the principles which these facts establish; but we defy any man to have correct notions on soils and cultivation who has not had long experience, and often corrected opinions hastily adopted by the inspection of his crop in seasons which widely differ—as is so often the case in this climate. The same may be applied to draining. It is one of the best means of obviating the evils of a moist climate: but in some very dry seasons the undrained land may have the best crops; and in some situations draining may not be necessary, and be a useless expenditure. Before any one begins expensive improvement, it is prudent to consult some experienced practical man, and not allow himself to be led away by the wonderful increase of value of some lands produced by simply draining them. If your land is dropsical, tap it; but do not draw off the moisture which is conducive to health. The same observations apply to subsoil-ploughing or trenching. When the subsoil is porous or well drained, and the top soil is of a good depth and mellow, this last should be stirred to its full depth, and a few inches more, to mix some of the subsoil with the upper soil, and in the course of time the productive soil will be much deepened. In a few years the subsoil or the trenching-plough may go still deeper, and the depth of good soil will be much increased. But suppose you have six inches of a very moderate soil over a stiff yellow or blue clay, however well drained, and you use the subsoil-plough to the depth of 14 or 16 inches at once, (which will require six horses, at least, even in a favourable season:) you will only make a temporary channel in the clay, which will close up by the first rains; and if you examine it the year after, no traces of your subsoiling will remain, and all your labour and expense will be thrown away. This is the consequence of applying a useful principle injudiciously: but if you only move three or four inches of the subsoil, some of the upper soil will be washed into the openings made by the subsoil-plough, and prevent their closing, while the roots will follow the good earth, and be kept moist at that depth. This has a reference to the depth of the drains laid in such a subsoil: in many cases 14 inches is a sufficient depth for the small pipes to be laid, 20 inches for the conductors, and 26 for the main drains. The depth of these last may be as great as the lie of the land will allow, for they have no communication with the surface, except through the conductors; but the nearer the small collectors are to the surface, and to each other, the more perfectly they will dry the land. It must, however, be kept in mind that you may over-drain, and lay your land too dry: on a clay subsoil this is seldom the case.—*M.*

BOTTOM-HEAT.

AT the moment when Mr. Rendle thought his tank-system had settled the question of bottom-heat, which has been in agitation for the last quarter of a century, it appears he has only formed a link which unites the two ends of a great chain—thus forming a circle. He is satisfied with a steady bottom-heat, which, passing through solid pieces of slate, differs nothing in its properties from that obtained by Mr. Forsyth's primitive *Killogie* system. The *Gardeners' Chronicle* occupies an intermediate station between Mr. Rendle and myself, and recommends the use of porous tiles to cover the tanks, so that the heat should not altogether be deprived of its moisture: while I advocate heat saturated with moisture, with the power of converting it into dry heat at pleasure. Now among these jarring principles, how are the uninitiated to arrive at just conclusions on the subject? I recollect being in this predicament in 1825, between steam and hot water. But let us take a rapid glance at the formation of the chain, whose ends Mr. Rendle has united:—About 1820, the late Mr. Stewart, gardener at Valleyfield, in Fifeshire, one of the best gardeners of the day, began to give bottom-heat to his Pines, from a chamber heated by a flue, and covered close with thin flag-stone—hot water and slate coverings not being then thought of. After three years' trial, the advantages of this system were laid before the London Horticultural Society, and printed in their "Transactions" (vol. v.)

But the gardening world, like the rest of mankind, is slow to adopt improvements, and is sadly put out at any new or startling idea. This innovation of bottom-heat met a host of ridicule and objections on the threshold, and was firmly resisted by the advocates of tan-beds and dung-linings: a proposition for obtaining bottom-heat unaccompanied with moisture, they said, could not well be surpassed in absurdity; and when they were told that a layer of sand—placed under the pots to receive the drainage, or otherwise watered—would supply the necessary moisture, they were panic-struck with the idea;—turning linings for one's life-time was nothing to this trouble. Now we must recollect that Mr. Stewart's plan, thus opposed, differed very little from that of Mr. Rendle; the difference being in the more uniform heat by hot water, and the manual labour of raising vapour instead of having it direct from a tank: and if Mr. Rendle had proposed his system in those days, it would have been sure to have met with strong opposition from gardeners of the old school. However, this opposition did some good, in so far as it paved the way for, or rather gave rise to, a less objectionable mode of obtaining bottom-heat, accompanied with the great *desideratum* of moisture—this was steam, discharged into chambers filled with stones: steam itself having previously met with a "powerful opposition," (*vide* M'Phail, "Gard. Rem.," 2d ed.) But now, the comparison with dry bottom-heat turned the tide in its favour, and it flourished for a time, until the element which gave it birth was found to answer better;

and here a second struggle ensued—between the advocates of steam and hot water (see the first 4 vols. "Gard. Mag.")

No sooner, however, had the advocates of hot water influenced the public mind in its favour, than the most extravagant ideas were formed respecting the efficiency of heat and moisture for all practical purposes;—it even became a question whether laundries could be heated by these pipes, or whether the moisture transmitted through their pores should not damp, rather than dry, linen! Thus it generally is with the public mind: a new proposition for facilitating operations must either be nothing at all, or perfection at once—there is no room or time for intermediate degrees. Experience, however, soon determines the fallacy of these hasty conclusions; and this it did very quickly with our subject of bottom-heat. Then hot-water pipes were placed horizontally, in rows of 6, 10, and even 14, to give bottom-heat: these burnt every plant placed over them. A coat of tan or sawdust placed over the pipes did not mend the matter—the former soon rotted, and the latter, if kept dry to hold out longer, resists heat at the rate of 100° to every inch in depth: thus two inches of perfectly dry sawdust over pipes will resist all heat up to the boiling point—a circumstance taken advantage of in setting conical boilers.

This being ascertained, the next step was taken in 1830, by a clever gardener, Mr. Cameron, at Woburn House, near Beaconsfield, who directed Messrs. Grange, of Uxbridge, to place wooden tanks, lined with lead, under his Melon-beds, heated by a 2-inch leaden pipe, connected with the boiler and pipes that heated the pits; these tanks were covered with pieces of wood placed across them, and at two inches apart, a thin covering of turf over that, and then the soil for Melons. This answered exceedingly well, and Mr. Cameron grew fine crops in these pits (see "Gard. Mag.," vi. 616.) In less than two years afterwards Mr. Weeks made a more efficient and less expensive application of this principle, by the use of brick troughs, and by passing an iron instead of a leaden pipe through the water; the covering of the tanks was the same in both cases—rough wood, turf, then mould, &c.; the water could be lowered in both cases, also, and dry heat obtained, when thought fit. These are now called Green's pits, and have been in use ten or eleven years, by scores of gardeners and nurserymen, without a single objection having ever yet been raised against them. But Green's pits are too expensive for general purposes, and Mr. Rendle's tanks have come in as a substitute. These tanks are perfectly complete, and unobjectionable as far as they go, and for stove plants in pots, for propagating-houses, or for all sorts of flower-forcing in winter, nothing can be better.

I have been working upon the very same principle and with porous covers, ever since 1837. The best gardeners and most scientific men in our line in Europe have seen my bed at work—Dr. Lindley, Sir William Hooker, De Candolle, and Mr. Loudon, among the number,—and an account of its management is given in the "Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London for 1840." I ought, therefore, to know something of the subject; if not, it must be more for the want of brains than of practice. Now, I contend that no gardener can grow Pines out of pots, winter Cucumbers, or early Melons, in these closed tanks with half so much ease and certainty as with the most objectionable modes of the old school, and for this very reason—that the principle is in direct opposition to natural laws. I am aware of the experiments carried on this summer in the Chiswick garden with Melons on the tank system; I went to see them in May, June, and July; the plants and fruit looked exceedingly well, but I have seen as good with Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston, without any heat at all. I cut my earliest Melons here in the same week that these were planted. In three years we shall hear of gardeners—and good gardeners too—having lost their places because they could not grow early Melons and Cucumbers by this system, just as others lost their places through Mr. Penn's apparatus; and is it, therefore, to be wondered at, if one of their number, foreseeing all this, should thus remonstrate against it? Let Mr. Rendle consider these objections, which I offer with the best feelings to all concerned. From actual experience, I find he has already effected a very great improvement, and what I want, and insist on having, may be easily effected.

The objection raised in a late *Chronicle* about the soil draining down into the tank and boiler is a valid one, and must be borne in mind; but that about the vapour turning the soil into mud is not borne out by experience. From last January to August I had beds constantly subjected to strong vapours from below, one of which I turned over about the middle of August, to renew it for late autumn Cucumbers; the soil, for the first few inches on the top, was perfectly dry, as we hardly ever watered these beds after the plants got established; the next foot of soil was in a moist friable state, such as you would choose for ordinary purposes; but the bottom spit, next the turf, was as wet as the surface of an ill-drained field immediately after a fall of rain, and the roots of the Cucumbers formed a net-work over the turf. Now, if my bed were turned inside down, it would nearly represent one placed on pieces of solid slate or porous tiles—for I have tried both; only the first foot below would be like ashes, while the surface was in puddle, if the watering went in that way. My old plan of running an inch of rough cinders between the slate and the turf, and pouring water through holes into this stratum, would save the surface-soil from this;—and to those who prefer solid bottoms, this is the best contrivance for watering their beds. After I hear all that can be said pro or against all this, I may perhaps write a paper on the practical part of the subject.—*D. Beaton.*

THE TREFOIL DODDER.

I HAVE just visited the Clover-field in this parish, which is attacked by Cuscuta. I find one of the patches, which I stated to be two yards in diameter three weeks ago, is now six yards in diameter; which gives us a ninefold increase in area. The mere raking which this patch had received appears to have promoted the spread of the Cuscuta, possibly by having retarded the development of the flowers and by thus fitting the numerous fragments left upon the Clover for making independent and more vigorous shoots. Another patch is now a perfect mass of cream-white flowers, upon which a number of flies have stationed themselves, in seeming enjoyment of the succulency of the heads of flowers. As you have thrown out a suggestion that this Cuscuta may possibly become a future pest in our corn-fields, unless it shall be timely checked, I directed my attention to the plants upon which it is now growing, and I observed it was attached to and evidently attacking the following species—Geranium dissectum, Daucus carota, Carduus arvensis, Euphorbia exigua, Viola tricolor, Malva sylvestris, Linaria spuria, Senecio vulgaris, Medicago lupulina, Alopecurus arvensis, and another grass, which seemed to be Agrostis vulgaris. Some of these plants do not appear to be much, if at all, injured by it, as they continue vigorous where the Clover is completely dead. I was surprised to find it had so firmly attached itself to grasses, because I was impressed with a notion that no Phœnogamous parasite ever attacks an Endogenous species. I had imbibed this notion from De Candolle; but upon referring to his Physiology, I find that he does not speak quite so positively on the subject as I had imagined he did. He mentions two possible exceptions to the rule—namely, that of an Orobanche said to have been found in Sicily on the roots of Chamærops, and our very Cuscuta which is found twining itself about grasses, though he still doubts its deriving any real nourishment from them. The fact, he says, may be observed in fields where Clover and grasses are intermixed, but is never witnessed in a field composed of grasses only. Of course he includes Corn among grasses. He never succeeded in causing a Cuscuta to grow upon an Endogen. He names a garden which had become infested with Cuscuta, introduced into it by the upsetting of a waggon loaded with infected Clover; in this garden he noticed the Cuscuta on plants belonging to thirty different families, but still they were all Exogens. He concludes from these observations, that, apparently, Cuscutæ can exist only on Exogens, or at least much more readily than on Endogens. The determination of this question may be worthy of experimental research next year. I certainly do observe that the Cuscuta has decidedly attacked the stems of the grasses round which it has twined itself; but very possibly its attacks may bear some analogy to those of animal parasites, which cannot long subsist upon other than one particular species, or at least upon very few species of animals. Thus the dog-flea will sometimes bite ourselves, but will not remain with us; and thus the lice which infest partridges will often annoy the sportsman by crawling about him, but he runs no risk of a colony permanently establishing themselves on any part of his person.—*J. S. Henslow.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXVII.

IN the propagation of the Verbenas mentioned last week, the compost used should be poor and sandy, as the object is to get the cuttings to make plenty of roots without producing much top; for as in most gardens it is indispensable to store the young plants through the winter in the cutting-pots, it follows that the dwarfer the plants are kept, there will be the less fear of their damping off through being overcrowded. The soil we use here consists of the refuse of the potting-bench, such as peat, leaf-mould, and loam taken from the balls of plants in repotting, to which about one-third of sand is added. In this soil common plants root with great freedom, and by allowing it to become dry before the plants are potted off in the spring, it falls from them so freely that scarcely a root is lost. In making choice of cuttings, we take the short-jointed branches, and we insert from 18 to 24 cuttings in a 48-sized pot; so that on an average we store about six dozen plants on every square foot of a pit or frame, so that a frame six feet square is capable of wintering nearly 2,600 plants.

The various kinds of Anagallis and dwarf Lobelias make beautiful beds; and of the former, A. cærulea grandiflora, Phillipsii, and Monelli, produce beautiful blue flowers; while A. grandiflora makes a good pale orange-red group, A. Parksii a bed still paler, and A. carnea is of a pale flesh-colour. A. Brewerii is highly spoken of by the raiser, but as I have not seen it, I cannot speak of its qualities.

Of the Lobelias, L. azurea is a lovely colour; also L. erinus, pubescens, and erinus grandiflora, of the Pineapple-place Nursery. L. bicolor furnishes a bed with pale blue flowers very quickly; L. unidentata is indispensable for vases and baskets; and L. lutea, though a straggling grower, yet, being yellow, is a plant that cannot be dispensed with. L., or, as it is generally called, Isotoma axillaris, makes a good pale blue group; and L. ramosa and heterophylla are two strictly annual kinds, of great excellence. The whole of these varieties are very valuable, and ought to be cultivated in every garden.

In the management of greenhouse plants, especially hard-wooded ones, as Heaths, Epacrises, and other Cape and New Holland shrubs, Amateurs frequently commit a great error in permitting them, or too frequently forcing them, to grow late in the autumn; and as the wood does not get ripe before the dull weather sets in, the consequence is, the points of the young growth become mildewed, and damp off in the winter, and the plants do not bloom well, if at all, in the following season. Now it would be quite as reasonable for Wheat cut quite green to produce good Corn, as for unripe wood to produce fine flowers, because maturation, in both cases, depends upon the due elaboration of the sap, by which it becomes organisable, and fit for the reproduction of its kind; and the first effort of reproduction is the formation of flowers, the object for which decorative plants are cultivated. I am led to make these remarks, because in my rambles I find many persons encouraging their plants to grow at the present time, than which they could not do a more injudicious thing. As, however, the weather is promising, there is yet time to ripen the wood; and to effect this, water must be gradually withheld, and the plants have all the sun and air possible, but if the weather should become dull, a little fire may be used, with air in the daytime to expel the damp from the house. These remarks are applicable to all hard-wooded plants, let them be grown on whatever system they may, but more especially to plants grown on the one-shift system, as the rate of growth is so rapid on that system, that more than ordinary attention is necessary to get the strong shoots properly ripened. The progress and great improvement which this system of potting is generally effecting in collections of plants is very pleasing; and though a few may traduce the system, because it does not accord with their preconceived notions and prejudices, it is a source of high gratification to me, that no person of acknowledged ability has yet ventured to combat the principles upon which the practice is founded; and, therefore, if the principles are sound, it is the error of their application, and not of the system to which want of success is attributable.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Encouragement to Planters.—Should you deem the following circumstances worth inserting, I can, from personal investigation, vouch for their authenticity. It may possibly be an incitement to persons to plant who otherwise might not be inclined, holding out a hope to them of seeing timber of their own planting, both ornamental and valuable. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce were pleased to vote, in three different years, their gold medal to Dr. Thackeray, of the city of Chester, for planting the greatest number of forest-trees, amounting altogether to 850 acres, from the year 1804, 400 of which belonged to Mr. Wilson Jones, of Hartsheath Park, Flintshire (late M.P. for the borough of Denbigh) in the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth, and the remainder on his own property in the counties of Denbigh and Flint. The plantations of Mr. W. Jones were, from their being formed, regularly pruned till this gentleman came of age to manage them himself; and those planted from the year 1817 to the present time, upon his own land, have been regularly and annually pruned and thinned under the superintendence of Dr. Thackeray himself. More than 200 bushels of Acorns have either been dibbled in the woods, or sown in the nurseries, for the purpose of filling up all vacancies which may arise. The hedgerows have also been filled with fine young trees taken from the woods, at the distance of four yards asunder; and being judiciously pruned, the tenants have no cause to complain of their land being in any way injured by these ornaments to the country around. It will occur to those experienced in such matters, that the effect of neglect in thinning and pruning is very injurious to plantations; no less so is an unskilful mode of performing this duty; and it is to be hoped, therefore, that a few hints may be useful to such of your readers as are anxious for information on this subject, from one not unaccustomed to the business, and having no personal interest to promote in the suggestions he offers, but a sincere desire to see his country prosper in all things. Many pruners, from an apprehension of injuring the stem of a tree, by cutting the branches too close, leave spurs, over which the bark can with difficulty, if ever, unite. Now, these should undoubtedly be cut close and smooth; and should the bark receive a slight injury it would be of trifling consequence, compared to the leaving a dead stump. From ignorance of the bad effects, or from want of attention, too many pruners cut off a number of branches at once; this, I am of opinion, has been practised to such a ruinous extent as to leave nothing but a broom at the top. Were the proprietors of estates sensible of the mischief they thus do to their plantations, they would no longer withhold an improvement. I would beg leave to call the attention of those who have any plantations to this important truth. Orderly thinning the trees is the next essential to pruning; and for this purpose the following simple method should be adopted:—Take out such trees as are the least thriving and impeding the progress of the neighbouring flourishing trees, &c., and then the pruning of these will be found most beneficial; and the training off judiciously the large side-branches will cause the upright ones to shoot the stronger, and by cutting out the dead and decayed wood, the tree is preserved alive: this simple method will produce clearness from knots, straightness, and length, and will advance the quality nearer to that of foreign timber; for it may be traced that where trees are tall, and clear from boughs or knots, the whole substance of the wood is better and of finer grain; and experience proves that such will always be the case. A considerable additional increase in circumference may certainly be expected, in consequence of the trees having almost double the room in which to extend their branches, not allowing them to whip each other, and for the admission of those powerful agents, sunshine and air. The practice should be decidedly condemned of cutting off large limbs to improve the timber, and lamentable effects of it may every day be seen, as the trees exhibit symptoms of early decay. The scientific pruning of forest-trees is but little understood, though such instructions may be easily had by any intelligent woodman earnestly seeking it, and must prove in every way profitable, and I hope to live to see annual pruning wherever there are any plantations, or hedge-row trees, to the benefit of the proprietors and the ornament of our country. A long and progressive work of thin-

ning and pruning demands a skilful and anxious master, and ought to be begun early: in this they differ from single trees in lawns, &c. &c. One common and great error has been to cut off branches to the height of 14 feet from a tree not above 20 or 30 feet high. When this is done the trees remain stationary, and are often stunted, to such a degree as to assume the appearance of old age. The leading shoot has always been encouraged, and all others checked which have a tendency to compete with it, so as to divide the stem into forks; it being well known that when the leading shoot is destroyed, the growth of the tree is greatly impaired. By increasing the number of leading shoots, the strength of the nutritious principle is in a great measure diminished. To confine to the production of one valuable stem the vegetative power which in a forked tree luxuriates unprofitably in a multiplicity of branches, has been the main object of this gentleman's system for nearly 40 years. In short, from three to five of the largest and strongest side-branches, which would have borne too great a proportion to the leading branch, have been removed, or foreshortened every year, thereby modifying the tree, and directing its energies gradually to the top, preserving at the same time a sufficient quantity of foliage. Trees thus managed will form close and healthy stems, without any exterior blemish, and be trained to any reasonable altitude, according to the soil, subsoil, and situation on which they grow; but if neglected,—such is the propensity of most descriptions of trees, or what may be termed "round-headed trees" in open spaces,—they run into branches, without due attention to the foliage of which will become too heavy for the roots, and thus check their loftiness; and thus the formation of useful timber will not ensue, as may be observed in all parts of the country. The only rule to attend to is, to keep the top to taper, preserving the leading shoot clear and free from clefts, the trunk free from all the large branches, leaving those only of the smaller kind that are necessary for the health and support of the trees, and clearing the tree from the bottom of all the branches as it advances in age. But the trunk must be cleared very slowly at first, when the trees are young. Only keep the branches that are left thereon small, by pruning, so as not to injure the tree when it becomes timber. No man can ever plant to profit who does not go through his plantations early and annually, with an axe in his hand, and a cold, calculating heart. Nothing can be more unpleasant than to cut down a thriving tree; but it must be done, or you will have no timber. Plantations should be thinned and pruned on a regular principle, which will prevent the trees choking each other. If they have been neglected for 10 or 12 years, the error should be corrected without loss of time, and if taken early they will want but little trouble and expense. I think from experience we may fairly conclude that, providing proper caution is used in pruning, and that we do not cut very large branches, it is not of material consequence what season is chosen for the operation, for those smaller wounds caused by prudent and gradual pruning, will heal in a reasonable time, and without any damage whatever, at any season of the year. P.S.—It has been suggested by a highly-respectable Scotch gentleman residing near Cupar Angus, that much benefit would result from the encouragement by planters of some experienced and well qualified pruners and trainers, who should go from estate to estate, to show to young pruners and trainers of young woods a proper system of management in thinning and pruning, extending their pretensions no further. He is certain, and I agree with him, this would answer, could gentlemen be prevailed upon to shake off old prejudices and fancies. An intimate knowledge of the habits of growth of the different species of forest-trees, and of the influence of soil and local climate on their periodical increase of timber, is absolutely required in the business of valuing plantations prospectively. There can be no doubt of the great advantages arising to the country and to individuals from a continuation of the system of planting which has already done so much good for Scotland. The amelioration of the climate, the improvement of the soil and pasture, the convenience to the poorer population, the profit to the richer, the independence and defence of the country; every consideration, in short, only impresses more deeply on every thinking person the conviction that the landholder acts at once a prudent and a patriotic part, when he covers his barren acres with wood. It is one of the few modes by which he can add anything to his income, beyond his mere rent-roll. When an old hedge is planted the labourer should be allowed one penny for every young tree he saves, by which means the estate will soon be covered with fine growing timber, at a very trifling expense.

Admeasurement of Trees planted at Nerquis, in Flintshire, and Llanarmon, in Denbighshire, in 1817, and the following years, by Thomas Roberts, and taken in July, 1843.

	Girth at Bottom.	Girth at 7 feet high.	Girth at the branch.
	ft. ins.	ft. ins.	feet.
Silver Fir	2 7	1 8	16
Do.	2 7	1 7	18
Balm of Gilead	2 7½	1 7	17
Do.	3 8	2 10	17
Spruce	4 0	2 6	12
Do.	3 6	2 4	15
Larch	4 6	3 6	20
Do.	4 3	3 0	20
Sycamore	2 9	2 2½	12
Do.	2 10	2 2	18
Elm	2 0	1 10	17
Do.	2 6½	1 6½	15
Ash	2 7	1 9	18
Do.	3 0	1 9	20
Oak	2 10	1 7	18
Do.	2 10	1 10	18
Do.	3 0	1 10	20

Spanish Chesnut, 9ft. 6 in. one foot from the ground.

—*H. W. Humphreys, Vicar's Cross Nursery.*

Clover Pests; Clover-Rape, &c.—For the last seven or eight years I have noticed the increase of the Orobanche minor in the Clover-fields in this neighbourhood, but never so much as in this summer. In the latter part of the month of July, in passing through Suffolk, I noticed it in almost every field which had been cut for hay, but more particularly on gravelly soils, and in many instances the Clover plants were much injured, so as materially to affect the second crop. If the attention of the farmers be directed to this destructive weed, I believe it might be readily extirpated, as it is a very conspicuous plant, showing itself above the Clover; and in all cases where the Clover is left for seed this should be carefully attended to. The Orobanche does not show itself again in the same field till it is again sown with Clover. I can fully corroborate Professor Henslow's remarks upon the "Cuscuta trifolii." It is a most destructive parasite; but I have not noticed it till this year: it is now committing great ravages in some fields directly under my notice, being now in full blow and vigour; it destroys everything it comes in contact with. I intend carefully to notice its habits, and shall on future occasions give you the result. I think it could be readily destroyed, as it shows itself in distinct patches, at present only in the Clover.—*Henry Dixon, Witham.*

Transplanting.—"Ortolano" appears to be surprised at the circumstances connected with the removal of his standard Rose and Pear-trees; but I do not see how it could have been expected that a Pear-tree, (which is one of the worst trees to remove, as it is frequently badly rooted,) transplanted in the very worst month in the year, June, when the fruit is just forming and the tree making its growth, should succeed. All gardeners know that to remove it then would be certain death. "Ortolano" does not mention the size of the tree, but from the fact of fourteen sorts being grafted on it, "and each shoot producing fruit true to its kind, year after year," I conclude that it was of no small size. In removing a Rose-tree in June, I have frequently succeeded; but there is a wide difference between a Rose and a Pear-tree. By frequent watering and constant attention, you may save a Rose-tree; but I think it impossible to save a Pear-tree of considerable size at such a season.—*Timothy.*

Wasps.—I find that these insects are very numerous and troublesome both in my house and garden, near Taunton, and a gentleman, not a mile distant, informed me last week, that 14 nests had been destroyed within a hundred yards of his house; and another friend states that they were so numerous in the fields as to have been a hinderance in ploughing, as well as having made a nest in the thatch of his farm-house.—*C. A. Roeford.*——In the vicinity of Bristol, although not so numerous as last year, still they annoy us very much, attacking the fruit, and spoiling it before it is near ripe. The working Wasps did not make their appearance till the middle of August, but there were a great many Queens in the spring.—*Hesperus.*

Potter's Guano.—A neighbour of mine tells me that he received some of this manure a few months ago, and when he had shaken out of the sacks as much as he could, he washed them, and the water produced a very striking effect upon his grass land.—* *South Wales.*

Vines.—In looking over the *Chronicle* lately, I was glad to find one of your correspondents, (page 573,) speaking of a leading article that appeared a few weeks since in your Paper, on Vines growing all summer without stopping. He says you startled many Grape-growers in the country. I must acknowledge that I was one of these, and think, with him, that it is altogether wrong. "A Subscriber" has chosen the highest authority—One that "knew all things and spoke as never man spake." I do, in some measure, understand Him when speaking of Himself as a Vine, and believers as branches. I have seen many of these that have brought forth fruit purged, that they might bring forth more fruit. Some, like himself, have suffered poverty,—others He has suffered a wicked world to persecute,—and many have had to pass through deep affliction; but when He has tried them He has brought them forth as gold. I have been endeavouring for some years to understand it on the Grape-vine, but I must confess that I have not yet found out the secret. "A Subscriber" quotes the xvth chapter of John and 2nd verse:—"Every branch in me that beareth not fruit He taketh away, and every branch that beareth fruit He purgeth, that it may bring forth more fruit." And then he says—"this is my system," without telling us what that system is. Are we to understand that those that follow the Spur-system are to take all the branches away, in the spring, that do not show fruit? I am afraid we should have very irregular crops of Grapes, and very unsightly Vines. Whatever system of pruning and training is adopted, what all are striving for seems to be—a regular crop of fruit from the top to the bottom of the rafters. "A Subscriber" cannot mean the Long-rod system, because he says he purges or stops all fruit-bearing branches, that they may bear more fruit. Now, every one that has practised the Long-rod system knows that those branches that have borne much fruit this summer will be cut out in the winter's pruning and cast into the fire, and their places taken up with branches that have brought forth little or no fruit. This cannot be his system. I shall be glad if "A Subscriber" will be so kind as to make known through your columns his way of obtaining good crops and fine fruit.—*A Subscriber from the Beginning.*

Melons.—It is said that pigeon's dung is the best manure for Melons; and that the Persian fruit thence derives its superiority. I am not aware that this manure has had fair, if any, trial in England. In Persia, some nobles and wealthy individuals are said to keep ten, fifteen, twenty thousand pigeons, chiefly for their Melon beds. Not having been in Persia, the writer of this note cannot speak from actual knowledge; but what is here stated is given on very good authority.—*E. M.* [We understand this to be the fact. It is said that small towers, with a door at the bottom by which the pigeon's dung can be cleaned out, are built in the Melon-fields of Persia. No doubt Guano would have the same effect. But those Melon-grounds are said to be regularly irrigated.]

Amaryllis Josephinæ.—Some of your readers may feel interested in a short notice of a specimen blown this summer by Edward Rogers, Esq., of Stanage Park, near Ludlow. The stem is 23 inches in height, by two inches in width; flattened, but thickest down the middle, and slightly twisted. From the head of this spring twenty-nine stalks, about 11 inches in length, of which the lower ones are horizontal. Each umbel bears a flower, 4 inches long, from the base of the germen to the extremity of a petal; pale orange-coloured in the tube, dull red at the mouth, but appearing rich and brilliant in a transparent light. The six stamens are of unequal length: the filaments and pointal carmine-coloured, and the pointal is about a ¼ of an inch longer than the petals. The germen is triangular and ⅜ of an inch in length. The plant is leafless: it is now in full flower, but its beauty is beginning to decline. The soil used is composed of one half loam,—nearly one half vegetable mould—with a little sandy bog-earth. The bulb has been blown in a common pinery.—*J. Smith.*

Grape Wine.—I gathered my Grapes one fine day, threw a bunch into a tub, and pressed out the juice with (rather an uncommon press) an old but well-cleaned cricket-bat. Each bunch was thus pressed as it was thrown into the tub, and the produce was about four gallons of juice. To this was added about fourteen pounds of loaf sugar and about four gallons of pure pond water. I allowed the stalks and seeds to remain during the fermentation (which was very steady for some days); then I strained off the Wine, and allowed it to remain exposed to the air for another day; and finally I put it into an eight-gallon cask, which I did not bung down for three weeks or a month afterwards, when all fermentation had entirely ceased. The wine was bottled off in about ten or eleven months, and has been mistaken by experienced travellers for Moselle. Encouraged by my success, I have since made two more quantities, but I have in both instances put the wine into the cask without waiting for the fermentation: and I put into it a larger quantity of sugar; the consequence is my wine now is like "*Champagne non mousseux.*" I may add that the strength of the wine is very considerable; it burns like brandy, particularly that made last year, in which the proportion of juice to water was as three to one. All wine-makers that I have consulted have some nostrum or other to improve the flavour, and almost all have the notion that brandy is indispensable, but I have not used anything of the kind. The Grapes I used were chiefly early white varieties, but I also used Black Hamburghs, which were very far from being ripe. The time was October.—*An Original Subscriber.*

Peas.—I sowed a pint of the Prince Albert Pea early in the spring, and at first felt disappointed at their slow progress. However, they realised my expectations at last by coming in a week earlier than the Early Frame, which were sown six weeks earlier. As soon as the first crop of Prince Albert's had ripened seed, I again sowed a few short rows under a wall exposed to the sun. On the 6th day after they were sown they were generally above ground, on the 21st showed blossom, and on the 28th day from sowing they were in full flower. They are, however, very dwarf, and the pods are not large; nevertheless, I think it is a remarkable instance of rapid growth and perfection in the plant in question.—*An Original Subscriber.*

Double Stocks.—In looking over your "Notices to Correspondents," in last Number, p. 633, what you say to "Timothy" about his double flowers attracted my notice. You observe that double flowers cannot be fertilised without the assistance of single ones, if they are really double. You will pardon my saying that some (I do not say all) double flowers cannot be fertilised at all, of which the Stock, the plant specified is one. I well remember its being a common notion that double and single Stocks should grow in close contact, (I have often seen them tied together, heads intermixed,) with the view of the double impregnating the single, that the progeny from the seed might be double; this was the result of mere ignorance, for if you take a solitary flower from a double Stock and examine it, you will find it possesses no organs of fertilization whatever; but is a mere mass of petals without either stamens or pistil; consequently, impregnation either way is a natural impossibility. Some double flowers, however, bear seed, of which Delphinium Barlowii is one instance; and I have known the double-flowering Peach bear fruit, which was spoken of as a "great marvel" at the time. I was then young, and never thought of examining the blossoms. Again, you observe, "Nor will single flowers produce double-flowered seedlings, unless in the presence of flowers partially double." This also I think a mistake, and for the following reason: Some years ago I was very anxious to get double Stocks, and selected and marked flowers with 5, 6, 7, and 8 petals, making sure of success, and yet utterly failed. Whence then, you will say, are we to get double-flowering Stocks? for as "Timothy" describes his friend's Stocks being without male or female organs, they certainly are "absolutely sterile." Double Stocks, then, are mere monsters, the effect of culture; and if you will promise not to tell all the world I will endeavour to instruct you how to produce them: that, however, I shall reserve for another day.—*Quercus.* [Of course when flowers are wholly double they cannot be fertilised; but, as our correspondent observes, some which are not entirely mis-

formed will do so. The doubleness of flowers usually arises from a change of stamens into petals, as in the Rose, Ranunculus, Anemone, and Cherry; but it often happens that in such cases the pistil is not transformed, and when that is the case the assistance of flowers either wholly or partially single is required, and will produce the usual effect. As to Stocks, we should like to hear the opinion of Stock-seed growers on that point.]

Hydrangea.—A fact has come to my knowledge which may be useful to the lovers of blue Hydrangea. A lady, a friend of mine, removed some plants that had always showed pink blossoms from a former place of residence, and planted them in a bed of bog-earth. They immediately began to blow blue, and have continued to do so for the last three or four years,—as fine a blue as the plant is capable of. On examining the bog-earth, I find that it is very fully charged with a yellow ochraceous matter, which I suppose to be an oxide or a carbonate of iron (sand, a little clay, and peat, forming the bulk of the mass). The springs which feed the peat-bog from whence the earth was taken are strongly impregnated with sulphuret of iron, from the pyritical iron ore of the country; a smell of sulphuretted hydrogen is sometimes to be perceived about them; and I have seen sulphur sublimed amongst the peat-turf fires of the cottagers, who burn it. In the chemical changes which take place also amongst the bog where the water throws down its iron, I think it not improbable that the sulphuric acid unites itself with a portion of the aluminous matter of the clay, and the plants may thus get alum in its nascent state. But, whether it be the superabundant oxide of iron, the sulphur, or the sulphuric acid, or the aluminous compound, the fact of ferruginous peat-bog being favourable to the blueing of Hydrangeas may be relied on. Perhaps it may be right to mention, that the subsoil of the above-mentioned Hydrangea-beds is of a chalky nature.—*P. P.*

On the Profitable Management of Bees.—The object of the writer is more particularly to address the Bee master, who may have for years past kept Bees, on what is now called the old system,—and if I can induce such persons, at present averse to any change, to advance just one step, it will, I feel confident, be the means of their advancing many paces by another season, for their own profit. It is not to be expected that the cottager can purchase one of Nutt's hives; even if he has seen and understands the system, he could not make one complete under 40*s.* He must be shewn a cheap way to arrive at nearly the same end, and if he does not procure within a few pounds weight what might be gained with a collateral hive, still he will perceive that an improvement is to be made, and that on a very simple plan. I commenced keeping Bees when I found it practicable to procure honey without destroying the Bees. From experience of nine years, I have been able, owing to a daily observation of their habits, to gain some little knowledge of the subject; having kept Bees on several plans, and in differently formed hives. I will begin with the most simple, and try and tempt the owner of a stock to prepare a hive for his swarm next season. Let him get a straw hive made the same size as usual, say 16 in. diameter, left with a flat top, about 12 in. diameter, into the centre of which make a hole 2in.—take the edge off in the inner side to allow more room for the Bees to ascend—fit a bung in moderately tight, and it will then be ready for use; have a smaller hive made to fit on the top without any aperture to allow the Bees to go in and out. Let a swarm be procured in the usual way, which must remain the first season with the bung in, and some covering to protect it from the weather, on a pedestal, but not too near a wall. Should the swarm be a very early one, symptoms such as a Bee-master is acquainted with appear; dress the top hive and withdraw the covering to the 2 in. hole; this will most likely not be required till the following year; when the top hive has been on—say from the 1st of June or middle of May, according to the season, about the first week in August, in order to procure the honey made in the two previous months, take a thin wire, place it round between the two hives, and separate the fastening the Bees have made—draw the top hive upon a clean board or sheet of tin, and carry it 10 yards off; have ready a large garden-pot to stand the hive in, and should the operator have sufficient nerve he may shake nearly all the Bees out into a large dish and replace the hive in the pot, and in 20 minutes all will have left—I have done this frequently without a sting. If when the hive was new it had been weighed and also the stand, and the weight had been on the side of the stand, so as not to be lost—it would enable the owner to ascertain sufficiently correct the amount of honey left for the stock for the winter. A strong stock is always the cheapest to maintain, and less liable to intrusion from other Bees or Wasps. I have known many willing to try the above plan during the winter. When Bees are torpid, cut off the top of the hive and introduce a one-inch deal top, with hole ready prepared, and unite it to the hive with long brads. The owner will perceive he has still his Bees, and those Bees sufficiently provided for the winter, and himself sufficiently repaid for all the trouble he has had. No trouble in saving or looking after a swarm;—no going off again, and days' time lost, and not so numerous a collection of hives, because each stock will be so much stronger than an ordinary cottage hive. This must be the first step, and should success attend it, books on the subject will be read, new plans talked over, in order to find a more improved way beyond this our first step in improved Bee-keeping.—*G. C.*

Aromatics.—As "Oriental," at p. 609, seems to doubt the power of aromatics—as stated at p. 559, I would beg leave to inform him, that a friend writing to me from Ceylon states, that when four miles off the shore of Columbo, the odour of the Cinnamon was perceived by all on board; the wind at the time blowing off the land.—*A. G.*

Magnolia fuscata.—I shall be glad to know if any of your correspondents have ever observed if the scent of the flowers of the Magnolia fuscata possesses any attraction for blackbirds and thrushes. We have had a fine plant in bloom all the summer in our conservatory, and some time ago I was much surprised, upon going to shut the house up, to find several very large panes of glass broken, and could find no means of accounting for it. They were repaired, and, to my chagrin, I found the same repeated a few days afterwards; but in this instance the cause was apparent, for a blackbird, which had been killed by the violence of the concussion, lay dead amongst the fragments of glass. In order to prevent such an occurrence in future, I fastened a net over the windows necessary to be opened, and this proved sufficient for some time, but yesterday I found that a thrush had effected an entrance, and it could only have been through a broken mesh in one corner of the net, as that was the only aperture I could find, through which a bird of its size could enter. Until then, the thought did not strike me that it might possibly be the scent of the above plant (smelling, as it does, like a very rich Melon, or rather between a Melon and Pine Apple,) that caused their pertinacity in entering, and that they had mistaken it for that of fruit. I do not like to discard the plant on such a supposition, which, after all, may be only thought a ridiculous one; therefore I shall feel obliged by information thereon.—*Jno. Cox, Thame Park.*

Disease in Pansies.—I agree with "R. L." that the rotting of Pansies is not occasioned by any insect, but as many growers are of opinion that the Millipedes (Juli) are the cause, I shall endeavour to prove that such is not the fact. Let a large plant, just beginning to flag, be carefully taken up, and the roots washed; on examination, the disease will be found to have commenced in one of the principal roots, and to have extended thence upwards to the main stem. The affected part will be brown and decayed, particularly where it was first diseased, and if it has been some time in that condition, the small fibres will have quite rotted away. If this root be traced to the main stem, those roots proceeding from the stem nearest to it will be found to be infected, the disease in this case extending downwards. In no instance in which I have taken up a plant which has just begun to droop have I ever found one of the Millipedes, although, on the contrary, there will be numbers if the plant has been long affected. These insects, as I believe, only attack decayed matter, and never, to my knowledge, undecayed. In this opinion I am borne out by your correspondent, "Ruricola," see vol i., p. 196, and in confirmation of what he there states, I lately saw Julus complanatus with a small fly in its mouth. I am unable to assign the cause of this sudden decay, but as some soils and localities are more subject to it than others, I will give my observations upon it. I have always found Pansies grown in soil which has been longest in cultivation, and therefore containing the greater quantity of humus, to be most liable to it; while, on the contrary, fresh loam, rather stiff than otherwise, is the best suited to them. The real secret, however, I think, for the healthy growth of Pansies, is good air, as smoke and the vicinity of a town are most prejudicial to them. This is the conclusion at which I have arrived, from an examination of most of the metropolitan nurseries, as well as those in the country. In connection with what I recommended in vol. i., p. 147, I beg to state that I now much prefer a dry airy situation to a moist one; and instead of shading plants, whether for exhibition or not, I think it more advisable to keep them as open to the light as possible, from their tendency to draw. When seed is sown, the sowing should never be delayed beyond the autumn, as it makes a great difference in the quality of the seedlings, and these should always be transplanted, to check their too luxuriant growth.—*An Amateur.*

Hydraulic Cement.—Your correspondent, "J. B. H.," in last week's *Chronicle*, asks if Asphalte will answer better than Roman Cement for Tanks, &c.,—I reply, the former material is wholly unsuitable for upright walls or any description of water-work. Roman cement, if properly used, will uniformly succeed; it is applied to a great extent in the reservoirs of water and of gas companies, as well as in docks, &c. The material should not be used too late in the year; the frost will never affect it if the work has had time to dry. In the formation of a tank, the walls should be built with cement and sand, but the inside stuccoed with cement alone, the bricks being first well wetted. If "J. B. H." will adopt these precautions, he will not incur further failure.—*Nine Elms.*

Wheat-sowing.—In the review of Davis's tract on the "Injury and Waste of Corn from the present practice of too thick Sowing," it is stated that different opinions are held respecting the tillering of Wheat, some maintaining that it should be allowed to tiller, others that it should not. Without entering at all upon the question, I would simply ask if the cause of the tillering of Wheat is ascertained by Agriculturists of the present day? for I find that various opinions were entertained respecting it by farmers forty or fifty years ago. According to Naismith, in his "Elements of Agriculture," published in 1807, "Tillering depends much on the expansion of the soil properly repressed." Dr. Cullen, again, in 1768, gives it as his opinion, that tillering is promoted by resisting the progress of vegetation in the roots, by the adhesion of the soil, and by cropping the leaves. In more recent times, it appears to be the opinion of others that it proceeds from a certain property belonging to the plant. In the description of the variety of Wheat called "Mongaswells" we are informed that it tillers well, and again, in the Gregarian variety we are told that it tillers sparingly. Perhaps the opinion of Vegetable Physiologists of the present day respecting the cause of the tillering of Wheat would be interesting to many of the readers of the *Chronicle*, and would oblige your humble servant,—*Peter Mackenzie.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Sept. 5.—Mr. Mauger in the chair. Messrs. Orson, Palmer, Smith, Wildman, Mearns, Fox, Dickson, Brown, Cook, Bushell, and several others, were present. It was again announced that the meetings would take place on every Tuesday during the present month. The following seedling Dahlias were sent for opinion, and judged according to the subjoined forms:—

Exhibitor.	Name of Flower.	Year when raised	No. of Blooms.	Colour.	Petals. Form.	Petals. Substance	Petals. Arrangement.	Eye.	General Form.	Observations.
Mr. Orson, Kennington	Fox-hunter	1843	1	red	not good	good	bad	tolerable	bad	not worth another trial.
Mr. Smith, Hendon	President	1843	1	crimson cream, tipped with purple	tolerable	good	good	good	rather flat	deserving trial.
Do.	Peri	1843	1	peach	——	——	——	——	——	dead.
Mr. Brown, Worcester	Delight	1843	1	yellow blush white	long and quilled	good	tolerable	sunk	round, but too	not worth another trial.
Do.	Glory of Worcester	1843	1	dull rose	Do.	tolerable	bad	good	small	Do.
Do.	Beauty of Saint John's	1843	1	ruby crimson	tolerable long and quilly	good	bad not good	not good	tolerable, but too small	Do.
Do.	Mrs. Farley	1843	1	ruby maroon	good very quilled	very good	bad	good	bad and small	Do.
Mr. Bushell, Kennington	Earl of Aberdeen	1843	1	lilac rose	good	good	tolerable	bad	not good	Do.
Do.	Don Carlos	1843	1	white, mottled with lilac	circular, but rather inclined to be flat and ribby	tolerable	bad	tolerable	indifferent and small	Do.
Do.	Madame Vestris	1843	1	ruby maroon	good	good	tolerable	good	circular, but	worth trial.
Mr. Sparry, Denford	Lady Antrobus	1842	6	deep buff	good, but inclined to terminate in a slight point	good	good from the shoulder to the centre	do.	circular to a front view, but too flat on the face	very promising, worth trial; but petal never likely to expand.
Do.	Aurantia	1842	6	white, mottled with lilac	circular, but rather inclined to be flat and ribby	good	good from the shoulder to the centre	do.	good	A very desirable 24 class flower.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand Horticultural Society.—This was the first exhibition this year of the Wellington Horticultural Society. The day was exceedingly fine, and the room was thronged with visitors, who appeared to be very much gratified with the number and variety of the articles exhibited, particularly in the class of Vegetables, which for size and excellence could not be surpassed; and an impartial visitor must have left the room fully convinced that the climate and capabilities of the district of Port Nicholson will amply reward the exertions of the Colonists. Where all was so good it may seem almost invidious to particularize; and, in many instances, the disappointed competitor could scarcely regret failure in a contest with so many opponents, when the claims were so nearly balanced. We may be excused, however, in referring to the specimens of Potatoes, which were very excellent, and to the Carrots exhibited by Mr. Molesworth, who obtained both prizes. The two objects which attracted the greatest attention were a Netted Cantaloupe Melon, grown under a frame on Wellington-terrace, by E. Johnson, Esq., measuring 27 ins. in circumference, and weighing 10 lbs.; and two frame Cucumbers, by F. A. Molesworth, Esq., the largest of which measured 23 ins. in length, and 7 ins. in circumference. The Wheat, of which several samples were exhibited by different settlers, was magnificent, and the merits of the two successful competitors were very nearly balanced. In the class of Flowers many interesting specimens were exhibited, and several of the rarer kinds to which extra prizes were awarded, attracted great attention by their beauty, and were satisfactory proofs that the Horticultural spirit is daily gaining ground amongst us. Capt. Rhodes also exhibited some seedling Peach-trees and Oaks, raised in the Colony, which we particularize, as they arrived too late in the room to be submitted to the notice of the Judges. There were also some fine specimens of prepared Flax from Wanganui and Otaki, exhibited by Messrs. Johnson and Moore. There are two interesting facts to which we are anxious to draw the attention of our readers. The first is THE SPIRITED COMPETITION OF THE NATIVES for the prizes offered to them. There were twelve candidates in this class. The other fact is the growing interest felt by the cottagers and working classes of the Colony towards the Society. The number of Subscribers from among them is daily increasing, and a reference to the list of prizes will show that many of them are among the most active and successful competitors. Another gratifying circumstance must not be lost sight of. Some of the best specimens of flowers and vegetables were sent from gardens

at Wade's Town. One gardener there (Mr. Scutchings), obtained eight prizes. Another (Mr. White), obtained the prize for Barley, competing against opponents from the district of the Hutt. The prizes for the best Cottage-gardens at Wellington were also awarded to two gardens at Wade's Town. These facts are most honourable to the industry and perseverance of the inhabitants of this suburb, and are the best answer to the statement "that the hills of Port Nicholson are barren," and to Mr. Churton's statement "that the winds are the scourge of the place, and that nothing can withstand them and prosper." Our friends in England may be informed that Wade's Town is situated on the hills (part of the Tinakore range), at the north-western extremity of the town. We suspect that those who have expressed these hasty and incorrect opinions would gladly retract them, were they not recorded in print. On the whole, the exhibition may be considered as the best which has taken place since the formation of the Society. Several additional subscribers' names were received, and Mr. Molesworth has very liberally contributed the sum of 5*l.* for himself and family. His Excellency the Acting Governor, during his stay here, also subscribed to the funds of the Society. The following is a list of the prizes:—VEGETABLES.—FIRST PRIZE:—12 *Potatoes* and 12 *Pods of Peas*, Dr. Featherston. 6 *Pods of Beans*, C. Pharazyn, Esq. 6 *Kidney Beans*, R. Stokes, Esq. 2 *Heads of Cauliflower*, F. A. Molesworth, Esq. 4 *Cabbages*, Mr. James. 4 *Lettuces*, 6 *Carrots*, and 4 *Turnips*, F. A Molesworth, Esq. 6 *Scarlet Runners*, H. Knowles, Esq. 6 *Onions*, J. Watt, Esq. 6 *Leeks*, Mr. R. Seed. 2 *Roots of Beet*, Rev. J. M'Farlane. 2 *Roots of Mangel Wurzel* and *Sample of Wheat*, F. A. Molesworth, Esq. 6 *Stalks of Rhubarb*, R. Stokes, Esq. *Sample of Oats*, R. Barton, Esq. *Sample of Barley*, Mr. White. *Collection of Potherbs* (9 different sorts), Mr. Scutchings. SECOND PRIZE:—12 *Potatoes* and 6 *Roots of Garlic*, Mr. James; 6 *Potatoes* (*extra prize*), and 6 *Carrots*, F. A. Molesworth, Esq.; 12 *Pods of Peas*, H. St. Hill, Esq.; 6 *Pods of Beans* and 6 *Onions*, E. Johnson, Esq.; 2 *Heads of Cauliflower*, Mr. Wilkinson; 4 *Cabbages of two varieties* and 2 *Roots of Beet*, R. Stokes, Esq.; 6 *Onions* (*extra prize*), F. V. Martin, Esq.; 4 *Turnips of two varieties*, Mr. White; *Do.* (*extra prize*), Col. Wakefield; 2 *Roots of Mangel Wurzel*, E. Catchpool, Esq.; *Sample of Wheat*, Mr. T. Mason. FRUITS.—FIRST PRIZE:—*Melon*, E. Johnson, Esq.; *Cucumber*, (grown in a frame), F. A. Molesworth, Esq.; *Raspberries*, E. Catchpool. Esq. SECOND PRIZE:—*Melon*, F. A. Molesworth, Esq.; *Cucumber* (grown in the open air), Mr. Scutchings; *Cape Gooseberries* (*extra prize*), Col. Wakefield. FLOWERS.—FIRST PRIZE:—*Dahlia*, Mr. Brady; *Seedling Pansy*, 6 *Pansies*, and *Seedling Pelargonium*, Mr. Scutchings; 6 *Pelargoniums*, 3 *Balsams*, and *Device*, Mr. Wilkinson; 12 *Annuals*, 4 *Stocks of varieties*, two of each, and *Bouquet of two Flowers*, E. Johnson, Esq.; *Collection of Native Plants*, Mr. Hurst. EXTRA PRIZES:—*Dahlia* and *Gladiolus*, Mr. Wilkinson; *Stocks*, *Coreópsis*, and *Hollyhock*, Mr. Scutchings; *Tigridia Pavonia*, *Hydrangea*, and *Picotees*, R. Stokes, Esq.; *Daphné Neapolitana* and *Glycine sinensis*, C. Clifford, Esq.; *Tiger Lily*, W. Swainson, Esq.; *Russian Violet*, — Wilies, Esq. SECOND PRIZE:—*Bouquet of Flowers*, R. Stokes, 1 sq.; *Best Collection of Seeds of Native Plants*, Mr. Hurst; 2*d. do.*, H. Tiffen, Esq. PRIZES FOR THE NATIVES:—6 *largest Potatoes*, Eawa; 6 *Second largest do.*, Pumepi. COTTAGERS' PRIZES: *Best four varieties of Vegetables*, Mr. White; *Second best do.*, Mr. James.—*New Zealand Colonist.*

COUNTRY SHOWS.—Erratum.—In the Berwick Horticultural Society's Show, p. 591, the name of the person who gained the prize for the *best quart of Green Peas*, in pod, should have been Mr. T. M'Dougal, instead of J. M'Dougal.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

CYTISUS WELDE'NII. Dalmatian Laburnum. (*Hardy Shrub.*) Leguminosæ, § Papilionáceæ. Diadélphia Decándria.—This plant is obviously distinguished from the Scotch Laburnum by its flowers growing in short erect racemes, and not in long drooping ones. Although, from its similarity in foliage to the Laburnum, it is liable to be confounded with that plant, yet it is, in fact, nearer Cytisus sessilifólius, of which it may be almost regarded as a gigantic form. To what size it will grow is unknown—probably eight or ten feet high; but on its Dalmatian mountains it is said to be a bush. The poisonous quality of the common Laburnum is still more concentrated in this species, as we are told by the German botanists. The General Baron Welden, after whom it is named, assuring us that its very flowers produce headache, and that the goats which feed on it produce poisonous milk. [But how is it, then, that the goats themselves do not die?]—*Bot. Reg.*

RENANTHERA MATUTINA. Morning Renanthera. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. § Vandeæ - Sarcánthidæ. Gynándria Monándria.—Although this plant bears no comparison with the magnificent China species on which the genus was founded, yet it is very far from being unworthy of cultivation. Indeed, by the number of its flowers, and the richness, though not brilliancy, of their spots, it makes up in some measure for their want of size. The first mention that is made of it is in Blume's "Bijdragon," where it is referred with doubt to the genus Aérides, and said to be found in flower in the month of September, on trees, at the foot of Mount Salak, in Java. Mr. Cuming afterwards gathered it in the Philippines. It flowered at Chatsworth in December last.—*Botanical Register.*

RONDELE'TIA LONGIFLORA. Long-flowered Rondeletia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Cinchonáceæ. Pentándria Monógynia.—This is a shrub of great beauty, introduced by Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter, from South Brazil, and is particularly well suited to greenhouse cultivation, because it does not grow to be a large and unmanageable specimen. In fact, it resembles the old Bouvárdia triphylla in its habits, and may be managed in the same manner. Nevertheless, we presume that it may be grown to some size if desired, for our wild specimens have the appearance of coming from a large bush.—*Botanical Register.*

ONCÍDIUM UNIFLORUM. One-flowered Oncidium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ § Vandeæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This curious little plant, allied to the rare Oncídium barbatum, inhabits trees in the forests of the Organ Mountains of Brazil, where it was found in April, 1841, by Mr. Gardner. For its introduction to gardens we are indebted to Sir C. Lemon, who received it from Brazil in August, 1841, through Lieutenant Turner, of H.M.'s Packet "Ranger," and in whose collection at Carclew it flowered in Nov., 1842. The flowers are large in proportion to the size of the plant and very handsome, continuing a long time in perfection. The sepals are of a dingy brown, slightly spotted, much undulated at the margin, and spreading so as to become recurved. They are all nearly of the same size and form. The two lower ones are undivided, and narrow at the base. The petals are similar in colour to the sepals, but rather shorter, and almost twice as wide, recurved at the point, and undulated at the margin. The plant appears to grow in large masses on the branches of trees, to which it is attached by its numerous round, filiform, ash-coloured roots. It is grown at Carclew in a warm moist stove, suspended from one of the rafters.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Kind of Corn.—Mr. R. Clarke, the Senior Assistant Surgeon to the Colony of Sierra Leone, has lately brought into notice a kind of grain called "Fundi" or "Fundungi," (Paspalum exile *Kippist*,) cultivated by industrious individuals of the Soosoo, Foulah, Bassa, and Joloff nations, by whom it is called the "Hungry Rice." It is a semi-transparent cordiform grain, about the size of Mignonnette-seed; the ear consists of two conjugate spikes, the grain being arranged on the outer edge of either spike. "The ground," says Mr. Clarke, "is cleared for its reception by burning down the copsewood and hoeing between the roots and stumps. It is sown in the months of May and June, the ground being slightly opened, and again lightly drawn together over the seeds with a hoe. In August, when it shoots up, it is carefully weeded. It ripens in September, growing to the height of about eighteen inches, and its stems, which are very slender, are then bent to the earth by the mere weight of the grain. The patch of land is then either suffered to lie fallow, or is planted with Yams or Cassada, in rotation. Experienced cultivators of this Lilliputian grain have assured me that manure is unnecessary,—nay, injurious, as it delights in light soils, and it is even raised on rocky situations, which are most frequent in and about Kissy. When cut down, it is tied up in small sheaves and placed in a dry situation within the hut; for if allowed to remain on the ground, and to become wet, the grains become agglutinated to their coverings. The grain is trodden out with the feet, and is then parched or dried in the sun, to allow of the more easy removal of the chaff in the process of pounding, which is performed in wooden mortars. It is afterwards winnowed with a kind of cane fanner on mats. In preparing this delicious grain for food it is first put into boiling water, in which it is assiduously stirred for a few minutes; the water is then poured off, and the Foulahs, Joloffs, &c. add to it palm-oil, butter, or milk; but the Europeans and Negroes connected with the colony prepare it as follows: to the grain cooked as above mentioned, fowl, fish, or mutton, with a small piece of salt pork for the sake of flavour, is added, the whole being then stewed in a close saucepan. This makes a very good dish, and thus prepared, resembles "Kouskous." The grain is sometimes made into puddings, with the usual condiments, and eaten either hot or cold with milk. By the few natives of Scotland in the colony it is dressed as milk-porridge. This grain could be raised in sufficient quantities to become an important article of commerce; and I have no doubt would prove a valuable addition to the list of light farinaceous articles of food in use among the delicate or convalescent." The sample with which Mr. C. has favoured us, is, before preparation, of a clear dull brown colour. When cleaned from the husks, it will resemble, we imagine, very fine millet.

Receipt for making Grape Wine.—Water, 4½ gallons, beer measure; Grapes, 5 gallons, beer measure, crushed and soaked in the water seven days; sugar, 17½ lbs., at 10½*d.* per lb.—the Grapes, perhaps, 5*s.* The cask in which it was made held exactly 6¾ gallons, beer measure, and produced 34 bottles of wine clear. A bottle of the above wine kept ten years, and proved very good.—*Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine.*

Improvement in the Cultivation of Hops.—The Rev. Mr. Formby, vicar of Frinsbury, has the credit of suggesting this, which consists in stretching a stout wire along each alley, to which wire the poles are fastened. The advantages are, that poles of much less value than those usually employed may be used; that injury from gales of wind is avoided; and that the alleys being open to the influence of the sun and air, the mould, that fatal disease of the Hop, is prevented. At Halling, near Rochester, a garden of nine acres thus cultivated affords a most pleasing sight.—*Country Paper.*

Dr. Joseph Hooker.—We have great pleasure in announcing the safe return of this excellent Naturalist, after all the perils of the adventurous voyage of discovery in which he was engaged. We understand that his collections in Botany are ample, considering the poverty of the countries he visited. Among other valuable plants which he has already been the means of introducing, are the Tussack grass of the Falklands, with the Winter's Bark and Evergreen Beech of the Straits of Magellan.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Windsor.—For the first time in my life, I have been sojourning for a few days in the good and loyal town of Windsor. As I had heard much of the castle and its noble and commanding terrace, I first directed my steps thither. I will not attempt to describe the sensations which I experienced as I traversed the magnificent suite of apartments which distinguish this Royal residence from all others of its class; still less will I seek to give utterance to the intense delight with which I gazed from the castle windows upon the widely-extended and richly-wooded landscape which was spread out before me. The castle and the view from its terrace, as well as the splendid old chapel, have been described a hundred times, and if nothing be so "tedious as a twice-told tale," it would be very bad taste in me to launch out upon a topic which has been so often exhausted. Let us turn then to a subject which combines within itself all the charms of novelty, and in which nature and art seem to vie with each other, in their endeavour to excite our admiration and surprise; and such a subject was brought under my notice by a visit to the new Royal Gardens, situated at Frogmore, about a mile from the castle. I had often heard of the great operations which were carrying on within this spacious area; but I confess I was not prepared to expect such a *coup-d'œil* as greeted my approach to the forcing department of the gardens. Let any one imagine a range of Horticultural buildings, upwards of 900 feet in length, all composed exclusively of metal and glass, and presenting the elegant and fairy-like appearance peculiar to these structures, although united at the same time with real strength and durability. Then let him enter this noble range of forcing-houses by the door at the eastern end, and, looking directly before him, he will command a vista of 400 feet, comprising a greenhouse, two pineries, two peach-houses, and a vinery, each one communicating with the other by means of a glazed corridor or lobby; and all the doors being stationed exactly opposite to the one by which the range is entered, an effect is produced which no words can adequately describe. Then, as the visitor leisurely walks through the range, let him narrowly inspect the details of the buildings, and he will find that the principals, or framework, by which is to be understood the rafters, standards, gutters, and sills, are all composed of cast-iron, whilst the bars or divisions between the panes of glass are of copper, and the rims of the sashes or lights of rolled or wrought iron. But another and more striking peculiarity which he cannot fail to observe is, that the whole range of houses throughout is glazed with British sheet-glass, in panes of from 24 to 30 inches long, and of such a thickness as to obviate all danger of breakage from ordinary causes, whilst that which arises from the action of frost is effectually prevented by the curved form in which the ends of the panes are cut, and by the insertion of an ingeniously contrived lead-lap between each pane. The particulars which I have thus noticed with reference to the east wing of this range, will equally apply, in all points, to the west, or corresponding wing. The central space between the two wings is occupied by the residence of her Majesty's head-gardener, a neat structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture; and it is in contemplation to erect, on either side, a conservatory or flower-house, which will fill up the spaces at present existing between the dwelling-house and the wings, thus making the entire length of the range 935 feet. It has been my lot, in the course of my annual tours, to see many places which are famed for their Horticultural buildings, but I can truly aver that I have never seen a range of houses at all comparable with that in the Frogmore gardens; and which I would strongly recommend all persons having a taste for Horticultural pursuits to visit, whenever an opportunity may occur.—*C. Thomas, Aug.* 24.

Barton, near Bury St. Edmunds.—Amongst the young trees at this place are some which seem worthy of notice. In none of the books of reference do we find the rapid growth of Abies Douglasii noted as having been at all equal to what has been witnessed here. Sir Henry Bunbury received from the Horticultural Society a little plant in a pot, in March, 1830; in the spring of 1831 it was planted out. It is now, as nearly as can be ascertained, 35 feet high: the spread of its branches 13 feet and the girth of its stem, at one foot and a half from the ground, 30 inches. This summer, for the first time, this beautiful tree is bearing cones. Next to the Douglasii, P. Coulteri has been the most rapid in its growth. But a young P. insignis is now growing at a prodigious rate. One of the finest trees here is a Magnolia acuminata, which was planted in August, 1825. It is about 35½ feet high, feathering to the ground on every side. The girth of its stem at 1 ft. is 28 in., at 4 ft., 24 in., at 5½ ft. 23 in. A Magnolia auriculata, planted in November, 1823, is about 24½ feet high. Some persons in the neighbourhood complain that their Levant Oats (grown in a sandy soil) *canker* after twenty years. There is no such symptoms here in those growing on clay with the greatest vigour and beauty. Possibly in the former cases the roots have got down to hard chalk.

Reviews.

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Verhältniss zur Pflanzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen. Frues. 1843.

(*Continued from page* 632.)

The assumption (continues Dr. Mohl) that the organs of plants consist of gluten, albumen, and wood, and that other constituents, like sugar, starch, &c., are mere secretions, is decidedly wrong in an anatomical point of view, for the solid substance of all organs consists of woody fibre alone, and all the other ingredients are merely preserved in the cellular substance, &c. The same objection may be raised against the opinion, that starch, gum, &c., preserved in the cells, are mere excrements, and not constituent parts of the organ. On the other hand, Dr. Mohl considers Liebig's opinion, that a greater amount of nitrogen is required for forming woody fibre, than sugar, gum, starch, &c., as perfectly true. This is corroborated by the experiments of Payen, who found in all young organs, while in a state of vigorous development, an abundance of nitrogenous juices—which leads to the conclusion that nitrogenous substances are essential to the development of new elementary organs, a position fully borne out by recent microscopical experiments on the formation of the cellular tissue in plants. If this is the case, we may also assume that the formation of substances nearly related to woody fibre, such as sugar, gum, and starch, requires also a certain amount of nitrogen; and that a less amount, although it may suffice for the abundant formation of those substances, will only produce a small amount of woody fibre, is an opinion adopted by Liebig. It may be also assumed, that if such an amount of nitrogen as is sufficient for the formation of a moderate quantity of woody fibre, is to be divided between the formation of gum and other similar substances (composed of carbonic acid and water,) and that of woody fibre—the same amount of nitrogen might suffice for the formation of a greater amount of woody fibre, and therefore, for the more vigorous growth of the plant; in those cases where the plant has already absorbed part of its food in the form of substances, which (being composed of carbonic acid and water) have also attained the first degree of vegetable assimilation.

Liebig believes, that, in this case, the function of the leaves will be impaired. This, however, it is impossible to decide, "as we have not even an idea of the variations which the assimilative process may undergo, according to the difference of the substances on which plants feed. It is also, in most cases, less essential to know whether plants absorb only organic substances and water, than whether it is necessarily in conjunction with inorganic matter, that such absorption takes place; in which case, the digestion (Verarbeitung) of inorganic substances would not be suspended; but, in conjunction with this assimilative process, another and different one would make its appearance." To decide on the existence of these processes, it would be necessary to know the metamorphoses which food undergoes in plants. But this is not the case, as we neither are aware of the manner in which gum or sugar are formed, nor of the further changes of these substances into woody fibre. Chemistry, it is true, can change wood and starch into sugar, but only by the application of strong chemical agencies, which we know are not made use of by plants. To imitate the real process is beyond the reach of chemistry; still, it is to this very process that plants owe their growth. Under such circumstances, all that we can do is to make plants absorb organic substances, and to observe the phenomena which their growth exhibits subsequently. It has been shown already that certain plants live only when they absorb organic substances; our cultivated plants prove the same thing, as well as the detailed experiments of Davy and Saussure, which have not been hitherto disproved. The theory of Liebig, therefore, is untenable, and is equally

unsupported by experiment or by exact reasoning on the nutritive processes of plants.

Liebig has himself felt that arguments founded on fact are required for the support of his theory, and he has pitched upon Mount Vesuvius to supply it. He dwells, therefore (page 131), on the luxuriant crops in the environs of this mountain, in a "soil which, according to its origin, does not contain the least trace of organic matter, and still is considered as the very type of fertility." We possess, however, no chemical analysis of this soil, derived as it is from volcanic cinders, neither does L. say anything on the subject, but merely appeals to its general volcanic origin. But it would be a surprising thing (says Dr. Moll), if a soil on which, for many centuries past, most extensive farming operations (Reisch-wirthschaft?) have been carried on, should be destitute of humus. This could be only the case, if, after every few years, it was again covered so deeply with the ashes of constantly new eruptions, that the ancient soil and all its organic matter should be placed beyond the reach of new crops. This, however, we know is not the case, and even such eruptions as do take place at intervals could not effect this. The heaviest fall of ashes (since the destruction of Pompeii) was that of 1822, which amounted on the slope of the mountain to 3 feet, and in the plain from 15 to 18 feet; but this was (according to Humboldt) the treble of any previous fall of ashes. We know, moreover, that even the slightest fall of volcanic cinders kills vegetation over an extensive area, so much so that one crop amongst eight near Mount Vesuvius is always lost through such calamities. It is, therefore, these very falls of ashes which cause the formation of a vegetable stratum on a large scale, and such must contain humus. This corresponds entirely with what Mr. Lyell states ("Princ. of Geol." ii. 148), that he found, near Pompeii, under the volcanic cinders of 1822, a layer of vegetable mould of the thickness of three feet.

To be continued.

The Guide to Service. The Farm Bailiff. Charles Knight and Co.

AMONGST the tracts published by Mr. Chas. Knight under the title of "Guides to Service" there are few in which so much practical matter has been condensed in a very small space. When we say that we have reason to believe that this little work is from the pen of our old friend Martin Doyle, we prepare our readers for finding it full of useful practical information. We have perused it with attention and much pleasure; and we can safely recommend it to be placed in the hands of every young farmer, as well as into those of young bailiffs, for whom it is written. We give the following extract on the subject of *fallows*:—

"Now, though a 'worn-out and tired *animal* requires rest, as well as nourishing food, to recruit his exhausted powers, this cannot be correctly said of the *earth*, which is perpetually reproducing, and only fails in yielding her productions from the exhaustion of those properties which constitute the food of plants, and which are only supplied, in an effective and quickly, by manures that contain the required principles. The earth, so far from taking advantage of any kind of rest which a farmer may be disposed to give it, *will* produce something—it will not rest—it will throw up a crop of weeds if left to its own energies; and, therefore, on the same principle that a parent will give his children some useful sources of occupation, to prevent them from doing mischief, which he knows they will commit rather than be idle; or as he will cultivate their minds, and sow the seeds of useful knowledge, lest noxious weeds should spring up in their room, so will the prudent farmer sow something that will produce a profitable return; he will imitate the practice of the gardener, who never dreams of leaving his garden rest, because he knows that it will perpetually produce useful plants of one sort or other, and that if he does not cultivate some of them, a rank and luxuriant crop of weeds would be the spontaneous growth of the teeming earth."

We need hardly add, that the most experienced farmer will find something to learn by the perusal of the 125 pages of which this little work consists.—*M.*

Rivers's Descriptive Catalogue of Roses for 1843-44, has just appeared. Its excellence as a guide to purchasers is so well known that we scarcely need do more than announce it. We must, however, state that, in this edition, Mr. Rivers has done additional service to Rose-fanciers by pointing out the best sorts, by paragraphs, calculated for small or large purchasers, and by marking those that are remarkably sweet-scented.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

In all lofty conservatories, where mixed climbers are intended to be brought to the greatest perfection, the roof-sashes should be fixed down, and no air given at the top of the house. All the front and end sashes of the house be described, should be made to open: and if the back part be a solid wall, there should be ample provision made for giving air along the top of it: or, what is better, let openings be left in the back wall from top to bottom, and fitted up with folding shutters, for the purpose of ventilation. Mr. Parnell has admirable contrivances of this sort at Chatsworth. The air in the body of a house thus arranged can be kept as cool as that outside-doors; while the top of the house is as hot as a stove, or at least as hot as an intermediate house; and climbers will grow and flower with great freedom in such a temperature. Now this arrangement is nearly the reverse of what you generally see; and the Calendar is not a place for speculating on such points. I may add that our conservatory here is on this plan, and for climbers or other plants we find it to answer very well, and it is very easy to manage. The roof is nearly air-tight, and the panes of glass are 45 inches in length, by six inches in breadth, and are of the best sheet glass. In this house Ipomœa Learii and bifidia, Passiflora racemosa and Loudonii, both grafted on hardier stocks, and Mandevilla suaveolens, flower as well as you could wish, with others nearly as tender. The grand desideratum for conservatory climbers is, that they should be free bloomers, that they bloom in succession for a long time, and that they are of those kinds that are not very liable to insects; but if they be judged by this standard their number will become greatly reduced. Here and there one may see a climber flowering in all the perfection of its native climate, while others in the same house may be in entire mediocrity, and perhaps only a shoot of vexation to keep them down. Now, instead of speaking to one person's opinion, as "gardening" purposes, how much better would it be if there could be a few attempts, and say what best succeeds with them, and what will or what they did not like. We might thus, in a few years, be in possession of that in reference to the subject. As a proof of the utility of treating to any one's opinion impartially, I perceive somewhere you have been, I may state that I did not previously know that Dipladenia splendens flowered from the top of June until the end of October, although I believe that I was the first who met and flowered it in a cool house. The one from which the figure in the "Botanical Register" was taken, flowered in a pine at Chippenham; and from this plant mine originated in 1836, and flowered in 1838, and for two or three years flowered only from the middle of June to the middle of August. Cuscuta Europæa, the Thunbergia described, is not much like the Sutherlandiæ, but is of much interest. Dentaria digitata I never saw grown as a climber; Dentaria pinnata answers better, but Plumbago europæa, which grows after the same manner as Dentaria, is better than either, and is really a fine thing; and, like the Dentarias, is a desirable plant, requiring a deep, rich, loamy, and sandy mixture: it will cover a pillar 10 or 12 feet high in three years, and flower in profusion from May until October, by occasionally some of the strongest branches through the summer. Thunbergia aurantiaca I flowered three years running: it is self-fit for the middle-heap. Bignonia, or rather Tecoma, jasminoides, is a grand climber, and one of the very best hardy ones. A friend of mine, at Cheltenham, who is very fond of climbers, thus writes concerning it:—"This plant has been so fine this season that I really do think we have nothing in all the way beautiful: the young wood of last year was trained in the largest hoop the gates: early in spring I had it nipped down and headed in closely, so as to cover about four square yards, from the middle of July it has been one mass of bloom, having from 400 to 500 blossoms expanded every day." Siphonanthus is best treated as a pot plant, for winter flowering, and turned out occasionally will last scarcely longer than a season.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—The late heavy rains, though partial, have reduced the temperature so far that fires may soon be necessary in some of those houses: at any rate no sudden depression should be allowed just, indeed, young Vines will be in full growth for two months to come: it is much better to assist them well now than to allow them to grow in winter. See, therefore, that all is comfortable about them for a long time hence.

VINERY.—All young Vines, and those grown on the long-rod system, should have the top sashes now left on day and night, till the wood is perfectly ripe, and the air necessary for the fruit admitted by the front sashes only. It is an excellent old plan that of covering the Vines horizontally; the Muscats, St. Peter's, Black Damascus, &c., towards the top, and the harder ones at the bottom, of the house: with proper mattresses, we can keep any house up to some-least as top, while the bottom may be as low as zero-if dry: few, however, think of this.

LATE MELONS, CUCUMBERS, MUSHROOMS, and EARLY STRAWS, to come in next November, and some other things which are never accompanied but by good gardeners, who require no Calendars, I shall be excused if I pass over queerly.

Out-door Department.

ON Sunday, the 10th inst., an awful thunder-storm passed over the county of Suffolk, but fortunately not accompanied by hail; yet a vast deal of damage has been done to property. The ground was previously very dry, and could take in the wet but slowly: in less than 10 minutes in the level portions of the kitchen-gardens were several inches deep with water, thus pushing a stop to the operations in the soil for some time.

LETTUCE.—The last sowing of brown Dutch Lettuce is generally got in by the middle of September. A correspondent from Essex says he has not lost a plant from this sowing for the last 11 years, because they come on slow and stocky through the cool of the autumn.

SPINACH.—The Winter Spinach, Carrots, and Carrots, sown in rows, should have the ground well stirred between the rows, as soon as the surface is dry, after every rain. Broadleaf spinach in this way, alongside mistress, belong to other days.

WATER-CRESSES.—These will grow just as well on a damp, shaded border in the kitchen-garden as in or on the brook side, and will be ten times safer for use from such a place than in the natural way, where they are always more or less sown over with the eggs of insects and other creatures frequenting pools or running streams. Now is the best time to plant slips of them.

CAULIFLOWERS.—See that the plants for next year are all right: those still on the seed-bed and those planted out, and more especially the plants from the last sowing.

ORCHARD.—Gleaning in the early fruit and keeping down insects, which is not difficult this season, there is little to do now in the orchard. Mr. Rivers tells me that his dwarf rose-pruned trees are better this year than ever they have been.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Some years ago people used to light fires to ripen off their stove-plants about this time; but a better plan prevails now: when the plants have begun growing freely in spring, the heat is increased, and every assistance given to them to make their growth early, so that by this time no ripening of wood or the growing is needed, and the plants are gradually put to rest by the natural decline of our seasons. Plants thus managed should never receive more than 55° of artificial heat in the dead of winter: yet there is no danger of a warm day raise the temperature up to 80° or 85°, with a little air. Orchideaceous growers will be glad to hear that the queen of these gems, Lælia superbiens, is throwing up a strong flower-spike, treated on the cool system, but not with me.

GREENHOUSE.—This house should now be in thorough repair, and in a clean, sweet condition, as many of the more tender plants must soon be removed in-doors. If the weather holds tolerably dry, all the stronger greenhouse plants should be left out as long as possible. This is the time when the advantages of cold pits are most apparent, as the lights can be left off, except in rainy or frosty weather, whereas the greenhouse has no such advantage.

CONSERVATORY.—What a luxury a nice light conservatory is, let it be ever so small, when attached to part of the sitting-rooms! and what a contrast, too, with the heavy, ill-arranged, old-fashioned greenhouses, only fit to winter half-hardy shrubs for planting out in summer! There are scores of such greenhouses all over the country, which should be pulled down and converted into modern conservatories. With a little judgment the expense need not be much, and the enjoyment and luxury which thus may be obtained will pay all the trouble and expense in a very short time. Now that little ventilation is needed in the management of all plants, I hope I shall be excused for leading the Calendar with these digressions, and I shall always keep within practical points, speculative matters being foreign to this part of the *Chronicle*.

FUCHSIAS AND FLAMES.—These are the plants to winter the Heaths in when the frost overtakes them in the flower-garden. No one need be afraid that I shall lose sight of this subject: but without going further, I may state that I want more information on the subject myself. I planted out about 100 kinds of Heaths last June, from which I lost half-a-dozen: the rest are looking as well as can be expected. If I can keep the frost from them, I shall leave them until they get too big for the place. But for flower-gardening they must be taken up every year, and they will never answer to be plunged in pots. Next week I shall say how I think they ought to be treated all the year round.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—Having a little spare room under this head I shall say something about Heaths for the flower-garden next season. The management of some young Heaths struck this season into a small pot, for the winter, and next May these are separated, with a portion of the soil to each, and planted in single pots: these small pots are now full of roots, and this is the best-sized plant to order for turning out next May, as they cannot be too young to begin with: pots when see advertisements offering 100 of these for 5l. From this time to the end of October is the best time to order them. As soon as you get them home prepare a frame for them, from which you can exclude the frost by putting a layer of rough peat at the bottom, then an inch of sandy peat mixed thin, but not sifted: on this bottom place your little Heaths about 6 or 8 inches apart on the roots, and fill in between them with the mixed fine peat, pressing it gently round their balls: the tops of the plants should be about 6 inches from the glass: they will soon root into the fresh soil. Keep the glass off every fine day till next May, then take them up with a trowel, and they will carry a good portion of the soil with their roots. You will find this border open bar the corner than if you left them in the pots all winter: besides, the plants are much safer in this way than in pots through the winter: the roots also being in a free open state, are ready to strike away in the prepared bed in the flower-garden, where you will plant them: think me the first season. When the frost sets in next autumn you may take them up with a trowel, and they will carry large portions of the soil with them, like a proper Rhododendron plant: some of the soil you can wash away from them, and remove them back to the frames, to be planted as before, only a little wider apart: and recollect, by this system they are never to be put into pots at all whatever their age or size may be: unless, indeed, such of them as may from very fine specimens: these, perhaps, you may be tempted to put into large pots or boxes, for the conservatory, or perhaps for exhibition, as their permanence and the deep rich colour of their foliage and flowers will be same to interest anyone.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Sept. 14, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Sept.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Sunday 8	30.187	30.140	71	54	62·5	E.	
Monday 9	30.133	30.008	73	55	64·0	E.	
Tuesday 10	30.102	29.960	74	56	65·0	S.	·32
Wednesday 11	30.102	29.963	74	50	62·0	W.	
Thursday 12	30.116	30.038	73	51	62·0	N.E.	
Friday 13	30.130	29.940	71	47	59·0	E.	
Saturday 14	29.947	29.849	68	52	60·0	E.	·01
Average	30.094	30.014	72·4	53·4	62·5		·33

Sept. 8. Light dinning lines: very fine: overcast.
9. Extremely hazy: very fine occasionally.
10. Foggy: with heavy dews about 10: very sultry in forenoon; 1 p.m. thunder commenced, with heavy rain; cloudy at night.
11. Hazy: cloudy: very fine: overcast.
12. Uniformly overcast, and fine: very clear at night.
13. Cloudless and fine: very clear at night.
14. Hazy dew: overcast and fine: very mild at night.
Mean temperature of the week nearly 2° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending September 21, 1843.

Sept.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	Number of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest Quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.						
						N.	E.	S.	W.	N.E.	S.E.	S.W.	N.W.
Sun. 17	68.1	47.1	57.6	7	0.30 in.	1	1	1	2	3	4	3
Mon. 18	68.0	46.8	57.4	5	0.70 —	—	1	1	5	3	1	1
Tues. 19	68.3	47.0	57.7	5	0.80 —	1	—	1	4	5	1	1
Wed. 20	68.4	45.1	56.7	7	0.45 —	1	1	2	—	6	4	2
Thurs. 21	68.1	44.4	56.2	8	0.40 —	1	—	1	3	1	3	8
Fri. 22	68.1	45.4	56.8	6	0.48 —	—	1	1	3	5	4	7
Sat. 23	68.—	46.—	57.—	7	0.58 —	1	—	1	3	4	6	7

The highest temperature during the above period occurred in the 17th, 1831, and it was 91° in 1834—thermometer 90° and the lowest in the 21st, 1836—thermometer 28°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Sept. 16, 1843.

An abundance of fruit of every kind has been supplied during the past week: but trade still continues very dull. Pines are very plentiful, particularly the Queen. Black Jamaica, and Providence, and bring nearly the same prices as last week. Among Grapes we noticed some excellent bunches of Black Hamburgh and Muscat of Alexandria, which are selling at from 2s. to 4s. per lb. Apricots are now almost over for this season. Greengage Plums are becoming very scarce, and bring from 6d. to 8d. per half-sv. Damsons are plentiful, but not in general of very good quality: they bring from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per half-sv. Peaches and Nectarines are very fine and abundant, particularly the former, and are considerably reduced in price. Figs are still plentiful, and are offered at from 2s. to 4s. per dozen. Filberts are also very abundant, and have fallen considerably in price since last week. Good English Melons are selling at from 1s. to 3s. each, and are quite sufficient to meet the demand. Cucumbers bring from 6d. to 1s. per brace. Cauliflowers are becoming scarce, and are rather of inferior quality. Cabbages and Turnips are quite plentiful, and continue to bring nearly the same prices as last week. Peas are selling at from 3s. to 4s. per half-sieve. French and Scarlet Runner Beans bring from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per half-sieve. Tomatoes of excellent quality are very abundant, and are very much reduced in price. Endive may be had at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per score. Shallots bring about the same price as last week. Carrots bring from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen bunches. Cut flowers consist of Erica Bowieana, cerinthoides major, and persplcua nana; Gardenia radicans, Gladiolus psittacinus, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Pansies, China Asters, and Sweet Peas.

PRICES, SATURDAY, September 16, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 1s. to 2s.
Grapes, hothouse, per lb. 2s. to 4s.
— Frontignan, per lb. —
Peaches, per dozen, 4s. to 8s.
Nectarines, per dozen, 2s. to 4s.
Figs, per doz. 2s. to 4s.
Melons, each, 1s. to 3s.
Pine-apple, each, 1s. to 3s. 6d.
Plums, per quarter, 6d. to 8d.
— white, per half-sieve, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
— Gage, per quarter, 6d.
— Gage, Green, Baking, per half-sieve, 6d. to 1s.
Currants, per half-sieve, 2s. to 3s. 6d.
Cherries, Morello, standards, per half-sieve, 6d.
Raspberries, per pottle, 2d. to 3d.
Damsons, per half-sv., 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Apples, dessert, per bush. 3s. to 5s.
Apples, Kentish, per bush. 2s. 6d. to 3s.
Pears, per half-sieve, 1s. to 2s.
Quinces, per dozen, 1s. 6d. to 2s.
— (—), per bushel, 2s. to 3s.
Lemons, per 100, 1s. to 2s. 6d.
Cucumbers, per brace, 6d. to 1s.
Chestnuts, per bushel, 2s. to 3s.
Green Gooseberries, per 100, 1s. 6d. to 2s.
Nuts, per bushel, —
Almonds, per peck, 3s.
Sweet Almonds, per lb., 1s.
Nuts, per bushel, —
— Spanish, —
— Barcelona, 20s. to 24s.
— Cob, 12s.
Filberts, Kentish, per 100lbs., 40s. to 55s.
Walnuts, per bushel, 1s. to 2s.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 2d. to 1s. 6d.
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 4s. to 6s.
Beans, Kidney, per half-sieve, 1s. to 1s. 6d.
— Scarlet, per half-sv., 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Peas, per sv., 3s. to 4s.
Potatoes, New, per ton, 70s. to 80s.
— per cwt., 1s. 6d. to 2s.
— per bushel, 1s. to 1s. 6d.
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s. to 3s.
Artichokes, Green, per doz., 2s. to 3s.
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 2s. to 3s.
Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Red Beet, per dozen, 3d. to 6d.
Horse Radish, per bundle, 3d. to 6d.
Salsafy, spring, p. doz. bun., 1s. to 1s.
— Parsnip, p. doz. bun., 1s. to 1s.
Carrots, Horn, per doz. bun., 1s. to 1s. 6d.
— Long, per doz. bun., 1s. to 1s.
Scorzonera, per doz. bun., 1s. to 1s.
— green, per bunch, 4d.
Spinach, per sieve, 1s. to 1s. 6d.
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1s. to 1s.
Onions, Spring, p. doz. bun., 1s. to 1s.
— Large, per doz. bch., 1s. to 1s.
— Spanish, per doz., 1s. to 1s.
Garlic, per lb., 6d. to 8d.
Shallots, per lb., 1s. to 1s.
Cucumbers, per score, 3d. to 1s.
— Gher., per score, 6d. to 1s. 6d.
Celery, per bun., 6d. to 1s.
Small Salad, per punnet, 2d. to 3d.
Sweet Basil, per doz. punnets, 1s. to 1s.
Winter-savory, per doz. punnets, 1s. to 1s.
Thyme, per half-sieve, 1s.
Parsley, per punnet, 2d.
Fennel, per punnet, 2d.
Tarragon, per punnet, 2d.
Mint, per doz. punnets, 1s. to 1s.
Marjoram, green, per bunch, 1d. to 2d.
Marjoram, dried, per punnet, 1s. to 1s.
Watercress, Green, per bundle, 1s. to 1s.
Chervil, per punnet, 1s. to 1s.

Notices to Correspondents.

MANURE.—*T. B.*—The remarks on Potter's Guano which you have quoted are applied to its effects on land suburban exhausted gardens. There is no treatise quite applicable, except that originally published by Mr. Potter. For garden purposes, 4 cwt. as sure in the course of the season is a sufficient quantity: it may be applied broadcast, and washed or raked in.—*J. S.*—Animal manure is injurious to Yews, but we are not aware that it is so to Hollies.—*Guayn* next week.

SOIL.—*An Original Subscriber* had better marl his land well, in order to render it more cohesive. Peruvian Guano will prove a good manure; but bones will perhaps answer best. We

should use both, and as much as the expense will justify. There is no fear of such land being overmanured by any ordinary amount of application. The bones had better be half-inch.

WEEDS.—*J. B.*—Weeds may be added to the compost-heap, if you can destroy their seeds, as happens when they are violently fermented; but if this cannot be done, or if Couch-grass, and such weeds, cannot be so killed, it is better to burn them in the usual way, and cast the ashes on the land.

HEATING.—*R. W. B.*—It is very difficult to heat well so small a pit as one 12 feet by 4. The boilers usually constructed would overheat it. You might, however, have a small copper or tin boiler made so as to heat the water in some gutters such as are now using near London for bottom-heat; and by using cinders and such refuse for fuel, you might manage to keep it in good order. In a week or two we shall publish a little plan, which you might advantageously adopt.——*A Young Pine-grower* will find Rendle's Treatise frequently advertised in our columns. Other matter next week.——*W. M.*—Your plan will answer, provided the inside of the flue is well rendered with cement, and you make a good joint with the brickwork and flow-pipe. You must, in that case, make the partition with flew-tiles.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—*S. C.*—By paring and burning the surface of the portion of lawn which you intend to convert into a Kitchen-garden, you will certainly destroy any grubs that may infest it; but at the same time you destroy likewise that turfy texture so desirable for the purpose of rendering the soil open, and pervious for the roots of plants. It will therefore be better to trench it down; and as you have plenty of lime at command, a moderate quantity will do good. If you commence operations now, you may grow any vegetable next season; but the Potato is the best for mellowing the soil. ‖

HOPS.—*J. H. B.*—These may be cultivated *profitably* in Wales as well as elsewhere, if the soil is rich and strong enough, and not exposed to heavy gales.

CLIMBERS.—*W. P.*—Consult Mr. Beaton's excellent Paper just published, or the remarks of a "Devonian," at p. 629.

CARNATIONS, &c.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—Picotees, Pinks, and Carnations, will grow in almost any kind of soil; they, however, delight in a rich light mould, consisting of old turf, well-decayed dung, leaf-mould, and sand. You may likewise add a little quick-lime to destroy the wireworm, as, from your statement, we apprehend that the premature decay of your plants has been occasioned by it, or some other insect, more than by the uncongenial nature of the soil. ‡

FUCHSIAS.—*G. R. Linden.*—You had better save your Fuchsia-seed until the end of February or beginning of March, when it may be sown with advantage, in pots filled with almost any sort of soil of a light nature and placed in a slight bottom-heat.‡——*O. P. Q.*—Your specimen was too shrivelled and dried to enable us to ascertain its name.*

PELARGONIUMS.—*G. R. Linden* may cut these down in autumn. The green insect on the leaves may be destroyed by fumigating the house with Tobacco-smoke.‡

PINES.—*Atlas.*—The cause of seedling Pines shanking, as it is called, is unknown; but the disease never attacks them when raised in pure loam. The sketch of the Araucaria seed is sent to the wood-engraver. Thanks.

GRAPES.—*A Subscriber.*—Your Vines having diseased leaves, the want of colour in the grapes is accounted for. The cause of the injury which the leaves have sustained cannot be the glass, which ought to improve their good condition. Possibly you have over-pruned; probably you have neglected ventilation; very likely you have kept the leaves much too hot at night; most undoubtedly you have to blame the condition of the leaves for the unhappy state of the fruit. Keep leaves healthy, and the leaves will take care of the bunches, under all ordinary circumstances.——*J. D.*—Inasmuch as the artificial treatment of the Vine differs from a close imitation of those circumstances under which it is known to thrive in its native countries, so will the degree of imperfection become manifest in the fruit. If the roots be well conditioned, and if a healthy foliage be uniformly maintained throughout the growing season, then only will your Vines be prepared to produce a good crop in the following season, with proper management. It should be borne in mind that the very best management will not compensate for the non-fulfilment of these preliminary conditions, nor insure you against the recurrence of your present complaint—berries deficient in colour, and unequal in size. Ample foliage may be produced; and it may continue very healthy for a time; but if the period be of too short duration, the wood of the season will not be perfected, and imperfection of the future produce, under any circumstances, must inevitably result. ‖

VINES.—*E. C.*—By all means improve your border; and with Guano if you like. But be careful to apply it in very wet weather, when the Vines are beginning to swell their buds, and every week afterwards, as long as they are growing. A little and often is the rule for this and all other such substances.——*H. M.*—Your Vines having only been planted last spring, may be tied down almost close to the front wall, a cavity being formed between them and the flue, with thin boards or slates. Were it not for the proximity of the flue, this precaution would be unnecessary in carrying out your intention of employing your small Vinery as a greenhouse during winter; for all the heat that greenhouse plants require will not occasion the premature bursting of the Vines. ‖

ORANGE-TREES.—*H. M.*—In a warm Moss-house, well lighted, your Orange-tree will be safe in winter, if such be not severe; but when the tree is likely to experience a temperature below 40°, you must endeavour to find ways and means so as not to subject it to any lower degree. ‖

FRUIT-TREES.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—If your Pear and Cherry-trees, which blossom abundantly, yet bear no fruit, have not been injured by spring-frosts, it must be concluded they are too weak. Prune them when their leaves have fallen, shortening the branches with a view to obtain a sprinkling of young shoots; and apply fresh compost to their roots. Drainings of the stable will prove beneficial to them, and likewise to the generality of plants, if properly diluted. ‖

PEACHES.—*F. B.*—It will be better to prepare the border afresh, and plant young trained trees, instead of attempting to bud other sorts on those late varieties which you wish to do away with; not that buds may not be successfully inserted even in the old bark of the latter, since you state they are vigorous, but because some of the resulting shoots are apt to become too luxuriant, and consequently subject to gum, a disease which the cutting back of the old branches would also tend to induce. ‖

APPLES AND PEARS.—*H. Y.*—Gather two-thirds of the early Apples and Pears ten days before they are ripe, taking them carefully one by one, and place them in a cool fruit-room; these will succeed those left to ripen on the trees. Look over the fruit-room every morning, and pick out the best fruit for the day's consumption; if they do not ripen fast enough remove a few occasionally to a warmer room or kitchen, where they will soon get mellow enough. Those for Kitchen use should also be gathered before they are quite ripe, and the last of them may be selected for the daily consumption. *D. B.*

MELONS.—*Mr. Thompson.*—The Casawba which you have been so obliging as to send, is a fine specimen of the variety, and very thin skinned. It is very good, and correctly named, but not at all equal in quality to the fruit of the Persian varieties.

HOLLY.—*A Subscriber.*—It is usual to bruise and mix Holly berries with double their bulk of sand, and then to dig a hole about 2 feet in depth, into which the berries are put, about 9 inches thick, and covered with a piece of old mat, to prevent the soil from mixing with them. Then fill up the hole, and cover it with litter, to keep the wet from penetrating. In February or March take the berries out, and sow them in a light sandy soil, in drills, and cover them about 1 inch in depth. If the soil be dry and very light, they may have a gentle pressure with the foot. ‡

VEGETABLE MARROW.—*A. B. C.*—Flowering precedes fruiting; therefore the fruit of your Vegetable Marrow could not die off before coming to flower. Being trained against a wall, it perhaps may have suffered in the operation; the plants are probably too weak to perfect more than those you mention as having already set. When the latter are taken off, others may succeed. Of course you know how to fertilize the females. ‖

ASPARAGUS.—*A Subscriber.*—No beds of Asparagus will ever succeed well if water stagnates in them. But if your soil must be wet, then Spring is the best time for planting, and your beds must be raised above the level of the surrounding ground. ‡

ONIONS.—*A Subscriber.*—Your Onions having suddenly become unsound, in the first week of August, yet not affected by the maggot, is to be attributed to the cold and wet summer. On a change of temperature taking place at the time mentioned, the tops of the crop, in many instances, were attacked by a sort of mildew, and fell in a few days. Charcoal, powdered and sown in drills along with the Onion-seed, is a good preventive against the grub, and other causes tending to produce disease in the Onion-crop. ‖

THRIPS ON CUCUMBERS.—*A Subscriber.*—Dust the leaves of your Cucumbers over with flowers of sulphur, and let it remain for a few days; then give them a good washing with the syringe. ‡

ARROW-ROOT.—*R. G.*—The Arrow-root advertised by Lopresti as "Pure" has been examined by us with care, and we can assure you that it is perfectly genuine, and of the first quality, although only 20*d.* a pound. Cheap Arrow-root is generally a vile adulteration of Potato and other starches, and quite unfit for the diet of invalids; but this is free from all impurity. We advise everybody to try it.

GLAZING.—*W. C.*—A good glazier will sort his glass, a bad one will not. British sheet-glass is *quite flat*; and we fear you have been deceived with common glass. If your glazier does not know that crooked panes ought not to lap over flat panes, you had better look out for a workman with a little more common sense.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—*G.*—If we do not insert the names of plants, but only those of the owners, in many of the reports of Country Shows, it is because we cannot get better information. The local reporters are the persons to be blamed. We regret this as much as you can; but we are helpless. If we thought that a non-insertion of all reports without the names of winning flowers would correct the evil, we certainly would adopt that plan; but at present we doubt whether the result would be what you imagine.

INSECTS.—*G. E.*—The insect you complain of appears to be the Chelifer cancroides, or common Mock-Scorpion. It is nearly allied to the family of spiders. It seldom occurs in the abundance you speak of, but is not unfrequently met with under the bark of trees, dead leaves, and even, occasionally, in old books within doors. We should expect that a moderate use of gas-liquor and water mixed, in the proportion of 1 of the former to 9 of the latter, would much diminish the numbers of this insect, if you water your Melon-beds with it.——*F. H. S.*—The fleas in your stable, kennel, &c., will probably not trouble you so much in the winter as they do now; but as you wish to know how to get rid of them, we advise you for a time to remove all kinds of litter, furniture, &c., from where they abound, exposing everything which might harbour the fleas to the air for a few days; then whitewash your walls, directing the brush well into all crevices, and wash your floors with a mixture of ¼ gas-liquor and ¾ water. Cleanliness is the great preventive of fleas and such like vermin, and you cannot pay too great attention to this point.——*M. W.*—We have examined your Vine-leaves, and we can discover no insect on them, except the Mealy Bug, or a species of Coccus scale-blight, in a very young state—so young, indeed, as scarcely to be visible without a magnifying-glass. From what we see, however, of the leaves we have little doubt but that the cause of the evil you speak of to your Vines is a Coccus, and to get rid of it is no easy matter. Still much may be done, and we recommend you to proceed as follows:—When the leaves are fallen, carefully rub off from your Vines all the rough exterior bark, using a stiff brush where required, to get into the angles of the branches, &c. Then wash the Vine with strong soap-suds, or if you do not mind appearances you may cover your Vine with whitewash, which will do as well. This operation will remove the greater part, if not the whole, of the insects, which may remain on your Vines, and when completed, you should whitewash the walls of your vinery, carrying the brush well into all crevices, and the floor you should wash with a mixture of gas-liquor and water, as recommended above to "F. H. S." You must carefully follow the instructions we have given, and not mind trouble if you wish to succeed in getting rid of such a pest as the scale-blight on the Vine.——*E. M.*—The larvæ of a variety of insects live in such Fungi as you describe. We cannot attempt to say what those you have observed will turn to, without more particulars. All you tell us is that they are maggots. Your questions of "where they will go," and "what they will do," we must also decline to answer until we can determine what the maggots are. Your other question of "how they came there" is more easy to answer, as the maggots, without doubt, result from eggs laid in the Fungi by some insect. You need not fear that these "devouring reptiles," as you call them, will attack any other plant.——*Este.*—Your Caterpillars were much crushed before they reached us, however we have seen sufficient to make us suppose them to be the larvæ of the common Cabbage Moth, *Mamestra Oleracea.* We know of no better method of getting rid of them than by diligent hand-picking, or dusting the plants attacked with quick lime. *S.*

WOODLICE.—*L. J.*—Various methods of destroying Woodlice have been given in our columns; but it is a difficult task to get effectually rid of them; their numbers may, however, be considerably thinned in the following manner:—Put a cold boiled potato into a small pot, and cover it loosely with moss; let two or three of these traps be put along the back wall of your Vinery, where the Woodlice are most numerous. These traps should be examined every morning, and the insects that are collected destroyed. By persevering for some time in this way, they will become much less troublesome.——*Ireland* is also answered in the above. ‡

MISCELLANEOUS.—*C. A. B.*—The Spiræa is apparently quite new, at least to gardens. Send it in flower and we will name and publish it for you. 9, Colletia spinosa; 8, Potentilla insignis; 3, Antennaria margaritacea; 1, Podolepis jaceoides; 5, Some New Holland Helipterum. The rest indeterminable.——*Holcus.*—Rosa tomentosa and Hieracium umbellatum.——*J. F.*—Marchantia polymorpha.——*J. Mason.*—It is necessary to have a better specimen, with the leaves, &c., in order to determine your plant. It is very like some species of Podalyria, but if it belong to that genus it does not come from the East Indies.——Δ.—The Pentstemon is pretty, but we perceive little novel in it. However, it is difficult to say anything of single flowers sent by post, *packed in sand!*——*A. B.*—Your double white Brugmansia arborea is a fine showy thing.——*A. G.*—Chimonanthus fragrans often ripens fruit when the plant is old.——*E. V.*—The Plum you sent is Denyer's Victoria. You will observe that the stone is so tender that, in many instances, it will give way to the pressure of the finger and thumb. ‖——*J. C. L.*—Apparently, Triteleia uniflora. The Pleurothallis seems new, but cannot be determined without a leaf and its stalk complete.——*D. H.*—We admit no speculation or discussion into the Political part of our Paper, which is a record of facts that have occurred. We therefore cannot comply with your suggestion.——*An old Subscriber.*—The best paint for hothouses on the outside is, beyond all comparison, the black oxide of manganese, prepared by some one at Exeter. If your white paint rubs off your sashes like whitewash, we should advise you to rub the painter off your employment.——*Cummins.*—Paxton's "Magazine of Botany," or Sweet's "Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis."——*A. K.*—Your plant appears to be Epipactis purpurata, but it is a mere variety of Ep. latifolia.——*A. B. G.*—Probably the Grape you received under the name of Fox's Grape is some variety of the Vitis vulpina, none of which are relished in this country ‖ Many varieties are cultivated in the United States under the name of Fox-Grapes, because they smell like a fox.——*J. K. Fowler.*—It is fully late in the season to bud or layer Roses. Some of them may, however, yet succeed. ‡——*H. D.*—Achimenes longiflora and rosea die down similar to the old A. coccinea, and require nearly the same treatment. Hollyhocks may be planted in the spring. Rhubarb may be put into the ground as soon as its leaves are off. ‡——*A. A.*—There is no periodical work on Kitchen-Gardening which we can recommend.——*A Regular Subscriber.*—Fumaria spicata.——*W. G.*—Govenia liliacea.——*A Reader.*—Phlox paniculata, Tolpis barbata.——*P. R. W.*—Pyrus aria, Chlora perfoliata, Sedum rupestre.——*W. C.*—All the plants in the list are hardy, and suitable for rockwork, except the following, which are rather tender, and require a slight protection, viz.:—Ruscus racemosus, Pernettya pilosa, thymifolia, and mucronata, Genista (Spartium), sphærocarpa. The following are improper names:—Juniperus repens is prostrata; Juniperus alpina is nana; Juniperus hibernica is only a variety of J. alpina. ¶——*Inquirer* will find much information respecting greenhouse climbers given at p. 607 of the present year.——*A Lady.*—Melin-Azedarach. The other inquiry next week. We know nothing of Humphreys' Compound.——*A. H.*—Epipactis latifolia has also been called Serapias latifolia. It is a local plant; but not very rare. Juniperus thurifera is scarcely so hardy as the Cedar of Goa.——*Didymus.*—Gastridium lendigerum.——*Al. Mitchell.*—Your plant is not Leonurus Cardiaca, but is Stachys densiflora.——*Hydrophilist.*—Much obliged, but must decline introducing such matter.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

CALCEOLARIAS.—*A. G. N.*—Your seedling is a very pretty and well-formed flower; but larger specimens, similar in character, have been raised by other growers.*

FUCHSIAS.—*T. B.*—The best of your seedlings is the one marked 42; it is a bright and lively flower, having the sepals well expanded; it appears to differ but slightly from other varieties received under the above initials, and a greater contrast of colour is desirable. The sepals to 41 are coarse, and terminate in a bad colour; the corolla has a ragged appearance, and it partially unfolds; and 40, though a very large flower, the sepals do not expand sufficiently to render it a desirable introduction.*

PANSIES.—*R. P.*—Most of the dark selfs now cultivated are better than your 21. No. 2 is a flower of good properties, and would be desirable if size could be added to it: the same may be said of 52, which is novel, both in colour and marking; but this is very small, and will be useless, unless it attain a greater size: 6, primrose; the eye is weak, and it is surpassed by many that are out.*——*I. L.*—*Io* is a pretty-coloured seedling, clear and distinct, but wanting a blotch in the lower portion, which forms the eye; the form we could not judge of, from its being curled up.——*R. I. I.*—Your seedling N is a well-formed flower, good eye, ground-colour clear and uniform. There appears to be a defect in the petals, as the substance is not carried out to the edge.

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE announcement of the Queen's return from her visit to the French Court had scarcely reached the remoter parts of the kingdom, when Her Majesty set out on her second marine excursion. The visit to Belgium which we have this week to record may be deficient in the political importance which was inseparable from the excursion to France, but it is nevertheless suggestive of many interesting topics. The visit of the Queen to those fine old cities plentifully scattered over the Belgian territory, and which for centuries have been associated with important events in the history of Europe—the promised visit to Brussels—and, above all, to the plains of Waterloo, cannot fail to be regarded hereafter as remarkable incidents in Her Majesty's reign. The details of the Royal progress, so far as they have yet reached us, are confined to the preliminary ceremonies and receptions, but next week they will doubtless supply matter enough of more general interest, to engage attention.

The accounts from Spain contain the details of another insurrection at Barcelona, which has again made that unhappy city the scene of fresh anarchy and bloodshed. The collision anticipated in our last took place on the 3rd, between the forces of the Government and the troops of the revolutionary Junta, the president of which fell in the first attack. The insurgents made themselves masters of the city, while the citadel and the fortress of Montjuich remained in the hands of the Government troops. On the evening of the 7th, the fortress of Montjuich commenced firing on the town, and with results even more destructive than those which followed the bombardment of Espartero and Van Halen. The Exchange and other public buildings were seriously damaged; upwards of 50,000 inhabitants quitted the city, and the canals which supplied the fountains were cut off. The firing still continued at the date of the last despatches, and a general rising throughout Catalonia was hourly expected. Meanwhile, the proceedings of the new Government at Madrid are said to be impeded by disunion in the Cabinet; an open alliance had taken place between the partisans of Espartero and those of the Infante Don Francisco, and doubts are entertained whether the Administration will be able to hold together until the meeting of the Cortes.—The insurrection in Italy also continues to excite alarm; Bologna was proclaimed in a state of siege on the 26th, and the mountains as far as the Neapolitan frontier were overrun by numerous bands of armed men. Several arrests had been made in the northern provinces of Naples, and the king had adopted extraordinary precautions to prevent the movement from extending to the south. No authentic explanation has yet been given of the origin of these disturbances, but they would appear to indicate a more extensive combination than the Italian Governments are willing to admit.—No tidings of the Indian mail have yet been received, and there is now

little doubt that the steamer from Bombay has been compelled to put back by the monsoon or by some accident to her machinery.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Brighton on Tuesday for Ostend, on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians. The particulars of the excursion will be found in another part of our Paper. During her Majesty's absence, the Prince of Wales and the Princesses will remain at the Pavilion. The Duchess of Kent returned from Brighton to Frogmore Lodge on Wednesday. The Prince de Joinville left for Portsmouth on Saturday, and proceeded to France in the steamer Pluton on the same day. Orders have been received at Windsor Castle to prepare for her Majesty's reception on Wednesday next. Should the weather prove fine, it is expected that her Majesty, on her return from Ostend, will land at Brighton; otherwise, the Queen will proceed to Woolwich, and from thence to Windsor.

Parliamentary Movements.—The election of a member for the county of Argyll, in the room of Alex. Campbell, Esq., of Monzie, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, took place at Inverary on Friday, when the Lord Advocate was returned without opposition. It is now understood that there will be no immediate vacancy for Sheffield, and that both Mr. Ward and Mr. Parker will retain their seats.

Health of Sir R. Peel.—In reference to the statements of the Irish journals, noticed in our last, the *Times* and other Ministerial papers declare that there is not the slightest foundation for the gloomy announcements they contained. The Right Hon. Baronet, they state, certainly appeared much harassed by the great physical and mental labour which he must have endured during the late session of Parliament, but beyond that, from which a little relaxation would soon restore him, his health was in no degree affected.

Church Preferment.—The following appointments have been made to benefices in the Church of Scotland, vacant by the late secession:—Rev. R. Fairweather to the parish of Nigg, Kincardine, in the room of the Rev. Alex. Thorn. Rev. W. Simpson, M.A., to the parish of Barry, Forfar, in the room of the Rev. J. Lumsden. The Rev. John Campbell to the parish of Reay, Caithness, in the room of the Rev. Finly Cook.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The Ministerial journals contain a series of Royal ordinances, granting promotion and decorations to a number of officers of the navy and army who were present at the reception of Queen Victoria at Tréport and Eu. The King intends founding a new picture gallery at Eu, to be called the Victoria Gallery. In it will be placed a series of pictures connected with the proceedings of the Queen's visit. It is at present intended that the number shall be about 30, of which six will be of a large size, 9 feet by 6, and fourteen of smaller dimensions, the remaining ten being portraits. A special building is to be erected at the Château for this collection in the course of the ensuing spring. The King of the French has conferred on Prince Albert the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. Previously to her departure from France, her Majesty presented to General Baron Athalin, first aide-de-camp of the King, a gold snuff-box, with her Majesty's cipher in brilliants on the cover, and on leaving the Château, her Majesty left 1,000*l.* to be distributed amongst the household. A Havre journal states that it is contemplated to erect at Tréport a column commemorative of the landing of Queen Victoria, with two allegorical figures, representing England and France holding each other by the hand. On Saturday evening a steamer, despatched by the Queen from Brighton, brought news of the safe arrival of her Majesty at that port. A letter from her Majesty, addressed to the Queen of the French, was delivered to her Majesty by the Captain of the steamer. The *Patrie* announces that apartments are fitting up in the Palais Royal, for the reception, it was believed, of the King of Naples. The transatlantic steamer Darien, of 450 horse power, was launched at Cherbourg on the 3d. She is one of 14 steamers of 1000 tons burden, and 450 horse power, which are now nearly completed. They are fitted up in the most commodious manner for passengers and commerce, and armed with four carronades and two swivels fore and aft. Nantes, Bordeaux, and Marseilles are to be the ports from which they will sail for the French possessions in the West Indies and the foreign ports in the New World.

SPAIN.—Barcelona is again the scene of anarchy and bloodshed. On the evening of the 3d, the Government steamer, which was despatched to Tarragona by General Arbuthnot for reinforcements, arrived at the quay with some companies of the line. The terrace and parapet above the quay was lined with volunteers, who warned the troops that they would fire upon them if an attempt to land was made. Unintimidated by this threat, the commanding officer on board the steamer ordered his men to disembark, which they did under a heavy fire from above. The engagement then became general, and the citadel fired several well-directed rounds of grape and canister into the insurgents. This checked them, and enabled the troops to effect their entrance into the citadel, but not without experiencing a heavy loss. Among the slain was Gen. Baiges, president of the Junta. The firing continued during the whole of the 4th, and at 7 P.M. the artillery of Atarazanas was playing on the soldiers of Col. Prim, who were endeavouring to get up a battery at the Mole. M. Degollada, the new president of the Junta, showed himself everywhere, in order to refute the report of his having left Barcelona. The insurgents had planted a battery at the breach of Canaleta, which had compelled the forces of Prim to retrograde. On the 5th, the three battalions of volunteers who were lately at Saragossa, under the command of Brigadier Ametler, were expected from Lerida. The garrison, which consisted only of 2,500 men, occupied the citadel and the harbour. The revolters were in possession of the city; the National Guards remained neutral. Emigration had recommenced, and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants had quitted the city. On the evening of the 7th the fort of Montjuich opened its fire on the Atarazanas, Col. Sayas having superseded Gen. Echaleca in the command of that fortress. A brigade of artillery from Molino del Rey, and 400 militia men of Igualada, had arrived at Gracia, and the militia of Vic, Villafranca, Manresa, and Berga, had marched to support the operations of the Captain-General against the insurgents. On the 8th the state of things at Barcelona was nearly the same. In the evening the fortress of Montjuich recommenced the fire on the Atarazanas. The fire had dismounted the batteries directed on Barcelonetta, and the citadel, and the Capt.-Gen. had caused the canals to be cut which supplied the fountains; but there were a great many wells in Barcelona, which had rendered this measure abortive. Col. Prim had done serious damage with his artillery, and three 24-pound shots had traversed the drawing-room of M. Penleaze, the British Consul. The Exchange had also been much damaged.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 4th inst. Division among the members of the Lopez Cabinet was becoming daily more serious, and it was doubted whether they would hold together until the meeting of the Cortes. The summary justice done by General Narvaez on the occasion of the mutiny of the Princesa regiment had displeased two of the Ministers; another motive of dissension in the Administration was their political *programme*, which some would maintain, and others set aside; a third cause of strife was the appointment to places and commands, each wanting to promote his favourites. Although the news of the sanguinary struggle at Barcelona had not reached Madrid, the accounts from Catalonia created great anxiety, and it was said that the Minister of War had determined to act with vigour against the Barcelonese. Much uneasiness was also felt regarding Seville, where the partisans of Espartero and the Infante Don Francisco de Paula have combined with a portion of the Exaltados, in order to excite a movement in favour of the convocation of a Central Junta. The Andalusian prints of the 30th and 31st concur in representing the authorities of Seville as adopting extraordinary precautions. Notwithstanding these causes of alarm, and the many other difficulties that beset the new Government, it was thought that the elections would take place, and that the Cortes would be enabled to meet on the 15th October. The *Gazette* officially announces the recognition of the new Government by the English Cabinet. According to the same journal, the Lopez Ministry had accepted the offer of a loan of 400,000,000 of reals, to be applied to the construction of roads, canals, bridges, lighthouses, and telegraphs, made to it by Don Jose Salamanca. The following are the roads which the contractor will have to execute within the delay of twenty months:—The road called De las Cabrillas, from Madrid to Valencia. A branch from La Minglanilla to Cuenca, and from thence to Guadalajara, on the roads of Barcelona by Saragossa, and of France by Soria and Lagrono. A road from Madrid to Lugo and Corunna, with various branches. From Madrid to Badajoz, the whole line not yet finished. From Madrid to Barcelona, the line not yet made between Saragossa and Lerida. From Bailen to Mengibar, from Grenada to Malaga, from Cordova and Andujar to Luceda, and from that bridge to Malaga. From Albacete to Murcia and Carthagena. From Madrid to Toledo. These works, if the state of the country allows them to be undertaken, would give employment to 80,000 men.

PORTUGAL.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 4th inst. The past week has been destitute of any political event, the mission of the Duke of Palmella being the talk of the day. Sir R. Peel having declared in Parliament that the Cabinet of Great Britain had not solicited in the slightest way a renewal of the question regarding the treaty, the issue is anxiously looked for, the united wish of the nation being, with the exception of the Douro wine-growers, that it may again fall to the ground. The Royal Family has returned to Cintra, the palace at Lisbon being about to undergo alterations and improvements; and everything is in a state of perfect tranquillity.

GIBRALTAR.—Accounts have been received of the total loss of the steam frigate, Missouri, one of the finest vessels in the United States Navy, which was destroyed by fire in the Bay of Gibraltar, on the 28th ult. She was found to be on fire about 8 P.M., and the discovery was immediately followed by flames issuing from the engineers' store-room, where it is supposed it originated amongst the combustible spirits and oils. The large pumps were put into operation without a moment's delay, but the nature of the ignited articles rendered it impossible to stop the progress of the flames. The moment the fire was discovered, Captain Sir G. Sartorius, of the Malabar, 72, then in the bay, afforded assistance under his own immediate superintendence, and the Locust, steam-vessel, Lieutenant Lunn, got up her steam, and on coming alongside the Missouri, endeavoured to tow her into deeper water, but she had unfortunately already grounded, and could not be moved from her position. Finding it impossible to scuttle the vessel, and great danger and loss of life being apprehended, should the fire, which was making rapid progress all over the vessel, have communicated with the powder magazines, it was resolved to flood them, which was done, and only a trifling explosion took place about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. Sir R. T. Wilson, the governor of the fort, on the fire breaking out, proceeded personally to the wharf, and despatched two fire-engines, under the charge of the Sappers and Miners, but their united efforts with others and the crew of the vessel, proved unavailing to check the progress of the flames, and it was only when all hopes were given up of further assistance being useful, that Captain Newton of the Missouri could be induced to abandon her, which he did, with his crew, by the assistance of the boats of the Malabar and other vessels in the harbour, without saving anything except the clothes they had on. Mr. Cushing, the American Minister, appointed to proceed to Canton, was on board at the time the fire broke out, and fortunately secured his papers, and conveyed them safe on shore. When this was accomplished, he returned to the vessel and united with his countrymen in their exertions to save the vessel. The sight was one which will not soon be forgotten; the dark lines of the masts, spars, and rigging for a long time forming an imposing spectacle amidst the brilliant flames, relieved by the dark sky. The rock was completely illuminated, and surrounding objects were as clear and distinct as at noonday; a sight of a similar description has not been witnessed since the memorable conflagration of the floating batteries in the celebrated siege of Gibraltar. The whole of the line of wall immediately fronting the bay was crowded, until an early hour on Sunday morning, with spectators, anxiously watching the progress of the flames; but it was not until eleven A. M., that Capt. Newton and his crew left her, burned to the water's-edge and converted into one mass of charred wood and cinders, which sunk soon afterwards in four fathoms water. The Missouri was nearly 2000 tons and 600 horse power. She mounted 28 guns, and was pierced for 44.

GERMANY.—It is stated in some of the continental papers that a meeting between the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the King of Denmark, at Luneberg, has been arranged for the purpose of conferring on the possibility of exchanging the right of succession of the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, for the same hereditary rights, to Hesse Cassel. The Emperor arrived at Berlin on the 6th inst., where the Grand Duke Michael, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, and the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, had also assembled.—In consequence of the permission granted by the King of Wurtemburg to Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, his nephew, to fight a duel in his dominions, the Prince and Count de Laroche Pouchin met on the morning of the 5th inst. near the village of Dhelboan. After a combat which lasted ten minutes, the seconds separated the combatants; Prince Napoleon received a sword wound in his right arm, which opened a vein, and Count Pouchin two wounds, one through the hand.—The Frankfort papers announce that M. de Haber, who was the cause of the fatal duel at Baden (the particulars of which were published in our Paper last week), has been arrested, and an inquiry into the facts instituted by order of the Government. On hearing of the death of the last surviving combatant, M. de Goeler, the populace assembled before the house of M. de Haber at Carlsruhe, and proceeded to break and demolish his furniture, but before the work of destruction was complete a strong body of troops was called out, and the people were dispersed. From the same authority we learn that those opposed to the reform in the Jewish religion, which makes rapid progress in Frankfort, had considered the refusal of the learned Rabbi, Dr. Reisser, to join them as a signal triumph. But now it is understood from the *Jews' Gazette* that he hesitates to join the new sect, merely because, in his opinion, the doctrines of it do not extend so far as to cause a thorough reform, particularly as to circumcision, which he, as a mere Talmud doctrine, wants to have abolished altogether. The Senate of Frankfort has authorized a loan of two millions of florins, at an interest of three per cent. towards the expense of the railroads from the Mein to the Necker, and from Frankfort to Offenbach.—We mentioned in our last the retirement of M. Von Lindenau, Prime Minister of Saxony, after an official service of forty-five years. This venerable statesman has announced his intention to apply his state pension of 3,083 rix dollars in the following manner:—"The principal and 700 rix dollars annually to purchase a historical picture by a Saxon artist, to remain the public property; 300 dollars to a distinguished pupil of the Technical Institution, who intends to qualify himself as a civil engineer, to enable him to travel for two years; 400 dollars to eight Evangelical clergymen, whose income does not exceed 400 dollars, at the rate of 50 dollars each; 900 dollars to 36 Evangelical schoolmasters, whose income does not exceed 200 dollars, at the rate of 25 dollars to each."—We learn from Hungary that the magnates have now unanimously joined in the representation to his Majesty, requesting that the Diet may be removed from Presburg to Pesth.

ITALY.—According to letters from Leghorn of the 3d inst., the authorities were industriously circulating reports of the overthrow and dispersion of the insurgents in the legation of Bologna. Numerous bands, nevertheless, have traversed the mountains of the country. A great number of persons had been arrested, who were to be tried by a military commission. On the 26th, Cardinal Spinola, the Apostolical Legate, proclaimed Bologna in a state of siege, in virtue of an order from Rome. Notwithstanding the display of numerous forces, some armed bands have again appeared. One was commanded by a priest at Castel-Bolognese, in the district of Ravenna. This state of things does injury to trade and business of every description, and most of the depositors have withdrawn their funds from the savings' banks. A circular has been sent round to all the mayors of the province giving a description of eight persons, for the arrest of each of whom a sum of 300 crowns is offered. They are the Counts Zambeccari

and Biancoli, the Marquises Messara and Tanara, and the brothers Muratori, Turri, and Giovanni, landowners. A circular of the 2d gives the description of eight other persons, without, however, offering a price for their arrest. These disturbances appear to have a more extended character than was at first attributed to them. The last accounts from Naples state that a great ferment exists in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; that bands of armed men have been seen on several points of the Papal states and on the frontiers of the Abruzzi. The King of Naples had commanded several arrests to be made, and had taken measures to prevent the disturbances from extending to the Southern provinces and to Sicily.—From Palermo we learn that for some time past the most audacious robberies have been committed in that city in open day, and the Sicilian police seem, to a certain degree, to be on an understanding with the robbers. On the 16th ult., at the moment when a shop was plundered, the police agents arrived, headed by an inspector. The inspector received a bullet in the stomach, and the agents fled, leaving him on the spot.—The German papers announce that Austria has persuaded the smaller states of Italy to join in a kind of southern Customs' League, but that Sardinia and Naples have refused to do so.—The *Globe* states, upon the authority of letters from Marseilles, that the article published a short time since as a decree of the Inquisition of Ancona against the Jews is a fabrication. The railroad from Venice to Padua is open to the public for a distance of about eight French leagues. The bridge which will cross the Lagunes in order to bring the line into Venice, will be 1700 metres in length, and will not be completed for two years. The distance from Padua to the Lagunes is run in two hours, and the Lagunes are crossed by boats, specially appointed for the service, in half an hour. This railway has cost in construction about 180,000 fr. per kilometre, or 720,000 fr. per league.

Holland. — The first trial on the railroad from Utrecht to Amsterdam took place on the 10th with complete success, on the section from Utrecht to Brenkelin. The project of a railroad from Antwerp to Breda is engaging public attention at the former place, as well as in the Dutch cities. In the event of Belgium carrying the line to Breda, it is understood that the Dutch Government will undertake the continuation of it to Gorcum and Utrecht, a branch being formed from Gorcum to Rotterdam. Some objections to the contemplated measures are offered, but the general feeling seems to be in favour of them, and there is, accordingly, a fair prospect of their being carried into effect.

Sweden.—Letters from Stockholm of the 1st state that amongst the foreigners lately arrived in that city are two Quakers (Messrs. Alexander and Wiffens), the former a merchant from London of considerable property, who with great zeal devotes his time to effect the abolition of slavery. For this purpose he visited Stockholm three years ago, to persuade the King to an emancipation of the slaves on the island of St. Barthelmy, but did not succeed in getting an audience. Whether his endeavours this time will be more successful is said to be very questionable, although the object of his mission is popular in Sweden.

Turkey.—The Levant mail has arrived, with news from Constantinople of the 23d ult. An Armenian renegade, who subsequently recanted and became Christian again, was, notwithstanding the endeavours of Sir S. Canning to obtain a remission of his sentence, publicly executed in the fishmarket of Constantinople on the 22d. It was generally expected that this compliance with the prejudices of the populace would eventually be visited by a severe retribution. The efforts of Sir S. Canning were dictated not only by humanity, but the desire of rescuing the Turkish Government from the odium which such acts must necessarily draw down upon it from all civilized Europe. On the 17th, a Princess was born, who has since received the name of Jemileh the Beautiful. The Bosphorus was illuminated for three nights in honour of the event.

Egypt.—We have advices from Alexandria by the steamer Polyphemus, which came to Marseilles without the Indian mail. The Memnon steamer, which was to have left Bombay on the 18th July, had not reached Aden on the 14th August; and the Governor of that town, in consequence of the delay, sent on the Atalanta to Suez, to bring back the mail from England. The Memnon, it is thought, must have put back to Bombay from bad weather. The Atalanta reached Suez on the 23d, and was to return to Aden immediately, conveying the London overland mail of the 5th of August. The Polyphemus left Malta on the evening of the 2d. It has brought letters from Alexandria of the 29th ult. There are sad complaints not merely on the part of English but of French commercial people, of the Pacha's disposing of the produce of the country by private sales, contrary to his promise. It is said that Mehemet Ali has received intelligence of the discovery of a gold mine in the Soudan, near Dj Doslebel Tull, in 8 degrees 28 minutes south latitude. Achmed Pasha, the Governor of this province, had sent specimens of the ore to Alexandria, where it is expected that a rich produce will be procured. If such expectations be realised, it will be an immense advantage to the commerce of the country.

United States.—Great interest has been excited for some days past respecting the voyage of the Great Western and the Hibernia, the former leaving New York on the 31st ult., the latter leaving Boston on the 1st inst. The betting has been in favour of the Hibernia, and she has again beaten her rival. On Tuesday, at midnight, her lights were seen off Liverpool, and at one o'clock she entered the river after another rapid passage of nine days from Halifax, and eleven from Boston. The Great Western did not arrive till Thursday, at 4 A.M., but it appears that justice was not done to her powers this voyage, as she was supplied with coals of such indifferent quality that it was difficult to keep steam up the greater part of the passage. In her outward voyage the Hibernia made the trip in 54 hours less than the Great Western. This arrival brings news from the United States 16 days later than that received by the packet-ship Liverpool. The heaviest rain-storm ever experienced at New York commenced at 9 o'clock on the 21st ult., and continued, though with diminished violence, throughout the following day. The damage done to property in the city and Brooklyn was very great, and the accounts from neighbouring towns and cities contain a long list of disasters. Some alarming cases of yellow fever had taken place at New Orleans, and great apprehension was felt that the disease would prove more fatal this year than usual. One or two cases are reported even to have occurred at the Quarantine at New York. Mrs. Christina Gilmour, *alias* Cochrane, charged with the murder of her husband, by poison, at Inchinnan, Renfrewshire, arrived at Liverpool on Monday last, on board the Liverpool, from New York. She came over in the custody of Mr. M'Key, a police officer from Scotland, and, after having been confined in the Bridewell of Liverpool during the night, sailed for Glasgow on Tuesday, under charge of the same officer.—The officers of the Auburn State prison have recently substituted the effusion of cold water upon the bodies of refractory prisoners instead of scourging. This is an important change in prison discipline, and is likely to be adopted very generally throughout the United States.—By a table in the papers, it appears that the aggregate annual expenditure of the several States, in their executive, judicial, and legislative departments, was—Executive, 198,470 dollars; Legislative, 747,253 dollars; Judiciary, 646,185 dollars—total, 1,591,908 dollars.—The Caledonia mail steamer, which left Liverpool last week for Boston and Halifax, took out 85 passengers, amongst whom were Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefield, Mr. Macready, and Judge Haliburton, author of "Sam Slick."

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols continue rather flat, at 94⅞ to 5 for Account, and 94⅞ for present transfer; New Three-and-Half per Cents., 102; Exchequer Bills, at 1½*d.* per day, 59*s.* to 61*s.* prem., and at 1¾*d.* per day, 61*s.* to 63*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Gen. Espartero.—The Duchess of Victory and Donna Elidia, accompanied by Colonel Guerra, made a hasty inspection of the interior of Westminster Abbey last week, previous to the morning service, at which they were present. Having expressed a wish to hear the service, the Dean's private pew was placed at their command. The Duchess signified that General Espartero and herself would shortly make a more protracted visit, so that they might go over the entire edifice. His Highness has accepted an invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor on the 26th, at the Mansion-house, when a distinguished party will meet the Regent, including Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Clarendon, and other noblemen. The Regent has hitherto enjoyed a far better state of health in this country than his previous indisposition led him to expect. His Highness, with the Duchess of Victory, and Donna Elidia, almost daily visit some of the principal sights of the Metropolis, but preserve the strictest *incognito*. On Wednesday they visited Greenwich Hospital, and were conducted over the whole of that establishment by Adm. Sir J. Gordon. General Van Halen's health is considerably improved.

The Murder of Mr. Dadd.—The unfortunate young man whose parricide has excited so great a sensation has been apprehended in France, but not until he had nearly committed another crime by the murder of a fellow-passenger with a razor. It appears from the statement of the French gentleman that, on the night of the 30th ult., he was passing through the forest of Valence, near Montereau, and was seated on the *imperiale* of the diligence, by the side of a young Englishman, whose looks seemed to be wandering, and who had been for above a quarter of an hour amusing himself by lowering the gentleman's cravat and collar. This singular practice provoked the traveller, who desired his neighbour to have done with it; the latter then drew from his pocket an English razor, and set about cutting the throat of the unfortunate Frenchman, who, despite a vigorous resistance, received four rather deep cuts. Notwithstanding his wounds, he succeeded in mastering the young man, who, on being taken before the justice of the peace at Montereau, quietly declared that his name was Richard Dadd, and that he had just arrived from England, where he had murdered his father. He was lodged in the Melun house, and was soon after sent to Fontainbleau. The most surprising circumstance of this strange story is, that the moment he was arrested he hastened to give all he had on him in order that his victim might be taken care of! His apprehension is the first instance of the operation of the new law between France and England, which received the Royal assent last session. In regard to the young man's previous movements, it appears that immediately after the commission of the parricide he proceeded to Rochester, where he took a postchaise and posted to Dover, at which place he arrived about 4 A.M. on Tuesday, the day after the murder. At Dover he went to the Ship Hotel. His dress was torn and disordered, and he stated to persons who remarked on his appearance that he had met with an accident, having fallen from a coach. He had a large sum of money with him, and exhibited a purse, one side of which was filled with notes, and the other with gold. Shortly after his arrival he engaged an open boat to take him across to Calais, for the hire of which he paid 10*l.* On landing at Calais he was stopped and taken to the Passport-office. He said he was engaged on business of the utmost importance, and was desirous of proceeding by the shortest route to Marseilles, and his passport being found strictly *en regle*, he was suffered to proceed on his journey. The passport had been obtained by Richard Dadd, in his own name, from the French Ambassador in London, on the Thursday before the commission of the murder. Whilst at Calais he purchased a new suit of clothes. The clothes which he had worn from Dover he left at the inn at Calais, and when they were examined after his departure, it was discovered that they were saturated with blood. At his examination before the French authorities he stated himself to be the son and envoy of God, sent to exterminate the men most possessed with the demon. He relates with the greatest coolness that in the park of Lord Darnley "he was seized, being with him who is said to be his father, with a divine inspiration which commanded him to sacrifice him; he immediately plunged his knife into his breast, and as death did not ensue fast enough, he made deep wounds in his neck with a razor." Dr. Leblanc, who was commissioned to examine him, asked what he thought of such an action, when he replied that he considered it a good one, since he had destroyed an enemy of God. He also considered his attempt on the French gentleman a good action, and is said to have but one thought, which is the extermination of a large part of mankind. The money he has with him is believed to be his own, as it is known that he has recently realised a considerable sum as an artist. He was recommended to Sir Thomas Phillips as a travelling companion by Mr. David Roberts, the academician. Soon after his return from Egypt, Dr. Sutherland, who had been consulted in his case, stated his distinct opinion that he was suffering from such an aberration of intellect that he could not be considered as a responsible agent, and had directed that he should not on any account be permitted to go at large. His father, however, who had in early life practised as an apothecary, paid little attention to this, but said that quiet and retirement was all that the son required; that he would take him down into the country, and he doubted not that his son's health would soon be restored.

Court of Aldermen.—It is supposed that there will be a sharp contest for the Aldermanic gown of Bread-street, vacant by the resignation of Alderman Lainson. Four candidates started at once for the gown:—Mr. Hughes Hughes, barrister, late Member for Oxford, who was returned some years ago in the room of Sir J. Shaw, as Alderman of the ward of Portsoken; Mr. R. L. Wilson, Member of the Common Council for Cripplegate; Mr. B. Lawrence, solicitor, in the ward of Bread-street; and Sheriff Pilcher. Mr. Pilcher retired after a very brief canvass, but the other three are determined to go to the poll.

City of London Registration.—The following are the total claims and objections by Conservatives and Liberals:—Livery objections—Conservative, 610; Liberals, 300; total Livery objections, 1,000. Household objections—Conservative, 724; Liberal, 350; total household objections, 1,074. Livery claims—Conservative, 13; Radical 11; total Livery claims, 24. The above are the only *bond fide* claims, the rest being merely for the alteration of addresses, &c. Household claims—Conservative, 60; Liberal, 41; total household claims, 101.

Street-Sweeping.—Arrangements have been entered into by the City authorities and commissioners of sewers for the daily cleansing of all the principal thoroughfares in the City, with the street-sweeping machines. The whole of the City, which has heretofore been cleansed under five or six different contracts, will now be cleansed under one, and the inconvenience occasioned to the traffic be thereby removed, the machines being capable of passing through the most crowded thoroughfares at the rate of two miles an hour, and without causing obstruction to the traffic.

Accidents and Inquests.—On Friday evening an inquest was held on the body of Mr. John Rogers, aged 47, which was found on the same morning on the shore of the Thames, nearly opposite the Penitentiary, Milbank. From the testimony of the witnesses, it appeared that deceased, who was the well-known nursery seedsman and florist, of Ebury-street, Eaton-square, had lately met with some disappointments in trade, which had to a certain extent affected his mind. On Wednesday morning last, he left home to go to Epsom for some money, but had not since that time been seen or heard of by his friends, until his body was identified at St. Margaret's workhouse, where it had been conveyed after being taken out of the water. A police-constable who was on duty between one and two o'clock on Friday morning, near the Penitentiary, was called by a person named Davis, who said that a man was in the water in the act of drowning, but when he came up he had disappeared near some barges. A bargeman was immediately hailed, and, after a short time, a hat and handkerchief were found, but the body was not discovered until nearly five o'clock. There was no watch or money, but two pocket-books, containing memorandums and cards of address, &c. The coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."—On Tuesday an inquest was held at St. George's Hospital, on the body of G. Bolton, aged 12 years, a fine youth, son of the head-gardener of Osmond Sampayo, Esq., of Peterborough House, Fulham, who died from the effects of a gun-shot wound which he received under the following circumstances. It appears that on Sunday morning the deceased left his father's home, accompanied by a boy named Buller, for the purpose of attending a place of worship. On their way thither they met two youths, named Bagnard and Whitley,

the former of whom carried a gun with a percussion lock, which he said was loaded, but not capped. Deceased accompanied them to the grounds of Mr. Bagley, the gardener, near Broom-house, where they were joined by a lad named Russell. Bagnard was subsequently in the act of holding the gun while Whitley fixed on a cap, deceased at the time standing in front of it, when Russell cautioned him to move away, but he did not do so, and scarcely had a minute elapsed before the lock went down, and the contents of the gun loaded with powder and small shot entered his left side, and he fell bleeding to the ground. Mr. Bannister, house-surgeon of St. George's Hospital, said that, on deceased being admitted, he was found to be suffering under a gun-shot wound, about an inch in length, on the left side of the abdomen. Deceased died in thirteen hours. Upon a *post mortem* examination, the intestines were found to be ruptured, besides other serious injuries, which had proved mortal. Verdict—Accidental Death; deodand on the gun, 8*s*.

Shipwrecks.—The particulars of the following shipwrecks have been received in the City this week:—The East India ship Regular, Capt. Carter, on her passage from London to Bombay, with a valuable cargo of iron, copper, &c., sprung a leak on the 8th July, in lat. 37° 30′S., long. 36° 80′ E. The captain, crew, and passengers, after vainly endeavouring for four days and nights to stop the leak, at last took to the boats, the former not leaving her till her gunwales were under water. They were on the following day taken on board the Cleopatre, French frigate, where they received every attention.—The Queen Victoria, also an Indiaman, left Bombay for Liverpool on the 11th March, with a cargo of India produce, and, on the 7th April, during a sharp gale, struck on the south-west reef of rocks off Rodrigues, and soon became a total wreck. The captain and some of the crew were saved, but Mr. Serle, first officer, Mr. R. Plunkett, a passenger, and nine seamen were drowned.—The brig Thomas Rickinson struck, on the 27th May, on the reef of rocks off Ponte d'Oror, on her passage from the Mauritius to London. The officers and crew got into the boats, and succeeded in reaching the beach in perfect safety.—The Amelia Thompson, the property of Sir J. Pirie, Bart., was lost about eighty miles S.E. of Madras, on the 23d May, having been suddenly overtaken by a heavy squall, which completely threw her on her beam-ends. Part of the crew were saved, but Mr. Quarry, chief-mate, Mr. M'Neil, third mate, and five of the crew, were drowned.—The Princess Augusta, a schooner, from La Have to Halifax, was lost on the 20th ult., about twenty miles west of Cape Sable, after being thrown on her beam-ends, so that no exertions of her crew could right her. Only one out of the whole crew was saved.—Accounts were received by the last mail from the Brazils of a storm which happened during the 24th and 25th June at Monte Video, and occasioned the most dreadful consequences. H.M.S. Fantome, 16, commanded by Capt. Haynes, was totally lost during the violence of the hurricane. All the crew were saved, and are on their way to England to await a Court-Martial.—By accounts from Sydney intelligence has been received of the partial destruction of the schooner Catherine, Capt. Bannatyne, in April last, off the Isle of Pines, by the powder magazine being purposely fired, in order to prevent her being captured by a gang of native pirates, some of the crew having been murdered in a conflict with them. The surviving portion of the crew having succeeded in extinguishing the flames and getting the vessel out to sea, they endured severe sufferings for several days, when a vessel hove in sight, which proved to be the Norwhal, from London. Her captain bore down upon the distressed vessel, and through his exertions the lives of those on board were preserved. It is feared that three other vessels which are missing, and trade to the islands, have been captured and their crews murdered.

Fires.—On Saturday night a destructive fire broke out in the floor-cloth and table-cover manufactory of Mr. Cleverley, on Walworth-common. The premises occupied a large area of ground, and the fire originated in what is termed the ovens, buildings used for japanning, about one story high. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the range of buildings, 60 feet long, and about 25 in breadth, were entirely destroyed.—A fire broke out at nearly the same hour on the premises of Mr. Cropper, hatter, New Brentford. It originated at the lower part of the building, and at one time it was expected that the whole house would have fallen a sacrifice to the flames, but they were prevented extending further than the shop. The two adjacent houses were slightly injured.—In the course of Sunday morning the engines of the brigade force in the east end of the metropolis attended three fires which occurred in that part of London, but were of no particular importance.—On Tuesday morning a policeman discovered a fire in the lower part of the newly-built premises of the Religious Tract Society, Paternoster-row. The officer alarmed the inmates of the adjoining houses, and having despatched information to the fire stations, Mr. Braidwood with two engines promptly arrived. Water was soon procured, and an entrance having been effected, the men succeeded in preventing the fire extending beyond the cellar, where it originated, through some unslaked lime having been left by the workmen among the timber on the previous night. To the vigilance of the officer may be attributed the saving of much valuable property belonging to the leading booksellers.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 2d, was as follows:—West Districts, 151; North Districts, 169; Central Districts, 160; East Districts, 222; South Districts, 207: total, 909 (males, 489; females, 420). Weekly average for the last 5 years, 903 (461 males, 442 females); and for the last 5 summers, 846.

Provincial News.

Her Majesty's Marine Excursion.—On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and the ladies of the suite, took an excursion in the royal steam-yacht to Worthing, and landed at Brighton Pier after an absence of three hours. On Tuesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked for Ostend, on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians, under salutes from the Chain-pier guns, the battery, and the ships-of-war in the offing. All the vessels manned their yards, and were decorated with flags. About 3 o'clock the yacht passed Dover. A royal salute was fired from the guns at the grand redoubt, followed by one from the guns of the Castle. These salutes had hardly died away before the yacht rounded the South Foreland, and in a very short time was out of sight. About half-past 3 the yacht had arrived nearly off Walmer Castle, about a mile and half from the shore, and immediately afterwards the first gun was fired from the Admiral's flag-ship the St. Vincent. A royal salute was simultaneously given by the St. Vincent, Caledonia, and Camperdown, as the yacht steamed down the Channel. Twenty-seven galleys put off from Deal on the first intimation that her Majesty was approaching. The men were all dressed alike, and the miniature fleet excited general interest and admiration. On the royal yacht arriving abreast the St. Vincent, the yards were manned, and the band struck up "God save the Queen." All the men-of-war were gaily dressed with flags from stem to stern; the whole scene being one of extreme beauty and interest. The yacht proceeded on her course down Channel successively passing inland of the men-of-war, and affording the spectators, who thronged the beach to the number of some thousands, an excellent view of her Majesty and the Prince, who were seated on the deck, near the stern of the vessel. Having passed the Camperdown, which was the most easterly ship, the royal yacht was put about, and returned to seaward of the ships-of-war, coming round the flag-ship, which was moored farthest westward, and dropping her anchor immediately between the St. Vincent and the Caledonia. At this moment a royal salute was fired from the terrace battery in front of Walmer Castle. The Ariel mail packet, having on board the Duke of Wellington, had by this time approached the yacht; and his Grace having entered the gig which had put him aboard from the pier, and been towed astern, proceeded alongside. The other vessels of the royal squadron, which had been far outstripped by the yacht in the run from Brighton, now began to arrive. Among the first was the Lightning Government steamer, and the General Steam Navigation Company's ship Mercury, which left Brighton with a large party to proceed on an excursion with the squadron. The Prometheus and the Cyclops Government steamers, with several packets, soon followed, and by the gaiety of their appearance contributed very much to the beauty of the scene. The Duke of Wellington having proceeded on board the yacht, the Admiral's ship was signalled, and Sir Charles Rowley put off in his barge, to pay his respects to her Majesty. The Penelope war frigate arrived off the Castle about half-past 5, and fired a royal salute on joining the squadron. The galleys and sailing-boats remained near the yacht until nearly 6 o'clock, when it having become known that the Duke of Wellington had accepted an invitation to dine with her Majesty on board, they one by one returned to the shore, and the crowd on the beach dispersed. The Duke remained on board upwards of two hours, during which time the wind, which throughout the day had been blowing fresh from the northward and eastward, had considerably increased, and her Majesty, upon the Duke's taking his leave, evinced great anxiety respecting his safe landing. His Grace, however, in thanking her Majesty for the concern she evinced on his account, made light of the matter, and returned on board the Ariel, which brought him as near the shore as possible; here he got into the barge and rowed towards the beach. The swell was too great to admit of his landing at the pier from which he started, and the boat was pulled towards the naval yard, where the surf was not so great as at any other part of the shore. Here the Duke landed, but not without a considerable ducking, for no sooner had the bows of the boat touched the shore, than a heavy sea broke over her stern, and completely drenched his Grace, who upon landing, wet as he was, immediately mounted his horse and rode off to Walmer Castle. A numerous assemblage of persons had congregated on the beach where the Duke came on shore, and loudly cheered him. Several of the Government steamers which left Brighton with the Royal yacht, did not arrive until some time after her, and then they came up one by one, according to their several rates of steaming. At nine o clock the men-of-war and steamers illuminated and manned their yards, each of the men having port-fires in their hands. At Walmer Castle there was also an illumination, and rockets were sent up by the shipping, and also on shore. At an early hour on Wednesday morning the squadron got their steam up, and made preparations for taking their departure. The weather had moderated, and the day was fine. About seven o'clock the Royal yacht got under weigh, and stood out to sea, followed by the other steamers which form the squadron attending her, and also by the Penelope steam-frigate, which had been ordered to join the Royal squadron. Her Majesty arrived at Ostend shortly after 2 o'clock, and disembarked immediately, the yacht having made the voyage full two hours earlier than was expected. In consequence of this, many of the preparations for the landing were incomplete, and the workmen were still busily employed at the quay when her Majesty landed. Immediately on the arrival of the yacht, the King and Queen of the Belgians went on board, and were received with every mark of affection on the part of her Majesty, who was apparently in excellent health, and the highest possible spirits. The Royal party then landed, and entered his Majesty's carriage. The Queen and King Leopold occupied the back seat; the Queen of the Belgians sat opposite them, with Prince Albert. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, the Intendant of the Civil List, the Burgomaster of Ostend, with the other dignitaries of the town, together with our own Consul, and a crowd of generals, officers, gentlemen and ladies of rank, were in attendance upon their Majesties. The Royal party immediately drove towards the palace, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the multitudes who lined the streets along the entire route. Ostend had poured out all its populace, whose numbers were increased by the strangers present in the town. Soon after their arrival, the Royal party dined in the Hotel de Ville, which the King had engaged for this occasion. Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, and the Burgomaster, were the only persons invited to join them. In the evening the town was illuminated, and about ten o'clock the Royal party returned to the palace. On Thursday, King Leopold and Prince Albert visited the yacht and afterwards reviewed the infantry. The Queen took a carriage airing, and in the evening the Royal party dined at the Hotel de Ville and afterwards honoured the theatre with their presence. The Royal yacht and the convoy of steamers left in the course of the day for Antwerp. Her Majesty intended to visit Bruges yesterday, and return to Ostend at night; to visit Ghent this day (Saturday); spend the Sunday at Ostend, visit Brussels and its environs on Monday, proceed to Antwerp on Tuesday, and embark for England on Wednesday.

Birmingham.—Father Mathew arrived in this town on Saturday, on his way from Norwich to Dublin. On Sunday the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Spencer arrived from Oscott, and preached at the Catholic church in favour of the temperance movement, and in the evening Father Mathew preached to a crowded congregation. On Monday the rev. gentleman was entertained at a public breakfast by nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen, including many influential inhabitants. Mr. James, the Mayor, presided as chairman, supported by Mr. Beilby and Mr. Clarke, borough magistrates, by Mr. Joseph Sturge, and a large number of dissenting ministers. The pledge was then administered to about 1,000 persons. On Tuesday a public breakfast took place, at which the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman presided, and advocated the temperance movement at great length. Father Mathew then visited Oscott College, and administered the pledge to several of the students.

Brighton.—On Sunday morning at nine o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert walked out unattended, and after taking a promenade on the Grand Junction Road, where they escaped recognition for a considerable period, they walked on the Chain Pier. They passed through the turn-stile entrance, and came so unexpectedly upon the toll-collector, that he held out his hand for the usual payment of 2*d*. a head before he discovered the rank of his visitors. After passing half-an-hour on the Pier, her Majesty and the Prince returned to the Palace. The greater number of persons who witnessed the Royal party leave the Pier contented themselves with bowing, but about 20 or 30 (said to be strangers in the town) pressed closely on their footsteps; and her Majesty and the Prince quickening their pace as they reached the Castle-square, retreated from the annoyance by entering the Palace by the porter's lodge instead of the usual entrance. A private letter in a morning paper states that "it is not at all likely that the public (be they inhabitants of Brighton, or vulgar, uneducated visitors,) will have another opportunity, during the short stay of the Court here, of annoying the Queen in a similarly rude and indecorous manner. Her Majesty, who has more than once expressed her feelings on the subject, is not likely to give them another chance. How different is the case at Windsor, and how extremely different was the behaviour of the public at Walmer, during the Royal visit last autumn. Unless the Brighton people mend their manners, I very much question if the Queen will often honour them with a visit."

Bristol.—A fire broke out at the Castle Inn, in this city, on Wednesday week, attended with loss of life; the landlord, Mr. Worthington, who had been bedridden for the last four months, and a little girl who attended on him, having died from the injuries they sustained. It appears that the fire originated in the bed-room of the landlord. The little girl had been sent up with a basin of gruel, and it is supposed she must have placed the candle too near to the curtains and fallen asleep. There were a number of people in the house at the time; but the fire had so far made head when the alarm was given, that the house and furniture were completely consumed; the property was not insured. By the exertions of the police and firemen the adjoining houses were saved.

Cambridge.—We learn from a correspondent who visited Cambridge on the 8th, to inspect the damage done by the late terrific tempest to the glass in the Botanic Garden, that "no one can have an idea of the extent of the mischief till he has seen the wreck of the houses. Whole sashes are without a single pane of glass left in them, and some have, in fact, little more than the bare woodwork, with small fragments of glass jutting out. They look exactly as if they had been thrashed with iron rods, so completely are they smashed. There is about 4,000 feet of glass to be restored, and of course many of the plants have suffered severely. There is no storm on record that ever happened in this county at all like it."

Carlisle.—The Bishop of Carlisle has just completed his triennial visitation of his diocese. In his charge to the clergy the Bishop remarked that, for the general condition of the Church, there was much cause for thankful-

ness, and referred at some length to Acts of Parliament recently passed, having for their object the welfare of the Church. He then dwelt at great length on the controversies within the Church, and expressed a hope that on all matters of this nature the clergy would so conduct themselves as not to render themselves liable to the charge of using unseemly taunts. In removing the errors of the Church of Rome, the Protestant Church sought only the cause of truth, and they condemned those errors, not for the sake of condemnation only, but for that truth by a regard for which he trusted they would ever be actuated. The Bishop then proceeded to the consideration of the authority of the Church, as Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic, and pointed out the great difference between that claimed by the Church of England and the assumed infallibility of the Church of Rome, noticing in detail several points of doctrine in which the two Churches differed. Much of the discussion, he believed, which had recently taken place, and many of the irregularities which had been complained of, would have been avoided, if the parties had, in the first instance, submitted their doubts to their Ordinary, a practice strongly to be recommended in all cases where changes were contemplated. The Bishop, after some remarks on the daily service, suggested the propriety of a due attention to divine worship, and the ordinances of the Church on Saints' days and other festivals, and proceeded to notice the subject of the dress of the clergy. He did not concur in the opinion that the whole service should be performed in the surplice, for although there was no canon that treated on the subject expressly, he thought it was to be inferred from what was enjoined—that those parts of the Church service which were purely ministerial, should be performed in the surplice; but during the sermon, which was more to be considered as the opinions of an individual than as the appointed service of the Church, it was not improper that the gown should be used; but in this, as in similar cases, the best plan would be for the clergy to adhere to the common usage, and in all cases where doubts arose, to apply to the Ordinary. His Lordship made some remarks on the educational clauses of the Factories Bill, and the check that their abandonment had given to the education of the people. The remainder of the charge was occupied with the consideration of local matters.

Carmarthen.—Last week the parishioners of Llandefeilog parish, about six miles from Carmarthen, met for the purpose of discussing their grievances at a place called Raymond Lodge—a public-house by the road-side. There were present about 60 persons, most of them substantial farmers. The proceedings were chiefly conducted in Welch, but partly in English. A farmer occupied the chair. Dr. Picton, a relative of General Picton, and possessed of considerable property in the parish, was present, with two or three very substantial yeomen. The reporter of the *Times* obtained permission to attend the meeting, and states that the following resolutions were put to the meeting in Welch, and agreed to unanimously:—"1. The Highway Act ought to be reformed. 2. The gates are too numerous, and the tolls too high. 3. Poor Law. First, the overseer ought to pay the poor. Second, this is to be done under the direction of the guardians. Third, the guardians ought to choose and pay all the officers connected with the workhouse. Fourth, there ought not to be any separation of man and wife. Fifth, the old law was better in cases of bastardy than the new. Sixth, the accounts ought to be passed before justices, as before. Seventh, the chaplain ought to have a salary. 4. Tithes. First, the meeting wish that the tithe should go towards keeping the poor and the Church. Second, the tithes ought to be paid according to the annual value of the land. Third, they ought to be reduced at least 4*s.* or 5*s.* in the pound. 5. Church-rates ought to be amended. 6. Church and State. First, they ought to be separated. Second, that the law should defend religion just the same as in Madagascar and Otaheite. 7. County Stock. The meeting thinks the same with regard to this grievance as the Mynydd Selen meeting did. 8. The Corn Law ought to be repealed for a year or two, to try how it can be done without. 9. There ought to be no by-law on the highway, the gates, the poor, the tithes, and income-tax. 10. Every parish to choose its own minister, as in Germany. 11. The Archbishops and Bishops have better work to do than to be in Parliament. 12. No clergymen or preachers are wanted in the workhouse if the guardians do their duty faithfully. 13. The law ought to be amended in many other particulars. 14. Income-tax. It is great foolishness to raise a tax with this name to it. 15. The Dog-tax. The meeting thinks Sir Robert Peel will take off this tax if he is asked to do so. 16. Soldiers are serviceable where they are wanted, but they are not wanted here." It was then determined to adopt a petition relative to the grievances as to tithes.—A daring attack has been made on the farm of Tynywern, belonging to a magistrate, Mr. W. Chambers, of Llanelly, who has rendered himself, it would appear, obnoxious from his efficiency and activity. On Sunday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the barns and outbuildings of this farm were fired, together with the hay and corn stacks, all of which were consumed, and about 300*l.* worth of property destroyed. One of the farm boys was awakened, and on looking out saw the out-buildings on fire, and about 15 men disguised leaving them. The same men were then seen to go across the country to another farm occupied by Mr. Chambers, called Gelbygllnoy, where they set fire to the corn and hay stacks. Three stacks of corn and one of hay, worth about 150*l.*, were entirely consumed. On the same night the rioters set fire to the toll-house at Hendy Gate, on the road from Llanelly to Pontardulais, which was kept by an old woman upwards of 70 years of age, who had received frequent notices that if she did not leave the gate, her house should be burnt down. The old woman on being awakened ran into the road, and to a neighbouring cottage within twenty yards of the toll-house, shouting to the people who lived in it, to "come out and help her to put out the fire; as there was not much." The occupier of this cottage, a stout able man, was afraid to go out, and begged the old woman to come into his cottage, which she refused, and went back to try and save some of her furniture. It appears her exclamation had been overheard, for the rioters returned, and set fire to the thatch again. The old woman then ran across the road, and shouted out, "She knew them;" when they fired at her and shot her dead. She staggered as far as the neighbouring cottage door, and there sunk down dead. An inquest on the body was held on Monday at Pontardulais, when the surgeon distinctly stated that on a *post mortem* examination he found the lungs considerably congested, with marks of some shots on the surface, two of which were found in the substance of the left lung. Nothwithstanding this evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—That the deceased died from the effusion of blood into the chest, which occasioned suffocation, but from what cause is to this jury unknown.—The Carmarthenshire magistrates in Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, resolved to defer the question of a rate for a rural police to October next; and the magistrates of Cardiganshire have assented to a reduction of the turnpike tolls.

Dorchester.—The *Dorset Chronicle* publishes a long account of the festivities which took place at Milton Abbey on the 5th inst., to celebrate the coming of age of Mr. Henry Damer. On the first day, beef, bread, and ale were distributed among the people, and the tenantry dined with their young landlord. On the following day a *déjeuner* and ball took place, at which all the principal nobility and gentry of the county were present.

Exeter.—The salutes fired at Plymouth in honour of her Majesty's late visit to that port were distinctly heard on the hills around this city, at Moretonhampstead, Drewsteignton, Black Torrington, &c. In one instance, near this city, the eminence on which the firing was heard cannot be short of 46 miles from Plymouth by the mail-line road.

Harrogate.—It is said that there are at present upwards of 2000 visitors congregated in this town; and all the other watering-places in the north. Scarborough, Seaton, Carew, Redcar, Tynemouth, Shotley-bridge, Gilsland, as well as the Lakes, are full of company.

Hereford.—The Musical Festival, which was held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of last week, in All Saints' Church, in consequence of the repairs going on at the Cathedral, was on a much smaller scale than has of late years been usual with the three choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, and the attendances at the various performances were by no means so numerous as had been generally expected. The expenses, however, had been studiously kept down, and it is hoped the receipts may cover them. The collections after the three services amounted to 865*l.*, being 200*l.* less than in 1840, but 50*l.* more than in 1837.

Liverpool.—The local papers mention a rumour that John Anderson, convicted at the Assizes for having knowingly become possessed of the notes stolen at the Preston Guild, has declared that if any hope of a commutation of punishment were held out to him, he would give a clue to the murderer of the late Mr. Bibby. It will be recollected that this gentleman was found dead in the summer of 1840, near Bootle, under circumstances of a mysterious character, which have never since been cleared up.—A Repeal meeting took place in this town on Wednesday, which was attended by Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., and other members of the Dublin Association. About 4000 persons were present. Mr. Fitzgerald moved the first resolution, which set forth that this public demonstration was held, not only as evidence of increasing strength in Liverpool, but with a view to express a fixed resolve to persevere in constitutional agitation till Ireland should obtain her right of self-government. In the course of his address, he stated that a few months ago, the collection of "rent" in Liverpool averaged only 2*l.* or 3*l.* per week; at the present time it had reached 20*l.*, so that the Repealers of this town were now remitting funds to the "National Treasury" in Dublin, at the rate of about 1000*l.* per annum. Mr. O'Connell, jun., then came forward to support the resolution. He spoke at some length, and retired at the close of his address. A riot then ensued, and there appeared an evident determination that the proceedings should be stopped; for fights commenced in different parts, many of the benches were torn up, and an attack was made upon the stage by the anti-repealers in the pit. In the confusion the table at which the reporters were stationed was destroyed, and they had to effect their escape as well as they could. The police secured the assailants, several of whom were seriously hurt; and a few of them having been removed from the building, order was eventually restored, and, with a few trifling exceptions, it was preserved to the end of the proceedings. 41*l.* was then announced as the week's rent for Liverpool, and a petition to Parliament for immediate repeal was adopted.

Leicester.—Mr. Messenger, the master of the man recently murdered at Gaddesby, was fully committed on Wednesday week, on the charge of Wilful Murder. There were several additional witnesses, but the examination, which lasted the whole of the day, being private, the particulars have not transpired.

Norwich.—On Thursday the 7th, the great demonstration to witness the meeting of the Bishop of Norwich and Father Mathew took place in St. Andrew's Hall, which was illuminated for the occasion. The hall, considered one of the finest in the kingdom, and said to be capable of accommodating from 5,000 to 6,000 persons, was crowded to suffocation. The orchestra, used on the occasion of the musical festival, was appropriated as a platform; and long before the time appointed it was crowded with the ladies and gentry of the city. Father Mathew, accompanied by the Hon. Stafford Jenningham, and the Rev. Mr. Nellyan, rector of Carlton, arrived on the platform shortly after seven, and on making his appearance, the entire assembly rose, and received him with enthusiastic cheering. Mr. J. J. Gurney, on taking the chair, said he felt great pleasure in doing so, as, although he some time since looked upon the principles of total abstinence as a fallacy, he begged now to state that he was a confirmed, absolute, and pledged teetotaller. The total abstinence movement was in harmony with the Christian doctrine of the Gospel, and, therefore, it was a neutral ground, on which they all could meet and join heart and hand without political or religious differences. Upon that understanding he had taken the chair, and he hoped that the proceedings would be carried out in the true principles of Christian charity and love. Shortly after this the Bishop of Norwich, accompanied by several ladies, arrived, and his appearance on the platform was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheers. The entire assembly rose, and the applause which ensued was tremendous for some minutes, which was renewed on his Lordship walking up to Father Mathew and shaking him cordially by the hand. The Bishop then addressed the meeting at great length, stating that he had come there contrary to the advice of many of his friends, but he should have considered himself degraded if he had been induced to remain away by the calumnies circulated against him and the Temperance cause by certain parties in that city. He had watched over the character of Father Mathew, and he would say—and say it publicly—that he sincerely believed that it was embodied in the words in print which he held in his hand. He then read an extract from a printed document, which declared that Father Mathew was a gentleman by birth; that his acts had been publicly known for 25 years; that during his whole life, although possessed of the franchise, he had never given a vote, meddled with politics, or mixed with any agitation; and that he was a meek and spiritual-minded man. The Bishop then proceeded as follows:—"Where did this excellent system commence? Its birth-place was the land of freedom, in America, raised by the descendants of British blood, and it winged its way to this quarter of the world. But where did it alight? Not in England, but in the Protestant town of Belfast, where it began, not with the Catholic, but with the Protestant clergy. It then winged its way to Liverpool, and the manufacturing districts, where I met, and to my shame be it spoken, I opposed it. Yes, three years ago I opposed teetotalism as Eutopian, treated it with ridicule, and as a thing which would pass away as the dew before the sun. I have since, however, looked at both sides of the question. I have followed it from house to house, from cottage to cottage, and conviction was so strongly enforced upon my mind, that instead of being longer its enemy, I became its staunch and enduring friend. I can mention one instructive circumstance in connexion with the religious tendency of temperance societies. I shall never forget visiting the cottage of a man who had been all his life a drunkard, and which was the abode of misery and wretchedness. He became a teetotaller, and in six months after I found his abode the scene of comfort and domestic happiness. This man, with tears in his eyes, placing his hand on a quarto family Bible, said, 'This is the first thing I purchased with the money I saved by giving up drunkenness. It was an alien to my house before, but it has been my daily comfort and companion ever since.' In proportion as temperance has advanced crime has diminished." His Lordship concluded by calling on the meeting to receive Father Mathew in the spirit of honest Christian charity. Father Mathew then came forward and spoke at considerable length. He said it could not be expected that he should reply to the charges made against him, particularly after what had fallen from his Lordship, of whose friendship he had long known the value. He had come to Norwich, previous to going to Ireland, in order to thank his Lordship personally, and if there had been any deviation from the path of rectitude on his part, he would not have dared to show himself. The Rev. gentleman concluded by thanking the meeting for the handsome manner in which they had received him. On Friday, Father Mathew administered the pledge, in St. Andrew's-hall, to several hundreds of persons, and afterwards dined with the Bishop. He left Norwich on Saturday for Birmingham, in order to administer the pledge in that town, under the patronage of Dr. Wiseman, the Roman Catholic bishop.

Oxford.—On Friday the remains of Dr. Bridges, President of Corpus Christi College, arrived here from Ilfracombe, and the interment took place on the next day in the chapel of the College. The funeral of Dr. Grayson, Principal of St. Edmund-hall, took place on Wednesday, in the chapel of that hall. It is a singular coincidence that, in 1823, the Rev. Dr. Cooke, President of Corpus, and the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Principal of St. Edmund-hall, the predecessors of the above gentlemen, also lay dead at the same time.—The daily papers state that it is intended to establish at Littlemore, near Oxford, a college in which young men holding Tractarian principles may be trained for missionary labour; and that the Right Rev. Dr. Coleridge, formerly Bishop of Barbadoes, will be principal of the institution.—The *Standard* announces, on the authority of a letter from Oxford, that Mr. W. Lockhart, B.A., of Exeter College, who for the last twelve-months has been an inmate of Mr. Newman's house, at Littlemore, and about four years ago adopted Tractarian principles, has declared himself a convert to the Roman Catholic Church.—On Wednesday Mr. Cobden and Mr.

Bright visited Oxford to address a county meeting, convened by the High Sheriff, on the subject of the Corn-laws. The meeting was attended by the members for the county and city, and several of the landed proprietors, but by very few farmers. Mr. Cooper, Deputy Sheriff, presided. Mr. Cobden spoke at great length, after which Lord Camoys came forward, and concluded a brief address by moving the following resolution :—"That the Agricultural interest being the paramount interest in this country, to depress that interest would be injurious to the entire community—that suddenly to adopt free trade in corn must produce that effect, and that therefore it is the opinion of this meeting that a moderate fixed duty upon the importation of foreign grain is the one best adapted to the present position of the agricultural interest, and the welfare of the country." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Langston, M.P. Mr. Bright then spoke for upwards of an hour in favour of a total repeal, and was followed by Lord Norreys in favour of the existing Corn-laws. The noble Lord said, that while he fully subscribed to the statement that both agriculture and commerce were suffering very great depression at the present time, he at the same time felt that the remedies proposed by the League could only aggravate the distress—which he attributed in a great measure to the enormous over-production by the manufacturers. Considerable interruption was offered to his Lordship while speaking, which induced him to observe that he had attended the meeting because it had been convened by the high sheriff, but he was perfectly aware that it was not a meeting of farmers, for very few of that class were present. Mr. Henley, M.P., followed, and contended that in countries where no Corn-laws exist the variation in price is far greater than in England. He spoke at considerable length, and concluded by expressing his concurrence in the opinion of his colleague, that although some farmers might be present, the great body of that class, utterly repudiating the doctrines of the Anti-Corn-Law League, had purposely absented themselves. Mr. Cobden replied, and an amendment in favour of free trade was carried by a large majority.

Portsmouth.—The Pluton, Archimede, and Napoleon, French war steam-vessels, which joined her Majesty's escort, from Tréport to Brighton, arrived here on Friday morning, and came into harbour for coal, which was immediately supplied from the dock-yard. They were saluted by the flag-ship and the garrison. The Napoleon is propelled by Smith's screw, and is a remarkably handsome vessel. She has on board the models of 12 screws, to test the respective merits of which a committee of engineers were appointed in France, who decided in favour of Smith's screw, and determined that the screw we have adopted in the steamer now fitting therewith is the least efficient of the whole. The Prince de Joinville arrived on Saturday morning, in one of the royal carriages, from Brighton, alighted in the dock-yard, and immediately embarked, under a royal salute from her Majesty's ship Victory, on board the Pluton, French steamer, and hoisted his flag. His Royal Highness soon afterwards landed, and inspected the dock-yard ; and at half-past four took his departure for Tréport, followed by the Archimede and Napoleon, under another salute from the Victory, and one from the garrison, as his Royal Highness passed out of harbour. The Pluton immediately afterwards hoisted the British colours and returned the salute.

Plymouth.—On Monday last the fourth story of the Breakwater lighthouse was completed. The air chamber only has now to be put up, when the entire building will be ready for the reception of the lanthorn which is now making in London. The part now up is 46 feet above the level of high water, and when finished the lighthouse will be 56 feet high without the lanthorn.

Ramsgate.—A fishing smack, belonging to this port, when about five miles from the North Foreland, discovered a box floating on the water; they picked it up, and on examination it was found to contain about 50 letters, besides a number of newspapers. From the address on the box it appears it had been sent by the General Post office by the ship George, or Royal George, to Sydney, some time last year. It is surmised that the vessel has made the voyage, and returned without delivering the letters, and that in order to avoid discovery and evade the penalty (500*l.*) the box was thrown overboard at the entrance of the Thames, as two 7lb. weights were attached to the box, on purpose, apparently, to sink it. It was delivered to the Customs, for inquiry to be instituted.

Shrewsbury.—The *Shrewsbury Journal* states that a few years ago when the late Earl of Leicester held his agricultural meetings at Holkham, a sheep was sheered in the morning, the wool washed, combed, spun, and wove, the cloth made into a coat, and worn at dinner the same evening, as a proof of the industry and ingenuity of the country. A somewhat similar instance of agricultural effort was accomplished on Saturday last in Salop. Mr. Edward Humphreys, of Walcot, had wheat cut at half-past nine in the morning; at half-past one some of the morning's produce was in loaves, one of which Mr. Davies presented to his landlord, the Earl of Powis, as a sample of the season's production.

Ware.—The churchwardens of Ware, finding that the Bishop of London refused to aid them in their quarrel with the vicar, on account of his introduction of certain changes in the Church Service, determined on appealing to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who declined interference. The parishioners therefore resolved on holding a meeting, which took place on Thursday, when it was resolved unanimously—1, "That the Vicar of this parish having refused to comply with the wishes of his parishioners, in regard to the performance of the church service, under the plea that he is bound by his ordination vow faithfully to observe all the rubrics of the Church, and notwithstanding which several of them are not so observed—Resolved that the churchwardens be desired to take all proper and legal means to have the rubrics rigidly and strictly adhered to.—2, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the congregation should quit the church immediately after the conclusion of the Nicene Creed."

Windsor.—The embellishments and renovations which have been for some time in progress in St. George's Chapel, having been completed, the edifice was thrown open gratuitously to the public on Tuesday and Wednesday by order of the Dean and Canons. On Tuesday it was visited by upwards of 5000 persons, from all parts of the neighbourhood of Windsor and Eton, and many from the metropolis and the various towns and villages on the line of the Great Western Railway. The whole of the private chapels, which have undergone extensive repairs and embellishments while the works were in progress, and which contain many objects of great interest and high antiquity, were kept closely locked by the attendants, and the public were carefully excluded from every part of the sacred building, with the exception of the nave and choir, and the north and south aisles. It is stated to be the intention of the authorities to permit the public to view the interior two days in every week, when the vergers will be prohibited from receiving any fees. Tuesdays and Fridays are the days mentioned for the chapel to be thus thrown open for the gratuitous admission of the public. At the next chapter held by the Dean and Canons this matter, it is said, will be discussed and determined upon. It is also expected that at the same time a scale of fees to be paid to the vergers (on the other days of the week) will likewise be arranged, so as to do away with the discontent and grumbling which now prevail between the public who pay, and the vergers who receive, fees.

Railways.—The following are the receipts for the past week :—Greenwich, 829*l.*; Brighton, 5753*l.*; Blackwall, 1241*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2872*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 486*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 5287*l.*; Glasgow and Greenock, 1534*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1111*l.*; Great North of England, 1499*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1223*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2034*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2569*l.*; Midland Counties, 2618*l.*; North Midland, 4706*l.*; Grand Junction, 8277*l.*; South-Western, 8227*l.*; Great Western, 15,140*l.*; London and Birmingham, 17,404*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1574*l.*—The meeting of the Croydon company took place last week. The report showed a balance in favour of the company of 9166*l.*, of which 3043*l.* had been set apart for depreciation of stock, leaving a surplus of 6623*l.*, out of which the directors recommended a dividend of 4*s.* per share. The works for the new line to the Bricklayers' Arms were now in operation, and the directors congratulated the proprietors, that the exertions made by the Greenwich Company to establish a case of hardship and breach of faith on the part of the Croydon Company, had failed, since it had been proved before committees of the House, and the Board of Trade, that the Greenwich Company had undertaken the widening of the line by their own free will, and with the understanding that if the rate of toll should prove obstructive to the traffic of the other parties using the line, that then the other companies might seek another. The directors had canvassed, with the Greenwich committee, and with the directors of the Brighton and Dover companies, the propositions made for an amicable adjustment of the toll question, and had now come to the conclusion that it was not advisable to enter into any further negotiation upon the subject, but that their efforts should be directed to the construction of the Bricklayers' Arms branch, where they had no doubt that the great bulk of the cheap traffic might be satisfactorily conducted. The chairman addressed the proprietors at considerable length on the questions in dispute between the companies, and the report was adopted.—At the meeting of the West London Company, the report stated that the works were rapidly approaching completion, although some delay had arisen from negotiations between the company and the metropolis roads commissioners. The junction of the line with the Birmingham and Great Western Railways would soon be effected, and the whole was expected to be completed before the end of November. The total receipts up to June last were 174,000*l.*, leaving a balance at the bankers' of about 4000*l.* The report having been adopted, Lord Kensington addressed the meeting, and congratulated the shareholders on the improved prospects of the concern. The policy of a paid direction was then discussed, and it was resolved that 600*l.* per annum be allowed the directors from the day when the line is opened.—The Manchester and Leeds Company at their meeting have announced a dividend of 2¾ per cent. on the 100*l.* and 50*l.* shares, and a dividend of 5 per cent. on the 25*l.* shares. The traffic of the line has increased, and the management have turned their attention to the curtailment of expenses. According to the report presented at this meeting, the directors are now occupied with the subject of the extension of railway communication to Liverpool.—A project is in contemplation for uniting Rye, Tenterden, and Hastings with the metropolis, by means of a branch line from the Dover railway at Headcorn. The estimate for a single line of rails is 250,000*l.*, exclusive of land, and it is expected that the line, when completed, will be leased by the South Eastern Company. A meeting, in pursuance of the proposed undertaking, was held at Rye last week, when resolutions were passed for opening a subscription immediately.—The works of the new railway to Oxford have been commenced at the junction with the Great Western Railway at Didcot, and it is expected that in nine months the line will be opened to Oxford.—A new railway from Worcester to Cardiff is proposed, in order to connect the populations of the north of England and the midland counties with South Wales and Ireland. It will commence at the Taff Vale railway, pass through Wales, cross the Severn, and unite with the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway at Worcester. The cost will be 1,500,000*l.*—The inhabitants of Plymouth, after a conference with Mr. Brunel and Mr. Saunders, of the Great Western Railway, have resolved on adopting the coast line of railway to communicate with their town.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Mr. J. P. Malony has been superseded by direction of the Lords Justices, for having attended a Repeal meeting at Gort, nearly three months since. The Commissioners of Education have dismissed a schoolmaster named Haydon, the master of the National School at Owning, Wicklow, for having attended the Repeal meeting at Waterford, in opposition to the rule of the Board, which prohibited teachers of National Schools from attending political meetings.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, but nothing of any consequence occurred, Mr. O'Connell being absent on his Western tour. The rent for the week was 735*l.* Two subsequent meetings have been held, and at the last Mr. O'Connell brought forward his address to the nation in reply to the Queen's speech. This document was extremely long; it contained a minute recapitulation of the grievances of Ireland, and concluded by advising the people to continue in constitutional agitation, until they obtained their Parliament in College Green.—At the head office of police on Monday, two Repeal barristers appeared before the magistrates on behalf of Mr. M'Cormick, a bookseller, in reference to Mr. Edward Kelly, who had conducted himself in a very singular manner in Mr. M'Cormick's shop on Friday and Saturday last, using language which appeared to him seditious, and speaking of a weapon which he called a "Repeal gun!" Mr. M'Cormick had made a deposition on this subject on Saturday, from which it appeared that Mr. Kelly went into his shop on Friday, and after having asked for a copy of Mr. O'Callaghan's books, "Letters on the Arms Bill," and "The Irish in the Army and Navy," commenced alluding in strong language to the Repeal question, intimating that *physical force must be resorted to for its achievement.* Having continued to talk for some time in this strain, he spoke of a "Repeal gun," which he said he had at home, and which he would bring with him, and show to Mr. M'Cormick when he was passing by that way again. On the day following, he called again at the shop, bringing with him the gun, which was made to resemble a walking-stick. He left the gun in the charge of Mrs. M'Cormick, and told her to take care of it till his return. No sooner had he left the shop, than Mr. M'Cormick, acting upon the advice of counsel, apprised the police of the affair, and having lodged information, procured the arrest of Mr. Kelly. Mr. M'Cormick's counsel stated that Mr. Kelly had rendered himself liable to a prosecution on many grounds, either for his having uttered seditious language, or for having violated the provisions of the Arms Bill, by leaving a weapon in the house of an unlicensed person, or else for carrying such a weapon, he being himself unlicensed to do so. The informations having been read over, the magistrates decided on holding Mr. Kelly to bail in the sum of 100*l.*, and two sureties of 50*l.* each, to answer the charge when called upon, and binding over Mr. M'Cormick in a sum of 50*l.* to prosecute. Mr. Kelly, who is a younger son of Mr. Kelly, of Kellyville, Queen's County, is a barrister, and formerly held a situation in the Post-office. He sat on the right hand of Mr. O'Connell at the recent Repeal dinner at Maryborough.—Much conversation has been caused in the military circles of Dublin by a new affair in which Lord Cardigan has become embroiled with a captain of his regiment. The officer, it is said, was placed under arrest under such unusual circumstances, that he referred the matter to Sir E. Blakeney, the chief military authority in Ireland. The result was the immediate and unconditional release of the officer, and a communication to Lord Cardigan, the contents of which have not yet transpired.—On Saturday the engineers engaged on the intended Irish railway completed their survey. The principal station is to be at Harcourt-street, in this city, and the line from thence by Eino, the Curragh of Kildare, to Cashel, where the terminus is to be placed. The survey will be sent off in a few days to Sir R. Peel, for consideration of Government.

Loughrea.—The Repeal meeting in this town, for which extensive arrangements were made, took place on Sunday. Mr. O'Connell arrived on the previous evening at Ballinasloe, about 17 miles from this town. On leaving it in the morning, he was accompanied by a vast concourse of people from the surrounding districts. He was met at the village of Kilreecle, where the procession was regularly formed by the trades of Loughrea, Galway, and Ennis, and by people from Athenry, Tuam, Gort, and other places, all of whom were preceded by bands, and carried banners on which Repeal sentiments were inscribed. During the entire proceedings the rain came down in torrents. Resolutions were proposed and carried condemning the Queen's speech, and pledging the meeting not to relax in its efforts to obtain Repeal. At the dinner in the evening, Mr. Bodkin, M.P., presided, supported by Mr. O'Connell on his right hand, and by Dr. M'Hale on his left. Mr. O'Connell said that as he was coming there, at Athlone, a worthy and honest Repealer, with a good deal of anxiety in his countenance, but a happy facility of Irish diction, asked him this question: "Shall I be afraid of the Queen's speech?" He replied at once he saw no objection to his being afraid, if he were so timid as to be terrified by the ghost of a speech. The Queen's speech was the speech of her Ministers. The people were not

always so ready to make the distinction; but it was his solemn duty to point it out to them, to make them understand it. It was his duty to diminish as much as possible the tendency of the speech to create an unpleasant feeling towards the Sovereign—a result which would be as wrong, constitutionally, as it would be melancholy in point of fact. The Queen was beloved in Ireland. There, indeed, the Queen's name was a tower of strength. Until her accession to the throne, Ireland had received nothing but insult and injustice from sovereigns of the House of Hanover. After the Arms Bill, Ministers had but one arrow left in their quiver, but one stone unflung, one trick untried, and out they brought the Queen. All Europe was to be astonished by her speech against Ireland. Oh, what a trick! It was even worse than a scolding match between two fish-wives in Billingsgate: they were obliged to hear one another in reply; but here the scolding match was all on one side. It was an unfair advantage that Judy took of them. When Ministers talked of beating them, they were ready with their shillelaghs, and if they would give them fair play at scolding, there he was ready for them. Who was afraid of the Queen's speech? No one; but they had cause to rejoice in it. Ministers would not have used so rotten a weapon as that if they had any better. If anything could resist a repeal of the union, it would not be putting a few paltry words into a respectable lady's mouth. Peel supposed that the Irish were a changeable nation, and that they would soon get tired of the repeal agitation; but he was grossly mistaken. So far from shrinking from danger, did not hundreds call out to him, "Sir, when will you let us at them?" These mighty meetings were the safety-valve through which the boiling courage of the people evaporated. After some further observations he announced that he would hold meetings at Connemara on Tuesday; at Lismore on Sunday next; at Mullagah on the 1st October; and Clontarf on the 8th. In this course they would proceed; but their measures were not limited to the mere enumeration of the national will in Ireland. He was making averagements, to have his parliamentary scale complete and ready against accidents; for who could calculate how soon they might have their Parliament? Let England be involved in any awkward dilemma with one of the states of Europe—let any other country on the face of the earth attack her, and in 24 hours they would have their own parliament. Ireland had his plan before it, and he was going on with it. He hoped that every town mentioned in his scheme would furnish two persons to act as repeal wardens for the purpose of enumerating voters. When that was done he would call his protective society of three hundred Irish gentlemen about him. More than one member of Parliament had offered himself as a member of this society already. He would proceed cautiously and deliberately, with an eye to the breakers ahead, and with a full knowledge of the shoal-water, steering the bark of Irish liberty through every danger, till it should reach in safety the port of repeal. He called on the people to rejoice. The day of deliverance was not distant—the day when the country should be a nation again was not distant."

Cavan.—A meeting of the Protestants of Killyshandra, in this county, in favour of the Legislative Union, was held on Saturday week. This is the first out-of-door meeting against Repeal which has been held; and it is mentioned as remarkable, that no party emblem or banner was seen among the thousands assembled on the occasion. The resolutions agreed to bore reference chiefly to details of organisation. Those of most general interest were the following:—"That the Committee be requested to confer with the noblemen, gentlemen, magistrates, and clergymen connected with the district, and in whom they place confidence, in order to appoint from amongst them presidents, vice-presidents, &c. That in compliance with the view taken of her Majesty's speech by the noblemen and gentlemen who signed the requisition for the meeting in Belfast on the 7th September, there shall not be a general meeting of the Killyshandra District Association at present. But that in case the agitation of Repeal continues to be carried on in defiance of the wishes and determination of her Majesty, it shall be left to the Committee to call such meetings as they may think necessary. That in compliance with the existing law, no members of the Association shall parade together or join in procession, wearing, or having amongst them any banner, emblem, flag, or symbol, the display whereof may tend to provoke animosity between her Majesty's subjects of different religious persuasions, or accompanied with music of a like nature or tendency; but that the appropriate music of the Association be 'God save the Queen,' and 'Rule Britannia,' and that its proper flag or banner be the Union Jack."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Special Commission of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland have issued a minute, signed by Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Gordon, calling the attention of landowners in Scotland, and other persons of wealth and influence, to various representations that have been made to them from different parts of the country. They state that they have learned, on undoubted authority, that in some cases proprietors of land have refused sites for building places of worship for the free church; that in other cases servants and dependents have been dismissed from their situations, and thrown on the world, on no other ground but that they have left the Establishment; that the cottagers in some parishes have been warned, at their peril, not to shelter under their roofs the ministers who have left their manses for conscience' sake; and that in one instance an interdict has been applied for to prevent a minister from preaching on a certain estate, or on the sides of the roads and highways that pass through it. The Commission do not dispute the right of the landlords to adopt these measures; but, after recapitulating the grounds of the late secession, they state that any attempt to check the growth of religious opinions by such means must obviously be unsuccessful. "If," they say, "the most unlettered peasant in our land is to be reclaimed from what we regard as error, it must be by an appeal to his understanding and heart. Any other appliances he justly regards as proclaiming the weakness of the cause that needs to be supported by such instruments; and while he will be alienated in affection from any one who can resort to such expedients, he will be more rivetted to the doctrine he has embraced. The history of Scotland has long ago proved, that the mere force of secular power cannot bury a religion, and that every effort to do so always leads to the most fatal results." They proceed to show that even an indirect attempt on the part of the higher classes to interfere with the rights of conscience will surely lead to a dislocation of the different orders of society; and they conclude as follows:—"The inhabitants of Scotland have been long distinguished for their sober, orderly character, and for their attachment to their religious institutions; and no efforts on our part will be wanting to cherish in their hearts feelings of loyalty to their Queen, and due respect for those who occupy the higher walks of life; but if their most sacred rights are in any case disregarded and trampled on, they cannot possibly entertain any feelings of regard to those who do so. It is earnestly hoped that a sense of what they owe to God and their fellow-men, will keep the industrious classes in this country from any of those excesses which have disgraced other parts of the kingdom; but we feel bound to state, that should the measures adopted towards them by some of the higher orders be persevered in, we fear a deep sense of wrong will unavoidably be kindled in their bosoms, and will be transmitted from generation to generation. Such a result every man will surely deprecate, even should it never lead to open outrage, for it will tend to check industry in all its branches, to spread wide a cheerless poverty over the land, and ultimately it may engender a disregard towards all the institutions of religion. We have deemed it our duty to bring these things calmly and earnestly under the notice of the wealthy and powerful among us, and it is our earnest prayer that they may be received in the spirit that has dictated them, and that they may lead to such an issue as will tend to the growth of true religion throughout the land, and to the promotion of that brotherly kindness, peace, and good-will among all classes, which are its genuine fruits."

Glasgow.—We regret to learn that fever has of late progressed to a very alarming extent in Gorbals, in consequence of which a meeting of the magistrates, managers of the poor, and other inhabitants, was held on Friday last, for the purpose of taking measures to alleviate the distress and disease so extensively prevalent. Some details of a painful nature were laid before the meeting, amidst which one place was instanced, where, on the preceding day, no fewer than 71 persons afflicted with fever had been visited by the superintendent. When it is borne in mind, that the barony embraces a population of nearly 60,000, and that fever is not confined to one locality, but to a greater or less extent prevails over all the poorer districts, some idea may be formed of its extent. The parties, it is said, are, for the most part, in utter wretchedness, and some of them lying on bare straw. A committee was appointed by the meeting to receive subscriptions for their relief.

Zetland.—It is stated in *John o'Groat's Journal* that another shoal of whales has been captured in Sandwick, numbering nearly 450, and producing to the parties concerned upwards of 1400*l.*

Law.

Police.—Mansion-House.—*Capt. William Tune*, commander of the steam-boat City of Boulogne, the property of the New Commercial Company, appeared to answer the complaint of the directors of that company, under circumstances of a very serious nature. Mr. Clarkson said, it was with great regret the directors found it necessary to bring forward a charge against Capt. Tune, who had been for several years in their employment, and had uniformly conducted himself in the most irreproachable manner. The facts of the case, as far as the inquiry had hitherto gone, were these:—On the 5th inst. there was delivered to Capt. Tune, at Boulogne, six packages, each containing gold, checks on bankers, bank notes, and bills of exchange, which had been previously booked at the company's office in Boulogne, and paid for according to the rates agreed upon by the company. The Captain admitted that five of these packages were contained in a bag, and the sixth package, together with the bag which contained the others, was delivered into his hands by the clerk to the agent just previously to the starting of the vessel for England. He further stated that, after the vessel had got under weigh, he went down into his own cabin, and shut himself in from observation, and there he opened the bag and counted out the five parcels, which, with the one delivered to him alone, made up the six, and the whole corresponded with the ship's memorandum; that he then put the whole six into a drawer underneath his bed, and went upon deck, having first taken the precaution to lock the cabin-door, and put the key in his pocket; that he remained on deck until the vessel reached the Margate Roads, where the anchor was dropped until the day broke. That after the anchor was dropped he retired to his cabin and went to bed, but did not lock himself in; and after lying about two hours he was called by the second mate, got up, locked the cabin, and went on deck, weighed anchor, and proceeded to London. The Captain's statement further represented that on the ship's arrival at the wharf, and after a portion of the passengers had landed, he went down with the London agent into the cabin to get the packages, but on going to the drawer in which he had deposited them, he found only one of them there. It was due to Capt. Tune to say that he gave an immediate alarm, and caused the vessel and the passengers to be searched, and everything else to be done, which, under such circumstances, would suggest itself to a responsible person wholly unconscious of any knowledge of the disappearance of the property. In vain were the passengers then remaining on deck and their luggage searched; the other passengers who had proceeded to the Custom-house with their luggage were also subjected to examination, but no trace of the missing packages could be found. Police-officers were also called in, and they, with the Custom-house officers, made an examination of the vessel, but without success. A short time afterwards a third officer belonging to the Customs commenced a minute search of the fore cabin, and on a ledge in a berth adjoining the Captain's cabin, he found one of the missing packages, and as the place in which it was found adjoined an opening between the outside of the vessel and the inside flooring, through which a parcel might have dropped between the timbers, the flooring of the vessel was stripped off, and a close examination was made, but nothing further was found, except a note addressed to the Captain by the agent at Boulogne, on some business relating to the vessel. It was proper to add that the berth just alluded to was not used by any person, and the Captain laid upon the bed in it his blue lights, rockets, and compass, ready for use in case of necessity. These were the remarkable circumstances which he had to detail. Two conjectures at present might be formed to solve the apparent mysterious disappearance of the four missing packages: the one, that if they were delivered on board at all they were taken back again, and that, consequently, there must have been a conspiracy between those who delivered the money, and the party to whom it was delivered. The other assumed that the money was on board, but through the connivance of some of the crew with other persons, passengers on board, it was taken out of the Captain's cabin and disposed of before the passengers who had left the vessel reached the Custom-house. The counsel here remarked upon the singular fact that upon the last examination of the vessel one of the bags, or packages, containing a portion of the large property deposited in the care of the Captain, was found in a place close to the Captain's own cabin, and not before that examination. He likewise submitted the extreme improbability that any person could have entered the cabin without his knowledge while he was resting, and abstracted from drawers, which it was difficult to open at any time, the property confided to his care. It was needless, he said, to state that suspicion pointed very strongly to the Capt., who admitted that he received the six packages, that he counted them in his cabin, that he deposited them in the drawer, that he locked the door of his cabin; that no person, to his knowledge, had access to the cabin while he was on deck, for he found it locked when he went to bed, and he locked it on leaving his bed, after having been called by the mate, and all the circumstances seemed to forbid the supposition that any person entered the cabin while he was asleep. The steward and cook of the vessel, and some of the passengers, would on a future day be in attendance, and prove that the robbery could not have been effected by strangers, without exciting the attention of some parties in the fore cabin. Mr. Wire then requested that Capt. Tune should be remanded for a week, and stated, that the directors being anxious that he should receive as much accommodation as might be consistent with the respectability of his character, and the nature of the difficulty in which he was at present involved, were desirous that bail should be taken for his appearance on the next day of investigation. Alderman Gibbs then required two respectable securities for 500*l.* each, and Capt. Tune to be bound himself in the sum of 1000*l.* The Captain was then remanded for a week. A curious fact came out in the inquiry as to the value of each package. They were all, it appeared, entered and paid for as containing a sum of money much inferior to what each package really contained. The Captain and the whole of the crew, including stewards and waiters, have been discharged, and replaced by others.

Queen Square.—*Alfred Wager*, a gardener's labourer, was placed at the bar on Monday, charged with having stolen a number of valuable plants from the nursery-grounds of Messrs. Buck, Keppell-street, Chelsea, and also with having robbed a poor hard-working man of his week's wages. Mr. Buck, jun., stated that the prisoner had formerly been in their employ, but was discharged a long time ago. He had several times of late paid a visit to their nursery, and purchased a plant or so at a time, his object clearly being on these occasions to observe where the most valuable collection of flowers was kept, and to become familiar with a large dog that was loosed in the grounds at night. From time to time pots were missed from the greenhouse, and on Friday night last a large number of plants, which, from their particular value, the firm would not have parted with, were stolen. On inquiries, it was ascertained that the prisoner had been frequently seen at night carrying pots of flowers, and as witness had no doubt that the accused was the perpetrator of the robberies, he went to his lodgings in Lower Sumners-street, Chelsea, where he found a Trevirana coccinea, which had been taken from his nursery. Search was made for the prisoner, and on Sunday evening he was apprehended. Mr. Burrell asked the prosecutor if he could swear positively to the plant produced. Mr. Buck replied most positively; with the same certainty as any mechanic could to any article he had manufactured. Inspector Taylor wished for time in this case, in order, if possible, to find the remainder or some other portion of the stolen property. Mr. Burrell said he would give time, but wished to hear the other charge against the prisoner. James Knight, a bricklayer, said that he slept in the same room as prisoner and the son of his landlord. On putting on his clothes on Sunday morning, he discovered that his week's earnings, which he had received from his master on Saturday night, and which amounted to 1*l.* 2*s.*, had been stolen. Prisoner had got up early that morning and gone out, and, on his return, was given into custody on both charges. Inspector Taylor said that the prisoner had purchased the shirt, waistcoat, and handkerchief which he now wore after the money had been stolen on the Sunday morning, and was found with seven shillings in his possession. Prisoner in defence declared that he bought the plant identified by Mr. Buck of some man whom he did not know, in the street, and asserted that he had never touched the poor man's money. He was remanded until Saturday.

SPORTING.

Doncaster Races, Monday.—The racing commenced, rather inauspiciously, with a match, in which Blue Bonnet, the winner of the St. Leger last year, showed temper before she had run a quarter of a mile, and got rid of her jockey; her opponent Mania was thus left to canter over, and will thus appear amongst the starters for the St. Leger. The following are the details:—

Match, 300*l.*, hf.-ft. St.-Leger course.—Mr. Payne's f. Mania, 3 yrs, 7st 4lbs, beat Lord Eglinton's Blue Bonnet, 4 yrs, 8st 9lbs.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for three yrs, 7st 9lbs.; four yrs, 9st; five yrs, 9st 9lbs; six yrs and aged, 10st. Four miles. Mr. D. Cook's Trueboy, 3 yrs, beat Mr. Cuthbert's Queen of Tyne, 4 yrs; Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 3 yrs; Mr. Isaac Day's Portrait, 5 yrs, and Mr. Hornby's Champagne, 6 yrs.

The Champagne Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for 2-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs; fillies, 8st 5lbs. The second saved his stake. Red House in. (32 subs.) Mr. Williamson's The Curé beat Mr. Osbaldeston's Sis. to Martingale; Mr. Irwin's Foig-a-Ballagh, and seven others who were not placed.

A Plate of 50*l.* for horses, &c., that never won Plate or Sweepstakes; three-yrs-old, 7st 7lbs; four, 8st 5lbs; five and aged, 9st. Heats, St. Leger Course. Lord Exeter's Revocation, 4 yrs, beat in both heats, Mr. Mostyn's Lytham, 4 yrs, and Mr. St. Paul's Cheviot, 3 yrs.

Tuesday.—*Two-year-old Produce Stakes* of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., for colts 8 st 7 lbs; fillies, 8 st 5 lbs. (2 subs.) No race.

Cleveland Handicap, of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., but 5 only if declared, with 60*l.* added; the second saves his stake. One mile. (13 subs., 5 declared.)—Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 5 yrs, 8 st 12 lbs, beat Lord Eglinton's Blue Bonnet, 4 yrs, 7 st 7 lbs; Mr. Meiklam's Philip, 3 yrs, 6 st 9 lbs; Mr. Skelton's Plimley, 3 yrs, 6 st, and Mr. Walker's Ravensworth, 3 yrs, 5 st 10 lbs.

Great St. Leger Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for three-year-old colts, 8 st 7 lbs; fillies, 8 st 2 lbs; the second to receive 200*l.* out of the stake, and the third to save his stake; the winner to pay 30*l.* to the judge. St. Leger Course. (127 subs.)—Mr. S. Wrather's Nutwith, by Tomboy (J. Marson), beat Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone, by Touchstone (F. Butler); Lord Chesterfield's Prizefighter, by

Gladiator (Holmes); Lord Exeter's c by Beiram, out of Lucetta; Lord Eglinton's Aristides, by Bay Middleton; Mr. Payne's Mania, by Muley Moloch; Mr. D. Cooke's Trueboy, by Tomboy; Mr. Bell's Reviewer, by Romulus; and Major Yarburgh's Dumpling, by Muley Moloch. At the third attempt a very good start was accomplished, Prizefighter quitting the crowd in a few strides, and taking up the running at a steady pace, Reviewer following in his wake, Nutwith third, Cotherstone, Lucetta, and Trueboy next, and the others in good places. The speed increased up the hill, and with it Prizefighter's lead, but the order of running continued almost as it commenced to the mile post, where the Lucetta colt was observed to move up, his position in the race on passing the T.Y.C. being next to Reviewer; this horse, however, was already in difficulty, and before he reached the turn had fallen back to the ruck; Lucetta colt tired immediately after, and ere he was round was passed by every horse in the race. Up to this time Prizefighter had a strong lead, but it now gradually diminished, and at the bend Nutwith, Cotherstone, Trueboy, and Aristides were lying close up. This lot ran in a body to the distance, where a slight lead was taken by Cotherstone, Nutwith following him, Prizefighter next outside of the latter, Trueboy and Aristides at their quarters. At this point Aristides made an attempt for the lead, and fairly reached the leading horses, but died away in two or three strides, and left the three to finish the race. At the stand Cotherstone's head was still in advance of Nutwith, Prizefighter lying at the latter's quarters, and in this way the race continued till within a dozen yards of the chair, when Marson made an effort, and landed his horse first by a head, Cotherstone beating Prizefighter for the second prize by a neck. So fine a race with three had never been seen at Doncaster. Trueboy ran in a capital place throughout, and finished at Prizefighter's quarters. Mania was a bad fifth, and Aristides sixth; the others were tailed off. The race was timed at 3 minutes and 20 seconds. Value of the stakes, subject to the usual deductions, 3,100*l.*

The Selling Stakes, of 10 sovs. each, with 60 added. The winner to be sold for 200*l.* if demanded. St. Leger Course. (3 subs.)—Mr. Gully's The Æra, 3 yrs, 6 st 12 lbs, beat Mr. Dawson's The Biddy, 4 yrs, 8st, and Mr. Osbaldeston's Martingale, 3 yrs, 6st 12 lbs.

The Corporation Plate of 60*l.* Heats, two miles.—Sir C. Monck's Flagsman, 4 yrs, 7 st 12 lbs, beat Mr. Palmer's f by Voltaire, 3 yrs, 6 st 12 lbs.

WEDNESDAY.—*Match* for 200 sovs., h. ft., 8st 4lbs each. Red House in.—Lord Chesterfield's Joan of Arc, by Gladiator, 2 yrs, beat Lord Glasgow's f. by Voltaire, out of Snowball, 2 yrs.

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs; and fillies, 8st 3lbs. One mile and a-half. (9 Subs.)—Lord Eglinton's Aristides beat Col. Anson's Armytage.

The Municipal Stakes of 300 sovs. each, 200 ft., for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs; and fillies, 8st 4lbs. Red House in. (7 Subs.)—Lord Glasgow's b. c. by Velocipede, out of Amulet, beat Lord Chesterfield's f. by Touchstone, out of Rowton, and Col. Anson's Joe Lovell, by Velocipede.

The Great Yorkshire Handicap of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and 5ft only if declared, with 200 sovs. added; the second receives 100*l.*, and the third saves his stake. St. Leger Course. (76 Subs.; 45 declared.)—Lord Eglinton's Pompey, 3 yrs, 7st 7lbs beat Mr. Forth's Venus, 3 yrs, 6st; Duke of Richmond's Lothario, 3yrs, 6st, and 13 others who were not placed. With the three first the struggle was maintained to the close, Pompey winning the best handicap of the season by a head, Venus beating Lothario for the second money by a neck, and Priscilla Tomboy finishing an excellent fourth. Semiseria, Eboracum, Portrait, and the Silkworm filly were next, but all beaten off.

THURSDAY.—*The Doncaster Cup*, valued at 300 gs.—Mr. Plummer's Alice Hawthorn beat Mr. Johnstone's Charles XII., and Colonel Anson's Armado. Wee Pet, Venus, Semiseria, Biddy, Dumpling, Peter the Hermit, and Gorhambury, also ran. Won by twenty lengths.—The cup this year was a novel subject for aracing match. It was not an imaginative illustration of racing or field-sport, but a miniature equestrian statue—and an admirable likeness, moreover—of the Duke of Wellington. It had been moulded in silver from a model originally designed by Mr. Baily, R.A., but afterward so much altered by Col. Gurwood, that the present composition belongs solely to that gentleman.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each.—Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone beat Col. Anson's Napier and Lord Eglinton's Aristides, in a canter.

Two-year-old Stakes.—Colonel Anson's The Princess beat Lord G. Bentinck's All round my Hat and Mr. Williamson's The Curé. Nine ran. Won easy.

The Innkeeper's Plate.—Won by The Bishop of Romford cob, beating ten others by twenty lengths.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.—We had a few arrivals of Wheat from Essex to-day, the dry parcels realised Monday's prices, but that which was not in perfect condition, was very unsaleable, and lower; there is a fair demand for free Foreign at an advance of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per qr. Barley, Peas, and Beans remain as last quoted, and the Oat trade is still declining.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44 to 56		Red	44 to 52	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. . .	47 to 53		White	— to —	
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 32		Grind.	24 to 30	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Potato	15 to 25		Feed	16 to 24	
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	— to —		Potato	17 to 25	
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16 to 23		Potato	16 to 24	
Rye	— to —				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	22 to 27	Tick	22 to 29	Harrow	25 to 32
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . .	28 to 34	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	28 to 35	Maple	30 to 33	Grey	28 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
August 4 . . .	60 9	32 4	21 5	37 1	31 9	34 4
— 11 . . .	61 2	32 11	21 9	38 7	32 1	33 7
— 18 . . .	59 10	33 11	21 5	37 1	32 6	34 9
— 25 . . .	56 8	32 11	20 7	31 8	31 10	33 9
Sept. 1 . . .	51 2	31 11	20 5	31 1	32 4	32 1
— 8 . . .	53 0	31 11	19 7	31 3	31 9	33 8
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	57 7	32 8	20 10	34 6	32 0	33 8
Duties . .	15 0	6 0	6 0	8 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 5397 Sks. — Brls.	4610	76	7209	1120	25	269	370
Irish . . „ — „	—	13	18739	—	—	—	—
Foreign . „ — „	64475	5703	—	3760	—	—	2095

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—T. Jones, Liverpool, coal-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—R. Sharpe, jun., Faversham, Kent, draper—C. Pearsall, Anderton, Cheshire, boiler-maker—T. Johnson, late of Great Bridge, Staffordshire, draper—W. J. Holt, Grantham, Lincolnshire, tea-dealer—A. Reid, Little Chelsea, iron-manufacturer—G. B. Bone, Leipsic-road, Camberwell, builder—W. Greenslade, Swinton-street, Grays-inn-lane, builder—R. W. Lewis, Shenfield, Essex, farmer—S. Philips, Brook-street, Hanover-square, carpet-warehouseman—T. P. Pine, Liverpool, ship-chandler—W. Hoole, Sheffield, leather-dresser—R. J. Cambridge, Cheltenham, wine-merchant—E. Metcalf, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, currier—C. Duffield, Bath, grocer—C. Poppleton, York and Heslington, linen-manufacturer—J. C. Lister, Wolverhampton, wine-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Dunn, Keithock Mills, near Coupar Angus, farmer—D. M'Intyre, jun., Fort William, merchant—J. Bruce, Dundee, merchant.

BIRTHS.—At No. 1, Grosvenor-crescent, the Countess of Clarendon, of a daughter—At Georgetown, British Guiana, on the 22d July, the lady of H. Southey, Esq., Captain of the Port of Demerara, of a son—On the 9th inst., at Gadebridge, Herts, the wife of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., of a daughter—On the 13th inst., at 8, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of J. Moxon, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—In the Island of Jersey, on the 4th inst., at St. Saviour's Church, by the Rev. S. Wright, George Dumaresq, Esq., eldest son of the late J. Dumaresq, Esq., King's Attorney-General of that island, to Rachael, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Matthew Le Gevt—On the 1 th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, C. Gubbins, of the Bengal Civil Service, second son of the late Major-General Gubbins, to Maria Burnley, eldest daughter of J. s. Hume, Esq., M.P.—On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, H. G. Boyce, Esq., 2d Life Guards, to Louisa, only daughter of the Right Hon. Gen. Sir Geo. Murray, G.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance.

DIED.—On the 10th inst., at 23, Cadogan-place, Mary Margaretta, second daughter of the late Rev. E. Hawtrey, Fellow of Eton College—On the 8th inst., in Park-street, Blanche Eleanor, infant daughter of Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor—On the 10th inst., at Blendworth House, Hants, Caroline, wife of G. Carr, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir M. Seymour, Esq.—On the 12th inst., at Great Malvern, Hon. Mary Jane, wife of Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart., and daughter of the first Lord Henley, aged 47.

FAMILIAR ASTRONOMY. By GEORGE DARLEY, A.B., Author of A System of Popular Geometry,—Companion to the Popular Geometry,—a System of Popular Algebra,—and a System of Popular Trigonometry. 12mo, with Engravings, 5*s.* cloth lettered.

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"The terrific hailstorm which visited this locality did not injure a square in the Great Conservatory, but in the Sheffield Botanical Gardens about 5,000 squares were broken, and the houses of a gentleman near Sheffield were completely riddled, and the plants in them much injured; but at Queen's Tower, the residence of a gentleman whose houses were glazed with the Sheet Glass, and where the storm raged in its utmost fury, only two squares were broken, and even these were not in the roof, but at the end, where the hailstones struck them obliquely; this is a most gratifying proof of the strength and superiority of the Sheet Glass."

The glazing of the large Conservatory at Chatsworth was begun by J. DRAKE in June, 1839, and finished in July, 1840; during the subsequent period no casualty has happened to render necessary the slightest repair for breakage; and of the superiority of the Sheet Glass in resisting Hail, no proof more conclusive or satisfactory could be given than the above extract affords.

A return to Parliament of the duties and drawbacks on Glass, from the 5th Jan. 1813 to the 5th Jan. 1843, exhibits the consumption in Great Britain of British Sheet Glass since 1838, in which year J. DRAKE had the honour to receive the following Letter of Thanks for its introduction to the notice of the Horticultural Society of London. "March 20, 1838.

"Sir,—I have the honour to return you the thanks of the Horticultural Society of London, for your exhibition of specimens of New Sheet Glass, which have been duly received, and exhibited to the Members who have met this day.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

"To Mr. Drake. (Signed) GEORGE BENTHAM, Secretary."

By this return, it appears that the quantity of British Sheet Glass retained for home use was—

In the year ending Jan. 7,	1838	. .	707 cwt.
„ „ „	1839	. .	2262 „
„ „ „	1840	. .	5170 „
„ „ „	1841	. .	7914 „
„ „ „	1842	. .	11,298 „
„ „ „	1843	. .	17,117 „

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SUN-BURNS, FRECKLES, TAN, and other disfigurements of the Skin, are pleasingly eradicated by that unique preparation ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a balmy odoriferous liquid, and now universally admired for its sovereign virtues in completely removing all cutaneous eruptions, and in rendering the complexion delicately clear and fair. It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving, in allaying the smarting pain.

CAUTION.—Much pernicious trash is now offered for sale as "KALYDOR:"—it is therefore imperative on Purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are printed on the wrapper, and "A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN," engraved on the Government stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, duty included.

Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

WANTED, at Michaelmas, a steady, respectable Man, as GROOM and GARDENER, who perfectly understands his business.—Apply personally, or by letter, post-paid, to A. B., Post-office, Gosford Kidlington, Oxford.

TO SEEDSMEN'S ASSISTANTS.

WANTED, in the County Town of one of the Midland Counties, a SHOPMAN in the Seed trade. It is necessary that he should have had experience in the business, be of very steady habits and pleasant address.—Direct to B. S. G., Post-office, Birmingham, stating full particulars of former employment, and salary required.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS FOREMAN or PROPAGATOR in a Nursery.—A respectable young Man, who thoroughly understands his business, having passed the greater part of his life in its various departments. The most satisfactory references can be given as to character and ability.—Direct to A. B., at Messrs. LOCKHART and Co.'s, Seedsmen, Cheapside, London.

AS GARDENER.—A single Man, 26 years of age, who can be well recommended from his two last Situations, where he has lived six years; he perfectly understands his business in every department of Forcing and Kitchen Gardening, with the Management of Plants. No objection to a single-handed place, or as Under-Gardener in a first-rate Establishment.—Letters addressed to S. GIRLING, Nurseryman, Stowmarket, will be forwarded to the Advertiser and duly attended to.

AS GARDENER.—In a single or double-handed place, a married Man, aged 38, who has a thorough knowledge of practical Gardening; could take the management of a small Farm, with Stock and Poultry; his Wife is capable of managing a Dairy. Has just left a Situation filled by him 17 years, owing to his late employer leaving for the Continent. Can have a good sound recommendation for ability and integrity. Apply to GEORGE ADAMS, Send, by Ripley, Surrey.

AS GARDENER, or to take charge of a Horse and Chaise.—A married Man, aged 35, who can milk a Cow and make himself generally useful.—Direct to R. T., at No. 2, Strong's Cottages, Brook Green, Hammersmith.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

THE ADVERTISER, being well acquainted with Design, Architecture, and every variety of External Improvements on Estates and Pleasure Grounds, is desirous of Engaging himself where there are extensive improvements required. A comfortable residence for himself and a small family in the country is more the object, than extent of pecuniary emolument. Direct to G. L., No. 1, St. Vincent-place, City-road.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, September 16, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 38—1843. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23. PRICE 6*d.*

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FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—

The DAHLIA SHOW will take place on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, at 3 o'clock, when 48 Prizes will be awarded (for single blooms in all the classes), besides 1st and 2d class Prizes for Seedlings, six blooms of those of 1842 being required. The flowers may be sent on the day of show, carriage paid, to the Secretary. The admission is gratuitous, on introduction by a Member.

H. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

CLAPTON, STAMFORD-HILL, AND STOKE-NEWINGTON GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL INSTRUCTION.—

Gardeners and Persons engaged in Horticultural pursuits, who are desirous of taking part in the formation of the above Institution, are requested to meet in the Lancasterian School Room, Stoke Newington, on MONDAY evening, Oct. 2, 1843, at 7 o'Clock, to adopt measures in connection with that object.

TWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES,—"LADY ALICE PEEL," 10*s.* 6*d.*, and "MRS. BENYON," 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair.—

These two splendid Picotees were raised by the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, and kindly presented by that gentleman to Messrs. YOUELL and Co., for Particulars of which, see their Advertisement in this Paper of the 16th inst. Catalogues of their extensive collection may be had on application, and will be found to contain upwards of 800 of the very best varieties in cultivation, and which are sent out upon the following terms:—

			£	*s.*	*d.*
12 pairs of good show varieties,	1 pair of each	.	1	4	0
12 ,, fine ditto	ditto	.	1	10	0
25 ,, ditto ditto	ditto	.	3	0	0
12 ,, Extra fine and very superior ditto		.	2	10	0
25 ,, ditto ditto	ditto	.	5	0	0
12 ,, ditto Pinks	ditto	.	0	12	0
25 ,, ditto ditto	ditto	.	1	0	0

The selection being left to YOUELL and Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 21, 1843.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL & Co. beg respectfully to announce they have received from Haarlem their annual importation of the above in most excellent condition, adapted either for Glasses, Forcing, or open-border culture. Prices as follows—

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths . } 6*s.* per doz.
Red, Blue, White, or Yellow . }
Extra fine Ditto . . . . . 9*s.* to 12*s.* ,,
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto . . 18*s.* ,,

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Catalogues may be had on application.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—For particulars of which see their Advertisement in this Paper of the 2d inst.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, fine 4-year old plants, 8 to 10 inches, 10*l.* per 100, or 30*s.* per dozen.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 21, 1843.

PELARGONIUMS.—Amateurs are informed that they

can now, on application to JAS. PAMPLIN, be supplied with 12 splendid first-rate varieties of this beautiful flower, selected from the following List, for Six Guineas. As the undermentioned have been duly announced, and the merits of them are justly appreciated, any encomium is needless.

Achilles	Count D'Orsay	Laura
Acis	Countess of Wilton	Prince Albert
Ada	Creole	Princess Royal
Adelaide Kemble	Dk. of Devonshire	Queen of the East
Aurora	Dk. of Wellington	Sir Robt. Peel
Beauty of Essex	Fair Maid of Leyton	Sir Walter Scott
British Queen	Galatea	Venus
	Hesperus	

From unknown correspondents it is requested that a post-office order be forwarded on receipt of the plants.

J. P. takes this opportunity of mentioning his fine healthy assortment of Fruit and Forest-trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, &c., also his very extensive stock of Quick. Gentlemen intending to plant in the ensuing season, will find this worth notice.—Nurseries, Lea-road, Leyton; and Whip's Cross, Walthamstow, Essex.

CHOICE PANSIES.

J. FRYER begs to inform his numerous Customers and Friends that he can now supply strong, healthy Plants of most of the leading varieties of PANSIES, priced Catalogues of which, and of DUTCH BULBS, are now ready, and may be had separately, on application, containing a postage-stamp. Fine PANSY-SEED, from best varieties, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, to 10*s.* per packet; from good do., 6*d.* to 1*s.*

J. F. can likewise now supply strong Plants of his much-admired new THUNBERGIA FRYERII, at 5*s.* each (allowance to the Trade).—Clarendon Nursery, Camberwell, Sept. 22, 1843.

NEW AND DESIRABLE PANSIES.

YOUELL AND CO. beg respectfully to inform Growers of the above that they have succeeded in raising Four New and highly-beautiful Seedlings, possessing first-rate properties, both in size, form, and substance, forming quite a novelty. They will prove a valuable acquisition to those who compete at any Horticultural Exhibition in the Kingdom. Description, as follows:—"Eclipse," a large, flat, and well-formed flower, of fine yellow, and intense eye. "Duke of Norfolk," large, well-formed flower, with a fine eye, primrose ground, with a pencilled edging of delicate blue round the petals. "Lady Alice Peel," white ground, is a large round flower of extraordinary substance, the petals are well formed, and in fine proportion, the quantity of yellow shown in the purple eye increases the beauty of the flower; top petals and margin of a dark purple. "Ann" is also a flower of good form and substance, white ground, slightly tinged with purple, with fine brown and purple eye.

Y. and Co. can most confidently recommend the above, which are now ready to be forwarded to any part of the Kingdom, per post free, at 21*s.* the four varieties. They also beg to draw attention to their healthy stock of this tribe, which they are offering upon the following terms:—

12 Extra fine and very superior show varieties	.	.	18*s.*
12 Very fine ditto	ditto	.	12*s.*
12 Fine ditto	ditto	.	9*s.*

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 20, 1843.

SPLENDID SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to inform the Public, that they have obtained the entire stock of the following very Splendid PELARGONIUMS, raised by Capt. THURTELL, R.N., which possess those qualities now indispensably requisite in a first-rate flower—good habit, round shape, and firm petal; and they feel convinced that such novelties cannot fail to please those who purchase them, and will greatly improve all select collections.

Pluto	(Thurtell's)	21*s.*	Princess Royal (Thurtell's) 21*s.*
Horatio Nelson	do.	21*s.*	Fairy Queen do. 21*s.*
Phosphorus	do.	21*s.*	Ceres do. 21*s.*

The whole collection of six distinct varieties for 5*l.*, package included.

A description of "Pluto" is given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of June 17, 1843. "Horatio Nelson" was exhibited at the Chiswick Show, in June last, and was greatly admired. A full descriptive character of all these is contained in L., P., & Co.'s Catalogue of Pelargoniums, which may be had on application. Strong plants will be ready for delivery on the 20th October next.

L., P., & Co. beg leave further to say, that, having in this, as in the case of Mr. Beck's Seedlings, determined upon making a great reduction of the prices which Seedling Pelargoniums of the highest character are usually let out at, they hope in consequence to meet with an extensive sale.—Exeter Nursery, Sept. 8, 1843.

PELARGONIUMS.

JAMES PAMPLIN announces, that having now a sufficient stock of those splendid varieties raised by Mr. J. WILSON, which have hitherto been the admiration of the Floricultural world, he is enabled to offer the following List, any 12 selected from which, will, on receipt of a post-office order for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, be immediately forwarded.

Alice	Fulgens	Princess Sophia Ma-
Alice Gray	Gem of the West	Priory King [tilda
Anna	Hon. Miss Black	Sir R. Peel
Assassin	Meikle Wonder	Superb
Camilla	Lord Allington	Van Amburgh
Enchantress	Prince Ernest	Vesta

Nurseries, Lea-road, Leyton; and Whip's Cross, Walthamstow, Essex.

NEW PICOTEES.

HEADLY'S NANETTE; purple edge, rather heavy, thick petal, rose edge, good white, and edging well defined, 10*s.* per pair. Bond's Countess of Winterton, after the style of "Trip to Cambridge," although distinct, 7*s.* 6*d.* the pair, and all the others that are coming out. John Dickson's Catalogues for 1843 are now ready, comprising all the best flowers in cultivation. Applications for Catalogues may be made at the Nursery, Acre Lane, Brixton, and WARNER and WARNER'S, Cornhill, London.

JAMES PIPER begs leave to offer the following articles, at very moderate prices:—

Achimenes longiflora	.	1*s.* 0*d.*	Fuchsia Eclipse, Smith's		3*s.* 6*d.*
,, rosea	. .	1 0	,, Eppsii	. .	3 6
Manettia bicolor	. .	2 0	,, Gem, Ivery's	.	2 6
Maurandia alba	. .	1 0	,, Majestica, Smith's		3 6
Fuchsia Brockmanii	.	3 6	,, pulchella	. .	2 6
,, Britannia, Smith's		2 6	,, Paragon, Smith's		2 6
,, Champion, Do.		2 6	,, robusta, Smith's		2 6
,, Cormackii	.	3 6	,, St. Clare	. .	1 6
,, Defiance, Smith's		3 6	,, Rogersiana	.	3 6
,, Deansia	. .	3 6	,, Toddiana	. .	3 6
,, Exoniensis	.	7 6			

Nursery Stock and Bulbs of all descriptions, at very reduced prices.—Parkstone Nursery, near Poole, Dorset.

TO LOVERS OF ROSES.

A. PAUL AND SON, NURSERYMEN, Cheshunt, Herts, have the pleasure of announcing that their Descriptive CATALOGUE of ROSES will be ready early in Oct, and will be forwarded, as usual, to their annual customers. It can also be had from the Nurseries by post, free, on inclosing two postage stamps. To those only who have not seen their stock during the present season, it is necessary to say it is in the finest possible condition.

They would also invite especial attention to their unrivalled Collection of Autumnal ROSES, which are now in spendid bloom. The facilities afforded by the Northern and Eastern Railway, of reaching the Waltham Cross Station (near to which the Nurseries are situate) from London in 30 minutes, every admirer of Roses should avail themselves of, to make a personal inspection.

J. T. WILLMER AND SON, King's Road, Chelsea, BY APPOINTMENT FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY, beg to inform their Friends and the Public that their stock of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES are now ready for delivery, and which they offer at the following low prices, viz.:—

	£	*s.*
25 Pairs of Carnations or Picotees, Fine Show Varieties .	2	2
12 Pairs Do. Do.	1	1
25 Pairs of Pinks	1	1

A remittance or reference from unknown Correspondents required.

WARNER AND WARNER, SEED MERCHANTS, 28, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, London, beg respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, their importation of DUTCH BULBS have arrived in excellent condition. The HYACINTHS are large and handsome, consisting of several New and Splendid Varieties. Catalogues are now ready, and will be forwarded post free.

SPLENDID SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & Co., beg leave to inform the Public that they have obtained the entire stock of those distinct and beautiful SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS raised by Mr. E. BECK, of Isleworth, and exhibited by him with such very great success at the Chiswick and Regent's Park Exhibitions. They gained the Gold Banksian Medal (the highest prize awarded to Pelargoniums) twice this summer at Chiswick, and the highest prize at the Royal Botanic Society of London, in June last. Several of them have also gained Silver Medals, Certificates, and other prizes, as Seedlings. These facts will convince the public that a more distinguished lot of Flowers has never before been offered for sale; and L., P., & Co. hope that their having determined upon letting them out at prices reduced greatly below those which Seedling Pelargoniums, of the highest character, have hitherto been let out at, will insure for them an extensive sale. Strong, healthy plants will be ready for delivery on the 20th October next, at the following prices, viz.:—

		s.	*d.*			*s.*	*d.*
*Leonora .	Beck's	21	0	*Martha . .	Beck's	10	6
British Queen	do.	21	0	*Lucy . .	do.	10	6
*Susanna .	do.	21	0	*Geraldine .	do.	7	6
*Meteor .	do.	21	0	*Evening Star .	do.	7	6
*Cleopatra .	do.	21	0	*Black Prince .	do.	7	6
*Admiral .	do.	10	6	Bride . .	do.	5	0
Stella . .	do.	10	6	The Purple .	do.	5	0

The whole Collection of 14 distinct sorts, package included, for 8*l.* Those marked thus * all gained prizes at the London Horticultural Society, and the Royal Botanical Society of London.

Exeter Nursery, Sept. 21, 1843.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, HYACINTHS, &c.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth) by APPOINTMENT FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that his Bulb Catalogue for this autumn is ready, and will be forwarded by post on application. He begs to state that he has a large stock of the beautiful New Lily (Lilium lancifolium) and a fine collection of Auriculas, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

DUTCH BULBS.

MESSRS. SUTTON & SONS respectfully announce the arrival of their choice and extensive collections of HYACINTHS, IRISES, ANEMONES, TULIPS, &c.; and from the attention they devote to the selecting the best sorts in Holland, *while in bloom*, they feel confident their Collection this year surpasses any yet introduced into this country. The prices are at the same time considerably reduced, owing to the annually increasing quantities which J. S. and SONS import, and the present facilities of communication with Haarlem.

A priced descriptive Catalogue is just published, and may be had gratis. N.B.—Flower-seeds for Autumn sowing just harvested, 20 showy hardy sorts for 5*s.*—Reading Nursery, Reading, Berkshire.

ROSES IN POTS.

A. PAUL AND SON, NURSERYMEN, &c., Cheshunt, Herts, beg to intimate that the present is the most advantageous time to remove ROSES from the open ground to grow in Pots. They have paid particular attention to Roses for this purpose, and have now some thousands, both in Pots and worked on short stems, expressly for the purpose, ready for sale. When left to their selection, they will furnish 100 fine Plants for 7*l.* 10*s.*, free of carriage to London.

SEEDLING CARNATION, PICOTEES, TULIPS, &c.

ORSON'S CANDIDATE, Scarlet Bizarre, in character and colour of Walmesley's William the IVth, with a better white and fuller in the centre; it obtained the Prize for the best S. B., at the Surrey Floral Society, beating all the old flowers in the class; and also obtained a Seedling Prize at the Floricultural Society of London, the only times of its being shown this season. A bloom was also sent to the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, upon which a very favourable opinion was given in that Paper on the 29th of July. Strong plants are now ready at 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair. Also most of the best and choicest sorts of Carnations and Picotees in cultivation at very reasonable prices, as well as some fine new Picotees not yet out. Fine named Carnations and Picotees 18*s.* per dozen pair.

R. O. has likewise a small but well-selected collection of Tulips for sale, of 30 rows, amongst which are Polyphemus, Milo, Shakespeare, Waterloo, Leonatus Posthumus, Platoff, Surpass-Catafalque, Carlo Dolci, La Mère Brunne, Franciscus Primus, Roscius, Acapulco, Princess Charlotte, Cenotaph, Violet Imperial, Lawrence's Friend, and La Joie, Alexander Magnus, Aglaia, Athalia, Claudiana, Diana, Camuse, Premier, &c. Together with a new and handsome Cabinet, with sliding doors, open work in front and sides, made for ten draws, six of which are complete and partitioned off for ten rows each. Price 9*l.* Apply to R. ORSON, Florist, 12, Hall-place, Kennington-lane, Surrey.

DUTCH, CAPE, AND OTHER BULBOUS FLOWER-ROOTS.

HURST AND MCMULLEN, SEEDSMEN, &c., 6, Leadenhall-street, respectfully solicit attention to their BULBOUS-ROOT CATALOGUE, which will be found to contain many new and beautiful varieties of HYACINTHS, AMARYLLIS, IXIAS, &c., &c., all of which are of first-rate quality. Since they had the pleasure of transmitting their Catalogue to their friends (the prices of which are about the same as other respectable Houses), another list has been circulated with several leading articles offered under theirs. HURST & MCMULLEN beg to state that their prices shall be reduced in conformity with any other Catalogue. The list will be forwarded by post on application.—HURST and MCMULLEN, 6, Leadenhall-street.

GROWTH OF PLANTS.

HUMPHREYS'S COMPOUND to Promote the Beauty and Preservation of Plants, may be used either in the Drawing-room or in the Conservatory, and from its condensed fertilizing power a few grains dissolved in water at intervals is effective. Applicable to all Greenhouse plants, to Hyacinths, and other bulbs; and to promote the growth of cuttings and the germination of seeds. Sold in bottles 1*s.* 9*d.* each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; HURST & MCMULLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; THOMAS WATKINSON, No. 6, Market-place, Manchester; and other leading Seedsmen, &c. in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, & Co., 100, Upper-Thames-street, London.

FERNS.

W. PAMPLIN has lately considerably increased his stock of FERNS, and respectfully invites the attention of cultivators of these elegant plants to the same.

W. P. will furnish his new priced Catalogue of the sorts he grows, on being supplied with six penny postage stamps. The Prices of established plants in Pots range from 9*d.* upwards.

Lavender Hill Nursery, Wandsworth, near London.

ACHIMENES HIRSUTA. — Plants of this New Species of Achimenes, which was exhibited at the Meeting of the Horticultural Society of London, in Regent-street, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., for which a Silver Knightian Medal was awarded—may be had of the Messrs. HENDERSON, Nurserymen, Pine-Apple Place, at 21*s.* each.—Pine-Apple Place, Sept. 23, 1843.

S. GIRLING, of Danecroft Nursery, near Stowmarket, begs to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to his Advertisement of SEEDLING VERBENAS, &c. of the 16th inst.

NORLAND NURSERY, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

BLACK AND GOWER, having this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent, the business will now be carried on by R. E. GOWER, who will settle all bills against the late firm, and to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

R. E. GOWER, trusts by attention and fair prices, to receive a share of public favour; he also begs to state that he has just received from Holland an assortment of FLOWER-ROOTS, which are particularly fine and in excellent condition; he has also a good collection of Garden and Flower seeds, Hothouse and Greenhouse Plants, Trained Fruit-trees, and Vines of the best sorts. Buck's true intermediate forcing Stock, at 3*s.* 6*d.* p. oz.

September 19, 1843.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

MESSRS. N. AND B. NORMAN'S CATALOGUE of Show varieties, with which they have gained 29 Prizes this season, can be had on pre-paid application.—Bull-fields, Woolwich.

NEW IRISES. — This being the best season for planting IRISES, Messrs. SUTTON and SONS respectfully intimate that they have for many years possessed one of the very best Collections of these beautiful Flowers to be seen in England, adding annually thereto the most distinct varieties from Holland, and sell them at very moderate prices. The Collection now contains 72 varieties, 30 of which are each a contrast to all others, and may be had by name, 15*s.* for the best 30, or any number at 7*d.* each. Messrs. SUTTON have imported largely of HYACINTHS, ANEMONES, TULIPS, &c., particulars of which will be given in due time; but the above are particularly recommended to be planted early, to insure a fine bloom. The New Catalogue may be had Gratis, at the Seed-shop, 7 and 8, Market-place, Reading, Berks. N.B.—All goods delivered free to any part of London.

J. HENCHMAN begs to offer the following fine GREENHOUSE PLANTS, which are peculiarly suitable to be grown as Specimen Plants for Exhibition:—Brachysema villosa, 21*s.*; fine foliage and splendid scarlet flowers, one of the finest plants yet introduced. Chorozema oppositifolia, 21*s.*; a new and beautiful species, of free growth, and perfectly distinct in habit from any previously introduced.

Hovea illicifolia . .	15*s.* 0*d.*	Hovea pungens . .	5*s.* 0*d.*
Ditto do. major	15 0	Ditto do major.	7 6

Dryandra Fraserii, beautiful foliage, 21*s.*

The above may be obtained of Mr. WATKINSON, Florist, Market-place, Manchester.

J. HENCHMAN also begs to inform cultivators of the Pansy, that his collection of nine superior seedling varieties is now ready for delivery, price 30*s.*—Edmonton, Sept. 7, 1843.

PINE PLANTS.—200 or 300 good Fruiters to be Sold, or Exchanged for Orange and Lemon Trees, from 6 to 10 feet in height. To save trouble, the price of the Plants is 4*s.* each.—Apply to JOHN STOVELD, Esq., Stedham House, near Midhurst, Sussex.

TO GARDENERS or AMATEURS.—A Lady wishes to EXCHANGE a Case containing 101 packets of EAST INDIAN FLOWER-SEEDS, direct from the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, for plants of CAMELLIA JAPONICA. Any persons wishing to treat for the same may address a letter, post-paid, to C. D., Post-office, Corsham, Wilts.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l.* 10*s.*; British Queen, 1*l.*, and Eliza, 10*s.* per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Sept. 21, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK & CO., beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s.* 6*d.* per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Pea," 14*s.* per bushel.

Newcross, Sept. 21, 1843.

EASTERN MELON SEED.

R. WHITE AND CO., NURSERYMEN, Poole, have to offer a few remaining packets of the HORSEANA PERSIAN MELON SEED, from the Fruit exhibited by Mr. FLEMING, and which the Editor of the *Gard. Chron.* considers infinitely superior to all other kinds. It has an exceedingly thin rind, a most exquisitely delicious flavour, and is extraordinarily large. Packets of 6 seeds, 5*s.*

R. W. and CO. beg to inform the public, that they have just received their annual supply of BULBS; and as they employ an Agent in Haarlem to select for them, they are able to offer every variety at very moderate prices; and can safely assure all who favour them with orders, that nothing but the very best of goods will be sent them. Fine Hyacinths, 6*s.* a dozen; superior, 9*s.* to 12*s.*; very finest kinds, 15*s.* to 18*s.* a dozen.

Our Autumnal Catalogue of Bulbs and Geraniums, Picotees, Carnations, Roses, &c. &c., is now ready, and will be sent free, on application. Orders amounting to 5*l.* sent out free of charge; if less than 5*l.*, Bulbs will be sent over to compensate for the cost of carriage.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—Three years ago, a Mummy was unrolled in London, and in its hand was a small bag of Wheat. Some grains of it were sown and vegetated. Its produce has again been sown, in Norfolk, and has produced an average of 38 ears or spikes for each grain sown. To be sold in packets of 10 grains each, at 1*l.* per packet, at STAUNTON and SONS', 9, Strand, London. The time for sowing is from the 1st to 25th Oct.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are instructed to submit to public competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on TUESDAY, 3rd OCT., 1843, at 12 o'clock, a COLLECTION of GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of the newest varieties of Camellias, Azalea Indica, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Chrysanthemums, and about 100 other varieties of Choice Greenhouse Plants.—May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

ALBION ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS respectfully announce they are instructed by the Executrix of the late MR. JOHN MILNE to offer for public competition about the middle of October the valuable NURSERY STOCK, consisting of fine Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, American Plants, Deciduous Shrubs, and other Plants, of which Catalogues will be duly published.—American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, with immediate possession, all that well-known NURSERY-GROUND and GARDEN, situated at Battersea and Elizabeth-street, South Pimlico, with the Stock and Houses and the valuable Business and connexions attached to the same, belonging to the late Mr. JOHN ROGERS, recently deceased. For particulars apply to Mr. JONES, Baker, 6, Eccleston-street, or PROTHEROE and MORRIS, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, and Others.

TO BE LET ON LEASE of 21 Years, a Small Compact NURSERY, situate at Tunbridge Wells, with Seedshop, and Two Newly-erected Greenhouses. For further Particulars, inquire of Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

VALUABLE ORCHIDACEOUS & OTHER HOTHOUSE PLANTS.

MESSRS. THOMAS WINSTANLEY AND SONS beg to announce to the admirers of Curious and Rare Plants, that they are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 3d October next, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the Premises, Parkfield, Aigburth, (without reservation), a Choice and Valuable Collection of ORCHIDACEOUS and other HOTHOUSE PLANTS, the property of CHARLES TAYLEUR, Esq., who is declining the pursuit.

In the Collection will be found Choice and Rare specimens of Cattleyas, including Labiata (very fine), Crispa (very large), Mossi (a flowering plant), Loddigesii, Citrina, and Epidendrums, all fine; several rare Maxillarias, Oncidiums, Dendrobiums, Aerides Brookii, (a fine plant), Odontoglossum grande, &c., with other varieties of Parasitical plants, including Gongora, Liptotes, Cyrtopodium punctatum, (a fine plant), Cypripedium, Catasetum, Cymbidium, Neottia, Brassavola, Vanda, Rodriguezia, Myathus, Brassia, Bifrenaria, Stanhopea, &c. Lælia autumnalis, the plant figured by Mr. Bateman; together with a fine assortment of Cactuses from Mexico, and other highly interesting Hothouse plants.

The Plants are in excellent condition, and have been carefully attended to by the present gardener.

The whole may be viewed two days previous to the Sale, and Catalogues had at the office of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*; of Messrs. WINSTANLEY, Paternoster-row, London; at the place of Sale; and of Messrs. THOMAS WINSTANLEY and SONS, Church-street, Liverpool.

SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF FINE TULIPS, &c.

A COLLECTION OF TULIPS, consisting of 1000 roots, in nearly 600 varieties, comprising most of the approved sorts in cultivation, with some exquisitely fine new broke flowers; also several lots of fine RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, &c., will be disposed of, within the Arcade Saloon, at Glasgow, on 4th October next, at two o'clock, P.M. Particulars in Catalogues, prepaid, applications for which, addressed JOHN WATERSTON, Florist, 45, High-street, Paisley, will be promptly attended to. The Catalogues may be seen at the Office of this Paper. Tickets 10*s.* 6*d.* each.—Paisley, 15th September.

ST. COLUMB MAJOR, CORNWALL.

TO BE LET, and entered on in November, the NURSERY GROUND & FRUIT-GARDENS situate at TREWAN, near ST. COLUMB, containing Two Greenhouses with Vines in full bearing, Pasture Land sufficient for keeping a Horse and a Cow, a Cottage, and also the Good Will of the Nursery and Seed Business, for many years past carried on by THOMAS BENNETT, who retires in consequence of ill health. The Stock to be taken at a valuation.

For Particulars, apply to THOMAS BENNETT, Nurseryman, St. Columb, Cornwall.

TO FRUIT-GROWERS and OTHERS.

TO BE LET, the GARDENS at HAWKHURST FARM, near Petworth, Sussex, with two Vineries, about 50 feet by 16 each, well stocked, and one Pine Pit, 45 feet by 12. The Walls and Gardens are full of thriving young trees. A good House and Land may be had with it. Rendle's Tank System may be easily applied to one of the Vineries and Pine pit, they being heated by hot water. The Proprietor would have no objection to stock the same with Pine Plants for fruiting.—Apply to JOHN STOVELD, Esq., Stedham House, near Midhurst, Sussex.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c.

ST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE-FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and economical principles.

Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.

Ward's Cases, or Domestic Greenhouses.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

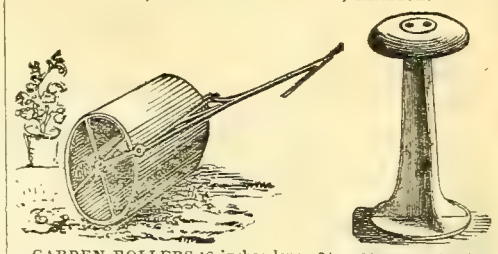
D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c. &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, and at CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH.



GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*; 24 inches, 60*s.*; 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

CAST-IRON RICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inches high, 5*s.* 9*d.* each. Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

¶ HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public, or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGERS' BOILERS. After 15 years' experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:—

Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch . .		£7	0*s.* 0*d.*
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Rogers' Boiler, small size . .		3	15 0
Do. do. large do. . .		4	10 0

Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1*s.* 3*d.* per Foot.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* each. Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4*s.* 0*d.* each.

Strong do.	do.	45 lbs. at	4 4 ,,
Ox Hurdles, 4 feet high,	do.	60 lbs. at	5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at 8*s.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7*d.* each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.,

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 20 inches, 4*s* 6*d.*; 22 inches, 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s.*; 4 feet 6, 9*s.*; 5 feet, 11*s.*; 6 feet, 15*s*; 7 feet, 20*s.* per dozen.

SHOW-ROOMS at the Manufactory, No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, where every information may be obtained.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

GUANO ON SALE,

BY THE IMPORTERS,

ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, LONDON;

GIBBS, BRIGHT, & Co., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

WHEAT-SOWING.

POTTER'S GUANO.—The superiority of this powerful MANURE being now completely established, it is only necessary to inform the public that a material reduction has been made in the price, and that it may be obtained either at the Works or of Mr. POTTER'S Agents, who have testimonials of its efficacy.—28, Upper Fore-street, Lambeth, London.

Mr. MARK FOTHERGILL, 40, Upper Thames-street, Sole London Agent.

*** Nurserymen required as Agents in all the principal towns.

J. B. LAWES'S PATENT MANURES, composed of Super Phosphate of Lime, Phosphate of Ammonia, Silicate of Potass, &c., are now for sale at his Factory, Deptford-creek, London, price 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. These substances can be had separately; the Super Phosphate of Lime alone is recommended for fixing the Ammonia of Dung-heaps, Cesspools, Gas Liquor, &c. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.

GUANO ON SALE.—Any quantity of this valuable Manure can be had from the bonded stores of the Importer either in London or Liverpool, on application to COTESWORTH, POWELL, and PRYOR, St. Helen's Place, London; EDWARDS, DANSON, and Co., Liverpool; and WILLIAM J. MYERS and Co., Importers, Liverpool.

No. VIII. was published on the 1st of August, and will be continued, at Sixpence a Month, of the

GARDENERS' EDITION OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN; with numerous Additions and Engravings of Plants. By B. MAUND, F.L.S. It contains Coloured Engravings of the most Ornamental Plants, suited to the open Garden, with Descriptions, Cultivation, &c., for the assistance of Gardeners and Amateurs. Also, a FLORAL REGISTER, with Woodcuts and Descriptions of handsome Plants, newly introduced from Foreign Countries. Also, AN AUCTARIUM, containing Miscellaneous Information on Gardening Affairs. Also, a portion of PROFESSOR HENSLOW'S BOTANICAL DICTIONARY of 5,000 Words, and 200 Cuts, descriptive of the Vegetable World; a complete Book of Reference on Subjects connected with the description of Plants.

Thus, it will be seen, that this Work, although sold at so very moderate a price, comprehends a greater variety of Botanical and Gardening Information than any Publication extant.

London: R. GROOMBRIDGE, Paternoster-row.

Just Published, price 6*s.* cloth,

THE HAND-BOOK OF CHEMISTRY; with a complete Index of Reference. By G. H. CAUNTER, Esq.

London: W. S. ORR & Co.; and W. & R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh.

Just published, in One Volume 8vo., price 3*s.* 6*d.* to Fellows of the Society, and 5*s.* to others, (or postage free, upon receipt of a Post-office order, price 5*s.* to Fellows of the Society, or 6*s.* 6*d.* to others,)

A CATALOGUE OF THE FRUITS CULTIVATED in the GARDEN of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. (Third Edition.) Containing the Names, Synonyms, Colour, Size, Form, Quality, Use, Time of Ripening, and many other particulars concerning all the most important varieties of hardy Fruit cultivated in this country.

Sold at the House of the Society, 21, Regent-street, and also by LONGMAN and Co., Paternoster-row; J. HATCHARD, Piccadilly; RIDGWAY, Piccadilly; RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place; and by the principal Booksellers in all parts of the Empire.

A few Copies of the Second Edition of this Catalogue may be had at the reduced price of 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, September 26 . Floricultural . . . . 7 P.M.

Tuesday, October 3 . . . Horticultural . . . . 3 P.M.
Friday, — 6 . . . Botanical . . . . . 8 P.M.

THE newspapers have lately contained an incomplete account of an interesting experiment on the propagation of Wheat by division of its roots, from which it appears that a field may be cropped with Wheat without employing more than the 2,400dth of the usual quantity of seed-corn. By the kindness of Mr. Archdale Palmer we are now enabled to state the exact facts, which are explained in the following letter from that gentleman :—

"As my friend Mr. Pownall has anticipated my intention to make the following experiment public, which I have no doubt has attracted your attention, I cannot longer delay transmitting it to you for the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, agreeably to my original view, as soon as I had ascertained the actual result, and that could not be before the Corn was threshed, which has been done this week.

"1842:—July. One grain of Wheat sown in a pot—August. The same divided into 4 plants, which three weeks after were again separated and made 12 plants—September. The same 12 plants were again separated, and made 32 plants—November. The same 32 plants were again separated into 48 plants which were then planted in the open ground, not particularly prepared for them, 18 inches from each other, occupying a space of 11 yards by 1 yard, being the 440th part of an acre; consequently 440 grains would be found sufficient for one acre, which I find weigh $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce.

"1843:—August. Ten of the 48 plants died, and the remaining 38 plants were cut down, unfortunately, before the Corn was ripe, as the birds had already taken one-fourth away. 1972 stems were counted. It was threshed this week, and the weight is 2½ lbs., which, according to the preceding calculation, consists of 22,000 grains. The Wheat sown is known by the name of Eclipse. I have thus stated the simple facts, but there are many observations which will naturally arise in an inquiring mind, when it is known that the cultivators of the soil in this country do not reap, upon the average, above 30 bushels for 3 bushels sown. I am aware that a remark will be made of the trouble and some little expense for the garden-pots, which were 48*s*, if the experiment is carried on to a larger extent. But let every person interested in this account try themselves—they will, as well as myself, be astonished at the result.—*Archdale Palmer, Cheam.*"

It appears from this experiment that by a new application of manual labour, *three quarters of an ounce* of seed-wheat will plant an acre of land. The quantity now used may be averaged at two bushels and a half, weighing about *a hundred and fifty pounds*. Sixty shillings a quarter will not be too high a price to take as the average value of seed-wheat, and therefore *the saving* in corn will be about *eighteen and sixpence per acre*.

Of course the practical question is whether this eighteen and sixpence will cover the cost of manual labour required for the operation of setting Wheat instead of sowing it. If it does cover the expense it would be an enormous gain to the country, because it would immediately afford a large amount of employment to those labourers who not being able-bodied are most in want of it. We doubt whether eighteen and sixpence an acre could be possibly expended in the operation, if judiciously conducted on a large scale; but that is a question which any intelligent farmer can answer better than we can.

We would only observe that if, as we are told, 3,800,000 acres are annually planted in Wheat in England and Wales, the application of so large a sum as 3,500,000*l.*,—which would be the amount of saving by Mr. Palmer's operation at the prices above assumed,—to the relief of the poor, is something which demands a very different notice from that of a passing comment in a newspaper.

We shall take an early opportunity of returning to this matter.

WITH a compact subsoil within 18 inches or less of the surface, and, which lies nearly parallel to it, there is very little difficulty in contriving artificial channels of various dimensions, so as to carry off the superfluous moisture, or, more properly, to prevent its stagnating and accumulating between the soil and subsoil. But the case is very different when the subsoil varies continually, and is never parallel to the upper surface, but undulates, or has various dips, quite unconnected with the declivities of the surface. This is very frequently the case where there is a change in the geological position of different strata. To take a familiar example, which may be met with within a short distance of the Metropolis: the London clay—one of the most uniform—lies in a basin of chalk, which crops out all around it; in some places the clay is 300 feet deep, or more; and in others, at no great depth, the spade can turn up solid lumps of chalk. The pure chalk is always pervious to water, and if it lies within reach, so that pits may be dug into it, these will often carry off all the water which may be conducted to them by drains or ditches. It is possible that, in some cases, the chalk may be saturated with moisture which has no outlet; but this case is uncommon, except where the chalk itself lies in an impervious basin. We only wish to point out the situation of those lands which border on the transition from one stratum to another. In most cases, especially when the chalk and clay meet, the circumstance is pointed out by numerous springs coming out of the chalk. It requires good practice and some science to drain land which lies in such a situation, but by adopting correct principles founded on experience, the difficulty is easily overcome. General rules and directions, however, are not applicable to cases which vary without end. Where the London clay has another soil superimposed on it, which is generally of a poor gravelly nature, abounding in round pebbles and loam impregnated with iron, or, as in Suffolk, with a marine crag, there the meeting of the light soil and clay subsoil is accompanied with endless variations. One would imagine that the upper soil had been carried by currents and whirlpools, which had mixed it in the greatest confusion; here producing a bed of gravel of great thickness, and there scooping out the clay into holes, which were immediately filled with this chaotic mixture of every kind of earth and stones. In another place, a complete bed of fine sand has evidently been deposited over the clay, and this again washed away by subsequent currents, leaving the clay bare in the valleys. These soils generally require draining, wherever the sand meets with the clay. If the clay were level, or had any regular inclination, the task would be easy; the springs being cut off at a certain depth by deep-lying drains, the wet ground below would immediately become dry and sound: the upper soil, being porous, would require no other drains than the ditches. But this is scarcely ever the case, and the loam, which is formed by a mixture of clay and sand, usually called brick-earth, is as impervious to water as the clay itself. In good brick-earth, drains may be laid as we described before, but where there are continual variations in the subsoil, from loose running sand to loamy gravel and stiff clay, there pipes alone will act effectually, and they must be so made as to fit into each other, to prevent their shifting. Where the sand is loose and running, a foundation of brick-earth or clay must be made first, or of concrete, if that can be done sufficiently cheap, as we are assured it can; the pipes may have holes, or what is better, merely a slit to let in the water, without letting in the sand, which must be kept out by a layer of straw, or furze or heath, as can be most easily procured. Pipes are now made by a machine, which every brick-maker can have constructed for a very few pounds. It is merely an imitation of that by which macaroni is made in Italy. A quantity of well-tempered clay is put into a wooden or iron cylinder, in the bottom of which is an iron plate or disk, in which the exact section of the pipe is cut out; a strong piston forced down by any simple machinery drives out the pipe, which is received on a wooden mould, set perpendicularly, of the size of the bore of the pipe, having a shoulder and handle at the bottom. When the pipe is thirteen inches long, it is cut off with a wire, a boy seizes the handle of the mould with the pipe on it, and places the pipe on a barrow with a flat stage on it, which, when full, is wheeled away. At the moment the first boy removes the mould, another boy places another vertically, to receive the next pipe. One cylinder when filled will squeeze out 12 pipes, or more; it is then removed to be filled again, while it is replaced by a full one. With a little practice the operations go on most rapidly, and the greatest portion of the labour of moulding pipes and bending them is saved. We have no doubt, that, with fair competition, pipes 2 or 3 inches in interior diameter may be thus made and burned, where fuel is moderately cheap, for less than 20*s*. a thousand, and larger in proportion. In the machine we saw at work there was no contrivance for making one end of the pipes wider to receive the smaller end of another; but it is obvious that a slight enlargement near to the handle of the mould which receives the pipe, as it is formed, would effect the purpose completely. With such pipes any soil may be cheaply drained; and we hope that the very simple machine which makes them may be so generally adopted, that the expense of thorough-draining with tiles will never be urged as an objection. If the draining costs 4*l.* per acre, which it seldom will come to, we will venture to affirm, that the first Corn crop of any kind, grown on the land after it has been drained, when the winter and spring have been wet, will amply repay the whole outlay; and every succeeding crop will give a considerable increase of the former average of crops on the same land.—*M.*

ONE reason why the obtaining heat by hot water circulating in earthen flues or gutters has met with so favourable a reception is its cheapness. Although iron pipes and evaporating-pans may be the best materials where durability is important, and there is much work to perform, yet there are thousands interested in gardens who cannot afford their expense, and who therefore have been obliged to dispense with heating apparatus altogether until the tank system was again brought forward, and means were pointed out of applying it economically. There is, however, still a difficulty with almost everybody in knowing how the apparatus can be best constructed; and, therefore, we think it desirable, without waiting for perfection, to state the general result up to the present time of experiments on the subject in the garden of the Horticultural Society, where it is at this moment either used or about to be used in several different places.

The gutters there were originally constructed of old flue-tiles and bricks set in cement, rendered inside with the same material, so as to be water-tight, and covered with flue-tiles, having moreover common chimney-pots adapted to them here and there, so as to allow steam to rise out of the gutters into the houses upon occasion. An attempt was afterwards made to substitute gutters of Stourbridge clay, a very hard material, but it was found impossible to prevent the fracture of their joints, in consequence of the expansion and contraction of these gutters; the attempt was therefore discontinued, and the materials of construction first employed are still in use.

It was also supposed that leaden pipes for the flow and return of the water from the boiler to the water-gutters could be secured by being passed through bricks well coated in cement. This however failed, in consequence of the expansion of the metal when heated, the joints again breaking and allowing the water to run out. This difficulty is now completely overcome, by building into the end of the water-gutters next the boiler a piece of stone, pierced with two holes, to which union screws are secured. To these union screws the flow and return-pipes are afterwards adjusted.

As the porous nature of the materials purposely employed for gutters, and the unsound joints, caused a perpetual leakage to some extent, it was found necessary to be able to examine the height of the water in the gutters at all times; and this was effected by continuing them into a cistern, built in the wall of the stoke-hole, and always uncovered. By this means, too, the water can be always replenished, as it wastes by evaporation, leakage, or otherwise.

In Mr. Rendle's plan, the whole under-surface of propagating or other beds has been made to rest on a tank of heated water, whence the name of the "Tank system." But this seems to be a superfluous expense. As far as can be at present judged, quite heat enough is obtained from a gutter running all round a pit, near the external wall without touching it, and by allowing the cavity next the outer wall to communicate with the air of the pit, both bottom and top heat are furnished conveniently, and, as it seems, effectually.

These preliminary remarks will enable the reader to understand the reasons which led to the construction of the pit, 54 feet long and 6 feet wide, of which the following are the plans and description :—

Fig. 1.

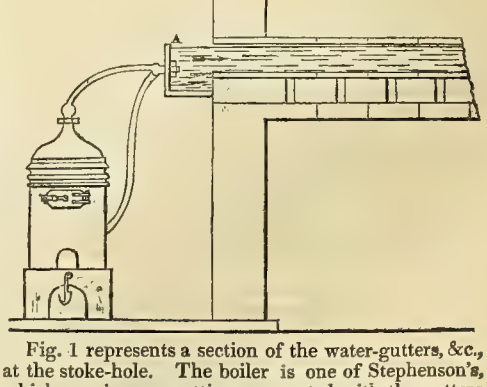


Fig. 1 represents a section of the water-gutters, &c., at the stoke-hole. The boiler is one of Stephenson's, which requires no setting, connected with the gutters by means of inch-and-quarter leaden pipes, and the cistern A. This cistern is formed by a vertical stone, tapped with two holes and fitted with union screws, and resting on a horizontal stone. The flow-pipe is

adapted to one of these screws, the return-pipe to the other. The bottom of the cistern is kept about three inches deeper than the bottom of the gutters, so as to permit sediment to fall into it, as has already been stated.

Fig. 2.

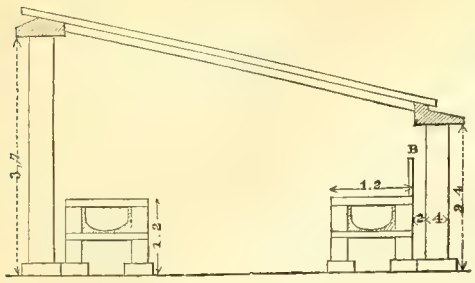


Fig. 3.

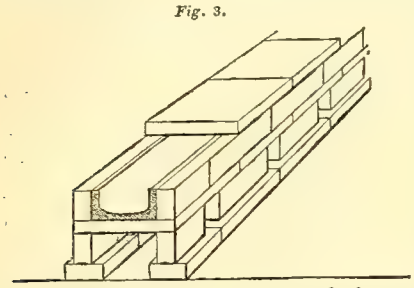


Fig. 2 is a section of the pit, showing the hot-water gutters, which are made by placing a 14-inch tile on hollow brickwork, as indicated more particularly at Fig. 3. A brick on edge forms the sides; the inside is then cemented, as shown by the shaded part, and the whole is finished with a 14-inch tile on the top. A space of about two inches is left between the gutter and the front wall, and allows the air from the under side of the gutter as it becomes heated to ascend and pass over the partition marked B, to be made available for top-heat.

ON THE VARIETIES OF CYCLAMEN.

In enumerating the following species, I have divided them into two sections. The first are those with orbicular or reniform leaves; the second are those with angular or hastate leaves.

SECTION I.—(Round or kidney-shaped leaves).

No. 1. *Cyclamen coum* (*the round-leaved spring-flowering Sowbread*).—This species has entire round leaves, heart-shaped at the base, of a dark green on the upper surface, and reddish purple on the under. It is destitute of that white marbled appearance on the upper surface so common to most of the other species. The flowers are rather small, scentless, of a bright reddish purple, and produced from January to March. The roots are also rather small, flat, and quite hardy. It is to be found in some collections under the name of C. orbiculare.

No. 2. *Cyclamen Europæum* (*the round-leaved summer-flowering Sowbread*).—This species has small leaves, which are slightly denticulated, and roundly heart-shaped, strongly marked on the upper surface with an irregular white band. The flowers are rather small, bright-reddish purple, and very like those of the preceding both in size and colour. They are produced from July to September, and are sweet-scented. The roots are small and quite hardy. It bears the following names in collections:—C. Clusii, C. æstivum, C. littorale, C. officinale, C. retroflexum, C. Hungaricum.

No. 3. *Cyclamen vernum* (*the round-leaved winter-flowering Sowbread*).—This species has leaves double the size of those of C. coum, and nearly four times those of C. Europæum; they are quite round and entire, with the lobes at the base overlapping the stalk, and marked on the upper surface with an irregular band of white, which is not the case with the leaves of C. coum. The flowers are like those of the two preceding kinds in form and colour, but a little larger and produced from November to January. The roots are rather larger than those of the two preceding kinds, and the plant is frequently confounded with C. coum in collections. The name hyemale (winter) would be far more appropriate for this very distinct species, for it has done flowering before spring commences; this may account in a great measure for its always being confounded with C. coum, (the spring-flowering kind,) but it may be distinguished at first sight by its larger leaves having a very conspicuous white band on their upper surface. I have raised this species from seed, and the plants have always retained this character, and that of flowering during the winter, if protected from the wet. It has the leaves of C. persicum and the flowers of C. coum.

No. 4. *Cyclamen Persicum* (*the reniform-leaved spring-flowering Sowbread.*)—This species has rather large kidney-shaped toothed leaves, marbled with white on the upper surface and deep purple on the under side. The flowers are white, but there are several varieties raised from seeds, some with white flowers having a pink eye, others all pink or pale lilac, some with jagged petals, others with double flowers, others with sweet-scented flowers, and others quite inodorous or with dotted flowers. It blooms from February to May, according to the treatment it receives, and is an excellent plant for moderate forcing. The roots are rather large and flattish; they are tender and soon destroyed by frost. It bears the following names in collections:—C. pyrolæfolium, C. odoratum.

SECTION II.—(The angular or hastate leaved.)

No. 5. *Cyclamen Neapolitanum* (*the angular-leaved autumn-flowering Sowbread*).—This is the largest, most robust, and hardiest of all the Cyclamens; with large various shaped leaves, mostly five angled, but sometimes triangular or hastate. They are, however, always the same shape on the same plant, and very much resemble the leaves of the common Ivy, but are distinctly marked on the upper surface, and have an irregular broad band of white and purple on the under surface. The flowers are rosy, purple, scentless, rather large, and produced from August to September. There is a white variety, differing in nothing except the colour of the flowers. The roots are very large, rough, flat, and quite hardy. It bears the following names in collections:—C. autumnale, C. purpurascens, C. subhastatum, C. Poli, and C. hederæfolium purpureum. It is to be found in nearly all collections under the name of C. hederæfolium, a very appropriate appellation.

No. 6. *Cyclamen hederæfolium* (*the angular-leaved spring-flowering Sowbread*).—This is a very desirable species, with broad, denticulate, marbled, dark-green, angular leaves, marked on the upper surface with white, and purple on the under. The flowers at first are white, but as they advance and get fully expanded, they change to a deep flesh-colour. The petals are particularly twisted and narrow. It flowers from March to May, and is very sweet scented. The bulbs are round, rather small, and tender. It bears the following names in collections:—C. repandum, C. latifolium, C. ficariæfolium, and C. fragrans.—*George Gordon.*

COTTAGE GARDENS IN SCOTLAND.

THE letter, some months ago, of a Stirling correspondent, who wishes the subject to be taken up in the columns of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for the benefit of the cottagers in Scotland, are worthy of particular attention. But before pointing out to the cottager those articles which he ought to grow in his garden, and how he ought to crop with regard to succession, something else must be done, otherwise the generality of such persons will look on the suggestions as merely to be read, but not to be put into practice. Amateur gardeners, such as this correspondent seems to be, and the aristocracy of Scotland, who have means and influence, must take up the subject, and hold out some inducements to the cottager to cultivate his garden well, and to keep his cottage and all connected with it neat and clean. In England this system is now pursued with the best results; and although there are some societies in Scotland for the same purpose, they are far from being so general as they ought to be. These objects should be carried out, in the first place, by purchasing kitchen-garden and flower-seeds for distribution amongst the cottagers; and in the next, by holding out rewards to those who make the best use of the seeds given to them. The prizes should not be confined to the first, second, or third best, but a large number should be rewarded in some way; in fact, all who have shown anxiety about the matter should be stimulated and encouraged. This has a much better effect than when the best only receive the prize, because in this case the great mass are apt to be discouraged.

The cottagers of Scotland are a sharp-sighted and intelligent class of persons; and, in order to better their condition, we must first of all convince them that what we propose to do is really for their benefit. Every one knows that, until a few years back, they were notorious for the manner in which ashes and filth were allowed to accumulate in front of their doors and round the walls of their houses. The nobility and other landed proprietors in the country attempted to make them a little cleanlier and more tasteful in this respect, and they have certainly succeeded, for heaps of ashes or dunghills in front of cottages are now almost unknown. But it was curious to witness the manner in which the change was brought round. The lord's commands went forth, directing the dunghills to be removed; the gardener from the Hall was sent to make gardens in front of the doors, and to plant them with shrubs and flowers. The walls of the cottages too were covered with the choicest creepers; and when all was done, it was *of course* expected that the cottagers would attend to them and keep them clean and neat; but many of them felt much too grand to be comfortable, and took it into their heads that it was not for their benefit that all these changes were wrought. The gardener who planted these gardens was obliged to attend to them himself; and in one place, which I had an opportunity of seeing a few weeks ago, the pales in front of the doors (which were placed for a protection to the plants) were down, and everything destroyed, excepting a few strong-growing trees.

The system of changing masters too frequently operates strongly against the improvement of cottage-gardens: this is particularly the case in the agricultural districts in the south of Scotland. The cottagers here are of two classes—either "hinds," that is, farm-servants, engaged to work horses; or "cottars," who merely rent houses and work day or piece-work either on the farm or elsewhere: the former are engaged by the year, and are paid chiefly in the produce of the farm, that is, a certain quantity of Corn, and so much ground in the fields, which they can plant with Potatoes, food for a Cow, Grass, &c. The latter engage their houses for the same period, which commences and ends at Whitsunday. Many of both classes change houses and masters every year or two, and of course it would be difficult to make such persons feel much interest in the gardens which are always attached to their houses.

Taking these things into consideration, and having mingled in the society of the cottagers of Scotland for nearly 30 years, and having consequently become intimately acquainted with their habits and failings, I would advise all those who are anxious to improve their condition to begin by making their homes comfortable. Having done this, try to make them feel an interest in their gardens by those means which I have already pointed out, and it will soon be found that they will not be behind their English neighbours in their love for vegetables and for flowers. I have often heard many of the higher classes of society, who are in the habit of visiting England, regret the difference between the two countries in this respect. The English cottager has his house covered with Roses and other creepers; his Pelargoniums in the windows are attended with anxious care, and he has generally a little plot of flowers and neat walks in front of his window. His vegetable garden contains, besides the more common things, French Beans, an arbour of Scarlet Runners, Celery, Cauliflowers, Cucumbers, and various other articles which are rarely or never seen in the cottage-gardens of Scotland. He is just in the state to profit by Mr. Paxton's Cottage Calendar, or by the articles on Cottage Gardening published weekly in the first volume of this Paper. The higher classes in Scotland, therefore, have the power in their hands to raise the character and enjoyments of their cottagers; and in making this appeal to them in behalf of our countrymen, I would at the same time remind them that they will thus contribute greatly to their own enjoyment. What can afford higher gratification than to see the cottages converted from a kind of stable or cow-house into a comfortable dwelling-place, the inside neat and clean, the walls covered with Roses, Clematis, and Honeysuckle, and the cottager and his family taking an interest in his garden.—*R. F.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXVIII.

THE time has now arrived when the Amateur who thinks of having a show of flowers through the winter and early in spring, should have his plants prepared for that purpose. If my former instructions have been attended to, a great number of plants will have been prepared, potted off, and will now be strong healthy plants, well established to brave the winter's dulness, and cheer us with their flowers. Among these should be a general collection of Californian and other North American annuals, a nice stock of Chinese, Tea-scented, and Bourbon Roses, with abundance of Cinerarias, Violets, and Mignonette in several different stages of growth. If these things have not been prepared, there is not a day to be lost, as, though the weather is fine and promising at the present time, it is not to be expected that it will long continue so; and if the plants are not well established, at the latest, by the end of October, no after management will induce them to bloom with anything like freedom before the spring.

Of Cinerarias, the smallest of the plants now potted will be those to bloom next May, and though to get unusually large specimens it is recommended to put four or five plants into a pot, it will be as well for those persons who intend to compete for prizes at the Horticultural Shows, to consider whether such specimens will be permitted to compete under the head of "the best 12 plants." I throw out these hints, because I hear that some persons are preparing plants in the above manner, which will most certainly disqualify them for exhibition. Cinerarias do not like to be too much exposed to currents of cold air in the winter, as I have frequently seen them much injured by being set out some distance apart after they had become crowded in the frame. The proper way is to set them so that the leaves just touch, but never to allow them to be crowded. If the runners have been regularly taken from the Neapolitan and Russian Violets, they will now be showing bloom abundantly. It is also quite time that the best of the plants were potted, and the remainder planted in a frame or on a warm south border, as recommended in my former article on this subject.

Some importance is attached by some cultivators to the potting of Hyacinths and other bulbs early in September, but, in my estimation, quite as much depends upon the after treatment of the bulbs as upon the time of potting. For bulbs to bloom at Christmas, the most hardy of the single varieties should be used, and after they are established in their pots, they should be placed in a brisk bottom-heat, and be kept covered with inverted pots, and in the dark, until the leaves and flower-stems are at least four inches long. One of the London nurserymen, in the instructions sent out with his bulb catalogue, highly recommends filling the pots with soil, and placing the bulb on the top, level with the rim of the pot, and cover it in a conical form very lightly with soil. This plan I tried several years back, and though it answered very well, there is one objection to it, viz., the roots frequently protrude themselves over the sides of the pots, and therefore get broken off in removing the plants from the plunging material. The old system of potting with the apex of the bulb level with the top of the pot is, in my estimation, preferable. It is a matter of little importance what soil the bulbs are planted in, so long as it is light and sandy, as the sap necessary for the production of the flower is already stored in the bulb, and only requires proper treatment to develop it, whether it be planted in moss or soil, or placed over water. I am a great advocate for planting a number of Van Thol Tulips in small 60 sized pots, and also the different kinds of Squills, such as Scilla amœna, bifolia, &c. These, with a few Hyacinths and Chinese Primroses, make admirable little groups for the drawing-room table when neatly arranged in flat baskets or trays, and the surface of the pots covered with moss.

I do not consider it necessary to give the names of the various kinds of Bulbs, as, if the amateur purchases at a respectable house, he may depend upon getting proper kinds—that is, if he applies in time.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Bottom Heat.—I am sure that the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* will give me credit for maintaining an opinion formed from my own practice until I am satisfied that it is untenable. At first, I intended to hear all that could be said on both sides of the question before I made a reply; but now I see that the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and myself are in a position like unto the travellers with the cameleon, and that some explanation is necessary. The *Chronicle* defends a totally different arrangement from that which I wished to alter. Without a section, or a more detailed account, I cannot say how I should like the plan it defends; but here it is:—"As far as we (*Gard. Chron.*) are at present aware, it will be found that if the spaces between the gutters are filled with rough materials, such as fragments of bricks and pottery, any quantity of water may be communicated to the beds by the ordinary modes of watering where excessive moisture is desirable." Now these observations cannot refer to Mr. Rendle's system, for he occupies the whole bottom of his bed with the two gutters, or the flow and return channels, with a division down the middle, for the purpose of separating the two currents, and for resting the edges of the covers on. These covers are "slate-stone, 1½ inch thick, cut square at the edges, and fastened to each other by Roman cement." A bed thus finished is as close as an iron chest, and, of course, cannot have "spaces between the gutters" to allow of drainage, so that we are arguing two very different things under one name. Then, with regard to Melon growing, I was not writing an article on their culture; nor do I advocate mud beds for them; I merely alluded to such mud as is supposed to be produced by the admission of vapour (not steam) from below, and I endeavoured to show that such mud is not produced at all; and now, to simplify the question, I say distinctly that neither mud nor anything like it is in reality produced in twelve months, which is enough for a course of Melon culture. The effect produced is simply this—for I have proved it before the subject even originated in the mind of Mr. Rendle:—open spaces, say one-eighth of an inch, were left at certain intervals between the edges of the slate coverings, with a contrivance to shut them up when you want dry bottom-heat, then a layer of an inch or two in thickness, of rough coal ashes, clinkers, or what is better, of charcoal, in pieces not larger than a schoolboy's marble; then cover this layer closely with thin turf, with the grassy side downwards—then the soil: the vapour never passes through this layer of turf; it merely fills the turf like a sponge, and whatever moisture or "wet" that passes further up, is carried by capillary attraction, and when the roots of Melons get within the influence of this moisture, they will grow with extraordinary vigour, and no red spider will ever come near a vigorous-growing Melon plant. When plants have grown large enough to bear, and seem shy to "set," just stop the vapour openings, and their roots will suck the sponge dry; by degrees, the "circulating medium" thus cut off, will soon tell on the branches above, and a great deal more fruit will be set in consequence than the plants can bear. You may then thin them, leaving about double the quantity for a crop, and let in the vapour again to swell them off, &c. &c. Touching Mr. Knight's Melon growing, I deny *in toto* that he was either a first or a second rate grower; he only knew them physiologically better than his neighbours. I lived ten years with one of his most intimate friends, and not far from Downton Castle, and what was going on there at that time I was not a stranger to; but I owe it to the memory of that great and good man to say, that, whatever attainments I have made in the true principles of gardening, I learned them from his lips. His Melons were always a source of annoyance to him; he never could grow them without red spider, through a defective apparatus,—and that defect, too, which I wish in these papers to obviate. I must modify my assertion, however, so far as to say, that if Mr. Knight had had a properly-constructed apparatus, I saw no reason why his plants should not look as well, and bear as good crops, as those of a first-rate gardener. In conclusion, let it be clearly proved that I am wrong, and that dry bottom-heat, such as is now in use in Mr. Rendle's propagating-house, is sufficient for all the purposes to which bottom-heat is applied, and I shall immediately explain another apparatus, which will supersede the tank-system altogether, and only cost one half the expense.—*D. Beaton.* [Since it appears that we have been speaking of one thing, and Mr. B. of another, there is no use in pursuing this argument. We must, however, persist in stating that Mr. Knight's Persian Melons have never been excelled, and very rarely equalled; and that as a Melon-grower he was unrivalled. That in the course of his experiments he often failed is very likely; indeed, how could it be otherwise? The final result is what should be looked at, and that was perfect.]

Rendle's System of Tank-heating.—As I think that when an individual introduces to the notice of the public any subject that may have claims for novelty, it is his duty to assist in carrying it out to its full extent, I again come before your readers with a few remarks on the observations that have recently appeared in the *Chronicle* relative to the "Tank system of heating," and, in the first place, on Mr. Sherwood's letter that appeared a few weeks since. This writer, for whom I entertain great respect, does not seem to have considered the matter well, or he would not have asserted "that there is one thing which should not be overlooked, namely, it does not admit of the pipes being fixed one inch higher in the house than the tank, be that where it may." Let Mr. Sherwood refer to Loudon's Magazine as far back as the year 1829, and he will find an article therein published relative to the syphon principle of heating; by the same means nothing can be easier than to conduct water six inches, or even six feet above the level of the tank, care of course being taken that the flow-pipe be situated at least two inches higher in the water than the return, and that provision be made at the highest point with an air-cock or pump, to draw off the air which will be replaced with water. Thus easily, and I trust satisfactorily, have I explained to Mr. Sherwood how this presumed impossibility is possible, and if there are any other queries which the readers of the *Chronicle* are disposed to put, I am willing to answer them through that medium; for I should be sorry to hear of an apparatus being put up in an imperfect or incomplete manner. This offer will, I trust, be acceptable. Mr. Beaton, lately, in the "Calendar of Operations," has a long article on the "Tank system," in which he states that he agrees (or rather agrees with me) that "surface of tank is of much importance," and upon this rests what is considered MY great improvement over the pipe or gutter system, and what I have ever studiously recommended and have always advised. The most economical plan will be "to make the tank as wide as the bottom of the bed, or nearly so." This is just the plan that must be universally adopted. But with regard to the depth of the tanks, I think that Mr. Beaton is running into an opposite extreme to a rev. gentleman whose name appeared in your columns a few weeks since, who recommended that the tank should be two feet deep. The difference is certainly very great between these two ardent advocates of the system, but in order to avoid extremes, I advise that the tanks should be between six and nine inches deep. I do not state this without reason. In my original house which I erected for experiment, the tanks were only four inches in depth, whereas in the new one, (which is but 50 feet by 13, and considered one of the most complete houses of the kind in the kingdom,) the tanks are eight inches in depth; my motive for making this alteration has been already stated in this Paper, and in my treatise, namely, "that so large a body of water, when once heated, retains its heat for a considerable time." This I have fully experienced, and my experience, I trust, will not be thought little of; I would always advise the tank to be of a moderate depth, as being the most economical, for the saving of fuel will be found very great. When the tanks are only an inch in depth, a very little fire will raise the water to a great heat, but the fire will require constant attention. The water in a tank of eight inches in depth must certainly have a strong fire to get it up to a high temperature, but the firing afterwards required is trifling. I have tried the difference, let others do the same and be satisfied. Mr. Beaton then goes on to state that "Mr. Rendle's system falls short of previous arrangements, he makes no provision for moistening the bottom of such a bed." In answer to this, I would observe that in my treatise a plan is suggested for forming a bed for growing Pines without pots. The first stratum over the slates, or tiles, should be of rough materials, the cultivator applying, as the case requires, according to his judgment, liquid, which would filter to the bottom of the bed, and again act on the soil in the same ratio as influenced by the heat below. This plan is equally applicable to the cultivation of Melons or Cucumbers. I am gratified to think that it is the intention of Mr. Beaton to write an article or two bearing on the subject of hot-water for bottom heat. He cannot enter upon a more laudable pursuit.—*W. E. Rendle, F.H.S.*

Disease in Larch.—Can any of your Correspondents inform me through your columns the cause of Larch turning brown, as if it had been scorched? The bottom extremities of the young shoots with the leaves are the most infected; the Larch will be three years old next spring; the side branches, especially the lower ones, make no growth; the leaves turn brown and fall off; the upper shoots are a little infected, and also the leader for a few inches, while half the plants die, or nearly so; here and there one makes a moderate growth, (about one in ten,) but it is weak and sickly. I have three lots of Cultians(?) that were planted out into nursery lines in the same year, (1842,) and are growing within 50 yards of the other; yet they are quite healthy, and have made very fine growth. I may state that the diseased were all one year's seedlings. The healthy three years' Culls were what remained after the best had been selected, and there was no difference in the treatment either with respect to the soil or winter digging. The seedlings planted this spring are not infected. I have had Larch diseased in the same way before, but never to the same extent. One square of Larch may be infected, and another, only a few yards off, may not be injured, or but very slightly. It generally comes on in the spring, but I can remember their being once slightly infected in the same way about the latter end of summer. I ought to state the climate is late and wet, being in the south of Ireland, within 20 or 30 miles of the west coast. I shall be glad to know if there be any remedy.—*A Paddy.*

Wasps.—Last year there was a great number of nests in this neighbourhood (south of Ireland); this year I have only heard of two, and seen one, and that one on the top of a Red Currant bush. Is such a thing uncommon, or are they a peculiar kind? The nest is about 6 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches deep; the Wasps enter at the bottom, through a small hole. The nest increases in size, and appears to be enlarged from the inside.—*A Paddy.*

Wasps.—We have a great quantity of Wasps in this neighbourhood, near Shiffnall, (South Shropshire,) but not quite so many as last year. There has been upwards of 130 nests destroyed, and it has not weakened them much; the Bees, too, eat the fruit nearly as much as the Wasps. There was a great quantity of Queen Wasps this spring. We destroyed a great many, and the wet weather in the beginning of June put an end to nearly all the remainder.—*A. B.*

Transmutation of Corn.—I lately preached a sermon, at Northtawton, upon the parable of the "Tares" (ζιζανια, most probably Darnel), in which I introduced, for the purpose of illustration, a remark from the *Gardeners' Chronicle* respecting the Lolium arvense, or temulentum, which is generally known among the farmers of Kent as Droke, and was understood to be—but which it really was not—degenerated Wheat. In the part of Devon to which I refer, it is known by the name of "Ever" and "the Drunken Plant." A strong-minded and observant farmer of that parish, Mr. William Durant, afterwards observed, "Your remark respecting the Droke was sufficiently correct as an illustration of your subject, but, depend upon it, you erred as regarded the fact. It is degenerated Wheat! It is not often seen in good land; but it almost uniformly appears where a rough moorland has been broken up and sown with Wheat. I lately met with a stalk of it, and upon pulling it up, brought up the entire root, with two ears of Wheat—(a fine illustration of "Lest ye root up the Wheat also"). "Upon the most accurate examination, by disengaging the earth from the fibrous roots,—first by the finger, and then with my knife,—I found all three stalks growing inseparably upon one root. I laid it aside,—but lost it,—intending to have endeavoured, by cultivation, to restore it to Wheat again!!" I assured him it was a distinct plant, and not degenerated Wheat. "Well," said he, "you may use my name as publicly as you please for the fact, that, Wheat or no Wheat, all the plants spring from one root." You will perceive that the misapprehension is not, by any means, confined to Kent.—*T. D.*

Morphology.—At p. 630, Mr. Paxton has described as a monstrous state of the cone of the Spruce Fir, a not uncommon production on that tree, occasioned by injury done to the leaf-bud, by Aphides. It is this which assumes the character of a pseudo-cone, and which afterwards develops, as he describes, into the usual condition of a branch. He will find that this appearance generally extends about two thirds of the way round the axis. The cell-like cavities at the base of the abortive leaves are filled with Aphides, in an early state of their development; and I have also seen them containing a species of Coccinella, which I presume had entered them to attack the Aphides. If I remember rightly, this appearance has been noticed and figured in "Richard's Coniferæ," and also somewhere in the "Magazine of Natural History."—*J. S. Henslow.*——In reply to your correspondent from Chatsworth, I beg to state that the branch of Spruce Fir presenting some appearances which he supposes to proceed from cones never properly developed, is the production of an insect. These occurrences are perfectly familiar to my eye, although they are less prevalent this year than usual. They begin to appear in the spring, and soon contain in cells numerous larvæ which finally emerge in the shape of small flies. These nests then become brown and hard, and are certainly not unlike imperfect cones. P.S.—Since writing the above I have referred to Selby's "British Forest Trees;" at p. 465 your correspondent will find this matter fully explained. The insect is there called an Aphis—it has, I think, rather the appearance of a Cynips, but it is no doubt well known to naturalists, and perhaps some one may oblige us by giving its scientific name and history.—*Asterope.*

Conservatory Climbers.—Allow me to correct a typographical error in my remarks on Conservatory Climbers in a late Number. After recommending Bignonia Cherere, and stating that it bloomed most freely, in conjunction with B. jasminoides, I mentioned a few plants that refused to flower at all; among them Bignonia jasminifolia, not jasminoides, as it has been printed, and which contradicts the former part of my statement. I bought the latter plant from the strong recommendation of a nurseryman, but it has never blossomed. It is named in Loudon's "Hortus Britannicus," as an ornamental stove-climber, ten feet high, of an orange colour, and a native of Orinoco, introduced in 1826;—does Mr. Beaton know it?—*A Devonian.*

Myatt's Pine Strawberry.—The information which you have collected on the culture of this valuable fruit will be very useful. I have before me, however, directions, which ought in addition to be known to every one; they are given in the "Auctuarium" of the "Botanic Garden," published on the 1st of the present month, and as Mr. Maund, the writer of them, is a careful experimenter, I will copy them for your use. He has lately tried the effects of Guano on several garden crops, and says, "It is quite evident that the luxuriant growth given by Guano to this shy-bearing Strawberry is highly advantageous to its fertility. Most persons agree in acknowledging Myatt's Pine Strawberry to be the finest flavoured, and most difficult to cultivate successfully, of any in our gardens. We believe, however, that complaint against its fertility need no longer exist. If runners be planted as early as they can be obtained, certainly not later than July, and the beds be supplied with Guano-water, 4 oz. to the gallon, once a week, for four weeks, commencing as soon as the blossom-buds are visible in the hearts of the plants, we believe they will not fail to bear abundantly; and by maturing the latest flowers, will continue longer in bearing than many other sorts. Probably it would be advantageous to apply a little Guano to the plants in September; but if greatly stimulated at this season, the plants may possibly be driven into flower to the prejudice of the spring blossom."—Δειvα.

Prejudices.—Gif your correspondent "Q." expects a favour frae ane, he might aye be civil, I think, a' nae misca' ane; for though a puir chield may hae the misfortune to be planted on a moor, and may be a "Moorland Gardener," it disna happen as a necessary case that he maun be a "Moorland Willie," sic a ane, ye ken, as a Scotch poet describes, wha went a courting auld Gaffer's bonny Jean, wha lived in Glen-Jeoch; the carl was half blind wi' age, and had to look for the lassie wi' his spectacles on, and when he saw her, sang to the tune of "Whistle o'er the lave o't." I hae learned mony a gude lesson about gardening since I began reading the *Chronicle*; and anither thing I hae also observed by means o' that periodical—that it is nae canny thing to be an innovator: it taks guns o' nae small calibre, and bullets that wad fill the mou' o' "Mons Meg," to batter doon the walls o' pride and prejudice, and indurated custom. If ony ane like mysel' was just to say that "Wines do not work when Vines are in the flower," he would soon be knocked down by the believers in antipathetical and sympathetical doctrine, with large extracts from the work o' Sir Kenelm Digby and Nicholas Culpepper; and it will not be out o' the mind o' thousands o' the readers o' the *Chronicle* what an unco ado there was about the recommendation of "glazed pots" and "the one-shift system;" and there is reason to believe that mony a gardener disna think them gude things yet, just because they didna mak the discovery themsels, or had ony merit in bringing them before the public. But if people would just keep their een open at times, and no gang sleeping through the world a'thegither, they would learn mony a usefu' lesson frae sources that they little dream of, for even bairns will speer things and do things that might mak auld folk wonder; and sae it happened when the "glazed-pot" and "one-shift system" controversies were attracting the attention o' mony, that an earthen dish that had been used for holding pickle met with an accident that made it of no use for the purpose it was intended for, and so it was laid aside as useless; it was somewhat less than a firlet, and ye ken it requires a clay vessel to be weel burnt and weel glazed to hold pickle that will soom a tawtie; and it sae happened that some bairns in their daffin would build houses and mak gardens, and they would have a flower-garden in the muckle glazed pot, and they managed to fill it with garden-earth, and planted a flowering shrub in the centre, and lesser plants nearer the edge, and a bonny looking thing it was when they had finished it. Thought I to mysel', when I saw it, puir things! ye never heard o' "glazed pots" and the "one-shift system," and yet ye are combining them baith together, and no an ill word about it; ye little ken what division there is in the gardening world about the things that are gieing ye sae muckle delight. And weel the plants grew, as they were allowed to remain, and sae it may happen with the maturing o' out-door plants in dry weather. Gardeners hae got so accustomed to the watering o' certain crops in summer that mony o' them will not give it up, although the plants, if they could speak, would say—"No more, I thank you;" but they will continue to pour it down their throats, or rather up their throats, although the drink that they receive may not be to their liking; it may contain the oxide of iron, the sulphate of lime, the carbonate of lime, and carbonate of soda, besides nitrates and muriates, that I ken little about; and the warst thing ava is, that mony gardeners neither ken nor care about the testing o' their water—they dinna ken the use o' the chloride of barium, or the oxalate of ammonia, or oxalic acid. Noo to understand the use o' these and sic like things, would be a wonderfu' help to dispel the mists frae their een, and they would be enabled to look upon the secrets o' nature wi' as clear a sight as if they had rubbed their een with eyebright. But it would, perhaps, be an easier way, and it would save a great deal o' trouble baith to the head and the hands, to be more carefu' o' the ammoniaised water o' the heavens when it comes to the earth for the benefit o' the plants we hae charge o'; for I think we are taught somewhere in the *Chronicle*, that all the nitrogen o' plants can only be obtained in the form of ammonia, and that the ammonia is supplied by rain-water, that carries it doon frae the air in which it had been hanging for I dinna ken how lang; but all the ammonia that falls wi' the rain disna remain in the earth, for only a part of it is taken up by the roots, and the rest flies awa again, maybe to be washed down on the sands o' Africa. Noo I am thinking that the covering or mantle that is spread over the roots o' certain crops answers a twafold purpose in dry weather—it may prevent much o' the ammonia frae escaping by means o' evaporation, and retain a sufficient quantity o' moisture for assisting the decomposition of organic matter in the soil. It often taks awa the pleasure o' gardening in summer when every muscle o' the body is strained wi' the water-barrow and watering pots, and the legs and feet as wet as if they had been dwelling in the same habitation wi' Callitriche and fresh-water soldiers. Noo I can assure your readers that it is a far pleasanter thing for the mind, and much easier for our mortal parts, just to tak a walk among the out-door crops, and witness the progress they mak when a proper covering is applied to their roots in dry weather; and although I may hae succeeded to please mysel' in the material I hae used, there may be nae harm in using a wee thing o' Scotch cautiousness until anither season may test it better; but as "Q." wishes to ken what the covering may be, I may tell him something o' its nature—it sucks in water nearly as weel as a sponge, and parts with it as reluctantly as the devotee o' Mammon would part with his gowden gear.—*A Moorland Gardener.*

The Early May Pea, alluded to by Mr. Noble, is, probably, the Early May of the seed-shops, which is sometimes one sort, and sometimes another. The Pea known in this neighbourhood under that name grows about three feet high, and is, as I before stated, several days earlier than Farnes's First Early. Mr. Noble might easily satisfy himself upon that point, by procuring the kind I alluded to; mine were obtained from Mr. Richard Gadd, Seedsman, &c., Dorking.—*J. B. Whiting.*

Peas.—I think that the paragraph headed "Farnes's Early Peas," in the *Chronicle* of the 9th instant, must have escaped your usual penetration. It appears to me to be an advertisement, for the purpose of bringing into public notice a Pea which I have no doubt is a very good one; but I have no hesitation in saying that there is not any Pea known in this country (by whatever name it may be called) that will be fit for table ten or fourteen days before a good stock of Warwick's, procured from the principal houses in London, if sown in the open ground on the same day and under similar circumstances. And I think that the Horticultural Society would be conferring a great benefit on its members and the public at large if they would devote a portion of their garden to a proof of the new vegetables which are advertised, (but I fear this would be impracticable, as it would require too large a space); the public would then be introduced to many of their old acquaintances with new names. I had intended the foregoing for the last week's *Chronicle*, but was too late; I am, however, glad that I did not send it, as I observe in your present Number another article headed "Peas," which requires a few remarks. Your correspondent, an "Original Subscriber," says that in the spring he sowed a pint of the Prince Albert Pea, and that they came in a week earlier than the Early Frames, which were sown six weeks before them; this may be very true, but it proves nothing. Had he, at the same time that he sowed the Prince Albert, sown some of the same Frames that he had previously sown, he would probably have found that they would not have been fit to gather more than *one* week—instead of *seven*—before the others. The earlier that Peas are sown, the longer time they require to come to maturity, as I have proved in my own garden; for two or three seasons I sowed early Peas in November and some of the same Peas in March, but I always found that the latter sown were not more than a week behind the first. On the 23d of February of this year, as an experiment I sowed in the same garden side by side, some "Prince Albert," "Early Kent," "Early Warwick," and "Early Frames." The first were fit to gather seven days before the Warwicks, the Kent four days, and the Warwicks about four or five before the Frames. I beg, however, to observe the two former bore no comparison in the size of the pods or quantity with the two other sorts.—*F. H. S.* [The paragraph in question was certainly overlooked. All new vegetables are tried in the Horticultural Garden, as far as it is possible that they should be.]

Clover Dodder.—Since reading the paper from Prof. Henslow, on a species of Cuscuta which he suspects to be introduced with foreign seed, I have observed it growing in some rows of Lucerne, which I sowed with seed imported from Khelat, and I am confident there was not a plant of Cuscuta on the ground, or anywhere near it. On a piece of ground close adjoining that sown with the Khelat seed, I sowed some Lucerne, saved in this country, which is quite clear from the Cuscuta, which proves that it must be imported with the Khelat seed. I have sent you a specimen, cut from the middle of one of the rows, and which is a faint sample of the rows that are infected with it.—*W. Scott.* [The specimen sent was not in flower, but it looked very like the Clover Dodder.]

To keep Wasps from Fruit.—The best remedy to prevent Wasps from attacking wall-fruit is to plant close against or near the fruit tree Symphoria racemosa. In the year 1826 (when I made the memorandum), in my father's garden, we had a Moor-park Apricot with a quantity of fruit upon it, and near to it stood in blossom S. racemosa, which the Wasps preferred to the fruit, as there was not a single fruit touched, although all day long the blossoms of S. racemosa were frequented by the Wasps. —*G. S. Wintle.*

Vegetable Marrow.—I perceive that a correspondent complains of his fruit falling off. Mine have this year fallen off by hundreds in the early part of the season, and I attributed it to the uncongenial early summer, which was all against them. I have now as large and fine a crop as can be produced of all the different sorts.—*Rus.*

Grouping Plants in Flower-Gardens.—If there is one feature more characteristic than another of the improvement in modern Flower-Gardens over the old, promiscuous method of planting, it is the facility with which a plant's character can be determined at first sight,—from the large masses of one plant grown together, as well as the contrast of colour produced in grouping: this seems to me to meet the difficulty so often complained of by those who urge as an excuse for their limited knowledge of plants, the abstruseness of the art; and it is in some degree to this circumstance that I attribute the rapid progress grouping has made of late years, and the prospect of a wonderful increase to the number of its followers in future years. Some important facts conspire to lead me thus to hope, and amongst these is the readiness with which employers co-operate with their gardeners in carrying into practice their intentions, and also the improved taste of gardeners; for, after all, it may be safely asserted that without this all will be of no avail. It is quite just and proper that employers should suggest, but at the same time recollect that this is so completely a practical system, that large scope should be given to the gardener's inventive faculties, for in proportion as this is observed do I see good order and all that belongs to high-keeping developed in the Flower-Garden. Another reason why I think it is progressive is the fact of an increased number of plants adapted for such a purpose, and these, too, within the reach of all. And what better proof could I cite than the circumstance of meeting with the grouping system—not only in the noble domain, but also in the suburban residence? Dropmore is distinguished for this system—so is Stanmore Priory; also Brooklands, Broom House, and many others. It is invaluable as a system to the man of leisure, as well as to the man of business; for there is no strong sensation wanted to unravel a complex expression—all being distinctly seen, and the whole picture conceived with ease and facility.—*C.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Salerno, August 27, 1843.—These latitudes have been visited with a summer of extraordinary coolness, accompanied by a long duration of dryness, which renders the circumstance more singular still. Till within the last fortnight the temperature has never approached that of the average summer weather, and even now the mornings and nights are decidedly cold, though the sun acts with great intensity through the clear medium always afforded by the prevalence of north winds at this time of year. The consequences have been prejudicial to the crops, especially the later harvest of Indian Wheat, which was dried up before the ears properly filled. The vintage will likewise suffer from the same causes. The ornamental vegetation has, however, not been subjected to the same evil, except in some of the late-flowering exotics of higher growth, such as Sterculia platanifolia and the Lagerstrœmia, the blossoms of which have never expanded, and are now falling off.—*K.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 19.—G. Bain, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. R. C. Jenkins, C. R. Read, Esq., Mr. J. Youell, and Mr. J. Backhouse, were elected Fellows. From Mr. Mills, of Gunnersbury Park, was a Cucumber, named Jewess, (an early forcing sort,) measuring in length 24½ inches, and 3½ inches in diameter; the stem on which it grew was 3⅜ inches in circumference, immediately above the ground. Mr. Dawson, 17, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, sent two curious specimens of monstrous Pears. From Mr. Fleming, gr to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, were three Persian Melons, measuring respectively 15 inches long and 7 broad, 16 inches long and 6 broad, and 16 inches long and 7 broad; and weighing 8 lbs. 8 oz., 10 lbs. 5 oz., and 8 lbs. 15 oz., for which a Banksian Medal was awarded. From Mr. Busby, gr, Titness Park, Sunning-hill, was a beautiful large green-fleshed Wellington Melon, weighing 6 lbs. 5 oz., also a scarlet-fleshed one, weighing 3 lbs. 2 oz. A certificate was awarded for the Wellington. Mr. Fish, gr to T. Sowerby, Esq., sent a dish of Keen's Seedling Strawberries, highly-coloured and of excellent quality, being the second crop which was gathered from plants that had been forced in spring. Mr. Fish states that he has been gathering them for more than three weeks past, and expects them to continue until checked by the cold, frosty nights. There is, however, nothing new in the system, although it is not generally adopted. From three years' experience, he adds, he finds a good crop now will not prevent the plants from bearing abundantly in the succeeding season, and states, moreover, that his best fruit during the months of June and July is generally obtained from plants that had been turned out of their forcing-pots in the preceding year; for these a certificate was awarded. From Mr. M. Henderson, gr to Sir G. Beaumont, was sent a Globe Pine-Apple, weighing 5 lbs. 5 oz., and measuring 9½ inches long and 6 inches in breadth; number of pips in length, 10; a rather handsome fruit. Mr. Saul, gr. to Lord Ebrington, sent a Queen Pine-Apple, weighing 4 lbs. and measuring 9 inches long and 5½ inches in breadth; number of pips in length, 10; a very handsome, well-swelled fruit: also three fine large bunches of Black Hamburgh Grapes, grown on the spur-system, with well-swelled berries, but not so highly coloured as could have been wished, one of them weighing 1 lb. 14 oz., and the two others 2 lbs. 1 oz. each. A Banksian medal was awarded. From Richard Brook, Esq., was a bunch of Muscat of Alexandria Grape. From Mr. Ivery, Nurseryman, Peckham, was a new seedling Fuchsia, called Pride of Peckham. R. W. Barchard, Esq., sent a plant of Hæmanthus toxicarius. From the Gardens of the Society were plants of Begonia Evansiana, Mandevilla suaveolens, Chironia frutescens, Babingtonia camphorosmæ, and a Hymenocallis, sent from Jamaica by Mr. Hartweg; also Brassavola venosa, Comarostaphylis arbutoides, Fuchsia Standishii, and cut flowers of Lupinus semperflorens; also a dish of the late Admirable Peach.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 19.—This exhibition, the last for the season, was held in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and was numerously attended. The Dahlias on this occasion were not so good as we have usually seen them, and the contest was not so severe. We missed the stands of Messrs. Brown, Widnall, Girling, Bates, &c. There was also a deficiency among the miscellaneous collections of plants. The best was that sent by Mr. Bruce, gr. to Boyd Miller, Esq., among which were some well-grown plants of Achimenes coccinea and longiflora, a beautiful specimen of Witsenia corymbosa, Erica vestita coccinea, numerously covered with its beautiful dark red blossoms, and E. Aitoniana, and Irbiana, pretty little plants; also good plants of Justicia oblongata, Polygala grandiflora, Crinum amabile, and a very fine well-grown plant of Crowea saligna, producing a multitude of its beautiful light pink flowers; likewise Amaryllis reticulata, and a small plant of the curious and rather beautiful Curcuma Roscoeana. From Mr. Atlee was a collection of plants consisting chiefly of Heaths, among which we noticed a very pretty plant of Erica mammosa pallida, exsurgens coccinea, Aitoniana, bearing a profusion of its pretty white flowers, and a good plant of E. verticillata, with its fine rich scarlet blossoms. Also a beautiful plant of E. Cliffortiana, densely covered with delicate white flowers; three young plants of Gardoquia Hookerii, and a fine specimen of Boronia pinnata. In Mr. Hamp's collection were Gloxinia violacea and candida, pretty good plants of Erythrina Crista-galli, Ceropegia elegans, and Crowea saligna; from Mr. Pattison was a good plant of Fuchsia Youngii, covering the pot with its fine pendent branches, Sollya linearis, and Hoya carnosa. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, sent a collection of plants, comprising a beautiful specimen of Erica declinata, quite covered with bloom, a handsome plant of Petunia splendens, also Achimenes grandiflora, pedunculata, and coccinea, the latter covered with its brilliant scarlet flowers, also Fuchsia tricolor, a nice little plant of Gloxinia rubra, and a particularly well-grown plant of Statice sinuata. Mr. Allerton, gr to D. F. Shears, Esq., exhibited six plants of Globe Amaranthus. From Mr. Gaines was a collection of Fuchsias, consisting of some of the newer kinds. Mr. Pawley also sent 12 Fuchsias, rather pretty plants. From Mr. Cuthill were eight most beautiful plants of Lisianthus Russellianus, well-grown, which attracted much attention.

The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—CLASS I.—AMATEURS.—*Dahlias, 24 blooms.*—1, Gold Medal, Mr. Headley, for the following:—Admiral Stopford, Hudson's Princess Royal, Dodd's Favourite, Mrs. Shelley, Lady Cowper, Bridesmaid, Sir F. Johnstone, Adam's Prince Albert, Wheeler's Maria, Conductor, Ansell's Unique, Beauty of the Plain, Essex Triumph, President of the West, Phenomenon, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Lady Ann Murray, Lady Middleton, Perpetual Grand, Indispensable,

Duchess of Richmond, Bedford Surprise, Burnham Hero, and Conservative. 2, Mr. Goodchild, for Asmodeus, Widnall's Eclipse, Springfield Purple, Lee's Bloomsbury, Perpetual Grand, Duchess of Richmond, Widnall's Queen, Ansell's Unique, Grand Baudine, Will Watch, Conservative, Bedford Surprise, Admiral Stopford, Beauty of the Plain, Burnham Hero, Hudson's Princess Royal, Springfield Rival, Bridesmaid, Rienzi, Essex Triumph, Pickwick, Northern Beauty, Sir R. Sale, Indispensable. 3, Lady Paget, for Northern Beauty, Pickwick, Ansell's Unique, Lee's Bloomsbury, Widnall's Queen, Bridesmaid, Rienzi, Maid of Bath, Springfield Rival, Widnall's Eclipse, Bedford Surprise, Lady Ann Murray, Adams's Prince Albert, Sir R. Sale, Catleugh's Eclipse, Beauty of Sussex, Conservative, Essex Triumph, Hudson's Princess Royal, Rouge et Noir, Indispensable, Andrew Hofer, Duchess of Richmond, Dodd's Prince of Wales. 4, Mr. Proctor, for Will Watch, Northern Beauty, Sir F. Johnstone, Bridesmaid, Grace Darling, Girling's Liberty, President of the West, Optime, Rose Unique, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Wheeler's Maria, Conqueror of the World, Ansell's Unique, Laura, Dodd's Countess of Pembroke, Beauty of Sussex, Miss Abbot, Hope, Lady Ann Murray, Mrs. J. Richardson, Admiral Stopford, Hodges' Competitor, Perpetual Grand, Andrew Hofer. AMATEURS — 12 *blooms:* 1, Mr. Wildman, Perpetual Grand, Mrs. Shelley, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Beauty of Sussex, Wheeler's Maria, Queen of Trumps, Sir R. Sale, Gregory's Regina, Virgil, Essex Triumph, Bianca, Miss Abbot; 2, Mr. Cook, Perpetual Grand, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Mrs. Shelley, Will Watch, Hudson's Princess Royal, Sir F. Johnstone, Girling's Prince of Wales, Andrew Hofer, Essex Triumph, Bedford Surprise, Sir R. Sale, Vivid; 3, Mr. Munro, Antagonist, Widnall's Queen, Coronal, Essex Triumph, Argo, Hudson's Princess Royal, Nicholas Nickleby, Bedford Surprise, Maria, Ansell's Unique, Andrew Hofer, Beauty of the Plain; 4, Mr. Golding, Phenomenon, President of the West, Lady Cowper, Essex Triumph, Admiral Stopford, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Mrs Shelley, Bridesmaid, Rouge et Noir, Will Watch, Rival President, Lee's Bloomsbury; 5, Mr. Hatchman, Bridesmaid, Pickwick, Widnall's Queen, Duchess of Richmond, Bedford Surprise, Phenomenon, Indispensable, Ansell's Unique, Garrick, Admiral Stopford. Antagonist, Sir F. Johnstone. GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS. — 1, *for 24 blooms*, Mr. Bourne, Chelsea, for Beauty of Sussex, Essex Triumph, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Euclid, Catleugh's Tournament, Bedford Surprise, Bree's Rosa, Pickwick, Northern Beauty, Rouge et Noir, Hudson's Princess Royal, Catleugh's Eclipse, Beauty of Wakefield, Adams' Prince Albert, Bridesmaid, Conservative, Duchess of Richmond, Lady Ann Murray, Hope, Unique, Andrew Hofer, Widnall's Queen, Egyptian Prince; 2, Mr. Parsons, for Optime, Lee's Bloomsbury, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Hope, Widnall's Eclipse, Perpetual Grand, Bridesmaid, Andrew Hofer, Grand Baudine, Essex Triumph, Antagonist, Pickwick, Mrs. Shelley, Hudson's Princess Royal, Headley's Phœnix, Indispensable, Attila, Lady Ann Murray, Bedford Surprise, Coronal, Bianca, Admiral Stopford, Springfield Rival, and Rouge et Noir; 3, Mr. Bennet, for Catleugh's Eclipse, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Amato, Phenomenon, Duchess of Richmond, Couzin's Scarlet Defiance, Girling's Prince of Wales, Grand Baudine, Admiral Stopford, Argo, Andrew Hofer, Twyford Perfection, Essex Triumph, Holmes' Unique, Pickwick, Conservative, and Hope; 4, Mr. Stockwell, for Hope, Ansell's Unique, Cyclops, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Bridesmaid, Admiral Stopford, Hudson's Princess Royal, Maria, Ansell's Queen, Springfield Rival, Coronal, Adam's Prince Albert, Indispensable, Eva, Ne Plus Ultra, Countess of Pembroke, Pickwick, Nicholas Nickleby, Burnham Hero, and Andrew Hofer. NURSERYMEN. — 24 *blooms* — 1, Mr. Bragg, Slough, for Mrs. J. Richardson, Catleugh's Eclipse, Perpetual Grand, Virgil, Beauty of Essex, Lady Cowper, Beauty of the Plain, Blue Bonnet, Vivid, Springfield Rival, Widnall's Eclipse, Mrs. Shelley, Hudson's Princess Royal, Admiral Stopford, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Springfield Purple, Catleugh's Tournament, Duchess of Richmond, Penelope, Bedford Surprise, Widnall's Queen, Paul Pry, Miranda, Pickwick. 2, Mr. King, for Beauty of the Plain, Adm. Stopford, Girling's Prince of Wales, Perpetual Grand, Thompson's Vivid, Antagonist, Essex Triumph, Mrs. Shelley, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Duchess of Richmond, Andrew Hofer, Widnall's Queen, Phenomenon, Northern Beauty, Virgil, Widnall's Eclipse, Pickwick, Lady Cowper, Egyptian Prince, Lee's Bloomsbury. The Prize for 50 *blooms* was awarded to Mr. Gaines, Surrey Lane, Battersea, and contained the following sorts:— Gaines' Orange Perfection, Sir William Middleton, Empress of Whites, St. George, Surpass Primrose, Springfield Purple, Attila, Gaines' Compacta, Lady Prudhoe, do., Bang Up, Princess Royal, T, Novelty, Beauty of Wakefield, Lord Prudhoe, G, Lady Harland, Essex Triumphant, Princess Royal, H, Sir Robert Sale, Grenadier, Duke of Richmond, Prince Albert, Westbury Rival, Euclid, Prince of Wales, Bedford Surprise, Beauty of Sussex, Zorsta, Antagonist, Bloomsbury Lass, Oakley's Surprise, Bridesmaid, Victory of Sussex, Carnea, Sure Enough, Indispensable, Will Watch, Widnall's Queen, Perpetual Grand, Antiope, Burnham Hero, Dowager Queen, Lady Murray, Unique, Pickwick, Mrs. Shelley, North Midland, Lady Dungannon, Lady Glexton, Ploughboy, and Coronal.

CLASS I.—COLLECTION OF CUT FLOWERS.—AMATEURS: 1, *Middle Silver Medal*, Mr. Davis; 2, *Small Silver Medal*, Mr. Townley. *Collection of Miscellaneous Plants*, 12 pots, Mr. Cox; *Asters*, 12 varieties, Mr. Bridges.

CLASS II.—MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION.—GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS: 1, *Gold Medal*, Mr. Bruce; 2, *Large Silver*, Mr. Atlee; 3, *Middle Silver*, Mr. Hamp. *Heartsease*, 36 varieties, Mr. J. Mason; *Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. Bruce; 2, Mr. Parsons; 3, Mr. Hamp; 12 *Cockscombs*, Mr. Scorer; *Four sorts of Fruit grown in England*, Mr. Parsons.

CLASS III.—NURSERYMEN, MARKET GARDENERS and FLORISTS.—*Miscellaneous Collection*, large Silver Medal, Mr. Jackson. *Heartsease*, 36 *var.*, 1, Mr. King; 2, Mr Henbrey. *Collection of Roses, in bunches*, Mr. Paul. *Cut Flowers*, Mr. Fairbairn. *Six sorts of Fruit* (*Pines* and *Grapes* excluded), Mr. Martin. *Collection of Vegetables*, Mr. J. Gaines. *Asters*, 36 *varieties*, Mr. Henbrey. OPEN TO ALL CLASSES.—*Specimen Plant, of any genus*, 1, Mr. Cuthill; 2, Mr. Bruce; 3, Mr. J. Mason. *Specimen Plants, of six distinct genera*, 1, Mr. J. Mason; 2, Mr. Cox; 3, Mr. Townley. *Orchidaceous Plants, four specimens*, Mr. Cox. *Basket of Grapes*, Mr. Chapman. *Pine Apple*, Mr. Parsons. The first contest for the prize of 10 guineas offered for the *best White Dahlia*, to be exhibited on three occasions, was awarded to Mr. Wildman's *Bianca*; these were the smallest blooms exhibited, but were the only two flowers that were quite perfect in the centre. Mr. Bragg's Antagonist, which carried off the prize of 5 guineas offered by Mr. Wildman last year, was exhibited, but both blooms were defective in this respect. The remaining contests will be at Salt Hill and at the exhibition of the Floricultural Society of London. There were several *Seedling Dahlias* exhibited, and among them some very promising flowers of the Seedlings of 1842. *Four blooms:* 1st prize was awarded to Mr. Bourne, of Chelsea, for a purple flower named *The Model*; 2, to Mr. Keynes, of Salisbury, for his *Standard of Perfection*. The Seedlings of the present season for their good and promising qualities were, 1, a light purple, named *Espartero*, from Mr. Cousins; 2, dark purple, Mr. Wildman. PANSIES.—*Seedling Pansy*, Mr. Buxton. AMATEURS' STAND, 1, Mr. Bridges; 2 Mr. Henbrey. GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS, 1, Mr. J. Mason. A good *Seedling Verbena* was exhibited by Mr. Cook, of Longwick, called *Cook's Lavender*.

It is to be regretted that the universal complaint that names of flowers are not attached to collections, should be so entirely neglected as it was at this exhibition. This omission should be remedied. If the Committee were to frame a resolution to the effect that every collection of flowers should be disqualified, in which this point is disregarded, and act strictly up to that law, we should hear less of these inconveniences.

ERRATUM.—In the Report of the Meeting of the Floricultural Society, for "Mr. Smith's President," read Mr. Orson's.

COUNTRY SHOW.

Salt Hill Dahlia Show.—This exhibition was held in the grounds of the Slough Nursery, where, in addition to the immediate attractions of the flower-show, the company had the privilege of strolling through the houses and the extensive and well-managed gardens of Mr. Brown's establishment. The day was remarkably fine; a military band was in attendance, and as the whole affair appeared to be conducted with good sense and judgment, the numerous parties of visitors appeared much gratified. The stands of Dahlias were very numerous and good, many of them remarkably fine. The following is a list of the awards:—CLASS I.—AMATEURS.—12 *Blooms:* 1, — Emmerson, Esq.; 2, Mr. Howard; 3, Mr Shelton; 4, Mr. Headley. CLASS II.—GARDENERS.—12 *Blooms:* 1, Mr. Maher; 2, Mr. Turville; 3, Mr. Ford; 4, Mr. Weedon. CLASS III.—NURSERYMEN.—24 *Blooms:* 1, Mr. Brown; 2, Mr. Bragg; 3, Mr. Keynes; 4, Mr. Harrison. SEEDLINGS OF 1842.—*Four Blooms.*—1, Mr. Spary, for Lady Antrobus, white and lavender; 2, Mr. Brown, Lady St. Maur, white tipped; 3, Mr. Brown, Rembrandt, dark; 4, Mr. Turville, Champion of Essex, vivid scarlet. SEEDLINGS OF 1843.—*One Bloom.*—1, Messrs. Heale, Emperor of the Whites; 2, Mr. Proctor, Nonpareil; 3, Mr. Whale, Duchess of St. Albans; 4, Mr. Headly, Meteor. The second competition for the prize of 10*l.*, offered for the best white, was awarded in favour of Mr. Bragg's Antagonist. The names of the flowers in the successful stands will be given next week.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS. The Exeter Fuchsia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Onagráceæ. Octandria Monogynia.—The Floricultural markets are now rapidly becoming filled with all kinds of hybrid Fuchsias, between some of which the most discriminating judge would scarcely be able to perceive any tangible distinction, or one which could be expressed in words. And this is in great part due to the hybridist taking hybrids which are not themselves sufficiently distinct in habit, or in the form and colour of their flowers, to breed from; the result of which practice must always be an increased confusion among the sorts, without obtaining anything novel enough to deserve special notice or culture. It cannot be too much urged on the attention of those who seek to obtain good seedling hybrids, that the parents must, in all cases, be very distinct species; or, if themselves seedlings, they should be equally different. This beautiful Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Pince, of Exeter, between F. cordifólia and F. globosa, the former being the female, the latter the male parent. It was thought, in the experiment, likely that the fine long flowers of F. cordifolia might be united with the superb colours of F. globosa; and this object seems to have been very well accomplished; for F. Exoniensis, besides a kind of intermediate habit and foliage, has large flowers, which have a long tube, expanded deep crimsony scarlet sepals, and a dark purple corolla. It was raised during the spring of 1842, and planted out in the open border with many other seedlings. It first flowered there, and has proved to be quite hardy at Exeter. We cannot say much concerning it from personal observation; but we are informed that it blooms freely, and is a very handsome plant. The flowers are certainly fine, and of the very best colours. It would appear to bloom best when suffered to produce its blossoms at the natural season, and not at all forced forward. A cool greenhouse or pit will therefore be most favourable. Like all hybrids of this class it should have a tolerably rich soil, and a rather large pot. Either leaf-mould or rotten manure should be freely mixed with loam to form a compost for it; and it will require to be carefully watered in the summer, because Fuchsias are apt to be injured by drought at this season.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

ACHIMENES GRANDIFLORA. Large-flowered Achimenes. (*Stove Perennial.*) Gesneraceæ Didynamia Angiospermia.—Our first knowledge of this very handsome plant was obtained at Mr Low's, Clapton, and Messrs. Rollisson's, Tooting, in the autumn of last year, when it flowered, somewhat imperfectly, at both their nurseries. It appears to have been discovered in a district of Mexico, by Messrs. Schiede and Deppe; though we find that the first plants received in this country came through a continental nurseryman, M. Van Houtte, of Ghent. It has now been diffused through most of the English nurseries, and will probably soon be as common as A. longiflora, to which it promises to be a rival. The flowers, apparently, are not quite so large as those of A. longiflora; but they are of a very rich and brilliant colour, essentially distinct from anything else of the kind we yet possess, and probably from the shortness of the upper joints on the shoots, evince a disposition to come in something like large terminal clusters. As an associate with A. longiflora, too, and A. rósea and coccinea, the species will be a valuable addition to the present race of stove or warm greenhouse ornaments. It should be cultivated like A. coccinea; and requires a light nutritive soil, composed of fresh loam, and a large proportion of leaf-mould, or a somewhat less amount of decayed manure. It must not be stinted for pot-room, and should be started into growth in a stove or pit supplied with bottom heat, where it may be kept till it is about to flower. When in a flowering state, it may gradually be removed to a warm greenhouse or cool stove, where it will bloom profusely.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

LABICHEA BIPUNCTATA. Two-pointed-leaved Labichea. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Leguminosæ. Diandria. Monogynia.—A neat and rather showy greenhouse shrub, the flowers of which remind us, in their size, form, and colour, of Euthales macrophylla, a handsome Swan River herbaceous plant, of recent introduction; but, being a shrub, and less straggling in its character, the present object is of more value, while, when grown favourably, it will possibly be quite as profuse as the Euthales in its production of bloom. Seeds of it were imported by Mr. Low, of Clapton, from the Swan River Colony, two or three years ago, and the plants have flowered repeatedly in the Clapton nursery. It seems disposed to grow erectly, and not to ramble, but to attain the height of three or four feet when left unchecked. Indeed, it has much of the upright tall habit of Hóvea celsi, when that species is unpruned, and subjected to no peculiar treatment; though L. bipunctata has a freer development of branches. The flowers are borne in a kind of short raceme from the axils of the leaves, and are not at all inclined to be terminal. They abound most, however, towards the top of the plant; which is perhaps a necessary circumstance in all tall specimens. We have little doubt that, when differently managed, this plant would as readily yield to culture as many other well-known greenhouse shrubs, and become as dwarf, bushy, and free-flowering. To bring about these conditions, it should be treated pretty liberally in regard to soil and pot-room; mixing a quantity of leaf-mould with the loam used for potting it in, and giving it a larger shift than is allowed to common greenhouse plants generally. It ought, at the same time, to have its shoots kept stopped while they are growing, so as to induce it to remain low, and to throw out a number of laterals. Such treatment answers admirably with Lálage ornata, and this is a species of a very similar nature. It blooms in the months of March, April, and May; demanding only a light and airy place in any greenhouse. Cuttings, taken off in early spring or summer, root with freedom.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Black Currant Wine.—To every gallon of water put 5 lbs of Currants, picked from the stalks, and a pint of Raspberries. Boil these for an hour, and strain them off, without rubbing the pulp through the sieve; then add 2½ lbs. of raw sugar, and boil again for another hour; when cool enough, work it with a toast of yeast, and let it stand for three days in the tub to work, before tunning. In the course of four or five days afterwards, add a pound of chopped Raisins to every gallon, and stir it for a day or two with a clean stick, and bung it down when fermentation has subsided. Skim all off that rises in the tub before tunning, wash the barrel out with spirits, and add the latter in the proportion of a pint of spirits to 5 gallons of wine.—*Anonymous.*

CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND.

1842	Barometer.	Thermometer.	General Observations.	1842	Barometer.	Thermometer.	General Observations.
Feb.				Mar.			
14	29·85	80	Calm	28	29·90	65	Calm
15	29·80	82	Calm	29	29·95	68	Showery
16	29·90	78	Breeze	30	29·70	64	Showery
17	29·80	72	Breeze	31	29·90	68	Calm
18	29·40	78	Calm	April.			
19	30·10	82	Calm	1	29·95	69	Calm
20	30·	84	Calm	2	30·15	72	Calm
21	29·70	65	Calm—rain	3	30·10	81	Calm
22	29·80	67	Strg. E. wind	4	30·15	80	Calm
23	30·20	78	Calm	5	30·10	82	Calm
24	30·20	80	Calm	6	30·	76	Calm
25	30·20	82	Calm	7	29·70	74	Calm
26	30·	83	Calm	8	29·70	68	Calm
27	30·	84	Calm	9	29·85	65	Rain—Strong N. wind
28	29·90	76	Calm	10	29·75	64	Rain—Strong N. wind
Mar.							
1	30·10	81	Calm	11	29·85	77	Calm
2	30·20	73	Calm	12	29·75	76	Calm
3	30·20	74	Calm	13	29·65	75	Showery
4	30·10	76	Calm	14	29·50	64	Showery
5	30·10	75	Calm	15	29·80	65	Calm
6	30·15	76	Calm	16	29·90	66	Stherly. wind
7	30·20	75	Calm	17	30·	68	Calm
8	30·30	86	Calm	18	30·	70	Calm
9	30·35	88	Calm	19	29·90	63	S. W. wind
10	30·40	88	Calm	20	30·10	73	Calm
11	30.35	87	Calm	21	30·	61	Calm
12	30·40	84	Gentle N.W.	22	29·50	62	Calm—steady rain all day.
13	30·45	84	Calm				
14	30·20	84	Calm	23	29·30	92	Calm
15	31·	78	Calm	24	29·35	62	S. wind
16	29·95	73	Breeze	25	29·90	64	Calm
17	29·70	65	Strong N.W. —rain	26	30·	68	Calm
18	29·50	66	Rain	27	29·90	66	Calm
19	29·75	64	Southerly breeze	28	29·80	68	Calm
				29	29·70	70	Calm
20	29·80	65	Calm	30	29·70	68	Breeze
21	29·60	68	Strng. N.W. —rain	May.			
				1	29·70	64	Breeze & rain
22	29·80	66	Heavy sea—little wind	2	29·80	65	Calm
				3	29·10	63	Calm
23	29·90	65	Calm	4	29·85	64	N.W.—rain
24	30·	70	Calm	5	29·75	67	Calm
25	29·90	74	Calm	6	29·70	66	Calm
26	29·55	69	Calm—gentle rain	7	29·50	64	Breeze
				8	22·40	65	S. wind—rain
27	29·40	68	N.-wester—rain	9	29·60	59	S. wind—rain
				10	29·80	62	S. wind—rain

WILLIAM and HENRY HALSE, *Taranaki*, (*New Plymouth.*)
[From the "Letters of Emigrants."]

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Hewell, near Bromsgrove.—Within a few miles of the town of Bromsgrove lies a fair domain, long since wrested from the church by the iron hand of King Henry the Eighth, who gave it to the Earl of Windsor in exchange for the estate of Stanmore, in Berkshire. It was afterwards pillaged by the leaders of one of the petty risings in the time of James the First, and after other changes fell to the late good Earl of Plymouth, from whom it passed to its present noble proprietor, the Honourable Robert Clive. We had often heard of the excellent management of the gardens there, and a recent visit to them has shown us that, for once, rumour is much behind the truth. Hewell is a model in its way—what most gentlemen's residences may be, but few are, and all should be.

The Kitchen-garden is a walled area of about four acres, containing Pineries, Vineries, Peach-houses, and their usual accompaniments. The walls that surround it are about 1,900 feet long, and there are about four acres of Kitchen-garden ground outside the walls. We doubt whether it is possible for kitchen-gardening and forcing to excel what is accomplished here by Mr. Isaac Markham. The ground is completely filled with vegetables, and all good ones, except where the negligence of the seedsman has rendered it impossible. The walls are covered with perfectly-trained fruit-trees; the crops in the forcing-houses are all that can be desired. It is not here, as in too many places, that a fine house of Grapes stands by the side of ill-grown Pines; or that a well-kept Strawberry-ground surrounds quarters of weedy, mismanaged, vegetable crops. All are alike, and all good. Weeds there are *none*. A short time since, the Peach-trees suffered from want of drainage, but the borders were raised, and all sign of disease is gone. Among other matters that deserve particular mention, is the commencement of an experiment of growing Pine-apples out of pots in heated peat-borders, in the French way, and nothing can be more promising than the experiment as far as it has gone. The construction of the house in which it is proposed to effect this we have Mr. Clive's permission to make public, and we shall do so as soon as the woodcuts are ready. It will surprise some Peach-growers to find the Peaches in one of the fine forcing-houses trained on a horizontal trellis eight feet from the roof at the back edge, and it may surprise them more to learn that the crops are excellent under those circumstances. This house, however, is admirably glazed. In another place is the delicious Nerii Fig, the best by far of the white sorts, ripening its fruit perfectly on a south-east aspect, which, for Worcestershire, and the season of 1843, is something to think upon.

It is, however, by no means on the skilful management of the Kitchen-garden that we wish to dwell. The charming pleasure-gardens are quite as interesting to a gardener, and of course more attractive to a casual visitor. Embosomed in beautiful trees, separated from each other by little natural ridges, or by skilfully-managed evergreen screens, and seen, as each may be, from commanding elevations, for the natural inequalities of the ground are favourable to this style of gardening, there is all the pleasure of unexpected effect as you pass from one garden to the other, without the bad taste that is so generally associated with artificial "surprises."

In the first place, there is the ROCK GARDEN, an ancient stone quarry, with its sides covered, or hidden, with tastefully-disposed fragments of rock, overrun with a profusion of the Osmund Royal, the Ostrich Fern, Blackfooted Maiden's Hair, Hart's Tongue in its many varieties, the Welsh Polypody, and other beautiful Ferns, among which are dispersed ornamental bushes and other suitable accompaniments. In the centre of this is a fountain and its basin, both in the best taste, (O that the authorities of St. James's Park had but gone to Hewell before they erected that wretched thing before the Palace!) surrounded with fragments of rocks, for the cultivation of plants that love the dampness of such places. How the climate suits them will be judged when we mention that the Mountain Avens (Dryas octopetala), the Minorca Sandwort (Arenaria balearica), Corsican Thyme, and all such things, overrun the place. Round the basin some gay flower-beds radiate, one of them containing a large mass

of the Vine-leaved Anemone.*. You come suddenly upon this secluded place, by walks winding downwards among the overhanging trees, and as it first catches the eye when its emerald turf is illuminated by a bright sunshine, and the broad embankments and rugged sides are thus enabled to form deep masses of light and shade, an effect is produced which it is far more easy to imagine than describe.

A remarkable contrast with this is offered by the FRENCH GARDEN, a parallelogram of between three and four acres, filled with parterres of flowers formally disposed in the French way, with broad turf-alleys and gravel-walks, all converging towards a noble fountain, constituting the centre. In this place all is symmetry and trimness, with the grass mowed till it more than rivals the most elastic carpet, parterres of all gay dwarf flowers, interspersed with crowds of Roses, pinnacles of Hollyhocks, small groves of Dahlias, and ranks of standard Roses, placed as sentries over all. It was a happy thought that, which deterred the contriver of this gay scene from making it a level; for if that had been done the garden might still have been beautiful, but its beauty would have been commonplace and little interesting. As it now is the effect is charming. It shelves gradually from either end to the middle, and falls moreover in the direction of the neighbouring valley; so that when you stand at one extremity of a noble turf terrace which bounds this garden on the side of the hill that backs it, the eye includes at once the whole varied pattern of that living glowing carpet. Beyond it, to the right, the wood retreats, and discloses the rich valley of the park, its ample lake, and the distant hills, while on all other sides the scene is closed by stately and most graceful trees, from which all others have been thinned by no unskilful hand. This is the true way to enjoy the effect of a geometrical garden, which by itself is the most dull and insipid thing in the world; but which thus introduced, amidst wild hill scenery, produces the same agreeable effect as rich furniture in a drawing-room.

But our space is already much exceeded. We must pass over a pretty little GRASS GARDEN, where the many graceful species of that race which the crowd passes by without a regard, are tastefully collected into beds in front of the Conservatory. We must pass the CONSERVATORY itself, notwithstanding the excellent health of the Camellias, Oranges, and other plants. We cannot even stop to describe the copper sash-lines on which the heavy perpendicular windows are suspended, nor the neatest of all artificial edgings to the walks, formed of hard Stourbridge clay; but we must at once proceed to a little gem, called the DUTCH GARDEN. This is a nook among the trees near the House. It forms a semicircle, with its back resting against the walls of a tennis-court; around it is a walk, formed of the fragments of sandstone, used in this country as a substitute for gravel; beyond the walk is a dwarf hedge of Arbor vitæ, and at the back of the Arbor vitæ belt are the usual shrubs and trees. The garden itself is intersected by five walks, radiating at equal distances from a broad tessellated circular area in the centre, and paved with red and black lozenge-shaped tiles. Next these walks is a narrow gravel path, which, joining the gravel walk of the circumference, leaves for flower-beds four wedge-shaped spaces, with their points towards the centre. Each of these flower-beds is edged with Box. The space within them is divided into two equal parts, by a series of three lozenges, commencing in the middle of the back, and terminating at the point of the wedge. The lozenges themselves have two edgings of dwarf Box separated by a narrow path, paved with white pebbles. By these means a pattern is formed of very great beauty. The general effect thus obtained is enriched by a profusion of vases and Dutch porcelain boxes, holding small plants, disposed in lines along the main paved walks, and by a double row of umbrella Acacias, placed between the garden and the wall of the tennis-court. Nothing can be prettier than this, and it well deserves imitation; but it should be borne in mind that such designs will not be effective unless there is the same happy adjustment of proportions, colours, and accessories, and the same favourable circumstances in natural situation, of which advantage has been taken with so much good taste by Lady Harriet Clive.

Reviews.

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Verhältniss zur Pflanzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen. Frues. 1843.

(*Continued from page* 648.)

[ERRATUM.—In the last article, p. 648, towards the end, instead of "3 *feet*, and in the plain from 15 to 18 *feet*," read *inches*.]

In a subsequent part of this chapter (p. 124) Dr. Liebig expresses his surprise, that in all the works of Agronomists and Physiologists, one looks in vain for the leading principles of cultivation; nevertheless, at the end of this part of his work, he states that cultivation supplies every plant with that sort of food which it requires for the development of such organs or substances as are most available to man. He further dwells on the means of arriving at that end, viz., the chemical analysis of the inorganic ingredients of soil. But these latter facts, says Dr. Mohl, were known long before Liebig, Charles Sprengel having written a series of memoirs, to demonstrate the importance of the inorganic ingredients of the soil, both for the general growth of crops, and for that of certain organs in particular. Under this head, Liebig certainly ought to have mentioned the name of Sprengel, and although he has not done so (concludes Dr. M.), the history of science will amply repay the omission.

In the last chapter, which is headed "Rotation and Manures," L. opens the difficult question, why several crops of the same plant will not succeed on the same soil in an uninterrupted succession, and why, therefore, farmers resort to rotation. He thinks De Candolle's theory the best explanation of this, forgetting, it seems, that that coarse excrementitious theory has no better foundation than bad and injudicious experiments of Macaire Prinsep, the same man who misled De Candolle on other occasions also. Liebig, however, (says Dr. Mohl,) who has no idea that these experiments are fallacious and controverted by all succeeding ones of the same kind, works out this theory in its most minute details, and proves, *à priori*, (p. 149,) that plants *must* have excrements. He divides the latter into two classes: those, namely, which have been absorbed by the roots, but not being adapted for the nourishment of plants, are again returned to the soil; and secondly, such substances as having been transformed in the vegetable organism by the process of nutrition, are the result of the formation of starch, woody fibre, gluten, &c. Excrementitious matter of the first class may serve as food for other plants; nay, they may even be essential for that purpose. Those of the second, however, cannot be used by other plants in the formation of woody fibre, &c. until changed into humus, and decomposed into ammonia, carbonic acid, &c.

This theory, says Dr. Mohl, is not only destitute of all reasonable foundation, but is directly contradicted by the experience of Rotation. There is no known evidence in proof of the existence of such excrementitious matter. It is true, Liebig says, that such *must* be the case, but then he adduces no proof except an ambiguous analogy with the animal kingdom, and forgetting, as he so often does, what he said—page 24—"that analogy is the parent of that unfortunate comparison between vegetable and animal functions which places both on the bed of Procrustes, and is the cause of all error." "There is not," concludes Dr. Mohl, "the least necessity for assuming a secretion from roots. If substances formed by vital processes are of no further use to a plant, they are excreted in the form of gas through the leaves, or deposited in the form of secretion in the glands and other organs, or thrown off with decaying leaves." This theory is, moreover, at variance with the experience of what takes place in the shifting of crops. According to Liebig's views, the excrementitious matter of the second class above mentioned would not only injure the plants whence it is derived, but could not be assimilated by any others before it is transformed into humus. But experience points quite another way, because the stubble of Clover, Lucerne, or Saintfoin, which is unfit for the growth of those species, will at once produce excellent crops of other plants. If Liebig should attempt to meet this objection by saying that such excrementitious matter cannot be assimilated by the plants, whence they are derived, but may be used by others, he will upset his whole doctrine of vegetable nutrition, according to which not only all the organic compounds which remain behind after the formation of starch, sugar, &c., but even starch and sugar themselves (and thus all the organic substances of plants,) are absolutely deleterious to other plants. It is impossible, therefore, not to arrive at conclusions entirely opposite to those of Liebig, especially if we consider the phenomena of rotation at greater length. The barrenness of soil for the growth of one kind of plant, whilst it is still fertile for others, can only depend (says Dr. Mohl) on two causes. The first generation of plants may exhaust the soil of such substances as are indispensable to growth, so that the second generation will be starved; and this certainly takes place; but it cannot be the main cause of the failure of crops, else manure would again render the soil suitable for the same crop, which is only the case to a slight extent. We must, therefore, assume that the first crops do communicate to the soil substances detrimental to the subsequent crops. These substances must be of an organic nature. It has been shown that these cannot be excrementitious, and therefore it follows that such deleterious substances must consist of organic compounds, derived from the roots which have accumulated and remained behind in the land. If, then, in a soil filled with the remains of roots, the same crop will only succeed after a lapse of years, whilst other crops will thrive luxuriantly, we may conclude, that the organic compounds of such roots will be absorbed by plants *previous* to their being decomposed into inorganic substances; and that, consequently, plants of a different kind will use them for food, although those of the same kind will be injured by them.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

* Which is abundant at Hewell in other places, in consequence of Mr. Markham having discovered that it may be propagated to any extent by little cuttings of its fibrous roots.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

WITHIN the last year or two we have had a new race of plants in the Achimenes family, and a pretty race they are, even in their native character. What may we, therefore, expect from them when they are industriously changed into new forms by skilfully hybridising them? This interference on our part is still jealously looked upon by at least *some* botanists: last July I heard a clever botanist express his regret that the Achimenes would soon be ruined by hybridisation. Another botanist and acute naturalist writes me, in answer to a remark I made on crossing—"I do not dislike the hybridisation of plants at all, when judiciously done; but there are so many mules of most miserable aspect raised, that it requires great judgment." I told this correspondent that I obtained three distinct varieties from Achimenes rosea by the pollen of the old coccinea, which has been in flower with me since last June. I impregnated them about this time last year, and he remarks—"Your Achimenes will be improved I doubt not. Try the same process with coccinea and longiflora, grandiflora, &c., and some high-coloured large varieties might turn up." This I have already done, but I find longiflora rather difficult to seed; rosea is merely a natural cross, and not a species, if the question was worth arguing; it will not reproduce itself true from seed, and it will soon be the parent of an endless race. Apart from the interest of producing crosses in this family, what would you think of shaking the validity of the family name, notwithstanding the high authority on which it rests (viz., De Candolle)? I think I see in them already the elements necessary for the purpose, but whether I shall be the first to obtain a cross between them and the Gloxinias or Gesneras, or to prove such a cross impossible, I know not. I was the first who shook the foundation of Sinningia, long recognised as a legitimate genus, when I obtained a cross by the pollen of S. guttata dusted on the old blue Gloxinia. Achimenes pedunculata comes very near the Gesneras in common appearance, and among the Gloxinias we have the imbricated scaly tubers peculiar to Achimenes in G. maculata; therefore, without diving into botanical matters, let us suppose the Achimenes pedunculata and Gloxinia maculata fit subjects for proving whether or not the Achimenes is a true genus. It is true we may fail in the first instance, or may have many "miserable aspects," or perhaps run the risk of ruining the whole family, as my friend of last July fears; nevertheless, the thing is feasible enough, and worth trying. As to the Achimenes interbreeding among themselves, there cannot be a doubt on the subject; and I hear there are several others of them in Guatemala, not yet introduced. I think I shall throw the A. rosea away next year, and keep the finer crosses from it in its stead; and I would advise every one who has it and the coccinea to cross a few flowers now; to sow the seeds early next February, and when the seedlings begin to flower, next June, to select the finer varieties in the same way. A. pedunculata and coccinea are the two latest-flowering ones, and if an equal number of the roots of each were planted in a large pot they would form a splendid specimen, as pedunculata throws up stems from two to three feet high, and only flowers on the upper half of the plant; the coccinea fills up the spaces below, and flowers down to near the edge of the pot; the contrast is very good in plants we have thus treated here this season, but not knowing how they would turn out, I did not suggest the union specimens at the time, but I shall always treat a few pots this way in future.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—A schoolfellow, who has been rooting up some Pitch-lake Pines, in Trinidad, a few years ago, writes thus:—"You will get yourself into hot water with this bottom-heat business; but you are on the right scent, and I can assist you, as far as the Pine-plant is concerned. I never could find the great-fruited Pine, of which we have heard. I had the curiosity to follow down the roots of one or two plants, and I recollect one root being nearly six feet long, and perpendicular, when I broke it accidentally; the lower I went the more moist was the soil, which is a strong, reddish loam, and full of round stones." Keep a brisk moist heat at top and bottom, while they keep growing so fast, and let all the crowns and suckers now taken off be plunged immediately in some safe place, that they may form strong roots before winter.

VINERY.—Have you tried the plan for thoroughly ripening the top wood which I spoke of last week? Take my word for it, you never adopted a better or a safer plan for the purpose; let in as much air as you think proper by the front ventilators and end or back doors, but keep the sashes fixed till every leaf in the house is down; and when the leaves on the earliest Vines are nearly all down you will, of course, prune the plants in the usual way. Vine-borders should now be well stirred with a fork, to make a light, porous surface, as long as the weather keeps fine.

Out-door Department.

The first half of September was more like summer weather than any we have had this season, and the current growth of all trees and bushes are, in consequence, in a fair way of being well ripened, which is, of all others, the surest hope of a good crop next season. Capsicums and Tomatoes, of which very little hopes were entertained early in the season, have made rapid progress since the middle of July, and will turn out a fair crop after all. The spring Broccolis were never more promising at this season, or less infected with the caterpillar, as far as I can hear. All seeds of weeds carried into the garden, or shed in it, this season, will now be springing on all hands, and this is the stage at which they are easiest got rid of.

CABBAGE and CAULIFLOWER PLANTS should be well earthed up and the soil kept loose between the rows while they are young.

ENDIVE and LETTUCE.—Some of each of these should be tied up for blanching, when they are in a fit state and dry.

WATER-CRESS.—Are you going to try a bed of this on a north border in the kitchen-garden? They may be planted for weeks yet, but the sooner you get them in now the less likely they are to be thrown out of the ground by the frost.

SWEET and POT-HERBS.—This is a very good time to pull up old beds of these and to plant young suckers of them on a fresh bed or border; any little jobs of this kind, which can be done in the autumn should never be put off till the spring. A row of Chives is useful in any garden; they may now be divided and planted as an edging somewhere. Old Camomile beds and 50 other things which I cannot think of now, may be renewed if you look about for them.

ORCHARD.—The good old rule of handling fruit as if they were so many eggs, when being gathered, should not be lost sight of, and the longer the fruit is expected to keep the precaution is more imperative. All bruised or worm-eaten fruit should be kept by themselves, or with the "windfalls," if they are good for anything, and they may be used first in the kitchen. Almost any fruit-tree may now be pruned or transplanted.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—I forgot last week to tell "Devonian" that a west aspect, with the sun on the end of the house by 11 A.M., will do very well for all kinds of stove plants, and I should think for forcing a great number of plants, too, after the beginning of January. The best arrangement for his house would be to have a walk down the middle, with a four or five feet wide bed on each side; that next the conservatory to be made for the climbers, with trellissed shelves over, for other plants; the other side of the walk, being close to the glass, would make an admirable bed heated on Rendle's Tank System, and the whole may be heated by one fire; but this should be done by a first-rate artist, as some nicety will be required; besides, there are many bunglers in this profession.

GREENHOUSE.—This is the only part of the Calendar I dislike. I cannot define what a greenhouse ought to be; sometimes I think it ought to be a long, narrow house, with very steep sashes; and then it is only fit for rearing young plants (like nurserymen's houses), and the wider you make it the more unsightly it becomes. If you plant Vines to run up the rafters, it is neither one thing nor the other, or if you attempt climbers in the same way, your friends and neighbours will say, "*What a taste!*"

CONSERVATORY.—If you will send me a list of what climbers you have for this house, and say which of them you like best, the greatest length of time any of them kept in flower, the height of the house, whether you want them to run up between the front sashes and along the rafters, or up pillars which support part of the roof—and the depth of your borders; also, if there are horizontal iron bars from back to front, to brace up the roof—I shall engage to furnish you with a list suitable for the different parts of the house before next planting time; and also, if you wish it, the treatment of each plant through the whole year. From the end of March to the beginning of June is the best time to plant climbers; but recollect, I shall have done with this Calendar next Christmas, and must have your particulars before then.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—How do you manage to get up the necessary stock of plants for furnishing all these beds? I have been asked at least a score of times this very season. Simply by beginning early in August, and striking *everything* without a particle of artificial heat, Pelargoniums in the open air, the rest in long, narrow boxes, four inches deep, in close, cold frames.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Sept. 21, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Sept.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	15	29.956	29.796	76	54	65.0	S.	
Saturday	16	30.053	29.994	83	53	68.0	S.	
Sunday	17	30.128	30.082	84	52	68.0	S.W.	
Monday	18	30.143	30.090	80	58	69.0	N.W.	.20
Tuesday	19	30.163	30.148	80	49	64.5	N.E.	
Wednesday	20	30.107	30.034	81	47	64.0	S.E.	
Thursday	21	30.216	30.131	75	50	62.5	S.W.	
Average		30.110	30.039	79.8	51.8	65.8		.20

Sept. 15. Very fine, with few white clouds; clear at night.
16. Lightly overcast; exceedingly fine; clear.
17. Slight dry haze; very hot, with bright sun; clear.
18. Lightly overcast and fine; hot and sultry; cloudy; rain at night.
19. Cloudy; overcast and fine; clear at night.
20. Slight haze with heavy dew; hot and dry; very bright sunshine; clear at night.
21. Slight fog and heavy dew; exceedingly fine throughout.
Mean temperature of the week nearly 9½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending September 30, 1843.

Sept.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 24	65.3	48.0	56.6	9	0.75 in.	—	2	2	1	4	6	2	—
Mon. 25	65.8	47.0	56.4	8	0.30	1	3	1	1	3	5	2	—
Tues. 26	66.8	47.6	57.2	12	0.69	—	3	2	1	7	4	—	—
Wed. 27	65.2	46.4	55.8	10	0.57	—	1	1	1	8	4	6	1
Thurs. 28	64.8	46.3	55.6	7	0.62	—	2	1	1	7	4	1	1
Fri. 29	65.2	46.0	55.6	9	0.35	—	1	2	2	5	4	2	1
Sat. 30	64.2	44.4	54.3	8	0.58	2	1	3	—	4	3	4	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 25th, 1832—thermometer 82°; and the lowest on the 27th, 1823—thermometer 24°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Sept. 22, 1843.

THE long continuance of fine weather still keeps the nobility and gentry in the country, and the market is, in consequence, rather dull. Fruit, of almost every kind, is in general very plentiful, and is of good quality. Pine-Apples are quite sufficient to

meet the demand; good Queens are selling at from 3s. to 5s. per lb. Black Hamburgh and Muscat of Alexandria Grapes are very plentiful, particularly the former, and bring from 2s. to 4s. per lb. Among Plums we noticed the Golden Drop, Goliah, and Damson; the latter are very abundant, and bring from 2s. to 3s. per sieve. Peaches and Nectarines, of excellent quality, realise nearly the same prices as last week. Figs continue plentiful, and bring from 2s. to 4s. per doz. Filberts are also very abundant, and are offered at from 30s. to 45s. per 100 lbs. Apples and Pears are plentiful. Melons bring from 1s. to 3s. each. Cucumbers are selling at from 6d. to 1s. per brace. Cauliflowers are becoming very scarce. Cabbages and Turnips of good quality, are abundant, Peas are not very plentiful, and are offered at the same prices as last week. French and Scarlet Runner Beans are abundant, and bring from 9d. to 1s. 3d. per half sieve. Tomatoes are excellent, and bring from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per half sieve. Carrots are very small, and inferior. Endive is selling at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per score. Shallots bring from 6d. to 9d. per lb. Among Cut Flowers were:—Erica mammosa and triceps, Agapanthus umbellatus, Amaryllis guttata, Plumbago capensis, Gardenia radicans, China and Perpetual Roses, Calceolarias, Pelargoniums, China Asters, Verbenas, Pinks, and Carnations.

PRICES, Saturday, September 23, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3s to 5s	Oranges, per 100, 10s to 24s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 4s	Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s 6d
,, Portugal, per lb. 1s	— per 100, 7s to 14s
Peaches, per dozen, 2s to 4s	Cucumbers, per brace, 6d to 1s
Nectarines, per dozen, 2s to 4s	Gherkins, per 1000, 5s to 7s
Figs, per doz., 2s to 4s	Green Capsicums, per 100, 1s 6d to 2s
Melons, each, 1s to 3s	Red — ,, 4s to 6s
,, Dutch, each, 1s to 2s 6d	Almonds, per peck, 6s
Plums, per punnet, 1s to 2s	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2s
,, Golden Drop, per pun., 1s to 2s	Nuts, per bushel —
,, Goliah, per punnet, 1s to 2s	— Brazil, 16s
Damsons, per hf-sv., 1s 6d to 2s 6d	— Barcelona, 22s to 24s
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 2s 6d to 5s 6d	— Cob, 12s
Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 2s 6d to 4s	Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 40s to 55s
Pears, per half-sieve, 2s to 3s	Barberries, per hf.-sv., 3s to 4s
Oranges, per dozen, 1s 6d to 3s	Tomatoes, per hf.-sv., 1s 6d to 3s 6d.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 6d to 1s	Onions, Large, per hf.-sv., 1s to 1s 6d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 4s to 6s	— Spanish, per doz., 1s 6d to 3s
Beans, Kidney, per hf-sieve, 9d to 2s	Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
— Scarlet, per hf-sv., 9d to 1s 3d	Shallots, per lb., 6d to 9d
Peas, per sv., 3s to 4s	Chilis, per 100, 1s to 2s
Potatoes, per ton, 50s to 70s	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9d to 1s
— per cwt., 1s 6d to 4s	— Cos, per score, 6d to 1s 6d
— per bushel, 1s to 2s 6d	Celery, per bun., 6d to 2s
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s to 4s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 6d to 2s
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1s 6d to 3s	Wallnuts, Green, per bushel, 5s 6d to 7s
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 6d to 1s	Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s	Sweet Basil, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3d to 4d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 6d to 1s	Tarragon, per bun. 2d to 3d
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9d to 1s	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Carrots, Horn, p. doz. bun., 3s to 6s	Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
Spinach, per sieve, 9d to 1s	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1s to 2s	Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1s 6d to 2s
Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1s 6d to 3s	Chervil, per punnet, 2d to 3d

Notices to Correspondents.

Manures.—*J. H.*—Gypsum will fix ammonia, if in fine powder, and provided the manure to which it is applied is kept moist. ——*Govyn.*—Woollen rags may be applied, notwithstanding their not being rotted. The Kentish farmers chop them into pieces, an inch or two across, and strew them evenly over the ground by hand. They give them no other preparation. The great value of the rags depends on their slow but gradual decay when in the soil. All analyses are troublesome, and that of peat no less so than others; you had better pay a good chemist his fee, and get him to do it for you; it is much the cheapest plan. For the detail of the manner of proceeding you may consult Johnson's "Agricultural Chemistry," which contains long and full directions; short ones are useless.

Heating.—*A Paddy.*—Such dips as you describe may be effected with particular arrangements, but they are always better avoided and are wholly inapplicable to the tank system of heating. You should consult Mr. Ainger's excellent papers on such matters in our volume for 1841.——*E. Y. S.*—We hope that a leading article to-day will give you the information you desire. We know of no cheaper mode of constructing a pit with bottom-heat.——*Leyton.*—We, also, refer to the same plan. Four-inch walls will do, but nine-inch are better. If you do not mind the expense, you can employ hot-water pipes in addition, for heating the air; but if the pits are only to be used for the purpose you name, it seems hardly necessary.

Vines in Pots.—*J. H.*—Plants grow better in compost fresh from the heap than in that which has been in pots for any length of time; therefore you will do better to shift your Vines on the approach of spring than in the autumn.‖——*Merlin.*—By plunging the pots in garden-soil during winter the drainage will become completely stopped, and this, independent of frost, will cause many of the roots of your Vines to perish. They should be kept in a cool vinery; or if this accommodation cannot be afforded, they may be placed on bricks beneath a narrow temporary shade, the pots being surrounded with dry litter to protect them from frost, and modify sudden changes of temperature.‖——*An Original Subscriber.*—Where the Black Hamburgh will ripen, so will likewise the White Muscat Muscadine, or, which is the same thing, the Chasselas Musqué. Turf from a rich pasture, with plenty of bone manure, will form a good compost for your Vine-border.‖——*Ignoramus.*——Your Vines being very vigorous, their present heavy crop may be brought to maturity, notwithstanding the great reduction of foliage; but they will not continue to bear half as many weighty bunches as there are leaves on the plants. In future it will be advisable to leave fewer bunches and more foliage, otherwise the constitution of the Vines will be impaired.‖——*S. C.*—A variety, in addition to the Black Hamburgh and White Sweetwater may be either the White or Black Frontignan, according to your preference as regards the colour.‖

Nepenthes distillatoria.—*A Constant Reader.*—This plant will flourish best in a warm humid atmosphere. It requires a soil consisting of peat, leaf-mould, and sand, and should be well attended to with water; the temperature should not be below 60°.‡

Fuchsias.—*G. S. Wintle.*—In all probability a deficient supply of water is the cause of your blooms dropping off.‡

Gladiolus.—*Georgina.*—Keep your seed dry till next spring, then sow it in a gentle hotbed, *thin*, and let the seedlings grow for the first season without disturbing them. After that, when the young bulbs are formed and the leaves have died off they may be treated like their parents. All you have to take care of is that the seedlings have plenty of room to grow in and plenty of light.

Annuals.—*J. D.*—The cause of failure in some of your Annuals is their being sown at an improper season. Others, such as Rhodanthe Manglesii, Clintonia pulchella and elegans, and Lupinus nanus, will do much better if they be sown in shallow pans, in the month of February, and put into a cool pit where the temperature is about 40°, if they be wished to flower early; but if not, and there be no convenience of this kind, sow these along with the others, about the beginning of April. If you treat them in this way, and the season be favourable, you may possibly meet with success.‡

Raspberries.—*Govyn.*—Do not on any account cut down your new Raspberry shoots, for they are what will produce your crop next year. It is, however, a good practice to stop them in September, because the buds which are to bear fruit next year become strengthened. In the winter, or now if you like, cut out the old canes which are done with.

Strawberries.—*Fragaria.*—Three varieties, early, medium season, and late, may be Keen's Seedling, Old Pine, and Elton. The Old Scarlet is the earliest of all, but is rather a shy bearer.‖

Peaches.—*W. L.*—Having space for five trees on your east aspect wall, you may plant the Noblesse, Malta, Bellegarde, and Royal Charlotte Peaches, and the Violette Hâtive Nectarine. Three trees for your south aspect may consist of the Gross Mignonne Peach, and the Violette Hâtive and Elruge Nectarines.‖

Pears.—*W. L.*—Six good keeping dessert Pears are these:—Hacon's Incomparable, Winter Nelis, Knight's Monarch, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, and Beurré Rance.‖

Plums.—*M. D. C.*—Your Plum is the Queen Mother. The cause of its cracking is owing to some derangement in the flow of sap. This in standard trees is generally occasioned by vicissitudes of wet and drought; but in wall trees it is likely to occur in consequence of a sudden privation of foliage by the operation of summer pruning, which of course should be guarded against.

Insects.—*R. Ingleby, Jun.*—The larva you sent us somewhat resembling the Wireworm, is that of a dipterous insect. It is probably the larva of Thereva plebeia, a common fly. Little appears to be known of its history; but as it is supposed to be a vegetable feeder you will do well to destroy as many of the larva as you can find.——*E. L.*—The grubs you find boring underneath the bark of your Oak-trees near the roots we have no doubt are those of a beetle, but we cannot say what species until we have a grub for examination. Wherever from the appearance of the bark the grubs show themselves, we advise you to remove the bark, as you will find it loose, and take out and destroy the grubs. Careful hand-picking appears to be the best remedy.——*J. D. and Co.*—The beetle you forwarded to us is called Otiorhynchus sulcatus. The injury it does in the grub-state to your young Rhododendrons, eating the bark off just below the surface of the ground, we think may be prevented by pouring a little gas-liquor and water, mixed in the proportion of nine of water to one of the liquor round the root of each plant at the time the grubs prevail. The perfect insect should be destroyed whenever found, and to secure as many as possible you must search well your Rhododendrons, and look well under all stores of dead leaves or rubbish, which may be laying on the ground near them.——*W. C. McC.*—The Caterpillars you find so very injurious to the young Firs in your plantations, are those of one of the Saw-flies, and we think they belong to Lophyrus rufus. This insect is known on the Continent to do very great injury to the Fir-tribe, and the usual remedies pointed out for its destruction, are the shaking the Caterpillars from the branches, destroying all that fall on the ground, and the removing of the moss and dead leaves collected at the roots of the trees, which will be found to contain quantities of the insect in the pupa state. The moss and leaves should be burned *S.*

Transplanting.—*Peter.*—If you *must* remove your trees now, take them up carefully and replant them as soon as possible, taking care that their roots are kept moist in the interval. Let them be thoroughly watered on planting; and afterwards sufficiently supplied, if the state of the weather render such attention necessary.‡

Piracies.—*J. K.*—The article on the Melon in the Dundee paper, and some others, is *stolen* from the *Gardeners' Chronicle. Quousque tandem*——?

Miscellaneous.—*Chemical Jack.*—Cobæa scandens is a perennial, but it is treated as an annual, because it is always killed by frost. It is always multiplied by cuttings, which strike freely. We are much obliged by your information about the country paper, and think we must have acknowledged it. The plunder committed by some newspapers is most disgraceful to them. We believe that the ground on which they defend themselves is that they cannot *afford to be honest*, which is the excuse of pickpockets, highwaymen, and all such worthies. ——*An Old Maid's* seeds are from some Indian Botanic Garden, and not from Affghanistan, as she has been informed. They all require a stove, and must be raised in strong bottom-heat. If sown now they are more likely to grow, but then the seedlings will probably be lost in winter. Upon the whole, it is better to take the chance of their succeeding next March. They are of little value.——*A Constant Reader.*—We would not expose our Pines to the smell of paint, if we could avoid it; nevertheless, we do not apprehend *very* serious mischief, if there is no help for it.——*W. H.*—Philibertia grandiflora is a greenhouse plant, and those who deny it do not know what they talk about.——*A Journeyman.*—Provide yourself with a grammar, it does not much matter which, a dictionary, and a Latin Testament, and you will be provided with the means of beginning to learn Latin. The latter will be a good exercise for translating, &c.——*G. W.*—We cannot judge of the merit of your Salvia; so much depends on management. The flowers are not larger than we have occasionally seen them when the plant is well grown.——*Rus.*—We cannot advise you as to disposing of your crops. You must trust to the nearest market.——*Tome.*—Sophronitis pterocarpa.——*Anna.*—Cassia chinensis; a Greenhouse shrub, propagated by cuttings of the ripe wood. It is not much worth cultivating.——*Russelliana.*—1, apparently White Clover; 2, Cerastium tomentosum; 3, Achillea ptarmica, with double flowers. There is no reason why the seed of the Shamrock should not ripen, unless it should run excessively by the root, in which case it is very likely to be barren. We presume you regard the Shamrock to be the Trifolium repens, but the real Shamrock is the Oxalis Acetosella.——*W. Revaux.*—The plant is a Gloxinia, new to our gardens; but it has no beauty, and is not worth cultivation. If you wish to have its real name determined you must send some uncrushed flowers.——*N.*—We cannot volunteer in your case. As an advertisement you would have to pay about 5s.——*Georgina.*—The models of Pekin Peaches are not authentic. It is, however, true that this fruit grows at Pekin to an extraordinary size and weight. They would do very well with us *if we could get them.*——*I. S. M.*—There is a good receipt for Tomatoes at p. 697 for 1842, only 4 lbs. of salt are misprinted for 4 oz.——*W. H.*—Your Fig is the Brunswick. It may be forced; but it is more apt to drop its fruit prematurely than the Brown Turkey, and other short-necked varieties. The Pears were too much decayed.‖——*An Amateur.*—It is the variegated variety of Convolvulus major.——*W. C.*—Ptelea trifoliata.——*A Constant Reader.*—When the first stand is disqualified the prize is awarded to the second.‡——*J. M. Dytch.*—2, Laurus Sassafras; 1, Rhus cótinus: both common hardy trees, that every gardener ought to know.——*A. D.*—Aspidium lobatum.——*P. R. W.*—Euphorbia cyparissias, Mentha hirsuta, Artemisia maritima, Erigeron acre, Trifolium repens.——*H. P. I.*—Malva capensis, Psorálea bituminosa, Erica verticillata and taxifolia, Acacia linearis, and an Oxyanthus of some kind, but so shrivelled up, that it is not easy to say of what species. We have named them this time, but we beg to refer you to our advertisement at p. 592, relating to this subject.‡——*F. K.*—"Paxton's Botanical Dictionary."——*A Young Pine-grower.*—In your bark-bed, 26 ft. by 8 ft., you can plant in the two back rows 30 fruiting-plants; in the next two rows, 30 succession-plants; and in 2 feet along the front a sufficient quantity of crowns and suckers can be nursed, say more than 30, in case of accidents.‖——*A Devonian.*—No. 1, Passe Colmar; 3, Beurré de Capiaumont: not certain as to the names of the other two.‖

Seedling Florists' Flowers.

Verbenas.—*J. Walton.*—Your seedlings have been examined and compared with the different kinds in cultivation, and the only novelty appears to be No. 1, which is of a rich plum-colour, and dies of a rich blue: the other seedlings, though good flowers, do not differ from sorts already out.——*J. Andrews.*—Your *Fuscination* is a brilliant scarlet, but it does not surpass other varieties.

Pansies.—The seedling marked *A.* has two faults apparent at first sight—the jagged edges of the petals, and the ground-colour of the lip, different from the side-petals; in other respects the flower has good properties—it is round, the petals large, of good substance, and in good proportion; the side-petals meet well above the eye and make the shield perfect; the colour of the top-petals, and the broad margin of the lower ones, is a uniform rich mulberry hue.

Dahlias.—*Mr. Spary.*—Your seedling named *Lady Antrobus*, white, mottled with lilac, is a flower of good substance, and good general form, and will prove a desirable and useful flower. *Aurantia* possesses good properties but is rather deficient in depth; it is large, distinct in colour, orange buff, and will be a useful flower in a collection.——*S. Young.*—Your seedling is a well-formed flower of considerable depth; the petals are of a good shape (a little ribby) and well arranged; the principal defect is an irregularity in the unfolding of the petals, towards the centre, which gives it a confused appearance—cultivation may probably correct this; the flower is very pretty, white, irregularly tipped with purple.

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Her Majesty's progress through Belgium, and her return to Windsor on Thursday, after a flying visit to some of the most interesting cities in Northern Europe, will be found recorded in detail in our general account of the Excursion. The reception given to her Majesty by the Belgian people, and particularly by the citizens of the ancient seats of European commerce, was at once gratifying and honourable to both countries. The details of the visit to Bruges, more especially, will be read with interest; nothing can be imagined more picturesque than the welcome given to our Sovereign by that fine old capital of the merchant Princes of the middle ages.

From France we learn that several political arrests were made last week among the lower classes in the capital, and that papers have been discovered which prove the existence of a secret society among the idlest and most dangerous portion of the people. The Republican party are beginning to show their opposition to the arming of the fortifications of Paris, which are now so far advanced that the Government may be considered independent of their hostility. The National Guards at a review last week made a public demonstration against the armaments, and the Republicans of Nantes have published a protest to the same effect. The Minister of Marine, notwithstanding the clamour raised at his supposed reduction of the fleet in compliance with the views of England, has issued a report stating that he needs a supplement of 15 millions of francs to his Budget, in order to meet the charges of an extra force of armed vessels, and to defray the expense of the mission to China.—The accounts from Spain announce a fresh complication of parties and of interests; the adherents of Espartero having entered into a compromise with those of the Infante Don Francisco for the purpose of supporting the marriage of his son with Queen Isabella, and of demanding the Central Junta. The Government, however, beset by difficulties on all sides, have issued a manifesto, stating their objections to a Central Junta, and praying the nation to await the opening of the Cortes. At Barcelona both parties are inactive, and apparently await the arrival of reinforcements. Two commanders of the Government troops have joined the insurgents, and the neighbouring garrisons have sent in their adhesion to the Junta. The city is still closely blockaded, but a large force is collecting throughout Catalonia to march to the assistance of the insurgents. The insecurity of the Government is daily becoming more evident, and it is currently rumoured in Madrid that they have appealed to the intervention of France.—The state of Italy continues to give rise to much uneasiness; the revolutionary movement has spread to the streets of Rome and Naples, in which seditious proclamations have been distributed in open day. The insurgents have formed themselves into armed bands, and are still masters of the frontier passes. Several arrests, however, have taken place, and the absence of a competent leader must ultimately produce the failure of the insurrection.

Home News.

Court.—The Queen and Prince Albert arrived at Woolwich on Thursday morning, on their return from Belgium, having embarked in the Royal yacht at Antwerp on the previous evening. Her Majesty and the Prince proceeded from Woolwich to the Great Western Railway, and from thence by a special train to Windsor Castle. The Princesses also arrived at the Castle from Brighton on Thursday afternoon. The Prince of Wales will not return to Windsor until the beginning of next month; the health of his Royal Highness has considerably improved during his stay at the Pavilion. The Prince and Princess Hohenloe Langenburg have arrived at Frogmore on a visit to the Duchess of Kent. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager continues in the enjoyment of excellent health, and takes daily exercise in the neighbourhood of Witley Court, paying occasional visits to the nobility and gentry of the western part of Worcestershire.

Her Majesty's Visit to Belgium.—Our account of her Majesty's excursion last week, came down to Thursday night, and concluded the festivities at Ostend. On Friday morning the royal party visited Bruges, the venerable seat of the merchant princes of the middle ages, the abode of the Counts of Flanders, and the regal residence of the Dukes of Burgundy. This fine old city once more appeared in her pristine glory, and the efforts of the inhabitants to do honour to the occasion produced a spectacle which, for beauty, pomp, and dramatic effect, has rarely

been surpassed. From the railway station to the Hotel de Ville, along all the streets leading from the *Grand Place*, through each avenue or passage through which the procession was expected to pass, one continuous canopy of cloth of every colour in the rainbow was formed by passing pieces of dyed stuffs from window to window—each being tied in the centre with knots of various fashions, and most of them having suspended from the centre some device or emblem complimentary to the royal visitors. In addition to this fantastic but really beautiful awning under which the procession was destined to pass in alternate shade and sunshine, trees innumerable were planted on either side of the streets, charming the eye with their singular contrast, and decorated with festoons and garlands intertwined among their branches with all the ingenuity imaginable. Besides this avenue of a thousand dies, flowers, bouquets, flags, festoons, transparencies—in fact, every conceivable badge or emblem of festivity and welcome, hung from every window and pinnacle of house, steeple, and tower. All this, superadded to the picturesque and quaint gable-ends of the private dwellings, mingled with the ornamented scrolls and carvings of the old mansions, lit by a brilliant sun, presented a sight at once astounding and delightful. The Royal party were received at the station by the Provincial Governor, the Burgomaster, and the other political and municipal authorities. They then entered their carriages, and were escorted by two troops of Cuirassiers to the Hotel de Ville. As the cortège passed along, the reception given to it by the multitude was most enthusiastic. "Vive la Reine d'Angleterre" was repeated by every tongue in the mingled dialects of Dutch, Flemish, Walloon, English, French, and German, and altogether the scene was one of genuine pleasure to the visitors and visited. Mounted gendarmes and a great many companies of infantry, chasseurs, national guards, and other military, added brilliancy to the entire spectacle. On their arrival at the Hotel de Ville, the party were led into the *salle à manger*, where a sumptuous banquet, under the modest appellation of *déjeuner*, was prepared for them. The Hall of Council had the honour of being converted into a breakfast-room for this occasion. The plate laid out was splendid, a portion of it, for twenty-four persons, being the old massive plate belonging to the ancient corporation of the city, the remainder having been lent by the King for the banquet. Immediately after the *déjeuner* the Royal party went to the residence of the Governor of West Flanders, where they made but a short stay, and then proceeded to visit the Church of Notre Dame, containing the monuments of Charles the Bold and his daughter Mary, wife of the Emperor Maximilian, and the statue of the Virgin and Child, by Michael Angelo. From Notre Dame the Royal visitors went to the Cathedral of St. Sauveur, when they examined the pictures it contains, and thence they passed to the Hospital of St. John, and its Chapter House, containing the masterpieces of Hans Hemling. They then proceeded to the convent of English nuns, whence, after a short stay, they went to the hall of the Company of Crossbowmen, and from that to the Palais de Justice, in which, in the council chamber of magistrates, they stayed some time, admiring the famous chimneypiece, which includes the full-length statues of Charles the Fifth, Mary of Burgundy, Charles the Bold, and Margaret of York, sister of our Edward the Fourth, all full of life and character. From this place the Royal party proceeded to the railway station, on their way back to Ostend. As our Queen and Prince passed through the *Grand Place*, which they were obliged to do several times during the day, they never failed to look up with admiration at the great tower or belfry which rises majestically above the ancient Cloth Hall, and from which, each time as they passed, its celebrated bells pealed forth "Rule Britannia," "God save the Queen," and other airs. Her Majesty also, as she traversed the square, invariably glanced with interest at the house inhabited by Charles II. of England, when he was but an exile, and king of the company of Crossbowmen. As the procession traversed the square for the last time, it halted to allow the Queen to take a last view of these objects, after which it proceeded, amidst the cheers of the people, to the station, where the authorities of Bruges received the thanks of the Royal visitors and took their leave. The Royal party arrived before six o'clock safely at the Palace of Ostend, and dined at the Casino, but were too fatigued to go to the theatre afterwards, as had been anticipated. On Saturday morning the ancient city of Ghent was honoured by a visit of the Sovereigns, an incident as remarkable in its history as any among the long number of events by which its annals are distinguished. The Royal party entered the city about 12 o'clock, from the railroad station, amidst the loyal and hearty congratulations of thousands of voices. The streets, as at Bruges, were decorated with triumphal arches, flags, banners, devices, interminable lengths of coloured cotton, and white cotton cloth—the manufacture of the place, and branches of trees and young firs stuck in the pavement. The Royal party on leaving the railroad, proceeded through the principal streets, all of which were crowded with people. The corporation of the city and the various public societies, with their banners and ensigns, fell into rank, and a regiment of Cuirassiers and the band of the regiment of the Guides also joined the procession—the cannon firing a salute, and the bells of the celebrated belfry, as well as those of all the churches in the city, pealing forth a welcome. The royal party first stopped at the hotel of the Provincial Government, where their Majesties alighted, and were conducted into the apartment in which refreshments were prepared. After having remained some time, they were driven to the celebrated Cathedral of St. Bavon; on their way they passed under a triumphal arch bearing the inscription "La Ville de Gand, à la Reine Victoria et à son auguste épouse; L'ancien voisinage d'Artevelde, salue de nouveau une Reine d'Angleterre." On the outside of the arch was painted in large characters "A la Reine Victoria et au Prince Albert;" and on either side "Victoria Reine d'Angleterre, 1843—Philippine de Haynault Reine d'Angleterre, 1343." Their Majesties were received by the bishop and clergy of the cathedral in full canonicals, and surveyed its stately monuments and rare specimens of carving and sculpture. The celebrated font in which the Emperor Charles V. was christened, in the transept, was particularly pointed out to the observation of the Queen, who admired it for some minutes. The candlesticks brought from the old palace of Whitehall, which are also here, attracted her Majesty's attention. They are very fine specimens of workmanship, and recall many historical recollections. From the Cathedral the royal visitors went to the university, and, after a brief visit to the Quai aux Blés, proceeded to the "Beguinage," or convent of Beguin nuns—where everything that could make the reception such as it should be was attended to. The royal party then returned to the hotel of the Provincial Government, where, after a short stay, they proceeded to the theatre, a very elegant building, in which a morning concert was prepared for their amusement. As the royal visitors passed through the Place d'Armes, the acclamations increased, and on their alighting at the theatre a universal shout rent the air. Their Majesties acknowledged their gratification in the most affable manner. Their reception in the theatre was a counterpart to what took place without. The air of "God save the Queen" was played by the musicians, the whole company standing. The royal party, on leaving the theatre, went again to the Government-house, where their stay was but short. The *cortège* then made for the station of the railroad, and quitted the birthplace of the Emperor Charles V., and of "Time-honoured Lancaster, great John of Gaunt," amidst demonstrations of good wishes towards them similar to those by which they have been everywhere accompanied. On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Jessop, British Chaplain at Ostend, performed the service of our Church in a private apartment of the palace, and the whole of the day was devoted by her Majesty to repose. On Monday at 9 o'clock the royal party set out for Brussels, where they arrived about 2 P.M. The city was densely crowded with visitors and troops, who greeted her Majesty with loud and repeated cheering as the procession made its way to the palace. After partaking of a *déjeuner* at the Palace, the Royal visitors and their suites assisted at a concert given in the open air in the Park by the Royal Harmonic Society. After this they visited the museum, the exhibition of Fine Arts, and other sights, and then returned to the Palace. They were followed in their course by crowds anxious to get a look at the Queen and Prince Albert, and were everywhere hailed with acclamations. At eight o'clock a banquet was given by the king, at which all the distinguished persons in Brussels, and the chief civic authorities were present. Soon after 10 the Royal party went to Laeken. In passing along the illuminated streets they were recognised and cheered at every step. The illuminations which Brussels exhibited in honour of Queen Victoria are described as really superb. The number of illuminated temples, triumphal arches, and transparencies, was countless, and along the principal streets and boulevards, there was one continuous sheet of various-coloured lamps, festooned and wrought into many elegant shapes. The whole *Allée verte* up to the château of Laeken was a blaze of light, and about the Park the devices and illuminated arches were truly magical. Her Majesty had every reason to be satisfied with her reception in the Belgian capital; and even at Laeken, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the festivities were continued, fireworks were discharged, and six young girls of the village presented our Queen with a bouquet. On Tuesday afternoon the Royal party left Laeken for Antwerp. At Malines the train stopped for a few minutes, when the cardinal archbishop, the burgomaster, and other authorities, were presented to her Majesty. Madlle. Keitelaers, the daughter of one of the sheriffs, accompanied by a party of young ladies, were also in attendance to present the Queen with a bouquet of the choicest flowers. About four the train arrived at Antwerp, amidst enthusiastic cheering. The usual compliments were paid to her Majesty by the civil and military authorities, and the reception given to the royal party by the people at large was even more cordial and interesting than they had received at any previous part of their route. They drove direct to the Palace, when the usual presentations took place. After this, the citizens entertained her Majesty with the procession of the Giant, which perambulated the town with the ship, dolphins, &c., all of which figured at the celebration of Rubens's festival. After taking a short repose and refreshment, the Royal party left the Palace with the intent of visiting some of the sights of Antwerp. But such was the crowd, and the anxiety to follow them, that they were obliged to limit their inspection to the cathedral; celebrated for its beautiful spire, and for the "Deposition from the Cross" by Rubens. From the cathedral the Royal party passed to the Place Verte, where a concert was prepared for their entertainment, and where a handsome pavilion was raised for their accommodation, opposite the statue of Rubens. The fatigue, however, under which the whole party were suffering prevented them from waiting for more than one piece. A banquet at the palace, to which all the distinguished persons and authorities in Antwerp were invited, terminated the day's entertainment. The city was brilliantly illuminated during the evening, innumerable pyramids of lamps, of triumphal arches, of pavilions, and transparencies, contributing to render the general illumination the more beautiful. Fireworks were discharged in abundance, and the bells of the cathedral continued playing "God save the Queen" with extraordinary correctness and effect. Her Majesty did not go to the theatre, or to the many other entertainments which the liberality of the city had prepared for her. During the entire evening and night, Antwerp was one continued scene of festivity out-of-doors and within. In the course of the day, a special envoy despatched by the King of Holland to compliment the Queen on her arrival near the confines of his dominions, and to invite her to honour his territory with a visit, was received by her Majesty, who returned thanks for the King's courtesy, but declined the visit at present. On Wednesday morning, the Royal travellers left the Palace, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, to visit the Museum, previous to their taking their departure for England. Her Majesty remained an hour inspecting the various works of Rubens, Vandyke, Matsys, Jordaens, and the other Flemish masters which it contains. Soon after 12, they embarked in the Royal yacht amidst a succession of salutes from the steam squadron and the citadel. The King and Queen of the Belgians accompanied her Majesty as far as Lievenkenshoek, opposite to Fort Lillo, where they went ashore, and bid farewell to their illustrious guests. The Royal standard was saluted by 101 guns from the batteries at Batch as soon as the ship arrived within the dominions of the King of Holland. The Royal yacht bore away for the coast of England, and arrived in the night in Margate roads, where she hove-to till daylight, as there was scarcely sufficient water for her to run over the flats, and she could not make her way through the Queen's Channel, as the night was too dark to distinguish the buoys. The Cyclops also brought up for the night, but the smaller steamers were a long way astern, and were hull down before sunset. The Yacht got under weigh again soon after daybreak, and was much impeded by a dense fog in her passage up the river. She reached Woolwich, however, shortly before 11, when her Majesty disembarked amidst the salutes of the batteries and welcomed by enthusiastic cheers from the people assembled at the landing-place. The Queen immediately proceeded to Paddington, and arrived at Windsor by the Great Western Railway at 1 o'clock. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were looking remarkably well, and have derived much benefit from their marine excursion. In the afternoon, the Queen and the Prince drove to Frogmore Lodge in a pony phaeton to pay a visit to the Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Hohenloe. Her Majesty and the Prince, after remaining at Frogmore about an hour and a half, returned to the Castle through the Park.

Post-Office.—An inquiry having been made of the Postmaster-General, whether, if a letter bearing the penny stamp be addressed to the residence of a person, and be thence forwarded to him at some distance in the country, the original stamp will cover the further transmission by post, the letter not having been opened, and having undergone no alteration beyond the mere substitution of address? the Postmaster-General, in reply, states that a letter redirected from one place to another is legally liable to additional postage for the further service.

The Army.—Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the 22d (or Cheshire) Regiment of Foot to bear upon its regimental or second colour, and also upon its appointments, the word "Scinde," in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the regiment in the campaign against the Ameers of Scinde, in the early part of the present year.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—Several arrests for political causes were made in Paris on Friday and Saturday last. For some time the police were aware that a society had been organised for the purpose of plunder, and that they were about to put their criminal projects into execution. During the night of Friday the principal members of this association were arrested at a wine-shop in the Rue Pastorel, and in other quarters of Paris. The individuals arrested are about 20 in number, and on a search made at their places of residence, a quantity of seditious pamphlets, arms, cartridges, and gunpowder were discovered. All these individuals belong to the operative classes, and most of them are destitute of the means of existence; they had refused for some time past to labour for their bread, a fact explained by the principles of communism which they profess. Notwithstanding the secresy they observed, the authorities traced them, and at once seized all the elements of this conspiracy. That the individuals just apprehended are of a desperate description, though of a very low degree, is affirmed by persons connected with the Government, who add that it has reason to rejoice at having seized them in due time, and that the public will be surprised at the evidence procured against them. There are persons who connect this projected Republican attempt with the insurrection at Barcelona and the disturbances in Italy. There are those likewise who affirm, that if her Majesty had come to Paris, and a review of the National Guards had taken place on the occasion, the Republicans would have contrived to provoke some hostile demonstration. That something of the kind was meditated was hinted by a Republican print, when it was ascertained that the Queen would not visit the Capital.—Her Majesty's visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians is noticed at considerable length by several of the papers, and with much displeasure by such of the ultra-Liberal prints as her brief stay in France offended. Thus the *National*, which maintains that if the Queen had come to Paris she would have been received there with the consideration due to all women and nothing more—declares that her Majesty extends her

excursions to Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, and Antwerp solely because Belgium has proved ungrateful to France; and the *Commerce* deems it quite evident that, in displaying more courtesy towards King Leopold than towards King Louis Philippe, the sole object of our Sovereign and Government has been to diminish the effect of the visit to Eu! The Ministerial *Journal des Debats* replies to these insinuations by saying, that the Radicals, having been unable to make out as they wished, that the visit of the Queen of England was an insignificant and unimportant act, have changed their tactics, and now endeavour to transform it into a malevolent and hostile proceeding. "England, however,—and we are pleased to say it,—has cordially approved of the step of the Queen, and unanimously expressed a hope that this kind of advance may contribute to efface entirely the resentment, and even the remembrance, of past misunderstanding. Whatever may be said or done, it will be impossible to prevent the Royal interview at Eu from being viewed in France, in England, and in Europe, in its true light—that is to say, as a pledge of reconciliation between the two nations."—The *Commerce* contains a protest signed by the republicans of Nantes against the armament of the fortifications of Paris, and states that, at a review of the National Guards of Paris, which took place on Saturday in the Bois de Boulogne, some cries were raised in one of the legions against the arming of the fortifications constructed round the capital.—The Spanish Count Toreno, the Finance Minister of Queen Christina, died in Paris last week, in his 55th year.—The *Moniteur* publishes a report of the Minister of Marine, stating that he will need a supplement of fifteen millions of francs to his Budget. The Minister begins by owning, that instead of 164 armed vessels, to which he was limited by the Chamber, he kept up upwards of 200. This surplus of expense, together with that necessary to fit out three more vessels for China, has incurred an expense of five and a half millions. The French naval force off China is to consist of two frigates and three corvettes. The eighteen transatlantic steam-packets require five and a half millions more; steamers for Senegal, a quarter of a million; barracks in Guadaloupe, two millions. These, with a deficit of three millions on the Marine Budget of 1842, make upwards of fifteen millions required as a supplement to the Budget—of these, the Minister says he only wants six millions immediately.

Spain.—We have advices from Madrid to the 14th inst. No fresh disturbance had occurred, but several persons said to be connected with a secret political association had been apprehended, and the precautions which continued to be taken both day and night, denoted the insecurity of the Government. Such were the difficulties which beset it, that its enemies found the people disposed to credit their assertions as to the intervention of France being demanded. The Government has published a manifesto, stating their objections to a Central Junta, and praying Spaniards to await the Cortes, which will content all. A complete schism had taken place between the Progresistas and Moderados, and a compromise had been entered into between the former and the Esparterists, who have agreed to support the marriage of Isabella II. with the eldest son of the Infante Don Francisco; to demand the Central Junta; and to insist on the question of the marriage being decided at the same time as that of the majority. The Military Intendant-general has published through the *Gazette*, a refutation of the statement of the financial chief of Espartero's army, M. Paredes, who certified the fit appropriation of the 1,500,000 reals brought from Madrid by the ex-Regent. The Intendant asserts that only 563,650 reals of that sum had been lawfully employed; that the remainder was carried out of the country, and, as stated by M. Cardero, distributed among the followers of Espartero at Lisbon. It is said, however, that the disinterestedness of the ex-Regent, and indeed his contempt for money, is so notorious, that even his enemies did not credit M. Lopez's assertion in the *Gazette*, that he had stolen funds belonging to the public Treasury. The Queen was said to be seriously unwell, with an affection of the stomach. Mr. Aston left Madrid for England on the 9th. From Barcelona we learn that the insurgents were in high spirits at Colonels Martell and Amettler having joined them. The former had addressed the people on the Rambla, declaring that any union was impossible with Cols. Prim and Milaus. The city continued to be strictly blockaded, but a large force was collecting throughout the province of Catalonia to march to the assistance of the insurgents. The Captain-General Araus, who still continued inactive in the citadel, had been obliged to discharge 400 of his men, who manifested an unwillingness to fight against the inhabitants of Barcelona. Col. Prim was in the same inaction at Esprugas, three leagues from Barcelona, with a battalion and some hundreds of National Guards. Meanwhile the *pronunciamento* against the Government, and in favour of a Central Junta, was progressing rapidly throughout Catalonia. The garrison of Figueras, described as the strongest and most formidable fortress in Spain, had declared in favour of the junta. Lampurdan, and another important garrison and fortress, Hostalrich, had also sent in their adhesion to the junta of Girona. An attempted rising at Vich, in favour of the Government, had totally failed. A Barcelona letter of the 10th informs us that Mr. Penleaze, the British Consul, who had landed from the Medea, to which he had gone in consequence of his house being exposed to the fire of the forts, was arrested while walking in the streets; but upon the application of M. de Lesseps, the French Consul, who interfered with great promptitude, he was instantly set at liberty by order of the junta, with many apologies for the conduct of the civic guard, who had mistaken him for another person. On the 13th the insurgents fired on a boat of the French brig of war Méleagre, which was about to take in water at the fountain of the port of Barcelona. One of the shots took effect and a sailor was seriously wounded. The Consul of France demanded satisfaction. The *Constitutional* of the 10th had announced that the vigilance of the Junta had prevented the French from setting fire to four factories. The Consul has also demanded and obtained satisfaction on this subject. On the 14th the condition of Barcelona was still the same, and the delegates who had returned from Madrid made common cause with the Junta. The fire from the citadel and from Montjuich had already occasioned more damage than was caused by the bombardment of November. The houses in the square of the Palace, that of M. Cifré, one of the finest in Barcelona, several French manufacturing establishments, and other buildings, were in ruins, and some children had been killed by the bursting of the shells in the streets. It is said that no less than 100,000 persons have fled from the city.

Portugal.—The accounts from Lisbon are to the 11th inst., but the news is altogether unimportant. The pending treaty with Great Britain still continues to agitate the hopes and fears of the expectant multitude. Those more immediately interested in the non-execution of the convention, use every means in their power through the press to bring it and its negotiators into disrepute, and were it not for this important affair the public mind would scarcely have anything to engage attention. The Queen and Royal family are at Mafra.

Germany.—It is reported at Berlin that the King of Prussia has written an autograph letter to the Queen and Prince Albert, inviting them to extend their continental excursion as far as Berlin. The best understanding exists between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia; the two monarchs walk through the streets of Berlin unattended by any guard, whilst the inhabitants cause them no inconvenience. It was said that the Israelite community of Berlin were about to present an address to the Emperor in favour of their fellow Israelites in Russia, who complain of oppression.—A review of the tenth corps of the army of the German Confederation is to take place in the neighbourhood of Lunenburg, between the end of this month and the 8th October. The whole number of troops assembled on this occasion will be 28,000, of which Hanover sends 13,054; Brunswick, 2,096; Holstein-Lunenburg, 3,600; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 3,580; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 718; Oldenburg and the Hanseatic Towns, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, 5,019.—In Hanover the magistrates have given notice that, by order of the Treasury of Great Britain, the differential duties are abolished which Hanoverian ships have hitherto been obliged to pay on the exportation of coals from England to any other than Hanoverian ports; henceforth Hanoverian ships will not have to pay, in this case, any higher duty than English ships.—An anti-temperance society has been founded at Hamburgh by a person called Bocker, and numbers 2,000 members. The Government thought fit to prohibit such opposition to the principles of Father Mathew. The society consequently met on the Danish territory, and on returning to Hamburgh caused a serious riot, which led to several arrests. On the 7th inst. the hospital which M. Solomon Heine, the banker of Hamburg, has built at his expense for indigent Jews, in honour of the memory of his wife, who died some years back, was publicly inaugurated. The members of the Senate, the foreign ministers, most of the public functionaries, and a great number of citizens, were present on the occasion. M. Heine, in an address to the spectators, declared that he had founded the establishment principally for Jews, but not exclusively, as the poor of all sects should receive assistance there. This hospital, called Betty's Hospital, from the first name of Mme. Heine, is situated in the midst of a fine garden. A library, a gymnastic ground, covered with piazzas for exercise in wet weather, &c., are provided in the building.—From Hungary we learn that a dreadful conflagration has desolated the town of Stuhlweissenburg, about 35 miles from Pesth. The fire began on the 5th, and was still burning when the despatch was sent off; 400, and according to other statements, 600 or 800 houses were already reduced to ashes.

Holland.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange was delivered of a prince on the morning of the 15th and is doing well. A letter from Amsterdam states that pauperism has become really frightful in Holland. "It appears," says the writer, "that, in 1841, the charitable institutions relieved 595,093 individuals, which number, compared with the whole population, estimated at 2,931,143 souls, is at the rate of one to five. The number of charitable institutions is 6,331, and the sum expended by them in 1841 amounted to 19,026,993 florins (about 41,000,000f.)"

Malta.—Accounts from this island mention the death of Cardinal Fab. Sceberras Testaferrata, at Valletta, on the 1st inst. His obsequies were performed with great pomp on the 2d. The Cardinal was one of the oldest noble families in Malta, and was Bishop of Sinigallia in the march of Ancona.—Lieut. Holman, the blind traveller, took his departure from Malta on the 3d for Naples. He will afterwards proceed to the Roman States and Trieste.

Italy.—Accounts from the frontier state that, on the afternoon of the 29th ult., at Rome, when the Corso was much crowded, a number of proclamations were distributed containing a most violent attack upon the Pontifical Government, and inviting the people to arouse from their apathy. Several persons were arrested, but no disturbance took place. Travellers who had arrived a few days previously by the Naples diligence, by the San Germano and Ceprano road, reported that the whole part of that road situated on the Neapolitan territory was infested by a numerous band of brigands, most of them mounted on good horses, and all of them well armed. Two carriages, which preceded the diligence, were completely plundered by those robbers. All the way from Capua carabineers were posted on the road, but they were unable to check the brigandage, and had been more than once compelled to fly before the banditti. At the head of the band were three convicts who have escaped from the galleys.—The most contradictory reports were circulating as to whether the Government will act by itself or demand foreign assistance in order to quell the Bologna disturbances. Meanwhile, the malcontents disseminated in the mountains are daily increasing in numbers. They propose to carry on a guerilla war. Most of them are well armed. They are now in the narrow passes of the Apennines, in the direction of Pistoja, the Bagni della Porretta, Savigno, and Vergato. It was said that the Government had offered passports to the leaders to quit the country and an amnesty to their men; but that those conditions had been rejected. The Tuscan Government has despatched 200 Dragoons to watch the Papal frontier, and the Government of Modena is about to do the same. It is believed that the insurrection would have extended throughout Italy had the insurgents possessed a leader sufficiently skilful to conduct the attempt. The cause of the insurrection is said to be the constant refusal of the Pontifical Government to make concessions to public opinion. The decree relative to the Israelites of Ancona and Sinigallia is now said to be authentic, but it is only a revival of old decrees. However, they who are acquainted with the real state of things are convinced that the decree will not be executed.—Letters from Naples of the 26th ult. mention that symptoms of disorder were beginning to manifest themselves in that capital. Attempts had again been made to set on fire the clothes of ladies of rank in the streets of Naples, and with fatal effect. Several arrests had taken place. The Neapolitan Government was afraid to call in regiments from the provinces, where, it appears, considerable excitement prevailed; but the four Swiss regiments had been sent to the festa of the Madonna di Pié di Grotta, which took place on the 8th without interruption, although the Government arrested several persons, in fear of a movement. It was said at Naples that two guerillas had shown themselves in the Abruzzi, and that four battalions were about to be sent into that province. Mount Vesuvius has lately given signs of an approaching eruption. The crater, after having sent forth for some days columns of fire and smoke, emitted on the 18th, from six to ten in the evening, loud detonations like cannon shots.

Greece.—Letters from Athens of the 31st ult. state that the dismissal of General Church and some other British officers from the service of the King of Greece was felt by the British residents as a proof of the ill-will entertained by the existing Government towards everything English, which could only be counteracted by the appearance of a few British ships of war off the coast. Considerable discontent had been created by extra pay and allowances made by the King to his favourites, and a sum of 18,000 drachmas had been granted to the Ministers of War and of the Interior for secret service money, which absorbed the whole of the economy made in other departments. An article has appeared in the Continental papers, dated from Constantinople, and pretending to be a kind of review of a pamphlet, published at Constantinople, under the title of "Divine Providence constantly watches over Greece," in which it is stated that King Otho's dynasty cannot last, and that the only way of securing the permanent prosperity of Greece would be to elect a descendant of the ancient Byzantine Emperors to the Grecian throne, of which there still exist many in different parts of Europe, such as the Courtenays, Montmorencis, Hohenlohes, &c. Several thousand copies of this pamphlet have been circulated through Greece and Turkey.

West Indies.—By the mail-steamer Dee, which arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, we have accounts from Jamaica to the 23d Aug. The weather continued favourable for the planter, some seasonable showers having removed the apprehensions of severe drought. Generally in all the colonies the weather was reported to be seasonable and favourable, and the crops promised well. The combined Court at Demerara had discussed and passed a new tariff of duties for 1843 to 1844, by which the duties on imports from Great Britain were reduced generally from the surcharge of two-and-a-half per cent. on the specific duties to one per cent. Among the passengers by the Dee, is the Ex-President Boyer of St. Domingo, who has come to Europe for the benefit of his health.—Accounts from Bogota state that Mr. Steuart, the British Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of New Granada (formerly M.P. for Haddington, and a junior Lord of the Treasury), died in that city on the 15th July.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 95⅛ to ¼ for money, and 95¼ for account; New Three-and-Half per Cents., 102⅛ to ¼; India Stock, 267 to 9; Exchequer Bills, 1¾*d.*, 63*s.* to 65*s.*; 1½*d.*, 61*s.* to 63*s.* prem.; India Bonds, 69*s.* to 71*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

General Espartero.—On Monday General Espartero, with his Duchess and niece, visited Woolwich with his suite. After witnessing the evolutions of the Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries, under the directions of Lord Bloomfield, they visited the Rotunda, containing the models and specimens of arms, the barracks, stables, and hospital. After partaking of a *déjeuner* at Lord Bloomfield's residence, they visited the departments of the Royal Arsenal, including the laboratory and store-

houses, where accoutrements are always ready for 10,000 horses and their riders. In this department General Espartero and his officers seemed struck with the immense number of articles to be seen at one view, and their surprise was not lessened when Lord Bloomfield at the eastern wing, pointed out to them about 28,000 large guns, and upwards of 4,000,000 of balls and shells arranged on the grounds of the Arsenal. The whole party then proceeded to the marshes, where ricochet practice was carried on, under the command of Major Horsby, and the firing was the best exhibited for some time, almost every ball falling at the foot of the flagstaff, about 700 yards distant. Two rounds of 10 rockets each were then fired by the rocket troop, under the command of Major Strangways, and went off beautifully, some of them entering the target at 800 yards' range. It was intended to continue this practice for some time, but the number of vessels entering the range causing considerable delay, it was discontinued; and General Espartero, the Duchess, and the Donna Elidia returned to town. On Tuesday they paid a visit to the public establishments in the City. At the Guildhall they were received by Sir C. Marshall, Sir J. Pirie, &c., by whom they were conducted into the Aldermen's room, the council chamber, the freedom-office, the library, reading-rooms, &c. The Court of Common Council were assembled at the time, and received their visitors with loud cheering. His Excellency and family next proceeded to the Mansion-house, to pay their respects to the Lord Mayor, by whom they were subsequently accompanied to the Bank. At this establishment they were met by the Governor and Directors, by whom they were shown the various offices and departments, with the machinery and apparatus employed in printing notes for circulation. They examined the room containing the bullion, the treasury department, and a new machine for weighing sovereigns. A highly respectable assemblage had collected inside the Bank, by whom they were enthusiastically cheered, the same demonstrations being manifested both on their approach to and exit from the Bank. They also went to the Mint, where they inspected the machinery.

Court of Aldermen.—Alderman Magnay has declared his intention of becoming a candidate for the ensuing mayoralty, the resignation of Alderman Lainson having placed him in competition with Alderman T. Wood.—On Monday a Wardmote was held in Bread-street Ward, for the election of an Alderman, in the room of Mr. Lainson. The two candidates proposed were Mr. Benjamin Lawrence and Mr. Hughes Hughes (High Sheriff of Hants). The Lord Mayor declared, upon the show of hands, that Mr. Lawrence had the majority; upon which the friends of Mr. Hughes demanded a poll. At the termination of the polling for the day, the numbers were—for Mr. Lawrence 57, for Mr. H. Hughes 57. At the close of the second day Mr. Lawrence had a majority of 10 votes. On Wednesday at the close of the poll the Lord Mayor declared the numbers to be, for Mr. B. Lawrence, 89; Mr. Hughes, 82—majority, 7. The Lord Mayor said he should have declared Mr. Lawrence elected had not a scrutiny of the votes been demanded. His Lordship, having read the names of the scrutineers appointed by each party, appointed Monday, the 10th October, for the scrutiny.

Court of Common Council.—On Tuesday a Court was held, at which Mr. Bunning was chosen Clerk of the Works, in the room of the late Mr. Montagu, by a majority of 38 over Mr. Young, who had been several years principal clerk in Mr. Montagu's office. The numbers were—for Mr. Bunning 106, for Mr. Young 68.

City Revenues.—An article on the corporation of London and municipal reform, which appeared in a recent Number of the *Westminster Review*, has been reprinted as a pamphlet, with a view to its extensive circulation. It contains a general view of the city revenue, corporate and parochial, from the summary of which we learn that the trust estates in the city bequeathed for public and charitable objects produce an annual sum of 364,096*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.* But, notwithstanding these endowments, the local rates for the poor, the church, paving, lighting, watching, &c., form a heavier burden upon the inhabitants than exists in any other part of London, or in any corresponding district of the United Kingdom, amounting for the year 1841 to 272,788*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, besides octroi duties and tolls, or taxes levied by the corporation on coals, provisions, &c. paid by the public at large to the amount of 202,549*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* These sums are annually raised for municipal objects within an area embracing only a 15th section of the Metropolis.

Bank of England.—At the general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock on Thursday, a dividend was declared of 3½ per cent. for the half-year ending the 10th October next, deducting 7*d.* in the pound for income-tax. In making this dividend of 3½ per cent., *minus* the income-tax, the Directors took from the "rest" the sum of 7,167*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, the state of the banking business, and the difficulty which all banking concerns experience in realising profits, having rendered this step necessary. The amount taken from the "rest" for the last dividend was 5,864*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; so that the two sums together make about 13,000*l.* taken in the twelve months.

Acceleration of the Indian Mails.—A numerous meeting of merchants and others interested in the speedy transmission of letters to and from India, China, Australia, Ceylon, &c., was held on Tuesday at the Hall of Commerce, Mr. J. A. Smith in the chair. In stating the object of the meeting, the chairman explained that all that was expected was an expression in general terms in favour of improved communication, without reference to any company whatever. Consistently with this view, the resolutions had been carefully prepared so as to show what the public desired, and to leave entirely to the Government the manner and the means to be adopted in carrying out their wishes. They were to the effect that the present arrangement was defective in two particulars, as the mails from Bombay seldom reached England in time for the merchants to answer their letters, and that a similar inconvenience attended the arrival of the outward mails at Calcutta; that any plan that could be adopted to remove these defects, by accelerating the communication between the two countries, would be of the greatest national benefit; that memorials on the subject should be addressed to the East India Company, and copies sent to Government; and that to manage and watch over the matter a committee should be appointed. The resolutions were passed almost unanimously, and the committee was named, with the understanding that it should call a public meeting on the 1st of December.

The Houses of Parliament.—In order to afford room for the employment of additional workmen, a portion of Palace-yard, extending from the entrance to Westminster-hall to the Terrace, has been inclosed by a high paling of wood, within which sheds are erected for the purpose of enabling the stone-masons to proceed in chiselling the ornamental designs. The construction of the external walls has advanced so rapidly within the last month, that Mr. Barry conceives that the roof may be thrown over a great portion of the main structure before the winter. There are at present upwards of 300 masons engaged, including those employed in hewing the stones; but as the latter operation is necessarily tedious, the contractors have determined to carry out Mr. Barry's design, so far as they can, by putting on the additional hands which the increased space obtained by the inclosure of Palace-yard will permit to work with convenience. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of the carpentry work for the interior, which will consequently have the advantage of being well-seasoned, and less subject to warp.

The Prize Cartoons.—The eleven cartoons, which obtained the premiums announced by the Commission of Fine Arts, have been placed in the Suffolk-street Gallery, for public inspection. The rest of the cartoons have been conveyed to the Pantechnicon, Belgrave-square, for exhibition. At the Suffolk-street Gallery artists are already employed in making reduced copies of the prize cartoons, for the purpose of engraving.

Custom House Frauds.—A few weeks since a large seizure of contraband tobacco was made by Mr. Fogg, an inspector of the Thames Police, on the premises of a baker in Eastfield-street, Limehouse, which was removed to the Custom House. Since that time an inquiry has been made by the Commissioners of Customs, on the information of some of the parties engaged in the transaction, which has terminated in Exchequer writs being issued against Fogg and 10 other persons. It appears that the revenue has been defrauded to a great extent by the smuggling of foreign tobacco, which was carried on upon the Thames in the presence of the numerous revenue officers constantly on duty. For some time previous to the seizure, two lightermen had been in the habit of going down to Gravesend for chalk, which they brought up in a large boat. Every trip they made to that place was to cover the contraband trade they were carrying on—that of bringing four or five tons of foreign manufactured tobacco from a sloop several miles below the Nore, and landing the tobacco at Limehouse or Ratcliff. The parties ultimately quarrelled, and information was given to the Custom House, which led to the discovery of the scheme. Fogg immediately put in bail for 1,100*l.*, the amount of penalties sought to be recovered by the Crown. Six others have also put in bail, but two have not been able to obtain it, and are confined in Whitecross-street Prison, where they are likely to remain till next term, when the trial will take place in the Court of Exchequer. The sloop which brought over the tobacco from Flanders, and the barge, have been seized and condemned. The Board of Customs have rewarded the two lightermen with appointments, although, on their own showing, they have been for some time engaged in extensive smuggling transactions. They have been receiving weekly salaries for some time past, and one of them boasts that he is to receive a permanent appointment as gauger. They were, it is said, generally employed as informers and witnesses in the proceedings against persons for employing non-freemen on the river. One of the principal purchasers of the contraband tobacco was a tobacconist and cigar-dealer in the Whitechapel-road, against whom an Exchequer writ has been issued. The tobacco was generally conveyed to his house by a man dressed as a baker, in a bread-basket, carried over his shoulders, and, to carry on the deception, quartern loaves were placed over each bale of tobacco. Other dealers received it in like manner.

Wesleyan Conference.—The daily papers state that the Wesleyan Methodists have been compelled to abandon their mission at Malta, and that others will be given up or reduced immediately. The permanent income of the society is said to have diminished to such an extent as to render this step necessary.—The annual address of the Conference was published last week, and contains a general notice of the public occurrences of the year which bear upon the religious interests of their body. After referring to the efforts made to bring about a substantial union between different religious bodies, it proceeds to lament the recent settlement of "emissaries of the Pope" at Tahiti, "supported by the authority and force of a great European nation." It alludes to the late secession in the church of Scotland, and expresses a strong adherence to the principle avowed by the seceders, in asserting the right of every Christian church to exercise its ecclesiastical functions uncontrolled by the civil courts. In regard to the Government measure for promoting education in the manufacturing districts, it congratulates the body on its withdrawal, but states that the Conference must not disguise or overlook the fact, that their recent proceedings in reference to public education have involved them in a most serious responsibility. "The case," they say, "stands thus: A large number of the youth of our country are found to be greatly in need of education. It is proposed to give them a certain amount of education upon certain terms; but we, in common with other bodies, object to the terms proposed, and are understood thus to prevent them from receiving the education offered. Unless, therefore, the education offered was itself an evil as great or greater than absolute ignorance, or unless the terms proposed were such as to neutralise the benefit of education altogether, it is manifest that we must either exert ourselves to the utmost of our power for the instruction of the people on a better system, or we must incur the guilt of depriving them of instruction altogether—neither giving it ourselves nor allowing it to be given by others. We do not suppose, indeed, that any private or denominational efforts can effect an amount of good equal to that which would result from a well-devised and equitable measure of national education; but we are sure that patient zeal and self-denying liberality may find ample scope, and secure an ample reward, in almost any circuit in our connection. The establishment and maintenance of efficient day and infant schools in large towns, and the further improvement of our valuable Sunday-schools everywhere, are objects which we once more earnestly commend to your kind and most careful attention." In regard to the Church of England they state that they have been hitherto accustomed to regard her as one of the main bulwarks of the Protestant faith; but her title to be so regarded has of late been shaken by the encouragement of Tractarian principles. "We deeply condemn and deplore," they add, "this alarming departure from the truth of the Gospel in doctrine, and from its godly simplicity in divine worship and ecclesiastical observance. Yet we are aware that there is a numerous and powerful body of holy and faithful men to be found in the ranks of the National Church; and we cherish the hope that they, and the authorities of that Church, may soon feel it to be a duty which they owe to Christ and to the souls of men, to stand forth, and, by a more vigorous, explicit, and united assertion of the doctrines of the Reformation, purify their branch of the Christian community from the evils which at present threaten its destruction."

Allhallows, Barking.—At a meeting of the vestry of this parish a few days since, a correspondence was read between the Vicar and the churchwardens, on the Curate's departure from the usual mode of performing divine service, which had caused several of the parishioners to secede or absent themselves from the parish church. The Vicar had expressed regret that any alteration in the performance of divine worship had taken place, or that anything had occurred to disturb the harmony of his parishioners. In consequence of this, the churchwardens reported that the former mode had been resumed, and those parishioners who had discontinued their attendance at the church had returned.

The Spitalfields Weavers.—On Saturday a meeting of hand-loom weavers was held to receive the report of an interview which took place at the Board of Trade on the previous Thursday, between a deputation of the operative weavers and Mr. M'Gregor, on which occasion a memorial, signed by 8949 persons was presented to the Lords of the Privy Council for Trade. The deputation stated to Mr. M'Gregor that the abodes of many of the weavers had been visited by them, and that they presented a scene of deplorable poverty. Several had no bed to lie upon, and had scarcely any clothing. This was the case in many instances where the loom was at work. The deputation then referred to the advantages derived by the Spitalfields Act, observing that since that act was repealed the effect had been injurious to the operatives and the tradesmen, as the average earnings of the former per week had been reduced from 12,000*l.* to 6000*l.* The deputation was informed that Government was aware of the operation of some of their allegations in reference to smuggling; that their case would be investigated by Government between that time and the meeting of Parliament, and that whatever measure of relief the Government considered advisable would be introduced by them early in the next session.

Model Prison. — The commissioners appointed by Government to superintend the management of the Pentonville Prison have just presented their report for the approval of the Secretary of State. The report, which is signed by Lord Wharncliffe, Duke of Richmond, Earls of Devon and Chichester, Lord J. Russell, the Speaker, Sir B. Brodie, Dr. Ferguson, Maj. Jebbs, Mr. Crawford, and Rev. W. Russell, states that it is intended to appropriate the prison to the reception of convicts between 18 and 35 years of age, under sentence of transportation not exceeding 15 years, and that the convicts so selected shall undergo a term of probationary discipline for 18 months in the prison, when they will be removed to Van Diemen's Land under their original sentences. The Commissioners report that the prisoners evince a ready conformity with the rules and regulations of the prison, and that they have made considerable progress in the trades in which they are instructed, namely carpentry, joinery, shoemaking, tailoring, rug-weaving, mat-making, and weaving. The report contains a letter from Sir J. Graham to the Commissioners, wherein he says—"I propose that no prisoner shall be admitted into Pentonville without the knowledge that it is the portal to a penal colony, and that he must thenceforth look forward to a life of labour in another hemisphere."

Statistics of the Metropolitan Police.—By a return just

issued, in compliance with an order of the House of Commons, relative to the city and metropolitan police force, it appears that there are 20 superintendents in the metropolitan division, receiving from 200*l.* to 600*l.* per annum; 110 inspectors, whose salaries vary from 80*l.* to 200*l.* per annum; 465 serjeants, with incomes ranging from 60*l.* to 80*l.* per annum; and 3790 constables, receiving from 44*l.* to 81*l.* per annum, including clothing and 40 pounds of coals weekly throughout the year. The amount paid on this account during the past year, including 3620*l.* for superannuation and retiring allowances to officers and constables late of Bow-street horse patrol, and Thames police, amounted to 295,754*l.* In this is likewise included a sum of 9721*l.* received from theatres, fairs, and races. The number of district surgeons is 60, and the amount paid for books, &c. is 757*l.* The total rate received during the past year from the various wards in the City of London and its liberties, for the maintenance of the City police force, is put down at 41,714*l.*, and the expenditure at 41,315*l.*, the gross pay, irrespective of other charges to the force, amounting to 29,800*l.*

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 9th, was as follows:—West Districts, 141; North Districts, 156; Central Districts, 160; East Districts, 182; South Districts, 241: total, 880 (males 460; females, 420). Weekly average for the last 5 years 903 (461 males, 442 females); and for the last 5 summers, 846.

Provincial News.

Aldborough.—On this part of the coast of Suffolk last week the sound of the heavy firing on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Ostend was distinctly heard. The weather was very fine, with a slight breeze from the east. The distance from shore to shore is 88 miles. The firing during the siege of Antwerp was distinctly heard on the Suffolk coast.

Bangor.—The Bishop of this diocese, at his fifth triennial visitation last week, delivered a charge which has excited much interest in North Wales. The Bishop first adverted to the question which had occasioned so much interest in the principality and sympathy in the English dioceses—the law which provided for the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, which he said was still in suspense; and although he could not encourage any sanguine expectations, he would not despair of the ultimate success of their appeals to the justice and good feeling of the Government and the Legislature. After adverting to the different measures which have recently been brought forward in connexion with the church, the bishop proceeded to examine the progress of Tractarian principles. "After making every allowance," he said, "for the uprightness and good intentions of the writers, the soundness and orthodoxy of many of the principles which they have advanced, and the advantages which have resulted from their labours, it must be confessed that they have in many respects taken a wrong direction, and assumed an exaggerated, and therefore erroneous, form; and that much of what they have written is, under the most favourable construction, liable to just exceptions and censure. In an address of this kind I cannot of course enter into an analysis of those writings and opinions, but must content myself with animadverting on a few of those leading features of their theological school—if I may so express myself—which seem to be exceedingly objectionable. In the first place, they appear to have thrown—the phrase is, I believe, their own—themselves into a system, or I should rather say have been following the phantom of a system which they call Catholic, and hold it up to admiration as something infinitely superior to the imperfect and lifeless Catholicism of their own Church; for I cannot discover that they have any clear or definite notion of the system which they admire, or have drawn any precise line between Catholic truths and traditions, and the Catholic errors and corruptions of doctrine and discipline. We must not, however, suffer ourselves to be led astray by the cloudy grandeur of this system. An attempt has been made to show that the Romish doctrine condemned in our 22d Article of Religion concerning Purgatory, Pardonings, Worshipping and Adoration of Images, as well as Relics, as also Invocation of the Saints, is not the doctrine publicly professed by the Church of Rome, and ultimately sanctioned by the decrees of the Council of Trent, but certain superstitious practices and opinions, which, though tolerated and winked at by that Church, form no part of its system. The inference drawn from these statements appear to be that—I will not say Protestantism, for this is a term which the writers have taken great pains to repudiate—but members of the Church of England may safely hold this doctrine, as it is authoritatively taught by the Church of Rome, without contravening the doctrine of our own Church, or offending against the spirit of this article of religion. Now, no one who is acquainted with the history of those times, can doubt that it was the intention to condemn unreservedly those doctrines, as they were held and acted upon in the Church of Rome at the time when God's providence called them to their great and necessary work; nor can it be doubted that it was the object of that Council to give sanction and fresh authority to the doctrine which she had taught, and which had been rejected and condemned by the Reformers. That Church may have condemned a few gross and glaring indecencies connected with these matters, but it not only left the doctrines themselves—the principles on which they were grounded, and the practices to which they necessarily led—untouched, but they were converted into articles of faith, and added to the ancient Creed of the Church Catholic and Apostolic." The Right Rev. Prelate dwelt at considerable length upon these points, and observed, that it had been urged that the line of argument pursued in the last Tract, and the sense affixed to the several Articles of our Church brought under view, were intended to confirm in their attachment to the Church of England certain persons whose minds were going astray in the direction of Rome. But he felt convinced that the tendency of this Tract is to draw such minds still nearer to Rome, by palliating the evils of her doctrine and practice, and cutting from under our feet that ground of necessity and of an imperious sense of obligation, on which our Reformation is based. The Bishop explained and defended the term Protestantism, observing that the eminent divines of the seventeenth century identified themselves and gloried in the name of Protestant. He did not look upon the movement with the same feelings of alarm that many, for whom he had a great respect, seemed to regard it; being persuaded that through the favour of Providence, the effect of any erroneous doctrines would soon pass over. The Bishop next adverted to certain irregularities in the performance of the public services of the Church—practices which, if they do exist (he observed), must be discontinued, and such arrangement made for the discharge of those public duties, as shall cut off the plea of necessity. Another statement, which he trusted was not correct, that clergymen do not scruple to give their attendance at dissenting places of worship, thus giving their sanction to opinions that were, he feared, too commonly held, that there is no difference between the Church and the Meeting-houses, and that there is no such sin as schism. But (observed the Bishop) if there are any of the clergy who allow themselves this liberty, they may be sure that while they give offence to the sound part of their own Church, and to thoughtful Christians of all denominations, they will not secure the good will of those whom they expect to conciliate by this show of liberality. The Bishop concluded by exhorting the clergy to observe a wise and seasonable moderation.

Beaumaris.—The new quay in this town has been commenced, and several stones have been already laid down. The length of the quay will be 570 feet, breadth at the top 27 feet, at the base 35 feet. It is expected that the work will be completed before next summer.

Birmingham.—This town has been rendered very gay during the week by the Musical Festival, which has filled the town with company. The rehearsal took place on Monday morning at the Town Hall, and on the same evening the entire music for the evening performances was gone through at the theatre. The morning performances commenced at the Town Hall on Tuesday, with Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, a selection from Handel's *Deborah*, and other oratorios. On Wednesday the performance consisted of scraps from Dr. Crotch's *Palestine*, and a miscellaneous selection from Costa, Croft, Attwood, Luther, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Cherubini. On Thursday they included the *Messiah*, and on Friday they terminated with gleanings from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, &c. At the theatre, on Tuesday evening, the English version of Rossini's *Lady of the Lake* was given with a selection, as an afterpiece, from Weber, Beethoven, &c. On Wednesday night there was the English adaptation of Bellini's *Norma*, concluding with extracts from Schira, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Rossini. On Thursday there was a concert. The Festival concluded last night by a full dress ball at the theatre, the pit of which was boarded over, and the stage fitted up as a tent, M. Jullien conducting the band, with Herr Konig on the *cornet-à-piston*. The proceeds of this Festival are appropriated to the General Hospital.

Carmarthen. — The Rebeccaites have thrown the country into still greater alarm, by adopting measures for the ejectment of the landlords. As Mr. Adams, of Middleton-Hall, one of the county magistrates, was returning home last week, from this town, where he had been attending the adjourned Quarter Sessions, he observed a fire in the direction of his seat. Upon inquiry, he was coolly informed that Middleton-Hall was on fire. On approaching nearer, he found this to be too true, for the stacks in the farm-yard were in flames, and the wood near his house was literally alive with armed men. He entered his house, and found his family in a state of despair, the female members of it expecting every moment would be their last. After endeavouring to reassure them, Mr. Adams armed himself, and proceeded to secure his papers, title-deeds, and other documents, at the same time despatching an express to Carmarthen for the military, to protect his property and the life of himself and family. Colonel Trevor sent the messenger to Colonel Love, but as the men had before been out on duty, it was not thought proper to send assistance. The feeling of want of protection in the midst of a lawless, and well-armed mob, at midnight, with a part of his premises blazing near him, induced Mr. Adams to take the determination of at once leaving the country with his family. The family of Mr. Chambers, of Llanelly, three of whose farms had the hayricks fired a few days before, have already left for England, Mr. Chambers, jun., alone remaining. It is believed that Mr. Adams has been made to suffer from the vindictiveness of the incendiaries, through some expressions that fell from him in the grand jury room at Carmarthen, and which reached the ears of Rebecca. Since the extraordinary verdict returned at the inquest on the old woman shot at Hendybridge-gate, near Pontardulais, the most grave apprehensions are entertained. It is said that the jury durst give no other verdict; that such a system of terrorism prevails, that men dare not render themselves obnoxious by even doing their duty. The attack by the police on the Rebeccaites at the Pontardulais-gate, and the wounding of some of the parties concerned in that attack, have been productive of the most serious consequences. It was confidently predicted, by both the magistrates and the police authorities, that it would put an end to Rebeccaism, but the result is directly the reverse. The multitude declare that they will have a deep revenge, and bodies of soldiers are obliged to march throughout the night upon every road, in order to prevent incendiarism and other acts of violence. The Pontardulais-gate, which the military went to protect on Saturday night, was again destroyed on Sunday, and the tollkeeper given notice, that if any more tolls were attempted to be taken, they would pull the house down. The rioters have also destroyed the Fishguard and Parkymorfa turnpike gates, and cautioned the toll-collectors not to levy more toll; but not heeding Rebecca's warnings, they collected the toll as usual on the Saturday. This exasperated the Rebeccaites, and notices were sent to them to remove their furniture, or the toll-houses would be destroyed on Monday night. On Monday night, true to their threat, about 400 persons visited the Fishguard toll-house and completely destroyed it. They then proceeded to Parkymorfa toll-house, and instantly demolished it. After firing guns and frightening a great number of the inhabitants, they levelled a piece of wall belonging to the road surveyor and dispersed about 3 o'clock. About 2000 persons were assembled in the town looking on whilst this was going on, but no one interfered. A weir near Cardigan has also been destroyed. It appears that an alarm had been given that it was the intention of the Rebeccaites to pull down a small weir near a place called Velingigfran; the marines consequently marched down to protect it, and during their absence the Rebeccaites embraced the opportunity of demolishing another called Llechryd weir. Though this weir had stood for ages, and braved many a mountain flood, it was destroyed in about 15 minutes. The number of Rebeccaites on this occasion was about 300. While the marines were returning from Velingigfran, one of the rear-guard, who was behind the others, fell in with a party of Rebeccaites on a cross road. He was asked if he had a musket. He said yes. Is it loaded? Yes. Capped? Yes. Take off the cap, which was done. He was then marched off to a neighbouring public-house, treated with some ale, and liberated. He arrived in Cardigan about two hours after his comrades. It is satisfactory, after these details, to add that the strike of the coppermen at Swansea has ceased, and that all the men have returned to the works.

Grimsby.—The Duncannon steamer was lost on Wednesday last, on the Spurn Sands, at the entrance of the Humber. It appears that she had been engaged by a party of ladies and gentlemen for an excursion down the Humber to the Spurn light. She left Barton at an early hour, and during her passage called at Hull and other places to receive the company, which amounted altogether to about 130 passengers, including a military band. On reaching the Spurn, the company were landed on the sands, which are high and dry at low water, and are a great resort for pleasure parties along this coast during summer. The steamer was run on the sands for the purpose of more safely landing the company, and it appears that proper precautions were not adopted to get her off before the tide fell lower. The consequence of this neglect was, that her stern kept lowering as the water receded, whilst her bow was firmly imbedded in the sand, until she slipped completely into one of the steepest parts of the Spurn. In the meantime the party was enjoying themselves on the sands, unaware of the calamity which had befallen their conveyance, and on their return to the vessel, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, they found to their surprise that the sea was rushing in at the cabin-windows. The crew failed in altering her position, and as the tide rose she gradually became filled, and was soon lost to the eye. It is presumed, from the manner in which she is imbedded in the sand, that her back is broken, and that she will consequently become a total wreck. The company were rescued from their perilous situation by a sloop, and were safely landed at a late hour the same evening at Barton.

Guernsey.—The Bishop of Winchester in his recent visitation of the clergy of the Channel Islands, delivered a charge at several of the parish churches. His Lordship stated that he had lately published a charge to the clergy of other parts of his diocese, in which he had expressed his opinions on various matters, and especially on those points of controversial doctrine, which, at the present time, engrossed so large a share of attention. He had seen no reason to change the opinions he had then expressed. It was only in proportion as they leant upon the great doctrines of the Reformed Church that they could hope to become faithful instruments in their vocation, and to give glory to the name and word of God throughout the British empire, and the world at large. It was the duty of every minister of the Church to examine seriously the ground on which he stood, and by his life and teaching to avoid creating doubt and uncertainty in the minds of those to whom he was called upon to minister. His Lordship proceeded to speak of a few points on the right understanding of which the usefulness of the ministry depended. The first of these was the doctrine of justification by faith, as maintained in the Eleventh Article of the Church, and cited a long list of eminent divines, British and foreign, who in all periods of the Church had maintained it. One of these authorities had said, "If this article is lost all is lost;" and there could be no dispute that doubt on this point opened doubts on all points. If the clergy preached anything else they did not preach the gospel. The bishop then considered the doctrine of sanctification, contending that it was the *effect*, not the *means* of justification. His Lordship deprecated reserve in the communication of religious knowledge. In regard to the Sacraments, he maintained emphatically the great importance which was inherent in them; but they were not to receive undue

exaltation. With respect to preaching, his Lordship considered that too much prominence was given to it by some persons. Its efficacy was undoubted, but as a human instrument it ought to be kept in subordination to the means of grace which had been given in the gospel and sacraments. The bishop dwelt at great length on the character and claims of the clergy, and concluded by urging upon them the duty of renewed energy and faithfulness in the discharge of their ministerial labours.

Hafod.—On Tuesday, Hafod, with its magnificent domain and mansion, and the estate and mansion of Cwmelan, on the banks of the Elam and Wye, with other properties in the counties of Cardigan and Radnor, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, were sold at the Auction Mart; the quantity of land to be disposed of consisting of about 30,000 acres. Hafod was formerly the property of Mr. Johnes, the translator of Froissart, and was for many years in Chancery, during which period it fell into considerable decay. About ten years ago it was purchased by the Duke of Newcastle. The property comprised, in addition to the land, several mines, farms, and sheep pastures, with the advowson of Eglws-Newydd. The estate of Hafod, as originally announced, was divided for sale into four lots; but, at the sale, the auctioneer stated that the entire property would be offered in one lot. This consisted of 13,500 acres, with the mines, pastures, advowsons, &c.; and 1,390 acres of woodland and plantation, of which 400 acres was a Larch plantation. The rental from the estate was 1,979*l.* The auctioneer calculated the value of the estate to be about 135,000*l.*, at thirty years purchase, taking the woodlands at a valuation of from 50*l.* to 100*l.* an acre; and for the purchase of the annual income arising from the rental, with the profits from the mines, &c. One article for sale consisted of a monument in a niche in the church of Eglws Newydd, by Sir F. Chantrey, representing Col. and Mrs. Johnes at the couch of their daughter, in her last moments. Another article was excepted from the sale, which was a chimney-piece in the dining-room of the mansion at Hafod, which cost 1,400*l.* The first offer for this estate was 75,000*l.*; the next, 80,000*l.*; and it was knocked down eventually for 109,000*l.* It was said that the reserve sum was higher than the sum offered. The next estate was that called Cwmelan, which abounded with mines and sheep pastures, consisting of about 14,000 acres. For this 24,000*l.* was offered. The reserve sum being stated to be higher, it was put up in lots, but relinquished at the third lot. The same result took place with the Dolyclettwr estate, consisting of 176 acres, returning a rental of 237*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, for which 7950*l.* was offered. The room was crowded during the sale, but there were few buyers.

Isle of Man.—It appears by the balance-sheet put forth by the directors of the Isle of Man Joint-stock Bank, that after deducting the doubtful and bad debts from the assets, the capital of the bank has been lost three and a half times over. It is said that one of the heaviest losses was a loan of 10,000*l.* advanced to Don Carlos, to be repaid on his entry into Madrid. —On the morning of the 12th instant six criminals confined in Castle Rushen contrived to make their escape from their cells, and to let themselves down from the parapet into the fosse, a height of 60 feet, by means of blankets. They climbed the outer wall, and seized a boat on the beach, by which they reached a pleasure-boat at anchor in the bay. In this they immediately set sail, and are supposed to have gone to Ireland.

Liverpool.—A man, named Henry Eastland, *alias* James F. Bentley, was apprehended in this town, on Tuesday, for obtaining money by forged letters of credit, purporting to be drawn on Messrs. Lubbock's Bank in favour of "Mr. James F. Bentley" by "Edward Frampton," manager of the County of Gloucester Bank. The fraud was detected, and the prisoner was remanded for further inquiry.

Manchester.—A young man named Tyler, cashier in the employ of Messrs. Reyner and Brothers, of Ashton-under-Lyne, whose warehouse is in this town, absconded last week, having received, in the course of the day, accounts to the amount of nearly 900*l.* It has since been ascertained that he sailed the same evening to New York, by the Caledonia steam-ship from Liverpool.

Oxford.—The Rev. James Norris, whose name stands the third in the list of Fellows of Corpus Christi College, was on Saturday elected President of that Society, in the room of Dr. Bridges. As the late President did not hold any College living, his death has occasioned no vacancy.

Portsmouth.—A court-martial was held on Tuesday, on board H.M.S. Victory, Rear-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, President, to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of H.M.'s steam-vessel Lizard, off Carthagena, on the 24th July, in consequence of the French steam-vessel Veloce running foul, and nearly cutting her in two, and to try Lieut. Postle, the officers and ship's company, for their conduct on that occasion. The Deputy Judge Advocate having read Lieut. Postle's narrative of the circumstances, addressed to the senior officer at Gibraltar, Mr. Hoskins, on the part of that officer, read a statement describing the loss of the vessel. The Officers of the Lizard were then called as witnesses; and having substantiated the statement of the Lieutenant, the Court delivered sentence as follows:—"That the loss of H.M.'s steam-vessel Lizard was occasioned by the French man-of-war steamer Veloce running foul of her, on the morning of the 24th July, by which the Lizard was sunk; that no blame was imputable to Lieut. Postle for his conduct on the occasion; that Mr. Slaughter, a supernumerary midshipman, serving on board her, was highly blameable for having left the deck before he was regularly relieved; and that no blame was imputable to any other of the officers, or of the ship's company; and the court adjudged the said Mr. Slaughter to lose two years' time of service as a midshipman; and adjudged Lieut. Postle and the remainder of the officers to be fully acquitted."

Reading.—Extensive repairs are in progress in St. Mary's church, in this town. During the course of last week three ancient sedilia, of early English architecture, were discovered in ruins behind the wainscotting on the south side of the chancel; the fresco painting at the back of them, and the encaustic tiles, being still in excellent preservation.

Southampton —In accordance with the new regulations, making this port the station for the Royal mail packets, the first mails arrived on Monday by railroad. They consisted of 54 bags, weighing upwards of two tons, for various islands in the West Indies, and were immediately shipped on board the mail-packet Teviot. A numerous assemblage of persons collected on the pier, to witness the first embarkation of mails from this port. The Teviot, on passing the town, was saluted from the platform and from the Royal Yacht Squadron's house. All the establishment formerly belonging to the Falmouth station have arrived here to superintend the packets.

Windsor.—On Saturday Capt. Fernyhough was installed in St. George's Chapel, with the usual ceremonies, as Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, in the room of the late Capt. Cummings, and on Monday Capt. Cochrane was installed one of the Military Knights, a vacancy having been occasioned by the appointment of Capt. Fernyhough to the Governorship.

Railways.—The following are the receipts for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1,413*l.*; Birmingham and Glocester, 2,141*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,988*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,629*l.*; Great Western, 15,053*l.*; Grand Junction, 3,459*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayrshire, 1,597*l.*; Great North of England, 1,552*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,090*l.*; London and Birmingham, 17,484*l.*; South-Western, 7,614*l.*; Blackwall, 1,120*l.*; Greenwich, 763*l.*; Brighton, 5,558*l.*; Croydon, 304*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 4,993*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,611*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,663*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 3,255*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,711*l.*; North Midland, 5,024*l.*; South-Eastern and Dover, 4,393*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 569*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,968*l.*—A special meeting of the North Midland Company was held at Derby on Monday, for the purpose of considering proposals for the amalgamation into one concern of the capital stock, shares, and property of the North Midland Company, with the Midland Counties and Birmingham and Derby Companies respectively, and upon other business touching the future management of the traffic. The attendance of proprietors from Manchester, Liverpool, York, and London, was more numerous than on any previous occasion. The Chairman explained the recent negotiations between the directors of the three companies, with reference to an amalgamation of the three companies into one, and which had resulted in a mutual determination to consolidate a measure which now only required the formal ratification of the proprietors. He believed it would benefit not only the railway, but the public generally—in the one case, it would economise the working, and enhance the value of the shares; and in the other, it would enable passengers to pass through to the north without those obstructions and loss of time now incident to the present system. The propositions were to the effect that, in future, the three lines, with their lands, buildings, capital, &c., should be consolidated into one company, which should be liable for the mortgages, bonds, &c. of the other companies, to the amount of 1,855,000*l.*; the united company to be also liable for all the contracts of the other companies prior to the union; the aggregate share capital to amount to 5,158,000*l.*; each holder to be allotted the amount of stock in the united company, equal to his amount in the other companies, the North Midland and Midland Counties holders receiving an equal amount of dividend, but the Birmingham and Derby receiving 27*s.* 6*d.* less per share. The number of directors not to exceed nineteen, three to form a provisional committee; and finally, that an Act of Parliament be obtained in the ensuing session, the three companies, in the meanwhile, using their united efforts for the efficient conduct of the traffic. A long debate ensued on the various propositions, which were ultimately carried unanimously. The Birmingham and Derby Company have since met and agreed to the proposals.—On Wednesday a special general meeting of the Northern and Eastern Company took place, in order to authorize the directors to raise a sum, not exceeding 67,822*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, for the purposes of the undertaking. A resolution to that effect was submitted, and passed unanimously. Mr. Masterman, a director, said he had the satisfaction to report that they had the offer of the whole of the money at 4 per cent. for five years. In reply to a proprietor, the chairman said the Hertford branch was expected to be opened by the first week in November, and as soon as they arrived at the proper information in respect to carrying the line northward, a special meeting would be called.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Mr. Connor, the well-known advocate of fixity of tenure, rose, as he said, to give notice that on the next day of meeting he would move the adoption of a resolution to the following effect:—"That until our national rights of self-legislation, in the possession of our own Parliament, and of a valuation and perpetuity of his farm to the tenant, we Repealers shall pay no rent, county cess, rent-charge, tithe, poor-rate, or any other charge out of land." This notice having been read with great emphasis, was applauded vociferously by the galleries, but it was received with great surprise by the rest of the meeting. Mr. Connor, appearing to get heated by the commotion he had raised, spoke a few abrupt sentences. He said that humbug had been going on long enough. It was time now to do something for the people. There was much talk in this room about pounds, shillings, and pence, but in the meanwhile the millions were starving. The resolution was one which he would never give up; he would sooner part with his life. Mr. John O'Connell called on Mr. Connor to desist. Such a notice as he had read could not be received by the Association. It would at once endanger their cause. It was not treating the Association fairly to introduce such a matter there. The effect of such a motion, if adopted, would be to divert the public mind from the peaceable progress they were making, and to bring them in direct collision with the law authorities of the land. Had that notice come from anybody else but him, it would not matter so much, and at a moment, too, when they were informed that opposition to rent had begun in the county Carlow, and that it had even reached portions of Tipperary. He was not surprised at this unconstitutional violence—this traitorism to repeal and the country spreading in Carlow, because that country was the blank in the repeal map of Ireland. Several other members expressed their disapprobation of the motion, and after considerable interruption, the following resolutions were passed:—1. That this Association has heard with horror and indignation the doctrines propounded by Mr. Connor respecting the payment of rents, county cess, tithes, poor-rate, or rent-charge, this day, in the attempt he made to put upon the books a notice plainly and grossly illegal, and directly tending to create and encourage criminal outrage and violence throughout the country.—2. That if anything can add to these feelings, it is the consideration of the time Mr. Connor has chosen for making such remarks—a time when, in the county of Carlow, where Repeal has as yet made little progress, a violent and criminal opposition to rents has, according to the public prints, already began to manifest itself.—3. That this Association indignantly rejects, and refuses to insert on its books, or to allow to be for a moment entertained, Mr. Connor's notice; and that they declare that all who put forward such doctrines, and offer such advice to the people as is contained in that notice, are either madmen or traitors to the glorious cause of Repeal, to the noble people who support that cause, and Old Ireland." The repeal rent for the week was 1,462*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*—A gunner of the Royal Artillery, at Ballincollig, has been sent away prisoner to Woolwich for trial by court-martial. His name is O'Brien, a native of France, but the son of Irish parents. He was heard to give a warm expression to his sentiments upon the question of repeal, and treated with contempt the barrack fortifications now in progress. —Father Mathew arrived in Kingston from England on Saturday, in excellent health. The mail packet reached the jetty soon after seven o'clock, but even at that early hour there was a large crowd assembled, who warmly cheered Father Mathew on his landing.—The Dublin papers state that the account of Lord Cardigan having placed one of his officers under arrest was exaggerated in all the material points; that the officer was reprimanded for lounging when on duty, and was told to consider himself under arrest until the circumstance was reported to the Lieutenant-General commanding, who was then on another part of the field, and who, on being made acquainted with the case, rode down, and after severely reprimanding the officer removed the arrest.—Dr. Prior, Vice Provost of Trinity College, died on Saturday, aged 79. The lucrative appointment of First Clerk in the Chief Secretary's office, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Hamilton to the Second Remembrancership, has been conferred on Mr. J. Pennefather, eldest son of Baron Pennefather.

Clifden.—The Repeal agitation has extended to the "far west" of Ireland, amidst the wilds of Connemara. A meeting was held on Sunday, at what may be called the extreme western point of Ireland, Clifden, which is 145 miles distant from Dublin, being a new town, not having been built thirty years. Mr. M. J. Ffrench presided, supported by Dr. M'Hale, Mr. D. Browne, M.P., and a large number of ex-magistrates. The proceedings, which were greatly interrupted by heavy rain, commenced with resolutions expressing allegiance to the Queen, and condemning the Act of Union. Mr. O'Connell then addressed the meeting at great length on the usual topics. He stated that as soon as the repeal of the union should take place the tithe, rent-charge, and county cess would be abolished, the franchise extended to every householder and father of a family, vote by ballot established, absentee rents spent in Ireland, and equity of tenure enforced; the land would be drained, population would increase, there would be good wages for everybody, and plenty and prosperity would spread over the country.

Lisburn.—On Wednesday week, an anti-Repeal demonstration took place in this town. The meeting was called for the purpose of addressing the Queen, and of tendering to her Majesty the best thanks of the inhabitants of Lisburn and its neighbourhood, for the especial reference which, in the Royal speech delivered at the close of the last session, she was pleased to make to the Repeal agitation.

Carlow.—On the night of the 8th inst., about fifty men assembled on the lands of Coolmanna, in this county, and cut down about two acres of oats under seizure for rent due to the landlord, whose attorney, having received intimation of the proceedings, collected some people in the vicinity, who came up in sufficient time to prevent the property being carried off the land. Informations have been sworn against sixteen of the persons concerned.

Cork.—The fortifications of Cork garrison are proceed-

ing with considerable expedition, and already have loop-holes been formed in the different angles of the building, under the inspection of the Royal Engineers. To the north-east of the building a platform is in course of erection, which will command a long range of country, and it is supposed will be surmounted with a swivel gun, of considerable calibre.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The *Northern Star* of last week contains an account of the present state of Chartism in Scotland, from the pen of Mr. Hill (late editor of the paper), who has just been making a tour in this country. "The general complaint," he says, "which met me in almost every town was, 'That agitation is dead;' the enthusiasm of the people seems to have greatly gone down everywhere. Great demonstrations, expensive and numerous processions, and flags, banners, music, and hurraing noises, are by no means so plentiful; it is even difficult to get the people out to hear lectures. They seem tired of lecturing, and tired of the agitation altogether."—The estimates for the execution of the works for the improvement of the Caledonian Canal show the differences which sometimes occur in the calculations of contractors. Only four tenders were given in. The respective amounts were, in round numbers, as follows:—Lowest, 134,000*l.*; second lowest, 136,000*l.*; third lowest, 223,000*l.*; highest, 230,000*l.* It seems that the second lowest offer has been accepted. —An old man, named Allan Mair, 84 years of age, was found guilty of the murder of his wife, at the Stirling Court of Justiciary. It was attempted to prove that he was insane in regard to his conduct towards his wife, though his reason in other respects might not be affected. The Jury, however, unanimously found him Guilty, and Lord Moncrieff passed sentence of death.—Colonel William Nicol Burns, the second son of the poet, has lately returned to Dumfries, after an absence in India of 34 years.

St. Andrews.—The proceedings of several meetings and conferences have been published in reference to a minute of the Senate, stating "that Sir D. Brewster, Principal of the United College, has, by his signature of a public deed, laid on the table of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, seceded from the Established Church, and has since joined himself with those who have openly and officially declared their hostility to that Establishment, and their determination to overturn it." After a correspondence with the Chancellor of the University, and the adoption of a memorial to the Secretary of State, the University met a committee of the Presbytery of St. Andrews, for the purpose of holding a mutual conference in reference to the case. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that they ought in no way to interfere with the proceedings of the Presbytery, but should leave them to follow their own course.

Hamilton.—Great festivities have taken place in this neighbourhood in honour of the first visit of the Princess Marie of Baden, Marchioness of Douglas, to Hamilton Palace. The road from Douglas Mills to the palace (about 18 miles) was lined by the Duke of Hamilton's tenants—some from as far as thirty miles off—chiefly farmers on horseback, who fell in after the open carriage, in which were the bride and bridegroom. The procession was headed by a troop of cavalry, and when a salute of cannon from Chatelherault announced its entrance into the park, it was joined by a body of tenantry on foot, who followed the horsemen to the palace. On the balcony stood the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, the Countess of Lincoln, and the Countess of Dunmore, with several gentlemen. His Grace descended the steps to hand the Marchioness up to the balcony, and her appearance there, with that of the Marquis, was hailed with the heartiest cheers. After this, about 1600 persons, consisting of the Duke's tenantry, the yeomanry cavalry, and many gentlemen of the county, sat down to a cold collation in three large buildings fitted up for the occasion. In the Riding House the Duke of Hamilton presided; in the second room the Marquis of Douglas, and in the third Sir Norman Lockhart, with Mr. Magee at a supplementary table. The tenantry were placed at the tables in clans, each clan wearing a different and appropriate device, and distinguished by a banner of its own. The magistrates and town council dined together in the town-hall of Hamilton, under the presidency of Colonel Richardson.

Miscellaneous.

Wellington's Birthplace.—Having visited some of the remarkable ruins around Trim, the chief of which is a vast pile called John's Castle, we hired a car, and at six in the evening drove off to Dangan Castle, four miles south or south-east. Arrived at the margin of the domain, we entered a narrow avenue by an iron gate, which was opened by a woman whose house was one of two or three low thatched huts. There were no trees shading the avenue, but a high thorn hedge, bushy, wild, and lofty, skirted it on either side. When we had proceeded 300 or 400 yards, the park, that had once been finely wooded, but which, like a bald head, with a tree here, and two or three there, and a few more, stunted and denuded of their ornamental branches, beyond—this park, with its fine vallies and finer eminences, once so magnificently wooded, now so shabbily bare, opened upon our view. The road went towards the left, and again wheeled to the right. On the brow of a gentle slope stood the castle, like a huge ill-shaped barn; gray, treeless, shelterless, and in most parts roofless. Broken cars and waggons, and ploughs that were idle because it was summer, and harrows idle as the ploughs, lay strewn about, and told of people who were as idle as any of them, else they would have had them put tidily out of the way. Cows were lowing in rear of the house to be milked; and calves were clamorous for their allowance of what the cows were to give. The gates that crossed the road at various places, keeping vagrant pigs and cattle asunder, were kept to their posts by old ropes and stones, which had to be rolled away ere they could be opened, and rolled back again ere the pigs could be restrained from accompanying the visitors to the front of the castle; and even then, a sharp admonition over the snout was requisite to make them remember they were pigs. The dogs, which were ready to bite them on the ears, or to bark at the refractory cows and calves, or at strangers like us, until told to be quiet, were lying on the dunghills that lay on the roadside; and those who bade them be quiet were leaning idly on the hay waggon or the stone wall, doing nothing more than making us think they were looking at us, and us only. On being spoken to, one came and opened a gate to allow us entrance to the front of the castle, and another went the back way to carry our compliments to the inmates, and our request to be admitted to the interior. The front showed us the windows partly built up, and the roof wholly carried away. It may have been a pleasant house, it occupies a fine situation, and is surrounded by ground which, if it has not been, might be made, one of the finest pleasure parks in the world; but at all times the house must have been plain. A red-painted door, made to fit its place by a great portion of the doorway being built up to fit it, being opened to us from the inside, we entered and found the main portion of the building entirely cleared of its partitions and party-walls. It was all open above; and what had once been the dining-room, parlour, and library floors, was now a flower-garden. During the time the house was occupied by the O'Connor family, who rented it from the Marquess Wellesley, it was burnt, save in the wing towards the rear, where the present inhabitants now live. To this wing we proceeded, and the young lady who kindly led the way, on taking us to what is now a comfortably-furnished parlour, told us the common belief was, that in this room the Duke of Wellington and the other members of the Mornington family were born. There was a spacious bow-window looking out upon the garden and farmyard, which occupied ground sloping from this to a streamlet below, distant 100 or 200 yards. Inside the room was a large circular recess, now shelved round, the shelves filled with articles of ornament and use —glass, china, and such like. This recess is quite large enough to have held a large bed; and, as we were told, did hold the family couch of the Countess of Mornington, and subsequently that of the mother of Feargus O'Connor. When about to leave Trim on this visit, I put a few questions to an old gentleman who stood by the doorway of the hotel, such as "How far to Dangan Castle?" "Who lives there now?" and so on. He told me that he was a tailor, still carried on business in Trim, and had made clothes for the young Wellesleys when boys. He made clothes for the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, when a boy. He also did work for him when he was the Hon. Captain Wellesley, and came to Trim on the recruiting service. He remembered, "as distinctly as if it had been yesterday," when the corporation of Trim elected this young officer to be one of their members in the Irish Parliament, when it was alleged that he had not attained his majority. On that occasion the nurse who attended at his birth was brought into the Court-house at Trim, and he remembered seeing her, "as plainly as if it had happened but yesterday," put on the witnesses' table and sworn, and she proved that that very day one-and-twenty years she saw the Hon. Arthur Wellesley born at Dangan Castle.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Imperishable Bread.—On the 13th inst., in the Mayor's private room, at the Town-hall, Liverpool, a box of bread was opened which was packed at Rio Janeiro nearly two years ago, and proved as sound, sweet, and in all respects as good as on the day when it was inclosed. This bread is manufactured of a mixture in certain proportions of rice-meal and wheat-flour. The coarsest quality of flour may be used, and will produce bread not inferior to that of the finest description by the ordinary method. It was stated that it is also extremely nutritious, very beneficial to the system, and a certain anti-scorbutic. Some of it was eaten by the Mayor, who pronounced it excellent, in which opinion he was joined by all present. It was asserted by M. Alzard, the discoverer of the process, that the bread would keep two centuries without alteration.

The Jacquard Loom.—A Lyons journal states that M. Mirlaveau, silk manufacturer of that city, has applied the principles of the Jacquard loom to musical instruments. His first trial has been on the accordion. A card is used to vary the tunes as it is used in the weaving to change the pattern. M. Mirlaveau has, it is added, devoted five years and much expense to this invention.

The Electrical Eel.—Two fine specimens of this singular animal arrived last week at the Adelaide Gallery, brought by the brig Romance, from Para, in South America, where they were caught in one of the tributary streams of the Amazon. They are each about two feet six inches in length, and appear to be male and female, judging from the difference of colour, one of them being nearly the same throughout, with the exception of the abdomen, while the other is studded with spots. They have been purchased by the proprietor of the Adelaide Gallery, and will have their powers tested as soon as they have recovered from the effects of their sea voyage. Three of them were shipped, but the largest died on the voyage during a gale of wind.

Form of Ships.—An important paper on the form of ships was read at the recent meeting of the British Association, which attracted a great deal of attention. The report which was only given in an abridged form, for the mass of papers and drawings would fill volumes, is formed on a series of experiments extending over five years, which were perseveringly conducted by the late Sir James Robison, of Edinburgh, and Mr. John Scott Russell; and for this purpose grants, amounting to nearly 1000*l.*, have been made at different times by the British Association. It would occupy too much space to notice even the nature of the experiments, and the various plans adopted for arriving at the form of ships best adapted to go through the water with least resistance, combining at the same time the qualities of a good sea-going boat. The general results alone can be given, and these are of the most startling kind to those ship-builders who conceive the old plan of construction, of having a round head and a fine run aft, to be best adapted for encountering a rough sea. One great object to be accomplished was to avoid the formation of a head-wave, which resists the progress of a vessel as effectually as if it were so much deeper immersed in water. This, it was found, would be best effected by increasing the length of the ship, for length seems to be an essential requisite. The shortest length for a boat required to move through the water with a velocity of seventeen miles an hour was found to be 205 feet, and the shape of the water-line, or of that part of the ship which floats on the surface of the water, is thus calculated:—The fore part of such a vessel, from the widest midship section, must be 120 feet, and be tapered off to a fine point, like a Thames wherry. The afterpart must be 85 feet, and the form more rounded, though still terminating in a sharp point. Mr. Russell said that when old seamen and ship builders saw this plan they were positive that such a vessel could not live in a rough sea, as it was directly opposed to all their notions of ship-building, the *cod's-head* and *mackarel-tail* form being the one they had always preferred. Experiments, however, were made on a large as well as on a small scale, with a view to test the qualities of the differently-shaped vessels, some of the experiments being made on ships of 2,000 tons burden. The results proved that the plan now recommended is far superior to the best of the old forms of ships, and that, as compared with the cod's-head and mackarel-tail construction, the advantage, when moving at the rate of seven miles an hour, was more than double, or, in other words, the resistance to the motion through the water, was as 52 to 129; and the advantage of the new form was found to increase with the increase of speed. As sea-going boats, those of the pointed shape were found far superior, for they not only shipped less water, but were less agitated by the motion of the waves—which fact was ascertained after a series of experiments, also conducted at the expense of the British Association. The bottom of the vessel being of the same shape as the waves, they conceive that it moves through them without being so much tossed about as it would be if the undulations of the water were not corresponding with the vessel moving through it. Be the cause, however, what it may, the results of these experiments were so conclusive, that the ship-builders on the Clyde, where they were carried on, have in a great measure overcome their partiality to the cod's-head and mackerel-tail form, and have adopted the principles of construction which these experiments have proved to be the best. The practical effect of these experiments is, that there are at this time 20 first-class steamers constructed of the sharp-pointed form which surpass in speed, and in other requisites of a sea-boat, all those previously constructed on other models.

The Paviour's Dog.—Everyone will remember the fireman's dog, which for many years was the constant attendant at a fire, let the distance have been ever so great. Another instance, equally extraordinary, of the devotedness of one of the canine species, to another occupation, may be daily witnessed in the neighbourhood of the Borough. The commissioners of pavements of the eastern division of Southwark have a number of men constantly employed in the parishes of Bermondsey, St. John's, St. Olave's, &c., and wherever they are will be seen a brown terrier running about the works they are engaged on, and never leaving till they leave. No one knows where he comes from, where he sleeps, or how he obtains his food, except what he gets from the men, whose strange companion he has thus been for no less than eight years. He goes regularly to the stone-yard near the Greenwich Railway about five in the morning in summer, but later in winter, and waits till the men go to their work. But if he should have missed them in any way, he proceeds over the district till he meets with them, and then takes his station by a barrow. No other dog dares approach the spot, or a biped the clothes of the men. When the labour is over he goes away, but no one knows where. As a matter of course, he is a great favourite among the men, and from Mr. Hall, the superintendent, having made his peculiarities known, he has become much noticed.—*Post.*

A New River.—Lieut. Christopher, of the Indian Navy, who was despatched from Aden upon a survey of the coast of Africa, by Capt. Haines, has succeeded in discovering a large river to the northward of the river Jub, which he entered and traced for 130 miles. As he advanced, he found it increase in width and depth, and according to the report of the natives, a civil and obliging race, it continued to do for the next 400 miles. The river is described to be from 200 to 300 feet wide, and 60 feet deep, a clear meandering stream, with banks in a high state of cultivation, yielding all kinds of grain, which are abundant and cheap. Lieutenant Christopher has named his discovery the "Haines River."

Hydro-Electric Machine.—A few days ago there was a private exhibition of Armstrong's Hydro-Electric Machine, at the Polytechnic Institution, the powers of which far exceed anything ever before shown. Previous to the experiments, the lecturer, Mr. Backhoffner, gave a succinct account of the accidental discovery, in 1840, by a workman at Newcastle,—that, when a common steam-

boiler was discharging its steam, a large quantity of electricity was produced, by the friction probably of the steam and water against the valves and tubes. The workman thrust his hand into the steam, and received a severe shock, for which he could not account. Mr. Armstrong, however, applied himself to a series of experiments, proving that the workman received an electric shock, and that the common steam-boiler was capable of producing a larger and more powerful stream of electricity than any other apparatus. The machine now exhibited is nothing more than an ordinary steam-boiler, with a few metal points added at the top, the more effectually to produce the negative electrical state to which the machine was brought when the steam is discharged. The pressure of 90lbs. on the square inch had been in practice found the best for all experimental purposes; and with this pressure the machine produced effects, compared with which the very large electrical machine, heretofore exhibited at this institution, was powerless. Instead of 60 spontaneous discharges in a minute, the hydro-electric machine produced 140; and filled Leyden jars, having 80 square feet of tinfoil, in 12 seconds, whilst the former machine filled them only in 50 seconds. A constant stream to all parts of the boiler was kept up, and with this increased power it may well be supposed that all the former electrical experiments were greatly increased in magnificence. The passage of the electricity over the tin-foil on the tubes was far more brilliant, and the aurora borealis exceeded in intensity and in beauty anything before witnessed; the violet colour was brighter, and at the same time deeper, and the exhausted receiver showed more plainly the progress of the electric spark. Five discharges were taken consecutively from the battery over beaten metal placed upon paper in a less space of time than could possibly have occurred by the aid of any electric machine hitherto made. Nor were the experiments confined to those already performed, increased though they were in brilliancy. The electricity was passed through and ignited common wood shavings; and an electric spark easily and immediately ignited loose gunpowder. The lecturer well observed, that with such a power, yet unworked in experimental philosophy, it was impossible to say what other new facts might be brought to light. The former electrical machine was most surprising in the effects it produced, but this will far outstrip in interest all former machines.

Whirlwind.—The *Presse*, Paris paper, says:—"A phenomenon as strange as it was frightful is now the subject of conversation at St. Pierre, in the Oise. Two children have been carried off by a whirlwind in presence of their parents. The whole country, within a circumference of two leagues, has been visited without any news being heard of them. It is feared they were carried into the river Oise."

Law.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*Theodore Gombrecht*, a young German, stated in the calendar to be a merchant, was indicted for unlawfully embezzling 485*l.* 10*s.*, the moneys of Frederick Huth and another, his employers. The prisoner expressed his desire to retract the plea of Not Guilty, and to plead Guilty to the indictment. The Recorder said the prisoner must clearly understand that his pleading guilty would not in any way avail him so far as regarded a mitigation of the sentence. The case would be dealt with entirely upon its merits, just as though the evidence had been gone into. Upon a former occasion, in a case where he had passed a sentence, upon the representations of Counsel, and in reference to a specific charge, without being aware of the actual circumstances of the transaction, a very great clamour had been raised as to its inadequacy, and he should take care to avoid such a course in future. Mr. F. Gruning then deposed that he was a partner in the firm of Huth & Co. The prisoner had been in their service for some time, in a confidential employment, and was most respectably connected. On account of circumstances that had come to his knowledge, in reference to the transaction, he was most anxious to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court. The Recorder—I believe the present indictment charges the prisoner with embezzling the sum of 485*l.* 10*s.* Is that the extent of your loss? Mr. Gruning—No. We have reason to believe that the prisoner has embezzled at different times nearly 3,000*l.* He was in the habit of getting cheques for the purpose of our business, and appropriated the proceeds to himself. The Recorder having consulted with Alderman Copeland ordered the prisoner to be called up for judgment, and after observing that he had been convicted of a most serious offence, he felt it to be an imperative duty to pass upon him a sentence that would remove him from this country. He might apply, however, to the Secretary of State, and he had no doubt that if he could state any circumstances that would warrant the Crown in exercising its prerogative of mercy, that it would be extended to him, and the sentence he was about to pass might be revised. Taking into consideration all the circumstances as they at present appeared, he felt himself called upon to direct the prisoner to be transported for seven years.

Slave Trading.—*The Queen* v. *Zulueta and Others.*—Thursday having been appointed for the hearing of this case, Senor de Zulueta, with several friends attended. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin for the defendant, applied for the postponement of the trial, on the ground of the absence of a material witness, without whom it would not be safe for their client to go to trial. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Sergeant Bompas, that the Augusta, the vessel in question, had been captured on the 7th Feb., 1841, having left England in the November previously. She was condemned as a slaver by the Privy Council. She had sailed from Liverpool, and the question was, whether she was upon the voyage equipped by defendant for the purpose of carrying on a mercantile trade, or a traffic in slaves. After a long discussion, Mr. Justice Erskine and Mr. Justice Cresswell allowed the postponement of the trial to the next session.

The Satirist.—The case of Mr. B. Gregory, Editor of the *Satirist*, was also postponed to next session.

POLICE.—At the Woolwich Police-office on Wednesday, Messrs. Alexander Blakesley and William Hort, two gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, attended, to undergo an adjourned examination, on a charge of assaulting several police constables, in the execution of their duty at Woolwich races. Three other young men, named Charles Ingleby, Frederick Cust, and James Atkinson, were also placed at the bar on a similar charge, being brought up by their officers from the Cadet Barracks, where they had been detained under arrest. The Court was crowded to excess; the majority of the auditory consisting of officers of the garrison and military men. After a long examination, the cadets said their original object was to clear away the thimble-riggers, who, as they were told, occupied the booths, and at the first they were unarmed, but the police acted with great violence, and turned them out. Mr. Colquhoun, solicitor to the Ordnance, attended on behalf of the prisoners, and said that probably the justice of the case might be met by an apology, and the submission of the defendants to make any compensation the magistrates might deem right, besides which a faithful promise should be given that no recurrence of the offence should take place. Mr. Grove said that he most certainly would not take upon himself to adjudicate in such a case. That a furious riot had occurred there could be no doubt. Whatever the future punishment from another court might be, he could not take into consideration. He would not make any remarks on the case, but, having had a consultation with several magistrates at the Greenwich police-court, and his opinion being coincided in by them, he should hold all the offenders to bail to answer the charge at the Central Criminal Court or at the sessions. Mr. Colquhoun protested against such a proceeding, as there was no evidence of an intention to proceed. Mr. Grove said he had stated his determination, and would not waver from it. All the defendants were dressed in plain clothes; and on being liberated from the dock were placed under arrest by their officers, who became their bail.

SPORTING.

DONCASTER RACES, FRIDAY.—*The Park Hill Stakes* of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for 3 yr old fillies, 8st 7lb each. (27 subs.) Won by Col. Cradock's Peggy, beating Mr. Payne's Mania, Mr. Osbaldeston's Martingale, Mr. Whitworth's Gipsy Queen, and Sir C. Monck's f. by Silkworm.—*The Scarborough Stakes* of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft., for 3 yr old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. (Six subs.) Won by Mr. Jaques's Semiseria, beating Mr. Gully's The Æra, and Mr. Meiklam's Philip.—*The Town Plate* of 100*l.*, heats, 2 miles, 3 yr olds, 7st 5lb; 4 yrs, 8st 7lb; 5 yrs, 9st; 6 yrs and aged, 9st 3lb. Mr. Plummer's Alice Hawthorn, 5 yrs, beat in both heats Mr. J. Day's Patriot, 5 yrs; and Mr. Sherrard's Peter the Hermit, 3 yrs.—The Earl of Glasgow, and Mr. G. R. Lumley of Tickhill, have accepted the stewardship for 1844.

STATISTICS OF THE ST. LEGER.—This celebrated sporting event has now been established 67 years, as the first race recorded in the "Calendar" was run in 1776, which was won by a filly by Sampson, the property of Lord Rockingham. On that occasion there were six subscribers, five horses starting, and all being placed. Last year, when Lord Eglintoun won with Blue Bonnet, the entries amounted to 136, being the highest number of subscribers ever known; while this year they have decreased to 127. The largest field that ever started was in 1825, when Mr. Watt's Memnon was the winner, 30 appearing at the post, and two being placed by the judge. There are several instances recorded where all the horses that started have been placed, particularly in 1792, when Lord A. Hamilton won with Tartar, 11 starting, and all being placed. But the first time that this practice occurred of placing all the horses was in 1777, the second year of the race, when 10 started, and were placed, Bourbon, the property of Mr. Sotheron, being the winner. The first time that two horses were placed was in 1797, when Mr. Goodricke carried off the stakes with Lounger. The first nobleman or gentleman who won the St. Leger in succession was Lord A. Hamilton in 1786, with Paragon; 1787, with Spadille; and 1788, with Young Flora. His Lordship was subsequently a winner in 1792 with Tartar; and, when Duke of Hamilton, in 1808, with Petronius, the following year with Ashton, and in 1814 with William. Mr. Petre, also, was a winner three successive years; in 1827, with Matilda; 1828, with the Colonel; and in 1829, with Rowton. Mr. Petre likewise won in 1822 with Theodore. The first year that the Marquis of Westminster became successful was in 1834, with Touchstone; afterwards, two years in succession—in 1840 with Launcelot, and in 1841 with Satirist. Mr. Mellish and Mr. Pierce were both winners, two years in succession; the former in 1804 and in 1805, with Sancho and Staveley; and the latter in 1817 and 1818, with Ebor and Reveller. Mr. Goodricke was a winner of four Legers; in 1782, with Imperatrix; 1790, with Ambidexter; 1795, with Lounger; and 1801, Quiz. Mr. Watt likewise won four races: in 1813, with Altisidora; 1823, with Barefoot; 1825, with Memnon; and 1833, with Rockingham. The only horse that ever won the Derby and St. Leger the same year (1800) was Champion, the property of the late Mr. Wilson, "the father of the turf," and the only mare that ever carried off the Oaks and St. Leger in one year (1835) was the Queen of Trumps, belonging to Mr. Mostyn. The length of the St. Leger Course is one mile six furlongs and 132 yards, being about a quarter of a mile longer than the Derby Course at Epsom. The shortest time on record of the race having been run is 3 minutes and 17 seconds. This was achieved in 1838 by Lord Chesterfield's Don Juan.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.—We are without any fresh arrivals of English Wheat since Monday, and that which remained over has been taken off at prices pretty well equal to that day.—In Foreign there has been a fair business doing, and prices are fully maintained, Barley must be written 1*s.* cheaper; other articles are unaltered in value, excepting Oats, which are the turn dearer.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

	s.	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44	to 56	Red	44	to 52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . . .	47	to 53	White	—	to —
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28	to 32	Grind.	24	to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	15	to 25	Feed	16	to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—	to —	Potato	17	to 25
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16	to 23	Potato	16	to 24
Rye	—	to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 27	Tick	22	to 29	Harrow	25	to 32
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . 28 to 34	Winds.	—	to —	Longpod	—	to —
Peas, White . . . . . 28 to 25	Maple	30	to 33	Grey	28	to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
August 11 . . .	61 2	32 11	21 9	38 7	33 1	33 7
— 18 . . .	59 10	33 11	21 5	37 1	32 6	34 9
— 25 . . .	56 8	32 11	20 7	31 8	31 10	33 9
Sept. 1 . . .	53 2	31 11	20 5	31 1	32 4	32 1
— 8 . . .	53 0	31 11	19 7	31 3	31 9	33 8
— 15 . . .	50 10	31 5	18 10	30 1	31 2	33 3
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	55 11	32 6	20 5	33 4	31 11	33 6
Duties . .	17 0	6 0	6 0	9 6	10 6	9 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Abbott, Amwell-street, Middlesex, late of Milton-on-Thames, Kent, and of Keynsham, Somerset, builder—W. M. Smith, Strand, upholsterer and picture-dealer—G. Winning, Dover-street, Piccadilly, upholsterer—St. J. Cartwright, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, grocer—J. Newsome, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, blanket-manufacturer—J. R. Munden, Barwick, Somersetshire, flax and tow-spinner—E. Brittan, late of Bath, victualler, but now of Augusta-place, Lyncombe-hill, Somersetshire, out of business—J. Murray and W. Brown, Liverpool, millwrights—M. Peter, New Bond-street, haberdasher—W. Shepherd, jun., Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, miller—D. Smith, Midgley, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer—T. Osborn, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, banker—G. Strawbridge, Bristol, builder—J. M. Knight, Rugby, Warwickshire, ironmonger—C. Clark, Liverpool, wool-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Fraser, Clury, Inverness-shire, tacksman—A. Simpson, Navity, Cromarty—N. Buchanan, Trougate, Glasgow, commission-merchant—W. Spalding, Edinburgh, solicitor.

BIRTHS.—On the 17th inst., at Boconnoc, Lady Louisa Fortescue, of a daughter—At Kensington, on the 13th inst., the Right Hon. Lady Headley, of a daughter—At Dulwich, on the 14th inst., the lady of Dr. Webster, of a son—On the 16th inst., at Stoke Hamond, Bucks, the lady Julia Bouwens, of a son—At Winnington-hall, Cheshire, on the 16th inst., the lady of the Right Hon. E. J. Stanley, of a son—On the 17th inst., at Woodcote, the Lady Louisa Cotes, of a son and heir.

MARRIED.—At Gibraltar, on the 6th inst., Lieut.-Col. Lewis, of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, Bart., to Helen Talavera, daughter of J. M. Brackenbury, Esq., K.H., late her Majesty's Consul at Cadiz—On the 16th inst., at Stoke Hamond, Bucks, the lady Julia Bouwens, of a son—At Winnington-hall, Cheshire, on the 16th inst., the lady of the Right Hon. E. J. Stanley, of a son—On the 17th inst., at Woodcote, the Lady Louisa Cotes, of a son and heir.

MARRIED.—At Gibraltar, on the 6th inst., Lieut.-Col. Lewis, of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, Bart., to Helen Talavera, daughter of J. M. Brackenbury, Esq., K.H., late her Majesty's Consul at Cadiz—At Catsfield, Sussex, on the 14th inst., Elizabeth, third daughter of Lieut.-Col. Williams, R.E., of Catsfield, Sussex, to W. Prideaux, Esq—At St. George's, on the 20th inst., Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of the Earl of Roseberry, to Lady Wilhelmine Stanhope, only daughter of the Earl and Countess Stanhope—On the 19th, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Marquess of Ormonde, to Miss Frances Jane Paget, eldest daughter of Gen. the Hon. Sir E. Paget, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

DIED.—On the 12th inst., at Malvern, aged 47, the Hon. Mary Jane, wife of Sir E. C. Hartopp, Bart., and daughter of Morton, Lord Henley—On the 17th inst., at Sidmouth, the Lady Mary Tayleur, daughter of the late and sister to the present Marquis of Headfort—At Invercauld, on the 14th inst., G. Houston, Esq., younger, of Johnstone, Renfrewshire, North Britain—At Meelick, county Galway, aged 86, D. Blake, Esq., second son of the late Sir W. Blake, of Menlo, Bart.—At Demerara, on the 28th July last, W. Dauney, Esq., Advocate-Solicitor-General in British Guiana.

FAMILIAR ASTRONOMY. By GEORGE DARLEY, A.B., Author of A System of Popular Geometry,—Companion to the Popular Geometry,—a System of Popular Algebra,—and a System of Popular Trigonometry. 12mo, with Engravings, 5*s.* cloth lettered.

"There is a vast deal of astronomical information conveyed in a most winning and unassuming manner in this delightful little volume, which, not less for the novelty of its plan than the extent of its intelligence, reflects infinite credit on the taste and talents of its projector and editor, Mr. Darley."—*Sun.*

TAYLOR and WALTON, Booksellers and Publishers to University College, 28, Upper Gower-street.

DRESS COATS, Superfine cloth, 30*s.* to 40*s.*; extra quality, 50*s.*; Frock-coats, silk facings, 35*s.* to 45*s.*; ditto, silk velvet collar and silk facings, 50*s.*; Waterproof Wrappers, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*; fashionable York and Chesterfield ditto, 16*s.* to 25*s.*; Waistcoats, 5*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; Silk, Satin, and Kerseymere, 10*s.* to 14*s.*; Trousers, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*; stout Doeskin and Kerseymere, 16*s.* to 25*s.*; Shooting Jackets, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Boys' and Youths' Tunic and Hussar Suits, 30*s.*; a Suit of Superfine Black Cloth, 3*l.* 3*s.*; best quality, 5*l.*—At FISHER and Co.'s, 31, King William-street, City, 10 doors from London-bridge.

BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES BY THE NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN. REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT. ATTWOOD, WIMBLE, & WARNER, MANUFACTURERS, LEWES, SUSSEX.

This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use. The great advantages of this Churn will be found in the winter; but in the heat of summer placing the Churn in cold water will be the means of hardening the Butter.

Sizes	No. 1	2	and 3
Churn from	7 to 8 lbs.	13 to 15 lbs.	26 to 28 lbs.
Price, carriage paid to London.	25*s.*	35*s.*	42*s.*

Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, and 7*s.* Larger sizes made to order.

To be seen in London, at WRIGHT'S Range Warehouse, No. 3, Arthur-street, near the Monument; RIGBY'S Brush Warehouse, No. 80, Gracechurch street; LIVERMORE and SON, Ironmongers, No. 30, Oxford-street; BENHAM, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. Export Agents, BARNES & Co., 109, Fenchurch-street.

EDWARD BECK invites the attention of Horticulturists to the different articles manufactured by him in SLATE. They may be seen in use at WORTON COTTAGE, ISLEWORTH, upon application to the Gardener—*Sundays excepted.*

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—Under the Special Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe. This Oil is universally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE that will effectually *produce* and *restore Hair*, prevent it from *falling off* or *turning grey*, free it from *scurf* and *dandriff*, and will render it *delightfully soft and flexible.* It will also preserve the coiffure in the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. CAUTION.—Much *pernicious* trash is now offered for sale as "MACASSAR OIL;" it is therefore of great importance to purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are engraven on the wrapper. All others are "GROSS IMPOSITIONS." The Proprietors' Signature is also engraven on the wrapper, thus:—*A. ROWLAND & SON*, 20, *HATTON GARDEN, LONDON*; Countersigned "ALEX. ROWLAND." Price 3*s.* 6*d.*—7*s.* Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10*s.* 6*d.*, and double that size 21*s.* per bottle. Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil." Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

WANTED, as PRINCIPAL SHOPMAN in an extensive retail Seed Establishment, a respectable active person of industrious habits and good address; he must possess a thorough knowledge of the business, and give unexceptionable references as to character, ability, and integrity.

Also, a NURSERY FOREMAN of experience, who is competent to undertake the General Management in every department, and whose character for ability, integrity, and sobriety will bear the strictest investigation. Apply, in the hand-writing of the applicants, to A. B., care of Mr. GEO. CHARLWOOD, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, London.—Sept., 1843.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS FOREMAN in a Nursery, or Private Gardener.—A middle-aged Man of Extensive Practice in the Nursery Department; no objection to a private family; could take the management of Land, Cattle, &c. if required.—Direct to G. S. T., 47, Cochrane-terrace, St. John's-wood, London.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, without incumbrance, 33 years of age, a native of Scotland, who is perfectly acquainted with every branch of his profession on the most improved principles, and can be well recommended by a Nobleman, with whom he lived about 4½ years.—Direct to A.W., at Messrs. RONALD'S Nursery, New Brentford, Middlesex.

AS GARDENER.—Where one or more hands are employed. An experienced young Man, aged 30, who well understands the Greenhouse and Hothouse, early and late Forcing, Pruning, and Cropping. Can have an undeniable character from his last Situation.—Direct, H. T., at Mr. HIDE'S, Hertford.

AS GARDENER.—A respectable married Man, aged 30, who is a first-rate Grape-grower, and thoroughly understands the cultivation of Pines and early Forcing, the management of the Greenhouse, and Flower and Kitchen Garden. He can have 8 years' undeniable character from the situation he has just left on account of the death of his late employer.—Direct to A. Z., No. 2, Adelaide-terrace, Halton-street, Islington.

AS GARDENER and BAILIFF.—An active married Man, without family, 40 years of age, who possesses sound practical knowledge in Gardening, Farming, and Stock; woodlands, and plantations; the care of game; and can shoot, if required. His recommendation is perfect in every respect.—Direct to T. T. S., Post-office, Richmond, Surrey.

AS GARDENER.—In a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family: a practical, experienced, active, middle-aged Man, without incumbrance, who is now disengaged from a Situation where he has been living the last 15 years, having previously lived in a Nobleman's family in the north of England. A satisfactory reference can be given.—Direct to T. S., Mr. PAMPLIN'S, Lavender Hill Nursery, Wandsworth-road.

AS GARDENER or BAILIFF.—A middle-aged, married Man, without a family, of extensive practice, whose ability and character will bear the strictest investigation.—Direct to T. W., 2, Strong's Cottages, Brook-green, Hammersmith.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, September 23, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 39—1843. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30. PRICE 6*d.*

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—Faculty of Arts and Laws, Session 1843—44. The SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 16, when PROFESSOR BROOKE will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at 2 o'clock precisely.

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Long, A.M.
Greek—Professor Malden, A.M.
Hebrew—Professor Hurwitz.
Oriental Languages—Professor Falconer, A.M.
English Language and Literature—Professor Latham, A.M.
French Language and Literature—Professor Merlet.
Italian Language and Literature—Professor Pepoli.
German Language—Teacher, Mr. Wittich.
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, A.M.
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Professor Brooke.
Chemistry—Professor Graham.
Civil Engineering—Professor Vignoles.
Architecture—Professor Donaldson.
Geology—Professor Webster, F.G.S.
Drawing, in all its branches—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
Botany—Professor Lindley, Ph.D.
Zoology, Recent and Fossil—Professor Grant, M.D.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Prof. the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D.
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Creasy, A.M.
Law—Professor Carey, A.M.
Jurisprudence—Professor Graves, A.M.

Residence of Students—Several of the Professors, and some of the Masters of the Junior School, receive students to reside with them; and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties unconnected with the College who receive boarders into their families—among these are several medical gentlemen. The register will contain references as to respectability, terms, and other particulars.

Flaherty Scholarships.—A Flaherty Scholarship of 50*l.* per annum, tenable for four years, will be awarded in 1844 to the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the Students of the College, under the age of 20 years. The examination will take place in the second week in January. A similar Scholarship for proficiency in Classics will be awarded in 1845, and in subsequent years, alternately, for proficiency in Classics, and in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Printed copies of the Regulations concerning the Scholarships may be had on application at the office.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine commences on the 2d of October.

The Junior School opens on the 25th September.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.—September, 1843.

GEORGE LONG, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.
CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

LIVERPOOL BOTANIC GARDEN.—The HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS for the year 1844 will take place on FRIDAY, May 25; FRIDAY, June 28; and FRIDAY, August 25; when the Sum of TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY POUNDS will be distributed in Premiums. For further particulars, apply to Mr. SHEPHERD, Curator, at the Garden.

JOSEPH DICKINSON, M.D., Honorary Secretary.
Botanic Garden, Liverpool, Sept. 22, 1843.

SEEDLING PANSIES.

H. SILVERLOCK has now ready for Sale a fine healthy stock of his PRINCE OF WALES, which Flower is well known to many, and would have been sent out last autumn if a sufficient number of plants could have been obtained to supply the orders received for it. The colour of this Heartsease is a bright maroon, with yellow centre and good eye; petals of good substance, and perfectly even at the edges; shape good, size about that of Thompson's Eclipse.

H. S. has also to offer three other Seedlings, which, with the above, he can strongly recommend. BLACK DWARF, an intense black flower, of excellent substance and good shape. MRS. HARCOURT, a deep golden yellow, with fine eye, good form and substance. MARMION, a very large flower, of excellent shape and substance; ground-colour creamy, white with lilac margin to the lower petals, upper petals lilac, eye finely marked. Price 5*s.* each.

H. S. can also supply healthy, strong plants of the best varieties in cultivation at the following moderate prices:

12 extra fine and very superior varieties . .	20*s.*
12 very fine do.	12*s.*
12 good do.	9*s.*

A fine stock of Pinus Pinaster, 1 to 5 feet; Cedar of Lebanon, 3 to 5 feet; Cedrus Deodara, 6 to 12 inches.

Chichester, Sept. 30, 1843.

NORLAND NURSERY, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

BLACK AND GOWER, having this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent, the business will now be carried on by R. E. GOWER, who will settle all bills against the late firm, and to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

R. E. GOWER trusts, by attention and fair prices, to receive a share of public favour; he also begs to state that he has just received from Holland an assortment of FLOWER-ROOTS, which are particularly fine and in excellent condition; he has also a good collection of Garden and Flower seeds, Hothouse and Greenhouse Plants, Trained Fruit-trees, and Vines of the best sorts. Buck's true intermediate forcing Stock, at 3*s.* 6*d.* p. oz.

September 22, 1843.

JAMES BLACK begs to intimate that he has retired from the Norland Nursery, Bayswater, and will thank all persons having claims against him to forward the same as soon as possible, when payment will be made.

P.S.—J. B. is now at liberty to treat with any respectable Wholesale Nursery or Seedsman who may require an Assistant to travel in Town or Country.—Direct, as above, to No. 13, Charles-street, Kensington-square.

TWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES,—"LADY ALICE PEEL," 10*s.* 6*d.*, and "MRS. BENYON," 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair.—These two splendid Picotees were raised by the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, and kindly presented by that gentleman to Messrs. YOUELL and Co., for Particulars of which, see their Advertisement in this Paper of the 16th inst. Catalogues of their extensive collection may be had on application, and will be found to contain upwards of 800 of the very best varieties in cultivation, and which are sent out upon the following terms:—

		£	s.	d.
12 pairs of good show varieties, 1 pair of each .		1	4	0
12 ,, fine ditto	ditto . .	1	10	0
25 ,, ditto ditto	ditto . .	3	0	0
12 ,, Extra fine and very superior ditto	.	2	10	0
25 ,, ditto ditto	ditto . .	5	0	0
12 ,, ditto Pinks	ditto . .	0	12	0
25 ,, ditto ditto	ditto . .	1	0	0

The selection being left to YOUELL and Co.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 28, 1843.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL & Co. beg respectfully to announce they have received from Haarlem their annual importation of the above in most excellent condition, adapted either for Glasses, Forcing, or open-border culture. Prices as follows—

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths . Red, Blue, White, or Yellow . . } 6*s.* per doz.
Extra fine Ditto . . . . . 9*s.* to 12*s.* ,,
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto . . 18*s.* ,,

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Catalogues may be had on application.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—For particulars of which see their Advertisement in this Paper of the 2d inst.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, fine 4-year old plants, 8 to 10 inches, 10*l.* per 100, or 30*s.* per dozen.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 28, 1843.

NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES,

Raised by the Rev. J. BURROUGHS, of Norwich. Mrs. Beavon, red edge, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Miss Jane, fine purple edge, 10*s.* 6*d.*; and Miss Osborne, scarlet edge, 7*s.* 6*d.*

MESSRS. NORMAN being appointed to send these out, feel confident the first two will give great satisfaction, having grown two pairs of each, and exhibited them in their winning pans; also first prize for Mrs. Beavon, in class-showing; they possess beautiful long pods, petals large, with a good wire-edging round each, making a noble back tier flower. The stock being limited, early application will be necessary. They have also fine plants of John's Prince Albert, purple edge, 7*s.* 6*d.* per pair. N. and B. NORMAN beg to state that their Catalogues can be had, on prepaid application, of their select and useful Show varieties, with which they have gained 29 prizes at the principal exhibitions near London.—Bull Fields, Woolwich, Sept. 30.

DUTCH, CAPE, AND OTHER BULBOUS FLOWER-ROOTS.

HURST AND MCMULLEN, SEEDSMEN, &c., 6, Leadenhall-street, respectfully solicit attention to their BULBOUS-ROOT CATALOGUE, which will be found to contain many new and beautiful varieties of HYACINTHS, AMARYLLIS, IXIAS, &c., &c., all of which are of first-rate quality. Since they had the pleasure of transmitting their Catalogue to their friends (the prices of which are about the same as other respectable Houses), another list has been circulated with several leading articles offered under theirs. HURST & MCMULLEN beg to state that their prices shall be reduced in conformity with any other Catalogue. The list will be forwarded by post on application.—HURST and MCMULLEN, 6, Leadenhall-street.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, HYACINTHS, &c.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth) by APPOINTMENT FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that his Bulb Catalogue for this autumn is ready, and will be forwarded by post on application. He begs to state that he has a large stock of the beautiful New Lily (Lilium lancifolium) and a fine collection of Auriculas, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

NEW PICOTEES.

HEADLY'S NANETTE; purple edge, rather heavy, thick petal, rose edge, good white, and edging well defined, 10*s.* per pair. Bond's Countess of Winterton, after the style of "Trip to Cambridge," although distinct, 7*s.* 6*d.* the pair, and all the others that are coming out. John Dickson's Catalogues for 1843 are now ready, comprising all the best flowers in cultivation. Applications for Catalogues may be made at the Nursery, Acre Lane, Brixton, and WARNER and WARNER'S, Cornhill, London.

FERNS.

W. PAMPLIN has lately considerably increased his stock of FERNS, and respectfully invites the attention of cultivators of these elegant plants to the same.

W. P. will furnish his new priced Catalogue of the sorts he grows, on being supplied with six penny postage stamps. The Prices of established plants in Pots range from 9*d.* upwards.

Lavender Hill Nursery, Wandsworth, near London.

ROSES IN POTS.

A. PAUL AND SON, NURSERYMEN, &c., Cheshunt, Herts, beg to intimate that the present is the most advantageous time to remove ROSES from the open ground to grow in Pots. They have paid particular attention to Roses for this purpose, and have now some thousands, both in Pots and worked on short stems, expressly for the purpose, ready for sale. When left to their selection, they will furnish 100 fine Plants for 7*l.* 10*s.*, free of carriage to London.

ACHIMENES HIRSUTA.—Plants of this New Species of Achimenes, which was exhibited at the Meeting of the Horticultural Society of London, in Regent-street, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., for which a Silver Knightian Medal was awarded—may be had of the Messrs. HENDERSON, Nurserymen, Pine-Apple Place, at 21*s.* each.—Pine-Apple Place, Sept. 23, 1843.

DUTCH HYACINTHS for Forcing, 4*s.* per dozen, Best do., for Glasses, 6*d.* to 1*s.* each. Double Roman and Paper-white Narcissus, 4*s.* per dozen; Single and Double Duc Van Thol Tulips, 2*s.* per dozen. Also Crocus, Iris, Jonquils, Narcissus, Anemones, and Ranunculus, of which priced List may be had free, per post, from A. COBBETT'S Italian and Foreign Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall.

NEW AND DESIRABLE PANSIES.

YOUELL AND CO. beg respectfully to inform Growers of the above that they have succeeded in raising Four New and highly-beautiful Seedlings, possessing first-rate properties, both in size, form, and substance, forming quite a novelty. They will prove a valuable acquisition to those who compete at any Horticultural Exhibition in the Kingdom. Description, as follows:—"Eclipse," a large, flat, and well-formed flower, of fine yellow, and intense eye.. "Duke of Norfolk," large, well-formed flower, with a fine eye, primrose ground, with a pencilled edging of delicate blue round the petals. "Lady Alice Peel," white ground, is a large round flower of extraordinary substance, the petals are well formed, and in fine proportion, the quantity of yellow shown in the purple eye increases the beauty of the flower; top petals and margin of a dark purple. "Ann" is also a flower of good form and substance, white ground, slightly tinged with purple, with fine brown and purple eye.

Y. and Co. can most confidently recommend the above, which are now ready to be forwarded to any part of the Kingdom, per post free, at 21*s.* the four varieties. They also beg to draw attention to their healthy stock of this tribe, which they are offering upon the following terms:—

12 Extra fine and very superior show varieties . .		18*s.*
12 Very fine	ditto	ditto . . . 12*s.*
12 Fine	ditto	ditto . . . 9*s.*

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 27, 1843.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES, &c.

JAMES MAY begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous Customers and Friends for all past favours, and begs to apologise for not being able to comply with many orders he was favoured with last spring, his stock of Plants having suffered so much by his removal from Edmonton. J. M. begs to inform the Public that he has now ready fine healthy Plants, consisting of all the best, at moderate prices, a list of which may be had on application.

Extra fine PANSY SEED, all warranted, collected from the best named varieties, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, to 10*s.* per packet.

May's Crimson Superb Sweet William Plants, 4*s.* per doz.; Seed, 1*s.* per packet. Also, fine Plants of Double White Rockets, 3*s.* per doz., or 20*s.* per 100. New Double Purple Rockets, 6*s.* per doz., or 40*s.* per 100. True large Mitcham Crown Daisies, 3*s.* per doz., or 20*s.* per 100.

A Gentleman Amateur Farmer having commissioned J. M. to offer Warranted True EGYPTIAN MUMMY WHEAT, 25 grains for 20*s.*, or 50 grains for 30*s.*, which will be sent post free, with directions for planting, on receipt of a post-office order, payable at the Edmonton Post-office, or General Post-office, London.

Any of the articles here offered, may be had on application to Messrs. WARNER, 28, Cornhill, London; or Mr. WATKINSON, Market-place, Manchester.—Pansy Nursery, Tottenham, near London.

DUTCH FLOWER-ROOTS.

P. E. ERHARD, of the Firm of J. D. ZOCHER & VOORHELM SCHNEEVOOGT, begs most respectfully to inform his Friends, and the Public generally, that he has received a very extensive Collection of DUTCH FLOWER-ROOTS, of the best quality, and at the most moderate prices. He trusts, from the superior quality of the roots, and by prompt attention to any order which may be confided to him, to deserve the support and recommendation of the discerning Public.

Depot, 359, Strand, corner of Burleigh-street.

TO CALCEOLARIA GROWERS.

A rare opportunity occurs to make a Collection of CALCEOLARIAS at a small expense.

JOHN STANDISH, NURSERYMAN, of Bagshot, has raised a great number of Seedlings this autumn, which are now ready to send out by post, in tin cases, post-paid, at 16*s.* per dozen. The above have been raised from two of the best spotted Calceolarias in the kingdom, the seed saved from the plants, which were crossed with great care; and J. S. will warrant that the worst of them will be worth full the price given, and are precisely the same as he will grow himself; but should any doubt arise, customers are solicited to come to Bagshot and select for themselves, as J. S. has bred from two sorts only, and those were selected as being the best in every way, and will, no doubt, bring some of the greatest novelties ever seen in Calceolarias; they can be sent by post for the next month, after which the plants will be too large, and can then be sent packed in small boxes or hampers. N.B.—A remittance is expected from unknown correspondents.

PRESERVATION OF PLANTS.

HUMPHREYS'S COMPOUND to Promote the Beauty and Preservation of Plants, may be used either in the Drawing-room or in the Conservatory, and from its condensed fertilizing power a few grains dissolved in water at intervals is effective. Applicable to all Greenhouse plants, to Hyacinths, and other bulbs; and to promote the growth of cuttings and the germination of seeds. Sold in bottles 1*s.* 9*d.* each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; HURST & MCMULLEN Leadenhall-street; W. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; THOMAS WATKINSON, No. 6, Market-place, Manchester; and other leading Seedsmen, &c. in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, & Co., 100, Upper-Thames-street, London.

JAMES PIPER, Parkstone Nursery, near Poole, begs leave to offer the following articles, at very moderate prices:

Achimenes longiflora .	1*s.* 0*d.*	Fuchsia Eclipse, Smith's	3*s.* 6*d.*
,, rosea . .	1 0	,, Eppsii . .	3 6
Manettia bicolor . .	2 0	,, Gem, Ivery's .	2 6
Maurandia alba . .	1 0	,, Majestica, Smith's	3 6
Fuchsia Brockmanii .	3 6	,, pulchella . .	2 6
,, Britannia, Smith's	2 6	,, Paragon, Smith's	2 6
,, Champion, Do.	2 6	,, robusta, Smith's	2 6
,, Cormackii .	3 6	,, St. Clare . .	1 6
,, Defiance, Smith's	3 6	,, Rogersiana .	3 6
,, Deansia . .	3 6	,, Toddiana . .	3 6
,, Exoniensis, Pince's	7 6		

J. P. has a few hundreds of large Rhododendrons fit to plant singly on lawns, and about 10,000 of other sizes, which he could furnish at greatly reduced prices. Nursery Stock and Bulbs of all descriptions at very reduced charges.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, near UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WM. WOOD AND SON have the honour to announce to their Friends and the Public that their CATALOGUE of ROSES may be had GRATIS, on application.

Their immense stock of both Standard and Dwarf Roses is this season particularly luxuriant, and in fine condition.

The new Supplementary List of Greenhouse Plants and Nursery Stock (comprising many novelties), is just published, and may be had at the same time.

S. GIRLING, of Danecroft Nursery, near Stowmarket, begs to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to his Advertisement of SEEDLING VERBENAS, &c. of the 16th inst.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l.* 10*s.*; British Queen, 1*l.*, and Eliza, 10*s.* per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Sept. 21, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK & CO., beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s.* 6*d.* per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK's Early Kent Pea," 14*s.* per bushel.

Newcross, Sept. 21, 1843.

NEW BLACK NEMOPHILA.—Seed of Nemophila Discoidalis to be had in small packets at 2*s.* 6*d.* each of W. J. NUTTING, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside, London.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are instructed to submit to public competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on TUESDAY, 3rd OCT., 1843, at 12 o'clock, a COLLECTION of GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of the newest varieties of Camellias, Azalea Indica, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Chrysanthemums, and about 100 other varieties of Choice Greenhouse Plants.—May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to offer for competition, at the Auction Mart, Bank, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, a splendid Collection of Greenhouse Plants, consisting of the newest Varieties of Camellias, Azalea indica, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Chrysanthemums, &c.

ALBION ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS respectfully announce they are instructed by the Executrix of the late MR. JOHN MILNE to offer for public competition about the middle of October the valuable NURSERY STOCK, consisting of fine Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, American Plants, Deciduous Shrubs, and other Plants, of which Catalogues will be duly published.—American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, with immediate possession, all that well-known NURSERY-GROUND and GARDEN, situated at Battersea and Elizabeth-street, South Pimlico, with the Stock and Houses and the valuable Business and connexions attached to the same, belonging to the late Mr. JOHN ROGERS, recently deceased. For particulars apply to Mr. JONES, Baker, 6, Eccleston-street, or PROTHEROE and MORRIS, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

HORFIELD NURSERY, one mile from the city of Bristol, on the Gloucester road, containing Four Acres of Land, with a Lease of 22 years unexpired, consisting of a good young Stock of every description, to be taken at a fair valuation; 100*l.* worth of the stock is sold. There are barracks now building, and the situation will prove to be a populous neighbourhood. Further particulars may be had by applying to Mr. R. FORREST, Nurseryman, Kensington, or to the proprietor, on the premises, who is leaving the business on account of ill health. Fifteen per cent. taken off.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.—President—The Right Honourable the Earl of DEVON.

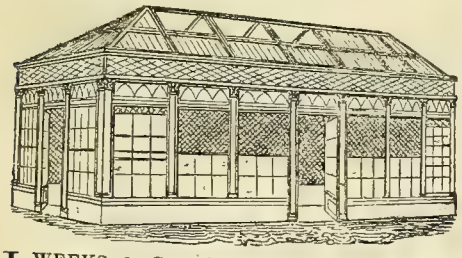
TRUSTEES.

Lord Courtenay, M.P. | The Lord Bishop of St. David's
Sir George Larpent, Bart. | Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq.

The second enrolment, making 500 members, being now filled up, immediate measures will be taken for opening the establishment. For this purpose the spacious and handsome residence of the late Lord Wrottesley, in George-street, Hanover-square, has been taken, and will be furnished for the use of the Literary Department of the Institute, while the adjoining mansion, formerly the residence of Lady Cowper, will be also fitted up with all the requisite conveniences for the Club Department of the Institute, under the direction of a skilful and experienced restaurateur, with a communication between the two buildings. As candidates for admission are entered in the strict order of priority, early application can alone secure an early registry. Such applications can be made personally, or by letter, to the undersigned, from 10 to 5 o'clock, at the Hanover-square Rooms, where the Committee sit daily, and where prospectuses and cards of admission may be procured.

Sept. 12, 1843. JAMES S. BUCKINGHAM, Managing Director.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT-WATER.



J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hot-house-Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing-houses 300 feet in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, among stother metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; Mr. Pontey's, Plymouth; the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London. Considerable improvements have been effected since last season; particulars of which are in course of preparation.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

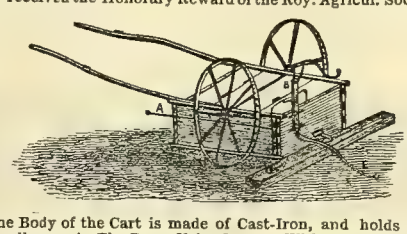
STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

READ'S PATENT GARDEN SYRINGE, for the invention of which he has been honoured with the Silver Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society, as the best instrument ever offered to their notice. J. R. has so IMPROVED the above, by an additional branch, to turn in every direction, so that water may be dispensed into all pots in Conservatories, in a perpendicular direction, resembling a gentle shower or dewfall, and in any quantity, from a pint to a table-spoonful. Likewise, small Machines, Pails, Trucks, and Garden-Engines of every description, that will discharge water in a continuous, powerful stream, made on the most improved principle, and may be worked with half the usual labour required for other Engines now in use. The above are the best adapted for destroying Insects, which make such deadly havoc on all choice Fruit-trees and Plants in Gardens, &c. which the Patentee, from 31 years' experience in Gardening, and 23 years in Manufacturing and Improving Instruments, can safely warrant. The valves, being solid metal, can never get out of repair. May be seen and proved at the Patentee's, 35, Regent-Circus, Piccadilly. N.B.—None are genuine except stamped with the words, "READ'S PATENT."

AGRICULTURAL MACHINE WORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKS.

CROSSKILL'S LIQUID MANURE CART, which received the Honorary Reward of the Roy. Agricul. Society.



The Body of the Cart is made of Cast-Iron, and holds about 200 gallons. A, The Brass Valve Lever. Without stopping the horse, the man pulls the Iron Lever, A, to let out the liquid upon the Spread-Board, C. B, Patent Iron Pump, which cannot possibly choke or get out of order. E, The Flexible Leather Pipe, 7 ft. long, with 3 ft. copper pipe at the end.—Price, delivered in Hull, 25*l.*

CROSSKILL'S PORTABLE MANURE DRILL, for drilling any quantity of soot, lime, salt, &c.—will contain 8 bushels of manure—price 12*l.* 12*s.*

WHEAT-SOWING.

POTTER'S GUANO.—The superiority of this powerful MANURE being now completely established, it is only necessary to inform the public that a material reduction has been made in the price, and that it may be obtained either at the Works or of Mr. POTTER's Agents, who have testimonials of its efficacy.—28, Upper Fore-street, Lambeth, London.

Mr. MARK FOTHERGILL, 40, Upper Thames-street, Sole London Agent.

*** Nurserymen required as Agents in all the principal towns.

J. B. LAWES'S PATENT MANURES, composed of Super Phosphate of Lime, Phosphate of Ammonia, Silicate of Potass, &c., are now for sale at his Factory, Deptford-creek, London, price 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. These substances can be had separately; the Super Phosphate of Lime alone is recommended for fixing the Ammonia of Dung-heaps, Cesspools, Gas Liquor, &c. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel.

GUANO ON SALE,
BY THE IMPORTERS,
ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, LONDON;
GIBBS, BRIGHT, & Co., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

GUANO ON SALE.—Any quantity of this valuable Manure can be had from the bonded stores of the Importer either in London or Liverpool, on application to COTESWORTH, POWELL, and PRYOR, St. Helen's Place, London; EDWARDS, DANSON, and Co., Liverpool; and WILLIAM J. MYERS and Co., Importers, Liverpool.

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WITH MANY IMPORTANT AND USEFUL ADDITIONS.

By B. MAUND, F.L.S.

Each Number contains BEAUTIFULLY-COLOURED FIGURES OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, both herbaceous and shrubby; suitable for the Flower Garden or Pleasure Ground. With the derivations of names; classes; orders; height of the plants; time of flowering; native country; history; qualities; most approved modes of propagation and culture; and other information, interesting to every lover of a Garden. Annexed to each Number, is the

FLORAL REGISTER,

With Wood-cuts of admired Flowering Plants, mostly such as have been newly imported into this country; with the necessary information respecting them. Also,

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In which are given, improved methods of cultivation and preservation of vegetables, fruits, and flowers; new discoveries connected with gardening; and miscellaneous information. Also, in each Number, till complete, commencing with the new volume, on the 1st of January, 1843, a portion of Professor Henslow's

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Written expressly for the Author, there being so great a want of such a Work: thus, the BOTANIC GARDEN contains four distinct Works, proceeding together, at a trifling cost, once a month.

The Volumes already completed of this Standard Botanical Work, can be had at the following Prices:

	LARGE. £ s. d.	SMALL. £ s. d.
Hf-bd., green mor. backs, gilt edges, each 2	2 0	1 10 0
Cloth gilt, beautifully embellished ,,	2 0 0	0 0 0
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This day is published, price 3*s.*, with three Engravings, No. II. of THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE and the TRANSACTIONS of the HIGHLAND and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of SCOTLAND. CONTENTS:—Land, Labour and Capital—Remarks on the Report on the Employment of Women and Children in Agriculture—Economy of Manures—Whitfield Farm—The Use of Salt to Man and Animals—Comparative Experiments with Guano, Rapedust, and Dung—The Expediency of forming Arboricultural Societies—An Estimate of the Value of different Manures—Experiments in Raising Potatoes with Dung, Rape-cake, and Guano—Cheese from Buttermilk—On Shelter—Meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society at Dundee—On the Feeding Qualities of the Natural and Artificial Grasses in different states of Dryness—Report of Experiments made with certain substances as Manure, compared with known Fertilizers—Report of Comparative Trials with Guano as a Manure for Turnips—Account of an Experiment in Deep Ploughing—On the Radical Excretion of Plants—On the Action and Uses of Lime in Agriculture, and the most Efficient and Economical Modes of applying it to the Soil—On the Culture and Keeping of Potatoes over Season—Description of Alexander's Draining Plough—Reports, with Plans and Specifications, of Cottages built by Proprietors—Agricultural Report—Table of the Revenue, Foreign Markets, Prices of Grain, Butcher-meat, and Wool.

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Also, THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' WEEKLY ACCOUNT. By W. GIRLING, Land and Estate Agent, Peasenhall Grove, Suffolk. 4to. Price 3*s.* 6*d.* sewed.

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DARLEY'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY, for the Use of Schools, Private Students, Artists, and Mechanics.—It is the purpose of this Work to furnish a Series of Elementary Treatises on Mathematical Science, adapted to the wants of the Public at large. To youth of either sex at public and private schools, to persons whose education has been neglected, or whose attention has not been directed in early life to such studies, and to Artists and Mechanics, these little Works will be found particularly suited. The principles of the various Sciences are rendered as familiar and brought as near to our commonest ideas as possible; the demonstrations of propositions are made plain for the mind, and brief for the memory; and the Elements of each Science are reduced, not only to their simplest, but to their shortest form.

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A Reprint from the first and genuine edition, such omissions and alterations only having been made as were required by the greater delicacy observed in modern conversation; but, that the volume might have some substance, and be a good table or travelling book, copious additions have been made from other old volumes of Facetiæ.

Extract from the Preface.

"Another strange circumstance connected with this work is, that everybody presumes that he himself and everybody else are perfectly familiar with its contents . . . and yet, if the reader will ask his acquaintance, it will appear that not one in five hundred ever set eyes on a copy. It is in consequence of like questions that this edition is published."

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Now ready, price 4s. 6d.,
RURAL CHEMISTRY
By Edward Solly, Esq., Jun. F.R.S.,
Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London, Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Institution.
London: 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE FOLLOWING WEEK.

Tuesday, October 3 . . . Horticultural . . . . 3 P.M.
Friday, — 6 . . . Botanical . . . . . 8 P.M.

Rumours of further important alterations in the Royal Botanic Garden of Kew having found their way into the daily papers, we have made such inquiry into their truth as enables us to state the exact facts. We need not do more than remind our readers that after a careful investigation of the state of Kew in the year 1838, by order of the Government of the day, and after an attempt made a few years afterwards by some gentlemen connected with Lord Melbourne's Government, but not by that minister himself, to break up and disperse the collection, had been frustrated, this noble establishment was transferred from the Lord Steward's department of the Royal Household to the department of Woods and Forests, and placed under the able direction of Sir William Jackson Hooker. On several occasions we have adverted to the great improvements that immediately followed this wise measure, in conjunction with an immediate discontinuance of that narrow-minded exclusiveness which had well nigh ruined the Garden. We have spoken of the altered system of cultivation—of the renovated collections,—of the excellent plan of naming the plants—of old walls pulled down,—thickets cleared of their rubbish,—old houses repaired and others built,—and of a general infusion of more than its former activity into an establishment whose decrepitude had for years been the wonder of Europe and the scandal of England.

Of such improvements there has been no cessation; on the contrary, all that a full examination of the state of the Garden has shown to be required in order to render it effective has been liberally sanctioned by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The noble Lord at the head of that department has taken a personal interest in the works, and no doubt can now be entertained that the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew will soon become, as it ought to be, the first establishment of the kind in Europe. While the parks near London are rendered, by the excellent plan of naming the trees and shrubs there, a source of information and delight to those who seek for no more knowledge than floats on the surface of things, others who desire to apply themselves to the study of the Vegetable Kingdom in detail, and as a branch of science, can do so at Kew with all the advantages which the most extensive collections can afford them. To enable the public to gratify their increasing taste in this way, the Garden is open freely to all comers, daily, except Sundays, from 1 to 6; and that this is no small source of enjoyment may be gathered from the fact that, although Kew is 7 miles from London, and few people yet know that the Garden is open gratuitously, upwards of 20,000 persons have visited it within the last 12 months; and, be it added, without any serious cause having arisen for regret at the adoption of so liberal a measure. Additions to the plants are flowing in from all quarters; communications are opened with almost every part of the world, whence valuable acquisitions may be expected, and collectors are despatched to foreign countries to assist in augmenting the supplies.

When Sir William Hooker took charge of the garden in 1841, it consisted of only eleven acres, including the Arboretum. These, during the very first winter, were altered and improved, and the four acres were added on which stand the large Conservatory, built by King William the Fourth, and the noble Orangery belonging to the palace—an old-fashioned Hibernatory, crowded in the winter with large plants in tubs.

The latter building has since been greatly improved, by having a large window opened out at each end, and these ends made to correspond with the front, while powerful ventilators have been constructed at the back; and it is now a very handsome place, well adapted for the purposes it was intended for. A large double propagating-house has been built upon an admirable construction, heated with hot water, and furnished with slate tables, and slate tanks for catching the rain-water. An Orchidaceous house has been doubled in size, completely renewed within, and heated upon the best principles, with a double hot-water tank in the centre, covered with slate. This house, however, is not likely to remain of sufficient size for the Orchidaceous collection, for many species are still kept necessarily in a propagating-house, equally well suited to their growth. One half of this fine Orchidaceous-house is occupied by a noble collection of such plants from Woburn, which his Grace the Duke of Bedford presented to the Queen, and which her Majesty graciously resigned to the Royal Gardens of Kew. There is an inscription indicative of this present. The Cactus-house has been doubled in size, and heated by hot-water pipes, and is now wholly filled with a most extensive collection of such plants, many of which have been procured by purchase, and others presented by the late Mr. Lambert, Mr. Parkinson, and others. Among them is the Cochineal Cactus, bearing the Cochineal insect, the gift of Mr. Bruce. The house, thus extended, is made to join and open into the Heath-house, which, indeed, is itself almost a new construction, and filled with Heaths or allied genera. From this building the hot-water pipes are conducted into the side pits on the outside, where many varieties are now cultivated. The large Proteaceous-house, and what has been called the Cape-house, have been much improved by the removal or alteration of the steep shelving which till lately deformed them, and the plants are seen to much greater advantage.

It was not intended to make any further alteration in the stoves at this season, because the almost immediate erection of a magnificent hothouse is contemplated; but in consequence of her Majesty's present of Orchidaceæ, Sir W. Hooker felt it his duty to make a requisition to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the enlargement of the first large stove on the left hand side as you enter the garden. This, like every other reasonable application that has been made for benefiting these noble gardens, was immediately granted. The important alterations are at the present moment in progress, and the house will soon be completed on the most approved principles; the glazing of the new portion being with sheet glass, and the heating partly on the tank system and partly with hot-water pipes.

Such has been the progress in renovating the Kew garden up to the present time.—But other and grander plans, more worthy of a great nation, are either in progress or under consideration. The excellent management of Lord Lincoln, and the skilful advice of Sir William Hooker, can hardly fail in rendering them worthy alike of the establishment and of the country; and we are persuaded that in the erection of them, utility, beauty, and needful economy, will be alike consulted. We know that the able architect and master of the works, Mr. Robinson, is devoting his best energies to the consideration of the plan of a magnificent stove, and it is probable that his designs will be completed in a few weeks. It is intended that this building shall be 200 feet long (exclusive of the approach or vestibule), 100 feet wide, and 55 high. Like the great Conservatory at Chatsworth, it will have a lofty centre surrounded by aisles (forming one interior), with a carriage drive through the middle.

But it was impracticable to find a site for so large a building within the old and narrow limits of the garden; and this impossibility compelled Sir W. Hooker to make application for an extension of the garden, from the adjoining pleasure-grounds, which in themselves are in the highest degree beautiful and ornamental, and are already stocked with fine trees. Seventeen acres were at first asked for; but if we are not misinformed, upon this plan being submitted to the consideration of the Duke of Cambridge, who, as well as the Duchess, takes the deepest interest in all that concerns the prosperity of the Gardens, and their being made available to the public good, H.R.H. saw that by taking into the Botanic ground an area of rather more than forty (we believe forty-six) acres, surrounded by a magnificent belt of wood, and including a fine piece of water, the form of the Botanic Garden, and what remained of the pleasure-ground, would be better preserved. This view was also taken by the Woods and Forests; and at this moment a light and elegant wire fencing—so light, indeed, that the grounds they separate appear to be but one—is actually in progress. The Garden, therefore, may now be reckoned to contain sixty acres, and a more suitable piece, whether as to extent, or beauty, or convenience as to distance from the metropolis, cannot, perhaps, be found in the world. The noble stove above alluded to will be erected on this area, a large portion of which will be occupied as Arboretum.

Having thus stated the facts connected with the Royal Botanic Garden, as far as they are at present within our knowledge, we cannot but advert to certain newspaper attacks upon the King of Hanover, in which that Sovereign is asserted to have "*obstinately* refused his consent to the proposed measures." This, and similar statements respecting Kew, tending to prejudice the King in the public mind, we have authority for asserting are wholly untrue. It is, indeed, not to be denied, that, at first, his Majesty showed some displeasure at the many alterations that had taken place, during his absence, in the domain which he had long been accustomed to look upon as regal and patrimonial property; but no sooner was the nature of the alteration in question explained to him, with the improvement it would be to the property as viewed from the Palace and from the other Royal residences, together with the advantage the public would derive from it, than his opposition, if so it can be called, was withdrawn.

And now that we have alluded to this gossip of the day, we may as well contradict another story, of similar origin, which asserts that the King of Hanover would not permit the British Association to construct a pathway to an old Observatory in Kew Park, which has lately been placed at the disposal of that body. No such pathway was ever required by the Astronomer who formerly had charge of the building; the Royal Family never experienced the want of it when they visited it; and to construct it would be so costly that we do not for one moment believe that the managers of the British Association would think of misapplying the money they are intrusted with in so indefensible a manner. We believe the story, the origin of which we can easily guess, to be either wholly unfounded or an enormous exaggeration.

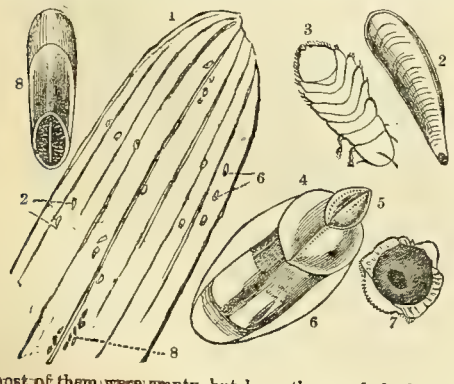
When we were considering the means of increasing the comforts of agricultural labourers our attention was chiefly directed to their education, and the means by which they might be more independent of the vicissitudes arising from a greater or less demand for labour. A correspondent drew our attention to the subject of early and improvident marriages—one of the natural results of that reliance on parish charity, which should be a comfort to declining strength and helpless old age, but which the young and active should look forward to as a great evil to be avoided, if possible. In those countries where there is no legal provision for the destitute, the idea of the wants of sickness and old age is continually present in the mind of the daily labourer. It is a stimulus to exertion and self-denial; and no man would feel happy and comfortable if he had not some little store reserved for sickness or accident. Hence young men hire themselves out to farmers, who lodge and feed them, and they lay by the greater part of their wages for several years before they venture to marry. The young women do the same. In Prussia a man is not *permitted* to marry until he has a certain sum wherewith to begin the world. This would be looked upon as an intolerable tyranny in a free country like Britain; but of all arbitrary laws few are better calculated to increase the comforts of the lower orders. In other parts of Germany, where there is no such law, custom and prudence have the same effect: a young man of eighteen will receive from 8*l.* to 10*l.* a year wages, besides his board and lodging; much less than half this sum keeps him decently in clothes and linen. In ten years he has accumulated a sum sufficient to buy a cottage and a piece of land. The young woman, to whom he has been long engaged, has also been in service, and saved 3*l.* or 4*l.* a year, which at the end of a few years amounts to a sum sufficient to furnish a cottage. As soon as this is provided they marry, settle themselves comfortably, buy a cow and a pig; and while the husband continues to work for his old master, or for another, the wife takes care of the garden, the cow, and the pig. They have children; but these are no burden to them—as soon as they can run about they begin to be useful; they go to the village school, where they learn subordination and the rudiments of learning suited to their station; and in the intervals of school-hours they assist the mother in her domestic arrangements. Her time is fully and usefully employed, and if she occasionally works in the fields, it is at harvest, when good wages are paid. The husband returns from his work in the evening, and finds a hot supper ready,—if it were only some boiled milk and bread, but most commonly a mess of vegetables stewed with a piece of pork, or a kind of soup chiefly made from vegetables, with the addition of a piece of butter or a little meat, in which his brown bread is soaked.

The comfort produced by a hot meal, as well as its economy, can only be appreciated by those who are accustomed to it; and the use of skimmed milk or butter-milk for this purpose is one of the great advantages in keeping a cow. With a cow and a little industry there is seldom any poverty. The cow is kept constantly in the stall; grass is cut by the side of roads and fields, which otherwise would only produce weeds. A spot of Lucerne in the garden, or little field, may be cut five times in the season, if kept clean by weeding. In winter there are Turnips, Cabbages, Carrots, and Potatoes. A few Beans soaked in water add richness to the milk, and these are easily raised in the garden. The butter is mostly sold. A calf is reared or fatted, according to circumstances; and a great part of the husband's earnings can be laid by for times of accident or sickness. Should they be spared in health, the time may come when a little field may be purchased, or when a daughter is to be married, or a son set up in some small business or trade. When time has brought grey hairs there are dutiful sons and daughters, who will not see their aged parents overworked or in want of comforts in their old age. With the same affection

with which the parents nursed their infant children do these, when grown up, attend to the wants and comforts of their aged parents. There is no Union-house in which they may seek a dismal refuge; and to let an aged parent be in want, would cause the children to be looked upon as ungrateful monsters, not fit to be associated with. This picture is no doubt a favourable one, and there are exceptions; but in those countries where prudence is looked upon as a cardinal virtue the exceptions are few. Would that we could say that in Britain the exception was not the rule! Boys and girls marry without a bed of their own to lie on; they have no thought beyond the day; and if they have children and cannot maintain them, the parish *must*. They cannot, neither do they expect, assistance from their children. As soon as these can earn bread to maintain themselves, all connection with the parent often ceases. A poor widow who asks for charity, if she is reminded that she has able-bodied sons who earn good wages, and who have no families of their own to maintain, will answer, without casting any reflection on her children,—they spend their own money: and so they generally do, even before it is earned, at the beer-shop. Go into a clean neat cottage—for it must be allowed that in England the cottages are generally neat and clean—ask what they have for dinner, and unless there are boiled potatoes, there will be nothing hot. The husband has taken a piece of bread and cold bacon or cheese, and this he washes down with a pint of bad beer at the nearest beer-shop. The children, if they go to school, have a piece of bread and drink water. No comfortable meal at night; a cup of hot water miscalled tea, and at best a piece of bread and dripping with it, is the chief food of the wife, and if the husband comes home sober, which is not always the case, he finds nothing comfortable, after a hard day's work. If the wife earns anything, it is by occasional work in the fields in hay and harvest time, and in destroying weeds. This barely finds her a few clothes. When accidents or sickness lays the labourer on his bed, unless he belong to some club—which luckily is often the case—and has a weekly allowance, the wife goes to the vestry or relieving officer, and *demands* an allowance, which is given as a cheaper alternative to taking the whole family into the Union-house. Is this caused by a greater depravity among the British labourers? By no means, but simply by a disregard of prudence, and a want of foresight; by improvident early marriages; by beginning life without a provision for it, and by the utter despair of rising above that class who earn their daily bread, and eat their daily bread, literally taking no thought for the morrow. The greatest benefactor to the whole race of labourers would be the man who could impress on their minds that *prudence is a virtue, and improvidence a heinous sin.—M.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XLVIII.

THE SMALL BROWN SCALE, *Aspidiotus Proteus, nobis.*—It was, I believe, upon the succulent leaf of some species of Aloe or Amaryllis that I observed a variety of Cocci, which were transmitted to me as the Small Brown Scale; they were scattered over the shining upper surface of the leaf, as shown in the figure 1, which is a portion of the apex only, and they were more crowded near the base. The first variety I examined resembled an elongated mussel (fig. 2): it was horny, of a dirty testaceous colour, brown at the middle and along the margins, which were edged with white; at the tip, which was attenuated, was a blackish spot; some of them were pierced with a round hole, from which I conclude that they had been stung by a minute Hymenopterous fly, called Encyrtus*;



most of them were empty, but beneath one of the largest I detected what I suppose to be a dead female; the horny proboscis was long and visible, and some of the legs were projecting from the side: the body was composed of many segments; the apex was rounded, and indistinctly denticulated, but the sides were strongly serrated by the angles of the segments (fig. 3).

Another scale, but more abundant, of the same colour and very tender, formed oval spots upon the leaf (fig. 6); the anterior portion is orbicular (fig. 4), with a smaller ovate scale (fig. 5) on its back, and projecting over the margin; this was easily detached, and must be one of the young which had just formed a shield; they both have an elevated ridge along the centre: this latter is the base of the large oval membranous one, which is dusky immediately behind it, with an ochreous and opaque band across the middle, the apex being rounded and membranous, as are also the sides. On lifting up the large orbicular scale I generally found the female dead, with a few elliptical purple eggs beneath the brown space just alluded to, with masses of whitish egg-skins, which, shining through the transparent shield, imparted an ochreous and opaque tint to the surface; occasionally a living female was disclosed sticking by its proboscis to the leaf; the outline was somewhat orbicular, the head narrow and semiovate, the body of a dirty purple colour, the margin ochreous and crenated, but the hinder portion was denticulated and ciliated (fig. 7).

A third kind of scale was elliptical (fig. 8), with an oval shield over the head, often blackish, with transverse stripes; this occupied only one-fourth of the entire length, the remainder forming a separate membranous appendage, two-thirds of which describe an oval of a chesnut colour; beneath these scales either a pupa is concealed, exhibiting the black eyes, antennæ, and the slender apical process of the male, or the male itself, which is a mere atom, yet similar in form and colour to that of the "Small White Scale," which we lately described and figured: the antennæ are as long as the animal, clavate and nine-jointed, and hairy; from the tail issued a slender, horny bristle, nearly as long as the antennæ; the wings are large and rounded, with a subcostal and an oblique nervure; the anal betæ appeared to be wanting.

The Small Brown Scale, although unnoticed by authors, seems to be very abundant and perfectly distinct from the others. It evidently belongs to the second section, or *Aspidiotus*; and as it is undescribed I have given it the name of *A. Proteus*, from the variety of forms it assumes. I cannot, however, be certain that figures 2 and 3 may not be the scale and the female inhabitant of some other species; but as they were not united they cannot belong to the true *Cocci*, and I know of no other *Aspidiotus* to which they can be referred. *Obs.*: all the figures are greatly magnified, and their natural sizes are shown upon the leaf, where the corresponding numbers exhibit the larger figures in their natural positions. It may be as well to state that fig. 3 is a very minute creature, and was taken from under a larger scale than those exhibited on the leaf at fig. 2.

That every endeavour ought to be made to extirpate the Scale insects on their first appearance cannot be too strictly insisted upon; for if this be neglected, all the plants, of a similar character at least, will shortly partake of the disease. "Mr. Knight found that a Nectarine in a pot taken from his Peach-house with a few of the Scales upon it, communicated them to the trees on the open wall, and during the succeeding summer and autumn, increased so as to extend over nearly a whole tree and half another. In the winter of 1832 a dressing of lime and flower of sulphur was applied to them, and in the following spring the insects wholly disappeared. In the spring of 1834, when the blossom-buds of Peach-trees were as large as hemp-seeds, a solution of lime, sulphur, and soot, was thrown on all the trees by an engine, and not a single blistered leaf was to be seen." In the course of our researches we have found many gardeners who have spoken very highly of a mixture of equal parts of soot and sulphur, which they had dusted over their Pine-apple plants with perfect success in eradicating the Scale, and at the same time causing no bad effects to the plants. On the other hand, some cultivators state that the application of sulphur is of no use. Surely a course of experiments might be pursued without much difficulty, which would lead to the truth as well as to beneficial results in these important matters. The best means of cure may be brought into disrepute by careless operators, after which no one has any faith in them, and thus scarcely a remedy that has been recommended, but has either been condemned as useless or asserted to be injurious.—*Ruricola.*

* Curtis's Brit. Ent., fol. and pl. 395; and Guide Genus, 598.

PLANTING.

I HAVE just enjoyed a great treat in a morning's ride through the woods of an old and respected friend in North Wales, who has adopted an improved system of planting and pruning, with such judgment and success that I am induced to communicate to you, for your own satisfaction, and for the benefit of your readers, his simple methods, and a few of their results. I am not without hope that by your recommendation, and his example, much might be done to render lands now uncultivated highly profitable, and add much to the beauty as well as the healthiness and productiveness of our country.

The system adopted is the plantation of poor soils and waste lands on the elevated parts of the country. He plants the summits of hills and ridges of elevated land, which are otherwise unproductive; and by his systematic method of pruning and thinning, obtains healthy, thriving, and profitable woods. By this means he not only improves the landscape by clothing its prominent features, but, as you will readily conceive, gives shelter and warmth to the surrounding parts of his property.

The circumstances in which these trees are planted are by no means favourable to the growth of timber. They are 800 feet above the level of the sea; the poverty of the soil is such that its actual value in 1816 was so low that the fee-simple did not exceed one pound an acre. It is necessary to keep in mind these circumstances, when considering the value of the results; the ground was formerly waste-land, covered only with Moss and Heath.

The plantations were made in 1814-16, and the trees which I saw on this visit were of such sizes as the following. Six or seven years ago I visited these trees, which were little more than healthy plantations; they now extend at this place over some 500 acres. The progress they have made since that time has surprised me. The luxuriance of the foliage and the clear skin on the bark testify the health of the timber as well as the following list of sizes:

1843.

Size of Trees at Merquis, in Flintshire, 800 feet above the level of the sea, planted in 1814-16, the property of Dr. Thackery, M.D, Cantab.

	Girth at bottom.	Girth at 7 feet.	Height of clean straight timber.
	ft. ins.	ft. ins.	feet.
Firs, Silver	2 7	1 8	16
,, do.	2 7	1 7	18
,, Balm of Gilead	2 7½	1 7	17
,, do.	3 8	2 10	17
,, Spruce	4 0	2 6	12
,, do.	3 6	2 4	15
,, Larch	4 6	3 6	20
,, do.	4 3	3 0	20
Sycamore	2 9	2 2½	12
Do.	2 10	2 2	18
Elm	2 0	1 10	17
Do.	2 6½	1 6½	15
Ash	2 7	1 9	18
Do.	3 0	1 9	20
Oak	2 10	1 7	18
Do.	2 10	1 10	18
Do.	3 0	1 10	20

The method by which these are produced is very different from the common method of pruning—the method of Dr. Thackery is to prune always, not at stated periods of three and seven years,—not at stated seasons of the year, but every day all the year round. His system of treatment is rather *the prevention of injurious growth* than its cure. These 500 acres are in the charge of one woodman—and but one; but there he is all the year round, not with hatchet and saw, but with his pruning-knife or chisel—nothing larger. He does not allow large branches to flourish and then lop them off, so destroying much of the produce of the soil, and leaving in the timber the unsightly scars of extensive wounds. He corrects the errors in the young green twig before it has developed itself, and in the following manner,—and this is a second feature of his system, viz., by pruning always, which is the first, and by pruning downwards, which is the second;—perhaps I may add, by cutting close and leaving no stump, as a third maxim.

Thus, then, the woodman spends his days in the woods,—he examines each young tree, beginning at the top: here his object is to select the leading shoot, and he immediately removes all who dispute its supremacy. The strongest shoot is left without reference to direction, for if nearly oblique, it will nevertheless rise and become straight when its competitors are removed;—going down the tree, only the large branches are removed, leaving an ample foliage of the smaller branches to cover and feed the stem of the tree; thus all the nourishment goes to increase the stem, and there is nothing to divert this life-stream. The woods are unmercifully thinned, and health, light, and air pervade them. To me it seemed that the plants were happy—in short "the trees clapped their hands and sung in joy,"—not a decayed branch, or wound, or unhealthy plant was to be seen, and below luxurious fern and grass grew healthful and rank.

Such is the pleasing sight which has made one of the most agreeable and instructive morning rides I have ever enjoyed. The surrounding woods, which have not been educated under this gentle schoolmaster, present a lamentable contrast, and shew the value of such an education. Should you ever be in this country, I hope you will not fail to pay a visit to these woods, and I wish you would bring your readers with you to see and judge for themselves, and go and do likewise.—*ρ. σ. λ.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXIX.

IN one of the best books that have yet been written on "The Culture of the Vine under Glass," the author, Mr. James Roberts, recommends a system of pruning, or rather disbudding the Vine, which I believe, prior to the publication of the work, was peculiar to himself. The peculiarities of this system consist in pruning the Vines while the leaves are yet green, and of divesting the rods or spurs at the same time of such of the buds as are not required to produce fruit in the following season, the effect of which is to get the organisable matter prepared by 60 or 100 leaves concentrated in 20 or 30 buds, instead of being divided among three times that number, as it would be on the old or general system of management. This operation is founded on a physiological law, which is brought into practice in the every-day occupation of the practical gardener, viz., the concentration of the sap. Thus we all know that by divesting a healthy tree of the greater part of its fruit in the early part of the season, the sap will be concentrated in that retained, and it will become much finer in consequence—a circumstance taken advantage of in the preparation of Cucumbers for exhibition and many other crops; and we are equally well aware that by pruning a young tree very closely in the autumn, it will break much stronger in the following spring than if it had been left unpruned; and why? because the sap is more concentrated. Now, in Mr. Roberts's practice, he not only takes advantage of the concentration of the plant's resources, but he also husbands the plant's strength while it is still capable of being improved thereby, and therefore removes all the superfluous wood and buds (retaining the leaves uninjured) early in autumn, or as soon as the wood is tolerably ripe, and growth or elongation has to a very considerable extent ceased; and the result is, he gets an immense volume of highly elaborated sap concentrated in the plant; the buds become plump, full, and highly excitable, so that by the least application of

heat in the forcing season, the buds burst from their bonds with all the strength of giants refreshed. In this way Mr. Roberts gives his plants no more to do than they are quite capable of performing; and thus he gets regular crops of large bunches from the top to the bottom of the Vine, and not two or three large bunches at the top of the plant, with a few spindlers, or none at all at the bottom, as is generally the case.

Ten days back, I took two young Vines, of equal strength, and growing side by side, and having pruned them to the length intended for fruiting next season, I divested one of half its buds, and this morning the buds on the plant so treated are at least three times the size of those on the plant not disbudded, and so satisfied am I with the result, that I intend to disbud the whole of my Vines without delay. The only thing to fear is the bursting of the buds prematurely; but if a lateral or two are left on the most vertical part of the Vine, this cause of fear is removed.

Now, as the Vines in the greenhouses of a great number of Amateurs are generally in a very unfruitful state, I introduce this system of management to their notice with the hope that it may be of use to them, and introduce a little order and regularity where hitherto all has been confusion. In the management of out-door Vines it is also equally applicable; in truth, in the management of all Vines whatever, because it is a system of nursing the strength of the plant, and therefore must be good. I will, however, let Mr. Roberts speak for himself as to the method of performing the operation:—"You may proceed to disbud, beginning at the bottom of the Vine, leaving a bud you think well placed on the side of the shoot, (preferring that to either the top or underside,) then cut clean out the two following, leaving the fourth, taking out the next two, and so on till you reach eight or nine feet in height, as to that length the cane must be cut back; proceed again at the bottom, disbudding the other side in the same manner, so that in that length you will be able to leave eight or ten permanent eyes to form fruit bearing spurs for the following year, or five on each side. I particularly caution against injuring the leaves when the bud is cut out, as they may not naturally drop for weeks after, and may yet be useful in more perfectly maturing the stem and remaining buds. In a few days the wounds or cuts will have dried up, touch them with a little paint, keep them cool and dry until the leaves have commenced dropping generally." This system of disbudding may seem severe, and though the Amateur can use his own discretion as to the number of buds taken out, it must be recollected it is recommended by a gardener of sound practical attainments, and is therefore not a theoretical speculation. Those who are interested in Vine culture would do well to peruse Mr. Roberts's publication.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Encouragement to Planters.—In the *Chronicle* of last week is an article of some length under this heading; and so far as its tendency is to encourage planting, I should say everything in its favour; but it holds out very conspicuously also encouragement to pruning, which cannot, in my opinion, be too strongly deprecated. Having formerly written so many articles against pruning, I need not take Mr. Humphreys' paper in detail, but merely call on all proprietors and managers of young woods and plantations to consider well what they are about before they adopt the practice either of Dr. Thackeray or that recommended by the "highly-respectable Scotch gentleman residing near Cupar, in Angus." Judicious thinning is absolutely necessary; but systematic pruning is unquestionably injurious; and however thriving appearances may be presented by some plantations that have been pruned, yet I maintain that they would have been better without it, and that their thriving appearance is in spite of the pruning, and not the effect of it. I am therefore anxious that it should be published to all the planting world that pruning is rather a discouragement, inasmuch as it retards rather than accelerates the growth of trees. It is much to be lamented that woods and plantations generally are not better managed than they are; and in as far as the efforts of Mr. Humphreys tend to correct that evil, I cordially bid him God speed: for one cannot walk or ride in any direction, but for a very short distance, without having taste and feelings shocked by crowded or mangled plantations.—*Quercus.* [We quite agree.]

Destruction of Small Birds.—"Este," referring to an article in *Gardeners' Chronicle* two or three weeks back, on the Destruction of Small Birds, begs to say that he never allows a bird to be killed. He never has the Caterpillar. In a neighbouring parish, where a Small Bird Club exists, they are yearly overrun with vermin.

Fruit without Leaves.—In addition to the statements already made, respecting the maturation of fruit upon shoots devoid of leaves, I can give you another instance. There is here three healthy good-sized Peaches growing upon a shoot which has not an atom of leaf upon it, from the point to three inches below the lowest fruit. The end of the shoot has died back nearly to the first fruit. I would scarcely have believed this upon the testimony of another; for I had imbibed the idea that it was essential to the well-being of the fruit, both in swelling and ripening, to have a few leaves upon the end of the shoot, for the purpose of attracting the sap. This is one thing I have had to unlearn. Gardeners have many things to unlearn before they have a perfect knowledge of their business.—*R. H., Cantley, near Doncaster.* [This matter seems to be misunderstood. The necessity of a leaf above a fruit before swelling off seems clear; but after it has once begun to swell, the leaves above it may, no doubt, be dispensed with, for reasons which we cannot now find room for. Would "R. H.'s" Peaches have *stoned* if they had had no leaves beyond them?]

Interment of Bees.—A correspondent who signed himself "Yeoman" favoured your readers with a simple and easy method of preserving Bees during the winter, namely, burying them in leaves several feet deep. I made the trial with one hive of Bees in the winter of 1841-42, but from some cause or other the experiment was unsatisfactory, as the Bees were all dead when I took them out in March, 1842. "Yeoman's" communications were published in the autumn of 1841, and he mentioned that he found his plan very successful. It appears to me that it will be difficult to procure a sufficient quantity of leaves dry enough to cover three or four hives; at any rate, they would not be sufficiently free from moisture to be used for that purpose, unless they could be dried in a kiln or oven. I should be obliged if "Yeoman" will inform me if he still continues to inter his Bees during the winter, and whether he is still successful. I shall also be glad to know if dry Wheat-straw will answer to cover the Bees instead of leaves: it might be cut into short pieces with a chaff-cutting machine, if required. What is the proper time to put the hives into the leaves, and what sort of house or building is most proper? Ought the Bees to be interred on a frosty day? Should they be stopped up with perforated zinc before the holes? It is stated by all writers on Bees—at least in all the works I have consulted—that damp is very injurious to Bees, and I scarcely conceive that leaves are dry enough; but if "Yeoman" will give us a few lines in an early Number of the *Chronicle*, I shall be extremely obliged to him. Most of the cottagers in my neighbourhood destroy their Bees with sulphur; could they not be smoked with the puff-ball recommended by Taylor, Cotton, and others, put into a hive, and buried in the way "Yeoman" recommends?—*W. E., Suffolk.*

Saline Manure.—Mr. Potter kindly and promptly answered the queries of a "Paper-maker" respecting his "retort refuse" in the *Chronicle* of the 26th August, when he hoped the result of any trials might be communicated. I have not had time to make the trials he suggests, but one or two others of a practical nature which I made during the past and present year are quite at his service. Last autumn I carted into a Wheat eddish (?) a quantity of mud washed down from off a sandy soil, intending in the spring to carry it over the land and sow it with Oats. To this mud I put about one cart-load to ten of the refuse, turning it over twice during the winter, and breaking the hard pieces, that it might amalgamate the better with the mud. This I carted over my field in February, leaving a small portion without any. In March I sowed my Oats; they came up, and looked well, promising a good crop; but after a little time I perceived a failure in that part of the field that was not covered with it. On examining the spot more closely, I concluded the worm had got into them, and from that time it continued so to destroy the root of the Corn, that at harvest I had none, in comparison with the other parts of the field; but a luxuriant crop of weeds, &c. Still I must state further that the plant of Oats was destroyed a little beyond where this was not laid, but that only for a small space. I tried it also this summer for Swede Turnips. I carted together some mould and ashes, with a little dung, and added, as before, some of the retort refuse, turned it together two or three times, and laid it over my field (about 15 small cart-loads to the statute acre), ploughed it in, and then, after some time, ploughed it again, bringing it to the surface, and sowed my Swedes, putting over a few ashes also. I considered my season for Swedes a very unpropitious one, for the weather was so wet, and the subsoil being clay, I could not sow till the 27th June, and then, after repeated rolling and harrowing, I could not sufficiently pulverise the soil; but my Swedes soon came up, and I have never had any grow faster, or promise better, than they do at present. I must, therefore, consider this refuse very beneficial as I now use it. With regard to the manganese that is left behind, I have no doubt the qnantity is considerable. The foreman I now have in the paper-manufactory had been for some years superintending a concern of the same kind in Sweden; his master there was a chemist also, and he was aware of the manganese left, and tried to separate it by washing, but he could not sufficiently dissolve it for that purpose; and having a large quantity of manganese by him, he is putting this refuse by till there is a large accumulation, and then purposes putting up some simple machinery to grind it in water, washing away all the saline and other refuse (leaving the manganese behind), as he had no thought of using that as a manure. But there is another refuse we make, which he did use for that purpose; it is the liquid we draw away after boiling our rags in lime; this liquid he carried to a distance in wooden shoots over a piece of pasture-land; but on applying it, it was too powerful, and killed the Grass; he then had a large place dug out, into which he turned this liquid, filling the hole with any description of refuse he could collect, and then after a sufficient time carried it over his land, and found it very beneficial in promoting vegetation. We boil our rags for several hours, so that what pieces of woollen rags may be mixed with the others are dissolved. May not this add something to the vegetating properties of this liquid?—*J. S.*

Potter's Guano.—I have read with interest your recommendations of Potter's Guano, and as I have made an experiment with it for Wheat, the result, as far as I at present can give it, may be interesting. For many years I have been convinced that the present improved knowledge in chemical science would discover some concentrated dressing for land that would equal, if not surpass, in usefulness and cheapness, much of the common manures now in use. I was, therefore, greatly pleased to observe lately the attention of scientific men turned to this subject; and having accidentally seen some circulars in reference to Potter's Guano, and understanding that Mr. Potter himself was a practical chemist, I determined to give the dressing a fair trial for Wheat. For this purpose I prepared a field in the usual way, and dressed one-third of it with the Guano according to the directions sent with it, and the other two-thirds with common manure; and the result has, in every respect, answered my expectations. During the whole year the crop on that part had the advantage over the other; and towards harvest, it was very visibly superior, as was evident to all who saw it, though the other was a very good crop; it being thicker on the ground, the straw longer and firmer, and the ears much larger, fuller, and heavier. I will also observe, that I took several persons into the field, and, as a trial, asked them to point out the part where the Guano was put on; this they always did exactly. I may add, that at harvest, when the crop was cut, I was from home, and the workmen who were employed, eight in number, were sent by a friend, who as soon as I saw him on my return told me that I had a very excellent crop generally, but much the better where the Guano had been. When the Crop was carried, I was pleased to hear the men remark how very heavy the sheaves were, and large the ears of Corn. So far, this trial of the Guano has been perfectly satisfactory, and I intend to employ it again more extensively. I regret that I am not able just yet to thresh the crop, but as soon as this shall be done, I will send you the result in quantity and weight.—*George Wilkins, Wix, near Harwich.*

Bees.—In criticism and controversy it is difficult to avoid giving offence. This is applicable to myself. In the *Chronicle* of Sept. 9, Dr. Bevan complains of the "tone which I adopted towards his esteemed friend, Mr. Golding." If I have gone beyond bounds I am very sorry for it, and sincerely hope that expressions I may have inadvertently used will in no way "deprive our apiarian brethren of farther information from the same source." My observations on one point in the "Honey Bee" are, I am happy to say, taken by Dr. Bevan in the true light. I accept his kind offer of a copy of the second edition of his work on Bees, with many thanks, and I shall regard it as a great favour from the able Author.—*John Wighton.* [If it is sent to 3, Charles-st., Covent-Garden, it will be forwarded.]

Mulberry.—Lop off a straight branch, at least 8 ft. long, from a large tree in March, the nearer the trunk the better; clear away every little branch, and leave it quite bare; dig a hole 4 feet deep, plant the naked branch, and make it firm in the ground; leave around it a little basin of earth to hold water, and if the season be dry give it every morning a bucketful of water throughout the summer. In two years it will have made a good head and will bear fruit.—Ζητα.

Gardeners' Association.—From an advertisement in the *Chronicle* of last week I learn that the Gardeners in the neighbourhood of Stoke Newington are about to form an Association for Mutual Instruction. I am glad to hear of this, as I consider it to be essential to the happiness and well-being of the Gardening community. Having for some time witnessed the scarcity of employment for Gardeners, I think it high time that they should adopt for themselves some means of preventing the distress that appears to await them, and from so many noblemen and gentlemen reducing their establishments it is evident that situations will become still more scarce. There are many good practical Gardeners at present out of employment, and before this distress becomes more prevalent, I beg to call the attention of my brother Gardeners to the necessity of forming a Society,—I will say a Joint Stock Company, and let the shares be 1*l.* each; and out of the number a Committee may be chosen to frame rules and regulations for conducting the Society. I may suggest the further practicability of establishing a garden, to be conducted by a practical and confidential man, where forcing might be carried on in all its branches, and, if the funds should allow, likewise ornamental gardening, and when any member of the Society shall be thrown out of employment, if he bear a strictly moral and sober character, that he should be employed, and receive 15*s.* per week, until something better offer for him. I beg leave to observe that all Gardeners should give this a fair and weighty consideration, as it is in their power to provide a comfortable livelihood for many of their now starving brethren, and as situations are generally uncertain, we do not know how soon we may want employment ourselves, and when such a Society as that proposed is once formed and set a-going, it will pay itself, and will not require yearly subscriptions.—*William.*

Fumigating.—My standard Rose-trees being very much infested this year with the Green Fly and other insects, I had recourse to the following useful, and at the same time very cheap and simple, contrivance to rid myself of them. I ordered my carpenter to make me a box not unlike a watchhouse, of half-inch deal, seven feet high and four feet in diameter, of an octagon shape, with one of the sides made to open like a door, with a hole an inch in diameter three inches from the ground to admit the nose of the bellows. I then lifted it over one of my Rose-trees, and placed the fumigating apparatus in the interior; after a few minutes' application at the bellows I had the pleasure of seeing those detestable pests fall to the ground. After a good syringing the trees looked as healthy and were as free from insects as I ever saw any. Of course the box may be made of any size.—*G. Young, Halcing.*

Clover Dodder.—On looking through a small field of Khelat Lucerne, I found a great many patches of the inclosed plant, which I strongly suspect to be the Dodder

to which you have recently been calling attention. Wherever it has appeared the Lucerne is either dead or dying, and at all events whether it is the Dodder or not, it appears to be something equally pernicious.—*B. Milnethorpe.* [It is the Clover Dodder, certainly; and this is an interesting fact connected with the probable introduction of this pest.]

Transplanting, &c.—I am very much obliged to your correspondent "Timothy" for what he has stated in the *Chronicle*, at p. 645, and I am fully aware of the truth of what he states. I take blame to myself for not expressing myself differently when speaking of the Pear-tree mentioned at p. 630. I should have said that it was never expected to survive such a check; indeed, it was never put into the ground after it was taken from the place which it had occupied for about eight years before. To save any further doubt, allow me to say, that it was no sooner out of the ground, than it was chopped into pieces. The height of the Pear-tree was about twenty feet; it was trained against a south wall, and its shoots were only allowed to be produced on one side of the main stem. These shoots ran more than five feet along the wall, and produced a good quantity of fruit. It was by the method mentioned by "Timothy" that the Rose-tree was saved; and I am quite sure it is impossible to save a Pear-tree of any size, if removed in the month of June.—*Ortolano.*

Vine Disease.—You are certainly right (see "Notices to Correspondents," p. 649) in imputing the want of colour in my Hambro' Grapes to the disease of the leaves. But the cause of the disease puzzles me. The house is twenty feet long by twelve wide, with the usual height. I have about seven cart-loads of tan, besides heating with fifty feet of four-inch diameter hot-water pipe. I seldom allowed the heat to be more than eighty degrees. I gave air by opening partially two lower and two upper sashes. Perhaps the current of air may have caused the mischief. I have another house about the same size as the one just described; here the sashes are so fastened that I cannot ventilate by them. Here I have no tan, and here the foliage of the Vines is in full vigour, whilst the Grapes, Hambro' and Esperione, are as black as Sloes; in short, I am puzzled. Perhaps you can throw some light on my failure from an examination of the leaves I have sent. The roots of all the Vines in both houses are from the same bed or ground, where nothing is allowed to interfere with their growth.—*A Subscriber.* [From the appearance of the leaves sent to us, we should judge that the mischief has been caused by allowing a current of cold air to pass over the leaves while tender, and perhaps wet with dew.]

Vines.—I perceive that a correspondent has been endeavouring to prove the propriety of a certain system of Vine culture by arguments drawn from a passage in the Gospel of St. John. Now I think it would be much better if Scripture were not brought forward in cases where Scripture can be no authority at all. The object of the mission of the Great Founder of Christianity to this world was one of far higher import than the improvement of Horticulture, or of any other of the arts of life; consequently, while He gave His followers a set of rules whereby to regulate their lives, which, unlike any other system of Ethics ever promulgated, was incapable of improvement, suited at once to every man in every age, adapted alike to nations just emerging from barbarism, and to those which have attained to the highest pitch of refinement, He left science just in the state in which He found it, to await the slow progression of ages for its development. Whenever the arts of life are mentioned in the sacred writings, they are merely alluded to in order to illustrate something else. In the passage in question, it was not necessary that the principles of Vine culture referred to should be the best that could be adopted; but it was absolutely necessary that they should be such as were at the time universally understood and acted upon. Had they been one step in advance of the age, the illustration would have required a mental effort to understand it, and consequently would not have answered its purpose. It appears to me that we might as reasonably employ women to grind our Corn by manual labour, in the Eastern fashion, as attempt to cultivate our Vines by the rules of Scripture. I would say, in conclusion, let your correspondents in their life and conversation adhere as closely as they please to Scriptural rules; let them make the Scriptures (to use their own expressive language) "a lamp to their feet, and a lantern to their paths:" but they must seek some other guide in the culture of their Vines.—*W. H. M., Trentham.*

Petunias.—From two or three pods of Petunias, viz., the one called "scarlet," but which is in reality a bright rose-colour, I have raised this year seedlings of several shades of peach-blossom and lilac, deep rosy-purple, and pure white; also white, with the outside shaded with lilac, and dark eye, without any hybridisation.—*E. J.*

Double Stocks.—In compliance with your suggestion I have minutely examined flowers of the Double Stock, and I find them to be decidedly destitute of male organs of fructification (and, of course, without the female ones, as we never have seed from the double flowers). I was in the Isle of Wight last week, and I consulted two or three eminent Stock-growers on this subject, and they were not aware of the double flowers being useless. At my request, each examined a flower, and their opinions exactly agreed with mine, viz., that they are entirely destitute of either stamens or pistils. Your correspondent "Quercus" agrees with me in this respect, and I hope to learn, through the medium of the *Chronicle*, the opinions of others respecting this beautiful flower.—*Timothy.*

A Petrified Tree.—At the stone quarry of Mr. Littler, in the outskirts of St. Helen's, is a petrified tree, apparently a relict of an antediluvian period, which has attracted many visitors. The lower part of the trunk of the tree, which is about 5 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, is in a perfect state, and stands out in alto-relievo from the side of the quarry in the solid stone, and at the depth of about 25 feet from the surface. The top root is quite discernible, and the course of many of the smaller roots is distinctly marked in the stone for the space of several feet. The branches and upper part of the tree have been cut away in the course of excavation. The bark, apparently from the contact with it of a slight stratum of coal, has a blackish appearance, and beneath the roots there are also traces of coal, in which one of the roots has been imbedded. The rock, to the depth of several feet below the tree, and at least 10 yards below the surface of the soil, is strewed with vegetable fossils, some of which are marked in longitudinal or transverse ribs, whilst others bear the impression of leaves, &c. It is the intention of the proprietor of the quarry to present this petrified tree to the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution.—*Facile.*

Camelina, or Gold of Pleasure.—There is a report that the seed of this, when crushed into cakes for the feeding of cattle, has an acrid quality which disagrees with them. Perhaps some correspondent may be able to satisfy the public on this point. As it appears not to exhaust the soil, this plant may be more safely cultivated than Flax, for the mere purpose of producing oil and oil-cake, though not available for thread.—*C. M. S.*

Schomburgkia tibicinis.—I send you the following extract from the letter of a friend resident in Honduras, to whom I am indebted for specimens of this plant, which so seldom flowers. He says, "You talk of the Cowhorns not flowering with you, or but once. When round at the New River lately in the dry season, they were all in flower, of a pale straw-colour, (some are of a deep pink) hanging over the water, where there was plenty of air and sun. Now at home, it struck me that your hothouses were far too moist and confined, at least for this sort." It would seem that there are very distinct varieties of this species, and that the description of our friend, Mr. Skinner, must not be thought too glowing from the pale variety which flowered at Lady Ackland's.—*Pons Ælii.*

Rats.—In answer to your Correspondent "Devoniensis," at p. 574, I beg to prescribe a cure. Take powdered Assafœtida 2 grains, Essential Oil of Rhodium 3 drachms, Essential Oil of Lavender 1 scruple, and Oil of Aniseed 1 drachm, and prepare them as follows:—first, mix the Assafœtida well with the Aniseed, then add the Oil of Rhodium, and still mix all in a mortar, after which add the Oil of Lavender; then cork all close in a bottle until wanted. Next, procure a large wire cage-trap, into which introduce your mixture on a small saucer, or any such vessel; close down the trap and place it in some conspicuous part of the garden, and leave it to work for itself, and communicate the result.—*An Irishman.*

Peat.—I think it is Dean Swift who says, that, however closely an assemblage is crammed or wedged together, one thing is remarkable, viz., that there is always plenty of room upwards; but then the difficulty, the *vexata quæstio*, arises, how are we to get at it? I am strongly reminded of this by the piece of kind information communicated by your correspondent "Thomas Cowan,"—p. 629, of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*—who advises me to use pulverised dry peat to protect the roots of my vegetables, till "Moorland Willie" unfolds to view his marvellous "mackintosh." I do not know where "Churchill Gardens" are situated, perhaps in the "Moorlands" also, as the material recommended is not to be found everywhere. Having been bred in a part of the country—

"'Mong Moors and Mosses, many, O!"

I am very well acquainted with the virtues of pulverised peat; but here, in regions of chalk and clay, Dean Swift's question arises—How am I to get at it? I know where there is plenty—400 miles off, and some nearer—but, even in this age of railways and steam-boats, it is as much like a *terra incognita*, and as inaccessible to me, as "Moorland Willie's" mackintosh; but, *àpropos* of peat earth: when a youth, I went first to work in a new garden, one half of which was made out of a complete quagmire, the other half a dry sandy bank or acclivity. When the former remained in its natural state it consisted of a substance something like semi-liquid, with a tough surface of tangled vegetable matter, and when drained, there was found immersed old Roman millstones, and some other antiques; but when dry and used for garden crops, it was in consistence a light porous peaty earth, and its productions were of a character I have never seen excelled. Every kind of garden crop grew in it with the utmost luxuriance—especially Celery and Cauliflowers; the former came out as white as if new washed—some of the latter measuring from 20 inches to 2 feet over the crown, taking the convexity. Ever since, I have had a favourable opinion of peat as a garden soil, and if this should attract the notice of any of your numerous readers who have had the privilege of gardening on peat, I should feel gratified to learn the result of their experience.—*Quercus.*

Fungus on Bark-beds.—In the *Chronicle* of August 12th I observed in the "Notices to Correspondents" that an inquiry had been made respecting a method to destroy the Fungus which springs up in Bark-beds, which question, with your permission, I will answer, as I have been very much annoyed with it this season myself, insomuch that I was compelled to turn a great many plants out of their pots in order to clean the roots, which was effected by brushing the Fungus completely off with a brush, and this, as I anticipated, has had the effect of wholly saving my plants, and I am happy to state that I have not lost one since in consequence; although it had spread through the mould in the pots, and for some inches up the stem. Before replacing the plants, I watered the bed well all over with boiling water, and covered it with salt, which quickly dissolved, and in half an hour afterwards I covered it over again with an inch of sand, to prevent the bottom of the pots from coming in contact with the salted tan, and I can safely affirm that I have never seen the least appearance of anything of the kind since.—*D. Z.*

Onions.—The Onion seed was remarkably good this season, and in many places the crops were thicker than what they were intended to be. After some of my beds of Onions were thinned, some of the thinnings were left in the ground. In a short time after they were pulled, I observed that the bulbs swelled much faster than those that were left growing;—the outside leaves of those that were pulled soon withered, and one or two of the heart leaves continued green for some time, after which they died. The bulbs were as large as common marbles, and had the appearance of being firm and ripe, while those that were left in the beds were scarcely half the size, at the time when the thinnings were ripe, although they were in a healthy growing state. Would the leaves draw nourishment from the atmosphere, to swell the bulbs when the roots were dead?—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Hawthorn.—There is a brown knot-like substance common upon the young shoots of the Hawthorn hedges; it is full of small apertures. The mouths of the openings appear to be surrounded with fringes, something like the Peristome of Mosses. Is it a Fungus, or the work of insects?—*P. M.* [This is the Fungus called Æcidium laceratum.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 26.—This Dahlia exhibition is confined to class showing, and to the exhibition of seedlings. There were some remarkably fine blooms set up, and it was the best show of seedlings we have seen this season. The prizes were awarded as follow:—AMATEURS AND GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS: *White-tipped Purple*, 1, Mr. Wildman, Brown's Miranda; 2, Mr. Wildman, Brown's Queen of Trumps. *White-tipped Pink*, 1, Mr. Prockter, Ansell's Queen; 2, Mr. Turville, Whale's Phenomenon. *Dark*, 1, Mr. Ford, Turville's Essex Triumph; 2, Mr. Wildman, Turville's Essex Triumph. *Lilac*, 1, Mr. Turville, Turville's Essex Bride (seedling, double prize awarded); 2, Mr. Wildman, Widnall's Queen. *Crimson*, 1, Mr. Wildman, Smith's Sir R. Sale; 2, Mr. Ford, Springfield Rival. *Purple*, 1, Mr. Ford, Brown's Blue Bonnet; 2, Mr. Prockter, Girling's Indispensable. *Rose*, 1, Mr. Ford, Mitchell's Mrs. Kelly; 2, Mr. Ford, Jackson's Lady Cooper. *Scarlet*, 1, Mr. Ford, Thompson's Vivid; 2, Nil. *Yellow-tipped*, 1, Mr. Wildman, Hudson's Princess Royal; 2, Mr. Turville, Hudson's Princess Royal. *Yellow*, Mr. Prockter, Dodd's Prince of Wales. *Orange*, Nil. *White*, Nil. SEEDLINGS, 1843: 1st Class: *Red*, Mr. Prockter, Nonpareil. 2d Class: 1, *White and Purple*, Mr. Gaines, Matilda; 2, *Dark*, Mr. Bragg, Monitor; 3, *Deep Rose*, Mr. Keynes, Princess Alice. NOT PLACED: 1842, *White*, Mr. Riley, Pearl; Mr. Dodd, Orange Superb; *White and Purple*, Mr. Davis, Beauty of Birmingham; *White and Pink*, Mr. Bushell, Emma; 1843, *Yellow*, Mr. Gaines; *Scarlet*, Mr. Prockter; Mr. Cook, Notting-hill Rival. NURSERYMEN: *Dark*, 1, Mr. Brown, of Slough, Turville's Essex Triumph; 2, Mr. Bragg, of Slough, Turville's Essex Triumph. *Rose*, 1, Mr. Bragg, Lady Cooper; 2, Mr. Brown, Mitchell's Mrs. Shelley. *White*, 1, Mr. Keynes, Keynes' Emma Noke (seedling, double prize awarded); 2, Mr. Bragg, Bragg's Antagonist. *White tipped with Pink*, 1, Mr. Brown, Widnall's Marchioness of Exeter; 2, Mr. Bragg, Widnall's Marchioness of Exeter. *White tipped with Purple*, 1, Mr. Brown, Brown's Lady St. Maur (seedling, double prize awarded); 2, Nil. *Scarlet*, 1, Mr. Bragg, Thompson's Vivid; 2, Mr. Brown, Thompson's Vivid. *Purple*, 1 and 2, Mr. Bragg, Silverlock's Candidate and Brown's Blue Bonnet. *Crimson*, 1, Mr. Keynes, of Salisbury, Keynes' Standard of Perfection (seedling, double prize awarded); 2, Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, Stanford's Victory of Sussex. *Yellow-tipped*, 1, Mr. Bragg, Hudson's Princess Royal; 2, Mr. Brown, Hudson's Princess Royal. SEEDLINGS, 1842, (*Six blooms*): 1st Class: Mr. Keynes, Standard of Perfection. 2d Class: *Lilac*, 1, Mr. Turville, Essex Bride; 2, Mr. Sparry, Lady Antrobus; *White*, 3, Mr. Keynes, Emma Noke (neat and compact, but rather pink, and requires bleaching); 4, Mr. Bourne, Model; 5, Mr. Brown, Rembrandt (fine form and petal, but not good centre); 6, Mr. Brown, Raphael (fine form and petal, but not good centre); 7, Mr. Brown, Orange Perfection (low centre). The third and final competition for the 10*l.* Prize, offered for the best White, was decided in favour of Mr. Bragg's Antagonist.

COUNTRY SHOW.

Salt-Hill Dahlia Show, Sept. 22.—Names of the flowers in the winning stands, as promised last week.—1ST CLASS, AMATEURS.—12 *blooms:* 1,—Emmerson, Esq., Bath, for Mrs. Shelley, Widnall's Queen, Candidate, Phenomenon, Indispensable, Bedford Surprise, Widnall's Eclipse, Pickwick, Beauty of the Plain, Essex Triumph, Lady Cooper, Hudson's Princess Royal; 2, Mr. Howard, Burnham, for Dodd's Prince of Wales, Admiral Stopford, Mrs. Shelley, Beauty of Sussex, Lady Cooper, Bedford Surprise, Widnall's Queen, Phenomenon, Essex Triumph, Hudson's Princess Royal, Vivid, Sir R. Sale; 3, Mr. Skelton, Ivor, for Andrew Hofer, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Adm. Stopford, Duchess of Richmond, Walter's Unique, Perpetual Grand, Hudson's Princess Royal, Antagonist, Widnall's Queen, Essex Triumph, Mrs. Shelley, Sir F. Johnstone; 4, Mr. Headley, for Cambridge, Phœnix, Lady Cooper, President of the West, Essex Triumph, Victor, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Duchess of Richmond, Confidence, Hudson's Princess Royal, Sir F. Johnstone, Man of Kent, Phenomenon. 2D CLASS, GARDENERS.—12 *blooms:* 1, Mr. Maher, Hawthorn-hill, for Grand Baudine, Phenomenon, President of the West, Hudson's Princess Royal, Mrs. Shelley, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Euclid, Admirable, Essex Triumph, Bedford Surprise, Perpetual Grand, Widnall's Queen; 2, Mr. Turville, Springfield Lyons, for Northern Beauty, Vivid, Indispensable, Widnall's Queen, Phenomenon, Essex Triumph, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Lady Cooper, Hudson's Princess Royal, Grand Baudine, Springfield Rival, Mrs. Shelley; 3, Mr. Ford, Pinkney's Green, for Admiral Stopford, Duchess of Richmond, Blue Bonnet, Great Mogul, Hudson's Princess Royal, Catleugh's Eclipse, Lady Cooper, Grand Baudine, Marchioness of Exeter, Mrs. Shelley, Widnall's Queen, Sir R. Sale; 4, Mr. Weedon, Hillingdon, for Mrs. Shelley, Bedford Surprise, Widnall's Eclipse, Antagonist, Widnall's Queen, Burnham Hero, Hudson's Princess Royal, Beauty of the Plain, Lady Cooper, Grand Baudine, Essex Triumph, Dodd's Prince of Wales. 3D CLASS, NURSERYMEN.—24 *blooms:* 1, Mr. Brown, Slough, for Lady Cooper, Competitor, Adm. Stopford, Springfield Rival, Asmodeus, Mrs. J. Richardson, Springfield Purple, Mrs. Shelley, Hudson's Princess Royal, Great Mogul, Widnall's Queen, Sir R. Sale, Vivid, Pickwick, Phenomenon, Candidate, Catleugh's Eclipse, Grand Baudine, Beauty of the Plain, Essex Triumph, Marchioness of Exeter, Andrew Hofer, Bedford Surprise; 2, Mr. Bragg, Slough, for Vivid, Great Mogul, Admirable, Candidate, Lady Cooper, Admiral Stopford, Springfield Purple, Marquis of Lansdowne, Widnall's Queen, Indispensable, Perpetual Grand, Marchioness of Exeter, Essex Triumph, Hudson's Princess Royal, Catleugh's Eclipse, Phenomenon, Burnham Hero, Beauty of Sussex, Col. Baker, Mrs. Shelley, Duchess of Richmond, Catleugh's Tournament, Paul Pry, Andrew Hofer; 3, Mr. Keynes, Salisbury, for Duchess of Richmond, Mr. J. Richardson, Girling's

Prince of Wales, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Mrs. Shelley, Admirable, Beauty of the Plain, Widnall's Eclipse, Queen of Lilacs, Marquis of Lansdowne, Ne Plus Ultra, Hudson's Princess Royal, Springfield Purple, Twyford Perfection, Admiral Stopford, Phenomenon, Perpetual Grand, Essex Triumph, Catleugh's Eclipse, Widnall's Queen, Bedford Surprise, Competitor, Conservative; 4, Mr. Harrison, Downham Market, for Widnall's Eclipse, Hudson's Princess Royal, Grand Baudine, Miranda, Suffolk Hero, Indispensable, Lady Cooper, Essex Triumph, Bridesmaid, Catleugh's Tournament, Admiral Stopford, Penelope, Dodd's Prince of Wales, President of the West, Metella, Mrs. Shelley, Beauty of the Plain, Beauty of Sussex, Norfolk Hero, Maria, Marchioness of Exeter, Burnham Hero, Favourite, Hero of Stonehenge.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

RHODODENDRON FRAGRANS. Fragrant-flowered Rose-bay. (*Hardy Evergreen.*) Ericaceæ. Decandria Monogynia.—This plant is probably a hybrid between R. catawbiense and some of the hardy fragrant-flowered Azaleas; though it was raised accidentally, from seed of a variety of R. catawbiense, 25 or 30 years ago. It forms a compact, dwarf shrub, decidedly evergreen, with small and dense foliage, and numerous clusters of pretty pale pinkish lilac blossoms, in which there is a variety of delicate tints, approaching to white in the centre. It has quite the habit of a Rhododendron, and looks like a small, close-growing, pale-flowered variety of R. pónticum, with the leaves a little wrinkled, and destitute of much glossiness. Its natural flowering season is early in May, when the other Rhododendrons bloom. On account of the difference in its aspect from the common varieties of R. pónticum, and the delicate fragrance of its blossoms, it is well suited for the front of shrubbery borders, or for giving variety to beds of R. pónticum, by being placed at intervals round their margin. It is also an excellent plant for growing in tubs or large pots, to place about the flower-garden or pleasure-grounds in conspicuous positions, or to stand in the conservatory, or portico or hall of a mansion, for purposes of occasional decoration. But, as its pleasing scent can hardly be appreciated out-of-doors, it is perhaps best adapted for keeping in a warm greenhouse or conservatory, in pots or tubs, where, without any forcing, it will come into bloom sufficiently early to prevent its appearing too common, while its fragrance will be brought readily within reach. Treated in this manner it constitutes a really attractive plant. It is multiplied by layers or by grafting on stocks of R. pónticum. The latter is the most economical plan, as it only requires a small portion of a shoot; but it is probable that the layering method will best retain the habits of the plant.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

STANHOPEA MARTIANA; *var.* bicolor. Two-coloured Von Martius' Stanhopea. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—A native of Mexico, discovered by Baron Karwinski in 1827, and afterwards by M. Galeotti. It is one of the most distinct and magnificent species of the genus, and in the magnitude of its blossoms is second only to S. tigrina. The sepals are straw-coloured, or almost white, faintly and sparingly marked with clusters of little vinous dots; the petals appear transparent white, with large spots of intense crimson; the lip is also a clear ivory white, except a slight discoloration at the base. The horns are of great size and strength, and taper into a kind of tendril, besides which they are exactly parallel with the epichilium, the form of which is almost linear, the two edges being as nearly as possible parallel with each other, and not a great deal broader than the column; a mark by which the species is immediately recognised. The present variety is a lovely plant, with large, pure white flowers, richly but sparingly spotted with crimson. In the original S. Martiana the sepals are straw-coloured, and much more dotted with purple. Messrs. Rollisson have lately flowered it, and believe they obtained it from Mexico. It is as fine a thing as S. tigrina would be if its flowers were white, and is very sweet-scented.—*Botanical Register.*

SCHIZANTHUS CANDIDUS. White Schizanthus. (*Half-hardy Annual.*) Scrophulariaceæ. Diandria Monogynia.—This plant has pinnatifid leaves, with linear, entire, rather wavy segments. The flowers are pure white, without a stain of any other colour; their lower lip has the middle lobe divided into two acuminate flat segments, and the two lateral ones setaceous and shorter. The upper lobe is two-lobed. It was found wild near Coquimbo, and is a very pretty half-hardy annual, well worth cultivation.—*Botanical Register.*

PLEUROTHALLIS SMITHIANA. Smith's Pleurothallis. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—This plant was imported from Rhio in December, 1841, by Lieut. Christopher Smith, of her Majesty's packet Star, and added to Sir Charles Lemon's collection at Carclew, where it flowered in May, 1843. Like others of this genus it proves to be only interesting as a subject for the Botanist, who, on dissecting the various parts of the flower and examining them through the miscroscope, cannot fail to be highly delighted with their singular construction, and the beautiful frosted appearance they present. Leaves ovate oblong, slightly curved and hollowed in the centre, about two inches and a half long, and an inch broad, very thick and leathery, of a brownish green colour. Flowers six, sometimes seven, arranged alternately in a close raceme. Sepals fleshy; covered on the outside with dense brownish pubescence, the lower marked with numerous elevated puce-coloured spots. Petals very small, thin, and delicate, having a purplish line along the centre and the margin, fringed and slightly marked with the same colour. Labellum spotted in the same manner as the lower sepals. The plant requires the constant heat of a moist stove, and thrives either on a piece of wood or in a pot of decayed vegetable matter.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cinnamon Plant.—"The best and most productive soils of Ceylon are a brown loam, resulting from the decomposition of gneiss or granitic rock, abounding in felspar, or a reddish loam, resulting from the decomposition of clay iron-stone, called in Ceylon, Kabookstone. The soil of the Cinnamon garden, in the neighbourhood of Colombo, (as well as that near Galle, and elsewhere, in which the Cinnamon tree is grown; and in many places it is produced naturally,) is a remarkable instance of the silicious kind. The surface of the ground in many places where the Cinnamon plant flourishes is white as snow: this is pure quartz sand. Below the surface a few inches, where the roots penetrate, the sand is of a grey colour. A specimen of this, dried thoroughly, was found to consist of—

98.5	silicious sand
1.0	vegetable matter
0.5	water
100.0	

"It may appear surprising that the Cinnamon plant should succeed best in so poor a soil; but, other circumstances considered, it admits of explanation. The garden is nearly on a level with the Lake of Colombo, its situation is sheltered, the climate is remarkably damp, showers are frequent, the temperature is high, and uncommonly equable. These are the principal peculiarities to which the excellence of the Cinnamon, and the luxuriant growth of this valuable shrub, in a soil so apparently unpromising, may be justly attributed. * * The interior is supposed not to be so well adapted for the growth of the Cinnamon as the sea-coast; at least, that hitherto brought from thence is coarser and thicker in appearance, and of too rich and pungent a taste. The best description, and that which grows in the gardens around Colombo, and at the other places mentioned, is obtained from what is termed the Laurus Cinnamomum. This is a tree of small size, from four to ten feet in height: the trunk is slender, with a number of branches shooting out from it on every side. The wood is light, soft, and porous, and in appearance resembles that of the common Osier. A vast number of roots and fibres run out from the root of the tree, and shoot up rapidly into slender twigs, which form, as it were, a bush around it. The leaf, though not of so deep a green, resembles that of the Laurel. When the leaf first appears, it is of a red or scarlet colour, but it afterwards changes gradually to green. The blossom is white, and when in full blow, seems, as it were, to cover the tree in a very beautiful and striking manner. This tree produces a species of fruit resembling an acorn, but not so large, which, when ripe, is gathered by the natives, in order to extract oil from it; this they use for perfuming their bodies and hair, and, when mixed with cocoa-nut oil, it also gives a very pleasant and good light. When the tree is old and decays, it is usually burned down to the ground; the roots are then seen to shoot up again in long straight plants, much better formed than the preceding ones. The bark of these shoots is extremely valuable."—*Col. Campbell's Excursions in Ceylon, as quoted in the Athenæum.*

Ginger Wine.—Put 5 gallons of water to 16½ lbs. of lump-sugar, boil and skim it, then put in 5 oz. of ginger bruised, (not ground,) the peel of 3 Lemons and 3 Seville Oranges tied in a thin cloth; let it boil for half-an-hour and put it into a vessel, and let it stand until just warm; then put in 1 spoonful of good yeast, and let it remain until next day slightly covered over. Wash out the barrel with some brandy; put into the wine the peel and juice of the Oranges and Lemons and 2 lbs. of Raisins cut open; stir it every day for a fortnight, and let the bung be put in lightly. Add 1 oz. of isinglass and 1 pint of brandy, and stop the barrel close. When done working, let the wine stand seven weeks before you bottle it.—*Anonymous.*

New Phlox.—Another of those pretty varieties of Phlox suaveolens, with red introduced among the white flowers, has been raised by Mr. Van Houtte, and is, we understand, in the possession of the Nurserymen under the name of *striata delicatissima.* Its flowers are delicately streaked all over with rose of different tints on a white ground.

Loudonia.—In the "Sketch of the Vegetation of the Swan River Colony," a genus was named Loudonia, in compliment to Mr. Loudon, the well-known writer on Horticultural subjects, who, we regret to learn, is lying at Southampton dangerously ill. The author of the "Sketch" had seen only one species, which he named Loudonia aurea, a plant which first makes its appearance on the lower slopes of the Darling Range, but it is more common to the east of the hills, where it sports from a golden yellow to a deep red in the flowers and seed-vessels. We learn that Mr. Drummond has since found another species with differently shaped leaves and seed-vessels, which he has named Loudonia flavescens; it grows in a flat piece of land, where water stands in winter, about twelve miles to the east of Hawthornden, Mr. Drummond's residence at the Swan.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Mount Edgecumbe, the seat of the Right Hon. Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.—This delightful place, which has been highly extolled by all who have seen it, has lately been visited, and much admired, by our Most Gracious Majesty and Prince Albert, so much so, that during her stay at Plymouth, on her late marine excursion, the Queen visited it twice, and spent many hours in the flower-gardens and pleasure-grounds, and expressed herself highly pleased. Mount Edgecumbe is a promontory about five miles long and three broad; it is situated on the west of Plymouth Sound. The beauties of this celebrated place cannot be portrayed by the most enthusiastic admirer of Nature's grandest ornament, nor would it be possible for the most skilful artist to do justice to it, in depicting its charming and truly magnificent appearance. The scenery from Mount Edgecumbe is grand in the extreme, and in giving a description of it I cannot do better than use the words of Mr. Loudon, who visited the place last year. In his Magazine he states, "High as were our expectations from the published descriptions, and the long celebrity of the place, we were not disappointed. We never before looked down on the sea, on shipping, and on a large town, all at our feet, from such a stupendous height. The effect on the mind is sublime in the highest degree, but yet blended with the beautiful. There was something to us quite unearthly in the feeling it created." This is a vivid description, but not at all over coloured. It is certainly without comparison—of great height in the middle, and slopes gradually on either side toward the sea. In some places it is rocky and abrupt, and irregularly bounded with noble trees: it is in itself a great ornament to the neighbourhood of Plymouth, and is visited by almost every stranger who comes to the town. Certainly Nature, combined with Art, has done a great deal for this place: its summit, which can be seen for more than 20 miles distance, is crowned with handsome specimens of trees. The house is a building of considerable antiquity, and is at once picturesque and appropriate to its situation. It was erected in the year 1550, by Sir Richard Edgecumbe, Knt., but has recently undergone extensive alteration, and a large sum of money has been expended by the present Earl on its improvement. There are three separate and distinct flower-gardens: viz., the Italian, the French, and the English. The Italian garden is a large plot of ground, surrounded by a fine belt of Arbutus, Laurestinas, Aucubas, and other evergreen shrubs, which thrive here in great luxuriance: it is nicely laid out, and has a very handsome fountain in the centre, which is adorned with four Caryatides, representing mermaids, standing on a square pedestal, and supporting on their heads a large basin, through which the water rises to a considerable height. On one side of the garden is a very large and ornamental conservatory, upwards of 100 feet in length, and of proportionate width; in this is a large collection of Orange and Lemon trees, of considerable size and growth; during the summer months these are placed along the garden-walks, and produce a grand effect, some of them are 14 feet in height, and have a stem 23 inches in circumference; six of these noble specimens cost the late Earl a sum exceeding 900 guineas. The garden is adorned with handsome specimens of Aloes, Yuccas, &c., with statues of Flora, Ceres, Apollo Belvidere, and the Venus de Medicis. Passing from the Italian garden, we are led by a circuitous walk, bounded by evergreens, to the French one, which is but of small size, and is nicely ornamented with a Fountain, Roses, Fuchsias, and various sorts of herbaceous plants. Advancing from this little retired spot, we arrive at the English garden, an irregular piece of ground, of considerable extent, laid out with beds of various shrubs and flowers, and traversed with gravel-walks. In this garden, or rather ornamental pleasure-ground, are some very fine specimens of Cedar of Lebanon, of immense size; Magnolias, upwards of 30 feet in height; also Cork trees of great age; Ilex Oaks, 100 feet in height, and some fine specimens of Camellia japonica, which stand out without the least protection, and thrive most luxuriantly; also fine plants of Edwardsia grandiflora are to be found in vigorous growth. But one of the chief attractions in this garden to the Horticulturist is a very fine and healthy specimen of the Araucaria imbricata, which is above 5 feet in height; it seems to grow rapidly, and is in good health. We were informed by Mr. Pawley, the gardener here, that it has stood for some years without the least protection; indeed, in the winter of 1840-41, which it will be remembered was very severe, the plant was completely covered with snow, which had partially thawed but was again frozen, so that the shoots appeared like large icicles; but piercing as the frost must have been, not a leaf was injured or disfigured, thus affording a proof of the perfect hardiness, and consequently, the inestimable value of this highly-ornamental tree. The Myrtles are likewise of great size and beauty. There are also two fine specimens of Abies Douglasii, which are feathered with foliage from the ground, and form a perfect pyramid. The collection of plants in the greenhouses is by no means rare; the chief study being to enrich the grounds with ornamental shrubs and forest-trees. We advise every one who visits Plymouth to see this lovely place, and they will be charmed with its rich and beautiful scenery. The drives and walks are many miles in extent, and are arranged so as to exhibit to full advantage the natural beauties of the situation.—*W. E. Rendle.*

Reviews.

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Verhältniss zur Pflanzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen. Frues. 1843.

(*Concluded from page* 664.)

After having assigned the utility of rotation to the formation of humus, Dr. Liebig states his views of vegetable nutrition at the different periods of growth. He says, that a plant returns just so much carbon to the soil as it has absorbed from it in the form of carbonic acid produced by decomposing humus. This supply of carbon is sufficient for many plants at the first period of their growth, but it is not sufficient to supply some of their organs with the necessary maximum of food. But the object of agriculture is to gain the maximum of produce, and this, says Liebig, p. 154, "stands in a direct ratio to the amount of food which has been given to a plant during the first period of its development," therefore all pains are to be taken to increase the amount of humus.

The short and the long of these rather vague assertions (says Dr. Mohl), is, apparently, that a crop will be the greater the more food a plant has received from the soil before its period of flowering. But this axiom, although true in the main, is somewhat contradicted by another at p. 111, where it is stated that humus is useful to young plants by contributing to the increase of their organs of atmospheric nutrition; but it is not indispensable, and its excess may even be detrimental in the first stages of development. The food, namely, which a young plant receives from the air in the form of carbonic acid and ammonia, is restricted within certain limits,—it can assimilate no more than the air contains. If, therefore, in the beginning of growth, the number of twigs, sprouts, or leaves overpass this proportion in consequence of a superabundance of food obtained from the soil at that period, when the plant requires more food from the air for the completion of its development and for its flowering and fruiting than the air can supply it with, blooming and fruiting will not take place. In many cases, such food will merely suffice for the development of leaves, stems, or branches.

Here Dr. Mohl complains of the strange ambiguity of this part of Liebig's theory. In one instance (says M.), the usual quantity of humus in the soil suffices merely to form leaves, and if we want an abundant harvest, we must get it by conveying a maximum of food from the soil. On the other hand, humus adds *nothing* to the crops, but, on the contrary, is noxious, by conveying too much food, for it causes the production of too much foliage, a sufficient supply of food for which cannot be obtained from the air. Whence, then, does it arrive that a plant which has many leaves can *not* obtain from the air the food required for blooming, although it can do so if it has only a few leaves? It has been hitherto supposed that the reception of food from the air was in proportion to the number and size of its leaves; and this is plausible, but the contrary is not. When a plant standing in a moist and shaded situation grows too luxuriantly, and will not flower, the reason is not to be sought in a *deficiency* of food, but rather in its superabundance, and its influence on the too luxuriant development of its vegetative organs; for that will counteract the contraction of the axis and the metamorphosis of vegetative into floral organs.

Another statement, however, shows how Liebig arrived at the above conclusion. He says that, after the completion of its leaves, a plant does not require more carbonic acid from the soil; and that even perfect dryness of the soil will not impede the completion of its growth, if the plant continues to receive from dew and air the amount of moisture required for the process of assimilation; and that, in fine, it will derive in a hot summer its whole carbon exclusively from the atmosphere.

This assumption (says Dr. Mohl) is the result of an erroneous view of the fact, that in many plants—by no means in all—such organic substances are employed for the development of fruit, as, having been prepared by the leaves before the period of flowering, have been depo-

sited in the stem or other organs, and are subsequently conveyed to the fruit. We know that some bulbous plants will fruit even when taken out of the soil. But general assertions, taken from special facts, can only lead to absurd conclusions. Let Professor Liebig cut plants in bloom above their roots (*unnecessary*, he says, at that period), and expose them to as much dew and rain as he likes, and see what will happen; or, as he is fond of experiments on a large scale, let him take the hay harvest for a test of this theory; which, after all (concludes Dr. Mohl), seems to be nothing more than a distorted and overdone *copy* of the doctrine of the development of plants given by Schwerz, in his treatise on Practical Agriculture (Anleiitung zum Pract. Ackenbau, iii. 56).

Besides the formation of humus, Liebig adduces another reason for the rotation of crops, viz., the relation which plants bear to the inorganic constituents of the soil. As every plant deprives the soil of certain ingredients, it thus makes it unfit for feeding similar plants, until by subsequent decomposition a fresh amount of such ingredients is again set free. To this proposition (says Dr. Mohl) no one will object; but it has long been known.

Having thus examined in detail the work of Dr. Liebig, Dr. Mohl concludes with the following general recapitulation. It appears upon the whole that Liebig has not availed himself of his chemical resources to clear up doubtful points in the nutrition of plants. Contrary to the spirit of a true investigator of Nature, he has not formed his conclusions on the detailed facts of vegetable phenomena, but on random observations, or vague operations on a large scale, destitute of all precision. His calculations are based on arbitrary assumptions. His book, therefore, far from being a consistent and well-digested theory, swarms with contradictions and false reasoning. He does not possess a knowledge of the most elementary doctrines of vegetable physiology. His assertion that physiologists have hitherto considered humus as the chief food of plants is untrue. The assumption that plants live merely on inorganic substances is by no means new, but has long been one of the controverted points of vegetable physiology. The assertion that all Botanists have doubted the absorption of carbon by plants by their decomposition of carbonic acid is untrue. The assertion that plants neither absorb organic substances, nor assimilate them, rests on mere theoretical speculation, and is destitute of all proof. The statements as to the relation borne to the atmosphere by plants in the dark is in direct opposition to every fact bearing on the subject. The assertion that the nitrogenous food of plants, and that which contains no nitrogen, are absorbed in certain proportions, is uncorroborated by the analysis of either the seed or the full-grown plant. The theory of the rotation of crops is contrary to experience, and unsound in its details. The assertion that plants receive their food during summer from the atmosphere alone, is incorrect.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that Liebig's idea that plants derive their nitrogen from the ammonia of the atmosphere is very happy and pregnant with results. It is also probable that the absorption of saline bases is in direct ratio to the power of saturation of the acids formed in plants. These two views are a real gain to science, and it may be expected that his work will also have the merit of exciting others to make correct experiments on the nutrition of plants. But he has endeavoured to introduce into vegetable physiology a series of most erroneous notions, and his unbecoming outbreaks against other physiologists have proved him to be very little acquainted with the subjects on which his book is written.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

FOR some years there has been a growing disposition on the part of young ladies to execute some of the lighter operations of the garden with their own hands; this disposition has considerably increased since the example set by her Majesty last year in Scotland. No sooner did it become known that Queen Victoria planted some trees at Taymouth Castle, to commemorate her first visit to the Highlands, than surmises were rife as to the probable effect the example would have on lady gardeners throughout her dominions: and gardeners, too, in all parts of the country, looked on the event as an auspicious omen to their craft. In the general excitement the *Gardeners' Chronicle* was not behind:—"We trust (said the Editor) that our fair friends will thus be fortified in their horticultural resolves, and, indeed, become good gardeners, now that so illustrious an example has been set them. Horticulture, too, will more than ever claim the dignity of an honourable profession, when it is known that the Queen of England has condescended to labour at the art with her own Royal hands."—(Vol. ii., p. 619.) Notwithstanding all this enthusiasm, few gardeners will be prepared to learn that a young English lady, following the example of her Sovereign, has, in one of her late "horticultural resolves," outstripped the very best of them. It will be recollected that a few weeks back I noticed, as a piece of interesting intelligence, the success of an experiment in budding Rhododendrons, &c. in the open air. A few years ago nobody ever dreamed that this tribe could be increased otherwise than by seeds and layers; but more recently this beautiful tribe has been found to yield with no great reluctance to the various modes practised in the laboratory of the skilful propagator. Judge, therefore, of my surprise on reading the following, from a correspondent: "I was much pleased with the idea of budding Rhododendrons, but, strange to say, on mentioning it to a very skilful lady-gardener in this district, she at once took me to a bank of them, where she showed me several buds she had inserted in the usual way, which looked as if they had taken, and I have no doubt they have. I met her in the spring, with a bunch of the scarlet hybrid in her hand, which she had only then seen for the first time, and I found she intended to bud it on the common varietics in her father's grounds." Here is news and encouragement to those who have common Rhododendrons to clothe them with the finest hybrids, merely by the simple operation of budding.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINES.—Those who do not know much about Pine-growing are very apt to commit mistakes about this time. The increased heat, to meet the decline of the season, is either deferred too long or is too suddenly applied. When Pines are in their highest growth, as they always are at this time, sudden checks of this sort are very injurious to them. If the increased heat is by flues, or even pipes, the danger is greater. I once saw a whole row of young Providence Pines, next the flue [illegible] in the first application of fire-heat, and I am not sure that good sprinklings of water could prevent it; this sort is very impatient of fire heat while young. Now that the French system of growing them out of pots, and in peat-earth, has been tried down at Hewell, we shall be curious to learn if the experiment succeeds. There cannot be a doubt that Pines will grow better out of pots, but we have partially failed in the use of peat for Camellias, which they find to answer on the Continent, especially at Berlin and Vienna, while in Italy, and even at Paris, they soon get long-legged in this soil.

VINERY.—Now comes the trying weather for the late Grapes. Occasional fires, and free ventilation, with a sharp eye after decaying berries, are the best remedies after all, and everything in the house that is likely to create damp should be removed. If there are earth borders inside the house they should be stirred up, and three or four inches of very dry leaf-mould laid over them; rotten tan, if thoroughly dry, will do as well. It is high time now to prune any Vines that are to be forced before Christmas, and also Peaches that have been forced early; but later ones, that have not yet begun to cast their leaves, may be left as they are, for a few weeks yet.

Out-door Department.

The continued fine weather has been very favourable to all operations in the kitchen-garden, and also to the crops. The large crops of Onions have been safely harvested, and look as if they would keep well. Potato-lifting time will be coming on by-and-by; but it is not a good plan to dig them up too early on light soils; neither is it safe to put off the work long on heavy lands, for if we should have unfavourable weather the ground is much damaged by the operation. Now that the farmers and gleaners have cleared the fields, and left little for the rats, they will begin to prowl about the garden and outhouses, and if you once let them breed near you it is difficult to get rid of them.

CROPS.—Except the usual course of salading, there is very little sowing to be done for some time; and as soon as the spring Lettuces and late Cauliflower plants are pricked or planted out, little more will be needed in the planting way for a long time, except among the market-gardeners, who will still plant out a large breadth of plants for late Coleworts. If, therefore, a few Endive plants are kept blanched, and the Celery rows not let grow too long without moulding up, you may turn your attention to getting forward such work as will forward you in the spring. Your cropping book will tell you what plots want trenching, and to what depth: never trench twice the same depth.

ORCHARD.—It is not too much to say that young fruit-trees should never rest more than two years without being taken up and replanted nearer the surface, till they are 12 or 15 years old. After they have attained to a medium state of growth the intervals of transplanting may run to three or four years; this is much better than allowing them to run half wild in the first instance, and then use severe and unnatural means to correct them afterwards. Nonpareil and other tender Apple-trees infected with canker, or otherwise unhealthy, may be improved by being taken up and replanted in fresh soil, using some turfy compost about their roots, their young growth pruned off two-thirds of its length, and firmly tied up to stakes till they get a fresh hold on the soil. Early autumn pruning is the life and soul of delicate fruit-trees, not excepting even the Peach.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—I have just been trying a little experiment with a few stove plants, chiefly Gesnerias, but the principle is applicable to a great number of plants, perhaps to all that do not flower on *terminal shoots or heads*. Then such of these plants as you cannot get to flower until late in the autumn, if you take cuttings of them a short time before they come into flower, or even when they are in flower, you stop the flowering of the cutting until it begins a new life, and there is a chance if you carry it over the winter that it will flower in the spring, or early in the summer. We often see little side-shoots growing out near the tops of Achimenes about this time, and perhaps if these were struck they would go on flowering all the winter. Gesneria longifolia and zebrina flower late in the autumn; their side-shoots might also do in the same way, but this hint is quite enough. I forgot last week to mention that the Gesneria mollis has scaly tuberous roots, like the Achimenes, which brings it nearer to that family in affinity; and it is therefore a fit subject to try to cross with A. pedunculata, or, indeed, with any of that tribe.

GREENHOUSE.—The Chrysanthemums will soon require the shelter of this house, particularly the early ones, and some of the later sorts should be left out as long as a mat or two can secure them from the frost; this will prolong their succession. They will require some stakes, but avoid the exhibition plan of staking them, which, although necessary for bringing the flowers to view altogether at one time, is most unsightly for general purposes. I have often heard gentlemen say, at the exhibitions at Chiswick, how much they should like their gardeners to be there, to see the beautiful Pelargoniums strangled up in this fashion, that they might do the same at home, although nothing in the whole range of gardening could display worse taste.

CONSERVATORY.—As little water as possible should be scattered here for the next two months, as this dull season is enough of itself to damp off the flowers without such aids. Slight fires will also be necessary in the daytime, if the bloom show signs of dampness. This house and the late Vinery should now be managed nearly alike. Ipomœa ficifolia grafted on Learii, it being a more robust grower, makes a fine contrast to it, and succeeds it about the beginning of October. I always thought Mandevilla suaveolens would be more at home against a south wall out-of-doors, as it is so subject to red spider by house confinement, like the Tacsonia; but "Devonian's" account of it shook my faith in the idea. A young plant of it, however, struck last year, was turned out against our conservatory wall last May, where it grew away with great freedom, and yesterday I noticed a great number of flower-buds on it, and as the wall is safely guarded from the frost, with plenty of iron pipes and conical boilers, &c. &c., I expect we may cut Mandevilla flowers through the whole winter. Our old plant of it in the conservatory, which began flowering last June, has no signs yet of ceasing to produce its lovely, fragrant, snow-white flowers.

COLD AND FORCING PITS.—Get forward a few Pelargoniums (alba multiflora) as soon as possible, if only to say that you had Pelargoniums in flower every day in the year. Half-a dozen plants of the Prince of Orange, stinted all the summer, and lately potted in one large pot, are now ready to be removed from the cold pit to the conservatory, where it will flower all the winter. It is rather too soon yet to take the Heliotropes in-doors, so many of them being yet to be seen in the beds outside. Compactum and Shrubland Scarlets struck last May and June will now be fine sizeable plants to introduce into staircases, lobbies, rooms, &c., where such furnishings are wanted; these are among the best to stand over the dull months. I can trace an old custom a long time back of introducing the first forcing Roses into a gentle heat the first week in October. The old Cabbage and Moss Roses were then, as now, the greatest favourites. There were no Bourbons in those days to flower with a little protection from cold. Bourbons and their crosses with the Chinese breeds are mere children's play, compared with having the Moss Roses in bloom by Christmas Eve. "Beaumaris" will see that he was anticipated by Mr. Ayres, who will no doubt follow up the subject.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—Every week now tells more or less on the appearance of the flower-gardens; leaves from above and worms from below, with short days and long cold nights, will keep people busy here until the frost settles the business for the season. Mr. Smith, of Ipswich, author of a treatise on Cucumbers and on Peach-trees, called in the other day, and told me that chalk lime *will* kill worms if it is first slacked, but that its caustic properties are destroyed if mixed with the water before it is slacked. His directions for using lime-water are very judicious: watch for a rainy day or two, which will bring the worms to the surface, then roll the ground well in the afternoon, and the worms will make fresh holes in the night; and next morning pour large quantities of lime-water all over the surface; the ground being firm by the rolling, the greatest portion of the lime-water will find its way through the fresh worm-holes, and kill every one of them that it reaches. *Experto crede.*—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Sept. 28, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Sept.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	22	30.446	30.363	71	48	59.5	N.E.	
Saturday	23	30.509	30.460	69	45	57 0	N.E.	
Sunday	24	30.467	30.375	66	45	55 5	N.W.	
Monday	25	30 259	30.161	65	41	53.0	N.W.	
Tuesday	26	30.038	29.947	60	38	49 0	N.W.	
Wednesday	27	29.781	29.631	55	32	43.5	N.W.	
Thursday	28	29.834	29.735	59	34	46.5	N.W.	
Average		30.190	30.103	63 6	40.4	52,0		.00

Sept. 22. Clear and fine throughout.
23. Very fine.
24. Overcast; fine; overcast at night.
25. Overcast; cloudy; clear and cool at night.
26 Clear; cloudy and fine, clear and cold.
27. Thickly overcast; cloudy, with cold wind, clear; slight frost.
28. Frosty; very clear throughout; cold at night.

Mean temperature of the week nearly 1½° below that of the preceding, or 4.2° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending October 7, 1843.

Oct.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	1	63.4	46.1	54.7	8	0.53 in.	2	1	2	2	6	3	1	—
Mon.	2	64.4	42.6	53.5	8	0.43	1	2	1	—	5	5	2	1
Tues.	3	62.5	44.8	53.7	8	0.14	1	2	—	1	6	4	1	2
Wed.	4	63.5	42.0	52.8	8	0.36	—	5	1	—	5	4	1	1
Thurs.	5	62 7	41.4	52.0	6	0.57	4	2	1	1	4	3	2	—
Fri.	6	60 3	41.4	50 9	7	0.78	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	1
Sat.	7	61.5	43.8	52.7	5	0.58	1	5	2	—	2	4	3	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 2nd, in 1842—thermom. 81°; and the lowest on the 5th and 6th, 1826—thermom. 29°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Sept. 29, 1843.

THERE has been little variation in the prices of most articles during the past week, and trade has been somewhat brisker. The weather having become much colder for the last two or three days, and the nights being a little frosty, have had rather an injurious effect on some vegetables, particularly Tomatoes and French Beans. Pine Apples, of good quality, still continue plentiful, and are selling at from 3s. to 6s. per lb. Among Grapes, the Black Hamburgh are abundant; but Muscats are not quite so plentiful as last week. Plums, fit for table, have become rather scarce: we noticed a few of the Golden Drop, which are selling at 2s. per punnet. Damsons are sufficient to meet the demand, and are offered at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per sieve. Good Peaches and Nectarines bring from 3s. to 6s. per dozen. Figs bring nearly the same prices as last week. Filberts still continue abundant. Pears are good and plentiful; but Apples are rather inferior. Melons, of good quality, bring from 1s. 6d. to 4s. each. Cucumbers are selling at from 4d. to 8d. per brace. Cabbages and Turnips still continue plentiful. Carrots are sufficient to meet the demand, but are rather of inferior quality. Endive is selling at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per score; and Shallots bring nearly the same prices as last week. Cut flowers are chiefly composed of Erica Boweiana, cerinthoides major, Aitoneana, and verticillata; Amaryllis belladonna and guttata; Plumbago capensis, Silene laciniata, Erythrina crista-galli, Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Dahlias, China and Perpetual Roses.

PRICES, SATURDAY, September 30, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3s to 6s	Lemons, per doz. 6d to 2s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 4s	— per 100, 3s 6d to 12s
,, Portugal, per lb. 9d to 1s 6d	Cucumbers, per brace, 4d to 8d
Peaches, per dozen, 3s to 6s	Gherkins, per 1000, 5s to 7s
Nectarines, per dozen, 3s to 6s	Green Capsicums, per 100, 1s 6d to 2s
Figs, per doz., 2s to 4s	Red — ,, 4s to 8s
Melons, each, 1s 6d to 4s	Almonds, per peck, 6s
,, Dutch, each, 1s to 2s 6d	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2s 6d
Plums, per punnet, 1s to 2s	Nuts, per bushel —
,, Golden Drop, per pun., 2s	— Brazil, 16s
Damsons, per sv., 2s 6d to 3s 6d	— Hazel, 3s to 4s
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 4s to 7s	— Barcelona, 22s
Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 2s to 4s	— Cob, 12s
Pears, per half-sieve, 2s to 3s	Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 40s to 55s
Oranges, per dozen, 2s to 3s	Barberries, per hf.-sv., 3s to 4s
— per 100, 16s to 24s	Tomatoes, per hf.-sv., 2s to 3s 6d.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 6d to 1s	Onions, Large, per hf-sv., 1s to 1s 6d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 4s to 6s	— Spanish, per doz., 1s to 3s
Beans, Kidney, per hf-sieve, 9d to 2s	— pickling, p.hf.-sv., 3s 6d to 4s 6d
— Scarlet, per hf-sv., 1s to 1s 6d	Shallots, per lb., 6d to 9d
Potatoes, per ton, 40s to 70s	Chilis, per 100, 1s to 2s
— per cwt., 3s to 4s	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9d to 1s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s	— Cos, per score, 6d to 1s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s to 3s 6d	Celery, per bun., 6d to 2s
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1s 6d to 3s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 6d to 2s
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 6d to 1s	Wallnuts, Green, per bushel, 5s to 7s
Turnips, per doz bunches, 1s to 2s	Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s	Sweet Basil, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3d to 4d
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 6d to 1s	Parsley, per half sieve, 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9d to 1s	Tarragon, per bun. 2d to 3d
Carrots, Horn, p. doz. bun., 2s to 6s	Fennel, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Spinach, per sieve, 9d to 1s	Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
Leeks, per doz. bun.. 1s to 2s	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d	Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1s 6d to 2s
Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1s 6d to 3s	Chervil, per punnet, 2d to 3d

Notices to Correspondents.

HEATING.—*Needy.*—We have given you all the information we possess on Tank heating, and would rather not speculate upon possibilities, lest we should mislead you. The plan given last week, completely obviates all the objections to open tanks, for the water-gutters represented there are closed. Such gutters are not dry, for vapour always finds its way out through their sides, though water does not. There can be no objection to having pigeon-holes in the sides of the tanks, for the escape of steam, provided you secure the means of stopping off the steam when you do not want it.

PITS.—*H. G.*—Canvas frames will not keep off severe cold any better than glass; they are intended to keep off wet and slight frosts. Nor will they do for Melons, which demand all the light we can give them, and more. They will possibly, however, answer for Cucumbers: but we have no experience with them. On many former occasions we have pointed out the main circumstances to be attended to in pitting plants for the winter, and must refer you to our indexes for information. The main point is to keep the plants dry; and that is best effected by raising the bottom of the pit above the ordinary ground level.

PROTECTION.—*A Young Florist* can only preserve his tender plants from frost by one of two means: he may produce heat inside his houses, like other people, or he may cover them with movable thatched mats. But the labour of putting mats on and off a greenhouse, and the breakage of glass in doing so, costs more than a heating apparatus—unless, indeed, he can construct a movable thatched roof, which will slide off at one end, by working on a kind of railway. If he is contented with pits, he may preserve such plants as Pelargoniums, and the like, in the manner described at p. 659 of the vol. for 1841; namely, by thick walls of turf, a raised dry floor, and straw or mats over the lights in very hard weather.

GRAPES.—*A. P.*—On an open wall with a south-east aspect, in lat. 52°, you can scarcely expect to ripen the Black Hamburgh. You may try the White Frontignan under a glass coping. Sorts to be recommended are the Black Cluster, Early Black July, Black Prince, White Sweetwater, Royal Muscadine, and Pitmaston White Cluster.

VINES.—*A Puzzled Gardener*, who has "kept good fires day and night for the last two months, and pulled off all the leaves to let the sun colour the fruit, and kept the lights and door quite close, and has had the heat 105°, but whose Grapes are very small, and quite green," seems to have mistaken his profession.

We cannot undertake to instruct persons so entirely ignorant of the rudiments of gardening.

VINES, PEACHES, &c.—*Rusticus.*—We do not apprehend that you will succeed well, in growing Vines, Peaches, and Flowering Plants all in one house; but since you are desirous of making the experiment, you may train the Vines along a trellis, at right angles with the rafters, in order to admit as much light as possible to the plants and Peach-trees on the back wall. A little fire-heat will be necessary to preserve the plants from frost in Winter; but as this will only be applied as occasion requires it, and as the temperature need never be raised above 40°, it will not have the effect of starting either the Peaches or Vines ‡

PEACH-TREES.—*A Subscriber.*—While fine weather continues it is quite unnecessary to apply fire-heat to your Peach-trees; but if a change should take place, and cold damp weather ensue, then fire-heat will be of advantage, both for ripening fruit and wood.‡

LAWNS.—*Amateur.*—You may convert your beds at present occupied by shrubs, into a grass-plot, by removing the shrubs, and making the ground perfectly level. Then lay it with turf if that can be procured, if not, you may sow it with the following Grass seeds, viz.:—Crested Dogstail, Meadow Poa, Sheeps' Fescue, and Meadow Fescue, mixed with a little White Clover.‡

BULBS.—*D.*—As the bulbs you have just received from the Cape have already begun to grow, they may be potted off immediately, in a rich light soil. Let the pots be filled rather full, and insert the base of the bulb only into the soil.‡

TROPÆOLUMS.—*Geo. Young.*—Keep your Tropæolum and Achimenes bulbs perfectly dry during Winter. When Spring arrives let them be potted in a light rich soil consisting of peat sand, rotten dung, and a little leaf-mould; let water be given very sparingly for some time, and increase the quantity as they advance in growth.‡

OLEANDERS.—*H. G.*—Few plants like to have their roots constantly in stagnant water, and you must not trust your Oleander to it. *White growing*, give it a great deal, however, so that it never is dry; when not growing give it very little. Its natural habit is to follow the course of streams in Barbary, where it glows with rosy flowers and dark green foliage when everything else is parched.

FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA.—*An Original Subscriber.*—Let the seed-pods of Fuchsia corymbiflora be opened, the seeds taken out, and sown in light rich mould in March: water very slightly, until they begin to grow.‡

FUCHSIAS.—*M. W. K.*—A good way of treating your Fuchsias is to allow them to go gently to rest with the natural decline of the season, and gradually to withdraw the waterings as the leaves fall off; and when the plants shall have lost their foliage, keep them perfectly dry. No shifting or pruning will be required until next spring. When they begin to grow, all dead points should be removed, the plants turned out of their pots, and their balls reduced a little, taking care to injure as little as possible the newly-formed roots, and to repot them in the same sized pots in a rich light soil.‡——*W.*—The best time to sow Fuchsia seeds is in spring; they ought to be put, when sown, in a slight bottom-heat.‡

PELARGONIUMS.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—If you have no other way of keeping your Pelargoniums and half-hardy plants during the winter, you may possibly preserve them in your Melon pits, by placing the plants on some dry material, the wooden frame you mention will answer that purpose very well. You must take care in watering to scatter as little as possible; give plenty of air in fine weather, and cover carefully at night with mats; but to ensure the plants completely from danger, in case of a very severe winter, it would certainly be advisable to have some sort of heating apparatus, such as an Arnott stove.‡——*J. B.*—It is a disputed question what causes the spot in Pelargonium leaves. It is certainly not the work of an insect, nor is it anything in the soil, but is to all appearance produced by cold. The diseased leaves cannot be cured, but if they are removed, and the plants are put into a warm house, you will see no more of it. The sudden chill produced by the late hailstorms is very likely to have given rise to it.

CARNATIONS.—*Aliquis.*—We recommend you to procure the following:—*Bizarres*—Twitchett's Don John, Headley's William Cobbett, Puxley's Prince Albert, and Cartwright's Rainbow. *Flakes* (purple)—Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse and Lascelles' Queen of Sheba. *Scarlet Flakes*—Chadwick's Brilliant and Addenbrooke's Lydia. *Purple Picotees*—Trip to Cambridge and Ely's Grace Darling. *Yellow Picotees*—Barraud's Euphemia and Royal Standard.*

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—*Aliquis.*—Wheeler's Changeable Yellow, Early Blush, Champion—lemon; Princess Marie—rosy lilac; Duke de Canigliano—dark red; Chancellor—white and pink; Formosum—primrose; Lucidum—white; Celestial—pink; Gauvion St. Cyr—dark orange; Campestroni—dark crimson; and Golden Lotus-flowered.*

HYACINTHS.—*Aliquis.*—*Rose*—Groot Vorst, Bouquet Royal, L'Ami de Cœur. *White*—Grand Vainqueur, Colossus, Prince of Waterloo. *Blue*—Quentin Durward, Orondates, and Grand Vidette.*

PLANTS.—*H. S.*—It is now too late in the season to raise plants from seeds or cuttings, to flower about Christmas. The following will furnish Bouquets, with the application of a little heat, viz.: Camellias, the different kinds of Azalea, Persian Lilacs, Chrysanthemums, Lily of the Valley, China, Bourbon, and Moss Roses, and of course the various bulbs that are used for forcing.‡

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—Fifty hardy herbaceous plants, all dissimilar and pretty:—Statice latifolia, S. tatarica, Hoteia japonica, Aconitum japonicum, Geranium ibericum, Gentiana asclepiadea, Epimedium grandiflorum, Dictamnus rubra, Delphinium grandiflorum, Coreopsis lanceolata (10), Anemone vitifolia, A. palmata, Clematis integrifolia, Monarda didyma, Œnothera speciosa, Œ. macrocarpa, Pæonia tenuifolia, Lupinus polyphyllus, Pentstemon ovatus, P. Scouleri (20), Phlox nivalis, P. Coldreyana, Rudbeckia hirta, Spiræa trifoliata, Soldanella alpina, Lathyrus grandiflorus, Iris pallida, Papaver bracteatum, Helleborus niger, Gnaphalium arenarium (30), Adonis vernalis, Alyssum saxatile, Epilobium latifolium, Campanula grandis, C. pulla, Aquilegia glandulosa, Baptisia australis, Aubrietia deltoidea, Betonica grandiflora, Hemerocallis Sieboldii (40), Liatris spicata, Trollius asiaticus, Uvularia grandiflora, Saxifraga crassifolia, S. oppositifolia, Potentilla atrosanguinea, Linaria dalmatica, Amsonia latifolia, Dracocephalum speciosum, Primula nivalis (50). ¶

PLANTS FOR FLOWER-BEDS.—*A Lady.*—The following 38 kinds of Plants are suitable for flowering all the autumn, and are easily cultivated:—1. Verbena melindres major, scarlet; 2. Lotus Jacobæus, dark brown; 3. Nierembergia calycina, white; 4. Verbena purpurea, purple; 5. Calceolaria rugosa, yellow; 6. Pelargonium Frogmore, scarlet; 7. Verbena, the Queen, white; 8. Isotoma (Lobelia) axillaris, blue; 9. Petunia superba, rosy purple; 10. Verbena teucrioides carnea, flesh-coloured; 11. Diplacus (Mimulus) glutinosus, orange; 12. Verbena atrosanguinea, crimson; 13. Anagallis cærulea grandiflora, bright blue; 14. Calceolaria integrifolia, yellow; 15. Verbena Bishopii, rosy purple; 16. Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea, scarlet; 17. Senecio elegans (double), deep purple; 18. Verbena teucrioides, white; 19. Fuchsia microphylla, bright purple; 20. Verbena variegata, salmon; 21. White sweet-scented China Rose, white; 22. Heliotropium peruvianum, deep blue; 23. Tropæolum aduncum, yellow; 24. Fuchsia discolor, scarlet; 25. Verbena compacta alba, white; 26. Petunia (Beauty), rosy purple; 27. Verbena ignea, bright scarlet; 28. Anagallis Monelli, bright blue; 29. Gaillardia picta, orange and crimson; 30. Pentstemon gentianoides, brown purple; 31. Bouvardia splendens, scarlet; 32. Fuchsia Chandleri, flesh-coloured; 33. Rosa indica sanguinea, crimson; 34. Œnothera missouriensis, yellow; 35. Diplacus puniceus, orange scarlet; 36. Nierembergia intermedia, pale lilac; 37. Verbena Tweediana, scarlet; 38. Lobelia Erinus, blue. ¶

PLANTS FOR A VINERY.—*A Beginner.*—For relieving the nakedness of your Vinery, we recommend you the following Pelargoniums; they are very good, but not expensive varieties, and will answer your purpose exceedingly well:—Matilda, Sylph, Cyrus, Corona, Erectum, Orange Boven, Annette, Hodge's Emperor, Priory Queen, Madelina, Bridesmaid, Una, Victory, Coronation, Comte de Paris, Gaines's King, Alexandrina, Sidonia, Corinne, Grand Duke, Lady Carlisle, Jehu, Conservative, Clarissa. Roses in pots, such sorts as Fabvier, Sanguinea, Devoniensis, Yellow Noisette, Old Blush China, Theresa Stravius, and La Superbe. Fuchsias—Thompson's formosa elegans, Venus victrix, Devoniensis, Curtesii, conspicua arborea, and Pontey's Tricolor. A few pots of Cinerarias, the same of Calceolarias. Clematis azurea and C. Sieboldii are both very ornamental. Bulbs in pots of Polyanthus Narcissus. A collection of Hyacinths would assist very much, with the white and lilac varieties of the Chinese Primrose. The best annuals for the purpose are Nemophila insignis, Schizanthus retusus and pinnatus, Rhodanthe Manglesii, Alonsoa grandiflora, and Erysimum Perofskyanum, and a few pots of Heliotropes, Scarlet Pelargoniums, Lily of the Valley, &c. &c; as you proceed other objects will be suggested to you, and you can procure duplicates of such as are most agreeable to your taste.*

PEARS.—*A Surrey Subscriber.*—The Bon Chrêtien Pear will not succeed well as a standard. The following are proper:—Dunmore, Fondante d'Automne, Rondelet, Althorp Crassane, Beurré Bosc, Thompson's, Hacon's Incomparable, Winter Nelis, Glout Morceau, Knight's Monarch, Ne plus Meuris, and Beurré Rance.‖

VEGETABLE MARROW.—*Constant.*—This plant abhors cold. There is no reason why it should not be grown in the open air as early in the season as the nights cease to be cold and the mornings frosty. It may be treated exactly like a Cucumber, and may probably be raised under transparent cotton lights.

INSECTS.—*G. S. Wintle.*—The small insects attached to the legs of the dead house fly, which you forwarded to us, are the Mock Scorpion, Chelifer cancroides. These insects must have attached themselves to the fly after it was dead, but for what purpose, except that of devouring it, we cannot inform you. The round whitish ball which you found attached to the Fuchsia blossoms is a nest of one of the smaller spiders. The exact species which constructed it we are unable to point out.——*Este.*—Two of your caterpillars reached us in good order; they appear to be those of the Common Yellow Underwing Moth, Triphæna Pronuba, which does much injury at times to many of our favourite vegetables. Where the Caterpillars abound, we should advise you to turn up the soil and carefully hand-pick all that appears; after which water the soil with a mixture of ¼ gas liquor and ¾ water. This will easily get into the soil where it has been recently turned up, and destroy many of the Caterpillars which may remain.——*Ruth.*—It is a Caterpillar of one of the larger Geomctridæ, a family of Moths, which you found adhering to your standard Rose-tree. This Caterpillar is one of those commonly called Loopers, which at times stretch themselves rigidly out in a straight line, holding by their hind legs, when they much resemble, from their colours, a portion of the tree on which they rest.——*I. E. P.*—The Grubs you send us are those of Melolontha vulgaris, the Common Cockchafer. We should recommend you to water your lawn with a mixture of one-tenth gas-liquor and nine-tenths water. This will not do the grass any injury and will prove most obnoxious to the grubs, which are doing you so much injury—strong salt and water might also be used with advantage if you find any difficulty in procuring the gas-liquor.

RED SPIDER.—*M. W. K.*—You must persevere in syringing your Vines, infested by this insect, night and morning, as this is an effectual means of destroying it. If the weather continue as cold as it has done for the last few days, it will be advisable to have your greenhouse plants, also infested with spider, taken in-doors, and treated in the same way as the Vines. A damp, moist atmosphere is most injurious to it.‡

BOOKS.—*Chow.*—We either did not receive your former note, or we recommended you Lindley's "Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen-Garden." Erica Hibbertia has red flowers, green at the ends; it may be had of all dealers in Heaths.——*T. W.*—Martin Doyle's "Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry" is the book for you.——*L. E. G.*—Mackintosh's "Practical Gardener," in 3 vols., 8vo., is probably the best for your purpose. But you can do nothing well without understanding the "Theory of Horticulture."——*S. A. S.*—Sweet's "Hothouse and Greenhouse Companion," and Mackintosh's "Practical Gardener," will give you as much information as such books can convey; but we fear you must trust to your own experience for such knowledge as you are searching for. Always ascertain in the first place what sort of country a plant comes from, and its *natural* LOCALITY, if you can, and form your practice on that evidence. For example—the Oleander naturally grows in Barbary, along the margin of rivulets. In the warm weather of Spring and early Summer it makes its growth; when the hot, dry autumn comes, it produces its gaudy flowers. In cultivation grow it in heat, harden it, and then flower it out of doors if you like. But it is a plant of a very obliging disposition, and may be managed otherwise, though not so well. As to the Chorozemas, although they come from a country whose atmosphere is dry, yet it is to be recollected that they are low bushes, and all the subsoil is springy. Semi-transparent covers, instead of glass, will hardly suit them, we fear. They will grow too much in shade.

ORGANIZABLE SUBSTANCE.—*Tyro.*—As a plant proceeds in its growth it first forms its organs out of matter previously stored up within it, and then, having formed them, it proceeds to secrete a further supply of such matter for the next season's growth. That matter is what is meant by "Organisable Substances," an expression we do not approve of as used in the place you mention, although strictly correct. It would have been much better to have said that cuttings should be selected sufficiently *ripe*, which in gardening language means nearly the same thing. As this is an important subject we shall probably treat of it fully in another place, one of these days.

MORPHOLOGY.—*R. T.*—Wait a little, and you will hear enough of this.——*Rural Chemistry.*—Your leaf is an accidental monstrosity, and does not much affect the questions of Morphology. The glands at its base are supposed to be secreting organs, by which the plant gets rid of matter that it does not want.——*W. M.*—Your Rose-apple is a local disease, produced by the puncture of an insect, and has no relation to morphological questions.——*Constant.*—The Oak is Quercus pedunculata. The bodies found upon it are abortive acorns, the scales of whose cup are expanded into little leaves, while the Acorn itself has perished.

SEEDS.—*An Original Subscriber.*—You may sow your seeds from Polynesia in shallow pans, in a soil consisting of peat, loam, leaf-mould, and sand, in nearly equal proportions. Place them in a gentle bottom-heat, and keep them perfectly dry for a week or 10 days after sowing; then begin to water them slightly, and afterwards treat them as greenhouse plants.‡

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A Subscriber* will find directions for making an Asphalte path at p. 593, of this year.‡——*Lyma.*—You must apply to some respectable Nurseryman.——*Leptostachya.*—Angelonia salicariæfolia.——*J. G.*—If water stagnates or keeps continually soaking through your ground, by all means drain it.‡——*W. X. Y.*—1, Agathea cœlestis; 2, a Cistus of some kind, but without a better specimen we cannot determine the species; 3, Potentilla fruticosa; 4, Escallonia rubra.‡——*A. B.*—Sow your Pinus-seed about the end of March.‡——*W. M.*—1, Bartsia Odontites; 2, Scutellaria minor; 3, S. galericulata; 4, Verbena officinalis; 5, Melilotus officinalis; 6, Lysimachia nemorum.——*Stura.*—Your Brassia is new, if its labellum is always narrow, as in the specimen sent.——*Meloractus.*—We see that the Persian Melons have been advertised (see p. 642), but we know nothing of the genuineness of the seeds. Any one having Indian connections can procure them, with the exception of the Sirdar, which is in few hands as yet.——*A. C.*—It is useless to send flowers packed in dry moss; no care will restore them to an examinable state. Your Thunbergias are shrivelled up till they are not larger than a cowslip blossom.——*James Smith.*—Of your seedling Gloxinias No. 2 is the best; but the country is full of such things.——*E. H. W.*—1, Old English Codlin; 2, White Costin; 3, Beachamwell; 4, Wormley Pippin.‖——*H. P. J.*—Pear, No. 8 is the Ambrosia; Apple, No. 10, is the Duchess of Oldenburg.‖——*M. W. R.*—There must be a place made, from three to four feet deep, for Stephenson's boiler to stand in, the top must be level with, or rather below, the level of the gutters. The stone cistern need not have any partition to divide the flow and return-pipes. For a pit 12ft. by 6ft., procure the smallest sized boiler you can get.——*A. D.*—We should think it is not necessary to clean your boiler.‡——*An Original Subscriber.*—Speed's "Indian Handbook of Gardening," reviewed at p. 271. You will find much information respecting border Hyacinths at p. 36 of this year. We know of no better way to keep mice from Crocuses than to trap them.‡——*O.*—Some Scorzonera, not worth the trouble of sending or determining.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

VERBENAS.—*J. Miller.*—We have precisely the same colour in the Verbena as your seedling named *Zeuxis*, but the flowers of your variety are larger; it is very brilliant.——*G.*—Your seedling is a pretty flower, but it does not appear to differ from others we have seen.——*W. C.*—Verbenas travel exceedingly well when packed in wet Moss. Your specimens were enveloped in dry cotton wool, and were shrivelled up when we received them, and we could not revive them. No. 4 appears a curious variety, the truss being composed of rose and white flowers, quite distinct. Do the flowers open in this manner, or does the change take place afterwards?——*Walter Grey.*—In colour your seedling resembles a variety named versicolor, but your flowers are larger, equal in size to any we have seen.——*S. Girling.*—98 is distinct in colour, and resembles some of the purple flowers of Phlox Drummondii: in 100 the colour is dull, and appears to differ but little from some we have seen.——*Alfred.*—All your seedling Verbenas are good flowers. 6 and 1 are the best, and most distinct from those already out: 4 is also a fine variety; the remainder appear to have been anticipated by varieties we have seen. No. 6 appears a very distinct colour, a bed of which would be very handsome.*

FUCHSIAS.—*Foxton.*—Three seedlings of the same character, having delicate pink tubes, with sepals tipped with green; of these *Unique*, though the smallest, is the best, having the greatest contrast of colours, the lightest tube, the greenest tip, and the deepest-coloured corolla; in *Gregoryana* the corolla is too dull, and in *Carnea* superb; the sepals do not expand sufficiently.*

DAHLIAS.—*M. S.*—Your yellow seedling is of no use; the petals are too ribby, and the centre indifferent. The dark variety is a flower of fine general form; the centre up and well formed. It is a flower of good properties, but the colour is that in which our best flowers abound, and the blooms are rather undersized.——*E. B.*—Both your seedlings are small; the darkest is decidedly the best, and from its general good properties is worth trying again; the lighter flower, No. 2, does not promise so well.——*W. S. of P. C.*—Your named seedling of 1842 does not possess the improved qualities looked for in seedlings of the present day; the centre is sunk and bad, the petals are narrow, pointed, and too much quilled, and the flower is what is technically called starry; it is of no use.——*E. B.*—Your second bloom supports the opinion previously written on the first; it promises well.*

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch reached Paris on Monday, announcing that a revolution broke out in Greece on the 15th inst., which has ended in the complete triumph of the popular cause, without compromising the personal safety of the King or the dignity of his crown. The details of this revolution present one of the most remarkable examples of national unanimity in the history of modern times. The people, the army, and even the principal authorities, had combined for the accomplishment of their purpose; and so secret were their movements, that neither the Foreign Ministers nor the King himself were aware of the approaching crisis. The people and the troops assembled in the middle of the night, surrounded the palace, and cut off all communication between the King and his Bavarian counsellors. They then in one voice demanded a Constitution. The King, aroused from his sleep, found that he was completely isolated, and that resistance was impossible. He had therefore no alternative but to assent to the proposals submitted to him by the Council of State, and to promise that the National Assembly should be convoked to draw up a new Constitution. Not a shot was fired, nor a voice raised against the obnoxious advisers of the King; and in less than 12 hours the immense multitude had quietly dispersed, without the occurrence of a single act of violence or aggression. This pacific revolution has excited considerable interest on the Continent, more especially in reference to the disturbances in the Italian States, and to the possibility that the example of the Greeks may be followed in the South of Italy. The Foreign journals concur in bestowing great praise on the moderation with which the Greeks accomplished their purpose, and contrast this result with the desultory proceedings of the Italian insurgents, whose attacks on individuals have given to their rising the character rather of a systematic brigandage than of a movement for political redress.—In France, the clamour against the armament of the fortifications of Paris is still the leading topic of the Opposition journals; but the people as yet appear to regard the question with indifference. Some further arrests have taken place in connection with the late conspiracy, but no important facts have been made known.—From Spain we learn that an engagement took place on the 21st, in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, between the contending forces which dispute the possession of that city. The bombardment commenced on the same day, and continued until the insurgents had retired from their

position. An attack on the city by the Government troops was hourly expected, and a fresh bombardment will no doubt take place before this second contest is decided. In other respects, the state of Spain continues to give rise to serious apprehensions. Saragossa has declared against the Government and in favour of a Central Junta, while a conspiracy for the same objects has been detected among the non-commissioned officers of the garrison at Vittoria. The Elections, also, in the great cities have terminated in favour of the Opposition, and unless the provincial elections present a very different result, the Government will hardly be able to meet the Cortes.

At home, the Repeal agitation has begun to assume another, and not less important character. In addition to the attempt made last week to identify the movement with the non-payment of rent and taxes, Mr. O'Connell in his speeches at Lismore has declared his conviction that the people and the clergy are going beyond him. He still promises that his Council of 300 will be in full operation before New Year's day, but says that instead of agitating as heretofore he must now moderate, and that it has become his duty to regulate the vigour and temper the energy of the people. In Wales, the hostility to turnpike gates appears, for the moment, to have given way to attacks on private property, and the disturbed state of the country has suggested the idea of proclaiming martial law in the Principality. Several meetings of farmers have been held, at which they have condemned the recent outrages, and adopted petitions to the Queen praying that the New Poor-law and the Tithe Commutation Act may be repealed, that free-trade may be adopted, and that the present Parliament may be dissolved,and another convened more likely to attend to the wants of the petitioners.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert remain at Windsor Castle with the Princesses, the Prince of Wales being still at Brighton. Her Majesty and the Prince have taken daily drives during the week with the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburgh, and on Monday and Wednesday Prince Albert and the Prince of Hohenlohe shot over the Royal preserves in the Great Park.—It is expected that the Court will leave the Castle in the course of next week for Claremont, to remain for about a week or ten days, in order that Prince Albert may shoot over the preserves of the King of the Belgians.—The Duke of Cambridge is, we understand, expected at Cambridge House from Germany the week after next. The Duchess will remain some weeks longer abroad.—Lord Hawarden has succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke as the Lord in Waiting, and the Countess of Charlemont has succeeded Viscountess Canning as the Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

Her Majesty's Belgian Excursion.—A paragraph appeared last week in the *Examiner*, stating, on the authority of accounts from Brussels, in a Belgian paper, that "the Queen of England and another personage had visited Waterloo *incognito* on the morning of the 19th." It has since been announced, on authority, that neither Her Majesty nor Prince Albert visited the field of Waterloo during their brief visit to Belgium. The mistake must have arisen either from the Brussels or the English paper misquoting the article they copied. This article originally appeared, we believe, in Brussels, and distinctly stated that "a person *in the suite* of the Queen of England," &c.,—meaning the Earl of Aberdeen, who went there to visit the grave of his brother, Sir Alexander Gordon, who fell in the battle.

Illness of Earl Grey.—We regret to state, that Earl Grey's indisposition has increased since his arrival at Howick Hall, and that Sir Stephen Hammick is in attendance upon him. His lordship, among other unfavourable symptoms, has lost the use of his limbs; but no apprehensions of immediate danger are entertained.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are principally occupied with the fortifications of Paris, which the joint protest of the Republicans and Legitimatists against their armament had again brought before the public. As yet, however, the people seem to view this outcry with apathy, as the real object of the fortifications must have long been generally known.—A person named Becker was arrested on Friday, at his residence, in virtue of a warrant from the Prefect of Police, charging him with being one of the most active and influential leaders of the communist plot detected some days ago. A clandestine press was seized at his lodgings, which, according to all appearances, served to print the proclamations of the conspirators. In 1833, the prisoner was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for an offence against the person of the King.—The Ministerial *Journal des Debats* has an article on a recent speech of Mr. Tyler, son of the President of the United States, in favour of Repeal, and observes, that "to do the French Radicals justice, their language is the most inoffensive mildness compared to that of the Radicals of New York. If such extravagant language could be regarded as serious, we should deplore it even for the interest of Ireland, for not only is it of a nature to excite sentiments of irritation amongst the English people, but such language must at the same time totally ruin the cause of the Irish, by depriving it of its national character, in order to give it the appearance of a revolutionary movement." In regard to Mr. O'Connell's proceedings, the same journal has a remarkable article, from which the following are extracts:—"Every one must have remarked, that since the Queen of England, in proroguing Parliament, expressed in the most explicit terms her indignation against the attempts made to produce a dismemberment of the United Kingdom, there have been less meetings in Ireland, many less monster speeches from Mr. O'Connell, and many less hurrahs for Repeal. The Queen's speech has deprived him of his last chance of any longer abusing the simplicity of his auditory. Here commences the embarrassment of the agitator; he is in a dilemma where he cannot remain without danger, or leave without committing an act of madness. He sees himself at the head of an army whose number astounds him, and whose force threatens to turn against himself. Formerly he called meetings to pass reviews, and, as he said, to count heads; at present he confesses that he only holds them to suffer the boiling courage of the Irish people to evaporate, who are asking him every day when he will lead them against the Saxons. Thus Mr. O'Connell, in place of agitating, seeks but to calm: he only wishes to find an issue to give a passage to the waves he has confined, and by which he fears to be carried off. No one better than himself comprehends this critical position: he knows better than any other that the first step made towards violence would be his destruction, and at the same time a sanguinary repression. He knows well that the repeal of the union is an insane dream—he knows that England, which is the stronger, will not grant it, because it would make her descend to the rank of countries of the third order—he knows that not only it would be the ruin of England, but that it would also be the ruin of Ireland, because the Irish people, in their present condition, are incapable of living and walking alone; but it is because he knows all this, and knew it beforehand, that a heavy responsibility weighs upon his head. There are, we know, evils to be remedied, but the Irish themselves appear to oppose an obstacle to all reasonable reform. Mr. O'Connell has ventured his stake upon a dangerous card; he has placed Ireland between Repeal and revolution. Repeal he cannot have; and as to a revolution, if it were attempted, which God forbid! the attempt would infallibly conclude in an unfortunate and impotent revolt."—Some of the journals dwell at great length on the Duke and Duchess de Nemours' progress through Burgundy on their way to Lyons, where they arrived on the 20th; according to the Opposition prints their Royal Highnesses met with a very cold reception. At Macon, M. Lamartine, the poet, as chief of the Academy, prepared an address for the future Regent, which has been severely censured even by the Liberal papers. The following are extracts:—"Prince, you do us the honour of visiting us, and we receive you with cordiality. Welcome. You will meet with neither adulation nor insolence in our language. We will show merely dignity. We welcome your young Princess with somewhat more sentiment. The official harangues which greet you everywhere, tell you that France is fanatically attached to personal monarchy, to the royal power emancipated, to a throne predominating over other institutions; that France sees all the future in a dynasty, and places its trust in the fortifications which guard it; and, in fine, that France thirsts after princes, and is weary of freedom. We are too full of respect to contradict this; but history will do it for us if you open its page. Our real sentiments are other. We recognise the services rendered by the King your father. Order and peace are the fruits of the first painful years of his reign. We are grateful. But in return he owes his throne to France. And France has immense wants. Behind the legal, the electoral France of only 200,000 citizens, there stands an entire people, which demands its place. If you wish this people to be monarchic, form a monarchy in its image," &c. The Ministerial journal combats, and even republishes these manifestoes, which it does not seriously fear, because such vague demands of universal suffrage and uncourteous remonstrances flung in the face of Princes disgust the more moderate and large majority of French Liberals. The venerable M. Lacretelle addressed to the Prince, in the name of the Literary Society, a very different speech, from which we make the following extract in reference to the Queen's visit:—"Whilst your Highness was fulfilling your duties, the Château d'Eu, for ever consecrated in history, offered a great spectacle, a great promise to the world. In remote times, whose darkness the sacred volume alone has penetrated, a King, the most renowned for wisdom, received the visit of a Queen who offers herself to our veneration by this homage alone, for it is all we know respecting her. Here it is a young, amiable, and highly-honoured Queen, who came to visit a Monarch whose wisdom, profound discernment, and indomitable courage have triumphed over such painful trials and such formidable attempts on his life. The two greatest nations on the earth were represented on this occasion. Their calm, and at the same time unlimited liberty, increases the majesty of the Sovereigns. She does not on this occasion display her pomp, but her elegance and grace. The heavens, ocean, and the two shores are brilliant with the festivities. The sentiment of the two Sovereigns is comprehended, and dilates all hearts. The object was to render more intimate and friendly the long peace which Europe has enjoyed. This is the representative Government in all its glory, since this peace is its work. To strengthen esteem by affection and by a free interchange of amiable and generous qualities,—this is what an august example ought to inspire the two people in whom the world will see every day more and more their arbiters and models." The Prince replied,—"I thank you for having spoken in such noble terms of a recent visit, because I see in that event an honour for my country and a favourable omen for all. I see in it an honour, because France, however great and glorious she may be, and worthy of such homage, cannot remain indifferent to the visit of a young Queen, who has appeared on our shores as it were to demonstrate the providential link that connects two great nations. I regard it as a favourable omen, because the union of two such powerful countries must accelerate the progress of humanity towards those happy destinies which peace makes it every day love more and more and better appreciate. I thank you for having afforded me an opportunity of giving utterance to a thought which was already in my heart, and I congratulate myself on concurring in the opinion of the illustrious writer to whom history has so often confided her most intimate secrets and her surest appreciations."—General Boyer, ex-President of the Republic of Hayti, landed at Havre on the 21st, on his way to Paris. M. Olozaga, the special ambassador from Spain, has arrived in Paris to demand, it is said, an armed intervention.—An authentic return has been made of the receipts produced by the performances of Mademoiselle Rachel at the Comédie Francaise since her *début* in 1838. The sum amounts to 1,503,000f. This is at the rate of 4900f. for each representation.—Marseilles was visited on the night of the 15th with a most violent storm. The visitors to the theatre could not reach their homes until three o'clock in the morning. A house in the market-place was washed down, but no lives were lost.—The sale of the furniture, &c. of the too celebrated *château* of Glandier, the late residence of Madame Laffarge, has just taken place, and it has revived the infatuation which all the newspapers in Europe have recorded. The most trifling articles have fetched the highest prices. The wedding dress of Mdlle. Marie Capelle sold for 800f., and still excited envy; the Prayer-book she used at her wedding yielded 50f.; a mere sketch of her face fetched 25f.; some little albums, a few soiled pages of verses addressed to her, and other trifles, have attracted a crowd to Glandier for a whole fortnight.

SPAIN.—Advices from Barcelona of the 22d state that an engagement took place on the 21st, between the insurgent forces under Brigadier Ametler, and those of Brigadier Prim. Ametler had his head-quarters at Badalona, a town on the coast at two leagues from Barcelona, and on the Mataro road; his vanguard occupied San Andres de Palamar. Prim attacked the latter, and completely routed the insurgents. The engagement lasted two days, and on the morning of the 22d Prim's troops were masters of all the houses. He made 200 prisoners; the rest were killed, or fled. Col. Milans was wounded. Brigadier Ametler abandoned Badalona, and retired towards France. The suspension of hostilities in Barcelona mentioned in the last despatches, only lasted 24 hours. The citadel and Montjuich both fired on the 22d on the sea-gate and Atarazanas, but ceased firing after the retirement of Ametler. Brigadier Prim was hourly expected to attack the insurgents of Barcelona. The movement of Reus has failed, and the insurgents driven out by the inhabitants of the town have fled to the mountains. Vich and Puycerda have refused to submit to the Junta, and the National Guard have refused to march to the succour of those towns recognising the Junta. A great number of those who left Figueras have returned. The weather has been very severe in Catalonia, particularly on the eastern frontier, and in consequence of the floods all communications with France have been cut off, except by the Perthus road. Madrid was calm on the evening of the 20th, in spite of the impression produced by the rising of Saragossa, which has declared against the provisional Government, and even against its Cortes, a movement having broken out there on the evening of the 17th in favour of the Central Junta. The municipality and the national militia took part in it, and a Junta was formed without opposition. Letters from Vittoria, of the 17th, mention that a conspiracy had been discovered in that city among the non-commissioned officers of the cavalry Regiment del Principe. Their object was to proclaim a Central Junta. Seven serjeants had been arrested. At Madrid the elections are the great topic of the day; the "Progresista" party, or Anti-Ministerialists, are steadily gaining ground in the poll. Of the 7,000 or 8,000 electors, not more than 2,000 had polled. The Government journals assert that the provincial elections will be more favourable to them. One of the powder magazines, at some distance from the capital, blew up on the 22d. Some workmen and guards were killed, but the city sustained no serious injury. The cause of this accident is not yet known.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Lisbon of the 18th state that General Zurbano, who arrived on the 7th inst. at Oporto, was made a prisoner, and lodged in the castle of Foz. He was seized in the French hotel at Oporto, and had come in the packet from Vigo. An order, however, was immediately forwarded from the Government for his release, and Zurbano is now in Lisbon, He is said to be greatly broken down by the distresses which he has endured since he was driven from Madrid, and his spirits appear to be completely shattered.—Dr. Miller, of Kilmarnock, brother-in-law of Dr. Kalley, of Madeira, has received a letter from the Foreign-office, in answer to the representation made by him to Lord Aberdeen, on hearing of Dr. Kalley's imprisonment at Funchal; in which it is stated that "her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon has been directed to require that Dr. Kalley be liberated on bail, and his case brought before the Conservatorial Court."—An official notification has been received of the formal installation of the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, under the treaty concluded last year for the suppression of the slave-trade, at Boa Vista, in the Cape de Verd Islands. This event took place on the 7th June. The act of installation was signed by Mr. Rendall, Consul-General of England in those islands, by

Captain Dos Santos, as Commissioner for Portugal, and by Senhor d'Almeida as arbitrator.

GERMANY.—Letters from Vienna of the 12th state that since Prince Metternich's return, the arrival and departure of couriers has become even more frequent than it was before, and that the frequent conferences which the Prince holds with the French Ambassador leave no doubt that the object of the present important negotiations are Spanish affairs. Upon two questions it is said the principal Cabinets agree. No immediate or particular proposals will be made to the Spanish Government, but all exertions will be made to secure the hand of the Queen to a member of the Bourbon family, exclusive of the Orleans branch. The candidates, therefore, would be members of the families of Don Carlos or the King of Naples.—The Emperor of Russia left Berlin on the 19th for Warsaw; the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe Weimar for Weimar; the Duke of Leuchtenberg for Stettin; and the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, with their daughter the Princess Eugenia, for Stockholm. —The King of Bavaria's magnificent plan to form a union of the members of the German Confederation, for the purpose of contributing to the fund for rebuilding Cologne Cathedral, has been responded to, and it is now understood that the Emperor of Austria has offered 40,000 florins a year until the work shall be completed.—Great preparations are making at Gratz for the reception of the naturalists who are to hold their annual meeting there in the course of this month. A room has been erected, in which 1000 persons may dine. The Archduke John will treat the naturalists with a Styrian *fête*. He has caused persons to come from all the provinces of Styria, who are to execute in their different costumes national dances and songs. The governor will also offer to the scientific strangers a brilliant *soirée* in his gardens.—Prince Hohenlohe, of miracle-working celebrity, but of whom nothing had been heard for some time, is stated, in a letter from Innspruck, to have performed some new miracles there during the last month. Among the persons stated to have been cured were the daughter of a Councillor of the Court of Appeal of the Tyrol, after a painful illness of three years, and a woman of fifty-five, who had been for seven years afflicted with paralysis.

ITALY.—Accounts from the Frontier state that Count Radetsky, military governor of Venice, has received instructions from Vienna to keep 4,000 men ready to march at a moment's notice into any of the Italian States, as soon as their respective Governments should require and demand such assistance. The Bolognese insurgents have made an attempt to surprise the city of Ravenna, to arrest three cardinals, and to establish the centre of the operations in that place. They had agreed to meet other conspirators at Imola, but the police discovered their intentions, and when the insurgents arrived before Imola they found the gates closed and the garrison under arms. A letter from Rome, of Sept 14, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, contains the following:—"We have just received by express information that the diligence (what diligence is not stated), and the dragoons who were escorting it, had been attacked by a band of 150 men, armed with English muskets. The dragoons were made prisoners. It is asserted that this band had suddenly attacked several posts of cavalry, and carried off their arms and their horses. In consequence of this news, there was yesterday a Council of Cardinals. The Government is said to have sent off immediately for Cesena several battalions of infantry." From Naples we learn that no instance of burning has lately taken place, and the streets, which were almost deserted by females, are again assuming that life and noise so peculiar to this city. Sir Woodbine Parish, who has been in Naples since the sulphur question, for the purpose of extending our commercial interest in the kingdom, has returned to England, having failed in inducing the Government to agree to anything beyond the sulphur duties, which are already known and acted upon.

GREECE.—A telegraphic despatch has reached Paris announcing that a revolution has at length broken out at Athens. The accounts of the proceedings of King Otho which have appeared from time to time will cause this news to be received without surprise. It appears that at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 15th a few musket-shots fired in the air announced the assembling of the people in the different quarters of Athens. Soon afterwards the inhabitants, accompanied by the entire garrison, marched towards the square of the palace crying, "The Constitution for ever!" On reaching the palace the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, drew up under the windows of the King, in front of the palace, and the people having stationed themselves in the rear, all in one voice demanded a constitution. The King appeared at a low window, and assured the people that he would take into consideration their demand and that of the army, after consulting with his Ministers, the Council of State, and the representatives of the foreign Powers. But the Commander M. Calergi, having stepped forward, made known to his Majesty that the Ministry was no longer recognised, and that the Council of State was already deliberating on the best course to be adopted under existing circumstances. A document was soon afterwards presented to the King by a deputation of the Council, composed of Messrs. Conduriotis, the President, G. Eynian, A. P. Mavromichali, jun., G. Psyles, and Anastasius Londos. Whilst his Majesty was reading the propositions of the Council of State, the representatives of the foreign Powers presented themselves at the Palace, and were told by the Commander that nobody could be admitted at that moment, the King being in conference with the deputation of the Council of State. The latter came out two hours afterwards with the consent of the King. The new Ministry recommended by the Council then repaired to the Palace, where they held a long consultation with his Majesty, who shortly appeared on the balcony, surrounded by the new Ministers and Ambassadors, who had just been admitted, and was received with acclamation by the people. The cry of 'Long live the Constitutional King' resounded, together with that of 'The Constitution for ever.' The following Ministers entered immediately on the discharge of their functions. Messrs. André Metaxa, President of the Council, with the department of Foreign Affairs; André Londos, Minister of War; Canaris, for the Navy Department; Rhigas Palamidis for the Interior, Mansolas for the Finance; Leon Melas, for Justice, and Michel Schinas, for Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs. The military revolution was directed, on the part of the regular Army, by the Colonel of Cavalry (Demetri Calergi), and on that of the irregular army by Colonel Macryany. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the garrison, after defiling before the Palace, re-entered their quarters, preceded by their bands, amidst the acclamations of the people. An hour afterwards the city, in which order had not been an instant disturbed, resumed its customary aspect, the whole revolution having been accomplished successfully and without bloodshed, in about 12 hours. The students of the university joined the movement, and were remarkable for their patriotism and moderation. [Similar movements occurred at Chalcis, Corinth, and Nauplia. Letters from Athens of the 17th state, that all foreigners holding offices under Government were to be dismissed, including even M. Lemaitre and other Frenchmen employed in the administration of the National Bank. The chiefs of the movement had adopted every precaution for the safety of that establishment; the Directors were beforehand informed of the hour at which the movement was to take place, and 12 trusty soldiers were sent thither during the night for its protection by M. Calergi. The revolution was effected without any violence. The Ministers were arrested in their houses, but liberated on the next morning. A Bavarian Aide-de-Camp of the King was also apprehended, and confined in the barracks, where, however, he remained a prisoner only a few hours. It appears that the King yielded with bad grace, when he found that all resistance on his part would be unavailing. It was eleven o'clock when his obstinacy was subdued. The military bands were then playing the "Marseillaise" and the "Parisienne," which gave his Majesty cause to suppose that affairs might proceed to unpleasant extremities. On the 16th King Otho took his customary airing, and was saluted, as he passed along the streets, with cries from the people and soldiers of "Long live the Constitutional King!" An exception had been made in the decree of exclusion against foreigners in favour of the old Philhellenes who held office under the Government. The National Assembly will be convoked within 30 days from the date of the revolution, to draw up the new Constitution in conjunction with the King.

TURKEY.—By the Levant mail we have advices from Constantinople to the 8th inst. The *Berat* had been sent for the investiture of Prince Alexander Georgiewitsch, and was published in due form at Belgrade on the 14th inst. The greatest activity prevailed in the military departments of the Porte, and on the 6th an Imperial *hat*, incorporating the militia with the regular army during a period of five years, had been proclaimed with great pomp in presence of the Sultan, the Ministers, and the troops of the garrison. Redschid Pasha, President of the Military Council, had been appointed Seraskier or General-in-chief of the troops of Rumelia, with the title of Muschir, and was to reside at Adrianople. The Porte appeared to be inclined to give France every satisfaction for the insult offered to her consul at Jerusalem. Before Baron de Bourquenay had made any communication on the subject to the Divan, the Sultan had anticipated him, by enjoining the authorities of Syria and Jerusalem to punish the parties who had committed the outrage with exemplary justice. Prince Bibesco, the new Hospodar of Wallachia, accompanied by his younger brother and a number of Boyards, had arrived at Constantinople. The Sultan had sent his portrait to King Louis Philippe by the French steamer. A provisional government has been established in the mountains of the Nestorians. Zenail Bey, a well known Kurdish marauder, has been named governor, and has established himself in a new house built by Dr. Grant, in Tujari, for the purposes of the American mission.

EGYPT.—The last French packet has brought here Arnim Bey, first interpreter to the Pacha, on his return from his mission to Paris. Accountants to be employed in the regulation of the accounts of the Egyptian government have accompanied him from Paris. The Pacha is expected to return shortly to Cairo, and the alarms which had prevailed of a too abundant inundation have subsided. Up to the 6th inst. no Indian mail had been signalised as having arrived at Suez, and moreover, there was no steamer at Alexandria to bring the mail on should it chance to arrive before the Oriental, which left Malta for Alexandria on the evening of the 13th.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney papers to the 1st June have come to hand. The colony was in all the bustle of the first general election of a legislature under the constitution lately conceded, and then first to be put in force. The quarterly returns of revenue for the three months ending with March last, published there, show a decrease of 2,551*l.*, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1842; the returns for 1843 being 77,079*l.* against 80,530*l.* for 1842. Stock had been selling at very low prices in Western Australia. Sheep were sold by the importers at 11*s.* a head; and cows at from 65*s.* to 10*l.* each. Colonial bred cows and heifers were sold at Perth at an average price of 9*l.* per head.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 94⅛ to 5 for money, and 95 to ⅛ for account; New Three-and-Half per Cents., 102⅛ to ¼; India Stock, 267 to 9; Exchequer Bills, 1¾*d.*, 61*s.* to 63*s.*; 1½*d.*, 60*s.* to 62*s.* prem.; India Bonds, 67*s.* to 69*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Dinner to Gen. Espartero.—On Tuesday a magnificent banquet was given at the Mansion-house, as a mark of sympathy with General Espartero on his arrival in this country. Nearly three hundred sat down to dinner. The hall was decorated in the usual manner. There was a meeting of the Council in one of the rooms of the Mansion-house previous to the dinner, when the Lord Mayor read the resolutions of the Common Council, which have already been noticed in this Paper, and to which Gen. Espartero returned a suitable reply. After dinner, the usual loyal toasts having been given, the Lord Mayor proposed the health of his Highness the Duke of Victory, expressing his belief that "if we do not see Espartero again at the head of affairs, we shall at least see his principles in the ascendant." The toast was received with loud cheering, after which the Duke of Victory rose and addressed the assembly in Spanish. Having been listened to with profound attention, the Lord Mayor, at the conclusion of his speech, said that as the Duke of Victory was not sufficiently acquainted with English to deliver his address in our language, he had put a translation of his remarks into his hands, which he begged to read, His Lordship then read the following address:—"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen—The generous and hospitable reception I have met with from the British people, their Queen and Government, will ever be to me a source of most grateful recollection. The British nation—the high-minded and liberal British people—have thoroughly understood the feelings that have ever guided the actions of him who has now the honour of addressing you, and who having hoisted the constitutional flag of his country, carried it victoriously, until finally the enemies of liberty disappeared. Solemnly elected Regent of Spain by the national will, I was determined to govern the kingdom within the law; to preserve the law, and allow no one to transgress the law. The enemies of the liberty and independence of my country and of the constitutional throne of my Queen are indebted for their momentary triumph to that religious respect which I have ever shown to the fundamental law of the state. But I shall never on that account regret that such has been my conduct; for I am convinced such is the only conduct a constitutional Regent ought to follow. Thus it was my intention, when the time fixed by the constitution for Isabella II. commencing the exercise of her constitutional authority should arrive, that she should find herself at the head of a flourishing and great kingdom; quiet within, respected without, and progressing in that prosperity to which it is entitled by its position, climate, and the character of its people. I have asserted it a hundred times, and it is with satisfaction I now repeat it here—to secure and consolidate the public and civil liberty of my country; to preserve intact the constitutional throne of Isabella the Second, to deliver into her hands the authority with which I was entrusted precisely in the manner determined by the law, and then to retire into private life, and become once more a private citizen—such were ever my wishes—such my determination. An evil destiny has prevented the fulfilment of my intentions, and I have been obliged to retire from my country; but in the midst of my misfortunes it is a great consolation to have met with so generous a reception in this, the classic soil of constitutional liberty, whence I offer the most fervent vows for the happiness of my country. And wherever fate may lead me, I shall always have the most lively recollection of the sympathy shown me by the British people, and more particularly by the City of London, the prosperity of which I now beg leave to offer as a toast." Vehement cheering followed the conclusion of this speech. The health of Gen. Van Halen and the other officers of Espartero's suite, was then given and acknowledged by that General. Viscount Canning returned thanks for the House of Peers, and expressed his hope that, whatever future events may bring about, when Gen. Espartero and his countrymen, here and at home, recalled the memory of the reception which had been given them, they will feel that it was given to a man who filled a station the highest to which a subject can be called, with a scrupulous honesty as regards the interests of his country, and with unflinching fidelity to his young Queen. Mr. Ward acknowledged the toast of the House of Commons, and said that they came there to honour one who had been most undeservedly driven from the highest station in his own country, and who would, in all probability, still fill it, if it were not for foreign interference. That Spain might be again restored to constitutional liberty, through the instrumentality of Espartero, was a wish in which every man in this country heartily joined, be he Whig, Tory, or Radical. The Lord Mayor then gave "The Members for the City," praised the late Sir M. Wood for his humane and useful conduct, and stated that Lord J. Russell was anxious to attend the banquet to Gen. Espartero, but that he could not conveniently leave the country, where he was at present residing.

General Nogueras.—In connection with the banquet to Gen. Espartero we may notice a correspondence which has appeared in the daily papers on the part taken by Gen. Nogueras, one of the ex-Regent's suite, in the murder of Gen. Cabrera's mother during the contest with Don Carlos. On the first announcement of the Lord Mayor's intention to give this banquet, Lord Ranelagh

wrote a letter to the morning papers, asking whether the city authorities were aware that Gen. Nogueras was the perpetrator of that crime. To this Gen. Nogueras replied, that the imputation was false; "it was another General," he said, "who ordered the trial and execution, and neither have I to take on myself the responsibility of his acts nor the denunciation of his name." Lord Ranelagh declared this letter a subterfuge, and explained that Gen. Nogueras did not actually shoot the unfortunate lady, but entreated Gen. Mina to do so; quoting Gen. Mina's despatch, dated March 15, 1836, to prove the fact. On the 24th inst., Gen. Nogueras published his reply, stating that "he had not the least interference in the affair;" and that, "satisfied with the repeated public demonstrations of the affection of his countrymen, and resting on the testimony of a pure conscience, he will not trouble the public of this country any more on a subject to which it can attach but little interest." This has called forth a rejoinder from Lord Ranelagh, containing the following passages in immediate reference to the main facts:—"In answer to the first point, I offer the following extracts from Lord Clarendon's despatch to Lord Palmerston, dated March 7th, 1836, and not quoted by me before:—'I consider it my duty to inform your lordship of an occurrence that has lately taken place in Catalonia, and which, with reference to its atrocity and its consequence, has produced a considerable sensation at Madrid. A Carlist chief, called Cabrera, shot the alcaldes of two small villages in Lower Arragon. The mother of Cabrera, a poor old woman nearly 70 years of age, lived at Tortosa, and General Nogueras, who commanded the Queen's troops in the neighbourhood, ordered the Governor of that place to have her seized and shot. The Governor refused to commit this barbarous deed, upon which General Nogueras wrote to General Mina, the Captain-general of the province, for his sanction, which was unhesitatingly given, and the mother of Cabrera was executed for the crime of her son. Immediately upon these facts coming to my knowledge I waited upon M. Mendizabal, with whom I found the Minister of War, and I told their Excellencies that I was come, in the performance of a painful duty, to announce to them what would be the feelings of his Majesty's government, and the whole people of England, upon learning those unparalleled acts of barbarity. M. Mendizabal and Count Almodovar, with expressions of horror, admitted the facts, and seemed to be aware of the impression which they would produce in England. I have several times since spoken to M. Mendizabal upon the matter, and his Excellency yesterday informed me that General Nogueras had been deprived of his command in Arragon, and that a court of inquiry had been ordered into all the circumstances of the case, with a view to ulterior measures.' Lord Clarendon, in another despatch of April 23d, says, in confirmation of his former statement, that 'General Nogueras had been deprived of his command, and ordered to repair to Valencia, where proceedings were to be instituted against him.' In addition to the above, there is Cabrera's authority on record that Nogueras is the murderer of his mother; and when he signed a treaty for the exchange of prisoners, he exempted General Nogueras from any such benefit. One more unquestionable corroborative testimony:—The wife of Colonel Fentivero (a companion and brother officer of Nogueras) was shot, in retaliation for Cabrera's mother. The Colonel presented a beautiful petition to the Queen, calling for the trial of Nogueras, and denouncing him as the murderer of his wife. This petition from Colonel Fentivero appeared in all the Madrid papers of the 24th and 25th March. Lord Palmerston, in his despatch to Lord Clarendon, of April 2, 1836, says:—'You will at the same time state to the Spanish Minister, that it is impossible to express in adequate language the disgust and indignation which this atrocious crime has produced in the minds of all persons in this country, or to describe the degree of injury which such abominations necessarily do to the cause of the Queen. You will earnestly entreat the Spanish Government to take the most effectual means to prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful acts, and to give the war in every province in which it may be unfortunately carried on the character of a contest among the inhabitants of a civilised country.' As to the little interest General Nogueras supposes that the English people take in such atrocious acts, it cannot be forgotten that General Moreno, the Carlist Commander-in-Chief, was ignominiously and properly driven from this country by the voice of public opinion, for his murder of an Englishman in Spain."

Death of Sir Matthew Wood.—Alderman Sir M. Wood, Bart., one of the Members for the City of London, died at Gloucester on Monday last, after a long and severe illness. He was in his 76th year, having been born on the 2d June, 1768. The name of Alderman Wood will be long remembered in the annals of the City. For more than a quarter of a century he has been one of the most conspicuous members of the Corporation; has filled all the highest offices connected with it, and has taken an active part in every political question which has agitated the public mind during his time. After filling several offices of lesser importance, he was chosen, at a comparatively early age, Alderman for his ward, and having served in his turn the office of Lord Mayor, he was elected a second time to fill that chair. As a politician it is almost unnecessary to say that Alderman Wood was a supporter of Whig principles, and was the Representative of London in no less than nine successive Parliaments. He was the son of a tradesman in Devonshire, and commenced life as a commercial traveller. He afterwards settled in Falcon-square as a brewer's druggist and hop merchant, and realised a considerable fortune, independently of that derived under the celebrated will of Mr. Wood of Gloucester. His advocacy of the cause of Queen Caroline first brought him prominently before the public. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart., rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, and vicar of Cressing, Essex. The death of Alderman Wood has created a vacancy in the representation of the Ward of Cripplegate in the Court of Aldermen, and of the City of London, in Parliament. With regard to the latter, active preparations are already in progress for a contest. A requisition has been got up to Mr. Thomas Baring, calling upon him to come forward as the Conservative candidate, Mr. Wolverly Attwood having been obliged to decline on account of ill health. On the Liberal interest, Mr. Samuel Gurney, Mr. Patteson, and Lord Morpeth, have been mentioned; and it is believed that Mr. Patteson will comply with the invitation. The election will take place on the old registration, and may not occur for some time. Several gentlemen are talked of for the aldermanic gown of Cripplegate. Among these are Mr. John Dillon, of the firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Co.; and Mr. Thomas Challis.

Election of Lord Mayor.—Yesterday being Michaelmas day, a Common-hall was held at Guildhall, according to annual custom, for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. After the usual forms had been gone through, the two senior Aldermen below the chair, Alderman Thomas Wood and Alderman Magnay, were put in nomination, together with the present Lord Mayor. The latter, however, declined sustaining the labour and expense of the office for another year, and Alderman T. Wood expressed his intention of retiring from the contest. A poll, however, had been demanded by his friends, and the sheriffs had no power to interrupt the voting. The polling was merely nominal although it must be continued for seven days, and Alderman Magnay is virtually elected.

The Sheriffs.—The new sheriffs, Alderman Musgrove and Mr. Moon, were sworn into office on Thursday, with the usual ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. Vivian, rector of St. Peter-le-Poor, Old Broad-street, has accepted the office of chaplain to Mr. Alderman Musgrove, and the Rev. Dr. Croly to Mr. Moon.

East India Company.—On Wednesday the quarterly general court of this corporation was held at the India House, pursuant to the charter, Mr. Cotton in the chair. The proceedings were mostly of a routine character. After the presentation of various papers laid before Parliament since the last Court, consisting of accounts relative to the revenues of India, salaries, annuities, compensation to the colleges of Hayleybury and Addiscombe, the number of students, &c., various papers were submitted relating to the claim to compensation by Captain J. Patterson, and documents connected with appeals in India. Mr. Poynder then brought forward his motion, complaining of the annual payment of 60,000 rupees to the Temple of Juggernaut, the attendance of the police at the temple, and the compulsory steps adopted to obtain coolies to draw the car. The chairman suggested, that, as the directors had required specific explanations upon these points, the motion should be withdrawn for the present, to which Mr. Poynder assented, with the expression of a hope that the object he had in view would be accomplished in another way. Mr. Lewis then brought under the consideration of the Court a motion relating to appeals from India, the prosecution of which was made compulsory on the Company by orders in Council; but the motion was withdrawn, on the understanding that the Board of Control had promised to give the subject its serious attention.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The mews at the corner of James-street and Stafford row, nearly opposite the equerries' entrance to Buckingham Palace, were pulled down last week by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in order to clear the site for the intended improvements in the vicinity of the Palace. The demolition of the White Horse public-house is deferred for the present, and the improvements to be immediately commenced will be limited to building a wall to James-street; the wide space thus obtained will enable the Commissioners to remove the hackney coach stand several feet from the present locality.—Mr. Cubitt has completed a direct road from Belgrave-square, through Eaton, Chester, Eccleston, and St. George's squares, to the river at the end of St. George's-square. He is about to erect a chain pier for the accommodation of the public.—In consequence of a material sinking of Westminster Bridge, it has been determined to remove a great portion of the wall and heavy balustrades, together with the covered stone recesses on each side, and to substitute a low wall, similar to that recently adopted at Blackfriars Bridge. The road and footpath will also be reduced.—The New Lincoln's Inn Hall has so rapidly advanced since the commencement of the year as to insure its being roofed by the early part of the ensuing spring.

The Murder of Mr. Westwood.—It will be recollected that some years ago the shop of Mr. Westwood, a watchmaker, in Princes-street, was broken open and robbed of property to a large amount, and the proprietor murdered. The criminals have hitherto escaped detection, although a reward of 300*l.* was offered at the time for their apprehension. At the last May session of the Central Criminal Court a person named Henry Stocker was convicted of stealing six Irish bank notes for 100*l.* each from the person of Mr. Jeffs, a railway contractor, in Dublin, and sentenced to be transported for seven years. He is now confined in the Model Prison, at Pentonville, where some doubts are entertained of his sanity. At the time of his conviction he declared his innocence, insisting that he was engaged in his business in London on the day of the robbery. A representation to this effect, supported by the certificates of several respectable persons, vouching for that fact, has been made to the Home Secretary, but hitherto without avail. Stocker now states that he is able to give such information as will lead to the discovery of the murderers of Mr. Westwood, which he is ready to do, on having his sentence reversed or mitigated. He asserts that, during the time of his imprisonment in Newgate, preparatory to his trial, he was employed by a fellow-prisoner to write out his defence, and that in the course of his confidential intercourse with this man, disclosures were made to him which, if divulged and followed up, will enable the police to discover the murderers. This circumstance has been communicated to the family of Mr. Westwood, who have placed the affair in the hands of the police, who have already set an active investigation on foot, so that the long-concealed culprits may now possibly be brought to justice.

The Nelson Column.—It is said that the statue of Lord Nelson will be placed on its column on the 21st of next month, the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar. An entertainment in honour of the event will be given by public subscription to his surviving companions in arms, and Sir R. Stopford has sent a letter to the committee, stating, that the pensioners now in Greenwich Hospital who shared in the victories of Lord Nelson, and whose present state of health will allow of their attending, amount to 199, viz.:—in the battle of Trafalgar, 130; Copenhagen, 31; the Nile, 25; and St. Vincent, 13. Prince Albert has contributed 20*l.* to the fund now raising to defray the expenses of the entertainment.

General Pension Society.—On Monday the annual general meeting of this society, formed to grant monthly pensions of 31 shillings to decayed citizens, mechanics, and manufacturers, and of 22 shillings to their widows, was held, Mr. Haywood in the chair. The report stated that the society continued to receive distinguished patronage and support. Prince Albert had condescended to become its patron, and marked his approbation of its object by a donation of 50 guineas. Sixty persons, men and women, were recipients of its bounty, and another election for four men and two women as pensioners would shortly take place. The funded property, exclusive of 500*l.* in the life fund, was 4814*l.*, the surplus fund 600*l.* The receipts for the year were 1794*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, the expenditure, including 628*l.* 7*s.* disbursed in pensions, and the purchase of 500*l.* stock, left a balance of 316*l.* 14*s.* The report then stated that the Earl of Craven was the newly-elected president, and that in future decayed tradesmen and their widows would be eligible as pensioners.

South Sea Company.—A general meeting of this company was held last week at the South Sea House, for the purpose of considering an address to be presented to her Majesty, and for making an alteration in the by-laws, Mr. Franks, deputy-governor, took the chair, and proposed the adoption of an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to continue governor of the Company. After a long discussion on the question whether her Majesty, holding no stock, was qualified to act as governor, the address was agreed to by a majority of 13 to 6. A resolution was then agreed to, altering the transfer days for public stock to Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; and for private stock to Mondays and Saturdays.

The High Tides.—The equinoxial gales during the week have swelled the Thames to such an extent as to create serious alarm to persons whose premises lie along its banks. The tide of Monday rose to five feet above high-water mark; and the steamers had some difficulty in passing under the arches of the different bridges. The wharfs along Bankside were flooded to the depth of 18 inches, and the yards and wharfs from Blackfriars to Westminster-bridge were likewise under water. The tide flowed over the river-wall of the Bishop's-walk, and rendered the streets leading to Vauxhall-bridge impassable, the water forcing its way into the ground-floors. At Lambeth Palace the water also rushed into the cellars. The embankments from the Horseferry-road Pier to Chelsea, on the north side, and those from Vauxhall-bridge to Putney, were completely under water for nearly an hour. The tide of Tuesday morning rose to a still greater height, induced by a strong wind from the northward. The overflow was very great along the Kentish coast from Woolwich Marshes to Deptford and Rotherhithe, and from Blackwall to the Isle of Dogs, on the opposite side. Cellars, kitchens, and warehouses, were flooded; causing considerable destruction of property. The market-gardeners were severe sufferers, and a great number of private gardens in low situations were inundated, and the soil washed away. The Lewisham meadows were overflowed by the Ravensbourne, to the extent of many acres. The pleasure-ground in the rear of Dr. Smith's house, in the Blackheath-road, was two feet under water; and, on the tide receding, nearly 100 fish, flounders, roach, dace, &c., were found on the lawn. In the afternoon, at four o'clock, the river was several feet above high-water mark, and the banks were overflowed. To prevent an overflow of the ground surrounding the Millbank Penitentiary, three large breakwaters were moored in the river, and had the desired effect. This was not the case nearer Westminster; for, at the Horseferry, the river had overflown the embankment and covered the road. Along the Lambeth side the water flowed into the cellars of several houses, and did considerable damage. The lower parts of Shadwell, Wapping, and Bankside were also inundated. On Wednesday, the tide rose much higher than on either of the previous days. Although in many places precautionary steps had been taken, considerable destruction of property ensued. All the warehouses near Chelsea, Wandsworth, Battersea, Lambeth, and at Bankside, were completely inundated. The timber-yards near Southwark-bridge were entirely overflowed, and the roadway was above a foot under water, rendering the highway quite impassable for upwards of an hour. At

one time the tide rose so quickly up the iron gratings connected with the sewers, that in some instances it forced them up several feet into the air.

The Stoddart and Conolly Fund.—The committee of this Fund had an interview with Lord Aberdeen on Saturday, at the Foreign-office, when his Lordship offered to render every assistance in his power to the Rev. Dr. Wolff, for the purpose of obtaining intelligence of the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, and stated that Dr. Wolff's mission would not in any way interfere with the instructions he had already given to Colonel Shiel.

Anti-Corn-Law League.—On Thursday evening the Anti-Corn-law League held its first monthly meeting for the season, in Covent-garden Theatre. The building was crowded in every corner half an hour before the time for commencing the business, and a great number of ladies were present. Mr. G. Wilson, the chairman of the League, presided, and opened the proceedings in a long address. The report for the past year was then read, from which it appeared that tracts had been distributed among 26 counties, containing 300,000 electors, and in 187 boroughs, containing 400,000 electors, exclusive of 4,000,000 tracts given to the working classes, and non-electors, making a total of 9,000,000 of tracts, weighing 100 tons. 426,000 tracts had also been stitched up in magazines. 23 boroughs and 47 counties remained unvisited by the League. In 56 counties of England, Scotland, and Wales, 650 lectures were delivered by 14 lecturers, and 140 towns were visited by deputations from the League. The great Manchester meeting was attended by 20,000 persons and 501 deputies. The receipts of the League Fund for the year were 50,290*l.* 14*s.*, and the expenditure amounted to 47,814*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a balance of 2476*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Hayward moved the adoption of the report, which was carried, and the meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Bright, Cobden, and Fox.

St. Paul's Churchyard.—A few days since, in the course of excavations in St. Paul's Churchyard, the workmen came to a bed of peat at about 13 feet from the surface. The depth of the bed was 4½ feet. There have been above 20 carts filled with it. A quantity of bones, earthenware, and various other articles, were dug up from the soil immediately above the bed, from which it is supposed that this was the original surface, as all above is what is called made earth.

Marylebone.—Within the last fortnight the board of guardians of St. Marylebone parish have publicly offered a reward of two guineas each for the apprehension of no fewer than seventeen fathers of families, who have deserted their wives and children. More than one hundred individuals have thus become chargeable to the parish.

Fires.—Since the great fire at Topping's wharf, near London Bridge, scarcely a night has elapsed but the metropolis has been visited by several outbreaks, some of them of a destructive character. A similar repetition of fires took place in Liverpool in the early part of the present year, immediately after the extensive conflagration which destroyed property to the amount of half a million; and it is said to be a fact, that for the last eleven years, the period the brigade has been formed, all the great fires in the metropolis, namely, the Houses of Parliament, Royal Exchange, Davis's, Fenning's, and St. Andrew's wharfs, and the Tower, have been followed rapidly by numerous outbreaks in the same manner as those that have occurred of late. From the returns made by Mr. Braidwood, it appears that the number of fires that have occurred in London from the 1st January last up to Saturday night were 670. Most of the recent fires have occurred at the east end of town, and on the Surrey side of the river.—On Monday a meeting of the friends of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Pownall took the chair, and opened the proceedings by adverting to the dilapidated condition into which the Society had fallen, notwithstanding its claims on the public. It was much to be regretted that the parishes of the metropolis did not co-operate with the Society like the parish of St. James's, where in the first year of the Society's existence aid was afforded by fire machines and escapes at 13 cases of fire, in the second year at 25, and in the third year at 14 fires. By the system adopted by the Society, it was proposed to place the fire-escapes, which at present amounted to only seven, at distances of from half to a quarter of a mile from each other in different parts of the metropolis, whereby assistance might be immediately given. It was then resolved that the meeting, feeling the paramount utility of the Society, which from untoward circumstances had fallen into decline, recommend the election of a provisional committee, with a view to the revival of its usefulness.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 16, was as follows:—West districts, 151; North districts, 152; Central districts, 200; East districts, 189; South districts, 223. Total, 915—(males, 471; females, 444). Weekly average for the last five years, 903—(461 males, 442 females); and for the last five summers, 846.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—The receipts up to the close of the morning's performances at the recent festival, are said to be about 6700*l.*: and there is little doubt the aggregate will amount to 10,000*l.* Last festival the aggregate amounted to upwards of 11,000*l.*, but the expenses this time will be at least from 1600*l.* to 2000*l.* less, so that the General Hospital will, in all probability, be a considerable gainer by the present festival. The Queen Dowager, instead of giving her attendance at the festival, remitted the sum of 50*l.* for the benefit of the Hospital.—The Birmingham requisitionists to get up the new national movement, met on Thursday, for the purpose of considering and adopting the preliminary steps. The requisition to Mr. T. Attwood has been very numerously signed.

Bristol.—In reference to the loss of the Queen steamer, noticed in our paper of the 9th, the Rev. S. D. Waddy, Wesleyan minister, of Bath, who was a passenger on board the steamer, at the time of her sinking, states that, among the losses sustained on that occasion, was one of 2000*l.* in sovereigns, the entire saving of 20 years, by one of the passengers, who, with his wife and three children, were going over to Ireland, to settle upon a farm which he had requested his father to buy for him. By carrying his sovereigns with him, this man saved sixpence, the cost of an order upon the Bank of Ireland.

Cambridge.—The committee for conducting the restoration of the church of the Holy Sepulchre have just reported progress. The church is celebrated as the oldest of the four round churches, built in imitation of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, now remaining in England, having been consecrated in the year 1101. Part of the building fell in 1841, and prompt measures were rendered necessary for its preservation. The walls and columns have been strengthened, and Norman windows have been put up, filled with stained glass of great beauty, the gift of individual contributors, and an entirely new aisle has been erected in the south. The architect's estimate for the completion of the work, is 1206*l.* 10*s.* The amount paid for work already done is 2311*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* About 2000*l.* have been received in subscriptions.

Carlisle.—The directors of the Carlisle City and District Bank have published a circular, informing the shareholders and the public that their late manager, Mr. John Brown, has absented himself from the bank under circumstances which have excited suspicion that he will not return. The directors have, consequently, made a careful investigation of the books, securities, cash, and vouchers, and have communicated with their London and other agents, and they now announce that they have found everything correct, with the single exception that Mr. Brown's own cash account has been overdrawn to the amount of 2,554*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, which sum, however, is considerably within the amount of the securities in the possession of the directors.

Carmarthen.—A bill has been issued offering a reward of 500*l.* for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Sarah Williams, the Hendey-gate toll-collector, and her Majesty's pardon to any accomplice, except the person who shot her. Another bill has been issued, offering a reward of 100*l.* for the detection of the parties who destroyed the Llebryd Fishing Wear on the 14th inst. About fourteen different toll-gates and bars have been pulled down during the week, and the system of lawless violence has scarcely, if at all, abated. On Thursday night, the 21st, the rick-yard and out-buildings of Mr. Lloyd, of Dolhaidd, were completely destroyed, several ricks having been fired by some incendiary. No effort could arrest the progress of the flames, and it is said about 800*l.* worth of corn and hay has been destroyed. Mr. Lloyd is a magistrate for the county of Carmarthen. On the same night a party of the Rebeccaites assembled and set fire to a house and premises near the Black Mountain, in the hamlet of Gwynfe, in the parish of Llangadock, the property of Mr. Bevans, of Cowbridge, which was all burnt down. The premises had only just been leased by a person in the neighbourhood, and it is reported that they were destroyed because the man had taken them without the knowledge and consent of the Unionists. 100*l.* reward is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of the perpetrators. A meeting of Welsh farmers was held on Friday at Cwm Twlch, in the midst of the mountains. A long discussion took place on the affairs of the principality, and a petition to the Queen was adopted, in which they complain of the depression of the value of agricultural produce, arising from the inability of the people to purchase and consume the necessaries of life; of high rents, promised for several years, on the faith of enactments which have held out hopes to the farmers which have not been realised; and they conclude by praying for a "a repeal of the corn-laws and protecting duties generally," and for the "dissolution of Parliament." "Your Majesty's petitioners," they say, "conceiving that the present Parliament was called under circumstances wholly different from those which at present exist in this country, and, moreover, that events have occurred to enlighten your Majesty's subjects with respect to the causes of the depressed state of trade, humbly implore your Majesty to exercise your royal prerogative to dissolve the present Parliament, and convoke a new Parliament that shall legislate in accordance with the great changes in opinion which have, under the teachings of experience, taken place within the last two years." A similar meeting was held at Treleach, about twelve miles from Carmarthen, on Monday, which was attended by about 70 farmers. After passing resolutions condemning the recent outrages, and pledging the farmers present not to attend any nightly meetings, a petition to the Queen was adopted, praying for repeal of the Tithe Commutation Act, and for permission to manage their own poor. They also pray for some measure which shall restore harmony between landlord and tenant, charge rates and tithes upon the land, and after expressing a desire for an extension of the commerce of the country on principles of reciprocity, they conclude by praying for a dissolution of Parliament, as "by the present Parliament they cannot bring themselves to think that their numerous complaints could or would be attended to."

Dover.—We last week noticed the account of the salutes at Ostend having been heard on the coast of Suffolk. The Dover papers have since stated that the salutes at Tréport (upwards of seventy miles off) were heard at Dover on the 2d. The report was heard at five o'clock, which, allowing for the time required for the sound to travel the distance, exactly corresponds with the time of her Majesty's arrival in France. They also state that during the time of the battle of Waterloo, the roar of the cannon was distinctly heard at Dover.

Grimsby.—The Duncannon steamer has been rescued from her perilous situation on the sands near Spurn Lighthouse. She has suffered considerable damage, but not so much as was feared. It was supposed that her keelson was broken, and that, from the serious injury she had sustained, no hopes existed of her being got off. Her owner, however, went down with four vessels, chains, and other requisites for raising her immediately, and commenced the weighing, which he effected on Friday, and during Sunday night the packet arrived at Barton.

Halifax.—On Monday week a meeting of the woolcombers was held in this town, at which resolutions were agreed to, declaring the propriety of equalising wages, and calling on the masters to assist the men in that object. On Tuesday a deputation of the committee waited upon two firms at Sowerby-bridge, and solicited an advance, which was refused. The men then returned to finish up their work, intending to take in their combs, with a determination not to resume work until they have accomplished an equalisation of wages.

Huddersfield.—A meeting was held in this town on the 25th, the High Constable in the chair, to consider a memorial to the Queen for the protection of labour, submitted to them by Dr. Sleigh, of Brill House. About 5000 persons were present. Dr. Sleigh said that, perceiving that session after session of Parliament, whether under Whig or Conservative management, terminated without doing anything to relieve the wants and necessities of the great masses of the suffering population of these realms, he had determined to take a tour through the manufacturing districts, in order to submit to them a measure which appeared not only to him, but to many others more experienced than he could be, the only efficient means of rescuing not only the operatives of the land, but the manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen, from the impending ruin which threatened to overwhelm them. He was not sent there by any party, nor did he come there for the purpose of advocating the interest of the operative to the detriment of his employer. Neither had he come for the purpose of exciting unfriendly feelings between them, or making them discontented with their employers. His only object was that the working classes of this country might have a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; and if they did not obtain this, it would be because they were not sufficiently united amongst themselves; because if they joined hand in hand in sending their voices to the throne, he had every reason to believe the petition would be most graciously received. After some further remarks he read the petition, from which the following are extracts:—"That as manual labour is the only capital of the working classes, and the great source of national wealth, it is unjust towards them, and impolitic towards the nation at large, that this property should be the only one in the nation unprotected. That in the midst of immense wealth hundreds of thousands of your Majesty's loyal subjects are destitute of the common comforts of life; wages having been, from time to time, through cupidity, so reduced that at length the reward of labour has ceased to be, in this country, equivalent to the procuring even the necessaries of life; and this even in what have been termed prosperous times; so that while some were creating vast fortunes, the working classes, by whose labour those fortunes were made, have been rendered, by a reduction of wages, unable to purchase any of the comforts, and vast numbers of them unable to procure even the necessaries of life. That your Majesty's petitioners ask no exclusive privileges, but such as would be beneficial equally to all; nor the adoption of any measures but such as justice demands, sound policy inculcates, and the peace and prosperity of this nation imperatively require. While your Majesty's petitioners do not express any opinion on the merits or demerits of the Corn Laws, they desire most unequivocally to declare their conviction that while labour remains unprotected, if those laws were repealed to-morrow, the comforts of the labouring classes can never be restored, but their condition become worse and worse, and consequently agricultural, manufacturing, and mercantile affairs still more embarrassed. They therefore most ardently trust that the first step taken by the Legislature prior to any further advance in the theories of free trade will be to protect the operative classes of the community. Your Majesty's petitioners do therefore most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to command your Majesty's Ministers to take this all-important subject into their immediate and serious consideration, so as to devise some means by which the labouring classes may be extricated from those direful and trying privations to which they have been exposed for years, in consequence of labour being unprotected—in consequence of the gradual withdrawal of protection from British industry—and in consequence of their having been left to the evils of selfishness, cupidity, and avaricious competition." Various persons spoke in favour of this petition which was ultimately adopted, only six hands being held up against it.

Isle of Man.—From the latest intelligence, it is ascertained that the pleasure yacht of Mr. Gawne, of Kentraugh, which was taken from Port St. Mary by the prisoners who lately escaped from Castle Rushen gaol, was scuttled by them off Bangor, North Wales.

Isle of Wight.—The Lord Yarborough steamer on Monday took on board a large company of ladies and gentlemen at Ryde, to convey them round the Isle of Wight. All went well till they reached Scratchall's Bay, when making too bold with the shore, she struck on a rock; fortunately the Ruby steamer, which had a pic-nic

party on board from Cowes, was near enough to see the accident, and sent her boats to take off the passengers. The steamer's forefoot was knocked off, with other damage, but she has since been got off; fortunately the wind was off the shore.

Knutsford.—A meeting of the farmers, labourers, electors, and other inhabitants of North Cheshire, was held here on Monday, to hear addresses from Messrs. Cobden and Bright, as a deputation from the Anti-Corn-law League, on "the operation of the corn-laws upon tenant farmers and farm-labourers." About ten days' notice had been given of the meeting, and invitations by placard and circular had been given to every farmer, labourer, and indeed, to every elector and person connected with agriculture in this division of the county. Mr. E. D. Davenport, of Capesthorpe, took the chair, who opened the proceedings by advocating a small fixed duty, to decrease at stated periods, and finally to cease in two or three years. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden then addressed the meeting at great length in favour of a total and immediate repeal. Mr. Cobden read a copy of a Cheshire farmer's lease, which had been put into his hand, and said, with such leases he did not wonder at bad farming. In the first place, it reserved "all game, fish, and rabbits." Then the farmer was "not to have in tillage, in any one year, more than one fifth part of the premises—summer work and potato ground included; the potato ground not to exceed one statute acre. He was not to take more than three crops at one tillage, nor without once sufficiently marling or liming the land while under the said course of crops: not to fresh plough, pave, or burn any part of the premises, nor to break up any of the ancient meadow land, nor to use any soot as manure, nor to sow any vetches, nor to mow more than once in any one year, nor to sow any wheat or rye on the brush, nor without a summer fallow; nor to sow any hemp or flax, nor to break up or mow any pasture land (except the meadow and bone-dusted land), in rotation and due course, and lay the same down with good clover and hay grass seeds at the end of each tillage, when after once mowing, the same is to be considered as pasture, to embrace a stock. To imbarn or stack and consume on the premises all the hay, fodder, straw, and not to expend all the manure (except such as is used for rotation as aforesaid), arising from or to be gathered from the premises or the meadow land, or on the grass land last laid down only." Now what would be said to the manufacturer who should take a mill on such terms, binding him to use the old machinery without improvement? If this were to be done, the manufacturers would soon be in the condition of the farmers. He concluded by reading a calculation of the expenditure on a Cheshire farm, the produce of which brought in 535*l.*, and of which he said 360*l.* was swallowed up for rent alone. Mr. Henry Swinborne, of Knutsford, then moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the principles of free-trade are in accordance with the laws of nature, and conducive to the welfare of mankind; and that all laws which interfere with the free intercourse of nations, under the pretence of protection to the agricultural, colonial, or manufacturing interests, ought to be forthwith abolished."

Lancaster.—On Saturday, Messrs. Cobden and Bright visited this city to address the agriculturists on the effects of the Corn Laws. Although a market-day was chosen for the convenience of the farmers, scarcely any agriculturists attended, the bulk of the meeting being people belonging to the factories. Mr. R. Bateman, an extensive landowner, presided. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting in favour of free trade, after which it was resolved unanimously—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the principles of free trade are in accordance with the laws of nature, and conducive to the welfare of mankind; and all laws which interfere with the free intercourse of nations, under pretence of protection to the corn or manufacturing interests, ought to be promptly abolished." Upon the motion of Mr. Livesey, of Preston, a vote of thanks was given to Messrs. Cobden and Bright, for their addresses, and their kindness in coming to address the farmers of North Lancashire.

Leeds.—The local papers state that while Mr. O'Connor recommends Dr. M'Douall as a fit and proper person to be a member of Parliament, Mr. Hill says that "Dr. M'Douall should hang himself on the first tree that presents itself, as he is an idle demagogue, who by his firebrand speeches puts the necks of his dupes into a halter, while he keeps himself out of danger." This difference of opinion as to Dr. M'Douall's merits has caused a rupture between Mr. O'Connor, the proprietor, and Mr. Hill, the editor, of the *Northern Star*, which has ended in the dismissal of the latter.

Leicester.—Last week two of the metropolitan police apprehended at Waltham fair, near Melton Mowbray, a horsedealer, named John Britton, charged with committing a highway-robbery, accompanied by violence. It appears that about 16 years since, a robbery was committed on a farmer returning from market at Wells, in Somersetshire, when such violence was used, that he was left for dead, several blows having been inflicted, and his mouth stuffed with clay. After some time a gipsy named Burton was apprehended, convicted as one of the parties implicated, and executed. From that time till about three weeks since no clue was obtained to the other parties, when the prisoner being in London, was recognised by a Somersetshire man, now one of the metropolitan police, as "Gipsy Jack," one of the parties suspected. A communication was made to the authorities at Wells, and the prisoner was traced and apprehended. On being seized he said, "Oh, it's a mistake; it's another man you want, named Burton," the name of the man who was executed. Upon searching his person, 100*l.* in bank notes were found, and several sovereigns, besides a large string of horses. After the necessary forms had been gone through, he was conveyed by railway to London, on his way to Wells. Much astonishment prevailed in Leicester on the arrival of the prisoner, who had been known and respected in his line of business for 16 years, in the course of which he had accumulated a respectable competency. Last year he had a contract with Government to supply the army with a large draught of horses, and there was no suspicion in the neighbourhood that he had at any time formed improper connexions.

Liverpool.—The proprietors of the Bank of Liverpool recently held their 12th annual meeting. The net profits were stated to be 56,000*l.*, out of which it was proposed to pay the income-tax, and a dividend of 10 per cent. This would leave a balance to be added to the reserved fund of upwards of 5,000*l.* The bankers of Liverpool have signed an undertaking to close their establishments on Saturdays at one o'clock, instead of on Fridays as heretofore.—Some alarm has been excited by the sudden disappearance from the Adelphi Hotel, in this town, of Mr. Dyce Sombre, a native of the East Indies, who married the daughter of Lord St. Vincent, and was lately pronounced insane by a Court of Lunacy. About ten days ago Mr. Sombre arrived in Liverpool from London, accompanied by a physician and three servants, and put up at the Adelphi Hotel. The object of his visit was change of air and scene. It appears that about four o'clock on Thursday morning, he came down stairs in his night-dress, opened the hall-door, and went out. He has not since been heard of. It is supposed that he took with him a considerable sum of money, and that he has fallen into the hands of thieves, who are keeping him locked up until his gold has been exhausted.

Maidstone.—A corporal of the 58th Regiment, named Henry Donelly, was accidentally shot in Brompton barracks on Saturday, while at his dinner, by another corporal, named Thomas Lawrie. The deceased had, on his return from Maidstone gaol with a prisoner, forgotten to draw the charge in his musket, and on Lawrie entering the barrack-room, he took it up, not thinking it was loaded, when it went off and shot him. The two corporals were intimate friends, and the jury at the inquest being satisfied that it was an accident, returned a verdict to that effect.

Margate.—The competition among the steamers from London to Margate has been so great, that some of them have begun to carry passengers for one shilling each, which is not sufficient to pay the pier dues for landing and embarking; two shillings each is charged for the return voyage. It is expected that the fares each way will be only sixpence next week, and the owner of two of the boats has threatened to carry people from London to Margate for nothing.

Norwich.—The local papers state that Norwich Cathedral has this week assumed a new appearance, its spire being converted into an observatory, for the purposes of the trigonometrical survey, now making throughout the kingdom, by order of the Board of Ordnance. A party of sappers and miners has arrived, and have commenced their works, by carrying a scaffolding up to the top of the spire, from whence they will take their observations. The weather-cock is taken down, and its place will, for the present, be supplied by the instruments used in the survey.

Oxford.—The Rev. Mr. Newman, one of the editors of "Tracts for the Times," has tendered his resignation of the vicarage of St. Mary's, Oxford, together with other preferments he holds, to the bishop. Since the publication of Tract XC., Mr. Newman, it is said, has been subject to much annoyance from the University, and the heads of the respective colleges have exerted themselves in prevailing upon the young men under their charge not to attend Mr. Newman's sermons. Other reasons are said to have induced the rev. gentleman to resign his benefice, but the one mentioned is stated to be the principal.—The Rev. James Norris, B.D., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and President elect, was admitted and installed on the 21st with the accustomed ceremonies into the presidentship of that society, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Bridges.

Portsmouth.—The three pilots engaged to conduct back to Tréport the French steamers which formed part of her Majesty's convoy from the shores of France were agreeably surprised, on their return to Portsmouth on Wednesday week, by being presented with an order to draw on the French Consul for sums which may be regarded as munificent remuneration for services of a comparatively trifling nature. The first was authorised to receive 24*l.*, the second 23*l.*, and the third 21*l.*

Ware.—In consequence of the resolution agreed upon at the last vestry meeting, to quit the church immediately after the reading of the Nicene creed, a number of persons from Hertford and other places attended Ware church on Sunday last, for the purpose of witnessing the scene. Many of the usual attendants were absent, and their places occupied by persons unconnected with the parish. At the appointed time, just as the curate was proceeding to the pulpit, about 100 persons, comprising a large proportion of the most influential inhabitants of the town, quietly rose from their seats and quitted the church. The strangers remained in their seats, so that a tolerably numerous auditory was left. No allusion was made in the sermon to the existing differences.

Wetherby.—The annual meeting of the Wetherby Agricultural Society took place in that town on Wednesday week. The show of stock, of all kinds, was the largest and finest that has been seen since the establishment of the society in 1840. The annual dinner of the society took place as usual in the Castle Garth, where a spacious pavilion had been erected. The Earl of Harewood, President of the Society, took the chair. After the usual toasts, Mr. Lane Fox returned thanks for the Vice President, and subsequently for the successful candidates. Mr. Dent proposed "The Agricultural Servants and Labourers." He wished to draw attention to this the last link in the chain of rural life, still not the least important, the agricultural labourers. They were the basis of all those things of which they had heard to-day. It was a most gratifying thing in rural life to see a well-ordered population, and to think that the proprietor of the land regarded himself as the head of the community, and endeavoured to draw the link closer and closer between the labourer and the employer. He knew from experience that during the last winter the privations and sufferings of the honest industrious labourer were very great: and as these periods of distress were constantly recurring, it was the duty of both occupier and proprietor to render whatever assistance was in their power, either by improvements in draining, or works of the like sort, which he was convinced would not only repay the occupier for the capital employed, but would afford labour, and consequently money, to the labourer. And he was satisfied that if this was more attended to, it would be productive of great advantage to the three classes of the community—the proprietor, the tenant, and the labourer. He recommended greater attention to the construction of the dwellings of the labourers, so as to secure the greatest comfort of which they were susceptible, and also in affording them small plots of land for cultivation. How far this latter point should be carried out was an open question; he did not know whether they should have a greater quantity than a rood or half an acre, or whether every cottager should be enabled to keep a cow; these were matters that experience would determine; but to improve their condition was to strengthen the hands of the farmers in every point of view. Improvements were going on apace in the manufacturing districts; let them take care not to leave the agricultural labourer in the back-ground. They wanted their minds enlarged; and he thought there were some small farmers who were also in need of improvement. Many of them kept their sons at home, who, not having had the means of observation and experience elsewhere, follow in their steps, and do not make that advancement in the cultivation of the soil that they ought to do. The toast was drank with three times three, after which Mr. Ferrand, M.P., said that as an humble labourer in the cause of agricultural and manufacturing labour in this country, he had been requested by the committee to reply to the toast which had just been drank; and on behalf of the labourers of this country he would beg to return thanks for the Christian, the English, the old English speech which they had just now heard uttered by Mr. Dent; for they might depend upon it that unless the labourers were kept happy, peaceable, contented, and prosperous, England must soon sink into oblivion, destitution, and misery. It was from labour that all capital had sprung; it was to labour that they were indebted, from the highest to the lowest, for every blessing which they enjoyed. And he was sorry to say that amidst the comforts and blessings which Providence had showered down upon them, they were too apt, as a people and a nation, to forget the labourers of the country. God had declared that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and he had allotted to those around them, and to others in stations like them, the means of bringing that labour into active existence; and he felt convinced that although the labourers themselves were not now present to plead their cause, he had no occasion to make any strenuous appeal to their charitable feelings for the adequate exercise of those charities which were alike honourable to the rich, and merciful and kind to the poor. He cared not whether the manufacturing or the agricultural labourer was in distress; they were both our fellow-countrymen, and they had a sacred public duty to perform towards them; if they did not wish to see this country the most degraded upon earth, they must save them from want. How was that to be done? They knew that continuing to reduce wages to the lowest level was not the way; they all knew that to enable the working-classes of this country to be, as usual, a happy, moral, contented people in the land, they must rescue them from their present degradation by some great effort. He must tell them that there was not an hour to spare; the emergency was more frightful than many now calculated upon. Hunger would break through stone walls, and the people of this country had borne their sufferings with a degree of forbearance and Christian humility which was unparalleled in the history of the world. He wished not to use one expression which was unfair towards their employers, but, having been deputed to reply to this toast, he had no desire to shrink from performing the duty. Mr. Ferrand went on to enlarge upon the duty which devolved upon landed proprietors, as the stewards of the property committed to their care, of taking care of the poor of the land; and he spoke at some length upon the advantages afforded by the allotment system, and commended to public attention the late report of the Commons' committee on that subject.

Whitehaven.—A collision has taken place between the colliers who have struck in Lord Lonsdale's collieries and those who were willing to work on the conditions laid down. On Thursday week, Lord Lonsdale's agent applied to the magistrates for protection, the result of which was a despatch to Carlisle for military assistance. A company of the 82d Highlanders immediately marched into Whitehaven Castle, and numerous workmen were sworn in as special constables. The leading rioters have been apprehended and committed for trial.

Windsor.—On Saturday morning Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Hohenlohe Langenbourg and Mr. G. E. Anson, shot over the Royal preserves near Flemish Farm, in the Great Park. The birds were very numerous,

the greatest care having been taken to breed and preserve them since last season, and exceedingly strong on the wing. During the short time Prince Albert remained on the Farm, his Royal Highness bagged 13 brace, and Prince Hohenlohe five brace, besides a fair sprinkling of hares. From the immense number of pheasants which were seen in this portion of the preserves, first-rate sport may be anticipated by his Royal Highness on Monday next.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1,524*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,212*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; Eastern Counties, 2,991*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,908*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; Great Western, 15,007*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*; Grand Junction, 8,600*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1,449*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; Great North of England, 1,496*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; Hull and Selby, 1,129*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; London and Birmingham, 17,217*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*; London and South-Western, 7,202*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; Blackwall, 1,199*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; Greenwich, 870*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Brighton, 5,717*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; Croydon, 329*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 4,895*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; Manchester and Leeds, 6,064*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; Midland Counties, 2,878*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,755*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; North Midland, 5,725*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,684*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*; South-Eastern and Dover, 4,473*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 661*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; York and North Midland, 2,007*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*—A special general meeting of the Midland Counties Company was held last week, to take into consideration proposals for consolidating into one company or concern the North Midland, Midland Counties, and Birmingham and Derby Railways, which centre and have a common terminus at Derby. The other companies had already assented to the proposals at meetings reported in our last. Mr. Dicey, chairman of the company, addressed the proprietors on the various points, contending at considerable length that it would be inexpedient to adopt the proposed agreement, and suggesting that the contest which had so long existed between the Midland Counties Company and the Birmingham and Derby ought to be amicably settled before any negotiations for an amalgamation with the North Midland Company were entered into. Sir R. Morley, Mr. Alderman Hudson, of York, and numerous other shareholders, strongly urged upon the meeting the propriety of the proposed amalgamation. The discussion on the main question was prolonged for several hours, when the question for amalgamation, on being put to the vote, was carried by a majority of 115 to 11. The Chairman then demanded a poll on behalf of absent proprietors, with whose proxies he was armed, and who had intimated an intention of opposing the measure on its coming before the House of Commons. Mr. Alderman Hudson, Mr. Heyworth, of Liverpool, and others, protested against this; the latter, charging the chairman with being actuated by a factious opposition, and declaring that he had disgraced himself in his official capacity as chairman. A long and tumultuous discussion arose upon this subject, one of the proprietors proposing a resolution that the chairman be moved out of the chair. After a scene of much confusion, the result of the scrutiny was declared in favour of the original proposition, which will be immediately carried into effect as regards the three companies, which will henceforth be known and incorporated under the title of the "Great Midland Railway."—An assessment to the poor-rate having been made by the overseers of Hillfarrence on the Bristol and Exeter Company, to a considerably greater amount than was deemed just, the directors resisted payment. A warrant was in consequence issued, and one of the locomotive engines was distrained for the claim. It was put up for sale by auction on Saturday, and having been bought in by an agent for the company, under protest, the amount claimed was paid, and the point in dispute will be tried at the ensuing Sessions.—The guard of the Magnet coach, on the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, died on Tuesday, from the effects of an injury sustained by coming in contact with one of the bridges through which he was passing with the train on the previous day.—The steam communication between Folkestone and Boulogne, in conjunction with the Dover railway continues to command the bulk of the traffic. The number of persons who passed to and from France, by Boulogne, from Sept. 15 to 21, was 2338, and by Calais, 588. The 2338 are thus subdivided—From Folkestone, 620; from Dover, 238; from Ramsgate, 76; and from London, 225. To Folkestone, 574; to Dover, 215; to Ramsgate, 82; and to London, 308.—An arrangement has been just entered into between the Blackwall Company and the Watermen's Steam Packet Company, for the purpose of conveying passengers at a cheap and expeditious rate between London and Woolwich, every quarter of an hour. The fares each way throughout are to be, first class, 8*d.*; second class, 6*d.* each passenger. The fares to Woolwich will be collected at Fenchurch-street, or any of the intermediate stations. By this arrangement the journey from London to Woolwich will be performed in 25 minutes with the tide, and 35 minutes against tide, giving an average passage of half an hour.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Mr. J. Primrose, of Cahirciveen, county of Kerry, agent and relative of Mr. O'Connell, has been superseded in the commission of the peace, by order of the Commissioners of the Great Seal.—Some important law changes are understood to be in contemplation, which will be definitively arranged before the opening of Michaelmas Term. Mr. Baron Pennefather retires from the bench, chiefly, it is stated, on account of the impaired state of his sight. According to some accounts, Mr. Smith, the Attorney-General, succeeds Baron Pennefather; Mr. Wilson Greene becomes Attorney-General; and Mr. Brewster Solicitor-General. According to others, Mr. Greene is to succeed Baron Pennefather, the Attorney-General declining to take a puisne judgeship, but preferring his chance of a chief's place.—Lord Eliot, on hearing of the recent arrival of Father Mathew in Dublin, sent a request that the reverend gentleman would take up his residence in his house, in the Phœnix-park, during his stay in this city. Father Mathew soon after proceeded to the Castle, to thank his Lordship for his invitation, which, however, previous engagements had precluded him from accepting.—A correspondence has taken place between the Protestant operatives of Cork and Lord Eliot, on the subject of bells in Catholic chapels, the operatives having sent in a memorial against the intended erection of bells in the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Paul, Dublin. Lord Eliot in reply, states that a similar representation was lately addressed to their Excellencies by the Dublin Protestant Operative Association, and that the legal adviser of the Crown having been consulted on the subject, is of opinion that there is no law to prevent the erection of bells in Roman Catholic Chapels.—At the adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association on Friday, Mr. J. O'Connell said that a note had been received by their secretary from Mr. W. Connor, tendering his resignation as a member of their society. The letter briefly stated that, in consequence of the general repudiation which his notice of motion for the non-payment of all rents and taxes had met with on the last day of meeting, he begged leave to tender his resignation. Mr. J. O'Connell said that Mr. Connor had been beforehand with him, as, unless he retracted his proposition, it was his intention to have moved the erasure of Mr. Connor's name from their books. That motion had become unnecessary, and he was now satisfied to let the matter drop without further comment. He thought that under the circumstances Mr. Connor had been treated with consideration. Mr. O'Neil Daunt said that he, for one, repudiated the doctrine of non-payment of rent, and that so did the Association. They contended that property had its duties, but they did not deny that it had also its rights, with which they by no means sought to interfere. The ordinary meeting of the Association took place on Monday. Mr. Daunt handed in several sums from Ulster, and announced that half the contributors were Orangemen. He next referred to the Repeal meeting in Liverpool, and said that the council of 300 would be sitting, and in full operation, before New-Year's-day. Mr. Hay then read a letter from Lord Ffrench, accepting the office of arbitrator in his district, another from the very Rev. Dr. M'Guinness, of Clones, inclosing the names of the arbitrators appointed in his parish, and one from the Hon. Thomas Ffrench on the same subject. These documents were ordered to be inserted on the minutes; after which the secretary proceeded to read letters from various parts of Ireland, all of which stated that the appointment of arbitrators had already begun, and was progressing rapidly. Mr. S. Gordon moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a list of the absentees, the sums drawn out of Ireland by them, and an account of the sums which were remitted back to this country by them in the shape of charities, and other ways. He considered this a very important motion at the present moment, and there could be no difficulty in getting materials for their report. He believed that the absentee-drain approached very near ten millions, and while the country was thus drained they could expect nothing but misery and destitution. In conclusion, Mr. Gordon proposed his motion, which was seconded by Mr. J. O'Connell, and carried unanimously. The repeal rent for the week was 689*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* An adjourned meeting took place on Wednesday, at which Mr. O'Connell was present. The chief feature of the proceedings was Mr. O'Connell's attack on Mr. Connor, whom he proclaimed as the political enemy of Ireland, and insisted on his name being publicly erased from the books, which was unanimously agreed to.

Cork.—The three flag-ships, St. Vincent, Caledonia, and Camperdown, anchored off Cove on Friday, with the Eurydice frigate. The vessel bearing the flag of Admiral Bowles saluted the flag of Sir C. Rowley, Admiral of the squadron, by seventeen guns, which was answered by a similar salute from the St. Vincent. There are now two Admirals in commission at Cove. It is expected that the ships will remain in the harbour until 10th October.

Lismore.—The long-expected Repeal meeting was held in this place on Sunday, Sir B. Morris of Waterford in the chair. The first resolution, condemning the Queen's speech and the policy of Government, was moved by Sir R. Musgrove, and seconded by Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald of Muckridge, one of the recently dismissed magistrates. Mr. Meagher, son of the Mayor of Waterford, moved the second resolution, declaring that the Imperial Parliament is unable to legislate beneficially for Ireland. Mr. O'Connell spoke at length on the various topics connected with Repeal. He said, "though he was offered place and pension, and the highest office under the Crown would have been given to him, he laughed the offers to scorn and would do so again. He had the people's love and confidence, and he believed there was no love lost between them. He wanted them, therefore, as they were ready, a little too ready, to keep quiet. The stage-coach of the constitution was going down the hill too rapidly, and he wanted to put a drag upon the wheel. Let them believe no man that desired them to go faster than he desired them. Their keeping and safety were in his hands, and he would consent to the shedding of no man's blood save his own; but they might depend upon his taking them safely through the contest, provided they left the management to him. He had his plans maturing, and was prepared to deliver them by degrees, and before they again beheld him, they would find that he had advanced the cause. But they were in danger, and as he supposed they were not aware of it, he would tell it to them. It was told him by an excellent friend, a clergyman. It was nothing less than that the Government were going to bribe the Catholic clergy by paying to them 600,000*l.* per annum. They tried another trick before, but did not succeed. It was an excellent plan, to be sure, to bribe the priests. Why, there would be a conspiracy in every parish, and the priest would finally get nothing at all; so the clergyman who informed them of it said, and they both laughed heartily over it. It could never come to pass. The priests had stood by the people, and the people had stood by the priests, and both combining were sure to obtain liberty and prosperity for Ireland. He called on them to stand by him and take his advice, for he never deluded nor deceived any man. He would instruct them as to the mode of obtaining their independence, and the brave, the moral, the temperate people of Ireland should possess their rights again." In the evening a dinner was given to Mr. O'Connell, at which Mr. Fitzgerald of Muckridge, presided; about 300 persons were present. Mr. O'Connell said that he "feared he should abandon his avocation as an agitator, for the people and the clergy were going beyond him. Like the heavy schoolboy on the ice, his pupils were overtaking him. Heretofore his duty had been to excite—it was now to moderate. It was now his duty to regulate the vigour and temper the energy of the people—to compress, as it were, the exuberance of both, springing though they did from their love of country. He had sufficient force at his back, moral and physical, to insure success. The Tory newspapers were urging him on faster than he was willing to go. Like the barrister who said to the witness, 'Rascal, why don't you say something I can lay hold of?' his enemies were angry that he did not give them an opportunity of pouncing on him. He defied them to go to war, and now he defied them to go to law with him. If they did not pack the jury he must be acquitted, for he had committed no violation of the law; and if they did pack the jury they would make a martyr of him, and if they made a martyr of him let them consider how far that would tend to quiet the people. (The company here rose in a body, shouted vociferously, and waved their handkerchiefs and hats for some minutes.) They might put him into prison; but they would not be a bit more secure for that, for they would thereby make moderate men violent, and violent men more so. He dared them to their teeth, and from that spot he defied them to go to law with him."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The *Edinburgh Witness* states as an example of "English sympathy" with the Free Kirk, that the following note was handed to one of the members of the deputation at the Surrey Chapel meeting:—"John Thorogood, who is present, says he will cheerfully give to the Free Church cause the 5*s.* 6*d.* he refused to pay as church rate, and for the not doing which he was imprisoned twenty-two months in Chelmsford gaol. Surrey Chapel, 18th August, 1843."—The local papers mention that it was generally understood that R. B. Macleod, jun., of Cadboll, intended to revisit his paternal roof on Tuesday week, after a long absence, and that the inhabitants of Invergordon resolved to meet him in procession, and greet him with a suitable address. Unfortunately, however, church politics prevailed, and divided the procession into two unfriendly parties, each furnished with an address, eager to present it. On meeting the carriage, Mr. Gregor, banker, of moderate church politics, proceeded to read an address, which was speedily snatched out of his hands, and torn to pieces. A non-intrusionist made a similar attempt attended with a like result, when a row commenced, which ended in a manner fatal to several coat-tails and hats.—The papers announce the death of Professor Bell, professor of Scotch law in the University of Edinburgh, on Saturday last, after a protracted illness. Mr. Bell also held the office of one of the principal clerks of session.

Ayr.—The visit of Colonel Burns, second son of the poet, to his aunt, Mrs. Beggs, at Bridgehouse-cottage, last week, has given rise to a proposal, that, as the three surviving sons of Burns are all at present in Scotland, they ought to be invited to a public entertainment on the banks of the Doon, at as early a period as the necessary preparations will admit.

Law.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*Will Forgery.*—*Edward Hemingway*, and *Edward Hemingway, jun.*, pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of forging a will. Mr. Justice Cresswell, in passing sentence, told the prisoners that their offence was of a peculiarly aggravated character, and one for which the Legislature had thought proper to retain the punishment of death after it had been done away with in other cases. Now, however, the forgery of a will was punishable with transportation for life, or with a lesser punishment, in the discretion of the judge. He had looked through the depositions, and had seen nothing that could palliate their guilt, or induce him to mitigate the sentence in the smallest degree, which was transportation for life.

Post Office Robberies.—*William Pinfold*, a postman, who had pleaded "Guilty" to two indictments charging him with stealing post-letters containing valuable property, was called up for judgment, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Erskine to transportation for life. *Thomas Mortlock*, who had also pleaded "Guilty" to an indictment, charging him with stealing a post-letter containing two sovereigns, was sentenced to transportation for 15 years.

The Robbery at Lord Fitzgerald's.—*Thomas Jenkins* was indicted for stealing, on the 13th May last, at St. George's, Hanover-square, divers boxes, containing plate of the value of 500*l.* and upwards, the property of Lord Fitzgerald, deceased. Mr. Bodkin said the jury were doubtless aware that a few sessions ago a person of the name of Howse, who had been butler to the deceased lord, was tried and sentenced to a long term of transportation. Allusion was then made to another person as a confederate in the robbery, and that person it would be proved to-day was the prisoner at the bar. The learned gentleman then proceeded to detail the facts connected with the prolix inquiry, but as the evidence is the same as that given on the trial of Howse, it is unnecessary to give more than a mere epitome, and the links by

which it is connected together. The footman to his late Lordship was the first witness called, and he swore positively that on the 12th May, the day after the demise of his Lordship, and one before that of the robbery, he saw the prisoner on a visit to Howse, and in the butler's pantry. They conversed together on the recent event, and about the plate, and in the course of the conversation he noticed the prisoner lay his hand on the particular chest of plate which was subsequently stolen. He heard Howse invite him to call on the following day. The housekeeper and three of the other servants gave similar evidence, and identified the prisoner. The counsel for the defence submitted that there was doubt enough to warrant them in acquitting the prisoner. The Common-Serjeant observed that the question was purely one of identity, and that it did not rest on the testimony of one witness, but of four or five, who had sworn positively to the prisoner, and others had no moral doubt on the subject. The jury without hesitation pronounced the prisoner Guilty, and he was called up for judgment. The learned judge said that he, and he thought every one who had heard the trial, was satisfied with the verdict. The prisoner had called no one to prove who he was or where he lived, so as to afford any clue to the recovery of the property. The case was one of a very serious nature, yet the prisoner was not the most guilty party, as he had committed no breach of trust. Howse had been properly banished the country, and that must be the fate of the prisoner, but not for so long a period. The judgment of the Court was that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.—*Buckenham Stakes* of 300 sovs each, h ft, for the produce of mares covered in 1840; colts 8st 7lbs, and fillies 8st 4lbs. T.Y.C. One to the post. Mr. Wreford's b f by Sultan Junior, walked over.—*Grand Duke Michael Stakes* of 50 sovs each; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs, and fillies 8st 3lbs. A F. (24 Subs.) Lord Exeter's c, by Sultan or Beiram, out of Lucetta, beat Col. Anson's Napier, Mr. Watt's Pine Apple, Duke of Richmond's Cornopean, Duke of Grafton's Cataract, and Mr. Boyce's Wildrake.—*Hopeful Stakes* of 40 sovs each, h ft; for two-yr-old colts 8st 7lbs, and fillies 8st 5lbs; the winner of the July Stakes, or Chesterfield Stakes, 6lbs extra, of both, 9 lbs extra; a winner of any other sweeps, or plate, 3lbs extra; those by Arabians, &c. allowed 5lbs. Last half of Ab. M. (13 subs.) Mr. Herbert's b c by Defence or Venison, beat Mr. Boyce's br f Jill, sister to Jack, and 6 others, which started but were not placed. Won by a neck.—*Match*, 200 h ft. D.M. Mr. W. S. Stanley's Cowslip, 8st 7lbs, received forfeit from Lord Orford's c. by St. Patrick, out of Mercy, 9st. The Trial Stakes did not fill.

WEDNESDAY.—*50l. for three-yr-olds*, 7st 5lb; four-yrs, 8st 8lb; five-yrs, 8st 13 lb; six-yrs and aged, 9st 11lb, Mr. Newton's Ma Mie, 4 yrs, beat Mr. Boyce's Coranna, 4 yrs; Lord Albemarle's The Brewer, 3 yrs; and Mr. Pettitt's St. Francis, aged. —*Handicap Sweepstakes* of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft.; for two-yr-olds, T.Y.C. 5 subs. Duke of Rutland's Crenoline 8st 4lb, beat Duke of Beaufort's c by Liverpool, out of Retamosa, 8st 4lb; Mr. Ford's f She-is-not-worth-a-Name, 7st 10lb; and Mr. Goodman's Mrs. Opie, 7st 10lb.—*St. Leger Stakes* of 25 sovs each; for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. D.J. 11 subs. Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper beat Duke of Richmond's Lothario, Lord Exeter's c by Sultan or Beiram, out of Lucetta, Col. Anson's Napier, and Lord Verulam's c by Sir Hercules, out of Tarantella. Won by a head.

THURSDAY.—*The Town Plate* of 50*l.*, for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies 8st 3lb. D.I. Mr. Thornhill's Extempore beat Duke of Rutland's Hyrcanian, and Lord George Bentinck's Gaper. *The Rutland Stakes* of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb; 12 subs. Mr. Wreford's b f by Sultan Junior, out of Monimia (3lb extra), beat by a neck Duke of Rutland's b f Crenoline (3lb extra), Mr. Boyce's Jill, Sister to Jack, and 4 others which were not placed. *The Queen's Plate* of 100 guineas, for three-yr-olds, 9st 2lb; four, 10st 7lb; five, 11st; six, and aged, 11st 4lb. R.C. Mr. Newton's Ma Mie, 4 yrs, beat Duke of Richmond's Lothario, 3 yrs; Mr. Boyce's Coranna, 4 yrs; and Lord Exeter's Reversion, 4 yrs. The meeting ended with this race, having in the excellence of its sport made ample amends for its scarcity. The weather was clear and bracing throughout, and the company equal, in rank and number, to the average of the First October weeks.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.—We are without any fresh supplies of English Wheat to-day, its value may be considered fully equal to that of Monday; there were several buyers of Foreign from the Coast and interior, but the prices demanded exceeding their expectations, sales were limited. In Barley, Beans, and Peas, there is no alteration. Oats are a dull sale at our late quotations.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44 to 56	Red	44 to 52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. . .	47 to 53	White	—to—
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . . Polands	15 to 25	Feed	16 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . . . Feed	—to—	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16 to 23	Potato	16 to 24
Rye	—to—		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	32 to 27	Tick	32 to 29
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . .	28 to 34	Winds.	—to—
Peas, White	30 to 35	Maple	30 to 33
		Harrow	25 to 32
		Longpod	—to—
		Grey	28 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
August 18 . . .	59 10	33 11	21 5	37 1	32 6	34 9
— 25 . . .	56 8	32 11	20 7	31 8	31 10	33 9
Sept. 1 . . .	51 2	31 11	20 5	31 1	32 4	32 1
— 8 . . .	53 0	31 11	19 7	31 3	31 9	33 8
— 15 . . .	50 10	31 5	18 10	30 1	31 2	33 3
— 22 . . .	49 3	31 2	18 5	29 8	30 6	32 8
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	53 11	32 2	19 10	31 10	31 8	33 4
Duties . .	18 0	6 0	7 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	5910	2460	1090	2530 Sks
Irish . .	—	—	19830	—
Scotch . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	34050	2940	4600	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—C. J. Spencer, Carlisle, upholder—J. Wade, Lynn Regis, Norfolk, stationer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. F. Sporer, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, tailor—R. Parker, Deptford-row, Rotherhithe, linendraper—S. Burges, now or late of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, tailor—H. H. Barker and J. Bean, 5, Argyll street, tailors—J. Stock, Leeds, linendraper—S. Canning, Warwick, victualler—J. Smith, Hoxton Old-town, linendraper—J. W. Gray and R. Gray, Bishop's Waltham, Southampton, corn-dealers—C. Chambers, Peterborough, Northamptonshire, liquor merchant—S. Wesley, Long Buckley, Northamptonshire, baker—W. Smart, Billingshurst, Sussex, dealer and chapman—R. Kipling and W. Atkinson, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehousemen—E. Goldsbury, Hastings, Sussex, draper—H. Watts, Bristol, sail-maker—J. B. Carson, Liverpool, merchant—J. Hill, Durham, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Wilson, or Dickson, of Tain, innkeeper—Ferguson, Monteith, & Co, of Glasgow, merchants—J. Mitchell, formerly of Kilmarnock, merchant, but now of Glasgow, clerk—A. Boswell, of Edinburgh, brush-manufacturer.

BIRTHS.—At Langton Lodge, Blandford, on the 26th inst., Mrs. H. Portman, of a daughter—On the 16th inst., at Alloa, Mrs Duncan, widow of the late unfortunate Commander of the Royal mail steamer Solway, of a daughter—At Brighton, on the 21st inst, the lady of Capt. F. W. Smith, of a daughter—On the 24th inst., at Malden, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. G. Trevelyan, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, the 20th inst, at the Catholic Chapel, Spanish-place, Manchester-square, the Hon. William Petre, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Petre, of Thorndon Hall, in the county of Essex, to Mary Teresa, eldest daughter of the Hon. C. T. Clifford, of Irnham Hall, in the county of Lincoln, and niece of the Right Hon. Hugh Charles Lord Clifford, Baron of Chudleigh, in the county of Devon—On the 11th inst., at Flaxley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. G. B. Daubeny, M.A., of Balliol College, to Albinia, eldest daughter of Sir T. C. Boevey, Bart., of Flaxley Abbey.

DIED.—On the 22d inst, at Reading, Lieut.-Col. A. Cameron, formerly of the 37th Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 68—On the 24th inst., at Southampton, the Right Hon. Stuart Mackenzie, late Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, in his 60th year.

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Old Sheffield plate restored and re-plated; plating and gilding on old or new articles promptly executed, at the Manufactory, 45, Moorgate-street.

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MECHI'S TABLE CUTLERY has long been famed for its admirable qualities, combined with cheapness.—His manufactory is 4, Leadenhall-street, four doors from Cornhill. Balanced handles, in sets of 50 pieces, 2*l.* 10*s.*, 3*l.* 10*s.*, 4*l.* 10*s.*; common kitchen, per dozen, 7*s.* 6*d.* 12*s.*, 16*s.* 6*d.*, 21*s.*, 25*s.*; Table Steels, Patent Sharpeners, &c. Dessert-Knives, Sheffield Plated Goods, German silver Forks and Spoons, Tea-Caddies. Tea-trays, Dish-covers, &c. MECHI'S Penknives are excellent, being from 1*s.* upwards; his peculiar steel Razors and Magic Strop and Paste have given comfort to many a suffering shaver, and the ladies pronounce his scissors to be unrivalled.

BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES
BY THE NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN.
REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
ATTWOOD, WIMBLE, & WARNER, MANUFACTURERS, LEWES, SUSSEX.

This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use. The great advantages of this Churn will be found in the winter; but in the heat of summer placing the Churn in cold water will be the means of hardening the Butter.

Sizes	No. 1	2	and 3
Churn from	7 to 8 lbs.	13 to 15 lbs.	26 to 28 lbs.
Price, carriage paid to London.	25*s.*	35*s.*	42*s.*

Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, and 7*s.* Larger sizes made to order.

To be seen in London, at WRIGHT'S Range Warehouse, No. 3, Arthur-street, near the Monument; RIGBY'S Brush Warehouse, No. 80, Gracechurch street; LIVERMORE and SON, Ironmongers, No. 30, Oxford-street; BENHAM, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. Export Agents, BARNES & Co., 109, Fenchurch-street.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—A Vegetable White Powder, prepared from *Oriental Herbs* of the most *Delicious Odour* and *Sweetness*, and *free from any mineral or pernicious ingredient*—it eradicates *Tartar* from the *Teeth*, removes decayed spots, preserves the *Enamel*, and fixes the *Teeth* firmly in their sockets, rendering them *beautifully white*. Being an anti-scorbutic, it eradicates Scurvy from the *Gums*; *strengthens*, *braces*, and renders them of a healthy *red*; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c., and imparts a *delightful fragrance* to the breath.—Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT *immediately relieves the most violent Toothach, Gum-boils, Swelled Face, &c.*; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of *Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c.*, and gives instantaneous relief.—Price 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

NOTICE.—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each article; also printed, in red, on the wrapper of the latter. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

DRESS COATS, Superfine cloth, 30*s.* to 40*s.*; extra quality, 50*s.*; Frock-coats, silk facings, 35*s.* to 45*s.*; ditto, silk velvet collar and silk facings, 50*s.*; Waterproof Wrappers, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*; fashionable York and Chesterfield ditto, 16*s.* to 25*s.*; Waistcoats, 5*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; Silk, Satin, and Kerseymere, 10*s.* to 14*s.*; Trousers, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*; stout Doeskin and Kerseymere, 16*s.* to 25*s.*; Shooting Jackets, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Boys' and Youths' Tunic and Hussar Suits, 30*s.*; a Suit of Superfine Black Cloth, 3*l.* 3*s.*; best quality, 5*l.*—At FISHER and Co.'s, 31, King William-street, City, 10 doors from London-bridge.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.
DRAKE & BROMLEY have received Mr. PAXTON'S kind permission to publish the following extract from his Letter, dated Chatsworth, July 18, 1843.

"The terrific hailstorm which visited this locality did not injure a square in the Great Conservatory, but in the Sheffield Botanical Gardens about 5,000 squares were broken, and the houses of a gentleman near Sheffield were completely riddled, and the plants in them much injured; but at Queen's Tower, the residence of a gentleman whose houses were glazed with the Sheet Glass, and where the storm raged in its utmost fury, only two squares were broken, and even these were not in the roof, but at the end, where the hailstones struck them obliquely; this is a most gratifying proof of the strength and superiority of the Sheet Glass."

The glazing of the large Conservatory at Chatsworth was begun by J. DRAKE in June, 1839, and finished in July, 1840; during the subsequent period no casualty has happened to render necessary the slightest repair for breakage; and of the superiority of the Sheet Glass in resisting Hail, no proof more conclusive or satisfactory could be given than the above extract affords.

A return to Parliament of the duties and drawbacks on Glass, from the 5th Jan. 1813 to the 5th Jan. 1843, exhibits the consumption in Great Britain of British Sheet Glass since 1838, in which year J. DRAKE had the honour to receive the following Letter of Thanks for its introduction to the notice of the Horticultural Society of London.

"March 20, 1838.

"Sir,—I have the honour to return you the thanks of the Horticultural Society of London, for your exhibition of specimens of New Sheet Glass, which have been duly received, and exhibited to the Members who have met this day.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

"To Mr. Drake. (Signed) GEORGE BENTHAM, Secretary."

By this return, it appears that the quantity of British Sheet Glass retained for home use was—

In the year ending Jan. 7,	1838	. .	707 cwt.
,, ,, ,,	1839	. .	2262 ,,
,, ,, ,,	1840	. .	5170 ,,
,, ,, ,,	1841	. .	7914 ,,
,, ,, ,,	1842	. .	11,298 ,,
,, ,, ,,	1843	. .	17,117 ,,

An increase so rapid, as sufficiently to manifest that it is fast superseding, for all purposes to which it is suitable, every other kind of Glass.

DRAKE and BROMLEY beg respectfully to add that they shall be always happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Glass, or any other particulars which it may be desirable to obtain, upon application by letter, addressed to them at their Warehouse, 315, Oxford-st., London.

PIANO-FORTES.—LUFF & Co.'s BOUDOIR or PICCOLO PIANO-FORTE, 25*l.*; Cottage, 27*l.*, package included. For tone, touch, durability, and cheapness, these Piano-Fortes are unequalled; warranted to keep well in tune, and prepared for extreme climates. L. & Co.'s Patent Piano-Fortes equally cheap. Piano-Fortes from hire and in exchange very cheap.—LUFF & Co., 103, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.
DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, called the POOR MAN'S FRIEND, is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs, if of 20 years' standing, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions and pimples in the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, cancerous humours, &c., and is a specific for those afflicting eruptions that sometimes follow vaccination. Sold in pots, at 1*s.* 1½*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* each. Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

confirmed by more than 40 years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations; hence they are useful in scrofula, scorbutic complaints, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They are efficacious also in rheumatism, and form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 11*s.*, and 22*s.* each.

To those who cannot take pills, the proprietors would strongly recommend Dr. Roberts's

ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS,

for the cure of the scurvy, scrofula, leprosy, and all scorbutic complaints; they strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, and promote a circulation of the fluids; are gentle in their operation, and do not require cessation from business. In bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.* each.

By the late Dr. Roberts's will Messrs. BEACH & BARNICOTT (who have been confidently entrusted with the preparation of his medicine for many years past), are left joint proprietors of the "Poor Man's Friend," "Pilulæ Antiscrophulæ," "Larwell's Pills," "Medicated Gingerbread Nuts," and "Antiscorbutic Drops," with the exclusive right, power, and authority to prepare and vend the same.

The still increasing demand for the above medicines, from all ranks, is the best and most substantial proof of their utility.

Observe.—No medicine sold under the above names can possibly be genuine, unless "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport" is engraved and printed on the stamp affixed to each package.

SEED TRADE.
WANTED, a young Man as SHOPMAN, to board and lodge in the house.—Apply by letter, prepaid, to A. Z., at the *Gardeners' Chronicle* office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, stating age and last Situation.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER.—A young Man, 28 years of age. He can be highly recommended for strict integrity and a general knowledge of Gardening in all its various departments, by some of the Noblemen's Gardeners he has lived with.—Direct to C. S., 2, Henry-street, Upper John-street, Liverpool-road, Islington.

AS GARDENER.—In a single or double-handed place, a married Man, aged 38, who has a thorough knowledge of practical Gardening; could take the management of a small Farm, with Stock and Poultry; his Wife is capable of managing a Dairy. Has just left a Situation filled by him 17 years, owing to his late employer leaving for the Continent. Can have a good sound recommendation for ability and integrity. Apply to GEORGE ADAMS, Send by Ripley, Surrey.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, &c.
AS GARDENER, a young Man, who is practically acquainted with every department of Gardening. He was Botanical Collector to the late Niger Expedition, and understands the Culture of Tropical Plants. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply to Mr. ANSELL, Edgelane, Old Swan, near Liverpool.

AS GARDENER.—A respectable married Man, aged 35, who understands his business, and can be well recommended from his last Situation.—Direct to G. L., at Mr. WISE'S, near the Double Gates, Merton, Surrey.

AS GARDENER, or UNDER-GARDENER.—A young Man, aged 23, who understands the Flower and Kitchen-garden, is willing to make himself generally useful, and can be well recommended from his last Situation.—Direct to A. B, Post-office, Alton, Hants.

AS UNDER-GARDENER.—A young Man, aged 24, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in a good establishment; has been several years in the business and can have an unexceptionable character.—Direct to J. M., Post-office, Little Chelsea.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, September 30, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 40—1843. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7. PRICE 6d.

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TWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES,—"LADY ALICE PEEL," 10s. 6d., and "MRS. BENYON," 10s. 6d. per pair.—These two splendid Picotees were raised by the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, and kindly presented by that gentleman to Messrs. YOUELL and Co., for Particulars of which, see their Advertisement in this Paper of the 16th of Sept. Catalogues of their extensive collection may be had on application, and will be found to contain upwards of 800 of the very best varieties in cultivation, and which are sent out upon the following terms:—

	£	s.	d.
12 pairs of good show varieties, 1 pair of each	1	4	0
12 „ fine ditto ditto	1	10	0
25 „ ditto ditto ditto	3	0	0
12 „ Extra fine and very superior ditto	2	10	0
25 „ ditto ditto ditto	5	0	0
12 „ ditto Pinks ditto	0	12	0
25 „ ditto ditto ditto	1	0	0

The selection being left to YOUELL and Co.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL & Co. beg respectfully to announce they have received from Haarlem their annual importation of the above in most excellent condition, adapted either for Glasses, Forcing, or open-border culture. Prices as follows—

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths, Red, Blue, White, or Yellow . . } 6s. per doz.
Extra fine Ditto . . . . . 9s. to 12s. „
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto . . 18s. „

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.
Catalogues may be had on application.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, fine 4-year old plants, 8 to 10 inches, 10l. per 100, or 30s. per dozen.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 5, 1843.

NEW PICOTEES.

HEADLY'S NANETTE; purple edge, rather heavy, thick petal, rose edge, good white, and edging well defined, 10s. per pair. Bond's Countess of Winterton, after the style of "Trip to Cambridge," although distinct, 7s. 6d. the pair, and all the others that are coming out. John Dickson's Catalogues for 1843 are now ready, comprising all the best flowers in cultivation. Applications for Catalogues may be made at the Nursery, Acre Lane, Brixton, and WARNER and WARNER'S, Cornhill, London.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, HYACINTHS, &c.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth) by APPOINTMENT FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that his Bulb Catalogue for this autumn is ready, and will be forwarded by post on application. He begs to state that he has a large stock of the beautiful New Lily (Lilium lancifolium) and a fine collection of Auriculas, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

FERNS.

W. PAMPLIN has lately considerably increased his stock of FERNS, and respectfully invites the attention of cultivators of these elegant plants to the same.

W. P. will furnish his new priced Catalogue of the sorts he grows, on being supplied with six penny postage stamps. The Prices of established plants in Pots range from 9d. upwards.
Lavender Hill Nursery, Wandsworth, near London.

TO CALCEOLARIA GROWERS.

A rare opportunity occurs to make a Collection of CALCEOLARIAS at a small expense.

JOHN STANDISH, NURSERYMAN, of Bagshot, has raised a great number of Seedlings this autumn, which are now ready to send out by post, in tin cases, post-paid, at 16s. per dozen. The above have been raised from two of the best spotted Calceolarias in the kingdom, the seed saved from the plants, which were crossed with great care; and J. S. will warrant that the worst of them will be worth full the price given, and are precisely the same as he will grow himself; but should any doubt arise, customers are solicited to come to Bagshot and select for themselves, as J. S. has bred from two sorts only, and those were selected as being the best in every way, and will, no doubt, bring some of the greatest novelties ever seen in Calceolarias; they can be sent by post for the next month, after which the plants will be too large, and can then be sent packed in small boxes or hampers. N.B.—A remittance is expected from unknown correspondents.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.



PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, &c.; as well as by the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

YOUELL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing they will be enabled to supply, at the latter end of October, fine Canes of the above highly-valuable and much-esteemed RASPBERRY—unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour. Those to whom Y. & Co. sent it last season have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over all other varieties, and it has been awarded several prizes at various Horticultural exhibitions during the season. As a proof that they have not exaggerated its excellent qualities, Fruit was submitted to Dr. LINDLEY (see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 22d July, page 502), whose opinion of it is as follows:—"FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—We have received from Messrs. YOUELL, of Great Yarmouth, fruit of the Fastolff Raspberry, and we find it merits all that has been stated in favour of its excellence. The fruit that we have received is very large, obtusely conical, and of rich flavour, far exceeding in this respect some other new and large varieties. The plants bear abundantly and in long succession." They also exhibited it, on the 1st of August, before the London Horticultural Society, 21, Regent-street, to which a prize was awarded It would, therefore, be unnecessary for YOUELL & Co. to recommend it more fully, or with greater confidence, to the notice of the public, merely observing that it continues in high perfection throughout the autumnal months, and has maintained its superiority in the most unfavourable soils and situations, and requires no other than the ordinary treatment of the old varieties. Fine Canes will be ready by the latter end of October, and can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a Post-office order) upon the following terms:—

	£	s.	d.
Packages containing 100 Canes . .	2	5	0
„ „ 50 „ . .	1	5	0
„ „ 25 „ . .	0	14	0

Package included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

Extensive orders are already received for the above; and to prevent a repetition of the disappointment which many experienced last season, by Y. & Co. not being able to meet the demand, they therefore respectfully solicit early application.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 5, 1843.

DUTCH FLOWER BULBS.

J. CARTER, SEEDSMAN and FLORIST, No. 238, High Holborn, London, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his customers in general, that the late-flowering GLADIOLI, TIGRIDIAS, &c., are now arrived. His new Catalogue of Bulbs will be forwarded, prepaid, on application. The following items were partly omitted in the Catalogue:—

	£	s.	d.
Extra fine mixed Ranunculus . . per 100	0	7	6
Very good do. do. . . . „	0	4	0
Extra fine new Scotch Ranunculus . „	1	5	0
A splendid collection of English Iris, 150 varieties (matched against any in the kingdom) . .	5	0	0
A collection of 75 varieties	2	10	0
„ 50 very good varieties	1	0	0
Very good mixed English Iris . . per doz.	0	2	6
Fine mixed Spanish Iris . . . . per 100	0	6	0
Brodiæa—beautiful species from the desert of Copiapo in Chili . . . . each	0	2	0
FLOWER SEEDS.			
Nemophila discoidalis, new, black, with white border (should be sown now) . per packet	0	1	0
Tropæolum polyphyllum—greenhouse „	0	2	6
A beautiful new fragrant Perennial . „	0	2	6
A new yellow Loasa—Andes, Chili . „	0	1	0

238, High Holborn, London.

DUTCH HYACINTHS for Forcing, 4s. per dozen, Best do., for Glasses, 6d. to 1s. each. Double Roman and Paper-white Narcissus, 4s. per dozen; Single and Double Duc Van Thol Tulips, 2s. per dozen. Also Crocus, Iris, Jonquils, Narcissus, Anemones, and Ranunculus, of which priced List may be had free, per post, from A. COBBETT'S Italian and Foreign Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall.

FINEST SORTS OF DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS, at low Prices.

	£	s.	d.
HYACINTHS, very fine double, colours separate, per hundred	1	5	0
HYACINTHS, the finest known (by name) per doz.	0	12	0
ANEMONES, new large double, 8d. each, or the collection of 50 Varieties (by name) . .	1	5	0
ANEMONES, in beautiful mixture, per doz. . .	0	2	6
— early single, many colours, per hundred	0	7	0
RANUNCULUSES, hardy, showy Sorts, for Autumn planting, per 100	0	3	6
EARLY DWARF TULIPS, for pots or open ground, 1s. 6d. per dozen, or per hundred . . .	0	10	6
CROCUSES, of 12 Sorts, per hundred . 1s. 6d. to	0	3	6

And every other kind of Flower-root, equally moderate in price. Irises in splendid Varieties, see last week's *Chronicle*.
N.B.—Carriage paid to any part of London.
SUTTON and SONS, Reading Nursery, Berkshire.

NEW AND DESIRABLE PANSIES.

YOUELL AND CO. beg respectfully to inform Growers of the above that they have succeeded in raising Four New and highly-beautiful Seedlings, possessing first-rate properties, both in size, form, and substance, forming quite a novelty. They will prove a valuable acquisition to those who compete at any Horticultural Exhibition in the Kingdom. Description, as follows:—"Eclipse," a large, flat, and well-formed flower, of fine yellow, and intense eye. "Duke of Norfolk," large, well-formed flower, with a fine eye, primrose ground, with a pencilled edging of delicate blue round the petals. "Lady Alice Peel," white ground, is a large round flower of extraordinary substance, the petals are well formed, and in fine proportion, the quantity of yellow shown in the purple eye increases the beauty of the flower; top petals and margin of a dark purple. "Ann" is also a flower of good form and substance, white ground, slightly tinged with purple, with fine brown and purple eye.

Y. and Co. can most confidently recommend the above, which are now ready to be forwarded to any part of the Kingdom, per post free, at 21s. the four varieties. They also beg to draw attention to their healthy stock of this tribe, which they are offering upon the following terms:—

12 Extra fine and very superior show varieties . .			18s.
12 Very fine ditto	ditto	. . .	12s.
12 Fine ditto	ditto	. . .	9s.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 5, 1843.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES, &c.

JAMES MAY begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous Customers and Friends for all past favours, and begs to apologise for not being able to comply with many orders he was favoured with last spring, his stock of Plants having suffered so much by his removal from Edmonton. J. M. begs to inform the Public that he has now ready fine healthy Plants, consisting of all the best, at moderate prices, a list of which may be had on application.

Extra fine PANSY SEED, all warranted, collected from the best named varieties, 2s. 6d., 5s., to 10s. per packet.

May's Crimson Superb Sweet William Plants, 4s. per doz.; Seed, 1s. per packet. Also, fine Plants of Double White Rockets, 3s. per doz., or 20s. per 100. New Double Purple Rockets, 6s. per doz., or 40s. per 100. True large Mitcham Crown Daisies, 3s. per doz., or 20s. per 100.

A Gentleman Amateur Farmer having commissioned J. M. to offer Warranted True EGYPTIAN MUMMY WHEAT, 25 grains for 20s., or 50 grains for 30s., which will be sent post free, with directions for planting, on receipt of a post-office order, payable at the Edmonton Post-office, or General Post-office, London.

Any of the articles here offered, may be had on application to Messrs. WARNER, 28, Cornhill, London; or Mr. WATKINSON, Market-place, Manchester.—Pansy Nursery, Tottenham, near London.

SEEDLING PANSIES.

H. SILVERLOCK has now ready for Sale a fine healthy stock of his PRINCE OF WALES, which Flower is well known to many, and would have been sent out last autumn if a sufficient number of plants could have been obtained to supply the orders received for it. The colour of this Heartsease is a bright maroon, with yellow centre and good eye; petals of good substance, and perfectly even at the edges; shape good, size about that of Thompson's Eclipse.

H. S. has also to offer three other Seedlings, which, with the above, he can strongly recommend. BLACK DWARF, an intense black flower, of excellent substance and good shape. HONOURABLE MRS. HARCOURT, a deep golden yellow, with fine eye, good form and substance. MARMION, a very large flower, of excellent shape and substance; ground-colour creamy, white with lilac margin to the lower petals, upper petals lilac, eye finely marked. Price 5s. each.

H. S. can also supply healthy, strong plants of the best varieties in cultivation at the following moderate prices:

12 extra fine and very superior varieties . .	20s.
12 very fine do.	12s.
12 good do.	9s.

A fine stock of Pinus Pinaster, 1 to 5 feet; Cedar of Lebanon, 3 to 5 feet; Cedrus Deodara, 9 to 12 inches.
Chichester, Oct. 6, 1843.

TO HEARTSEASE GROWERS.

WILLIAM CLARK having purchased the Stock of that Splendid SEEDLING PANSY, "BLUE PERFECTION," which took a first-class Prize at the Floricultural Society, June 21st, last year, begs to offer strong healthy Plants at 5s. each, without deduction. Early application is necessary, as the Stock is very limited. The following description was given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of June 25, 1842. "This Heartsease is novel in colour, being of a bright pure blue, without the slightest tinge of purple; it is finely formed, and perfectly distinct in colour from every variety we have seen."

Warranted Pansy Seed from the best Flowers grown, 2s. 6d. per packet. W. C.'s arrivals of DUTCH and other BULBOUS ROOTS are very fine and remarkably sound.—W. CLARK, Seedsman, 6 Bishopsgate-street within.

PRESERVATION OF PLANTS.

HUMPHREYS'S COMPOUND to Promote the Beauty and Preservation of Plants, may be used either in the Drawing-room or in the Conservatory, and from its condensed fertilizing power a few grains dissolved in water at intervals is effective. Applicable to all Greenhouse plants, to Hyacinths, and other bulbs; and to promote the growth of cuttings and the germination of seeds. Sold in bottles 1s. 9d. each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; HURST & McMULLEN Leadenhall-street; W. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; and GORDON, THOMPSON, and BASSETT, 25, Fenchurch-street; THOMAS WATKINSON, No. 6, Market-place, Manchester; and other leading Seedsmen, &c. in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, & Co., 100, Upper-Thames-street, London.

SEEDLING VERBENAS.

S. GIRLING begs to inform the admirers of VERBENAS, and the public generally, that he is now sending out (in tin cases, postage free) his nine new and distinct Seedlings, which have been so universally admired, and awarded several Prizes at the Horticultural Exhibitions during the season; they have likewise been favourably noticed by Dr. LINDLEY, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 22d and following weeks; also by Mr. AYRES, in his "Amateur's Garden" for the 9th Sept. For description see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 16th. Price as follows:—Single Set of 9, 1l. 5s.; double do., 2l. 5s.; treble, 3l.
Dancecroft Nursery, Oct. 4, 1843.

SEEDLING VERBENAS.

R. WHITE and Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of the Public to the beautiful Varieties which have been submitted to the opinion of Dr. LINDLEY by them, and which are noticed in the present and last week's report, under the signature of "ALFRED," and which will be fully described in a future advertisement, and sent out in the Spring, at very moderate price. By the kindness of Mr. FLEMING we are again able to supply a few more packets of the HOOSAINEC PERSIAN MELON, at 5s. each.

F. CHAMBERLIN, GARDENER and FLORIST, Turnham-green, has for Sale 3000 TULIPS, at 5s. per 100; and 3000 RANUNCULUS ROOTS, mixed, at 7s. per 100—Part of the late Mr. WALKER'S of Hammersmith, Valuable Collection; also 3000 Lilac and Dark Blue CROCUSES, at 2s. per 100.
An Allowance to the Trade.

FAVELL BARRINGER, St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, Bedfordshire, begs to announce that his Catalogue can be had on application, of his choice and select CARNATIONS and PICOTEES, with which he has gained this year 56 Prizes, and upwards of 200 during the last three years at different exhibitions in the country.

JAMES PIPER, Parkstone Nursery, near Poole, has a few hundreds of LARGE RHODODENDRONS fit to plant singly on Lawns; about 10,000 of other sizes, and a quantity of LAURELS and LAURESTINAS, which he begs to offer at greatly reduced prices, as he must in some way clear his Lower Nursery, the Lease being expired.

GRAPE-VINE PLANTS FOR SALE.

J. DAVIS, Oak-hill Gardens, East Barnet, has a quantity of Black Hamburghs, St. Peter's, New Dutch, Sweetwaters, and Muscadines, at the usual Prices,—Oct. 3, 1843.

PINE PLANTS.

PERSONS in want of PINE PLANTS have an opportunity to choose, from an extensive stock, Plants of all sizes, from Suckers to those in Fruit, at low prices. Warranted free from all insects, well rooted, and healthy. Apply by letter, or on the premises, to WILLIAM DAVIS, Green-street, Marlbro'-road, Chelsea.—Oct. 6, 1843.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l*. 10*s*.; British Queen, 1*l*., and Eliza, 10*s*. per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 6, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK & CO., beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s*. 6*d*. per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Peas," 14*s*. per bushel.

Newcross, Oct. 6, 1843.

JAMES CUTHILL begs to inform the trade that he has got a few ounces of his Improved EARLY BLACK SPINE CUCUMBER at 2*l*. per ounce, ready money. The *Chronicle* in April, at the Royal South London Show, thus speaks of it:—"The only fruit we saw was a box of Cucumbers from Mr. CUTHILL, Camberwell, exceedingly well-grown, straight, long, stated to be grown by hot-water, and certainly highly creditable specimens for the time of year."

Seeds of the Lisianthus Russellianus, with which Mr. CUTHILL has gained five Prizes for this year, will be ready shortly.—Direct to J. CUTHILL, Florist, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

NEW BLACK SPINE CUCUMBER.—THE VICTORY OF ENGLAND!!!

THOMAS LATTER, the winner of all the FIRST PRIZES in 1843, at the most important shows open to all England, has with great care saved a few seeds of his new Cucumber, which has defeated Allen's "Victory of Suffolk," "Mill's Jewess," "Stewart's Ringleader," &c. &c., and will again be put in competition with them as early as possible. It answers in every point to the Standard of the "Ipswich Cucumber Society," is also a robust grower and prolific bearer. One plant (the stem of which is 5½ inches in circumference) occupies three lights each, 8 feet long and 4 feet wide, and has several times during the season produced at one time 15 splendid fruit, upwards of 20 inches long and 12 in diameter, also ripened 20 seed-fruit, and is still in perfect health. Printed particulars of its pedigree, with six good seeds, will be sent, postage free, on receipt of Post Office order, to Mr. Thos. Wild, 3, Tavern-st., Ipswich, Suffolk.

TO CUCUMBER GROWERS.—"RINGLEADER CUCUMBER."—At the earnest solicitation of his Friends, the raiser of the above begs to inform the Public, that he intends sending it out in packets of four Seeds, at 7*s*. 6*d*. per packet, the 1st Oct., so that those desirous of testing its merits may do so in the coming season. The first brace of fruit this kind ever produced, obtained a prize at Ipswich in 1842, and it also took the 2d prize at Ipswich in May, 1843, open to all England. It has, moreover, obtained 1st prize at Norwich, 1st and 2d prizes, May, 1843, at the Hull Botanic Garden (open to all England); 2d, at Beverly and East Riding Horticultural Society; 1st and 2d at the York Philosophical Society (open to all England); 2d at the Hull Botanic Garden, Sept. 1843; and has been exhibited at Regent-street in December 1841, and March 1843, when Dr. LINDLEY remarked, "I liked the appearance of your Cucumber very much." At Beverly and East Riding Horticultural Society, it was pronounced "as fine a specimen as ever grown;" length, 27½ ins. —Vide *Hull Packet, Sept. 13th*, 1842.

The fruit of RINGLEADER have been produced by "legitimate culture," and not by allowing one plant to occupy a three-light pit, and produce one fruit in a month, as is practised by some cultivators in the neighbourhood of London. RINGLEADER has been in public competition with, "and has defeated" the undermentioned varieties, viz.:—Victory of Suffolk, Man of Kent, Hero of Sussex, Deceiver, Prizefighter, Rambler, Infant, Manchester Prize, and many others. The following are the characteristics of RINGLEADER:—Length, from 18 to 20 inches, black Spine, slight Rib, from 1 to 1½ inch diameter, fills well home to the footstalk, retains the blossoms until quite full grown, and is a hardy and certain forcer through the winter. "RINGLEADER" has been seen and approved of by PROF. LINDLEY, Mr. J. Duncan, and W. P. Ayres, authors of "Treatises on Cucumber Culture, Melon Culture," &c., and by that well-known and justly-celebrated Amateur, Jas. O'Reilly, Esq., Beltrasna, Oldcastle, Ireland, Mr. R. C. Ringston, gr. to R. F. Shawe, Esq., Brantingham Park, Yorkshire; Mr. T. Vare, gr. to Sir T. Hare, Bart., Stow Hall; Mr. J. Thrower, gr. to D. Gurney, Esq., Runcton Hall, and many other practical gardeners. Thus has RINGLEADER been submitted to authorities "second to none" in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

The Advertiser begs to inform those friends who saw it growing on his plants that they will have their packets forwarded without delay. As the stock is very limited, early application is desirable, to prevent disappointment. To be had only of the raiser,

JAMES STEWART, Shadsett Park, Downham, Norfolk.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

EDWARD INGLISH, GARDENER, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that he has now for Sale or Exportation a fine assortment of the best PATENT SPAWN. A considerable reduction will be made to the Trade. Country orders punctually attended to.—Westbourne Green, Paddington.

NEW BLACK NEMOPHILA.—Seed of Nemophila Discoidalis to be had in small packets at 2*s*. 6*d*. each of W. J. NUTTING, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside, London.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, PUBLIC CEMETERIES, and other Public Companies engaged in Planting.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS beg to announce that they are instructed by the Executrix of the late Mr. JOHN MILNE, to submit to public competition, on the premises, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, on MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1843, and following days, at 11 o'clock each day, without reserve, the VALUABLE NURSERY STOCK, consisting of Fruit and Forest Trees, Evergreens, American Plants, Deciduous and Ornamental Shrubs of every variety, in considerable quantities. Also a bed of Choice Tulips, consisting of 90 rows, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. An excellent Tulip Cabinet, a quantity of Wood, &c.

N.B.—The above ground is proverbial for its magnificent evergreens, and their safe removal, the mould adhering to their roots. The lots will be arranged for the convenience of large and small purchasers. May be viewed a week prior to sale. Catalogues, 1*s*. each, returnable to purchasers, may be had on the premises; of the principal Seedsmen; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, BUILDERS, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are instructed to submit to public competition, on the Premises, the Cottage and Gravel-field Nurseries, Camberwell New Road, on MONDAY, Oct. 30th, 1843, and following days, at 11 o'clock each day, without reserve (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the whole of the valuable NURSERY STOCK, consisting of Fruit and Forest Trees, Evergreens, American Plants, Deciduous and Ornamental Shrubs of every variety, in considerable quantities. N.B.—The above offers great advantages, from the variety of the Stock. May be viewed a week prior to the sale. Catalogues one shilling each, returnable to purchasers, may be had on the premises; of the principal Seedsmen; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

FINE FLOWERS.—The Subscription Sale, advertised to take place at Glasgow, on 4th Oct., is postponed until the 25th; when a splendid Collection of fine-named TULIPS, in 1,000 Roots, and comprising nearly 600 Varieties, 325 finest named RANUNCULUSES, 225 finest ANEMONES; also HYACINTHS, &c., will be drawn for in 100 lots. Tickets only 5*s*. each, to be had of JOHN WATERSTON, 45, High-street, Paisley.—Paisley, 4th Oct., 1843.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, and Others.

TO BE LET on Lease, a NURSERY GROUND, containing about nine acres of land, a part of which consists of a valuable stock of Plants, Trees, and Shrubs, large Greenhouse, Pits, Frames, &c. Added to which is a convenient Dwelling-house and Seed-shop, Cottage, large Barn, Stable, and spacious underground Tanks, with numerous other additions and improvements.

N.B. Immediate possession may be had on advantageous terms. —Apply personally or by letter at the Office of this Paper.

ST. COLUMB MAJOR, CORNWALL.

TO BE LET, and entered on in November, the NURSERY GROUND & FRUIT-GARDENS situate at TREWAN, near ST. COLUMB, containing Two Greenhouses with Vines in full bearing, Pasture Land sufficient for keeping a Horse and a Cow, a Cottage, and also the Good Will of the Nursery and Seed Business, for many years past carried on by THOMAS BENNETT, who retires in consequence of ill health. The Stock to be taken at a valuation.

For Particulars, apply to THOMAS BENNETT, Nurseryman, St. Columb, Cornwall.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very modcrate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

WHEAT-SOWING.

POTTER'S GUANO.—The superiority of this powerful MANURE being now completely established, it is only necessary to inform the public that a material reduction has been made in the price, and that it may be obtained either at the Works or of Mr. POTTER'S Agents, who have testimonials of its efficacy.—28, Upper Fore-street, Lambeth, London.

Mr. MARK FOTHERGILL, 40, Upper Thames-street, Sole London Agent.

*** Nurserymen required as Agents in all the principal towns.

J. B. LAWES'S PATENT MANURES, composed of Super Phosphate of Lime, Phosphate of Ammonia, Silicate of Potass, &c., are now for sale at his Factory, Deptford-creek, London, price 4*s*. 6*d*. per bushel. These substances can be had separately; the Super Phosphate of Lime alone is recommended for fixing the Ammonia of Dung-heaps, Cesspools, Gas Liquor, &c. Price 4*s*. 6*d*. per bushel.

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BY THE IMPORTERS,
ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, LONDON;
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GUANO ON SALE.—Any Quantity of this valuable Manure can be had from the bonded stores of the Importer either in London or Liverpool, on application to COTESWORTH, POWELL, and PRYOR, St. Helen's Place, London; EDWARDS, DANSON, and Co., Liverpool; and WILLIAM J. MYERS and Co., Importers, Liverpool.

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No. VIII. was published on the 1st of August, and will be continued, at Sixpence a Month, of the

GARDENERS' EDITION OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN; with numerous Additions and Engravings of Plants. By B. MAUND, F.L.S. It contains Coloured Engravings of the most Ornamental Plants, suited to the open Garden, with Descriptions, Cultivation, &c., for the assistance of Gardeners and Amateurs. Also, a FLORAL REGISTER, with Woodcuts and Descriptions of handsome Plants, newly introduced from Foreign Countries. Also, AN AUCTARIUM, containing Miscellaneous Information on Gardening Affairs. Also, a portion of PROFESSOR HENSLOW'S BOTANICAL DICTIONARY of 5,000 Words, and 200 Cuts, descriptive of the Vegetable World; a complete Book of Reference on Subjects connected with the description of Plants.

Thus, it will be seen, that this Work, although sold at so very moderate a price, comprehends a greater variety of Botanical and Gardening Information than any Publication extant.

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In a few days will be published, medium 8vo. with a New Portrait, by George Richmond, engraved in the line manner, and a View of Sloperton Cottage, the Residence of the Poet, by Thomas Creswick, A.R.A. 21*s*. cloth,

THOMAS MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS; containing the Author's recent Introductions and Notes. Complete in One Volume, uniform with Lord Byron's Poems.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

NOTT'S PATENT STOVES, for warming Churches, Chapels, Public Offices, Halls, Staircases, Shops, Warehouses, &c.—These Stoves are unquestionably superior to any others that have been yet invented; they are much more simple and easy of management than Dr. Arnott's, and, in proportion to the heat given out, quite as economical; they are not liable to an explosion of gas, or a rush of flame from the fire-door; on the contrary, they are perfectly safe and free from danger; they will keep alight 12 hours or more without replenishing. The fire being seen through the talc-glazed window gives a very cheerful appearance. Orders addressed to 80, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, will meet with due attention, and a liberal allowance be made to ironmongers, builders, &c.

SMOKE PREVENTED AND VENTILATION EFFECTED, BY SPONTANEOUS ACTION.

MR. JEAKES, 51, Great Russell-street, Russell-square, Sole Agent in London for the Sale of DAY'S PATENT WIND-GUARD, by the use of which he guarantees to Cure all Chimneys Smoking from Wind, and also to prevent downward currents; it is admirably adapted for the Ventilation of Apartments of every description; also of Ships, Stables, Dairies, and Larders, as it ensures a constant change of air; and all its parts being fixtures, it is free from noise and not liable to derangement; it also offers no impediment to sweeping. Price for general use, 30*s*.; larger size, 45*s*.; larger sizes, especially adapted for ventilation, 60*s*. and upwards. To be had at 51, Great Russell-street, where it may be seen in action. The attention of Architects, Builders, and the trade in general, is especially invited.

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A GENTLEMAN in the West of England, Farming on the most improved principles, and keeping Stock of the first description, has a vacancy for one or two AGRICULTURAL PUPILS. All particulars may be had by application addressed to H. H., Post-office, Cirencester.

LOUDON TESTIMONIAL.—An Advertisement having appeared in the *Times* of Sept. 26, and the *Gardeners' Gazette* of Sept. 30, with this heading, Mr. LOUDON, who did not return to town till the evening of Sept. 30, and did not see the above Papers till the following day, takes this mode of acquainting the Public, that so far from sanctioning these Advertisements, nothing would induce him to accept of the Testimonial alluded to in them.—Bayswater, Oct. 2, 1843. J. C. L.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.
Monday, October 9 . West London Gardeners' Association, 7 P.M
Tuesday, October 17 Horticultural . . . . . 3 P.M.

IT is quite annoying to an admirer of good farming to go along the roads and by-ways in the country at this time of the year and see the abundant crops of Thistles just shedding their flying seeds, which the winds carry into the fields with such great impartiality, that the farmer who has expended considerable sums in clearing his fields of these disagreeable occupants has as good a chance of being overrun with them next year as he who has slept and let the weeds take their chance. Every farmer knows that a Thistle or a Dock in a Wheat-field usurps the place and food of many ears of Corn. Wherever Thistles thrive, the land will grow good Wheat; hence the saying of the blind man, "Tie me to a Thistle," when he was choosing his land: but there is no necessity for allowing this sign of fertility to be always conspicuous. In some countries there is a law compelling farmers to cut down and destroy the Thistles in their fields before they ripen their seeds; and when we consider how easily this might be done, by cutting them down when they have expanded their blossoms, in which case they will assuredly die off, it appears incredible that they should be allowed to seed the fields for miles around, as they now do in many places. They are kept down in the pastures and meadows, and more or less in the Corn-fields, especially where the crop is drilled and hoed: but how few farmers think of weeding their hedge-rows and the strip along every ditch, which the plough leaves unstirred, and which every careful farmer should invariably have dug up. In well-cultivated countries, where the spade is a great help to the other agricultural instruments, to make a field look like a garden the land is generally sloped down into the ditch, and cultivated with the spade where the plough cannot go, so as merely to leave a course for the water at bottom. What is now usually occupied by rank weeds, and forms a barrier to the water, which, after a heavy rain, should run into the ditch, is never seen, and the headlands, where the earth accumulates, are levelled down, to carry the superfluous earth into the hollows, where the water might lodge. If this were attended to, much land, now lost, and made a nursery for weeds, would become productive. The hedge-rows in many of the old inclosed lands in England are allowed to spread out to a width which would scarcely be believed, unless the whole were grubbed up and the ditch filled in. Theoretically, the ditch takes three feet and the bank three, and the bottom of the hedge is confined to the side of the bank nearest the ditch; but, in fact, two feet are lost by the side of the ditch, because the horses, when they plough, cannot go nearer; and if the bank be examined on the other side, it will oftener be found to extend six feet than three; besides, the roots of the Thorns, of which the hedge is composed, spread out farther into the ploughed land than the farmer is aware of—to say nothing of Elms and Ash-trees which are growing in the hedge-rows, and extend their suckers without limit,—unless the tenant has the sense to keep a ditch dug out on both sides of the row: but this again takes up ground; and the interval between the two ditches is often a perfect wilderness of weeds. The reducing the waste of land caused by old hedge-rows is a matter between landlord and tenant; and if the latter is wise, he will give an additional rent, where he is allowed to clear them of trees and substitute a covered drain for the ditch, and fully compensate the landlord for the loss in the increase of hedge-row timber, for we are fully persuaded that for every cubic foot of timber which the landlord cuts down after a number of years, the tenant has lost the value of many cubic feet, in the annual diminution of his crops. The beauty of those parts of England where hedge-row timber abounds, when seen from an eminence, cannot be denied: nor would we disfigure an estate by cutting down all trees in hedge-rows. But where inclosures of five or six acres are entirely surrounded with trees standing too close to grow, and only keeping the sun and air from the fields, the look of the country would be much improved by devoting some small irregular fields entirely to the growth of wood, where, if properly managed, it would pay a good rent: while larger inclosures of 15 or 20 acres might have trees round them, at a distance of 30 or 40 feet apart, where they would in time be ornamental as well as profitable, without injuring the crops by their shade.

But we have been led away from weeds to trees, not very unnaturally, for trees are permanent weeds, and affect crops as well as lesser weeds, with this difference, that the farmers cannot remove them. To return to Thistles: we would suggest if no law could be framed to meet the case, that the occupiers of land in a parish or district, should agree to clear their hedge-rows of all pernicious weeds—especially those whose seeds are carried about by the winds—and submit to a fine, if any weeds are found on their land or in the hedge-rows at the time when their seeds ripen. Or perhaps a better plan would be, to empower the surveyors of the roads to employ old men and women, who receive relief from the parish, to clear all the sides of roads and hedge-rows of Docks and Thistles, and to burn them, paying the expense out of the highway rate, or, if that be not legal, to make a small rate for this especial purpose. In many parishes abounding in hedge-rows, the churchwardens were accustomed to pay a certain premium for the heads of hedge-sparrows; but some conscientious opposers of every irregularity found out that there was no law for this; the sparrows increased *ad libitum*, and it was found expedient among the farmers to establish a sparrow-club, and pay for the heads as before—so there might be a *weed-club*, much to the advantage of those who love clean crops. The general destruction of the weeds which most infest crops can never be effected but by the zealous co-operation of all the occupiers of land, and this, perhaps, may in many cases be impracticable without a special law made for the purpose. Wolves have been early destroyed in England by an old law as it is said; but the damage caused by a few wolves killing sheep is a trifle to the loss occasioned, year after year, in the Corn crops by the rank weeds, which might so easily be exterminated if the seeds were prevented from flying all over the country for miles around, owing to the carelessness of some small occupier of land who does not know his own interest and cares not for that of his neighbours.—*M.*

IN March of the present year we directed attention to a mode of growing plants in very large pots, without taking the trouble to shift them gradually in the manner usually practised; and on some subsequent occasions we insisted upon the expediency of adopting this plan when the best possible cultivation is sought after. At that time we were not aware that Mr. Wood, the experienced foreman in the Nursery of Messrs. Henderson, of Pine-apple Place, was the person to whom the promotion of the practice was principally owing; but as he has since that time stated his own views on the subject in two elaborate papers in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," we have thought it desirable to reprint them in our own columns, which with Mr. Paxton's permission we commence doing to-day.

We have been the more anxious about this because some gardeners fail in their application of the system, either from want of skill, or from a misapprehension of the principles on which it depends, or from both; and because the papers themselves will form the best of all introductions to some communications on Cultivation with which we have been favoured by Mr. Wood himself, whose correct physiological views and great practical experience render them particularly valuable.

OUR readers are, doubtless, aware that luminous appearances have been occasionally observed on certain plants, and that physiologists admit the presence of phosphorescent properties in vegetation. Fungi, in particular, are reported to possess such qualities. Certain Rhizomorphas are said to be so luminous as to light up the mines where they grow, as if the rays of a feeble moon were playing on them; and the Agarics of the Olive-grounds are said to behave in a similar way in the south of Europe. The younger Linnæus also reports that the flowers of the Nasturtium, the African Marygold, the Orange Lily, and other orange flowers, exhale, at the end of a hot summer's day, intermittent phosphoric discharges, which resemble little flashes of light. Such appearances as the last have, however, been sought in vain by ourselves and others; but it appears from the "Proceedings of the British Association," at Cork, that the phenomenon has been observed by an Irish gentleman.

Mr. R. Dowden is said to have made mention of a luminous appearance on the double variety of the common Marygold (Calendula officinalis). This circumstance was noticed on the 4th of August, 1842, at eight, P.M., after a week of very dry warm weather; four persons observed the phenomenon; by shading off the declining daylight, a gold-coloured lambent light appeared to play from petal to petal of the flowers, so as to make a more or less interrupted corona round its disk. It seemed as if this emanation grew less vivid as the light declined; it was not examined in darkness. The single kind is not suited to examination, because it "goeth to sleep with the sun," and has not the disk exposed to observation.

When, however, this matter was discussed, Dr. Allman expressed his opinion that the phenomenon was not at all due to phosphorescence, but it was referable to the state of the visual organ, as he thought had been satisfactorily explained by Sir David Brewster. If it were phosphorescence, it would appear brightest at night, and it would be expected to occur in other plants than those of an orange or flame colour. This led Mr. Babington to mention that he had seen, in the south of England, a peculiar bright appearance produced by the presence of the Schistostega pennata, a little moss, which inhabited caverns and dark places, but this too was objected to by a member present, who stated that Prof. Lloyd had examined the Schistostega, and had found that the peculiar luminous appearance of that moss arose from the presence of small crystals in its structure, which reflected the smallest portion of the rays of light.

It would be interesting to examine this matter with more care than has hitherto been bestowed upon it; and we should be glad to know whether any of our readers can mention cases of vegetable luminosity *witnessed by themselves*. We confess our doubts as to the fact of crystals being present in the moss, whose illumination was mentioned by Mr. Babington, but we have no access to fresh specimens for examination.

AN OUTLINE OF GAVIN CREE'S, (of Biggar) SYSTEM OF PRUNING FOREST-TREES.

[HAVING read with much interest an article in your *Chronicle* of Sept. 10, headed "Encouragement to Planters," wherein the author appears to have many correct views, but others which I think are not altogether consistent with the principles of Vegetable Physiology, I have inclosed you an outline of Cree's system, written by him, which I have now practised for three years regularly, and from which I have found the most beneficial effects.]—*J. M. Nasmyth, Bart.*

To cultivate wood on physiological principles it is necessary to have a knowledge of the organs which constitute the internal and external structure of trees, and of the various functions these organs perform through the instrumentality of external agents. Trees are generally treated as if they were mere inorganic matter; they are operated on as the ploughman operates on the ground, or as the carpenter and blacksmith on the wood or iron under their hands. Many eminent men have written treatises on Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, and many have promulgated their notions on the pruning of Forest-trees, while neither party understood how the science of Vegetable Physiology ought to direct the mechanical operation of pruning, so as to make it affect, to the greatest extent, the growth and health of the tree. There is in trees, as in animals, a vital power which presides over all their functions. This power is the agent by which the ascent and descent of the sap is produced, and certain internal and external causes facilitate the exercise of this phenomenon. Among the external causes is to be ranked the influence of air, heat, light, and moisture, and the system of operating on the lateral branches by shortening them.

I shall give an outline of the principles which led me to the conviction that the system of pruning by shortening the lateral branches, which I brought forward a number of years ago, is calculated, more than any other, to secure for the benefit of the tree an extra nourishment.

The organs of nutrition and vegetation have one common object to support, namely, life in the vegetable, and the power of these organs may be greatly increased by mechanical means. In order to use these means in a way to assist nature, some knowledge of the physiology of plants is requisite. Either the operator or the superintendent must understand how the organs exert their functions, otherwise they cannot reasonably expect to be successful. The different processes of the sap (or vegetative blood) of trees must especially be carefully studied, as by it their growth and vigour are sustained. The sap is acquired and influenced in divers ways. In spring, the small spongelets or extremities of the roots absorb the fluids and gases from the soil, which are conveyed by an inherent power depending on the life of the tree; or, more properly, the ascending sap is acted on through the roots by atmospheric pressure, up through the capillary tubes, till it reaches the extreme ramifications of the stem, shooting forth buds and expanding leaves. The common sap having extended over all the branches, mingles with the fluid absorbed by the leaves, and, losing the watery and aëriform principles, which are useless for nutrition, by evaporation, it returns down the vessels of the bark, and in its course deposits cambium, which forms the annual rings of wood; then extends to and strengthens the extremities of the rootlets, whereby they are made to extract more nourishment from the soil throughout the season; and as the two saps commingle in the leaves, the descending sap, which has not been deposited in like manner, mixes with that extracted by the rootlets, and is again carried up with the ascending sap.

How to economise these fluids for the advantage of the tree is next to be considered. It is obvious, then, that when the uppermost lateral branches are shortened to half the length of the leading stem, and the others proportionally, the sap has less superficies to cover than when they are allowed to extend to an improper length and thickness; in consequence there is a greater supply for every part of the tree; and as other fluids, such as water moving in a channel, acquire additional momentum when augmented, greater vigour and velocity of movement are imparted to the sap by the abundance of quantity, and so great is the beneficial effect resulting therefrom to the tree, that, from the extraordinary size and health of the foliage which clothes the branches, it attracts more than

three times the nourishment ordinarily imbibed from the atmosphere under different management.

The branches which are shortened always remain slender. By reason of the small superficies of the branch, and the rapidity with which the sap moves, very little of it is retained by the branch; and, of course, nearly the whole is deposited in the body of the tree. This truth, with the fact that the foliage remains nearly a month longer on the trees so shortened than on others, accounts for the wonderful rapidity of growth effected by this method of pruning. The smallness of the branches is of advantage likewise when it is necessary to prune close to the stem, as the wound made by that operation is proportionally small, and may be expected to cicatrize in the course of three years.

It may be worth remarking that, if the branches are properly shortened, trees never become what is termed hidebound. In the Royal Forests Lord Glenbervie had instruments for ripping the bark of Oaks (which never could increase nutrition), and for scraping off the lichens; but had the branches been judiciously shortened, the descending sap would have been so augmented through means of a more healthy foliage, as to have obviated the disease; as the bark expands in proportion to the quantity of sap carried down, and if that be abundant it soon clears itself of all impurities. Even mismanaged trees, on which a dryness of bark has occurred, may be brought to a proper condition in the course of three seasons. In cases of this kind, the distance from the body at which the branches are amputated must be regulated by the size of the tree—the larger the tree the greater the distance.

It has been found experimentally that trees under 18 feet in height and 15 inches in circumference advance, on an average, as much, both in height and circumference, in 6 years, if the branches are properly shortened, as they do in 15 years if these are not shortened or are improperly pruned. The more trees are pruned up close to the stem before they are 13 feet high, their growth is proportionally retarded. Trees pruned close to the stem, when the circumference of the part is under 15 inches, take in damp, so that the tree, if dissected, after a certain period at the part where the branches have been cut, will be found black into the pith. This department of pruning, when improperly managed, is the principal cause of rot, more particularly in the Larch. The reason is, the wood in young trees is more open in texture than in older ones.

I refer the reader to my Treatises on Thinning and Pruning in the "Glasgow Farmer's Register, 1828," to Vol. iii. of the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," No. XXIX. of the same Work; to "Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine," Nov., 1841, Jan., 1842, June, 1842, Sept., 1842, and the "Gardeners' Gazette," 1842, pp. 494, 671, 703, 718, 766, and 783; and to Sir John M. Nasmyth, Bart., of Posso, Peebleshire, Dr. Balfour, Professor of Botany, Glasgow, and Dr. Neill, LL.D.

AMMONIA.

No person can peruse the writings of the German or French Agricultural Chemists without being struck with the vast importance attributed by them to the employment of Nitrogen or Ammonia as a manure for plants. Liebig says that, with every pound of Ammonia that evaporates, we lose 60lbs. of corn; and from Boussingault we learn that one pound of nitrogen increases the produce of a meadow 100lbs. The latter author also gives Tables in which the value of manure is estimated by the proportion of Ammonia contained in it. Since the publication of Liebig's work on Agriculture the attention of Agriculturists has been directed to the employment of a variety of substances containing Ammonia. But I believe that their success has been by no means equal to the promises held out to them. Liebig has, I think, satisfactorily proved that a certain quantity of Ammonia is supplied to plants by the rain that falls on the surface of the soil; as this is nearly a constant quantity, if plants were unable to obtain their Ammonia from any other source, it would be necessary to supply it by artificial means if we wish to obtain the full amount of produce which the soil is capable of yielding. But a question arises—What proof have we that plants are unable to supply themselves with Ammonia from sources unknown to us? and how far may the increase of crops, by the addition of substances containing Ammonia, be attributed to that element?

If we observe the practice of the Agriculturists of this country we shall find that the great bulk of manure is applied to the Turnip crop. The dung which has collected in the yards during the winter is thrown up for some weeks, during which time a large proportion of Ammonia escapes into the air; but at the same time, the inorganic matters—such as sulphates, phosphates, &c.—are reduced to a state which the Turnip is capable of assimilating. On reading Sir H. Davy's works some years ago, I was induced, and I also persuaded some of my friends, to cart out our manure without previous fermentation; but after two or three years we were obliged to return to the old custom, on account of the inferior crops that it produced. I have since tried the fixing the Ammonia by means of sulphate of lime and sulphuric acid. But the success which attended these experiments has been so slight as to make it appear to me that the escape of Ammonia in dung is of little importance. Five proportions of good horse-dung, each weighing 5 cwt., were placed in separate heaps; one had a certain quantity of sulphuric acid added to it, another was mixed with one bushel of caustic lime, the third was left alone, the fourth was converted into charcoal by being burnt in a close chamber, and the fifth was burnt to ashes. The first three remained six weeks before they were put into the ground; an equal space of ground was sown with Turnips, and the weight of produce was in each case nearly equal.

Lime and ashes of coal and vegetables are used in large quantities as a substitute for dung in growing Turnips; they can only act by the inorganic matter contained in them. Superphosphate and sulphate of lime are other substances capable of producing very large crops of Turnips. I found that a field sown with Turnips, and manured, alternate rows, with calcined and unburnt bones, decomposed with the same weight of sulphuric acid, produced equal effect. If we examine the substances containing Ammonia which experience has proved to be beneficial for increasing the amount of Agricultural produce, we shall perceive that they contain some inorganic substance, to which their action may with equal probability be attributed. In Guano we have a substance containing from one to fifteen per cent. of Ammonia (part of the Ammonia combined with phosphoric acid.) and a large proportion of phosphate of lime. This phosphate of lime is in a state similar to that which exists in fermented dung; and although chemically the same as the phosphate of lime in burnt bones, still its effect upon plants would be infinitely superior. The nitrates of soda and potash are salts which contain nearly an equal proportion of nitrogen and oxygen combined with a different base; but their effect is known to differ on different soils, and this could hardly be the case if the nitrogen was the substance which produced the effect. On my own soil, nitrate of soda produces a much larger increase of grass than nitrate of potash; but they are neither of them capable of producing a crop of Turnips. On the soil where nitrate of soda produced great effect, I found little benefit from the use of Nitrate of Ammonia, although this salt contains about forty per cent. of Ammonia. I published some time ago, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, some experiments on the salts of Ammonia. Cabbage-plants were watered every other day with very dilute solutions of the salts of Ammonia; and I have repeated the experiments on a much larger scale upon Turnips: and although the increase of weight for the same weight of the salts has varied in different seasons, still the value of the salts has always remained the same. The phosphate of Ammonia was the best, then the sulphate, then the muriate; 4th, nitrate; 5th, carbonate. The result of other people's experiments, I think, proves phosphate of Ammonia to be one of the most powerful manures known. Sulphate of Ammonia is always found by those who have tried it, to be a very powerful manure, and the employment of it in Agriculture is rapidly increasing. The muriate has also had a considerable trial, but, I believe, with little advantage. I know of no experiments with the carbonate and nitrate; the carbonate that I used was the solid Carbonate of Commerce; the results obtained from diluted gas-liquor cannot be considered of any value in this question, as it contains a large quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen. If it is the Ammonia of these salts which proves so beneficial, they ought to be valuable in proportion to the weight of Ammonia contained in them, which is as follows:—nitrate, 14; nitrogen in the acid, 26=Ammonia, 40; muriate, 31; carbonate, 28; phosphate, 25; sulphate, 22: in 100 parts. Whether the addition of Ammonia to the soil is necessary or not, it is certain that the employment of it on a soil that is deficient in the salts of phosphoric and sulphuric acid must be useless; and the system pursued in England of taking corn-crops so repeatedly from the land, has rendered a great proportion of it very deficient in all inorganic matter; and until this is supplied either by a more extended rotation of crops, or by artificial means, there can be no fear that the Ammonia supplied by the atmosphere will be insufficient for the wants of a crop. —*J. B. Lawes.*

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NEW SYSTEM OF POTTING PLANTS.

By Wm. Wood, Foreman at Messrs. Henderson's Nursery.

No. I.

Public competition has of late greatly excited emulation, produced many ingenious experiments, and led to many valuable results, in every department of gardening. Whatever may be the balance of merit and demerit in the influence of Horticultural exhibitions, it is certain that the encouragement they have held out to practical men has greatly favoured that large advance which has been made in the production of fine plants and blossoms.

It is on the former that the most obvious effects have been produced, because in attempting to attain higher excellence in the ultimate objects of cultivation, special attention has been called to the means of attaining a greater maturity of growth in connexion with uniform development of bloom.

Although the periods selected for public competition are often unfavourable to the timely production of a particular class of plants, yet this very circumstance has secured a better knowledge of the means of meeting such exigencies. But the same cause has also, in conjunction with the attainment of superior growth, been attended with unfavourable effects in over stimulating growth by an excessive application of fertilising agency, and by subjecting plants to a higher temperature than is favourable to the production of bloom.

Though it is almost universally understood that any course of treatment which tends to cause an excessive development of parts—or, in other words, an unusual exuberance of growth—is unfavourable to the formation of bloom, yet there are instances of many splendid exotics, in which, without an immediate application of those principles which involve the requisite treatment for maturing each successive year's growth, the most persevering cultivator will fail to realise those results which the objects under his care are, with such principles in view, calculated to produce. It would appear almost unnecessary to urge a special attention to this point, which must (in theory at least) be familiar to many excellent practitioners; but, up to the present period, it has not been unusual to meet with instances of cultivation, which for their splendid growth *alone* have excited admiration, but which are far from being equally interesting, by the presence of that which constitutes the primary object of all cultivation in ornamental flowering plants.

Instances readily occur of plants which, in consequence of a tardy development of leaf-buds, have caused disappointment by the scantiness or total absence of bloom until the attainment of several years' growth, or some accidental cause has tended to retard the circulation of sap or diversify its currents, and has thus induced a disposition to form flower-buds. Wistaria sinensis, in the hardy ornamental department; Kennedya splendens, in the greenhouse; and Stephanotis floribunda, Mandevilla suaveolens, Ipomœa tyrianthina, and Thunbergia grandiflora, in the stove department, are examples where the natural result of luxuriant growth is a partial and uncertain bloom.

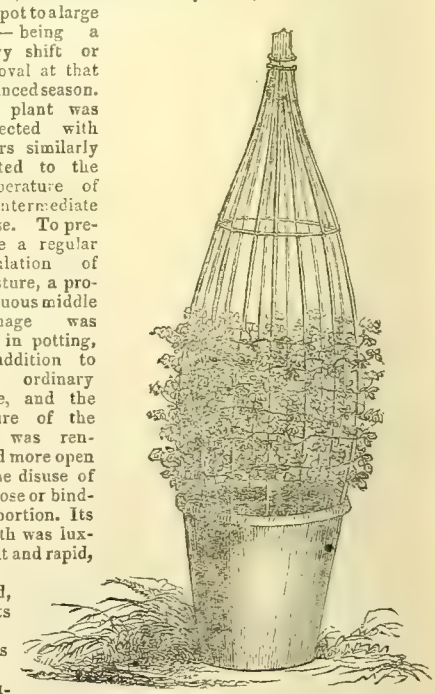
As the present test of good cultivation is the attainment of the greatest constitutional vigour within a limited period; and as this test is proved, by repeated instances, to be unfavourable to a uniform development of flower-buds, unless such growth be regulated by principles hereafter to be adverted to, it becomes an inquiry of much interest to ascertain the means by which a certain amount of fertility may be attained in plants which are subjected to an excessive and continual supply of stimulants, whether planted out or in pots, admitting of an extensive growth on account of their large size. It is in illustration of the foregoing remarks that the following principles of Horticulture are brought forward, with a view to prove that it is only by their application that such a proportionate maturity of growth can be attained as is essential to a uniform development of bloom.

1st—All flower-buds, being analogous to leaf-buds, it follows as a corollary, that every flower with its peduncle and bract is a metamorphosed branch.

2nd—"Whatever are the laws of arrangement in branches, with respect to each other, the same will be the laws of the arrangement of flowers with respect to each other."*

In adducing evidence in favour of these principles, it will be seen that the formation of flower-buds necessarily depends, as a general rule, upon the presence of developed leaf-buds or axillary branches, and that the same laws which operate in the production of the one, necessarily act in the production of the other. In corroboration of these truths, a practical instance is here given, which will clearly illustrate the analogy that exists between the first formation of a leaf-bud or axillary branch, and its ultimate transformation into bloom.

The engraving represents a plant of Zichya coccinea, which, in the month of July, 1841, was transferred from a 60 pot to a large 16 — being a heavy shift or removal at that advanced season. The plant was subjected with others similarly treated to the temperature of an intermediate house. To preserve a regular circulation of moisture, a promiscuous middle drainage was used in potting, in addition to the ordinary mode, and the texture of the soil was rendered more open by the disuse of its close or binding portion. Its growth was luxuriant and rapid, and would, had its fore-shoots been encouraged, have extended over a pyramidal trellis of two feet six inches in height. Finding the circulation of sap too rapid to permit the formation of leaf-buds by axillary growth, recourse was had during its *progressive* growth, to pinching off the terminal leaf-buds or fore-shoots above each second and third joint, which caused an equal distribution of lateral or side branches. In thus obtaining an accumulated vigour, by aiding the development of leaf-buds, which ultimately became matured axillary shoots, the season's growth was necessarily limited, covering the circular trellis to about 12 inches from the base upwards. The practice of removing the terminal growth at stated distances was adopted apart from any recognition, or even knowledge, of those principles of Horticulture to which it was ultimately referred; and in the following spring of



* Principles of Botany, 287, 288

1842, the plant presented a beautiful and interesting instance of their application, in the uniform development of nearly 500 clusters of flower. Had the specimen been encouraged to continue its accumulating vigour throughout the season of 1842, it might ultimately have formed a still more striking example; but the present result proved most satisfactorily the possibility of attaining a perfect formation of bloom from a partial extent of growth.

There are, perhaps, no plants in cultivation to which the treatment here adverted to is more applicable than to Stephanotis floribunda and Mandevilla suaveolens, two most desirable exotic climbers, each remarkable for the slow and rare development of leaf-buds, owing to a constitutionally free and exuberant habit of growth; and the inevitable result, in these and all similar instances, when allowed to extend themselves without having recourse to the occasional operation of removing the foie-shoots, and thereby aiding the development of side branches, is an attenuated and useless length of growth, which, when it has attained its ultimate vigour, seldom produces more than a few scattered bunches of flowers from the extremities.

The rules from which the foregoing remarks are derived, or on which they are founded, may be stated as follows:—

1st. As the *secreted matter* (peculiar to all plants) in conjunction with an accumulated sap, is essential to the primary formation of flower-buds, and as this secreted matter is in strict proportion to the quantity of leaves,* it may be inferred that an equal formation of leaf-buds is essential to a uniform development of bloom.

2nd. In accordance with a previously stated principle, "that the laws which operate in the arrangement of branches, act simultaneously with respect to the arrangement of flowers," it may be inferred that a system of cultivation which is the most favourable to the production of branches (or axillary growth) will be found the most conducive to a liberal development of blossoms.

3rd. As an excessive vigour is (as a general rule) unfavourable to the formation of flower-buds, in preventing an *accumulation* of sap, it may be inferred that the most perfect system of cultivation will be that which is best calculated to attain a regular development of bloom from any proportionate extent of matured growth.

It appears from the evidence of general practice, that those principles upon which the growth of plants depends, are generally better understood than those which relate to the uniform development of bloom; a fact which is not surprising, when we consider that the causes of the former are such as may be successfully applied apart from a knowledge of those reciprocal as well as counteracting influences which operate (independently of mechanical means) upon the organs of plants, under every modification of treatment or situation to which they are subjected. But a reason still more obvious remains to be assigned for this difference—namely, that the agencies which lead to a higher and ultimate effect in the attainment of exuberant growth, are invariably found to exert, through the same medium, an opposing tendency upon the predisposing causes of fertility.

It is, however, in proportion to the attainment of a system of cultivation which embodies a *progressive* and accumulated maturity of growth, that an equally progressive step can be made towards the ultimate object of all ornamental cultivation: viz., bloom. The present modes of culture combine more than at any previous period the investigations of science with the deductions of practice, though time-rooted prejudices have hitherto proved obstacles to gaining a knowledge of first principles, and to their application to professional experience. In testimony of the approximation of the present age to a comparatively perfect system of cultivation, there is perhaps no instance of higher interest than that which involves a mode of culture, having for its ultimate object a *constitutional maturity of growth*, by dispensing with the attendant risk, and *restrictive* influence of intermediate shifts from smaller to larger pots.

The principle upon which such a practice is founded is now successfully applied by the most eminent cultivators, and the same principle, so easily adapted to stronger-rooting ornamental plants, has also been rendered applicable to those *the most difficult to rear*.

It is well known that growers of plants for public competition have often urged the difficulties and disadvantages attending the purchase of plants, which may have received a treatment in some respects opposite to that which they are desirous to adopt; and in many instances they have considered it essential to the accomplishment of their object, that the plants should have been subject to their system of management from the first, or initiatory, state of growth. These disadvantages are, however, now being overcome by a mode of potting (subject to a corresponding treatment) which, not unexpectedly, has been a subject of surprise to some, and a stumbling-block to others, who in asserting its impracticability, because contrary to the ordinary method, have failed to apprehend the principles upon which such a course of practice is founded.

The rule which is implied in the principle now adverted to may be defined as follows:—*that plants the most difficult to rear ought to be removed from their youngest state of growth, into the largest-sized pot in which they are to be exhibited as specimens.* However opposite to prevalent opinion and practice such a rule may appear to those who are unaccustomed to view facts in the light of comprehensive truths, it may nevertheless be shewn to be consistent with the first principles of Horticulture, and rendered conformable to general practice.

Having stated the rule, the following directions are necessary in the mechanical process of potting. "Take a 16 or 12 sized pot, place three inches of bottom drainage, and fill up with pieces of peat from one to four inches square; fill the interstices with the fibrous siftings of peat, and pieces of crocks, till the pot is *quite* full; then plant a seedling or struck cutting of Heath of similar habit, give very little water till the little plant shoots freely; and in this treatment is contained the only secret in growing fine specimens."

Such is the most ingenious and easy mode of potting yet offered to the attention of the cultivator; and though the plan of dispensing with intermediate shifts has been recognised nearly fourteen years ago, yet, for this most successful application of the system, the profession is indebted to Mr. D. Beaton, the gardener at Shrubland Park, near Ipswich, one of the most eminent Horticulturists of the present day.

This novel and original mode of attaining mature growth in the cultivation of plants may not inappropriately be termed the *accumulative* system, and involves, by its mechanical application of soil, one of the most important and essential desiderata in all systems of cultivation, without which all efforts to obtain constitutional vigour and fertility must prove abortive—namely, a uniform circulation of moisture.—*From Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

* First Principles of Horticulture, 141.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XL.

One of the greatest difficulties which the Amateur has to encounter, after he has procured a stock of plants for bedding out, is to keep them through the winter; and though the construction of pits for this purpose has been explained in previous Numbers, it may not be altogether out of place to advert to the subject again, now that every one begins to think of getting his plants into their winter quarters. The great requisite of winter management is to have the plants well hardened before severe weather sets in, to get them into a perfectly dormant state, that is, without any sign of growth, and to keep them as dry as is consistent with their not suffering from the want of water. To effect this without the use of fire is rather a difficult matter, but nevertheless it can be accomplished by proper management. In the first place, the site chosen for the pit or Hybernatory must be on a perfectly dry subsoil, and the more deeply it is sunk in the ground, the more warm it will be, from the circumstance of its sides not being exposed to the action of the weather, and from the interruption of the radiant caloric of the earth, which is ever escaping into space, so long as the superincumbent atmosphere is less heated, and its escape is not interrupted by the "Ice King" or some other equally impenetrable covering. Thus wild as the idea may seem, it is probable that if our greenhouses were connected with a series of deep underground drains, with the power of forcing the air contained in them into the houses, we should obtain sufficient terrestrial heat for all purposes of protection, if not for the cultivation of half-hardy plants.

In the construction of the pits, the ground must be excavated to the depth of two feet, and the mould placed as an embankment round the sides—taking care to make it solid as you proceed, and to give it a good slope, so as to throw off the wet. It has been recommended to have the Hibernatory fronting northwards: and for the purpose of keeping the plants in a dormant state, this is an excellent plan; but as the plants frequently suffer more from damp than any other cause, it is as well to have the pit fronting both north and south—that is, with a span roof; so that, by exposing the south side, advantage may be taken of a dry sunny day, to dry the plants in case of need. At this place, our plant-pit is built with hollow walls, and covered with a span roof, one side of which is covered with glazed sashes, and the other with sashes covered with strong painted canvass. These sashes are adapted for either side of the pit; so that we have a command of either light or shade, whichever may be most advantageous. The sashes are hung on centres near the ridge of the roof, and are adjusted by an iron support, with a thumb-screw in the front rail of the sash; so that we can admit a thorough current of air among our plants, and yet be protected against sudden showers of rain.

When the pit is formed, the bottom, to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches, should be filled in with perfectly dry brick-rubbish—if fresh from the kiln all the better—and covered with dry cinder-ashes, in which the pots may be plunged. This brick-rubbish will prevent all escape of moisture from below, and at the same time allow of the terrestrial heat escaping without much hindrance.

Where it is inconvenient to sink the pit, as in wet subsoils, the side-walls must be built of dry peat turves, ten or twelve inches wide; and where these cannot be obtained, take dry adhesive turves from any bank or common. Let it be remembered it is of the utmost importance that every part of the pit be kept as dry as possible, and that one shower of rain on the plants will do them more harm than three or four degrees of frost. I lay particular stress on this point, as it would be far better that the plants should suffer for the want of water, than that the atmosphere of the pit should become saturated with moisture.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Daisy, a Guard against Wireworm.—In order to have fine plants and blooms, fresh soil obtained by paring the turf from a pasture is of such importance, as to be constantly recommended by writers on Gardening. Amateurs, in following specific directions, are often defeated in their object, by not knowing some little sequence involved in even the plainest directions. Such was my lot, for I took fresh soil obtained from a meadow, but although I cut and beat it about and turned it several times, the Wireworm has always been so numerous, that my Pinks, Carnations, and Picotees, are always more or less injured, often destroyed; and it is only after two and three years constantly picking out the vermin (when, of course, the fresh soil has become rather stale), that I have been able to free the beds of this most troublesome annoyance—to be rid of which I have unsuccessfully tried salt, lime, soot, rape-dust, mustard-dust, traps of sliced potatoes and carrots, &c. &c.; and in my exertions to destroy the Worm by such means, I have, perhaps, often as much injured the objects of my solicitude as the Wireworm. However, I am gratified by having at last stumbled upon a method for controlling, and indeed preventing, the attacks of these pests. An ounce of practice is worth a pound of advice, the proverb says; and with great pleasure I have, this summer, learned from a very extensive Pansy-grower his experience on the matter, the result of which appears to me to be of such importance, that I think it worth dissemination. I observed that he had tried most of the plans recommended for catching, or preventing the attacks of, the Wireworm in his Pansy, Pink, Carnation, and Picotee beds; but not being aware of his object, I rather wondered, more than once this season, at his taste—as I fancied it was—in surrounding all his choicest flower-beds (and even amongst some of them) with edgings of double Daisy, but I now know his object in so doing was, not merely to do honour to the almost domestic Daisy, but that it was to entice the Wireworms, which always concentrate their attacks on the rows of Daisies, and thus leave the beds untouched. Indeed they appear so greedy of this little plant, that he assures me that he has from one row, 300 feet long, planted as an edging, in one day this summer, taken the extraordinary number of 2,000. I should mention, that his soil is quite fresh; an immense turf and weedy surface has been turned in, so that the ground swarmed with the Worm. The free habit of growth of the Daisy enables it, by stocking out or tillering, to survive without showing to any but a close observer the "Worm i' the bud." This year I have lost an entire bed of the choicest Carnations and Picotees—not a plant has escaped: had I known that the Daisy was so good a protector, I should most cheerfully have sought its humble but effectual aid ungrudgingly, even at a greater price than I have given for galvanic protectors—which I by no means deprecate, but they do not keep off the Wireworm.—*S. Oram, Winchmore Vale, Edmonton.*

Heating with Earthenware Pipes.—All will agree that economy in the application of artificial Heat has of late deeply engaged the attention and study of scientific Horticulturists, and that highly important advantages have already accrued from the labours of those who have thus distinguished themselves. It is now no longer necessary that the erection of structures containing the apparatus for top and bottom heat should, as formerly, imply an immense outlay of capital; and probably, ere long, we shall have a beautiful apparatus complete for the same or less outlay than the "old-flue" system. I saw yesterday at the gardens of J. Greenall, Esq., a pit erected under the superintendence of his gardener, Mr. Calderbank, which combines extreme simplicity and economy. The pit is between 30 and 40 feet long, with front and back lights; and heated by one of the modern-constructed boilers, with circular earthenware pipes of large calibre. A portion of these pipes passes into a vault for moist bottom-heat, which is afforded very effectually from openings of moderate size, at certain distances, in the pipes. The pipes are continued all round the pit between the walls and the bed, and from the above contrivance afford moist or dry heat as occasion may require. Thus we have a complete apparatus, answering admirably every purpose, at a very moderate cost. I have been informed by Mr. Spencer, the maker of the pipes, that he would warrant them to stand any length of time, provided they were not intentionally injured. If this be true, we may expect—from the way in which they fulfil the desired end, their cheapness and durability—that they will ultimately supersede the use of iron.—*W. Hunt, Warrington.*

Budding Rhododendrons.—Mr. Beaton, in his "Calendar of Operations" for Sept. 30, mentions the success of an experiment in budding Rhododendrons in the open air, and also that a young English lady has outstripped the very best of gardeners in this operation; but I beg to inform him that it has been practised here with great success for many years, and we have now standards with large fine heads from buds; also a quantity of buds which have been inserted this season, that have taken well. It will, without doubt, be a great acquisition to gardening, as flower-buds are generally formed on the first season's growth.—*H. G. Y., Dorking.*

Verbena Seeds.—Perhaps there has been no season in which Verbenas have been more prolific in seeds than the present, in consequence of the very fine weather we had in September. Those who are fond of new varieties have only to save seeds from beds where plants of different coloured flowers are growing close to each other, to secure seedlings of innumerable shades of colour. So long as seeds were saved from different species apart from cross-breeding, either artificially or naturally, so long were the seedlings typical of the parent plant. But if the self-fecundating organs be displaced, and others substituted in their stead, there will be no end to the variety produced, especially if the seed happens to have been saved from hybrids. If I am correct in these remarks, they will in some measure explain how Petunias, (p. 678, "E. J.,") should be of such various shades of colour. What I have noticed in this cross-breeding is, that when two distinct species are brought together by art, the habit of growth of the species from which the seeds have been saved is pretty much shadowed out in the seedlings,

while the colour of the flower approximates to that of the other; but far different, indeed, will it be when seeds are gathered from hybrids—for then the fixed colours are broken up, and nothing stable can be depended upon.—*C.*

Potato Crop.—In several Numbers in the early part of this season I observed remarks respecting the failure of the Potato-crop. I beg to make a few observations on the subject, if you think them worthy of a place in your *Chronicle*. Having had some experience in growing this plant, I consider that the growing of the old varieties in one locality for a length of time is the principal cause of failure; for instance, I have several old varieties which were free growers, and of first-rate quality some eight or ten years ago, which I have been unwilling to part with, and have grown them from year to year; two of the sorts are Kidney, one white and the other red. The white one was sent out by the Horticultural Society about 12 or 14 years ago; the red I bought in Covent Garden Market. At about the same period, for several years, a number of them have not come up, and the defect has been progressing, and in this season not more than one third of the sets came up, although they were principally planted entire, which proves that these two varieties have nearly lost their vegetative powers. In a tour through Scotland, I observed large breadths of Potatoes yielding not more than one-fourth of a crop, and the vacancies were filled up with Turnips. I made several inquiries respecting such a failure, and all agreed that the old varieties successively grown in one place were most subject to the disease. In Fifeshire I observed a fine field of Potatoes that had been planted with tubers imported from America two years ago, and a friend of mine in Kincardineshire informed me that he renews his stock of Potatoes every two or three years from seed; he raises a few seedlings every year, and selects the best sorts for a stock, and he never fails to have a good crop, although the failures in the old varieties are visible in every field in that neighbourhood. I trust these observations will be a means of calling the attention of the great growers of so valuable a root to the more careful procuring and selecting of their stock for seed, as by so doing many failures will be obviated; and I beg in conclusion to state that to plant from a field that has shown symptoms of disease or failure should be avoided if possible.—*D. S.*

Rhododendron.—There is a variety of the Rhododendron ponticum growing here, which appears to be different from any of the others. It comes into flower about the same time as the others, but instead of unfolding its blossoms at the same rate as its neighbours, it only opens a few at a time, and continues long in flower. It did not cease flowering this season the whole month of August, consequently was nearly a month longer in bloom than the others. It has a southern exposure, and is sheltered from the north and east.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Propagation.—Perhaps there may be no harm in stating the fact, although it may be known to some of your readers already, that young plants may be propagated by means of birds'-nests. Roses and other kinds of bushes will sometimes put forth roots into the old moist nests of the wren and hedge-sparrow.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Enormous Mushroom.—A Mushroom of the species Cow Boletus (Boletus Bovinus) has this week been got on the farm of Mr. Thomas Beesley, Higher Bartle Wood, Plumpton, which measured 43 inches in circumference, and weighed the extraordinary weight of 5 lbs.—*Facile.*

Prolific Hive of Bees.—Mr. Anthony Balderston, of Barnfield, Mêrvith, has a hive of Bees that swarmed twice in May, the plumb swarm from which swarmed twice in July. From one swarm (including the old one) he has at the present time five flourishing hives.—*Facile.*

Blight on Corn from the Barberry.—In the *Chronicle* of August 19, under the head of "Vulgar Errors," we read as follows:—"People still maintain that the Barberry blights their Corn." This is nevertheless a matter deserving attention; for in this, as in many other instances, a popular prejudice has been founded on truth, although the real cause has been often overlooked. Some writers have treated this subject with respect, and among them is Dr. Thornton. The latter says, that the "leaves are very subject to the *Rubigo*, which will infect the Corn in the neighbourhood." Here the secret is at once explained, and the aversion of farmers to the Barberry-bush at once justified. The vulgar notion is, that the Barberry exercises some evil agency upon Corn within a certain distance, and accordingly farmers will never suffer it to grow near their fields. They are right as to the effect, but they attribute it to a wrong cause. I have seen some remarkable instances of Corn perishing in a semi-circle, in front of a Barberry-bush, and extending a good way into a field. Any one who has but superficially noticed the Barberry, must have observed that the leaves and young shoots of the shrub were covered with a peculiar kind of blight or mildew. Now it is by no means extraordinary that this should be carried by the wind into Corn-fields, and infect the Corn, so as to cause its destruction. This is the true explanation of the mischief caused by the Barberry to Corn in its neighbourhood.—*J. Wighton.* [This is the common explanation, but if any one will take the trouble to examine the parasitical plant which attacks the Barberry, and that of Corn, he will find that they are totally different things. One is the Æcidium Berberidis and the other some species of Uredo or Puccinia, for it is sometimes one and sometimes the other. We should as soon believe that a hen's eggs would be hatched into toads as that the seed of an Æcidium would produce an Uredo or Puccinia. We are aware of the facts mentioned by Mr. Wighton, for we have seen them ourselves, and they form a curious problem yet to solve.]

Mr. Loudon.—In the last *Chronicle* (p. 679) it is said that I am now lying dangerously ill at Southampton. It is true that I have been very unwell, and went to the Isle of Wight, and afterwards to Southampton, for change of air, and that I remained at the latter place a month; but I am now recovered. As a proof of this, I may just state that I have since been to the neighbourhood of Bath, making a plan for laying out a gentleman's grounds there, and also a cemetery; and subsequently to Kiddington, in Oxfordshire, for the same purpose. I returned to town late on Saturday night, and was not a little surprised at various statements and doings to which I have referred in the advertisement sent with this note. —*J. C. Loudon, Bayswater, Oct.* 3, 1843. [It is a great pity that busybodies are so numerous; and we much regret that Mr. Loudon should have been annoyed by their foolish proceedings. They, however, give us an opportunity of congratulating him on his restoration to health.]

Clover Dodder.—As it may be interesting to keep a record of the circumstances under which the Clover Dodder has made its appearance among us this year, I can add to your informant at p. 677, that I have seen one instance of its introduction with Lucerne-seed from Affghanistan, and heard of another—the former near Colchester, the latter near Bromley in Kent. A correspondent has also just furnished me with specimens from Reigate, which he believes to have been introduced with foreign Clover-seed. It is rather singular that it should have been brought among us both from the East Indies and the continent of Europe in the same year. I can see no very marked difference between the plants from both localities. Mr. Darwin also writes that he has seen a field of Clover near him in Kent studded with this pest, presenting an appearance of having had a dozen or more bonfires in it, each from 6 to 12 feet in diameter.—*J. S. Henslow.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 3.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. W. Aldam, Esq., M.P., W. Ainslie, Esq., and the Right Hon. William, Earl of Mansfield, were elected Fellows. From Mr. Robertson, gr to Mrs. Lawrence, was a most beautiful plant of Rodriguezia recurva, producing numerous spikes, densely covered with its small, fragrant, greenish-yellow blossoms; also a particularly well-grown plant of Oncidium Harrisonii, having seven flower-stems quite loaded with delicate yellow flowers; likewise a fine plant of the curious Maxillaria Rollisonii, with light pink labellum, closely dotted with fine dark purple spots; pretty plants of Lœlia Lawrenceana, Ismene flava, having fine large yellow flowers, with a curious green stripe up the centre of each petal, Pancratium amœnum, Witsenia corymbosa, a plant of easy cultivation and highly beautiful when well grown; also Hippeastrum aulicum, Griffinia hyacinthina, and a very pretty plant of Oncidium Suttonii. A Knightian Medal was awarded for the Rodriguezia and Griffinia. From Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, was a very pretty plant of Cypripedium purpuratum; beautiful plants of Miltonia candida and Clowesii, the former producing five stems, richly covered with flowers, whose pretty white labellum makes a good contrast with the dark-coloured upper petals; also Sarcanthus pallidus, a particularly well-grown plant of Sobralia sessilis, by no means showy, but rather pretty when the flowers are fully expanded; and a beautiful plant of Renanthera coccinea, having a fine spike of its brilliant scarlet blossoms. This plant is a native of China, where it clings to old walls, scrambles over their surface, and luxuriates in its native grandeur. A Knightian Medal was awarded for the Cypripedium, Sobralia, and Renanthera. Mr. Quesnel sent cut flowers of a very pretty Epidendrum, from Pernambuco. From Mr. Appleby, gr to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., were cut specimens of the beautiful Odontoglossum grande, Miltonia Clowesii, Acanthophippium bicolor, curious and rather pretty; it was the second time of flowering this season; also a species of Epidendrum; a supposed variety of Oncidium trulliferum, which had been imported from Brazil, having very long pseudo-bulbs, and three ovate lanceolate leaves at the top of each bulb; a beautiful dark, rather fragrant variety of Oncidium Lanceanum, which is the best of all the race, and particularly worthy of cultivation. Cattleya Loddigesii, Maxillaria Deppei, Huntleya violacea, Cattleya crispa, and Maxillaria macrophylla, which, though not handsome, has the good quality of continuing in bloom for a length of time. Mr. Appleby stated that the plant from which this specimen was cut has been in flower for nearly six months. A Banksian medal was awarded for the Odontoglossum grande, Oncidium Lanceanum, and Cattleya crispa. From the garden at Syon was a very remarkable cut specimen of Elate sylvestris, one of those noble Palm-trees which can only be cultivated in large conservatories. This plant possesses little beauty in its flowers; but produces panicles bearing a multitude of very pretty, oblong, orange-coloured berries, with a very curious flat stem, strong and tough, differing much from the usual form, and presenting a good subject for physiological investigation. Messrs. Lane and Sons sent a beautiful collection of named Roses, for which a certificate was awarded. From Mr. Cuthill was a very pretty plant of Lisianthus Russellianus. Mr. G. Sheills, gr to Lord Blantyre, sent from Glasgow Black Hamburgh Grapes weighing 1lb. 7 oz. and 1lb. 8 oz., that had been grown on a fiued wall in the open air, where, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather in spring and in the early part of summer, they finely swelled and beautifully coloured. Mr. Sheills states "that the Vines produce an abundant crop and ripen their fruit in good time, and that some of the bunches which are not so ripe as those sent are twice as large, but that the berries are not quite so well-swelled." From B. Maund, Esq., were specimens of Grapes grown on a wall protected by a glass-case, which is fixed close to the face of the wall, with a hole in the end to allow the Vine to pass without being bruised. The bunches, although beautifully coloured, were not large, but those unprotected in this manner are miserable little things. Mr. Markham, gr at Hewell, sent two excellent bunches of Black Hamburgh Grapes, weighing 1 lb. 4 oz. and 1 lb. 2 oz.; also two Queen Pines, weighing 3 lbs. 5 oz., and 3 lbs. 6 oz. and measuring 7 inches in length by 5 inches in diameter, number of pips in length 8, exceedingly handsome fruit, crowns very small; likewise an Antigua Pine, weighing 5 lbs. 12 oz., and measuring 6½ inches long by 6 inches in diameter; number of pips in length, 7, a very well-formed fruit; crown rather large and handsome. A Banksian medal was awarded to Mr. Markham for the Black Hamburgh Grapes and the Antigua Pine Apple. From Mr. A. Scott, of Leigh Park, was a bunch of Bananas, weighing upwards of 129 lbs. The plant on which it grew was imported a few years ago from St. Helena, to the Edinburgh Royal Botanic Garden; for this a Banksian medal was awarded. Mrs. Mason sent a curious specimen of a Trumpet Gourd, measuring 4 feet 2 inches long. From G. T. Lay, Esq., Interpreter to her Majesty's mission, China, was fruit of the Wung Kwo or Shan Le, the red fruit, or Wild Apple, of the Chinese, which appears to be a kind of Cratægus. These unfortunately were much decayed and shrivelled up, so that it was impossible to say what the quality once had been. It is stated by Mr. Lay that the pulp is made into red translucent cakes, which are very pleasantly tasted, and may be eaten freely without fear of indigestive flatulency or fulness. The fruit is reputed medicinal by the Chinese in bowel complaints among children. Mr. Green sent some most excellent fruit of Williams's Bon Chrêtien Pear also two Catillac Pears. Mr. Green states that "the tree on which these grew was formerly a Catillac, and that it grew very vigorously, as this sort usually does, but did not bear well; the fruit was also small and cracked; in consequence of which the tree was headed back, and grafted with Williams's Bon Chrêtien, which has always produced fine fruit ever since it came into bearing." He also states that "the two Catillac Pears sent grew upon a branch of the same tree, which was allowed to remain where one of the grafts had failed; this branch, ever since the grafts began to bear, has borne abundantly, and the fruit has been of much finer quality than what it was before the other sort was worked upon the tree." From S. Solly, Esq., were specimens of an Apple called the Normanton Wonder, which has kept twelve months in good condition. From the Garden of the Society were plants of Oncidium recurvum and sanguineum; the beautiful Miltonia candida, Brasavola venosa, Gloriosa superba, Gesnera longifolia, and Sedum Sieboldii—a plant of considerable beauty, of easy cultivation, and can be grown by every one possessing a common greenhouse. Also specimens of Pears, consisting of Louise Bonne (of Jersey, a most excellent Pear), Ambrosia, Aston Town—this is an excellent standard Pear, bears well, and has a flavour something like that of Crassane. Also Flemish Beauty, Belle et Bonne, and the Wormsley Pippin—which is an excellent kitchen Apple, and although rather large, is likewise a good table Apple.

CERCLE GENERALE D'HORTICULTURE DE PARIS.

The second exhibition of this Society was given from the 19th to 25th September, at the Orangerie of the Louvre. As this was the only autumnal show in or within 30 miles of Paris, a good sprinkling of Fruit, Plants, and Cut Flowers was anticipated. Country florists and amateurs who make but one annual visit to the capital, look forward with anxiety to the spring and autumn shows, which are considered as botanical *réunions* from the most distant parts of France. Alas for the disappointment that awaited them! for a more meagre display has been seldom witnessed, even in Paris; the room was not above half filled, and the Society is much indebted to Messrs. Cels for sending a very large collection of about 500 plants. Past failures have not taught wisdom to the Societies here, and to whatever cause it may be attributable in this case, whether to the long, continuance of cold and wet in spring and summer, the dry hot weather in August and September, or the preposterous regulation of keeping open the show for six days; certain it is that but few fine specimens of rare or good plants were to be seen, and the necessity of replenishing cut flowers, such as Roses and Dahlias, every other day, was quite sufficient to deter very many from exhibiting. These observations are not applicable to the fruit, but even in this department but comparatively few persons showed; nevertheless some of it was splendid, especially Pears, Apples, and late Peaches, which were all that could be wished; the Grapes were far inferior to those of last year; some of the bunches of Gros ribier de Maroc, Gros Damas Blanc, Chasselas de la Palestine, de Bar sur Aube, Muscat d'Alexandrie and Cornichon Blanc, were very large, but none of them had that luscious golden appearance which generally characterizes the Grapes here. The Melons, of which there were only three or four varieties of Cantaloupe, had nothing to recommend them. The Cayenne Pines, both Lis and Epineux, were very fine, and weighed from 10lbs. to 12lbs. each. There were also two seedling Pines of great beauty, and very large fruit; one of them of a remarkably waxy sea-green colour. As to Vegetables there were literally none, except Patates and Aubergines; one of the former, however, weighed 5lbs. Cut flowers (Dahlias and Roses), were numerous; but the late dry weather has been anything but favourable, and the blooms were generally small. Mr. Laffay exhibited a seedling Perpetual Rose, named La Reine, which appears to be an hybrid, between Quatre Saisons and Ile de Bourbon du Luxembourg; the flower is very large, petals well formed and cupped, and of a bright rose, the odour like Quatre Saisons, and of the same habit of growth; it is not, however, very double, but notwithstanding, it cannot fail to become a favourite, and will be no doubt in every good collection, when it is let out, which will be as soon as he gets 200 subscribers at one guinea each. The Society offered silver and bronze medals, which were awarded for the following subjects. *For the finest collection of Fruit*, 1st *prize*, M. J. L. Jamin; this contained 110 varieties of Bergamot, Beurré, Doyenné, and other Pears, 20 varieties of Apples, besides Plums, Peaches, Grapes, and certainly was a splendid collection. Among the *Pears* were Bergamotte de Pentecôte, Crassane, Libettent, Beurré d'Aremberg, d'Anjou, d'Angleterre, Moiré, Incomparable, Capiaumont de Flandres, Doyenné Gris, Doré, d'Hiver, Louis, Colmar d'Hiver, Blanc d'Aremberg, Bezy Sanspareil, Belle de Berri, Bon Chrétien d'Eté, Napoleon, Gros Colmar, Van Mons, Enfant Prodigue, Ferdinand de Meister, Marie Louise, Louise bonne d'Avranche, Passe Colmar Doré, Prince de Ligne, Van Mons Léon Leclerc, Williams, Duchesse d'Angoulême, St. Germain d'Hiver, Panaché, Reine des Pays Bas, Saint Michel Archange, Chaptal, Catillac, Belle Angevine, &c., &c. *Apples*, Hawthorn Dean, Beauty of Kent, Alexander, Pearmain, Belle Josephine, Gravenstein Pippin, Querondou. *Plums:* Mirabelle d'Octobre, Coe's Golden Drop, Waterloo, Imperial, Koëtche d'Italie and d'Allemagne. *Peaches:* Galande, Bourdine, Têton de Venus, Violet Nectarine. *Grapes:* Pied de perdrix, Black Hamburg, &c.; 2d Prize, M. Boissy, for 40 varieties of *Pears* and *Apples*. For the finest specimens of *Fruit:* 1st prize, M. Souchet. This contained 16 varieties of Pears and Apples, and 2 of Peaches; not simply one or two, but a basket of each kind, all equally large and in excellent condition, and certainly was a splendid collection; the varieties were, *Pears:* Beurré d'Eté, Incomparable, D'Aremberg, Saint Germain, Doyenné d'Eté, Belle Angevine, Bon Chrétien De Curé, Doyenné d'Hiver, Crassane, Duchesse d'Angleterre, Grosse de Bruxelles, Catillac. *Apples*: d'Api, de Canada and Calville blanc. *Peaches*: Bon Ouvrier and Belle Beausse; 2d Prize, M. Lepere, for Bon Chrétien Colmar, Doyenné doré, Doyenné d'Hiver, Incomparable, Duchesse d'Angoulême, St. Germain, Beurré d'Aremberg. *Apples*: Calville blanc and de Canada. *Peaches*: Belle Beausse, Bon Ouvrier, Bourdine, and Têton de Venus; this collection was also excellent, but the specimens were neither so numerous or large as the former. *Grapes:* 1st prize, M. Barbot, for Muscat blanc, Violet de Frontignan, d'Alexandrie, Chasselas blanc Musqué, Noir musqué, de la Palestine, Rose, Violet, de Bar-sur Aube, Suisse, Petit Gromier, Gros Gromier du Cantal, Frankantal, Bourdelais, Gros Maroc Hatif, Gros Ribier de Marcc, Gros Damas blanc, Poulsart du Jura, Madeleine blanc, Noir, Ciota, and Cornichon blanc. *Pine-Apples:* 1st prize, M. Bergmann, for Cayenne Lis, and Epineux. *Seedling Pine-Apples:* 1st prize, M. Goutier, for two fine plants in fruit for the first time. *Hot and Greenhouse Plants*: 1st prize, Messrs. Cels, for a large collection, containing upwards of 200 specimens of Palms, Orchidaceæ, Ferns, &c. &c. both in and out of bloom; among them were Areca sapida, Caryota urens, Chamærops excelsa and humilis, Chamædorea elatior, elegans, lindeniana, and oblongata, Cocos australis and nova species, Desmoncus polyanthos, Euterpe globosa, Fulchironia senegalensis, Gulielma speciosa, Latania rubra, Oreodoxa regia, Thrinax argentea and parviflora, Seaforthia elegans. *Orch.* Oncidium flexuosum, papilio, and trulliferum, Acropera Loddigesii, Catasetum cristatum, Epidendrum cochleatum, and Zygopetalum maxillare, Aletris fragrans, Achimenes longiflora and pedunculata, Æchmea fulgens, Centradenia rosea, Begonia coccinea, dregii, fischerii, manicata, peltata, and zebrina, Cecropia digitata and discolor, Cedrela odorata, Cerbera fruticosa, Crinum amabile, Clusia rosea, Cycas circinalis and revoluta; Doryanthes excelsa, Dracæna draco, elliptica, terminalis, for. var., and umbraculifera, Echites melaleuca and paniculata, Gloxinia discolor and rubra, Gesnera zebrina, Inga Harrisonii, Justicia carnea and cristata, Nepenthes distillatoria, Strelitzia augusta and reginæ, Stephanotis Thouarsii, Zamia muricata and pungens,

&c. &c. *Cacti:* 1st prize, Messrs. Cels, for a large collection, containing 120 varieties of Echinocactus, Echinopsis, Mammillaria, &c., among which were some very fine specimens of aulacogonus, cornigerus, echinaceus, ancistracanthus, formosus, tortuosus, scopa, marum, cirrhifera, elephantidens, caput Medusæ, spinosissima, and senilis; 2d prize, M. Modeste Guerin, for 50 vars. of Echinocactus and Mammillariæ. *Roses in pots*, 1st prize, M. Paillet, for 60 vars. of Bengales, Thés, Bourbons, and hybrids, among which were some tolerably good plants of Clara Silvain, Belle Octavie, Carmin d'Yebles, General Sayez, Frederic, La Pactole, Barbot, Triomphe de la Guillotière, Bougère, Gombault, Princesse Marie, Niphetos, Comte de Paris, Arance de Navaro, Triomphe d'Orleans, Reine Victoria, Manzcais, Thérèse Isabelle, Comte d'Eu, Prince Charles, Docteur Roques, Reine, Comice de Seine et Marne, Grand Capitaine, Rivers, Prince Albert and Clémentine. 2nd prize, M. Levêque, for 60 varieties. *Cut Roses*, 50 varieties, 1st prize, M. Gauthier, for Prince Albert, Comte de Paris, Madame Laffay, Bernard, Coquette de Montmorency, Reine des Amateurs, Rivers, Joséphine, Amélie Duval, Gloire de Guerin, Belle Fabert, Reine Victoria, Louis Bonaparte, Isaure, Fulgorie, Luxembourg, Aurore, Hélène, Bougère, Lamarque, Paul Joseph, Madame Desprez, Bouquet de Floce, Comice de Seine et Marne, Jaune Desprez, Docteur Roques, Emile Courtier, Aimée Vibert, &c. 2nd prize, M. Margottin, for 30 varieties. *Seedling Rose*, 1st prize, M. Laffay, for Hybrid Perpetual, La Reine. *Neriums*, 1st prize, M. Mabire, for album duplex, atropurpureum odoratissimum (very fine), nigrum, speciosum, candidissimum, cupreum, elegans, grandiflorum novum, lacteolum, Mabiri, ochroleucum, purpureum plenum, roseum grandiflorum, splendens coccineum, macrophyllum, maximum, splendidissimum, striatum plenum, venustum and puniceum. *Dahlias in pots*, 1st prize, M. Barbier; 2nd prize, M. Dufay; both these collections were poor, the varieties being those which are cultivated for the markets. *Cut Dahlias*, 1st prize, M. Soutip, for Poiteau, Miss Chester, Favourite, Reine des Fées, Prince of Wales, Reine d'Or, Patentée, Caroline Walner, Antagonist, Beauté de Paris, Annibal, Akhbar Khan, Orion, Evêque de Nanum, Thiers, North Midland, Beauty of Sussex, Virgil, Sir F. Johnson, Dame de Beauté, Henri IV., Liberty, Die Wiesse Dame, Vandal Queen, Charivari, Eximia, Baronne Gerard, Héloise, Mary Jane, Surprise, Alba purpurea superba, Boule d'Or, Perfection, Mrs. Shelley, Lady Cooper, Pierre Puget, Miranda, Dumont d'Urville, &c.; 2nd prizes to M. Roblin and M. Uterhart. *New Plants*, prizes to M. Thibaut, for Phlox Van Houttei, Cyripedium barbatum, Griffinia purpurascens, Pitcairnia punicea, Dionæa muscipula, Begonia manicata, and hydrocotylifolia. Prize to M. Salter, for Achimenes pedunculata, and two seedling Fuchsias, Audot and Le Chinois. *China Asters*, prize to M. Pansart, for 25 varieties, very poor. *Fuchsias*, prize to M. Malingre, for 15 very old varieties, every one of which (except Chandlerii) is now cast aside by English growers as worthless. M. Trepet Leblanc exhibited several seedling plants of Daubentonia Tripetiana, in bloom, and although the seed was only set in February last, some of them were five feet high; the bright orange scarlet flower gives this plant a very gay appearance, but its straggling habit of growth deteriorates from its general merits.—*Paris, 29th September.*

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 3.—Several Dahlias were placed on the table for exhibition and judgment. Twelve blooms of a very pretty Dahlia of a peculiar rose-colour, named Espartero, from Mr. Bragg, of Slough; it was pronounced a good 2nd class flower, medium size, good general form, with the centre well up, but not well defined. Six fine blooms of Brown's Raphael, a dark and light shaded crimson, much improved since its last exhibition. Sixteen blooms of Bushell's Emma; the petals of this flower are too pointed, but though second rate, it will from its size, constancy, and colour, be found a useful and ornamental variety. The Pet Rival was also exhibited, and though condemned by the Society last season from having been shown in a bad state, proves under better cultivation, to be a flower of better properties than was anticipated. A very fine bloom of Procter's Nonpareil was placed on the table, which promises to be a flower of first-rate proportion. An extraordinary bloom of Bianca, for size and purity of white surpassing every specimen we had previously seen. It is evident this is a late flower, as we noticed last season, and it is uncertain also; and though inferior to Antagonist, particularly in the country, it will often be found useful to London growers. Several Seedlings of the present season were sent, but not considered sufficiently good to report on.

SURREY FLORISTS' SOCIETY, WALWORTH.

Sept. 25.—At this Dahlia Show the public were admitted gratuitously. The prizes are confined to its members, and divided into classes, according to the number of plants grown by each member and distance from the place of exhibition. The following prizes were awarded:—GROWERS UNDER 40 PLANTS, (6 blooms): 1, Mr. Sparrow, for Sir F. Johnson, Indispensable, H.'s Princess Royal, Bridesmaid, Maria, Scarlet Defiance; 2, Mr. Nokes, for Regina, Metella, Countess Pembroke, Eva, Exquisite, Hope, Triumphant; 3, Mr. Perry, for Metella, Unique, Ansell's Queen, Hope, Triumphant, Maria, Princess Royal; 4, Mr. Rudd, for Metella, D.'s Prince of Wales, Ne plus Ultra, Cyclops, Hon. Miss Abbott, Hope; 5, Mr. Wickes, for D.'s Prince of Wales, Regina, Rouge et Noir, Pickwick, Countess Pembroke, Catleugh's Eclipse. GROWERS UNDER 80 PLANTS, (9 blooms): 1, Mr. Fivash, for Bedford Surprise, Pickwick, D.'s Prince of Wales, Ne plus Ultra, Sir F. Johnson, Unique, President of the West, Coronal, Indispensable; 2, Mr. Collins, for Regina, Hedley's Penelope, Sir F. Johnson, Bedford Surprise, Eva, Maria, Ansell's Queen, President of the West, Bridesmaid. GROWERS OF UPWARDS OF 80 PLANTS, (12 blooms): 1, Mr. Procter, for Bridesmaid, Beauty of the Plain, Widnall's Queen, D.'s Prince of Wales, Ansell's Queen, Ne plus Ultra, Unique, Beauty of Sussex, Burnham Hero, Indispensable, H.'s Princess Royal, Lady A. Murray; 2, Mr. Bushell, for Bridesmaid, Mrs. Shelley, Grace Darling, Eva, Pet Rival, Hero of Stonehenge, Dodd's Prince of Wales, W.'s Queen, Attila, Smith's Duke of Wellington, Nicholas Nickleby, Kennington Rose. OUT-CLASS AMATEURS, (12 blooms): 1, Mr. Meade, for Vivid, Queen of Trumps, Blue Bonnet, Girling's Prince of Wales, Miss Chester, Essex Triumphant, Pickwick, Perpetual Grand, Unique, Cyclops, D.'s Prince of Wales, Adm. Stopford; 2, Mr. Cook, for Blue Bonnet, Burnham Hero, Queen of Trumps, Mrs. Shelley, Chieftain, Mrs. Richardson, Adm. Stopford, Catleugh's Tournament, D.'s Prince of Wales, Sure Enough, Dodd's Favourite, Essex Triumph. GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS (12 blooms): 1, Mr. Birchett, for Burnham Hero, Bridesmaid, Dodd's Prince of Wales, H.'s Princess Royal, Maid of Bath, Pickwick, Essex Triumph, Mrs. Richardson, Knockholt Rival, Widnall's Queen, Adm. Stopford, Beauty of Sussex; 2, Mr. Moseley, for Optime, Adm. Stopford, W.'s Queen, H.'s Princess Royal, Nicholas Nickleby, Perpetual Grand, Headley's Penelope, Indispensable, Bedford Surprise, Maid of Bath, Le Grand Baudine, Dodd's Favourite. NURSERYMEN (24 blooms): Mr. Back. CLASS SHEWING (*best white*): 1, Mr. Back, for Empress of White; 2, Mr. Stein, for Antagonist; 3, Mr. Domeyer, for Bianca. SELF: 1, Mr. Mosely, for Essex Triumph; 2, Mr. Meade, for Essex Triumph; 3, Mr. Stein, for Bedford Surprise; 4, A. Sparrow, for Sir F. Johnson; 5, Mr. Back, for Mrs. Shelley. *Yellow*, Mr. Stockwell, for Prince of Wales. *White Tip or Blush*, 1, Mr. Back, for H.'s Princess Royal; 2, Mr. Stein, for Mrs. Richardson; 3, Mr. Cook, for Mrs. Richardson; 4, Mr. Mosely, for H.'s Princess Royal. EXTRA PRIZES GIVEN BY MEMBERS (*best white*), Mr. Nokes, for Bianca. (12 blooms), Mr. Meade, for Blue Bonnet, Bridesmaid, Attila, Girling's Prince of Wales, Adm. Stopford, Yellow Defiance, Essex Triumph, Prince Albert, W.'s Queen, Pickwick, President of the West, Hon. Miss Abbott. (6 blooms), Mr. Perry, for Maria, A.'s Queen, Bridesmaid, Cyclops, Pickwick, D.'s Prince of Wales. (12 blooms): Mr. Cook, Queen of Trumps, Le Grand Baudine, Phenomenon, C.'s Tournament, Springfield Purple, Favourite, Perpetual Grand, Mrs. Shelley, D.'s Prince of Wales, W.'s Queen, Springfield Rival, Antagonist. SEEDLING 1842 (four blooms): 1, Mr. Bushell, for Emma; 2, Mr. Stein. SEEDLING, 1843 (one bloom): 1, Mr. Procter; 2, Mr. Bushell. A fine collection of miscellaneous Plants were exhibited by Mr. C. Smith, gr to J. Townley, Esq.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

ÆCHMEA FULGENS. Brilliant-flowered Æchmea. (*Stove Perennial.*) Bromeliaceæ. Hexandria. Monogynia.—This showy plant, which is probably one of the finest and best of the Bromeliaceous order, was introduced to the Garden of Plants, at Paris, by M. Eugène Melinon, who obtained it, we believe, at Cayenne, in South America, where he was curator of some public garden. It was brought from Paris to the collection of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chatsworth, by the same individual, in the spring of 1842, at which time it was in flower. It has not since bloomed at Chatsworth, but from shoots which it is now producing, blossoms are again expected during the present month (September). It is not so straggling as many plants of this class; and the flower-spikes are more compact than usual, while the flowers possess the brilliant colours common to many Bromeliaceæ, besides being of a greater size. Scarlet and blue, both very deep and rich, are the principal tints in them. Beyond its more pleasing proportions, however, and showier inflorescence, it promises to be a more manageable plant than most of its allies in point of culture, appearing to bloom with considerable freedom. It grows vigorously in a light and sandy, yet rather rich soil; and a compost of open loam and leaf-mould, in equal proportions, would doubtless be very suitable. It is necessary to water it very sparingly when in a torpid state; though it requires a tolerable share of fluid while growing, and should be freely syringed. The best way of treating it in the summer, is, most likely, to plunge the pot containing it in a bark or dung bed, supplied with bottom-heat. Being, in all probability, partially epiphytal, it would no doubt succeed in a suspended basket, filled with either very turfy loam or heath-mould, or moss, and watered liberally during the growing season. It would have a more interesting aspect in this condition; and a better opportunity would be given for keeping it properly dry in winter. On the last-named circumstance its flowering must greatly depend. Suspended amongst Orchidaceæ, it would help to produce an agreeable diversity in the house. The plant is propagated by suckers, which it throws up freely, in the manner of the Pine-apple; to which, in fact, it is related, and would do with similar treatment. The generic name is taken from *aichme*, a point; the calyx of the flowers having very rigid points.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

BERBERIS DULCIS. Sweet-fruited Berberry. (*Hardy Evergreen Shrub.*) Berberaceæ. Hexandria. Monogynia.—Our object in introducing this beautiful shrub, which has now been in the country about thirteen years, is to show how very ornamental it is when covered with its handsome fruit, and to press our readers to cultivate it more, with a view to the production of that fruit. This plant is an evergreen shrub, of a rigid habit, sometimes attaining the height of 4 or 5 feet, but more generally keeping about 3 feet high. Its branches are a little inclined to turn downwards towards the top, and bear a considerable number of spines, with clusters of small foliage. The flowers issue from amidst the tufts of leaves, and are solitary, drooping on long stalks, large, bright deep yellow, and more expanded than in some other species. They are succeeded by fine roundish berries, of a rich purple tint. The blossoms appear from March to June, and the berries ripen in August. When ripe, the latter have a most delicious flavour; and they are used, both in the green and ripe state, for making tarts and preserves, which are said to be excellent, in the native country of the plant. It is an inhabitant of the Straits of Magellan, and, in Britain, is entirely hardy. There is no difficulty whatever about its culture, as it will flourish in any garden soil. It seems to thrive best, however, in an open loam. Young plants are most readily obtained either by seeds or suckers, both of which are borne profusely. Although by no means peculiar in regard to situation, it is better to place it where there is plenty of light and air. Towards the front of a shrubbery border is a fit place for it; but it deserves to be planted on a lawn, and encouraged to form a spreading bush. To promote this object, the soil in which it is put should be well turned up and lightened before it is planted; and, if unsuitable, some fresh loam should be substituted for it. It will not thrive well in a wet or low locality.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

To make British Champagne.—To 1 pint of Grapes (when picked and bruised) add 1 quart of water; let it stand 24 hours, then strain it, and to every gallon of liquor put 3½lbs. lump-sugar. Tun it the following day, and bung an ounce of isinglass in the cask; in two or three days stop it down close—bottle it as soon as the sweetness is sufficiently off.

Wheat-planting.—In the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. lviii., is a paper by Mr. C. Miller, upon the same subject as that which has lately engaged the attention of Mr. Archdale Palmer (p. 659). As the matter is likely to give rise to some discussion, we think it right to reprint the substance of it:—"In consequence of Dr. W.'s desire, Mr. Charles Miller informed him, that having made, in the autumn of 1765, and in the spring of 1766, an experiment of the division and transplantation of Wheat, by which near 2000 ears were produced from a single grain; and he having reason to think, from the success attending this experiment, that a much greater quantity might be produced, he determined to repeat the experiment next year. Accordingly, on the 2nd of June, 1766, he sowed some grains of the common red Wheat, and on the 8th of August, which was as soon as the plants were strong enough to admit of a division, a single plant was taken up and was separated into 18 parts. Each of these parts was planted again separately. These plants having pushed out several side shoots about the middle of September, some of them were then taken up and divided, and the rest of them between that time and the middle of October. This second division produced 67 plants. These plants remained through the winter, and another division of them made between the middle of March and the 12th of April, produced 500 plants. They were then divided no further, but permitted to remain. The plants were in general stronger than any of the Wheat in the fields. Some of them produced upwards of 100 ears from a single root. Many of the ears measured seven inches in length, and contained between 60 and 70 grains. The whole number of ears, which by the process before mentioned were produced from one grain of Wheat, was 21,109, which yielded three pecks and three quarters of clear corn, the weight of which was 47lb. 7oz.; and from a calculation made by counting the number of grains in one ounce, the whole number of grains might be about 576,840. By this account we find that there was only one general division of the plants made in the spring. Had a second been made, the number of plants, Mr. Miller thinks, would have amounted at least to 2000 instead of 500, and the produce have been much enlarged; for he found by the experiment made the preceding year in which the plants were divided twice in the spring, that they were not weakened by the second division. He mentions this to show that the experiment was not pushed to the utmost. The ground in which this experiment was made is a light blackish soil, on a gravelly bottom, and consequently a bad soil for Wheat. One half of the ground was very much dunged, the other half was not prepared with dung or any other manure: no difference was, however, discoverable in the vigour or growth of the plants, nor was there any in their produce.

Instance of the Sagacity of Bees.—A few pounds of honey had been taken from a hive (about six miles from London), and placed in a closet, under lock and key. The windows of the room having been left open, the Bees obtained admission, and entering the closet under the door, removed the whole of the honey. The cells of wax were left entire, and the honey was conveyed to the central division of the hive, where it was safely deposited in the course of the day. It is evident that spies must have been employed to observe where the honey was placed, and that as soon as the information was communicated to the hive, the swarm took this vigorous measure for the recovery of the stolen property. It is remarkable that they should have succeeded so completely and in so short a time, since the closet was entirely dark, and they could only enter by a crevice under the door.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Kensington Gardens.—Great exertion is making to get the beds on either side of the long walk, newly-formed in these gardens, covered with flowers, similar to those at Hampton Court Palace, and we understand that 1000 Pelargoniums, Petunias, Verbenas, and Anagallis, have been purchased; besides 2000 Pelargoniums and about 1000 Petunias and Verbenas, which have been contributed by private individuals. Mr. Henderson, of Pine Apple Place, has liberally supplied some of these gratuitously. The walk is about half a mile in length, with a border on each side, so that it requires a great many plants to cover such an extent. The two islands in the Serpentine are about to be made permanent and ornamental, which will produce a pleasing variety of scenery, and add considerably to the beauty of the Gardens. The naming of the trees and shrubs has had, as was anticipated, a beneficial effect upon the public mind, in awakening a spirit of inquiry, and exciting a taste for Botanical and Horticultural pursuits, so much so that gentlemen go direct from these Gardens to the nurseries, with their lists made out from their own inspection.

Holme Gardens, near Inverness.—Nowhere has the wisdom of old Monkbarns' sage advice, "be ye aye sticking in a tree, it'll grow when ye are sleepin'" been more beautifully illustrated than in the valley of the river Nairn, from Geudes westward to the confines of Culloden Moor. I recollect the time when the winding banks of that brawling stream were but barely fringed with young plantations—Broom, Juniper, and Alder bushes being their natural covering; and the huge round backed hills above, especially on the southern side, were but partially clothed with Pine woods. Now, the whole country face presents almost an uninterrupted mass of foliage of every form and shade of colour—the trees standing "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," and allowing but occasional glimpses of the elegant chateaux of Cawdor, Kilravock, Holme, and Cantray. Indeed, so rapidly do forest-trees spring up in this climate, that those planted for shelter round gardens soon overtop the walls, and shut out the sun and breezes from the grounds; and such is already beginning to take place at Holme, though the walls are there very high, and the garden has not been inclosed above 20 years. It occupies about three Scotch acres of a level terrace-bank on the north side of the valley, and the surface is thus beautifully exposed to the sun; but, to a Highlander's taste, it might, perhaps, be more interesting were it more on a hanging bank, declining towards the river. Of course I need scarcely remark that the Holme gardens yield the utmost profusion of Fruits and Vegetables, and that no difficulty is experienced in bringing to perfection all the varieties grown out-of-doors in this country. It is with the flower-gardens, however, I have at present most to do. They extend along a most picturesque and interesting piece of *haugh* ground, close to the water's edge, and between it and the main garden wall, and thus they are admirably sheltered, and look out upon the river, which sweeps along, either gurgling over a rough pebbly bed, or reposing in deep quiet linns, which form excellent salmon pools. The garden walks are extended a great way along the river's bank, thus affording varied and beautiful peeps of the water and of the forest glades; and to the eastward they sweep in front of the mansion-house, and encircle the lawn—an open Grassy park, extending to nearly 50 acres. The out-door horticulture is, of course, carried on in beds, fancy figures cut out in the turf, and in masses, which are yearly becoming richer and more effective. In these, vast quantities of fine Pelargoniums, Petunias, Pansies, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Lobelias, Dianthi, Calceolarias, Pentstemons, Dahlias, Roses, Fuchsias (several of them 10 feet high, and including the Fuchsia corymbiflora, of which I noticed one specimen with nearly 20 large trusses of its splendid flowers, containing between 700 and 800 tubes), and all the usual half-hardy Herbaceous plants, and many rare and delicate ones. The Carnations, Antirrhinums, several varieties of Cistus and Phlox (especially the Phlox Drummondii superba), are very fine, and the walls all round abound in creepers, including four varieties of Maurandya, four of Loasa, four (?) Cobœas, two Lophospermums, one of them the new Lophospermum spectabile. All these are kept in front of the greenhouse, and are gradually dovetailed into the evergreen banks, which are continued along the river's edge, and finally lost among, or intermixed with, Nature's wild copses of Hazel, Birch, and Alder trees. The range of glass houses presents a front of about 100 feet, divided into a Vinery, Stove, and greenhouse. In the first I noticed nothing remarkable, except the perfect healthiness of the Vines, and that by an ingenious but simple contrivance a great force of water, duly tempered, can at any time be turned upon every stem and leaf in the place. It is in the stove and greenhouse, however, that Lady Rose's pet plants are to be seen, and certainly, both for the general bloom, and the rarity and beauty of many of the specimens, they afford a treat not often to be enjoyed in this country. Due care has been observed not to have the glass frames too high, so that none of the plants seem wire-drawn or unnatural in their proportions, but are all healthy, bushy, and vigorous. The blow of Pelargoniums, this season, was superb, and I was much struck with the stateliness and extreme beauty of some of the newer Verbenas, the Queen, Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, Laconii, &c. I counted nearly 30 varieties of Fuchsia, including the St. Clair, Enchantress, Venus victrix, and other new hybrids—three Pimeleas, five or six Kennedias and Epacrises, several Polygalas, Euphorbias, Azaleas, and Chorozemas, with many fine Balsams and pretty Creepers. The collection of Stove plants has been formed with much taste, both as to beauty and rarity; and to give a general idea of its contents, I need only mention Gesnera bulbosa, Russellia juncea, Ceropegias, four Gloxinias, Achimenes

(longiflora, coccinea, and rosea), beautiful specimens of several varieties of Thunbergia and Salpiglossis, three Ipomœas, seven Passifloras, as also a fine collection of Cape bulbs, and an excellent specimen of Arum esculentum, with very large leaves. Not the least interesting feature of the Holme gardens is the good feeling and professional zeal inspired among the apprentices and journeymen, by the enthusiasm of the head gardener, Mr. Ross, whose ingenuity and devotedness to his employment are unbounded; and much of the harmony which prevails is, no doubt, owing to the considerate attention of the proprietor, who has furnished each of the workmen with a substantial and neat cottage.—*Viator.—Inverness Courier.*

Florence Court, the Residence of the Earl of Enniskillen.—On the lawns here, are some extremely handsome ornamental dwarf Fir-trees; some of them are about eight feet in height, and the branches at the base of the tree extend nearly the same distance, and rest on the ground. These trees form regular pyramids, and much resemble gigantic specimens of the Clanbrazil Firs; they are the most beautiful in spring when they have begun to grow, as the pale green colour of the young shoots contrasts well with the dark green winter foliage, and renders them highly interesting and truly beautiful. Their management is to select from a young plantation any of the American Firs, either stunted plants, or those which have lost their leading shoots, and to plant them in a poor moist clay soil, and to shorten back to half their length annually all shoots which show a tendency to become leaders.

Reviews.

Arboriculture: A Paper read before the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire. By James Hamerton, Esq. Leeds: Bains. 8vo.

This is a pamphlet of two sheets, with five lithographic plates. The opinions of the author upon the subject of foresting are essentially the same as those which have been constantly advocated in our columns, to which he has indeed been occasionally a valuable contributor. A neglect of early and constant thinning, and a fondness for injudicious pruning, are the giant evils of our ordinary system of mismanaging woodland property; and Mr. Hamerton adduces through every page of his pamphlet striking proof of the mischief caused by those means. Like us, he does not object to a little pruning when trees are very young; but then only, and in cases of absolute necessity, would he permit it. We need not occupy the time of our readers with extracts, the matter of which would differ more in words than in facts or ideas from many parts of our own columns; but we shall content ourselves with expressing our gratification at finding that foresting has so able and earnest an advocate.

Natural History; a branch of School Education, is a small pamphlet (reprinted from the "Bible Christian," for Sept., 1843), strongly advocating the introduction of Natural History among the studies of children. We perfectly agree with the author in the views he takes upon this subject; but fear that it can hardly become a practicable measure, until teachers are induced to make *themselves* acquainted with such matters. To go into the whole question, however, would require more space than we can at present spare; we shall therefore only quote a paragraph from Mr. Patterson's remarks, and leave them for the present to the consideration of our readers.

"What are the objects to which the child, of his own accord, directs his attention? What are the things on which he exercises his touch, his sight, his hearing, his smell, and his taste; and about which he asks a thousand simple, yet often puzzling, questions? They are the most common articles of household furniture; the ordinary implements of agriculture; the horse; the cow, with her grateful milk and her fragrant breath; the joyful bark of the dog; the quiet purring of the cat. They are, in fact, the objects which surround him in early life. We are thus naturally led to inquire: might not these objects be made systematically the means of cultivating the senses and the observant powers? Might not every school-room have a portion of time devoted to such exercises; and question and answer, in quick succession, be made to minister both to the improvement and the relaxation of the pupils? Might we not, in one word, teach from things rather than from books? This principle, if recognised, would admit of a great variety of application, suited to the tastes, habits, and acquirements of the teachers; the age, situation, and proficiency of the children; and the local circumstances of every different school. It would sanction the use of the most common flowrets of our glens, and our hedge-rows, as objects of instruction; and gradually lead the pupils to

> ——'find tongues in trees—
> Books in the running brooks—sermons in stones—
> And good in everything.'

It may be permitted, therefore, to inquire by what process such a result might be attained? By what means could any information on the subjects which are embraced by the term "Natural History," be communicated to those whose previous acquirements are often "poor indeed," and whose future prospects in life are such as to forbid the supposition that science can ever form the object of pursuit for its own sake? Is such teaching compatible with the school business? Would it not interfere with the true objects for which the children are sent to school, and for which the parents pay? Would the children understand it? Would they care about it? And if they did, what good would it do them?"

How this is to be done Mr. Patterson next explains, and as we think, with much good sense; but for this we must refer to the little pamphlet itself.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

I lately received in a letter, a blossom which at first sight I took to be that of a new Gloxinia or Achimenes; the colour was that soft blue lilac tint peculiar to Gloxinia maculata. The want of union in the anthers, however, showed that it did not belong to Gesneriaceæ, and I set it down as a new Bignonia, thinking that some one had sent me a flower of a fine new conservatory climber, but the letter settled the question thus: "I herewith send you a flower of Paulownia imperialis," &c. &c. I was taken by surprise, not expecting to see this plant flower with us at least for a year or two to come, seeing that it was propagated from mere morsels of the roots and young wood within the last two years. I wrote back immediately for the particulars of culture, and for permission to publish them, with the names of the parties who have thus signalised themselves by flowering this splendid tree for the first time in England. In the meantime I examined the flower minutely, and compared it with Dr. Siebold's figure and description, and had it not been that the same plant flowered in the *Jardin des Plantes*, at Paris, in the spring of 1842, and that the name is acquiesced in by the French botanists, I should say that Paulownia imperialis was yet a desideratum in Europe. Be this as it may, our plant is a most valuable acquisition. Mrs. Wray, of Oakfield, near Cheltenham, who has been so successful in flowering novelties heretofore, has also the merit of flowering the Paulownia, and by her kind permission I am enabled to give some particulars respecting it which were previously unknown. In the first place, the flowers are deliciously sweet, and are produced freely on very young plants, if forced for that purpose. The conditions to be attended to are—to keep the plants under-potted—to force them slowly in a cool stove, early Vinery, or forcing-house, beginning early in the spring; by Midsummer they will have finished their growth, have begun to show their flower-buds, and to cast their leaves; they will then require less water, and in six weeks or two months the flowers will begin to expand, and the plants, of course, will be brought into the conservatory, where they will take up little room, as they may be set anywhere, only leaving their heads of flowers free above other plants which surround them. Now, we can easily see that with a good stock of these plants we may have some of them in flower for the conservatory all the winter and most of the spring months, by introducing a few plants into a forcing-house once a month from January to May, and if at first the succession comes in faster than we wish, the plants may be set out-of-doors in a cool frame, to keep them back, as, under this culture, the young wood will become perfectly ripened, and the tree rendered much more hardy. But, as Mr. Brewster, Mrs. Wray's successful gardener, remarks—"If you allow these plants large pot-room you are only laying the foundation for that great superstructure of wood and foliage which can only be ripened in a more favourable climate than ours; and unless you get the wood well ripened, you must be content with large leaves only." Last year I kept one of our plants of Paulownia in the stove until it was quite ripe, then inured it by degrees to the open air, and by the beginning of July had it planted out in an exposed situation in the pleasure-ground, giving it no protection in winter; early in May it was in leaf, and about four feet high; after a few weeks a strong sucker came up from the collar; I cut down the old plant to this sucker early in June last, and now the sucker has formed a little tree about 10 feet high, with immense large Rhubarb-like leaves. Might not the Catalpa syringæfolia be treated like Paulownia for the sake of its large, trumpet-like flowers? which are produced in abundance in the neighbourhood of London and farther south, but are seldom to be met with in colder parts of the country.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pines.—Artificial heat, to keep up the temperature above 60° in the morning, will be necessary for the next month or six weeks, as the plants will make great progress if judiciously assisted during this time, but given by fits and starts will run them prematurely into fruit. Another great evil often occurs about this time to counteract the dry heat of flues or pipes; the plants are syringed over-head too often, and many of the pots get soddened, and the roots perish in consequence, before the winter is over. Dry bottom-heat from tanks would cure this certainly; but this remedy is as bad as the disease; the rest of the plants, if plunged in tan in the usual way, and especially the middle rows, will require but very little water, and that at long intervals through the winter; but if dry bottom-heat is applied to them they must be watered daily. I shall perhaps offer a few remarks on this dry bottom-heat by-and-by, but what I have already said will modify the subject in the hands of beginners.

Vinery.—Nothing now remains to be done, save keeping the late Grapes in a free, dry atmosphere; and as the fruit is cut the shoots may be pruned at the same time. In 1827 I saw a house full of Vines just setting their fruit in the first week in October, and I learned afterwards that there was a good crop, which began to ripen in February. This house, as far as I can recollect, was mismanaged by putting on the lights too early, and then leaving the Vines to their fate for five or six weeks, when they were found to be breaking into leaf, and then it was too late to stop their growth. Any houses that are uncovered for a few of the summer months ought to be carefully looked to when covered up, as if they are not properly ventilated at first, the plants may suffer, although not altogether apt to grow.

Out-door Department.

We never believe that we are so near winter until we are actually into October. You may see crops seeding, ripening off, or falling into the sear leaf, all through the summer months, and yet think no more about winter than if everything was fresh springing up around you. How altered now! not a leaf that turns yellow and drops from yonder bough but asks you if your handglasses are in proper repair, for protecting your Cauliflower plants, or your frames cleared out, ready to receive Endive and many other things; and, in short, tells you plainly that your tactics must now be altogether changed. Temporary hotbeds, again, must soon be in requisition for Asparagus. Nothing can be too good, or out of season, on Lord Mayor's day, the 9th of November.

Asparagus.—Those who still adhere to the old practice of giving all sorts of rich manures to Asparagus beds in winter and spring, when the plants are dormant, and neglect that kindness in summer, when they require it, will now have the satisfaction to see the tops fit for the hook or scythe, and the beds may be cleared now whenever hands can be spared for the work; but those who neglect them altogether in winter, and feed them the whole summer through, cannot tell when their crop may be ready for the sickle, for their beds are yet as green as Leeks.

Crops.—No one, I presume, will leave their crops of Carrots, Parsneps, Potatoes, &c. &c., long now in the ground, if only for the sake of getting the ground dug over before wet weather comes on. But there is one mixed sort of crop, viz., weeds, which by some are never thought worth gathering after this time, as it is either not forward enough, or too far gone, to be touched before next spring.

Orchard.—After the fruit is all gathered in there will be a good deal of work in the fruit-room for some weeks, arranging, naming, and stowing away the late sorts, after they are ascertained to be quite sound. Large currents of air should be admitted during this time, but after this work is finished the fruit-room should be kept close and as uniform in temperature as circumstances will allow. The next six weeks is the best time to transplant fruit trees; but where this is impracticable, the fruit-trees ought to be ordered without waiting till the ground is ready, as they are sure to be good thus early, whereas, if you delay your order until the spring, the stock is selected from by so many other customers that you must be content with what you can get.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—When stove bulbs are about done growing, water is withheld from them by degrees, till at last the leaves turn yellow and die off; the pots are then turned on their sides, and placed out of the way, on shelves near the glass; but where room is scarce, and the bulbs are at rest through the winter, they are often shook out of the soil and put by in drawers in the seed-room, or in a dry cupboard indoors. Now, the whole tribe of Orchidaceæ which rest for the winter, and more especially those of them which cast their leaves, may be treated after the manner of stove bulbs, and to those who find any difficulty to winter them in the usual way, this is the safest plan. I have repeatedly kept scores of them this way. The winter growers, on the other hand, require now to be put nearer the glass, and all shading is of course dispensed with after this time. Lælia superbens throws up its flower-stems at the rate of an inch a day, and they are now upwards of two feet high, and promise to go up a long way yet; the base of the largest shoot is nearly as thick as "one's little finger" (*scapo longissimo multiflora*). Mr. Skinner says that the "flower-stems of this most magnificent plant grow from 9 to 13 feet long, and carry from 18 to 20 flowers each," and that its "native place, Chantla, is very cold." I suspect Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham, will also be fortunate enough to flower this Queen of beauties for the first time in Europe; and, strange to say, if anything can be strange in these days, the old and obstinate Renanthera coccinea is throwing up three strong flower-spikes at Oakfield, treated on the cool system, on which I shall have something to say soon.

Greenhouse.—We scarcely ever miss a slight frost or two between the 15th and 25th of October, and we have all seen at times that if our plants and flowers escaped this early frost, they might have gone on safe enough for the next month or six weeks. Except very young and soft-wooded plants, there are few greenhouse plants that are much hurt by a slight frost late in the autumn; two or three rainy days do them much more harm, and it is really a very bad plan to house these plants early. Nurserymen never consider some of their finer Heaths safe out-of-doors after August, and they house almost all their plants from the middle of September to the middle of October; but theirs are all young, and many of them have been strongly forced for propagation, and have hardly yet got over the confinement of the propagating-house, so that they require early protection.

Conservatory.—The finest plant that can be placed in this house for the next twelvemonths is the Luculia gratissima, the earliest of which is now about opening its delightfully fragrant flowers. Some of the London propagators are aware that I have been experimenting on this plant for a series of years, trying to find out a stock on which to graft it, as it is very difficult and uncertain to get a large stock of them by cuttings. I have at last succeeded, and grafted it successfully this season; but to set *their heads* to work, I shall not say at this time what the stock is, but I shall not fail to do so in due time. Meantime a correspondent who is "going to manage the top of his conservatory next season on the close system, but has no room for a stove pit behind," &c. &c. may graft or inarch the whole of the stove Passion-flowers on the top of *long shoots* of the cærulea, or any of the hardy seedlings from it; this will take the tender one "up from the cool stratum" at once, and they will all flower as freely as in the stove. Echites, Allamanda and Beaumontia next week.

Cold Pits.—All the Roses that are to be forced on this side of Christmas should now be pruned forthwith, and placed in different pits, for forcing and protection; at any rate, let no more rain touch them this season, it chills and soddens the soil about their roots. A good way to begin to force Roses is to stir up the surface of an old Melon-bed, after removing the soil, and perhaps to add a few fresh leaves, or some tan—to get up a mild heat of 80°, and to plunge the pots in this—not to cover the frame for the first week, and then to begin by drawing the lights only half over the frame for the next week, and to draw them closer by degrees, but still having large portions of air, till the flower-buds appear, &c. &c. Moss and Cabbage Roses worked on free stocks of China breeds will thus flower three weeks or a month sooner than others on their own roots, or on the Dog Rose, because the roots of China Roses begin to grow immediately on the first application of bottom-heat, and will always keep in advance of the tops, if properly managed as to air.

Flower-Garden.—The Heliotrope is the first affected by frost; many of our tender stove-plants stand more cold than this. It may seem strange to some to have flower-beds matted over, to save them from early frosts, but it has been a regular practice here and in many other places for years, and some of the beds next this house, or castle, are often saved till the middle of December. We had a bed of Pelargoniums in full flower in the open air last Christmas-day.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Oct. 5, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Sept.		Barometer. Max.	Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	29	29.963	29.937	62	47	54.5	N.W.	.24
Saturday	30	29.893	29.788	63	55	61.5	W.	.01
Oct.								
Sunday	1	29.969	29.926	72	55	63.5	W.	
Monday	2	30.099	29.999	67	47	57.0	N.W.	.11
Tuesday	3	30.138	30.061	65	54	59.5	S.W.	.01
Wednesday	4	30.117	30.099	70	50	60.0	W.	
Thursday	5	30.075	29.995	73	48	60.5	E.	
Average		30.011	29.936	68.1	50.9	59.5		.37

Sept. 29. Clear; cold and dry; overcast and mild at night.
30. Rain; cloudy and warm; overcast.
Oct. 1. Light clouds and fine throughout; overcast and mild at night.
2. Overcast; showery in forenoon; fine.
3. Overcast; cloudy and fine; slight showers; fine.
4. Lightly overcast; cloudy and fine.
5. Calm and exceedingly fine throughout; evening clear; overcast at night.
Mean temperature of the week 5½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending October 14, 1843.

Oct.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 8	60.6	43.4	52.0	7	0.63 in.	—	4	3	2	3	2	3	—
Mon. 9	60.3	44.2	52.3	7	0.52	—	4	1	—	3	5	3	1
Tues. 10	61.4	44.8	53.1	6	0.68	—	1	3	—	6	3	2	2
Wed. 11	63.1	45.7	54.4	7	0.31	—	1	2	—	3	6	3	1
Thurs. 12	62.4	42.8	52.6	9	1.00	—	2	2	—	4	1	6	3
Fri. 13	61.1	42.8	52.0	8	0.10	—	2	1	—	3	3	6	2
Sat. 14	60.1	42.0	51.0	7	0.50	3	2	1	—	3	4	3	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 11th, in 1832—thermom. 72°; and the lowest on the 14th, 1838—thermom. 26°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Oct. 6, 1843.

There has been a good supply of Fruits and Vegetables of every kind during the past week; and they have been, generally speaking, of excellent quality. The weather has also been very mild, and congenial to vegetation. Pines are not so plentiful as last week; they are selling at from 3*s.* to 6*s.* per lb. Black Hamburgh Grapes, of good quality, are still sufficient to meet the demand, and are offered at nearly the same prices as last week. Plums of good quality continue rather scarce; a few of the Golden Drop are still to be seen in the market, and are selling at 2*s.* per punnet. Damsons continue very good and abundant. Peaches are sufficient to meet the demand, and are of excellent quality. Figs are selling at from 3*s.* to 6*s.* per dozen. Filberts are very abundant. Apples and Pears have been liberally supplied during the week. Good English Melons are selling at about 4*s.* each; a few Spanish ones have been imported during the week, which, if they had not been gathered rather too early, would have been of excellent quality. These are selling at from 4*s.* to 6*s.* each. Cucumbers bring from 4*d.* to 8*d.* per brace. Cabbages and Turnips are good and plentiful. Carrots are sufficient to meet the demand, and are rather improved in quality. Endive and Shallots are offered at nearly the same prices as last week. Cut Flowers consist of Erica Bowieana, mammosa pallida, and verticillata, Rondeletia speciosa, Ixora coccinea, Sedum Sieboldii, Alstrœmeria pelegrina, Camellias, Calceolarias, Verbenas, scarlet Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, China and Perpetual Roses.

PRICES, Saturday, October 7, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3*s.* to 6*s.*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s.* to 4*s.*
" Portugal, per lb. 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Peaches, per dozen, 3*s.* to 6*s.*
Figs, per doz., 3*s.* to 6*s.*
Melons, each, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*
" Dutch, each, 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
" Spanish, each, 4*s.* to 6*s.*
Plums, per punnet, 1*s.* to 2*s.*
" Golden Drop, per pun., 2*s.*
Damsons, per sv., 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 4*s.* to 8*s.*
Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*
Pears, per half-sieve, 2*s.* to 7*s.*
Oranges, per dozen, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*
— per 100, 19*s.* to 30*s.*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s.* to 2*s.*
— per 100, 6*s.* to 14*s.*
Cucumbers, per brace, 4*d.* to 8*d.*
Gherkins, per 1000, 5*s.* to 7*s.*
Green Capsicums, per 100, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*
Red — " 4*s.* to 8*s.*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s.*
Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2*s.* 6*d.*
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16*s.*
— Hazel, 3*s.* to 4*s.*
— Barcelona, 22*s.*
— Cob, 12*s.*
Filberts, English, p 100lbs. 55*s.* to 60*s.*
Barberries, per hf.-sv., 3*s.* to 4*s.*
Tomatoes, per hf.-sv., 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 6d to 1s		Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1s 6d to 3s	
Greens, per doz. 2s to 2s 6d		— Large, per hf-sv , 1s to 1s 6d	
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 4s to 6s		— Spanish, per doz., 1s to 2s	
Beans, Kidney, per hf-sieve, 9d to 2s		— pickling, p hf.-sv , 3s 6d to 4s 6d	
— Scarlet, per hf-sv., 1s to 1s 6d		Shallots, per lb., 6d to 9d	
Potatoes, per ton, 50s to 70s		Chilis, per 100, 1s to 2s	
— per cwt , 2s 6d to 3s 6d		Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9d to 1s	
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s		— Cos, per score, 6d to 1s 6d	
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s to 3s 6d		Celery, per bun , 6d to 9d	
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1s 6d to 3s		Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 6d to 2s	
Vegetable Marrows, per doz , 6d to 1s		Wallnuts, per bushel, 10s to 24s	
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s		Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d	
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s		Sweet Basil, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s	
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s		Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3d to 4d	
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 6d to 1s		Parsley, per half sieve, 1s	
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 6d to 1s		Tarragon, per bun. 2d to 3d	
Carrots, Horn, p. doz. bun., 2s to 3s		Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d	
Spinach, per sieve, 9d to 1s		Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s	
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1s to 2s		Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1s 6d to 2s	
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d		Chervil, per punnet, 1d to 3d	

Notices to Correspondents.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGERS' CALENDAR.—At the earnest solicitation of many of our subscribers, we have determined on reprinting Mr. Paxton's "Cottagers' Calendar." It will be ready in a day or two, in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d*. each copy, and may be ordered of all booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry, may have them *delivered in any part of London*, by remitting a post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s*. for every 25 copies. We shall feel obliged by those gentlemen who wish for a large supply giving their orders at once, that the number printed may be regulated accordingly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are under the necessity of stating that all letters of inquiry whatsoever, addressed to us after this week, will be answered through our columns, and in no other way. We would willingly oblige our Correspondents with private answers, but we are sure that they will perceive the utter impossibility of doing so with 5000 inquirers. If letters are of such a nature that they cannot be answered publicly, we trust that the writers will not think themselves neglected if they remain unanswered.

MANURES.—*T. B. H.*—We have not yet sufficient experience of artificial manures, especially the saline, to say what their effect will be when often repeated. What will increase a crop on the first application may not do so afterwards. We must have patience, and in time we shall know more about it. Many of them which we now see daily advertised will probably disappear from the Catalogues.*M.*——*Lapis.*—By all means add the fluid you mention to the stable manure. You will find that it is infinitely the stronger of the two. Throw gypsum in to fix the ammonia, and add black earth of any kind to absorb it, unless you have a liquid manure cart. The residue of the gypsum will be useful if your land wants liming. It is inconceivable that these things are not always done.

DRAINAGE.—*An Overseer.*—We will endeavour to get a drawing of the pipe-making machine, and a more minute description.*M.*

HEATING.—*Nectar.*—A pipe of cast-iron, passed through a tank of water, will heat it conveniently without injuring the water. A better source of heat would be a close hot-water brick gutter, if the tank is made of brickwork set in cement.——*J. S.*—For working a pit 45 feet long and 7 feet wide, with gutters, the second size conical boiler is best, but the small size will do, as you will hardly work the whole length at stove-heat 70° to 75° in the dead of winter. The plan you want will be of little use to you. *D. B.*——*S. B.*—You cannot convert your flues into hot-water gutters unless they are level through all the space which the water traverses. But you may carry a pipe to any distance for the purpose of feeding the gutters, and that pipe may rise. Your plan of employing the existing cistern for the purpose of ascertaining the level of water in the gutters, will do very well, only it will give your boiler so much the more to do; however, in so small a house, this will not matter. We see nothing to object to in your plan. Lead pipes are applied to Stevenson's boilers, and both answer the purpose.

TANKS.—I will explain my reasons for the depth of water I recommend as soon as I shall have an interview with a young gentleman, who is said to have nearly lost his life last winter through his ignorance of a simple law in hydrostatics—an ignorance under which I laboured for a long time, and which was I think participated in by Mr. Rendle at the date of his last letter on the subject. *D. Beaton.*

VINES.—*Croydon.*—Twelve Vines, early and late for a Vinery, may be the following:—3 Black Hamburgh, White Sweetwater, Black Prince, Royal Muscadine, Chasselas Musqué, White Frontignan, Grizzly Frontignan, Black Frontignan, Charlesworth Tokay, and Black St. Peter's.‖——*K. M.*—If you keep the border warm and your hot-house well glazed, although situated in a high cold climate, you can grow any variety of the Vine. The following is a selection more especially for a late crop:—Black Hamburgh, Charlesworth Tokay, White Frontignan, White Muscat of Alexandria, Red Muscat of Alexandria, and Black St. Peter's.‖

PEACH-TREES.—*Rambler.*—A wash of sulphur, soot, and lime applied to Peach-trees in spring does not prevent the leaves from blistering. This disease is occasioned by cold. Ammoniacal liquor, diluted with 10 or 12 parts of water, will kill the Aphis which infests your Peach, Nectarine, and other Fruit trees. The Ants do not feed on these insects until the latter are either dead or sickly, and then they carry them off the tree.‖ It is understood that it is the sweet exudation from the Aphides which tempts the Ants.

GRASSFIELD.—*D.*—You may try salt dissolved in water, about the strength of sea-water; but you must watch the time when the slug makes its appearance. A large quantity of salt water may be used without doing much harm to the grass, say 6 bushels of salt per acre. Lime water will probably be as efficacious. If your soil is gravelly, the defect on the grass may be owing to the want of moisture. Minute observation will enable you to find the real cause and suggest the remedy. *M.*

BULBS.—*Q. I.* will find no better directions for the management of Hyacinths than those given by us in 1841. We confidently recommend the directions there given, for they are the result of long and very successful practice.

IPOMOPSIS SPLENDENS.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—This plant is an annual in this country, and is not sufficiently hardy to stand the winter without protection. Therefore, in the event of frosty weather, you had better cover your plant with a hand-glass. ‡

NIPHÆA OBLONGA.—*An Old Subscriber.*—This plant has a pure white flower, and blooms in autumn and winter, after which the stems die off, and the plant remains in a dormant state until the following season. When in this state it ought to be kept perfectly dry; but after the season of rest is past, and the young shoots begin to grow, it may be watered, sparingly at first, but as the plant advances in growth the quantity may be increased. It should be potted in a light soil, and requires a moist stove heat between 50° and 60°. ‡

BRAVOA GEMINIFLORA.—*An Old Subscriber.*—This is a tender Greenhouse-plant with a fleshy oblong tuberous root and long lance-shaped, sharp-pointed leaves, a little rolled up at the margin; the flowers are drooping, and grow in pairs, of a deep reddish orange, tinged with darker red at the edges. These only remain a few days in perfection, and when fully expanded, are upwards of an inch in breadth at the mouth of the tube; the stem rises between 9 inches and 1 foot high. This plant requires to be grown in a light sandy loam, and should be kept rather dry during winter.‡

CAMELLIAS.—*F. of Y.*—If these have plenty of pot-room, and are in good health, there is no need of shifting them. If they are in small pots give them larger. Scilla bifolia rests in winter. It would probably be the better for a *little* sea-water while in a state of growth.

HEATHS.—*P. P.*—Cape Heaths have been advertised at 5*l*. a hundred in the *Chronicle*, all of which are suited for bedding out in the flower-garden. *D. B.*

PINE APPLES.—*A Young Pine Grower.*—Remove the gills from your Pine Apples as soon as you can discover them; they do not rob the fruit directly, but indirectly; they appropriate a portion of the nourishment which is conveyed through the stem, and which would otherwise be directed towards supplying the fruit. ‖

MELONS.—*F. P.*—I have not seen the Persian Melon, and therefore cannot enter into your views. I have no doubt all these Syrian and Persian Melons will in time degenerate with us, partly from the climate, and more especially by getting intermixed with our coarser varieties. *D. B.*——The best directions for the management of this plant are those by Mr. Knight, in the "Horticultural Transactions," and republished in his "Physiological Papers." There are also short but good instructions in "Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden." But, in reality, almost every treatise contains useful information upon the mere practical operations. There is a kind of skill which books cannot give, but which results from experience, and which just makes the difference between one grower and another. Excellent directions have been given from time to time in our columns.

ASPARAGUS.—*Seven Oaks.*—The principal use of trenches between Asparagus beds is to enable the roots of the plants to be stimulated by sun-heat early in the season; and when it is wanted early that is of importance; sometimes, also, they are used for irrigating, or for receiving stable-litter for forcing. When, however, Asparagus is not wanted unseasonably, level beds are just as good, and in some respects better. The beds should consist of very rich light soil; the Asparagus should be constantly fed with rich manure, while growing, and saline matter, especially common salt and sulphate or muriate of magnesia. It likes guano excessively, and Potter's guano still better.

CELERY.—*J. F. G.*—By strict attention to your Celery crops you may assist in keeping the maggot under by removing the leaves as soon as they begin to indicate its presence, or by nipping the blisters, so as to destroy the inmates. ‡

POTATOES.—*Rambler.*—To preserve such early Potatoes as are ripe in July from sprouting in the same season, they should be taken up as soon as the stems have fallen, and put in a cool dark cellar, excluding the air as much as possible; or they may be pitted deep in the earth, provided the subsoil is not wet.‖

INSECTS.—*W. C.*—It is a Caterpillar of a moth belonging to the family Geometridæ which you found clasped to the shoot of your Apricot-tree. Caterpillars of this family put themselves into very extraordinary attitudes at times, and much puzzle those who are not conversant with Entomology.

BOOKS.—*Adolescens.*—"Lindley's Theory of Horticulture" is, we imagine, the book most likely to be useful to you.——*R. G.*—The new edition of Liebig, just advertised, is almost a new book, so much having been altered, omitted, and added. We shall notice it as soon as we can find room.——*A Caledonian Youth* must inquire of the booksellers. It has already been advertised.

NEW ZEALAND.—*R. L.*—It is true, as the writer in the *Times* says, that New Zealand Flax is of excellent quality; but it is not true, as another writer in the same paper alleges, that it is produced from Linum usitatissimum, which is the Common Flax. We did not imagine any person to be ignorant that the New Zealand Flax is a Phormium and not a Linum—two plants as different as a horse and a snake.

CATTLE FEEDING.—*J. B. H.*—When Beans are given to cows in addition to hay or other food, about 6 lbs. may be given per day to a moderately-sized cow, with hay and straw. If hay is dear, it may be useful to know that 24 lbs. of Beans are about equal in nourishment to a truss of good hay, and as more Beans are given, the hay may be diminished in proportion. A cow requires food in proportion to her size and the quantity of milk she gives. No fixed rule can be given.*M.*

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Subscriber* will find an excellent receipt for Grape Wine in another column.——*J. Scott.*—Your seedling Ipomœa, between I. Horsfalliæ and scabra, is remarkably handsome, with flowers paler than in the one and darker than in the other. We do not admire your double Pansy.——*S. Girling.*—The Dahlia with the palcæ of its receptacle changing into leaves is not uncommon.——*A. L. D.*—The substance you find in Currants gathered off the wall is a portion of thin tissue forming a layer just beneath the skin. It is a curious and beautiful microscopical object.——*A Reader* may grow Peaches on wood paling in clayey soil, on a south aspect, provided he mixes a good deal of lime-rubbish with the soil, and thoroughly drains it. They should be nailed to the paling.——*Seven Oaks.*—We have no notion what is the matter with your Mulberry-tree.——*Hyacinth.*—If you water a white variety of your namesake with the juice of the Phytolacca, the veins of the flowers will shortly become crimson, but the colour will disappear again. So also, if you grow a white Hyacinth in weak sulphate of iron, for a couple of hours, and then in weak prussiate of potash, the veins will become blue.——*A. C.*—We cannot publish personal disputes; if we did we must do so on both sides, and our columns are not suited for such purposes. All we can say is that, if the judges acted contrary to the regulations, and partially, they did very wrong. Such matters interest nobody but the parties concerned.——*S. B.*—Your climate is too hot for Petrea volúbilis, and not sunny enough. If you persevere in your new management of Quisqualis indica you will make it flower, provided it is sufficiently exposed to light.—*I. F. G.*—Combretum purpureum.——*A. Y.* will find a descriptive list of hardy Creepers at p. 633 of this year.‡——*J. D.*—Your specimens are correctly named, with the exception of Verbena calycina, which is Lippia nodosa. ‡——*I. W. B.*—Any Ironmonger who will take the trouble to do so, can procure for you Lyndon's spade. We cannot advertise the names of dealers for them.——*A Subscriber.*—1. Erica hiemalis. The others are not such specimens as could be named by any one except an Œdipus.——*T. Y. P.*—Your Pears are, No. 1, Beurré Diel; 2, Easter Beurré; 3, Louise Bonne (of Jersey); 4, Williams's Bon Chrétien; 5, Marie Louise; 6, Passe Colmar; 7, Unknown; 8, Beurré de Capiaumont. Eight varieties for Espaliers may be Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6 of the preceding, the Glout Morceau, Winter Nelis, Hacon's Incomparable, and Beurré Rance. ‖——*Cartmel.*—Your Apple appears to be the Borsdörffer; in this variety the upper side of the leaves is remarkably convex.‖——*J. F.*—We will give 6*s*. for Nos. 2, 21, 25, 35, 36, 41, 46, and 47, of 1841—and 10, 13, 26, 30, 31, 32, and 53 of 1842.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

FUCHSIAS.—*A Young Gardener.*—Your seedling is surpassed by many of the small varieties we have seen, both in colour and substance; in the latter quality it is very deficient.——*J. M.*—Both your seedlings are stout and bright flowers. No. 2 is the best; it is very compact, and the corolla is of a better colour than No. 1; they are good flowers, but not equal to many cultivated varieties of the same character.——*E. M. D.*—The hybrid between F. globosa and fulgens differs so little from some of the cultivated varieties, that it is not worth sending it forth to the public.——*C. H.*—If the habit of your seedling is good, it will prove very ornamental as a border variety. *

CAMELLIA.—*R.*—The bloom sent, is fine in colour, and the outside petals are well formed and of good substance, but the filling up of the centre is very irregular, the petals differing so much in size, it is of little value; flowers of this character are out of date. *

DAHLIAS.—*W. Deans.*—As you anticipated, your blooms were so much shaken by the journey that but little remained to judge of. The dark seedling has a finely-formed petal, but the flower appears full of florets, and the centre thin and irregular; what remained of the bloom of the *Duchess of Buccleugh* was extremely pretty in colour, the lavender edging is very regular, but the eye of this flower also appears to be thin; at the same time it must be acknowledged that a correct opinion cannot be formed from specimens so mutilated by a long journey, and after so severe a frost.——*Chas. Daniels.*—The rosy-purple seedling, named *Dr. Horner*, was very much bruised by its journey; the centre, which was the only part remaining in a fresh state, is thin of petals, and they appear to open irregularly. The general form of the flower we had no means of ascertaining.——*H.*—Your seedling of this year promises well; the flower is very desirable in colour, and probably cultivation will improve its size; the eye is very perfect.——*R. F.*—The petals of your seedling are too pointed; and though of a good colour, it will never be a desirable flower.——*W. Douding.*—Your white Dahlia, named *Emma Noke*, is a neat, pretty, and compact flower; general form good, and the centre fair and well up; the colour wants purity, and probably it can never be exhibited as a white without bleaching.*

VERBENAS.—*Alfred.*—No. 11 is the best seedling among those now sent; the flower is large, and of a good and distinct colour. In No. 10 you have been anticipated; a variety is already out precisely of the same colour, with larger blossoms; 9 and 12 are both good varieties, but too much like others in cultivation; 8 is bright in colour, but the flower is small and too much serrated.——*C. H.*—Your seedling is of a very desirable colour, but the flower is too deeply indented, the divisions curl back, and present scarcely any surface to the eye; this is a great defect, and renders the flower not worth preserving.*——*S. Girling.*—As your Verbenas have already been noticed fully, we cannot insert any further description of them.

PANSIES.—*Unknown.*—The bloom of the *Fair Bride* did not appear to be fully expanded; it promises well; the eye is very fine—cream-coloured; ground uniform, and the flower of good substance. *The Duke of Devonshire* is a flower of good form, colour, and substance, but the edges of the top petals are very much serrated, which if permanent will destroy the value of the flower; both blooms were very young.——*H. B.*—No. 50, *Belvidere*. This is a flower of good form and substance; eye very fine, and if the marking comes more distinct and regular, it will be a desirable variety; 51, good in colour, but bad in form; 52, too small and thin; 53, deficient in substance; 54, lower petals good, but the upper ones are too high, which destroys the symmetry of the flower; 55, form not good, and the ground-colour not uniform; 56, fine eye, but the flower too small and thin.*

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE anxiety occasioned by the non-arrival of the Overland mail for July has been painfully set at rest by the announcement of the total loss of the Memnon steam-ship, with the missing mail, at the entrance of the Red Sea. The particulars of this accident have been received by the Hindostan steamer, which left Calcutta on the 11th August, with the mails for that month. She reached Suez on the 11th ult., but her advices from India and China have not yet arrived. We learn, however, by telegraphic despatch, that the Memnon, after a remarkably fine voyage of 10 days from Bombay to Aden, performed in the very height of the monsoon, left Aden on the 1st August for Suez, with 170 persons on board. In the evening of the same day, when off the African coast, she struck on a reef of rocks, and so speedily became a wreck, that it was impossible to save more than the crew, passengers, and five chests of treasure which were on the deck at the time; all the passengers' baggage, the cargo, and the mails went down with the wreck. The accident fortunately occurred within reach of Aden; the political agent of that place sent three steamers to their assistance, and no lives were lost. The Memnon was a new vessel, recently built in London for the East India Company, and was one of the finest ships employed in the service of the Overland Mail.

From France we learn that considerable astonishment has been excited in Paris by Mr. O'Connell's recent attacks on the reigning royal family of France, and by his offer to send an Irish Brigade to place the Duc de Bordeaux upon the throne. The Ministerial journals of course condemn this threat as an attempt to disturb the tranquillity of France, while the Opposition and Republican papers denounce it as an interference with the popular will as expressed in the Revolution of 1830, and as an ungracious return for the recent sympathy of the French Repealers. Several of the persons arrested in connection with the late plot have been set at liberty, and the apprehensions excited by the first announcement are beginning to subside.—Accounts from Madrid state that a conspiracy was detected in that capital on the night of the 25th, a few hours before the time appointed for the outbreak. The troops of the garrison were immediately under arms; the streets were guarded by picquets of cavalry; a number of persons were arrested, and a large depot of fire-arms was seized. These precautions appear to have deterred the insurgents, and no attempt had been made at the date of the last advices. The Government are still in an uncertain state, but most of the recent Elections have been decided in their favour. At Barcelona the insurgents have gained no fresh advantage, and those at Saragossa have begun to quarrel among themselves; the latter city is closely blockaded by the Government troops, and additional reinforcements are expected.—From Italy we have further accounts of the disturbances in Romagna, but they merely indicate a continuance of disaffection, and confirm the rumour that Austria has offered armed assistance to suppress the movement.—In Greece everything continues tranquil, and the new Ministry are actively engaged in the arrangements for the National Assembly.—From the United States we have accounts to a recent date. They relate chiefly to the progress of the state elections, and their probable influence on the approaching contest for the Presidency, for which Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Van Buren are the can-

didates. From Canada we learn that the prosecution of Messrs. Papineau, O'Callaghan, and Brown, who were implicated in the late insurrection, has been abandoned by order of the Home Government.

Home News.

Court.—The Queen and Prince Albert arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday morning from Windsor Castle. Prince Albert went to Somerset House, and presided at a meeting of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Prince returned to Buckingham Palace about one o'clock, when her Majesty and his Royal Highness left town by the Great Western Railway for Windsor. On Sunday, the Queen and Prince, with the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, attended divine service in St. George's Chapel. On Monday, her Majesty held a Privy Council, which was attended by nearly the whole Cabinet. The Ministers returned to town at the breaking up of the Council, with the exception of Sir R. Peel, who remained on a visit to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales arrived at the Castle from Brighton on Monday afternoon, under the charge of Lady Lyttelton, Capt. Duncombe, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. His Royal Highness's health has greatly improved during his visit to Brighton. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester at Kew, and afterwards inspected the Botanic Garden, attended by Sir W. J. Hooker. His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Michael, only brother of the Emperor of Russia, arrived on Tuesday, on a visit to her Majesty, and returned yesterday to town. The Hon. Col. Grey and Col. Bouverie have resumed their duties; the former as the Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, the latter as Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

Imperial Parliament.—At the Privy Council on Monday, it was ordered that the present Parliament, which stands prorogued until Thursday the 19th inst., be further prorogued until Tuesday the 14th November.

The Army.—The Queen has been pleased to declare H.R.H. Prince Albert Captain General and Colonel of the Artillery Company, in the room of the late Duke of Sussex.

Order of the Bath.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir C. F. Smith, C.B., and Colonel R. England, with local rank of Major-General in India, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath. Lieut.-Colonels Gore Browne and J. Simmons, of the 41st Foot; Majors A. P. S. Wilkinson and H. Wade, of the 13th Light Infantry; Major G. Hogarth, of the 26th Foot; and Lieut.-Colonel G. Huish, of the 26th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Companions of the Bath.

Earl Grey.—Favourable accounts have been received in town of the health of Earl Grey, who has rallied, and is now able to take carriage airings at Howick. Sir Stephen Hammick, his Lordship's medical attendant, has returned to town in consequence of his convalescence.

Church Preferment.—The Queen has made the following appointments to benefices in the Church of Scotland, void by the late secession:—Rev. W. Menzies to the parish of Maybole, Ayr, in the room of the Rev. A. Thomson; Rev. P. Bell to the parish of Carmylie, Forfar, in the room of the Rev. W. Wilson; Rev. J. Crosbie to the parish of Westruther, Berwick, in the room of the Rev. W. Wood; Rev. R. Williamson to the parish of Knockbain, Ross, in the room of the Rev. J. M'Rae; Rev. P. M'Intyre to the parish of Edderschillis, Sutherland, in the room of the Rev. G. Tulloch; Rev. J. Robertson to the parish of St. Fergus, Aberdeen, in the room of the Rev. J. Anderson.

Ecclesiastical Commission.—Sir Robert Peel has, within these few days, forwarded a cheque of 4000*l.* to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in aid of the fund for the building of new churches. The gift was accompanied by a letter, in which the Premier spoke of it as a debt due from him in consideration of the large fortune he had derived from trade. It will be remembered that Sir R. Peel was the first who subscribed 1000*l.* to the special fund of the National Society.

Post Office.—The following notice is put up at the General Post Office:—"With reference to the notice issued from this department in May last respecting the new postage communication with France, as it would appear that some misapprehension exists respecting the uniform rates on letters between that country and the United Kingdom, it must be understood that the French uniform rate of 5*d.* single, and so on in proportion, has reference to those letters only the postage of which is paid, whether on despatch or delivery, in the United Kingdom; but that if the French rate be paid in France, it then varies according to the distance, in conformity with the laws of France. The British rate of 5*d.* single, &c. is the same, whether paid in the United Kingdom or in France."

Light Gold.—A proclamation was agreed to at the Privy Council on Monday, ordering that, as a great quantity of light gold is still in circulation, no gold sovereign of less weight than five pennyweights two grains and a half, and no gold half-sovereign of less weight than two pennyweights thirteen grains and one eighth, be allowed to be current or pass in any payment whatsoever. And the officers, collectors, and receivers of revenue, are required, from and after the 1st day of January next, to cut, break, and deface such pieces of gold coin as shall be found deficient in weight.

Foreign.

France.—The fortification question is still the principal theme of the Paris papers; but though a subject of much discussion and discord between them, it affords little interest to the English reader. Some attention is also bestowed by the Opposition prints upon the satisfaction obtained from the Porte for the insult offered to the French flag at Jerusalem, by which the Pacha is to be dismissed, and his successor is to make an apology to the French Consul, besides saluting the French flag at Beyrout. This severe reparation is pronounced by some of them a fresh insult to France, because the flag is to be hoisted and saluted at Beyrout instead of Jerusalem. The Ministerial *Journal des Débats* dwells at great length on the disturbances in Wales, and expresses surprise that no really energetic measures have been adopted to quell them. "The Reformers of Wales," it says, "have taken the law into their own hands, and executed it according to their own views. It is in vain to say that this strange state of things has nothing to do with politics; it constitutes, nevertheless, an extraordinary anomaly in a civilised state subject to regular laws. The insurgents of Wales have before them the example of Ireland and Mr. O'Connell. We may fully expect to see them establishing, in like manner, courts of arbitration, demanding their own local Parliament, denouncing the Saxon, and swearing that Wales shall be a nation. Without doubt, the English Government is strong enough to repress these disorders, both in Ireland and Wales, as soon as it pleases to do so. If it does not do this at once, it is because it finds it more prudent to wait and let things take their course; but it is an unsatisfactory position for a Government to submit, as a necessary and inevitable evil, to permanent insurrections in two of the principal portions of the empire." The papers of Monday, of all shades of politics, express their amazement at Mr. O'Connell's threat at one of his recent meetings, that he would send an army of Irishmen to place the Duc de Bordeaux on the throne of France, as Henry V. The banquet given at the Mansion-house, in honour of General Espartero, is noticed by the papers; but, owing to the absence of the Members of our Cabinet, and the very few persons of political note who attended it, it is but briefly commented upon. It is stated that five of the persons arrested as participators in the Communist plot of the Rue Pastourelle have been set at liberty. Other warrants, however, had been issued by the Attorney-General, but the charges against the accused were not of a very serious nature. A treaty of commerce has been concluded between France and Sardinia, to which M. Guizot has annexed a special convention, protecting the rights of French authors residing in Sardinia as if they continued in France. Literary property thus guaranteed, extends not only to books, but to drawings, engravings, and music.—The *Journal du Loiret* states that on the 29th ult., M. Bruitte, formerly parish priest of the diocese of Montaubon, and Knight of the Legion of Honour, abjured the Catholic religion in the Protestant Church of Orleans, in presence of a numerous assemblage. M. Bruitte had published a pamphlet, entitled "My Farewell to Rome," in which he explained the reasons which had induced him to abandon the Church of Rome.—The *Courier Français* says, that a young Englishwoman who is yet unmarried, purchased for 50*f.*, at the auction of Glandier, the glass in which Madame Laffarge gave her husband his drink.

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid to the 26th ult. state that the capital had just been visited with another alarm. On the 25th, at midnight, all the troops of the garrison were summoned to arms, and various parts of the town, which had not hitherto been guarded, were occupied by picquets of cavalry. The military were placed in the churches, and great care was taken to prevent the bells from being rung under any pretence. General Concha stationed himself at the Puerta del Sol, whilst General Narvaez visited in succession every quarter of the town. It appears that the movement was to have taken place on the following morning. The design of the conspirators was to take possession of some of the churches, spread alarm by ringing the bells, set fire at the same time to several houses in opposite directions, and whilst the troops were moving thither to afford assistance, to set fire to their barracks. Owing to the precautions immediately adopted by the Government, no such attempt had been made, but a number of persons had been arrested, and a depot of fire-arms had been discovered. The garrison was still kept ready to act, and the posts were doubled when these advices left, and it was probable that the troops would continue under arms on the night of the 26th. General Narvaez appears to have assumed the exclusive command without consulting his colleagues on his policy. Among other proceedings he had sent a passport to Colonel Bristow, an English gentleman, who repaired to Madrid last year to make arrangements for the establishment of an Anglo-Hispanic bank. The Colonel protested against this measure, which was to be carried into effect within 24 hours. The British Chargé d'Affaires had expostulated with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, it appears, had not been consulted on the subject. General Mazaredo, the military governor of Madrid, has been appointed to the post of political chief, as a concession by the Ministry to General Narvaez, in order to save the capital from being declared in a state of siege. The liberty of the inhabitants is thereby entirely placed at the mercy of the latter. The inquiry into the cause of the explosion of the gunpowder magazine was still in progress; most of the individuals arrested were kept in solitary confinement.—From Barcelona our accounts state that on the 25th the new Captain-General, Laureano Sanz, notified to the consuls that he had thought proper to declare the province in a state of siege, and that he was about to lay the strictest blockade to that city. The French residents had accordingly retired on board the vessels of war, where they were fed at the expense of the state. The Captain-General expected shortly to have a force of 34 battalions at his disposal. There was no change at Saragossa on the 27th. The insurgents were beginning to quarrel among themselves, and General Canedo had assumed the command of the Government forces. The blockade is extremely strict, and the city has consumed its provisions. The Junta has levied an extraordinary contribution on the inhabitants. Gen. Zurbano, one of the followers of Gen. Espartero, has written from the castle of Foz in Portugal to declare his adhesion to the Provisional Government, and has been authorised to return to Spain and take up his residence at Palencia.—Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer has left London for France, to wind up his private affairs in that country, preparatory to his departure for Madrid, to succeed Sir Arthur Aston, as Minister at that court.

Germany.—Letters from Berlin of the 24th ult. state that the King of Prussia had given to the Duke de Bordeaux an exceedingly warm reception. The young Prince is to proceed from Berlin to Hamburgh, thence to the Hague, on a visit to the King of the Netherlands, and will embark at Rotterdam for London. He intends to remain in that city for some time, and receive a great number of his partisans, amongst others M. de Chateaubriand, who had hitherto refused to undertake the journey to Goritz, in order not to meet Prince Metternich. His Royal Highness will visit Scotland before his return to Austria. A matrimonial alliance is talked of in Berlin between Prince Adelbert, of Prussia, second son of the heir apparent to the Prussian throne, and Princess Eugenia, the eldest daughter of Oscar, Crown Prince of Sweden; and it is mentioned that the Emperor of Russia, during his late visit at Berlin, was particularly anxious to forward this plan. The Rhenish papers contain a formal protest against the succession of Hesse Cassel being exchanged for that of the Duchy of Holstein in favour of the Duke of Holstein Augustenburgh, next heir to that important part of the Danish dominions. The same paper states that Prince Frederick of Hesse, heir presumptive to the Danish throne, and heir apparent of Hesse Cassel, had, during his late visit at Cassel, obtained a formal consent from the reigning Landgrave to his alliance with the daughter of the Emperor of Russia.—Letters from Cologne state that M. Peitzer, a lieutenant in the army, who, as will be recollected, killed M. Hains last winter in a duel, in consequence of a quarrel at a ball, and was condemned to death by a court-martial, has received a commutation of his punishment into confinement in a fortress for fifteen years. M. Peitzer and his second, who is sentenced to the same punishment for ten years, have arrived at Ehrenbreitstein, where they are to be confined. The two other persons implicated in the duel have been condemned to imprisonment, the one for five and the other for two years.—The following is an extract of a letter from Dresden, dated Sept. 21:—"The recent discovery of the 'Venus,' by Titian, now excellently restored, excites the greatest interest. The picture is an object of the greatest admiration with all amateurs. This magnificent work has been more than 100 years concealed under a mass of unimportant paintings and different kinds of rubbish. For the discovery of this treasure we have to thank the Director Mathai and the Academy Council. It is the most perfect picture that can be looked upon. Exquisite as are some of the paintings of 'Venus' we already possess, they are far behind this master-piece, particularly in the handling of the flesh and background."

Italy.—The latest accounts from Bologna are of the 24th. They state that although the Government announces that the province is restored to order, the troubles continue, although the failure of the attempt on Imola has certainly discouraged the band. The prisoners had been brought to Fort St. Leo, near Rimini, not being secure at Bologna. Austria has offered armed succour, but, at the same time, Prince Metternich has sent the Aulic councillor, Sebregandi, to Rome, who, in concert with Count Latour Maubray, will examine what modifications ought to be made in the Roman Government, to prevent such disaffection and manifestations. It is said that an Englishman is among the insurgents, and that an English and a French Colonel quitted Spain to join them, but withdrew from Romagna on learning the true state of affairs. There is no doubt, however, that most of the Italians who served in Spain under Borso di Carminati, and who were active in the troubles of a few weeks back in Catalonia, have returned and joined the bands of Romagna, whom they thus render more formidable partisans than otherwise they would have been. Letters from Milan of the 22d ult. state that a number of persons had been committed to prison on different points of the Lombardo-Venetian territory. The Governor of Lombardy had been directed to hold a few battalions of infantry and a brigade of light cavalry in readiness to march into Bologna, should the authorities of that city require their co-operation. The insurgents have extended their excursions to the north as far as Piedmont. These bands appear to act according to orders from a superior authority, and are well supplied with money. A propaganda is said to exist, which has ramifications, not only throughout Italy, but likewise in Switzerland, Malta, and even France. A Jewish paper announces from an authentic source, that the decree of the Roman Inquisition, first issued under the authority of Leo XII., and recently put in force by the Inquisitor-General of Ancona, has been again suspended. The utmost consternation had been produced not only throughout Italy, but everywhere in the Mediterranean, both among the Jews, and among Protestant Christians, either subject to Catholic governments or surrounded by Catholic populations, at this revival of the Inquisition. Some misapprehension has existed as to the genuineness of the decree; but the same paper states that certain of its clauses had already begun to be acted upon.—The two bandits who, about three years ago,

attacked and robbed Don Miguel while he was out shooting, were executed at Rome on the 12th ult., having been condemned for various robberies and murders.

Russia.—A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburgh announces that the Princess Marie of Darmstadt, wife of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, gave birth to a prince on the 20th ult. The Emperor arrived at Warsaw on the 21st, and was received with universal rejoicings. It was believed that his stay in the Polish capital would only be of short duration this time, but that the Emperor intended a longer visit on his return from the southern provinces.—The German papers state that an association has just been formed at Pesth, in Hungary, with the object of paralysing the influence of Russia, and inducing all the Sclavonian races to fraternise. The circle of action of this association, which counts adherents in Hungary, Poland, Paris, and London, is not to confine itself to the inferior Danube alone, but is to extend so widely as to lead one to suppose that it will everywhere resist the influence of Russia. Special organs are to be established in certain places, to direct the attention of the public to the views of Russia. A certain number of Polish refugees are to be the emissaries of this association. Hitherto their efforts have met with sympathy chiefly in the principalities of the Danube, Hungary, and the Christian populations of Turkey. In the latter, in particular, the hostile feeling to Russia has been principally manifested. The clause of the association which applies to all the Sclavonian races appears to be only an accessory, intended to aid the realisation of the principal object, which is opposition to Russia. It is possibly in connexion with this report that the Augsburg papers of the 15th inst. state that above 300 persons had been arrested at Warsaw, accused of having formed part of a society of above 3,000 persons, whose object was to effect a revolution in Poland; but all these accounts of anti-Russian intrigue require confirmation.

Greece.—Accounts from Athens to the 29th contain further details of the late insurrection, but no very important facts are mentioned in addition to those given in our last. As soon as the new Ministry was organized, it proceeded to make important changes in the Administration, and to adopt measures for the convocation of the National Assembly on the 15th inst. One of the most remarkable instances of the self-possession of the nation was in its conduct towards the Minister Tzinos, who lately ordered several persons to be subjected to torture. The King, after the revolt, still continued to conceal him in the palace, but at last, on the Ministers sending him word that they could not be answerable for the consequences if he continued to do so, he gave him up. The Government has ordered him to be banished to an island of the Archipelago, and meanwhile a military guard is placed round him to protect him from the populace. Since the crowd withdrew from before the palace, the most perfect tranquillity has continued to exist.

India.—The steam-ship Hindostan, Captain Moresby, arrived at Suez on the night of the 11th ult. from Calcutta, which place she left on the 10th August, with some cargo and 108 passengers. She has brought the melancholy intelligence of the total loss, on the evening of the 1st August, of the East India Company's new steam-frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast of Africa, with the missing Overland Mail. There were on board 170 persons, who were fortunately all saved, but none of their effects have been recovered. The mails are entirely lost; and it is to be regretted that owing to their late arrival at Bombay the preceding month, there had been an accumulation of mails from Madras and Ceylon. The Memnon left Bombay on the 20th July, ten days earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, on account of the monsoon, which prevails in those seas during the month of August. She was a splendid new ship, which had recently been sent out from England, having been built expressly for the service of the Overland Mail. She was much larger and more powerful than any of the other steamers on the station; and so great was the confidence of her commander in her powers, that he determined to steer direct from Bombay to Aden, instead of taking the longer route generally adopted during the prevalence of the monsoon. The experiment was thought a dangerous one, and it was the opinion of many naval men that it must fail, as it had done in a previous instance; but the result has shown that the confidence of the captain was not misplaced, as she completed the voyage to Aden within ten days. No sooner, however, had she completed this feat, than she was fated to meet with a misfortune little looked for. On the evening of the 1st of August, when off Cape Guardafui, on the coast of Africa, and not far from Aden, she struck upon a reef of rocks, and in a very short time became a total wreck. The crew and passengers, with five cases of treasure, which were on board, and which happened to be on the deck at the time of the accident, fortunately were saved; but the mails, cargo, and passengers' baggage were entirely lost, having gone down with the wreck. Captain Haines, the political agent at Aden, had sent three small steamers to their assistance. Two passengers by the Memnon, Messrs. Southey and Crawford, arrived at Suez by the Hindostan.

Turkey and Persia.—The Levant mail, which brought news of the loss of the India mail, has brought Constantinople letters of the 17th ult. Riza Pacha was fast monopolising power, and had just obtained the office of Seraskier. The adjustment of the Turko-Persian difference was progressing but slowly, owing to the new difficulties constantly started by the Commissioners of the Schah. The affairs of Jerusalem had been arranged on the conditions stated in our French article. Letters from the Persian frontier announce the important fact of the death of the King of Herat, Kamram Schah, whose throne has been usurped by his Vizier, Tar Mahomed Khan, who has expelled the sons of the late King. The usurper has been acknowledged as King of Herat by the Schah of Persia, to whom he sent his submission.

United States.—New York papers have been received by the steam-ship Britannia, in a passage of 11 days from Halifax. The New York dates are to the 15th; Boston, 16th. The Caledonia, which left Liverpool on the 5th ult., arrived at Halifax on the 18th. The principal points of interest in the papers relate to the progress of the state elections, and their probable effect on the coming Presidential contest. The candidates for the Presidency are understood to be, on the Whig interest, Mr. Clay; and on the Democratic, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren. The elections, so far, were in favour of the Whig party, but to so trifling an extent, that the election would have to be decided by the House of Representatives, unless the Calhoun and Van Buren parties were to form a coalition, or one of them give their interest to the Whig candidate. There had been a disastrous accident on the Susquehannah Railway, occasioned by the breaking of the front axletree of the first passenger car, by which that and the two following cars were thrown off the rails. A large number of persons were seriously injured. The yellow fever still prevailed at New Orleans: the number of cases reported for the month of August was 188, of which number 90 had died. A "Copyright Club" of American literary men has been formed in New York, with Mr. Cullen Bryant as chairman. The object of the Club is to procure the enactment of such laws as will ensure the rights of authors, by reciprocal copyrights with foreign nations. It is not expected that they will succeed, the people being so much accustomed to European literature at astonishingly low prices, and it is feared that the publishing, bookselling, and paper-making interests will be too strong for them. A bookseller will not pay for the MSS. of American authors, when he can obtain multitudes of English works on similar subjects for nothing. It is admitted that such a state of things is a great hardship upon authors, and particularly American authors, who cannot even hope to get a fair remuneration for their labours, even in their own country. From Canada we learn that a *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the cases of Messrs. Papineau, O'Callaghan, and Brown, implicated in the late insurrections in Canada. Sir C. Metcalfe left Quebec on the 28th for the Three Rivers, whence he would proceed across the St. Lawrence and through the townships.

West Indies.—The Mail steamer, Tay, has just arrived with the West Indian and Mexican Mails. She brings an account of a calamitous fire in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 26th of August, the work of incendiaries; upwards of four hundred houses were reduced to ashes, involving a loss of property variously estimated from 250,000*l.* to half a million. 1,000*l.* reward has been offered for the discovery and conviction of the incendiaries. The *Royal Gazette* is filled with details relative to this awful conflagration.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 94½ to $\frac{5}{8}$, both for money and account; New Three-and-Half per Cents., 102; Exchequer Bills, at 1½*d.*, 61*s.* to 63*s.* prem.; 1¾*d.*, 62*s.* to 64*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Her Majesty's Visit to Kew Gardens.—On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert visited Kew, for the purpose of inspecting the Royal Botanic Garden, the Palace, &c., and paying a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia, who have, since the departure of the King of Hanover, been residing at his Majesty's residence on Kew-green. The Royal party alighted at the King of Hanover's residence, and shortly afterwards were conducted by Sir W. J. Hooker over the gardens. An intimation of the intended visit having been received at Kew on the previous evening, Sir William Hooker was in attendance to receive Her Majesty and Prince Albert; but it being quite a private visit, the gardens were necessarily closed against the public, by which arrangements the Royal party had an opportunity of inspecting every portion without the slightest interruption. Both the Queen and Prince Albert expressed much pleasure and gratification in witnessing the recent extension of the gardens, and particularly at their being thrown open to the public every day, except Sunday; and more especially that since that arrangement had been carried into effect, no damage had been done by the great influx of persons who have lately visited the gardens. Before leaving, Prince Albert requested to be informed at any future time of the flowering of the more particular plants, in order that he might come and inspect them. On leaving the Botanic Gardens, the Royal party proceeded to inspect the Old Palace and grounds, through which they were conducted by Mrs. Murphy, the housekeeper; after which they returned to Windsor Castle.

Arrival of the Grand Duke Michael.—On Sunday morning, his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael (Paulowitsch) arrived at Blackwall on a visit to this country. His Imperial Highness, on leaving Berlin, repaired direct to the Hague, to visit the King of Holland and the Prince and Princess Royal of Orange. After passing a few days with his royal relatives, his Imperial Highness and attendants embarked at Rotterdam on Saturday morning on board the Ocean, and was received on his arrival at Blackwall by Baron Brunnow and the other members of the Russian legation. The Grand Duke, who was loudly cheered on his landing, proceeded at once to Mivart's Hotel, where the state apartments had been prepared for his reception. In the afternoon his Imperial Highness went with Baron Brunnow to the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, where the Grand Duke remained about an hour, and then drove to Kensington Gardens, and, after promenading for some time, proceeded through Hyde Park and along Constitution-hill to St. James's Park. His Imperial Highness, in company with Baron Brunnow, walked through the inclosure amidst the pedestrians. On Monday the Grand Duke went to the Horse Guards to see the change of guard, and afterwards visited Stafford-house, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, where he minutely inspected the choice works of art in the Stafford Gallery. His Imperial Highness then visited the new Houses of Parliament, the old Houses, Westminster Hall, and the Abbey. The several monuments, and the historical incidents attached to them, were explained by the ordinary attendants, who were at first unacquainted with the rank of the august stranger, as no intimation had been received of the purposed visit. On leaving the Abbey, the Grand Duke went to the Surrey Zoological Gardens. In the evening he honoured Baron Brunnow with his company at dinner, and was afterwards present at the performances at Drury-lane Theatre. On Tuesday his Imperial Highness took a drive in the Regent's-park and the northern suburbs of the metropolis, and afterwards left town to pay a visit to the Queen, at Windsor Castle. His Imperial Highness was loudly cheered on leaving the hotel by about 300 people who had collected there. On arriving at the Castle, he was received by Prince Albert, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord Steward, who conducted him to the Queen in the grand reception-room, when the presentations took place. In the evening her Majesty gave a state banquet in honour of the visit of his Imperial Highness. On Wednesday Prince Albert conducted the Grand Duke over the castle, who afterwards visited St. George's Chapel, where the banners and emblems of the Knights of the Garter had been newly hung for the occasion, under the direction of Sir C. Young. They then inspected the new stables and riding-house, and in the afternoon rode out on horseback in the Park, accompanied by her Majesty and suite. The banquet in the evening took place in the Waterloo Chamber. On Thursday Prince Albert, accompanied by the Grand Duke, Prince Hohenlohe Langenbourg, the Earl of Liverpool, and Prince Dolgorouky, proceeded to the royal preserves in the Great Park, in the vicinity of the Flemish Farm, and had between three and four hours' excellent sport. His Imperial Highness shot with admirable precision; and during the day 105 brace of rabbits, nearly 100 pheasants, with an excellent sprinkling of partridges and hares, were bagged by the royal party. Yesterday morning a review of the two regiments in garrison at Windsor (the 1st Life Guards and the 3d battalion of Grenadier Guards), and the 13th Lt. Dragoons, stationed at Hounslow, took place before her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Grand Duke Michael, the Duke of Wellington, and the distinguished personages on a visit to the Queen. After the review Prince Albert and the Grand Duke went to Sandhurst, and inspected the Cadets, after which his Imperial Highness took his departure for London. Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister, will give entertainments to his Imperial Highness this day and to-morrow, and the Grand Duke to go to Newmarket on Tuesday, to see the Cesarewitch Stakes run for.

General Espartero.—On Thursday morning General Espartero, accompanied by the Duchess of Victoria, Donna Elidia, and some members of his suite, arrived at the London Docks, for the purpose of visiting that establishment. They were received by Mr. Catley and the directors, by whom they were taken through the Crescent vault, in which there are stored upwards of 20,000 hogsheads of Spanish wines. They were subsequently led through the Spanish wool, the indigo, spice, drug, and tobacco-warehouses, and in the various departments the General and the Duchess expressed their astonishment at the regularity with which the business was conducted. After traversing the different departments, the visitors returned to the Board-room of the company, where a *déjeuner* had been prepared. General Espartero on taking leave expressed his acknowledgments for the attention paid to him by the authorities connected with the docks, and his gratification at seeing the productions of Spain imported and about to be consumed in this country.

The City Election.—Mr. Baring and Mr. Pattison have consented to become candidates for the representation of London—the former as the Conservative, the latter as the Whig candidate. The election takes place in three weeks.

Election of Lord Mayor.—The poll, which was commenced last week and continued for seven days as a matter of form, closed yesterday, when Alderman Magnay was returned by a large majority. The numbers at the close of the poll were as follows: Ald. Magnay, 853; the present Lord Mayor, 149; Ald. T. Wood, 82.

Court of Aldermen.—Mr. Challis has acceded to the call made on him to stand for the gown of Cripplegate Ward, vacant by the death of the late alderman, Sir M. Wood, and was elected yesterday without opposition. Mr. Payne, the city coroner, who has for several years filled the office of chief clerk at Guildhall, has sent in his resignation. It is said that the lucrative office will be conferred on a clerk of the city solicitor.

The Sheriffs.—On Saturday the Lord Mayor, with the several officers of the Corporation, proceeded in state to Westminster, where the Recorder introduced to the Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer Alderman Musgrove and Mr. Moon, as the Sheriffs for the ensuing year. The Recorder having paid the usual compliment to those gentlemen as citizens of London, the Cursitor Baron stated that her Majesty had been pleased to approve the choice of the citizens. The usual ceremonies were then gone through, and the Sheriffs and their friends returned to attend the inauguration dinner, which took place in Clothworkers' Hall. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner, the company present consisting of the Lord Mayor, who took the chair, Lord Burghersh, the Cursitor

Baron, several members of the Royal Academy, and the principal authorities of the Clothworkers' and Stationers' Companies, to which the Sheriffs belong. The usual loyal and civic toasts were drank with the customary honours, after which some amusement was caused by Sir Peter Laurie, who said he had a toast to propose which he knew would be received with great warmth of feeling. They all hoped for the benefit of clergy, and he felt much gratification in proposing the health of the Chaplains to the Sheriffs. Dr. Croly, in acknowledgment, said that Sir P. Laurie had alluded to benefit of clergy; he should exhibit his gratitude to him by hoping that the worthy knight may never require the plea; but in case it should fail him, he promised that the Sheriffs' Chaplains will feel bound to see the best ceremonial of the law administered with all the consideration due to merit in misfortune. Mr. Masterman, one of the City members, the Recorder, and other personages, afterwards spoke in acknowledgment of various toasts.

Death of Mr. G. W. Wood, M.P.—Accounts reached town on Wednesday of the melancholy death of Mr. G. W. Wood, M.P. for Kendal, which took place suddenly on Tuesday evening in the rooms of the Manchester Philosophical Society, of which he was a Vice-President. Mr. Wood had just entered the coffee-room and was sitting on a bench between Mr. Joule and Mr. Clare, conversing about the Ordnance Survey of the Northern Counties, when Mr. Clare was startled by hearing him breathe stertorously, and feeling him tremble. At first Mr. Clare thought he was faint and laid hold of his arm, but Mr. Wood appeared to be unconscious. Mr. Clare immediately rose, and said aloud that Mr. Wood appeared to be very ill, and Mr. Stanway immediately got hold of Mr. Wood's arm and called for Dr. Clay, who was at another table on the other side of the room. Dr. Clay, on reaching Mr. Wood, directed some one to remove his neckcloth, and open the windows to admit air; but on feeling the wrist he found that there was no pulse. An ineffectual attempt had been made by two gentlemen to raise Mr. Wood, and he was then placed on the form; his head was propped up with cushions, and preparations were made to bleed him. There were two other medical men in the room—Dr. Marshall and Dr. Jarrold. Dr. Clay instantly made an incision in the left temporal artery, but no blood followed the lancet. He next tore up the coat sleeve to open a vein in the arm, but it was found that there was not the slightest pulsation. On examining the eyes, Dr. Marshall perceived that the iris was not sensible to the action of light, and that the pupil did not contract, and thence inferred that there was a total loss of nervous sensibility. All these proceedings passed in less time than it has taken to describe them, and the medical gentlemen agreed that Mr. Wood must have expired instantaneously. Dr. Jarrold states that there was neither the slightest pulsation nor any tremor of the flesh, or in short anything to indicate that a spark of life remained; that, in fact, his death must have been more instantaneous than if he had been shot. At the time the attack commenced, Mr. Wood appeared to be sitting at ease; one arm was thrown across the back of the form, and with the other hand he was twirling the guard chain of his eye-glasses. He had not partaken of any coffee or other refreshment. Mr. Wood was formerly one of the representatives for South Lancashire, and by his death a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Kendal. Mr. Wood was the son of a dissenting minister, and a native of Leeds, and it is supposed that he was in his 66th year. He had been in the commission of the peace for Lancashire for several years. The Jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "Died of Apoplexy."

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—A meeting of the parishioners was held last week, for the purpose of receiving a statement from Alderman Gibbs, relative to the present state of the parish accounts. Dr. Croly, the Rector, took the chair, when Alderman Gibbs objected to the presence of all who were not legally constituted vestrymen. This gave rise to a long discussion as to what was considered the requisite qualification of a vestryman; and in reply to several inquiries, the vestry clerk stated, that since 1775 it had been the custom in the parish, that no person should be a qualified vestryman who had not previously served the office of overseer. The chairman said he was on the side of justice, and thought that an account ought to be laid before the parish, concerning the receipts and disbursements of the parish estates. Wherever a trust existed, he held that the obligations of that trust ought to be strictly respected, and he hoped that in this case the trust with which the parishioners had invested the churchwarden would be known and felt, and clearly recognised. On the part of the churchwarden he was satisfied that there could be no unwillingness to give an account of these monies, though there might be some etiquette as to the persons to whom he ought to surrender it; but certainly he could say no more on his behalf unless he fully cleared up these accounts, and so saved them the only means of putting an end to these unpleasant differences. Alderman Gibbs protested, and said that the vestry had, from time immemorial, as described by Stowe, been considered a select vestry, and to such a properly constituted vestry alone did he consider that his allegiance was due. He was ready and willing to render his accounts before a legally constituted vestry of the parish. He then left the vestry-room amid hisses and considerable confusion, intimating that in the ensuing week he would call a meeting to revise the accounts. Mr. Rock, in a lengthy address, gave a detail of the circumstances which had instigated himself and fellow-parishioners to adopt the present proceedings. He stated that from inquiries instituted, he had learned that the parish possessed estates of the value of 1,000*l.* per annum, of which Alderman Gibbs was appointed one of the trustees in 1812, and that after the death of his co-trustees, he became sole trustee for the disposal of the funds, not having thought fit to renovate the trust by the introduction of new coadjutors. He had further ascertained that since 1825 no auditors had been appointed to examine the accounts, nor had any allusion been made to them in the vestry books, Alderman Gibbs having acted as his own auditor, and that within the last ten years only twelve vestry meetings had been held, attended by only two or three persons. The chairman suggested that time should be allowed for the production of the accounts, and the vestry adjourned for a week. They met again on Thursday, when a protest was read from Ald. Gibbs, who said he would lay the accounts only before a select vestry. A committee was then appointed for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain the accounts, and to report thereon at a future meeting. It was also resolved that the Church should be insured forthwith.

Rebuilding of St. Olave's Church.—The parishioners of St. Olave's held a meeting last week, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed to consider the best means of providing a new church. The Rev. Dr. Kenny, the Rector, took the chair. The report of the committee, which was very voluminous, recommended four distinct plans for the parishioners to decide upon. The first was to restore the church on its present site, with all its fittings, which, as it would require the tower to be rebuilt to bear the vibration of the peal of bells, would, according to the surveyor's report, involve an expenditure of 9445*l.*, being 3495*l.* beyond the insurance money. The second plan also recommended the restoration of the church, but to dispense with all the bells except two, as the tower would not then be required to be rebuilt, only to be repaired, whereby a saving of nearly 3000*l.* would be gained, reducing the estimate to 6445*l.*, being only 495*l.* above the amount of the insurance-money. The third plan was to erect a new church altogether, on the same site, on modern principles. The last plan was to restore the church, dispensing with all the bells, and save the expense of rebuilding the tower; and by removing the east end of the church somewhat to the westward, obtain sufficient space at the east end for the erection of a rectory-house. A stormy discussion arose, in the course of which a letter was read by the rector from the Bishop of Winchester approving of the second plan. On the question being put, the adoption of the second plan was carried by a large majority. The church will therefore be restored, with the exception of the peal of bells.

St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.— One of the most tumultuous meetings ever witnessed in the metropolis was held on Tuesday in this church. A vestry meeting had been convened to make a poor and churchyard rate, the churchwarden in the chair. The proceedings commenced at 3 o'clock, and did not terminate till 10 at night. During that period the church presented one continued scene of clamour and altercation, which ended in a general fight. The rate-payers contended that the trustees had allowed the parish money to be embezzled by their collectors to the amount of 1200*l.*, and resolved, with few dissentients, "that all the liabilities for which bills were not sent in by tradesmen should be disallowed." The clergyman having ascended the pulpit at six o'clock to read evening prayers, the meeting adjourned for half-an-hour; after which the proceedings were resumed with increased uproar. In order to raise the sum of 5798*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, a ninepenny rate was voted and carried against an elevenpenny rate proposed by a trustee. Several rate-payers accused Mr. Coste, the relieving-officer, of great cruelty in telling a poor widow, who had applied for crutches for her lame child, that she might get a pair of broom-handles, as there was no crutches for him. This accusation, with other similar charges, drove the meeting into a state of fury against the officer. It having been proposed that a farthing churchyard rate be allowed to raise 170*l.*, a ratepayer, after alluding to the "Puseyite doctrines" inculcated in the church, moved that there be no churchyard rate allowed, as it was principally applied for the support of the church. The motion was carried by a majority of 123 to 19. A vote of thanks to the chairman was also lost by an immense majority. At the termination of the meeting a conflict commenced, during which blows were struck, and the church seats were overturned. The affair was ended by the beadle and constables ejecting the parishioners, and closing the church doors against them.

University College.—The by-laws of the college, passed at a general meeting of the proprietors, in May, 1842, contain a regulation for the gradual admission of *alumni* of the college to a participation in its government. With this view, the council are authorised to constitute students of the college, who have graduated with honours at the University of London, members of the corporate body, by conferring on them for life such shares as, in consequence of forfeiture, or of being ceded for the purpose by proprietors, they shall have the power of disposing of. The members to be so constituted are to be styled "Fellows of the College," and to enjoy the privileges possessed by other proprietors, especially the right of taking part in the election of the council, and eligibility to be themselves members of that body. Not more than one-third of the shares to be so disposed of in any one year are to be conferred on graduates in medicine, nor more than two-thirds among graduates in arts and law. This law has lately been acted upon for the first time by the council, by the appointment of three fellows—one for each faculty. The gentlemen who have received this distinction are Mr. John Richard Quain, of the Inner Temple, Bachelor of Law; Dr. John Taylor, Keppel-street, M.D.; and Mr. Jacob Waley, of Lincoln's-inn, M.A.

The Murder of Mr. Dadd. — Considerable doubt appears to exist as to the actual position of the unfortunate young man whose parricide has given such notoriety to Cobham Park. It appears that he is now in custody at Fontainebleau, and that his family have memorialized the Home Secretary for permission to allow him to remain in France, where he will be properly taken care of as a lunatic, thus avoiding a trial in this country, which can terminate only in his confinement for life.

Custom House Frauds.—Several new frauds were discovered at the Custom-house last week, in which parties before unsuspected, are implicated. The greatest secresy is observed by those who are conducting the investigation, and consequently the particulars have not yet transpired; but it is generally understood that some of the more important discoveries relate to the foreign fruit trade. Large quantities, it is said, have been admitted from foreign shores either entirely duty free, or at a very reduced rate of duty. Owing to the dismissals and suspensions at the Custom-house, in consequence of the recent frauds, several Officers of the Customs at Bristol have been removed to the metropolis until those vacancies are filled up.

Excise Notice.—The Commissioners of Excise having been informed that the medical profession continue to retail spirits of wine without a license, have issued the following official order:—"Excise-office, London, Sept. 12, 1843.—It having been discovered that various apothecaries, chemists, and druggists, have been selling spirits of wine in a pure and unmedicated state, by which they have incurred the 50*l.* penalty imposed by 6 Geo. IV., c. 81, s. 26, for retailing spirits without a permit: Ordered, that the attention of the several collectors, supervisors, and officers in the United Kingdom be directed to this subject; and that the officers call upon the different surgeons, apothecaries, chemists, and druggists, in their respective divisions and rides, and respectfully explain to each of them the liabilities which they will incur under the above law should they sell pure and unmedicated spirits of wine without entry and license. And if any cases be discovered where such practices are continued after the parties have been cautioned, the same must be stated to the Board for prosecution." If this order be strictly enforced, no chemist or apothecary will be able to dispense less than two gallons at a time, even in an urgent case.

Kensington.—At the petty sessions last week, a question which has often been discussed at previous meetings in this parish, was revived for the purpose of deciding what class of jurors is entitled to the term "Esquire." Captain Bague said, he found that the name of "Thomas Chancellor" was described in the printed form as "coachmaster," while it now stood as "Esquire." He should, therefore, require the senior churchwarden to explain the reason for the alteration. Mr. Chesterton, in explanation said, the parish officers had been instructed that every person ought to be called an "Esquire" who held the office of Commissioner of Land-tax, as, although they were not holding a commission direct from the Crown, they were entitled, as "filling an office of trust," to be so termed. Mr. Hanson, as one of the parish Officers, would contend that all gentlemen who filled the office of Commissioner of Land-tax, held an "office of trust under the Crown." By the 43d of George III., cap. 99, Mr. Thomas Chancellor and other gentlemen resident in the parish of Kensington are mentioned by name as the commissioners appointed to carry the provisions of those acts into effect, and they had all qualified according to law. Now he would contend that if Mr. Chancellor had not been a man of trust, he would never have been appointed by the Crown as a Commissioner of Land-tax, and as the act of Parliament had received the sign-manual of the King, all appointments under it became appointments under the Crown, as well as under the Parliament, and being thereby placed in an "office of trust under the Crown," he submitted that the Commissioners of Land-tax were as much entitled to be in the jury list designated as "Esquires" as any other class of persons. As the question was an important one, and necessary to be decided, he would, if the bench would postpone their decision, obtain a legal opinion on the subject. Captain Bague considered Mr. Hanson had brought forward no proof that the appointment of Commissioners of land-tax was any act of the Crown. The chairman said, according to Mr. Hanson's reading, every postman filled an office of trust, and ought to be an esquire. He considered Mr. Hanson had proved himself out of court, and he for one would pay no attention to any opinion on the subject less than the opinion of the judges of the land. The Bench then directed the clerk to give the necessary notice to each of the persons whose designation was objected to to attend the next meeting of the justices, to show cause why such designation should not be altered. On Saturday the magistrates held an adjourned sessions, and after hearing some further arguments, the chairman said it was the opinion of the bench that Mr. Chancellor, and the other gentlemen acting as commissioners of land-tax, did not hold offices of trust under the Crown, and were, in fact, not entitled to rank as esquires, or to sit on special juries. Mr. Hanson said it was his intention to take the matter before a superior court. It was also decided in the case of Mr. Pitt, who had been a captain of volunteers, that that gentleman was not entitled to "esquire," and his designation was altered to that of "gentleman." Upon this case, also, it was intimated that the opinion of the Judges would be sought. We may here state that a discussion similar to the above has been going on before the magistrates at Brighton, and with the same results.

Lotteries and "Distributions."—On Monday night a meeting was held at the National Association, in Holborn, to hear a lecture from a Mr. Mudie on Scottish minstrelsy, and to witness a "distribution" of prizes, varying from one shilling to one guinea, promised by Mr. Lee, the publisher of a penny periodical, to all purchasers. The

hall was crowded to excess. As there was no appearance of the promised prizes a general row ensued. Mr. Mudie in vain attempted to address the meeting, and ultimately the anger of the assembly was vented upon the building. An attack was made upon the forms, tables, chairs, and gas-fittings of the hall, which were quickly demolished. The gallery railings were destroyed, and the violence of the mob extended to the adjoining houses, the windows of which were broken. A messenger was at last dispatched to Bow-street for the police, by whom the rioters were ejected, but not before 30*l.* worth of property were destroyed. A woman's arm was broken in the affray.

Wood Pavement.—The Commissioners for Improving the Liberty of Saffron-hill have resolved that Hatton garden from Charles-street to Holborn shall be paved with wood on the sexagonal plan of Mr. Steede. The St. Pancras vestry, on Wednesday, contracted with the Metropolitan Company to lay down 11,000 square yards in the New Road, at the rate of 11*s.* 6*d.* per square yard, the works to commence forthwith, and the entire road from King's Cross to Euston-square to be completed within two months.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 23, is as follows :—West Districts, 135 ; North Districts, 159 ; Central Districts, 199 ; East Districts, 221 ; South Districts, 269 ; Total, 983. (Males 483, Females 590.) Weekly average for the last five years 903, (461 males, 442 females), and for the last five summers 846.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—A meeting was held at the Public-office in this town on Thursday week, when a deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. T. Attwood, with a requisition signed by upwards of 16,000 persons, inviting that gentleman again to come forward in public life. The next day the deputation waited on Mr. Attwood, and the requisition having been presented, Mr. Attwood, in reply, said that "the late great changes in the corn and provision laws, by removing in a great degree the buttresses which propped the powerful landed interest, have given a prodigious accession of strength to the public cause. Those changes are now forcing the owners of land into a community of suffering and feeling with the owners of labour. Holding these opinions, and having your confidence to assure me, I will immediately consult the friends upon whose assistance I rely ; and with their concurrence I will shortly submit for your approbation the best plan which my humble reason can devise, for restoring safety, prosperity, harmony, and contentment to all classes of the people."—The Chartist Convention, lately held in this town, have started the project of raising 100,000*l.*, to be appropriated in the purchase of 1,000 acres of land, to be divided into small allotments.

Brighton.—On the 28th the Bishop of the diocese laid the first stone of a new church at Hurstperpoint, near this town. The old church has been removed, and above 6000*l.* have been raised by subscription, for the purpose of building a large church on the site, capable of holding 1000 persons, and at an expense of 7000*l.* Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, has been employed to prepare the plans for the church, which is to be in the decorated Gothic, with chancel, transepts, and spire. The Rector, Rev. Cary Borrer, is a donor to the extent of 1000*l.* ; Mr. Campion, of Danny Park, gives 1200*l.* ; and Mr. Borrer, the Rector's father, 500*l.*, in addition to the stone for the building.

Bristol.—We learn by the local papers that a proposal has been made to erect a monument in Redcliffe church to the poet Southey, who was a native of that city.

Buckingham.—A correspondence lately appeared between Lord Nugent and Mr. Edmund Dayrell, of this county, in reference to a petition presented to the House of Commons by Mr. T. Duncombe, bearing the signature of Lord Nugent, the high sheriff, and others, in which were expressions Mr. Dayrell considered objectionable, if not personally offensive. Several letters passed, which only served to widen the breach, and a hostile message was the result. The affair was then placed in the hands of friends, of high standing in the army, who have amicably arranged the matter, by withdrawing the expressions objected to on both sides. The seconds decided that the petition was drawn up by a lawyer, that its language was such as is commonly used in official and legal documents, and that it did not constitute grounds of personal offence.

Carmarthen.—A proclamation was issued by the Queen in Council on Tuesday, in reference to the late outrages in South Wales, calling upon the local authorities to use their utmost endeavours to bring the offenders to justice, offering a reward of 500*l.* for information which may lead to the conviction of a principal in any case of incendiary fire or loss of life, and of 50*l.* on the conviction of any other rioter, together with the Queen's pardon for the offence, in case the person making such discovery shall be liable to be prosecuted for the same.—At the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant the names of twenty gentlemen have been added to the commission of the peace by the Lord Chancellor. This step has been taken in consequence of repeated representations from various quarters of the inadequacy of the former number of magistrates in the present disturbed state of the county. Mr. Maule, of the Treasury, arrived at Carmarthen on Thursday night, and early on Friday had interviews with Colonels Love and Trevor. His visit appears to have been well-timed, for in the evening there was marched into town, in the custody of the London police, one of the most notorious disturbers in the county, named Jones, who had long been a terror to the inhabitants. Latterly he has been seen going about with a gun and a brace of pistols, and it has occurred in many instances that farmers and labourers were, under the fear of death, forced by him to the perpetration of nocturnal outrages. At length information was received by Inspector Tierney, of the London police, who, with 17 men, marched from the Gwendraeth iron-works on Thursday evening, and scoured the mountains round for ten miles, and at length captured a companion of Jones at a public-house on the Pombray mountain. This man was instantly sent back in custody, when the remainder of the police started in search of the principal offender, whom they arrested without receiving injury, though he was fully armed at the time. Both prisoners have been lodged in Carmarthen gaol. The nightly outrages continue more or less frequently in different parts of the county. On Thursday night the house of a poor woman who had given them some offence, situated at Penhrw-common, near Crosshands, was attacked by a party in disguise, and razed to the ground. The meetings of the farmers and turnpike-trusts are also very frequent, and the latter in most instances have decided on not re-erecting the gates. At St. Clears, where the late outrages had their origin, the farmers met on Friday week to discuss their grievances, but the only one named was the unsatisfactory manner in which the affairs of the Whitland turnpike-trust had been managed. It appeared that this trust was first established in the year 1791, and that the money borrowed at the time was between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* ; since that period the gates had been let at 500*l.* and more per annum, but even with this large rental the tally-holders had lost the interest of several years. The farmers were of opinion that if the affairs of the trust had been properly conducted, the money originally borrowed must have been long since paid, and that they should be now reaping the benefit of having their lime and coal free of toll. A strong feeling was expressed against the managers of the trust, and some of the farmers were desirous of moving that they should be proceeded against for expending money contrary to the provisions of the Act of Parliament. Another meeting was held on the 27th at On Allt-cyn-adda, for the purpose of seeking a redress of grievances, the mayor of Kidwelly in the chair. A petition to the Queen was adopted, embodying the question of legal fees, fixity of tenure, and consolidation of taxes charged upon the land as rent, and concluding with a prayer for the dissolution of the present Parliament.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, on the mountain Ben Crag-y-balog, at which a petition to Parliament embodying the grievances of the farmers was adopted, but omitting all reference to vote by ballot, fixity of tenure, or the dissolution of Parliament.

Deal.—Preparations have commenced this week under the direction of Captain Bullock, of the Trinity-board, for the purpose of fixing on the Goodwin Sands an iron beacon, invented by Mr. Stewart, and constructed upon the principle of the ponderous-footed pile, which is the great novelty in Mr. Stewart's plan for the formation of a harbour of refuge.

Derby.—The Rev. H. L. Oxley, late a priest of the Church of Rome, publicly renounced that Church, and received the Sacrament on Sunday week, at Christ Church, in this city. Mr. Oxley had been for some years priest of the Catholic Church in Leeds, chaplain to a nunnery in Leicestershire, and a member of the order of Dominicians.

Gloucester.—The funeral of Sir Matthew Wood took place on Monday, at the parish church of Hatherley, near this city. The ceremony, in accordance with the directions of the deceased, was altogether private, and attended only by the immediate relatives. Hatherley is part of the property which the late Sir Matthew inherited from James Wood, the banker.—On the debate which arose on the motion of the Earl of Powis, respecting the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, the Duke of Wellington and the Bishop of London stated that as far as they had heard, the union of the sees of Gloucester and Bristol had worked well, and was a measure in accordance with the feelings of the Church. The *Times* now announces that a circular, signed by a majority of the resident clergy of these united bishoprics, has been forwarded to the Duke and the Bishop, informing them that the union is a measure disadvantageous to the Church.

Halifax.—A few nights ago a large barn in the occupation of Mr. P. Dixon, of Liversedge-hall, near Heckmondwike, was burnt to the ground, and corn, the produce of 21 acres, and hay, of 10 acres, stacked within and around the building, were entirely consumed. Mr. Dixon estimates his loss at more than 300*l.*, and not having secured his crop before the preceding night, he had not taken any steps towards insuring his produce, which is therefore lost. There is no doubt that the fire was the act of an incendiary.

Ilford.—During the last two or three weeks considerable sensation has been created amongst the parishioners of Great Ilford and Barking-side, in consequence of the introduction of certain novelties in the performance of Divine service. Some of the influential gentry of the district have left the church in the midst of Divine service, particularly since the curate has introduced the custom of crossing himself on approaching the communion table. These circumstances have led to a strong remonstrance from the parishioners, to which the vicar has replied by denying that the crossing and bowing before the communion has his sanction ; but, at the same time, he proceeds to justify it under an old ecclesiastical law of the Church ; states that it is practised in all Protestant churches on the continent ; and declares that the Bishop of Exeter, although he does not himself practise it, sanctions the clergy in crossing themselves on approaching the communion ; and that it is a practice common among ministers of the "High Church" party, of which he avows himself a member. He concludes, however, by expressing his willingness to obey whatever commands the bishop may think proper to make in the matter.

Isle of Man.—We mentioned last week that six criminals had effected their escape from Castle Rushen, in the Isle of Man, and, having seized the governor's pleasure boat, had put out to sea. Subsequent accounts state that they had landed near Amlwch, in the island of Anglesey, and immediately resumed business. This led to the recapture of two of the party. One of them subsequently escaped from the constable, but the other has been committed to Beaumaris for trial. They are represented as Liverpool thieves of well-known reputation.

Ipswich.—The *Temperance Recorder* for this month contains an "Essay on the Town of Ipswich," from which it appears that no less than 50,000*l.* a year are spent there in beer, porter, wine, and spirits.

Lichfield.—The annual meeting of the Lichfield Agricultural Association took place in that city last week. The show of cattle was described by judges to be exceedingly good ; but, notwithstanding the contiguity of Birmingham, there was but a poor display of Agricultural implements. The dinner took place as usual at the close of the show, Lord Hatherton as President for the year in the chair, and Sir R. Peel officiating as Vice-President. Lord Hatherton, in proposing "Success to the Society," inculcated the necessity of farmers and their children visiting those parts of the country where the best systems of cultivation were known to exist. They would then become acquainted by ocular survey with many advantages of which they had previously been unaware, and be enabled to apply them with efficiency in the tillage of their own land. For the last 24 years he had been a practical farmer, and had never less than 2,000 acres of land on hand. He was happy now to say that vast improvements were taking place in his own neighbourhood, that some of his tenants, distinguished for their enterprise and skill, had visited Scotland and the northern parts of England, and the result was, that they were knocking down their hedges, removing timber from encumbered land, laying out their farms on new plans, incurring increased expense in draining and sub-soiling, reducing their fences, filling up ditches, and employing labourers in hand-weeding ; all of which operations had been for years in practice in those parts of the country to which he had referred, and to which the farmers were indebted for the good results witnessed in those districts. There was, however, one other topic to which he could not help referring ; it was of the utmost importance—the economizing of water. Many farmers were not aware of the nature of water which was drawn from the land by draining, and instead of esteeming it as a precious gift from heaven, treated it as an enemy, suffering it to be entirely lost. Now he himself, acting under the advice and experience of Mr. Bright, had caused his waste water at Teddesley to be directed into one stream, and at the small expense of 1,000*l.* he had obtained a mill power, whereby he effected a saving of 450*l.* per annum in threshing, cutting straw, sawing, grinding malt, and other agricultural operations. His Lordship then directed the attention of the company to the beneficial effects of stall-feeding, and stated, that as he had become an enthusiast in the cultivation of land, and knew from his experience as a stock farmer that it was impossible to succeed where game was rigidly preserved, it was his intention to destroy all the rabbits and hares upon 900 acres of his land. Lord Hatherton then proposed the health of Sir R. Peel, stating that he could affirm in the strongest possible terms, that although the right hon. baronet had many political opponents, he had not one political enemy throughout the country. Sir R. Peel returned thanks at great length. After expressing his concurrence in the opinion of the chairman, that the greatest benefit would result to the agricultural interest of this and other localities if they would themselves take the opportunity of watching the result of successful experiments in other parts of England, he proceeded to the question of giving to the occupying tenant a more permanent interest in the land than that which he can have where the duration of the tenancy is only from year to year. "Much," he said, "depends upon the custom of the country. In the north of England, and in some parts of Scotland, no tenant can be found who would expend his capital on a farm unless he had the benefit of a lease. That practice does not prevail in this part of the country ; but I hope that a feeling of reciprocal confidence between the landlord and tenant has more the effect of giving the same feeling of security to the latter than the leasing system gives in Scotland. I believe, in fact, that where the practice of tenancy at will exists, there exists also an almost universal feeling of reciprocal confidence between landlord and tenant. But at the same time I do not hesitate to say, though I have not a single lease on my estate, because it is not the custom there, that if any tenant of mine did say to me that he would feel his character exalted by having a greater permanency of tenure, that it would induce in him a greater disposition to embark his capital in cultivation, or that it would be more agreeable to him to have that permanency of tenure which a lease would give, I should hesitate very long before I declined to accede to his proposition. Of this I am confident, that unless there be that feeling of reliance on the part of the tenant, either by a lease or by a full confidence in the generosity of the landlord, a full assurance in some way or other, either legally or morally, that advantage will not be taken of his improvements, that neither political differences nor any other cause will be allowed to disentitle him to the benefits derivable from the capital he may expend,—I am certain, I say, that unless this condition be complied with, agriculture will not make that progress which I consider to be essential to the best interests of the country. Now, one word as to the condition of those who are immediately occupied in the cultivation of the

soil. I think it is impossible not to see that it is of immense importance to the possessors of property that the farm-labourer should have a deep interest in the soil. The question was agitated last session with reference to the policy of allotments to farm-labourers, and much important evidence was taken upon the subject before a committee of the House of Commons. I have read that evidence, and the impression on my mind, whether in a political or a moral point of view, is in favour of allotting to the respectable labourer on a farm such a small portion of land as would afford occupation to the vacant hours of himself and his family, and give him an interest in the soil common with the great proprietors. I do not know a better occupation for the few leisure hours he has to devote to the superintendence of his family, than the attention to a small portion of land for the increase of his means of subsistence. I am now speaking of farm-labourers only, and not referring to those in towns and villages; and I must say, as far as my experience goes, limiting the quantity allotted to what can be cultivated by the labourer and his family—not converting him into a small occupier of land, but giving him only a garden allotment—that I consider such a system of allotments would have a great tendency to raise the moral character and increase the happiness of the class of farm-labourers. Attention to the condition of the labourer will do more to raise these institutions in general estimation than any improvements we can make in machinery or in stock. You who have witnessed the scene of the last quarter of an hour—who have seen respectable labouring men called forth to receive prizes for their good conduct—cannot have seen it without feeling that these institutions have a tendency to strengthen the bonds of connexion between the tenant and the landlord. Gentlemen, if my life and health are spared, I shall have the satisfaction of presiding at your next meeting. Meetings of this kind have a great tendency to remedy one evil under which the agricultural community labour. From the extent of your farms you live separately, and do not possess those means of meeting frequently and of profiting by mutual intercourse which are possessed by persons in the manufacturing districts. These meetings bring you together in unrestrained and free intercourse, and tend to destroy that unhappy prejudice among farmers that the particular course of agriculture pursued by each is the best. Why, there was not a competitor here to-day who did not leave home under the perfect conviction that his beast was the best. I myself participated in that delusion when I left home, but I found out that I was unsuccessful. So with the farmers generally. When they come to these meetings they see better beasts than their own; and they go away with the opinion that they have not yet arrived at the utmost limits of success, but that increased attention will lead to more improvement. I hope all who have been successful this day will strive to maintain their position next year, and that the unsuccessful will try to deprive them of the advantage they have gained. I do hope, gentlemen, that I shall have the satisfaction of meeting you again next year. I am afraid that from the occupation of my time and my want of experience I shall not be able to give you so excellent a lesson as my noble friend has delivered to you this day; but this I can assure you, that I shall equal him in the desire to promote the prosperity of this institution, and that there is no one, however versed he may be in practical agriculture, who feels, whether on private or on public grounds, a more sincere desire than your vice-president entertains to see the agriculture of this country so prospering that it may improve the condition of those who pursue it, and add to the strength and resources of the British empire." Several other toasts followed, including the Members for the county and city, for which Lords Ingestre and Leveson returned thanks.

Liverpool.—It is understood that Mr. Dyce Sombre, who, it will be remembered, disappeared from the Adelphi Hotel, a few days ago, has written a letter to his friends, in which he gives them to understand that he is in Paris. —The sales of cotton on Monday amounted to not less than 25,000 bales, and an advance of $\frac{1}{8}d.$ per lb. was established. This is one of the largest daily sales that has ever taken place in Liverpool. The hand-loom weavers have also had a full share of the benefit of the present revival in the cotton trade. From the great demand for the mousselines de laine, the cloth of which is better manufactured by hand than by the power-loom, they are mostly fully employed, and are receiving better wages than they have received at any time for the last 10 or 15 years.

Lutterworth.—A serious accident occurred to Mr. Sidney Gurney, son of Baron Gurney, whilst shooting with Mr. R. Gough, at Misterton, near this place, on Tuesday, the 26th ult. In getting over a hedge, both barrels of Mr. Gurney's gun accidentally exploded, the contents lacerating the muscles and flesh of the left arm. The hemorrhage was so great that, had not Mr. Gough immediately tied his handkerchief tight round the arm, fatal consequences might have ensued. Mr. Gough then placed Mr. Gurney upon his shooting pony, and conveyed him to the Lutterworth mill, where a surgeon dressed the wound, and it is hoped that the limb may be saved. The concussion was so violent, that both locks of the gun were broken to pieces.

Oldham.—The local papers state that Mr. Thomas Fielden, brother to Mr. Fielden, M.P. for this town, has permitted the sale of his property, rather than pay the amount claimed by the Income Tax Commissioners. It appears that the three years on which the return of income was made were most disastrous to the firm in which Mr. Fielden is a partner; and though the usual statements were made by the firm, and sworn to as correct, yet the Commissioners assessed the firm in a sum which Mr. T. Fielden refused to pay. The consequence has been the sale of some hay and a horse for the amount due.

Oxford.—The Rev. William Thompson, M.A., Fellow of Queen's, has been appointed principal of St. Edmund's Hall, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Grayson. The names of the Rev. C. P. Eden and C. Marriott, Fellows of Oriel, are mentioned as likely to succeed the Rev. J. H. Newman in the vicarage of St. Mary. The living is in the gift of the Provost and Fellows of Oriel, by whom Mr. Newman was appointed in 1828. The Rev. Dr. Pusey has returned to Oxford, with his health quite restored. It is understood that Wednesday, Oct. 11, is the day appointed for the hearing of the appeal from the Vice Chancellor's Court to the delegates in convocation, in the cause of "Macmullen *v.* the Regius Professor of Divinity."

Ryde.—On Sunday last, the Rev. R. Waldo Sibthorp received the Holy Communion at the parish church of St. Helen's, near this town. It is presumed that this is a virtual renunciation of his connection with the Church of Rome, and of his return to the Church of England, from which he seceded about two years since.

Worcester.—Mr. Strensham, of Strensham Park, in this county, on whose estate the author of "Hudibras" was born, has erected in the parish church a monument to his memory. The following is the inscription:—"This tablet was erected to the memory of Samuel Butler, to transmit to future ages that near this spot was born a mind so celebrated. In Westminster Abbey, among the Poets of England, his fame is recorded. Here, in his native village, in veneration of his talents and genius, this tribute to his memory has been erected by the possessor of the place of his birth—John Taylor Strensham." Samuel Butler, the son of a farmer of the same name, was born in the parish of Strensham, on the 13th February, 1612, and was buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the last week:—London and Croydon, 328*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 672*l.*; London and Greenwich, 826*l.*; London and Blackwall, 1040*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1041*l.*; Great North of England, 1347*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1364*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1570*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1601*l.*; York and North Midland, 1798*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1761*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2275*l.*; Midland Counties, 2260*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2679*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2960*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 3316*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 4688*l.*; North Midland, 4707*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 4747*l.*; London and Brighton, 5344*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5509*l.*; Grand Junction, 8825*l.*; Great Western, 15,529*l.*; London and Birmingham, 17,638*l.*—The half-yearly meeting of the Sheffield and Manchester Company took place on Wednesday week, at Sheffield, when the report of the directors announced that considerable improvement had taken place in the prospects of the line, which was now proceeding with vigour. The receipts for the half-year upon the line already opened, were 9391*l.*; expenditure, 6459*l.*; leaving a balance of 2932*l.* The number of passengers amounted to 347,804, being an increase of 189,080. It was expected that a saving of 50,000*l.* over the Parliamentary estimates would be effected. The branch line to Ashton was about to be commenced, and another to Barnsley was in contemplation. —The operations at the Hay-cliff-bay Viaduct of the Dover Railway and the Archcliff-fort Tunnel are fast approaching to completion. The timber portion of the viaduct is within a few feet of its entire length, and the range of cliffs in its rear is about to be scarped down to a uniform incline, similar to the cliff at the entrance of Shakspear Tunnel. The trains passing along the viaduct will be screened from the spray of the sea by a fence or parapet along its side, and on the bottom by the timber platform. The arches of the tunnel are completed, but at present blocked up, and concealed by exterior mining operations. The approach walls at both ends have reached their half height. The brickwork is much admired for soundness and execution: in this instance there are not only the walls of a tunnel, but also those of a fortress, the massive masonry in some parts is 10 feet thick. It is understood that the tunnel, in consequence of its immediate connexion with the fortress, is to be barricaded with gates of great strength, and that provision will be made for defending it by musketry.—Last week Mr. Braithwaite and another gentleman arrived at Brentwood from the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway, each upon a four-wheel locomotive propelled by themselves, at the rate of at least twelve miles an hour. The name given to these novel carriages is "Railway Velocipedes."

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On the 28th ult. an adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association took place, at which Mr. O'Connell noticed the article in the French *Journal des Debats*, quoted in our Paper last week. He commented particularly on the statement of the *Debats*, that "Ireland was blind to wish for repeal, and as to England, she ought never to consent to it, inasmuch as her separation from Ireland would cause her to descend to the rank of a third-rate power." He then proceeded to attack the King of the French, and condemned in violent language every member of the junior branch of the House of Bourbon. He apologised, however, for the elder branch, which, he said, was always friendly to the Irish, and terminated by declaring that if Henry V. would give a charter to France, and should afterwards require an Irish brigade to enter Paris, he should have it in forty-eight hours. —The usual weekly meeting of the Association took place on Monday. A letter was read from the Hon. Mr. J. Ffrench, requesting that the people of Ahascragh, who had been punished for pulling down an arch erected in honour of Mr. O'Connell's visit, might be now forgiven. According to Lord Ffrench, they have "expressed the deepest feelings of sorrow at having, however innocently, suffered themselves to be mixed up with any transaction which should cause them to incur the displeasure of their august leader and of the Loyal National Repeal Association;" and his lordship offered himself as a guarantee that "they will in future conduct themselves peaceably, and strictly observe the counsel and regulations of the association, upon their being graciously pardoned by the Liberator, and the town of Ahascragh once more replaced within the pale of the association." Mr. O'Connell said that any request from Lord Ffrench must be granted, and Ahascragh was accordingly forgiven and restored to the repeal map of Ireland. He announced that on the reassembling of Parliament he would devote one or two days at the commencement of the session, if the union be not repealed before that, to presenting petitions. What he wanted was to get some ten or twelve petitions, with 100,000 signatures each. He then read a letter from the United States, signed by John Arlington Bennett, major-general, and John Clinton Beckman, adjutant-general, offering military organisation to assist him. "Of course," he said, "I spurn it (tearing the letter in pieces). That is the way I treat their military organisation. I have a trick worth two of that." He next announced a return of the population and probable number of voters of the town of Athlone. This, said he, completes letter A, and we shall now proceed in order, for we must finish these returns before we get up the three hundred—bog-trotters, as the *Times* calls them. As yet we have but four—ah! this is what delays me—for I can do nothing without these returns. We must have everything ready for her Majesty, so that she may at once issue her writs and summon the Irish Parliament to meet in Dublin." He therefore moved that similar returns be procured from the towns of Carlow, Clare, Carrick, and Clonmel. The rent for the week was 814*l.* 7*s.*—Another adjourned meeting took place on Tuesday, at which Mr. O'Connell complained that his observations on the Royal family of France had been misrepresented. "He had never bestowed unqualified praise upon Charles X. of France. He might have spoken commendingly of his domestic virtues, but he had committed the greatest of all crimes in having put down the constitution of France, probably misled by that madman Polignac. He certainly did praise the grandson of Charles X., Henry V.; and he repeated that eulogium now, and he also repeated that he would wish to see Louis Philippe—who was the friend of an infidel university, who had abolished the liberty of the press, and the trial by jury where it was most required, that was in Crown prosecutions—succeeded by Prince Henry, provided he gave constitutional guarantee of rational liberty. He would not go to war, notwithstanding the taunts of the journals. He would continue the agitation peaceably, and he defied anybody to say that six months of that peaceable agitation would pass over without the Government coming to talk to them of an arrangement for a domestic Parliament. He certainly would not go to war to please the French democracy or the English conservatives." —The first of the Repeal Arbitration Courts was held on the 29th at Blackrock, five miles from Dublin. The following arbitrators, appointed by the Repeal Association, were in attendance:—Dr. Gray, (chairman), Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P.; Major Nicholson, Messrs. James Nugent, John Rafferty, and Matthew Moriarty. Immediately after the arbitrators entered the court, it became densely thronged, and the liveliest interest appeared to be taken by the spectators in the proceeding. Not the slightest interruption took place throughout the day, and two cases were heard and disposed of to the satisfaction of all parties. Dr. Gray stated that the origin of the court was the dismissal of certain gentlemen from the magistracy, because they exhibited an attachment to legislative independence, and the people had therefore determined to appoint their own magistrates—a right which the constitution and statute law vested them with, and which they thus resumed at the recommendation of the Association. The court would be perfectly open to all, and would submit to the strictest scrutiny in all their proceedings, all its members having made a solemn pledge to do justice to all parties impartially.

Mullaghmast.—Another of Mr. O'Connell's "monster" assemblages took place on Sunday, at the Rath of Mullaghmast, in the county of Kildare. The matter had been much spoken of beforehand, and consequently a vast concourse of people were assembled. With the associations connected with the locality of Mullaghmast—the alleged massacre of four hundred of the principal persons of the district in the early period of English rule, the public had been made familiar, as the subject has recently given rise to much controversy. Mr. O'Connell appeared in the scarlet velvet robe which he wore as Lord Mayor of Dublin, and was accompanied by the Aldermen in their robes of office, which appeared to be objects of great curiosity to the peasants. Among those on the platform was Mr. Hughes, one of Mr. Gurney's short-hand writers, who attended on the part of the Government. This is the first occasion on which a professional reporter was sent by the Executive since the commencement of the present agitation. Mr. O'Connell said he thought that Mullaghmast as the scene of English treachery was a fit and becoming spot on which to show their unanimity, and on which, in the open day, to evince their determination not to be misled by any treachery. "Oh, my friends, I'll keep you free of treachery. But do not fear—there shall be no bargain, no compromise, nothing but repeal and a Parliament of our own. My advice to you is to confide in no false hopes that may be held out to you—to confide in nothing until you hear me say, 'I am satisfied.' And I'll tell you where I'll say that—near the statue of King William in College-green. We have come here to express our determination to die to a man, if necessary, in the cause of Ireland. We have come here to take the advice of each other, and above all I believe you have come to take my

advice. If you obey my advice, repeal is certain. I'll go slow, you must allow me to do that, but I'll go sure. No man shall be fined, imprisoned, or prosecuted who takes my advice. I have led you thus far in safety: I have swelled the ranks of the Repealers until they are identified with almost the entire population of Ireland. I have seven-eighths of the people enrolling themselves as associates. I don't want more power. I have enough, and only ask that you should allow me to use it. The arbitrators are beginning to sit, and the people to submit to them their differences. You will have in those courts friends who will do justice to all parties alike, and without costing you one farthing. I'll go on with that plan until all disputes are decided. I wish to live until I see justice to Ireland and liberty proclaimed throughout the land. It will take me some time to arrange my plan for the new House of Commons—a plan which will be one day submitted to her Majesty, when the present miserable Administration shall be supplanted by one that can be regarded as friendly to Ireland. The Conciliation-hall, in Dublin, will be soon finished, and when it is I'll call together 300 bog-trotters, as the *Times* calls them, although better men never stepped upon pavement. But, until I ascertain the form of the new House of Commons, I do not wish to go further. It is theory, but it may be ascertained in three weeks." A resolution was then passed in favour of the native Parliament, after which a curious scene took place. "The national cap" was presented to Mr. O'Connell, with an address from the committee of management. The material of the cap was green velvet, turned up with light blue, and richly ornamented with gold lace. The form, as described in the address, is that of the old Milesian crown, to which is added a wreath of shamrocks on a white band. When the cap was placed on Mr. O'Connell's head, the plaudits of the people rent the air. The address was signed, among others, by Mr. Hogan, the sculptor. Mr. O'Connell said he accepted with pride and pleasure the national cap as well as the address, which they did him the honour to present to him. He perceived at the head of the list of those signed to the address the name of the first sculptor of the day, Mr. Hogan, the fame of whose genius was recognised wherever art was known. The cap he would preserve through life in recollection of its having been presented to him at the Rath of Mullaghmast, and when he died it should be buried with him in his grave.

Cork.—A ridiculous story has been published in a Cork paper respecting the Lynx brigantine, while under the command of Lieut. Burslem, having been ordered by that officer to fire upon the town while lying in the Cove of Cork. There is not the slightest foundation for the statement. Lieut. Burslem has been invalided in consequence of severe illness, having been attacked by the fever peculiar to the coast of Africa, to which he was subjected when on that station in command of the Viper, and which has since repeatedly attacked him in this country. The story of the First Lieutenant having taken the command upon himself is equally erroneous, there being no such officer on board the Lynx.—The squadron under Admiral Sir Josias Rowley sailed on Saturday, previous to which the Admiral, accompanied by Captain Rowley and Lieut. Prevost, of the flag-ship, paid a visit to Father Mathew, who received his gallant visitors with his usual urbanity, and on taking their leave, presented each of them with a silver medal. Father Mathew proceeded to Cove on the next morning to return the admiral's visit on board the St. Vincent, where his reception was of the most complimentary character.

SCOTLAND.

Ross.—Several serious riots have occurred in East Ross, connected with the induction of the new ministers appointed to benefices void by the late secession. At Resolis last week the Presbytery was deforced at the settlement of the Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie. The authorities were attacked by a large mob of men and women with showers of stones, which compelled the sheriff to read the riot-act, and to direct a party of the coast-guard to fire upon the rioters. One man was apparently wounded in the leg, but being on an elevation, the pistol, although loaded with ball, did not do much apparent damage, and not possessing further ammunition, the revenue officer ordered the party to charge with their cutlasses and sticks. At this juncture, and while leading his men on, he was knocked down, and it is said had a rib fractured by a blow from a stone, and unfortunately, about the same instant, he received a severe wound on the back of the neck from a missile, which covered him with blood. One woman, more bold than the rest, advanced so near that Mr. Cameron, the Procurator Fiscal, seized her; she resisted, however, so vigorously, that it was not until they had both fallen and rolled upon the earth that she was secured, placed in a gig, and driven off to Cromarty gaol by a messenger at arms. In the evening the officer who had taken her to prison was waylaid, seriously maltreated, and his vehicle dashed to pieces. A mob also surrounded the gaol at Cromarty the greater part of the night, and an attempt to rescue was anticipated by the authorities. The presbytery went to Fortrose, where Mr. M'Kenzie was, after certain forms, inducted in the inn; but the rev. gentlemen were, on entering and leaving Fortrose, hooted and pelted with stones. Mr. M'Kenzie endeavoured to preach at Logie on Sunday, but the people again assembled, and violently attacked every one who attempted to enter the church. Among others, Lady Ross was struck, and compelled to escape amidst a shower of stones. The mob retired as soon as they had carried their point, and assembled at Rosskeen, but the Presbytery did not appear. At Kilteam, on the 27th ult. a similar disturbance was expected, but the measures taken to prevent it were fortunately successful. The lord-lieutenant, accompanied by the sheriff and a numerous body of magistrates, and even by several of the seceding clergy, among whom was Mr. Campbell, the late minister of the parish, repaired to Kiltearn; there was no interruption to the business, and the Rev. Mr. Mann was quietly inducted. The seceding clergy have condemned the rioters in the strongest terms from their pulpits, and have abjured all such aid and adherents.

Glasgow.—The local papers state that for some time past a kind of secret expedition has been fitting out at this port, and the vessels that have already sailed are under sealed orders, which are not to be opened until the ships have crossed the line. In spite of the secresy observed, it is now known that the expedition has sailed for an island said to be west of the Cape of Good Hope, and the speculation is likely to be not only lucrative to those engaged in it, but of immense benefit to the agriculturist, as well as to the shipping and commercial interests. It is said that the island in question contains guano of a richer description than any hitherto known. Several vessels have already sailed from this port with implements of every description, and boats constructed for the purpose of carrying the cargo from the shore to the ships. A number of other ships, of large burden, are about to follow. In London and Liverpool, vessels are fitting out for the same destination, but the Clyde shippers have had the start. It is understood that the speculators are two firms in Glasgow, who have chartered the vessels.

THEATRICALS.

Drury-Lane.—This theatre opened for the season on Saturday evening. The performances consisted of Mr. Balfe's popular opera, "The Siege of Rochelle," and of the new ballet, "The Peri," the last production of this class at the Grand Opera of Paris. In opera and ballet Mr. Bunn has endeavoured to provide the strongest possible companies. He seems actually to have engrossed all the musical actors and actresses of the Metropolis; he has committed the musical direction to M. Benedict; his orchestra is excellent, and his chorus numerous and apparently efficient. The opera was well cast, and well got up, Miss Rainforth appearing as *Clara*, and Mr. Templeton as *Valmour*; but the audience throughout appeared indifferent to the piece, and were more alive to its defects than formerly. The opera, however, was announced for repetition amidst considerable applause from its supporters. The "Peri" is one of the most beautiful ballets ever produced on the English stage. Carlotta Grisi is already known at the Italian Opera-house; but this, her first appearance on the English boards, threw the audience absolutely into transports of delight. Their enthusiasm was exhibited at the falling of the curtain by acclamations which lasted for several minutes. This applause was well bestowed, for certainly a more delightful vision than her *Peri* never appeared upon the stage. As a whole, the ballet was got up in a style of splendour and beauty which has rarely been surpassed at the Opera-house; and it will undoubtedly be a favourite entertainment during the season. The house was crowded, and the boxes had a brilliant appearance.

Covent Garden.—This theatre opened on Monday under the management of Mr. Wallack, with a new five-act drama, entitled "Woman," from the pen of Mr. Bourcicault, the author of "London Assurance," which was so popular two seasons ago at this theatre. On the rise of the curtain Mr. Wallack delivered an address for the occasion, cleverly written by Mr. G. A'Beckett, which was very well received. It alluded to the boldness of the enterprise, to the cold water that had been thrown upon it, to the overflows that were hoped for, and to the reduction of prices which, among other things, it was hoped would produce them. It also stated the resolution of the management to encourage native talent in every department, and to promote success by the production of novelties. The Play immediately followed. *Gaston de Foix* (Mr. Phelps) and *Doria* (Mr. Anderson) are both in love with *Inez* (Miss Vandenhoff) a young lady of great wealth, who has been confided to the charge of *Giotto*, a Genoese artist (Mr. Diddear); but *Doria* is the successful suitor, and thereby incurs the enmity of *Gaston*, whose conduct and speeches resemble those of *Iago*. *Gaston* first excites the jealousy of *Doria* by a playful letter, which *Inez* writes, under an assumed name, to *Cola de Foix* (Mr. W. Lacy), in order to please *Lina* (Mrs. Nisbett), *Giotto's* daughter, who is in love with him, but wishes to play him a trick. By this and other trifling circumstances he works upon the mind of *Doria*, until he believes that his young wife has been unfaithful. Having thus rendered the husband miserable, *Gaston* does not prevail upon him to murder *Inez*, but undertakes himself her death by poison, which he obtains from the Jew, *Benoni* (Mr. Vandenhoff). The Jew has a daughter, who in compassion substitutes a sleeping draught for the poison, so that *Inez* is preserved, when everybody but the young Jewess imagines that she is destroyed. After her supposed death *Doria* rushes into every species of excess and extravagance, and by the instrumentality of *Gaston* loses the whole of his property to a young French count, who, in fact, cheats him; and turns out to be *Ruth* (Miss Cooper), the daughter of the Jew, in disguise. *Gaston*, pursuing his career of villany, betrays *Benoni* to the officers of the Inquisition; and when he imagines they are on the point of seizing the Jew, and carrying him to the stake, one of the black ministers throws off her robe and cap, and discovers herself to be no other than *Inez*, returned, as it were, to life. The Jewess disinterestedly gives back all her wealth to *Doria*, and he is made happy by being restored to his innocent wife, while *Gaston* quits the scene, and vows vengeance against all womankind. This is the merest sketch of the serious incidents, to which we ought to add that it turns out in the end that *Inez* is, in fact, the daughter of the Jew, and that she alone had been saved out of a wreck at sea. The piece was admirably brought upon the stage, but in many respects inefficiently acted. Mrs. Nesbitt and Mr. W. Lacy alone played earnestly, and did their best for the success of the play. The applause was not great at any time, and in the third act some disapprobation was expressed, but afterwards the action became more rapid, and at the fall of the curtain, when the piece was given out for repetition, the applause much predominated. A new one-act farce, by Mr. Rodwell, followed, which met with very merited success. It is called "My Wife's Out;" and Mr. and Mrs. Keeley. Miss Jane Mordaunt, and Mr. Wigan had parts in it, and acted to perfection. The performance of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, in particular, was attended with loud laughter from all parts of the house, and the piece is sure to have a considerable run.

Adelphi.—This house opened on Monday for the season. During the recess it has been cleaned, the ornaments reburnished, and it looked altogether as well as the Adelphi ever can look. The pieces were a three-act drama from the French, called "Marie," in which Mrs. Yates appeared as *Marie*, and a melo-dramatic version of the ballet of "Ondine," concluding with the farce of "Binks the Bagman."

Olympic.—This theatre also opened on Monday. During the recess the interior has been renovated, and boxes, pit, and gallery are now clean and commodious. The pieces selected for representation were the drama, "Our Village, or the Wreck of the Rattlesnake," which, on its thirtieth appearance, seemed to give as much satisfaction as ever; a farce called "The Little Offspring," and a burlesque on the "Merchant of Venice."

Miscellaneous.

The Fine Arts of England.—At the Sheriffs' inauguration dinner on Saturday, the Rev. Dr. Croly, in returning thanks as one of their Chaplains, made the following eloquent remarks on the present state and prospects of English Art:—"I have always regarded the fine arts much in the light of the original gift of woman to man as a helpmate for him. The bolder and more difficult arts of life and nations—war, law, commerce, science, if they strengthen, perhaps tend to harden the spirit of man. The fine arts, on the other hand, present a perpetual antidote to this sternness; occupying the mind without severity, softening it without weakness, teaching it enjoyment without offence, and opening a new and brilliant way to fame without the crimes and penalties of ambition. It seems to me beyond question that the country is at this moment preparing for a new and rapid advance in this direction. I see a new and powerful combination of cheering and invigorating impulses, all moving in this magnificent road to national greatness. The illustrious personage at the head of the empire, our Queen, whom none can name without honour, and whose cultivated tastes and personal example must so largely influence the higher circles of society, is herself strongly attached to the arts. Her royal consort, whose conduct has already 'won such golden opinions' from all men, and who, though born a stranger, shows by his acts that he has the spirit of a native, is an accomplished artist. The members of the Government, and especially the distinguished statesman at its head, are known for their personal patronage of painting and sculpture. A sudden sense of the beauty and interest of the arts is obviously pervading all ranks; and if the experiment of the cartoons has demonstrated that there were unsuspected originality and force among our rising generation of artists, it has equally demonstrated, in the multitudes of even the humblest ranks who crowded to see them, the sense of admiration and rational delight which the arts have the power to create among the people. I hope that this experiment will be repeated, convinced that the vigour of the present display will be surpassed, that the future teems with powerful talents, and that the national voice has but to be uttered to bring up a host of new and brilliant spirits to the wing, ready to throw a portion of their lustre on the name of their country. I altogether disregard the scepticism which doubts the possible excellence of the British school. The country which produced Reynolds and Lawrence—to say nothing of our living artists, some of the most distinguished of whom I see around me—has already given pledges to eminence. But even if we had not a single living artist, I could not coincide in the idea that this country could be excluded from any province of national superiority. I have such strong faith in the inexhaustible ability of England, and such evidence of her success in every pursuit on which she has once fixed her mind—I see the miracles of her predominance, her supremacy in government, her glittering triumphs in war—I see the intellectual banner of the nation blazoned with the honours of so many victories—I see such ancient and various quarterings of renown on her heraldic shield, that I can never suppose her incapable of the highest honours in the most tempting and the most self-rewarding tract of national glory. I disdain all notion of despair in a country which has such memory to give her hope. I disdain all idea of falling short of the highest elevation in a country to which genius has so long lent its most soaring pinion. In the latter part of the fifteenth century all the depreciators of national ability cried out that the drama was undone. In the year 1589, at the moment when all the birds of ill omen were floating round the supposed death-bed, Shakspeare started in his immortal career. In 1667 the poetry of England was pronounced to be ruined. Before that year was at an end, the "Paradise Lost" refuted the calumny, and threw imperishable lustre on the land. Let us do our duty as a nation, and we shall find a noble answer. I say as a

nation—for if ever our artists have been tardy, it is for the want of national patronage. No great artist ever wrought for individuals as he would for the nation. There is no charm in even the highest personal emolument, equal to the generous and ennobling consciousness that he is contributing to the national distinction, and taking a place in the memory of an empire. This made all the great artists of the Continent, and it is this largeness of purpose and citizenship of the great commonwealth of fame which alone will stimulate, as it alone can reward, the full exertion of a man of genius. Make your arts national, and you make them at once grand and secure. Never call the soil barren; propel the stream of public patronage over it, and then leave the rest to prolific nature. Never waste your thoughts on the heaviness of a Portici. You have only to break in the crust of the earth under your feet to give the treasures of a Herculaneum to the light of day. If I am not altogether mistaken, the arts may become even an energetic assistant to the political power of the country. In casually renewing my recollection of French history some time since, especially the reign of Louis XIV., I was struck, not for the first time, by the singular policy of his earlier years. He came to the government of a country distracted and disgusted; tortured by the ferocious tyranny of Richelieu, and sicklied by the subtle Jesuitism of Mazarin. Though by nature grasping, vain, and unprincipled, his first efforts were applied to the most magnificent patronage of the arts. In ten years France was sovereign of continental opinion—Paris the wonder of Europe—Louis the mover of every cabinet. He violated at length his own maxims, and grasped at territory instead of being content with this mastery of the universal mind. Yet, such was the elevation to which those ten years had raised France, that it took a long life of waste, profligacy, and misfortune to reduce it even to the level of the great surrounding kingdoms. Or look to the extraordinary man whose name has scarcely lost its terrors for Europe, whose horse-tracks have left such marks in the soil of the Continent—that man whose soul was ambition, and the breath of whose nostrils was fire. What was the first act of his power? To make his capital the centre of the arts. What the first fruit of his victories? The seizure of the Italian galleries. What the richest evidence of his astonishing success? The Louvre. Or, look to that great and most sagacious Sovereign, who has solved the problem which Napoleon pronounced against the hope of man, and governs France without war—this Napoleon of peace, a loftier, and, perhaps, a more difficult title than the Napoleon of war! What has been his conduct? Has he shut the royal door upon the arts of France? Has he left them to gather a precarious subsistence from the chance liberality of the people? Quite the contrary. He has urged almost the whole strength of national patronage into their service. He has filled up from his personal generosity the fount which the national necessities had left dry. And this is the wisdom of a great monarch, as fully acquainted with the events of royal power as Sully, or Henry IV.; as jealous of national fame as Louis XIV., and as resolved to raise France to the highest pinnacle of European power, by the influence of peace, as ever it was raised by the fiery gusts and explosions of Napoleon."

Roman Tumulus.—Professor Henslow has addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Bury Post*, giving an interesting account of the opening of a Roman Barrow, on the estate of Mr. Bennet, at Rougham, from which the following is an extract:—"The Barrow explored on this occasion covered a space 82 feet in diameter, but was of low elevation, not being raised more than 6 feet above the general level of the soil. When I arrived at the spot, the workmen had already dug a trench about 4 feet wide, directly through the middle of the Barrow, and nearly down to a level with the surface of the field. This trench ranged nearly N.E. and S.W., its direction being a little more than this to the E. and W. Upon digging a little deeper, about the middle part of the trench, we struck upon some masonry, and on clearing away the soil, we laid bare a sort of low dome covered with a thin layer of mortar, and not very unlike the top of a cottager's oven, but of larger dimensions, and flatter. The mortar was spread over a layer of pounded brick about 1½ inch thick, which had been reduced to a coarse powder, intermixed with small fragments. Under this was a layer of light brown loamy clay, which was probably some of the very brick-earth from which the bricks had been fabricated. The three layers together averaged about 2½ or 3 inches in thickness, and formed a crust which had been spread over an irregular layer of broken tiles and bricks, which lay confusedly piled round the sides and over the top of a regular piece of masonry within them. The result of this part of the investigation was the discovery of a chamber of brick-work, covered by broad tiles 17 inches long, 12 broad, and 2 thick. The general character of the masonry was the same as that which is described in the "Archæologia," vol. xxv., and figured at plate 3, by the late excellent antiquary, and greatly regretted John Gage Rokewode, Esq., in his first paper on the Barrows at Bartlow. The floor of the chamber was 2 feet 2½ inches from N.E. to S.W., extending (singularly enough) in the very direction of the trench which crossed the Barrow; and it was 2 feet 1 inch from N.W. to S.E.; so that it was nearly square. The walls were composed of five courses of brick-work, cemented by rather thick layers of mortar. The roof was formed by four ranges of tiles laid horizontally, so that each range lapped over and projected on every side by about 1½ to 2 inches more inwardly than the one beneath it, until the opening was finally closed by two narrow strips of tile, filling in the space left in the last range. The height of the chamber from the floor to the top was 2 feet 3 inches. The whole was covered by an additional layer of four broad tiles; and a bed of mortar and clay between each layer had received the impressions from the tiles above it in a manner which at first conveyed a notion that they had been painted. On removing one of the smaller tiles in the upper range, I had the satisfaction of peeping into a chamber, with its furniture as beautifully arranged as that in the one described by Mr. Rokewode: with the unlucky exception, that a large glass vase, owing to the joint effects of time and corruption, had fallen to pieces, and its fragments were now lying towards the N. corner, in a confused heap, intermixed with the burnt human bones it had contained. Upon the heap was lying a beautiful glass lachrymatory, slightly injured in its projecting rim. Everything else was entire, and eight pieces of pottery appeared still to retain the very positions in which they had been placed by the sorrowing friends and attendants of the deceased, 16 or 17 centuries before."

Law.

Police.—Mansion House.—*Capt. Tune*, late commander of the City of Boulogne steam-vessel, appeared again before the Lord Mayor, in pursuance of the adjournment of the case respecting the loss of the bags of money entrusted to his care. Mr. Clarkson said he had been directed by the Steam-packet Company to state that no further evidence could at present be brought forward with respect to the robbery of the money deposited in Captain Tune's custody, and it was their wish that he should be discharged forthwith. It was with great pain the directors had brought forward a charge of such a nature against a valuable servant, who had acted well for so many years, and it would give them the greatest pleasure to be able to exonerate the captain from all blame. He was happy to say that the directors had taken immediate steps to institute an inquiry, by which they would in all probability be enabled to bring those concerned in the plunder to justice. It was the desire of the directors, therefore, that Capt. Tune should be released from the obligation to bail, upon the understanding that he should be forthcoming upon any future occasion. The captain was then discharged.—At Marlborough Street Office, an inquiry has been going on respecting the death of Mr. Peter Keim, a boot and shoemaker, in Dean street, Soho, who was stabbed in the streets on Saturday night by *Wilhelm Steltzler*, a man formerly in his employ. An inquest was held on Wednesday, when the Jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Steltzler.—A verdict of Wilful Murder has also been returned at a Coroner's inquest at Haggerstone, against *William Haynes*, a grocer and oilman, who had administered medicine to his wife in improper doses in order to procure abortion. The prisoner had been committed to Newgate to take his trial.—At Union Hall on Wednesday, the Rev. Isaac Bridgman, minister of St. John's Chapel, West-street, Walworth, and his son, against whom warrants had been granted for stealing the coffin containing the remains of a Mr. Tawney, from the burial-ground of the chapel, entered into recognizances to appear to answer the charge on a future day.

SPORTING.

Tattersall's.—Thursday.—*Cesarewitch Stakes (Tuesday next.)*—5 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Armytage; 8 to 1 agst Mr. D. Cook's Trueboy; 10 to 1 agst Mr. F. Clarke's Arcanus (taken); 11 to 1 agst Duke of Richmond's The Currier; 15 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Blackdrop; 20 to 1 agst Mr. Corbet Smith's Venus (taken); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour; 20 to 1 agst Lord Miltown's Fidhawn; 20 to 1 agst Mr. Bradford's Reciprocity (taken); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Sadler's decisive (taken); 25 to 1 agst Lord George Bentinck's Naworth (taken); 25 to 1 agst Mr. Hook's Una (taken); 30 to 1 agst Mr. John Day's St. Lawrence; 33 to 1 agst Mr. Braithwaite's Mobarek (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Plummer's Alice Hawthorn (taken).

MARK LANE, Friday, October 6.—We have been sparingly supplied with new English Wheat since Monday, and the few fresh samples at market have been held at that day's prices. In Foreign there has been a limited business, holders however do not give way in prices. Barley is 1s. cheaper. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration. Oats of all descriptions must be written 1s. lower.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.		s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	44	to 56	Red	44	to 52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire		47	to 53	White	—	to —
Barley	Malting and distilling	28	to 32	Grind.	24	to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		15	to 20	Feed	16	to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	—	to —	Potato	17	to 25
—— Irish	Feed	16	to 23	Potato	16	to 24
Rye		—	to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new		22	to 27	Tick	22	to 29
—— Pigeon, Heligoland		28	to 34	Winds.	—	to —
Peas, White		30	to 35	Maple	30	to 33

Harrow	25	to	32
Longpod	—	to	—
Grey	28	to	30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
August 25	56 8	32 11	20 7	31 8	31 10	33 9
Sept. 1	51 2	31 11	20 5	31 1	32 4	32 1
— 8	53 0	31 11	19 7	31 3	31 9	33 8
— 15	50 10	31 6	18 10	30 1	31 2	33 8
— 22	49 3	31 2	18 5	29 8	30 6	32 8
— 29	49 5	30 4	17 10	30 5	30 8	32 9
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	52 3	31 7	19 3	30 8	31 5	33 9
Foreign Duties	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	5910	2400	1000	2520 Sks
Irish	—	—	19030	—
Scotch	—	—	—	—
Foreign	34020	2940	4600	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

F BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. Hartley, Height, Lancashire, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Woodward, Hammersmith, builder—T. Bennett, New City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street Within, timber-merchant—C. Bourjot and W. E. de la Vellesboisnet, Coleman street-buildings, merchants—G Brinsmead, Bideford, Devonshire, retailer of flour—J. Sykes, Birstall, Yorkshire, corn-miller—O. Jones, Liverpool, draper—J. Southern, Birmingham, grocer—W. Havelock, South Shields, carter—W. Hughes, Plascoch, Merionethshire, slate-merchant—J. Brooker, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, carver and gilder—P. A. Nuttall, Edward-terrace, Chalk-road, Islington, newspaper-vender—Jas. Bedford, Melina-place, Westminster-road, iron merchant—Jos. Harvey, St. Mary-Axe, builder—G. Keeling, Manchester, brewer—S. Gould, Liverpool, merchant—E. K. Bullman, Leeds, cabinet-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—Jas. Hendrey and Jas. Crombie, Kirkaldy, merchants—J. Ross, Milnersaig, Ross-shire, miller—Edm. B. Lockyear, Edinburgh, horse-dealer—Jas. Hardy, Edinburgh, agent—Alex. Brown, Greenock, hairdresser.

BIRTHS.—On the 1st inst., at 83, Eaton-place, the lady of Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., of a son—On the 1st inst., in Chesham-street, the Lady Marcus Hill, of a daughter—On the 1st inst., at Hampstead, the lady of Archdeacon Hollingworth, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 26th ult., at Ockley, in Surrey, the Right Hon. Lord Abinger, to Elizabeth Badley, relict of the Rev. H. J. Badley, and daughter of the late Lee Steere Steere, Esq., of Jayers, in the same county—On the 3rd inst., Maud, fourth daughter of G. Lowther, Esq., of Hampton Hall, Somersetshire, to T. Legh, Esq., of Lyme-park, Cheshire—On the 3d, at Trentham, by the Archbishop of York, the Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, second daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, to Lord Blantyre.

DIED.—On the 3d inst., at Sandgate, S. Girdlestone, Esq., Q.C.—At Beacon Grange, near Hexham, the residence of the Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove, on the 27th ult., C. Jones, Esq., Solicitor to the Admiralty, aged 77 years—On the 1st inst., in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Countess Stanhope, after a lingering illness—At Cambridge, on the 1st inst., Charlotte Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Mill, aged 12 years and 25 days—On the 2d inst., in Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, N. Nugent, Esq., M.D., agent for the Island of Antigua, aged 62.

SLATE WORKS, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX.

EDWARD BECK informs Horticulturists generally, that the Cisterns, Tanks, Shelves, Stages, Conservatory Tubs, Flower-Boxes, Edging for Garden-paths, &c., manufactured by him in Slate, may be seen in use at Worton Cottage, upon application to the Gardener, (Sundays excepted.)

BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES
BY THE NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN.
REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

This Act imposes a penalty of from 5*l.* to 20*l.*, for each imitation, piracy, or selling, recoverable by the proprietors before a magistrate, or by civil action. Half the penalty will be given to any person informing the proprietors of any infringement. The words of the Act are "No person or persons shall copy or alter any design, either by adding to, or subtracting from," &c.

ATTWOOD, WIMBLE, & WARNER, Manufacturers, Lewes, Sussex.

This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use. The great advantages of this Churn will be found in the winter; but in the heat of summer placing the Churn in cold water will be the means of hardening the Butter.

Sizes	No. 1	2	and 3
Churn from	7 to 8 lbs.	13 to 15 lbs.	26 to 28 lbs.
Price, carriage paid to London.	25*s.*	35*s.*	42*s.*

Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, and 7*s.* Larger sizes made to order.

To be seen in London, at Wright's Range Warehouse, No. 3, Arthur-street, near the Monument; Rigby's Brush Warehouse, No. 80, Gracechurch street; Livermore and Son, Ironmongers, No. 30, Oxford-street; Benham, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. Export Agents, Barnes & Co., 109, Fenchurch-street.

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, London, under the direction of John Ryan, LL.D., M.D., and Professor Bachhoffner, M.A., Ph.D. The WINTER COURSE of CHEMICAL LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS for MEDICAL and GENERAL STUDENTS, AGRICULTURISTS, &c., under the direction of Dr. John Ryan, will commence on TUESDAY, the 17th of October, at Twelve o'Clock, A.M., and will be continued on each alternate day until May. There will also be an evening Class for those who cannot attend in the day-time.

The STEAM NAVIGATION CLASS, for NAVAL OFFICERS, will meet on MONDAY, October the 16th, at Twelve o'Clock A.M. These Lectures are delivered every Monday and Friday.

The Class for RAILWAY DRIVERS will open on TUESDAY EVENING, October the 17th, at Eight o'Clock P.M. These Lectures are delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Daily instruction in CHEMICAL MANIPULATION and PRACTICAL ANALYSIS, by Dr. Ryan.

Syllabuses of the various Classes may be had at the Institution.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—Under the Special Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe. This Oil is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually *produce* and *restore Hair*, prevent it from *falling off* or *turning grey*, free it from *scurf* and *dandriff*, and will render it *delightfully soft and flexible*. It will also preserve the coiffure in the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. CAUTION.—Much *pernicious* trash is now offered for sale as "MACASSAR OIL;" it is therefore of great importance to purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are engraven on the wrapper. All others are "gross impositions." The Proprietors' Signature is also engraven on the wrapper, thus:—*A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON;* Countersigned "ALEX. ROWLAND." Price 3*s.* 6*d.*—7*s.* Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10*s.* 6*d.*, and double that size 21*s.* per bottle. Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil." Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

LONDON NURSERY.—An eligible opportunity now presents itself to any active, intelligent, industrious, and competent person of becoming a PARTNER in one of the oldest established nurseries in the vicinity of the Metropolis, or of purchasing the business on his own account. For particulars address (in the first instance) to C. W., 3, Rye-crescent, Peckham, Surrey.

TO NURSERYMEN, GENTLEMEN, GARDENERS, &c.

THE ADVERTISER wishes to meet with a competent person to join him as PARTNER in taking an old-established Nursery and Seed Business in the neighbourhood of London, now about to be disposed of. Any person wishing to treat with the Advertiser upon the subject will be informed of all particulars (amount of capital, &c., required) by addressing a line to A. F., care of Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Leytonstone.

WANTED to APPRENTICE a LAD to the Nursery Business; the master must board and lodge him. A Premium is expected to be paid.—Direct to B. Dymant, Rose and Crown, Edmonton, Middlesex.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, aged 34, who perfectly understands Greenhouse Plants, Heaths, and propagating; also Pleasure-grounds, Forcing and Early Framing, Kitchen-garden, &c. His Wife is a very good Laundress, and understands the management of Poultry. They can have unexceptionable characters.—Direct to T. M., at Mr. Denyer's, Nursery and Seedsman, Brixton Wash-way, Surrey.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, aged 30, without a family, who perfectly understands his business; can have a five years' character from the Situation he has just left.—Direct to J. C., at Mr. Ambrose's, Nurseryman and Florist, Battersea,

AS UNDER-GARDENER, or YARDMAN.—A middle-aged married Man, who has no objection to make himself generally useful; can have a four years' character from his last Situation; his Wife could take charge of a Dairy if required.—Direct to W. Goodman, at Mr. Page's, Grocer, Clapham, Surrey.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

AS BAILIFF, OR BAILIFF AND WOODRIFT.—A married Man, aged 45, without encumbrance, after several years' experience. He thoroughly understands carpentry in all its branches, has a knowledge of design, and well understands the culture of timber, the measurement of land, timber, &c., as well as its general management. Respectable reference will be given.—Direct to W.F.T., at Mr. Jocomb's, School-street, Rugby, Warwickshire.

TO NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN.

AS CLERK and TRAVELLER.—A respectable married Man, aged 36, who has been employed in the above business for last 18 years and upwards. Has no objection to assist in the Shop, and make himself generally useful.—Direct to A.Z., at Mr. Geo. Charlwood's, Seedsman, Covent-Garden, or Messrs. Hurst and M'Mullen, Seedsmen, 4, Leadenhall-street, London.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed (the Editor,)—Saturday, October 7, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 41—1843. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14. PRICE 6d.

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October 6, 1843.

FROM the last Official Stamp Returns just published, it appears that during the three months of April, May, and June, in the present year, the Stamps supplied to each of the undermentioned Journals gave them an average Publication of—

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE	5,161
BRITANNIA	5,077
MORNING ADVERTISER	4,872
MORNING HERALD	4,693
MARK LANE EXPRESS	4,154
ST. JAMES' CHRONICLE	4,000
RECORD	3,962
SUN	3,847
MORNING POST	3,846
ERA	3,846
SPECTATOR	3,539
TABLET	3,347
JOHN BULL	3,231
EVENING MAIL	3,205
STANDARD	3,077
GLOBE	3,052
RAILWAY TIMES	2,654
NONCONFORMIST	2,635
OBSERVER	2,423
ATLAS	2,308
BELL'S NEW WEEKLY MESSENGER	1,943
UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE	1,847
NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE	1,731
NEW FARMERS' JOURNAL	1,469
MINING JOURNAL	1,423
CHURCH AND STATE GAZETTE	1,385
COURT JOURNAL	1,385
GARDENERS' GAZETTE	1,019

GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—Notice is hereby given that an Election for Two Pensioners upon this Charity will take place early in January next. All persons desirous of becoming Candidates are required to send in the Testimonials, &c. to the Committee on or before Tuesday the 3rd November next.

The necessary Forms of Petition may be had on application to EDWARD R. CUTLER, Secretary, 97, Farringdon-street.

WILLIAM IVERY, FLORIST, Peckham, near London, begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now ready to send out his six superb and distinct Seedling CINERARIAS; they have been successively exhibited at Chiswick Gardens; Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, and South London Floricultural, where their merits are well known.

		s.	d.
Ivery's Cineraria,	Emperor—fine dark shaded purple	5	0
,, ,,	Regina Victoria—pure white, beautifully tipped with purple	5	0
,, ,,	Pride of Peckham—pure white, blue eye	5	0
,, ,,	Triumph—bright crimson	5	0
,, ,,	Delicata—delicate lilac, shaded pink	5	0
,, ,,	Regulata—rosy purple, fine form	5	0

W. I. can particularly recommend the following named varieties:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Webberiana	2	6	Henderson's No. 7	2	6
Smith's Challenger	2	6	Ivery's Rival King	1	6
Gaines's Prince of Wales	1	6	,, Imperial Blue	1	6
Bell's Decora	3	6	,, Royal Blue	1	6
Henderson's Compact Blue	2	6	,, Queen Victoria	1	6
,, Azurea	2	6	,, Princess Royal	2	6
,, Magnet	1	6	Youngii	2	6
,, Eclipse	2	6	Splendida	1	6

HOLLYHOCKS, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, &c.

WILLIAM MAY begs to state that he is provided with a supply of the above plants of select quality. The Hollyhocks are of his own stock, which he has been selecting for the last 21 years, and are of every shade of colour. The Herbaceous plants have also been carefully collected, and are of the most showy varieties, comprising the most popular Generas in present cultivation, such as Phloxes, Pentstemons, Aconitums, Anemones, Deephiniams, Campanulas, Lupinus, Onothera, &c.

The Hollyhocks in collections of 100 plants for 40s.; 50 plants, 26s.; 25 plants, 11s. The Herbaceous plants, 100 sorts correctly named for 42s.; 50 sorts, 25s., of W. M.'s selecting, including package. Hollyhock seed saved from best double flowers, 200 seeds for 2s. 6d.; 500 seeds for 5s.; Pansey seed saved from best prize flowers, in 2s. 6d. and 5s. packets.

N.B.—To those friends who received their Hollyhock plants late last year, W. M. begs to state that any they may have lost in consequence, he will be glad to replace free of charge. A remittance or reference from unknown correspondents is solicited.—Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, Bedale, Yorkshire, 2d Oct., 1843.

NEW AND DESIRABLE PANSIES.

YOUELL AND CO. beg respectfully to inform Growers of the above that they have succeeded in raising Four New and highly-beautiful Seedlings, possessing first-rate properties, both in size, form, and substance, forming quite a novelty. They will prove a valuable acquisition to those who compete at any Horticultural Exhibition in the Kingdom. Description, as follows:—"Eclipse," a large, flat, and well-formed flower, of fine yellow, and intense eye. "Duke of Norfolk," large, well-formed flower, with a fine eye, primrose ground, with a pencilled edging of delicate blue round the petals. "Lady Alice Peel," white ground, is a large round flower of extraordinary substance, the petals are well formed, and in fine proportion, the quantity of yellow shown in the purple eye increases the beauty of the flower; top petals and margin of a dark purple. "Ann" is also a flower of good form and substance, white ground, slightly tinged with purple, with fine brown and purple eye.

Y. and Co. can most confidently recommend the above, which are now ready to be forwarded to any part of the Kingdom, per post free, at 21s. the four varieties. They also beg to draw attention to their healthy stock of this tribe, which they are offering upon the following terms:—

12 Extra fine and very superior show varieties . . 18s.
12 Very fine ditto ditto . . 12s.
12 Fine ditto ditto . . . 9s.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL & Co. beg respectfully to announce they have received from Haarlem their annual importation of the above in most excellent condition, adapted either for Glasses, Forcing, or open-border culture. Prices as follows—

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths . } 6s. per doz.
Red, Blue, White, or Yellow . . }
Extra fine Ditto . . . . . 9s. to 12s. ,,
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto . . 18s. ,,
The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.
Catalogues may be had on application.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—For particulars of which, see their Advertisement in this Paper of the 7th inst.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, fine 4-year old plants, 8 to 10 inches, 10l. per 100, or 30s. per dozen.

Myatt's British Queen Strawberry, 1l. per 100.
,, Eliza, ... 10s. ,,

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 12, 1843.

DUTCH FLOWER BULBS.

J. CARTER, SEEDSMAN and FLORIST, No. 238, High Holborn, London, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his customers in general, that the late-flowering GLADIOLI, TIGRIDIAS, &c., are now arrived. His new Catalogue of Bulbs will be forwarded, prepaid, on application. The following items were partly omitted in the Catalogue:—

		£	s.	d.
Extra fine mixed Ranunculus	per 100	0	7	6
Very good do. do.	,,	0	4	0
Extra fine new Scotch Ranunculus	,,	1	5	0
A splendid collection of English Iris, 150 varieties (matched against any in the kingdom)		5	0	0
50 extra fine new Spanish Iris		1	0	0
A collection of 75 varieties		2	10	0
,, 50 very good varieties		1	0	0
Very good mixed English Iris	per doz.	0	2	6
Fine mixed Spanish Iris	per 100	0	6	0
Brodiæa—beautiful species from the desert of Copiapo in Chili	each	0	2	0
FLOWER SEEDS.				
Nemophila discoidalis, new, black, with white border (should be sown now)	per packet	0	1	0
Tropæolum polyphyllum—greenhouse	,,	0	2	6
A beautiful new fragrant Perennial	,,	0	2	6
A new yellow Loasa—Andes, Chili	,,	0	1	0

238, High Holborn, London.

FINEST SORTS OF DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS, at low Prices.

	£	s.	d.
HYACINTHS, very fine double, colours separate, per hundred	1	5	0
HYACINTHS, the finest known (by name) per doz.	0	12	0
ANEMONES, new large double, 8d. each, or the collection of 50 Varieties (by name)	1	5	0
ANEMONES, in beautiful mixture, per doz.	0	2	6
— early single, many colours, per hundred	0	7	0
RANUNCULUSES, hardy, showy Sorts, for Autumn planting, per 100	0	3	6
EARLY DWARF TULIPS, for pots or open ground, 1s. 6d. per dozen, or per hundred	0	10	6
CROCUSES, of 12 Sorts, per hundred . 1s. 6d. to	0	3	6

And every other kind of Flower-root, equally moderate in price. Irises in splendid Varieties, see last week's *Chronicle*.

N.B.—Carriage paid to any part of London.

SUTTON and SONS, Reading Nursery, Berkshire.

HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

HUMPHREY'S COMPOUND, applicable to all Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and to promote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles 1s. 9d. each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; HURST & MCMULLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; GORDON, THOMPSON, and BASKETT, Fenchurch-street; GRIMLEY and Co., Govent Garden; BATT and RUTLEY, 412, Strand; CHARLWOOD, Tavistock-row; W. J. NUTTING, 46, Cheapside; G. LAWRENCE, 18, Piccadilly; JOHN KERMAN, Great Russell-street Govent Garden; LOCKHART, 156, Cheapside; THATCHER and SON, Islington; JOHN WATKINSON, Market-place, Manchester; and other leading SEEDSMEN in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, & Co., 100, Upper-Thames-street, London.

SEEDLING PICOTEES.—HOLLIDAY'S HENRIETTE and QUEEN OF ENGLAND, two beautiful light-edged red PICOTEES, having taken Seedling prizes at the Floricultural Society Shows, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, in 1842 and 1843, and also at Northampton, are now ready to send out, at 7s. 6d. per pair: the Plants are particularly strong and healthy. Direct, by letter, pre-paid, to J. HOLLIDAY, Horse Shoe-street, Northampton; or to Mr. R. ORSON, Florist, 12, Hall-place, Kennington-lane, Surrey.

NEW AND FIRST-RATE PELARGONIUMS, &c., &c.

WCATLEUGH begs respectfully to call the attention of the cultivators of them to the Seedlings raised by E. FOSTER, Esq., and the Rev R. GARTH: they took the principal prizes at the Chiswick Horticultural Show, against the Seedlings from all parts of the country; they were universally admired as to properties and distinct colours. Good strong plants will be ready to send out by the end of October, with his Catalogue of Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Carnations, Picotees, Chrysanthemums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses, Cinerarias, &c., &c. A fine Stock of Fresh Mushroom Spawn.—Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea, Oct. 13th, 1843.

JOHN WHITLEY, Silcoates Nursery, near Wakefield, begs respectfully to offer the following articles, at the very low prices affixed.

		s.	d.
Fuchsia	Defiance		
..	Epsii		
..	Gem, Ivery's		
..	Majestica, Smith's,		
..	St. Clare		
..	speciosa		
..	splendida		
..	mutabilis, Smith's		
..	robusta ..		
..	Hero ..		
..	magnificans ..		
..	mirabilis ..		
..	arborea ..		
.	Toddiana		
..	Cormackia		
..	formosa elegans		
..	Venus victrix		
..	globosa variegata		
..	Craigianus		
..	Stewartii		
..	Belliana		
..	glabra multiflora		
..	Chandlerii		
..	Curtisii		
..	splendens		
..	Loudonii		
One dozen of any of the above (the choice being left to the buyer) for 1l. 1s., or the whole collection for 1l. 11s. 6d.			
Verbena	Princess Royal, Youell's		
..	cerulescens ..		
..	atrosanguinea ..		
..	teucroides lilusina		
..	rubra purpurea		
..	Orange Perfection		
..	Goliah		
..	Ingramii		
..	Stewartii		
..	Bishopii		
..	Prince of Wales, Wood's		
..	Ilfordiana variety		
..	Queen, Ivery's		
..	Melenarip superba		
..	Amie		
..	Burleyana		
..	Lilacina		
..	Taglionii		
..	variegata		
..	Heslopiana		
..	Ruby		
..	Iveryana		
One dozen of any of the above Verbenas for 6s., or the collection for 10s.		s.	d.
Petunia	Jewess	0	9
..	Enchantress, Ivery's	0	9
..	Lady Peel ..	0	9
..	Medora	0	9
..	Beauty	0	9
..	magna rosea ..	0	9
..	Lady Sale ..	0	9
..	Enchantress, Cattle's	0	9
..	Magician ..	0	9
..	Lilacina	0	6
Cineraria	Imperial Blue ..	1	0
..	Royal Blue ..	1	0
..	Rival King ..	1	0
..	Queen Victory..	1	0
Rosa	Devoniensis	1	6
Morandia	alba	0	6
Achimenes	longiflora ..	1	0
Viola	arborea	1	0
Companula	grandis ..	1	0
Phlox	picta	1	6
Galardea	coronata ..	0	9
Mimulas	Hodsonii ..	1	0
Lobelia	erinus grandiflora	0	9
..	azurea	0	9
Malva	companulata ..	1	0
Brewer's Britannia Geranium, per doz.		6	0
Choice collection of Garden Roses, at per doz., 6s. to		12	0
Good named Pansies, for borders, per doz. ..		3	0
Myatt's British Queen Strawberry, per 100 ..		10	6
Elton's Seedling do., p 100		3	6
Brewer's Emperor do., p. 100		3	6
Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, per doz.		6	0
Early Pontic Rhubarb (the earliest sort known), p. doz.		6	0
Double blue Violets, p. doz.		4	0
Phlox cordato grandiflora, per doz.		4	0
Phlox odorata, per doz. ..		4	0
Double crimson Sweet William, per doz.		4	0
Phlox suffruticosa, per doz.		4	0
Pure white Daisies, p. doz.		3	0
Also a few thousands of scarlet Daisies to dispose of.			

A remittance or reference from unknown correspondents will be required.—Wakefield, October 9, 1843.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.

JAMES MAY begs to call particular attention to his extensive collection of this favourite flower. He is now cultivating nearly 600 varieties by name, and his stock being remarkably healthy this season he can strongly recommend them; this being the most favourable time for transplanting to ensure a fine spring and summer bloom; 12 Extra fine varieties, including his 4 Superb Seedlings which were so much admired all through the season, viz., Espartero, Donna Elidia, Optime, and Ellen, for 25s.; 12 Extra fine 15s.: which can be sent per post free; 30 Superb varieties, 21s. Any of the older varieties, 7s. 6d. per dozen, or 50 pairs correctly named for 30s., package included. Early orders are respectfully solicited for his Superb Pansy Seed, as the crop is short this season, at the following prices, 2s. 6d., 5s. to 10s. per packet. MAY's Crimson Superb Sweet William, 1s. per packet. J. M. has only a few packets of the true Prolific Egyptian Mummy Wheat at the following prices: 25 grains for 20s., or 50 for 30s., sent post free with directions for planting, &c. &c. A remittance respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.—Pansy Nursery, Tottenham, London.

PELARGONIUMS.—Gentlemen who would ensure strong plants of those varieties advertised by JAMES PAMPLIN in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of September 23rd, are requested to forward their orders as early as convenient,—addressed to him, Learoad Nursery, Leyton, or Whip's-cross Nursery, Walthamstow. It is further requested that, upon receipt of the goods, a post-office order be remitted, made payable at Woodford.

J. P. takes this opportunity of announcing that his Calceolaria seed saved from first-rate varieties is now ready for delivery at 5s. per packet.

NORLAND NURSERY, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

R. E. GOWER takes this opportunity of offering an assortment of Dutch Bulbs which are particularly good, fine plants of Auricaria Brazilianus two to three feet; one year transplanted Beach at 4s. per 1000; one year ditto Portugal Laurels at 35s. per 1000: Seedling Evergreen Oaks, fine at 6s. per 100. Trained Fruit Trees, Flower and Garden seeds of the best sorts, and Russia Mats.

FINE NAMED TULIPS.—The Subscriber, having a large supply of fine bulbs of the above popular flower, begs to offer them upon the following very moderate terms, viz.: 100 sorts by name for 5l.; 50 sorts by name for 2l. 10s., which were comprise portions of Bizarres, Roses, and Bybloemen, and will be found worthy the attention of the amateur and practical florist. WILLIAM MAY, Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, Bedale, York, 2d Oct., 1843.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.

J. FRYER begs to remind the admirers of the above beautiful tribe of plants that this is a favourable time for planting for Spring blooming, and that his collection contains nearly every variety worthy of cultivation: strong plants in excellent health. Good Showy Varieties can be supplied at 9s. per dozen; superior do. 12s per dozen; new and very superior Show Varieties, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each. Catalogues of which, with the prices, will be forwarded on application. Fine Pansy Seed saved from best varieties, 2s. 6d., 5s., to 10s. per packet. J. F. likewise begs to inform the Public that he has succeeded in Saving Seed from his much-admired New Thunbergia Fryerii; and that he has proved it to produce the same variety, packets of which, containing 6 seeds, can be supplied at 5s. each, also strong healthy plants 5s. each.

N.B. All the Newest Varieties of Fuchsias at very low prices.—Clarendon Nursery, Camberwell, October 13, 1843.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

MESSRS. N. AND B. NORMAN'S CATALOGUE of Show varieties, with which they have gained 23 Prizes this season, can be had on pre-paid application.—Bull-fields, Woolwich.

1843.

NURSERYMEN TO HER MAJESTY, AND FLORISTS QUEEN ADELAIDE.

A CATALOGUE OF CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS, Grown by YOUELL and Co., Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

TWO NEW AND SUPERB PICOTEES, "Lady Alice Peel," 10*s.* 6*d.*, and "Mrs. Benyon," 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair.

These two splendid PICOTEES were raised by the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, and were kindly presented to YOUELL and Co. by that gentleman. They have already obtained Prizes at the Norfolk and Norwich Hort. Society's Exhibitions, and Y. and Co. feel assured that no further proof of their superior merit is necessary when they refer to the eminent raiser of them.

"Lady Alice Peel" is a large, well-formed flower, guard-leaves and petals throughout of fine form and substance, and of the purest white; the lacing a delicate rose, and confined entirely to the edge. This is considered by all who have seen it to be superior to Mrs. Barnard, or any flower of its class, and carries a beautiful long pod.

"Mrs. Benyon" (red edge) also possesses every character of a first-rate show flower, petals of a splendid size, form, and substance, and the blooms expanding so correctly as not to require dressing, and carries a beautiful long pod.

CARNATIONS & PICOTEES.

	per pair—*s.*	*d.*
12 pair of good show sorts	1	4
12 ,, fine ditto	1	10
25 ,, ditto ditto	3	0
12 ,, Extra fine and very superior ditto	2	10
25 ,, ditto ditto	5	0

The selection being left to Youell and Co.

CARNATIONS.

Scarlet Bizarres.—p. pair

Admiral de Rigney	3	6
Banton's Belisarius		
— Marcellus	7	6
— Telemachus	10	6
— Orpheus	5	0
Berringer's Masterpiece	5	0
— Fire King	3	6
Bijou de Clermont	5	0
Brook's Harkaway	5	0
Bucknall's Earl Fitz-Hardinge		
Brown's Prince George	5	0
Cartwright's King William the Fourth	5	0
— Lord of the Manor	7	6
— Forester	7	6
Christian's King William the Fourth	5	0
Churchill's George the Fourth	2	6
Clarke's London	4	0
Ely's Sir Robert Peel	4	0
— Earl Fitzwilliam	3	6
— Earl of Mexborough	3	6
— Colonel Wanman	3	6
— Mayor of Ripon	3	6
— Jolly Dragoon	2	6
— William the Conqueror	5	0
— Regular	4	0
Farrer's Huntsman	4	0
Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire	5	0
— Red Rover	3	6
General Washington	5	0
Groove's Sir Robert Peel	5	0
Gadge's Sir Wm. Wallis	5	0
Hales' Prince Albert	10	6
Headley's Achilles	5	0
— Wm. Cobbett	5	0
Heigh's Lord Morpeth		
Hepworth's Leader	2	6
— Ecias	4	0
— Brilliant		
— Albion	4	0
— True Briton	7	6
Hogg's Col. Cavendish	4	0
— Hampden	3	0
Housman's Kinfare Hero	4	0
Hoyle's Duke of Leeds	2	6
Hutton's Captain Sley	5	0
— Patriarch	5	0
Lee's Colonel	3	6
Lady Charlotte Lyster	5	0
Mansley's Charles XII	4	0
Martin's Contender	4	0
— Adventurer	4	0
— Rival	3	6
— Splendid	7	6
Marshall's Don Juan	4	0
Mason's Achilles	2	6
May's Sunbeam	4	0
Merchant's Don John	2	6
Millwood's Lady of the Manor	4	0
Moore's William IV.	3	6
Power's Duke of Wellington	10	6
Prince de Rohan	3	6
Rainford's Game Boy	5	0
Roi de Capuchins	3	6
Redfern's Vulcan	5	0
— William IV.		
Rowbotham's Victory	3	0
Scholes' William IV.	5	0
Smalley's Fox-hunter	2	6
Smith's Mrs. Taylor	4	0
— D. of Wellington	5	0
Strong's King	4	0
Squire's Defiance	4	0
Thompson's Squire Cartwright	5	0
Twitchett's Don John	10	6
Vetruvius	3	6
Walmsley's Mars	5	0
— William IV.	2	6
Wheeler's Victory		
Wensum	2	6
Weston's Dreadnought	5	0
Wilde's Perfection	2	6
Willmer's Amateur		
— Conquering Hero	3	0
— Coronation	4	0
Woollard's Earl of Ashburnham	3	6
— D. of Wellington	5	0
Wood's Victorious	3	6
— Medæa	5	0
Youell's Sir Rbt. Newman	7	6
— Duke of York	7	6
— Charles Kean		
— Lord Dudley	3	6
— Lord Walsingham		
— Prince of Wales	5	0

Crimson Bizarres.

Ashworth's Memnon	3	6
Aurelian	2	6
Banton's Mahomet Ali		
— Prometheus	7	6
Barker's Commandant	3	6
Berkshire Hero	4	0
Birtel's Model of Perfection	3	6
Banks of the Dee	3	6
Boothman's Harkaway	4	0
Brooks' Juno	5	0
Bucknall's Charlemagne	7	6
— Talma	5	0
Cartwright's Rainbow	4	0
— Othello	7	6
— Seedling A.	10	6
Chamber's Kate	5	0
Duke of Leeds	4	0
Dover's Robin Hood	2	6
Eclipse	4	0
Ely's Lord Durham	5	0
— Major Goldsworthy	4	0
— Royal Oak	4	0
Fletcher's Lord Stanley	4	0
Frith's Virginius	2	6
Greasley's Ld. Brougham		
Gregory's King Alfred	3	6
Gedge's William Tell	5	0
Hogg's Caractacus	3	0
Holmes' Count Paulina	4	0
Hepworth's Hector	4	0
Hufton's Squire Ray	5	0
— Rev. J. Plumtree	5	0
— Lord Melbourne	7	6
— Wellington	5	0
— Squire Sitwell	5	0
Ive's Prince Leopold	2	6
Jacques' Georgiana		
— Gloriana	5	0
Jarret's Lucretia	5	0
Lady Dover	2	6
Mansley's Shakspeare	5	6
— Robert Burns	5	0
Marquis of Tavistock	4	0
Malpas' Navarino	4	0
Maud's Susannah	4	0
Miller's Enchantress	5	0
Muscroft's Conquering Hero	3	6
Pike's Eminent	4	0
Parker's Sophia	3	0
Puxley's Prince Albert	7	6
Reynold's Ld. Lyndhurst	4	0
— Lord Tenterden	4	0
Smith's D. of Cambridge	10	6
Tute's Miss Monck	7	6
Taylor's Birming. Hero	2	6
Toon's Conductor	5	0
Van Buren	3	6
Volunteer	3	6
Wakefield's Paul Pry	2	6
Woodhead's Spitfire	3	0
Woollard's Sir T. Gooch	5	0
— Dk. of Devonshire	5	0
— Prince Albert	4	0
Wood's England's Glory	4	0
— Wellington	5	0
— King William IV.	2	6
— Lord De-la-Warre	3	6
— Lorenzo	5	0
— Catullus	4	0
— Cadice	3	6
Young's Double X	3	0
— Earl Grey	4	6

Pink and Purple Bizarres.

Apollo	2	6
Bearless' Sir G. Osborne	4	0
Brown's Duchess of Kent	5	0
Diana Vernon (Burroughes)	5	0
Ely's Duke of Bedford	3	0
— Lord Milton	7	6
— William Caxton	4	0
— Mrs. Brand		
Franklin's Q. of Hearts	10	0
Garraway's D. of Kent	5	0
General Bertrand	5	0
Hepworth's Bright Venus	5	0
Hogg's Epaminondas	3	6
Jacques' Iris	2	6
Minerva	2	0
Mrs. Fuller	5	0
— Goldsworthy	4	0
Perfection	5	0

Totally distinct from every other known variety; petals of good substance, and very large size.

Sealey's Princess Royal	7	6
Stone's Venus	7	6
Strong's Ps. of Denmark	3	6
Soorn's Bloomsbury	4	0
Try's Leonidas	4	0
Taylor's William IV.	4	0
Turner's Dk. of Devonsh.		
Willmer's Telemachus	5	0
Wood's Phidias	5	0

Scarlet Flakes.

Addenbroke's Lydia	4	0
Banton's Napoleon	4	0
— Flora M'Ivor	7	6
Boothman's William IV.	4	0
Brooke's Comet	4	0
Bucknall's Ulysses	7	6
Butterworth's Gr. Darling	5	0
— Ovendon Lass	4	0
Brown's Bp. of Gloucester	3	6
Cresswell's Premier	4	0
Cartwrt's. Seedling No. 6	10	6
— ditto, No. 100	15	0
Dover's Enchantress	7	6
— Champion	3	6
Ely's Bright Venus	3	6
— Prince of Wales		
— William Beckett		
Fletcher's Lord Anson	4	0
— Red Rover	2	6
— Beauty of Birmingh.	4	0
Foster's Duke of Sussex	5	0
Gummery's Brilliant	3	6
Hepworth's Mme. Vestris	4	0
Hogg's Warrior	5	0
— Gen. Sir A. Clifton	4	0
Hoyle's Cherry Cheek Patty	3	6
Hufton's Magnificent	4	0
Hopkin's Dk. of Welling.	5	0
Kershaw's Dk. of Richm.	4	0
Leecher's Ruler	2	6
Lord Brougham	4	0
Martin's High Sheriff	2	6
— Rising Sun	3	6
Maud's Rowton	2	6
Moore's First West York	2	6
Mrs. Fletcher	3	6
Mansley's Lord Byron	5	0
Maud's Susanna	4	0
Orson's Rob Roy	2	6
Pearson's Madam Mara	2	6
Potter's Bellmont	4	0
Pugh's Lady Hill	4	0
Puxley's No. 34	4	0
Simpson's Marq. Granby	4	0
Sterne's Doctor Barnes	2	6
Smith's Marq. of Chandos	2	6
Tate's Queen Adelaide	3	0
Taylor's Festival	3	0
Tomlinson's Dk. Rutland	2	6
Wallis's Beauty of Cradley	4	0
Wigg's Earl of Leicester	5	0
Wilde's Elizabeth	2	6
Wilson's William IV.	2	6
Willmer's Earl of Errol		
Woollard's Magnum Bonum	5	0
— Queen Victoria	5	0
Wood's Bright Phœbus	3	6
Youell's Angelas	2	6
— Diomede	5	0
— Duke of Wellington	10	6

Rose and Pink Flakes.

Ashworth's Cottage Girl	5	0
— Miss Walker	5	0
— Beauty of Monreith	2	0
Brook's Flora's Garland	7	0
Brown's Duchess of Gloucester	5	0
— Luna	4	0
Barrerger's Apollo	5	0
Brinkler's Defiance	5	0
Carracci	5	0
Cartwright's Virgin of the Sun (ex. fine	10	6
Chadwick's Lucetta	3	6
Champion	3	6
Cleavel's Prince Regent	2	6
Clegg's Smiling Beauty	2	6
Count Virgennes	2	6
Cybele	3	6
Dalton's Lancashire Lass	2	6
Dobin's Mountaineer	2	6
Dover's Venus	2	6
Eason's Elizabeth	3	6
Ely's Lady Ely	4	0
— Lady Gardiner		
— Lady Peel	4	0
— Miss Molly	3	6
— Fair Flora	3	6
Fletcher's Duchess of Devonshire	3	6
— Mary Ann	2	6
— Margaret Ann	5	0
Hogg's Queen of Roses	3	6
— Lady Domville	3	6
— Lady Stanley	5	0
— Lady Petre	2	6
Hoyle's Crucifix	4	0
— Bees Wing	4	0
— Lovely Nancy	5	0
Hufton's Lady Harrington	4	0
— Rosea	4	0
Iron's Queen Victoria	4	0
Jacque's Phœbus	4	0
— Queen of Roses	4	0
Knott's General Chasse	3	6
Lady Cooke	5	0
Lady Wood	2	6
Lord Berners	3	6
Malpas' Lady Grey	3	6
Marchns. of Westminster	5	0
Maria Louise	3	6
Mrs. Devon	5	0
Martin's Maria	4	0
Princess Clementina	5	0
Plant's Lady Hood	3	6
Thompson's Rosalia	4	0
Thurtell's Prince Albert		
Webb's Donna Maria	2	6
Willmer's Timandra	3	6
Wilde's Lady Milton	4	0
Wilson's Carlo Dulce		
— Gem	5	0
— Harriet (ex. ex. fine)	5	0
— Agnes	5	0
Wood's Cntss. of Dysart	5	0
Woollard's Ly. Middleton	5	0
— Queen Aucladie	4	0
Woodhead's Sir G. Crew	2	6
Yeat's Supreme	4	0
Youell's Fairy Queen	4	0

Purple Flakes.

Allaway's Wonder of the World	7	6
Banton's Hermione	4	0
Bates' Wellington		
Browne's Mungo Park	5	0
Cartwright's Ben Block	10	6
— Prince Albert	7	6
Cole's Queen Victoria	3	6
Castle's Lady Barrington	4	0
Christian's Excellent	4	0
Costar's Squire Clarke	4	0
Dover's Captain Ross	7	6
Elliott's British Queen	3	6
Ely's John Wright	3	6
— Magnificent	4	0
— Lady Hewley	3	6
— Mrs. Burkhill	4	0
— Leviathan		
— Mango	5	0
— Queen Victoria	4	0
Frazer's Major		
Hall's Major Cartwright	4	0
Hardy's True Blue	5	0
Hepworth's Elizabeth	4	0
Hogg's Col. of the Blues	5	0
— D. of Sutherland	5	0
Hufton's Duke of Bronti	4	0
— La Belle Alliance		
Hudson's Miss Thornton	4	0
Hunt's Seedling	4	0
Kenney's Excellent		
Kershaw's Royal George	3	6
Lascelle's Maid of Sparta	3	6
Lady Wilton	3	6
Lass of Richmond	3	6
Lascelles' Queen Sheba	3	0
Lee's Lottery	3	6
Leighton's Belerophon	3	6
Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse	5	0
Mansley's Euclid	3	6
Martin's President	4	0
Millwood's Premier	5	0
Muscroft's Village Maid	2	6
Marsden's Jolly Angler	4	0
Nimrod	2	6
Palmer's Defiance	3	6
Pollard's First-rate	7	6
Roberts' Rodney	2	6
Stone's Venus	3	6
Turner's Madam Sontag	3	6
— Princess Charlotte	2	6
Waile's Lord Hill	2	6
Wells' Queen Adelaide	7	6
Wallis's Bonny Lass	5	0
— Fair Rosamond	5	0
Willmer's Solander	7	6
— D. of Sutherland	7	6
Earl of Uxbridge	5	0
Wild's Cleopatra	3	6
Woollard's Miss Margaret	7	6
Wood's Commander	2	6
Wizard	3	0

Maroon Flake.

Cramoise Maroon Superbe	5	0

ENGLISH PICOTEES.

Red Edge.

Bambury's Duchess of Beaufort	2	0
Banton's Euterpe	2	6
— Royal Sailor	2	6
Barnes' Melpomene	4	0
— Bacchus	2	0
Bishop	3	6
Brown's Lord Sondes	5	0
Barnard's Col. Foreman	5	0
Benn's Marc Antony	2	6
Brandish's Red Robin	4	0
Burroughes' Joan of Arc (fine)	5	0
— Leonora	5	0
Ellingworthy's Sir Frederick	4	0
Estimable	4	0
Ely's Mrs. Horner	3	6
— Criterion	2	6
Fellow's Rosore	5	0
Gage's Morning Star	3	6
Gidding's Teazer	3	6
Giddin's Countess of Surrey	2	6
Gower's Beauty of England	5	0
Hepworth's Queen	5	0
Hirst's Elizabeth	2	6
Holmes' Mary	4	0
Hufton's Will Stukely	2	6
Huff's Queen	5	0
Hyland's Willowoskii	3	6
Jessup's Sir William Middleton	5	0
Kirtland's Duke of Wellington	5	0
Lady of the Lake	2	6
Lee's Elizabeth	2	6
Lord Ashburton	3	6
Leighton's Miss Ann	2	6
Martin's Princess Victoria	2	6
— Prince George	2	6
— Triumphant	2	6
Miss Campbell	2	6
Michael Angelo	2	6
Mrs. Eyre	5	0
Mrs. Sheppard	4	0
Mansley's Judy Ann	2	6
Moore's Derby Willow	2	0
Mrs. Ord	2	6
Newhall's Royal Engineer	2	6
Palmer's Flora	2	6
Pearson's Chilwell Beauty	2	0
Russell's Incomparable	2	6
Schole's Queen Victoria	2	6
Sharp's Hector	3	6
— D. of Wellington	3	6
— Beauty	3	0
— Criterion	3	6
Stolworthy's Isabella	5	0
Thurtell's Queen Victoria	4	0
Wells' Lady Stevens	5	0
— Lady Flower	5	0
— Lady Sondes	5	0
— Jenny Jones	2	6
— Octavia	2	6
— Camarine	3	6
— Duke	5	0
— Zenobie	5	0
— Aurelion	2	6
— Bellissima	2	6
— Red Rover	2	6
— Smike	2	6
— Stella	2	6
— Anacreon (ex. fine)	3	6
— Emily	2	0
— Rosetta	2	6
— Deborah	7	6
— Josephine	2	2
— Fair Ellen	5	0
— Britannia	2	6
Wilson's Albert Durer	2	6
— Lord Plymouth	2	6
— Myra	2	6
— Myza	2	6
— Harry	3	0
— Bella	3	0
Wollard's Miss Bacon	2	6
— Little Wonder	3	6
Wood's Talisman	2	0
— Collina	2	6
Wells' Lady Sondes	5	0
Willmer's Duchess of Cornwall	3	0
Youell's Mr. Baring	5	0
— General Sharpe	5	0

Purple edge.

Anna Maria	4	0
Banton's Fairy Queen	2	0
— Shepherdess	3	6
— Mazeppa	4	0
Barker's Queen	5	0
Burroughes' Lady Douro	5	0
Boothman's Princess Victoria	2	6
— Bloomsbury	5	0
Brinkler's Purple Perfection	5	0
— Hope	4	0
Burroughes' Madonna	7	6
Clegg's Bloomsbury	3	6
Craske's Queen Victoria (fine)	5	0
Dickson's Trip to Cambridge	2	0
Ely's Dr. Horner	3	0
— Eliza	6	4
Ely's Princess Royal	4	0
— Empress	5	0
— Mrs Hemmingway	3	6
— Miss Lawrence	2	6
— Grace Darling	5	0
— Maria	3	0
Evan's Beauty of the Grove	2	0
Fellow's purpurea elegans	5	0
Gill's Enchantress	2	6
Giddin's Vespasian	4	0
Hird's Country Girl	3	6
Hirst's Queen Victoria	3	6
Hudson's Julia	3	6
Hufton's Isabella	2	6
— Mrs Hunter	3	6
— Mrs Ray	3	6
Nehemiah	3	6
Hogg's Queen of England	3	0
Jeeve's Moonraker	3	6
Kirtland's Queen Victoria	3	6
— Princess Augusta of Cambridge	5	0
Lady Maclean (fine)	5	0
Lambert's Queen	3	6
Martin's Queen of Violets	2	6
— Sir R. Gunning	2	6
— Eliza	2	6
Nottingham Hero (ex. fine)	7	6
Nulli Secundus	7	6
Orson's Beauteous Queen	2	6
— Rebecca	4	0
Pullen's Incomparable	3	6
Rudd's Fairy Queen	5	0
Spur's Queen of Trumps	4	0
Sharp's Minerva	3	6
Telford's Major Heeley	2	6
Thurtell's Norwich Rival	7	6
Walmsley's Dr. Warren	2	6
Wandsworth Seedling	4	0
Wells' Mrs. R. Blake	2	6
— Proserpine	5	0
Wilson's Patroculus	3	6
— Plus Perfect	3	0
— Lady Plymouth	2	6
Willmer's Prince Royal		
— Zimmerman	3	6
Wood's Ld. Hinchinbrooke	10	6
— Duke of Manchester	3	0
— Mary Ann	4	0
— Flora	4	0
— British Queen		
— Claudius	4	0
— Countess Sandwich	2	6
— Vespasian	2	0
— Agrippina	2	6
— Lord St. John	4	0
— Lady St. John	10	6
— Miss Vesey	3	6
Youell's Prince of Wales		
Yeoman's Duke of Rutland	3	6

Rose and Scarlet Picotees.

Barrenger's Duchess of Bedford		
Burroughes' Hon. Miss Hill	10	6
— Enchantress	7	6
— Sylph (fine)	5	0
— Isabella	5	0
Cartwright's Q. Adelaide	3	6
Fellows' Annette	5	0
Giddin's Beauty of Hemingford	2	6
— Miss Desborough		
— Diana	3	6
Green's Queen Victoria	4	0
Kirtland's Squire Annesley	4	0
Lady Flora Hastings	3	6
Maid of Athens	3	6
Martin's Vesuvius	2	6
New Bill	3	6
Newhall's Bijou (B P.)	4	0
— Miss Georgiana (B.P.)	5	0
Spur's Fair Rosamond	3	6
Wain's Queen Victoria	3	6
Wells' Jim Crow	4	0
— John Crow	3	6
— Maid of Orleans	3	0
— Sophia	3	6
Wilson's Fanny Irby	5	0
— Julia	3	6
— Victoria	3	6
Wilson's Queen Adelaide	2	6
Wood's Marcus	3	6
Woollard's Queen of Beauty	3	6
Willmer's Princess Royal		
Youell's Marchioness of Ormonde	4	0

PICOTEES ON YELLOW GROUNDS.

Albion Novum	4	0
Barbet's Aurora	4	0
— Belle Armine	3	6
— Rubiana	2	6
— Victoria Regina	5	0
Barron's Queen Adelaide	4	0
Bernadice	3	6
Canary	3	6
Claudia	4	0
Collyer's Favourite	3	6
Custance's Alpha	4	0
Cœannite	3	6
Cook's Seedling	5	0
Emma	3	6
Emperor of China	3	6
Formosa	3	6
Ganymede	5	0
Grandissima	4	0
Horner's Flava	6	0
Isabella	2	6
Jason		
Kalanthe	3	6
King of the Yellows	5	0
Lady Ashburnham	3	6
Lady Sefton	3	6
La Papillon	2	6
L'Espe	2	6
La Delicate	3	6
Martin's Queen Victoria (fine)	5	0
Mary Elizabeth	3	6
Mountaineer	3	6
Ne Plus Ultra	2	6
Newhall's La Belle Georgette	5	0
Papillon Novum		
Paulina		
Phylidia	3	6
Premier	3	6
Primatum	7	6
Prince Eugene	4	0
Prince of Orange	2	6
Princess of Wirtemburgh	5	0
Prince Albert	5	0
Proteus	5	6
Prince Hohenlohe	3	6
Princess Ida	3	6
Queen of the Yellows	5	0
Queen	3	6
Rajah Rammohun Roy	5	0
Rosalind	3	6
Royal Standard	4	0
Sarnian King	5	0
Sesostris	4	0
Sir John Colborne	3	6
Ulysses	3	6
Uniform	10	6
Village Boy		
Villager	4	0
Voltaire		
Wensum		
Willow Wren	2	6
Xavia	6	0
Youell's Angelinus	5	0
— Dr Cox	5	0
— Victory	4	0
— Hon. Mrs Adams	4	0

NEW AND SUPERB PINKS.

From 12*s.* to 18*s* per doz. pairs.

Barret's Conqueror
Blanchard's Seedling
Bouffler's Beauty
Bang-up
Burgess' Wellington
Barnard's Bexley Hero
Browne's Prince Regent
Bunkhill's Marquis of Duro
— Lady Clifford
— Queen Victoria
— Lord Brougham
— Miss Campbell
— Elizabeth
— Lord Durham
— Eclipse
— Lady Berners
— Walter
— Prince Albert
Bow's Sir Joseph Banks
Barnes' Urania
Curson's Somersetshire Hero
Comet
Clark's Triumphant
Countess of Plymouth
Creed's President
Church's Triumphant
Chester's General Blucher
Champion
Churchill's Queen Victoria
Cousins' Superb
— West Kent Hero
Coppin's Duke of Bedford
Carver's Royal Oak
— Lord Stanley

[Continued on the next page.

(*Continued from page 706.*)

Craske's Invincible
— Triumphant
— Black Prince
Downton's Goliah
Davey's Britannia
— Lord Brougham
Dry's Earl of Uxbridge
Dowson's Hollyhock
— Gauntlet
Duke of Wellington
Dyson's Magnificent
Eldridge's Seedling
Eakin's George the Fourth
Foster's William the Fourth
Faulkner's Princess Victoria
Fair Phyllis
Hogg's Ann Boleyn
Harlston's Adelaide
Hopkins' One of the Ring
Keynes's Reformer
Knight's Lady Auckland
— Warden of Winchester
Knight of Henley
Kelner's Matchless
Lambert's Hollyhock
— Lord Stormont
Luke's Glory of Newport
Mortiboy's Shakspeare
Mrs. Everard
Merritt's William Sturne
Navarino
Norman's Glory
— Queen Victoria
Neptune
Othello
Pitman's Magnificent
— High Admiral
Palmer's Seedling
Reynold's Duke of Bedford
Rudd's Sir Walter Scott
Rolt's George the Fourth
Smith's Superb Blush
Steward's Incomparable
Standard Beauty
Sir Walter Scott
Tate's William the Fourth
Troup's Matchless
Taylor's Green Grass
Turner's Conqueror
Unsworth's Omega
Wall's Rector
— Lord Winchelsea
— Ring Dove
Willmer's Alfred
— Duke of Sussex
— Juliet
— Miss Fanny
— Queen Victoria
— Miss Jeans
Weedon's Queen Victoria
Wilson's Jack

Araucaria imbricata, or, Sir Joseph Banks' Pine, 30*s.* per dozen, or 10*l.* per 100. The finest single and double Dutch Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, Ranunculus, Anemones, Crocus, &c., &c., imported direct from Haarlem, of which a separate Catalogue is printed. Catalogues of their superb Collection of Fuchsias may be had on application, and will be found to contain every known variety worthy of cultivation. Fine Tobolsk Rhubarb, fit for Forcing, 12*s.* per dozen. Seeds and Plants carefully packed for all climates. YOUELL and Co., in submitting the above List of Carnations and Picotees, beg to state that the Plants are fine and healthy. Every care will be observed in selecting and packing all orders they may be favoured with.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 12, 1843.

THOMAS BROWN begs to acquaint the Growers of PANSIES that strong Plants of his fine collection are now ready for sending out, including several novelties not before offered for sale; also, an extensive collection of PINES (comprising all the established Show-flowers), CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, TULIPS, &c., &c.—Slough Nursery, Oct. 14, 1843.

Mr. LYNE'S SEEDLING GERANIUMS—PRINCESS ALICE AND ENCHANTRESS SUPERB.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE returns his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal orders he has received for Mr. Lyne's New Seedlings, which shall be executed in strict rotation as received, excepting "Princess Alice," and "Enchantress Superb," which sorts cannot be sent out this season, on account of the quantity of orders received, and the stock not furnishing so well as might have been expected. In justice to those customers, however, who have ordered these valuable varieties, W. E. RENDLE will take especial care to supply every order that has already been entered, with extra-size double-headed plants at the current prices.

W. E. RENDLE would further state that in accordance with the wishes of many of his friends, he has consented to send out the following six sorts at very reduced prices, thus hoping to receive the encouragement and support of the patrons of this much-admired genus.

Lyne's Princess Alice	2*l.* 2*s.*	Lyne's Imogene	1*l.* 1*s.*
Do. Enchantress Superb	1 1	Do. Countess of Morley	1 1
Do. White Perfection	1 1	Do. Sappho	1 1

The above sorts are warranted to possess first-rate qualities, in fact they are all indispensable to a first-rate collection.

If three plants are taken of any one sort by the Trade, the usual discount will be allowed. Plants will be sent out in the Autumn of 1844. All orders received before the 31st December, 1843, will be executed with extra strong plants. It will therefore be of importance to order immediately.—Union-road Nurseries, Plymouth, Oct. 10, 1843.

TO CALCEOLARIA GROWERS.

A rare opportunity occurs to make a Collection of CALCEOLARIAS at a small expense.

JOHN STANDISH, NURSERYMAN, of Bagshot, has raised a great number of Seedlings this autumn, which are now ready to send out by post, in tin cases, post-paid, at 10*s.* per dozen. The above have been raised from two of the best spotted Calceolarias in the kingdom, the seed saved from the plants, which were crossed with great care; and J. S. will warrant that the worst of them will be worth full the price given, and are precisely the same as he will grow himself; but should any doubt arise, customers are solicited to come to Bagshot and select for themselves, as J. S. has bred from two sorts only, and those were selected as being the best in every way, and will, no doubt, bring some of the greatest novelties ever seen in Calceolarias; they can be sent by post for the next month, after which the plants will be too large, and can then be sent packed in small boxes or hampers. N.B.—A remittance is expected from unknown correspondents.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, HYACINTHS, &c.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth) by APPOINTMENT FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that his Bulb Catalogue for this autumn is ready, and will be forwarded by post on application. He begs to state that he has a large stock of the beautiful New Lily (Lilium lancifolium) and a fine collection of Auriculas, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

MAGNIFICENT LILY.
LILIUM BULBIFERUM, VAR. MITCHELLA.

J. MITCHELL, Jun., begs to call the attention of the Public to his very superb LILY, a specimen of which was submitted to Dr. LINDLEY, and noticed by him in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of June 24th—"J. M., Slapton. The Lily is a very handsome variety of Lilium bulbiferum." Roots are now ready to send out: flowering roots 15*s.*, small do. 7*s.* 6*d.*; sent free to any part of the kingdom on receipt of a remittance or reference.

Flowering roots of Amaryllis vittata, 18*s.* per doz.

Slapton, near Dartmouth, Devon.

CHOICE PINKS AND PANSIES.

JOHN C. OTTEY respectfully informs his friends that his priced Catalogue of the above may be had on pre-paid application.—Blenheim Floral Grounds, Peckham, Surrey. October, 1843.

H. SILVERLOCK, in calling attention to his Advertisement in the *Chronicle* of Sept. 30th and Oct. 7th, begs to state that the PINUS PINASTER, CEDAR OF LEBANON, and DEODAR CEDAR are in pots.

He has also to offer fine, plants of Phillyria, 1 to 5 ft, with a good stock, in fine condition, of Evergreens of all kinds, which have been removed in 1842 or 1843; Grape Vines, raised from eyes, in pots, and out of pots, very strong, planted against walls last spring, with rods from 7 to 9 ft in length, consisting of Black Hamburgh, Royal Muscadine, Muscat, Grissly Frontignac, and West St. Peter's. Extra strong 2 and 3 years bedded White Thorns

The above are worthy the attention of Gentlemen planting, and may be had at moderate prices.—Nursery, Chichester, Oct. 13.

THE New large Dutch Anemones, in 50 very distinct varieties, by name - - £1 5 0
Ditto, half the Collection - - - - 0 13 0
Ditto, in beautiful mixture, containing nearly all the varieties - per dozen, 2*s.* 6*d.*—per 100 0 16 0
Anemones, old sorts, double, mixed - ,, 0 10 0
,, Early single, many colours - ,, 0 7 0
Hyacinths, Dutch, double, for beds, mixed ,, 1 5 0
,, ,, fine show flowers, by name, in good contrasts of colours - - per 100 2 10 0
Hyacinths for pots and glasses, Dutch, double per doz. 0 4 0
,, ,, choice, by name - ,, 0 7 6
,, ,, the finest known - ,, 0 12 0
Ranunculuses, hardy sorts for autumn planting, and very fine - - - per 100 0 3 6
Tulips, in superior mixture, being the increase from Messrs. S.'s superb bed of show flowers - per 100 1 0 0
,, Border mixture, very good sorts - - 0 7 0
,, Early Van Thols, for pots or open ground - 0 10 0
Crocuses, the new Dutch multiflora, in 20 beautiful varieties, 6 of each var. for 6*s.*, or 12 of each for 0 10 6
,, many other sorts - per 100, 3*s.* to 0 1 6
Snowdrops, large double - - per 100 0 2 6
Irises, choice sorts, by name - - ,, 2 5 0
,, ,, the best 30 selected for - 0 15 0
Turban Ranunculuses, (quite hardy,) scarlet - ,, 0 3 6
,, ,, black, per 100, 10*s.* New Golden, 8*s.*
,, ,, yellow - - per 100 0 5 0
Persian Irises, for pots, very fragrant - - per doz. 0 3 6
Jonquils, sweet double - - ,, 0 2 6
,, Campernelle, large single - - ,, 0 1 6
Gladiolus floribundus, beautiful - - ,, 0 4 0
,, other sorts, in variety - - - 0 2 6
Commellina tuberosa per doz., 1*s.* 6*d.*—per 100 0 10 6
Ixias, in beautiful mixture per doz., 4*s.* 6*d.*—per 100 1 10 0
Lilium eximium, longiflorum, and japonicum each 0 1 6
Cyclamen, Sweet Persicum, and others per doz. 0 12 0

The above are particularly recommended for immediate planting by J. SUTTON and SONS, Reading Nursery, Berks.

N.B.—Carriage is paid to any Railway or Packet office in London.

NEW SEEDLING VERBENAS, GERANIUMS, &c.

R. WHITE & Co., NURSERYMEN, Poole, beg to offer the following beautiful collection of new varieties for 21*s*, to be delivered in the spring: they will be found to comprise the finest sorts in cultivation, of each colour. The first ten are seedlings which have been submitted to Dr. LINDLEY for his opinion, and are reported to be all fine sorts, (see *Chronicle*, October 1st and 8th). No. 1, Alfred, brilliant, fine pink with crimson eye, 2*s* 6*d*; No 2, Perfection, very large, beautiful pink with white eye, 2*s*; No 3, deep rosy purple, 1*s* 6*d*; No 4, Princess Alice, superb pink, with dark crimson eye, 2*s*; No 5, Modesty, pale lilac, 1*s* 6*d*; No 6, Variabilis, very dark lilac, changing to blue. 2*s* 6*d*; No 7, Cooperii, a magnificent scarlet, with yellow eye, 1*s* 6*d*; No 8, Surprise, crimson purple, with yellow eye, 1*s* 6*d*; No 9, Simperii, light lilac, with fine white eye, 1*s* 6*d*; No 10, Emma, deep crimson rose, with fine light eye. Liconi, 1*s*; Speciosa, 1*s*; Queen, 1*s*; Rubra purpurea, 1*s*; Ne plus Ultra, 1*s*; Elegans, 1*s*; Picta, 6*d*; Slateri, 6*d*; Ingramii, 6*d*; Davisonii, 6*d*.

The above Seedlings have been selected from a bed of several thousand, and we can safely recommend them. We have already a considerable number of them ordered, and shall therefore be obliged to those who favour us with their commands, to let us know as early as possible, that they may not be disappointed. In consequence of having a much larger stock of PELARGONIUMS than we have room to winter, we are now offering 40 distinct kinds, including the undernamed, at 5*l.*, or separately at the prices affixed:—Foster's Sir R. Peel, 10*s* 6*d*; Favourite, 10*s* 6*d*; Constellation, 10*s* 6*d*; Lynes's Duke of Cornwall, 10*s* 6*d*; Sunrise, 10*s* 6*d*; Princess Royal, 10*s* 6*d*; Fair Maid of Devon, 7*s* 6*d*; Lord Elrington, 5*s*; Glory of the West, 5*s*; and all other fine kinds from 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s* each.

N.B. Our collection of CHRYSANTHEMUMS, comprising 40 of the finest sorts, will be in bloom in about a fortnight, and will be sent out in the spring, at 21*s* the collection. Hoosamee Persian Melon, 5*s* per packet, six seeds.

MR. LYNE'S SEEDLING GERANIUMS.—LYNE'S Celestial, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Apollo, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Princeps, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Duke of Cornwall, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Redworth, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Modesty, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rosebud, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Sunrise, 1*l.* 1*s.*; or the set of eight for 8*l.*

Descriptions and figures can be obtained.

A dozen of all the leading sorts of last year, including a plant of LYNE'S SUNRISE; OR DUKE OF CORNWALL, for Five Pounds. Twelve good Show Varieties for Two Guineas.—Union-road Nurseries, Plymouth, Oct. 3, 1843.

J. PIPER, Parkstone Nursery, Near Poole, has a quantity of Large and Small Rhodondroms, Laurels, and Laurestinas, at greatly reduced prices, as he is about to clear his lower Nursery; and having a few more plants of his New Fuchsias to dispose of, begs to refer the readers to his advertisements of last month.

FAVELL BARRINGER, St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, Bedfordshire, begs to announce that his Catalogue can be had on application, of his choice and select CARNATIONS and PICOTEES, with which he has gained this year 56 Prizes, and upwards of 200 during the last three years at different exhibitions in the country.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l.* 10*s.*; British Queen, 1*l.*, and Eliza, 10*s.* per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 13, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK & CO., beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s.* 6*d.* per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Peas," 14*s.* per bushel.

Newcross, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, Oct. 13.

PINE PLANTS

PERSONS in want of PINE PLANTS have an opportunity to choose, from an extensive stock, Plants of all sizes, from Suckers to those in Fruit, at low prices. Warranted free from all insects, well rooted, and healthy. Apply by letter, or on the premises, to WILLIAM DAVIS, Green-street, Marlbro'-road, Chelsea.—Oct. 13, 1843.

NEW BLACK NEMOPHILA.—Seed of NEMOPHILA DISCOIDALIS to be had, in small packets, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, of W. J. NUTTING, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside, London.—A large quantity of DUTCH ROOTS, a priced list of which can be had upon application.

TO PINE-GROWERS.—To be disposed of about 250 Fruiting and Succession Pine Plants, perfectly clean and healthy. For particulars apply to Mr. ISRAEL, 7, Centre Buildings, Covent Garden.

AUTUMN OF 1843 AND SPRING OF 1844.
Established in the Year 1728.

JOHN WEBBER begs to draw the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen Planters, and the Trade, to his Stock of FOREST TREES, EVERGREEN SHRUBS, &c., &c., which he offers on the most reasonable terms, and are this season of the very best description, comprising upwards of 600,000 Larch, Scotch, and Spruce Firs, from 2ft. to 4ft.; 200,000 Ash, from 2ft. to 5ft.; 100,000 English Elms, from 4ft. to 10ft. in height, besides a number of Beach, Birch, Spanish Chesnuts, Oaks, Alder, Hazel, Privett, and numerous other articles, priced Catalogues of which will be forwarded on application. Three Million of THORNS, from one to five years' old. Planting done by contract to *any extent*.

LATTER'S VICTORY OF ENGLAND!
Six good Seeds for 5*s.*

THOMAS LATTER, the winner of all the first prizes in 1843 at the most important Shows (open to all England), is now sending out his celebrated Cucumber as above. It is not only the prettiest variety in cultivation, but it is also a robust grower and prolific bearer. One plant (the stem of which is 5½in. in circumference,) occupies threre lights, each 8ft long by 4ft wide, and has several times during the season produced at *one time* 15 splendid fruit, upwards of 20 in. long, and only 1¾in. in diameter; also ripened 20 seed-fruit, and is still in perfect health. The Seeds, with printed particulars of its pedigree, will be sent postage free, on receipt of post-office order for 5*s.*, to Mr THOMAS WILD, 3, Tavern-street, Ipswich, Suffolk.

To Noblemen, Gentlemen, Nurserymen, Directors of Public Gardens, Cemeteries, and other public Companies, engaged in Planting.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are instructed by the Proprietors to submit to Public Competition, on the premises, the Kensington House Nursery, fronting the Great West Road, on Monday, 6th November, 1843, and following days, at eleven o'clock each day. The varied and interesting NURSERY STOCK OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS well deserves the attention of Gentlemen who intend planting this autumn, and consists of large Magnolias, of sorts including the fine specimen of Magnolia conspicua, Cedar of Lebanon, Fan Yews, Pinus cembra, with a very extensive Collection of Evergreens of every description. This ground is proverbial for the fineness of its specimens and their safe removal, being of a loamy and adhesive nature; but is now required for building purposes. May be viewed a week before the sale, and Catalogues had of all the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

Messrs. FORREST and Co. take this opportunity of inviting to an inspection of their general Stock in their other Nurseries, in the Gloucester-road, within five minutes' walk of their home-grounds.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, PUBLIC CEMETERIES, and other Public Companies engaged in Planting.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS beg to announce that they are instructed by the Executrix of the late Mr. JOHN MILNE, to submit to public competition, on the premises, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, on MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1843, and following days, at 11 o'clock each day, without reserve, the VALUABLE NURSERY STOCK, consisting of Fruit and Forest Trees, Evergreens, American Plants, Deciduous and Ornamental Shrubs of every variety, in considerable quantities. Also a bed of Choice Tulips, consisting of 90 rows, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. An excellent Tulip Cabinet, a quantity of Wood, &c.

N.B.—The above ground is proverbial for its magnificent evergreens, and their safe removal, the mould adhering to their roots. The lots will be arranged for the convenience of large and small purchasers. May be viewed a week prior to sale. Catalogues, 1*s.* each, returnable to purchasers, may be had on the premises; of the principal Seedsmen; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that the Sale of Nursery Stock at the Cottage and Gravel Field Nurseries, Camberwell New-road, Advertised for the 30th inst., is Postponed until further notice.—American Nursery, Leytonstone, Oct. 13, 1843.

DERBY.—TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others, intending to plant.

MESSRS. WILSON AND SADLER beg, through this medium, to communicate that, in consequence of the expiration of the Lease of one of their Nurseries at Christmas next, they will have to offer by Public Auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 8th of November next, the following valuable NURSERY STOCK:—

60,000 English Oaks, 1 to 2½ ft
1,725 Canada grafted Elms, from 4 to 10 ft
4,331 Canada Elms, this summer budded
21,468 Broad-leaved Common Elms
100 Devonshire Elms, 4 to 6 ft
1,100 Mountain Elms, 4 to 6 ft
511 Elms, various varieties, 4 to 6 ft
17,456 Common Beech, from 1½ to 3 ft
200 Purple Beech, various sizes
50 Striped leaved Beech
5,082 Birch, various sorts, from 2 to 5 ft
2,350 Spanish Chestnuts, from 2 to 6 ft
7,250 Horse Chestnuts, from 2 to 10 ft
1,150 Hornbeam, from 2 to 4 ft
14,968 Mountain Ash, from 2 to 6 ft
32,750 Alders, from 1 to 3½ ft
1,620 Area Theophrasti, from 1½ to 4 ft
9,900 Sycamores, from 2 to 10 ft
27,000 Larch, from 1½ to 4 ft
5,000 Poplars, of various sorts, from 5 to 8 ft
750 Hazels
1,000 Willows, French, Weeping, and others of the newest kinds
21,930 Spruce Firs, from 12 in. to 2 ft
12,000 Scotch Firs, from 1 to 3 ft
2,800 Silver Firs, small, from 4 to 9 inches
300 Weymouth Pines, 3 ft
9,000 Privet, from 6 inches to 1 ft
150 Ornamental Thorns
35 Canada Service Trees
25 Snowy Mespilus
10,000 Hollies, from 1 to 4 ft, Silver and Gold Striped ditto
20,000 Common Laurels, from 1½ to 3 ft
2,000 Portugal Laurels
1,500 Fine Standard Apples, fine sorts
1,000 Dwarf Apples
600 Standard Pears
300 Dwarf ditto, trained and untrained
1,400 One-year Pears, fine sorts
100 Plums, Standards
200 Dwarf Plums, kinds, fine
1,400 Common Plums, budded
1,500 Mussil Plum budded with Apricots
300 Standard Cherries
200 Dwarf ditto
300 Damasons
300 Fruit-bearing Almonds
400 Dwarf Peaches
200 Dwarf and Standard Apricots, &c.
115,000 Seedling Oaks
24,000 Seedling Crabs
3,000 Seedling Hornbeam
300 Seedling Birch
300,000 Seedling Ash
10,000 Sycamore
2,000 Horse Chestnuts, &c. &c.
2,000 Strong Crab Stocks, budded

N.B.—All the above are in Lots.

Messrs. W. and S. respectfully invite attention to the valuable Stock above enumerated, which will be put in lots to suit purchasers, and sold without reserve. The convenience of immediate transit by Railway from the Derby Station close adjoining, will enable Gentlemen or Nurserymen to forward articles to any part of the kingdom in a few hours. The sale will commence the first day precisely at Eleven. The Stock may be viewed on application to the Foreman at the Nurseries, or at the Seed Warehouse, Cheapside, Derby.

NURSERY STOCK.

TWO GREENHOUSES, PITS, one and two light Boxes, Hand-Glasses, and sundry Effects.—Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed by the Proprietor, in consequence of the Land being required for building purposes, to submit to public competition, on the premises, Highbury Nursery, Holloway-road, Islington, on Wednesday, Oct. 18th, 1843, at Eleven o'clock, without reserve, the whole of the Stock, consisting of Greenhouse Plants, Fruit and Forest-trees, Evergreens, and Shrubs. May be viewed prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the Premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

W. BUCHANAN begs respectfully to offer his services to Nurserymen, Gardeners, and others, as Auctioneer and Valuer of Nursery Stock, Garden, and Farm-produce, &c. From his great experience and intimate knowledge of the value of this description of Property, he flatters himself that his services will be found beneficial to the interests of those persons who may favour him with their commands.—Camberwell.

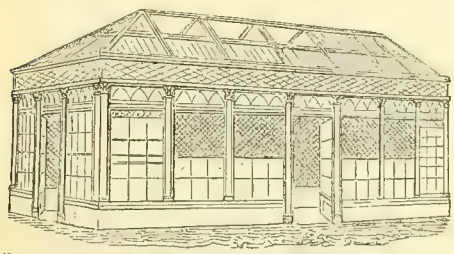
NURSERY STOCK.—A large Collection of EVERGREENS, &c., by Mr. J. King, on Monday, Oct. 16, at ten o'clock, on the Premises, Acre Lane, Clapham, by order of Mr. Dawson, without reserve.

The Stock consists of a very fine collection of several thousand Plants, comprising Laurestines, Arbutus, variegated and green Hollies, Portugal and common Laurels, Evergreen Oaks, Sweet Bays, Rhododendrons, Accubas, Arborvitæs, and a variety of other Shrubs. May be viewed until the Sale, and Catalogues had on the Premises, of Mr. Gibbs, Seedsman, Piccadily; of Mr. Clark, Seedsman, Bishopsgate-street, and at the office of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented by J. Rogers, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. Shewen having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; Mr. Pontey's, Plymouth; the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London. Considerable improvements have been effected since last season; particulars of which are in course of preparation.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT-WATER.



J. WEEKS & Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hot-house-Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

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STEPHENSON and CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE FOLLOWING WEEK.
Tuesday, October 17 . Horticultural . . . 3 P.M.
Wednesday, October 18 Microscopical . . . 8 P.M.

In our answers to correspondents, an inquirer was lately directed to select his cuttings at a time when they contain much organizable matter. But the meaning of that advice was unknown to him, and will probably be equally mysterious to others. It will therefore be as well if we at once explain it, especially as it is connected with points of cultivation of very considerable importance.

The term organizable matter is equivalent to what has been called *true* or *descending*, or *arterial*, or *vital* or *autumn sap*, in contradistinction to the term *aqueous* or *ascending sap*. Although in some respects the old expressions were useful enough, yet their diversity showed the insufficiency of them in the minds of physiologists, and they had the great fault of conveying incorrect notions of the nature of the matter spoken of. In particular the word sap necessarily recals the idea of a fluid; *Purpurea sapa* was the juice of the grape. But the substance to which the term autumn, &c. sap belongs is more viscid than fluid, and to a large extent, especially in autumn and winter, is not only solid but insoluble by ordinary solvents. "This *fluid*," says Mr. Knight, "is closely analogous to the arterial blood of animals," and then he goes on to say that it also "assumes an organic *solid* form." (*Phys. Papers*, p. 340.) The truth is, that at first it is fluid, like all the solid tissues; by degrees it becomes thickened, undergoes various chemical changes, and at last consolidates into gum, sugar, starch, albumen, gluten, and other substances, all which, taken together, constitute "organizable matter." Such matter in its original semifluid state may be called sap, but can scarcely bear the name when consolidated and finally elaborated.

The history of organizable matter is this: When a plant reproduces itself, nature introduces into a small internal bag the miniature of a young plant, formed of all the qualities of its parent, and along with it a mixture of substances calculated to feed the vegetable infant when it first begins to be animated and grow. This bag, with the matters it contains, we call a seed. As soon as the vegetable embryo is excited within the seed, the nutritious substances laid up there quit the solid and assume a fluid state, and are gradually converted into the new organs or parts with which the embryo is clothed: hence the name organizable given to such matter, that is to say, able to form organs. The parts which are thus formed possess the power of producing, under favourable circumstances, more of this organizable matter, out of which additional parts are formed, and so on incessantly. But in the absence of such matter no new growth can take place, while the extent of growth, and the nature of the parts that are formed, depend entirely upon the quantity of organizable matter that the plant produces.

There is nothing in the whole range of Vegetable Physiology which more concerns the cultivator than this; and the history of organizable matter, the circumstances favourable or unfavourable to its production, the way in which it changes, the places where it is stored up, and the organs to whose action it is owing, may be said to form both the foundation and a large part of the fabric of the science of Organic Botany. This, indeed, will be apparent to everybody when it is once understood that organizable matter is the substance out of which all the parts of plants are formed. Nevertheless a few examples of its importance will assist in making the matter clearer.

The cause of these remarks was a question relating to cuttings. Every one knows that cuttings are generally selected when the wood is at least partially ripened; at that time organizable matter is collected within them, and enables them to put forth roots and new leaves. In the absence of it they could do neither. Moreover, the reason of the common practice of allowing an old leaf to remain on a cutting, is that the leaf may secrete more organizable matter to replace that which is expended in forming roots, so that the supply may not be exhausted.

A young Melon plant is unable to set its flowers, or if it does set them, the fruit produced is small and of inferior quality; that is, because organizable matter is not formed abundantly till after the plant has made some considerable progress in its growth. When the fruit, under the first circumstances, sets and begins to swell, it attracts to itself so large a proportion of the organizable matter that has been secreted, that the formation of leaves is obstructed, and then the supply required for further nutrition is interfered with, because fruit has to depend upon leaves for its sustenance. Or a Melon plant with half-grown fruit suddenly loses its foliage, in consequence of negligence or accident; the fruit will swell but little afterwards, because the organisable matter, constantly forming by the leaves, is wanting.

An orchard bears a very heavy crop of late fruit; the next year the trees are stunted, and hardly grow. In that case the crop of one year has consumed so much of the organizable matter of the trees that little is left for future growth, which is consequently arrested till more organizable matter shall have collected.

Gardeners dig between the rows of their Strawberry plants, in autumn, or winter. There cannot be a more mistaken practice. By such means the roots, filled with organizable matter for the nutrition of the plant next year, are destroyed; and what is substituted in its place? Nothing.

Grapes shrivel: although more causes than one are probably connected with that malady, yet there can be no doubt that the want of organizable matter is a frequent—perhaps the most frequent—reason. Vines are exhausted by over-cropping; organizable matter is for the time diminished; before it can be replaced the new crop of Grapes has consumed all that the trees contained, and then, their food failing them, the berries necessarily shrivel. But this deficiency in organizable matter may arise from other causes than over-cropping: injuries to the leaves, of many kinds, are a fruitful source of the mischief; yet in all these instances the way in which the injury tells is the non-production of organizable matter.

In conclusion, it must never be forgotten that plants, like animals, consist of two essentially distinct parts: the one the organiz*ed* material of their structure, the other the organiz*able* matter out of which additions are to be made to that structure; and that under no circumstances whatsoever can growth take place, except in the presence of the latter. This law is not only one of the foundations of Vegetable Physiology, as we have already said, but one of the most important of all facts for the gardener to bear in mind, explaining, as it does, the sources of success or failure in multitudes of the operations in which he is daily engaged.

When the harvest is over, and all the corn is safely stacked or lodged in the barn, the farmer naturally feels inclined to rest himself and his horses, and to relax in his labour; and if the weather has been fine and they have worked early and late, they require a little rest to recruit their strength. Light work, such as horse-hoeing between the rows of Turnips, more to stir the ground than to mould them up, carrying mould to mix up with the farm-yard dung, and other jobs, may be done, so as not to work the men and horses too severely. But this must not last long, so long only as to let men and horses recover their strength; for no day should be ever lost in a well-regulated farm. A portion of the Wheat or Oat stubble ought immediately to be well scarified, if not hoed by hand, which last is an excellent practice, and gives employment to many hands which otherwise would not readily find work. The weather is generally fine for some time after harvest, and advantage should be taken of it to clear the fields of weeds by raking them together and burning them. If some heaps of manure or compost have been prepared during the summer and laid on some corner or headland, where they are now in a fit state of decomposition to be carried on the land, five or six tumbril loads per acre may be laid on and immediately spread and ploughed in. According to the size of the farm and the stock kept, especially working horses, a certain portion of this land is to be sown with winter Tares, as soon as possible; and this sowing is to be repeated every fortnight till near Christmas, at the rate of two bushels of seed per acre. They may be drilled or sown broadcast. There is no crop more profitable than Tares, to be cut green or fed off with sheep, in spring. On very heavy land unfit for Turnips, they are an admirable preparation for Wheat, giving ample time for a bastard fallow in the following summer. On good loams they come off in good time to sow Turnips, which, if properly managed, will grow as well after a crop of Tares as they would on a summer fallow. We will take another opportunity of giving directions for this important crop. We are well aware that we are only stating what every good farmer or bailiff knows well, or ought to know; but we write for young farmers and amateurs, and if any practical experienced farmer has any objection to make to our suggestions, which are all taken from our own practice for many years on very different soils of moderate fertility, we shall be very ready to receive information, and to compare the experience of others with our own, provided the facts be stated with accuracy, and sufficient reasons be given for adopting a different course. Our object is to diffuse the knowledge of those practices in husbandry which are sanctioned by long experience, and which have been found to increase the crops, and to raise the greatest quantity of produce at the least possible expense. We have no theories of our own to support, and claim no new discoveries; but we are ready to impart to younger farmers the knowledge, such as it is, which is the result of thirty years' practice—during which time we have read and studied the works of the most celebrated agricultural writers, testing their doctrines by actual experiments—which have often led to disappointment and loss;—and now, near the close of our career, it is a pleasure and relaxation to endeavour to give to others what to ourselves would have been invaluable at the beginning of our agricultural experiments: yet we are not too old to learn, and are fully aware that every year tends to correct errors, and to suggest improvements in the cultivation of the soil.

To return to our sowing of Tares. It is of great consequence that the seed be good, and of the genuine winter Tare, of which there are several varieties. It is best to save as much seed every year as is required for the next sowing. A careful farmer will take care to have some to spare for this purpose; and if his seed degenerates, or is of an inferior variety, he will look amongst the crops of his neighbours, or elsewhere, to be sure of having good seed. The nature of his soil must be taken into consideration, as some soils are more favourable to the growth of Tares than others; but with good tillage they will succeed in soils of very different qualities, provided these are properly prepared and well manured. It is more profitable to have one acre of Tares which grow luxuriantly and cover the ground, than many acres which give but a moderate crop, and allow the weeds to spring up in the intervals. No crop cleans the land better, especially those soils which are subject to be overrun with Charlock, or wild Mustard. If this troublesome weed be watched, and the Tares cut or fed off before the seed of the Charlock is fully formed, this weed is not only destroyed, but increases the fodder, without any injury to the cattle or sheep. If fresh seed is brought to the surface when the land is ploughed again for Turnips, the weeds will be destroyed in the hoeing of this crop, and none will probably appear in the next Corn crop. In land which has been badly cultivated, and ploughed with a very shallow furrow, for fear of "bringing up Charlock," as the old farmers say, this is the most effectual mode of destroying it: but it requires patience and perseverance to do so effectually.

In some favourable situations, where the harvest is early, the land may be ploughed and sown with Stubble, or Eddish Turnips, as they are called, and these will give good feed for sheep at the end of winter; but if the soil be heavy and wet in winter, it is better to plough it in small round stitches, or ridge it, as is done in Essex, to let the frost penetrate the ground as much as possible. There is no tillage like a frosty winter.—*M.*

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NEW SYSTEM OF POTTING PLANTS.

By Wm. Wood; at Messrs. Henderson's Nursery.

No. II.

In the remarks, to which the following are intended as a sequel, an opinion was offered that the present test of superior cultivation is "the greatest amount of constitutional vigour within a limited period;" and as this, when attained, can but be regarded as a primary step towards an ultimate object, it may with equal certainty be affirmed that the highest purpose of cultivation is a constitutional vigour, combined with a uniform development of bloom. In attempting to define the means generally adopted for the attainment of this, it will be of interest to glance at the principles or conditions upon which such results depend.

The present modes of potting may be considered as two distinct mechanical operations. The first, from the simplicity and uniformity of its process, has been termed a Progressive and Accumulative system; and the second, from its necessary exposure to successive seasons of excitement and repose, may not unaptly be designated an Alternate or Restrictive system. The leading feature of the former (the Accumulative) is found in its leading to a maturity of growth, without the aid of intermediate shifts, by removing plants, in their youngest state, to pots having due proportion in size to their ultimate vigour and fertility. The latter, or Restrictive system, is well characterized by its dependence for the same end upon the ordinary practice of shifting gradually from smaller to larger pots.

That there should exist many doubts as to the practicability of the first method, is not surprising; since it is totally opposed to general practice, not being a gradual process of repeated and protracted efforts, but an application of first principles towards producing an immediate effect. Each system is not less opposite in its mechanical details than in its natural tendencies; the Accumulative being an immediate application of large quantities of soil, bearing due proportion to a *perfect* development of parts, and so approaching natural conditions, while the Restrictive or frequent shifting system is the successive application of materials proportionate to the *existing* vigour of the plant in its various stages of growth.

The value of the Accumulative mode of cultivation will be more readily understood by tracing its connexion with

those principles of Horticulture on which the most perfect vegetable growth depends.

The only natural mode of perpetuating the constitutional vigour of a species is by reproduction from seed; and it is strictly in harmony with this law of Nature that the various modes of propagation and cultivation are to be viewed. Thence it follows, that in proportion as the means employed for the multiplication of plants are artificial in their character, will be the premature exhaustion of the individual parts thus multiplied; in other words, if, in the propagation of any plant by *cuttings*, the latter be taken from a specimen which is already partially exhausted by excessive development of its parts, or by excess of bloom, the parts thus detached will partake of the impaired vigour of the parent. And upon the same principle, a plant which has been in the first instance derived from its parent stock as *a layer*, will possess less constitutional energy than others derived from the same source as cuttings, in consequence of the layer already approaching its final maturity more nearly than the latter.

The conclusions to be derived from the foregoing remarks are, that the several organs of a *seed*, a *cutting*, and a *layer*, are each endowed with a principle of vital energy varying in power from a seed downwards. It may further be stated, that the vital functions of plants are diminished in force in proportion as the primary development of their parts is prematurely hardened or matured, whether that arises from excess or deficiency of the elements which sustain them. Much that is superior in cultivation is known to depend upon the skilful application of materials adapted to the variations of local influence and after-management. In support of a progressive and accumulative system of cultivation, the following principles may be offered, apart from those minor evidences which every successful routine of practice supplies.

1st. "For the maintenance of a plant in health, it is *indispensable* that the supply of fluid by the roots should be *continued* and *uninterrupted**."

2d. "The smallest leaf at the extremity of a branch of a lofty tree must assist in setting in action the absorbing power of roots, at whatever distance from the other organs those roots act. If this reciprocal action is not maintained *without interruption*, and if anything occurs to check it during the period of vegetation, the plant will suffer in proportion to the amount of interruption.†"

From these statements, it appears that whatever tends to protract or suspend the reciprocal action of the organs of plants, will, in proportion, impair their vital energy; and it is the fitness of the *accumulative* system to secure a continued supply of those fluids which are essentially necessary for mature growth in plants, that constitutes its superiority over other modes of cultivation. This advantage is obtained by transferring plants, in their young and excitable state, to large masses of soil, of a texture and quality *adapted to their growth*, and so mechanically arranged as to enable their tender organs progressively to assimilate their food without being liable to excess of moisture, or to be retarded in their after-growth.

A strong argument against the fitness of the *restrictive* system of shifting of plants, to attain simultaneous and accumulative vigour, is found in the tendency of that system to reverse the laws of Nature in regard to the formation and disposition of roots. This is an evil inseparable from the ordinary modes of cultivation. The natural function of roots being the absorption of food through the medium of their extremities or *spongioles*, it is plain that their capability of answering this important end will be in proportion to the facility afforded them of extending and ramifying in search of the elementary substances required for their respective organs. In admitting this view of the subject, it will probably be found that the amount of food thus obtained will be commensurate with the *diffusion* of the roots over a given surface.

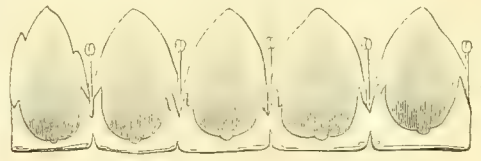
These opinions are strengthened by their coincidence with the physiological fact, that "roots augment in diameter simultaneously with the stem, and under the influence of exactly the same causes‡." From this law an important inference is to be drawn in favour of the present argument; namely, that as an inverted or horizontal position of the stems and branches is calculated to diminish vigour and dispose to precocious fertility, so similar effects will attend an inverted or circular direction of the roots, by limiting their expansive movement, and lessening their exposure to the indispensable influence of atmospheric agency.

But it may be said that cultivators can avert such an unnatural position of the roots, by reshifting previous to those organs being too far advanced; to which it will be sufficient to reply, that such a mode of transferring plants previously to their being tolerably established, would not only be opposite to successful practice, but attended by a risk with which few practitioners would venture to incur. That plants of slow and rigid habit (and others proportionately) should be fairly established in their respective stages of growth, previously to being further excited, is sufficiently well known; and to attempt an opposite course would not only endanger the flowers, but tend to frustrate the principal objects of cultivation.—*From Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

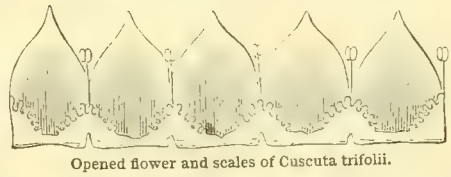
* "Lindley's Principles of Horticulture," p. 32.
† "Theory of Horticulture," p. 50.
‡ "Lindley's Theory of Vital Actions."

THE CLOVER DODDER.

I have carefully examined this Cuscuta, but cannot yet say precisely whether it should be considered distinct from C. epithymum or not. I have no specimen, recent or dried, of the latter at hand, and so cannot institute any direct comparison, and the figure in English Botany is not to be depended on for such a purpose. I do not consider any of the descriptions of C. epithymum which I can refer to sufficiently detailed to enable me to judge from them. From what I recollect of this plant, it is much smaller, and has a general tinge of red, which our plant does not possess; but these are doubtful characters. The essential characters of two species so closely allied, and unfurnished with leaves, must be taken from minute differences in the parts of the flower, and it is impossible to speak very decidedly how far these may be permanent without seeing the two together in a fresh state. I find one character in the flower of both this and C. europæa, which appears to me to have been hitherto imperfectly noted; and I shall take the liberty of directing the attention of future observers to it. The flowers have been described as furnished with "scales," seated on the corolla, and opposite to the stamens. But instead of distinct scales, I find a continuous corona adherent to the base of the corolla, but perfectly free above throughout its entire circuit. This corona has scale-like laciniæ, or teeth, seated before the stamens, and it is these which have been described as distinct scales. Perhaps a very rude and imperfect sketch may convey an idea of this corona as it occurs in the two species here alluded to.



Opened flower and scales of Cuscuta Europæa.



Opened flower and scales of Cuscuta trifolii.

I observe, also, on opening and extending the corolla on a flat surface, that the corona ruptures readily at the base of each lacinia, creating a suspicion (for I can urge no more) that it may possibly be formed by the cohesion of subordinate parts (abortive stamens ?), which thus alternate with the stamens, instead of being opposite to them. These parts are very small, and their relation may be easily overlooked; as we see by the figure and description of C. europæa in English Botany, where that species is represented as having no scales at all.—*J. S. Henslow, Hitcham, Suffolk, Sept.* 13, 1843.

AMMONIA.

The observations of Mr. Lawes on the value of Ammonia as manure, in last week's *Chronicle*, are very interesting, and in several respects I entertain the same opinions; some of his statements, however, appear more questionable, so that without further evidence I think we should hardly be justified in adopting his conclusions, and giving up the old theories which have hitherto been received. Mr. Lawes considers that it is more important to supply plants with Phosphates than with nitrogen, and in this I cordially agree with him, but when he seems to think Ammonia of little or no value as manure except indirectly, I feel hardly prepared to follow him. It is pretty generally considered that plants must derive the nitrogen which they contain, either from Ammonia or some other compound containing it, and that they cannot assimilate it direct from the air; if this be the case, it is evident that they cannot form azotised matters unless they are supplied with Ammonia, or some other compound containing nitrogen, either from the air or from the soil. Now the quantity of nitrogen which can be supplied in this way to plants is by no means large; if therefore the supply of it can be increased in moderation, the means of forming azotised matters, and consequently one of the means of luxuriant growth, will be supplied to plants. On examination, it appears, that the great majority of the operations of culture, amongst other things, facilitate the absorption and retention of Ammonia and the compounds of nitrogen.

In studying the action of inorganic manures, it is necessary to consider their action in several points of view: their chemical effects must be distinguished from those which are merely mechanical, and the chemical nature of the soil must be known, that the chemical effects of the manure may be ascertained. In adding, for example, to certain soils lime or other bases, we give to the soil the power of assisting in the transformation of Ammonia into nitric acid. We may merely add potash; but by so doing we give to the soil the power of fixing a quantity of nitrogen, as nitric acid, and thus enrich the soil by indirect means. The nature of the soil is of very great importance in examining the action of saline manures: we apply various salts of Ammonia, and carefully measure the produce obtained by the use of each; but we forget that the salts may be decomposed before they reach the roots of the growing plants, and that, by the ordinary processes of double decomposition, the salts we apply may be completely changed in the soil.

On soils rich in azotised matters, containing Ammonia or salts of nitric acid in considerable quantity, it would not be reasonable to expect benefit from the use of ammoniacal manures; but in soils not of this description I believe they will always be found of value; how much of the benefit derived from them is due to the acid they contain is a separate question, but I am convinced that the Ammonia itself is of great value. If the sulphuric acid of sulphate of Ammonia is the most important ingredient of that salt, then sulphate of Ammonia would produce but little effect on soils containing much sulphuric acid; whilst the contrary, I believe, is the fact. The comparative effect produced by different salts of Ammonia varies much, and appears to depend principally on the nature of the soil. I have recently seen the muriate producing larger crops than either the sulphate or the phosphate, when applied to Wheat and Potatoes. Whilst speaking of the effects produced by Ammonia, I may mention a curious fact which I lately observed, and which bears upon the subject. I found that plants of Tobacco manured with salts of Ammonia contained, in proportion, a far larger quantity of potash than similar plants grown in the same soil, but not manured with Ammonia. It is, I think, evident, that the salts of Ammonia increased the vigour of the plants, and enabled them to absorb from the soil, a larger quantity of potash than they could otherwise have done. The effects of guano are certainly not wholly due to the Ammonia which it contains; a great part is no doubt due to the presence of phosphates, but I have generally found that the best guano was that which was richest in Ammonia.

Mr. Lawes asks, "What proof have we that plants are unable to supply themselves with Ammonia from sources unknown to us?—and how far may the increase of crops by the addition of substances containing Ammonia be attributed to that element?" To prove that we know all the sources of nitrogen is of course impossible; we know that plants may obtain it, both from the soil and from the air, but they may obtain it in a manner that we are still unacquainted with, though it certainly appears more than probable that they can and do obtain it from Ammonia and nitric acid—sources which are quite sufficient to account for the quantity they commonly contain. The fact that rotten dung is far superior to fresh dung, does not appear to me to prove that the Ammonia lost during its putrefaction was useless, but rather that the nitrogen in the rotten dung is in a state which plants can assimilate, whilst that in fresh dung is less capable of being absorbed by them.* I do not for a moment suppose that plants would grow if deprived of earthy phosphates and bases, but supplied with Ammonia, any more than that they would flourish without light; but I believe that a source of nitrogen is as essential to plants as a supply of phosphates. The best of all manures are those which supply both phosphates and Ammonia. Farm-yard manure is of this description. It is a question well worthy of consideration, whether plants do not derive a very notable quantity of earthy matter from the air. I need not mention the great distance to which sea-salt is carried by the wind, but I cannot help suspecting that a greater quantity of solid matter is carried about in the air than is commonly supposed.

I hope these hurried remarks will elicit further observations from those who have practical experience in the action of manures.—*E. Solly.*

* That the vapours given out by fermenting dung increase vegetation, is proved by the luxuriant manner in which plants in the vicinity of dunghills grow.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XLI.

Were I desired to point out what I consider the greatest defects in garden scenery, I should have very little hesitation in enumerating deep and irregular raw-edgings to the walks, as the first defect; walks and borders deficient in gravel or soil, as the second; and tall, clumsy box-edgings, as the third. In my estimation, deep and irregular edgings are a most intolerable deformity, and yet, to such an extent does this deformity prevail, that of all the gardens I ever visited, I could not name half-a-dozen that are free from it. At this place, though the walks have been all made within the last five years, the edgings are so irregular, that in one place they are from three to four inches deep, while, perhaps within a few yards in the same walk, the grass is below the level of the gravel. I do not attribute any fault, in this respect, to my predecessor, because the irregularity is not greater than may be noticed in most other gardens, but I merely point it out as an instance of bad taste, in an otherwise highly kept garden. Now, the first operation in the way of improvement which I shall undertake this autumn, will be to have all these edgings properly levelled, and in doing this I shall have all the grass taken up two feet wide from the walk on both sides, and then make them perfectly level, allowing for the grass, when laid down again, to be not more than one inch above the level of the gravel. I shall then have this grass rolled once a week through the winter by a heavy roller, so that in the spring, when I dress the edgings off before trimming the walks, they will not be more than half an inch in height,—and after they have been once properly formed and cut, I shall never, if I can possibly avoid it, allow them to show a raw edge again,—at least, not more so than is necessary to keep the lines and curvatures of the walks as true and regular as possible.

Foreigners, when viewing the gardens of this country, are always pleased with the beauty of our close-cut lawns and gravel-walks, and I believe it is not assuming too much to say, they are the finest in the world. Flattering, however, as this fact is to British vanity, I believe it has been a prolific source of carelessness, in leading us to be satisfied with what our walks and lawns are, instead of making them what they ought to be. When the walks contain sufficient gravel to form a good path, and yet the edgings are too deep, they may be made to slope gradually towards the walk; but this is not a good plan where it can be avoided, as the middle of the walk should always be as high as the adjoining grass, if not a little

higher. In walks from three to five feet wide, the centre should be level with the highest part of the edging, and curve very gradually to the sides; but in walks of greater width, they should be somewhat higher: say, increase an inch in height for every additional three feet in width.

I have been thus diffuse on this subject, partly from a love of seeing good walks, and partly from a conviction that the amateur, or professional gardener, cannot introduce a greater improvement into his garden than to level the edgings, and fill his walks brim-full of gravel.

Burke, in his Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful, has a remark so applicable to this subject, that I cannot do better than quote it, to shew how necessary the above improvements are to the beauty of a garden. Speaking of smoothness, he says, "It is a quality so essential to beauty, that I do not now recollect anything beautiful that is not smooth. In trees and flowers smooth leaves are beautiful;—smooth *slopes of earth in gardens*,—smooth streams, in the landscape,—smooth coats of birds and beasts, in animal beauties;—and in ornamental furniture, smooth and polished surfaces. A very considerable part of the effect of beauty is owing to this quality: indeed, the most considerable; for take any beautiful object, and give it a broken and rugged surface, and, however well formed it may be in other respects, it pleases no longer; whereas, let it want ever so many of the other constituents, if it wants not this, it becomes more pleasing than almost all the others without it." It will thus be seen that smoothness is one of the fundamental constituents of beauty, *ergo*, no walks or edgings can be beautiful that are not smooth.

The above remarks apply with equal force to box-edgings: they ought never to exceed an inch in height, and the walks should be full of gravel.

W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.

Errata.—In my last article, first paragraph, for "interruption," read "interception;" and further on, for "interrupt," read "intercept."

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Luminous Plants.—As you have drawn attention to what is called the "phosphorescence of plants," I send a few notes. This appearance is not confined to plants, and is of frequent occurrence in the animal kingdom. Amongst the higher forms of animals, the light of the glow-worm, an insect, and several species of Annelides, are well known; but in the lower animals it is much more common. The light given out by jelly-fishes and various kinds of Zoophytes forms the glory of the tropical seas on bright still nights, and this phenomenon is often observed in warm weather on our own coasts. In these cases it seems connected more with the vegetative than the animal function, not being dependent on the nervous system. In plants a luminous appearance has been observed, under two circumstances, amongst the living and the dying. The light given out from decaying wood, does not appear to be a merely chemical process, as it only occurs in the wood of plants that have been recently cut down, and not in old dry timber. Amongst living plants luminosity has been frequently witnessed. You mention in the last Number the well-attested facts of the Rhizomorpha and the Agaricus olearius, numerous examples of which might be brought forward by good observers. This light, as well as that from decaying wood, is stated by Meyen to be increased on plunging the plant, or wood, into oxygen gas; and he attributes the phenomenon to the chemical action going on in both the living and decaying tissues. The light from the moss, mentioned by Mr. Babington, has also been observed in Germany on another species of Schistostega, the S. osmundacea. It has been observed by Funk, Brandenberg, Nees Von Esenbeck, Hornschuch, and Struve. Bridel-Brideri and Agardh, attributed this light to a small Alga, which the former called Catoptridium smaragdinum, and the latter Protococcus smaragdinus, which they supposed occupied the moss. Unger, however, has examined the moss accurately, and finds that at certain seasons the peculiar utricles of this moss assume a globular form, and being partly transparent, the light is refracted and reflected in such a way as to present a luminosity on the surface of the vesicles. These vesicles are, perhaps, what Professor Lloyd took for crystals. Meyen says he has confirmed Unger's observations. With regard to the light given out from the flowers of plants, there can be no doubt as to the phenomenon not being an unfrequent one. Since the time that it was first observed by Christina Linnè, many have recorded the same fact. Linnæus, the younger Linnæus, Haggren, Crome, Zawadzki, Hagen, Johnson, and the Duke of Buckingham, are amongst the observers who have recorded their experience on this subject. The plants in the flowers of which it has been observed, are the Tropæolum majus, Helianthus annuus, Calendula officinalis, Tagetes erecta, and T. patula, Lilium chalcedonicum, and L. bulbiferum, Polyanthus tuberosa, Papaver orientale, Chrysanthemum inodorum, Œnothera macrocarpa, and Gorteria rigens. We are, perhaps, not in a position to say this is not an optical illusion; but if it were, one would expect that it should be more constant. It has also been seen by several observers at the same time, in different positions, and when one has seen it, the others have seen it. Using analogy as our guide, one would be more inclined to attribute it to the same action, whatever that may be, which produces the same phenomenon in the lower animals, decaying wood, and the Cryptogamia. The phenomenon in these cases, which no one ascribes to optical illusion, is only occasional. In addition to these observations on the light of flowers, there are some on the phosphorescence and luminosity of sap. Mornay describes a tree in South America, called Cipo de Cunaman, with a milky juice, which gave out in the dark a bright light. Martius, also, in a plant which he named Euphorbia phosphorea, says, that when wounded, the sap gave out a light. When this was observed, the temperature was 20° Reaumur, but ceased when the heat sunk to 16°; he could not find that it affected the Galvanometer in the least. Senebier states, that in his experiments on the Arums, he observed on one occasion, when confining an Arum in oxygen gas, that it gave out light as well as heat. In endeavouring to account for these phenomena, Meyen, in his Physiology, rejects all other explanations, and conceives that the facts hitherto observed, favour the view, that the luminosity is the result of the active chemical processes involved in the process of decarbonising the plant. In conclusion, I would point out also the relation between these phenomena and that still more remarkable one, the spontaneous combustion of the human frame. In this case there appears to be a combustion going on intermediate between mere oxidation and flame. I hope these observations may induce some of your readers, with ample opportunities in the field and garden, to take up the subject, and record any facts they may have observed or shall observe, in your Paper.—*E. Lankester.*

Luminous Appearances in Plants.—I am surprised that doubts should be entertained of the luminous appearances on certain garden flowers. I have observed it frequently, and have looked for it in each succeeding summer, on the double Marygold, and more especially on the Papaver pilosum, the Hairy red Poppy, in my garden at Moseley, in Worcestershire. In the evening, after a hot dry day, the flashes of light afforded much amusement to myself and to others. I believe it is Coleridge, who has recorded, in one of his poems, the same beautiful appearance on the Marygold, observed at Stavey, in Somersetshire. Here, where the climate is moister and less congenial to floriculture, the same flowers do not present the same phenomenon—at least, I have not seen it.—*P. M. James.*

Wintering Pelargoniums.—In the month of October, last year, I took up a bed of Pelargoniums which had been planted in the garden; they were hung up by the roots in a dry cellar. In the month of May they began to shoot, and in the middle of June I had them cut down and planted in the garden, not having the convenience of a spare hot-bed. For the last two months they have been in full blossom. I did not lose one scarlet one. The idea was not my own; it was suggested by Capt. Mangles' excellent little work on Flowers.—*Daphne.*

Myatt's Pine Strawberries.—At p. 587 of this year it is stated that I planted out a bed of second runners on the 26th of Oct. last year; which, to my surprise, matured some good fruit, and which I suppose is a circumstance of rather uncommon occurrence. At the present time, the bed presents the appearance of midsummer more than that of autumn, for it is now producing a second crop, and I have no doubt but that it will be some weeks yet before all the fruit will be matured. Is it usual for such runners to do so?—*D. Z.*

Humphreys's Compound.—I have seen several inquiries respecting this Compound, and I beg to state that I have tried it sparingly on Heaths, Pelargoniums, Chrysanthemums, &c. It appears to improve the foliage and give the plants strength, so that I intend to try it further.—*W.*

Fruit without Leaves.—In a late *Chronicle* there is an article under this head, by "R. H.," who is a young man employed in Cantley Gardens. I have had an opportunity of examining the Peaches which he mentioned as being healthy good-sized fruit. They are the late Admirable Peach; the fruit when gathered were not much more than half the usual size, and were of inferior flavour, without kernel, and the stone was very imperfect. Peach-trees were very much injured in this neighbourhood last spring by the cold winds, consequently there are many instances where the points of the young shoots withered after the fruit had attained a considerable size.—*G. Doncaster.*

Anœctochilus setaceus.—In looking over Bennett's recent work on Ceylon, I found the following allusion to this pretty plant, which may guide some of your readers to its successful cultivation:—"The botanist will be delighted with the beautiful little plant called Rajah Wanya, or Jungle King, which delights in marshy places, and abounds in this neighbourhood (Marrundamkoollé). The natives, ignorant of the attractive influence of water upon trees, ascribe the bending of their branches over the water and marshy places, inhabited by the Rajah Wanya, to their natural homage to the Jungle King plant."—*Pons Ælii.*

Fruit Trees in Gravel.—"Este" ventures to suggest from experience of thirty years, that the most productive Pears in the gravels common in the blue clay formation, are—1st—The Chaumontelle, which rarely fails. 2d—The Lammas. The Bon Chrêtien answers fairly; other Pears may grow, but the Chaumontelle alone is perfectly healthy. Of Apples, the Keswick Codlin is the only uniform bearer, and this, perhaps, because the fruit being gathered early, the tree is not exhausted by having to ripen its fruit. The Codlin in question has uniformly a slight ridge on one side. The Ribstone will not grow; The Franklin Pippin and Warwickshire Pippin are the next best. No good Nonpareils ripen in this gravel.

Vines.—In reply to "A Subscriber from the Beginning," at p. 645, who seems to think that "to take away all unfruitful branches" will render his Vines unsightly, and his crops irregular, I beg to state that I cannot understand how the taking away of "a barren branch" will have that effect. The Vines that I usually force first are trained up the rafters of a succession Pine pit, and are planted inside, between the flue and front wall, which is built on arches, in order to allow the roots to pass outside, where there is a border along the front 18 inches wide, and then a gravel walk runs parallel with the range of houses, which is eight feet wide. This is all the space the Vines have for their roots to feed in; and, moreover, some of the largest of these are now above the level of the gravel. These receive no covering, nor manure of any kind, even while the Vines are at work; and from the construction of the house the rods cannot be exposed to the weather during their season of rest; but in order to remedy this as much as possible I have them tied up quite close to the glass. This house is planted with Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, and with what some call the Black Prince. From these, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances just mentioned, I have cut some excellent bunches of Grapes, particularly one from the Black Hamburgh, which weighed 2 lbs., and upon one of the rods there were no fewer than 22 bunches, although perhaps not all equal in weight to the one specified, and on those of the Sweetwater they were even more numerous. A few bunches from the Black Prince weighed 3 lbs. This house is 12 feet high, by 16 feet wide; and in the next house, which is of the same dimensions, and under the same circumstances, are some rods which fairly set no fewer than 50 bunches. From these facts I trust that a "Subscriber from the Beginning" will be satisfied with my success in the culture of the Vine, and if he will clearly state his difficulty, I have no doubt he will meet with assistance from—*A Subscriber.*

The Harvest Mouse.—Mr. Thomas Chapman, of the Dungeon Farm, Hutton, Lancashire, was setting up the sheaves of Wheat after his reapers, when his attention was arrested by a peculiar sound issuing from the newly-made sheaves. On examining it, he was surprised to find a nest of the harvest-mouse, containing nine young ones, in the midst of the sheaf, and about 18 inches above the band; presently afterwards, he discovered two other nests, similarly situated, and likewise containing young. These nests are very ingeniously suspended from two or three stalks of the Wheat, are round, and about the size of a cricket-ball, with the aperture so ingeniously closed as not to be seen, and it is supposed that the parent mouse opens the nest at different parts, and so affords nourishment to each one of her offspring, taking care to close all safely again. They are so compact and well-filled that they might be rolled across a table without being discomposed, though containing young mice; but what is most surprising is, the Wheat was cut and the sheaves bound up without the reapers discovering the nest, or in the least degree having injured either it or the young. Before the Wheat was cut, the nests would be about four feet from the ground. I have also seen those nests found in tall Rye-grass in this neighbourhood.—*Facile.*

Strawberries.—Having been successful in securing an excellent crop of Keen's Seedling Strawberry at this season of the year, I beg to state the mode in which they were obtained. The plants, which were forced early in spring, were planted out into a rich border, where they remained until the last week of September, when they threw up very strong spikes of flowers; they were taken up and potted in the same soil in which they were growing, and placed in Pine frames. From these I lately gathered a dish of very good fruit, and in all probability I shall be enabled to do so twice or three times a week, and they will continue to bear until Christmas, as there is an abundance of bloom as well as fruit. Should this not be a common mode, it may perhaps prove an acquisition to gardeners.—*W. Godwin.*

Linnæa borealis.—I have been making a plantation of Linnæa borealis, which I discovered in a neighbouring wood. Has that, as well as other plants, been spread extensively during the last 50 years? It was unknown to Lightfoot, and I remember getting a specimen of it from the late Professor Beattie, who found it for the first time in the wood of Inglismadie, in Forfarshire, to which locality it was supposed to be confined.—*H., Aberdeen.*

Dahlias.—Last season I had some Dahlias from a nurseryman which bloomed beautifully, but this season they have, almost without exception, flowered with open centres, and some of them have come all but single. The soil in which they are growing is of the same description as that in which they were grown last season. It is a light sandy loam. The ground was cleared of Gooseberries last year, trenched, and richly manured with thoroughly-rotted cow-dung. The Dahlias were turned out in the middle of June, and the ground was again dressed with bone-dust. The plants have grown very luxuriantly: this season has been exceedingly fine, but dry. I have watered only sparingly, and pruned almost none; and it may be in some of these last points that I have erred. Perhaps some of your more experienced correspondents in these two matters will favour me with an answer.—*A Subscriber.*

One-shift System for Strawberries.—I force a few Strawberries, and have hitherto followed the usual practice of striking the early runners in small pots, and shifting them into larger ones in August or at Michaelmas. In this year I ranged one-half my stock of full-sized pots (a size larger than the usual Strawberry-pot), ready filled with good soil, alongside the parent plants; and, without sinking the pots into the ground, raised the runners over the sides of the pots and pegged them down, and so left them. The other half of my stock I treated in the usual way. As they appear at present, the first-mentioned are by much the finer and stronger plants, and promise to produce a better crop than those shifted.—*P. P.*

Refuse Sulphates as Manure.—At a manufactory on my farm I have large quantities of the sulphate refuse from the manufacture of chlorine, and I have tried a variety of experiments for the purpose of making it useful for Agriculture, but without success, and I do not think that it will ever be of much value. It proves most beneficial when mixed with lime, to precipitate the manganese, and then turned over repeatedly with a quantity of rich earth for some months.—*J. B. Lawes.*

Transplanting.—As the season for transplanting is now fast approaching, I beg to warn those who are not proficients in its nature, of the necessity of endeavouring as much as possible to select soils that will be suitable to the plants that are to be removed; for instance, in removing ornamental trees, or in planting out specimen plants, or in making an Arboretum, it is necessary to suit the soil to the different kinds of plants. When plants are put into a soil altogether contrary to their nature, they become unhealthy, linger, and often die. Those who plant late in the spring, if the season be dry, ought to water frequently, and give the plants every encouragement that they possibly can. It reflects much credit on a gardener to have handsome and well-grown specimens under his care, and it is a convincing proof of good management. This can be easily effected by proper attention being paid to the plants, such as staking, pruning, and watering if required; and I would again particularly request the attention of gentlemen and gardeners about to transplant, to bear in mind that the principal thing in growing trees and plants to perfection, is to plant them in the soils they require. In transplanting great care is required, and it is very beneficial to the plant to spread out its roots properly, and in some cases to lightly prune them. Although these few observations are simple, yet I am sorry that they are not more particularly attended to, for by such attention in a few years the grower would be amply repaid for his trouble.—*Timothy.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

YORKSHIRE LAND-DRAINING ASSOCIATION.

Upon the occasion of the Richmond Agricultural Show last week a meeting was held at the King's Head Inn, Richmond, on Friday, the 29th ult., for the proposition of this association, and was attended by many influential landed proprietors of the county, and others desirous of forwarding the object in view, among whom were the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., Col. Arden, R. M. Jaques, Esq., T. Charge, Esq., James Smith, Esq. (Deanston), L. Hartley, Esq., &c. &c. On the motion of the Earl of Zetland, seconded by R. M. Jaques, Esq., Mr. Charnock was requested to open the business by explaining to the meeting the objects of the association, and the progress made in its introduction. In compliance with this request, Mr. Charnock briefly recapitulated the leading features of the undertaking, whereby it is proposed to combine, for their mutual benefit, the agricultural and the monied interest; and he expressed a firm conviction that from the great redundance of money, for which there lacked employment, it required only that associations like the present should be submitted, under proper auspices, to insure the confidence of the capitalist, whose surplus we might then see securely employed in the profitable and permanent improvement of the soil. Mr. Smith (of Deanston), gave his fullest concurrence to the project; and in a very able address, entered at some length into the merits of the plan, showing the usefulness and practicability of such associations, the establishment of which would, he said, be peculiarly opportune at the present moment, when the necessity for agricultural advancement was manifest not only to the owner, but also to the occupier of the soil, whose practical improvements were retarded only by the want of those additional means which would thus be placed within his reach on easy and equitable terms. Mr. Smith also pointed out the advantages which would result from the drainage being conducted under the systematic operations of such an association, which would be in a position to apply the first practical and scientific skill to the several works under its charge, and thereby to guarantee the most effective drainage at the lowest cost. He then proceeded to show the progressive character of the undertaking, which obviated the necessity for any large outlay in extensive works or premises at the outset; and, in conclusion, took occasion to represent to the meeting the great moral and national good which might be confidently looked for from the extensive and regular employment which such associations would be the means of securing to the able-bodied labouring population of the rural districts, A conversation then ensued, in which Col. Arden remarked upon the tedious and expensive forms attending the requisite application to the court under Mr. Pusey's recent act enabling tenants for life to obtain money by way of mortgage and a rent-charge on the land, for draining their estates, and he trusted that, ere long, these difficulties would be removed. As a proof of these impediments, Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq., stated that he believed there had only been one instance in which that act had been made available, and he thought that, as emanating from the present meeting, it would be no unsuitable opportunity to express the hope that some less intricate measure would be provided. Mr. Bailey Denton observed that this association, and all that might be formed after this precedent, would perhaps be the best mediums which, under existing circumstances, could be devised for facilitating the preliminaries of the act referred to; for that, while their executive committees and advising officers would forward by every means the interest of the applicants; yet they would, at the same time, exercise a wholesome discretion until some amendment might be obtained, —possibly by the introduction of suitable provisions in the proposed General Drainage Bill. Mr. Charnock thought that one reason why Mr. Pusey's act had not been more generally taken advantage of was the reluctance on the part of individuals to advance money on mortgage which should be repaid by instalments; whereas in the operations of our association such transactions would be in every respect compatible with the interest of all parties. After some further discussion on several points of detail—the making of tiles, and the security for advances, the appointment of the provisional committee was confirmed, with power to add to their number, and a recommendation to inquire into the nature of the security which can be given by parties employing the association, and to report the result of such investigation on the earliest occasion, for general satisfaction. The following gentlemen constitute the committee:—Provisional Committee—Godfrey Wentworth, Esq., Woolley Park, Wakefield; R. M. Jaques, Esq., Easly Abbey, Richmond; James Smith, Esq. (Deanston), 8, Whitehall-place; J. Brakenridge, Esq., Bretton Park, Wakefield; T. Bradley, Esq., Richmond; Chr. Bradley, Esq., Richmond; J. Bailey Denton, Esq., Gray's Inn-square and Southampton. Mr. Edwin Green, Havercroft, Barnsley; assisted by Messrs. Blanchard, Richardson, and Gutch, of York, the solicitors to the association, and by Mr. Charnock, of Wakefield, the Hon. Sec., with power to add to their number.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 7.—This was the Autumn General Meeting. The competition in fruits was good; and the same may be said of the Dahlias and Carnations. The following prizes were awarded: —For the best three sorts of *Peaches*, the Silver Medal was voted to Mr P. Crockett, gr to Colonel Ferguson, for Noblesse, Twyford, and Bellegarde; 2, Mr R. Gardiner, gr to the Earl of Stair, for Royal George, Noblesse, and Galande. Two sorts of *Necturines*, Silver Medal, Mr J. Young, gr to Mrs H. N. Ferguson, for Elruge and Duc de Tello; 2, Mr A. Smith, gr to W. Forbes, Esq, M.P., for Elruge and Roman. Three sorts of *Grapes*, exclusive of Muscat, Hamburgh, and Frontignan, silver medal, Mr J. Gow, gr to Count de Flahault, for Southfield Black, Chasselas de Roi, and White Muscadine; an extra premium was awarded to Mr J. Addison, gr to the Earl of Wemyss, for Flame-coloured Tokay, Royal Sweetwater, and White Muscadine. For clusters of Muscat of Alexandria Grape, one premium was voted to Mr J. Young, and another to Mr J. Weir, gr to Lord Douglas. For large and finely-swelled bunches of Black Hamburgh *Grapes* two prizes were also given, one to Mr Gardiner and the other to Mr Crockett. For Frontignans there were likewise two premiums—to Mr Crocket and Mr Addison. Best-grown *Pine-Apple*, exclusive of Queen, Mr Weir, for a Black Jamaica; and for the finest Queen the silver medal was given to Mr A. Temple, gr to O. T. Bruce, Esq. Best Moorpark *Apricots:* the silver medal was voted to Mr J. Thomson, gr to W. Keith, Esq.; 2, Mr Gardiner: an extra premium was awarded to Mr J. Robertson, gr to Lord Gray. *Greengage Plums*, Mr W. Sharpe, gr to Sir J. S. Richardson, Bart. *Melons*, silver medal, Mr Gardiner, for Watson Wall, a green-fleshed variety; 2, Mr Smith, for another green-fleshed sort, called Edinburgh Prize Melon. Heaviest dozen of *Jargonelle Pears*, 1, Mr J. Lyall, gr to Sir J. Hope, Bart.; and a premium was also voted to Mr Lyall, for producing the best three sorts of *Summer Pears*, the kinds being Citron des Carmes, Summer Bon Chrêtien, and Green Pear of Pinkie. Basket of *Elton Strawberries*, Mr D. White, gr to R. B. W. Ramsay, Esq. Brace of *Cucumbers*, 1, Mr W. Martin, for Long smooth green; 2, Mr Young, for Hurst's Walker's Improved. The show of *Carnations* and *Picotees* was large and fine. 12 *Carnations*, flakes or bizarres, 1, Mr Young, for Marquess of Granby, Hogg's Champion, Ely's Lady Ely, Miltiades, Rumford's Gameboy, Foster's Duke of Wellington, Pearson's Enchanter, Manchester Rival, Ely's Lord Milton, White's Mrs White, Ely's Mayor of Ripon, and Berringer's Hope; 2, Mr P. Thomson, gr to W. H. Vere, Esq; 3, Mr R. Macdonald, gr to Lord Willoughby de Eresby. *Six Picotees*, 1, Mr Young, for Lord John Russell, Sharp's Duke of Wellington, Morris's Mary, Sharp's Nymph of the Nore, Ely's Grace Darling, and Ely's Mrs Bentley; 2, Mr J. Niven, gr to Miss Broughton; 3, Mr D. Foulis, gr to J. Tytler, Esq. Choice *Hollyhocks:* premiums were awarded to Mr Foulis and Mr Addison; the best, however, were from Polten Gardens, but found inadmissible on account of the regulations not being complied with. Dahlias: Nurserymen—1, Messrs T. and W. Handasyde, for Lee's Bloomsbury, Sir Robert Sale, Lady Harland, Marquess of Lansdowne, Admiral Stopford, Beauty of the Plain, Mrs Shelley, Lady Sale, Essex Triumph, Coronation, Prince Albert, Burnham Hero, Argo, Metella, Princess Royal, Novelty, Marquess of Lothian, and Admirable; 2, Mr Young; 3, Mr W. Thom, gr to Capt. M. Innes; 4, Mr Sharpe. Amateur Cultivators—1, Mr A. Ambrose, for Argo, Windsor Rival, Phenomenon, Virgil, Competitor, Essex Triumph, Pickwick, Sharpe's Sir John Stuart Richardson, Indispensable, Yellow Defiance, Walter's Unique, and Pamplin's Bloomsbury, 2, Mr A. Symington; 3, Mr A. Munro, West Holm. The silver medal offered for the best *Seedling Dahlia* was voted to Mr W. Sharpe, gr at Pitfour Castle, for the seedling raised by him in 1842, and named "Sir John Stuart Richardson." A collection of fine Dahlias was sent by Messrs Dickson and Co., including more than 100 different blooms. Messrs J. Dickson and Sons exhibited a number of plants in pots. From the garden of Sir J. G. Craig was a collection of well-grown specimens of the newer sorts of Fuchsia, particularly F. racemiflora, racemiflora elegans, St. Clare, Curtisii, ignescens, and Brockmanii. There was a flowering specimen of Brugmansia sanguinea, from General Robertson's garden; also Yucca filamentosa and conica, from the garden of Capt. Falconar. French and African Marigolds, and China Asters, were sent from the garden of W. Waddell, Esq; and from Messrs Purdie and Merrilees were specimens of Lilium lancifolium and Erica Irbyana. From Inch House gardens was the curious small fruit of Cucumis Anguria, or Gooseberry Gourd. A collection of seedling Calceolarias were sent from Maryfield. Very large samples of Strasburgh Onions from the gardens of D. Anderson, Esq, and of Lord Mackenzie, and excellent Celery from the garden of R. W. Royds, Esq.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Aberdeenshire Horticultural Society, Sept. 6.—This was the fourth competition for the season, and was numerously attended. The following prizes were awarded:—1, *Fuchsias*, to Mr. R. Farquhar, gar, Millbank; 2, do., Mr. G. Cardno, gar, Cornhill; *Seedling Fuchsia*, Mr. R. Farquhar. 1, *Stocks*, Mr. G. Cardno; 2, do., Mr. J. Wood, gar, Logie Elphinstone; 3, do., Mr. W. Knowles, gar, Lessendrum. 1, *Cockscombs*, Mr. T. Darling, gar to Lady Grant; 2, do., Mr. F. Deans, gar, Union Grove; 3, do., Mr. G. Cardno. *Picotees*, 1, Mr. J. Booth, gar, Canal Road; 2, do., Mr. A. Mackie, gar, Arbuthnot; 3, do., C. Runcy, Esq. *Dahlias*, 1, Mr. A. Mackie; 2, do., Mr. W. Joss, gar, Banchory House; 3, do., Mr. A. Mackie. *Asters*, 1, Mr. A. Mackie; 2, do., C. Runcy, Esq., 3, do., Mr. J. Fowlie, gar to G. Shirra Gibb, Esq.; 4, do., Mr. J. Davie, gar, Raemoir. *Marigolds*, 1, Mr. J. Simpson, gar, Elmhill; 2, do., Mr. A. Mackie; 3, do., Mr. J. Simpson; 4, do., Mr. J. Mathewson, gar, Links. *Heaths*, 1, Mr. W. Gallow, gar, Scotston. *Grapes*, 1, Mr. J. Esson, gar, Aberdeen; 2, do., Mr. J. Wood. *Peaches* and *Nectarines*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. N. Glennie, gar, Fintray House. *Melon*, 1, Mr. J. Gray, gar, Murtle; 2, do., Mr. A. Mitchell, gar, Pitcale; 3, do., Mr. A. Mackie; 4, do., Mr. G. Cardno; 5, do., Mr. F. Deans. *Pears*, 1, Mr. A. Brown, gar, Heathcot; 2, do., Mr. S. Farquhar, gar, Echt House. *Dessert Apples*, 1, Mr. A. Grant, gar to J. Hadden, Esq.; 2, do., Mr. R. Donald, gar, Woodside; 3, do., Mr. S. Farquhar; 4, do., Mr. R. Donald. 1, *Plums*, Mr. N. Glennie; 2, do., Mr. G. Gammie, gar, Drum; 3, do., Mr. J. Gray. 1, *Grafted Geans*, Mr. S. Farquhar; 2, do., Mr. J. Wood; 3, do., Mr. S. Farquhar. 1, *Gooseberries*, (quart), Mr. R. Donald; 2, do., Mr. J. Maver; 3, do., Mr. T. Robertson, gar, Hardgate; 4, do., Mr. J. Wattle, gar, Newfield; 5, do., Mr. T. Robertson. 1, *Gooseberries*, (12 largest and heaviest,) Mr. R. Donald; 2, do., Mr. G. Anderson, gar, Gooseberry bank; 3, do., Mr. J. Wood; 4, do., Mr. T. Robertson. 1 and 2, *Apricots*, Mr. J. Wood. 1, 2, and 3, *Seedling Gooseberries*, Mr. A. Brown. 1, *Greenhouse Plants*, Mr. T. Darling; 2, do., Mr. R. Farquhar. 1, *Border Flower*, Mr. J. Mathewson; 2, do., Mr. P. Simpson, gar, Sunnybank. 1, Extra Prize, Mr. J. Maver; 2, do., Mr. R. Farquhar.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

Anglesey Horticultural Society, Sept. 1.—The second and last Show for the year took place in the exhibition-room, at Beaumaris, and was numerously attended. — List of Prizes.—*Stove Plants*, 1, Russelia juncea, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2, Achimenes longiflora, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 3, Vinca alba, H. Beaver, Esq. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Chironia frutescens, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; 2, Oxalis Bowei, the Lord Bishop of Bangor; 3, Helichrysum proliferum, H. Beaver, Esq. *Tender Annuals*, 1, Globe Amaranthus, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 2, Egg-plant, Lord Bishop of Bangor. *Hardy Annuals*, 1, Brachycome iberidifolia, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2, Phlox Drummondii, O. F. Meyrick, Esq. *Hardy Herbaceous*, 1, Statice Wildenoviana, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.; 2, Francoa appendiculata, O. F. Meyrick, Esq. *Half-hardy Shrubs*, 1, Sollya salicifolia, Hon. Colonel D. Pennant; 2, Fuchsia fulgens, Lord Bishop of Bangor. *Dahlias*, 10 *blooms*, 1, Mr. J. Jones; 2, H. Beaver, Esq.; 3, Hon. Col. D. Pennant; 4, Lord Bishop of Bangor; 5, O. F. Meyrick, Esq. *Bouquet or Design*, 1, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 2, H. Beaver, Esq. *Three Pelargoniums in Pots, to be named*, 1, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2, Sir R. W. Bulkeley. *Two Pelargoniums in Pots, to be named*, 1 and 2, H. Beaver, Esq. *Ericas in Pots, to be named*, 1, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2, O. F. Meyrick, Esq. *Balsams*, 1, Hon. Colonel D. Pennant; 2, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 3, Hon. Col. D. Pennant. *Cockscombs*, 1, Hon. Col. D. Pennant; 2, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 3, Lord Bishop of Bangor. Fruit:—*Best Basket*, 1, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 2, Hon. Col. D. Pennant. *Best Basket, exclusive of Pines and Grapes*, 1, Sir R. W. Bulkeley, 2, Lord Bishop of Bangor. *Pines*, 1, Sir R. W. Bulkeley, (Monserrat); 2, R. Thomas, Esq., (Black Jamaica); 3, Hon. Col. D. Pennant, (Monserrat). *Melons*, 1, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 2 and 3, Lord Bishop of Bangor; 4, Hon. Col. D. Pennant. *Cherries*, 1, R. Thomas, Esq.; 2, Hon. Col. D. Pennant. *Figs*, 1, Hon. Col. D. Pennant; 2, None exhibited. *Grapes, white*, 1, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 3, R. Thomas, Esq. *Grapes, black*, 1, R. Thomas, Esq.; 2, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 3, R. Thomas, Esq. *Peaches*, 1, Sir R. W. Bulkeley. *Plums*, 1, Hon. Col. D. Pennant; 2, Major H. Ford. *Dessert Pears*, 1, J. Wyatt, Esq.; 2, D. Roberts; 3, J. Hughes. *Dessert Apples*, 1, Hon. Col. D. Pennant; 2, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 3, J. Wyatt, Esq. *Culinary Apples*, 1 and 2, Mrs. M. Parry; 3, R. Thomas, Esq. Vegetables:—*Cucumbers*, 1, Lord Bishop of Bangor; 2, R. Thomas, Esq.; 3, Sir R. W. Bulkeley. *Celery*, 1, R. Thomas, Esq.; 2, Rev. J. W. Trevor; 3, O. F. Meyrick, Esq. *Broccoli*, 1, Major H. Ford; 2, J. Williams, Esq. *French Beans*, 100, 1, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 2, Hon. Col. D. Pennant. *Lettuce, two heads*, 1, J. Wyatt, Esq.; 2, Rev. D. Williams. *Carrots, bundle of six*, 1 and 2, F. Jacques, Esq. *Onions*, 1, J. Williams, Esq.; 2, Hon. Col. D. Pennant; 3, Sir R. W. Bulkeley. *Leeks*, 1, Rev. J. W. Trevor; 2, Rev. Dr. Williams. *Beet Root*, 1, J. Williams, Esq.; 2, J. Wyatt, Esq. *Parsnips*, 1, Rev. J. W. Trevor; 2, Rev. Dr. Williams.—*Carnarvon Herald.*

Arbroath Horticultural Society, Sept. 12.—This was the last meeting for the season. The following is a list of prizes: — 2 *Carnations*, Bizarres, 1, Mr Lyon, Wild's Perfection, Duke of Leeds; 2, Mr Walker, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Lancaster; 3, Lieut. Lyall, R.N. 2 *Flakes*, 1, Mr Lyon, Beauty of Woodhouse, Hepworth's Elizabeth; 2, Mr Walker, Waterhouse Superb, Chadwick's Lucette; 3, Lieut. Lyall. 2 *Picotees*, 1, Mr Lyon, Lord John Russell, Isabella; 2, Lieut. Lyall; 3, Mr J. Baillie. Variety of 10 *Picotees* and *Carnations*, 1, Mr Lyon, Hepworth's Elizabeth, Peach Blossom, Bizarre. Lord Kinnaird, Madame Vestris. Seedling; Miss Mally, Duke of Leeds, Beauty of Woodhouse, Lord John Russell, Wilde's Perfection; 2, Mr Walker, Duke of Devonshire, Ely's Sir Rowland Hill, Hufton's Patriarch, Prince Leopold, Caroline, Major Cartwright, Beauty of Cradley, Martin's Goldfinch, Venus, Maid of Orleans. 6 *Dahlias*, 1, Mr A. Whamand, Prince of Wales, Phœnix, Rouge et Noir, Admirable, Phenomenon, Bloomsbury (Lee's); 2, Mr Sturroch; 3, Mr Mitchell. 12 *Best*, 1, Mr W. Black; 2, Mr A. Whamand, Phenomenon, Bloomsbury (Lee's), Scarlet Defiance, Phœnix, Rouge et Noir, Duke of Cornwall, Lady Cowper, Admirable, Metella, Maria. 18 *Best*, 1, Mr W. Black; 2, Mr. J. Milne; 3, Mr A. Duncan. 30 *Best*, 1, Mr. W. Black; 2, Mr A. Duncan. 4 *Hollyhocks*, 1, Mr C. Black; 2, Mr C. Moir. 2 *Cockscombs*, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr C. Black; 3, Mr Sturroch. 2 *Balsams*, 1, Mr Sturroch; 2, Mr C. Black; 3, Mr Sturroch. 8 *Hardy Annuals*, 1, Mr A. Duncan; 2, Mr C. Black; 3, Mr J. Gunn. 4 *Marygolds, French*, 1, Mr J. Milne; 2, Mr Lyon; 3, Dr. Traill. 3 *African*, 1, Mr A. Duncan; 2, Mr C. Black; 3, Mr. H. Black. 6 *Asters*, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr A. Duncan; 3, Mr G. Jarran. 4 *Fuchsins*, 1, Mr Walker, Venus victrix, transparens grandis, mirabilis; 2, Mr Cuthbert, elegans superba, Venus victrix, Moneypennii mirabilis; 3, Mr Baillie. 10 *Best*, 1, Mr Baillie, Standishii, invincible, insignis, mirabilis, conspicua, transparens, fulgens, racemiflora, arborea, magnifica; 2, Mr Cuthbert, elegans superba, magnifica, Venus victrix, Youellii, Meteor, Gem, insignis, Standishii, mirabilis; 3, Mr Walker. 6 *Stocks*, 1, Mr Jarran; 2, Mr Gibson, 3, Mr Lyon. 12 *Best*, 1, Lieut. Lyall; 2, Mr J. Milne; 3, Mr J. Bain. 6 *Verbenas*, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr W. Black; 3, Mr J. Bain. *Herbaceous Plants*, 12 *Best*, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr W. Black; 3, Mr J. Gunn. 4 *Petunias*, 1, Mr C. Black; 2, Mr A. Duncan. 4 *Phloxes*, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr A. Duncan. 6 *Pansies*, 1, Mr A. Whamand, Gunn's Admirable, Robespierre, Miss Stainforth, Gunn' sAlpha. Gunn's Sir R. Peel, Waverley; 2, Mr J. Gunn, Prince Albert, Curion, Gunn's Admirable, Columbus, Sir R. Peel, Eliza; 3, Mr J. Baillie. 12 *Best*, 1, Mr A. Whamand, Miss Stainforth, Gunn's Brilliant, Gunn'sAdmirable, Waverley, Amulet, Seedling not named, Gunn's Sir R. Peel, Alpha, Challenger, Contender, Premier, and Rival Queen, 2, Mr J. Gunn, Aurantia, Eliza, Curion, Amulet, Imogene, Prince Albert, Seedling, Gunn's Columbus, Alpha, Cander, Sir R. Peel, and Admirable. 18 *Best*, Mr A. Whamand, Mirror, Waverley, Aurantia, Amulet, Whamand, No. 1, Walker's Seedling, Miss Stainforth, Jupiter, Robespierre, Jesse, Duke of Marlbro', Gunn's Challenger, Admirable, Premier, Alpha, Sir R. Peel, and Contender, 2 *Seedling*, 1, Mr J. Gunn, Eliza, Defiance, Aurantia, Black Knight, Amulet, Prince Albert, Lady Fuller, Belzoni, Gunn's Mary Queen of Scott, Alpha, Challenger, Brilliant, Premier, Columbus, Perfection, Sir W. Wallace, Rival Queen, Advocate; 3, Mr J. Milne. *Specimen Plant* for beauty and variety, 1, Mr J. Baillie, for Gesnera zebrina; 2, Mr C. Black; 3, Mr Smith. 6 *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr Smith. *Grapes*, largest bunch ripe, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr C. Black. *Best Flavoured*, not less than 8oz., 1, Mr C. Black; 2, Mr G. Jarran. *Best variety of ripe do.*, Mr C. Black. 6 *Nectarines*, 1, Mr C. Black. 4 *Peaches* from open wall, 1, Mr C. Moir; 2, Mr G. Jarran. 6 *Plums*, Green Gage, 1, Mr C. Moir; 2, Mr J. Bain; 3, Mr G. Jarran. 6 *Dessert Apples*, 1, Mr C. Black; 2, Mr A. Duncan; 3, Mr G. Jarran. 6 *Winter*, Mr A. Duncan, 6 *Largest*, 1, Mr C. Moir; 2, Mr G. Jarran. *Best Variety*, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr A. Duncan. *Pears*, largest Jargonelles, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr J. Cameron. *Best Flavoured*, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr C. Black. 6 *Best*, excluding Jargonelles, Mr G. Jarran. *Best Variety*, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr A. Duncan. 20 *Morello Cherries*, 1, Mr C. Moir; 2, Mr J. Bain; 3, Mr A. Millar. *Melon*, 1, Mr C. Moir; 2 and 3, Mr A. Duncan, *Gooseberries*, pint Red, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr C. Moir; 3, Mr C. Black. Pint Yellow, 1, Mr R. Oakenhead; 2, Mr C. Black; 3, Mr A. Duncan. Pint Green, Mr C. Black; 2, Mr W. Smith; 3, Mr G. Jarran. *Currants*, pint Red 1, Mr C. Black; 2, Mr W. Smith; 3, Mr Lyon. Pint White, 1, Mr C. Black; 2, Mr C. Moir; 3, Mr A. Duncan. *Raspberries*, pint, 1, Mr J. Bain; 2, Mr J. Cameron. *Celery*, 2 heads Red, Mr A. Duncan. White, 1, Mr J. Milne; 2, Mr A. Duncan. 6 Keeping *Onions*, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr C. Black; 3, Mr J. Bain. 2 roots of *Beet*, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr C. Black; 3, Mr A. Duncan. 3 *Carrots*, 1, Mr J. Milne; 2, Mr A. Millar; 3, Mr J. Bain. Brace of Pickling *Cabbages*, Mr C. Black. Largest Brace of any kind, 1, Mr C. Black; 2, Mr A. Millar. Largest Brace of *Savoys*, 1, Mr A. Millar; 2, Mr A. Laird; 3, Mr C. Black. Brace of *Greens*, 1, Mr C. Black; 2, Mr A. Millar; 3, Mr Mitchell. Brace of *Parsnips*, 1, Mr C. Moir; 2, Mr Lyon; 3, Mr A. Duncan. Brace of *Cauliflowers*, 1, Mr G. Jarran; 2, Mr C. Black; 3 Mr J. Milne. Basket of ripe *Fruit*, Mr G. Jonan. Extra Prizes: — *Carnations, Bizarre*, Mr Walker, Duke of Devonshire. *Best Flake*, Hepworth's Elizabeth. *Best Picotee*, Mr Walker. Crimson *Dahlias*, Mr A. Duncan, for Burnham Hero. Ross or Lilac, Mr J. Milne, Marquess of Landsdowne. White or Edged, Mr A. Duncan. Scarlet, Mr A. Duncan, Lee's Bloomsbury. Yellow or Orange, Mr A. Duncan, Yellow Climax. Purple Puce or Dark, Mr W. Black, Rouge et Noir. *Stock*, Mr C. Black. *Aster*, Mr G. Jarran. *Pansy*, Mr J. Gunn. Extra Prizes were also awarded to Mr Jarran, for a Collection of very fine Stocks, strong and well grown; and Mr Laird, for a Dish of beautiful Strawberries.

Aylesbury Annual Floral and Horticultural Show, Sept. 21.—This was for Dahlias, Flowers, Fruits, &c. The following prizes were awarded: Dahlias, open to all: 12 dissimilar blooms, 1, Mr Horwood, for Hudson's Princess Royal, Grace Darling, Horwood's Princess Royal, Pickwick, Exquisite, Essex Triumph, Lady Cowper, Nicholas Nickleby, Rienzi, Argo, Andrew Hofer, Springfield Rival; 2, Mr Soden, for Cox's Defiance, Conservative, Bridesmaid, Pickwick, Nicholas Nickleby, Princess Royal, Andrew Hofer, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Phenomenon, Essex Triumph, Nicholas Nickleby, Springfield Rival; 3, Mr Robertson, for Colonel Baker, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Admiral Stopford, Lady of the Manor, Widnall's Eclipse, Lady Harland, Antagonist, Oakley Surprise, Mrs Shelley, Essex Triumph, Springfield Rival; 4, Mr I. K. Fowler, for Metella, Bridesmaid, Constancy, Mrs Shelley, Indispensable, Essex Triumph, Argo, Admiral Stopford, Andrew Hofer, Conqueror of the World,

Pickwick, President of the West; 5, R. R. Clayton, Esq, M.P., for Phenomenon, Phœnix, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, Mrs Shelley, Le Grand Baudin, Hope, Unique, Lady Cowper, Eclipse, Conservative, Rouge et Noir; 6, Mr H. Sherriff, for Lewisham Rival, President of the West, Unique, Conservative, Andrew Hofer, Princess Royal, Lord Dudley Stuart, Horwood's Princess Royal, Maria, Indispensable, Sir Frederick Johnson, Rienzi. Mr Ferguson's prize to Amateurs: Mr H. Sherriff, for Sir Frederick Johnson, Bridesmaid, Andrew Hofer, Mrs Shelley, Princess Royal, Conservative, Grand Tournament, President of the West, Maria, Rienzi, Indispensable, Metella. *Melons*, 1, Mr T. Taylor, jun, Green Flesh; 2, Mr Robertson, Scarlet; 3, Mr I. K. Fowler, jun, Beechwood; 4, Mr H. Heath, Beechwood. *Plums*, Mr H. Margesson, Coe's Golden Drop. *Peaches*, Mr Robertson. *Grapes*, Mr Robertson. *Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr Soden; 2, Mr I. K. Fowler, jun; 3, Mr W. H. Green. The show of flowers was very fine, as also the Melons, but the fruit very indifferent.

Bebington Flower Show, Sept. 14.—This was the second Show for the season. The afternoon was, unfortunately, wet, but the exhibition passed off nevertheless very well. List of the prizes: —Premier Prizes:—*Orchidaceæ*, H. Winch, Esq. *Stove Plant*, Rev. J. Mainwaring. *Greenhouse Plant*, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart. Dahlias:—*Stand of* 20 *blooms*, Rev. J. Mainwaring, 1 and 2. *Stand of* 12 *blooms*, H. Garnett, Esq. *Stand of* 9 *blooms*, 1, W. Robinson, Esq.; 2, H. Littledale, Esq. *Stand of* 6 *blooms*, 1, H. Garnett, Esq.; 2, H. Jenkins, Esq. The best *Dahlia* of any colour, H. Garnett, Esq. 1, *Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, 1, H. Winch, Esq.; 2, Rev. J. Mainwaring. *Stand of* 6 *Pelargoniums*, distinct varieties—Diadematum, Rubeniensis, Queen Dowager, Vulcan, Foster's Eliza, Louis Quatorze, Grand Duke, H. Winch, Esq. *Stand of* 4 *Pelargoniums*, distinct varieties—Barrett's British Queen, Gaines's King, Life Guardsman, Louis Quatorze, H. Littledale, Esq. *Best Pelargonium*, F. Willis, Esq. *Fuchsias*, 1, 6 distinct varieties—magnifica grandis, eximia, tricolor, mirabilis, Chandlerii, J. T. Raynes, Esq.; 2, Rev. J. Mainwaring. 1, *Fuchsias*, 4 distinct varieties—Chandlerii, globosa, racemiflora, splendida, Monypennyii, magnifica Cooperi, fulgens, multiflora, racemiflora insignis, H. Littledale, Esq.; 2, Standishii, globosa, Invincible, racemiflora elegans, J. T. Raynes, Esq. *Best Fuchsia*, Venus Victrix, J. T. Raynes, Esq. *Pan of Pansies*, 12 varieties, J. B. Amey, Esq. *Basket of Plants*, 1, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart.; 2, G. Hall, Esq. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, 1, Miss Greenham; 2, Rev. C. Bickmore. *Device of Flowers*, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart. *Grapes*, black, 1, H. Winch, Esq.; 2, Rev. J. Mainwaring. *Grapes*, white, 2, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart.; 2, Rev. J. Mainwaring. 6 *Peaches*, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart. 6 *Apricots*, H. Littledale, Esq. 6 *Nectarines*, Rev. J. Mainwaring. *Pine*, 1, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart.; 2, Rev. J. Mainwaring. *Melon*, 1, H. Winch, Esq.; 2, Rev. R. M. Fielding. 6 *Apples*, 1, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart.; 2, Rev. R. M. Fielding. 6 *Pears*, 1 and 2, H. Garnett, Esq. *Basket of Fruit*, 1, 6 kinds, — Welsh, Esq.; 2, Rev. J. Mainwaring. *Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, H. Garnett, Esq.; 2, H. Hill, Esq. *Brace of Cauliflowers*, H. Hill, Esq. *Brace of Cabbages*, C. Woodward, Esq. *Brace of Lettuce*, C. Rawson, Esq. *Curled Parsley*, Mr. J. Gott. 4 *sticks of Celery*, D. Cram, Esq. *Bunch of Onions*, Rev. J. Mainwaring; *Bunch of Carrots*, Rev. J. Mainwaring. *Bunch of Turnips*, Mrs. King. Extra Prizes:—*Plums*, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart. *Coxcombs*, Rev. J. Mainwaring. *Thunbergias*, Rev. J. Mainwaring. *Best vase of Cut Flowers*, T. Aspinall, Esq. *Strawberries*, H. Winch, Esq. Nurserymen's Prize:—1, For *Dahlias*, 30 distinct varieties, Messrs. Dixon, Chester; 2, Messrs. Whalley, Fairfield.—*Liverpool Standard.*

Burton Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 26.—This was the first Floral and Horticultural Show of this Society. The following is a list of the prizes:—Flowers.—Dahlias. For 12 dissimilar blooms, 1, Mr T. Garnett, gr to J. Proctor, Esq; 2, Mr Wilson. 6 dissimilar blooms, 1, Mr T. Garnett; 2, Mr Wilson. 3 ditto, 1 and 2, Mr T. Garnett. Single bloom, 1, Mr Wilson; 2, Mr R. Garnett, gr to W. W. Atkinson, Esq. *Pansies*, 12 blooms, Mr T. Garnett. *Fuchsias*, 6 varieties, 1, Mr Wilson; 2, Mr J. Scott, gr to Mrs Ford. 3 varieties, Mr. J. Scott. *Pelargoniums*, 6 varieties, Mr Wilson. *Petunias*, Mr. R. Garnett. *Salvias*, Mr J. Scott. *Balsams and Verbenas*, Mr Garnett. *Pentstemons*, Mr. J. Scott. *Asters*, Mr R. Garnett. *Bouquet*, 1, Mr Wilson; 2, Mr T. Wilkinson, gr to J. Armstrong, Esq. Collection of *Cut Annuals*, 1, Mr R. Garnett; 2, Mr J. Scott. Fruit.—*Apples* (dessert), Mr T. Wilkinson, Ribstone Pippins; culinary, Rev. Mr. Hebden. *Pears* (wall-fruit), Mr J. Scott; ditto, Standards, Mr T. Wilkinson, Hessel Pear. *Plums*, T. Tomlinson, Esq. *Melons, Cucumbers, Currants*, Mr R. Garnett. Vegetables.—*Lettuces, Celery, Cucumbers*, Mr R. Garnett. *Cabbages* (red), Mr. Waterhouse. *Potatoes*, 6, Mr. Holme, gr to W. Waithman, Esq. *Onions*, Mr R. Garnett. *Carrots*, Mr R. Wilkinson. *Turnips*, Mr T. Briggs.

Cambridge Florists' Society, Sept. 27.—This was the last Show for the season.—Dahlias (Class A.):—Mr Jasper Taylor, P.P., for Essex Triumph. *Scarlet*, Mr J. Headland, for President of the West and Miracle. *Shaded White*, Messrs J. Taylor, R. Headly, and J. Headland, for Lewisham Rival; Mr J. Headland, for Antagonist and Bianca. *Very Dark*, Messrs J. Taylor, R. Headly, and J. Headland, for Essex Triumph. *Orange and Buff*, Mr J. Headland, for Aurantia, Nicholas Nickleby, Bloomsbury and Aurantia; Mr R. Headly, for Satirist; Mr J. Taylor, for Bloomsbury. *Purple*, Mr J. Taylor, for Indispensable; Mr J. Headland for Euclid and Indispensable; Mr R. Headly, for Indispensable. *Crimson and Red*, Messrs J. Taylor, J. Headland, and R. Headly, for President of the West. *White Ground, Edged, or Mottled*, Messrs J. Taylor, and J. Headland, for Phenomenon; Mr R. Headly, for Phenomenon and Lady Ann Murray. *Yellow and Sulphur*, Mr J. Taylor for Dodd's Prince of Wales. *Rose*, Mr J. Headland, for Widnall's Queen; Mr J. Taylor and J. Headland, for Lady Cowper. *Yellow Ground, Edged, or Mottled*, Mr J. Taylor, for Hudson's Princess Royal. *Rosy Crimson*, Messrs J. Taylor and Headland for Grand Baudin; Messrs R. Headly and J. Headland, for Bedford Surprise. *Dark Ground, Edged, or Shaded*, Messrs R. Headly, J. Taylor, and J. Headland, for Rouge et Noir. *Lilac*, Messrs J. Headland, R. Headly, and J. Taylor, for Lady Harland. *Claret and Puce*, Mr J. Headland (seedling), for Headland's Consolation; Messrs J. Taylor and R. Headly, for Sapphire. *Seedlings*, Mr Ready (dark), for Ready's Dr. Graham; Mr J. Headland (light), for Headland's Andromache. (Class B.):—Mr J Boning, for Miss Shelley. *Scarlet*, Mr J. Boning, for Miracle; Messrs Hudson, for Catleugh's Eclipse and Grace Darling; Mr Musk, for Widnall's Eclipse, Miracle, and Headly's Phœnix. *White and Shaded White*, Mr J. Boning, and Lewisham Rival; Mr R. Boning, for Bianca and Antagonist. *Very Dark*, Mr J. Boning, for Adm. Stopford; Mr R. Boning, for Essex Triumph and Adm. Stopford. *Orange and Buff*, Mr J. Boning, for Nicholas Nickleby and Bloomsbury; Messrs Hudson, for Bloomsbury; Mr F. B. Smith (seedling). *Purple*, Messrs J. and R. Boning, for Miss Shelley; Mr Musk, for Indispensable; Messrs Hudson and J. Boning, for Conductor. *Crimson and Red*, Messrs Hudson and Mr. Musk, for President of the West; Messrs Hudson, for Garrick. *Striped (any colour)*, Mr. F. B. Smith, for striata formosissima. *White Ground, Edged, or Mottled*, Messrs J. and R. Boning, for Marchioness of Exeter; Mr F. B. Smith, for Beauty of the Plain; Mr. J. Boning, for Exquisite; Mr Musk, for Phenomenon. *Yellow and Sulphur*, Messrs. Musk, and J. and R. Boning, for Dodd's Prince of Wales. *Rose*, Messrs R. and J. Boning, and Musk, for Lady Cowper; Messrs J. Boning and Musk, for Widnall's Queen. *Yellow Ground, Edged, or Mottled*, Messrs R. and J. Boning, and Musk, for Hudson's Princess Royal. *Rosy Crimson*, Messrs. J. Boning, for Sir Frederick Johnstone and Competitor; Mr R. Boning, for Le Grand Baudine and Bedford Surprise; Messrs Hudson, for Maria and Le Grand Baudine. *Dark Ground, Edged, or Shaded*, Messrs J. Boning and Musk, for Rouge et Noir and Sussex Rival; Mr J. Boning, for Admiral Stopford; Messrs Hudson for Rouge et Noir and Garrick. *Lilac*, Mr Musk, for Jeffries' Lady Harland. (Class C.):—Six Dahlias (various), Mr J. Sparrow, for Hudson's Princess Royal, President of the West, Le Grand Baudine, Indispensable, Maria, and Widnall's Queen. Three Dahlias, 1, Mr Ready, for Seedling, Maria, and Catleugh's Eclipse; 2, Mr J. Sparrow, for Hudson's Princess Royal, Grace Darling, and President of the West. Zinnias (Six Blooms, not less than four varieties), 1, Mr Ready; 2, Mr F. B. Smith. Asters (six varieties), 1, Mr J. Sparrow; 2, Messrs Hudson. African Marigolds (Three orange and three lemon), 1, Mr F. B. Smith; 2, Mr J. Taylor. French Marigolds, 1, Mr J. Taylor; 2, Mr T. Canham. Society's Bouquets, 1, Messrs Hudson; 2, Mr Ready; 3, Mr F. B. Smith. Mr. Green's Donation for Amateur Bouquets, 1, Mr J. Edis; 2, Mr Canham; 3, Mr W. Crisp. Extra Prizes, *Collection of Plants in Bloom*, and *Cockscombs*, Messrs Hudson. *A Floral Device* (a lyre), Mr J. Edis.—*Cambridge Independent.*

Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society, Sept. 20.—This was the closing Exhibition for the season. The collection of fruits was good. There were also some good specimens of Dahlias, Marigolds, Zinnias, Asters, and two fine baskets of Vegetables. The following is the award of Prizes:—Pine Apple (medal)—1, Mr Steward, Lemon Queen; 2, Mr Catling, Enville. Basket of Fruit (medal)—1, Mr. Steward; 2, Mr. Tomlin; 3, Mr Newman. Grapes, bunch of Black, Hamburgh—1, Mr Steward; 2, Mr Tomlin; 3, Messrs Hudson: Bunch of White do., Nice—Mr Steward: Bunch of Muscat do., White—1, Mr Steward; 2, Mr Catling, Frontignan. Peaches, dish of, not less than 12—1, Mr Peeling; 2, Mr Steward, Violette Hative; 3, Mr Warwick, Galande. Nectarines, dish of, not less than 12—1, Mr Steward, Brugnon; 2, Mr Newman, Elruge. Plums, dish of—1, Mr Steward, Coe's Seedling; 2, Mr Giddings, Washington. Pears, dish of table, not less than 6—1, Mr Tomlin, Gansell's Bergamot; 2, Mr Gimson, Williams's Bon Chrêtien. Melon—1, Mrs R. Foster, Persian; 2, Mr Steward, Netted Persian; 3, Rev W. Skynner, Netted-Green Flesh. Dahlias, 12 various, (medal)—1, Mr Widnall, for Widnall's Victor, Mrs J. Richardson, Sir R. Sale, Antagonist, Competitor, Hero of Stonehenge, Andrew Hofer, Prince of Wales, Great Mogul, Hudson's Princess Royal, Vivid, Mrs Shelley; 2, Rev W. Skynner, for Mrs Shelley, Burnham Hero, Princess Royal, Hudson's Conqueror of the Plain, and Victor, Widnall's Stella, and Eclipse, Catleugh's Prince of Wales, Dodd's President of the West, Competitor, Le Grand Baudine, Wheeler's Maria; 3, Mr Headland, for Widnall's Victor, and Queen, Springfield Rival, Mrs Shelley, Conductor, Stella, Eclipse, Catleugh's Essex Triumph, Sir Frederick Jackson, Surprise, Seedling, Phenomenon; 4, Mr J. Taylor, for Phenomenon, Widnall's Eclipse, Essex Triumph, Beauty of the Plain, Le Grand Baudin, Lewisham Rival, Catleugh's Eclipse, Springfield Rival, Princess Royal, Bedford Surprise, Prince of Wales, Lady Ann Murray: Seedling do., Mr Widnall. China Asters, 6 various—1, Messrs Hudson; 2, Mr J. Taylor; 3, Mr Giddings. Marigolds, 6 double French —1, Mr J. Taylor; 2, Messrs Hudson: African do., 3 Lemon and 3 Orange—1, Mr F. B. Smith; 2, Mr. Potter. Cauliflowers, 4—2, Messrs Hudson. Salad, basket of—1, Messrs Hudson; 2, Mr J. Taylor. Celery, 6 heads of—1, Messrs Hudson; 2, Mr J. Taylor; 3, Mr Headland. Extra Prizes:—*Grapes* (out-door), Mr Ready; *Filberts*, Mr Giddings; *Zinnias*, Mr F. B. Smith; and *Onions*, Mr. Giddings.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

Devon and Exeter Botanical and Horticultural Society, 22d Sept.—This was the 45th Exhibition of this Society. The weather was fine, and the company numerous. From the gardens of Mrs Wells, of Cowley House, was a collection of Orchidaceæ, consisting of Peristeria elata, Epidendrum ciliare, E. cuspidatum, Oncidium ramosum, Burlingtonia rigida, &c. Stove Plants—Achimenes pedunculata, a fine specimen; Niphea oblonga, Ixora rosea, Allamanda cathartica, Galphimia splendens, Ardisia crenulata, having a profusion of red berries. Greenhouse Plants—A fine specimen of Witsenia corymbosa, Angelonia salicariæfolia, Syphocampylus betulæfolius, Lechenaultia formosa, &c. Ericas —Erica verticillata, particularly fine; E. speciosa, E. cruenta, &c. The stand of Dahlias contained many new sorts— Essex Triumph, Competitor, Virgil, Oakley Surprise, Bedford Surprise, Admiral Stopford, &c. On the Fruit table were some very fine Oranges and Lemons. From the gardens of J. W. Buller, Esq., was a collection of Orchidaceous and Stove Plants, Fuchsias, Cockscombs, &c.; also Fruit and Vegetables. The contributions of Messrs. Veitch and Sons consisted of some very fine Plants of Echites splendens, Renanthera coccinea, Lilium speciosum and Lilium lancifolium album, two beautiful Lilies from Japan, where they were found by Dr. Siebold. The general collection consisted of the following Orchidaceous Plants:—Oncidium Harrisonii, 3 plants; O. flexuosum, Cattleya Loddigesii, Myanthus barbatus, 3 plants; Epidendrum cuspidatum, E. ciliare, &c. &c. Stove Plants—Achimenes grandiflora, A. rosea, A. pedunculata, A. longiflora, Lisianthus Russellianus, 2 fine plants, blooming beautifully; Ixora coccinea, a very large and fine plant; I. rosea. &c. Ericas—Massonii, Irbyana inflata alba, Clowesiana, retorta major, Aitoniana, 3; taxifolia, &c. Also a collection of Fuchsias, Seedling Lobelias, Dahlias, Hollyhocks, Zinnias, and Verbenas. Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co. sent a large collection of plants. The following prizes were awarded:—Fruit.—*Pine Apple* not to be cut, a Silver Medal, S. T. Kekewich, Esq; Dish of White *Grapes*, 7s, H. L. Toll, Esq; Dish of Black *Grapes*, 7s, J. Huxham, Esq; 2d ditto, 5s, Lord Clifford; Dish of Mixed *Grapes*, of sorts 7s, E. Lousada, Esq; 2d ditto, 5s, Sir J. Kennaway. Best flavoured *Melon*, 7s, Lord Clifford; 2d ditto, 5s, E. Lousada, Esq. Dish of 6 *Peaches*, 7s, E. Lousada, Esq. Dish of 6 *Nectarines*, 7s, E. Lousada, Esq. Dish of Purple *Plums*, not less than 12, 5s, S. Kingdon, Esq. Dish of light-coloured *Plums*, 5s, J. W. Buller, Esq. Dish of *Morello Cherries*, 5s, J. W. Buller, Esq. Collection of *Figs*, of sorts, 5s, Lord Clifford. Dish of Red *Currants*, 5s, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. Dish of White ditto, 5s, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. Dish of *Raspberries*, 5s, J. W. Buller, Esq. Dish of 8 ripe *Dessert Pears*, of any one sort, 5s, Mrs Wyatt. Dish of ditto, 8 sorts, 2 of a sort, (1st class) 7s, H. Porter, Esq. Dish of ditto, 4 sorts, 2 of a sort, 5s, S. T. Kekewich, Esq. Dish of 8 ripe *Dessert Apples*, of any one sort, 5s, F. Cross, Esq. Dish of ditto, 8 sorts, 2 of a sort, (1st class) 7s, F. Cross, Esq. Collection of *Kitchen Apples*, 6 sorts, 2 of a sort, 7s, J. W. Buller, Esq; 2d ditto, 5s, Sir J. Kennaway. Collection of *Cider Apples*, 10 sorts, 7s, T. Kingdon, Esq. Dish of *Nuts*, of any kind, 5s, Sir J. Kennaway. Extra Fruit.—H. Porter, Esq, White *Currants*, 3s 6d; Sir J. Kennaway, *Figs*, 3s 6d; G. P. Luke, Esq, *Mulberries*, 5s; Sir T. D. Acland, Bon Chrêtien *Pears*, 5s; R. T. Head, Esq, *Dessert Apples*, 5s; Mrs Wells, *Oranges*, 5s; Lord Clifford, *Lemons*, 5s; S. Kingdon, Esq, *Nectarines*, 3s 6d; S. Kingdon, Esq, *Peaches*, 3s 6d. Vegetables.—6 roots of Red *Celery*, 5s, Sir J. Kennaway. 6 roots of White ditto, 5s, J. W. Buller, Esq. Bunch of *Carrots*, not less than 12, 5s, J. Huxham, Esq. Bunch of *Parsnips*, not less than 8, 5s, Sir J. Kennaway. Best 6 roots of *Red Beet*, 5s, Sir T. D. Acland. Dish of *Broccoli*, not less than 3 heads, 5s, J. W. Buller, Esq. Dish of *Cauliflowers*, not less than 3 heads, J. W. Buller, Esq. 6 *Cos Lettuces*, 5s, Sir J. Kennaway. 6 *Cabbage Lettuces*, 5s, E. Lousada, Esq. 3 heads of *Endive*, bleached, 5s, Sir J. Kennaway. Dish of *Peas*, not less than ½ a peck, 7s, Sir. J. Kennaway; 2d ditto, 5s, J. W. Buller, Esq. Dish of *Broad Beans*, 5s, Sir J. Kennaway. Dish of *Kidney Beans*, runners, 5s, Sir J. Kennaway. Dish of Dwarf ditto, 5s, Sir J. Kennaway. Dish of *Artichokes*, not less than 3 heads, 5s, H. Porter, Esq. Dish of *Tomatues*, not less than 6, 5s, H. Porter, Esq. Dish of seedling *Potatoes*, raised from seed by the exhibitor, 7s, J. W. Buller, Esq. Collection of *Vegetables*, 10, Sir J. Kennaway. Extra Vegetables, H. Porter, Esq. *Parsnips*, 3s 6d, Sir T. D. Acland. *Dwarf Kidney-Beans*, 3s 6d, R. J. Trewman, Esq. Collection of *Vegetables*, 5s, R. T. Head, Esq. *Onions*, 5s, H. L. Toll, Esq. *Cucumbers*, 5s, Sir T. D. Acland. *Potatoes*, 5s, Sir J. Kennaway. *Capsicums*, 5s, W. Hooper, Esq; ditto, 5s, J. W. Buller, Esq. Great Windsor *Beans*, 3s 6d. Flowers and Plants in Distinct Sorts and Named. Orchidaceæ.—9 specimens, a Silver Medal, Mrs Wells; 9 ditto, 10s, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Stove Plants* (not Orchidaceæ), 6 plants, 1*l*, J. W. Buller, Esq. 6 ditto, 10s, Mrs Wells. *Greenhouse Plants*, group of 6 sorts, 1*l*, Mrs Wells; 2d ditto, 10s, J. W. Buller, Esq. 6 *Cape Heaths*, 1*l*, Mr. J. Clark; 6 2d ditto, 10s, Mrs Wells. *Herbaceous Plants*, 6 plants, 7s, H. Porter, Esq; 2d ditto, 5s, Sir T. D. Acland. Miscellaneous.—Collection of *Roses*, 7s, F. Cross, Esq; 2d ditto, 5s, H. Porter, Esq. Collection of *German Asters*, 7s, Lord Clifford; 2d ditto, 5s, F. Cross, Esq. Collection of *Hardy Annuals*, 7s, H. Porter, Esq; 2d ditto, 5s, Sir T. D. Acland. Collection of *Cockscombs*, 5s, Sir T. D. Acland. Collection of *Hollyhocks*, the blooms to be exhibited on trays, 7s, H. Porter, Esq. Bouquet of *Flowers*, 7s, Mrs Granger; 2d ditto, 5s, H. Porter, Esq. Dahlias.—(1st Class.)—1s, a Silver Medal, Mrs Wells; 2d ditto, 10s, Mr J. Clark; 3d ditto, 7s, F. Cross, Esq; 12, 10s, Mrs Granger; 7th ditto, 7s, H. Porter, Esq. Extra Flowers and Plants.—Sir T. D. Acland, specimen of an *Orchidaceous Plant*, 7s 6d, J. W. Buller, Esq. Collection of *Stove* and *Greenhouse Plants*, 7s 6d, H. Porter, Esq. Collection of *Stove Plants*, 7s 6d, Mr J. Clark; ditto *Greenhouse Plants*, 7s 6d, H. Porter, Esq. *Herbaceous Plants*, 2s 6d, Mrs Granger; ditto *Herbaceous Plants*, 2s 6d, E. Lousada, Esq; ditto, *Annuals*, 2s 6d, J. W. Buller, Esq; ditto, *Fuchsias*, 5s, F. Cross, Esq; ditto *Dahlias*, 7s.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

Doncaster Horticultural and Floricultural Show, Aug. 2 and 3.—On Wednesday and Thursday was a Floricultural Exhibition, in conjunction with the third meeting of the Doncaster Horticultural Society. Immediately on entering the room were two beautiful specimens of the Palm tribe, Chamærops humilis, the dwarf Fan Palm, and the Cycas revoluta, from Messrs. Crowder. In the centre of the room were Yucca aloifolia variegata, Benthamia fragifera, &c. H. Cooke, Esq, exhibited a beautiful Hydrangea quercifolia. R. Hall, Esq, exhibited an Orchidaceous plant, for which a prize was awarded. P. D. Cooke, Esq, sent Euthales macrophylla. From Mr Crowcroft was Phlox omnifiora. The tables were adorned with Achimenes longiflora, Thunbergia, &c. Two stands of Petunias were exhibited by Mr S. Appleby. There were several fine Pines, Grapes, Melons, Peaches, &c. Two dishes of Strawberries were from the gardens of Lady Cooke Fruits: —*Pine Apple*, 1, P. D. Cooke, Esq; 2, G. C. Yarborough, Esq. *Black Grapes*, 1, W. Chadwick, Esq; 2, P. D. Cooke, Esq. *White* ditto, 1, J. Fullerton, Esq; 2, Mrs Bower. *Frontignan* ditto, 1, T. Dyson, Esq; 2, Mrs Bower. *Yellow Melon*, 1, Mrs Milan; 2, T. Dyson, Esq. *Peaches*, 1, P. D. Cooke, Esq; 2, C. T. Wood, Esq. *Plums*, 1, P. D. Cooke, Esq; 2, Mr. T. Crowcroft. *Cherries*, 1, Mr Milan; 2, Mr J. Wragg. *Strawberries*, 1, Lady Cooke; 2, G. C. Yarborough, Esq. *White Currants*, 1, R. K. Dawson, Esq; 2, Mrs Wood. *Red* ditto, 1, G. J. Horsfall, Esq; 2, Mrs Milan. *Black* ditto, 1, Mrs Wood; 2, Mrs Milan. *White Gooseberries*, 1, Mr T. Crowcroft; 2, Mrs Bower. *Yellow* ditto, 1, Lady Cooke; 2, Mr T. Crowcroft. *Red* ditto, 1, Mr T. Crowcroft; 2, Mrs Milan. *Green* ditto, 1, Mr T. Crowcroft; 2, C. T. Wood, Esq. *Gooseberries* of any colour, 1, Mr Thorp; 2, Mrs Milan. *Table Apples*, 1, Mrs Milan; 2, Dr Dymond. *Baking* ditto, 1, Mrs Milan; 2, G. Ramsden, Esq. *Pears*, 1, Mrs Milan; 2, J. Wright, Esq. *Red Raspberries*, 1, Rev H. Branson; 2, Mr J. Wragg. *White* ditto, Mr J. Wragg. Vegetables: *Red Celery*, 1, Mr J. Wragg; 2, G. C. Walker, Esq; 3, Mrs Bower. *White do.*, Mr J. Wragg; 2, G. C. Walker, Esq; 3, Mrs Bower. *Peas*, 1, G. Jessett, Esq; 2, Mr T. Crowcroft; 3, Mr J. Wragg. *Beans*, 1, Mr Milan; 2, W. Chadwick, Esq. *French Beans*, 1, Lady Cooke; 2, Mrs Milan. *Kidney do.*, 1, Mr J. Wragg; 2, Mrs Milan. *Artichokes*, 1, Mrs Bower; 2, Mrs Milan; *Cauliflowers*, 1, Mrs Branson; 2, Mr T. Crowcroft. *Carrots*, 1, Mrs Milan; 2, G. C. Horsfall, Esq. *Turnips*, 1, Rev H. Branson; 2, Mr J. Wragg. *Kidney Potatoes*, 1, Dr Dymond; 2, Mr T. Crowcroft. *Round do.*, 1, Dr Dymond; 2, T. Dyson, Esq. *Broccoli*, H. Cook, Esq. *Beet*, 1, H. Cook, Esq; 2, Dr Dymond. *Vegetable Marrow*, Mr G. J. Horsfall, Esq. *Spinach*, 1, Mr T. Crowcroft; 2, Mr J. Wragg. *Cos Lettuce*, 1, Mr J. Wragg; 2, Dr Dymond. *Cabbage do.*, T. Dyson, Esq; 2, Lady Cooke. *Curled Parsley*, 1, W. Chadwick, Esq; 2, T. Dyson, Esq. *Cucumbers*, 1, Mrs Milan; 2, T. Dyson, Esq; 3, W. Chadwick, Esq; 4, Dr Dymond. Plants, &c. *Stove Plant*, 1, Mrs Branson; 2, G. J. Horsfall, Esq; 3, Mrs Bower. *Greenhouse do.*, 1, G. J. Horsfall, Esq; 2, Rev H. Branson. *Cactus*, 1, H. Cook, Esq; 2, G. C. Yarborough, Esq. *Exotic Climber*, 1, Mrs Bower; 2, T. Dyson, Esq. *White Pelargonium* 1, G. Horsfall, Esq; 2, Dr Scholfield. *Dark clouded do.*, 1, Dr Scholfield; 2, G. Jessett, Esq. *Dark clouded do.*, 1, G. C. Walker, Esq; 2, Dr Scholfield. *Striped do.*, 1, W. Chadwick, Esq; 2, Dr Scholfield. *Crimson do.*, 1, W. Chadwick, Esq; 2, Dr Scholfield. *Lilac do.*, W. Broughton, Esq. *Light clouded do*, 1, G. C. Walker, Esq; 2, Dr Scholfield. *Blush do.*, 1, G. C. Walker, Esq; 2, G. J. Horsfall, Esq. *Seedling do.*, 1, W. Broughton, Esq; 2, Rev H. Branson. *Erica*, H. Cooke, Esq. *Cineraria*, G. C. Walker, Esq. *Fuchsia*, 1, T. Dyson, Esq; 2, Mrs Bower; 3 and 4, G. C. Walker, Esq; 5, Dr Scholfield. *China Rose in pot*, 1, G. J. Horsfall, Esq; 2, J. S. Lamotte, Esq. *Mimulus*, 1, Mrs Bower; 2, G. C. Walker, Esq. *Herbaceous Calceolaria*, 1, Dr Scholfield; 2 and 3, Mrs Bower. *Shrubby do.*, 1, G. C. Walker, Esq; 2, J. L. Lamotte, Esq. *Verbenas* (6 varieties), G. C. Walker, Esq. *Annual*, 1, Rev H. Branson; 2, J. L. Lamotte, Esq; 3, G. J. Horsfall, Esq. *Stock*, 1, C. T. Wood, Esq; 2, Dr Scholfield. *Orange Tree*, P. D. Cooke, Esq. 12 *Carnations*, Mr Thorpe. *Scarlet Bizarre*, 1, Mr Thorpe; 2, Mr J. Foster. *Pink do.*, 1, Mrs Bower; 2, T. Dyson, Esq. *Scarlet Flake*, 1 and 2, Mr J. Foster. *Rose do.*, 1 and 2, H. Cooke, Esq. *Purple do.*, 1, Mr. Thorpe; 2, H. Cooke, Esq. *Heavy Edged Red Picotee*, 1, Dr Scholfield; 2, T. Dyson, Esq. *Light Edged do.*, 1 and 2, Mr Thorpe. *Heavy Edged Purple*, 1 and 2, Mr Thorpe. *Light Edged do.*, Mr Thorpe. *Self Carnation*, Mr J. Foster. *Tender Bouquet*, Mr W. Foster. *Tender or Hardy do.*, 1, P. D. Cooke, Esq; 2, G. C. Walker, Esq. Dahlias:—*Scarlet Dahlia*, Dr Scholfield; *White*, G. C. Walker, Esq; *Rose*, T. Dyson, Esq; *Red, Dark, Purple, Lilac*, G. C. Yarborough; *Orange*, H. Cooke, Esq; *Yellow*, J. W. Sturges, Esq; *Shaded, Globe*, Mr J. Foster; *Crimson*, Mrs Bower. Nurserymen's Prizes:—First Prizes,—Messrs Crowder, for Achimenes rosea, Rondeletia speciosa, Gesnera zebrina, Ixora coccinea, Gloxinia rubra, Ipomœa insignis, Brunsfelsia americana, Clematis bicolor; Mr Milan, for Maurandya alba, Phlox bicolor, Stachys speciosa, Mimulus Maclearnii; Mrs Milan, for Achimenes rosea, A. longiflora, Fuchsia magnifica, delicata; Mr Crowcroft, for Phlox omniflora, Salvia. Second Prizes,—Mr Milan, for Roses, Thunbergia aurantiaca, Rhodochiton volubile, Noisette Rose, Phlox, Fuchsia Chandlerii; Messrs Crowder, for Cactus, Zepheranthus carinosus, Achimenes omniflora, Fuchsia, Fuchsia Clumber seeding; Mrs Milan, Petunia Beauty, Fuchsia Hutchinsonii; Mr Crowcroft, for Antirhinum, Dianthus. Plants and Flowers:—Stand of 24 *Dahlias*, Mr Spence. 12 ditto, 1, Mr Quarton; 2, Mr J. Atkinson. 12 *Picotees*, 1, Mr Spence; 2, Mr Archer. 12 *Carnations*, 1, Mr Archer; 2, Mr Hattersley. 6 *Picotees*, 1, Mr Quarton; 2, Mr J. Gill. Single specimen of *Carnation*, 1, Mr Bates; 2, Mr Archer. Single specimen of *Picotee*, 1, Mr Archer; 2, Mr Bates. Tray of 24 *Roses*, 1, R. Hall, Esq; 2, Mr Appleby. Single specimen of *Rose*, 1, Earl Spencer; 2, Mr Shelcock. Single specimen of *Orchidaceous Plant*, R. Hall, Esq. Trichopilia tortilis; 2, Messrs Crowder, Oncidium papilio. *Six Stove Plants* Messrs Crowder, Rondeletia speciosa, Medinella erythophylla, Achimenes longiflora, A. grandiflora, A. rosea, Æschynanthus maculatus. *Stove Plant*, 1, Messrs Crowder, Gesnera rupestris; 2, Mrs Milan, Achimenes longiflora. *Six Greenhouse Plants*, 1, P. D. Cooke, Esq, Hydrangea hortensis, Cytisus racemosus, Statice speciosa, Mahernia incisa, Passiflora palmata, Alstrœmeria pelegrina; 2, Messrs. Crowder. Single specimen of ditto, 1, P. D. Cooke, Esq, Euthales macrophylla; 2, Mr S. Appleby, Lophospermum spectabile. *Hardy Plant*, 1, Mr Crowcroft, Phlox omniflora; 2, Miss Jackson, Aconitum versicolor. *Hardy Shrub*, 1, H. Cooke, Esq, Hydrangea quercifolia; 2, G. C. Walker, Esq, Azalea alba. *Shrubby Calceolaria*, 1, J. L. Lamotte, Esq; 2, Mr J. Foster. *Herbaceous* ditto, 1, Mrs Bower, Seedling; 2, Mrs Bower. *Fuchsia*, Mrs Milan, Venus Victrix. *Six Ericas*, Messrs Crowder, infundibuliformis, ampulacea superba, Savilleana, inflata alba, eximea, princeps. *Six Pelargoniums*, W. Chadwick, Esq, Alexander, Bridegroom, Jehu, Lord Auckland, Life-guardsman

Dennis' Perfection; 2, Dr Scholfield. Single specimen of ditto, 1 Dr Scholfield, Vivid; 2, H. Cooke, Esq, Rising Sun. *Balsam*, 1, Mr Shelcock; 2, Mr Crowcroft. *Cockscomb*, 1, Mr Bennet; 2, Dr Dymond. *Stock*, 1, Mr J. Foster; 2, J. L. Lamotte, Esq. Collection of *Verbenas*, Earl Spencer; 2, Mrs Milan. Collection of *Petunias*, Mr Appleby. 24 *Pansies*, Mr Atkinson; 12 ditto, Mr Quarton; 12 seedling ditto, Mr Barker. *Annual*, P. D. Cooke, Esq, Rhodanthe Manglesii; 2, P. D. Cooke, Esq, Lupinus versicolor. 6 *Hollyhocks*, Miss Jackson. FRUITS:—*Pine*, Mr Shelcock; 2, Mr Flintham. *White Grapes*, Dr Dymond; 2, R. K. Dawson, Esq; *Black do.*, C.T.Wood, Esq; 2, W. Chadwick, Esq. *Melon*, Mrs Milan; 2, T. Dyson, Esq. *Peaches*, C. T. Wood, Esq. *Cherries*, Mr Shelcock; 2, Mr Woodward. *Raspberries*, Dr Dymond; 2, Mr Wragg. *Strawberries*, Lady Cooke; 2, H. Machin, Esq. *Gooseberries*, Mr Ridley; 2, Mr Haigh. *Currants*, R. K. Dawson, Esq; 2, Earl Spencer. 6 *Pears*, P. D. Cooke, Esq; 2, Mrs Milan. *Dessert Apples*, Mr Crowcroft; 2, Mrs Milan. *Baking do.*, Mrs Milan; 2, Mr Crowcroft. EXTRA PRIZES:—Pan of 24 *Pinks*, Mr C. Simonite. Pan of *Carnations*, Mrs Spence. *Grapes*, Mr Shellcock.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

Dorking Horticultural Society, August 29.—The third and last Meeting for the present year was held this day. Fruit was the principal object of exhibition, and taking the unfavourable season into account, the display was respectable, although by no means equal to that of former years. Melons, Peaches, and Grapes, in particular, were inferior. But if the fruit did not equal, the flowers surpassed the usual average—an improvement which must principally be ascribed to the introduction of the new Achimenes, most of the species having been produced in high perfection. The collections of Fuchsias contained many of the newest varieties, and among those exhibited for competition there were several well-grown plants. Some of the sing e specimens were likewise excellently cultivated, particularly Lisianthus Russellianus, which was an admirable plant. Of the Prize Dahlias (which we omit, because they were not all named), none were particularly deserving of remark, except a stand of 24 from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, among which were some of the newest and best sorts in cultivation. In the evening the members of the Society and their friends, nearly sixty in number, dined in the Exhibition-room. Prizes were awarded as follows:—*Pine-Apples*, 1, Enville, Mr. J. Apted, gr to the Countess of Warwick; 2, Queen, Mr. J. Gadd, market-gr; 3, Welbeck Seedling, Mr. Hislop, gr to Col. Howard. *Melons*, 1, George the IV., Mr. Truelove, gr to the Misses Carbonell; 2, ditto, Mr. Whiting, gr to H. T. Hope, Esq.; 3, Masulipatam, Mr. Apted; 4, Cabul, Mr. Goodhew, gr to J. B. Hankey, Esq.; 5, George the IV., Mr. Ivery, market-gr. *Grapes. Best Bunch*, 1, Black Hamburgh, Mr. Goodhew; 2, White Muscat, Mr. Hislop; 3, Black Prince, Mr. Heritage, gr to the Right Hon. H. Goulburn; 4, Syrian, Mr. Apted; 5, Black Hamburgh, Mr. J. Gadd; 6, White Muscadine, Mr. Whiting. 9 *Peaches*, 1, Mr. Roland, gr to David Barclay, Esq.; 2, Mr. Broadbridge, gr to the Countess of Rothes; 3, Mr. Goodhew; 4, Mr. Hislop; 5, Mr. Ivery. 9 *Nectarines*, 1, Mr. Goodhew; 2, Mr. Hislop; 3, Mr. Ivery; 4, Mr. Roland; 5, Mr. Broadbridge. 9 *Pears*, 1, Jargonelle, Mr. Heritage; 2, ditto, Mr. Chandler, gr to J. W. Freshfield, Esq.; 3, ditto, Mr. Goodhew; 4, ditto, Mr. Truelove. 12 *Plums*, 1, Washington, Mr. Haben, gr to the Duke of Norfolk; 2, Green Gage, Mr. Heritage; 3, ditto, Mr Broadbridge; 4, Denyer's Victoria, Mr. Ivery. 12 *Apples*, 1, Kerry Pippin, Mr. Ivery; 2, Red Juneating, Mr. Heritage; 3, Mr. Apted. 2 *lbs. of Filberts*, 1, Mr. Whiting; 2, Mr. Ivery; 3, Mr. Truelove; 4, Mr. Heritage; 5, Mr. Broadbridge. *Celery, six heads*, 1, Mr. Chandler; 2, Mr. Truelove; 3, Mr. J. Briggs, gr to C. C. Deacon, Esq.; 4, Mrs. Charrington; 5, Mr. Crowcher, gr to W. Price, Esq.; 6, Mr. Broadbridge. *Fuchsias, best four*, 1, Mr. Ivery, for Victoria, Gem, Arborea conspicua, and Formosa elegans; 2, Mr. Westland, nurseryman, Dorking, for fulgens, ignescens, moneypennii, and racemiflora; 3, Mr. Reid, gr to John Smallpiece, Esq., for Victoria, ignescens major, insignis, and moneypennii; 4, Mr. J. Gadd, for Venus victrix, Victoria, Formosa elegans, and Ring. *Collection of Six Plants*, 1, Mr. Whiting, for Achimenes pedunculata, A. rosea, A. longiflora, A. coccinea, Thunbergia alata aurantiaca, and Philibertia grandiflora; 2, Mr. Goodhew, for Achimenes longiflora, A. grandiflora, Vinca rosea alba, Euphorbia splendens, Lechenaultia formosa, and Gesnera splendens; 3, Mr. Heritage, for Achimenes longiflora, A. coccinea, A. pedunculata, Lilium lancifolium punctatum, Erica vestita coccinea, and Thunbergia alata. *Specimen Plant*, 1, Lisianthus Russellianus, Mr. Goodhew; 2, Achimenes pedunculata, Mr. Whiting; 3, Achimenes coccinea, Mr. Heritage; 4, Clethra arborea, Mr. Broadbridge; 5, Fuchsia corymbiflora, Mr. Reid. *Best two Cockscombs*, 1, Mr. Reid; 2, Mr. Whiting. *Two Balsams*, 1, Mr. Whiting. EXTRA PRIZES:—Mr. R. Gadd, market-gr, for a collection of Fuchsias; Mr. Reid, for Figs, and for a collection of six Plants; Mr. J. Scott, gr to W. Clayton, Esq., for Thunbergias; Mr. Haben, for Morello Cherries; Rev. A. Burmester, for Mulberries.

Dundee and Broughty Ferrie Dahlia Competition, Sept. 20.—This was a bet between three of the leading amateurs in Dundee and Broughty Ferrie on the one side, and an equal number from the Carse of Gowrie on the other. Each were required to produce six blooms of different varieties. Victory was declared in favour of the Carse cultivators by a very great superiority; the six flowers in the stand of Mr. A. Ambrose counted within less than two points of the aggregate value of all those of his rivals. This is the second victory gained in succession by the Carse amateurs over the same opponents. There was also decided on the same day, a prize of ten shillings, which was given by Mr Laird, Nurseryman, Dundee, for the best 12 *different blooms*, and open to practical gardeners and amateurs. Five of the former and two of the latter produced the requisite number. The prize was awarded to Mr. Ambrose, who exhibited Sharpe's Sir John Stewart Richardson, Dodd's Prince of Wales, President of the West, Yellow Climax, Beauty of the Plain, Bridesmaid, Essex Triumph, Yellow Defiance, Le Grand Baudine, Pickwick, Maria, and the Empress of the Whites. Mr. Sharpe's seedling of 1842, named Sir John Stewart Richardson, which was exhibited in the stand of the winner, is a good Dahlia, the colour of which resembles the Duchess of Richmond, but is much darker, and never fails to produce very large and superior blooms. All who have seen it pronounce it to be a first-class flower.

Durham Florists' Show, August 28.—At this Annual Show of Carnations and Picotees, prizes were awarded as follows:—*Carnations*, Mr. W. Thompson, jun., 1, 2 and 3, with Lady Ridley, Sherwood's Corinthus, and Miss Laura. H. J. Marshall, Esq., 4 and 5, with Bellerophon, and Paul Pry. *Picotees*, Mr. Marshall, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with Plenipotentiary, Dr. Horner, Mrs. Horner, Duchess of Kent, and Lady Ely. Several Seedling Picotees were shown by Mr. W. Thompson, jun., which obtained prizes and were named respectively, Thompson's Victory, John Bright, Mayor of Durham, Beauty of the Leazes, Beauty of the North, &c. &c. Prizes were also awarded for the following *Dahlias* shown by Mr. T. Nicholson:—viz., Lee's Bloomsbury, Duke of Richmond, Pickwick, Brook's Champion, and Yellow Defiance. The room was tastefully decorated by a collection of Dahlias, and other flowers furnished by various members of the Society. Mr. J. Wells delivered a lecture on the culture of the Carnation, Picotee, &c., which was highly gratifying to a numerous company.

East Lothian Horticultural Society, Sept. 21.—This was the third Exhibition for the season. The following prizes were awarded:—*Seedling Dahlia*, raised in the country, 1842 and 1843, Mr M. Biel; 2, Mr A. Kinghorn, gr to Sir R. Houston. 12 ditto, sorts, Mr J. Addison, gr to the Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss; 2, Mr W. Thom, gr to Capt. M. Innes. 6 ditto, sorts, Mr Thom; 2, Mr Addison. 12 *China Asters*, sorts, Mr Kinghorn; 2, Mr Thom. 3 *Hollyhocks*, sorts, Mr W. Rentoul, gr to J. Balfour, Esq; 2, Mr Addison. 6 *Marygolds*, French and African, Mr Rentoul; 2, Mr Kinghorn. 12 *Stocks*, Mr C. Anderson, gr to Sir T. B. Hepburn, Bart, M.P.; 2, Mr Addison. 3 *Fuchsias*, sorts (in pots), Mr Rentoul; 2, Mr Kinghorn. 3 *Cape Heaths*, sorts (in pots), Mr Addison; 2, Mr Rentoul. 3 *Tender Exotics*, Mr Addison; 2, Mr Rentoul. 12 *Hardy Herbaceous plants*, sorts, Mr Addison; 2, Mr Kinghorn. 2 *Cockscombs* (in pots), Mr R. Hamilton, gr to Sir D. Kinloch, Bart; 2, Mr Anderson. 2 bunches *Hamburgh Grapes*, heaviest and highest coloured, Mr Rentoul; 2, Mr Anderson. 2 bunches *Grapes*, (any other variety), heaviest and best flavoured, Mr T. Fleming, gr to J. S. Hay, Esq; 2, Mr T. Allan, gr to Mrs Martin. 12 *Plums*, (3 sorts, exclusive of Green Gage,) Mr Addison; 2, Mr Hamilton. 12 *Green Gage Plums*, Mr A. Calder, gr to G. Sligo, Esq; 2, Mr J. Street, gr to Mrs H. N. Ferguson. 6 *Figs*, Mr D. Mitchell, gr to the Right Hon. Lord Elcho. 6 *Peaches*, (open air), Mr A. Ramsay, gr to Sir D. Baird, Bart; 2, Mr Hamilton. 6 *Nectarines*, (open air,) Mr Mitchell; 2, Mr Calder. 6 *Peaches*, (from underglass,) Mr W. Henderson, gr to J. Aitchison, Esq; 2, Mr Kinghorn. 6 *Nectarines*, (from under glass,) Mr Kinghorn. 6 *Apricots*, Mr Kinghorn; 2, Mr A. Shearer. 1 *Green-fleshed Melon*, Mr Hamilton; 2, Mr Fleming. 1 *Melon*, any other sort, Mr Hamilton; 2, Mr D. Cleghorn. 1 Quart of *Gooseberries*, Mr A. M'Lean, gr to J. Ainslie, Esq; 2, Mr Calder. *Bouquet*, Mr A. Shearer, gr to the Most Noble the Marquess of Tweeddale. 6 *Summer Dessert Apples*, sorts, Mr Kinghorn; 2, Mr P. Allan. 6 *Baking Apples*, weight, Mr W. Ogilvie; 2, Mr Anderson. 6 *Jargonelle Pears*, weight, Mr Addison; 2, Mr Rentoul. 6 *Pears*, of other varieties, sorts, Mr A. M'Lean; 2, Mr P. Allan. 3 *Cauliflowers*, Mr W. Henderson; 2, Mr Addison. 2 *Red Beet*, Mr Henderson; 2, Mr Thom. 3 *Carrots*, Mr W. Ogilvie; 2, Mr Anderson. 6 *Onions*, Mr Kinghorn; 2, Mr Calder. Competed for by AMATEURS only:—6 *Dahlias*, Mr W. Martin; 2, Mr D. Cleghorn. 3 *Onions*, Mr Martin; 2, Mr Ogilvie. 6 *Dessert Apples*, Mr W. Ogilvie; 2, Mr D. Cleghorn. SWEEPSTAKES, open to all the members:—9 *Dahlias*, Mr Addison; 2, Mr Thom. For exhibition—from Messrs Dickson and Co., were nearly 100 excellent Dahlias, a number entirely new kinds, and Striped French Marygolds; from Mr T. Dods, were Hollyhocks; from Mr Kinghorn, were Cape Heaths, Helichrysums, Fuchsias, &c.; from Mr Martin, were Brace Cucumbers and Seedling Dahlias, &c.

Eccleston Floral and Horticultural Show, Sept. 13.—This was the last Exhibition for the season. The follo[illegible] prizes awarded:—DAHLIAS:—Stand of 24 *blooms*, Prince of Wales (Dodd's), Suffolk Hero, Andrew Hofer, Bloomsbury, Springfield Rival, Indispensable, Argo, Ploughboy, Rouge-et-Noir, Princess Royal, Phœnix, Maid of Bath, Oriental Pearl Seedling, Beauty of the Plain, Optime, Grand Tournament, Dowager Lady Cooper, Lady Ann Murray, Miss Shelley, Marie, Beauty of Wakefield, Climax, and Grace Darling, Mr. W. Dent. Stand of 12 *blooms*, Antagonist, Rouge-et-Noir, Don John, Fanny Keynes, Andrew Hofer, Maid of Bath, Pickwick, Unknown, President of the West, Exquisite, Essex Rival, and Lee's Bloomsbury, Mr. J. Wiggans. Stand of eight *blooms*, Princess Royal, Duchess of Richmond, Maid of Bath, Indispensable, Pickwick, Phœnix, Hope, and Springfield Rival, Mr. H. Foy. Stand of six *blooms*, Maid of Bath, Suffolk Hero, Widnall's Scarlet Eclipse, Pickwick, Andrew Hofer, and Rouge-et-Noir, J. N. Farington, Esq. *Best bloom, of new Seedling*, Sure Enough, Mr. H. Foy. *Dahlia*, of any colour, Springfield Rival, Mr. R. Norris. *Maroons*, 1, Rouge-et-Noir, Mr. H. Foy; 2, Essex Triumph, Mr. H. Foy; 3, Andrew Hofer, Mr. Thomas Banister; 4, Egyptian Prince, Mr. Thomas Banister; 5, Essex Rival, Mr. R. Norris. *Purple and Puce*, 1, Pickwick, Mr. J. Wiggans; 2, Candidate, Mr. H. Moon; 3, Climax, Mr. J. Wiggans; 4, Metella, Mr. H. Foy; 5, Admirable, Mr. J. Heys. *Tipped and edged*, 1, Maid of Bath, Rev. W. Yates; 2, Phenomenon, Mr. J. Wiggans; 3, Northern Beauty, Mr. J. Heys; 4, Princess Royal, Mr. J. Wiggans; 5, Beauty of the Plain, Mr. R. Newsham. *Crimson and Rose*, 1, Springfield Rival, Mr. R. Norris; 2, President of the West, Mr. J. Wiggans; 3, Westbury Rival, Mr. R. Norris; 4, Wheeler's Maria, Mr. R. Norris; 5, Hope, Mr. W. Dent. *Shaded and Striped*, 1, Rouge-et-Noir, Mr. R. Norris; 2, Unknown, Mr. R. Newsham; 3, Hero of Nottingham, Mr. T. Banister; 4, Will Watch, Mr. W. Dent; 5, Grand Turk, Mr. J. Heys. *Scarlet and Red*, 1, Phœnix, Mr. W. Dent; 2, Lee's Bloomsbury, Mr. R. Norris; 3, Scarlet Defiance, Mr. J. Heys; 4, Widnall's Scarlet Eclipse, Mr. T. Banister; 5, Seedling, Mr. W. Dent. *Yellow and Sulphur*, 1, Argo, Mr. H. Moon; 2, Prince of Wales, Mr. W. Dent; 3, Unique, Mr. J. Wiggans; 4, Don John, Mr. H. Foy; 5, Cox's Defiance, Mr. H. Foy. *Orange, Buff, and Salmon*, 1, Squibb's Defiance, Mr. J. Heys; 2, Duke of Cornwall, Mr. H. Moon; 3, Nicholas Nickleby, Mr. R. Norris; 4, Grace Darling, Mr. H. Foy; 5, Foster's Elizabeth, Mr. H. Foy. *Lilac, Light Rose, and Bronze*, 1, Mrs. Shelley, Mr. W. Dent; 2, Attila, Mr. W. Dent; 3, Fanny Keynes, Mr. J. Heys; 4, Lady Middleton, Mr. Norris; 5, Widnall's Queen, Mr. W. Longworth. *White and Blush*, 1, Marchioness of Exeter, Mr. J. Wiggans; 2, Miss Chester, Mr. W. Dent; 3, Lewisham Rival, Mr. H. Foy; 4, Antagonist, Mr. J. Wiggans; 5, Eva, Mr. R. Norris. PANSIES.—Stand of 20 *blooms*, Mr. J. Wiggans. Stand of 12 *blooms*, Mr. J. Wiggans. PELARGONIUMS, 1, Lounds's Perfection, Rev. W. Yates; 2, Alexandrina Victoria, J. N. Farington, Esq.; 3, Unknown, C. Scarisbrick, Esq. FUCHSIAS, 1, Chandlerii, Mr. T. Banister; 2, Corymbiflora, Mr. H. Moon; 3, Standishii, Mr. T. Banister; 4, multiflora, Mr. J. Wiggans; 5, globosa, Mr. R. Norris. GREENHOUSE PLANTS, 1, Campanula pyramidalis, Rev. T. Marshall; 2, Jocus (?) C. Scarisbrick, Esq.; 3, Petunia superba; Rev. W. Yates; 4, Calceolarias, Rev. W. Yates; 5, Agapanthus, Rev. S. Master. HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, 1, Unknown, Rev. W. Yates; 2, Lobelia fulgens, Rev. W. Yates; 3, Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea, Mr. J. Wiggans; 4, Œnothera, J. N. Farington, Esq.; 5, Pentstemon gentianoides, Mr. J. Wiggans. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:—*Grapes*, Black Hamburg, J. N. Farington, Esq.; *White Do.*, Mr. R. Newsham. *Best flavoured Melon*, J. N. Farington, Esq. *Best flavoured dish of 5 Pears*, 1, Jargonelles, Mr. H. Kirkham; 2, Sherrington Way, Rev. S. Master; *Heaviest single Pear*, Scotch Bergamot, Rev. W. Yates. *Best flavoured dish of 5 Plums*, 1, Green Gage, J. N. Farington, Esq.; 2, Magnum Bonum, Mr. W. Highfield. *Best flavoured dish of 5 Apples*, 1, Paradise Pippin, Mr. W. Sephton; 2, Unknown, Mr. W. Highfield; *Best and heaviest dish of 5 Baking Apples* 1, Spibye's Champion, Mr. R. Spibye; 2, Greenup Pippin, Mr. R. Spibye; *Heaviest single Apple*, Greenup Pippin, Mr. R. Spibye. *Best and heaviest dish of 5 spring-sown Onions*, 1 and 2, *Best and heaviest Onion*, and *Sample rope of Onions*, 6ft. long, Mr. J. Waddecar. *Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, Doctor, C. Scarisbrick, Esq.; 2, Long Green, Mr. R. Newsham. *Brace of Lettuce*, Rev. W. Yates. *Dish of Peas*, Green Marrow, Rev. W. Yates. *Heaviest 2 sticks of Celery*, 1 and 2, C. Scarisbrick, Esq. *Best and heaviest Swedish Turnip*, 1 and 2, Mr. J. Wiggans; *Best and heaviest Yellow Do.*, 1, Rev. W. Yates; 2, Mr. J. Wiggans; *Best and heaviest White Do.*, 1 and 2, Rev. W. Yates. *Best and heaviest red Carrot*, 1, C. Scarisbrick, Esq.; 2, Rev. W. Yates. *Best and heaviest white Carrot*, 1 and 2, Mr. J. Wiggans. *Best and heaviest Mangel Wurzel*, 1, Mr. J. Wiggans; 2, Mr. John Wiggans. *Best and heaviest red Cabbage*, 1, Mr. John Wiggans; 2, Rev. W. Yates. *Best and heaviest Scotch Cabbage*, 1 and 2, Mr. J. Wright. *Best and heaviest Savoy Cabbage*, 1, J. N. Farington, Esq.; 2, Rev. W. Yates. *Best and heaviest curled Broccoli*, 1, Mr. H. Moon; 2, Mr. W. Wright. *Best dish of five Kidney Potatoes*, 1, Mr. John Wiggans; 2, Mr. J. Wiggans. *Best dish of five round Potatoes*, 1, Mr. John Wiggans; 2, Rev. W. Yates. *Derice of Cut Flowers*, Rev. W. Yates. EXTRA PRIZES:—*Dish of Peaches*, 1, J. N. Farington, Esq.; 2, C. Scarisbrick, Esq. *Dish of Currants*, 1 and 2, Rev. W. Yates. *Dish of Gooseberries*, Rev. W. Yates. *Dish of Cauliflowers*, 1, R. Bolton, Esq.; 2, C. Scarisbrick, Esq. *Brace of Celery*, J. N. Farington, Esq. *Seedling Potatoes*, Mr. J. Wright.—*Preston Chronicle.*

Elgin and Mordyshire Horticultural Society, Sept. 15.—This was the first Show of this society, and was numerously attended. The prizes were awarded as follows:—DAHLIAS: best nine, R. Brander, Esq.; six do., Mr Andsley. CARNATIONS: three Bizarres, Mr A. Cruickshanks, gr to D. Greenhill, Esq; three Flakes, Mr A. Cruickshanks. Three Selfs, and variety of *Picotees*, Mr A. Cruickshanks. Six *Hollyhocks*, Mr A. Cruickshanks. 12 *Pansies*, R. Brander, Esq. Two *Cockscombs*, 1, Mr J. Duncan, gr to G. S. Duff, Esq; 2, Mr W. Innes, gr to Maj Houston. Six *Verbenas*, 1, P. Grant, Jun, Esq; 2, Mr A. Cruickshanks. Three *Petunias*, 1, Mr J. Duncan; 2, Mr A. Cruickshanks. Two *Salvias*, Mr J. Duncan. Two *Pentstemons*, Mr J. Duncan. Two *Phloxes*, Mr J. McAndrew, gr to A. Forteath, Esq. 10 *Hardy Annuals*, Mr J. Duncan. *French Marygolds*, Mr A. Cruickshanks. *African do.*, Mr A. Cruickshanks. Six *Asters*, 1, Mr G. Cowie, gr to Mr. E. T. Bainbridge; 2, Mr A. G. House, gr, Innes House. Four *Fuchsias*, J. Grant, Esq. Six *Greenhouse Plants*, J. Young, Esq. 10 *Herbaceous Plants*, Mr J. Duncan. *Design*, 1, Mr J. Robson, gr to Miss Young; 2, Mr J. Duncan. *Specimen Plant*, Mr J. Duncan. FRUIT:—Best-flavoured *Melon*, Mr J. Duncan. Four *Peaches*, Mr A. Cruickshank. Four *Apricots*, Mr A. Cruickshanks. Six Dessert *Apples*, the Rev A. Brander. Six largest, 1 and 2, W. Nicol, gr to — Foster, Esq. Six *Pears*, Mr A. Macandrew. VEGETABLES: four *Carrots*, 1, Mr J Duncan; 2, Mr A. Cruickshanks. Six *Onions*, 1, Mr J. Duncan; 2, Mr A. England, gr to Adm Duff. *Celery*, 1, Mr W. Nicol; 2, Mr W. Innes. Two *Red Beet*, 1, Mr J. Macdonald, gr to Mrs Gordon; 2, gr, Elchies. Three *Parsneps*, 1, Mr W. Innes; 2, Mr G. Cowie. Four *Leeks*, Mr J. Duncan. Four *Scorzonera*, Mr J. Duncan. Four *Turnips*, 1, Mr A. Cruickshanks; 2, gr, Elchies. Two *Drumhead Cabbages*, 1, Mr J. Macandrew; 2, Mr A. Cruickshanks. Two Pickling *do.*, Mr J. Duncan. Two *Greens*, Mr J. Shepherd. A large collection of Greenhouse Plants was exhibited from the gardens, Gordon Castle. N. Macleod, Esq, exhibited a handsome Ward's case, containing a variety of well-grown plants. Mr J. Grigor, nurseryman, sent Carnations and Picotees, with a collection of Pinus from the Himalayan Mountains, which were much admired. Mr G. Morrison exhibited a collection of Dahlias.

Etal Horticultural Society, Sept. 14.—This was the Autumn Show of Flowers and Vegetables. FLOWERS:—DAHLIAS: 12 dissimilar blooms: 1, Mr J. Rogers, for Sparry's Admirable, Widnall's Argo, Sparry's Beauty of the Plain, Brown's Bridesmaid, Jackson's Gem, Dodd's Grace Darling, Cormack's Pickwick, Girling's Polyphemus, Edwards' Premier, Whale's President of the West, Squibb's Purple Perfection, and Ansell's Unique; 2, Mr J. Sutherland, jun., for Sparry's Beauty of the Plain, Stein's Conqueror of the World, Dodd's Grace Darling, Neville's Hope or Metropolitan Rose, Goodall's Marquess of Lothian, Cormack's Pickwick, Widnall's Rienzi, Ansell's Rouge et Noir, Cozen's Scarlet Defiance, Girling's Suffolk Hero, Ansell's Unique, and Cox's Yellow Defiance; 3, Messrs T. Richardson and Son, for Sparry's Beauty of the Plain, Jackson's Dowager Lady Cowper, Dodd's Grace Darling, Girling's Indispensable, Low's La Grand Baudine, Davies' Maid of Bath, Wheeler's Maria, Cormack's Pickwick, Elphinstone's Purple Perfection, Cozen's Scarlet Defiance, and Cox's Yellow Defiance; 6 distinct sorts: 1, Mr J. Sutherland, for Fowler's Duchess of Richmond, Catleugh's Eclipse, Dodd's Grace Darling, Wheeler's Maria, Begbie's Metella, and Ansell's Unique; 2, Messrs Richardson and Son, for Sparry's Beauty of the Plain, Dodd's Grace Darling, Cormack's Pickwick, Widnall's Rienzi, Ansell's Rouge et Noir, and Cox's Yellow Defiance; 3, Mr J. Rogers, for Sparry's Admirable, Widnall's Argo, Dodd's Grace Darling, Edwards' Premier, Whale's President of the West, and Ansell's Rose Unique; 3 varieties: 1, Mr J. Rogers, for Widnall's Argo, Cormack's Pickwick, and Whale's President of the West; 2, Mr J. Sutherland, for Sparry's Beauty of the Plain, Girling's Suffolk Hero, and Cox's Yellow Defiance; 3, Messrs Richardson and Son, for Sparry's Beauty of the Plain, Davies' Maid of Bath, and Cormack's Pickwick; *Crimson*, 1, Mr J. Wakenshaw, Low's Le Grand Baudine; 2, Mr Ralph Lowrie, Widnall's Rienzi; 3, Mr W. Jours, Goodall's Marquess of Lothian: *Lilac*, Mr R. Lowrie, Wells' Lilac Perfection; *Orange or Buff*, 1, Mr C. Macleod, Brown's Sarah; 2, Mr Rogers, Girling's Favourite; 3, Mr J. Scott, Nicholas Nickleby; *Purple*, 1, Mr J. Scott, Cormack's Pickwick; 2, Mr R. Lowrie, Jeffrie's Diomede; 3, Mr C. Macleod, Sparry's Admirable; *Rose or Pink*, 1, Mr J. Sutherland, Neville's Hope; 2, Mr C. Macleod, Mrs Colt; *Scarlet*, 1, Mr C. Macleod, Lee's Bloomsbury; 2, Mr J. Wakenshaw, Cozen's Scarlet Defiance; *Tipped or Edged*, 1, Mr J. Sutherland, Whale's Phenomenon; 2, Mr J. Wakenshaw, Sparry's Beauty of the Plain; 3, Mr W. Jours, Marchioness of Tavistock; *White*, 1, Mr J. Sutherland, Meade's Lewisham Rival; 2, Mr. C. Macleod, Langlier's White Defiance; 3, Mr J. Southern, Queen of the Whites; *Yellow*, 1, Mr J. Sutherland, Cox's Yellow Defiance; 2, Mr. C. Macleod, also Yellow Defiance; 3, Mr J. Rogers, Widnall's Argo; *Seedling*, of 1843, Mr R. Lowrie. 6 varieties of *China or German Asters*, 1, Mr R. Lowrie; 2, Mr J. Rogers; 3, Mr J. Sutherland. 3 sorts of *German Asters*, 1, Mr R. Lowrie; 2, Mr J. Sutherland; 3, Mr C. Macleod. 6 *Marygolds*, 3 varieties of *French* and 3 of *African*, 1, Mr T. Richardson; 2, Mr J. Rogers; 3, Mr J. Scott; 3 varieties of *French Marygolds*, 1, Mr R. Kennedy; 2, Mr T. Richardson; 3, Mr A. Elliott; 3 *African Marygolds*, of sorts, 1, Mr T. Richardson; 2, Mr J. Rogers; 3, Mr J. Sutherland. 3 varieties of *Carnations*, 1, Mr J. Sutherland; 2, Mr C. Macleod; 3, Mr J. Scott. 3 *Picotees*, of sorts, 1, Mr C. Macleod; 2, Mr T. Richardson. 3 varieties of *Double Hollyhocks*, one bloom of each, 1, Mr T. Richardson; 2, Mr J. Rogers; 3, Mr J. Wakenshaw; Sweepstakes for the tallest *Hollyhock*, 1, Mr J. Wakenshaw; 2, Mr A. Dippie; 3, Mr. R. Lowrie. 6 *Annuals*, 1, R. Lowrie; 2, Mr T. Richardson; Mr R. Fluker. 3 varieties of *Double Stocks*, 1, Mr C. Macleod; 2, Mr T. Richardson; 3, Mr J. Wakenshaw. 3 *Balsams*, 1, Mr R. Lowrie; 2, Mr J. Sutherland. *Fuchsia fulgens* in pot, 1, Mr J. Sutherland; 2, Mr T. Richardson; 3, Mr J. Mack. *Hydrangea* in pot, 1, Mr J. Sutherland; 2, Mr Fluker. *Window Plant*, of any sort, in flower, Mr C. Macleod. Nosegay or Bouquet of *Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr T. Richardson; 2, Mr R. Lowrie. VEGETABLES: 2 late or common *Cabbages*, 1, Mr J. Sutherland; 2, Mr R. Kennedy; 3, Mr J. Wakenshaw. 2 *Savoys*, 1, Mr J. Rogers; 2, Mr A. Dippie; 3, Mr J. Wakenshaw. 3 *Curled Greens*, 1, Mr J. Sutherland; 2, Mr C. Macleod; 3, Mr A. Elliott. 6 *Onions*, sown in 1843, Mr J. Scott; 2, Mr C. Macleod; 3, Mr J. Sutherland; largest spring-sown *Onion*, 1, Mr C. Macleod; 2, Mr J. Sutherland; 3, Mr A. Dippie; largest winter *Onion*, 1, Mr T. Richardson; 2, Mr C. Macleod. 6 late *Carrots*, 1, Mr J. Scott; 2, Mr Fluker; 3, Mr A. Dippie. 3 *Scotch Flag Leeks*, 1, Mr R. Lowrie; 2, Mr J. Wakenshaw; 3, Mr J. Sutherland; largest single *Leek*, by weight, Mr C. Macleod, Mr J. Sutherland, and J. Scott, all equal and entitled to first prizes.

Hale Floral and Horticultural Meeting, Sept. 14.—This was the third Meeting at Hale for the exhibition of fruits, flowers, &c., and especially for the encouragement of the rural population of that locality. The following is a list of the principal prizes:—COTTAGERS' PRIZES:—FRUIT—*Apples*, 1, Mr. R. Mann; 2, Mr. T. Mason. *Plums*, 1, Mr. T. Mason; 2, Mr. J. Woodward. *Basket of Fruit*, 1, Betty Winstanley; 2, Mr. T. Mason; 3, Mr. R. Mason. *Dish of Pears*, 1, Betty Winstanley; 2, Mr. T. Mason. VEGETABLES—*Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. R. Mason; 2, Betty Hitchmough. *Celery*, 1, Mr. R. Mason; 2, Betty Hitchmough; 3, Mr. T. Moss. *Cauliflower*, Betty Winstanley. *Brace of Red Cabbage*, Mr. R. Mason. *Brace of White garden Cabbage*, Mr. R. Mason. *Bunch of Onions*, 1, Mr. R. Mason; 2, Mr. T. Mason. *Garden Turnips*, Mr. R. Mason. *Carrots*, Betty Hitchmough. *Parsley*, Betty Hitchmough. *Bunch of Sweet Herbs*, Betty Hitchmough. *Basket of Vegetables*, Betty Winstanley. PLANTS—*Pelargoniums* and *Fuchsias*, Mr. R. Mason. *Basket of Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. R. Mason; 2, Mr. T. Mason. *Device of Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. R. Ashton; 2, Betty Winstanley. *Dahlias*, 12 *varieties*, 1, Mr. J. Quick; 2, Mr. T. Mason; 3, Mr. R. Mason. *Six varieties*, 1, Mr. R. Mason; 2, Mr. T. Mason; 3, Mr. J. Quick. *Dahlia of any colour*, Mr. T. Mason. *Herbaceous Plants*, Betty Hitchmough. *Pan of Roses*, 1, Mr. R. Mason; 2, Mr. T. Mason. *Pan of Pansies*, 1, Mr. R. Mason; 2, Mr. T. Mason. *Roses and Creepers*, 1, Martha Mawdsley; 2, Betty Winstanley. *Basket of Window Plants*, Mr. R. Mason. *Model of a Flower-garden*, Mr. J. Edgington. *Cleanest and Neatest Cottage*, 1, 2*l.*, Betty Winstanley; 2, 1*l.*, Mr. R. Mason; 3, 10*s.*, Martha Mawdsley. SUBSCRIBERS' PRIZES.—*Dahlias*, Mr. P. Manley. *Roses*, R. Alison, Esq. *Pansies*, Mr. R. Mason. *Device of Cut Flowers*, C. S. Parker, Esq. *Fruit*, 1, R. Alison, Esq.; 2, Mr. L. Hitchmough. VEGETABLES—*Celery*, Mr. J. Boyes. *Cabbage*, Mr.

Fazakerley. *Cucumbers*, Mr. J. Molyneux. *Onions*, Mr. T. Hunt.—*Liverpool Standard.*

Hampshire Horticultural Society, Sept. 7.—There was an excellent display of Flowers, some good Fruits (though not numerous), and some very good Vegetables. *Orchidaceous Plant* (Peristeria elata), Silver Medal, Miss Garnier. *Stove Plant* (Vinca alba), Silver Medal, H. F. Holloway, Esq. Collection of *Plants*, of any kind, Silver Medal, Rev. F. Beadon. *Greenhouse Plant* (Siphocampylus bicolor), Silver Medal, H. F. Holloway, Esq. Collection of *Greenhouse Plants*, Silver Medal, Rev. F. Beadon. Collection of *Plants*, Bright Silver Medal, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. 30 *Dahlias*, Silver Cup, Sir J. B. Mill, Bart. 24 ditto, Bright Silver Medal, Rev. Mr. Henville. 24 ditto, German Silver Medal, Mr Fox. 12 ditto, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Sir J. B. Mill, Bart. 12 *Perennial Herbaceous Plants*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Rev. the Warden. 12 *Hardy Annuals*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Rev. the Warden. 12 *Heartsease*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, W. J. Campion, Esq. 10 *Roses*, cut, not China, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Miss Garnier. 10 China and hybrid *Roses*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Mr Taylor. 3 *Climbers*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Rev. C. Rashleigh. Collection of *Zinnias*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Rev. the Warden. *French Marygolds*, Bronze Medal, Mr Taylor. 24 varieties of *German Asters*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Rev. Mr Henville. Collection of *Pinks*, Bronze Medal, Miss Garnier. 4 *Fuchsias*, 1, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Rev. Mr Henville; 2, Bronze Medal, H. F. Holloway, Esq. Collection of *Roses*, Bronze Medal, Miss Garnier. 6 *Cockscombs*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, H. F. Holloway, Esq. 4 shrubby *Calceolarias*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, W. J. Campion, Esq. 20 *Hollyhocks*, 1, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Miss Garnier; 2, Bronze Medal, Mrs. Hayne. Collection of *Cut Flowers*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Rev. F. Beadon. *Device in Flowers*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Mr Ross. *Seedling Dahlia*, German Silver Medal, Sir J. B. Mill, Bart. Collection of *Phlox*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Rev. the Warden. FRUITS:—*Pine Apple*, not less than 2lbs, 1, Bright Silver Medal, Mr Stride; 2, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Mr Stride. *Black Grapes*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Mr Stride. *Black Grapes*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Mr Dott. *Grapes*, out of doors, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Mr Stride. Green flesh *Melon*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Lady Hewitt. Scarlet-flesh *Melon*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, Mr Dott. 8 *Peaches*, 1, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, H. F. Holloway, Esq; 2, Bronze Medal, Rev. F. Beadon. 8 *Nectarines*, 1, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, H. F. Holloway, Esq; 2, Bronze Medal, Miss Fitzhugh. 12 *Plums*, 1, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, H. F. Holloway, Esq; 2, Bronze Medal, W. J. Campion, Esq. Red Alpine *Strawberries*, Bronze Medal, W. J. Campion, Esq. 24 *Green Gage Plums*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, H. F. Holloway, Esq. 8 *Figs*, Gilt-rimmed Bronze Medal, H. F. Holloway, Esq. VEGETABLES:—*French Beans*, Bronze Medal, Mrs. Hayne. *Peas*, Bronze Medal, Rev. the Warden. *Lettuce*, Bronze Medal, D. de Jersey. *Celery*, Bronze Medal, W. J. Campion, Esq. *Broad Beans*, Bronze Medal, Rev. the Warden. *Onions*, Bronze Medal, H. F. Holloway, Esq. EXTRA:—*Achimenes longiflora*, Rev. F. Beadon. Collection of *Stove Plants*, J. Fleming, Esq. *Device in Flowers*, Mr W. Barnes. Red and white *Currants*, Mr W. Barnes.

Henley Horticultural Society, Sept. 15.—This was the last Show for the season. The following is a list of Prizes:—*First Table.*—Lord Camoys—Design in Dahlias, Melon, Peaches, Grapes, Celery, and Potatoes; W. P. Freeman, Esq.,—collection of Plants and Fruit, Grapes, Peaches, Nectarines, Endive, and Onions; Mrs Hind—Asters, Melon, and Filberts; Mr Alleway—Fuchsias, Dahlias, Asters, Grapes, Currants, Pears, Apples, Petunia, and Melon; Mrs Ovey—Lemon Trees; Mr Patten—Verbenas, Asters, Cut Flowers, Zinnias, Marigolds, Dahlias, Hollyhocks, and Onions; C. Lane, Esq.,—Design in Cut Flowers, Nectarines, Peas, Filberts, and Apples; Mr Sutton—collection of Cut Flowers. *Amateurs' Table.*—Mr Goff—Pears and Apples; Mr Crouch—Asters and Celery; Mr Hickman—Greenhouse Plants and Potatoes; Mr Stubbs—German Stocks; Mr Collins—Cabbage; Mr Venables—Stand and Collection of Dahlias; Mr Carter—Greenhouse Plants and Melon; Mr Young—Carrots; Mr Poynder—Nectarines, Celery, and Apples; Mr W. Plumbe—Grapes; Mr Benwell—Potatoes and Carrots; Mr H. M. Byles—Cherries and Apples; Mr Jeston—Grapes, Melon, Capsicums, Onions, and Beet Root.—*Windsor and Eton Express.*

Hexham Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 13.—This was the fourth annual Exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables. The following prizes were awarded:—OPEN CLASS:—DAHLIAS: White or Blush—Mr J. Scott, gr to R. Errington, Esq; 2, Mr H. Leggett, gr to W. Cuthbert, Esq. Dark, Purple, or Puce—H. Marshall, Esq; 2, Mr Hetherington. Yellow or Sulphur—Mr N. W. Forster, gr to W. Donkin, Esq. Edged or Tipped—Mr J. Gowan, gr to J. Atkinson, Esq; 2, Mr C. Pattinson. Scarlet or Red—Mr T. R. Nixon; 2, H. Marshall, Esq. Lilac—Mr N. W. Forster; 2, H. Marshall, Esq. Rose or Pink—Mr J. Scott; 2, H. Marshall, Esq. Orange, Salmon, or Buff—H. Marshall, Esq; 2, Mr P. Caldcleugh. Maroon or Dark—E. Welford, Esq. Crimson—H. Marshall, Esq. Ruby or Light Crimson—Mr J. Scott; 2, H. Marshall, Esq. 1 bloom, seedling of 1843—Mr Harrison, nurseryman, Lady Howdon. Device—Mr N. W. Forster (Chinese temple); 2, Mr J. Forster jun, (garden temple, with fountain in the centre). 3 *Picotees*, Mr T. Charlton, gr to Mrs Atkinson, for Grace Darling, Gill's Enchantress, Martin's Magnificent; 2, Mr J. Scott. 3 *Carnations*, Mr J. Scott; 2, Mr T. Charlton. *Calceolaria*, Mr J. Deans, gr to Miss Cuthbert; 2, Mr J. Robinson. 12 *Asters* (grouped), Mr J. Cooke, gr to — Collingwood, Esq; 2, Mr H. Leggett. 12 *French Marygolds*, Mr T. Charlton; 12 *African Do.*, Mr W. Charlton, gr to S. Brookshank, Esq. *Fuchsia* (in bloom), Mr J. Cholecroft; 2, Mr J. Watson, gr to M. Anderson, Esq. 12 *Pansies* (of sorts), Mr J. Watson; 2, Mr J. Gray, gr to W. Ord, Esq, M.P. 6 *Hollyhock spikes*, Mr T. Charlton; 2, Mr H. Leggett. Specimen of *Honey* in comb, Mr R. Lyon. 3 sorts of *Kidney Potatoes* (6 of a sort), Mr W. Maudlin; 3 sorts of *Round Do.* (6 of a sort), Mr J. Renwick; 12 *Kidney Potatoes*, Mr T. Coulson; 12 *Round Do.*, Mr T. Hunter. *Celery*, Mr J. Gowans; 2, Mr H. Leggett. *Red Beet*, Mr H. Leggett; 2, Mr J. Scott. Collection of *Gourds*, *Vegetable Marrow*, &c., Mr T. Forster. By Mr H. Dewar, for the best single bloom of his Lilac Dahlia Imogene, (10*s.*) Mr J. Hall. NURSERYMEN:—DAHLIAS: 36 dissimilar blooms—Mr. H. Newton, for Pickwick, Admiral Stopford, Bedford Surprise, Twyford Perfection, Imogene, Phenomenon, Beauty of the Plain, Prince Albert, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Springfield Rival, Hero of Stonehenge, Indispensable, Duchess of Richmond, Duke of Cornwall, Egyptian King, President, Penelope, Essex Triumph, Antagonist, Beauty of Sussex, Andrew Hofer, Admirable, Conqueror of the Plain, Sir R. Sale, Lady Sale, Mrs Richardson, Girling's Prince of Wales, Exquisite, Bishop of Winchester, Rouge et Noir, Virgil, Uxbridge Magnet, Le Grand Baudine, Unique, Mrs Shelley, Perpetual Grand; 2, Mr R. Charlton. 24 ditto—Mr H. Newton, for Pioneer, Metella, Argo, Cox's Yellow Defiance, Imogene, Phenomenon, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Exquisite, Hero of Stonehenge, Girling's Prince of Wales, Indispensable, Springfield Rival, Pickwick, Lady Sale, Sir R. Sale, Admiral Stopford, Admirable, Bedford Surprise, Antagonist, Essex Triumph, Virgil; 2, I'Anson and Finney. GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS:—DAHLIAS: 18 dissimilar blooms—Mr N. W. Forster, for Cox's Yellow Defiance, Indispensable, Rouge et Noir, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Duchess of Richmond, Bridesmaid, Bishop of Winchester, Pickwick, Phenomenon, Rival Yellow, Admiral Stopford, Le Grand Baudine, Argo, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, Whale's Maria, Eclipse, Lewisham Rival; 2, Mr J. Cooke. 12 ditto—Mr J. Deans, for Princess Royal, Prince Albert, Indispensable, Grace Darling, Pickwick, Argo, Admiral Stopford, Bishop of Winchester, Beauty of the Plain, Metella, Phenomenon, Essex Triumph; 2, Mr J. Watson. 6 ditto—Mr N. W. Forster, for Bridesmaid, Rouge et Noir, President of the West, Pickwick, Whale's Maria, Phenomenon. Best and most tastefully arranged basket of *Cut Flowers*, Mr T. Charlton; 2, Mr H. Leggett. *Stove Plant*, Mr T. Jobling, gr to Misses Hodgson, Achimenes pedunculata; 2, Mr W. Kell, gr to A. Donkin, Esq, Achimenes longiflora. *Greenhouse Plant*, Mr J. Scott, Napoleon's Willow; 2, Mr R. Hindmarsh, gr to W. Crawhall, Esq. *Erica* in bloom, Mr W. Kelly; 2, Mr H. Leggett. *Double Balsam*, Mr T. Jobling; 2, Mr W. Charlton. *Cockscomb*, Mr H. Leggett; 2, Mr J. Stephenson, gr to W. J. Charleton, Esq. Collection of *Fruit* in Basket, Mr H. Leggett. Collection of *Hardy Fruit*, Mr J. Kirsopp, Esq; 2, Mr W. Charlton. *Pine*, Mr H. Leggett. Dish of the best flavoured *Grapes*, not containing more than 6 bunches, Mr J. Hall; 2, Mr H. Leggett. Bunch of Black *Grapes*, Mr J. Cook; Do. White, Mr J. Hall. *Melon*, Mr J. Hall; 2, Mr J. Cook. 12 *Peaches*, Mr H. Leggett; 2, Mr J. Cook. 12 *Nectarines*, Mr R. Hindmarsh; 2, Mr J. Cook. 12 *Apricots*, Mr H. Leggett; 2, Mr T. Wallace, gr to — Blacket, Esq. 24 *Plums*, Mr H. Leggett; 2, Mr T. Watson. 24 *Pears*, Mr T. Watson; 2, Mr H. Leggett. 24 Dessert *Apples*, Mr T. Watson; 2, Mr J. Scott; 24 Kitchen do., Mr J. Scott; 2, Mr T. Watson. Dish of *Cherries*, not exceeding 2 lbs., Mr T. Watson. Quart of *Gooseberries*, Mr T. Watson. Quart of Red *Currants*, Mr H. Leggett. Quart of White do., Mr H. Leggett. 12 *Onions* (Tripoli excepted), Mr T. Watson. AMATEURS' AND MARKET GARDENERS:—DAHLIAS: 12 dissimilar blooms, H. Marshall, Esq; 2, Mr T. Temperley; 9 ditto, H. Marshall, Esq; 2, Mr P. Caldcleugh; 6 ditto, Mr H. Dewar; 2, Mr P. Caldcleugh; 3 ditto, Mr J. Dodd; 2, Mr H. Hetherington. AMATEURS ONLY:—Most tastefully arranged basket of *Cut Flowers*, Mr J. Robinson; 2, Mr J. Cholecroft. *Exotic Plant* in flower, Mr T. Harrison; 2, Mr T. Forster. Collection of *Hardy Fruit* in Basket, Mr J. Cholecroft; 2, Mr J. Stainthorpe. 12 *Pears*, Mr T. R. Nixon; 2, E. Welford, Esq. 12 *Apples*, Mrs Bell; 2, Mr R. Phillipson. Pint of *Gooseberries*, do. *Red Currants*, do. *White* do, Mr T. R. Nixon. Dish of *Cherries*, not exceeding 1 lb., Mr H. Dodd. 6 *Carrots*, Mr T. Pratt; 2, Mr Brown. 6 *Onions* (Tripoli excepted), Mr T. R. Nixon; 2, Mr Cowing. 4 *Cauliflowers*, Mr T. Shotton; 2, Mr T. Forster. Quart of *Peas* in pod, Mr W. Alexander; 2, Mr T. Forster. 2 *Cabbages*, Mr T. Shotton. 6 *Leeks*, Mr W. Watson. Brace of *Cucumbers*, Mr T. Forster. Collection of *Vegetables* (Cucumbers, Gourds, &c., excluded), Mr T. Shotton; Mr T. Forster. MARKET GARDENERS:—Basket of *Cut Flowers*, Mr H. Dewar; 2, Mr J. Renwick. 36 *Apples*, of sorts, Mr W. Shield; 2, Mr W. Portous. 36 *Pears*, Mr T. Hunter; 2, Mr J. M'Pherson. 36 *Plums* (of sorts), Mr W. Portous; 2, Mr R. Hedley. Dish of *Cherries*, not exceeding 3 lbs, Mrs A. Elliott. Quart of *Gooseberries*, Mr W. Portous. Quart of *Red Currants*, Mr J. Robson. Quart of *White do.*, Mr J. Renwick. 24 *Onions* (Tripoli excepted), Mr R. Hedley; 2, Mr T. Coulson. 24 *Carrots*, Mr R. Ord; 2, Mr R. Hedley. Peck of *Peas*, Mr T. Coulson; 2, Mr W. Portous. 6 *Lettuce*, Mr H. Dewar; 2, Mr W. Maudlin. 6 *Cauliflowers*, Mr R. Hedley; 2, Mr T. Coulson. 12 *Leeks*, Mr H. Dewar. EXTRA PRODUCTIONS, to which honorary prizes were awarded:—A basket of *Cut Flowers*, Mr T. Watson; 2, Mr J. Robson, jun; 3, Mr W. Watson. *Seedling Pansies*, Mr J. Grey. *Circassian Cabbage*, Mr J. Barker. *A Device*, Mr H. Dodd (a ship); do., Mr W. Walker, (a fountain); do., Mrs Loraine, (a railway and steam-engine). A basket of *Cut Flowers*, Mr J. Murray; *Cauliflowers*, Mr H. Dewar. 2 *Pine-apples*, A. Donkin, Esq. *Honey in box*, Mrs Stockoe.

Horncastle Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 12.—This was the second Exhibition for the season, when the following prizes were awarded:—CUT FLOWERS:—DAHLIA of any colour, Indispensable, Dr. Barton. White: 1, Mrs Brailsford; 2, Lewisham Rival, G. Gilliat, Esq. Edged or Spotted: 1 and 2, Lady Murray, 2, Phenomenon, G. Gilliat, Esq. Yellow or Sulphur: 1 and 2, Argo, Dr. Barton; 3, Mrs Brailsford. Edged or Spotted: Princess Royal, G. Gilliat, Esq. Pink or Rose: Dowager Lady Cooper, R. Clitherow, Esq. Lilac: 1, Queen of Lilacs (Appleby), R. Clitherow, Esq; 2, Mrs Brailsford; 2, Andrew Hofer, G. Gilliat, Esq; 3, Mrs Brailsford. Dark Purple: 1 and 2, Pickwick, R. Clitherow, Esq; 3, do., G. Gilliat, Esq. Ruby: 1, Grace Darling, Dr Barton; 2, Wheeler's Maria, R. Clitherow, Esq; 3, Mrs Brailsford. Scarlet: 1 and 2, Mrs Brailsford; 3, Fireball, G. Gilliat, Esq. Dark or Maroon, 1, Andrew Hofer, Rev E. Smythe; 2 and 3, Rouge et Noir, Dr. Barton. Striped or Shaded, Mrs Brailsford. Orange, Salmon, or Buff: Aurantia, R. Clitherow, Esq. Six Varieties: 1, President of the West, Catleugh's Eclipse, Wheeler's Maria, Prince of Wales, Rouge et Noir, Duchess of Devonshire, R. Clitherow, Esq; 2, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of Plain, Argo, Maria, Frances, Andrew Hofer, Rev E. Smythe; 3, Pickwick, Burnham Hero, Metella, Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, Optime, G. Gilliat, Esq. *China or German Asters*, 6 varieties, Rev E. Smythe. *Hardy Cut Flowers*, 12 varieties: 1, Rev J. Fawssett; 2, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer. *French Marygolds*, 6 Blooms: R. Clitherow, Esq. *African Marygolds*, 6 Blooms: 1, R. Clitherow, Esq; 2, Rev E. Smythe. *Hollyhocks*, 6 varieties: 1, Dr Ward; 2, H. Turner, Esq; 3, Mrs Astey. *Bouquet of Flowers*: 1, Rev J. Fawssett; 2, Mrs Brailsford; 3, T. Snaith, Esq. *Device in Flowers*: 1, Miss R. Clitherow; 2, Miss Fawssett; 3, Miss M. Clitherow. *Exotic Bouquet*, Extra Prize, Mrs Brailsford. PLANTS:—*Stove Plant*: 1, Achimenes longiflora, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer; 2, Achimenes coccinea, Rev E. Smythe; 3, Achimenes rosea, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer. *Greenhouse Plant*: 1, Crassula, Rev E. Smythe; 2, Polygala speciosa, Rev E. Smythe; 3, Pimelea hispida, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer. *Thunbergias*: 1, Thunbergia aurantiaca, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer; 2, Thunbergia alata alba, Rev J. Fawssett. *Cockscomb*, 1, Rev E. Smythe. *Shrubby Calceolaria*, 1, Georgiana, Rev E. Smythe. *Salvia*: Salvia patens, 1, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer; 2, Dr Barton. *Fuchsias*: 1, St. Clare, Rev E. Smythe; 2, Devoniensis, Mrs Snaith; 3, Rev E. Smythe. 4 varieties: 1, formosa elegans, Curtesii, Chandlerii, Standishii, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer; 2, Chandlerii floribunda, magna, Devoni, grandiflora maxima, Dr. Barton; 3, Moneypennii, Buestii, coccinea, stylosa, conspicua, Rev E. Smythe. 2 varieties: 1, Chandlerii, globosa major, Rev E. Smythe; 2, Venus victrix, Moneypennii, Rev E. Smythe. *Petunia*: 1, Marnocki, Rev J. Fawssett; 2, Marnocki, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer. 2 varieties, Thunbergiflora, Wortleyensis, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer. *Lobelia*: 4 varieties, ignea, fulgens, Millerii, cœlestis, R. Clitherow, Esq. *Stove Climber*: 1 and 2, Philibertia, Rev E. Smythe. *Greenhouse Climber*, 1, Maurandya Barclayana, Dr Barton. EXTRA PRIZES: *Pelargonium*, Sylph, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer. *Rose*, Aimé Vibert, Mrs Snaith. FRUITS: *Melon*, Rev E. Smythe. 6 *Peaches*, 1, G. Gilliat, Esq. 6 *Nectarines*, G. Gilliat, Esq. *Yellow Plums*, T. Armstrong, Esq. Dish of *Filberts*: Rev J. Fawssett. Dish of Dessert *Pears*: 1 and 2, G. Gilliat, Esq; 3, Rev E. Smythe. Dish of Dessert *Apples*: 1, G. Gilliat, Esq; 2, H. Turner, Esq. VEGETABLES: Brace of *Cucumbers*: Rev E. Smythe. 6 *Carrots*, Mrs Brailsford. 6 *Turnips*, Rev E. Smythe. 6 *Onions*, Rev E. Smythe. *Kidney Potatoes*, 1, Rev E. Smythe; 2, Dr Ward; 3, H. Turner, Esq. *Round Potatoes*: 1, Rev E. Smythe; 2, G. Gilliat, Esq. *Peas*: 1, Rev E. Smythe; 2, H. Turner, Esq; 3, T. Fawssett, Esq. *Beans*, Rev E. Smythe. *Kidney Beans*, Rev E. Smythe. 6 *Parsneps*, Rev E. Smythe. 2 roots of *Red Beet*, Rev E. Smythe. 2 roots of *Red Celery*: 1 and 2, G. Gilliat, Esq; 3, Thomas Fawssett, Esq. 2 roots of *White Celery*, Rev E. Smythe. *Parsley*, 1, G. Gilliat, Esq. Useful or Ornamental Articles: 3 Dahlias (distinct varieties): 1, Maid of Bath, Optime, Hermes, Rev J. B. Smith, D.D.; 2, Argo, Stanley, Maria, Dr Boulton. Ladies' basket of *Flowers*: 1, Miss I. Smith; 2, Miss J. Fawssett. *Plant in bloom*: 1, Metrosideros lanceolata, Rev E. Smythe; 2, Bourbon Queen Rose, Mrs. Brailsford. 6 Dessert and 6 Baking *Apples*: 1, G. Gilliat, Esq; 2, Rev Dr Smith. EXTRA PRIZES: 12 *Dahlias* (distinct varieties), 1*l.* 1, Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, Pickwick, Lewisham Rival, Wheeler's Maria, Aurantia, Duchess of Richmond, Phenomenon, Rouge et Noir, Victor, Hermes, Marchioness of Exeter, Rev J. Fawssett; 2, 10*s.*, Admiral Stopford, Princess Royal, Beauty of Plain, Maid of Bath, Stanley, Wheeler's Maria, Ward's Mary, Mrs Harland, Frances, Argo, Andrew Hofer, Duchess of Richmond, Rev E. Smythe; 3, 7*s.*, Sphere, Lewisham Rival, Argo, Grace Darling, Constantia, Pickwick, Le Grand Baudin, Garrick, Osgar, Aurantia, Springfield Rival, Rouge et Noir, Dr Boulton.

Inverness and Northern Horticultural Society, Sept. 22.—At this Exhibition the following Prizes were awarded:—12 *Dahlias* (10 competitors)—1, Mr A. Fraser, gr to Mr Thomson, for Wildman's Climax, Holmes's Exquisite, Whale's President of the West Spary's Beauty of the Plain, Cormack's Pickwick, Ansell's Rouge et Noir, Jones's Stanley, Holmes's Andrew Hofer, Widnall's Scarlet Eclipse, Headley's Phœnix, Dodd's Grace Darling, Edward's Duke of Richmond; 2, Mr A. Gauld, gr to W. Mackintosh, Esq., for Cormack's Pickwick, Holmes's Exquisite, Beglie's Metella, Keynes's Fanny Keynes, Gaines's Springfield Major, Thurlet's Optimum, Ansell's Rouge et Noir, Davies's Maid of Bath, Holmes's Andrew Hofer, Wheeler's Maria, Widnall's Argo, Sparrow's Admirable. 12 *Carnations*: 3 Bizarres, 3 Flakes, 3 Picotees, and 3 Selfs, (7 competitors)—1, Mr Lawrence, gr, Inverness; 2, Mr Fraser, gr, Springfield Cottage. *Seedling Carnations* (1 competitor)—Mr Stephen, gr, Ness Castle, for a fine Seedling Picotee. 6 *Marigolds*, 3 African and 3 French, (8 competitors)—1, Mr Westwood, gr, Belladrum; 2, Mr Mackenzie, gr, Rosehaugh. 6 *Stocks* (7 competitors)—1, Mr T. Fraser, gr, Redcastle; 2, Mr Mackenzie, gr, Rosehaugh. 6 *China Asters* (7 competitors)—1, Mr Westwood, gr; 2, Mr Taylor, gr. 12 *Varieties of Annuals* (7 competitors)—1, Mr Stephen, gr; 2, Mr Gauld, gr. 4 *Hardy Herbaceous Plants* (9 competitors)—1, Mr Ross, gr, for Yucca filamentosa, Delphinium Barlowii, Trachelium cæruleum, Stachys coccinea; 2, Mr Westwood, gr, for Achillea ptarmica, Catananche cærulea, Pot ntilla Hopwoodiana, and Aster pulchellus. 6 *Balsams* (4 competitors)—1, Mr Stephen, gr; 2, Mr Ross, gr. 6 *Varieties of Fuchsia* (5 competitors)—1, Mr Ross, gr, for F St. Claire, Enchantress, fulgens, Youellii, fulgens multiflora, and splendida; 2, Mr Westwood, gr, for F. Dicksonii, Youellii, Moneypennyii, Chandleri, globosa major, and Standishii. *Cockscombs* (6 competitors)—1, Mr Gauld, gr; 2, Mr Fraser, gr. *Lobelias in Pots* (3 competitors)—1, Mr Stephen, gr; 2, Mr Westwood, gr. 4 *Varieties Phlox* (5 competitors)—1, Mr Fraser, gr; 2, Mr Lawrence, gr. 6 *Hollyhocks* (12 competitors)—1, Mr Macallum, gr; 2, Mr Dallas, gr. 4 *Salvias* (3 competitors)—1, Mr Westwood, gr; 2, Mr Bain, gr. 6 *Pentstemons* (4 competitors)—1, Mr Fraser, gr; 2, Mr Stephen, gr. 4 *Varieties of Antirhinum* (5 competitors)—1, Mr Stephen, gr; 2, Mr Dallas, gr. 3 *Varieties of Gladiolus* (3 competitors)—1, Mr Stephen, gr, for ramosissimus, floribundus, and psittacinus; 2, Mr Fraser, gr, for floribundus, natalensis, and psittacinus. 4 *Varieties Zinnia* (4 competitors)—1, Mr Fraser, gr; 2, Mr Gauld, gr. Best ORNAMENTAL BASKET OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS (3 competitors)—1, Mr Stephen, gr; 2, Mr Fraser, gr. 4 *Exotics in flower* (3 competitors)—1, Mr. Ross, gr, for Russellia juncea, Gesnera bulbosa, Achimenes longiflora, and A. rosea; 2, Mr Stephen, gr, for Gesnera splendens, Manettia cordata, Roella ciliata, Achimenes longiflora. 4 *Heaths in flower* (2 competitors)—1, Mr T. Fraser, gr; 2, Mr Dallas, gr. Best-flavoured 2 *Bunches of Grapes*, 2 varieties, (3 competitors)—1, Mr Gauld, gr; 2, Mr Stephen, gr. Heaviest *Bunch of Grapes*, any variety (2 competitors)—1, Mr Dallas, gr; 2, Mr Gauld, gr. 6 *Peaches*, 2 varieties from open wall. (10 competitors)—1, Mr Gauld, gr; 2, Mr Ross, gr. 6 *Apricots*, 2 varieties from open wall, (2 competitors)—1, Mr Dallas, gr. 4 *Nectarines*, 2 varieties, (4 competitors)—1, Mr Westwood, gr; 2, Mr Mackenzie, gr, Avoch-house. *Melon* (6 competitors)—1, Mr Smith, gr, Balnagown Castle; 2, Mr Macallum, gr. 12 *Plums*, 3 varieties, (5 competitors)—1, Mr Taylor, gr, Kilravock; 2, Mr Cameron, gr to General Cameron. 3 varieties of *Summer Pears*, 3 of each, (4 competitors)—1, Mr Dallas, gr, for Jargonelle, Summer Bon Chrétien, and Carnoch; 2, Mr Gauld, gr, for Jargonelle, Crawford, and Golden Knap. 3 varieties of *Apples*, fit for the Dessert, 2 of each, (8 competitors)—1, Mr Cameron, gr, Polmaillie; 2, Mr Gauld, gr. 6 *Tomatoes* (3 competitors)—1, Mr Dallas, gr; 2, Mr Ross, gr. 4 Heads of *Celery*, two white and two red, (9 competitors)—1, Mr Ross, gr; 2, Mr Taylor, gr. 2 Roots of *Red Beet*, fit for the table, (10 competitors)—1, Mr Taylor, gr; 2, Mr Mackenzie, gr. 6 *Onions* (12 competitors)—1, Mr Tolmie, gr; 2, Mr Fraser, gr. 4 *Leeks* (6 competitors)—1, Mr Cameron, gr; 2, Mr Westwood, gr. 4 *Carrots* (7 competitors)—1, Mr Fraser, gr; 2, Mr Macallum, gr. 2 Heads of *Red Cabbage* (10 competitors)—1, Mr Taylor, gr; 2, Mr Mackenzie, gr. *Vegetable Marrow*, fit for the table, (9 competitors)—1, Mr G. Munro, gr to A. Mactavish, Esq.; 2, Mr Gauld, gr. Imperial Quart of *Gooseberries* (6 competitors)—1, Mr Stephen, gr; 2, Mr Mackenzie, gr. *Shallots* and *Garlic* (7 competitors)—1, Mr Stephen, gr; 2, Mr Taylor, gr. Premium of 7*s.* 6*d.* given by Mr Morrison, Nurseryman, Elgin, for 6 rare *British Ferns*, established in pots for three months, with their names and native localities, Mr Lawrence, gr, Inverness. *Extra Prizes* were also awarded by the Committee to Mr Westwood and Mr Lawrence, for tastefully-arranged Bouquets of Flowers from the open ground; and another *Extra Prize* to the Journeymen in Messrs. Lawson and Smith's Nursery, for a large and elegant *Design*, composed of Dahlias, Carnations, Marigolds, and other cut flowers. The following *Specimens* were sent for *Exhibition*:—From Holme were, among others, Nerium splendens, Alstrœmeria pelegrina, Lisianthus Russellianus, Ipomœa ficifolia, Gloxinia rubra, Gesnera zebrina and G. bulbosa, Achimenes longiflora, rosea and coccinea, Ruellia azurea, Sollya heterophylla, Phlox Drummondii superba, &c.; a collection of Greenhouse Plants from Geddes, including 2 large Cockscombs, 5 new Fuchsias, and a large specimen of Strelitzia regina in flower; similar collections from Beaufort Castle and Belladrum; a splendid collection of Dahlias, Hollyhocks, Carnations, and Asters, from Altyre; some well-kept Apples of the year 1842, and a general collection of Vegetables and small fruits from Polmaillie; a large and handsome specimen (about 12 feet high) of Acacia suaveolens from the conservatory of J. Mitchell, Esq.; several stands of Carnations, Dahlias, Marigolds, and Asters, from the nurseries of Messrs. Lawson and Smith; Heaths from Redcastle; a very fine and heavy cluster of Black Grapes, with Black Spine Cucumbers, and superior Seedling Potatoes, from Raigmore Gardens; and a collection of 24 fine Carnations, and an assortment of Vegetables, were sent from Mountgerald.—*Inverness Courier.*

Kent and Canterbury Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 14.—This was the last Show for the season, and was numerously attended. The following is a list of the prizes:—FRUIT. Best *Melon*, 1, Lady Montresor; 2, G. Buckley, Esq. 2 bunches of *Grapes*, grown under glass by means of tan, manure, or any other artificial heat, 1 and 2, W. Hyder, Esq. 2 bunches of *Grapes*, grown under glass without the assistance of tan, manure, or any other artificial heat, 1, Mrs Baker; 2, Mrs Webb. 2 bunches of out-door *Grapes*, Mrs. Abbott. Basket of *Grapes*, containing the greatest variety, W. Hyder, Esq. 6 *Peaches*, E. Knight, Esq. 6 *Nectarines*, Marchioness Conyngham. 12 *Greengage Plums*, the Rev. W. Brockman. 12 Coe's *Golden Drop*, E. Knight, Esq. 12 *Plums* of any other sort, the Rev. H. Plumptre. 6 dessert *Pears*, 1, fit for table, the Rev. G. P. Marsh; 2, Mrs. Webb. 8 dessert *Apples*, fit for table, 1, T. Dorman, Esq.; 2, Mr R. Francis. 6 kitchen *Apples*, 1, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; 2, Mrs Rutter. 50 bunches of white *Currants*, J. Cates, Esq. 50 bunches of red *ditto*, T. Dorman, Esq. 6 *Figs*, Mrs Webb. 50 *Cherries*, Mrs Ramsey. 12 bunches of *Filberts*, Mr R. Filmer. Plate of *Mulberries*, the Rev. R. O. Tylden. A medal, value 20*s.*, the best Collection of British-grown *Fruit*, the Rev. G. P. Marsh. Mrs Grayling introduced a collection of foreign *Fruits* and *Seeds* which for the singularity of some, and the beauty of other were much admired. VEGETABLES.—Brace of *Cucumbers*, E. Knight, Esq. 50 *French Beans*, the Rev. W. Brockman. 1 *Turnips*, Mr R. Filmer. 12 *Carrots*, Marchioness Conyngham. 12 *Onions*, Marchioness Conyngham. Gallon of *Peas* in pod, Lady Montresor. 6 heads of white *Celery*, the Rev. W. Brockman. 12 *Potatoes*, 1, the Rev. W. J. Chesshyre; 2, the Rev. J. Hilton. Collection of *Vegetables*, 1, F. H. Sankey, Esq.; 2, Lady Montresor. Basket of *Mushrooms*, F. H. Sankey, Esq. FLOWERS.—Collection of *Cacti* (Mammillaria nova, M. Pycnacantha, M. longimamma, M. acanthophlegma, spinis albis, M. fuscata, M. obscura, Echinocactus latispinus, E. communis, E. Funkii, E. cornigera, Cereus senilis), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.

Orange-tree in fruit, Mrs Webb; 2, G. Buckley, Esq. *Lemon-tree* in fruit, G. Buckley, Esq. 3 *Stove-plants* (Gesnera elongata, Manettia glabra, Passiflora Kermesina), J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Collection of *Greenhouse-plants*, not less than six species (Maurandya alba, Polygala mixta, Abutilon striatum, Mahernia pinnata, Siphocampylus betulæfolius), the Rev. W. Brockman. 3 *Succulents*, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. *Amaryllis*, Mrs Webb. Four *Fuchsias*, (tricolor, F. maxima grandiflora, F. Brockmannii, F. cordata), J. G. Shepherd, Esq. 2 *ditto* (F. magnifica, conspicua arborea), J. G. Shepherd, Esq. 1 *ditto*, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Collection of *Herbaceous Plants*, grown in pots (Lobælia ignea, L. fulgens, Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea, Lychnis Bungeana, Salvia patens), F. H. Sankey, Esq. 3 *Cockscombs*, the Rev. W. Brockman. 2*ditto*, the Rev. W. J. Chesshyre. *Calceolarias*, 1 and 2, Mrs Rutter. EXTRA.—*Succulents* (Rochea falcata, Echeveria coccinea, Cotyledon ovata), F. H. Sankey, Esq. CUT FLOWERS.—12 varieties of *Dahlias*, 1 a nd 2, the Rev. C. Oxenden; 3, Mr J. Smith. 6 *ditto*, the Rev. C. Oxenden. 3 *ditto*, Mr J. Smith. 6 varieties of *Roses* (single stem), E. Knight, Esq. 6 bunches of *Roses*, E. Knight, Esq. 6 varieties of *Stocks*, Mr J. Smith. 12 varieties of *Herbaceous Plants*, J. Cates, Esq.; Hardy *ditto*, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. 6 *Afri can Marigolds*, F. H. Sankey, Esq. 12 *French ditto*, the Rev. W. Brockman. 12 varieties of double *Asters*, Lady Montresor. 12 varieties of single, the Rev. W. Brockman. 12 *Pansies*, Mr. Filmer. *Floral Device* (chair), the Rev. G. P. Marsh. 2 *ditto* (basket), Rev. G. P. Marsh. Bouquet in Society's vases, 1, Mrs. Rutter; 2, G. Buckley, Esq. Collection of *Indigenous Plants*, with their names (not less than 24 species), Lady Montresor. EXTRA.—4 *Zinnias*, the Rev. C. Oxenden.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Lancaster Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 22.—Dahlia and Fruit Exhibition.—The display of Flowers and Fruits was good. There were some pretty Greenhouse Plants. The following are the Premiums:—DAHLIAS.—*Dark* and *Maroon*, 1, Admiral Stopford, Mr. Hargreaves; 2, Egyptian Prince, J. Stout, Esq.; 3, General Washington, Mr. Jopson; 4, Rouge Apori, Mrs. Burrow; 5, Triomphe, Mr. Marshall; 6, Suffolk Hero, Mrs. Giles. *Purple.*—1, Pickwick, Mr. Marshall; 2, Silverlock's Candidate, J. Stout, Esq.; 3, Conservative, Mrs. Ford; 4, Le Grand Baudine, J. Stout, Esq.; 5, Ploughboy, Mr. Hargreaves; 6, Indispensable, Mr. Meldrum. *Crimson* and *Rose.*—1, Highgate Rival, Mr. Marshall; 2, President of the West, Mr. Jopson; 3, Adam's Prince Albert, Mr. Meldrum; 4, Twyford Perfection, J. Stout, Esq.; 5, Wheeler's Maria, Mr. Jopson; 6, Duke of Cornwall, Mr. Marshall. *Orange, Buff,* and *Yellow.*—1, Prince of Wales, Mrs. Ford; 2, Gypsy Maid, Mr. Marshall; 3, Climax, Mr. Jopson; 4, Argo; 5, Princess Royal, Mr. Jopson; 6, Nicholas Nickleby, Mr. Giles. *Lilac* and *Blush.*—1, Hon. Mrs. Abbott, J. Stout, Esq.; 2, Dowager Lady Cooper, J. Stout, Esq.; 3, Lady Harland, Mr. Hargreaves; 4, Widnall's Queen, J. Stout, Esq.; 5, Optime, Mr. Jopson; 6, Ornamental Perie, Mr. Marshall. *Scarlet* and *Red.*—1, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Ford; 2, Widnall's Eclipse, Mr. Marshall; 3, Deancroft Rival, Mr. Meldrum; 4, Fireball, T. Rawsthorne, Esq.; 5, Scarlet Defiance, J. Stout, Esq.; 6, Miracle, Mr. Jopson. *Scarlet* and *Red.*—1, Lewisham Rival, Mrs. Ford; 2, Waters' Unique, J. Stout, Esq.; 3, Bragg's Antagonist, Mr. Marshall; 4, Virgin Queen, J. Stout, Esq.; 5, Criterion, Mrs. Ford; 6, Camelia Flora, Mr. Hargraves. *Striped* and *Edged.*—1, Hudson's Princess Royal, Mr. Jopson; 2, Northern Beauty, Mr. Marshall; 3, Conqueror of Europe, Mrs. Burrow; 4, Conqueror of the World, T. Rawsthorne, Esq.; 5, Phenomena, J. Stout, Esq.; 6, Champion, Mrs. Burrow. FRUIT.—*Apples, Culinary.*—1, Lord Nelson, T. J. Knowlys, Esq.; 2, Creenup Pippin, Mrs. Giles; 3, Alexander, Mr. Walmsley. *Pears.*—1, William's Bon Chrétien, Mr. Hargreaves; 2, Maria Louisa, T. Rawsthorne, Esq.; 3, Beurré Diel, Mrs. Ford. *Plums.*—1, Magnum Bonum, Mrs. Godson; 2, Golden Drop, Mrs. E. G. Hornby; 3, La Delicieuse, T. Rawsthorne, Esq. *Melons.*—1, Cuthbert's early forcing, T. J. Knowlys, Esq.; 2, Green Flesh, Duchess of Hamilton. *Grapes.*—1, White Niece, T. Rawsthorne, Esq.; 2, Black Lombardy, Mrs. Godson. GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—*Collections of Six*, 1, Mrs. Ford; 2, Mr. Meldrum. *China Asters*, Mrs. Ford. *Double Dahlias*, J. Stout, Esq. *Annuals, Collection*, Mrs. Ford. *Hollyhocks*, 1, Mrs. Ford; 2, Mrs. Giles. *Cut Roses*, Mrs. Ford. *Marygolds*, 1, Mrs. Ford; 2, Mrs. Godson. *Cockscombs, three*, Mrs. Ford. *Bouquets*, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Godson. *Fuchsias*, Mr. Meldrum. *Pine Apple*, T. Rawsthorne, Esq. *Damson Plum*, Mr. Darwen. *Gooseberries*, Mrs. Giles. *Mulberries*, T. J. Knowlys, Esq. *Cherries*, T. Rawsthorne, Esq. *Peaches*, T. J. Knowyls, Esq. *Red* and *White Currants*, Mrs. E. G. Hornby. *Celery*, Mrs. E. G. Hornby. *Red Cabbage*, Mrs. Giles.

Limerick Practical Horticultural Society, Sept. 9.—The Autumn Show. The Dahlias of all colours and varieties were in great perfection. The Fruits and Vegetables were also very fine. DAHLIAS: Sweepstakes for a separate collection of 36 varieties. 1, Mr M'Donogh, gr to W. Lloyd, Esq.; 2, Mr Collopy, gr to G. Bevan, Esq. Mr M'Donald gr to the Earl of Clare, received 10 Prizes for Pine Apples, Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Stove Plants, and a fine variety of other Plants. Mr Heaphy, gr to Lord Clarina, received 5 Prizes for Grapes, Apples, Gooseberries, preserved Currants, and for 4 yellow Dahlias. Mr Drury, gr to Sir H. D. Massy, Bart., received 9 Prizes for best-flavoured Melon, bunch of red Grapes, Nectarines, Plums, Verbenas, Calceolarias, Dessert Apples, Potatoes, Vegetable Marrow, and for a fine bouquet of cut Flowers. Mr Walsh, gr to Sir A. De Vere, Bart., received 5 Prizes for seedling Dahlias, 4 dark Dahlias, Roses, Pansies, and Cauliflowers. Mr Carmody, gr to W. Monsell, Esq., received 3 Prizes for an exotic Fruit-tree in bearing, Lemons, and Plums for flavour. Mr Mack, gr to Mrs Cooper, for Figs, bouquet of cut Flowers, and Turnips. Mr Brennan, gr to Mrs Jevers, for Melon. Mr Fitzgerald, gr to G. Tuthill, Esq., received 6 Prizes for green Grapes, red ditto, baking Apples, Beet-root, white Celery, and Onions. Mr O'Brien, gr to J. Kelly, Esq, Prizes for Pears, Onions, Cabbages, and Peas. Mr Lawlor, gr to W. G. Vincent, Esq, Prizes for Calceolarias, Carrots, and Stocks. Mr Kerby, gr to the Rev W. Waller, Prizes for Peaches, and bouquet of hardy cut Flowers. Mr Ryan, gr to the Rev E. Herbert, Prize for 6 Stocks. Mr O'Connor, gr to C. Mahon, Esq, Prizes for 12 Peaches. Mr M'Donogh, gr to W. Lloyd, Esq, 20 Prizes for Nectarines, hardy Annuals, China Asters, Cockscombs, Dahlias, Fuchsias (which included the Gem and Venus victrix); also Pansies, Cucumbers, Parsnips, Celery, and Vegetable Marrow. Mr Collopy, gr to G. Bevan, Esq, 19 Prizes for Pears, Dahlias, Heaths, Green-house Plants, Collection of ditto, Herbaceous Plants, Stove Plants, Specimen Plant, and Verbenas. Mr M'Mahon, gr to M. Fitt, Esq, received a Prize for the second largest Collection of Pelargoniums.

Lunesdale Floral and Horticultural Society Sept. 19.—This was the third exhibition of this society. The fruit and flowers were displayed very tastefully. FLOWERS.—DAHLIAS.—*Dark and Maroon*, 1, E. Hornby, Esq.; 2, R. T. North, Esq.; 3, C. Wilson, Esq. *Crimson and Rose*, 1, C. Wilson, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Carus; 3, R. Atkinson, Esq. *Scarlet and Red*, 1, W. R. Beloe, Esq.; 2, C. Wilson, Esq.; 3, Mrs. Carus. *Orange, Buff, and Yellow*, 1 and 2, E. Hornby, Esq.; 3, Clergy School. *Lilac and Blush*, 1, R. T. North, Esq.; 2, T. Greene, Esq.; 3, J. Procter, Esq. *Purple*, 1, R. T. North, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Thornton; 3, W. W. C. Wilson, Esq. *White*, 1, E. Hornby, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Burrow; 3, R. Atkinson, Esq. *Striped and Edged*, 1 and 2, E. Hornby, Esq.; 3, T. Green, Esq. *Any Colour*, 1 and 2, Mrs. Carus; 3, T. Green, Esq. *Pan of* 12, 1, C. Wilson, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Thornton; 3, Mrs. Burrow. 6 *Hollyhocks*, 1, W. W. C. Wilson, Esq.; 2, Mr. Preston. 6 *Balsams*, W. Thompson, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Carus. 12 *Pansies*, 1, Mr. R. Garnett; 2, Mr. Preston. 6 *Cockscombs*, 1, W. Thompson, Esq.; 2, R. T. North, Esq.; 3, P. Dawson, Esq. 4 *Heaths*, 1 and 2, C. Wilson, Esq. Collection of *Greenhouse Plants*, 1 and 2, C. Wilson, Esq. 6 *Fuchsias*, in pots, 1 and 2, C. Wilson, Esq. Collection of *Asters*, 1, W. Thompson, Esq.; 2, R. H. Welch, Esq. Collection of French and African *Marygolds*, 1, W. Thompson, Esq.; 2, Mr. R. Garnett. Collection of *Stocks*, 1, E. Hornby, Esq.; 2, R. H. Welch, Esq. Collection of *Cut Annuals*, 1, W. Thompson, Esq.; 2, C. Wilson, Esq. Bouquet of *Hardy Flowers*, 1, Clergy School; 2, C. Wilson, Esq. *Designs*, 1, R. Towers; 2, J. Turner. FRUIT:—Plate of *Dessert Apples*, 1, J. Murray, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Wilson; 3, R. Tatham, Esq. Plate of *Culinary Apples*, 1, J. Murray, Esq.; 2, F. Pearson, Esq.; 3, Miss Roper. Plate of *Dessert Pears*, 1, R. T. North, Esq.; 2, R. Tatham, Esq.; 3, R. T. North, Esq. Plate of *Culinary Pears*, 1, R. T. North, Esq.; 2 and 3, P. Dawson, Esq. Plate of *Plums*, 1, R. Tatham, Esq.; J. Coates, Esq.; 3, C. Wilson, Esq. Plate of *Cherries*, 1, R. T. North, Esq.; 2, C. Wilson, Esq. Couple of *Melons*, 1, Mr. R. Garnett; 2, W. R. Beloe, Esq. Bunch of *Black Grapes*, 1 and 2, W. Thompson, Esq. Bunch of *White Grapes*, 1 and 2, W Thompson, Esq. Brace of *Cucumbers*, 1, W. Thompson, Esq.; 2, P. Dawson, Esq. Plate of *Gooseberries*, 1, R. T. North, Esq.; 2, Mr. R. Garnett. Plate of Red or White *Currants*, 1, J. Coates, Esq.; 2, Mr. R. Garnett. Plate of *Strawberries*, 1 and 2, C. Wilson, Esq. Plate of *Raspberries*, 1 and 2, C. Wilson, Esq. Plate of *Filberts*, 1, C. Wilson, Esq.; 2, W. W. C. Wilson, Esq. VEGETABLES:—6 *Turnips*, garden grown, 1, W. R. Beloe, Esq.; 2, W. Moore, Esq. 2 *Red Cabbages*, 1, R. Atkinson, Esq.; 2, W. R. Beloe, Esq. 2 *Savoy Cabbages*, 1 and 2, W. Thompson, Esq. 12 *Onions*, 1, P. Dawson, Esq.; 2, W. Thompson, Esq. 4 *Sticks of Celery*, 1, W. Thompson, Esq.; 2, R. Atkinson, Esq. Tray of the most named varieties of *Potatoes*, 1 and 2, W. W. C. Wilson, Esq. 6 largest *Kidney Potatoes*, 1, W. G. Bell, Esq.; 2, Mr. R. Garnett. 2 *Cauliflowers*, 1, P. Dawson, Esq.; 2, W. R. Beloe, Esq. 2 *Vegetable Marrow*, 1, W. Thompson, Esq.; 2, C. Wilson, Esq. 6 *Carrots*, 1, W. R. Beloe, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Carus.

Morningside Practical Gardeners' Society, Sept. 12.—At this Exhibition the prizes were awarded as follows:—12 *Dahlias*, 1, Mr J. Downie, gr to Gen. Robertson. Sorts:—Prince of Wales, Andrew Hofer, Bridesmaid, Virgil, Marquess of Lansdowne, Essex Triumph, Phenomenon, Mrs Shelley, Yellow Climax, Westburgh Rival, Prince Albert, Bishop of Winchester; 2, Mr T. Wood, gr to Alexander Falconar. *Hollyhocks*, 1, Mr J. Downie; 2, Mr S. Young, gr to T. Oliver, Esq. *Phloxes*, 1, Mr J. Downie. Sorts:—cordata, grandiflora, striata, Brownii, and Richardsonii; 2, Mr J. Young. *Marigold*, 1, Mr J. Young; 2, Mr T. Wood. *China Aster*, 1, Mr J. Young; 2, Mr H. Gibb, gr to Mrs Stock. *Design in Flowers*, 1, Mr T. Ovens, gr to A. Russell, Esq; 2, Mr. J. Gourlay, gr to Dowager Countess of Glasgow. *Lobelias*, 1, Mr J. Downie; 2, Mr J. Douglas, gr to Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart. *Annuals*, 1, Mr H. Gibb; 2, Mr J. Johnston, gr to A. Smellie, Esq. *Stocks*, 1, Mr. R. Anderson; 2, Mr J. Fargie, gr to Mrs Gregory. *Pentstemons*, 1, Mr J. Young. Sorts:—Murrayana, gentianoides, gentianoides coccinea; 2, T. Ovens. *Petunias*, Mr J. Downie. Sorts:—superba Calvin, rosea superba, Alfred. *Fuchsias*, 1, Mr J. Downie. Sorts:—corymbiflora, globosa major, fulgens multiflora; 2, Mr. J. Fargie. *Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, 1, Mr J. Douglas; 2, Mr J. Johnston. *Grapes*, Mr J. Fargie. *Melon*, 1, Mr H. Gibb; 2, Mr J. Liddell, gr to G. Ritchie, Esq. *Plums*, 1, Mr J. Fargie; 2, Mr T. Wood. *Jargonelle Pears*, 1, Mr T. Wood; 2, Mr W. Denholm, gr to Sir J. Forrest, Bart. *Apples*, 1, Mr R. Anderson; 2, Mr T. Ovens. *Apricots*, 1, Mr T. Wood; 2, Mr J. Johnston. *Peaches*, 1, Mr W. Denholm; 2, Mr T. Wood. *Gooseberries*, 1, Mr J. Douglas; 2, Mr H. Gibb. *Cauliflower*, 1, Mr W. Denholm; 2, Mr J. Douglas. *Savoy*, 1, Mr J. Douglas; 2, Mr T. Turner. *Parsley*, 1, Mr C. Jack, gr; 2, Mr J. Douglas. AMATEUR PRIZE. 3 *Dahlias*, 1, Mr J. Robertson; 2, D. Comon, Esq. Sweepstakes for 12 *Dahlias*, 1, Mr J. Downie. Sorts:—Andrew Hofer, Duchess of Richmond, Pickwick, Prince of Wales, Phenomenon, Phœnix, Yellow Climax, Bishop of Winchester, Bridesmaid, Mrs Shelley, Lady Cooper, Orange Perfection; 2, Mr J. Gourlay; 3, Mr J. Fargie; 4, Mr H. Gibb; 5, Mr T. Turner; from Canaan Bank was a fine specimen of Brugmansia sanguinea; also Collections of Ericas, Dahlias, &c.; from Canaan Lodge were Fuchsias, Balsams, and Nerium splendens; from Salisbury Green was a Collection of Carnations; from Canaan Cottage were some good Cockscombs; from Grange Bank was a pan of Poppies; from B. Moffat, Esq, were Carnations, Antirrhinums, Seedling Carnations, and 2 Seedling Dahlias; A. Symington, Esq, sent a beautiful Collection of Dahlias; from Duncan-street House was a tray of Jargonelle Pears.

Norfolk and Norwich Horticultural Society, Sept. 20.—This Dahlia Show was held in the Victoria Gardens. The following is a list of the prizes:—FLOWERS.—DAHLIAS.—1, Best collection of 24 *dissimilar blooms*, Mr T. Chambers:—Prince of Wales, Girling's Bridesmaid, Osgar, Grace Darling, Prince of Wales, Dodd's Optime, Eclipse, Mrs Shelley, Lady Cooper, Andrew Hofer, Le Grand Baudine, Tournament, Princess Royal, Competitor, Ploughboy, Rose Unique, Conservative, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Bedford Surprise, Argo, Phenomenon, Duchess of Richmond, Prince Albert; 2, C. Short, disqualified. 1, best collection of 18 *dissimilar blooms*, Mr T. Chambers, disqualified, having similar blooms in the collection of 24; 2, H. Cook, gr to Rev. W. Atkinson, disqualified. 1, best collection of 12 *dissimilar blooms*, J. Catton, gr to Rev. C. Fellowes: Catleugh's Tournament, Dowager Lady Cooper, Phenomenon, Duchess of Richmond, Stein's Conqueror of the World, Egyptian Prince, Widnall's Queen, Girling's Prince of Wales, Fellowes' Canary, Stella, Hudson's Prince Royal; 2, Mr Chambers, disqualified. 1, best collection of 6 *dissimilar blooms*, J. N. Waite, jun, Esq: Queen, Egyptian Prince, Phenomenon, Coronation, Prince of Wales (Dodd's), Duchess of Richmond; 2, Mr Chambers, disqualified. 1, best collection of *Achimenes coccinea*, W. Rippingale; 2, C. Middleton, Esq. Collection of *Melocacti*, C. Middleton, Esq; *Gesnera zebrina*, C. Middleton, Esq. Collection of *Asters*, Mr G. Dover. 1, collection of *French Marigolds*, Mr G. Dover; 2, Mr J. Boughton, gr to the Rev. E. C. Brewer. *Myrtle* in bloom, T. Steward, Esq. Designs in *Dahlias*: equal, 1, Mr G. Dover and H. S. Patteson, Esq; equal, 2, W. Gale and Mr W. Reynolds; equal, 3, W. Gale and Mr W. Reynolds. Collection of *Verbenas*, T. Steward, Esq. 1, Collection of *Cut Flowers*, R. Spence; 2, Rev. O. Mathias. Single specimen of *Oleander splendens*, Mrs F. Noveire. FRUITS.—*Pine* (Queen), Mr D. Stewart, gr to W. Bagge, Esq, M. P. 1, *Grapes*, black Hamburgh, W. Rippingale, gr to G. Morse, Esq; 2, White Muscat and Hamburgh, C. Aldborough, gr to G. S. Kett, Esq; 3, black Hamburgh, Rev. —— Foster. *Grown in pot*, Hamburgh (extra, W. Rippingale; ditto, white Muscat and Hamburgh (extra), C. K. Thompson, Esq. 1, *Melons*, W. Rippingale; 2, Mr Cockburn, gr to J. T. Mott, Esq; 1, *best Green-fleshed*, Mr Cockburn; 2, Mr D. Stewart; (extra) S. Short, gr to J. Stracey, Esq. *Peaches*, best, Noblesse, C. Short, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq. 1, *Nectarines*, Red Roman; Rev. J. Burroughes; 2, Elruge, Mr Cockburn. 1, *Plums*, best Coe's Golden Drop, S. Short; 2, Kirk's, Mr Cockburn. *Cherries*, Florence, Mr Cockburn; Morello, S. Short. *Figs*, best red Fig, W. Gale, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq, M. P. 1, *Pears*, Williams' Bon Chrétien, R. Spence, gr to Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart; 2, ditto, S. Short. *Apples*, best dessert, R. N. Bacon, Esq; best sauce, Fern's Pippin, R. Spence. *Gooseberries*, S. Short. *Currants*, best white, W. Gale; best red, H. S. Patteson, Esq. *Raspberries*, W. Gale. *Strawberries*, R. Spence. *Nuts*, best Filberts, W. Scarlett, gr to Mrs Kett. Best *Stock*, G. B. L. Knight, Esq. VEGETABLES.—*Peas*, Knight's Marrow, Mr Kemp, gr to J. S. Muskett, Esq. *Beans*, black speckled, W. Rippingale. *Onions*, white Spanish and Deptford, W. Gale; Globe, Rev. J. Burroughes; white Spanish, S. Short; ditto, (extra), W. Rippingale. *Lettuce*, S. Short. *Salad*, six sorts, S. Short. *Celery*, Seymour's superb, R. Spence. *Cabbages*, best red, Mr Kemp. *Parsnips*, best, Mr Rippingale.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

North British Professional Gardeners' Society, Sept. 27.—This was the Autumn Meeting, and the fruits and flowers sent for competition were excellent. The following is a list of the premiums awarded:—6 *Dahlias*, 1, Mr P. Thompson, gr to W. E. Hope Vere, Esq, for Bragg's Antagonist, Hudson's Princess Royal, Westbury Rival, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Phenomenon, Mrs Shelley; 2, Mr J. Downie, gr to Gen. Robertson. 6 *Hollyhocks*, one flower of each, 1, Mr Alexander Foulis, gr to Admiral Sir P. Durham; 2, Mr D. Fowlis, gr to J. Tytler, Esq. 6 *China Asters*, one flower of each, 1, Mr W. Denholm, gr to Sir J. Forrest, Bart; 2, Mr J. Hogg, gr to W. Bonar, Esq. *Seedling Dahlia*, Mr J. Hogg. 4 *Lobelias*, 1, Mr. Foulis, for new scarlet, fulgens, splendens, and ignea; 2, Mr J. Douglas, gr to Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart. 6 *Stocks*, one flower of each, 1, Mr W. Thom, gr to Capt. Mitchell Innes; 1, Mr D. White, gr to R. B. W. Ramsay, Esq. 6 *Marygolds*, 3 French and 3 African, 1, Mr J. Young, gr to T. Oliver, Esq; 2, Mr Hogg. 6 *Verbenas*, 1, Mr D. Foulis, for Ne plus Ultra, Princess Royal, incisa, coccinea, flamea, and ignea; 2, Mr Hogg. 3 *Salvias*, 1, Mr A. Foulis, for patens and fulgens; 2, Mr Hogg. 6 *Tender Exotics*, 1, Mr G. Stirling, gr to the Right Hon. Viscount Melville, for Bignonia grandiflora, Erythrina laurifolia, Erica tricolor elegans, Helichrysum proliferum, Achimenes longiflora, and Gesnera Douglasii; 2, Mr Foulis. Bunch of Black Hamburgh *Grapes*, 1, Mr Foulis; 2, Mr J. Young, gr to Mrs Ferguson; bunch of Muscat of Alexandria *Grapes*, 1, Mr J. Goodall, gr to the Most Noble the Marquess of Lothian; 2, Mr Hogg; bunch of *Grapes*, any sort, 1, Mr White, Whitehill Seedling; 2, Mr Hogg. 6 *Plums*, 1, Mr J. Goodall, Greengage and Magnum bonum; 2, Mr Young. 6 *Peaches*, 1, Mr Young, Galande, Grosse Mignonne, and Red Magdalen; 2, Mr Cuthbertson, gr to the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery. 6 *Nectarines*, 1, Mr Young, Elruge and Duc de Tello; 2, Mr Foulis. 6 *Apricots*, 1, Mr Stirling, for Moorpark, Breda, and Hemskuke; 2, Mr J. Thompson, gr to W. Keith, Esq. Green-fleshed *Melon*, 1, Mr A. Foulis; 2, Mr R. Watson, gr to D. Anderson, Esq. *Melon*, any sort, 1, Mr A. Foulis, Hardie's Cantaloupe; 2, Mr Cuthbertson. 6 *Jargonelle Pears*, 1, Mr Cuthbertson; 2, Mr Stirling. Messrs W. Ballantyne and Son's prize for 6 *Picotees*, 1, Mr Foulis, for Ely's Grace Darling, Mrs Halliburton, Nulli Secundus, Ely's Dr Horner, Ely's Criterion, Ely's Emperor; 2, Mr Young. Messrs W. Ballantyne and Son's prize for 6 *Carnations*, 1, Mr Foulis, for Lady Ely, Magnificent, Mr Granger, Lancashire Lass, Matilda, Gameboy, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Devonshire; 2, Mr Young. An Amateur's prize for 6 *Phloxes*, 1, Mr J. Downie, for omniflora, Richardsoni, Reevesi, cordata grandiflora, superba, and Brown's No. 4; 2, Mr Hogg. An Amateur's prize for 4 *Pentstemons*, 1, Mr D. White, Murrayana, fruticosa, gentianoides coccinea, and campanulata; 2, Mr Thom. *Grand Dahlia Sweepstakes*, open to the whole of Scotland: five prizes were awarded, namely, 1, Mr Thompson; 2, Mr Thom; 3, Mr Downie; 4, Mr Young; 5, Mr White. Names of Dahlias which gained the first prize: Bishop of Winchester, Phenomenon, Pickwick, Array, Princess Royal, Yellow Climax, Lady Cowper, Mrs Shelley, Prince of Wales, Beauty of the Plain, Duchess of Richmond, Antagonist, Westbury Rival, Lady Harland, Marques[s] of Lansdowne, Hodges' Competitor, Essex Triumph, President of the West. Names of Dahlias which gained the second: Metella, Rouge et Noir, Attila, Pickwick, Sir Robert Sale, Northern Beauty, Bishop of Winchester, Lee's Bloomsbury, Stella, Prince of Wales, President of the West, Marquess of Lothian, Lady Harland, Indispensable, Yellow Climax, Grace Darling, Burnham Hero, Low's Conservative. The following articles were sent for exhibition:—From Messrs Dickson and Co., 3 cases of Dahlias and 1 case of French Marygolds. From Messrs Handasyde were 120 blooms of Dahlias. From Mr Gourlay, gr to the Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Glasgow, was a fine case of 24 Dahlias. From Mr Thomson, a seedling Apricot, of fine flavour, named Keith's Early Moorpark. From Mr W. Sharpe, were 6 blooms of his seedling Dahlia of 1842, named Sir John Stewart Richardson, resembling in colour the "Duchess of Richmond," but in every respect superior. Mr Turnbull sent his seedling variegated Dahlia, named Sir David Wilkie. From Messrs J. Dickson and Sons, was 1 case of Dahlias, 1 case of Tender Exotics, and a collection of Hollyhocks. From Mr Stirling was a bloom of Magnolia grandiflora. From the Orphans' Hospital was a case of Dahlias. Mr Symington sent a collection of very fine Dahlias.

Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 20.—This was the last Show for the present season for the exhibition of Dahlias, Stove, Greenhouse, Herbaceous Plants, and specimens of Fruit and Vegetables. The Dahlias were very scarce, in consequence of their having been attacked by an insect (which is general this year), called the "Thrip," which entirely destroys both the shape and the colour of the flowers: those exhibited were, however, good. A collection of Autumnal Roses and Seedling Verbenas, from Mr Pearson's, of Chilwell, were greatly admired.—DAHLIAS: First dealer's pan of 24 blooms, Mr Edwards, for Bridesmaid, Climax, Yellow Climax, Cox's Defiance, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Queen of Beauties, Phenomenon, Hudson's Princess Royal, Maria, Nicholas Nickleby, Andrew Hofer, Rouge et Noir, Metella, Duke of Cornwall, Lady Harland, Lord Sandon, Captivator, Ploughboy, Gipsy Maid, Duchess of Richmond, Indispensable, Pickwick, Windmill-hill Rival, Lewisham Rival. Second dealer's pan of 24 blooms, Mr J. Spencer, for Regina, Westbury Rival, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Bedford Surprise, Evadne, Lady Harland, Lady Cooper, Exqui, site, Hon. Miss Abbott, Beauty of the Plain, Bridesmaid, Pickwick, Lady Sale, Rouge et Noir, Phœnix, Lewisham Rival, Conservative, Admiral Stopford, Attila, Prince Albert, Frederick the Great, Conqueror of the World, Oriental Pearl. First Amateur's pan of 24 blooms, Rev. T. M. Sutton, for President of the West, Princess Royal, America, Scarlet le Grand, Bridesmaid, Father Mathew, Fanny Keynes, Lady Baker, Seedling, Widnall's Queen, Duke of Cornwall, Mrs Abbott, Virgin Queen, Duchess of Richmond, Lady Cooper, Prince of Wales, Optime, Nicholas Nickleby, Conductor, Pickwick, Lady Harland, Madam Wallnor, Countess of Pembroke, Mr Stanley. Second Amateur's pan of 24 blooms, Mr J. Nevill, for Beauty of the Plain, Metella, Andrew Hofer, Argo, Bridesmaid, Ploughboy, Lord Sondes, Regina, Blush-white Seedling, Purple Seedling, Crimson Seedling, Satirist, Pickwick, Springfield Rival, Lady Middleton, Indispensable, Nicholas Nickleby, Defiance, Eclipse, Amato, Lady Dowager Cooper, President of the West, Grand Baudine, Maria. First Amateur's pan of 18 blooms, Mr S. Wright, for President of the West, Optime, Attila, Burnham Hero, Beauty of the Plain, Phenomenon, Hope, Argo, Hero of Wakefield, Maria, Rouge et Noir, Duke of Cornwall, Bridesmaid, Lewisham Rival, Widnall's Queen, Pickwick, Garrick, Princess Royal. First Amateur's pan of 12 blooms, Mr S. R. P. Shilton, for President of the West, Hudson's Princess Royal, Bridesmaid, Essex Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Widnall's Queen, Grace Darling, Rouge et Noir, Hero of Nottingham, Argo, Pickwick, Maria. First Amateur's pan of 6 blooms, Mr F. Harrison (no names given to the Secretary). Second Amateur's pan of 6 blooms, Mr Taylor. Best *Collection*, 1, Mr J. Nevill; 2, Mr S. Wright. Best *Seedling*, Mr F. Harrison. *Pansies*, 20 blooms, Mr S. R. P. Shilton (all seedlings). Collection of *Autumnal Roses*, Mr Pearson. Collection of *Miscellaneous Cut Flowers*, Mr S. R. P. Shilton. Collection of *Verbenas*, Mr Pearson. *Device* in various *Flowers*, Mr Edwards. *Device* in *Dahlias*, 1, (a balloon,) Mr Seaman; 2 and 3, Mr S. Wright. EXTRA PRIZE.—A pair of circular *Devices*, in various flowers, Mr S. R. P. Shilton. PLANTS, *Stove*, 1, Poinsettia pulcherrima; 2, Clerodendrum squamatum, G. Walker, Esq. *Orchidaceæ*, 1, Stanhopea insignis; 2, Zygopetalum maxillare, G. Walker, Esq. *Greenhouse*, 1, Allamanda cathartica; 2, Ipomœa, F. Wright, Esq. *Fuchsias*, A. Lowe, Esq, for grandis, tricolor, Brewsteri, sanguinea, racemiflora, Devoni, Youellii, Chandleri, Venus Victrix. *Erica*, Archeriana, F. Wright, Esq. *Herbaceous*, Agapanthus umbellatus, A. Lowe, Esq. *Fuchsias*, 1, tricolor, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, formosa elegans, A. Lowe, Esq. *Cockscombs*, G. Walker, Esq. *Convolvulus pentanthus*, G. Walker, Esq. Collection of *Greenhouse Plants*, A. Lowe, Esq, for Blood Malta Orange, Anthocercis viscosa, Russellia juncea. Gloxinia rubra, Maurandya Barclayana, Hydrangea hortensis, Lantana aculeata, Myrtle-leaved Orange, Lobelia fulgens, Gesnera Cooperii, Seedling Petunia, Achimenes coccinea, Thunbergia alata. Twelve *Verbenas*, A. Lowe, Esq. *Orange* (in a bearing state), A. Lowe, Esq. FRUIT.—*Pines*, 1, Black Jamaica, J. Milnes, Esq; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Grapes*, 1, Black Hamburgh, J. Milnes, Esq; 2, St. Peter, G. Walker, Esq. *Grapes*, 1, White Muscat, G. Walker, Esq; 2, Cannon-hall, J. Milnes, Esq. *Melon*, 1, G. Walker, Esq; 2, F. Wright, Esq. *Peaches*, 1, Royal George, L. Rolleston, Esq, M.P.; 2, George the Fourth, Rev. T. M. Sutton. *Nectarines*, 1, Masque, G. Walker, Esq; 2, Royal George, L. Rolleston, Esq, M.P.

Yellow Plums, 1, Magnum Bonum, Colonel Wildman; 2, L. Rolleston, Esq, M.P. *Green Plums*, Gage, Colonel Wildman. *Dark Plums*, 1, Caledonian, Rev. T. M. Sutton; 2, Dove Bank, F. Harrison, Esq. *Dessert Pears*, Jargonelle, G. Walker, Esq. *Dessert Apples*, 1, Eve, F. Harrison, Esq; 2, Cellini, Mr S. R. P. Shilton; 3, American Summering; 4, Deverill's Delight, F. Harrison, Esq; 5, Lord Lennox, G. Walker, Esq; 6, Robstone Pippin, Mr Edwards; 7, Golden Harvey, Mr S. R. P. Shilton. *Baking Apples*, 1, Keswick (new), F. Wright, Esq; 2, Spencer's Seedling, Mr S. R. P. Shilton; 3, Tankard, F. Harrison, Esq; 4, Ten-shilling, Rev. T. M. Sutton; 5, Maltster, F. Harrison, Esq; 6, Washington, G. Walker, Esq; 7, Nonsuch, Mr S. R. P. Shilton. *Currants*, L. Rolleston, Esq, M.P. *Morello Cherries*, Mr Edwards. *Filberts* and *Nuts*, Colonel Wildman. HONORARY PRIZES — *Grapes*, Mr Brothers. Seedling *Apple* and Collection of *Hardy Fruits*, Mr J. Spencer. Collection of *Apples*, Mr Edwards. VEGETABLES.—*Peas* and *Beans* (Windsor), F. Wright, Esq. *French Beans*, 1 and 2, L. Rolleston, Esq, M.P. Brace of *Cauliflowers*, G. Walker, Esq. *Lettuce*, Bath Cos, 1, A. Lowe, Esq; 2, L. Rolleston, Esq, M.P. Brace of *Cucumbers*, 1, L. Rolleston, Esq, M.P.; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Carrots*, Alteringham, and *Turnips*, F. Wright, Esq. Round *Potatoes*, 1, Mr S. R. P. Shilton; 2, Mr Edwards. *Celery*, 1, L. Rolleston, Esq, M.P.; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Parsley*, G. Walker, Esq. Autumn-grown *Onions*, 1, Brown Spanish, A. Lowe, Esq; 2, Tripoli, F. Harrison, Esq; Spring-grown ditto, 1, Brown Spanish, F. Harrison, Esq; 2, ditto, G. Walker, Esq. *Shallots*, 1, Mr S. R. P. Shilton; 2, F. Harrison, Esq. *Artichokes*, G. Walker, Esq.

Pendleton Dahlia Show, Sept. 11.—At this exhibition the following prizes were awarded:— NURSERYMEN'S CLASS.—24 *blooms*, 1, Mr W. Lodge, for Hero of Stonehenge, Widnall's Eclipse, Mrs. Shelley, Oakley's Surprise, Optime, Grace Darling, Phenomenon, Dodd's Prince of Wales, North Midland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Rouge et Noir, Antagonist, Westbury Rival, Essex Triumph, Pickwick, Argo, Lady Ann Murray, Majestic, Beauty of the Plain, Maid of Bath, Duchess of Richmond, Hudson's Princess Royal, Coronation, Lewisham Rival; 2, Mr C. Noyes, for Garrick, Argo, Prince Albert, Hudson's Princess Royal, Fat Boy, Pilot, Grace Darling, Coronation, Maid of Bath, President of the West, Mrs. Shelley, Lewisham Rival, Robespierre, Rainbow, Andrew Hofer, Danecroft Rival, Yellow Defiance, Essex Triumph, Oakley's Surprise, Indispensable, Exquisite, Pickwick, Phenomenon, Sir R. Sale; 3, Mr J. Ashworth. GARDENERS and AMATEURS' CLASS.—*Stand of* 12 *blooms*, 1, Mr Gaskell, (amateur) for Lee's Bloomsbury, Maid of Bath, Burnham Hero, Catleugh's Eclipse, President of the West, Lady Middleton, Hudson's Princess Royal, Indispensable, Lewisham Rival, Rouge et Noir, Antagonist, Tournament; 2, Mr W. Chorlton (gr to P. M. James, Esq) for Duchess of Richmond, Oakley's Surprise, Lee's Bloomsbury, Mrs Shelley, Catleugh's Eclipse, Maid of Bath, Pickwick, Beauty of the Plain, Lewisham Rival, Westbury Rival, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Essex Triumph; 3, Mr Openshaw, (amateur), for Westbury Rival, Grace Darling, Lady Ann Murray, Girling's Prince of Wales, Oakley's Surprise, Robespierre, Phenomenon, Argo, Conservative, Antagonist, President of the West, Mrs Shelley. COTTAGERS' CLASS.—6 *blooms*, 1, Mr R. Ransome, for Rouge et Noir, Pickwick, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Westbury Rival, Marchioness of Aylesbury, Maid of Bath; 2, Mr C. Hilton, Admirable, Lee's Bloomsbury, Yellow Defiance, Beauty of the Plain, Rouge et Noir, Duchess of Richmond. 4 *blooms*, 1, Mr T. Kenyon, for Pickwick, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Marchionesss of Aylesbury, Widnall's Eclipse; 2, Mr J. Hunt, for Essex Triumph, Maid of Bath, Argo, Pickwick. *Single blooms*, white, 1, Mr Gaskell, for Antagonist; 2, for Lewisham Rival; 3, Mr W. Chorlton, for Bianca. 1, Yellow Defiance, Mr Chorlton, 2, Mr Openshaw, Argo; 3, Mr Gaskell, Prince of Wales. Maroon, 1, Mr Chorlton, Robespierre; 2, Mr Ransome, Vanguard; 3, Mr Chorlton, Rouge et Noir. Scarlet, 1, Mr Gaskell, Lee's Bloomsbury; 2, Mr Hilton, Scarlet Defiance; 3, Mr Ransome, Catleugh's Eclipse. Crimson, 1, Mr Chorlton, Sandford Rival; 2, Mr Hilton, Westbury Rival; 3, Mr Kenyon, Coronation. Ruby, 1, Mr Hilton, Grace Darling; 2, Mr Hunt, North Midland; 3, Mr Gaskell, Burnham Hero. Lilac, 1, Mr Openshaw, Optime; 2, Mr Hilton, Lady Harland; 3, Mr Gaskell, Lady Middleton. Rose, 1, Mr Openshaw, Conservative; 2, Mr Gaskell, Maria; 3, Mr Hilton, Admirable. Purple, 1, Mr Ransome, Pickwick; 2, Mr Hilton, Metella; 3, Mr Gaskell, Indispensable. Tipped, 1, Mr Chorlton, Maid of Bath; 2, Mr Gaskell, Beauty of the Plain; 3, Mr Chorlton, Walter's Unique. Bronze, 1, Mr Gaskell, Duchess of Richmond; 2, Mr Chorlton, Nicholas Nickleby; 3, Mr Chorlton, Lady Glentworth.

Pitlessie and Springfield Horticultural Society, Sept. 15.—The third exhibition for the season. The following prizes were awarded:—1, Mr. J. Robertson, six Fuchsias, one Fuchsia, two Pentstemons, six Carnations, one Carnation, four Picotees, one Picotee, four Calceolarias, four Asters, three China Roses, one Balsam, six Annuals, six Herbaceous Plants, one Herbaceous Plant in pot, six Verbenas, three Hollyhocks, one Dahlia; 2, 10 Dahlias, six Dahlias, three Carnations, six Picotees, four Stocks, three Phloxes, 12 Pansies, six Pansies, six Antirrhinums, Greenhouse Plants. Mr. D. Seller, 1, two Lobelias, three Carnations, three Phloxes, three Petunias, three Antirrhinums, two Lupins, six Hollyhocks, early Cabbage, late do., Greens, three Maltese Turnips, dish of retarded Gooseberries, three heaviest Onions; 2, three Fuchsias, three Pelargoniums, six Herbaceous Plants, 18 Pansies, six seedling do., six Verbenas, three Hollyhocks, four French Marigolds, two Swedish Turnips, four stalks of Beans, six largest Potatoes, six field Turnips. Mr. J. Cassels, 1, three Pelargoniums, one do., six Picotees, four Stocks, collection of Cut Flowers, Bouquet of Border Flowers, Bouquet of Greenhouse Flowers, four French Marigolds; 2, one Carnation, one Picotee, four Asters, three China Roses, six Annuals, dish of retarded Currants. Mr. A. Ringwall, 1, three early Carrots, two Swedish Turnips, six largest Potatoes, six yellow field Turnips, six white do. Mr. D. Galloway, 1, 10 Dahlias, six do., three Fuchsias, three Verbenas; 2, one Dahlia, two Pentstemons. Mr. J. Pride, 1, two Salvias, 18 Pansies, 12 do., 6 do., Greenhouse Plant; 2, six Onions. Mr. E. Burns, 1, four Apples (summer fruit), four do. (winter fruit), largest Apple; 2, collection of Cut Flowers, three early Carrots, six white Field Turnips. Mr. J. M'Kean, 1, three Alteringham Carrots, six Onions, four stalks of Beans; 2, Savoy. Mr. A. Stevenson, 1, six seedling Pansies. Sent for Exhibition — From Fernie — collection of Dahlias, Verbenas, Stocks, and Asters; from Melville, Dahlias, Carnations, and Hollyhocks; from Rankeilour—Dahlias, retarded Currants, Asters, Cucumbers, and Artichokes; from Ramornie—Dahlias, Fuchsias, and Pelargoniums; from Ferrybank—Marigolds, Gladioluses, variegated Poppies, and Apples; Deer Park—Dahlias and Verbenas; Mr. J. Pride, Pansies; Mr. J. Cassels, seedling do.—*Fife Herald.*

Pittville Horticultural and Floral Exhibition, Sept. 19.—This was the sixth and concluding exhibition for the season, and was well attended. The Dahlia Show especially was excellent. The following is the list of prizes:—AMATEURS' PRIZES—*Dahlias*, 12 *blooms*, 1, Dr. Irving, for Bridesmaid, Essex Triumphant, Maria, Phenomenon, Burnham Hero, Attila, Indispensable, Bedford Surprise, Prince of Wales, Conservative, Hodges's Competitor, and Beauty of the Plain; 2, Mr. Waine; 7 *blooms*, 1, Dr. Irving, for Bridesmaid, Prince of Wales, Maria, Princess Royal, Bedford Surprise, Essex Triumphant, and Hodges' Competitor; 2, Rev. Mr. Bramhall; 3, Mr. Waine; 4, Rev. Mr. Briscall. *Stove or Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Samuel Platt, Esq.; 2, Rev. Sir R. Wolesley, Bart. *Cockscombs*, 1, Dr. Irving; 2, Mrs. Blackman. *Tender Annuals*, 1, Dr. Irving; 2, Mr. Churchill. *Hardy Annuals*, Mr. Churchill. *Fuchsias*, collection of six, 1, Miss Tunno; 2, Dr. Irving. *Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, six, Rev. Sir R. Wolesley, Bart. *Plants*, collection of six, 1, Dr. Irving; 2, Miss Tunno; 3, Mr. W. Bryan. *Ornamental Basket of Plants*, 1, Dr. Irving; 2, Rev. Sir R. Wolesley, Bart. *Device, or Basket of Cut Flowers*, Rev. Sir R. Wolesley, Bart. *Wild Flowers*, Miss Rowe. *Pine Apple*, S. Platt, Esq. *Melons*, 1, Lady Cromie; 2, Mrs. Blackman. *Grapes, Dark*, 1, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, S. Platt, Esq.; *Light*, 1, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, W. J. Agg, Esq.; *Out-door, Light*, Mr. Wintle. *Peaches*, 1, Miss Wallace; 2, Mrs. Sheddon. *Nectarines*, 1, Mrs. Sheddon; 2, W. J. Agg, Esq. *Figs*, S. Platt, Esq. *Plums*, 1, W. J. Agg, Esq; 2, J. Taylor, Esq, *Morello Cherries*, 1, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Mr. Churchill. *Apples, Dessert*, 1 and 2, J. Taylor, Esq.; 3, Mr. Churchill. *Culinary*, 1, W. J. Agg, Esq.; 2, Mr. Churchill; 3, J. Taylor, Esq. *Pears, Dessert*, 1, S. Platt, Esq.; 2, Mr. Churchill. *Celery, White*, 1, Mr. Churchill; 2, W. J. Agg, Esq.; *Red*, 1, Mr. Churchill; 2, W. J. Agg, Esq. *Artichokes*, Mrs. Blackman. *Peas*, 1, W. J. Agg, Esq.; 2, Mr. Churchill. *Carrots*, 1, W. J. Agg, Esq.; 2, J. Taylor, Esq. *Parsnips*, Mrs. Blackman. *Red Cabbage*, 1, Mr. Churchill; 2, W. J. Agg, Esq. *Beet*, 1, Mrs. Blackman; 2, Mr. Churchill. *Onions*, 1, Lacy Cromie; 2, Mrs. Blackman; 3, Mr. Churchill. *Tomatoes*, 1, Mrs. Blackman; 2, Mr. Churchill. *Capsicums*, Mr. W. Bryan. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Collection of Plants*, Miss Wallace. *Collection of Orange Trees*, Miss Tunno. *Silver Cup for Fifteen Dahlias*, 1, Dr. Irving, for Rouge et Noir, Bridesmaid, Mr. Kelly, Widnall's Eclipse, Prince of Wales, Phenomenon, Maria, Admiral Stopford, Attila, Essex Triumphant, La Grand Baudine, Bedford's Superior, Hodges's Competitor, Sir F. Johnson, and Princess Royal; 2, Rev. Mr. Bramhall. *Sweepstakes of* 3 *Sows. for* 24 *Dahlias*, Mr. Hodges, for Prince of Wales, Essex Triumphant, Bridesmaid, Marquess of Lansdowne, Hodges' Queen, Admiral Stopford, Blue Bonnet, Queen of Trumps, Maria, Bianca, Mrs. Shelley, Confidence, Beauty of the Plain, Duke of Cornwall, Violet Perfection, Conqueror of the World, North Midland, Rainbow, Competitor, President of the West, Bedford's Surprise, Princess Royal, Maria, and Phœnix. *Sweepstakes of* 2 *Sors. for* 24 *Dahlias*, Mr. Dale, for Admiral Stopford, Minerva, Maria, Ansell's Unique, Bedford's Surprise, Argo, Indispensable, Prince of Wales, Twyford Perfection, Springfield Rival, Metella, Nicholas Nickleby, Rival Sussex, La Grand Baudine, Sir Frederick Johnson, Mrs. Shelley, Hodges' Competitor, Suffolk Hero, Hope, Phenomenon, Duke of Richmond, Burnham Hero, Beauty of the Plain, and Bridesmaid. SECRETARY'S OPEN PRIZES.—*Fruit*, collection of eight different sorts, 1, Mr. Hurlston; 2, Mr. Middelmas. NURSERYMEN AND COMMERCIAL GARDENERS' PRIZES.—DAHLIAS, 18 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Hedges, for Bridesmaid, Rouge et Noir, Hodges' Queen, Admiral Stopford, Princess Royal, Prince Albert, Essex Triumphant, Phenomenon, Swindon Rival, Lady Cooper, Mrs. Shelley, Bianca, North Midland, Competitor, Bedford Surprise, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and President of the West; 2, Mr. Dale, for Admiral Stopford, Attila, Burnham Hero, Twyford Perfection, Indispensable, Pickwick, Widnall's Eclipse, Climax, Nicholas Nickleby, Beauty of the Plain, Springfield Rival, Mrs. Shelley, Lady Cooper, Hodges' Competitor, Phenomenon, Duchess of Richmond, Widnall's Queen, and Suffolk Hero. 12 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Hodges, for Essex Triumphant, Hodges's Queen, Violet Perfection, Bridesmaid, Bedford Surprise, Conqueror of the World, Maria, Lady Cooper, Admiral Stopford, Prince of Wales, Twyford Perfection, and Miranda; 2, Mr. Clark, for Bridesmaid, Grace Darling, Whale's Attila, Amato, Duchess of Richmond, Lewisham Rival, Bishop of Winchester, Widnall's Queen, Nicholas Nickelby, Widnall's Eclipse, Dodd's Prince of Wales, and Hodges's Competitor. 7 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Hodges, for Violet Perfection, Bridesmaid, Essex Triumphant, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Hodges' Queen, and Bedford Surprise; 2, Mr. Clark, for Whale's Attila, Princess Royal, Amato, Wheeler's Maria, Conqueror of the Plain, Nicholas Nickleby, and Hodges' Competitor. *Plants*, collection of six, 1, Mr. Hodges, for Gesnera zebrina, A. grandiflora, A. coccinea, A. longiflora, Nerium splendens, and Statice tuberula; 2, Mr. Pipe, for Achimenes longiflora, A. coccinea, Thunbergia aurantiaca, Erica Irbyana, E. cubica, E. mammosa pallida; 3, Mr. Hopwood. *Single Plants*, 1, Mr. Hodges, for Crowea saligna; 2, Mr. Clark, for Fuchsia Monypennyii; 3, Mr. Hurlston; 4, Mr. Pipe, for Erica mammosa pallida. *Ornamental Basket of Plants*, 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Pipe. *Ornamental Device of Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. Meggs; 2, Mr. Pipe. *Melons*, 1, Mr. Dale; 2, Mr. Hurlston. *Grapes, Dark*, 1, Mr. Hurlston; 2, Mr. Hopwood. *Light*, 1, Mr. Ryder; 2, Mr. Pipe. *Out-door, dark*, Mr. Ryder. *Peaches*, 1, Mr. Middlemas; 2, Mr. Hurlston. *Nectarines*, Mr. Ryder. *Plums*, 1, Mr. Pipe; 2, Mr. Hurlston. *Morello Cherries*, Mr. Clark. *Apples. Dessert*, 1, Mr. Hedges; 2, Mr. Middelmas; 3, Mr. Coull. *Culinary*, 1, Mr. Pipe; 2, Mr. Coull; 3, Mr. Middlemas. *Pears, Dessert*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Hodges; 3, Mr. Pipe. *Celery, White*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Middelmas. *Red*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Dale. *Artichokes*, 1, Mr. Middlemas; 2, Mr. Coull. *Broccoli, White*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Middlemas. *Purple*, 1, Mr. Midolemas; 2, Mr. Dale. *Peas*, Mr. Dovey. *Carrots*, 1, Mr. Middlemas; 2, Mr. Coull. *Parsnips*, 1, Mr. Coull; 2, Mr. Hurlston. *Red Cabbage*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Hurlston. *Beet*, 1, Mr. Middlemas; 2, Mr. Hurlston. *Onions*, 1, Mr. Coull, 2, Mr. Middelmas; 3, Mr. Hurlston. *Tomatoes*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Hurlston. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Collection of Fuchsias*, Mr. Clarke. *Ditto*, Mr. Hopwood. *Ditto*, Mr. Hedges. *Collection of Cockscombs*, Mr. Dovey. *Collection of Fuchsias*, Mr. Pipe. *Capsicums*, 1, Mr. Dale; 2, Mr. Coull.—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

Practical Floral and Horticultural Society of Ireland, Sept. 22.—At this Dahlia Show the competition was keenly contested, and the Dahlias were excellent. The following was the award of prizes:—1, The Downshire Cup, for the best 36 flowers classified, Mr. D. Levingston. Mr. Levingston having won this cup on two former occasions, it now becomes his property; 2, Mr Bridgeford. *Best Twenty-four*, 1, Mr Campbell; 2, G. Rathborne, Esq; 3, Mr D. Levingston. *Best Twelve*, 1, Mr Bridgeford; 2, Mr Campbell; 3, S. G. Rathborne, Esq. *Best Six*, 1, Mr Levingston; 2, Mr Campbell. There were some very fine specimens of *Dahlia Blooms*, not for competition, exhibited by Mr Haggarty and by Mr Hodgens. The boxes which were exhibited by Mr Davis (in the competing class) were much admired, as well as a box of beautiful seedlings by the same grower.—*Farmers' Gazette.*

Royal Horticultural Society of Perthshire, August 25.—This the Autumn Show displayed a rich appearance of Flowers and Vegetables, but the backwardness of the season affected the Fruit department considerably. From Invermay, we observed a specimen of Corylus avellana, Common Hazel, with curiously variegated leaves, discovered by Colonel Murray Belshes, in the romantic den of Invermay some years ago. From Scone were Cockscombs—Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Erythrina laurifolia, Angelonia Gardineriana. From Kinfauns were Heaths, viz., Erica retorta, E. Irbyana, E. ferruginea, E. infundibuliformis, and longipedunculata. From Drummond Castle was a tray of beautiful Tree Carnations. Mr. Bisset, from Methven Castle, gained the first prize for Cauliflowers. From Pitfour were several beautifully-grown Fuchsias, and a good Seedling Dahlia of the first class, named Sir J. S. Richardson; also a specimen of Heracleum giganteum, above 12 feet high. The Premiums were awarded as follows:—FLOWERS. *Pelargoniums*, Six, different, one truss of each, 1, Mr. Kidd; 2, Mr. Clark; 3, Mr. Sadler. *Seedling*, 1, Mr. Bisset; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Bisset. *Carnation Bizarre*, Three Flowers, 1, Mr. Kidd; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Spalding. *Seedling*, Mr. Bisset. *Flake*, Three Flowers, 1, Mr. Kidd; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Bisset. *Seedling*, Mr. Bisset. *Picotees*, Three Flowers, different, 1, Mr. Spalding; 2, Mr. Duncan; 3, Mr. M'Donald. *Seedling*, 1 and 2, Mr. Spalding; 3, Mr. Kidd. *Dahlia, Double*, Twelve, different, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Sadler; 3, Mr. Duncan. *Seedling*, One Flower, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Sharpe. *Variety of Twenty*, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Sharpe. *By Amateur Members*, Six, different, 1, Mr. Wilson; 2, Mr. Ross; 3, Mr. Ambrose. *Hardy Biennial and Perennial Herbaceous Plants*, 1, Mr. Bisset; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Sharpe. *Tender Biennial and Perennial Herbaceous Plants*, Mr. Sharpe. *Phloxes*, Six, different, 1, Mr. Bisset; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Dodds. *Bouquet of Flowers*, the most tastefully put up, 1, Mr. Saddler; 2, Mr. Bisset; 3, Mr. Lony. *Hollyhocks*, Twelve, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Arnot; 3, Mr. Dodds. *Roses, China*, Six, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Bisset. *Stocks, Double*, The best variety of Six, 1, Mr. Saddler; 2, Mr. Carstairs; 3, Mr. Aitken. *China Asters*, Six, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Dodds. *Lobelia*, Four Varieties, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Carstairs. *Verbenas*, Six, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Dodds. *One in Pot*, Mr. Dodds. *Cockscombs*, Three, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. Saddler. *Greenhouse, or Frame Shrubby Plants, in Pots*, Three, 1, Mr. Robertson; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Lony. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES—*Apricots*, Moorpark, Six, 1, Mr. Robertson; 2, Mr. Arnot. *Any other sort*, Six, 1, Mr. Willocks, 2, Mr. Aitken; 3, Mr. Dodds. *Peaches*, from Open Wall, without fire-heat, Six, 1, Mr. Robertson; 2, Mr. Sharpe. *From Hothouse*, Six, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. Robertson; 3, Mr. Arnot. *Nectarines*, from Hothouse, Six, 1, Mr. Robertson; 2, Mr. Dodds; 3, Mr. Kidd. *Grapes, Muscat*, Two bunches, 1, Mr. Saddler; 2, Mr. Duncan; 3, Mr. Arnot. *Black Hamburgh*, Two bunches, 1, Mr. Robertson; 2, Mr. Aitken; 3, Mr. Sharpe. *Frontignan Grizly*, Two bunches, 1, Mr. Robertson; 2, Mr. Dodds; 3, Mr. Duncan. *Pine Apple*, The largest and best flavoured, Mr. Dodds. *Melon*, Green-fleshed, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. Saddler; 3, Mr. Kidd. *Any other sort*, Mr. Carstairs. *Figs*, Six, 1, Mr. Saddler; 2, Mr. Clark. *Cherries*, Mayduke, Sixty, 1, Mr. Bisset; 2, Mr. Dodds; 3, Mr. M'Donald. Morello, Sixty, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Carstairs. *Plums*, Six, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. Carstairs. *Pears*, Six, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Bisset; 3, Mr. Saddler. *Apples, Table*, Six of one sort, 1, Mr. Robertson; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Aitken. *Heaviest six*, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Robertson. *Currants, White*, Best quart, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Clark; 3, Mr. Dodds. *Gooseberries, Red*, Best quart, 1, Mr. Robertson; 2, Mr. Willocks; 3, Mr. Bisset. *Green*, 1, Mr. Clark; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Duncan. *Yellow*, Quart, 1, Mr. Duncan; 2, Mr. Bisset. *Cauliflowers*, Best couple, 1, Mr. Bisset; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Lony. *Onions*, Six, autumn-sown, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. Aitken; 3, Mr. Sharpe. *Best six*, spring sown, 1, Mr. Clark; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Dodds. *Carrots*, Largest six, 1, Mr. Carstairs; 2, Mr. Saddler; 3, Mr. Lony. *Beet roots*, Brace, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Dodds; 3, Mr. Saddler. *Celery*, Two heads, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Dodds. *Cabbage, Pickling*, Best brace, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Arnot. *Late*, Brace, 1, Mr. Saddler; 2, Mr. Arnot; 3, Mr. Sharpe. The greatest number of FIRST HONORARY PRIZES, Mr. Sharpe. The greatest number of SECOND HONORARY PRIZES, Mr. M'Donald. The *Silver Medal*, presented by Colonel Murray Belshes to the most successful competitor in FRUITS, gained by Mr. Robertson.—*Perth Constitutional.*

Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, Sept. 12.—This was the thirty-eighth exhibition, and the last for the year. On the centre table there were a few plants worthy of notice, comprising several Catasetums, a good specimen of Cattleya Loddigesii, and a very beautiful Brassia verrucosa. The show of Dahlias was very extensive, and comprised some of the choicest varieties of all colours. Mr. Pontey obtained the silver medal for the best show of Flowers, of which he had an excellent collection, especially of Dahlias. Among these we observed Achimenes grandiflora, Achimenes longiflora, Curcuma Roscoeana, Combretum purpureum, Ixora crocata, Bignonia Chamberlaynii, Euphorbia Rogerii, Crowea saligna, Galphimia splendens, Plumbago rosea, Lilium lancifolium rubrum, Petunias, &c., &c. Among the Dahlias were Essex Triumph, Antagonist, Mrs. Shelley, Confidence, Conservative, Suffolk hero, Rouge et Noir, Admirable, Indispensable, Bridesmaid, Dowager Lady Cooper, Argo, Northern Beauty, Perpetual Grand, Sir Robert Sale, Nicholas Nickleby, Princess Royal, Pickwick, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Marquess of Lansdowne, Wheeler's Maria, &c., &c., with a large collection of Cut Flowers of various kinds, such as Marigolds, African and French Verbenas, Roses, &c., &c. Mr. Rickard who obtained the bronze medal, had a beautiful display of Dahlias, Verbenas, Pentstemons, Fuchsias, Lobelias, and Salvias. Mr. Rendle had a good show of hardy shrubs, comprising Roses, Hollyhocks, Dahlias, and Asters. Messrs. Veitch, who received an extra bronze medal, showed a few flowers of Dahlias. Mr. Paull had a fine display of Miscellaneous Flowers, consisting of Roses, Dahlias, Petunias, Verbenas, Pentstemons, Fuchsias, Calceolarias, &c. The Prizes:—FRUIT.—*Collection of Dessert Apples*, three of each sort, 66 sorts, the Silver Medal, 1, Mr. J. Bishop; 2, 78 sorts, Mr. J. Coplin. *Pine Apple*, Black Jamaica, 1, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2, New Providence, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Melon*, 1, King's Own Green Flesh, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2, Beach Wood, Mrs. Sampson. *Grapes*, Black Hamburgh, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Peaches*, 1, Royal Charlotte, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2, Millet's Mignonne, Rev. C. Rogers. *Dish of ditto*, of sorts, 1, French Megna, Smith's Newington, Montaubon, Violet Hative, Ford's seedling, Noblesse, Admirable, Red Magdalene, Royal George, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2, Royal George, Double Montagne, Millet's Mignonne, Red Magdalene, Tête de Venus, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Nectarines*, 1, Elruge, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P.; 2, Duc de Tallo, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Collection of Dessert Pears*, two of each sorts 22 sorts, 1, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P.; 2, Mr. S. Treseder. *Six ripe Dessert ditto*, 1, Jargonelle, Mrs. Sampson; 2, Grey Katharine, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Twelve ripe Dessert Apples*, 1, Ribstone Pippin, Mr. J. Coplin; 2, Blanchette Pippin, J. Vivian, Esq.; 3, Quarandine, Rev. Canon Rogers. *Dish of Cherries*, Morello, Mrs. Sampson. *Twelve Plums*, Green Gage, J. Vivian, Esq. *Dish of ditto*, of sorts, Orleans, Green Gage, Nectarine, La Delicieuse, J. Vivian, Esq. *Dish of Exotic Fruit*, 1, Citrons, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2, Oranges, J. S. Enys, Esq. EXTRA.—*Currants*, Dutch White, J. S. Enys, Esq. *Peaches*, Grosse Mignonne, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Large collection of Apples*, of sorts, Mr. S. Treseder. FLOWERS.—*Collection of Stove Plants*, Oxylobium squalens, Maxillaria racemosa, Miltonia spectabilis, Niphœa oblonga, Achimenes longiflora, Ruellia splendens and oblongiflora, Gesnera bulbosa, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Single Specimen of do.*, Brassia verrucosa, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, Epacris grandiflora, Lechenaultia formosa, Struthiola erecta, Erica retorta, ampullacea, vestita rosea, and elegans, Primula sinensis, alba flore pleno, Primula sinensis, rubra flore pleno, Hoya carnosa, Fuchsia arborea nova, Fuchsia Blanche, Fuchsia Enchantress, Statice puberula, Petunia splendens, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. *Named Climbing do.*, Bignonia grandiflora, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Six Roses*, Jaune Desprèz, Microphylla, Yellow China, Fox's Carolina, Fox's Anna Maria, Indica carnescens, R. W. Fox, Esq. *Six Fuchsias*, 1, Moneypennyii, arborea, conspicua, insignis, Victoria, Buistii, racemiflora, W. M. Tweedy, Esq.; 2, Conspicua, Youellii, cordifolia, Princesa, Grovehillii, Seedling, J. S. Enys, Esq. *Four Salvias*, Chamædryoides, lutea coccinea, patens, involucrata, J. Vivian, Esq. *Collection of Phloxes*, pendulifiora cordata grandiflora, alba splendens, Youngii, Drummondii, latifolia, splendens, omniflora, Mr. J. Rickard. *Collection of Hollyhocks*, J. S. Enys, Esq. *Collection of Larkspurs*, J. S. Enys, Esq. *Collection of Marigolds*, Mr. Rawlings. *Collection of Asters*, (German or China), 1, W. Daubuz, Esq.; 2, J. Vivian, Esq. *Collection of Pentstemons*, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Collection of Annuals*, J. S. Enys, Esq. *Collection of Perrenials*, 1, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Miscellaneous Collection of Ornamental Plants in flower*, Catasetum Claveringi, Struthiola erecta, Catasetum tridentatum, Celosia, Achimenes coccinea, Lychnis Bungeana, Cattleya Harrisonii, Erica colorans, Verbena, Zygopetalum Mackaii, Fuchsia Victoria, conspicua, formosa elegans, Rosa indica carnescens, Achimenes grandiflora, Epidendrum ciliatum, Verbena (Queen), Ruella ciliata, Rochea falcata, Galphimia splendens), G. C. Fox, Esq. 24 *Dahlias dissimilar blooms* (Hope, Uxbridge, Magnet, Scarlet Defiance, Lewisham Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Lee's Bloomsbury, Fanny Keynes, Rouge et Noir, Lady Cooper, Walter's Unique, Twyford Perfection, Indispensable, Wheeler's Maria, Beauty of the Plain, Grace Darling, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Marquis of Lansdowne, Egyptian Prince, Burnham Hero, Widnall's Eclipse, Bridesmaid, Array), G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2, Mrs.

Shelley, Burnham Hero, Anna, Minerva, Maid of Bath, Scarlet Defiance, Harwood's Princess Royal, Climax, Uxbridge Magnet, President of the West, Walter's Unique, Ploughboy, Admiral Stopford, Duchess of Richmond, Hudson's Princess Royal, Lady Mill, Beauty of Wakefield, Lee's Bloomsbury, Lewisham Rival, Westbury Rival, Argo, Andrew Hofer, Miranda, Phenomenon, Spary's Admirable, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. *Best* 20 *varieties*, 1, Conqueror of the World, Bloomsbury, Fanny Keyne, Pamphylius, Argo, Walter's Unique, Euclid, Suffolk Hero, Glory of Plymouth, Lee's Bloosmbury, King of the Roses, Egyptian Prince, Beauty of the Plain, Marquis of Lothian, Bridesmaid, Dowager Lady Cooper, Highgate Rival, President of the West, Maid of Bath, Yellow Climax, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2, Duchess of Kent, Widnall's Queen, Maid of Bath, Antagonist, Cox's Defiance, Westbury's Rival, Hylas, Le Grand Baudine, Argo, Beauty of the Plain, Essex Triumph, Virgin Queen, Westbury Rival, Marquis of Lansdowne, Pickwick, Walter's Unique, Duke of Cornwall, Lewisham Rival, Tournament, 153, W. Daubuz, Esq. *Best* 10 *ditto*, Royal Standard, Lee's Bloomsbury, Bridesmaid, Duchess of Richmond, Le Grand Baudine, Argo, Pickwick, Spary's Beauty of the Plain, Hudson's Princess Royal, Lady Anne Murray, Mrs. Sampson; 2, J. Vivian, Esq. *Best* 10 *striped, or tipped*, Beauty of Wakefield, Hudson's Princess Royal, Maid of Bath, Walter's Unique, Lady Rae Reid, Conqueror of the World, Beauty of Wakefield, Purpurea alba, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. *Best* 10 *selfs*, W. Daubuz, Esq. Three *Bulbs* in flower, Crinum amabile, Gladiolus psittacinus, Amaryllis Belladonna, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Hardy Climber*, in flower, 1, Mrs. Paul; 2, Clematis Sieboldii, Mr. J. Rickard. Extra.—*Asters*, G. C. Fox, Esq.; Ceanothus azureus, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best Collection of Nurserymen's Flowers*, Silver Medal to Mr. Pontey; Bronze Medal to Mr. Rickard. Extra.—Bronze Medal, to Mr. Veitch. Vegetables.—Six Stalks of *White Beet*, J. S. Enys, Esq. Three *Beet roots*, J. Vivian, Esq. Three White *Carrots*, J. S. Enys, Esq. Three heads of *Celery*, J. S. Enys, Esq. Collection of *Salad Plants*, for winter use, W. Daubuz, Esq. Extra.—*Vegetable Marrow*, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Onions*, Mrs. Bull. *Celery*, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M. P. Market Gardeners' Prizes.—Basket of *Vegetables*, 1, Mr. S. Treseder; 2, Mr. J. Treseder.—*Cornwall Advertiser, Truro.*

Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland, Sept. 14.—This was the Autumnal Fruit and Flower Show of this Society. The Dahlias, which were the principal source of attraction at this Show, were good. The fruit was also excellent. There were some fine Melons and Peaches, from the gardens of the Earl of Charlemount, and some good Grapes, from those of the Chief Secretary, and Vegetables, in particular, were good. From the College Botanic Garden were some beautiful plants; and among them a few Palms, the Bourbon and the Australian (Latania borbonica and Corypha Australis); also some well-grown Heaths, viz.: Erica retorta; E. retorta major, and E. Macnabiana; fine specimens of Lilium lancifolium, Statice Dicksonii, and a variety of Zygopetalum Mackaii. From the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens were some good specimens of Australian and Cape plants, such as Proteas, Dryandras, Grevilleas, &c., also a basket containing the following Orchidaceous plants:—Stanhopea eburnea, Vanda multiflora, Cattleya violacea, Catasetum tridentatum and Zygopetalum Mackaii, a fine plant of Statice Dicksonii, and Brugmansia Weymaniana. From the garden of Isaac M. D'Olier, Esq., were specimens of the following stove plants:—Allamanda cathartica, with numerous fine yellow blossoms; Æschynanthus grandiflorus, Gesnera Harrisonii, Stephanotus floribundus, Ixora arborea, Amaryllis costata, and the following Orchidaceous plants:—Brassia maculata, Oncidium papilio, Cypripedium insigne, Epidendrum cochleatum, Angræcum maculatum. From Messrs. Keefe were some beautiful exotics, and in one of these baskets we noticed Gesnera zebrina splendens, Hedychium flavescens, Oncidium papilio and flexuosum, and a basket of Heaths. Messrs. Bridgeford and Son, whose Dahlias on this occasion won the Arran Prize, sent in a number of fine exotics, and amongst them a basket containing the following Fuchsias, viz.:—Saint Clare, tricolor, formosa elegans, Venus victrix, sanguinea, and transparens. We also observed the double white Brugmansia. From Messrs. Barnes were some fine Pelargoniums. Dahlias.—We shall merely name the kinds which were placed in the two best boxes, that of Mr. Bridgeford, which won the Arran prize (10 guineas), and that of Mr. Campbell, which was highly commended. Mr. Bridgeford's Box: *Striped*, Tricolor, alba purpurea, Madam de Shaunenfeld, Marquess de Shaunenfeld. *Yellow*, Climax, Argo, Aurantia, Victory (Widnall's.) *Scarlet*, Bloomsbury, Danecroft Rival, Defiance, Tournament. *Crimson*, Perpetual grand, Col. Baker, Virgil, Competitor. *Purple*, Conservative, Sir R. Sale, Indispensable, Pickwick. *Rose*, Maria Lady Cooper, Mrs. Shelley, Rose Unique. *Lilac*, Liberty, Lady Hartland, King (Girling's), Hon. Miss Abbott. *Tipped*, Conqueror of the World, Surprise (Oakley's), Bridesmaid, Princess Royal, *White*, Poole's White, Bianca, Antagonist, Mrs. Richardson. Mr Campbell's Box:—*Striped*, Souvenir de gard, Purpurea alba, Sultana, Pavoniana. *Yellow*, Mary, Yellow Climax, Rival Yellow, Prince of Wales. *Scarlet*, Bloomsbury, Danecroft Rival, Duke of Wellington, Tournament. *Crimson*, Coronation, Perpetual Grand, Burnham Hero, Triumphant. *Purple*, Emperor of China, Bang-up, Conservative, Ploughboy. *Rose*, Eximia, Thiers, Mrs. Shelley, Admirable. *Lilac*, Imogene, Liberty, Lady Middleton, Lady Harland. *Tipped*, Reine d'Or, Duchess of Richmond, Princess Royal, Favourite. *White*, Antagonist, County of Arran, Bianca, Snow-flake. Mr. Walthew and Messrs. Barnes also exhibited Dahlias, which were deserving of notice.—*Dublin Farmers' Gazette.*

Sandbach Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 5.—The following prizes were awarded:—*Dahlias, Premier pan of* 24 *Blooms*, J. Allcock, jun.; *ditto* 12 *Blooms*, J. F. France, Esq. *Best Seedling*, Mr. Faulkner. *Ditto, Self*, 1, Mr. Faulkner; 2, 3, and 4, S. Allcock; 5, Mr. Faulkner. *Scarlet*, 1, G. Furnivall; 2, J. F. France, Esq.; 3, G. Bayley; 4 and 5, S. Allcock. *Maroon*, 1, S. Allcock; 2, Mr. Faulkner; 3, S. Allcock; 4, Mr. Faulkner; 5, C. Taylor. *Rose*, 1, J. Allcock, jun.; 2, 3, and 4, Mr. Faulkner; 5, S. Allcock. *Tipt*, 1, J. Allcock, jun.; 2, S. Allcock; 3, Mr. Faulkner; 4, J. Allcock, jun.; 5, C. Taylor. *Stove Plants*, 1, S. Allcock. *Pelargoniums, Best six*, 1, Miss Twemlow; 2, T. Stringer. *Best three*, 1, G. Bayley; 2, C. Taylor. *Calceolarias*, Lawton and Sons. *Fuchsias, Best three*, 1, S. Allcock; 2, Miss Twemlow. *Roses, Best three*, 1, W. Allcock; 2, Miss Twemlow. *Miscellaneous*, 1, W. Allcock; 2, F. J. Ford, Esq.; 3, T. Stringer; 4, Miss Twemlow. Fruits: *Grapes*, black, Sir J. Broughton. *Ditto*, white, J. Plant, Esq. *Melons*, W. Davenport, Esq. *Cucumbers*, 1, Sir J. Broughton; 2, G. Bayley. *Peaches*, T. N. Wilson, Esq. *Nectarines*, W. Davenport, Esq. *Apples*, 1, Sir J. Broughton; 2, W. Allcock. *Pears*, 1, T. Stringer; 2, Miss Twemlow. *Cherries*, S. Allcock. *Plums*, W. Allcock. *Gooseberries*, Sir J. Broughton. *Currants*, Miss Twemlow. Vegetables:—*Potatoes*, kidney, 1 and 2, T. Stringer. *Round*, 1, G. Bayley; 2, R. Percival. *Kidney Beans*, W. Allcock. *Rhuburb*, Miss Twemlow. *Celery*, 1, Sir J. Broughton; 2, G. Bayley. *Onions*, Sir J. Broughton. *Cabbages*, red, J. Allcock, jun. *Turnips*, R. Percival. *Endive*, Sir J. Broughton.

Staines Horticultural Society, Sept. 14.—This was the second Show for this season. The following is a list of Prizes:—First Class, Amateurs.—12 Dahlias: 1, Mr Goodchild; 2, Mr J. Howard; 1, 24 ditto; 1, 6 Verbenas; 1, 6 Greenhouse Plants; 1, 6 Fuchsias; and 1, Specimen Plant, Mr. Bragg. 1, Plums, Mr Holgate; 1, Melon, Mr J. Kent; 1, Fruit; 1, Vegetables; and 1, 24 Pansies, Mr W. Couzens; 1, Cucumbers, Mr P. Fowler; 2 Fruit, Mr Holderness. Second Class, Gentlemen's Gardeners.—1, 6 Balsams; 1, 9 Fuchsias; 1, 12 Greenhouse Plants; 1, Collection of Fruit; 1, Collection of Vegetables; 1, Grapes; and 1, Melon, Mr G. Smith, gr to Mrs Maddeford. Extra Prize, Mr Brooke, gr to Mrs Birt. 1, Design of Cut Flowers; 1, 12 Verbenas; 1, Specimen Plant; 1, Plums, Mr Appleby, gr to J. Dobenson, Esq. 1, 24 Dahlias, Mr Weedon. 1, 12 ditto, Mr Weedon; 2, Specimen Plants; 1, Cockscombs, and Extra Prize, 6 Verbenas, Mr Piper, gr to — Scott, Esq. 1, Cut Flowers, and 1, Verbenas, Mr Shepherd, gr to Col. Wood, M.P.; 2, 6 Balsams, and Extra ditto, Collection of Fruit, Mr J. Riddle, gr to Mr F. Ashby. 1, Cucumbers; 3, Melon, Mr Edwards, gr to Col. Stapleton. 1, Nosegay, Mr Scotcher, grto the Rev. — Brown. 2, Melon, Mr Green, grto W. Clode, Esq. 1, Pansies, Mr. Marsh, gr to Miss Pope. Third Class, Nurserymen.—1, Roses, Messrs Cobbett. 1, Petunia, and 1, 12 Fuchsias, Mr Small. 1, 24 Dahlias; 1, 50 Pansies; 2, Cut Flowers; and 1, 18 Verbenas, Mr G. King. 1, a Beautiful Device, or Star; 1, Cut Flowers; and 1, 48 Dahlias, Messrs Brown and Attwell.—*Windsor and Eton Express.*

Stonehenge Dahlia Show. — At this Show the following premiums were awarded: — First Class, *for* 24 *Blooms (Nurserymen)*, 1, a Silver Cup, value 10 guineas, to Mr. Keynes; 2, to Mr. Brown; 3, to Mr. Heale; 4, to Mr. Southby. Second Class, 1, Mr. Walters; 2, Mr. Brown; 3, Mr. Keynes; 4, Mr. Drummond. Third Class, 18 *Blooms*, 1, a Cup, value 10 guineas, to Mr. Ford; 2, J. A. Devenish, Esq.; 3, Mr. Dodd; 4, J. Yeeles, Esq. Amateurs and Gentlemen's Gardeners, 1, Mr. Hopkins; 2, J. Yeeles, Esq.; 3, Mr. Ford; 4, Mr. Dodd. *Best specimens of single Blooms*, 1, Mr. Keynes, for Standard of Perfection; 2, Mr. T. Brown, Essex Triumphant; 3, Mr. Walters, Essex Triumphant; 4, J. A. Devenish, Esq. *Best specimen (edged)*, 1, Mr. P. Walters; 2, J. A. Devenish, Esq. *Best three Blooms (Seedlings)*, 1, Mr. Keynes; 2, Mr. Sparey. Mr. Keynes, according to yearly custom, exhibited a grand device, entirely formed of Dahlias.

Tunbridge Wells Horticultural Society, Sept. 1.—Mr. Mitchell exhibited a seedling Dahlia, for which he gained a prize. The names of the Dahlias which he exhibited for competition were as follows:—Exquisite, Rival Sussex, Lady Harland, Admiral Stopford, Dowager Lady Cooper, Sir Robert Sale, Queen of Trumps, Essex Triumph, Princess Royal, Perpetual Grand, Prince of Wales, Conservative, Maid of Bath, Marquis of Lansdowne, Beauty of Wakefield, Bianca, Queen, Colonel Baker, Perfection, Highgate Rival, Argo, Mrs. James Richardson, Mrs. Shelley, Duchess of Richmond, and Beauty of Sussex. The next collection was shown by the Marquis of Camden's gardener. The following were successful competitors:—Flowers (Grown by Nurserymen).—*Roses*, 24 varieties, 1, Mr. T. Cripps; 2, Mr. Hooker. 24 *Dahlias*, 1, Mr. Mitchell; 2, Mr. Seale. (Not grown by Nurserymen). *Roses*, 12 varieties, 1, Earl Abergavenny; 2, F. Perkins, Esq. *Balsam*, 1, D. Salomons, Esq.; 2, Mr. Churchill. *Fuchsia fulgens*, or its varieties, Dr. Thomson. *Fuchsia of other sorts*, Mrs. Fenning. *Seedling do.*, Mr. Churchill. *Stocks*, eight varieties cut, Mr. Mercer. *Picotees*, 12 varieties cut, 1, Mr. Seale; 2, Lady Maria Meade. *Zinnias*, six varieties cut, Lady Maria Meade. *Hollyhocks*, 12 varieties cut, 1, Mr. W. Mercer; 2, A. Pott, Esq. 12 *Dahlias*, 1, Marquis of Camden; 2, F. Perkins, Esq.; 3, Lady Maria Meade. *Lupins*, six varieties cut, Mr. G. Bennett. 12 *Asters*, 1, Mr. Hooker; 2, J. Delves, Esq. 12 *African Marygolds*, Mrs. Lucas. 12 *French Do.*, Lord de Lisle. *Petunias*, three varieties in pots, Dr. Thomson. *Annuals*, three pots, 1, Lady Maria Meade; 2, D. Salomons, Esq. *Three Stove or Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Mr. Cattell; 2, Mr. T. Cripps. *Hardy Pot Plant*, F. Perkins, Esq. *New Annual*, not previously exhibited in the room, Mr. T. Cripps. *Cut Flowers*, collection of Stove or Greenhouse, 1, Mrs. Lucas; 2, Mrs. J. Fisher. Varieties from Flower-garden, 1, Mr. Hooker; 2, Mrs. Lucas. Fruits: *Grapes*, bunch of Black, 1, Mrs. Lucas; 2, D. Salomons, Esq. Bunch of White, 1, Mrs. Lucas; 2, J. Delves, Esq. *Melon*, 1, Mr. Churchill; 2, Arthur Pott, Esq.; 3, Miss Sheppard. 12 *Peaches*, 1, Earl Delaware; 2, Lord de Lisle. 12 *Nectarines*, Lord de Lisle. 12 *Apricots*, 1, Mrs. Lucas; 2, Lord de Lisle. 12 *Greengages*, F. Perkins, Esq. 12 *other Plums*, Hon. P. Ashburnham. 24 *Strawberries*, 1, A. Pott, Esq. 2, Earl Delaware. 24 *Raspberries*, 1, Mrs. Lucas; 2, Mr. Churchill. 36 *Cherries*, 1, Mrs. Barclay; 2, Earl Delaware. 24 *Gooseberries*, 1, Mr. Bell; 2, Earl of Abergavenny, *Currants*, 24 bunches of Red, Lord de Lisle. 24 bunches of White, Mrs. Barclay. 24 bunches of Black, Capt. Blunt. *Figs*, six Black, Mr. J. Creasy. 24 *Mulberries*, Lord de Lisle. 12 *Pears*, Rev. W. W. Stevens. *Ornamental Basket of Dessert Fruit*, confined to six sorts, Mrs. Lucas. Vegetables.—*Brace of Cucumbers*, 1, Earl Delaware; 2, D. Salomons, Esq. *Peas*, 36 Pods, A. Akers, Esq. *French Beans*, 36 Pods, Earl Delaware. *Three Cauliflowers*, Earl of Abergavenny. *Three Lettuces*, 1, Mr. Churchill; 2, Hon. P. Ashburnham. 12 *Kidney Potatoes*, Mrs. Barclay. 12 *other sorts*, A. Akers, Esq. *Six Carrots*, D. Salomons, Esq. *Six Parsneps*, Hon. P. Ashburnham. *Six Turnips*, Earl of Abergavenny. *Six Onions*, Mr. E. J Strange. *Six Artichokes*, Earl Delaware. Extra.—*Hollyhock*, Mrs. Allnutt. *Cockscomb*, 1, Mrs. J. Fisher; 2, F. Perkins, Esq. *Stove and Greenhouse Plants*, A. Pott, Esq. *Cherries*, Mr. J. Creasy. *Basket of Dessert Fruit*, F. Perkins, Esq. *Vegetable Marrow*, Mrs. J. Fisher. *Celery*, Mr. E. J. Strange.—*Sussex Agricultural Express.*

Wingham Horticultural and Floral Society, Sept. 7.—This was the Autumn Exhibition. The weather was very fine, the show superior, and the attendance numerous. The following is a list of the prizes:—Flowers.—Best three *Fuchsias*, magnifica, racemiflora, Chandlerii, J. Godfrey, Esq.; one ditto, Curtisii, J. Godfrey, Esq.; three *Petunias*, picta, Victoria, Seedling, Mr Sankey; three *Balsams*, Mr Sankey; three *Cockscombs*, D. Denne, Esq.; *Climbing Plant*, Combretum purpureum, Mrs Gregory; *bulb*, Hæmanthus coccineus, Lady Montresor; three *Greenhouse Plants*, Siphocampylus bicolor, Cassia corymbosa, Pimelea decussata, Mr Sankey; 2, Cassia corymbosa, Bouvardia triphylla, Lotus niger, Mr Sankey; *Greenhouse Plant*, Lychnis Bungeana, Mr Sankey; *Stove Plant*, Vinca rosea, Marchioness Cunningham; 12 *Dahlias*, 1, Widnall's Queen, Marquess Lansdowne, Lady Ann Murray, Maria, P. of Wales, Mrs Shelley, Beauty of the Plain, Essex Triumph, Antagonist, Competitor, Phenomenon, Pickwick, Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2, Dowager Lady Cowper, Bloomsbury, (Lees') Highgate Rival, Marquess Lothian, Pickwick, Lady Middleton, Defiance, Burnham Hero, Beauty of the Plain, Metella, Le Grand Baudin, Princess Royal, Rev. C. Oxenden; 6 *Dahlias*, Maria, Mrs Shelley, P. of Wales, Lady Ann Murray, Essex Triumph, Antagonist, Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2, Pickwick, Widnall's Queen, Hope, Andrew Hofer, Argo, President of the West, Mr G. Denne; yellow ditto, P. of Wales, Rev. J. G. Hodgson; purple ditto, Pickwick, Rev. C. Baylay; crimson ditto, President of the West, Mr G. Denne; rose ditto, Dowager Lady Cooper, Rev. C. Oxenden; maroon or dark ditto, Essex Triumph, Rev. J. G. Hodgson; scarlet ditto, Lee's Bloomsbury, Captain Swann; lilac ditto, Mrs Shelley, Rev. C. Baylay; white ditto, Virgin Queen, Mr Sankey; orange or buff ditto, Marquess Lansdowne, Mr Sladden; edged or tipped ditto, Lady Dartmouth, Mr G. Denne; *Dahlia* in any stand, Queen, Rev. J. G. Hodgson; *Seedling Dahlia*, Rose tipped, Mr G. Denne; 6 African *Marygolds*, Mr J. Minter; 12 double French ditto, Mr D. Deverson; 12 double *Asters*, 1, Lady Montresor; 2, Mr D. Deverson; 12 *Zinnias*, 1, Rev. C. Baylay; 2, Mrs Hudson; 12 *Annuals*, 1, Phlox Drummondii, P. D. superba, Zinnia elegans, Salpiglossis picta, Branching Larkspur, Coreopsis tinctoria, Godetia vinosa, Malva zebrina, Bartonia aurea, Clarkia pulchella, Lobelia gracilis, Indian Pink, Mr Sankey; 2, Godetia rubicunda, Dwarf Larkspur, Lupinus elegans, Malva zebrina, Ageratum mexicanum, Carthamus tinctorius, Prince of Wales Stock, Zinnia elegans coccinea; Bartonia aurea, Globe Amaranthus, Chrysanthemum aureum, China Aster, Rev. C. Baylay; 12 *Hardy Perennials*, Phlox tardiflora, P. corymbiflora alba, P. ditto, purpurea, Lobelia splendens, Pentstemon gentianoides, P. coccinea, P. rosea, P. campanulata, Stachys speciosa, Antirrhinum grandiflorum, A. Hendersonii, Linaria dalmatica, Mr Sankey; 2, Phlox Wheeleriı, P. amœna, Lobelia fulgens, Phyteuma. Rudbeckia fulgida, Antirrhinum, Linaria dalmatica, Pentstemon gentianoides, Aster, Geum coccineum, Potentilla Hopwoodiana, Dracocephalum speciosum, Rev. C. Baylay; 6 *Stocks*, Mr G. Denne; *Floral Device*, Mrs Hudson: *Bouquet* (tender), J. Godfrey, Esq.; *Bouquet*, (hardy) S. M. Hilton, Esq. Fruit.—Best *Melon*, Egyptian green flesh, Lady Montresor; bunch of *Grapes* (with fire), Black Hamburgh, D. Denne, Esq.; white ditto (with fire), Muscat of Alexandria, Sir B. Bridges, Bart.; bunch of *Grapes* (without fire), Black Hamburgh, J. Godfrey, Esq.; white ditto (without fire), Frontignan, J. Godfrey, Esq.; collection of *Grapes*, Black Hamburgh, Frontignan, Muscadine, Black Frontignan, Sweet Water, Claret, J. Godfrey, Esq.; 8 *Figs*, White Ischia, Rev. T. A. Mutlow; 6 *Peaches*, 1, Red Magdalen, J. Godfrey, Esq.; 2, Early Admirable, Mr J. Elgar; 6 *Nectarines*, 1, Violette Hative, Marchioness Coyningham; 2, Elruge, Mr Cousens; 12 *Plums* (wall), 1, Washington, Mr J. Elgar; 2, (wall), Victoria, Mr J. Elgar. 12 *Plums* (not wall), Magnum Bonum, Sir B. Bridges, Bart.; 2, (not wall), Diamond, Mr. D. Deverson. Pound of *Cherries*, large Morello, Marchioness Coyningham. 8 *Pears* (wall), 1, Jargonelle, J. Cooper, Esq.; 2, (wall), Jargonelle, S. M. Hilton, Esq. 8 *Pears* (not wall), Williams' Bon Chrêtien, Mr D. Deverson: 2 (not wall), Flemish Beauty, Mrs. Hudson. 8 dessert *Apples*, 1, Golden Pippin, J. Dadds, Esq.; 2, Kerry Pippin, Mr J. Elgar. 6 kitchen *Apples*, 1 Fair Maid of Wishford; 2, White Hawthornden, Lady Montresor. Pound of *Filberts*, D. Denne, Esq. Pound of *Cob Nuts*, D. Denne, Esq. Half pound of white *Currants*, White Dutch, Mr J. Elgar. Half pound red *Currants*, Red Dutch, Marchioness Coyningham. Basket of Fruit:—*Peaches* two sorts, *Nectarines* one sort, *Cherries* one, *Figs* one, *Currants* two, *Gooseberries* two, *Nuts* and *Filberts* two, *Strawberries* two, *Raspberries* one, *Mulberries* one, *Plums* five, *Pears* five, *Apples* six, *Grapes* and *Cranberries* two, Mr J. Elgar. Vegetables:—Pint of *Peas*, Wrinkled Marrow, Lady Montresor; six *Onions*, Mr D. Deverson: six roots *Celery*, Solid Red, Mr Sankey; six *Carrots*, Mr Cousens; *Cabbage*, Wellington, Lady Montresor, *Lettuce*, Mr D. Deverson; 12 kidney *Potatoes*, 1, Ash-leaved, Captain Swann: 2, Ash-leaved, Mr G. Denne; 12 round *Potatoes*, 1, Early Shaw, Mr Cousens; 2, Shaw, Mr J. Crothall; brace of *Cucumbers*, Weedon's Frame, Captain Swann; basket of *Vegetables*, Mr D. Deverson. Extras recommended, *Melon*, Mr Slater; *Peach*, Mr Couzens; *Plums* (for growth), Mr J. Elgar; *Succulents*, Mr Sankey; *Device*, Mrs Hudson. Nurserymen's Prize:—Best 24 *Dahlias*, Duchess of Richmond, Metella, Pickwick, Hope, Charles XII., Admiral Stopford, Rouge et Noir, Eclipse, Phenomenon, Essex Triumph, Antagonist, Andrew Hofer, Dowager, Lady Cooper, Barnard's Rival Queen, Marquess of Lansdowne, Lee's Bloomsbury, Hudson's Princess Royal, President of the West, Lady Middleton, Maid of Bath, Burnham Hero, Mrs Shelley, Purple Perfection, Mr. Philpot, Aldington.

Woolton Floral, Horticultural, and Agricultural Meeting, Sept. 12.—This was the Autumn Show of Dahlias, Fruits, Vegetables, &c, The following prizes were awarded:—Dahlias, &c.—24 *blooms*. 1, Mr. Green, gr to Mr. T. Rawson; 2, Mrs. Preston. Best 18; 1, Mr. Manly, gr to Mr. W. Rotheram; 2, Mr. Hurst, gr to Mr. R. W. Preston; 3, Mr. T. Rawson. Best 12, 1, Mr. W. Rotheram. 2, Mr. R. W. Preston. *Seedling*, Mr. R. W. Preston. *Stove Plant* in flower, 1, Messrs. Davies; 2, Mr. Hislop, gr to Mr. J. Ashton, 3, Mr. Hislop, gr to Mr. H. Ashton. *Greenhouse Plant*, 1, Messrs; Davies; 2, Mrs. Foster; 3 and 4, Mr. Hogg, gr to Mr. W. Shand. *Pelargoniums*, Mrs. Foster. *Ericas*, 1, Messrs. Davis; 2, Mr. Hill, gr to Mr. R. Alison. *Flower Device*, Mr. H. Ashton. *Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. W. Shand; 2, Mr. R. W. Preston. *Basket of Plants*, 1, Mrs. Foster; 2, Mr. Makinson, gr to Mr. R. Procter. *Calceolarias*, two prizes, Mrs. Foster. *Pansies*, 1, Mr. W. Rotheram; 2, and *Seedling*, Mr. R. Alison. *Orchidaceous Plant*, Mr. J. Ashton. *Collection of Roses*, 1, Mr. Houlgrave, gr to Mr. Ambrose Lace; 2, Mrs. Foster. *Ornament* for the tent, Mr. T. Wainwright. Fruits: *Black Grapes*, 1, Mr. W. Shand; 2, Mr. Ambrose Lace. *White*, 1, Mrs. Foster; 2, Mr. J. T. Lamb. *Peaches*, Mr. Hurst, gr to Mr. R. Willis. *Extra Prizes*, Mr. W. Rotheram and Mr. J. Penlington. *Nectarines*, Mr. Leech, gr to Mr. Gilgeons; *Extra*, Mr. W. Rotherham. *Cherries*, Mrs. Ashton and H. Ashton. *Strawberries* and *Raspberries*, Mr. H. Ashton. *Plums*, Messrs. J. Penlington and R. Proctor. *Dessert Apples*, Mr. Simms, gr to Mr. G. Yates. *Baking ditto*, Mr. T. Plythian. *Pears*, 1, Mr. T. Rawson; 2, Mr. Hodgitt, gr to Mr. J. Crossthwaite. *Melon*, Mr. R. Alison. *Gooseberries*, 1, Mr. R. Alison; 2, Mrs. Foster. *Currants*, 1, Mr. W. Gilgeons; 2, Mrs. Ashton; *Extra*, Mr. H. Ashton. *Figs*, Mr. R. Willis. Vegetables: In this department the prizes were divided amongst most of the parties above-named.—*Liverpool Standard.*

Youghal Horticultural Society, Sept. 6.—The following Prizes were awarded:—To Mr. M. Murphy, gr to Earl of Huntingdon, for Cockscombs, Melons, Pears, Currants, Celery, Cabbage, and Shallots. To Mr. G. Coghlan, gr to R. Smith, Esq., for Dahlias, German Stocks, Cockscombs, Rhodochiton volubile, Alstrœmeria aurea, Gladiolus, Gloxinia rubra, Coreopsis, vars., Salvia patens, Balsams, African Marygold, Grapes, Beet, Potatoes, white Carrots, and Nuts. To Mr. M. Keane, gr to F. E. Currey, Esq., for Fuchsia fulgens, Diplacus puniceus, Hydrangea in pot, Shaddock Tree, Erica Bowieana, Verbenas in variety, best collection of *Cut Flowers*, Melon (Green Flesh), do. (Red Flesh), Nectarines, Parsnips, Onions, and Shallots. To Mr. P. Quirke, gr to J. Keily, jun., Esq., Fuchsia corymbiflora, fulgens, Plumbago, Erica ampullacea, and Gladiolus. To Mr. T. Joyce, gr. to C. Uniacke, Esq., for Cucumbers and Artichokes. To Mr. J. Walsh, gr to E. O'Dell, Esq., for Magnolia. To Mr. J. Lyons, gr to Mrs. Uniacke, for Seedling Carnations, Potatoes, Cabbage, and Plums. To Mr. J. Curtin, gr to T. John, Esq., for Nerium splendens and Heliotrope. To Mr. R. Roche, gr to E. C. Giles, Esq., for best collection of *Dahlias*, best collection of *Fuchsias*, best single Fuchsia, Rosa odorata, Impatiens, and stand of Cut Flowers. To Mr. J. Casey, gr to W. Moore, Esq. for Grapes, (White Frontignan,) Gooseberries, Currants, White Raspberries, Cherries, Dessert Apples, Kitchen Apples, Brocoli, Cauliflowers, Lettuce, Peas, Beans, Kidney Beans, Achimenes longiflora, Passiflora princeps, Erythrina crista-galli, China Asters, second collection of Dahlias, Pinks and Picotees, and Roses. To Mr. Edward Gwynne, gr to Mrs. Marsden, for Cinerarias and Spinach. To Mr. L. White, gr to Dr. Green, for best Kidney Potatoes and Seedling Onions. To Mr. J. Dawley, gr to T. Seward, Esq., for best collection of *Balsams*, Nerium splendens, American Aloe, and Grapes. To Mr. J. Power, gr to Mrs. Green, for Seedling Dahlias and Myrtles. To Mr. E. Donoghue, gr to Rev. P. S. Smyth, for Grapes, (Hamburgh), do. Grizzly Frontignan, Peaches, Jargonelle Pears, Apples, Turnips, Amaryllis belladonna, and Hoya carnosa. To Mr. T. Kinnealy, gr to the Convent, for Cactus (Yellow) and Chinese Rose. To Mr. W. Carty, Market Gardener, for Cabbage and Garlic. To Mr. R. Morgan, Market Gardener, for Carrots and Red Cabbage.—*Cork Constitution.*

[N.B.—We will endeavour to publish the remainder of our Country Shows next week.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Italian Fire-Fly in Norfolk.—I wish, through the medium of your valuable publication, to make known a circumstance which, as far as I can learn, has been hitherto unnoticed in England. On going into my greenhouse between seven and eight o'clock in the evening of the 22nd of August, I was surprised at perceiving a glimmering light amongst the Vines, which, on further observation, I discovered to proceed from a "Lucciola," or Italian Fire-fly, with whose habits and appearance a long residence in Italy has rendered me familiar. Although the windows of the greenhouse were always open till within

an hour of sunset, so that every facility was offered for its escape, the little stranger regularly became visible after dark for ten or twelve evenings in succession, and was seen by many of the inhabitants of Swaffham, whose curiosity attracted them to the spot. I can only account for this circumstance by having lately received from Italy five or six Orange-trees, the roots of which, being encased in balls of mould, might have afforded a shelter to the insect in its chrysalis state, subsequently developed into active existence by the heat of the greenhouse. May I beg to be informed, through the pages of the "Annals," if the appearance of this insect in England be hitherto unrecorded? and any light which can be thrown on the subject will greatly oblige, *John Dugmore, jun.*—*Annals of Natural History.*

Mr. Fortune. — As we were going to press letters reached us from this gentleman, dated Hong-Kong, July 27, and we hasten to acquaint his friends with his safety and good health.

Swan River Vegetation. — CONVOLVULACEÆ. — We have two species of Convolvulus on the alluvial banks of our rivers, the seeds of which are sought after by the bronze-winged pigeons, at one season; and we have Brown's Calystegia sepium, a beautiful plant, with us only found in salt marshes, about Australind, the Vasse, &c. In our late journey to the south I saw it in flower, in great perfection, near the mouth of the Sabina river; the flowers a beautiful rose colour, with five broad white stripes. This plant certainly comes very near the Convolvulus sepium of Linnæus, but I think it may be distinguished from it as a species by its more slender habit, and from its only growing in salt marshes. Wilsonia humilis is plentiful near the Vasse inlet, and we have several species of Cuscuta.—*Drummond, in the Inquirer.*

Reviews.

The Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala. By James Bateman, Esq., F.R.S. Imperial folio. Ridgway. Parts VII. and VIII.

AT length we have before us the conclusion of this, the most magnificent Botanical Work in the English language. The Part now produced is inferior to none of its predecessors in the beauty of its illustrations, and is, moreover, enriched with some valuable observations of a general kind on various subjects connected with Orchidaceous plants, their habits, and cultivation.

Among the more remarkable of the plants whose portraits are now given, we find Lælia superbiens, Sobralia macrantha, and Barkeria spectabilis; the former drawn from dried, the latter from living specimens, and a charming species of Epidendrum, from Mexico, called Erubescens, of which living plants did, and possibly still do, exist at Paris. Of this Mr. Bateman speaks in the following manner:—

"Stems probably short, and bearing but few ovate-lanceolate acuminate leaves, two or three inches long. Panicle terminal, usually compound, and sometimes rising to the height of a foot and a half, bearing a multitude of large flowers, supposed to be of a rosy hue throughout. Pedicles longer than the flowers. Sepals nearly an inch long, oval-lanceolate, much narrower than the spatulate petals. Lip about the same length as the sepals, united to the column of its apex, and three-lobed, the lateral lobes being short and rounded, and not half the size of the intermediate one, which is kidney-shaped, and half an inch long. Cultivators will be disappointed to learn that this superb Epidendrum is at present known only by dried specimens belonging to the Royal Herbarium at Munich. The flowers, although faded, still retain a rosy tint; and, when fresh, could scarcely have been arrayed in less attractive hues than those in which Miss Drake has ventured to portray them; but whatever their precise colouring may have been, there can be no doubt that the species to which they belong may take rank among the very finest plants of its tribe. It was accordingly made a special object in the instructions of the various collectors who have been sent from time to time to ransack the forest treasures of Oaxaca; but neither Hartweg nor Ross (who closely followed Karwinski's steps,) succeeded in discovering its retreat. Signor Galleotti was more fortunate, but the plants which he transmitted to Paris have, it is to be feared, entirely perished. But let us hope that as this species, independently of its beauty, belongs to a section of the genus which is usually of the easiest growth, renewed exertions will be made to introduce it into our stoves." To this we may add our own testimony as to the plant being the finest thing of the sort in Mexico.

Speaking of Sobralia macrantha, of which there is a splendid figure, Mr. Bateman observes, upon the authority of Mr. Skinner, that "in the situations where the plant attains the highest degree of luxuriance, its roots are frequently overflowed with water for two or three months together—in the rainy season, of course. Cultivators will, therefore, do well to bear this singular fact in mind, and approximate their treatment as closely as circumstances will permit. All Sobralias require a season of rest, which is readily obtained by merely removing them from a warm and humid house to one that is cool and dry."

Upon Coryanthes macrantha are the following judicious remarks:—"In Mr. Rucker's collection no genus appears to succeed more perfectly than Coryanthes, although in others its cultivation is attended with much difficulty and vexation; but by noting its peculiarities, such frequent disappointments may, perhaps, be avoided. The supplies of heat and moisture require to be most carefully regulated, for if either be permitted to continue in excess, the plants will quickly perish;—on the other hand, a cold or dry atmosphere is always prejudicial. Suspension in the air, which is usually adopted with so much advantage in cases where the flower-scapes are pendulous, is here unsuitable; and if on a block of wood, is certainly fatal. Another danger to weakly plants is their proneness to make a succession of attempts to flower, which, although abortive, are still persisted in until death ensues from sheer exhaustion. To meet cases of this description it is advisable to remove the flower-stems as they appear, until the plants have gathered strength enough to support them without risk of injury. C. macrantha is, perhaps, the more robust, as it is certainly the most wonderful, species of the genus; it may, indeed, be questioned whether the whole tribe of Orchidaceæ can offer anything more unaccountable or extraordinary than its huge elaborate flowers, which are so unlike aught that is ordinarily met with in the vegetable world as to be not unfrequently regarded rather as examples of the modeller's skill than of the plastic powers of Nature. When flowers of this species were first shown to the natives of Trinidad—albeit accustomed to the wonders of a tropical Flora—they would not be persuaded that no imposition was intended; even a sight of the plant itself flourishing in the botanic garden scarcely removed their suspicions."

Those who are familiar with the author's lively style will recognise in the following clever sketch of the oddity of Orchidaceæ even more than his usual talent for popular description. We only wish we could add to the extract a charming device, invented by Lady Grey of Groby, to illustrate their fantastical peculiarities:—

"But will the rarity of Orchidaceæ, or the care and attention they require, suffice to explain the strange power of fascination which they are felt to possess? Or is it to be accounted for by the beauty, the fragrance, or the durability of their flowers? or by the presence of all these qualities combined? No: other plants might be mentioned as rare, and as difficult of culture, and scarcely inferior to them in personal charms, and yet they could never boast of the train of admirers that has lately been attracted round these mighty vegetable enchanters. In what, then, does the secret of their spell consist? We have sought for it in vain in every source from which floral pleasure ordinarily springs, in all that constitutes the charm of other plants! Neither can the question be disposed of by looking merely to the end for which Orchidaceæ were designed, and which we believe to have been solely to afford us high and innocent enjoyment; but it is the means to that end,—the secret of that power which we are now so anxious to arrive at. Something it must clearly be that forms not only the pride of Orchidaceæ, but which at once distinguishes them from every other tribe—and where is a character so marked and so peculiar to be found? Where but in the marvellous structure, the grotesque conformation, and imitative character of their flowers? Yes; here we have that which is more than sufficient to explain all the wonder and admiration they have excited, and here, then, we may safely affirm the seat of their magic influence resides. It now, therefore, only remains for us to prove that the attributes with which we have invested them, and from which we believe their interest to be derived, are neither idly nor fancifully ascribed to them; and this, we apprehend, we shall have but little difficulty in effecting.

"Accustomed as we are to look upon the animal and vegetable kingdoms as altogether distinct, our astonishment may be well awakened, when we see the various forms of the one appropriated by the flowers of the other, and yet such encroachments are but a part of the liberties which these Orchidaceæ are perpetually taking; for, as if it were too simple a matter to imitate the works of Nature only, they mimic, absolutely mimic, the productions of Art! But not contented to rest even here, they display a restless faculty of invention fully equal to their powers of imitation, and after having, like Shakspere, 'exhausted worlds,' like him, too, they seem to have 'imagined new;' and thus we find their flowers exhibiting a variety of strange and unearthly objects, such as bear no resemblance to created things, nor yet to any of the works of man. Such a host of examples of their freaks in all these departments are on record that we scarcely know where to commence our selection. Perhaps, however, it may be well to take first a few of the more prominent cases in which they have adopted as their models sundry kinds of insects, birds, beasts, fishes, and reptiles.[1] We will begin, then, with the insects, not only because they are the class most frequently imitated, but because we may draw a portion of our illustrations from the meadows and pastures of our own country, where, at the proper season, flies, bees, drones, and spiders,[2] may be seen, which really present us with very striking likenesses of the originals. From the Tropics we have grasshoppers, musquitoes, dragon-flies, moths, &c., &c.,[3] in the greatest variety, and we have also the gorgeous vegetable butterfly of Trinidad, whose blossoms, poised at the extremity of their long elastic scapes, wanton gaily in the wind, and seem impatient of that fixture by which they are differenced in kind from the flower-shaped Psyche, that flutters with free wing above them."[4] We come next to the birds, from which the Orchidaceæ borrowed their swans, eagles, doves, and pelicans;[5] to say nothing of a large assortment of wings, feathers, beaks, and bills.[6] From the beasts they have not copied quite so freely as from the birds, yet resemblances may be traced to tigers, leopards, lynxes, bulls, rams, and monkeys, and even to man himself.[7] In the catalogue of reptiles we find an endless variety of snakes, lizards, toads, and frogs.[8] Of shells, likewise, there are many kinds.[9] Then follows a mixed multitude of masks, cowls, hoods, caps, and helmets; swords, spurs, crests, pikes, arrows, and lances; whiskers, eyelashes, beards, bristles, tails, horns, and teeth; combs, slippers, buckets, trowels, pouches, saddles, &c., &c.[10] Nor is this mimicking propensity confined to the flowers alone, being equally conspicuous in their leaves and pseudo-bulbs, which have been likened to Onions, Cucumbers, Bamboos, and Palms; tongues and mouse-tails; hooks, whips, and straps; swords and needles, &c., &c. Of some the leaves are inscribed with Arabic characters, of others the roots are cased in coral."[11]

We trust on future occasions to present our readers with further extracts from this most entertaining book, which is quite a mine of genuine wit, as well as of science and sound practical information. For the present, we must conclude with our sincere congratulations to the author upon so happy a termination to his labours.

[1] Our examples will be principally drawn from South America, for owing to the much greater conformity in the blossoms of the Orchidaceæ of the Old World, the cases in which strange figures and animal likenesses occur, are not nearly so numerous as in the new. Among the more remarkable of the Orientals we may mention Vanda peduncularis, Renanthera arachnites, and Phalænopsis amabilis; the latter bears a most striking resemblance to a downy white moth—hence the name, and flowered in the year 1837 for the first time in Europe, in the rich collection of Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting. It is figured in the Herbarium Amboinense of Rumphius, and this worthy man hardly knowing what to make of the insect and animal mockeries of which this Phalænopsis and others of its tribe are guilty, quotes the opinion of a contemporary botanist, who seems to be convinced that all suchlike Orchidaceæ spring "vel ex putridis quorundam animalium cadaveribus in quibus vis quædam seminalis latet vel ex ipsis animalium seminibus quæ in montibus, vel pratis coeunt; atque pro ejus argumento dicit in Satyriorum (meaning all Orchidaceæ) floribus detegi speciem istius animalis ex cujus semine in terra putrefacto hoc Satyrium excrevit vel istius insecti quod plerumque ex cadavere cujusdam animalis prodit."—Rumph. Herb. Amb. vi. 98.

[2] *E. g.*, flies in Ophrys muscifera; bees in O. apifera; drones in O. fucifera; spiders in O. aranifera. A remarkable circumstance connected with O. muscifera has twice occurred in the garden of the Rev. T. Butt, of Trentham, whose devotion to the Orchidaceæ of Europe and North America is fully equal to that of some of his contemporaries for those of the Torrid Zone. The flowers of O. muscifera bear, it is well known, a striking resemblance to a certain (and that an uncommon) species of fly; and some years since one of this description was observed by Mr. Butt to settle for days together on a blossom of the unconscious plant, no doubt under the impression that it was enjoying the society of one of its own kind. For several summers afterwards, although the Orchis continued to flower, the fly was nowhere to be seen; last year, however, it was again observed at its post, where it remained as before for several days in succession.

[3] The columns of many of the Catasetums and other genera make excellent "Grasshoppers." Musquitoes are born by Trichoceros antennifera or "Flor de Mosquito" of the Peruvians; "Dragon flies," by Renanthera arachnites; "Moths," by Phalænopsis amabilis, &c. &c. Insect-like antennæ are also conspicuous in the flowers of Restrepia antennifera, and an unpublished Mexican Epidendrum, E. antenniferum (Lindl. MSS.), discovered by Mr. Henchman; the genera Myanthus of Lindley, and Myoxanthus of Poeppig and Endlicher (though now abolished), were also founded, as their names imply, on the resemblance of their flowers to different kinds of flies.

[4] Coleridge's "Aids to Reflection." The Butterfly plant of Trinidad is the now well-known Oncidium papilio; it had not flowered in this country at the time the "Aids to Reflection" were written, otherwise we might have supposed it to have been in the eye of the "Ancient Mariner" when he penned the passage we have quoted.

[5] Swans are found in both the species of Cycnoches, doves in Peristeria elata, Pelicans in the unintroduced Mexican Cypripedium, (C. Irapeanum, La Llave) which from the great resemblance of its flowers to the bird of that name, is styled by the natives "Flor de Pelicano." As to the Eagles, they have not come under the cognizance of any professed botanist. But a fine Orchidacea, which has been imported from Jamaica by that zealous collector, Mr. Horsfall of Liverpool, is always spoken of as the "spread eagle" by the inhabitants of that island. Unfortunately the plant has hitherto refused to flower, and therefore we have had no opportunity of judging how far it deserves this title.

[6] The column in most Orchidaceous plants has its wings and beak infinitely diversified in structure. Feathers are not so plentiful, but they may be seen in great beauty in the various species of Ornithocephalus, all of which are quite birds in miniature. Psittacoglossum atratum, an unintroduced Mexican plant, has a black tongue like a parrot, and La Llave named it accordingly.

[7] The skins of the tiger and the leopard are rivalled by the petals of such plants as Stanhopea tigrina, Bulbophyllum leopardinum, &c.; the "flos lyncea" of HERNANDEZ is so called from its lynx-like eyes and teeth; Dendrobium taurinum has much of the bull about its face; and various Cataseta—C. semiapertum especially—grin like the ugliest monkey. Aceras anthropophora, the Man-orchis, is a well-known plant. Even extinct animals do not always escape; a geologist would instantly recognise the head of a Dinotherium in the flowers of Masdevallia infracta.

[8] Pleurothallis ophiocephala has a strong resemblance to a serpent's head, and Pholidota imbricata an equally strong resemblance to a rattle-snake's tail. Lizards occur in Pleurothallis saurocephalus and Epidendrum lacertinum, and frogs in Epidendrum raniferum.

[9] Zygopetatum cochleare, Epidendrum cochleatum, and Pholidota conchoidea, afford as pretty specimens as any; Pleurothallis chitonoides is also a little gem of its kind.

[10] The genera Coryanthes, Corycium, Bonatea, Pelexia, &c., all derive their names from caps and helmets, which they yield abundantly. For hideous masks we must look to Mormodes atropurpureum; for cowls to Monachanthus (now Catasetum) discolor and viridis; swords and pikes and other weapons of war are supplied in quantities innumerable by the various and complicated forms of the lip. Epidendrum selligerum, and many more, are provided with good saddles, and a host of Saccolabia and allied genera carry large bags and pouches.

[11] Onions in Oncidium cebolleta; Cucumbers in Dendrobium cucumeroides; Bamboos in Arundina bambusifolia; Palms in Angræcum palmiforme; tongues and mouse-tails in Dendrobium linguæforme and D. myosurus; hooks in Arpophyllum spicatum; whips in Maxillaria (now Scuticaria) flagelliformis; straps in Pleurothallis strupifolia; needles in Epidendrum aciculare; swords, *passim*. The name of Grammatophyllum scriptum proclaims its peculiarities (somewhat tautologically); Corallorhiza also.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

THAT Cape Heaths have been planted out in summer, and even protected in the open ground during several winters, we have sufficient evidence to prove, in some late volumes of the "Gardeners' Magazine." Mr. M'Nab, of the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, has been in the habit of turning out his overgrown specimen and other duplicate plants of Heaths for many years past, and splendid masses they make annually in front of the houses. This enabled him to mark the comparative hardiness of a great number of sorts, the result of which is given in his excellent pamphlet on the Heath. His pupils have carried the system into other parts of the kingdom. Many gardeners have followed their example, and large beds of young Heaths are to be seen planted out every summer in the London nurseries, and in every instance the plants thus treated appear in better health and vigour than those grown in pots. Therefore what I advocate, and what I am carrying out in practice, have few claims to novelty, further than taking up the thing more systematically, for purposes of regular flower-gardening, and I have no doubts as to the result; let but one gardener in each county take up the subject, and the tide would soon flow into the right channel, in a few years,

even without enlarging much on the beauties and diversity of forms in this inimitable race. You never heard of any one who knew anything at all about plants but admired Heaths, and would be the first tribe they would cultivate, had it not been for the difficulty of growing them well in pots. There is, indeed, a good deal of skill and attention necessary to grow them well in pots, and failures even occur with the best gardeners occasionally, but all these vanish under the system I propose. Verbenas and Petunias are much more difficult to keep over winter than Heaths, provided they are *never potted*. This is the whole secret in the business, and no argument is necessary to prove the additional interest and gaiety their introduction would impart to our flower-gardens, to say nothing about the novelty of the thing. The subject, therefore, involves but two points for our consideration, viz., the expense of purchase and the after-management. A selection of sorts is of less moment, as every nurseryman who grows them can furnish a list of names to flower at any particular season of the year, or in succession through all the summer and autumn months. The best way to buy small Heaths, to begin with, is to offer a nurseryman so much a dozen for them, leaving the sorts to be selected by himself, as it often happens that he has scores of some really fine sorts that he would be glad to part with on very reasonable terms, and at the same time be short of some inferior sorts that you might order, and therefore ask a good price for them; this is always my own plan, and I know enough of the trade to say that it is the safest way, when you have an honest man to deal with. They charge 9*s*. per dozen for good plants of common bedding Pelargoniums, ready to plant out in May, and for 12*s*. a dozen you may buy hundreds of such Heaths as I recommend to begin with, always taking them as young as you can get them; indeed, I would prefer them taken out of their store-pots in April or May, divide them, and grow them the first season in a nursery bed, out of pots, in the reserve-garden; and I am surprised that the nurserymen do not plant out long frames of them at this stage, where they might remain until they got too crowded; it is the *only true* way of preparing them for the one-shift system. Some of these common Heaths will seed freely, and may be reared from seeds as easily as the common Rhododendrons, and when the plants get large and bushy the lower shoots may be layered like those of other plants; and these layers are by far the best plants for the flower-garden, as they never require potting; besides, they will all graft and inarch as easily as other plants, but the more tender ones must be worked in this way, so that between one way or another there is no great fear of getting up a good stock of these beautiful plants. I have already given an epitome of their winter culture, and shall enlarge on it soon.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—With respect to the growth of Pines in peat, one of our best English gardeners writes me thus:—"I will venture to predict that Pines will not do in this country in peat alone. I have never yet been able to procure any such as I have seen used for that purpose round Paris and other parts of France. Their peat is rich beyond description; of a greasy soapy nature, and also contains abundance of silver-sand. I have Queens now growing and fruiting beautifully turned out in an open pit (how is it treated?), and it is my intention in another season to cultivate the whole I have on that plan, as it saves a great deal of labour," &c. &c. I hope soon to be able to give the routine of culture, out of pots, for the whole year round. Meantime, see that the late rains have not endangered the heat of the linings, and that no sudden changes are risked before winter.

Vinery.—A gentleman who called here last week told me that he had seen a place in East Suffolk—celebrated for taking the first prizes for Cucumbers all over the kingdom—where every lap between the glass was puttied, Vineries and all: that he thought this very injudicious, and that a contrary plan was recommended last year in the *Chronicle*. I replied that we have every lap puttied here, down to the common hand-glass, and that the *Chronicle* did not recommend open laps, but instanced a case where Grapes had been kept to a late period, notwithstanding the disadvantages of open laps; and that we might learn from this the advantage of giving air at all times to our late Grapes, whether we used fires to expel damp or not.

Pits, for Asparagus, Sea-kale, and Rhubarb will now be in use where these things are wanted early; but any dark place will do for the Rhubarb and Sea-kale, and I believe this is the best way to force Sea-kale until after Christmas; the saving of dung and labour will meet the cost of rearing plants for that purpose; besides, the Sea-kale is so much sweeter and easier to manage in the dead of winter.

Out-door Department.

It would require a large book to contain a mere sketch of the "operations" that are now in contemplation in our Kitchen-gardens; every Pear-tree that has thrown out strong breast-wood for the last year or two with plenty of blossoms and little fruit may now or soon be carefully taken up, but on no consideration whatever is the foundation of the border to be disturbed to trace down roots if you cannot pull them up—a bad practice, however; cut them off at once, and reduce one or two of the *weakest* and *strongest* branches of the head to correspond; train out the remaining roots at full length, and throw six or nine inches of good earth over them, and if they look stinted next summer, water them well. Again, if your tree is a stinted, half-starved one, take it up also, and if the roots are sound give them fresh soil, and reduce the head two thirds, otherwise throw it away, and you will judge yourself for all the intermediate degrees, but let there be no wavering about the extreme points. All other fruit-trees are to be dealt with after the same manner, and not only once in a life-time, but as often as the symptoms appear. Then comes the trenching and making of new borders—what a deal of work is involved in the mere name of the thing! it is easy enough to fill up paper talking about such things, but the spade must take the place of the pen if the work is to be done in earnest.

Crops.—See that the wet or frost does not injure your Endive-plants, and if your Cauliflower and autumn Broccoli come into use too fast, take up some of them, and put them in by the heels somewhere in the shade, where you can throw a mat or something over them if frost sets in before you want them. After the first frost or so is over there is not so much danger for some time about young or succulent crops. All the Lettuce-plants that are to stand the winter out-of-doors should be now or very soon in the ground; perhaps the winter Spinach had better be thinned out a little more, the late fine weather made them fill up the rows more than usual. See also that the winter Onions are not eaten by slugs or snails, and have some soot kept dry in one of the sheds to dust over among young plants, in or out of frames; this will have the effect of keeping off these creatures.

Orchard.—It is always a good plan to have a few young trees of all the best sorts of fruit in reserve ready to fill up vacancies. Let your stock of trees be ever so full or promising, there is no saying how soon failures may happen, and a few young trees will not take up much room, especially if you keep transplanting them every second or third year; and if they bear a few fruit so much the better, as you will then be sure what they are before you remove them to their final situation. Young Peach and Apricot-trees should be thus nursed before they are planted against the walls after you get them from the nurseryman, and this having been a very good season for the growth of these trees, no one who is not already provided, should neglect the opportunity of buying in a few young trees to be nursed under his own eye a few years before they are wanted on the walls, &c.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—As soon as a wet day or coarse weather stops out-door work, every pot in the stove or any other house ought to be well cleaned with a scrubbing-brush and water, in some of the sheds; besides the look of the thing, there is nothing more injurious to plants in confinement than the rank unwholesome vapour arising from dirty pots, after the fires are commenced. At this Michaelmas scrubbing, the balls should be first turned out to see if the drainage is perfect, and if worms have got into the pots get them out as soon as the pots are cleaned, stir the surface of the soil, and add a little fresh to it of the same kind. If the plants are free from insects, the walls whitewashed, and the heating apparatus in good order, I should say you are in a good condition to face the winter. Stove-plants require very little water now if the weather is dull, and the atmosphere of the houses ought to be kept rather dry than otherwise.

Greenhouse.—Let all the greenhouse plants be also cleaned, pots and all, before they are set on the new-cleaned shelves, and let the lights be down all day, and half down through the night, unless rain or frost prevents it. With any new pots without holes in the bottom, there need be no wet under the pots for the winter, thus saving the roots and shelves also.

Conservatory.—If the Orange-trees or any plants kept permanently in this house have not been looked over of late, no time should now be lost in getting every leaf and pot as clean as may be, and also the surface of the borders. As this house will now be kept more close, nothing inside can be too clean or sweet. Beaumontia grandiflora will grow freely in a well-managed conservatory, but not flower without more heat at the roots, and as it is of the same natural order (Apocynea), as the Allamanda and Echites, I see no reason why these should not be inarched on it as soon as it is long enough to reach near the top of the house. I would have the top sashes of all conservatories, large or small, fixed down; nothing but a blind adherence to old rules could have sanctioned the prevailing system; and what can be more beautiful than a conservatory with climbers streaming along in graceful festoons over the pillars, rafters, bars? &c., &c.

Paulownia imperialis.—The flower-cup or calyx of the blossom I examined was like a downy Acorn-cup, without any toothing, which puzzled me much. I have since received another calyx, and a good pencil sketch from Miss Wray, and they correspond exactly with Dr. Siebold's figure, so that my doubts were premature.

Cold Pits.—A multitude of Greenhouse-plants would do better in cold pits for the next two months than in the best greenhouse in the country; even turf-pits, with boarded frames and asphalte coverings to be put on in rainy or frosty weather, are far better for these sort of plants as long as the thermometer shows no more than nine or ten degrees of frost.

Flower-Garden.—All showy beds near the windows, and half-hardy plants against walls, &c., ought to be protected from frost as long as practicable; it is too soon yet to disturb the flower-garden with removing large shrubs, &c., but high time to plant all the early Tulips, Narcissus, and such bulbs for flowering early next spring; also any herbaceous plants for the same purpose.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Oct. 12, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Oct.:		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	6	29.736	29.187	65	51	59.5	S.W.	.19
Saturday	7	29.592	29.448	69	57	63.0	S.W.	.06
Sunday	8	29 683	29.378	62	50	56 0	W.	.22
Monday	9	29.715	29.282	54	35	44.5	W.	.11
Tuesday	10	29.916	29 601	64	46	55 0	S.W.	.40
Wednesday	11	29 217	29.098	60	42	51.0	S.W.	.14
Thursday	12	29 537	29 090	50	32	41.0	N.W.	.09
Average		29.628	29.295	60 5	45.1	52 8		1 21

Oct. 6. Densely clouded; slight rain; heavy rain at night.
7. Cloudy; overcast and mild; rain.
8. Boisterous; cloudy and fine; overcast; rain.
9. Rain; showery; clear at night.
10. Clear; overcast and fine; heavy rain at night.
11. Boisterous; heavy rain; overcast.
12. Boisterous; cold rain; cloudy and fine; clear, with slight frost at night.

Mean temperature of the week 1.7° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending October 21, 1843.

Oct.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 15	58.7	41.8	50.3	5	0.50 in.	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	5
Mon. 16	58.8	43.5	51.1	5	0 12	—	1	2	1	3	3	5	2
Tues. 17	58 8	43.2	51·0	3	0.17	1	—	3	—	1	4	5	3
Wed. 18	59.0	44.2	51.6	9	0.42	—	2	1	1	3	4	3	1
Thurs.19	59.7	38·8	49.2	6	0.14	—	1	2	3	1	2	4	4
Fri. 20	59.1	41.1	50 1	7	0.13	1	2	—	3	4	3	2	1
Sat. 21	59.2	40.3	50.0	4	0.33	1	3	—	3	4	3	3	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 21st, in 1830—thermom. 73°; and the lowest on the 21st, 1842—thermom. 20°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Oct. 13, 1843.

There has been a good supply of both Fruit and Vegetables during the week; but trade is rather dull. The weather has also been cold and wet for two or three days past, which will no doubt have an effect upon the market. Pines are not very plentiful, but are of good quality; they are selling at from 4*s*. to 6*s*. per lb. Black Hamburgh Grapes still continue to be of good quality, and quite sufficient to meet the demand; a few Muscats are still to be seen in the market, and bring from 4*s*. to 6*s*. per lb. Plums, fit for table, are becoming every day scarcer; a few of the Golden Drop are to be met with, and are offered at from 1*s*. to 2*s*. per punnet. Damsons are not so plentiful as last week, and are selling at from 3*s*. to 4*s*. per half-sieve. Peaches are getting rather scarcer, but are of excellent quality, and still sufficient to meet the demand. Figs continue to bring about the same prices as last week. Apples are not very plentiful. Pears are selling at from 3*s*. to 6*s*. per half-sieve. Melons are becoming rather scarce. Spanish ones are still brought to the market, but not in large quantities. These are selling at from 4*s*. to 6*s*. each. There is little difference in the price of Cucumbers from that of last week. Cabbages and Turnips are good and plentiful. Carrots continue to improve in quality, and realise nearly the same prices as last week. Endive is selling at from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per score. Shallots are sufficient to meet the demand, and bring from 6*d*. to 9*d*. per lb. Cut Flowers are chiefly composed of Erica mammosa pallida, verticillata, gracilis, and vestita purpurea, Pentstemon gentianoides, Gladiolus psittacinus, Primula sinensis, Amaryllis belladonna, Zinnias, Camellias, Fuchsias, Scarlet Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Verbenas, China and perpetual Roses.

PRICES, Saturday, October 14, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 4*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s* to 4*s*
,, Portugal, per lb. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Peaches, per dozen, 4*s* to 9*s*
Figs, per doz., 3*s* to 6*s*
Melons, each, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
,, Dutch, each, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
,, Spanish, each, 4*s* to 6*s*
Plums, per punnet, 1*s* to 2*s*
,, Golden Drop, per pun., 2*s*
Damsons, per sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 4*s* to 8*s*
Apples, Kitchen, p.bus. 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s* 6*d*
Pears, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 8*s*
Oranges, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— per 100, 19*s* to 30*s*
Lemons, per doz. 6*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 3*s* to 12*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 4*d* to 8*d*
Gherkins, per 100, 5*s* to 7*s*
Green Capsicums, per 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red — ,, 4*s* to 8*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per lb., 3*s*
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Hazel, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Barcelona, 22*s*
— Cob. 12*s*
Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 45*s* to 60*s*
Barberries, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
Tomatoes, per hf.-sv., 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Greens, per doz. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 4*s* to 6*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf.-sv., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Scarlet, per hf-sv., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 75*s*
— per cwt., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Vegetable Marrows, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 6*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9*d* to 1*s*
Carrots, p. doz. bun., 2*s* to 5*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 9*d* to 2*s*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 2*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Large, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Spanish, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
— pickling, p.hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Shallots, per lb., 6*d* to 9*d*
Chilis, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bun., 6*d* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Wallnuts, per bushel, shelled, 16*s* to 28*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d* to 6*d*
Sweet Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3*d* to 4*d*
Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Tarragon, per bun. 2*d* to 3*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*
Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Chervil, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. Paxton's Cottager's Calendar.—At the earnest solicitation of many of our Subscribers, we have determined on reprinting Mr. Paxton's "Cottager's Calendar." It will be ready in a day or two, in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d*. each copy, and may be ordered of all booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry, may have them *delivered in any part of London*, by remitting a post-office order to this office, at the rate of 5*s*. for every 25 copies. We shall feel obliged by those gentlemen who wish for a large supply giving their orders at once, that the number printed may be regulated accordingly.

Back Numbers of the Gardeners' Chronicle.—We are so often applied to for particular Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, to complete sets, and so many are now out of print, that we think it will save all parties trouble if we publish a list of the Numbers which may still be had. Any Subscriber who will forward to our publisher Post-office stamps, equivalent in value to as many Numbers as are required, shall have them sent. Those Subscribers who are very anxious to complete their sets should write at once, as we have very few copies of some of the Numbers.

1841: 1, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 49.
1842: 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 30, 42, 50, 51, 52.
1843: 1, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

Manure.—*Pons Ælii.*—You may apply gas-water to your lawns now, but it will act more beneficially if you delay it till April. Perhaps it would be as well to do both.——*W. K.*—The best manure for the lower part of Hampstead, where the soil is stiff, upon a yellow clay, and in the summer becomes quite hard and cracks, is an abundant dressing of old plaster and lime rubbish.——*S. W.*—Throw into a heap all refuse vegetables, grass-cuttings, cinder-siftings of the house, and moisten them with gas-water. Leave them in small heaps, and in three months they will be excellent. Also form a compost heap of any refuse soil, and add to it the contents of all the cesspools and similar places belonging to the house, especially the fluid animal secretions. Let this remain a few months, and you will have a great additional supply of powerful manure. If these are not enough, buy a little Potter's Guano, or Superphosphate of Lime. Soot is an excellent ingredient in a compost heap.

Heating.—*A Subscriber.*—You may work your two houses with one boiler, but it must be a good one. It does not much matter what its construction is, but it should at least be a No. 2, and not a small one. There is no objection to your carrying the pipes through one end of your Vine-border, provided you tunnel the distance; that is to say, inclose the pipes in a good casing of brickwork; otherwise you will lose heat to an inconvenient degree.——*W. Littlington.*—Mills's book on the Melon will give you full information. You will also find a good kind of pit figured in the last part of the Proceedings of the Horticultural Society; and we shall publish something of the kind presently. But, unless you have hot dung at unlimited command, you will find it much cheaper and better to use hot-water gutters. All booksellers supply all books.——*A Subscriber* may make one pipe answer the purpose of a flow and return-pipe, in which case it should be at least three inches in diameter, and enter the trough at the bottom. But it is not an arrangement to be recommended. We have no experience with Welsh's circular flue-tiles; but if they are very hard they are not likely to answer. We have stated on more than one occasion that the lower half of an old flue, well cemented inside, makes a good hot-water trough. We should think a common brewing copper will heat your water as well as anything else; but if you do not take care, it will be over-powerful for so small a length of guttering.——*Junius.*—Your plan is ingenious, and at present we see no objection to it. We will, however, consider it further.——*W. H.*—We see no reason why you should incur the expense of iron pipes. Such hot water troughs as have been mentioned and represented lately, worked with a Rogers's boiler, will answer any purpose; and by placing your boiler in the shed you may carry such heating troughs into the greenhouse and stop off the circulation when you do not want heat. The White Sweetwater, Chasselas Musqué, for white, and the Black Hamburgh, are among the most useful Grapes you can have. Do not use smoke flues if you can avoid it.

Cropping.—*T. L.*—In the climate of England it is too late to sow any crop for winter food after the middle of August. After *early* Potatoes, on light soils, Spurrey may be sown, which will be eaten by cows and sheep, and probably by goats; also, in winter, Stubble Turnips may succeed, if sown immediately after harvest. We would not recommend Potatoes to be raised two years in succession, on the same ground. On very rich land one bushel of Wheat might suffice to produce a good crop, dibbled in at nine inches, two seeds in each hole; the plan of hoeing in Wheat is good, on some soils which will bear treading; but so little as one bushel of seed per acre could not be distributed regularly. You had better use a little more seed, than risk the loss of a crop. *M.*

Wheat.—*K. C. A.*—Dig or trench your ground well, and clear it of root weeds; then spread at the rate of 2 cwt. of guano, mixed with five or six bushels of fine coal-ashes, over the surface, and rake it in. Draw drills four inches deep, nine inches apart, and sow your Wheat in these, covering the seed well—one and a half bushel per acre of good plump seed. If your ground is loose and mellow, roll it, or tread over the drills to make it firm. If very stiff, let it remain in the rough state. In March sow the same quantity of guano and ashes as top-dressing. Hoe and clear the intervals between the drills several times, while the Wheat is tillering. If the plants stand nearer than six inches in the rows, thin them out. You ought thus to have a crop of good Wheat, at least seven or eight quarters per acre. We presume a good depth of mould over the clay subsoil, and this well drained. *M.*

Mummy Wheat.—*Violet.*—The Wheat grown from seeds said to be taken from Egyptian mummy-cases is similar to the modern Egyptian Wheat.

Vines.—*A Subscriber.*—The following are varieties suitable for a Vinery, formed in three divisions, to be forced in succession, and for which ten Vines are required:—For the first division, Black Hamburgh, Royal Muscadine, and Black Prince; for the second, Black Hamburgh, White Frontignan, Chasselas Musqué, and Black Frontignan; for the third, Charlesworth Tokay, and Black or Oldacre's St. Peters. The Black Hamburgh and Royal Muscadine are the best varieties for growing in pots, to train down the rafters; and these can be procured by any nurseryman near London. ‖

Peach Trees.—*E. S.*—Your Peaches shed their flowers from one of two causes; either the trees are forced too fast, or from want of ventilation the flowers are not fertilised. From what you say, we conclude the latter to be the true reason. Vines and Peaches do not agree very well.

Pear-Trees.—*Amateur.*—You may head back your Pear-tree in spring, and engraft it with Marie Louise, which is an excellent Pear, and will come almost immediately into bearing. ‡

Strawberry Plants.—*J. L.*—Do not dig between your Strawberry plants at all. The plan is part of the same barbarous system of gardening which directs Strawberry-leaves to be cut off.

Magnolias.—*W. H. H.*—Your layer of a Magnolia, which has struck root, had better remain attached to the parent plant until spring; when it may be separated, carefully taken up, and planted in a southern aspect. ‡

Cinerarias.—*A. A.*—You may sow your Cineraria seeds in spring, in shallow pans, filled with light sandy soil; then place them in a slight bottom-heat, and water them sparingly until they begin to grow. They may be obtained in any seed-shop. ‡

Mignonette.—*Daphne.*—All you have to do, in order to grow Mignonette in winter, is to keep the pots in pits from which

severe frost is excluded, and which you can ventilate freely at all times when the weather is moderate. Your plants draw because they have too much heat, and too little air and light.

IXIAS.—*E. G.*—These bulbs should be kept in a dry place until the season for potting them arrives, which will be about the beginning of November. The soil best adapted for them is a sandy peat mixed with a little loam. After potting they may be kept in a cool, airy situation; and as soon as they begin to grow they may be watered freely.‡

FUCHSIAS.—*Tyro.*—Keep these plants as quiet as you can in winter by withholding water and keeping them cool. They must not, however, become absolutely dry. You will find some information about the laws of Gardens in former Numbers; but we cannot offer legal opinions.——*A Young Gardener.*—Procure the following 12 sorts:—Thompson's formosa elegans, robustum, Venus Victrix, conspicua arborea, reflexa, tricolor, Standish's Colossus and Attractor, Smith's Queen Victoria, and Coralina, Moneypennii, and splendens.*

ROSES.—*G.*—Wait till spring before you plant out Bourbon and China Roses.——*A Widow Lady.*—Six climbing Roses may be Amadis (crimson), Elegans (crimson purple striped), Gracilis (bright rosy red), Ruga (pale flesh), Queen of the Belgians (creamy white), and Inermis (bright rose). Some of the Nurserymen have the Rose called Pæstina, under the name of the Scarlet Four Seasons.‡

DAHLIAS.—*A two Years' Subscriber.*—The colours of the Dahlias in your list have already been given: a further description is unnecessary, as they are all fine flowers, blooms of which are seen in the best stands. Charl Millers we are not acquainted with.

IVY.—*G. W. F.*—We do not know of any positive proof that the stem-roots of the Ivy afford it nourishment; the general opinion is that they do not. If they do, it can only be in a small and inconsiderable degree. To prove that, cut off an Ivy-plant above the ground. It is in no sense of the word a parasite.

GRAPES.—*F. A. J. H.*—Your Vines, producing bunches almost totally abortive, must have been starved at the time of flowering.‖——*Limerick.*—A degree of heat proper for the White Frontignan will perfectly suit the Chasselas Musqué. This sort, though perfectly distinct from the White Frontignan, bears more resemblance to it than to any other.‖

PEARS.—*W. H. H.*—The following Pears will succeed against a stable wall with a N.N.W. aspect:—Jargonelle, Marie Louise, Hacon's Incomparable, and Dunmore.‖

NUTS.—*H. J. H.*—These may be preserved for a considerable length of time in new flower-pots, and a slight sprinkling of salt will prevent them from becoming mouldy. When filled, the pots should be inverted on a layer of dry sand.‡

KIDNEY-BEANS.—*Live and Learn.*—The roots of the Scarlet Runner Kidney-Bean are fleshy and perennial, and if preserved over winter, like a Dahlia, will give you an earlier crop next year than seed. The Dwarf Kidney-Bean is an annual, and cannot be so preserved. One of the best of them, for an early crop, is the Negro; the Early Dun is also very good.

INSECTS.—*J. B. F.*—The insect attacking your Firs is too well known. It is the Hylurgus piniperda. The best and only palliative, for remedy we know none, is to break off the dying ends and *burn* them. Pinus ponderosa is extremely subject to its attacks. By a little management your Deodara may be made to recover its leader.——*G. S. Wintle.*—We had supposed the house-fly to have been dead before the Chelifer cancroides had attached itself to it, because we did not think it capable of seizing hold of a live and active fly. Your observations show, however, that we were in error; and we must own that we cannot satisfactorily account for the Chelifers being found where you discovered them. This insect, in houses, frequents old wood-work, hiding between the joints of the boards; is sometimes found in and upon old books, and may also be occasionally seen in neglected collections of dried plants, insects, &c.—*S.*

MEALY BUG.—*Wm.*—This insect is very difficult to get rid of, when once established; therefore, you must persevere with patience in the application of soap-suds, as this is a means of destroying it; it is very doubtful whether frost may have any effect on it.‡

BOOKS.—*Aliquis.*—"Selby on Forest-trees" is the best we have; but unfortunately it is very dear. There are many others, but we cannot recommend them as being exactly what can be wished. "Billington on Planting" would probably suit you.

AMERICAN PLANTS.—*Tyro.*—If your materials are good, one third loam and two thirds peat will form a good mixture. But American plants will grow well in peat alone, if of good quality. In a wet situation they will be contented with six or nine inches of soil of good quality; in dry places a foot or 15 inches are required.

LAWN.—*Rural Chemistry.*—If you water your lawn well with gas-water and water you will kill the moss, and improve the grass. Do not be alarmed if you should seem to have killed your grass also, for that will recover. But this will be of no permanent advantage unless you keep the lawn manured, for it seems clear that its soil is exhausted. For this purpose you may employ repeated and gentle dressings of Guano, largely mixed with ashes, after the grass begins to grow next spring.

ANGLE-MEASURING.—*Ignoramus.*—In order to ascertain the angles of elevation formed by the roofs of Forcing-houses, various methods are adopted. That by calculation requires a knowledge of trigonometry. By means of a Gunter's scale and a pair of compasses, the pitch or elevation of roofs may, however, be found easily as follows:—Draw a horizontal line, and from the end of this another at right angles by a square or otherwise; on the former set off as many equal parts, say half inches, as the house is feet in width, between where the under side of the rafter touches the front wall-plate and the back wall; and on the other as many of such parts as the back wall is feet in height, measured from a point on a level with the front wall-plate, to the under side of the rafter at top. A line drawn between the points marking the above measures will form the slanting side of a triangle, corresponding with the *pitch*, or elevation of the roof. It only remains to ascertain the number of degrees which the angle contains. With the distance of 60° from a *line of chords*, marked CHO on Gunter's scale, place one foot of the compasses in the angular point, and with the other describe an arc, intersecting the lines representing the base and roof; the distance between these lines at the points of intersection by this arc will extend from the beginning of the line of chords to the number of degrees which the angle contains, or in other words, to the number of degrees of elevation.‖ Or a simpler way is the following:—Describe the triangle A B C, on which let A C represent the width, and B C the ∠ B height of the back wall above the front wall-plate. Then A ∠ O place the instrument called a protractor, with its middle line at A, and the line A B will intersect on the protractor the angle required. If you want further information we must refer you to the Village Schoolmaster.

SWALLOWS.—I do not know whether it is exactly within your province to prescribe a cure for Swallow-nest building, but I observe you admit sundry entertaining scraps of Natural History, and perhaps one of your correspondents may be able to tell me how I can prevent the Martins building under the eaves of the roof. One or two I should not object to, being fond of birds, but the numbers make such a dirt on the windows (to say nothing of the sparrows they bring, not willingly, forsooth, but they come and pillage their nests) as to be quite intolerable. Simply destroying the nest does not answer, for they build again immediately.—*S W.*

PONDS.—*Aliquis.*—There are no means of keeping down weeds in ponds, except very frequent cutting them. By perseverance they may be got rid of in this way, but in no other. It is of no use to cut them only once in two years.

HONEY.—*Robin Hood* requests to be informed of the best method of preserving honey after it has been run from the comb.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*J. A., Limerick.*—Write direct to the newsman who supplies you, and desire him to use a paper sufficiently large to cover the whole of the print.——*G. J. Tate.*—An Aristolochia, but the species cannot be determined without information as to its native country and a much better specimen.——*E. G.* had better apply to the nurserymen who advertise Fuchsias; they will no doubt supply her.——*An Inquirer.*—1, Lasiopetalum quercifolium; 2, Malva creeana; 3, Solidago serotina.‡——*W. S. W.*—4, Hibiscus syriacus, var. purpureus; 5, Ditto, var. variegata; 6, Linaria cymbalaria; the rest indeterminable.——*Bedfordiensis.*—1, Centaurea solstitialis; 2, Helminthia echioides.——*A Subscriber.*—The best guard to your Geraniums in the open ground during winter is a deep covering of sand or coal-ashes, placed over them in the form of a cone, so as to throw off the wet. Cut them down as late as you possibly can. We give up the English names in recommending plants, because they are applied vaguely, and plants cannot be bought with so much certainty by their English as their Latin names.——*P. K. W.*—Verbascum Blattaria.——*J. Mitchell, jun.*—Thanks.——*H. E. B.*—Crocus nudiflorus and Ceterach officinarum.——*W. Masters.*—The Brassia is a distinct variety of B. Lawranceana, but we think nothing more.——*S. W.*—Tiling cannot be preserved from moss, except by scraping, or by washing it over with cement-water or lime whitening—which you would hardly like to do. What can you have better than a Laurustinus, or an Arbutus, or a Pyracantha, or a Rhododendron? The Botanical questions next week.—*A.M.*—It is impossible to say what your Gourd is without seeing it. There is nothing remarkable in the size you speak of. The Potiron jaune often weighs much above 120 lbs.——*H. W. B.*—Your Pear marked A is not generally known, even among Pear growers. It is sometimes called by a name which sounds something like Gratioli; but this is a synonyme of the Summer Bon Chrétien, from which the fruit in question differs widely, more especially as regards superior flavour. One cultivator near London has been in possession of it for some time, and others are now obtaining it—an excellent fruit. B Napoleon; C, Autumn Bergamot. Apples:—No. 5, Scarlet, Crofton; 7, Norfolk Beaufin; 9, 14, Ribstone Pippin; 12, French Crab; 15, 16, Court of Wick; 17, Golden Harvey; 18, Dutch Mignonne.‖——*J. Abell.*—Ceanothus azureus (Common Spruce Fir). We must really refer you, along with *Croydon*, &c., to our notice on this subject, p. 522.——*W. W. W.*—Cratægus oxycantha punicea, C. o. rosea major, and C. o. rosea superba, are all names for the same variety.¶——*J. H. B.* will find directions for building a pit to keep Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, &c. during winter, in Amateurs' Garden, p. 693.‡——*A Widow Lady.*—Amaryllis belladonna, Clethra alnifolia. A list of Hardy Roses was given at p. 633 of this year. Your bed of Fuchsias may be removed with advantage in spring.‡——*Alfred.*—Your seedling Pear is large and handsome, like a fine Gansel's Bergamot: but we regret that, owing to the puncture of a wasp, it is so decayed that no opinion can be formed of its flavour.‖——*Croydon.*—Your Pear called Duchesse d'Angoulême is not that variety, and is unknown. Apple No. 2, Scarlet Crofton; 3, King of the Pippins.‖——*A. G.*—Psidium Cattleyanum. All hardy Heaths are pretty, and equally suited for beds. Consult any Catalogue.——*G. S.*—Your seedling Apples are like the old Nonpareil in shape, with tender, almost melting flesh; but not sufficiently rich to be recommended.‖——*K. R. B.*—Your seedling Apple resembles a small Quening, in appearance, and its flavour is something like that variety; it can scarcely rank as first-rate.‖——*A. Z.*—1, Beurré de Capiaumont; 2, Easter Beurré; 3, Calebasse; 4, Glout Morceau; 5, Passe Colmar; 6, Beurré Rance; 7, Rouse Lench; Apple; No. 10, Gravenstein; 11, Myoporum parvifolium; Lythrum virgatum.——*Albert.*—1 and 3, Marie Louise; 2, Williams's Bon Chrétien; 5, Easter Bergamot; 14, Beurré Diel; 15, Unknown, apparently worthless. Apples—6, Probably Gloria Mundi; 8, Bedfordshire Foundling; 9, Alfriston; 11, Margil; 12, Downton.‖——*F D. R.*—1, Royal Russet; 3, Hollandbury; 4, Adams' Pearmain; 5, Old Nonpareil; 6, London Pippin; 7, Dutch Mignonne; 8, Golden Pippin; 9, Dutch Mignonne; 10, Sam Young; 12, very green, perhaps Blenheim Pippin; 13, Fearn's Pippin. Pear, No. 1, Beurré Rance.‖——*A Surrey Subscriber.*—1, Brown Beurré; 4, Beurré Diel; 5, Easter Beurré; 6, Chaumontel; 7, Bishop's Thumb; 9, Easter Beurré; 10, Glout Morceau; 11, Marie Louise. The other specimens are imperfect.‖——*A Constant Reader.*—Linosyris vulgaris.——*V. R. W.*—Chrysoplenium oppositifolium; Geranium lucidum; 1, Jungermannia asplenioides; 2, Hypnum triquetrum; 3, Hypnum purum; 4, Polytrichum juniperinum; 5 Polytrichum undulatum; 6, Polytrichum commune; 7, Dicranum scoparium; 8, Hypnum splendens; 9 and 10, Hypnum striatum; 11, Hypnum proliferum; 12, Hypnum undulatum.——*A Subscriber.*—Uncommon plants can rarely be named by an inspection of nothing but the leaf. Flowers are indispensable.——*W. H.*—1, Chironia linifolia; 2, some Cassia. The Oxalis has nothing to distinguish it from O. Bowei.—*A Regular Subscriber.*—Aristotelia Macqui.——*Daphne.*—No one ever thinks of cultivating the Medlar. It is allowed to grow wild and take care of itself. Have you ever kept your Medlars for a few weeks after they have fallen? Try whether they will not get into the ripe state. Any of the Tea-scented Roses will answer your purpose. The present volume of the *Chronicle* is the third. The previous volumes can only be had occasionally.——*T. G.*—We shall be particularly obliged by the paper and analysis you are so kind as to offer——*Gulielmus*—Send Nos. 38, 44, and 47, for 1841, and 2, 5, 15 for 1842, with your address, and we will remit you 6*d.* each.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

FUCHSIAS.—*E. H. F.*—Your seedling No. 1 is a flower of great substance, and well formed, but the sepals do not expand sufficiently; the colours are very deep, but rather dull; it forms a distinct variety. The other three seedlings are inferior to No. 1 in size and form, but precisely the same in colour, so that any person possessing the first would not require the others.——*J. S. J.*—No. 1 is not equal to many of our old and common varieties. No. 2 is a well-formed flower, of good and distinct colours, but in this variety the corolla is short, and the sepals not expanding much, but a small portion of it is visible. No. 4 is a large and showy flower, but the sepals are disproportionately long and narrow, and do not appear to open well.——*W. H. H.*—The seedling named *Holmes' Queen Adelaide* is a large, showy flower; tube smooth, of a bright carmine, and the sepals tipped with green; the corolla, which is large, is of a crimson purple; the foliage is rather large, but if it proves a prolific bloomer it will form a good and showy variety.——*E. B.*—The seedling you have sent is faulty in not having a greater contrast of colour between the corolla and the tube; and from the division of the corolla unfolding, the flower is deprived of the elegant and compact appearance which it is desirable to see; otherwise the flower is large, brilliant, and showy, and if a prolific bloomer and good habit it will make a striking object in a collection.*

PETUNIAS.—*M. R.*—Your seedling No. 25 is quite a novelty; it is a beautiful, distinct, and desirable variety; the colour is a soft, decided blue, perfectly free from any intermixture of a rose or purple tinge, mottled with white; the quality of the blue approaches that of the Achimenes longiflora; it will be an acceptable addition to this beautiful class.*

VERBENAS.—*M. R.*—Your sweet-scented seedling, No. 105, is the best we have seen of its colour—bright blue lilac; the flower is large, smooth, and glossy, and perfectly free from crumple.——*E. H. Fuller.*—No. 1, purple rose, good, but not differing from others already out. 2, brilliant, rich purple, with a white eye; the best of its colour we have seen. 3, delicate pink; clear and good. 4, rosy purple; clear and steady in colour; a good variety. These flowers are characterised by having the colours very clean, not dirty or uncertain, as it frequently happens. The flowers are rather small, but this may arise from want of better cultivation.——*J. Newman.*—No. 1 is a large and fine flower, very much resembling the Phlox Drummondii. 2, lilac; good in colour, with large flowers: and 3, rosy lilac, is a flower of the same character; they are three good varieties.*

DAHLIAS.—*Rev. C. Fawcet.*—*Rob Roy* is a very fine flower; the petals are well formed, of good substance, and well arranged; the centre is good, but a little depressed, and a greater depth of petal would be desirable; the colour is good, being a deep red, with a tinge of crimson. *Funchon*, white tipped with lilac; being a seedling of 1842, is small; it is pretty, and tipped with great regularity, but we fear the centre, in the earlier part of the season, would show the disk, as it appears rather deficient in petals.——*Geo. Towers.*—Your flowers arrived in wretched condition; the purple seedling is common in colour, and we should think not worth preserving; the deep crimson has a fine petal, of good substance, but every specimen had a large, yellow disk. The condition of the blooms prevents our saying more about them.*

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

Errata.—In Mr. Latter's Advertisement of New Black Spine Cucumber, inserted Oct. 7th, the diameter should be 1½ instead of 12 inches; price 5s. per packet.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR Irish news this week supplies us with our chief topic of interest. On Saturday last the Government issued a proclamation forbidding the Repeal meeting announced to take place at Clontarf on the next day, ordering all magistrates and officers to assist in its effectual dispersion, and threatening all who attended it with prosecution. Previous to this, the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor had been ordered to return to their posts, fresh troops had been despatched to Ireland, and extensive military preparations had been made in Dublin to give effect to the proclamation. The Committee of the Repeal Association met immediately after the Proclamation appeared, and issued a counter manifesto, declaring that as the resolution of Government had been so long delayed, it would be impossible to give the proper notice to the people, but calling upon the Repealers to return to their own dwellings, and not to run the risk of a collision. Great efforts were made to prevent the assembling of the people, and messengers were despatched by Mr. O'Connell to all the towns and villages which were expected to send their contingent to the gathering. On Sunday morning, however, immense crowds, ignorant of the proceedings of the previous evening, came into Dublin, and the streets were filled with groups anxiously reading Mr. O'Connell's proclamation. The road to Clontarf was covered with troops, and bore the appearance of a campaign, while thousands of persons proceeded towards Clontarf, to see the military display and apparently influenced only by feelings of curiosity Notwithstanding the excitement of the scene, the whole passed off without the least accident or disturbance; and before dark the people had quietly dispersed, and the troops had returned to barracks. On Monday the Repeal Association held its weekly meeting, at which Mr. O'Connell counselled obedience to the law, and declared that he would obey even the semblance of authority. The dinner which was to have followed the meeting at Clontarf took place in Dublin on Monday evening. Mr. O'Connell again counselled order and submission, but said that Ireland would never compromise or accept an instalment of Repeal, and that justice could be obtained only from a local legislature. No subsequent proceedings have been adopted on the part of Government, with the exception of further reinforcements of troops, and no announcement of their future policy has yet been made.—The Revenue returns for the year ending Oct. 10, have been published this week. They show an increase in the year of 4,076,346*l.*, and an increase in the quarter of 1,565,931*l.* The increase in the year is attributable to the Income tax and the Miscellaneous department, which includes the money obtained from China. These are the only two branches of the ordinary revenue which give an increase for the year; but in the returns for the quarter, the Excise shows an increase of 240,515*l.*; the Stamps, 18,886*l.*; the Taxes, 16,663*l.*; the Crown Lands, 7,500*l.* The main source of increase, however, is the Income-tax, which shows an increase for the last quarter of not less than 1,734,060*l.* The Customs, on the other hand, exhibit a decrease of 414,469*l.*, and the Post-office a decrease of 8,000*l.*, on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.—The arrival of Col. Malcolm with the ratification of the Chinese treaty has put us in possession of news from China to the 29th July, and from Calcutta to the 10th August. The treaty has been duly signed by the Emperor, and a tariff agreed upon, by which an important reduction is made in the duties on British commodities. The new system of trade was to commence at Canton on the 27th July, and from that day the monopoly of the Hong merchants was to cease. From India we have little news, the regular Overland Mail not having arrived. The accounts brought by Col. Malcolm merely state that the troops in Scinde have suffered severely from the extreme heat, and that the enemy appear to be still unsubdued. Several officers have died of the prevailing fever, and it was feared that the mortality would increase when the present inundations have subsided.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and the Princesses continue at Windsor Castle,

and are quite well. The Queen has taken her usual walking exercise during the week, and on Tuesday rode out in the Park on horseback, accompanied by Prince Albert. Her Majesty and the Prince also rode on horseback on Wednesday in the Riding-school. On Tuesday morning Prince Albert shot over the preserves in the Great Park. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia returned to town from Windsor on Saturday, and took his departure on Wednesday on a visit to Scotland. His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenbourg left the Castle on Monday for Witley Court, on a visit to the Queen Dowager. Viscount Hawarden has been succeeded by the Earl of Warwick as the Lord in Waiting, and Capt. Duncombe has been succeeded by Mr. Ormsby Gore, as the Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty. The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Marchioness of Douro to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Duchess of Norfolk, resigned, who has been appointed Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty. The following personages have arrived at Windsor during the week, on a visit to her Majesty:—Prince Bariatinsky, Count Woronzow and Son, the Earl of Devon, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Ladies Elizabeth and Mary West, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Belgian Minister, and Madame Van de Weyer. The Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, are expected to arrive at Hanover at the close of the month, and to remain in that Capital for several weeks. It is uncertain whether the Duke of Cambridge will accompany the Duchess, as His Royal Highness intends shortly to return to this country.

The Revenue.—The Revenue returns for the year and quarter ending Oct. 10, were published on Wednesday. The total revenue for the year is 49,346,273*l.*, which, compared with 45,269,927*l.*, the revenue of the corresponding year, ending Oct., 1842, shows an increase of 4,076,346*l.* This increase is occasioned by the produce of the Income-tax, which has been augmented by 4,738,213*l.*, and the miscellaneous receipts (including money from China,) 1,071,435*l.* To this must be added repayment of advances, 135,141*l.*, making a total increase of 5,944,789*l.* Against this is to be set a decrease in the Customs of 1,136,155*l.*; Excise, 338,522*l.*; Stamps, 83,607*l.*; Taxes, 89,647*l.*; Post Office, 1000*l.*; Crown lands, 14,500*l.*; Imprest and other monies, 205,012*l.*; making a total decrease of 1,868,443*l.*, which, being deducted from the above increase of 5,944,789*l.*, gives as above, a total increase on the year of 4,076,346*l.* The returns for the quarter show an increase of 1,565,931*l.* On the Excise there is an increase of 240,515*l.*; Stamps, 18,886*l.*; Taxes, 16,663*l.*; Property-tax, 1,734,060*l.*; Crown lands, 7,500*l.*; to which must be added, Repayment of Advances, 50,721*l.*; making a total of 2,068,345*l.* On the other hand, there is a decrease in the Customs of 414,469*l.*; Post Office, 8000*l.*; Miscellaneous, 3,180*l.*; Imprest and other monies, 76,765*l.*; making a total of 502,414*l.*, which, being deducted from the above increase of 2,068,345*l.*, gives a total increase on the quarter of 1,565,931*l.*

The Navy.—The following are the Officers of the Royal Yacht who have been promoted in honour of her Majesty's recent marine excursions:—Lieut. George Snell, to be Commander; Mates Robert Coote and F. P. Warren, to be Lieutenants; Assistant-Surgeon H. R. Banks, to be Surgeon; Second Master Fox, to be Master.

The Army.—A new chako for the Infantry has recently been introduced, which has been much criticised in Military circles. It is now stated that the projected cap is likely to be abandoned, as the Duke of Wellington has submitted to the Queen that another cap be substituted, and her Majesty has been pleased to accede to his Grace's recommendation.

New Commissions.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. T. Frankland Lewis, the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, and William Cripps, Esq., her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the present state of the laws, as administered in South Wales, which regulate the turnpike roads; and also into the circumstances which have led to the recent acts of violence and outrage in certain districts of that country; G. Kettilby Richards, Esq., to be Secretary to the Commission. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint James Pennethorne, Esq., her Majesty's Commissioner for making a special inquiry into the execution of the original contracts for building certain of the Union Workhouses in Ireland.

Foreign.

France.—Some curiosity has been excited by an attempt which has been made in some of the churches in Paris to get up a *neuvaine* in favour of Henry V. It appears that a paper to that effect was distributed in the churches by the partisans of the exiled family, to such as were supposed to be trustworthy. Attention having at last been drawn to the matter, the papers were seized, and found to be in the form of a prayer to the Virgin, St. Michael, and the tutelary saints of France, to "succour the young King in the arduous combat he has to sustain." —According to the *National*, Marshal Soult has formally announced his determination to quit the Ministry before the opening of next session, and his colleagues now consider him no longer as part of the Administration. Papers are as usual sent to be signed by him from the War-office, but no documents of a political nature are transmitted to him. These are directly addressed to M. Guizot, who is regarded as the real President of the Ministry.—Several confidential agents of Queen Christina had left Paris for Madrid, to be present at the opening of the Cortes on the 15th inst. Her Majesty, it appears, will proceed to Spain the moment a vote of the Cortes shall have proclaimed the downfall of Espartero. The Cabinet of the Tuileries was likewise awaiting that decision to accredit an ambassador to Madrid.—The *Journal des Débats* states that the French Government has just ordered M. Napoleon Garella, a young engineer of the Mining Department, and M. Courtines, a member of that of the Ponts et Chaussées, to proceed to the Isthmus of Panama, and seek for the best direction to be given to a canal of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.—The papers state that since the arrival of the ex-President of Hayti in Paris, it has been ascertained that, instead of having placed, as has been previously stated, immense sums in the Spanish and English funds, he has, on the contrary, but a very small property. It is even said that M. Barrot, the new Minister to St. Domingo, has received instructions to endeavour, after having obtained compliance with the demands of France, to procure a pension for the ex-President.—The French diplomatic and consular establishments for China are to embark at Brest towards the latter end of the present month. The weather has become exceedingly stormy in Paris, but remains very mild, although the season is so far advanced, that the removal of the orange-trees which have decorated the gardens of the Tuileries and of the Luxembourg to their winter quarters, has commenced. The returns of the slaves emancipated in the French colonies in 1842, published by the Minister of Marine, show that their number amounted in that year to 766, viz., 286 at Martinique, 160 at Guadaloupe, 12 in Guiana, and 308 at Bourbon. The whole number of slaves emancipated between 1830 and 1841 had been 39,819, making in all 40,585.—The *Presse* states, that the engineer superintending the naval works at Cherbourg, had succeeded in raising the hull of the vessel laden with stones, which the English sank between the piers of the harbour, when they took it in 1758.—A mutiny broke out in the French frigate Uranie, on her voyage to the Marquesas. It appears that in the night of the 19th May, as the Uranie was proceeding from Teneriffe to Goree, the wedges of the carronades were taken away. M. Bruat, the captain, had the presumed authors of this offence arrested. One of them endeavoured to excite the other prisoners to revolt; but on the same day a Council of Justice was held on board, and this commencement of insubordination was on the instant put down by legal means. In the report from Rio of the 12th July, M. Bruat announces that the example had produced its fruits, and that discipline was completely re-established on board the Uranie.

Spain.—The Madrid journals and letters of the 2d contain no intelligence of any moment. The capital was quiet, but the authorities were still on the watch, and their precautions were to continue until the meeting of the Cortes. Affairs were assuming an aspect more favourable to the new Government. The results of the elections were considered highly satisfactory by the Ministerialists. Fifteen thousand electors of the Asturias are stated to have voted for the Count de Toreno, the news of whose death arrived only after the elections, and for M. Montes, the late Minister of Finance, who is likely to enjoy great influence in the approaching Cortes. Accounts so satisfactory had been received from Catalonia and Aragon, that the journals supporting the Government confidently announce the approaching pacification of those provinces. Despatches from Barcelona of the 26th ult. announce that, after their defeat at San Andres, the insurgents had separated into three columns, the one under Ametler, the other under Martel, and the third commanded by Riera. The first had retreated on Girona, the second upon the camp of Tarragona, and Riera on Barcelona. This last was dispersed on its way, and the chief, made a prisoner of by Prim, was sentenced to be shot. On the 1st and 2d the citadel of Montjuich and the fort of Pio fired on the fortified points in the city of Barcelona occupied by the insurgents, which on the 2d ceased to reply. The insurgents, however, made an attempt to storm the citadel on the 7th, but were repulsed with loss. An outbreak took place at Granada on the 5th, but was repressed, and the city declared in a state of siege. Almeria has also risen against the Government.

Portugal.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 4th, on which day the Queen set out for the Alemtejo, in spite of the remonstrances of her Ministers to dissuade her from undertaking the journey. Many opinions had been set on foot concerning the motive of this unexpected visit, but that which has gained most credit is, that it has been suggested by the numerous complaints and representations received from the manufacturers in relation to the pending treaty between this country and Great Britain. The proprietors of various establishments in Oporto have held a meeting for the purpose of petitioning the Queen to break off the convention, and to recall the Duke of Palmella from his mission to London.

Holland.—Accounts from Amsterdam of the 9th announce that his Majesty has given 3,000 florins to the Society for Procuring Employment for Distressed Workmen, and that King William Frederick has given 2,000 florins for the same charitable purpose. On Wednesday week the Dutch and Belgian Commissioners for fixing the frontier line between the two kingdoms met in the town-hall of Maestricht, to exchange the ratification of the convention concluded in August last. The ratifications were forwarded on the following day to Brussels and the Hague.

Germany.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 3d states that the five great Powers have agreed as to the necessity of marrying the Queen of Spain to the eldest son of Don Carlos, but that the Courts of London and Paris are not willing to give the Prince a higher title than that of husband of the Queen; whilst the Conservative Courts wish to maintain the Prince's absolute right on the abdication of Don Carlos. It is believed that the Conservative Powers will yield on this point, as the rights of the two parties would be consolidated by marriage, and become united in their children.—The papers state that it would be impossible to give an idea of the impression produced at Munich by the despatches announcing the revolution at Athens, and that the journey of the Prince Luitpold to Greece has been postponed in consequence.—The Prussian Government having determined to put down gambling in the funds, the Minister of Justice has submitted to the Council of State a bill, declaring that all fictitious operations in national or foreign stocks, and particularly all sales or purchases for the end of the month, are to be considered null and void; that no parties, consequently, shall be bound to pay the difference, and that if any suit on the subject be brought before the tribunals, not only shall the applicant be nonsuited, but both parties punished, if possible, by a fine proportioned to the sum at stake. It is said that the Earl of Westmoreland will shortly return from his embassy at Berlin, and that his lordship's successor will be Sir Hamilton Seymour, our minister at Brussels.—The Sardinian minister at the Court of Austria has made a formal demand of the hand of the Archduchess Maria Carolina, daughter of the Archduke Reynier, viceroy of Italy, for the Prince of Savoy Carignan, Prince Royal of Sardinia. The ceremony of the betrothment is expected to take place very shortly.—A letter from Nuremberg, dated Sept. 25, states, that a public meeting was held on the preceding day, for the purpose of forming a society against extravagance in living and dress. Nearly 200 persons were present, many of whom were merchants. The assembly was addressed by M. Binder, the burgomaster, who dwelt on the utility of such institutions, and remarked that similar ones existed in France and Germany, and were attended with excellent results.

Greece.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 5th inst. states that a protest against the late revolution in Greece may be expected to be made by the Emperor of Russia, which would no doubt produce difficulties similar to those which arose on the Servian question. Accounts from Athens of the 22d ult. state that the greatest tranquillity prevails in the capital, and the constitution has been proclaimed in the provinces with the utmost order. The *place* in front of the Palace has now assumed the name of "Constitution," and in the temple of Theseus a column is erecting upon which will be placed the names of all the leaders in the revolution. Rear-Admiral Canaris entered the Piræus on the 17th, with the Greek squadron, and took the oath of allegiance. On the 19th the Council of Ministers were engaged in making choice of the delegates, and a proclamation has been issued exhorting the nation to appoint their delegates for the 13th November, the day on which the National Assembly is to meet.

Switzerland.—A letter from Coire, in the Canton of the Grisons, of the 18th ult., says:—"On Tuesday morning the mountain of Calanda suddenly gave way, with a dull noise which lasted some minutes, and soon after it was perceived that a number of crevices had taken place in the mountain longitudinally. Since then several large pieces of rock have fallen down, and some of them into the village of Felsberg. The Government engineer, M. Leccana, was immediately sent to inspect the place, and make a report. He has declared that the mountain was continually though slowly coming down, and that at no distant period the whole of the village of Felsberg must be destroyed by it. The Government at once ordered measures to be taken for facilitating the emigration of the inhabitants, who are about 500 in number. A new village is about to be founded for them beyond the Rhine."

Russia.—A paragraph has appeared in the German and French papers stating that an attempt was made on the life of the Emperor of Russia at Posen on the 19th ult. Several versions of the report have been current, which may all be summed up to the effect that a shot or shots had been fired at a carriage containing some aides-de-camp of the Emperor, for whom the shot was intended. It is stated in one account that some persons pretend to have heard the report, and in others that some slugs have been found in the road, flattened evidently by collision with the opposite wall. But the affair is now explained by the announcement that the Prussian authorities having made strict search, discovered that a footman seated behind a carriage which conveyed a part of the Emperor's suite, in passing through an obscure street in Posen, drew a musket from under his cloak and fired it. This was the foundation of the statement of a conspiracy organized by some members of the French propaganda to assassinate the Emperor.

India and China.—Accounts have been received from Calcutta to the 10th August, and from China to the 29th July by the Ackbar steamer, belonging to the East India Company, which was dispatched from Hong Kong direct to Suez, with Colonel Malcolm, the bearer of the treaty just entered into between this country and the Emperor of China, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 24th July. The Colonel did not reach Alexandria in time for the Oriental, which was compelled by her contract to leave for the second time without the Indian mail. Colonel Malcolm, however, obtained a passage from Alexandria to Malta by the steam frigate Geyser, and arrived there before the Oriental came in with the mails from the Levant, and from thence he is now on his passage home in the latter vessel. The China advices contain a full detail of the particulars respecting the ratification of the treaty with China, and the measures which the Plenipotentiary had adopted to secure order among the European residents, and the conditions upon which trade is to be carried on. The Chinese Government and Sir H. Pottinger had issued proclamations, specifying the new regulations for the tariff mutually

agreed upon. The Imperial Commissioners in their proclamation announce the anxiety of their Sovereign "to cherish tenderly men from afar," and declare that the "weapons of war shall be for ever laid aside, and joy and profit be the perpetual lot of all, and neither slight nor few will be the advantages reaped by the merchants alike of China and foreign countries." Sir H. Pottinger, in announcing the conclusion of the negotiations, informs his fellow-countrymen, in plain terms, that he is determined to stand no trifling; and that upon any "well-grounded representation that the provisions of the commercial treaty have been evaded, he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties, and where his present powers may not fully authorise and sanction such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will respectfully trust that the Legislature of Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them in an emergency directly compromising the national honour, dignity, and good faith, in the estimation of the Government of China and all other nations." By the tariff a great and important reduction has been made in the duties levied on almost all the most important commodities sent from this country to China, and a most beneficial effect is anticipated from the change. Both in China and in this country the tariff has been received with general approbation, and great commendations are bestowed upon Sir H. Pottinger by the local press of India for the ability he has shown in conducting the negotiations. The new system of trade was to commence at Canton on the 27th July, and from that day the Hong-merchants' monopoly and Consoo charges would cease. The other four ports, Amoy, Fuchow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, which, according to the treaty, are to be resorted to by British vessels, could not be declared open until an Imperial edict to that effect should be received from the Cabinet of Pekin. The edict was expected at Canton early in September, and in the mean time consular officers would be appointed and arrangements made, so that there might be no unnecessary delay in the commencement of trade. Mr. G. Tradescant Lay had been temporarily appointed Her Majesty's Consul at Canton; Mr. R. Thom, Interpreter; and Messrs. Meadows and Meredith, as clerks in the Consular-office.—The intelligence from India, by way of Calcutta, does not entirely supply the long interval which has elapsed since our last advices. It was brought by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Hindostan, which left Calcutta on 10th August, with 108 passengers, and arrived at Suez on the 11th ult. Nothing had been heard of the Bombay mail at Alexandria on the 27th ult. The steamer which was expected to convey it is the Victoria, which is described as being very small, and of little power; and as the passengers by the Hindostan report that the monsoon had not at all subsided in violence, some apprehensions for her safety are expressed. Up to the 9th August nothing of consequence had taken place in Scinde—the most important fact being, that the troops were suffering extremely from the heat and ill-health, with the prospect of an aggravation of their sufferings when the present inundations shall have subsided. The enemy appeared to be still unsubdued, and to hover about in a threatening way, but to be little anxious to come to a collision for the present. The party that moved out against Shere Mahommed suffered severely from the extreme heat of the sun, as did also those that remained in Hyderabad, and Capt. Blood's battery in moving up from Sehwan lost nine European gunners in that short march. Sir C. Napier's report exhibits a total loss from this cause, in two days, of one officer and fifty European soldiers. The nature of these attacks appears to have been most sudden, those men who had led intemperate lives being the most predisposed to them; they were in more cases struck down unexpectedly, and seldom survived above a few hours. The last death recorded among the officers is that of Lieut. Pottinger of the 15th Bombay Native Infantry.—The Cabool Relief Fund Committee met on the 5th June, at Kurnaul, and propositions for the final distribution of the fund were considered. It is proposed that permanent annuities be granted to the widows of European officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, and privates, with an additional allowance to those who have children, and to married persons according to the degree of their physical disablement. The amount at the disposal of the fund is about 300,000 rupees, or, inclusive of the amount at the disposal of the Bombay Committee, 350,000 rupees.

United States.—The New York packet-ship Hibernia, which sailed on the 19th ult., has arrived at Liverpool, after a fine run of 18 days. She brings intelligence three days later than that by the Queen of the West and the Stephen Whitney, which had previously arrived. The first meeting of the delegates from every part of the Union to the Great National Repeal Convention took place on the 20th, when Mr. Robert Tyler was appointed President, and various other Officers were elected. The Boston papers state that the British steamer North America, from St. John's, had grounded on the north side of Governess Island. She had not sustained material injury, and was expected to be got off next tide. By an arrival from Mexico on the 18th ult., intelligence was received of a contemplated renewal of hostilities between Mexico and Yucatan. The Yucatan Commissioners had returned with the news that no treaty had been concluded, the commission was dissolved, and the Mexican Commissioners had returned to Vera Cruz. It appears that the anger excited by Mr. Dickens's "American Notes" is far surpassed by that since produced by his "Martin Chuzzlewit," and the popular indignation seems to have equally fallen on Judge Haliburton for his "Attaché, or Sam Slick in England." The papers argue that the position of the latter ought to have prevented him from indulging in disagreeable reflections towards their republic; and as a member of the bench in a neighbouring province, they warn him that he must confine his opinions to his own jurisdiction, or if he wanders within that of Judge "Lynch," he will do so at the risk of being arraigned at his bar.

West Indies.—The following are additional particulars of the calamitous fire at Kingston, announced briefly last week. It broke out shortly after mid-day on Saturday, Aug. 26, near the furnace-room of James's foundry, close to the sea, and having traversed the whole of these extensive premises with amazing rapidity, the flames soon caught the adjoining saw-mills and lumber-yard of Messrs. Da Costa and Maxwell, which in less than half an hour were one mass of flames, with the solitary exception of the high chimney-stalk, which stood uninjured during the whole fire. At this time, and indeed up till 4 o'clock, the sea-breeze blew very high, thereby rendering it impossible for the city engines, even if they had been in serviceable order, to have had any effect in extinguishing the flames; consequently, in a very short time they had crossed Harbour-street, and ignited the range of houses on each side of Foster-lane, crossing Water-lane, and extending as high up as Thames-street in that direction; from thence, the breeze blowing in a N.W. direction, the flames extended into Golden-street, proceeding up that street nearly as far as Lombard-street, missing in their course only two edifices of any moment, the one the extensive Methodist Chapel in Thames-street, the other the new Baths, which were only preserved by the extraordinary efforts made to preserve them from taking fire, by means of keeping the roof constantly wet. From this the fire extended up Maiden and Rosemary lanes, crossing Lombard-street; about which time (nearly 3 o'clock) the sparks and pieces of flaming shingle which had been carried aloft, and driven by the force of the breeze over a number of streets, fell first upon the old Athenæum in Law's-street, which was soon reduced to ashes; and thus commenced a new and separate conflagration, if possible the more disastrous, from the greater value of the residences in that quarter. This continued till dusk, comprising both sides of East-street, with the lanes adjoining between Law's-street and East Queen-street, extending along the latter street as far as Mark-lane, during which the sugar-house very narrowly escaped. If it had ignited, it must inevitably have led to the destruction not only of the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the Commissariat Office, but of the Surrey Gaol, immediately behind, which was several times on fire from the sparks, rendering it necessary that the prisoners should be removed. From East Queen-Street, the fire still moving in a N.W. direction travelled up nearly another division on the west side of East-street, and one division of Duke-street on both sides, extending as high as Sutton-street, adjoining the Parade, where the land-breeze by that time beginning to come down, the conflagration in that direction was checked, though unhappily not before reducing to bare walls the French Roman Catholic Chapel in that street, as well as the whole range of valuable buildings adjoining and opposite. At this stage, however, the change in the direction of the wind, which saved the upper part of the town, began to threaten destruction to the commercial part; and the original branch of the fire, which had latterly somewhat abated above Lombard-street, now began to travel downwards, taking the east side of Hanover-street, and both sides of Rum-lane, which had formerly escaped, and for several hours after nightfall the whole of the lower part of the town was in the most imminent danger. Providentially, however, the land-wind gradually subsided towards midnight, or nothing could have prevented the conflagration extending to Harbour and Port Royal-streets, where the destruction must have been appalling, and by the aid of the military, both from New Castle and the barracks in town, and several naval detachments from Port Royal, whose services are much extolled, the ravages were prevented extending downwards, the flames, however, continuing to issue from these parts with great brilliancy up to nearly day-break on Sunday morning. Several serious accidents, and some deaths ensued, and the value of property consumed is estimated at from 200,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* It is said that the black population rendered little or no assistance, observing, "Get those who ordered our pigs to be killed to put out your fire," and they were obstinately ignorant as to salt-water extinguishing fire. There was no proof of its originating wilfully, but the Mayor had offered 1,000*l.* for discovery.—The Bishop of Newfoundland has been translated to the Bishopric of Jamaica and the Bahama islands, so that the diocese of Newfoundland becomes vacant. From Bermuda we learn that the fatal epidemic still continues to prevail in that group of islands. Captain Sir H. Chamberlain, Bart., of the Artillery, who succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Arabin in August last, Lieutenant and Adjutant Jenkin, of the Engineers, nine gunners and drivers of the Artillery, and 37 privates, out of a company of only about 70 Sappers and Miners, have died, and about 120 of the reserve battalion of the 20th Reg. of the line at present serving on the station. It has been equally fatal in private families, and labour is suspended.

Cape of Good Hope.—Cape papers to the 26th July are chiefly occupied with the results of the mission of Colonel Cloete to the Boer settlers in the vicinity of Port Natal. He was instructed to announce to them the determination of the British Government to adopt Natal as a British colony, and to place it under British laws and rule. The commissioner was received with every demonstration of aversion and hostility. But the most singular feature of the affair was, that the Boer women were thrust into the foreground upon the occasion, and proceeded at once to repudiate British connection and dominion, as well as to exhibit a long roll of grievances before the commissioner, which they compelled him to listen to, until at length, losing all patience, he escaped by force of arms and limbs, for so it is described, and returned to Cape Town. A body of troops and artillery, 200 strong, were immediately ordered for embarkation to Port Natal, whilst by land a corps of cavalry was despatched to the borders to observe the movements of the Boers on the other side of the Orange river. These precautions, it was thought, might probably prevent any outbreak, and induce the Boers to submit peaceably at last.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for account closed at 95⅛; Reduced Three per Cents., 94½ to ⅝; New Three-and-Half per Cents., 102⅝; Exchequer Bills, 63*s.* to 64*s.*, and 62*s.* to 63*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Grand Duke Michael.—On Saturday his Imperial Highness visited Buckingham Palace and the Royal mews, after which he proceeded to the Bank of England, the Tower, and the Thames Tunnel. In the evening Baron Brunnow gave an entertainment to the Grand Duke, at which a large party of the nobility, Foreign ministers, &c. were present. On Sunday morning his Imperial Highness attended divine service at the Russian Chapel in Welbeck Street, after which he paid a visit to Sir Robert Peel, and inspected the collection of paintings in his gallery at Whitehall. In the evening the Grand Duke dined with Baron Brunnow. On Monday his Imperial Highness went to Woolwich, for the purpose of inspecting the Royal Arsenal in all its departments. After visiting the storehouses and laboratory, he visited the convict-ship and the saw-mills, and then proceeded to inspect the Royal Military Academy and the exercises of the Horse Artillery. His Imperial Highness dined and slept at Lord Bloomfield's; and on Tuesday inspected a portion of the barracks and stables, the riding-school, the hospital, the grand depôt, and finally proceeded to the Marshes, where a display of artillery and rocket practice took place. His Imperial Highness quitted Woolwich about five o'clock, and visited Greenwich Hospital on his route to town. The Grand Duke's visit to Newmarket, to see the Cesarewitch Stakes run for, was postponed in consequence of other engagements. On Wednesday evening his Imperial Highness left town by the Birmingham Railway for Lancaster, from whence he will proceed by Carlisle to Glasgow. It is understood that after visiting the principal objects of interest in that city, his Imperial Highness will go to Buchanan Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Montrose, and afterwards return by Edinburgh to Newcastle and Durham, and will most probably visit *en route* the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick, and the Marquess of Londonderry at Wynyard Park. His Imperial Highness, on arriving at Darlington, will proceed by railway to York to see the Minster, and afterwards go to Leeds and Hull. He will then proceed to Chatsworth on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, and from thence to Drayton Manor, on a visit to Sir R. Peel. It is expected that he will then honour the Dowager Countess of Pembroke with his company at Wilton House, near Salisbury; and make a brief visit to the Marquess of Ailesbury, at Tottenham Park. His Imperial Highness is expected to return to Mivart's on the 27th or 28th inst. H. R. H. Prince Alexander of the Netherlands will most probably join his uncle in Scotland.

The Stoddart and Conolly Mission.—A meeting was held on Wednesday for the purpose of taking leave of the Rev. Dr. Woolf, before setting out on his intended expedition to Bokhara to ascertain the fate, or obtain the release of, Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly. Gen. Sir J. Bryant presided. Capt. Grover addressed the meeting at great length, after which Dr. Woolf expressed his belief that not only both the officers, but many other Englishmen, were now alive and prisoners at Bokhara, since he had received a letter from Mr. Steele, saying that his son was there in slavery, and another from Mr. Balfour, of Aberdeen, to the effect that his brother, a surgeon, was also there. It was his intention to set out next Saturday, first to Malta, then to Constantinople, and then onwards to Bokhara, having been provided by the Foreign Office with despatches for the Ambassadors and Col. Shiel. On the motion of Mr. Buckingham, the thanks of the meeting were then given to Dr. Woolf for his statement, accompanied by their wishes for the success of his mission. Dr. Burnes, brother of the late Sir Alex. Burnes, in supporting this resolution, said he believed that the total amount required for the expedition was 500*l.*, of which about 300*l.* had already been subscribed. A vote of thanks was also passed to Capt. Grover, who stated that several British officers had volunteered to accompany Dr. Woolf had it been found needful, and amongst others Col. Edward Napier. Capt. Moorsom then proposed the thanks of the meeting to the gallant Chairman, who briefly acknowledged the courtesy with an expression of regret that Government had not aided them in the promotion of the mission.

Mexican Bonds.—A meeting of the holders of Mexican stock, convened by the committee of the South American bondholders, was held on Friday to consider the best means of protecting their interests. The chair was taken by Mr. G. R. Robinson, who for fourteen years has acted as chairman of the committee. It appeared from the statements of the different speakers, that an issue of bonds in excess to the amount of nearly a million sterling had been made by Messrs. Linardi, the agents of Mexico in this country, in direct violation of an agreement with the Mexican Government, and in contravention of the decree of the 29th of July, 1839, in which it was

provided that the issue of new bonds should be limited to the amount of the old bonds and the arrears of interest; that it was not intended that the bondholders or the public should be made acquainted with the surreptitious issue, by which from 800,000*l*. to 900,000*l*. were added to the debt; and that the agents had applied a portion of the funds set apart for the payment of the dividends for the purpose of paying their own commission. It appeared also that the Mexican Minister had condemned the conduct of the agents, and had shown, by a public statement of the accounts, that there would have been sufficient, and 14,500*l*. to spare, if the creation of new bonds had been confined to the legitimate amount, after paying the October dividends in full. The meeting was very numerously attended, as the whole proceedings had attracted much attention for some time past, and resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing dissatisfaction with the irregular conduct of the Mexican Government, and the surreptitious issue of stock. Strong disapprobation was expressed with the conduct of the London Agency, a desire made known that it should be placed in other hands, and a recommendation was finally passed that the bondholders should cut off the April and October coupons, so as to make all their bonds saleable alike in the market.

The City Election.—Numerous meetings of the friends of the two candidates, Mr. Baring and Mr. Pattison, have been held this week in different parts of the Metropolis. The proceedings and the speeches were of the usual character; and both parties express themselves confident of success. On Thursday evening a meeting to assist the election of Mr. Pattison and promote the cause of free trade generally, was held in Covent-garden Theatre, under the auspices of the Anti-Corn-Law League. The Theatre was crowded in every part, and the doors were surrounded by numbers of persons who were unable to find room. Mr C. P. Villiers presided, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. W. J. Fox.

Election of Lord Mayor.—On Tuesday, a Common Hall was held to receive the official announcement of the state of the poll. The Sheriffs reported that the choice of the Livery had fallen upon Ald. Magnay and the present Lord Mayor, when the Recorder announced that the Aldermen had selected Ald. Magnay, who was forthwith invested with the insignia of office. A vote of thanks was then given to the late Sheriffs and Lord Mayor for their conduct during their year of official duty.

Launch of the Worcester Frigate.—This frigate, of 50 guns, was launched at Deptford on Tuesday, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. Miss Hill, daughter of Sir John Hill, the superintendant of the yard, performed the ceremony of naming, and the launch took place without any accident. The Worcester has been many years on the stocks, her keel having been laid down as far back as 1819. She was launched to make room for building a new war-steamer, to be called the Terrible.

The Savoy Chapel.—This ancient chapel, the property of the Crown, and maintained by the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, is now undergoing a complete restoration at the expense of her Majesty. The architectural department has been intrusted to Mr. Sydney Smirke, who has restored a very beautiful altar screen, originally designed by Sir Reginald Bray, in the time of Henry VII. The old carved roof, which consists partly of emblems of the Plantagenets in succession down to the last of the Tudors, and partly of devices emblematic of our Saviour's Passion, has been renovated and emblazoned under the superintendence of Mr. Willement. In addition to these improvements, her Majesty has determined to add a new organ by Mr. Bishop. The works are all completed with the exception of a new stained window over the altar, which Mr. Willement has designed to harmonise with the architecture of the fabric. The Savoy Chapel is one of the historical buildings of the metropolis. Within its walls the Savoy Conference finally settled the Book of Common Prayer, the preface to the Liturgy was written there, and it is said that there is an old authority to show that in this chapel the Liturgy was *first* publicly read. Here also, in days of yore, many of the Bishops were from time to time consecrated, and among them Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, by Archbishop Sharpe, in 1698. The chapel, according to Pennant, was restored and royally endowed by Henry VII., under his will, dated 1508. This endowment is still kept up, the incumbent receiving an annual fee by Royal warrant. The chapel will be reopened on the 29th inst., before which it is expected her Majesty will make an inspection of the alterations and improvements.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—Another stormy meeting of the parishioners and members of the select vestry of this parish took place on Friday, but without producing a more satisfactory result than the numerous preceding meetings. A long discussion ensued on the legality of the meeting, and Ald. Gibbs objected to its constitution. He said he was amenable only to the select vestry, and to them he was willing to render a statement, in order that the accounts under his controul might be passed. He was willing to stand the fiat of their decision; and, having laid the accounts before them, they might post them at Charing-cross if they thought proper. He was prepared to render an account of his trust to the select vestry, who alone had the power to pass it. All he asked was that it might be done in a legal way. He was under certain responsibilities from which that meeting could not absolve him. There were many householders present who were not vestrymen, and others who were not householders, who could have no business there. When the accounts came before the parish they would be truly astonished. He did not acknowledge the legality of that meeting, and therefore he should not produce them. He was ready to conform to the law, but it was too much for those who were loaded with responsibility to be goaded on by those who had none, to do an illegal act. He should be glad to quit office to-morrow, and he certainly would do so at Easter next. Another long discussion here arose, without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, and at length, as neither party would give way, or agree to an adjourned meeting, it was settled that the select vestry and the parishioners should quit the church simultaneously, without any reference to their future proceedings. Another meeting took place on Thursday, but Ald. Gibbs did not attend. A parishioner, Mr. Flight, offered to advance, without interest, the requisite sum for the repairs of the church; and after much desultory discussion the vestry adjourned to the 26th inst.

The Parks.—The police have received orders to prevent the continuance of Sunday preaching in the parks. Not one of these preachers appeared in St. James's-park on Sunday, except a person styled by himself on his cards "C. Acherley, Esq.," who was busily employed distributing puffs, printed on pink paper, of his "asthmatic lamp, or air flame magnet to breath."—According to the Police Reports in the daily papers, containing the statements of the keepers of Hyde-park, it appears there is an average number of 50 persons, of both sexes and all ages, who have no other shelter by night than what the trees and hollows in the embankments afford. The majority of them are young girls between the ages of 14 and 17, most of whom have been brought up from the country by the soldiers and abandoned. They may be found huddled together at night in the parks; and there are many men and girls whose faces are quite familiar to the park-keepers from the time they have thus existed. One poor man—a Spanish refugee—has been there for months; and, judging from his winter preparation of old matting and straw in a hollow part of one of the pits, he appears to contemplate passing many months more in the same locality. One reason why the park is so overrun with houseless persons is, that the police are taken off at 10 o'clock, and do not come on duty till 8 next morning; and also because the duties of the park-keepers are limited principally to Kensington-gardens.

Bishopsgate Ward Schools.—On Wednesday morning a distribution was made of 5*s*. each to 30 boys who produced specimens of fair writing, bestowed as an "Old School-fellow's Gift," by the Hon. John Wells, formerly a boy of the ward school, and now Speaker of the House of Assembly in the island of Grenada. The money was distributed in the presence of the clergy, the treasurer and others, in compliance with the directions of Mr. Wells, who is now 65 years of age, and after expressing his thankfulness to God for his great goodness, declares that "he feels a pride in having worn the garb of green, and the star of his profession, the lackered badge of the school, on his breast, greater than if he had ancestors of noble blood," and adds, "let the master tell the boys how by honest industry they may acquire wealth, honour, and respect."

The Murder of Mr. Westwood.—It was lately announced by the daily papers that a convict recently sentenced had given important information respecting the murder of Mr. Westwood, and that a police inspector had been entrusted with the prosecution of the affair. The *Observer* contradicts this rumour, and states that the murderer of Westwood escaped immediately to America, leaving his children to starve in his house, which was but a door or two distant from that of his victim. It also states as an extraordinary circumstance connected with the murderer after his arrival in America, that a young man who had emigrated to that country, and to whom the murderer was personally known, hunted him out, and threatened to arrest and take him back to England, unless he immediately handed over to him half the watches and other property which were the fruits of the murder. The murderer yielded to this demand, and gave up what was required.

Fires.—The most serious fire which has occurred in London since the destruction of St. Olave's church, broke out at two o'clock on Wednesday morning, in the densely inhabited neighbourhood of St. Martin's-court, between St. Martin's-lane and Leicester-square, and has not only proved destructive in its consequences, but has been attended with the loss of three lives. It broke out on the premises of Mr. Labram, a boot and shoe-maker, at a shop called the Noah's Ark, and the alarm was no sooner given than the inmates discovered that the back and lower part of the premises were in flames, and that all escape, except by the windows or roof, was cut off. Mr. Labram and his family escaped at the windows, and by scrambling along the leads got in at the windows of the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Batsford, comb-maker. In the upper part of the house were a Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, who, with their two children and brother-in-law, lodged on the second floor. As soon as they were made aware of their danger, Mr. Pollock and his brother-in-law got upon the roof, in order to ascertain the best means of effecting an escape with the wife and children, but in the meantime the fire had made such rapid progress that the bed-room was already enveloped in the flames, and they could not get back; although they heard the screams of the mother and her children for assistance, which it was impossible for them even to attempt without sharing the same fate. Before the engines could arrive, the houses of Mr. King, hairdresser, on the same side of the court, of Mr. Akerman, the confectioner, and of Mr. Dalton, the comb-maker, on the opposite side, had taken fire, and were burning with a rapidity which threatened the destruction of the whole court. The flames spread right across from one side to the other, forming one burning mass. It is stated that some of the persons who came to assist previously to the arrival of the firemen, injudiciously broke out the panels of the doors, and, by admitting a current o air, caused the flames to extend through the premises with the greater rapidity. The fire had thus got such a hold upon the four houses, that when the engines arrived it was found useless to attempt anything beyond preventing the destruction of the surrounding houses. In this they succeeded, notwithstanding the closeness and crowded character of the neighbourhood. In addition to the lives already lost, it is feared that a fourth death may follow; as a little boy, the son of Mr. King, in attempting to get along the leads to the next house, rolled off upon the pavement, and is at present in Charing-cross Hospital in a dangerous state. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire, although there is no doubt that it commenced in Mr. Labram's house. Some of the neighbours state that they observed a smell of fire as early as seven o'clock in the evening; and it is therefore probable that the fire had been smouldering for a long time before it burst out.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 30th, was as follows:—West Districts, 143; North Districts, 190; Central Districts, 184; East Districts, 270; South Districts, 256; Total, 1043 (males, 544; females, 499). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five summers, 846.

Provincial News.

Bolton.—On Friday night an attempt was made to set fire to the cotton-mill of Messrs. Ainsworth and Crompton, in Little Bolton. It appears that the incendiaries had thrown a piece of burning cotton waste through the ventilator of one of the lower windows, where it burnt away without doing any damage. On the previous day a quantity of cotton was lying at the place where the fire was thrown; but it had fortunately been removed before the mill was closed, and thus the intention of the parties was frustrated. There have been two or three attempts of the kind within a very short period.

Carmarthen.—A special commission for the trial of the prisoners concerned in the recent outbreaks in South Wales has been forwarded from London this week. The commission nominates Baron Parke, Baron Gurney, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, as the judges. It has been considered advisable that the trials of the rioters shall take place at a distance from the principal scene of the disturbances, and it is accordingly arranged to be held at Cardiff, in Glamorganshire. The day named for the first sitting of the commission is Saturday, the 21st inst.—On Friday two men, David and James Evans, were arrested and lodged in Carmarthen gaol, for having, on the 30th Sept., broken into the house of a farmer named Thomas, assaulting and demanding 40*s*. from him. Upon his information the prisoners were arrested. Their associates were determined upon revenge; and at an early hour on Saturday morning the farm-house of Thomas, in the parish of Llanfiangel, Rhos-y-Cwm, was surrounded by hundreds of persons, set fire to, and burned to the ground. The infuriated mob encircled the house with guards, so as to prevent the approach of any one to extinguish the fire. Whilst they so remained, they employed themselves in hooting and firing shots. There seems to be a general anticipation that the approaching hiring-time in November, when farm servants are changed, will lead to extensive information of the recent outrages being given. On Monday a meeting was held at Llechryd, about three miles from Cardigan, which was attended by 1200 persons, while from 800 to 1000 more were collected outside the building. An address to her Majesty was adopted, expressive of the loyalty of the people, and their determination to use their utmost power to preserve the peace in this part of her Majesty's dominions. It was also resolved that the weir which was so obnoxious to the people shall be removed. It is to be purchased from the proprietor, and early next year it was promised to the meeting by Mr. Lloyd Williams, on the part of the landholders, that all cause for complaint, as far as this grievance is concerned, should be put an end to. The result was very satisfactory, for the poor, who felt themselves injured by the weir, perceiving the inclination on the part of the gentry to gratify their wishes, insisted upon drawing home in their carriage Mr. Lloyd Williams, the chairman of the meeting, with Mr. Lloyd, the proprietor, and Mr. Gower, the lessee of the weir.

Derby.—A melancholy accident happened on Wednesday evening to Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., who was thrown from his horse on returning from the meeting of the South Derbyshire Agricultural Association at Swarkestone, at which he had presided. The right collar-bone was fractured, and there is reason to believe that there is concussion of the brain. Sir Henry was conveyed to the King's Head, Derby, where he still remains in great danger.

Falmouth.—The 11th annual exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society commenced on the 3d, and continued for three days. Sir Charles Lemon presided at the meetings, and alluded to the success which had attended the recent introduction into Tresavean mine of the man machine for the descent and ascent of miners, towards the expense of which 500*l*. were given in aid by the Polytechnic Society, which first started the idea, and gave many prizes for various plans proposed prior to the one now in operation, which will shortly be constructed in many other mines, and particularly in the deep ones. The number of visitors attending the exhibition much exceeded that of any previous year.

Frampton.—In the will of Miss Ann Wicks, late of Cheltenham, the following legacies occur:—after desiring to be buried in the chancel of Frampton church, 500*l*. for a monument to be erected to her memory; 1,000*l*. for communion plate for Frampton church; 50*l*. for a cloth for

the communion table ; 500*l.* to improve the church ; 500*l.* to rail in the churchyard ; 100*l.* to the vicar for preaching her funeral sermon. The interest of her bank stock, which is considerable, she directs to be distributed on her birthday annually to the aged poor of Frampton. This will has been contested by the relatives of deceased ; but, by a recent decision, Sir H. Jenner Fust has admitted the will and granted administration.

Ilford.—The Bishop of Exeter has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in reference to the statement ascribed to the vicar of Great Ilford, "that the Bishop of Exeter, although he does not himself practise it, sanctions the clergy in crossing themselves on approaching the communion table." The bishop contradicts this statement, adding "I do not know, nor have I heard, nor have I any reason to believe, that any one of the clergy of this diocese has adopted this practice. If any of them have adopted, or shall adopt it, he acts on his own responsibility, without the slightest right to claim any sanction from me."

Liverpool.—The annual meeting of the Liverpool Agricultural Society took place on the 5th. The exhibition was respectably attended, and the show of cattle was considered excellent in point of quality, but not quite so numerous as on former occasions. The dinner in the evening was attended by about 250 persons. Lord Stanley in the chair. After the usual toasts his Lordship proposed "Success to the Association," in a speech of great length, of which even the following is but a summary. "I will not," he said, "offer any observations on the stock exhibited, but will make a few remarks on two subjects of primary and elementary importance in the science—for science it has now become—of agriculture, and without which all other improvements are comparatively worthless. I would call your attention to the vast importance of regular, effectual, thorough draining of the soil in the first instance and as the foundation of all improvement. Now, it is quite true that agriculture is not capable of that indefinite extension by which the manufacturing industry of this country has, in its rapid progress, astonished the world; but it is equally true that agriculture is capable of vast extension and improvement. The surface of your soil indeed is limited, and the capacities of your soil are limited also, but in a much less degree than is generally supposed. I speak with perfect confidence when I say that of the great bulk of the land of this country, the immense majority is capable of returning a large amount of profit upon a very large, an enormously large, outlay of capital judiciously expended on it ; and, considering the condition of this country, considering the constantly and rapidly increasing population of this country, it is not only our interest, but it is our positive duty to exert ourselves and to apply the best energies, not of our limbs and sinews alone, but of our minds and intelligence, to those means whereby the soil may be rendered more capable of supporting its increased and increasing millions. My father and myself, in the course of the last two or three years, have, for ourselves and tenants, put under ground nearer 3,000,000 than 2,500,000 tiles, which I think may be taken as a pretty fair indication of our belief in the success of the great experiment we have undertaken. And, having done this, I will add that every month that passes over my head convinces me that so far from having done enough, we have but made a beginning and effected only a very small portion of that which it is our bounden duty, but still more our abundant interest, to do. In 1841, my father was about to inclose in the park at Knowsley a tract of land about 80 statute acres in extent, 20 of which consisted of strong clay land, with a very retentive sub-soil, and the remaining 60 I have from boyhood known as the favourite resort of snipes and wild ducks, but good for nothing else. In the course of the first year the 60 acres maintained during the summer six horses and no other animal whatever, and on the 20 acres there was a crop of very poor hay. You will admit, then, that a more unpromising subject for an experiment could hardly be selected than land in this state ; indeed, I may say that in the process of breaking it up we had in some places to dig the plough-horses out more than once, while there was part of it on which we never could get the plough at all. In 1841, that land was broken up and drained; the whole of it was drained, and the 20 acres of stiff soil was carefully sub-soiled. This land, which was not worth 10*s.* the statute acre when taken in hand, was in 1842 in turnips, and we fed for five months and fattened for the butcher 80 beasts and 300 sheep off that land, upon which the year before we had to dig out the plough-horses, and in addition to all this we carted from it 350 tons of turnips to the farm-yard. In the present year that land has borne a very fair, I might almost say a heavy crop of barley and oats. It is now worth 30*s.* an acre; the outlay in breaking it up, levelling old fences, and laying tiles and slate soles having been 7*l.* 10*s.* per statute acre, giving a return of 20*s.* for every 150*s.* of outlay, or a permanent interest to the landlord of 14 per cent. on the money expended in draining land of so unpromising a character. In the same year we took into our own hands a farm which had been abandoned by the tenant as being, in fact, comparatively worthless. It was distant from the other spot about 12 or 13 miles, and the soil was of a totally different character. There was a field of 22 acres, which, being of a very porous sandy soil, admitted of the drains being cut at a greater distance from each other. It was drained at an expense of 2*l.* per statute acre, and the first year we fed off half the land 180 sheep, and the turnips on the remaining half we carted to the farm-yard. The consequence has been that the land, by an outlay of 2*l.*, is increased 10*s.* per acre permanently to the landlord ; and at least 10*s.* more to the tenant. Gentlemen will say these are very expensive operations, and farmers cannot conduct them. Perhaps they cannot, unless they have confidence in their landlords, or unless they have the security of a long lease. I will go further, and say that I would much rather the tenant were not at the original expense of this outlay ; because by having the whole of the improvement conducted by one hand and under one management, there is security given that the work shall be performed not with a view to the temporary but the permanent interest of the estate ; and although I am quite aware that the tenant cannot afford the outlay of say 6*l.* or 7*l.* per acre in thorough-draining, yet I am quite certain if this work were done by the landlord, there is no tenant, be his lease long or short, who would not be able to pay interest on the outlay at the rate of 5 per cent. I myself know instances in which I will venture to say the result of the first year's draining has been an increase to the tenant of 10, 15, and even 20 bushels of wheat on the large acre, and only taking that at the rate of 7*s.* the bushel, I leave you to calculate for yourselves how much profit they would derive from an expenditure which in no case could exceed 15*l.* or 16*l.* on the large acre at the outset. I would also observe that the system of draining, to whatever extent it may be carried, must depend on the co-operation of a number of parties. It is of comparatively little importance to have the field well drained, if the ditches into which the drains run are not well cleaned out too, and a sufficient outfall secured for the water. And for the purpose of securing larger general outfalls, the co-operation of many landlords and many tenants is required. But I wish to impress on you that with respect to the smaller watercourses which are not less important, it is not only your mutual duty but your mutual interest, as farmers and tenants on neighbouring properties, to watch over each and all ; to see that each and all perform for each and all the common duty of keeping the ditches on their own farms open. In this matter you have a common interest, you have the power of enforcing a common duty, and it is a subject not to be lost sight of by the practical working farmers of the country. This leads me to another subject on which I would say a word or two—with respect to fences and the laying out of farms. I am no advocate for the destruction of hedges or of hedge-row timber. In a country so flat and exposed as this, it is not ornament but protection that is offered by that hedge-row timber. I am also aware that the size of fields on a farm must bear some proportion to the size of the farm itself, while the size of a farm must bear some proportion to the capital of the farmer who occupies it ; and with the full conviction in my own mind of the superior advantages and economy of large farms, I, for one, as a landlord, should be prepared to say that I would forego particular advantages, rather than remove from a farm an industrious tenant who, to the best of his abilities, was exerting himself to do his duty. But although I am not an advocate for clearing the country by the destruction of hedge-row timber, there are some bounds to be set to the number and still more to the direction of fences ; and I am perfectly satisfied no agriculture can be successfully conducted, when the bulk of farms is divided into fields of two, three, three-quarters, and even one-quarter of an acre each. The very space that is lost by these fences, running in every direction but the straight one, constituting an enormous part of the land, and yielding no profit but doing a great deal of mischief, is no unimportant consideration. The other day I called for a practical return of the quantity of land which had been gained in 290 acres by the mere removal of fences and laying fields together ; and to what do you suppose it amounted? Upon 290 acres there was an actual increase of available land to the extent of 22 statute acres, or 7 per cent. of the whole surface of the soil. But the loss of ground is not the only or the greatest evil. In this country we have a multiplicity of old rotten cops and disused marl pits, harbouring vermin —although, as a sportsman, I must also allow they harbour game, and for that reason I would not otherwise do away with them ; but all these things, depend on it, most materially interfere with the due circulation of the air and exclude the sun, so that not only in the point of quantity is the crop inferior and much later in point of time, but it is absolutely impossible that it should ripen simultaneously ; hence part of it is cut ripe and part unripe, and the grain when brought to market fetches a low price. I have no doubt in the world, and I believe it may be practically proved, that by thoroughly draining land you may not only increase the produce, but accelerate the period of your harvest by a fortnight or ten days at least ; and those who consider how variable and uncertain our climate is, and how apt the farmer is to be caught in the midst of the harvest by cold blighting winds and bad weather, must appreciate the great advantage to him of getting in his crops in the middle of August instead of the beginning of September. There are many who can testify to this having actually occurred in their own experience. In the course of last spring the farmer of drained land could get on it ten days or a fortnight before his neighbour could put a horse on his land, at a time when the most successful farming operations should commence. I am sure you will all forgive me for troubling you with these details ; there are many other topics which I should have wished to bring under your notice; but this is the main maxim I wished to impress upon you—this is no time for the farmer to remain with his hands behind his back, and going on just as his father or grandfather did before him. Fresh demands are coming upon him ; all classes in this stirring age are active and competing, and it will not do for the farmers to be less active, less energetic, less intelligent, or applying less science to the cultivation of the soil, than all other classes are actually striving to apply in their various avocations of active industry. It is of great importance to the farmer that his operations should be conducted economically. When I say economically, I do not mean without the expenditure of money, because very often a judicious expenditure of capital will in the end prove most economical ; but I do mean that in his time, in his cultivation, in his labour, whether manual or horse labour, whatever it be, he ought to direct all the energies of his mind to turn the labour and capital he employs to the best and most beneficial results. I do not, for example, consider it economy for a farmer in the month of September, to be pottering for three weeks over a field, because he would rather finish the harvest at his leisure with the help of his son, instead of employing additional assistance. The probability is that such a farmer loses property largely by shedding, and certainly he exposes all to the chance of bad weather. I don't call it economical for a man to be lumbering after an old wooden plough because he won't buy an iron one, putting three or four horses and two men where a pair of horses and one man would do. If farmers think they can carry on their business in this style from one generation to another without change, they are quite mistaken, and they will soon find it out to their cost ; but with a judicious expenditure of capital, which I am satisfied the soil can well repay, with the application of science, with a good understanding between landlord and tenant, I don't hesitate to say, that so far from being exhausted, the productive powers of the soil are capable of an increase which would astonish those who have not carefully examined the facts in their own immediate neighbourhoods." Several other toasts and speeches followed, but the only one which calls for especial notice was that in acknowledgment of the toast of "Liberal Landlords and Industrious Tenants." Mr. Neilson, in responding to the toast, said he held his farm under the Earl of Derby, upon whose kindness and consideration as a landlord he passed several encomiums. He strongly recommended draining, sub-soiling, and the throwing of several small fields into one. He had himself thrown no fewer than 14 fields into one, and by so doing, he had gained 10 headlands, and saved 20*s.* every time the land was ploughed. He contended that the horses were less sworn at by a sulky ploughman, and that the animals were less pulled by the bit when the fields were spacious than when they were small, and when there were many turnings to be made at the headlands. He also recommended the keeping of cattle within doors, because when fed in the house, they gave more milk and made three times the quantity of manure, which was all saved. He further recommended the use of liquid manure. He coincided with the chairman in believing that there had been a material improvement in agriculture within the last fifteen years, but so far as his observations went, he had noticed that this improvement took place on those farms upon which the landlords had come forward with a liberal hand, and he hesitated not to say that, with some exceptions, the landlords were more deserving of a great portion of that blame which had been cast upon the agricultural classes than the tenants themselves. When they looked at the condition of a farm on a tenant first entering into occupation, they beheld him labouring under many disadvantages—such, for instance, as the smallness of the fields, the immense width of ditches, the growth of hedge-row timber, the rack-rents from year to year, the want of a legalised document of possession, or a lease for five or ten years containing clauses protective of the landlord but not of the tenant, and, in many instances, totally restrictive of cultivation. Circumstances of this kind were not likely to induce the tenant to expend his money in property which was not his own, and of which his tenure was so uncertain when it depended on the will of another. But far be it from him to deprecate that noble system of confidence which had enabled estates to be handed down from generation to generation, and where a liberal patronage had been extended which afforded security, and was not easily disturbed, and of which they had so many instances on the property of a nobleman in that neighbourhood, where this liberal system had been in existence for a period of 200 years. He appealed to the many present. He contended that seven years was not a sufficient time to enable a man to repay himself for his outlay in the way of improvements without doing an injustice to the land during the latter part of his lease. The farmer should be given time. He should be given a long lease. He would fairly stretch out his hand and make extensive improvements, when he saw that he might possibly be able to transmit the benefits arising therefrom to his family. Much had been done in this respect, but much more might be done. There was a "tide in the affairs" of agriculture as in everything else. It belonged to the landlords to make the first advance, inasmuch as they were component parts of the system. They should enlarge the privileges of their tenants, exhibit an example of liberality, and not think themselves disgraced by putting their shoulders to the wheel. On the other hand, the tenant should shake off his lethargy ; and in this way, if both parties did their duty, England would be as independent of other countries for the production of her food as she was for their manufactures in times of peace, or their arms in those of war."

Oxford.—The Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's College, was unanimously re-elected, on the 6th inst., Vice-Chancellor of the University for the ensuing year on the nomination of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor. Dr. Wynter then, in a brief speech, reviewed the events of the past year, making honourable mention of the late Dean Ireland whose benefactions to the University are well known, and alluding to the deaths of the late President of Corpus and the Principal of St. Edmund Hall. In concluding his address he said, that he ab-

stained at this particular moment from touching upon any events connected with the internal government of the University, relying upon a favourable construction being put upon his acts, and requesting a continuance of the good feeling and co-operation he had experienced. The usual oaths having been administered, the following heads of houses were nominated Pro-Vice-Chancellors:—Dr. Marsham, Warden of Merton; Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel; Rev. Dr. Symonds, Warden of Wadham; and the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University. The delegates of appeal in the case of M'Mullen *v.* Hampden were sworn in on Wednesday in the University Court, after which the Proctor for the Regius Professor of Divinity delivered his appeal against the decision of the Assessor, admitting the plaintiff's libel. The Court was then adjourned till the 25th inst. A vacancy has occurred in the Vinerian Professorship of Common Law by the death of the Rev. P. Williams, D.C.L., formerly Fellow of New College. Dr. Williams was elected Vinerian Professor in 1824. The appointment of his successor rests with the members of Convocation.

Rochester.—The Bishop of Rochester commenced the triennial visitation of his diocese on Monday. After alluding to the "Tracts for the Times," and expressing his disagreement with most of their doctrines, particularly those relating to the sacraments, the invocation of saints and prayers for the dead, on which points he thought the writers were in serious error, his Lordship proceeded to remark on some of the ceremonies which the writers of the Tracts and other persons in the Church were anxious to revive. In these enlightened days he could not have conceived that the adoption of the surplice during the delivery of the sermon should have occasioned so much controversy, and have engendered so much ill feeling. It had always been the custom for the preacher to wear the surplice, and in many country parish churches the same course was pursued as a matter of convenience. For some years he held a curacy in the diocese of Lincoln, and his invariable practice during the whole of that time was to wear the surplice in the pulpit in preference to the academical gown. It was an indifferent thing in itself; but, considering the temper of the times and the unsettled state of the Church, he thought it most advisable, when the congregation objected to preaching in the surplice, to pay some respect to their prejudices, and abandon the practice, so that they might not be apprehensive of any danger. He trusted that so trifling a question would never be allowed to vex and irritate the minds of congregations, much less become a badge of party distinction. The position of the reading-desk in churches had also become matter for discussion. The Rubric directed that morning and evening prayer should be said in the usual place, except differently ordered by the Ordinary. There was no rule to induce the minister to turn to the north or the south, or to any other point of the compass. The only direction given was that he should place himself in that position on which he would be most easily understood by the congregation. Turning the back to the congregation involved the Popish notion of praying for and not with the people. The form of the desk had also been disputed. He regretted that such trifling should occupy the minds of the clergy; at the same time, he was bound to state that he rejoiced in the exertions that were being made for the restoration of our ecclesiastical edifices. Psalmody was another subject on which he wished to say a few words. Various alterations had been made, and into some churches unauthorised and objectionable versions of psalms and hymns had been introduced. It was impossible for the people to join in that part of the Church service unless they had those books in their possession, and that could scarcely be expected. He would recommend that from henceforth a return should be made to the new version of the Psalms of David, as found in the Book of Common Prayer, for which the Church had made especial provision. In some places offence had been taken at the practice of bowing to the altar on entering and leaving the church. He himself had certainly never been in the habit of following this practice, still he did not see anything objectionable in it. If it proved a satisfaction to any pious mind, he would certainly not say a word to discourage it. The duty of daily service in our parish churches had been much insisted on of late. There could be little doubt that the practice was productive of much good when carried out, but in most cases it was utterly impracticable and incompatible with the discharge of the parochial duties to which every clergyman should devote a large portion of his time and attention. In large and populous towns the revival of the custom might be attended with success. On this subject he would make no request, but would leave the question as it stood in the Rubric. Strict obedience to the rule would be found impossible, and had never been insisted on. At the same time he was anxious to impress upon the clergy the necessity of a regular observance of saints' days and the other holydays of the Church. The weekly offertory and the prayer for the Church militant had provoked much discussion. He would recommend the clergy to adhere closely to the practice which had prevailed so long. The remark of the Archbishop of Canterbury in which he deprecated the use of obsolete customs, which to the ignorant might have the appearance of novelties, and occasion dissatisfaction and dissension, he fully agreed with, and was anxious to press it upon the attention of the clergy of his diocese. In conclusion, his lordship exhorted the clergy to approve themselves faithful ministers, and there would be no necessity for superstitious observances, or for the novelties of unauthorised and self-appointed reformers of the Church.

Shepperton.—The South-West Middlesex Agricultural Society held their meeting in this place on Friday. It was numerously attended, and no less than 68 ploughs were on the ground. Colonel Wood, M.P., presided at the dinner, after which the prizes for ploughing, haybinding, consisting of sums of money, ranging from 5*l.* to 1*l.*, and others from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 10*s.*, were distributed to the successful competitors.

Teignmouth.—The Churchwarden of the parish of West Teignmouth has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Exeter, informing him "that a large number of the parishioners of that parish are decidedly opposed to the Offertory, that such is the hostility shown to it, that a great part of the congregation have actually left the church, and that there is great cause to fear that if the observance be continued, the church will be entirely forsaken." To this the bishop has replied in a long letter, from which the following is an extract:—"The law, by which your minister is bound to regulate his ministrations, requires him to read some portion of the Offertory whenever any part of the Communion Service is read, whether the Holy Sacrament be administered or not, and he is no more at liberty to omit this portion of that service, than any other. For the same reason, I have no more right 'to command the discontinuance of the Offertory' (as you suggest) than I have to forbid the sermon."

Whitehaven.—The colliers' strike may be considered at an end; nearly all the men have returned to their work after signing a pledge not to belong to the union, and the troops sent to maintain order have returned to Carlisle.

Windsor and Eton.—On Monday, Her Majesty and Prince Albert strolled through the slopes, across the Home Park, to the new dog-kennel and aviary, and from thence through the dairy, to the new Royal gardens at Frogmore. The Queen and Prince, who were plainly attired and unattended, promenaded for nearly an hour in the gardens, the workmen being unconscious of their presence. Her Majesty and the Prince then walked through the private shrubberies, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore House, returning to the Castle through the new plantations in the Home Park. When midway between the kennel and the Castle, a heavy shower set in, the rain descending in torrents, and Her Majesty and the Prince were completely drenched.—It is stated by a Reading paper that the whole line of road, from the entrance of the Long-walk to the double gates, will shortly be railed in; and that horsemen and carriages will not be permitted, as heretofore, to travel on the turf, or between the trees.—Prince Albert's annual prize of 50*l.*, for the promotion of the study of modern languages at Eton, was adjudged on Saturday by M. Tasche and Dr. Bernays, as follows:—French and German; first prize, 35*l.* in money, to be received on leaving school, awarded to Whymper; second prize, 5*l.* in books, to Marsh. The following were selected as having greatly distinguished themselves:—Richards, Beaumont, Stratton, Dugdale, and Duckworth. German (only): prize of 5*l.* in books, Marsh; 2, Richards; 3, Whymper; 4, Dugdale; 5, Beaumont; 6, Stratton.—French (only): books to the value of 5*l.*, 1, Whymper; 2, Stratton; 3, Peel; 4, Beaumont; 5, Franks; Boileau and Sir M. S. Stewart bracketted as equal. There were twenty-two candidates for the French prizes, and eighteen for the German.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1,576*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,205*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,969*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,587*l.*; Great Western, 14,654*l.*; Grand Junction, 8,285*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1,957*l.*; Great North of England, 1,544*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,216*l.*; London and Birmingham, 17,705*l.*; South Western, 6.897*l.*; Blackwall, 935*l.*; Greenwich, 814*l.*; Brighton, 5,155*l.*; Croydon, 909*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 4,503*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,535*l.*; Midland Counties, 3,070*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 3,532*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,701*l.*; North Midland, 5,071*l.*; South-Eastern and Dover, 4,829*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 558*l.*; and York and North Midland, 1,998*l.*—It is fully expected that the Dover Railway will be opened throughout before the end of next month. On Friday, another blast of simultaneous explosions from twenty-five batteries took place upon the Cliff, at the end of the Abbott's tunnel, two miles from Dover. Upwards of 3,600lbs. of gunpowder were exploded.—The movement of troops, occasioned by the Repeal agitation in Ireland, the Rebeccaites in Wales, and the Free-Church rioters in Scotland, has been beneficial to the railways. On the Grand Junction line, soldiers are carried from Birmingham to Liverpool at the rate of from 9*s.* to 10*s.* a head, so that the conveyance of a regiment of 800 men, such as the 34th, which arrived at Liverpool on Friday week, must have cost little less than 400*l.* from Birmingham, and perhaps half as much from Weedon to that place.—The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* says: "An inventor announces that he has found a composition which will reduce to a mere trifle the price of rails for railroads. He replaces the iron by a combination of Kaolin clay (that used for making pottery and china) with a certain metallic substance, which gives a body so hard as to wear out iron, without being injured by it in turn. One hundred kilogrammes of this substance would cost less than 15*f.*, and would furnish 2½ metres of rail. The Kaolin clay is abundant in France, and the Valley of the Somme contains immense quantities of it." The Paris papers also state that a trial of an immense machine for cutting railroads, named by the inventor, Mr. Cochrane, a native of the United States, "The Railway Excavator," was made a few days ago in the premises of Messrs. Varrall and Co., engine and machine-makers, in the Avenue Trudaine. A large heap of earth and stones was placed at one extremity of the yard, and the machine having been set to work by means of a steam-engine of 20-horse power forming part of it, the greater part was cut through and the rubbish thrown aside in a few minutes. Several scientific gentlemen, who were present, expressed their surprise at the tremendous power of the machine. Mr. Cochrane stated that the heap of earth was not of a sufficiently firm nature to afford proper resistance to the cutting part of the instrument. When the opposing body was weighty and strong, the powers of the machine were, he remarked, infinitely better tested. One of these machines is now in use on the Eastern Counties Railroad. —The following is an extract from a Frankfort paper: "Some time ago, several papers stated that our townsman, Philip Wagner, had so far finished his electro-magnetic locomotive for railways, as that a perfectly successful result remained no longer doubtful. This was correct; and at present he has completed it at the workshops of the Taunus railway. Next month, as we understand from good authority, a scientific commission, appointed by the German Diet, will examine and try it, for the purpose of reporting to the Diet, whether the engine is entitled to the national premium of 100,000 florins which the Diet promised for this important invention. Persons well acquainted with Mr. Wagner entertain not the slightest doubt that he has completely solved this great problem, which has engaged the scientific world, all over Europe, for so many years."

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On the afternoon of Saturday the following proclamation was issued at Dublin by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland:—"Whereas it has been publicly announced that a meeting is to take place at or near Clontarf, on Sunday, the 8th of October inst., for the alleged purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland: And whereas advertisements and placards have been printed and extensively circulated, calling on those persons who propose to attend the said meeting on horseback to meet and form in procession, and to march to the said meeting in military order and array: And whereas meetings of large numbers of persons have already been held in different parts of Ireland, under the like pretence, at several of which meetings language of a seditious and inflammatory nature has been addressed to the persons there assembled, calculated and intended to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and constitution of the country, as by law established: And whereas at some of the said meetings such seditious and inflammatory language has been used by persons who have signified their intention of being present at, and taking part in, the said meeting so announced to be held at or near Clontarf: And whereas the said intended meeting is calculated to excite reasonable and well-grounded apprehension that the motives and objects of the persons to be assembled thereat are not the fair legal exercise of constitutional rights and privileges, but to bring into hatred and contempt the government and constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, and to accomplish alterations in the laws and constitution of the realm by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force:—Now we, the Lord-Lieutenant, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council, being satisfied that the said intended meeting so proposed to be held at or near Clontarf, as aforesaid, can only tend to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, and to the violation of the public peace, do hereby strictly caution and forewarn all persons whatsoever, that they do abstain from attendance at the said meeting: and we hereby give notice, that if, in defiance of this our proclamation, the said meeting shall take place, all persons attending the same shall be proceeded against according to law. And we do hereby order and enjoin all magistrates and officers entrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law in preventing the said meeting, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 7th day of October, 1843.—Edward B. Sugden, C., Donoughmore, Eliot, F. Blackburne, E. Blakeney, Fred. Shaw, T. B. C. Smith."—Various collateral circumstances concurred in proving that this determination of the Irish Government had been formed after the most mature consideration, and that they had neglected no means to insure its efficiency. Lord De Grey and the Lord Chancellor arrived on Friday, having been ordered back to their posts at a few hours' notice; a sudden stop was put to Lord Cardigan's leave of absence from his regiment; the 34th Foot were embarked on Friday at Liverpool, and further reinforcements were expected from Scotland. The managing committee of the Repeal Association assembled immediately after the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation appeared. Mr. O'Connell presided, and dictated the following counter-proclamation, as it is termed in the Repeal organs. It was issued at six o'clock in the evening, in large placards, with the Irish crown and harp at the top:—"Whereas, there has appeared, under the signatures of 'E. B. Sugden, C., Donoughmore, Eliot, F. Blackburne, E. Blakeney, Fred. Shaw, T. B. C. Smith,' a paper being, or purporting to be, a proclamation, drawn up in very loose and inaccurate terms, and manifestly misrepresenting known facts; the objects of which appear to be, to prevent the public meeting intended to be held to-morrow, the 8th instant, at Clontarf, to petition Parliament for the Repeal of the baleful and destructive measure of the Legislative Union. And whereas such proclamation has not appeared until late in the afternoon of this Saturday, the 7th, so that it is utterly impossible that the knowledge of its existence could be communicated in

the usual official channels, or by the post, in time to have its contents known to the persons intending to meet at Clontarf for the purpose of petitioning, as aforesaid, whereby ill-disposed persons may have an opportunity, under cover of said proclamation, to provoke breaches of the peace, or to commit violence on persons intending to proceed peaceably and legally to the said meeting. We, therefore, the Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association, do most earnestly request and entreat that all well-disposed persons will, immediately on receiving this intimation, repair to their own dwellings, and not place themselves in peril of any collision, or of receiving any ill treatment whatsoever. And we do further inform all such persons that, without yielding in anything to the unfounded allegations in said alleged proclamation, we deem it prudent and wise, and, above all things, humane, to declare that the said meeting is abandoned, and is not to be held. Signed, by order, Daniel O'Connell, Chairman of the Committee; T. M. Ray, Secretary. Saturday, 7th Oct., 1843, 3 o'clock, P.M." In the evening Mr. Steele left town to disperse several thousand persons who were to bivouac on Tara Hill during the night, with the intention of marching to Dublin next day to attend the meeting. Messengers were sent off by the Repeal Association, in post-chaises, to Kells, Drogheda, and other places, to prevent the attendance of the people. On Sunday morning, however, immense crowds of Repealers came flocking in, ignorant of the proclamation issued by Government on the preceding evening. Although it rained heavily, the streets in all directions were occupied by groups, anxiously reading the proclamation of Mr. O'Connell, which seemed to be more extensively placarded than that of the Government. The greatest excitement prevailed, more especially as the city was filled with troops, three war steamers having arrived during the preceding night with portions of the 34th and 87th Irish Fusiliers. The guns at the forts were ready for action, and the guards were doubled. The road to Clontarf bore all the indications of a formidable military campaign. The 11th Hussars, commanded by Lord Cardigan, the 5th Dragoon Guards, the 60th Rifles, the 5th Fusiliers, and the 54th Foot, were marching along to the place fixed for the meeting; and a park of artillery, consisting of eight field-pieces, in two divisions of four each, were driven along at a rapid pace. They were speedily followed by large bodies of constabulary, who took up their stations separately from the Queen's troops, who were stationed along the main road which runs along the sea-shore. Every species of vehicle was put in requisition by parties anxious to view the scene of operations. Thousands of equestrians and pedestrians moved towards Clontarf to see the military display, but there was no manifestation of public feeling whatever. The vast crowds appeared influenced only by a feeling of curiosity. There was neither cheering nor groaning; and the multitudes along the line conducted themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner. The troops on the ground also behaved with great good humour, and presented no obstacle to the people passing and repassing. About 4 o'clock, Mr. Steele, who had been occupied all day in inducing the people to depart from Clontarf, returned towards town, followed by a great number of cars and a considerable body of pedestrians. There was no cheering, or noise of any kind. The voice of Mr. Steele, who bore a small green branch in his hand, was alone heard, calling out quietly, but emphatically, "Home, home!" and the people, in all directions, readily obeyed the command. Shortly before six—it being then nearly dark—the various regiments and the artillery returned to town, and moved on towards their respective barracks. On Monday the Repeal Association held their weekly meeting at Calvert's Theatre, instead of the Corn Exchange, in order to accommodate the Repealers who had come over from Manchester and Liverpool. After several sympathisers from Liverpool, Manchester, and Staleybridge had been presented in due form, several sums were handed in as "proclamation money," the parties stating that it was contributed on account of the proclamation of Saturday. Mr. O'Connell then addressed the meeting. He said he never, in the course of a long and eventful life, rose to address a public assembly with a stronger, a more awful feeling of responsibility than at the present moment. At the same time he never addressed a meeting with a more confident feeling of personal firmness. He would say at once, it was not the fault of the English Government that there was not a massacre. He did not hesitate to repeat it; and if he were to go to the scaffold to-morrow—(Voices, "No, no, no, never,")—if he were to go to the scaffold, he would not hesitate to say, that if the Government had intended to entrap the people into a massacre, they would not have acted otherwise than they did. Such folly and absurdity had pervaded their entire conduct respecting the Repeal agitation of giving rise to that which, but for his interference, might have ended—and probably would have ended—in a massacre. He there proclaimed to all Ireland that there was but one safety—one hope—of gaining Repeal, and that consisted in the most perfect obedience to everything that had the shape or form of legal authority. They should not question whether the authority was exactly legal. He did not question the legality of the proclamation. He called upon them to obey anything in the shape of legal authority; for resistance would not be legitimate, until the form and law of authority was done away with, and the open and red hand of violence was distinctly raised. This had not happened—he was convinced it never would happen. He called upon the people to obey anything which looked like legal authority—to yield—to give way—to let the illegal authority demonstrate itself; and so long as it called itself legal, he told the people of Ireland, if they wished for safety, and above all, for Repeal, they would obey it. Having first proclaimed that obedience should be observed, he would next declare his thorough conviction that the conduct of the Government was calculated to produce a massacre of the innocent people. He was not accusing them of any intention to do it; but he would demonstrate from facts that they had escaped the hour of that crime, and that innocent men escaped slaughter, by the accident of his having been in Dublin to explain to the people the line of conduct which they should follow. He would give dates. For nearly three weeks the Government were apprised of the meeting. It had been advertised for more than a fortnight, and they were quite apprised of it. For more than a week they were determined to take the step which they had taken. They had everything arranged, and two regiments were upon their passage, which were settled to arrive there the morning of the meeting, and were therefore determined to want them. They could want them for one purpose only; and what he complained of was, that they did not let the people know that they intended to put down the meeting, nor signify to the leaders of the people the necessity of warning them against falling into such danger. They had for ten months past promoted and countenanced similar meetings, at Mullaghmast, Connemara, Loughrea, Waterford, Tara, Donnybrook, and other places. All these meetings had taken place. They knew who had attended them; their names were ostentatiously proclaimed. Was there a proclamation, or the smallest hint given, of their illegality? Was any magistrate, any policeman, sent to caution them? In fact, with the most perfect knowledge of Government these meetings took place. The meeting at Clontarf was peculiarly circumstanced. If there were any meeting which had a superior distinctness and legality about it than another, it was that meeting. The others were called by a requisition of laymen and clergymen, the laymen being more numerous; but the requisition for the Clontarf meeting was not signed by any man but a Roman Catholic clergyman, so that it was marked, as it were, with tranquillity. The Government were in Dublin upon Friday. It was the day upon which the *Gazette* should appear, and was the legitimate day for a proclamation. He would, therefore, ask the British Ministry how, in the name of common sense, they could account for passing by Friday? If they had issued the proclamation upon that day, they would have sent down to the different localities, and told the people to obey it; but they did not do it until Saturday, at so late an hour, that the people had only a few hours of light to enable them to read it. The proceedings of the Repeal Association should still go on; and if it were proclaimed down, he would be the first person to go to the association; but he would not oppose the law. He would obey even the semblance of authority. He then declared his intention of having simultaneous meetings throughout Ireland after prayers on a Sunday (the day he would not yet select), to petition against the insult and assault upon national rights which had taken place. He would see whether the Government would suppress those meetings, as they had done the "monster meeting." He concluded by again calling upon the people to be tranquil, orderly, submissive, and peaceful. A resolution, expressive of the determination of the people, proposed by Mr. O'Connell, and seconded by Captain Seaver, was carried. Mr. M. O'Callaghan proposed a vote of confidence in Daniel O'Connell, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. O'Connell then announced the week's rent at 1,105*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* On Monday evening the Repeal dinner, which was to have followed the meeting at Clontarf, took place in the Rotunda, all the rooms in that vast building, the most spacious for public accommodation in this city, being devoted to the entertainment. The doors were opened at five o'clock, when the rush was tremendous. All the tickets were disposed of early in the day, upwards of 2000 having been issued. The papers of both parties agree that nothing like it, as a popular demonstration, had taken place in Dublin before the issuing of the government proclamation. Hundreds were obliged to stand, and the heat was extreme. Mr. O'Connell presided, dressed in the robes of Lord Mayor. The first toasts proposed were the Queen and Royal family. The next was—"The people the source of legitimate power." Mr. O'Connell then proposed—"Repeal of the Union." He said that Ireland would never compromise—that she would never accept of an instalment of the Repeal—that justice could be obtained from a local legislature alone. In reference to the recent conduct of the Irish administration, he observed that some people in England, looking to their acts, would say that he had bribed them; but even if he had, they had not vicious ingenuity enough to serve him half so well as they had done. Then it was said that in case the union was repealed, the Catholics would take ascendancy; but that supposition was absurd and futile. The Catholics had been three times in power, and they, unlike their Protestant brethren, refused to persecute at all. Let them produce one instance of persecution on the part of the Catholics, and he would give up the cause of Ireland; and they might readily know that he would not make such an offer, unless he knew it was impossible to meet it. It was said that if the union was repealed the House of Lords would be Catholic. That was ridiculous; for twenty to one would be Protestant, and they would have, besides, Protestant England and Scotland at their back, and then they would have an equal share in the selection of the House of Commons. He had entered too much on the subject for an after-dinner speech, but his mind was filled with Repeal. He did not want the Repeal without the assent of a large portion of his Protestant fellow-countrymen. He was working for them as well as for the Catholics. He would have no distinction. Liberty to all was what he required, and that was what was meant by the Repeal of the Union." Mr. O'Connell, in proposing the next toast, which was the last upon the list, took occasion to exhort his hearers upon the necessity of maintaining a peaceable demeanour, and yielding implicit obedience to the laws, at a crisis so vital to the country as the present. He implored of them to show their devotion to the cause of their country by acting towards their antagonists in a spirit of forbearance and good feeling. More important considerations were at stake in the present contest than even in the struggle for emancipation. They would forego all excitement, and should approach the consideration of the great national question of Ireland with calm and dispassionate minds. Simultaneous meetings would, he trusted, be held all over the country, for the purpose of entreating her Majesty to dismiss from office the men to whom the executive powers were now entrusted. Six or seven millions of signatures should be procured to petitions begging that Lord de Grey might be sent to mind his oxen—that Lord Eliot might be permitted to go where he liked for his own diversion—that Mr. Lucas should get directions to proceed to Monaghan—that Brewster, Smith, and the rest of them, should be sent to mind their own business, and not to meddle with theirs, and that the people of Ireland should be sent to College-green to make laws for themselves. Meantime his motto was "Peace, order, tranquillity, and resolution." The company gave three cheers for "The Queen and Old Ireland," and three for Mr. O'Connell; after which they quietly dispersed.—The Association met again on Thursday; and was the least numerously attended meeting of any that has taken place since the commencement of the Agitation. Mr O'Connell said that his object was to remove, as much as possible, irritation from the public mind. When that should be effected, he would have simultaneous meetings in every parish in Ireland, to petition the Queen for the dismissal of ministers. He entreated the people to submit to everything which has even the semblance of legal authority. If they would only continue peaceable, he was certain of obtaining the Repeal of the Union. He said he had heard a report that the issuing of the proclamation was not the act of the Cabinet, but a thing determined on by Wellington, Sugden, and Lord de Grey, who met together on Tuesday or Wednesday last, and remained in consultation for four hours. It was intended to take the people of Ireland by surprise, and to attack them when they were unarmed. He might be blamed for shrinking, but his courage consisted in keeping others out of danger; he was careless what might occur to himself. He concluded by moving—That an address to the Irish people be prepared, calling upon them to persevere in their exertions for repeal, but without violence, force, or tumult of any kind, and without resistance to any legal authority.

Waterford.—The first provincial demonstration in reference to the Government proclamation took place in this city on Sunday, within a few hours after the manifesto had been received. The Rev. Mr. D'Arcy presided, and resolutions were adopted expressive of unbounded confidence in Mr. O'Connell, and a readiness to follow the course prescribed by him at the present crisis. The corporation met on the next day, the mayor in the chair, and adopted resolutions "solemnly protesting against any infraction of their legal rights to meet to petition Parliament, upon the assumption that the public peace would be disturbed,—an assumption disproved by the experience of similar meetings, and by the alacrity with which the meeting to have been holden at Clontarf was abandoned; and declaring their deliberate intention to continue their support to Mr. O'Connell in the same constitutional course which has characterised the Repeal movement under his guidance."

SCOTLAND.

Cromarty.—The Ross-shire papers state that the riot at Resolis has been followed by the rescue of the female prisoner, who was lodged in the gaol of Cromarty on Thursday week. Although the prison was surrounded till nearly daybreak by a mob, no attempt at rescue was then made. On the following night, however, some hundreds of men and women made their appearance in the town, armed with stones and bludgeons, with which they commenced an attack on the gaol, and eventually succeeded in battering down the door, and in liberating the woman, who was carried off amidst yells and hurraing. The previous outrages in Rosskeen, Logie, and Resolis, on the adherents and ministers of the Church, have alarmed the authorities; and, accordingly, the Sheriff has applied for military aid to the Lord Advocate. This application has been promptly replied to, and a detachment of the 87th Irish Fusiliers, consisting of 150 men, arrived at Invergordon, from Leith, on Wednesday. The Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff went to Invergordon on Tuesday week, to arrange measures for the prevention of further riots, the establishment of the deforced ministers in their parishes, and the apprehension of the offenders.

Stirling.—On Wednesday, Allan Mair, an old man in his 84th year, convicted at the last Stirling Circuit before Lord Moncrieff of the wilful murder of his wife, by beating her to death with some heavy substance, was executed in front of the Court-house. The execution was attended by circumstances which have produced a painful sensation through the whole of this part of Scotland. The old man protested his innocence to the last, and died uttering horrible imprecations on the witnesses at the trial.

Inverness.—The annual gathering at Inverness commenced on Wednesday week. Prince Alexander of the Netherlands accompanied the Duke and Duchess of Richmond from Gordon Castle, and was induced to prolong his sojourn in the Highlands, in order to be present on this occasion, as he was so much gratified with the Braemar

gathering when staying with the Duke of Leeds, at Mar Lodge. The attendance of the aristocracy connected with Scotland exceeded the meeting last year; and at the dinner, on Thursday, above 80 noblemen and gentlemen were present. On Wednesday and Thursday the competition for prizes for the athletic sports peculiar to the North took place, viz., throwing the hammer, jumping a height and distance, tossing the cabbar, putting the stone, foot racing, dancing, and playing on the bagpipes, pibrochs, strathspeys, &c., for which the contention was most spirited. There was a rifle sweepstakes, in which Prince Alexander, Baron Sloet, the Marquess of Douro, Lord Lovat, Mr. Russell, Mr. Cluny Macpherson, Captain Ross, Lord Gifford, and Mr. Grant entered. The contest was regulated at four shots each, at a distance of 100 yards. Baron Sloet, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince, was the successful competitor, the shooting being as follows:—His Royal Highness, four shots, 11¼ inches; Baron Sloet, 10⅝; and Mr. Russell, 11; so that the stakes were gained by only ⅜.

Law.

Law of Landlord and Tenant.—The history of a case (*Smith* v. *Marrable*), which was decided last Hilary Term, affords an example of the law in regard to the use and occupation of houses, which it may be useful to record in a connected form. It was an action for use and occupation to recover the balance of five weeks' rental of a furnished house. The defendant pleaded the general issue. At the trial before Lord Abinger, an agreement in writing was proved as follows:—"Brighton, September 14th, 1842. Mr John Smith, of No 24, St James's-street, agrees to let, and Sir Thomas Marrable agrees to take the house, No 5, Brunswick-place, at the rate of eight guineas per week, for five or six weeks, at the option of the said Sir Thomas Marrable. Signed Thomas Marrable, John Smith. The rent to commence on the 15th of September. T. M., J. S." Defendant entered on the occupation of the house under this agreement on Friday, Sept. 16, 1842, and on the following day defendant's wife informed plaintiff that the house was infested with bugs, and a person was sent by plaintiff to try and get rid of them, but Lady Marrable not finding the means used for that purpose successful, wrote to the plaintiff's wife as follows:—"No. 5, Brunswick-place, September 19, 1842. Lady Marrable informs Mrs. Smith, that it is her determination to leave the house in Brunswick-place as soon as she can take another, paying a week's rent, as all the bedrooms occupied but one are so infested with bugs, that it is quite impossible to remain." On the completion of the week, defendant sent the key to plaintiff and removed into another house. The judge told the jury that in point of law the house must be taken to have been let on the implied condition that it was fit for habitation, and that if they thought defendant had left the house on account of the nuisance being so intolerable as to make it uncomfortable to live in it any longer, they ought to find for defendant; but if they were of opinion he had left merely because he preferred another residence, and made the bugs an excuse for leaving plaintiff's house, then they ought to find a verdict for plaintiff. The jury found for defendant. In Hilary Term, Mr. Hayward moved for a new trial on the ground of misdirection, and of the improper reception of evidence. The second ground was supported by technical arguments only. The first amounted to this:—the nuisance complained of by defendant is no defence to the action, which was founded on a written agreement, and if it really existed should have been made the subject or a cross action. Mr. Baron Parke, in giving judgment, said "The first question is whether, in point of law, every person who lets a house must be taken to have done so under an implied condition that it is in a habitable state. Now there is a case of *Edwards* v. *Etherington*, *Ry. & Moo.*, 268, which is very nearly in point. That was an action of assumpsit for use and occupation, against a tenant from year to year, who had quitted without notice; and the defence was, that the premises were, by reason of their dilapidated state, useless to defendant, and unfit to reside in. Lord Tenterden held that to be a good defence, and told the jury that "Slight circumstances would not suffice, but that such serious reasons might exist as would justify a tenant in quitting at any time, and that it was for them to say whether in that case any such did exist." A new trial was afterwards moved for, on the ground of misdirection; and the Court of Queen's Bench refused to disturb the verdict. There is also a case of *Collins* v. *Barrow*, 1 *Moo. & Rob.*, 112, in which a party who had taken a house under a written agreement, by which he was to occupy it for three years, had quitted at the expiration of six months without any notice, and the landlord had brought an action for use and occupation, to recover the rent accruing after that time. The defence was, the house was unfit for occupation on account of insufficient drainage; and Mr. Baron Bayley said, "I do not see that the fact of the tenancy in this case being under a written agreement is material. In any case the tenant is bound to pay rent during the time for which he has contracted, unless he satisfies the jury that, under the circumstances, he was justified in quitting. I think, however, that in point of law he will be free from his obligation to reside on the premises, if he makes out, to the satisfaction of the jury, that the premises were noxious and unwholesome to reside in, and that this state arose from no default of his own." These cases quite warrant the position, that a tenant may immediately relinquish his tenancy of a house which is incumbered with a nuisance of so serious a nature as to make it uncomfortable and unfit to live in. There was no contract in this case on plaintiff's part, that the house was free from the nuisance; the contract was by defendant, that he would take the house of plaintiff at a certain rent, and then the law attaches a condition that the house shall be in such a fit state as for the description of house might be reasonably expected. In this view the other judges concurred, Lord Abinger saying:—"I am glad that authorities have been found to support this defence, though, for my own part, I think the case one which common sense alone should enable us to decide. A man who lets a ready-furnished house, does so on implied condition or obligation, that it is in a fit state for occupation. Suppose the defendant had discovered the fact, that previous tenants had quitted the house in consequence of a person having recently died there of the plague, would not the law have justified him in leaving as soon as he discovered the fact? I entertain no doubt on the subject; and in this case I only wonder that defendant remained so long, and gave the landlord so much opportunity of trying to remove the nuisance." The Court was against Mr. Hayward on the second ground also, and the rule, therefore, was refused. This Judgment applies to an unfurnished as well as to a furnished house.

SPORTING.

Newmarket Second October Meeting.—Monday.—*Handicap Sweepstakes* of 20 sovs each, for three-yr-olds, &c. T.Y.C. 4 subs. Mr Watt's Pine Apple, 3 yrs, 7st 13lbs, beat Lord Exeter's Fraulein, 3 yrs, 7st 4lbs, and Mr Phillimore's Syntaxina, 5 yrs, 8st 7lbs. *50l. for three-year-olds*, 7st 7lbs; four years, 8st 7lbs; five years, six and aged, 8st 12lbs. A.F. Mr John Day's St. Lawrence, 6 yrs, beat Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 4 yrs; Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 6 yrs; Mr Pettit's St. Francis, aged; Mr F. Clarke's Priscilla Tomboy, 4 yrs; and Mr Chaplin's Parade, 4 yrs. *Sweepstakes* of 10 sovs each, for two-yr-olds, 6st 7lbs; three, 8st 4lbs; four, 8st 12lbs; five, &c., 9st 2lbs. T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for 200, &c. 7 subs. Lord G. Bentinck's Prince of Wales, 2 yrs, beat Mr Watson's f by Achmet, out of Misnomer, 2 yrs; Colonel Peel's Cameleon, 5 yrs; and 3 others who were not placed. *Fifty pounds*, for two-yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lbs; and fillies, 8st 5lbs. T.Y.C. Mr Goodman's Running Rein beat by 3 lengths the Duke of Rutland's Crenoline, Lord Verulam's f by Liverpool, out of Crocard, and 8 others who were not placed; but the Duke of Rutland claimed the race, on the ground that the winner was three years old, and not entitled to run for a two-year-old plate. After the race, Running Rein was backed for the Derby at 1,000 to 25. *Sweepstakes* of 100 sovs each, h ft, 8st 7lbs, each D.M. (3 subs.) Sir R. Bulkeley's Bishop of Romford's colt, beat Duke of Rutland's Minotaur cleverly by a length. *Matches.*—Lord Stradbroke's Jeremy Diddler, 8st 8lbs, beat by a neck Sir R. W. Bulkeley's b f, by Bay Middleton, 8st, both four-yr-olds. T.Y.C. 100, h ft. Mr. Thornhill's Extempore, 8st 10lbs, beat by 2 lengths Mr W. S. Stanley's Cowslip, 8st 7lbs. D.M.; 200, h ft. Duke of Bedford's Espoir, 8st 7lbs, beat by a length Lord Exeter's f by Liverpool, out of Mecca, 8st 2lbs. First half of Ab. M.; 100, h ft. Duke of Bedford's Oakley, beat by a length Lord Exeter's Celia, 8st 7lbs each; T.Y.C. 200, h ft. Lord Orford's Mallard agst Lord Maidstone's The Castor, 8st 7lbs each; D.M. 200, h ft. Off by consent. Mr Payne's Mania, 8st, received ft from Capt. Rous's Lady Eleanor, 7st 10lbs; D.M. 100. Lord G. Bentinck's Farintosh, 8st 7lbs, received ft from Lord Glasgow's Sister to Pathfinder, 8st 3lbs; A.F. 300, h ft. Lord G. Bentinck's Captain Cook received ft from Lord Glasgow's br c (dead) by Retriever, out of his Ardrossan mare; 8st 7lbs each; A.F. 300, h ft. Lord Stradbroke's Evenus, 8st 5lbs, received ft from Mr Payne's Mania, 8st 7lbs; D.M. 200, h ft.

Tuesday.—*Clearwell Stakes* of 30 sovs each, 20 ft; for two-yr old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 5lb; the winner of the July stakes 7lb extra. T.Y.C. (32 subs.) Col Peel's Zenobia beat Mr Wreford's b c by Camel; Mr Goodman's Running Rein: Mr Goodman's bl f by Camel; Mr Watt's Voltri, and seven others.—*Cæsarewitch Stakes* of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 300 added by the Grand Duke Cæsarewitch; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles and a quarter. (43 subs.) Mr Boyce's Coranna, by Hymen, 4 yrs, 7st 11lb, beat Mr Bell's Winesour, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb, and 23 others who were not placed. Won by half a length.—*Royal Stakes* of 200 sovs each, 120 ft, and only 25, &c., for three-yr olds. Mr Bowes's Cotherstone, 9st 3lb, beat by a length Mr Combes's Fakeaway, 8st 7lb; Duke of Richmond's Cornopean, 8st 7lb; and Lord Exeter's Antidote, 8st 7lb.—*Matches*, 100. T.Y.C. Mr Cassidy's Latona, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb. received ft from Mr Bignold's Camille, aged, 7st 9lb. 200, h ft, 8st 7lb each. T.Y.C. Mr Greville's Molly Mogg received ft from Lord Glasgow's f by Velocipede, out of Miss Whip. 50, h ft, 8st 4lb each. T.Y.C. Lord E. Russell's b c by Bay Middleton, out of Dolphin, beat Mr. Boyce's Jill.

Wednesday.—*Sweepstakes* of 10 sovs each for two-yr-olds, 7st 3lb; and three-yr-olds, 9st; fillies allowed 3lbs. T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for 80*l*. (10 Subs.) Mr Harland's Dr Hill, 2 yrs, beat Lord Exeter's f by Liverpool, out of Mecca, 2 yrs, Lord Miltown's Birdeen, 3 yrs, and 7 others who were not placed. Lord Exeter claimed the winner who beat by a length. *Town Plate* of 50*l*, for three-yr-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 4lb; five, 8st 11lb; six and aged, 9st 1lb. T.M.M. Winner to be sold for 200*l*, &c. Mr Batson's Rowland, 3 yrs, beat by a length Mr J. Day's Morality, 4 yrs, Mr F. Walker's Billingham Lass, 5 yrs, and 5 others who were not placed. *Bretby Stakes*, of 100 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-old fillies, 8st 7 lb. Last three quarters of R.M. (11 Subs) Lord Chesterfield's Joan of Arc beat Mr Osbaldiston's f, by the Saddler, dam by Partisan, Col Anson's The Princess, and 3 others. The first was a dead heat between Joan of Arc and Mr Osbaldiston's f, and they agreed to divide.—*Matches*, Lord Exeter's Aliena, 6st 3lb (Abdale), beat by a head Duke of Bedford's Currycomb, 8st 10lb (E. Edwards.) T.Y.C., 100, h ft; 200, h ft. D.M. Mr Payne's Johnny, 8st 7lb, received ft from Lord Chesterfield's The Castor, 7st 10lb. 100. Y.C. Lord George Bentinck's Prince of Wales, 2 yrs, 7st 7lb, beat Lord Glasgow's He Has a Name, 4 yrs, 8st, by a length easy.

Thursday.—*Sweepstakes* of 50 sovs each, for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. T.Y.C. 3 subs.—Duke of Bedford's Espoir beat Lord Exeter's Crosby. *Sweepstakes* of 10 sovs each, for two-yr-olds, 6st 7lb; three, 8st 3lb; four, 8st 11lb; five and upwards, 9st. First half of Ab.M. Winner to be sold for 300*l*. &c. 6 subs. Colonel Peel's Cameleon, 5 yrs, beat Mr Braithwaite's Gaiety, 2 yrs; Mr Meiklam's Philip, 3 yrs; Duke of Rutland's Cowslip, 3 yrs; Lord Glasgow's f by Velocipede, 2 yrs; and Lord G. Bentinck's Prince of Wales, 2 yrs. *Handicap Plate* of 100*l*. for three-yr-olds, &c. A.F. Mr. Herbert's Arctic, aged, 7st 2lb., beat Lord Exeter's Reversion, 4 yrs, 6st, and 13 others who were not placed. *Matches*—Mr. Payne's c by Touchstone, out of Vat, 8st 7lb, received ft from Lord Glasgow's f by Voltaire out of Snowball, 8st. T.Y.C. 200, h ft. Lord G. Bentinck's Devil to Pay, 8st 10lb, beat Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Purity, 8st 7lb. T.Y.C. 100. Lord G. Bentinck's All round my Hat, 8st 7lb, beat Lord Glasgow's c by Velocipede, out of Amulet, 8st 3lb. T.Y.C. 200. Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Purity, 2 yrs, 6st 11lb, received ft from Capt. Rous's Lady Eleanor, 3 yrs 9st. T.Y.C. 100. h ft. Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 8st 2lb, received ft. from Lord Glasgow's He has a Name, 5st 10lb. T.Y.C. 100 h ft.

MARK LANE, Friday, October 13.—The arrivals of all descriptions of Corn have been small during the week, and the few samples of Wheat fresh up for this morning's market realise the prices of Monday last: the demand for Foreign is limited, and its value unaltered. Barley, Peas, and Beans, are taken off freely at our late quotations. There is an improved inquiry for new Oats, and old must be noted 6*d*. dearer.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

	s.	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	44 to 55	Red	44 to 51	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire		47 to 53	White	— to —	
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	15 to 25	Feed	16 to 24	
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	— to —	Potato	17 to 25	
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 23	Potato	16 to 24	
Rye		— to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22 to 27	Tick	22 to 29	Harrow	25 to 32
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	28 to 34	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	30 to 35	Maple	30 to 32	Grey	28 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 1	54 2	31 11	20 5	31 1	32 4	32 1
— 8	53 0	31 11	19 7	31 3	31 9	33 8
— 15	50 10	31 5	18 10	30 1	31 2	33 3
— 22	49 3	31 2	18 5	29 8	30 6	32 8
— 29	49 6	30 4	17 10	30 3	30 8	32 9
Oct. 6	50 6	30 2	17 10	30 8	30 1	32 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	51 2	31 2	18 10	30 6	31 1	32 10
Foreign Duties	19 0	7 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	5940	2460	1690	2520 Sks
Irish	—	—	19830	—
Scotch	—	—	—	—
Foreign	34020	2940	4600	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Bennet, Shiffnal, Shropshire, druggist.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Davies and R. Davies, Chiswell-street, Middlesex, drapers. F. W. E. Barandon, 15, Philpot-lane, City, merchant. J. Mullett, Hadley, Middlesex, miller. J. Millington and T. Salter, Manchester and Low-mills, Lancashire, calico-printers. W. E. Filbey, Norwich, wine-merchant. J. Harrison, St. James's street, Brighton, coach-builder. J. L. Woodruff, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, innkeeper. J. Ridgeway, Manchester, commission-agent. J. W. Harrison, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, grocer. T. J. Whidborne, Liverpool, chemist and druggist. J. Smalley, Sneinton, Nottinghamshire, iron-founder.

BIRTHS.—On the 9th, at Singleton Lodge, near Manchester, the lady of William Rayner Wood, Esq., of a son.—On the 10th, the lady of John Harman, Esq., Chester-square, of a daughter.—On the 11th, at No. 9, Park-crescent, the lady of the Hon. Baron Alderson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—On the 10th inst., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Maj. Anderson, of Hainault Hall, Essex, and Piccadilly, to Eliza Catherine, youngest daughter of the late David Dick, Esq., of Glenshiel, N.B.—On the 11th inst., at Farnham, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry Roxby Roxby, vicar of St. Olave, Jewry, and rector of St. Martin's Ironmonger-lane, London, to Augusta Maria, youngest daughter of Edmund Lally, of Farnham, Esq.

DEATHS.—On the 9th inst., at Abbey-house, St. John's Wood, France relict of the late Thomas Cook, Esq., formerly of Dunstable Priory, Bedfordshire, aged 90.—On the 10th inst., in Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, Sarah, widow of the late John Stafford, Esq., of Scots-hill, Rickmansworth.

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THE HAND-BOOK OF CHEMISTRY; with a complete Index of Reference. By G. H. Caunter, Esq. London: W. S. Orr & Co.; and W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh.

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MR. JEAKES, 51, Great Russell-street, Russell-square, Sole Agent in London for the Sale of DAY'S PATENT WIND-GUARD, by the use of which he guarantees to Cure all Chimneys Smoking from Wind, and also to prevent downward currents; it is admirably adapted for the Ventilation of Apartments of every description; also of Ships, Stables, Dairies, and Larders, as it ensures a constant change of air; and all its parts being fixtures, it is free from noise and not liable to derangement; it also offers no impediment to sweeping. Price for general use, 30*s*.; larger size, 45*s*.; larger sizes, especially adapted for ventilation, 60*s*. and upwards. To be had at 51, Great Russell-street, where it may be seen in action. The attention of Architects, Builders, and the trade in general, is especially invited.

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ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT *immediately relieves the most violent Toothach, Gum-boils, Swelled Face, &c.*; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of *Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c.*, and gives instantaneous relief.—Price 2*s*. 9*d*., 4*s*. 6*d*., and 10*s*. 6*d*. per bottle.

Notice.—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each article; also printed, in red, on the wrapper of the latter. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

TO GARDENERS, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

THE ADVERTISER having a large quantity of Box now in good order for transplanting, wishes to meet with the above persons who have the following plants to exchange with him:—viz., Roses, Pinks, Picotees, Carnations, Auriculas, and Geraniums. Should this meet the eye of any person wishing for further particulars, apply to F. F., at Mr. Street's, Bookseller, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

TO NURSERYMEN, GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS, &c.

THE ADVERTISER wishes to meet with a competent Person to join him as Partner in taking one of the oldest established Nursery and Seed Establishments in the vicinity of London. The present is a most eligible opportunity for any person desirous of entering the Trade. Further information given by addressing a line to A. F., care of Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Leytonstone.

A VACANCY has occurred in a London Seed-house for an active respectable young man of good address, and well acquainted with the business, who will be required to travel. Applications to be addressed to A. B. C., 48, Coleman-street, City.

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AS GARDENER.—A single Man, 34 years of age, who has an excellent knowledge of the business in all its branches, having been under the tuition of Gardeners in large establishments in Cheshire and Lancashire. Can have 4 years' character from the gentleman he last served.—Address G. O., care of Mr. J. Hamilton, Gardener, Thornfield, near Stockport.

AS GARDENER.—In a single or double-handed place, a married man, aged 38, who has a thorough knowledge of practical Gardening; could take the management of a small Farm, with Stock and Poultry; his Wife is capable of managing a Diary. Has just left a Situation filled by him 17 years, owing to his late employer leaving for the Continent. Can have a good sound recommendation for ability and integrity. Apply to George Adams, Send by Ripley, Surrey.

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Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, October 15, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 42—1843. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21. Price 6*d*.

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GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—Notice is hereby given that an Election for Two Pensioners upon this Charity will take place early in January next. All persons desirous of becoming Candidates are required to send in the Testimonials, &c. to the Committee, on or before Friday the 3rd November next.

The necessary Forms of Petition may be had on application to Edward R. Cutler, Secretary, 97, Farringdon-street.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.

YOUELL and CO. are now executing orders for the above excellent RASPBERRY, unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour. For further particulars, see their Advertisement in this Paper of the 7th inst.; Prices, as follows:—

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Packages containing 100 Canes . .	2	5	0
,, ,, 50 ,, . .	1	5	0
,, ,, 25 ,, . .	0	14	0

Package included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

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Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths, Red, Blue, White, or Yellow . .	6*s*. per doz.
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,, Early single, many colours . ,, 0 7 0
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,, ,, fine show flowers, by name, in good contrasts of colours . . per 100 2 10 0
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,, ,, choice, by name . ,, 0 7 6
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,, ,, the best 30 selected for . 0 15 0
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,, ,, yellow . . per 100 0 5 0
Persian Irises, for pots, very fragrant . per doz. 0 3 6
Jonquils, sweet double . . ,, 0 2 6
,, Campernelle, large single . ,, 0 1 6
Gladiolus floribundus, beautiful . ,, 0 4 0
,, other sorts, in variety . . 0 2 6
Commellina tuberosa . per doz., 1*s*. 6*d*.—per 100 0 10 6
Ixias, in beautiful mixture per doz, 4*s*. 6*d*.—per 100 1 10 0
Lilium eximium, longiflorum, and japonicum each 0 1 6
Cyclamen, Sweet Persicum, and others per doz. 0 12 0

The above are particularly recommended for immediate planting by J. SUTTON and SONS, Reading Nursery, Berks.

N.B.—Delivered free to any Railway or Packet office in London.

TULIPS, &c.

JOHN SLATER, Florist, Chapel-lane, Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, begs to call the attention of Amateurs to his large and well-selected collection of TULIPS, AURICULAS, POLYANTHUSES, CARNATIONS, and PICOTEES, Catalogues of which may be had on prepaid application.

J. S. requests a comparison of his prices of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES, &c., to those which have been so highly spoken of by the Editor of a contemporary Publication in one of his Leading Articles, as well as twice in his notices to Correspondents (one not being sufficient), which will be found in many instances from 50 to 250 per cent. less in price, and all of which, at the time of layering, were in colour.

J. S. has published a descriptive Catalogue of TULIPS, price 2*s*., which may be had of Messrs. Orr and Co., London

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—LIST OF PRIZES offered at the Exhibitions in the Gardens, in 1844.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.

The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; viz.

	value—£	s.	d.
C. The Certificate	0	10	0
SB. Silver Banksian Medal . .	1	0	0
SK. Silver Knightian Do. . .	1	5	0
LS. Large Silver Do. . . .	1	15	0
SG. Large Silver Gilt Do. . .	4	0	0
GB. Gold Banksian Do. . . .	7	0	0
GK. Gold Knightian Do. . .	10	0	0
LG. Large Gold Do. . . .	20	0	0

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in money, or in plate. In case an Exhibitor shall receive a First Prize in any one Letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other Medal in the same Letter, except in *CC*, *DD*, and *EE*.

CLASS I.—FLOWERS; for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties, cultivated with superior skill, in pots of 24 to a cast. GB—SG—LS—SK.

B. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to a cast. SG—LS—SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in *B* cannot also exhibit in *C*.

C. Pelargoniums, in collections of 6 varieties, in pots of 8 to a cast. LS—SB.

D. Rhododendrons, in pots; not fewer than 6 plants in 6 varieties. LS—SK—SB.

E. Roses, in pots; Amateurs to show in collections of 12, Nurserymen in collections of 25, distinct varieties. GB—SG—LS.
N.B. It is the wish of the Society in a future season, to require Roses to be shown exclusively in pots; and not to allow cut specimens to be exhibited at all.

F. Moss Roses in loose bunches, so as to exhibit, as far as possible, the habit of the variety; in 12 varieties. SK—SB—C.

G. Other Roses, exhibited as in the last letter, and in 50 varieties. LS—SK—SB—C.
N.B. No one who exhibits in this letter can also compete for the following.

H. Other Roses, exhibited as in the letter *F*, and in 25 varieties, SK—SB—C.
N.B. Higher medals than those here offered for Roses cannot be given by the Judges. And if Roses are brought for exhibition without attention to the regulations here explained, they will not be allowed to be placed on the tables.

I. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 distinct varieties. GB—SG—LS.
N.B. It is expected that the same plant shall not be exhibited on more than one occasion.

K. Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 distinct varieties. SG—LS—SK.
N.B. No person who shows in *I* will be allowed to exhibit also in *K*.

L. Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS—SK—SB.

M. Carnations, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. LS—SK—SB.

N. Picotees, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. LS—SK—SB.

O. Pinks, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. SK—SB.

CLASS II.—FLOWERS; for which all persons are admitted to equal competition.

P. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 30 plants. GK—GB—SG—LS.
N.B. Heaths, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Greenhouse Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Orchidaceæ, Cacti, and Pelargoniums, to be excluded from *P*, *Q*, and *R*.

Q. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 15 plants. GB—SG—LS.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in *P* not to compete in *Q* also.

R. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 6 distinct species, SG—LS—SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in *P* or *Q* will not be allowed to compete in *R* also.

S. Greenhouse Azaleas, in 12 distinct varieties. GB—SG—LS.

T. Greenhouse Azaleas, in 6 distinct varieties. SG—LS.
N.B. No one can show in both classes of Azaleas.

U. Stove or Greenhouse climbers, in collections of 6 species. SG—SK.

V. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than 20 species. LG—GK—GB.
N.B. Exhibitors cannot show in more than one of the classes, *V*, *W*, and *X*.

W. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than 6 species. GK—GB—SG.

X. Exotic Orchidaceæ in single specimens. SG—LS—SK.

Y. Plants in glass cases, grown on Mr. Ward's plan. SG—LS—SK.
N.B. It is highly desirable that these cases be made with a movable door, so as to prevent the condensation of the water on the inner face of the glass during the time of exhibition.

Z. Distinct varieties of Tall Cacti in flower. GB—SG—LS.
N.B. The GB and SG Medals are not to be given if fewer than six varieties are exhibited.

AA. Fuchsias in collections of 12 distinct varieties. LS—SK.

BB. Cinerarias, in pots, in collections of 12 distinct varieties. SK—SB.

CC. Single Specimens of new or extremely rare ornamental plants. SG—LS—SK—SB—C.
N.B. These Medals will be awarded by the Society's Officers, and not by the usual Judges. Exhibitors will particularly observe that none but new or rare plants can be exhibited under this letter. *Nothing will be regarded as new which has been exhibited in the Gardens in a previous season.*

DD. Miscellaneous subjects. SK—SB—C.
N.B. Cockscombs, Heartsease, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers, are altogether excluded from exhibition. Exhibitors under this head will not be thereby *entitled* to a pass ticket.

EE. Seedling Florist's flowers. SK—SB—C.
N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in pots, and not in a cut state. No person will be allowed to exhibit more than five seedlings at each meeting. Exhibitors under this head will not be thereby *entitled* to a pass ticket.

In addition to any medals assigned to the classes *I*, *P*, *Q*, and *W*, the SK and SB medals are offered for the two collections in those classes which shall be best named by the Exhibitor.

N.B. The Society's officers, who will make this award, will be guided in their judgment by a consideration not only of the correctness of the names, but of the accuracy of the spelling, and the neatness of the writing.

CLASS III.—FRUIT; for which Market Gardeners, Fruiterers, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.

N.B. All fruit must be fully ripe and well-coloured; if the contrary it will be disqualified.

FF. Miscellaneous collections of fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind. GK—GB—LS.
N.B. Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar Kitchen Garden produce, are excluded from this letter.

GG. Grapes. SG—LS—SK—SB.

HH. Pine-Apples. SG—LS—SK—SB.

II. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens. SK—SB.

KK. Other kinds of fruit. SK—SB—C.

Judges.—The Judges have the power of *increasing* or *diminishing* the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of *conferring* Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings being not so much to encourage the collector as to reward the skilful Gardener; they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a Medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition might obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

Copies of the above list may be obtained at 21, Regent-street, upon application to the Secretary.

FIRE-BALL GERANIUMS.

W. MILLER offers this new sort of SCARLET GERANIUM for sale, with a satisfaction that its beautiful dark velvetty flowers, dwarf habit, and glossy, smooth, green foliage, will make it a good addition to every Greenhouse and flower-garden, and please every purchaser. It was taken to the June Show at Chiswick, and much admired. Plants will shortly be ready to send out, at 5*s*. each, post free. The usual trade allowance when three or more are taken.—Providence Nursery, Ramsgate, October, 19, 1843.

FINE CAPE ERICAS (HEATHS), EPACRISES, &c.

J. AND J. FAIRBURN beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of Gentlemen desirous of forming new, or of extending their present Collections of these much-admired tribes of Plants to their Stock, which are in the finest health and vigour possible, and from its extent they are enabled to offer any quantity upon the following advantageous terms:—

			£	s.	d.
100 fine flowering plants, including 80 Ericas and 20 Epacrises, of the best and most esteemed kinds . .			7	0	0
75	do.	do. including 60 Ericas and 15 Epacrises	5	0	0
50	do.	do. ,, 40 Ericas and 10 Epacrises	5	0	0
25	do.	do. ,, 20 Ericas and 5 Epacrises	3	0	0
12	do.	do. ,, Choice Ericas . . .	2	2	0

J. and J. F. take leave to acquaint Cultivators of Fuchsias and Verbenas that their collections contain the best and most esteemed varieties. All orders they may be favoured with packed with the greatest care, and delivered free in London.

P.S.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Nurseries, Clapham, near London, Oct. 20, 1843.

ROSES.

H. LANE and SON beg to announce that their CATALOGUE OF ROSES for 1843-44 is just published, and will be forwarded as usual, free, to all their former patrons, and to others on application, inclosing a 2*d*. postage stamp to the Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Herts; also at Mrs. Johnstone's, Covent-garden Market, and at Mr. Nutting's, 46, Chancery Lane.

H. L. and S. flatter themselves they need not assure those Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured them with their orders that the utmost reliance may be placed in having their future commands executed in the best possible manner and on the most liberal terms; at the same time they would take this opportunity of assuring those who may for the first time entrust them with their commands that the same principles which have hitherto been their guide will in no instance be deviated from.

H. L. and Son would further beg to observe that they have many thousands of ROSES in pots exclusively for Greenhouse culture and early forcing, and that their general stock of Roses, in point of extent and growth, is second to none in the kingdom.

Great Berkhampstead, Herts, Oct. 20, 1843.

HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

HUMPHREYS' COMPOUND, applicable to all Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and to promote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles 1*s*. 9*d*. each, by Flanagan and Son, Mansion-house-street; Hurst & McMullen, Leadenhall-street; W. Clark, Bishopsgate-Within; Gordon, Thompson, and Baskett, Fenchurch-street; Grimley and Co., Covent Garden; Batt and Rutley, 412, Strand; Charlwood, Tavistock-row; W. J. Nutting, 46, Cheapside; G. Lawrence, 18, Piccadilly; John Kernan, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; Lockhart, 156, Cheapside; Shuttleworth, Pantheon; Minier, Adams, and Nash, 63, Strand; Thatcher and Son, Islington; Thomas Watkinson, Market-place, Manchester; and other leading Seedsmen in town and country. Wholesale Agents, Davy, Mackmurdo, and Co., 100, Upper-Thames-street, London.

CHOICE PANSIES.

Metcalf's Dr. Horner and Miss Chaplin, 10*s*. 6*d*. each; Forsyth's Hamlet, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Ellitson's Wanderer & Miss Carvill, 3*s*. 6*d*. each.

JOHN FORSYTH begs to observe that there will be no disappointment to those who grow the above Pansies, as they have been pronounced first-rate kinds by several of the most eminent Judges in the kingdom. "Dr. Horner" and "Miss Chaplin" were purchased of Mr. Metcalf, gardener to — Chaplin, Esq., Tathwell Hall, near Louth. Blooms of "Miss Chaplin" were submitted to Professor Lindley, and favourably noticed by him in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 8, under the signature of "A Lover of Pansies," No. 5. A bloom of "Dr. Horner" took the First Prize at Louth, Sept., 1842; notwithstanding the great competition for Seedlings. At Louth, July, 1843, it gained the First Prize; also at Horncastle, in July last, it was awarded an Extra Prize, and pronounced the best Black Pansy yet out.

From the entire approbation of such a distinguished Florist as Dr. Horner, of Hull, (who pronounces it the best dark Pansy in existence) no further proof is necessary; otherwise, Mr. D. Smith, Curator of Hull Botanic Garden, Hull, observes, "there would be no mistake to challenge England to produce its equal." The principal Florists in and about Louth might be referred to as to the very superior qualities of "Dr. Horner" and "Miss Chaplin." "Hamlet" is a large noble flower of great substance. "Wanderer" and "Miss Carvill," two choice Pansies purchased of Messrs. Ellitson, Thorngumbald; colour, shape, and substance good. N.B.—On the receipt of a post-office order for 30*s*., good plants will be forwarded while the limited stock lasts. Mr. G. Charlwood, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, will also supply the above. This Advertisement will not be repeated.

Anlaby, near Hull, Oct. 12, 1843.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN.
KENSINGTON NURSERIES.

MESSRS. RICHARD FORREST AND Co. beg respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public that their collection of DUTCH ROOTS has been imported this season in very fine condition, and Catalogues may be had on application. They beg leave also to direct attention to their superior assortment of FRUIT-TREES and other General Stock in their different Nurseries, which never were finer than this season. The collection of Camellias and other Greenhouse Plants are also very fine, with several very large well-grown specimens of Statice macrophylla, in the Stove, with many other interesting new plants.—General Catalogues may be had on application.

[This Advertisement was intended to appear on Oct. 14.]

NORLAND NURSERY, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

R. E. GOWER takes this opportunity of offering an assortment of DUTCH BULBS which are particularly good; fine plants of Araucaria Braziliensis, two to three feet; one year transplanted Beach at 4s. per 1000; one year do. Portugal Laurels at 35s. per 1000; Seedling Evergreen Oaks, fine, at 6s. per 100. Trained Fruit-trees, Flower and Garden seeds of the best sorts, among which he has a small quantity of Cormack's Prince Albert Pea, the earliest Pea grown at 2s. 6d. per quart. Russia mats, &c.

DUTCH HYACINTHS for Forcing, 4s. per dozen; Best do., for Glasses, 6d. to 1s. each. Double Roman and Paper-white Narcissus, 4s. per dozen; Single and Double Duc Van Thol Tulips, 2s. per dozen. Also Crocus, Iris, Jonquils, Narcissus, Anemones, and Ranunculus, of which priced List may be had free, per post, from A. CORBETT's Italian and Foreign Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall.

THOMAS CRIPPS, NURSERYMAN, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, respectfully begs to direct attention to his splendid collection of ROSES, comprising every novelty worthy of notice; and which are offered at the following prices, the selection being left to T. C.:—

	per doz.		per 100
Fine Standards	30s.	or	10l. 0s.
Half Standards	12s.	,,	4l. 0s.
Do. do. fine	18s.	,,	6l. 0s.
Do. do. very superior ..	24s.	,,	7l. 10s.
Dwarf Roses	6s.	,,	1l. 10s.
Do. do. fine	12s.	,,	3l. 15s.
Do. do. very superior ..	18s.	,,	5l. 10s.

Plants of the new Cloth of Gold Rose, if ordered early, will be sent out in November at 21s. each. If purchasers will favour T. C. with a list of the sorts they already possess, no duplicates shall be sent.

"PELOPS" AND "EVERTON," two of the best PANSIES in cultivation—raised in 1843 by THOS. O'GRADY, Esq., Grove House, West Derby, near Liverpool.

JOHN LUCAS, Gardener to Mr. O'GRADY, begs leave to say he is enabled, by permission, to let out the above new and distinct variety of PANSY for general cultivation at 10s. the pair. The stock of both is limited.

NEW DAHLIAS.
SPARY'S LADY ANTROBUS AND AURANTIA.

E. SPARY begs leave respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Trade in general that he intends sending out the above Seedlings in dry roots, should the roots raise satisfactorily. Descriptions, &c. will appear in a future Advertisement. As the stock is limited, early application is respectfully solicited, to prevent disappointment.—Hungerford, Oct. 17, 1843.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

CHANDLER AND SONS, Vauxhall Nursery, London, having a large stock of Young Plants, well budded, and now in a good state for sending away, of this beautiful Autumnal Flower, can supply good plants in pots at 12s. per dozen, and larger plants at 18s. per dozen. C. and SONS' Collection, including many new sorts, will be in full flower during the ensuing month.

C. and SONS have also a fine Stock of Evergreens and Fruit-trees which they can offer at moderate prices.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WM. WOOD AND SON beg leave to inform their Friends and Amateurs that their immense stock of ROSES is this season particularly fine; and in consequence of the increasing taste for the culture of Roses in pots, W. W. & SON have made it their study to grow a very large quantity in the open ground of those sorts best adapted for potting, and which may now be removed with great safety; they are grown expressly for this purpose on short stems, varying from one to two feet, and will be supplied at 18s. per dozen, or 5l. per 100, the selection being left to W. W. & SON. Plants presented with each order, to compensate for cost of carriage.

W. W. & SON have just published a Supplementary List of Greenhouse Plants (comprising many novelties), which will be sent Gratis, on application; together with their Catalogue of Roses, American, Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental, Forest, and Fruit-trees, Greenhouse, Hothouse, and Herbaceous Plants, and Florists' flowers.—Woodlands, Oct. 18.

TO CARNATION AND PICOTEE GROWERS.
OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND.

TWO SILVER CUPS, value THREE GUINEAS each, will be given by Mr. J. F. WOOD, FLORIST, of the Coppice, near Nottingham, during the Summer of 1844.

One, for the Best Stand of Ten dissimilar CARNATIONS, two in each Class; and One for the Best Stand of TEN PICOTEES, consisting of two heavy-edged and two light-edged Red; two heavy-edged and two light-edged Purple, and one heavy-edged and one light-edged Rose.

Entrance, 5s. each. The Entrances to be divided between the Second and Third Pans. Further Particulars will be given in a future Advertisement.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, HYACINTHS, &c.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth) by APPOINTMENT FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that his Bulb Catalogue for this autumn is ready, and will be forwarded by post on application. He begs to state that he has a large stock of the beautiful New Lily (Lilium lancifolium) and a fine collection of Auriculas, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

FINE NAMED TULIPS.—The Subscriber having a large supply of fine bulbs of the above popular flower, begs to offer them upon the following very moderate terms, viz.: 100 sorts by name for 5l.; 50 sorts by name for 2l. 10s., which will comprise portions of Bizarres, Roses, and Byblœmens, and will be found worthy the attention of the amateur and practical florist.—WILLIAM MAY, Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, Bedale, Yorkshire, Oct. 20, 1843.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

MESSRS. N. AND B. NORMAN'S CATALOGUE of Show varieties, with which they have gained 99 Prizes this season, can be had on pre-paid application.—Bull-fields, Woolwich.

HOLLYHOCKS, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, &c.

WILLIAM MAY begs to state that he is provided with a supply of the above plants of select quality. The Hollyhocks are of his own stock, which he has been selecting for the last 21 years, and are of every shade of colour. The Herbaceous plants have also been carefully collected, and are of the most showy varieties, comprising the most popular Generas in present cultivation, such as Phloxes, Pentstemons, Aconitums, Anemones, Delphiniums, Campanulas, Lupinus, Œnothera, &c.

The Hollyhocks in collections of 100 plants for 40s.; 50 plants, 20s.; 25 plants, 11s. The Herbaceous plants, 100 sorts correctly named for 42s.; 50 sorts, 25s., of W. M.'s selecting, including package. Hollyhock seed saved from best double flowers, 200 seeds for 2s. 6d.; 500 seeds for 5s.; Pansy seed saved from best prize flowers, in 2s. 6d. and 5s. packets.

N.B.—To those friends who received their Hollyhock plants late last year, W. M. begs to state that any they may have lost in consequence, he will be glad to replace free of charge. A remittance or reference from unknown correspondents is solicited.—Hope Nurseries, Leeming-lane, Bedale, Yorkshire, Oct. 20, 1843.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.

JAMES MAY begs to call particular attention to his extensive collection of this favourite flower. He is now cultivating nearly 600 varieties by name, and his stock being remarkably healthy this season he can strongly recommend them; this being the most favourable time for transplanting to ensure a fine spring and summer bloom; 12 Extra fine varieties, including his 4 Superb Seedlings which were so much admired all through the season, viz., Espartero, Donna Elidia, Optime, and Ellen, for 25s.; 12 Extra fine 15s.: which can be sent per post free; 30 Superb varieties, 21s. Any of the older varieties, 7s. 6d. per dozen, or 50 pairs correctly named for 30s., package included. Early orders are respectfully solicited for his Superb Pansy Seed, as the crop is short this season, at the following prices, 2s. 6d., 5s. to 10s. per packet. MAY'S Crimson Superb Sweet Witham, 1s. per packet. J. M. has only a few packets of the true Prolific Egyptian Mummy Wheat at the following prices: 25 grains for 20s., or 50 for 30s., sent post free with directions for planting, &c. &c. A remittance respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.—Pansy Nursery, Tottenham, London.

JOHN WHITLEY, Silcoates Nursery, near Wakefield, begs respectfully to offer the following articles, at the very low prices affixed.

Fuchsia Defiance
.. Eppsii
.. Gem, Ivery's
.. Majestica, Smith's,
.. St. Clare
.. speciosa
.. splendida
.. mutabilis, Smith's
.. robusta ..
.. Hero ..
.. magnificans ..
.. mirabilis ..
.. arborea ..
.. Toddiana
.. Cormackia
.. formosa elegans
.. Venus victrix
.. globosa variegata
.. Craigianus
.. Stewartii
.. Bellana
.. glabra multiflora
.. Chandlerii
.. Curtisii
.. splendens
.. Loudonii

One dozen of any of the above (the choice being left to the buyer) for 1l. 1s., or the whole collection for 1l. 11s. 6d.

Verbena Princess Royal, Youell's
.. cærulescens ..
.. atrosanguinea ..
.. teucroides lilusina
.. rubra purpurea
.. Orange Perfection
.. Gohan
.. Ingramii
.. Stewartii
.. Bishopii
.. Prince of Wales, Wood's
.. Ilfordiana variety
.. Queen, Ivery's
.. Melenaria superba
.. Amie
.. Burleyana
.. Lilacina
.. Taglionii
.. variegata
.. Heslopiana
.. Ruby
.. Iveryana

One dozen of any of the above Verbenas for 6s., or the collection for 10s.

	s.	d.
Petunia Jewess	0	9
.. Enchantress, Ivery's	0	9
.. Lady Peel ..	0	9
.. Medora	0	9
.. Beauty	0	9
.. magna rosea ..	0	9
.. Lady Sale ..	0	9
.. Enchantress, Cattle's	0	9
.. Magician ..	0	9
.. Lilacina	0	6
Cineraria Imperial Blue ..	1	0
.. Royal Blue ..	1	0
.. Rival King ..	1	0
.. Queen Victory..	1	0
Rosa Devoniensis	1	6
Maurandya alba.. ..	0	6
Achimenes longiflora ..	1	0
Viola arborea	1	0
Campanula grandis ..	1	0
Phlox picta	1	6
Galardia coronata ..	0	9
Mimulus Hodsonii ..	1	0
Lobelia erinus grandiflora	0	9
.. azurea	0	9
Malva campanulata ..	1	0
Brewer's Britannia Geranium, per doz.	6	0
Choice collection of Garden Roses, at per doz., 6s. to	12	0
Good named Pansies, for borders, per d ..	3	0
Myatt's British Queen Strawberry, per 100 ..	10	6
Elton's Seedling do., p 100	3	6
Brewer's Emperor do ,p.100	3	6
Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, per doz.	6	0
Early Pontic Rhubarb (the earliest sort known),p.doz.	6	0
Double blue Violets, p.doz.	4	0
Phlox cordata grandiflora, per doz...	4	0
Phlox odorata, per doz ..	4	0
Double crimson Sweet William, per doz.	4	0
Phlox suffruticosa, per doz.	4	0
Pure white Daisies, p. doz.	3	0
Also a few thousands of scarlet Daisies to dispose of.		

A remittance or reference from unknown correspondents will be required.—Wakefield, October 20, 1843.

AUTUMN OF 1843 AND SPRING OF 1844.
Established in the Year 1728.

JOHN WEBBER begs to draw the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen Planters, and the Trade, to his Stock of FOREST TREES, EVERGREEN SHRUBS, &c., &c., which he offers on the most reasonable terms, and are this season of the very best description, comprising upwards of 600,000 Larch, Scotch, and Spruce Firs, from 2ft. to 4ft.; 200,000 Ash, from 2ft. to 5ft.; 100,000 English Elms, from 4ft. to 10ft. in height, besides a number of Beach, Birch, Spanish Chesnuts, Oaks, Alder, Hazel, Privett, and numerous other articles, priced Catalogues of which will be forwarded on application. Three Million of THORNS, from one to five years' old. Planting done by contract to *any extent*.—Nurseries, Merriott, near Crewkerne, Somersetshire.

MESSRS. CORMACK & Co. respectfully announce to those persons who intend planting this season that they may be supplied from their extensive Nurseries, New Cross, near London, (where persons are conveyed, through the medium of the Croydon Railway, in ten minutes from the terminus at London-bridge,) with FRUIT and FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, AMERICAN PLANTS, &c., to any extent, and at considerably *reduced prices*, the land being required for other purposes.

N.B.—Fine Weeping Elms, Weeping Ash, and Robinea inermis; also handsome Pinecasters, 5 to 6 feet; Arbutus, 4 to 5 feet; Cypress, 4 to 5 feet; Irish Yews, 4 to 5 feet; and China Arbor Vitæ, 4 to 5 feet—which can be removed with balls of earth, so as to insure their safety.

PINE PLANTS.

PERSONS in want of PINE PLANTS have an opportunity to choose, from an extensive stock, Plants of all sizes, from Suckers to those in Fruit, at low prices. Warranted free from all insects, well rooted, and healthy. Apply by letter, or on the premises, to WILLIAM DAVIS, Green-street, Marlbro'-road, Chelsea.—Oct. 20, 1843.

THOMAS BROWN begs to acquaint the Growers of PANSIES that strong Plants of his fine collection are now ready for sending out, including several novelties not before offered for sale; also, an extensive collection of PINKS (comprising all the established Show-flowers), CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, TULIPS, &c., &c.—Slough Nursery, Oct. 20, 1843.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The COUNCIL of this Society being desirous of ascertaining the correct addresses of the Corresponding Members resident in Great Britain and Ireland, have directed the following List to be published, in the hope that all those who see their names in it will immediately inform the Secretary, by letter, 21, Regent-st., whether their addresses are correctly given; or that their friends, in their absence, will do so for them. As it is supposed that some of the persons in this list are dead, the Secretary would also be obliged by any information that can be given him on that point.

Affleck, David John Donaldson, Gloucester
Anderson, George, gr to the Earl of Dartmouth, at Sandwell Park, Birmingham, Warwickshire
Ashworth, Thomas, Springfield, Crumpsell, Manchester
Backhouse, James, Sydney, New South Wales
Backhouse, Thomas, Nurseryman, York
Balfour, William, gr to the Earl Grey, at Howick, Alnwick Northumberland
Balmar, Robert, gr to the Earl of Sefton, at Croxteth, Liverpool
Barton, Thos., Ditchley Cottage, South Weald, Brentwood, Essex
Bennett, Selby, gr to Earl Manvers, at Thoresby Park, near Ollerton, Nottinghamshire
Bishop, Thomas, Methven Castle, near Perth
Bounds, Thomas, Nurseryman, Manchester
Bree, Rev. Wm. Thos., A.M., Allesley, Coventry, Warwickshire
Breese, John, gr to Sir Thomas Neave, Bart., at Dagenham Park, Romford, Essex
Brown, Moses, Nurseryman, Glasgow
Cahandar, John, Rotherfield Park, Hampshire
Chapman, Andrew, Barlaston, near Stone, Staffordshire
Chapman, Robert, gr to the Earl of Harewood, Harewood House, Wetherby, Yorkshire
Chesher, Charles, gr to William Ralph Cartwright, Esq., at Aynhoe, Northamptonshire
Crozier, James, gr, Alnwick, Northumberland
Diack, Alexander, Mill Hill, near Aberdeen
Dick, John, gr to Wm. Trotter, Esq., at Ballindean, near Perth
Dickson, Francis, Chester
Dickson, James, Nurseryman, Inverness
Drummond, James, A.L.S., Swan River, New South Wales
Forbes, James, gr to the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire
Ford, David, gr to the Earl of Haddington, at Tynningham, near Prestonkirk, East Lothian
Forrest, Thomas, gr to the Lord Dinorben, at Kinmell Park, St. Asaph, N.W.
Gibbons, William, Killalee, Dublin
Hay, James, Totterdown Hill, Bristol
Haythorn, J., gr to Lord Middleton, Wollaton Hall, Nottingham
Hildyard, Elias, Acomb, near York
Hislop, John, gr to the Hon. Fulk Greville Howard, of Ashtead Park, Epsom, Surrey
Hodgins, Edward, Dungaston, near Wicklow
Hodson, Nathaniel Shirley, A.L.S., Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk
Hosie, Rob., gr to the Lord Lynedoch, at Lynedoch, Perthshire
Hughes, William, gr to Charles Baring Wall, Esq., Norman Court, Stockbridge, Hampshire
Hunter, William, gr to James John Farquharson, Esq., Langton House, near Blandford, Dorsetshire
Jones, Thos., late gr to the Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim
Kelly, Alexander, gr to the Earl of Moray, at Donibristle, near Inverkeithing, Fifeshire
Legge, John, gr to Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart., Ripley Castle, near Farringdon, Yorkshire
Luck, John, gr to Philip Davies Cooke, Esq., Ouston, Doncaster
Mackay, James Townsend, F.L.S., Assistant Botanist and Botanic gr at Trinity College, Dublin
MacLeod, Daniel, Landscape gr, Armagh
Macnab, Thomas, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Dollar, Clackmannanshire
Macnab, William, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh
Malone, Edmund, gr to G. S. Foljambe, Esq., at Osberton House, East Retford, Nottinghamshire
Miller, Joseph, gr to Lady Mildmay, Dogsmersfield Park, Hartford Bridge, Hampshire
Montgomery, Duncan, gr to the Duke of Montrose, at Mynadoc Castle, Buchanan, Stirlingshire
Muirhead, Alexander, gr to Alexander Hepburn Murray Belshes, Esq., Invernay Perthshire
Neil, Patrick, LL.D., F.L.S., Secretary to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, Edinburgh
Newson, Henry
Niven, Ninian, Richmond Hill, Kingstown, Dublin
Oliver, J., gr to the Earl of Craven, Coombe Abbey, near Coventry
Page, William Bridgewater, Nurseryman, Southampton
Perrins, William, gr to Richard Harrison, Esq., Oakland Cottage, Aighburgh, near Liverpool
Phelps, Rev. William, A.M., Mere, near Glastonbury
Reid, James, Nurseryman, Aberdeen
Robertson, John, gr to Lord Gray, Kinfauns Castle, near Perth
Rogers, William, Nurseryman, Southampton
Ross, Henry, Kinnahaird, Dingwall, Ross-shire
Ross, John, gr to the Duke of Athol, at Dunkeld
Ross, Robert, gr to George Hay Dawkins Penant, Esq., Penrhyn Castle, Carnarvonshire
Sibbald, Thomas, gr to the Bishop of Durham, at Auckland Castle, Durham
Skinner, Thos., gr to R. A. Oswald, Esq., Auchencruive, Ayrshire
Skrimshire, William, Esq., Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire
Smith, James, Nurseryman, Flixton, Manchester
Smith, Thomas, gr to the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland
Spong, Charles, gr to Robert Gordon, Esq., Leweston, Sherborne, Dorsetshire
Stevenson, John, gr to Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart., at Haggerston, Northumberland
Stewart, Archibald, gr to the Marquess of Londonderry, at Mount Stuart, Downshire, Ireland
Street, J., gr to Mrs. Hamilton Nesbit Ferguson, Beil, E. Lothian
Taylor, John, Nurseryman, Preston, Lancashire
Taylor, John, gr to the Earl of Dunmore, Dunmore Park, Falkirk, Stirlingshire
Thompson, George, gr to the Earl Fitzwilliam, Wentworth House, Yorkshire
Towers, George John, Esq., Pinckney's Green, near Maidenhead
Trench, John, gr to John Broadhurst, Esq., at Cooper's Hall, Egham, Surrey
Turnbull, Archibald, Nurseryman, Perth
Venables, Rev. James, A.M., Buckland Newton, Sherborne, Dorsetshire
Walker, James, Nurseryman, Aberdeen
West, John, gr to the Marquess of Northampton, at Castle Ashby, Northampton
Wheeler, Isaac, gr to Mrs. Wall, at Oxford
Wilkins, William, Nurseryman, Newport, Isle of Wight
Williams, John, Esq., Pitmaston, Worcester
Wilson, Jn., gr to the Earl of Surrey, the Rookery, near Dorking
Young, James, Landscape gr, Perth
Young, John, Nurseryman, Taunton, Somertshire
Young Jn., Forester to the Earl of Kingston, Michelstown, Cork

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2l. 10s.; British Queen, 1l., and Eliza, 10s. per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 20, 1843.

WM. HEALE AND SON, NURSERYMEN, &c., beg most respectfully to acquaint the Public and Trade in general that they have still a large stock, both Standards, Dwarf, and Trained, of their celebrated HYBRID PLUM, raised between the Greengage and Orleans. And as their circular of last season respecting it was limited to their immediate connexion, they now call the attention of the public to the following particulars: colour yellow, inclining to russet next the sun, size of a modern Apricot, possesses the flavour of the Greengage, with the prolific habits of the Orleans, and bears abundantly either as a standard or trained, constituting a most important addition to our hardy fruits, and ought to be grown in all collections. Fine three-year-old trees, 5s. 6d. each; do. trained, 5s. each.

Nurseries, Caine and Devizes, Oct. 18, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK AND CO. beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3s. 6d. per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"Cormack's Early Kent Peas," 14s. per bushel.

Newcross, and Brompton Conservatory, Covent Garden, Oct. 20.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, PUBLIC CEMETERIES, and other Public Companies engaged in Planting.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS beg to announce that they are instructed by the Executrix of the late Mr. JOHN MILNE, to submit to public competition, on the premises, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, on MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1843, and following days, at 11 o'clock each day, without reserve, the VALUABLE NURSERY STOCK, consisting of Fruit and Forest Trees, Evergreens, American Plants, Deciduous and Ornamental Shrubs of every variety, in considerable quantities. Also a bed of Choice Tulips, consisting of 90 rows, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. An excellent Tulip Cabinet, a quantity of Wood, &c.

N.B.—The above ground is proverbial for its magnificent evergreens, and their safe removal, the mould adhering to their roots. The lots will be arranged for the convenience of large and small purchasers. May be viewed a week prior to sale. Catalogues, 1s. each, returnable to purchasers, may be had on the premises; of the principal Seedsmen; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS will submit to public competition by Auction, on the premises, Chapel Nursery, Battersea Fields, near the Nine Elms, and about eight minutes walk from the terminus of the Southampton Railway, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1st, 1843, and following day, at 11 o'clock, by order of Messrs. SHAILER, about 15,000 ROSES, consisting of Moss, Red and White Provence, De Meaux, and Spong; a collection of about 200 of the most beautiful and approved varieties. Also, a quantity of EVERGREENS and SHRUBS. The collection of Roses are particularly worthy the attention of Gentlemen, Nurserymen, and others. The lots will be arranged for the convenience of large and small purchasers. May be viewed a week prior to the sale. Catalogues may be had of the principal Seedsmen; on the premises; and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

To Noblemen, Gentlemen, Nurserymen, Directors of Public Gardens, Cemeteries, and other public Companies, engaged in Planting.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are instructed by the Proprietors to submit to Public Competition, on the premises, the Kensington Home Nursery, fronting the Great West Road, on MONDAY, 6th November, 1843, and following days, at eleven o'clock each day, the varied and interesting NURSERY STOCK OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS well deserves the attention of Gentlemen who intend planting this autumn, and consists of large Magnolias, of sorts including the fine specimen of Magnolia conspicua, Cedar of Lebanon, Fan Yews, Pinus cembra, with a very extensive Collection of Evergreens of every description. This ground is proverbial for the fineness of its specimens and their safe removal, being of a loamy and adhesive nature; but is now required for building purposes. May be viewed a week before the sale, and Catalogues had of all the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

Messrs. FORREST and Co. take this opportunity of inviting to an inspection of their general Stock in their other Nurseries, in the Gloucester-road, within five minutes' walk of their home-grounds.

DERBY.—TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others, intending to plant.

MESSRS. WILSON AND SADLER beg, through this medium, to communicate that, in consequence of the expiration of the Lease of one of their Nurseries at Christmas next, they will have to offer by Public Auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 8th of November next, the following valuable NURSERY STOCK:—

60,000 English Oaks, 1 to 2½ ft	300 Weymouth Pines, 3 ft
1,726 Canada grafted Elms, from 4 to 10 ft	9,000 Privet, from 6 inches to 1 ft
4,331 Canada Elms, this summer budded	150 Ornamental Thorns
21,468 Broad-leaved Common Elms	35 Canada Service Trees
100 Devonshire Elms, 4 to 6 ft	25 Snowy Mespilus
1,100 Mountain Elms, 4 to 6 ft	10,000 Hollies, from 1 to 4 ft, Silver and Gold Striped ditto
511 Elms, various varieties, 4 to 6 ft	20,000 Common Laurels, from 1½ to 3 ft
17,456 Common Beech, from 1½ to 3 ft	2,000 Portugal Laurels
200 Purple Beech, various sizes	1,500 Fine Standard Apples, fine sorts
50 Striped leaved Beech	1,000 Dwarf Apples
5,082 Birch, various sorts, from 2 to 5 ft	600 Standard Pears
2,350 Spanish Chesnuts, from 2 to 6 ft	300 Dwarf ditto, trained and untrained
7,250 Horse Chesnuts, from 2 to 10 ft	1,400 One-year Pears, fine sorts
1,150 Hornbeam, from 2 to 4 ft	100 Plums, Standards
14,965 Mountain Ash, from 2 to 6 ft	200 Dwarf Plums, kinds, fine
32,750 Alders, from 1 to 3½ ft	1,400 Common Plums, budded
1,620 Area Theophrasti, from 1½ to 4 ft	1,500 Mussil Plum budded with Apricots
9,900 Sycamores, from 2 to 10 ft	300 Standard Cherries
27,000 Larch, from 1½ to 4 ft	200 Dwarf ditto
5,000 Poplars, of various sorts, from 5 to 8 ft	300 Damsons
750 Hazels	300 Fruit-bearing Almonds
1,000 Willows, French, Weeping, and others of the newest kinds	400 Dwarf Peaches
21,930 Spruce Firs, from 12 in. to 2 ft	200 Dwarf and Standard Apricots, &c.
12,000 Scotch Firs, from 1 to 3 ft	115,000 Seedling Oaks
2,500 Silver Firs, small, from 4 to 9 inches	24,000 Seedling Crabs
	3,000 Seedling Hornbeam
	3000 Seedling Birch
	300,000 Seedling Ash
	10,000 Sycamore
	2,000 Horse Chesnuts, &c. &c.
	2,000 Strong Crab Stocks, budded

N.B.—All the above are in Lots.

Messrs. W. and S respectfully invite attention to the valuable Stock above enumerated, which will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, and sold without reserve. The convenience of immediate transit by Railway from the Derby Station close adjoining, will enable Gentlemen or Nurserymen to forward articles to any part of the kingdom in a few hours. The sale will commence the first day precisely at Eleven. The Stock may be viewed on application to the Foreman at the Nurseries, or at the Seed Warehouse, Cheapside, Derby.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, HORTICULTURISTS, &c.

MESSRS. MUMFORD AND CASEBOW have the honour to announce that they are instructed by Sir THOMAS HARE, Bart., unreservedly to sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, STOW HALL, near Downham Market, Norfolk, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of November, 1843, at 11 for 12 o'clock precisely, the WOODWORK, FRAMING, and SASHES of all the following valuable and superior HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS,—viz., a Vinery, 40 feet long by 17½ broad; do., 32½ feet long by 17½ feet broad. 2 Peach-houses, each 35½ feet long by 15 feet broad; 4 Pine Pits, each 30½ ft long by 13½ ft broad; 19 Cucumber and Melon Boxes and Lights, of the usual size; 11 do. do., brick pit, sashes and frames, ditto; 40 Hand Glasses (new). And the FIRE RANGES in connexion with the above; the whole of which were constructed regardless of expense, in the most substantial manner, and are in excellent repair. Will be divided into convenient lots, and further particulars may be had, and permission to view the same, on application to Mr. CARTER, the Farming Steward; or of the Auctioneers, Downham Market.

Downham Market, Oct. 19, 1843.

VICTORIA PARK.—To Market Gardeners, and Others.—By order of the Honourable Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests. To be sold by Auction by Mr. J. KING, on MONDAY, October 23, and following day, at 11 o'clock each day, on the premises, Wick Lane, Hackney, held by Mrs. Roberts, Stock consisting of Two fine strong Draught Horses, a capital Light Market Waggon, two Market Carts, 140 Cucumber Boxes and Lights, 200 Hand-glasses, Tools, a quantity of Seeds, &c. The Crops comprise a valuable stock of Radford's Early Rhubarb, Horse-radish, Celery, Red Cabbage, Coleworts, &c. &c. May be viewed, and Catalogues had on the premises, at the White Horse, Covent Garden; Cheshire Cheese, Spitalfields Market; Golden Lion, Borough Market; and of the Auctioneer, Hackney Road.

TO FRUITERERS and GREENGROCERS.—To be Sold, the LEASE and GOODWILL of an old-established BUSINESS, with a connexion, including some of the highest families. The House is held for 32 years, free of rent, and the situation is near one of the best squares at the west end. The present Proprietor has carried on the business for 20 years. No one need apply who cannot command at least 1,000*l*. Particulars to Principals only, on personal application to Messrs. FOSTER and SON, 15, Greek-street, Soho-square.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, GARDENERS, and Others.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, with immediate possession, all that well-known NURSERY-GROUND and GARDEN, situate at Battersea and Elizabeth-street South, Pimlico, with the Stock, valuable Business and Connexion, belonging to the late Mr. JOHN ROGERS. The above Property and Trade is the result of long-continued industry, and from its immediate contiguity to the Palaces, Belgrave-square, and a vast number of other newly-erected residences of the Nobility and Gentry, presents an opportunity to any active Proprietor of commencing Business on terms singularly advantageous, and is capable of almost indefinite improvement. For particulars apply to Mr. JONES, 6, Eccleston-street, or to Messrs. PROTHEROE & MORRIS, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO LET.—About SEVEN ACRES of NURSERY GROUND, near London; or the Lease (twelve years and a half unexpired) to be sold. For particulars apply to Messrs. PROTHEROE & MORRIS, American Nursery, Leytonstone, Essex.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

GUANO ON SALE,
BY THE IMPORTERS,
ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, LONDON;
GIBBS, BRIGHT, & Co., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

TO MARKET GARDENERS and FARMERS.

MANURES.—BOAST AND CO. are now ready to supply their PATENT INORGANIC MANURES, which are separately prepared for each variety of produce, after having ascertained by Chemical analysis what substances are necessary to the growth of each crop; they are therefore *infinitely more certain and efficacious in their effects* than any Manure yet adopted.

☞ Separate Manures are prepared for Hops, Grass, Wheat, &c. by the use of which Wheat may be grown *every year on the same land, with immense advantage to the Farmer and without injury to the soil*, and the other crops be greatly improved.

Prospectuses, containing full particulars, may be obtained, or will be forwarded (post free) on application at the Manufactory, Bow, Middlesex.

GUANO MANURE.—Guano, (Peruvian), Potter's Guano. Alexander's, Clarke's, Poittevin's, and Watson's Composts. Also Nitrates, Soda, and Potash and Gypsum may be had of MARK FOTHERGILL, 40, Upper Thames-street.

GUANO ON SALE.—Any Quantity of this valuable Manure can be had from the bonded stores of the Importer either in London or Liverpool, on application to COTESWORTH, POWELL, and PRYOR, St. Helen's Place, London; EDWARDS, DANSON, and Co., Liverpool; and WILLIAM J. MYERS and Co., Importers, Liverpool.

J. B. LAWES'S PATENT MANURES, composed of Super Phosphate of Lime, Phosphate of Ammonia, Silicate of Potass, &c., are now for sale at his Factory, Deptford-creek, London, price 4s. 6d. per bushel. These substances can be had separately; the Super Phosphate of Lime alone is recommended for fixing the Ammonia of Dung-heaps, Cesspools, Gas Liquor, &c. Price 4s. 6d. per bushel.

WHEAT-SOWING.

POTTER'S GUANO.—The superiority of this powerful MANURE being now completely established, it is only necessary to inform the public that a material reduction has been made in the price, and that it may be obtained either at the Works or of Mr. POTTER'S Agents, who have testimonials of its efficacy.—28, Upper Fore-street, Lambeth, London.

Mr. MARK FOTHERGILL, 40, Upper Thames-street, Sole London Agent.

*** Nurserymen required as Agents in all the principal towns.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.—IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS, &c.

This day is published, 8vo., 7s. 6d. cloth,

THE APPLICATION of GEOLOGY to AGRICULTURE, and to the Improvement and Valuation of Land; with the Nature and Properties of Soils, and the Principles of Cultivation. By NICHOLAS WHITLEY, Land-Surveyor.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

FARMING IN LANCASHIRE.

Just published, 12mo., 4s., cloth,

SOME REMARKS on LANCASHIRE FARMING, and Various Subjects connected with the Agriculture of the Country; with a few Suggestions for Remedying some of its Defects. By COLONEL LAW RAWSTORNE.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

COMPLETION OF MR. BATEMAN'S SPLENDID WORK,

THE ORCHIDACEÆ of MEXICO AND GUATEMALA. The Publisher respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, subscribers to the above splendid Work, that Parts VII. and VIII., completing it, are now ready for delivery. A few copies only remain unsold of the small impressions taken, which may be had by early application, price 2*l*. 2s. each part.

JAMES RIDGWAY, Piccadilly.

HINTS FOR THE FORMATION OF READING SOCIETIES. The plan advocated in this little pamphlet will effect two important objects—that of adding to the supply of the current literature the choice of all the most valuable works in the various languages; and that of extending the choice of new books to the entire productions of the press. It is especially adapted to provincial readers, as by a small annual subscription the perusal of all the new works as they appear may be obtained: Country booksellers may adopt the plan with very considerable advantage to their various branches of business.—To be had gratis, and post free, of SAUNDERS & OTLEY, publishers, Conduit-street; of whom may be had gratis and post free,

A NEW LIST OF THE REDUNDANT COPIES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS

in History, Biography, Memoirs, Travels, Novels, &c., withdrawn from Saunders and Otley's extensive library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

CLIMATE.—A Medical Gentleman, who was some time since led to visit the Tropics for health, having arranged a pleasant temperature with a free circulation of pure air throughout a large house, with some peculiar advantages, wishes to receive two or three invalids who would be benefited by protection from the severities of this climate, so constantly prejudicial in cases of weak lungs, rheumatism, and most *varying* disorders.—36, Bedford-square, London.

EDWARD BECK invites the attention of Horticulturists to the different articles manufactured by him in SLATE. They may be seen in use at WORTON COTTAGE, ISLEWORTH, upon application to the Gardener—*Sundays excepted.*

SMOKE PREVENTED AND VENTILATION EFFECTED, BY SPONTANEOUS ACTION.

MR. JEAKES, 51, Great Russell-street, Russell-square, Sole Agent in London for the Sale of DAY'S PATENT WIND-GUARD, by the use of which he guarantees to Cure all Chimneys Smoking from Wind, and also to prevent downward currents; it is admirably adapted for the Ventilation of Apartments of every description; also of Ships, Stables, Dairies, and Larders, as it ensures a constant change of air; and all its parts being fixtures, it is free from noise and not liable to derangement; it also offers no impediment to sweeping. Price for general use, 30s.; larger size, 45s.; larger sizes, especially adapted for ventilation, 60s. and upwards. To be had at 51, Great Russell-street, where it may be seen in action. The attention of Architects, Builders, and the trade in general, is especially invited.

NOW READY,

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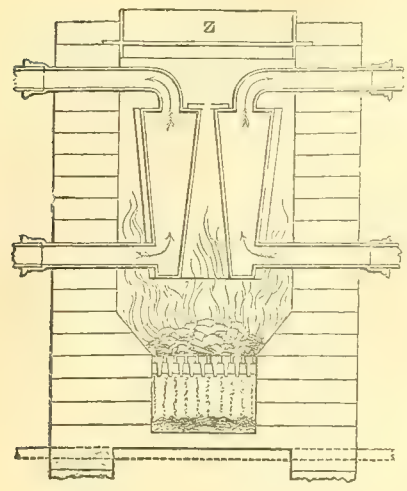
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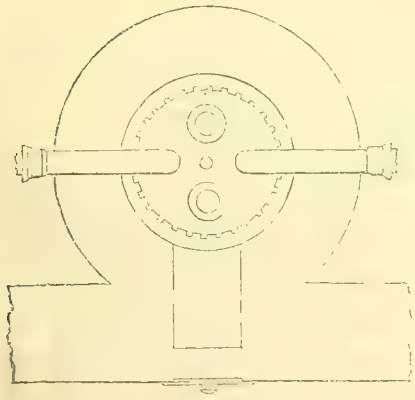
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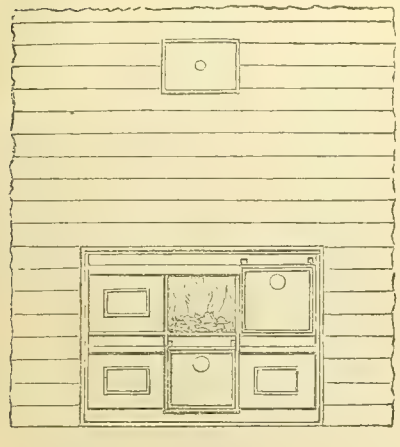
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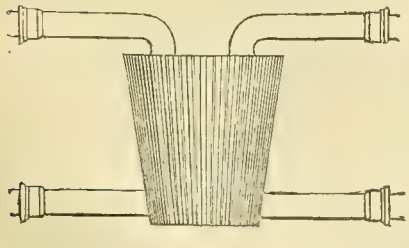
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&c. &c. &c.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.
Friday, November 3 . . . Botanical . . . . . 8 P.M.

FOR the last few years the striking discoveries of some Chemists, aided by the rhetorical flourishes of others, have so dazzled the world that men have been induced to look to Chemistry for every possible and impossible result. A few pounds of some saline ingredient were to restore fertility to exhausted land, and to cover our moors with teeming crops. We are not sure, indeed, that the farmer was not to scatter abundance around him from his waistcoat pocket as he rode across his fields. At all events the gardener was to substitute his snuff-box for the dung-cart; manure, like wine, was to be bottled up for use, and dealers were to sell it by the dozen, not the ton. The very absurdity of these exaggerations made them current, and gained for them a belief which would have been refused to more sober statements. Now, however, the hot fit is going off, it is to be hoped that it will not be followed by an access of cold.

Let us not be misunderstood. No one can possibly form a higher estimate of the importance of Chemistry to the arts of cultivation. The opinions upon the subject that have been from time to time expressed in these columns are daily strengthened; and we entertain no doubt that a road to most important discoveries in all that concerns the artificial management of crops will in time result from the manifold researches now in progress among Chemists. But favourable opinions like these must not make us blind to the mischief likely to arise from the anticipations of a heated imagination, or from a blind and ignorant reliance upon forces and forms of matter, the true connection of which with vegetation is only just beginning to be understood; or from neglecting that which is most important, solid, and well ascertained, in a feverish chase after an object to which science has still to give true form and proportions. It is like quitting the open country to follow the stag through a London fog.

Such, nevertheless, has happened, wherever the certain but unobtrusive truths of Vegetable Physiology have been postponed to the bright scintillations of Vegetable Chemistry. When Professor Liebig made his inconsiderate attack upon Vegetable Physiologists, he carried with him many thoughtless and uninformed persons, and led them to undervalue that important branch of knowledge. But truth is silently regaining her empire, and people are now beginning to discover that whatever aid Chemistry may hereafter give them, they must look for immediate and sure assistance to the well-ascertained facts of Vegetable Physiology, whose value cannot be destroyed or even diminished, although they may be enhanced, by future discoveries. They have also no doubt discovered that chemical experiments are not very easily made unless by those who have more experience than the generality of either gardeners or farmers, and that although it is the latter who will eventually put in practice the results of exact chemical investigation, yet that until those results shall have been obtained it is safer to content themselves with experiments of another kind.

People have doubtless been in some degree led of late to direct their attention so exclusively to chemical inquiries, under the idea that the path of Vegetable Chemistry is scarcely trodden, and therefore far more likely to lead at once to important discoveries than Vegetable Physiology, which has for so many years been the subject of careful observation. But there can hardly be a greater error. Vegetable Physiology abounds in questions which it is most important to solve, and in which the aid of Chemistry is unneeded: and, above all things, do the well-ascertained laws of vegetable growth want correct application to practice. He must know very little of gardening, or rural affairs either, who fancies that all possible perfection has been arrived at in the cultivation of any one crop, exclusive of what Chemistry may be able to effect. On the contrary, we entertain no doubt that the next ten years will witness as great an advance in this respect as the last have done—provided the improved education of the rising generation takes a right direction, and leads to the careful study of Vegetable Physiology, and, above all, if those who are intrusted with the practical details of cultivation will learn to think and act a little for themselves.

An instructive instance of this is afforded by Mr. Wood's remarks on potting, of which we to-day publish the completion, along with a capital paper on Salvias by the same cultivator. These papers cannot be said to depend upon any new facts, but are founded upon a novel and better method of applying well-known facts to practice. The main *principles* in his method of management are:—1. *That plants while growing are to be kept growing without interruption*; 2, *That the effect of this is to augment* (*or accumulate*) *their power of development in a* quasi *geometrical ratio.* The mode of *carrying out* these principles is regulated, on the one hand, by a skilful selection of materials, of which the quantity, together with their nutritive and mechanical nature, is well suited to the object of cultivation; and on the other, by taking care that the influence of the sun and atmosphere shall balance the power of absorption which plants, under given circumstances, may be able to exercise. For a detailed explanation of the mode employed to effect these objects we refer to the papers themselves. At a very early opportunity we shall offer some further observations upon the views of Mr. Wood, and the consequences that are likely to grow out of them. For the present, it will be sufficient to state that they are perfect in theory, and unobjectionable in practice, in every instance where fine plants are more valued than the space they occupy.

THERE is an old opinion, founded on a want of discrimination with regard to the nature of soils, that much ploughing is detrimental to the land—some farmers call it "ploughing the heart out of it." while, on the other hand, it is the practice of many farmers to plough five or six times as a preparation for Wheat sowing. It is evident that both opinions cannot be true in all cases, yet there is seldom a maxim generally adopted in any one district which has not some reasonable foundation. The error is, that every farmer who has no guide but his own practice and that of his forefathers or predecessors in his farm, and who inquires no further than what has been found useful, or the reverse, is satisfied with a single experiment—if he make any at all. When you converse with a plain, good, industrious farmer, who has worked hard, paid his rent regularly, and brought up a family—than whom there is not a more respectable member of society—and you propose to him to do something which you think an improvement on his practice—for example, to plough deeper, to drain heavy lands in which there are no visible springs, to sow a quick-growing crop on the land which he intends as a fallow—he will probably answer to each proposal, "I once tried this scheme, but shall never do it again. I was induced to plough a field much deeper than it ever had been. I sowed it with Wheat after a good mucking—and what was the consequence? my Wheat was choked with Charlock and all sorts of weeds, although the land was as clean as a garden before seed-time. I had not half a crop of Wheat, and it cost me ever so much for several years to get my field clean again. No more deep ploughing on my land, I assure you. I plough my fallows and cross-plough them as often as I can, but take care not to break the pan which the sole of the plough has made." All this might be perfectly true: and yet this very land, once cleared of its weeds—the seeds of which may have lain buried for ages without losing their power of vegetation, when brought within reach of the external air and dews—might produce much better crops than it ever did before, and bear a much more profitable course or rotation.

We tried the experiment of deep ploughing with exactly the same result as that of the above-quoted farmer; but we did not come to the same conclusion: we saw immediately that the deep ploughing should have preceded the fallow crop, and not the Wheat; but we made the best of a bad bargain: we had every plant of Charlock weeded out as it came up. This weeding cost 25*s.* per acre; but instead of having a deficient crop of Wheat, we had much above an average of good clean Corn. As the land was well stirred, and partly sown with Tares, and partly with Swedish Turnips and Mangold Wurzel, in the next season, with a sufficient quantity of manure, the weeds were eradicated, and this field is improved at least 25 per cent. in value by an operation which in the mind of an unreflecting farmer would have been pronounced to be decidedly detrimental to the land, and not to be recommended as an example. Here we see the advantage of a little science and reflection; in trying experiments we should never be disheartened, unless the result entirely contradicts our expectations, and it is evident that we have miscalculated the consequences. One deep ploughing preceded by a slight scarifying to destroy surface weeds, and followed by a deep stirring with a heavy implement—such as Biddle's or Lord Ducie's Scarifier, another cross-ploughing and harrowing, and picking out and burning the weeds, will generally prepare the land for manuring and final ploughing in good time to sow a cleansing crop—such as roots which require repeated hoeing. The next crop may be spring Wheat, Barley, or Oats, according to the fertility of the soil in which Clover or artificial grasses may be sown, to be followed by Wheat, unless Wheat was sown after the roots, in which case Beans may be substituted. This is the usual process on good mellow Wheat land which has been drained, if necessary. In the old method of ploughing, the furrow-slice was often turned over and over several times, without being pulverised or the roots of the weeds being disturbed. If a dry season followed, the clods dried through and through, the roots were killed, and it was called an excellent fallow; for the first heavy rain made the clods crumble, and the land looked free and mellow. But in a moist summer the land was never thoroughly cleansed; the harrows destroyed some annual weeds, but docks and thistles remained in abundance, as might be seen in the next crop, which was usually Wheat. The introduction of scarifiers and deep-stirring implements, such as the subsoil-plough, has caused a great revolution in the practice of husbandry. So many ploughings are not thought necessary on Wheat land; and fallows, except as a preparation for roots the same year, are almost excluded, except occasionally on the stiffest wettest soils which have not been thoroughly drained.

Many young and amateur farmers who are zealous in introducing improvements in Agriculture, will be surprised to hear that there is nothing new in these improved practices. They have been detailed in books for half a century and more; and in the Agricultural reports of the counties in England, published under the sanction of the Board of Agriculture, in the beginning of this century, there is scarcely one in which the most improved practices of the present day are not described and recommended. Every one interested in Agriculture read them, but very few put them in practice. The old plodding farmer had no idea of altering his old ways. The landed proprietor recommended his bailiff to try the new plans; something was attempted, but ignorance and prejudice and sometimes conceit were the cause of failures and losses. The zeal cooled, and the old methods were thought the safest after all. Intelligent farmers were precluded from adopting or even trying new methods, by absurd restrictions in their leases, sometimes forcing them to follow a disadvantageous rotation, and sometimes forbidding the cultivation of profitable crops, such as Potatoes, for fear of exhausting the land. As well might Wheat and Oats be prohibited, for they are both great exhausters. There is a new spirit arisen, which has been diffused and greatly promoted by the exertions of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. If this Society will only let the practical farmer know what methods have already been proved to be right; what soils are suited to each different mode of cultivation; will show how sound theory and practice may confirm each other, and, collecting well-planned experiments and their results, will show how they tend to increase our knowledge of Agriculture, it will do more good to the nation than the soldiers or diplomatists who by their sword or negotiations should have added whole provinces to the Queen's dominions.—*M.*

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NEW SYSTEM OF POTTING PLANTS.

By Wm. WOOD; at Messrs. Henderson's Nursery.

No. III.

THE principal difficulty in adopting the system now recommended will be found in a proper application of large proportions of soil in the process of potting; a difficulty which at first sight may appear really insurmountable to those who are but partially acquainted with the systematic modes employed by experienced cultivators.

The principle involved in the application of large proportions of materials in the process of potting may be defined as follows:—"All powers and qualities, whether mechanical or chemical, are enhanced by the accumulation of numbers; that is to say, each part or parcel of a mass is raised to a higher value or intensity, when it forms one of a heap, than when left to itself; and the more complete and immediate the correspondence of parts, one with another, the more will this enhancement be accelerated." This principle is not urged as being merely applicable to the practical operation in favour of which it is now adduced, but is also applicable to all other modes of culture, however modified in their nature. The law remains the same, although its effects may be varied by the conditions under which it operates.

As the processes of potting need not be restricted to the application of soils in the proportions mentioned in a previous paper, nor are of absolute importance to the attainment of fine growth; it may be necessary to advert to the precautions considered essential to success in cultivation generally.

1st. A proper selection of soil is indispensable, in the first instance. It is probably to the facilities possessed by some cultivators more than others for obtaining a suitable material, that the heavy mode of shifting is due, rather than to any original combination or previous preparation. It has only recently been proved that some kinds of peat in general use are greatly deficient in texture and quality, while that in which pure decomposed vegetable matter greatly preponderates, in a pulverised state, is preferred.

The superiority of such a material is generally to be tested by the absence of all extraneous matter; and not unfrequently it is found quite free from sand. Perhaps the most simple and efficient plan of improving the texture of soils, without the aid of additional material, is simply by separating the close or binding portion, as follows:—Place the compost in a sieve of two-eighths of an inch in the wire-work, which by being partially moved will permit the loose portion of the soil (as the least valuable) to pass through, and the remaining portion when modified (if requisite) by being entirely passed through a sieve of a medium size, will be more uniform in its texture, and favourable to an equable circulation of moisture. This process may be varied for any quality of soil, either for the purpose of attaining luxuriant growth, or for the first potting of young stock.

2d. Suitable proportions and arrangement of material in the process of potting are also essential to superior cultivation, particularly when young and tender plants are transferred from small to large pots. A rule of proportions has already been given. The two most general and fatal errors in potting are, first, in so placing the large potsherd (or other material) over the bottom hole of the pot, as to admit a very imperfect passage for the superfluous moisture; and secondly, a very partial intermediate drainage, or even its entire omission. A portion of porous material placed immediately upon the lower drainage prevents the soil from filling up the interstices of the potsherds beneath, and modifies the fluctuations of temperature to which plants may be exposed. Its coarser texture, moreover, prevents the soil above from remaining saturated in extreme cases of exposure. Next to the quality of soil the success of cultivation will much depend upon the quantity and arrangement of its parts.

3d. A due exposure to atmospheric and solar agency is indispensable to the successful co-operation of other influences employed in the process of cultivation. The distinct agencies upon the mutual action of which the successful management of plants depend are, first, those to which they are subjected in the process of potting, &c., viz., the organic and chemical substances; and, secondly, those which act upon their external surfaces, as light, air, heat, &c., each affecting to a certain extent the whole vegetable system. Atmospheric and solar influence should be so modified as to balance the power of absorption to which plants are exposed; in other words, the intensity of the former should, as a general rule, be in proportion to the amount of material used in the process of potting, regulated at the same time by conditions of growth, situation, &c.

"An error in first principles can be rectified by no after-application of scientific rules." There is ample evidence to prove, that it is "the elementary conditions of an organised being, which favour the ultimate development of its parts."

It has been a subject of surprise to some, that the system whose merits have been advocated has not been practised at an earlier period than the present. Perhaps the talismanic influence of *custom*, and the "ten thousand" daily determinations to reduce the "majestic proportions of Nature" to the pigmy restrictions of art, are not the only obstacles which science has had to remove. The deductions of reason, and the investigations of truth, have long ago proved that every operation in art is limited in its effect, in proportion as it recedes from the laws which Nature has prescribed for the same end; and in appealing to the result of superior cultivation, or the records of professional practice, it will be found that every instance of pre-eminent success will prove to have been invariably an approximation towards an accumulative system of cultivation.

I have been asked what is the probable period for which specimen plants of mature growth may be cultivated with success. The ultimate object of cultivation is the attainment of the greatest constitutional vigour, with a uniform development of bloom; it is consequently evident that the more nearly such a result is attained, the more exhausted will be the vital energies of the plant—a development of bloom being matured or ultimate function of vegetable life.

The renovation of such plants will depend upon the skilful appliance of those remedial operations which Nature points out.

The first means employed is the early and entire removal of decayed blossoms; and secondly, a removal (by pruning) of those portions of the plant which are partially exhausted by the production of bloom, at least so far as the proportions of the plant will permit. By thus limiting its circulation, the energies of a plant will again be excited by the accumulation of its sap, which, aided by a partial cessation of watering, and a closer and higher temperature, by a few degrees, will serve to unfold its power in the development of buds.

Two instances occur in the Pine-apple-Place establishment, which serve to show that even renewed shifts to other pots is not necessary in all cases of plants in large pots. The first is illustrated by the plant Zichya coccinea (formerly Kennedya), which forms the cut in a previous part of this Paper. The specimen was grown in a large 16 pot, and bloomed profusely in the summer of 1842. Its consequent exhaustion appeared to preclude the possibility of the plant being again excited into renewed bloom. After removing the exhausted blossoms, the plant remained unpotted, and again so far recovered its vigour as afterwards to be purchased for a Continental exhibition in the ensuing season.

In a second instance, a plant of Gloxinia rubra was transferred in the spring of 1842 to a large 16 pot, the compost being nearly equal parts of dry decomposed manure and peat. The same season it formed a luxuriant specimen, extending two feet in diameter. After blooming, the plant remained dormant in the same pot; and in the present spring, it was replaced in the same material and pot, having been in a dry state nearly five months. At this time it is still more exuberant in growth than in the previous season, extending three feet in diameter and nine feet in circumference.

Such are a few of the features that characterise the best mode of cultivation yet known; and, whatever may be the merit of other systems, in which, by a skilful application of artificial means, mature growth may be attained by successive efforts, it may be confidently affirmed that the noblest specimens have been obtained by an application of the principles adverted to in the foregoing statements.

In conclusion, the merits of each system are of peculiar value. The restrictive mode of cultivation is perfect in its application to the objects of commerce. The accumulative system is an approximation to that state of things in Nature, which, as the manifestation of Creative power, is perfect in its parts and in its design.

WHEAT SPLITTING.

The leading article of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 23, contains a letter, signed "Archdale Palmer," on the produce of a single grain of Wheat; the return from this single grain was 22,000: this beats the forty-fold Potatoes all to nothing, and may certainly be called the greatest discovery that ever took place in farming, provided it can be made use of at a moderate expense. I have been requested by a gentleman interested in such matters, to make some calculations as to the probable cost of planting an acre upon this principle. I am no farmer myself, therefore my calculations will apply only to manual labour and expense. But as this experiment is in print, there is no difficulty in examining what the result was.

Mr. Palmer sowed a single grain of Wheat in July, 1842; the day is not mentioned, and the most important points for a farmer to know are left out. In August the first produce of this grain made four plants, three weeks after; they were again separated, and made 12 plants; separated again in September into 32 plants; in November these were separated into 48 plants, and planted out in the open ground; the letter does not say whether in a garden or in a field, but that they occupied 11 yards long by 1 yard wide, being the 440th part of an acre, consequently 440 seeds were sufficient to plant an acre. In August, 1843, 10 of the 48 plants died, but the remaining 38 plants produced 22,000 grains, which weighed 2¼ lbs.

The farmer holds his land by the acre, and the average produced from a good field of Wheat is about 30 bushels to the acre. Now let me see what Mr. Palmer gained beyond what the farmer gets upon the old system, 2⅔ lbs. to every grain sown, that is, to 440 grains for an acre 18 bushels and 12 pounds. Add to this one-third taken by the birds, making 24 bushels; add also one-fifth for dead plants, which makes 29 bushels and 12 pounds to the acre: the farmer has saved 1½ bushel by the experiment, provided he did not lose a plant of what he planted out.

But I think this experiment is well worth a farmer's trial; it may be greatly improved upon by a practical man after the first year's result, and may be very advantageous to poor people who have children going idle. A poor man having one acre of Wheat every year, his wife and children would perform the operation, and the two bushels and a half would keep them in bread during the time they were doing it.

I am aware that my scale of expense will startle the farmer in the first instance, because I shall be liberal in giving him plenty of time to perform the work in; another thing, he must observe that it is made for able-bodied labourers at 2*s.* per day. The idea of using pots of any size I discard at once, without a single remark.

The first thing the farmer has to do is to provide a suitable piece of ground for a nursery for his plants—the nearer the field where he is to plant them out for good the better; the space required ought to be about 40 feet by 30 feet, divided in four feet beds, for the convenience of getting at the plants with ease from each side; the ground ought to be well manured and well dug.

I would not wish to confine the farmer to the exact number of seeds, but let him sow the ounce at once, as there will be failures of course.

The expense, according to my view, is this:—

	£	s.	d.
Sowing one ounce of seed	0	0	2
Parting and planting the first produce into 1760 plants	0	1	0
Parting and planting 1760 plants into 5280 ,,	0	3	0
Parting and planting 5280 ,, into 10,560 ,,	0	6	0
Parting and planting out into the field 10,560 plants into 21,120	0	12	0
	£1	2	2

This calculation shows a loss of 3*s.* 8*d.* beyond what the farmer has under the present system.

But there is something else wanted: how is he to guide his planters to plant at 18 inches apart? to remedy this want he can make a light wooden harrow, with the bars set at the distance required, with a little roller, say six inches in diameter in front, and a wooden tooth or iron in each bar at the other end; this is to make a mark for the workmen to plant in. Lines are too expensive for such a purpose.*

Now if the farmer finds that it is beneficial to follow the plan now sketched out for him, I will put him on a cheaper method to perform the operation, if done on a large scale, that is, to do it with boys from 12 to 14 years of age, who would be glad to be employed at any price; but the wages I mean to put down for them are 3*s.* per week.

If done by boys at 3*s.* per week:—

	£	s.	d.
Sowing one ounce of seed	0	0	2
Planting and parting the produce, one day 1760 plants	0	0	6
Planting and parting 1760 plants into 5280, two days	0	1	0
Planting and parting 5280 plants into 10,560, four days	0	2	0
Planting and parting 10,560 plants into 21,120, and planting them out in the field for good	0	8	0
	£0	11	8

This scale is given upon the supposition that the farmer might be inclined to plant four or five acres, or any number he likes; and an old experienced labourer should be put as a head to keep them in order.

Some of your farming contributors may doubt my scale for boys if put in print; but if I was their master, they would do double the work put down for them. About the month of March, 1813, a young man of the name of John G., who was brought up as a gardener at Lord Aberdeen's, Haddo House, and was some time in the nurseries at Aberdeen, came up and got employment in B.'s nursery at R.; this was in the time of the war, and men were scarce, and wages high. Mr. B. came by one day and said, "How do they plant seedlings in your nurseries?" "They dib them, sir," said John. "And what do they give?" "Five-pence a thousand." "Very well, John, I will give you five-pence a thousand; I have a great many to plant, and you may begin as soon as you like." John could plant 10,000 Larches in a day himself; but he thought of another scheme. He saw a lot of boys at play in a field at——; he went out and stood looking at them for some time to see who was the nimblest among them; he pitched upon six, and told them he would give them 3*s.* per week if they would come and work for him. They came, and in three or four hours he taught them to plant, and at the end of the week they were perfect masters of their work. John brought in a bill to B. on the Saturday night of five or six pounds. Mr. B. in astonishment declared he could not plant the number in that time. "If you do not believe me," said John, "you may count them." B. examined the ground, and paid him, but said he never was so caught before in any transaction he ever had to do with. John worked with me for a twelvemonth, and he used to boast that he saved more money in B.'s nursery in a week than all the young men employed did in two years. Now these were Cockney boys, and I see no reason why country boys could not do the same. —*Dingwell.*

In connexion with this subject we subjoin four statements from practical workmen, who all agree that pots are an unnecessary expense.

No. I.—Experiment on $\frac{1}{4\frac{1}{10}}$ of an acre. Extended ratio for 1 acre.

July, 1 Grain sown, multiplied by 440 . 440 grains sown.
Aug. beginning, 4 Plants, ,, ,, . 1760 Plants.
Aug. end., 12 ,, ,, ,, . 5280 ,,
Sept., 32 ,, ,, ,, . 14,080 ,,
Nov., 48 ,, ,, ,, . 21,120 ,,

			Hours.	Min.
July	Sowing ..	440 Grains ..	0	20
Aug.	(begin.) taking up .	440 Plants ..	0	20
	Dividing into ..	1760 ,, ..	1	10
	Planting ..	1760 ,, ..	3	30
Aug.	end. Taking up ..	1760 ,, ..	1	28
	Dividing into ..	5280 ,, ..	3	30
	Planting ..	5280 ,, ..	10	33
Sept.	Taking up ..	5280 ,, ..	4	24
	Dividing into ..	14,080 ,, ..	9	23
	Planting ..	14,080 ,, ..	23	9
Nov.	Taking up ..	14,080 ,, ..	11	44
	Dividing into ..	21,120 ,, ..	14	4
	Planting ..	21,120 ,, ..	42	14
		Hours 130	49 m.	

Nearly 13 days 1 hour—or 13⅛ days may be allowed.

	£	s.	d.
Of this 4½ days may be reckoned for women and boys, occupied in taking up and dividing the plants, at 1*s.* per day	0	4	6
Men, 9 days at 2*s.* per day	0	18	0
	£1	2	6

It would appear from this estimate that 18*s.* 6*d.*, the saving in seed, is short of the expense incurred to the extent of 4*s.*; whilst the expense of superintending the labour would be greater than is required for sowing. It also appears that in Mr. Archdale Palmer's small, and doubtless carefully-conducted experiment, 10 plants out of the 48 died; this is a large proportion, leaving more than ⅓ of the ground blank, whilst the return of produce does not warrant the supposition that the remainder would make up for such deficiency; 2⅔ lbs is not 20 bushels per acre; and if to this be added ⅓, stated to be destroyed by birds, still the amount would not equal an average crop.

The expense of labour more than balances the value of seed saved; and

The produce is deficient more than the quantity required to sow an acre in the usual way.

No. II.—In the following calculation the allowance for labour is at the rate of 2*d.* per hour for a fair man's labour by the day. It is also supposed that the ground is prepared ready for sowing, &c.

	£	s.	d.
To plant an acre of Wheat, the plants to stand one foot apart, 305 grains are to be sown, about the middle of July, six inches apart each way in the open ground, the labour for which would be half an hour . .	0	0	1
The same taken up and divided about the middle of August (much, as regards the time, depending on the state of the weather), and averaging a division of 4 times to each grain, or 1220 plants; to be planted at six inches apart (planting, on an average, 10 plants a minute), two hours' labour	0	0	4
Taking up and dividing the same	0	0	4
The same again taken up and divided, about the middle of September, and averaging a division of 3 times, or 3660 plants, and still planted six inches apart . .	0	1	0
Taking up and dividing the above	0	1	0
Carried forward	0	2	9

* This machine may be drawn by a small pony; this harrow loses one mark in every turn after the first, as it must return with the off tooth in the last mark,

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	0	2	9
The same taken up and again divided, about the middle of October, and averaging a division of 3 times, or 10,980 plants, and again planted as before, 6 inches apart	0	3	0
Taking up and dividing the same	0	3	0
The same plants again taken up and divided, about the beginning of March, and averaging a division of 4 times, or 43,920 plants, the plants to be placed at one foot apart at this planting each way	0	12	0
Taking up and dividing the same	0	12	0
Total for planting an acre of Wheat, one foot apart	£1	12	9

No. III.—To plant an acre of Wheat, the plants to stand one foot and a half apart, 227 grains must be sown, about the middle of July, six inches apart—

	£	s.	d.
The labour for which would be half an hour, at 2d. per hour	0	0	1
The same taken up and divided in August, averaging a division of 4 times, or 908 plants—labour for planting, one hour and a half	0	0	3
Taking up and dividing the same	0	0	3
The same taken up and divided in September, averaging a division of 3 times, or 2724 plants, still planted six inches apart—labour for planting	0	0	9
Taking up and dividing the same	0	0	9
The same taken up and divided in October, averaging a division of 3 times, or 8172 plants, and planted at six inches apart—labour for planting	0	2	3
Taking up and dividing the same	0	2	3
The same again taken up and divided, about the beginning of March, and averaging a division of 4 times, or 32,670 plants, which are to be planted one foot and a half apart—labour for planting	0	9	0
Taking up and dividing the same	0	9	0
Total for planting an acre of Wheat at 1 ft. 6 in. apart	£1	4	7

No. IV.—In my opinion the only way of executing this plan is to dibble in the seed, 2 grains in a hole, about 4 inches from each other, the plants to be taken up when they are in a proper state, and divided into five, which would be as many on an average at that time as could skilfully be made, and then planted out at once, where they are to remain, thus getting rid of all the intermediate dividings. The number of grains of Wheat required for one rood would be 42,240, which would not exceed one pint at farthest, as I have ascertained by actually counting that quantity; and consequently, a pint of Wheat will plant 21,120 holes.

If each hole thus gives five plants on an average, which may be reasonably expected, there would be at the disposal of the farmer, 105,600 plants, a quantity sufficient to plant five acres, at 17½ inches apart.

If farmers were to adopt a system of this kind, there is little doubt but it would soon gain ground in the country. Seed for five acres, sown in the usual way, would cost about 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; whereas, one pint of Wheat would only cost about one penny. The plants may be taken up, separated, and planted again by 50 people in one day:—25 taking up, dividing, and supplying 25 planters, allowing each to plant 4,224 per day, and this might be wholly done by boys and girls at 6*d.* per day; consequently, the farmer's saving, exclusive of the original cost of dibbling the rood, would be 3*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* per every five acres, as thus—

Cost of seed-Wheat for five acres				£4	12s. 6d.
Cost of one pint of seed-Wheat	£0	0	1d.		
Dibbling a quarter of an acre	0	0	0		
Taking up and planting	1	5	0	1	5 1
				£3	7 5

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. XVII.

The Water Flannel.—A friend put into my hand the other day a yard or two of what seemed a coarse kind of flannel, gray on one side, greenish on the other, and a full quarter of an inch thick. It had been thrown up by the river Trent, and washed ashore in vast sheets. Those who had seen it pronounced it a manufactured article, and so it was, but by the hand of Nature. It brought to mind a similar production, of which some acres had been discovered in Berkshire about three years since, when it was said that clothing had been made from it by the country people, who took it for a sort of cotton wadding, fallen from heaven.

When this substance is handled it is harsh to the touch, although composed of finest threads. To the naked eye it presents no character by which it may be known from any coarse and loosely woven cloth. The microscope reveals its nature. It is then found to consist of myriads of jointed threads, whose joints are compressed alternately sideways and vertically; they are here and there transparent, but for the most part opaque, and rough to the eye. The white side is more opaque than the other, and more unexaminable; but if a little muriatic acid be added to the water in which the fragments of Water Flannel float, copious bubbles of air appear, which are much increased in quantity by the application of the heat of a spirit-lamp. By degrees they disappear. They were bubbles of carbonic acid, extricated by the action of the muriatic acid on a coating of carbonate of lime, with which the plant is more or less completely invested. If, after this operation, the threads are again examined, the contents of the joints become visible; in the green parts of the Flannel they are filled with an irregular mass of green matter, in the white part with myriads of globules, intermixed with a shapeless substance. The globules are the seeds. If a little iodine is then given to the flannel, it is readily absorbed, and the contents, shapeless matter, globules, and all, become deep violet, showing that all this substance is starch.

Hence it appears that the Water Flannel is a microscopical plant, composed of jointed threads, secreting carbonate of lime on their surface, and forming seeds composed of starch within them. And when we consider that the joints are smaller than the eye can detect, while each contains from 50 to 100 seeds, it may easily be conceived with what rapidity such a plant is multiplied. Besides which, as their contents consist to a great extent of starch, the most readily organizable of all vegetable materials, the means of growth with which the plant is provided are far more ample than anything we know of in the higher orders of the Vegetable kingdom.

This curious substance has of late years attracted the attention of people in various parts of England, and the inquiries that have been made of naturalists have been so incorrectly answered, that it is full time to put an end to the mistakes about it. In the year 1840, the Royal Agricultural Society submitted specimens of it to the late Librarian of the Linnean Society and the Secretary of the Royal Dublin Society. Mr. Don declared it to be the Oscillatoria corium—one of the half-animal, half-vegetable productions which form entangled layers in the bottom of streams in the colder parts of England. But it is difficult to conceive what could have given rise to this statement; for the Water Flannel has no one of the peculiarities of Oscillatoria corium, which, moreover, is glossy and slimy. Mr. Hardyman reported it to be a water-plant called Conferva sordida, or, as he called it (Hibernicè), a kind of *fresh*-water *sea*-weed; and he was nearly, though not quite, right; for it is a true Conferva. C. sordida, however, differs; has another colour, and a silkiness which is rendered impossible in this plant by the carbonate of lime that clothes it. Another authority assured the Linnean Society that the Water Flannel is the Conferva fluviatilis of Linnæus, a more extraordinary error than that of Mr. Don. I happen to know that, in two of these cases, the observers had the real Water Flannel submitted to them, for portions of it were placed in my hands at the same time; and there is little reason to doubt that the specimens laid before the Linnean Society were the same.

The Water Flannel is really the Conferva crispa of Dillwyn, or the C. capillaris of Linnæus, known for years for the singular property it has of forming beds of rough, entangled, curling threads.

And for what purposes, we may ask, is this small plant intended? Is it for food for man or animals, or for decorating the waters in which it grows, or for adding to wealth or comfort in any way? It is hard to answer selfish questions of this sort. That it has its use we may rest assured; but whether for us or our fellow-creatures it is scarcely within my province to determine. I may, however, suggest, that it, like all such agents, is probably one of the great means of moving the hidden springs of the natural world.——It swarms in waters, where it floats and grows with inconceivable rapidity. What does it grow on, unless the decaying matter in which all water abounds, and which tends to pollute it? It is therefore a purifier of the streams.——It is cast by the waters on the meadows, and carries with every 1000 lbs. weight of it, 400 lbs. and upwards of carbonate of lime, 200 lbs. of carbon, with at least 15 lbs of the air called nitrogen. These are manures which the Water-Flannel rescues from the flood to increase the vigour and abundance of the land.——But it is also the nest of insects and animalcules, which wander amidst its trackless fields and feed upon its produce. Surely these are uses enough without a hacknied appeal to the admiration of what are called inquiring minds.

But it may be that nature intends such plants for higher purposes. One quarter of its weight consists of starch and azotised substance; that is to say, of the nutritious matter that gives bread its value. Why, then, might not the Water-Flannel be converted into food in times of scarcity? It would certainly be far better than the bread of bark and straw which has been sometimes used.—*R. E.*

TO OBTAIN FLOWERING PLANTS OF SALVIA SPLENDENS IN THE MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL.

The small lateral shoots from large specimens of indifferent vigour, and which were previously bloomed the current season, were formed as cuttings in the last week of October, and struck in store pots of 12 each, within a span-roofed box, resting within two inches of a hot flue, in a propagating-house. When in a suitable state for potting off, pots of small and large 48 size were prepared by placing an inverted thumb-pot over the cavity of each as drainage (or circulating medium,) and around each small pot were added, up to its level, portions of half-decomposed manure in a thoroughly dried and coarse state, pressed close.

A struck cutting from the store pot was then inserted in each, and in many instances a flake of the dried manure was placed immediately over the cavity of the small inverted pot, upon which each cutting, with its detached portion of roots, &c. generally rested.

The compost used was two parts of yellow loam, with a third portion of the same dried manure reduced through a sieve of two-eighths of an inch wide in the wire—a small quantity of sand being added. The first situation in which they were placed when potted off was within the span-roofed box or frame in which they were struck, from whence, when fully established, they were removed for a short period upon the pit of an Orchidaceous-house; and from this position they were finally transferred to the south end of a span-roofed stove, which was also employed in the spring as a Forcing-house. This structure was heated by an ordinary flue running round the house, which being in an exposed situation, required a high temperature during winter, and consequently the atmosphere was dry. The plants were placed upon an elevated shelf against the south front glass, and also upon the platform beneath, over the flue, which was covered with sphagnum and surfaced with sand in order to counteract the intense heat by copious watering.

In addition to the potted cuttings, the same process was applied to larger plants, the whole of which had previously bloomed in an indifferent state of growth. The latter were cut back a short time previous to the operation, in order to accumulate their sap as far as their lateral growth permitted. The only difference observed with the shifted plants was, a great reduction of the soil in which they had been previously grown, and the inverted pot used for internal circulation (or drainage) was proportionate in size to the large twenty-fours or sixteens to which the plants were removed; the quantity of dried manure employed was also in proportion. The larger specimens, including the whole of the shifted plants, were excited to growth by being placed upon a bed of tan previous to their final removal to the stove. Being, as before stated, exposed to a high temperature and ungenial atmosphere, humidity was maintained by frequent syringings, &c. at appropriate hours.

The above mode of potting was adopted apart from any previous knowledge of its application or probable effect. In the instance of the potted cuttings nothing short of a failure was anticipated, from the extremely rapid circulation which was expected to follow; and on this account the plants excited little interest until their uniform and exuberant growth proved, satisfactorily, that the proportions, arrangement, and quality of the materials used in the process of potting, had answered the great end always sought for in high cultivation—namely, an uniform circulation of moisture.

The appearance of the plants during the progress of their growth, especially of the cuttings in 48 sized pots, up to the season of bloom, was luxuriant and uniform in the highest degree, indicating the vigour of seedlings rather than of cuttings, and even led to an inquiry whether they were not some new species! During March and April they presented a very interesting appearance, with their long brilliant spikes of orange-scarlet, mingling at that season with other gay productions of the forcing-house, but surpassing them all for elegance and beauty.

I conceive that the principles involved in the foregoing instance of successful cultivation, with portions of plants previously exhausted by blossoming, afford conclusive evidence in favour of opinions advanced elsewhere, namely, that—

1st—The vigour of plants is in proportion to the excitability of their organs.

2nd—A progressive and accumulative system of cultivation is alone capable of obtaining the greatest possible effects, from any proportionate amount of agency to which plants are exposed.

3d—The greatest possible effects in cultivation do not in any case depend upon the presence or absence of any single element of support, nor upon any given amount of material or agency, but in the judicious combination of all the materials or agencies which are essential.

4th—An adaptation of those agencies to the progressive stages of growth in plants is essential, if the best possible effects of cultivation are to be obtained.

5th—The subserviency of the highest given amount of material to the legitimate object of cultivation will be the nearest test of an ultimate effect.

6th—The best result produced by an inferior amount of material is only an approximate effect.

7th—The greatest extent of healthy development in the organs of plants is equal to an ultimate effect in *growth*.

8th—The subserviency of the greatest extent of growth to an uniform development of flower-buds is equal to an ultimate effect in *bloom*, which is the highest object of cultivation.

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XLIX.

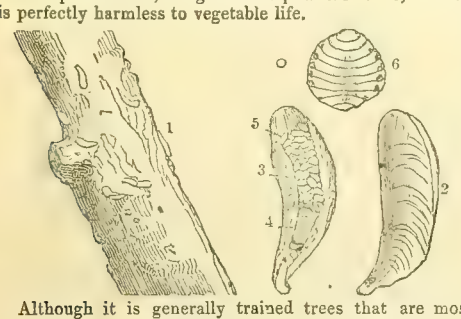
Aspidiotus conchiformis (*The Apple-tree Mussel Scale, or Dry Scale*).—Upon the trunks and branches of Apple and Pear-trees there are found two species of Scale-insects, the former of which we will now describe and figure. They are so small, and partake so completely of the substance, colour, and character of the bark, that an unpractised eye would not suspect they were the production and habitation of an insect, and I believe that some allied species attached to the Ash and other trees have been mistaken, even by philosophers, for Lichens, &c.

The little animals sticking to the bark of the Apple-trees are so similar to Mussel-shells, that Geoffroy called them "Le Kermes en ecaille de moule," but instead of giving them an appropriate scientific name, he designated them as the Chermes arborum-linearis. Gmelin has in some measure supplied the deficiency, by describing them under the name of Coccus conchiformis; but if he had applied the term of Mytiliformis, Mussel-shaped, it would have been more significant. These scales do not lie in one direction, as others generally do, with their heads downward, for some of the Apple-tree Scales are placed vertically, others obliquely, and many have a transverse direction (fig. 1), and sometimes they are crowded together in immense multitudes in every possible position, even lying one over another. The scales are hard, dark, and shining; they are exceedingly like a minute Mussel-shell, but rather more elongated; they are slightly curved, transversely wrinkled, rounded at the tail, and attenuated at the head, which is semi-cylindric, less opaque, and of a rusty colour (fig. 2). These adhere firmly to the bark, having the margins broad beneath and woolly (fig. 3), and when dislodged, the space they had covered appears white. Within the shell is found a fleshy-green female, occupying part of the cavity towards the tapering extremity (fig. 4), the hinder space being entirely filled with white oval eggs, amounting sometimes to 50 or more (fig 5); they are rather larger than in most species I think, and produce little white flat Cocci, with two antennæ and six legs; theyare lively and run about for several days, but having fixed themselves then grow, and by degrees become

very different creatures to what they were immediately after their birth.

On opening the Scale and taking out the female, I found that she was not attached to the shield, and that consequently this Mussel-scale is not a true Coccus, but an Aspidiotus; it was a fat yellow-green maggot, nearly orbicular, very convex, shining, with distinct transverse striæ, indicating the abdominal segment; a pale brown line was visible down the back, from the alimentary canal, shining through the thin and transparent skin (fig. 6). I looked in vain for a rostrum in the only female I could find alive, and I was equally unable to detect any legs or eyes; indeed, it seems very doubtful whether the latter are possessed by any of the female Coccidæ in their adult state, although they are very distinct, but very minute when they are first hatched.

A contributor to the "Gardeners' Magazine" says, "A scale of a brown colour, pointed at both ends, and less than half the size of a seed of common Flax, abounds in the North of Cambridgeshire, on the branchlets of old Apple-trees, and in unlading the trees in autumn of their ruddy riches, here and there an Apple occurs to whose rind one or more of these scales firmly adhere, and where it must have become fixed before the Apple's growth was finished; as when the scale is removed, a slight depression in the rind of the Apple is perceptible." The same scale, it is said, is very prevalent in Cheshire on the Pear-trees, where it is considered to be injurious to the fruit, as by clinging to the rind it prevents the fruit from swelling to its full size. It is asserted that Peaches, Apricots, Plums, &c., suffer from the attacks of the Mussel-scale, and if young Ribston-pippins, and some varieties of Pears be planted near any other Apple or Pear-tree that already supports these insects, they will speedily migrate to them. The same observer says, "I believe this disease is mostly, if not entirely, confined to wall-fruit in the open air, standards not affording them sufficient warmth and shelter during our winters especially in Scotland, where they have been very abundant and very troublesome. They attach themselves to the bark, and by means of their rostrum they soon exhaust a branch so completely of its sap, that it withers and dies." Mr. Ingpen recommends "two or three applications in the spring, at intervals of one or two weeks, of strong lime-water with a brush, and a dusting of quicklime before the branches get dry; or a washing of soft soap and water, using also the powdered lime," which is perfectly harmless to vegetable life.



Although it is generally trained trees that are most attacked by the Mussel-scales, I have seen standards so covered with them, that they were completely hide-bound it might be said, so that it was impossible for the trees to increase in size. I doubt not that the best plan for getting rid of these Scales is to scrape the bark with a wooden knife, so as to bruise and crush the females without lacerating the tree, and immediately after to wash over the trunk and branches with some gas-tar. If any other mixture should be preferred, the best season for applying it will be in May, when the young ones are creeping from under the scales, and are easily destroyed; but they are so minute that it will be necessary to use a magnifying-glass to ascertain when they are hatched and in motion.—*Ruricola.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XLII.

The frosts have at length settled the flowers for the season, and the falling leaves warn us that winter is at hand. If greenhouse plants were housed before the frost began, they will now require but little attention except to give them plenty of air and keep them as hardy as possible. Some of the most forward of the Cinerarias which are now showing bloom will require to be repotted, and probably some of the earliest potted young plants of Calceolarias and Pelargoniums would be the better for a little more pot-room. From this time to the other side of Christmas you can scarcely keep your Pelargoniums too dry, so long as they do not flag, and young plants of kinds that do not bloom freely should be rather cramped for pot-room. The buds of the earliest Chrysanthemums are now swelling fast, and where they promise to bloom freely it will be as well to thin the blooms out a little, and that without delay. The plants must be well supplied with moisture, and if a little weak liquid manure is given to them occasionally it will be of service—however, let it be weak, for it is wrong to give plants strong manure or gross food at a time when there is not sufficient light to elaborate the juices properly. Plants in frames cannot have too much air or be kept too cold, so long as they are not frosted; but above all things keep them free from rain and from becoming wet in any way.

In the flower-garden the principal work will be to get the beds cleared of the old plants, and prepared ready for planting with Tulips, Hyacinths, Ranunculuses, &c., &c. In clearing the old plants away, roots of Salvia patens, Lobelias, Dahlias, and the like, may be stowed in a dry shed or cellar, and covered with dry tan, ashes, or leaf-mould, until the spring. It is not advisable to keep Bulbs of Tigridias dry through the winter, as they seldom get sufficiently ripened in this country, and to dry a bulb that is not fully ripe is certainly injurious to it. For some years I have made it a rule to place these bulbs under the greenhouse stage, and I have invariably succeeded in keeping them better than when I used to dry them off. Where there is convenience and a little heat—if bottom-heat all the better—it is a good plan to pot a quantity of the best scarlet and variegated Pelargoniums, and shorten in the branches to where they are pretty well ripened. These, if forced for a few weeks, to make them form young shoots an inch long, and then hardened off in the greenhouse until spring, will make beautiful dwarf bushy plants for bedding out, and will bloom more profusely than young luxuriant plants. In the *Chronicle* of last year, Mr. Gordon recommended Pelargoniums and such like strong-growing plants to be preserved through the winter in large boxes in layers of dry peat, and then to place the boxes in some dry room or cellar; and doubtless this is an excellent plan for a great number of things. The plants may be taken out of the boxes, and potted towards the end of March, and will make pretty plants for planting out in May.

Trenching and all kinds of new ground work must be proceeded with as fast as possible, so as to get all alterations completed before the new year.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

LIST OF FLOWERING PLANTS FOR FORCING.

As the readers of the *Chronicle* have shown much interest of late in Flower-forcing, I beg to submit a list, with a few hasty remarks thereon, which may serve to refresh the memory of those who are preparing for a winter campaign of this kind; and, in the first place, the subject naturally divides itself into three heads: viz., 1st, tribes which naturally bloom through winter; 2d, retarded autumn flowers; 3d, early forcing. This subject is yet in its infancy, if we consider the eligibility of many plants, which have either been introduced, or brought into public notice afresh, within the last few years. Mr. Beaton has, I perceive, fairly caught the mania, and has done much towards drawing attention to the subject; I hope he will continue his labours on this head, as he is both able, and has the opportunity, to advance the branch of gardening. I will now submit my enumeration of kinds as they occur to me, and I hope that critics, instead of railing at me, will employ their time in adding to or correcting the lists, as, under present circumstances, it is evident that such lists must be somewhat imperfect. If the subject proves interesting to the readers of the *Chronicle*, I shall be induced, as the long winter nights come on, to continue observations of a practical nature on the various subjects contained therein, as far as my experience has reached.

1 Roses, hybrid China, F R
2 .. Perpetual, &c., F R
3 .. Provens tribes, F
4 Sweet Briar, F
5 Cinerarias, F R N
6 Bulbs, chiefly Dutch, as per the London lists, F N
7 Hedychiums (see Mr. Beaton's remarks in the *Chronicle*), F
8 Lily of the Valley, F
9 Amaryllis of all kinds, F N
10 Panciatiums, F
11 Lachenalias, F N
12 Violets, F N
13 Azaleas, North American, and their hardy hybrids, F
14 Azaleas, Indian, and their tender hybrids, F
15 Rhododendrons, various, F
16 Bog plants in general, as Rhodora, Daphne, Kalmia, Erica, &c. &c., F N
17 Persian Lilacs, F
18 Poinsettias, N
19 Gesnera elongata, &c., F N
20 Cyclamens, N
21 Chinese Primrose, F N
22 Geraniums, or rather Pelargoniums, selected by their habits and adaptability, F R
23 Euphorbias, R N
24 Tropæolum tricolorum, F
25 Bletias, F N
26 Phaius, F N
27 Mignonette, F R
28 Mezereon, N
29 Hepaticas, N
30 Scillas, N
31 Helleborus hyemalis, N
32 Camellias, F R
33 Oranges, F
34 Chrysanthemums, R N
35 Chorozemas, N
36 Calceolarias, F R
37 Pinks, F R
38 Gardenias, F
39 Chimonanthus, F N
40 Honeysuckle, F
41 Linum flavum arboreum, F
42 Ericas, winter-flowering sorts, N
43 Ribes sanguineum, F
44 Correæas, F
45 Cytisus canariensis, and others, F N
46 Epacrises, F
47 Tussilago fragrans, F N
48 Pultenæa stricta, F
49 Cacti, F
50 Justicia salicifolia, F R
51 Cypripediums, N
52 Polygalas, R
53 Lechenaultia, R
54 Luculia ?
55 Plumbago capensis and rosea, F R

Abbreviations used:—F, forced flowers; R, retarded summer or autumn flowers; N, natural season of flowering.

Most or all of the above list possess capabilities for blooming through winter or the dull season—say from the beginning of November to the end of March, after which flowers are easily obtained. For many of them a cool pit or frame would suffice: for others, a common dung frame; and hence the small amateur may indulge in flower-forcing as well as his more wealthy neighbour. For the generality of plants in this list, however, something more complete is wanted, and one grand desideratum is, to secure a permanent bottom-heat of 80° to 85°. The next grand point is abundance of light—at least a roof capable of receiving all that the season affords; and these, with a perfect command of atmosphere and moisture, constitute the three great requisites. However, much may be done during summer previous to the forcing of any given tribe; and one of the principal maxims may be illustrated by the old country saying, viz., "Early to bed, early to rise." If thorough justice could be done to the subject, I am persuaded that many things should be forced into wood slightly in the previous spring; in fact, take the old Provens and Moss Rose for instance: if these must be obtained by Christmas, they ought to be accelerated as early in the previous spring as the beginning of March, in some comfortable pit, with, if possible, a small amount of bottom-heat. These plants, with proper management, ought to be turning yellow in the leaf by the early part of September, and by the end of that month should be removed to the coldest situation the garden affords; in fact, behind some north wall, to gather the principle of excitability.—*R. Errington.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Planting.—I read in the *Chronicle* of the 16th and of the 30th September letters on the subject of Planting. In the former was one article, signed "W. H. Humphreys, Vicar's Cross Nursery;" in the latter were two—the first was headed "Planting," the last was signed "Quercus." The sentiments conveyed in the one signed "Quercus" are so much at variance with those of the two others, that I beg to call attention to their contents. But it is necessary first to observe, that what I say on the subject of Plantations are not to be considered as objects of individual but of national importance; for the planter, in 19 cases out of 20, does not benefit by his plantations in the way of profit, although he may rejoice in his work because he feels that he is doing good to his country and to those that come after him. This, I think, is true patriotism! Now if this is so, I cannot concur in the opinion of "'Quercus," nor do I think it of equal value with that of Mr. Humphreys, who, writing from a Nursery, is interested in that on which he writes, and, with experience on his side, avows, by his signature, his readiness to stand by his statements—nay, more, he recommends the system which he finds profitable, after having practised it for a period of 27 years on a large plantation of 450 acres. The other letter, headed "Planting," is in strict accordance with Mr. Humphreys' report; and he heartily rejoices in that which he personally visited and examined. Now it is necessary that "Quercus" should bring forward some testimony to support his views similar to that which Mr. Humphreys and "R. S. L." have done, and point out some plantations formed of the same extent, or at least of similar age, where investigation might be made; so that those who may be disposed to plant might decide what method to adopt. The plantations of Dr. Thackeray are specified as evidence of the system approved of by Mr. Humphreys, after examination, and by the planter, "R.S.L.," on the same conviction, viz., ocular demonstration. Nerquis (the scene of these plantations) is, I believe, not 15 miles from Chester, and therefore can easily be visited. Now, let "Quercus" point out plantations of the same age and extent in any district and at the same elevation, 800 feet above the level of the sea; so that gentlemen desirous to serve their country and adorn it by plantations may visit each, and then decide which course they ought to follow. I shall be gratified if I find even a single individual has been led by these remarks to make personal investigation into so important a matter, in order that he may decide whether he should prune, as Dr. Thackeray has done, or only occasionally, as recommended by "Quercus." I think that Dr. Thackeray, in employing his means so largely in ornamenting the mountains near him, is conferring a benefit on his country, and setting an example well worthy imitation.—*Pro bono Publico.*

Large Egg.—Mr. J. Cook, of Garstang, has a duck of the common species that produced an egg on Monday last, Oct. 9, 1843, which weighed four ounces and a quarter.—*Facile.*

Heating.—Wanting to get a great quantity of damp or dry heat, as the case may be, I have built a vertical tank or an intended warm wall round a small forcing-house, and while it is drying I should feel greatly obliged by a word of information and advice from any of your correspondents as to the best plan to be adopted should my own scheme fail in operation. After various inquiries as to the merits and demerits of all manner of cements, and from fear of any insecure plastered affair, I determined from my aggregate of information to adopt the following plan, executed by the best workmen and with the best materials. I used a kind of soapy-working stone-mortar, made from what in Norfolk we call Heydon Lime—they say that this lime will set under water; it is used in all water-works, and its qualities are much talked of. On a capital foundation laid in this mortar I had 12-inch pavements, (having been thoroughly soaked in water;) placed horizontally; upon these are set, edgeways, other 12-inch pavements, two deep, and 5½ inches apart; at the back of these are laid hard white bricks on edge, (also perfectly saturated with water,) with a half-inch cavity between the pavements and brick-work, which is filled with grouting. All this was very carefully and slowly done with the aforesaid mortar; and which, supported all ways, I expect will form a perfectly solid mass to contain the water. My boiler allows me 18 or 20 inches in depth, which, by 5½ inches in width, gives me a great body of water for heating. The question I want to ask is, whether you think this plan will stand moderately hot, for it will not be boiling, water? If not, what would you recommend to make the sides impervious to hot water? Will the water form a sufficient deposit to stop the pores? Do you think that the hot water acting upon the mortar will act as a solvent to it? Is there any chemical solution that would saturate and harden so as to stop leakage should it occur? Would you paint the joints with any particular cement? I at first thought of your recommendation of Francis and Co., No. 2 cement, oiled and turpentined, but all the practical men say that this kind of casing will not stand satisfactorily, or near so well as my plan will do. There is Rock Park Cement—and I thought of some kind of grease mixed with the lime, &c. &c., or perhaps, as I have heard, Naphtha-varnish might be tried for the inside; but I have my doubts as to the efficacy of these. I shall be thankful for any suggestion; and should my plan succeed, or should I adopt any other, I shall be glad to propagate through your *Chronicle* any particulars or information I can give respecting it. In your "Home Correspondence" Mr. W. Hurst of Warrington mentions "heating by earthen pipes:" would you, or would he, be kind enough to inform me with what material they are jointed, or how the joints are put

together, as this is a most important point of inquiry in so good and cheap a plan.—*W.B.H.* [As these points interest a great many persons, instead of answering them ourselves we refer them to the kind assistance of our correspondents. We can only say that, as far as our experience at present goes, good cement, without sand, quickly and skilfully applied, will stand all the heat communicated by a hot-water apparatus. With regard to earthen pipes, they are about to be employed in the garden of the Horticultural Society, jointed with cement, by way of experiment. The pipes there employed are two feet long, of the red earth from which common chimney-pots are made, and formed with a shoulder at the smaller end, so that when they are fitted together, the edge of one rests upon the shoulder of the other. We cannot conceive that such an apparatus as W. B. H. has constructed can fail of holding water. What we do *not* perceive is how, by its means, heat is to be made damp or dry at pleasure; the walls will probably be always damp enough to affect the air of the house, though they will not leak.]

Clover Dodder.—In your last Number, Professor Henslow has pointed out a character in the flowers of the species of Cuscuta which he supposes to have been hitherto imperfectly noted. I would, however, refer Professor Henslow and your readers to Mr. Babington's Paper on the Structure of "Cuscuta europæa," in Vol. XVIII. of the "Linnæan Transactions," in which the character of the scales and their accompanying corona are fully described, and figures of the corona in the various species of Cuscuta are given. These figures, and the descriptions of the species, were copied into the "Phytologist" for July, 1842. It is also to Mr. Babington, in conjunction with Mr. G. S. Gibson, of Saffron Walden, that we are indebted for the past notice of the Clover Dodder, which Mr. Babington described and named in the February Number of the "Phytologist" of the present year.—*E. Lankester.*

Speculative Manures.—It has struck me that prussiate of potash ought to be a very powerful manure—of course I do not suppose that so expensive an article could be used except in flower cultivation, but I think it worth trying in that; it has all the elements which, according to Liebig, are the most necessary for the growth of plants. There are many plants, particularly bulbs, which are very difficult to manure in any way, and I think it probable that by trying some of these organico-chemical compounds, we may find the means of promoting their growth without the risk of killing them, which there certainly is from applying manure. Did you ever hear of watering Orchidaceous Epiphytes with soap and water? I have experienced great benefit from it in New South Wales.—*J. F. Bidwill.*

New Food for Sheep.—Whilst I was at Geneva in the autumn of 1837, I observed every one collecting carefully the fruit of the Horse-chesnut, and on inquiry I learnt that the butchers and holders of grazing-stock bought it readily at a certain price per bushel. I inquired of my butcher, who himself kept a very extensive grazing-farm, and he told me it was given to those sheep in particular that were fattening. The Horse-chesnuts were well crushed; something in the way, so I understood, that Apples are, previous to cider being made. They are crushed or cut up in a machine kept solely, in Switzerland, for that purpose; then about two pounds' weight is given to each sheep morning and evening. Sheep eat it greedily; it must be portioned out to them, as too much would disagree with them, it being of a very heating nature. The butcher told me that it gave an excellent rich flavour to the meat. The Geneva mutton is noted for being as highly flavoured as any in England or Wales. —*F. D., Elysée.*

The Coreless Pear.—I send a sample of Pears, pretty largely grown in the lower part of Kent, and known as the Coreless Pear. It is known in Covent Garden by that name. It is a good bearer, generally, but the fruit is extremely liable to be shaken down by the wind. The merit of the Pear consists in its being the best baking Pear in Christendom: baked in a slack oven till soft, or till slightly—very slightly—dried, it makes quite a sweetmeat. In this country, where baked Apples are sometimes the only out-of-doors ripe fruit, it deserves to be known.—*Este.* [The Coreless Pear which we have cultivated under that name is of a reddish russet-brown colour. It is frequently destitute of seeds, but always contains the cells. The flesh is apt to decay at the core: or, if this does not take place, as it softens it becomes mealy—at least this was found to be the case in 1836. The specimens received are yet hard, and may be different. They certainly bake well in the manner described.]

Something Remarkable.—A short time ago a person was cutting down an Ash-tree in the neighbourhood of Rutland, and having observed an excrescence on the trunk, proceeded to cut it off with an axe, when he was surprised to find a quantity of moss in the centre, which had every appearance of having been the nest of a wren. On taking out the moss from the hollow of the tree, a large toad crawled from the middle of it. The reptile seemed very lively at the first, but in a few minutes became sickly and powerless, but did not die. The excrescence was twelve feet from the ground when the tree was growing, and on examining the timber there appeared to be twenty years' growth round the hollow part.—*Facile.*

Melon Seeds.—It is a common test of the excellence of Cucumber and Melon seeds, to place them for a few minutes in water, and reject all that float as being bad. To what degree may this test be relied on? I will confine myself to Melon-seeds. A few years ago I had some of these sent me from Egypt, they all floated when tested as above, and yet I found not one in ten bad on actual experience. A few days since I thus tried some seeds fresh from the fruit; they almost all sunk; I threw away those that floated, and dried the rest. Accidentally mixing some more untried seed with these, I subjected the whole to a fresh trial, and was much surprised to find that they all (with the exception of some half-dozen seeds) floated. They had all, however, so much the appearance of good sound seeds, and were saved from fruit so healthy and fine, that I kept them, nothing doubting but that like my Egyptian seeds, they would prove good after all. But here is a case of the same seeds tried twice within three weeks, sinking in one case and floating in the other. I should be much gratified to see an explanation of this, if it be of sufficient general interest to deserve notice.—*A. Z.*

Spirits of Tar.—As requested, I beg to state the result of my experiments with Spirits of Tar, to preserve Peas and Beans from the attacks of Pheasants. As soon as my first crops of Peas and Beans began to break through the soil, they were, as usual, voraciously attacked by the Pheasants. I procured some Spirits of Tar, and having diluted it with water in the proportion of one gallon of the Spirit to 24 gallons of water, I poured it over the rows of Peas and Beans with a watering-pot and rose: the Pheasants never touched them afterwards. I should add that the solution appeared rather too strong for the Beans, as some of them turned black after the application, although they afterwards shot up three or four stalks to a root. I do not think that the Spirit acts as a manure; on the contrary, I purposely watered only half of my second crop, and I observed that for some time after those watered had a sickly yellow appearance, and did not grow so fast or look so well as those left unwatered, although they produced equally as good a result. Finding my first crop of Dwarf French Beans to come up very sickly, I examined the roots and found the cotyledons full of a small species of maggot. Thinking that the Spirit of Tar might do good, when I sowed again, before covering in the rows, I watered them with a strong solution of it, and the result was that they came up very strong and healthy, and the produce was enormous; whilst the first crop gradually dwindled away, and died a premature death.—*J. W. C.*

Turnips—I have sent you a Swede Turnip, being a fair sample from a 7 acre field of poor strong Loam, which was thoroughly drained in the spring, 4 yards apart and 30 inches deep, with tiles and stones. The Swedes were sown early in May, the land was in a very rough state, having only received one ploughing and harrowing. No farm-yard manure was used, but 4 cwt. of Guano and 1 sack of common salt were distributed broadcast per acre. The mildew attacked them about a fortnight ago, and since that time they have grown but little. They were drilled on the ridge 27 inches apart, and about 9 inches between each Turnip; the intermediate ones were thinned out by hand, so as to have them at uniform distances. It may be stated that this crop is the wonder of the neighbourhood, on account of its being produced on land hitherto considered far too poor to grow either Swedes or Barley. The last year's crop was Wheat, and of course in common rotation the present would have been a fallow. The expense of manuring, cartage, labour, and sowing, was 55*s.* per acre, and I apprehend the crop will be from 25 to 30 tons per acre,—but this will be exactly stated when sold and weighed. About 20 other acres, similarly treated, have produced abundant crops of Oats, Potatoes, and Yellow Bullock Turnips, on land which (before drainage) only yielded last year 6 sacks and 2 bushels of Oats per acre.—*J. M.* [This was a green topped Swede Turnip, having considerable resemblance to the variety raised by Mr. Skirving, and was of a globular shape, with a clear smooth skin, quite free from carbuncle or rust. Its greatest diameter was about 7½ inches; it was very firm and compact, and weighed 5¾ lbs. without either top or tail.]

Bees.—Mr. John Richmond, of Scorton near Garstang, took a hive of Bees on the 26th September, 1843, the combs and honey of which weighed 92 lbs. The Bees were only put into the hive on June 12, 1843.—*Facile.*

Observations made at the Lytham Agricultural Association, Oct. 3, 1843.—Mr. Lauder, of Salwick Hall, surpassed all competitors for the greatest length of drainage; the extent of his draining measured 22 miles. On the whole of Mr. Clifton's estate, 182,615 yards or 103 miles of draining have been last year completed. This is a further proof of what M. Saul has stated at p. 519, respecting peat drains. Here men of experience are adopting what Mr. Smith condemns, because they find it just the reverse of Mr. Smith's opinion; perhaps the peat here is of a different texture to any Mr. Smith has had the opportunity of seeing. Lytham is about 20 miles from Nateby, and in the county of Lanark. This meeting has surpassed any other in this part of the country. A Mr. Fair has introduced a new kind of draining turf, called tile turf. It appears from the description he gives, to be well calculated for draining purposes, and to be more available and permanent than the wedge-form turf. Mr. Ward, of Westby Hall, gained the first prize for Beans grown on land which previously to being drained was of a swampy wet nature, and scarcely worth 10*s.* an acre. The Beans this year grew six feet in height. Mr. Ashcroft, of Halsall, near Ormskirk, had some Bokhara Clover, which he sowed in the middle of April and mowed at the end of last August; this plant emits a rich aroma, and is much used, it is said, in the adulteration of green tea. Some ears of the Egyptian Wheat which Mr. Ashcroft showed, attracted great curiosity; they were the produce of a few seeds which had been inclosed with an Egyptian mummy 3000 years ago. The ears have a few awns on the upper end, and are very open and distant between the grains. The seed has been in his possession three years and this year he has reaped three sheaves of the corn. Mr. Fair stated the powers of various manures, and some results of experiments tried on land at Lytham—the crop was Turnips. Upon two statute perches tilled with farm-yard manure he had obtained 55 stone of Turnips, and 15 stone of tops: the same quantity of land where guano had been used produced 47½ stone of Turnips, and 20 stone 6 lbs of tops. He wished to call their attention to the following facts regarding the difference between farm-yard manure and guano: farm-yard manure produced more Turnips—the most valuable part, but guano more tops; with gallaxoide (? ?) he had 51 stone 3 lbs. of Turnips, and 19 stone 8 lbs of tops; nitrate of soda, 39 stone 7 lbs, and 20 stone of tops; with compost, a mixture in which Moss copping formed a part, he had 49 stone 7 lbs of Turnips, and 42 stone of tops. From these results he was of opinion that farm-yard manure was the best.—*Facile.*

Weeds in Ponds.—In answer to "Aliquis," p. 721, you say "there are no means of keeping down Weeds in ponds except very frequent cutting them." This is very true, and the most simple thing you can make use of to cut them with is a pair of swans. At this place, three years back, the lake was so crowded with weeds that it was almost impossible to get a boat across it, but a pair of swans were turned upon it, and they with their broods in the following summer so completely routed the weeds, that the water at the present time is as free from them as could possibly be desired. It is considered, I believe, that five swans will eat as much grass as a horse, and as aquatic weeds are more natural to them than grass, it is easy to conceive how soon a quantity of them will rid a large pond of weeds. I mention this fact, knowing it will be of use, and from the conviction that it is not generally known, at least I was ignorant of it until I came to reside here.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

Snails.—I have found decaying blooms of Sunflower to be the best traps for Snails.—*C.*

The Grey Wagtail.—I am inclined to think the following anecdote of one of the feathered race may not be unacceptable to some of your readers whose tastes agree with my own, and if so, I certainly owe some return which I am quite willing to pay. The bird in question is the Motacilla boarula, the Grey Wagtail:—"Before I had left my bed on the morning of the 28th ult., I heard a continuous knocking, which at first I attributed to the servants, and thought nothing particular of it; but hearing it again repeated as I was dressing, I went out of the room to ascertain whence it proceeded, when I immediately found by the sound, that it was the noise of rapping outside a window. Was, then, some one knocking for admission? Soon I discovered my visitor, in the aforesaid pretty little bird. Tap, tap, tap, went its bill against the glass of a window over the staircase; and then it retired a little way up the tiling of a roof which slopes down by the side of the window, and shortly came back again, sometimes flying lightly against the upper panes. I learnt from the servants, that this was the second morning of its visit; and one of them remarked, 'Poor thing! it is terrifying itself sadly.' There was some reason for this expression; for, in truth, if one may use such language in Ornithology, the elegant little creature looked sadly careworn, having really an appearance of over-anxiety about it; its neck, in particular, being very thin and pinched. Why and wherefore I cannot say, unless with a correspondent of the 'Zoologist,' last August, I believe that the poor bird is a disconsolate widower, and seeing himself in the glass, 'mistakes his own mould of form for the person of his lost mate.' In this manner his emaciated appearance would be accounted for; but I fear me, the facts of the present case are against so romantic an explanation; for, to this window there is no blind (as there was in the other instance,) to show to the bird the beautiful plumage of his consort or himself. And I should rather be inclined to agree with Mr. Doubleday, in another number of the same periodical (No. V., for June,) who remarks, in reference to a similar instance, that he has no doubt the bird fancies it sees insects, a much more vulgar thought. But I cannot feel quite satisfied with this explanation. For why should the bird in so many places make the same mistake? (for we have four separate instances of the same kind,) and why persist so continually in a useless search when it might find plenty elsewhere? Has the bird been to school and learnt "Non sine sudore dulcis est cibus?" There is one circumstance, especially, which militates against this supposition, viz., that several wagtails of the common pied kind (M. Yarrellii, till lately supposed the same with M. alba of Linnæus,) have been on the roof at the same time with Monsieur Boarula, and even have come down to the window-sill to see what engaged his attention, but none of them have made the least attempt to peck at the supposed insects: and yet there were young birds, too, among them, (readily known by the straw-colour tint of the white parts), and surely some of these were likely to fall into the same error—or in all likelihood they would have imitated, like all young things, the action of their elders, if this were not, as it appears to me must be the case, some peculiarity of the species. I have thought the glass may have the appearance of water to the bird, and in the morning, when covered inside with dew, this would not be altogether a delusion, and that this might be the attraction, but the same objections lie against this explanation as against the other. I am bound in fairness to state that the window is rather spotted with dirt, which may look like insects, but then it would look the same to the other wagtails. I would have had the window cleaned before this, to see if the cleansing of the panes would make any difference, but the window is very difficult to get at on the outside, neither will it open, that I might try to tempt my visitor to walk in. This was my

first acquaintance with Boarula—at least, I had never before distinguished him from his near relative, the common yellow wagtail, (M. flava or Rayi); but since Yarrell's book on British Birds has been published, nobody has any excuse for being ignorant of any of the family. I was at first doubtful as to the species, chiefly because there are no signs of the black gorget on the throat, which I imagined could scarcely have disappeared so early in the autumn, though Yarrell states it to be lost in the winter. But I have now had so many opportunities of observing that I am perfectly satisfied as to the species. It allows me to approach within a couple of yards when I stand on the top stair nearly opposite the window; and out of doors I can look down upon it with a small telescope from a bank above, and thence I perceive the size and plumage of the bird is that of Boarula decidedly. The bright yellow on the upper tail-crests is particularly striking, and the same colour is also very rich underneath. The throat and breast are a sort of dull buff. It is a larger bird than Ray's wagtail, and seems very nearly if not quite equal to its pied congeners. I need only further mention that it paid a visit to another window yesterday (Sunday), where, however, it did not remain long. It is quite our constant guest, and I should say half an hour scarcely ever elapses from sunrise to sunset without our hearing the tapping of this feathered angel. It may annoy some people, but to me it shall be ever welcome; though I must fain confess it would be still more welcome if its visits were more like what those of other angels are said to be, "few and far between." I have traced it down to the village, but I never see more than this one solitary individual of its kind, perched on a stone by the water's edge, or running into the shallow stream to refresh itself for another flight to its favourite window. In conclusion, I will again state what I said before, that I cannot but regard the habit as arising from some curious peculiarity belonging to this species. And if any one interested in the above account can suggest any way of discovering the object or instinct of the bird it will give me pleasure to try it. I think I must contrive to have the window washed. If your readers should be inclined to consult the "Zoologist" for particulars of the like instances I have alluded to, I may tell them it is published monthly by Van Voorst, of Paternoster Row, price 1s.; and they will find it full of like entertaining information.—*S. Warnford.*

Wood Pavement.—Some time since I addressed you on the subject of wood-pavement, and I regret very much that none of your numerous correspondents and readers could prevail on themselves to take the question up. It was at that time one of much interest, and I may say excitement. The excitement, I trust, has abated; but the interest which attaches to it, I am convinced, never can, so long as our great metropolis and the great towns of the kingdom continue to be what they are,—the Emporiums of the world! It struck me that your columns would not be an unfitting vehicle of any information that might be offered; and, amongst your numerous friends I could not doubt there were many of science and ability, to deal with the subject in a manner worthy of its importance; but nothing was elicited. I was quite in earnest, however, in all that I then said, and have given my mind most unremittingly to the subject ever since—with what effect remains yet to be proved. I have a plan of wood-pavement (perfectly novel, I believe, in its construction), simple, and I should say cheap, from the facilities it offers in laying down, and its lasting properties; and withal, so secure to the passenger and traffic, that I think it can hardly fail of recommending itself to universal adoption: if I may so express myself, it must establish the principle. There is no dowelling, or rebating, or mortising; yet there is compactness that nothing can disengage, with solidity, durability, security, impermeability, applicability, facility, and every other ty (tie) that can be requisite for its purpose; and most readily will I communicate on the subject with any company or individual disposed to embark on the experiment.—*H. R., Essex.*

Mildew.—I do not doubt the statement at p. 694 respecting the difference in "Aecidium Berberidis, and species of Uredo or Puccinia." But I expect it will be seen, by the enclosed, that the Barberry is subject to what is commonly called Mildew; and as Mildew is contagious, I see no reason why the common belief which I stated does not solve the problem that "Barberry blights Corn," I may observe that there are doubts (what doubts?) respecting the real cause of Mildew; however, it is generally understood to be a parasitical fungus, and some believe it is more contagious to Peach and Nectarine trees having rough leaves, than smooth ones. In the "Caledonian Hort. Memoirs," my father mentions the Noblesse as an instance of the latter. That, however, is not always the case; I have known that Peach infested with the pest almost as bad as the Red Magdalen, which is very subject to Mildew.—*J. Wighton.* [Our worthy correspondent has furnished an admirable example of the way in which false arguments are made to seem genuine. He sends some Barberry leaves covered with a fungus of the genus Erysiphe, calls them Mildewed, says that Mildew is contagious, and therefore infers that Wheat may be Mildewed by contact with a Barberry. But the Mildew of Wheat is not produced by a superficial fungus like an Erysiphe, but by an intestinal fungus of the genus Puccinia, and consequently to place such leaves among Wheat is not very likely to Mildew it. We really wonder that sensible men should not see the folly of this sort of argumentation.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Anger, in the Island of Java, June 16, 1843.—We anchored abreast of the little town or village of Anger this afternoon, and went on shore in one of the native canoes, of which a great number were now alongside, full of the varied animal and vegetable productions of the island for sale. In rowing through amongst these boats, I was much struck and amazed with their varied contents; they seemed to be of all grades, some only having a few Bananas, Cocoa-nuts, sweet Potatoes, and Yams, to trade with; while others added to these Pine-apples, Oranges, Shaddocks, fowls; white, grey, and jet-black monkeys, squirrels, musk deer (the small Javanese kind), minas, parroquets, Java sparrows, and many other articles, forming on the whole a very motley group to tempt those on board. As we rowed through them and neared the shore, the Cocoa-nut and Banana trees, which are growing in great numbers all along the coast here, formed a striking contrast with our European vegetation, and reminded us that here we were in a tropical region, in the land of the East, the climate of the sun. A splendid Banyan-tree (Ficus indica), having the flag-staff upon its top, is growing close by the pier or landing-place, and has a very pretty appearance. The Government authorities have some very handsome shrubs and trees growing in their gardens, the principal of which are the double Pomegranate, the Barbadoes Flower-fence (Poinciana pulcherrima), Jatropha multifida, covered with its scarlet blossoms, and forming quite a tree, several kinds of Justicia, Ixora coccinea, I. rosea, and Michelia champaca, full of its sweet-scented yellow blossoms. I also observed a curious little water plant indigenous to Java, growing in the garden at the Fort, named Pistia stratiotes. The hills which form a half-circle round the plain on which Anger is built are covered with a most luxuriant vegetation, and present to the eye a number of views of great beauty. The little town or village is much scattered, having the houses built open and airy, a condition which is absolutely indispensable to the comfort and health of the inhabitants in a warm country like this. Here and there amongst the houses we observed Cocoa-nut and Plantain trees growing, as well as several other kinds, planted for the purpose of affording shade. The roads or avenues are very broad, straight, and generally at right angles near the town; some of them have hedges of the Coral tree (Erythrina), and others have only fences made of earth and turfed over, presenting the appearance of our common turf dykes. The Teak tree (Tectona grandis), and the Casuarina equisetifolia, with various other trees, are planted at regular distances in the fences, and the Casuarina particularly has a most graceful appearance. The prickly Pear (Opuntia vulgaris), was also growing, and forming fences in some places. The principal article of agricultural produce is Rice, which is grown in great quantities, particularly in the low marshy districts; and here, as in China, the water is conveyed from the heights to irrigate the crops when necessary. The Paddy fields are perfectly level, and if not naturally so, are carefully levelled and surrounded by embankments to retain the water. Indian Corn, Sugar-cane, sweet Potatoes, and Yams, are also grown in great quantities upon the island. The Buffalo is used in the plough, and for various other agricultural purposes, but forming an opinion from the specimens of ploughing which came under my observation, they are far behind the English in this respect; the plough was shallow, crooked, and very much below our standard of good workmanship. In our rambles we met hundreds of the natives coming towards the village from the fields, loaded with paddy, which they carry across their shoulders on a Bamboo-cane, in the same manner as the Chinese appear in the prints with their loads of tea-chests. The Bamboo, which grows in great quantities all over the woods, seems to be used for a variety of purposes: all the bridges which I saw were constructed with it; it made the roofs of the houses, ladders, doolies—a kind of sedan chair for conveying persons of rank from place to place—and formed the little masts for the boats. I was much amused at the mode which the natives took to cool themselves, several times during our ramble, in the heat of the day, when the thermometer in the shade stood at 90°, and when it was probably 130° in the sun. By the sides of the streams or wells of water, which were scattered all over the plains, ladles, made from the shell of the Cocoa-nut, with a handle of Bamboo, were left, seemingly for the public good. These the natives filled with water several times, and poured over their heads and naked bodies; immediately afterwards, covering themselves with their *kubaya*—or slight covering, which is commonly worn round their waist—they walked away seemingly much refreshed. As the Captain watered the ship at Anger, many of the passengers stoutly maintained afterwards that the water tasted strongly of the greasy skin of the Javanese; it is needless to say that this was purely imaginary. The fruits commonly grown on the island, besides those already mentioned, are Mangosteen, Mangoes, Guavas, Sour Sop (Anona muricata), Tamarinds, and the Papaw Tree. The Cocoa-nut trees are, in some instances, notched at regular distances on the stem, by which the natives walk up with great ease to cut down the fruit. These trees are quite unlike their representatives in the stoves in England, where they rarely form a woody stem. In Java, the stems are woody, having a tuft of leaves on the top, in many instances 40 feet from the ground. Coffee is grown in great quantities, and forms an article of commerce. Cinnamon, Chocolate, and Pepper, are also grown on the island. I had an opportunity of seeing the operation of husking or cleaning the Coffee-beans. This is done in a machine driven round by a buffalo; the machine rolls or presses and ploughs up the beans alternately, by which means the outer covering is broken off; the beans are then picked and sorted by the natives. The fruit of the Areca is much used by the natives, and vulgarly called the Betel-nut, from being rolled up in the leaves of Piper Betel, and carried in a box like a snuff-box. They chew this nut, which turns their teeth quite black, and gives them a curious appearance to Europeans; but they consider this as a mark of beauty. Many beautiful well-known plants grow all along the shore, as well as upon the hills. Vinca rosea covers whole acres of ground in company with Ipomœa pes-Capræ upon the beach; Asclepias gigantea was also very abundant; a species of Lawsonia, Guaiacum officinale, Screw-pine, and various other things, which I had seen a little farther up the coast. But the most beautiful plant which I saw in my rambles was a species of Dendrobium, very near D. secundum, with deep purple flowers; it was growing on a tree *fully exposed to the sun* and covered with blossoms.—*R. F.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 17.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. From Mr. Robertson, gr to Mrs. Lawrence, were Erica hyemalis, and Solandra, the former richly covered with flowers: a fine specimen of Zygopetalum rostratum, with large white labellum, striped with purple, making a good contrast with the darker upper petals. Plants of the curious Polystachya macrantha, and Saccolobium denticulatum, the latter growing on a block of wood, and having a fine healthy dark green foliage, and a cluster of small white-fringed flowers. From the same collection were Oncidium ciliatum and Suttoni; the latter with a spike of bright yellow blossoms; Galeandra Baueri, which has kept blooming since the middle of August; Tetranema mexicanum, very useful, on account of its blooming at this season of the year, when flowers are so desirable; and Hippeastrum aulicum, with large dark red flowers; and a large specimen of Sedum Sieboldii, a pretty plant, with drooping branches, which terminate in fine masses of flowers. A Banksian medal was awarded for Erica Solandra, Zygopetalum rostratum, Saccolabium denticulatum, and Tetranema mexicanum. Messrs. Lucombe and Co., of Exeter, sent an excellent plant of Cymbidium giganteum; this, a native of the East Indies, with large flowers, striped with a tawny brown, and said to be very fragrant, is supposed to be the first specimen of the species that has been seen in flower in this country: along with it was a long yellow-flowered Lobelia, of no beauty. A Banksian medal was awarded for the former. From the Rev. G. R. Rashleigh was an Anthocercis, having a tall panicle of small yellow star-like flowers, striped with brown; it did not possess beauty enough to render it worthy of cultivation; its seeds had been sent to Mr. Rashleigh from Swan River. Mr. J. W. Dawson sent a well-grown plant of Erica Banksii, with beautiful dark-green foliage, long greenish white corolla, and dark-brown stamens; for this a certificate was awarded. From Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter, was a shrivelled specimen of Dolichos purpureus; it had arrived in bad condition, owing to its being packed in dry cotton, which in that state absorbs all the moisture of leaves and flowers. The best way of transmitting specimens of cut plants to a distance is to wrap them up in damp coarse brown paper, which will preserve their beauty for a considerable length of time; or if cotton is used it should at all events be well damped and separated from the plants by folds of paper. The plant from which this specimen was cut, is said to have been only a few months old, and not more than two feet high, with no fewer than 10 spikes of bloom, besides the one that was sent. Mr. J. Murray, gr to the Marquess of Bath, sent a Queen Pine-apple, measuring 9½ inches in length, and 6 inches in diameter; the number of pips was 10, and it weighed 6¼ lbs.; it was a remarkably handsome fruit, well swelled, and with a very small crown; a Banksian medal was awarded for it. Mr. J. Roberts, gr to Matthew Wilson, Esq., exhibited two magnificent bunches of Muscat of Alexandria Grapes, which weighed respectively 2lbs. 2oz., and 2lbs. 9oz.; also a very large bunch of the white Nice, weighing no less than 5lbs. 7oz.; for these a Knightian medal was awarded. From Mr. T. Latter, gr to Capt. Aplin, were two good but ill-coloured bunches of Black Hamburgh Grapes, weighing 2lbs. and 1lb. 15oz; and two excellent bunches of Muscats, which weighed 1lb. 14oz., and 1lb. 10oz.; a Banksian medal was awarded for the Muscats. Mr. Scott, gr to Sir G. Staunton, Bart., sent fruit of the purple Guava, Psidium Cattleyanum, from a plant which has produced fruit in abundance since June; also fruit of the Passiflora quadrangularis, which measured 9ins. long by 5½ inches in diameter, and weighed 3lbs; together with fruit of the Akee tree, Blighia sapida, and of the Laurel-leaved Granadilla, or Water Lemon—the Pomme de Liane of the French. This plant is a native of the West Indies, and not very frequently seen in this country; the pulp, which is inclosed within a very pretty orange-coloured rind, marked with green spots, is what is eatable; it is rather acid to the taste, and agreeable in hot countries. A certificate was awarded for the Blighia sapida. From Mr Osborn, of Fulham, was a cut specimen from North America of Shepherdia argentea, covered with clusters of pretty dark red berries, like those of the Pyracantha, which were said to have arrived to only about one-third their usual size when ripe. The tree from which this specimen was taken is stated to be 25 feet high, and about the same in breadth, quite covered with fruit; it never bears fruit in this country, because all the plants here are male. When the females shall have been procured from North America, they will be most valuable hardy shrubs. From John Beadnell, Esq., came a beautiful new, hardy Pear, resembling that called the Trout, or Forelle, with white spots upon a warm red ground. It was stated to be perfectly hardy, proved of first-rate quality, and received a Banksian Medal, a rare reward for seedling fruits of this class. From the gardens of the Society were plants of Fuchsia Chandlerii and racemiflora, a species of Cestrum that had been imported from Guatemala by Mr. Skinner, with dark green foliage and bright orange flowers, and a very pretty autumn plant; also the beautiful Miltonia candida and Oncidium sanguineum, with the following plants, viz., Fabiana imbricata, Mahernia incisa, Phyllocladus asplenifolius, Berberis actinacantha, and Fuchsia globosa, which were placed in Brown's patent pots about the beginning of June, and were fully exposed to the sun, along with other plants in the common pots. These were growing beautifully, the foliage was perfectly green and healthy, and the plants had never lost a leaf. The great advantage in the double pots is, that plants placed in them in very hot weather, and exposed to the sun, only require watering, on an average, once, where those in the common pots require it three times; there must not, however, be any water admitted into the cavity in the side of the pots, as from their porous nature the water passes through and keeps the soil too damp. They seem to answer for all kinds of plants very well, but require more drainage than the common pot, in order to guard against excess of moisture. There were likewise specimens of the Flemish Beauty, which is a very good late standard Pear, Louise Bonne (of Jersey) an excellent Pear, and quite different from the old Louise Bonne, Belle et Bonne, which grows large and handsome in a warm season and very useful: also the Styrian, Double Phillips, Boyle Farm Wilding, Urbaniste, Neil; and the Seckel, both from a wall, and from a standard; the specimens from the wall were nearly twice as large as those from the standard. This Pear is of excellent quality, but has two faults, viz., it is small, and a bad keeper. There were also the Wormsley Pippin Apple, the King of the Pippins, a very good dessert Apple, No Core, Hollandbury, Mère de Menage, a large firm kitchen Apple, and Transparent, which is very singular, on account of its milk-white colour.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

At a late monthly meeting a correspondence relative to a remarkable variety of Caoutchouc, termed Gutta percha or Gutta tuban, was read. These papers, which were submitted by Dr. Mouat, consist of a communication from Dr. W. Montgomerie, at Singapore, to the Medical Board, forwarding specimens of the substance, with a detail of its properties, and the probable uses to which it may be applied; and a communication from Dr. Mouat to the Secretary of the Agricultural Society, giving the result of his experimental observations as to the chemical nature, &c. of the Caoutchouc. Dr. Mouat states that, from an extended series of experiments, he imagines the substance to be a variety of Caoutchouc, possessing some properties differing from those of the ordinary kind found in the market. He then gives the

result of several experiments on the gum, and the various acids, oils, &c., in which it is soluble. This is followed by a description of the different samples which accompany the correspondence, and by remarks on the advantage it possesses in not being affected by the ordinary heat and moisture of the climate of this country.—*Indian Mail.*

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Brighton Floral and Horticultural Society.—Distribution of Premiums:—*Dahlias*, Mr Kidd, Mr Walters, and Mr Hobden. *Collection of Dahlias*, Mr Kidd. *Greenhouse Plants*, Mr Hobden. *Flowers of Herbaceous Plants*, Mr Hobden, Mr Kidd, and Mr Watkins. *Pansies*, Mr E. Mitchell and Mr Willmer. *African Marygold*, Mr Gorringe. *Annuals*, Mr Walter, Mr Hobden, and Mr Watkins. *Bouquet*, Mr E. Mitchell, Mr Walters, and Mr Hobden. *Cucumbers*, Mr Walters. *Vegetables*, Mr Gorringe, Mr E. Mitchell, Mr Kidd, and Mr Walters. *Melon*, Mr Kidd. *Peaches* and *Nectarines*, Mr Gorringe. *Pears*, Mr Kidd and Mr Gorringe. *Apples*, Mr Kidd. *Sweepstakes for Dahlias*, 1, Mr J. Mitchell, for Purple Perfection, Mrs Shelley, Asmodeus, Antagonist, Favourite, Pet Rival, Blanche Shelley, Barnard's Rival, Beauty of Sussex, Prince of Wales, Hero of Stonehenge, and Lady Cooper; 2, Mr R. Henbrey, for Euclid, Rose Unique, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Gilling's Prince of Wales, Eclipse, Andrew Hofer, Colonel Baker, Bridesmaid, Twyford Perfection, Attila, Hero of Stonehenge, and President of the West; 3, Mr Gaines, for Euclid, Lady Prudhoe, Prince Albert, Beauty of Wakefield, Widnall's Queen, Lord Prudhoe, Bridesmaid, Coronal, North Midland, Orange Perfection, Beauty of Sussex, and Perpetual Grand.

Guernsey Horticultural Society, Oct. 4.—This was the Autumnal Exhibition, when prizes were awarded as follows:—Medallists. Large Challengeable Medal (12 varieties of *Apples*), Mr C. De Jersey. Small Medals (Grapes and Hothouse Plants), Mr G. W. Hoyle. *Fruits and Dahlias*, Mr J. Vidamour.—Premium Prize Cards. Show of *Dahlias*, Mr R. Langelier, Nurseryman. Royal Albert *Grapes*, Mr J. S. Brock. Basket of *Vegetables*, (21 varieties), Mr C. De Jersey. *Greenhouse Plants*, and 14 varieties of *Capsicums*, Capt. Appleton.—Flowers. Best Seedling *Dahlia*, Mr C. De Jersey. Best variety of *ditto*, Mr C. De Jersey. Show of *ditto*, 1, Mr J. Vidamour; 2, Mr H. Dobrée, jun. Pan of *twelve*, 1, Mr J. Vidamour; 2, Mr H. Dobrée, jun. Pan of *six*, 1, Mr H. Dobrée, jun.; 2, Mr C. De Jersey. Hothouse *Plant* (Oncidium papilio), Mr G. W. Hoyle. Show of *ditto*, Mr G. W. Hoyle. Greenhouse *Plant*, Mr H. Dobrée, jun. Show of *ditto* Capt. Appleton. Collection of *China Asters*, Mr J. Vidamour. Collection of *German*, Mr J. Vidamour. *Bouquet*, Mr. R. Luff. *Camellia japonica*, Mr J. Brock. Show of *French Marygolds*, 1 and 2, Mr J. Vidamour. Show of *African*, Mr J. Vidamour. Show of *Guernsey Lilies* in pots, 1, Colonel De Bavilland; 2, Mr H. Dobrée, jun. Extra Prizes.—*Colchicum Agrippinum*, Mr H. Dobrée, jun. *Dahlias*, Mr C De Jersey. Greenhouse *Plants*, 1, Mr H. Dobrée, jun.; 2, Mr W. Mellish. *Brunsvigia Josephinæ*, Mr H. Dobrée, jun. *Asters*, *Marygolds*, *Verbenas*, &c., Mr C. Gosselin. Collection of *Fuchsias*, Mr C. Gosselin. *Roses*, in pots, Mr H. Dobrée, jun. Cut *Roses*, Mr J. Cockburn. Seedling *ditto*, Mr R. Luff. *Vallota purpurea*, Mr T. Dumaresq. Fruits. 3 bunches white or yellow *Grapes*, forced (Muscat of Alexandria), Mr G. W. Hoyle. 3 *ditto*, black or purple (Royal Albert), Mr J. S. Brock. 3 *ditto*, not forced (Black Hamburgh), Mr J. Le Lievre. 3 *ditto*, white or yellow (Muscat of Alexandria), Mr J. Le Lievre. 12 sorts of *Dessert Apples*, 3 of each, 1, Mr J. Vidamour; 2, Mr H. Dobrée, jun. 6 sorts of *Kitchen Apples*, 3 of each, Mr J. Vidamour. 6 *Apples*, Ribstone Pippin, Mrs Lainé; London ditto, Old Nonpareil, Royal Pearmain, Aromatic Russet, Mr J. Vidamour; Reinette Franche, Mr R. Luff; Calville Blanche, Mollett's Guernsey Pippin, Mr. J. Vidamour; Old Golden ditto, Mr R. Luff; Court of Wick, Mr H. Dobrée; Margil, Golden Russet, Dutch Reinette, Mr J. Vidamour. 6 varieties of *Pears*, 3 of each sort, Mr J. Vidamour. 6 *Pears* (Chaumontel), grown against a wall; 6 *ditto*, on Espaliers, Mrs Lainé; 6 Beurré d'Amalis, Mr H. Dobrée; 6 Beurre d'Aremberg, Mr J. Vidamour; 6 Brown Beurré, Mrs Lainé; 6 Belle et Bonne, Mr. J Cockburn; 6 Crassane, Mrs Lainé; 6 Virgouleuse and 6 Passe Colmar, Mr. J. Vidamour; 6 Seckle, Mr. H. Dobrée, jun.; 6 Louise Bonne, Mr J. Maingay; 6 Baking, Mr J. Vidamour. 6 *Sweet Oranges*, grown in the open air, Mr J. Vidamour. *Currants*, Mrs Lainé. *Raspberries*, Mr J. Vidamour. Extra Prizes.—White Reinette *Apple*, and Louise Bonne, Mr R. Luff. Collection of *Apples*, and a *Yam*, Mr P. Martin; Adam's Pearmain, Mr J. Cockburn. Collection of *Pears*, Mr C. De Jersey. Vegetables.—Bunch white *Carrots*, and bunch *Parsnips*, Mr H. Dobrée, jun. String of 50 white *Onions*, weighing 50 pounds, Mr C. De Jersey. String Portugal or Deptford *ditto*, weighing 23 pounds, 1, Mr C. De Jersey; 2, 33 *ditto*, Mr H. Dobrée, jun. 3 roots white *Celery*, Mr C. Lefebvre. White, red, and blue *Potato*, Mr J. Vidamour. 6 *Capsicums*, Capt. Appleton. Brace *Cucumbers*, 1, Mr H. Dobrée, jun.; 2, Mr G. W. Hoyle. Glass of *Honey* (20 lbs.), Mr. H. Dobrée, jun. The names of the winning *Flowers* and *Fruits* were as follow:—Mr Vidamour's 60 varieties of *Dahlias*—Lee's Bloomsbury, Butterfly, Bishop of Salisbury, Topaz, Premier, Edward, Coronation, Madame Bauvais, Dowager Lady Cooper, Springfield Rival, Northern Beauty, Glory of Plymouth, Oriental Pearl, Prince of Wales, Virgin Queen, Rose Unique, Marchioness of Aylesbury, Bayadère, Argo, Burnham Hero, Conqueror of the Plain, Attila, Frances Jones, Egyptian Prince, Painted Lady, President of the West, Purpurea alba, Princess Royal, Lady of the Mill, Le Grand Baudin, Maria Wheeler, Fanny Keynes, Challenger, Comte de Paris, Lady Garland, Le Grand Tournament, Miss Nooks, Maid of Bath, Lewisham Rival, Scarlet Defiance, Modesta, Hope, King of Roses, Phenomena, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Grace Darling, Langelier's White Defiance, Eva, Bachelor, Caroline Warren, Charles XII., Ansel's Unique, Dodd's Mary, Rival Sussex, Chancellor, Bowman's Premier, Well's Lilac Perfection, Beauty of the Plain, Hylas, Frederick the Great, Admirable Baudin. Mr Vidamour's show of 12 *Dahlias*—Lee's Bloomsbury, Lewisham Rival, Grace Darling, Bishop of Salisbury, Oriental Pearl, Argo, President of the West, Princess Royal, Well's Lilac Perfection. Mr H. Dobrée's 6 varieties of *ditto*—Lady Cooper, Widnall's Argo, Lee's Bloomsbury, Egyptian Prince, Glory of Plymouth, Bishop of Salisbury. Mr C. De Jersey's 12 varieties of *Apples*, for which he obtained the largest medal, were—Mollett's Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Golden Pippin, Aromatic Russet, Court of Wick, Reinette du Canada, Kerry Pippin, Sykehouse Pippin, Newtown Pippin, Court Pendu Plat, Calville Blanche, and London Pippin. Mr Vidamour's 12 sorts of *Dessert Apples*—Kirk's Golden Pippin, Margil, Pearmain (name unknown), King of the Pippins, Lord Nelson, Verte Pearmain, Sancy Pearmain, Tricolor, Reinette Carey, Court of Wick, Royal Pearmain, Aromatic Russet. Mr Vidamour's 6 sorts of *Kitchen Apples*—Lemon, Reinette du Canada, Dutch Reinette, Hawthornden, and two others (name unknown). Mr Vidamour's 6 sorts of *Pears*—Chaumontel, Beurré Rance, Sabinne, Beurré de Capiaumont, Beurré Diel, and Monsieur Le Curé. Among the various articles sent, particular notice was taken of an Oncidium papilio from Mr Hoyle; a Brunsvigia Josephinæ grown in the open air, from Mr H. Dobrée; a collection of seedling, and other new varieties of *Dahlias*, from Mr R. Langelier, Nurseryman; a flower-stem of Phormium tenax, or New Zealand Flax, seven feet in height, with an abundance of ripe seed upon it, from the garden of Mr Cockburn; also a variety of *Vincas* and *Capsicums*, from Capt. Appleton's greenhouse. Mr J. S. Brock's Royal Albert *Grapes* maintained their celebrity; some of the berries were nearly four inches in circumference, and the bunches about 3 lbs. in weight each. The finest Chaumontel *Pears* in the show were sent in by Capt. De Lisle, for exhibition only.—*Guernsey Star.*

Haverhill Horticultural Society, Sept. 19.—This Dahlia competition was open to all England. The day was remarkably fine, the company good, and the show well arranged. The Prizes were awarded as follows:—Amateurs—12 *Dahlias*, 1, E. Batson, Esq; 2, W. H. Leyton, Esq; 3, Rev. W. Syer. 6 *ditto*, 1, Mr W. Parker; 2, E. Walton, Esq; 3, R. Headley, Esq. *Best seedling*, R. Headley, Esq. 18 *Pansies*, 1, H. W. Jackson, Esq; 2, Capt. Dayrell. Nurserymen—24 *Dahlias*, 1, Mr Dillistone; 2, Mr Chater. *Best seedling*, Mr Gimson. General Prizes—*Tender plant* (Gesneria), 1, Mr Boreham; 2 (Crassula coccinea), Mr F. Nice. *Hardy plant*, 1, Mr Chater; 2, Rev. F. Crick. 6 *Fuchsias*, 1, Mr Chater; 2, E. Batson, Esq. 6 China or German *Asters*, 1, Mr Dillistone; 2, Mr Smoothy. *Bouquet*, 1, Mr Gimson; 2, Mr Chater. *Best design*, 1, Rev. W. Syer; 2, E Batson, Esq. 12 African *Marigolds*, Mr Dillistone. 12 French *Marigolds*, Mr Chater. 6 *Roses*, 1, Mr Dillistone; 2, Mr Chater. 6 *Hollyhocks*, 1, E. Batson, Esq; 2, Rev. Dr. Walton. 3 *Cockscombs*, Mr Gimson. 3 *Balsams*, E. Batson, Esq. 6 *Verbenas*, E. Batson, Esq. 6 *Zinnias*, 1, Mr Smoothy; 2, Mr Chater. A collection of *Hollyhocks* was shown by Mr Barron, of Saffron Walden; stands of *Zinnias* and China *Asters*, by Messrs. Bass and Brown; and of Roses, by Mr Chater. Fruit—*Best Melon*, 1, Capt Dayrell; 2, E. A. Stephens, Esq. Black Hothouse *Grapes*, 1, Capt. Dayrell; 2, Mr Gimson. *White ditto*, 1, Capt. Dayrell; 2, E Batson, Esq. *Out-door ditto*, 1, E. Batson, Esq.; 2, Rev. Dr. Walton. 6 *Peaches*, 1, H. Purkis, Esq; 2, E. A. Stephens, Esq. 6 *Nectarines*, 1, E. Walton, Esq; 2, Rev W. Mayd. 12 *Plums*, 1, Mr Gimson; 2, Mr Chater. 12 *Greengages*, 1, Capt. Dayrell; 2, J. Purkis, Esq. *Filberts*, Rev. F Crick. *Pears*, 1, Mr Boreham; 2, Mr Dillistone; 3, P. Burleigh, Esq. 12 *Apples*, 1, Mr Gimson; 2, Mr Chater. 12 sauce *ditto*, 1, Rev. F. Crick; 2, Mr Gimson. Dish of *Cherries*, J. Purkis, Esq. Dish of *Currants*, Mr Gimson. Vegetables—4 heads of *Celery*, 1, Mr Boreham; 2, Rev. Dr. Walton. 6 *Carrots*, 1, Mr Nice; 2, Capt. Dayrell. 6 Horn *ditto*, 1, Pyke Burleigh, Esq; 2, Capt Dayrell. 3 *Savoys*, 1, Mr Nice; 2, Rev Dr. Walton. Basket of *Vegetables*, 1, Mr Chater; 2, P. Burleigh, Esq. Dish of *Peas*, P. Burleigh, Esq; 2, 2, E. Walton, Esq. 6 *Parsnips*, 1, E. Walton, Esq; 2, Rev. W. Syer. 12 *Onions*, 1, Mr J. Jackson; 2, Rev. R. Roberts. 12 Tripoli *ditto*, 1, E. Walton, Esq; 2, Rev. W Syer. 12 *Potatoes*, 1, Rev. G. Perry; 2, Mr J. Jackson. 6 *Turnips*, Rev. R. Roberts. Brace of *Cucumbers*, E. A. Stephens, Esq. Basket of Salad, 1, J. P. Elwes, Esq; 2, Mr Chater. *Extra Prizes* were awarded to J. P. Elwes, Esq., for a *Design*; and to Mr Boreham, for *Apricots*. In the garden of Mr Boreham was a Marquee, containing the different stands of Dahlias which competed for the *prizes*. The *first prize* of 5*l.* to Amateurs, for 20 *dissimilar blooms* (not named) was adjudged to Mrs. Bramston. Those of Mr Headley were commended. The Rev. W. Syer, and — Bree, Esq, also exhibited for this prize. The *second prize* of 3 guineas, to *Amateurs*, for 12 *dissimilar blooms*, was won by the Rev. W. Knox, with Miss Johnstone, Le Grand Baudin, Browne's Bridesmaid, Princess Royal, Paragon, Rouge et Noir, Beauty of the Plain, Dowager Lady Cowper, Phenomenon, Prince of Wales, Burnham Hero, and Pickwick. The *third prize* of 2 guineas, to *Amateurs*, for 8 *dissimilar blooms*, was won by Mr Smoothy, with Princess Royal, Maria, Attila, Stella, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Indispensable, Phœnix (Headley's), and Duchess of Richmond. The *first prize* of 6*l*, to *Nurserymen*, for 24 *dissimilar blooms*, was won by Mr Widnall, with Widnall's Eclipse, ditto Majestic, ditto Queen, ditto Victor, Hudson's Princess Royal, Sphere, Stella, Indispensable, Catleugh's Eclipse, Virgil, Euclid, Mrs. J. Richardson, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of Sussex, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Andrew Hofer, Antagonist, Adam's Prince Albert, Competitor, Phenomenon, Vivid, Essex Triumph, Indispensable, and Colonel Baker. The *second prize* of 4*l.*, to Nurserymen, for 12 *dissimilar blooms*, was won by Mr Bragg, with Indispensable, Widnall's Queen, Springfield Purple, Beauty of the Plain, Phenomenon, Penelope, Duchess of Richmond, Essex Triumph, Le Grand Baudin, Thompson's Vivid, Bedford's Surprise, and Catleugh's Tournament.

Royal Devon and Cornwall Botanical and Horticultural Society, Sept. 14.—This was the last exhibition of Fruits, Flowers, and Plants for the season. Mr. Pontey, Mr. Rendle, Mr. Wood, &c., kindly furnished a large quantity of plants and flowers to adorn the room, comprising specimens of Exotic, Stove, and Orchidaceous Plants. The following prizes were awarded:—Fruit.—1, The highest-flavoured and best-grown *Pine Apple* (Enville), 1*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Griffin, gr to Mrs. Wells; 2, ditto, 1*l*, R. Robertson, Esq. 1, Dish of mixed *Grapes*, 1*l.*, R. Robertson, Esq; 2, ditto, 15*s.*, Mr. P. Johnson, R.N. 1, Dish of black *Grapes* (Black Hamburgh), 15*s.*, T. Holberton, Esq.; 2, ditto, T. Holberton, Esq, 10*s.* W. Ellis, Esq. 1, Dish of white *Grapes*, 15*s*, T. Holberton, Esq.; 2, ditto, 10*s.*, W. Ellis, Esq. 1, The highest flavoured *Melons*, 10*s.*, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, do., 7*s.* 6*d.*, W. Ellis, Esq.; 3, do., 5*s.*, W. Radcliffe, Esq. 1, Dish of *Morello Cherries*, 5*s.*, W. H. P. Carew, Esq. 1, Dish of do., of any other sort, 5*s.*, Mr. C. Jeffery. 1, Dish of *Peaches*, sorts, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. C. Jeffery; 2, do., 5*s.*, W. Radcliff, Esq. 1, Dish of not less than 8 *Peaches*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, W. H. P. Carew, Esq.; 2, do., 5*s.*, Mr. C. Jeffery. 1, Dish of *Nectarines*, sorts, 7*s.* 6*d.*, W. H. P. Carew, Esq.; 2, do., 5*s.*, Mr. R. Luke, gr to Earl of Morley. 1, Dish of *Nectarines*, not less than 8, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. R. Luke; 2, do., 5*s.*, Mr. C. Jeffrey. 1, Dish of *Plums*, sorts, 5*s.*, J. Briggs, Esq.; 2, do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. J. Taylor. 1, Dish of *Plums*, 5*s.*, W. Radcliff, Esq.; 2, do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. R. Luke. 1, Dish of *Figs*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, W. Radcliffe, Esq.; 2, do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, W. H. P. Carew, Esq. 1, Dish of *Filberts*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, W. Radcliffe, Esq.; 2, do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. R. Luke. 1, Dish of *Cob Nuts*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, W. Radcliffe, Esq.; 2, do., 2*s* 6*d.*, R. Blackmore, Esq. 1, Collection of *Pears*, 6 sorts, ripe fruit, not less than 2 of each, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. C. Jeffery; 2, do., 5*s.*, W. Ellis, Esq. 1, Collection of *Dessert Apples*, 6 sorts, ripe fruit, not less than 2 of each, 7*s.* 6*d*, Mr. C. Jeffery; 2, do., 5*s.*, W. Ellis, Esq. Collection of *Dressing Apples*, 5*s.*, Mr. C. Jeffery; 2, do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, W. Radcliffe, Esq. Extra Prizes.—5*s.* to W. Radcliffe, Esq. for *Black Grapes*. 10*s* to R. Robertson, Esq. for *Pine Apple*. 3*s.* to Mr. C. Jeffery, for *Peaches*. 2*s.* 6*d.* to W. H. Evens, Esq., for do. 2*s.* 6*d.* to T. Briggs, Esq., for *Morello Cherries*. 3*s.* 6*d* to R. Robertson, Esq., for Swanstone *Seedling Strawberries*. 2*s.* 6*d.* to J. Bayley, Esq., for dish of *Mulberries*. 1*s.* 6*d.* to T. Briggs, Esq, for *Red Currants*. 1*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. C. Jeffery, for *White Currants*. 2*s.* 6*d.* to T. Briggs, Esq., for *Plums*. 7*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. Griffin, for *Oranges*. 5*s.* to do., for *Lemons*. Flowers and Plants.—Group of 8 *Greenhouse Plants*, 15*s.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Dahlias*, 24 *blooms*, dissimilar flowers, Gold Medal, Mr. J. Clarke; 2, do., (America, Admiral Stopford, Burnham Hero, Amato, Monarch, Lady Alice Peel, Mrs. Shelley, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Pickwick, Phenomenon, Rival Sussex, Andrew Hofer, Beauty of the Plain, Argo, Lowe's Conservative, President of the West, Triumph, Le Grand Baudine, Wheeler's Maria, Hope, Hero of Wakefield, Nicholas Nickleby, Colonel Baker, Bedford Surprise,) Silver Medal, Mr. J. Griffin; 3, do., 10*s.*, Mr. W. Monk; 4, do., 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. J. Flower. 1, Collection of 12 *Dahlias*, Silver Medal, W. C. Hodge, Esq.; 2, do., 15*s.*, R. Sleeman, Esq.; 3, do., 10*s.*, Mr. J. Bate; 4, do., 5*s.*, Mr. R. Drake, Swilley. Collection of *Hollyhocks*, 5*s.*, R. Robertson, Esq. 1, Collection of 24 *German Asters*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. J. Paul; 2, do., 5*s.*, J. Shepherd, Esq. 1, Six *Cockscombs*, 5*s.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq.; 2, do, 3*s* 6*d*, Sir A. Buller. Group of *Indigenous Plants*, not less than 50 sorts, Silver Medal, Mr. C. Harper. 1, Collection of *Hardy Annuals*, 24 sorts, 7*s.* 6*d.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq.; 2, do., 5*s.*, R. Blackmore, Esq. Collection of *Ten Week Stocks*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, R. Blackmore, Esq. Collection of *Marigolds*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, W. Ellis, Esq. 1, Collection of *Zinnia*, sorts, 5*s.* H. F. Spence, Esq.; 2, do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. J. Taylor. Six *Lobelias* in pots, 5*s.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq., 12 *Verbenas* in pots, 7*s.* 6*d.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. Specimen of a *Rare Plant*, in flower, not having before obtained a prize, (*Cyrtoceras reflexa*), 10*s*, Mr. Griffin. Design of *Cut Flowers*, Silver Medal, Mr. W. Monk. Extra Prizes.—2*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. J. Paul, for *Ten Week Stocks*. 15*s.* to W. C. Hodge, Esq., for *Cut Flowers*. 10*s.* to H. F. Spence, Esq., for *Cut Flowers*. 3*s.* 6*d.* to H. F. Spence, Esq., for Collection of *Fuchsias*. 10*s.* to Mr. J. Ellis, for Collections of *Indigenous Plants*. Vegetables.—Six sorts of *Capsicums* in pots, 5*s.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. 1, Dish of 12 *Tomatoes*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. R. Luke; 2, do., 2*s.* 6*d.*, R. Robertson, Esq. 1, Six roots of *Celery*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, T. Briggs, Esq.; 2, do., 2*s.* 6*d.* Mr. C Jeffery. Three heads of *Cauliflowers*, 5*s.*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. Six heads of *Endive*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, W. Radcliffe, Esq. Bunch of *Onions*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, Sir D. Milne, G.C.B. 1, Three roots of *Red Beet*, with leaves attached, 5*s.*, Mrs. Downes; 2, do., 3*s.* 6*d.*, W. Radcliffe, Esq. Dish of *Peas* (Wonderful) 5*s.*, Mrs. Downes. 1, Basket of *Vegetables*, sorts, 10*s.*, W. Radcliffe, Esq., 2, do., 7*s.* 6*d*, T. Briggs, Esq.; 3, do., 5*s*, Mr. C. Jeffery. Extra Prizes.—3*s.* 6*d.* to Sir D. Milne, for *Capsicums*. 2*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. J. Paul, for *Onions*. 3*s.* 6*d.* to T. Briggs, Esq., for *Peas*. 3*s.* 6*d.* to W. C. Hodge, Esq. for basket of *Vegetables*. 2*s* 6*d* to Mr. Luke, for brace of *Cucumbers*. 2*s* 6*d.* to Mr E. Bennet, for Seedling *Kidney Potatoes*.—*Plymouth Herald.*

Royal West Berkshire Horticultural Society, Sept. 15.—This was the autumn meeting. The following prizes were awarded:—best 18 Dahlias, being 12 self-s and 6 variegated, 1, Mr J. Bulloch, gr to Mrs Crooks, for Frances, Phenomenon, Bridesmaid, Maid of Bath, Haidée, Beauty of the Plain, Wesbury Rival, Oscar, Lee's Bloomsbury, Stella, Bishop of Winchester, Burnham Hero, Argo, Bedford Surprise, Royal Standard, Admirable, Conservative, and Suffolk Hero; 2, Mr G Brown, gr to J. Brown, Esq. 3, Mr P M'Inroy, gr to Mrs M'Inroy. 1, 9 Dahlias, Mr T. R bertson, for Lee's Bloomsbury, Stella, Essex Triumph, Mrs Shelley, Seedling, Pickwick, Admiral Stopford, Metella, Burnham Hero; 2, Mr J. Galloway, gr to Miss Watt; 3, Mr D. Goldie, gr to the Earl of Glasgow. 3 Seedling Dahlias, 1, Mr T. Robertson; 2, Mr M Service, gr to A. Fairrie, Esq; 3, Mr P. M'Inroy. 12 Seedling Pansies, 1, Mr G. Brown; 2, Mr Mathieson, gr to the Duke of Argyle. 12 China Asters, 1, G. J Eccles, Esq; 2, Mr A Brown, gr to R. Steele, Esq; 3, Mr J. Abercromby, gr to W. Baine, Esq. 9 Stocks, 1, Mr J. Bulloch; 2, Mr M. Service. 12 Marigolds, 1, Mr J. Bulloch; 2, Mr J. Galloway; 3, Mr G Brown. 3 Verbenas, trained, 1, Mr P. Clarke, gr to J. Gray, Esq, for Iveryana, Queen, and Ruby. 9 Greenhouse Plants, Mr P Clarke, for E. tricolor, E. præcnans major, E ampullacea, E. ampullacea vittata, Maurandya Barclayana alba, Fuchsia racemiflora, Lophospermum insigne, Gomphocarpus fruticosus, and Achimenes longiflora. 3 bunches of Grapes, 1, Mr M. Service; 2, Mr D. Livingston, gr to C. C. Scott, Esq; 3, Mr D. M'Coll, gr to J. Scott, Esq. 6 Apples, 1, Mr D Livingston; 2, Mr P. M'Inroy; 3, Mr M. Service. 6 Pears, 1, Mr M Service; 2, Mr P. M'Inroy; 3, Mr J. Abercromby. 6 Plums, 1, P. Montgomery, Esq; 2, Mr J. Galloway. 6 Peaches, 1, Mr D. Livingston; 2, Mr Bulloch; 3, Mr P M'Inroy. 12 autumn-sown Onions, 1, Mr M. Service; 2, Mr J. Abercromby; 3, Mr D. Livingston. 12 spring-sown Onions, 1, Mr D. Goldie; 2, Mr G Brown; 3, Mr Mathieson. 6 Carrots, 1, Mr T. Thomson, gr to Mrs Sinclair; 2 Mr J. Bulloch; 3, Mr C. Millar. 6 heads of Celery, 1, Mr D. M'Coll; 2, Mr Mathieson; 3, Mr J. Galloway. 9 Vegetables, 1, Mr J. Galloway. 2, Mr J. Bulloch; 3, Mr P. M'Inroy. 6 Vegetables, by market-gardeners, Mr J Kirkpatrick. Ornamental Device of Flowers, a prize by the President was awarded to Mr. J. Bulloch. Best Melon, 1, Mr J. Abercromby; 2, Mr D. Livingston. Extra Prizes were also awarded to Mr D. M'Dougall, for two heads of Late Cabbage; to Mr M. Service, for a plant of Lilium lancifolium in flower; and to Mr P. Clarke, for a collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants, among which were the following:—Achimenes pedunculata, Oncidium papilio, O. Harrisonii, Echinocactus Scopa rosea, Mammillaria Andrea, Rochea falcata major, &c. There were also sent for exhibition some fine Cucumbers, China Asters, Dahlias, French and African Marigolds, from Mr P. Donaldson, gr to J. Anderson, Esq. Dahlias, Roses, &c., by Mr J. Thyne Cape Heaths, Fuchsias, Chinese Roses, China Asters, and French Marigolds, by E. Lawson and Co. Apples, Pears, and Plums, by Mr P. Montgomery.

Roxburghshire Horticultural Society's Show, Sept. 19.—This was the Twenty-eighth Anniversary Meeting for competition in Fruits and Flowers. Prizes were awarded as follow:—12 *Dahlias*, dissimilar blooms, 1, Mr G. Taylor, gr to G. Broad, Esq., for Phenomenon, Wheeler's Maria, Duchess of Richmond, Bishop of Winchester, Sparry's Admirable, Cox's Defiance, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Harris's Pilot, Springfield Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Conservative, and Lord Sandon; 2, Mr Daniel Crichton, gr to the Right Hon. the Earl of Minto. Seedling *Dahlia* of any colour, 1, Mr W. Deans, Nurseryman, for a very dark flower named Lord Jedburgh, six blooms of it were shown all equally perfect; 2, Mr H. Tait, Nurseryman, for his crimson seedling, named Dr Conquest. 6 varieties of *Carnations*, 1, Mr W Deans, for Walmsley's William the Fourth, Gregory's King Alfred, Wilson's William the Fourth, Ely's Mayor of Ripon, Ramforth's Game Boy and Ely's Mr Grainger; 2, Mr G. Taylor. 6 varieties of *China Asters*, 1, Mr T. Weir, gr to W. O. Rutherfurd, Esq; 2, Mr G. Taylor. 3 varieties of *Stocks*, 1, Mr D. Crichton; 2, Mr T. Weir. 3 varieties of *Pentstemons*, 1, Mr W. Deans, for gentianoides coccinea, fruticosa, and gentianoides coccinea splendens; 2, Mr E. Oliver, gr to W. Fair, Esq. 8 *Marygolds*, French and African, Mr G. Taylor; 2, Mr W. Deans. 6 *Seedling Pansies*, 1, Mr H. Tait. 6 *Fuchsias* in pots, Mr W. Deans, Nurseryman, for Fuchsia Deansii, nobilis, recurvata, inflata, effusa fascicu ata, and Chandleri. Cluster of *Grapes* for weight, 1, Mr T. Weir, or Black Hamburgh; 2, Mr D. Crichton, for Black Hamburgh. Cluster of *Grapes* for flavour, 1, Mr T. Weir, for Black Hamburgh; 2, Mr D, Crichton, for Frontignan. Two sorts of *Peaches*, under glass, 1, Mr Weir, for Gallande and Noblesse; 2, Mr D. Crichton. Two sorts of *Peaches*, open air, Mr D. Crichton, for Noblesse and Royal George. Two sorts of *Nectarines*, Mr Weir, for Red Roman and Fairchild's Early. Two sorts of *Apricots*, Mr D. Crichton, for Moorpark and Orange. Six sorts of *Summer Apples*, 1, Mr G. Taylor; 2, Mr W. Ross, gr to A. Jerdon, Esq. Four sorts of *Plums*, Mr W. Ross, for White Magnum, Green Gage, Washington, and Gascoigne. The Sweepstakes for Dahlias:—The Sweepstakes, subscriptions 10*s* 6*d*. each, for the best 24 *Dahlias*, to be competed for by Nurserymen: Mr W. Deans, for Lord Jedburgh, a seedling; Duchess of Buccleugh, a seedling; Lewisham Rival; Topaz; Pickwick; Dean's Othello, a seedling; Fireball; Deans' Duchess of Roxburgh; Countess of Pembroke; Sparry's Admirable; Ansell's Unique; Wheeler's Maria; Begbie's Metella; Fanny Keynes; Marchioness of Lansdowne; Yellow Defiance; Countess of Torrington; a Seedling, marked No. 2; Mrs. Shelley Springfield Rival; Nicholas Nickleby; Lee's Bloomsbury; Rival Sussex; and Conqueror of the Plain. The Sweepstakes, subscriptions 2*s.* 6*d.* each, to be competed for by Gardeners and Amateurs, 18 blooms: Mr G. Taylor, for Argo, Phenomenon, Maria, Beauty of the Plain, Duchess of Richmond, Scarlet Defiance, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Bishop of Winchester, Metella, Admirable, Lee's Bloomsbury, Yellow Defiance, Conservative, Pilot, Lord Sandon, Marquess of Lothian, Nicholas Nickleby, and Springfield Rival; 2, Mr D. Crichton. From Mr T. Weir was a collection of *Seedling Picotees*. From Mr G. Taylor were 12 varieties of *Double Hollyhocks*. From Mr Deans was a collection of *Fuchsias* in pots, densely loaded with bloom; a large Agapanthus umbellatus, Thunbergia alata, Gladiolus psittacinus; a large plant of a new Seedling Pelargonium, named Countess of Minto; a stand of Seedling Dahlias, including blooms of Lord Jedburgh, Duchess of Buccleugh, Othello, Mons Meg, and several others. From Mr Crichton, gr to Earl Minto, was a collection of cut China Roses and Pelargoniums; also cut specimens of Hoya carnosa, Sinhocampylus bicolor, Sutherlandia grandiflora, Achimenes coccinea, Lotus jacobæus Salvias Grahamii and Chamædrifolia, Œnothera taraxacifolia, Plumbago capensis, Streptocarpus Rexii, Erythrina crista-galli; Diplacus puniceus, Brachycome iberidifolia, Cineraria; Phlox Drummondii, four sorts; Senecio elegans, three sorts; Verbenas, thirteen sorts; Fuchsias, several sorts; and a collection of Seedling Calceolarias. There was also a collection of Seedling Picotees, from the garden of A. Jerdon, Esq.—*Kelso Chronicle.*

South Essex Horticultural and Floricultural Society.—This was the last exhibition for the season. The following prizes were awarded:—1 large collection of *Plants*, Nurserymen's Class, 1, Mr F. Fraser. Gardener's Class, 1, Mr J. Kyle, gr to R. Barclay, Esq; 2, Mr S. Gad, gr to T. Lenox, Esq; 3, Mr. J. Reynolds, gr to W. Rhodes, Esq. 6 *Plants*, Gardeners', Mr W. Chalmers, gr to A. Janson, Esq; 2, Mr J. Monk, gr to W. W. Drake, Esq; Amateurs', Mr R. Poole. *Single Specimen*, 1, Mr F. Fraser; 2, Mr W. Hills, gr to Miss Wilson. 6 *Ericas*, Nurserynen's, Mr

Fraser. GARDENERS', Mr R. Forster, gr to Rev. W. Wilson. *Achimenes*, 1, Mr F. Fraser; 2, Mr J. Monk; 3, Mr J. Kyle. 6 *alsams*, 1, Mr R. Forster; 2, Mr B. Daly, gr to F. R. Bedwell, sq. 6 *Cockscombs*, 1, Mr W. Hills; 2, Messrs R. M'Pherson and on, Nurserymen; 3, Mr G. Hatcher, gr to R. F. Reynolds, Esq. *Fuchsias*, 1, Mr F. Fraser; 2, Mr J. Black, gr to C. T. Holcombe, sq; 3, Mr S. Gad. AMATEURS', 1, Mr R. Poole; 2, Mr J. Brock. *ngle Fuchsia*, Mr R. Poole. *Nosegay*, Mr J. Kyle. The collec- on of Fuchsias was numerous, and was much admired. A ouquet of flowers, done in wax, excited much attention rs. W. Garvie. *Cut Flowers*, two boxes, equally rare, had each first prize, viz., Mr S. Gad and Mr J. Kyle; 3, Mr W. Chalers. *German Asters*, 1, Messrs R M'Pherson and Son; 2, Mr W. ouse, gr to W. S. Fry, Esq; 3, Mr G. Taber, gr to Dr. Tabrum. *Marygolds*, 1, Mr W. House; 2, Messrs R. M'Pherson and Son; Mr J Brock. *Ferns*, Mr. J. Pamplin, Nurseryman. 24 *Heart ase*, 1, Mr. S. Gad; 2, Mr. R. Forster. A very beautiful box of *oses*, Messrs A. Paul and Son, Nurserymen, who also obtained t prize for 48 *Dahlias*, NURSERYMEN'S CLASS. 36 *Dahlias*, 1, r G. Smith; 2, Mr F. Fraser; 3, Mr J. Pamplin. 24 ditto, ENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS', Mr J. Rule. 12 ditto, 1, Mr W. ouse; 2, Mr W. Chalmers. 24 ditto, AMATEURS', Mr R. Poole. *edlings*, prizes to Mr G. Smith. The Dahlias excited much terest from the great perfection of the blossoms. The collection Fruit was very fine. *Pines*, 1, J. Wheen, Esq; 2, Mr J. eynolds. *Black Grapes*, 1, Mr R. Forster; 2, Mr J. Black; 3, r J. Reynolds. *White Grapes*, 1, Mr B Daly; 2, Mr J. Reynolds. *eaches*, 1, Mr S. Wilkinson, gr to T. Q. Finnis, Esq; 2, J. Lenox, sq. and Mr J. Monk; 3, Mr B. Daly: also, to Mr W. Dykes. *ectarines*, 1, Mr J. Reynolds; 2, Mr A. Alves, gr to R. Bingley, sq. *Scarlet Melon*, 1, Mr J. Reynolds; 2, Mr G. Taber. *herries*, 1, Mr Forster; 2, Mr G. Taber. *Dessert Apples*, 1, Mr . House; 2, Mr G. T ber; 3, Mr B. Daly. *Kitchen Apples*, 1, r S. Wilkinson; 2, Mr G. Hatcher; 3, Mr J. Reynolds; 4, Mr Gad. *Red Currants*, 1, Mr J. Black; 2, Mr G. Taber. *Goose- rries*, Mr A. Alves. *Plums*, 1, Mr J. Carter, for Golden Drop; Mr R. Forster. *Figs*, Mr G. Hatcher. Collection of *Fruit*, 1, r J. Reynolds; 2, Mr Kyle; 3, Mr W. Chalmers and Mr B. aly. *Vegetables* in collection, 1, Mr B. Daly; 2, Mr S. Wilkin- n; 3, Mr J. Monk and Mr J. Carter. Ditto, AMATEURS', Mr J. rock. EXTRA PRIZES, 1, Mr W. Hills, for Globe Amaranthus; Mr G. Hatcher. Six heads of *Celery*, of gigantic growth, Mr Wilkinson.

St. Andrews Horticultural and Floricultural Society, Sept. 13.—his was the last meeting for this season. There was a good splay of Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables. The following Prizes ere awarded:—Mr. A. Scott, gr. to J. Lumsden, Esq., 1. Fuch- a fulgens, two Fuchsias, six Stocks, six Petunias, largest bunch Grapes of any kind, (White Raisin), two Cauliflowers, two pur- e Beet, two Parsnips, four Carrots; 2, one Dahlia, 24 Dahlias, : self-coloured Dahlias, six Calceolarias, six hardy Annuals, one inch Frontignan Grapes, six Jargonelle Pears, six Onions, one wedish Turnip. Mr. J. Hardie, gr to Dr. G. Cook, 1, German reen; 2, one late Cabbage, two Lettuces. Mr. A. Poustie, gr J. Wild, Esq., 1, two Pentstemons, six Carnations, four Picoes, six Asters, 12 Perennials, one bunch of Black Hamburgh rapes, one late Cabbage, one red Cabbage, one Swedish Turnip, vo Lettuces; 2, two Fuchsias, two Lobelias, six Stocks, four hloxes, one quart of Gooseberries, two Cauliflowers. Mr. W. onnacher, gr to H. Stewart, Esq., 1, one Dahlia, 24 Dahlias, 12 elf-coloured Dahlias, four self Carnations, six Calceolarias, six ouble Hollyhocks, four Phloxes, Bouquet, one bunch of Frontig- an Grapes, six Nectarines, three kinds of Plums, six Pears, three inds of Wall Apples, six kinds of standard Apples, one quart of Gooseberries, one quart of Red Currants, one Vegetable Mar- ow, three heads of Celery; 2, two Pentstemons, six Asters, 12 erennials, three Salvias, six Petunias, one bunch of Muscadine rapes, largest bunch of Grapes, (Lombardy,) largest bunch of lack Hamburgh Grapes, six Apricots, brace of green Cucumbers, our Carrots, red Cabbage, one German green. Mr. W. Smith, r to J. Small, Esq., 1, 24 varieties of Pelargonium, from open arden, two Gladiolus (cardinalis and psittacinus), two Lobelias, ix hardy Annuals, three Salvias, largest bunch of black Hamburgh Grapes, one bunch of Muscadine Grapes, one green-flesh Melon, six Apricots, six Jargonelle Pears, one brace of green Cucumbers, six Onions; 2, six double Hollyhocks, one bunch of lack Hamburgh Grapes. AMATEURS.—Mrs. Berwick, 1, one Dahlia, six Dahlias, three Stocks, four kinds of Apples, one Savoy, ne red Cabbage, one Swedish Turnip; 2, four double Hollyhocks, wo Pentstemons, four Onions, one German Green. Mr. G. Cruickhank, two Salvias, three Fuchsias, two Gladiolus, four double Hollyhocks, two Pentstemons, two Lobelias, one Pelargonium. wo kinds of Pears; 2, one Dahlia, six Dahlias, four Jargonelle 'ears, one Savoy, one Swedish Turnip, four Carrots, two Lettuces. Dr. Cook, 1, four Jargonelle Pears, one German Green, two Letuces, two Beet; 2, three Stocks, two kinds of Pears, one red Cabage; Mr. J. Gibson, 1, four Carrots; 2, four kinds of Apples. Mr. A. Latto, 4 Onions. Mr. J. Walker, six Cottagers' Dahlias. Mr. Howie's prize for the best variety of Fuchsia, Mr. A. Scott. FOR EXHIBITION.—From Cambo, a collection of Hollyhocks, Bizarre and Flake Carnations, and varieties of Phlox Drummondii. From Mr. C. Howie, a collection of Carnations and Picotees, seedling Heartsease, silver Beet, white German Carrots, and Mountain Spinach. From Gilston, a collection of Carnations and Picotees. From Provost Playfair, a fine collection of Dahlias, double French Marigolds, Phloxes, and seedling Pentstemons. From Grangemuir, were some black Hamburgh Grapes, early Ann Peaches, and a Cockscomb. From Lathallan, 20 varieties of German Stocks, and double French Marigolds. From the Priory, 20 varieties of Pelargoniums grown in the flower-garden. From Miss Christie, six Pelargoniums in pots, and a beautiful plant of Fuchsia Deansii. From Woodburn, was a lot of excellent Carrots. From Mr. Cruikshank were two specimens of Skirving's improved purple top yellow Turnip.—*Fife Herald.*

Stitchel Horticultural Society, Sept. 20.—This was the first exhibition. There was a good variety of Flowers, particularly of Dahlias, and fine samples of Vegetables. The following Prizes were awarded:—4 sorts of Double DAHLIAS, 1, Mr J. Gray; 2, Mr A. Hardie; 3, Mr W. Gibb. 6 sorts of PANSIES, 1. Mr J. Gray; 2, Mr A. Douglas. WINDOW PLANTS, 1, Mr W. Gibb; 2, Mr R. Gray. 4 sorts of ROSES, Mr A. Douglas. 6 LEEKS, 1, Mr J. Gray; 2, Mr A. Hardie. 6 ONIONS, 1, Mr A. Douglas; 2, Mr J. Gray. 6 CARROTS, 1, Mr J. Middlemas; 2, Mr T. Rae. CABBAGES, 1, Mr P. Cairns; 2, Mr T. Wood. SAVOYS, 1, Mr T. Wood; 2, Mr G. Crencher. GREENS, 1, Mr G. Currie; 2, Mr J. Gray. CAULIFLOWERS, 1, Mr A. Douglas; 2, Mr A. Hardie. PARSLEY, Mr A. Douglas. NOSEGAY, 1, Mr D. Gray; 2, Mr A. Douglas. FUCHSIAS, 1, Mr A. Kinghorn; 2, Mr W. Rae.—*Kelso Chronicle.*

Sudbury Horticultural Society, Sept. 26.—This was the second show for the season; the Fruit and Dahlias were very good. Mr. Girling, who received an extra prize for Dahlias, showed some good flowers. Messrs. Bass and Brown exhibited a collection of Verbenas, Zinnias, and Phlox Drummondii, for which extra prizes were awarded; they also took the 1st prize for the 6 best Fuchsias, comprising transparens, floribunda magna, pulcherrima, insignis, tricolor, conspicua arborea, and Cormackii. R. Bevan, Esq, exhibited a beautiful specimen of Plumbago rosea. Messrs Dillistone showed specimens of African Marygolds and Dahlias. The hothouse Grapes from Sir H. Parker's and E. Stedman's, Esq, were beautiful; and those from the open wall exhibited by R. Ransom, Esq, were perfectly ripened without any assistance from glass. The black Grapes and Morello Cherries shown by J. Sikes, Esq, considering this unfavourable season for the Vine, were remarkably fine. The prizes awarded were as follows:—*Bouquet and Hardy Plant*, 2, W. R. Bevan, Esq. *Tender Plant*, 2, R. Bevan, Esq. Out-door white *Grapes*, 1, R. Ransom, Esq. 12 *Dahlias*, and 2, 6 ditto, 2, Mr T. B. Ransom. *Potatoes, Peas, Apples*, and *Wild Flowers*, 2, Mr G. W. Fulcher. 6 *Onions*, 2, H. Tiffen, Esq. Red *Currants*, 1, G. W. Andrews, Esq. Black hothouse *Grapes*, 2, *Melon*, 2, and *Potatoes*, 2, Sir H. Parker, Bart. White *Currants* 1, Rev W. C. Freeland Sauce *Apples*, 2, W. W. Humphrey, Esq, 6 *Peaches*, 2, *Nectarines*, *Greengages*, and *Bouquet*, 1, Colonel Meyrick, In-door white *Grapes*, 1; out-door white ditto, 2; and *Hollyhocks*, 2, E. Stedman, Esq. Out-door black *Grapes*, 1, *Beet Root*, 1, Morello *Cherries*, and *Hollyhocks*, 1. J. Sikes, Esq. *Balsams*, 1, best *Fuchsia*, W. Green, Esq. 6 *Fuchsias*, 2, *Filberts*. 1, *British Plants*, 1, *Zinnias*, 1, *Potatoes*, 3, Mr Chater. 24 *Dahlias*, 2, and *African Marigolds* 1, Messrs. Dillistone. *Celery*, 2, Mrs Kemp. 24 *Dahlias*, 1, Mr Girling. *Peaches*, 1, and *Hardy Plant*, 3, N. C. Barnardiston, Esq. *Melon*, 1, and *Plums*. 3, Mr Johnson (gr at Kentwell Hall). *Nectarines*, 1, *Walnuts*, *Greengages*, and *Design*, 2, Mr Davis. 12 *Dahlias*, 1, 6 ditto, 1, and *German Asters*, 1. C. R. Bree, Esq. *Design* in flowers, 1, Sance *Apples*, *Onions*. *Hardy Plant*, hothouse black *Grapes*, 2, *Pears*, *Peas*, and *Beet Root*,—De Tasted, Esq. *Fuchsias*, 6, *Phlox*, and *Tender Plant*. Messrs Bass and Brown. *Fuchsia* 2, Mr T. Goldsmith. EXTRA PRIZES were awarded to R. Ransom, Esq, for *French Beans*; Mr T. B. Ransom, *Bouquet*, Mr Fulcher, *Morello Cherries*, and basket of *Vegetables*; W. Green, Esq, *Calceolarias* and *Cockscombs*; Mr Chater, *African* and *French Marigolds*, and *Roses*; Mr Girling, collection of *Dahlias*, *German Asters*, and *Nuts*; N. C. Barnardiston, Esq, Design in Flowers, and a red *Cabbage* (which weighed upwards of 13 lbs.); B. Oliver, Esq, for a dish of last year's table *Apples*; Messrs Bass and Brown, for *Zinnias*, *Verbenas*, and *Roses*; Colonel Meyrick; for *Figs*, *Plums*, *Pears*, and *Walnuts*; Mr Davis, *Filberts*, *Plums*, *Table Apples*, *Pears*.

Tamworth Horticultural Society, Sept. 27.—The flowers were good and the company numerous. *Stove Plants*, Achimenes multiflora, Ipomœa Learii, Mr. Holmes. Collection of *Greenhouse Plants*, Mr. Brammall. Pan of 24 DAHLIAS, Mr. Holmes, with Andrew Hofer, Exquisite, Holmes's Queen Victoria, Princess Royal, Mrs. Shelley, Lady Cooper, Essex Triumph, Perpetual Grand, Sir R. Sale Competition, Eclipse, Prince of Wales, President of the West, Miss Abbott, King of the West, Mrs. James Richardson, Hero of Stonehenge, Indispensable, White Defiance, Admiral Stopford, Widnall's Queen, Bedford Surprise, and Rose Unique. Pan of 12 DAHLIAS, 1, Mr. Holmes, with Holmes's Queen Victoria, Mrs. Shelley, Essex Triumph, Bedford Surprise, Lady Cooper, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Eclipse, President of the West, White Defiance, Smith's Sir R. Sale, and King of the West; 2, Mr. Cowderoy, for Maria, Le Grand Baudine, and President of the West.

Thanet Floricultural and Horticultural Society, Sept. 12.—The last Show for the season took place at the Ranelagh Gardens. The weather was fine, and the attendance numerous. The Prizes were as follow:—OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND. 24 DAHLIAS, 7*l*. 1, Mr Brown, Marquis of Lansdowne, Perpetual Grand, Le Grand, Bedouin, North Star, Candidate, Grace Darling, Competition, Conservative, Mrs Shelley, Essex Triumph, Queen of Trumps, Springfield Rival, Beauty of the Plain, Pickwick, Blue Bonnet, Phenomenon, Bedford Surprise, Andrew Hofer, Metella, Lady Ann Murray, Admiral Stopford, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Regulator, President of the West. 2, *id.*, Mr Philpot, Essex Triumph, Hope, Conservative, Phenomenon, President of the West, Lady Harland, Rouge et Noir, Duchess of Richmond, Conqueror of the World, Pickwick, Argo, Royal Standard, Princess Royal, Catleugh's Eclipse, Bridesmaid, Scarlet Defiance, Rival, Queen, Purple Perfection, Mrs. Shelley, Marquis of Lothian, Maid of Bath, Suffolk Hero, Lady Middleton. 3, Mr Girling, Bridesmaid, Perpetual Grand, Widnall's Eclipse, Marquis of Lansdowne, Jehu, Phenomenon, Lewisham Rival, Girling's Prince of Wales, Grand Tournament, Rainbow, Conqueror of the Plain, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Conservative, Beauty of the Plain, Northern Beauty, Lady Harland, Maid of Bath, Springfield Purple, Beuford Surprise, Lady Middleton, Competition, President of the West, Essex Triumph, Competitor. PLANTS GROWN IN POTS. 3 *Fuchsias*, 1, globosa, gracilis, Dalstonii, 2, fulgens, fulgens multiflora, Dalstonii, Mr Wm. Tomson; 3 *Salvias*, patens, fulgens, splendens, L. C. Humfrey, Esq. 3 *Petunias*, 1, Gem, Lady Peel, Beauty, T. N. Harris, Esq.; 2, Cooper's Seedling White, 2 of Medora, Mr W. Tomson. 3 *Cockscombs*, Sir M. Montefiore. 3 *Balsams*, 1, Mrs Alexander; 2, L. C. Humfrey, Esq. 3 *Scarlet Pelargoniums*, J. Slater, Esq. 3 *Verbenas*, Stewartii, 2 not named, T. N. Harris, Esq. 6 *Miscellaneous Plants*, 1, Heliotropium peruvianum, Fuchsia conspicua, Hoya carnosa, Nerium oleander, Maurandya Barclayana, T. N. Harris, Esq.; 2, Gesnera zebrina, G. splendens major, Campanula garganica, Stapelia glandulifera, Lechenaultia formosa, Fuchsia Youellii, L. C. Humfrey, Esq.; 3 *ditto*, 1, Myrtus communis, Citrus aurantium, Salvia fulgens, Sir R. Burton; 2, Mrs Alexander. CUT FLOWERS. 12 *Dahlias* (a silver cup value 5*l*.), 1, the Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2, Mr Hills; 3, Mr Silk. 6 *ditto*, 1, the Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2, Mr Silk; 3, Captain Isacke. 6 *Lemon African Marigolds*, 1, the Rev. F. V. Lockwood; 2, Mr Silk. 12 double *French ditto*, J. Sladden, Esq. 12 double *Asters*, 1, the Rev. F. V. Lockwood; 2, Mr Silver. 12 *Zinnias*, J. Sladden, Esq. *Floral Device*, an ornament, (value 2*l*. 12s.), an embroidered chair, carpet, and cushion, 1, Mrs Humphrey; 2, Mrs G. Hodgson. EXTRA. 6 *Orange African Marigolds*, 1, Mr Silk; 2, the Rev. F. V. Lockwood. A seedling *Dahlia* of 1843 (Lady St. Maur), Mr Brown; an ornamental hive of *Bees*, Sir Richard Burton; Specimen plant (Lisianthus Russellianus), Mr Cuthill. FRUIT. *Melon*, 1, J. Powell, Esq.; 2, L. C. Humfrey, Esq.; 3, J. P. Powell, Esq. Bunch of purple *Grapes*, to which no fire has been used, J. Slater, Esq.; bunch of white *ditto*, Captain Isacke; bunch of purple *Grapes* forced with fire, white *ditto*, J. A. Warre, Esq.; Basket of *Grapes*, 1, D. S. Price, Esq.; 2, J. A. Warre, Esq. 8 purple *Figs*, Sir M. Montefiore. 6 *Peaches*, 1, R. Crofts, Esq.; 2, Mr Moss. 6 *Nectarines*, R. Crofts, Esq. 12 *Plums*, 1, Mrs Alexander; 2, L. C. Humfrey, Esq. Pound of *Cherries*, J. C. Powell, Esq. 8 *Pears* grown against a wall, 1, Captain Isacke; 2, J. H. Boys, Esq. 8 dessert *Apples*, 1, Mr B. Austen; 2, Sir R. Burton. 6 kitchen *Apples*, 1, R. Crofts, Esq.; 2, H. Cotton, Esq. 12 *Apples* of different sorts, 1, Capt. Isacke; 2, Sir R. Burton; 3, J. H. Boys, Esq. Pound of *Filberts*, J. Sladden, Esq. Half-pound white *Currants*, Sir R. Burton; ditto red *Currants*, Lieut.-Colonel Clarke. Basket of *Fruit*, 1, L. C. Humfrey, Esq.; 2, Sir R. Burton. VEGETABLES. Pint of *Peas* in pods, 1, Mr Hillyer; 2, Miss Hinchcliffe. 6 *Onions*, 1, R. Crofts, Esq.; 2, Mr Silk. 6 roots of *Celery*, 6 *Carrots*, —Prickett, Esq. *Cabbage*, Lieut.-Col. Clarke. *Lettuce*, T. N. Harris, Esq. 12 kidney *Potatoes*, — Prickett, Esq. 12 round *ditto*, 1, Sir R. Burton; 2, T. N. Harris, Esq. Brace *Cucumbers*, 1, the Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2, Mrs Alexander; 3, J. Slater, Esq. 6 *Parsnips*, Mr Silk. 30 pods of *French Beans*, G. Hannam, Esq. Basket of *Pot Herbs*, L. C. Humfrey, Esq. Basket, 12 sorts, of *Vegetables*, 1, Sir R. Burton; 2, J. Slater, Esq.; 3, L. C. Humfrey, Esq. Pound of *Honey*, Sir R. Burton. EXTRA. *Apples*, 1842, Mr. E. Mockett; *Apples*, J. H. Boys, Esq.; *Cucumbers*, Mr Moss; *Onions*, Sir R. Burton; *Celery*, — Prickett, Esq.; *Carrots*, Mrs Alexander; basket of *Vegetables*, Lieut. Wells; *Filberts*, Lieut.-Colonel Clarke.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Torbay Horticultural Society, Sept. 28.—This was the second exhibition, and it was numerously attended. The following is a list of the prizes. The first prize for *Tender Plants*, unprotected during the preceding winter, was carried off by a collection of Mesembryanthemums, Salvias, Fuchsias, Erythrina laurifolia, Verbenas, Petunias, Maurandya, and by a branch of Olive, taken from a standard tree that has been growing for 14 years in the open ground, together with Citrons, Lemons, Myrtles, &c. from the open wall, for which the mild climate of Devonshire is particularly favourable. 12 *Dahlias*, 1, M. Phillipps, Esq; 2, E. Vivian, Esq: 8 *varieties*, J. Hack, Esq. Newest and best *Fuchsia*, J. Lang, Esq, with Eppsii, beating St. Clare. *Six Fuchsias*, 1, M. Phillipps, Esq; 2, E. Vivian, Esq. *Roses*, 1, Mrs. Johnes; 2, Lord Sinclair. *Stove Plants and Bulbs*, the Rev. P. Belfield; together with many extras, for the newest and most valuable plants; also for Pines, Grapes, and other fruit. Some fine fruit was also exhibited from Lord Clifford, R. Hudden, Esq, and S. Lang, Esq, M.D., who obtained the first prize for mixed Grapes, grown without fire-heat, for which the mild spring of Devonshire is peculiarly favourable. Some fine Vegetables were exhibited both from gentlemen's gardens, and by cottagers; the first prize was awarded to M. T. Hare, Esq, for a collection of 80 sorts. It is unnecessary to particularise other articles, which were not so remarkable for their novelty as for the extraordinary luxuriance of their growth. The following lines, by the laureate of Devon, were read by the chairman:—

ALL glorious bright Phœbus illumin'd Torbay,
On its grand Horticultural opening day,
When the fair and the gay were assembled at noon,
In the year '43, 22d of June;
The ball-room was crammed at Webb's splendid hotel,
(All those who were there will remember it well;)
So dense was the crowd children screamed with affright,
While ladies were fainting—men melted outright.
You may guess how they panted to taste the fresh air,
When they called on the chairman to vacate the chair.
He lauded the charms of the Daffy-down dilies,
The genus Orchideous and sweet Amary.lis;
Lyne's seedling Geranium extolled to the skies,
And *soft-soldered* the rivals who showed for the prize.
With coolness surprising proceeded to trace
The new Calceolaria's diversified grace;
When cries of "Adjourn!" in the midst of his speech,
Cut short the sweet lesson he purposed to teach.
But enough had been said to instil in the ladies
A passion for Cockscombs and gardens and gay-days.
Long, long may they flourish, the pride of our land;
May the ring of Affection encircle each hand;
And the "garden of England" continue to bloom,
Till the trumpet shall summon all earth to its doom.

Uttoxeter Horticultural and Floral Society, Sept. 26.—This was the last Exhibition for the present year, and was principally for Dahlias, which were good and plentiful. The Fruits and Vegetables were also very good. The following is a list of the prizes:—DAHLIAS:—*Pan of 24 blooms*, 1, Lord Vernon; 2, Mr Holmes. *Pan of 6 blooms*, Mr Rogers. *Pan of 12 blooms*, 1, Lord Vernon; 2, Mr Holmes. *Yellow*, 1 and 3, Lord Vernon; 2, 4, 5, and 6, Mr Holmes. *Crimson*, 1, 3, and 5, Mr Rogers; 2, Mr Holmes; 4, Lord Vernon; 6, R. Philips, Esq. *Edged*, 1, 3, 5, and 6, Lord Vernon; 2 and 4, Mr Holmes. *White and Light*, 1, 2, 3, and 5, Mr Holmes; 4, Mr Rogers; 6, Lord Vernon. *Dark*, 1, 4, and 6, Mr Rogers; 2 and 3, Mr Holmes; 5, Lord Vernon. *Purple, &c.* 1, Mr Rogers, 2, 5, and 6, R. Philips, Esq; 3, Lord Vernon; 4, Mr Holmes. *Scarlet*, 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mr Holmes; 5 and 6, Mr Rogers. *Ruby*, 1, Mr Holmes; 2 and 3, Mr Rogers; 4 and 6, R. Philips, Esq; 5, Lord Vernon. STOVE, GREENHOUSE, and other PLANTS:—*Greenhouse Plant*, 1, Mr Rogers; 2, Mr Holmes. *Stove Plant*, 1 and 2, Mr Rogers. *Annuals*, Lord Vernon. Collection of *Pelargoniums*, T. Hart, Esq. *Cockscombs*, T. Hart, Esq. *Herbaceous Plant*, Mr Rogers. 6 *Calceolarias*, R. Philips, Esq. *Seedling do.*, Mr Rogers. 1 *Calceolaria*, Mr Holmes. *Specimen do*, R. Philips, Esq. Collection of *Fuchsias*, 1, R. Philips Esq; 2, Mr Rogers. *Seedling do.*, Mr Rogers. *Specimen do.*, Mr Rogers. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES: *Best Melon*, T. Hart, Esq. *White Grapes*, 1, T. Hart, Esq; 2, Lord Vernon. *Black Grapes*, 1, T. Hart, Esq; 2, Lord Vernon. *Figs* and *White Plums*, Lord Vernon. *Gooseberries*, *Red* and *White Currants*, Mr. Bagshaw. *Dessert Pears*, Lord Vernon. *Culinary Apples*, Mr Bagshaw. *Parsley*, Mr Rogers. *Peas*, Mr Bagshaw. *Bruce of Cucumbers and Red Cabbage*, T. Hart, Esq. *Red Celery*, T. Hart, Esq. *Carrots*, Mr Foster. *Yellow Turnips*, R. Philips, Esq. *White do*, Mr Foster. *Russian Cabbage*, R. Philips, Esq. *Onions and Lettuce*, Mr Bagshaw. *Round White Potatoes*, Mr Rogers. *Red Kidney do.*, Mr Belfield. *White do.*, Mr Rogers. *Greens*, Mr Belfield.

Vale of Evesham Horticultural Society, Sept. 22.—This was the fifth Show of this Society, and the last for this season. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—DAHLIAS, Stand of 12 varieties: 1, Mr. R. Francis, for Argo, Duchess of Richmond, Ward's Mary, President of the West, Egyptian King, Le Grand Baudine, Metella, Countess Torrington, Royal Standard, Snow Flake, Uxbridge Magnet, Widnall's Queen; 2, Mr. Clarke, for President of the West, Lewisham Rival, Wheeler's Maria, Pickwick, Lady Middleton, Valentine Vox, Rouge et Noir, Regina, Egyptian Prince, Prince of Wales, Begbie's Metella, Hope. Stand of 6 varieties: 1, W. Barnes, Esq., for Duchess of Richmond, Cox's Defiance, Coronation, Sussex Rival, Burnham Hero, Nicholas Nickleby; 2, Miss Huntley, for Whale's Compounder, Twyford Perfection, Duchess of Portland, Sussex Rival, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of the Plain Dark: 1, Mr. R. Francis, for Essex Triumph; 2, Mr. Clarke. Purple: 1, W. Barnes, Esq., for Begbie's Metella; 2, Mr. Clarke, for Cormack's Pickwick. Scarlet: 1, Miss Huntley, for Lee's Bloomsbury; 2, Mr. Clarke, for Scarlet Defiance. Rose or Crimson: 1, Mr. Clarke, for President of the West; 2, Mr. R. Francis, for Sure Enough. Yellow: 1, Mr. R. Francis, for Cox's Defiance; 2, Mr. Clarke, for Argo. Lilac: 1, Mr. R. Francis, for Widnall's Queen; 2, Miss Huntley, for Lady Middleton. White: 1 and 2, Mr. R. Francis, for Antagonist and Francis's Bride of Worcester. Variegated, Striped, Mottled, or Edged: 1 and 2, Mr. R. Francis, for Beauty of the Plain and Hudson's Princess Royal. BEST BOUQUET: Miss Huntley. STOVE OR GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Mr. Clarke, for Phrynium zebrinum; 2, E. Rudge, Esq., for Achimenes longiflora; 3, Mr. Clarke, for Gloxioia caulescens. HARDY ANNUALS: 1, Mr. Clarke; 2, Mr. H. Drury; 3, Mr. Moore. PERENNIALS: 1, Mr. Clarke; 2, Mrs. Ashwin. STAND OF ASTERS, 6 varieties: 1, Mr. R. Francis; 2, Rev. R. D. Stillingfleet. SINGLE ASTERS: 1, Mr. R. Francis; 2, F. Davies, Esq. CARROTS: 1, Mr. R. Francis; 2, Mr. Randell. ONIONS: 1, Mr. Randell; 2, E. Rudge, Esq. RED BEET: Mr. R. Francis. CELERY, White: F. Davies, Esq. Red: Miss Huntley. CAPE BROCCOLI: Mr. R. Francis. CHERRIES: E. Rudge, Esq. PLUMS: 1, Mrs. Ashwin, for Golden Drop; 2, Rev. W. Digby, for Goliah. PEACHES. N. Izod, Esq. NECTARINES: R. Ashwin, Esq. DAMSONS: Mr. A. Huband. APPLES, *Best Specimen*: 1, Mrs. Ashwin; 2, Mr. R. Francis. *Dessert*: 1, Rev. W. Digby; 2, Rev. R. D. Stillingfleet. *Seedling*: F. Davies, Esq. *Culinary*: Mr. A. Huband. PEARS, *Best Specimen*: 1, J. Now, Esq.; 2, Mr. Pinnell. *Dessert*: 1, Mrs. Ashwin; 2, Rev. R. D. Stillingfleet. *Culinary*: Mrs. Ashwin. FILBERTS: Mrs. Ashwin. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Melon*, Mr. Randell; *Grapes*, E. Rudge, Esq.—*Worcester Herald.*

Walton-le-Dale Floral and Horticultural Show, Sept. 26.—This was the second meeting for the present year. The attendance was not quite so numerous as at the former show. The following is a list of the prizes:—Best pan of 24 varieties of *Dahlias*, Mr W. Dent, for Bedford's Surprise, Stella, Bridesmaid, Beauty of the Plain, Springfield Rival, Fanny Kaines, Attila, Regina, Optima, Oriental Pearl, President of the West, Mrs Shelley, Prince of Wales, Le Grand Baudine, Duchess of Richmond, Princess Royal, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Chancellor, Wignel's Queen, Bloomsbury, Garrick, Exquisite, Indispensible, Seedling. Best pan of 12 varieties, Mr E. Knight, for Fanny Kains, Colonel Baker, Andrew Holer, Admiral Stopford, Bianca, Admirable, Bedford's Surprise, Wignel's Queen, Unique, Marchioness of Exeter, Essex Triumph, Twyford's Perfection. Best pan of 6 varieties, Mr W. Dent, for Springfield Rival, President of the West, Mrs. Shelley, Le Grand Baudin, Bedford's Surprise, Hon, Mrs Abbot. Best *Dahlia* of any colour, Mr T. Gregson, for Prince Albert. Maroon, 1, Admiral Stopford, Mr W. Dent; 2, Garrick, Mr W. Dent; 3, Egyptian Prince, W. Calrow; 4, Suffolk Hero, H. Hornby; 5, Col. Baker, E. Knight; 6, Stella, Mr W. Dent. Tipped and Edged, 1, Lady Ann Murray, Mr C. Birkett; 2, Princess Royal, Mr W. Dent; 3, Phenomenon, Mr T. Gregson; 4, Exquisite, Mr W. Dent; 5, Maid of Bath, Mr W. Dent; 6, Northern Beauty, Mr H. Hornby. Crim-

son and Rose, 1, Maria, Mr G. Jackson; 2, Sure-enough, Mr W. Dent; 3, President of the West, Mr W. Dent; 4, Rose Unique, Mr W. Dent; 5, Chancellor, Mr W. Dent; 6, Twyford's Perfection, Mrs. Cross. Shaded and Striped, 1, Ne plus Ultra, Mr R. Parkinson; 2, Le Grand Baudine, Mr C. Birkett; 3, Rouge-et-Noir, Mr G. Jackson; 4, Rienzi, Mr G. Jackson; 5, Oakley's Surprise, Mr E. Knight; 6, Lady Glentworth, Mr W. Dent. Scarlet and Red, 1, Phœnix, Mr W. Dent; 2, Lee's Bloomsbury, Mr G. Jackson; 3, Wignel's Eclipse, Mr H. Hornby; 4, Scarlet Defiance, Mr R. Parkinson; 5, Calley's Eclipse, Mr W. Dent; 6, Seedling, 1843, Mr R. Norris. Purple, 1, Benford's Surprise, Mr W. Dent; 2, Candidate, Mr H. Hornby; 3, Heywood's Defiance, Mr R. Parkinson; 4, Pickwick, Mr C. Birkett; 5, Unrivalled of South Hants, Mr W. Dent; 6, Climax, Mr H. Hornby. Yellow and Sulphur, 1, Prince of Wales, Mr C. Birkett; 2, Cox's Defiance, Mr R. Norris; 3, Unique, Mr R. Parkinson; 4, Argo, Mr W. Calrow; 5, Birmingham Premier, G. Jackson; 6, Rival Yellow, Mr E. Knight. Lilac and Light Rose, 1, Wignel's Queen, Mr W. Dent; 2, Mrs. Shelley, Mr W. Dent; 3, Rosa, Mr R. Parkinson; 4, Grand Tournament, Mr W. Dent; 5, Lady Harland, Mrs. Cross; 6, Attila, Mrs. Cross. Orange, Buff, and Salmon, 1, Prince Albert, Mr T. Gregson; 2, Bloomsbury, Mr G. Jackson; 3, Monarch, Mr H. Hornby; 4, Duke of Cornwall, Mr H. Hornby; 5, Grace Darling, Mr W. Dent; 6, Grenadier, Mr G. Jackson. White and Blush, 1, Antagonist, Mr H. Hornby; Triumph, Mrs. Cross; 3, Marchioness of Exeter, Mrs. Cross; 4, Stanley, Mrs. Cross; 5, Miss Chester, Mr W. Dent; 6, Lewisham Rival, Mr C. Birkett. *Pansies*, 24 varieties, Mr H. Hornby; 12 varieties, Mr H. Hornby; 6, varieties, Mr H. Hornby. *Device of Cut Flowers*, Mr C. Swainson. *Cockscombs*, 1, Mrs. Cross; 2, Mr G. Jackson. *Pelargoniums*, Crimson, 1, Jewess, Rev R. Hornby; 2, Grand Duke, Mr H. Hornby; 3, Conservative, Rev R. Hornby. Red, 1, King, Mrs Cross; 2, Prince of Wales, Mr H. Hornby; 3, Montgomery, Mrs Cross. Blush, 1, Sylph, Mr W. Calrow; 2, Florence, Rev R. Hornby; 3, Garth's Perfection, Mrs Cross. White, 1, Alexandrina, Mr H. Hornby; 2, Queen Dowager, Rev R. Hornby; 3 Diana Vernon, Rev R. Hornby. Pink, 1, Masterpiece, Rev R. Hornby; 2, Coronation, Mr W. Calrow; 3, Bleeder, Rev R. Hornby. *Fuchsias*, 1, Chandlerii, Mr C. Swainson, jun.; 2, Conspicua, Mrs Cross; 3, Prince Albert, Mrs Cross; 4, Brownii, Mrs Cross; 5, Grandis, Mrs Cross; 6, Standishii, Mr W. Calrow. *Stove Plants*, 1, Erythrina crista-galli, Mr C. Swainson; 2, Achimenes longiflora, Mr R. Teebay; 3, Vinca rosea, Mr C. Swainson. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, White Camellia, Mrs Cross; 2, Erica epistomia, Mrs Cross; 3, Thunbergia, Mr W. Calrow; 4, Pimelea decussata, Rev R. Hornby; 5, Petunia superba, Rev R. Hornby; 6, Ageratum Mexicanum, Mr C. Swainson. *Hardy Herbaceous Plants*, 1, Chelone barbata, Rev R. Hornby; 2, Mrs Cross; 3, Pentstemon coccineum, Mr W. Calrow; 4, Scarlet Lobelia, Mrs Cross; 5, Princess Royal, Mrs Cross; 6, Great Mogul Calceolaria, Mrs Cross. *Annuals*, 1, Amaranthus globosus, Mrs Cross; 2, Didiscus cæruleus, Mr C. Swainson, jun.; 3, Salpiglossis picta, Mr C. Swainson, jun; 4, Eucharidium concinnum, Mr C. Swainson, jun.; 5, Zinnia elegans coccinea, Mrs Cross; 6, Brachycome iberidifolia, Mrs Cross. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Bunch of Black *Grapes*, Black Hamburgh, Mrs Cross. Bunch of White *Grapes*, Muscat of Alexandria, Mr T. Eastwood. Dish of *Peaches*, Admiral, Mr C. Swainson, jun. Dish of *Nectarines*, Red Roman, Mr H. Hornby. Dish of Dessert *Apples*, Ribstone Pippin, Mr. G. Jackson. Dish of Kitchen *Apples*, Greenup Pippin, Mr G. Jackson. Dish of *Pears*, Jargonelles, Mr H. Hornby. Dish of *Plums*, Mogul, Mr G. Eastham. *Melon*, 1, Peach Green Flesh, Mr C. Swainson, jun.; 2, Ancient Green Flesh, Mr C. Swainson. Brace of *Cucumbers*, Walker's Improved, Mrs Cross. Brace of Green *Cabbages*, Mr C. Swainson, jun. Brace of Red *Cabbages*, Rev R. Hornby. Brace of *Turnips* Preston Yellow, Mr R. Teebay. Two Sticks of Red *Celery*, Mr H. Hornby. Two Sticks of White, Mr C. Swainson, jun. Two Sticks of *Rhubarb*, Mr H. Hornby. Six *Carrots*, Mr G. Jackson. Six *Onions*, Mr E. Knight. Twelve Kidney *Potatoes*, Mr E. Knight. Twelve Round do., Mr E. Knight. Dish of *Beans*, Early Longpod, Mr C. Swainson, jun. Dish of *Kidney Beans*, Mr H. Hornby. Dish of *Peas*, Woodford's Marrow, Mr W. Calrow. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Apples*, 1842, Mr. G. Jackson. *Tomatoes*, Mr C. Swainson. *Gooseberries*, Astling, Seedling, Mrs Cross. Red *Currants*, Mrs Cross. *Strawberries*, Mr T. Eastwood. Mr R. Teebay had a quantity of *Dahlias* exhibited, but not for competition. There were six blooms of a seedling, raised in 1842, named Fulwood Hero, a most beautiful one, and was much admired; he also exhibited several other Seedlings.—*Preston Pilot.*

Warrington Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 29.—This was its autumnal meeting for the exhibition of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables. The following prizes were awarded:—DAHLIAS.—*Premier*, Bragg's Antagonist, Mr J. Wright. *Maroon*, 1, Rouge et Noir; 2, Admiral Stopford; 3, Virgil, Mr Wright. *Purple*, 1, Bishop of Winchester; 2, Pickwick, Mr Hardy; 3, Optime, Mr Penbeth. *Crimson*, 1, President of the West; 2, Highgate Rival; 3, Andrew Hofer, Mr Wright. *Scarlet*, 1, Bloomsbury, Mr Eaton; 2, Fireball, Rev Mr Hinde; 3, Lord Sandon, Mr Hardy. *Rose*, 1, Maria; 2, Admirable, Mr Wright; 3, Hope, Mr Eaton. *Lilac*, 1, Lady Harland; 2, Lady Cooper, Mr Wright; 3, Whale's Attila, Rev Mr Hinde. *White*, 1, Lewisham Rival, Mr Hardy; 2 and 3, Lewisham Rival, Mr Wright. *Yellow*, 1, Prince of Wales, Mr Wright; 2, ditto, Rev Mr Hinde; 3, ditto, Mr Hardy. *Bronze*, 1, Grace Darling, Mr Penbeth; 2, Nicholas Nickleby, Mr Wright; 3, Squib's Defiance, Mr Hardy. *Light-edged*, 1, Phenomenon, Mr Hardy; 2, Maid of Bath, Mr Wright; 3, Beauty of the Plain, Mr Hardy. *Yellow-tipt*, 1, Princess Royal, Mr Wright; 2, ditto, Mr Hardy; 3, Unique, Mr Hardy. *Dark-shaded*, 1, Rouge et Noir, Mr Hardy; 2, Admiral Stopford, Mr Wright; 3, Rouge et Noir, Mr Hardy. *Seedlings*, 1, 2, and 3, (all maroons), Dr Davies. *Pansies*, best 12, Mr P. Davies. *Pans of cut Flowers*, 1, Mr Bloore, gr to the Rev J. J. Hornby; 2, Mr Dobson, gr to J. W. Patten, Esq., M.P. *Stove Plants*, 1, Cypripedium icsigne; 2, Achimenes coccinea; 3, Cockscomb, Mr Bloore; 4, Ardisia crenulata, Mr Dobson. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Cotyledon coccinea, Mr Pilley; 2, Petunia violacea, Mr Hunt; 3, Lechenaultia formosa, Mr Hardy; 4, Camellia pœniæflora, Mr Dobson. *Herbaceous Plants*, 1, Lobelia gracilis, Mr J. Clare; 2, Fuchsia semperflorens, Mr Pilley; 3, Campanula pyramidalis, Mr Dobson; 4, Pentstemon coccinea, Mr Dobson. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, GARDENERS.—Best cultivated *Vine* in a pot (Black Hamburgh) Mr Dobson. *Pine-apple* (Montserrat) W. Hall, Esq. Dish of *Grapes* (Fokay) Mr Bloore. *Melon* (Green Flesh) Mr Bloore. *Plums* (Mogul) Mr J. Clare. *Cucumbers*, W. Hall, Esq. *Celery*, W. Hall, Esq. *Onions*, Mr Bloore. AMATEURS' FRUITS, &c.—*Plums*, Mrs Clare. *Apples* (Alexander) Mrs Clare. *Pears*, (Jargonelle) Mr J. Clare. *Peas*, (Woodford's Marrow) Mr P. Davies. *Onions*, Mrs Griffiths. *Celery*, Mr Eaton. *French Beans*, Mr Penbeth. EXTRA PRIZES were also given to Mr Hunt for *Strawberries*. Mrs Griffiths for *Carrots*. Mr B. Pierpoint for *Apples*; and to the Rev Mr Hinde for *Lettuce*.

Whitehaven Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 14.—This was the Autumnal Exhibition. The show of flowers, though not perhaps so extensive as on former occasions, was good; some of the Dahlias were very fine. DAHLIAS:—Maroon: 1, Mr M. Lithgow, gr to T. Hartley, Esq, for President of the West; 2, Mr Steele, gr to Mrs Williamson; 3, Mr T. Bell, gr to Capt R. Walker, for Rouge et Noir; 4 and 5, Mr M. Lithgow, for President of the West; 6, Mr T. Bell, for Rouge et Noir. Purple or Crimson: 1, Mrs Vickers, for Pickwick; 2, Mr M. Lithgow, for President of the West; 3, Mr R. Elliot, gr to G. W. Hartley, Esq., for Pickwick; 4, Mr R. Elliot, for Matella; 5, Mr I. Fisher, gr to J. Hartley, Esq; 6, Mr M. Lithgow, for Burnham Hero. Scarlet: 1, Mr. Cowan, gr to A. B. Steward, Esq., 2, Mr M. Lithgow, for Lee's Bloomsbury; 3, Mr J. Steel, for Scarlet Defiance; 4 and 5, Mr M. Lithgow, and 6, Mrs Vickers, for Lee's Bloomsbury. Rose or Ruby: 1, M. Lithgow, for Maria; 2, Mr I. Fisher (not named); 3, Mr M. Lithgow, for Maria; 4, 5, and 6, Mr T. Bell, for Hope and Marquis of Lothian. Lilac: 1, Mr M. Lithgow, for Attila; 2 and 3, Mr. I. Fisher (not named), 4 and 6, Mrs Vickers, for Lady Kinnaird; 5, Mr M. Lithgow, for Widnall's Queen. Bronze: 1, Mrs Vickers, 2, Mr. M. Lithgow, for Grace Darling; 3, Mr M. Lithgow, for Nicholas Nickleby; 4, Mr J. Steel, for Grace Darling; 5, Mr I. Fisher (not named); 5, Mr J. Steel, for Duchess of Richmond. Buff or Orange: 1, Mr M. Lithgow, 2, Mr T. Bell, for Pamplin's Bloomsbury; 3, Mrs Vickers, for M'Kenzie's Perfection; 4, Mr M. Lithgow, for Pamplin's Bloomsbury; 5, Mrs Vickers, 6, Mr M. Lithgow, for M'Kenzie's Perfection. Yellow or Sulphur: 1, 2, and 3, Mr. T. Bell, for Climax and Argo; 4, Mr M. Cowan, for Prince of Wales; 5, Mr J. Steel, for Yellow Defiance; 6, Mr M. Lithgow, for Prince of Wales. White: 1, Mr J. Steele; 2, Mr D. Gates, gr to T. Ainsworth, Esq, 3, Mr J. Steel, for Virgin Queen; 4, and 5, Mr I. Fisher (not named), 6, Mr M. Lithgow, for Duke of Sussex. Light Variegated: 1, Mr J. Steel, for Mary Jane; 2, Mr M. Lithgow, for Beauty of the Plain; 3, Mr T. Bell, for Phenomenon; 4, Mr D. Gates, for Striata formosissima; 5, Mr M. Lithgow, for Frances; 6, Mr M. Cowan, for Le Grand Baudine. Dark Variegated: 1, Mr T. Bell, for Coronation; 2 and 3, Mr M. Lithgow, for Fanny Keynes; 4, Mr I. Fisher, not named; 5, Mr J. Steel, for Miss Fox; 6, Mr M. Lithgow, for Le Grand Baudine. Globe: 1 and 2, Mr J. Fisher; 3 and 4, Mr Elliot; 5, Mr I. Fisher; 6, Mr R. Elliot CARNATIONS: *best scarlet Bizarre*, Mr W. Ellwood. *Purple Bizarre*, W. Gird, for Gird's Ali Pacha. *Scarlet Flake*, Mrs Milward. *Purple Flake*, Mr J. Steel. *Rose Flake*, Mr W. Gird, for Gird's Fair Circassian. PICOTEES: *Purple*, Mrs Milward. *Red*, Mr W. Gird, for Manton's Prince George. *Hardy Plant, not forced, rarest and best bloomed*, 1 and 2, Mr. J. Steel for Dianthus; 3, Mrs. Milward; 4 and 5, Mr. D. Gates, for Erica; 6, R. Elliot, for Pentstemon. *Greenhouse or Stove Plants, neither Ericas nor Pelargoniums*, 1, 2, and 3 Mr. I. Fisher; 4, Mr R. Elliot; 5, Mr I. Fisher; 6, Mr W. Ellwood, for Rock Fern. *Fuchsias best three* (shown by Gentlemen's Gardeners and Amateurs, 1, Mrs Milward; 2, Mr J. Steel; 3, Mr I. Fisher. *Shrub, hardy* (by Mr Burn, nurseryman), Mr I. Fisher. *British Plant* (not forced), 1 and 2, Mr R. Elliot. *Bouquet*, 1, Mr M. Lithgow; 2, Mr W Gird; 3, Mr D. Gates; 4, 4, Mr R. Elliot; 5, Mr W. Gird; 6, Mr T. Bell. *Pansies* (best pan of 20), 1 and 2, Mr W. Gird; 3, Mr R. Elliot. *Grapes* (bunches fit for table), 1 and 2, Mr T. Bell, for West's St. Peter and White Muscat of Alexandria; 3, Mr R. Elliot, for Black Hamburgh. *Peaches* (best three ripe from the open walls), 1 and 2, Mr J. Fisher, for Royal George. *Plums, red* (best 10), 1 and 2, Mr. W. Cowan, for Wilmot's Superb. *Yellow*, 1, Mr I. Fisher; 2, Mr M. Lithgow, for Magnum bonum. *Pears* (best plate of nine for dessert), 1, Mr J. Steel; 2, Mr I. Fisher, for Jargonnelle. *Apples* (best plate of nine for dessert, perfectly ripe and fit for table), 1, Mr R. Elliot, for Thorl Pippin; 2, W. Ellwood, for Early Muscat. (Best plate of nine for Kitchen), Mr R. Elliot, for Carlisle Codlin; 2, Mr M. Lithgow. *Gooseberries* (one quart ripe), 1, Mr. W. Ellwood; 2, Mr W. Cowan. *Vegetable Marrow*, 1, Mr M. Lithgow; 2, Mrs Solomon. *Celery* (best six roots), 1 and 2, Mr D. Gates. *Onions* (best nine), 1, Mr D. Gates; 2, Mr J. Steel. *Cauliflowers* (best two heads), 1, Mr D. Gates; 2, Mrs Milward. *Cucumbers* (best brace), 1, Mr R. F. King; 2, Mrs Solomon. *Cucumbers* (longest brace fit for table by Mr Burn, nurseryman), Mrs Solomon. *Peas* (one quart, in pods, fit for table), 1, Mrs Milward; 2, Mr D. Gates. Sweepstakes for *Dahlias* pan of 20 dissimilar blooms), Mr. J. Steel; 12 do., Mr J. Steel; 6 do., Mr J. Steel. EXTRA PRIZES: Mr M. Lithgow, *Red Currants*; Mr A. Watson, Gourd; Mrs Vickers, *Shallots*; Mr R. Elliot, *Capsicums*.—*Whitehaven Herald.*

Whitefield Horticultural Meeting, Oct. 7.—This was the Annual Meeting for the Exhibition of Celery, Fruit, and other Vegetables. The Prizes were awarded as follows:—*Celery*, 1, 2*l.*, weight 10 lbs. 6 oz., Mr W. Richardson; 2, 25*s.*, weight 9 lbs. 8 oz., Mr J. Richardson: 3, 1*l.*, weight 9 lbs., Mr G. Jackson; 4, 17*s. 6d.*, weight 7 lbs. 12 oz., Mr T. Berry; 5, 15*s.*, weight 7 lbs. 7 oz., Mr. J. Sutcliffe; 6, 12*s.* 6*d.*, weight 7 lbs. 5 oz., Mr. F. Mather. *Apples*, 1, Emperor of Russia, Mr. W. Jones, gr to Mrs. Bealey; 2, Imperial, Mr I. Taylor; 3, Mr P. Hilton. *Pears*, 1, Beurré Downs, Mr W. Jones; 2, Jargonelles, Mr T. Cross; 3, Mr I. Taylor. *Grapes*, Black Hamburgh, Mr W. Jones. *Brace of Melons*, Mr J. Smith, gr to R. Philips, Esq. *Gooseberries*, Mr T. Cross. *Nuts*, Mr J. Smith. *Cucumbers*, Mr W. Jones. *Blanched Celery*, 1, Mr J. Smith; 2, Mr W. Jones; 3, Mr G. Jackson. *French Beans* and *Artichokes*, Mr J. Smith. *Red Cabbage*, 1, Mr W. Jones; 2, Mr J. Ogden; 3, Mr T. Booth. *White* do., Mr G. Jackson. *Broccoli*, 1 and 2, Mr J. Ogden. *Peas*, Mr J. Ogden. *Tomatoes*, Mr W. Jones. *Silver Beet*, 1, Mr T. Booth; 2, Mr J. Allen. *Red* do., Mr J. Smith. *Parsley*, 1, Mr W. Jones; 2, Mr T. Booth; 3, Mr J. Ramsbotham. *Leeks* and *Lettuce*, Mr J. Smith. *Onions*, 1, Mr T. Booth; 2, Mr J. Allen. *Carrots*, 1, Mr J. Ogden; 2, Mr T. Booth. *Kidney Potatoes* and *Parsnips*, 1, Mr W. Jones; 2, Mr J. Allen. *Round Potatoes*, 1 and 2, Mr J. Allen.

Worcestershire Horticultural Society, Sept. 19.—This was the last show for this year. The following is a list of prizes:—*Dahlias: Stands of 6 blooms*, 1, Mr. R. Francis; 2 and 3, Mr. Brown; *Stands of 12 blooms*, 1, Mr. Brown; 2, Mr. Stanton; 3, Mr. Moore; *Stand of 18 blooms*, Mr. Moore; *Single Blooms: Dark*, 1, Admiral Stopford, Mr. R. Francis; 2, Essex Triumph, Mr. R. Francis; 3, Rouge et Noir, Mr. Wood; *Crimson*, 1, President of the West, Mr. Cook; 2, Essex Rival, Mr. R. Francis; *Purple*, 1, Pickwick, Mr. R. Francis; 2, Metella, Mr. Brown; 3, Sir F. Johnson, Mr. Stanton; *Scarlet*, 1, Danecroft's Rival, Mr. Brown; 2, Lea's Bloomsbury, Mr. Stanton; *Light*, 1, Lady Cooper, Mr. Brown; 2, Mary Ann, Mr. R. Francis; 3, Countess of Pembroke, Mr. Cook; *White*, 1, Seedling, Mr. Brown; 2, Antagonist, Mr. R. Francis; *Yellow and Sulphur*, 1, Prince of Wales, Mr. Stanton; 2, Lady Camoys, Mr. Brown; 3, Argo, Mr. R. Francis; *Tipped*, 1, Princess Royal, Mr. Francis; 2, Unknown, Mr. Brown; 3, Bridesmaid, Mr. R. Francis; *Edged and Mottled*, 1, Phenomenon, Mr. Stanton; 2, Sykes's Diana, Mr. Brown; 3, Beauty of the Plain, Mr. Cook; *Rose*, 1, Sir F. Johnson, Mr. Brown; 2, Mrs. Shelley, Mr. R. Francis; 3, Wheeler's Maria, Mr. Brown; *Rosy Purple*, 1, Admirable, Mr. Cook; 2, La Grande Banda, Mr. Wood; 3, Hope, Mr. Stanton. *Collections*, 1 and 2, Mr. T. Burlingham, jun. *Stove Plants*, 1, Ceropegia elegans, Mr. Bennett; 2, Rochea falcata, Mr. Wood. *Greenhouse Plants*, 1, Fuchsia Venus Victrix, Mr. T. Burlingham, jun.; 2, Fuchsia Lanei, Mr. Wood; 3, Fuchsia St. Clare, Mr. Wood. *Heaths*, 1, Mr. T. Burlingham, jun.; 2, Mr. Wood. *Hardy Annuals*, Zinnia elegans, Mr. Wood. *Cut Specimens*, Verbena, Mrs. Morton. *German Asters*, 1, Mr. Biddell; 2, Mr. Brown. *African Marygolds*, 1 and 2, Mr. Cook. *French Marygolds*, 1, Mr. Brown; 2, Mr. Stanton. *Cockscombs*, 1, Mr. Keeley; 2, Mr. Bennett. *Balsams*, Mrs. Morton. *Pines*, 1 and 2, Mr. Bennett. *Peaches*, 1, Mr. Bennett; 2, Mr. Cook. *Nectarines*, 1 and 2, Mr. Bennett. *Grapes: Black*, 1, Earl Coventry; 2, Mr. Tyler; *White*, 1 and 2, Earl Coventry. *Cherries*, 1, Mrs. Morton; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Plums*, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Earl Coventry. *Apples: Dessert*, 1, Mr. Eaton; 2, W. Lewis, Esq.; 3, G. Walker, Esq.; 4, Mr. Eaton; *Culinary*, 1, Earl Coventry; 2, Mr. Cook; 3 and 4, Mr. Eaton. *Pears: Dessert*, 1, Earl Coventry; 2, G. Walker, Esq.; 3, Mr. Bennett; *Culinary*, Earl Coventry. *Filberts*, 1, Mr. Leyland; 2, Mr. Tyler. *Carrots*, 1, Mr. W. Francis; 2, Mr. Keeley; 3, Mr. W. Francis. *Onions*, 1, Earl Coventry; 2 and 3, Mrs. Morton. *Celery, Red*, 1, Mr. Keeley; 2, Mr. Stanton. *Peas*, 1 and 2, Mr. W. Francis. *Cape Broccoli*, 1, Mr. W. Francis; 2, Mr. Tyler. *Cucumbers*, 1 and 2, Earl Coventry. EXTRA PRIZES: *Cut Specimens*, Mr. W. Francis, Mr. Wood; *Fuchsia*, Mr. Cook; *Figs* and *Peaches*, Mr. Bennett; *Melon*, Mr. Keeley; *Rock Melon*, Mr. Tyler, *Grapes, White*, Mrs. Morton; *Grapes, Black*, G. Walker, Esq.—*Worcester Herald.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

TROPÆOLUM POLYPHYLLUM, Many-leaved Indian Cress.—(*Half-hardy Perennial.*) Tropæolàceæ. Octandria. Monogynia. This plant was imported by Mr. Knight, of the King's Road, Chelsea, from some part of Bolivia, or Upper Peru, about four years since, having been gathered there by Mr. Kelly, a collector to Mr. Knight. It flowered at the Exotic Nursery, Chelsea, in the summer of 1839 or 1840, but as the plants ceased blooming rather suddenly, and as it has not again blossomed till June last, we reserved our description till it should flower more perfectly. That point having now been gained, we can publish it with greater confidence, as depicting a beautiful and meritorious plant. While it certainly does resemble *T. edule* in the flowers, it is a very different species in its habitude. The stems are more numerous, very much stronger, grow with greater erectness, have to all appearance nothing of the twining character, and bear their leaves far more densely. The latter, too, have broader leaflets, which are less loosely and more regularly disposed, and are glaucous on the upper surface. By all these characteristics it is most easily distinguished; and the flowers being axillary, are, from the greater closeness of the leaves, much less scattered. They are of a deep yellow or orange colour, with a rather long spur to the calyx. From the rapid manner in which the flowers of Mr. Knight's specimens went off the first year, and the disinclination to bloom the plants have since evinced, it would seem to be a shy-flowering species. Still, these things are probably to be accounted for by the nature of the plant, and the treatment it had received. As it is a strong-growing species, the partial exposure of the tubers, as in other Tropæolums, may have exhausted the specimens too much, and thus deprived them of their natural vigour, rendering them unable to fulfil their regular functions. At any rate, this is the view we take of the matter; and should advise that the tubers of the plant be always placed beneath the surface of the soil. If planted to the depth of an inch, the specimens will no doubt be improved. This is the chief feature demanding notice in the culture of the species; as it may otherwise be managed like the rest of the genus, only it does not need so much training, having a more erect mode of growth. It is increased by cuttings of the young shoots, before they have advanced to a flowering state; and if the principal stem of a plant be cut down while young, a number of others will sprout up from the tuber, and yield an abundance of cuttings.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

BARKERIA SPECTABILIS. Remarkable Barkeria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria. Monandria.—For the introduction of this species, which is one of the most lovely of Orchidaceæ, cultivators are indebted to G. U. Skinner, Esq., whose exertions in stocking the country with fine plants of this charming tribe are familiar to every grower. Writing about it in the Botanical Register, Dr. Lindley remarks that, "under the name of Flor de Isabel, this plant forms one of the votive offerings of the Guatemalese. It forms a tuft of cylindrical stems about 4 or 5 inches high, each of which bears two fleshy lanceolate acute leaves, separated from each other by intervals of about an inch. The raceme rises out of some brown dry sheaths, and in the plants that have flowered bears about six most lovely nodding blossoms; but, according to Mr. Skinner, it varies in length from 3 inches to a foot, producing as many as 12 flowers in a raceme. The expanded flowers are nearly 3½ inches wide, their colour is a bright lilac; the labellum is white at the base and in the middle, lilac at the edge and point, and richly marked with small blood-red spots. Along its middle, below the column, are five purple lines, which pass into three elevated colourless ridges, beyond the place where the anther touches the lip. It is with Cattleyas and such beautiful plants, that this charming species is worthy to be arranged." We owe the following particulars to Mr. J. Brewster, gr. to Mrs. Wray, Oakfield, near Cheltenham:—"The plant was imported from Guatemala in July, 1841, when it immediately began to grow; and, late in autumn, it showed flower-scapes, but the season was too far advanced to bring them to perfection. It then remained dormant, and lost all its leaves, till March, 1842, when it again commenced growing, and expanded its first flowers on the 12th of June. These were shown at Chiswick in July, and continued perfect for five weeks. The temperature in which the plant was grown was never above 65°, when it could be kept under by giving air freely; while in winter it often fell below 40°. Indeed, my only object was to keep out the frost; and I invariably gave a little air whenever it could be done with safety. In the summer, the windows and doors of the Orchidaceous-house are open every day; and I am of opinion that the Orchidaceæ of Guatemala cannot be kept too cool in this country at that time, for the more air I give, the better they grow. I always, however, keep the house damp." The plant was cultivated by Mr. Brewster in an open wooden basket, filled with moss. It will likewise succeed on a block of wood. Nothing could be more perfect than Mrs. Wray's specimen; and the advantages of the summer air to the plant can hardly be over-stated.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

CLOWESIA ROSEA. Pink-flowered Clowesia. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—This plant is a native of Brazil, and first flowered at Broughton Hall, near Manchester, with the Rev. Mr. Clowes, a zealous cultivator of Orchidaceæ, after whom it is named. It is very like a Catasetum in habit. The stems are from 2½ to 4 inches long, ovate, clothed with the remains of the bases of leaves. The leaves, which I have not seen, are said to be three, lanceolate, ovate, acuminate, and at the point twisting a little to one side. The inflorescence proceeds from the base of the stems, and consists of five or six, probably more, erect delicate white flowers tinged with pink. They are remarkable for having their petals and the end of the lip broken up at the margin into numerous delicate glandular fringes, which give them a very rich and beautiful appearance. As a genus Clowesia is perfectly distinct from everything previously described. Its flowers being extended a little into a chin in front, suggest its belonging to the Maxillaridous division; but its white habit and its singular apparatus of the pollen-masses oppose such an arrangement. The latter organs rest on a broad viscid gland like that of a Catasetum, but the part that connects the gland and pollen-masses is broad, thin, and contracted in the middle so as to resemble an hour-glass; but whether that is the usual structure, or, as we suspect, merely consequent upon the separation of the part that connects this gland and pollen-masses, we have not had an opportunity of ascertaining. Upon the whole it is probable that Clowesia must stand in the same division as Catasetum.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Fortune's Mission to China.—The Fellows of the Horticultural Society will be pleased to learn that this mission is proceeding satisfactorily. Mr. Fortune reached Macao about the 9th of July, but had established himself for the present at Hong Kong. Everybody to whom he had letters received him with the greatest good-will. Messrs. Dent and Co. had very liberally given him the use of their gardens; and Colonel Malcolm had most kindly taken charge of a box of plants (which has since been received, with the contents in excellent order). On the mountains a Habenaria, probably H. Susannæ, with beautiful fringed white flowers, was common; and Mr. Fortune also met with a small yellow-flowered Cælogyne, and Arundina chinensis. In the gardens he found a white Glycine, not so handsome as G. sinensis, but rather pretty, and a charming Mussænda, with large white bracts and sweet-scented yellow flowers. The Lagerstrœmias were most beautiful, flowering as freely as our Hawthorn, even on small plants. Above all things it is interesting to know that the difficulty of intercourse with the Chinese is rapidly wearing off. Mr. Fortune had hired boats, and landed, not only on the small islands near Macao, but also on the main land of Couloon, opposite Hong Kong, and had

never been annoyed in any way. He was preparing for a visit to the northern provinces, Hong Kong being "awfully hot" at the date of his letters.

New Public Park at Birkenhead.—The populous town of Birkenhead, which has sprung into importance, and almost into being, within the last ten years, may be regarded as a kind of suburb to Liverpool, being on the opposite or Cheshire side of the Mersey, by a cheap ferry across which it is readily connected with that great emporium of commerce. It presents more of the aspect of an Australian colony than an English district; as an immense tract of ground has been laid out in streets and roads, while buildings of all descriptions are rising in every quarter. The inhabitants are, for the most part, persons carrying on business in Liverpool, and they seem to prefer this to any of the Lancashire suburbs, on account of its greater salubrity. The Commissioners of the township have recently determined, in the same spirited manner with which they conduct all their operations, to devote a large portion of ground to the formation of a public park; and Mr. Paxton, of Chatsworth, having been applied to, has undertaken to design and superintend the execution of the entire affair. The plot of ground comprises about 180 statute acres, and is nearly a mile long and half a mile wide, in its longest and broadest parts. It is of an irregular oblong figure, with an undulated variety of slope towards Liverpool. The plan we have seen provides eight entrances; and immediately within the inclosure there will be a belt, of varied width, for terraces and villas. The central and principal portion will be laid out as a park, with a Serpentine drive all round it and across the middle; and there will be two spacious lakes in this, surrounded by a sort of ornamental park-garden. We learn that it is intended to admit the public to all this part during the day, closing it only at night. The operations have already commenced; and, when the lines of road, &c. are all marked out, the whole of the works are to be conducted with the greatest possible celerity. At present the ground is mostly of a sterile and nearly useless character, destitute of drainage, with scarcely a tree upon it, but by the aid of science and skill we have no doubt it will be rendered a really delightful place of recreation. Too much commendation can hardly be bestowed on the public body which have so nobly originated the scheme, since the day is now past when it is necessary to prove by argumentation that such things have a highly beneficial effect on the physical and moral health of a country. With this, and the park at Toxteth, also from the plans of Mr. Paxton, and rapidly approaching completion, Liverpool will, in proportion to its population, be quite as well supplied with agreeable places of free resort as the Metropolis.

A Plea for Birds.—"Many amongst us are well satisfied of the usefulness of these little fellow-labourers, whilst some are not aware of their value, and permit them to be disturbed or destroyed. For the benefit of such the following facts are stated, and every one is urged, as he values his fruit-trees and looks for a plentiful harvest, to extend to the birds the protection which they so richly merit. Let those who may still doubt, compare the orchards in Medford, Cambridge, &c. in June, with those in West Cambridge, and Lexington, where shooting and birds'-nesting are permitted. Our most intelligent orchardists are satisfied that the absence in these last-named towns of the Canker-worm, the pest which has cost so much labour and expense, and has ruined so many trees, is owing mainly to the great number of birds, which breed undisturbed in our fields and orchards. Let the mischievous loafers, of whatever age, size, condition, or colour, who roam about our fields with a musket in their hands, be dealt with according to law, or driven out like vermin, and we shall hear no more complaints that orchards are laid waste by insects, and trees destroyed by mice, &c." Facts—"The common Cuckoo is almost the only bird that feeds on the Caterpillar; he destroys them in great numbers, eating them voraciously when they are full-grown. The numbers of these destructive insects that a few Cuckoos, with their young, will destroy, is incredible."—*Connecticut Herald.* "Every Crow requires at least one pound of food a week, and nine-tenths of their food consists of worms and insects; 100 Crows then in one season destroy 4780 lbs. of worms, insects, and larvæ; from this fact, some slight idea may be formed of the benefit of this much-persecuted bird to the farmer." "The Blackbird destroys a great number of grubs, &c. Last August I observed 8 or 10 blackbirds busily engaged on the grass-plat in front of my house, and the grass where they were seemed dying, as was hinted, by their mischievous operations, and the gun was suggested as the remedy. Suspecting the object of the bird's search, I turned up a piece of turf with a spade, and found it literally swarming with grubs of various sizes. I need not say that they were allowed to pursue their game undisturbed, and that the grass-plat soon regained its verdure. This is another instance of the utility of preserving birds on farms and in orchards and gardens."—*Magazine of Natural History.* "To those who seem inclined to extirpate the Blackbird, Wilson justly remarks as a balance against the damage they commit, the service they perform in the spring season, by the immense number of insects and their larvæ, which they destroy as their principal food, and which are of kinds most injurious to the husbandman. Indeed, Kalm remarked, that after a great destruction made amongst these and other birds for the legal reward of 3*d.* per dozen, the northern states in 1749, experienced a complete loss of the grass and grain crops, which were now devoured by insects." "Up to the time of harvest, I have uniformly on dissection found their food to consist of these larvæ, caterpillars, moths, and beetles, of which they devour such numbers, that but for this providential economy the whole crop of grain, in many places, would probably be destroyed before it began to germinate. At this season to repay the gardener for the tithe of his crop, their natural due, they fail not to assist in ridding his trees, &c. of more deadly enemies, which infest them: for hours at a time they may be seen feeding on the all-despoiling Canker-worms which infest our Apple-trees and Elms."—*Nuttall's Ornithology.* "It may be safely said, that in a country so thickly settled as this, there are no birds, not even excepting the Hawks and Owls, but are vastly more useful than injurious to Man. None of them should, under any pretence, be destroyed. It is not generally known that a few only of the Hawks and Owls destroy poultry. The rough-legged Falcon may be observed the whole winter long seated on a tree watching for mice, of which it destroys great numbers. Those who shoot him, or suffer him to be shot, deserve to have their trees girdled by these vermin. The Marsh Hawk, the common Harrier, and indeed all of this family of birds that come so fearlessly to our fields and meadows, are equally harmless and useful."—*From the New England Farmer.*

Vegetable Nature of certain supposed Animals.—M. Decaisne, an eminent French Botanist, has lately come to the conclusion that certain marine productions, supposed to be animals, and called by naturalists "chalk-bearing Polypes (Polypiers calcifères), are in reality seaweeds. This view has been microscopically and chemically confirmed by M. Payen. "In comparing Corallina officinalis and Halymeda officinalis with Chara hispida, vulgaris, and translucens, Payen observed, that the mineral secretions agreed in their situation, and in proportion dependant on the powers of these living beings; and endeavoured to trace in the tissue of the coraline, when freed from mineral matter, a composition similar to cellulose, the principal constituent of vegetable membrane. After having dissolved from the coraline the mineral matter, by dilute hydrochloric acid, and then got rid of the excess of acid by ammonia, the whole, after being well washed in water, was placed between glasses and submitted to the microscope. On the addition of tincture of iodine and sulphuric acid, the usual results were afforded which are characteristic of vegetable tissues, and even amylaceous granules were shown to exist by the former re-agent; proving, without doubt, that the corallines above named are not polypes, but Algæ, and that they belong therefore to the vegetable instead of the animal kingdom.—*Comptes Rendus, July 3d,* 1843."—*London Physiological Journal.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Henderson's Nursery, Pine-Apple Place.—Upon entering the stove the first object that attracted our attention was a fine plant of Æschynanthus grandiflorus, growing on a block of wood suspended from the roof, and producing a multitude of its pretty scarlet and orange-coloured blossoms. Another most beautiful specimen of this plant was growing in a pot, in soil consisting of peat-sand and a little leaf-mould, and had no fewer than 24 stems richly covered with flowers, both larger in size and darker in colour than those of the former, thus showing that although it may be desirable for the sake of variety to grow this plant upon a block, it will nevertheless succeed better, grow more luxuriantly, and produce finer blossoms, if it is planted in soil. A pretty plant of Centradenia rosea, with its gracefully drooping dark purple foliage, was growing very luxuriantly, treated on the one-shift system; as was Ixora rosea, which, although not so showy as I. coccinea, is well worthy of a place in the stove, from the circumstance of its continuing to bloom for a length of time at this season of the year, when flowers are an acquisition. An excellent plant of the beautiful Allamanda cathartica was just about to unfold its golden treasures, and the fine dark purple foliage of the Dracæna purpurea contrasted well with the green of the surrounding plants. There was also in flower Acacia kermesina, having fine long stamens, with purple filaments and white anthers, and a graceful, rather drooping foliage; also a beautiful little plant of Lobelia longitolia, with its long tube and white spreading petals, while the dark red foliage of Begonia sanguinea, the green and yellow of Croton variegatum, and the pretty scarlet wax-like berries of Rivina humilis had a fine effect in producing a variety of pleasing tints, which accord well with this season of the year. Stephanotus floribundus, which is decidedly one of our best stove climbers, was trained along the rafters, and just coming into bloom; Thunbergia Hawtayneana was flowering beautifully, and Convolvulus pentanthus, which is an abundant bloomer, was just about to disclose its light blue corolla. In the forcing-house was Franciscea latifolia, very pretty and fragrant; a few beautiful plants of Achimenes coccinea, densely covered with brilliant scarlet flowers; also, a good plant of the new A. hirsuta, said to be an excellent bloomer; Lettsomia splendens, although naturally a very shy flowerer, was producing its beautiful light purple blossoms in abundance: it had been kept for some time in a small pot, which has no doubt had the effect of throwing it into bloom, by checking luxuriance, and thereby favouring the production of flower-buds; as soon as these were formed it was given a good large shift. In this house was also a good plant of Thunbergia grandiflora.

In the Orchidaceous house were in flower Zygopetalum maxillare and rostratum, the latter having three beautiful spikes of flowers, with large white labellum striped with purple, and having the additional advantage of being a free bloomer; a fine plant of Epidendrum cochleatum majus and ciliare, producing five spikes covered with flowers; the beautiful Cattleya Harrisoniæ and Maxillaria macrantha, which has kept blooming for four months past. We also remarked Oncidium Lanceanum and Harrisoni; a good specimen of Gongora maculata, having five long pendant spikes, richly covered with pretty spotted flowers; also a good plant of G. atropurpurea, blooming freely; Myanthus ceitoides, with curious green flowers marked with dark-brown streaks, more singular than handsome. Plants of Cycnoches Loddigesii and ventricosum were also in bloom, likewise Trichopilia tortilis and Cœlogyne fimbriata. The Heath-house was adorned with many species of that beautiful tribe; it has also lately undergone some alterations, which have the effect of showing the plants to more advantage. There were in bloom Erica verticillata, with whorls of brilliant scarlet; mutabilis, with fine purple flowers; Bowieana, mammosa pallida, grandinosa, with numerous small white blossoms; vestita purpurea, curviflora lutea, a beautiful yellow species; tenuiflora with fine delicate light-pink blossoms; formosa, very beautiful; Lambertiana rosea, richly covered with bloom; purialis, light pink, with dark brown stamens, which protrude beyond the corolla; and refulgens, very beautiful and conspicuous. The stock of Heaths in the pits was in excellent condition, and many of them were covered with bloom. In the north house were some admirable specimens of Fuchsias, particularly F. conspicua arborea and Thompson's formosa elegans; the latter was five feet high, trained up with a single stem, which threw out laterals radiating in every direction, and richly covered with bloom. The spreading sepals of this variety finely showed the beautiful dark blue corolla. The show-house was chiefly filled with scarlet Pelargoniums; among them, however, was a good plant of Angelonia grandiflora, emitting the fragrance of a ripe Pine-apple. In what is termed the old Heath-house were good plants of Russellia juncea, Siphocampylus betulæfolius, rather new, with red and yellow flowers, Amaryllis Fothergilli, beautiful dark red, and a good plant of Sollya linearis, which was trained circuitously on an oval-shaped trellis, and covered with pretty bright blue blossoms.

Reviews.

The London Physiological Journal is a new periodical, apparently intended as a sequel to the Microscopical Journal, now discontinued. The authors, Dr. Goodfellow and Mr. Edwin Quekett, are well qualified to conduct such a periodical; and we trust they will meet with support in their undertaking; for microscopical inquiries, when directed to the solution of difficult problems in the structure of animals and plants, are not second even to Chemistry in their importance. The one is indispensable to the other, and neither can be neglected with safety. The present Number contains evidence enough of the truth of this statement in the extracts from foreign writers on the microscopical plants which cause the phenomena of fermentation and the horrible disease called Plica Polonica. While we thus willingly offer our testimony to the skill with which this Number of the *Physiological Journal* has been prepared, we must except a lithographic plate, the execution of which is ——— we will not say what.

The October Number of the *Journal of Agriculture and Transactions of the Highland Society* is, as usual, full of good matter. Among other things, it contains some experiments disproving the existence of excrementitious secretions by the roots of plants, and a translation of Count Gasparin's paper on the Value of Manures, an important document, to which we may return hereafter. There is also an account of Miller's Safety Reins, which we recommend our horse-driving friends to peruse.

Messrs. Paul and Son's Descriptive Catalogue of Roses is before us, and deserves to be made known. It contains not merely the prices at which the sorts are sold, but a classification and description of all the varieties, with some general and useful remarks upon each section. The lovers of Roses cannot dispense with adding this to Mr. Rivers's Catalogue, noticed at p. 648.

The Artisan is a new monthly periodical, intended for the information of those who are interested in mechanical operations. It is abundantly illustrated with good plans and sections, appears to be carefully compiled, is very cheap, and we hope will succeed, provided it confines itself to its proper sphere, and avoids interfering between men and their masters. We mention this because we fancy we see symptoms of a disposition to take the opposite course, which must of necessity lead to recrimination, and can scarcely fail of converting the journal into a party organ, which will ruin it.

Suggestions for a more General Extension of Land-draining. By John Henry Charnock. Longman. 1843. 19 pages.

This little pamphlet suggests a practical and extensive mode of increasing the system of thorough draining wet heavy lands. The great obstacle to this very useful and necessary operation in most cases is its expense when undertaken on a large scale; and although this expense is daily diminishing, from the application of machinery to the making of draining-tiles, and from the greater dexterity of workmen, neither landlords nor tenants are fully prepared to meet it. The former have incumbrances to provide for, or their income is regularly appropriated; or they are tenants for life, and care little for the increase of their successors' income. As Lord Stanley most judiciously observed at the late Agricultural Meeting at Liverpool, "It is well worth while to borrow money to lay out in draining." But the difficulty is to find capitalists inclined to lend; and if deeds and mortgages are required, it adds much to the expense, and the security to the lender is not always evident. Some simple law is much wanted to facilitate such loans. The object of the pamphlet before us is to prove, first, the great importance of thorough-draining in a national point of view: and not a word need be said to confirm this proposition, which none will attempt to refute. The next object is to facilitate the means of doing so more generally, for which a Land-draining Association is proposed. Without entering into the details, we will not hesitate to wish the plan may succeed; and we have no doubt but under proper management it may become equally profitable to the capitalist as a safe investment, and to the company as a profitable speculation. We would only recommend the shareholders to see that the machinery be not too expensive.—*M.*

Theorie der Gärtnerei, von John Lindley. (*Lindley's Theory of Horticulture.*) 8vo. Vienna. 1842.

(*Continued from page* 487.)

Page 129.—"In order to render this important subject yet more clear we subjoin a report on the labours of Edwards and Colin, derived from the pages of Froriep's Zeitschrift. Messrs. Edwards (a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science) and Colin (Professor of Chemistry) read an article upon this subject before the Academy of Sciences on the 18th of April, 1837, which constitutes the third part of their Researches upon Agricultural Physiology. As the influence of vapour upon germination was not yet known, they considered themselves compelled to take up this subject. Their experiments have led them to the following results.

1. "In free moist air, yet considerably removed from the point of saturation, seeds did not germinate.

2. "Germination took place among the Cerealia, Summer Wheat, Winter Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, when placed in an atmosphere fully saturated with moisture.

3. "When placed under water they required eight times as long a period before they germinated.

4. "If the number of seeds or grains be increased, and 25 be employed instead of 5, and brought into an atmosphere saturated with moisture, without placing the experiment under a larger bell than in the last instances, germination does not take place.

5. "The same is also the case if the original number, for instance, five grains are employed, and covered with a bell much larger, in which case germination is very much retarded if not prevented.

6. "The circumstances which produce this retardation or hinderance of germination, depend on the influence of temperature upon the moisture of the air.

7. "If the temperature is low and undergoes little or no change, germination will take place as soon under a small bell as under a large one.

8. "If the temperature is higher, moderate, and changeable, the germination will be retarded under a large bell.

9. "This occurs when during the daily change the temperature increases, and the air has a tendency to depart from a state of perfect saturation, and if the space is great, the diffused vapour is in part absorbed by the seed, and the air never reaches the point of saturation.

10. "These effects probably do not proceed from the fact that the seed had not absorbed enough vapour; in a low constant temperature seeds absorb less water than in a higher, and in the first case germination takes place, and in the last it is retarded or entirely prevented.

11. "These remarkable facts are produced by the air not being sufficiently saturated with vapour to allow of the necessary application of moisture to the external membrane of the seed.

12. "In germination, two principal conditions with regard to the vapour are required to take place; first, that the seed absorb enough vapour for the function of nutrition; and second, that the external air be saturated with sufficient vapour to soften sufficiently the testa of the seed.

13. "Through the simultaneous action of water and vapour, germination constantly takes place, and earlier where the air is saturated with moisture.

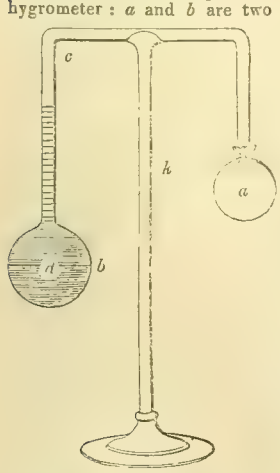
14. "With regard to the application of these principles to seeds sown in different kinds of soil, the authors found that germination took place by the agency of vapour when seeds were placed in sand and clay, but in both cases the process was longer, especially in the clay, which absorbed the vapour slowly and imparted it slowly to the seeds.

15. "The same principles apply to the remaining periods of vegetation, as M M. Colin and Edwards grew large plants in air fully saturated with moisture, as well as in air imperfectly saturated.

16. "Observations made in the West Indies, where the air is constantly moist, completely confirm these results. The fruits there are not only very fine, but the woody fibre of plants is very hard.

17. "The practical result of the whole is that vapour should be employed in hothouses to a much greater extent than it has been. In England this proceeding has already done wonders. The Vines bear tremendous great Grapes; Pine-apples weigh as much as eight pounds, and other plants flourish extraordinarily."

Page 129.—We here present a figure of Mr. Daniell's hygrometer: *a* and *b* are two glass globes, which are attached to each end of a glass tube bent in the manner represented in the figure. This tube rests upon a stand. The globe *b* is filled two-thirds with æther, which is made to boil by means of a spirit-lamp; and the air of the tube and of the globe, *a*, is expelled through a little hole in the latter, which must be hermetically sealed whilst the æther is boiling. Previous to this process a small thermometer is introduced into the tube *c*, so that its bulb may be partly immersed in the æther of the globe, *b*. Another thermometer is attached to the stem, *k*, and a piece of muslin is wound around the globe *a*.



If the hand is now applied to the globe *b*, its heat will cause the æther in the globe to boil, and a part of it will rise in the form of vapour and fill the tube and the globe, *a*. The instrument should now be brought into the open air, and the eye of the observer placed upon a level with the æther in the globe *b*, whilst a few drops of æther are dashed upon the muslin covering the globe *a*. The evaporation which takes place on the surface of *a* produces a condensation of the vapour within it and the whole tube. The consequence of this is the production of cold in the tube and globes, and the condensation of the vapour in the atmosphere upon them, which is first observed upon the globe *b* in the form of a cloudy ring. This must be accurately observed, and attention immediately paid to the height at which the mercury of the thermometer at *d* stands. This is the dew-point, and indicates the proportion of moisture contained in the air. The more moisture there is in the atmosphere the less sinking of the temperature is required to reduce the vapour to water. The thermometer on the stand *k* exhibits the temperature of the atmosphere at the time of making the observation. If the internal thermometer has fallen only a few degrees below that of the external one, it indicates a great amount of moisture in the atmosphere, and it is probable there will be rain soon. But as the above apparatus requires great accuracy and care both in the using and observation, we recommend a plan out of "Loudon's Suburban Horticulturist," Part II., p. 76, wherein the employment of two thermometers is made to serve the purpose of an hygrometer. The thermometers are hung close together, and the ball of one is wetted in order to observe the cold produced; and the other remains dry, to indicate the temperature of the atmosphere. The balls of both thermometers must be enveloped in a piece of silk or muslin, in order to prevent the communication of heat from the atmosphere; one of them is then supplied with pure water, which may be constantly conducted from a bottle, or other vessel, by means of a skein of silk acting as a conducting tube. The silk or muslin on the ball of the wetted thermometer and the skein require to be occasionally renewed. The greater the difference between the degrees of temperature of the wetted and dry thermometers, the greater is the need of moisture in the atmosphere.

To be continued.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Now that October has given the first notes of preparation for the protection of half-hardy plants of known merit, and for the trial of others which are yet of a doubtful character, we ought to discard from our minds at once any reports tending to the prejudice of this latter class while under trial, and judge of them only by positive facts brought before us. The first witness, indeed the principal one, on the side of the prosecution, is Mr. Frost, of Winterhaugh, who seems to have entertained views on this subject rather at variance with those of good judges. Now, although the Calendar for next winter term shows a heavy list of names for trial, there would be no great difficulty for those experienced in such matters to decide in their own minds the general issue beforehand, were it not that there is a disparity of opinion as to the best manner of conducting the trials, and as this is a point of very great importance, we cannot do better than discuss thus early the merits of the case, for the benefit of all concerned. In the first place, therefore, some hold an opinion that half-hardy plants ought to be guarded from the cold north winds, by protecting materials so contrived as to have the south side opened on sunny days and in favourable weather, in order, if possible, to keep up and revive the drooping spirits of the inmates. Others are of an entirely opposite opinion, and would secure their prisoners from all southern influences and expose them on all favourable opportunities to the rigours of the north; while a third party see many good qualities in both propositions, but would not run into either extremity, but rather meet each of them half way and arrange matters amicably for the general good. Without wishing to influence the mind of any one in so serious an affair I may as well say at once that I arrange myself with this latter, or half-way party; and here are my reasons: the first party act judiciously the first half of the term, by securing their plants from the cold north winds, as long as there is any chance of ripening the young wood more perfectly; and by exposing them thus to the south every ray of sun is made the best of to ripen the plants from October to January, while for the next three or four months nothing can be more injudicious than their proceedings, in as far as the rays of sun from that time stimulate the plants to grow, and are thus exposed to the vicissitudes of our variable climate. The second party act even with less judgment (at least in our opinion), by exposing their plants to the north at once, when they are in a half-ripe state in October, thus denying them the benefit, such as it is, of our short seasons, and exposing them to dangers which they are not in a condition to meet. It is true, however, that after the turn of the season, plants thus shaded on the south side are not tempted to make an early growth until the season is so far advanced as to put them out of danger. I hope you can clearly see now that *we*, the third party, would shelter our plants from the north from October to January, and entail on ourselves and our followers the trouble of turning the temporary screens so that the openings should, after that time, point to the north. But of course you will act according to your own judgment. The first part of the trial is over already. The leaves of Paulownia imperialis so ill stand the cold weather that it has turned black with two degrees of frost.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—After this time there is more danger from drips and over-watering than from the plants getting too dry, especially when bottom-heat is on the decline, and the pots not well filled with roots; these two causes soon tell on the black Pines. A uniform bottom-heat, if you can get it, with the atmosphere rather dry, and not much on either side of 60° in the morning, ought to be about the general run during this month.

Vinery.—For the next six weeks a practised eye can see clearly if the plants in the late Vineries have been over-cropped, even should the half of the crops be already gathered. With the best-constructed houses, and other things well managed, over-cropped Vines, or weakly ones in ill-drained borders, never carry their late crops well; the least touch or speck, and away they go, and you cannot help it. Look, again, at a healthy, vigorous, young or old Vine, under opposite circumstances, and you could hardly damp or injure its fruit, if you wished. If the sashes of the early Vineries are off, no time should now be lost in getting them on, as, if we should get cold rains, the borders inside would be chilled too much, and thus put you under disadvantages when you begin to force. All Vines that are forced should be pruned as soon as the wood is ripe.

Out-door Department.

When we get a cold day late in the spring we endure it with patience, expecting to have a fine day to-morrow; but now we can hardly enjoy a fine day in the anticipation of rough weather. This state of excitement impels us to have all our crops and plants secured and well provided for against the winter long before real danger is at hand. As soon as you hear of three or four degrees of frost you must have your mats at hand, ready to cover up with. Those who have neglected to provide these things think nothing of sending many miles for them at this critical time, while a third party is unwilling to expose their best mats yet, for fear of getting them soddened with wet, and thus rendering them of less service when there is real need for them.

Cauliflower.—In a short time this will be the best flower in the garden, as country people say; and who would not prolong the succession of the best flower at this dull season?—nothing is easier than to do so with Cauliflowers; pull up a quantity of them that are now fit, or nearly fit for use, and lay them in by the heels in some moist earth in a dry shed or out-house—it is too soon yet to put them down in the cellar; then look about for a dry, well-sheltered border, dung and dig it as well as you can, and the first mild day plant it all over in patches with good Cauliflower plants, ready to be sheltered with hand-glasses by-and-by.

Cabbages.—This is, perhaps, the last time that I shall write about Cabbages, and that only to say if any failures have happened in the rows already planted the spaces should now be filled up with the strongest plants you have on hand; nothing looks worse in winter than to see gaps here and there in any rows or crops of plants.

Lettuce and Endive Plants may still be planted in cold frames, but the sooner the better.

Orchard.—Pruning may now be commenced in earnest, beginning first with the Currants, then the Gooseberries and Raspberries; this will clear a good deal of ground to be dressed and dug in fine weather. After that Apple and Pear-trees, &c.; then look over the walls and cut away useless laterals and late growths on the Peach-trees; indeed, any shoot you think will not be wanted in spring had better be cut out at once, to make more room for the others, and let in the sun and air to ripen the bearing-wood for next year; the leaves of Peach-trees are of very little use after this time, and they do much harm by shading the wood, you may therefore take your knife and cut them off by handfull, but do not strip them off, for fear of injuring the buds. No author has recommended this, but many of the best gardeners practise it regularly.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—There are no plants more easy to manage in winter than stove-plants, and yet an inexperienced person may injure them at this time sooner than any other tribe. Some years since I had a large house full of tropical fruit-plants, such as the Mango, Mangostan, several sorts of Eugenias, the Mammee-tree, with the Lee Chee and Longyen, &c., and plenty of Granadillas overhead; for six long weeks we had very hard weather, and we could not get up the heat higher than 56° during that time, except in the middle of the day, and in the mornings it was often as low as 49°; but not a plant was hurt, and some of them were really improved by this treatment; however, 60° is about the lowest they ought to have this month, with rather a dry atmosphere and air on all fine days, if only to sweeten the houses now that they are so full.

Greenhouse.—Those who have not the advantage of cold turf pits must have crowded their greenhouses to suffocation on the approach of the late frosts. Let a place be ever so small there ought to be some contrivance for sheltering half-hardy greenhouse plants late in the autumn, without crowding them into houses thus early. The Chrysanthemums and Pelargoniums ought now to occupy the best places here, and more hardy plants would be much better in pits, where rain and frost could be kept from them till the Chrysanthemums are nearly over, to make room for them in-doors.

Conservatory.—"After your sweeping charge against greenhouses how do you define a conservatory?" asks a correspondent. I would rather dig an acre of ground than try to answer this question as I should like; suffice it to say, therefore, that any house, whatever its shape or size may be, where all or nearly the whole of the plants that flower on the establishment are kept during the time they are in bloom, is, in the language of gardeners, a conservatory. You cannot manage such a house any day in the year as you would a greenhouse, and here lies the difficulty in managing plants where there is but one small house. From this time till next March a conservatory must be kept close, more or less, to suit forced plants, &c., while a greenhouse cannot have too much air whenever the weather is fine.

Pits and Frames.—Now is the time to pot all the Cape Iridaceæ, with others from Mexico, Chili, &c. &c.; the whole order delights in light, open soil. The stronger Gladioli, and the like, are much benefited by the addition of one-third rotten leaf-mould, the rest peat and light loam, in equal portions, with a little sand; and the more delicate sorts do better in two-thirds sandy-peat, the rest of loam and sand in equal proportions. Mrs. Loudon's beautiful book, treating on these bulbs, is indispensable to those who would excel in the cultivation of these charming plants. Tropæolums, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, to flower late in the spring, may now be potted, and those first potted of these will now have the pots pretty well filled with roots, and may therefore be brought to a glass frame, to get up the foliage and flower-stems slowly, when a smart forcing will not much injure the bulbs.

Grafting House-Plants.—If you commit yourself in a hurry you may repent at your leisure. A few days after I said in this Calendar that Jasminum heterophyllum was only fit for the rubbish heap, a friend sent me a large parcel of cuttings of different species of house Jasminums, knowing I should have great difficulty to strike them by cuttings in winter. If I had taken a thought on the subject I might have had plenty of stocks of the J. heterophylla to graft these cuttings on, it being one of the best of them for that purpose.

Flowering New Plants.—Now that the Paulownia has been flowered by Mrs. Wray, and the Baringtonia speciosa last summer, by Mr. Dodds, gardener to Col. Baker, of Salisbury, the next plant to flower will be a Bignoniaceous plant, from West Africa, in the country of the Ashantees, which may be seen in all the good collections under the name of Spathodea campanulata.

Flower-Garden.—People are now too busy taking up such of their flower-gardening plants as they may want another year to think of anything else at present; but I have seen some people making such a litter and confusion all over the garden, with such work, that I shall be excused for saying there is no reason for disturbing order and neatness even with this work.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Oct. 19, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Oct.		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	13	29.758	29.593	53	32	42.5	W.	
Saturday	14	29.771	29.749	54	29	41.5	N.W.	
Sunday	15	29.697	29.649	52	25	38.5	S.	
Monday	16	29.632	29.621	49	27	38.0	N.W.	.52
Tuesday	17	29.477	29.250	48	30	42.0	N.W.	.06
Wednesday	18	30.157	29.855	50	24	37.0	N.W.	
Thursday	19	30.343	29.312	53	22	37.0	W.	
Average		29.823	29.718	51.1	27.8	39.5		.58

Oct. 13. Clear; white clouds, with very clear intervals; clear, with slight frost at night.
14. Very clear; light clouds; cloudy and cool at night; frosty.
15. Frosty; foggy; cloudy; frosty and foggy at night.
16. Frosty; clear, cold and dry; clear and frosty.
17. Very heavy fall of rain early a.m.; cloudy and fine; boisterous with rain at night.
18. Clear with brisk cold wind; cloudless, dry and cold; sharp frost at night.
19. Severe frost; frosty haze; fine; sharp frost at night.
Mean temperature of the week 11½° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending October 28, 1843.

Oct.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 22	58.8	45.5	52.2	12	0.50 in.	—	—	3	1	5	4	2	2
Mon. 23	57.7	41.8	49.7	11	0.40	1	1	—	2	4	3	5	1
Tues. 24	56.0	40.4	48.2	7	0.30	—	1	1	—	6	3	4	2
Wed. 25	56.1	39.9	48.0	8	0.72	2	—	3	3	3	3	1	2
Thurs. 26	54.8	39.7	47.2	7	0.82	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	2
Fri. 27	54.7	40.2	47.4	14	0.80	1	4	2	—	1	2	5	2
Sat. 28	53.4	37.5	45.5	9	1.06	—	4	2	—	3	3	2	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 24th, in 1833—thermom. 63°; and the lowest on the 28th, 1836—thermom. 23°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Oct. 20, 1843.

Notwithstanding the change that has taken place in the weather during the past week, the market has been well supplied with both fruits and vegetables. There has been little alteration in the prices of most articles, but trade is not very brisk. Pines are not very plentiful, but are quite sufficient to meet the demand. Black Hamburgh Grapes still continue good and plentiful; there are also a few Muscats—these are selling at nearly the same prices as last week. Among Plums we noticed the Imperatrice and a few of Coe's Golden Drop. Damsons are plentifully supplied, and are selling at from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per half-sieve. Peaches continue to get scarcer, but are of very good quality, and bring from 4*s.* to 9*s.* per doz. There has been little alteration in the prices of Figs. Apples are sufficient to meet the demand, but are not well ripened nor of very good quality. Pears are plentiful, and are selling at from 3*s.* to 8*s.* per half sieve. Melons are becoming rather scarce; a few Spanish ones are still brought to the market. Cucumbers have been rather scarce during the past week, and

Tomatoes have likewise been less plentiful, and are beginning to show the effect of the last two or three cold frosty nights. Cabbages and Turnips are very good and plentiful, and there has been some excellent Broccoli brought to the market during the week. Carrots are sufficient to meet the demand, and are of pretty good quality. Endive is selling at from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per score. Shallots are abundant and of excellent quality. Cut Flowers consist of Erica gracilis, Boweiana, cruenta curviflora, and incarnata; Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea, Gladiolus psittacinus, Primula sinensis, Amaryllis belladonna, Neapolitan Violets, China Asters, Zinnias, Camellias, Fuchsias, Scarlet Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Verbenas, China and Perpetual Roses.

PRICES, Saturday, October 21, 1843.—FRUITS —

Pine Apple, per lb., 4s to 6s	Lemons, per doz. 6d to 2s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 4s	— per 100, 5s to 14s
,, Portugal, per lb. 9d to 1s 6d	Cucumbers, per brace, 4d to 8d
Peaches, per dozen, 4s to 9s	Gherkins, per 100, 5s to 7s
Figs, per doz., 3s to 6s	Green Capsicums, per 100, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Melons, each, 1s 6d to 4s	Red — ,, 4s to 8s
,, Dutch, each, 1s to 2s 6d	Almonds, per peck, 6s
,, Spanish, each, 4s to 6s	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2s 6d to 3s
Plums, per punnet, 1s to 2s	Nuts, per bushel —
,, Golden Drop, per pun., 2s	— Brazil, 16s
Damsons, per sv., 3s to 4s	— Hazel, 3s to 4s
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 4s to 8s	— Barce ona, 18s to 20s
Apples, Kitchen, p.bus. 3s 6d to 5s 6d	— Cob, 12s
Pears, per half-sieve, 3s to 8s	Filberts, English, p 100lbs. 55s to 65s
Oranges, per dozen, 1s 6d to 3s	Barberries, per hf.-sv., 3s to 4s
— per 100, 19s to 30s	Tomatoes, per hf.-sv., 2s to 5s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbages, per doz., 6d to 1s	Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1s 6d to 3s
Greens, per doz. 2s to 2s 6d	— Large, per bushel, 2s to 3s
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 4s to 6s	— Spanish, per doz , 1s to 3s
Beans, Kidney, per hf-sieve, 4s to 6s	— pickling, p hf.-sv , 3s 6d to 4s 6d
— Scarlet, per hf-sv , 2s to 3s	Shallots, per lb., 6d to 9d
Potatoes, per tun, 50s to 75s	Chilis, per 100, 1s to 2s
— per cwt , 2s 6d to 4s	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9d to 1s
— per bushe., 1s 6d to 2s	— Cos, per score, 6d to 1s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s to 2s 6d	Celery, per bun., 6d to 2s
Artichokes, green, per doz , 1s 6d to 3s	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 6d to 2s
Vegetable Marrows, per doz , 1s to 1s 6d	Wallnuts, per bushel, shelled, 16s to 28s
Turnips, per doz bunches, 1s to 2s	Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Red Beet, per dozen, 3d to 1s	Sweet Basil, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3d to 4d
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 6d to 1s	Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 2s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9d to 1s	Tarragon, per bun. 2d to 3d
Carrots, p. doz. bun., 2s to 3s	Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
Spinach, per sieve, 9d to 1s	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1s to 2s	Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1s 6d to 2s
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d	Chervil, per punnet, 2d to 3d

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR.—At the earnest solicitation of many of our Subscribers, we have determined on again reprinting Mr. Paxton's "Cottager's Calendar," in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d*. each copy. It may be ordered of all booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to *distribute copies* among their cottage tenantry, may have them *delivered in any part of London*, by remitting a post-office order to this office, at the rate of 5*s*. for every 25 copies.

Back Numbers of the Gardeners' Chronicle.—We are so often applied to for particular Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, to complete sets, and so many are now out of print, that we think it will save all parties trouble if we publish a list of the Numbers which may still be had. Any Subscriber who will forward to our publisher Post-office stamps, equivalent in value to as many Numbers as are required, shall have them sent.

1841:—1, 2, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 46, 47, and 49.

1842:—4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53.

1843: 1, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41.

Names of Plants.—We really must refer our correspondents to a notice, which was printed some time since, and seems to have been forgotten:—"We must again mention that it is not in our power to spare time for naming collections of common flowers, ill selected, and worse packed; and we would beg our correspondents not to put themselves to the expense of sending, or us to the pain of neglecting them. It is unreasonable to expect us to give up valuable time to the examination of little fragments of common plants, whose names the inquirer can obtain of the first gardener in his neighbourhood. We are most ready to afford information on such points to a reasonable extent, but there must be a limit to such inquiries. We should say that one or two plants are as many as it can generally be necessary to send at a time. In future, when heaps of plants are sent us, we trust to be excused for not noticing them at all." Our good-nature has of late induced us to deviate somewhat from the rule here laid down; and our correspondents must now blame themselves if we return to it, scrupulously. Little bits of weeds, shrivelled and broken, crowded together in Post-office covers, and florists' flowers, actually load our table. We have repeatedly declined naming florists' flowers, which are always sold with their names, and the latter should be taken care of.

Heating.—*A Constant Reader.*—You will find a letter on this subject in another column.——*Junius.*—We are afraid that your plan will not be very efficient. You place the fire outside the pit lest the soil within should become too hot, and you cover the mere flue with three feet of sawdust through which a feeble heat will have great difficulty in penetrating. As a matter of economy, if the heat from the fire would be injuriously felt through three feet of sawdust, how wastefully must it escape into the air without that protection! To heat a small pit by a common fire, the best plan, perhaps, is to underarch the whole of the soil and put a fire in the cavity, with an escape into a flue at one corner. The cavity will thus be heated very much upon the plan of a baker's oven, and the soil above the arch will receive a uniform and very manageable temperature. This is much the same as Mr. Forsyth's Killogie plan. On no account use sawdust. Spent tanner's bark is in all respects far better.

Fruit-trees.—*S. C.*—Your Jargonelle Pear-trees, trained against the wall of the house you are about to pull down, may be lopped so as to form standards; but this variety does not succeed as such, even in the south of England, except in very favourable situations. It would therefore be better to graft them next spring with some of the good hardy sorts of Pear. Though not as standards in your climate, yet Jargonelles will succeed on a wall with a northern aspect; they may be removed *in autumn* almost entire. This is also the proper season for lopping the Apple-trees which overshadow your garden. They will soon bear again if you pinch their shoots in the end of June.‖

Grafting Vines.—*S. H.*—The best method of grafting Vines is to shorten the branch or shoot at the winter pruning to the most eligible place for inserting the graft. The graft should be kept in sufficiently moist soil till the time of performing the operation, and for a week previous in the same temperature as that in which the Vines to be operated upon are growing. When such portions of the latter as are shortened for receiving the grafts have made a bit of shoot, graft as you would other fruit-trees, taking care, however, to preserve the shoot at the top in claying, and until the buds on the scion have pushed, then shorten it back. Inarching may be performed any time after the Vines have started so far as not to bleed.‖

Heliotropiums, Verbenas, &c.—*An Old Subscriber.*—The usual practice is to strike cuttings of Heliotropiums, Verbenas, and Calceolarias, to be planted out in spring, about the middle of August. They are put in thus early in order that they may be well rooted before winter, and thereby rendered less liable to damp off in cold dull weather; but if you wish to preserve your old plants of Heliotropium, you may take them up, slightly prune their roots, and cut down their tops to within about six inches of the root, then put them into 48-sized pots, and place them in a cool frame, where they may remain during the winter. Fuchsias, Scarlet Pelargoniums, and Salvias, may be taken up and have their tops slightly pruned, and then they may be placed in any cool dry situation where they will be free from frost.‡

Phlox Drummondii.—*Flora.*—You may save your plants of Phlox Drummondii, which are just coming up in a pan, if you think proper; but they will not be finer nor flower much earlier than those that may be raised from seeds that shall have been sown next spring.‡

Ipomœa cærulea, &c.—*Flora.*—Your plant of Ipomœa cærulea, that has reached the top of a house but not flowered, has in all probability been planted in rich soil, which has caused it to grow very luxuriantly, and favoured the formation of leaf-buds; while, on the contrary, whatever tends to check luxuriance, without impairing the health of the plant, is more favourable to the production of flower-buds. It is worth preserving; and we have seen a plant, under similar circumstances, that had its top broken off by accident, throw out laterals and flower abundantly. The Ipomœa sp. from Hartweg and I. ficifolia will perhaps flower about Christmas. Ceanothus divaricatus has not yet flowered in this country, that we are aware of. Spiræa lanceolata should flower about midsummer, and S. fissa about this season.‡

Orchidaceæ.—*Orchis.*—All the Peristerias are pendulous except P. elata. None of the Epidendrums are pendulous except E. aloifolium and Parkinsonianum, which is the same as falcatum. Nobody knows how Schomburgkia tibicinis is best grown.

Dahlias.—*George Richmond* may take up his Dahlias as soon as the frost kills their leaves, and dry the roots well; then put them in a box with straw or chaff, and place them in a situation free from frost; they should neither get mouldy nor too dry, and when they begin to sprout in the end of spring, cut them into sets like Potatoes, having a sprout or eye to each piece.—*D. B.*

Pelargoniums.—*C.*—If you will refer to page 501 you will find that instructions have been given for potting Pelargoniums. Further remarks were promised by Mr. Ayres, but as they relate principally to spring management they will be inserted at the most convenient time.

Pears.—*E. M. S.*—Varieties to come in between Christmas and Easter:—Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Hacon's Incomparable, Fondante du Bois, Knight's Monarch, Jean de Witte, Ne Plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance.‖

Melons.—*Old Rags.*—If you have succeeded in raising as fine Melons under oiled canvas as were ever produced under glass, you have done what has not happened elsewhere. But we are rather fanciful about Melons, and care less for their appearance than their taste. The generality of fine Melons are, in our opinion, uneatable.

Strawberries.—Austen's Scarlet Strawberry is unknown to us, and we should be much obliged by a few plants.——*A. A.*—Ground for Strawberries should be well trenched and manured. Good and productive varieties are, Keen's Seedling, Downton, Elton, Roseberry, Old Pine, Myatt's British Queen, Swainstone Seedling, Coul Late Scarlet, Prolific Hautbois, and Large Flat Hautbois.‖

Figs.—*Essex.*—Protect your Fig-trees effectually from frost, and more especially the extremities of the shoots, for on these the crop that ripens is produced.‖

Insects.—*A. Alves.*—The slug-like caterpillars which defoliated your Cherry-tree will change to a saw-fly, named Tenthredo Æthiops, next midsummer. We cannot say to what extent the tree will suffer, and shall feel obliged by your informing us of the result, in the course of next year. *R.*——*An Original Subscriber's* Potatoes have been attacked by the wireworm, we presume. If such be the case, it is scarcely possible to free the land from them; they may, however, be reduced by sticking slices of Potato or Turnip in the ground, to which they will resort; and if these be examined daily very considerable numbers may be collected and destroyed. The lime-dressing will not touch the wireworm, it is to be feared. The Pear-tree was killed, no doubt, by the caterpillars found under the bark, and not by the tar-painting. *R.*——*A Subscriber's* Ichneumon is named Pimpla instigator, and is not uncommon in gardens. *R.*——*J. H.'s* box contained nothing but some earth and a few fibrous roots when it reached us; the box was crushed to pieces, which probably enabled the insects to escape; we are consequently unable to give the information desired. *R.*——*Penna.*—It is absolutely necessary to inclose specimens of insects when correct information is required, and none of the larvæ having been transmitted with the note, it is impossible to determine the moth whose maggots have injured the Peas; indeed, we cannot even say to what genus it may belong. *R.*——*Italian Fire-fly.*—The specimen discovered in a greenhouse in Norfolk had no doubt been introduced with the Orange-trees, as suggested by Mr. Dugmore. As we had the pleasure of seeing these extraordinary little animals in their native country last summer we will shortly illustrate their history. *R.*

Books.—*Ortolano, a Country-town Amateur.*—A good many plans for flower-gardens are to be found in "Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine," and his "Encyclopædia of Gardening." There is also a great variety of patterns for parterred gardens in "James's Gardening," an old book well worth having where it can be procured.——*S. B.*—Lowe's "Primitiæ Floræ Maderensis" is all that has appeared specially on the Flora of Madeira. The island contains nothing except plants perfectly well known. Its glory consists in its beautiful Ferns.——*J. F.*—The Cryptogamic volume of Smith's "English Flora" contains the most complete account we have of British Cryptogamic plants. You can obtain it separately. For price consult a bookseller.——*A Humble Subscriber.*—Martin Doyle's "Cyclopædia of Practical Agriculture."

Botany.—*S. W.*—The apparent omissions you mention are chiefly owing to the fluctuating opinions of botanists regarding the real importance of some of the smaller groups of plants, and the redistribution of the Vegetable Kingdom is professedly a mere sketch, requiring a good deal of working up. Juglandaceæ are near Anacardiaceæ; Monotropaceæ and Pyrolaceæ are supposed to be included in Ericaceæ; as also Cuscutaceæ in Convolvulaceæ, Illigeraceæ and Cassythaceæ in Lauraceæ. Francoaceæ stand near Crassulaceæ. Rhizophoraceæ are uncertain. Limnanthaceæ are next. Geraniaceæ along with Tropæoleæ. Balsamaceæ next Platanaceæ, Aquilariaceæ by Thymelaceæ, Belvisiaceæ uncertain, as also Canelleæ. Those orders which you cannot find in the old distribution are newly separated: but we cannot spare space or time for answering such long questions. Haloragеæ and Cercoideæ are synonymous or nearly so, and Circæaceæ may merge in Onagraceæ.

Seeds.—*Devoniensis.*—You may sow your seeds which you have received from the Cape of Good Hope in spring, in shallow pans filled with light sandy soil, mixed with a little peat, and place them in a gentle bottom-heat.‡

Planting.—*Pro bono Publico.*—Much obliged, even for your reproof, though unmerited. Will you give us your address? Although you know nothing of "Quercus," we do.

Woollen Rags.—*Old Rags.*—We see no objection to the application of dilute sulphuric acid, for the purpose of arresting the ammonia copiously evolved during their fermentation, and for destroying their fibrous texture; but we doubt whether it is desirable to get rid of the latter, which no doubt acts beneficially in a mechanical way. We would rather mix them with superphosphate of lime, which is very cheap, as you may see by the advertisements.

Miscellaneous.—*A Subscriber.*—Do not prune the roots of Agapanthus, but keep them alive. If they die it is necessary to remove them carefully. The long-racemed Pavia grows and flowers so freely in all sorts of places that we cannot guess what is the matter with yours, unless the soil is wholly exhausted or swamped with water. Your Pomegranate will flower when it is old enough; it probably grows too fast. Stop its shoots in the month of August every year.——*Marryattæ.*—The wonderful curiosity from Australia, which you fancy is a new Kennedya (!) is Lotus tetragonolobus, an old and very common annual, which you may buy in any seed-shop under the name of the Purple winged Pea.——*A Subscriber* can remit the subscription, 6*s*. 6*d*., per quarter, to the office, and he will be supplied by our own agent.——*F. D.*—Much obliged, but the Numbers are of no use to us.——*C. L.*—It is not at all usual for Southernwood to blossom in our short summers; but it often does when such hot autumns as the last occur.——*R. P.*—No doubt people may commit frauds in exhibiting plants in Ward's cases; and so they may in any other respect. We understand, indeed, that a well-known personage has had the good taste to show how such cheating may be managed. You had better consult him on the subject; only take care you are not found out.——*S. B.*—It is now too late to sow your seeds this year. Place them early in March in a gentle bottom-heat, keeping them in some *very dry* place in the meanwhile. We trust your Chusan seeds will prove something better than such as have reached us from that island, for we have never yet succeeded in obtaining anything beyond common European annuals and mere weeds. As the Horticultural Society has a collector in China we will not trespass on your kindness by depriving you of any of those you have received.——*Exoniensis.*—You can only obtain plants by inquiry amongst the nurserymen, or by special advertisement.——*C. A.*—Use a wooden roof for your greenhouse, and warm it by a small Stephenson's boiler, which will stand inside and requires no setting.——*A Subscriber.*—The best roof for a Vinery is one with wooden rafters and metal sashes; but all wood does very well.——*S. W.*—For a single specimen of a handsome deciduous shrub you may choose between Spiræa ariæfolia, Magnolia acuminata, Æsculus macrostachya, or a Cratægus odoratissima, grafted low. Corrosive sublimate will kill moss, but the rain will wash it off the roof, and it will poison the water it mingles with.——*Perseverance* in destroying its leaves will in the end effectually destroy Plantain. Your Fern is the common Polypody. We are much obliged by the paper on Wagtails, which has only been omitted for want of space. We are glad of such agreeable articles.——*Great Marlow.*—1, Winter Nelis; 2, Easter Beurré; 3, Passe Colmar; 4, Glout Morceau; 5, Beurré de Capiaumont; 7, Marie Louise; 6, if put in, has probably been assisted in escaping through a hole which appears in the canvass-bag.——*J. R. B.*—A and E, Beurré Diel; B, C, D, G, I, L, Passe Colmar; F, Double de Guerre, a stewing Pear; K appears to be Napoleon. Thanks for——‖——*E. W. B.*—Apples:—15, Old Pommeroy; 16, Yorkshire Greening; 17, Yellow Ingestrie; 18, Beauty of Kent; 19, Golden Reinette; 20, Herefordshire Pearmain. Pears: 21, Perhaps Brown Beurré; 22, Messire Jean; 24, Spanish Bon Chrétien.‖ The Apple grown at Bertram House, Hampstead, is the Blenheim Pippin, 13½ in. in circumference.——*J. S. W.*—Your Apple is the Alexander; keeps till December, for kitchen use.‖——*S. P. M.*—A fine specimen of the Passe Colmar.——*J. Kent.*—Dolichos purpureus, Tropæolum Moritzianum.——*D. Z.*—Clethra alnifolia, Amaryllis belladonna.——*W. B.*—Hippeastrum pulverulentum.——*——.*—Malva fragrans.——*A Subscriber.*—Your seedling Dahlias and Anemones may be taken out of the pots, and placed in some dry situation free from frost. If you sink your Rhododendrons 1ft. or 18ins. deeper into the soil, it will in all probability kill them; you had better cut them down.‡——*H. Granger* is answered in the Proceedings of the Horticultural Society in to-day's Paper.——*L. M. M.*—Advertisements are charged as follows:—Four lines and under, 4*s*. Each additional line up to 20, 6*d*. Every five lines beyond, 2*s*.——*T. D. R.*—No. 3, King of the Pippins; 4, Hollandbury; 5, Keswick Codlin; 6, Golden Pippin; 7, French Crab; 8, Dutch Mignonne; 9, Mark's Codlin; 10, Beurré de Capiaumont.‖——*M. B. C. N.*—A, Beurré de Capiaumont; B, Doyenné Gris; D, Swan's Egg; 1, Beurré Bosc; 2, Bon Chrétien Fondant; 3, Marie Louise; 4, Bezi Vaet; 6, Buchanan's Spring Beurré; 10, Scarlet Crofton; 42, Minchall Crab.‖——*K. W.*—1, Court of Wick; 4, Kirke's Lord Nelson; 10, Ribstone Pippin; 11, Stagg's Nonpareil or Hicks's Fancy; 12, Gravenstein; 14, King of the Pippins; 16, Blenheim Pippin; 17, Loan's Permain; 18, Hollandbury, 19, Hawthornden; 21, Pomme de Neige; 22, Yellow Ingestrie; 23, Margil; 24, Crimson Queening; 25, Black Achan; 26, Bishop's Thumb; 27, Easter Beurré; 28, 37, Beurré Diel; 29, Napoleon; 30, 32, 35, Glout Morceau; 33, Passe Colmar; 34, 36, 39, Winter Nelis; 38, Louise Bonne (of Jersey); 40, Beurré de Capiaumont.‖——*T. L. P.*—Erodium cicutarium.——*H. L.*—On no account shift your Heaths at this season.‡——*E. M.*—If your Bulfinch's claws are long, why not cut them shorter?——*J. B.*—Your Begonia seems to be Evansiana; but we will examine it more particularly, and mention it again next week.——*W. B.*—British Champagne may be made from unripe Grapes, by the receipt already given: a little more sugar will be required, that is all. Unripe Tomatoes may be made to ripen by hanging them in a Vinery in the sun; they are, however, very inferior to those ripened in the open air while the plant is healthy. You will find "Macculloch on Wine" a useful book.——*Euphemia.*—No. 2 is Medicago lupulina, and No. 1 appears to be the same thing grown more vigorously; however, as it has no fruit we cannot be certain.——Will *M. R.*, who sent the Petunia for the opinion of the Editor, forward his address to the Office?——*G. S. Wintle.*—Your seedling Apples are noticed, p. 721, under the initials *G. S.*

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

Dahlias.—*Mrs. Hedley.*—The bloom of your purple seedling, sent on the 13th, arrived in better condition than those previously received. Our opinion is unaltered regarding the qualities of the flower: the centre is deficient in petals, and they also expand irregularly; every bloom sent had a large yellow disk. The dark maroon is the most promising flower. The blooms should have been sent earlier in the season.*——*B. F.*—The bloom of your yellow seedling is rather small, and the petals appear to want substance; but as the season is past for judging these flowers, we can only recommend you to try it another season, as the centre is full and good, and the colour very desirable.*

Fuchsias.—*W. R. & S.*—The seedling Fuchsia 3-43 is large and showy, but, like many we have before noticed, the colour of the corolla wants depth and a greater contrast to the tube and sepals; the latter are rather coarse, and the flower has a disagreeable twist in the tube: 4-43 is a much better flower in colour and texture, and in contrast of colour; but the difference between these and many we have seen and noticed is so trifling that we require a more decided character and novelty to recommend them to favourable notice. *Argo*, a richly-coloured and well-formed flower, but differing very little from others we have seen; it depends much upon its habit whether it is worth cultivation.*

Pelargoniums.—*B. D.*—Your seedling Pelargonium is very pretty in colour, clear and distinct, and the spot in the upper petals is firm, but the flower is deficient in form and substance.*

Pansies.—*W. R. & S.*—Your seedling marked 1-45 is a showy flower, with a splendid eye, but it is not sufficiently good for a show flower; the ground-colour wants uniformity, the yellow being stronger in the lip than in the side-petals; the edges of the petals, also, are too rough, and it wants substance for so large a flower.——*H. C.*—The most favourable point in your seedling is the stout velvety texture of the petals; in form it is very deficient; the three lower petals are too small, which destroys the circular form the outline should possess, and gives an undue preponderance to the upper petals. It cannot be of any value, as it is inferior to the dark flowers in cultivation.——*C. F.*—Your seedling wants substance; the colour and marking are both good, but too much like many fine varieties in cultivation. A new seedling, to recommend itself to purchasers, must possess either novelty or improvement.*

Petunias.—*M. R.*—The seedling Petunia arrived in perfect condition; it is beautifully mottled on a white ground, and differs from the variety noticed last week, in having a rosy-coloured blotch in addition to the blue; the flower is very beautiful, and

quite distinct from No. 25. They are both very ornamental and desirable varieties.*

As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Government proclamation against the Repeal Meeting at Clontarf has been followed up by proceedings against Mr. O'Connell—the leading Officers and Members of the Repeal Association—and several others who took an active part in the recent demonstrations in the provinces. On Friday last Mr. O'Connell and the other parties included in the indictments were called upon to enter into recognizances to attend in the Court of Queen's Bench on the first day of next Term, to answer the charges to be then preferred against them by the Attorney-General. These recognizances were accordingly entered into on the following day before Mr. Justice Burton, and the depositions have since been published. The principal charge is one of conspiracy, the proceedings at the Mullaghmast meeting forming the chief subject of the prosecution. The accused are charged with seditiously conspiring together to seduce the Army and Navy from their allegiance to the Throne—with conspiring to establish Courts in order to supersede the ordinary and legal Courts of Justice, and with attempting to overturn the Constitution, under the pretence of seeking for a Repeal of the Union. Mr. O'Connell, it is said, intends to defend himself in person, and Mr. Sheil and other leading advocates of the Irish bar have been engaged for the defence of the other persons charged. The Repeal Association held its usual weekly meeting on Monday, notwithstanding the rumour that Government intended to suppress it. Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting at great length. He promised to abandon the use of the word "Saxon" as applied to Englishmen, as it was calculated to give offence; and declared that he was ready to accept a federal Parliament, to procure for themselves the management of their own local and internal affairs, leaving matters of national importance to be legislated upon by the representatives of both countries in the Imperial Parliament. He disclaimed all idea of shrinking in professing his readiness to accept these terms, for by so doing he considered that he not only took away all argument from his enemies, but followed a course to which the Association had already pledged itself, by the admission of several Catholic prelates and others who were advocates of Repeal only so far as it applied to the establishment of a federal Parliament. The people both in Dublin and the provinces continue tranquil, and the peace of the country has not been disturbed by a single outrage or act of violence. Government, however, continue to strengthen the military force and to increase the fortifications of the capital.

In France public attention is chiefly taken up with the affairs of Ireland, and it is neither uninteresting nor uninstructive to observe the comments of the various journals on the late events. Their opinions are of course given in accordance with their different political views, but all seem to consider that the progress of the Repeal agitation has received an important check.—From Spain we have accounts of the festivities in honour of the birthday of the young Queen, and of the preparations for the approaching meeting of the Cortes. The session is to be opened by a simple ordinance without any speech from the throne, in order to avoid the necessity of an address in reply and to remove all delay or obstacle to the proclamation of the Queen's majority. The affairs of Barcelona continue in the same state, but in the other insurgent cities the prospects of the Government appear to have improved.—In Portugal an attempt has been made to get up another insurrection in the absence of the Queen on a provincial tour, but the conspiracy was soon discovered, and the affair appears to be considered of slight importance.—From the United States we have the particulars of a remarkable speech delivered by Mr. Webster at the agricultural meeting at Rochester, in which he dwelt at length on the commercial relations with Great Britain, and indignantly denounced the doctrine of Repudiation. This speech has caused a great sensation in America, and will be read with interest in this country.

Home News.

Court.—The Queen and Prince Albert remain at Windsor Castle, and are quite well. On Sunday her Majesty and the Prince attended divine service in the Private Chapel of the Castle; in the forenoon they took their accustomed early walk, and in the afternoon walked in the new plantations of the Home Park. On Monday morning the Queen and the Prince took their usual promenade in the grounds round the Castle, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg; in the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert rode in carriages to Rapley, near Bagshot. The saddle-horses had been sent to Swinley, and the Royal party on arriving at Swinley quitted the carriages and rode on horseback round the grounds. The Queen and the Prince, attended by their suite, afterwards returned in carriages to the Castle. On Tuesday her Majesty did not leave the Castle, but the Prince rode out on horseback in the morning. On Wednesday morning Prince Albert hunted with his harriers for the first time this season. The meet was at Mr. Mason's farm, at Upton. The Prince had two excellent runs, and returned to the Castle to luncheon. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince took exercise on horseback in the riding-school. On Thursday morning they walked out in the pleasure-grounds; the Prince afterwards shot over the preserves in the Great Park, and in the afternoon the Queen and Prince took equestrian exercise in the riding-school. Her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to honour the University of Cambridge with a visit on Wednesday next. The visitors to her Majesty this week have been Sir H. Wheatley and Col. Malcolm. Sir Wm. Follett, the Solicitor-General, arrived at the Castle on Wednesday morning, and after an audience of her Majesty immediately returned to town. His Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenbourg arrived in town on Saturday from Witley Court, the residence of the Queen Dowager. His Serene Highness visited the Pantechnicon, and afterwards proceeded by the Great Western Railway to Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has left Woburn Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Bedford, on a visit to the Queen Dowager at Witley Court. The Marchionesses of Westmeath and Ely have been appointed first and second extra Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Majesty the Queen Dowager.—His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands is expected to return to Mivart's Hotel at the close of the ensuing week, from the North. After attending the annual gathering at Inverness, his Royal Highness went to Drumlanrig Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Buccleuch, where he remained several days, and then proceeded by Edinburgh to Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The Prince will proceed from thence to Worcestershire, on a visit to the Queen Dowager.

Arrival of the Duke de Bordeaux.—His Royal Highness arrived in this country on Friday from Germany, having landed at Hull on that day from Hamburgh, travelling under the title of Count Chambord. His Royal Highness during his brief sojourn at Hull was treated with every mark of respect. On leaving for York on the Hull and Selby railway, Mr. Broadley, M.P., and several directors of the company, the French Consul, &c., were at the terminus, and showed his Royal Highness every attention. The Prince remained until Sunday at York, and during the previous day was engaged in going over the Minster. Afterwards he visited the Castle and Museum, and went to the theatre in the evening. On Sunday his Royal Highness and the noblemen of his suite attended mass at the Roman Catholic chapel, and then departed for Durham, on their way to Scotland. It was remarked that on the Duke's carriage there was not any heraldic emblazonment of the Bourbon arms, but merely the initial "H.," surmounted by a regal crown. His Royal Highness arrived at Durham in the evening, and stayed there for the night. On Monday morning his Royal Highness visited the Cathedral, and afterwards left for Sunderland by railway to witness the mining operations in that district, and thence proceeded to Newcastle and Edinburgh, where he arrived on Thursday. The Prince was cordially received in the Scottish capital, in which he passed his youthful days of exile, having left it at 10 years of age. If the weather permits, his Royal Highness, it is understood, will make a tour in the Highlands, and then visit the principal towns of England prior to his arrival in London. The Prince is of fair complexion, not above middle stature, bears a striking resemblance in his features to Louis XVI., and has the appearance of being beyond his actual age. He was born the 29th September, 1820, and consequently has only attained the 24th year of his age. In 1830, he quitted France with Charles X. and the other members of the Royal family. He still shows some stiffness in his leg, the result of his accident two years ago. His Royal Highness on Sunday attended Divine service in the Catholic Chapel in Edinburgh. His Royal Highness is expected at Alton Towers, on a visit to the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the 4th of November, where several distinguished personages have been invited to meet him.

The Grand Duke Michael.—His Imperial Highness and suite arrived at Lancaster on Thursday evening. His Highness was received at the terminus by Baron Brunow, who had preceded the Grand Duke. After breakfast, relays of horses were ordered, when his Imperial Highness and Baron Brunow resumed the journey to Carlisle, where they dined, and remained for the night. On the following morning the Grand Duke and party left for Glasgow, and passed through that city in the evening on their way to Buchanan House, the seat of the Duke of Montrose. On Saturday his Imperial Highness, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Baron Brunow, and the visitors at the castle, went to Loch Lomond, "the pride of the Scottish lakes" as it has been frequently called. The Duke's pleasure boats were in attendance, the boatmen being attired in the picturesque costume peculiar to the country, and composed on this occasion of the Graham tartan.

The Church.—The death of the Bishop of Lichfield has created a vacancy on the Episcopal Bench. It is rumoured that either the Rev. Dr. French, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, or the Rev. Dr. Wynter, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, will be his successor. The canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral, which became vacant by the decease of the Rev. J. Tate, has been conferred on the Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Bride's. The preferment until the present time was worth 2300*l.* per annum, but its revenue under the Church Reform Bills is now reduced to 1000*l.* per annum. Prebendal stalls in the cathedrals of Llandaff and Wells, and the vicarage of Penmark, Glamorganshire, have become vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Casberd. The Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford, have presented the Rev. Mr. Eden to the vicarage of St. Mary, Oxford, with the chapelry of Littlemore, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Newman.

The Army.—The Queen has been pleased to confirm the finding of a recent Court-martial at Chatham, sentencing Lieut. John Piper, of the 26th Cameronian Regiment, to be cashiered for being drunk and absent from duty, and for having obtained from the paymaster of the Invalid Depôt at Fort Pitt the sum of 40*l.*, or thereabout, stating it to be for the use of the 26th Regiment, and signing a receipt to that purport, whereas he had no authority to receive such money from the Colonel of the regiment.—On Sunday a notice was issued by the Lords and other Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital announcing that any out-pensioners who may hereafter attend any meetings for the purpose of effecting a Repeal of the Union will be liable to the loss of their pensions.

Parliamentary Movements.—The election for London will take place this day, and the result will be formally declared on Monday. The Hon. E. Bouverie, second son of the Earl of Radnor, has come forward as a candidate for Kendal, in the Liberal interest. Lord Morpeth was applied to by the electors, but declined. It is not known whether any Conservative candidate will come forward.

Order of St. Michael and St. George.—His Excellency the Hon. Patrick Stewart has been privately made a Knight Grand Cross of this Order, at the Palace of Malta, by the Senior Grand Cross, Sir A. Randon, who was specially appointed for the purpose by the Queen.

Armorial Bearings.—According to a recent decision, the impression of a thistle on a common pencil-case, with the motto "Dinna forget," is chargeable as armorial bearings when used, and subjects the party to a duty of 2*l.* 8*s.*

Foreign.

France.—The proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland prohibiting the intended great meeting at Clontarf is the chief and almost exclusive topic of comment in the Paris journals. The *Journal des Débats*, which stands the first in importance, professing to forget its own quarrel with Mr. O'Connell, thus gives its opinion:—"The English journals already reproach O'Connell severely with shamelessly giving way after so much threatening and provocation on his part, and it must be allowed that they have ample scope for doing so. Mr. O'Connell, who is as good a lawyer as any one, seemed lately to comprehend that he was placing himself more and more within the power of the law, and his reiterated protestations of respect for the constitution sufficiently testified his apprehensions. As long as he did nothing but talk, he was allowed to go on—he was acting legally, the people having the right of meeting to petition. But lately the furthest limits of the law were attained, and the Government considered that they were overleaped. The proclamation of the council contains, as may be perceived, all the elements of an indictment. If we make this remark, it is because it is probable that the measures taken against Mr. O'Connell will not stop there, and that the Government will have him prosecuted personally before the ordinary tribunals. A thousand complications might arise from this event. In all cases, convinced as we are that the repeal of the union is an insane dream, and that the immense disproportion of forces renders desperate every attempt at a struggle on the part of Ireland against England, we cannot remember but as a fortunate event anything that may stop both in the path in which they are proceeding. In whatever manner the English Government may succeed in restoring material order in Ireland, it must not suppose that it can re-establish moral order there by force. It may put down an insurrection by arms, but it will not extinguish by such means the agitation that lies at the bottom of men's hearts. It is impossible for Ireland to remain in her present state, and we have frequently severely censured Mr. O'Connell for the blindness which was leading him onward in a path the most fatal to the cause which he pretended to be so anxious to serve." The *Globe*, Ministerial paper, speaks in favour of the measures of Government. It says:—"We were right in saying that the farce which was being performed by O'Connell in Ireland was drawing to its conclusion. The English Government has found that the joke was kept up too long, and has cut short the juggling tricks of which the unfortunate Irish have been the victims. Apparently O'Connell has not yet recruited his army of three millions of repealers, and no less a force was sufficient to enable him to make a resistance. Consequently he has fled at the first attack of the Ministry. It remains to be seen whether he will not personally have an account to settle with the Government." The *Constitutionnel* is the least violent of the Opposition papers:—"The English Ministry has at length taken a decisive step relative to Ireland. The determination of the Lord Lieutenant is exceedingly grave. It is well known what respect English statesmen profess for the right of all citizens to meet and deliberate on public affairs. The danger must have appeared exceedingly manifest, or the political interest exceedingly pressing, to induce Sir R. Peel, after having allowed O'Connell to go on up to the present time, to act in so energetic a manner. The coolness with which O'Connell took the matter, and his immediate obedience to an order he declares to be illegal, are the objects of the remarks of the English press. It declares that O'Connell is at bottom delighted with what has happened, and that the proclamation extricates him from the impossibilities which each day were increasing on his path. It is certain, that, notwithstanding his inexhaustible fecundity, the agitator had come almost to the end of his expressions, and that the new theme thus given him will vary a little the repertory of his speeches before the Corn Ex-

change auditory. But the difficulty for O'Connell will always be to pass from words to acts, from speeches to effects, and this difficulty remains the same." The *National* affects to believe that the vigour of the English Government has resulted from the advice given to Queen Victoria by Louis Philippe, at their late meeting at Eu! The *Courrier Français* takes a view more favourable to the Irish agitation than many of the other papers, and regards Mr. O'Connell rather as a moderator than an agitator. The *Presse*, whose anti-English feeling is so well known, writes in the same style:—"This commencement of hostilities between Ireland and the English Government has all the character of the crisis of 1831. Then, as now also, Mr. O'Connell advised the people to submit, assuring them that the agitation for Repeal would be renewed under some other form. O'Connell only changed the direction of his guns. Will the struggle which has commenced like that of 1831, finish in the same way as that did? This is a question which we will not take upon ourselves to answer. We must not forget, however, that there is not less excitement in England than in Ireland. In the one country there was a determination to proceed to extremes in the way of repression, in the other men were resolved to display an energetic and terrible defence." The news from China is another subject of comment, and most of the papers anticipate immense advantages to France from the opening of the Chinese market. The *Moniteur* contains the official returns of the indirect taxes during the nine months of the present year ending on the 30th ult., put forward apparently in comparison with the revenue returns of this country ending on the 10th inst. The total receipts amount to 557,093,000f. (or nearly 22,284,000*l.* sterling), and exhibit an increase, as compared with the receipts of the corresponding period of 1841, of 35,652,000f., and over those for 1842 of 10,280,000f. The augmentation in the last three months of 1843 was 7,267,000f. over those of 1841, and 3,355,000f. over 1842. The receipts of the registry duties figure in these returns for 153,982,000f., the stamp duties for 26,612,000f.; the Customs for 78,921,000f.; the import duties on colonial sugars, 27,146,000f.; on foreign sugars, 5,145,000f.; on domestic sugars, 4,902,000f.; duties on salt, 43,945,000f.; on liquors, 71,704,000f.; on public carriages, inland navigation, &c., 28,043,000f.; on the sale of tobacco, 77,093,000f.; of gunpowder, 3,614,000f.; postage of letters, 33,653,000f.; mail coaches, 1,531,000f.; mail packets, 732,000f. The augmentation bore principally on the registry duties, customs, sugars, liquors, tobacco, postage, and stamps; and the items on which there was a falling off were the duties on foreign sugars, salt, gunpowder, mail coaches, and domestic sugar. The receipts per quarter were—1st quarter, 183,190,000f.; 2d quarter, 187,184,000f.; and 3d quarter, 186,719,000f.;—showing an excess in the latter of 3,529,000f. over those of the first; and a diminution, as compared with the second, of 465,000f. The tendency of this publication would be to create the belief that prosperity was constantly increasing in France. Nevertheless it is stated that extreme distress presses upon most of the manufacturing and commercial establishments of the country.—The Duke d'Aumale left Paris on Saturday, for Italy. After visiting Turin, Genoa, Leghorn, Florence, Rome, and Naples, he is to proceed to Malta, whence he will repair to Africa and assume the command of the province of Constantina. —Details of the trial and acquittal, at the assizes of Laval, of the ultra-Liberal Deputy, M. Ledru Rollin, who lately volunteered to pay a visit of sympathy to Mr. O'Connell, fill many a column of the Opposition prints, which also bestow great attention on an article of the *Bien Public*, a journal recently established at Macon by M. de Lamartine, for the diffusion of his opinions and the promotion of his political views. In this article he exhorts his new allies of the Democratic party to silence their discord and unite to subvert the Cabinet in the next session, on the questions of extension of the electoral franchise and the fortifications of Paris.—The Council General of Corsica passed a resolution on the 9th inst., to the effect of repealing the law which banished from France the family of Napoleon, improving the harbour of Bastia, and establishing a military port in the gulf of Ajaccio. —A superb block of Carrara marble arrived a few days ago at the Palais de l'Institut, in Paris. It is destined for a statue of the Queen of England, for the Museum at Versailles or the Château d'Eu.—The *Journal du Havre* publishes the following notice from M. Prevost, notary to the society:—"The shareholders of the society established for the salvage of the Télémaque are informed that the question is now completely terminated. The cargo is deposited on the quay of Quillebœuf—it consists of 52 pieces of timber. A considerable number of barrels had also been shipped in the Télémaque, the remnants of which only were found, and it is evident from inspection of them that they contained nothing but tallow and oil. Until the 23d of September the hull of the vessel was encumbered with sand. Several apertures, which were purposely made, gave a passage to the current, and the high tides at the close of the month sufficed to clear it entirely. Then the most minute search was made, and a certainty was acquired that the opinion relative to the existence of treasure on board the Télémaque had been altogether chimerical. A shapeless hull is all that remains of the vessel. The maritime authorities intend shortly to order the sale of the cargo and remnants of the vessel, and the shareholders will be informed of the amount of the proceeds."

Spain.—We have accounts from Madrid to the 10th, on which day the birthday of the young Queen was celebrated with enthusiasm. Her Majesty laid the foundation-stone of the Palace of the Cortes, and reviewed the troops of the garrison. At night the Capital was illuminated. M. Aguilar, the Minister of Spain in Lisbon, had been superseded: the Government charged him with having evinced too much apathy in the diplomatic negotiations which led to the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between England and Portugal. The Ministry were neglecting nothing to insure the opening of the session on the 15th inst. Circular letters had been sent to all the deputies, requesting them to repair forthwith to Madrid, to enable the Congress to be constituted with the least possible delay. The session is to be opened by a simple ordinance, without any speech from the throne. The Cabinet considered that a speech would necessarily be followed by the presentation and discussion of an address, and was anxious to avoid all obstacle or procrastination to the proclamation of the majority of the Queen. Each Minister will confine himself to lay before the Cortes an *exposé* of his administration since the installation of the provisional Government, and the Chambers, once constituted, will proceed to declare the Queen of age. The elections were almost everywhere terminated. Barcelona and Girona had made no returns; those of the Balearic and Canary Islands had not yet arrived; and Burgos, Lerida, and Salamanca, will have to proceed with new elections. According to Ministerial calculations, out of the 187 deputies elected there were 30 whose opinions were not known, 60 Moderados, between 60 and 70 belonging to the Progresista party, 30 partisans of Don Francisco, Centralists, Republicans, &c. The Chamber, composed of 249 members, seldom reckoned more than 180 present, so that the Parliamentary party expect to obtain a considerable majority. The Barcelona journals state that no change had taken place in the situation of affairs there. The Junta had notified to the French Consul that it might be at any moment compelled to prevent anybody from entering or leaving the town, and that all strangers must therefore quit it within twenty-four hours. The foreign Consuls had, in consequence, removed to Barcelonetta. Barcelona had been reduced to a dreadful state since the failure of the insurgents in their assault upon the citadel, in which they lost 80 men killed and 160 wounded. Immediately afterwards Montjuich and the citadel opened a simultaneous fire upon the city, and in a few hours did more damage than heretofore after firing as many days. On the 4th the rebel Governor of Atarazanas presented himself before General Sanz, at Gracia, with 40 men belonging to his garrison. Horse flesh was becoming scarce and dear in Barcelona, and all the cats had been devoured. On the 5th the Junta ordered the door of every house in the place to be constantly left open, for the purpose of affording a ready refuge to passers-by from the cannon-balls and shells of Montjuich and the citadel. In consequence of this order the patulea had commenced plundering all the richly-furnished houses. The insurgents had barricaded and cut dry ditches across every street, and the hospitals and barracks were filled with sick, for whom there were no doctors or medicines. Order had been restored at Granada and Almeria. The latter was occupied on the 5th without any opposition by the Government troops. General Concha arrived before Saragossa on the evening of the 5th. Troops were to leave the capital to reinforce the army of Arragon, where the insurgents, it appears, are not so much discouraged as described by the French telegraph. The *Espectador* states that a corps of 6000 men was already organized in Saragossa, and that the moment when double that number should be under arms, the Centralists were determined to commence offensive operations in Castile. The funeral of Count Toreno had been celebrated at Madrid with considerable pomp in the Church del Carmen. The Bishops of Valencia and Cordova officiated on the occasion. The pall was held by the Dukes of Osuna and Hijor, and all the nobility and the *élite* of the society of Madrid attended the ceremony.

Portugal.—The Lady Mary Wood steamer brings advices from Gibraltar to the 9th, and from Lisbon to the 12th instant. This packet was detained a day by the unusual occurrence of a fog of such density at Gibraltar that it was impossible to see at the distance of a few yards; it lasted for full 20 hours—from 3 o'clock on Sunday to 11 A.M. on Monday—and several small craft were injured by running foul of each other. At Lisbon the absence of the Queen and her leading Ministers had been seized by the Septembrists to set on foot a new revolution. Attempts had been made to corrupt the army, and some officers detected in tampering with the soldiers had been placed under arrest in the Castle. The merchants of Lisbon were hopeless of a favourable result to the tariff negotiations, and the clearing of goods at the Custom-house, which had been in a great degree suspended for a month, was now resumed. Lord Aberdeen's retiring to the north of Scotland was held to be very significant of the failure of the Duke of Palmella's mission. The Queen and Princes are in excellent health, and continue to be enthusiastically received everywhere throughout their journey in the Alemtejo, notwithstanding a good deal of dissatisfaction manifested on the part of those who have been called upon to contribute towards the mending of the roads by which the Royal *cortége* had to pass. It appears that this new impost, which is characterised as a voluntary donation, has been enforced and refused in many instances.

Germany.—The camp of the 10th corps of the German confederacy, near Luneburg, was dispersed on the 9th inst., after manœuvres and evolutions as well as military music, on a scale of unusual grandeur, had been performed during more than a fortnight, to the satisfaction of all the illustrious persons assembled there. The King of Hanover, who returned from Luneburg on the 9th inst., had distributed a considerable number of decorations of the Guelphic Order of Knighthood to the officers at the camp, among whom are mentioned his Serene Highness the Duke of Holstein Augustenburgh, heir apparent to the Duchy of Holstein, the question of whose succession seems at present to form one of the leading topics in the political circles on the Continent.—Considerable excitement prevails in Bohemia, in consequence of a report having been circulated that since the return of Prince Metternich the question of a modification of the commercial tariff had been again raised, and it was even added that a new tariff was about to be published. The uncertainty prevailing on the subject had created a considerable stagnation in all commercial transactions. The warehouses were filled with goods, and no buyers to be found. It was feared that a crisis was about to take place amongst the manufacturers.—Letters from Vienna state that Count Sambuy, the Sardinian Ambassador at the Imperial Court, in a private audience, had formally demanded the hand of the Archduchess Maria Carolina (born February 6, 1821), on behalf of his Royal Highness Prince Eugene Emanuel, of Sardinia Carignan (born April 14, 1816), and that the betrothment will take place in the course of this month.—In the kingdom of Saxony no less than 154 periodical publications appear daily, weekly, and monthly; of which two are in the Sclavonic language, two in French, one in English, and the rest in German. At Leipsic alone the number issued is 76.—We learn from Carlsruhe that the prosecution against M. Haber for his participation in the duel between M. de Werefkin and M. de Gaeler, has been brought to a trial. He was accused of having provoked the duel, but of this charge he was acquitted. A sentence of imprisonment for four days for taking measures to facilitate the flight of M. de Werefkin, in case he survived the rencontre, was, however, pronounced upon him.—The King of Prussia has presented to Mr. Britton a "Gold Medal of Merit," as a compliment for his numerous literary works on antiquities and the fine arts; but principally in acknowledgment for his "Dictionary of the Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages."

Italy.—Advices from Leghorn of the 6th inst. state that the Military Commission sitting at Bologna had already pronounced several sentences, none of which, however, had been carried into execution. An insurgent band had made its appearance near Ancona, and a report was current that serious attempts at insurrection had been made in Naples, Sicily, and the Abruzzi. The disturbances in the latter had even assumed an alarming aspect. In Sardinia and Piedmont the public mind was much agitated. A number of arrests had taken place, and the palace of King Charles Albert had been placed in a formidable state of defence. The Pope left Rome on the 2d for Castel Gandolfo, where he intended to reside a few weeks. Previous to his departure his Holiness had ordered the execution of a clergyman, named Abbo, who had been capitally convicted of the murder of his nephew. He was executed on the 4th in the Castle of San Angelo, in presence of the garrison. A strange report has appeared in the papers of an attempt to assassinate the Pope. It is said that a revolutionary physician had demanded an audience of the Pope, and on being refused admittance fired a pistol in the court of the Vatican, when he was immediately arrested. A loaded pistol was found on him.

Greece.—Letters from Athens of the 30th ult. state that tranquillity prevailed through the country, and that everywhere the people were preparing for the elections, which were to commence on the 1st inst. The 30th being the birthday of King Otho, a grand Te Deum, at which his Majesty assisted, was chanted in the Cathedral Church. The English and French Ministers, the only diplomatists present at the ceremony, were loudly cheered by the people. The British ship Indus and the Vesuvius steamer had arrived at the Piræus. The Princess of Oldenburgh, the Queen's sister, had embarked for Germany.

Russia.—Accounts from Warsaw state that the excitement caused by the rumoured attempt on the Emperor of Russia, and of which he was first informed by Count Dohna, Aide-de-Camp General of the King of Prussia, who had attended him to Warsaw, had afforded much amusement to the Emperor, and that during his whole stay in the Polish capital he had always driven at a slow pace, through the crowded streets in an open carriage, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. A Polish officer at Warsaw, who had followed the example of his countrymen at Paris in endeavouring to spread and illustrate the report, was the same evening sent to Siberia. The papers state that the numerous bodies of troops at present assembled at Warsaw and the neighbourhood are about to return to their cantonments. Some will remain to form the garrison of Warsaw; the others will be sent to join the army in the south. The late events in Servia, the crisis which is imminent in Moldavia, the revolt expected in Bosnia, and the revolution in Greece, are all calculated to induce the Emperor Nicholas to concentrate imposing forces in the countries of the Lower Danube. Letters from Tiflis of the 10th ult. state that General Neidhar, Governor of the Transcaucasian provinces, had received despatches of a most alarming nature from General Budburg, commanding the Russian forces on the Circassian coast, announcing, it was said, amongst other facts, the surprise and capture by the Circassians of a Russian fortress on the Black Sea.

Turkey and Persia.—The Levant mail which has arrived this week, brings dates from Constantinople of the 27th ult., Alexandria, 26th, Smyrna, 29th, and Malta, 5th inst. On the 20th ult. the Sultan repaired in state to the medical school of the Galata Serai, and was present at an examination of sixteen of the pupils, the first who had completed their studies in this establishment, and, in addition to their diplomas, were invested, each of them, with

the green velvet mantle of honour, worn by medical men in Turkey. According to the testimony of competent judges, they had made considerable proficiency in chemistry, anatomy, &c., under the instruction of European professors, the foundation for their studies having been laid by a knowledge of the French language. From Malta we learn that the Medea was in readiness to convey to the Xanthus the scientific expedition under Mr. Fellowes. Several officers belonging to the flag-ship have been appointed by the Admiral to join it. The Medea will probably lay all the time at Macri; but, as the unhealthy season is now over, it is hoped that the expedition will not be attended with any loss of life, as was the case on the last occasion.

India. — Lieut. Crawford, one of the passengers wrecked in the Memnon steamer, has sent an account of the accident to the *Times*, from which we extract the following:—"We left Bombay on the 20th of July, with the south-west monsoon blowing strong; the direct passage across was attempted for the first two days, when the ship's course was altered to the southward, and we had a very good run for the season of the year. On the 1st of August at noon we were somewhere between 80 and 90 miles eastward of Cape Guardafui, it blowing a strong gale of wind at the time. About 11 o'clock, P.M., I heard the officer of the watch come below and report that the ship was just ashore. I had but just time to get on deck before the ship struck, and she instantly became a total wreck. The masts were cut away, and the hull having forged very close ashore, an officer of the ship managed to get to land in one of the cutters, but the line he carried with him parted, and the communication was consequently lost. Everybody else remained by the wreck until daylight, when a hawser was got on shore and made fast by the party there, and all the crew and passengers safely landed, to the number of 160, with about 16 days' bread and some arms and ammunition. Some papers, I see, talk about cases of treasure having been saved: I do not believe there was any treasure on board—certainly none came ashore. The mails were entirely lost. A particular account of our adventures would occupy too much space of your valuable paper. We managed to get to a place called Hulloolah, some 40 miles from the place of the wreck, where we lived on very short allowance until the 17th of August, when Captain Powell got an Arab boat to attempt the voyage to Aden, sending in her the first lieutenant, a midshipman, and three of the Memnon's crew. He permitted any passengers to go in her who chose to run the risk of such a voyage, and of this offer five of the passengers, including myself, availed ourselves. We sailed on the 17th, and after a rather hazardous passage reached Aden on the 25th. I should mention that whilst working to the westward along the African coast, on the 23d of August, we fell in with and boarded the wreck of the ship Captain Cook, of Scarborough, laden with coal. She was ashore, and the crew had been taken off some days before by a brig and carried to Aden. On our arrival at Aden, Capt. Haines, the Political Agent, immediately despatched assistance to the rest of the crew left at Hulloolah. The Hindostan arriving at Aden on the 3d September, Lieutenant Southey and myself availed ourselves of the opportunity, and came on in her to Suez, leaving the other passengers to await the arrival of the ensuing Bombay steamer, which unfortunately is still due. The following is a list of passengers on board the Memnon:—Miss Dalzell; Lieut. E. W. Agar, 3d Bombay Native Infantry: remained with the crew at Hulloolah. Lieut. J. Duncan, Bengal Native Infantry; Lieut. Leeson, Bombay Grenadiers; Mr. Garrett, midshipman, came in the boat to Aden, and remained there. Lieut. Southey, 48th Madras Native Infantry; Lieut. Crawford, Bombay Engineers, came in the boat to Aden, and took a passage in the Hindostan to Suez."

China.—Our private letters mention that the barracks in Hong Kong had proved to be extremely unhealthy, both to officers and men, and were reported to be condemned by Lord Saltoun. Several murders had been committed on the coast. A small vessel, supposed to have a valuable cargo on board, had been attacked by pirates, and the passengers had been murdered. An English doctor was among the victims. It is believed that this vessel was taken by collusion between the pirates and crew.

United States.—The Royal mail steamer Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, after a very stormy voyage of 16 days from Boston, which she left on the 1st inst. During the greater part of the voyage strong gales and squally weather, with heavy head seas, have prevailed, and continued up to her reaching the Mersey. The long-expected Repeal meeting of delegates from the several states of the union has at length been convened in New York, and proved a failure. During their session advices were received of the adjournment of Parliament, without having done anything to conciliate Mr. O'Connell or his followers. This afforded the convention an opportunity to denounce the Queen for her remarks respecting Irish affairs; and this is all they did except publishing an address and appointing a national committee of five, with power to call another convention whenever, in their opinion, it became necessary. On the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst., the fair of the New York State Agricultural Society was held at Rochester, and was probably the most interesting exhibition of the kind ever witnessed in America. The number of persons present has been variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. Among them were Ex-President Van Buren, Ex-Governor Seward, Governor Bouck, of New York, the Hon. Daniel Webster, &c. Mr. Webster addressed the meeting at great length, indignantly denouncing the doctrine of Repudiation. He also adverted to the subject of a liberal commercial policy with England, which he had previously discussed at Baltimore—expressed a wish to see the English Corn-laws relaxed, so as to admit of United States' produce—and dwelt with satisfaction upon the new and extending "provision" trade with Great Britain, the result of the altered tariff in this country. In regard to Repudiation, Mr. Webster said, "Among those States which had contracted debts abroad is that of Pennsylvania, the richest state in the union in my judgment, perhaps I ought to except New York, but taking her mineral, commercial, and agricultural facilities into consideration, I don't know on the face of the earth, excepting England, a richer state than the state of Pennsylvania. ('Take off her debt,' said Governor Seward.) My friend Governor Seward says 'Take off her debt. Her *debt!* What *can* be the debt of a state like Pennsylvania, that she should not be able to pay it—that she cannot pay it, if she will but take from her pocket the money that she has in it; England's debt is ingrafted upon her very soil; she is bound down to the very earth by it; and it will affect England and Englishmen to the 50th generation. But the debt of Pennsylvania—the debt of Illinois—the debt of any state in this Union, amounts not to a sixpence in comparison. Let us be Americans—but let us avoid, as we despise, the character of an acknowledged insolvent community. What importance is it what other nations say of us, or what they think of us, if they can nevertheless say, You don't pay your debts? Now, gentlemen, I belong to Massachusetts; but if I belonged to a deeply indebted state, I'd work these ten fingers to their stumps—I'd hold plough, I'd drive plough, I'd do both, before it should be said of the state to which I belonged that she did not pay her debts. That's the true principle; let us act upon it; let us 'go it' to its full extent. If it costs us our comforts, let us sacrifice our comforts; if it costs us our farms, let us mortgage our farms. But don't let it be said by the proud capitalists of England, 'You don't pay your debts. You republican Governments don't pay your debts.' Let us say to them, 'We will pay them—we will pay them to the uttermost farthing.' That's my firm conviction of what we ought to do. That's my opinion, and water can't drown, fire can't burn it out of me. If America owes a debt, let her pay it—let her pay it. What I have is ready for the sacrifice. What you have I know would be ready for the sacrifice. At any rate, and at any sacrifice, don't let it be said on the Exchanges of London or Paris, don't let it be said in any one of the proud monarchies of Europe—'America owes, and can't or won't pay.' God forbid! Let us pay—let us pay. Let us say to them, 'Produce your bond, and take your money, principal and interest. Add it all up, and take your money.' Let us say to them, 'We are not your slaves; we are not paupers; we will not be your debtors; we will pay: produce your bond—here is your money—take it.' (This was followed by repeated and deafening cheers.) And until that is done, my friends, you and I cannot feel as if we could draw a free breath. I don't want to be indebted to the capitalists of Europe; if we owe them any thing, let them produce their bill. If my professional earnings are of any worth—if they are wanted—if my farm is wanted—if the conveniences of life for myself, for my wife and children, are wanted, so far as I am concerned, so far as America is concerned, come and take them. That's the right ground to take, and let us take it. In the north and south, in the east and west, if there live any who are descended from the fathers of the revolution—any in whose veins runs a drop of their blood, and in whose hearts lives a particle of their proud spirit—let them rise up and say, that if we owe Europe, Europe shall be paid. I wish to breathe the breath of an independent man. A citizen of a proud and honoured country, I abhor the idea that my daily happiness is to be marred by the consciousness that anything disgraceful hangs on the country or any part of it. Let us, gentlemen, be proud of our country, but let us preserve for that country the character of a just and debt-paying nation. Let it never be said among the nations of Europe that the United States of America—the nation that had its birth in the glorious scenes of '76—the country of Washington—the example and great type of all modern republics cannot or will not pay its debts?"—The 59th annual convention of the Episcopal Church had been held at New York, and had been the occasion of much altercation between the High Church and Evangelical Clergy on the subject of Puseyism. Something like a charge of heterodoxy and irregularity was preferred against Bishop Onderdoull, but it fell to the ground. The sittings of the Convention were stormy in the extreme. There had been a terrific storm in Florida, which had destroyed a considerable part of the town of Port Leon in that state. Fourteen lives were lost, and property to the amount of 250,000 dollars destroyed by this catastrophe. The excitement of the state elections had subsided. Mr. Macready, who made his *début* at the Park Theatre, New York, in the character of *Macbeth*, had been most enthusiastically received, and the critics are loud in his praise. Mr. Horsley Palmer, the well-known merchant of London, who arrived at New York by the last packet, is said to have determined to settle in the United States. A new and important movement has taken place in Philadelphia in relation to the Oregon territory. The Sessions Court-house has been filled to hear Mr. P. A. Browne enlarge upon the American claim to the Oregon; and he so convinced the citizens of its justice that they passed resolutions calling on the United States Government "to remove all foreigners who had taken possession of lands," and organised a committee of respectable citizens to correspond with other committees in all the states and cities, so as to produce united and powerful action on the United States Government, to take possession of Oregon without delay.—The Canadian Parliament was to meet in Kingston on the 28th inst. The forests of Beauharnois have been ravaged by a dreadful fire, extending many miles, and destroying numerous houses and farms. There had been a riot at St. Pie, Lower Canada, owing to some Baptist missionaries having been attacked by the Catholic population. Forty rioters were arrested, and peace restored. Five thousand men are now employed in enlarging the Welland Canal. The Court-house at Ottawa, with all the public documents, has been destroyed. It was rumoured that the British North American fleet is to assemble at Halifax, where 21 men-of-war are expected.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday.—This being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued, both houses met *pro formâ*, the Commons being represented by the principal clerks and officers of the house. Shortly after two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, and Earl Delawarr, took their seats in front of the throne as Lords Commissioners. The Lord Chancellor then directed Mr. Pulman, Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the Commons to hear her Majesty's Royal Commission for the further prorogation of Parliament read. In a few minutes Mr. Ley and the officers of the Commons appeared at the bar, when the letters patent having been read by the clerk at the table, the Lord Chancellor, in the usual form and words, declared, in the name of her Majesty, that the present parliament stands prorogued until Tuesday, the 14th November next. The ceremony only occupied a few minutes; there was not a single member of either house present except the three Lords Commissioners. The Chancellor did not use the words "then to meet for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs," consequently there will be another adjournment on the 14th Nov.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols have advanced to 95⅝ for money and the Account; Reduced Three per Cents., 94⅞; New Three-and-Half per Cents., 102⅜; Bank Stock, 179-80; Exchequer Bills, 63*s.* to 65*s.*, and 62*s.* to 64*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—The weather during the last week has undergone a material change, and winter has every appearance of having thus early commenced. On Saturday the wind which had for some days been west and south-west changed to north-west, and the temperature, as the day advanced, gradually became colder. At daybreak on Sunday a heavy fog pervaded the atmosphere, by which the sun was obscured, the coldness increasing, and the thermometer varying from 33° to 44°, with the wind due north. At twelve o'clock the thermometer stood at 32°, and shortly afterwards a sharp frost commenced, during which the mercury rapidly fell, and by three o'clock stood as low as 24°. So intense has been the frost at night during the week, that the ponds round town have been coated with ice of considerable thickness. So early a commencement of frost has not been known for many years, and is taken as a presage of an early and severe winter.

Court of Aldermen.—At a Court held on Tuesday, Mr. Thos. Challis was announced, and formally introduced as the newly-elected alderman of Cripplegate Ward, and took his seat in the court accordingly. Mr. S. R. Goodman was elected clerk to the Lord Mayor in the room of Mr. Hobler, resigned. The Court then resolved, in consideration of Mr. Hobler's having filled the office for 55 years, that a yearly pension of 640*l.*, being the full amount of his salary, be paid to Mr. Hobler for life. At the Court of Common Council on the same day, the present Lord Mayor (Humphrey) was appointed Governor of the Irish Society, in the room of the late Sir M. Wood.—The scrutiny of the voters at the late election of an Alderman for Bread-street Ward concluded on Wednesday, after having continued for several days, during which the number of votes disallowed on both sides was so considerable, that the Lord Mayor expressed his belief that the affair at its conclusion would afford a counterpart of the famous Kilkenny cats, which fought until nothing but their tails were left. On Wednesday, the counsel on the part of Mr. Lawrence declared that it would be useless to pursue the inquiry any further; as, were the scrutiny to be protracted to the utmost length, the termination would most likely leave Mr. Hughes in a majority of one or perhaps two votes. Under these circumstances, therefore, they would withdraw from the contest, with the understanding that Mr. Lawrence should not be prejudiced by so doing in any step he might be yet advised to take. Serjeant Bompas agreed to the proposed terms on behalf of Mr. Hughes, and the Recorder then stated that the termination of the scrutiny left the number of votes as follows:—Mr. Hughes, 32; Mr. Lawrence, 30; majority for Mr. Hughes, 2. Mr. Hughes Hughes was therefore formally announced by the Lord Mayor to be duly elected Alderman of Bread-street Ward.

City Election.—On Monday, the Sheriffs made the usual proclamation in Guildhall of the issuing of a new writ for the election of a member for London in the room of Sir M. Wood. The nomination took place yesterday, and the polling commences this day. At the nomination yesterday the sheriffs declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Pattison, and Mr. Baring demanded a poll. The result will be announced on Monday.

Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company.—In conformity with the desire expressed at the last annual meeting that the directors should present a six months' report, a general meeting of the shareholders took place last week. The report commenced by regretting the loss of the Solway, by which the captain and 34 other persons perished; and which, from inquiry, was attributed to an error in the calculation of the navigator. Certain modifications of the scheme of routes had been approved by the Admiralty, effecting a further curtailment of steaming opera-

tions, and a reduction of expenditure; but as the modifications did not take effect till June, the result would be communicated at the next meeting. The disbursements and receipts for the half-year left a balance applicable to wear and tear and insurance, of 34,341*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Much reduction in expenditure had taken place, and was still progressing. The payment of the last call had enabled the directors to reduce the debt to 120,000*l.* The whole of the vessels were now in a state of thorough repair and effectiveness. The directors were of opinion that, as the routes of the steamers comprised fewer places than formerly, there would in future be much less ground for apprehending misfortunes; and, under these circumstances, they proposed that on the termination of the present year, or as the policies expire, the Company should set aside a fund of five per cent. to meet this contingency. The receipts for the March and June quarters from the Government were 120,000*l.*, and from freight and passage money 38,048*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, which together make 158,048*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* After a discussion respecting the loss of the Solway and other matters, the report was adopted.

The Great Northern Steam Ship.—An experimental trip to test the powers of this vessel took place last week. She left her moorings at Blackwall with the tide against her, and proceeded down the river to Greenhithe, where she altered her course, and returned with her best speed to her original moorings. This vessel has very extraordinary powers, so far as trips in the river can justify an estimate of her qualifications, and furnishes an additional proof of the value of Mr. Smith's screw-propeller. The Great Northern is a sailing ship, and the engine and the screw are only auxiliary aids to assist her passage when sails and wind fail. The machinery consequently takes up much less space than in ordinary steamers. The rate of steaming was 7½ knots an hour against tide, which was computed at 2½ knots against her, making her steaming ten knots an hour through the water; with 700 tons of coals on board—a great rate of speed when the large size of the vessel is considered. Her sailing powers are said to be considerable, and twelve knots an hour is her computed rate of performance. Among the company on board were many gentlemen connected with the shipping interests, and others of scientific reputation, among whom were the Bishop of Norwich, Sir F. Collier, and Mr. Lloyd, who attended on the part of the Government, and several naval officers.

Meeting of West India Proprietors.—A preliminary meeting of persons interested in the West India colonies was held on Friday, Mr. Hankey in the chair, to commence a subscription for the purpose of assisting the sufferers by the late fire at Kingston. Mr. Burge, agent for Jamaica, said that at the Colonial-office, and through many private sources, the dreadful calamities occasioned by the fire, as published in the papers of this city, were fully confirmed, and he urged the necessity of instant relief. Trade, agriculture, and commerce in the West Indies were too much depressed to expect ample relief to be afforded there to the sufferers, and an appeal to the British public had been resolved upon. After many statements as to the losses occasioned, a series of resolutions was passed to carry out the object for which the meeting was called, and a subscription opened.

Death of the Bishop of Lichfield.—We have to record the death of Dr. Bowstead, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who, after a lingering and painful illness, expired on Wednesday last at Clifton, where his Lordship had resided for some weeks for the benefit of his health. It is well known that for a considerable period the Right Rev. Prelate had, from severe indisposition, been unable to discharge the duties of his bishopric, and the Bishop of Hereford was, at the last ordination for the diocese, obliged to officiate for him. It was only within the last fortnight that his friends despaired of his recovery, although disease had made destructive inroads on a naturally strong constitution. Dr. Bowstead was the son of the late Mr. W. Bowstead, of Beckbank, Great Salkeld, Cumberland, and was born in 1801. He early distinguished himself at Cambridge, and in 1824 was second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and was afterwards Fellow and Tutor of Corpus. He was considered one of the most distinguished scholars on that foundation, and since his elevation to the Bench he has maintained a high character in promoting the interests of his diocese. His efforts to extend church-building in the manufacturing districts gained for him the admiration of the laity and clergy. In politics he was a Whig, and strongly adverse to the tractarian doctrines recently introduced into the church. He was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1838; and on the death of Dr. Butler in 1840, was translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry. For some time he was prebendary of Salisbury.

University College.—On Monday the College Session commenced in the faculty of Arts and Laws. There was a numerous attendance of visitors and students in the theatre, where an introductory address was delivered by Professor Brooke on natural philosophy. Two Flaherty scholarships are to be awarded this session, the one to the most proficient in classics, and the other in natural philosophy and mathematics.

Westminster School.—It is announced that the *Phormio* of Terence will be acted by the Westminster boys as usual this year, with the Prologue and Epilogue on the second and third night.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—Another meeting of the vestry took place on Thursday, followed by another adjournment. The Rector, Dr. Croly, declined to take the chair, not from any doubt of the justice of the case on the part of the parishioners, but because he had ascertained from the Bishop of the diocese that these repeated adjournments were not within the spirit of the law. It was ultimately resolved that three persons from each of the two united parishes, together with the vestry clerks, should wait upon Alderman Gibbs, in order, if possible, to see the parish deeds, and thus ascertain the trusts.

The National Society.—Four exhibitions are at present vacant in the National Society's College (St. Mark's,) Chelsea, the election for which is fixed for the 26th inst. The following gentlemen have been appointed examiners of the candidates:—Rev. A. Thurtell, Rev. G. Maddison, and Rev. J. Hailstone.

Nelson Column.—The masonry of the Nelson column was completed on Monday, after which the stonemasons had a substantial repast of roast beef. It appears that the arrangements are not sufficiently complete to allow the statue to be placed on the summit this day (being the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar), and that it cannot be raised before next week. A notice has also been issued announcing that the Dinner proposed to be given to the Greenwich Pensioners on the completion of the Monument is postponed in consequence of the season being now so far advanced, and the works still incomplete; and that the intended entertainment will not take place till the 2d of April next, being the anniversary of the battle of Copenhagen.

Capture of a Sturgeon.—On Monday evening the largest sturgeon ever captured in the Thames, above bridge, was taken, after many hours of arduous labour, in Mr. Hutton's mill-pond, Battersea-fields. It had been seen in the pond since Saturday, but the depth of water prevented its dimensions being ascertained. On Monday, however, the water was let off into the river, and the pond was left almost dry. There could not have been less than 300 people assembled to witness the capture. After several attempts to shoot it by guns and pistols, the sturgeon was at last struck with the harpoon, and landed near the mill. It was 9 feet 6 inches in length, from the snout to the tip of the tail; 3 feet 10 inches in girth, and weighed 280 lbs.

Inquests.—On Saturday an inquest was held by Mr. Wakley on the body of Mr. George Gibson, official assignee in bankruptcy, aged 57, who committed suicide at his residence in Blandford-square. Witnesses deposed that he was found hanging to the bed-post by a silk pocket-handkerchief, and quite dead; that he had been for six months under medical treatment, and that his mind had become affected in consequence of the failure of some building speculations in the Isle of Wight. After some discussion, the jury returned a verdict that he destroyed himself, being at the time in an unsound state of mind. —On Monday an inquest was held on the body of Lady Alice Palmer, who died suddenly at her house in Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, on Saturday. The evidence showed that death was the result of natural causes, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.—The jury, at the adjourned inquest on Mrs. Pollock and her two children, who lost their lives in the late fire in St. Martin's-court, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased persons lost their lives by fire, which appeared to have originated on the premises of Mr. Labram; and the jury cannot separate without expressing their approval of the conduct of the firemen and police on the occasion: and they regret that so great a thoroughfare should be suffered to remain in so narrow and dangerous a state, as a similar occurrence might be attended with more awful consequences."—On Wednesday an inquest which had been four times adjourned was held at Woolwich, on the body of Mrs. Mary Prevost, wife of a hairdresser, residing at No. 101, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, whose death was alleged to have been caused by the ill-treatment of her husband and children. The sister of deceased stated that she had been confined in a cellar in St. Martin's-lane, where there was no window, but only an iron grating, that she had often been beaten by her children, and neglected both in food and clothing. The medical and other evidence proved the same facts, and the landlady of the house at Woolwich to which deceased had been removed, deposed that she was allowed only toast-and-water and tea, and had no medical attendance. After a long inquiry, the Coroner announced that the jury had come to the verdict that deceased had died from natural causes; but at the same time expressed their opinion that the conduct of Mr. Prevost and his daughters had been disgraceful and criminal in the extreme, and had the medical evidence been a little more positive in all probability he and some of his family would have been sent from that place to prison. The whole of the blame attached to him; and it was painful to reflect that he had made his daughters subject to a public censure. As it was, they would leave the room without anyone feeling compassion for them. He fully concurred in the verdict and the sentiments the jury had desired him to express.

Westminster-Bridge.—This bridge was closed on Monday for repairs, as far as regards the carriage-way, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. It is expected that it will remain closed at least two months. The traffic is now transferred principally to Waterloo-bridge, and the receipts for tolls at this bridge will be increased at least ten-fold during the repairing of Westminster-bridge.

Embankment of the Thames.—On Monday the Earl of Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Brunel and Mr. Cubitt, inspected the Middlesex side of the river, from Vauxhall-bridge to Battersea-bridge, to ascertain the most eligible plan for the embankment of the river. Mr. Brunel was provided with the levels and plans that he had lately made at the request of Government. There will be a carriage-road alongside the river from Battersea-bridge to the two Houses of Parliament.

Woolwich.—A court-martial was held on Monday in the mess-room of the Marine Barracks for the trial of a drummer called Hurbert, of the Chatham division, charged with stealing the uniform of Capt. Johns, R.M., together with the MS. of a work written by the Captain, entitled "Chronicles of Victory," and deserting when on duty at the Dockyard. The prisoner was found guilty, and received corporal punishment to the extent of 150 lashes, and when fit to leave the hospital will be discharged the service, in accordance with the sentence of the court-martial.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, October 7, was as follows:—West Districts, 170; North Districts, 152; Central Districts, 231; East Districts, 237; South Districts, 263; Total, 1056 (males, 541; females, 515). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 499 females); and for the last five autumns 903.

Provincial News.

Abergavenny.—Another advance in the price of iron took place last week, and the demand continues to increase. In consequence of the improvement in the trade, more employment is afforded to the workmen, who are not restricted, as they were some time back, to a certain portion of work. It is expected that when the details of the treaty with China become more developed, the low import-duty upon iron will cause a great exportation of that metal to the Celestial Empire, and that a further increase in the quantity made as well as an advance in price may be anticipated.

Bedford.—A melancholy accident happened on Sunday week at Stevington, in this county. Mrs. Anderson, of Oakley, with Mr. and Miss Inskip, attended Divine service at Stevington Church on that day, and on re-crossing the Ouse, which was between the church and Mr. Anderson's house, the boat was swamped, through the unusual strength of the current and wind. The clergyman (Rev. J. Wing) was administering the Sacrament at the time, when he heard the cries, and with the communicants hastened to the river. On their way they met a young gentleman who had the conduct of the party, and who stated that during the squall, in pulling against the current, the boat had swamped, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss Inskip had sunk and he himself had escaped with difficulty. On reaching the bank of the river, they found that the boat was sunk, and the bodies hidden in deep water. Every exertion was made to bring them up, and they were all taken to Mr. Anderson's house within an hour and a quarter after the catastrophe. Six or seven medical men attended from Bedford to try means of resuscitation, but to no purpose. Mr. Inskip exhibited signs of life when he was brought on shore, but animation could not be restored. He was a respectable farmer near this town, and with his daughter was on a visit to Mr. Anderson, the steward of the Duke of Bedford.

Birmingham.—A paragraph has appeared in the local papers announcing the sudden disappearance of the Rev. Mr. Barrett, of this town. The *Morning Chronicle* states that the fact appears simply to be this, that the rev. gentleman is in pecuniary difficulties, arising from his becoming surety for a party, and that this is the reason of his temporary absence from his parish.

Bristol.—The local papers state that within the past week the only coach that has been left on the road from Bristol to London (the Prince of Wales) ceased running. The railroad has now, therefore, no kind of opposition.

Carmarthen.—It was announced last week that the special commission will be opened at Cardiff on the 21st inst. From a variety of circumstances, however, it has been found necessary to postpone the day, and Thursday the 25th has been definitely fixed on for the trials to commence. Although named as one of the judges in the commission, Baron Parke will not accompany Baron Gurney and Mr. Justice Cresswell. The two latter judges will alone undertake the duties of the commission.—The accounts this week afford but an indifferent prospect of a return to tranquillity. They include an attempt to deprive a magistrate of life, the demolition of a toll-gate, and the destruction of property by fire. Two of these outrages were perpetrated by the same gang: they destroyed first the toll-gate of Bwlchtrap, near St. Clear, which was formerly torn down, but had recently been again erected, and is now a second time destroyed. On tearing down the gates, the mob proceeded to the residence of Mr. Beynam, a magistrate. It was supposed that he was at home and asleep, and the rioters fired into his bed-room: fortunately, however, Mr. Beynam was absent, and on searching his room, next morning, several slugs were found in it. This outrage was committed not more than 10 or 12 miles from Carmarthen, and in the immediate neighbourhood of a cavalry station. In addition to the above, on Thursday night the haggard of a humble farmer at Llandovery, named Thomas, was set on fire and completely destroyed. The farmer, it is said, had made himself obnoxious in his neighbourhood, by sending one of his tenants a "notice to quit." A large body of the London police have arrived from town, and have been distributed in different parts of the country. On Friday a meeting of the parishioners of Parcel Maws was held on the summit of Mynydd Pysgodlwn, a mountain about 10 miles westward of Swansea, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for the re-enactment of the old poor-law, the removal of the rural police, and for the repeal of other popular grievances." Mr. Jenkins read a letter he had received from Dr. Bowring, expressing a determination to bring the subject of Welsh grievances before Parliament, if the Welsh people would furnish him with a list of those things which they conceived to be oppressive and unjust. After a long discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—"1. That a petition be drawn up and presented to the justices

at the quarter-sessions, praying them to abolish the rural police force in this district; and that a committee be appointed to draw up such petition and carry it into effect. 2. That this meeting is of opinion that the new poor-law has disappointed the expectations of the rate-payers; and that its unjust and demoralizing provisions have materially contributed to promote the present discontent. 3. That a committee be formed with the view of bringing before the public the grievances of which we complain, and to take such measures as may to them appear necessary for petitioning Parliament, as soon as it reassembles, to institute a strict inquiry into the causes of the discontent at present prevailing throughout an extensive portion of South Wales, and to devise the means for its removal. 4. That this committee consist of —— persons from each parish or parcel of a parish, and that it be an instruction to such committee forthwith to prepare a form of inquiry, embracing the several subjects of rents, tithes, poor and highway rates, with such other additional heads of inquiry relating to the grievances of the people as to such committee may seem necessary." The meeting gave three cheers for the Queen, and quietly separated, having lasted upwards of three hours. The proceedings were entirely conducted in Welsh.

Cambridge.—The greatest excitement has been occasioned in this town by the announcement of her Majesty's intended visit. Professor Whewell, Master of Trinity and Vice-Chancellor, on Tuesday issued the following announcement:—"The Vice-Chancellor has the high gratification of announcing to the members of the University, that it is the intention of her most Gracious Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to honour the University with a visit on Wednesday, the 25th inst. The Vice-Chancellor is persuaded that there will be in all members of the University a wish to testify their deep gratitude for this act of Royal favour and condescension, their dutiful and devoted affection towards her Majesty, and their zealous desire that the Royal visitors may derive unmingled satisfaction from their visit." On Wednesday, Professor Whewell, the Rev. Dr. French, and the Rev. Mr. Birkett, were appointed a Syndicate, "to make arrangements for the reception of her Majesty and Prince Albert in the Senate House." The Royal visitors are expected on Wednesday, the 25th, on which occasion the Duke of Northumberland, Chancellor of the University, the Lord Chancellor, as High Steward, the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Houses, and the Masters of Arts in residence, will receive them in state, and conduct them to the lodge of Trinity College, which is now preparing for their reception. An inclined platform, covered with cloth, will be placed over the steps immediately at the entrance of the front gate at Trinity, from whence the paved way up to the door of the lodge will be similarly covered for her Majesty's accommodation. The Lodge is, by the charter of Henry the Eighth, who originally endowed this College, the residence of the Sovereign on the occasion of any Royal visit, and is always made use of, according to a provision in the charter, by the Judges of Assize. When Queen Elizabeth, however, visited Cambridge, she stopped at King's College. On Thursday the Senate-house will present a very splendid and interesting appearance. The front seats in the galleries will be occupied by ladies, and platforms will also be erected in front of the gallery opposite to the throne, and beneath in the body of the building. On this occasion the Chancellor will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Prince Albert. In the evening the Vice-Chancellor will entertain the Royal party in state, and all the Colleges, as well as the town, will be lit up. In the grounds of St. John's College, as well as in the adjacent ones of Trinity, displays of fire-works will take place. The preparations for illuminating Trinity have already commenced. During the course of Thursday her Majesty will visit the Fitzwilliam Museum, King's Chapel, Trinity Chapel, and a few of the Colleges and public buildings. The Royal visitors will make but a short stay at Cambridge, and will leave, it is said, on Friday, for Wimpole, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke.

Chester.—The institution in this city for educating the daughters of clergymen officiating in the diocese, and for training up other young females as governesses, is to be opened early in January. The Bishop of Chester has accepted the office of patron, and has interested himself in its establishment. The school will be under the direction of a clergyman and two governesses, who will be elected in November.

Chichester.—On Sunday morning last, at the cathedral of this city, an Italian gentleman named Vignati, who had been for two years a priest in the Roman Catholic communion, and about five years ago left that Church and professed Protestant principles, made a public recantation of Roman Catholic doctrines. The form of recantation was the same as that used by the Bishop of London on a similar occasion about three years ago. The Dean of Chichester preached a sermon on the occasion, and the cathedral was uncommonly crowded, the novel circumstance having attracted many Dissenters and others who do not usually attend the cathedral.

Deal.—In consequence of the strong winds which have prevailed during the last week, it has been found impossible to place the New Iron Beacon upon the Goodwin. The weather having proved adverse, the Lords of the Admiralty have expressed their opinion that the season is too far advanced safely and properly to plant it. Next spring, by the direction of the Trinity Board, it will be planted at the eastern end of the Goodwin, on the south side of the Swatch-way into Trinity Bay.

Doncaster.—On Saturday an anti-corn law meeting was held in this town, and attended by nearly 1000 persons, Mr. T. Johnson, the Deputy-Mayor, in the chair. Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Earl Fitzwilliam, and others, addressed the meeting, and resolutions in favour of a total repeal were carried.

Hull.—The Raymond, Captain M'Kay, from Macao, is expected daily to arrive here, having been spoken in the Downs on the 8th inst. This vessel has on board about 8300 chests of tea, which are to be delivered here—being the first cargo of tea from China to this port.

Leicester.—Messenger, the farmer at Gaddesby, who had been committed to the county gaol, charged with the murder of a young man in his employ, was released on bail under a Judge's order on Tuesday week. The particulars of the case appeared in this Paper when the examination took place.

Liverpool.—A robbery, which for dexterity strongly resembles that committed upon the person of Mr. Blakemore, M.P., and upon which was founded one of the charges brought against Anderson at the late assizes, took place on Saturday last. A young man, clerk in the house of Finlay and Co., was sent to draw a considerable sum of money at the Branch Bank of England. He received 200*l.* in notes and the remainder in gold. The notes consisted of a 100*l.* note, and ten of 10*l.* each. Having counted the paper, he carefully put it into the right-hand pocket of his coat, and kept his left hand upon it for fear of accident whilst he counted some gold upon the counter. As he was thus employed, one of the sovereigns accidentally slipped upon the floor. He stooped to pick it up, and momentarily withdrew the left hand from the pocket in which the notes had been placed; during that short period the money was abstracted from his pocket. He immediately discovered the theft, but could not identify the party who had robbed him, as there were about thirty persons round the counter at the time. Information was immediately sent to the police-office, but no tidings of the thief have yet been received.

Merthyr.—On Saturday week, as the cashier of the Aberdare Iron-works was returning from the bank in this town with money to pay the workmen, he was stopped by three armed men and robbed of 2,000*l.* The police immediately set out in pursuit, and succeeded in recovering the money and capturing the robbers, who have been committed for trial.

Nottingham.—On Sunday week, while Archdeacon Wilkins was preaching in St. Mary's Church, a fall was heard in the south aisle, and a cry was raised that the church was falling. A rush was instantly made to the doors; several persons were severely injured, and some limbs were broken. At length, when about two-thirds of the congregation had made their escape, sufficient order was restored to enable the Archdeacon to make himself heard, and to inform the assembly that the sole cause of the alarm had been the sudden fall of an umbrella not far from the left of him; but that, as the minds of all were too much agitated to resume with any composure the duties in which they had been engaged, he would only observe, that if any possible and real danger could have been apprehended, as far as the tower of the church was concerned, now that every precaution and support had been given it, he would not have hazarded the safety of any individual, nor would he have permitted his own family to incur the risk, nor have braved it in his own person. The church, however, has been closed until a thorough repair has taken place, and in the meantime divine service is performed by the Archdeacon at Stenton.

Portsmouth.—During the last few days the Lords of the Admiralty have received accounts from Singapore, containing intelligence of the loss of one of her Majesty's frigates, the Samarang, 26 guns, Commander Sir E. Belcher, off the Island of Borneo. The circumstances attending her loss are reported to be as follows:—The Samarang was launched at Portsmouth in 1822, and was last year fitted up as a surveying ship in order to make a survey of the Chinese Seas. In the course of last spring she sailed from Portsmouth, and arrived at Singapore on the 22nd of June. On the 26th of that month she proceeded to the river Burrawak, off the Island of Borneo. On the 17th of July she had gained about 40 miles up the river, when the master, Mr. Lozey, left her in one of the galleys, accompanied by another officer and a party of seamen, for the purpose of taking soundings along the coast. The ship was under weigh at the time, and was making but slow progress, when suddenly the ebb tide, which runs remarkably strong, carried her on a sunken coral rock, which she struck with considerable violence. For a few minutes she kept upright, and then partly slipped off the rock and fell over on her beam ends, when she instantly filled, and it was only by the greatest exertion that the crew could save themselves; in fact, many of them as the ship rolled over were precipitated into the water, and no doubt would have perished but for others who caught hold of them as they made their appearance on the surface. Having reached the shore which was not far distant, they commenced saving from the ship as the tide permitted as much provision as they could get at, and the arms which they needed in order to protect themselves from the natives. An order was instantly sent by the Captain, Sir E. Belcher, to Singapore for assistance, and in the subsequent day every means were resorted to to save the vessel. Her guns were thrown overboard and her masts cut away, but it had not the slightest effect. When the mails left Singapore she remained in the same position, and it was very possible that she would become a total wreck. The following is an extract of a letter dated Singapore, August 3, which furnishes some additional facts:—"The wreck at high water is covered by four feet of water, and we fear she is bilged, as she is lying completely on her side. Her Majesty's ships Harlequin and Wanderer have since arrived from Singapore for the purpose of attempting to raise her, which it is feared will prove ineffectual, although Sir E. Belcher entertains sanguine hopes. There were 32 valuable chronometers, an immense number of mathematical and scientific instruments, and several rare surveys and charts on board of her, which were estimated at about 32,000*l.*, all of which are lost. We have dragged several of them out of the sunken ship, but find them perfectly useless, and not worth repairing. Sir E. Belcher and several of the officers have taken up their quarters at the British Consul's residence at Borneo, and the crew are living at a small settlement about 3 miles off, and on half allowance."

Southampton.—The Iberia steamer left this port on Saturday for Constantinople, with a full cargo of Manchester goods, to the value of 60,000*l.*, and 27 passengers; among whom was the Rev. Dr. Wolff, on his journey to Bokhara. He arrived here by railway, accompanied by Lady Georgiana, his son, and Capt. Grover, who, after witnessing his embarkation, returned to London. Dr. Wolff was visited on board the Iberia by several of the most distinguished families of this place and its environs. From the number of arrivals of private steamers on Saturday, upwards of 3000 letters were received at the post-office here from Spain, France, and the Channel Islands.

Wakefield.—On Friday Dr. Sleigh paid a visit to this town in the expectation of meeting Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and discussing with them the various questions connected with the corn-laws. He addressed the inhabitants in the Corn-Exchange, declaring that the repeal of the corn-laws would throw at least two millions of agricultural labourers out of employment, and proposing an address to the Queen on the subject. Mr. J. Murray then moved an amendment for the abolition of all monopolies. The meeting divided twice, and the chairman at length decided that the amendment was carried.

Windsor.—About two or three years since, Prince Albert purchased of the executors of the Duke of Gloucester a large tract of land extending over several thousands of acres, consisting principally of heath land, in the vicinity of Bagshot, with a farm attached, known as the Rapley Farm. Upon this extensive property it is the intention of his Royal Highness to try the experiment of breeding and rearing the black cock. The cocks which were presented to the Prince by the Duke of Hamilton about two months ago, have been sent to the preserves at Bagshot, where there is every probability that the experiment of rearing and breeding them will be as successful as can be desired. They were bred by the Duke of Hamilton upon his estate in the Isle of Arran. It is the intention of Prince Albert to inclose and cultivate a considerable portion of his property in the neighbourhood of Bagshot.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 17,532*l.*; Great Western, 14,888*l.*; South-Western, 6,848*l.*; South-Eastern, 4,775*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,917*l.*; North Midland, 4,897*l.*; York and North Midland, 2,064*l.*; Greenwich, 675*l.*; Croydon, 491*l.*; Brighton, 5,046*l.*; Blackwall, 849*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,054*l.*; Midland Counties, 3,529*l.*; Grand Junction, 9,006*l.*; Paris and Rouen, 5,124*l.*; Paris and Orleans, 5,702*l.*—A special general meeting of the Eastern Counties Company was held last week, for the purpose of adopting measures for an application to Parliament in the next session, for an Act to construct an extension of the Eastern Counties Railway from Colchester, by Hadleigh and Bury, to Thetford, and thence from Brandon to Norwich, with a branch from Hadleigh to Ipswich, and for raising the necessary capital. The report gave a summary of the negotiations entered into by the directors, and concluded with a resolution, that the Board be authorised to apply to Parliament for an Act to assist an application for enabling an extension of either the Eastern Counties or the Northern and Eastern lines, as they might determine on. After some discussion this resolution was passed. The next business submitted to the meeting was the report of the recent negotiations for a permanent amalgamation of the Northern and Eastern Railways, a measure which was thought the more desirable, since it would terminate all future Parliamentary contests, competition in traffic, and waste of capital. The terms on which the amalgamation was to be carried out would consist in the Northern and Eastern line being leased in perpetuity to the Eastern Counties Company, the latter to pay yearly the sum of 47,500*l.*, or such sum as might be required to cover 5 per cent. on the capital and all the liabilities of the Northern and Eastern Company; but if the interest on borrowed money should be lowered under the present rates, the same to be carried to the divisible fund. Further, that after allowing to the Eastern Counties 132*l.* out of the gross receipts, and the working expenses having been divided, the surplus profit to be apportioned between the two Companies in the ratio of two-thirds to the Eastern Counties and one-third to the Northern and Eastern, the working expenses to be guaranteed by the Eastern Counties Company not to exceed 40 per cent. for the first, 37 per cent. for the second, and 36 per cent. ever afterwards—the interest on capital expended by either line to be guaranteed at the rate of 5 per cent., the amalgamated Company to be governed by eighteen directors, of whom twelve shall be directors of the Eastern Counties and six of the Northern and Eastern. The Chairman stated that these propositions would be laid before special meetings of the two Companies during the ensuing months for their approval.—On Sunday last some person placed a plank across the line on the railway near Twyford, for the purpose of upsetting the mail train, but his attempt was providentially frustrated by the discovery of the object by a policeman on duty. It is understood that a man in the employ of Mr. Cotterell, of Ruscombe, as shepherd; is in custody on the

charge.—An accident occurred on Tuesday night on the Dover Railway, whereby the driver of the train which reaches the London terminus at a quarter past 10 o'clock, lost his life. It seems that, in leaning over the engine carriage, he overbalanced himself, and fell under the wheels. One leg was torn off at the upper part of the thigh, and the other above the instep. He was conveyed to town, and immediately removed on a stretcher to Guy's Hospital, where he shortly afterwards expired. While the inquest on his body was sitting, the mutilated body of another man, named Postans, was brought to the hospital. It appears that deceased was a coach-trimmer, and being engaged on the railway just as the last Brighton train from London had passed the station, he attempted to cross the line, when the "banking" engine, which always follows the train to assist it up the New Cross incline, struck him down, and both wheels passed over him. Both legs were separated from the trunk below the knees, and one arm was cut off. Although the poor fellow was alive when he was brought to the hospital, the house surgeon at once declared that it was quite impossible he could recover, and he died in the course of the evening.—On Tuesday morning, as the first train from London was approaching the Clayton tunnel on the Brighton Railway the tubes of the boiler burst. The breaks were immediately put on, and the train was stopped. The engineer endeavoured to proceed to Brighton to procure assistance, but the escape of water was so great that it put out the fires, and the engine was left in the middle of the tunnel. The alarm signals were immediately hoisted, and every precaution taken to prevent the possibility of an accident by collision with the other trains. A pilot engine soon arrived, and dragged the train and damaged engine in safety to Brighton.—A few days since, as a Twyford constable was conveying a prisoner from that place to Abingdon gaol by the Great Western Railway, the prisoner, shortly after he started, and while the train was proceeding at the rate of upwards of 30 miles an hour, suddenly leaped from the carriage, tumbling head over heels into the road. The constable immediately jumped out after him. Those in the train who witnessed the proceeding imagined that both must have been inevitably killed. Extraordinary, however, as it may appear, neither were in the least injured, and the prisoner was again captured by the constable, who walked along the line to the next station with his prisoner, and proceeded thence to his place of destination.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On Friday evening Mr. Kemmis, the Crown solicitor, addressed a note to Mr. O'Connell, stating that a charge of conspiracy and other misdemeanours having been brought against him, and informations to that effect having been sworn before Mr. Justice Burton, he requested to know when it would be convenient to enter into recognizances to attend on the first day of next term in the Court of Queen's Bench, to answer the charges that would then be preferred against him by her Majesty's Attorney-General. Shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday Mr. Justice Burton left his house in Stephen's-green, and proceeded to the Queen's Bench Chamber, where, after disposing of a few motions, he remained for about an hour, in expectation of being waited on by some of the persons against whom informations had been sworn, for the purpose of entering into recognizances. None of them appearing, the Judge retired, having first directed the Clerk to the Crown to notify to any of the parties who might subsequently present themselves that he had returned to his residence, and would there remain to receive the necessary bail until half-past 3 o'clock. Mr. Kemmis had an interview with Mr. O'Connell on Saturday morning, at which Mr. O'Connell expressed his willingness to comply with the request, but demanded that he should first be supplied with a copy of the informations. This request, on consideration, not having been complied with, at 2 o'clock Mr. O'Connell received a second note from Mr. Kemmis, stating that his presence would be required at the house of Mr. Justice Burton at 3 o'clock, to enter into the necessary recognizances, should he not in the meantime hear to the contrary. At a quarter before 3 o'clock, Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by his sons John and Daniel, Mr. Jeremiah Dunne, and Mr. Cornelius M'Loughlin, and followed by several other friends, arrived at the residence of Mr. Justice Burton. On entering the drawing-room, Mr. O'Connell, who is said to have looked dejected and pale, proceeded to examine the collection of paintings for which the learned Judge's residence is remarkable, and which he continued to inspect with apparent interest until 3 o'clock, when Mr. Kemmis and Mr. Bourne, the Clerk of the Crown, arrived. The entire party, consisting of about 30 persons, (many of whom, including Mr. O'Connell and his two sons, wore prominently on their breasts the Repeal button,) were then conducted down stairs to the Judge's library. Mr. O'Connell, on entering, shook hands with his Lordship, and the recognizances having been read over by him, he took the necessary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John O'Connell having done so likewise, they acknowledged themselves bound in 1000*l.* each to abide their trial on the charges preferred against them, which are conspiracy, sedition, and illegally assembling. The sureties, Mr. Jeremiah Dunne (merchant), of No. 14, Fitzwilliam-square; and Mr. Cornelius M'Loughlin, of 14, Fitzwilliam-place, acknowledged themselves bound in 500*l.* each for Mr. O'Connell, and in 500*l.* each for Mr. John O'Connell, to abide their trial as aforesaid. Mr. O'Connell having again shaken hands with the learned Judge, retired. He was loudly cheered in his exit from the house by the persons who had followed his carriage from Merrion-square. Mr. Pierce Mahony, just as Mr. O'Connell was retiring, complained that the depositions on which Mr. O'Connell was held to bail were not furnished to him, and handed in a notice to that effect. Mr. Kemmis said that now that the parties had given bail for their appearance, they were entitled by the statute to copies of the depositions, and as a matter of course they should have them. A list of the names of the persons to be prosecuted was also delivered to Mr. Mahony. From this it appears that the proceedings at Mullaghmast form the subject of the prosecution against Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Ray, Dr. Grey, and Mr. Steele. The speeches delivered at the dinner at the same meeting form the subject of a separate prosecution against Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, Dr. Grey, Mr. Ray, Mr. Steele, and Mr. Barrett of the *Pilot* newspaper. In addition to the foregoing, the whole of the above parties, together with the Rev. Mr. Tierney, the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell, and Mr. C. G. Duffey, Editor of the *Nation* newspaper, are charged with being "members" of the Repeal Association. The principal charge is one of conspiracy, but distributed under various heads. The accused are to be tried for seditiously and malignantly conspiring to and with each other to seduce her Majesty's subjects in the army and navy from their allegiance to the throne—with conspiring to establish courts in order to supersede the Courts of Justice, as established by law, and with an attempt to overturn the constitution as established, under pretence of seeking for a Repeal of the Legislative Union. At four o'clock the following letter from Mr. O'Connell was published in a third edition of the *Weekly Freeman*:—"To the People of Ireland.—Merrion-square, 14th of October, 1843.—Beloved Fellow-Countrymen—I announce to you that which you will hear from other quarters, namely, that I have given this day bail to answer to a charge of 'conspiracy and other misdemeanours' the first day of next term. I make this announcement in order to conjure the people, one and all, to observe the strictest and most perfect tranquillity. Any attempt to disturb the public peace may be most disastrous—certainly would be criminal and mischievous. Attend, then, beloved countrymen, to me. Be not tempted by anybody to break the peace, to violate the law, or to be guilty of any tumult or disturbance. The slightest crime against order or the public peace may ruin our beautiful and otherwise triumphant cause. If you will, during this crisis, follow my advice, and act as I entreat you to do, patiently, quietly, legally, I think I can pledge myself to you that the period is not distant when our revered Sovereign will open the Irish Parliament in College-green. Every attempt of our enemies to disturb the progress of Repeal hitherto has had a direct contrary effect. This attempt will also fail, unless it be assisted by any misconduct on the part of the people. Be tranquil, then, and we shall be triumphant. I have the honour to be your ever faithful servant, D. O'Connell." On Monday afternoon bail was entered into for the following persons, against whom informations were sworn on Friday evening before Mr. Justice Burton. The recognizances were, 500*l.* for each of the parties accused, and two sureties in 250*l.* each. It will be observed by the names that the town council have completely identified themselves with the movement. For Dr. Gray—Alderman Gardiner and Town-Councillor M'Clelland. For Mr. Duffy—Alderman Grace and Town-Councillor O'Brien. For the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell—Thomas Carroll and Sir R. Fraser. For Mr. Ray—Town-Councillor O'Brien and Mr. J. Kelch. For Mr. Barrett—The Lord Mayor elect; Alderman Roney. For the Reverend Mr. Tierney—Alderman M'Kenna; William M'Guiniss. For Mr. Steele—Alderman Roney; Town-Councillor M'Kenna. The Repeal Association met on Monday as usual; the meeting was greatly crowded, and was attended by an inspector of police, who took notes of the proceedings. Mr. J. A. O'Neil, of Runoneen Castle, took the chair and spoke at great length, and concluded by entreating the Association and Repealers generally to abandon the use of the word "Saxon" as applied to Englishmen, as the phrase had made many enemies for their cause. Mr. O'Connell then addressed the meeting. In reference, he said, to the remarks of the chairman, he would promise that for the future he, and he trusted the Association also, would give up the use of the word "Saxon," as it was calculated to give offence. When they first used the term (and it should be recollected that the only phrase in Irish to express the word Englishman was "Sassenach"), Lord Stanley was very angry, and they used it ten times more on that account at the time. The use of it was subsequently revived when they were branded as aliens in language, in blood, and religion, by Lord Lyndhurst, and it had been pretty freely applied ever since; but he now promised that for the future the word should not pass his lips, or if it inadvertently fell from him at any time he would immediately retract it. Having denied that the people were obnoxious to the charge of disloyalty, but, on the contrary, entitled to the greatest praise for their strict obedience to the laws, Mr. O'Connell came to the topic of a federal Parliament. In the Corporation debate on Repeal, he had declared his willingness to accept a federal Parliament, and instanced Canada, where such a Parliament had done much good. Since then many persons had joined that Association who went no further than a federal union, and he had lately received a letter from a gentleman of high distinction in England on the subject, in which his attention was directed to two points, concerning which the writer believed it to be of the greatest importance that the people of England should have correct information before they would join generally, or extensively, with that Association. The first point was, that it should be shown to the people of England that Irishmen in seeking for the restoration of a Parliament to their country, strove only to procure for themselves the management of their own local and internal affairs, leaving matters of national importance to both countries to be legislated upon by the representatives from both countries in the Imperial Legislature. The next point was that Englishmen should be satisfied that as they co-operated with Irishmen, so Irishmen should assist Englishmen in their struggle to obtain a full, fair, and free representation. He (Mr. O'Connell) would meet such propositions in the spirit in which they were put forward, and he told that gentleman that, if a sufficient number of the English people came forward, there would be no difficulty in arranging Repeal on the definite points mentioned by him. Let him not be taunted with shrinking when he accepted these terms, for by doing so they not only took away all argument from their enemies, but merely followed a course to which the Association was already pledged by the admission of the Catholic Bishop of Killaloe and other gentlemen on the same terms. After accusing the Conservative press of inciting the people to violence, he proceeded to inculcate the necessity of peace and good temper. The change of which they were on the eve must be bloodless and sinless. He had ascertained by a series of monster meetings that the people were peaceable and determined to obey the law. Acting on the advice of Grattan—who declared that Repeal was impossible—the national voice was clearly ascertained to be in favour of it. He had ascertained that voice so far in peace and quietness, and if the proclamation had not been issued he should have gone on as quietly to the end. He had been told the day before that he should be prevented from addressing that meeting to-day, but he replied that "that could not be," because he was the auxiliary of the Government in preaching peace. If the Government were to interfere with him in that room, would it not be said that, having failed to irritate the people by the Clontarf proclamation, they wanted to do so by arresting the man who preached peace. Therefore he was there to preach peace. Having cautioned the people against Ribbonism, he read a letter signed by Mr. Sturge, of Birmingham, in which the Repealers of that locality expressed their astonishment at the step taken by Government in reference to the Clontarf meeting. He moved that this letter be referred to a committee, in order that they might propose an answer, declaring their delight and gratitude at this movement of the men of Birmingham, and denying that they have ever desired the dismemberment of the Empire, although they would never give up their exertions to obtain a local Legislature. A great number of subscriptions were then handed in as "proclamation money," and Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be 1,232*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The meeting then adjourned to Monday, in the New Conciliation Hall.—Mr. O'Connell did not open his "arbitration court" on Thursday at Rathmines according to appointment, and, as the warrants or official notifications from the Corn Exchange have not yet been printed, it is supposed that he has abandoned the intention. It is now confidently stated among the Repealers that an agitation is to be commenced forthwith for demanding a Federal Union, which they say will have the support of Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. David R. Ross, and Lord Clement. Mr. Sturge is to have the management of the movement in England, and after a little time it is expected that Mr. O'Connell will abandon "Repeal and nothing but Repeal." Mr. Sturge arrived in Dublin on Wednesday, and after an interview with Mr. O'Connell, set off for Bangor, in the County Down, to consult with Mr. Sharman Crawford and arrange the preliminaries of the movement.—The depositions of the Government reporter, on which the warrants were issued, have been published this week, but they contain little more than what has already appeared in this Paper in the accounts of the different Repeal meetings within the last few weeks.—The Government continue to make additions to the military force. The Scotch Greys have been ordered to Ireland, and are hourly expected, and the 24th Foot, from Glasgow, are on their way. When those two regiments arrive, the military force in Ireland, added to the constabulary, who have received a military training, will amount to upwards of 30,000. Orders have been issued to supply the ancient Birmingham Tower, in Dublin Castle, with provisions to the same extent as the country forts and garrisons. Orders have also been issued to convert the new stables in the Upper Castle-yard into barracks.—It is mentioned as a curious circumstance attendant upon the late visit of the sympathising Repealers to Dublin from the north of England, that amongst them was one, named Bryan or Gilligan, for whom the police has been long on the look out. He is charged with having been one of a party, who, in 1837, attacked and murdered Mr. Geo. Fawcet, of the Queen's county, as he was going upon the occasion of a parliamentary election to vote for Sir C. Coote and the Hon. Mr. Vesey. He was seen about the Corn Exchange on Monday, and identified by a man on whose evidence one of the party was convicted and transported, and immediately taken into custody. He has been transmitted to Maryborough gaol to abide his trial.

Limerick.—The trial of the prisoners charged with the murder of the Rev. Charles Dawson has engaged the attention of Judge Jackson and two juries at the adjourned assizes in this city. The prosecution was instituted by the Crown against two men for the murder of Mr. Dawson, at Ballinacarriga, perpetrated at so distant a period as eight years since, when he was walking on a farm that had shortly before fallen into his possession, but which some of the occupiers on the land feared they would be removed from. Mr. Dawson was there murdered in noonday, on the 1st June, 1835, by three men in female disguise, who fired two shots into his body, and battered his lifeless remains with stones. The prisoners on trial were Patrick Lynch and Edward Conway; the former one of a

family located on the lands of Ballinacarriga, and Conway, a stout able man, their farm-servant. The indictment was prepared, and the line of prosecution arranged by Mr. Barrington, Crown solicitor, and Mr. Bennett, Q.C., conducted the trial. The clothes of Mr. Dawson were produced by a policeman, and the marks of blood were yet visible, the perforation of a bullet, and parts of the dress evidently burnt from powder. When the case for the Crown had nearly closed, one of the jurors became sick on the second day, and a medical gentleman deposed that to remain in court would endanger his life. At this advanced stage of the proceedings, the judge and lawyers agreed there was no alternative but to discharge the jury altogether and recommence the whole trial. The court sat again on the third day; the long panel was again called over, and a new jury sworn to try the two prisoners, who were again arraigned for the same murder, and pleaded not guilty. The prosecution for the Crown only concluded on Friday evening at six o'clock, when Mr. Coppinger opened the case for the defence, and at nine o'clock the court adjourned. On Saturday the case concluded, and the jury were locked up, but they could not agree. At a late hour of the night, the judge, finding it impossible to expect a verdict from them, and also that they were suffering from their confinement without his having the power to order them refreshments, consented at their urgent request, to discharge them. The prisoners, however, will be kept in custody and be tried before a third jury.

Mallow.—A meeting was held in this town on the 15th to consider the announcement of Mr. O'Connell's arrest, the Rev. Mr. Collins in the chair. About ten thousand persons are said to have been present. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—"That the right to petition is the common birth-right of every British subject—a right co-existent with the security of the throne and the integrity of the British constitution ; and that we are firmly determined to exercise this right in petitioning for the Repeal of the Act of the Union." "That in the present crisis, we will cheerfully submit to the counsels of our beloved Liberator, Daniel O'Connell, in whose integrity and wisdom we place the most unbounded confidence." Counsellor O'Hea being then called for, spoke for nearly an hour amid great applause. He desired the people to follow to the letter Mr. O'Connell's advice, to keep their enemies in the wrong by keeping the law; and promised them that persecution or prosecution, imprisonment, or otherwise, Mr. O'Connell was sure to succeed, and the moral, peaceable, religious, temperate people of Ireland would soon be legislating for themselves. The meeting then broke up, giving three cheers for the Queen, three more for Mr. O'Connell, three for Repeal, and three for the Protestant Counsellor O'Hea.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The musical festival in this city, for which great preparations had been made, began on Tuesday and terminated on Saturday of last week. It was on a much smaller scale than those of Norwich and Birmingham in respect both to the choral and instrumental band, but it went off well, although there was apparently a deficiency of strength in the department of solo-singers. The principal singers were Miss Birch, Mrs. Shaw, and Mr. Phillips, who were very favourably received. The programme of the performances was arranged by Sir Henry Bishop, but it did not exhibit a single novelty, it having been, doubtless, found impossible to prepare sufficiently for the performance of any new work at such a distance from the metropolis, and by a body of performers collected from a variety of quarters. The music was well performed, and gave great satisfaction, but the number of visitors were inadequate to produce a successful result; and it is said that the receipts will be far from defraying the expenditure. On Friday morning a public breakfast was given to Sir H. Bishop, and was numerously attended. At the performance in the evening the Duke de Bordeaux honoured the company with his presence, and was received with every mark of respect. His Royal Highness remained until the conclusion of the programme, and was almost the first to rise when our national anthem is heard in Weber's "Jubilee" overture.

Perth.—The local papers state that the plans for Trinity College to be erected on the estate of Cairnies, about eight miles north-west of Perth, have been finally approved of, and that the buildings will be commenced in the spring. The plan is in the English collegiate style of architecture, and is designed by Mr. Henderson. The buildings when completed will form a spacious quadrangle, with a bell-tower and chapel separate. The west front is to contain the entrance gate and residences for the warden, sub-wardens, and tutors; the north is to contain the class-rooms and dormitory ; and the east the hall and library; the south front is to be an open cloister. It is proposed to execute only the portion of the building necessary for opening the school department, and the theological part of the institution will not be in operation for some time. The college will contain about 250 boys, who are to reside within the building, as at Eton, and to be otherwise educated as in that college. The building is to be constructed of a fine durable stone which is found in great abundance on the property.

Glasgow.—We lately noticed the departure of several ships from this port and Greenock on a secret expedition to an island in the African seas, where by an accidental discovery immense beds of superior Guano have been found, which are supposed likely to confer fortunes on all who may be successful in discovering them. We learn by the *Greenock Advertiser* that the discovery is due to the supercargo of an American ship which had been trading in Turtle Bay, on the coast of Africa, in the autumn of 1841. On his return to Boston he happened to see in one of the papers an account of the character and properties of Guano as a manure, and the high price it was bringing at every market where its uses were known. The description of the article reminded him of immense masses of a particular looking matter he had seen while ashore on that island, and accordingly he published a short account of his observations on the subject in an American Journal. About eighteen months ago a copy of that Journal fell into the hands of the master of a Liverpool vessel, then about to sail from that port for St. Helena for a cargo of captured negroes for the West Indies. The captain resolved on his way to pay a visit to the said island, which he accordingly accomplished, and procured samples of the Guano, which were forwarded forthwith from St. Helena to his father, a merchant in Liverpool. No time was lost in fitting out two ships for the island, under secret instructions. One of them succeeded in discovering the island, and got a full cargo of excellent Guano, which was lately discharged at Liverpool ; but the other ship could not find it, and returned empty. The services of the captain of the successful ship have been secured by a Glasgow house, and four vessels have already sailed from the Clyde, with sealed instructions for the island. The captain states that he personally travelled over great beds of Guano, in some places fifteen feet deep, and that there is apparently as much as will serve the present generation for all agricultural purposes.

Cromarty.—On Saturday additional constables were sworn in, and a second meeting of the county gentlemen was held, attended by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Convener, Sheriffs, &c. Immediately after the meeting broke up, the authorities proceeded to Resolis with a body of troops, for the purpose of introducing the minister of that parish to his pastoral charge and manse. The soldiers remained behind at the ferry-house, about two miles from the church, and the Sheriff accompanied the minister. About sixty persons were present, and no opposition was offered. In the afternoon three more rioters were apprehended at Jemimaville, and lodged in Dingwald gaol. The principal ringleaders are, it is said, still at large, some of them having left the district.

Greenock.—A firm at Greenock have recently erected large and commodious premises close to their mills, in which the whole manual labour of wetting the flour, brakeing and chaffing the dough, and forming the biscuits, is superseded by machinery, driven by a shaft from the mills. The machines in operation are, a large revolving pan, wherein the flour is mixed with water into dough, which is carried to a table where there are two rollers, between which it is drawn backward and forward till it comes to the proper consistency. These rollers, which are raised and lowered by a screw, bring the dough to the requisite thickness prior to its removal to a patent machine for cutting it into the biscuit form. After going through this process, the biscuits are put into the ovens, and are finally removed to the oven heads, which are covered with iron kiln plates, for the purpose of being thoroughly dried. The quantity of biscuits manufactured daily is about three tons ; the number of workmen is 10.—On Wednesday evening, during the height of the storm, as the British Queen steamer was at the tail of the bank, on her passage across from Greenock to Helensburgh, it was found that she was making so much water as to render a continuance of the voyage dangerous, and she was immediately put about for Greenock harbour. All the passengers and crew were landed in safety, and in a moment or two the vessel sunk. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been her striking against a small rock.

THEATRICALS.

Drury-Lane.—On Wednesday night, an English version of Donizetti's opera of "La Favorite" was produced at this theatre with complete success, to which the admirable manner in which it was placed upon the stage in no small degree contributed. The subject of this opera is taken from Spanish history. *Leonora de Guzman* was the "favourite" mistress of Alfonso the Eleventh, King of Castile and Arragon, who, to marry her, wished to repudiate his Queen. The "favourite," not content with her royal lover, had fallen in love with a young novice of a convent, to whom she concealed her name and station. The novice, *Ferdinand*, having no vocation for the church, obtains a commission in the Army by means of his unknown admirer, and after a time returns a victorious soldier. As a reward for his services, he solicits the hand of the lady he loved, whom the *King* discovers to be *Leonora*. He grants the request; but the youth discovers the real character of his promised bride, and rejects her hand at the altar. In the last act they are found inmates, without knowing it, of the same convent. They meet accidentally, and a scene of love and agony is terminated by *Leonora's* death. This, it must be evident, is not a subject altogether suitable to an English audience. The heroine's character does not excite the least interest in her favour ; and therefore, though the piece is a vehicle for splendid spectacle and pretty music, yet it fails to have any effect on the feelings and sympathies of the audience. The music indicates, in many places, a change for the better in Donizetti's style. It was very efficiently sung, and the opera was better acted than is usually the case with musical dramas on an English stage. The principal characters were sustained by Mr. Templeton, Miss Romer, and Mr. Leffler, who were called before the curtain at the close and very warmly received. An incidental ballet was introduced in the second act, which was worthy of the Italian Opera-house. It included a *pas de trois* by Mdlle. Galoy, Miss C. Webster, and Madame Giubilei ; a Spanish castanet dance by Madame Petit Stephan and M. Coralli ; and a *pas de deux* by Carlotta Grisi and Petipa—all of which were both applauded and *encored*, so that the ballet was actually danced twice over. The scenery (by Messrs Grieve) was extremely interesting, the last in particular, the monastery and cloisters by moonlight, was of surpassing beauty. A new farce, in one act, by Mr. Morton, called "My Wife's Come," afterwards kept the house in a state of great hilarity during its performance. It was capitally acted by Mr. Harley, Mr. Meadows, Mrs. Stirling, and Mrs. A. Wigan, and was completely successful.

Covent Garden.—Mr. Wallack, the lessee of this theatre, has published an announcement, stating that he has been obliged to close the theatre after a season of one fortnight's duration, and that he has made arrangements for commencing a new season under an entirely new arrangement. He states that his attempts to cater for the public amusement have been "constantly thwarted and crippled principally by those who should have been the first to aid and forward his views." It appears, from the daily papers that the actors have either declined to play in the various dramas proposed by the manager for representation, or have so performed their parts that success was impossible. After several failures it was at last suggested that some of Shakespere's tragedies might be performed with advantage : but as each of the three principal actors deemed himself best entitled to the prominent characters, there were serious doubts whether Shakespere could be performed, until a compromise was proposed and agreed to by the contending parties, namely, that *Othello*, *Julius Cæsar*, *King John*, and *Macbeth* should be played, and the principal characters alternately sustained by Messrs. Vandenhoff, Anderson, and Phelps. It is even said that the right of precedence in the choice of characters was decided by lot. At all events, it was imagined the matter had been arranged amicably until *Macbeth* came to be performed, when Mr. Vandenhoff positively refused to play second to any man. The hope of reconciling matters was thus at an end, and the manager resolved to bring the season to a close. The public, in the meantime, seem to have given no encouragement to the alternation of Shakespeare's characters, for the audience was insufficient to pay expenses.

Miscellaneous.

Rebecca in 1727.—It appears from Seyer's "Memoirs of Bristol" that, about the latter end of February, 1726-7, a petition was sent to Parliament complaining of the badness of the roads about that city, and praying relief, and provision for keeping them in good repair. In consequence of this an Act of Parliament, 13th Geo. I., 1727, was obtained, and turnpikes were first erected there about Midsummer, and tolls collected for many days. But the country people showed a violent hostility to the measure, and great disturbances ensued, and the gates were soon cut down and demolished, chiefly by the colliers, who would not suffer coal to be brought there ; whereupon the Mayor had the city supplied from Swansea, which, when the colliers perceived, they brought their coals as usual. Soldiers assisted at the gates to take the toll, but the next night, after the soldiers were withdrawn, the gates were all cut down a second time, by persons disguised in women's apparel and high-crowned hats.

Antiquities of Ceylon.—A discovery of great historical importance was lately made by a gentleman at Manaar. In digging under the foundation of a very old house, some Roman bricks of a flat form were found, and, in sifting the rubbish, a gold ring, marked ANN. PLOC. (our types cannot imitate the exact characters), turned up, of ancient manufacture, quite plain, and of a shape similar to those in the British Museum, which are said to have been worn by Roman knights. Now, we know from Pliny that the farmer of the duties in the Red Sea, Annius Plocanius, was carried by a storm to the coast of Ceylon in the year 50 B.C.; he was of the equestrian order, and there seems little reason to doubt of the ring having belonged to him. It is much time-worn, or rather injured by the effects of damp and corrosion.—*Ceylon Herald, July* 4.

Indian Mission.—When the last packet left New York for Liverpool, a deputation of chiefs and warriors from one of the tribes of Indians located on the lands at the head of Lake Superior was in that city on their way to the Court of Queen Victoria, to lay before their Royal mistress certain grievances under which their people are labouring. The following account of them is from the *New York Inquirer* :—"These veritable and rugged sons of the forest, with the wives of their two principal chiefs, come fully equipped and appointed with all the paraphernalia of war, hunting, travelling wigwam, &c. The venerable patriarch at the head of the deputation is nearly seventy years of age, being the oldest warrior of his tribe, and having fought upon the frontiers during the war between Great Britain and the United States, both his warriors and himself have enjoyed the highest favour and confidence of the British Government. A difference having existed for some time between the Chippewas and the Upper Canadians, those warriors have been delegated to lay their grievances before the Queen in person. Their locality is at the head of Lake Superior, the most remote and isolated of any of the tribes of American Indians. It was a party of this tribe that accompanied Captain Back in part of his celebrated expedition to the North Pole in search of his friend Captain Ross. Having never lived near the shore of the lake, every object connected with civilization is a matter of great curiosity to them. Their interpreter says that their astonishment upon beholding a steam-boat for the first time was unbounded ; and that in descending the locks of the Erie canal they went through a variety of heathen ceremonials to propitiate the Evil Spirit, who they firmly believed had an agency in causing the waters to sink or rise over hills and valleys. What their wonder will be in witnessing the scenes of a play, or the wonderful exploits of the circus-riders, remains to be

known. They are certainly objects of great interest, and in fact the only Indians from that remote region of country that have ever been among us, or that in all probability ever will visit these parts again."

The Royal Visit to Cambridge.—It is curious in connexion with the Queen's intended visit to the University of Cambridge on Wednesday next, to refer to the details of Queen Elizabeth's visit in 1563. On that occasion, tragedies, orations, disputations, and other academical exercises were recited before her Majesty. The list of Honorary Degrees then conferred comprises many distinguished names in the history of their age and country. The following are copied correctly from the University annals of the time:—Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; Edward Veere, Earl of Oxforde; Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwicke; Edward Manners, Earl of Rutland; Thomas Ratclif, Earl of Sussex; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicestre; Edward Clinton, Lord High Admiral; William Howard, Lord Chamberlain; Henry Carew, Lord Hunsden; Sir William Cecil, Secretary; Sir Francis Knolls, Vice Chamberlain. Thomas Henage, John Ashley, Richard Bartue, William Cooke, Edmond Cooke, Esquires. Historians differ as to the unanimity which prevailed amongst the learned doctors of the University, on account of the political and religious acerbities which other leading circumstances of those changing times gave rise to; but Fuller states with regard to this royal visit, that "acts being ended, degrees conferred, university officers well rewarded, and all persons pleased, her Majesty went on her progress, and the scholars returned to their studies." Fuller relates, however, the following circumstance, which, besides being somewhat characteristic of her Majesty, proves also, that although she was very well pleased, as well as the University in general, there was one person and a very distinguished one at that time and afterwards, who was far from being equally so. This was the celebrated Thomas Cartwright. Fuller says—"He (Cartwright), and Thomas Preston, then Fellow of King's College, afterwards Master of Trinity Hall, were appointed two of the four disputants in the Philosophy Act before the Queen. Cartwright had dealt most with the Muses, Preston with the Graces, adorning his learning with comely carriage, graceful gesture, and pleasing pronunciation. Cartwright disputed like a *great*, Preston like a *gentile* scholler, being a handsome man; and the Queen (upon parity of deserts) alwaies preferred propernesse of person in conferring her favours. Hereupon with her looks, words, and deeds, she favoured Preston, calling him her scholler, as appears by his epitaph in Trinity Hall chappell, which thus beginneth—

'Conderis hoc tumulo Thoma Prestone scholarem
Quem dixit Princeps Elizabetha suum.'

Insomuch for his good disputing and excellent acting in the tragedy of "Dido," she bestowed on him a pension of 20lib. a year, whilst Cartwright received neither reward nor commendation, whereof he not only complained to his inward friends in Trinity College, but also after her Majesty's neglect of him, began to wade into divers opinions against her ecclesiastical government. But Mr. Cartwright's followers, who lay the foundation of his disaffection in the discipline established in his conscience, not carnall discontentment, credit not the relation. Adding, moreover, that the Queen did highly commend though not reward him. But soon after he went beyond the seas, and after his travel returned a bitter enemy to the hierarchy." Queen Elizabeth herself on this occasion delivered a Latin oration before the assembled members of the University, in the Senate House.

Diplomacy in China.—We copy the following amusing story from the *Standard* of Thursday, which it published on the alleged authority of a letter from a Naval Officer:—"At 5 P.M. the Captains in full-dress (thermometer 100) met at Government House; all the troops, officials, and public being present to witness the ratification of the treaty of peace, which was done in great form, under salutes from the forts and ships. The Chinese did not seem to care about it, but it was some comfort to us to find that they felt the heat as much as we did; but when dinner came the scene was different. We sat down in white jackets, about fifty. The Commissioners appeared quite at their ease. They drank an enormous quantity of wine; chatted, laughed, and finished every glass, turning it over to show it was empty, and helping themselves from the decanters. Old Keying, the Chief Commissioner, must have taken 50 large glasses of wine at least. When dinner was removed, the Queen and Emperor of China were drunk in one toast, with three times three. We then drank to Keying's health, who would not be done out of his glass, but drank too. He then gave us a Chinese song—such noises. What do you think of the Emperor's uncle singing a song? After this he called upon the Governor, Sir H. Pottinger, who gave us an English song, when Wang, the second Commissioner, gave us another Chinese one, and called on another Englishman, and then the old Tartar General, whose performance surpasses all description: such a collection of noises I never heard before. He then called on Lord Saltoun, who gave us a jolly song, when old Keying commenced again: and so passed the evening till near 11 o'clock, the old fellows taking wine enough for six at least, and walking off pretty steady."

Lord Rosse's Telescope.—We have already, on more than one occasion, noticed the gigantic telescope now constructing by the Earl of Rosse. The Rev. Dr. Robinson, the astronomer of Armagh, thus describes it:—"The speculum, which weighs three tons, has been ground to figure, and can be polished in a day. The tube, partly a conic chamber where the mirror is fixed, and partly a cylinder of inch-deal, strongly hooped, and eight feet diameter at its centre, is complete. The massive centres on which the telescope is to turn are in their place, and the apparatus which supports the speculum, which is of wire, and of great weight, is also complete. The telescope is not to be turned to any part of the sky, but limited to a range of half an hour on each side of the meridian, through which its motion will be given by powerful clock-work, independent of the observer. For this purpose it stands between two pieces of masonry of Gothic architecture, which harmonises well with the castle. One of these pillars will sustain the galleries for the observer, and the other the clock-work and other machinery, one of which is finished, and the other nearly completed. An extremely elegant arrangement of counterpoises is intended to balance the enormous mass, so that a comparatively slight force only will be required to elevate or depress it, much of which is also completed, and Lord Rosse considers that a couple of months will be sufficient to have the instrument fit for trial. The arrangements will not permit the examination of an object at any time, but only when near the meridian, when objects are best seen. So large a telescope will always require the most favourable circumstances of air, &c. and there will always be enough of objects at any given time to employ it fully. The aperture is six feet, and the focal length fifty-two feet."

March of Intellect.—There is no knowing how far our American friends are to carry the science of music; but the following quotation from the *New-York Herald* shows that it can be put to uses which Mozart and Haydn did not dream of in their philosophy:—"Mr. Russell, the Vocalist.—The attempt of this distinguished vocalist to give the tent scenes of "Richard III." through the medium of song was triumphantly successful on Thursday night, and his success has emboldened him to proceed still further with these singular adaptations. We perceive he will give Cato's soliloquy on the immortality of the soul at his next concert, in the same fashion." The *Morning Chronicle* suggests, as a subject for Mr. Russell's next adaptation, the American President's Message.

Law.

POLICE.—UNION HALL.—Thursday having been appointed for resuming the inquiry into the alleged charges against Mr *Isaac Bridgeman*, minister of St. John's Chapel, Walworth, and *John Bridgeman*, his son, of stealing a leaden coffin and the remains of the late Mr. T. G. Tawney, the Court from an early hour in the day was very much crowded, although the case did not come on until after three o'clock. Mr. Clarkson, counsel for Mr. Tawney's family, on entering the Court said, that since he was last there, the Secretary of State had recommended her Majesty's pardon to any of the accomplices concerned in the disinterment of the remains, except the person who actually broke open the tomb. At present he was not prepared with further evidence against the prisoner, but from disclosures recently made he had reason to believe that testimony would be produced on a future occasion, implicating another party in the offence. He, however, had pledged himself that the final hearing should take place before the next sessions, in order that the charge might undergo investigation before another tribunal, in the event of a committal: but, under the circumstances, he would not produce further evidence unless it was again adjourned, and he (Mr. Clarkson) therefore, that it might be allowed to stand over for that purpose. Mr. Tookin, on behalf of defendants, opposed the application, on the ground that frequent adjournments had taken place, to which he made no objection, and he submitted that every step should be taken by Mr. Tawney for procuring all the evidence he could to establish the charge, if he was in a condition to do so. Now, however, as sufficient time had been given for the purpose, he trusted the magistrate would pronounce his decision. With respect to the free pardon alluded to, that would have nothing to do with the magistrate's decision. Counsel then contended that the evidence adduced did not affect the elder defendant, but the public magistrate entertained any doubt on that point, he would prefer, on the part of his client, that the case should be sent before another tribunal, in order to give him an opportunity of proving his innocence of the charge. Mr. Cottingham said, that upon the testimony already adduced against defendants, he should not commit them for felony, but for misdemeanour, and that in the event of further evidence being adduced, it would not exclude complainant from applying to a Judge, and obtaining a further postponement. The magistrate made some remarks on the evidence adduced against the elder defendant, and said that there were strong reasons for believing that he was cognizant of what took place in the burial-ground attached to his own chapel on the night of the 6th September; he therefore held both defendants to bail to answer the charge at the ensuing sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

BOW-STREET.—On Thursday *Anthony Willett*, a person of respectable appearance, was charged with feloniously forging a bill of exchange, by altering the sum from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 14*l.* 10*s.*, with intent to defraud Mr. Thomas Tiltman, fruiterer, of Tavistock-row, Covent-garden. The prosecutor stated that on the 30th May last, prisoner, with whom he had had some dealings, called upon him at his stand in Covent-garden market, and asked him to accept a bill of 4*l.* 10*s.*, which he said he thought would be once their accounts. Prosecutor considered he did not owe him so much, but consented to accept the bill. Prisoner then produced a stamp with the figures 4*l.* 10*s.* written in the corner, but nothing else upon it. In that state prosecutor took it to the shop of Mr. Solomon, when he wrote his acceptance across it, and immediately returned it to prisoner. He did not at the time examine the stamp, and heard nothing more of prisoner or the bill till the early part of September, when he received a letter from Mr. Crocker, a solicitor, demanding payment of a bill of 14*l.* 10*s.*, drawn by prisoner, and purporting to have been accepted by prosecutor on the 28th May. Knowing that he had not accepted any bill for such an amount, he called on Mr. Crocker, and was there shown the bill in question, which he at once identified as the same he had accepted for 4*l.* 10*s.*, but a figure of 1 had subsequently been placed before the 4, and the body filled up with the word "fourteen." Mr. Solomon, a fruiterer in Covent-garden, said he recollected prosecutor calling at his shop on the 30th May for the purpose of accepting a bill; whilst he was writing witness stood by his side, and distinctly saw the sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* in figures upon the stamp. Mr. J. Wallis, of Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, proved receiving the bill from prisoner on the 31st May; it was sent to him in a note, with a request that he would discount it. He said he wanted the money to take up a 15*l.* bill, which was due that day. He accordingly sent him a cheque for 10*l.*, and subsequently paid the bill to a person of the name of Marks. Mr. Henry Crocker, solicitor, produced the bill, which had been placed in his hands by Mr. Marks, and upon which he had issued a writ against prisoner for the recovery of the amount. A police constable apprehended the prisoner on Wednesday evening at 15, St. Andrew's-hill, Thames-street, who when told the nature of the charge against him said it was altogether a mistake, and that he should be able to prove the bill was accepted for 14*l.* 10*s.* In answer to the charge, prisoner said that prosecutor accepted the bill as it there appeared, that he did so for the purpose of meeting another bill of a similar amount, and that the prosecutor would willingly have accepted for a much larger amount had he wished it. Mr. Twyford said he should leave a jury to decide that question, and committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET—FRIDAY.—*Handicap Sweepstakes*, of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, for 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds. T.Y.C. 5 subs. Mr Newton's f by Rococo, out of Fama's dam, 3 yrs, 6st 7lbs, beat Mr Ongley's Queen of the Gipsies, 3 yrs, 8st 7lbs, Mr Sadler's Decisive, 3 yrs, 8st 4lbs, and Duke of Richmond's Cornopean, 3 yrs, 8st 7lbs.—*The Prendergast Stakes*, of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-year-olds, colts 8st 7lbs, and fillies 8st 5lbs. T.Y.C. 27 subs. Mr Herbert's Antler, by Defence or Venison, beat Lord Orford's Boots, bro to Barmaid: Col. Peel's Zenobia, by Slane; Mr Wreford's c by Camel, out of Wadastra: Col. Peel's f by Slane, out of Seakale; and Lord G. Bentinck's The Devil to Pay.—*Matches.*—Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 8st 7lbs, beat Duke of Bedford's Minotaur, 8st D.M. 200, h ft. Won by a head.—Lord Exeter's Celia, 8st, beat Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 8st 7lbs. 200, h ft. T.Y.C. Won by a head.—Lord Exeter's Allena, 6st 4lbs, beat Duke of Bedford's Curry-comb, 8st 10lbs.—Colonel Peel's I-am-not-aware, 8st 2lbs, beat by a neck Lord Glasgow's Give-him-a-Name, 8st 7lbs. 100. T.M.M.—Colonel Anson's Marquess, 3 yrs, 8st 7lbs, beat by a neck Duke of Leanfort's c by Liverpool out of Retarosa, 2 yrs, 7st 7lbs.—Colonel Peel's I-am-not-aware, beat in a canter Lord Glasgow's Give-him-a-Name, 8st each. T.Y.C. 50.—Mr Pyke's Mania, 8st 2lbs, received ft from Duke of Bedford's Edmund of Langley, 8st 2lbs. D.M. 200, &c.—Lord G. Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat, 8st 4lbs, received ft from Lord Glasgow's c by Velocipede, out of Amulet, 8st 7lbs. T.Y.C. 200.—Colonel Peel's Garry Owen received 50 sovs ft from Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 8st 7lbs each. T.Y.C. 150, h ft.—Lord Stradbroke's Evenus, 3 yrs, received ft from Lord Exeter's Saros, 4 yrs, 8st 5lbs each. D.M. 200, h ft.

SATURDAY.—*Matches.*—1000 sovs; 8st each. A.F. Lord G. Bentinck's Captain Cook beat Mr Sainsbury's Chotornian, who made the running, but was passed at the bushes, and beaten in a canter by 15 lengths.—25 sovs. R.M. Lord Miltown's Birdeen, 6st 4lbs, beat the Duke of Richmond's The Currier, 8st 11lbs.—300, h ft. Criterion Course. Mr Gregory's Barricade, 8st 7lbs, received ft from Lord Glasgow's f by Muley Moloch, out of his Actæon mare, 8st 7lbs.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20.—We have been but moderately supplied with English Wheat during the week, and observe no alteration in its value; the demand for free foreign continues very limited at Monday's prices.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.					s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk				White	41 to 55	Red	44 to 51
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire					37 to 53	White	— to —
Barley				Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire				Polards	15 to 25	Feed	16 to 21
—— Northumberland and Scotch				Feed	— to —	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish				Feed	16 to 23	Potato	16 to 24
Rye					— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new				Tick	22 to 27	Harrow	25 to 32
—— Pigeon, Heligoland				Winds.	23 to 24	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White				Maple	30 to 35	Grey	28 to 29

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 8	53 0	31 11	19 7	31 3	31 9	33 6
— 15	52 10	31 5	18 10	30 1	31 2	33 3
— 22	49 3	31 2	18 5	29 8	30 6	32 8
— 29	49 5	30 4	17 10	30 5	30 3	32 9
Oct. 6	50 6	29 2	17 10	30 8	30 1	32 6
— 13	50 8	30 1	17 10	30 0	30 4	32 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	50 7	30 10	18 5	30 4	30 0	32 10
Foreign Duties	20 0	3 0	3 0	10 6	10 6	10 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—W. H. Pearson, Wood-street, Cheapside, sewing-cotton manufacturer—W. Dickinson, Abbey-hill, Bexley, Kent, merchant.—R. Sharpe, Chelmsford, Essex, draper—J. Wood, Coleman-street, tobacconist—R. T. Abbott and A. T. Tedbitt, Birmingham, wholesale tea-dealers—A. Gordon, W. Cartwright, and J. Blackett, Manchester, machine-makers—E. Brain, Rodney street, Pentonville, steel and copper plate printer—J. Whipple, Crown-street, Finsbury, stay-manufacturer—J. G. West, High-street, Wandsworth, grocer.

BIRTHS.—On the 19th inst., the Viscountess Parker, of a son and heir.—On the 9th inst., in Armagh, the Lady of Lieutenant Macdonald, of the 54th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—On the 16th inst., at Wadsworth, James Clarke Ross, Capt. R.N., to Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Coulman, Esq., of Whitkitt-hall.

DEATHS.—On the 8th inst., at Stapleton, near Bristol, aged 75, John Foster, Esq., the author of "Essays," and other works.—Last week, the Rev. T. A. Charlton, minister of Denmark-line chapel, Camberwell, and Scotsman gruesman for the last ten years.—In Paris, on Tuesday week, Thomas Bean, Esq. of Liverpool; greatly respected in that town as the Editor and proprietor of the *Liverpool Albion*.

WANTED an ACTIVE LAD, 18 to 20 years of age, who can clean a Horse, work well in the Garden, and make himself generally useful. Wages (Beer included), 5*s.* per week, and Board. Also half-employment for a useful labourer in the Garden. Apply before eleven, at No. 1, Bath-place, Dalston.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER.—A single Man, aged 28; has a thorough knowledge of the greenhouse, vinery, wall-trees, early forcing, flower and kitchen garden, and the care of land and stock; can have a good character from the Gentleman he has just left.—Direct to A. B., at Mr. Dove's, Black Stock Nursery, Highbury Vale, Islington.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man, aged 30, who perfectly understands plants, the forcing department, framing, the flower and kitchen-garden, &c.; he has filled two Situations as Head Gardener; high wages are not an object, provided the situation be a comfortable one; he can have an undeniable character.—Direct to E. T., at Mr. Clarke's, No. 4, Park-place, Clapham, Surrey.

AS GARDENER.—A respectable young Man, aged 27; has a practical knowledge of the flower and kitchen garden; understands the pruning of Wall-trees, &c.; likewise understands the management of Cows; has no objection to make himself generally useful, can have a good character from his last Situation.—Direct to C. C., at Mr. English's, Baker, Greenwich, Kent.

AS GARDENER.—A single young Man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has lived in some of the first-rate Situations in the country, and can be well recommended from the same.—Direct to J. R., Fulham Nursery, Middlesex.

TO NURSERYMEN and Others.

THE Advertiser is the son of a Nurseryman, and is desirous of engaging himself in some respectable firm as PROPAGATOR or PLANT-FOREMAN: he possesses a good knowledge of Plants, Propagation, and Plant Management; can travel if required, having a good trade connexion, and can be highly recommended.—Direct to A. B., at Messrs. HURST and MACKELLEN'S, 6, Leadenhall-street.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FARMERS, and GRAZIERS.

A FARM-BAILIFF, in any county in England.—A young Man, a native of Cumberland, where he has been brought up to Farming and Grazing, and is acquainted with the thorough-drainage system, subsoil and trench-ploughing, and with most of the modern improvements in agriculture; he would be able to give respectable references, and produce sufficient testimonials as to character, capabilities, &c.—Direct to A. L., Post-office, Brampton, Cumberland.

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A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

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Wood pavement, improvement in construction of . . 738 *a*
Woollen rags, dilute sulphuric acid, to arrest ammonia during fermentation of . 744 *b*

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Principal Day of the Show, THURSDAY, July 25, 1844.—A General Meeting of the Members will be held at Southampton on FRIDAY, July 26, 1844, at 12 o'clock precisely. The Prizes are open to general competition. Forms of Certificate to be procured on application to the Secretary, 12, Hanover-square, London. All Certificates for implements must be returned, filled up, to the Secretary, on or before the 1st May, and all other Certificates by the 1st June; the Council having decided that in no case whatever shall any Certificate be received after those dates respectively.

PRIZES FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF CATTLE.—1844.

Short-horns.—CLASS 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st January, 1842, 30*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 15*l*.—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20*l*.—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15*l*.—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15*l*.—5. To the owner of the best yearling Heifer, 10*l*.

Herefords.—CLASS 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st January, 1842, 30*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 15*l*.—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20*l*.—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15*l*.—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15*l*.—5. To the owner of the best yearling Heifer, 10*l*.

Devons.—CLASS 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st January, 1842, 30*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do. do, 15*l*.—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20*l*.—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15*l*.—4 To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15*l*.—5. To the owner of the best yearling Heifer, 10*l*.

Cattle of the Channel Islands Breed.—CLASS I. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st January, 1843, 15*l*.—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st January, 1843, and more than one year old, 10*l*.—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 10*l*.—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding two years old, 10*l*.—5. To the owner of the best yearling Heifer, 7*l*.

Cattle of any Breed, or Cross, (not qualified to compete in the foregoing classes.)—CLASS 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st January, 1842, 30*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do., 15*l*—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20*l*.—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15*l*.—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15*l*.—5. To the owner of the best yearling Heifer, 10*l*.

HORSES.

CLASS 1. To the owner of the best Stallion for agricultural purposes, of four years old and upwards, 30*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 20*l*.—2. To the owner of the best two years old ditto, foaled since the 1st January, 1842, 15*l*.—3. To the owner of the best Cart Mare and foal, for agricultural purposes, 20*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do., 10*l*.—4. To the owner of the best two years old Filly, 10*l*.—5. To the owner of the best thorough-bred Stallion, which shall have served mares at a price not exceeding three guineas (and with a groom's fee of not more than five shillings,) in the season of 1844, 30*l*.

SHEEP.

PRIZES FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF SHEEP.—1844.

Leicesters—CLASS 1. To the owner of the best Shearling Ram, 30*l*.; to the owner of the second-best ditto, 15*l*.—2. To the owner of the best Ram of any other age, 30*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do. 15*l*.—3. To the owner of the best pen of Five Shearling Ewes, 10*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 5*l*.

South Down Sheep.—CLASS I. To the owner of the best Shearling Ram, 30*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do., 15*l*.—2. To the owner of the best Ram of any other age, 30*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do., 15*l*.—3. To the owner of the best pen of Five Shearling Ewes, 10*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 5*l*.

Long-Woolled Sheep.—(Not qualified to compete as Leicesters.)—CLASS 1. To the owner of the best Shearling Ram, 30*l*.; to the owner of the second-best ditto, 15*l*.—2. To the owner of the best Ram of any other age, 30*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do., 15*l*.—3. To the owner of the best pen of Five Shearling Ewes, 10*l*.; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 5*l*.

Short-Woolled Sheep (not qualified to compete as South Downs).—CLASS 1. To the owner of the best Shearling Ram, 20*l*.—2. To the owner of the best Ram of any other age, 20*l*.—3. To the owner of the best pen of five Shearling Ewes, 10*l*,

PIGS.

CLASS 1.—To the owner of the best Boar of a large breed, 10*l*.; to the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 5*l*.—2. To the owner of the best Boar of a small breed, 10*l*.; to the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 5*l*.—3. To the owner of the best breeding Sow of a large breed, 10*l*.—4. To the owner of the best breeding Sow of a small breed, 10*l*.—5. To the owner of the best pen of three breeding Sow Pigs, of the same litter, above four and under nine months old, 10*l*.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A Sum not exceeding Three Hundred Sovereigns.

EXTRA STOCK, ROOTS, AND SEEDS.

For extra stock of any kind, not shown for any of the above prizes, and for Roots, Seeds, &c., prizes may be awarded and apportioned by the committee and judges, to an amount not exceeding in the whole 50*l*.

ANY NEW IMPLEMENT.

For the invention of any new Agricultural Implement, such sum as the Society may think proper to award.

SEED-WHEAT AND BARLEY.

I. Fifteen Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Southampton, of the best 14 bushels of White Wheat, of the harvest of 1843, and grown by himself.

II. Fifteen Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Southampton, of the best 14 bushels of Red Wheat, of the harvest of 1843, and grown by himself.

III. Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Southampton, of the best 14 bushels of Spring Wheat, of the harvest of 1843, and grown by himself.

IV. Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Southampton, of the best 14 bushels of Barley for malting, of the harvest of 1843, and grown by himself.

V. Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Southampton, of the best 14 bushels of Barley for general purposes, of the harvest of 1843, and grown by himself.

Competitors are requested to send with their Wheat or Barley, specimens, fairly taken, of the same in the ear, with the whole of the straw, in a sheaf not less than one foot in diameter, and with the roots attached.

[Twelve bushels of the Wheat or Barley will be sealed up by the stewards, and one of the remaining bushels of each variety will be exhibited as a sample to the public; the other being kept for comparison with the produce of the next year. At the General Meeting in December, 1845, the prizes will be awarded.]

The two best samples of each of these three classes of Wheat or Barley, without at that time distinguishing, in any of the cases, between the comparative merits of either sample, will be selected by the judges appointed for the Meeting at Southampton; and will be sown, under the direction of the Society, (the Winter Wheats in the autumn of 1844, and the Spring Wheat not earlier than the 1st of March, 1845,) by four farmers, who will make their report, upon which the prizes will be awarded, provided there be sufficient merit in any of the samples. Ten Sovereigns will be given at the Meeting at Southampton to each Exhibitor whose Wheat has been selected for trial, and Six Sovereigns for Barley.

*** No variety which has been selected for trial at any previous show shall be qualified to compete.

ESSAYS AND REPORTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

Prizes for 1844.—PRIZE ESSAYS.

1. *Water Meadows and Upland Pastures.*—Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Account of the Comparative Value of Water Meadows and Uplands generally for Cattle, Sheep, and Horses, but especially for Milch Cows. Competitors will be required to state the following particulars in reference to the trials instituted for the purpose of obtaining practical results on this subject:—1. The nature of the soil and its state of drainage to be described; and equal portions of upland and water meadow to be selected. 2. Equal numbers of cows of the same age and breed (not less than four in number) to be separately fed in pairs, on each different kind of grass, and to be changed once from one kind of grass to the other; and the quantity, as well as the quality, of the milk from such cows to be ascertained by the lactometer. 3. If made into hay, the quantity of each sort produced on the land, and the quantity, as well as quality, of the milk which has been produced, to be ascertained in a similar manner. 4. The value of spring food and grass, whether in rowen or pasture. 5. The same conditions to be applicable to the feeding of sheep-stock; stating the numbers which the same quantity of each land has separately maintained during a certain period; and whether or not subject to the rot by the flooding. 6. In regard to irrigating the land: the primary cost whether of catch-water or flow-meadow, of its formation, and the annual expense of management, including the repair of sluices; together with the former and present rent or value. Competitors are also requested to state, as far as their observation may have extended, the comparative value of the grasses of water-meadows and uplands, when cut into hay, and consumed as fodder.

2. *Influence of Climate.*—Twenty Sovereigns or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Essay on the Influence of Climate upon Cultivation within the limits of Great Britain and Ireland. There being good reason to suppose that the discordant practices of farming in different districts may be partly attributed to the influence of climate, competitors for this prize must endeavour to describe those practices, and to trace them to the variation of climate. Under the term climate must be included the degree of cold or heat, moisture or drought, arising whether from latitude, elevation, neighbourhood to or distance from the sea, &c. Variation in practice may be looked for in the management of artificial and natural Grass, the growth of root-crops, the depth of ploughing, the time of sowing, the choice of white crops, &c.

3. *Indications of Fertility or Barrenness.*—Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Essay on the Indications which are practical guides in judging of the Fertility or Barrenness of the Soil. Many attempts having been made to explain the productiveness of the soil by chemical or physical causes, without any decided result, it appears desirable to assist the researches of natural philosophers by making them acquainted with those obvious signs, whether of colour, consistence, or vegetation, by which surveyors and farmers are enabled to give at once a practical opinion upon the probable nature of land which they inspect.

4. *Agriculture of Norfolk.*—Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Report on the present state of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk:—stating the ordinary course of cropping adopted in the different soils of the county; the breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs most generally bred or fed within it; the state of its drainage; the implements used; the number of Horses or other Cattle employed in the different operations of Husbandry; the tenure on which the Farms are generally held; the wages of labour; the average amount of the Poor's-rate; and whether any and what alterations and improvements have been made in the system of Agriculture pursued within it since the Report made to the Board of Agriculture by Arthur Young, which was published in the year 1804, and by Nathaniel Kent, which was published in the year 1796.

5. *Agriculture of Cheshire.*—Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Report on the present state of the Agriculture of the County of Chester:—stating the ordinary course of cropping adopted in the different soils of the county; the breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs most generally bred or fed within it; the state of its drainage; the implements used; the number of Horses or other Cattle employed in the different operations of Husbandry; the tenure on which the Farms are generally held; the wages of labour; the average amount of the Poor's-rate; and whether any and what alterations and improvements have been made in the system of Agriculture pursued within it since the Report made to the Board of Agriculture by Henry Holland, which was published in the year 1808.

6. *Agriculture of Essex.*—Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Report on the present State of the Agriculture of the County of Essex:—Stating the ordinary course of cropping adopted in the different soils of the county; the breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs most generally bred or fed within it; the state of its drainage; the implements used; the number of Horses or other Cattle employed in the different operations of Husbandry; the tenure on which the Farms are generally held; the wages of labour; the average amount of the Poor's rate; and whether any and what alterations and improvements have been made in the system of Agriculture pursued within it since the Report made to the Board of Agriculture by Arthur Young, the Secretary to the Board, which was published in the years 1807 and 1813.

7. *Agriculture of Wiltshire.*—Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Report on the present State of the Agriculture of the County of Wilts, stating the ordinary course of cropping adopted in the different soils of the county; the breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, most generally bred or fed within it; the state of its drainage; the implements used; the number of Horses or other cattle employed in the different operations of Husbandry; the tenure on which the Farms are generally held; the wages of labour; the average amount of the Poor's rate; and whether any and what alterations and improvements have been made in the system of agriculture pursued within it since the Report made to the Board of Agriculture by Thomas Davis, which was published in the year 1811.

8. *Improvements by Warping, &c.*—Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best account of Improvements made by Artificial Deposits of Soil from the Sea or Tide-rivers, and the subsequent Cultivation of the land.

9. *Keeping Farm-Horses.*—Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best account of the way of keeping Farm-Horses in good condition, both in Winter and Summer. Competitors must state—1. The quantity of food given, and the average cost of such food. 2. The work performed by the horses. 3. The length of time they have been kept on the food described. 4. Whether kept in yards, stables, or pastures.

10. *Any Agricultural Subject.*—Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Essay on any Agricultural subject.—These Essays must be sent to the Secretary, at 12, Hanover Square, London, on or before March 1st, 1844.

Rules of Competition for Prize Essays.—1. That all information contained in Prize Essays shall be founded on experience or observation, and not on simple reference to books, or other sources. 2. That drawings, specimens, or models, shall accompany writings requiring them. 3. That all competitors shall transmit a sealed note, containing their names and addresses, with a motto on it to correspond with the one inscribed on the Essay. 4. That the Society shall have the power to publish the whole or any part of the Essays which gain the prizes; and the other Essays will be returned on the application of the writers. 5. That the Society is not bound to give an award, unless they consider one of the Essays worthy of a prize. 6. That, in all reports of experiments, the expenses shall be accurately detailed; that only the imperial weights and measures are those by which calculations are to be made; that prizes may be taken either in money or plate, at the option of the successful candidates; and that no prize be given for any Essay which has already appeared in print.

Notice.—It is requested that all communications addressed to the Society, of experiments on land—whether of draining, liming, manuring, or other operation—be accompanied with the cost of such operation, with the value of the land to rent previous and subsequent thereto, and an analysis of the land upon which such experiments have taken place; or a specimen of the soil to be analysed, by persons employed by the Society; it is also further requested that, in communications relative to experiments on land in foreign countries, the measures be stated in English values. Those members who have tried subsoil-ploughing, whether successfully or otherwise, are requested to communicate the result to the Secretary, in the hope that, by comparison of the statements, some judgment may be arrived at as to the soils and situations which are, or are not suited for this operation.

By order of the Council, JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL BOTANIC GARDEN.—The HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS for the year 1844 will take place on FRIDAY, May 25; FRIDAY, June 28; and FRIDAY, August 25; when the Sum of TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY POUNDS will be distributed in Premiums. For further particulars, apply to Mr. SHEPHERD, Curator, at the Garden.

JOSEPH DICKINSON, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

Botanic Garden, Liverpool, Sept. 22, 1843.

TULIPS.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London, (removed from Walworth; by APPOINTMENT, FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, begs to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Amateurs, that this is the season for making up their collections of TULIPS preparatory to planting next month. He therefore recommends that an early application be made, as it not unfrequently happens that gentlemen are unable to obtain the kinds they require, from not applying sufficiently early. His Catalogue of Bulbs will be forwarded by post, on application.—Oct. 28, 1843.

HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

HUMPHREYS' COMPOUND, applicable to all Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and to promote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles 1*s*. 9*d*. each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; HURST & MCMULLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; GORDON, THOMPSON, and BASKETT, Fenchurch-street; GRIMLEY and Co., Covent Garden; BATT and RUTLEY, 412, Strand; CHARLWOOD, Tavistock-row; W. J. NUTTING, 46, Cheapside; G. LAWRENCE, 18, Piccadilly; JOHN KERNAN, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; LOCKHART, 156, Cheapside; SHUTTLEWORTH, Pantheon; MINIER, ADAMS, and NASH, 63, Strand; THATCHER and SON, Islington; THOMAS WATKINSON, Market-place, Manchester; P. LAWSON and SON, Edinburgh; and other leading SEEDSMEN in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, and Co., 109, Upper-Thames-street, London.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.

YOUELL AND CO. are now executing orders for the above excellent RASPBERRY, unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour. For further particulars, see their Advertisement in this Paper of the 7th inst.; Prices, as follows:—

	£	s	d
Packages containing 100 Canes . .	2	5	0
,, ,, 50 ,, . .	1	5	0
,, ,, 25 ,, . .	0	14	0

Package included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL AND Co. beg respectfully to announce they have received from Haarlem their annual importation of the above in most excellent condition, adapted either for Glasses, Forcing, or open-border culture. Prices as follows:—

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths . } 6s. per doz.
Red, Blue, White, or Yellow . . }
Extra fine Ditto . . . . . 9s. to 12s. ,,
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto . . 18s. ,,
The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.
Catalogues may be had on application.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, fine 4-year old plants, 8 to 10 inches, 10l. per 100, or 30s. per dozen.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 24, 1843.

A. J. STEWART begs most respectfully to inform his Patrons and Friends that he has a good stock of healthy GERANIUMS, consisting of Beauty of Salthill, Stewartii, Mrs. Lawrence, Princess de Joinville, Sir Robert Peel, Tasso, Dido, Sapphire, Nestor, Amyntor, Favorite, Prince of Wales, Constellation, Cicero, Lyne's Princess Royal, Stewart's Princess Alice, Glory of the West, Lord of the Isles, Wizard, Evadne, Mars, Count D'Orsay, Lady Sale, Beauty of Essex, Oberon, Cærulea, Hermione, Pride of Surrey, Orange Perfection, Royal Adelaide, Morning Star, Mercury, Emperor Superb, Iris, Queen Philippa, Richardsonii, Sunrise, Isabella, Thunderer, Madame Rachel, Hannah, Selina, Jenner's Boadicea, Royal George, Lord Chancellor, and many others.

His Collections of FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, PETUNIAS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS (well budded), and DAHLIAS, include nearly every variety worthy of cultivation; of the latter he has to offer fine ground roots of Mrs. James Richardson, Todd's Lady Sale, Beauty of Sussex, Blanche Shelley, Sir R. Sale, Antagonist, Bianca, Thomson's Vivid, Oakley's Surprise, Milton, Dewar's Imogene, Fanny Waugh, Hero of Stonehenge, Colonel Baker, Confidence, Rival Yellow, Duke of Wellington, Rainbow, Mrs. Shelley, Competitor, &c.

A. J. S. flatters himself that his assortment of CAMELLIAS is too well known, as comprising all the most rare and choice kinds, to need comment, further than that the plants are this season remarkably fine and vigorous.

A. J. S takes this opportunity of announcing that his DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS are particularly firm and large; also that he has plenty of very superior DWARF TRAINED FRUIT-TREES, warranted true to name; STANDARD and DWARF ROSES of the most approved sorts, EVERGREENS, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c. The whole at extremely moderate prices.—Salthill Nurseries, near Windsor.

PELARGONIUM.—"BASKET'S EXQUISITE."

J. HALLY, NURSERYMAN and FLORIST, Blackheath, Kent, begs to inform his Friends that he has the above now ready for sale, at 21s. each, with the usual allowance to the Trade. It was raised by Mr. BASKET, Gardener to H.R.H. the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, and gained the first prize for Seedling Pelargoniums at the West Kent Horticultural Society's June Show, 1843; it was also shown and universally admired at the June Exhibitions both at Chiswick and Regent's Park. The following character is given of the above in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 1, "Notices to Correspondents:"—"J. H. B.—The large Seedling is a very showy variety: the flowers are large; it trusses finely, and will form a fine object in the Greenhouse," &c. "The colour is clear; the upper petals are well covered, with but little feathering visible; the under petals are broad and round, and the flower altogether of a good shape."

Also a few plants will be ready by the middle of November of that good and beautiful CINERARIA, "PIPER'S PRINCESS ROYAL," which obtained a Certificate of Merit, although then a miserably small specimen with only two or three blooms expanded, at the June Show at Chiswick; also the first prize for Cinerarias at the Regent's Park Show, on the 28th June—See *Gardeners' Chronicle* for June 24 and July 1. It has a fine full crimson centre, petals broad and well shaped, pure white broadly tipped with purple, the colours distinctly defined, so as to form a ring on the expanded flower, which is very sweet-scented and possesses the best properties. In consequence of the very limited stock of the above, and the orders already received, the Advertiser will be able this autumn only to supply the trade at 10s. 6d. each.

Also at the same time CINERARIA SUBCÆRULEA—a delicate white tipped with azure: plant of very fine robust habit. 5s. each.

FINE CAPE ERICAS (HEATHS), EPACRISES, &c.

J. AND J. FAIRBAIRN beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of Gentlemen desirous of forming new, or of extending their present Collections of these much-admired tribes of Plants to their Stock, which are in the finest health and vigour possible, and from its extent they are enabled to offer any quantity upon the following advantageous terms:—

			£	s.	d.
100 fine flowering plants, including 80 Ericas and 20 Epacrises, of the best and most esteemed kinds . .			7	0	0
75	do.	do. including 60 Ericas and 15 Epacrises	6	0	0
50	do.	do. ,, 40 Ericas and 10 Epacrises	5	0	0
25	do.	do. ,, 20 Ericas and 5 Epacrises	3	0	0
12	do.	do. ,, Choice Ericas	2	2	0

J. and J. F. take leave to acquaint Cultivators of Fuchsias and Verbenas that their collections contain the best and most esteemed varieties. All orders they may be favoured with packed with the greatest care, and delivered free in London.

P.S.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Nurseries, Clapham, near London, Oct. 27, 1843.

FINE NAMED TULIPS.—The Subscriber having a large supply of fine bulbs of the above popular flower, begs to offer them upon the following very moderate terms, viz.: 100 sorts by name for 5l.; 50 sorts by name for 2l. 10s., which will comprise portions of Bizarres, Roses, and Byblœmens, and will be found worthy the attention of the amateur and practical florist.—WILLIAM MAY, Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, Bedale, Yorkshire, Oct. 27, 1843.

TULIPS, &c.

JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, Chapel-lane, Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, begs to call the attention of Amateurs to his large and well-selected collection of TULIPS, AURICULAS, POLYANTHUSES, CARNATIONS, and PICOTEES, Catalogues of which may be had on prepaid application.

J. S. requests a call to examine his prices of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES, &c. which have been highly spoken of by the Editor of every Publication in one of his Leading Articles, as well as twenty-six notices to Correspondents (one not being sufficient, which will be found in many instances from 50 to 250 per cent less expensive), and all of which, at the time of layering, were in colour.

J. S. has published a descriptive Catalogue of TULIPS, price 2s., which may be had of Messrs. ORR and Co., London.

EARLY DOUBLE AND SINGLE TULIPS.

MARNOCK AND MANLEY have selected with great care, within the last few years, Fifty Varieties of Early Double Tulips, by name, 1 bulb of each, 1l. Fifty Varieties of Early Single Tulips, 1 bulb of each, 1l. Fine Dutch Bulbs of every description at moderate prices. — Nursery, Hackney, Oct. 24, 1843.

Holton Nursery, near Halesworth, Suffolk.

E. REDNALL begs to inform his Friends and Planters generally, that his CATALOGUE OF CHOICE SHRUBS AND AMERICAN PLANTS is now ready, and may be had on prepaid application at his Nursery, as above, or his residence at Stowmarket.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—P. E. ERHARD, of the firm of J. D. Zocher and Voorheim Schneevoegt, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has a fine Collection of all kinds of DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS, under which are all the best and new double and single Hyacinths, a large Assortment of Early Tulips, and a large Quantity of fine Roots of Gladiolus floribundus, Lilium superbum, English and Spanish Iris, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones, Ranunculus, Amaryllis, Snowdrops, and Crocuses, in many Varieties, &c., &c. Depot, 350, Strand, corner of Burleigh-street.

DUTCH HYACINTHS for Forcing, 4s. per dozen; Best do., for Glasses, 6d. to 1s. each. Double Roman and Paper-white Narcissus, 4s. per dozen; Single and Double Duc Van Thol Tulips, 2s. per dozen. Also Crocus, Iris, Jonquils, Narcissus, Anemones, and Ranunculus, of which priced List may be had free, per post, from A. CORBETT's Italian and Foreign Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN.
KENSINGTON NURSERIES.

MESSRS. RICHARD FORREST AND Co. beg respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public that their collection of DUTCH ROOTS has been imported this season in very fine condition, and Catalogues may be had on application. They beg leave also to direct attention to their superior assortment of FRUIT-TREES and other General Stock in their different Nurseries, which never were finer than this season. The collection of Camellias and other Greenhouse Plants are also very fine, with several very large well-grown specimens of Statice macrophylla, in the Stove, with many other interesting new plants.—General Catalogues may be had on application.

BRUGMANSIA SPE. NOVA.

THOS. BRIDGFORD AND SON, Spa Field Nursery, Ball's Bridge, Dublin, having a fine stock of the above plant, which will prove a valuable addition to the Greenhouse, from its propensity to flower in plants at 12 to 18 inches high. It is perfectly distinct from all of the species. Strong established plants are now ready for sending out at 10s. 6d. each. Thos. B. and SON have also a fine specimen plant of the same, with three flowers now expanded; it is three feet high, well furnished, which they will dispose of. B. Spe.—Plant flowers abundantly on small specimens; flowers about the same length as those of B. suaveolens, with the calyx full half the length of the corolla, both white; flowers highly perfumed; the rim of the corolla is divided into five long points; rim and calyx much reflexed, which, with the long calyx, give the plant a decided character; the throat of the corolla is of a beautiful greenish white colour.

Answer to "J. C. L." *Gardeners' Gazette, May 28th, 1842*:—"If your Brugmansia retains its large spathaceous calyx, it must be new. Florapondia is the name given to B. coccinea. We are not acquainted with the present species. It does retain its large spathaceous calyx.—*J. C. L.*"

A plant having been sent by us to Mr. Low, Clapton, with seven flowers expanded, to be by him exhibited at the Chiswick Horticultural Show in August, 1843, the flowers of which were injured in its transmission, consequently was not exhibited; it has since flowered with Mr. Low, and is noticed in "Paxton's Botanical Magazine" for September, 1843. The seeds of the above Species were received by J. C. Lyons, Esq., Ladiston, Westmeath, from Chili, from whom we received our plant.

The Double White Brugmansia, noticed by DR. LINDLEY in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, September 16th, 1843. Seeds of which were also received from Chili by "J. C. L.," along with B. Spe, Nova, plants of which T. B. and SON will have ready to send out in May, 1844. 48, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

THOMAS CRIPPS, NURSERYMAN, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, respectfully begs to direct attention to his splendid collection of ROSES, comprising every novelty worthy of notice; and which are offered at the following prices, the selection being left to T. C.:—

	per doz.		per 100
Fine Standards	30s.	or	10l. 0s.
Half Standards	12s.	,,	4l. 0s.
Do. do. fine	18s.	,,	6l. 0s.
Do. do. very superior . .	24s.	,,	7l. 10s.
Dwarf Roses	6s.	,,	1l. 10s.
Do. do. fine	12s.	,,	3l. 15s.
Do. do. very superior . .	18s.	,,	5l. 10s.

Plants of the new Cloth of Gold Rose, if ordered early, will be sent out in November at 21s. each. If purchasers will favour T. C. with a list of the sorts they already possess, no duplicates shall be sent.

ROSES.

H. LANE AND SON beg to announce that their CATALOGUE OF ROSES for 1843-44 is just published, and will be forwarded as usual, free, to all their former patrons, and to others on application, inclosing a 2d. postage stamp to the Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Herts; also at Mrs. JOHNSTONE's, Covent-garden Market, and at Mr. NUTTING's, 46, Cheapside, London.

H. LANE and SON flatter themselves they need not assure those Ladies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured them with their orders that the utmost reliance may be placed in having their future commands executed in the best possible manner and on the most liberal terms; at the same time they would take this opportunity of assuring those who may for the first time entrust them with their commands that the same principles which have hitherto been their guide will in no instance be deviated from.

H. L. and SON would further beg to observe that they have many thousands of ROSES in pots exclusively for Greenhouse culture and early forcing, and that their general stock of Roses, in point of extent and growth, is second to none in the kingdom.
Great Berkhampstead, Herts, Oct. 27, 1843.

"PELOPS" AND "EVERTON," two of the best PANSIES in cultivation—raised in 1843 by THOS. O'GRADY, Esq., Grove House, West Derby, near Liverpool.

JOHN LUCAS, Gardener to Mr. O'GRADY, begs leave to say he is enabled, by permission, to let out the above new and distinct variety of PANSY for general cultivation at 10s. the pair. The stock of both is limited.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

CHANDLER AND SONS, Vauxhall Nursery, London, having a large stock of Young Plants, well budded, and now in a good state for sending away, of this beautiful Autumnal Flower, can supply good plants in pots at 12s. per dozen, and larger plants at 18s. per dozen. C. and SONS' Collection, including many new sorts, will be in full flower during the ensuing month.

C. and SONS have also a fine Stock of Evergreens and Fruit-trees which they can offer at moderate prices.

FINEST CARNATIONS and PICOTEES.

YOUELL AND CO. beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Extensive List, with Prices, of the above highly-esteemed Flowers, which appeared on the Advertising pages, 706 and 707, of this Paper, of the 14th inst., and will be found to contain every variety worthy of cultivation.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 26, 1843.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

MESSRS. N. AND B. NORMAN'S CATALOGUE of Show varieties, with which they have gained 29 Prizes this season, can be had on pre-paid application.—Bull-fields, Woolwich.

HOLLYHOCKS, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, &c.

WILLIAM MAY begs to state that he is provided with a supply of the above plants of select quality. The Hollyhocks are of his own stock, which he has been selecting for the last 21 years, and are of every shade of colour. The Herbaceous plants have also been carefully collected, and are of the most showy varieties, comprising the most popular Generas in present cultivation, such as Phloxes, Pentstemons, Aconitums, Anemones, Delphiniums, Campanulas, Lupinus, Œnothera, &c.

The Hollyhocks in collections of 100 plants for 40s.; 50 plants, 20s.; 25 plants, 11s. The Herbaceous plants, 100 sorts correctly named for 42s.; 50 sorts, 25s., of W. M.'s selecting, including package. Hollyhock seed saved from best double flowers, 200 seeds for 2s. 6d.; 500 seeds for 5s; Pansy seed saved from best prize flowers, in 2s. 6d. and 5s. packets.

N.B.—To those friends who received their Hollyhock plants late last year, W. M. begs to state that any they may have lost in consequence, he will be glad to replace free of charge. A remittance or reference from unknown correspondents is solicited.—Hope Nurseries, Leeming-lane, Bedale, Yorkshire, Oct. 27, 1843.

HOLLYHOCKS.

J. KITLEY, Lyncombe Vale Nursery, Bath, begs to inform the Public that he is now ready to send out his much-admired Collection of SEEDLING HOLLYHOCKS, 18 blooms of which won the silver goblet given by A. Lawrance, Esq., and the first of 24 blooms in the Society's prizes at the Victoria Park, and also an extra prize at the Bristol and Clifton Show. The best selected, and named, 1l. 1s., the second-best do., 12s., the third do., 6s. per dozen.

J. K. has now ready fine healthy plants of his SEEDLING PANSY, "Lyncombe Vale Rival," at 5s. each; (see this Paper of the 6th May, 1843.) Also his SEEDLING CACTUS (speciosa superba, 10s. 6d. per plant; see this Paper of 17th June, 1843). Orders received at Mr. NUTTING's, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside, London, and at the Nursery, as above. A remittance from unknown correspondents will be expected.

FIRE-BALL GERANIUMS.

W. MILLER offers this new sort of SCARLET GERANIUM for sale, with a satisfaction that its beautiful dark velvetty flowers, dwarf habit, and glossy, smooth, green foliage, will make it a good addition to every Greenhouse and flower-garden, and please every purchaser. It was taken to the June Show at Chiswick, and much admired. Plants will shortly be ready to send out, at 5s. each, post free. The usual trade allowance when three or more are taken.—Providence Nursery, Ramsgate, October 27, 1843.

THOMAS BROWN begs to acquaint the Growers of PANSIES that strong Plants of his fine collection are now ready for sending out, including several novelties not before offered for sale; also, an extensive collection of PINKS (comprising all the established Show-flowers), CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, TULIPS, &c., &c.—Slough Nursery, Oct. 27, 1843.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2l. 10s.; British Queen, 1l., and Eliza, 10s. per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 27, 1843.

WM. HEALE AND SON, NURSERYMEN, &c., beg most respectfully to acquaint, the Public and Trade in general that they have still a large stock, both Standards, Dwarf, and Trained, of their celebrated HYBRID PLUM, raised between the Greengage and Orleans. And as their circular of last season respecting it was limited to their immediate connexion, they now call the attention of the public to the following particulars: colour yellow, inclining to russet next the sun, size of a modern Apricot, possesses the flavour of the Greengage, with the prolific habits of the Orleans, and bears abundantly either as a standard or trained, constituting a most important addition to our hardy fruits, and ought to be grown in all collections. Fine three-year-old trees, 3s. 6d. each; do. trained, 5s. each.
Nurseries, Calne and Devizes, Oct. 27, 1843.

SHILLING'S NEW EARLY GROTTO PEA.

J. AND S. SHILLING have succeeded in raising the above Pea. The Early Frame Pea, impregnated with the Grotto or Oyster Marrow, which they with confidence recommend to the Public generally, *being quite as early, and nearly double the size of any early Pea in cultivation.* Quite hardy, will stand the winter well, and a good Bearer; the Pod large and long. They would particularly recommend it to the attention of Market Gardeners.

Price 3s. per Quart; 10s. per Gallon; 17s. 6d. per Peck; 30s. per Half-bushel; 2l. 10s. per Bushel. They have likewise a few Packets of Calceolaria Standishii Seed, at 5s. per packet; sent free by post, on the receipt of Postage-stamps, or a Post-office Order.

London Agents: Messrs. FIELD and CHILD, Seedsmen, 119, Lower Thames-street, London; Messrs. W. and T. NOBLE, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London.

J. and S. SHILLING, Nurserymen, Northmarnborough, Odiham, Hants, Oct. 27, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK AND CO. beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3s. 6d. per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Peas," 14s. per bushel.
Newcross, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, Oct. 27.

WM. STIDOLPH, NURSERYMAN, near the Plough Inn, Bromley Common, Kent, 2¼ miles from Bromley, begs to acquaint Gentlemen, Gardeners, and Planters, that he has for sale 2000 good LAURELS, from 3 to 5 feet and upwards, that will remove with good roots and a ball of earth; 100 PURPLE BEECH, 4 to 7 feet; IRISH IVY, 7 to 8 feet; 5000 TRANSPLANTED ASH, 4 to 6 feet; and a quantity of Horse Chesnuts, English Elms, Mountain Ash, &c. &c., from 12 to 16 feet.

ON SALE, as under, fine healthy well-furnished Plants, twice transplanted, and very suitable for planting as Game Cover, 20,000 EVERGREEN PRIVET, 24 to 36 inches high, at 20s. per 1000. 12,000 COMMON LAUREL, 18 to 24 inches high, at 50s. per 1000—will be delivered at Liverpool or Whitehaven; free of charge.—Apply to DAVID CREDIE, Nurseryman, Gatehouse, N.B.

ROOTS OF NEW DAHLIAS for sale, which gained prizes at Teddington and Kingston Exhibitions:—Twickenham Rival; yellow, tipped with red, beautiful round petals; a superb show-flower.

	£	s.	d.
Ground Roots, each	5	0	0
Pot do. ,,	2	10	0

Gaines' Princess Alice; clear white, beautiful form, well up in the centre; constant show-flower. Ground Roots, 5*l.* each.

May be obtained of N. GAINES, Florist, Surrey Lane, Battersea; also his list of first-rate Pelargoniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Auriculas, Cinerarias, Chrysanthemums, &c., which contain many seedlings and new varieties not before offered to the public.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Wednesday, Nov. 1	Society of Arts	8 P.M.
Friday, ,, 3	Botanical	8 P.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 7	Linnean	8 P.M.
,, ,,	Horticultural	2 P.M.

THE first step which a gardener should take in order to determine the best method of cultivating a plant is to make himself perfect master of its structure and natural habits. When he has ascertained what Nature has intended the plant to do, and what means she has furnished it with to accomplish the ends for which it is destined, then, and not till then, will he be able to judge correctly of the way in which it may be treated under the artificial circumstances of a garden. Then, too, he may know how far it is possible to alter its nature in order to render it more subservient to his purposes. One would think this to be a truth which there is no disputing, and we do not imagine any one hardy enough altogether to deny it; and yet it is practically neglected every day.

We dare not ask a farmer whether he perfectly comprehends the natural habits of Wheat; and a gardener would probably be affronted if the same inquiry were made of him as regards a Strawberry plant. Nevertheless we will undertake that nine-tenths of both farmers and gardeners have never considered the exact mode of growth of either the one or the other of these common plants. "It is impossible not to understand what is daily before our eyes," would probably be the gentlest answer we should receive. However, let us see what the fact is as regards the Strawberry. It is not long since we were obliged to explain circumstantially the reason why the leaves of the Strawberry plant should not be cut off in the autumn, according to a barbarous practice which exists in many parts of the country. The endless questions put to us on that occasion afford the most conclusive proof that the real nature of the plant, so far as its leaves are concerned, was not at all comprehended. Now we are asked why we object to the custom of digging between the rows of Strawberry plants, classing that too among barbarous practices; and this shows that the questioners have also not considered the manner of growth of this common herb.

A Strawberry plant consists of a very short stem, seated just at the surface of the ground, covered with leaves, and throwing out from its lower end long slender woody *perennial* roots, which divide into a multitude of branches. The stem itself consists of a soft centre, with a woody outside, over which is the bark, which bears the leaves. The soft centre is a very large pith, and the Strawberry stem is in fact not essentially different from the branch of a tree, one year old, with all its joints so contracted as to touch each other. The pith is a great receptacle of organizable matter; it is the source whence the leaves and fruit are fed in the spring and early summer; its starchy and gummy contents may be observed at this time of year, by any one who will cut it across and touch it with iodine; the gum will then become brown, the starch violet, and the woody matter will remain of a clear yellow. The roots extend to a considerable distance from the stem, branching in all directions in search of food, and increasing in number as the stem increases in age. Their object is to obtain unorganised food from the soil, especially water, of which we know the Strawberry to be greedy. When undisturbed they live for a long time, and are at all times ready to answer the demands made upon them by the leaves and fruit.

This is the natural state of things with the Strawberry. We are aware that some persons believe that the roots are only annual, and that the Strawberry-stem itself becomes hard and lifeless after the first season: but these are so evidently mistakes—as any one may satisfy himself by a little examination of the plant—that it seems almost unnecessary to notice them further: the only evidence we need offer in opposition to these views is to be found in those Strawberry-beds which are allowed to remain for twenty years and more without replanting, and without any deterioration of the produce. The stem of the Strawberry, no doubt, perishes—and so do the roots, after a time; but by no means after the first season; and, so far as the roots are concerned, not till after even many seasons, if they are allowed to remain undisturbed. Mr. Knight long since exposed the error of supposing the Strawberry roots to be annual productions only. "I deny," said he, "their being annual productions only; and I contend that whenever they are found wholly lifeless round the surface of the mould of pots, as they often are after unfavourable winters, the growth and produce of the plants in the succeeding year will be much diminished." Nothing can be more true, as those Gardeners found to their cost, who, in the winter of 1837-8, allowed their Strawberry-plants in pots to be exposed to the severe frost: the flowers of all such plants became "blind."

Such being, as we conceive, the true nature of a Strawberry-plant, it is obvious that the roots should be preserved. If we ask what advantage is gained by destroying them—as necessarily happens by digging among them, for they are very long rooted—the answer, and the only answer, is, that the soil near the Strawberry-plants becomes so hard after a season's gathering, that it is unfit for their support. This may be, in some places; but if so, it would be better to loosen the ground with forks as soon as the crop is gathered, when the destruction of a few roots would be of less consequence, than to break it up and destroy a large proportion of the roots in winter or late in autumn.

No possible advantage can be derived from destroying the Strawberry-roots, whatever may be gained by loosening the soil in which they grow. But the *disadvantages* of destroying them are serious. These roots contain within them organizable matter in considerable quantity; as soon as their growth is renewed in spring, they extend by the assistance of that substance, which enables them to form their spongelets, and to advance into the earth in search of water, &c., which they immediately convey to the stem, while all the organizable matter in that stem is expended, as Nature intends, in the nourishment of new leaves and fruit. But if the roots are wholly destroyed, then the organizable matter in the stem must be directed downwards for the formation of more roots, and of course the supply intended for the leaves and fruit is diminished in proportion to the quantity of roots which the stem has to form; for it must always be remembered that roots cannot be organised out of nothing. The Strawberry-stem, which is intended to form leaves and fruit only, cannot have its power diverted to the formation of roots without diminishing the vigour of the leaves and fruit.

A much-valued correspondent says that he is well acquainted with the practice of market-gardeners, and has often regretted to see, in the process of digging between the rows, the number of healthy root-fibres that were destroyed; nevertheless that his theorizing has been sadly puzzled by the handsome crops that followed the operation. But it does not appear to us that this fact affects the question so much as he supposes. We have not to consider whether good crops are obtained in spite of this partial destruction of roots, but whether better crops would not follow its discontinuance. That Nature has a wonderful power of repairing her losses is well known; that this power should be assigned to plants in a greater degree than to animals is one of the most admirable manifestations of Divine Wisdom: for without it the Vegetable Kingdom would disappear from the face of the earth. But it does not exactly follow that, because plants have a wonderful power of resisting the effects of mutilation, they should be called upon to exercise it needlessly. Moreover, it is to be recollected that in market-gardens the cultivation of the Strawberry is much higher than in private grounds; that the soil is extremely deep and rich, the vital energies of the plants excessive, and that all the vegetable functions are in such a state of excitability, that the loss of a portion of the roots—for after all, but a small portion is destroyed there—is of far less importance than in the majority of private gardens.

HOWEVER useful and interesting it may be to the scientific Agriculturist to have extremely accurate and minute analyses of different soils with the view of discovering the efficient causes of fertility, the real practical farmer is only interested in the ultimate results of scientific researches. These, however, have not yet been satisfactorily explained. Theories have been suggested, which may be founded on fact or may be erroneous, for all that has yet been proved; and until it shall have been satisfactorily shown that certain specific ingredients in a soil are either indispensable to the growth and maturity of certain plants, or at least greatly assist in rearing them in perfection, the practical farmer will not vary his usual operations for the sake of mere experiment; and if he did, so many circumstances may concur in rendering an experiment apparently successful in one case, or defeating expectation in another, that the safe plan is to adhere to those principles which universal experience has proved to be sound. With respect to fertility, no man who has the least practical knowledge of Agriculture will deny that the best soils all possess certain mechanical as well as chemical properties, and that the former seem fully as important, if not more so, than the latter. These mechanical properties may be ascertained by persons the most ignorant of chemical science. The first of these is porosity: without pores in the soil no vegetation can go on. If the pores are too large and numerous to retain moisture in dry weather, we have a barren sand; we need only take some of this soil in our hands and we see and feel that the water will filter through it so fast, that, unless there be a constant renovation of it, all moisture must soon be gone. Yet even such barren sands may be rendered productive by irrigation; grass will grow, if there is a constant and regular supply of moisture, even in pounded glass. The roots of the grass will produce a greater continuance of moisture, and in time fill up so many of the pores, as to correct the barrenness. This is a fact which many can vouch for, who have converted the loose old beds of rivers, composed of round pebbles and sharp sand, into rich water meadows. In southern climates water is all that is necessary to make any soil productive. The heat of a tropical sun supplies all the stimulus required for perfect vegetation. Hence the great ingenuity displayed, and the vast labour employed, to raise water, without which the most fertile plains are soon converted into deserts. But water alone will not produce the most useful products of the earth; something more is required, and this is organic matter, which, by its decomposition and subsequent recombination, affords all the substances usually found in plants. Some soils contain a considerable store of this organic matter, preserved by a wise law of nature in a dormant state, if we may so call it, requiring only light, air, heat, and moisture to call forth its latent energies, and to enable it to supply the elements of vegetable growth.

Organic matter, however it may have been formed, does not seem to constitute any of the original minerals of which the earth is composed. We can generally trace it to some probable origin, and conclude that it once formed part of some vegetable or animal which had life, and of which it is the dead remains. All soils which contain much organic matter intimately blended with different earths appear to have been deposited from suspension in water, and consequently consist of very small particles, whatever be the nature of the earths, or the proportions in which they are mixed. If these particles are very minute, and, with water, form a thick mud, which dries into a hard clod, it requires to be made sufficiently porous to allow the roots of plants to strike into them, or else, however rich be its composition, no perfect vegetation can take place: but in these soils there is generally such a portion of minute crystals insoluble in water, which are only kept suspended by the viscidity of the other substances, that, when they are examined with a good magnifying glass, they show sufficient pores for the transmission of moisture and the expansion of the minute fibres of the roots. Such soils are eminently fruitful, so long as the organic matter is not exhausted. This is often for a long period, especially when the rich soil is deep, and fresh portions are brought to the surface by deep ploughing or trenching. It may be that in such soils an able chemist will detect minute portions of various mineral substances, and to these he may in part ascribe some portion of the fertility; but unless it be shown that the absence of these, or a different proportion in other similar soils, has a decided influence on the fertility, may we not, till we have further light thrown on the subject, conclude that these minerals are there accidentally—not necessarily?

Experience has long proved that no soil which has a certain texture, neither too stiff nor too loose, and which contains organic matter in that state in which it is easily decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere, has ever been found unfruitful; and that where there is sterility there is always an evident cause visible in the texture, in the want or superabundance of moisture, or in the admixture of some mineral injurious to vegetation—unless it be from a total and absolute want of organic matter, in which case every farmer knows the remedy, and gives ample manuring. It is but seldom that land with a good texture, and without excess of water or noxious minerals, is entirely barren. It may have been exhausted, it may have been left untilled—but ordinary tillage and sufficient manuring never fail to make it productive.

Experience has taught that the most fertile soils may be exhausted, and that repeated crops of the same kind of produce will exhaust it faster than if a variety of plants succeed each other. But it also teaches that judicious cropping and manuring will perpetuate the fertility. It is proved that the exhaustion of the organic matter is not the only reason of a falling off of the crops when the same plants recur too often.

When science shall have fully determined the cause, and shown the easiest remedy, it will have rendered a most essential service to Agriculture. Let men of science keep this steadily in view; let them make experiments, first in their laboratory, then in the fields, to establish their conclusions, and they will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of all practical agriculturists. At present science has not yet thrown much light on the subject, and the various theories which have been proposed to solve this problem have scarcely a sufficient foundation in certain experience to be received without hesitation, however eminent the authors may be by their deep knowledge and accurate investigation of the nature and combination of the various elemental substances which may be found on the surface of the earth.

This is by no means said to disparage science—far from it; it is to make science and practice go hand in hand; to prevent uncertain theories being received, and by their failure throwing a discredit on science. It is to render the result of scientific experiments certain before any new practice is recommended. With all the expense incurred in the trial of various substances recommended as substitutes for the common manure which is made in the farm-yard, none, except ground bones, which have the sanction of long experience, on light gravelly soils, have yet obtained the general confidence of practical men. The interests of commerce and of individuals have exaggerated the virtues of various manures, which have been imported at a great expense. The results have been so various and uncertain that the practical farmer waits for further evidence before he lays out his money at a venture, and in the meantime is content to apply the means which he knows will fertilize his land, because they have been tested by long experience.—*M.*

The author of one of the estimates of the expense of Wheat-splitting, published last week, has sent the following correction of his observations:—In the calculation No. 3, for planting an acre of Wheat, it should have been stated that the plants were to be planted *one foot by one foot six inches apart*, and not one ft. six in. each way; and at the end it should have been mentioned that an allowance of about 10 per cent. (about one half of that stated by Mr. Palmer) from the entire number was made for replanting, an expense which seems unavoidable in such cases, for Mr. Palmer in his very careful experiment in pots had a failure of 20 per cent. after the final planting out; therefore, before any fair criterion can be formed, less than 10 per cent. cannot be calculated upon for failure, after planting, when the plants are placed at such a great distance apart; for if failures were allowed to remain, the loss of ground would be very great.

NOTES ON CUSCUTA TRIFOLII OF BABINGTON.

This apparently new pest to the Agriculturist, and about which so much has lately been said in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, has made its way into the Isle of Wight. My attention was first drawn to it last summer by Mr. Robert Gibbs, an intelligent farmer at Thorley, near Yarmouth, who begged some information of me as to the name and properties of a plant which he designated as a kind of Vine * without leaves, and which he complained had overrun and greatly injured a field of Clover immediately adjoining the farm. On going to the spot, I found large patches, of many feet in diameter, quite matted with a Cuscuta, which I am almost ashamed to say I hastily pronounced to be the greater Dodder (C. europæa), a species very abundant in one locality on the wild top near Kerne, a farm about half-way between Brading and Newchurch, where it was pointed out to me two or three years since by my friend Dr. T. B. Salter, of this town, though previously noticed as a native of the Isle of Wight by Mr. Joseph Woods, many years ago, in Turner and Dillwyn's "Botanists' Guide," and found by that gentleman at Lake, near Sandown, where I have often sought it unsuccessfully. I may here observe, parenthetically, that the Hop is a most universal and profusely abundant inhabitant of this island, and I am persuaded is equally with the Red Currant (Ribes rubrum) truly and aboriginally indigenous here, occurring copiously in our moist hedges and deep boggy thickets, and occasionally substituted by the poorer classes for the cultivated plant in their domestic brewings, for which I am told it answers extremely well. But to resume our subject of the Clover Dodder. This erroneous conclusion of mine, to which I was led by the stouter stems of the plant, and their paler colour as compared with those of C. epithymum (a species from which scarcely a patch of Furze in any part of the island is entirely free, and which on our larger heaths and commons often infests that shrub as it were with entangled skeins of scarlet silk), prevented my paying more attention to the subject till again called to it by the notices of this new Cuscuta, in the "Phytologist," Numbers xix. and xxi., pages 412 and 466, when it was too late to obtain specimens. But last week, being again at Yarmouth, I was informed by Mr. George Gibbs, brother of Mr. R. Gibbs, that the Dodder had appeared in another field of the same farm very remote from the first stated. Thither I immediately repaired, and found it occupying a spot of very limited extent, but still in flower (Oct. 12); nor were any seed-vessels yet formed. Having furnished myself with flowering specimens of C. epithymum from a neighbouring common, I proceeded to examine their relative character, of which the following imperfect sketch is the result, not being able to compare the capsules and seeds of each species together:—Even with the disadvantage of operating on dried specimens only, Mr. Babington has displayed his usual tact for discrimination in most correctly assigning the characters of his presumed new species, as far as it was possible for him to ascertain them under those circumstances; nor to his diagnostic formula (Phytol., No. xxi., p. 467) have I anything at present to add; it perfectly agreeing with my fresh specimens. The calyx, as Mr. Babington remarks, either quite equals, or very nearly so, the corolla in length; the segments are narrower, or more sublanceolate, than in C. epithymum; the tube of the calyx larger, and perhaps rather less deeply cleft than in that, colourless, or slightly tinged with green only. In C. epithymum the calyx is mostly purplish, though occasionally also devoid of colour, and variable in its relative length to the corolla; as in some of the flowers in the specimens before me, the calyx-points nearly touch the opening segments of the latter, though in general coming much short of them. The corolla of the Clover Dodder is evidently more terete, or inclining to cylindrical, than in C. epithymum; the segment less abruptly acuminate or more tapered, and very acute. The flowers in all my specimens of C. trifolii are manifestly larger (nearly, I should say, half as large again), and of a purer white, than in the other; the clusters fewer flowered and less globose, the stems in general stouter and paler red or yellow; hence the cause, as before mentioned, of my mistaking it for C. europæa rather than for our smaller C. epithymum*. I do not find any material difference in the scales in the throat of the corolla, though they may perhaps be somewhat more deeply cleft in the Dodder of the Clover, as suggested by the Editor of the "Phytologist;" these scales are, however, very irregularly laciniated in both, as regards the depth, number, and direction of the segments. The styles and stamens appear precisely similar in each; but I think none of the flowers in the specimens before me of Cuscuta Trifolii are four-cleft, which is commonly the case with some on every example of C. epithymum. I hope next year to be enabled more fully to investigate this important subject, by an examination of the Dodder in all stages of its growth, and to obtain, if possible, some information as to the date of its first appearance in the island.

Towards a settlement of the question,—whether the Clover and Furze Dodder be distinct species or not, further examinations of the plants in seed is necessary. I am inclined to Mr. Babington's opinion, that it is probably specifically different from C. epithymum; and I ground my view not only on the characters just assigned, which may be liable to variation from soil or the nature of the plants on which the parasite grows, but from the extreme unlikelihood that a species of so rare occurrence in most parts of England, and very abundant in this island, should so far and so suddenly change its habits, as all at once to seize upon and infest, with still increasing pertinacity, a cultivated plant of yet more extensive distribution; for which, till within a recent period, it was never observed to evince any predilection. In other words, were the Clover Dodder and the Maidenhair † of our Isle of Wight commons, one and the same species, would our Agriculturists have so long remained in happy ignorance of the mischief already caused to their Clover crops by the introduction—no doubt from abroad—of the former rapacious parasite? Unless measures are taken to prevent the further spread of this pernicious annual, the evil threatens to become more serious, because more universal, than has been the dissemination in our corn-fields of the gaudy but notorious Poverty weed,‡ (Melampyrum arvense, Linn.) which, from negligence in keeping the land clean, has been suffered to creep nearly across the entire breadth of the southern part of the island wherever the land partakes of a calcareous nature, the absence of lime appearing to be a barrier to its progress onward. As the plant is annual, comes up strong, and pulls up easily, I am persuaded that it might be completely kept under, if not entirely eradicated, by setting women to weed it out before the Wheat comes into ear. At present the plant is suffered to grow up and ripen its seeds with the crop; these are partly shaken out in mowing or reaping, to come up when the land is next laid down for Wheat, the rest gathered in with the sheaves are threshed out with the grain, which they most resemble in size and colour, and having the same specific gravity, cannot be separated by winnowing to the great detriment of the latter, to which, when made into bread, these seeds impart a hot unpleasant flavour, and communicate a blue colour to the flower, besides depreciating the marketable value of the grain so contaminated. I apprehend the good husbandry of Norfolk must now have banished the Melampyrum from the arable land to the adjoining banks, its natural and legitimate place of growth, and where it can do no harm whatever. Bulky and prolific as this weed is, it is yet doubtless one of the easiest to subdue, provided the attempt at extirpation be made at a proper season, and with the requisite care.

In conclusion, I may remark that the present summer has been very unfavourable to the growth of those filiform parasites, the Cuscutas, at least in this island, where they have been much less abundant than usual. From reference to the works of many continental Botanists, there seems reason to conclude that our Clover Dodder has as often, if not oftener, been passed by for C. europæa, or for C. epithymum, since, judging from my own specimens, the lately-introduced stranger unites to structural affinity with the latter the larger size and general aspect of the former.—*W. A. Bromfield, Ryde.*

* Vine is a common term in the Isle of Wight and South of England generally for any twining or scandent plant; thus, Clematis Vitalba is called Bed-vine, or corruptly Bedwine, Tamus communis, Wild Vine, &c. &c.

* I presume the same error is committed by Bertoloni in "Fl. Ital.," where he says, speaking of C. europæa, "Hæc stirps pestis pratorum est, in quibus serunt Trifolia, aut Medicaginem sativam L.;" and then goes on to propose a remedy, which it behoves our farmers to attend to in time: "Abscinde, et projice, antequam perficiat semen, si vis destruere et purgare pratum." Which sensible advice may, for the benefit of those country gentlemen, be laconically Englished,—"Cut and carry before it seeds, and so save your crops."

† The vernacular name here for Cuscuta epithymum.

‡ The honour of having conferred this undesirable ornament to our Wheat fields is traditionally imputed to Spain, and the Island of Jersey, which last place is certainly and happily exempt from its presence. My own opinion is that we are probably indebted to Norfolk for the specious plague, it having been imported with Seed-Wheat from that county—one of the few in England known to produce it.

THE ACCUMULATIVE SYSTEM OF POTTING.

The principal instances which led to a recognition of the practicability of applying larger portions of material in the process of potting, and so of superseding the ordinary mode of shifting from small to larger pots, were in the cultivation of Schizanthus retusus and the Garden Balsam, the growth of the latter having been deferred until so late a period, that no hope was entertained of flowering it under ordinary management.

It is well known that uniform success in the culture of Schizanthus retusus is, up to the present time, attended with a difficulty which nothing but a correct knowledge and application of proper soils to the various physiological differences in the organs of plants can overcome. At the period to which this statement refers, (1829 and 30), the plant in question was of recent introduction, and in many instances baffled the endeavours of cultivators in their attempts to obtain mature growth. There was no particular difficulty in its early management, that is to say, from the seedling state up to its removal from sixty sized pots, the cause of which may be assigned to the increased temperature to which it would for that period be exposed, and which would maintain an excitability equal to the amount of light, heat and moisture to which it was subjected. It was on its removal to a lower temperature, and exposure to an increased action of chemical agency by heavier quantities of soil in shifting to larger pots that its tendency to resist the ordinary rules of cultivation was manifested, whatever the position or variation of treatment it otherwise received. At this period I had imbibed (as one result of self-taught practice) an erroneous opinion as to the qualities and effects of heath-mould; and the practice I had adopted of using a portion of that material in almost every instance of cultivation is still brought to mind, by its unfavourable results upon all plants whose quick growth requires such materials *only* as favour a rapid circulation, so as to enable the organs of the plant to assimilate as much food as the excitability of those organs demands.

The effects which generally followed the removal of Schizanthus retusus to heavier masses of soil were, in the instances which fell under my observation, a sudden stoppage in growth and a collapsed state of the parts; and these symptoms generally succeeded the waterings usually required after a long exposure to sun-heat, which had caused a full absorption of the previous supply of moisture; and in all cases the results were aggravated or fatal, in proportion to the fluctuating influences of a low and clouded atmosphere, and *vice versa*. The material then employed, and under which such effects followed, was a mixture of loam, peat, highly decomposed leaf-mould (the latter giving the appearance of loose black garden soil), and a portion of sand. The two first were wholly destitute of fibre, and the third was in such a state of decomposition as to leave no traces of organic remains; consequently the texture of the compost was such that the application of water served only to increase its retentive and binding effect. Having sustained repeated losses, I in vain consulted, for a remedy or practical reason, those who had experienced similar failures; and though I found instances of greater success up to a certain point, yet no consistent reason could be assigned why plants of a finer growth should be subject to the same fatality as others. At that time I was unable to detect the cause, by seeing the necessity, when plants approached maturity, of adapting the materials employed in their cultivation to their constitutional character or habits.

These unsatisfactory results naturally led to consulting Nature through the medium of her own works, and as her own interpreter. Having accidentally observed the difference between two plants of the same size, one of which had grown in the compost before alluded to, and the other in fibrous sandy loam with a little leaf-mould, and that the latter far exceeded the former in the healthy expansion of its leaves, I could not fail to connect the difference in their appearance with the opposite combination of material used in their growth.

I have already stated that the compost previously used was destitute of vegetable matter in a partially decomposed and friable state. Not having within reach such materials as appeared essential for the object in view, I resolved upon the nearest approximation to them.

For some time previous to this experiment I had adopted successfully the practice of using coarse flakes of half-decomposed manure in a thoroughly dried and friable

unbroken state, as a substratum over the bottom drainage, in the cultivation of many ornamental plants, whose structure enabled them to assimilate food from gross vegetable matter; and from a recollection that however luxuriant were the growth of such plants, and however powerful their absorbent functions, the material alluded to never became so far decomposed as to lose its organic remains, but retained its friable and partially dried state when again exposed, after the completion of a season's growth, I adopted in the present instance the same material, when sufficiently reduced through a sieve, as a valuable substitute, in part, for leaf-mould. The proportions of materials were now as follows:—Two parts selected from the fibrous portion attached to patches of grass, upon a heap of close marly loam, with a nearly equal quantity of the artificial leaf-mould and wood-ashes (the two latter in a partially dried state); a portion of white sand was added. By thus substituting for the retentive qualities of the former mixture one with a very different mechanical texture, I was ultimately enabled to transfer plants from 60-sized pots to 16 and 12-size, with perfect success. And as a proof of the superior effect which this preparation exerted over others of an opposite nature, it will be as well to add that the loam was naturally so adhesive as to form a crust over the surface daily, after watering, and for some time required attention to its removal, in order to admit the united agency of sun and air.

It was now most interesting to observe the graceful and expansive growth, manifesting a healthy circulation derived from genial food, and still more so to see the enlargement of the glanduliferous organs, which ornamented its stems, the unusual development of which induced me to regard them as significant symbols of health, and also as organs of respiration which Nature had designed as a means whereby the plant is enabled to balance its own excitability and power of absorption, and the fluctuating influences of atmospheric and solar agency.

The principle involved in the foregoing instances of cultivation may be given as follows, namely:—

An accurate acquaintance with the physiological or organic structure of plants, is of essential importance to a knowledge of the *nature, extent*, and *application* of the agencies which sustain them.—*William Wood.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XLIII.

To relieve the nakedness of the Flower Garden occasioned by the destruction of the half-hardy plants, and also to render it a little gay and interesting through the dull winter months, I have lately been selecting a quantity of dwarf evergreen shrubs, which are either remarkable for early flowering, as Rhododendron dauricum and Daphne Mezereum; for their fruit, as Gaultheria procumbens, and the different kinds of Cotoneaster; for the variegation of their foliage, as in many varieties of Euonymus, Buxus, and Ilex; or for neat and elegant habit, as in Erica, Juniperus, Mahonia, &c., &c. These I intend to cultivate in pots; and at this season, when the garden is cleared of summer flowers, I shall fill the middle of the beds with these plants, and plant the margins with Aconites, Snowdrops, Crocuses, Anemones, early Tulips, and other spring-flowering plants. In this manner I hope to make the Flower Garden unusually gay at a very early season, and next autumn, when I have had more time to mature my plans, I hope to have hundreds of early flowering Chrysanthemums, dwarf plants not more than a foot high, which, intermixed with the shrubs, will render the Flower Garden gay up to Christmas, or in mild seasons, with a slight protection on frosty nights, up to the end of January. Subjoined is a list of the shrubs on purpose to effect this desideratum with. None of them are expensive, but all are beautiful and of easy cultivation.

Andromeda polifolia
.. .. grandiflora
Erica mediterranea
.. australis
.. carnea
.. herbacea
.. hibernica
Rhododendron dauricum
.. .. atrovirens
.. chamæcistus
.. rhodora
.. ferrugineum
.. hirsutum
.. ponticum variegatum
Ledum palustre
.. .. decumbens
.. latifolium
.. .. globosum
Cotoneaster microphylla
.. buxifolia
.. marginata
Polygala chamæbuxus
Daphne mezereum
.. .. flore-albo
.. .. autumnale
.. cneorum
Kalmia glauca
.. angustifolia
.. rubra
.. nitida
.. nana
Mahonia, or Berberis
.. fascicularis
.. Aquifolium
.. nervosa
.. repens
Gaultheria Shallon
.. procumbens
Ribes sanguineum
.. .. glutinosum
.. .. malvaceum
.. .. atro-rubens
.. .. Beatonii

The following plants are remarkable for the variegation of their foliage:—

Euonymus japonicus
.. .. foliis argenteis
.. .. .. aureis
Aucuba japonica
Buxus arborescens
.. .. .. argentea
.. .. .. aurea
.. .. .. marginata
Juniperus Sabina
.. .. prostrata
.. .. variegata
Vaccinium Vitis Idæa
Rhamnus alaternus
.. foliis aureis
.. argenteis [gata
.. angustifolia variegata
Ilex Aquifolium albo marginata
.. .. aureo marginata
.. .. albo picta
.. .. aureo picta
.. .. ferox argentea
.. .. .. aurea

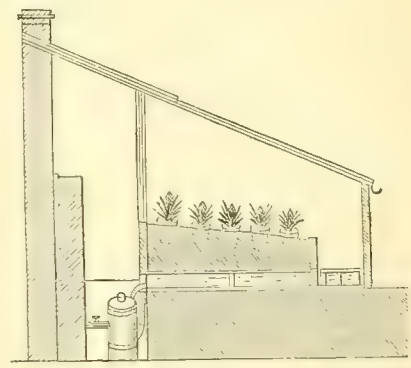
It is necessary in selecting the plants to have them dwarf, and as perfect in form as possible. Where expense is not an object, a number of Azaleas and hybrid Rhododendrons might be forced a little under glass, and would add much to the gaiety of the garden in April and May. —*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

A TANK HOUSE.

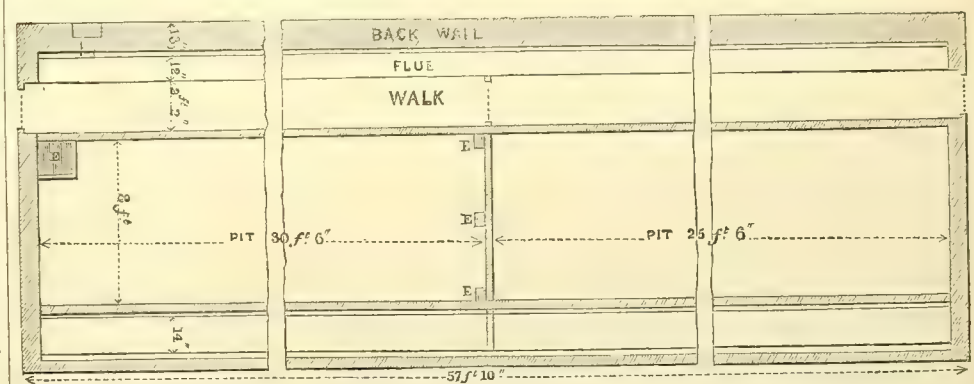
So much has been said on the Tank system of late, that I am induced to lay before my brother gardeners and the public, plans and section of a pit I have lately altered and put up for Lord Doneraile, principally for the growth of Pines. It answers that purpose very well at present, and I have no doubt of its giving every satisfaction. From the few hints I saw in the *Chronicle* last summer about Mr. Rendle's Tank system, I liked the idea much, and about last February I wrote to Mr. R., saying what I had intended for bottom-heat before I read of his Tank, and asked his opinion: he wrote me not to go on with my intentions, but wait for his treatise, which would explain the matter. Accordingly I waited until it came before the public—I might here mention, that about this time twelve months I got by a private letter from Mr. Beaton his opinion and plan for gutters instead of flues, which I put up in our Pinery, where I have Vines also; these have succeeded quite to my satisfaction. The smoke from the boiler is used in the back flue, and has nearly as good a heat as if there was no boiler to serve first. At the boilers is a shaft, to throw the smoke into by dampers when not wanted in the house. I beg to be excused for deviating thus far from my first intention of explaining my new pit only, all of which I hope may be understood, and be of service to others that may intend to follow this mode of heating; and as Mr. Beaton intends writing on this subject, I consider the more it is explained the better. All that I can add at present is, that I have had my fruiting Pines turned out of their pots into the bed since the beginning of August, and they appear to be doing as well as could be wished. My bed keeps a uniform heat of from 80° to 84°. As I had it ready for the plants a month before I thought well to remove them, I had the opportunity of proving the heat by plunging a thermometer in it, and at six inches deep the heat was 80°, and by adding to the fire I found I could raise it to 90° or 100° if I wished. My Fruiting-bed is prepared as near as possible according to Mr. Rendle's recommendation, except the addition of short lead-pipes at about every four feet along the back, to convey water down to the slates amongst the brick-rubbish. This causes a damp heat, and by capillary attraction must damp the soil; my plunging material for succession-plants is coarse river-sand mixed with peat-mould, which I find good. My boiler is one of Stephenson's third size. The bottom of my Tank is of flags laid in common mortar; the joints were at first left quite open, but I afterwards filled them up with roman cement. The sides and divisions are three bricks laid flat in cement, the whole inside is then plastered over with cement about three quarters of an inch thick, and the top is covered close with slates one and a half inch thick. The sides of the bed are all formed with brickwork, and the gutters with brick on edge, laid and plastered with cement, and covered with common slates; on the top are movable slates that can be taken off for steam, as occasion may require; on the back flue are boxes with Cucumbers trained over the back walk; the smoke can also be let off from the boiler into the back flue, when required, by a damper in the upright shaft; and in addition to this, the fireplace is connected with the back flue in case of severe weather, or at any time the heat from the boiler may be found insufficient. I find the Tank efficient and simple, and I have no doubt this is more to the purpose, and cheaper, than the wide gutters proposed in the *Chronicle*. Messrs. Veitch's (of Exeter) system of heating, seems nearly on the same principle as this. I am certain it must work well, and I am sure that this mode of heating will become general after a time, as this heat is so regular and congenial to the plants.—*John Haycroft, Doneraile Gardens, Sept.* 31, 1843.

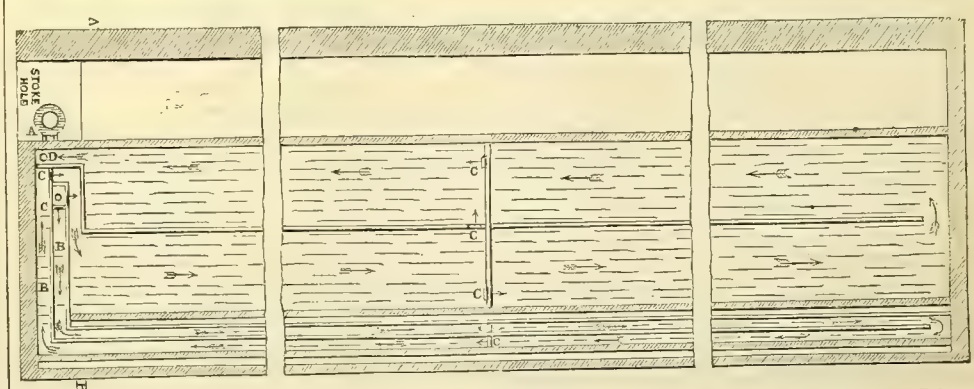
A, represents the boiler.
B, flow and return gutters.
C, Sluices made of zinc three by nine inches.
D, Return pipe.
E, covers over the sluices with boxes the depth of the bed.

N. B.—The sluices in the middle of the bed I open by a bit of strong wire rivcted into the zinc sluice; after the water has traversed the gutters it is turned into the tank at the first sluice from the return-pipe, and if not wanted in the gutters it enters the tank at the flow-pipe, all the other sluices being down, those other sluices are used to regulate the heat in either bed or gutters as required.



Section from A to B.





HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Gardening on Peat-Bogs.—I was wondering, when I was reading the communication of your correspondent "Quercus," when he was telling you about the new kail-yard that he had a hand in makin', gif he was an auld 'prentice o' mine, for he described the situation o' the garden I hae worked in for mony a year, for it was formed chiefly out o' a "sandy bank" and a "quagmire;" for before we commenced makin' the garden, its lower part was a place where the wild duck was sometimes shot while floating on the surface o' the water, and as he says, there were mony "antiques" in and about it, such as arrow-heads made out o' grey quartz, and spoons out o' clay slate, besides quercus, and queras, and queghs, and other queer auld warld things, and the auld Oak rungs were lang enough and broad enough to mak brigs for kintra burns; and as he wants to ken the result o' the experience o' those wha hae gardened on peat, I for one will be ready to gin it as far as my experience goes. The peat in part o' the garden in which I hae earned my bread for mony a day is saxteen feet deep, and I hae had Celery and Cauliflower, sic as he describes himsel', and the dwarf Marrowfats grew gigantically, and at this present hour the stems o' the Jerusalem Artichokes are upwards o' ten feet high, and the shoots o' the Raspberry are not far ahint them, and if some wild beasts were let loose among them, it would somewhat resemble the jungles o' Hindostan. Noo it is a pity that such a gude material as peat is not within the reach o' "Quercus," for I am convinced that it would be a great benefit for his cawk and his clay, for in my lifetime I hae had a little practice wi' baith; mony a happy hour hae I spent amang the moors and mosses o' Berkshire, looking for the white-blossomed Heather; and I hae gathered the Teasel on the

chalky roadsides o' Hampshire, and I hae often thought that the nation sustained an annual loss frae the great quantity o' humus that is carried away wi' the floods o' winter and summer frae the peat-bogs and other places where peat has accumulated, and also from the incalculable quantity o' carbonic acid gas that lies dormant in the chalky districts o' England. Noo, we are informed by folk that should ken weel about kintra affairs, that in weel-drained land the mair organic matter there is in the soil the warmer it is; and if the soil can be better warmed than it is at present, nae doubt some o' our crops will be sooner ready, and others will produce mair; and if mair carbonic acid gas and humus were added to the soil, there is nae saying how big some things would grow. But Liebig says that a' the carbonic acid gas that plants require is derived from the atmosphere; but it is generally allowed that it is the means o' strengthening the timbers o' vegetation, by supplying it wi' carbon; but plants in general are none the worse of a wee thing of it at their roots besides what they may get frae the atmosphere, and then they are sure o't, for we are whiles ready to imagine that one cause produces an effect that is, maybe, brought about by a great number o' causes; so it might not be the best thing at a' times to trust ower muckle to the atmosphere in supplying the wants o' our vegetable productions, for plants soon turn unco dwylie when they want carbon, just something like bones that hae been steeped in muriatic acid, one may turn them round his finger. But I am wandering awa frae peat. But although peat may hae mony gude qualities, care should be taken baith respecting the quantity and the quality that is used; some will lay it on their ground as thick as if they were going to mak an American garden, and to plant it wi' a' the hardy species of Erica, and if it be but partly decomposed, and containing a mixture o' the seeds o' Polygonum aviculare and Rumex acetosella, there will soon be an outcry about the evil properties o' peat, and no ae word about their own ignorance; but peat should commonly be rejected when Cryptogamic Botanists can tell whether the thecæ o' mosses that compose the peat hae double teeth or single teeth, or nae teeth ava. Noo there is mony a part o' England that would be a great deal the better o' a mixture o' humus and carbonic acid gas, and as for the former, there may be plenty of it had in the shires o' Lincoln, Northampton, Huntington, Norfolk, and Cambridge, besides what may be had in the northern counties o' England; and as for the latter, there is nae scarcity of it in the shires o' Berks and Bedford, Hants, Wilts, and Dorset, besides mony other places that might be mentioned; the green sand o' Surrey, the weald clay o' Kent, and the red sand o' Somersetshire, the greywaeke o' Wales, and the soils o' other geological formation, might be all greatly improved by them: but some will be asking—How are we to obtain them? Nae doubt some places will hae to wait a wee; but a time will come when they will be more spread over the kintra: there are already existing coal railways and ice railways, and the time will arrive when there will be peat railway trains and chalk railway trains, conveying these useful materials to where they are wanted, and it may turn out in the end to be far better to use the inexhaustible treasures of our own land in improving the soil and its produce than sending learned men awa to Spain to look for food for British plants, or even bringing henpen across the Atlantic; but these are subjects on which ane like me maun speak warily, and leave it for others to judge who have had mair experience in the matter than—*A Muirland Gardener.*

Orchard Curiosity.—(High Bentham, Yorkshire.)—There is now growing in the orchard of Mr. Richard Ray an Apple-tree in full bloom, being the second time this season; two Apples also of the first crop are still hanging; and what, perhaps, may add a little to the rarity is, Mr. Ray has in his possession, from the same tree, fruit of the last year's growth in a state of preservation.—*Facile.*

Swallows.—A friend of mine, who some years ago had the same quarrel with house martins as your correspondent "S. W.," found that he could effectually counteract their building speculations by rubbing the corners of his windows, &c. with soap. A thin coating of soft soap, besides being offensive in its smell, renders the foundation too slippery for the swallows to build upon; but soap will remove paint, and may be otherwise objectionable. It is, however, the only remedy that I have ever met with. Whatever plan your friend may adopt, I do hope he will allow the swallows as much accommodation as he possibly can. They are eminently useful. In gathering their "appointed food," they certainly keep within bounds insect tribes, whose grubs would prove a terrible scourge both to garden and field. But even were the swallow useless—which none of God's creatures are, who would not love the confiding cheerful bird that nestles under our roofs, as if assured of a welcome? For my part, I should be glad if "S. W." or any other W. of your acquaintance could tell me how I may induce swallows to build with me. In a house which I occupied some years ago, I had a nest in my bed-room window. The old lady who was tenant before me sent to say, that she hoped I would not eject "her swallows." They lived and multiplied unmolested, and rewarded me for my protection by awakening me betimes every morning by their blithesome and business-like twittering. In all nations indeed the swallow has ever been, and must be, an especial favourite; inseparably associated as its presence is with sunny skies, and all that is loveliest and most interesting in creation. Virgil, it is true, accuses it of devouring bees, but every one knows that to be impossible. And Anacreon complains of its disturbing his late and maudlin slumbers. But in what joyous and loving strains has it been sung by other poets of every time and tongue! Above and beyond them all, "the sweet singer of Israel," alluding to it in one of his noblest Psalms, tells us, that "even in the Courts of the Most High the swallow found a nest for herself where she might lay her young."—*A Subscriber.*

Planting.—In a late Number is an article by a correspondent with a Greek signature, on the subject of Planting, which in many respects is highly gratifying, and cannot fail to yield pleasure to any mind anxious to see the barren wastes of our country clothed and ornamented with thriving plantations. Had I accompanied your correspondent in his morning's ride, my gratification would probably have equalled his. At the same time I should have been rather cautious in attributing so much of the pleasing result to an operation which I have seen so much reason to deprecate and condemn, but which our Greek-named friend seems to consider is essential to success—I mean "Pruning;" nevertheless, according to the description given of the mode of operation pursued by Dr. Thackeray, it is much more rational and far less injurious than the wholesale haggling too much practised and recommended by others. Many apparently plausible things have been said and written in favour of pruning which, when attempted to be carried into practice, have resulted only in mischief: some I well remember followed on the publication of Pontey's "Forest Pruner." It may be remembered that in several of the articles I have sent you in deprecation of pruning, I at once admitted that, so far as merely giving a direction to a young tree, the practice is commendable, but no further, and no instrument at all beyond a knife should ever be applied with that view. I also feel no objection to the practice of Mr. Thackeray's woodman in leaving the strongest shoot, although its direction may not be perpendicular; in a thriving tree it will soon assume the upright. My only fear is, and my only reason for writing this is, to caution planters against carrying the practice too far by continuing it after it should be entirely laid aside; for there is a mistaken tendency that way, far too prevalent among us. There seems a discrepancy in your correspondent's description of the original poverty of the soil and the luxuriance of the vegetation; that, however, it is not my business to reconcile; but, are we to infer that it arises from the judicious management of the woods?—*Quercus.*

One-Shift System of Potting.—Having been particularly interested in this system of potting, I procured in the spring some plants of the following kinds, viz., Ericas, Dillwynias, Boronias, Epacrises, and Lachnæas. A friend being anxious to ascertain the progress the roots had made, induced me to turn some of the plants out of their pots, when I found that scarcely any roots had spread laterally through the ball of earth, but that they had run down vertically; and clung with the greatest tenacity to the sides of the inverted part, and even had penetrated through the hole in its bottom, so much so as almost to have filled the pot; and yet the plants are healthy. As I am not the only one interested in this fact, perhaps Mr. Wood, who has written so much recently on the system, will be kind enough to give his opinion on the point.—*C.*

Hops.—I inclose for your examination a specimen of another *lusus*, the male and female Hop on the same plant. This was found in a Hop-ground at Farnham, and was brought me this morning by Mr. Lance, of Blackwater.—*Atlas.*

Begonia Evansiana: Hardy.—I send you herewith a leaf and flower of one of my plants which has been growing now for several years in the open ground, from which I have never removed it. It has blossomed much better this year than it ever did; the flowers are larger and of a much deeper colour than those of the parent plant, which I keep in the greenhouse in winter, and in my parlour in summer, till the leaves and stems fall off.—*J. B., Killanley Glebe, Ballina.*

Bees.—The accounts of Bees in your Paper are curious and interesting. I beg to give you a fact mentioned to me a few days ago by a neighbour. His Bees did not swarm all this year, (nor did mine,) but seemed quite inactive, spreading themselves out on the hive and the wall against which it stood. He rightly judged that there was no further room for their labours in their hive, and he placed beside it a new hive, to which they almost immediately resorted, and in which they built largely. After the lapse of a month or more, conceiving they had completely established themselves in their new hive, he removed it to a distant stand, secure of a new colony. After some days, seeing no resort of Bees attending it, he raised the hive, and found to his astonishment, that not a single Bee was there!—though there was a fine supply of wax, and the greater part filled with excellent honey.—*J. B., Killanley Glebe, Ballina.*

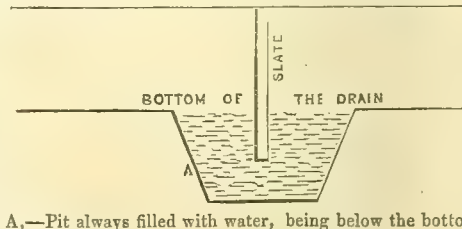
Bokhara Clover.—The seed I send with this note came into my possession about eighteen months ago, having been given to me by a friend, who stated it to be Cabool Lucerne. I sowed it in April, 1842; it grew to about three feet high in the autumn, but showed no seed. I cut it, dried it, and gave it to my horses; they ate it equally well dry as green. In January, 1843, I gave it a good coat of ashes, and let it stand for seed; about the beginning of August it had grown to ten feet high, and was covered with the white flower I now send you; and in the end of September part of the seed was ripe, when I cut it and beat it out by the hand. Having procured a quantity of Cabool Lucerne seed from the Botanical Garden at Saharunpoor, and also from the India House, I was much surprised to find it totally different from what I had first obtained from my friend, having shown a flower precisely the same as our English Lucerne. I send you some of the stalks with the flower, and also the seed in them. The stubble appears to be dead, but I do not intend to meddle with it till after next spring.—*J. L.*—[This is the Melilotus leucantha, or Bokhara Clover.]

Dodder.—If left to itself is likely to become a formidable pest, but may be much easier destroyed by an application of undiluted gas-water, or a solution of salt strong enough to destroy vitality in seeds or vegetation for the time being, than by burning or other methods recommended.—*I. M. S.*

Luminous Plants.—Since my last communication I have obtained some specimens of Schistostega pennata from the herbarium of my friend, Mr. Edwin Quekett. I have in vain looked for crystals in the structure of this moss. Mr. Quekett says in a note, "I cannot find any crystals, nor do the plants look at all sparkling to the eye, which they would do even after being dried, if their luminous character depended on the facets of the crystals reflecting light." Professor Lloyd was probably misled by some of the particles of rock or sand on which these plants grow having got under the field of his microscope. In the specimens I have examined, it is difficult to form an opinion with regard to the explanation of the phenomenon as given by Unger, as the fructification is quite dry. The want of any luminous character in the dried specimens is quite consistent with Unger's statement, that it arises from the vesicular character of the fruit at a particular period of its growth.—*E. Lankester.*

Plans for Flower-Gardens.—There having been some inquiries respecting books containing plans of gardens, I think it may be of service to state that "Loudon's Gardener's Magazine" for the present year contains 15 plans for Flower-gardens, viz., in the numbers for February, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October. There is also some information respecting planting them. In the "Suburban Gardener" there are 7 plans for Flower-gardens, besides many for small ones, and much discussion on the subject. In the "Arboretum Britannicum" of the same author will be found plans for Rosariums, American Gardens, Ericetums, &c.—*W. Ambrose, Gardener to Thomas Mashiter, Esq., Hornchurch.*

Rats.—I have to thank an "Irishman" for his recipe for "attracting" these vermin, but he appears to have overlooked my peculiar case, which was, that I no sooner destroyed one set than another quickly succeeded to commit the same depredations, from the facility afforded them by the drain running through the garden. My object was not so much to destroy as to keep them out, and I think I have quite succeeded in my wishes by adopting the following plan:—At each end of the drain we placed what is here called a "Rat" or "Stink" trap, as it answers either purpose equally well; it is thus constructed: a large pit is sunk considerably below the bottom of the drain, and in this pit, about half its depth down, is placed a slate or stone in a perpendicular position; the bottom being well cemented holds water, and the slate is thus immersed in it. The rat is thus stopped in his journey up or down the drain, and finds himself in deep water quickly, and with a barrier before him which is impassable. I have never found any to dive under the slate and rise on the other side, neither do I think it probable they ever do so; some few rats that happened to be in the drain during the time occupied in making the traps speedily found their way through the mould of the garden again; these we quickly disposed of by nux vomica, mixed with fish, of which they are exceedingly fond. If I am not sufficiently understood in the formation of the trap, the annexed section will perhaps render me intelligible. The slate of course stops the drain entirely, except the space immediately under it.



A,—Pit always filled with water, being below the bottom of the drain.—*Devoniensis.*

Swallows.—In reply to your correspondent at p. 721, I can confidently state that swallows may be prevented building under the eaves of houses by common twine netting, which is easily removed at the period of migration.—*N. S. H., Bury St. Edmond's.*

Dahlias.—If "A Subscriber" will state the names of the Dahlias with which he succeeded last season, and the names of those that have failed this year,—together with the locality, some of your correspondents might be enabled to offer such observations as may possibly give him the information he desires. Without this information any remarks would be speculative.—*T. C. W.*

Weeds in Ponds.—I beg to inform "Aliquis" that I have a pond of 1 r. 13 p., which has been for the greater part of the summer covered nearly all over with weeds, and had so unpleasant an appearance that I determined to fill it up. I had four ducks about my grounds, and occasionally on the pond; about a month ago they attacked the weeds; in about a fortnight they had cleared them all from the surface of the water, and will now probably keep them out of sight. I must not conceal that my ducks have been very troublesome. I purchased them under the belief that they would benefit my garden by eating caterpillars, grubs, and snails; but I do not perceive that they have rendered me much assistance in that way, whilst they have sadly injured my Potatoes. I see by the *Chronicle* that swans clear weeds from water at Brooklands: there was a pair of those birds here, but they were very savage and unpleasant, and did not clear the pond better than the ducks.—*A Villager.*

Pine-Apples.—There have been cut and weighed at Bicton-gardens within the last three weeks, four Queen Pine-Apples, the united weight of which was 22lbs. 2 oz.; the crowns were from 2 to 3 inches high, and the stalks 3 inches in length. These were well swelled and very handsome fruit, one weighed 6 lbs. 2 oz.—*W. Dawson.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE TAMWORTH FARMERS' CLUB.

We hasten to lay before our readers extracts from a speech delivered by Sir Robert Peel, on the occasion of a public dinner, celebrating the institution of this club. Our extracts are from a report in the *Times*:—

Gentlemen,—We are a farmers' club. We are not a society for the protection of agriculture; we have nothing to do with any of the questions relating to agriculture which agitate the public mind and divide public opinion—we are a club for the promotion of the science of agriculture. What we want is to learn how, in the shortest time, at the least expense, to produce the greatest quantity of food, either animal or vegetable, for the consumption of man, without permanent injury to the land. (Cheers.) That is the single object for the promotion of which this club has been formed; and the more we bear it in mind during all our meetings and discussions, the more shall we consult the intentions of its original founders, and the more shall we insure its future prosperity. Gentlemen, I know not how skill in agriculture can be attained except in three ways:—first, by practical experience as agriculturists, by having followed the profession of a farmer; secondly, by acute and extended observation, or by reading the treatises which have been written on agriculture; or, thirdly, by communication, by conversation, by asking questions, by having doubts solved, by comparing experiments, by receiving information. I shall be the last man to undervalue practical experience. If practical experience is founded upon very extended observation, it is of the utmost value; but depend upon it the British farmer is exposed to competition which will make the mere reliance upon limited personal experience a very imperfect resource. If a man's experience is confined to his own district, if he have had no opportunity of comparing the methods of agriculture adopted there with the methods pursued in other districts of the country, if he takes for granted that because for 40 or 50 years he has been employed as a farmer, if he pursues the method which his father before him pursued, he will prosper, and that his personal experience will insure success, depend upon it he will be greatly disappointed. It is impossible to travel for ten miles through this country, it is impossible to go through this parish, without seeing that mere reliance on personal experience as a farmer will not insure success. You see the different degrees of fertility in land of equal natural strength—you see where the land is cultivated by farmers having the advantage of personal experience, the greatest difference in the results, if one brings to bear the advantage of chemical and geological science, and the other merely relies upon the benefits of his own personal observation. (Cheers.) Then, gentlemen, another mode by which the farmers may acquire information is by having access to books—by the opportunities of reading. These opportunities are afforded within this district. In this town a library has been established to which every farmer can have access by paying the moderate contribution of 1*s.* quarterly, and that library contains more than 100 volumes of treatises of various kinds connected with agriculture; and I have no hesitation in saying, on the part of the conductors of that institution, that if any farmers think that an addition can be made to the library, there will be every disposition to make that addition, and thus to increase the facilities for acquiring agricultural knowledge by the perusal of books. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, another mode by which agricultural knowledge may be promoted and extended,—*and I very much doubt whether this would not be found the most effectual mode,*—is by meeting in societies of this kind, not for the purpose of listening to eloquent speeches, but on the part of farmers for the purpose of conducting discussions upon practical points, for the purpose of putting questions, and having doubts solved rubbing each his own mind against the other, and thus communicating and receiving knowledge. This meeting is composed chiefly of landlords and of tenants. I see around me here many landlords possessors of extensive estates; at least, there are many belonging to this club who unite with the character of owners of the soil that of good practical farmers, who derive profit from the cultivation of the soil. As an example, I may give the name of my valued and respected friend, Sir F. Lawley, the President of the club. I unfortunately do not unite those two capacities. I am a landlord, but I cannot say I am a practical farmer, deriving much profit from the cultivation of land; still I hold land, and it becomes me, and it becomes other landlords who have not the means of affording information to their tenants from their own successful pursuit of agriculture—it becomes us to consider in what way we can contribute to the advancement of agriculture. Now, although we may know very little practically about agriculture, yet, living in this agricultural district, and coming constantly in communication with you, my opinion is that landlords without having such practical knowledge, may greatly contribute to the improvement and advancement of agriculture. I take for instance *the breeding of stock*—the improvement of stock within this district. I speak for myself—improvement begins at home; the relation of landlord and tenant is definite and well understood. I speak, therefore, chiefly with respect to my own tenants. Of course, naturally I wish to see a whole district prosperous; but I have an increased interest in my own tenants prospering, and in watching the advance of improvement on my own estate. Now, I say here, in presence of many of my tenants, that I am willing to do everything I can to contribute to the improvement of their stock. (Cheers.) If they, or a committee of the most intelligent of them, will first go to Birmingham, the great metropolis of this part of the country, and ascertain there for what description of stock there is the greatest demand—if they will determine what description of stock derives the greatest improvement in respect to fattening, or gives the greatest quantity of milk by being fed on the pastures of this district, I will, regardless of the price of the animal, introduce here the best I can find—the best bull for instance, and will give to my tenants, for the purpose of improving the breed on my estate, I will give to them and their cows free access to that animal. That, gentlemen, is one mode in which I, a landlord, little conversant with agriculture, but deeply interested in promoting its prosperity, can contribute to its advancement within that particular district for whose prosperity I have the chief concern. Then, again, *with respect to experiments in agriculture*, I have not the slightest doubt nothing is more bewildering to a practical farmer than reading the results of experiments in agriculture of new or patent manure, for instance, natural or artificial. He does not know whether or not it would be safe to make experiments with that manure, because he frequently reads entirely conflicting results from the same series of experiments. He is not certain whether that manure, although partially and temporarily successful, may not have owed its success to the exhaustion of the soil, he does not know whether the experiment had been fairly made; whether those who made the experiment had not a prejudice in favour of the new manure, and gave it some advantage in the trial which it was not entitled to. *Landlords, then, have this means of benefitting their tenantry—namely, of making experiments and exhibiting the results to those who may be practically interested in them.* To take the article of artificial manure,—let tenants doubting on the subject state to their landlords that they cannot place entire confidence in the result, but if the landlord will go to the expense of devoting part of his farm to experiments with a particular manure, they will have a confidence that it shall be fairly applied, and when the results are exhibited to the tenantry at the proper season, they will be better able to determine hereafter whether they will go to the expense in purchasing it, and they will have greater confidence in the expectations they have founded upon that trial. You remember, gentlemen, I set out by stating that practical observations are much more valuable at meetings of this kind than any elaborate eloquent commonplaces about the importance of agriculture. I therefore directed a friend of mine, who I knew had carefully made an experiment with respect to the merits of a new manure, the name of which I have no doubt is quite familiar to you—guano—I directed him to make an experiment with the greatest care and fairness, and communicate to me the result. Gentlemen, he has done so, and I am quite sure you will excuse me if I state to you the particulars of that experiment. My friend took a field of two acres, and planted it with Potatoes. The ridges in which the Potatoes were grown were of the same length, and the Potatoes were of the same quality, and the produce of the several ridges having been taken up and measured, the average result of the produce—(the soil being the same, the Potatoes the same in quality, the manure being applied with perfect fairness, and exactly in the same manner—the average result of the produce was this:—The stable manure gave a proportionate return of 9 bushels of Potatoes, Potter's manure 11 bushels, and guano 15 bushels. I asked for further details, in order that the information might be more complete, and here they are:—The guano and Potter's manure (so called from the name of the person in London who prepares and sells it) were each mixed with wood-ashes and fine mould, in the proportion of one bushel of guano or Potter's manure to six bushels of ashes and mould. A bushel of guano weighs about 85lbs.; three bushels of guano and three of Potter's manure, making 510 lbs. in weight, were put on the ridges at two different times, being at the rate of 3 cwt. per acre, each of these manures costing 14*s.* a cwt.; half of each was put into the ridges when the Potatoes were planted, and the other half when the Potatoes were appearing about one inch out of the ground, covering in the guano and Potter by hoeing and raising the ridges. The Potatoes were planted on the 4th of April and taken up early in October. The produce exceeded 600 bushels, the field having been previously exhausted and in very bad order. The total expense, including every charge, was 10*l.*; and calculating the value of the Potatoes at 1*s.* the bushel, the profit on the two acres was 14*l.*; the value of the land being about 1*l.* per acre, if let. Such was the result of that experiment; and it was made with perfect fairness. At the same time I cannot expect you, when you probably read some other account where stable manure was applied to the same advantage with guano here, to go to great expense in adopting guano. I am perfectly prepared to go to that expense, and I will devote a portion of that land which I occupy for the purpose of making these experiments as fairly as I can, under the superintendence of a committee of intelligent tenantry, and then at the proper period of the year we will have the produce taken up and test the result of the measure. So with respect to other classes of manure—by applying, on different parts of the estate, say six half-acres, for the purpose of meeting these experiments in the manner pointed out by his tenants, and then exhibiting the result to their actual inspection, *a landlord not himself practically acquainted with agriculture, without presuming to teach you the best method of farming, may, in co-operation with his tenants, do much for the improvement of agriculture.* There is another matter to which I think it right to advert, where the landlord, although he may know nothing of agriculture, has the opportunity of benefiting the occupying tenant,—I allude to game. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, there are few more eager sportsmen than I am; but, seeing the competition to which the farmer of this country is exposed, and to which he must look forward, I consider it to be the duty of every landlord to make some sacrifice of his personal pleasures for the benefit of the tenant-farmer. (Cheers.) I believe that the damage done by the abundance of game is chiefly by hares and rabbits. I do not believe that the occupier of the land sustains much injury from the abundance either of partridges or pheasants. The chief damage is done by the superabundance of rabbits and hares. Now, I have no hesitation in saying that I shall be pleased that there is not one single rabbit on the whole of my property. (Cheers.) I will do everything I can for their destruction, and with respect to hares also, I will willingly forego any gratification of mere sport, so that if any tenant of mine will inform me that the hares on his farm exist in such a quantity that they are doing him serious damage, I shall be perfectly ready to give orders for their immediate destruction (cheers) or their reduction to such an extent as shall satisfy him that no danger whatever can be sustained by him. (Cheers.) You perceive, gentlemen, that I am adhering to the advice I gave, that instead of general vague observations we should attend to practical matters, and I do hope that those gentlemen whom I see around me, and who have more experience than I have—if they have any observations to offer more valuable than those I can make, because founded upon their successful application of time and capital to agriculture, I hope they will give to this meeting the benefit of those observations; and that you who are more immediately concerned in the cultivation of the soil—the occupying tenants, will not consider these meetings as reserved merely for the speeches of gentlemen, but that you will freely communicate your opinion on any matters that may suggest themselves to your own minds as most important for the promotion of agriculture. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I earnestly hope that those who are here present holding the situation of occupying tenants, and that those of this district who may not be within these walls, will seriously consider whether or no advantage may not be derived from becoming members of this institution. (Cheers.) Let us all, landlords and tenants, meet together within this district, for the purpose of promoting that one object—the improvement of agriculture; it is a noble pursuit, and we shall be amply repaid by our success in the cultivation of the soil. (Cheers.)

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Elæagnus parvifolia. Small-leaved Oleaster. (*Hardy Evergreen Shrub.*) Elæagnaceæ. Tetrandria Monogynia.—Making allowance for the effects of climate, we may identify this plant with the Elæagnus parvifolia of Wallich and Royle, a shrub from the north of India, of which abundant specimens were distributed by the former botanist. They are more grey, indeed, and their silvery scales are more abundant, but this is a mere difference in degree. Indeed, the Sirmose specimens, from the collections of Webb and Gerard, are as green as our own. The Kamaon specimens are more loaded with flowers, which appear moreover in short dense corymbs, and not singly in the axils of short lateral branches; but this seems owing to nothing more than the abortion of the leaves on their branches, possibly by reason of the crowds of flowers that appear in old specimens. It is probably the same as the Elæagnus reflexa of the Continent, a name for which we find no warrant. The flowers, although small and whitish, and therefore inconspicuous, are deliciously sweet. It is a hardy evergreen shrub or small tree, succeeding well in any good loamy soil. It flowers freely in June and July, and is only increased by seeds or by suckers, which are sometimes produced when the plants become old. It was raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society from seeds received from Dr. Royle.—*Botanical Register.*

Acacia spectabilis. Showy Acacia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Leguminosæ. Polygamia Monœcia.—Among 340 species of Acacia enumerated by Mr. Bentham this is one of the finest; and it certainly is the very handsomest we have seen from New South Wales, beautiful as many of them are. Unfortunately our means of publication render it impossible to represent the softness and delicacy of surface which are among its principal characteristics. The leaves and branches are covered with the most delicate bloom, and the flowers, produced in large masses at the end of the shoots, are of the clearest and softest yellow. It is a native of Wellington Valley, and other places on the east coast of New Holland, where it was found by the late Mr. Allan Cunningham and by Mr. Frazer. For its introduction to this country we are indebted to H. B. Lott, Esq., who presented it to Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, & Co., of Exeter, from whom we received a flowering specimen last April. It belongs to the same section of the genus as A. discolor and dealbata, but is probably more decidedly a greenhouse plant than they are, for it comes from the country to the north of Sidney, and therefore naturally inhabits warmer latitudes. From both it is known by its broad, smooth, glaucous leaflets, and by the gland found in these species, in connexion with the petiole.—*Botanical Register.*

Scilla Peruviana, var. discolor. Dingy-flowered Peruvian Squill. (*Hardy Perennial.*) Liliaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia.—This plant was sent from Algiers to the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester, and therefore agrees in its native country with S. peruviana. At first sight, however, it seems so different that it cannot be regarded as the same species. We must, however, confess our inability, after a careful examination, to discover any other distinction between them than that of the colour of the flowers, which are neither white nor bright blue, as in the previously known states of S. peruviana, but a dirty pale fawn-colour. The seed-vessels have exactly the mucronate form ascribed to S. peruviana. It is no doubt as hardy as the Peruvian Squill, and although not so handsome, still worth a place in a bulb garden.—*Botanical Register.*

Gloxinia digitaliflora. Fox-glove-flowered Gloxinia. (*Stove Herbaceous Perennial.*) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia.—This beautiful and distinct species is of very recent introduction, and has flowered in several of the London nurseries. It is no doubt of Mexican or South American origin, though we have no information as to its exact native locality. It belongs to the caulescent part of the genus, producing stems from six to nine inches in height, with the flowers so closely arranged as almost to cluster at the top of them. From other allied species it is easily known by its short, somewhat roundish, and very thick, leathery, yet firm and rigid foliage, which is borne in opposite pairs, with scarcely any stalk; and by its particularly long and small-tubed flowers. The latter, too, have an unusually regular limb, which is of a rich purplish crimson hue, resembling greatly the colour of the flowers of Achimenes grandiflora. Like the rest of the genus, it requires a peculiarly moist heat while it is growing, and remains dormant in winter, when it should be kept very dry. One of the great points in the cultivation of this plant, and the whole of the tribe, is to give them a highly-enriched and open soil, such as a good light loam, with a large proportion of decayed manure or leaf-soil mixed with it; and, in addition to this, to furnish them at once, after they have fairly started into growth, with a pretty roomy pot. With these aids, and a moist bottom-heat, such as is obtained from a dung hot-bed, or in a pit filled with fermenting bark or leaves, they will flourish so luxuriantly as to have quite a different aspect from that which they would present if grown in the ordinary conditions. —*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Iodine in Nasturtium aquaticum. By Dr. Muller.—From the remarkable smell of the fresh herb I was induced to submit it to chemical examination. Several ounces of the fresh herb were burnt to ash, which were well extracted with distilled water; sulphuric acid was added to the solution, but not sufficient to destroy entirely its alkaline reaction; the mixture was then evaporated nearly to dryness, the residue mixed with alcohol, in order to separate the sulphate of potash which had formed, and the filtered solution evaporated to dryness. The residue, treated with nitric acid and starch, afforded the characteristic blue colour of iodide of starch, and mixed with phosphate of soda and oxide of copper imparted to the flame of the blowpipe the well-known green colour of iodine, and at the same time the blue one of chlorine.—*Ann. der Pharm.* for July, as quoted in the *Chemical Gazette.*—[It is a great pity that chemists are not more exact in their language when they travel out of their own branch of science. Here is a very curious fact rendered useless by a neglect of Botanical accuracy. There is no such plant as Nasturtium aquaticum. Does the learned author mean the common Watercress, Nasturtium officinale?]

Gigantic Hollyhock.—As something has been said of late as to the gigantic height of two Hollyhocks, a correspondent informs us that the Rev. F. V. Lockwood, Vicar of Minster, in Thanet, had a Hollyhock cut down the other day (which may still be seen) measuring the extraordinary length of 17 feet from the surface to the top. Such a one has not, we believe, been heard of before in the island.—*Kentish Observer.*

Fossil Infusoriæ in Salt.—A curious discovery has recently been made as to the cause of the red colour of the rock-salt received from the Punjaub, supposed to be occasioned by oxide of iron. This turns out to be in reality caused by the remains of fossil infusoriæ, which, though now in a pretty pickle, have all at one time been alive. The red matter seems to be siliceous, and is not acted upon by nitric or muriatic acids. This fact has for some time been familiar to naturalists in reference to much of the rock-salt found in various parts of Europe—it was suspected and now is verified in that of the Seikh country.—*Bombay Times.*

Swan River Vegetation.—Epacrideæ.—Dr. Lindley describes two species of a new Swan River genus of this order, which he calls Conostephium pendulum, and C. minus, which he says are both rather pretty shrubs, with one-sided spikes of flowers, whose pallid calyx strikingly contrasts with their conical corollas. These plants are both common near or in the town of Perth, flowering in autumn. The beautiful Lissanthe verticillata, with broad leaves in distant whorls, grows among the hills by the side of the York road, and is sometimes called the native Currant. A charming plant of this family is the Cosmelia rubra, found in swamps near Albany, King George's Sound. Several of this family bear fruits that may be eaten when nothing better is to be had. I have added many species since Dr. Lindley wrote his Botany of the Swan River colony; among others, a very beautiful Sprengelia, met with in the journey to Mount William.—*Drummond, in the Inquirer.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Broughton Hall, Oct. 19.—I have just seen through the gardens at Broughton-hall, the residence of the Rev. John Clowes, to view the Orchidaceous plants of that establishment. On entering the house that is set apart for that purpose, the first thing that

arrested my attention was a noble specimen of Cattleya Perrinii, with eight spikes of blossom; this gorgeous beauty, I was told, retains its magnificence for a few days only. Not far from the latter object was the inimitable Odontoglossum grande; it had only two scapes of five and six flowers each, yet the magnitude of the blossom, and the richness of colour developing itself throughout the whole, rendered the object indeed lovely. Amidst the various plants in bloom was Miltonia candida, which had upon it 13 flowering-spikes, upon which were expanded 78 blossoms, and was truly a novel beauty. I was informed had the weather been less severe, that it was the intention of the Rev. gentleman to have sent these plants to the Horticultural Rooms, Regent-street, on the 17th inst. Cattleya labiata was in fine splendour, and others of the same family giving evidence of following the example; the finest scarlet I ever saw was the Comparettia coccinea and others of that genus were fast hastening to bloom: the Oncidium bicallosum had open on it five large flowers; Phalænopsis, I judge, was at home, from the lucid dark green of its ponderous leaves, and the two lusty flower-stems it is now sending forth, more than two feet long; with some 70 or 80 other genera and species, the names of which I had no time to collect. Gentlemen who wish perfection of arrangement would do well to see this house; I have never witnessed anything like it before.—*S. T. H.*

Fairbairn's Nursery, Clapham.—The houses here are chiefly filled with Heaths. These, notwithstanding the unpropitious season for this tribe, on account of sudden transitions of temperature, have made excellent growths. They were turned out of the houses in the month of May, placed in pits which faced the south, and, except for a few hours in the middle of the day, have been fully exposed to the influence of the sun. This has had the effect of thoroughly ripening the wood, and will no doubt better enable them to stand the winter, and preserve them more effectually from the attacks of mildew. Among these we observed in bloom Erica Bowieana and perlata, densely covered with pretty white flowers with brown stamens, mammosa pallida and gracilis, the latter of which, with small pink blossoms, makes a fine mass of bloom, and gives the Heath-house a gay lively appearance at this season of the year, when flowers are scarce. In the same collection were also Templeana blooming freely, Ewerana superba, with very glutinous light pink flowers, curved, tipped with green, and having pretty black stamens, which contrast well with the light-coloured corolla. There were likewise in bloom E. incarnata, pyramidalis, which flowers abundantly at this season, an excellent specimen of acuminata longiflora, with rosy pink blossoms, blooming freely; also Lamberti rosea, a pretty flesh-coloured variety, of a darker tint than the old E. Lamberti; good plants of E. princeps and mutabilis, the latter remarkable for the length of time the flowers continue to expand in succession; verticillata, with numerous whorls of brilliant scarlet flowers, and caffra, with small white fragrant blossoms. The stock of Heaths in the pits was also in excellent condition, and some of them were finely in flower. In a house near the Heath-house were some excellent small plants of Crowea saligna, blooming freely. The collection of Epacris comprises some of the best kinds; these have made good growths, are covered with flower-buds, and will make a fine display when in bloom. Although Heaths and Epacris form the majority of this collection, yet there were excellent plants of Azaleas and Boronias; the foliage of the latter, in particular, although shy-growing plants, was of that dark green which is characteristic of good health. Among the Heaths were also a few good plants of Lechenaultia formosa, with its brilliant scarlet flowers. Around a cistern in front of the houses were some plants of Fuchsias about 3½ feet high, and nearly the same in diameter, these flowered beautifully until they were destroyed by frost. They are cut down to within 2 inches of the ground, and their roots are protected from frost during winter by a covering of old tan bark or ashes.

Beil, near Dunbar, East Lothian.—In the gardens here is a double scarlet variety of the Pomegranate in full flower; it is growing in a south aspect, close to a terrace wall, which is built with stone and is 14 feet high. The latitude is 55° 55′, and the altitude about 160 feet. The plant is full 30 years old, and 8 feet high. I suppose these rarely flower in this part of the country: I never, before Oct. 15, saw its flowers fully expand in the open border. It is compared by some to a fine double scarlet Ranunculus. The Chinese Privet is flowering luxuriantly near the above; it also flowered freely last year, and survived the severe winter of 1837, &c.; it is now a strong bushy plant, 9 feet high, and has six distinct separate bunches or racemes of flowers. There is also a seedling Grewia occidentalis, which I planted under the same wall in the spring of 1842; it flowered freely during the summer and autumn. In winter I covered it with a doubled mat, which preserved it well, and it has been finely in flower for several weeks, and has made new shoots a foot in length. Leycesteria formosa has survived during the last four or five years in the open border as a standard bush; it is now full 5 feet high, and has flowered freely for a long time. It produced seeds in abundance last year: these I sowed in a pot last February, and they produced many healthy plants, which have been exposed in the open air until 19th of Oct. Lobelia pyramidalis has also endured the two last winters in the open border here; it grows fully 5 feet high, and is now a fine specimen, having three main or leading stalks, together with side shoots, furnished with flowers from near the base to the top. Its flowers are much more brilliant than those of L. speciosa, which is growing and flowering near by. This is likewise full 3 feet high; and L. fulgens is about the same height, and is in full bloom. They all endure the milder winters planted out in the open borders here. These, along with other tender roots, I every winter cover with rather sandy leaf-mould, which certainly proves of positive advantage, and, if neatly applied, has by no means an unsightly appearance.—*J. Street, Oct.* 20.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. XVI.

(*Continued from page* 559.)

59. "There is one *striking peculiarity in the works of the Great Creator*," observes Wilson, the historian of the birds of the United States, "which becomes more amazing the more we reflect on it, namely, that He has formed no species of animals so minute or obscure, that are not invested with certain powers and peculiarities, both of outward conformation and internal faculties, exactly suited to their pursuits, sufficient to distinguish them from all others; and forming for them a character solely and exclusively their own. This is particularly so among the feathered race. If there be any case where these characteristic features are not evident, it is owing to our want of observation—to our little intercourse with that particular tribe—or to that contempt for inferior animals, and all their habitudes, which is but too general, and which bespeaks a morose, unfeeling, and unreflecting mind. These peculiarities are often surprising, always instructive when understood, and at least amusing and deserving of further investigation."

60. The *appellation John Dory*—given by the fishermen to the Zeus faber, Dory, or Dorée—has no connexion with the name John any more than Anchovy has with that of Ann; though every one must be aware of the punning allusion to eating Dory with Anchovy sauce, as being the legitimate marriage of John Dory and Ann Chovy. The Greeks have left evidence of the estimation in which they held this fish, by having named it after Zeus, or Jupiter, the father of the gods. Our common name of John Dory is clearly nothing more than a corrupt pronunciation of the French term for the colour of the lighter parts of the fish, which is yellow with metallic reflections when it is alive, and therefore styled *jaune dorée*, or gold and yellow.

61. It is a fact worthy of attention, that the *eggs of land-birds* are, generally speaking, much more numerous than those of sea-birds; while the sea-birds themselves are much more numerous than land-birds. Sea-birds, indeed, though they have at all times considerable labour in finding their food, have, nevertheless, plenty of it at all seasons; and besides, they are exempted from many of the casualties which land-birds have to suffer; not the least of which are the attacks of beasts and birds of prey. From both of these the sea-birds are comparatively free, and perhaps they owe some part of their safety to the unpalatableness of their flesh; for many of them are so rank, that it is doubtful whether even a starved raven—the least dainty, perhaps, of animals—would condescend to make a meal of any of them; and as for the sea-eagles, ospreys, &c., and larger sea-birds, they almost exclusively feed on fish.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Soon after I recommended the use of shallow tanks I was told of a singular adventure by a Suffolk gentleman, which, it was said, would be a practical illustration in favour of my views, but I thought the picture too highly coloured for my purpose. I have since, however, seen the said gentleman, and had the facts of the case from his own lips. They are these: there is a Vinery attached to his house, with a large tank of water at one end, about two feet deep, and heated by the pipes which heat the house passing through it; the lower one is within three inches of the bottom. The pipes, tank, and water were perfectly clean, and it was reasonable enough to suppose that this tank might be used for a warm bath occasionally. The first attempt of this sort was made last winter by the gentleman himself; and I question if the annals of baths and bathing could furnish a parallel case, from the time of the costly baths of the Roman Emperors down to the hovel baths of the Russian boors of the present day. The heat of the water was supposed to be from 90° to 100° when he made a plunge into the tank, and in the next instant he was immersed up to the chin. "You may imagine my horror," he says, "when I found that I was both scalded and nearly lost the use of my limbs at once, so that I had great difficulty in getting rid of my bath," &c. The truth is, however, he had a double bath; the surface of the tank formed a tepid bath, while the bottom was a *frigidarium*, and instead of being scalded, his limbs were contracted by the cold water at the bottom! All this is literally correct, and is moreover an apt illustration of the disadvantage of deep tanks, as applied for bottom-heat. Now, a tank heated by circulation has a great disadvantage over the above tank, in so far as a thin layer of water only moves on the surface, and this layer glides along without communicating heat to the next layer below it, as water, being a powerful non-conductor, cannot thus be heated by contact; you might as well try to mix oil with it. Water is, however, a very powerful radiator, and consequently a bad retainer of heat. A slate covering is, on the other hand, a good conductor, and so, also, is a layer of moist sand over the slate; on this pots may be placed. Then a powerful radiating surface is presented to a good conducting surface of equal extent—an excellent arrangement; and we all know that bottom-heat is sufficient for our purpose if it is from 80° to 100°; it therefore remains only for calculation to know what heat in the water is necessary to give through the slate a bottom-heat of, say 100°; would not 120° be sufficient heat for the water for this purpose?—but, for argument's sake, let us say that a heat of 130°, or even 140°, will be necessary: and I firmly maintain that this is too high for pot-culture, unless the covering and plunging materials are badly arranged. Here, then, the question admits of the precision of a geometrical problem. When the surface of a body of water is heated to 140° by the common circulation, at what depth does the same body of water indicate 100°? that being the highest degree required for bottom-heat. Any experiments to answer this question have not yet been published, but I will advert to it soon. Meantime I am very anxious to have the point settled, as I was the first who led people astray respecting the depth of gutters, when I published and recommended the gutter system. Instead, therefore, of finding any fault with Mr. Rendle for the depth he recommends, I have rather to apologise to him and others for leading them, though indirectly, into error. The other great desideratum, of supplying moisture along with heat for raising the temperature of masses of earth, has been altogether overlooked by former writers, and among them are some of the best gardeners in the country. Indeed many of the plans that have been proposed for the last ten years for this purpose are a great deal worse than useless. Mr. Rendle might well appeal, and say to gardeners that any slight defect in his apparatus, which is very simply remedied, owed its existence to their own writings. Mr. Ainger, whose long papers on radiant heat, &c., two years ago, removed mountains of prejudices on that subject, is the only writer that I am aware of who took a right view of heating beds or borders of earth from below, and that, too, contrary to the views of a host of gardeners and scientific men, so called. See vol. i., page 580.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—November is the dullest month of all the year, and the most trying to all plants in confinement, and Pines among the rest. A drier atmosphere, less watering, and a steady bottom-heat of about 80° or 85°, are about the right points to be attended to, and also that no drips get into any of the pots. The practice of growing Pines in peat is, I find, becoming prevalent. Mr. Mills, of Gunnersbury, has proved, long ago, that Cucumbers of the finest description may be reared in peat alone. I believe an excellent plan for growing Pines out of pots will soon be given in the *Chronicle*; very fine plants are now growing on this plan, and next year we may probably hear of Providence Pines weighing from 10 to 12 lbs. regularly, and Queens from 5 to 6 lbs. Those of inferior quality from the West Indies will not pay for gathering if we attain this excellence at home.

Vinery.—If the house is free from drips, late Grapes are less exposed to dangers now than formerly, notwithstanding the season being more dull, as by this time all parts of the house are thoroughly dried, and the weaker bunches and worst berries have already been removed, so that what remains now may be supposed to be in good condition for holding out for a long time.

Cucumbers.—I have introduced this heading to-day to answer a query or two respecting the new Suffolk varieties, and giving air in winter. Where they are grown with strong linings air must be admitted regularly, as recommended by Mr. Mills; but we grow them here over hot-water, and we often give them no air for a week together, except what is admitted by the door when we go in and out. Out of seven sorts we tried this season, by way of experiment, Stewart's Ringleader was the best bearer; it is also very handsome: but this variety is excelled by Mr. Latter's Victory of England; this we have not yet tried; but as it is well known I put no stress whatever on the shape or size of a Cucumber, if it is a good bearer: this is not the right quarter to apply for answers on technical points.

Frames.—Where Cauliflower, Lettuce, and Endive plants are protected in frames, the grand point to be attended to is to have the lights drawn off whenever the weather is fine, and to let in no rain all the winter; wet or damp is more injurious to these and other half-hardy plants than cold winds and even a slight frost. Stir the surface of the mould between them occasionally.

Out-door Department.

One of the best gardeners in Perthshire was, I believe, the first who recommended (in the Caledonian Hort. Soc. Memoirs) to plant out Shallots and Garlic in October or beginning of November, as a preventive against maggots. This was some 30 years since, and the suggestion has been more or less acted on ever since. Some writers have maintained that the absence of all animal manures is the great secret, and that you can safely plant them in February or March, if you choose a light rich border for them which had not been manured for a year or two. Now these seem very trifling matters; granted,—but the question involved is of the utmost importance in other branches of gardening, and one, too, on which a great deal of popular error prevails. When these bulbs are planted in the autumn they begin to form roots immediately, which extend widely before the tops begin to grow in the spring; there is then a powerful command of nourishment provided for the leaves as soon as they are ready to receive it, and here is a grand point to be attended to in the cultivation of all bulbs whatever; let them, if possible, make a large portion of their roots before their leaves are excited. Again, when Shallots are planted out in the spring, their roots and tops begin to grow simultaneously, and it often happens that some weeks of favourable weather is then experienced, and the leaves in that case grow faster than the roots, and exhaust the resources of the bulbs faster than the roots can make up the deficiency, and as a matter of course the bulbs are in a measure so far exhausted. Thus it is with other bulbs; they are potted and placed in a forcing-house at once; and before there is time for the emission of roots the leaves are in full growth, feeding on the store of the parent bulb, which has little or no supply from the roots. The plant grows vigorously and flowers well, nevertheless: because there was ample store laid up for that purpose at the last growth, but by this mismanagement there is no time to store for the next growth, and the bulb dwindles away and often dies.

Crops.—All crops for winter storing should now be out of the ground, and carefully packed up in sheds, outhouses, and cellars; they will require to be looked over from time to time, to see that no dampness gets among them. Onions are apt to rot about this time, if put up too close together; indeed all these little matters, though simple enough, require some attention and forethought. When the ground gets a little dry on the surface, see that it is stirred among young crops of Winter Spinach, Onions, Lettuces, Endive, &c., and cut off any decayed leaves. If you are in the habit of mulching your Artichoke-beds, see that you are not doing more harm than good by covering the ground when it is too wet. Any time between this and Christmas will do, when the ground is quite dry; and when you can get it in this state you may give a good earthing-up to the Celery-trenches—it will help to keep the frost from the plants.

Orchard.—I need scarcely repeat that all trees may be pruned and planted now, and the sooner the better. Root-pruning is also best done in the autumn, but it requires judgment; only those roots that strike downwards ought to be cut, at least until you see what effect that will produce; after all, I would rather take up an over-luxuriant tree at once, cut away a few of the stronger roots, and then replant it; but when other work is pressing, root-pruning takes less time, and will have a good effect so far.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Last year I increased a large number of Æschynanthus grandiflorus, and to get large specimens of them early, I planted 12 or 15 of them in one large pot, placing them round the sides of the pots. There was plenty of drainage, and some rough pieces of wood in the centre of the pots, from the drainage up to near the surface; the rest was filled with lumps of peat mixed with rough leaf-mould; the shoots were allowed to hang down over the pots all round, and they have grown from two to three feet this summer. About the end of August I turned them into a cool, dry Vinery, to stop their growth, and allowed them very little water; still they kept growing on, until within the last fortnight, and I suppose it will be near Christmas before they will bloom. About the same time (August) I turned out a quantity of Cyrtopodiums, after they had made a strong growth in bottom-heat; these were planted in strong soil, similar to that in which Pines are usually grown; they have been now two months without a drop of water, and are placed in a dry Vinery, and their leaves are only just beginning to discolour. I shall leave them as they are until their leaves are all dead, and then store them up in a dry room until next February. Every one of the Orchidaceæ which cast their leaves in the autumn, and have stout stems, or large pseudo bulbs, ought, in my opinion, to be treated exactly like these Cyrtopodiums, that is, when their full growth is finished. It is the continual stimulus kept up in the houses which prevents these charming plants from flowering after they attain their full size.

Greenhouse.—We must suppose the greenhouse now filled with all kinds of plants suited to nearly the same mode of culture. These ought to have as much air as the house and the state of the weather will admit. The inside should be kept as dry as possible; and for this end the watering should be done early in the day; no plant should receive more water than is absolutely necessary, and the whole ought to be tidy, orderly, and free from dead leaves and insects, &c.

Conservatory.—The Chrysanthemums will have a superiority here for some time, and well do they deserve it. How glad we all are to hear of Mr. Fortune's success in the East, whence we first received these fine plants, but which we have so manufactured that the Chinese would scarcely know them! The climbers must now be gradually pruned as they get out of flower, but this must be done very gradually, so as not to make any part too naked at once; and if the work is finished in six weeks hence it will be time enough. Keep the house rather close and dry for the rest of the season, and from 40° to 45° by artificial means, but give a little air every fine day, to have it sweet.

Pits and Frames crammed with half-hardy plants require now the common routine of keeping them clean, sweet, and dry; even the night-dews had better be kept from them after this time, but have the lights off all day when it does not rain. "If the subject proves interesting to the readers of the *Chronicle*," says Mr. Errington, relating to winter-flowering plants. What can be more interesting than this subject? He must not be allowed to put off his remarks on the culture and management of the plants included in his list until the "long winter nights." Let us have them as soon as possible.

Flower-Garden.—It occurred to me the other day, on seeing the men pulling up some Heliotropes with thick long roots, that if bundles of these roots were cut off and placed in pots among moist sand, leaving an inch or so of the thick ends out of the pot, they might easily be kept over winter, under the stage of the greenhouse, &c.; if so, there is little doubt they would push away, and make strong plants next spring; and a No. 12 pot could hold 600 roots, which might be cut into twice or three times the number as soon as they began growing in the spring; thus one large pot would hold more Heliotrope plants in embryo, as it were, than would be necessary for furnishing the largest establishment in the country for one season, and the trouble of keeping young plants of these over the winter would thus be obviated. I may be too sanguine on the point, but I see no reason why the thing should not answer well enough, not only with Heliotropes but with Pelargoniums for bedding out, and no doubt many other plants for furnishing the flower-garden. Here, then, is a happy idea at this dull season, which will cost little time or trouble to prove, and which, if it answer, will be of great use. I have begun the experiment, by storing a few pots of the roots of different plants, and I wish others to make the same trial. Our farming friends all over the country will best understand how this experiment is to answer when they learn that the roots of these tender plants are studded all over with latent eyes, like the roots of docks and thistles, and of other weeds which are so difficult to eradicate; and when these tender roots are preserved in a moderately moist state, in a dry room or cellar, from the winter's frost, and from damp, they are supposed to grow away freely in the spring, by the natural warmth of the season, or by being forced. Some of the more delicate Pelargoniums I have taken with an inch or so of the stems attached to the roots, to afford them greater nourishment, and these I shall divide in spring according to the number of roots, or rather according as I may want plants. These sort of roots are more easily kept than Dahlia roots, as they have eyes all over their

surface, and if one part fails another may succeed; whereas if you lose the part with the eye of Dahlia-roots all is lost, and so with the Salvia patens, Commelinas, and such-like plants. But I presume I have said enough to induce persons to join in solving this question. —*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Oct. 28, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Oct.		Barometer. Max.	Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	20	30 321	30 104	57	37	47.0	S.W.	.25
Saturday	21	30 045	29 869	56	31	43 5	W.	.01
Sunday	22	30 086	29 867	60	41	52 0	S.W.	.11
Monday	23	30 048	30.012	61	47	54 0	S.W.	
Tuesday	24	29 868	29 541	59	45	52 0	S.W.	.34
Wednesday	25	29.404	29.391	52	28	40 0	N.E.	
Thursday	26	29.611	29.479	51	26	40.0	W.	
Average		29.913	29.786	57.	36.9	47.9		.71

Oct. 20. Slight haze; fine; cloudy; rain at night.
21. Cloudy and damp; fine; slight showers; clear with sharp frost.
22. Fine; clouds and fine; stormy and wet at night.
23. Cloudy and fine; clear.
24. Flying clouds; densely clouded and rather boisterous; overcast; heavy rain at night
25. Dense hazy clouds; cloudy and fine; clear and frosty.
26. Frosty; very fine; clear, with a few white clouds; frosty at night.
Mean temperature of the week 2½° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending November 4, 1843.

Oct.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain	Prevailing Winds. N	N.E	E	S.E	S	S.W	W	N.W
Sun. 29	53.5	35.1	44 3	6	0.12 in.	2	3	2	—	3	5	1	1
Mon. 30	53 8	39 3	46.6	7	0 59	2	3	—	3	—	7	1	1
Tues. 31	53 7	38.5	46.1	10	0.34	—	1	1	2	—	6	4	3
Nov.													
Wed. 1	54.5	40.1	47.3	9	0.30	1	1	1	—	2	3	7	2
Thurs. 2	54.0	39 8	46 9	6	0 30	—	1	2	2	1	7	2	2
Fri. 3	53.1	39 5	46 3	10	0.82	1	1	—	5	—	3	5	—
Sat. 4	51 6	37.8	44.7	10	0 44	—	2	2	1	3	5	3	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 30th, in 1833—thermom. 67°; and the lowest on the 30th, 1826, and 29th, 1842—thermometer 23°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Oct. 27, 1843.

Little variation has taken place in the prices of most articles during the past week; but the Market still continues to be rather dull. Fruit has been plentifully supplied during the week, and has, generally speaking, rather improved in quality. Pines, although not so large and handsome as in the earlier part of the season, are nevertheless good and sufficient to meet the demand. Grapes principally consist of Black Hamburgh; these are selling at from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per lb. Among Plums we noticed the Imperatrice. Damsons still continue plentiful, and are of good quality. A few Peaches are still to be met with in the Market, but are not sufficiently good to be quoted. Figs are also nearly over for this season. Among Apples we noticed some good specimens of Royal Russet; these are selling at 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel; also a few good Nonpareils. Pears chiefly consist of Gansel's Bergamot, Chaumontel, Beurré Diel, Brown Beurré, and Marie Louise; these good kinds are, however, scarcely sufficient to meet the demand. A few good Melons are still brought to the Market; Spanish ones are selling at from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* each. Cucumbers are rather scarce, and are of inferior quality. Vegetables of almost every kind have been abundantly supplied. The frosty weather has greatly injured Tomatoes and entirely destroyed Vegetable Marrows and Sweet Basil. Cabbages and Turnips are very good and plentiful, and Carrots are sufficient to meet the demand. There has been some excellent Cape Broccoli brought to the market during the week; this is selling at from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per bundle. Endive is sufficient to meet the demand, and Shallots are good and plentiful. A few green Peas have made their appearance during the week. Cut Flowers chiefly consist of Erica gracilis, caffra, a rather fragrant variety, and acuminata longiflora, Amaryllis guttata and belladonna, Lechenaultia formosa, Combretum purpureum, Gardenia radicans, Primula sinensis, Neapolitan Violets, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Camellias, Calceolarias, Verbenas, China and Perpetual Roses.

PRICES, Saturday, October 28, 1843.—FRUITS —

Pine Apple, per lb., 3*s* 6*d* to 7*s*	Lemons, per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s* to 4*s*	Cucumbers, per brace, 4*d* to 8*d*
,, Portugal, per lb. 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Gherkins, per 1000, 5*s* to 7*s*
Melons, each, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*	Green Capsicums, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
,, Dutch, each, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Red — ,, 9*s* to 8*s*
,, Spanish, each, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Plums, per punnet, 1*s* to 2*s*	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
,, Imperatrice, per pun., 1*s* to 2*s*	Nuts, per bushel —
Damsons, per sv., 4*s* to 4*s* 6*d*	— Brazil, 16*s*
Apples, desse.t, p. bush. 3*s* to 8*s*	— Hazel, 3*s* to 4*s*
Apples, Kitchen, p bus. 3*s* 6*d* to 6*s*	— Barcelona, 22*s* to 24*s*
Pears, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 8*s*	— Cob. 12*s*
Oranges, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*	Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 55*s* to 65*s*
— per 100, 9*s* to 30*s*	Barberries, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
Lemons, per doz. 6*d* to 2*s*	Tomatoes, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 5*s*

VEGETABLES.

Broccoli, per bundle, 1*s* to 2*s*	Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Brussels' Sprouts, per hf.-sv., 1*s* to 2*s*	— Large, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
Cabbages, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*	— Spanish, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Greens, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	— pickling, p.hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*	Shallots, per lb., 6*d* to 9*d*
Beans, Kidney, per hf-sieve, 4*s* to 6*s*	Chilis, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
— Scarlet, per hf-sv., 2*s* to 3*s*	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9*d* to 1*s*
Potatoes, per to'l, 40*s* to 70*s*	— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 1*s*
— per cwt, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*	Celery, per bun., 6*d* to 2*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Wallnuts, per bushel, shelled, 16*s* to 28*s*
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3*d* to 4*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*	Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 6*s*	Tarragon, per bun. 2*d* to 3*d*
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 6*d* to 1*s*	Endive, per score, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9*d* to 1*s*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*
Carrots, p. doz. bun., 2*s* to 5*s*	Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*	Chervil, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 2*s*	Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*	Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR.—At the earnest solicitation of many of our Subscribers, we have determined on again reprinting Mr. Paxton's "Cottager's Calendar," in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy. It may be ordered of all booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to *distribute copies* among their cottage tenantry, may have them *delivered in any part of London*, by remitting a post-office order to this office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

Communications from the following Correspondents are in type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them:—*T. G. Clithero, G. Fleming, J. L. Newhurst, W. Paul, B. Maund, A Practical Man, Facile, M. Saul, J. Wighton, J. F. McEtroy, Atlas, A Friend to Truth,* and *A. B.*

Manure.—*A practical Farmer.*—When bones are digested in sulphuric acid the result is superphosphate of lime, and they are converted into a soluble from an insoluble state.——*N. F.*—Tobacco contains a very large quantity of saltpetre, and therefore its ashes will be excellent manure, applied as woodashes usually are.

Orchidaceæ.—*Orchis.*—As the larger part of the Dendrobiums are pendulous and the species are very numerous, you had better ask the nurseryman with whom you deal for such as are of that description. Among the best known are D. Pierardi, macrostachyum, cucullatum, moschatum, chrysanthum, Cambridgeanum, and Devoniense.

Cape Iridaceæ.—*A Subscriber.*—Too little is known respecting the habits of Cape Iridaceæ to enable us to answer your question positively. We should think, however, that the manure which suits Vines will not hurt them.‡

Salvia patens, &c.—*A Lady.*—The roots of Salvia patens may be taken up about this season, and preserved in sand during winter. Œnothera macrocarpa may be propagated by cuttings put in about the middle of August or beginning of September.‡

Azaleas.—*An Old Subscriber.*—These may be struck from cuttings of the less than half-ripe wood, if you have skill in the art of striking.

Dahlias.—*A. B. C.*—We recommend you Phenomenon, Beauty of the Plain, Beauty of Sussex, and Bridesmaid.*

Carnations.—*W.*—*Scarlet Bizarres:* Twitchett's Don John, Martin's Splendid, Headley's William Cobbett. *Crimson Bizarres:* Puxley's Prince Albert, Cartwright's Rainbow, Ely's Lord Milton. *Pink and Purple Bizarres:* Strong's Linnæus, Sealey's Princess Royal, Hogg's Epaminondas. *Purple Flakes:* Pollard's First-rate, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, Hogg's Colonel of the Blues. *Scarlet Flakes:* Jones' Brilliant, Chadwick's Brilliant, Weldon's Earl of Lichfield. *Rose Flakes:* Brook's Flora's Garland, Ely's Lady Ely, Wilson's Harriet.*

Fuchsias.—*E. R. R.*—Smith's Queen Victoria, Exoniensis, and Standish's Colossus. Miller's Constellation is the same in habit as F. fulgens, flowering in bunches at the ends of the branches, and in this respect differs from the others.*

Fuchsia corymbiflora.—*G. S. M.*—Your plant is Fuchsia corymbiflora; it is a robust grower, and often shoots up with a single stem, which generally attains to the height of 5 or 6 feet. A good way to render it dwarf and bushy is to bend it down, and train it for some time horizontally; this will cause it to throw out laterals, and produce a more general diffusion of the sap, which will in some measure check luxuriance and throw it earlier into bloom.‡

Magnolia Seed.—*H. L.*—Take the seed out of the cones and sow it at once in a mixture of loam, coarse peat, and sand. In the spring start it in a little bottom-heat.

Insects.—*A. Scot.*—The insects sent are the chrysalides of two of the "White Cabbage Butterflies" (Papilio Brassicæ and P. Rapæ), and if he will refer to the 3d Vol. of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, he will find at p. 306 their histories fully detailed, with engravings illustrating their economy. The Caterpillars destroying the foliage of the Gooseberry-bushes are now buried in the earth; the best mode of destroying them is to scrape away the earth from the stems, and turn it up in trenches between the bushes, so that the frost and wet may destroy them, and a good dose of lime would no doubt assist in killing them. *R.*——*F. W. H.* will find the queries answered under his former signature of an "Original Subscriber." *R.*

Books.—*A. P. Z.*—We do not know Monsieur Etienne Denisse's "Flore d'Amerique;" we never, indeed, heard of it or its author before; but this we know, that if the flowers of the Genipa-tree are represented blue, M. Denisse is not to be trusted—for they are certainly white.——*L. L.*—You must excuse us; if booksellers will not advertise their books they must be contented with not selling them. We *will* not do it for them, either directly or indirectly.

Botany.—*S. W.*—Haloragеæ must stand close by Onagraceæ, whatever the position of the latter may be. It is of little real moment whether we consider Haloragеæ a distinct order, or what some Botanists term a degradation of Onagraceæ, analogous to Sanguisorbeæ in the relation of that group to Rosaceæ proper.

Conservatories.—*M. A. M.*—There is no reason why your Conservatory should not be stocked at once, provided the plants are not exposed to frost on their way to it. Oranges and Camellias and all such plants will do very well notwithstanding the advanced period of the season. We would not, however, plant soft-wooded things, such as Passion-flowers and the like, till the spring. In the meanwhile they may be kept in pots.

After-Math Hay.—*J. S. S.*—Latter-Math Hay when well got up is nearly as nutritious food for cows and sheep as the first crop. It is not good for horses. *M.*

Lawns.—*F. Yates.*—If you water your lawn with gas-water and water, mixed, in the proportion of one of gas-water to five of water, it will destroy the Moss without injuring the Grass. You may sow Grass-seeds in two days after the gas water has been applied.‡

Bowling-green.—*J. S. Bell.*—As expense is of little consequence in forming a bowling-green, we would advise you to water the ground well, before beginning to prepare it, with undiluted gas-water, which will effectually drive away worms and slugs. Except a person were on the spot it is impossible to give precise directions; but in a green 30 yards by 12 we think it will be advisable to fill up the ditch at the sides, and retain the one at the top and bottom only, and slope in the sides in the way you mention. When the old turf has been removed, the ground may be dug over as equally as possible about six inches deep, and then raked perfectly level. In this way it may remain for a week or two, until it has got a good heavy shower, and become somewhat subsided, when it should be again raked, made quite level, and the new turf laid down. Where the surface is required to be particularly neat and level, as in a bowling-green, the turves should be all of an equal size and thickness; and in order to obtain this, a wooden box may be made of a convenient size and about one inch deep. Into this the turves may be put and beaten to the proper size, previous to laying them down.‡

Handlights.—*Mops.*—The best material is copper; the next, iron; then zinc, and last lead. The form is quite a matter of fancy, only it is useful that the top should be movable. With regard to boilers, we really cannot say which is the best; all the modern ones are good in their way; perhaps, for ordinary purposes, those made in the form of a truncated cone are most convenient, because they insure the dropping of the fuel as it consumes.

Miscellaneous.—*An Old Subscriber.*—We are not aware that there is any better sort of lime-kiln than that figured in a previous No. We cannot judge of the cause of your Currant-leaves falling off; possibly, they have too dry a bottom.——*J. R. J.*—The Lady Fern, Asplenium Filix fœmina.——*Campana.*—Neither C. stricta nor grandis, but some species near C. cæspitosa.——*Atlas.*—We have not before seen a Scotch Pine variegated like yours; but in other Coniferæ the loss of colour is not uncommon. It always, however, appears connected with a diseased state of the plant, for the appearance wears out when the plant is transferred into richer or better soil. The male and female Hop on the same plant is, to us, new.——*Donhum.*—We are unacquainted with your plant, which seems a fine thing. Send us its leaves, and we will endeavour to ascertain its name.——*Probus.*—Your plant is Asclepias curassavica, and requires a stove. There is no chance whatever of its thriving in the open air, even in Cornwall.——*J. Soutar.*—Ceanothus azureus.‡——*J. P. M.*—Your Pears are noticed under the initials "S. P. M."‡——*J. M. S.*—No flower is double in which some of the parts are not transformed into petals; a mere proportional addition to the number of parts does not constitute a double flower. When the parts of a flower stand in their simple ratio to each other, their number is exactly the same, and not two stamens to each petal, as you imagine.——*V. E.*—Abutilon striatum flowers very freely if exposed sufficiently to light, and kept warm enough. When a plant which in general flowers abundantly, fails to do so, the cause can hardly be guessed at without inspection. We suspect cold to be your enemy.——*Clonmel.*—Physalis Alkekengi, a common hardy annual. Whoever told you that it was Œnothera Lindleyana knows nothing of the names of plants.——*Z.*—Sow Camellia seed as soon as ripe in a gentle bottom-heat. Sow Daphne Laureola seed in the spring, keeping it in sand in the meanwhile, after it ripens. Leaves moistened with gas-water are rotten and fit for use in three months. Sand will answer the same purpose as road-dust for Asphalte walks, provided it is river-sand, and *perfectly dry.* We cannot recognise your Bignonia by the drawing; it intended for Bignonia jasminoides we cannot compliment the artist on his skill. That is figured in the "Botanical Register," t. 2002. We have no skill in killing fleas on parlour dogs; if any correspondent has he will no doubt oblige a good many besides yourself by communicating his plan. The ladies especially would be infinitely indebted to him. Other questions next week.——*Paul Jones.*—Dahlia roots should be taken up when the leaves have become blackened by frost. ‡——*G. P.*—There is no improvement upon the old Bass mats that we know of. ‡——*J. W.*—Your Phaseolus caracalla is an old plant, well known, but we scarcely ever saw a better specimen.——*J. M. K.*—The best information respecting Grass seeds will be found in Lawson's pamphlet on the Cultivated Grasses, &c. ‡——*G. Knight.*—No. 1, Common Lemon; 2, a small Madras Citron; 3, Bergamot Orange; 4, Marie Louise; 5, probably Beurré Rance; 6, Louise Bonne of Jersey. No. 7 seems to be some Cunoniaceous plant, but it cannot be determined in the absence of flowers.——*A. B.*—If your seedling Pelargonium has not been noticed it has not been received. ‡——*C. A, Yorkshire.*—The rust on your Grapes has been occasioned by wet lodging too long on the berries, before the bloom, which serves as a protection, has been secreted. ‖——*W. M.*—1, Linum catharticum; 2, Linaria spuria; 3, Mercurialis perennis; 4, Gnaphalium uliginosum; 5, G. sylvaticum; 6, Genista Anglica; 7, Trifolium arvense; 8, Arenaria rubra; 9, Veronica scutellata; 10, Galeopsis Ladanum; 11, Erythræa centaurium; 12, Euphrasia officinalis. §——*T. W.*—Galeopsis Ladanum. Baxter's work contains descriptions of all the genera of the British flowering plants ‡—*Holcus.*—Cratægus coccinea. You will find a list of Conservatory climbers given at p. 607 of this year. ‡——*E. T.*—Ipomœa quamoclit. The leaf is infected with red-spider and green-fly. ‡——*R. G.*—Sophronitis grandiflora and a Bletia unknown to us.——*Scrutator.*—Mr. John Wilmot, Isleworth. You are too late for this week.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

Fuchsias.—*M. Todd.*—Your seedling is a very pretty variety, but it is not sufficiently distinct from other sorts we have seen to send out, unless the habit is particularly fine.*

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

Errata.—In the account of the Grey Wagtail, at p. 737, col. *c*, line 14 from bottom, for "elders" read "elder;"—at p. 738, col. *a*, line 17 from top, for "tail-crests" read "tail-coverts;"—at p. 737, col. *c*, line 35 from bottom, for "No. V. for June," read "No. VI. for June;"—and at p. 737, col. *b*, in the account of the Lytham Agricultural Association, at line 13 from beginning, instead of "in the county of Lanark" read "in Lancashire."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Government proceedings against Mr. O'Connell and the other leaders of the Repeal agitation have been met by informations for perjury against Mr. Hughes, the Government reporter, upon whose depositions the parties to be prosecuted were called upon to give bail. It appears that Mr. Hughes has sworn that Mr. Barrett took an active part in a certain meeting, at which, from the testimony of thirteen witnesses, it was impossible that he could have been present. Mr. Hughes has also sworn that Mr. Steele, in a speech at the Repeal Association, made use of a quotation which, according to Mr. O'Connell, was inserted after the meeting was over in a report of the speech, drawn up by Mr. Steele himself for a Dublin paper. The case of Mr. Barrett has been brought before the magistrates at two sittings, but they have decided that it is not within their jurisdiction and refused to receive the informations. It was then expected that bills of indictment would have been sent before the Grand Jury at the Commission which opened on Tuesday, but no proceedings were taken in the matter and it is supposed that the indictment has been abandoned. At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday in the New Conciliation Hall, Mr. O'Connell explained his views relating to a federal Parliament and stated that he had been misunderstood. He declared that he would refuse no man's assistance, but he would not give up his agitation for Repeal. There would be no rebellion or collision, but Repeal was certain if the people continued peaceable, and nothing short of an Irish Parliament could satisfy them or afford a remedy for the grievances of the country.—The Special Commission in South Wales, appointed to try the Rebecca rioters, was opened on Thursday with a speech from Baron Gurney on the law as applicable to the late events, which will be found in another part of our Paper. We must also refer to another column for an account of the Queen's visit to the University of Cambridge, and of the loyal welcome with which her Majesty and Prince Albert were received in that celebrated seat of learning.

The Overland Mail has arrived this week with news from India to the end of August and from China to the 26th June. The intelligence now received has in a great measure been anticipated by that brought by the Hindostan. The ratification of the Chinese treaty was not known at Bombay at the departure of the mail, so that we were already in possession of much later news than that thus received. The accounts from India contain no important facts beyond the announcement that India is peaceful throughout, and that the late sickness among the troops in Scinde has subsided.—The Spanish Cortes were opened by Commission on the 15th. The proceedings passed off without any kind of disturbance, and it was expected that the Chambers would be definitively constituted in the course of the ensuing week.—From Italy we learn that the disturbances in the Papal States have broken out with renewed violence. The populace have again had a collision with the troops in the streets of Bologna, and it is rumoured that Count Radetsky, the Austrian Commander, has crossed the frontier at the head of 4000 men, to aid the Papal Government in suppressing the insurrection.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe as Lady in Waiting, the Hon. Miss Stanley as Maid of Honour, the Lord Chamberlain, the Hon. Colonel Grey and Col. Bouverie, Equerries in Waiting, and Mr. G. E. Anson, Treasurer to

the Prince, left Windsor Castle on Wednesday on a visit to the University of Cambridge, from whence they are expected to return this day. On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in the forenoon. The Prince afterwards went shooting in the Royal preserves, accompanied by the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenbourg. On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, attended Divine service in the Royal Lodge Chapel in the Great Park. On Monday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe, walked out for some time in the Royal pleasure-grounds. Prince Albert afterwards went out shooting in the Royal preserves, accompanied by the Prince of Hohenlohe. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Princess Hohenlohe rode out in the Park in a pony carriage, Prince Albert and the Prince of Hohenlohe with the suite following on horseback. On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince took their usual morning walk, and in the afternoon the Queen and the visitors then staying at the Castle took a drive in the Park. The Prince of Wales and the Princesses have also taken their accustomed airings during the week. The following personages have been staying at the Castle on a visit to the Queen:—The Earl and Countess of Erroll, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, the Earl and Countess of Orkney, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Grenville, Lord Granville Somerset, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the Hon. Mr. Charles Gray, Sir H. Wheatley, and Captain F. Seymour.—The Duchess of Kent with the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe left Windsor on Thursday for Witley Court, on a visit to the Queen Dowager. The Duchess of Gloucester returned to town from Witley Court on Tuesday.—The Duke of Cambridge left Rumpenheim on the 18th, and travelled by way of Frankfort, Mayence, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Brussels, to Ostend, where his Royal Highness arrived on Saturday, and passed the night, embarking the following morning for Dover. His Royal Highness slept at the Ship Hotel on Sunday night, and arrived in town on Monday in excellent health.

The Queen's Visit to Cambridge.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle about half-past seven on Wednesday morning, on a visit to the University of Cambridge. The Royal party and their suite arrived at the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway at half-past eight, and proceeded through the Regent's Park and Camden-town, to the Manor House, Seven Sisters-road, where the first change of horses was made. A large concourse of persons were assembled in the balcony of the Manor House, and on the sides of the road. The Royal party on leaving the Manor House proceeded down the Seven Sisters-road to Tottenham, two of the horse-patrol being in advance to clear the road. In the town of Tottenham flags and banners were flying, and at Tottenham-Cross a large quantity of evergreens were hung, and a triumphal arch, formed in festoons of laurel and other evergreens, was placed across the road. There were several private carriages on the sides of the road, and crowds of persons on the footpaths, by whom the Queen was repeatedly cheered. Over the Angel-bridge, Edmonton, flags were displayed, and the bridge was covered with evergreens. The Royal party reached the New Inn, Waltham Cross, about ten o'clock, where another change of horses took place. In front of the New Inn was the Royal standard, and an arch formed of laurel and other evergreens, sufficiently large to cover the Royal carriage, which remained under it while the horses were changed. On leaving the New Inn, the postboys were directed on passing "Waltham Cross," to go slowly, in order that her Majesty might have a view of that monument, erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor, but owing to this not being placed in an open and exposed spot, the carriage was taken on some distance before it was seen. The postboys twice attempted to turn back, but were impeded by the great body of persons collected, when the *cortège* proceeded on its journey. The Cross was decorated with the Royal Standard and a variety of evergreens. There were other displays of loyalty in the town, and at the turnpike which divides the counties of Hertford and Middlesex were two Royal Standards, and a great number of persons, who expressed their loyalty by loud cheers. At Royston the Queen was met by the Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire (the Earl of Hardwicke) and the High Sheriff (Mr. Greene, of Hinxton-Hall), together with the regiment of the Whittlesea Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Smith, and a numerous body of the gentry and yeomen of the county, to the number of upwards of 1000. At a few minutes before two o'clock, punctually according to announcement, her Majesty's approach was heralded by the firing of small pieces of artillery and the pealing of the church-bells of Cambridge, which rang out merrily together. At the gate of Brooklands, the seat of Mr. Foster, which stands at the end of the Senior Wrangler's Walk, about half a mile from the entrance of the town, a triumphal arch first met her Majesty's view, to announce that she was approaching the town. Above the arch, which was interwoven with evergreens, the word "Welcome" appeared, in letters composed of white and red Roses, surmounted by an Imperial Crown. The road from Trumpington to Brooklands, and from thence to the Conduit Head, was crowded with thousands on either side, and immense numbers followed in the main road on horseback, and in all sorts of vehicles. At the Conduit Head, at the entrance of Trumpington-street, an arch interwoven with laurels, with the name of Victoria in front, surmounted by the crown, met the Royal view. Here the corporation of the borough, headed by the Mayor, received her Majesty with the usual ceremonies. The procession then advanced by Trumpington and Trinity streets to Trinity College. On their arrival the gates were thrown open, the Whittlesea Yeomanry filed off, the corporation fell back, and her Majesty and the Prince proceeded to the Lodge amidst the loud hurrahs of the gownsmen. When the carriage reached the Lodge her Majesty and the Prince were received by the Vice-Chancellor and the various college dignitaries, and conducted to the Royal apartments. After partaking of refreshment, her Majesty entered the hall of Trinity College. All the forms and tables had been removed, and just where the portrait of Newton is placed, an elevated platform covered with crimson cloth was erected. Under a canopy was placed a single chair for her Majesty, in which, however, the Queen did not sit down. Her Majesty entered the hall from the south-east door, leading from the Master's residence, the floor leading to the throne being covered with crimson cloth. Immediately after her Majesty followed Prince Albert, the Marquess of Exeter, Earl Delawarr, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lady Mount Edgecumbe, &c. Her Majesty was attired in a pink drawn bonnet and India shawl with a deep gold fringe, and purple satin dress. Prince Albert was dressed in black, with a star on the left breast. The Marquess of Exeter and Earl Delawarr had on the gowns of Doctors of Civil Law. The gallery at the south end was filled with ladies. As soon as her Majesty had entered, the hall doors were thrown open, and the members of the University entered in their order of precedence. The Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar occupying the centre, the Heads of Houses and Doctors formed a circle at some distance from her Majesty, and the Vice-Chancellor immediately commenced reading the address, which being concluded, he advanced to the foot of the throne, and kneeling, handed it to her Majesty. The address to Prince Albert was then presented in the same manner. The Lord Steward, the Bishop of Ely, the heads of houses, and other dignitaries, were then successively presented to her Majesty by the Registrar, and this ceremony ended, the immense mass of gownsmen began to move outwards. Her Majesty, taking the arm of the Prince, retired and entered her carriage to proceed to King's College Chapel. Her Majesty entered the College by the grand gate, and proceeding across the first court, the Royal carriage drew up at the west entrance, where her Majesty and the Prince were received by the Provost, who with the Esquire Bedells preceded the Royal party up the ante-chapel through a midway passage, railed off for the occasion and covered with crimson cloth. Passing through the screen, her Majesty was conducted to the east end, near the altar, in front of which was erected a dais with a canopy over Queen Elizabeth's chair. The organ now sent forth its pealing notes, and the service commenced. Her Majesty and the Prince seemed greatly pleased with the chaunting of the choir, and on entering and leaving the chapel expressed their admiration of this beautiful structure. The Royal party went back to Trinity, and after a short space visited the College Chapel. An incident occurred on this occasion which is said to have given the Queen much pleasure. It happened at the moment of her Majesty setting forth on foot for the chapel, that there was some deficiency of crimson cloth for her to walk upon. In an instant some of the undergraduates pulled off their gowns and threw them down before her Majesty; the example was quickly followed by others; the way was thickly strewed with gowns of every academic rank, over which her Majesty, smiling most graciously, made her way. Having some little difficulty here and there to pick her steps, in consequence of the abundant hand with which the gowns were flung together, on her passage back the affair was better arranged, the gowns being spread along the way with some regard to neatness and order. The chapel was lighted with wax tapers, carried by undergraduates, the effect of which was extremely good. Whilst the Queen, previously to dinner, took a short rest from the fatigues of the day, his Royal Highness signified his desire to the Master of seeing the library of the College. In a few minutes, his Royal Highness was conducted thither, through a long row of undergraduates, with flambeaux in their hands. His Royal Highness expressed himself much pleased with the library, and examined minutely some of the manuscripts, especially those of Milton. In looking over a Saxon MS., which the Master said was supposed to have been written so far back as the eighth century, his Royal Highness remarked that, in his opinion, the characters were not of that age. The Royal dinner party took place in King Henry the Eighth's drawing-room, at eight o'clock. After dinner her Majesty held a levee, which was attended by the heads of houses, and other principal members of the University. The company assembled in the first instance in the hall, where their names were called in the order of their precedence—the heads of houses first, the doctors, fellows being masters of arts, and all the fellows of Trinity. In this order they walked up to her Majesty's drawing-room, entering at one side, and going out at the other. The illuminations which took place at night reflected very great credit on the town and University—Trinity, King's, and St. John's were especially beautiful. The fireworks, which were exhibited on Parker's Piece, were also of the highest order of merit and gave general satisfaction. The grand feature of this royal visit was the ceremony of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon Prince Albert, which took place in the Senate-house on Thursday morning. The preparations in the Senate-house were of the most superb description. Her Majesty was received at the entrance by the Vice-Chancellor, the Lord Steward, and a number of the higher authorities of the University, and walked up the centre of the building arm in arm with the Prince, bowing to all, and smiling with evidently heartfelt pleasure at the very splendid and spirit-stirring scene which met her view. At the dais the Queen and Prince stood for about a minute and a half, bowing and curtseying in acknowledgment of the vociferous cheering, which was continued with unabated vigour till the Queen and Prince Albert sat down. Even then an attempt to get up a new cheer for the "Prince of Wales" was made, but was immediately suppressed by the proctors. The ceremony of conferring a Doctor's degree on Prince Albert, and robing his Royal Highness in the scarlet gown, then took place. After this had been gone through, the public orator (Mr. Crick, of St. John's College), delivered a Latin oration, addressed especially to her Majesty and the Prince, thanking them, in the name of the University, for the special favour they conferred upon it by their gracious visit, and congratulating the learned body on the auspicious occasion. The oration also dwelt upon the historical recollections of former royal visits to the University, and pointed out the benefits which would accrue from the present one to religion and learning. The oration took half-an-hour in its delivery, during which time his Royal Highness stood almost in front of the Queen, and the public orator in front of his Royal Highness, but below the platform. His Royal Highness bowed frequently, and now and then really blushed at the very eloquent compliments paid him by the speaker. The Senior Bedel then took his Royal Highness by the right hand and conducted him to the Vice-Chancellor, who administered to him the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. The Vice-Chancellor at the conclusion of these bowed to her Majesty; then, taking his Royal Highness' hand, he administered the oath (in Latin) to obey and defend the laws of the University; after which the Vice-Chancellor, addressing his Royal Highness in the usual Latin form, admitted him to the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. His Royal Highness then descended the steps of the dais, and was invested with the scarlet robe of a D.C.L., and took the velvet cap in his hand. A loud burst of cheering, accompanied with waving of caps, went through the hall as his Royal Highness, thus equipped, walked back to his seat beside her Majesty. Amidst the cheering were heard some cries of "Doctor Albert." After this, the business of the day was prolonged by the ceremony of admitting the Rev. R. Phelps to the degree of doctor in divinity, the Regius Professor of Divinity (Dr. Oliphant) officiating in the Vice Chancellor's seat. This ceremony was rather a tedious one, and the Queen once or twice spoke to Lord Delawarr, apparently inquiring of him an explanation of what was going forward, with which she appeared satisfied and smiled graciously. But she was observed to yawn more than once before the ceremony was concluded. This being at length finished, the Vice-Chancellor dissolved the convocation. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended as before, then moved off to their carriage amidst enthusiastic cheering. Her Majesty wore a rich puce-coloured silk dress, with an amber-coloured china crape shawl with flowered border. The bonnet was a lilac silk covered with Brussels lace. Prince Albert wore a field-marshal's uniform, with the riband and star of the Garter. After leaving the Senate-house, her Majesty and the Prince, attended by their suite, the Vice-Chancellor, and some of the heads of houses, visited the Geological Museum, Professor Sedgwick explaining to her Majesty and the Prince the nature of most of the specimens. The Queen afterwards walked through the public library, and inspected the Fitzwilliam collection, on leaving which her Majesty entered the royal carriage, the path from the library to the gate opposite St. Mary's Church being strewed with gowns gallantly laid down by the undergraduates. The royal party next visited King's College chapel, and thence proceeded to St. John's College, visiting the library, chapel, hall, and master's lodge, where her Majesty partook of refreshment, and then returned to Trinity, visiting the library, and afterwards returning to the lodge. At half-past 1 o'clock Prince Albert, escorted by the Vice-Chancellor, &c., visited Christ's College, and was received at the gates by the Rev. Dr. Graham, Master of the college, the Tutors of the college, the Rev. J. Hilyard (senior Proctor), and the Rev. J. Cartmell. Scarlet cloth was laid down from the gate to the screens, whence his Royal Highness proceeded between a double file of members of the college to the gardens, and the party halting before the celebrated Mulberry-tree planted by Milton, who was a member of this college, the Rev. Master addressed his Royal Highness in a short but appropriate speech. His Royal Highness having afterwards inspected the college-hall and chapel, again entered the carriage amidst enthusiastic cheers, and having visited Sidney Sussex College in like manner, he proceeded to join her Majesty at Trinity. At half-past two her Majesty accompanied by Prince Albert, who wore his Doctor's gown and cap, proceeded in an open carriage, their suite following in two close carriages to visit Catherine Hall, where an immense mass of people had assembled. An accident, however, occurred at this point which might have been attended with serious consequences. A scaffold erected along the front of the college, which was crowded with people, gave way, and they were all precipitated into the street amidst tremendous shrieking. Fortunately no injury was sustained beyond a few bruises and broken bonnets. The royal party on quitting Catherine Hall visited the Pitt Library, proceeding thence to Queen's College, and afterwards visited several other colleges, at all of which they were received with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty. The royal party returned to Trinity College at a little before four o'clock, and at half-past four set out, escorted by a guard of honour of the Scots Greys, for Wimpole, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke. The procession went along the streets at a walking pace, and the Queen and

Prince Albert bowed most graciously in acknowledgment of the cheering which attended them the whole length of the way. At a distance of about two miles from Wimpole, and about eight from Cambridge, a new road diverges from the main road up to the mansion. At the entrance gate of this road the Earl of Hardwicke was stationed to receive her Majesty, and the Royal carriages, attended by their escort, passed off through the gate and up to the mansion itself. According to the last accounts, her Majesty leaves Wimpole this morning on her return to town, but the hour of departure is not yet named. Her Majesty will not come round by Cambridge again, but travel by the direct route from Wimpole to Royston, avoiding altogether Melbourne, the place where she changed horses on her way down. From Wimpole to Royston her Majesty will be escorted by the Yeomanry, but at the latter place their office ends, and an escort of the Scotch Greys will attend her Majesty towards Buntingford.

The Duke de Bordeaux.—On Saturday, the 14th inst., his Royal Highness honoured Sir T. D. Lauder with his company at Grange House. On Monday, the Prince with his suite visited Leith, and inspected all that was worth seeing in that town. Thence he went to Newhaven and Granton-pier, and on his return to his hotel visited the Botanic and Horticultural Gardens on the grounds of Inverleith, with all which he seemed highly delighted. On Tuesday, his Royal Highness, with his suite, and attended by the Lord Provost and Bailie Richardson, inspected Heriot's Hospital, and entered his name in the visitors' book—"Henri de France." On Wednesday, his Royal Highness left Edinburgh for Winton Castle, the seat of Lord Ruthven, where he lunched, and dined afterwards with the family of the Earl of Wemyss at Gosford-house. On Thursday, the Duke visited Mr. Mitchell Innes, at Phantassie, and honoured Sir John Hope, of Pinkie-house, and Sir David Wedderburn, of Rosebank, with a visit on his return on Friday to the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh. On Saturday, his Royal Highness left Edinburgh for Fordel-house, the seat of Admiral Sir Philip Durham, near Inverkeithing, and returned to Edinburgh in the evening. On Sunday, the Prince attended divine service at the Catholic chapel in Broughton-street. It is said that his Royal Highness intends sojourning in this country longer than was at first contemplated, and that a mansion is about to be furnished at Edinburgh for the residence of his Royal Highness and suite.

The Grand Duke Michael.—His Imperial Highness and suite remained at Buchanan Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, until Wednesday morning, when he proceeded to Edinburgh, and remained several hours there to inspect the different public buildings of that city. His Imperial Highness then proceeded to York, and arrived at Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, on Thursday night. The Grand Duke on his arrival was received at the grand hall by the Duke of Devonshire, Baron Brunow, Earl and Countess of Granville, and, after remaining a short time with the noble host, His Imperial Highness and his suite retired for the night, being somewhat fatigued with the journey from Edinburgh. On Friday, about noon, the Grand Duke and suite, with the Duke of Devonshire and several guests of his Grace, proceeded to enjoy a promenade in the pleasure-grounds attached to the mansion. His Imperial Highness then viewed the sculpture gallery and the principal apartments of the house, and went to see the fountain recently added to the hydraulic works, and the immense rookery now in progress, and from thence to the grand conservatory. The party then returned to the house to partake of luncheon. They afterwards visited the kitchen-gardens, and remained in them until nearly four o'clock. The Grand Duke, with the Duke of Devonshire and his guests, then proceeded to Edensor. On leaving that place they drove to Blakewell, to see Haddon Hall, the ancient seat of the Manners family, belonging to the Duke of Rutland, but the evening was so far advancing that the Grand Duke was unable to go over that interesting building. They returned to Chatsworth at six o'clock. On Saturday His Imperial Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, visited Hardwick Hall, the noble Duke's seat, about seven miles from Chesterfield, where Mary Queen of Scots passed a considerable portion of her captivity. His Imperial Highness and suite took luncheon there previous to their departing by the railroad to Drayton Manor. Shortly before three the Grand Duke arrived at the Chesterfield station, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, from Hardwick, and immediately left by the train for Derby. The Duke of Devonshire saw his illustrious visitor to the railway-carriage, and there took leave of his Imperial Highness. The Grand Duke and suite arrived at Tamworth about half-past five. On reaching the station, Sir R. Peel was in waiting, and the Grand Duke immediately entered the Right Hon. Baronet's carriage, and proceeded direct to Drayton Manor. On Sunday morning his Imperial Highness accompanied Sir Robert and Lady Peel to Tamworth, to attend divine service at the ancient church of that town. His Imperial Highness and the visitors at the Manor were confined within doors all the afternoon, in consequence of the exceedingly unfavourable weather that prevailed. On Monday morning his Imperial Highness with his suite left Drayton Manor for Birmingham. After making a brief stay at that town, the Grand Duke and party proceeded by railway to the Droitwich station, from whence his Imperial Highness went to Witley Court to lunch with her Majesty the Queen Dowager. On leaving Witley Court, his Imperial Highness visited Dytchley, the seat of Viscount Dillon, where he slept. On Tuesday morning Lord Redesdale's hounds met at Dytchley, the Grand Duke having expressed a wish to partake of that thoroughly English sport, fox-hunting. A numerous field assembled, and the hounds having drawn a cover near the house, soon found a fox. His Imperial Highness seemed much delighted, and rode well up to the hounds. After a sharp run of 35 minutes, the fox took to a drain, where all attempts to dislodge him were fruitless. One of his Imperial Highness's suite dislocated his shoulder while taking a stiff fence, but medical attendance was speedily procured. At two P.M., his Imperial Highness sat down to luncheon, where he was met by the principal gentry in the vicinity, and at four started for Wilton House, near Salisbury, on a visit to the Countess of Pembroke. The Grand Duke left Wilton on Thursday afternoon, and returned direct to London.

Parliamentary Movements.—A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Salisbury by the death of Mr. Wadham Wyndham, the Conservative member for that city, which has just taken place.—The Hon. Mr. Bouverie, who had come forward as a candidate for the representation of Kendal, has retired, and has been succeeded by Mr. Warburton, late Member for Bridport. Mr. Bentinck, of Remington Lynn, in Norfolk, son of the late Admiral Bentinck, has come forward as a candidate in the Conservative interest.

The Army.—It is stated that an augmentation of the cavalry regiments has just been decided on by Government. Eight men are to be added to the present strength of each troop. This measure is to be carried into effect with the least possible delay.

Foreign.

France.—There is little news of general interest in the Paris papers, which are occupied chiefly with matters of domestic interest. Cardinal Borald, Archbishop of Lyons, has published a letter on the quarrel between the Church and the University. He declares his determination to respect the University and be contented with lay teachers, but he declares that whenever a professor shall teach pantheism or infidelity, he will call him to order, and appeal at once to the Minister and the public.—The King, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, reviewed on Sunday, in the Place du Carrousel, six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery. His Majesty rode through the ranks, and looked in excellent health. The *Commerce* states, that it would appear from a reply made lately to a contractor by the Minister of Marine, that his Majesty proposes next year to return the visit of her Majesty the Queen of England. The reply was—"We cannot undertake the works you wish to contract for, as in that case we should not have funds to arm the royal yacht which is to transport his Majesty to England next year." Other papers and letters mention a report that the visit will take place even sooner.—The Legitimist prints press for a settlement of the Spanish quarrel by a marriage of Don Carlos' son with Queen Isabella, the latter remaining Queen by her father's will, the former King by virtue of his father's abdication—both being equally Sovereigns, like Ferdinand and Isabella.—By a royal decree of the 22d inst., Admirals Mackau and Hugon, the Prince de Joinville, and several Naval Officers, have been nominated to inquire into the labours of the commission of inquiry into the situation of the five military harbours of France, in connexion with the construction, organisation, and armament of the steamers of the Royal Navy.—Several of the papers contain accounts of certain alleged differences which have taken place at Otaheite, between the Captain of the French ship of war L'Allier, and Mr. Pritchard, the missionary and English Consul in that island; but we have no authentic details from any other source. They also devote a large portion of their columns to reports of a trial on a grand scale which commenced on Monday at the Paris Court of Assizes. It is that of a renowned gang of thieves, called the "Bande du Faubourg Saint Germain," because they had long carried on their depredations in that aristocratic quarter of the capital, owing to the co-operation of a locksmith, who had secured the patronage of a number of the rich old nobility residing there. The thieves on their trial are 27 in number, and there are upwards of 60 separate charges against them.—The *National* has produced considerable sensation at Bordeaux, and other wine-growing or wine-manufacturing towns, by its exposure of the modes employed to falsify and fabricate wine. It states that Rouen is famous for this manufacture. A boat-load of spurious wine was the other day seized by the police, and the barrels emptied into the Seine, the contents having been found to be cider mixed with spirits of wine.—The papers state, that such is the penury in the funds of the charitable associations of the capital, that the 12 mayors of Paris have made the most pressing entreaties to the inhabitants of their various districts to assist the 70,000 unfortunate beings who are at this moment destitute of bread, clothing, and fire.—The Count de Montrond, who lived during many years in the intimacy of Prince Talleyrand, and was the confidant of many of his secrets, died on Wednesday at Paris in the 76th year of his age, after a long illness. Marshal Soult, Minister of War, returned to Paris on Wednesday. General Boyer, ex-President of Hayti, and his family, were to leave Paris for Italy in a few days.—The population of France, as shown by the census taken a short time ago, amounts to 34,494,875. The last census, in 1836, gave 33,540,910. The department of the Seine contains upwards of 1,500,000. It would appear that in less than a century and a half the population of France has been nearly doubled, but this augmentation has been very slow indeed as compared with what takes place in Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, and even Russia.

Spain.—We have accounts from Madrid to the 17th inst. The Cortes were opened on the 15th by commission with the most perfect order, the authorities having adopted measures for the preservation of tranquillity. The assembly was presided over by the President of the Senate, and was numerously attended by members of both houses, attired in their official costumes. The public galleries were crowded with spectators. Two French deputies, Messrs. Mauguin and Garnier Pages, occupied seats in the diplomatic tribune. The President of the Council read the decree of convocation, and having declared the session open, the house immediately afterwards broke up. Letters of the 17th state that the Chamber of Deputies was still engaged in preliminary arrangements; 128 Members were already at their posts, but 81 only had as yet been sworn in. The Ministry expected that the House would be definitively constituted in the course of the ensuing week. Señor Onis had been named President of the Senate, and the Duke de Rivas and Count Espeleter Vice-Presidents. Señor Carneirero had been appointed Minister at Lisbon instead of S. Aguilar. On the 12th her Majesty and her sister, the Infanta Louisa, attended for the first time a bull-fight, the proceeds of which were to go towards building a church in the suburbs of Madrid. For this purpose upwards of 12,000 persons of both sexes were present; the Queen is said to have taken great interest in the proceedings, which terminated in the deaths of eight bulls and a dozen horses. The performance lasted three hours, and produced 1,000*l*.—The town of Leon has pronounced, seized, and imprisoned its authorities, the regular troops and National Guard joining in the movement. The Opposition journals state that Palencia, Zamora, Oviedo, Gijon, and the town of Galicia, had pronounced in imitation of Leon. Valladolid was said to have proclaimed the Central Junta; and the troops sent from the capital against Leon were said to have revolted at Rio Seco. On the other hand, the Government declares that Astorga had declared against the Leon movement.—There are accounts from Saragossa to the morning of the 19th. Some families had been allowed by Gen. Concha to quit the town. They represent the battalion of Officers and the National Guard as determined on obstinate resistance. Gen. Concha had not yet opened his batteries. On the 16th no change had taken place in the situation of affairs at Barcelona; hostilities still continued, and the Junta had issued a decree calling on all men between 17 and 60 years of age to take arms, under the penalty of death. The patulea had committed great excesses, and plundered several provision stores.

Belgium.—The Brussels papers contain the details of the ceremonies at Cologne on the five days, on the occasion of opening the railway from the Scheldt to the Rhine, which completes a line of communication between Vienna and Cologne. These details fill 11 columns of the *Moniteur*. The fêtes were favoured by fine weather, and the greatest cordiality and harmony prevailed between the Belgians and Germans present on this remarkable occasion, which promises to consolidate the good understanding between them, and to be of great advantage to both. On the evening of the first day a grand entertainment was given at Cologne, at which a great number of eminent persons of Belgium and Germany were present.

Germany.—The papers state that the Austrian Embassy at Turin has refused to sign the passport for the Marquess of Dalmatia, the son of Marshal Soult and French Ambassador at Turin, on the ground that the Emperor of Austria as King of Dalmatia could not possibly recognise the right of any individual to assume the title of Marquess of Dalmatia. It was further added that the Court of Vienna did not recognise any title which had its origin in the taking of any town or province belonging to the Austrian empire. The Marquess was therefore requested to assume some other title, and the Milan papers announce his arrival in that capital as Marquess Soult.—The Hungarian Diet is making progress in the task of obliging the nobles to pay their quota of taxation. On the 5th, it was decided that the nobles residing in towns should pay not only the land-tax of the *comitat*, but also the patent duty of the town. The attempt to establish a common and general house duty failed. The magnates have persisted in their edict to make the Croats learn and plead in the Magyar language.

Russia.—The *Frankfort Journal* states that the report of a shot having been fired at the Emperor of Russia's carriage at Posen was a mere device of the Emperor to cause the expulsion of the Polish refugees from that Grand Duchy. The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 19th states, that according to all probability the Emperor of Russia will protest against the late revolution in Greece.

Italy.—A letter from Bologna of the 15th inst. states that fresh disturbances had taken place in that city and its neighbourhood. In the evening of the 3d the populace came to blows with the carabineers and Swiss in the streets of Borgo San Pietro and San Donato. Four soldiers and a workman were dangerously wounded. The Swiss having given way, a troop of dragoons was immediately sent to the assistance of the carabineers, and soon restored order. On the 8th several military posts were attacked in the lower city. Similar outbreaks were said to have occurred in other parts of the province, and Cardinal Spinola was so much alarmed at the hostile dispositions evinced by the Bolognese that he applied for a leave of absence and quitted the city. On the 10th he was succeeded by Cardinal Vannicelli Casoni. Three physicians and several landowners of the districts traversed in August last by Muratori's band had been arrested. The prisons of Bologna contained seventy political offenders, and fifty more were detained at Pesaro until they could be safely removed to Fort San Leo. It was reported that in a recent congregation of Cardinals held at Rome, to consider the situation of the legations, Cardinal Bernetti recommended that concessions be made to

the people, and a general amnesty granted to all persons implicated in political conspiracies since 1831. This proposition, however, was rejected by the almost unanimous vote of the assembly.—The French papers announce that the Sicilian sulphur question is terminated. The indemnity to the British merchants has been fixed by a special commission at 130,000 Neapolitan ducats. The merchants demanded that this sum, which it was expected would not be paid for several years, should bear an interest of 6 per cent.; but the Neapolitan Government then determined to pay in cash. A letter from Naples states that the Government is now occupied with the establishment of a regular line of steam-boats between Naples and Ancona, which will touch at Messina, Tarento, Gallipoli, Bari, Barletta, and Manfredonia, and correspond with the steamers belonging to the Austrian Lloyd's Company, which leave Trieste. For this purpose, the Neapolitan Government are now constructing three large steam-vessels, and a fourth will shortly be laid down. This line will commence running in January next.

Turkey.—Accounts from Constantinople in the German papers state that the Turks are somewhat alarmed lest the Greek movement should increase the agitation in Albania and the northern provinces. An affair at Ibraila is represented as serious, being nothing less than part of a conspiracy for the rising of the Christians in Bulgaria. The local authorities had discovered an illegal association, and had arrested a number of suspected persons, natives of Bulgaria. The troops were confined to their barracks, and their bayonets and sabres sharpened, as if they were on the eve of a battle. M. de Colla, the Russian Consul at Galatz, had frequent conferences with the civil and military chiefs, and assisted at the examination of the prisoners. The conspiracy is said to have extensive ramifications throughout Wallachia and Bulgaria.

India and China.—The Overland Mail from China and which should have arrived in the early part of the present month reached town on Monday. The dates are—Calcutta, 10th, Scinde, 19th, and Bombay, 26th August. From China 26th of June only. The mails were conveyed from Bombay to Suez by the Victoria steamer, which left Bombay on the 26th August, but being driven back by stress of weather, did not finally leave Bombay till 7th September. The mails reached Alexandria on the 4th inst., but her Majesty's steamer Geyser not having arrived, they were sent on to Malta by the French steamer Lycurge, which sailed from Alexandria on the 7th inst., and arrived at Malta on the 15th. The overland portion of the mail has been forwarded by her Majesty's steamer Alecto from Malta to Marseilles, and arrived at the latter port on the afternoon of the 19th inst., whence being despatched immediately, it arrived at Boulogne within 68 hours. The intelligence thus received has been in great measure anticipated by that brought by the Hindostan. India was peaceful throughout. In Scinde nothing of moment had occurred; Shere Mahomed had recrossed the river, and taken shelter with his family in the Murrie Hills. Ali Mahomed followed shortly after, claiming the same protection. Ali Moorad had been unsuccessful in the pursuit of his nephew; and had on his return visited the fort of Shaghur, where he supposed Shere Mahomed and his family to be located, but on his arrival he found it deserted. Sir C. Napier was busied making preparations for another campaign when the nature of the country permitted. A considerable augmentation of the force was expected to be made by that time. The sickness among the troops had much diminished. The affairs of Gwalior were tending to a complete state of anarchy; and Government had issued an order for the immediate assembling of troops in and around Agra—but this has been countermanded in the meantime. Bundelkund, on the other hand, is rapidly improving—the rural police being considered quite capable of holding the disturbers in check. Two of the leaders in the late disturbances in Jeypore have been executed. In Affghanistan affairs were most unsettled. Dost Mahomed had imprisoned Ameer Oolah and Suftur Jung, while Zeman Khan was still bribing the chiefs to join in his own cause. The whole of those who were in any way favourable to us on former occasions have been compelled to flee the country. The Dost is likewise said to be about waging war with the Chief of Bokhara, the ambassador from whom is said to have been expelled. The difference formerly existing in the Punjaub between Shere Sing and his powerful Minister, Dhyan Sing, has been made up; but it is not thought likely to last long. The Nizam's country was much in the same condition. The intelligence from the Burmese empire has been somewhat hostile, but the matter at issue will most probably be amicably settled.—Lord Ellenborough is residing at Burrackpore, 10 miles from Calcutta, and has appointed Mr. Bird, late Deputy Governor, Governor of Bengal. Two items among the local news for the month had caused some excitement. First, the discovery of a joint stock company for robbery, plunder, &c., whose average annual income has been betwixt 60,000*l.* and 80,000*l.*, and who have carried on their depredations for about 30 years. The other case was the decision come to by the court-martial held at Poonah, on charges preferred by Colonel Hughes, commander in the garrison, against Major Seton, a case which is likely to occupy the attention of the Horse Guards. It appears that they had a dispute, and soon after which the Colonel offered to make up the quarrel, but was told the whole affair had been sent up in a complaint to the Government. The complaint was referred to a court of inquiry, which decided, after having heard evidence, that there were faults on both sides. The Colonel then sent in a demand for a court-martial on the Major, on the ground of his having wilfully made a false and unfounded statement. The Commander-in-Chief refused the demand and censured the application as out of place, as the decision of the court of inquiry was then under his consideration. The Colonel reiterated the demand, but no notice was taken of it. Two months afterwards the Colonel had the proceedings, with his own charges and the letters, privately printed and sent to his friends. The pamphlet was shown to the Major, who demanded a court-martial, by which, after the examination of the same witnesses, he was declared honourably acquitted. This verdict, which was supposed to be contrary to the evidence, has been much canvassed, as also the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief, which were severe on the Colonel for not obeying the dictum of the head of the Army. Party-feeling was warm on both sides of the question. The chief witnesses were the principal medical officers of the army-staff, and they conceived the finding of the court-martial to be a censure on their evidence.—The satisfactory news from China informing us of the ratification of the treaty with this country and of the arrangement of the tariff, was not certainly known at Bombay at the date of the departure of the mail, and the papers are therefore in great measure filled by vague rumours and speculations respecting events of which we are already completely informed.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 95¼ for money and the Account; Reduced Three per Cents., 94⅞; New Three-and-Half per Cents., 102⅝; Bank Stock, 179 ½; Exchequer Bills, 63*s.* to 65*s.*, and 62*s.* to 64*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

City Election.—The polling for the two candidates closed on Saturday at 4 o'clock, when the returns of Mr. Baring's committee gave a majority of 145 in favour of Mr. Pattison, while Mr. Pattison's committee made the majority 201. About eleven o'clock Mr. Baring's friends assembled in great force, and from that time to half-past 12 there was a small majority in favour of that gentleman, but this soon declined, and at two o'clock Mr. Pattison was 121 a-head. The official state of the poll was announced by the Sheriffs on Monday, when the numbers were declared to be, for Mr. Pattison, 6532; for Mr. Baring, 6367; leaving a majority for the former of 145. Mr. Pattison was then in the usual form declared duly elected. The following is the proportion of liverymen and householders who voted for the respective candidates:—For Mr. Pattison, liverymen, 2307; householders, 4225; total, 6532. For Mr. Baring, liverymen, 3196; householders, 3171; total, 6367; making the total number of votes 12,899. The Sheriffs alluded to this circumstance at the close of the proceedings, and said that nearly 13,000 votes had been regularly and peaceably recorded in the short space of eight hours, a fact which they wished to hold out for imitation and example to the constituencies of country boroughs. In connection with this subject we may notice the rumoured illness of Mr. George Lyall, one of the other members for the City, respecting whom reports of the most contradictory nature were in circulation on Tuesday. It appears that Mr. Lyall has been seriously indisposed, but not to an extent to excite alarm, and that at present he is nearly recovered.

Mansion House.—On Friday the Lord Mayor gave an entertainment to the clergy, churchwardens, and vestry-clerks of the several parishes in the Borough of Southwark and the Ward of Aldgate, represented by his Lordship in Parliament and in the Corporation. The Lord Mayor elect and several Aldermen were present; 210 persons sat down to dinner.

Anti-Corn-Law League.—The monthly aggregate meeting of the League took place on Thursday evening in Covent Garden Theatre, which was crowded in every part. An address of congratulation to the Citizens of London, on the return of Mr. Pattison to Parliament was adopted, after which the Hon. C. P. Villiers, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Milner Gibson, addressed the meeting. Mr. Gibson adverted to a report published in the *Morning Post*, that the Queen and Queen Dowager had given up their private boxes at the theatre on account of the League Meetings. He said that her Majesty and the Queen Dowager knew nothing of this, but that it was an attack of the Ministers. The meeting did not break up until a very late hour.

Illness of Mrs. Fry.—The numerous friends of this benevolent lady will regret to learn that she has been so seriously indisposed as to admit of faint hopes of recovery. For some months past Mrs. Fry had been suffering under occasional attacks of a pulmonary complaint, which prevented her from the continued exercise of those active charities that have formed the chief business of her useful life, but without creating any serious apprehension for her safety. Within the last week, however, the disease has assumed a more alarming character. Her medical advisers recommended immediate removal to a warmer climate, but her enfeebled state unfits her for the fatigue of a long journey. Her present illness is supposed to be the effect of a severe cold caught in her recent journey to the north of Europe, which brought on inflammation of the lungs, from which she has never thoroughly recovered.

Illness of Mr. Farren.—We regret to state that this popular comedian has been seized with a sudden affliction which threatens, in its consequences, to deprive the stage of one of its greatest ornaments. On Tuesday night, when near the conclusion of Mr. Mark Lemon's new drama of *Old Parr* at the Haymarket, he was observed to exhibit an unusual tremor of manner and sink in the chair used in the scene. The curtain fell at the usual time, and it was discovered that he had been attacked with a fit of apoplexy, and was unable to speak. He was instantly conveyed to his room, and medical assistance sent for, when it was discovered that his side and arm were completely paralysed. He was conveyed home to Brompton and attended by the most eminent members of the faculty. This is the third attack of the same malady, but the first that has left such consequences, the two previous having only confined him to his room for a few days.

Hellenic Festival.—On Saturday evening a festival took place at the London Tavern, to celebrate the recent events in Greece, when about 100 Greek gentlemen and friends of their cause sat down to dinner. The upper end of the room displayed the flags of England, France, and Greece; and four pillars against the walls bore inscriptions commemorative of the various national assemblies of regenerated Greece, beginning with that of the 25th March, 1825; of the battles won by the Greeks; and of the surviving and deceased heroes who had fought in the Greek cause. Mr. Ralli was in the chair; and among those who supported him were the Hon. Col. Stanhope, Col. Thompson, Mr. B. Cochrane, and Dr. Bowring. The principal speakers were of course the Greek merchants and other natives of Greece resident in London, who addressed the meeting in Romaic. The English visitors abovenamed also spoke at some length on the obligations which civilisation at large owes to Greece, and on the interest felt in this country for her prosperity as a nation.

The Nelson Column.—In accordance with a general wish on the part of the public to have permission to see the figure of Lord Nelson prior to its being placed on the column, the public were admitted to Trafalgar-square yesterday, and will be admitted again this day gratuitously to view the statue. In announcing this in the morning papers, Mr. Baily, the sculptor, states that it is done with the hope that the visitors may thereby be induced to aid the subscription for an entertainment to be given to the Greenwich pensioners, in Trafalgar-square, on the anniversary of the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1844.

Wood Pavement.—An injunction having been obtained by the Metropolitan Company against the proprietors of Perring's patent, the paving of Cheapside has been suspended for some days past. On Tuesday, however, a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon the Commissioners of Sewers, with a representation of the extreme inconvenience arising from the continued obstruction of this crowded thoroughfare; and after some consideration, the Commissioners determined on giving up their intention of paving the whole of Cheapside with wood, and issued directions for completing that portion already unfinished with Aberdeen granite.

High Tide.—On Wednesday noon the tide again rose to a great height, overflowing all the warehouses round Limehouse, Wapping, Deptford, Bermondsey, and Bankside. The unusual height of the tide is mainly attributable to the storm of Tuesday night. At Wandsworth and Battersea the grounds of many market-gardeners were under water for several hours.

Lotteries.—The prizes in Mr. Boys's "Fine Arts Distribution" were allotted at Exeter Hall on Wednesday. Two young ladies officiated at the wheels of fortune, and Mr. Cooke, a barrister, was in the chair, in the place of Mr. J. S. Buckingham, who was to have replaced Mr. Bond Cabbell. Mr. Cooke spoke at great length upon the encouragement afforded to the fine arts by the present system of lotteries. The number of tickets was 12,000, and there were 601 prizes. After the 601 prizes were drawn, Mr. Boys gave, as a bonus on his originally announced prizes, other prizes, to the amount of 350 guineas, to the next drawn tickets, and also announced his intention of instituting another "Fine Art Distribution" in the course of the forthcoming year.—The daily papers state that the landlady of a tavern at the west-end of the town, conceiving that ladies have as much right to sport their loose cash on sporting events as gentlemen, has determined to form a Derby Club for ladies. A code of rules has been framed, the club to be limited to 30 members, the subscription being 25*s.*; two prizes to be given; the winner of the first to be entitled to 18*l.*, and of the second prize to 9*l.*; 5*l.* to be divided among the drawers of starting horses, and the balance to be appropriated to incidental expenses.

Inquests.—On Monday an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Charles Wooden, the fruit-salesman of Covent-garden market, who resided at 25, Bow-street. On Thursday last, it appeared, he complained of being ill, and shortly afterwards fell down in a fit, striking his head against the stones. He was assisted home, and medical assistance procured, but he died the same evening. A surgeon stated that he saw deceased on Friday afternoon, and found him affected with apoplexy, which had been produced by concussion of the brain and rupture of some blood-vessels. Verdict—Died of apoplexy.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, October 14, was as follows:—West Districts, 147; North Districts, 159; Central Districts, 182; East Districts, 225; South Districts, 237; Total, 950 (males, 509; females, 441). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five autumns 908.

Provincial News.

The late Storms.—The accounts from all parts of the coast contain detailed accounts of numerous shipwrecks, occasioned by the storms of the last fortnight. The principal places which have suffered are situated on the northern and eastern coasts; and in many instances, the wrecks have been attended with loss of life. On the coast of Devon and Cornwall the storm was also felt with great severity, and many casualties are reported. At Margate, the ship Burhampooter, almost a new vessel, with emi-

grants on board for Port Philip, was wrecked off the harbour, but all hands were saved.

Carmarthen.—The Right Hon. Frankland Lewis, the Chief Commissioner appointed to inquire into the causes of the present outrages in South Wales, arrived here on Tuesday, bringing with him her Majesty's Commission, which was opened on Wednesday with the examination of the clerk to the Main Trust, and of various books and papers relating to it. Not a night now passes but the morning brings an account of some act of incendiarism. On Monday night two large stacks of hay, containing about 15 tons, the property of a person named Evans, near Llanelly, were set on fire and totally destroyed. A party of the London police, in their usual nightly patrol of the country, had passed the spot as late as 8 o'clock, and all was then safe, but when in another part of the country at 9 they perceived the ricks in flames. Mr. Evans had received two threatening letters, stating that if he did not give up carting coals, Rebecca should visit him; he subsequently received a second threatening letter, which he refused to take in or open. On Thursday and Friday last this town was filled with county magistracy, who came to be present at the opening of the quarter sessions, and to take part in the discussion on maintaining a rural police in the county, and defraying the expenses of the Metropolitan Police. Mr. Pugh opened the proceedings in a speech on the present state of the principality; after which the court discussed the propriety of establishing a rural police, and ended in agreeing to a rate for that purpose. There are now at least 150 of the London police in the disturbed parts of Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire. They have been stationed, with small companies of foot-soldiers under the command of non-commissioned officers, in all the villages and small towns throughout the country.—At the Pembrokeshire quarter sessions, Colonel Owen, Vice-Lieutenant of the county, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by the Earl of Cawdor and carried:—"That the magistrates are of opinion that the police force which the Government has proffered to be put at the disposal of the Vice-Lieutenant of the county is required for the preservation of the peace of the county, and that it be employed accordingly." The expense of this force will be about 50*l.* a-week; and it is expected it will obviate the necessity of establishing a rural police in the county, which is greatly objected to. At the same sessions, William Harris, servant of Colonel Colby, R.E., was indicted with unlawfully and maliciously destroying a toll-bar, the property of the trustees of the Whitland trust. It is rumoured that the evidence brought before the grand jury was defective, and that it appeared before them that the breaking down of the bar was an act done for the purpose of trying its legality, it being alleged to be placed within the borough of Narberth, contrary to law. The grand jury ignored the bill, and the prisoner was of course discharged. Six persons, charged on the information of one Richard Williams with being concerned in the destruction of the Porthyrhyd-gate and toll-house on the 7th August last, have been apprehended by a party of the metropolitan police, and lodged in the Carmarthen gaol, where they have undergone an examination before a full bench of magistrates, and been remanded for further inquiry. On the night of Friday week a farmer, named Richards, occupying a farm called Gorse Goch, in the parish of Llanfrynach, between Narberth and Cardigan, and about 12 miles from the latter town, having bailiffs in his house for arrears of rent, had his farm visited by about 100 Rebeccaites with their faces spotted with black. They threshed out all his corn, packed up the straw, and carried all his corn, straw, and stock, off the premises; they then ordered him out of the house, and packed up his furniture, which they took away. Having ordered the bailiffs, who were afraid to interfere, to be off, they carried all away with them, the bailiffs have been unable to discover where. The farmer says he does not know any of them, nor where they have carried his goods.

Chester.—On Saturday week, about 9 A.M., a barn, forming part of the farm buildings adjoining Sutton Hall, the residence of Joseph White, Esq., was found to be on fire. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that before the engines could arrive the whole of the farm buildings, containing a large quantity of Wheat and Oats, were destroyed; the cheese was saved, and the efforts of the Chester police successfully prevented the fire from communicating to the Hall. The engines remained playing upon the buildings till 10 at night, when all fear of further mischief was removed. Nothing is yet known as to the origin of the fire; and the damage is estimated at from 2,000*l.* to 3,000*l.*

Dover.—On Tuesday, the Duke of Wellington, in his capacity of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, held a Court of Loadmanage, or Pilot's Court, here for the superannuation of old Cinque Port pilots, and the making of new ones to fill up vacancies. The proceedings commenced with divine service in St. James's Church, where the Master of the pilots, Mr. D. Peake, was elected. The vacancies filled up were about twenty, and there were upwards of one hundred applicants in attendance. The master and wardens are the examiners, and the points of examination are on the knowledge of the candidates of the English Channel. The last Court was in Nov., 1839.

Durham.—The local papers recently announced the death, at an advanced age, of Mr. Buddle, well known in the northern counties as a coal viewer, and as the agent of the Marquess of Londonderry's collieries. He is said to have died worth 150,000*l.*, although he commenced life as a mere pit lad.

Gloucester.—The local papers state that the 800*l.* of which Mr. John Gardner, of Painswick, was some time ago robbed at Boulogne, has been recovered. A 500*l.* note, part of the amount, was lately stopped at the Bank of England, where it was offered for change by a foreign Jew; and the remaining 300*l.* has since been recovered from the hands of an old washerwoman at Boulogne, who surrendered it on receiving a reward of 30*l.*

Halifax.—Our readers will probably remember that in July last an account appeared in our columns (p. 494) of a deliberate murder committed at the village of Mount Tabor, near this place. The victim was a man named John Dobson, a weaver, who was shot dead by his own son, Joseph Dobson. The latter and his wife had gone, about a week before the occurrence, to live with the father, and during the week some quarrel took place between the son and his father. The son on the 4th July went about a mile from Mount Tabor, and took a gun from the house of a man he knew, but who was not at home, and having purchased some powder and shot, returned home and deliberately shot his father in the presence of his wife and two or three children. On first presenting the gun it missed fire, but he put on another cap, and before the old man had time to get out of the house, shot him through the heart, and he dropped dead on the spot. The murderer immediately made his escape, and though great search was made for him no traces of him could be discovered. A coroner's jury unanimously returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the parricide. A Government reward of 100*l.* was offered for his apprehension, but he contrived to elude the officers of justice until Friday last, when he was apprehended by a working man at Huddersfield, in the neighbourhood of which town he has been working for a few weeks as a weaver. He had cut his whiskers off so as to prevent identification, and when apprehended denied that his name was Joseph Dobson, but on being given into the hands of the chief constable, he acknowledged that he was the man, and instead of feeling compunction for his crime, gave utterance to expressions of pleasure that he had taken his father's life. On Saturday he was committed to York on the coroner's warrant for trial at the next assizes.

Isle of Wight.—Mr. Dawes, brother of the Baroness de Feuchères, has purchased the Niton estate, formerly the property of Mr. Kirkpatrick, banker, of Newport, of his assignees, for 21,000*l.* It contains about 700 acres, taking in part of St. Catherine's Down, and some of the finest scenery in the Isle of Wight.—The *English Churchman* states that it is able to confirm the report which was mentioned in its columns a few weeks since of the return of Mr. Sibthorp to the English Church. The Rev. gentleman, it states, has after a deliberation of about six months, formally declared his renewed attachment to the English Church.

Manchester.—The adjourned annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Manchester was held last week in this town. The attendance was numerous, owing to a report that Mr. Burdekin, the runaway manager, would deliver himself up to the directors. This report, however, was without foundation. A long statement of accounts was presented to the meeting, but it will be sufficient to remind our readers that this bank had branches at Birmingham, Liverpool, and other places, and suspended payment in 1840. At the time of its stoppage, statements were sent forth informing the shareholders that a small loss on their shares would be experienced, but that the securities held by the bank were of such a character that little apprehension need be entertained upon the subject. A sum of money was borrowed from the principal shareholders for the purpose of paying off the more pressing claimants on the bank, and to avoid harassing its debtors by prematurely urging upon them the repayment of advances. Each succeeding year showed that the expectations held out were not to be realised, and that the securities had undergone considerable depreciation. At length a final investigation has taken place, for the purpose of ascertaining what arrangement can be made for the reimbursement of loans made under the circumstances stated; and it is now discovered that, in addition to the paid-up capital of five pounds per share, another call of thirty shillings a share is necessary to enable the directors to pay off the present demands upon the bank. After some discussion, the retiring directors were re-elected, and a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the private accounts of some of the directors and other individuals, and to report to the proprietors.

Oxford.—An Oxford paper announces that the Rev. Charles Seager, M.A., late Fellow of Worcester College, has joined the communion of the Church of Rome.

Southampton.—Official notice was received here on Friday last announcing that Southampton had been made a second-class port, which doubtless will prove of importance to the town, as all descriptions of merchandise, including tobacco, silks, &c., can now be imported direct. The intelligence was welcomed with peals from the church bells, and with a salute from the battery. It is said that arrangements are in progress between the merchants, Dock and Railway Companies, for the reduction of freights, dues, and carriage of goods, which, if carried into effect, will tend greatly to the increase of trade.

Taunton.—The *Bristol Times* states that at the Somersetshire quarter-sessions, last week, the chaplain of the prison said that no less than 360 prisoners had come under his notice during the last three years who were ignorant of the name of the Saviour, and unable to repeat the Lord's Prayer. He did not mean to say they never heard the name of Christ, but knew nothing of its meaning, and only used that sacred name in their profane oaths or conversations. If he asked them who was the Saviour of mankind, they could not tell; if he asked them who was Christ, they did not know. They were in utter darkness and ignorance as to religion; as to moral and religious duties they were just as ignorant as heathens.

Windsor.—Since the Queen has possessed her pack of beagles, her Majesty, from domestic causes, has been prevented from hunting during a great portion of the regular season. This year, however, her Majesty has signified her intention to hunt with the beagles occasionally in the Great Park. When her Majesty takes the field, bagged hares will always be at hand, in order to insure sport in the event of their not being successful in an early find. The Queen is said to be an excellent horsewoman; indeed, her Majesty upon her favourite hunter takes a ditch and double fence in beautiful style.—It is stated to be the intention of Prince Albert to add to the present extent of the preserves at Swinley, between Ascot and Bagshot Park, by purchasing some portion of the land which lies contiguous to the Crown property. A large quantity of the game, which is bred at considerable expense at Swinley, is brought down and bagged by a number of persons carrying game licences and called "scouts," who make a point of hovering round the extremity of the Royal preserves when the Prince and the visitors to her Majesty are shooting over them. When any bird rises and makes away, if but one yard from off the Royal property, it is popped at by these licensed "scouts" and carried off.—The sale of Prince Albert's stock for this year took place last week at Norfolk farm, and attracted, from the high character and condition of the stock, all the principal salesmen and butchers for many miles round Windsor, and several large buyers from the metropolis. The stock sold consisted of 417 sheep, 33 Welsh oxen, 12 Devon oxen, 8 Hereford oxen, 2 West Highlanders, and 9 fat cows and heifers. The prices realised were high, and the produce of the sale was 1,743*l.*—Mr. Ormsby Gore, groom in waiting to her Majesty, met with an accident on Wednesday week, while hunting with Prince Albert's harriers, but was enabled to leave the Castle on the next morning for his town residence. The meet on that day was at Mr. Mason's farm, at Salt-hill; and during the second run, when the harriers were in full cry, the horse of Mr. Gore, while at full speed, tripped and fell, throwing his rider with considerable force on a heap of hard mould. Mr. Gore fractured his collar-bone, and had several severe bruises, but is now doing well.—A fire was discovered in the spacious corridor at Frogmore-house early on Tuesday morning by one of the domestics, and had it not been for its fortunate detection at the time, there is little doubt that the mansion must have been burned to the ground. It appears that the corridor, over which is the sleeping apartment of the Duchess of Kent, is warmed by flues, which had been overheated on the previous day, and set fire to the carpet and some furniture. Prompt assistance was at hand, and the fire was soon subdued.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1,401*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,987*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,833*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,594*l.*; Great Western, 15,199*l.*; Grand Junction, 8,314*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1,289*l.*; Great North of England, 1,537*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,053*l.*; London and Birmingham, 18,097*l.*; South Western, 7,674*l.*; Blackwall, 826*l.*; Greenwich, 692*l.*; Brighton, 4,568*l.*; Croydon, 251*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 4,739*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 3,716*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,112*l.*; Midland Counties, 3,168*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,805*l.*; North Midland, 4,693*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,360*l.*; Dover, 4,602*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 442*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,900*l.*—The jury at the Coroner's inquests on the bodies of the two men who were killed on the Dover railway last week returned verdicts of Accidental Death in each case. —It is stated that the works of the branch railway from Oxford to Didcot are progressing rapidly, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Radley and Appleford; and there is little doubt that the opening of the line will take place in June, previous to the Commemoration which will take place next year.—It is understood that the Edinburgh and Glasgow Company have instructed their engineer to examine the former plans of a branch railway to connect their line with Stirling, and to make a further survey of the country if necessary.—It is said that Mr. Geo. Hudson, of York, will be appointed chairman of the three amalgamated Midland Railway Companies. Mr. Hudson will then be chairman of no less than six lines—the Midland Counties, Derby Junction, North Midland, York and North Midland, Newcastle and Darlington, and Leeds and Selby.—On Wednesday the proprietors of the Northern and Eastern and Eastern Counties Companies met simultaneously at the Shoreditch station, to take into consideration the propriety of an amalgamation of their lines. There was a large attendance of shareholders from the Eastern Counties and the North. The meeting of the Northern and Eastern Company took place at twelve o'clock, Mr. Marshall, M.P., presiding, when the heads of the proposed amalgamation with the Eastern Counties Company were submitted to the shareholders. The arrangement proposed was that the Eastern Counties Company should take a lease in perpetuity of the Northern and Eastern, at a rent of five per cent. upon the shares and borrowed capital, the sum of 132,500*l.* out of the net profits to be received by the Eastern Counties, and the remaining net profits to be divided in the proportion of two-thirds to the Eastern Counties, and one-third to the Northern and Eastern; the former Company to have the exclusive control over all extensions and the workings of the lines, and to guarantee that the working expenses shall not exceed 40 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first year, 37½ for the second year; and 36 per cent. for all future years, the number of directors of the joint board to consist of 18 in all. After much discussion, in which Mr. Ward, M.P. for Sheffield, Mr. Masterman and others took part, the resolutions ratifying the above propositions were passed with but four dissentients. A resolution was also passed, empowering the Directors to

apply to Parliament to extend the Northern and Eastern Railway from Newport to Cambridge. At the meeting of the Eastern Counties shareholders, the same propositions were submitted and discussed, Mr. H. Bosanquet presiding. Mr. Whittle Harvey spoke for nearly two hours' duration, contending that it would be a pernicious and suicidal act if the Eastern Counties Company were to take a lease of the Northern and Eastern in perpetuity. He entered largely into statistics on the subject, which were replied to by the Company's solicitor. Mr. Salamons, Mr. Tite, and other proprietors, also spoke in favour of the proposed amalgamation, which was ultimately carried, with only six dissentients out of a meeting of upwards of 200, the chairman explaining to the meeting at its close that its adoption would not only have the effect of largely benefiting the public, but of terminating all existing Parliamentary contest and injurious competition for traffic.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Lord-Lieutenant presided at a Privy Council last week, when it was agreed that a proclamation shall issue fixing the 13th November as the day whereon the Arms Act shall come into operation.—On Friday informations for perjury were tendered against Mr. Bond Hughes, the Government reporter, upon whose depositions the parties to be prosecuted were called upon to give bail. It appears that this gentleman swore that a Mr. Barrett, proprietor of the *Pilot* newspaper, was present, and took an active part at a certain meeting, while 13 witnesses depose that Mr. Barrett not only was not present, but it was physically impossible he could have been present. The case was brought before the magistrates of College-street Police-office, at two sittings, but they ultimately decided that it was not within their jurisdiction, and refused to receive the informations.—In the Corporation on Friday, Mr. O'Connell brought forward the following resolution :—" That we deem the transmission of the proclamation to the Lord Mayor about the hour of four o'clock on Saturday the 7th of October inst., to prevent a meeting to be held on the next day, too late for the purpose of due caution, and especially too late for him to warn the citizens of Dublin of the impending peril." The Lord Mayor declared that he had never experienced any want of attention on the part of the Administration, and wondered much how Mr. O'Connell could have thought of alleging this matter as a proof to the contrary. On a division, however, the motion was carried by 38 to 9.—The various wards of the city have since held meetings to protest against the recent measures of Government. At the meeting of the Post-office Board, Mr. O'Connell spoke at considerable length. He said that some misapprehension seemed to prevail respecting what had fallen from him on the previous Monday. It had been most erroneously supposed by some persons that he had changed his mind on the subject of Repeal. It was scarcely necessary for him to say that any such impression was totally erroneous. He had merely repeated on Monday what he had often before and long since stated on the subject of a movement then in contemplation respecting the attainment of a federal Parliament. But then, as well as on Monday last, he fully retained his own opinion, that nothing short of Repeal could or ought to satisfy the people of Ireland, and that nothing else would afford an efficient remedy for the manifold grievances of the country. He was still firmly attached to the principle of independent legislation, but having reason to believe that a movement for a federal Parliament would rally a considerable and very influential party, he had expressed himself ready to make the experiment, because he felt conscious that the result would be a still deeper conviction that in Repeal alone the true remedy would be found. He had been promised the support of a very powerful party in England, and he had reason also to calculate upon the adhesion of a very influential party in Ireland. To his English friends he was doubly grateful; but while entertaining and expressing these opinions, he was bound to declare that he was still of opinion that it was only in an Irish House of Commons, and in an Irish House of Lords, that the wrongs of Ireland could be redressed and the rights of Ireland maintained.—On Monday the Repeal Association held their weekly meeting in the New Conciliation Hall, which was opened on the occasion for the first time. The building was densely crowded, and many thousands were unable to obtain admission. A Government reporter was present. Mr. J. A. O'Neill took the chair, and addressed the meeting at great length. Mr. O'Connell then rose and said : I wish that the first sentence which I have to utter in this Conciliation Hall, formed now as it is into an assembly, shall be this truth, that there is but one way to obtain the Repeal of the Union, and that is by strictly peaceable means. My second sentence, and the only one I shall utter before I hand in money, is that the Repeal is certain. Yes, provided you use no other but peaceable and legal means. Give your enemies no advantage over you. I warn the people against giving the Government the least pretence for using force. I warn the people—in the cities, towns, and in the crowded streets, and in the villages—let there be no single act of violence. If violence be attempted by anybody else, the law is still open, unquestionably open, and means will be found to protect those who are unjustly attacked by the strong arm of legal vengeance. He then moved that Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P. for the county of Limerick, be admitted a member of the association. This announcement was received with loud cheers, after which Mr. O'Connell read a long letter from Mr. O'Brien detailing the reasons which had induced him to join the Repeal movement. "A few years ago," said Mr. O'Connell, "Mr. O'Brien was an anti-Repealer—events had been his teachers, and had shown him that there was nothing for Ireland but the Repeal ; and he had boldly and manfully, as it became him, scorned to be kept in fetters of former opinions, or to be taunted with inconsistency. He was truly consistent—he was honest when he was an anti-Repealer—he was honest now that he was amongst the Repealers. There had a good deal fallen from their chairman of the distinction between federalism and an independent legislature. It was an independent legislature he (Mr. O'Connell) was looking for. By independence he did not mean independent of England—quite the contrary. By independent he did not mean independent of the Crown, quite the contrary ; bound to England by the golden link of the Crown, with a mutuality of interest — most firmly attached to the continuance of that connection on fair terms ; but insisting that Ireland has a right to the revival of that parliament of which she was deprived by the foulest means. This language might be thought inconsistent with what fell from him on the last day of meeting, it was no such thing. He mentioned then that approaches had been made on the part of the Whigs. The first was that many would join him if he held out the hope of federalism ; the second was a letter which he received from a gentleman in England, and he assured the gentleman who wrote to him that the Repealers did not desire separation, and that they would give every guarantee that that was not their object. It was said to him that if he held out these hopes a considerable number of Whigs would join him ; recollect that it was on this ground that they were joined by the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy ; it was on this ground that they sought the junction of Mr. S. Crawford, and received the support of Mr. O'Hagan and others. They went far enough for the Repealers to act with him, but he never said that he would rest contented with a smaller quantity, as long as it was possible for him to get a greater. He would be ashamed of being the colleague and companion of the chairman, and the friend of Smith O'Brien if there was the least hesitation about him in saying that the hopes of justice had been total delusions, and that he was looking now for the Repeal. He would reject no man's assistance who went any part of the way with him. Any man that joined him to repeal the 40th of Geo. III., chap. 38, what was called the "Union Statute," was welcome amongst them ; he would obtain the best parliament himself after he had been thus assisted on his way. He had every disposition to conciliate—none to compromise. What had occurred might teach the Government, if there be wisdom amongst them, and the statesmen of England, if they be wise, that they might win the Irish heart by kindness, and by conciliatory conduct they might bind Ireland with the link of faithful affection to the British connection. They might keep the Irish people in a state of irritation, discontent, and disgust, but there never would be a rebellion again. There would be no attack on the part of the people. Oppression might be continued, but the people had perseverance enough to suffer patiently, at the same time determined never to abandon the work in which they were engaged until as large an assembly as he then addressed hurraed in College-green on the opening of the Irish Parliament. In conclusion, he moved that the marked thanks and gratitude of the people of Ireland be offered to Mr. Smith O'Brien, that his letter be printed, and a copy of it transmitted to every member of both Houses of Parliament. Mr. O'Connell then handed in several large sums of money, among which was 100*l.* from Philadelphia, and 50*l.* more from the same place, transmitted to his daughter, Mrs. Fitzsimon, from the ladies of Philadelphia. He took that occasion of stating, for Mr. Steele, against whom informations had been sworn by Mr. Bond Hughes, that Mr. Steele had been blamed for not having prosecuted Mr. Hughes for perjury, but seeing that informations on the same ground had been refused, he thought there would not be at present any use in commencing a prosecution. It appeared that Mr. Hughes had sworn that Mr. Steele, at a meeting of the Repeal Association, made use of the quotation—" Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheaved its vastness." Now, Mr. Steele had never used the lines, but he was in the habit of reporting his own speeches, and when writing his speech for the *Freeman's Journal*, he had put them in, and Mr. Hughes had thought proper to make use of them in his informations. After the routine business had been gone through, Mr. O'Connell addressed a few words to the Association, recommending peace and quietness. The repeal cause, he said, had made a progress that had astonished him. He then announced the rent for the week to be 2,284*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* An adjourned meeting of the Association took place on Tuesday. Soon after its commencement, the Rev. Tresham Gregg begged to be allowed to state that he did not consider himself included in the vote of thanks purporting to come from the Irish people and Mr. Smith O'Brien. Mr. O'Connell then amidst much laughter moved that Mr. Gregg be not considered included in the vote, and begged the people to allow him quietly to leave the Hall, which was done, all manifestation of feeling being checked at the desire of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele. Mr. O'Connell then attacked the *Morning Chronicle*, for inserting two letters on the state of Ireland, signed " Philalethes," which he attributed to Mr Trevelyan, secretary of the Treasury. He then moved that an " address of conciliation " be prepared by a committee. It would come, he said, very suitably from that hall, which was called " Conciliation Hall." He wished to conciliate every class of his fellow-subjects, but on just and manly grounds. He would not do it to buy off hostility, nor at the expense of principle. They would co-operate with any man that was for repealing the statute 40 Geo. III. c. 38. As to the people of England, he would be glad to conciliate them, but he almost despaired of being able to do so. The Whigs seek to get into power through Ireland, but the Whigs were a treacherous set—there was no escaping the extent of their calumnies. They had grossly perverted what he had said about the Bourbons ; but he deprecated revolutionary violence in any country on the globe. As to the Chartists they made him offers of assistance, but he would have no alliance with them, and put their letters in the fire. Joseph Sturge and the Complete Suffragists were a small party, but he would be glad to assist them ; however, his apprehensions exceeded his hopes. As to the wise and judicious people of England, he would wish to conciliate them, and he would tell them in the first place that he had no desire to separate. He insisted, however, that if England could not transfer her Parliament to France, so neither could the Irish Parliament transfer theirs to England. This was the doctrine of such men as Locke, Plunket, and Bushe. He would move that a committee be appointed to draw up a sort of declaration assuring the Protestants that Catholic ascendancy could never happen. That declaration would be the solemn pledge of the Repeal Association and of the people who confided in that association. That declaration would be the shield of every Protestant to resist persecution if it should ever occur, but there was no danger of it. The spirit of persecution was not in the Catholic. Ireland had been stricken down by dissensions amongst her children ; but once all the Irish were for Ireland, Ireland would be legislated for by the Irish. He desired, therefore, to proclaim in the Conciliation Hall this truth as the basis of their exertions ;—that they placed their exertions for Repeal on the right of freedom of conscience to all men—without ascendancy to any, or political inferiority to any. He concluded by moving that the Committee be appointed, which was agreed to. Mr. O'Connell then said it was most important that they should have as many addresses as possible to the Queen between that period and the sitting of Parliament, in order that her Majesty should be thoroughly informed of the real state of Ireland. Those petitions should complain of the present administration, and pray that her Majesty will appoint other persons more deserving of her confidence. It would be their duty to see that those petitions were properly signed, and they would begin the next session of Parliament with a cartload of petitions. He did not mean that there should be simultaneous meetings, even of any one county, for this purpose, for in the present state of irritation it would be better to have parish meetings, one after the other, before Parliament sat.

Cork.—The Cork papers mention that on Thursday night the hills in the neighbourhood of Donoughmore, in that county, were all lit up, but for what purpose is a mystery. The *Cork Constitution* says, " The lighting commenced about ten o'clock, and soon after acres of fires were seen flaming round the country. What is the object? Are there any ill-advisers urging on the unfortunate people to deeds which they will by-and-by bewail in blood ?"

Limerick.—The *Limerick Reporter* of Friday says, " The hills through the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary were illuminated last night by large fires, which shed their light over a circumference of at least twenty miles. The scene was beautiful and imposing ; but what occasioned so unusual an occurrence we cannot even guess at."

Tipperary.—The *Tipperary Constitution* of Friday alludes to the night-fires as follows :—" Last night, betwen the hours of seven and eight o'clock, the entire country was literally covered with fires. From every eminence throughout the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary a fire blazed, and all shot into light almost simultaneously. In several instances the fires blazed on the public roads, and torches were to be seen borne along by the people in every direction. It was really wonderful to witness the exactness with which each fire for miles round blazed into light, almost at the same moment. The meaning of those fires we cannot ascertain."

Clare.—In the county of Clare, as well as in Tipperary, Cork, and Limerick, the fire-lighting system was in operation on Thursday night last. The *Clare Journal* contains the following :—" On Thursday evening, as far as the prospect could be commanded, lights were observable on all the hills in the country. We have in vain made inquiry as to the cause—no one knew, or if so, they were not inclined to tell. In our streets there were several large bundles of blazing straw carried round, followed by a crowd of laughing women and screaming children, to the annoyance of the people and very manifest danger of setting fire to those houses covered with straw. Why some one of the authorities or the police did not prevent the dangerous amusement, we are at a loss to account for."

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—The Free Church General Assembly met in this city on Tuesday week, and was attended by the Marquess of Breadalbane, Mr. Fox Maule, and several ministers deputed from distant churches, among whom was the Rev. Cæsar Malan from Geneva. Dr. Chalmers preached the sermon, and moved that Dr. Thomas Brown be elected Moderator, which was seconded by Dr. M'Farlan of Greenock, and carried unanimously. At the sitting on Wednesday Dr. Chalmers intimated that he had transmitted the address of the Free Church to Her Majesty to the Home Secretary immediately after the rising of the first assembly, and that he had received the following answer from Sir James Graham :—" I have had the honour of receiving and of laying before Her Majesty the address which bears your signature, and which was transmitted by you to me. I am unwilling needlessly to refer to the late secession of a portion of the ministers from the Established Church of Scotland ; but the assurance of your continued loyalty has been graciously received by Her Majesty ; and the Queen relies with satisfaction on the declaration which you make on behalf of the ministers and elders of a Church

of Christ, that you will be steadfast in your obedience to the civil power, and that you regard that duty as demanded by the highest authority, and as due to the peace and prosperity of the nation."

Law.

THE WELSH SPECIAL COMMISSION.—CARDIFF, THURSDAY.—This day the special commission, appointed for the trial of prisoners accused of Rebecca offences, was opened before Mr. Baron Gurney and Mr. Justice Cresswell. As usual on such occasions, the quiet little town of Cardiff is filled with people from the adjacent country, and there are also many visitors from the immediate vicinity of the scenes of the recent outrages. The proceedings, however, do not appear to excite so strong an interest as it would seem natural to suppose would be felt in the result of trials for offences which have been considered of sufficient enormity to warrant the appointment of a special commission. The learned Judges, on their arrival in Cardiff, proceeded at once to the Court-house, whence, after having opened the commission, they immediately went, accompanied by the Sheriff and other authorities, to St. John's Church, where the usual sermon was delivered by the Chaplain to the Sheriff. The Judges were attended, on their entrance into Court, by the Marquess of Bute, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan, the Sheriff, and several other persons of rank and authority in the Welsh counties. On the departure of the learned Judges to attend divine service, the Court was adjourned until two o'clock, when the grand jury were sworn in with the usual formalities. Baron Gurney then proceeded to deliver his charge, as follows:—"Gentlemen of the Grand Inquest,—We are assembled at this unusual season of the year, under her Majesty's commission of oyer and terminer, to inquire into the cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanours arising out of, or connected with, the disturbances and outrages lately committed in this county; and to deliver the gaol of persons who are detained therein under such charges. It is but too notorious that in other parts of South Wales there have been for several months past tumultuary proceedings, large assemblages of persons, generally by night, for the destruction of turnpike-gates. These proceedings unfortunately did not receive a check at their commencement, and therefore they gradually increased until they attained a considerable height. It might have been expected that the exposition of the law, the salutary cautions, the solemn warnings of the learned judge who presided in South Wales on the summer circuit in the two neighbouring counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke, would have been effectual in bringing the people to a sense of their moral duty; or if that failed, of their personal danger, from a perseverance in these practices; but, I lament to say, instead of decreasing, these offences have increased in number, in extent, and in enormity, and have at length reached the county in which we are assembled. Excesses of this kind are never committed without some grievance, real or pretended. The alleged grievance on account of which they commenced, and have continued, was heavy tolls at turnpike-gates. When turnpikes were first established in England, about a century ago, it is matter of history that a large proportion of the farmers were hostile to them. They, with short-sighted policy, preferred bad roads prepared by the parishes to good roads which were repaired by the exaction of tolls. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and to those wiser counsels we are indebted for those roads which have been gradually improved, and have, at last, in many parts, almost attained perfection. By the turnpike roads many districts had been made accessible which were not so before: they have stamped an increased value on thousands and thousands of acres of valuable land. But good roads could not be constructed except by means of a large outlay; for that outlay money was necessarily borrowed, for the payment of the principal and interest of which tolls were necessary, and gates for their collection. The Principality has, I believe, largely benefitted by this system. The improvement in the roads has been beneficial to all classes. It has opened important communications for trade, for agriculture, and for pleasure. The facility afforded to travelling has brought into your country, so rich in scenery, numbers of persons who would otherwise never have visited it. If, in the execution of plans for the improvement of the roads, any error has been committed—if the tolls imposed by act of Parliament have been too heavy, or if, where trustees had discretion vested in them they have erred in the exercise of it, it was equally the duty and the interest of those who felt any burden which they thought they ought not to bear, peaceably to prefer their applications to the Legislature or to the trustees (as the case might be) for relief; and if they believed that any illegal exaction took place, they had in their own hands a prompt remedy by application to the magistrates in petty sessions; or, if they preferred it, either by indictment or by action, when a trial would have taken place at the assizes; and I will venture to say that the appeal for justice, by even the poorest member of the community, would never have been made in vain. I have always found that the claim of an oppressed man was listened to with favour in a court of justice, and ample redress afforded. If, therefore, any grievance existed in the shape of oppression or illegal tolls, there was a legal remedy. If, indeed, there are persons who, after the money has been lent for the making of the roads, and tolls imposed for repayment, have wished to break faith with the creditors by destroying their security, they must be dishonest characters. Many a widow, and many an orphan, are dependent upon these securities for their subsistence. Instead of that peaceable application for redress which I have pointed out, there have been large and tumultuous assemblages of persons, generally in the night, disguised so as to escape identification, armed in a manner to defy resistance, provided with implements for the destruction of gates and even houses, and who have carried their unlawful and wicked purposes into execution by terror and by violence, extending even to an attack upon the lives of peace-officers in the actual execution of their duty. In a country which is governed by law such excesses as these must be put down with the strong hand; they are sure sooner or later to bring ruin on those who engage in them. I am happy to say, that the cases which will be brought before you, though heinous in their character, are not numerous. I learn from the depositions which lie before me, that upon the night of the 6th of September an attack was made upon the turnpike-house and gate of Pontardulais, on the road from Swansea to Llanon, by a tumultuous assemblage of persons, amounting, it is believed, to 150, blowing horns, armed, and disguised, and provided with implements of destruction. The gate was broken down and the house partly demolished, when the chief constable and other constables, accompanied by a magistrate, arrived. There can be no doubt that the demolition would have been complete, but for the interruption by the constables. The constables, it is deposed, called on them to desist. Upon this, one of the leaders fired a pistol at the chief constable, and that was followed by a volley from the rioters. This fire was returned by the constables, and three persons were apprehended. These three are John Hughes, David Jones, and John Hugh. Two charges against them are stated in the commitment—the one, beginning to demolish the house, the other of firing at the chief constable and the other constables. It will be your duty to decide on the evidence that will be laid before you; whether the guilt imputed be, or be not, brought home to them, or to either of them. If the proof be such, as were it to remain unanswered, would induce you to pronounce a verdict of guilty (if you were the trying jury), in that case you will find a true bill, and doubtless you are well aware that they who concur in the verdict must not consist of a less number than 12. To prove the guilt of the persons accused it is by no means necessary to show that they were the very persons who wielded the pickaxe or the crowbar, or did with their own hands anything in the demolition of the house. The crime is the crime of the riotous assembly, and all who formed part of that assembly—all who by their presence swelled their numbers and augmented their force, more especially all who by their disguises had prepared to avoid detection, and all who by their arms had prepared to overpower resistance and resist apprehension—all, in short, who by their conduct showed that they were concurring and assisting in the execution of their unlawful purpose, are in law equally guilty. You will therefore attend to the evidence that will be adduced, and find a true bill or not, according as the evidence fixes or fails to fix guilt upon each of the persons charged. The same observation applies to the charge of firing loaded arms at the peace officers; it is not necessary to prove that the person charged was the very man who pulled the trigger; all who banded themselves together in such numbers with such weapons, indicative of such a purpose, are equally guilty. Had any of these shots taken fatal effect, they would have had to answer for the crime of murder; and this consideration should lead rash and unthinking people to some reflection as to the danger they incur by engaging in such enterprises, which may, and continually do, involve them in more atrocious crimes and more condign punishments than they had anticipated. Another case is a charge of assault upon the chief constable, for the purpose of preventing the apprehension of, or of rescuing from his lawful custody, a member of a family against whom a warrant on a charge of felony had issued for maliciously and feloniously cutting and wounding him. The depositions state that the chief constable, accompanied by others, had apprehended Henry Morgan on a charge of felony, when the mother, the father, the sister, and the brother, fell upon him with great violence, assaulted him with different weapons, and the mother assaulted him with a weapon which cut his head to the bone. In his own defence he was compelled to fire a pistol, by which one of the family was seriously wounded, and for the preservation of his life he was justified in so doing. You will hear the narrative of each of the officers, and find a true bill or not, according as the evidence proves or fails to prove the participation of these parties in this crime. As in the other case, it is fit that I should state that where all the parties are equally engaged the act of one is the act of all. Gentlemen, there are other charges—one a charge of an assault upon a woman who kept a turnpike gate, and cutting and wounding her. These charges are sometimes framed in different manners, sometimes with intent to murder, more frequently with intent to maim or disfigure, and more frequently with intent to do some grievous bodily harm. If you find the charge proved you will find a true bill. There are also other charges of different destructions of different turnpike-gates. The destruction of a turnpike-gate, even though not done by a riotous assembly, is still a misdemeanor in law, and is charged against several persons in the calendar. Gentlemen, you may now retire and consider the cases to be brought before you." The Grand Jury having retired, the names of the petty jurymen were called over, and the panel having been formed, Lord James Stuart, the Foreman of the Grand Jury, returned and acquainted Baron Gurney that he was deputed in the name of that body, to state to the learned Baron that they considered the observations he had addressed to them to be of such importance, that they were unanimously of opinion that it would be of great public advantage if his Lordship would allow his charge to be printed. His Lordship at once consented to do so, and placed the document in the hands of the Grand Jury.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.—We have scarcely any English Wheat fresh up for this morning's market, and Monday's prices are fully supported. With the exception of some inquiry for the lower descriptions of free foreign, for shipment coastwise and to Ireland, the demand is limited, but its value remains unaltered. The inquiry for bonded Baltic qualities continues at 40*s.* to 42*s.* per quarter, and some business is also doing in Polish Odessa afloat, and for shipment at 38*s.* free on board, freight and insurance included. Barley is held firmly at our quotations. Beans and Peas sell readily at late prices. Having a fair supply of Irish Oats, the buyers hold off, and the trade is consequently dull without being lower.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	44 to 56	Red	44 to 52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire		47 to 54	White	—to—
Barley	Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind.	21 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	15 to 25	Feed	16 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	—to—	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 23	Potato	16 to 21
Rye		—to—		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22 to 28	Tick	22 to 30	Harrow	25 to 34
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	28 to 35	Winds.	31 to 38	Longpod	28 to 30
Peas, White	30 to 35	Maple	30 to 31	Grey	28 to 29

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 15	50 10	31 5	18 10	30 1	31 2	33 3
— 22	49 3	31 2	18 5	29 8	30 6	32 8
— 29	49 5	30 4	17 10	30 5	30 8	32 9
Oct. 6	50 6	30 2	17 10	30 8	30 1	32 6
— 13	50 8	30 1	17 10	30 0	30 4	32 1
— 20	50 1	30 4	17 10	29 10	30 5	32 8
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	50 2	30 7	18 0	30 1	30 6	32 8
Foreign Duties	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	3320	1480	1060	4110 Sks
Irish	—	—	23010	—
Scotch	—	—	—	—
Foreign	1280	1060	680	—

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	9855 Sks. — Brls.	9429	4723	7010	410	—	1117	1978
Irish	„ — „	314	—	57	12826	—	—	—
Foreign	„ — „	11805	1440	—	8280	—	—	21

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Allen, Alfreton, Derbyshire, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.—T. Wright, Blackmore-street, Clare-market, cheesemonger—T. Donkin, Cambridge, victualler—W. B. Gough, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, grocer—M. Harris, Swansea, Glamorganshire, draper—J. Bains, South Shields, grocer—E. Florance, jun., Subdeanry, Sussex, potato-dealer—J. B. L. Farrant, Maidstone, agricultural-machine-maker—W. B. Gaskell, Birmingham, draper—Yould and W. Rennards, Liverpool, cheese-factors.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. Carnie, Dundee, glazier—W. Campbell, Greenock and Glasgow, gun-maker—J. Anderson, late of Paisley and Dundee, writer, and agent of Edinburgh, banker—G. and J. Oughterson, of Greenock, merchants—W. Thorburn and Sons, Leith, merchants—P. Davidson, jun., and Co., Dundee and Cork, fish-curers—W. M'Callum, Glasgow, merchant—R. Rankin and Co., Glasgow, leather-cutters—A. Warden and Son, Glasgow, merchants and commission-agents.

BIRTHS.—On the 31st of July, at Cawnpore, the lady of Captain Douglas Moffat, Bengal Cavalry, of a son and heir—On the 19th inst., at Lansdowne House, Cheltenham, the lady of Major-General Podmore, of a daughter—On the 15th inst., at Perth, the lady of Provost Sidey, of a daughter—On the 16th inst., at Slade Cottage, Ilfracombe, the wife of Capt. Hirtzel, R.N., of a son—On the 19th inst., the lady of the Rev. J. Bateman, vicar of Huddersfield, of a daughter—On the 23d inst., at Milton Abbott, Devon, the lady of the Rev. St. Vincent Hammick, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 25th inst, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. for Coventry, to Anne, Dowager Countess of Leicester, eldest daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, and relict of the late Earl of Leicester—On the 24th inst., at St. Saviourgate, York, Mr. J. Pennington, of Camberwell, Surrey, to Ellen, daughter of C. A. Thiselton, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex and city of Westminster—On the 21st inst., at Trinity Church, Dover, the Hon H. Graves to Miss Henrietta Wellesley—On the 18th inst, at All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Rear-Admiral Hawker, of Ashford Lodge, Hampshire, to Lady Williams, of Cavendish-square.

DIED.—On the 22d inst, at Chiselhurst, after a painful illness, borne with Christian patience, to the great grief of all who knew his excellent qualities, Mr. Robert Alexander, in the 25th year of his age—On the 22d inst., in his 90th year, Sir James Shaw, Bart, late Chamberlain of the City of London. He was elected Alderman of Portsoken Ward in 1798, Lord Mayor in 1795, and in 1809 was created a baronet by George IV.—In Grosvenor-place, on the 18th inst., Miss Anne G. Everett, eldest daughter of his Excellency the American Minister—On the 25th inst., Mr. R. Murphy, of Claremont-row, Islington, and late of the Excise-office, Broad-street, having been engaged in the Secretary's office for 50 years, aged 70—On the 22d inst., at Bath, Mrs. A. Harrison, in her 90th year.

WM. GODSALL, NURSERYMAN, &c., Hereford, begs to announce his intention of reducing the price of his DROOPING LARCH (Larix pendula Godsalii,) having a good stock of those novel and picturesque plants for sale. Tall Standards, 1 year worked, 15*s.*; 2 years, 30*s.*; and 3 years, 50*s.* each. W. G. has supplied many Noblemen, Gentlemen, and most of the principal men in the trade, making the usual allowance to the latter.—For description see *Gardeners' Magazine*, Oct. 1839.

Hereford, 14th Oct., 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.—A Gentleman being about to make alterations in his grounds in the vicinity of London, has the following trees and shrubs to dispose of; viz., Limes from 12 to 16 feet in height; Scarlet and Double White Thorns, from 6 to 12 feet, with fine flowering tops; Birch, Elm, Poplar, Mountain Ash, &c. from 12 to 16 feet; about 50 very fine variegated Box, 6 feet, and branched to the ground. Fine Japonicas, Yews, Chinese Arbor Vitæ, Laurels, Lilacs, Guilder Roses, &c. &c. The above have been removed several times, and will again remove in excellent condition if required.

Apply to Mr. MCARTHUR, Nurseryman, Maida Hill, Edgeware-road, London.

TO GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS will submit to public competition by Auction, on the premises, Chapel Nursery, Battersea Fields, near the Nine Elms, and about eight minutes' walk from the terminus of the Southampton Railway, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1st, 1843, and following day, at 11 o'clock, by order of Messrs. SHAILER, about 15,000 ROSES, consisting of Moss, Red and White Provence, De Meaux, and Spong; a collection of about 200 of the most beautiful and approved varieties. Also, a quantity of EVERGREENS and SHRUBS. The collection of Roses are particularly worthy the attention of Gentlemen, Nurserymen, and others. The lots will be arranged for the convenience of large and small purchasers. May be viewed a week prior to the sale. Catalogues may be had of the principal Seedsmen; on the premises; and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

To NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC CEMETERIES, and other Public Companies engaged in Planting.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are instructed by the Proprietors to submit to Public Competition, on the premises, the Kensington Home Nursery, fronting the Great West Road, on MONDAY, 6th November, 1843, and following days, at eleven o'clock each day, the varied and interesting NURSERY STOCK OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS; well deserves the attention of Gentlemen who intend planting this autumn, and consists of large Magnolias, of sorts including the fine specimen of Magnolia conspicua, Cedar of Lebanon, Fan Yews, Pinus cembra, with a very extensive Collection of Evergreens of every description. This ground is proverbial for the fineness of its specimens and their safe removal, being of a loamy and adhesive nature; but is now required for building purposes. May be viewed a week before the sale, and Catalogues had of all the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

Messrs. FORREST and Co. take this opportunity of inviting to an inspection of their general Stock in their other Nurseries, in the Gloucester-road, within five minutes' walk of their home-grounds.

PLANTING SEASON.—TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, PUBLIC COMPANIES, NURSERYMEN, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS have the honour to announce they have received instructions to submit to Public Auction (without reserve) on the premises, at the Cottage Nursery, Gloucester-place, Camberwell New-road, and the Gravel Field Nursery, Brunswick-road, opposite, about the middle of Nov. 1843, a most extensive and varied Stock of ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and EVERGREEN AMERICAN PLANTS, ROSES, &c. STANDARD and DWARF TRAINED FRUIT TREES of the choicest sorts. Messrs. P. and M. beg to observe it has seldom been their lot to offer to Public competition so desirable a stock of thriving plants of every description and so well worthy the notice of noblemen and gentlemen who may be planting or making alterations on their estates. The stock will be lotted to suit every description of purchasers, and may be viewed the week previous to Sale, when Catalogues 1*s.* each, returnable to purchasers, may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and at the Auctioneer's American Nursery, Leytonstone.

DERBY.—TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others, intending to plant.

MESSRS. WILSON AND SADLER beg, through this medium, to communicate that, in consequence of the expiration of the Lease of one of their Nurseries at Christmas next, they will have to offer by Public Auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 8th of November next, the following valuable NURSERY STOCK:—

60,000 English Oaks, 1 to 2½ ft
1,726 Canada grafted Elms, from 4 to 10 ft
4,331 Canada Elms, this summer budded
21,468 Broad-leaved Common Elms
100 Devonshire Elms, 4 to 6 ft
1,100 Mountain Elms, 4 to 6 ft
511 Elms, various varieties, 4 to 6 ft
17,456 Common Beech, from 1½ to 3 ft
200 Purple Beech, various sizes
50 Striped leaved Beech
5,082 Birch, various sorts, from 2 to 5 ft
2,350 Spanish Chesnuts, from 2 to 6 ft
7,250 Horse Chesnuts, from 2 to 10 ft
1,150 Hornbeam, from 2 to 4 ft
14,968 Mountain Ash, from 2 to 6 ft
32,750 Alders, from 1 to 3½ ft
1,620 Area Theophrasti, from 1½ to 4 ft
9,900 Sycamores, from 2 to 10 ft
27,000 Larch, from 1½ to 4 ft
5,000 Poplars, of various sorts, from 5 to 8 ft
750 Hazels
1,000 Willows, French, Weeping, and others of the newest kinds
21,980 Spruce Firs, from 12 in. to 2 ft
12,000 Scotch Firs, from 1 to 3 ft
2,800 Silver Firs, small, from 4 to 9 inches
300 Weymouth Pines, 3 ft
9,000 Privet, from 6 inches to 1 ft
150 Ornamental Thorns
35 Canada Service Trees
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2,000 Horse Chesnuts, &c. &c.
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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 44.—1843. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4. PRICE 6*d*.

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Do. do. fine	12*s*.	,,	3*l*. 15*s*.
Do. do. very superior ..	18*s*.	,,	5*l*. 10*s*.

Plants of the new Cloth of Gold Rose, if ordered early, will be sent out in November at 21*s*. each. If purchasers will favour T. C. with a list of the sorts they already possess, no duplicates shall be sent.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.

J. AND J. FAIRBAIRN are induced from the uncertainty upon which they hold the Manor-street Nursery (situated contiguous to the Home Nursery, Clapham Rise, where attention will be given to all applications), to effect a Sale of the Stock at as early a period as possible, consequently beg to solicit the attention of Gentlemen and the trade to the large and remarkably healthy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large Laurels, twice transplanted, of extra growth; Portugal Laurels, very handsome; Green Hollies, of various sizes; Evergreen Privets, fine Standard and Dwarf Roses in great variety, fine standard flowering Thorns, Almonds, Æsculus, Robinias, and other Ornamental Trees, and Evergreen and flowering Shrubs, with a large stock of fine standard and dwarf, trained and untrained Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, of the most approved kinds, and of growth rarely equalled; also, a large assortment of Forest Trees, consisting of Limes, Elms, Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Spanish and Horse Chesnuts, Mountain Ash, Poplars, and Spruce, and Scotch Firs; also a large number of Gooseberries and Currants, of excellent growth, and of the best varieties in cultivation, to all of which J. & J. F. respectfully invite the inspection of Gentlemen and Nurserymen, flattering themselves that the general character of the Stock is such as to ensure unqualified satisfaction, and which they are disposed to offer at very moderate prices for cash.

J. & J. F. respectfully beg to call the attention of Gentlemen to their advertisement of Heaths, &c., which has appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the two last weeks.

Nurseries, Clapham, near London, November 4, 1843.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.



PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, &c. &c., as well as by the HORT. SOCIETY OF LONDON.

YOUELL AND CO. have much pleasure in announcing they have now ready for sending out fine Canes of the above highly valuable and much esteemed Raspberry, unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour.

Those to whom Y. and Co. sent it last season have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over all other varieties, and has been awarded several prizes at various Horticultural Exhibitions during the season. As a proof they have not exaggerated its excellent qualities, Fruit was submitted to Dr. Lindley (see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 22d July last, p. 502), whose opinion of it is as follows:—

"FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—We have received from Messrs. YOUELL, of Great Yarmouth, fruit of the Fastolff Raspberry, and we find it merits all that has been stated in favour of its excellence. The fruit that we have received is very large, obtusely conical, and of rich flavour, far exceeding in this respect some other new and large varieties. The plants bear abundantly, and in long succession."

They also exhibited it on the 1st August before the London Hort. Society, 21, Regent-street, to which a prize was awarded. It would therefore be unnecessary for YOUELL and Co. to recommend it more fully, or with greater confidence to the notice of the public, merely observing, that it continues in high perfection throughout the autumnal months, and has maintained its superiority in the most unfavourable soils and situations, and requires no other than the ordinary treatment of the old varieties.

Fine Canes will be ready by the latter end of October, and can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a Post-office order) upon the following terms:—

Packages containing 100 Canes .	£2 5*s*. 0*d*.
,, ,, 50 ,, .	1 5 0
,, ,, 25 ,, .	0 14 0

Package included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

Extensive orders are already received for the above, and to prevent a repetition of the disappointment which many experienced last season, by YOUELL and Co. not being able to meet the demand, they therefore respectfully solicit early application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Nov. 1, 1843.

HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

HUMPHREYS' COMPOUND, applicable to all Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and to promote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles 1*s*. 9*d*. each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; HURST & MCMULLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; GORDON, THOMPSON, and BASKETT, Fenchurch-street; GRIMLEY and Co., Covent Garden; BATT and RUTLEY, 412, Strand; CHARLWOOD, Tavistock-row; W. J. NUTTING, 46, Cheapside; G. LAWRENCE, 18, Piccadilly; JOHN KERNAN, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; LOCKHART, 156, Cheapside; SHUTTLEWORTH, Pantheon; MINIER, ADAMS, and NASH, 63, Strand; THATCHER and SON, Islington; THOMAS WATKINSON, Market-place, Manchester; P. LAWSON and SON, Edinburgh; and other leading SEEDSMEN in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, and Co., 100, Upper-Thames-street, London.

SUPERB SEEDLING FUCHSIAS AND VERBENAS.

G. SMITH begs respectfully to solicit the attention of Growers about to form their Catalogues for the ensuing spring, to insert the following FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS, which G. S. flatters himself will give satisfaction, as they are superior to anything in their class:—

FUCHSIA LONDON RIVAL—has been exhibited at Chiswick and Regent's Park Shows, and also submitted to the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Aug. 19, 1843, whose opinion of it is as follows:—"G. S.—LONDON RIVAL is a handsome variety, with dark purplish vermillion tube and sepals, the latter opening so as almost to reflex, showing the large crimson purple corolla to great advantage." This plant has the habit of Moneypennii. Per plant, 7*s*. 6*d*.

FUCHSIA CYLINDRICA SUPERBA.—This flower is described by the Editor of the *Gardeners' Gazette* as being the most vivid scarlet that can be conceived, and has a singularly interesting appearance; it is of strong growth, and a free bloomer. Per plant, 5*s*.

FUCHSIA GLOBOSA GRANDIFLORA—Is much larger and superior to globosa major. Per plant, 5*s*.

VERBENA EXCELSA—Obtained a first-class prize at the July Show of the Royal Botanic Gardens of London, and is a very large and fine variety, with deep rose-coloured flowers and dwarf habit. Per plant, 5*s*.

VERBENA DELICATA—A fine large blush, changing to pink, and very compact. Per plant, 3*s*. 6*d*.

VERBENA ARRAY—A fine free-flowering red, with white eye. Per plant, 3*s*. 6*d*.

VERBENA STRIATA—Scarlet, striped with pink. Per plant, 2*s*. 6*d*. Strong healthy plants will be ready for delivery by the 20th April, 1844.—The usual discount to the Trade.

TOLLINGTON NURSERY, HORNSEY ROAD, ISLINGTON.

HOLLYHOCKS, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, &c.

WILLIAM MAY begs to state that he is provided with a supply of the above plants of select quality. The Hollyhocks are of his own stock, which he has been selecting for the last 21 years, and are of every shade of colour. The Herbaceous plants have also been carefully collected, and are of the most showy varieties, comprising the most popular Genera in present cultivation, such as Phloxes, Pentstemons, Aconitums, Anemones, Delphiniums, Campanulas, Lupinus, Œnothera, &c.

The Hollyhocks in collections of 100 plants for 40*s*.; 50 plants, 28*s*.; 25 plants, 11*s*. The Herbaceous plants, 100 sorts correctly named for 42*s*.; 50 sorts, 25*s*., of W. M.'s selecting, including package. Hollyhock seed saved from best double flowers, 200 seeds for 2*s*. 6*d*.; 500 seeds for 5*s*.; Pansy seed saved from best prize flowers, in 2*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. packets.

N.B.—To those friends who received their Hollyhock plants late last year, W. M. begs to state that any they may have lost in consequence, he will be glad to replace free of charge. A remittance or reference from unknown correspondents is solicited.—Hope Nurseries, Leeming-lane, Bedale, Yorkshire, Nov. 3, 1843.

ROSES.

T. RIVERS, JUN., begs to announce that his CATALOGUE OF ROSES, No. II., is now ready for delivery; applications inclosing a penny stamp will be promptly attended to. T. R. also respectfully announces that he is preparing a New Catalogue of Pears, in which will be given one or two figures of Root-pruned Pear-trees, with some directions for their culture.—Sawbridgeworth, Herts, Nov. 2, 1843.

SEEDLING PANSIES.

WILLIAM LODGE has the pleasure to offer for sale those SPLENDID PANSIES rose by THOMAS CROSS, Esq., of Whitefield; they have been successfully shown and generally admired. W. L. can with confidence recommend them to the most limited growers. Cross's Village Maid, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Cross's Lancashire Lass, 5*s*.; Cross's Conqueror, 5*s*.

The Editor's remarks for "Village Maid," see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 34, page 561, August 20th, 1842.—For "Lancashire Lass," see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 17, page 289, April 29th, 1843.—For "Conqueror," see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 31, page 545, August 5th, 1843. The plants are all in good condition, and will be sent out for the first time next week.—Broughton, near Manchester, 25th October, 1843.

NURSERY AND SEED BUSINESS.

R. LYMBURN AND J. DREGHORN, formerly Managers of the Concerns of "FOWLDS and LYMBURN," and "ALLAN FOWLDS and SON," beg leave to intimate to their Friends, and the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in General, that the old Concern being wound up, they have commenced business on their own account, under the Firm of "LYMBURN and DREGHORN," and hope to be favoured with a share of public patronage, which every exertion will be made to merit.

59, King-street, Kilmarnock, Oct. 27, 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.—A Gentleman being about to make alterations in his grounds in the vicinity of London, has the following trees and shrubs to dispose of; viz., Limes from 12 to 16 feet in height; Scarlet and Double White Thorns, from 6 to 12 feet, with fine flowering tops; Birch, Elm, Poplar, Mountain Ash, &c. from 12 to 16 feet; about 50 very fine variegated Box, 6 feet, and branched to the ground. Fine Aucubas, Yews, Chinese Arbor Vitæ, Laurels, Lilacs, Guilder Roses, &c. &c. The above have been removed several times, and will again remove in excellent condition.

Apply to Mr. MCARTHUR, Nurseryman, Maida Hill, Edgeware-road, London.

ROOTS OF NEW DAHLIAS for Sale, which gained prizes at Teddington and Kingston Exhibitions:—Twickenham Rival; yellow, tipped with red, beautiful round petals; a superb show-flower.

	£	*s*.	*d*.
Ground Roots, each . .	5	0	0
Pot do. ,, . .	2	10	0

Gaines' Princess Alice; clear white, beautiful form, well up in the centre; constant show-flower. Ground Roots, 5*l*. each.

May be obtained of N. GAINES, Florist, Surrey Lane, Battersea; also his list of first-rate Pelargoniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Auriculas, Cinerarias, Chrysanthemums, &c., which contain many seedlings and new varieties not before offered to the public.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

MESSRS. N. AND B. NORMAN'S CATALOGUE of Show varieties, with which they have gained 29 Prizes this season, can be had on pre-paid application.—Bull-fields, Woolwich.

JOHN YOUNG, in retiring from the Nursery business, feels it due to the many kind friends whose patronage he has enjoyed, to offer them his sincere thanks for the support he has for so many years received at their hands. He begs to add that he has transferred his Nursery and Seed business to his Nephew, Mr. F. C. BALL, for whom he respectfully solicits the kind patronage of his friends, and he does it with a feeling of confidence that Mr. BALL will prove himself entirely worthy of it.—Taunton, September 30, 1843.

F. C. BALL, having succeeded his Uncle, Mr. JOHN YOUNG, in the Nursery and Seed business, takes this opportunity of soliciting a continuance of that support so long enjoyed by him. The Stock comprises an excellent assortment of Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, including a large quantity of Arbutus unedo, Scarlet Andrachne hybrida and procera, new Lucombe and Fulham Oaks, and American plants of all kinds. Also all the best kinds of Hardy Creepers in pots, which he is charging at very moderate prices, and he trusts, in the execution of any orders with which he may be favoured, to insure entire satisfaction.—Taunton, October 2nd, 1843.

BROMPTON PARK NURSERY.—ESTABLISHED 1681.

GRAY, ADAMS, AND HOGG, respectfully call the attention of their customers to the extensive Stock of DWARF, STANDARD, and TRAINED FRUIT-TREES, FIGS, VINES, &c. &c., articles for which their Nursery has been so long celebrated, and which are this season even finer than they have been for some years past; also a large collection of Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs; select new stove and greenhouse Plants, of which Catalogues for this season are now ready and may be had on application. They earnestly invite an inspection of their Stock, assured that what orders their friends may favour them with, will have the greatest care and give the utmost satisfaction.—Kensington-road, London.

JOSEPH SMITH, Tansley Nursery, near Matlock, Derbyshire, begs respectfully to draw the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, to his NURSERY STOCK, upon 22 Acres of Land, in a very exposed part of Derbyshire. The stock thereon is rendered extremely hardy and suitable for planting upon poor exposed lands. The Stock consists of Forest and Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Evergreens, and Hardy American Shrubs.

Priced Catalogues to be had on application.

EXHIBITION OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

CHANDLER AND SONS, NURSERYMEN, Vauxhall, London, beg to state that their Collection is now in bloom, and will continue in perfection during the present month.

T. AND C. LOCKHART AND DUNCAN, FLORISTS and SEEDSMEN, 156, Cheapside, London, beg to offer to Gentlemen and Nurserymen who purchase extensively, several cheap lots of HYACINTHS, NARCISSUS, CROCUSES, TULIPS, &c., for cash.

HOLLYHOCKS.

J. KITLEY, Lyncombe Vale Nursery, Bath, begs to inform the Public that he is now ready to send out his much-admired Collection of SEEDLING HOLLYHOCKS, 18 blooms of which won the silver goblet given by A. Lawrance, Esq., and the first of 24 blooms in the Society's prizes at the Victoria Park, and also an extra prize at the Bristol and Clifton Show. The best selected, and named, 1*l*. 1*s*., the second-best do., 12*s*., the third do., 6*s*. per dozen.

J. K. has now ready fine healthy plants of his SEEDLING PANSY, "Lyncombe Vale Rival," at 5*s*. each; (see this Paper of the 6th May, 1843.) Also his SEEDLING CACTUS (speciosa superba), 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant; (see this Paper of 17th June, 1843). Orders received at Mr. NUTTING'S, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside, London, and at the Nursery, as above. A remittance from unknown correspondents will be expected.

FINE NAMED TULIPS.—The Subscriber having a large supply of fine bulbs of the above popular flower, begs to offer them upon the following very moderate terms, viz.: 100 sorts by name for 5*l.*; 50 sorts by name for 2*l.* 10*s.*, which will comprise portions of Bizarres, Roses, and Bybloemens, and will be found worthy the attention of the amateur and practical florist.—WILLIAM MAY, Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, Bedale, Yorkshire, Nov. 3, 1843.

TULIPS, &c.

JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, Chapel-lane, Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, begs to call the attention of Amateurs to his large and well-selected collection of TULIPS, AURICULAS, POLYANTHUSES, CARNATIONS, and PICOTEES, Catalogues of which may be had on prepaid application.

J. S. requests a comparison of his prices of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES, &c. with those which have been so highly spoken of by the Editor of a contemporary Publication in one of his Leading Articles, as well as twice in his notices to Correspondents (one not being sufficient), which will be found in many instances from 50 to 250 per cent. less in price, and all of which, at the time of layering, were in colour.

J. S. has published a descriptive Catalogue of TULIPS, price 2*s.*, which may be had of Messrs. ORR and Co., London.

PELARGONIUM.—"BASKET'S EXQUISITE."

J. HALLY, NURSERYMAN and FLORIST, Blackheath, Kent, begs to inform his Friends that he has the above now ready for sale, at 21*s.* each, with the usual allowance to the Trade. It was raised by Mr. BASKET, Gardener to H.R.H. the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, and gained the first prize for Seedling Pelargoniums at the West Kent Horticultural Society's June Show, 1843; it was also shown and universally admired at the June Exhibitions both at Chiswick and Regent's Park. The following character is given of the above in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 1, "Notices to Correspondents:"—"J. H. B.—The large Seedling is a very showy variety: the flowers are large; it trusses finely, and will form a fine object in the Greenhouse," &c. "The colour is clear; the upper petals are well covered, with but little feathering visible; the under petals are broad and round, and the flower altogether of a good shape."

Also a few plants will be ready by the middle of November of that good and beautiful CINERARIA, "PIPER'S PRINCESS ROYAL," which obtained a Certificate of Merit, although then a miserably small specimen with only two or three blooms expanded, at the June Show at Chiswick; also the first prize for Cinerarias at the Regent's Park Show, on the 28th June—(See *Gardeners' Chronicle* for June 24 and July 1.) It has a fine full crimson centre, petals broad and well shaped, pure white broadly tipped with purple, the colours distinctly defined, so as to form a ring on the expanded flower, which is very sweet-scented and possesses the best properties. In consequence of the very limited stock of the above, and the orders already received, the Advertiser will be able this autumn only to supply the trade at 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

Also at the same time CINERARIA SUBCÆRULEA—a delicate white tipped with azure: plant of very fine robust habit. 5*s.* each.

BRUGMANSIA SPE. NOVA.

THOS. BRIDGFORD AND SON, Spa Field Nursery, Ball's Bridge, Dublin, having a fine stock of the above plant, which will prove a valuable addition to the Greenhouse, from its propensity to flower in plants at 12 to 18 inches high. It is perfectly distinct from all of the species. Strong established plants are now ready for sending out at 10*s.* 6*d.* each. Thos. B. and SON have also a fine specimen plant of the same, with three flowers now expanded; it is three feet high, well furnished, which they will dispose of. B. Spe.—Plant flowers abundantly on small specimens; flowers about the same length as those of B. suaveolens, with the calyx full half the length of the corolla, both white; flowers highly perfumed; the rim of the corolla is divided into five long points; rim and calyx much reflexed, which, with the long calyx, give the plant a decided character; the throat of the corolla is of a beautiful greenish white colour.

Answer to "J. C. L." *Gardeners' Gazette, May 28th*, 1842:—"If your Brugmansia retains its large spathaceous calyx, it must be new. Florapondia is the name given to B. coccinea. We are not acquainted with the present species. It does retain its large spathaceous calyx.—*J. C. L.*"

A plant having been sent by us to Mr. Low, Clapton, with seven flowers expanded, to be by him exhibited at the Chiswick Horticultural Show in August, 1843, the flowers of which were injured in its transmission, consequently was not exhibited; it has since flowered with Mr. Low, and is noticed in "PAXTON'S Botanical Magazine" for September, 1843. The seeds of the above Species were received by J. C. Lyons, Esq., Ladiston, Westmeath, from Chili, from whom we received our plant.

The Double White Brugmansia, noticed by DR. LINDLEY in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, September 16th, 1843. Seeds of which were also received from Chili by "J. C. L.," along with B. Spe, Nova, plants of which T. B. and SON will have ready to send out in May, 1844. 48, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

TO PLANTERS, &c.

FRANCIS AND JAMES DIXON, NEWTON AND UPTON NURSERIES, CHESTER.

WE beg most respectfully to draw the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others to our EXTENSIVE and very SUPERIOR STOCK of Seedling and Transplanted FOREST-TREES, now growing at our Nurseries as above, and also at the Newtown Nursery, Montgomeryshire, which comprises all ages and sizes of Larch, Scotch, Spruce, Silver, and Balm of Gilead Firs; Oaks, Alder, Elms, Ash, Beech, Birches, Chesnuts, Hazel, Hornbeam, Sycamore, Poplars, Privet, Thorn, Quicksets, &c. &c. And as this season has been particularly favourable for the growth of Trees, we may be allowed to state to our Customers and Planters generally that we never were so well prepared to execute all orders committed to our care, with vigorous and carefully-grown Trees, *on the most reasonable terms.*

Having for a series of years devoted considerable attention to the rearing of FRUIT-TREES, we are happy to announce that our present Fruit-tree grounds are thoroughly stocked with fine well-rooted Trees, of every description, suitable for Walls and Orchards, and such as we can with much confidence recommend, being *all correctly named*—so desirable to Fruit-tree purchasers.

In our ROSE department we cultivate all the most esteemed varieties, annually adding such NEW KINDS as are considered first-rate, either in their formation, colour, or perfume, and stamped with the approbation of the great Rose admirers of the South. And in the training of our Standards, Half-Standards, &c. great pains have been taken to graft on carefully-selected and healthy stocks.

The other parts of our Nurseries also abound with full collections of Herbaceous and Alpine Plants, American Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, Greenhouse and Orchidaceous Plants, Dahlias, Carnations, Pinks, Tulips, Verbenas, Lobelias, Pansies, and every other article connected with the Nursery business.

We have now on Sale at our Warehouse in Chester, Winter Vetches, Winter Oats, and Rye, several Newly-Imported Seed-Wheats, &c.; Italian and Dutch Bulbs, this being the proper season to plant Hyacinths, &c. in pots and glasses.

A first supply of Early Garden Seeds daily expected to arrive.

LARGE NEW MATS, MUSHROOM SPAWN, &c.

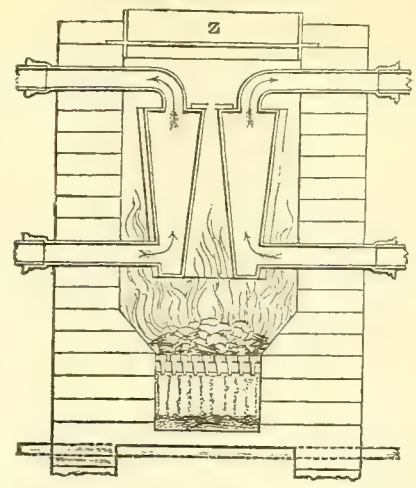
All orders will command our utmost attention, and will much oblige FRANCIS AND JAMES DICKSON,

Who have at present on their list a number of experienced Gardeners, Land Stewards, and Wood Foresters, whose characters and abilities may be strictly relied on.—October 24, 1843.

THOMAS BROWN begs to acquaint the Growers of PANSIES that strong Plants of his fine collection are now ready for sending out, including several novelties not before offered for sale; also, an extensive collection of PINKS (comprising all the established Show-flowers), CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, TULIPS, &c., &c.—Slough Nursery, Nov. 3, 1843.

BURBIDGE AND HEALY'S NEW PLAN FOR BOILERS AND SETTING, FOR WARMING HOTHOUSES, GREENHOUSES, CHURCHES, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MANSIONS, &c., &c.

Registered under 6 & 7 Vic., c. 65.



Section of Boiler and Furnace.

Since our Advertisement of October 21, 1843, we have received an immense number of letters from all parts of the United Kingdom, inquiring the particulars of our Apparatus, and many asking in what respects our plan is superior to others. We beg respectfully to inform our Correspondents, and the Horticultural World (without reference to any of the numerous and ingenious Boilers and Apparatus now in general use), that we will endeavour to convey in as few words as possible, what we consider the advantages of our plan. In the first place, it will be observed that the plan of the Boiler and containing furnace is circular; the Boiler being composed of two truncated cones, one inserted one within the other, in such a form as to give the best effect of the fuel upon its sides, and the form is such as to offer a very extensive surface to the action of the fire and heated air, the whole surface being exposed to their joint action, as well also as a considerable portion of the conducting pipes. It will also be observed that the side of the Boiler is ribbed, which vastly increases the surface of it, so that we obtain a very powerful Boiler in an exceedingly small compass. We beg also to call attention to the absence of complicated flues, as the form of the boiler prevents the dust or soot hanging to its sides, and the top is easily got up and cleaned through the door in front elevation C. (p. 732.) In no place is the fuel in contact with the Boiler, as in cases where it does we apprehend great loss of fuel, and effect takes place from the rapid abstraction of the heat causing imperfect combustion of fuel. The value of this form of Apparatus is much increased by the excellence of the fire and ash-pit doors (Sylvester's Patent), which are fitted with great accuracy, allowing of the utmost precision of regulation—of the greatest importance to the skilful Gardener, as it enables him to continue his fire for any required time, without trouble to himself; or he may at any time, by closing up the door, put out the fire. By not allowing a current of air to pass through the furnace, he thereby prevents the heat of the Boiler and brickwork being conveyed away and lost up the chimney. The Pan, marked Z, is a neat and convenient cover for the top of the brickwork, easily removed and replaced by the Gardener for the purpose of cleansing the Boiler. It acts as a reverberator, and may, under ordinary circumstances, be filled with non-conducting material, clean sand, or pebbles, or any other suitable material; and in cases where the Apparatus is fixed within the House, it may be used as a means of rapidly saturating the house with moisture by evaporation. By placing the Furnace within the House to be warmed, we believe the utmost economy of heat is produced, as, from the circular form of the Apparatus and the small space it occupies, it would have a neat appearance. In short, under every circumstance, we believe it to be a perfect arrangement for Horticultural purposes—being simple, economical in first construction, unquestionably durable, and safe; the perfection of economy in fuel, most easily managed; no poking of fuel into small holes, or troublesome extraction of clinkers; adapted with great facility to the circulation of water through pipes, or to the excellent Tank-System of Rendle, or in any way most suitable to the views of the intelligent Horticulturist.—BURBIDGE and HEALY, 130, Fleet-street, London.

WM. HEALE AND SON, NURSERYMEN, &c., beg most respectfully to acquaint the Public and Trade in general that they have still a large stock, both Standards, Dwarf, and Trained, of their celebrated HYBRID PLUM, raised between the Greengage and Orleans. And as their circular of last season respecting it was limited to their immediate connexion, they now call the attention of the public to the following particulars: colour yellow, inclining to russet next the sun, size of a modern Apricot, possesses the flavour of the Greengage, with the prolific habits of the Orleans, and bears abundantly either as a standard or trained, constituting a most important addition to our hardy fruits, and ought to be grown in all collections. Fine three-year-old trees, 3*s.* 6*d.* each; do. trained, 5*s.* each.

Nurseries, Calne and Devizes, Nov. 3, 1843.

ON SALE, as under, fine healthy well-furnished Plants, twice transplanted, and very suitable for planting as Game Cover, 20,000 EVERGREEN PRIVET, 24 to 36 inches high, at 20*s.* per 1000. 12,000 COMMON LAUREL, 18 to 24 inches high, at 50*s.* per 1000—will be delivered at Liverpool or Whitehaven, free of charge.—Apply to DAVID CREDIE, Nurseryman, Gatehouse, N.B.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l.* 10*s.*; British Queen, 1*l.*, and Eliza, 10*s.* per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Nov. 3, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK AND CO. beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s.* 6*d.* per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Peas," 14*s.* per bushel.

Newcross, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, Nov. 3,

SHILLING'S NEW EARLY GROTTO PEA.

J. AND S. SHILLING have succeeded in raising the above Pea. The Early Frame Pea, impregnated with the Grotto or Oyster Marrow, which they with confidence recommend to the Public generally, *being quite as early, and nearly double the size of any early Pea in cultivation.* Quite hardy, will stand the winter well, and a good Bearer; the Pod large and long. They would particularly recommend it to the attention of Market Gardeners.

Price 3*s.* per Quart; 10*s.* per Gallon; 17*s.* 6*d.* per Peck; 30*s.* per Half-bushel; 2*l.* 10*s.* per Bushel. They have likewise a few Packets of Calceolaria Standishii Seed, at 5*s.* per packet; sent free by post, on the receipt of Postage-stamps, or a Post-office Order.

London Agents: Messrs. FIELD and CHILD, Seedsmen, 119, Lower Thames-street, London; Messrs. W. and T. NOBLE, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London.

J. and S. SHILLING, Nurserymen, Northmarnborough, Odiham, Hants, Nov. 3, 1843.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC CEMETERIES, and other Public Companies engaged in Planting.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are instructed by the Proprietors to submit to Public Competition, on the premises, the Kensington Home Nursery, fronting the Great West Road, on MONDAY, 6th November, 1843, and following days, at Eleven o'clock each day, the varied and interesting NURSERY STOCK OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS; well deserves the attention of Gentlemen who intend planting this autumn, and consists of large Magnolias, of sorts including the fine specimen of Magnolia conspicua, Cedar of Lebanon, Fan Yews, Pinus cembra, with a very extensive Collection of Evergreens of every description. This ground is proverbial for the fineness of its specimens and their safe removal, being of a loamy and adhesive nature; but is now required for building purposes. May be viewed a week before the sale, and Catalogues had of all the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

Messrs. FORREST and Co. take this opportunity of inviting to an inspection of their general Stock in their other Nurseries, in the Gloucester-road, within five minutes' walk of their home-grounds.

PLANTING SEASON.—TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, PUBLIC COMPANIES, NURSERYMEN, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS have the honour to announce they have received instructions to submit to Public Auction (without reserve) on the premises, at the Cottage Nursery, Gloucester-place, Camberwell New-road, and the Gravel Field Nursery, Brunswick-road, opposite, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1843, and following days, at Eleven o'clock each day, a most extensive and varied Stock of ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, and EVERGREEN AMERICAN PLANTS, ROSES, &c. STANDARD and DWARF TRAINED FRUIT TREES of the choicest sorts. Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS beg to observe it has seldom been their lot to offer to Public competition so desirable a stock of thriving plants of every description and so well worthy the notice of noblemen and gentlemen who may be planting or making alterations on their estates. The stock will be lotted to suit every description of purchasers, and may be viewed the week previous to Sale, when Catalogues 1*s.* each, returnable to purchasers, may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and at the Auctioneers' American Nursery, Leytonstone.

DERBY.—TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others, intending to plant.

MESSRS. WILSON AND SADLER beg, through this medium, to communicate that, in consequence of the expiration of the Lease of one of their Nurseries at Christmas next, they will have to offer by Public Auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 8th of November next, the following valuable NURSERY STOCK:—

60,000 English Oaks, 1 to 2½ ft
1,726 Canada grafted Elms, from 4 to 10 ft
4,331 Canada Elms, this summer budded
21,468 Broad-leaved Common Elms
100 Devonshire Elms, 4 to 6 ft
1,100 Mountain Elms, 4 to 6 ft
511 Elms, various varieties, 4 to 6 ft
17,456 Common Beech, from 1½ to 3 ft
200 Purple Beech, various sizes
50 Striped leaved Beech
5,082 Birch, various sorts, from 2 to 5 ft
2,350 Spanish Chesnuts, from 2 to 6 ft
7,250 Horse Chesnuts, from 2 to 10 ft
1,150 Hornbeam, from 2 to 4 ft
14,968 Mountain Ash, from 2 to 6 ft
32,750 Alders, from 1 to 3½ ft
1,620 Area Theophrasti, from 1½ to 4 ft
9,900 Sycamores, from 2 to 10 ft
27,000 Larch, from 1½ to 4 ft
5,000 Poplars, of various sorts, from 5 to 8 ft
750 Hazels
1,000 Willows, French, Weeping, and others of the newest kinds
21,980 Spruce Firs, from 12 in. to 2 ft
12,000 Scotch Firs, from 1 to 3 ft
2,800 Silver Firs, small, from 4 to 9 inches
300 Weymouth Pines, 3 ft
9,000 Privet, from 6 inches to 1 ft
150 Ornamental Thorns
35 Canada Service Trees
25 Snowy Mespilus
10,000 Hollies, from 1 to 4 ft, Silver and Gold Striped ditto
20,000 Common Laurels, from 1½ to 3 ft
2,000 Portugal Laurels
1,500 Fine Standard Apples, fine sorts
1,000 Dwarf Apples
600 Standard Pears
500 Dwarf ditto, trained and untrained
1,400 One-year Pears, fine sorts
100 Plums, Standards
200 Dwarf Plums, kinds, fine
1,400 Common Plums, budded
1,500 Mussil Plum budded with Apricots
300 Standard Cherries
200 Dwarf ditto
300 Damsons
300 Fruit-bearing Almonds
400 Dwarf Peaches
200 Dwarf and Standard Apricots, &c.
115,000 Seedling Oaks
24,000 Seedling Crabs
3,000 Seedling Hornbeam
3000 Seedling Birch
300,000 Seedling Ash
10,000 Sycamore
2,000 Horse Chesnuts, &c. &c.
2,000 Strong Crab Stocks, budded

N.B.—All the above are in Lots.

Messrs. W. and S. respectfully invite attention to the valuable Stock above enumerated, which will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, and sold without reserve. The convenience of immediate transit by Railway from the Derby Station close adjoining, will enable Gentlemen or Nurserymen to forward articles to any part of the kingdom in a few hours. The sale will commence the first day precisely at Eleven. The Stock may be viewed on application to the Foreman at the Nurseries, or at the Seed Warehouse, Cheapside, Derby.

TO BE SOLD.—A BEAUTIFUL AND DIMINUTIVE BULL AND COW, from the Himalaya Mountains; the Cow forward in calf; they are about 35 inches high, in high condition, and perfectly inured to the climate of this country. Apply to I. L. TEMPLER, Esq., Torhill, Taybridge, Devon.

TO GENTLEMEN AND GARDENERS.

TO BE SOLD.—A NURSERY STOCK, consisting of Several Hundred of young Oak, Chesnut, Plane, Birch, Beech, Poplar, and other Forest and Choice Fruit Trees; also Flowering Shrubs; at 30 per cent. lower than the usual price, as the ground must be cleared in a month.—The Nursery in the Wyndham Road, late in the occupation of Buchanan and Co's, and now belonging to Mr. Score, 4, Priory Place, Camberwell, New Road, where parties may apply.

TULIPS.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London, (removed from Walworth; by APPOINTMENT, FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, begs to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Amateurs, that this is the season for making up their collections of TULIPS preparatory to planting next month. He therefore recommends that an early application be made, as it not unfrequently happens that gentlemen are unable to obtain the kinds they require, from not applying sufficiently early. His Catalogue of Bulbs will be forwarded by post, on application.—Nov. 3, 1843.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Nov. 7	Horticultural	2 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 8,	Society of Arts	8 P.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 15,	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Friday, Nov. 17,	Botanical	8 P.M.

With the most sincere regret we announce the death of the Rev. William Lewis Rham, M.A., a Member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, and one of the best Agricultural writers of our day. We need only point to his excellent articles in our own columns under the signature "M." and to his many valuable contributions to the "Penny Cyclopædia," and the "Journal of the Agricultural Society," to show what a serious loss the science of Agriculture has sustained in this kind, good, and amiable man, who died at his living of Winkfield, in Berkshire, on the 31st ult., in the 61th year of his age.

The attention which Professor Henslow and other writers in this Journal have directed to the new Agricultural pest, called the Clover Dodder, will, we trust, cause it to be destroyed before it can have had time to spread. And it will doubtless be consolatory to the farmers to know that if it can once be driven off there is little or no chance of its return.

Several writers have stated that it appears to have been introduced from Cabul with the Lucerne, of which we have lately had some importations; and we are enabled by the favour of a correspondent to confirm this supposition beyond all question.

"I have witnessed," he says, "in the extreme north-western portion of Northumberland, a fact which seems to confirm the opinion that a species of Cuscuta has been introduced into England with the seed of Trefoil from Khelat. A packet of that seed was sown last spring in rows, in soil prepared for a hedge at the edge of a meadow which had meadows also on three sides of it, and no arable land near it. Cuscuta is said to have been previously unknown in that district, and has not been seen, as far as I have learnt, this season. It had seized on two or three patches of the Trefoil, when, in consequence of the first notice on the subject in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, an examination was made, and the infected Trefoil plants, with their enemy, removed and destroyed. As the latter had no flowers the species could not be determined. I have the pleasure of sending you a packet *in the state in which it was purchased at a bazaar* with that which produced the Cuscuta above mentioned. Close examination may possibly detect the seeds of the parasite mixed with those of the Trefoil."

We have carefully examined the seed alluded to in the foregoing letter, and we are able to state that the seed of Cuscuta trifolii was in it. Out of a small packet we have picked *thirteen* seeds, each with its snake-like embryo perfectly alive and fit for growth.

We are also enabled to state something more important; namely, that the Dodder-seed may be readily separated by sifting. Lucerne-seeds are about 2 lines long, and $1\frac{1}{3}$ broad. Clover-seed is much the same; the Dodder-seed is spheroidal, and scarcely a line in diameter. It is of a pale-grey colour, in form like the quarter of an Orange, and looks more like fragments of grey clay than an organised body.

As there has been a little skirmishing in our columns about the priority of some imaginary discoveries relating to the name and so forth of this plant, we may as well take the present opportunity of staying all further expenditure of powder by stating that the discovery of the species probably rests with Dr. Roxburgh, in whose "Flora Indica," Vol. i., p. 447, it is described under the name of Cuscuta sulcata.

We have seen with great regret some letters in the Daily Papers complaining of the conduct of visitors to Kensington Gardens, where of late so much pains have been taken to render them instructive and interesting by the introduction of named collections of shrubs and flowers. We regret still more to say that the allegations are true.

The first of these malpractices (says a writer in the *Times*) commences in the spring, when a systematic pillaging of all the birds' nests takes place; not a single blackbird or thrush, whose song at this season is so peculiarly attractive, is suffered to escape,—and were it not for the protection afforded (by express command) to these beautiful songsters in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, and the keeper's island in St. James's Park, not a note would be heard in any of our parks, and these joyous harbingers of spring would, near London, be exterminated. The second nuisance is the plucking of the flowers, and the stealing of roots and plants almost as soon as they are put into the ground. The best of the Dahlias last season were carried off almost immediately they were planted, and the Pinks and Geraniums were all stolen, one after the other, within a few days of their being transplanted. The third nuisance occurs in the autumn, when the very seeds are stolen, and by persons well dressed.

It is a lamentable thing that the excellent intentions of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests should thus be frustrated by the well-dressed, or ill-dressed, scamps who abound in all great cities, and we should be glad to learn that the example of the good people of Frankfort were followed when such people are caught. Mr. Jessie tells us that "The public gardens at Frankfort are only separated from the high-road by a single rail; and yet nothing is injured, although no one is excluded. In these gardens, a nightingale had for many years built its nest on a particular spot, close to one of the walks. It was seen by every one, and yet no one molested it; until, one day, a foreign servant saw and took it. When it became known, the man was hunted by a mob, taken before the city authorities, and, the fact being proved, he was sentenced to have his coat turned, to be drummed out of the city with every mark of disgrace, and never to enter it again."

Without, however, resorting to means of this kind, which suit Germany better than England, we think that a remedy may be easily found in the plan suggested by the writer in the *Times*, from whom we have already quoted; namely, that a few persons should be constantly employed in Kensington Gardens in looking after the borders, and that a very much larger number of notices warning the public against picking and stealing should be posted about the grounds; to which we would add the dispersal of a few policemen in plain clothes among the thievish crowd, with orders to seize the best dressed persons they could see in the act of plunder. A morning at Kensington Police-office would prove a salutary lesson to such gentry. At Hampton Court, at Kew, at the Gardens of the Horticultural and Zoological Societies, no robbing worth talking of takes place; but then these places are always guarded by workmen engaged in their ordinary duty. We would not answer for their security if the well-dressed mob of London had free liberty of amusing themselves without control. We earnestly hope that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests will adopt so simple a plan for preventing plunder. The Long Walk in Kensington Gardens is, we understand, under the special care of no one. Altogether, there is only the *occasional* attendance of three men for all the work of the pleasure-ground there—a number barely sufficient for the duty, even if constantly employed. If each of the long beds—and there is nearly a mile of them in length—was placed under the constant charge of some one gardener, he would naturally take a pride in them, and there would be some responsible persons who would be ambitious of the credit of keeping the grounds in order, and would on the other hand have the blame and censure, should the beds be slovenly and ill kept.

The desire of Lord Lincoln is evidently to beautify the Gardens for the pleasure of the public. We are sure that his Lordship only requires to be made aware of the evils now complained of, to cause effectual measures to be taken for preserving the flower-beds in the state in which they ought to be; and, above all, for rewarding the gentry who have been thus offending, in the manner best suited to their conduct, and least agreeable to their feelings.

A COMMENTARY ON CERTAIN PASSAGES IN THE PHYSIOLOGICAL WRITINGS OF THE LATE THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT.

BY W. WOOD.

No. I.—On the Advantage of employing Vegetable Matter as Manure in a fresh State.—Opinion, founded upon experiments, "that many vegetable substances are best calculated to reassume an organic living state, when they are least changed and decomposed by putrefaction."

First experiment, upon a seedling Plum—*The seed* placed in a small garden-pot, and nearly filled with living leaves and roots of grasses, mixed with a small portion of mould, placed under glass, without other artificial heat; appeared in April—was *removed* into a larger pot *three times* during the summer, each time with same kind of material for potting; end of October occupied about one-third of a square foot, at which period its height was 9 feet 7 inches. Further experiments in manuring Turnips with green fermented Fern and black vegetable mould, and branches of trees in every stage of decomposition—the latter applied four-fold more than the former—the result being greatly in favour of the former; the growth, &c. being much more rapid than the effects from either vegetable mould or stable produce, and distinguishable in the autumn from the rest of the field, by the deeper shade of their foliage. The above experiments conceived to be satisfactory, in showing that any given (I presume *proportionate*) quantity of vegetable matter can generally be employed in its recent and organised state with much more advantage than when it has been decomposed, and no inconsiderable part of its component parts has been dissipated and lost during the progress of putrefaction and fermentation.—*Hort. Trans.*, vol. xvii.

Remarks.—This interesting fact, though valuable in its results when applied to the cultivation of plants remarkably robust in constitution, or known to be gross feeders, and under the most favourable circumstances, does not appear equally applicable to the general cultivation of exotic plants in pots. Had the experiments been applied to the management of ornamental plants, even in the attainment of a medium growth, I have no doubt that the results would have been less favourable, for the following reason:—*The higher we rise in the scale of cultivation, the more powerful are the agencies required to effect our purpose.* And in the cultivation of plants intended for superior growth, there are many instances of extreme fluctuations of temperature, to which the amount of counteractive agency is unequal; and hence I infer, from abundant evidence, that the mechanical texture and effect of undecomposed vegetable matter would by no means balance the injurious influence of its absorbent properties. The undefinable variations of vegetable structure and capability of assimilating matter as food, under equal variations of atmospheric and solar agency, would preclude the application of undecomposed vegetable matter in many elaborate processes of cultivation. The accumulative system of culture is negatived in the above facts.

No. II.—On the most Advantageous Form of Garden-pots.—"I have constantly found the growth of trees to be most rapid when the roots and leaves are brought nearest to each other, under similar external circumstances; and the horizontal space necessarily occupied by the leaves and stems of plants will in almost all cases exceed the width of the pots, of the form now recommended; the width of each being as 8, its depth will be as 6, and its smallest width at its base as 5, inside measure."—*Hort. Trans.*, vol. iii., p. 378.

Remarks.—At p. 110 of "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," an opinion is offered that "the capability of roots to fulfil their natural functions will be in proportion as modes of cultivation approach Nature so nearly, as to permit their free *extension* and *ramification* in search of elementary substances, &c.: and that it will probably be found that the amount of food thus obtained will be commensurate with the *dispersion* of the roots over a given surface;" which opinion appears strictly to coincide with Mr. K.'s view.

No. III.—On the Application of Manure, in a Liquid Form, to Plants in Pots.—"A large extent and depth of soil seem, therefore, to be no further requisite to trees than to afford them a regular supply of water, and a sufficient quantity of organizable matter; and the *rapid growth* of plants of every kind when their roots are confined in a pot to a small quantity of mould, till that becomes exhausted, proves the truth (sufficiently) of this position."—*Hort. Trans.*, vol. ii.

Remarks.—It would appear from the "rapid growth" here spoken of, that Mr. K. believed plants capable of the most rapid growth when confined in small pots and removed to larger, according to the ordinary and restrictive system. But this opinion can be only maintained by showing that a small plant removed in its young and excitable state to a *larger* quantity of soil, of a *texture* and *quality adapted* to its growth, and so mechanically arranged as to enable its tender organs progressively to assimilate its food without being liable to an *impeded* circulation of moisture,* is, in reality, making a slower progress to maturity than a small plant, "confined to a small quantity of mould." But the real difference I presume would be, that the former, by a judicious *adaptation* of its organs to the increased amount of agency brought to act upon it, would be attaining an *accumulative* vigour by a uniform development of its axillary buds, and consequent deposition of a uniform amount of organizable matter, whilst the latter, if allowed to surpass the other by a more rapid growth, could only do so by an attenuated growth, which is invariably connected with abortive or undeveloped leaf-buds. In the former, accumulation is not only *progress*, but *maturation*; in the latter, rapid growth is abortion, and loss of functional power, by the repeated intervention of secondary causes, each of which interferes with an ultimate effect. This paper fails to recognise any principle which involves the application of higher agencies in Nature, or any modification of organic matter, to be rendered *successively* applicable to the different stages of growth.

(To be continued.)

ON THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOTHOUSES.

While the importance of a suitable temperature for plants, and the best means for effecting that object seem to be acknowledged by Horticulturists, as your columns testify, I would beg to use the same vehicle for a few hints of a wider range, and take up the atmosphere of hothouses as a subject of more general and comprehensive import. In considering this subject, it obviously arranges itself under the four heads of heat, light, moisture, and chemical constitution; all of which conditions must be distinctly attended to by the practical gardener in the atmosphere of his hothouses, if he hopes to make their inmates emulate the luxuriance of their natural compeers in wood and wild. As the rays of our unaided sun are inadequate to the production of sufficient

* Paxton, p. 110.

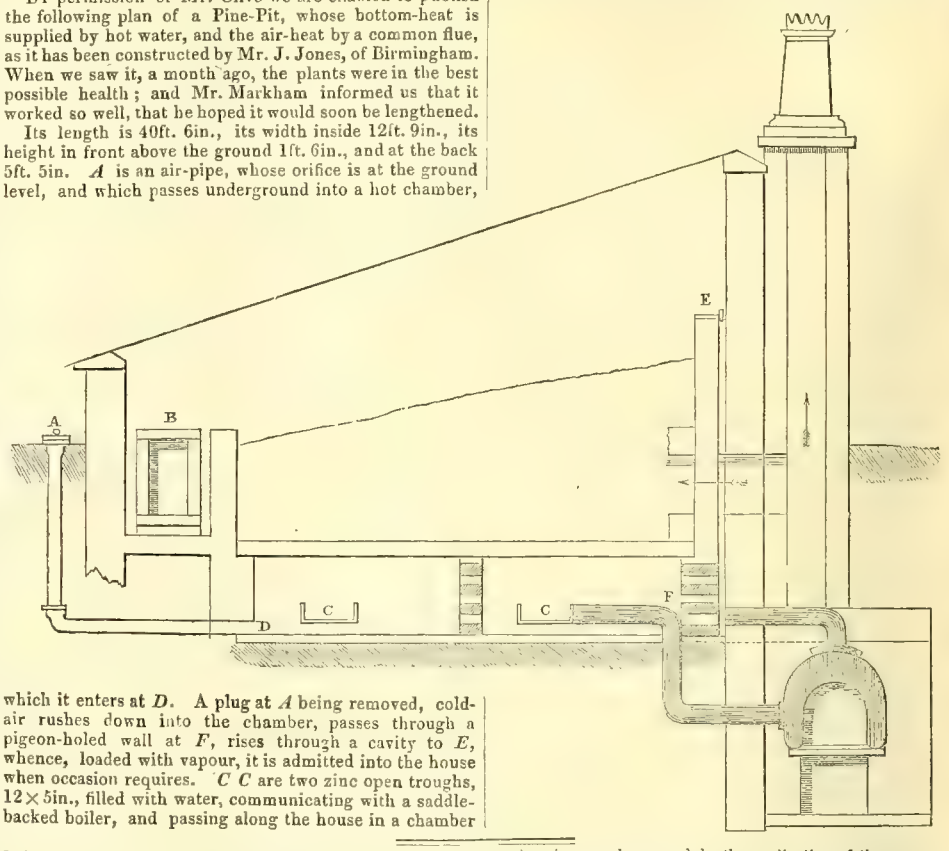
heat for the growth of tropical and many other tender plants, artificial means have been resorted to in order to make up this deficiency. With the more early gardeners, the production of a sufficient heat in forcing seemed their Alpha and Omega, for they were then unacquainted with vegetable physiology, and the conditions requisite for the proper development of plants: hence the heat and smoke of an ordinary fire, conducted through thin walled brick flues around the interior of the building, gave the heat required. This source of heat, however, has been found both unstable and impure: the plants in a house thus heated are liable to be scorched at one time and chilled at another, and subjected at all times to the influence of pernicious vapours, which escape from the flue at the joinings of its brickwork. The most obvious means to remedy the defects of the ordinary flue was to increase the thickness of its walls, and this practice has been adopted and given to the public by several of your correspondents. The body of material heated being considerable, a house so warmed is not liable to the sudden alterations of temperature of one with the common thin flue; neither can hurtful vapours escape readily into the interior. I myself have tried this plan to a small extent and find it much superior to the old flue; and in small houses of a cheap construction I believe it is the cheapest and best which can be adopted. One of your correspondents, if I recollect right, recommended a nine-inch flue surrounded with two feet of brickwork to run through the house. I would prefer and have used a flue of larger calibre, arched over the surface or upper side: this should run through the house longitudinally, and get gradually larger as it recedes from the fire: in this way a pure and equable supply of heat may be obtained at little cost and trouble. As this is a method of heating suitable for amateurs, who however fond of plants, require to husband their means well in following out their fancy, you will pardon me in being a little more particular, even although I should to some extent anticipate my fourth general head in pointing out the method of ventilation. In building the house, small openings like pigeon-holes should be left along the back wall, about the level of the ground, and two feet asunder; from each of these openings, on the inside, a canal, formed of two bricks on edge for the sides, with bricks on flat for soles and covers, should lead across the house, under the flue, to its farther side: the bottom of these canals (which will be about four inches and a half square on the inside) are not to be on a dead level, but to rise inwards, so that by the time they reach the middle of the bottom of the flue their base may be rather higher than their tops are on the outside of the wall. Along the bottom of the flue, (ere it is built, of course,) build another canal of like size with the cross ones, on the same level, and uniting with them at right angles. The heating flue having been now built, and the outlets of the cross canals carried up a few inches on its front side, you possess an apparatus for ventilation which will supply your house at all times with pure and warm air. The reason of the cross canals being made to rise a little in their course, is to insure the escape of the warm air of the longitudinal one under the flue, into the interior of the house, instead of finding its way outwards into the external air. The port-holes may be allowed to remain open at all times, for more cold air cannot enter them than is permitted to escape through the roof and other openings of the house; when a stronger ventilation is required, pull down the sashes more or less, as you wish this to be. If you wish a good draft, the flue should rise a little in its course above the level next the fire. To obtain moisture a ledge of brick can be attached to the upper surface of the flue to confine a few inches of sand, by wetting which, moisture is given off to the air of the house. For an amateur with limited means, a house suitable for the growth of almost any sort of plant may thus be cheaply obtained; and it is on their account I have furnished these remarks. Water and steam are the two means, however, now getting into general use for heating Horticultural and other buildings. For large establishments we believe steam to be the preferable material, as one furnace and boiler will supply the whole. The temperature too of any building is perfectly under command, for with a few extra metal pipes or boxes, communicating with the steam-pipe by stop-cocks, a greater or less extent of heating surface can at any time be obtained, and the heat thus modified according to inclination or the rigour of the weather. Water-tanks for bottom-heat can also be readily put in operation by steam; and any state of dryness or moisture kept up in the atmosphere by suffering more or less of it to escape through properly-distributed minute openings. But while steam is quite suitable for extensive establishments, and in the neighbourhood of machinery where a steam-engine is at work, heated water is a more manageable medium, and much more employed for communicating heat. For this purpose it is made to circulate either through close pipes of cast-iron, or open and covered gutters and tanks. The principle on which this circulation depends is the different densities of warm and cold water, combined with the hydrostatic fact of all fluids finding their level; and any one thoroughly acquainted with these two principles can at any time plan and modify a hot-water apparatus at his will. As a suitable soil-temperature is as necessary for the luxuriant growth of many plants as a suitably warm atmosphere, tanks of hot water are getting into general use for the purpose of communicating the requisite heat to soil or sand placed over them, and into which the plants are rooted or the pots plunged. The elder gardeners and many of the brethren still use fermenting material for the purpose of producing this bottom-heat, and, in some respects, with decided advantage, as I will attempt to prove under the head of Chemical Constitution. When, however, a steady moderate bottom-heat is required, there can be little dispute about the utility and docility (if I may use the phrase) of the tank system.—*J. L. Newhurst.*

(To be continued.)

PLAN OF A PINE-PIT ERECTED AT HEWELL, FOR THE HON. R. H. CLIVE, M.P.

By permission of Mr. Clive we are enabled to publish the following plan of a Pine-Pit, whose bottom-heat is supplied by hot water, and the air-heat by a common flue, as it has been constructed by Mr. J. Jones, of Birmingham. When we saw it, a month ago, the plants were in the best possible health; and Mr. Markham informed us that it worked so well, that he hoped it would soon be lengthened.

Its length is 40ft. 6in., its width inside 12ft. 9in., its height in front above the ground 1ft. 6in., and at the back 5ft. 5in. *A* is an air-pipe, whose orifice is at the ground level, and which passes underground into a hot chamber, which it enters at *D*. A plug at *A* being removed, cold-air rushes down into the chamber, passes through a pigeon-holed wall at *F*, rises through a cavity to *E*, whence, loaded with vapour, it is admitted into the house when occasion requires. *C C* are two zinc open troughs, 12×5in., filled with water, communicating with a saddle-backed boiler, and passing along the house in a chamber covered with wood, on which the Pine-bed lies. *B* is a smoke-flue, passing along the front from the fire-place at one end of the pit and discharging itself at the other end into an upright chimney. The shaded line right and left of the section shows the ground line; so that a large part of this pit is sunk in the ground. The otherparts of the plan, which is drawn to a scale, speak for themselves.



WHEAT ON THE SAME LAND, YEAR AFTER YEAR.

The accompanying letter from the *Manchester Guardian* appears to me to be of sufficient importance to deserve a place in your columns. I could wish to stimulate other parties to experiment in the same way, and doubt not if the plan is followed up perseveringly in various soils and by different persons very important results will be obtained.

"I was led into these experiments by reading Liebig's book on the Chemistry of Agriculture; for, assuming his theory to be true, it appeared to me to be quite possible to grow Wheat on the same land, year after year; as, according to that theory, the carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen which constitute the great bulk of all cereal crops (both grain and straw), are supplied in abundance from the soil and atmosphere (or perhaps, to speak more correctly, from the latter), and we have only to supply those inorganic substances, which, however numerous, form but a small part of the whole weight of the crop. With the view of testing this theory, and hoping that I might be able to find out what were the elements which built up and cemented the carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen together; or, in other words, which constituted fertility, I began in the autumn of 1841, to experiment on a field which had been exhausted by a succession of crops, and which had just been cleared of one of Oats. I chose an exhausted field in preference to any other, as the only one in which I could test the truth of the theory; it was very foul, being full of Couch-grass and weeds of all kinds; it was ploughed up and hastily picked over, for the season was so unfavourable for cleaning the land (from the great quantity of rain that fell), that I was almost induced to abandon the experiment. Previously to sowing the seed, one-fourth of the field was manured with a compost of night-soil and coal-ashes, at the rate of 40 tons to the customary acre (7,840 yards); the remaining three-fourths having the seed put in without any manure whatever. The winter was very unfavourable for the plants in our cold wet soil; and, in the unmanured part of the field many of them perished, and those that survived made very little progress, from having no stimulus at the roots. Thinking it desirable to apply my experimental manures in moist weather, I waited until the 6th May, when I treated that part of the field which had *not* been manured (three-fourths of the whole), in the following manner:—I applied guano over one-fourth, at the rate of 2cwt. to the statute acre; and the same weight of nitrate of soda over another fourth, leaving one-fourth entirely without manure. The Wheat manured with the guano and nitrate of soda grew vigorously, and the ears, more particularly in the part manured with guano, were the finest I had ever seen, but when it came to ripen, it shrivelled in the ear, and the sample was very indifferent; the soil being evidently deficient in some property necessary for perfecting the grain. The crop also suffered much from the depredations of the birds.

"The portion manured with night soil produced to the statute acre..32 bushels, of 60lbs. each.

Guano	ditto.....27	ditto,	ditto.
Nitrate of soda ..	ditto.....27	ditto,	ditto.
Unmanured part ..	ditto..... 19¾	ditto,	ditto.

I give these details to show that the land was in an exhausted state previously to the commencement of the experiment I am now about to detail. After the crop of 1842 was reaped, the land was immediately ploughed up, and the season being very favourable it was tolerably well cleaned, and the seed was sown (without any manure) about the first week in October. After the Wheat came up it was manured with a *dusting* of 1 cwt. of guano over the entire field (about one acre three roods), to keep the plants alive through the winter. In the spring, being divided into three portions, it was manured with the same number of experimental manures, which were furnished to me by Mr. Blythe, of Church, near Accrington, who also analysed the soil and subsoil for me. These manures were applied about the 10th of April, and the experiment was still further varied by covering a portion of each division with guano a fortnight afterwards, at the rate of 2 cwt. to the acre; but all the manure applied to the crop, including the hundred weight of guano put on in the autumn, did not exceed 6½ cwt. The crop, which was a very thin one in the spring, improved so much by the application of these manures, that, when it came into ear, it was allowed by all who saw it to be the best in the neighbourhood; but the heavy rains of July caused it to lodge in the best part of the field, and there it was attacked by rust, and the sample is very indifferent. In addition to this drawback, there being very little Wheat grown in the neighbourhood of the town, and this being much earlier than any of the other fields, was attacked by the birds as soon as the grain was formed in the ear. Notwithstanding all the efforts made to prevent them, they continued feeding upon it until it was cut; and it is a very moderate estimate of the damage to say, that they destroyed one-fourth of the crop throughout the field. That part of the field covered with manure, No. 1, being the earliest, suffered most. There were patches of several square yards where there did not appear to be a single grain left; and wherever the birds took a grain from the middle of the ear, when in the milky state, the grains on each side of it appeared to grow no more, but shrivelled up in the ear. I have little doubt that in this portion of the field one-third of the crop was destroyed. All this seems to reduce the experiment to little more than guess work; and it will probably be very difficult to persuade those who did not see the field when it was cut, to credit this report of the devastation made by the birds, even when they are told that Clitheroe is a town of 7,000 inhabitants, and probably as many sparrows, and that apparently they were all assembled to feed in this field; and they became so accustomed to the good living they found there, that even when our neighbour's Wheat was fit to eat, they continued to favour this field with their visits in preference to going elsewhere. I estimate the damage on No. 1 at one-third; No. 2 at one-fourth; No. 3 at one-fifth. This was later than the others, and suffered more from rust than birds. The following are the results:—From 3,060 yards manured with No. 1, there were obtained 1,042 lbs. of Wheat, or 27⅛ bushels, of 60 lbs. each, to the statute acre; if we add one-half to this, as we assume that one-third was destroyed by the birds, it will give 41¼ bushels to the statute acre. The weight of straw from this portion was 188 stone 5 lbs.—14 lbs. to the stone. From 2,856 yards manured with No. 2, 962 lbs. of Wheat were obtained, and 145 stone 9 lbs. of straw. This is equal to 27¼ bushels per acre, or with one-third added for estimated damage, it is equal to 36 bushels per statute acre. From 2,610 yards manured with No. 3, there were 1,067 lbs. of Wheat, and 211 stone 7 lbs. of straw, or 33 bushels to the statute acre; to which, if we add one-fourth, according to the estimate of damage, it will be equal to 41¼ bushels per acre. It will be observed that this portion yielded a far greater weight of straw per acre than either of the others, and, from the sort of manure applied, it was expected that this would be the case.

No. 1 yielded straw at the rate of			297⅜	stone	per acre.
No. 2	do.	do.	246½	do.	do.
No. 3	do.	do.	392¼	do.	do.

Many people may feel inclined to say, all these apparent data are mere guesses, and that a crop may be made into anything one likes, if they assume so much for damage; but, fortunately, it is not all guess-work. I have stated previously that I covered a part of each division with guano a fortnight after the application of the manures in April, intending to see what advantage was obtained by the use of it; but, owing to the depredations of the birds, the portions of the first and second divisions manured with guano were not kept separate from those which were left without; but the third, being later, and therefore not so much injured by them, gave me an opportunity of ascertaining the effect. I measured off a land which had been so manured, and reaped and threshed it out separately. From this land of 100 yards long and 10 feet wide (3,000 square feet), there was obtained 220 lbs. of Wheat, or 53 bushels of 60 lbs. per statute acre; and this was far from being the best portion of the field. I do not mean that it was not the best portion of the crop, but I mean that the soil is by no means so good there as it is in other parts of the field; but, as I have before stated, in the best part of the field the crop was spoiled by being lodged by the rain, and subsequently attacked by rust. It is the duty of everyone to promote the advancement of agriculture; and this is my contribution towards it. I have not yet done, for I have sown the same field with Wheat again, and hope, with a favourable season, to reap a still more abundant crop next year.—*T. G.*"

You will observe that no notice is taken of De Candolle's

theory of excrementitious secretion. At the time the above letter was written it did not occur to me; if it had I should have stated that I considered it completely disproved, for the following reasons. I think the difficulty of growing Clover in many soils at less intervals than six or seven years offers an argument against it, for it is unlikely to suppose that vegetable secretions will remain undecomposed in the soil for that length of time, and if they are decomposed, they no doubt return to something similar to what they were before they were taken up by the plant. Again, an intelligent American gentleman told a friend of mine that his father had a farm, (I think in Illinois), where they grew good crops of Wheat for many years in succession; and if this is to be set down as Yankee boasting, (which I don't believe,) there is the fact communicated to me by Dr. Lyon Playfair of landsomewhere in the West of England,(I believe near Bridgewater,) where good crops of Wheat have been grown for twenty years in succession: if the theory of excrementitious secretion is true, and if one crop always poisons the land for a succeeding crop of the same kind, how are we to account for twenty good crops of Wheat from the same soil in as many years? But if the theory which I have assumed in the above experiments is true, that the deterioration of the soil is owing to the abstraction of matters from it, we have only to ascertain what these substances are, and to replace them, to ensure constant fertility. Without assenting entirely to Liebig's opinion, that plants obtain *all* their carbon from the atmosphere, I think there is great reason to suppose that much of it may be derived from that source, and it is a subject well worth investigating by those whose scientific knowledge will enable them to arrive at satisfactory conclusions.—*T. G., Clitheroe.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XLIV.

At this time, when those who intend to extend their collection of Roses will begin to think of giving their orders, it may perhaps not be out of place to offer a few remarks on their management, and also give a list of those kinds which may be considered the most beautiful. In July last I in company with my employer went to Sawbridgeworth, to see Mr. Rivers' collection in bloom, and the list which I subjoin are what we purchased to add to an already tolerably good collection. Our object was not to select a great number of varieties, but rather to choose those which are really excellent, and to take several plants of the best, in preference to having a number of varieties, so that those who select from this list may make certain of having good kinds, if not the most modern varieties; and in Roses, as in almost every other popular tribe of plants, it is to be regretted that the rage for novelties and collections has led to the introduction of many new kinds which are very inferior to our old established favourites. The "Cloth of Gold" Noisette Rose, which I noticed some weeks back, is an exception to the above rule, for a correspondent at Sawbridgeworth who saw it in bloom says: "The Cloth of Gold has flowered, and most beautifully; it is very large, very double; and as yellow as Rosa Harrisonii." This I think will be good news to the Rose Amateurs, at least I consider myself fortunate in being a purchaser.

As a matter of taste Standard Roses are certainly objectionable, and ought never to be admitted into dressed scenery except their naked stems are hidden by some means or other, such as planting dwarf kinds in the front of them, or training the branches pendantly, so as to hide the stem and form the heads into fine expansive baloon-like forms. Trained in this manner they are admissible on lawns either in groups or as single specimens, but with tall naked stems they are in my estimation an intolerable deformity. That they should have been tolerated so long is a proof of the bad taste of the age. I am, however, glad to find the demand for them is decreasing, so that after a few years I hope to see them extirpated from garden scenery.

Pillar Roses, that is, dwarf plants trained to iron rods or strong poles, varying from six to twenty feet high, make splendid objects for the lawn, and when three or four dissimilar colours are brought together on one pillar, they are certainly superlatively beautiful. At Sir John Broughton's, at Kingston, the Pillar Roses in July are worth walking 50 miles to see, and I am not aware of any other garden near the Metropolis where they are so well managed. Indeed, by this method of training the best of the Hybrid, China, and French Roses, Mr. Redding has imparted quite a new feature to the Rose-garden, and the Amateur has only to picture to himself a pillar ten feet high, covered with the beautiful flowers of Coupe d'Hebe, Triomphe de Laquear, or Great Western, to see how much more beautiful they must be than standards of the same varieties.

In Rose culture it is scarcely necessary to offer a remark; for though there are certain soils better suited to their growth than others, they will grow in any well-enriched soil, if it be only removed from clay, and is not too sandy. A deep mellow loam trenched two spades deep, and manured with decomposed hot-bed dung, is the best; but as a general guide, wherever the Wild Briar grows freely, there also will flourish the cultivated varieties. As a manure for established plants, Mr. Rivers recommends night-soil, to be applied twice in the winter, to the extent, when diluted with pond-water, of three gallons to each plant. For top-dressing Bourbon, China, and Tea Roses in beds, Mr. R. uses with great advantage Potter's Guano; and for top-dressing pots, Lance's Carbonated Humus, used with a very sparing hand, is excellent in giving them colour, though when mixed with the soil in potting it destroys the roots. The present is the best month in the year for planting hardy Roses, and it is a good plan to mulch them with a little strong litter after the operation of planting is completed.

Hybrid Perpetual.
Coquette de Montmorency
William Jesse
Duc d'Aumale
Madame Laffay!!
Duchess of Sutherland!!!
Prudence Rœser
Fulgorie
Aubernon
Clementine Duval!!
Hybrid Bourbon.
Daphne
Miss Chauncey!!
Charles Duval!!!
Brillante
Coupe d'Hébé!!!!
Great Western!!!!
Hybrid China.
Chenédolé!!!!
La Grande Dame!!!!
Hippocrate!!!!
Louis Fries!!
Parigot!!
Beauty of Billiard!!
Comtesse de Lacépéde!!
Kleber!!
Ne plus Ultra!!
Charles Louis, No. 2.
De Candolle!!
Princess Augusta!
Triomphe de Laquear!!!
La Météore!!!
Alba.
La Séduisante!!!
Sophie de Marsilly!!!
Félicité!!
Queen of Denmark!!
Princesse de Lamballe!!
Josephine Beauharnois
Gallica, or French Roses.
L' Enfant
Nelly!!
Orpheleine de Juillet!!
Aspasie!!
Assemblage des Beautés!!!
Kean!!!
Damask.
La Ville de Bruxelles!!!
Painted
Déesse de Flore!!!
Coralie
Penelope!!!
Hybrid Provence.
Blanchefleur!!!
Emeraud!!!
New Globe Hip!!
Belle Adèle
Melanie
Moss.
Crested!!
Blush!!
Eclatante!!
Luxembourg!!
Unique!!!!
Old White!!
Provence.
Sylvain!!
Superb Striped Unique!!
Damask Perpetual.
Crimson!!!
Bernard!!
Bourbon.
Emile Courtier
Queen!!!!
Proserpine!!
Austrian Briar.
Harrison's!!!!

All the Roses in this list are excellent, but those marked with notes of exclamation are the best, and the notes are increased in number in proportion to their superior claims.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Turtle Doves.—A short time since a beautiful pair of Turtle-Doves was given to me. The feathered travellers came in a basket by the railroad on a cold day; to which, I conclude, may be imputed a disease with which the hen has been afflicted, and for which I now seek a cure. I think there can be no doubt it is asthma, as described in Bechstein's Work on Cage-birds; or rather, what in the human species we should designate spasmodic asthma; the poor little sufferer under the attacks, which last about an hour and recur frequently, keeps her beak open and pants audibly; her tongue and throat are nearly black with inflammation; her feathers are ruffled, and she appears dying from exhaustion; but after a time she partially rallies and takes her food. If by means of your paper, I can receive any hints for the diet and treatment of my little pet (whose death will involve the loss of its mate,) they will much oblige. Fright sometimes causes the asthma in birds: that could scarcely be the case with my invalid, who is so familiar as to prefer perching on a finger.—*Maria W——.*

John Dory.—I observe it stated in your Naturalist's Corner of last week, that "our common name of John Dory is clearly nothing more than a corrupt pronunciation of the French term for the colour of the lighter parts of the fish, which is yellow with metallic reflections when it is alive, and therefore styled *jaune dorée*, or gold and yellow." As I remember that many years ago I read a very different version of the parentage of the common name of this fish, I turned to the passage, and send you a copy of it, and should be glad if you or any of your readers would be kind enough to decide this point, upon which Doctors thus disagree. The passage occurs in the "Quarterly Review" for July, 1813, and will be found at p. 269 of vol. ix., in an article upon "Tracts on the British Fisheries," and is as follows:—"Haddocks assemble in vast shoals during the winter months in every part of the Northern Ocean, and bend their course generally to the southward, proceeding beyond the limits of the cod and the herring; but it is remarked that they neither enter the Baltic nor the Mediterranean. The two dark spots a little behind its head are supposed to have gained the haddock, in days of superstition, the credit of being the fish which St. Peter caught with the tribute-money in its mouth; in proof of which the impression of the Saint's finger and thumb has been entailed upon the whole race of haddocks ever since. Unfortunately, however, for the tradition, the haddock is not a Mediterranean fish, nor can we suppose it to have belonged to the Lake of Tiberias. The truth is, the Italians consider a very different fish as that which was sanctified by the Apostle, and which after him they honour with the name of *il Gianitore*, a name which we have converted into *Johnny Dory*, with the same happy ingenuity that has twisted the *girasole*, or turnsol, into a *Jerusalem* Artichoke."—*J. B. K. L.*

Enormous Egg.—An egg was this week laid by a goose at a farm in Quermore, near Lancaster, whose weight was 10 ounces, its circumference longitudinally was 10½ inches, and it measured 8¼ inches round.—*Facile.*

Large Onions.—An average sample of 15 Onions, which weighed upwards of 10 lbs., was grown on a small croft in the fertile village of Longton, near Preston, which had been sown with 5 lbs. of seed from the same ground. It is supposed more than as many tons have been gathered. —*Facile.*

Verbenas.—The scarlet and pink Verbenas survived last winter in a dry situation not far from the southern coast, by being left in a mass where they had grown the previous summer, and being covered with a hand-glass in severe frost. They likewise lived in cutting-pans in the same way.—*H.*

John Dory.—This fish, the Chalcis of the Greeks and Faber of the Romans, is now known in the Mediterranean, where it is sufficiently common, as the *Pesce di San Pietro*, and Pennant says:—"The Doree is the rival of the Haddock for the honour of having been the fish out of whose mouth St. Peter took the tribute-money, leaving on its side the incontestible proofs of the identity of the fish, the marks of his finger and thumb." I have heard, as well as most of your readers probably, the origin of its English name, John Dory, ascribed to a corruption of Janitor—in the Italian, *Gianitoré*, which is one of the honourable appellations of St. Peter, the keeper of the portals of Heaven—in virtue of which office we always see him represented with his keys—

"The Pilot of the Galilean lake—
Two mighty keys he bore of metal twain,
The golden opes—the iron shuts amain."

—*Electra.*

Pine Apples.—Having seen stated in the *Chronicle* at p. 759, an account of Queen Pines which had been grown to the great weight of six pounds some ounces, will the cultivator of these Pines have the goodness to say what sort of Queen's they were—and whether the treatment, which brought them to that state of great perfection, was different from that which is usually practised? By answering these questions, through the *Chronicle*, he will oblige.—*Doumhuil.* [Another correspondent denies that the Pines were of the weight represented.]

Tulip-root in Oats.—In the "Gardeners' Magazine" I find the following paragraph:—"Much of the Corn crops in the Lothians are drilled; but Oats have suffered severely this season by what is there called the 'Tulip-root,' a disease the cause of which is not hitherto properly understood." Will any one be so good as to give *Ruricola* some information upon the subject? particularly the character of the disease, its appearance, and the way in which it affects the Oat-crops; also, if there be any published account of it.—*J. C.*

Strawberries.—I beg to inform Mr. Godwin that there is nothing new or uncommon in the mode stated at p. 711, for obtaining a crop of Strawberries late in the season, as I have seen it practised by others as well as by myself for upwards of 20 years past with good success. I am now gathering excellent fruit from plants that were forced in spring, and will no doubt continue to do so until the end of next January. These plants were taken out of 32-sized pots, disrooted, and repotted into 24-sized ones. They were then placed in a shady situation, where they remained until the weather caused them to be removed to a Pine-stove.—*Scrutator.*

Standard Pelargoniums.—I have about 40 Standard Pelargoniums; the wet weather last May killed about 20 of the largest and best sorts. I have one three years old, named Prince Regent, the girth of its stem is 5½ inches, and is 30 inches in length; from the top of the stem to the top of its head is 42 inches, and the circumference of the head is 10½ feet. In my opinion these are much more handsome than Standard Roses, when they are, like these, planted out on the lawn. Fuchsia fulgens and other Fuchsias have also a fine appearance when grown as standards.—*J. Waldron, Harrow Weald.*

Apple-trees.—In the garden of Joseph Boultbee, Esq., Springfield Hall, Warwickshire, there is a Peach Apple-tree in full bloom; the late frost and snow do not seem to have had any effect on the blossoms.

Seedling Pelargoniums.—In your columns I observe advertisements of Pelargoniums by Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth (all of which appear to have been raised by Mr. Lyne, of that neighbourhood). These, he says, have obtained prizes in London, Exeter, Torquay, Plymouth, Truro, and Falmouth. I as well as many more of your readers would feel obliged to Mr. Rendle if he would explain which sorts got the various prizes at the different places named in his advertisements, when and at what shows, and what the prizes were which each sort won? This information from the advertiser would no doubt give great satisfaction to many of his customers, and to the public generally, and persons disposed to purchase would be enabled to judge better of their respective merits.—*A Friend to Truth.*

Lobelia gracilis.—I beg to state that striking from cuttings is not the only or best way of propagating Lobelia gracilis, as stated in a *Chronicle* some time back. The mode I find to succeed best, is to take up the seedlings, quantities of which will be found in the autumn under the old plants. The seedlings may be put into pots as thickly as possible, and then placed in a greenhouse for the winter; in the spring these will be found to be stronger than from cuttings, at least they were so in my case.—*A. B.*

Potter's Guano.—In the report of Sir R. Peel's speech at the Tamworth Dinner there is an account of an interesting and important experiment made by his direction upon Potatoes, in which Guano, Potter's Manure, and Stable Manure appear in competition. It is said that this experiment was conducted with great care and *perfect fairness*. That such was the *intention* of the distinguished experimentalist, I entertain no doubt; but I shall make it appear that an error has been committed, which, as this speech will be circulated through the length and breadth of the land, is calculated to do me very considerable injury. The error I allude to is, that the Guano (a bushel of which was found to weigh 85 lbs.) and my manure are assumed to have the same weight in the same bulk, but this is far from being the case. A 4-bushel sack of my manure, when quite full, contains only 2 cwt.; a bushel therefore weighs 56 lbs. Now as the experiment was made by taking equal *measures*, not weights, of the two manures, it is evident that for every 85 lbs. of the Guano, only 56 lbs. of my manure were really applied to the crop. If we rectify this mistake by equalising the weights (for both these manures are sold by weight), we shall find, by the

rule of proportion, that Potter's Manure would have produced not 11, but 16½ bushels of Potatoes. Thus I think I have shown that, without the explanation offered, the statement of the experiment as given by Sir Robert is calculated to operate to my disadvantage.—*W. H. Potter.*

Gooseberries.—In the *Chronicle* of last year, at p. 758, are given the weights of the heaviest Gooseberries grown that year. Subjoined is the weight of the heaviest six in each class produced in 1843, so that a comparison may be made with those raised last year; and your readers will find that they have grown larger this year than the last. Some new sorts have also appeared as leading kinds in size and weight; and it is now the season for planting Gooseberries, so that they may strike root in their new situations before the frost sets in, which is very desirable. It has been this year proved that Gooseberries, when grown and trained against a wall, will increase their size, and acquire more the appearance of large and handsome Plums than Gooseberries, and it will also much improve their flavour, and make them a more interesting fruit for the table.

Red.	Dwt.	Grs.	Yellows.	Dwt.	Grs.	Greens.	Dwt.	Grs.	Whites.	Dwt.	Grs.
London	32	—	Leader	29	14	Thumper	29	12	Tally Ho!	25	16
Wonderful	26	11	Two to One	26	10	Peacock	25	—	Cossack	24	8
Companion	24	—	Birdlime	25	15	Q. Victoria	24	11	Ostrich	24	3
Lion's Provid.	23	3	Pilot	25	12	Invincible	25	5	Eagle	24	2
Defiance	23	—	Gunner	25	8	Bell's Gift	24	23	Q. of Trumps	23	15
Conq. Hero	27	—	Catharine	24	23	Turnout	23	14	Philip First	23	9

M. Saul.

Weeds in Ponds.—Among the other interesting subjects in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 21st October, is an answer to a query on the means of keeping down weeds in ponds, by Mr. W. P. Ayres, Brooklands. His answer is, that "the most simple thing you can make use of to cut them with is a pair of swans;" and he instances the success of this scheme at Brooklands. I regret to say that so very simple and pleasant a plan will not be found of universal application. In the grounds where I reside is a pond of an irregular oval shape, about 70 yards in length and 30 in breadth, a large proportion of which is occupied by two islands bearing beautiful evergreens and Weeping Willows, thereby materially curtailing the extent of water, which cannot much exceed one rood. Yet on this small extent of water four swans, all adults, are not able to keep down the weeds, apparently, to any sensible degree; for every autumn they accumulate to such a thickness, that a small light boat can hardly pass over them, and they have to be cut over every year. There are a few circumstances which it may be proper to mention, in case they should constitute a difference from Mr. Ayres' case. The pond is from three to four feet deep, and is maintained by a very powerful spring, which keeps the water in it always clear and fresh. The swans are fed every day with a lippic of oats (one-fourth part of a peck) and also with boiled potatoes, as long as that esculent lasts, and in consequence of receiving this food, along with the grass which they consume, they are remarkably large spirited birds, of fine plumage, except when moulting; but I find that the feeding does not prevent them diving their necks in the water in quest of something, which they must obtain, otherwise they would not persevere in it as they do daily; and, besides, the grass margin around the pond is so limited in extent, that it could not support them, except, perhaps, in the height of summer. It is possible that at that season they may neglect the weeds more than in the early part of the summer; but in answer to this suggestion, I would mention, that for once I see them out of the water grazing on the grass, I see them a dozen times in the water, plumbing their necks and even pointing up their tails. Bald coots and water-hens also frequent the pond, as well as common ducks, all living in harmony. How fond the wild birds are of the boiled potatoes! If an effectual plan can be suggested for saving the trouble of cutting the dirty weeds every year, I would be thankful.—*H. S., Edinburgh, Oct.* 25.

Cape Iridaceæ.—I am a great admirer of this beautiful family, which I think is somewhat neglected in England. It is impossible to give any recipe for growing them, because they are of very various constitutions. By far the greater portion of them may, however, be grown to perfection in the open air in the south of England, by making a bed of sandy peat in a sunny situation, and therein planting them, covering the beds during severe frost or very wet weather. I used to grow a great many kinds in Devonshire, in small beds filled to the depth of two feet with a compost of two parts sandy peat, one part fine river sand, and one part rich garden soil, of a loamy nature. The tough roots contained in the peat were laid at the bottom of the bed along with some stones for drainage, and the mixed soil laid loosely upon it. In such beds the plants will require no further care, except in winter. They do not generally suffer from the cold, but from the wet, or from the effects of the sun following a severe frost. They should never be disturbed after their first planting, as many of the species are very apt to rot if removed; it is, therefore, obviously undesirable that any other plants should be placed in the same beds. No stable manure should on any account be applied, as it will certainly kill all the more delicate species. The best method of enriching the soil is to thatch the beds with straw, and let it decompose as it will. No other manure should ever be used; and if the beds are properly formed, the thatch may be made to supply all the purposes of a covering, to keep off the frost and water during the winter. Although the above plan will suffice for the growing of the greater portion of the family, yet it will not do for others: it will not do for any of the species which flower in the spring, and it is unnecessary for the very late and robust ones, such as oppositiflorus and Natalensis. The spring-flowering species cannot be grown in the open air, because their leaves sprout in autumn, and will not bear any severe frost; they must, therefore, be grown under glass, or not at all. Certain other kinds require a very much more sandy soil, and will not thrive even in a sandy peat; but as these peculiarities can only be discovered by extensive cultivation of the species, I will mention a few of my results derived from the cultivation of upwards of a hundred. The greatest difference in constitution observable among the individuals of any one of the genera is in Gladiolus. All the common kinds may be grown as I recommend; but to grow alatus, viperatus, roseus, debilis, versicolor, and probably some others which I have never possessed, you must have a bed of nearly pure sand from the more barren parts of heaths. In a pure white sand of great depth I have seen roseus (which is a variety of hirsutus) 5 feet high, with 13 flowers on the stem; while in a soil still very sandy, but which would slightly bind, it would not grow 18 inches, and produced only about 5 flowers. Watsonia gracilis and most of the varieties of G. hirsutus flower very early in the spring, and therefore cannot be grown in the open air: they also like sand. On the contrary, Natalensis will grow well in ordinary rich soil of any kind, and oppositiflorus and its hybrids in a soil of light peat mixed with loam in about equal proportions. In such a soil I have grown the hybrid Natalensis oppositiflorus or Gardinensis nearly 6 feet high, bearing 22 flowers on the main stem, and having 5 lateral branches. Almost all Ixias, Sparaxis, Tritonias, and Morœas, may be grown in the ordinary Gladiolus compost; but the Trichonemas, Lapeyrousias, and Babianas, require sand. Watsonias and Antholyzas are not particular in their soil, but are difficult to cultivate in England, because they either sprout in the autumn or are evergreen; and their leaves will not bear frost, which, although it will not kill the roots, will prevent their flowering by destroying the leaves. I would observe that the sand of which I speak must be the sand from the surface of peaty heaths: it must neither be red nor yellow, nor must it be taken from beneath the surface, but must be a fine sharp white sand, rendered of a greyish colour by the admixture of a very small quantity of peat. I imagine that the oxide of iron, which forms the colouring matter of the red or yellow sands, is very prejudicial to these roots; but if all the poor soils in the neighbourhood of the cultivator should be coloured, let him carefully scrape up the mere loose surface, which will always be much purer than the body of the soil, and will rarely injure any plants.—*J. C. B.*

Blackberry Jelly.—Put the fruit into a jar, tie paper over it, and stew in a saucepan of boiling water, or by putting the jar into the oven; strain off the liquor, and to every pint of stewed fruit add a pound of loaf-sugar: put all into a preserving pan, simmer and skim it. When it will jelly upon a plate, it is fit to be put into jars for use.—*Warwickshire.* [This is very delicate and excellent.]

Prolific Potatoes.—A friend of mine sent me a Potato in April, and mentioned at the same time that it was a very prolific variety. The Potato weighed about 6 oz. I planted it whole, and last week took up the produce, which weighed 29lbs., and consisted of 66 Potatoes, 26 of the largest weighing 21lbs. The above is the largest return I have ever seen.—*Wm. Thomson.*

Circulating Hot-water in Flues.—I beg to state that the system of heating houses by hot-water circulating in brick-flues is, after all, but a modification of the steam-system, with this difference, that steam does not traverse so rapidly as the thin stratum of water used in these flues; for the cold air, not only in the iron-pipes, but that about them, condenses the steam, until the resisting force of the air is overcome. Limited as the quantity of water is, it has another advantage over steam, and that is, that it retains heat longer; and what is wanting in quantity as compared with other systems of heating by hot-water, is made up by the brick-flues retaining their heat for a considerable time after the fire has been withdrawn. The vapour and heat which rise from the surface of the water will be emitted into the house together, both upwards and downwards; the moisture may not always be visible on the plants, unless the covers are in part removed, or have apertures in them. In this case a diminished temperature in the flues will ensue, and consequently less power to resist the cold air. In whatever way the heat may escape from these flues, condensation will take place at the glass, and would do so even lower down in the house, if the temperature was low. I see that this system of heating is carried on very extensively.—*C.*

Water a Non-conductor of Heat.—I beg to state that I never anticipated Mr. Beaton would tell us (as he has done in the Calendar, lately) that "water is a powerful non-conductor of heat, and that heated water will glide along on the surface of cold water without communicating any heat to it; in fact, from his statement, we are to consider them as two distinct strata, something similar to what may be seen in the fat of soap in water, when an acid unites with its alkali. But this is not the case, for water is a conductor of heat, and for an exemplification of this we have only to turn our attention to the great ocean when the noonday sun is shining upon it, to be convinced of the fact. Water is a slight conductor, and the omission of the fact that it is so may induce defective ideas on heating. It is on account of this that I have noticed it.—*C.*

Manuring Strawberries.—There appears an undue fear of manuring Strawberries. I have read somewhere that all plants that throw out suckers or runners rapidly deteriorate the soil, and that a power of escape to new ground is given by the runners. If this is correct, it is a reason for the good results I have always seen of manure. How rarely, except where Strawberries are grown for profit, do we see room enough given. Beds of Strawberries are objectionable for this reason, and it is this cause rather than manure that leaves are more abundant than fruit. I have tried and proved this. Where Strawberries are grown for profit, (that is, grown at all in the true sense,) they should be planted in rows—the large sorts not less than 30 inches in the row, and 15 inches from plant to plant, and no runners suffered to remain. By these means, with deep trenching and early planting, any sort worth cultivating may be grown large and abundantly.—*W. M.*

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Forres and Nairn Horticultural Society, October 13.—This was the Autumn Exhibition. The display of fruits was very fine, as was also the vegetables. The following prizes were awarded:—20 *Dahlias*, 1, Mr P. Hall, gr to the Hon. Sir W. G. G. Cumming, Bart., for Lee's Bloomsbury, President of the West, Rouge et Noir, Birmingham Premier, Marquess of Lothian, Sparry's Admirable, Emulator, Advancer, Yellow Defiance, Yellow Climax, Burnham Hero, Oscar, Stella, Prince Albert, Westbury Rival, Frederick the Great, Bedford Surprise, Sir Frederick Johnston, Phenomenon, Argo; 2, Mr A. Brander, gr to N. M'Leod, Esq., for Metella, President of the West, Lee's Bloomsbury, Girling's Suffolk Hero, Rienzi, Ansel's Unique, Cox's Yellow Defiance, Virgin Queen, Argo, Mackenzie's Perfection, Scarlet Eclipse, Le Grand Baudine, Scarlet Defiance, Grace Darling, Indispensable, Maid of Bath, Nicholas Nickleby, Beauty of the Plain, Admirable, Marquess of Lothian. 9 *Hollyhocks*, 1, Mr P. Hall, gr to Sir W. G. G. Cumming, Bart.; 2, Mr J. M'Culloch, gr to Major G. Peterkin. 12 *Carnations*, 1, Mr P. Hall; 2, Mr J. M'Lean, gr to C. St. John, Esq. 6 *Marigolds*, 1, Mr J. M'Culloch; 2, Mr J. Nimmo, gr to Miss Cumming. 6 *Asters*, 1, Mr J. M'Culloch; 2, Mr P. Hall. 6 *Stocks*, 1, Mr J. Hopkirk, gr to Major C. Bruce, M.P.; 2, Mr A. Brander. 12 *Hardy Annuals*, 1, Mr A. Gauld, gr to W. Mackintosh, Esq.; 2, Mr J. Nimmo. 6 *Petunias*, 1, Mr P. M'Intosh, gr to J. Dunbar, Esq.; 2, Mr J. Nimmo. 4 *Fuchsias*, 1, Mr P. Hall, for Moneypennii, pulcherrima, Chandlerii, and Dr. Brands's Seedling; 2, Mr J. Hopkirk, for Chandlerii, Standishii, cordata, and corymbiflora. Best-grown *Fuchsia*, 1, Mr A. Brander, for Riccartonii; 2, Mr P. Hall, for Riccartonii. 2 *Cockscombs*, 1, Mr A. Gauld; 2, Mr P. M'Intosh. 6 *Hardy Perennial Herbaceous Plants*, 1, Mr A. Brander; 2, Mr C. Findlay, gr to W. Brodie, Esq. 3 *Gladiolus*, Mr A. Gauld. 6 *Pentstemons*, 1, Mr P. Hall; 2, Mr C. Findlay. *Collection of Roses*, not fewer than 12, 1, Mr C. Findlay, for King of Roses, Prince Albert, Sempervirens Princesse Louise, Sempervirens Flore-pleno, Stadtholder, Pompone Moss, Blush Moss, Belle de Rosney, Velour's Episcopal, Ne Plus Ultra, Adeline de Bourbon, Unique White, General Riego, Camaire, New, French Yellow Noisette, La Buche, Lee's Perpetual Crimson, Yellow China, Fragrant Climase, Blush China, White China, Duchess of Kent, Madame Trimore, Louis Philippe D'Anger, Fellenberg, Beau Carmine de Luxembourg, Noisette Vibert, Victoire Modeste, Fenelon Luacmore, Bourbon, Nitida Nankin, Eugene Pirolle, Grandiflora, Noisette grandiflora, Marie Louise, Noisette multiflora, Crimson China; 2, Mr P. Hall, for Septimum Suxtile Hybrid, Phœnix, Bon Genevieve, Madame Casper, Jaune Desprez, Madame Desprez, Goubalt, Theresa, Pauline Plantier, Victorieuse, Splendens, Yellow China, Bougere, Fabvier, Ninon de l'Enclos, Marjolin, Cramoisie Superieure, Gardenia, Julienne le Sourd, Count de Paris, Pepin, Noisette grandiflora and multiflora, Noisette Common, Moss, Cabbage, &c. *Stove Plant* recently introduced, Mr A. Brander, for Ixora rosea. Most tastefully arranged *Bouquet of Flowers of Hardy Plants*, 1, Mr C. Findlay; 2, Mr J. Nimmo. 2 Bunches of *Grapes*, 1, Mr C. Findlay; 2, Mr A. Brander. Heaviest Bunch of *Grapes*, 1, Mr C. Findlay; 2, Mr A. Brander. 6 *Peaches*, 1, Mr A. M'Killigin, gr to Colonel Gordon; 2, Mr P. Hall. 6 *Apricots*, 1, Mr C. Findlay; 2, Mr J. M'Lean. *Melon*, 1, Mr P. M'Intosh; 2, Mr C. Findlay. Heaviest *Melon*, 1, Mr P. M'Intosh, 2, Mr C. Findlay. 12 *Plums*, Mr C. Findlay. *Greengage Plums*, 1, Mr J. M'Lean; 2, Mr A. Gauld. 9 *Summer Pears*, 3 varieties, Mr P. Hall; 2, Mr J. M'Culloch. 6 *Apples*, 2 varieties, 1, Mr P. Hall; 2, Mr W. Milne, gr to A. Campbell, Esq. Imperial quart of *Gooseberries*, 1, Mr J. Nimmo; 2, Mr A. Gossip, gr to Miss Smyth. 6 *Capsicums*, 1, Mr P. M'Intosh; 2, Mr P. Hall. 6 *Carrots*, 1, Mr J. Duncan, gr to G. S. Duff, Esq.; 2, Mr J. Hopkirk. 4 *Onions*, 1, Mr J. Duncan; 2, Mr P. Hall. 4 *Celery*, 1, Mr P. Hall; 2, Mr A. Gauld. 2 *Vegetable Marrows*, 1, Mr C. Findlay; 2, Mr P. M'Intosh. 2 *Red Beet*, 1, Mr W. Milne; 2, Mr J. M'Lean. 6 *Parsnips*, 1, Mr A. Gauld; 2, Mr P. Hall. 6 *Leeks*, 1, Mr A. Gauld; 2, Mr J. Duncan. 3 *Roots Scorzonera*, 1, Mr P. Hall; 2, Mr W. Milne. 3 *Roots Salsafy*, 1, Mr. J. Duncan; 2, Mr P. Hall. *Vegetable* recently introduced, Mr A. Gauld. *Dahlias*, best bloom of the following classes:—Tipped, Edged, Yellow, White, Scarlet, Purple, Rose, Lilac, Shaded, Crimson, Blush, Orange, Mr A. Brander. *Dahlia Sweepstake* for best 24, Mr P. Hall. Extra Prizes were awarded to Mr A. Brander, for a well-grown plant of Echites suberecta, and to Mr P. Hall, for a large basket of Fruit, Grapes, Nectarines, Apricots, Peaches, Plums, Pears, &c. The following articles were considered deserving of especial notice:—From Altyre were Gloxinia rubra, speciosa, and grandiflora, Gesnera Cooperii, Manettia coccinea, Adiantum Teucrium, Achimenes coccinea, Fuchsia Riccartonii, splendens, Chandlerii, Standishii, Cooperii, insignis, Youellii; several cases of *Carnations* and *Stocks*, and a stand of *Dahlias* of 40 blooms. From Dalvey were Lycopodium denticulatum and stoloniferum, Cattleya Harrisonii, Nepenthes distillatoria, Thunbergia alata, aurantiaca, and leucantha, Achimenes longiflora, Philibertia grandiflora, Cyclamen persicum, Lilium lancifolium, punctatum album, Erica refulgens, Fuchsia stylosa, conspicua, racemiflora, Standishii, conspicua arborea, Chandlerii, Youelli, Dalveyana, grandiflora, Lancii, and Moneypennii; two small *Bouquets* of cut flowers, and a case of *Hollyhocks* and *Dahlias*. Also a Ward's case, containing Erica grandinosa, inflata, ventricosa superba, Achimenes longiflora, Fuchsias, and Gloxinia speciosa. From Darnaways was a basket of excellent *Gooseberries* and *Pears*. From Lady Rose, Holm, were beautiful specimens of Phlox Drummondii elegantissima and Wood's new Scarlet; Fuchsia St. Clare, and Enchantress; Dianthus splendidus; Digitalis lanata; Verbena Prince of Wales, &c. From Geddes was a fine plant of Pentstemon Murrayanum, and *Apples* two-years-old, well preserved. From Relugas were several well-grown *Fuchsias*. From Cluny Cottage were Sollya heterophylla, Yellow China Rose, Potentilla Hopwoodiana, Agapanthus umbellatus, Origanum dictamnus, &c. Dr. Brands sent some fine *Fuchsias*. From Forres Nurseries was an extensive collection of *Carnations*. From Mr Gillan, Forres, was a stand of wire baskets, filled with *Pelargoniums* and *Fuchsias*, also a beautiful plant of Fuchsia fulgens, with numerous trusses of flowers. [This is taken from a printed copy with which we have been supplied; but we give up in despair the correction of the blunders in the names.]

Hampstead Florists' Society, Sept. 19.—This was the last exhibition for this season. The whole of the collections were good, and that which gained the first prize contained plants that evinced both skill and perseverance in their cultivation. Among Fuchsias were several beautiful seedlings. The Specimen Fuchsia that gained an extra prize was raised from seed of F. fulgens, but was quite distinct from the parent plant, and was said to have been in bloom since May—the racemes were above a foot in length. The following prizes were awarded:—*Collection of Plants*, 1, Mr Cockburn, gr to the Earl of Mansfield, for Achimenes pedunculata, A. longiflora, A. rosea, Franciscea Hopeana, Brachycome iberidifolia, Sedum Sieboldii, Crassula falcata, Lechenaultia formosa, Rondeletia odorata, Mirbelia spe., Philibertia grandiflora, Passiflora Kermesina, Lantana Sellowii, L. crocea, Cassia corymbosa, Plumbago capensis, Tweedia cærulea, Tropæolum pentaphyllum, Mahernia pinnata, Chironia frutescens, Vinca

rosea, V. alba, Brugmansia arborea; 2, Mr. Wren, gr to — Neville, Esq., for Achimenes coccinea, A. pedunculata, Hoya carnosa, Cælogyne fimbriata, Vinca alba, Thunbergia alata, T. alba, Fuchsia blanda; 3, Mr Calver; 4, Mr Tucker. *Collection of Fuchsias:* 1, Mr Cockburn, for Standishii, formosa elegans, Invincible, Woodsii, Riccartonii, Walton Seedling, Youellii, racemiflora, and several seedlings; 2, Mr Pipe, for Champion, Britannia, Eppsii, transparens, Rogeriana, Robertsia, Brookmania, Eclipse, tricolor, Venus victrix, pulchella, stylosa elegans, racemiflora, and alata; 3, Mr Goulding, gr to T. Turner, Esq., for Chandlerii, Towardii, Moneypennii, racemiflora, Invincible, fulgens, Atkinsonii, globosa major, formosa elegans, King. *Specimen Plant*, 1, Mr Tucker, for Fuchsia globosa major; 2, Mr Cockburn, for Mimosa prostrata; 3, Mr Wren, for Gesnera splendens. 6 *Balsams*, 1, Mr Puryer; 2, Mr Goulding. 6 *Cockscombs*, 1, Mr Pipe; 2, Mr Puryer. 24 *Heartsease*, Mr Pipe; 12 *do.*, 1, Mr Cooper; 2, Mr Tucker; 3, Mr Calver. 36 *China Asters*, 1, Mr Pipe; 2, Mr Tucker. *Device in Flowers*, 1, Mr Goulding; 2, Mr Franklin. 24 *Dahlias*, Mr Pipe, for Essex Triumph, Perpetual Grand, Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, Admiral Stopford, Antagonist, North Midland, Sir Robert Sale, Beauty of Sussex, Virgil, Hero of Stonehenge, Retriever, Favourite, Mrs Shelley, Sir F. Johnson, Cyclops, Bridesmaid, Bedford Surprise, Competitor, Burnham Hero, Mrs Richardson, Suffolk Hero, Confidence, Girling's Prince of Wales; 2, Mr Wren, for Phenomenon, Maria, Le Grand Baudine, Fanny Keynes, Andrew Hofer, Indispensable, Tournament, Twyford Perfection, Sussex Rival, Grace Darling, Widnall's Eclipse, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Burnham Hero, Regina Optima, Rouge et Noir, Harrison's Coronation, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Countess Pembroke, Miss Johnson, Nicholas Nickleby, Lady Middleton, Argo, President of the West; 12 *do.*, Mr Smith, gr to Lord Tenterden, Perpetual Grand, Prince of Wales, Antagonist, Admiral Stopford, Le Grand Baudine, North Midland, Burnham Hero, Sir F. Johnson, Phenomenon, Tournament, Sussex Rival, Rouge et Noir; 2, Mr Tucker, for Ansell's Unique, Springfield Rival, Neville's Hope, Novel Rose, Prince of Wales, Grace Darling, Widnall's Eclipse, Exquisite, Burnham Hero, Ansell's Queen, Widnall's Queen, Lee's Bloomsbury; 3, Mr Calver, for Lee's Bloomsbury, Rouge et Noir, Exquisite, Suffolk Hero, Prince of Wales, Ansell's Unique, Nicholas Nickleby, Conqueror of the Plain, Garrick, Indispensable, Grace Darling, Princess Royal; 4, Mr Bridgeland, for Prince of Wales, Widnall's Queen, Bridesmaid, Lady Middleton, Garrick, Marquess Lothian, Indispensable, President of the West, Rouge et Noir, Lewisham Rival, Grace Darling, Climax; 5, Mr Goulding, for Lee's Bloomsbury, Bridesmaid, Princess Royal, Ansell's Unique, Suffolk Hero, Unway Rival, Wheeler's Maria, Topaz, Neville's Hope, Le Grand Baudine, Enchantress, Branch Hill Rival.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

ROSA HARDII. Mr. Hardy's Rose. (*Hardy Shrub.*) Rosaceæ Icosandria. Polygynia. This plant is a hybrid, raised between Rosa berberifolia and R. involucrata by Mr. Hardy, gardener at the Luxembourg Gardens, Paris, and it has been named after its originator. It is much superior to R. berberifolia, and is decidedly a very ornamental Rose, on account of its large and deep yellow or pale orange-coloured flowers, which have a rich brownish or dark sanguine blotch at the base of each petal. Its pleasing foliage is likewise a recommendation, being in itself pretty, and so different from that of other Roses. It is one of those delicate-rooted things which require some care in their management; though the chief difficulties are overcome when the soil is rendered of a proper nature and texture, and the drainage is complete. It is said to thrive best in heath-mould; but there are serious mistakes current respecting the kind of heath-soil which is used for fine-rooted plants. That black, fibreless, close, and sandy bog-earth which is often employed, is the very worst of all soils for any plant that is tender. A very open, fibrous moor-soil, however, of a brown colour, and almost free from sand, is unquestionably suitable for such species as this; though a little light loam or leaf-mould should be mingled with it. With such a compost, well drained, the plant will not fail either in a pot or the open border. It is extremely sensitive to wet, and especial caution should be exercised in preserving it from undue dampness. Treated in this way, if the shoots are pegged down in winter, it will form a fine spreading bush, and may be increased either by layers or cuttings. The latter strike freely in spring, if managed like those of the China Roses. It is quite hardy on a well-drained border.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS; var. Quadricolor. Four-coloured-flowered larger Snapdragon. (*Hardy perennial.*) Scrophulariaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia.—We have not succeeded in learning the origin of this plant; but it has doubtless been derived from the intermixture of some of the best kinds by cross fertilisation, and has four separate colours, which, though indescribable, are readily discerned, and pass into each other at the edges in a very agreeable manner. We met with it first at Mr. Low's, Clapton, where it flowered splendidly in the open border during the summer of 1842. It is conspicuous for a neat habit and foliage, and the inflorescence is exceedingly copious and good. It must of course be propagated, like A. m. caryophylloides, by cuttings alone, as its seed, when produced, would only beget other kinds, instead of multiplying itself. As a summer border plant, and probably as a favourable object for forming into beds in the flower garden or elsewhere, it will be a useful addition, and should be purchased by every person who has an ornamental plot of ground to adorn. It is probable that wet might destroy it in winter; and the better plan of treating it would therefore be to strike young plants from cuttings in the autumn, and retain them through the winter in cold frames along with the general half-hardy flower-garden stock. When its flowers begin to fade, they should always be cut off immediately, shortening the stem which bears them at the same time: By this means a good succession of blossom will be kept up, and the plants will be maintained in superior health.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

AQUILEGIA SKINNERI. Mr. Skinner's Columbine. (*Hardy Herbaceous Perennial.*) Ranunculaceæ. Polyandria Pentagynia.—In the "Botanical Magazine" it is stated that this fine species was sent to Woburn Abbey by G. U. Skinner, Esq., from Guatemala; and it flowered in the gardens at Woburn for the first time. Its most prominent characteristics are the great length of the spurs in the flowers, the protrusion of the stamens, and the brilliant red colour of the lower part of the flower-spurs. It ranks with the admirable A. glandulosa among the best members of the genus. Having, in some places, been very improperly treated, by being placed in a stove or warm greenhouse, and forced too early into flower, its appearance in a few of the London collections this year has been far from favourable or natural. The flowers have been much impoverished in regard to size, and altogether deprived of that splendid colour which constitutes their leading attraction. Hence it has been deemed inferior even to A. canadensis. It should be remembered, however, that a forced specimen of a hardy plant affords no criterion of its merit; and that the proper season at which this species should blossom is the months of August and September, while its proper position is the open ground. Although the species seems to be purely hardy, and will therefore attain its best character in a sunny border, thoroughly drained, and composed of a free loamy soil, it may not be considered unworthy to be grown in pots for the greenhouse or conservatory. Where managed in the last-named manner, it should be kept in a peculiarly light and airy situation; for, unless it be grown in a cool place, it will bloom too soon to bloom finely, and without plenty of sun its glowing hues will degenerate into something very little better than a dingy compound of red, green, and yellow. It can be multiplied freely by division, in the same way as the other Columbines. Possibly, also, it will ripen seeds in a warm border, open to the south; and, should such be the case, the means for a very abundant increase will be furnished. We recommend all those who cultivate the plant (and it is highly deserving of general favour) to guard against the error of forcing it in any way, or they will inevitably be disappointed in it.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

ERYTHROCHITON BRASILIENSIS. Brasilian Red-coat. (*Stove Shrub.*) Rutaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia.—This Brazilian plant is stated by Messrs. Nees and Martius to form a small tree, at the most 10 feet high, with the habit of a Theophrasta, the stem is altogether unbranched, and has long leathery leaves collected at its end. From amongst them rises a long three-cornered flower-stalk, at the end of which are a few large white flowers, conspicuous for their large red calyxes, from which circumstance the name has been contrived. It is said to inhabit close shady places in the virgin woods of Brazil, preferring a granitic soil; especially near the Presidio of St. John the Baptist, in the province of Mines. It is one of those fragrant trees of the tropics whose foliage is filled with a sweet volatile oil, like that of the Orange, and whose aromatic tonic bark is valuable as a remedy for the fevers of such countries. The genus is, indeed, very near Galipeo, one of whose species furnishes the Angostura bark of medicine.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

German Education.—Dr. Schleiden and Dr. Ernst Schmid, of Jena, are about to establish a physiological practical school. After the examples of similar institutions at Breslau, Rostock, and Gottingen, they offer the requisite means of instruction to physicians, scientific land-stewards, or apothecaries, who interest themselves in the study of physiology.

Bickes' Method of Seed-sowing.—The Frankfort Horticultural and Agricultural Institution has given notice that the discovery of Mr. Bickes, of cultivating the earth without manure, has not at all answered there after the most careful experiments during the last few years, whether applied to vegetables or flowers.

Death of Drejer.—The German papers state that this botanist died last year, in Copenhagen, from taking strong snuff mixed with lead.

Natural Curiosity.—Lately, while the workmen of Mr. Harvey, of Glasgow, were cutting a log of Honduras, of about 19 feet long and 22 inches in diameter, they were surprised to find, in the very centre of an otherwise excellent piece of wood, about 15 feet from the root, a hollow of 4 feet long by 9 inches wide, and tapering down towards the bottom. In the centre of this space they were still more astonished to discover what had been an entire hive of bees, with plentiful remains of bees, bees'-wax, and a number of large cells, in each of which the honey, in a solid state, something similar to the kernel of a nut, is still entire. On the discovery being made, Mr. Harvey paid attention to cut the log carefully around, and to preserve every portion of the wood which contained the hive, and it is now exceedingly interesting to trace the winding path of the bees all along the edge of the tree as long as its growth would permit, until at last they were fairly inclosed by the growth, and their industry put an end to for ever. Very little seems to be known of the age of the mahogany, but we should suppose that the tree in question may be about 300 years old.—*Constitutional.*

Prussian Collections.—Dr. Troschel, a young and clever Berlin Naturalist, is appointed to be sent to California, at the cost of the Prussian Government; he will shortly embark at Hamburgh.

Denmark.—The King of Denmark has this year granted to the Botanic Garden of the University of Copenhagen two new greenhouses, namely, a large Palm-house, at the cost at the most, of 7,000 dollars; and a small one, intended for the culture of Orchidaceous plants, at the expense of 2,000 rix-dollars at the most. These sums are to be taken from the surplus income of the University for the present year, or, in case of necessity, from that of next year.—*Hamburgh Correspondenten.*

Botanical News.—We learn from Geneva that De Candolle's 8th vol. is all printed except the last sheets of Decaisne's Asclepiadeæ, which close the volume. It contains Primulaceæ, Myrsineæ, Sapoteæ, and some small families, besides the Apocyneæ by A. De Candolle, and the Asclepiadeæ by Decaisne. The 9th vol. is all ready to go on printing as soon as the 8th is done; it will contain Gentianeæ, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Borragineæ; the 10th will include Dunal's Solanaceæ, and Bentham's Scrophulariaceæ, and arrangements are made for the printing to go on without interruption from one volume to another. Six new parts of *Blume's Rumphia*, viz., from xxv. to xxx. are just published. Mr. Griffith has reprinted, in the *Calcutta Journal of Natural History*, Jack's description of Malayan plants, arranged according to their natural order. From Dr. Grisebach we have the first part of his *Spicilegium Floræ rumelicæ*. Professor de Vriese has translated Lindley's Theory of Horticulture into Dutch, under the title of *Grondbeginselen der Horticultuur;* and has added some chapters on the importation of plants from foreign countries, especially the East Indies, on the cultivation of Chrysanthemums, Camellias, Cacti, &c., and on the laws of hybridizing. A thick 4to., with 80 plates, illustrating the Algaceous order, has appeared from the hand of Dr. Kutzing. The fourth volume of *Kunth's Enumeratio*, containing Xyrideæ, Mayacæ, Commelineæ, Pontederiaceæ, Melanthaceæ, Liliaceæ, Asphodeleæ, has issued from the press.

The Vagaries of Flowers.—"Strange things," says Mr. Bateman, in his magnificent work on Orchidaceæ, —now, alas! concluded, "and no less strange than true, have already been recorded of Orchidaceous plants;" but the case which is represented in the accompanying plate casts into the shade all former frolics of this Protean tribe. The facts are briefly as follow:—"Among Mr. Skinner's earliest Guatemala collections, attention was particularly directed to the specimens of a plant which to the habit of a Cycnoches joined the long pendulous stems of a Gongora, and for the possession of which, in a living state, no small anxiety was entertained. Some plants were speedily transmitted by Mr. Skinner, but these, on flowering, proved to be merely the old C. ventricosum. A mistake was of course suspected, and Mr. Skinner being again applied to, sent over a fresh supply of plants, for the authenticity of which he vouched; but these were scarcely settled in the stove when flowers of C. ventricosum were again produced. Mr. Skinner being importuned for the third time, and being then on the point of returning to this country, determined to take one of the plants under his special protection during the voyage, which flowering on the passage, seemed to preclude the possibility of further confusion or disappointment. The specimens produced at sea were exhibited, and the plant itself placed in the stove at Knypersley, where it commenced growing with the utmost vigour. The season of flowering soon arrived, but brought with it a recurrence of the former scene of astonishment and vexation; for the blossoms, instead of those of the coveted novelty, were not distinguishable from the old C. ventricosum. These were still hanging to the stem when the inexplicable plant sent forth a spike of a totally different character, and which was, in fact, precisely similar to the specimens gathered in Guatemala, and to those produced on the voyage. It is, at present, impossible to attempt any explanation of so strange a phenomenon, especially on the supposition that the two forms of flower are analogous to the male and female blossoms of other tribes, for C. ventricosum alone not unfrequently perfects seeds." The plant here alluded to is a Cycnoches, which at one time bears large green flowers in a short spike, with broad flat sepals and petals, and a convex, white, ovate, undivided labellum; and at another produces small, blackish, simple flowers in a very long drooping spike, with narrow sepals and petals rolled back upon the stalk, and a circular purple labellum, with the edge broken up into



many fingers, a lancet-shaped appendage at the point, and a kind of horn springing from the middle. These things are so totally different, that notwithstanding the strange sportings represented at fol. 1951 of this work, and the unquestionable authority of Mr. Bateman, there were many persons, well skilled in the habits of Orchidaceæ, who felt convinced that some mistake had been made, and that in reality it was impossible that such totally different flowers could have been borne by one and the same plant. But what is impossible in Nature? On the 15th of September last, I received from Robert Steyner Holford, Esq., of Westonbirt, near Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, a flower-spike bearing flowers of Cycnoches ventricosum, and C. Egertonianum *intermixed;* it was exhibited at a meeting of the Horticultural Society, and I now produce a figure of it. The plant which bore this specimen had been purchased by Mr. Holford, of Messrs. Rollissons, of Tooting, as Cycnoches ventricosum. Here it will be seen that fig. 2 is nearly Cycnoches ventricosum, but its lip is here and there raised into warts, which are the beginning of the lobes of C. Egertonianum, and, moreover, some of the dark purple of the latter is appearing at the base of the column and the tips of the sepals. At fig. 3 the purple of Egertonianum is displacing the green of ventricosum, the sepals are rolling back, and the labellum is almost wholly changed, but the sepals are still those of C. ventricosum. At figs. 4 and 5 the transformation is complete. Another curious point in this instance is that the transformations occur in no certain order. The lowest flower on the spike, No. 1, is more

Egertonianum than ventricosum; the next above it, No. 2, is almost wholly ventricosum; that which succeeds, No. 3, is more ventricosum than Egertonianum; and 4 and 5, the last on the spike, are wholly Egertonianum. What with such cases as this, the Dean of Manchester's Narcissi, and the singular hybrids with which botanists are becoming familiar, all ideas of species and stability of structure in the vegetable kingdom are shaken to their foundation.—*Botanical Register.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Milton Lodge, near Woodbridge, Suffolk.—This is the seat of Captain Aplin, and is the place alluded to by Mr. Beaton, in the Calendar, "where every lap between the glass was puttied." It is particularly celebrated for the cultivation of Cucumbers. I have frequently visited this place during the past twelve months, and can bear testimony to the superior mode in which this establishment is conducted. A selection of the best fruits, flowers, and vegetables, is produced in succession, by the aid of hot-water, dung-leaves, &c. The cultivation of Pines, as recommended by Mr. Joseph Hamilton, of Stockport, is now about to be commenced. Two sorts of the best scarlet and green-flesh Melons are in perfection here from May until October. There are two Vineries; one for early forcing, and the other for late. These are planted with the following Vines, viz., Black Hamburgh, Black Prince, Muscats, Sweetwater, and Muscadine. Both houses have produced excellent crops of Grapes, which have won several first prizes at exhibitions during the season. Keen's Seedling, and some of Myatt's best kinds of Strawberries are also cultivated here in great perfection. These, both forced and grown in the open border, produce excellent fruit. It need scarcely be mentioned that there are plenty of Cucumbers all the year round. Kale, Asparagus, French Beans, Potatoes, Rhubarb, and Mushrooms, are all forced early, and in addition to the above, there is a choice collection of Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Calceolarias, with a few good seedlings of each; also a few gigantic Cockscombs, measuring 28 inches by 14 inches; indeed, the whole appearance of the place is characteristic of skill and good management, and reflects much credit on the gardener, Mr. Thomas Latter.—*A Correspondent.*

Reviews.

Familiar Letters on Chemistry, and its Relation to Commerce, Physiology, and Agriculture. By Justus Liebig, M.D. 12mo. Taylor and Walton.

No book from the pen of this Author can be destitute of interest, and least of all a work professing to place his novel and somewhat abstruse doctrines before the reader in a popular form. We have no doubt, therefore, that the present publication will be eagerly and profitably read, and that it will prove a useful introduction to Professor Liebig's larger works. We cannot, however, promise the man of science much novelty in it, except where the Author ventures into that field of Vegetable Physiology which he affects to despise so much, and of which he knows so little. Then, indeed, there is novelty enough—we only wish it were of better quality. It is, indeed, a subject of serious regret to us that an author, otherwise so talented, should be so wofully unacquainted with the very foundation of that chemical physiology by which, *notwithstanding*, he has so much distinguished himself. As one instance, let us take the following passage:—

"How different are the evergreen plants, the *oleaginous plants*, the Mosses, the Ferns, and the Pines, from our annual Grasses, the Ceralia and Leguminous vegetables! The former, at every time of the day during winter and summer, obtain carbon through their leaves by absorbing carbonic acid, *which is not furnished by the barren soil on which they grow*; water is also absorbed and *retained by their coriaceous or fleshy leaves* with great force. They *lose very little by evaporation* compared with other plants. On the other hand, how very small is the quantity of mineral substances which they withdraw from the soil during their almost constant growth in one year, in comparison with the quantity which one crop of Wheat of an equal weight receives in three months!"

Here we have almost as many errors as sentences. There is not a shadow of evidence that what we call evergreens are acted on by soil in a manner different from ordinary plants; or if there be, it is in favour of their requiring a larger amount of carbon in the soil than other plants—witness all those races of evergreens that flourish only in peat. In the next place, to say that Mosses receive no carbon from the soil which sustains them, is an assertion in the very teeth of facts; we do not find these plants thriving on white and pure sand, but on the surface of the ground, in bogs, on housetops, and other places where carbon must necessarily abound, as is shown indeed by the dark colour of the soil that bears them. Then Ferns, we are told, retain water by their coriaceous leaves with great force; which is true of one or two species only. On the contrary, they are plants whose evaporating powers are (as is well known) so great, that they can in general exist only in very damp situations. What oleaginous plants may be we do not know. As to cereal plants (Ceralia, as it is always spelt in this book!)—it is true that they withdraw a large quantity of mineral matter from the soil on which they grow; but we cannot comprehend why that circumstance should prove that their functions of respiration are at all different from those of other plants.

We shall take an early opportunity of calling attention to the remarkable change of opinion in chemico-physiological matters which Professor Liebig has undergone within the last two years, especially in diminishing his estimate of the value of ammonia, and increasing the importance of phosphates and sulphates. For the present, we can merely select a striking passage relating to the principles of Agriculture, which will serve as a favourable specimen of the vivid style of this very clever author:—

"Is it possible, after so many decisive investigations into the origin of the elements of animals and vegetables, the use of the alkalies, of lime and the phosphates, any doubt can exist as to the principles upon which a rational Agriculture depends? Can the art of Agriculture be based upon anything but the restitution of a disturbed equilibrium? Can it be imagined that any country, however rich and fertile, with a flourishing commerce, which for centuries exports its produce in the shape of grain and cattle, will maintain its fertility, if the same commerce does not restore, in some form of manure, those elements which have been removed from the soil, and which cannot be replaced by the atmosphere? Must not the same fate await every such country which has actually befallen the once prolific soil of Virginia, now in many parts no longer able to grow its former staple productions—wheat and tobacco?"

Messrs. Lane and Son having now published their Descriptive Catalogue of Roses, buyers have a further opportunity of making selections, in addition to those afforded by the Catalogues of Mr. Rivers and Mr. Paul, already noticed. This Catalogue occupies 16 closely printed 8vo. pages, and is classed according to the season in which the varieties blow.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

When a gardener is writing about the different operations of the week in this Calendar he must necessarily touch on subjects in which he feels little interest, and also on others in which he takes great delight. In the latter case he sometimes finds himself so pressed for room to get in his ideas, that, were it not for this space allowed him for his preliminary observations, he would often be in danger of encroaching on other parts. This space, therefore, was a wise provision, made by Mr. Paxton, when he laid the foundation of this Calendar. In the dull months of winter there is no great scope for "preliminary observations," bearing on the gardener's art. Whatever topic, therefore, seems uppermost in the gardening world at the time forms a leg timate subject for discussion in this place; at least this is the opinion that I have acted on, and the reason why I have introduced at times subjects which might seem out of my province. The new modes of heating by tanks and gutters so much sought after this season, form a subject of as great utility as any other on which I could write. The manner in which Mr. Haycroft has heated the Pinery at Doneraile Gardens as explained in the last *Chronicle*, is the cleverest thing I have yet seen in the way of heating; it combines the tank and gutter systems so effectually as to leave nothing to wish for, except it be that vapour might safely be used for watering the bottom of the bed, instead of doing it through tubes from above, when plants are turned out into the free soil; but as this has not been thought necessary by so experienced a person as Mr. Haycroft, I feel the less confidence in my own opinion on the point, although I would not alter my own practice which I have recommended. One feature in Mr Haycroft's plan is likely to raise discussion. I mean his retaining the smoke-flue along the back of the house. "In all those cases, therefore, where conservatories have been heated partly by a boiler with circulating water, and partly by the flue-heat from the same furnace, no effect is produced by the double operation which might not have been as well or better obtained by water-pipes alone from a well set boiler."—(Vide vol. i., p. 481.) This bold assertion was made lately by a gentleman who knows the scientific bearings of the question as well, if not better, than any other man living, yet here, when he stooped to practise he is out of his depth. It is true enough that if theoretical ideas could be carried out in practice, a flue in any shape would be superfluous along with pipes or gutters; but, unfortunately, we have not yet attained this perfection, and we are not likely soon to do so, judging from our very best set boilers. Not one of our boilers will appropriate anything near the quantity of heat generated under them from the most perfect combustion; the remainder must therefore escape by the chimney, unless it is *caught* into a flue running through the house. There has been a real prejudice, and a just one too, against the use of flues since the introduction of hot-water pipes; but now that iron pipes are fast giving way to gutters and tanks, there need be no great objection against flues when properly constructed: nor will the shape of the boiler be thought so much about in a few years as it has been hitherto, as, if it does not take up all the heat, the rest goes to the flue, and is gained that way.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—I am reminded by Mr. Haycroft's plan of planting out his fruiting Pines last August, of an awkward position I once got into by planting out a bed of succession Pines about the same time; they kept on growing later in the autumn than I wished them, and some of them that were cramped at the roots before they were turned out kept on growing well all the winter, notwithstanding the temperature being kept low and dry, and in the spring, instead of showing fruit like the rest, they made a fresh start, and did not show fruit until the next June, when the house was kept very dry, for the ripe fruit of the others. Pines of any age should now be induced to go gently to rest for the winter.

Vinery.—Except the latest house, the Vineries are now so many greenhouses, full of half-hardy plants, and the dry state in which they have been kept since the fruit began to ripen is now so much in favour of the plants; let every precaution, therefore, be taken to keep them dry this dull weather.

Asparagus, Sea-kale, and Rhubarb may now be forced according to the demand, and the stock of plants ready for the purpose. A Mushroom-house at work is a capital place for forcing the Sea-kale and Rhubarb, and the Asparagus is cheapest grown in an old Melon-bed; but be careful not to give it a strong bottom-heat, and as soon as it comes up let it have all the light and air you can. Some water the bed at this stage; I do not think watering does much good or harm.

Out-door Department.

Kitchen-garden work, from this time until the trees are nailed early in the spring, depends so much upon circumstances, that a set of rules is really of very little use; the best gardeners lay little stress on the point. In wet weather they do not like to do much digging or trenching either; this and wheeling manure is reserved for frosty weather. On light soils all fruit-trees ought to be planted during this month; but on heavy clay land I believe most people prefer the middle of February for this work.

Cauliflower.—Hand-glasses are awkward things when they are in one piece, and when placed over Cauliflower-plants there should be boards placed between the rows, to walk on when giving air and stirring the soil.

Peas.—Where there is no convenience for forcing Peas in February, a few rows are generally sown early in this month, and chopped Gorse tops are put in the rows over the Peas to keep away mice; but nine times out of ten those sown in autumn are lost or nearly so by being sown too early; except on very sandy soils and in high situations, the last week in November is time enough to sow these.

Lettuce and Endive in the open ground, or in frames, require great attention during all this month, for fear they damp off, or are attacked by slugs or snails.

Orchard.—Pruning the different trees and bushes, and making new plantations of them, form the principal work here for some time. A constant eye should be kept over the fruit-room until all the autumn fruit is over. Short memorandums should be made of the qualities of the different sorts, as they are fit for table or the kitchen, with such remarks as will suggest themselves at the time; after a few years these may be compared and will be found very useful.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—"How should Peristeria elata be managed?" asks a Correspondent. Exactly as I said last week about Cyrtopodiums; both should be treated as terrestrial Orchidaceæ; but this does not apply to the pendulous-flowering Peristerias. The stove plant, P. elata, is as gross a feeder as the Vine, and so are the Cyrtopodiums; they should never be forced into growth in the spring, but allowed to grow very gradually; and as soon as all their eyes are fairly started, they should have a strong bottom-heat of 90°, and liquid manure occasionally; as soon as their growth is nearly finished they should be narrowly watched at the bottom of the new bulbs, and as long as there is no sign of a fresh growth you may encourage them; but as sure as you allow a fresh growth, so sure will you be disappointed in their flowering next year. If your plant has made fresh shoots since last June, which are not ripe yet, continue to give water until the growth is finished, then let them get quite dry and let them remain so until April. It is not natural for these plants to carry their leaves from year to year, like Stanhopea.

Greenhouse.—Few of these plants require much water this month. Keep the house dry, and let the lights be down day and night if the weather will allow. The "yellow bulb" received by a Correspondent from Lima, under the name of Peruvian Daffodil, which he cannot find in English books, is the Ismene amancaes, or the Pancratium amancaes of former days; it is a pretty plant, flowering in May and continuing to grow until about this time, if kept in a pot; it will do better planted out in front of the greenhouse all summer, to be taken up now and kept dry until next April. The soil used for it should be more than one half pure white sand, the other half very light sandy loam.

Conservatory.—The winter always begins here on the 1st of November, and slight fires are therefore used to prevent the temperature falling below 40°. Few plants require much water this month, except the Chrysanthemums, and they must be regularly and freely watered until the flowers are past their prime. A Correspondent who planted out in this house his Lagerstroemia indica, has done well to take it up again; its proper treatment has been given over and over again in the *Chronicle*—prune it now, or as soon as the leaves turn yellow, cutting the weak shoots to the last joint of this season's growth, and the strong ones to one third their length, or according as you want the plant to be large or small; if you want to confine its growth you had better stump it all over, like pruning a White Currant bush: it will do in a shed all winter, and in spring may be forced like a Vine; after it makes its growth it stops for a time, but still keep it in heat and well watered; presently it makes another effort to grow and will then flower all over on the second growth; not, however, if it has been mismanaged formerly. When the first flower expands, place it in the conservatory, and give it no more heat until next growing season.

Pits.—I have no regret for being short of room under this head, as Mr. Errington will soon send detailed accounts of the winter forcing plants in these pits.

Flower-garden.—I like Mr. Ayres' plan very much for covering the naked beds in the flower-garden in winter; nothing can be more unsightly than lumps of nil shaped beds, or even bare beds with the most approved shapes. We cover every inch of soil in our beds here as soon as they are cleared of the summer crops, and I shall say how next week.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Oct. 26, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Oct.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	20	30.321	30.104	57	37	47.0	S.W.	.25
Saturday	21	30.045	29.889	56	31	43.5	W.	.01
Sunday	22	30.060	29.897	60	44	52.0	S.W.	.11
Monday	23	30.048	30.013	61	47	54.0	S.W.	
Tuesday	24	29.853	29.544	59	45	52.0	S.W.	.34
Wednesday	25	29.104	28.891	52	28	40.0	N.E.	
Thursday	26	29.611	29.479	54	26	40.0	W.	
Average		29.912	29.726	57.	36.9	47.9		.71

Oct. 20 Slight haze, fine; cloudy; rain at night.
21. Cloudy and damp; fine; slight showers; clear with sharp frost.
22. Fine, cloudy and fine; stormy and wet at night.
23. Cloudy and fine; clear.
24. Fying clouds; densely clouded and rather boisterous; overcast; heavy rain at night.
25. Dense hazy clouds; cloudy and fine; clear and frosty.
26. Frosty; very fine; clear, with a few white clouds; frosty at night.
Mean temperature of the week 2.4° below the average

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the present Week ending November 4, 1843.

Oct.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	29	53.0	35.1	44.3	6	0.42 in.	2	3	2	—	3	5	1	1
Mon	30	53.8	39.3	46.6	7	0.50	2	3	—	3	—	7	1	1
Tues.	31	53.7	33.5	43.1	10	0.34	—	1	1	2	—	6	4	3
Nov.														
Wed.	1	54.5	40.1	47.3	9	0.30	1	1	1	—	2	3	7	2
Thurs.	2	54.0	39.8	46.9	6	0.30	—	1	2	2	1	7	2	2
Fri.	3	53.1	39.5	46.3	10	0.82	1	—	5	—	3	3	5	—
Sat.	4	51.6	37.8	44.7	10	0.44	—	2	2	1	3	5	3	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 30th, in 1833—thermom. 67°; and the lowest on the 30th, 1826, and 29th, 1842—thermometer 23.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Nov. 4, 1843.

Little variation has taken place in the prices of most articles during the past week; and the Market still continues to be rather dull. Fruit has been plentifully supplied during the week, and has, generally speaking, rather improved in quality. Pines, although not so large and handsome as in the earlier part of the season, are nevertheless good and sufficient to meet the demand. Grapes principally consist of Black Hamburgh, but a few Muscats are still to be seen in market; we also noticed a good bunch or two of the Syrian. Imperatrice Plums are selling at from 1s. to 2s. per punnet. Damsons continue of good quality. Peaches are now almost entirely over for this season. Among Apples are some of the Royal Russet, Ribstone Pippin, King of the Pippins, Blenheim Orange, and a few good Nonpareils. Pears chiefly consist of Gansel's Bergamot, Chaumontel, Beurré Diel, Brown Beurré, and Marie Louise: these good kinds are, however, scarcely sufficient to meet the demand. A few good Spanish Melons are still brought to the market, and are selling at from 1s. 6d. to 3s. each. Cucumbers are rather scarce, and are of inferior quality. Vegetables of almost every kind have been abundantly supplied. Cabbages and Turnips are very good and plentiful, and Carrots are sufficient to meet the demand. There has been some excellent Cape Broccoli brought to the market during the week; this is selling at from 1s. to 2s. per bundle. Endive is sufficient to meet the demand, and Shallots are good and plentiful. A few green Peas have made their appearance during the week. Cut Flowers chiefly consist of Erica gracilis, caffra, a rather fragrant variety, and acuminata longiflora, double variety of Azalea phœnicea, Amaryllis guttata, and belladonna, Lechenaultia formosa, Gardenia radicans, double white Primula, Neapolitan Violets, Chrysanthemums, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Camellias, Calceolarias, Verbenas, China and Perpetual Roses.

PRICES, Saturday, November 4, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 2s 6d to 7s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 4s
" Portugal, per lb. 9d to 1s 6d
Melons, each, 1s 6d to 3s
" Dutch, each, 1s to 2s 6d
" Spanish, each, 1s 6d to 3s
Plums, per punnet, 1s to 2s
" Imperatrice, per pun., 1s to 2s
Damsons, per sv., 4s to 4s 6d
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 3s to 10s
Apples, Kitchen, p bus. 2s 6d to 6s
Pears, per half-sieve, 2s to 10s
Oranges, per dozen, 1s 6d to 3s
— per 100, 10s to 24s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s 6d
— , per 100, 6s to 14s
Cucumbers, per brace, 4d to 8d
Gherkins, per 1000, 5s to 7s
Green Capsicums, per 100, 1s to 2s
Red — " 4s to 8s
Almonds, per peck, 6s
Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2s 6d to 3s
Nuts, per bushel —
— Brazil, 16s
— Hazel, 3s to 4s
— Barcelona, 22s to 24s
— Cob, 12s
Chesnuts per peck, 4s to 8s
Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 55s to 60s
Barberries, per half-sv., 3s to 4s
Tomatoes, per half-sv., 3s to 5s

VEGETABLES.

Broccoli, per bundle, 1s to 2s
Brussels' Sprouts, per hf.-sv., 1s to 2s
Cabbages, per doz., 6d to 2s
Greens, per doz. 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s 6d to 6s
Beans, Kidney, per hf-sieve, 4s to 6s
— Scarlet, per hf-sv., 2s to 3s
Potatoes, per ton, 40s to 75s
— per cwt., 2s to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s to 2s 6d
Artichokes, green, per doz., 1s 6d to 3s
Turnips, per doz bunches, 1s to 2s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s
Radish, spring, p. doz. bunds, 6d to 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bunch, 9d to 1s
Carrots, p doz bun., 2s to 5s
Spinach, per sieve, 9d to 1s
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1s to 2s
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 1s 6d to 3s
— Large, per bushel, 2s to 3s
— Spanish, per doz., 1s 6d to 5s
— pickling, p hf.-sv., 3s 6d to 4s 6d
Shallots, per lb., 6d to 9d
Chilis, per 100, 1s to 2s
Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 9d to 1s
— Cos, per score, 6d to 1s
Celery, per bun., 6d to 2s
Mushrooms, per pottles, 1s to 2s
Walnuts, per bushel, shelled, 16s to 20s
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3d to 4d
Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 2s
Tarragon, per bun 2d to 3d
Endive, per score, 1s to 1s 6d
Mint, per doz bunches, 1s to 2s
Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1s 6d to 2s
Chervil, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s to 1s 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s to 1s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR.—At the earnest solicitation of many of our Subscribers, we have determined on again reprinting Mr. Paxton's "Cottager's Calendar," in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d*. each copy. It may be ordered of all booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to *distribute copies* among their cottage tenantry, may have them *delivered in any part of London*, by remitting a post-office order to this office, at the rate of 5*s*. for every 25 copies.

COMMUNICATIONS from the following CORRESPONDENTS are in type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them:—*Bath, Major C., Electra, G. Williamson, South Devon, J. M., A Practical Man, J. F. McElroy, J. Wighton, Atlas, Facile, M. Saul, P. Mackenzie, Tyro, Quercus, Viator, W. Paul, B. Maund, R. Errington, G. Fleming*, and *Wm. Thompson*.

ADHESIVE PAPER.—*Botany.*—Excellent paper of this kind is made by dissolving two parts of fine gum arabic and one part of brown sugar, in water, and applying the mixture, of the thickness of cream, to paper, with a painting-brush. Gum arabic alone is sure to crack and become too hard. In laying on the mucilage, the paper should be well damped and nailed to a board, or it will shrink unequally and pucker. When quite dry it may be taken off the board and laid by in a dry place.

BIGNONIA VENUSTA.—*Argo*—The Vines of Bignonia venusta may be shortened back as soon as they have lost their leaves, because after that time no elaboration of sap can take place, and the Vines are maintained at the expense of the root without making any return. Cold and damp are the cause of canker in Melons.‡

BOOKS.—*F. R.* and *A Well-wisher.*—The best books on Landscape Gardening are Repton's works and Price on the Picturesque.——*J. P. B.*—The "Revue Horticole" occasionally contains some good matter. "Berleze's Camellias" is not, in our opinion, of much value. The "Bon Jardinier" is one of the most useful books of its size ever published, and is indispensable to all who would gain a knowledge of French Horticulture.

CACTI.—*Fakoniensis.*—Your Pope's-head is, as you suppose, Melocactus communis. The rose-coloured fleshy bodies which it has produced are its fruit. The flowers blew in Jamaica, and left their young ones lapped in wool to be produced afterwards. You are not very likely to flower it again. All that it ever becomes is now before you. The seeds in the fruit will propagate it. It requires to be kept without any water, and in a greenhouse, till next summer, when it may be placed *upon*, not in, any light soil, in which a little lime-rubbish has been mixed. Water may then be given by degrees, but the chances are that it will rot.

CALCEOLARIAS.—*G. L. B.*—Standishii, Barnes's Landmark, Green's Prince Albert, Miss Antrobus, Mary, and alba coccinea maxima.*

CANADA.—*Jean Baptiste.*—We certainly recommend you to use double glass for a greenhouse in Canada. If you do not you must have recourse to coverings of mats or straw, which will ruin your plants if they are anything besides Oranges and Myrtles and Oleanders. No mode of heating is equal to hot water. As it will not do for you to risk your plants in a damp winter atmosphere, you must employ iron pipes, and not brick tanks.

DAHLIAS.—*Stultus.*—It is probably true that after the leaves only of the Dahlia have been killed by frost, a portion of the organizable matter of the stem will find its way into the roots, and so contribute to ripen them. But, on the other hand, there is the danger, in so succulent a plant as the Dahlia, of the decay in the stem spreading to the roots, and giving them a greater tendency to perish than they otherwise would have. You see there is probability on one hand, and danger on the other; but certainty, as regards the question you have put, nowhere. Why not determine the point experimentally? In the meanwhile the common practice is the safest.

DESTITUTE GARDENERS.—*An ill-treated Gardener* must not look to us for assistance in his scheme, which is we think chimerical. We fear, from his letter, that he belongs to a race of gardeners whom nothing will satisfy, and who think more of themselves than of their employers. He is maintained by the nurserymen, and yet he abuses them. Is that right? The practice of calling over the labourers in a morning we entirely approve of. Punctuality is one of the first duties of a gardener, and one of the last that some men think of.

FARMING.—*F. A.*—We should be very sorry to lead our old subscriber and worthy correspondent, near Dartmoor, into disappointment and loss, which we might readily do by specific instructions as to the management of his poor, sandy soil. He had better follow the advice of his Cornish ploughman, till he sees what his land will produce. He may take a small portion in hand, and cultivate it with the spade, cleaning it well, growing Carrots and Potatoes, if he can get dung for the latter. Buckwheat will grow without manure, and may be ploughed in when in bloom. Two horses are required for this farm; other stock must be proportioned to the fodder. If there is no hay and straw to be bought at a reasonable price, he had better sell his young stock; the first loss will be the least. When we know more of this land we shall readily give him our advice as to his future proceedings. *M.*

GREENHOUSES.—*Cavanensis.*—The upper plan, at p. 93 of Mackintosh, is a very good one, of the kind, but the lower is better. Beds will not suit what appear to be your objects. You may have Vines up the rafters if you wish it. Some good information on the Melon will be found in Rogers's Fruit Cultivator. Mr. Youell's Fuchsia St. Clare is no doubt genuine.

HEATHS.—*M. P.*—From your statement we presume that your Heaths are infected with mildew—a disease which has this season been rather prevalent among this tribe of plants. It generally attacks young wood made late in the season, that has not been thoroughly ripened; therefore the plants should be encouraged as much as possible to make their growth in the early part of the season, and placed in a dry airy situation, in order that the young shoots may be well matured and hardened off. This will enable them the better to withstand the long dull months of winter, and render them less liable to this or any other disease. The mildew may be cured by the application of sulphur to the parts affected; but as this makes the plants appear rather unsightly, it may be better to put sulphur vivum, (which is stronger,) into a small bag, boil this for some time in water, and then with the water, after it has cooled, you may syringe your plants. This will have the same effect as the sulphur, and will produce no unsightly appearance.‡

INSECTS.—*J. D.'s* insects have been injured by the larvæ or maggots of a little moth, which has crept into his boxes from their not fitting well and being air-tight. The only remedy is to wash the undersides of the bodies with a weak solution of corrosive sublimate and alcohol, using a small camel's-hair brush. No. 1 is the chrysalis, probably, of the Buff-tip Moth; 2, do.; 3, do. of a Noctua; 4, do.; 5, do. of the White Cabbage Butterfly; 6, Eyprepia caja; 7, Vanessa Io.; 8, Triphæna innuba; 9, Callimorpha Jacobæa; 10, Plusia Gamma; 11, Amphipyra tetra; 12, Triphæna pronuba. Several of these *J. D.* will find figured and described in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society. *R.*

KEEPING APPLES AND PEARS.—*A new Subscriber.*—The best mode of keeping Apples and Pears is to place them in close drawers made of wood that does not contain turpentine; these being in a room so constructed as to resist as much as possible all sudden changes of the weather, and in a cool but dry situation. Ligustrum lucidum.‖

MANURE.—*A. S. M.*—As gypsum is itself an excellent manure, you need not be particular how much of it you use in fixing ammonia. A valuable compost may be made by mixing gypsum, gas-water, soil, ashes, and any refuse. The fixation of the ammonia is a slow operation, and it is impossible to give any practical direction as to the proportional quantities of gypsum and gas-water. But a small quantity of the former is requisite.——*B. L.*—If you can add gypsum to your land it will improve it much for Wheat. Should gypsum be too expensive, then employ a good dressing of lime or marl. But you had better cart the latter at once on the land, and not mix it first with your compost; for that would be a waste of labour.

MULBERRY.—*A Reader from the Commencement.*—The soil most suitable for the Mulberry is a rich, deep, and rather light loam, not cold and wet. It succeeds best as a standard, in a well-sheltered situation, open to the south. It may be trained against a south wall with advantage, in a cold climate, but requires much space.‖

NAMING PLANTS.—*Litoralis.*—We should be happy to oblige you, but we really have no time to name collections of dried plants. You are probably not aware of the trouble such tasks give.

ORCHIDACEÆ.—*Argo.*—Stanhopea insignis should receive an abundant supply of water at the roots, and be syringed once or twice a day, as the weather may permit during the summer months, but as the season advances water should be gradually withdrawn, and in winter it should only have as much as will keep the pseudo-bulbs from shrivelling. Your Cattleya Mossiæ, which is growing on a block of wood, would thrive better potted in rough peat mixed with potsherds, and raised up to about one-fourth the height of the pot above the brim. This plant should receive little water at all times, but more especially in winter; indeed, Orchidaceæ in general ought to be kept rather dry in winter.‡

PANSIES.—*F. Chase.*—Brown's Curion, Maid of the Mill, Countess of Orkney, Cook's Mulberry superb, Alicia, King's Exquisite, Sulphurea elegans, Pearson's Black Prince, Major's Bridegroom, Thompson's Eclipse, Miss Stainforth, Corona, Jehu, Princess Royal, Nymph, Regulator, Attila, Cyclops, Venus, Ultraflora, Desirable, Raphael, Lane's Sir J. Sebright, and Lidgard's Jewess. The soil should be rich loam; and should be well manured; in order to insure large and fine blooms, the plants must be young.*

PEARS.—"Este" was answered, with thanks, at p. 736, col. *a*.

PELARGONIUMS.—*G. L. B.*—Foster's Favourite, Matilda, and Sir R. Peel, Garth's Unit and Queen of the Fairies, Lyne's Duke of Cornwall.*

PETUNIAS.—The Petunia from *M. R.*, noticed at p. 774, should not have been described as a new variety; the flower was from the same plant as the one described at p. 721, and the difference arose from the first specimen having been some days expanded, and the latter newly opened. The flower opens with rosy coloured blotches in addition to the blue; these gradually disappear, and leave the flower of a beautiful blue, mottled upon a white ground, and in this state the flower dies.*

PLANTS.—*G. L. D.*—The following plants will do well on a wall 50 yards long by 5 feet high, with a south aspect:—Wistaria sinensis, this may be planted in the centre, and trained each way; Magnolia grandiflora and M. conspicua, Passiflora cærulea, Clematis Sieboldii and C. azurea grandiflora, Bignonia radicans, Chimonanthus fragrans grandiflora, Jasminum revolutum, the yellow and white Banksian Roses, and Ceanothus azureus.‡

RED SPIDER.—*A Young Gardener.*—We are not aware of any other means of destroying Red Spider, than by keeping a damp humid atmosphere, or by the application of the fumes of sulphur.‡

RHODODENDRONS, &c.—*H. T. S.*—You may plant Rhododendrons and other varieties of American shrubs with advantage about this season.‡——*Tartan truse.*—In preparing a bed for Rhododendrons and other American plants, your peat, which is inert and unproductive, will be greatly benefitted by adding the one half maiden-loam and about a third of well-decomposed cowdung.‡

SEA-KALE.—*A Correspondent.*—Your Sea-kale, which is still in a state of vegetation, must not have its leaves taken away before they have begun to decay, or you will rob the root of a portion of its nourishment. The pots for forcing should be put on about three weeks or a month before you wish to have it ready for table. You cannot do better than cover the crowns with sea-sand, which, offering a slight resistance, will prevent them from shooting up small and weak; you may also cover the pots with sea-weed.‡

SHELTER.—*F. R.*—What Ilex do you mean—Ilex aquifolium, the Holly; or Quercus Ilex, the Evergreen Oak? Either afford excellent shelter, but not better than Evergreen Firs, Yews, Arbor Vitæ, or Portugal Laurels.

THE MICROSCOPE.—*A Lady.*—The specimens of skeleton plants which you sometimes see, and to which we presume you allude, are prepared by maceration in water for many weeks, and carefully cleansing afterwards with brushes; aided, it is said, by muriatic acid. There is, however, some secret in the preparation. In preparing portions of tissue for the microscope, it is most usual to slice the plant very thin with a razor, or to boil it and pull it in pieces with needles, or to leave it in water till it is rotten, when the parts readily separate.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A Kentish Man.*—1, Blenheim Pippin; 2, Scarlet Nonpareil; 7, Court of Wick; 10, London Pippin; 12, Bedfordshire Foundling; 14, Kentish Fill-basket; 16, Hawthornden; 17, Marmalade Pippin. Pears—1, Uvedale's St. Germain; 3, Marie Louise.‖——*W. M.*—Your Grape is certainly the Black Prince.‖——*C. R. D.*—Six kitchen Apples for espaliers may be the Dutch Codlin, Hawthornden, Blenheim Pippin, Dumelow's Seedling, Bedfordshire Foundling, and Alfriston.‖——*L.*—Your Apples are—2, Bedfordshire Foundling; 5, Gravenstein; 6, King of the Pippins; 8, Alfriston; 9, Court of Wick; 10, Beauty of Kent; 11, Pomme de Niege; 12, Hughes's Golden Pippin; 13, Blenheim Pippin; 14, Ribstone Pippin.‖——*J. B. M.*—Substitute the Florence for Knight's late Black, and your selection of Cherries will be good—ordered as you propose.‖——*Devonian.*—Send your address to the office, and we will forward you the book.——*B. Y.*—A, Colmar; B, Beurré Rance; C, Passe Colmar; D, Napoléon; E, Glout Morceau; G, (decayed); H, Marie Louise; I, Crassane; J, Seckle; O, Doyenné Blanc.‖——*Cyina.*—Clavaria coralloides.——*W. F. G. F.*—We are unacquainted with Phæomeria magnifica, which is probably some new discovery of M. Bojer. Fatema elastica is probably Urceola elastica, the plant which produces the india-rubber of Penang.——*G. S.*—Your plant is Acacia melanoxylon, or some allied species; the other you mention is doubtless some other species. When Zoologists can explain why a fly first comes into the world as a grub, Botanists may be expected to tell why New Holland Acacias when young have two sorts of leaves. Aloes will not bear the open air in winter; but if by that name you mean the Agave Americana, it may be kept in a dry cellar, provided it is secured from much frost.——*T. Davis.*—Panicum miliaceum.——*Anon.*—Narrow-leaved Myrtles will flower in a greenhouse, if they are fully exposed to sunlight, for many months every year. Your proposed additional flue is needless. Ranunculuses will flower in a greenhouse. If by Arums you mean the Calla or Richardia æthiopica, that plant will live in the open pond through mild winters, and therefore will of course be safe in a greenhouse under any circumstances.——*A Suffolk Cucumber Grower.*—It is very seldom that prizes are given for Cucumbers by the Horticultural Society, and we do not recommend you to incur the expense of the experiment. The real merit of a Cucumber consists in its good bearing and good flavour, and not in its enormous length; so that it is not well suited for purposes of exhibition, except where prizes are especially offered for it.——*Doumhuil.*—No. 2 is a Siphocampylus, and apparently new; but we will examine further. What sort of a plant is No. 1? a shrub?—and have you sent one of its leaves or a leaflet?——*R. R.*—We cannot assist you. It is usual to pay the subscription in advance; if, however, you refuse to do this, but are willing to pay for each Number as you receive it, you ought only to be charged 6*d*.——*W. Hughes.*—Your Pear-tree, which trained horizontally, covers 107 ft. of wall by 10ft., is very different from any of the Bon Chrêtien; it is the Poire d'Amour. The Grape is not known. It very much resembles one from Tarascon, called Blanche only; but the latter, which ripened in the open border, was much better flavoured. Have these not been affected by frost?‖——*J. H.*—18, Monk's Codlin; 19, St. Germain Pear; 21, Lamb Abbey Pearmaine; 22 appears to be the Hollandbury; 23, Scarlet Crofton; 25, Orme‖——*C.*—Three rich dessert Apples that will keep well, may be Pearson's Plate, Golden Harvey, and Court pendu Plat. Three Kitchen, Dumelow's Seedling, Alfriston, and Bedfordshire Foundling.——*G. Hildyard.*—Your Apple is the Yorkshire Greening, esteemed for Kitchen use.‖——*A Subscribing Gardener.*—Apply by a letter to the Secretary of the Horticultural Society.——*W. Craggs.*—Eulophia macrostachya.‡——*A Constant Reader.*—Origanum Dictamnus and O. Sipyleum.‡——*E. Franklin.*—Brunia ericoides; sow your Portugal Laurel-berries in spring.‡——*J. H.*—It is impossible to say to what species your Ipomœa belongs, from the mere inspection of a single leaf.——*D. M. C.*—There is nothing in your seedling Gloxinia worth particular notice, different from other flesh-coloured kinds raised this year.‡——*Z. Y.*—If the front wall of your Vinery is arched, plant the Vines inside.‡——*A Correspondent* will find directions for destroying Woodlice at p. 619.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

FUCHSIAS.—*E. T.*—Your seedlings are rich in colour, and they are well-formed flowers, but there is too great a similarity between these and others sent some time since. No 5 appears to be the best, being more elegant in appearance, and displaying more of the corolla; 6 was too much decayed to judge of its colour, and 7 appears not to expand sufficiently. They all require the corolla to be more intense in colour. *

PETUNIAS.—*M. R.*—There is no novelty in your seedling No. 14, a clouded rose-coloured variety, it is only a dwarf and prolific habit of blooming that will distinguish it from many we have seen. *

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

¶ ACCOUNTS from Ireland have reached town this morning, announcing that bills of indictment have been sent before the Grand Jury of the City of Dublin, against Mr. O'Connell and his colleagues. Mr. Justice Burton delivered his charge to the Grand Jury on Thursday, and there was no doubt that the Jury would return true bills. It is said to be impossible that the trials can commence before the end of the month—probably between the 22nd and 27th.—In the meantime, the Repeal Association continues to command fresh support from the higher classes of Society, and the titular Archbishop of Cashel has this week announced his adhesion to the movement, on grounds similar to those assigned by Mr. Smith O'Brien. The Repeal rent also continues to increase, and the amount announced on Monday was upwards of 3000*l.* received from Saturday to Saturday.—The trials of the Welch rioters by the Special Commission have terminated in a verdict of Guilty against the only prisoner who went to trial; while all the others pleaded guilty, in the hope that their contrition might be accepted in mitigation of punishment. In the latter cases the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Crown, abstained from prosecuting, and the Judges by the leniency of their sentences showed that they were anxious only to vindicate the authority of the law.

In France the contest between the Clergy and the University has assumed so hostile a character, that the Ministry, it is said, have referred the letter of one of the Bishops to the Council of State, and intend to bring the whole affair before the Chambers during the ensuing Session.—In Spain the Government have presented to the two Chambers an act demanding that the Queen should be declared of age. The Commissioners for examining this declaration have also been appointed, and as they are all adherents of the present Ministry there is no doubt that the Queen's majority will be forthwith declared.—From Greece we learn that an attempt has been made by Gen. Colocotroni, one of the King's Aides-de-camp, to get up a counter-revolution at Athens. The attempt completely failed, and the King immediately assembled the Council of State, together with the principal authorities, disavowed all participation in the design, and declared his determination to abide by the constitutional system established by the recent revolution.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived in town on Saturday afternoon from Wimpole Hall, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, whom they had honoured with a a visit on leaving the University of Cambridge. On reaching the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, the Queen and Prince proceeded by a special train to Windsor, and arrived at the Castle shortly before five o'clock. On Sunday, Her Majesty and the Court attended divine service in one of the private apartments of the Castle. On Monday, her Majesty did not leave the Castle

in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. Prince Albert rode into the Park for the purpose of enjoying a few hours' shooting, but after a few shots he found the covers too wet to continue the sport, and returned to the Castle. In the evening the Grand Duke Michel of Russia arrived on a visit to her Majesty. On Tuesday Prince Albert accompanied his Imperial Highness to Eton College, where they inspected the library, schools, chapel, &c., and in the afternoon the Grand Duke took leave of the Queen and returned to town. On Wednesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert walked for a short time on the terrace, and the Prince afterwards went out shooting in the Royal Preserves in the Great Park. In the afternoon Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, who returned to town on Saturday from Drayton Manor, the seat of Sir R. Peel, arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. His Royal Highness hunted with the Prince's harriers on Thursday, and afterwards returned to town. His Royal Highness will take his departure for the Hague in a few days, after a sojourn of nearly three months in this country. The visitors to her Majesty this week, in addition to the Princes mentioned above, have been the Saxon, Russian, and Netherlands Ministers, Baroness Gersdorff, Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Jersey, Sir H. Wheatley, and Mr. E. Stanley. Colonel Buckley has succeeded the Hon. Col. Grey as Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty. Colonel Wylde has succeeded Colonel Bouverie as Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert. Sir F. Stovin has succeeded Mr. Ormsby Gore as Groom in Waiting on her Majesty, and the Hon. Misses Murray and Lister have succeeded the Hon. Misses Hamilton and Stanley as Maids of Honour in Waiting on her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, arrived at Frogmore last evening from Witley Court, where they have been on a visit to the Queen Dowager.

The Grand Duke Michael. — After his return from the North, his Imperial Highness visited several of the exhibitions and public establishments in the metropolis; among others may be mentioned St. Paul's, the Colosseum, the Diorama, the United Service Club, the Glaciarium, the Chinese Collection, the establishment of Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt the silversmiths, the Model Prison, the cavalry barracks in Albany-street, and the office for regulating the clothing of the Army. His Imperial Highness also visited the stables of the principal dealers, and made selections from their different studs. On Thursday morning his Imperial Highness embarked in the Black Eagle at Woolwich, under the usual salutes from the batteries, and proceeded to Rotterdam, on his return to Russia.

The Duke de Bordeaux visited the Duke of Hamilton last week at Hamilton Palace. On Friday, H.R.H. visited Glasgow, accompanied by the Duke of Hamilton and Sir Archibald Campbell, of Succoth. After visiting various places of interest in the city, H.R.H. returned to Hamilton Palace. The Prince is expected to arrive in London about the 15th inst., prior to which he will honour the Earl of Shrewsbury with a visit at Alton Towers, where M. Berryer, the celebrated orator and member of the Chamber of Deputies, and other distinguished royalists, have arrived to meet his Royal Highness.

The Colonies.—Intelligence has been received at the Colonial Office of the death of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gambia, Commander H. Frowd Seagrum, R.N., on the 26th August, in the prime of life. The deceased officer was the fourth son of the Rev. Mr. Seagrum, rector of Allbourne, Wilts, and had just assumed the government of that settlement.

The Church.—An impression prevails that Archdeacon Lonsdale, Principal of King's College, London, is to succeed to the see of Lichfield. Some confirmation is given to this belief by the fact that a messenger from Sir R. Peel, with a pressing communication to the Archdeacon, arrived at the Savoy Chapel on Sunday afternoon, while the Rev. Gentleman was in the pulpit.—An Order in Council, recently issued, directs that the six minor canons of Westminster Abbey shall each in future receive an annual stipend of 150*l.*—The Queen has presented the following clergymen to benefices in the Church of Scotland, void by the late secession:—Rev. Alexander MacGregor to the church of Iona or Icolmkill, Argyll, in the room of the Rev. Donald M'Vean; Rev. Alex. Mackeller to the churches of Bailechulish and Corran of Ardgour, Argyll, in the room of the Rev. J. M'Millan; Rev. Angus Martin to the church and parish of Snizort, in the Isle of Skye, in the room of the Rev. Roderick M'Leod. Her Majesty has also appointed the Rev. J. Campbell to the church at Strontian, Argyll, vacant by the translation of the Rev. A. Mackenzie to the church of South Knapdale.

Pensions.—We copy from the *Athenæum* the following letter from Sir R. Peel to Lady Bell, widow of Sir Charles Bell, the eminent surgeon:—"Madam,—I have had great pleasure in recommending to her Majesty that, in consideration of the high attainments of your lamented husband and the services rendered by him to the cause of science, a pension of one hundred pounds per annum for your life shall be granted to you, from that very limited fund which Parliament has placed at the disposal of the Crown for the reward and encouragement of scientific labours. This pension, small in amount as it necessarily is, will perhaps be acceptable to you as a public acknowledgment, on the part of the Crown, of the distinguished merit of Sir Charles Bell.—I have the honour to be, Madam, your faithful and obedient servant, Robert Peel. —Whitehall, Sept. 2."

Foreign.

France.—The Paris papers, with few exceptions, comment upon the resistance which the clergy are opposing to the privileges of the University; and the contention is deriving some importance from the great displeasure expressed by the Government organs, the violent language of the Liberal prints, and the understanding which seems to exist between most of the prelates of France. The Bishop of Langres has just joined the Archbishop of Lyons and the Bishops of Belley, Chartres, and Chalons in disputing the exclusive rights of the University, and asserting those of the clergy to a participation in public instruction. This rising opposition on the part of the French Church is the more remarkable, as 12 of the 15 Archbishops, and 47 of the 65 Bishops of France have been raised to their sees by the Government of the present king.—On Sunday, the Cabinet of which Marshal Soult and M. Guizot are the heads completed the third year of its existence—a very protracted one when compared with the duration of the Administrations that preceded it. The king marked his sense of its services by promoting most of the ministers to the highest rank in the Legion of Honour. It is said that Tuesday, the 26th December, is the day fixed for the meeting of the Chambers, and that the ordnance of convocation will be published on the 15th inst. A rumour had been current that Admiral Baron Roussin, who held the navy department in the Cabinet, and resigned it some months ago, in consequence of ill health, died last week at Montpellier, but the report appears to be altogether without foundation. Baron Capelle, however, formerly Minister of Charles X., and one of the signers of the ordinances of July, 1830, died in that city on the 25th ult.—The Government have concluded a treaty of navigation and commerce with the Government of the Wallis Islands; a settlement in Madagascar is said to be determined on, and there is some talk of an intention to seize one of the ports of St. Domingo.—The *Commerce* announces that the superior committee of the fortifications of Paris, in concert with the War-office, is at this moment preparing a statement which is not without importance; it relates to the effective of the troops which are to compose the garrison, and likewise of the armament necessary for the detached forts of the capital. If this statement be true, it appears that the Parisian citadels will occupy in time of peace an army of 24,800 men, which, united with the garrison of the military establishments of the continuous wall, as well as those of the interior of Paris, will form an effective of more than 60,000 men to guard the city of Paris, and will be armed with 1,262 cannon, composed in part of 80-pounders and mortars, capable of throwing their projectiles into the centre of Paris. In consequence of the increase of troops demanded by the fortifications of Paris, it is also said to be in contemplation to augment the artillery and engineer force, as well as the Municipal Guard.—The journals mention the return to Paris of the young Duke de Montpensier, whom indisposition has prevented from attending the artillery exercises, for which he had repaired to Metz. Some of the papers discuss the probable marriage of the Duke d'Aumale to a Princess of Naples, for which purpose his Royal Highness is said to be now journeying through Italy. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours intend to leave Paris this week for England, on a visit to the Queen.—*Le Journal des Chemins de Fer* announces that the directors of the Rouen and Havre Railroad Company have concluded with Messrs. Mackenzie and Brassey the most important contract ever made in France:—"The principal works on the Havre Railroad are the bridge of Rouen, seven tunnels of an extent of 6,500 yards, and a viaduct of 27 arches in the valley of Barentin, being 33 yards in height from the arch to the centre. These works will cost from 13,000,000f. to 14,000,000f. They are to be entirely completed in May, 1846. The embankment and the tunnels are contracted for at a discount of 20 per cent. on the prices paid the same contractors for the Paris and Rouen Railroad. The cubic yard of embankment to be paid 1f. 25c. (1*s.* British), the superficial yard of tunnelling 889f. (nearly 36*l.* British)."—M. Horace Vernet, who had been commissioned by the King to execute a picture representing the capture of the Smala of Abd-el-Kader by the Duke d'Aumale, returned to Marseilles on the 23d, from Algeria, having visited and sketched the site on which that exploit was achieved.

Spain.—We have accounts from Madrid to the 26th ult. The Senate sat on the 20th, when the public and diplomatic galleries were crowded, in the expectation that M. Campuzano would put questions to the Cabinet respecting the insurrections of Barcelona and Saragossa, and the circumstances that have led to them. The discussion took place, and M. Lopez, President of the Council, entered into a long vindication of the Government's conduct towards the two rebellious cities. He stated, in substance, that out of the 49 provinces of Spain only nine —Burgos, Salamanca, Toledo, Palencia, Girona, Lerida, Castellon, Barcelona, and Saragossa, had demanded a Central Junta, and that four of these provinces had demanded it previous, and five subsequently to the promulgation of the decree for the convocation of the Cortes. M. Lopez then urged that the will of nine provinces could not be suffered to prevail over that of the 40 others, and he expatiated on the disastrous consequences which the convocation of a Central Junta would have entailed. The passage wherein he referred to the dismissal of his Cabinet and to the insurrection which followed is worth quoting, because it alludes to the original cause of the fall and expulsion of the ex-Regent. "I avail myself of this opportunity (said M. Lopez) to confute another imposture which was at the time propagated in the Saragossa journals. It was alleged that Espartero had dismissed the Administration of the month of May solely because it had proposed measures which he considered contrary to the welfare of the country. This is false—quite false. There was but one question, that of the dismissal of that favourite so much flattered; and the Administration dissolved on that question, because the nation must have been sacrificed to the power of one man."—The Chamber of Deputies was constituted on the 26th, on which day the Government presented to the two Chambers an act demanding that the Queen should be declared of age. It was remitted at once to the committee for nominating commissioners. On the next day the Senate and the Chamber named the commissioners for examining the declaration of the Queen's majority, all of whom were adherents of the present Government.—From the provinces we learn that the troops continued to fire upon Girona on the 28th; the town of St. John had been destroyed, and the battery buried under its ruins. At Barcelona the batteries of the city having thrown into Gracia a number of projectiles, by which several persons were killed, the Captain-General caused 1000 cannon-balls and grenades to be fired, on the 25th, against the points occupied by the insurgents. The greatest disorder prevailed at Barcelona; the Junta continued to force open and plunder the stores of the cloth-merchants, provision-venders, and coppersmiths.—A letter from Bayonne states that Gen. Concha cannonaded Saragossa on the 23d and 24th; that on the 24th the municipality came out and proceeded to Concha's head-quarters, to arrange, if possible, the conditions of surrender. The terms which the Saragossans demand are, that there be no dissolution of the provincial deputation, the municipality, or the National Guard; and that the officers and soldiers who joined the movement be in no way punished. Gen. Concha has sent these terms up to the Government for consideration.—A letter from Carthagena of the 21st, mentions that at 4 A.M. on that day, a tremendous storm of wind and rain came on, and a water-spout burst there, which had done great damage. Seven large vessels had been sunk, some of them with cargoes on board, besides several smaller ones; the bodies of four persons drowned had been taken out. The water-spout burst against the barracks where the galley-slaves were confined, near the sea, and though the edifice was an extremely solid one, great part of the roof was carried away, but the town did not suffer much. Some trees were torn up in the Alameda, and some doors and timbers gave way.—From Cadiz we learn that Messrs. Abbinett and Sons, the divers of Gosport, have been licensed by the Government to recover the treasures of certain plateships, amongst which were the galleons sunk by part of Admiral Blake's squadron, on the 19th Sept., 1656, off that port. The impossibility of ascertaining the precise spot where the wrecks were lying, either from documents in the Admiralty of London, or from the archives of Seville, created the necessity of minutely examining the bay, to the extent of ten square leagues—a task requiring much time and labour, the traditional indications of very ignorant fishermen and pilots presenting a tissue of fictions after a lapse of near two centuries. However, guided by such slender materials, Messrs. Abbinett found a galleon wreck, consisting of heavy brass ordnance, in ten to twelve fathoms of water, which they slung with rope, sent up, brought on shore, lodging them safely in the Custom-house, to the great surprise of the natives, who deemed this feat impossible; and the Government speedily received the per centage it had reserved to itself from the appraised value, probably equally surprised as the Spanish public,—this being the first bonus the Crown of Spain ever touched from such a source of novel revenue. Messrs. Abbinett subsequently found a galleon fully laden, but owing to the lateness of the season, they have thought it best to defer further operations till the spring.

Portugal.—We learn from Lisbon that the attempts of the Opposition to get up a revolution during the absence of the Queen and her leading Ministers in Alemtejo had entirely failed, although the Municipal Chamber of Evora had unexpectedly addressed her Majesty, in the presence of Senhor Costa Cabral, praying her to dismiss him and the rest of her Ministers. From a letter received from Dr. Kalley, dated 7th Oct., it appears he was still in gaol, after ten weeks' imprisonment. He gives some account of the attempts made to prevent the circulation of the Scriptures. Bail, it would appear, was still denied him. Some of Dr. Kalley's friends in Madeira deem it almost providential that he is in gaol, as otherwise attempts might have been made to assassinate him.

Germany.—We learn by letters from Wiesbaden of the 16th ult., that the Duke of Nassau escaped, about a week before, from great danger. He was himself steering his boat from Rudesheim to Bingen, when the wind rose and upset it. The Prince was in the water, when some boatmen succeeded in saving him. On the 20th ult., two steam-boats on the Rhine, the Konig, going to Thal, and the Leopold, going to Berg, came into contact in the dark, and the Leopold instantly sunk. No lives were lost, though there were between 70 and 80 passengers on board the Leopold; but all the luggage and cargo, including a travelling carriage, were lost.—The *Frankfort Journal* states that the King of Bavaria had authorized subscriptions to be made throughout his kingdom for the benefit of the Germans who had been expelled from Greece.—From Berlin we learn that the Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, is at present in that city on a visit to the King of Prussia. His Imperial Highness and numerous members of the high nobility had been invited to the palace at Potsdam, to witness the performance of Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, which was not alone eminently successful, but created the utmost sensation. It was announced for three succeeding nights—an unexampled event, and for all the three every place was immediately taken. The Œdipus Coloneus was to be brought forward, the arrangement of the music being entrusted to Mendelssohn and Bartholdy.

Switzerland.—The Swiss *Helvetie* of the 27th contains a protest, sent by the Executive Council of Berne to

the Council of Lucerne. The latter, though at present the Vorort, or Federal Executive, has, in concert with five other Catholic cantons, Uri, Schwytz, Underweld, Zug, and Fribourg, declared that the Federal compact is violated by the permission to Argau to abolish its convents, and that it is determined to take measures to counteract this and appeal to arms. The Executive Council of Berne have announced their intention to resist the pretensions of Lucerne, and it is expected that an extraordinary Diet will be convoked forthwith, at Berne or Zurich.

Russia.—Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 17th ult. state that the emperor arrived in his capital on that day, from Moscow. The royal commissioners appointed to investigate the notorious attempt upon the life of the emperor have returned to Berlin without making any discoveries whatever, and there is not the slightest doubt that the shot was fired by the servant behind one of the imperial carriages. It is computed that the expenses of the investigation of this affair will amount to upwards of 10,000 dollars.—On the 28th ult. a squadron of seven ships of the line, of from 120 to 80 guns, one frigate, one transport, and one steamer, anchored in the roads of Odessa, coming from Sebastopol. Its destination is not known, and causes a good deal of curiosity.—The town of Uralsk, in the government of Orenburg, suffered severely on the 9th ult. by two fires which broke out on the same day. 105 houses, some of stone, some of wood, were reduced to ashes; the loss is estimated at 103,000 roubles.

Greece.—By accounts from Athens to the 16th ult., we learn that the apparent tranquillity of that capital had been disturbed by the discovery of an intended attempt at counter-revolution by General Colocotroni, one of the Aides-de-Camp of King Otho, but that his Majesty in order to remove all suspicion of his own participation in the design, assembled his Council of State, together with the chief civil and military authorities, on the 14th, and assured them of his determination to abide by the constitutional system established by the national will. Sir E. Lyons, the British Minister, had despatched a steam-boat to Constantinople to bring Prince Mavrocordato, who had arrived and was expected to assume the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, as it was considered that Metaxas and his colleagues could not maintain themselves in office. All the British agents throughout Greece had acknowledged the new Government, and the commander of the British frigate Eagle, stationed at Patras, had given a ball on board in honour of the Constitution, to which all the Liberal party were invited. The Ministers had refused to accept any salary under existing circumstances. The report that the late revolution had been contrived by Russian agency is met by the announcement that the Emperor having at Moscow received full and detailed accounts of the insurrection at Athens, has ordered the immediate dismissal of M. Katakasi, the Russian Minister at the Court of Athens.—English travellers in Greece will regret to learn the death of Mr. Henry Robinson, H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Patras, who had been connected with Greece and the Ionian Islands for nearly a quarter of a century.

Cape of Good Hope.—Advices from the Cape to Aug. 25 have been received this week, which are more encouraging as respects the condition and prospects of Natal, the accounts from whence state that the Boers, at a meeting held Aug. 7, had agreed to the terms of the Governor's proclamation, and acknowledged the supremacy of the Queen. Advices from Simon's Town notice the arrival of her Majesty's ship Thunderbolt on the 22d Aug. from Port Natal, having during a heavy gale parted from her anchors and blown off the coast, leaving behind the commander and several of the officers and crew.

United States and Canada.—The Great Western arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday with accounts from New York to the 19th ult. The news is chiefly of a domestic and commercial nature. The recent elections are unexpectedly favourable to the Whig party, giving them additional hopes that Mr. Clay will be elected President, in which case it is believed that Mr. Webster will be Vice-President.—The Park Theatre is crowded to see Mr. Macready. He retains all his popularity, and is making a great deal of money—as much, it is thought, as 400*l.* a week for four nights' performance.—The Canada papers give the speech of the Governor-General on opening the Provincial Parliament, which appears to have given great satisfaction. His Excellency refers in this document to the loan raised in this country under the sanction of Parliament for the service of the colony. He states that great works by the assistance of that fund are in progress, which he believes are calculated to extend the commerce and develope the resources of that country, and increase the public revenue and individual wealth. In the House of Assembly Mr. Baldwin had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the purpose of declaring Orange and all other secret societies illegal. Another immense conflagration had occurred at Quebec. It was not got under until 60 houses had been destroyed, together with numerous outbuildings in the vicinity of the New Market-place. 500 chaldrons of coals and 1000 cords of wood, the property of Government, were consumed. No cause has been assigned for the breaking out of this disastrous fire.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 96 to $\frac{1}{8}$ for money and the account; 3 per Cents. Red., 95$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$; 3$\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. Red., 102$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; New 3$\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents., 103$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; Exchequer Bills, at 1$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, 62*s.* prem.; at 1$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*, 63*s.* to 65*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Court of Aldermen.—On Tuesday a Court was held for the purpose of swearing into office Mr. W. Hughes Hughes, as alderman of Bread-street ward. Dr. Buckland introduced Mr. Hughes, who was sworn in by the town-clerk with the usual formalities.

The New Royal Exchange.—The last stone of the tower of this building was set by the contractor on Tuesday, and all that now remains to be added to the tower will be the supports of the vane and the vane itself, which will be the same grasshopper (the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham) which for a long time adorned the old Exchange, and escaped the fire almost uninjured. It has been determined that the chimes shall be restored upon an improved plan, the Gresham Committee, on the recommendation of Professor Taylor, having directed that the peal of notes be increased from eight to fifteen. The first brick of this structure was laid in January, 1841, and it is stated that it will be finished and open for the use of the merchants by the middle of next summer.

Darkness of the Metropolis Roads.—On Tuesday evening a numerous meeting of the ratepayers of Hammersmith was held for the purpose of considering the expediency of lighting the Great Western-road within that parish. The Churchwarden having been called to the chair, Mr. Millar stated that he had communicated with the gas company at Brentford, whose pipes were already laid down along the road, to ascertain at what price they would reinstate the lamps, and continue to light, repair, cleanse, and put up the lamps; to which they had replied that they would light the road at 5*l.* per annum per lamp, and would wave all other expenses except the removal of lamp-posts, &c., which would cost about 15*s.* each. It was therefore proposed that the same number of lamps formerly lighted along the portion of the road named by the Commissioners of the Metropolis Roads, viz. 56, should be continued, the expense of which would be covered by a rate of 6*d.* in the pound, which would realise about 300*l.* The motion was seconded by Mr. Daley, and carried.

Victoria Park.—Although the Act of Parliament for the formation of this park passed on the 21st June, 1841, and an Act for conferring additional powers on the commissioners received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1842, the only real steps to its commencement have just taken place. The chief part of the land required for the formation of the park was in the possession of numerous market-gardeners, generally of small capital, who gave up possession of their gardens on the 10th ult., having previously received twelve months' notice. The stock and growing produce has, for the purpose of possession, been valued by two brokers on the part of the Crown, and two on the part of the tenants. The whole was sold on Thursday, by auction, and the difference between the produce and the awards of the valuers will be paid by the commissioners on behalf of the Crown.

Rental of Middlesex.—The total rental of this county, as given at the recent Westminster Sessions, is 7,574,330*l.*, being an increase over that of last year of 1,581,922*l.* In the following parishes there has been an increase:—St. George's, Hanover-square, 600,797*l.*, being an increase over the preceding year of 108,000*l.*; Paddington, 191,154*l.*, increase, 16,290*l.*; St. Mary, Islington, 217,593*l.*, increase 7,734*l.*; St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, 178,692*l.*, increase 5,702*l.*; St. John's, Hackney, 137,442*l.*, increase 2,411*l.*; Mile End Old Town, 109,628*l.*, increase 2,685*l.*; Kensington, 141,392*l.*, increase 5,732*l.*; Ealing, 31,103*l.*, increase 1,773*l.*; Norwood, 8,872*l.*, increase, 1,140*l.*, &c. In the following parishes the decrease has been as follows:—St. Martin's, 240,066*l.*, decrease 1,884*l.*; St. James's, 239,059*l.*, decrease, 564*l.*; St. Pancras, 566,320*l.*, decrease, 720*l.*; St. Marylebone, 816,572*l.*, decrease 9,963*l.*

Scottish Hospital.—In consequence of the removal of the Rev. Dr. Brown to Scotland, the honorary chaplaincy of the Scottish Hospital becomes vacant. For many years it has been the practice of the governors to elect to this office a clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland who has been longest resident in London. The Free Church party, however, have avowed their determination to depart from this custom, and bring forward a candidate upon Free Church principles.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—On Friday at Guildhall, Mr. Crosby, a solicitor, applied to the Lord Mayor on the part of Mr. Rock and other parishioners of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, for a summons against Alderman Gibbs, as churchwarden of the parish, for refusing to allow an inspection of the accounts to Mr. Rock, he being a proper person to look at the same.—The Lord Mayor asked upon what act of Parliament the application was grounded?—Mr. Crosby said the 17th Geo. II. c. 38, sec. 1, and stated that they had tendered the amount therein specified but the alderman refused to give them; they had a show-book, but it was not satisfactory to the parishioners.—The Lord Mayor then said that Alderman Gibbs had been with him that morning, and he had signed his accounts for the last 18 years, which he had verified on oath to be correct. If the applicant now went and demanded a copy of the accounts, and if Alderman Gibbs refused them, he would grant a summons. He must now stand or fall by them. If the alderman was correct in his accounts, the Lord Mayor added, he blamed him very much for not producing them.

Fire in a Steamer.—On Sunday morning a fire broke out on board the Ailsa Craig steam-ship, moored off the Leith and Berwick wharf at the Tower. The steamer, which was about 300 tons burden, arrived from Yarmouth on Saturday afternoon, with a heavy cargo of flour, mustard, wool, cotton, and other goods. During her passage she encountered the gale of wind which prevailed on Friday night, and the sea is supposed to have got in among the cotton rags stowed with the cargo in the after-part of the vessel, which ultimately ignited spontaneously. Prompt assistance was at hand, and the brigade floating engines poured water into the hold until all the cargo was flooded. The damage amounts to about 1000*l.*, and the vessel is so injured that she must go into dock to repair.

Accidents and Inquests.—On Tuesday an inquest was held in the Hampstead Road, on Mr. C. Orpwood, who committed suicide on Saturday. His brother, Mr. W. Orpwood, the engraver, stated that deceased who resided with him had been an invalid and under medical treatment during the last 16 years. He was of no profession, and had lived with witness since he was 12 years of age. On Saturday last witness went to Richmond to visit a cousin, who is a chemist, residing there. On leaving home his brother requested him to bring from his cousin's three drachms of prussic acid. As witness was aware that deceased was in the habit of making up his own medicines from the prescriptions of his medical attendants, and that they frequently contained a portion of that acid, he consented to do so. When he gave it to him on his return deceased requested witness to hand down a box from the shelf to put the bottle in, and while in the act of doing so, deceased drank the poison. Witness instantly ran off for a surgeon, who employed the stomach pump, but death had ensued almost instantaneously. He admitted that he had acted incautiously in procuring the prussic acid, but his brother was so religiously inclined, and was so much in every sense of the word a Christian, that he had no suspicion he would destroy himself. He believed that deceased, labouring under pain and imbecility, took the prussic acid to destroy his life, and that it did not occur by accident. Other evidence having been adduced which clearly shewed that it was deceased's own act, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That deceased destroyed himself by taking prussic acid, but in what state of mind he was at the time there was not sufficient proof."

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, October 21, was as follows:—West Districts, 144; North Districts, 187; Central Districts, 215; East Districts, 263; South Districts, 297; Total, 1106 (males, 572; females, 534). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five autumns 908.

Provincial News.

The late Storm.—The provincial papers are generally filled with details of injury done by the gale of Friday night; and Lloyd's Shipping List contains a long list of casualties at sea, the mere enumeration of which would fill, at least, a column of our paper. The vessels wrecked belong chiefly to the smaller class, and many lives have been lost. Several vessels were seen to founder off the coast, and all hands of course perished. At Liverpool, a fleet, of perhaps 40 sail, had left the port on the previous day, and were caught in the storm before they could clear the Channel. The sea at high water washed over portions of the quays; and the steamers from the opposite ferries had some difficulty in landing their passengers, many of whom, both male and female, from farms in the neighbourhood, it being market day, did not venture to return until Sunday morning, when the storm had abated.

Bearstead.—We learn from the *Maidstone Journal* that Tuesday last, having been the rent-day of the allotment-holders of this parish, every sum which was due from them was paid with the utmost cheerfulness and punctuality. The number of industrious men holding portions of land in Bearstead is upwards of 40—their portions varying from 30 perches to half an acre, according to their means or ability to cultivate them. The rent is 40*s.* per acre, whilst the land being of fair average quality, it enables the holders to use it with advantage to themselves and satisfaction to the proprietors. The best cultivated allotment, so far as manual labour was concerned, was one whose occupier could not obtain employment during the greater part of last spring. His spare time was devoted to the better cultivation of his allotment, which amply repaid his exertions by an abundant and excellent crop. The committee of management were much gratified in their various inspections in observing a decided improvement in the allotments compared with former years; and the cottagers begin to feel that by a careful collection and application of manure applied in a liquid form the greatest benefits ensue.

Birmingham.—A singular charge of robbery was brought against a Mr. Lazarus, a respectable member of the Jewish persuasion, at the police-office of this town in August last, which excited some interest from the circumstances attending it. Mr. Lazarus was travelling from London to Birmingham in a second-class carriage in which were several sailors, one of whom, of the name of Cunningham, contrived to steal his companion's purse while he was asleep, and on the loss being discovered he charged Mr. Lazarus with having committed the robbery, and, in fact, gave evidence that he had seen him take the money. By a singular accident, after Mr. Lazarus had been subjected to much annoyance, the real thief was discovered, and Cunningham ultimately confessed that he committed the robbery, and falsely charged an innocent man with the offence. He was accordingly committed, and brought to trial at the recent Sessions, and the jury having found him guilty, he was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

Carmarthen.—The proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry, the opening of which was announced in our last, have excited very general interest in the Principality. The opening address of Mr. Frankland Lewis, the Chief Commissioner, is regarded as a calm and dispassionate statement, abounding in kindly expressions, and displaying the utmost anxiety on the part of the commissioners to enter into the fullest possible inquiry as to every grievance which has been alleged as a cause of the late disturbances. The manner in which Mr. Lewis invited the whole people, without distinction as to class or station, to lay their grievances before the commissioners, is thought likely to be productive of the most beneficial effects in allaying the present unhappy state of the Principality. The right hon.

gentleman said, "In reading her Majesty's commission, you must be struck with the wording as to the definition of its objects, for although her Majesty's Government, who I believe, and in fact know, are firmly resolved to meet with the strong arm of the law all attempts at disturbance, and to do everything to suppress and put down outrages by the persevering exercise of power on their parts; still at the same time they are most anxiously desirous to ascertain whether there be any real causes of grievance existing, in order that by the powers of the Executive Government, or of Parliament, or both combined, a legislative remedy may be effected, for which purpose it is that we are here." He then proceeded to the subject of turnpike roads as one of the alleged grievances, and said that the commissioners would zealously inquire into the subject, with a view to afford redress. "We will hold ourselves open," he said, "to receive every species of information from persons acquainted with the country, come from whom or where it may, in order that it may be shown to us what have been the real causes of the disturbances that have taken place in this country. Be that information what it may, our eyes and ears shall be open to receive it, and it will be subject to a proper and impartial inquiry, in order that a remedy may be found. If the complaints be reasonable, rational, and well-founded, they may be capable of redress; but I cannot help saying that I have heard enough to lead me to believe that there are other circumstances which we cannot hope to remedy, because I have been told from authority which I cannot doubt, that there are persons ill-judging and ill-informed, not knowing the basis upon which society is founded or property secured, who have interfered with individuals in the management and due control of their own property. Let no person shut his eyes to the important command issued by the Almighty Creator—'Thou shalt not steal.' By this command a right of property was recognised by the Deity, and that which was delivered to the Jews was confirmed by our Saviour Christ from his own mouth. If men are not to steal, it is clear that there must be something belonging to another that is not to be taken. Thus, even the Creator himself recognised a right in property; and it is this foundation on which society is built, the object of all Government being to secure to every individual a free and undisturbed control and enjoyment of that property which by his labour and industry—his honesty industry—he may be justly entitled to. If deluded men fancy they can interfere with property without doing injury, not to its possessor merely but to society itself, they will soon find their error, for there is no disturbance of the enjoyment of property that does not recoil on society itself as well as upon the individuals. It is in the nature of things that the products required for the consumption of our fellow-creatures cannot be obtained if he who sows is not secure to reap—if he who plants is not entitled to gather. Gentlemen, society itself is so constituted, that the industrious, thrifty, prudent, and careful people, are by the will of God tolerably secure of their reward; whilst, on the other hand, improvidence, violence, wastefulness, and acts of outrage as certainly bring distress and misery, with all the ruinous consequences that follow in their train, on those persons who are unwise enough to perpetrate them. I say, then, looking to the causes of the recent disturbances which may come before us, if in any case we are led to believe that there has been an infringement on property, there can be no hope of legislative remedy: the rights of property must be sustained by the promulgation of these great truths, and those persons must be taught that their acts can tend to nothing but mischief both to those who commit them and to those who suffer them. But even to wrong-doers I will say that this inquiry will be conducted with feelings of compassion and kindness towards all."

Hereford.—Two interesting curiosities have lately been added to the collection at Goodrich Court, in this county. One is an Affghan sword, found on the person of Prince Hyder Khan, son of Dost Mahomed, and brother of Ackbar Khan, on being made prisoner. He was governor of Ghuznee, which was surrendered to the British arms in July, 1839, when the gates of Somnauth were brought away. The other is the monumental stone of Sextus Valerius Genalis, a Roman knight, on which he is sculptured in bas-relief in armour on horseback, and trampling on a Briton, whom he is in the act of piercing with his lance. This interesting piece of antiquity was found in Watermore, about a mile from Cirencester, in 1836.

Leeds.—On Monday, Mr. Thomas Walker, attorney-at-law, residing at Dewsbury, near Wakefield, was brought before the magistrates of this town, charged with having twice forged the signature of Mr. M. B. Bere, Commissioner in the District-Court of Bankruptcy. From the evidence of Mr. Geo. Newsome, of Battley-bar, clothier, it appeared that he employed the prisoner in August last to get him through the Court of Bankruptcy for 15*l.* The prisoner got part of this money at the time the agreement was made, and the remainder was to be paid by instalments. He supplied the witness with a protecting order purporting to be signed by the Commissioner, and afterwards gave him a similarly signed document extending the protection to the 29th Nov. Mr. Bere deposed that the signatures were forgeries, and the Deputy-Registrar of the Court proved that no petition had been filed in the Court from the first witness. The prisoner declined to say anything in his defence, and he was held to bail, himself in 100*l.* and a surety in 100*l.*, to appear at the next assizes to take his trial.

Leicester.—Messrs. Mitchell, Clarke, Phillips, and Smith, partners of the late Leicestershire bank, appeared last week at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court for their final examination. It appeared from the balance-sheet that the probable amount of assets wherewith to pay a dividend, after making all deductions, was 308,849*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, and that the assignees expected that a dividend of 10*s.* 6*d.* would be realised by the creditors. The assignees produced various articles of jewellery belonging to the wives of the respective partners, which in the case of Mrs. Mitchell were represented as exceeding 1000*l.* in value, but the creditors unanimously resolved that the whole should be returned.

Merthyr.—On Friday the 20th ult., a fire broke out at Dowlais-house, the residence of Sir J. J. Guest, Bart. The prompt assistance rendered by the neighbours and police succeeded in subduing the flames in about two hours, but not before the premises had been completely saturated with water. The fire originated in that portion of the house recently erected, in which large fires were constantly kept for the purpose of drying it. A spark having flown from the grate among some shavings incautiously left by the carpenters, they were ignited, and the fire communicating with some deal boards, the flames spread with great rapidity, and excited apprehensions for the safety of the whole building. The damage done is said to be inconsiderable.

Newcastle.—On Saturday week, according to previous announcement, a meeting of the miners of Northumberland and Durham took place on the Black Fell, about four miles from this town. Long before the hour appointed, an immense concourse had assembled—Black Fell presenting the appearance of one moving mass. Difference of opinion exists as to the numbers at the meeting, the computation varying from 35,000 to 45,000; but the most probable amount was 40,000. The chair was taken by a miner of South Hetton colliery. An address to Mr. T. Duncombe was then adopted, expressive of certain grievances which that gentleman was requested to bring before Parliament. The address was founded on the following resolutions:—"1. That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty as well as the interest of this association to adhere to the restriction system, as it is essentially necessary to our very existence as an association to keep all our members equally employed. 2. That in the opinion of this meeting a petition should be forwarded to Parliament, praying for a repeal of the export duty on coal. 3. That in the opinion of this meeting a more safe and efficient system of ventilation ought to be established, by sinking a greater number of shafts, and those shafts to be more equally placed; and that we petition Parliament to obtain that object. 4. That in the opinion of this meeting the present machines for weighing are faulty, and weigh very much out of truth. We therefore resolve to petition Parliament to pass a measure compelling the masters of collieries to have machines on the beam-and-scale principle." Mr. Duncombe rose amid enthusiastic cheering, and proceeded to assure them that, unless he had seen for himself, he could not have believed that so vast a multitude could have been assembled; and he was led to conclude that the cause must be very important and serious to bring them together in such numbers. He promised to bring their grievances before Parliament at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Feargus O'Connor then addressed the meeting, which continued for about three hours, after which they quietly dispersed.

Reading.—The New Public Hall, the foundation-stone of which was laid last June by Miss Mitford, the author of "Our Village," was opened last week by Mr. Blandy, the mayor, assisted by Serjeant Talfourd, Mr. Russell, M.P., Mr. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Walter, of Bearwood, and about 400 of the resident gentry of the town and county. The uses to which the building is to be appropriated will be varied, since it will combine the purposes of a mechanics' institution, with museums, class-rooms, reading and news-rooms, with apartments suitable for the assembling of the various benevolent and general associations of the town. The hall, on the occasion of the inaugural dinner, was decorated with paintings, floricultural and other devices.

Oxford.—In the case of Macmullen *v.* the Regius Professor of Divinity, a protest has been lodged against the admissibility of an appeal on the part of Dr. Hampden, against the decision of the Court below, in favour of the admissibility of a certain libel. Mr. Macmullen's Proctor protests against the admissibility of the appeal, in consequence of its being addressed "To the Delegates in Congregation," instead of "To the House in Congregation," which he contends was the proper form. The Court, after some discussion, appointed the 15th inst. for hearing Counsel on the point, which will have the effect of protracting the proceedings.

Preston.—The local papers state that Father Mathew is expected to leave Ireland in three weeks, and will recommence his labours in this town, and afterwards proceed to fulfil his numerous engagements in other parts of the country.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1,453*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,035*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,988*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,338*l.*; Great Western, 15,046*l.*; Grand Junction, 8,487*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1,268*l.*; Great North of England, 1,721*l.*; Hull and Selby, 945*l.*; London and Birmingham, 17,565*l.*; London and South Western, 7,000*l.*; London and Blackwall, 754*l.*; London and Greenwich, 752*l.*; London and Brighton, 4,394*l.*; London and Croydon, 249*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 4,095*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,040*l.*; Midland Counties, 3,045*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 3,054*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,832*l.*; North Midland, 4,734*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,454*l.*; South-Eastern and Dover, 3,867*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 575*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,749*l.*—The railway from the Northern and Eastern line to Ware and Hertford was opened on Tuesday, the line having been officially reported to the Board of Trade as perfectly consolidated and in a fit state for working, by General Pasley, the Government Inspector, who, in company with Mr. Marshall, M.P., Mr. Ward, M.P., the directors, and several of the shareholders, took an experimental trip along the line on Thursday week. The first train on Tuesday started from the Shoreditch station at eight o'clock, and reached Hertford, a distance of 26 miles, in about an hour.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A report was current during the latter part of last week, that Government intended to abandon the state prosecutions. It is now, however, announced that the rumour was unfounded, and that the trials are to take place on as early a day as the Crown can have fixed, before a special Jury of the City of Dublin. It is also said that Mr. Steele, who intends to defend himself without counsel, as he did before, has given instructions to his solicitor to wait upon the late Irish Chancellor, Lord Plunkett, to ask his Lordship when it would be convenient to receive a subpœna, as, in case the trials should go on, it is the intention of Mr. Steele to examine his Lordship as his principal witness. Mr. Steele holds that Lord Plunkett as well as the late Chief Justice Bushe, and the late Mr. Saurin, Attorney-General, all declared in the Irish Parliament that the union would be a nullity by reason of the iniquitous means by which it was carried. The other witnesses whom Mr. Steele proposes to examine are, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Bond Hughes, the Government reporter, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir James Graham. A rumour, having its origin in Roman Catholic circles in Dublin, is in circulation to the effect that Dr. Higgins, titular Bishop of Ardagh, has been summoned to Rome to answer before the Sovereign Pontiff for the expressions used by him in reference to England at one of the earliest of the Repeal meetings. Mr. J. L. Arabin has been removed from the commission of the peace for the county of Dublin, for having attended the repeal meeting at Mullaghmast, and Mr. M. Sweetman, a Roman Catholic magistrate, has resigned his commission for the same county. One thousand military pensioners have been selected in Dublin, and have received orders to be in readiness for embodiment and service, and numerous bodies of troops have arrived from England during the week. Mr. H. Grattan, M.P. for Meath, has published an address to his constituents, from which it appears that he is rather annoyed at being passed over in the recent State prosecutions, and evidently considers himself aggrieved by the omission. The letter, which bears date Paris, October 18, commences by referring to the late proceedings against the Repeal agitation, which he pledges himself to bring under the notice of Parliament, where he hopes to see the Minister arraigned for this maladministration of Ireland, and turned out of office, "on the unanimous complaint of an indignant people." He concludes by stating that he has "directed 5*l.* to be paid to the Repeal cause, and, if necessary, it shall be doubled again and again." Dr. Slattery, the titular Archbishop of Cashel, has also written a letter to Mr. O'Connell, stating that he has hitherto abstained from politics, but "the events of the last few weeks have determined him to adopt a different course, and publicly to identify himself with those friends of Ireland who are endeavouring to obtain the restoration of her Parliament by the repeal of the legislative union." He inclosed a donation of 3*l.*, and requested to be enrolled as a member of the Repeal Association. A meeting of the law-clerks was held last week in the Corn Exchange, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the union, and expressing the confidence of the body in Mr. O'Connell, who was present himself and spoke to the latter topic at some length. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, Mr. Molony, of Crag, an ex-Justice of the peace, in the chair. Mr. O'Connell announced a donation of 100*l.* from Quebec, and the adhesion of Dr. Slattery to their cause. They had already two of their four archbishops declared Repealers, and he was proud to rank Michael of Cashel beside John of Tuam. He then alluded to the new Government Commission under the presidency of the Earl of Devon, to inquire into the tenure of land. He was disposed to give the present Government its due for having issued it,—and this advantage, at all events, would be derived from it, that landlords would see that the question of tenure was about to be inquired into. Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley had declared there must be some alteration in that tenure, and he thought it would be unwise to throw cold water on the exertions of the commissioners. Mr. O'Connell then said, that he now came to the immediate business of the day, and the first matter to which he would draw the attention of the association was the denial, from an important source, of one of the calumnies contained in the letters of "Philalethes." Mr. Trevelyan in one of these letters said that the north was ready to pour in military array on the south, and that all Ulster was alarmed at the agitation. Now, he would read for them a letter which appeared in the *Banner of Ulster* of Friday last, written by the Rev. J. Godkin, a Presbyterian minister, denying the truth of the statements of "Philalethes" regarding the country, and adducing evidence to show that he was ludicrously misinformed. Having done so, the hon. gentleman proceeded to read an address to the association from Mr. Sturge, who said that the peaceable demeanour of the Irish people was making an impression on the English mind, and that they had a great deal of English sympathy. Mr. O'Connell, on this point said he would ask, had any of the great towns in England, save Birmingham and Preston, made any demonstration for them? Had London done so? Had Manchester, or Liverpool, or Leeds done so? Let not Mr. Sturge blame the people of Ireland because they judged of Englishmen only by their acts, because they could not place confidence

in them. He believed the English people acted more from ignorance than design; but it was his complaint that they would not take the trouble of being rightly informed as to the real state of the people of Ireland. If there were no other topic to urge in favour of Repeal, the fact would be sufficient, that the governing people were radically ignorant and careless of the state of the country governed. As to separation he repudiated it, but he wished to prevent the possibility of it by getting repeal. There should be no rebellion in Ireland, no civil war, or, what was worse, a servile war—a war from cottage to cottage, from town to town. The hon. gentleman proceeded at great length to meet the objections of Mr. Sturge in regard to a separation. He spoke of America, and the offer of reconciliation made when too late by the British Government to the insurgents in that country, as a warning to Government, and advised Mr. Sturge to remember it. He thought it would be politic in English statesmen to ask Ireland what she wanted, and he would answer, that she merely wanted the management of her own affairs, and did not desire to take anything from the Crown prerogatives. Ireland was big enough for them. She was all they required. They would take nothing less. As to war, if Mr. Sturge thought they might wish not to go to war when England did—that was a royal prerogative, and the only thing they could do was to vote against the supplies; he for one would be glad of it, as it diminished the chances of unjust war, and if there were just cause of war there was no fear of the Irish people being backward in supporting it. The hon. gentleman referred to Portugal and other countries friendly to Ireland, which it would be wise policy in Ireland to refuse going to war with on the sole ground that England wished it. Again, making peace was no imperial question—it was an act of the monarch. They wanted a protective, not an invasive parliament. As to the army and navy, that would be a mere question of length of purse. The number of men paid by England should belong to England, and those paid by Ireland should be Ireland's. Thus treaties, dependencies, colonies, the making of war and peace, the army and navy, could not be considered imperial questions. The hon. gentleman then ridiculed the Federalist party, as not knowing what they meant, and derided the support likely to be had from the north or Ulster men, which, he said, would be but small indeed, for on former occasions there had been no substantiality about them. As to religious questions, there was no fear of difference. In regard to Roman Catholic toleration, if any fear were harboured of it, he would, he said, be willing to place on the Irish Parliament a restriction already existing on the American Legislature—namely, that it should be incompetent to them to place any restrictive right or to interfere with any one's conscience. Mr. O'Connell then contrasted the treatment of rebellious Canada and peaceable Ireland. He would not give up one particle of Irish interest, but he would maintain the Crown prerogatives. After a lengthened address the hon. gentleman concluded, amid loud applause, by moving the adoption of the following resolutions:—"1. That the object and purport of the Repeal of the Union consists in the Parliament of Ireland having the entire legislative control of affairs of the Irish nation. 2. That the basis of the Repeal of the Union consists, and shall consist, in the perpetual connexion with Great Britain, through the medium of their common Sovereign, Queen Victoria, and her heirs and successors. 3. That another basis of the Repeal of the Union shall be perfect equality of civil rights and franchises of every description between all Christian sects and persuasions whatsoever, and that no power shall be committed or intrusted to the Irish Parliament to make any law derogatory to the civil rights or franchises of any individual or class by reason of his or their creed or religious persuasion. 4. That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Mr. Joseph Sturge, in reply to his communication, and that he be requested to specify what the questions 'involving the interest of the United Kingdom exclusively' are, other than those which come within the range of the royal prerogative." In answer to some observations of Mr. Gordon, a late member of the Conservative body, who advocated the rights of the Roman Catholic clergy to glebe-houses and lands, Mr. O'Connell expressed his disapprobation of State establishments, for at the present day the efforts of every State were directed to suppress true religious feeling in the Church; still he would be in favour of a plan for obtaining glebes for the Catholic clergy, to whom a perpetual right might easily be given by a slight alteration in the existing laws. But these glebes must be purchased by Catholics themselves, and in no other way. Mr. O'Connell then announced the Repeal rent to be 1142*l.* 19*s.*, making upwards of 3000*l.* received from Saturday to Saturday.

Tipperary.—The *Leinster Express*, in reference to the mysterious signal fires on the night of the 19th ult., makes the following remarks:—"On the night of the 19th large fires burst forth in a simultaneous blaze upon all the hills around the country, from Eyre-court and Meelick up to Banagher, and thence to Parsonstown, and along the range of hills towards Borrisokane. Large bodies of the peasantry were assembled in many places, and patrolled through the country, carrying torch-lights, filling with fear and terror the well-disposed and peaceable by their savage yells and shouts of exultation. In several places the people thought that a 'general rising' had taken place, and sought refuge in the fields and ditches; others betook themselves for protection to the adjoining towns. There is no use in concealing the fact that the general body of the peasantry are ripe for revolt, and that both priests and Mr. O'Connell will find it a difficult task to restrain them from deeds of turbulence. The lower orders of the Repealers seem, now that they cannot have their monster meetings, to have adopted the mode of telegraphing their feelings and sentiments through the medium of 'bale' or 'signal' fires. These simultaneous fires, which, on the night in question, extended not only along the places above mentioned, but along the hills and mountains of Cork, Limerick, Kerry, Clare, and Tipperary, require the earliest attention of the Government, more especially as they have been, each and all, attended by masses of the peasantry, carrying with them torch-lights, and halloing and yelling like fiends." The same journal contains a long list of outrages of a very serious nature, perpetrated within the last few days on the borders of King's County and Tipperary. Other papers speculate on the cause of the fires, and give the most contradictory versions of it. One states that the fires originated in a supposition on the part of the people that, to use their own words, 'the war is over'—the hostile manifestations made by the Government with respect to the fortifications having been abandoned in certain localities. It is also said that a rumour had been circulated very generally among the people that large concessions were about to be made by Government, and among others, that a domestic Parliament was to be given to Ireland. Another explains them by stating the belief of the peasantry that "Mr. O'Connell had a great triumph over the Lord-Lieutenant for daring to issue the recent proclamation; in fact, that he had his Excellency fined to the amount of 30,000*l.* This was regarded by the peasantry as a proof that 'monster meetings' could not be suppressed with impunity; and that, however Government might be opposed to Mr. O'Connell and Repeal, the Queen was on his side.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—The Assembly on Monday week took up the Dalkeith case, in which a call has been given by the Free Church congregation there to a licentiate of the Irish Presbyterian Church. The Assembly considered this a most important case, as it involved the whole question of the admission of ministers belonging to other bodies. The Assembly was also of opinion, that it would not be treating respectfully the bodies to which these ministers belonged, to receive them into communion with the Free Church without corresponding with their respective churches on the subject. On the motion of Dr. Candlish, the following motion was unanimously agreed to:—"To delay the cases of application for admission from Ministers of other denominations, and remit the whole subject to a committee for consideration, instructing them to confer with the other churches interested." The Rev. Mr. Sym gave in the report of the colonial committee. Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, in connection with this report suggested the propriety of the committee being instructed to keep in view the case of Dr. Kalley, of Madeira, which was agreed to. Dr. Candlish then made an oral report on behalf of the Jewish committee. He stated that all the Jewish missionaries and agents—some of them converted Jews—had adhered to the free church; that the money collected for the Jewish scheme since the disruption amounted to 3,400*l.*; that at the disruption they left 3,500*l.* in the hands of the establishment. The report was approved of. Dr. Duncan, who is on his way home from Pesth to commence his labours as Professor of Hebrew in the College, was appointed convener of the committee till the return of Dr. Keith, the present convener, who is at present on the Continent. In the evening a committee was appointed to consider the relation of the Church in Canada with the Free Church, and to report to next Assembly. Mr. Hamilton read the report of the Building Committee, from which it appears that about seven hundred churches are either built or building, or about to be commenced. On Wednesday some other business having been disposed of, Mr. Dunlop moved that the next meeting of Assembly should be held in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 16th May next. After some remarks on the character of their present meeting, Mr. Dunlop concluded by saying, that the present temper of their ministers was gratifying in the extreme, and that the content with which they received the intimation of the small allowance from the sustentation fund, and with which they must retire to their homes, must have excited the admiration and touched the feelings of them all. He trusted that they the elders and members of the Free Church would feel it their duty to make their sacrifices as disinterestedly and as nobly as they had made theirs; and he hoped that they would soon be able to show that they were worthy to have them for pastors by providing adequate sustenance, and in some degree at least compensating them for the sacrifices they had made. He concluded by moving that the Assembly should meet at Edinburgh on Thursday, the 16th May, 1844. The motion having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to. The Moderator, Dr. Brown, then proceeded to deliver his closing address, which was listened to with anxious attention and interest by the immense assemblage that crowded the hall. The Assembly was then declared to be dissolved.

THEATRICALS.

Covent-Garden.—On Monday night the *third* season of this theatre commenced with a most novel succession of entertainments, in which it would be difficult to say whether the actors or the audience bore the largest share. The manager, finding he could not work with his English company, had engaged a troop of French juveniles, who sing, act, and dance. The audience were dissatisfied with this, no less than with the other entertainments, and the result was one of the most discordant scenes of confusion which has ever been witnessed in a metropolitan theatre. The first piece, a new comedietta, called *Quits, or War versus Law*, was unsuccessful; and the performance of the French children in a dance which followed, seemed to strike the audience as an exhibition altogether unsuitable to a national theatre. The storm, however, did not come until the production of a ballet pantomime, in which M. Laurençon was the principal performer; and after this had been condemned, a vaudeville in the French language completely exhausted the patience of the audience. The piece was speedily stopped, when Mr. Wallack came forward and made use of language which was ill-judged and offensive, and the uproar increased tenfold. At length the audience, as if to show that no part of their wrath was intended for the poor children, suffered them to proceed with their parts, with scarcely a moment's interruption, to the end. The ballet of *La Fille Mal Gardée* contained some pretty dancing by this infantile *corps de ballet*, which almost restored the house to good humour; and a pretty *Pas de Deux*, between Mdlle. Leontine and M. Victor, was applauded as generously as if nothing unpleasant had occurred throughout the evening. Mr. Wallack has since addressed a letter to the daily papers, stating that an organised opposition was got up on Monday night by rival and interested parties, who, by signals and other preconcerted means, gave a determined opposition to every part of the performances. Mr. Wallack, however, in giving this explanation, brings charges of conspiracy against various individuals, including ladies. Mr. Wallack admits that the French company "has not come up to the point of excellence which he was assured it possessed, and also that the public is not so favourable to that nature of performance as he had hoped."

Law.

Central Criminal Court.—*Alleged Trafficking in Slaves.*—On Friday the trial of M. Pedro de Zulueta, an opulent merchant in the city, on the charge of Slave-trading, came on at this Court, and excited very general interest. The proceedings lasted throughout Friday, Saturday, and Monday, and the evidence on both sides was so voluminous, that it is impossible for us to give more than a brief abstract of the statements of Counsel. The prosecutor was Sir George Stephen. The indictment charged the prisoner with having, after the 1st January, 1825, that is to say, on the 1st November, in the fourth year of the reign of her present Majesty, unlawfully equipped, manned, and navigated a certain vessel called the Augusta, to trade and deal in slaves. The second count charged the unlawful object to be to purchase slaves. The third charged the object to be to trade and deal in persons intended to be treated as slaves. In three other counts the prisoner was charged with having unlawfully placed merchandise on board the vessel to be used in bartering for, and in furtherance of the unlawful object of dealing in slaves. Mr. Serjeant Bompas stated the case. He said, that in 1839, the Augusta, which was then trading under Russian colours, and named the Voluptchick, was fully equipped for the Slave-trade, and was captured on the Coast of Africa, by Capt. Hill., R.N., and sent to Sierra Leone. Her captain, at that time, was a Spaniard, named Bernardos, and the crew were all Spaniards. The case came before the Court at Sierra Leone, but as the vessel was sailing under Russian colours, and had Russian papers, the Court doubted whether it had the power to condemn her, but resolved upon sending her to England with her crew, the vessel being at the time fully equipped as a slaver. Upon her arrival in this country, the Russian Consul claimed her as a Russian vessel, and she was eventually sold for 600*l.*, and the amount was handed over to the captain, Bernardos. After this, a negotiation for the disposal of the vessel to M. Zulueta took place. In a letter addressed by the prisoner to Jennings, the person who eventually became her captain, and who was included in the present indictment, he expressed his intention not to give more than 500*l.* for her; but a short time after this, M. Zulueta became the purchaser of the vessel, and paid 650*l.* for her. When this vessel was sold at Portsmouth, some of the implements used in this traffic were still upon her. The Jury were aware that to carry on this traffic it was necessary that the vessel concerned in it should carry a large quantity of water, and upon this vessel there were several large tanks or casks, called "leagers." Of course it was impossible for her to leave this country with such things on board, because the intention of the voyage would be manifest, and accordingly they were all taken to pieces, and in that shape were still in the vessel ready to be put together again when required. Besides this, there were also the means of placing what were called "slave-decks" in the vessel. These decks, as the jury had perhaps heard, were false decks, about 32 inches apart: and in which, of course, the unfortunate beings placed there could neither sit nor stand. A quantity of bolts were on board, and the holes for them remained, so that these decks could have been fitted up in a very short time, when they were required. In addition to these facts, a seaman had been applied to, at Portsmouth, to enter on board the vessel, on a voyage to the coast of Africa; and, as M. Zulueta had admitted before a committee of the House of Commons that he managed all the business in connection with this voyage, it would be for the jury to say whether it was possible for him to be ignorant of its nature or intended object. The learned Sergeant then read a letter, addressed to Jennings by M. Zulueta, in which he complained of his not having asked for sufficient money to enable him to clear the vessel from Portsmouth, and requesting to know, by return of post, what further amount he required, and directing him to proceed as speedily as he could to Liverpool. Although, he said, this letter was written by M. Zulueta, yet, when it came into the possession of Capt. Hill, it appeared that the signature had been cut out. The jury would also see, that, although it was subsequently to appear that the vessel belonged to Jennings, and was purchased in his name, that, in point of fact, it was purchased and paid for by M. Zulueta. After this proceeding the vessel sailed to Liverpool, and he should have to direct the particular attention of the jury to what took place there. A charterparty was entered into between the captain, Jennings, and Pedro de Martinez, described as a merchant at Havannah, but who was notoriously a dealer in slaves. By this charterparty it appeared that Martinez had advanced a sum of money to Jennings for the purchase of the vessel, and that he was to pay 100*l.* per month for its hire, and pay all port dues and charges; the vessel to be freighted with legal goods, and proceed to the Gallenas, on the coast of Africa, and from thence to any port of the West Indies or the United States that Martinez might direct, and the amount of freight that would accrue was to be held as a lien for the repayment of the sum advanced for the purchase of the vessel; and in the same document Jennings admitted the receipt of the sum of 1,100*l.* from Messrs. Martinez and Co, through Messrs. Zulueta and Co. Although Jennings was the party who nominally chartered the vessel, yet, in point of fact, M. Zulueta was the real and responsible party in the transaction, and who was the party to this agreement. The case for the prosecution, therefore, was that the whole was merely a colourable transaction, and that Jennings was put forward as the man to screen M. Zulueta in the transaction, and that, in point of fact, the latter was the real owner of the vessel, and Jennings was merely the captain. If the transaction had been a *bonâ fide* one, and the intention of the parties honest, why should there have been all this secrecy? After this the vessel proceeded to the Gallenas, on the coast of Africa. As he was instructed, this place was entirely devoted to the slave-trade, and no other commerce of any kind was carried on there.

There were five large barracoons, in which the slaves were kept until an opportunity offered of shipping them to Havannah or Cuba. These slaves were mostly purchased by barter for cotton goods from England, and the names of the principal slave-dealers were Rolla, Ximenes, Alvarez, Buron, and Glasse. The cargo of the vessels in question, it appeared, was consigned to the three first-named persons, and he begged the Jury to remember that at this time, as he was instructed, there was no other trade of any kind carried on at this place except in slaves. He should have stated another fact to show the connection of M. Zulueta with this vessel, which was, that shortly after she sailed from England, in consequence of bad weather, it became necessary that she should put into some port for repairs or shelter; but, although she was not more than one day's sail from either Cork or Falmouth, the captain, in spite of the remonstrances of the crew, insisted upon going to Cadiz, where M. Zulueta had an agent, and at that port part of the damaged cargo was sent ashore, and M. Zulueta received the amount of the loss from the insurance office in London. The vessel sailed from Cadiz about the 7th January, and, on her arrival on the coast of Africa, she was captured by Capt. Hill, who was not a little surprised to see the vessel which but a short time before he had caused to be sent to England under the name of the Voluptchick return again under English colours and a fresh name. When the captain boarded her he asked Captain Jennings to whom the cargo was consigned, and he at first refused to give any information. The vessel, however, was again taken to Sierra Leone, where she was condemned and eventually sent to England. The chief question for the Jury to decide, therefore, would be whether this vessel was despatched to the Gallenas for the purposes of honest and lawful trade, or whether she did not go there for the objects alleged in the indictment? The learned Sergeant then read the statements made by M. Zulueta in reference to this transaction before a committee of the House of Commons, and called numerous witnesses.—Capt. Hill, who commanded the Saracen on the coast of Africa, deposed that there were barracoons or large storehouses for containing slaves at the Gallenas, that no other traffic but the slave-trade was carried on there, and that in 1840 he captured the Voluptchick, and found her fitted as a slaver; but as she carried Russian colours he sent her to England to be disposed of by the Admiralty. In 1841 he again saw the vessel at the Gallenas, under the name of the Augusta, and after receiving her papers from Jennings, the captain, he resolved on detaining her, and sent her to Sierra Leone, where she was condemned. He did not think she was then equipped as a slaver, but he seized her on the ground that she was carrying on an illegal traffic. —Hon. Capt. Denman deposed that the slave-trade was the only trade pursued at the Gallenas, that no produce is ever exported, and that all goods landed there would be ultimately used to be bartered for slaves. There were no actual merchants at Gallenas. They were all agents. There was not a white man there, except those connected with slave-factors, and there was no produce there but slaves. He destroyed several slave-factories there in 1839, for which actions had been brought against him. —Col. Nicholl, governor of Ascension and of Fernando Po, also deposed to the notorious character of the place.—Other witnesses deposed to the fitting out of the vessel at Portsmouth, to the removal of the leagers and other slave-fittings at that port, and to her calling at Cadiz on her voyage to the coast of Africa.— At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly submitted that there was no case to go to the Jury.—Mr. Justice Maule thought there was a case.—Mr. Fitzroy Kelly then submitted that the offence with which the prisoner was charged was not an offence within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. The Court overruled the objection. Mr. Kelly then addressed the Jury on the part of the prisoner. He said that the case was one of the deepest importance to his client, who was a gentleman of undoubted respectability, whose father had been for years an eminent merchant in this country, and who was also related to some of the most distinguished families in Spain. After some general remarks of the same kind, he recapitulated the principal parts of the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, and commented upon it as he proceeded. He particularly dwelt upon the evidence given by the prisoner himself before a Committee of the House of Commons, and complained that after a full investigation into all the circumstances of the case had been instituted by the constituted authorities in this country, who had declined any further interference in the matter, that the prisoner should be called upon to answer the present charge which had been preferred against him by Sir G. Stephen. He then contended that there was nothing in the evidence on the part of the prosecution which would warrant the Jury in returning a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, and urged that so far from the prisoner, or the highly respectable firm of which he was a member, taking part in or even countenancing or approving of the traffic in slaves, they had, even at a time when the law had not declared such traffic to be illegal, repeatedly expressed their disapprobation of the system. The Learned Counsel concluded by imploring the Jury, by returning a verdict of Not Guilty, to restore the prisoner to that respectable station in society which he has hitherto occupied. He then called as witnesses to character Sir John Pirie, Mr. S. Ricardo, Baron de Rothschild, the Spanish, Portuguese, and Swedish Consul-General, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Jones Loyd, Mr. F. Huth, a Director of the Bank of England, Mr. Mocatta, and numerous other gentlemen of high standing in the city, who all gave the strongest testimony in favour of the prisoner, and declared their belief that he was utterly incapable of engaging in such a nefarious traffic as the Slave-trade. Mr. Justice Maule then summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, which the Foreman delivered with marked emphasis. The verdict was received with the loudest cheering that was probably ever heard in a Court of Justice; and as soon as the result was known outside, the crowd collected in the street re-echoed the cheering so vociferously, that the proceedings of the Court were actually interrupted by their shouts. Mr. Serjeant Bompas then said there was another indictment against the prisoner for a misdemeanor, but after the verdict which had been just returned, no evidence would be offered in support of it. The Jury having been again sworn, M. de Zulueta was indicted for a misdemeanor. No evidence was offered, and a verdict of Not Guilty upon this indictment also was returned. M. Zulueta was then discharged.

William Haynes, a young man residing at Haggerstone, was indicted for the murder of his wife. The indictment charged that the prisoner, well knowing that sulphate of potass would have the effect of destroying life, unlawfully administered to deceased large doses of that drug to procure abortion, thereby causing death. This case has been already noticed in this Paper, and no new facts were elicited except that deceased was very likely to have died of apoplexy, and that sulphate of potass was regarded generally as harmless. For the defence, it was contended, in the first place, that there was no distinct proof as to the cause of death, and that it would be impossible to find the prisoner guilty of murder after the evidence of the medical witnesses as to the innocent character of the drug. Mr. Justice Wightman summed up, and the Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

William Stolzer was indicted for the murder of Peter Keim, by stabbing him with a knife. This case was also noticed at the time of the occurrence. The prisoner and deceased were both Germans: the former stabbed deceased in Silver-street, Golden-square, with a knife, and afterwards attempted to destroy himself. An effort was made to prove the prisoner insane, but the jury found him Guilty, and Mr. Justice Maule passed sentence of death in the usual form.

Thomas Rowe, aged 76, was indicted for feloniously discharging a loaded pistol at Thomas Waller, with intent to murder him. The prisoner was a poor worn-out looking man, apparently much beyond even the advanced age which was placed opposite his name in the calendar. He had been in the service of Mr. Waller, a wine-merchant in the city, who had no further employment for him. After various endeavours to induce the prosecutor to take him again into his service, he fired a pistol at him. For the defence, it was contended that the prisoner's faculties had yielded to the advance of age, and that he was not a responsible agent. The jury coincided in this view, and acquitted him on the ground of insanity.

The *Rev. Isaac Bridgman*, minister of a dissenting chapel in West-street, Walworth, and his son, *John White Bridgman*, a medical student, were indicted for stealing the body of Mr. Tawney from the family vault in the burying-ground of that chapel. The removal of the body was fully proved; but the counsel for the defence called witnesses to prove an *alibi* on behalf of the elder prisoner, admitting that it was altogether hopeless to contend against the case made out against the son. After a long trial, the Recorder summed up, and said the question with respect to the elder defendant was one entirely for the consideration of the jury, but he thought the evidence with respect to his being a long distance from London on the day in question, was extremely strong, and therefore the probabilities were that the two witnesses for the prosecution who had spoken to his identity, were either mistaken as to his person, or a mistake had been made as to the precise time when the offence was supposed to have been committed; but with respect to the younger defendant, no defence had been set up in his behalf, and he thought, therefore, they would have no hesitation in pronouncing him guilty. The jury, after a deliberation of about ten minutes, said they considered the evidence failed with respect to the elder defendant, but they found the son, John White Bridgman, Guilty. The father was therefore acquitted, and the son was sentenced to imprisonment for 12 calendar months.

The case of *Mr. Barnard Gregory*, which stood for judgment, has been again postponed to the next session, the Judges considering it best that it should stand over until the Court of Queen's Bench has disposed of a conviction of the defendant, which has already taken place in that Court for a libel, forming a portion of a series of libels of which the prosecutors complain. In announcing this decision, the Judges intimated that it is not likely that counsel will be heard on either side.

The Special Commission, Cardiff.—Immediately after the judges took their seats on the bench, on Friday morning, *John Hughes* was arraigned at the bar for having unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled with other persons to the disturbance of the public peace, and feloniously, unlawfully, and with force began to demolish the dwelling-house of one Wm. Lewis, toll-contractor, at the parish of Llandilotalybout. The prisoner, (who appeared at the bar with his arm in a sling,) pleaded not guilty. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Chilton, Q.C., Mr. J. Evans, Q.C., and Mr. E. V. Williams, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., and Mr. W. Chambers for the prisoner. The array of the panel of the grand jury was challenged by the prisoner's counsel, on the ground that it had been chosen partially. To this challenge the Attorney-General demurred; and the Court considering that it was impossible to traverse the general allegations of the challenge, and that the challenge did not state the grounds for alleging that the panel was partially chosen, decided on allowing the demurrer. The Attorney-General stated the case. He said that the disturbed condition in which this and several counties of the Principality had been for some time, rendered it imperatively necessary that at the earliest moment the law should take effect, and the justice of the country be vindicated. Since offences were increasing in numbers and enormity, it was necessary that the law should check them. Having stated the reason, then, why they were thus summoned, it next became his duty to state that the charge against the prisoner was founded upon an Act of Parliament, by which it was enacted that persons tumultuously assembled, proceeding to pull down a house, dwelling-house, or office of any description, should be guilty of a felony. In this instance the mob attacked a toll-bar, and it appeared that some of them were disguised, so as to give them the appearance of women; they were arrayed in female attire; had their faces blackened, and many of them were armed. Shots were fired, and in one instance, when a gun had been taken, it was loaded, and the marks of shots were visible on the toll-house. The mob had implements of destruction of various kinds; sledges, hammers, and pickaxes, were found after them. With these weapons the work of destruction was commenced: all the windows were broken, and the endeavour was made to pull down the house. That work would have been completed, but for the interruption given to it by Capt. Napier. There could be no doubt of the riotous character of this assembly. Then comes the next important question—what has the prisoner to do with this? It would be shown he was not merely present, but was taking an active part in all this. His dress was disguised, his face blackened. When arrested by the police, who had taken measures to prevent the riot from being completed, they proceeded from the Glamorganshire side of Pontardulais-bridge by a route by which they were not likely to be discovered, and arrived near the gate. Capt. Napier, hearing the noise, advanced with his men. It was the object of Capt. Napier, by wounding the horses, to prevent the flight of the parties. He fired at the prisoner's horse, and the prisoner came down, and then came into personal conflict with Capt. Napier, and in that conflict was wounded as you see. A shot was fired by the mob, which was returned by a volley on the part of the police. There was much confusion, and parties fought hand to hand. The prisoner was taken, and recognised by his dress, and taken to the toll-house, where he was searched. There was found upon him a quantity of gunpowder, and two powder-flasks, a shot-belt, with shot in it, some copper caps, and a paper, of which the following is a translation.—"David Jones, come with your armour and covering, and assist me on Wednesday next, or else you shall not have more or further notice;" and signed "Becca." The Attorney-General then proceeded as follows:—"I have every desire that the present trial shall be protected by every right and privilege which the people possess, and I shall go along with my learned friend in any course to produce that result. The case is one of great importance, and my learned friend needed no apology for the course he had taken; but most properly had it been overruled. It will be for you to decide, when the whole of the proceedings have been stated, whether there can be any reasonable doubt that the crime for which the prisoner is indicted was committed, and when you have it shown before you that the prisoner was taken with arms in his hands, it will be for you to say whether he took any part in that riotous assembly. If you find any just ground on which this prisoner is entitled to acquittal, it needs no suggestion of mine to say that you will give him the benefit of it; on the other hand, I am convinced, if you find circumstances proved which implicate the prisoner, there can be no doubt but you will discharge your duty to the country, and find him guilty." Capt. Napier and other witnesses were then examined, who deposed to the various facts stated by the Attorney-General, most of which were noticed in this Paper at the time of their occurrence.— On Saturday morning Baron Gurney, in summing up the evidence, observed that it was no small consolation that they had been called on to fulfil their duties in a place far removed from the scenes where the recent offences had been committed, and where the minds of persons were naturally excited by those transactions. The Jury were thus enabled coolly and dispassionately to consider all the facts that were laid before them. After recapitulating the charges against the prisoner as described in the indictment, and referring to the more prominent circumstances connected with the offence for which he was arraigned, and which had characterised the conduct of the riotous assemblage of which the evidence left not a doubt that the prisoner formed a part, his Lordship detailed the leading points in the evidence of the witnesses, stating that it was for the Jury to say whether the demolition which had been begun had been intended to be completed, one way to ascertain that being to see whether the riotous mob desisted from the work of destruction of their own accord, or whether they only did so upon being interrupted while engaged in it by the police coming up. His Lordship referred briefly to the evidence on this point, and then observed that the remaining question for the Jury to consider was, whether the prisoner was one of those who were aiding and assisting in the acts of demolition, countenancing and augmenting the force of the mob, and concurring in its objects. In conclusion, the learned judge, having stated what was the law on the different parts of the case, reminded the Jury that the facts of the case were what they had maturely to weigh and consider. Should they believe the prisoner, after that solemn consideration of the evidence laid before them, to be innocent of the crime with which he was charged, they would acquit him of that charge; but if, on the other hand, they believed him to be guilty, they would find a verdict accordingly. The Jury then retired, and, after little more than half an hour's absence, returned with a verdict of Guilty, recommending the prisoner to mercy on account of his previous good character. The Court then adjourned until Monday. On that day, *David Jones* and *John Hugh* were indicted for taking part in the same offence. The prisoners first pleaded Not Guilty; but after a short conversation between their counsel and attorney, they withdrew their plea, and pleaded guilty. The Attorney-General then said, the prisoners having pleaded guilty, he did not mean to press in aggravation of punishment. Mr. Hill said that their Lordships had heard the prisoners at the bar plead guilty. After the long trial which had occupied the Court on Friday and Saturday; after the verdict which had been given, he thought it would be the opinion of their Lordships that the prisoners had not been ill-advised in pleading guilty. Their Lordships would never consider it an imputation upon any man, though guilty, that he had demanded a trial. In so doing, he only demanded his right. The demand for a trial was no new offence, nor any aggravation of the former one. But when prisoners, on mature consideration, and not acting without the advice of their friends and relatives, thought it right to submit themselves to the law without such a trial, perhaps it would not be considered presumptuous in him in venturing to call their Lordships' attention to this fact, as showing their contrite spirit, and going all that lies in their power to atone for the offence of which they had been guilty. The principal motive weighing on the minds of those men was one which he was sure their Lordships would not receive with indifference. It was their desire to be of such service as they could be to their associate against whom a verdict of guilty had been returned, and in respect to that unhappy person, he might be allowed to call their Lordships' attention to the character he had received, as showing the station and respectability from which he had fallen. The same remark applied to those who now stood at the bar, and he could be verified by witnesses if the Attorney-General required it. They all belonged to respectable families. A few months ago they might hold up their heads with the proudest in the land, because they were innocent—men acting according to what was right, and walking within the bounds of the law. From that state their Lordships saw into what an abyss they had fallen. They were now felons—stigmatised by the name the most reproachful known to the law; their property was forfeited, and more than that, with regard to two of them, they had received already severe punishment in the shape of gun-shot wounds, which it was not to be presumed would be without its weight with the Court, for from that no human power had the means of relieving them. Their Lordships would, he was sure, be glad to have motives for exercising that mercy, the feeling towards which was at that moment working in their minds, and therefore he made no apology for laying these facts before them. *John Hughes*, who was convicted on Saturday, having been placed with the other prisoners at the bar,—Mr. Baron Gurney addressed the prisoners, and said, they stood severally convicted of a felony—and a felony of a very aggravated description. They had banded and associated themselves with others—they had assembled in large numbers at the dead hour of the night—they had armed themselves with deadly weapons, and had proved that they were not indisposed to use them. Thus prepared, they had proceeded to the demolition of a turnpike-gate, and then of a turnpike-house. They had assembled themselves in such numbers as to overwhelm all resistance on the part of the owner of the house, or even his neighbours. They were uninterrupted in their purpose by magistrates and peace-officers, and then they made use of the fire-arms with which they had equipped themselves—thus setting the law at defiance, and disturbing the peace of the country; all these circumstances, he said, were a very great aggravation. Until of late, such crimes were of very unfrequent occurrence in this country. The interruption they had received would, perhaps, prevent the repetition of the crime in this county; but it was impossible for the Court to be ignorant that in neighbouring counties the perpetration of such crimes continued to this day. It was absolutely necessary that the law should be enforced—that the peace of the country should be preserved—that good order should be restored. In the course that had been taken by the Crown undoubtedly everything had been done to give to justice its fullest effect. The prisoners had been tried at a remote part of the county from whence the offence had been committed, where passions were not excited, where cool deliberation and impartial judgment could be given. The Jury, after a long and patient hearing, had found John Hughes Guilty, and the prisoners David Jones and John Hugh had pleaded Guilty to an indictment of a similar description, and their learned Counsel, in his address to the Court, had very properly impressed upon it the contrition which Jones and Hugh had manifested, and which was intended to recommend them in some measure to the mercy of the Court. This circumstance was not forgotten, but still an example was necessary. They, from the respectability which they had formerly maintained, and the rank of life which they occupied, were persons of whom it was particularly necessary that an example should be made to deter others from a repetition of their crime. They were all liable to be transported beyond the seas for the term of their lives; but considering all that had been stated with respect to David Jones and John Hugh, the Court was of opinion that it was impossible to pass a less sentence than that which he was about to pronounce, which was, that each of them should be transported for the term of seven years. With respect to John Hughes, the Court could not entertain the same view of his case. He appeared to be one in a station of society far above the rest—one not likely to be misled by others, and yet upon the evidence proved to be a leader, if not the leader of this lawless multitude. His conduct at the time, as well as the papers found in his pocket, demonstrated, at least, that he was a leader—that he was active in collecting adherents and associates, and that something like threats had issued from him against those who were not forward in joining his illegal courses. He had been recommended by the Jury to the mercy of the Court. The Court felt extreme difficulty in any degree lessening the punishment which the law awarded to his offence. The law said that he was liable to transportation for life, and, giving all consideration to the recommendation of the Jury, and to all the circumstances which had been so ably stated by the Learned Counsel for the prisoner, the Court was of opinion that he be transported beyond the seas for the term of twenty years. As to any further extension of mercy, the prisoners must recommend themselves to the grace and mercy of the Crown; but that mercy could not be expected if offences of this kind were repeated, and the peace of the country were not fully restored. He had now discharged a most painful duty, and he did trust that the mercy of the Crown, as well as the punishments inflicted by the Court, would have the effect of deterring all who might be disposed to associate themselves together for the purpose of committing offences against the law.—In the case of the other prisoners, the Attorney-General said he would not proceed against *Lewis Davies*, *David Lewis*, and the *Morgan* family, although, as three of the latter had resisted the law, their offence must be marked by some sentence to mark the displeasure of the Court. Mr. Baron Gurney then, addressing the prisoners, said that they had been convicted, on their own confession, of having assaulted a constable in the execution of his duty. It was

most important that officers in the execution of their duty should receive the protection of the Court, and the resistance of them and assault upon them under such circumstances was a very grave offence. In this case it appeared, that in the resistance which had been offered, the life of the officer was in danger, and he had no doubt that, if the officer had not, in his own defence, discharged a pistol, his life would have been sacrificed, and that all the prisoners would have had to answer for the charge of murder, and have ended their days by an ignominious death. He observed that the Attorney-General had forborne to press against them for any indictment charging them with the higher and felonious offence. It was felt, however, that notwithstanding the forbearance of the Attorney-General, an example must be made, particularly when resistance to a peace officer had been offered, and in the manner in which that resistance had been given. His Lordship then sentenced Margaret Morgan to be imprisoned for six months, and Rees and John Morgan for twelve months. The learned Judge further observed that the Court had received information respecting the goodness of their characters previous to these offences, and that that was the only reason why he had not considered it necessary to sentence them to hard labour also.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 10 sovs each, three yrs, 7st 7lbs; four yrs, 8st 3lbs; five yrs and upwards, 8st 8lbs. The winner to be sold for 350*l.*, &c. Criterion course. 5 subs. Lord G. Bentinck's Chatham, 4 yrs, beat by a length Lord Exeter's Fraulein, 3 yrs; Mr. Wreford's Wardan, 6 yrs; Mr. Dawson's Our Nell, 4 yrs; and Mr. Braithwaite's Mobarek, 5 yrs.—*Cambridgeshire Stakes* of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added. Last mile and a distance straight. 95 subs, 46 of whom declared. Mr. Eddison's Nat, 3 yrs, 6st 9lbs, beat Mr. Crockford's Pine-apple, 3 yrs, 6st 11lbs; Mr. Boyce's Corranna, 4 yrs, 8st 7lbs; and 20 others who were not placed.—*Criterion Stakes* of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for two-yr-old colts 8st 7lbs; and fillies 8st 5lbs. From the turn of the land in. 37 subs. Mr. Crockford's Rattan by Buzzard, 2lbs extra, beat in a canter, by 4 lengths, Duke of Richmond's Pastoral, 2lbs extra; Mr. Isaac Day's Seaport; and 7 others who were not placed.—*Matches.*—Mr. Payne's Mania, 8st 11lbs, beat by a neck Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Purity, 6st 7lbs. T.Y.C. 200, h ft.—Lord Exeter's Antidote, 8st 12lbs, beat by a length Lord Glasgow's Sister to Give-him-a-Name, 7st 3lbs. T.Y.C. 100, h ft.—Mr. Payne's Sister to Dilbar, 7st 7lbs, beat by a length Lord Glasgow's f by Voltaire, out of Snowball, 7st 8lbs. A.F. 100, h ft.—Colonel Peel's Muiat beat by a neck Mr. Bowes's Auld Lang Syne. 8st 10lbs each. Last 3 miles of B.C. 500, 200 ft. Lord Glasgow's Give-him-a-Name agst Lord Miltown's Scalteen, 8st 4lbs each. D.I. 200, h ft. Off by consent.—Duke of Bedford's Currycomb, 8st 7lbs, received ft from Mr. Greville's Pickwick, 7st 13lbs. T.Y.C. 100, 25 ft.—Colonel Anson's Armytage, 3 yrs, received ft from Sir W. W. Wynn's Remnant, aged, 8st 7lbs. D.M. 100, h ft.—Col. Anson's Marquise, 3 yrs, 8st, recd. 70 ft from Sir W. Wynn's Era, 2 yrs, 8 st 7lbs. T.Y.C. 100.

TUESDAY.—50*l.*, for two-yr-olds, a feather; three, 7st 5lbs; four, 8st 9lbs; five, 9st 3lbs; six and aged, 9st 7lbs. Last three miles of B.C. The winner to be sold for 300 guineas, &c. Duke of Richmond's Pastoral, 2 yrs, beat by a neck Lord Albemarle's Robinia, 2 yrs; Mr. Berrington's Father Mathew, brother to Proof-print, 2 yrs; Sir C. Cockerill's Whitelock, 2 yrs; and 5 others who were not placed. The winner was claimed.—*Sweepstakes* of 10 sovs. each, for three yrs, 7st 10lbs; four yrs, 8st 4lbs; five yrs, &c., 8st 8lbs. Last half of Ab. M. Winner to be sold for 80*l.* 11 subs. Colonel Peel's Cameleon, 5 yrs, beat by a neck Mr Wreford's b g by Bay Middleton, out of Margelline, 3 yrs; Lord G. Bentinck's Tripoli, 4 yrs; and 7 others who were not placed. The winner claimed.—*Handicap Plate* of 100*l.*, for three yrs and upwards. D.I. Mr. Bradford's Reciprocity, 3 yrs, 8st 7lbs, beat by 10 lengths Mr. Plummer's Alice Hawthorn, 5 yrs, 9st 8lbs; Duke of Rutland's Hyrcanian, 3 yrs, 6st 7lbs; Mr. Newton's Ma Mie, 4 yrs, 8st 6lbs; and 10 others who were not placed.—*Matches*:—T.Y.C. 100; 8st 7lbs each. Duke of Bedford's Oakley beat Colonel Peel's Garry Owen by two lengths.—Lord Miltown's Birdeen beat by a leng h Mr. W. Ridsdale's Fragrance; T.Y.C; 8st 7lbs each; 50, h ft.—D.M. 200, h ft. Lord Exeter's Phlegon, 7st 5lbs, beat by half a length Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 8st 11lbs.—Duke of Beaufort's c by Liverpool, out of Retamosa, 7st, received ft from Count Bathyany's Cauliflower, 9st 11b. D.M. 50, h ft.—Lord Exeter's f by Beiram, out of Datura, received 80 sovs. ft from Duke of Bedford's f by Liverpool, out of Plaything. T.Y.C. 200, h ft; no weights mentioned. —*The Running-Rein Case.*—The disputed T.Y.C. came on this morning, and was decided in favour of Mr. Goodman, the Duke of Rutland's case having entirely failed.—*The Sealed up Match* for 500*l.*, h ft, to be run on Wednesday, was opened to-day, and Lord Eglinton having named Zanoni (dead), Colonel Peel, who named his Sea-kale filly, receives forfeit.

WEDNESDAY.—*Handicap Plate* of 50*l.*, for three-yr-olds and upwards, A.F.—Mr. Newton's Jenny Jumps, 3 yrs, 6st 7lbs, beat by half a length Duke of Rutland's Cowslip, 3 yrs, 7st 11b, Mr. Chaplin's Parade, 4yrs, 7st 2lbs, and five others, who were not placed.—*Sweeps* of 10 sovs. each; three yrs, 7st7lbs; four, 8st 2lbs; five, 8st 7lbs, T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for 150*l.* 7 subs.—Lord G. Bentinck's Chatham, 4 yrs, beat by a neck Mr. Wreford's b g by Bay Middleton, out of Margellina, 3 yrs, and five others who were not placed.—*Subscription Plate* of 50 sovs., for two yrs, 6st 7lbs, and three yrs, 8st 10lbs, T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for 350*l.*' &c.—Duke of Richmond's Physalis, 2 yrs, beat by a length Lord E. Russell's Glen Fishie, 2 yrs, and 12 others, who were not placed. The winner claimed.—*Matches:* T.Y.C. 100, h ft, Duke of Bedford's Espoir, 7st 9lbs, beat Mr. Osbaldeston's Shocking Mamma, 8st 7lbs, by half a length. T.Y.C. 100, h ft.—Duke of Bedford's Currycomb, 8st 8lbs, against Mr. Phillimore's Syntaxina, 7st 2lbs. A dead heat. The horses matched again for Saturday, Currycomb giving 1lb less. Mr. Payne's Sister to Dilbar, beat by a length Lord Glasgow's bl f, by Velocipede out of Miss Whip, 6st 7lbs each. Last half of R.M. 50. Colonel Anson's Armytage, 8st 7lbs, received forfeit from Duke of Bedford's Epsom, 7st 7lbs. T.Y.C. 100, h ft. Col. Peel's f by Slane, out of Seakale, 8st 5lbs, recd. ft from Ld. Eglinton's Zanoni (dead). T.Y.C. 500, h ft.

THURSDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs; fillies, 8st 4lbs. Ab.M. 7 subs. Col. Peel's Zenobia walked over.—*Sweepstakes* of 10 sovs each, for three yrs, 7st 4lbs; four, 8st 4lbs; five, &c., 8st 11lbs; mares, &c. allowed 3lbs; winner to be sold for 250, &c. A.F. 6 subs. Sir W. W. Wynn's Rowland, 3 yrs, beat by a neck Mr Bradford's Reciprocity, 3 yrs, Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, 4 yrs, Lord Miltown's Bourna Tomacha, 3 yrs, and Mr. Bowes's Auld Lang Syne, 3 yrs. The winner claimed.—*Sweepstakes* of 10 sovs each, for two-yr-olds, 7st, and three, 8st 12lbs; fillies allowed 2lbs. T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for 80, &c. 7 subs. Mr Wreford's b g by Bay Middleton, 3 yrs, beat by a length Mr Collins's f by Voltaire, 2 yrs, and 5 others who were not placed.—*Matches.*—50, h ft, A.F. Sir W. W. Wynn's Remnant, aged, 9st 2lbs, beat Mr Shelley's Nizza, 3 yrs, 7st 4lbs, by a length.—200, R.M. Lord G. Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat, 2 yrs, 8st 3lbs, beat Lord Glasgow's Sister to Give-him-a-Name, 2 yrs, 7st 5lbs, by a length.—100, h ft, 7st 5lbs each; last half of Ab.M. Mr Jaques's Semiseria beat Mr Ongley's Queen of the Gipsies by a head.—D.I., 200, h ft, Mr Payne's Mania, 7st 7lbs, beat Lord Glasgow's Give-him-a-Name, 8st 7lbs, in a canter by four lengths.—Mr Thornhill's Elixir, 8st, received ft from Lord Chesterfield's Great Heart, 8st 7lbs. D.M. 200, h ft.

FRIDAY.—*Sweeps.* of 10 sovs each, for 3 yrs, 7st 9lbs; 4 yrs, 8st 3lbs; 5 yrs, and upwards, 8st 8lbs. First half of Ab.M. Winner to be sold for 400*l.* 5 subs. Mr Bell's Blackdrop, 3 yrs, beat Colonel Peel's Garryowen, 6 yrs, General Yates's Canton, 3 yrs, and Mr Rogers's s to Corranna, 3 yrs. Winner claimed.—*Sweeps.* of 10 sovs each, for 2 yr-old colts, 8st 7lbs, and fillies, 8st 5lbs. First mile of Ab.M. Winner to be sold for 50*l.* Five subs. Lord G. Bentinck's Vin Ordinaire beat Mr Shelley's Omphale, Mr Collins's f by Voltaire, Mr Braithwaite's Gaiety, and Lord Chesterfield's f by Gladiator. Winner claimed.—*Handicap Sweeps* of 20 sovs each, for 3 yr olds, &c. T.Y.C. 10 subs, 3 of whom paid 5 sovs each. Mr Griffith's Newcourt, 3 yrs, 7st 3lbs, beat Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 5 yrs, 8st 7lbs; Colonel Peel's Image, 6 yrs, 6st 5lbs, and 3 others.—*Handicap Sweeps,* of 10 sovs each, for 2-yr olds. T.Y.C. 8 subs. Mr White's Emma, 8st, beat Lord Exeter's f by Liverpool, 7st 2lbs; Mr Payne's Andrey, 7st 12lbs; Lord G. Bentinck's Lufra, 7st 2lbs; Mr Rogers's Amata, 7st 12lbs, and Mr Dawson's Lightning, 7st 8lbs.—*Sweeps.* of 10 sovs each, for 3 yr olds, 7st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 8st 2lbs; 5 yrs, &c., 8st 2lbs. D.M. Winner to be sold for 150*l.*, &c. 5 subs. Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, 4 yrs, beat Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt, 5 yrs, Lord W. Powlett's Mallard, 3 yrs, and Mr J. Day's Morality, 4 yrs.—The *Nursery Stakes,* of 25 sovs each, for 2 yr olds. D.M. 10 subs. Lord Verulam's f by Liverpool, 7st 5lbs, beat Mr Phillimore's Skeleton, 7st 11b; Mr Ford's Snap, 7st and 3 others.—*Matches.*—8st 7lbs each. T.Y.C. 100, h ft. Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer beat Lord Exeter's Dr Hill.—200 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C. The Duke of Bedford's Espoir, 7st 11lbs, received ft. from Mr Payne's c by Touchstone, 8st 4lbs.—200 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C. Lord Stradbroke's Evenus, 8st 11lbs, received ft from Mr Gregory's Barricade, 7st 4lbs.—100 sovs, h ft. D.M. The Duke of Bedford's Currycomb, 8st 7lbs, received ft from Sir W. W. Wynn's Rowland, 7st 6lbs.

SATURDAY.—*Sweeps.* of 50 sovs each, h ft; first half of Ab.M. 3 subs. Lord Exeter's Dr Hill, 2 yrs, 7st 4lbs, beat Mr Shelley's Omphale, 2 yrs, 7st 11b, and Colonel Anson's Marquess, 3 yrs, 8st 7lbs.—*Houghton Handicap* of 15 sovs each, and only 5, &c., the forfeits to go to the second horse. D.M. 10 subs. Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 5 yrs, 9st 11b, beat Mr Shafto's c by Muley Moloch, 4 yrs, 7st, Mr Meiklam's Philip, 3 yrs, 7st 4lbs, and Mr Payne's Johnny, 6 yrs, 7st 10lbs.—*Audley-end Stakes* of 30 sovs each. A.E.C. 13 subs, 4 of whom paid 10 sovs ft. Mr Newton's Ma Mie, 4 yrs, 8st, beat Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 4 yrs, 7st 7lbs; Duke of Rutland's Hyrcanian, 3 yrs, 5st 13lbs; Lord Miltown's Scalteen, 4 yrs, 7st 3lbs, and 5 others.—*Sweeps.* of 5 sovs each; for two-yr-olds, 6st 7lbs; three, 8st 5lbs; four, 8st 10lbs; five and aged, 8st 12lbs; the winner to be sold for 25, &c. First half of Ab.M. 6 subs. Mr Wreford's b g by Bay Middleton, 3 yrs, beat Mr Shelley's Omphale, 2 yrs; Mr Robinson's f by Achmet, 2 yrs; Captain Daintree's Dona, by Liverpool, 2 yrs; Lord G. Bentinck's Lutra, 2 yrs; and Count Bathyany's Rhodium, 2 yrs.—*Sweeps.* of 10 sovs each, for three yr-olds; colts, 8st 7lbs; fillies, 8st 4lbs. D.M. The winner to be sold for 50, &c. 5 subs. Colonel Peel's Hartshorn beat Lord Miltown's Burden, Mr Osbaldeston's Martingale (8st 6lbs), Mr Shelley's Nizza, and Lord Verulam's c by Sir Hercules.—*Handicap Sweeps.* of 10 sovs each. D.I. 3 subs. Mr Bowes's Auld Lang Syne, 3 yrs, 7st 10lbs, beat Duke of Rutland's Allumette, 3 yrs, 8st, and Mr Meiklam's Philip, 3 yrs, 8st 7lbs.—*Matches.*—50, A.F. Mr Osbaldeston's Devil among the Tailors, 8st 7lbs, beat Mr Chaplin's Parade, 8st 2lbs.—100, h ft. T.Y.C. Colonel Anson's Armitage, 8st 7lbs, beat Lord E. Russell's Glen Fishie, 6st 12lbs.—100, h ft. T.Y.C. Mr Phillimore's Syntaxina, 7st 13lbs, beat Duke of Bedford's Currycomb, 8st 8lbs.—100, h ft. R.M. Mr Newton's Jenny Jumps, 8st 3lbs, beat Duke of Rutland's Cowslip, 8st 7lbs.—100, h ft. T.Y.C. Lord Exeter's Fraulein, 8st 7lbs, beat Colonel Anson's Marquess, 8st.

With this terminated the most brilliant Houghton Meeting on record. The races made for the six days amounted in number to 57, of which 44 were run, making an average of upwards of seven per day, and many of them of great interest.

PRICES OF MANURES.

Agricultural Salt, clean, per ton,	36*s*	Phosphate of Soda, per cwt.,	
— — foul, per ton,	32*s*	— Lime, per cwt.,	14*s*
— — fine, per ton,	45*s*	Super Phosphate of Lime, per cwt.,	
Alexander's Compost, per bush.,	1*s* 6*d*	Petre, Salt, per ton,	3*l* 10*s*
Bleaching Powder, per cwt.,	28*s*	Pontevin's disintected Manure, per quarter,	13*s* 6*d*
Bone-dust and half-inch Bone, per quarter,	10*s* to 17*s*	— concentrated do., per qr.,	30*s*
Brimstone, per cwt.,	10*s* 6*d*	Rape-dust, according to quantity, per ton,	6*l*
Clarke's desiccated Compost, per hhd.,	3*l* 12*s* 6*d*	Rock Salt, per ton,	3*l* 10*s*
Daniell's Bristol Manure, according to quantity, per bushel,	9*d* to 10*d*	Saltpetre, per cwt., duty paid,	26*s*
Guano(foreign), per ton,	10*l* 5*s* to 10*l* 15*s*	Silicate of Potash (pure), per cwt.,	65*s*
— Potter's English, according to quantity, per ton,	12*l* to 12*l* 10*s*	Soda Ash, per cwt.,	14*s*
Gypsum, according to quantity, per ton,	25*s* 6*d* to 40*s*	Sulph. of Ammonia, p cwt.	17*s* 6*d* to 18*s*
Hunt's New Fertiliser, per bush.,	1*s* 8*d*	— of Iron, per ton,	
Muriate of Ammonia, per cwt.	20*s* to 24*s*	— of Soda, per ton,	6*l*
— Lime, per cwt.,	5*s* to 6*s*	Sulphur, per cwt.,	18*s*
Nitrate of Soda, according to quantity, duty paid, per cwt.,	16*s* 6*d*	Sulphuric acid, according to strength, per lb.,	1½*d*
Phosphate of Ammonia, chrystals, per lb.,	2*s* 3*d*	Trimmer's Composition for Clover, per cwt.,	8*s*
— pulverised, ready for use, per cwt.,	24*s*	Do. Do. for Wheat, with Silicate of Potash, per cwt.,	32*s*
		Do. Compost for Turnips, per cwt.,	8*s*
		Watson's Compost, per cwt.,	10*s*
		Urate, per cwt.,	5*s*

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.—The arrivals of Grain and Flour during the week have been unusually small, notwithstanding which, the few samples of English Wheat remaining unsold from Monday cannot be realised at that day's prices.—In free Foreign there is little doing, and its value unaltered.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk			White	44 to 56	Red 44 to 52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire				47 to 54	White —to—
Barley			Malting and distilling	28 to 32	Grind. 24 to 30
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			Polands	15 to 25	Feed 16 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch			Feed	—to—	Potato 17 to 25
—— Irish			Feed	16 to 23	Potato 16 to 24
Rye				—to—	
Beans, Mazagan, old and new			Tick	22 to 31	Harrow 25 to 34
—— Pigeon, Heligoland				32 to 36	Winds. 34 to 38 Longpod 28 to 30
Peas, White				30 to 36	Maple 30 to 31 Grey 28 to 29

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 22	49 3	31 2	18 5	29 8	30 6	32 8
— 29	49 5	30 4	17 10	30 5	30 8	32 9
Oct. 6	50 6	30 2	17 10	30 8	30 1	32 6
— 13	50 8	30 1	17 10	30 0	30 4	32 1
— 20	50 1	30 4	17 0	29 10	30 5	32 8
— 27	50 5	30 9	17 8	30 3	31 1	£ 32 10
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	50 1	30 6	17 9	30 2	30 6	32 7
Foreign Duties	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	10 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. Burgess, Dunstable, Beds., tailor.

BANKRUPTS.—H. W. Morley, Dean-street, Soho, tailor—J. Phillips, Hall-court, Old Broad-street, tailor—R. Grand, Old Jewry Chambers, merchant—A. Mason, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, coach-proprietor—L. C. Lecesne, Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street, merchant—W. Pickford and H. G. Clapton, Bristol, warehousemen—T. H. Giles, Bow, omnibus proprietor—G. Lawes, Southampton, tailor—J. H. Tipple, Wymondham, Norfolk, bombazine manufacturer—G. Muir, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper—W. Warren, Wilmslow, Cheshire, blacksmith—J. Smith, Liverpool, draper—H. Griffiths, Chelford, Cheshire, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Barclay, jun., Montrose, merchant—D. Patrick, or Morrison, and J. Morrison, Falkirk, innkeepers—W. Allan, Leith, writer—J. Weir, Cumnock, Ayr, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.—On the 3d ult., at Fano, in Italy, Countess Gabrielli, of a son and heir—On the 21st ult., at Dolben House, North Wales, the lady of H. H. Bradshaw, Esq., of a daughter—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, on the 27th ult., the lady of Sir Robert Murray, Bart., of Hill-head, North Britain, and Ardeley Bury, Herts, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 26th ult., in Windermere Church, Bowness, Leopold von Ranke, Professor of History in the University of Berlin, to Helena Clarissa, eldest daughter of the late J. C. Graves, Esq., of Dublin, barrister-at-law—On the 26th ult., at the British Embassy, Paris, Elizabeth Selina, daughter of Sir Richard and Lady Helena Robinson, to the Baron A. de Saint Genies, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Vicomte de Saint Genies.

DIED.—At Interlacken, Switzerland, on the 7th ult., the Hon. Mary Augusta Yelverton, second daughter of Viscount Avonmore—On the 30th ult., at his seat, Berrington, Herefordshire, aged 59, the Right Hon. Lord Rodney—On the 26th ult., at her house, No. 8, Athol-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Chambers, relict of Mr. James Chambers, manufacturer, Peebles, and mother of Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, publishers, Edinburgh—On the 24th ult., at Edinburgh, Mrs. Helen Gibsone, of Pentland, only child of the late Sir John Gibsone, Bart., of Pentland—On the 28th ult., at Brecon, aged 29, C. Powell, Esq., A.M., of the Inner Temple, and of the South Wales and Chester Circuit, barrister-at-law—On the 21st ult., at Broadley-terrace, Blandford-square, in his 62d year, Mr. W. Finnock, author of the well-known Catechisms which bear his name—On the 31st ult., at Winkfield, Berkshire, the Rev. W. L. Rham, M.A., in the 64th year of his age.

TO PINE GROWERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF immediately, 100 FRUITING PINE PLANTS, perfectly clean and healthy, price 3*s.* each; with 150 Succession, at 1*s.* 6*d.*—Apply to J. Toy, Gardener, Pishiobury, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

TO LET.—About SEVEN ACRES OF NURSERY GROUND, near London; or the Lease (twelve years and a half unexpired) to be sold. For particulars apply to MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS, American Nursery, Leytonstone, Essex.

LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN LIFE COMPANY, No, 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, and Chancery-lane, London.

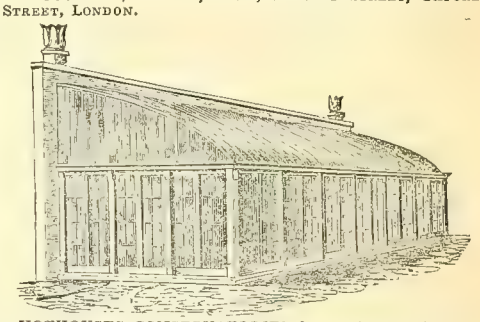
The indisputability of Policies granted by this Company:

The obligation to pay the sum assured although the debt for which the policy was taken may have been paid before the claim arises—Whole-world policies not confined to the limits of Europe; —Option of half-premium payment for the first seven years.

These form a combination of advantages which can be obtained only from the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Life Company.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c. &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.



HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGERS' BOILERS. After 15 years' experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch	7	0	0
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Rogers' Boiler, small size	3	15	0
Do. do. large do.	4	10	0

Hot-water Pipe, Doors, Frames, and Feeding Apparatus for Boilers, &c.

Rendle's Tank System on an improved simple plan.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4 0 ,,

Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,

Ox Hurdles, 4 ft. high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING, at 8*s.* 6*d.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, at 7*d.* each. The Improved continued and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 20 inches, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 22 inches, 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s.*; 4 feet 6, 9*s.*; 5 feet, 11*s.*; 6 feet, 15*s.*; 7 feet, 20*s.* per dozen.

GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*; 24 inches, 60*s.*; 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

Show-Rooms at the Manufactory, No. 2, Winsley-street, where every information may be obtained.

Estimates sent by return of post.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

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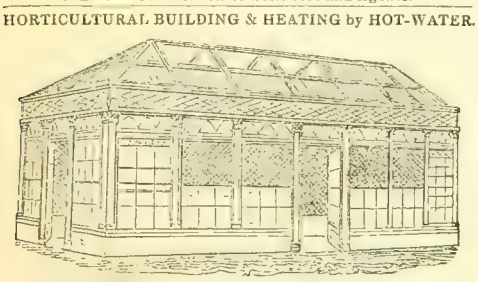
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THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 45.—1843. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11. PRICE 6d.

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A Letter, of which the following is a copy, has been received from the Honorable William Ashley, *Treasurer to the Queen.*

SIR, Pavilion, February 2nd, 1837.

I am commanded by the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of a basket of Tobolsk Rhubarb, sent by you for her Majesty's acceptance, and to say that its excellent qualities fully justify the high character you had previously given it.

I remain, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM ASHLEY.

To Mr. William Youell, Horticultural Establishment, Yarmouth.

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FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.



PETUNIA PUNCTATA.

WILLIAM MILLER, in bringing this extraordinary and beautiful production into public notice, does so without the slightest diffidence, being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction; it is of a dwarf habit, dark green foliage. The reason it was not exhibited at the London shows was, its not flowering till October. It has been submitted three times to Dr. LINDLEY, whose opinions will be founded at pages 721, 774, 777, as follows:—"*M. R.*—Your seedling No. 25 is quite a novelty; it is a beautiful, distinct, and desirable variety; the colour is a soft decided blue, mottled with white and spotted with rose; these gradually disappear, and leave the flower a beautiful blue, mottled with white; in this state the flower dies. It will be an acceptable addition to this beautiful class." It will be figured in "Paxton's Botanical Magazine."

Plants in spring at 7*s.* 6*d.* each, including case and postage; the usual allowance to the trade, when three or more are taken at once. Orders will be executed in rotation.

W. M. has plants of his "Fireball" Geranium, now ready, at 5*s.* each, postage included, to any part of the kingdom.

N. B.—A few strong Plants of most of the new Fuchsias can be had. Providence Nursery, Ramsgate, Kent, Nov. 7, 1843.

HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

HUMPHREYS' COMPOUND, applicable to all Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and to promote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles 1*s.* 9*d.* each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; HURST & MCMULLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; GORDON, THOMPSON, and BASKETT, Fenchurch-street; GRIMLEY and Co., Covent Garden; BATT and RUTLEY, 412, Strand; CHARLWOOD, Tavistock-row; W. J. NUTTING, 46, Cheapside; G. LAWRENCE, 18, Piccadilly; JOHN KERNAN, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; LOCKHART, 156, Cheapside; SHUTTLEWORTH, Pantheon; MINIER, ADAMS, and NASH, 63, Strand; THATCHER and SON, Islington; THOMAS WATKINSON, Market-place, Manchester; PARTEY, Leeds; P. LAWSON and SON, Edinburgh; and other leading SEEDSMEN in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, and Co., 100, Upper-Thames-st., London.

H. CORSTEN, FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, has for sale Boxes containing the undernamed DUTCH ROOTS, 2*l.* each Box, or half the quantity at 1*l.*—remittance required:—25 of the best Hyacinths, for water or pots. 25 Early Tulips, in 4 sorts; 12 Narcissus, 3 sorts; 25 Double Anemones, 25 Ranunculus, 12 Iris anglica, new; 12 Double Jonquils, 12 Gladiolus, 12 Fritillarias, 100 Mixed Crocus, and 100 Double Snowdrops.

PELARGONIUM.—"BASKET'S EXQUISITE."

J. HALLY, NURSERYMAN and FLORIST, Blackheath, Kent, begs to inform his Friends that he has the above now ready for sale, at 21*s.* each, with the usual allowance to the Trade. It was raised by Mr. BASKET, Gardener to H.R.H. the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, and gained the first prize for Seedling Pelargoniums at the West Kent Horticultural Society's June Show, 1843; it was also shown and universally admired at the June Exhibitions both at Chiswick and Regent's Park. The following character is given of the above in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 1, "Notices to Correspondents:"—"J. H. B.—The large Seedling is a very showy variety: the flowers are large; it trusses finely, and will form a fine object in the Greenhouse," &c. "The colour is clear; the upper petals are well covered, with but little feathering visible; the under petals are broad and round, and the flower altogether of a good shape."

J. H. takes the present opportunity of informing those friends who have kindly ordered "PIPER'S PRINCESS ROYAL CINERARIA," advertised last week, that in consequence of unforeseen ill-success in potting his stock of it, he will not be able to send any of it out before the spring, when due notice will be given.

Also, will be ready by the middle of November, CINERARIA SUBCÆRULEA—a delicate white tipped with azure: plant of very fine robust habit. 5*s.* each.

ROSES.

WM. WOOD AND SON beg leave to remind their Friends that the present month is best suited to the removal of ROSES; and, possessing an immense stock this season, they are enabled to offer them in any quantity, on the following very advantageous terms, the selection of the kinds being left to W. W. and SON.

	per doz.	per 100.
Superior Standard Roses	24*s.*	£7 10*s.*
Half-standards	12	4 0
Half-standards, very fine	18	6 0
Half-standards, very superior	24	7 0
Dwarfs, fine budded, or on own roots	6*s.* to 9	2 10
Dwarfs, extra fine	12	3 15
Dwarfs, extra fine, and very superior	18	5 0
Climbing and Noisette	9*s.* to 12	2 10

The above will be sent of the most approved sorts, and of luxuriant growth. Plants presented gratis, to defray expense of carriage. A few more hundred plants of Myatt's Eliza Strawberry, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per 100. Cormack's Prince Albert Pea, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per quart. Please address, Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.—Woodlands, Nov. 4, 1843.

ROSES.

THOMAS CRIPPS respectfully begs to offer, (in addition to those already quoted in his former Advertisements,) CHOICE STANDARD ROSES, at 24*s.* per dozen, the selection being left to himself. Every new Rose can be had at the Catalogue Prices. The New CLOTH OF GOLD ROSE, 21*s.* each.

Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Nov. 9, 1843.

ROSES.

T. RIVERS, Jun., respectfully announces that his CATALOGUE OF ROSES, No. 2, which contains all the old-esteemed varieties, is now ready for delivery. Applications inclosing a penny stamp will be promptly attended to.

T. R. also begs to inform his friends that plants of the beautiful new Hybrid Perpetual ROSE LA REINE, or "The Queen," which he saw in bloom near Paris, on the 30th of last September can be had at 21*s.* each. He also begs to offer fine plants of the new Climbing Rose, a variety of Rosa Rubifolia from North America, called "Queen, or Beauty of the Prairies." This Rose is said to give autumnal flowers; it has grown here with much vigour, but has not yet bloomed. In America it has a very high character; "flowers bright pink, large and double, produced in large clusters."

The above new varieties were not inserted in the catalogue, as T. R. now makes it a rule not to insert any Roses but such as have bloomed in his possession. A full description of La Reine will be found in the new edition of the "Rose Amateur's Guide."—Sawbridgeworth, Nov. 9, 1843.

HOLLYHOCKS.

J. KITLEY, Lyncombe Vale Nursery, Bath, begs to inform the Public that he is now ready to send out his much-admired Collection of SEEDLING HOLLYHOCKS, 18 blooms of which won the silver goblet given by A. Lawrance, Esq., and the first of 24 blooms in the Society's prizes at the Victoria Park, and also an extra prize at the Bristol and Clifton Show. The best selected, and named, 1*l.* 1*s.*, the second-best do., 12*s.*, the third do., 6*s.* per dozen.

J. K. has now ready fine healthy plants of his SEEDLING PANSY, "Lyncombe Vale Rival," at 5*s.* each; (see this Paper of the 6th May, 1843.) Also his SEEDLING CACTUS (speciosa superba), 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant; (see this Paper of 17th June, 1843). Orders received at Mr. NUTTING'S, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside, London, and at the Nursery, as above. A remittance from unknown correspondents will be expected.

JOSEPH SMITH, Tansley Nursery, near Matlock, Derbyshire, begs respectfully to draw the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, to his NURSERY STOCK, upon 22 Acres of Land, in a very exposed part of Derbyshire. The stock thereon is rendered extremely hardy and suitable for planting upon poor exposed lands. The Stock consists of Forest and Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Evergreens, and Hardy American Shrubs.

Priced Catalogues to be had on application.

EXHIBITION OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

CHANDLER AND SONS, NURSERYMEN, Vauxhall, London, beg to state that their Collection is now in bloom, and will continue in perfection during the present month.

BROMPTON PARK NURSERY.—ESTABLISHED 1681.

GRAY, ADAMS, AND HOGG, respectfully call the attention of their customers to the extensive Stock of DWARF, STANDARD, and TRAINED FRUIT-TREES, FIGS, VINES, &c. &c., articles for which their Nursery has been so long celebrated, and which are this season even finer than they have been for so many years past; also a large collection of Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs; select new stove and greenhouse Plants, of which Catalogues for this season are now ready and may be had on application. They earnestly invite an inspection of their Stock, assured that what orders their friends may favour them with, will have the greatest care and give the utmost satisfaction.—Kensington-road, London.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

MESSRS. N. AND B. NORMAN'S CATALOGUE of Show varieties, with which they have gained 29 Prizes this season, can be had on pre-paid application.—Bull-fields, Woolwich.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES, TULIPS, &c.

J. FRYER begs to remind the growers of PANSIES that he can now supply strong Plants from his extensive Collection (Catalogues of which will be forwarded free on application), and seed from do., at 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* per packet. Also an extensive Collection of Tulips, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, New Fuchsias, Verbenas, and a general Collection of Dutch Roots, all of which are particularly fine, and at moderate prices.

J. F. can likewise supply good Plants of his new THUNBERGIA FRYERII, at 5*s.* each, or seeds from the same at 5*s.* per packet, containing six seeds, or 2*s.* 6*d.* for three seeds, which will be sent by post, free, on receipt of a post-office order.

Clarendon Nursery, Camberwell, London, Nov. 10, 1843.

TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, HYACINTHS, &c.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth) by APPOINTMENT FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, that his Bulb Catalogue for this autumn is ready, and will be forwarded by post on application. He begs to state that he has a large stock of the beautiful New Lily (Lilium lancifolium) and a fine collection of Auriculas, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.

YOUELL AND CO. have much pleasure in announcing they have now ready for sending to any part of the United Kingdom fine Canes of the above highly valuable and much esteemed RASPBERRY, unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour.

IT IS PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, &c. &c., as well as by the HORT. SOCIETY OF LONDON.

For further particulars they beg to refer to their Advertisement of last week: Prices as follows:—

Packages containing 100 Canes	£2 5*s.* 0*d.*
,, ,, 50 ,,	1 5 0
,, ,, 25 ,,	0 14 0

Package included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

FINEST CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

YOUELL AND CO. beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Extensive List, with Prices, of the above highly-esteemed Flowers, which appeared on the Advertising pages, 706 and 707, of this Paper, of October the 14th, and will be found to contain every variety worthy of cultivation.

Prices as follows:—

12 pair of good Shew Sorts	1*l*	4*s*	0*d*
12 ditto fine ditto	1	10	0
25 ditto ditto	3	0	0
12 ditto extra fine and very superior ditto	2	10	0
25 ditto ditto ditto	5	0	0

The selection being left to YOUELL and Co.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL AND Co. beg respectfully to announce they have received from Haarlem their annual importation of the above in most excellent condition, adapted either for Glasses, Forcing, or open-border culture. Prices as follows:—

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths Red, Blue, White, or Yellow	6*s.* per doz.
Extra fine Ditto	9*s.* to 12*s.* ,,
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto	18*s.* ,,

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Catalogues may be had on application.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

YOUELL AND CO., possessing the most extensive stock in the country of the above Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, beg to offer them on the following advantageous terms:—Fine robust 4-year old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, 10*l.* per 100, or 30*s.* per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Nov. 9, 1843.

DIRECTIONS FOR GROWING LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS SUCCESSFULLY, BY

JAMES CUTHILL, FLORIST, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, London. The Lisianthus Russellianus sent home by the late Mr. Drummond, from the warm vallies of Saxes, has been found to require a peculiar mode of treatment, and having grown it these four years with the greatest success, my largest plant this year having nearly 600 blossoms upon it; and having been requested to publish my treatment of this most splendid plant, by some of the most scientific in gardening, which I feel great pleasure in doing, and sending a packet of seed along with the printed directions, at the low price of 2*s.* 6*d.*; also plants of the above from 2*s.* to 5*s.* each. Also, the true Beech-wood Melon, Cuthill's Early Melon, Cuthill's Early Improved Black Spine Cucumber, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each packet.

N.B. The seed of Lisianthus Russellianus will be quite ripe and ready to send out by about the middle of December. Orders with a remittance will be punctually attended to.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.—A Gentleman being about to make alterations in his grounds in the vicinity of London, has the following trees and shrubs to dispose of; viz., Limes from 12 to 16 feet in height; Scarlet and Double White Thorns, from 6 to 12 feet, with fine flowering tops; Birch, Elm, Poplar, Mountain Ash, &c. from 12 to 16 feet; about 50 very fine variegated Box, 6 feet, and branched to the ground. Fine Aucubas, Yews, Chinese Arbor Vitæ, Laurels, Lilacs, Guilder Roses, &c. &c. The above have been removed several times, and will again remove in excellent condition.

Apply to Mr. MCARTHUR, Nurseryman, Maida Hill, Edgeware-road, London.

CONIFERÆ.—The Subscribers have this Season to offer the following:—

	s.	d.
Pinus acapulcensis, 6 in., in pots, each	25	0
„ aduncа, 1 ft., in pots, each	10	6
„ altissima, 9 in., ditto, each	10	6
„ austriaca, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
„ Banksiana, 4 in., in pots, grafted, each	5	0
„ Brutia, 1 ft., in pots, each	10	6
„ californica, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
„ canariensis, 2 ft., in pots, each	15	0
„ „ 9 in., in pots, grafted, each	5	0
„ Cembra, 1 year seedling, per 100	7	0
„ „ 2 years seedling, per 100	10	0
„ „ 1 year transplanted, per 100	12	6
„ „ 2 years transplanted, per 100	15	0
„ „ 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	0	6
„ Devoniana, 6 in., in pots, each	15	0
„ excelsa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per dozen	9	0
„ „ 2 years transplanted, each	1	0
„ „ 9 to 12 in., in pots, grafted, each	3	6
„ „ 2 to 4 in., in pots, each	2	6
„ filifolia, 3 to 5 in., in pots, each	7	6
„ Fischeri, 9 in., in pots, each	21	0
„ Gerardiana, 3 to 5 in., in pots, each	10	6
„ halepensis, 1 year seedling, in pots, per dozen	4	0
„ „ 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	6
„ Hartwegi, 6 in., in pots, each	21	0
„ inops, 1 ft., in pots, each	1	0
„ insignis, 3 to 6 in., in pots, grafted, each	5	0
„ „ 9 to 12 in., in pots, grafted, each	15	0
„ japonica, 1 ft., in pots, each	20	0
„ Lambertiana, 4 in., in pots, grafted, each	20	0
„ „ 12 to 15 in., in pots, grafted, each	30	0
„ Laricio, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	25	0
„ „ 2 years, transplanted, per 1000	30	0
„ „ 4 in., in pots, each	0	6
„ leiophylla, 6 in., in pots, each	21	0
„ Llaviana, 6 in., in pots, each	30	0
„ longifolia, 1 ft., in pots, each	10	6
„ macrocarpa, 9 in., in pots, each	20	0
„ macrophylla, 1 ft., in pots, each	30	0
„ miniata, 4 in., in pots, each	7	6
„ Montezuma, 4 in., in pots, each	42	0
„ monticola, 1 ft., in pots, each	42	0
„ neglecta, 1½ ft., in pots, each	2	6
„ Nootkatensis, 1 ft., in pots, each	15	0
„ oocarpa, 15 in., in pots, each	20	0
„ palustris, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	1	6
„ patula, 1½ ft., in pots, each	7	6
„ Pinaster, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
„ „ 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	0
„ „ 1 year transplanted, per 1000	15	0
„ „ (maritima of France), 1 yr. seedling, p. 1000	7	6
„ „ „ 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	0
„ „ „ 1 year transpl., per 1000	15	0
„ Pinea, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	5	0
„ „ 1 foot in pots, each	1	0
„ Pithyusa, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	5	0
„ ponderosa, 6 in., in pots, grafted, each	10	6
„ Pseudo-Strobus, 15 in., in pots, each	15	0
„ Pumilio, 1 year seedling, per 1000	20	0
„ „ 2 years transplanted, per 1000	40	0
„ „ 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	0	6
„ pungens, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
„ pyrenaica, 2 to 3 in., in pots, each	1	0
„ resinosa, 9 in., in pots, each	1	0
„ rigida, 9 in., in pots, each	1	0
„ Russelliana, 9 in., in pots, each	21	0
„ Sabiniana, 1½ ft., in pots, grafted, each	25	0
„ „ 9 in., in pots, grafted, each	15	0
„ „ 6 in., in pots, grafted, each	10	0
„ „ 3 to 4 in., in pots, grafted, each	5	0
„ serotina, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	3	6
„ „ 2 to 3 in., in pots, each	1	0
„ sinensis, 1 ft., in pots, each	15	0
„ Strobus, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	6
„ „ 1 year transplanted, per 1000	20	0
„ „ 2 years transplanted, per 1000	25	0
„ „ compressa, 2 ft., in pots, grafted, each	15	0
„ „ „ 9 in., in pots, grafted, each	10	0
„ sylvestris (from native Scotch forests), 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	0
„ „ 2 years seedling, per 1000	2	6
„ „ 1 year transplanted, per 1000	6	0
„ „ 2 years transplanted, per 1000	8	0
„ „ haguensis (from Continental forests), 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	3
„ „ „ 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	0
„ „ „ 1 year transplanted, per 1000	7	6
„ „ „ 2 years transplanted, per 1000	10	0
„ Tæda, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
„ taurica, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
„ „ 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
„ tenuifolia, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	10	0
„ Teocote, 1 ft., in pots, each	15	0
„ uncinata, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	1	6
„ variabilis, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	3	6
„ „ 2 to 3 in., in pots, each	1	0
„ spec. from East Indies, 2 to 3 in., in pots, each	10	0
„ „ from China, 1 ft., in pots, each	25	0
„ „ „ 3 to 6 in., in pots, grafted, each	10	0
„ „ from Mexico, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	15	0
„ „ from Guatamala, 2 to 3 in., in pots, each	10	0
„ „ from California, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	10	6
„ „ uncertain, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	5	0
Abies alba, 2 years transplanted, per 100	3	6
„ „ 9 in., in pots, each	1	6
„ Clanbrasiliana, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	3	6
„ cærulea, 6 in., in pots, each	3	6
„ Douglasi, 3 to 4 in., in pots, grafted, each	3	6
„ „ 5 to 6 in., in pots, grafted, each	5	0
„ „ 6 to 9 in., in pots, grafted, each	7	6
„ excelsa, (communis) 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	0
„ „ 3 years seedling, per 1000	4	0
„ „ 1 year transplanted, per 1000	7	6
„ „ 2 years transplanted, per 1000	10	6
„ Menziesi, 1½ ft., in pots, each	5	0
„ Morinda, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	9	0
„ „ 4 to 5 in., in pots, each	1	6
„ „ 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	3	6
„ „ 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	7	6
„ nigra, 1 year seedling, per 100	3	6
„ „ 2 years transplanted, per 100	7	6
„ „ 3 years transplanted, per 100	10	0
„ „ 9 in., in pots, each	1	0
„ religiosa, in pots, each	42	0
Picea amabilis, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	63	0
„ balsamea, 1 year seedling, per 1000	5	0
„ „ 2 years transplanted, per 1000	20	0
„ canadensis, 1½ ft., each	1	0
„ cephalonica, 2 years transplanted, per 100	50	0
„ „ 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	2	6
„ dumosa, 4 ft., in pots, grafted, each	10	6
„ Fraseri, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	6	0
„ „ 4 in., in pots, each	1	0
„ grandis, 6 in., in pots, grafted, each	63	0
„ nigra, 1 ft., in pots, each	25	0
„ nobilis, 4 to 6 in., in pots, grafted, each	15	0
„ „ 1 ft., in pots, each	30	0
„ Nordmanniana, 2 to 3 in., in pots, grafted, each	21	0
„ „ 1 ft., in pots, each	105	0

CONIFERÆ—continued.

	s.	d.
Picea pectinata, 1 year seedling, per 1000	5	0
„ „ 1 year transplanted, per 1000	15	0
„ „ 2 years transplanted, per 1000	25	0
„ Pichta, 2 in., in pots, each	2	6
„ Pindrow, (*true*) 2 to 3 in., in pots, each	63	0
„ „ 9 in., in pots, each	105	0
„ Pinsapo, 2 years transplanted, per 100	50	0
„ „ 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	1	6
„ spectabilis, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	2	6
„ „ 1½ ft., in pots, each	15	0
Cedrus Deodara, 4 in., in pots, each	3	6
„ „ 6 in., in pots, each	5	0
„ „ 9 in., in pots, each	7	6
„ „ 1½ ft., in pots, grafted, each	7	6
„ Lebani, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	6	0
„ „ 4 in., in pots, each	0	9
„ „ 6 in., in pots, each	1	0
„ „ 15 in., in pots, each	2	6
„ „ 18 in., in pots, each	3	6
Larix americana, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	4	0
„ europæa, 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	6
„ „ 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	6
„ „ 1 year transplanted, per 1000 . 5s. to	7	6
„ „ 2 years transplanted, per 1000 . 8s. to	10	0
„ „ (from Tyrol seed), 1 year seedling, per 1000	2	6
„ „ „ 2 years seedling, per 1000	5	0
„ „ „ 1 yr. transpl., per 1000, 7s. 6d. to	10	0
„ „ „ 2 yrs. transpl., p. 1000, 10s. 6d. to	12	0
„ macrocarpa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	4	0
„ microcarpa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	4	0
„ „ 2 ft., in pots, each	3	6
„ pendula, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
„ sibirica, 4 in., in pots, each	7	6
„ virginiana, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	4	0
Cupressus australis, 1½ ft., in pots, each	2	6
„ capensis, in pots, each	5	0
„ elegans, 1 ft., in pots, each	3	6
„ glauca, of Lebanon, in pots, each	3	6
„ lusitanica, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
„ „ fol. argenteis, 1½ ft., in pots, each	3	6
„ occidentalis, 1½ ft., in pots, each	7	6
„ sempervirens, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
„ „ 2 years seedling, per 100	3	6
„ „ 4 in., in pots, each	0	6
„ „ 9 in., in pots, each	0	9
„ „ 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
„ „ horizontalis, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
„ thujoides, 1 ft., in pots, each	1	6
„ „ fol. aureis, 3 in., in pots, each	3	6
„ thurifera, 9 in., in pots, each	7	6
„ torulosa, 1 year seedling, per doz.	6	0
„ „ 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	1	0
„ „ 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	1	6
„ „ 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	2	0
„ Tournefortia, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	9
„ „ 1 ft., in pots, each	1	0
„ „ 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
Juniperus Bedfordensis, small, in pots, each	5	0
„ communis, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
„ cracovia, 4 in., in pots, each	10	6
„ excelsa, 9 in., in pots, each	5	0
„ „ 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	7	6
„ Gossamthania, 1½ ft., in pots, each	5	0
„ hibernica, 9 in., in pots, each	2	6
„ Hudsoniana, 4 in., in pots, each	7	6
„ Lycia, 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	2	6
„ Oxycedrus, 1 ft., in pots, each	2	6
„ „ taurica, 1 ft., in pots, each	1	6
„ phœnicea, 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	1	0
„ prostrata, each	0	9
„ pendula, 3 to 5 in., in pots, each	10	6
„ „ 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	15	0
„ recurva, in pots, each	1	6
„ Sabina, 1 ft., in pots, each	1	6
„ sibirica, 1 ft., in pots, each	1	6
„ suecica, 6 in., each	0	6
„ „ 1 ft., each	0	9
„ „ upright var., 1 ft., each	0	9
„ virginiana, 1 year seedling, per 100	12	6
„ „ 1½ ft., each	0	6
Thuja articulata, 4 to 6 in., each	2	6
„ occidentalis, 2 years seedling, per 100	2	6
„ „ 4 in., per 100	7	6
„ „ 2½ ft., each	1	0
„ „ fol. variegatis, 1½ ft., in pots, each	7	6
„ orientalis, 2 years seedling, per 100	10	0
„ „ small, per 100	12	6
„ „ 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	0	6
„ „ 10 to 15 in., in pots, each	0	9
„ „ 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
„ pendula, 3 to 5 ft., in pots, each	10	6
„ „ 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	15	0
„ tatarica, 2 years seedling, per doz.	9	0
„ „ 1 ft., in pots, each	5	0
Taxodium distichum, 1½ ft., each	1	6
Taxus baccata, 4 to 6 in., per 100	15	0
„ „ 1½ to 2 ft., per 100	25	0
„ canadensis, 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	0	9
„ hibernica, 6 to 12 in., each	1	0
„ „ 2½ to 3 ft., each	3	6
„ „ fol. aureis variegatis, 6 in., in pots, each	7	6
Araucaria imbricata, 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	3	6
„ „ 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	5	0
„ „ 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
„ Cunninghami, 8 ft., in pots	30*l.*	0
„ excelsa, 2 ft., in pots	63	0
„ brasiliensis, 6 ft., in pots	84	0
Belis jaculifolia, 1 ft., in pots, each	2	6
„ „ 2 ft., in pots, each	5	0

PETER LAWSON AND SON, EDINBURGH,
Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

AGENTS,—Messrs. W. and J. NOBLE, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London.

ALEX. PONTEY begs to call the attention of the Public to his splendid PELARGONIUM, WOOD'S COUNTESS OF MORLEY, which, in consequence of the smallness of his Stock, could not be sent out last season; but having again this season proved it, he can with confidence recommend it as first-rate, price 21*s.* each. Also the following—Wood's Royal Pet, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Do. Macbeth, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Do. Eros, 10*s.* 6*d.* The Countess obtained the Gold Medal at Plymouth in 1842, and was exhibited at Chiswick in June following, where it was universally admired.

A. P. also begs to offer Seeds of a new crimson Convolvulus, received from Brazil (beautiful); and also Phlox Drummondii, saved from several splendid varieties, of which he has a large stock.—Packing will be commenced the first week of December.

Plymouth Nursery, November 8, 1843.

NORLAND NURSERY, NOTTING-HILL, LONDON.

R. E. GOWER takes this opportunity of offering an assortment of DUTCH BULBS, which are particularly good. Fine plants of Araucaria Braziliensis. Some large plants of Camellias, very full of bloom. 1-year transplanted Beech, at 4*s.* per 1000. Flower and Garden Seeds, among which he has a small quantity of Cormack's Prince Albert Pea, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per qrt.

BRUGMANSIA SPE. NOVA.

THOS. BRIDGFORD AND SON, Spa Field Nursery, Ball's Bridge, Dublin, having a fine stock of the above plant, which will prove a valuable addition to the Greenhouse, from its propensity to flower in plants at 12 to 18 inches high. It is perfectly distinct from all of the species. Strong established plants are now ready for sending out at 10*s.* 6*d.* each. Thos. B. and SON have also a fine specimen plant of the same, with three flowers now expanded; it is three feet high, well furnished, which they will dispose of. B. Spe.—Plant flowers abundantly on small specimens; flowers about the same length as those of B. suaveolens, with the calyx full half the length of the corolla, both white; flowers highly perfumed; the rim of the corolla is divided into five long points; rim and calyx much reflexed, which, with the long calyx, give the plant a decided character; the throat of the corolla is of a beautiful greenish white colour.

Answer to "J. C. L." *Gardeners' Gazette, May 28th*, 1842:—"If your Brugmansia retains its large spathaceous calyx, it must be new. Floïapondia is the name given to B. coccinea. We are not acquainted with the present species. It does retain its large spathaceous calyx.—*J. C. L.*"

A plant having been sent by us to Mr. Low, Clapton, with seven flowers expanded, to be by him exhibited at the Chiswick Horticultural Show in August, 1843, the flowers of which were injured in its transmission, consequently was not exhibited; it has since flowered with Mr. Low, and is noticed in "Paxton's Botanical Magazine" for September, 1843. The seeds of the above Species were received by J. C. Lyons, Esq., Ladiston, Westmeath, from Chili, from whom we received our plant.

The Double White Brugmansia, noticed by DR. LINDLEY in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, September 16th, 1843. Seeds of which were also received from Chili by "J. C. L.," along with B. Spe. Nova, plants of which T. B. and SON will have ready to send out in May, 1844. 48, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.

J. AND J. FAIRBAIRN are induced from the uncertainty upon which they hold the Manor-street Nursery (situated contiguous to the Home Nursery, Clapham Rise, where attention will be given to all applications), to effect a Sale of the Stock at as early a period as possible, consequently beg to solicit the attention of Gentlemen and the trade to the large and remarkably healthy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large Laurels, twice transplanted, of extra growth; Portugal Laurels, very handsome; Green Hollies, of various sizes; Evergreen Privets, fine Standard and Dwarf Roses in great variety, fine standard flowering Thorns, Almonds, Æsculus, Robinias, and other Ornamental Trees, and Evergreen and flowering Shrubs, with a large stock of fine standard and dwarf, trained and untrained Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, of the most approved kinds, and of growth rarely equalled; also, a large assortment of Forest Trees, consisting of Limes, Elms, Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Spanish and Horse Chesnuts, Mountain Ash, Poplars, and Spruce, and Scotch Firs; also a large number of Gooseberries and Currants, of excellent growth, and of the best varieties in cultivation, to all of which J. & J. F. respectfully invite the inspection of Gentlemen and Nurserymen, flattering themselves that the general character of the Stock is such as to ensure unqualified satisfaction, and which they are disposed to offer at very moderate prices for cash.

J. & J. F. respectfully beg to call the attention of Gentlemen to their advertisement of Heaths, &c., which has appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the two last weeks.

Nurseries, Clapham, near London, November 10, 1843.

NEW DAHLIAS. — SPARY'S "LADY ANTROBUS" AND "AURANTIA."

E. SPARY begs most respectfully to solicit the attention of Nurserymen, Florists, and Amateurs, to the above new and distinct Seedlings, and begs to apprize the trade that he intends letting them out in dry-roots, and solicits their early orders, as the Stock is limited.

E. S. has no hesitation in asserting "Lady Antrobus" to be the best edged Seedling of the year: it was acknowledged at the grand Salt-hill Exhibition to be a decided improvement on that much-esteemed variety "Beauty of the Plain," and will not only prove a great acquisition as a show-flower to the most limited grower, but also a very ornamental flower-garden Variety. Height 2ft. 6in., excellent habit, blooms on stiff stems well above the foliage, constant and profuse Bloomer, great depth, fine form, and full centre. Colour clear, white ground, tinted with a beautiful scarlet lake. Received prizes and notices of the Press as follows:—1st at Salthill, 1st at Fortsea, 2d at Salisbury Plain, held at Stonehenge, at which 30 entries for Seedlings only, Keynes's "Standard of Perfection," and "Lady Antrobus" placed; 2d at the London Floricultural Society; 2d at Chippenham; 1st, 2d, and 3d, at Stockwell Surrey Show.—Class showing with old Varieties: Exhibited at the Surrey Gardens (vide *Gardeners' Gazette*, Sept. 23, p. 203); six Blooms sent to Mr. Glenny (see report in the same Paper, Sept. 2, p. 152); six Blooms sent to the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 23, p. 665. "Lady Antrobus" is a flower of good substance, and good general form, and will prove a desirable and useful flower; was also exhibited at Uxbridge on the 5th Sept., with Aurantia, not for competition. The same evening classed by the London Floricultural Society. Per ground-root, price 10*s.*; Plants 10*s.* 6*d.*

"Aurantia," distinct orange-buff, fine form, shell-Petal, good substance and centre, a fine show-flower, of good habit; height 3ft. Classed by the London Floricultural Society, at their grand Exhibition, on the 20th Sept. 1842; 5th Sept., 1843. Classed by the same Society 8th Sept.; received a first-class Prize at Chippenham; 19th Sept., nine Blooms sent to the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (see Report, p. 665); 27th Sept., 1st prize at Stockwell, for the best orange class showing; price per ground-root, 63*s.*; Plants, 7*s.* 6*d.* A Post-office order will be required from unknown correspondents.—Denford, Hungerford, Nov. 1, 1843.

WM. HEALE AND SON, NURSERYMEN, &c., beg most respectfully to acquaint the Public and Trade in general that they have still a large stock, both Standards, Dwarf, and Trained, of their celebrated HYBRID PLUM, raised between the Greengage and Orleans. And as their circular of last season respecting it was limited to their immediate connexion, they now call the attention of the public to the following particulars: colour yellow, inclining to russet next the sun, size of a modern Apricot, possesses the flavour of the Greengage, with the prolific habits of the Orleans, and bears abundantly either as a standard or trained, constituting a most important addition to our hardy fruits, and ought to be grown in all collections. Fine three-year-old trees, 3*s.* 6*d.* each; do. trained, 5*s.* each.

Nurseries, Caine and Devizes, Nov. 10, 1843.

SPLENDID NEW LATE PEACH—MORTON'S WALBERTON ADMIRABLE.

THIS Splendid Variety was raised at Walberton House, in Sussex, the seat of R. PRIME, Esq., and is a Seedling from the Noblesse, which it much resembles both in size and flavour; it possesses all the fine qualities of its parent, but its great merit consists in its ripening fully five weeks later. A fruit was sent to Dr. LINDLEY in 1841, from whom we have received the highest testimonial. The tree is a fine, free, and hardy grower; the fruit is full size, melting, and of excellent flavour; it is a truly desirable variety, and one which no good garden ought to be without.

Good strong maiden plants can be obtained of ALEX. WEBB, Nurseryman, Westergate Nursery, Arundel, Sussex; of Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, Leadenhall-street; and of Messrs. HAY, ANDERSON, and SANGSTON, Newington Butts, London—at One Guinea per plant.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 417. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l*. 10*s*.; British Queen, 1*l*., and Eliza, 10*s*. per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Nov. 10, 1843.

Just published, in One Volume 8vo., price 3*s*. 6*d*. to Fellows of the Society, and 5*s*. to others, (or postage free, upon receipt of a Post-office order, price 5*s*. to Fellows of the Society, or 6*s*. 6*d*. to others,)

A CATALOGUE OF THE FRUITS CULTIVATED in the GARDEN of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. (Third Edition.) Containing the Names, Synonyms, Colour, Size, Form, Quality, Use, Time of Ripening, and many other particulars concerning all the most important varieties of hardy Fruit cultivated in this country.

Sold at the House of the Society, 21, Regent-street, and also by LONGMAN and Co., Paternoster-row; J. HATCHARD, Piccadilly; RIDGWAY, Piccadilly; RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place; and by the principal Booksellers in all parts of the Empire.

A few Copies of the Second Edition of this Catalogue may be had at the reduced price of 1*s*. 6*d*. each.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS

Wednesday, Nov. 15	Society of Arts	8 P.M.
Friday, Nov. 17,	Botanical	8 P.M.
	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 21,	Linnean	8 P.M.

THERE is not a few good people in this world who cannot discover that they form part of a busy restless crowd, sometimes advancing, sometimes receding, but in general rushing onwards with a force that actually leaves many old landmarks behind it and threatens, in this age of discovery, to vanish altogether from the view of the ancient columns and monuments of learning. Such persons are gradually jostled out of the stream of travellers—dreaming by the wayside, they eventually fall into the rear, and, when they awaken from their slumbers, are surprised to find themselves alone.

Gardeners possess no exemption from this general lot of humanity. How many of them do we see sinking into neglect, and ending their days in poverty; complaining of the preference shown to younger men, lamenting the good old times, and wondering how it comes to pass that they, who once were shining lights to their craft, are no longer thought of or esteemed. They cannot discover that they have been standing still, while the crowd has been rolling on, and that although their light is as bright as ever, objects are too far distant for it to illuminate them.

Some recent circumstances have brought these reflections painfully to mind. Take, for instance, the Pine-grower. He was thought something of thirty years ago who could make his Queens average 2 lbs., and a 2½ lb. fruit was a prodigy. And all those men who continue to follow the same routine of cultivation, and obtain the same result, still fondly believe that they continue at the head of this branch of their profession. Then when they see in the newspapers that heavier Pines are procured in this place and that, some of them shake their heads and doubt, others flatly contradict the statements, while some cry out at the injury they occasion them. "Where are these Gardens of Bicton," says one, "in which Queens average above 5½lbs?" He does not give himself the trouble to consult his map, which would have told him that they are near Honiton, and belong to Lady Rolle; but he demands to know where Bicton is. "You must be aware," says another, with the high-sounding signature of "Dunelmensis," "that statements of this kind are calculated to do serious injury to gardeners, whose employers upon reading them become dissatisfied with only seeing fruit of between 2lbs. and 3lbs. weight, the usual size in the best-managed gardens here, and I believe in most places. Two years ago I visited some of the best Pine-growers in the neighbourhood of London, and of many hundreds of Queens I then saw, found only one of 4lbs., very few above 3lbs., and I should say the majority not exceeding 2lbs." And then we are reproached for having allowed ourselves, as is alleged, to be hoaxed by certain statements made in 1841 regarding huge Enville Pines at Thornfield, which "Dunelmensis" was assured—by whom?—by the people at Thornfield? not at all, but—by some fruiterer in Covent Garden, "was all moonshine, as there was never such a production in any part of the world."

These are the persons who lag behind, and are so soon lost to view by the crowds who advance with the stream of discovery. Instead of endeavouring to equal those who are more successful themselves, they reproach us public journalists with not suppressing the instances of higher cultivation. They would have us do injustice to the rising gardener for the sake of him who is in the wane. Or at least, they say, we ought in all such cases to run down to the places where such prodigies of cultivation are said to exist, before we make it known to the public; as if we were bound to doubt the word of respectable men who give their names, or are known to us, for the sake of obliging those whose capacity is not equal to the comprehension of the means by which great results are accomplished. Instead of carping at the success of other men, they should strive to imitate it.

But to the facts, which so many old-fashioned Pine-growers are pleased to doubt. The statements concerning Thornfield and Bicton rest on the authority of our correspondents: we have not seen them. It is not, however, necessary to rake up old single instances of heavy Pines, or to go to France and appeal to the 12lb. Cayennes of Versailles; we have evidence as great as can be desired. We will just beg "Dunelmensis" and all doubters to refer to page 738, where he will find that on the 17th Oct., 1843, a Queen Pine weighing *six pounds four ounces* avoirdupois, was exhibited before the Horticultural Society of London, by Mr. Murray, gardener to the Marquess of Bath; and to the proceedings of that same Society of Tuesday last, where two Queen Pines were again supplied from Lord Bath's Gardens, one of which weighed *five pounds four ounces*, and the latter *five pounds nine ounces*. And these were no long-stalked leafy things, with a forest of gills, and a crown like the leaves of an Artichoke, but clean, well-grown, beautifully swelled fruit, with only two or three withered leaves at the base, as much stalk as was just sufficient to hold them by, and as small a crown as *such* fruit well could have.

The fact is that the old way of Pine-growing was wrong, as we have more than once asserted, and men are only now beginning to find out the art of cultivating that fruit, as we hope one day to show.

No subject in Vegetable Physiology is more interesting, both for theoretical and practical reasons, than the power which seeds undoubtedly possess, under certain circumstances, of preserving their vitality for an apparently indefinite period. It is doubtless true that many of the statements on this subject, to be found in books, are apocryphal; but certainly some are founded in fact, such as the famous case of the Raspberry-seed taken along with the coins of the Emperor Hadrian from an ancient barrow in Dorsetshire, the offspring of which is now to be seen in the Gardens of the Horticultural Society. None among the so-called instances of this excessive longevity have excited more doubt and discussion than what is called Mummy-Wheat; that is to say, Corn taken from mummies, and therefore of the highest antiquity, which has grown when sown. Every year produces cases of this sort about the harvest season, and even this season at least 20 specimens have been sent us of Wheat-ears, purporting to have had a mummial—pardon the word—a mummial origin; and strange to say, they have all proved to belong to the Egyptian Wheat, or *Blé de Miracle*, called by Botanists *Triticum compositum*. We have never, however, succeeded in satisfying ourselves that the Corn from which such Wheat is said to have been produced was really taken from mummy-cases. There is always some defect in the evidence; as was the case with the Tynningham Wheat, mentioned in the *Mark Lane Express* of Oct. 9, 1842, which had been raised from seed *said* to have been produced in Egypt, from plants *said* to have grown from grains *said* to have been taken from a mummy-case. Now all such statements may be true, but there is no proof that they are so; and when we are told that Onions taken from similar receptacles have also grown, *which is impossible*, we may be pardoned for requiring very decisive evidence before we accord our belief in those prodigies. Nevertheless they *may* be true; because we have before us an instance, in the evidence concerning which we find no flaw whatever. We have had it on our table for some months, and produce it now, in order to satisfy the many inquiries that are made about such things.

The history of this Wheat was given by Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper, a most exact and conscientious man, in the *Times* of September, 1840; and to that gentleman we are indebted for the additional facts which we are now able to communicate.

Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, when in the Thebaid, opened an ancient tomb (which had probably remained unvisited by man during the greater part of 3000 years), and from *some alabaster sepulchral vases* therein took with *his own hands* a quantity of Wheat and Barley that had been there preserved. Portions of this grain Sir G. Wilkinson had given to Mr. Pettigrew, who presented Mr. Tupper with 12 grains of the venerable harvest. In 1840 Mr. Tupper sowed these 12 grains, and to show the care with which he preserved their identity we shall quote his own account of his proceedings thereupon. "I ordered," he says, "four gardenpots of well-sifted loam, and, not content with my gardener's care in sifting, I emptied each pot successively into an open newspaper and put the earth back again, morsel by morsel, with my own fingers. It is next to impossible that any other seed should have been there. I then (on the 7th of March, 1840), planted my grains, three in each pot, at the angles of an equilateral triangle, so as to be sure of the spots where the sprouts would probably come up, by way of additional security against any chance seed unseen lurking in the soil. Of the 12 one only germinated, the blade first becoming visible on April 22; the remaining 11, after long patience, I picked out again; and found in every instance that they were rotting in the earth, being eaten away by a number of minute white worms. My interesting plant of Wheat remained in the atmosphere of my usual sitting-room until change of place and air seemed necessary for its health, when I had it carefully transplanted to the open flower-bed, where it has prospered ever since. The first ear began to be developed on the 5th of July; a second ear made its appearance, and both assumed a character somewhat different from all our known varieties. Their small size and weakness may, in one light, be regarded as collateral evidence of so great an age, for assuredly the energies of life would be but sluggish after having slept so long; however, the season of the sowing—spring instead of autumn—will furnish another sufficient cause. The two ears on separate stalks were respectively 2½ and 3 inches long, the former being much blighted, and the stalk about 3 feet in height."

"If, and I see no reason to disbelieve it," says Mr. Tupper, in conclusion, "if this plant of Wheat be indeed the product of a grain preserved since the time of the Pharaohs, we moderns may, within a little year, eat bread made of Corn which Joseph might have reasonably thought to store in his granaries, and almost literally snatch a meal from the kneading-troughs of departing Israel."

Here we have no link lost in the chain of evidence. Sir Gardiner Wilkinson himself opened the tomb, and with his own hands emptied the alabaster vase; of its contents he gave a portion to Mr. Pettigrew, who gave it to Mr. Tupper, who himself sowed it, watched it, and reared it. What better proof can we require? Unless it be alleged that the grains, after all, may have been changed somewhere on the road between the Thebaid and Mr. Tupper's garden. But, upon this point, Mr. Tupper expressly says, in a passage that we have not quoted, that the grains which he sowed were brown and shrunk; which is a just description of some that we too have seen from Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, but which would not apply to any modern Wheat. They looked, indeed, as if they had been scorched.

But there are other proofs, less direct, but equally conclusive, as to the antiquity of the seed sown by Mr. Tupper. Out of twelve grains one only grew; that one produced but two ears—small, blighted at the base, and yielding altogether only 27 grains. Mr. Tupper has favoured us with a drawing of one of them. But in 1841, the second year, when the Wheat was recovering its constitutional vigour, the ears were perfect, and averaged 4½ inches each. In 1842, the renovation being complete, some of the ears measured 7½ inches in length. This, as Mr. Tupper observes, corroborates the idea of a re-awakening from so long a sleep, as if the Wheat had been gradually returning to its pristine vigour. One of these ears of 1842 is now before us, and is so like a good sample of Colonel Le Couteur's Bellevue Talavera, that even the experienced eye of that gentleman is unable to detect a difference. It proved a most abundant bearer: 18 grains in Mr. Mitchell's Nursery Garden, Brighton, having produced 625 ears, which Mr. Hallett of Brighton considers to have contained on an average 55 grains. And this (685, multiplied by 55, divided by 18) gives a productiveness equal to two thousand and ninety-three fold.



Mummy-Wheat in the first year of its revivification.

But with the quality of this Wheat we do not wish to concern ourselves just now. The important question is, what were the circumstances which preserved the growing power of Sir Gardiner Wilkinson's Wheat from the days of the Pharaohs down to our own time. For if that can be ascertained, a light will necessarily be thrown upon the very important art of preserving seeds artificially. To us it appears that we must ascribe the result entirely to the DRYNESS of the air where the Wheat was kept. And we believe that dryness will have been the true cause of similar results in all other instances. Such is the conclusion at which we long since arrived. ("Theory of Horticulture," pp. 79 and 189). Daily experience confirms our opinion; and reasoning, in the absence of experience, would almost have led to it. Decomposition, which in seeds is the cause of death, can only occur in a damp atmosphere; therefore to keep off a damp atmosphere is to

prevent decomposition, and consequently to arrest the approach of death. And yet how little is this regarded by persons interested in such matters. In a damp country like England no precaution should be neglected to ventilate, at least seed-rooms, if not seeds themselves. And yet what is the practice? The seedsmen pack them in large sacks or huge casks, in close ill-ventilated granaries; and gardeners place them in drawers or bags in the damp and miserable sheds with which some masters so thoughtlessly provide them; farmers in damp barns or outhouses. What can possibly happen with such management except the speedy destruction of vitality, especially when we know how badly our home-grown seeds are in almost all seasons ripened, and how much free moisture they necessarily contain. What wonder that French seeds, ripened in a dry climate and preserved in dry buildings, should often be found so much better than English seed? Our climate offers so many impediments to the preservation of seeds that we cannot afford to neglect a single precaution; and we trust Mr. Tupper's Pharaonic Wheat will have the effect of turning those whom these observations may concern to wiser and better ways.

A COMMENTARY ON CERTAIN PASSAGES IN THE PHYSIOLOGICAL WRITINGS OF THE LATE ANDREW THOMAS KNIGHT.

BY W. WOOD.

(*Concluded from page 771.*)

No. IV.—On the Cultivation of the Pine-Apple. —"The temperature of the house raised by means of *solar heat* from 95° to 105°, sometimes to 110°, no air being given till the temperature exceeded 95°. The compost of *thin green* turf *chopped* very small, and pressed *very closely* whilst wet; a circular piece of the same material being inserted to occupy the bottom of each pot: having found this substance most efficacious for draining &c., and subsequently of facilitating the removal of a plant from one pot to another *without loss of roots*. The pots *elevated* upon brick piers near the glass."—*Horticultural Transactions*, vol. iv.

Remarks.—This paper bespeaks an advance in the principles of cultivation, and tends to illustrate the first principles of Horticulture. There is the application of higher agencies, which, in some measure, may be regarded as a new power, subservient to the highest possible effects in cultivation; and, in the "chopped green turf, is given a texture and mechanical arrangement, adapted to the power of the agency applied, and the attainment of a uniform circulation of moisture." This paper may also be considered a full illustration of the following opinion given at p. 112 of Paxton's Magazine, viz.:—"Atmospheric and solar influence should be so modified as to balance the power of absorption to which plants are exposed, &c." There are also valuable inferences to be drawn from the use of *chopped turf*, as a "substratum" or drainage; perhaps a perfect system of cultivation will include the complete subserviency of the *mechanical* to the *assimilative* process in the economy of vegetation. The *safe* "removal of plants from one pot to another, without loss of roots," appears to be a dim recognition of that "Principle of Horticulture" by which an accumulative system of cultivation must either stand or fall, viz., that "for the maintenance of a plant in health, it is indispensable that the supply of fluid by the roots should be continued and uninterrupted" (Principles, 32). Here it may be observed, that until it can be proved that the removal of plants from one pot to another does, in *no wise*, affect them injuriously under the *same circumstances*, the principle now quoted must for ever decide the question of expediency. The removal of plants without loss of roots is certainly desirable; but the question again recurs—Can they be removed at all without sustaining a loss of that *functional power*, by the continued uniform reciprocal action of which the "supply of fluid by the roots" can alone "be continuous and uninterrupted?" Every hour's experience denies the possibility of this.

No. V.—On the Cultivation of the Cockscomb. —"Treatment similar to the Pine-apple, having a similar object in view. A single flower-stalk of great strength is requisite, the protrusion of which should be retarded as long as possible, consistently with the rapid growth of the plants. Compost, nutritive as possible, and stimulatory; of unfermented horse-dung, *fresh*, burnt turf, decayed leaves. Two parts green turf, the latter being in *lumps* of about *an inch* in diameter, to keep the mass so hollow for escape of water (uniform circulation) and the air to enter. Plants put *very young* (small) into pots 4 inches diameter and 3 inches deep; as soon as the roots had reached the sides, in no degree matted, they were transferred to pots of *a foot in diameter* and 9 inches deep. Particular attention paid to the roots, having reason to think that the *compression* of them in the pot has under all circumstances, a tendency to accelerate the bloom. Under this treatment the plants became large and strong before they manifested a disposition to blossom. Plants placed within a few inches of the glass, and subject to similar heat as the Pine-apple plants."—*Hort. Trans., Nov.* 4, 1830.

Remarks.—The above instance of cultivation may be considered a full recognition of a progressive and accumulative system of cultivation, illustrating a rule to be observed in cultivation generally, that *maturity of growth* should be antecedent to, or contemporaneous with, a development of bloom. It also points out the necessity of a mechanical arrangement of soil being equal to a uniform circulation. A rejection of the ordinary mode of repeated shifts is here decisive of the applicability of small growth to comparatively large masses of soil, if, in the first instance, adapted to the ultimate object, by arrangement, exposure to intense agency, &c.

The risk attendant upon "a compression" of the roots may be adduced as an additional evidence of the evils connected with repeated shiftings. If a slight "compression" of the roots tend to "interrupt" the circulation of fluid from the roots, what must be the effect of the whole inward resisting medium of smaller on larger pots? If "compression" interferes injuriously with ultimate effect, then all inverted growth must be subversive of the vital energy of plants.

FORCING THE NEAPOLITAN VIOLET.

The subject will divide itself under the following heads:—Propagation of Plants; Cultivation or Preparation of do.; Preparation of the Frame or Pit; and Subsequent Management.

I.—*Propagation of Plants.*—Some cultivators obtain their forcing-plants from the old forced plants of the previous season; this is not the best plan, as the plants have become somewhat exhausted, and are apt to produce long-jointed runners. My plan is this:—When I plant my pit or frame for forcing, I plant the remainder which are to spare in a bed of rich soil, with a view to providing runners for the succeeding year. In the end of February, old tan is riddled through them; and on this, by the middle of May, the runners have so luxuriated that they are fit for removing to prepared beds, to undergo the cultivation necessary. I now prepare as many beds as are requisite in an open and warm part of the kitchen-garden; the beds receive a good dressing of equal parts heath-soil, leaf-mould, and strong yellow loam, which is well blended with the bed; no dung is used at this stage of the process, as my object is to obtain an early, stout, and firm plant, but not a gross one. The plants are set out a foot apart each way, and throughout the summer are kept free of weeds and runners, and freely watered through the months of May, June, and July, if necessary. In August I suffer them to become rather dry, which induces a sort of rest, and enables the plant to concentrate its energies for the production of blossom; this temporary cessation of their fitful luxuriance I find of considerable importance, as the plants by this time, if they have taken well to the soil, are generally somewhat rampant, and, as a necessary consequence, spawn forth a superfluity of long-jointed runners; now there is no great harm, so far, if their pride be timely arrested.

If the cultivation above described be systematically pursued, the plants will be fit to remove to their winter-quarters by the middle of September.

The grand *desideratum* now is a pit or frame with bottom-heat. This last is a prime secret in the affair. Most cultivators think they have done ample justice to this lovely winter-flower when they have planted them on the remains of an old Melon-bed, afterwards depending on a sort of winter-forcing by hot linings; this, however, in my opinion, is mistaking in some degree the habits and capacities of the plant. The plant, it is well known, is impatient of confined damps, and would rather be on an old hedge-back than in the finest pit extant; now, if the plants are grown late, and the ladies require them in bloom by November, there is no alternative but this attempt at forcing them, which I most strenuously repudiate. I merely contend that by an early application of bottom-heat through part of September and October, in conjunction with the cultivation as above, there will be little necessity for hot linings, or, in fact, for any renewal of artificial heat; the only remaining points being to keep out the frost—give air most freely—and shut up warm early when sunshine occurs. However, to the point.

I pretend not here to dictate the mode of acquiring bottom-heat; and I have no doubts whatever on my mind that we are not merely on the eve of a revolution in these things, but actually at the day-spring itself. The bottom-heat I advise is 70 to 80 degs. as near as may be, and if this can be ensured steadily, or rather slowly declining for a month or six weeks, all is right.

The plants should be placed in the pit, or bed, about nine inches apart each way, and should be removed with good balls of earth. My plan of planting is this:—After securing the necessary bottom-heat, I place a layer of old rotten hotbed-manure, three inches thick, on the fermenting matter; the surface of this last is brought to within 10 inches of the lights back and front, and of course nearly parallel to the roof. The balls are placed in the manure, and filled up as the planter proceeds, with the following compost, pressed firmly around the plants:—

Strong maiden yellow loam	4 parts
Old leaf-soil	1
Rotten horse and cow-dung, thoroughly decomposed	2
Sandy heath-soil	3

Immediately they are finished I give them three or four gentle waterings with tepid water, in rapid succession—in fact, all within two days, and I repeat the same process about the middle of October; after which period they never receive a drop until the beginning of February.

The subsequent management now proceeds entirely on the habits of the plant, viz., impatience of frost and humidity of atmosphere, to which I might add an equal impatience of dry heat, as produced by flues or pipes, although I am of opinion that a small hot-water pipe in the pit would be of advantage occasionally, if the fire were worked with much caution and with a continual respect to the habits of the plant.

The routine of business through the winter is to cover up well at night with mats, and in severer weather, hay and straw besides, and to be equally particular to get a circulation of dry air on every little occasion, never letting an opportunity slip.

The plant is naturally fond of a soil somewhat rich, and for this reason I place the balls immediately in contact with the manures. As, however, manures are, as I suppose, rather absorbent of atmospheric moisture, I use a considerable portion of heath-soil in the frame mixture, and I find that theory and practice perfectly agree as to this material, for when once dry on the surface, it keeps dry, and I believe acts also in some degree as an antiseptic.

Violets are generally much annoyed with slugs, which deface the flowers. When such is the case I sprinkle the bed all over with a good coat of coarse river-sand, in a dry state, and when the plants are perfectly dry: this is with me an infallible preventive. I have grown Violets for 23 years, and every winter I can find some slight room for improvement. Those, however, who strictly follow the principles here laid down, will seldom want Violets from the end of October to the end of April.—*Robert Errington, Oulton Park.*

ON THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOTHOUSES.

(*Continued from page 772.*)

Although I may have incidentally verged into the subject of bottom-heat, I may be excused, inasmuch as it is intimately blended with my general topic, in the tank system, for that process is made to affect both soil and atmosphere at once. It would be endless to notice the various modifications under which this process exists, or to settle the claims of contending parties for originality of conception and superiority of detail. Two lessons from the great school of nature will suffice to guide us in the estimate of means brought under our cognizance, and their proper application. First, the temperature of the soil, particularly in warm climates, varies little in uniformity, except at the very surface, by night and day; second, the atmospheric temperature varies considerably, being colder by night than it is by day. If we wish therefore to follow nature, which is undoubtedly our truest guide, our heating apparatus for soil and atmosphere should be separately under our full control. There can be no doubt that this difference of soil and atmospheric temperature may to a certain extent be effected in the ordinary tank system, by confining a portion of the sun's heat by day; but in order to possess full power over the pit and air of a hothouse, another arrangement is necessary. For this purpose, instead of using a simple boiler with one flow and one return-pipe, it is made compound or double, with two pipes of each sort.* One set of these is connected with the tanks in the ordinary way, for bottom-heat; while the other is united with water-pipes to give atmospheric temperature. Both flow-pipes, after leaving the boiler, are furnished with throttle valves, by which means the communication of hot water to both tank and water-pipes can be permitted or withheld at pleasure; by this means a complete control is exercised over both the bottom-heat and atmospheric temperature, so that each can be regulated to the nicety of a degree. This is probably the most complete apparatus for heating a hothouse requiring bottom-heat which can be employed.

Light.—Under this head I shall be very brief. When one considers the intense flow of light many of our tender plants must receive in their native regions, and that the glass covering of our hothouses always, under the most favourable circumstances, throws off a portion of the light reaching its surface, the necessity for constructing these as *lightsome* as possible must be apparent. MM. Bouguer, Lambert, and others, determined by experiment that the nearer the perpendicular light falls on the surface of glass, the more of that light passes through. The sun alters its position least in the same time when on the meridian, or rather about it, that is, about noon. Moreover plants require most light when in the vigour of their growth. These three facts combined will lead us to the proper slope of a house for plants we are cultivating, giving it an inclination at right angles to the sun's rays at noon at that season of the year we wish for most light. The technical formula will, for this angle, be—

$$\text{The latitude of the place} = \begin{matrix}\text{sun's declination of same name.}\\ \text{sun's declination of different name.}\end{matrix}$$

Thus, if we take London as an example, whose latitude is 51° 31′ N.; and if a slope is required for the greatest light at midsummer, the sun's declination at that time is 23° 29′ N., which is subtracted from the latitude 51° 31′ N., both being of one name North, and leaves 28° 2′ as the angle or slope of the roof with the horizontal, for a midsummer house at the latitude of London. This is rather a flat roof I acknowledge, and not so easily kept tight as a steeper slope; but 30° will do very well when properly executed, as I have the experience of in one of my own. In steeper slopes than the above there are two periods in the year when the greatest amount of light is admitted by them. If we take a slope of 45°—which is, in fact, a very common one for Vineries—the sun's rays enter it equally and with greatest freedom about the 7th of April and 7th of September, periods which may be taken advantage of accordingly. Curvilineal roofs have been constructed for the purpose of opposing at all times a portion of their surface perpendicular to the sun's rays, and at the same time, being of iron, to present as little opaque surface as possible. For conservatories these are unrivalled, both for elegance of appearance, and a regular supply of light at all seasons of the year; but it is evident they cannot give so full a flood of light as straight roofs can do, at a particular season, when that may be desirable; and it is, therefore, unlikely that they will ever supersede the ordinary roof in the common purposes of gardening. Having said thus much on the south slope proper for the

* I perceive I am anticipated in Burbidge and Healy's plan, of date 21st October. See advertisement in *Chronicle*.

admission of the greatest amount of light, another fact must be attended to in the construction of plant-houses, and that is the familiar one of plants always growing towards the strongest light. If the light, therefore, is admitted only in one direction, the plants will infallibly shoot out in that direction, and it is only by a process of continual turning and tying that they can be kept erect. In steep-roofed greenhouses this is particularly the case, but in those more flat it is much less so, for most light being admitted through the glass perpendicularly, the plants advance to meet it perpendicular to the glass. To obviate as much as possible this tendency, there ought to be a north slope as well as a south, and in fact light ought to be admitted from all aspects of the sky. The foregoing remarks all apply to houses for plants which naturally grow exposed to the full influence of the sun: for such as delight in the shade, a habitation should be provided accordingly.—*J. L.*

(To be continued.)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XLV.

A few weeks back, when pointing out some of the greatest defects in garden scenery, I enumerated borders deficient in soil as one of them, and I would now add another defect, viz, indiscriminate mixture of shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants. There is not the least objection to allowing the Aconite, the Snowdrop, or Crocus to peep from beneath the branches of shrubs, so long as they appear to have sprung up naturally, but there is a great objection to surrounding a noble shrub with dug ground, so as to impart to it an artificial appearance. In the scenery of a pleasure garden the object of the cultivator should be to have everything as well grown as possible, and to allow each plant to assume its most natural form. To attain this the plant must be properly exposed to air and light on all sides in the growing season, and therefore it is not only wrong but positively injurious to shrubs or trees to allow them to be crowded with herbaceous plants. For the first two or three years after the trees are planted, herbaceous plants may be cultivated among them for the sake of covering the ground; but after the shrubs have attained any size, a very different course should be pursued. Then the ground should be turfed up close to the shrubs, and beds for the cultivation of flowering plants be formed in such places along the line of shrubbery as is most suitable for their cultivation.

I offer these remarks at this time from the conviction that the Amateur more frequently fails in the cultivation of his pet plants from this indiscriminate mixture than from any other cause, because the roots of the shrubs rob the other plants of their nutriment, and therefore it is impossible that they can flourish. I would, therefore, earnestly impress upon the Amateur the necessity of thinning out the trees and shrubs where they are at all crowded, so as to allow each plant to become a handsome single specimen, and to turf the ground close up to the shrubs and cultivate his herbaceous plants in beds by themselves. In this manner he can give both classes of plants the treatment most suitable to them, which it is impossible to do when they are mixed in the same bed. Shrubs and trees are also much injured by annually digging among them, but on this subject I shall have some remarks next week.

With greenhouse plants and plants in pits or frames, the principal care for the next two months will be to keep them clean, and as dry as is consistent with their not suffering for the want of water. Nothing is more injurious to plants at this season than to allow them to be infested with insects or decaying leaves, because, as they are in a dormant state, the loss of every leaf is the loss of the life-blood of the plant, and therefore must be attended with injury. Every decayed leaf should be removed directly it is perceived, as should also every speck of mildew or moss that may collect on the plant or soil. Plants of all descriptions will now require very little water, but they cannot have too much air in fine weather.

The bloom of Rhododendrons and Azaleas is likely to be a failure in many places next spring, and therefore, where it is desired to remove large plants, this will be a good season to do so, as they will not sustain so severe a check as if they were covered with bloom.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Large Pines.—Observing at page 773 a correspondent signing himself "Doumhuil," and another, doubting the accuracy of my statement respecting the weights of four Queen Pine-apples, published correctly at page 759, I regret having omitted sending the dimensions, &c. of each fruit. I now beg to forward it, and at the same time to say that such Queen Pines are no particular novelty here.

No.	Weight.	Length.	Circumference.	Length of Crown.	Length of Stalk.
1	6lb. 2oz.	11 in.	18 inches	2 in.	3 in.
2	5 7	10½	17 ,,	2	3
3	5 9	10½	17¼ ,,	3	3
4	5 0	9	16 ,,	3	4

If anonymous correspondents will come out of their hiding-places and furnish their proper names and addresses, I will endeavour to answer their questions and remove their doubts; but I decline altogether replying to anonymous doubters. I have myself been in practice under several cultivators of this King of fruits, both in this country and in the north; have visited many Pine-growing establishments, and have read much concerning Pine culture, but the method here practised is altogether different from anything I have before seen or heard of. The "Gardener's Magazine" announces that the method is there to be published very soon, and I suspect it will cause more consternation among the Pine cultivators, through its simplicity and certain success, than the weight of those four little Queens have done.—*W. Dawson, Bicton Gardens, 6th Nov., 1843.*

Rosa Hardii.—I should be glad to know the real history of this plant. I have for some time been endeavouring to discover if any rule can be found for the estimation of the probable effect of the male parent on the appearance of hybrid plants. In certain tribes the male type is very strongly developed in the progeny, but there are others on which I have been able to form no decided opinions. As soon as I saw the notice of Rosa Hardii in Paxton, for October, I became very desirous to know more of the history of a hybrid in which the type of one of the parents was so remarkably predominant; the statement in Paxton that it was a hybrid between R. berberifolia and R. involucrata, was about as unsatisfactory and indefinite as could well be imagined. In the first place, it took no notice of the relative sexes of the reputed parents; and, in the second, it does not present the smallest resemblance to R. involucrata. I accordingly searched further, and in "Gore's Rose Fanciers' Manual," 1838, I found "Rosa Hardii berberifolia obtained this year, by the accidental impregnation of that remarkable plant, the Rosa simplicifolia, or R. monophylla (Lowea berberifolia, Lindl.), by R. microphylla growing near it." Now this was a much more probable pedigree for the plant if the leaves only were to be considered, but when I observe that the flower is of quite as deep a colour as berberifolia itself, the question arises, how can this be—how can a mixture of a pink Rose with a yellow one produce another yellow without a trace of pink in it? Besides, there is another difficulty in the way; berberifolia is a single Rose, microphylla a very double one: is it, therefore, likely that the pollen produced by the hundreds of anthers of the flower producing the seed, should have failed to effect that which is reputed to have been done by the scanty pollen of the other? Persons who pay attention to the raising of hybrids well know the great care required to prevent any portion of the pollen of the female plant from touching the stigma, because they have found by experience that in general the contact of the smallest portion of the proper pollen renders all their attempts abortive. All that appears certain about the plant in question is, that it was raised from seed of R. berberifolia; I am, therefore, inclined to think that it is no hybrid at all, but merely a seminal variety; at the same time, I should like to know if there is any other account of it than those I have mentioned, because, hybrid or not, it is doubtless a very remarkable plant.—*J. C. B.* [We have always understood that one of its parents was R. clinophylla.]

Protection for Plants.—I had raised since the middle of last July, in the open air, on Mr. Catleugh's plan, several hundred Pelargoniums, which were exposed in pots to the severe frosty nights occurring in the middle of October, after much rain. Every leaf, and the surface of the earth in every pot, were stiffly frozen, and in the hollow of many of the leaves were thick globules of ice. The whole were left unshaded from the sunshine which succeeded, and syringing with cold water was not resorted to. On many of the plants several of the leaves perished, and about a dozen of the plants perished altogether. Had the cuttings been struck and reared under glass, probably about a dozen only would, under the above circumstances, have survived. This leads to the notice of an excellent article in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," for the present month, on "Economy in Floriculture," recommending external coverings for greenhouses, during severe frost, in preference to fire-heat. Nevertheless, so long as the thermometer shall retain the privilege of sinking in midwinter nights in the open air, from 30° nearly to zero, the ready, safe, and easy protection, which fire-heat affords will be commonly employed. Coverings can only retain heat, they cannot supply it; hence the universal adoption of some means affording a source of warmth. Perhaps the natural source found at a few feet below the surface of the earth, could be successfully taken advantage of for the preservation of vegetable life, by means of a platform made to slide up and down in a pit, under a glass frame kept thickly covered in severe nights. This might be effected by proximity to the glass during the day, and security from frost during the night, with exemption from stimulus.—*C.*

Blackberry Jelly.—In the receipt for Blackberry Jelly, I ought to have said to every pint of *juice* add 1 lb. of loaf-sugar. The stewed fruit, after the juice is drained off, is to be thrown away; and it is the juice which is reduced to jelly.—*G. W., Warwickshire.*

Asclepias curassavica.—This plant is now in flower in my garden. It was put out early in the summer, and my place is one of the most exposed in the island. We have had a frost, which affected my Dahlias, and entirely destroyed a magnificent Gourd plant, grown from seed sent by Colonel Stoddart from Bokhara. I write this, in consequence of reading in a late Number of the *Chronicle* that it is thought the plant cannot grow elsewhere than in a stove. The Mahernia incisa and Gesneria elegans have both flowered in the open ground, besides others usually grown in-doors. I have some young plants from the seed of the Tacsonia pinnatistipula, apparently hybridised by the P. Buonapartii; no fruit save those impregnated matured their seed; the foliage at present is peculiar.—*T. J., Jersey.*

Forest Pruning.—"Quercus," in your *Chronicle* now before me, states, "My only fear is, and my only reason for writing this, is to caution planters against carrying the practice too far by continuing it after it should be entirely laid aside, for there is a mistaken tendency that way far too prevalent amongst us." Now, Sir, this practice has been continuing uninterruptedly since 1814 by Dr. Thackeray, —and with what success? Come and examine for yourself, or depute some one on whom you can rely, who will report to you the condition of his woods, and I have no doubt confirm the report of your two correspondents, "Humphreys" and "R. S. L.," (Scott Russel of Edinburgh) a man well known in the scientific world. You are also aware that the Doctor managed, from the year 1804, Mr. Wilson Jones's plantations in the same manner till that gentleman came of age. Dr. T. is pursuing the same system at this moment, and will have a number of hands so engaged the greater part of the winter—that is, in pruning hedge-row trees, and in thinning and pruning his plantations. Can "Quercus" point out a single acre of wood thus treated, in any part of the kingdom during a period of 20 years, which has been a failure? Recollect this land only cost the Doctor one pound per acre, and by the falling of the leaves there is a tolerable herbage in many places, and the mountains all around afford only a miserable pasture to the Welch sheep. —*Cymro.* (Nemo sibi vivat). [If we did not know from the best private authority that Dr. Thackeray's plantations are all that they are described to be, we should believe it, when we have the assertions of so many respectable correspondents in confirmation of it. But we do not attribute their state to the pruning so much as to the care otherwise bestowed on the trees, and to Dr. T.'s general skill. We do not mean to say that this gentleman's pruning has done any harm; probably it has done good; moderate pruning by prudent and skilful persons is useful: but it is because foresters are so often neither the one nor the other that we have urged a discontinuance of the knife and axe. However this matter cannot be discussed in a corner; we shall very soon return to it formally.]

Pruning.—I have observed in several of your late Numbers articles on the old controverted subject of pruning forest-trees. Throughout them all is the erroneous notion that to reduce the head of a tree proportionately augments its stem; and it is this general mistake or error I have endeavoured to combat ever since I took up the subject. The first article I allude to is an outline of "G. Cree's" system of pruning, based on physiological principles, given at p. 691. I cannot enter on a physiological disquisition, but I consider the article to be self-contradictory, as it is argued, "that when the uppermost lateral branches are shortened, &c., the sap has less surface to cover than when allowed to extend to an improper length and thickness." Against this I beg to quote the following statements:*—"For the maintenance of a plant in health it is indispensable that the supply of fluid by the roots should be continued and uninterrupted. 2d. The smallest leaf at the extremity of a branch of a lofty tree must assist in setting in action the absorbing power of the roots, at whatever distance from the other organs these roots act. If this reciprocal action is not maintained without interruption, and if anything occurs to check it during the period of vegetation, the plant will suffer in proportion to the amount of interruption."† This I consider to be sounder Physiology than Mr. Cree's. I have argued for uninterrupted reciprocity from the first; pruning forest-trees certainly tends "to protract or suspend the reciprocal action of their organs, and in proportion impairs their vital energy." (Wood.) Mr. Cree in a communication some time since, if I mistake not, recommended, and said he practised, the removal annually of the lowest tier of branches. I am sure no such practice could be deduced from sound physiological principles, if the object sought was an accelerated growth of timber. I shall now advert to the statements of your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico," and beg to assure him that I am quite as much a friend to planting as either himself, W. H. Humphreys, or Dr. Thackeray, and that too for the good of the public and the ornament of the country. But I contend that these objects, however patriotic in themselves, will never be promoted by any system of pruning that I am aware of. It is quite true that the majority of those who plant, plant for posterity; but posterity will have but little reason to thank the pruner for his operations where these have been carried to any extent. "Pro Bono Publico" calls on me to point out plantations of the same age, extent, and elevation as those at Nerquis; but this is not necessary to the argument. I quite believe all that has been reported of their extent, beauty, and elevation; and quite agree with your correspondent in his concluding sentence. At the same time, I cannot concur in the opinion that the health and beauty of these plantations are attributable to any system of pruning, but to other causes. I have before said that I have no objection to a little knife pruning, judiciously applied when trees are quite young, but to carry it further will, in the exact proportion in which it is applied, certainly frustrate the design it is intended to promote. Since antediluvian times no one lives long enough to see the result of a continued system of pruning till the subjects of it attain the stature of giants; but I venture to say that no forest-tree ever yet attained a large size, or had its growth of stem accelerated by curtailment of its branches, no matter by whose system that curtailment was effected. As "Pro Bono Publico" calls on me to point to plantations of certain extent and elevation, &c. to cope with those at Nerquis, may I call on him to point to any extent of plantation, great or small, at any elevation—40 or 50 years old, that has been subjected to any system of pruning, that would not have been better and more valuable without it? All other things are unobjectionable—such as thinning, &c. Plant judiciously; thin judiciously when needful; but beware of pruners, and systems of pruning—they are dangerous plaything.—*Quercus.*

Advertisements of Boilers.—Is it not odd that scarcely

* Lindley's Principles of Horticulture, p. 32.
† Theory of Horticulture, p. 50.

any of the manufacturers who advertise their Hot Water Apparatus in the *Chronicle*, should (with the exception, I believe, of one,) state the prices of their Boilers? If they did, beginning with the least expensive, and so on, to the highest prices, it might induce many of us country folk to purchase, who are now deterred by supposing such things high priced.—*Amateur.*

Packing Plants for New Zealand.—A correspondent writes that—"Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Apples, Pears, Plums, Gooseberries, and Currants, will bear the voyage if packed in cases lined with zinc, so as to be air-tight, the roots being well packed with damp moss, and the plants well secured from moving with the same substance; no straw should be used, as it ferments with the moisture to the serious injury of the plants. This I have ascertained from experience, as in a collection of fruit trees I received from England, by the *Indemnity*, which were carefully packed with moss only, and were in very good condition; those packed with straw and moss were, from the cause above mentioned, many of them dead, and all more or less injured."

Seedling Pelargoniums.—Most cheerfully do I accede to the wishes of your correspondent in last week's Paper, who styles himself "A Friend to Truth," and will gladly give him information respecting the prizes that have been gained by Lyne's Seedling Pelargoniums this season. Lyne's Princess Alice was exhibited and won a Seedling prize at Chiswick Grand Horticultural Show, June 17; and also another Seedling prize at the meeting of the London Floricultural Society, June 20. Lyne's Celestial received the gold medal at the meeting of the Royal Devon and Cornwall Horticultural Show, May 18; it also received a Seedling prize at Torquay, June 22. Lyne's Princeps was awarded a Seedling prize at the Exeter Horticultural Society's Show, June 8, as well as another at Torquay, June 22. Lyne's Redworth was so nearly equal in merit to Celestial, that the judges said in their reports that they remained undecided as to which they should award the medal. Lyne's White Perfection received the first Seedling prize at the Torbay Horticultural Meeting, June 22, where it was universally admired; so much so that the "Laureate of Devon" particularly noticed it in his poetry on the opening Show of that Society; (see *Chronicle*, p. 740):—

> "Lyne's Seedling Geranium extoll'd to the skies,
> And *soft-soldered* the rivals who show'd for the prize."

In my summer Pelargonium Catalogue, is the following paragraph:—"Lyne's Seedlings have been exhibited in London (at the Chiswick and Floricultural Society's Shows), in Plymouth, Exeter, Torquay, Barnstaple, and Truro, and have won prizes at all the Shows (excepting the two latter, where no Seedling prizes are offered); at which Shows they have been universally admired, and held in high reputation by all Florists who have seen them." I might have mentioned Barnstaple and Truro as well as other places, as quantities of medals have been received from all quarters, in the shape of sovereigns and half-sovereigns. If "A Friend to Truth" had examined the *Chronicle* from time to time, he would have seen the Editor's opinion of these Seedlings given at pp. 431, 433, and 446, of this year.—*W. E. Rendle, F.H.S.*

Heating.—In the "Calendar" of last week, Mr. Beaton after describing Mr. Haycroft's mode of combining flue-heat and water-pipes from the same fire in the Doncraile Pinery, proceeds to quote a passage from one of Mr. Ainger's papers condemning that sort of arrangement. Mr. B. then concludes that Mr. Ainger's theory is refuted by Mr. Haycroft's experiment, and he draws some general inferences in disparagement of science as opposed to practice. I do not quite understand the nature of Mr. Beaton's argument, that, because one person has done what another had disapproved, the latter must of necessity be wrong. Mr. Beaton gives both parties an exceedingly high character, one most justly for science, and the other for skill. I am of opinion that the science which is not good in practice is worth very little; and, on the other hand, I have little faith in the first report of experiments which seem to contradict fairly-deduced principles. We have had too many instances of wonderful rumours to place much reliance upon a first, or even a fiftieth, report. About three years ago it will be recollected that Mr. Penn's system of heating was making a great sensation, and was positively stated in numerous quarters to have produced unheard-of results; while that fever was at its highest, I remember that yourself, and, I think, Mr. Ainger also, denounced it, and since that period I believe the scheme has sunk into oblivion. I remember also that Mr. Ainger condemned the use of *small* pipes, which were at that time generally recommended on account of their becoming quickly heated. Now, instead of small pipes we have tanks—tons of water instead of ounces. Lastly, I think that Mr Ainger advocated a greater attention to soil-heating; and this seems to be the direction which practice is taking. So far, therefore, it appears to me that general principles are more to be depended on than individual practice;—but however this may be, I regret to see science and experience opposed to each other in an unfriendly manner.—*X.* [We thank our correspondent for calling attention to this subject. He will be glad to know that it is Mr. Ainger's intention to resume the subject of heating, with reference to some of the modern propositions.]

Logan Fishpond.—The fishpond here has long been an object of considerable attraction; during the summer and autumn months it is visited almost daily by parties from various localities, and scarcely any strangers from a distance, who may have occasion to come within an ordinary drive, but avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the finny inhabitants of this aquatic prison. A short description of it, I presume, may be interesting to many readers of the *Chronicle*:—It is an artificial salt-water basin, hewn out of the solid rock, 30 ft. deep by 160 ft. in circumference, reckoning from the original surface to the bottom; it contains a depth of 10 feet of water at low tide, and communicates with the sea by one of those fissures or natural tunnels so common on this bold and precipitous coast; the opening is grated to prevent the escape of the fish. The rock around the basin is surmounted by a substantial stone wall, for the better shelter and protection of the area within. This basin was excavated in 1800—the object of it was to have a supply of the finest fish on the shortest possible notice, and at any state of wind or tide, when no boat dared to venture on the stormy billows. These, being regularly fed, are of a superior quality to those fished from the open sea. Attached to the pond is a neat gothic cottage for the accommodation of the fisherman, who supplies the proprietor with fish in ordinary weather from the sea, and replenishes the pond with those that may be little injured in their capture. The following notice of it is extracted *verbatim* from a note under the article *Logan* in the "Topographical, Statistical, and Historical Gazeteer of Scotland:"—"From the inner or back door of the lodge a winding stair-way conducts you to the usual halting-place—a large flat stone projecting into the water, and commanding a view of every part of the aquatic prison. When the tide is out this stone is left completely dry; and here a stranger perceives with surprise a hundred mouths simultaneously opened to greet his arrival. Fish, in fact, hear as well as see; and the moment the fisherman crosses the threshold the pond is agitated by the action of some hundred fins, and otherwise thrown into a state of perfect confusion and anarchy. Darting from this, that, and the other corner, the whole population move, as it were, to a common centre—elevate their snouts—lash their tails—and jostle one another with such violence, that, on a first view, they actually seem to be menacing an attack on the poor fisherman, instead of the creel-full of limpets he carries. Many of the fish are so tame that they will feed greedily from the hand, and bite your fingers into the bargain, if you are foolish enough to allow them. Cod seems to be the prevailing species of fish in this pond, but there are also blochin or glassin, haddocks, flounders, and various other kinds."—*G. Williamson, Logan House, Wigtonshire.*

Fuchsia.—The large Fuchsia in the flower-garden here, of which a report appeared in the *Chronicle* of Aug. 12, is of the Macrostemon species, this being then omitted.—*G. Williamson, Logan House, Wigtonshire.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 7.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. Mr. J. Bagster and Mr. H. Waterer were elected Fellows. From Mr. Robertson, gr to Mrs. Lawrence, was an exceedingly well-grown plant of Gesnera zebrina, having eight spikes richly covered with flowers; a pretty plant of Epidendrum viscosum, with curious long green petals and white fringed labellum, and a plant of Dendrobium denudans, with spikes of small white blossoms. In the same collection were likewise Maxillaria barbatus, with fringed greenish-yellow flowers; Oncidium Pinellianum, a species from Brazil, quite new to gardens; and a plant of Mormodes aromaticum, with brown spotted flowers. There was also a well-grown plant of Cattleya labiata, with two spikes of beautiful light pink blossoms; and a fine specimen of Epiphyllum truncatum violaceum, with pretty purple flowers. This plant was exceedingly handsome, from its pyramidal form; this was effected by grafting it on Cereus speciosissimus, inserting the longest scions at the bottom, the shortest ones at the top, and filling up the intermediate space in the form of a regular pyramid; it was nearly three feet high, and the branches were all in bloom, from top to bottom, which rendered it an object of great interest: a Banksian medal was awarded for this, and the Gesnera zebrina. C. B. Warner, Esq., sent a plant of Oncidium crispum, with a spike of brownish-coloured blossoms. From Mr. Bruce, gr to B. Miller, Esq., was Clerodendrum nutans, with white flowers, having long slender stamens, with brown anthers. Messrs. Chandler and Son, of Vauxhall, exhibited a beautiful cut collection of 36 varieties of Chrysanthemums. From Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, was also a collection of 24 new French varieties of Chrysanthemums in pots. Mr. Murray, gr to the Marquess of Bath, sent two Queen Pine-apples, weighing respectively 5lbs. 4oz., and 5lb. 9oz., and measuring each 5½in. in diameter, and 9½ins. in length; the number of pips were 10. These were exceedingly handsome fruit, and were not produced by mere accident, as those exhibited by Mr. Murray from time to time prove; but were the result of steady successful cultivation and good management. There is little doubt that in a few years the manner of cultivating the Pine will be greatly altered, and that larger and better fruit will be produced than we have hitherto seen. A Banksian Medal was awarded to Mr. Murray for the two Pine-apples. From Mr. Trinder, of Forest-hill, were three Pine-apples, weighing 2lbs. 12oz., 3lbs., and 3lbs. 4oz., and measuring each 5 inches in diameter and 7 inches in length; the number of pips was 8. Mr. Eldridge, gr. to G. H. Ward, Esq., exhibited two bunches of Grapes, weighing 1lb. 4oz. and 1lb. 3oz.; these were said to have been brought from Paris in the year 1840, under the French name of Raisin Monstre; they much resembled the Gros Ribier du Maroc. They, although as ripe as ever they would be, were not so well flavoured as could have been wished; they had had the benefit of all the heat that was given to Muscats, and it was said to have been put on the first week in March: this Grape would require a warmer and better climate than that of Britain to bring it to perfection. From Mr. L. Robson, gr. to W. Gambier, Esq., was a dish of good late Peaches. Mr. H. Kenny, gr. to Viscount Maynard, exhibited a Cassaba, a Pearson's Green-fleshed, and a Netted Green-fleshed Melon; these were stated to have been from plants from which two crops had been cut. From the gardens of the Society were Berberis tenuifolia and ten varieties of Chrysanthemums; they were placed under glass about three weeks or a month ago, and from their having had abundance of light and air, which is so necessary for Chrysanthemums at this season, their flowers were finely coloured. There was also from the same place a collection of Pears, consisting of Urbaniste, Gansell's Bergamot, Doyenné Blanc, Doyenné Gris, and Marie Louise; the latter was from a large tree which had been removed from a wall about three or four years ago, but had not suffered from the operation of lifting and transplanting. There were likewise Duchesse d'Angoulême, Beurré Bosc, Napoléon, Beurré de Capiaumont, a very great bearer, D'Amande, Figue de Naples, and Seckel—this is a good Pear if taken in time, which is about three or four days after it gets ripe. In the same collection were also the following Apples, viz., Golden Reinette, Margil, Loan's Pearmain, Birmingham Pippin, Mère de Ménage, Burns' Seedling, Beauty of Kent, and Waltham Abbey Seedling; also Golden Noble, Lucomb's Seedling, Tower of Glammis, an excellent Kitchen Apple, and Orack Elma, a Persian Apple, having a red tinge, which is different from that seen in European Apples; the flavour somewhat resembles that of the French Calville.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 6.—Robert Brown, Esq., in the Chair. Presents of dried fruits were exhibited from Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Sharpe, and others. A paper was read by Mr. Kippist on the discovery of Backhousia setosa of De Candolle at Saffron Walden, in Essex, by Mr. Joshua Clarke. This plant had been previously described as Picris hieracioides; but there can be no doubt now of its identity with the Backhousia setosa of Europe. A paper was commenced being read from Mr. Griffith, on the sub-class of plants called Rhizantheæ. The author proceeded to examine in detail the characters on which this class was founded; he considered that in each of the characters this class did not differ so much from the other classes as many of the plants undoubtedly referred to them. Their parasitic character differed. Many of the species had a higher vascular development than was supposed. The absence of the embryo in the seed was an inference. There might be an embryo arrested in a stage of development earlier than we are acquainted with in the higher forms of plants. During the reading of this paper the following Members of the Society were ejected for non-payment of their subscriptions:—B. H. Barton, Esq., N. Horley, Esq., G. A. Lake, Esq., H. Leggett, Esq., Dr. Paris, Dr. Ramadge, Dr. Sigmond, Dr. Shaw, Dr. Reynolds, and T. H. Smith, Esq. Professor Forbes exhibited some specimens of Orchidaceous flowers which had been electrotyped, and retained their form and character in a remarkable manner. Messrs. Smith and Varley exhibited their microscopes.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Sept. 1.—J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R.S., &c., President, in the chair. Dr. Wood, of Cork, presented a specimen of Neottia gemmipara, found in Ireland. Dr. Thomas Taylor presented the following species of Jungermanniæ, new to the British Flora:—Jungermannia reclusa (M. S. S. Taylor), J. fragilifolia (M. S. S. Taylor), J. germana (M. S. S. Taylor), and J. riparia (M. S. S. Taylor). Read "Observations on some varieties of Hypna, and on a new species of Lichen," by Dr. Thomas Taylor. The specimens described were collected in North America by Dr. Gavin Watson, and by him presented to the Society. The new Lichen described was named Cenomyce foliacea by Dr. Taylor.

Oct. 6.—John Reynolds, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. Mr. Adam Gerard exhibited a collection of fruit and seeds from Sierra Leone, containing specimens of the Butter and Tallow-tree (Pentadesma butyracea). Read, "Notes of a Botanical Excursion to Tilgate Forest in August last," by the chairman.

Nov. 3.—Hewett C. Watson, Esq., V.P., F.L.S., in the chair. The following papers were read:—"On the Botany of Lichfield," by the Rev. Richard Garnett. "Notes on a Species of Cuscuta found at Duxford, Cambridgeshire," by Mr. Frederick Bond, of Kingsbury. The chairman presented a series of specimens of the common Birch, to show that the forms described by different authors under the names of Betula alba, pendula, glutinosa, and pubescens, are only varieties of one single species, the original Betula alba of Linnæus. Mr. Watson stated that he had repeatedly found, on different branches of the same tree, the various forms of leaf and other characters which were given as the distinctions between these supposed species, and that the leaves of Betula glutinosa or pubescens were produced usually (if not always) on the seedling plants of Betula alba or pendula. Specimens of Primula elatior, from the Bardfield Station, were presented by Mr. E. Doubleday. These specimens were remarkable for the wide variation in the relative length of the calyx and corolla, and also in the form of the leaves, some specimens resembling the Primrose in their tapering leaves, while others had the abruptly-contracted leaves, similar to those of the Cowslip. It was announced that the Herbarium of the Society might be inspected every Friday evening from 7 to 10 o'clock.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

LEIANTHUS NIGRESCENS. Black-flowered Leianthus. (*Greenhouse biennial.*) Gentianeæ. Pentandria Monogynia. This plant is remarkable for the colour of the flower, which approaches more nearly to black than any with which we are at present acquainted. Probably Chamisco and Schlechtendal, in naming it "nigrescens," had an idea that it became black only in drying; and Grisebach and Don even speak of the flowers as white, or probably greenish yellow. In the recent state such is not the case; however, they are of as rich a deep blue, or rather purplish blue black, as a flower can well be. But this singularity is not their only recommendation; they are large, graceful in form and inclination, drooping like a Fuchsia, so numerous as to form a large panicle, two or three feet high, and a foot and a half broad; a great many are in bloom at once, and they continue in perfection for a very long time, if kept cool, and protected from the too powerful rays of the sun. Indeed, with us, in a shady greenhouse, its flowers have been equally profuse and perfect for a period of four months. We scarcely know a more interesting plant that has for many years been introduced to our collections, even at this age of novelties, than the present. Schiede appears to have been the first to discover it at Papantla, in Mexico. But it had been long known to Mr. Skinner as an inhabitant of Guatemala, and to him I am indebted for the plants which were reared from his seeds in the Royal Gardens at Kew. It bids fair to produce seeds with us, and strikes readily from cuttings. The plant appears to be biennial. It produced an upright stem, scarcely branched for about a foot and a half, but sending out annotinous shoots in the autumn, which terminate in a large, much-branched panicle two or three feet high. The branches, as well as the stem, are rounded. The leaves are most crowded on the stem, and are opposite and lance-shaped. The petals are long and slender, with usually a pair of bracteas or small leaves below the calyx, and it has gracefully drooping flowers, two or three inches long. The corolla is of a deep purplish blue black, and is funnel-shaped, dilated a little upwards. The segments are about half the length of the corolla, and almost recurved. The stamens, five in number, are inserted a little below the middle of the tube, and the filaments are slender and rather longer than the tube.—*Curtis's Botanical Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

McNab Testimonial.—At a meeting, held in July last, of gentlemen interested in the promotion of botany and horticulture, it was unanimously agreed, that to Mr. William M'Nab, the distinguished curator of the Edinburgh Royal Botanic Garden, this country is especially indebted for the eminent progress which it has made in the science and practice of gardening. It was therefore proposed that a fund should be raised, by general subscription, with the view of presenting to Mr. M'Nab such a testimonial of gratitude for his valuable services, and of respect for his very estimable character, as may both cheer himself in his declining years, and excite others to pursue the same honourable path which he has trod. We are no great advocates of this sort of thing; but we must say, that if there is any man to whom such a compliment should be paid, Mr. M'Nab is that person. We see by the circulars that about 250*l.* are already subscribed, and among the names we find those of Sir George Mackenzie, Profrs. Traill, Dunbar, Graham, Lindley, Christison, Balfour, Forbes, Jameson, and Fleming; Dr. Neill, Sir Jas. Gibson-Craig, Sir W. Hooker, Mrs. Lawrence, and the Lords Harrington, Wemyss, and Murray, with a crowd of gardeners and journeymen.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Kilravock Gardens, near Inverness.—Kilravock Castle stands up as romantic and picturesque from its craggy rock as any in the Highlands; and is as interesting in the historical remembrances of its bold and powerful barons as the most fastidious admirers "of things as they were" could desire. Yet there the black foundation-rock, the grey lichen-clad walls of the rude square keep, and the lower château buildings of later times have been united and half-concealed by the festoons and stems of creeping Roses, Vetches, Clematis, and Eglantines; and the adjoining Grassy slopes, which in ancient times must have been spouty marshes, have had their irregular streams collected into narrow watercourses, and adorned with walks and aviaries, and seats and bowers, but so hid under the shade of large trees, as not to mar the gloomy, majestic character of the place. Everything about Kilravock Castle is on an imposing and large scale. The approach is first through a fine old Pine-wood, succeeded by an open reach of wide Grass parks, in a nook of one of which stands a venerable but deserted homestead, with its decaying orchard and parterre, "where many a garden flower still grows wild;" and then the road plunges into thickets of Hazel, Alder, and Birch, overtopped by magnificent Beeches, Oaks, and Elms, which, through several devious dark windings and alleys, usher us at length on the greensward or lawn, which more immediately lies along the Castle wall. A slight hollow occurs on the east side, which was formerly fashioned into a strange compound of flower, fruit, and kitchen gardens, connected with the main buildings by an irregular massive wall. This wall has now been removed, except in a few places, where it forms a fine screen, and supports rows of climbing plants; the whole space (about five acres) has been thrown into one magnificent flower-garden, and fancy figures of endless forms have been cut out in the beautiful greensward. These beds contain a large and fine collection of hardy herbaceous plants, and are all so managed that a continued succession of blooms is kept up from February to November. Every figure has been laid out, and most of the plants arranged, under the personal inspection of Mrs. Campbell, the lady at present inhabiting the Castle, who has spared no trouble or expense in making the approaches, preserving the forest-trees, designing and embellishing the gardens, and in forming a complete new orchard and kitchen-garden. The lawns are sown down with the finest and rarest Grasses—they are constantly kept short and as smooth as velvet; every weed and leaf is removed, and the highest order, neatness, and taste are displayed in every part of the grounds. The taller herbaceous plants, and a few shrubs, occupy the centre of the beds, the smaller and more delicate ones are next, and the outer edgings are encircled with one or more rings of small spring and summer flowers, between the patches of which transplanted annuals are inserted to keep up the succession. Some of those beds contain upwards of 50 herbaceous plants, intermixed with choice bulbs (among which are upwards of 30 of the finest Irises), and a great variety of Pelargoniums, Phloxes, Pentstemons, Verbenas, Fuchsias, and other greenhouse productions. The Dahlias, instead of appearing in beds, are interMixed with other plants on the grounds, which give them a very rich aspect, especially when helped out by the taller Hollyhocks. Not the least interesting embellishments of the grounds are the great number of seats, arbours, pheasant houses, and covered buildings, where the wild birds of the place are fed off stands in winter. These are all made in rustic wood-work, show great taste and beauty, and are executed with a variety of design. Adjoining the base of the Castle-wall is an extensive stretch of natural rockwork, and into every ledge and crevice of this the utmost profusion of spring flowers, especially Crocuses, Snowdrops, Tulips, Anemones, and Primulas, and other suitable plants, have been inserted. The immediate neighbourhood of the Castle also boasts of several magnificent trees—such as a Beech 70 feet high, with a sweep of 50 feet to its branches; a Walnut tree as high; a Lime, 90 feet high and 10 feet in girth; "Burns' Oak," 74 feet high; and a very large specimen of the Tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera), from 25 to 30 feet high. On the whole, the Kilravock gardens, exclusive of the greenhouse, which, though small, is productive, will afford every visitor a rich treat; and the variety and delicacy as well as quantity of the *herbaceous plants* which are left in the ground the whole year over, must enlarge every one's ideas of the capabilities of the country and climate, and prove how perfectly possible it is to combine, by care and good taste, the sterner features of rough rocks and ancient strongholds with the softer beauties of the modern flower-garden.—*Viator.*

Reviews.

Popular Cyclopædia of Natural Science. Animal Physiology. Parts I. and II. By Dr. Carpenter. 12mo. Orr and Co.

We recommend this treatise to general notice, as forming an excellent popular introduction to a very important and interesting branch of science. The subject is one in which Dr. Carpenter has distinguished himself in a more formal and scientific way, and therefore is peculiarly adapted to his clever and popular style of writing. Critics may say that these books contain nothing new; or may ask what object there is in adding another to the numerous works already existing on Animal Physiology; but in our view the public has little interest in the carpings of a querulous imagination. The important question for the general reader to have answered is, whether the matter which the work contains is correct, and useful, and well digested. That question may be answered in the affirmative. The contents of the two volumes consist of a sketch of the vital operations of animals and the instruments by which they are performed; a general view of the animal kingdom: an explanation of the nature and sources of animal food, of digestion and absorption, of the blood and its circulation, and of the singular phenomena of respiration. Then is described the manner in which the bodies of animals are gradually formed, the sources and nature of animal heat, luminosity and electricity, their nervous system, sensation, motion, voice, instinct, intelligence, and reproduction. The pages are amply illustrated with *good* wood-cuts.

By way of indicating the way in which Dr. Carpenter has treated his subject, let us take two passages, one from the beginning of the first part, the other from the middle of the second part of his work:—

"The general characters of living beings, and their chief distinction from inert matter, have been elsewhere explained; and it will not be requisite, therefore, to do more than recapitulate them here. Living beings, whether Plants or Animals, are distinguished from the inert matter which is commonly said to form the Mineral kingdom, by their peculiarities of *structure* and of *action*. In a living being, no matter how simple its conformation, we find two or more distinct parts or *organs*, adapted for different purposes; thus, in the simple cell which constitutes the entire plant of Red Snow, or the Yeast Fungus, we have a containing membrane which absorbs liquids and gases from the surrounding elements,—a contained fluid of peculiar characters, formed out of these materials,—and a number of minute granules which are to become the germs of new cells. On the other hand, in mineral matter, the same structure and the same properties may prevail through a mass of any size. Hence the structure of living beings is said to be *organised*; whilst that of inert mineral matter is said to be *unorganised* or *inorganic*.

"Again, living beings are distinguished by their *actions*. Continual change seems an essential part of their character; and the alterations they undergo are not the result of accidental circumstances, but the consequence of their own peculiar properties, and take place with great regularity. Thus if the life of one of the simple plants just mentioned be attentively watched, a set of actions will be observed, which may be enumerated briefly as follows. The germ consists of a minute granule, in which no distinction of parts can be observed; but this, by imbibing water and other materials, soon enlarges; and a distinction between the containing and contained parts, the cell-wall and the cavity of the cell, is speedily observed. The enlargement continues, until the full size of the individual is arrived at; and the fluid the cell contains is then observed to have a number of minute granules diffused through it, which resemble the original germ. These granules are at last set free by the bursting of the parent cell, which now ceases to exist, or dies; and its progeny commence life for themselves, and go through the same series of actions as those performed by the parent. These actions are termed *functions*; and their number and variety correspond with the number of different organs existing in the structure. Thus in the simple beings thus adverted to, we can only distinguish two sets of operations,—those by which the growth of the parent cell was effected, and those by which the germs of a new generation were produced and set free. The former are termed functions of *nutrition*; and the latter, functions of *reproduction*.

"But it has been shown that, in the higher plants, a large number of distinct parts or organs may be observed,—such as the root, stem, leaves, &c.; and that these parts have distinct uses in the economy of the plant. Thus the roots, besides fixing the plant in its position, absorb or suck up liquid from the soil around; and this liquid usually contains, dissolved in it, some of the solid particles which the plant requires as the materials of its growth. The stem has for its office to convey this liquid upwards to the leaves and flowers, where it may be exposed to the air and light. One important function of the leaves is to get rid of a large quantity of this superfluous fluid, by the process termed exhalation; whilst these organs have also the power of absorbing additional fluid, if needed by the plant. Another function of the leaves, is that of taking in an additional most important element, carbon, from the air, by decomposing the carbonic acid it contains; and this being combined in the interior of their cells with part of the water taken in by the roots, forms the materials by which the tissues of the plant are nourished, and their growth provided for, and whence their peculiar products are supplied. Yet even these most important functions are performed, in the highest plant, as in the lowest, by simple *cells*: for the leaf is but an assemblage of such cells, with a framework or skeleton of harder tissue; and the action of each cell is the same as that performed by the rest. Moreover, when certain products,—such as oil, resin, starch, &c.—are separated from the juices that have been elaborated by the cells of the leaves, and are stored up in particular receptacles, these receptacles are themselves *cells*, the walls of which have the peculiar property of selecting from the juices the materials they are destined to contain.

"Now all these actions in the plant are classed under the head of functions of *organic* life, being entirely concerned with the nutrition of the individual. But we have in animals another series of actions, by which that individual is connected in a peculiar manner with the world around. All animals possess, in however slight a degree, a *consciousness* of what is going on around them;—that is, they are *sensible* to the impressions of external objects. And they all possess, though often to an almost imperceptible amount, the power of acting on objects around them, by *spontaneous motion*. These two functions,—sensibility and the power of spontaneous motion,—being peculiar to animals, are called the functions of *animal* life; and they are sometimes called functions of *relation*, from the peculiar connection they establish between the individual and the world around.

"It is scarcely possible to point to any actions better fitted to give an idea of the nature of instinct, than those which are performed by various insects, when they deposit their eggs. These animals will never behold their progeny; and cannot acquire any notion from experience, therefore, of that which their eggs will produce; nevertheless they have the remarkable habit of placing, in the neighbourhood of each of these bodies, a supply of aliment fitted for the nourishment of the larva that is to proceed from it; and this they do, even when they are themselves living on food of an entirely different nature, such as would not be adapted for the larva. They cannot be guided in such actions by anything like *reason*; for the data on which alone they could reason correctly are wanting to them; so that they would be led to conclusions altogether erroneous if they were not prompted, by an unerring *instinct*, to adopt the means best adapted for the attainment of the required end.

"Of this kind of instinct, the *Necrophorus*, a kind of Beetle not uncommon in our fields, offers a good example. When the female is about to lay her eggs, she seeks for the dead body of a Mole, Shrew, or such other small quadruped; and having found one, she excavates beneath it a hole of sufficient dimensions to contain the body, which she gradually drags into it; she then deposits her eggs in the carcase, so that the larvæ, when they come forth, find themselves in the midst of a supply of carrion, on which they feed, like their parents. This instinct is still more remarkable, when an insect, whose diet is exclusively vegetable, prepares for its larva a supply of animal food. Such is the case with the *Pompilus*, an insect allied to the Wasp. In its perfect state it lives entirely on the juices of flowers; but the larvæ are carnivorous; and the mother provides for them the requisite supply of the food they require, by placing in the nest, by the side of the eggs, the body of a Spider or Caterpillar, which she had previously killed by means of her sting. The *Xylocopa*, or Carpenter-Bee, has very analogous habits; the female makes long burrows in wood, palings, &c., in which she excavates a series of cells; and in every one of these she deposits an egg, with a supply of pollen-paste.



Fig. 259.—Necrophorus.



Fig. 260.—Xylocopa.

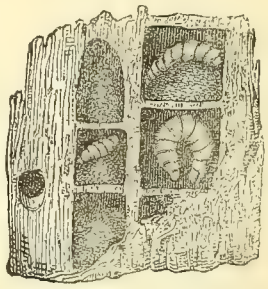


Fig. 261.—Nest of Xylocopa.

"The instinct of support and protection to the young and helpless offspring, is seen in all animals in which it is needed; and it is particularly observable in birds. The nests which they construct are destined much more for the reception of their eggs, and for the protection of the young, than for their own residence; for there are few birds which pass much time in their nests, except at night,



Fig. 262.—Nest of Goldfinch.

and during the period of incubation. It is impossible to watch the process of their construction, without admiring the perseverance with which these interesting animals bring together the materials that are destined for their erection, and the art with which they are arranged. The form and structure of these habitations are always nearly the same, among the individuals of the same species; but there is necessarily a certain latitude in regard to the materials of which they are composed, since the same could not be everywhere procured. The nests of different species vary greatly, however, both as to form, structure, and materials; and these are admirably adapted to the par-



Fig. 263.—Nest of the Baya.

ticular circumstances in which the young families are respectively destined to live. Sometimes these habitations are constructed of earth, the particles of which are united by the viscid saliva of the bird, into a tenacious mortar; and they are then commonly built against the sides of a rock or wall. But, in general, they are composed of sticks, straws, and other vegetable substances; and are placed either on the ground, or among the branches of trees. The greater number of them have a somewhat hemispherical form, resembling a little round basket; and their interior is lined with moss and down (Fig. 262).

"But sometimes the arrangement is much more complicated, in order that some particular danger may be avoided, or some special purpose answered. Thus the nest of the Baya, a little Indian bird allied to our Bulfinch, has the form of a bottle; and it is suspended from a twig of such slenderness and flexibility, that neither Monkeys, Serpents, or Squirrels can reach it (Fig. 263). That it may be still more secure against the attacks of its numerous enemies, the bird forms the entrance of the nest on its under side, so that it can itself only reach it by the aid of its wings. This curious habitation is constructed of long grass; and several chambers are found in its interior, of which one serves for the female to sit on her eggs, whilst another is occupied by the male, who solaces his companion with his song, whilst she is occupied in maternal cares. Another curious nest is that of the *Sylvia sutoria*, or Tailor-bird, a little Eastern bird allied to our Linnet; which, by the aid of filaments, of cotton drawn from the Cotton-plant, sews leaves together with its beak and feet, in such a manner as to conceal the nest which they inclose from the observation of its enemies (Fig. 264)."



Fig. 264.—Nest of the Tailor-bird.

The XVIth Number of Stephens' Book of the Farm is executed with all the talent evinced in previous Numbers. It contains good articles on the sowing of Turnips, the Turnip-drill, grazing cattle, horses at grass, sheep-washing and sheep-shearing. We are sure Mr. Stephens will excuse our pointing out to him an error at p. 781, in quoting the *Gardeners' Gazette* instead of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. We are particularly desirous not to be confounded with such a publication as the former.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

A FLOWER-GARDEN, after two or three frosty nights, alternating with heavy rains and winds, is no bad representation of a battle-field, for in it, too, have we to recount the loss of a noble race, which filled up the flower-beds that are all gone, and their remains are now being carried to the compost-yard, there to be resolved into old Chaos again; and their elements fixed by caustic applications from the hand of science, are ready to be applied to the use of their descendants and successors next year. The field of desolation now presents a confused scene of cheerless, naked beds, which meet and offend the eye at every turn, and make one almost wish the present style of flower-gardening had never been thought of. I have known gentlemen go so far as to desire their gardeners to turf over their naked flower-beds on the lawn, during winter, to preserve the uniformity of the Grass. But this is an expensive and unnecessary process, which, if carried out, would do away with spring flowers, the finest feature of the garden. Here we partake of the general aversion to seeing the naked soil of our empty flower-beds, and the manner in which we clothe them in winter is worthy of imitation, if only for the simplicity and cheapness of the thing; and if united to Mr. Ayres' plan for the same object, leaves nothing to wish for. As soon as the frost destroys the appearance of a bed the plants are pulled up and the ground smoothed over with a rake; it is then planted with branches of the different evergreen trees and shrubs, trimmed up to the shape of little shrubs, and from one to three feet high, with stems long enough to be *firmly* fixed in the soil; they will thus keep quite green till March, and no one can tell whether they are not shrubs turned out of pots on purpose. Branches of the Laurestinus will flower all the winter in this way, as well as if left on the parent plant. With these and others of variegated Hollies, with the berries on, also pieces of Arbutus and of different Cratægus, &c., with the fruit on, one might make a gay bed opposite a sitting-room window all the winter. Pinetums might thus be formed in miniature, and this is a good way to try the effects of planting the different kinds of evergreens in a shrubbery or in a winter garden, &c. &c. Early-flowering shrubs may be planted along with these, and also spring bulbs, and the shelter of the green boughs will nurse these things from the cold. Every one of our beds are thus treated in winter, and have been seen by hundreds of people, all of whom liked the idea; but this announcement will prevent us in future from surprising our friends with the immense quantity of young shrubs we keep on hand. "Where, in the name of goodness, do you keep all these pot plants in summer," asked a young scion of a noble Irish family, about this time last year, and when I pulled up one of the "pot plants," he exclaimed in a manner I shall rather let you guess at than describe; and having large gardens of his own, he said his journey from Ireland was well paid in learning this children's play kind of winter-gardening.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—The writer of the Calendar will be recording about this time next year the wonders of Rendle's tank system for growing Pines, as, from information in my possession, I find a great number of growers are preparing to begin them this way, and out of pots, too, next spring; but I cannot well comply with requests to write on their culture generally after this manner, for want of experience: meantime, let us go on in the old way, and see that we are safe enough as to bottom-heat to serve us throughout the winter; and if we are right on that score we can easily manage as to surface temperature and watering.

VINERY.—A correspondent has furnished me with a similar case to that I lately described as having taken place many years since. "Circumstances having rendered it necessary that I should have ripe Grapes early last March, I began this time (5th Nov.) last year, two months earlier than usual, by which we made a great sacrifice in the crop, but we gained our point. Although the lights were off all the summer they began to swell their eyes early in September, and by the end of the month I was obliged to put on the lights, and now I have appearances of a very excellent crop, which should be ripe next February, as they all promise to set well before the very dull weather comes on, and my late ones will carry me through to that time."

FORCING PITS.—If you are forcing Asparagus, Seakale, and Rhubarb, or anything else in that way, you had better keep a slow, steady heat, the best way you can; linings are very troublesome after this time, and should have wooden covers made of "weather-edged" boards sloping over them.

Out-door Department.

It has been so wet lately that little or no work could be done to any advantage here, except, perhaps, planting some trees and bushes where the soil is light; the fruit-room and the store places for Onions, Carrots, and other roots must be well looked after in such weather.

CROPS.—The only things I can think of under this head are to see that all the young Lettuces, Cauliflowers, Endives, &c., are "well provided for" against the winter; and anything else which will occur to yourself, either do it or see that it is properly done for you.

ORCHARD AND WALLS.—Never lose an hour after this time in which nailing can be done, and never think of keeping men at this work in cold weather. I have known people in my younger days so tender-hearted that they would not allow you to shoot a sparrow, and yet would keep men against bare exposed walls in bitter cold weather till they were nearly perished; besides the cruelty of the thing, this was very bad management.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—I am indebted to a botanical correspondent for the following memorandum respecting the new Ashantee plant, Spathodea campanulata, of which I spoke lately, and about which I had several queries. "It is a tree or shrub, with pointed alternate leaves; nine oblong lanceolate leaflets, tapering to both ends; the flowers are racemose and terminal, with a large, campanulate corolla, of a reddish orange colour, having the segments bordered with yellow. It is found in various parts of Benin, &c., and figured in a French work published in 1805, on the plants of that part, but I cannot find access to a copy." (*Palisot de Beauvois Flore d'Oware et de Benin.*) We have several accounts of the useful plants of these pestilential regions, but of the merely ornamental our knowledge is limited, and likely to remain so for a long time.

GREENHOUSE.—This has been a critical time for greenhouse plants; just as they were housed the weather turned so wet that the top sashes could not be let down, and in some places fires have been lighted, to dry the leaves of soft-wooded plants, in the middle of the day, while the whole front sashes and doors were left open. In such a state of things there was little use for the watering-pot. To show how little water is needed for such plants in dull weather like this, you have only to cut down some useless plant and let the top remain in a greenhouse or cold pit, and it will keep green and look just as if it were on its own roots for several weeks. If there are Vines in the greenhouse prune them at once, even should their leaves not be quite ripe; and so, also, in any of the Vineries, the leaves of deciduous plants are of little use now, and they may do harm.

CONSERVATORY.—This is, of all the subjects in the Calendar, the part about which I have had most correspondence, and I find that a very judicious system prevails respecting some flower-gardening plants, and more especially the better sorts of scarlet Pelargoniums. "The first wet day in October," says a correspondent, "I lift some of my best specimens of scarlet Pelargoniums, scarlet Salvias, and, indeed, any plant which I think, from its appearance, is likely to flower in the house," &c. Another correspondent says, "The lifted scarlet Pelargoniums are all in a blaze in the conservatory." Another asks where "can seeds of the fringed white and purple Chinese Primrose, which come in so useful at this time, be had true?" Nowhere, to be depended on. When you get fringed, very large-flowered, or very deep-coloured varieties of these, you must perpetuate them by cuttings; they will not come true from seeds. Again—"Our conservatory, more than 140 feet long, is heated by one boiler; but we have retained the flue through the centre of the building. Our fine specimens of Acacia are grand ornaments in February and March. I have Acacia pubescens now 30 feet high, and feathered down to the ground, with its beautiful foliage showing myriads of flower-buds, and A. verticillata and other varieties of them, equally fine." Again—"The object here is to have an abundance of flowers at this season, and up to March. We are now pretty gay with large specimens of Pelargoniums, which I kept the whole summer from flowering, and they now do well for this dull season."

PITS AND FRAMES.—This is trying weather for plants in cold frames; all that can be done for them is to let in a current of air from front to back, by "tilting" the front and back of the lights, and taking them off altogether on fine days, and to pick up every decayed leaf as soon as it appears. This sort of weather reminds one more than ever of the great advantages of cold turf pits, when properly made with ample drainage at the bottom; in such pits here, and out of pots, we have now thousands of plants which look better than those to which more indulgence is given.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—Sweep as much as you will, you cannot clear all up till the leaves are all down. Planting and transplanting trees and shrubs, making and altering walks, and all kinds of alterations and improvements, will now, and for a long while occupy the time that used to be devoted to flowers in this garden; but, amidst all this bustle, do not neglect to make the best use of all the leaves and stems cleared out off this garden, and as much of other refuse as you can gather together, and the rougher materials of prunings, old stakes, &c. burn the first fine frosty morning, and use all these, as has been often pointed out in the *Chronicle*.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Nov. 9, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Nov.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	3	29.669	29.652	59	44	51.5	W.	
Saturday	4	29.783	29.691	58	39	48.5	S.E.	
Sunday	5	29.992	29.931	53	37	45.0	N.	.02
Monday	6	29.965	30.027	57	44	50.5	S.W.	.10
Tuesday	7	29.749	29.662	59	34	46.0	W.	.17
Wednesday	8	29.769	29.500	52	28	40.0	N.W.	.03
Thursday	9	29.936	29.717	52	26	39 0	N.	.07
Average		29.836	29.725	55.7	35.0	45 7		.39

Nov. 3. Foggy; exceedingly fine throughout.
4. Slight haze; fine with light hazy clouds; overcast at night.
5. Fine; cloudy; very slight shower; foggy with slight rain at night.
6. Thickly overcast; rain; cloudy at night.
7. Boisterous with heavy rain in the morning; afternoon fine; clear.
8. Slightly clouded; clear and fine at 11 a.m., dense dark clouds with heavy rain at noon; frosty at night.
9. Clear with slight frost; exceedingly fine throughout.
Mean temperature of the week 24° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending November 18, 1843.

Nov.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 12	51.5	36.9	44.2	7	0.40 in.	1	2	1	3	3	5	1	
Mon. 13	51.5	37.7	44.6	12	0.66	—	5	2	1	5	1	2	1
Tues. 14	48.8	36.4	42.6	10	0.67	2	1	3	4	2	1	3	2
Wed. 15	48.6	36.4	42.5	9	0.32	1	4	2	1	4	4	1	—
Thurs.16	48.4	34.3	41.4	7	0.41	2	3	1	1	3	4	2	1
Fri. 17	48.8	36 0	42.4	7	0.40	2	4	1	1	5	2	1	1
Sat. 18	47 7	34.4	41.1	11	0.41	—	4	1	1	2	3	3	3

The highest temperature occurred on the 12th, in 1841—thermom. 63°; and the lowest on the 16th, 1841,—thermometer 15°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Nov. 10, 1843.

THE wet weather during the week has rendered the market rather dull; but the supply has nevertheless been pretty well kept up, and, generally speaking, the prices have not altered much. Pines are more plentiful, and are of better quality than those of last week. Grapes are good, and quite sufficient to meet the demand. Imperatrice Plums are selling at from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per punnet. A few Damsons are still to be met with in the market; but the season for these is now nearly over. Among Apples we noticed a few good Ribstone Pippins, and some of the Blenheim Orange. These meet with a ready sale; but there is not much demand for those of inferior quality. Pears for table are chiefly Gansels' Bergamot, Brown Beurré, Beurré Diel, and Marie Louise. Spanish Melons are still supplied at nearly the same prices. Cucumbers are scarce and of bad quality. Vegetables of almost every kind are good and abundant. Cabbages, Turnips, and Broccoli especially. Carrots are likewise good and plentiful, and Leeks and Onions are sufficient to meet the demand. Celery, Lettuce, Endive, and other salading are abundant; the Celery in particular is good, and in general quite free from the effects of the maggot. Cut Flowers are chiefly composed of Erica ventricosa superba, gracilis, and triceps, Bignonia venusta, Ceanothus azureus, Neapolitan Violets, Gardenia radicans, Double Primulas, Chrysanthemums, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, China and Perpetual Roses.

PRICES, SATURDAY, November 4, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*	Cucumbers, per brace, 4*d.* to 8*d.*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s.* to 4*s.*	Green Capsicums, per 100, 1*s.* to 2*s.*
,, Portugal, per lb. 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Red ,, 4*s.* to 8*s.*
Melons, each, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s.*
,, Dutch, each, 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*
,, Spanish, each, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*	Nuts, per bushel —
Plums, Imperatrice, per pun., 1*s.* to 2*s.*	— Brazil, 16*s.*
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 3*s.* to 10*s.*	— Hazel, 3*s.* to 4*s.*
Apples, Kitchen, p bus. 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*	— Barcelona, 22*s.* to 24*s.*
Pears, per half-sieve, 2*s.* to 10*s.*	— Cob, 12*s.*
Oranges, per dozen, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*	Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s.* to 8*s.*
— per 100, 16*s.* to 24*s.*	Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 55*s.* to 60*s.*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	Barberries, per hf.-sv., 3*s.* to 4*s.*
— per 100, 6*s.* to 14*s.*	Tomatoes, per hf.-sv., 3*s.* to 5*s.*

VEGETABLES.

Broccoli, per bundle, 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Onions, Spanish, per doz., 2*s.* to 5*s.*
Brussels' Sprouts, per hf.-sv., 1*s.* to 2*s.*	— pickling, p hf.-sv., 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Cabbages, per doz., 6*d.* to 1*s.*	Shallots, per lb., 5*d.* to 8*d.*
Greens, per doz. 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	Chilis, per 100, 1*s.* to 2*s.*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1*s.* to 4*s.*	Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 6*d.* to 1*s.*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s.* to 75*s.*	— Cos, per score, 6*d.* to 1*s.*
— per cwt., 2*s.* to 4*s.*	Celery, per bun., 6*d.* to 2*s.*
— per bushel, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	Wallnuts, per bushel, shelled, 16*s.* to 28*s.*
Turnips, per doz bunches, 1*s.* to 2*s.*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d.* to 3*d.*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d.* to 1*s.*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3*d.* to 6*d.*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s.* to 2*s.*	Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 1*s.*	Tarragon, per bun. 2*d.* to 3*d.*
Carrots, p. doz. bun., 2*s.* to 3*s.*	Endive, per score, 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Spinach, per sieve, 9*d.* to 1*s.*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s.* to 2*s.*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d.* to 8*d.*	Chervil, per punnet, 2*d.* to 3*d.*
Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 2*s.* to 2*s.*	Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
— Large, per bushel, 2*s.* to 3*s.*	Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*

Notices to Correspondents.

COMMUNICATIONS from the following CORRESPONDENTS are in type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them:—*Totty, P. Neill, O., J. H., J. B. Whitin, J. A., D. Beaton, South Devon, Major C., Bath, Electra, A. Clapham, J. W., A. Brander, Jas. Snow, Facile, J. Wighton, Atlas, M. Saul, J. M., A Practical Man, J. F. McElroy, P. Mackenzie, Tyro, W. Thomson, W. Paul*, and *B. Maund.*

AGRICULTURE.—*B. F. and Others.*—In consequence of the decease of Mr. Rham, we must beg for the indulgence of our agricultural friends until new arrangements shall have been made.

ASPARAGUS.—*Zeta.*—Your Asparagus-bed, which is still in a green state, must not be cut over until the stems begin to wither. It will be yet too early to begin to force your Seakale that was planted from portions of root in spring.‡

BEES.—*Este* will oblige us much by re-writing the name of the Bee-book, which we cannot read. We will procure it forthwith.

BOOKS.—Mr. Murray's re-issue of "Borrow's Bible in Spain," one of the most entertaining of books, will be welcome to everybody who has 5*s.* to spare. No work with which we are acquainted gives so faithful an account of Portuguese and Spanish manners.—"Martin's Ireland" is full of statistical documents, relating to the state of that country before and after the Union; but it is printed for political purposes, its object being to defend the Union, and we are therefore unable to offer an opinion upon it.—"Sylvester Sound" is rubbish.—We wish it were in our power to notice such works as "Miss Corner's History of China and India," a very neat-looking and simply-written book, but our limits prevent us, as it contains no Natural History.—*W. T.*—We are obliged to repeat that there is not a single very good book on Arboriculture. Mr. Selby's "British Forest-trees" is much the best, but it does not go far enough into details. Billington on Planting is very useful.—*A Working Gardener.*—"Paxton's Dictionary of Botany."

BULLFINCH.—*L. M.*—Answered already, at p. 744.

CABBAGES.—*J. M.*—Couve Tronchuda is a most excellent vegetable. The thick ribs of its leaves are treated exactly like Seakale, or the whole heart may be boiled. Either your cook must be a bad one, or you cannot have bought the true kind, which is so tender that it will not bear frost.

CAMELLIAS.—*H. G.*—No such Camellia is known to us, and we do not believe in its existence. Your plan of packing flowers *may* be good, but ours *certainly* is. The damp Moss or other material does no injury, but much good. It is always best, however, to guard flowers with tissue-paper in addition.

CARNATIONS.—*O.*—We do not think it at all probable that the vapour of creosote, because it will preserve meat from putrefaction, would prevent the fly producing a mining grub from attacking Carnations. It would be possible to keep some sort of netting round the seedlings without injuring them. A saucer of pure gas-liquor placed near the plants would be dangerous. Whether gas-water reduced would effectually clear Carnations from green-fly will depend upon the power which the Carnation has of bearing the causticity of this agent. Why not try it even now? Tobacco-water five times reduced will do, but it dirties the plants. The fertilisation of Carnations should be performed as soon as the stigmas unfold. The action of pollen is not instantaneous, but slow, and it is necessary that it should adhere. Although it may produce no effect at the time of applying it, yet it will eventually fertilise the seed-vessel if the flower be kept dry. If the seed-vessel grows and yet the seed does not swell, it is because fertilisation has not taken place. It would increase the probability of procuring seed to place the pots near a south wall. It is of no use to cut out the centre petals when the flower is very double.

FRAMES.—*Amateur.*—We see no occasion to alter the dimensions of Cucumber-sashes to be glazed with sheet-glass. It would not be economical to increase the *width* of the panes beyond 6 inches; and, for the sashes themselves, if they are made much larger than usual they become unwieldy, and break by their own weight when handled.

HAWTHORN-BERRIES.—*Zeta.*—You will probably have some of your Hawthorn-berries up the first year after sowing, if you mix them with sand now, and sow them in the spring.‡

HEATHS.—*W. T. Duke.*—On no account transfer your seedling Heaths or struck cuttings of this tribe from small pots into 12-sized ones at this season of the year; do it in spring. What

is meant by peat at p. 693 is what is called in Ireland bog-mould.‡

HEATING.—*Amateur.*—We doubt whether a brick tank will not be too damp for a greenhouse, the fire in which has to be often heated. For occasional fires, if the house is well ventilated, it will do very well. You must make it occupy the whole space beneath your stage, in such a house as you describe; and a bad arrangement it will be, after all. Much better carry a gutter all round your house, if you can. Notwithstanding the plan, that might perhaps be done if there is but one door, by making the boiler work both ways, by means of double-headed pipes. If the boiler is on a level with the tanks it is needless to have it closed, and an old iron saucepan might be used; but if the boiler is to be lower than the gutters or tanks it must be closed tight.——*P. P. P.*—Your copper boiler will do very well. Its size is of little consequence; 4 gallons is enough; but less or more will do.——*A Subscriber from the First.*—Your mode of heating is very uncommon. We never saw it tried. It does not strike us how you are to keep the descending-pipe filled with water; but if you can manage that by converting the leg A B into a syphon, by taking off the pressure on the water in the boiler, then, and only then, your plan will answer.——*S. R.*—We think the plan adopted by Mr. Beck excellent for the purpose to which it is applied. Indeed we do not see how it can be improved.

MANURES.—*M. W. K.*—The best manure for your light hungry clay is marl and clay. After that stable manure will act, though not so well as cloacine. Of all ways of preparing this, the best is to mix it with charcoal-dust, or soot, or cinder-siftings, in alternate layers, and after leaving it till the smell is gone, mixing it all together.

MICE.—When *Cantab* sends his plan of destroying these animals, we shall be able to judge better of its efficiency. If it is as good as he represents gardeners will be much obliged to him for it.

MYRTLES.—*A Subscriber.*—You may preserve your Myrtle through the winter by placing it in a dry room or passage free from frost, and where there is a sufficiency of light and air.‡

NAMES OF FRUITS.—*W. D.*—1, 13, Passé Colmar; 2, Marie Louise; 4, Beurré Diel; 5, Ne Plus Meuris; 6, Seckel; 7, Glout Morceau; 8, Williams' Bon Chrétien; 9, 12, Chaumontel; 11, Doyenné Blanc; 14, Beurré Rance; 15, Autumn Bergamot; 17, Gansel's Bergamot; 19, Easter Beurré; 21, Doyenné Gris. Apples—1, Court of Wick; 3, Scarlet Crofton; 5, Lemon Pippin; 6, Downton; 7, London Pippin; 8, Margil; 9, Wormsley Pippin; 10, Minchall Crab; 11, King of the Pippins; 12, Keswick Codlin; 15, Kerry Pippin.‖——*J. G.*—Robinson's Pippin.‖——*D. Judd.*—Apples: 2, Dumelow's Seedling; 3, Court of Wick; 5, Boston Russet; 6, Hollandbury; 7, Minchall Crab; 8, Northern Greening; 10, Herefordshire Pearmain; 11, Woolman's Long or Ortley Pears; 1, D'Austrassie; 2, Beurré Knox; 3, Aston Town; 4, 5, appear to be Comte de Lamy.‖——*Stourbridge.*—1, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 2, 5, Ambrosia; 3, a variety of Rousselet; 4, Old Colmar; 6, Passé Colmar; 7, (decayed).‖

NAMES OF PLANTS.—*R. Plant.*—Only a pale variety of Acrópera Loddigesii.——*T. B.*—No. 1, Scolopendrium officinarum; 2, Adiantum capillus Veneris.——*Domhuit.*—Siphocampylus bicolor.—*Anon., Hamburgh.*—Oncidium uniflorum, Cyrtopera Woodfordii; 3, Epidendrum phœniceum; 1, Masdevallia cuprea, sp. nov.——*J. C. L.*—Epidendrum floribundum.——*Dido.*—No. 1, a Cassia; 2, Lotus Jacobæus; 3, Hypericum Ægyptiacum.——*P. N.*—Your Oncidium belongs to a race very difficult to name, even with good specimens. From an inspection of the flower we suspect it to be O. Suttoni.——*W. Abb.*—We do not like to disoblige a very old subscriber, but we really *must* decline naming crowds of specimens in future. 1, Capparis spinosa; 2, Linaria alpina; 3, Genista ovata; 4, Melia Azedarach; 5 (?), 6, Staphylea pinnata; 7, Vitex Agnus Castus.—*J. B. W.*—Ruizia fragrans. Poor Alexander's death was regularly announced.—*A Subscriber.*—Double Datura fastuosa, as far as we can judge; of no value.——*Apollonicus.*—We must refer you to our notice on this subject at p. 744.——*J. Ingram.*—Tithonia tagetiflora.——*T. W. O.*—Cirrhopetalum Medusæ.—*E. P.*—Cut-leaved Alder.——*A Subscriber.*—Maxillaria picta.

NEW ZEALAND.—It strikes us that our correspondent at Plymouth is reversing the order of things when he invites persons in this country to send cases to New Zealand upon the chance of their being returned well filled with valuable plants of that colony. What we know of the manner in which liberality here is met by gratitude there, does not induce us to become a party to any such recommendation. Nor is it necessary. The Horticultural Society has sent seeds in abundance to New Zealand; so has the New Zealand Company, and so have other persons. We, however, print in another column what our correspondent says as to the way in which plants will go out to New Zealand. Let no one, however, imagine that plants of the three islands can be returned in that way. We are equally unable to agree with our correspondent in his estimate of the person he mentions. He regards him as a very great naturalist, we as a very small one.

PEARS.—*Pyrus.*—Varieties to come into use between the Jargonelle and Marie Louise may be the Summer Franc-réal, Dunmore, Summer St. Germain, Ambrosia, Fondante d'Automne, and the English Caillot Rosat.‖

PELARGONIUMS.—*Aliquis.*—When these plants lose their lower leaves they are only obeying the dictates of nature, and showing that their wood is, what it ought to be, matured. We can add nothing to the varied directions given in 1841 for the management of these plants.——*A Novice.*—All the treatment which Pelargoniums for planting out in spring require during winter, is to store them up, four or five plants together, in pots or boxes. They may be planted in almost any kind of soil, and placed under a greenhouse stage, or any other place where they may have a little light and be kept dry and free from frost.‡

PITS.—*R. G.*—The peat used for building walls of pits may be cut from a common bog in the same manner as those which are used for burning; but of course considerably larger. In building, the walls should be made to slope outward a little, and should be well filled in behind with solid earth; the inside may then be cut neatly with a sharp instrument, and a most excellent wall will thus be formed. After the walls have been built, all that is necessary is to drive down some strong wooden posts along the back and front, on which the sill and rafters rest, as well as upon the turf wall. If at any time the turf sinks, these support the sill and rafters, and by pushing in a little turf below the former the vacancies will be filled up. Such pits will last for many years, and when covered with good sashes are dry and warm.

POMEGRANATE.—*Rusticus.*—A heap of finely-sifted ashes put round the stem of your Pomegranate will not be sufficient to preserve it from the severity of the frosts in winter. It must be matted also, and it is certainly desirable that the mat should be put on when the tree is quite dry.‡

PRUNING.—*W. C.*—Prune your Cedars and Deodars either now or when they have begun to grow in the spring. But why prune them at all? You had better let them alone.

SOILS.—*Oriola.*—Quicklime is a good dressing for worn-out garden-soil, much infested with slugs and worms; the subsoil, a stiff loam, in some parts clay. It should be applied when the ground is being trenched in autumn.

STRAWBERRIES.—*Oriola.*—If runners are troublesome, remove them with a strong rake, or pare them off with a spade. If the soil wants loosening, do that after the crop is gathered and with a fork. It is not necessary to expose the fruit to the sun in order to ripen it. All that is required is, that the leaves should be so exposed. The fruit will take care of itself.

WIRE FOR WALLS.—*Matilda.*—Copper wire is more lasting than iron; and iron wire, coppered by the galvanic process, if you can get it, is probably as good. In the absence of either, you *must* trust to paint.

ZINC LABELS.—*G.*—Zinc for labels can be procured from the zinc-cutters; ink for these may be prepared as follows:—viz., verdigris in powder, 1 drachm; sal ammoniac ditto, 1 drachm; lamp-black, ½ a drachm; water 10 drachms.

MISCELLANEOUS.—One shilling will be given for No. 20, 1842.——*A. B.*—What Passion flower? We cannot help you unless your question is more precise.——*T. Sams.*—As far as we can perceive from your letter, the only remedy is to do as you propose; and with regard to the salt getting through the brickwork, there can be no harm in that.‡——*A Subscriber.*—A list of ornamental hardy Evergreens is given in the Amateur's Garden, p. 757, of this year.‡——*Rusticus.*—The vine-leaved Anemone will thrive best in a moist situation; Berbéris dulcis is quite another species from the old stoneless preserved Berbéris.‡——*A. H.*—If you refer again to the description of Rosa Hardii, p. 775, you will find nothing there said about its being worked upon a briar, as you have stated.‡——*Z.*—You will find directions for grafting Vines at p. 744. If the young wood is badly ripened, cut back to one eye above the two year old wood. Figs will be noticed soon. The Winter Nelis Pear is the same as the Bonne Malinaise ‖

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

FUCHSIAS.—*A. B.*—Your seedling is remarkable only from having the sepals so much reflexed as to hide the tube: it is also very small and not good in colour.——*J. J.*—In colour your seedling bears a strong resemblance to some of the earlier sorts raised by Mr. Thompson; it is not equal in beauty of form and colour to his Formosa elegans, and it must be of a very fine and prolific habit to make it desirable.*

PANSIES.—*H. B., Essex.*—*Belvidere* is a very pretty seedling, the eye remarkably fine and decided; the belting still wants decision in the side-petals, and there is a deficiency where they should meet above the eye; the flower wants size also. *Moonlight* has a singular eye, but the flower wants substance, and is very deficient in the form of the petals. *Glorious Apollo* is fine in colour and substance, but deficient in size. *Unique*, fine eye and good form, but too small, and the belting of the side-petals is watery and imperfect.*

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

ERRATA.—In Messrs. BURBIDGE and HEALY'S Advertisement, inserted Nov. 4, 11 lines from top, read "The boiler being composed of two truncated cones, *one inserted within the other*," instead of "*one inserted one within the other.*"—Cape Iridaceæ. In the note on the cultivation of these plants, in last week's *Chronicle*, p. 774, middle column, 19 lines from top, for "Watsonia gracilis," read "Gladiolus Watsonius and G. gracilis."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Grand Jury of Dublin after several days deliberation have found a true bill against Mr. O'Connell and his fellow-traversers, all of whom appeared upon their recognizances on Wednesday and answered to their names. The trials will commence in a few days, but there is no chance of their being concluded for some weeks.

The Overland Mail from India which left Bombay on the 2d ult. arrived in town on Monday. The news it brings is of great importance. An insurrection has broken out at Lahore, which first manifested itself in the murder of the Sovereign of the Punjaub, the Maharajah Shere Singh, with his two sons. The chief conspirator, Dhyan Singh, the Prime Minister, and the Sirdar Ajeet Singh, his accomplice, were themselves assassinated shortly afterwards, and a wholesale sacrifice of the wives and children of the late Rajah took place at the Palace. A child ten years of age was placed on the throne, to become perhaps a victim in his turn. This dreadful tragedy is considered to have given the finishing blow to the great empire founded by Runjeet Singh; and it is generally believed that the fertile territory of the Punjaub, with its immense revenues and population, will eventually be annexed to British India. Lord Ellenborough had already, as if in anticipation of the event, concentrated an imposing force on the banks of the Jumna, and British intervention will probably be necessary to suppress the anarchy which now prevails. The rest of India continues tranquil, and Dost Mahomed, who maintains his authority at Cabul, appears to be desirous of keeping on friendly terms with our Government.—From Mexico we learn that the British flag has been insulted in the city of Mexico by the President, Santa Anna, at a ball given by him in that capital. Mr. Doyle, the British Chargé d'Affaires, has suspended all intercourse with the Mexican authorities until he hears from his own Government, and has demanded an immediate apology for this intentional and deliberate insult to our flag. — From Greece we learn that the King has declared his determination to abide by the will of the people as expressed at the late revolution, and to adopt the representative system which formed the basis of the movement.—In Egypt the Pacha has a fresh cause of trouble in the revolt of Achmet Pacha, Governor of Sennaar, who is said to have declared himself independent. Great preparations, however, are making to resist any act of aggression, and the next arrival will probably put us in possession of further details.—From Spain we learn that both Chambers have agreed to the necessity of declaring the Queen of age as the only means of pacifying that country, and a change of Ministry is said to be contingent on the declaration of majority.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses continue at Windsor Castle, and are quite well. On Saturday Prince Albert came to town by the Great Western Railway, and proceeded to the office of the Duchy of Cornwall and Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness inspected the Summer Temple in the Palace Gardens, and viewed the large Chinese bell and other trophies from China, which are placed in the library of the Palace. The Prince then visited the Polytechnic Institution, and afterwards returned to Windsor by railway. On Sunday morning her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and the whole Court, attended divine service within the Castle. On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took equestrian exercise in the riding-school, and the Duke of Cambridge arrived on a visit to her Majesty. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince and the visitors to her Majesty took an excursion in the Park. In the afternoon a powerful hydro-oxygen microscope, magnifying objects upwards of 30,000,000 times, was exhibited by Mr. Paine before her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the visitors to her Majesty. On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise in the vicinity of the Castle in the morning and afternoon. In the course of the morning Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and his Serene Highness the Prince d'Oettingen Wallenstein, shot over the royal preserves. The Duke of Cambridge afterwards returned to town. On Thursday the birth-day of the Prince of Wales was celebrated at the Castle and in London with the usual honours. Her Majesty gave a banquet in the evening, followed by an evening party. In the morning the 1st Reg. of Life Guards and the third battalion of Grenadier Guards marched from their barracks to the Home-park, with their respective bands, and at 12 o'clock fired a *feu-de-joie*. In London the day was observed with all the honours, and in the evening her Majesty's tradesmen illuminated their houses. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours are expected to arrive this day from Paris, on a visit to her Majesty. Lord Byron has succeeded the Earl of Warwick as the Lord in Waiting, and Colonel Drummond has succeeded Sir F. Stovin as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The visitors to her Majesty this week have been the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Prince d'Oettingen Wallenstein, the Marquess and Marchioness of Normanby, Viscount Combermere, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bavarian Minister, and Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, the historian of Scotland.—It is rumoured that her Majesty intends to have a marine villa erected at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, as an occasional residence during the summer and autumnal months, and that the Woods and Forests have sent an agent to survey some estates at East Cowes, prior to the selection of the site.

The Queen Dowager.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel arrived at Witley Court on Monday, from Drayton Manor, on a visit to the Queen Dowager. Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health and spirits. The Countess of Brownlow has succeeded Lady Barrington as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Miss Boyle has succeeded Miss Hudson as Maid of Honour to Her Majesty.

The Duc de Bordeaux.—His Royal Highness arrived at Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, on Saturday. His Royal Highness was received by torch-light, and with the highest honours. A great crowd was assembled to witness the arrival of the Prince, who was greeted from the Castle with the air *Vive Henry IV.* The Prince Robecq de Montmorency, the young Duke de Guiche, and the celebrated orator, M. Berryer, had previously arrived at Alton Towers. His Royal Highness had intended to visit London about the 15th inst., but has deferred his journey for some weeks in consequence of the expected arrival of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours. His Royal Highness will take advantage of this circumstance to visit some of our manufacturing towns, making excursions from Alton Towers, which will, for the present, continue his head-quarters. On his way to Alton Towers, from Drumlanrig, the seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, the Prince visited Lancaster and Liverpool, where he inspected the most remarkable buildings in the town, the docks, the Acadia and Great Western steam-ships, the Town Hall, and the Exchange. On Saturday morning his Royal Highness inspected the railway, where he was received by Mr. Wood, and the directors of the company, after which he breakfasted at Edge-lane Hall, with F. Heywood, Esq., who acted as cicerone to the Prince during his sojourn in Liverpool.

Parliamentary Movements.—The Queen held a Court and Privy Council yesterday, at which Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday next to the 19th December.—The Election for Kendal terminated on Wednesday in the return of Mr. Warburton, by a majority of 63. The numbers were—for Mr. Warburton, 182; for Mr. Bentinck, 119.

Prince Alexander of the Netherlands.—On Saturday evening his Royal Highness gave a dinner at Mivart's Hotel to Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Netherlands Minister, &c. On Sunday his Royal Highness left town for Blackwall, and there embarked for Rotterdam, on his return to the Hague, after a sojourn in this country of more than three months, which his Royal Highness chiefly passed in Scotland.

The Church.—The Queen has nominated Archdeacon Lonsdale, of King's College, London, to the vacant bishopric of Lichfield. Some valuable preferment is vacated by the Archdeacon's elevation. His stall in St. Paul's will fall to the treasury of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, his Archdeaconry to the Bishop of London, and the Presidency of King's College to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archdeaconry has been conferred on the Reverend John Sinclair, Secretary of the National Society. The *Gazette* of Tuesday contained an Order in Council, at the suggestion of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for vesting the patronage of Barnton Christ Church, and of Chester Christ Church, in the Bishop of Chester; of Colne Christ Church, in the Vicar

of Whalley; of Leighton St. Peter, in the Bishop of Chester; of Shirley St. James, in the Rector of Solihull; and of Wilsden St. Matthew, in the Vicar of Bradford—all for the time being. The *Gazette* also contained an Order in Council, constituting an Archdeaconry of Manchester, and authorizing the Bishop of Chester to appoint the Archdeacon; and another Order, separating the Deanery from the Archdeaconry of Llandaff.

Royal Academy.—On Monday a general assembly of academicians was held at the Royal Academy, in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. C. W. Cope and Mr. T. Duncan were elected associates.

The Army.—A War-Office circular and warrant for establishing and regulating regimental savings banks has just been issued, with forms showing the manner in which the deposit books are to be kept, and of a certificate to be signed by the officer commanding, the officer second in command, and the adjutant, and transmitted quarterly to the Secretary-at-War.

National Society.—The special fund in aid of the National Society now amounts to more than 125,000*l*. The Archbishop of Canterbury, as President, has appointed the Rev. W. J. Kennedy, Curate of Kensington, to be Secretary of the Society, in the room of the Rev. J. Sinclair.

Foreign.

France.—The Paris papers are principally filled with a speech delivered by the Procureur-General of the court, M. Dupin, at the opening of the sittings of the Court of Cassation. The speech would at any time be remarkable on account of the eloquence of the speaker, but the allusions which it makes to the great dispute now existing between the clergy and the University of Paris, on the subject of education, have invested it with more than usual interest. It was previously known that M. Dupin would speak upon this occasion, and a crowded audience assembled to hear him, among whom were Lord Brougham and Mr. Samuel Rogers.—It is stated that at a recent meeting of the French council of ministers, the King insisted upon the fulfilment of the promise formerly made by the Ministry, that they would present to the Chambers a proposition for a dotation for the Duc de Nemours, in his quality of future Regent of the kingdom. There appears to have been some hesitation on the part of Ministers, which led to some negotiation between the Court and M. Thiers, who is said to have promised to vote in favour of the measure.—The editor of *La France* has been cited before the Court of Assizes for an article instituting a comparison between the circumstances under which the Duc de Bordeaux and the Duc de Nemours have come to England. The article is said to be from the pen of M. Chateaubriand, but the approaching trial excites little interest.—The dispute between the clergy and the University appears to be drawing to a crisis. The bishops do not now content themselves with a simple threat of withdrawing the chaplains from the universities—they have actually put their threat into execution. A provincial paper published at Nancy announces that the chaplain of the college of that city has received orders to quit the college, and that he has consequently taken up his quarters in the Episcopal Palace. This step has of course been taken by order of the bishop, but in the meantime and provisionally, the chaplain will continue to exercise his ministerial functions in the proscribed college. The *Journal des Débats* says that this first act of excommunication was resorted to in consequence of a refusal, on the part of the rector, to allow the Abbé Lacordaire, engaged in re-establishing the Dominicans in France, to preach within the college. The dispute is very complicated, and is daily forcing itself more and more upon public attention, and it is impossible to prevent its being one of the most prominent subjects of discussion in the ensuing session of the Chambers. It appears that it was on the 30th ult. that the Bishop of Chalons' letter was referred to the Council of State, and Viscount d'Haubersaert is ordered to make a report upon the affair.—The excitement regarding the fortifications of Paris has extended to the provinces. Several petitions from the large towns have been presented to Government on the subject, and a strong and numerously-signed remonstrance has been sent by the City of Lyons.—The Paris papers announce on the authority of letters from Pondicherry, that the Governor of Bourbon has taken possession of the Islands of Amsterdam and St. Paul, and left garrisons in them.—We lately noticed the manufactory of spurious wine discovered at Rouen. It is now stated that on Friday 103 hogsheads of adulterated wine were brought out from the stores at Paris, and their contents spilt into the Seine. "Immediately after this operation," says an eyewitness, "the surface of the river was covered to the distance of 200 yards, with an innumerable quantity of fishes, poisoned by the deleterious liquor."—The floods of the Rhone and Durance have already been very destructive, and threaten to be still more so. The following despatch has been addressed by telegraph to the Minister of Public Works, from the Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone, dated Marseilles, Nov. 4:—"The Rhone broke its banks last night, at a distance of half a league from Arles. It is feared that the disaster of 1840 to the country and the canal of Arles will be renewed. The day before yesterday, the Durance carried away five bridges, viz., those of Mees, Manosque, Mirabeau, Perthuis, and Rognonas. It is feared that the waters will break through by Millaune and Gravezon to the plains of Arles." The inundations have also threatened Dauphiné with severe calamities.

Spain.—We have accounts from Madrid to the 31st ult. They contain M. Martinez de la Rosa's report to the Chamber of Deputies, in the name of the committee upon the Government communication, relative to the declaration of the Queen's majority. This document, the reading of which is stated to have elicited unanimous marks of approbation, says, in substance, that the declaration of the Queen's majority is the only issue to the present situation of affairs; it will destroy the unfounded pretensions of a prince who has presumed to dispute the sceptre; it will cut by the root the hopes that may be entertained in a foreign land by him who provisionally exercised the supreme power, and who knew not how either to conduct himself with wisdom or defend himself with dignity; in short, it will be the means of stifling the clamour of unlawful parties and of re-entering the legal path pointed out by the Constitution. The report adds that the means proposed by the Government has been resorted to by all nations and in all times to avoid the evils inherent to the minority of Sovereigns; that but a few years ago it was adopted, in similar circumstances and with success in two monarchies, and that without going beyond Spain there are not wanting numerous instances of princes who have assumed the reins of the state with the consent of the Cortes, before they had attained the age fixed by law. The committee conclude with the proposal that the Cortes declare "Her Majesty Queen Isabella II. of age." Owing to its being All Saints Day, the Cortes were not to sit on the 1st of November, but they were to assemble next day, when the debate upon the declaration of the Queen's majority was expected to commence. In the Senate on the 31st, after some conversation relative to a petition against the contract entered into with Don J. Salemanca, M. Figueras brought up the report of the committee upon the bill for declaring the Queen of age. This document, which is signed also by the Duke de Frias, M. J. Tarancon, and M. Garelly, forming the majority of the committee, is favourable to the Government proposal; on its being read, M. Campuzano rose and proposed that the Queen be proclaimed of age in the following terms:—"The General Cortes declare that her Majesty Queen Isabella II. shall exercise the Royal authority with the assistance of the Council of State, which shall cease on the day on which the Constitution acknowledges her majority. That Council shall consist of three titular and two supplementary members, who shall be appointed by the Cortes in the very act proclaiming the Queen's majority. The powers of that Council shall be limited to giving advice in writing to the Queen in all cases where her Majesty shall have to exercise the rights which the Constitution confers on the King by its 17th article." Both this proposal and the committee's report were ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned after M. Mureo had given notice of his intention to ask Ministers whether they were disposed to issue a complete amnesty on the declaration of the Queen's majority? It is rumoured that as soon as the majority is declared the present Ministers will resign, and Señor Olozaga be made Prime Minister. The Government had received intelligence of Vigo having pronounced in favour of the Central Junta, and that nearly 600 troops there and in the neighbourhood had adhered to the movement. The castle, which contained about 100 troops, still held out for the Government. Brigadier Cotoner, who was at Corunna, was expected to proceed against Vigo; and the Government, it is said, feel little uneasiness about the movement. The capitulation of Saragossa was arranged on the 28th ult., on which day Gen. Concha and his troops entered that city. From Barcelona we learn that the force under Gen. Sanz, recently strengthened by the accession of nearly 1,000 men from Tarragona, amounts to 3,000 men, independently of the troops in the forts of Barcelona. On the 31st, the date of the last advices, discord was increasing among the insurgents. The Junta's soldiers were indulging in every species of excess, and pillaging the shops and houses. The Junta had ineffectually attempted to disarm their auxiliaries, the galley convicts, who acted foremost in these depredations. On the 24th ult., General Sanz threw into the city 824 solid shot, and 527 grenades and shell. In this terrible bombardment he threw more projectiles into the city in a single day than were fired at it during the whole period of Espartero and Van Halen's siege. The firing continued at Gerona throughout the 1st of November. Martell made another sortie from Figueras on the 31st ult., at the head of 400 men; but, on hearing of the approach of the troops stationed by Prim at Bascara, his column dispersed, throwing their arms away, and their commander was glad to find his way back to the fort of Figueras.

Germany.—The German papers continue to make the affairs of Greece almost their exclusive topic. The *Augsburgh Gazette* announces the arrival of Colocotroni at Munich, where he is treated with great distinction. He has apartments in the palace, and goes out in the royal carriages. According to reports in well-informed circles, some great distinction is intended for him. The *Cologne Gazette* of the 2nd inst. states that the King of Bavaria is about to visit Athens, in order to judge personally of the state of affairs in Greece.—Several of the German princes are imitating Father Mathew in propagating Temperance societies. The King of Bavaria has published a decree, by which all the municipal magistrates are obliged to become the members and heads of a new temperance society, and at the same time they are called upon to engage their fellow-citizens to the same. Letters from Cologne state that a subscription has been opened in that city in aid of the Irish Repeal Association, and that in the course of one week one florin and thirty kreutzers (one shilling and sixpence sterling,) have been collected. The *Frankfort Gazette* announces that the states of Bohemia, to whom the Austrian Government had applied for a sum of money for the use of the military academy at Neustadt, had granted the sum applied for only as a gift, and denying at the same time the right of the Government to make the demand.

Italy.—It is announced that the Austrian troops which were said to have entered the Papal territory did not cross the Frontier, but merely assembled at the request of the Duke of Modena, to join his own and the troops of Parma during the late military manœuvres, and have since returned to their garrisons. Several of the ringleaders in the recent disturbances have sought refuge in Corsica. Among them are the Marquises Righi Lambertini, Melara, and Tenara, Count Biancoli, Doctor Muratori, and his brother, and five other persons, belonging to good families of Bologna. The Court of Rome is stated to have claimed them as being common offenders; but it is probable that the French Government will confine itself to ordering them to quit Corsica. The *Globe* reports that a mass for Mr. O'Connell has been ordered by the Pope. The Duc d'Aumale arrived at Genoa on the 22d ult., whence he was to proceed to Florence, Rome, and subsequently to Naples. We learn from Palermo that the King of Naples has taken formal possession of the Island of Lampedusa, in order to establish his right to it, and has sent thither some persons who are charged with its colonisation. There is also to be a garrison and 24 men. This island was occupied by a Maltese family, who acted as if it were their own property.

Greece.—Accounts from Athens to the 21st ult. give some further details of the attempt made by General Colocotroni to effect a counter-revolution. It appears that on the failure of his scheme, he decided on embarking in the Austrian packet, which was on the point of sailing for Trieste, but the populace had become so exasperated against him, that on his arriving at the Piræus, they attacked the carriage, and would have probably sacrificed him on the spot, had not the coachman lashed his horses into a gallop, and at full speed returned to the capital. Once more he attempted to reach the harbour with a strong escort of cavalry, but the populace were too determined, and actually forced them back again. Finally, he succeeded in getting on board the Greek Government steamer, by embarking at a distant part of the shore, and reached Syra. Four days afterwards a large body of the people prevented M. Rhalli, the late obnoxious Minister of Justice, from embarking on board the Austrian steamer. On this occasion the military succeeded in dispersing the crowd, without causing bloodshed, and M. Rhalli was saved from popular vengeance by the French Minister, who conveyed him in his own carriage to the harbour, and there placed him in safety on board a French war-steamer, which conveyed him to Andros. On the 14th the King summoned to the Palace the Council of Ministers, the Council of State, the President of the Holy Synod, and the chief officers of the garrison of Athens, in whose presence he made the following declaration:—"After having adopted those representative institutions which I consider to be useful and necessary for the prosperity of our cherished Greece, I ardently desire to see them established in the midst of tranquillity and order. I therefore call upon you, Gentlemen, to communicate this desire of your Sovereign to your subordinates and to all around you, to the end that no one may be ignorant of my Royal will, nor controvert, in word or deed, this new order of things." This declaration is considered likely to produce a beneficial effect on the country, and greatly to strengthen the moral effects of the King's previous declarations. The ministers have published it with two circular letters to the judges, magistrates, and clergy, recommending prompt application of the laws in all matters, both civil and criminal, and a firm but moderate use of all preventive measures. Perfect tranquillity prevails in the provinces. The elections for deputies were expected to be concluded by the 22d ult. There appears to be no doubt that the Emperor of Russia has formally expressed his displeasure at the revolution, and that he has deprived his minister, M. Katakazi, of his situation, and ordered that his conduct, in having manifested too lively a sympathy in the new order of things, be submitted to a court of inquiry.

Egypt.—We have accounts from Alexandria of the revolt of Achmet Pacha, Governor of Sennaar, against the authority of Mehemet Ali. This event may again embroil the politics of the country, and lead to serious results. It is stated that Mehemet Ali had received a despatch from Constantinople, officially notifying to him that the Sultan had been pleased to take into consideration his advanced age and the necessity of relieving him of a portion of the cares of so extended an empire, and had therefore conferred upon Achmet Pacha the government of the Belled-el-Soudan. It is said the Pacha was very wroth when this despatch reached him, and at first countermanded the despatch of a steam-yacht, which he intended to present to the Sultan. He afterwards modified the order, and the yacht was sent, but without the Sultan's cypher in brilliants and other accessories, valued at 30,000*l*.; the boat and fittings, in the state in which it was sent, being estimated at a similar sum. In the meantime, the council sits daily in Cairo, and Gallice Bey has been sent for from Alexandria to give his opinion as to what stores and materials it were better to send with the expedition, which is to consist of 11,000 men, of which Ibrahim Pacha has consented to take the personal command, accompanied by Suliman Pacha. The excitement of this Sennaar affair and the Ramazan appear to have induced a forgetfulness of the Suez railroad. When the Pacha went to Cairo a month ago, he told Mr. Galloway his first care on arriving there should be to send him his final and definite instructions; but since then nothing further has been done.

India and China.—The Overland Mail despatched from Bombay on the 2nd ult. reached Marseilles in the

afternoon of the 2nd inst. We have Bombay papers to the date of the departure of the mail; advices from Calcutta to the 19th Sept., and from China to the 3d August. The latter, however, add nothing to the news brought direct from Hong Kong to Suez by the Akbar steamer, last month. The principal item of intelligence from India is an insurrection at Lahore, and the murder of Shere Singh, his son, and all their families, on the 15th September. The Sirdar Ajeet Singh is the perpetrator of this bloody tragedy. The event took place at the north gate of Lahore, about a mile and a half from the palace, at half-past nine o'clock, on the morning of the 15th. The conspiracy was formed by Fakeer Azeez-ood-deen and Dhyan Singh, and it fell to the lot of Sirdar Ajeet Singh to execute it; Sirdars Golab Singh, Lena Singh, and Soochet Singh were also concerned. Dhyan made the arrangement by proposing to the Maharajah to inspect Ajeet's troops, which the Maharajah said he would do the following morning, and orders were accordingly issued. On the Maharajah's arrival at the parade ground he found fault with the appearance and condition of some horsemen purposely placed to attract attention, when Ajeet became saucy, words ran high, and drawing a pistol from his bosom, Ajeet shot Shere Singh through the head, the ball having entered his right temple. General Ventura and his party attacked the murderer, but being opposed by a powerful body of troops, were defeated. Ajeet cut up the Rajah's body, placed his head on a spear, and on entering the town met Prince Purtaub Singh's suwarie, which was immediately attacked, and the prince killed. The palace was taken, the treasury thrown open, and the troops paid their arrears of pay; every child and all the wives of Shere Singh and Prince Purtaub were then brought out and murdered, amongst the rest one of Shere Singh's sons only born the previous evening. Troops were sent off to guard all the ghauts, and all the opposite party (except Gen. Ventura, who escaped) were made prisoners. Ajeet after having killed Shere Singh was returning to the fort and met Dhyan; he told him he had done the deed, and asked him to return; he got into Dhyan's carriage, and when they got near the gate of the fort, Ajeet stabbed Dhyan, and sent his body to his brother and his son, who surrounded the city with their troops, while the people inside continued plundering all night. In the morning (16th) Heera Singh having entered the fort, seized Ajeet, Lena, and others, and having avenged the murder of his father by putting them to death, exposed their heads in the plain and threw their bodies into the bazaar. Dhuleep Singh, an alleged son of Kurruck, 10 years of age, is on the throne, and Heera Sing has been appointed Prime Minister; but the greatest possible anarchy prevails, and perhaps the lives of those now in power are not worth much. The revolution is thought likely to lead to British interference in the affairs of the Punjaub, and an eventual annexation of that fertile country with 4,000,000 inhabitants, and a revenue of upwards of 2,000,000*l.* sterling, to our dominions. The tragical event proves that the empire founded with so much labour by Runjeet is on the eve of dislocation. Runjeet died in June, 1839; his son Kurruck succeeded. He died, and was followed by Nao Nehal Singh, who was killed at his father's funeral. Shere Singh succeeded, and he has been killed, and a child placed in his room, to become a victim in his turn. As if in anticipation of the events of Lahore, a large army had been ordered by Lord Ellenborough to prepare to assemble on the banks of the Jumna. Orders were also issued to have a body of Bengal troops sent to occupy Scinde, from whence the Bombay troops were to be withdrawn; but doubts are now formed of the feasibility of that movement, as all the Bengal force will be requisite to protect the frontiers against the Sikhs. There are 16,000 men now in Scinde. Sir C. Napier is at Kurrachee; the troops in Scinde are generally healthy, except the newly-arrived ones at Sukkur that have come from Bengal. Shere Mahommed is said to be in the hills near Candahar. Dost Mahommed, who rules at Cabul, seems desirous of being on friendly terms with the British Government. It is thought he will attempt now to retake Peshawur from the Sikhs, and he may therefore come into collision with the British Government, who are bound to protect Runjeet Singh's descendants. In the interior of India tranquillity prevails. Gwalior appears quiet for the moment, although there was great alarm created there when the intention of the Supreme Government to collect troops became known. Bundelkund is also at rest. In the Nizam's territory a change has taken place by the removal of the old Prime Minister Chimdoo Lall, who has been succeeded by a relative. The trial of two of the principals and eight of the confederates of the Bunder gang, who have for years been robbing, plundering, smuggling, and, as it is supposed, murdering in the harbour of Bombay, had attracted great interest. The detection of this gang, after it had existed 20 years, is looked upon with great satisfaction by the friends of Indian civilization. Lord Ellenborough remains at Barrackpore, whence he is expected to proceed soon to the north-western provinces. He is still abused by a part of the Indian Press, but another portion supports his policy as tending to produce good results. Sir Hugh Gough has taken the command of the army. The monsoon has been eminently favourable to the agricultural products of the country.

West Indies and South America.—The mail-steamer Severn arrived at Falmouth on Monday, with dates from Tampico, 29th Sept.; Vera Cruz, 1st, Havannah, 9th, Nassau 13th, and Bermuda, 22d Oct. She brings important news of the British flag having been insulted in Mexico by the President Santa Anna, at a ball given by him in that city. It appears that a grand ball was given at the Palace on the 11th Sept. in commemoration of a battle fought at Tampico between the Mexicans and the Spanish expedition headed by General Barradas in 1829, in which the former were victorious, as well as in commemoration of their independence. At this ball our Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Doyle, and other foreign Ministers, were present. The ball-room was decorated with a number of Texan and other flags, which were displayed as trophies of war taken from the enemy, and among them a St. George's ensign was also exhibited. Mr. Doyle immediately recognised it as a British emblem, pointed it out to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and requested it might be removed; stating at the same time that as he did not wish to produce any disturbance in the company, he would be satisfied to have it taken down when the ladies retired to supper. The Mexican Minister replied that it must have been put up by some mistake of the room decorator, and that he would speak to the President about it. Santa Anna, however, on being applied to, refused to have it removed. Upon this being communicated to Mr. Doyle by the Mexican Minister, he said he must now consider it as an intentional and deliberate insult offered to the flag, and immediately withdrew from the room, followed by all the English gentlemen present. Mr. Doyle next day wrote an official letter to the Minister upon the subject, which remained unanswered for a week, and the reply, when it did reach his hands, merely stated, that the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires in London would be instructed to communicate with the British Government concerning it; and, as if to demonstrate their determination to insult, the flag was kept up and again displayed on the 27th of the same month, on the occasion of another fête given in honour of the entrance of the army into the city of Mexico after the battle. Mr. Doyle, therefore, has suspended all official intercourse with them until he hears from his own Government, and so the matter rests for the present.—From Jamaica we learn that the island had been visited with seasonable showers, and the crops generally bore a thriving appearance. A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced on the morning of the 5th October, but, fortunately, it was attended with no damage. The health of the colony was good, a few casual instances of fever only occurring to cause alarm. A number of claims for remuneration of losses sustained by the late fire were in the course of presentation to the authorities. The houses destroyed are valued, making, with some other claims, a total of 100,000*l.* The "Puseyite" controversy is carried on with great acrimony in the journals. Agriculture increases in interest, and commands more than ever the general attention, as does also the application of machinery to tillage and manufacture. A new manure has been discovered in a cave at Dry Harbour, consisting of the excrement and reliquiæ of bats, covering to a considerable depth a very extensive surface. It has been analyzed, and is likely to prove from the chemical nature of its ingredients a valuable commodity. A trial is about to be made with it, and it is also supposed that other caves, the natural resort of bats, may contain similar deposits.—From Peru we have intelligence that an English vessel, called the Vitula, has been seized for stealing guano off the rocks on the coast. We learn also that a treaty has been concluded between the Peruvian Government and certain individuals at Lima for the supply of guano, the particulars of which are as follow:—The contract was entered into in Lima by various mercantile houses there with the Peruvian Government, to whom a very large sum was advanced for the exclusive privilege of exporting the guano for five years by the contractors, who, in conjunction with the Government, consign it for sale to their agents in London and Liverpool. The contract, as soon as it was signed in March, 1842, was published at length in all the Lima newspapers, and particularly in the official *Gazette*, and became a matter of notoriety accordingly. The quantity of guano to be shipped was limited to 120,000 tons during the five years of the duration of the contract. The maximum nominal value of the guano is calculated in the contract at 30 dollars, or, about 6*l.* per ton. Supposing this price to be realised, the contractors are allowed to set off one-half against the advance to the Government and at the end of each year's operations the remaining half is to be paid into the Lima treasury in bonds, a moiety in those of the external, and another in those of the internal debt of Peru, at their representative or nominal value. Thus, were 6*l.* per ton realised on 120,000 tons, one-fourth, or 180,000*l.* of the nominal foreign stock of Peru would have to be paid into the Exchequer in yearly proportions. Since the contract was made, about 8,000 tons of guano have been sold at above 10*l.* per ton; and it is supposed, now the merits of the article are becoming known, that at least 20,000 tons will be required for the supply of next year's demand, particularly as large quantities are shipping for our West India colonies. The committee of Spanish American bondholders in London have held a meeting on the subject, and have resolved on endeavouring to prevent the Peruvian Government from buying up their bonds with money that should be applied to the discharge of the overdue interest.—By advices from the Brazils to the 13th Sept., it appears that the nuptials of the Emperor with the Princess Thereza of Naples were solemnized on the 4th of that month, the Princess having arrived at Rio the day previous. There were great rejoicings on the auspicious event, and the imperial bride and bridegroom were greeted with enthusiasm by thousands of their subjects from all parts of the empire. In the evening a splendid illumination took place, with a grand display of fireworks, amidst the salutes of the English, French, Neapolitan, and national ships of war. A great number of new titles and decorations of the different orders were conferred.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 96⅛ to ¼ for money and the account; 3 per Cents. Red., 95⅜ to ½; 3½ per Cents. Red., 102¼ to ⅜; New 3½ per Cents., 103⅛ to ¼; Exchequer Bills, 62*s.* to 63*s.* prem., and 62*s.* to 64*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Destitution in the Metropolis.—We lately noticed the number of houseless poor who resort to the parks for shelter during the night, many of whom had begun to make preparations for passing the winter in the gravel-pits and hollows beneath the banks. Since the announcement of the fact first appeared in the daily papers several contributions have been received for the relief of the poor people, and a society is in progress of formation for the purpose of establishing a House of Refuge. The police reports of the daily papers have recently contained numerous accounts of destitution among the needlewomen who work for the slopsellers and outfitters at the east end of London. In many of these cases the women were charged with having pawned the goods entrusted to them by the contractors employed by the slopseller to make up his materials into shirts at a contract price per dozen. These middlewomen again employed the workwomen to make the shirts. According to the evidence 1*d.* a shirt was the profit of the contractor. If the work was what is called "fine work," it was paid higher than ordinary, viz., 6*d.* per shirt per diem, it being part of the agreement that one shirt was to be finished in the day. Three shillings a week was thus the sum total which the needlewomen were to earn, by working 18 or 19 hours per diem, while for an ordinary shirt the contract price was from three-half-pence to 3*d.* The magistrates on learning these facts not only dismissed the charge, but assisted the prisoners with small donations from the poor-box. Public attention has now been directed to the distress of this industrious class, and the following extract from a letter addressed to the *Times* is only one of numerous communications which have been called forth by the recent disclosures. "Perhaps it is not generally known that the proprietors of several establishments at the eastern part of the metropolis, who employ needlewomen to make up slop-work, compel them to attend at four and five o'clock in the morning to receive the materials which are afterwards made up into trousers, waistcoats, and shirts; and that many of these poor creatures are employed at their needle 18 and 19 hours a-day. It is not an unusual circumstance for girls to employ themselves from 6 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock at night, then snatch a few hours' sleep, and rise and 'attend shop,' as it is termed, to obtain more work. The earnings of the shirt and trousers-makers are very precarious, and 6*s.* is considered by many of them 'a good week.' A few who do the fine work for respectable houses in the city earn more; but great numbers who are constantly employed for 18 hours a-day do not obtain more than 4*s.* a-week. The squalid appearance of the women in Shadwell, Stepney, and St. George's-in-the-East is remarkable. Sometimes as many as five or six young girls occupy one small room, in which they work and sleep and take their meals in common, plying their needles from morning to night. Pulmonary complaints are common among them, and their close application to this unhealthy occupation in confined apartments produces premature old age. The slopworkers are frequently compelled, by want or sickness, to pawn the materials intrusted to their care; but their employers seldom lose anything by this, as they invariably obtain security to the amount of 3*l.* or 5*l.*, the value of the cotton or linen given out to be converted into shirts. A case was recently heard at the Thames-police Court, in which a slopseller in Ratcliffe-highway was the prosecutor. He stated that he had 153 needlewomen in his employ, of whom 28 had turned out defaulters, and their securities in many instances had made good the loss. He also stated that he gave his work out at 4 o'clock in the morning, and that the greatest distress prevailed among the women who were compelled to make up slop-work; but so great was the competition in the trade, that he found it impossible to give so much as he wished to the persons he employed, and that he felt so much for them that when they disposed of his property he seldom or ever prosecuted, and he only came forward on this occasion after a remand, in compliance with the express directions of the magistrate, in consequence of an unfounded attack on his character made by the prisoner on a previous examination. He mentioned one case of great distress:—A poor widow who had lately given birth to a child, and whom he had intrusted with 32 shirts to make up, pawned the whole of them for the purpose of obtaining nourishment for herself and infant during her confinement; and if she had not done so, he believed she must have perished from want. He waited on the pawnbroker, and remonstrated with him on the impropriety of taking in unfinished work from needlewomen. He ascertained that the shirts were pawned for 35*s.*, and offered to pay 10*s.* to redeem them if the pawnbroker would bear the remainder of the loss, which he consented to do. He could mention other cases of an equally distressing character, and said the low prices given for slop-work, and the facility offered by pawnbrokers for the disposal of the materials, caused persons to violate the law by illegally pawning the articles intrusted to their care. The shirtmakers, in fact, finding they cannot obtain a subsistence by the wages allowed them, make away with the property, and, being unable to redeem it, are either driven upon the streets, or else become confirmed thieves, and end their days in a penal settlement or a model prison."

Lord Mayor's Day.—The new Lord Mayor, Ald. Magnay, entered upon his office on Thursday with all the state and ceremony belonging to this, the great festival of the City. The usual procession took place in the morning, and the inauguration dinner was given at Guildhall;

several of the ministers, judges, ambassadors, &c. were present. Sir R. Peel returned thanks for the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," which was received with great applause. The Lord Chancellor also spoke in the course of the evening. Sir G. Murray returned thanks for the Army, and Chief Justice Tindal for the Judges.

Gresham College.—The ceremony of re-opening Gresham College, in the new building in Basinghall-street, took place last week. This institution, as is generally known, was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Sir Thomas Gresham, who bequeathed his own mansion in Broad-street, which covered a space as large as that now occupied by the Bank of England, with a suitable endowment, for the purposes of the college. In that building, which escaped the great fire of London, the college rose to great eminence: the most distinguished names in England were numbered among its professors, whose lectures were attended by crowds of the respectable classes. In 1767, the site of the building was selected by Government for the erection of a new Excise-office, and it was accordingly surrendered by the trustees of the college, on consideration of a perpetual annuity of 500*l.*; the trustees agreeing to pay 1,800*l.* towards the expense of pulling down their own building. This extraordinary transaction had the effect of ruining the college. A small room in the Royal Exchange, capable of holding some 25 persons, was allotted to the professors for the delivery of their lectures, and the consequence was, that the lectures ceased to be delivered, and the appointments became sinecures. When the Exchange was burnt a few years since, the preparations for rebuilding it directed attention to the state of Gresham College. A claim was made on its behalf for suitable accommodation in the Royal Exchange; but the matter was settled by the erection of the spacious and handsome building which was opened last week. The lecture-hall, where the ceremonial took place, will conveniently accommodate about 600 persons. The Lord Mayor was present in state, with several of the civic functionaries, the members of the Gresham committee, &c. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Birch, a hymn was sung by the vocal band assembled for the musical part of the ceremony. The academical business of the college was then commenced by the Rev. J. Pullen, Professor of Astronomy, who delivered a lecture on that science, to which he gave the character of an address to the audience on the occasion which had brought them together. In giving a general and popular view of the progress of modern astronomy, he pointed out the large share which Gresham College had in this progress, from the labours and discoveries of those who had been its professors. After this address a concert was given under the direction of Professor Taylor, in which Mr. Phillips, Miss Rainforth, and other well-known vocalists, took part.

Court of Aldermen.—In consequence of the late proceedings in the parish of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, it is rumoured in the ward that Alderman Gibbs's friends are likely to induce him to resign his gown, and that Messrs. Flight, Travers, and Pilcher will become candidates to succeed him. It is also said to be the intention of the inhabitants to nominate Mr. Rock, of Walbrook, as a Common Councilman.

Reform Club.—On Monday evening a trial was made between the Bude and Faraday Lights, fixed for that purpose in two of the libraries of the Reform Club. There were present several scientific persons, and many gentlemen connected with the club. The result of the experiment was in favour of the Bude Light as to brilliancy of illumination, ventilation, and freedom from heat. The Bude gave a light equal to 30 argands, and lighted the room perfectly at every point. The Faraday Light consisted of 18 lights, and the smoke of the gas was carried off by tubes. The heat increased six degrees after the Faraday was lighted, and it was of a subdued tone, and not so brilliant as the Bude Light.

The Nelson Monument.—Mr. Bailey's statue of Lord Nelson, which was exhibited last week within the inclosure in Trafalgar-square, has at length reached its ultimate destination on the top of the column, erected after the design of Mr. Railton. The statue was taken to pieces in order to facilitate its elevation. The legs and lower part of the trunk were raised on Friday, after six hours' labour, and the upper portion was raised on Saturday. The arm was also in the course of the day united to the body, and the whole completed. At present the scaffolding prevents the spectators in the street from judging of the appearance of the figure; nothing but the cocked hat can be distinctly seen, the whole being surrounded with scaffolding and pieces of timber. The statue faces Charing-cross, and has its back turned towards the National Gallery. The elevation of the statue was conducted in a very quiet manner, and it was hardly known that it was in process of being carried up until it had attained its utmost point. A flag-staff was then erected which reached above the head of the figure, and from it was displayed one of the flags borne by the Victory at the battle of Trafalgar. During the process of elevation, not the slightest vibration was perceptible in the scaffolding, which is itself remarkable as a piece of scientific workmanship. It is 170 feet in height, and is composed of 150 loads, or 7,500 cubic feet of timber.

The Colosseum.—This building has been sold by Mr. Geo. Robins to Mr. Montague, brother of the City Surveyor. The price paid is said to be under 25,000*l.*, although Mr. Braham paid 40,000*l.* for it. Mr. Stanfield, the academician, and Mr. Bradwell, of Covent-garden Theatre, have been employed by the purchaser to produce a pictorial exhibition to succeed the great picture of London, which will occupy Mr. Stanfield's attention for nearly twelve months. The Conservatory and the Swiss Cottage are to undergo an entire change; and it is said to be the intention of the new proprietor to render the Colosseum one of the most attractive places of amusement in the metropolis.

The Wood Paving in Cheapside.—It will be remembered that the Commissioners of Sewers recently stopped the further progress of wood paving in Cheapside, on account of an injunction obtained from the Vice-Chancellor of England by the Metropolitan Company against the London Wood Paving Company, as the proprietors of Perring's system, on the ground that it was an infringement of the patent of the former company. Since that occurrence it appears that an amicable arrangement has been effected between the companies, and the injunction is ordered to be forthwith dissolved. The result of this arrangement is that the work will be resumed and the whole of Cheapside completed, from Bow-church to St. Paul's, with Perring's patent.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—A meeting of the vestry, adjourned from the 26th ult., was held on Wednesday. Mr. Rock was called to the chair, and informed the vestry that he had entered a bill on the file of Chancery on Saturday, and that Alderman Gibbs would be legally bound to give a decisive answer in a month at furthest. After some remarks from Mr. Howitt, relative to the "garbled accounts" furnished by Ald. Gibbs, Mr. Horner demanded his authority for stating that those accounts were garbled. He was a friend of the Alderman, and was sorry that he had not adopted a more straightforward course; but he could assure the meeting that the select vestry was now busily and industriously looking over the accounts of the last eighteen years, and he would pledge his honour that these accounts would be furnished to the parish in a printed form in a week or so. The world would then see that Alderman Gibbs was untarnished, and that he had acted throughout the whole time of his stewardship in a satisfactory and honest manner. He begged that gentlemen who had made that room an arena for the purpose of showing off their talents would dispose themselves to silence. It was then resolved to adjourn for a further period, to give the Alderman an opportunity of making good his promise.

Kensington.—The magistrates for this division of Middlesex assembled in special sessions on Monday, to take into consideration an application from Mr. Morland for a license for the Royal Kent Theatre in High-street. A recommendation was read signed by the churchwardens, overseers, and a number of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, that the theatre should be licensed, together with a petition against the license being granted, signed by the vicar and other clergymen of different denominations resident in the parish, and by a number of the leading and most influential inhabitants. After a long discussion, the magistrates decided on refusing the license.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, October 28, was as follows:—West Districts, 159; North Districts, 174; Central Districts, 223; East Districts, 269; South Districts, 291; Total, 1116 (males, 567; females, 549). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five autumns 908.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—Mr. Attwood, formerly M.P. for this town, has published an address to the inhabitants, in which he seems to recommend a sort of revival of the "Birmingham Union," for the purpose of returning to a paper currency. The following gives some intimation of his view of the present state of affairs:—"I have been exceedingly reluctant to interfere again in political affairs. For a long time I have watched, without hope, the extreme sufferings of the people. But a great change has come over the prospects of the country during the last fifteen months. The late great alterations in the corn and provision laws have given a prodigious accession of strength to the public cause; they have at last brought the owners of land nearly into a community of suffering and of feeling with the unhappy owners of labour. Those great alterations have already produced the disturbances in Wales, and the Repeal proceedings in Ireland, and they are at this moment rendering the payment of the rent of land literally impossible much longer in England under our present taxation and our present monetary laws. Either the taxation must give way, or the rent of land must give way, or the monetary laws, which strangle industry, must give way. To use my old phrase, either the burdens must be cut down to a level with the means, or the means must be lifted up to a level with the burdens. I think, therefore, that a great opportunity has now arisen in which all classes may possibly be induced to unite in one common effort to relieve the common suffering and avert the common danger. If not, I much fear that the doom of our country is written above, and not to be arrested by human means." Mr. Attwood thus treats of the effect of wealth in excess:—"In my humble judgment, founded upon long reflection, and the experience of history, all Governments, of whatever kind, or however composed, whether republican, despotic, or limited, have a tendency to use the power of accumulated wealth in oppressing and defrauding productive industry. From this great principle proceeds the decline and fall of nations. The ancient Republics made innumerable efforts to counteract this fatal tendency of things. Such men as Solon and Lycurgus occasionally succeeded, and for a time arrested the moral ruin. But ultimately the power of accumulated wealth prevailed, and dogged those glorious republics to untimely graves." Mr. Attwood says that no man has done more than he has to put the navy of England in fighting order, and he adds:—"Yet I cannot conceal from my mind the truth, that if the English Government had no navy to protect them from foreign aggression, the English people would have been much better protected from domestic oppression. We should never have heard the odious and delusive words 'over-trading,' 'over-population,' and 'over-production.'" The following is his account of the best governed country in Europe:—"The Government of Prussia is a despotism; but Prussia is probably the best governed nation in Europe. Surrounded by more powerful rival nations, and under the constant apprehension of either French, or Austrian, or Russian aggression, the Government of that country places money in every man's pocket, education in every man's head, and arms in every man's hand! Such a people cannot be oppressed."

Cambridge.—There is a rumour that Prince Albert, on the resignation of the present Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, is to be Chancellor of the University. It is not generally known to what circumstance the rumour owes its origin; but it gains credence throughout the University. The Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Master of St. Peter's College, has been elected Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year. On resigning his office the late Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Professor Whewell, delivered a Latin oration in the Senate House, congratulatory of the auspicious event which had just taken place, and eulogising the general conduct of the Academic body on the occasion of the Royal visit. The degree of D.D. has been conferred on Archdeacon Lonsdale of King's College, London, now Bishop of Lichfield, by Royal mandate.

Carmarthen.—A rumour is current that another special commission for the trial of the Carmarthenshire prisoners will be sent down after term into this county. It appears to have arisen from the fact of the county gaol being quite full of Rebecca prisoners, and from one of the Treasury solicitor's clerks being in the town arranging the evidence against the prisoners. In many parts of the county the late verdict against the Rebecca prisoner Hughes, at Cardiff, has excited intense animosity against the jury who tried him. It is said that some farmers from the more disturbed districts have affected even to be incredulous that such a verdict was ever returned by a Welch jury. So far as an opinion can be formed at present, however, the severity of the sentence appears to have had a salutary effect, whilst it has, at the same time, excited universal commiseration for the culprit. The prisoners themselves have issued an address calling on others to take warning by their fate, and to stop in their course before they fall into their condemnation. They say, "We are guilty, and doomed to suffer, while hundreds have escaped; let them and every one take care not to be deluded again to attack public or private property and resist the power of the law; for it will overtake them with vengeance and bring them down to destruction. We are only in prison now, but in a week or two shall be banished as rogues, to be slaves to strangers in a strange land. We must go in the prime of life from our dear homes to live and labour with the worst of villains, looked upon as thieves. Friends, neighbours, all, but especially young men, keep from night meetings, fear to do wrong, and dread the terrors of the Judge. Think of what we must, and you may suffer, before you dare to do as we have done. If you will be peaceable and live again like honest men, by the blessing of God you may expect to prosper, and we—poor outcast wretches—may have to thank you for the mercy of the Crown—for on no other terms than your good conduct will any pity be shown to us or others, who may fall into our almost hopeless situation." The western part of Radnorshire is at present in an excited state, and numerous toll-bars in that county have been destroyed. The rioters have also had recourse to incendiary fires, and no less than twelve fires took place in one night last week in the neighbourhood of Ruthin. The Royal commission has been daily occupied since the 25th ult. All its meetings have been conducted in privacy, as far as relates to the press. The following is a succinct account of its proceedings:—A strict and methodical inquiry into the accounts of the various trusts in Carmarthenshire has hitherto been the principal object of the commissioners, but this employment has been almost daily varied by applications or complaints from individuals, or parochial deputations relating to various subjects of alleged grievance, of a local or general nature. As the commissioners had invited information from all parties who could elucidate the causes of the recent outbreak, or who laboured under any grievance which called for redress, they have given audience to persons of all stations, including county magistrates, trustees of tolls, clergy, farmers, guardians of the poor, and others. The same topics have been adverted to by many different parties, as constituting the principal sources of complaint. Among these are—1st. The turnpike system—the number and expensiveness of the gates and bars—the inconvenience caused by the contiguity of several trusts crossing each other and competing for toll, to the great inconvenience of those who reside on the roads near the point of contact. 2. The working of the Poor Law, particularly with reference to the salaries of the medical, relieving, and other officers of unions. The latter objections were urged by a deputation from the parish of Llanarthney, consisting of the Rev. H. Williams and some of the principal parishioners, who had a conference with the commissioners on Tuesday week. An absolute recurrence to the principles of the old system of poor-laws was also advocated by some, though they did not appear willing to adopt all the conditions of the former practice. They thought that the justices had then too much power, but that guardians had now too little. The increase of the burden of tithes by the working of the Commutation Act is another subject on which several representations had been made to the commissioners, who have inquired into the details of some cases mentioned to them. The undue expenditure of the county rate and the

exorbitant charges of magistrates' clerks have been likewise urged as forming a part of the list of grievances, and into these subjects the commissioners have expressed their intention of instituting a careful inquiry. Some other matters upon which they have been appealed to seem to partake too much of a personal and peculiar character to be classed among the "causes of disturbance" which they are charged to investigate. Such, for instance, are the rating to the lighting and paving-rates and borough-rates of Carmarthen of persons living beyond the precincts of that town, and therefore deriving no benefit from the application of such rates—or the recent enforcement of a penal statute which had been for some time practically obsolete, regulating the use of particular casks for packing butter. The time of the commissioners, with the exception of such intervals as have been occupied in the manner described, has been employed in the examination of the accounts of the several trusts. The commissioners have expressed their complete satisfaction so far as their inquiry has hitherto gone with the readiness shown by all parties whom they have examined to afford the fullest information in their power.

Chichester.—The interior of the cathedral of this city is now undergoing restoration. The ancient tombs and their effigies, and the mutilated Purbeck marble columns, which have so many years been suffered to remain in a decayed state, are restoring under the superintendence of Mr. Richardson, who was employed in the restoration of the Temple Church.

Hounslow.—One of the mixing-mills at the gunpowder-works on Hounslow-heath exploded on Saturday morning, by which the boarding and roof were ripped off the building, but no further damage was done, and no one injured.

Liverpool.—A correspondent ("Facile") informs us that Anderson, the convict, the account of whose connection with the Preston Guild and other robberies has been already noticed in this Paper, has attempted to bribe the keepers who were taking him by railway to London previous to his transportation to a penal colony. One of the parties has called upon the *Liverpool Mercury*, and stated that Anderson's first offer was 600*l.* to the contractor and 100*l.* to the keeper—700*l.* in all. This took place at Birmingham. After he saw that there was no hope he offered the same party 250*l.* and 700*l.* to the contractor, and at last he wished a sum to be named, as hundreds were of no consequence to him. There was a party in the train ready to give the money as soon as any bargain was made. The person states that he has no doubt that 5000*l.* or 6000*l.* would have been given for Anderson's liberation.

Leeds.—In our last Number there appeared an account of a charge brought on the previous Monday against Mr. Thomas Walker, attorney, of Dewsbury, of having forged the name of Mr. Bere, a Commissioner in the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy, to a spurious interim order of protection, and a renewal thereof, to an insolvent. The forgery was distinctly proved, and the prisoner was admitted to bail to take his trial at the next assizes. It having been discovered that there were other charges of a like nature against him, he was apprehended on Friday morning and taken before the Leeds borough magistrates, on a charge of having forged the signature of Mr. West, the other Commissioner at the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy. In this case he had been employed by a man named Burnley, of Batley, to get him through the Court as an insolvent. He gave Burnley an interim order on the 18th July, which extended until the 6th October, on which day he gave him a renewal of the order until the 15th inst. Both the order and the renewal were produced and shown to Mr. West, who stated that the signatures were forgeries. The registrar proved that no petition of an insolvent of the name of Burnley had been filed in the Court, and no fees paid on behalf of any such insolvent. The prisoner made no defence, and was committed to York Castle for trial.

Leicester.—We lately mentioned that Mr. Messenger, the farmer charged with the murder of his servant, had been admitted to bail. The *Leicester Mercury* states that on Sunday he invited his sureties and other friends to a feast to celebrate his release on bail, when they drank ardent spirits to such excess that one Johnstone, of Rotherby, died in consequence.

Llandaff.—The Rev. Knight Bruce, Chancellor of Llandaff, has issued an appeal to the clergy for subscriptions for the restoration of the cathedral church of the diocese. The building is in several parts in a dilapidated condition, and many of its principal beauties have been entirely destroyed. The Dean and Chapter have subscribed 1,000*l.*; two laymen have contributed 100*l.* each, and the Queen Dowager has sent a donation of 100 guineas.

Manchester.—A requisition, numerously signed, has been got up by the merchants and traders of Manchester, calling upon each other to make the sacrifice of half a day in the week by closing their places of business at one o'clock on Saturdays, in order to afford time for the recreation and intellectual improvement of their assistants. The measure has the assent and support of some of the leading commercial men of the town.

Nottingham.—On Saturday week, at 2 A.M., the residence of the Rev. Robert Meek, rector of St. Michael's, Sutton Bonnington, was entered by five men in smock frocks, with their faces masked with black crape, who stole therefrom several valuable articles. The burglars effected an entrance by breaking open the front door with a crow-bar. Mr. Meek was awakened by the noise; he looked out of the window, and although the night was dark and stormy, he observed several men in front of the house; the Rev. gentleman then went to his man-servant's room, and requested him to get up, as he suspected thieves were endeavouring to enter the house. The man, however, got out of the window, clambered up a spout to the top of the house, and remained there until the robbers had disappeared. Mr. Meek then discovered that the thieves had already effected an entrance. He slipped down a flight of back stairs, and went out at a back door to obtain assistance from the village, but when about 120 yards from the house, he was attacked by two men, who struck him on the head with a crow-bar, inflicting three severe and dangerous wounds, and then dragged him to the house. The ruffians then went up stairs and broke open the bedroom door, which Mrs. Meek had locked when her husband went off for assistance; they held a crow-bar over the lady as she lay in bed, and demanded the money that had been received that day for rent, and also the key of an iron chest. Mrs. Meek at once gave them the key, and the thieves commenced a regular search, breaking open the drawers and ransacking every drawer, but they could not succeed in finding the object of their search, which was in a desk concealed from sight. They remained in the house upwards of an hour, and then went off together. The police, however, succeeded in obtaining a clue to the robbers, and three men residing in the village have been apprehended on suspicion.—The local papers state that the workmen employed in pulling down an old dwelling-house at Gotham, in this county, found the probate copy of the will of a man named Burrows, who had resided there many years ago, and owned the property. It was found stuck between two walls in the staircase. This property has been long held by Earl Howe, in consequence of the inability of the parties to make any title to the same; but it is now conceived that his Lordship will, on a pedigree being produced, and the title of the heir-at-law established, readily relinquish the possession.

Oxford.—Dr. Kenyon, Fellow of All Souls, has been appointed Vinerian Professor of Common Law. The *Oxford Chronicle* states that the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp has addressed a letter to the President of Magdalen College, intimating his return to the English establishment, and soliciting re-election to his fellowship.—The Bishop of Oxford has written a letter to Dr. Pusey, entirely exonerating Mr. Newman from the charge of having broken his faith with his Lordship, by suffering a re-publication of Tract 90. The Bishop says, "I lose no time in stating, that when I requested the *Tracts for The Times* might cease, however I might have regretted the original publication of Tract 90, it formed no part of my injunction or request (from well-considered reasons at the time) that there should be no re-publication of that tract. People may feel themselves at liberty to express their opinions as to the policy or propriety of having published more editions of that tract; but the accusation of Mr. Newman's having done so, contrary to promise, is unfounded and unjust. No one, however, who has the slightest knowledge of Mr. Newman will give a moment's credit to such a charge of unfaithfulness in him; and I feel sure it is unnecessary for me to state to Mr. Newman or yourself that nothing which I have said or written can have given the remotest grounds for the accusation."

Portsmouth.—The following is an extract from one of Mr. Brooke's letters received by the overland mail, announcing the safety of her Majesty's ship Samarang, and dated Sarawak, August 13:—"I am happy to add that the Samarang is afloat and getting ready for sea, with little or no injury."

Windsor.—A general meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held on Friday, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition made by the Earl of Lincoln, as head of the Woods and Forests, that the town should contribute the sum of 8,000*l.*, being a moiety of the estimated expenses for draining the castle and town of Windsor. After the Mayor, who was in the chair, had briefly addressed the meeting, Mr. Adams, builder, proposed a resolution that the inhabitants decline bearing any share of the expenses, observing that in the event of the passing of a contemplated Act to compel the inhabitants to improve the drainage of the town, it might be effectively done for less than 3,000*l.* Mr. Bedborough moved as an amendment that the sum of 5,000*l.* be contributed towards the expenses, and raised by the disfranchisement of the Corporation property, which was negatived, and after considerable discussion the following proposition of Mr. Adam was carried:—"That considering the vast extent of Crown property within this borough, in no way contributing to the parochial rates, and the extensive defalcation in the various ratings arising from the destruction of property with recent improvements of the Castle, and being convinced of the inability of the borough to meet any material addition to its present burthen, resolved, that this meeting feels itself compelled to decline to contribute towards the expenses of executing the extensive and extravagant plan proposed by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, with a view to the drainage of the Castle and town, the more especially as such plan would appear to be confined almost entirely to the service of the Castle, and that a very considerable proportion of the town and its suburbs are wholly excluded from any contemplated benefit to be derived therefrom."

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1,480*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,816*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,651*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,337*l.*; Great Western, 14,212*l.*; Grand Junction, 7,511*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1,359*l.*; Great North of England, 1,538*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,014*l.*; London and Birmingham, 16,542*l.*; London and South-Western, 6,207*l.*; London and Blackwall, 665*l.*; London and Greenwich, 708*l.*; London and Brighton, 4,120*l.*; London and Croydon, 228*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 4,007*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,846*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,902*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,845*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,778*l.*; North Midland, 4,384*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,473*l.*; South-Eastern and Dover, 3,768*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 445*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,658*l.*—A public meeting was held at Salisbury last week, to further the project of a railway communication between that city and London, by means of a branch line, to join the South-Western at Bishopstoke. An estimate prepared by Mr. Locke fixed the cost of the line at less than 250,000*l.*, whereas a former estimate, when a similar project was in contemplation, was given at 400,000*l.* The meeting was unanimous in support of the measure, and a committee was formed, of which the Hon. Sidney Herbert and other influential landowners in the district are members. It appears that the South-Western company engage to raise one-half of the required capital. Surveys of the projected line are already in a forward state, and the necessary measures will be taken in order that an act of Parliament may be obtained in the ensuing sessions.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The bills of indictment against Mr. O'Connell and his fellow-traversers were sent up to the city of Dublin grand jury on Friday forenoon. They are enormous in extent, covering not less than ninety-five feet of parchment. The indictment was accompanied by an abstract of its contents, prepared by the Crown counsel; but some members of the grand jury having objected to the reading any abstract, when they were sworn to consider the indictment itself, the voluminous document had to be gone through, count by count. The deepest interest was manifested by the crowds in and about the courts respecting the progress of the prosecutions. During the day a number of witnesses for the Crown—36 it is stated—were in attendance, in apartments near the grand jury room, to which the police prevented access; but at four o'clock, on an intimation from the grand jury that there was not the slightest chance of their coming to any decision on that day, the witnesses were directed to go home. On Saturday the deepest interest again prevailed in the courts respecting the prosecutions, and much anxiety was exhibited in all quarters to learn what progress had been made with the indictment. In the afternoon the foreman of the grand jury and other jurors came into court and stated that there appeared to be a clerical error in the fourth count of the indictment, in which the names of two persons were included—Thomas Tierney and Peter James Tierney—whereas this name should have been Peter James Tyrrell. Some of the jury appeared to think that as this was a clerical error, the name of Peter James Tyrrell should be substituted for Peter James Tierney. A desultory discussion ensued, which terminated in the Chief Justice declaring that all the members of the court were of opinion that the alteration could be made, as the document was not properly a bill of indictment in that state. The alteration was then made by the clerk of the crown, and the bill returned to the grand jury. When they adjourned, shortly before five o'clock, they had examined but one witness, namely, Mr. Vernon, the Registrar of the Stamp-office, whose depositions were merely technical, respecting the registry of the proprietors of the *Pilot*, *Freeman's Journal*, and the *Nation*.—Mr. Bond Hughes, the Government reporter, and several other witnesses, were subsequently examined, and on Wednesday afternoon the Grand Jury came into court with a true bill. Mr. O'Gorman, one of the Jury, however, declared that he dissented from that finding. The Attorney-General moved that the traversers be now called upon their recognizances. The Clerk of the Crown then called upon Daniel O'Connell, Esq., John O'Connell, Esq., Thomas Steele, Esq., M. T. Ray, Esq., John Gray, Esq., Charles G. Duffy, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs. Tyrrell and Tierney, all of whom appeared. The Attorney-General then said that he had next to call upon the Court to put a rule upon the parties that they should plead within four days. Mr. Steele objected to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General. The several parties then applied by their Council for copies of the indictment. The Attorney-General said that copies should be furnished them within an hour. A discussion of some length arose as to enlarging the time for pleading; but the Court said the statute was peremptory, and they were bound to go by it. There was a considerable number about the court to hear the event, but the town was perfectly tranquil.—On Monday Mr. M'Donough applied for a *mandamus*, calling on the Magistrates of College Street Police-office to receive Mr. Barrett's informations charging Mr. Bond Hughes with perjury. The application was opposed by the Attorney-General, and the Lord Chief Justice held that if the grand jury were to receive evidence against the Crown, that would be trying the case, which it was not their province to do. Now, that being the rule, which was as old as the law itself, he asked, how would it be possible, without infringing on that rule, to permit bills of indictment to be sent up against Mr. Hughes until the existing bills were disposed of? When that occurred, it would be competent for the parties to prefer bills of indictment against Mr. Hughes or any other witness; but the court, in the present stage of the proceedings, could not consent to allow the accused parties to become witnesses in their own case.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday. After a resolution had been passed pledging the Association to use every effort to promote the general collection of the O'Connell Compensation Fund for 1843, which is fixed for Sunday the 19th inst., Mr. O'Connell handed in 100*l.* as Proclamation Money from the law clerks of Dublin, and moved an address to the people of Ireland, pointing out the objects of the Repeal agitation, showing that they do not desire separation from England or Catholic ascendancy, but freedom of conscience, education, and the press. This address was adopted, together with the draft of another to the Queen, to be presented by each parish in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell said "it might be objected that the address to the people reiterated matter that had been spoken of before—it certainly did, but it was his plan to reiterate his

topics until they were fully impressed upon the public mind. He would move that the committee be directed to warn the people of Ireland against committing any crime—they had come to the great crisis of their great experiment—an experiment to demonstrate that by peaceable means the most beneficial alterations in human institutions could be obtained. If they adhered to perfectly peaceable means, he saw the certainty of carrying the Repeal. The Government might incarcerate him and others within four walls, but there were others to stand in their places. Ireland had an excellent leader in the person of Smith O'Brien, who declared at the dinner given to him in the county of Limerick, that if to wish the liberty of Ireland was a conspiracy, he was a conspirator." At the close of the meeting the rent for the week was announced to be 1303*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*—The *Cork Reporter* last week published an improbable story respecting a letter said to have been addressed by the Duke of Wellington to the Earl of Glengall, conveying information respecting the army and its service in Ireland, and stating "that almost all the British army, certainly every regiment which could be spared and made available for service, will be concentrated in Ireland; that camps will be formed in different parts of the country, and particularly in the neighbourhood of cities and towns, &c.; and that supplies of arms, ammunition, and subsistence of every description, would be sent into the country from England, for the use of the army, so as to make it independent of, or not dependent upon, the Irish peasantry or people." This statement has gone the round of the Irish papers, but Lord Glengall has published a denial that any such letter was received.

Cork.—A fatal affray took place at the Steam Sawmills in this city on Saturday night, in which Dr. Quarry, one of the proprietors, was killed. It appears that the other partner, Mr. Wilson, had withheld possession of part of the building from Dr. Quarry, who called at the mills, and was in the act of going up-stairs, when he was met near the top by a workman, Thomas Carroll, who opposed his going up, and a scuffle ensued, when Carroll called out to his brother Denis to bring a blunderbuss, which he presented at Dr. Quarry, but it missed fire; he then caught it by the butt-end, and struck the Doctor on the head and shoulders, by which he was knocked down the flight of stairs. Then Donoghue, one of the assistants of the Doctor, came up, but got a blow from a sharp instrument which knocked him down, and rendered him for a time insensible; when he recovered he saw Carroll striking Dr. Quarry on the head with a "saw-buckle." The rest of the party seeing the Doctor thus used, made an attempt to go up, when Carroll fired down on them, but hit no one. Smith, the apprentice, went down to the office and brought up a large pistol, which he discharged at Carroll without effect, when the fire from the top was quickly returned, but fortunately without effect; and Ryan, the watchman, affirms, that when the Doctor was lying down bathed in his blood, he saw Mr. G. F. Delany, who was keeping possession for Mr. Wilson, kick the Doctor several times in the most brutal manner. Dr. Quarry lingered until Sunday evening when he expired, and the Coroner's Jury have returned a verdict of Murder against all the parties concerned. Mr. Wilson the partner has also been arrested on the charge of being an accessory before the fact.

SCOTLAND.

The Hebrides.—On Tuesday week two islands, named Rasay and Bona, situated in the Hebrides, were sold by auction at the Auction Mart, London. They were for many years the property of the M'Leods, of Rasay, and comprise about 18,000 acres. The net value of the estate, including the mines and the timber, was about 73,000*l.* There were 52 farms, the rent arising from which was about 1200*l.* They were capable of improvement, in consequence of the facilities of communication from them to the metropolis, the journey now being completed in less than 36 hours. The estate was put up at 20,000 guineas, and eventually knocked down at 35,000 guineas.

THEATRICALS.

Covent Garden.—As might have been anticipated from the recent proceedings at this theatre, the establishment is now closed. The actors were assembled on Saturday morning on the stage of the theatre, preparatory to a rehearsal of the pieces announced for Mr. Wallack's benefit on Monday, when a message was received from the manager that there would be no performance, or, in other words, that the theatre would not open again. The French juvenile performers have since appeared at the St. James's Theatre, and the principal actors of the English company have left town on a provincial tour.

Miscellaneous.

American Debt.—The following letter has been addressed by the Reverend Sydney Smith to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle.* "Sir,—You did me the favour, some time since, to insert in your valuable journal a petition of mine to the American Congress, for the repayment of a loan made by me, in common with many other unwise people, to the State of Pennsylvania. For that petition I have been abused in the grossest manner by many of the American papers. After some weeks' reflection, I see no reason to alter my opinions or to retract my expressions. What I then said was not wild declamation, but measured truth. I repeat again, that no conduct was ever more profligate than that of the State of Pennsylvania. History cannot pattern it: and let no deluded being imagine that they will ever repay a single farthing—their people have tasted the dangerous luxury of dishonesty, and they will never be brought back to the homely rule of right. The money transactions of the Americans are become a by-word among the nations of Europe. In every grammar-school of the whole world *ad Græcas Calendas* is translated—the American dividends. I am no enemy to America. I loved and admired honest America when she respected the laws of pounds, shillings, and pence; and I thought the United States the most magnificent picture of human happiness. I meddle now in these matters because I hate fraud—because I pity the misery it has occasioned—because I mourn over the hatred it has excited against free institutions. Among the discussions to which the moral lubricities of this insolvent people have given birth, they have arrogated to themselves the right of sitting in judgment upon the property of their creditors—of deciding who among them is rich, and who poor, and who are proper objects of compassionate payment; but, in the name of Mercury, the great god of thieves, did any man ever hear of debtors alleging the wealth of the lender as a reason for eluding the payment of the loan? Is the Stock Exchange a place for the tables of the money-lenders; or is it a school of moralists, who may amerce the rich, exalt the poor, and correct the inequalities of fortune? Is Biddle an instrument in the hand of Providence to exalt the humble and send the rich empty away? Does American Providence work with such instruments as Biddle? But the only good part of this bad morality is not acted upon. The rich are robbed, but the poor are not paid; they growl against the dividends of Dives, and don't lick the sores of Lazarus. They seize with loud acclamations on the money-bags of Jones Loyd, Rothschild, and Baring, but they do not give back the pittance of the widow and the bread of the child. Those knaves of the setting sun may call me rich, for I have a twentieth part of the income of the Archbishop of Canterbury; but the curate of the next parish is a wretched soul, bruised by adversity; and the 300*l.* for his children, which it has taken his life to save, is eaten and drunken by the mean men of Pennsylvania—by men who are always talking of the virtue and honour of the United States—by men who soar above others in what they say, and sink below all nations in what they do—who, after floating on the heaven of declamation, fall down to feed on the offal and garbage of the earth. Persons who are not in the secret are inclined to consider the abominable conduct of the repudiating states to proceed from exhaustion—"they don't pay because they cannot pay;" whereas, from estimates which have just now reached this country, this is the picture of the finances of the insolvent states:—Their debts may be about 200,000,000 dollars, at an interest of 6 per cent.: this makes an annual charge of 12,000,000 dollars, which is little more than 1 per cent. of their income in 1840, and may be presumed to be less than 1 per cent. of their present income; but if they were all to provide funds for the punctual payment of interest, the debt could readily be converted into a four or five per cent. stock, and the excess, converted into a sinking fund, would discharge the debt in less than thirty years. The debt of Pennsylvania, estimated at 40,000,000 dollars, bears, at five per cent., an annual interest of 2,000,000 dollars. The income of this state was, in 1840, 131,000,000 dollars, and is probably at this time not less than 150,000,000 dollars; a net revenue of only 1½ per cent. would produce the 2,000,000 dollars required. So that the price of national character in Pennsylvania is 1½ per cent. on the net income; and if this market price of morals were established here, a gentleman of a thousand a year would deliberately and publicly submit to infamy for 15*l.* per annum; and a poor man, who by laborious industry had saved 100*l.* a year, would incur general disgrace and opprobrium for 30*s.* by the year. There really should be lunatic asylums for nations as well as for individuals. But they begin to feel all this: their tone is changed; they talk with bated breath and whispering apology, and allay with some cold drops of modesty their stripling spirit. They strutted into this miserable history, and begin to think of sneaking out. And then the subdolous press of America contends that the English under similar circumstances would act with their own debt in the same manner; but there are many English constituencies where are thousands not worth a shilling, and no such idea has been broached among them, nor has any petition to such effect been presented to the Legislature. But what if they did act in such a manner—would it be a conduct less wicked than that of the Americans? Is there not one immutable law of justice—is it not written in the book? does it not beat in the heart? Are the great guide-marks of life to be concealed by such nonsense as this? I deny the fact on which the reasoning is founded; and if the facts were true, the reasoning would be false. I never meet a Pennsylvanian at a London dinner without feeling a disposition to seize and divide him—to allot his beaver to one sufferer and his coat to another—to appropriate his pocket-handkerchief to the orphan, and to comfort the widow with his silver watch, Broadway rings, and the 'London Guide,' which he always carries in his pockets. How such a man can set himself down at an English table without feeling that he owes 2*l.* or 3*l.* to every man in company, I am at a loss to conceive: he has no more right to eat with honest men than a leper has to eat with clean men. If he has a particle of honour in his composition he should shut himself up and say—'I cannot mingle with you: I belong to a degraded people—I must hide myself; I am a plunderer from Pennsylvania.' Figure to yourself a Pennsylvanian receiving foreigners in his own country, walking over the public works with them, and showing them Larcenous Lake, Swindling Swamp, Crafty Canal, and Rogues' Railway, and other dishonest works. 'This swamp we gained (says the patriotic borrower) by the repudiated loan of 1828. Our canal robbery was in 1830; we pocketed your good people's money for the railroad only last year.' All this may seem very smart to the Americans; but if I had the misfortune to be born amongst such a people, the land of my fathers should not retain me a single moment after the act of repudiation. I would appeal from my fathers to my forefathers. I would fly to Newgate for greater purity of thought, and seek in the prisons of England for better rules of life. This new and vain people can never forgive us for having preceded them 300 years in civilisation. They are prepared to enter into the most bloody wars with England, not on account of Oregon, or boundaries, or right of search, but because our clothes and carriages are better made, and because Bond-street beats Broadway. Wise Webster does all he can to convince his people that these are not lawful causes of war: but wars, and long wars, they will one day or another produce; and this, perhaps, is the only advantage of repudiation. The Americans cannot gratify their avarice and ambition at once; they cannot cheat and conquer at the same time. The warlike power of every country depends on their Three per Cents. If Cæsar were to reappear upon earth, Wettenhall's List would be more important than his Commentaries; Rothschild would open and shut the Temple of Janus; Thomas Baring, or Bates, would probably command the Tenth Legion, and the soldiers would march to the battle with loud cries of Scrip and Omnium Reduced, Consols, and Cæsar! Now, the Americans have cut themselves off from all resources of credit. Having been as dishonest as they can be, they are prevented from being as foolish as they wish to be. In the whole habitable globe they cannot borrow a guinea, and they cannot draw the sword, because they have not money to buy it. If I were an American of any of the honest states, I would never rest till I had compelled Pennsylvania to be as honest as myself. The bad faith of that state brings disgrace on all; just as common snakes are killed because vipers are dangerous. I have a general feeling that by that breed of men I have been robbed and ruined, and I shudder and keep aloof. The pecuniary credit of every state is affected by Pennsylvania. Ohio pays; but with such a bold bankruptcy before their eyes, how long will Ohio pay? The truth is, that the eyes of all capitalists are averted from the United States. The finest commercial understandings will have nothing to do with them. Men rigidly just, who penetrate boldly into the dealings of nations, and work with vigour and virtue for honourable wealth—great and high-minded merchants will loathe, and are now loathing, the name of America: it is becoming, since its fall, the common shore of Europe, and the native home of the needy villain. And now, drab-coloured men of Pennsylvania, there is yet a moment left; the eyes of all Europe are anchored upon you—

"Surrexit mundus justis furiis:"

start up from that trance of dishonesty into which you are plunged; don't think of the flesh which walls about your life, but of that sin which has hurled you from the heaven of character, which hangs over you like a devouring pestilence, and makes good men sad, and ruffians dance and sing. It is not for Gin Sling alone and Sherry Cobler that man is to live; but for those great principles against which no argument can be listened to—principles which give to every power a double power above their functions and their offices, which are the books, the arts, the academies that teach, lift up, and nourish the world—principles (I am quite serious in what I say) above cash, superior to cotton, higher than currency—principles without which it is better to die than to live, which every servant of God, over every sea, and in all lands, should cherish. *Usque ad abdita spiramenta animæ.*—Yours, &c., Sydney Smith."

Since the above, Mr. Smith has sent the following characteristic note, in reference to some errors of typography, to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*:—"Sir,—Your table of *errata* published the 4th, for my letter of the 3d, is a good indication of the modes of English education. I have twice endeavoured to write the word *skipping*—'*skipping spirit.*' Your printer first printed it 'stripling,' and then altered it into *stripping*. The fault is entirely mine. I was fifteen years at school and college—I know something about the Romans and the Athenians, and have read a good deal about the præterperfect tense—but I cannot do a sum in simple addition, or write a handwriting which anybody can read.—I am, Sir, Sydney Smith. November 4."

Law.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—(Before the Vice-Chancellor of England.)—*Ranger* v. *The Great Western Railway Company.*—As to the circumstances of this litigation, our readers will remember that Mr Ranger was under very stringent, but not unusual, contracts with the Company to complete the works in a limited time, under pain of forfeiture of his plant and machinery, and of a reserved portion of the price which was not to be paid till the works were completed; and that the Company being dissatisfied with the slow progress of the works, had discharged Mr. Ranger and entered for the forfeiture; that Mr. Ranger had filed this bill for relief against the forfeiture, and for an account, alleging that Mr. Brunel had fraudulently given him insufficient certificates of the work done, so that the Company had not made him such payments as he was entitled to: and that the suit was brought to a hearing under a committee of Mr. Ranger's creditors, who looked to his claims against the Company for liquidation of their debts. His Honour now gave judgment, and decided that there must be a decree for an account, inasmuch as the Lord Chancellor had determined that an investigation must take place as to how far the plaintiff had been sufficiently paid under the superintendence of a Court of Equity. As to the prayers of the bill, his Honour observed that no proof of fraud had been given in respect of the strata through which the tunnels and cuttings were to be made. The charge of fraud seemed an afterthought; and his Honour upheld the extent of the discretionary powers given to Mr. Brunel. It was, he said, of the utmost importance to the safety of mankind that railroads should be well constructed, and the public can have no security that they are well constructed without the judgment of some eminent scientific man. The Great Western Railway Act recognises this principle. The objection that Brunel had shares was of no weight; for it was obvious that the character which the engineer has to sustain

must be of more value to him than any interest he could have as a shareholder. The plaintiff must be bound by the opinion of Brunel. But what quantity of work has been done, what payment ought to have been made for it, and whether the measurements and caculations of Brunel are right, must be tried in this Court. He should, therefore, refer it to the Master to inquire into, and accurately define the nature of the three sorts of work, and in taking the account he must also decide how they were to be paid for. Various petty grievances were held either too trivial to require inquiry or matter for an action at law. The plaintiff had been continually asking favours of the Company up to the 18th of May, 1838, and he never alleged that he had sustained any injury until in his letter to Saunders, of the 25th May, 1838. The case made on the bill was a mere after-thought, and his Honour was of opinion that it should be dismissed with costs in respect of it. There appeared to be evidence of the delay of the work in the hands of the plaintiff, and a want of arrangement sufficient to warrant the Company in taking possession of the works and everything on them. The plaintiff talked of the "oppressive" character of the contracts. His own conduct refuted this charge. He had entered into the contracts voluntarily, and after having entered into the first, he made a second, and then a third, each after the expiration of some months, and so great was his appetite for contracts that he had made tenders for others. His Honour expressed regret at the unnecessary imputation of fraud on the Company, and also the improper suggestion of incapacity on the part of Messrs. Freer and Babbage, and said that the result was, that except as to the account, including the inquiry with regard to the masonry, the bill must be dismissed with costs.—[According to the *Railway Times*, the first bill in this case consisted of 812 folios, and the amended bill of 1,157 folios. The first supplemental suit bill contained 341 folios, and the second supplemental 525 folios. The first answer, 1,299 folios; the second, 132 folios; and the third, 212 folios. The plaintiff's evidence occupied 1,865 folios, and the defendant's evidence, 405 folios. Short-hand notes on collateral arguments, 2,200 folios; observations, 39 briefs. The total brief, embracing these copies for counsel, would occupy about 960 brief sheets. Fees to counsel alone, it appears, amounted to about 2,000*l.*, and the short-hand writers' bill nearly 400*l.* The suit has been in progress during five years. The plaintiff pays the majority of these costs.]

(Before Vice-Chancellor Wigram.)—*The Corporation of Gloucester* v. *Wood.*—His Honour delivered judgment in this case. The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Gloucester filed the original bill against the three surviving executors of James Wood, claiming payment of two legacies out of the estate, one of 140,000*l.* and another of 60,000*l.*, mentioned in a codicil to his will, dated in July, 1835, which contained these words:—"In a codicil to my will I gave to the corporation of Gloucester 140,000*l.*; in this I wish my executors would give 60,000*l.* more to them for the same purposes as I have before named." This codicil referred to a former one which was not forthcoming, nor was its absence in any way accounted for in the bill, which simply claimed upon the construction of the language in this last codicil. The defence rested on the single ground that if the testator ever gave any such legacies as the plaintiffs claimed, the purposes for which they were given were not, and could not, be ascertained, and that the same were wholly void. The answer of the other executors, Jacob Osburn and John Surman Surman, was to the effect that the codicil was void from uncertainty. His Honour was bound on the pleadings to assume that nothing was known to affect his construction of the papers before him. The uncertainty must, therefore, prevail; the probabilities of the case were excluded; and though morally he scarcely doubted the money was given to the corporation for charitable uses, or for their absolute benefit, nevertheless with great regret he had come to the conclusion that the claim of the corporation could not be sustained, and that the bill must be dismissed, but without costs.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY.—6 to 1 agst Scott's lot (taken); 10 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's lot; 8 to 1 agst Mr. Crockford's Rattan (taken); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Quin's Loadstone; 33 to 1 agst Mr. Lichtwald's Leander (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Isaac Day's Seaport; 50 to 1 agst Sir R. Bulkeley's Bebington; 2000 to 35 agst Mr. Watt's Voltri (taken); 2000 to 35 agst Mr. Ongley's King of the Gipsies (taken); 1000 to 10 agst Lord Normanby's Lorimer; 6 to 1 agst The Ugly Buck and Seaport (taken); 1000 even between Orlando and Loadstone.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.—The arrivals of English Wheat since Monday have been small, and sales have been made at the prices of that day. In Foreign there is nothing doing, although it is generally held on the same terms; there is still some inquiry for bonded, but we did not hear of any transactions. Barley is a dull sale, although the supply is not large. Peas and Beans are fully as dear. Oats sell slowly at Monday's prices.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . . White	44 to 56		Red	44 to 52	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	42 to 54		White	— to —	
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 32		Grind.	24 to 30	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	Polands	15 to 25	Feed	16 to 24	
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	— to —	Potato	17 to 25	
—— Irish	Feed	16 to 23	Potato	16 to 24	
Rye		— to —			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	22 to 29		Tick	22 to 31	Harrow 26 to 34
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . .	28 to 36		Winds.	34 to 38	Longpod 28 to 30
Peas, White	30 to 37		Maple	30 to 31	Grey 28 to 29

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

			Wheat.	Barley	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept.	29	per Quarter.	49*s.* 5*d.*	30*s.* 4*d.*	17*s.* 10*d.*	30*s.* 5*d.*	30*s.* 8*d.*	32*s.* 9*d.*
Oct.	6	. . . .	50 6	30 2	17 10	30 8	30 1	32 6
—	13	. . . .	50 8	30 1	17 10	30 0	30 4	32 1
—	20	. . . .	50 1	30 4	17 0	29 10	30 5	32 8
—	27	. . . .	50 5	30 9	17 8	30 3	31 1	32 10
Nov.	3	. . . .	51 8	31 7	18 7	29 0	31 5	33 10
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.			50 6	30 7	17 10	30 0	30 6	32 10
Duties on Foreign Grain .			20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 6	10 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—R. Kipling, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.—J. M'Lean, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street-without, statuary-mason—C. W. Davies, otherwise C. Davies, Holborn, upholsterer—G. Nettleton, Brompton, Kent, tailor—W. B. Cockerill, Reedham, Norfolk, butcher—J. Willis, Osborn-street, Whitechapel, ale-merchant—A. H. Wagstaff, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, apothecary—D. Aumonier, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, jeweller—J. Phillips, Finners-hall-court, Old Broad-street, tailor—D. Frazer, Little Tower-street, shipowner—E. Charles, Radipole, Dorsetshire, brickmaker—C. Harrington, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, plumber—G. H. Crowther, Warrington, Lancashire, stationer—G. J. Pouchee, Oxford-street, stationer—T. Baker, High-street, Camberwell, carpenter—C. J. Acutt, Bath-street, City-road, cabinet-maker—C. Killick and J. Sadd, Blackman-street, Borough, paper-stainers—C. J. Hunt, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, St. James's-street, and Quadrant, Regent-street, billiard-table-maker—B. J. Drury, Dudley, Worcestershire, licensed-victualler—B. Dowell, Bishopsweare-mouth, Durham, shipowner—W. Taylor, Springhead-in-Saddleworth, Yorkshire, wool-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. Strachan, Strathmartine, Forfarshire, flax-spinner—D. Ferguson, Greenock, merchant—A. Ross, Ferry of Cromarty, Ross-shire, innkeeper—G. Bird, Dunse, grocer—J. Tullis, Arbroath, currier.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th inst., the lady of Captain Vernon, Coldstream Guards, of a son—On the 7th inst., at 11, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park, Mrs. Edwin Gower, of a son—At Wardie, N.B., on the 29th ult., the Hon. Mrs. Primrose, of a son—On the 3d inst., at the Grove, Highgate, Mrs. Allen Block, of a daughter—On the 3d inst., at Crakehall, the lady of H. C. Maxwell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 7th inst., the Rev. C. R. Davy, only son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. G. Davy, C.B. and K.C.H., of Tracy Park, Gloucestershire, to Catherine Augusta, youngest daughter of A. Powell, Esq., of Hurdcott, Wilts, and granddaughter of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

DIED.—On the 7th inst, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Mary Cavendish Bentinck, sister to his Grace the Duke of Portland—On the 5th inst., at Tiverton, Caroline, widow of the late J. Robley, Esq., of Golden Grove, in the island of Tobago—On Tuesday, Mr. T. H. Miller, advocate, and sheriff of Selkirk—On the 30th ult., at Nice, the Hon. E. E. Villiers.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK AND CO. beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s.* 6*d.* per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Peas," 14*s.* per bushel.
Newcross, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, Nov. 10.

SHILLING'S NEW EARLY GROTTO PEA.

J. AND S. SHILLING have succeeded in raising the above Pea. The Early Frame Pea, impregnated with the Grotto or Oyster Marrow, which they with confidence recommend to the Public generally, *being quite as early, and nearly double the size of any early Pea in cultivation.* Quite hardy, will stand the winter well, and a good Bearer; the Pod large and long. They would particularly recommend it to the attention of Market Gardeners.

Price 3*s.* per Quart; 10*s.* per Gallon; 17*s.* 6*d.* per Peck; 30*s.* per Half-bushel; 2*l.* 10*s.* per Bushel. They have likewise a few Packets of Calceolaria Standishii Seed, at 5*s.* per pkt.; sent free by post, on the receipt of Postage-stamps, or a Post-office order.

London Agents: Messrs. FIELD and CHILD, Seedsmen, 119, Lower Thames-street; Messrs. W. and J. NOBLE, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street; and Messrs. JAMES GRAY, ADAMS, and HOGG, Nurserymen, Kensington.

J. and S. SHILLING, Nurserymen, Northwarnborough, Odiham, Hants, Nov. 10, 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS will submit to public competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on FRIDAY, Nov. 17, 1843, at 12 o'clock, about 300 Standard and Dwarf ROSES, comprising all the leading varieties. Also a bed of choice TULIPS, together with a superior Assortment of DUTCH BULBS. May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

PLANTING SEASON.—TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, PUBLIC COMPANIES, NURSERYMEN, BUILDERS, & Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS have the honour to announce they have received instructions to submit to Public Auction (without reserve) on the premises, at the Cottage Nursery, Gloucester-place, Camberwell New-road, and the Gravel Field Nursery, Brunswick-road, opposite, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1843, and following days, at Eleven o'clock each day, a most extensive and varied Stock of ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, and EVERGREEN AMERICAN PLANTS, ROSES, &c. STANDARD and DWARF TRAINED FRUIT TREES of the choicest sorts. Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS beg to observe it has seldom been their lot to offer to Public competition so desirable a stock of thriving plants of every description and so well worthy the notice of noblemen and gentlemen who may be planting or making alterations on their estates. The stock will be lotted to suit every description of purchasers, and may be viewed the week previous to Sale, when Catalogues 1*s.* each, returnable to purchasers, may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and at the Auctioneers' American Nursery, Leytonstone.

MESSRS. CORMACK AND Co. respectfully inform the Public that they have just given instructions to Messrs. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS to dispose of, by Auction, the whole of these valuable and extensive Nursery Stock at New Cross; the Sale to commence on Monday the 4th of December next. Due notice will appear through the medium of this and other Papers when the Catalogues are ready for distribution.

TO NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, &c.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, and may be entered upon immediately (at a fair valuation), the Business and Stock in Trade of a Nursery and Seedsman, successfully carried on for the last 8 years by the late Mr. R. BEACH, of Stourbridge. The Nursery is at present well stocked, and is in a highly improved state of cultivation; and from its situation and advantages it presents to an intelligent person an opportunity for embarking in business rarely to be met with. All accounts are requested to be sent in immediately to Mr. BEACH, High-street, Stourbridge. Applications to be made to Mr. BEACH, or to Mr. HASSELL, Chemist, Stourbridge, and to Mr. NUTTING, 44, Cheapside, London.

TO BE SOLD.—A BEAUTIFUL AND DIMINUTIVE BULL AND COW, from the Himalaya Mountains; the Cow forward in calf; they are about 35 inches high, in high condition, and perfectly inured to the climate of this country. Apply to I. L. TEMPLER, Esq., Torhill, Ivybridge, Devon.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London. Capital, 500,000*l.* This Office is provided with very accurately constructed Tables, by which it can Assure Diseased Lives on Equitable Terms. Increased Annuities granted on *unsound* Lives, the amount varying with the particular disease. Members of Consumptive Families assured at Equitable Rates. Loans granted upon personal security. E. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

PENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE BUILDING, WARMING, and VENTILATING.—The superiority of the principle first introduced by JOHN PENN, Esq., for obtaining a more complete circulation of the atmosphere in heated apartments, being now fully established, W. HILL respectfully acquaints the public that having, in conjunction with the late Mr. Penn, devoted much time and study to perfect the same, in the construction of Conservatories, Stoves, Greenhouses, Pits, &c., and to heat them with Improved Hot Water Apparatus, either by Pipes or Troughs, he is enabled to carry out Mr. Penn's principle in a manner to guarantee the most complete success and economy. First-rate references. Plain and Ornamental Designs; and any particulars on application to W. HILL, Surveyor and Builder, Lewisham.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

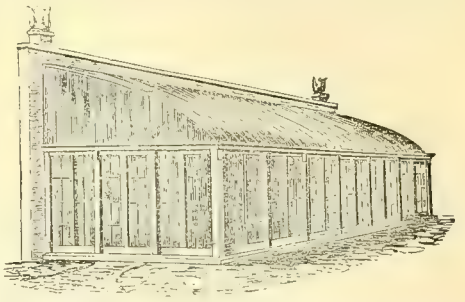
D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c. &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.



HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGERS' BOILERS. After 15 years' experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following ow prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch	7	0	0
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Rogers' Boiler, small size	3	15	0
Do. do. large do.	4	10	0

Hot-water Pipe, Doors, Frames, and Feeding Apparatus for Boilers, &c.

Rendle's Tank System on an improved simple plan.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* each
Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4 0 ,,
Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,
Ox Hurdles, 4 ft. high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING, at 8*s.* 6*d.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, at 7*d.* each. The Improved continued and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 20 inches, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 22 inches, 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s.*; 4 feet 6, 9*s.*; 5 feet, 11*s.*; 6 feet, 15*s.*; 7 feet, 20*s.* per dozen.

GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*; 24 inches, 60*s.*, 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

Show-Rooms at the Manufactory, No. 2, Winsley-street, where every information may be obtained.

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N.B.—J. S. and Sons deliver all parcels free of expense to Railway and Packet Offices, or to any part of London.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.

J. AND J. FAIRBAIRN are induced from the uncertainty upon which they hold the Manor-street Nursery (situated contiguous to the Home Nursery, Clapham Rise, where attention will be given to all applications), to effect a Sale of the Stock at as early a period as possible, consequently beg to solicit the attention of Gentlemen and the trade to the large and remarkably healthy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large Laurels, twice transplanted, of extra growth; Portugal Laurels, very handsome; Green Hollies, of various sizes; Evergreen Privets, fine Standard and Dwarf Roses in great variety, fine standard flowering Thorns, Almonds, Æsculus, Robinias, and other Ornamental Trees, and Evergreen and flowering Shrubs, with a large stock of fine standard and dwarf, trained and untrained Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, of the most approved kinds, and of growth rarely equalled; also, a large assortment of Forest Trees, consisting of Limes, Elms, Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Spanish and Horse Chesnuts, Mountain Ash, Poplars, and Spruce, and Scotch Firs; also a large number of Gooseberries and Currants, of excellent growth, and of the best varieties in cultivation, to all of which J. & J. F. respectfully invite the inspection of Gentlemen and Nurserymen, flattering themselves that the general character of the Stock is such as to ensure unqualified satisfaction, and which they are disposed to offer at very moderate prices for cash.

J. & J. F. respectfully beg to call the attention of Gentlemen to their advertisement of Heaths, &c., which has appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the two last weeks.

Nurseries, Clapham, near London, November 17, 1843.

NORLAND NURSERY, NOTTING-HILL, LONDON.

R. E. GOWER takes this opportunity of offering an Assortment of DUTCH BULBS, which are particularly good. Fine plants of Araucaria Braziliensis. Some large plants of Camellias, very full of bloom. 1-year transplanted Beech, at 4*s*. per 1000. Flower and Garden Seeds, among which he has a small quantity of Cormack's Prince Albert Pea, at 2*s*. 6*d*. per qrt.

HOLLYHOCKS.

J. KITLEY, Lyncombe Vale Nursery, Bath, begs to inform the Public that he is now ready to send out his much-admired Collection of SEEDLING HOLLYHOCKS, 18 blooms of which won the silver goblet given by A. Lawrance, Esq., and the first of 24 blooms in the Society's prizes at the Victoria Park, and also an extra prize at the Bristol and Clifton Show. The best selected, and named, 1*l*. 1*s*., the second-best do., 12*s*., the third do., 6*s*. per dozen.

J. K. has now ready fine healthy plants of his SEEDLING PANSY, "Lyncombe Vale Rival," at 5*s*. each; (see this Paper of the 6th May, 1843.) Also his SEEDLING CACTUS (speciosa superba), 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant; (see this Paper of 17th June, 1843). Orders received at Mr. NUTTING'S, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside, London, and at the Nursery, as above. A remittance from unknown correspondents will be expected.

BROMPTON PARK NURSERY.—ESTABLISHED 1681.

GRAY, ADAMS, AND HOGG, respectfully call the attention of their customers to the extensive Stock of DWARF, STANDARD, and TRAINED FRUIT-TREES, FIGS, VINES, &c. &c., articles for which their Nursery has been so long celebrated, and which are this season even finer than they have been for some years past; also a large collection of Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs; select new stove and greenhouse Plants, of which Catalogues for this season are now ready and may be had on application. They earnestly invite an inspection of their Stock, assured that what orders their friends may favour them with, will have the greatest care and give the utmost satisfaction,—Kensington-road, London.

UNDER ESPECIAL  THE PATRONAGE

OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, THE QUEEN DOWAGER, HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT, THE RIGHT HON. LORD COTTENHAM, THE EARL OF ORFORD, THE EARL OF RADNOR, COUNTESS OF ZETLAND, &c. &c.

A Letter, of which the following is a copy, has been received from the Honorable William Ashley, *Treasurer to the Queen.*

SIR, Pavilion, February 2nd, 1837.

I am commanded by the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of a basket of Tobolsk Rhubarb, sent by you for her Majesty's acceptance, and to say that its excellent qualities fully justify the high character you had previously given it.

I remain, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM ASHLEY.

To Mr. William Youell, Horticultural Establishment, Yarmouth.

YOUELL'S CELEBRATED TOBOLSK RHUBARB.—This highly-esteemed variety will be found to be the earliest of all early sorts, as well as the most hardy.—As a proof of its extraordinary precocity, it has been ready for Tarts, &c., the 20th of February, on the open border, in a very exposed situation, and continued to produce its fine large Stalks till September. It would be useless to eulogise its merits further than the great demand for it, together with the many high testimonials of approbation received, claim for it a decided superiority.

The TOBOLSK RHUBARB may be grown in boxes or pots, in any common garden-mould, or enveloped in Damp Moss, and placed in a Closet, Dark Cellar, the back fire-room of a Hothouse, or forced in the open border, under the same treatment as Sea Kale, and watered occasionally, where it will produce its Stalks of a beautiful transparent delicate pink, containing a rich vinous juicy pulp, exempt from the medicinal flavor objectionable in other sorts; and when cooked, retains its beautiful colour, which renders it an elegant addition, as well as a delicious luxury, to the table, at a season when Fruits are unattainable. Roots planted the latter part of November will be ready for cutting in January. A fresh box brought in every three weeks will afford a regular supply; and the plants, when done with, may be taken out of the boxes and replanted in the open ground, and may be again cut for use in the summer, and re-placed in the cellar, &c. in Nov.

Fine Roots for forcing this season, 12*s*. per dozen.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.

YOUELL AND CO. have much pleasure in announcing they have now ready for sending to any part of the United Kingdom fine Canes of the above highly valuable and much esteemed RASPBERRY, unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour.

IT IS PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, &c. &c., as well as by the HORT. SOCIETY OF LONDON.

For further particulars they beg to refer to their Advertisement of the 4th inst.: Prices as follows:—

Packages containing 100 Canes	£2 5*s*. 0*d*.
,, ,, 50 ,,	1 5 0
,, ,, 25 ,,	0 14 0

Package included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

TWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES.—"LADY ALICE PEEL," 10*s*. 6*d*., and "MRS. BENYON," 10*s*. 6*d*. per pair.—These two splendid Picotees were raised by the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, and kindly presented by that gentleman to Messrs. YOUELL and Co., for Particulars of which, see their Advertisement in this Paper of the 16th of Sept.

FINEST CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

YOUELL AND CO. beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Extensive List, with Prices, of the above highly-esteemed Flowers, which appeared on the Advertising pages, 706 and 707, of this Paper, of October the 14th, and will be found to contain every variety worthy of cultivation.

Prices as follows:—

12 pair of good Shew Sorts	1*l* 4*s* 0*d*
12 ditto fine ditto	1 10 0
25 ditto ditto	3 0 0
12 ditto extra fine and very superior ditto	2 10 0
25 ditto ditto ditto	5 0 0

The selection being left to YOUELL and Co.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL AND Co. beg respectfully to announce they have received from Haarlem their annual importation of the above in most excellent condition, adapted either for Glasses, Forcing, or open-border culture. Prices as follows:—

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths, Red, Blue, White, or Yellow	6*s*. per doz.
Extra fine Ditto	9*s*. to 12*s*. ,,
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto	18*s*. ,,

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Catalogues may be had on application.

FUCHSIAS.

1 dozen of the newest and very best sorts	21*s*.
1 dozen fine do.	12*s*.
1 dozen good show varieties	8*s*.

Sent by post, free, to any part of the United Kingdom.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

YOUELL AND CO., possessing the most extensive stock in the country of the above Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, beg to offer them on the following advantageous terms:—Fine robust 4-year old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, 10*l*. per 100, or 30*s*. per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Nov. 16, 1843.

HYACINTHS AND GROWING STOCK.

HUMPHREYS' COMPOUND, applicable to all Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and to promote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles 1*s*. 9*d*. each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; HURST & McMULLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLARE, Bishopsgate-Within; GORDON, THOMPSON, and BASKETT, Fenchurch-street; GRIMLEY and Co., Covent Garden; BATT and RUTLEY, 412, Strand; CHARLWOOD, Tavistock-row; W. J. NUTTING, 46, Cheapside; G. LAWRENCE, 18, Piccadilly; JOHN KERNAN, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; LOCKHART, 150, Cheapside; SHUTTLEWORTH, Pantheon; MINIER, ADAMS, and NASH, 63, Strand; THATCHER and SON, Islington; THOMAS WATKINSON, Market-place, Manchester; PONTEY, Leeds; P. LAWSON and SON, Edinburgh; and other leading SEEDSMEN in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, and Co., 100, Upper-Thames-st., London.

SEED-WHEAT.—THE SURREY WHITE WHEAT, that won the Prize of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, may be had of ROBERT GIBBS, 69, High-street, Guildford, Surrey, at 2*l*. per sack of four bushels. Sacks 2*s*. each.

Post-office order to be sent with every order.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.—A Gentleman being about to make alterations in his grounds in the vicinity of London, has the following trees and shrubs to dispose of; viz., Limes from 12 to 16 feet in height; Scarlet and Double White Thorns, from 6 to 12 feet, with fine flowering tops; Birch, Elm, Poplar, Mountain Ash, &c. from 12 to 16 feet; about 50 very fine variegated Box, 6 feet, and branched to the ground. Fine Aucubas, Yews, Chinese Arbor Vitæ, Laurels, Lilacs, Guilder Roses, &c. &c. The above have been removed several times, and will again remove in excellent condition.

Apply to Mr. MCARTHUR, Nurseryman, Maida Hill, Edgeware-road, London.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

MESSRS. N. AND B. NORMAN'S CATALOGUE of Show varieties, with which they have gained 29 Prizes this season, can be had on pre-paid application.—Bull-fields, Woolwich.

JOSEPH SMITH, Tansley Nursery, near Matlock, Derbyshire, begs respectfully to draw the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, to his NURSERY STOCK, upon 22 Acres of Land, in a very exposed part of Derbyshire. The stock thereon is rendered extremely hardy and suitable for planting upon poor exposed lands. The Stock consists of Forest and Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Evergreens, and Hardy American Shrubs.

Priced Catalogues to be had on application.

NEW WHITE-FLOWERING WINTER TARES.—This variety is much earlier than the common kinds, and grows very much stronger; will also bear sowing late.

May be had of ROBERT GIBBS, 69, High-street, Guildford, Surrey. Price 1*l*. per bushel, including bag or sack. All orders to be accompanied with Post-office order.

MARNOCK AND MANLEY beg respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public that their STOCK OF TRAINED and OTHER FRUIT TREES is exceedingly Fine this Season; warranted true. Also EVERGREENS and FLOWERING SHRUBS.—Nursery, Hackney, Nov. 16, 1843.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l*. 10*s*.; British Queen, 1*l*., and Eliza, 10*s*. per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Nov. 17, 1843.

CABOOL MELON, is a noble bearer, and most delicious thin-skinned fruit, almost all eatable, and would not be unaptly named a Mountain of Sugar. It grows freely from 6 to 8 lbs. weight. The Seed is direct from Cabool: a package containing five large healthy Seeds will be sent free to any part of the kingdom on the receipt of 3*s*., payable at the Nairn office, North Britain.—Direct to JOHN ROSS, Gardener, Holme by Cawdor, N.B.

SPLENDID NEW LATE PEACH—MORTON'S WALBERTON ADMIRABLE.

THIS Splendid Variety was raised at Walberton House, in Sussex, the seat of R. PRIME, Esq., and is a Seedling from the Noblesse, which it much resembles both in size and flavour; it possesses all the fine qualities of its parent, but its great merit consists in its ripening fully five weeks later. A fruit was sent to Dr. LINDLEY in 1841, from whom we have received the highest testimonial. The tree is a fine, free, and hardy grower; the fruit is full size, melting, and of excellent flavour; it is a truly desirable variety, and one which no good garden ought to be without.

Good strong maiden plants can be obtained of ALEX. WEBB, Nurseryman, Westergate Nursery, Arundel, Sussex; of Messrs. HURST and M'MULLEN, Seedsmen, Leadenhall-street; and of Messrs. HAY, ANDERSON, and SANGSTON, Newington Butts, London—at One Guinea per plant.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK AND CO. beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s*. 6*d*. per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Peas," 14*s*. per bushel.

Newcross, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, Nov. 17.

SHILLING'S NEW EARLY GROTTO PEA.

J. AND S. SHILLING have succeeded in raising the above Pea. The Early Frame Pea, impregnated with the Grotto or Oyster Marrow, which they with confidence recommend to the Public generally, *being quite as early, and nearly double the size of any early Pea in cultivation.* Quite hardy, will stand the winter well, and a good Bearer; the Pod large and long. They would particularly recommend it to the attention of Market Gardeners.

Price 3*s*. per Quart; 10*s*. per Gallon; 17*s*. 6*d*. per Peck; 30*s*. per Half-bushel; 2*l*. 10*s*. per Bushel. They have likewise a few Packets of Calceolaria Standishii Seed, at 5*s*. per pkt.; sent free by post, on the receipt of Postage-stamps, or a Post-office order.

London Agents: Messrs. FIELD and CHILD, Seedsmen, 119, Lower Thames-street; Messrs. W. and J. NOBLE, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street; Messrs. JAMES GRAY, ADAMS, and HOGG, Nurserymen, Kensington; and Mr. KERNAN, Seedsman, 4, Great Russell-street.

J. and S. SHILLING, Nurserymen, Northwarnborough, Odiham, Hants, Nov. 17, 1843.

WHYTE'S SUPERIOR DARK DELICIOUS BEET, to be had of the grower, at the Rail's Head, Isleworth; of Mr. KNIGHT, Nurseryman, King's-road, Chelsea; Mr. RONALDS, Nurseryman, Brentford; and Messrs. FLANAGAN and SON, Seedsmen, 9, Mansion House-street, London, in packets of 1 ounce, at 2*s*. 6*d*. each.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS respectfully inform the Public that they have received instructions from Mr. WILLIAM CORMACK, SEN., to dispose of by Auction a Portion of his EXTENSIVE NURSERY STOCK at New Cross, situate on the north side of the road leading from London to Dover. The Sale to commence on MONDAY the 4th of DECEMBER next. Due notice will appear in this and other Papers when the Catalogues are ready for delivery. Persons in the meanwhile have an opportunity of inspecting the Stock and becoming purchasers at considerably reduced prices.

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

TO BE SOLD, a Choice Collection of SPECIMEN PLANTS, the property of a Gentleman.—For particulars and cards to view direct (post-paid) to X. X., 33, Fleet-street.

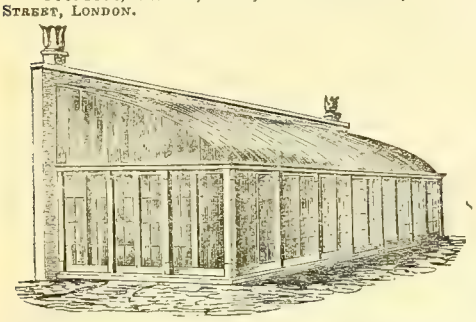
PLANTING SEASON. — TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, PUBLIC COMPANIES, NURSERYMEN, BUILDERS, & Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS have the honour to announce they have received instructions to submit to Public Auction (without reserve) on the premises, at the Cottage Nursery, Gloucester-place, Camberwell New-road, and the Gravel Field Nursery, Brunswick-road, opposite, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1843, and following days, at Eleven o'clock each day, a most extensive and varied Stock of ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, and EVERGREEN AMERICAN PLANTS, ROSES, &c. STANDARD and DWARF TRAINED FRUIT TREES of the choicest sorts. Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS beg to observe it has seldom been their lot to offer to Public competition so desirable a stock of thriving plants of every description and so well worthy the notice of noblemen and gentlemen who may be planting or making alterations on their estates. The stock will be lotted to suit every description of purchasers, and may be viewed the week previous to Sale, when Catalogues 1*s.* each, returnable to purchasers, may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and at the Auctioneers' American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT—the Property of an Amateur—78 Rows of TULIPS, 13 Rows of HYACINTHS, (containing 92 Bulbs of this year's importation), 73 pair of PINKS, and 60 Pots of choice AURICULAS; also, Tulip drawers, 3 two-light Frames, 1 one-light ditto, and Auricula Stage. The whole of the above are first-rate varieties, and may be sold separate if required.—For further particulars, direct prepaid, to X. Post-office, Gloucester.

N.B.—This Advertisement will not be repeated.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c. &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.



HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGERS' BOILERS. After 15 years' experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch	7	0	0
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Rogers' Boiler, small size	3	15	0
Do. do. large do.	4	10	0

Hot-water Pipe, Doors, Frames, and Feeding Apparatus for Boilers, &c.

Rendle's Tank System on an improved simple plan.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* each

Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4 0 ,,

Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,

Ox Hurdles, 4 ft. high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING, at 8*s.* 6*d.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, at 7*d.* each. The Improved continued and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 20 inches, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 22 inches, 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s.*; 4 feet 6, 9*s.*; 5 feet, 11*s.*; 6 feet, 15*s.*; 7 feet, 20*s.* per dozen.

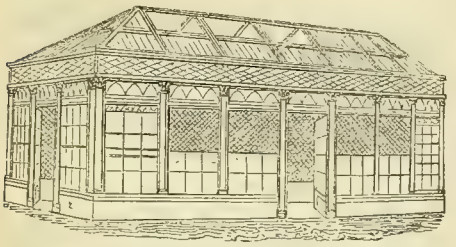
GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*; 24 inches, 60*s.*; 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

Show-Rooms at the Manufactory, No. 2, Winsley-street, where every information may be obtained.

Estimates sent by return of post.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT-WATER.



J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse-Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

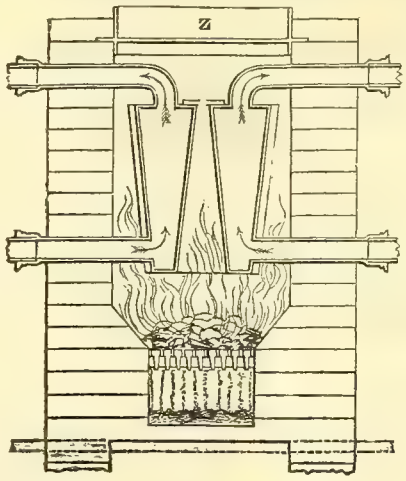
CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing-houses 300 feet in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

BURBIDGE AND HEALY'S NEW PLAN FOR BOILERS AND SETTING, FOR WARMING HOTHOUSES, GREENHOUSES, CHURCHES, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MANSIONS, &c. &c.

Registered under 6 & 7 Vic., c. 65.



Section of Boiler and Furnace.

Since our Advertisement of October 21, 1843, we have received an immense number of letters from all parts of the United Kingdom, inquiring the particulars of our Apparatus, and many asking in what respects our plan is superior to others. We beg respectfully to inform our Correspondents, and the Horticultural World (without reference to any of the numerous and ingenious Boilers and Apparatus now in general use), that we will endeavour to convey in as few words as possible, what we consider the advantages of our plan. In the first place, it will be observed that the plan of the Boiler and containing furnace is circular; the Boiler being composed of two truncated cones, one inserted within the other, in such a form as to give the best effect of the fuel upon its sides, and the form is such as to offer a very extensive surface to the action of the fire and heated air, the whole surface being exposed to their joint action, as well also as a considerable portion of the conducting pipes. It will also be observed that the side of the Boiler is ribbed, which vastly increases the surface of it, so that we obtain a very powerful Boiler in an exceedingly small compass. We beg also to call attention to the absence of complicated flues, as the form of the Boiler prevents the dust or soot hanging to its sides, and the top is easily got at and cleaned through the door in front elevation C., (p. 732.) In no place is the fuel in contact with the Boiler, as in cases where it does we apprehend great loss of fuel, and effect takes place from the rapid abstraction of the heat causing imperfect combustion of fuel. The value of this form of Apparatus is much increased by the excellence of the fire and ash-pit doors (Sylvester's Patent), which are fitted with great accuracy, allowing of the utmost precision of regulation—of the greatest importance to the skilful Gardener, as it enables him to continue his fire for any required time, without trouble to himself; or he may at any time, by closing up the door, put out the fire. By not allowing a current of air to pass through the furnace, he thereby prevents the heat of the Boiler and brickwork being conveyed away and lost up the chimney. The Pan, marked Z, is a neat and convenient cover for the top of the brickwork, easily removed and replaced by the Gardener for the purpose of cleansing the Boiler. It acts as a reverberator, and may, under ordinary circumstances be filled with non-conducting material, clean sand, or pebbles, or any other suitable material; and in cases where the Apparatus is fixed within the House, it may be used as a means of rapidly saturating the House with moisture by evaporation. By placing the Furnace within the House to be warmed, we believe the utmost economy of heat is produced, as, from the circular form of the Apparatus, and the small space it occupies, it would have a neat appearance. In short, under every circumstance, we believe it to be a perfect arrangement for Horticultural purposes—being simple, economical in first construction, unquestionably durable, and safe; the perfection of economy in fuel, most easily managed; no poking of fuel into small holes, or troublesome extraction of clinkers; adapted with great facility to the circulation of water through pipes, or to the excellent Tank-system of Rendle, or in any way most suitable to the views of the intelligent Horticulturist.—BURBIDGE and HEALY, 130, Fleet-street, London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, among stother metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Nov. 21, Linnean . . . . . 8 P.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 22, Society of Arts . . . . . 8 P.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 29, Botanical . . . . . 8 P.M.

THE approaching winter will put to the test the real capabilities of hot-water gutters or tanks, as a means of heating, and we shall not fail to report all well-authenticated results. In the meanwhile a few observations as to what is *certainly* known of their efficiency will not be unseasonable.

As a means of conveying *bottom-heat*, for which they are best suited, we regard the tanks or gutters formed of bricks and cement as being perfect. It is indispensable that any contrivance for that purpose should permit a small quantity of moisture, and only a small quantity, to pass through the sides. When steam pipes, hot-water iron pipes, or metal apparatus of any kind are employed, the soil is necessarily dried, and there is no remedy for that except by watering over-head. To do so may be unobjectionable where such a material as tan is employed to form a bed in which pots are to be plunged, but it is inadmissible when soil rests on the apparatus, and plants are expected to grow in that soil. The sides of dry metallic troughs will destroy all roots which touch them, and unless the greatest care is taken, a large portion of the other roots will be injuriously affected by the fluctuating humidity of the soil. That cannot occur with cemented brickwork, through which an insensible perspiration is incessantly passing, diffusing itself in the soil, and maintaining an equal humidity. A most instructive proof of this was afforded a few weeks since in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, when it became necessary to pull down part of a pit which had been fitted up in the spring, experimentally, with hot-water gutters. When this pit was filled with mould, the spaces between the gutters were filled, and they were themselves covered, with sticks and trimmings of Vines and White Mulberries, upon which the earth rested. Upon removing these cuttings they were found to have been forming roots in abundance, upon *the sides of the gutters*. No evidence could be more conclusive as to the genial moisture emitted by the gutters when filled with hot-water, so that the roots of the most tender plants may be safely trusted in contact with them. We regard, then, the fitness of closed brick gutters for communicating bottom-heat to soil to be established satisfactorily; whether they are the best of all contrivances, or whether the arches and voussoirs proposed by Mr. Ainger in our volume for 1841, or some similar contrivance, may not be better is a separate question.

It may, however, and probably will, turn out that some peculiar management is necessary where pits thus warmed are employed for preserving plants in winter; for that transpiration of moisture which is so grateful to growing plants, especially in summer, may not suit torpid plants in winter; and we anticipate many complaints of plants damping off in winter in pits heated with hot-water gutters passing through soil, tan, cinders, or other materials. But this is an inconvenience common to them and the old hotbeds which they are destined to displace, and similar precautions will be wanted in consequence.

The fitness of hot-water brick gutters for giving air-heat in winter is much more open to doubt, in cases where, as in all greenhouses, a dry atmosphere is required. We have never recommended them except for special purposes. Moisture in the form of vapour will certainly pass through their *tops*, and the quantity will, we presume, be in proportion to the heat employed; so that the hotter a brick-tank-warmed greenhouse may be kept, the damper it will become. It is, however, probable that abundant ventilation will diminish this inconvenience; or if not, that it may be found possible to coat the tanks with some paint-like substance, which will temporarily arrest the emission of vapour. This difficulty, if it should prove one, will not, however, be felt in forcing-houses; where, on the contrary, it will be a positive advantage. We believe that linseed-oil, applied when the tanks are hot, will obstruct the passage of vapour to a very considerable extent.

We mention these things thus early in order to put gardeners on their guard, so that they may not fall into the error of imagining that the management of houses whose air is warmed with brick-gutters can be prudently managed in the same way as if iron-pipes or smoke-flues were employed.

Now that the subject of Pine-growing has been brought forward, we have many letters attesting the truth of the statements that have been published regarding the excellence of cultivation at Bicton and elsewhere. For ourselves we require no such evidence; but for the purpose of satisfying those who remain unconvinced, notwithstanding the Longleat Pines lately exhibited, and the details furnished last week by Mr. Dawson, we publish in another column the particulars of some Queens grown at Bowood by Mr. Spencer, Lord Lansdowne's gardener; and we here add the testimony of Mr. Amaziah Saul, Lord Fortescue's gardener at Castle-hill. He states that—"Having lately paid a visit to Bicton, he was much struck by the extraordinary fine Queen Pines produced there by Mr. Barnes. He had not, indeed, an opportunity of seeing any of the fruit weighed, but judging of them by other fruit of the same variety, which he had himself weighed, he has no hesitation in affirming that they must have been quite as heavy as has been represented by our correspondents." "If," he continues, "'Doumhuil' would take the trouble of going to see the plants, I think he would no longer doubt the possibility of their producing fruit of the weight stated. Let him picture to himself a *Queen Pine-plant standing about 6ft. high*, with leaves 3ins. or 4ins. broad, and the stem in every way proportionate, and then say whether he does not think it possible for such a plant to produce a fruit of 5lbs. or 6lbs. weight. I have seen a great many well-grown Pine-plants, but never any at all equal to those at Bicton."

We purposely refrained last week from bringing forward evidence of great weights, formerly obtained by a few select gardeners, because we regarded them either as doubtful, or as exceptions to the general rule, or accidental, rather than the consequence of high cultivation.

A correspondent, "A. C.," reminds us that nearly 40 years ago, Mr. Griffin, a most respectable gardener of that day, effected at Kelham nearly as much as Mr. Barnes at Bicton and Mr. Murray, at Longleat; he having, in 1802, cut 20 Queen Pines, which weighed 87 lbs. 7 oz., and in 1803 one which weighed 5 lbs. 3 oz.; again, in 1805, 22 of the same sort, which together weighed 118 lbs. 3 oz.; "giving an average not far behind the Little Queens of Bicton of the present day."

Now we do not in any way question the accuracy of this statement; but as we have heard of such a thing as troy weight being used for Pine weighing instead of avoirdupois, and as we know that large gills and heavy crowns, and even a foot of handle, have occasionally been added to the weight of Pines, it strikes us that modern instances, which are easy to verify, are more satisfactory than evidence half a century old.

How these large modern Pines have been obtained, we hope in due time to relate.

A COMMENTARY ON CERTAIN PASSAGES IN THE PHYSIOLOGICAL WRITINGS OF THE LATE ANDREW THOMAS KNIGHT.

BY W. WOOD.

(*Continued from page* 788.)

No. VI.—ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PINE-APPLE.—"If the bark-bed could be made to give a steady heat (temperature of about 10 degrees below that of the day temperature of the air in the stove,) I readily admit that the plants would thrive better in a compost of that temperature than in a colder; for the temperature of the day being about 90° or 95°, and that of the night 70°, the mould in the pots will necessarily acquire nearly the intermediate temperature of 80°. It is true that two disturbing causes are in action—the evaporation from the mould and porous surface of the pots, and the radiant heat of the sun; but these causes operate in opposition to each other, and, probably, nearly negative the operation or influence of each other, as far as respects the temperature of the mould in the pots.

"I have never yet seen plants of the same age equally strong, nor any produce fruit better—so well swelled, nor so rich in flavour.

"But I have never taken off nor shortened a root, nor taken any other measure to retard the period of fructification, with the prospect of obtaining larger fruit; and my plants have always shewed fruit when 14 or 15 months old, though propagated from small and young suckers and crowns.

"The compost as before given for Cockscombs is the most stimulative of growth. Pine-plants will, however, grow perfectly well in composts of different kinds, but I have found that they have succeeded best when the materials have been fresh, and retaining their organic form; particularly if the pots be large relatively to the size of the plants, which I think they always ought to be, for the mode of cultivation recommended. I have used with advantage the haulm of Beans, cut into lengths of about an inch each. I found that the plants succeeded best in the warmest part of the house, where the flue first enters, and where the temperature is very high, varying from about 85° to 105°, and the air exceeding dry.

"Of Suckers. When the whole of the suckers are removed at an early period, one or more very strong suckers usually spring out below the level of the soil, and from these, suffering only one to remain attached to the parent stem, and preserving the roots as entire as possible, I have propagated with much advantage and have obtained plants which shewed fruit strongly at seven months, dating from the period at which the sucker appeared like a strong head of Asparagus, at the surface of the soil."—*Hort. Trans.*, vol. iv., p. 543.

Remarks.—The foregoing statement appears to involve, and to a great extent, to illustrate, the principles upon which a progressive and accumulative system of cultivation depends; while speaking of the medium temperature that is most desirable, and of the opposing agencies of absorption by the mould and surface of pots, &c. with the radiant heat of the sun, I think that the balance or "negative" influence of these causes is more or less embodied in a former paragraph (p. 788,) where it is stated that a due exposure (of plants) to atmospheric and solar agency is requisite; that sentence alluding to "a balance of the power of absorption," &c.

The superior growth of the plants and the excellence of the fruit, compared with the age of the plants, is a sufficient proof of the superiority of an accumulative growth over an opposite treatment; and this instance, connected with another cited at the conclusion of the paper, wherein Mr. Knight refers to suckers showing fruit at seven months, may be adduced as an anticipation in practice of what I have advanced in theory (by the light of practice,) relative to the highest test of cultivation; namely, "that which attains the greatest constitutional vigour within a limited period." The very young state in which the suckers were removed further confirms the remark at p. 710, that the vital functions of plants are diminished in force, in proportion as the primary development of their parts is prematurely hardened or matured, whether by deficiency or excess of the elements which sustain them; and again, p. 734, "it is the elementary condition of an organised being which favours the ultimate development of its parts."

Mr. Knight admits not having "taken off, shortened," or otherwise disturbed the roots in the process of culture. I believe I may cite this as fully bearing me out in the principle I have laid down (p. 710.) as to the law or condition which is essential to perfect accumulative growth, namely, that "the accumulative vigour of all plants is exactly in proportion to the progressive agency of the cause to which they are first subjected," &c. &c. Indeed, the whole of this instance of cultivation appears to be in harmony with first principles. In the first place, we have proportions of compost, their texture and qualities, their mechanical structure (in pieces, &c.) and arrangement, so as to prevent impeded circulation—a method which supposes a union of several parts, adapted to a common end, and implies a principle of unity with progression, or, in other words, progressive transition without breach of continuity. This definition is, I conceive, strictly applicable to a system of cultivation which produces a progressive and accumulative effect, and strictly in harmony with the first principles of Horticulture, which affirm that "For the maintenance of a plant in health it is indispensable that the supply of fluid by the roots should be continued and uninterrupted." The only means by which this continued and uninterrupted supply of fluid may be obtained will be by such a combination of materials, of their relative proportions, textures, qualities, arrangements, and exposure to certain agencies, as will be equal to maintain a regular progression of the functions of life, from the first development to maturity of growth. Such is the only law by which a comparatively perfect system of cultivation can be established. Every other process than that which involves unity of parts with progression of growth may be invariably conducive to inferior results, but the laws which govern organic and chemical affinities will never allow it to be productive of the highest possible effects. A disorganization of vegetable structure is attended with a loss of functional power which no process can entirely re-establish.

"A few days after the annexed paper was read, I had the pleasure of observing (being on a visit to the President &c.) the condition and appearance of the Pine Apple plants described by him. The plants, which were then expecting to be shewing fruit in the next month, though young, were remarkable for their vigour and strength. They were grown in pots of much larger size than usual, which were raised so as to bring the upper leaves nearly in contact with the glass; the plants firmly rooted and leaves of peculiar breadth, &c."—*Hort. Trans.*, vol. iv. *Note by the Secretary.*

Remarks.—The above remarks afford additional evidence in favour of an accumulative system of cultivation, and though it is not stated that the plants were removed or transferred to such large pots in their youngest state, yet it is a close approximation to it, and may be considered illustrative of a paragraph at page 709, viz.:—"The leading feature of the former (accumulative) is found in its adaptation to attain a maturity of growth, apart from the aid of intermediate shifts, by removing plants in their youngest state to pots commensurate in size with their ultimate vigour and fertility." It also strongly corroborates the statement at page 734, that "The intensity of atmospheric and solar agency should be in proportion to the amount of material used in the process of potting, &c."

(*To be continued.*)

ON THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOTHOUSES.

(*Continued from page* 788.)

Moisture.—It is of especial importance in the management of plants that the atmosphere surrounding them be in a proper hygrometric condition: if too moist, they are

apt to damp off and perish; and if too dry, their growth is checked, and they get exceedingly liable to the attacks of red spider and other insects. Where high temperatures are maintained, either by hot-water pipes or common flues, the latter condition is much more liable to occur than the former; and if no other means are used than the ordinary watering of the plants to supply the air with moisture, it is almost certain to become too dry. The reason of this depends on a property of air, of extensive appliance in the economy of nature, by which its capability of dissolving water increases in a much higher ratio than its temperature. Thus, if we take a certain portion of air at the temperature of 50°, and heat it a fifth part more, thus raising it to 60°, and if we saturate it with moisture in both instances, it will be found to contain much more than a fifth part additional water at 60° than it did at 50°; or, if we take two equal portions of air at 50° and 60°, both holding as much water in solution as they possibly can, and mix them, an instantaneous deposition of moisture occurs, for the resulting mean temperature of 55° renders the air unfit to hold the whole in solution. If it were not for this simple property of air, we could neither have fogs nor rains. One accustomed to the management of hot-houses will be able by his feelings to tell whether the house he enters be moist or dry, particularly if he gets a glance at the thermometer. A moist air always feels warmer than a dry air at the same temperature, because in the latter case a freer exhalation of vapour takes place from the surface of the body, keeping down its temperature. But the feelings are not always to be relied on either in horticulture or other operations; Mason's hygrometer should, therefore, be provided. This is neither more nor less than a couple of thermometers, the bulb of one of them being covered with a bit of rag kept always moist. The dry bulb thermometer measures the temperature of the atmosphere of the house, and the wet bulb one the intensity of evaporation, or its capability of dissolving moisture—hence its dryness. When plants are in active growth the wet thermometer should not be above two or three degrees below its neighbour, and may be often equal with it; but when they are at rest the difference may and ought to be greater. The wet bulb instrument not only indicates the dryness of the atmosphere, but also gives the gardener another important hint; it tells him the temperature of the soil in his pots, at least, if these are duly supplied with water. The same cause, evaporation, which sinks the mercury in his moistened glass, is at work with his pots, cooling them down in like degree; so that, instead of the fostering influence of bottom-heat, he has its stinting antithesis of bottom-cold. A dry atmosphere is thus not only hurtful directly, by its aridity, but indirectly, by its frigorific influence on the roots of plants, unless the pots are exposed to the direct radiation of heat from the flues, which may thus counterbalance the deficit.

The means of keeping up a moist atmosphere are various. Where steam is employed as the heating medium, the necessary quantity permitted to escape will readily effect this object; where warm water is the material, a portion of its surface exposed, proportioned to the heat and size of the house, will be effective. And where only close pipes, tanks, or flues exist, a number of earthenware trays, or basins, filled with water and placed on them, will yield the requisite supply; or, as formerly hinted, a few inches of sand, ledged in and kept moist over the flue, will answer the same end.—*J. L., Newburgh.*

(To be continued.)

ROSES IN POTS, No. III.—FORCING.

Roses required for forcing, in as far as regards soil, time of removal, and potting, may be treated in the same manner as those intended to be grown in pots in the open air. They should be pruned early in November, and it is well if they can be allowed to make their growth, and bloom out of doors, the first season after removal. That plants taken from out of the ground and potted early in autumn will bear forcing and bloom tolerably well the succeeding spring, we know from experience; but from direct observation, it is evident that, having been a year in pots, they become better established, produce a greater quantity of flowers, and form more compact plants. The first week in January is a very good time for conveying the plants into the forcing-house, commencing with a gentle heat, say 40° to 50°. Very soon the buds will become excited, when the temperature may be gradually raised to about 50° at night, and 60° to 75° during the day, and the plants lightly syringed morning and evening. Great care is required in the admission of air. During January, February, and in most seasons March, very little should be admitted, and this only from the top in still mild weather. I have found the plants more liable to suffer from the admission of cold air, even on sunny days, than from a temperature of 100°. Whilst they do not appear to suffer from the latter high temperature, the too free admission of air early in the season will cause the young leaves to curl up, and eventually drop off in numbers. The plants should be kept as near the glass as possible, and if leaves or tan can be procured readily to plunge them in, to secure a gentle bottom-heat, less fire-heat will be necessary, and they will repay the extra trouble. It is difficult to lay down any precise rules for watering; this the judgment must direct: the plants require to be kept tolerably moist, and the water should be carried into the house some time before required for use, both in watering and syringing, that it may become of a milder temperature. The description of plants I prefer, are for the most part those worked on the Dog-rose, from which it is necessary to keep all suckers removed; and as most of these spring from under the soil, I have found that by clasping the tops firmly between the thumb and finger when in a young state, and pulling them steadily, they may be drawn out from the base, thus effectually removing them as they appear, without disturbing the roots.

The grub which attacks Roses so generally out of doors, frequently finds its way into the forcing-house, and should be carefully sought after and removed by hand. The green-fly, though more under our command here, is not less troublesome; as soon as any are seen, the house should be fumigated with tobacco to destroy them, and this continually repeated through the season as they reappear. The red spider and mildew will sometimes infest the plants, for which sulphur is the generally acknowledged remedy. Dusting it on the leaves after syringing is an easy method of applying it. From the red spider, however, in a house with a moist atmosphere, there is not much to fear; and it is perhaps as well to remove plants inclined to mildew—which some varieties are more than others—as soon as the first spots are seen.

About the middle of March the flower-buds will show colour; syringing should then cease, and a liberal supply of water be given. Should worms work into the pots, they may be occasionally watered with lime-water; and if large flowers be sought after in preference to number, the small backward flower-buds should be removed. A few plants may now be carried to a colder house, which will give the remaining ones more room, and by selecting them of different degrees of forwardness, a continual supply of flowers may be obtained; and further, the temperature being diminished, the flower-buds will have more time to expand, and produce larger flowers approaching nearer to their natural colour. It is the custom with some, as soon as the buds show colour, gradually to lower the temperature of the house; by this method a greater display may be obtained at one time, but the succession of flowers is lost, and the whole retarded. When the flowers begin to expand, it will be found necessary to form a light shading to screen them from the mid-day sun; and at this season a thin canvass will be found sufficient. But to see Roses in perfection in the forcing-house, we should visit them at the same time as we would Roses in the open air—with the rising sun, just as the buds are unfolding, and while they are wet with the dews of morn. Thus have we arrived at the season when the flowers appear, which by their beauty and fragrance redouble the pleasure we have enjoyed during their progress. Among forcing Roses of the classes Hybrid, Perpetual, and Tea-scented, I know not which may claim the precedence. The former beautiful class has the claim of novelty, and has recently improved and increased at such a rapid rate as to threaten the exclusion of many of the Damask Perpetuals. The flowers are for the most part large and double, but there is a similarity in appearance, the flowers being chiefly purple or crimson. They possess the fragrance of the Damask Perpetuals, and are free growers, with fine foliage.

Tea-scented Roses are of opposite colours, being chiefly white, yellow, and rose. They may be considered as a selection from the Chinese on account of their delicious fragrance, and whether for forcing or out-door pot plants, form very handsome Roses. Many of the Bourbons are also admirable forcing Roses, of erect growth, forming pretty compact heads when worked: the flowers are finely shaped, colours clear, and foliage broad and handsome. The Chinese Roses are very abundant bloomers, and there is something striking and handsome in their habit of flowering peculiar to themselves; among them are also some of the most brilliant crimson Roses. The Damask Perpetuals are very sweet, and are probably best worked on the Dog-rose when grown in pots. They appear to derive an additional vigour from this "exalter of the Rose tribe," and being compact growers, form very neat objects. Some of the hybrids of Chinese also force well. In addition to the varieties recommended in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 541, the following are excellent forcing Roses:—

Blush to Pink:—N. Custalie, T. Bardon, Mossy de Meaux, T. grandiflora, H. C. Blairii, No. 2, Ch. Antheros, Ch. miranda, H. P. Marquisa Boccella, T. Originale, T. Clara, Ch. Virginal.

Sulphur and Bronze Yellow:—Ch. Miellez, T. Princesse, Helene du Luxembourg, T. Pauline, Plantier, T. Aurore, T. Mansais.

Rose:—T. Hardy, B. Madame Desprez, B. De Neuilly, B. Psyche, B. Henri Plantier, B. Augustine Margat, H. C. Charles Louis, H. C. Daphne, H. P. Lane, Perp. Madame Feburier, Red Moss, T. Bon Silene.

Crimson:—Perp. Triomphe de Montmorency, Prov. Duc d'Angoulême, Lawrenciana rubra, Ch. Nemesis, B. Josephine Garnier, Ch. Cramoisie superieure.

Purplish Crimson and Purple:—B. Duc d'Aumale, Ch. Triomphante, Ch. Comble de Gloire, B. Crimson Globe, H. C. Plantier, H. P. Julie Dupont, Perp. Louis Philippe, Perp. Warratah, H. P. Prince Albert.

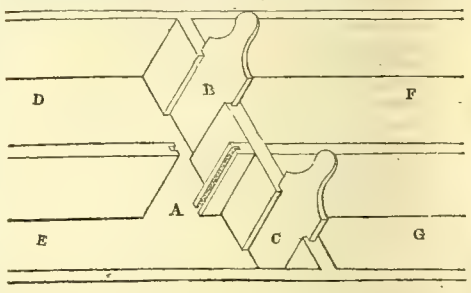
The colours of forced Roses are not quite equal to what they are when produced in the open air, and in this respect I believe there is a greater difference in the light-coloured than the dark varieties. Many of the sorts above enumerated, though of first merit as forcing Roses, do not at all times expand their flowers when grown out of doors; of which we may instance, Ch. Virginal, H. P. Prince Albert, and T. Princesse Helene du Luxembourg. The colours which may appear wanting in the above list will be found given in the preceding one.

As soon as the plants are out of bloom the surface of the soil should be removed to the depth of half an inch, or an inch, if practicable, without injuring the roots, and the space supplied with well-pulverised manure. The plants which bloom but once in the season may be gradually hardened off when the house will admit more plants, which should be kept in reserve for that purpose. But with regard to what are usually termed Autumnal Roses, these may be treated so as to produce a good supply of flowers a second time by the middle of May. The weak shoots should be entirely cut out, and the stronger ones shortened back to within two, or at most, three eyes, taking care, however, not to deprive the plants of more leaves than is absolutely necessary in the operation. If, as is sometimes the case, the shoots in autumn-pruning were left long, and the eyes at the top have only shot forth, these may be cut quite off, when the buds near the base will be excited, and fine flowers be produced therefrom. As the season advances, less fire heat will be necessary. Towards April, a fire lighted of an evening and kept in for a few hours will (unless the weather be unusually cold) be found to impart sufficient warmth; and after the buds show colour, even this will not be requisite. The plants having bloomed a second time, air may be gradually admitted for a few days, when they may be taken out and plunged in the open air, there to remain till required for forcing the following year.

Roses will force well for years in succession; but every autumn they should be turned out of the pots, a good portion of the old soil shook away and fresh supplied. Some few will probably require larger pots, of which we must judge by the condition of the plant and roots.—*W. Paul, Nurseries, Cheshunt, Herts.*

STOPS FOR HOT-WATER CIRCULATION.

Many modes of stopping the circulation of hot-water where it is not wanted will suggest themselves to an ingenious workman. The following, which is employed in regulating the hot-water currents in one of Stephenson's iron tanks, is employed successfully by Mr. Beck, of Isleworth. A single tank, D E F G, is applied to a small greenhouse, divided into two compartments by the partition, B C, which nearly corresponds with the separation of the houses. When the left-hand house is to be heated, the slides B C are inserted in the cross partition, and the slide A is removed; a current is then established from E to A and from A to D; but if both divisions are to be heated, the slide A is inserted, while those at B and C are removed, when the current passes from E to G, from G to F, and from F to D; and thus both compartments will become heated. The wooden slides, which are apt to warp, are prevented from doing so by a piece of iron hooping being driven into the bottom edge.



LISIANTHUS RUSSELIANUS.

The above plant was introduced to this country about 8 years ago, and is allowed by all who have seen it well cultivated to be one of the most beautiful plants of modern introduction—yet, strange to say, it is rarely to be met with well grown, even at the Metropolitan Horticultural exhibitions. This, some attribute to its being a plant that is very difficult to cultivate; but not having found it such, I beg to offer a few remarks on its culture. The seed should be sown in March, in seed-pans filled with soil composed of three parts of light loam, two parts of well-decomposed leaf-mould, and one part of silver sand, taking care that the drainage of the pans is perfect; the seed should be covered very slightly, the pans placed in a Cucumber-frame, (or any other,) at a temperature of about 75°. The frame should be shaded to intercept the direct rays of the sun, and the shading should not be removed until the young plants have expanded their third or fourth leaf; by this time they will have struck deep root into the soil, and will be able to stand the full rays of the sun. By the middle or end of June the plants will be fit to pot off; they may be potted in 60-sized pots, in the same kind of soil as that recommended for the seed, returned to the frame and shaded again for a week or ten days, and at the end of that time they will be able to stand full exposure to light. They may remain in the frame till the end of September—care being taken to admit more air and give less artificial heat as the season advances. After a time they will become hardened, and may be removed to a warm dry shelf in the greenhouse, where they may remain until the first week of February. While in the greenhouse they should have as much water as will keep them from flagging, but no more—no plant is more susceptible of injury from wet at this season of the year than this is. About the first week of February they may be removed into a Vinery where forcing has commenced, or into the Pine-stove or Cucumber-frame, and with increased heat receive an increase of water. When they have been growing in heat for a week, if you turn one of the plants out of its pot, the roots which were produced in autumn (that have remained comparatively dormant all winter) will be found breaking out into an abundance of young lateral fibres; if this is the case the plants may be shifted, either on the progressive or "one-shift" system. I have grown them successfully both ways: if the latter system be adopted, a 16-sized, or, at the largest, a 12-sized pot

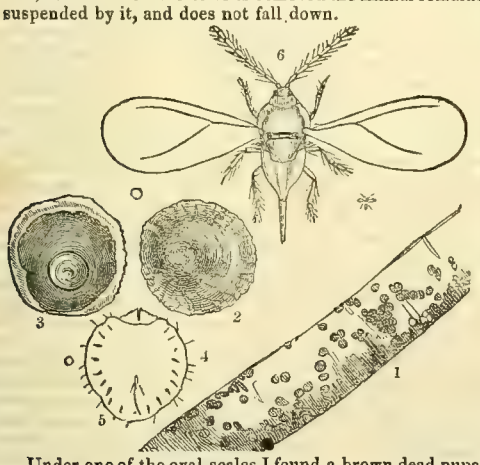
will be large enough ; the soil should be the same as that recommended for the first potting, with this difference, that it ought to contain more of the fibry or turfy parts of the loam—this should especially be attended to if the "one-shift" is adopted ; the drainage in each case should be perfect. The plants may now be placed in a frame devoted to themselves, and have a temperature, derived either from dung or hot water, of 75° ; the pots should be plunged in coal-ashes or charcoal-dust—the latter, being an antiseptic, is preferable in this situation. It will be found sufficient to water them twice a week until May, when they will require it every second day : they may be watered with rain-water and liquid-manure alternately. About the beginning of July they will be in bloom, and may be removed to the stove, the conservatory, the greenhouse, or even the drawing-room: but the stove suits them best at this stage—in it alone does this plant expand its blooms with that cup-shape so essential to its beauty, and if kept in the stove it will ripen abundance of good seed ; but, on the contrary, seeds that have been saved from plants that have bloomed in a greenhouse rarely vegetate, and may be known by their being less plump, and of a lighter colour, than those saved from plants in the stove.

By the above method I have grown the Lisianthus successfully for five years. In 1839 I had a plant with above 300 blooms expanded at one time, and during this season I have grown more than two dozen plants without a single failure, some of them, between the beginning of July and the end of September, producing from 400 to 600 blooms.—*Wm. Thomson, Wrotham Park, Barnet.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. L.

Aspidiotus Ostreæformis (*the Pear-tree Oyster-scale*).—I lately received some bark of a Pear-tree which was literally covered with scurfy scales that I had never before noticed. Like the Mussel-scales, they were so exactly the colour and texture of the bark that they were not perceptible at a short distance. The scales themselves were mostly orbicular, but a few were oval ; they were of a dark ashy-grey, a little convex, slightly wrinkled, —the margin membranous and whitish, and between it and the centre was a raised semi-transparent spot, of an ochreous or rusty colour (*Fig.* 2) : when the scale is removed, a whitish or greyish spot is apparent upon the bark—on this spot the female rests ; the inside of the scale is hollow like a shallow cup, at the top of which the yellowish horny spot is very distinct,—the outer margin of the scale is broad, whitish, and formed of the membrane which attaches it to the bark (*Fig.* 3). It is not known how these scales are formed, but they are undoubtedly produced by the animal ; I can, however, distinctly detect the same green particles upon these scales as clothe the bark of the Pear-tree, which is rather puzzling, as the animals have no power, like many Caterpillars, of detaching the substance with their mandibles, and uniting it with their habitations.

The female is somewhat orbicular-heart-shaped, fleshy, fat, shining and yellowish white, with a few short hairs scattered over the sides (*Fig.* 4) ; the tail is distinct and quite yellow, with a suture beneath ; neither legs nor antennæ were discoverable, but on the underside—between the anterior margin and the middle—was a minute nipple, from which issued the rostrum, of considerable length (*Fig.* 5), by which it is generally firmly attached to the tree, so that when the scale is removed the animal remains suspended by it, and does not fall down.



Under one of the oval scales I found a brown dead pupa, which from the partially developed members I feel satisfied was that of one of the males of this species,—these are pretty little creatures, of a bright ochreous colour; the head is small, with a black eye on each side, kidney-shaped, and approximating apparently beneath; the antennæ are nearly as long as the animal, hairy, rather stout and 8-jointed, the apex conical ; the thorax is large and ovate, the collar distinct, and between the wings is a black transverse stripe, behind this is the large semi-ovate scutellum ; the abdomen is shorter than the thorax, somewhat ovate,— the apex is suddenly narrowed, and produces a long, horny style ; the six legs are not very short, and but slightly hairy ; the tarsi taper, and appear to be triarticulate and terminated by minute claws ; the two wings are very ample and rest horizontally on the back in repose,—they are whitish and rounded, with a distinct submarginal nervure, which has a long branch forming a fork towards the middle,—the two halteres, or balancers, are placed one on each side at the base of the scutellum, they are composed of two minute oval joints—the second producing a short curved bristle at the apex (*Fig.* 6) : *Obs.*—The minute figures by the side of the magnified ones exhibit the natural size of the objects, and *Fig.* 1 represents a branch of the Pear-tree with the Oyster-formed scales upon the bark. As I cannot find this scale described by any author, I have called it *Aspidiotus Ostreæformis*, from its great similitude to the common Oyster-shell.

After a careful search I could not discover a single egg, or young scale moving about, and most of the females seemed to have died, forming rust-coloured flattened bodies under their shields,—they were smooth and looked like little seeds ; whether they had not been fecundated, or whether it is a species that arrives at maturity at a later period, I am unable to determine. Two or three of the males were certainly hovering about, and there were a few very small, shining ferruginous scales scattered over the branches,—these were attached to the larger ones, but they might form a portion of the autumnal brood.

If it be difficult to get rid of the Apple-tree Mussel-scale, it will be still more so to extirpate the Pear-tree Oyster-scale ; for they lie so close to the tree, that it appears almost impossible to scrape them off without injuring the bark very materially. If, however, a stiff scrubbing-brush were used with soft soap, whilst the water is tolerably warm, it would I think have a beneficial effect. Gas-tar might also be very serviceable, if applied when the young make their appearance ; for even the scales are at first tender, and consequently of little protection to their inhabitants, and this powerful and adhesive liquid if well brushed on would undoubtedly stop the breeding of multitudes of the females, and certainly destroy all the delicate males that might be about.

I shall now leave this subject for a time, but should Gardeners think it sufficiently interesting to be farther pursued, if they will favour me with such species of scales as have not been illustrated and described, I shall have much pleasure in the future investigation of them, and be happy to communicate the results through the medium of this Journal.—*Ruricola.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XLVI.

Among the absurdities which have been transmitted from one generation of gardeners to another, and followed up like many more old practices, just because we have never taken the trouble to ascertain the utility, or rather injury of them, is that of annually digging among, and of a necessity destroying, all the best roots of old trees and shrubs. Within an hour's ride of the metropolis I could point out scores of gardens where this practice has been so pertinaciously persevered in for years, that shrubs which have been planted a quarter of a century might be turned out of the soil with little more ball of earth adhering to them than would be necessary to fill a number of four-sized pots ; and yet the roots of these very plants, if allowed to progress properly, would have extended over from 10 to 30 square yards of ground. If you interrogate the gardeners, you will find it has been the annual custom to rake all leaves and rubbish from the borders and then to dig them over, the consequence of which is, the plants are not only deprived of that little nutriment which nature has provided for them, but they are still further robbed by preventing their roots from extending themselves in search of food.

Now the result of such treatment is, the miserably decrepid specimens of trees and shrubs which are to be met with in most pleasure-grounds—plants producing a few stunted branches, and which either cast their leaves or look wretchedly bad after the first week of dry summer weather ; and how could it be otherwise ! unless the roots were left unmolested, and the ground allowed some little nutriment. The leaves which fall from the huge Oak of the forest are not cast to the wild winds of heaven as things that are useless ; they contain the very elements of vegetable existence, and are intended, when decomposition has rendered them soluble, as nutriment for those very trees which gave them being.

Oh ! but I shall be told, how bad the borders will look in spring if they are not dug ; and so they will if you expose the naked soil, but this is not necessary, as the front part of the borders should either be turfed or planted up, and the back parts hidden from public gaze. At Claremont the undergrowths consist principally of common Laurel, so thickly bedded together by thick planting and pegging down, that it would be impossible to dig among them. At that place it is a rare occurrence to see a bit of dug ground in the pleasure-grounds, and yet it has never been found fault with on that account. But the undergrowths at Claremont do not consist of Laurels only, but also of dense masses of Rhododendrons and other American plants, which bloom profusely, and in the season have a magnificent effect.

At Dullingham House, near Newmarket, the wild Ivy has covered the ground under the trees in the pleasure-grounds ; and in spring, when the Aconite, Snowdrop, Crocus, Primrose, and Daffodil stud it with their gay simple flowers it has a delightful appearance.

At this place I intend, as far as possible, to layer the shrubs, and to fill up all vacant spaces with common Laurel, Aucubas, double Furze, and Rhododendrons ; also plants of Berberis aquifolium and repens, blue and white Periwinkle, common and Irish Ivy, or any other dwarf hardy evergreen shrub or trailing plant that may offer itself to notice. These, mixed with Crocuses, Snowdrops, Primroses, and other wild flowering plants, will make the place gay in spring, and appear considerably better than it would do under the old system of dug ground and a smooth raw surface.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Winter Flowering-Plants. — Mr. Errington having invited Amateurs and Gardeners to add to his list of Winter Flowering-plants, I beg to state that Brachycome iberidifolia, Lophospermum scandens, and Kaulfussia amelloides, are of that number, and have been produced by means of a cold frame only. The first, B. iberidifolia, was sown in March, kept dry during the summer, and placed under a north wall. In September it was put in the frame, and is now, and will probably for some time to come, be in full flower. The second, L. scandens, was a very small cutting, planted in April ; at fifteen inches high it was stopped, and it then threw out lateral shoots. The bottom ones were pinched off, and three nearest the top were allowed to grow about a foot long. Three very slight pieces of lath were then inserted in the pot, and a sort of trellis formed with green worsted ; to this the branches were trained, and although the whole plant is but twenty-five inches high, it has flowered beautifully, and has ten buds still unexpanded. The third, K. amelloides, I sowed in August, one of its beautiful blue flowers has expanded, and it is covered with buds. I have also a Cineraria in full flower, and a purple Verbena. I have sent the above in order that persons like myself, unprovided with artificial heat, may know what can be done in such a case.—*E. C.*

Pelargonium, "Queen Victoria."—This elegant plant may justly be considered to stand at the head of its kind in the class of those *fancy* varieties, which, although their brilliancy of colour or size of blossoms will not satisfy the florists, are nevertheless of great interest for their unrivalled delicacy and symmetry. Queen Victoria is distinguished by its dwarf and compact growth, with intermediate sized blossoms of a white ground, the upper petals being bright pink margined with white. The flowers remain upon the plant until their footstalks decay beneath them, thus rendering its beauty of long continuance. A specimen presented to her Majesty on the 23d of June last was from nine to twelve inches high, and two feet in diameter, uniformly covered with nearly 500 blossoms. It was produced by the skill of Mr. Robert Catleugh, and admitted to be one of the most uniform and perfect specimens of cultivation ever produced.—*From a Correspondent.*

Spathodea.—I see that some person corresponding with Mr. Beaton asserts the Spathodea campanulata to have nine oblong lanceolate leaflets, and that the segments of the corolla are bordered with yellow. May I ask if this is the true plant, or that of the Niger ? I have been so fortunate as to see some few of this noble tree growing in different situations, but never found it with the leaflets always nine in number, but sometimes nearly double that, and at other times below it ; and this not only on the same tree, but on the same branch. Again, the yellow bordering was absent in all that I have seen. If growing with an unbranching stem or trunk to the height of 20 or 30 feet before forming a head constitutes a shrub, this plant is one. I cannot but think that a mistake in the species has been made, as in this plant the inflorescence is terminal, somewhat panicled ; while the inflorescence of Mr. B.'s plant is racemose.—*John Ansell.* [This plant is figured in the "Flore d'Oware," &c. ; and there it is represented with the flowers and leaves mentioned by Mr. Beaton's correspondent. But the inflorescence is a panicle ; and the plant is described as a middle-sized tree, having a soft wood smelling like Garlic.]

Tropæolum tuberosum.—A correspondent states that the plant of Tropæolum tuberosum, mentioned at p. 759 of last year's *Chronicle*, reached nearly the same height as it did in 1841, when it flowered nailed to the front of Holme-house. He complains that last year not a plant in four flowered, although under very favourable treatment ; and that this year not one in six has flowered, although in every respect treated like the plant that flowered. They were planted on the same day, and the tubers were equally strong. Perhaps some of our correspondents will favour him with some information on this subject.

Mummy Wheat.—May I take the liberty of asking whether this be beyond controversy ? I am quite aware of Mr. Pettigrew's accuracy, and no suspicion can attach to Sir G. Wilkinson ; but these plaguy Arabs will do anything in the world for Bachshish, especially with an Englishman. I believe that, at all events, Mummies have been searched by them, and afterwards so well re-arranged as to be sold for Virgin Mummies. I know, as an additional proof of the vitality of some seeds, that when, early in this century, some parts of Romney Marsh were converted into arable land, some of the ditches were deepened and new ones made ; the earth laid at the sides of the ditches, out of ground that had never been disturbed, so far as man knew, was covered with rampant crops of what they called there Wild Mustard.—*Este.* [We think Mr. Tupper's case beyond question. Almost all others appear to us at least apocryphal, as, indeed, we have already mentioned.]

To Keep Mice from Peas.—Having tried a number of plans for preventing Mice from destroying winter-sown Peas, I have found none so effectual as the following :— Steep the Peas a short time in Salad oil, and then dust them all over with rosin ground to a fine powder, then sow them immediately afterwards.—*Aliquis.*

Schizanthus retusus.—Some years ago I observed that a Nurseryman near me lost his plants just as Mr. Wood describes ; but when I got plants from him, and planted them in a dry sloping border of poor soil on a rocky subsoil, they did not die, but flowered, and produced abundance of seed. A lady who had observed this procured plants from the same Nurseryman, and planted them in her highly-manured Flower-garden (on a limestone-rock), and, as she said, she was greatly disappointed, for they did not flower, and looked just like a Parsley-bed.—*O.*

Tame Fish.—In a gentleman's garden in this neigh-

bourhood the Perch in a large pond come to the side for food as soon as the water is struck with the hand.—*O.*

Guano.—It is suggested in the "Illustrated London News" of last Saturday, that the use of guano is the cause of epidemic among cattle in the north of England. I myself am not able to confute it. Will one of your correspondents take up the matter, as it might be an obstacle to the progress of this valuable manure.—*T. T., Derby.*

The Clover Dodder.—I can complete the chain of evidence as to the introduction of the Dodder, which is making so much noise just now. The seed your Northumberland correspondent bought at a bazaar, which was held here last year for the benefit of two of our local Societies, was given by me to one of the fair traders on that occasion, and I obtained it from the India-house through the kindness of Dr. Royle. I gave many of my Agricultural friends portions of it, but have not had an opportunity of inquiring whether the Dodder has appeared in their fields. Most probably it will have done so, since on looking at some of the seed I have by me, I recognise plenty of that of the Dodder amongst it.—*G. Wailes, Newcastle.*

Weeds in Ponds.—If the weed in "H. S.'s" pond is what is called the Pond-weed, (Potamogéton natans,) I beg to state that I have no doubt a few geese would most completely remove it, as they appear to be so fond of it as to eat it in preference to grass. A pond in this neighbourhood was effectually cleared of this plant a few weeks ago by means of these birds. They were allowed abundance of other food, so that it could not be hunger that made them clear the weed from the pond.—*M. Saul.*

Pine-Apples.—In order to convince those who will not believe that Queen Pine-apples have been grown to the weight of 5½lbs. or 6lbs., as stated in the *Chronicle*, and to show that such a thing is by no means a rare occurrence, I send as follows, the weight of 13 Queen Pine-apples that have been cut at different times since the 1st of August, out of a pit at Bowood Gardens, viz. :—

No.	Weight.	No.	Weight.
1	5 lbs. 12 oz.	8	5 lbs. 12 oz.
2	5 14	9	5 6
3	5 3	10	5 4
4	5 13	11	5 10
5	5 12	12	5 8
6	5 8	13	5 6
7	5 10		

Of these, No. 1 was exhibited at the meeting of the Horticultural Society on the 1st of August: see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 543. Nos. 2 and 3 were sent to the office of the said Paper, and are noticed at p. 608. I have arranged the weights in the order in which the fruit ripened. If any correspondent should wish to know the reason why none of the others were exhibited, by looking at the weights he will see that No. 2 was the heaviest fruit: the others, having ripened since that time, and none of them exceeding it in weight, Mr. Spencer did not think them worth sending.—*M. Saul.*

Rats.—Some of your readers would perhaps rather get rid of these pests altogether than attempt to banish them as "Devonian" recommends. I think that they will, after all his scheming, be able to get inside, for I have known them when very hungry to bore down under the foundation of a wall, and up on the other side, not to mention coming in under the doors. I have also known them to effect an entrance over the tops of walls, where trees were growing against them; and I am of opinion that "Devonian's" rats can get in at the top of the drain as easy as at the bottom; and he cannot make a well there without sinking the shore all the way through his garden. I would therefore recommend him or any other person that is troubled with rats to try the following method, which I have tried in three places with perfect success. Take some potatoes; boil and mix them with oatmeal or flour, but oatmeal is best, and then make them into little balls about half the size of a pigeon's egg. Where the rats most frequent, place portions of these pretty near one another—the quantity depends on the number of rats that you have to destroy; but wherever they seem to have been, there put two or three of the balls. The evening is the time to put them down, and in the morning look where the rats have eaten; if they have missed some places put less there on the next evening, and where they have taken it all put more; but renew the whole every evening, and do this for three evenings successively; then miss one, for the rats may have bid some of it, or have got something else beside, and will not be hungry. On the fifth evening, mix with the potatoes and meal, sugar and arsenic, and lay it down in the same way as before, wherever the rats had eaten on the preceding evening. On the following morning look carefully round, take up any of the poison that is left, for there is no use in leaving it there any longer, and put it into one of their holes and stop the hole up. Any one that is troubled with these vermin had better try this method now, for as there is not much at this time of the year for them to eat, there cannot be a better time for their destruction. There is one thing that I would mention, namely, if the night on which the poison is to be laid is likely to be wet, defer the poison until the next night, and feed them for that night. This method will not, however, answer in a gentleman's house, where rats have plenty to eat, and where they are equally troublesome; the plan, therefore, to effectually destroy them there, is to rub the inside of the holes with treacle mixed with arsenic, and when the rat goes in or out he rubs against the treacle; and as there is no animal cleaner than a rat, he licks the treacle off his hair, and by so doing falls a victim to the poison.—*The Knave of Spades.*

Rat-traps.—Your correspondent "Devoniensis" will, I fear, find himself disappointed in his drain-traps, for preventing rats from having further ingress. There are two of those traps in a drain here which leads from a sink inside of the house to a cesspool outside, exactly on the same plan as that represented in the *Chronicle* by "Devoniensis." These vermin, however, (being nearly half amphibious,) were not to be debarred by a little water and mud, from trying what was to be found inside of a dwelling-house, and when once they got in they were not easily kept out again. Believing this drain to be the only communication whereby an entrance was obtained, I had lead gratings made, and put at the bottom of each trap; by this means I have at length got clear of them, being the first time for a number of years. I think your correspondent will do well to use the same preventive.—*J. W.*

Fleas.—One of your correspondents asks—"How a dog may be kept free from fleas." I beg to state that this may be effected by washing the animal occasionally with the water in which Potatoes have been boiled. I have also seen a very bad case of mange cured with this very simple application.—*A. Clapham.*

Fleas.—The following is a good method for extirpating fleas from dogs:—"To four ounces of Fox-glove leaves (Digitalis) pour two quarts of boiling water, and with this, when it has become cold, wash the dog." For pet dogs this operation may be repeated twice in the season, and I would also recommend that there should be in the box or crib in which the favourite sleeps a quantity of Cedar saw-dust, (clean from the saw,) for the bed. This will clear away the insects effectively, and, if the dandy-brush is used now and then, it will keep the hide clean, as well as remove fleas.—*T. F.*

Great Productiveness.—Charles Barber, Esq., of Wilmslow, sowed four ounces of Onion-seed this year, using guano as manure, and has had the extraordinary quantity of 7 cwt. of Onions from that small quantity of seed. A Cabbage of the common kind was last week cut from the garden of Mr. Johnston, at Saunder's Bush, in the parish of Arthuret, of the following enormous dimensions:—circumference, 15½ feet; diameter, 5½ feet; and weight, 4½ stones.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Large Potatoes.—The following have lately been got on the farm of Mr. Wm. Crook, of Inskip:—two, called Pink-eyes, weighed respectively 2 lbs. 6 oz. and 2 lbs. 14 oz.; and a blue one, a sort recently introduced, weighed 2 lbs. 1 oz. On a rod or fall of seven yards the Blues produced 18 score 1 lb., or 1½ load. It may be remarked that all these Potatoes were planted in drills. This kind generally goes by the name of the Liverpool Blues; it is a very productive sort, much cultivated, and is said to be much used by bakers, on account of its being remarkably white when boiled; but it is not a favourite for the table: the skin is a fine blue, and I am informed that it was raised in the neighbourhood of Liverpool a few years ago.—*Facile.*

Large Eel.—On Monday last a young man caught upon Milnthorpe Sands, after the ebbing of the tide, a large eel, which measured nearly five feet in length, and 20 inches in circumference, and weighed 32 lbs. It was exhibited to the public in the King's Arms' yard in the evening, and many availed themselves of a sight of this monstrous fish. —*Facile.*

Peas.—I tried a quart of Farnes' Peas against a quart of Early Frame Peas: the Farnes' were a week later. The soil was strong and wet. I tried almost every kind of Pea last year, and I found the Auvergne and Knight's Dwarf Marrow the best bearers and by far the best flavoured. The Pois sans parchemin is not a good bearer; and as the pod wanted the hard skin inside, it was much more open to the attacks of the Jays and Tom-tits.—*Totty.*

Tropæolum pentaphyllum.—In Loudon's "Hort. Brit.," "Paxton's Botanical Dictionary," and in the *Chronicle*, p. 633, this plant is accounted tender, but here it has proved itself quite hardy. Several tubers of it were planted in two rustic vases, which have stood exposed without the slightest protection for the last two seasons. The plants in both vases having been in flower since August are now in fruit, and still continue uninjured, although the frost on the 17th ult. was so severe as not only to destroy the more tender flower-garden ornaments, such as Heliotropes, Dahlias, Pelargoniums, &c., but also the hardier sorts, such as Fuchsias, Salvias, and the like, and to bring the leaves from the hardy deciduous trees in myriads. On reference to my meteorological memoranda for the last two winters, I found the registering thermometer indicated several times 16 deg. of frost, and as the mean diameter of the vases in which the plants grow is only 2ft. outside measure, I have no doubt but the entire mass of earth in them was completely frozen through. I consider that the above facts place the hardihood of Tropæolum pentaphyllum beyond a question.—*A. Brander, Dalrey Gardens.*

On Training Gooseberry and Currant Bushes.—As I have not seen any remarks in the *Chronicle* upon the training of Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, I beg to offer the following:—My present situation (Swinton Park, Masham, Yorkshire,) being within a short distance of the moors, is high and bleak, and we consequently suffer from winds, more especially during the equinoctial gales. Many, or indeed most of my Gooseberry and Currant bushes were rendered useless or unsightly from this cause, and to remedy the evil, I procured some stakes, 4 feet in length, and 3 or 3½ inches in circumference. To these, which were disposed after this manner ××××××××, I trained the trees in the fan method, and tied the shoots to the stakes with matting. After a fair trial, I have no hesitation in saying that the experiment has been successful. Independent of being secure from the wind, there are other advantages to be gained by this mode of training; the space taken up is less, the pruning is more easily performed, and the whole surface is regularly exposed to the action of the sun and air. The wood is also equally and properly ripened, and better crops of well-flavoured fruit ensured. By this means the late kinds are likewise much more easily and more securely protected from the depredations of birds and wasps, and from injury by frost or wet. A single mat thrown over the bushes is sufficient to preserve the fruit until Christmas, or later. And, moreover, by this system the trees, in matting up, are not disfigured or crushed; the wet is more effectually kept off, as it does not fall on the mat and soak through to the fruit; but, from no flat surface being presented, the rain runs off the mat, as it falls; the fruit is kept perfectly dry, and there is little or no injury done to the mat. The stakes never want renewing, as the bushes, when once in a regular shape, support themselves. They have a neat and pretty appearance at all times, and especially when in fruit. The gardens and romantic grounds at this place are, by the kindness of the proprietor, open to the public, and during the last season have been visited by a great number of persons, most of whom particularly remarked a row of about 120 yards trained in the above style, and their observations induced me to send this account of it.—*James Snow, Swinton Gardens.*

Conducting Powers of Water.—I thank "C." for setting me right on this head. What he says is perfectly true, but the conducting power of water is so feeble as not to affect the question. I put the case in a strong light on purpose to meet objections which reached me against shallow tanks; otherwise I might have been more explicit. But is "C." more to the point when he says, "We have only to turn our attention to the great Ocean when the noon-day sun is shining upon it, to be convinced of the fact?" I beg to say that I have often turned my attention to the Ocean without becoming acquainted with these facts. But, after all, what are these effects but what we see daily in our own circulation of heated water, only on so much a larger scale? The sea is heated at the equator to a great depth, and it is true enough that a circulation from hence is effected; that its influence is felt almost to either pole is also true, and as a natural inference we must suppose an under-current towards the equator to be equally true; but there do not seem to be facts here to prove anything for or against our practice, farther than perhaps that deep pool-like tanks might do well enough without central divisions to divide the currents, and I have no doubt this would answer, were it not for the folly of having deep tanks to try the experiment; and here we have an explanation of a great natural phenomenon, viz., the disposal of the vast quantity of water which flows into the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar. The idea of an under-current cut through the Straits is only of a comparatively recent date; the daily loss by evaporation being thought sufficient formerly to balance the influx, although the drainage of the "rivers and fountains of water" carried down by the Po itself might be supposed to be equivalent to the loss by evaporation—to say nothing of the Danube, the Nile, and lesser streams which find their way to the Great Sea.—*D. Beaton.*

Weeds.—I beg to state, that however useful the ammoniacal liquor of the gas works may be as a manure, administered under certain known modifications, yet applied in its crude state, fresh, just as it comes from the retort, it is certain destruction to the vegetable principle—at least I have found it so in several instances in my own garden. My plan is this:—If I have a strong vigorous knot of Couch-grass, Docks, or any of these common pests of our gardens, I get the scythe and mow them off, and having a common watering-pot full of the liquor by me, pour it on while the wounds are fresh. It is marvellous how soon the whole mass is not only dead, but rotten. I would advise agriculturists to treat the Dodder with a dose of this, after cutting off the top. As gas works are now so general, there can be no difficulty in obtaining the liquor, and a common garden-potfull would in most cases be sufficient. The managers, I should think, would give such a trifle as this, and if not, a penny or twopence a gallon is no great object, and it would not be more. I would be glad to know the result.—*J. A.*

Drainage of Pots.—I have observed very good effects from adopting the following method of draining pots. Rib-bones (of mutton) are crushed with a heavy hammer into pieces, varying from half an inch to two inches in length. The action of the hammer loosens and weakens, without entirely destroying, the fibrous texture of the bones. A layer of these is placed at the bottom of the pot, and over that another is laid crossways; and so on to the height of about an inch, and the earth is then put in. These layers of crushed bone form a reticulated mass, which does not get clogged up, but on the contrary seems to become more porous as the soft gelatinous or animal particles in the substance of the bones decay; and the minute fibres of the roots push in all directions through them, and derive much nourishment from the substratum of bones.—*J. H.*

Achimenes pedunculata.—The scaly tubers which form so numerously upon the stems of Achimenes pedunculata, seem to possess a certain degree of sensitiveness. Some days since I gathered a considerable number of these into a seed-pan, and happening afterwards to stir them about with my hand, a curious worm-like, or grub-like, movement occurred among the tubers, which continued for a second or two after the motion produced by displacing them with the hand had ceased. The same movement followed the shaking of the pan without touching the tubers, therefore the irritability was not induced by the warmth or moisture of the hand.—*J. B. Whiting.*

New Heating Apparatus.—In the *Aberdeen Herald* lately was the following notice of a "New Heating Apparatus:"—"We have been favoured with a sight of a New Heating Apparatus, on an entirely new principle, invented by Mr. Reid, of Queen-street. The plan of this invention is simple, and its effects are obvious at first sight. The apparatus consists of a stove, to which are

attached three cylinders of strong sheet-iron, within each other; the second one of which forms the flue of the stove, and receives the fire and smoke, which pass in a rotatory direction round the other two. Of each of the latter, one end is open, and receives the atmospheric air, which, after being rarefied by the heat within the cylinders, is carried by the draft thus created into a larger cylinder, called the hot-air chamber, from whence it is thrown forth into the apartment intended to be warmed. From the construction of the apparatus, perfect command is given over the regulation both of fire and heat; and the quantity of fuel required for generating a sufficiency of the latter to warm the largest building is incredibly small, not a spark being lost to the purpose of the apparatus. It is in every way as safe as a common stove, and even more so; the flue is confined within the outer passage for the hot air, and both are built round with brick, so that no combustible material can possibly come in contact with it by any means short of absolute design. The apparatus which we have seen was intended for a new church, and we have no hesitation in saying that the excellence of the invention only requires to be known to be appreciated.—*J. M.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

LILIUM TESTACEUM. Pale-red flowered Lily. (*Greenhouse Perennial.*) Liliaceæ. Hexandria. Monogynia.—Japan, which has already furnished our gardens most richly with showy flowers, through the medium of Dr. Siebold, is said to be the native country of this fine Lily. In point of ornamental character, it is quite worthy of being associated with the other noble kinds from the same region; and, indeed, comes rather near L. Thunbergianum or aurantiacum. Nothing, however, is positively known regarding its introduction, though it is believed to be one of the many plants collected by Dr. Siebold. It appears first to have bloomed with Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, last season. It was flowered, this year, and exhibited at one of the Horticultural Society's summer shows, by Mr. Mountjoy, Nurseryman, of Ealing, Middlesex. When well cultivated it grows three feet in height and upwards, being of a vigorous nature, and bearing as many as a dozen of its large flowers on the same plant. The blossoms are of a pale orange-red hue, with darker warty dots on the inner petals: they are produced in a drooping manner, and the petals are somewhat curled back. It is really astonishing what a difference variety of treatment makes in this, as well as other Lilies. Properly managed, they are among the noblest flowers we possess; yet good specimens are far from frequent. The principal thing that they require is a rich, but light soil; such as an open fresh loam, with a fair proportion of rotten dung incorporated. The latter both enriches the other earth, and serves to keep it light. They should not be grown more than one or two years in the same soil. For the present species, a low-roofed conservatory, or a cold pit or frame which has a sufficiently high roof, seems to be the best situation, as it flourishes better in a bed or border than in a pot. If kept in a pot it should have a large one. Possibly, like the varieties of L. speciosum, it may turn out to be nearly or wholly hardy; and then it will of course succeed most perfectly in a prepared border, that is open to the south, and otherwise unprotected, or sheltered only at the back. In multiplying this and the rest of the species, a single scale, taken from the bulbs, will suffice to produce a young plant; and some clever propagators will even make four or five plants of each scale, by slitting it into so many pieces.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

DENDRÓBIUM TAURÍNUM.—Bull-headed flowered Dendrobium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria. Monandria.—This plant was imported from Manilla by Messrs. Loddiges, and flowered in the Hackney Nursery, last autumn. Mr. Cuming was its discoverer and introducer. Its aspect approximates greatly to that of the curious D. undulatum. But though the stems of D. taurinum are quite as tall, and the foliage a little similar, the former are not nearly so much swollen towards the base. The flowers are borne in noble racemes near the top of the stems, and a single raceme will have perfect flowers upon it for a month or six weeks. Indeed, the species blooms most immoderately. The flowers are large, of a yellowish green or dull cream colour, beautifully margined and tinted with purplish lilac. The lip, column, and twisted petals, constitute a figure, which has been correctly likened to a bull's head, and from which the specific name has been derived. It is cultivated, like the larger kinds of Dendrobia, in a moist summer heat, and a drier and cooler winter atmosphere, being potted in a mixture of rough heath-mould and potsherds. Propagation is managed by cutting off one of the stems in the winter, and potting it separately.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

SILENE SPECIOSA. Showy Catchfly. (*Greenhouse Perennial.*) Silenaceæ. Decandria Trigynia. This very beautiful plant appears at first sight, to be merely a very well-grown specimen of the pretty S. laciniata, a species which is now too rarely seen in cultivation, as its numerous flowers look like so many brilliant scarlet stars. When more closely examined, however, it will be seen that S. speciosa differs materially in some respects, while its character is altogether better than that of S. laciniata, and its flowers have a deeper and more splendid hue. We have noticed it in several of the London nurseries, but especially at Mr. Knight's, King's Road, Chelsea, where the plant has flowered well all the late summer. As the specimens which have come under our observation have not been finely grown, we may remark, with certainty, that S. speciosa is a stronger habited plant, has larger leaves, and finer flowers than S. laciniata. The latter, too, instead of having the segments cut into four or more lobes of nearly equal length, have them divided regularly into two larger principal segments, each of which has a very small serrature on the outside, near its base. How the plant was brought to this country, or from whence it was originally obtained, we have not been informed. It got into the London nurseries through some of the Continental collections. In respect to culture, it will rank with S. laciniata as a tender herbaceous plant, requiring much care to preserve its evergreen foliage from prejudicial dampness throughout the winter. It should be grown in a porous and very fibrous soil, through which water can freely run at any time. Loamy earth is the most appropriate; but a little heath-mould that is full of the small decaying roots of Heath or other woody vegetation, may be added. It is a mistake to put much sand in the soil used for such plants as the present; for fine sand, instead of keeping soil very porous and friable, actually helps to consolidate it, as every cultivator may readily determine. Fragments of broken stone are far more proper ingredients, and should be employed freely. A dry and airy position in a greenhouse will suit this plant extremely well. It will also thrive well in a pit, where it can be planted out, provided it be duly attended to in winter, to keep it from damping off. To bring it to any high degree of perfection, it must have a larger pot than usual, with the soil a little enriched, and the drainage rendered particularly good. It may be increased by division, or by cuttings.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

ACHIMENES HIRSUTA. Hairy Achimenes. (*Stove Perennial.*) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia.—This pretty plant forms another acceptable addition to the charming genus Achimenes, and will probably become almost as great a favourite as any of them. In habit it bears the nearest resemblance to A. pedunculata, and like that beautiful species is disposed to bear little bulbs in the axils of its leaves and branches. The history of its introduction is an instructive lesson to importers of plants. How often do we find gardeners throwing away the moss, and mould, and fragments that remain after every foreign case of plants is examined, and the principal part of the contents removed; and how often perhaps do they thus reject the most interesting species, for if accident is the fertile mother of new inventions, so is she also of new introductions. Canna iridiflora was obtained from seeds accidentally found in an old herbarium; several Orchidaceous plants have been picked off dried specimens; and this Achimenes adds another to the list. It was hidden among a mass of Orchidaceous plants imported from Guatemala, and sold by auction a few months ago; Mr. Henderson, of the Pine Apple Place Nursery, accidentally detected it; and thus a plant, which must have been often sent home with fruitless care on former occasions, was brought to our gardens without any attention whatever. As has been already stated, this species has the habit of A. pedunculata, but is nevertheless a very different species. The leaves are covered with coarse hairs; the flowers are much larger, not at all striped, but have a deep rose-coloured border whose lobes are notched. Those who are fond of hybridizing have been attempting to obtain crosses between A. longiflora and some of the red species; but the result has been, we understand, a dingy purple, as was to be expected. We would suggest that this would mix readily with A. pedunculata, and that the result would be the improvement of the size of the latter, and of the colour of this, whose rose is hardly bright enough to satisfy the eye fastidious in colour.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Poisonous Nature of the Yew.—Although doubts have been expressed by several writers respecting the poisonous action of the Yew, yet a case of poisoning which occurred recently sufficiently proves the contrary. A countryman who had brought in a load of turf to town, placed his three horses in the neighbourhood of a Yew tree: two of these horses, which had eaten of the young shoots, died, one in a quarter of an hour, the other on its return home; the third, which had been placed so that it could not eat the Yew, remained in perfect good health. On examination, distinct traces of poisoning were perceptible.—*Archiv. der Pharm., as quoted in the Chemical Gazette.*

The Bay Lily.—Under the name of Lilium isabellinum Professor Kunze has published a description of a Lily which he has growing in the Botanical Garden of Leipzig, and which he regards as quite a new species, unless indeed it should be a hybrid between L. candidum, and L. Martagon. He says its origin is unknown; that the flowers are very fragrant, and three or four inches in diameter. Inside they are of a reddish bay-colour (isabellino-rubella) marked with some red lines and tubercles; externally they are pale. This should seem worth procuring for our gardens.

Gardeners' Associations.—We learn with pleasure that an association of the gardeners, at Stamford Hill, Clapton, and Stoke Newington, has been formed for mutual instruction, the president being R. Hanbury, Esq., and the secretary our intelligent correspondent, Mr. Wm. Sherwood. The yearly subscription is two shillings and sixpence. The meetings are to be held on the evening of Monday, once every fortnight; if between Michaelmas and Lady Day, to commence at seven o'clock, and at eight o'clock between Lady Day and Michaelmas, and never to be continued after ten o'clock.

Climate of the United States, compared with that of England.—The American Horticulturist needs for his guide American works on gardening. Very many errors in practice have been adopted by us in consequence of following instructions derived from English authorities. Their mode of cultivation may, indeed, often be successful in this country; but, in numerous instances, it will be productive only of failure and disappointment. This is owing to the difference of climate. The climate of England, as compared with that of the United States, is one of extreme humidity. The frequent and long-continued obscuration of the sun by clouds and fogs there, retards the ripening of fruits and seeds and the elaboration of wood, and often chills the air to that degree, even in the month of July, as to render it incongenial to the growth of the tender products of the garden. It is a very common practice in England to cover Cucumbers and some other plants, even in midsummer, by 3 or 4 o'clock, P.M. William Cobbett boasted that he could ripen Indian Corn in England. The summer when he tried it was one of remarkable sunshine for England; and he did succeed in maturing a small, early kind of Indian Corn. But it was a rare hit, and we believe he did not venture to try again. The recommendation of the practice of removing evergreens in the summer, just as they are forming a new growth, in June and August, originated in the works of English gardeners. Although it may sometimes succeed here, it will not generally, unless the season or the soil happen to be of uncommon moisture. Spring is the appropriate season for transplanting evergreens. An excellent Horticulturist (the late Judge Buel) recommended their removal during the summer; but his success may be accounted for by the peculiarity of his soil. It is not strange that English works on Horticulture should not suit us, when we contrast our bright skies with their vapory climate. Their summers afford too little sunlight, and abound too much in moisture, to ripen some of the finer fruits. But our summers, on the other hand, are often so dry as to require extensive artificial irrigation; and our droughts occasionally destroy the grass of the field and some of the trees of the forest. Many European trees and shrubs, like the English Hawthorns, so beautiful there, will blast when introduced here, and become unsightly. Our native Crataegi are universally preferable to theirs; and we know of but few European trees which flourish as well in our climate as our own. The English Elm is a beautiful tree, but does not flourish here as well as our native kinds. The great clearness of our atmosphere, and the intense heat of our summer sun require a different aspect and slope for our greenhouses, from what prevails in England. It is neither needful nor desirable with us, as it is with them, that we should construct our greenhouses so as to derive the greatest possible influence from the heat of the sun's rays.—*Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

The Ailanthus.—The beauty of the Ailanthus, when loaded with the seed, which some varieties of it are even upon quite small trees, cannot be judged of by those commonly seen in New York, which are remarkable for seldom producing any seed. These trees, in this city, which are large enough to flower, have been obtained mostly from suckers, and are of one variety. The matured wood of the Ailanthus is said to be useful, having a fine colour, and susceptible of a polish.—*Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

A Mammoth Pine.—On Tuesday, we had exhibited at our office a Pine cut from the Providence plant, weighing 10½lbs. avoirdupois, 22¼ inches round the thickest part, 12½ inches long, with about 10 inches of stalk, and cultivated by Mr. Smith, gr. to H. Marsland, Esq., of Wood Bank. A short time ago, we saw one cut from one of the pits of F. A. Philips, Esq., of Thornfield, which measured 23¾ inches round it, and was 13½ inches long, with scarcely any stalk, weighing 11lbs.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

Reviews.

Enumeratio Plantarum omnium hucusque cognitarum secundum Familias Naturales disposita. Auctore C. S. Kunth. Vol. IV. 8vo. Williams and Norgate.

In this new volume of a highly important work on systematic botany, which, beginning at the other end of the chain, will in time meet the Prodromus of De Candolle, we have as many things of interest in Horticulture as can well be anticipated in a work which is entirely technical. We ought, perhaps, to mention that Prof. Kunth's "Enumeratio" is a Latin classification of plants according to their natural orders, with technical characters of their genera and species, an enumeration of their synonyms, and short memoranda assisting in their distinctions.

It is because this volume contains a complete account of the Melanthaceous and Liliaceous orders, so peculiarly Horticultural, that we think it right to introduce the work into our columns, for the sake of pointing out what the changes are in botanical nomenclature which Prof. Kunth has either adopted from others or himself proposed to introduce. The genus Helonias is limited to H. bullata, and the other species are scattered through various genera; as H. dioica, which is a Chamælirium, and H. asphodeloides, and tenax, which stand in Xerophyllum. Lindley's genus Asagræa is retained as distinct from Schœnocaulon, contrary to the opinion of Dr. Asa Gray. The old Streptopus roseus is placed in the genus Hekorima, a most barbarous name, which it would have been better to expunge than revive. Nineteen true species of Tulipa are recognised, although several have been suppressed. The Crown Imperial is removed from Fritillaria, and receives the old Linnæan name of Petilium imperiale. Lilium candidum is stated, on the authority of C. A. Meyer, to be found wild in the province of Lenkoran, in Caspian Persia. Hyacinthus corymbosus, and Scilla brevifolia, form a new genus called Peribœa. Bellevalia, including Muscari comosum, maritimum, ciliatum, and others, is separated from Muscari, of which M. moschatum is made the type; while the Starch Hyacinth is removed from Muscari and forms a new genus, called Botryanthus. Our wild Harebell is placed in Scilla. Ornithogalum nutans is made a Myogalum; 179 species of Allium are admitted, after separating A. striatum and some others, under the name of Nothoscordum. Brodiæa congesta forms the new genus Dichelostemma, and Tritileia laxa is called Seubertia. On the other hand, all the modern genera that have been separated from Aloe (of which there are 171 species) under the names of Apicra, Haworthia, Bowiea, Pachidendron, Rhipidodendron, and Gasteria, are reduced to that genus. The genus Tritoma is named Kniphofia. Reichenbach's Asphodeline is adopted for Asphodelus luteus, tauricus, &c., and the genus Hartwegia of Nees is recognised. Of course we cannot pretend, in a hasty notice of this sort, to criticise such changes, the value of which will have to be determined by long and careful examination. There is no doubt, however, that Prof. Kunth's classification of Liliaceæ is an important step in advance.

The Meteorological Ephemeris for 1844, by Henry Doxat, is one of those attempts to foretell the weather in which some persons have so much enduring faith. The author tells us that he knows little or nothing of astronomy, chemistry, or mathematics, *but he is convinced in his own mind that the method of calculation employed will ultimately lead to success.* We wish his conviction may prove at the end of 1844 to have been well founded. At all events Mr. Doxat is no quack, and that is something now-a-days.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Jackson's Nursery, Kingston.—At this place, among other plants, Heaths are cultivated to great perfection. These, from their fine dark green foliage and luxuriance of growth, indicate perfect health and good management. The soil in which they are potted is rough fibrous peat, mixed with silver sand; and they receive plenty of drainage, which is essentially necessary for the successful cultivation of this tribe. When they are shifted from one pot to another, the crown of the root is elevated a little above the level of the soil, as Heaths are very impatient of moisture about this part. Early in the season, as soon as the weather would permit, the plants are turned out of doors and placed in a dry airy situation, where they remain until late in autumn, when they are again taken into the Heath-house. By this treatment, in favourable seasons, the young wood gets thoroughly ripened, a condition which enables them to bloom more freely, and renders them less liable to disease. From the long continuance of mild autumn weather, many of the late flowering species were already in bloom; these made the Heath-house unusually gay at this season of the year. Among those in flower we particularly

remarked a very large plant of Erica acuminata longiflora, measuring fully 3 feet in diameter, and quite covered with beautiful long pink flowers; also hyemalis, and a variety of tricolor, with large light pink flowers, and quite distinct from the old E. tricolor. There was also in bloom a good plant of Metulæflora, with dark pink flowers, having a curious bluish shade, and a well-grown plant of Jacksonii, with long flesh-coloured blossoms. This plant has been in bloom ever since the month of July. In the same collection were also good plants of tenella, arbuscula, and triceps, the latter covered with delicate small white flowers, having stamens with dark brown anthers, which, protruding, make a fine contrast with the white corolla. Here were likewise blooming freely E. exsurgens coccinea, with beautiful dark red blossoms; mutabilis, remarkable for the length of time it continues to display its fine purple flowers; and a variety of princeps, with light pink corolla; also rupestris, with greenish-white blossoms and long brown stamens; this species is particularly handsome, from its pretty dark-green foliage, and dwarf compact habit of growth. In this house were also E. grandinosa, with pretty hail-like blossoms, and curviflora lutea, with pretty yellow flowers; also Lamberti rosea, a flesh-coloured variety, and Banksia alba, having white flowers, and a beautiful dark green foliage. In the stove was a plant of Bouvardia splendens, with long scarlet tube, and Geissomeria longiflora, with brilliant scarlet petals, edged with yellow; likewise Lisianthus Russellianus, and a Tradescantia, with light pink corolla, and long stamens, with orange-coloured anthers. We also particularly noticed a plant of Littæa geminiflora, with fine, healthy, dark-green foliage. This plant was said to have been lately covered with scale, which was effectually cured by mixing some strong loam with water, to the consistency of thick paint; with this the foliage was covered completely over. The plant was then exposed to the sun, and when the paint became dry, it came off in cakes, and brought the scale off along with it. After this the plant got a good syringing, and has kept quite clean ever since. In the east house was an handsome plant of Altingia excelsa, about 8 feet high, and having eight whorls of fine dark-green branches. This plant was potted in peat and loam, and has this season made a growth of 14 inches in length. Here was also a plant of Cereus flagelliformis, grafted on C. speciosissimus, about 6 feet high, and trained over a circular slightly convex trellis. It had somewhat the appearance of a parasol, and had rather an interesting effect. There were likewise plants of Epacris, and a fine young stock of Phœnocoma prolifera just coming into bloom. This plant is very apt to become naked at the bottom, but this may be easily obviated by pinching off the tops of the shoots, so as to induce laterals when the plants are young. In a house near the Heath-house was a remarkably well-grown specimen of Crowea saligna, quite covered with beautiful light pink flowers. This plant should be kept constantly in doors, as, when it is exposed to the full action of the weather, the leaves become discoloured and spotted, and thereby interrupt and impede the elaboration of the sap, and consequently the plant gets diseased, and becomes unsightly. Here was also Lechenaultia formosa, with its brilliant scarlet flowers, and a good plant of Statice mucronata, which is well worthy of cultivation, on account of the length of time it continues in bloom. In the Orchidaceous-house were in flower, Vanda teretifolia, a species of Cælogyne from India, Oncidium ciliatum, and Odontoglossum elatum, the latter having a fine spike of flowers, with delicate lilac labellum, and curiously-spotted upper petals. There were also Oncidium pumilum, with pretty small yellow flowers, Dendrobium densiflorum, and Brassavola venosa, with cream-coloured blossoms; also a variety of the beautifully-spotted Stanhopea oculata, and two well-grown plants of Cypripedium insigne. In the same collection were likewise Cattleya Skinneri, just coming into bloom, and a variety of Epidendrum ciliare, with greenish-white flowers. This blooms freely, and is not so robust a grower as the old E. ciliare. In this house were also a few Ferns; among these was Niphobolus sinensis, which, although very difficult to manage, was growing freely. It had been turned out of a pot, and was hanging from the roof of the house, with a little moss tied round its root. Aspidium coriaceum was also growing freely, treated in this way. In a span-roofed house, close to the Orchidaceous-house, were two plants of the new Statice macrophylla. This has a fine broad, dark-green foliage, and bears some resemblance to S. arborea, but is very superior to that species in habit. These were not in flower, but judging from the appearance of the plants, there is no doubt it will be an acquisition. In what is called the north house, was a beautiful specimen of Erica refulgens, with scarlet and orange blossoms, measuring nearly 4 feet in diameter and about 5 feet in height; also a plant of E. ventricosa purpurea, which, although not in bloom, was remarkable for its size. Along with these were many pretty little plants of E. graciliis, with small purple blossoms, which made a fine display, and gave the house, in this, the dull month of November, the gay lively appearance of spring. The show-house was filled with many fine Camellias and Heaths, and the collection in the pits, which were principally Heaths, Azaleas, and Pinus, were in good condition. In a range of houses belonging to Mr. Jackson, detached from the Home Nursery, were excellent large specimen Azaleas; some of them measured 4 feet across and 5 feet high. They consist of scarlet, pink, and white kinds, and will make a beautiful appearance when in bloom.

Dropmore, Nov. 14.—Many improvements are going on at this place, in planting out different species of Pinus, which, in time, will add much to the beauty of the scenery. Pinus monticola has produced a cone this year, and Mr. Frost has raised four young plants from the seed. Abies Douglasii is now exactly 40 feet high, and this year has produced a large wheelbarrow full of cones; already from last year's cones nine promising plants are growing. A great change for the better has taken place in some of the Pinuses, especially in the finest Araucaria, which has grown more than four feet within two years, and is now 20 feet high, or rather more.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. XVII.

(*Continued from page* 760.)

62. "*Behold it is very good!*" is the declaration of God himself, over everything animate or inanimate within the whole bounds of the creation. Weeds overrun the garden, and choke those artificial plants which man has sown or planted for his use; but they speak to the sluggard in language more forcible than all the laws which ever were enacted by human legislation; and impress upon man that, if he is to profit by the bounty of the earth, he must be diligent in performing those labours which are necessary for the security of this bounty. Insects of various kinds, and in different stages of their multiform existence, are particularly annoying to mankind, both within doors and without; but they proclaim, with voices louder than all the heralds upon earth, the necessity of cleanliness and care. In this manner we may go over the whole catalogue both of vegetable and of animal *pests*, as they are often called, and show that they are all equally deserving of that benediction which was bestowed upon them at the first.

63. *Depredations of the Tipula prevented.*—We are much indebted to the rook and a variety of other birds for keeping within limited bounds the depredations of the Tipula, vulgarly called Tommy Longlegs. A family of rooks would consume 3,847 grubs in a day; supposing the consumption to be continued throughout the year, it would amount to 1,404,155; and supposing a grub to destroy as many Wheat or other plants as might grow on a space of ground equal to nine inches square, a family of rooks would preserve from destruction more than two acres of corn. If we extend our ideas further, and suppose all these grubs to live and propagate their species, it appears more than probable that, if this one species of bird alone were extinct, the labour of the husbandman would be nearly, if not altogether, in vain.

64. "When we contemplate the *wonderful works of Nature*, and walking about at leisure gaze upon this ample theatre of the world, considering the stately beauty, constant order, and sumptuous furniture thereof; the glorious splendour and uniform motion of the heavens; the pleasant fertility of the earth; the curious figure and fragrant sweetness of plants; the exquisite frame of animals; and all other amazing miracles of Nature, wherein the glorious attributes of God, especially his transcendent goodness, are more conspicuously displayed; so that by them not only large acknowledgments, but even gratulatory hymns, as it were, of praise, have been extorted from the mouths of Aristotle, Pliny, Galen, and such like men, never suspected guilty of an excessive devotion; then should our hearts be affected with thankful sense, and our lips break forth in praise."—*Barrow.*

65. There is not, perhaps, a more *striking phenomenon in Natural History* than the fact of plants teeming with moisture, and growing to a large size, in places where no other vegetable can withstand the burning temperature. In the deserts of the East, in Arabia, and those extensive plains where nothing save sand is seen on the ground; where the heat reflected from the earth dissipates the passing cloud, which hastens, as it were, to shed its refreshing moisture on a more grateful spot; where no water ever rises from a spring, or falls from on high, and where the burning soil is intolerable to the foot even of the camel,—the Water-Melon attains the size of a foot and more in diameter; and, while all around is parched, offers in its cold and copious juice, a draught to the traveller, which has often saved him from a lingering and painful death. In a similar, though less efficient manner, the Melon Cactus refreshes the wild herds of the Pampas; and the formidable prickles are not a sure guard against the powerful kick of the wild horse, who has no other mode of getting at its interior, but who is often permanently lamed in this extraordinary contest.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Scarcely had I seconded Mr. Haycroft's system of using a flue along with the gutters and tank, than a similar plan appeared from Hewell. Mr. Jones stands second to no man in his experience and success in hothouse building and heating; and Mr. Markham, like Mr. Haycroft—all three, by the way, strangers to me—stands deservedly at the head of his calling. These gentlemen, by their works, show that they are of my opinion in respect to the incapacity of boilers to appropriate all the heat generated under them; a fact also well known to every gardener who has used a hot-water apparatus; but it does not follow that we are "opposed to science in an unfriendly manner," as stated by an anonymous writer last week. Nothing was more distant from my mind than what this writer assumes. He cannot but be aware that there is a multitude of flues now in use, along with pipes, all over the country, and the introduction of gutters and tanks is daily adding to the number. This increase will go on until science, or perhaps chance, discovers that desideratum on which so much of both science and practice has already been expended, viz., an apparatus so adjusted as to lose no heat up the chimney. But allow me to return to the Pine-pit at Hewell in order to correct an error I had fallen into when recommending the proper depth for tanks. It will be recollected that for a bed of 50 feet in length, I said two inches deep of water would be necessary, and to increase the depth as the size of the beds diminished; but at Hewell it has been proved that little more than one inch will suffice for a bed 40 feet long. The water used in the two troughs there, supposing they were brimful, would be little more than an inch deep if spread out all under the bed, according to Mr. Rendle's system, which, by the way, would have been a better arrangement if slate coverings were used, and ultimately more economical, although not, perhaps, so cheap in the first instance; but for a bed covered with wood, as at Hewell, open gutters may, perhaps, suit better, because there will be less vapour to pass up between the pieces of wood, and less chance of the soil finding its way to the gutters and boiler; but to those who are not afraid of too much moisture from below in this way, and who use open boilers, Mr. Rendle's plan is certainly the better of the two.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Prepare a steady bottom-heat for all your Pines, and more especially for the younger ones in frames wrought by linings; these plants are more liable to injury now than the older ones. Little or no watering is now necessary, except to those plants next the pipes or flue; of all the plants we cultivate the Pine is least injured by flue heat; this will answer several queries this week, and regarding wooden covers I shall say something next week. True enough the covering at Hewell is the cheapest, and when under the management of good gardeners, I think this is as good as any other covering.

Vinery.—A friend of mine about this time last year began to force a Vinery, which used to be forced not sooner than the middle of January, and his account proves what has been said long since against the practice of beginning to force out of season, or much sooner than usual. Another gardener says, "Reluctantly I undertook last year to have ripe Grapes on the 10th of May from a house I planted only two years before. I began on the 1st of December, and was only ten days behind my time, but it was up-hill work." I want as many letters on this subject as my friends can send me; every day proves that we all have a great deal to learn and unlearn on this and other points.

Peach-house.—As the Peach does not bleed after pruning, like the Vine, you may begin forcing and pruning the same week; but it is not at all a good plan to "let them flower and set, and then prune, retaining what you want for an average crop," the chances being that you would have little to choose from by such management. True enough, the thing "has been done on open walls," but that is a different case altogether from trees forced in the dead of winter.

Out-door Department.

All trees or bushes that are to be planted or removed here on this side of February should now be finished off hand, without delay, as, after the beginning of next month, we shall be in danger of rough or frosty weather, unfavourable for planting. Get the quarters dug or trenched, also, before the winter sets in too hard, if the ground is at all in a fit state; and the more heavy work of making new borders, walks, &c., may be left for the dead of winter. I have often seen fruit-tree borders partially improved by merely changing part of the surface-soil for some out of the best quarters in the garden; and with a little fresh soil from the fields this may do some good for a time.

Peas and Beans.—From this time to the end of the month you may sow some of these on a warm border, if you have little convenience for forcing the early crops of them in the spring.

Cauliflowers.—This has been a fine autumn for late Broccoli and Cauliflowers; but it is not safe to leave the latter much longer in the open air, as, if a sudden hard frost comes, it will put an end to them.

Jerusalem Artichokes.—I have often heard it said that pheasants are fond of these, and I think I have read somewhere of people planting their spare tubers of them in the outsides of plantations. I intend this winter to send some of them to the gamekeepers, in order to ascertain the truth of this statement.

Endive.—I have seen a few of these plants potted at intervals through the winter, and especially early in spring, and put down in a cellar to blanch, and they did exceedingly well, treated in this way.

Store-house.—Onions, Carrots, Parsnips, Siccory, and even Potatoes, will require looking over occasionally, and also Dahlia roots, before they are finally put by for the winter. All these roots have been housed in rather a green state this mild autumn, and may therefore require more attention in keeping.

Orchard and Fruit-room.—Let one or two hammers be kept constantly at work at the nailing every fine day, beginning with Pears, then Plums and Cherries. Apples and Pears for spring use may now, or any time soon, when you are driven in-doors from bad weather, be packed in hampers, boxes, or jars, among thoroughly-dried fern, or kiln-dried straw, and if they are now in a good sound state they will thus keep better than on the shelves of the generality of fruit-rooms.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—I never knew the Combretum purpureum to flower so long as it has done this season; it has scarcely been a day out of flower with us since last April, and will go on till Christmas to all appearance. Everyone admires the beautiful markings of the Gesnera zebrina, one of the easiest to manage of our winter flowers; and Gesnera longifolia is by no means to be despised at this late season. Then there is the old Eranthemum pulchellum, the best of all the blue-flowering winter plants; while Justicia speciosa is a blaze of purple. Aphelandra cristata and Justicia pulcherrima are two distinct winter flowers, although under one name in some books. There is much more danger in overheating stoves than in their being now too cool.

Greenhouse.—Pelargoniums and Cinerarias require the warmest end of this house, unless there is a compartment for them among the frames and pits. Except these, almost all the greenhouse plants require constant air, and the house kept in a sweet and rather dry state.

Conservatory.—Where collections of the fine new Chrysanthemums have been brought in this season, now is the time for making memoranda of their habits, earliness, and lateness, &c. There are a few inferior varieties among them yet, but they are all beautiful, and fill up a blank between summer and forced flowers. See that your Luculia does not get too much water—it is very delicate in that respect; it must go into comparative rest as soon as the flowers are gone. What a pity this most lovely plant should be so scarce! Keep up a genial heat of 45° here now.

Forcing Pits, crammed with all sorts of plants to flower in the conservatory and drawing-room, are now the most critical parts of our garden establishments; forced flowers are coming more and more into use every year, and a new branch of trade is fast rising in London in these, which will soon spread into the provinces. The *steady* bottom-heat from tanks will effect a great change in forced flowers, as many who could not formerly venture on this more difficult branch will now be able to do so with certainty.

Flower-garden.—The roller and the broom must ply diligently here until all the leaves are down, which they are loth to do this season.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Nov. 16, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Nov.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	10	29.720	29.512	46	30	38.0	S.	0.3
Saturday	11	30.112	29.946	46	26	36.0	E.	—
Sunday	12	30.167	30.136	48	21	34.5	E.	—
Monday	13	30.227	30.211	44	25	34.5	N.	.05
Tuesday	14	30.174	30.124	48	26	37.0	N.	.03
Wednesday	15	30.222	30.060	46	35	40.5	N.W.	.07
Thursday	16	30.007	29.979	48	24	36.0	N.	
Average		30.089	29.989	46.6	26.7	36.6		.18

Nov. 10. Rain; drizzly throughout the day; cloudy at night.
11. Fine; easterly haze; clear and frosty.
12. Very fine; cloudy; clear and frosty.
13. Sharp frost; fine in forenoon; hazy; cloudy; rain.
14. Hazy; fine, with slight haze; rain.
15. Frosty; very fine; rain at night.
16. Clear; very fine; cloudy; frosty at night.
Mean temperature of the week 6.9° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending November 25, 1843.

Nov.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	19	48.1	35.4	41.7	10	0.87 in.	1	3	2	2	1	5	2	1
Mon.	20	48.5	36.4	42.4	5	0.18	—	5	1	—	4	—	5	2
Tues.	21	49.5	40.3	44.9	10	0.35	3	3	3	2	1	—	4	1
Wed.	22	49.5	36.7	43.1	12	0.26	2	2	4	1	2	4	1	1
Thurs.	23	47.6	36.6	42.1	5	0.13	—	4	2	1	3	3	3	2
Fri.	24	48.1	33.4	40.7	5	0.41	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	2
Sat.	25	45.3	32.7	39.0	7	0.24	2	3	3	1	1	3	2	2

The highest temperature occurred on the 21st, in 1832—thermom. 59°; and the lowest on the 22d, 1827,—thermometer 20°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Nov. 17, 1843.

Scarcely any difference has occurred in the prices of most articles since our last report, and trade still continues dull. There has been a very good supply of both Fruits and Vegetables during the week. Pines are very good, and quite sufficient to meet the demand. Grapes are also good, and plentiful, especially the Black Hamburgh. Plums are now almost over for this season, a few may still be seen in the market, but are not worth quoting. Some excellent Ribstone Pippins have made their appearance during the week, and Apples in general seem to have improved in quality. Among Pears we noticed the Beurré Diel, Brown Beurré, Gansel's Bergamot, Marie Louise, and the Guernsey Chaumontel. Spanish Melons continue to be brought to the market in considerable quantities, and there is also a few English ones, but these are of inferior quality. Cucumbers bring nearly the same prices as last week. Vegetables are, generally speaking, of excellent quality. Cabbages, Turnips, Carrots, and Broccoli, are abundant, and Leeks and Onions are likewise sufficient for the demand. There are also good supplies of Celery, Endive, and other salading. Among Cut Flowers were Erica ventricosa superba, gracilis, and triceps, Neapolitan Violets, Gardenia radicans, Bignonia venusta, Cypripedium insigne, Lechenaultia formosa, Double Primulas, Chrysanthemums, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, China and Perpetual Roses.

PRICES, SATURDAY, November 18, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3s 6d to 7s
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2s to 4s
,, Portugal, per lb. 6d to 1s 6d
Melons, each, 1s 6d to 4s
,, Dutch, each, 1s to 2s 6d
,, Spanish, each, 1s 6d to 3s
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 5s to 12s
,, Kitchen, p bus. 3s to 7s
Pears, per half-sieve, 3s to 12s
Oranges, per dozen, 9d to 2s
— per 100, 5s to 12s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 12s
Pomegranates, per doz., 3s to 6s
Cucumbers, per brace, 4d to 8d
Green Capsicums, per 100, 1s to 2s
Red — ,, 4s to 8s
Almonds, per peck, 6s
Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2s 6d to 3s
Nuts, Spanish, per bushel, 16s
— Brazil, 16s
— Hazel, 3s to 4s
— Barcelona, 22s to 24s
— Cob, 12s
Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 8s
Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 55s to 60s
Barberries, per hf.-sv., 3s to 4s
Tomatoes, per hf.-sv., 3s to 5s

VEGETABLES.

Broccoli, per bundle, 6d to 1s 6d
Brussels' Sprouts, per hf.-sv., 1s to 2s
Cabbages, per doz., 6d to 1s
Greens, per doz. 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1s to 4s
Potatoes, per ton, 40s to 75s
— per cwt., 2s to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush., 2s to 2s 6d
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 6s
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 1s
Carrots, p. doz. bun., 2s to 5s
Spinach, per sieve, 3d to 1s
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1s to 1s 6d
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 2s to 3s
— Large, per bushel, 2s to 3s
Onions, Spanish, per doz., 1s 6d to 6s
— pickling, p. hf.-sv., 3s 6d to 4s 6d
Shallots, per lb., 5d to 8d
Chilis, per 100, 1s to 2s
Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 6d to 1s
— Cos, per score, 6d to 1s
Celery, per bun., 6d to 2s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 6d to 2s
Wallnuts, per bushel, shelled, 16s to 24s
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3d to 6d
Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Tarragon, per bun. 2d to 3d
Endive, per score, 6d to 1s 6d
Mint, per doz. bunches, 1s to 2s
Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1s 6d to 2s
Chervil, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s to 1s 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s to 1s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR.—At the earnest solicitation of many of our Subscribers, we have determined on again reprinting Mr. Paxton's "Cottager's Calendar," in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d*. each copy. It may be ordered of all booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to *distribute copies* among their cottage tenantry, may have them *delivered in any part of London*, by remitting a post-office order to this office, at the rate of 5*s*. for every 25 copies.

COMMUNICATIONS from the following CORRESPONDENTS are in type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them:—*R. T., J. Lh., B. Maund, Bromsgrove, South Devon, P. Neill, Totty, J. Wighton, Atlas, Facile, M. Saul, A Practical Man, J. T. M'Elroy, Peter Mackenzie,* and *Tyro.*

AGRICULTURE.—We must again solicit the patience of our Agricultural querists until we can make arrangements for supplying the loss of Mr. Rham.

ANEMONES.—*W. T. S.*—A strong, very rich loam is recommended for these; but we have seen excellent beds in the black garden soil of the valley of the Thames. Thorough drainage in winter is most essential.

APPLES.—*J. M. K.*—Six first-rate dessert varieties in succession may be the Golden Reinette, Claygate Pearmain, Ribstone Pippin, Pearson's Plate, Herefordshire Pearmain, and Sturmer Pippin. ‖——*H. Kemp.*—The Apple is middle-sized, somewhat conical, with the eye and stalk deeply sunk. The skin is glossy, beautifully streaked with bright and deep red. Flesh tender with a pleasant acidity, whitish, but variously tinged, even to the core, with bright rose-colour. It well deserves notice. ‖

ASH-TREES, &c.—*J. Drope.*—As you cannot get the Ash-tree removed, cut off the roots in a semicircle between it and the Vine-border, at 10 or 12 feet from the stem, by cutting a trench a little deeper than you find the roots, and 12 to 18 inches wide; chalk in a half moist state rammed hard into the trench would keep back the roots for many years: coarse lime, one part, with six parts rough gravel, will answer the same purpose, and for this the trench need not be so wide, as it will set as hard as rock. You may also leave the trench open below, and cover it with rough pieces of wood, with a little soil or the turf put over. Clean water and a good scrubbing-brush is the best remedy I know for getting rid of the Mealy Bug. Get some bones, by all means, as well as the cloacine and slaughter-house refuse which you are collecting. *B.*

BICKES' DISCOVERY.—*G. L. P.*—This has been mentioned at pp. 35 and 70; and very lately at p. 775. You will see that the opinions in Germany are decidedly unfavourable to it.

BOOKS.—"Punch's Pocket-book" is the very thing for those who want a smart medley of wit, good sense, nonsense, and such useful information as Pocket-books usually contain.——*Un Jardinier.*—One French dictionary is nearly as good as another for all common purposes. One of the best is Boniface's.——*E. S.*—There is no little book capable of affording much information on Mosses and Lichens. Purton's "Midland Flora" is of some use, but not much. For Mosses you should consult Hooker's Muscologia Britannica; for Lichens, the English Botany.

BULBS.—*E. C.*—Do not water Crocuses, Hyacinths, &c. for a month after planting: when they begin to grow is soon enough, for soil is always moist. Do nothing to Dahlia-roots before storing them away, except drying them as well as you can by the sun or the air of a dry shed. Calceolarias cannot be named from leaves, and we never undertake to name even the flowers of florists' plants. Who can?

CABBAGES.—*A Constant Reader.*—Chou de Milan is the French name for Savoy; it is sufficiently hardy to stand any of our English winters, and its seeds may be sown at the same time as those of other winter Greens. The Couve Tronchuda is not hardy; its seeds may be sown with advantage in March; or if sown in August, the plants should be transplanted into a frame in September, and treated during winter like Cauliflower-plants.——*G. L.*—The Cabbage called the Field or Drumhead-Cabbage is what is usually cultivated in the North of England and in Scotland as food for cattle. The seeds may be sown in May.‡

CARNATIONS:—*H. H.—Scarlet Bizarres:* Twitchett's Don John, Martin's Splendid, Ely's Lord Pollington, Headley's William Cobbett, Rainforth's Game Boy, and Strong's Duke of York. *Crimson Bizarres:* Puxley's Prince Albert, Ely's Lord Milton, Cartwright's Rainbow, Mansley's Robert Burns, Ely's Duke of Bedford, Holmes' Count Paulini. *Purple Flakes:* Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, Pollard's First-rate, Ely's John Wright, Nix's Lady Chetwynde. *Scarlet Flakes:* Jones' Brilliant, Chadwick's Brilliant, Weldon's Earl of Lichfield, Ivan's Marchioness of Westminster. *Rose Flakes:* Brook's Flora's Garland, Wilson's Harriet, Lowe's Marchioness of Westminster, Ely's Lady Ely.*

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.—*J. T.*—It is useless for unchemical persons to attempt to determine whether land contains potash, It is far better to consult a chemist in the habit of going into such investigations. The process, which is long and troublesome, is fully described in Johnson's "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry."

CURRANTS, &c.—"Este" has left at our office a book for "Rambler," which he is requested to send for, with his address.

ESPALIERS.—*An old Subscriber.*—Espaliers may be supported by iron rods, if the expense of purchasing and keeping them painted is no object: but they *must* be kept painted. Bamboos, when they can be had, are better than stakes; but the latter, from their cheapness, will generally be employed in country places.

GARDEN POTS.—*C. L.*—You will find full information about the sizes of garden-pots at p. 233 of the present year.

GOLD FISH.—*J. Crab.*—Always give your gold fish sweet pond or river-water, if you can get it. It is evident that your specimens are very near dying, but it is impossible for us to say from what cause.

GRANITE CHIPPINGS.—*E. S.* asks where he can procure granite chippings, to lay on walks, and the price per ton. This can only be answered by an advertisement.

GRAPES.—*A Subscriber.*—Most certainly there never was a bunch of Black Hamburghs weighing 8lbs. We cannot ascertain what is the greatest weight ever exhibited before the Horticultural Society.

HIBISCUS SURATTENSIS.—*A Constant Reader.*—No doubt your flowers wither without expanding in consequence of insufficient heat and moisture; or, which is very probable, some check is given to the plant at that time. Read Mr. Wood's excellent remarks on Schizanthus retusus, p. 756.

INSECTS.—*J. M. R.'s* caterpillars are those of the white Cabbage Butterfly (Papilio Brassicæ); they have been stung by a little Ichneumon, and were consequently full of maggots, which came forth in the box and formed cocoons. Their history and the best means of destroying them are detailed in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, vol. iii. p. 309, and pl. E., figs. 10, 11, and 12. *R.*——*J. R.'s* larva eating the *Drussia* is the offspring of Geometra Betularia, which generally feeds upon the Birch. It is nearly related to the Brindled Beauty-moth, figured and described in the *Gard. Chron.*, vol. ii, p. 787. *R.*——*Mr. J. Frost's* Celery-leaves being completely matted together by the pressure of the post, it is difficult to give a decided opinion, but they exhibit every appearance of being inoculated by a minute fungus. We must beg in future that he will favour us with specimens protected in a chip box, that they may arrive in a proper state for examination. *R.*——*G. L. H.*—The eggs of some Dipterous fly have been laid in the leaves of his Senecio elegans: they have produced mining caterpillars which fed upon the parenchyma of the leaves and changed to pupæ under the cuticle. We regret that the specimens were sent per post *unprotected*, as, from such materials, we can neither receive the full benefit of instruction nor communicate the information we desire. If our correspondent will transmit us some leaves inclosed in a flat pill-box, we shall have the pleasure of informing him next year what genus his flies may be referred to. *R.*——*J. B. K. L.*—The pretty drawing sent represents the nest of a wasp, which very much resembles the common species, and from which it was distinguished by Dr. Leach, and named *Vespa Britannica.* Such nests are not of uncommon occurrence in some seasons, and are occasionally found as large as a man's head.—Vide "Curtis's Brit. Ent.," fol. 760. *R.*——*Bees.*—In some former Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* are various remarks by a Bath subscriber, "J. N." &c., regarding the formation of nests in hedges, &c. by the hive bee, which I should not have been so long in noticing had I not been absent from England for several months. Our correspondents may like to be informed that large masses of comb were discovered by the late Earl of Malmesbury in a copse on his estate in Hants; and an account of this singular phenomenon, together with a deduced figure of the suspended comb, will be found in "Curtis's Brit. Ent.," fol. and plate 769. *R.*

KILNS.—Can any subscriber give us a very cheap plan of a kiln in which sawdust, old tan, or similar refuse, can be charred? We should be much indebted to him for it.

LEYCESTERIA FORMOSA.—*M. B.*—We do not know whether pheasants will eat the berries of Leycesteria formosa or not; but the plant is very hardy, and might probably make good underwood.‡

LIME.—*W. C.*—It is caustic lime alone which has the power of killing worms and slugs. It may be used as a manure either in a quick or mild form, and will be useful to strong loam, which requires opening, especially if it contain a good deal of organic matter.

MANURE.—*N. F.*—What Murray do you mean? The noble Scotch family of that name consists of high-minded excellent gentlemen; the gardeners whom we know are most respectable; and the great London bookseller cannot be your man. There is one Murray, a wrong-headed, shallow person, who formerly corresponded with this Paper, and whom we are so happy as to be relieved from; but even he can hardly have committed such ineptitudes as you describe. When bones are digested in sulphuric acid their phosphate of lime, which is perfectly insoluble in water, is converted into gypsum, which is slightly soluble, and phosphoric acid, which is entirely so. When Tobacco is burnt, the ashes, in consequence of the saltpetre it contains, are rich in potash, and may be expected to form a good manure. That is the substance of what we said; and if your Mr. Murray, or Mr. anybody else, denies it, we cannot do you, even if a gardener's apprentice, the injustice to suppose you so ignorant as to believe them. But we are wasting our own and our readers' time upon this matter.

MIMULUS.—*A. Clapham.*—The following are some of the most distinct varieties of Mimulus:—M. cardinalis, róseus, var. Maclainianus, róseus, variegatus, and Smithii.‡

MUMMY WHEAT.—*A Subscriber.*—Yours is Egyptian Wheat, or Blé de Miracle, called by botanists Triticum compositum. We do not think your evidence about its origin satisfactory; there is too much hearsay.

NAMES OF FRUIT.—*A. Z.*—Catillac.——*P. P.*—1, Birmingham Pippin; 2, White Costin; 4, Alexander; 5, appears to be Minchall Crab; 6, Pigeon; 7, Grey Queening; 8, Golden Reinette.‖——*Y. Z.*—1, Williams's Bon Chrétien; 2, Gansell's Bergamot; 3, Doyenné Blanc.‖——*Brutus.*—1, Beurré Rance; 2, Gansel's Bergamot; 3, Colmar; 4, St. Germain; 5, Bezi de Caissoy; 7, Chaumontel; 8, Crassane; 10, 11, Passe Colmar.‖——*A Saxon.*—1, Williams's Bon Chrétien; 2, Black Achan; 3, Beurré Rance; 4, Glout Morceau; 5, 6, Beurré Diel; 7, 11, Passe Colmar; 8, Gansel's Bergamot, substituted for the Van Mons—Léon le Clerc, a long-shaped totally different Pear; 9, Beurré de Capiaumont; 10, Marie Louise; 12, Easter Beurré.‖

NAMES OF PLANTS.—*J. F.*—Not a Moss at all, but a Lichen called Lichen cocciferus.

PANSIES.—*O.*—The disease in Pansies which causes them suddenly to droop and die from a state of health has never been satisfactorily accounted for. The idea that they are affected with plethora does not appear to set the question at rest, as, in a whole bed prepared with the same rich compost, not more than one, two, or three may be so affected, and the rest remain in a healthy and flourishing condition.*

PEAS.—*J. B. H.*—A good early Pea may be the Early Frame or Charlton; they may be sown any time during this month for an early crop, in a light warm soil, and protected from frost by Spruce-branches; but if your soil be stiff and retentive of moisture, it will be better to sow them about the middle of January, as when sown earlier in such a soil they very often become rotten.‡

PENTSTEMON.—*C. S.*—The organ which has puzzled you is the fifth stamen in an abortive state, and which in two-lipped flowers is usually absent. Compare Pentstemon with Antirrhinum, and you will see that the latter has no such part; the fifth stamen being in that genus missing. The name Pentstemon, or fifth stamen, alludes to the peculiarity by which that genus is characterised.

PICOTEES.—*H. H.—Red-edged, heavy:* Sharp's Duke of Wellington, Barraud's Cornelius, Wildman's Isabella, Brinkler's Masterpiece. *Light-edged:* Sharp's Gem and Criterion, Kirtland's Duke of Wellington and Burroughes' Mrs. Bevan. *Purple-edged, heavy:* Mansley's Nulli Secundus, Sharp's Invincible, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, and Luff's seedling. *Edged purple, light:* John's Prince Albert, Brinklow's Purple Perfection, Burroughes' Lady Douro, Gidden's Vespasian. *Rose, scarlet-edged:* Burroughes' Miss Osborne, Willmer's Princess Royal, Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, Green's Queen Victoria, Barraud's Bride, Twitchett's Fair Rosamond, Wilson's Miss Fanny Irby, and Kirtland's Squire Annesley.* *

PINKS.—*O.*—Pinks with rose grounds are occasionally produced from seed saved from white ones; but if rose-ground flowers are what you wish to obtain, save seed from such flowers as Anne Boleyne or Hogg's grandiflora. Single Pinks and very double ones should be rejected, if your object is to produce fine flowers; make use of semi-double flowers, and be very particular to select such only as have stout well-formed petals with smooth edges, and reject all such as are serrated. The object Florists have in fertilizing the stigma of one flower with the pollen from another, is to unite the desirable properties existing in different flowers in a new variety—to improve the habit—and to unite with fine form, fine colour, substance, and size. Care must be used in the operation, and judgment is required in the selection of the sorts proper for the purpose.*

PINUS.—*W. T.*—Spring will be the best time to plant out Cedrus Deodara, Araucaria imbricata, Pinus Cembra, patula, Morinda, and excelsa, and their roots will need no protection.‡

RHODODENDRONS.—*An Amateur.*—In order to insure success, August or September is the best time for budding or grafting Rhododendrons in the open air. This plant, being thin-rinded, does best by side-grafting, and buds of it had also better be inserted after the manner of side-grafting, with a portion of the soft wood retained behind the bud.‡

ROSES.—*A. H.*—You are probably right in considering that gardeners are wrong in supposing that, for a budded plant, it is only necessary to adapt the soil to the nature of the stock on which the variety is worked. It is highly probable that the chemical action of different kinds of peat is essentially different. Nevertheless we conceive that *in general* it is its mechanical effect that gives fibrous peat a higher value than other sorts. As to R. Hardii itself, we do not believe any art capable of making it *stand* on a briar stock. It is very delicate; its constitution is entirely different from that of our wild Roses, and such being the case it cannot be expected to grow on them. We should endeavour to cultivate it on its own bottom. You are no doubt aware that its parent Lowea berberifolia is itself a plant, the true method of managing which is still unknown.——*W. P.*—Your Bourbon, Tea, and China Roses, which stand the winter, but are injured by the cold changeable weather in spring, and suffer particularly from the frosty winds of March, may be protected as you propose, by woollen nets. Spruce Fir-branches or Ferns, make excellent winter covering, but exclude the light too much when the Roses begin to grow in spring, and consequently the young shoots are rendered weak and tender. The heavy mists which proceed from the river may not actually produce mildew on the Roses; but no doubt their being constantly subjected to damp will predispose them to it.‡

SEEDLINGS.—*J. R.*—Your Pentstemon *may* be as handsome as you describe it to be; but we find it nothing more than a dingy brownish red, in favour of which we have not a word to say. The leaf belongs to Guaiacum officinale.

SEEDS.—*F. B. G.*—No room in which human beings can live will be too dry for seeds.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—White Water Lily roots may be bought of some of the Nurserymen, or may be obtained from the ponds and lakes of almost any part of the country.——*J. G.*—Either your question is nonsense or we do not understand it.——*N. H.*—Inadmissible.——*Cecilia Maria.*—There is only one kind of Ribstone Pippin. Young wood may be grafted on old Vine stumps, but there must be a shoot with leaves above the graft.‡——*A Subscriber* is answered at p. 116 of this year.‡——*J. Towers.*—Care of Messrs. Longman and Co.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

FUCHSIAS.—*J. H. B.*—Your seedling is a pretty variety in the way of *Chandlerii*, having the sepals tipped with brighter green; the corolla, however, appears to be rather smaller; the value of it will depend upon its habits of growth; it appears to bloom freely.*

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

ERRATUM.—In Mr. Cuthill's Advertisement of 11th November, for "warm vallies of Saxes," read "warm vallies of Texas."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE State prosecutions in Ireland are making but slow and tedious progress. During the last ten days the Court has been occupied with prolonged arguments on technical points for the most part uninteresting to the public. On Tuesday, Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers appeared at the bar and put in a plea of abatement, declaring that the accused were not guilty of the offences charged, and that the indictment ought to be quashed, as the evidence was found on the examination of witnesses who were not sworn in open Court according to law. The Attorney-General objected to the admission of this plea, but after two days' argument the Judges decided on receiving it. The Attorney-General then demurred on behalf of the Crown, and required the traversers to join issue at once; but the Judges on this point also decided in favour of the traversers, and ordered that there should be the usual four days' notice; so that the demurrer will not be argued until next week. If the Court decide in favour of the validity of the plea, the indictment will be quashed as a matter of course. If, on the other hand, the decision be against the plea, it is clear from the time consumed in the settlement of preliminary questions, that the trials cannot come on before next Session. A rumour, however, is current that Government intend to abandon the prosecutions altogether, on the ground that the defeats already sustained by the Attorney-General on minor points afford but little chance of an ultimate conviction.

From France we learn that the Council of State have found the Bishop of Chalons guilty of an abuse in his letter against the Universities. A royal ordinance has been issued announcing this judgment, but leaving it to work its own influence as a public censure without pointing out any mode of punishment. The trial of the royalist journal for an article drawing a contrast between the simultaneous visits of the Duc de Nemours and the Duc de Bordeaux to England, has terminated in its acquittal on all the counts of the indictment. It appears not only from this trial, but from various other circumstances, that the reception which the Duc de Bordeaux has met with in this country has given much alarm to the French Court, and the reports of his proceedings are evidently read with anxious interest on the other side of the Channel.—In Spain, the majority of Queen Isabella II. has been declared, and her Majesty has taken the oaths in the presence of both Chambers. An attempt was made to assassinate General Narvaez while the discussion on the Queen's majority was pending. Seven shots were fired by the conspirators, who escaped undetected in the darkness of the night. General Narvaez was unhurt, but his aide-

de-camp was mortally wounded. The object of this attempt was to excite a counter-revolution by the death of Narvaez, and thus prevent the declaration of the Queen's majority.—From Italy, the accounts received through the French and German papers are extremely contradictory. It appears that no political disturbance of any moment has taken place during the past month, and that the official inquiry into the late events is still in progress, preparatory to the appointment of a Military Commission. It is said also that the Catholic Powers are about to hold a Conference at Rome, to consult on the best modes of remedying the evils with which the Papal States are now afflicted. —From the United States we learn that the Texan and Oregon questions are assuming additional importance, and that their discussion will produce a stormy session in December. In Canada, the removal of the seat of Government still excites great animosity on the part of the British colonists. Advices from Mexico had reached New York, from which we learn that no reconciliation had been effected between the President Santa Anna and the British Minister.

Home News.

Court.—On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert took their customary morning walk, after which the Prince shot over the Royal Preserves. In the afternoon the Duc and Duchess de Nemours arrived on a visit to her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle, and the Duc and Duchess de Nemours attended divine service in the Roman Catholic chapel at Clewer. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duc and Duchess de Nemours and suite, walked to Frogmore and visited the Duchess of Kent. On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, took an early walk in the precincts of the Castle. After breakfast Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duc de Nemours, shot over the Royal Preserves. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk in the grounds about the Castle. Her Majesty and the Prince also took equestrian exercise in the riding-school. The Duc and Duchess de Nemours left the Castle for Buckingham Palace, where they held a levee for the reception of the foreign diplomatic corps. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Cambridge, and afterwards honoured the French Ambassador with their company at dinner. Their Royal Highnesses slept at Buckingham Palace, and returned to Windsor Castle on Wednesday morning. After luncheon, Prince Albert and the Duc de Nemours shot over the Royal Preserves in the Great Park. Her Majesty, the Duchess de Nemours and the Princess of Hohenlohe, took a carriage airing in the Park in the afternoon. On Thursday, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe took their departure for Brussels, on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians. Prince Albert and the Duc de Nemours afterwards hunted with his harriers. It is expected that her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, will visit the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, on the 25th or 27th inst., and afterwards visit the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham, Sir R. Peel at Drayton Manor, and the Queen Dowager at Witley.—The Duchess of Gloucester has been indisposed, and is attended by Sir H. Halford.—A report has been current this week, that the health of the Prince of Wales requires a removal to Brighton, for the benefit of the sea air; but the statement has been contradicted on authority by the Ministerial papers, which announce the gratifying fact that His Royal Highness is in the enjoyment of perfect health. The visitors to Her Majesty this week have been the Duke of Wellington, the Earls of Aberdeen and Delawarr, the French Ambassador, and the Countess de St. Aulaire, Sir R. Peel, the Dukes of Sutherland and Devonshire, Major-Gen. Sir George Scovell, and Admiral Casy, of the French Navy.

The Duc de Bordeaux.—On Sunday, the 5th, his Royal Highness and suite attended high mass in the private chapel of Alton Towers. Monday, the 6th, being the anniversary of the death of Charles X., a mass of requiem and a dirge were celebrated, at the request of his Royal Highness, by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman. On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by the Countess of Shrewsbury, and a number of the distinguished guests, drove to Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. His Royal Highness expressed great admiration of the sculpture gallery, the conservatory, and other splendid objects for which Chatsworth is so celebrated. On Wednesday morning his Royal Highness, at the request of the Earl of Shrewsbury, attended by the whole of the guests, and a concourse of respectable persons, planted five young Oaks on different parts of the lawn in front of the mansion; at the planting of each a cannon was fired from the terrace battery, over which floats the ancient banner of the House of Talbot. After this ceremony his Royal Highness drove to Cheadle to see the catholic church now erecting by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and afterwards visited Trentham, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland. On Thursday the Prince being anxious to visit all the seats of our manufactures, drove to the Potteries, accompanied by the Countess of Shrewsbury and a large party, and inspected the establishment of Messrs. Minton and Co. On Friday his Royal Highness went to Manchester to visit some of the principal manufactories in that district. His Royal Highness and suite dined and slept at Sir T. De Trafford's of Trafford Park, and on Saturday returned to Alton Towers. The village of Farley, near Alton, through which the Prince had to pass on his return from Manchester, was illuminated by the inhabitants, and every honour was shown to his Royal Highness at the different stages of his route. On Sunday his Royal Highness attended divine service in the chapel of the mansion, where high mass was celebrated by the Reverend Doctor Winter. At the conclusion of dinner in the evening Lord Shrewsbury in a short speech in French gave the health of his illustrious guest, the band playing "Vive Henri Quatre." His Royal Highness then rose, and in most feeling terms thanked the Earl and Countess for the splendid manner in which they had received him, and for the magnificent hospitality with which they continued to entertain him, assuring them that their kindness would never be erased from his memory: he concluded by drinking their healths, the band playing "God save the Queen." When the Earl of Shrewsbury was about to rise to propose his health, the Countess, turning to his Royal Highness, said "Nous allons boire à la santé de Monseigneur avec du vin de *Bordeaux;* to which he immediately replied, in the most touching and *naive* manner, "Et moi, milady, je boirai aux vôtres avec du vin de *Constance.*" On Monday his Royal Highness left Alton Towers for Sheffield, where he visited the manufactories of that town, and proceeded from thence to Leeds and the other great manufacturing districts of the North, on his way to Burton Constable, the seat of Sir Clifford Constable, where he arrived yesterday. From Burton Constable his Royal Highness proceeds to Hornby Castle, the seat of the Duke of Leeds, and from thence on a visit to the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle. M. Berryer returned to London in the middle of the week for the celebration of a service at the Roman Catholic chapel, in George-street, on Thursday, being the anniversary of the death of his wife. The celebrated orator left London yesterday for Burton Constable, near Hull, to rejoin the Duc de Bordeaux. M. Berryer's stay in England will be prolonged until his Royal Highness's arrival in London. Amongst the calls at Mivart's on the distinguished Deputy have been Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Strangford, Lord Mahon, &c. The venerable poet Chateaubriand leaves Paris on the 20th inst., to join the Duc de Bordeaux in London.

Parliamentary Movements.—On Tuesday Parliament was prorogued by commission in the usual manner, to the 19th December. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl Aberdeen, and Lord Wharncliffe.

The Church.—It is said that the Rev. Dr. Mill, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, is to be the President of King's College, London, in the room of Bishop Lonsdale, and that Archdeacon Manning, the Rev. James Anderson, the Rev. J. Randall, Rector of Binfield, and the Rev. W. Harness, Minister of Regent-square Chapel, St. Pancras, have announced their intention of offering themselves as candidates for the Preachership of Lincoln's-inn whenever the vacancy is declared.

Church of Scotland.—The following appointments have taken place in the Church of Scotland, in consequence of the late secession:—Rev. R. Waugh to the church of North Ronaldshay, Orkney, in the room of the Rev. A. White; Rev. J. Boe to the church of Dunblane, Perth, in the room of the Rev. R. J. Johnstone; Rev. R. Stobie to the church of Keiss, Caithness, in the room of the Rev. T. Gunn. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Robertson, minister of Ellon, Aberdeen, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Master Printers in Scotland, in the room of Dr. David Welsh, who has vacated that office by joining the Free Church. The appointment of the Rev. J. Campbell to the church of Reay, Caithness, in the room of the Rev. Finlay Cook, has been cancelled, and the Rev. J. Murray appointed in his stead.

Order of the Bath.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Arthur Aston, Esq., late her Majesty's Minister in Spain, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Diplomatic Movements.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard Pakenham, Esq., now her Majesty's Minister to the Mexican Republic, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; Henry Lytton Bulwer, Esq., Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain; and Lord William Hervey, formerly Secretary of Legation at Madrid, to be Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

Pensions.—The Government have granted a pension of 200*l.* a year to Sir William Hamilton, Astronomer Royal in Ireland.

The New Sheriffs.—The Lords of the Privy Council had a meeting on Monday, in the Exchequer Chamber, to settle the roll of Sheriffs for the ensuing year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presided, and the following gentlemen were nominated by the Judges for the respective counties:—*Beds.*—J. Lee, of Sharnbrooke, Esq.; G. J. Sullivan, of Leegrave, Esq.; W. B. Higgins, of Turvey, Esq. *Berks.*—E. M. Atkins, of Kingstone Lisle, Esq.; C. D. Griffith, of Padworth House, Esq.; J. B. Monk, of Coley Park, Esq. *Bucks.*—J. Barnes, of Chorley Wood, Esq.; E. F. Dayrell, of Lillingstone Dayrell, Esq.; Sir W. R. Clayton, of Harleyford House, Bart. *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon.*—T. Lewin, of March, Esq.; R. F. Pate, of Wisbeach, Esq.; J. Vipan, of Sutton, Esq. *Cumberland.*—G. Harrison, of Linethwaite, Esq.; T. Featherstonehaugh, of the College, Kirkoswold, Esq.; J. P. Senhouse, of Netherhall, Esq. *Cheshire.*—G. Wilbraham, of Delamere House, Esq.; J. W. Hammond, of Wistaston, Esq.; Sir W. M. Stanley, of Hooton Hall, Bart. *Derby.*—T. Pares, of Hopwell, Esq.; E. D. Sitwell, of Stainsby, Esq.; Sir J. R. B. Cave, of Shetton-on-the-Fields, Bart. *Devon.*—N. V. Lee, of Ilfracombe, Esq.; J. Whyte, of Pilton House, Esq.; J. W. Buller, of Downes, Esq. *Dorset.*—E. Balston, of Radipole, Esq.; J. Floyer, of West Stafford, Esq.; S. Pretor, of Sherborne, Esq. *Durham.*—H. Witham, of Lartington, Esq.; J. Allan, of Blackwell, Esq.; J. W. Williamson, of Whickham, Esq. *Essex.*—S. B. Brocket, of Spainshall, Esq.; G. Round, of Colchester, Esq.; J. C. Whiteman, of the Grove, Epping, Esq. *Gloucester.*—E. Hopkinson, of Edgeworth House, Esq.; J. Yorke, of Forthampton Court, Esq.; G. Bengough, of Ridge, Esq. *Hants.*—J. T. Waddington, of Twyford Lodge, Winchester, Esq.; Sir R. G. Simeon, of Swainstone, Isle of Wight, Bart.; J. Beardmore, of Fareham, Esq. *Herefordshire.*—T. G. Symons, of Mynde Park, Esq.; J. K. King, of Moreton House, Esq.; J. Salwey, of the Moor, Esq. *Herts.*—F. Cass, of East Barnett, Esq.; Sir H. Meux, of Theobald's Park, Bart.; F. Calvert, of Hunsden House, Esq. *Kent.*—Sir J. H. Hawley, of Leybourne Grange, Bart.; Sir M. Montefiore, of Ramsgate, Knight; J. Deacon, of Mabledon, Esq. *Leicester.*—Lord A. H. Algernon St. Mawr, of Burton on the Wolds; W. A. Pochin, of Barkley, Esq.; W. C. Smith, of Bitteswell, Esq. *Lincoln.*—Hon. C. T. Clifford, of Irnham; R. Crocreft, of Hackthorne, Esq.; T. Coltman, of Hagnaby Priory, Esq. *Monmouth.*—W. Phillips, of Witston House, Esq.; Hon. W. P. Rodney, of Llanvihangel Court; W. Jones, of Clytha House, Esq. *Norfolk.*—Sir J. P. Boileau, of Ketteringham, Bart.; H. D'Esterne Hemsworth, of Shropham, Esq.; T. R. Buckworth, of Cockley Cley, Esq. *Northampton.*—Sir H. E. L. Dryden, of Canons Ashby, Bart.; J. J. Blencowe, of Marston St. Lawrence, Esq.; Hon. R. Watson, of Rockingham Castle. *Northumberland.*—William Cuthbert, of Beaufront, Esq.; E. J. Collingwood, of Chirton House, Esq.; W. H. Cadogan, of Brinkburn Priory, Esq. *Nottingham.*—C. Paget, of Ruddington, Esq.; R. Milward, of Hexgreave Park, Esq.; W. H. Barrow, of Southwell, Esq. *Oxon.*—W. Strickland, of Cokethorpe Park, Esq.; J. S. North, of Wroxton Abbey, Esq.; M. Ricardo, of Kiddington, Esq. *Rutland.*—Viscount Campden, of Flitteris Park; C. Grantham, of Ketton, Esq.; W. E. Freke, of Glaston, Esq. *Salop.*—St. J. C. Charlton, of Apley Castle, Esq.; R. H. Kinchant, of Park Hall, Esq.; J. C. B. Borough, of Chetwynd Park, Esq.; *Somerset.*—J. F. Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, Esq.; J. Lee Lee, of Dillington House, Esq.; R. M. King, of Pyrland Hall, Esq. *Stafford.*—C. S. Forster, of Walsall, Esq.; R. Sneyd, of Keile, Esq.; J. Levett, of Wychnor, Esq. *Suffolk.*—Sir P. Broke, of Nacton, Bart.; H. Wilson, of Stowlangtoft, Esq.; W. Mills, of Great Saxham, Esq. *Surrey.*—W. Strachan, of Ashurst, Esq.; J. Bonsor, of Pollesden, Esq.; C. M'Nevin, of Perrysfield, Esq. *Sussex.*—E. Hussey, of Scotney Castle, Esq.; Sir C. W. Taylor, of Hollycomb Linch, Bart.; W. T. Mitford, of Pitshill, Esq. *Warwick.*—C. T. Warde, of Clepton House, Esq.; Sir F. Shuckburgh, of Shuckburgh, Bart.; J. R. West, of Alscote, Esq. *Wilts.*—G. E. Eyre, of Warrens, Esq.; W. H. Ludlow Bruges, of Seend, Esq.; W. Brown, of Monkton Farleigh, Esq. *Worcester.*—F. Rufford, of Prescott, Esq.; J. Richards, of Wassell-grove, Esq.; A. Skey, of Springgrove, Esq. *Yorkshire.*—Sir W. B. Cooke, of Wheatley, Bart.; T. Wentworth Beaumont, of Bretton-hall, Esq.; T. Hutton, of Clifton Castle, Esq. On the same day the following gentlemen were nominated by the Council of the Prince of Wales for the county of *Cornwall*:—F. Spry, of Place, Esq.; H. L. Stephens, of Tregenna-Castle, Esq.; F. Rodd, of Trebartha-Hall, Esq.

Foreign.

France.—The Council of State has decided that in the letter of the Bishop of Chalons, respecting the system of education in the Universities, there was "abuse," within the meaning of the law, and a royal ordinance appears in the *Moniteur* of Thursday, declaring the judgment of the Council of State in that respect. The ordinance declares the following to have been the grounds of this judgment: —"1. That the Bishop of Chalons, acting in that capacity, had thought proper to make allegations injurious to the University of France and the members of the educational body.—2. That the said bishop threatens, eventually, to refuse the holy sacraments to children educated at the establishments connected with and under the control of the University.—3. That these facts constitute in themselves an injury and an attack upon the honour of the University and the whole body of instructors, and are of a nature unnecessarily to alarm the consciences of the children brought up in the establishments, and their families." It is thereupon found that these facts come within the meaning of the law, as respects cases of abuse; and his Majesty, with the advice of his Council of State, finds that there is "abuse" in the declarations issued by the bishop. The Minister of Justice and Public Worship is then ordered to put the ordinance into execution. It will be observed that no mode of punishment is pointed out in this ordinance, and it is understood, in fact, that no further step is to be taken in the matter. A judgment thus given by the Council of State, and published to all Europe in a state document from the Sovereign, is of itself no small punishment, and is felt as a severe censure, not only on the Bishop of Chalons, but on all those members of the clerical body who used such threats to obtain an extension of their power. Another bishop has come forward as a champion for the cause of the clergy against the University. The Bishop of Perpignan has addressed a letter on the question of education, and, in imitation of his brethren of Lyons, Chalons, and Langres, has chosen to publish it in the newspapers. The bishop, without abating any of the pretensions put forth by his brother bishops, expresses himself with so much mildness and absence of asperity, that he has in a great measure disarmed his opponents. They still hope that the declaration

of the Council of State in regard to the letter of the Bishop of Chalons will not be without its effect; and as the Bishop of Perpignan's letter was published before the writer could have known of that declaration, they further hope that the good sense of the clergy will induce them not to continue the contest.—The editor of *La France* appeared before the Paris Court of Assizes on Thursday, to take his trial on the charge founded upon an article respecting the simultaneous journey of the Duc de Bordeaux and the Duc de Nemours to London. The prosecution was conducted by the Avocat-Général, and the defence by M. Fontaine. The editor was acquitted on all the counts of the indictment. In the course of the trial, the Crown-counsel assured the Jury that the Duc de Bordeaux's visit to this country was a very ordinary and trifling occurrence. It would seem, however, from a leading article of the Ministerial *Journal des Débats*, that it is viewed in a different light at St. Cloud. Although the *Débats* declares that adversity is sacred, that the Government it serves is too humane, too wise, too sure of its rights and strength to envy the Duc de Bordeaux the respect due to his birth and misfortunes, and that it exercises hospitality too generously to dispute its neighbour's right to exercising it towards an unfortunate Prince, the friendly reception his Royal Highness has met with here would appear to have excited jealousy and given offence. This the reader will probably perceive in the *Débats*' reference to the festivities at Alton Towers:—"The French Government knows too well that all the efforts of parties to give a political character to the movements of the Duc de Bordeaux will be frustrated by the honesty and firmness of the English Government. It has, in short, not more fear of the grandson of Charles X. in England than in Germany. This is the exact truth. There remain the old castle and fleurs-de-lis of Lord John Talbot. Nothing is less alarming; of this we can assure the Opposition prints. An ardent Catholic and a Jacobite, if any Jacobites could still exist in England, Lord Shrewsbury must naturally warmly sympathise with the French pretender; but, on the other hand, Lord Shrewsbury, notwithstanding his birth, name, and fortune, exercises not the slightest influence in his country." The wrath of the official print just quoted is next levelled against M. Berryer. That eminent orator, whose attachment to the fallen branch of the Bourbons is known throughout France, whose constituents entertain the same political opinions, is almost charged with treason for having visited the Duc de Bordeaux at Alton Towers, because, as a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, he has made oath of fidelity to King Louis Philippe and of obedience to the charter.—The *Courrier Français* gives a report that the Ministry had abandoned the intention of proposing, in the ensuing session of the Chambers, a bill of dotation of the Duc de Nemours as future Regent of the kingdom, and states that the Prince de Joinville is to sail from Toulon with a squadron in January, on a long voyage. Another print mentions the rumour that Lieutenant-General Dode, who has superintended the erection of the Paris fortifications, is to be rewarded with the staff of a Marshal, and that there is speedily to be a new creation of peers, of whom M. Victor Hugo is to be one.—The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* publishes the report of Mr. Cubitt, the engineer, on his survey of a projected line of railroad from Boulogne to Amiens. Mr. Cubitt speaks very favourably of the project, both as regards economy and facility of execution.—Despatches have been received from Algiers to the 30th October, which state that the French had made a successful incursion into the territory of the Djaffras, and had taken 400 prisoners, 300 head of cattle, and 1,000 sheep, besides a large number of horses. A second incursion was made into the same country by the Hararas, a tribe attached to the French, in which 2,000 sheep, 100 camels, and a number of horses and asses have been seized. How many women and children are included in the booty is not mentioned.

Spain.—The news from Madrid is of great importance. It announces the declaration of the Queen's majority, an attempt on the life of General Narvaez, and the occupation of Gerona by the Government troops. The debate on the Queen's majority was resumed and closed in the Cortes on the 7th inst. In the Senate, the Duke de Frias, General Narvaez, M. Campuzano, M. Garelli, and M. Marco, successively spoke. The speech of General Narvaez excited deep interest, owing to his recent escape from assassination. He dwelt on his services to his Sovereign and freedom, and urged that the only institution in Spain that had resisted the shock of parties was the Throne, and that the rendering it strong and powerful was now the only means of saving the country from anarchy. In the Chamber of Deputies, the debate derived more interest still from a long and eloquent speech in which Martinez de la Rosa expatiated on the advantages of the monarchical principle, as a remedy to domestic dissensions, especially when a country was so distracted by them as Spain. This oration is stated to have made a deep impression, and almost every sentence of it elicited cheers. The two chambers assembled next day in the hall of the Deputies, the Ministers Lopez, Caballero, Frias, Serrano, and Aylon being present, and the public and diplomatic galleries being thronged to excess. The Chambers were called over, when 76 Senators and 133 Deputies were found present. On dividing, 193 to 16 voted in favour of the declaration of the Queen's majority. The sitting was then closed amidst cries of "Viva the Queen! Viva the Constitution! Viva General Narvaez!" This last cry is said to have been enthusiastically uttered. On leaving the chamber an immense crowd outside cheered the General, who excited fresh acclamations by a short address to the multitude. At three o'clock the Cortes sat again in order to appoint a deputation to convey their congratulations to the Queen. It was ultimately resolved that all the Senators and Deputies should join the deputation, after which the President, Olozaga, exclaimed:—"From this day the constitutional system must begin to be a reality in Spain. Ministers shall be informed of what has just been accomplished, in order that they may take her Majesty's commands." The Chambers were then adjourned amidst great apparent satisfaction. On the 10th Queen Isabella II. took her oath in presence of the two Chambers assembled in the hall of the Senate. Her Majesty was received everywhere with the utmost enthusiasm. In the evening all the public edifices and a great number of private houses were illuminated. The bands of the different regiments of the garrison, preceded by torch-bearers, and followed by an immense concourse of people, traversed the city, and serenaded the Queen, the Ministers, and General Narvaez, who, having appeared on his balcony, was loudly cheered. The attempt on his life was made on the evening of the 6th, at about 11 o'clock. The Queen was in the Circus theatre, and the General was proceeding thither when on his carriage passing the Portaceli church seven shots were fired at it by men who were concealed behind the pillars of the church, awaiting its approach. None of the shots, which were simultaneously discharged, touched Gen. Narvaez, but his aide-de-camp, M. Maceti, was mortally wounded. M. Salvador Bermudez de Castro, a young man distinguished in literature, who accompanied the Captain-General, also received a wound in his head, though not a dangerous one. All the troops of the garrison were immediately summoned to arms, and measures were adopted to prevent any disturbance. None of the assassins were apprehended. Narvaez proceeded to the theatre, and remained until the end of the performance in the box of the Queen, who seemed deeply agitated when informed of the occurrence. In Catalonia, Prim and Amettler had an interview on the 3d, in the castle of Monjuich, at which terms of a new convention were agreed to. The conditions, stipulating for the surrender of Gerona, Figueras, and Hostalrich, were to be submitted to the approbation of Captain-General Sanz. They were more advantageous than those granted to the Saragossa insurgents. Prim entered Gerona on the 9th. At Barcelona the situation of affairs was unchanged on the 3d. Valencia was tranquil, but the interruption of the trade with Barcelona was the cause of much misery, and of many robberies in the city. Conspiracies are said to have been detected at Algesiras and Cordoba. General Concha was about to return to Madrid to resume the organization of the army, and General Roncali was to succeed to him in the command of Aragon.

Belgium.—The Belgian Chambers were opened on the 14th by a speech from the throne, in which King Leopold alluded to the recent visit of her Majesty to Belgium, as a proof of her lively sympathy with Belgium. He took a general review of the state of the country, and stated that he will be able to establish, with due regard to the public interests, a perfect equilibrium between the wants of the state and the revenues of the treasury; and that this desirable result will be obtained by a diminution of expenses and by some financial improvements.

Germany.—Letters from Vienna of the 29th ult. state that Prince Gustavus Wasa, son of the late King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus IV. (dethroned in 1809), and who is now a Field Marshal in the Austrian service, has instituted proceedings for a divorce from his consort, Princess Amelia Stephanie of Baden. The reason which has induced the Prince to adopt this step, after having been married 13 years, is not known; but the rumour is afloat that for some time past, the Prince has experienced frequent fits of mental derangement, a disease which is hereditary in his family. As the Prince and Princess are both Lutherans, it is the Consistory Court of the Augsburg Confession at Vienna that will have to decide upon this application.—A marriage is said to be arranged between the Archduke Stephen, eldest son of the Archduke Charles of Austria, and the Grand Duchess Olga, second daughter of the Emperor of Russia. This is said to be the first matrimonial alliance ever concluded between the reigning dynasties of Austria and Russia.—The opening of the railroad from Antwerp to Cologne has induced the inhabitants of the latter to conceive the plan of having a market for sea-fish, which arrive quite fresh by means of this rapid communication.—On the 30th ult., the Directors of the Railway from Berlin to Potsdam celebrated, by a grand entertainment, the day on which it was opened to the public five years ago. Since that time two millions and a half of persons have been conveyed on it in 21,000 journeys, and only two persons have received slight injuries, a proof of the prudence and order with which the service is conducted.—The Senate of Hamburgh is at present deliberating upon a law authorising marriages between Christians and Jews. At present, although a law exists which prohibits mixed marriages, it is easily evaded by the parties getting united in another country. This generally takes place at Hull, between which town and Hamburgh there are no less than three lines of steamers.

Norway.—By the Norwegian law Jews have been hitherto forbidden to enter that kingdom. The interdiction has recently been suspended in favour of such Israelite naturalists as may wish to attend the scientific congress to be held at Christiana during the next summer, and it is supposed that this is an indication of a reform favourable to religious freedom.

Italy.—A long account has appeared in the French papers of the proceedings of the military commission at Bologna, stating among other things that the evidence received against the prisoners was written, not oral, that no cross examination of witnesses was therefore possible, that no testimony for the defence was admitted, that the prisoners were silenced when they attempted to protest against the illegality of the proceedings, and that the Court passed judgment without hesitation, condemning five of the accused to death, and the remainder of those tried to imprisonment for 20 years. There is reason, however, to believe that these statements are greatly exaggerated, if not altogether untrue. Letters from Bologna of the 4th inst. state that with the exception of a few pistol shots fired near the public gardens, where some pasquinades against the authorities were posted, nothing particular has happened since the 8th of October. It is true that in several places, especially at Pieve and Galliera, some excesses have been committed by bodies of the people, but they are mere banditti, and have no political character. The examining magistrates are busily occupied in drawing up processes, which will be laid without delay before a military commission. In the meantime the arrests continue to increase. There are already about 100 prisoners in the prisons of Bologna, without counting the 50 who have been sent to Pesaro. Two examining magistrates have been sent to Pesaro, in order to complete the number for carrying on the process relative to the late political events. The people are very indignant with the Tuscan Government for having banished M. Viola, of Bologna, one of the 16 individuals arrested at the suggestion of the Papal Government. The sanguinary disputes among the soldiers of the garrison of Ancona have been repeated at Imola, at Forti, and at Pesaro. It is said that the Pope is about to add 6,000 men to his army, There is a report that a sort of conference is to take place at Rome between the representatives of the great powers, to consult as to the mode of remedying the evils with which the country is afflicted: but it is said that Cardinal Lambruschini, the secretary of state, will not listen to any proposition either of reform or concession.—Prince Borghese is on the eve of departing for Paris, for the purpose of forming a matrimonial connexion with a member of the house of Rochefoucauld. Prince Borghese is a widower, his first wife, the Lady Catherine Gwendoline Talbot, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, having died about two years since. A subscription has been raised among the English nobility and others resorting to the Italian States, which already amounts to near 3000*l.*, with which it is intended to erect an academy at Rome, to which all English students will be enabled to proceed with their studies throughout the year, and not be compelled to remain inactive for months, without access to the public collections. The establishment is to contain all that is necessary for their use, a large collection of casts from the antique, the chief works of the most celebrated modern sculptors, and an extensive library.—Letters from Naples of the 1st inst., state that an alarming fire broke out in the British Consular residence, at the Palazzo Calabritta, on Sunday night, the 29th ult., which for some time threatened the total destruction of that vast building. The origin of it is at present enveloped in mystery, but there is strong suspicion of its having been the wilful act of one of the inferior domestics. The damage done to the building is considerable, not only in the dwelling of the British Consul, but also in the apartment above inhabited by the French Consul, whose family had a very narrow escape from being burnt in their beds; the flooring of the room having fallen in a few minutes after they escaped from it. Fortunately no lives were lost.—From Sicily we learn that the troops in garrison at Palermo are kept in constant exercise, particularly at night. At such an exercise and sham fight several soldiers had loaded their muskets secretly with ball cartridges, and availed themselves of the darkness of the night to get rid of some of their most unpopular officers. No less than ten officers are mentioned as having become the victims of their men, but it is believed that the full truth will never come to light.

Switzerland.—The Zurich papers state that the Government of Soleure has given notice to the Governments of Berne and Zurich, that it has protested against the resolution taken by the Grand Council of Lucerne in the affair of the convents, of which it takes quite a different view. The Ultra-Catholic party of Lucerne are said to be alarmed at the bold measures they have adopted, and at the consequences with which they threaten them. The British Minister has also addressed a communication to Lucerne, testifying to the President of the Vorort how much England is grieved to see imprudent demonstrations, compromising the domestic tranquillity of the country, in the maintenance of which the powers of Europe were so much interested.

Greece.—Letters from Athens of the 21st ult. state that the pretended recal of M. Katakasi, the late Russian Minister to the Court of Athens, was a farce, and that, being a Greek, he has entered the service of King Otho. If this account prove to be correct, it certainly forms a very important addition to the mysteries in which the affairs of Greece appear to be involved. The same letters state that the English and French Ministers, Sir E. Lyons and M. Piscatory, have had an interview with the King of Greece, at which they declared, on the part of their respective Governments, their recognition of the Greek Government, as settled by the revolution of September. Proper persons were employed in drawing up a form of constitution, and copies of the constitutions of France, England, the United States, and Belgium, have been laid before them, for the purpose of enabling them to assist their decision. The Belgian constitution is considered the most complete, and will form the foundation of the Grecian constitution. In the island of Eubœa the people had set fire to the woods to revenge themselves on the German foresters.

Malta and Gibraltar.—The Malta papers contain a pastoral letter published by the Roman Catholic Bishop,

fulminating his censures and excommunication against the Masonic fraternity. The papers state that this is an indirect attempt to excite the people against Protestants in general, for amongst the Maltese Protestants and Freemasons are almost synonymous terms.—The wreck of the American steam-frigate Missouri, which was burnt a few weeks since, still remains submerged in Gibraltar Bay, but since the arrival of Mr. Abbinett, of Gosport, the operations have been carried on with great activity. The whole of her guns, chains, anchors, one store-room of provisions, and other things of great weight have been raised, and placed on board a large American bark which is on her passage to New York. The magazine hatch has also been cleared, and the whole of the magazine has been got up, consisting of about 60 costly copper tanks, but the powder was damaged with the salt water.

Turkey.—The German papers state that the Turkish population at Urania, to the south of Nissa, have risen against the Christians. The Turks pillaged the churches and committed other excesses. The Russian ambassador has demanded satisfaction from the Ottoman Porte. The Frankfort papers give a letter from Constantinople, of the 25th ult., which states that there was every probability of a change in the Turkish Ministry, in consequence of the jealousies existing between Reschid Pacha and Hafiz Pacha. Hafiz is said to be very intolerant, and it was said to be by his advice that the unfortunate Armenian was executed. The Divan has given no answer yet to the note of M. de Bourqueney on this subject, nor have the English and Prussian ambassadors taken any steps regarding it. It is said that a marriage has been arranged between a grandson of Mehemet Ali and the sister of the Sultan. A similar negotiation was on foot last year, but failed.

United States and Canada.—The mail steam-ship Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday. She sailed from Boston on the 1st and from Halifax on the 3d inst., and has made the passage in about 12 days and a half. The New York papers are from the 22d to the 31st ult., and from Boston to the 1st inst. The news is not particularly interesting. That from Mexico leaves matters in the same position as did the intelligence which came more direct by the last West India steamer. No reconciliation appears to have been effected between Santa Anna and the British Minister. The United States papers are principally filled with electioneering matters. Mr. Webster is to be the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Whig interest. At New Orleans the yellow fever still prevailed, as it did also at Mobile; but the epidemic was much more virulent at the latter place, and the number of deaths is stated to be on the increase. General Bertrand, so devotedly attached to Napoleon, had arrived at New York, and had received from the citizens and the corporation the liveliest marks of respect and attention. Mr. J. Q. Adams, the most venerable of American statesmen, has made a speech to his constituents at Dedham, Massachusetts, in which he opposes the annexation of Texas and the institution of slavery with even more than his wonted power and eloquence. He stated that it would be a leading topic in the next session of Congress, and that he would oppose it with all the vigour that God had given him. What between Texas and the Oregon territory, a stormy session is looked for in December. With reference to the latter subject, a Tyler meeting has been held at Cincinnati, in which, after resolving that the whole north-west coast, from latitude 42 degrees to 54 degrees, belongs of right to the United States, the following resolution was put and carried unanimously:—"Resolved, that we approve of the policy of President Tyler in relation to the just claim of the United States upon the Oregon territory, and we hereby pledge ourselves, if it shall become necessary, to maintain our right with the blood and treasure of the nation." Mr. Fox, the British minister at Washington, has been dangerously ill of bilious fever. His health is now improving. Professor Dwight, of Yale College, had been recently killed by a student named Fassit. The cause was a sudden quarrel, and the student wearing arms.—The Canadian news is uninteresting. The debates in both houses were upon minor subjects. After a long discussion in the House of Assembly, the bonding of foreign cattle clause in the Agricultural Protection Bill had been adopted. Meetings were still held throughout the province respecting the removal of the seat of Government; and the correspondent of the *Quebec Gazette* mentions that it was an open question. Some attributed the sudden change to the receipt of despatches from England, and others to a wish on the part of the Governor-General to have the question considered open. A despatch had been received from Lord Stanley, announcing the intention of the Home Government to introduce Mr. Hill's system of postage into Canada, to charge letters by weight, as in England, to establish penny district posts, and to authorise the reduction of the internal rates on the correspondence of British North America with England to the uniform rate of twopence the half ounce, the charge being progressive with the weight. The last accounts from the wreck of the *Columbia* on Seal Island state that so strong was the ship, that only her rudder and stern had fallen away, although she had been on the rocks more than two months, and exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather. A trial of speed between the Great Western and the American steamer of war Princeton is minutely described in the United States papers. The result was a decided victory by the Princeton, though it is said the Great Western steamed faster than on any former occasion.

Brazils.—Letters from Rio state that the Prince of Aquila, brother of the new Empress of Brazil and of the King of Naples, has formally demanded in marriage the hand of the Princess Januaria, elder sister of the Emperor and of the Princess de Joinville.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 96¼ to ⅛ for time and money; Bank Stock, 181; 3 per Cents. Red., 95⅜ to ½; 3½ Red., 102¼ to⅜; New 3½, 103; Exchequer Bills, 60*s.* to 62*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—Another meeting, of a stormy and personal character, was held on Wednesday in the vestry-room, Mr. Cunliffe in the chair. Dr. Croly made a long statement respecting Mr. Horner's assertion at the last meeting concerning his custody of the key of the safe in which the accounts were kept. He stated that he had no key which gave him any personal power over the contents of the safe. Mr. Rock said, as the question of these accounts was now in Chancery, it would be useless to continue these meetings. Alderman Gibbs had already appeared to a suite of his, and he should therefore move "That this vestry did cordially approve of the conduct of the Rev. Dr. Croly during the unfortunate contentions in which the parish had been and was at present engaged;" and that having been agreed to, he should then move that the vestry be adjourned until Wednesday, the 3d January. Both these resolutions were subsequently carried, and the vestry adjourned, after a long indulgence in personalities, during which the chairman had to threaten to leave the chair or eject some of the parties concerned, if something like regularity were not observed. It appeared from the statement of Dr. Croly, that Alderman Gibbs states that he has no funds; that, on the contrary, the parish is indebted to him, and there are not coals enough to warm the church on Sunday.

The Polish Ball at Guildhall.—On Thursday the annual ball for the benefit of the Polish refugees took place in Guildhall, which was fitted up for this occasion. The attendance was very numerous, the visitors filling the Hall and Council Chamber. The concert was executed in a superior style, and appeared to give great satisfaction to the guests. The company did not comprise so many fashionables as usual, but there was a plentiful supply of the middling classes and of the citizens of London.

Explosion at King's College.—An exaggerated report has appeared of an explosion in the Theatre of King's College on Thursday. Preparations had been made for a lecture on the Bude light, and three bags containing hydrogen and oxygen gas had been sent to the theatre for the purpose of the lecture, which was to be delivered by Professor Daniel. The bags had been wrongly numbered by the man whose duty it was to attend to the department where the gas was prepared, and on applying the pipe to the bag containing oxygen, an explosion took place. The first account stated that the large windows of the theatre, containing nearly 80 panes of glass, were smashed, and the frames broken to pieces; that some pieces of wood that lay on the floor were driven into the ceiling, together with the furnace and chemical apparatus, which was all destroyed; and that Prof. Daniel with his assistants were in the theatre at the time, and escaped unhurt, though each thought the other had been killed on recovering from the shock. Professor Daniel, however, has given a complete contradiction to this part of the story, stating that the explosion was very slight.

Infant Orphan Asylum.—On Saturday, Mrs. Isabella Bryant, an elegantly-dressed woman, who had up to the previous Monday filled the situation of matron at the Infant Orphan Asylum recently erected on the borders of Epping Forest, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, but allowed to put in bail, on a charge of stealing some linen and articles of apparel belonging to the institution or some of its servants, and which were found in her trunks when she was about to take her departure. The prisoner did not deny that the linen belonged to the institution; indeed, the table-cloths and towels were marked with the initials of the institution. In reply to a question from her legal adviser, whether she did not obtain the situation in preference to 150 others, from the superiority of her testimonials, the Chaplain said that she had not been appointed from those alone, but from her deportment and manner before the gentlemen with whom the selection rested. The prisoner, on taking the situation, represented herself as a widow with only one son, 17 years of age, but it is understood that she has a daughter much younger, and the whole affair is about to undergo investigation by the authorities at the asylum.

The late Duel.—It is stated by the *Brighton Gazette* that it is the intention of Lieut. Munro to surrender and take his trial forthwith, and that Mr. Thesiger is retained for his defence.

Metropolitan Improvements.—According to a writer in the *Builder*, the Government intend to place the statue of George IV., by Chantrey, on the eastern pedestal of Trafalgar-square, facing St. Martin's Church, and to remove the statue of George III., by Wyatt, from its present position in Cockspur-street to the western pedestal, opposite the College of Physicians. The same writer states that St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, is to be removed from its present locality to a more eligible site, that the funds and the site have been provided, and that the work will be commenced during the present year.

Thames Tunnel.—Notwithstanding the bad weather, about 25,000 persons passed through the Tunnel last week, making the total number upwards of 1,640,000 since it has been opened day and night as a thoroughfare.

Wood Pavement.—A new system of wood paving is laying down opposite St. James's Church, in Piccadilly. The principle is that of Cassel's patent, in which the blocks of wood are cemented with an asphaltic composition. The wood pavement of the New Road from King's Cross to St. Pancras Church is proceeding rapidly.

Grand Union Canal.—The half-yearly meeting of this company took place last week, Mr. Twining in the chair. The report showed that the tonnage receipts during the past half-year had amounted to 2,900*l.*, being a decrease of 238*l.*, which was attributed to the depression in the coal trade; and although the unusual cheapness of sea-borne coal acted powerfully on the inland coal market, still it was necessary that further reductions on tonnage should be made in the lower canals, to which the committee would turn their attention. The total receipts for the six months, including a balance of 3,455*l.*, amounted to 6,788*l.*, leaving a balance, after payment of expenses, of 3,291*l.*, out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of 10*s.* per share. The works of the canal and the banks of the reservoirs were in good order and the supplies of water abundant.

Marylebone Workhouse.—On Saturday a meeting of the directors and guardians of Marylebone took place at the workhouse, for the purpose of considering certain statements recently published in the daily papers as to the comparative diet awarded to the inmates of the New Model Prison and the paupers in Marylebone Workhouse. According to these statements the paupers had complained that their gruel was so thin that they were forced to use the greater portion of the ten ounces of bread allowed them for each day for their breakfast, and that Mr. Timothy, one of the guardians, had made a long speech showing that this complaint was well founded. Both these statements were denied, and Mr. Timothy admitted that the speech had not been wholly delivered, but had been supplied by him to the reporter. After a long discussion Mr. Anderson moved, and Mr. Nisbet seconded, the following resolution—"The attention of the board having been directed to a report which appeared in the morning papers of Saturday last, in reference to the dietary of the inmates of the workhouse, resolved, That Mr. Timothy having regretted that he had furnished the speech as reported in the morning papers of Saturday last, such speech never having been delivered by him, this board repudiates in the strongest terms the report, and regret the erroneous impression made on the public mind as to the treatment of the pauper inmates of this workhouse." This resolution, in the presence of Mr. Timothy, was carried unanimously.

Newgate.—An answer to the memorial forwarded to the Home Secretary on behalf of William Stolzer was received at Newgate on Thursday, ordering a respite for the prisoner during her Majesty's pleasure. The intelligence was at once conveyed to him by the under-sheriff and Alderman Hughes, but the tidings appeared to produce very little effect on him. It is understood that he will be transported for life.

Richmond.—At the visitation of the Archdeacon of Surrey, held at Epsom on Thursday week, the officiating clergymen of the parish of Richmond were presented by the churchwardens of that place for non-observance of the Rubrics. On the rev. gentlemen being called upon by the Archdeacon to answer the charge, they pleaded custom, and the sanction of the bishop of the diocese for their non-observance. It was, however, contended by the churchwardens that custom could not contravene the Acts of Uniformity prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer, and that the bishop had not the power to sanction a deviation from the ritual of the Church of England. The presentment was made in answer to one of the articles of inquiry annually exhibited by the Archdeacon to churchwardens, and being made in "open court," as the Archdeacon termed it, it is supposed that the bishop of the diocese will feel it incumbent upon him to take some notice of it.

Fires.—On Sunday night soon after 8 o'clock a destructive fire broke out on the manufactory of Messrs. Ogleby and Myers, spermaceti refiners and oil merchants, in Paradise-street, Lambeth, and was not subdued before the principal buildings and their contents were totally consumed. The premises destroyed covered an area of at least two acres of ground. The warehouses containing the machinery and presses, the melting-house, stables, &c., were situated around the yard, the open space being filled with casks of sperm oil and other combustible matter. The foreman of the works was on the premises a short time before the outbreak, when everything appeared perfectly safe. The fire broke out in the press-room, or oil warehouse, both of which were under one roof. From this building it extended to the stables and other outhouses, and when the engines were got to work, their chief efforts were directed to save the candle-house on the west and the melting-house adjoining. Both these warehouses were saved, though several times partially on fire, and it is fortunate that they were so, for had the flames once got a secure hold, it is impossible to say where the conflagration would have ended. With the exception of these two buildings, the whole is pronounced a total loss. The property was fully insured. In Norfolk-row the fire was almost equally destructive. There were 16 small houses, 11 of which are consumed, and others are more or less damaged. Many of the inhabitants of Paradise-street commenced removing their furniture, but, as the wind carried the flames in a contrary direction, the houses on that side escaped, with the exception of a few which were scorched by the flames. Mr. Hodge's distillery, which adjoined the oil manufactory, and contained several thousand gallons of gin, brandy, and other spirits, was at one time in great danger, but escaped without injury.

Inquests.—On Wednesday evening an inquest was held on the body of Mr. John David Roberton, aged 43, assistant secretary of the Royal Society at Somerset House. It appeared by the evidence that deceased was found on Tuesday morning lying upon the sofa of his bedroom in a reclining position. His coat was off and doubled up beneath him, and his cravat lay upon the

table, as if he had died in the act of undressing. He had been subject to fits. Several letters were lying open before him. Dr. Bostock stated that he was called in to see deceased, who had apparently been dead about 17 hours. Witness attributed his death to natural causes. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death by the visitation of God."—On Monday an inquest was held on the body of Mr. R. B. Warren, the well-known blacking-manufacturer, of the Strand, who suddenly dropped down dead on Sunday evening in Bishop's-walk, Lambeth, whilst on his return home from the fire in Paradise-street. The evidence of the surgeon proved that his death was caused by apoplexy, brought on by over-excitement. It appeared that deceased had a lucifer factory in the neighbourhood of the fire, and that he had hastened to it, in order to see if all was safe; and having satisfied himself on that subject, he was returning home, complained of pain in his heart, and staggered, when he fell into the arms of a young man who had accompanied him to the fire, and almost instantly expired. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from Apoplexy."—On Monday an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Charles Knight, aged 63, solicitor, Union-court, Old Broad-street, who dropped dead from his chair while sitting in the house of a friend in Camden-town, on Saturday evening. Verdict, "Natural death."—An inquest was held on Monday, on the body of Mr. Joseph Barlow, of the firm of Barlow and Anderson, soap-manufacturers, of Great Suffolk-street. It appeared that on Saturday morning he was proceeding up-stairs, when as he got into the hall he fell down suddenly. He breathed once deeply, and then expired. A surgeon was called in, and having attempted ineffectually to bleed deceased, stated that death resulted from apoplexy. Verdict accordingly.—On Wednesday Mr. Peake, one of Her Majesty's messengers attached to the Foreign Office, was found dead at the door of his own residence in Lambeth. The deceased gentleman had just attended to his official duties.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, November 4, was as follows:—West Districts, 155; North Districts, 219; Central Districts, 211; East Districts, 229; South Districts, 246; Total, 1060 (males, 525; females, 535). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five autumns 903.

Provincial News.

Appleby.—During last summer the circumstance of John Bird, of Ashton, his five sons and nephew, laying claim to Lord Brougham's property, their taking possession of the same, their forcible ejection, and the trial which took place at the assizes, gave rise to much excitement and interest throughout the country. It appears, however, that Lord Brougham will not long be allowed to remain at rest, but will again be called upon to vindicate his title to Brougham Hall and estates; for one of another family of Birds from Bondgate, near Appleby, has lately been resident at the village of Clifton, near Brougham Hall, searching for copies of registers of births, marriages and deaths of his ancestors, and obtaining other information, in order to perfect their pedigree and case previous to their making a legal claim to the property.

Bristol.—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., a meeting was held at the Public Rooms, Broadmead, to take into consideration the educational necessities of the labouring classes of the city and neighbourhood. The Earl of Ducie presided, and resolutions were adopted for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the schools already in existence, and of establishing others in situations where they are needed, on the plan of the British and Foreign School Society. The room was densely crowded by individuals connected with various religious denominations.

Bromley.—An inquest was resumed on Wednesday for the third time on the body of a young woman, at Bromley, named Harriet Monkton, aged 23. She bore an exemplary character, and was what is called a very religious person. No suspicion was entertained that she had left Bromley clandestinely, and after making inquiries in every direction at the houses of friends, a diligent search was set on foot by the police, and deceased was discovered seated on the ground in a water-closet, at the back of Bromley Chapel, quite dead and cold. Information was forwarded to the coroner, who empanelled a jury of the inhabitants on the following day, and the identity being proved, the inquiry was adjourned, in order that a *post mortem* examination of the body might be made. The jury again met on Friday the 10th, and Mr. J. Ilott, Jun., of Bromley, to whom the *post mortem* examination was entrusted, having then stated that he had discovered traces of poison in the stomach, the coroner again adjourned the inquest, in order that its contents might be analysed. It was now proved that the stomach contained prussic acid, but no bottle could be discovered in which such poison had been, although one containing smelling-salts was found in the water-closet. It was also found that deceased was pregnant. After a long inquiry the coroner said the evidence of the medical gentleman showed the cause of death very satisfactorily, but then the question arose, did she take it herself, or was it administered by any other party? It was almost impossible that any person could take the quantity of prussic acid which deceased had done and have strength sufficient to destroy or put away the bottle. One phial had been found, but it contained no traces of the poison. Assuming that she died from prussic acid—where did she get it, or by the aid of what assistants? He thought they ought not to come to a conclusion until this was discovered, and he would suggest an adjournment, with a recommendation to the parish authorities to offer a reward for the discovery of whom it was obtained. He suggested an adjournment to afford time to prosecute further inquiries. The Jury unanimously coinciding with the coroner, the inquest was again formally adjourned.

Cambridge.—The local papers contradict, on authority, the rumour that the Duke of Northumberland is about to resign the Chancellorship of the University and that Prince Albert is to be elected to that office.

Cardiff.—A run-away slave, belonging to an American vessel lying in the Penarth roads last week, was found secreted on board a Waterford brig in the Bute docks, which he had entered some weeks previous as an able seaman. A strong party of the American ship's crew, having ascertained his place of retreat, entered the brig and forcibly bore off the unfortunate slave. Neither remonstrance nor resistance was offered on the occasion, and the American trader having conveyed the poor fellow on board immediately set sail for his destination. The captured slave was an excellent seaman, and bore upon his person many severe marks of the brutality of his taskmasters. In reference to this circumstance the *Globe* observes that "it is a disgrace to the people of Cardiff to have allowed this poor fellow to be recaptured and dragged back from the sanctuary of the British soil."

Carmarthen.—Her Majesty's Commissioners left Carmarthen on Saturday for Haverfordwest, where they are now pursuing their inquiries. They are understood to have expressed an opinion that the generality of the grievances complained of are such that they cannot be grappled with so as to have any remedy applied. According to the reporter of the *Times* the chief root of the various complaints is general and increasing poverty—a poverty so great that the people can with difficulty subsist and pay the demands made upon them; and the depression in trade, with the recent commercial policy of the Government, each tending to lower the prices of agricultural produce, whilst rents are kept up to their former standard and tithes increased, all pressing on the farmer, have tended to make a comfortable subsistence impossible." A good deal of apprehension is beginning to be entertained regarding the collection of the rural police rate and the rate for the payment of the Metropolitan police now in Wales, the farmers very generally expressing a determination not to pay either. The incendiary who perpetrated the late fires in Denbighshire is supposed to be a man called Ellis, who was apprehended near Bala with lucifer matches on his person and committed for trial. It appears that at the July quarter sessions he was tried for stealing fruit from Maesmor, near Conway, and imprisoned two months. Since then he has been lurking about these parts, and some of the farmers who have suffered were on the jury which found him guilty, and others had refused to give him a good character on his trial. He is said to have protested that he would make them suffer for it. Accounts from Fishguard state that one of the leaders of the Rebeccaites who lately demolished the turnpike-gates and toll-houses, having been tempted by the reward offered in her Majesty's proclamations, has turned Queen's evidence, and has sworn informations against 34 of the party, 25 of whom were taken on Monday night and put in charge of the military in the Market-house, to await the coming of the magistrates to adjudicate on the case. The dragoons have been sent to assist the other military and civil power at present stationed at Fishguard, lest a rescue be attempted by the peasantry and inhabitants.

Gloucester.—The corporation of this city have determined to appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wigram in the case of Mr. Wood's will, given in our Law Report last week. They have also ordered that a sum of 1,000*l.* be paid towards the expenses of the appeal.

Liverpool.—The leading topic of conversation in Liverpool during the past week has been the intention of the commissioners of Birkenhead to construct a dock on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. At their meeting on Friday they announced that they had obtained the consent of the Admiralty to their inclosing Wallasey Pool, from the bottom of the Woodside Ferry to Seacombe, an area of not less than 340 acres, with tunnel communication with the Birkenhead and Chester Railway, and that all the arrangements would be carried out on the most magnificent scale. The cost of the work was estimated at near 300,000*l.* All the pecuniary advantages to be derived from the dock are to be appropriated to the measure itself, until the dock could be opened free of charge. The requisite notices preparatory to going to Parliament are to be immediately given.—At the election of a Mayor of Liverpool last week, Mr. Sands, of the firm of Sands, Turner, and Co., the only candidate for the office, requested an investigation into certain charges brought against his house by the receiver of the town dues, for having for a period of years called bales "trusses" and cases "boxes," in order to evade the higher duty. Mr. Sands denied the imputation, and demanded an inquiry before he was elected. A committee of the most eminent merchants in the town was accordingly appointed, and on Saturday they agreed to the following resolution:—"After the most careful and minute examination into the charge preferred against Messrs. Sands, Turner, and Co., in the letter addressed to the Mayor on the 6th inst. by Mr. Corrie, receiver of the town dues, it was resolved unanimously,—That in the opinion of this meeting, there is not the slighest ground to justify the imputation which is attempted to be cast upon those gentlemen." The election of Mayor took place on Monday, when Mr. Sands was elected by a majority of 16 over Mr. Lawrence, who had been brought forward to oppose him. Mr. Sands was accordingly declared duly elected, and took the oaths and his seat as Mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. Bushell gave notice of a motion for a special committee of the town-council to inquire into the charge made against the house of Sands, Turner, and Co.; and eventually the council adjourned to Monday next, to take the motion into consideration.

Luton.—The magnificent mansion of Luton Hoo, the seat of the Marquess of Bute, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning. About 2 A.M. the inmates were aroused by the cry of fire from the porter. It was then discovered that the roof immediately over the grand hall was on fire. Exertions were immediately made to quell the flames, and a messenger was sent to Luton for the town engines, which shortly arrived; but in consequence of the smallness of the engines, and the difficulty of obtaining water, which was about a quarter of a mile distant from the house, they were of little use, and the flames continued to extend in every direction, spreading rapidly through the grand hall and the right wing. At 7 o'clock the Hitchin engines arrived; but in spite of all exertions the fire continued to rage with extraordinary fury, and was only prevented from extending to the left wing by pulling down the wall between that wing and the centre of the building. From the roof the fire extended to the grand hall, and thence to the library and the right wing, including the chapel, and by 10 o'clock all these parts of the building had fallen a prey to the flames. During the progress of the conflagration, the domestics, assisted by the townspeople of Luton, were actively engaged in removing the furniture, books, paintings, &c., from the buildings; and so great were their efforts, that nearly everything was saved. The paintings, of which the house contained a large collection, were all saved. These are extremely valuable, and their loss would have been irreparable. They comprise several master-pieces by Raphael, Titian, Rubens, the Caracci, Correggio, and a fine collection of historical portraits. The books, too, have been saved, and a number of waggons have been employed in carrying them from the scene of destruction to the residence of one of Lord Bute's friends in the neighbourhood. The stock of the great botanical work of the first Earl of Bute was in jeopardy, but has fortunately been saved. Some valuable manuscripts, rescued in haste from the fire, were blown about by the wind, but they have all been collected and preserved. The furniture has been all saved, with the exception of the bedsteads, some of which were very costly. There was not time to take these down, and they have consequently been lost. The valuable plate has been also saved. The amount of property saved under the peculiar circumstances of the fire, extending as it did through the corridors of the mansion with frightful rapidity, is perfectly extraordinary. Mr. Collindon, the steward who resides upon the estate, was absent in London when the fire occurred. To the intrepidity and presence of mind of Mrs. Partridge, the housekeeper, who, with only four other domestics, slept in the mansion, must be attributed the salvage of nearly the whole collection of pictures, amounting in number to about three hundred subjects. While the flames were raging fiercely in the northern and eastern wings, and before any attempt had been made to stay the progress of the flames, the engines not having at that time arrived, Mrs. Partridge and the gardener, assisted by the other domestics, at imminent risk, passed into the picture gallery, and while one cut the strings by which the paintings were suspended, the others hastily conveyed them through the southern portico to the lawn. In this way it may be readily supposed many of the subjects sustained injury, but the majority were safely preserved. The chapel which was destroyed was rebuilt by Sir R. Smirke. It contained an exceedingly fine Gothic wainscot, enriched with carving, intermingled with Latin sentences of Scripture, in ancient characters, which was first put up at Tyttenhanger, by Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxon, and was removed to Luton in perfect preservation by the family of Napier, to whom this estate formerly belonged. This beautiful carving—which had been drawn and engraved by Mr. Shaw as an example to modern architects—is, we regret to say, utterly destroyed, with the rest of the right wing. The origin of the fire has been attributed to some plumbers, who were at work on the roof over the entrance-hall on Wednesday. These men, however, assert that it was impossible any spark could have communicated with the rafters from the fire they employed. It does not appear that any of the stoves communicating with the flues had been lighted for some days, so that this fruitful source of similar disasters was not the cause in the present instance. The housekeeper says that she never allowed a fire in any of the upper apartments, and as it is quite clear that the flames burnt downwards, the presumption is, that a spark from the plumbers' fire fell through the copper roof among the rafters, and after smouldering from Wednesday until Friday morning, at length burst out. According to the report of the Fire offices, the bulk of the loss will fall on the Sun, Phœnix, and Royal Exchange Offices. The insurance effected is—House and offices in the Sun for 10,000*l.* Household goods in the Sun for 10,000*l.*, and in the Phœnix for 10,000*l.* Pictures and prints in the Sun for 16,500*l.*, and in the Royal Exchange for 9,450*l.* Stables in the Sun for 2,000*l.* China and glass in the Royal Exchange for 1,000*l.* Entire insurance in the Sun, 38,500*l.*; Phœnix, 10,000*l.*; and Royal Exchange, 10,450*l.*; making the total insurance amount to 58,950*l.* Since the destruction of the Armoury by the late fire in the Tower of London, no building of equal extent has met a similar fate. Luton Hoo owed its magnificence to John, third Earl of Bute, who in 1762 purchased the unfinished mansion of Sir Robert Napier, and soon after resolved upon making a grand addition, in which the genius of Adam should have full scope, regardless of expense. The model adopted by the architect was the Palace of Dioclesian, at Spalatro, and it is admitted that his design was worked out in a very masterly manner.

Manchester.—Another meeting of the shareholders in the Bank of Manchester was held last week, at which it appeared that the estate of the Hiltons, of Darmen, and that of Joseph Raleigh, will wind up in a more disastrous way than was anticipated at the last annual meeting. The bank was stated to be involved in these two concerns to the amount of nearly 200,000*l.* As far as can at present be ascertained, Mr. Burdekin decamped with 100,000*l.* A call of 2*l.* per share was deemed essential to bring the affairs of the bank to a close, and which, if paid, will amount to near 100,000*l.* This call, with that previously paid last year, will make the total loss more than one million sterling. The distress which this second call will make among many shareholders is expected to be very great, and the number of defaulters will also be considerable. The liabilities are now reduced to the comparatively small sum of 400,000*l.*—An extraordinary case came before the magistrates for investigation on Friday, in which the accused was a youth, stated to have been a sailor on board her Majesty's steam-ship Penelope, who gave his name James Brown; and the informer a man named Hardman, an operative cotton-spinner, who charged the lad with having caused the late incendiary fires in Denbighshire. Both the accused and accuser were placed in the dock—the latter having been detained from a belief that the serious charge he had made would turn out to be unfounded, and that his motive was the prospect of obtaining the large reward offered for the discovery of the incendiary. After a long examination, both prisoners were remanded for a week.—A meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, trades, and others was held in the Town-hall for the purpose of considering the best means of aiding the future operations of the Anti Corn-law League. Upwards of 250 persons were present, among whom were the representatives of about 70 of the principal firms in Manchester and the neighbourhood. Mr. R. H. Gregg presided. On the motion of Mr. H. Ashworth, seconded by Alderman Callender, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of free trade. A subscription was then opened in aid of the League fund, which amounted, before the close of the meeting, to no less than 12,606*l.* 6*s.*

Nottingham.—Nine prisoners who had been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the late burglary at Sutton Bonnington, noticed in our last, were brought before the magistrates last week, together with the Rev. Mr. Meek's servant man, who was supposed to have been implicated in the transaction. The magistrates remarked that, although there was strong suspicion that two, if not more, of the parties were present when the burglary was committed, it was thought advisable, in the absence of corroborative evidence, to dismiss them with the others; but he wished them distinctly to understand that this dismissal did not exonerate them from suspicion, nor secure them from any future proceedings. The Rev. R. Meek, although still labouring under the effects of the ill-treatment he received, was present, and said that, though he felt convinced one or more of the prisoners were guilty, yet, from the agitating nature of the circumstances, and the particular manner in which the robbers were disguised, he could not help feeling some doubt as to their identity, and he would give them the benefit of that doubt. The prisoners were then discharged.—On Tuesday week, a burglary was committed in the house of Mr. W. Duke, farmer, near Woodborough, in this county, by five men, who had their faces covered with crape. They broke into the house between 2 and 3 in the morning, and secured a servant man and two boys, who were going to take a waggon-load of corn to Nottingham. Mr. W. Duke hearing a noise, got up and went down stairs, where he met the men, by whom he was knocked down and treated in the same manner as his servant. The robbers then proceeded to the room of Mr. Geo. Duke, brother of the master of the house, and beat him as he lay in bed in such a manner that for some days he was in a precarious state. The thieves ransacked the house, and took away some money and other property. Nine men were apprehended the same day on suspicion, and after a protracted examination four of them have been discharged and the other five remanded.

Oxford.—On Wednesday the delegates of appeals in congregation met by adjournment to hear counsel on the objections by Mr. Macmullen's proctor, who protested against the appeal on the ground of informality; but on entering the court he stated that he should not trouble the court with any argument, as he would withdraw his protest. It was then agreed that the next meeting should be held on Wednesday week to proceed on the appeal.

Plymouth.—On Thursday, the 9th inst., the last stone of the Lighthouse Tower, erected on the western extremity of the breakwater, was set by Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Pym, Superintendent of the Dockyard. The lantern is the only thing now necessary to complete it for service, and it is expected that the lighthouse will be ready to be brought into use early next year, when it will supersede the old light vessel, which has been moored in the Sound since 1813.

Portsmouth.—Lieut. Hutchinson, R.E., with a party of 14 Sappers and Miners, returned to Woolwich last week, from Spithead, having, in consequence of the severity of the weather, ceased operations on the wreck of the Royal George for the season. Notwithstanding the exertions of the divers, about 20 guns are still embedded in the mud. The wreck has, however, been pronounced clear, and its site fit for anchorage; it is, therefore, probable that no further attempts will be made to obtain the missing guns.

Wakefield.—Mr. W. H. Leatham, of Wakefield, banker, and his wife, resigned their connexion with the Society of Friends on Monday last, at the monthly meeting in this town. It is not known what religious body they are likely to join, but as they have recently attended Kirkthorpe Church, it is supposed they will join the Establishment.

Windsor.—The *Windsor Express* states that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are so disgusted with the abrupt and uncourteous manner in which their proposition to drain the town in conjunction with the Castle, was met by certain persons at the late public meeting on the subject, that they have abandoned their proposed plan as regards the drainage of the town. Notice of application to Parliament for a bill "for better cleansing, improving, draining, and sewering the town and parish of New Windsor, and Clewer, and the extra-parochial precincts of the Castle, and for this purpose to make use of water from the river Thames," has been given by Mr. Bedborough. It appears that this gentleman, who is the proprietor of Upton-park, is about to erect a series of terraces and villas in the hamlet of Upton, and construct a new line of road through a fine avenue of trees from the railway station to Windsor Castle. By this means the long line of streets through Eton and Windsor will be avoided, and a new suspension-bridge will be raised over the Thames.

Wisbeach.—The Nene estuary embankment, the contract for which was taken in August 1842, by Mr. H. Sharp, for 60,000*l.*, is rapidly progressing towards completion, under the direction of Mr. Fulton, resident engineer. This extensive undertaking was designed for the purpose of inclosing from the sea a tract of valuable land, amounting to about 4000 acres, which will, when inclosed, be principally the property of the commissioners of the Nene outfall, under whose auspices the works are carried into effect, assisted by the professional services of Sir John Rennie. The embankment is near 3½ miles in length, and for some distance averages 28 feet in height; at some parts of the line there is a depth at high water of 14 feet; about one mile and three quarters, or one-half of the whole work, is already completed, and from this portion of the work, as a specimen, it is judged by experienced persons that it will be one of the best examples of a sea wall to be found in England. The land, as a maiden soil, it is estimated, will vary in value from 50*l.* to 80*l.* per acre. The Nene outfall commission has already effected great improvements in part of the fens in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, by procuring a natural drainage for the lands in lieu of the inefficient and expensive system of drainage by windmills and other mechanical means; at the same time improving the navigation of the Nene from the sea to Wisbeach to such an extent, that formerly Humber keels of 70 or 80 tons could with difficulty reach that port; whereas, now, vessels of 400 or 500 tons can, without the assistance of a pilot, owing to the straightness of the channel, get up to Wisbeach with ease. This navigation, as an artificial tidal channel, is said to be the finest work of that description in the country. It was designed and executed by the late Mr. Telford, and Sir John Rennie; and so important has been the result of these works, that the trade of Wisbeach, in the course of ten years, has been trebled, and amounted last year to 140,000. tons of shipping, although the shipping trade throughout the country was in a worse state during 1842 than has been known for many years past.

York.—Three massive doors have just been completed in Newcastle for York Minster. They are of the decorated style, and designed by Mr. Sydney Smirke, under whose direction the restoration of the Minster is now drawing to a close. The three doors are alike, and measure sixteen feet in height, and six and a half feet in breadth. The upper part is full of tracery, supported by columns, embellished with Gothic leaves. The tops of the capitals are ornamented with figure-heads, out of which the hood-mouldings spring, and terminate with carved Gothic finials and crockets. In the centre of the arches are three trefoils, with shields, on which coats of arms may be put. The lower part of the door is divided into six portions or arcades, the tops of which are decorated with crockets and finials, and between each compartment are carved pinnacles, springing from the heads of the columns. They have been executed by Mr. James Wallace, builder, and Mr. R. S. Scott, carver, of Newcastle.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1,365*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,771*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,443*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,246*l.*; Great Western, 13,061*l.*; Grand Junction, 7,861*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1,203*l.*; Great North of England, 1,495*l.*; Hull and Selby, 966*l.*; London and Birmingham, 16,068*l.*; South-Western, 5,440*l.*; Blackwall, 613*l.*; Greenwich, 603*l.*; Brighton, 3,880*l.*; Croydon, 204*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,760*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,902*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,680*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,680*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,445*l.*; North Midland, 4,640*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,553*l.*; South-Eastern and Dover, 3,174*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 465*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,680*l.*—The usual notices of an intended application to Parliament in the next session, for a bill to authorise the continuation of the Shoreham branch of the London and Brighton Railway to Chichester, by way of Worthing, have been given, and the plans and sections deposited with the clerks of the peace for Sussex and Chichester. The survey for the Branch railway from Lewes to Brighton has also been completed, and everything is ready for the deposit of the plans and sections with the Clerk of the Peace, preparatory to an application for an Act of Parliament.—The Dover papers state that the South-Eastern Railway will be opened to Dover on the 1st January, when an experimental trip will be performed by the directors; and that on the 14th of the same month the entire line will be opened for general traffic.—The Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway, from the junction with the Stockton and Darlington Railway at Sheldon to Crook, was opened for merchandise on the 8th inst. The directors assembled at the Darlington station of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, and proceeded to Crook, the terminus of the Bishop Auckland and Weardale line, where they were joined by two engines and trains of coal and lime. They then traversed the whole line, passing Witton-le-Wear, Bishop Auckland, South Church, Shildon, Darlington, Yarm, and Stockton, to Middlesbrough, the place of shipment. The waggons containing coal were emptied into the vessels lying in the docks, several of which completed their lading, and proceeded to sea on that day. The trains were upwards of a mile long.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On Wednesday the 8th the Attorney-General announced in the Court of Queen's Bench that he intended, on Thursday, to send up fresh indictments against four of the traversers already charged. The deepest interest was manifested all day in the courts to ascertain the nature of those new bills. By some it was supposed that the object of the Crown was, by a supplemental indictment, to cure some defect in the one already found in regard to the informations of Mr. Bond Hughes. There were various other rumours, and amongst them was one that Mr. O'Connell and three others were to be charged with high treason. The *Evening Mail* announced that the Government had made a grand "discovery," and this statement helped to give importance to the story about high treason. On Thursday therefore Mr. Vernon, of the Stamp-office, was in attendance lest his evidence might be required; but, notwithstanding the positive announcement of the Attorney-General, no bills were sent up and the grand jury adjourned early. The jury repeated their attendance on Friday, with the same result; and the bills, which were said to contain a charge of treason and to be directed against the existence of the Repeal Association, were stated to be abandoned for the present. Both Whig and Tory journals, in London as well as Dublin, comment with much severity on this proceeding, and on certain infirmities of temper shown by the Attorney-General towards some of the traversers. They condemn his apparent want of decision and the want of discretion, which could have induced him to make at such a crisis as this, and under such circumstances, the declaration of an intention which he was not prepared to carry out. The Court of Queen's Bench have been occupied with long and tedious arguments on technical points, which have little interest for the general reader. An application on the part of Mr. Duffy, praying for a list of the witnesses to be produced in support of the indictment was argued at some length, but unanimously refused by the Court. An application was then made on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell, for a copy of the "writ of caption," a document not yet in actual existence. The Attorney-General opposed the motion on the ground that the caption formed no part of the indictment. After three days' argument, the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Crampton were of opinion that the application ought not to be complied with, while Mr. Justice Perrin was in favour of the application. The majority therefore being against it, the motion was refused. These tedious arguments indicate a prolongation of the state prosecutions to an extent far beyond the expectations of the most curious in such matters. It is said that Mr. O'Connell intends to summon 60,000 witnesses, and that all the Roman Catholic Bishops are to be examined. It is stated that the Lieutenant-General commanding in Ireland Sir E. Blakeney, the police commissioner Colonel Browne, and other functionaries are also to be summoned for the defence. On Monday, in consequence of an announcement made by Mr. Moore, Q. C. in the Queen's Bench, that the traversers were determined to submit a motion on Tuesday for the bill of particulars of the charges in the indictment, copies of that document were forwarded to the agents of the traversers at 11 o'clock at night. The bill of particulars enumerates almost every number of the *Pilot*, *Freeman's Journal* and *Nation* published since the 22d March last, also the various repeal meetings held since that day, all the speeches delivered by Mr. O'Connell at the various country meetings and at the Repeal Association during the same period. In fact, the bill is a sort of index to the life and adventures of Mr. O'Connell since the 22d of March; and it is notified that all those newspapers, speeches, &c. &c. are to be produced at the trial in support of the charges in the indictment. If printed in the ordinary fashion the bill would make a good-sized octavo volume, requiring some hours to be read and understood. It contains *eleven counts* or separate charges of crime; and the first count alleges *forty-four* separate overt acts. On Tuesday, being the last day for pleading, Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers appeared at the bar, and put in their pleas. They were pleas of abatement, and declared the traversers not to be guilty of the offences charged; they also stated that the indictment ought to be quashed as the evidence was found on the examination of witnesses who were not sworn in open court, in accordance with the provisions of the act of George III. The Attorney-General objected to the pleas being received. In this stage of the proceedings he did not conceive a plea of abatement would be received. He trusted, however, that the court would not receive those pleas till he had the opportunity of looking into this matter more fully. A discussion ensued upon this point, and at length the Lord Chief Justice ordered the question to stand over, but without prejudice to the traversers. The argument was resumed on Wednesday, and after a most persevering opposition by the Attorney-General, the plea of abatement was received, and placed on the files of

the Court of Queen's Bench. The Attorney-General was also defeated on another point. After the Court decided upon receiving the plea, the Crown demurred, and required the traversers to join issue at once. After another argument, the Court decided, in favour of the traversers, that there should be four days' notice, and consequently the demurrer, or, in other words, the validity of the plea will not be argued until Monday. Some of the ablest men at the bar consider the plea to be a good one. Should the Court rule it to be so, the indictment will be quashed. Should the Court, on the contrary, determine with the Attorney-General, the traversers will plead. But in any case it is considered impossible that the trials could commence before the next term. Probably owing to these failures, rumours are abroad that the prosecutions are to be abandoned, and that Government will take no further proceedings at common law, but wait until the re-assembling of Parliament, to apply for a coercion law. Another rumour is, that fresh bills of indictment are to be sent up; the Grand Jury were specially summoned on Wednesday, but no bills were sent before them. The impression, however, appears general that the prosecutions are to be abandoned.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. A letter was read from Mr. John O'Brien, M.P. for Limerick, inclosing 5*l.*, and requesting to be admitted a member, which was carried on the motion of Mr. O'Connell by acclamation. Mr. O'Connell then read an address to the people of Ireland, requesting them to be peaceable during the approaching trials. The following are extracts:—"Fellow Countrymen,—I never felt half the anxiety which I do at present to be distinctly understood in the advice I give, and to have that advice implicitly obeyed. The reason of this anxiety is, that if my advice be followed the restoration of the Irish Parliament will assuredly be obtained, and obtained in a manner the most honourable to the religious and peaceable people of Ireland. I want the most perfect quiet, peace and tranquillity, until all these trials are over. No matter what the event of the prosecutions may be, I am thoroughly convinced that in *any* event they will tend to facilitate the obtaining of Repeal; provided only that the people preserve the condition of the most perfect quietude during those trials. It will be easy to preserve tranquillity after those trials shall, as they ought, have terminated successfully for the unjustly accused, or however they may terminate. Nothing could possibly injure our cause before the Court and Jury half so much as any occurrence of tumult, riot, or physical force of any kind whatsoever. If anybody gives you advice contrary to mine, believe me that he is an *enemy* of mine and of yours. Arrest every such man, and bring him before the police. I cannot conclude without once again adjuring the people everywhere not to be irritated, excited, or provoked by any event whatsoever, or of whatever nature that event may be; but to continue calm, peaceable, tranquil, and loyal; and if this advice be followed, I anticipate, and I think I can promise, that the result of these trials will be eminently useful to the Repeal cause. But—attend to me—if there be, during the trials, the slightest outbreak of violence in any parish, it will be my duty immediately to abandon the Repeal cause, and to forsake a people who, at such a critical period as the present, would not follow the advice I so earnestly give them. I, however, have no fears that my counsel will be disobeyed. I confidently expect that the people will not injure my cause and the cause of Ireland by disregarding my advice. Be therefore calm, quiet, tranquil, peaceful, loyal. Violate no law of man—obey with devout reverence the law of God. You will thus mortify and disappoint your enemies. Those enemies speculate upon provoking you to some act of turbulence. Disappoint them—mortify them by the inflexible observance of quiet, of calmness, of peaceable and legal conduct. Follow my counsel, and you thereby will serve the cause, and gratify the heart of your devoted friend, Daniel O'Connell." Mr. O'Connell said he wished to draw the attention of the Association to a topic of importance. It was in their recollection that Joseph Sturge, one of the heroes of the chivalry of humanity, wrote to them some time ago, stating that the people of England were indisposed to the Repeal of the Union, for two reasons; firstly, lest it might tend to despotism, and, secondly, because they feared it would result in a religious ascendancy. The Association answered that letter and stated that Repeal, instead of tending to a separation, would render the connection more certain, and that the Irish Parliament would have no power to make a law of a bigoted nature. Mr. Sturge wished the arrangement should be of a federal nature. In our letter, said Mr. O'Connell, we endeavoured to show him that there would be no necessity for a federal Parliament, as the questions to which he referred, and which he called imperial questions, were solved by the prerogative of the Crown. Mr. Sturge had written him a letter, calling upon the advocates of Repeal to clearly define who is to advise the Sovereign in the exercise of the Royal prerogative. This letter was referred to a Committee to report upon it at the next meeting. Mr. J. O'Connell next proceeded with his motion, demonstrative of the financial injustice of the Union, and concluded by proposing the following outline of a financial arrangement between Great Britain and Ireland, after the Repeal:—"1. That the principle of the arrangement be that the revenues of Ireland be spent at home. 2. That the first charge upon her revenues be her debt, as it stands at present. 3. That her contribution to the imperial active expenditure be as now, according to the full measure of her ability, as shown by a comparison of the products of equal taxes in both countries, or such other elements of comparison as may be agreed upon. 4. That a revision of the proportions of contribution of either country respectively do take place at such periods as may be agreed upon; the first to be within five years after the Repeal. 5. That if it be deemed expedient at the time of the Repeal that Ireland should be charged with any debt beyond what appears charged to her in the public accounts, such debt be transferred from the English to the Irish funds. 6. That the various items of imperial expenditure be apportioned between the two countries in such manner as to obviate all necessity for the revenues of one country being spent in the other. 7. That the control and management of the revenues of Ireland, subject to the foregoing rules, be with the Parliament of Ireland; and that nothing herein contained be deemed or assumed to limit the constitutional right of that Parliament to stop or limit the supplies on constitutional cause arising." Mr. O'Connell announced the Repeal rent for the week to be 1070*l.*19*s.*5*d.*

Cork.—The mysterious signal-fires again prevail in some of the southern counties. On Saturday night, says the *Cork Constitution*, the hills were again in a blaze. In Kerry the same signal was seen on every eminence, and Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick, and Clare, were equally alive. No fewer than twenty fires were counted from Lumlay's Well (Cork), and the yelling was heard for miles round.

Derry.—Dr. Ponsonby the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, and 130 of his clergy have put forward a protest against Tractarianism. Lord E. Chichester, Dean of Raphoe, heads the list of the clergy who have signed an address to the bishop. A protest against that address and the proceedings of the Anti-Puseyite majority has been published. It is signed by the Rev. C. Boyton, vicar-general of Raphoe, the Rev. W. Archer Butler, professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin, and five other clergymen of the diocese.

Tipperary.—In the following letter, addressed by the Marquess of Waterford "to the Gentlemen of the County of Tipperary," he states his reasons for withdrawing from that county. "Curraghmore, Nov. 8, 1843. Gentlemen,—I have deferred writing to you until some final arrangement as to hunting your county had been made. Mr. Millett has undertaken that office; and I now beg to thank you for the kind attention and support you have shown me during the period I resided amongst you. I think it right to state the causes which induced me to resign. You are aware that in December, 1841, my hounds were poisoned: I treated the matter with contempt. In January, 1843, they were again poisoned; I discovered the offender, and forgave him; but I stated publicly that if a similar outrage was again committed I should give up hunting the county. In 1843 my stables were burnt; and but for the prompt conduct of my servants, the whole establishment would have been consumed. From the threatening notices I had received, and from the sworn evidence of persons on the spot when the fire commenced, the magistrates came to the conclusion that the burning was malicious. I immediately determined to leave Tipperary, feeling that such a system of annoyance more than counterbalanced the pleasures of fox-hunting, for which alone I proposed to reside at Lakefield. I have the honour to be your obedient servant, WATERFORD."—The *Evening Post* contains the following account of another frightful outrage in Tipperary, which surpasses all that has lately occurred even in that unhappy county:—"Accounts have reached town of a most desperate outrage having been perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Borrisokane, in the county of Tipperary. It appears from a letter we have seen that Thomas Waller, Esq., of Finnoe-house, a magistrate of the county, and his family, were just sitting down to dinner on Sunday last, when eight or nine armed men entered the dining-room and attacked them all. The gentlemen of the party, promptly assisted by the ladies, seized the carving and dinner knives and made a most resolute defence. One ruffian levelled a pistol at Mr. Waller, which was struck down by Mr. Vereker, who was present, and after such a scene as it is impossible to describe the assailants were beaten off, but not before the inmates of the house were severely injured. Mr. Waller's arm was broken, and he also received a bad injury in the head, and it is rumoured that Miss Vereker is not expected to survive. The assailants themselves must have fared badly, as the ear of one was left behind, with other relics of the determined nature of the defence. The police were out in search of the delinquents, but nothing more specific has yet reached town upon the subject."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—It is announced that Lord Meadowbank has resigned his office as one of the senators of the College of Justice, the duties of which he has discharged for the long period of twenty-four years, having been appointed in 1819. Lord Cockburn will succeed his Lordship in the Second Division, and it is understood that David Mure, Esq., advocate, will be the new advocate-depute in room of Adam Urquhart, Esq., appointed to the sheriffship of Wigtown. It is also rumoured that the Lord Advocate is likely to be nominated as Dean of Faculty.—On Thursday, Thomas Patterson, who was convicted in the High Court of Justiciary, on Wednesday, of selling, or exposing for sale, a number of blasphemous publications at various periods during the present year in a shop in West Register-street, Edinburgh, was placed at the bar, and sentenced by the Lord Chief Justice Clerk to fifteen months' imprisonment. On the same day Henry Robinson was placed at the bar, charged with publishing and exposing for sale printed books, pictures, &c. of a blasphemous and obscene tendency. The prisoner was found Guilty, and his Lordship concluded by sentencing Robinson to imprisonment for twelve calendar months. It is said that the jury which convicted Patterson of blasphemy were all but unanimous in their verdict, there being only a single juryman who dissented from the verdict which the other fourteen returned. Both Patterson and Robinson were removed to gaol on Thursday evening, and in the course of Friday they were subjected to the usual prison regulations, their heads being shaved and the prison dress put on them, after which they were sent to the occupation of breaking stones. It will be remembered that Patterson became notorious some months back for similar conduct in Holywell-street, London.

Aberdeen.—Lord Francis Egerton has been unanimously re-elected Lord Warden of Aberdeen University.

Law.

ARCHES COURT.—*The Office of the Judge promoted by Titmarsh v. The Rev. W. H. Chapman.*—Sir H. Jenner Fust gave his opinion on the validity of the protest offered last court day by the Rev. Mr. Chapman. It is a proceeding brought by letters of request from the diocese of Ely against defendant, for having refused to bury the corpse of a child, first, on the 17th February, 1840, and secondly, on the 26th May, 1841, after due notice had been given. The Church Discipline Act, under which the suit was commenced, provides that, after two years have elapsed from the commission of any offence by clergymen, proceedings could not be commenced, and the counsel for the Rev. Mr. Chapman argued that as but one offence had been committed in refusing to bury the same child twice, the first refusal being in February, 1840, the two years had elapsed, and the court was prayed to sustain the protest, thus ending the suit. The Rev. Mr. Chapman is the vicar of the parish of Bassingbourne, in the county of Cambridge.—Sir H. J. Fust, after briefly referring to the leading facts, said he had looked into all the cases cited on both sides in the arguments heard on the protest, and he thought there was nothing in them to induce the court to stop the proceedings *in limine*. He would very shortly state the grounds upon which he had come to such a conclusion. The first occasion the defendant had refused to bury the child was on the 17th of February, 1840, and this was an offence according to the true intent of the Church Discipline Act, and the court had jurisdiction over it; but the question raised was, if the second refusal was not a fresh offence, and the court was so clearly of opinion that it was, that it could not stop the proceedings. The cases cited were principally of a private nature, but here a public offence had been committed, as from all that appeared to the contrary the clergyman had refused to bury the body of this child, and the penalty attached. The court might conjecture that this was a similar case to that of Mostin v. Escott, which had attracted much attention some time since. There was a public scandal to be removed; and the court thought the offence was revived by the second refusal, and the charge to be proceeded with was the refusal to bury the child on 26th May, 1841. This was within the two years as provided by the act; to this must the clergyman answer. The court was bound to overrule the protest, and assign the Rev. Mr. Chapman to appear absolutely.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY.—6 to 1 agst Scott's lot; 7 to 1 agst Mr Crockford's Rattan (take 15 to 2); 18 to 1 agst Mr. Quin's Loadstone (taken); 20 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Orlando; 25 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Ionian; 27 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's T'Auld Squire; 35 to 1 agst Mr. Lichtwald's Leander; 40 to 1 agst Mr. Payne's Vat colt (take 50 to 1); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Watt's Voltri; 50 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Campunero (taken); 2000 to 25 agst Lord Normanby's Lorimer (taken).

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.—There has been very little English Wheat fresh up since Monday, and our currency of that day has been fully maintained. The business doing in Foreign is in retail, and at the same prices; we have still some inquiry for bonded Barley remains without alteration in value, and the same may be noted of Beans and Peas. Although the same prices are maintained for Oats the sale is very limited.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . White	44 to 56		Red	44 to 52	
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire .	47 to 54		White	— to —	
Barley . . . Malting and distilling	28 to 32		Grind.	24 to 26	
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . Polands	15 to 25		Feed	16 to 24	
—— Northumberland and Scotch . Feed	— to —		Potato	17 to 25	
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16 to 23		Potato	16 to 24	
Rye	— to —				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new 22 to 29	Tick	22 to 31	Harrow	25 to 34	
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . 28 to 36	Winds.	34 to 36	Longpod	29 to 36	
Peas, White . . . . 30 to 36	Maple	30 to 31	Grey	28 to 29	

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

			Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Oct.	6	per Quarter.	50*s* 6*d*	30*s* 2*d*	17*s*10*d*	30*s* 8*d*	30*s* 1*d*	32*s* 6*d*
—	13	. . .	50 8	30 1	17 10	30 0	30 4	32 1
—	20	. . .	50 1	30 4	17 0	29 0	30 5	32 8
—	27	. . .	50 5	30 9	17 8	30 3	31 1	32 10
Nov.	3	. . .	51 8	31 7	18 7	29 0	31 5	33 10
—	10	. . .	52 1	32 5	18 9	29 3	32 2	34 0
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.			50 11	30 11	17 11	29 10	30 11	33 0
Duties on Foreign Grain .			20 0	8 0	8 0	11 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	3910	3790	810	6370 Sks
Irish . . .	—	—	1470	—
Scotch . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	4010	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—J WARD, Nottingham, tailor.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. SMART, Billingshurst, Sussex, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—T. G. JAMES, River-street, Myddleton-square, Middlesex, builder—J. SEWELL, Charles-street, Paddington, victualler—T. THORPE, Chertsey, Surrey, plumber—R. TOULSEN, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth, furnishing-warehouseman—J. ZULIANI, Mincing-lane, merchant—E. SWIFT, Chingford-mills, Essex, miller—I. T. COUCHMAN, High-street, Kensington, builder—J. WILLIAMS, jun., Abingdon, Bucks, carpet-manufacturer—A. W. LOWMAN, and T. S. LOWMAN, Eastcheap, City, cheesemongers—G. CHAMBERLAIN, Wivenhoe, Essex, shipowner—R. H. FEARY and J. FEARY, Oxford-street, carpet-warehousemen—J. PEACOCK, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironmonger—L. F. BINGHAM, Bakewell, Derbyshire, flourseller—T. WITHELL and W. WITHELL, Padstow, Cornwall, ship-builders.

S. PEARS, Old Jewry, wine-merchant—T. H. WOOD, Penton-street, Pentonville, draper—W. HEYWARD and J. JENNINGS, Walbrook, commission-agents—T. THORPE Chertsey and Woking, Surrey, and Feltham, Middlesex, plumber—R. COTTLER, Hythe and Folkestone, Kent, draper—J. G. FORTT, University-st., St. Pancras, surgeon—J. PINCUS, Dean-street, Soho, licensed victualler—T. BAYLEY, West Smithfield, licensed victualler—R. HALE, Margate, bookseller—R. T. MILBANKE, Burwood-place, Edgeware-road, surgeon—D. COLLINS, Bennett's-place, Pollard's-row, Bethnal-green, silk manufacturer—T. BOURNE, Liverpool, corn-factor—G. WHELDON, Dudley, Worcestershire, clothier—J. WARD, Nottingham, tailor—J. CRISP, Liverpool and Liscard, Cheshire, auctioneer—A. WESTMORE, West Derby, Lancashire, joiner—T. BARLOW, Sheffield grocer—J. HUDSON and J. BRADLEY, jun., Gale, Lancashire, and Manchester calico-printers—T. SPINK, Hillam, Yorkshire, farmer.

BIRTHS.—On the 7th, at Hanwell, the wife of the Rev. J. A. EMERTON, of a son—On the 8th, at Dyrham Park, the Hon. Mrs. TROTTER, of a son—On the 12th, at No. 28, Wimpole-street, Mrs. J. MACFARLANE, of a daughter—On the 10th, at Hatherleigh Court, the lady of J. WEBSTER, Esq., of a daughter—On the 9th, at Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. H. ALLSOPP, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 7th, at St. Mary's, Battersea, Mr. C. GLENNY, to ANNA, youngest daughter of J. UNWIN, Esq., of Battersea—On the 14th, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, H. M. CLARK, Esq., to ANNE, daughter of D. ROBERTSON, of Great George-street—On the 19th ult., at St. George's Church, Halifax, Nova Scotia, W. L. MELLISH, Esq., Captain in the Rifle Brigade, and eldest son of the late Dean of Hereford, to MARGARET ANN, second daughter of the Hon. S. CUNARD, of Halifax—At the British Embassy, at Vienna, on the 1st, the Earl of SHELBURNE, to the Hon. EMILY ELPHINSTONE DE FLAHAULT, eldest daughter of the Comte de FLAHAULT, French Ambassador at Vienna.

DIED.—At Carlsruhe, on the 5th, the Hon. S. KENNEDY, second son of ARCHIBALD, Earl of CASSILIS, and brother of the Marquis of AILSA, aged 70—In Portland-place, on the 11th, FRANCES MARY, aged 7 years, youngest daughter of Sir W. BAYNES, Bart.—On the 5th, at Brighton, W. SIGGIER, Esq., keeper of the National Gallery—At Winchester, on Friday, from a fall from his horse, the Rev. J. C. LITTLEHALES, Fellow of New College—On the 11th, in the 90th year of her age, SARAH, Countess Dowager of Castle-Stuart.

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The ROSES in Messrs. LANE and SON'S Catalogue are accurately described, they having all bloomed but Noisette, Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold, and the new Hybrid Perpetual, the Queen, or La Reine; the latter, J. E. LANE saw in bloom in June last at Bellevue.—Great Berkhampstead, Herts, Nov. 23, 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.

J. AND J. FAIRBAIRN are induced from the uncertainty upon which they hold the Manor-street Nursery (situated contiguous to the Home Nursery, Clapham Rise, where attention will be given to all applications), to effect a Sale of the Stock at as early a period as possible, consequently beg to solicit the attention of Gentlemen and the trade to the large and remarkably healthy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large Laurels, twice transplanted, of extra growth; Portugal Laurels, very handsome; Green Hollies, of various sizes; Evergreen Privets, fine Standard and Dwarf Roses in great variety, fine standard flowering Thorns, Almonds, Æsculus, Robinias, and other Ornamental Trees, and Evergreen and flowering Shrubs, with a large stock of fine standard and dwarf, trained and untrained Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, of the most approved kinds, and of growth rarely equalled; also, a large assortment of Forest Trees, consisting of Limes, Elms, Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Spanish and Horse Chesnuts, Mountain Ash, Poplars, and Spruce, and Scotch Firs; also a large number of Gooseberries and Currants, of excellent growth, and of the best varieties in cultivation, to all of which J. & J. F. respectfully invite the inspection of Gentlemen and Nurserymen, flattering themselves that the general character of the Stock is such as to ensure unqualified satisfaction, and which they are disposed to offer at very moderate prices for cash.

J. & J. F. respectfully beg to call the attention of Gentlemen to their advertisement of Heaths, &c., which has appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the two last weeks.

Nurseries, Clapham, near London, November 24, 1843.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN, KENSINGTON NURSERIES.

RICHARD FORREST AND CO., LATE WILLIAM MALCOLM AND CO., beg leave most respectfully to direct attention to their very extensive and superior collection of Fruit Trees, which were never so fine as this year. Fruit Trees being an entire change of crop to some of the Nursery Grounds now in cultivation connected with this Establishment, the production is most gratifying, and admitted by all intelligent practical observers to be very superior to anything of the kind ever seen in these Grounds, which have long stood unrivalled for their Fruit Tree culture.

Peach Trees, from one to three years, trained, the latter of which covering 6 to 8 and 9 feet of wall at once; all others equally fine, the sorts of which may be relied upon as being true.

The collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs are also very fine in these Grounds, and well deserving the attention of the Trade, and also Gentlemen who may intend planting either now or in spring. General Catalogues may be obtained on application.

Camellias, Magnolias, Indian Azaleas, Oleas, Tea Trees and other Greenhouse Plants, Rhododendron Arboreum, with interesting hybrid Rhododendrons, are extensive in their several collections, with very large well-grown specimens of Statice macrophylla in the stove, with other interesting Plants in this department.

The collection of Coniferæ is also extensive here, and deserving the notice of Gentlemen who admire this interesting section of Arborea culture. A separate list of them may also be had on application.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.



YOUELL AND CO. have much pleasure in announcing they have now ready for sending to any part of the United Kingdom fine Canes of the above highly valuable and much esteemed RASPBERRY, unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour.

IT IS PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, &c. &c., as well as by the HORT. SOCIETY OF LONDON.

For further particulars they beg to refer to their Advertisement of the 4th inst.: Prices as follows:—

Packages containing 100 Canes . £2 5*s*. 0*d*.
" " 50 " . 1 5 0
" " 25 " . 0 14 0

Package included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

YOUELL'S TOBOLSK RHUBARB, 12*s*. per dozen.—For Particulars of which see their Advertisement of last week.

TWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES.—"LADY ALICE PEEL," 10*s*. 6*d*., and "MRS. RENYON," 10*s*. 6*d*. per pair.—These two splendid Picotees were raised by the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, and kindly presented by that gentleman to Messrs. YOUELL and Co., for Particulars of which, see their Advertisement in this Paper of the 16th of Sept.

FINEST CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

YOUELL AND CO. beg to refer the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Extensive List, with Prices, of the above highly-esteemed Flowers, which appeared on the Advertising pages, 706 and 707, of this Paper, of October the 14th, and will be found to contain every variety worthy of cultivation.

Prices as follows:—

12 pair of good Shew Sorts	..	..	1*l* 4*s* 0*d*
12 ditto fine	ditto ..	..	.. 1 10 0
25 ditto	ditto ..	..	.. 3 0 0
12 ditto extra fine and very superior	ditto	..	2 10 0
25 ditto	ditto	ditto ..	.. 5 0 0

The selection being left to YOUELL and Co.

DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

YOUELL AND Co. beg respectfully to announce they have received from Haarlem their annual importation of the above in most excellent condition, adapted either for Glasses, Forcing, or open-border culture. Prices as follows:—

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths, Red, Blue, White, or Yellow.

Extra fine Ditto . 9*s*. to 12*s*. per doz.
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto . 18*s*. "

The selection being left to YOUELL & Co.

Catalogues may be had on application.

FUCHSIAS.

1 dozen of the newest and very best sorts . 21*s*.
1 dozen fine do. . 12*s*.
1 dozen good show varieties . 8*s*.

Sent by post, free, to any part of the United Kingdom.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

YOUELL AND CO., possessing the most extensive stock in the country of the above Splendid Hardy Ornamental Tree, beg to offer them on the following advantageous terms:—Fine robust 4-year old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, 10*l*. per 100, or 30*s*. per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Nov. 22, 1843.

FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.



PETUNIA PUNCTATA.

WILLIAM MILLER, in bringing this extraordinary and beautiful production into public notice, does so without the slightest diffidence, being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction; it is of a dwarf habit, dark green foliage. The reason it was not exhibited at the London shows was, its not flowering till October. It has been submitted three times to Dr. LINDLEY, whose opinions will be found at pages 721, 774, 777, as follows:—"*M. R.*—Your seedling No. 25 is quite a novelty; it is a beautiful, distinct, and desirable variety; the colour is a soft decided blue, mottled with white and spotted with rose; these gradually disappear, and leave the flower a beautiful blue, mottled with white; in this state the flower dies. It will be an acceptable addition to this beautiful class." It will be figured in "Paxton's Botanical Magazine," and "The Florists' Journal" for February. Plants of it have already been ordered for the Queen's Gardens, Claremont.

Plants in spring at 7*s*. 6*d*. each, including case and postage; the usual allowance to the trade, when three or more are taken at once. Orders will be executed in rotation.

W. M. has plants of his "Fireball" Geranium, now ready, at 5*s*. each, postage included, to any part of the kingdom.

N. B.—A few strong Plants of most of the new Fuchsias can be had. Providence Nursery, Ramsgate, Kent, Nov. 7, 1843.

HYACINTHS AND GROWING STOCK.

HUMPHREYS' COMPOUND, applicable to all Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and to promote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles 1*s*. 9*d*. each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; HURST & MCMULLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; GORDON, THOMPSON, and BASKETT, Fenchurch-street; GRIMLEY and Co., Covent Garden; BATT and RUTLEY, 412, Strand; CHARLWOOD, Tavistock-row; W. J. NUTTING, 46, Cheapside; G. LAWRENCE, 18, Piccadilly; JOHN KERNAN, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; LOCKHART, 155, Cheapside; SHUTTLEWORTH, Pantheon; MINIER, ADAMS, and NASH, 63, Strand; THATCHER and SON, Islington; THOMAS WATKINSON, Market-place, Manchester; PONTEY, Leeds; P. LAWSON and SON, Edinburgh; and other leading SEEDSMEN in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, and Co., 100, Upper-Thames-st., London.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

MESSRS. N. AND B. NORMAN'S CATALOGUE of Show varieties, with which they have gained 29 Prizes this season, can be had on pre-paid application.—Bull-fields, Woolwich.

WILLIAM MAY begs to announce that he will not be enabled to supply any more proved plants of Hollyhocks for the present season. He can supply the following five-year-old Hollyhocks, grown from seeds saved from best double sorts, at 20*s*. per 100. Herbaceous plants, select and showy, in great variety (see Advertisement for October) in collections of 100 fine sorts for 42*s*.; 50 ditto for 25*s*. (a list of which may be had on application). Tulips, fine named show sorts, in collections of 100 varieties, for 5*l*.; 50 do. for 2*l*. 10*s*.; 25 do. for 25*s*. Gooseberries, 150 fine varieties by name; a list of sorts and prices on application. Currants, May's new large late "Victoria," red, at 15*s*. per dozen; new large black "Bang-up," at 6*s*. per dozen. Seeds of Hollyhocks all warranted, saved from best double flowers, in packets of 200 seeds for 2*s*. 6*d*., 500 for 5*s*. Pansy, from best prize flowers, at 2*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. each. The seeds will be sent post free by W. M., and may be had of Mr. Watkinson, Seedsman, Market-place, Manchester. A remittance or reference is requested.—Hope Nursery, Leeming Lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, November 21, 1843.

DUTCH FLOWER-BULBS.—In answer to several inquiries, the Undersigned begs leave to submit a list of such Bulbs as he has still on hand that are proper for immediate planting:—

	£	*s*.	*d*.
Hyacinths, double or single, 50 very fine sorts in 25 var.	1	10	0
" " 25 extra fine sorts in 25 var.	1	10	0
Polyanthus Narcissus, 12 in 6 fine varieties	0	4	0
Italian Narcissus, 3 varieties mixed, per dozen	0	3	0
Large double Jonquil, 2*s*., single do. per dozen	0	1	6
Crocus, 250 in 5 very fine varieties	0	5	0
Ditto, 200 in 50 newest varieties	0	10	0
Fine mixed, early, late, or double Tulips, each, per 100	0	7	0
100 in 50 fine varieties, 1*l*. 10*s*. 50 in 50 do.	0	15	0
50 very fine named English Iris	1	1	0
Finest mixed Spanish Iris, per 100	0	5	0
Iris susiana and tuberosa, each per dozen	0	10	0
Extra fine mixed double Ranunculus, 50 var., per 100	0	7	6
50 very fine varieties do. do., named	0	10	0
50 very fine double Anemones, named	1	5	0
Crinum capense, rose and white, per doz.	0	12	0
Gladiolus cardinalis, large, 5*s*. per dozen; floribundus, large, per dozen, 3*s*. 6*d*. 20 do. in 20 very fine sorts	1	0	0
Ixias, Sparaxis, Tritonias, very fine mixed, each, per 100	0	16	0

And a few others. All the above are proper for the open border. 25 may be had at the same rate as 100.—JAMES CARTER, Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn. Nov. 25, 1843.

G. & I. LANE, NURSERYMEN, Cockmaning's Nursery, Orpington, Kent, most respectfully beg to offer the following CALCEOLARIAS to the Public, raised by Mr. G. Stanley, gr to H. Berens, Esq., Sidcup, Kent, which had the Large Silver and Silver Knightian Medals of the London Horticultural Society awarded them at their Grand Fêtes on May 13th and June 17th, 1843, at Chiswick:—

PRINCE OF WALES.—White ground, crimson spot, extra fine shape, 10*s*. 6*d*.

PICTA.—Yellow ground, crimson spot, fine shape, and well up in the centre, 10*s*. 6*d*.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Orange ground, brown spots, good shape, and very large, 7*s*. 6*d*.

ARIEL.—Cream ground, crimson spot, very fine shape, and shrubby, 7*s*. 6*d*.

DUKE OF CORNWALL.—Cream ground, crimson spot, good shape, 5*s*.

SPLENDIDA.—Yellow ground, crimson spot, very showy, 5*s*.

VILLAGE MAID.—White ground, crimson spot, good shape, 5*s*.

N. B.—A remittance or reference expected from unknown correspondents.

SELECT HARDY HERBACEOUS, PLANTS, ROSES, &c.

W. JACKSON AND CO. beg to offer Collections of the above, from their Select Stock, on the following reasonable terms:—

50 Select, Showy, Herbaceous Plants, in 50 named sorts 20*s*.
100 " " " 50 " 25*s*.
100 " " " 100 " 35*s*.

Comprising the best in cultivation.

100 Dwarf Roses in 50 named sorts . 20*s*.
100 " 100 " . 25*s*.
100 " 100 named very fine sorts . 50*s*.
100 " 100 named extra sorts . 75*s*.
30 Beautiful Scotch Roses, named . 20*s*.

The above are all well grown. The Roses on their own roots; and from the number of First Prizes awarded by the North Riding Horticultural and Floricultural Society, W. J. and Co. have great confidence in recommending them. A few Splendid Prize Hollyhocks, by name, 18*s*. to 21*s*. per dozen.

A reference or remittance from unknown correspondents is respectfully solicited.—Cross-Lanes Nursery, near Bedale, Yorkshire, November 20, 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.—A Gentleman being about to make alterations in his grounds in the vicinity of London, has the following trees and shrubs to dispose of; viz., Limes from 12 to 16 feet in height; Scarlet and Double White Thorns, from 6 to 12 feet, with fine flowering tops; Birch, Elm, Poplar, Mountain Ash, &c. from 12 to 16 feet; about 50 very fine variegated Box, 6 feet, and branched to the ground. Fine Aucubas, Yews, Chinese Arbor Vitæ, Laurels, Lilacs, Guilder Roses, &c. &c. The above have been removed several times, and will again remove in excellent condition.

Apply to Mr. MCARTHUR, Nurseryman, Maida Hill, Edgeware-road, London.

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l*. 10*s*.; British Queen, 1*l*., and Eliza, 10*s*. per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Nov. 24, 1843.

EXTRAORDINARY CUCUMBERS, PINE-APPLES, and GREEN PEAS, for 12*s*. 6*d*.!!!

LATTER'S "Victory of England" CUCUMBER, the best and most prolific bearer in cultivation, 5*s*. per packet of six seeds.

HAMILTON'S TREATISE on the CULTURE of the PINE-APPLE, by which system sufficient Cucumbers are produced in the same pit to pay all the expenses of growing 300 lbs. of splendid Pines annually, from the *same plants*—6*s*. per copy.

New Productive PEA, from the West Indies, immense bearer, and although the extraordinary shape and size of a tick Bean, is of a most delicious flavour—1*s*. 6*d*. per quart.

On receipt of a Post-office order for each or all the above, the Cucumber-seed and Treatise will be sent free per post. A quantity of Peas will be inclosed, to pay carriage.

THOMAS WILD, 3, Tavern-street, Ipswich, Suffolk.

SHILLING'S NEW EARLY GROTTO PEA.

J. AND S. SHILLING have succeeded in raising the above Pea. The Early Frame Pea, impregnated with the Grotto or Oyster Marrow, which they with confidence recommend to the Public generally, *being quite as early, and nearly double the size of any early Pea in cultivation.* Quite hardy, will stand the winter well, and a good Bearer; the Pod large and long. They would particularly recommend it to the attention of Market Gardeners.

Price 3*s.* per Quart; 10*s.* per Gallon; 17*s.* 6*d.* per Peck; 30*s.* per Half-bushel; 2*l.* 10*s.* per Bushel.

London Agents: Messrs. FIELD and CHILD, Seedsmen, 119, Lower Thames-street; Messrs. W. and J. NOBLE, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street; Messrs. JAMES GRAY, ADAMS, and HOGG, Nurserymen, Kensington; and Mr. KERNAN, Seedsman, 4, Great Russell-street.

J. and S. SHILLING, Nurserymen, Northwarnborough, Odiham, Hants, Nov. 24, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK AND CO. beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s.* 6*d.* per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Peas," 14*s.* per bushel.

Newcross, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, Nov. 24.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS beg to announce that the SALE of the COTTAGE NURSERY, CAMBERWELL NEW ROAD, will terminate on MONDAY, Nov. 27, with a fine assortment of EVERGREENS, AMERICAN PLANTS, &c. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

American Nursery, Leytonstone.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS respectfully inform the Public that they have received instructions from Mr. WILLIAM CORMACK, SEN., to dispose of by Auction a Portion of his EXTENSIVE NURSERY STOCK at New Cross, situate on the north side of the road leading from London to Dover, on MONDAY the 4th of DECEMBER, 1843, and following days at 11 o'clock each day. May be viewed prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the Premises; of the principal Seedsmen; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed to submit to public Auction, on the premises, ENHAM NURSERY, BATTERSEA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13th, 1843, and following days, at 11 o'clock each day, in consequence of Mr C. RUSSELL being compelled to clear the ground, the whole of the valuable NURSERY STOCK, consisting of several hundred superb hardy scarlet Rhododendrons, with some remarkably large Tulip-trees, which were removed last autumn, and can now be offered without risk; also some exceedingly fine Yews, rarely to be met with; extra fine specimens of Aucuba japonica, with a large quantity of intermediate and small sizes; fine Standard, Pillar, and Dwarf Roses, in great variety, by name; Gooseberries in 200 named varieties; fruit-bearing Mulberries; splendid hedges of Box-trees; Laurel, Common and Portugal; Specimens of Arbor vitæ, Red Cedar, hardy Azaleas, Kalmias, Yucca glaucescens, and other sorts; Pyrus japonica, large, and safe to move; named Pæonias, together with many other choice Shrubs and Roots. Full particulars will be given in Catalogues, which will shortly be ready.—American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO PINE-GROWERS.

TO BE SOLD, A BARGAIN.—FIFTY FRUITING PINE PLANTS. Price 2*s.* each. With 100 SUCCESSION, at 1*s.* each. They consist chiefly of Queen's.—Apply to J. TOY, Pishiobury, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

SEA SIDE.

TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, a Detached Freehold Family Residence, with large Garden, Coach-house, and Stabling, and with or without a Field adjoining, on the Southern Coast. Apply at the office of Mr. WILLIAM EROMLEY, Gray's Inn Square; or to view the same, at the Library, near the Royal Hotel, Hayling Island, Hants.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London. Capital, 500,000*l.* This Office is provided with very accurately constructed Tables, by which it can Assure Diseased Lives on Equitable Terms. Increased Annuities granted on *unsound* Lives, the amount varying with the particular disease. Members of Consumptive Families assured at Equitable Rates. Loans granted upon personal security. E. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

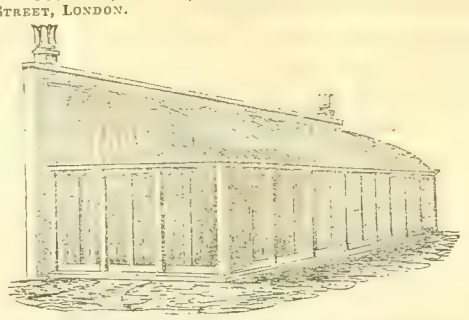
D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

PENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE BUILDING, WARMING, and VENTILATING.—The superiority of the principle first introduced by JOHN PENN, Esq., for obtaining a more complete circulation of the atmosphere in heated apartments, being now fully established, W. HILL respectfully acquaints the public that having, in conjunction with the late Mr. Penn, devoted much time and study to perfect the same, in the construction of Conservatories, Stoves, Greenhouses, Pits, &c., and to heat them with Improved Hot Water Apparatus, either by Pipes or Troughs, he is enabled to carry out Mr. Penn's principle in a manner to guarantee the most complete success and economy. First-rate references. Plain and Ornamental Designs; and any particulars on application to W. HILL, Surveyor & Builder, Lewisham.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c. &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.



HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGERS' BOILERS. After 15 years' experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch	7	0	0
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Rogers' Boiler, small size	3	15	0
Do. do. large do.	4	10	0

Hot-water Pipe, Doors, Frames, and Feeding Apparatus for Boilers, &c.

Rendle's Tank System on an improved simple plan.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* each

Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4 0 ,,

Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,

Ox Hurdles, 4 ft. high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING, at 8*s.* 6*d.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, at 7*d.* each. The Improved continued and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.

HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 20 inches, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 22 inches, 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s.*: 4 feet 6, 9*s.*; 5 feet, 11*s.*; 6 feet, 15*s.*; 7 feet, 20*s.* per dozen.

GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*; 24 inches, 60*s.*; 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

Show-Rooms at the Manufactory, No. 2, Winsley-street, where every information may be obtained.

Estimates sent by return of post.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; Mr. Ponley's, Plymouth; the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London. Considerable improvements have been effected since last season; particulars of which are in course of preparation.

GUANO ON SALE.—Any Quantity of this valuable Manure can be had from the bonded stores of the Importer either in London or Liverpool, on application to COTESWORTH, POWELL, and PRYOR, St. Helen's Place, London; EDWARDS, DANSON, and Co., Liverpool; and WILLIAM J. MYERS and Co., Importers, Liverpool.

GUANO ON SALE,
BY THE IMPORTERS,
ANTHONY GIBBS & SONS, LONDON;
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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Wednesday, Nov. 22 { Botanical . . . . . 6 P.M. / Society of Arts . . . . . 8 P.M.

Tuesday, Dec. 5 { Horticultural . . . . . 2 P.M. / Linnean . . . . . 8 P.M.

LIGHT is an agent perfectly indispensable to plants in a growing state, and they generally thrive in proportion to the amount of it they receive. It is the stimulus which puts in action all their most powerful and important vital forces. Hence it is a principle in modern gardening to provide houses used for cultivation with the most transparent substance that can be procured for their roofs, and to employ means of diminishing the quantity of light at those seasons when, under the artificial circumstances to which plants are exposed in hothouses, it becomes necessary to do so. For this end glass is universally employed, and it is not likely to be superseded.

But some plants never require bright light; Cucumbers for example. Others need it only during the summer; as many sorts of Greenhouse plants. Others again, can dispense with it at the early period of their growth, though it is indispensable to them afterwards. In all such instances any substance which is cheap, waterproof, and not brittle, although not more transparent than horn, would be invaluable to gardeners; and accordingly various attempts have been made to deprive paper or cotton linen of their opacity by some greasy or resinous preparation which shall repel water. We cannot say that the attempts have been hitherto very successful. In some cases the application of the substance to be employed has been difficult; in others its preparation has proved an obstacle; and sometimes even its cost.

At last the proposed end seems to have been attained by Mr. George Whitney, of Shrewsbury, if we are to judge from the statements that have been made to us, and by the specimens that we have seen. There is now before us a piece of cotton linen, and another of muslin, which are certainly all that can be wished for on the score of transparency and texture, both prepared by some waterproofing substance which Mr. Whitney has contrived.

We understand that this gentleman was led to turn his attention to the subject in consequence of having lost the larger part of his wall-fruit for three or four years consecutively. Early last spring he covered his trees with common calico coated with the composition, when the blossoms were found to expand fully, and a crop of fruit much greater than the trees could support was the result. He did not take the coverings off by day, except to thin the fruit, till the latter end of May. The crop was not only abundant and very fine, but a month earlier than his neighbours'. This success naturally induced him to try a thinner material (muslin) for Cucumbers and Melons, and the fruit grown under them is represented to have been of good quality.

No doubt can be entertained of the plan being successful for many purposes, and we recommend our Amateur friends to put it in practice—on a small scale, however, at first, until they have ascertained the best means of proceeding.

WE regret to find it still necessary to repeat the advice we formerly (p. 587, 1842) gave, as to the destruction of perennial weeds. Everybody is troubled with them; all wish to remove them: but many stand looking on helplessly, as if there were no remedy for the mischief. Fields continue to be smothered with Ferns and Thistles and Docks; lawns swarm with Rib-grass and Dandelion; and gardens are overrun with Couch-grass in all parts of the country, except a very few. And yet the means of destruction are simple, the result certain, and the expense no more than is involved in a small exercise of patience, and the wear of a few common tools.

What we formerly said we now repeat, viz.: that it is physically impossible for any plant to exist long if its leaves are *perpetually* destroyed. It is of no consequence whatever what the plant is, or under what circumstances it grows—perish it must under the *constant* loss of its foliage. For the reasons why this is so, we can only refer to the place above quoted. For the proof, we shall call the first person who has steadily set about cutting off the crowns of the Dandelion in his grass-plots. A year ago, some garden-ground was infested with Gout-weed (Ægopodium podagraria), a very troublesome plant to eradicate; and in the instance in question circumstances rendered it inconvenient to take up the Ferns and other herbaceous plants which occupied the ground infested with the Gout-weed, which had insinuated itself among them and intermingled its roots in all directions with the plants it was desirable to preserve. A little girl was taught to watch the Goutweed as it sprang up in the spring, and to pinch off its leaves whenever they were four or five inches long. The first pinching produced no effect, the second very little, and the experiment was pronounced a failure. Patience, however, came in aid of the operation, and after the third destruction of the leaves, which was by Midsummer, the Goutweed was evidently much enfeebled. And now the previous perseverance began to tell: the leaves were thin and pale, and grew but slowly. The merciless pinching was continued, and by the end of September leaves ceased to appear. Upon examining the ground the other day, the subterranean stems and roots of the Goutweed were found wholly dead.

Now what was true in that case would be equally true in all others—a fact which cannot be too well remembered, for the losses occasioned by weeds, on a large scale, no one can count. In the last Number of the "Journal of Agriculture" * two similar instances are mentioned by Mr. Boyd, of Innerleithen, which deserve to be mentioned in connexion with this subject:—

"An extensive bog on the farm of Gemscleuch, on the estate of Thirlstane, the property of Lord Napier, was surface-drained some years ago at a very considerable expense, and, no doubt, in the confident expectation that it would be rendered highly productive in consequence; but, in place of this being the result, to the astonishment and sad disappointment of Mr. Laidlaw, the tenant, it produced, the first year, a most extensive crop of Thistles—so extensive, indeed, that the tenant at once and for all abandoned the idea of eradicating them. It is, however, consistent with my knowledge, from a recent experiment, conducted upon a scale of considerable extent, that cutting Thistles two consecutive years will destroy them."

Here we have the destruction of leaves carried on with much less zeal than might have been employed, and the consequence was the loss of two years in the attempt to extirpate the Thistles. If cut as fast as they shot up, they would have disappeared in one year.

The other case is that of the common Brake, one of the most difficult of all plants to get rid of without irrigation:—

"From time immemorial, the inhabitants of Innerleithen have been accustomed to collect Ferns annually from the adjoining mountains for the purpose of pitting, or securing their Potatoes during the winter months. For a number of years past, also, many of them have been in the habit of keeping pigs, and, from their having the command of no other material for litter than the Fern, the competition in collecting it has, in consequence, become of late years so very great, that many of the pig-feeders, (unwittingly for themselves,) in place of allowing the Ferns to come to maturity, as usual, before cutting, have mown down large quantities of them while young and succulent. This has had completely the effect of eradicating them from the soil. On some patches, however, a few sickly plants are still left to point out the ground where, five or six years ago, Ferns were produced in the greatest abundance. As an additional proof that repeated cuttings of the Ferns while young and succulent will eradicate them from sheep pasture, I may mention that in the year 1834, Mr. Ballantyne, of Holylee, engaged two experienced mowers, for five weeks, to cut the Ferns on Blackcleuch and Brakenhope, both of which are farms of great extent, many of the patches of Ferns covering five or six acres of land. Although the plants, after a second and third years' cutting, became extremely feeble and sickly looking, still the operation of mowing was found necessary to be repeated in the month of July for five consecutive years before the Ferns were totally extirpated; and in many places, where they were rank, it was the third year after the first cutting before the surface was completely covered with a variety of Grasses and White Clover. Although the extent of ground subjected to the experiment has not been actually measured, it is the opinion of those conversant with measurements, as also of those who have a practical knowledge of the ordinary quantity of Ferns that a mower will cut in a day, that the whole extent of ground from which the Ferns have been extirpated cannot, at the most moderate computation, be less than 100 acres, which are at this moment the richest and most productive portions of sheep pasture on the estate of Holylee. The whole expense of extermination mounted only to the comparatively trifling outlay of 25*l.* sterling, being at the rate of 5*s.* an acre."

To this we need only add, that more frequent cuttings would also have accelerated the destruction of the Ferns as well as of the Thistles.

* P. 143, Oct., 1843. Blackwood.

A COMMENTARY ON CERTAIN PASSAGES IN THE PHYSIOLOGICAL WRITINGS OF THE LATE ANDREW THOMAS KNIGHT.

BY W. WOOD.

(*Continued from page* 803.)

No. VII.—ON THE TRANSPLANTATION OF PLANTS WITH SPINDLE-SHAPED ROOTS.—"It is a generally received opinion amongst Gardeners that plants with spindle-shaped roots cannot be advantageously cultivated by transplantation, and it cannot be questioned that the most perfect crops of plants of this habit, both in quantity and quality, will be obtained by permitting them to retain their first situation and position. Fibrous-rooted plants, also, I am inclined to infer, from the grounds above stated, will be found to succeed well under the same mode of treatment, for these would readily emit in great abundance new superficial roots."—*Hort. Trans.*, vol. vi., p. 370, (1826.)

The above evidence affords still further and clearer proofs. that a Progressive and Accumulative system of cultivation is the ultimate result of cultivation; although as previously stated in the instance of the Balsams, in which intermediate shifts were dispensed with, it did not occur to me at that period that such a system could ever be applied to the culture of plants of slow growth; yet a conviction that such a principle does really exist in nature, and would be ultimately successful in the treatment of plants *generally*, was my decided opinion from that period up to the present; and each successive instance of an approach to it has only served to confirm my expectations—that had the eminent experimentalist whose papers have done so much to illustrate and confirm all subsequent experience, been permitted to continue his valuable labours, I have no doubt but ere this, a clear conviction and practical insight into the ultimate effects of cultivation would have led him to affirm what I sincerely believe to be consistent with the principles of Horticulture, that, *physiologically* considered, *shifting* is but a *substitute* for a *worse evil*.

No. VIII.—ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PINE-APPLE.—"Concluded a long course of experiments upon the cultivation of the Pine-Apple, and in ascertaining the effects of excess of drought and of moisture, and of very high and of very low temperature, I have of course sacrificed many plants in experiments, which I neither found nor expected to find successful; but from these experiments, &c., much valuable information was gained, &c. &c. &c." *Hort. Trans.*, vol. vii., p. 409 (1828.)

Remarks.—Such is the honourable testimony borne to the valuable results of philosophical research and inquiry, and it would be well if those who are attempting to apply the highest principles of Horticulture to practice, with but a very slender knowledge of the requisite means, would remember that the success of the latter must essentially depend upon the former.

"Very high temperature, if accompanied with a sufficiently humid state of the atmosphere, I found beneficial at all seasons of the year under a curvilinear iron house, for this admitted as much light in the middle of winter as the Pine-Apple plants appeared to require.

"The effects of the excess of humidity in the air of the house were, as might have been anticipated, diametrically opposite to those which had resulted from drought, and the plants grew so rapidly as to become soon too large for the spaces allotted, without indicating at any season of the year a disposition to show fruit."

Remarks.—The above statement appears to imply a difference of treatment in the cultivation of plants which to a certain extent admit of a progressive maturity of growth, as in many of those with a branching habit, and those whose maturity must depend upon a single accumulative development, as the Pine-Apple, Cockscomb, &c., —the former not admitting of those artificial processes which render the current of sap subservient to fertility, by diverting its exuberant or perpendicular flow to the formation and support of every developed bud.

"I do not entertain the slightest doubt that as large and larger, and even still larger Pine-Apples may be raised without, than with, a hot-bed of any kind. A requisite degree of temperature and humidity of atmosphere may be maintained by intense solar agency, &c. &c. &c."

In reference to the above, I may again cite the instance of the Balsams, which I subjected to intense heat and excessive moisture by syringing, apart from the aid of fermenting material throughout the whole process. Such was the exuberant growth on that occasion from the plants being transferred from 60-sized pots to 12-sized, that I had a repeated intention of again shifting them; but the stimulating material in which they were placed proved capable of imparting a vigour far exceeding the expectations of all who saw them, and though cultivated in houses whose structure was favourable only to a dry heat, yet the humidity which they were subjected to daily caused the protrusion of roots above the surface of the soil—a sufficient proof of the genial element and intense agency to which they were exposed.

"To obtain fruit of a much larger size, it will be found necessary to restrain the plants from bearing fruit to a greater age than mine have ever been permitted to acquire, and in such cases it will be found beneficial to remove the plants annually into larger pots. The difficulty of thus removing, without danger to the roots, &c."

Remarks.—Here it appears that Mr. Knight supposed it possible to attain a larger fruit by successive stages of growth. But I am strongly inclined to think that he

here lost sight of the principle which he in part carried out, and that if he had then perceived the application of dispensing with all shifts—by the possibility of obtaining a uniform circulation of moisture from a larger amount of material, whether applied in larger pots, tubs, or proportionately-sized pits—he would still have attempted it on a larger scale. It appears that his attempts on a small scale—yet then proportionately larger than others believed possible—were crowned with success. And here I would inquire whether his application of vegetable matter in a fresh or undecomposed state was at all favourable to the highest possible effects—whether its nutritive properties were not to a certain extent pernicious, not as an element capable of being assimilated by the roots, &c., but pernicious or unfavourable as a medium by which the remaining chemical agencies were to derive and impart their force? *Is not the efficiency of every cause to a certain extent modified or regulated in proportion to the* FITNESS *of the* MEDIUM *through which it operates?* If not, I am perfectly unable to establish a method in support of those principles of Horticulture upon which all that is true in cultivation depends.

Referring again to the materials used in the cultivation of the Balsams, I am convinced that the application of materials subservient to the highest possible effects of cultivation must answer a twofold purpose, mechanical and nutritive (or assimilative), and that the amount of material subservient to the latter purpose should only be in proportion to the progressively absorbent and digestive functions of each plant. I would even apply these views to the cultivation of such plants as are exposed to the most intense agencies; for this reason, that the amount of material equal to a given effect would be in proportion to the former—the more powerful the agent, the greater the amount of material a plant could operate upon; and the greater the amount of material, the more essential that its qualities, proportions, arrangement, &c., should be rendered subservient to the progressive stages of growth. I think it is by what I venture to call a mechanical medium that the law of gravitation operates, and it is the uniform operation of this law which constitutes the capability and power of uniform agency in all material bodies.

"It will also be necessary when fruit of the largest size is required, to place the plants at all periods of their growth at considerable distances from each other, because the leaves of the Pine-Apple plant act less efficiently in the generation of sap in proportion as they are made to take a perpendicular direction, and the direction they are compelled to take when they are laterally much shaded—for the leaves of this plant, like the stems of Potato-plants, are subjected to the conflicting influence of gravitation and of light—the one labouring to give a perpendicular, and the other a horizontal direction to the leaves; and the comparative power of one agent increasing as that of the other decreases."

Remarks.—The above very instructive observations appear to inculcate the great importance of equalising the great opposing powers in Nature, and serve to afford the last confirmatory evidence in support of an opinion I have given in a previous paper on the essential importance of "a uniform circulation of moisture," as a principal medium by which the highest possible effects in cultivation are to be attained. As this condition will, ere this, have excited some little attention, and in some instances conjecture, as to the causes which operate to produce it, I beg to submit the following proposition to the consideration of cultivators:—

A uniform circulation of the fluids necessary for the highest objects in Horticulture is the result of adapting the arrangement, proportions, textures, and qualities of the materials employed in cultivation, to the organic structure of plants, and the external agencies which operate upon them.—William Wood.

MR. BECK'S TANK-HOUSE.

PERHAPS a description of my Tank-house may be acceptable to the general reader, and may serve to answer the numerous inquiries I have received upon the subject. What I aimed at was, to employ every portion of the space inclosed to the best advantage. Under one roof are the means of obtaining, at pleasure, stove, bottom, moist and dry heat, and likewise ventilation; the arrangements for these are at once simple and effective. The house (if I may be allowed to call a humble wooden erection by the name) is a "lean-to" against a south wall; it is 35 feet long by 7 wide, and is divided in the centre by a glass partition. The tank, which is heated by one of Stephenson's conical boilers, is an iron one, and made by the same company; it is 30 feet long and 3 feet wide, and is 9 inches deep; it is covered with 1½ inch slate, and the depth of the water in it is about 4 inches.

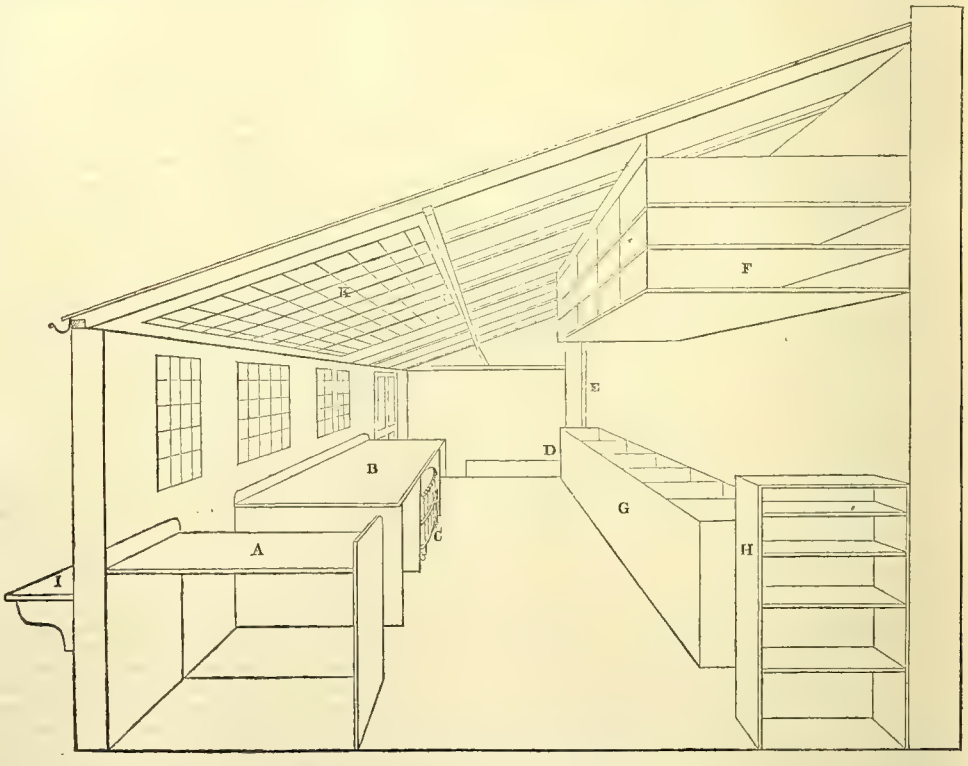
The tank is divided as shown in the *Chronicle*, p. 804. The half of the house nearest the boiler I use as a stove, and the other as a greenhouse. From the edge of the tank, which is 4 feet from the wall, in both divisions rise a series of shelves removable at pleasure. At either end of both places stands a slate cistern for receiving rain-water from the roof, and under the front sashes is placed a shelf, which is easily let down whenever wide path-room is required for bringing in a large plant, &c. The ventilation is effected by small doors near the ground; the top-lights run in the usual manner, and the front sashes are sliding. The two divisions are furnished thus:—In the stove suspended from the roof, and placed upon shelves, are about 70 choice Orchidaceæ, a few stove plants, and some Roses, just coming into full bloom. There are also some Hyacinths and other plants to bloom in succession. The shelf under the window is filled with various cuttings that have been struck, and are to remain there until they become established. Beneath the tank, which is supported upon small iron columns 2 feet 6 inches from the ground, are planted Rhubarb, Asparagus, and Seakale—the two former promise to be excellent crops, the latter has only been lately planted, and therefore little can be said about it; here are also stowed away Fuchsias and other plants that remain in a dry state through the winter; as are likewise Hyacinths, and other bulbs, for forcing in succession. This space was at first intended for a Mushroom bed, but could not be spared for that purpose. In the second or greenhouse division, some of the shelves are filled with seedling Pelargoniums, and the front one is occupied with seedling Calceolarias.

I should add that, in the stove, one-half of the tank is covered with dry tan, and the other is divided into two water-tight compartments. There is also a similar one of small size near the sluices C and B. In the greenhouse division the slate cover is entirely bare. With respect to the management: suppose it to be eight o'clock, P M., the glass falling and the night promising, what we have had this season, 12° of frost; suppose, farther, that the stove is at 70°, the water in that division of the tank 120° or 130°; the sluice-board at A is put down, and those at B and C are pulled up, and in ten minutes the greenhouse division of the tank, previously cold, is radiating heat; in this way it remains for an hour or so, and then the circulation is shut off and confined to the stove. The fire is made up, and the water-divisions in the stove are replenished, in order to supply the necessary moisture. In the morning the foliage will be covered with a dew-like moisture, and if this is considered to be too heavy, a small plug in the several divisions is pulled up, the water sinks into the tank, and the evaporation ceases. If the tank be too full to allow its escape from the surface, a cock may be turned leading from the bottom of the farther end, and this allows sufficient to run out to accomplish the object. Should the water boil, the safety of the whole is provided for by a small steam-pipe. The first admission of air is through the small doors near the bottom, and this mingles with the warm air before reaching the plants. If we wish to propagate, we take off a lower shelf in the stove, plunge the pots of cuttings in the tan, and cover with a hand-glass.

Now, I dare say many gardeners in large establishments will smile at this elaborate description of a place that would scarcely hold their tools. But I thought it would be acceptable to humble horticulturists like myself. I could not desire for my purpose a better house than one of several divisions. The readers of the *Chronicle* may remember a notice which appeared in its columns, of the first little structure I worked on the tank-system, and which first directed attention to Rendle's plan in this part of the country. I have had no occasion to vary my original arrangements; all I have done is only to enlarge it, and I believe for simplicity, certainty, economy, variety of temperature under one roof, useful occupation of all space, my wooden boxes may serve as a model. For the health and luxuriance of all they contain, abundance of practical men can vouch.

PLAN OF A POTTING-SHED.

THE accompanying plan is an inside view of a most convenient potting-shed belonging to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth. This shed is 25 feet long and 12 feet wide (part of the timbers have been left out for the purpose of better showing the other parts). Although it is not a very substantial building, it is remarkable for its neatness and general arrangement, and contains within itself every convenience which the Amateur can desire. The following is a description; A is the potting bench, B a bench for standing plants on; over this bench are roof-lights, K, which make it a convenient north house, as well as a potting-shed; C is a large water-tub, running on castors, which may be pushed under the bench, out of the way; at D, though not seen, is a Stephenson's conical boiler—the iron chimney is shown at E; this boiler heats a small greenhouse at the back, and likewise gives out sufficient heat for the shed; F is a fruit-loft, 16 feet long and 4 feet 4 inches wide; G are bins for peat, sand, crocks, &c.; H is a cupboard for paint-pots and other tools which the amateur may require; I is a shelf for plants on the outside. As this building faces the north, and has a roof partly glazed at K, it is found useful as a place in which plants can be temporarily preserved while in flower, in cases where it is desirable that they should not be exposed to too much light. The water-tub, C, is very useful for washing pots in. The row of bins at G enables the gardener to keep all his composts and potting materials distinct, and always ready, so that there is no time lost in hunting after this or that, and the place never needs to be unneat.



THE FIG.

THERE is, perhaps, no fruit-tree more easily grown than the Fig. It will thrive under a greater variety of circumstance, as regards soil and situation, drought and moisture, than will even the common orchard trees; and it will also bear a wide range of temperature, provided this does not descend much below the freezing point. The tree is not adapted for withstanding any great degree of frost. Although it will ripen its fruit under a summer-heat scarcely sufficient for the Vine, yet the shoots of the latter, when their growth is perfected, will bear in winter a degree of cold that would kill the Fig to the ground. Notwithstanding the amplitude of its foliage, and proportionably rapid growth under favourable circumstances, the Fig may be fruited in very small compass, although limited in its supply of nourishment—a consequence of its tenacity of life.

The mode of bearing is somewhat peculiar, and requires particular attention. On the lower part of the current shoots of the season wood-buds are generally formed in the axils of every leaf. If the shoots are upright and very vigorous, such only are to be found along the shoot—the natural tendency being to form stems and branches, more especially where a considerable extent of these does not already exist; but the ramifications from such usually exhibit a fruitful appearance. When the tree is in a bearing condition the shoots are generally furnished with wood-buds at the base; then fruit-buds begin to be formed in the axils of the leaves, and continue to be so formed to the very extremity of the shoot. The fruit-buds earliest formed—those lowest on the current year's shoot—are generally developed into fruit of considerable size; but they rarely attain maturity in the open air in this climate, whilst those formed later can never be expected to do so; and none will stand over winter, if advanced so far as to have the appearance of minute Figs. They will wither with the leaves; and although they may hang on the shoots after the leaves have dropped, yet their vegetation is checked, and cannot be resumed in the following spring.

But some fruit-buds at and near the extremity of the shoots will be observed not larger than small Peas;—in fact, still enveloped by their protecting scales at the time when the vegetation of the season ceases. These will continue alive, if protected from frost, and remain stationary, like wood-buds on other parts of the tree, till vegetation becomes active in the following spring. When that period arrives, these autumn-formed fruit-buds burst from the scales which inclosed and protected them during winter; and they acquire perfect maturity in the course

of the summer, unless from various causes the fruit drops prematurely.

It thus appears that the Fig-tree is naturally adapted for bearing a succession of fruit, progressively formed, from near the base of the shoots to their extremities; that the greater part, if not the whole, of the fruits which push beyond their scales in the same season in which they are formed, fail in attaining maturity in this climate, although they constitute the principal crop in warmer climates, and likewise in forcing-houses in this country; and that the crop likely to ripen without the aid of artificial heat is derived from the embryo fruit-buds formed towards the extremities of the shoots. It is, therefore, evident that the latter ought not to be cut off in pruning.

The propagation of the Fig is easily effected, either from suckers, by layering, or from cuttings. Suckers may be taken off at any time when the trees are not in leaf, and planted either in the open ground or in pots. Layering may be performed at any season. Cuttings should be made early in spring, and struck in heat.

In some parts of the south of England the Fig succeeds as standards, bearing large crops in favourable seasons. It then receives little or no pruning. But in general it is found necessary to plant the Fig against walls; and in this case pruning and training become necessary.—*R. T.*

ON THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOTHOUSES.

(*Continued from page* 801.)

Chemical Composition.—The last but not least important topic of my discourse is the permanently gaseous material of which the atmosphere is composed. Of the great bulk of this material, Nitrogen*, forming four-fifths of the whole compound, little need be said, as, so far as known, it constitutes a mere diluent of the other gases. Neither will it be necessary to dwell on oxygen, which, although a product of vegetation, and entering into the atmosphere to the extent of one-fifth, or, more correctly, 21 per cent., is not so immediately involved in our inquiry. Suffice it to say, that the proximate proportion of four-fifths nitrogen and one-fifth oxygen, composing the atmosphere, is found exceedingly stable—the analysis of chemists at various times, and from all possible situations, rendering it the same. With carbonic acid gas as an ingredient in the atmosphere, I, however, propose to be somewhat more minute, as it is now an acknowledged fact in vegetable physiology, that plants derive the basis of woody fibre, or carbon, from this source. The result of extensive and careful analysis has proved that the atmosphere contains of carbonic acid gas about $\frac{1}{1000}$ of its bulk, and for the proper growth of plants, this exists as a minimum proportion. Heat, light, moisture, and all things else necessary for plants, may be present in the atmosphere surrounding them; but if this minute and apparently unimportant ingredient be wanting, they will then cease to grow.

By examining our coal-fields and other deposits containing vegetable organic remains, we have the evidence of a period when vegetation must have been exceedingly luxuriant. Ferns, Araucariæ, Stigmariæ, Sigillariæ, and other fossil tribes, to a great extent now extinct in species, grew in vigorous profusion in that early world; but having ceased to live were buried, and became those beds of coal so abundantly disinterred at the present day. Although most of these primeval plants differed in configuration from those now extant, there is no reason to imagine their functions were of another sort than that which living plants now perform. They must therefore have inhaled carbonic acid gas from the atmosphere, and obtained their carbon from that source: hence the conclusion is forced upon us, that the then atmosphere was more copiously impregnated with carbonic acid gas, for all the coal of our mines was then suspended in it in that state. But if plants of that era luxuriated in an atmosphere surcharged with carbonic acid, may not plants of the present day do the same? This question has been answered in the affirmative both by experiment and observation; and hence it may be an object in artificial cultivation, where we wish to urge on vegetation as rapidly as possible, to afford an additional supply of this gaseous food to our plants. Gardeners have long been in the habit of doing this both in hot-beds and pit-stoves: for this purpose a quantity of vegetable matter, such as bark, leaves, or litter, is heaped together and allowed to ferment, when not only is there a generation of heat, but a copious formation of carbonic acid gas. There is no doubt that the chief object contemplated in this process is the production of heat; but there can be as little doubt that carbonic acid has been likewise produced, and had its influence in the result—a vigorous vegetation. It is on this account that the old system of obtaining bottom-heat by the fermentation of vegetable matter, will, when properly managed, never be excelled in its effects by the more modern and more manageable means of the warm-water tank. It is not without reason, therefore, that many of our old gardeners adhere to their old plan, preferring leaves or litter to steam or water as a source of heat. Like the Grotto del Cane, they possess, in their fermenting material, a constant fountain of carbonic acid gas, which, diffusing itself through the atmosphere of the house, is absorbed and assimilated by the foliage it encompasses.—*J. L., Newburgh.*

(*To be continued.*)

* *Nitrogen.*—Although this gas is a component of all plants, they do not, according to the present state of our knowledge, obtain it directly from the atmosphere. It is not difficult to see, however, how they may indirectly procure it; during thunderstorms, for instance, the electric fluid can cause its union with oxygen to form nitric acid, which, combining with the ammonia present in the atmosphere, and carried down in rains to the roots of plants as nitrate of ammonia, will form a fertiliser, yielding nitrogen from both acid and base. Again; the presence of some bases in the soil, such as potash, exerts a disposing affinity upon oxygen and nitrogen, so as to induce them to combine in the form of nitric acid. With this the potass unites to form nitre—an acknowledged fertiliser—yielding nitrogen.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

By T. Ward Jeston, Esq., Henley-on-Thames.

I have found by experience my plan for the management of Bees, and mode of taking their superfluous honey without destroying the parent hive, fully to succeed. In a Bee country it will afford the cottager a very ample return for his trouble, and not require so much watching as the old plan; for the older the hive is, the less chance there will be of swarming, but the greater chance of a larger deposit of honey. I have kept Bees more than 20 years; have tried Huish's, Nutt's, and various other plans, but the one suggested by the industrious insect itself I have found to be the most simple, cheap, and successful, and will not cost the cottager more than 6*d.* to adopt in addition to his old hives.

Some years ago I placed an empty butter-tub under the board on which the hive rested; the sun cracked the board and the Bees took possession of the tub, and after filling their own hive deposited 26lbs. of honey and comb in the tub. This I took for my own use, leaving their hive full of honey for their winter's consumption. By improving upon this simple plan I have carried off the prizes for honey, at the Henley Horticultural Society for the last four years. A board half an inch in thickness, 18 inches in width, and perforated with two holes, each half an inch in diameter, is placed between the hive and the butter-tub: when the hive of Bees is placed on a stage in a Bee-house, the holes may be bored near the entrance of the hive, but under it without a second board; and the tub placed underneath must be closely cemented to the board, to prevent light or insects intervening. I find Bee-houses do not succeed so well as separate hives resting on tubs. When the tub of honey is taken away in August, my practice is to place the hive over a similar empty tub and board, leaving the holes open, which will save the Bees much labour, as they will deposit all their dead Bees in the tub during the winter months; therefore, the tub requires to be cleaned out in March, not later, as the Bees have a great dislike to any disturbance of their arrangements.

The tub must be securely cemented to the board with putty; any light penetrating the tub will prevent the Bees depositing their store in it; and I have found the common butter firkin, when dry and deprived of its wooden hoops, in the second year of use, not to succeed so well as at first, on account of the light being admitted between the staves. I last year (1841) took upwards of 40lbs. of honey in this way, although the season was so bad, and an ample supply of food was left for the Bees to subsist on during the winter. This plan will prove a good substitute for the "rear" used to enlarge the common hive, with this advantage, that a supply of honey can be obtained from the strong swarms as well as from the old hives. I have never been obliged to feed the Bees from which honey had been taken in the mode described.

There is little or no gorse or heath near Henley, and the character of the country is arable.—*Published in the "Transactions of the Royal Agricultural Society" for* 1842.

I have tried Mr. Jeston's plan with six hives and boxes,—old ones and swarms. In every tub taken in Sept. this year there was a large mass of comb; in two there had been honey, and in two there were altogether 6lbs. of honey,—these two were swarms, or casts, as late as 28th and 30th June. Of six hives, old and new, the weights on 3d September were from 26lbs. to 34lbs. I bored the two holes just so far within the entrance of the hive, that, when put over the firkin, the holes came just within the firkin. Each firkin was closely cemented with plaister of Paris—better than putty, as not liable to be gnawed by the Bees. I have cut a groove just broad enough to embrace both holes, into which I slip a thin piece of board; when I took the hive off in the morning of the taking, I pushed the piece of board home, and thus cut off the communication. The hives were lifted off with the bottom boards, and the few Bees in the firkins went home very soon. The combs were then taken off. Nothing can be more simple. The firkins have cost fourpence each. This year has been a bad one for Bees. I took the liberty of feeding each swarm for three or four days after it had swarmed,—wax was made immediately, as Huber suggested. I had seven swarms from three stocks, because I did not ventilate as I ought to do. I took the precaution of stopping the mouth of each hive on the taking morning, and when the tub was removed I opened the hive-door. The Symphoria racemosa is the greatest source of Bee-food that I ever saw, more so almost than Dutch Clover; the Raspberry is next in the class of shrubs.—*Este.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XLVII.

This to many will appear a curious time of the year to talk of commencing the growth of any plant, but nevertheless it is the right time, for those who are desirous of producing unusually large specimens of Fuchsias, to go to work. The Fuchsia, unlike most other plants, does not luxuriate under powerful light; on the contrary, it grows with great exuberance in dull weather, but requires the assistance of powerful sun-light to enable it to mature its flowers. Thus if you take a small plant in January or February, and encourage it properly, you may have it from three to six feet high by the 1st of May; but if you take a similar sized plant in May, and nurse it with all the care imaginable, you will experience considerable difficulty in growing it to six feet by the 1st of November, or double the space of time; and why is this? The answer to this question embodies the whole of the secret of Fuchsia management, and here it is:—In the winter and early spring months the Fuchsia grows vigorously, if properly stimulated by heat and moisture, because it has no disposition to produce flowers; but so soon as the sun has sufficient power to thoroughly elaborate the juices of the plant, then it becomes organisable, growth in a great measure ceases, and the sap is expanded in the production of flowers.

The Fuchsia may be induced to bloom earlier than June, but this can only be effected by unnatural treatment, such as checking its growth, confining it in a small pot, stinting it for water, and keeping it in a dry atmosphere. Old plants not cut down, will generally bloom better than young plants in the early part of the year; but old plants rarely make handsome specimens, unless they are cut down to the surface of the pots; they will then break away with great strength, and form beautiful pyramidal plants. A Fuchsia, to be fit for exhibition, should be at least four feet high, regularly branched from the pot upwards, and forming a cone of verdure and blossom.

Now, to have them of this size, it is only necessary to commence at the present time, either by cutting down old plants or starting young ones. Keep them gently growing through the winter in a little moist heat, and stimulate them as much as possible when the days begin to lengthen. The soil which I generally use is rough turfy peat, with a small quantity of leaf-mould and loam, and a sprinkling of silver-sand. Young plants that are well rooted, may be removed from small 60s into 24-sized pots at this season, and from them into 8, 4, or 2 sized ones, in February; but after the commencement of the new year, they may be put into the large pots at once.

Among the new kinds that are to come out next season, there are, doubtless, some varieties of great beauty; but we must not be surprised if many that have been highly spoken of, from the inspection of single flowers, turn out comparatively worthless. F. exoniensis, as exhibited on the plant at Chiswick this season is, in my estimation, objectionable, because the habit is bad; but off the plant it is the finest Fuchsia in existence. Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, exhibited some beautiful kinds at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, in Regent-street, during summer, which were especially remarkable for the large size and excellent colour of the corolla, and for very robust habit. They were called Colossus, Antagonist, and Conductor, and ought to be added to every collection, if only to breed from. Mr. Epps, of Maidstone, has also several good seedlings; one in the way of formosa elegans, but of much better habit, and called Kentish Bride, and another called Espartero, as large as F. Eppsii, with an excellent purple corolla. Mr. E. has also another of the colour of Chandlerii, but nearly double the size, and of upright habit. All these kinds I have seen blooming on the plants, and therefore know them to be good; but of those seedlings of which I have only seen the flowers I say nothing.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Salted Mangel Wurzel Leaves.—I have just met with the following passage in a work which I saw advertised in your columns, "The Economy of Farming," translated from the German of Professor Burger, which seems to explain the process; and I therefore send it, thinking it may interest your Agricultural readers:—"The peasants of Swabia also preserve the leaves of Cabbage, Beet, and of other roots, for feeding their cattle. After throwing them into boiling-water, they heap them up in deep casks five or six feet square, fixed on posts. Every eighth day they add new layers of leaves, which they take care to salt. The whole then becomes sour, and when preserved for winter use it forms excellent food."—*Anthony.*

Allotments.—Having seen Mr. Trimmer's statements in the "Highland Agricultural Society's Quarterly Journal" for October, 1843, that ten acres is the minimum quantity of land on which a family could support itself, I take the liberty of saying that I have for nearly four years on the side of the south downs in the parish of Willingdon, near Eastbourne, Sussex, supported my wife and four children in comfort on five acres only, with the help of the little boys to whom I teach reading, writing, and accounts, collects and catechism, for three hours before noon, in return for three hours' work on my land in the afternoon five days a week; they average only eight years of age, and if I was able bodied I should not need their help. I here state what a man would want to begin with:—

	£	s.	d.
1st, Two Cows at 9*l.* per cow	18	0	0
One young sow	1	5	0
Seed-wheat, 6 bushels, at 7*s.* per bushel	2	2	0
Seed-rye and Tares for one acre to stall-feed the cows	1	10	0
Clover-seed for one acre of Wheat	0	10	0
Seed-potatoes for one acre	1	5	0
Seed-oats for half-acre	0	7	0
Sweed Turnip and Mangel-seed for half-acre	0	2	0
Fifteen pounds for the man to subsist upon till his cows come on	15	0	0
	£40	1	0

—*George Cruttenden, Master of the Willingdon School.*

A Self-supported Agricultural School, of which further particulars are printed in the "Farmer's Almanac" for 1844.

I should feel obliged by your inserting the foregoing letter in your columns, as it is obviously desirable that in different soils it should be ascertained how many acres will maintain a family by spade husbandry, stall-feed of cows, &c. On Beachey Head, in the parish of East Dean, I had let 10 acres each to two tenants; but finding 10 acres were beyond their strength to cultivate well, last year, to serve them, I reduced each allotment to five acres, and one of the tenants, T. French, told Mr. Madge, the paid master of the Forthampton school, last summer, that he would not give up his five acres, for which he pays me 1*l.* an acre (including rates, tithes, and taxes) a year

besides the rent of his house, cow-lodge, and threshing floor, for 16*s.* a week; and if you publish this letter I am in hopes it may induce gardeners from various parts of the country to state how much will keep their families by the spade only, and encourage proprietors letting land for this purpose. At the request of the Earl of Ashburnham, the vicar of Ashburnham came to examine Cruttenden's school, and then sent William Pettit, who had for six years kept one cow on three acres of pasture and one and a half of arable land—to board a week at the Willingdon school, at the end of which time he returned to Ashburnham, ready to teach all the boys who came to him reading, writing, and accounts, the collects and catechism, from 3 till 9 o'clock, daily, under his kind vicar's direction, at one penny a week each, satisfied that by these boys' help in cultivating his grass land he would be able to grow more corn, and keep two instead of one cow.—*M. A. Gilbert, East Bourne, Sussex.*

Mummy Wheat.—It strikes me that in your account of my Wheat, 55 must be an error for 33, one easily made in writing, which would reduce somewhat the 2093 fold: I certainly did not myself know that this Wheat was so prolific, and have been accustomed to state it generally at 1000 fold. This year Mr. Mitchell, at Kemp Town, had from half a pint of seed a large sackfull, more than three bushels; and that in spite of the birds, which necessarily ravage town gardens. This increase, though an enormous one and almost unparalleled, does not, I think, exceed 700 fold. I read also in the *Times* some time ago, that Mr. Ford, Lord Haddington's gardener, had raised from four grains 181 ears, averaging 30 grains each, about 1300 fold: surely an astonishing increase. Mr. Hallett, of Brighton, told me that this Wheat yielded as 13 to 1 of common Wheat: so I suppose it may prove to be of some agricultural importance.— *Martin Farquhar Tupper.*

Vegetable Irritability.—The movement which was observed among the tubers of the Achimenes pedunculata by Mr. Whiting is not caused by "sensitiveness," but by a glutinous substance, which, by adhering to other substances, causes the tubers to be a longer time in falling to their final position than they otherwise would; unless they are closely observed, the movement among them may easily be supposed to be caused by "sensitiveness." If either the stamens of bloom of the Portulaca splendens be touched by anything while the flower is expanded, it will rise up in a slow and pleasing manner. This I do not remember having seen noticed anywhere before.— *T. Meehan, Ryde.*

Swallows.—Your correspondent "S.W." will perhaps be satisfied with the simple and humane mode (that of a net) suggested to prevent his birds attaching their nests under the eaves of his house; but unless in any great number (in which case it must be admitted that they become nuisances,) why is he so inimical to the harmless race of House-Martens, as his enemies should be called more properly than Swallows? They are generally hailed as the sprightly harbingers of the pleasantest time of the year; they serve to diminish the pests of gnats and flies, and as Shakespeare has said, with great probability of truth,—

> "This guest of summer,
> The temple-haunting Martlet, does approve
> By his lov'd mansionry that Heaven's breath
> Smells wooingly here. * * *
> * * * * Where they
> Most breed and haunt, I have observed the air
> Is delicate."

You have objected to Virgil's insinuation that Swallows are destructive to bees, and it perhaps remains to be proved that they are. It is true the poet recommends an apiary to be placed so as not to expose the bees to the devastation of lizards and birds, and he especially names the Merops and the Swallow as particularly destructive—the first, a most rarely-accidental visitant in England, is unquestionably a voracious devourer of bees. I do not know that the crime can be fairly imputed to our British Hirundines, neither can I assert that they are wholly innocent; no fly-fisher but must have had his hook occasionally struck at by some of the Swallow tribe, and sometimes so as to catch them upon it. It is not unlikely, that in the rapidity of their flight they seize, without discrimination, every small object floating in the air, and possibly, like the Merops of the south of Europe and the Honey Buzzard of our own countries, their throats may be proof against the stings of bees and wasps.—*Electra.*

Fleas.—In order to keep parlour dogs clear of fleas, they should be well washed once a week with soft soap and warm water. This will effectually destroy them, although they be ever so numerous, as I have actually proved from experience.—*Bath.*

Fleas on Dogs.—The most effectual and speedy way to get rid of fleas on dogs, is to pour sweet or train oil along the back from the top of the rump to the back of the head, rubbing the sides, haunches, and flanks well with the hand, until the oil be well incorporated with the hair. If this be done properly, there will not remain a living flea on the animal in ten minutes after the application. They will throw themselves out upon the surface of the hair of a yellow colour, with legs, &c. extended, and die almost instantaneously.—*B. W., Glasgow.*

Luculia gratissima.—Mr. Beaton, in his Calendar of the 18th, makes a very just remark, when he says "what a pity this beautiful plant is so scarce." As a conservatory plant for winter, I know not a finer object, both on account of its fine head of pink flowers and delightful fragrance. We shall all be anxious to know what the stock is that Mr. Beaton has discovered for grafting it on; and if it answers well, it certainly will be valuable to have such easy means of increasing it. It is astonishing how much may be done with this plant during one summer. I purchased a small plant last spring in a 60-sized pot, and I have grown it all summer in a moderate warmth, with plenty of pot-room. I have only shifted it twice; it is now in what is called here a No. 8-sized pot, and has 39 fine heads of bloom, just beginning to open. I expect in about a fortnight it will be very beautiful; its foliage is particularly green and healthy, which is not always the case.—*Bridgenorth.*

Bees and Wasps.—In the *Chronicle* of Sept. 23, "A. B." states that "Bees eat fruit nearly to the same extent as Wasps." I beg to state that Bees certainly do attack fruit, but not to the same extent as the "brazen mail invaders," the Wasps, whose mandibles are well suited to attack either ripe or unripe fruit; not so with Bees, they can only suck by their proboscis fruit that is beginning to decay. I have always found that fruit attacked by Bees had some speck or other of decay upon it. If "A. B." imagines that I wish to screen the faults of Bees at the expense of valuable fruit, he is mistaken, for I am far more interested in protecting fruit than Bees. They certainly have attacked fruit this season with unusual voracity; but the reason is obvious—they are driven to it by the season being unfavourable for collecting better food; their empty hives sufficiently prove this. In last season it was the reverse of this, and Wasps and Flies might have enjoyed the fruit for aught the Bees cared about it; luckily, the former are scarce this season. By the bye, "A. B." mentions they are not so with him; he says "there has been upwards of 130 nests destroyed, and it has not weakened them;" and he further observes:—"We destroyed a great many Queen Wasps, and the wet weather in the beginning of June put an end to nearly all the remainder." This seems strange; for how came there to be so many nests if so many Queens were destroyed? However, I shall leave this, and notice what your correspondent "Paddy" says respecting a peculiar Wasp's nest he saw in the "top of a Red Currant bush." It belongs to the Vespa Britannica, or Tree Wasp, not uncommon in Scotland and the northern parts of England, but seldom met with in the south. A nest of this Wasp, however, came under my notice last season, suspended on a branch of a Silver Fir, whose flat branches served as a protection to the interesting "papered city." Will "Paddy" have the goodness to state the colour and texture of the nest in question, whether there were not two holes below instead of one, and if the inmates were larger than the common ground Wasp; also if they left their nest by their own accord, and about what time?—*J. Wighton.*

Bees.—At p. 695 are mentioned "Instances of the sagacity of Bees," taken from the "Pharmaceutical Journal." The writer says, "A few pounds of honey had been taken from a hive, and placed in a closet under lock and key. The window of the room having been left open, the Bees obtained admission, and entering the closet under the door, removed the whole of the honey." There was nothing remarkable in that. What use was lock and key when the Bees could get under the pantry-door? To accomplish it, there was no need of "spies observing where the honey was placed." Bees smell food at a great distance, and when once the pilfering is begun, others join in the affray, and will soon carry off a few pounds of honey. In the case alluded to it happened to be in the dark; but such is only a common occurrence, and indeed showed no more "sagacity" than that of pilfering a neighbour's hive, which, of course, is dark within. This has been a bad season for Bees, and now is the proper time to feed them. If this important duty is neglected, many hives must perish. By-the-bye, this may not be applicable to "Facile's" Bees. He speaks of one hive being very prolific, and the offspring from it in a prosperous condition. May I be allowed to say, "bide a wee?" Examine them again; perhaps the case will be reversed.—*J. Wighton.*

Paving below the Roots of Fruit-Trees.—The beneficial effects of this in a case of bad subsoil is exemplified by the following statement, with which we have been favoured by Major C. Some Apple-trees, espaliers, and dwarf Standards were planted from six to ten years ago, on a gravelly soil, originally the bed of a gravel-pit. Tiles were placed underneath their roots when planted, from 12 to 15 inches below the surface. On the roots overshooting these and penetrating into the gravel, the fruit became stunted and shrivelled. They were root-pruned early in 1842, and fair, plump, well-coloured specimens [received along with this communication] were the result of thus reducing the roots to the tiles. In order to accommodate the young roots, the Major will probably extend the paving, otherwise they will follow the course of their predecessors, with similar results.

Practical Success of Spade Culture.—An intelligent and industrious tenant of a very small holding states, that by using the spade to the depth of 12 inches instead of the plough to that of only 5 or 6, which increased his outlay about 20*s.* per acre, he has obtained a produce at the rate of 40 bushels per acre, which is nearly double the average produce of the district. His little field had been twice cropped since its last coat of yard-dung. He sowed only 8 pecks to the acre, went over the field once with a coarse rake, and bestowed less than a day's work on the weeding. The ears were remarkably even and long, the grain excellent, and the straw wonderfully fine, both in quantity and quality.—*South Devon.*

Rosa Hardii.—Why not work Rosa Hardii upon Clinophylla? The mother is the fit person to carry her own offspring. Or if that Rose is not easy to procure, then why not upon its most closely allied variety? The most fractious baby will let its own aunt carry it. Generally speaking, reason says, graft a hybrid shrub on the parent stocks; or, if one parent be tender, then upon the hardy one. I suspect that in difficult cases of grafting or inoculating, the standard system is mischievous. The longer the canal of nutrition through ill-adapted and heterogenous vessels, the less wholesome to the scion it may probably be found.—*A. H.*

Rosa Hardii.—The account of the origin of this plant which was given in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," was supplied by a friend from Rivers's "Rose Amateurs' Guide," for 1840, p. 161. It is there said "Rosa Hardii, or Rosa berberifolia Hardii, is a most interesting Rose, lately raised from seed by Monsieur Hardy, of the Luxembourg Gardens, from Rosa involucrata, a variety of R. bracteata, fertilized with that unique Rose, R. berberifolia, or the single Yellow Persian Rose." I presume the work in question may be regarded as an authority.—*E. K.*

Gardeners' Associations.—It is stated at p. 807 in the last week's *Chronicle* that the gardeners around the eastern part of the Metropolis are to have regular meetings for "mutual instruction." This, in my opinion, is what gardeners require; and it is the duty of under-gardeners to have not only instruction societies, but to have their nightly spelling lessons—for it is a lamentable fact that many gardeners are bad spellers. After having learned to spell correctly, they may meet, and some of the more experienced should be chosen as teachers, and the study of Horticulture may be set a-going on scientific principles. Some head gardeners, I am sorry to say, are averse to such meetings, from the belief that they have a tendency to make young men careless, by diverting their minds from their work. If it takes men who have charge of fires from their work, I would suggest that a room for this purpose should be on the premises of every good place, and that head gardeners should occasionally countenance, by their persons and their purses, such institutions, in order that books might be purchased to enable them to spell, write, and pronounce correctly the various botanical terms. I would add, in conclusion, that if gentlemen delight more to look at a correct label than at one ill-spelled and badly written, they would use their endeavours to promote Gardeners' Instruction Societies.—*F. J.*

One-shift System of Potting.—Gardeners who have been in the habit of putting in greenhouse cuttings under bell-glasses, and growing early Cucumbers in frames, cannot but have noticed how ready they are to force their roots above the soil, particularly if the plants are in a close and damp atmosphere. Now, the law by which these roots are regulated in their upward course, is the same as that which induced those of my Ericas and Boronias to take a downward direction. During the early part of the summer the wind was cold and the air dry, and when admitted into our greenhouses its capacity for moisture was increased, and this capacity not being sufficiently supplied from other sources, abstracted moisture from the ball of earth through the porous pot leaving the soil dry, compared with the air in the inverted pot. This fact, together with the limited portion of sand used in potting, goes far, in my opinion, to account for the failures which have attended this system of potting during this season, and where the roots have run vertically, as mine have done, it will be well for gardeners to guard against heated air rising from flues, as this will be likely to injure them.—*C.*

Vegetables.—Lately I partook of a nice dish of Green Vegetable, which was to me a novelty, although perhaps it may be known to Gardeners. This I think would be found very useful to the Cottage-Gardener whose space is much limited. I desired my cook, late in the spring, to save the *crown* of the stem of all the Cabbages supplied by the green-grocer for the use of the family (I mean that part usually thrown away as waste); when a small quantity had been collected I planted them, putting them just under the surface of the earth; they required no further culture, but vegetated immediately, sending out their little Cabbage-like heads. They are very delicate in flavour, and infinitely superior to the common garden-greens.—*An Experimentalist.*

Dahlias.—In reply to "T. C. W.," I beg to state that the Dahlias which flowered so well with me last season and failed this summer, were Sussex Rival, Fanny Keynes, Ruby, Egyptian King, Scarlet Defiance, Essex Rival, Hylas, Metella, Conductor, and Bishop of Salisbury. The roots were exposed to a gentle heat on the 25th of March, and made strong shoots. They were planted out on the 12th of June, and grown in a mass, with about 30 other sorts (none of which disappointed me), close to a south and an east wall, and quite open to the sunshine till an hour or two past noon. My garden is within 1½ mile of the sea, and at no great elevation above it; it lies in 57 degrees north latitude.—*A Subscriber.*

Winter Gardening.—Now that Mr. Beaton has divulged his method of Winter Gardening, I venture to trouble you with an idea which, if carried out with taste and neatness of execution, will furnish amusement in the art of design to the junior members of establishments, either as employers or employed. Mr. Ayres has with great propriety recommended the use of small plants of evergreen and variegated shrubs for ornamenting the bare parterres in the winter months. I beg to suggest the use of still smaller plants, and their arrangement into tasteful scrolls, figures, irregular or symmetrical, according as the situation will admit; for this purpose there are many plants which can be got in Nurseries at a cheap rate, when taken in dozens or hundreds, as Andromeda polifolia, hardy Heaths, Rhododendron ferrugineum, R. hirsutum, neat small-sized plants of which may be procured at from 25*s.* to 40*s.* per 100; or the design may be carried out cheaper still by employing dwarf Box, small Spruce, or any small plants of evergreens, that may be procured at from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100. There are also many of our evergreen border-plants that may be employed in this way, as Saxifragas, Gentianella, and others.—*Twist.*

Mildew.—In order to show that there are doubts respecting the real cause of Mildew, I offer the following observations:—Supposing six practical gardeners were asked the reason why their Peach-trees were mildewed, they would most probably all assign it to different causes. The 1st is aware that his trees are in a damp situation; hence arises the Mildew. The 2d, that his soil is light and dry, and this he thinks favours the disease. The 3d remarks that Mildew is a parasitical fungus, and that there is no getting clear of it. The 4th, that it proceeds from a fungus on the roots of the trees, and that the only remedy is to renovate the soil. The 5th contends that Mildew is a kind of itch, similar to that in animals, and that sulphur is the only cure for it. The 6th says, hesitatingly, having seen the effects of Mildew on trees in all kinds of soil and situation, that he is at a loss to account for the cause of it, or to prescribe any certain cure. It may be observed that, if what I stated respecting the power of the Barberry to blight Corn be only a mildewed opinion, perhaps some one who knows more of Mildew than myself will explain the reason why that shrub is blamed for having such an evil influence upon Corn.—*J. Wighton.*

A Weasel Sportsman.—A covey of partridges rose, six in number, in a field near Newby Bridge, and when they were about three feet from the ground, a weasel was observed to spring up from the grass and fetch one of them down, and the observer immediately made to the spot, and found this new sportsman in the act of tearing the bird's head off; but being so early detected, retreated in quick time, leaving the dead bird, as a prize to the observer.—*Facile.*

Capture of a Hawk.—A fine specimen of that rare bird, the Merlin (Falco Æsalon), was caught a few days ago in the river Lune, near Overton, by Richard Thompson, a fisherman, who, on going to examine his nets at low water, found the Hawk entangled in the net. It is supposed that he had been in pursuit of a sand-pipe, which had taken refuge beneath the nets, and, in his haste to pounce upon his prey, overlooked the obstruction between them. His native ferocity continues unabated, he disdains raw flesh or dead birds; but, if a living one be placed within his reach, he darts upon it with unerring aim, kills it by a single blow on the head with his small but powerful beak, and devours it at his leisure. The Merlin is the least of the falcon tribe; it flies with celerity and ease, and although so dimiuutive as scarcely to exceed a thrush or blackbird in size, is so courageous that it will not hesitate to attack a full-grown quail or partridge, which it kills with a single stroke. In the days of falconry the Merlin was considered the ladies' bird.—*Facile.*

Heating Apparatus.—This construction fully answers the purpose for which it was intended, viz., the forcing of Dahlias, the striking of cuttings, and raising of plants from seed, towards the commencement of April. If you force much earlier than that time, you must deviate from my plan, by making the smoke and hot air to return in the frame, and enter the chimney somewhere near the point of starting; so that less heat may be lost, and a higher temperature gained, than in an erection like mine. I have found the temperature to differ only ten degrees from that of the open air; my walls are not built below the surface of the ground, and I am inclined to think that a building above ground is preferable to one below, both for keeping plants through winter, and preventing the heat from being conducted outside, and consequently lost. The inclosed section is, I think, an improvement on the one given at p. 428. This plan is on the same principle as the hothouse flues are now; and I am rather surprised that the thing should not have been adopted years ago, as it may be done at so trifling an expense. Fig. 1, is the ground plan, showing the partitions in the inside to retain the heat in the apparatus, as pointed out above; and it also points out that there may be a grate, so that it may be heated either by turf or coal. Fig. 2, is a section showing that the flues rise one above another, which I think is better than all upon one level.—*M. Saul.*

Fig. 1.

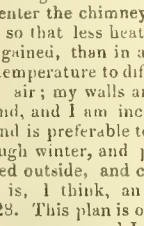
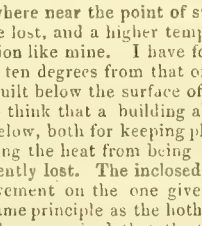


Fig. 2.



PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Nov. 15.—A weekly Council was held at the Society's House in Hanover-square—T. R. Barker, Esq., in the chair. The Earl of Leicester, of Holkham, Norfolk, was elected a Governor, and 46 gentlemen Members of the Society. Mr. Gibbs gave notice, that at the next Monthly or Special Council, he should move the adoption of additional Regulations for the Exhibition of Implements at the Country Meetings of the Society. Mr. Parkes, C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Society, communicated the following account of a Brazilian Grass:—"I send for presentation to the Society a bundle of Brazilian Grass, called 'Piassava' by the Portuguese. I am informed that it is purely an aquatic grass, growing under water or floating on water. I do not know its proper botanic name, but it is sometimes called Piassava Americana; nor do I know whether its habitation is confined to tropical climates. A considerable quantity of this product is annually imported into England; and is, I am informed, solely used at present for making brushes. As a brush, it is amazingly durable, and withstands the alternations of wetness and dryness better than any known substance. It has been selected by Mr. Whitworth as the sweeping medium of his admirable 'Street-cleansing Machine;' and he has informed me that his brushes of this vegetable will stand a year's daily rubbing on pavement and macadamized roads, wearing down to the 'bone' without decay or relaxation of effect. It turned out to be of such importance to the success of the machine, that Mr. Whitworth sent his brother to the Brazils, to collect and import a large quantity for this special purpose. The strongest bundle is of the quality used for this machine, cut into lengths of about six inches, and fixed in wooden stocks. The bundle of slenderer grass, of which I beg the Society's acceptance, is such as is usually imported into London. Brushes are made of it chiefly for the use of butchers, no other being found which has equal endurance, or which penetrates and cleans so effectually the cracks and fissures in their blocks and slabs. The selling price in London is 14*l.* per ton. The commercial name for the article is 'boss,'—so, however, it is called by the brush-makers. Mr. Whitworth informed me that it may be imported and sold to a fair profit at 9*l.* per ton. The grass grows 30 feet in length. Its being so dry, from its woody fibrous nature, has led to the belief in England that it is kiln-dried, but Mr. Whitworth has informed me that such is not the fact—the tropical sun is a sufficient kiln!" Mr. Alcock presented a specimen of the Hopetoun Oat, grown by Mr. Shirref, on Lord Ducie's land, near Bristol, measuring 6 feet 10 inches in length, and the average of a crop of 70 acres.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

November 22.—Edward Forster, Esq., in the Chair. D. W. Mitchell, Esq., was elected a Fellow. A specimen of a variety of Campanula glomerata was exhibited. Dr. Robert Dickson exhibited several specimens of Hunt's Flower Pots. A continuation of Mr. Griffith's paper on the Rhizantheæ was read. In conclusion the author criticised the position in which Blume and Endlicher had placed this portion of the Vegetable Kingdom. He came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient ground for the separation of these plants as a distinct class. That even as an artificial arrangement it was not warranted by utility, and that such a deviation from the ordinary principles of classification was unphilosophical. As an appendix to the paper, a description was given of a new genus of Rhizantheæ, called Sabria, which had been discovered by the author in his recent expedition to Assam. The genus Sabria holds a position between the genera Brugmansia and Rafflesia. The paper was illustrated by beautiful drawings of dissections of the only species of Sabria, the S. Himalayana. This plant was found parasitic on a species of Cissus, which is abundant in the Himalaya. In our last report we stated that some specimens of electrotyped plants were exhibited; we ought to have added that these had been prepared by Mr. Neville, of Birmingham.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Dendrobium aqueum. Watery Dendrobium. (*Orchidaceous Epiphyte.* Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—Among the crowd of Indian species belonging to this large genus, or group of genera, this plant seems to be hitherto unknown to the botanists of India. With the manner of growth of D. Pierardi, its quite pale watery green flowers are destitute of the attractive colours of that gay species, and are entirely different in the structure of the lip, which is furnished with a large cavity, almost a pouch, at the base of the middle lobe. It is also a much stouter plant, with wavy leaves. This species may be grown in the same way as many other Dendrobiums, potted in rough turfy peat, well mixed with pieces of broken pots. For drainage, the pot should be nearly half filled with potsherds, and the soil elevated one-fourth the height of the pot above its brim. Being thus potted, too much water can scarcely be given during the growing season. The house should be slightly shaded in sunny weather, taking care to keep the temperature as near 80° by day as possible, and about 65° by night. In autumn, as the young shoots become matured, water should gradually be withheld, so that in winter the plant may only receive it in fine weather. The temperature may then be allowed to fall as low as 50° or 55°.—*Botanical Register.*

Viscaria oculata. Dark-eyed Viscaria. (*Hardy Annual.*) Silenaceæ. Decandria Pentagynia. This plant is so like the old hardy annual called Agrostemma Cœli rosa, that for some time we regarded it as a mere variety. But upon a more minute examination we find marks of difference that seem to belong to a species. In the first place it has a dark eye, which the old kind has no. Then its petals have a short and slightly emarginate appendage, and not a long bifid one. In the form of the calyx there is this difference, that in the plant before us it contracts suddenly about the middle, while in Cœli rosa it narrows very gradually. Furthermore, the surface of the seed-vessel here is rough, with fine granulations, but in Cœli rosa is smooth. This, like the Cœli rosa, is a hardy annual; it was gathered by Mr. Giles Manby on dry hills, thirty miles from Algiers, and given by him to Messrs. Backhouse, Nurserymen, York, to whom our specimens are owing. This pretty annual may be sown in any good rich garden-soil, in the open border, about the end of March, in the usual way. Afterwards the plants should be thinned so as to stand singly, in which state they flower longer and produce much larger and finer blossoms. It may also be sown in the autumn, remain in pots in a cold frame through the winter, and be planted out about April. It flowers a great part of the summer and autumn.—*Botanical Register.*

Duvaua longifolia. Long-leaved Duvaua. (*Hardy Evergreen Shrub.*) Anacardiaceæ. Polygamia Monœcia.—The Duvauas are a race of evergreen shrubs, smelling of turpentine, with small green flowers, a caustic juice, and considerable affinity to Rhus. We have now in our gardens the following species, viz., D. dependens, ovata, latifolia, this longifolia, and another or two undescribed and insufficiently examined. They all inhabit the southern temperate regions of South America, and are capable of living with us in the open air through ordinary winters, especially if placed in a north-western exposure. This species differs from D. dependens in its leaves not being at all serrated, and decidedly narrowed, not widened, to the base; and also in having very short corymbs of flowers. With the others it is not necessary to compare it. It is much hardier than any of the others, having stood against an exposed wall in the hard winter 1837-8, when all the others were either killed down to the ground or entirely destroyed. It grows freely in any good garden-soil; flowers in June or July; and is increased by seeds, or by cuttings of the half-ripe wood taken off about August, and treated in the ordinary way. This plant was presented to the Horticultural Society some years ago by Mr. H. Low, of Clapton, who raised it from seeds received from Buenos Ayres.—*Botanical Register.*

Boronia Fraseri. Mr. Fraser's Boronia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Rutaceæ. Octandria Monogynia.—This is the Boronia anemonefolia of "Paxton's Magazine," and, as Sir William Hooker observes, is intended for the plant of that name published by Allan Cunningham; although, as is the custom with that work—which, it must be acknowledged, takes away much from its usefulness—no synonym, or reference, is given. The plant, however, is wholly at variance with the B. anemonefolia of A. Cunningham; nor does it appear to be a species taken up by any other author, but is unquestionably one of which I find specimens in my herbarium, from the late Mr. Charles Fraser, which that indefatigable botanist collected, and noted as "Boronia: a native of ravines on the banks of the Nepean River; its height three feet; observed in flower in September; rare." With us it grows freely in a common greenhouse, and is readily increased by cuttings; and its deep rose-coloured flowers are produced in the spring months.—*Curtis's Botanical Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

French Winter Gardens.—We learn that the good people of Paris have proposed to get up a company to raise twenty millions of frames, by shares, for the purpose of constructing a Winter Garden larger than the Palais Royal, which is to be covered in, heated, and decorated with the rarest flowers and plants.

Parchment Labels.—Some nurserymen use these without any preparation, writing on them with ink; others slightly moisten the surface of the label and write with a black-lead pencil, or with ink; some, as Sir Thomas Frankland (see "Hort. Trans.,") write with Indian ink instead of common ink; others again rub a little white paint on them, as is done in writing names on wooden tallies; but the mode at present considered most efficient is to rub the surface of the parchment with white lead mixed with a little red ochre, and write with a black-lead pencil. The writing thus made, Mr. Rivers informs us, is so durable, that he has seen the labels quite readable at the end of the second season, though exposed to the weather the whole of the time.—*Loudon's Gard. Mag.*

Statistics of Agriculture.—(From the "Census of England and Wales," 1843.)—Waste Land.—There are 3,450,000 acres of waste in England, and 530,000 acres in Wales, capable of improvement. Rent of Land.—The following table shows the average annual value of land, per statute acre, in England and Wales:—

England.	s.	d.
Bedford	22	0
Berks	19	10
Bucks	23	1
Cambridge	21	2
Chester	23	1
Cornwall	14	2
Cumberland	10	2
Derby	19	0
Devon	15	0
Dorset	17	1
Durham	14	7
Essex	20	9
Glocester	22	3
Hereford	20	0
Hertford	19	1
Huntingdon	19	10
Kent	20	11
Lancaster	24	9
Leicester	20	9
Lincoln	21	1
Middlesex	33	9
Monmouth	15	9
Norfolk	18	8
Northampton	23	0
Northumberland	12	4
Nottingham	21	6
Oxford	21	10
Rutland	22	3
Salop	20	4
Somerset	25	10
Southampton	13	10
Stafford	23	9

England.	s.	d.
Suffolk	18	9
Surrey	15	6
Sussex	13	0
Warwick	24	10
Westmoreland	9	0
Wilts	20	6
Worcester	26	2
York—East Riding, City and Ainsley	19	8
North Riding	12	10
West Riding	17	7
Average of England	18	10
Wales.		
Anglesea	19	0
Brecon	7	1
Cardigan	6	8
Carmarthen	9	2
Carnarvon	7	3
Denbigh	13	0
Flint	18	11
Glamorgan	8	18
Merioneth	4	3
Montgomery	9	3
Pembroke	11	4
Radnor	8	1
Average of Wales	9	5
Average of England and Wales	17	8

Extraordinary Cabbage.—There was gathered a few days since a Cabbage, grown in the garden of John Lee, mason, at Pound, adjoining the town at Moretonhampstead, which weighed 42lbs.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

Ancient Oaks.—In the court-yard of a modern farm-house, which stands a league and a half south-west of Saintes, in the department of the lower Charente, grows an Oak which is estimated to be from 1800 to 2000 years old, and is thought likely to stand some hundred years longer. The diameter at the ground is from 24 to 27 feet; at the height of a man, 18 to 21 feet. The expansion of the branches is from 112 to 120 feet; the height of the tree is 60 feet. A room has been built out of the dead wood, from 9 to 12 feet wide, and 9 feet high.—*Annals of the Agricultural Society im Auslande, No.* 192.

German Travellers.—Professor Charles Koch appears, from late intelligence, to have landed safely at Trebisond, with his companion Dr. Rosen, having left Constantinople on the 14th of July. The voyage across the Black Sea was not interrupted by bad weather, but the passengers were one night very near coming in contact with another steam-boat, the passengers in which appeared to be asleep; an accident was, however, prevented by backing the engine. The Pasha of Trebisond showed them much attention when he was informed of their intention of proceeding to Erzeroum. They thought of starting on the 25th of July, by the caravan-road, which is as much frequented as the high road between Frankfort and Leipsic. —*Botanische Zeitung.*

Dr. Bischoff.—Professor L. W. Theodor Bischoff, a talented physiologist, and well known as a botanist by his memoir "De Vasorum Plantarum Spiralium Structura," has been appointed Professor of Physiology in the Institute of Giessen.—*Botanische Zeitung.*

Ripe Strawberries, Apple and Pear Trees in Full Bloom, and Indian Corn.—Irish letters and newspapers speak of some remarkable cases of this sort. Apples in flower in the garden of Mrs. Baylee of West Grove, near Cork, Strawberries ripe, and Jargonelle Pears blooming and fruiting. Mr. Warren, of Warren's Grove, also mentions some fine growth of Indian Corn grown in the demesne garden of Creagh; length of cob nine inches, and containing 12 rows of grains, and 38 grains in each row. Some of the plants grew to the height of eight feet, and one plant had 15 cobs equal to the specimen sent. Mr. Weldon observes, that "The advantages which the Americans derive from this plant are too well known to need comment; and though they have the advantage of a hotter summer, yet to balance that we are enabled to sow the Corn much earlier than they can in the season, as it will not bear the slightest frost. I mean to sow some of the seed saved this year next season. By thus proceeding, if the seed ripens for one or two seasons successively, it might in a short time be acclimated."

Singular Occurrence.—About six o'clock on the morning of Thursday se'nnight it was discovered that one of the largest and oldest Oak trees in Danbury Park, the seat of Mr. J. Round, M.P., was on fire. Assistance was soon afforded, and the tree was saved from total destruction, but the interior touchwood was wholly burnt out. The fire pouring through the various cavities which time had worn in the trunk presented a very curious and interesting appearance. We understand that "the brave old Oak" has not suffered any vital injury, but is likely to be rather benefited by the accident. It is highly valued by Mr. Round for its antiquity and picturesque form. No

positive cause can be assigned for this fire.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

Guano.—The adulteration of guano is said to be carried on in this country to a dangerous and unwarrantable extent. One amongst the numerous methods by which the efficacy of this valuable manure is materially impaired is the admixture of stone ground into fine powder.—*Morning Paper.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Chandler's Nursery, Vauxhall.—Chrysanthemums are particularly valuable on account of their flowering at this season of the year, when there is little else in bloom; without them the Conservatory or Greenhouse would now be comparatively dull and uninteresting. These within the last few years have made rapid advancement towards that perfection which constitutes a florists' flower, and every succeeding year adds something new to the list. The plants, however, we are sorry to say, are in many places not so well grown as could be wished. They are allowed to grow up tall and straggling, and soon become unsightly: this might be easily prevented, for if the tops of the young shoots were pinched or broken off, the buds below would be forced into growth, and thus the plants would acquire a dwarf bushy habit. If they were not allowed to get up much above 2 feet, or two feet and a half in height, and given plenty of pot room and water in order to prevent them from losing their foliage, they would no doubt continue to increase that interest which they have already excited. A fine bank of them is now in full bloom in a house at Messrs. Chandler and Son's Nursery, Vauxhall. The rich purple, yellow, and white flowers, here and there intermixed with brown and orange, make a gay and imposing effect. Among them were many new varieties, of which we shall mention the following: Horace, a rosy purple, with petals pretty regular, but shows the disk when fully expanded. Horatio, a bright rosy purple; the flowers are large and showy, flat, and stand well up; it is one of the best. Aristides, orange and brown, a very distinct variety; the flowers never show the disk, and are large and showy. Julius Cæsar has large dull crimson blossoms, but shows the eye when fully expanded. David is a bright yellow, with a dwarf bushy habit; the flowers are middle-sized; it is one of the best yellows, and a very prolific bloomer. In the same collection were also Malvina, very double, with large flat bright purple flowers. Bijou is a fine white, tipped with purple. Bethulea, with very large curly purple blossoms. Abelard, quilled, light pink, and a very distinct variety. Itobata, considerably resembles Flechier, but is darker, and and is very pretty. Incomparable has large buff-coloured flowers, and Solon is a good yellow, something like David. Marechal de Crequi is purple, and flowers up the stem; it is very pretty. Lamarque is much in the way of Gouvain St. Cyr. Duchess de Montebello is a delicate pink, a little incurved, and is worthy of notice. Louis Philippe is purple, with a bluish shade, flat and double. Demosthenes is flat, and of a brown orange-colour. Among the older varieties we particularly noticed a plant of Defiance, covered with clear white incurved blossoms, which made a fine appearance among those of a darker colour. The pits were principally filled with young Camellias, which, from their finely-swelled flower-buds, indicated abundance of bloom. Those in the large Camellia-house were also covered with buds; their foliage was of a deep healthy green, and they will no doubt produce an interesting effect when in bloom.

Reviews.

Florists' Journal, Nos. XLVI., XLVII., XLVIII. Adlard.

We have frequently thought, in looking over various Numbers of this little periodical, that some of the matters upon which it touches are not so generally useful as they might be, and may, indeed, be considered beyond the range of subjects expected from a publication of its nature. For instance, the space devoted to Orchidaceæ we consider to be so occupied, to the exclusion of subjects that come more immediately home to the greater number of subscribers. The work is, however, well conducted, and the articles sensibly written; the Numbers under review contain useful and interesting papers, supplied by experienced men. The embellishments are good.

Sertum Plantarum; or, Drawings and Descriptions of Rare or Undescribed Plants from the Author's Herbarium. By H. B. Fielding and George Gardner. Part I. 8vo. Bailliere.

This is a work on the plan of Hooker's Icones, and, like that book, consists of black outlines of plants, executed in lithography, and accompanied by descriptive letter-press. It will be very acceptable to systematic Botanists, to whom such books have become indispensable, and we trust it will be continued beyond the four parts now announced. Mr. Fielding has a noble herbarium, and is a man of fortune; he has therefore all the means of rendering himself useful to the great mass of scientific men who are otherwise circumstanced, and we trust he will secure for himself a niche by the side of the Humboldts and Delesserts, who have in the same way so greatly contributed to the solid progress of Botany.

A Treatise on the Culture of the Pine Apple. By Thomas Torbron.

When we say that the Author of this pamphlet demands 5*s.* for as much matter as occupies about two of our columns, the price of which is one farthing; that the book does not contain a single new view of the cultivation of the Pine; and that the directions it does contain are so confused as to be barely intelligible, we have stated quite as much as is called for by such a production.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

"Is it true that you can kill the White Scale on Pines in one night, as Mr. —— tells me?" &c. This query is by a good Pine-grower, who is about to add some new sorts to his stock, but is afraid to introduce them unless he is first satisfied that he can clean them, "as they are covered with scale." It will thus appear that some of our best gardeners are not aware of the simple process of cleaning the scale, &c. on the Pine; and I suppose for this reason: that they grow their plants so well that they are never troubled with insects on them; and seeing some of their less successful brethren always at war with these pests, and never altogether free from their attacks, they conclude there must be some difficulty, if not mystery, about the way of getting rid of them. This supposed mystery has been a fruitful source of complicated recipes, and the more mysterious these recipes are made to appear, the more potent they are in the eyes of a certain class of readers. Now, when a good Pine-grower is in the position of my friend, and has to look over authorities for instructions about cleaning his plants, the chances are that he gets puzzled before he can make a choice. I have already mentioned in this Calendar the most simple method of cleaning the Pine, and the least injurious to the plants. Indeed, the process is highly beneficial to the plants, whether they are affected with insects or not, and many Pine-growers to this day make use of it in the general management of their plants, without being aware of any deleterious agent, as was formerly the case with M'Phail, Baldwin, and other practitioners, who made use of fermenting horse-dung to clean their Pines, believing that the strong moist heat from the dung was the agent of destruction. Mr. Knight says he cleaned Pines with clean water heated to 150°; and very likely the insects cannot stand either so much heat or cold as the plant; but this process (hot water) which is otherwise simple enough, involves the trouble of having the whole plant plunged to be effectually cured. There is nothing, however, so simple, or more effectual, than the ammoniacal gas from fermenting horse-dung, and the simplest way to use it is to have a spare place at the end of the pit inside, say the width of one of the sashes, to fill this nearly with the dung in a fermenting state, and to turn it once a day; it is not at all injurious to the Pine, rather the other way, but it is instant death to any other plant in leaf, and to soft-wooded plants also. Nothing is more congenial to the Vine when it is first forced than a medium temperature, kept up by fermenting horsedung, and no doubt the ammoniacal gas evolved in the process is equally beneficial in killing any insects that may be on the Vine. Sir Humphrey Davy says this gas is instant death to all insects whatever; and this may be true when rightly applied; but that from horsedung or from short Grass, which is still more oppressive to our feelings, is not the least injurious to the woodlice in the strongest doses we can apply. Tobacco-smoke kills the green fly, sulphur the red spider, and ammoniacal gas the scale on the Pine-apple; and it is the opinion of scientific men and of practitioners too, that some gas, smoke, or vapour will ultimately be found to be the true and easiest way of getting rid of all insects whatever, and here is a field for the experimental chemist. Frost is also an active agent in the destruction of exotic or tropical insects on half-hardy plants. I once bought a quantity of fine large plants of Acacia armata for a mere trifle, because they were so fully covered with a dry white scale that the owner could not trust them among his other plants; they were thus in the best possible state for my experiment. I placed them behind a high wall, and left them till they had two or three nights' frost of from 5° to 7°; the last frost pinched their young wood very much, and I had to cut back some of the young shoots. Every one of the scaly insects were destroyed in this experiment, for I had the plants quite clean for some years afterwards. I have also cleaned many others in the same way, and I have found that Gardenia radicans and florida, with the common Nerium, will stand 7° of frost with impunity, if their wood is ripe, and I have no doubt a great many kinds of greenhouse plants might easily be cleared of these insects at this season by exposing them to similar trials.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—The recent accounts of heavy Pines have attracted so much notice, and the ready means of procuring a *steady* bottom-heat for them by the tank-system holds out such a great inducement to new beginners, that we find a general stir all over the country in the direction of Pine-growing, and, as if to meet a sudden demand for information on their culture, we have two forthcoming books advertised for this purpose. A gentleman connected with the fruit-trade tells me that Suffolk was never noted for Pine growing; but he thinks, from preparations now in progress, we shall some day be as celebrated for our fine Pines as we now are for our success with Cucumbers. He also told me of a successful attempt to put up a tank for Pines after some plan in the *Chronicle*, but could not give me any particulars; will some reader be good enough to give me these particulars, that I may make use of them in this Calendar, without referring to names, of course? Any accounts of this sort will be as suitable for my purpose, and as useful to the public, as anything I can say on Pine culture in winter.

Vinery.—This is about the usual time to begin to force the earliest house; a week or so, however, earlier or later, does not make much difference. Next week I hope to be able to advance some new and very interesting ideas on early forcing Grapes; I only want a link or two, which I expect by every post. If any scale or mealy-bugs have got hold of the Vines this is the best time to get rid of them, by the good old method of steaming the house with fresh horse-dung, to which I have alluded above. At page 74 of the "Gardener's Almanack," for next year, Mr. Johnson very properly cautions his readers against the deleterious effect of the salts of ammonia, "for they are most powerful agents, and capable of being destructive as well as salutary." This new Almanack is by far the most scientific, the most useful, and the cheapest that ever has been published. Regarding late Grapes, all I shall say this week is, that I have planted three reputed varieties of the Black St. Peter, the best of all winter Grapes, and as soon as I prove them I shall make known the difference, if any.

Peach-house.—Where one house only is devoted to forcing Peaches, it is yet too soon to begin to force it, as the crop would be over some time before those on the open wall would be ready for succession, if that is any great object. To have them by the middle of May, it is best to begin them about this time, or next week, as you will have more time to bring them on very gently; of course there need be no fires for the first fortnight, only the house kept close, with air in the middle of the day, if the sun is out strong; but some gardeners keep them quite close till they perceive the buds beginning to swell, and probably this is as good as giving air at this stage. Some sort of covering should be placed over the border to throw off the wet; and those roots inside would be much benefited by tepid water, and to have the surface of the borders stirred up with a fork.

Asparagus, Seakale, and Rhubarb.—The only thing necessary to remind you here is to have beds of these in readiness to succeed those now in use, and never to apply strong heat to them.

Out-door Department.

If you have any more Cauliflowers or Cape Brocoli, if only three or four inches round, turn them into a cold pit, placing their roots in some light rich soil; they will swell off and come in very useful in the dead of winter, and you can always throw some straw or other additional covering over them, in hard frosty weather. How do you preserve your Strawberry plants in pots through the winter? You recollect, of course, what has been said lately in a leading article respecting their roots being so much injured by frost, and rest assured this is the cause of nine-tenths of the failures you read about. If nothing better offers have the pots plunged in a dry border, ready to have straw or some other dry covering laid over them in frosty weather.

Figs and Vines in Pots.—You almost always see some of these lying out in winter, behind walls, &c., quite exposed; but their roots in confinement are easily injured by frost, and so also those of the Oak or Ash would be under the same treatment; but it is impossible to find room in pits for all these things in winter; something, however, may surely be done for them, if only to turn them out of the pots and plunge their balls in rotten tan, peat, or indeed in any light, sandy soil, with some leaves or straw thrown over the whole.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—For the next six weeks, at least if the thermometer stands above 55° in the morning, you are safe enough with a general collection of stove plants. Mr. Johnson has some excellent remarks in his Almanack on the subject of night temperature, derived from his own experience in India, which coincide with the views advocated by the *Chronicle*, and very much at variance with ancient practice. Another very great benefit derived from low temperature in the dead of winter is the small quantity of water which will suffice for the plants at this time.

Greenhouse.—If the plants are all clean, the work here is mere routine. See that Cape bulbs, as we call the Iridaceæ, are now well supplied with water, if their pots are full of roots. The shoots of the different winter-growing Tropæolums will also require attention to training, otherwise they are very liable to get confused, if not broken altogether. Tropæolum pentaphyllum, as mentioned last week by Mr. Brander, of Dalrey, is, indeed, hardy enough for any part of this island; it stood out here the hard winter of 1840-41, without any protection, and we are more exposed here than they are about Forres and the banks of the Findhorn; but what is more curious, the Gesnera Douglasii has stood out without protection since 1836, at the end of a stove, in a clay subsoil, in Herefordshire.

Conservatory.—As soon as the Chrysanthemums begin to fade cut them down and protect the stools from frost. I hardly hear anything now about that most splendid new conservatory climber, the Echites splendens, exhibited by Mr. Veitch, the summer before last, at Chiswick. When I first saw it, at a distance, I mistook it for a gorgeous new Orchidacea. I believe these Echites will inarch on the Beaumontia, which is a much stronger plant. My experiment promises well as yet, and I expect next year to get that other princely climber the Clerodendron splendens to do in our conservatory, having inarched it on a strong plant of the old C. fragrans, on which it grew three or four yards this autumn, and is now beginning to bloom, with hundreds of flower-buds on it. The Mandevilla suaveolens did not flower, after all, against our conservatory wall; but it was too young, it seems, to be as hardy as the old blue Passion-flower, or rather its seedlings.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Nov. 23, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Nov.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	17	29.914	29.591	51	36	43.5	S.W.	.11
Saturday	18	29.869	29.575	53	29	41.0	S.W.	.01
Sunday	19	29.797	29.619	52	30	40.0	S.W.	.10
Monday	20	29.712	29.542	51	35	43.0	W.	
Tuesday	21	29.650	29.500	57	52	54.5	S.W.	.02
Wednesday	22	29.618	29.506	57	44	50.5	S.W.	.62
Thursday	23	29.563	29.275	55	28	41.5	S.W.	.01
Average		29.682	29.514	53.7	37.7	45.7		.86

Nov. 17. Frosty haze; densely clouded; heavy rain.
18. Fine; lightly clouded; 2, 3, P.M., shower, partly hail; clear.
19. Clear; white clouds; rain in the evening; very boisterous during the night.
20. Clear; fine; windy, with strata of white clouds; clear.
21. Overcast; cloudy; boisterous at night.
22. Hazy; flying clouds; mild; densely overcast; constant heavy rain at night.
23. Thickly overcast; rain; clear; frosty at night.
Mean temperature of the week 3° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending December 2, 1843.

Nov.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 26	46.5	32.0	39.2	7	0.25 in.	—	1	6	1	2	4	1	2
Mon. 27	46.5	35.9	41.2	10	0.88	—	2	3	1	4	4	2	1
Tues. 28	48.7	38.9	43.8	11	1.21	1	1	2	1	5	3	3	1
Wed. 29	49.1	38.5	43.8	10	0.59	—	1	2	3	2	6	1	1
Thurs. 30	50.7	38.7	44.7	10	0.31	—	—	1	2	3	5	4	2
Dec.													
Fri. 1	50.7	40.0	45.3	7	0.25	—	1	2	2	2	4	4	2
Sat. 2	46.0	36.9	41.4	9	0.51	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	4

The highest temperature occurred on the 28th, in 1828—thermom. 68°; and the lowest on the 28th Nov. and 3d Dec., 1840.—thermometer 22°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Nov. 24, 1843.

The supply of both Fruit and Vegetables has been well kept up during the week, but the market continues to be very dull, as is generally the case about this time of the year. Pines are plentiful, and of good quality; these consist of Queens, Black Antigua, Black Jamaica, Providence, and Enville. Among Grapes are some good Black Hamburghs, and there is also a good supply of Foreign Grapes in the market; these are selling at nearly the same prices as last week. Some excellent Ribstone Pippins have been supplied during the week, and likewise a few good specimens of Royal Russet, the latter is selling at from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. Good Pears consist chiefly of Beurré Diel, Beurré d'Aremberg, Guernsey Chaumontel, Chapman's Passe Colmar, and a few of the Glout Morceau. English and Dutch Melons have almost disappeared from the market; but Spanish ones are still brought in considerable quantities. We have seen very few Cucumbers in the market during the week. Cabbages and Brocoli of good quality are abundant. Turnips and Carrots are also good and sufficient to meet the demand. Brussels Sprouts are plentiful and good. Leeks and Onions are very abundant and excellent in quality, as are likewise Celery, Endive, and other salading. A few Cardoons have been brought to the market during the week, but are very small; they are selling at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* each. Cut Flowers chiefly consist of Erica gracilis, acuminata longiflora, hyemalis, and caffra; Lechenaultia formosa, Gardenia radicans, Cypripedium insigne, Pimelea hispida, Chrysanthemums, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Primulas, Fuchsias, China and Perpetual Roses.

PRICES, Saturday, November 25, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*	Red Capsicums, 4*s.* to 8*s.*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s.* to 4*s.*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s.*
,, Portugal, per lb. 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*
Melons, Spanish, each, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*	Nuts, Spanish, per bushel, 16*s.*
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 5*s.* to 10*s.*	— Brazil, 16*s.*
,, Kitchen, p bus. 3*s.* to 7*s.*	— Hazel, 3*s.* to 4*s.*
Pears, per half-sieve, 2*s.* to 12*s.*	— Barcelona, 22*s.* to 24*s.*
Oranges, per dozen, 9*d.* to 2*s.*	— Cob, 12*s.*
— per 100, 4*s.* to 14*s.*	Chesnuts, per peck, 1*s.* to 7*s.*
Lemons, per dozen, 1*s.* to 2*s.*	Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 55*s.* to 60*s.*
— per 100, 6*s.* to 14*s.*	Barberries, per half-sieve, 3*s.* to 4*s.*
Pomegranates, per doz., 3*s.* to 6*s.*	Tomatoes, per half-sieve, 3*s.* to 5*s.*
Green Capsicums, per 100, 1*s.* to 2*s.*	

VEGETABLES.

Broccoli, per bundle, 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Onions, Spanish, per doz., 1*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*
Brussels' Sprouts, per half-sieve, 1*s.* to 2*s.*	— pickling, per half-sieve, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Cabbages, per doz., 6*d.* to 1*s.*	Shallots, per lb., 5*d.* to 8*d.*
Greens, per doz. 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	Chilis, per 100, 1*s.* to 2*s.*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1*s.* to 4*s.*	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 6*d.* to 1*s.*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s.* to 75*s.*	— Cos, per score, 6*d.* to 1*s.*
— per cwt., 2*s.* to 4*s.*	Celery, per bun., 6*d.* to 2*s.*
— per bushel, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	Wallnuts, per bushel, shelled, 16*s.* to 24*s.*
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1*s.* to 2*s.*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d.* to 3*d.*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d.* to 1*s.*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3*d.* to 6*d.*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s.* to 5*s.*	Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 1*s.*	Tarragon, per bun. 2*d.* to 3*d.*
Carrots, p. doz. bun., 2*s.* to 5*s.*	Endive, per score, 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Spinach, per sieve, 9*d.* to 1*s.*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s.* to 2*s.*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d.* to 8*d.*	Chervil, per punnet, 2*d.* to 3*d.*
Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 2*s.* to 3*s.*	Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
— Large, per bushel, 2*s.* to 3*s.*	Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*

Notices to Correspondents.

Communications from the following Correspondents are in type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them:—*B. Maund, Bromsgrove, J. Lh., Totty, P. Neill, J. Wighton, Atlas, A Practical Man, J. F. M'Elroy, Peter Mackenzie, Tyro,* and *Fucile.*

Books.—*H. T. A. B.*—Parnell's "British Grasses" is the book for you.——*W. H.*—Mr. Selby's "British Forest Trees" is much the best work on Arboriculture, but it does not go far enough into details. "Billington on Planting" is very useful. ——*J. Wood.*—Dix's Treatise on "Land Surveying" is cheap, and an excellent book for a beginner.——*B. K.*—We are not aware that there is any work, except Pfeiffer and Otto's, on Cacti, with coloured plates. That work is useful; such a publication would have no sale in this country. Cereus setaceus is a white-flowered Brazilian species. Dyckia rariflora is a pretty orange-flowered stove Bromeliaceous plant.

CABBAGES.—*W. J.*—Road-scrapings are recommended by some for preventing the clubbing of the roots of Cabbage-plants; but as your soil is of a light sandy nature, the adding any more of that material might prove injurious. A good dressing of marl, if it can be got, is equally effective in preventing the disease, and will at the same time improve your light sandy soil for almost every kind of vegetable. The disease has also been effectually cured by the following mixture, viz., 1 gallon of fresh soot, and 1 lb. of pounded saltpetre; mix them with water to the consistency of coal-tar, and dip the root of every plant in this before planting. "By this simple method," says a subscriber, "I have not got a single club rooted plant in my garden, although many of them had begun to club in the seed-bed." ‡

CELLARS.—*Villager.*—Cellars, if frost-proof, or capable of being made so, and dry, are very useful for gardening purposes. They will preserve Dahlias, Verbenas, Pelargoniums, and many other half-hardy things. Even Oranges and Myrtles may be kept in them in winter.

CRINUM LONGIFOLIUM.—*W. H. R.*—Your plant of Crinum longifolium, which has grown luxuriantly, but not flowered, has probably been too kindly treated. It is quite hardy, and blooms profusely when planted by the sides of ponds or wet ditches.‡

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.—*An Amateur.*—The following hardy deciduous shrubs are showy, and form a succession of flowers: 1, Amygdalus nana, 2 feet high, deep rose; 2, Cytisus purpureus, 2 ft., light purple; 3, Ceanothus americanus, 2 to 3 ft., white; 4, Prunus japonica, 2 to 3 ft., rose; 5, Daphne Mezereon and varieties, 2 to 3 ft., pink and white; 6, Pyrus japonica and varieties, 3 to 4 ft., scarlet and blush; 7, Ribes aureum, 3 to 5 ft., yellow; 8, R. sanguineum, 3 to 5 ft., red; 9, Spiræa bella, 3 to 4 ft., crimson; 10, S. grandiflora, 3 to 4 ft., pink; 11, Rhus cotinus, 4 to 5 ft., greenish white; 12, Deutzia scabra, 3 to 5 ft., white; 13, Hibiscus syriacus and varieties, 3 to 5 ft., pink, white, &c.; 14, Calycanthus floridus, 3 to 4 ft., brown; 15, Syringa Josikæa, 3 to 5 ft., purple; 16, Viburnum dentatum, 4 to 5 ft., white; 17, Euonymus latifolius, 4 to 5 ft., green, fruit handsome; Coronilla Emerus, 3 to 4 ft., yellow. ¶

EDGINGS.—*W. H. R.*—The following plants are suitable for edgings to walks, viz., Thrifts, Daisies, Primulas, and Gentians. Erica cinerea, carnea, and vulgaris have also an enlivening effect when in bloom, and with a little dressing and attention may be kept dwarf and neat. The varieties of dwarf Thyme are likewise sometimes used for edgings. Sulphate of ammonia is not suitable for the purpose you mention.‡

FEEDING PIGS.—*Anthony.*—You ask why meal water fermented is so much more fattening than sweet meal. The process of digestion is in many points similar to that of fermentation; a great portion of the food has to be transformed into other substances before it can enter into the animal system; it is possible that in sousing meal for pigs the process of digestion may be considerably facilitated, by the food being brought into a condition more favourable for undergoing the usual transformations effected in the stomach. There are a great many points connected with the philosophy of digestion which are very imperfectly understood. *E.*

FRUIT-TREES.—*Brighton.*—The following is a good selection for walls. *Peaches:* Acton Scot, Grosse Mignonne, Royal George, Noblesse, Royal Charlotte, Bellegarde, Barrington, and Late Admirable. *Nectarines:* Elruge, Violette Hâtive, Balgowan, and Pitmaston Orange. *Plums:* Green Gage, Purple Gage, Royal Hâtive, Kirke's, and Coe's Golden Drop. *Cherries:* May Duke, Knight's Early Black, Elton, and Florence. *Apricots:* Large Early, Royal, and Moorpark. *Pears:* Jargonelle, Dunmore, Gansel's Bergamot, Marie Louise, Beurré Diel, Hacon's Incomparable, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Winter Nelis, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance. With the exception of the Jargonelle and Gansel's Bergamot, the above-named Pears will be suitable for espaliers or dwarf standards, and in addition, the Seckel, Louise Bonne (of Jersey), Duchesse d'Angoulême, Thompson's Althorp Crassane, Knight's Monarch, Beurré Bosc, and Ne Plus Meuris. *Apples* for dwarfs: Wormsley Pippin, Golden Reinette, Court of Wick, Ribstone Pippin, Margil, Reinette du Canada, Herefordshire Pearmain, Pearson's Plate, Scarlet Nonpareil, Boston Russet, Court-pendu Plat, and Sturmer Pippin. These are all first-rate sorts. For further information, see the Advertisement of the Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits. The Sturmer Pippin deserves the character given of it. As your ground is much exposed to wind, espaliers and dwarf standards will be preferable for Plums and Cherries, as well as Apples and Pears. ‖ ——*Clericus Hibernicus.*—On your south wall you would have too many Peaches ripe at the same time. If you substitute a Bellegarde for the Grosse Mignonne, you have still one of the latter under the name of Kensington. A Violette Hâtive Nectarine may be substituted for the Fotheringham Plum, and a Royal Apricot for the Washington Plum. The Orleans Plums on the west aspect should be replaced by the Royale Hâtive, Reine Claude, Violette, and Kirke's; and the Red Magnum Bonum by the Washington, transferred from south aspect. Throw away the Swan's Egg Pear, and plant Hacon's Incomparable; also some of the latter on the north aspect wall, which may be then filled up with Morello Cherries and a Catillac Pear. Under the name of Blue Gage, you may perhaps have the Purple Gage, or Reine Claude Violette; but you ought to make sure of having the latter. ‖

GLOXINIAS.—*Flora.*—Gloxinias are deciduous herbs, and consequently always die down after flowering; they are stove plants, and require a temperature above 55°. During winter they should be kept pretty dry, but water should not altogether be withheld from them, and when they commence growing in spring this may be liberally supplied.‡

GRAPES.—*E. D.*—We last week stated that there never was such a thing as a bunch of Black Hamburgh Grapes weighing 8lbs. A correspondent reminds us that Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir S. Clarke, obtained a medal in 1836, for a bunch weighing 8lbs. 6oz., exhibited to the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, on the 9th of July. As far as we remember, that specimen, like one exhibited on a previous occasion by Mr. Dowding, was not, properly speaking, a bunch, but a monstrous cluster of two or three bunches growing from the same bud. It was the subject of discussion among the Judges at the time.

GRASS LAND.—*F. L.*—If the Couch occurs only in patches here and there in the field, it had better be dug out with the fork: if it occurs generally over the field, the only remedy is a thorough cultivation of the land next spring. Salt will have no effect upon Couch that it will not have in equal degree on the valuable Grasses beside it. The plan of "drilling good seed all over the field, and covering with compost, &c." is very well, provided the Couch be got rid of first, and provided the land be dry. The circumstance of a bad crop following the manuring of last season suggests the idea that the land is wet. *J. C.*

GREEN CROPS.—*Totty.*—Carrots and Mangold Wurtzel will both grow on clay soils, and these two roots are well suited as food for milch cows; they will not give the milk a disagreeable taste. We advise our Correspondent, as he has to provide food for horses as well as cows, to sow Carrots on three-fifths of his plot, and Mangold Wurtzel on the remainder. *J. C.*

GYPSUM.—*Dean H.*—This should be applied in spring, during wet weather, sown broadcast, at the rate of about four bushels of the powder per acre; but it is not suited as a manure for Wheat. Nitrate of potash or soda, at the rate of one cwt. per acre, or soot, at the rate of 20 bushels per acre, would be a better manure for Wheat. Gypsum is applied beneficially in the above manner to Clovers. *J. C.*

HEATING.—*J. Waldron.*—Your plan is, no doubt, a good one; but it has the serious fault of being far too expensive.

INSECTS.—*Mr. J. Frost.*—Thanks for better specimens of the Celery leaves, which enable us to confirm our former opinion, that the disease is a minute fungus, and not an insect. *R.* It is the fungus called Puccinia Umbilliferarum.——*B.*—The insects injuring the Dendrobium leaves are the larvæ of a Thrips, a genus which has been described and figured in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. i, p. 228. *R.*

IRISES.—*Aliquis.*—Six bulbous Irises, with different coloured flowers, may be—Apollo, violet and black; Blandina, white; Constance, blue and dark purple; Georgiana, lilac and white; Cassandra, blue and yellow; Daphne, olive and green, spotted. Six fibrous ones, with flowers of different colours, may be—Iris pallida, pale blue (very large); I. florentina, white; I. biflora, pink; I. De Burghii, brown and yellow (very fine); I. amœna, purple and white; I. flavissima, bright yellow. ¶

KILNS.—*Semper idem* has our sincere thanks for his plan.

LARGE FRUIT.—*J. S. G.*—We cannot insert anonymous statements respecting Pine-apples.

MANETTIA CORDIFOLIA.—*Perseverance.*—Your plant is Manettia cordifolia; it is a very pretty stove-plant, with brilliant scarlet flowers. It requires a soil consisting of peat, sand, and leaf-mould, or rotten dung, with the addition of a little loam.‡

MANURE.—*J. A.*—We would employ Potter's guano at the rate of 1 lb. per rod, applied in March, and the same quantity in April, and see the effect. It is an excellent manure for kitchen-garden purposes. Soot is a useful top-dressing for Grass land. ——*Villager.*—Old mortar, plaster from internal walls, and plaster from floors, are excellent manure for stiff land; acting both mechanically and chemically.

NAMES OF FRUIT.—*Brighton.*—No. 1 is the Beurré Bosc; 2, Doyenné Gris. ——*J. D., Northumberland.*—1, 40, Louis Bonne of Jersey; 2, 27, Nelis d'Hiver; 3, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 4, Napoléon; 5, 13, Glout Morceau; 6, 16, Brown Beurré; 7, Beurré d'Aremberg; 8, 17, 20, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 41, Easter Beurré; 9, Doyenné Blanc; 10, 15, Bezi de la Motte; 11, 14, 24, 28, Beurré Diel; 18, Easter Bergamot; 19, Bezi Voet; 22, 25, Crassane; 23, 29, Chaumontel; 26, Passe Colmar; 30, Gansel's Bergamot; 31 appears to be Van Mons-Léon le Clerc; 36, Black Achan; 38, Swan's Egg; 39, Autumn Bergamot; 42, William's Bon Chrétien. No. 40, Louise Bonne (of Jersey), stated to have been grown on a Quince-stock against a south wall, is of deteriorated quality.]——*H. T. Croydon.*—Beurré Diel is correct; but Glout Morceau is Napoléon, and likewise your excellent De Coloma. The one named Hacon's Incomparable appears to be Gansel's Bergamot.]—— *W. G.*—Urbaniste.]——*A Reader.*—1, Beauty of Kent; 2, Waltham Abbey Seedling; 3, Dumelow's Seedling; 4, Minchall Crab; 5, Winter Pearmain; 9, Alfriston; 10, Rymer; 11, Yorkshire Greening; 12, White Costin; 13, King of the Pippins; 16, Paradise Pippin; 17, Wheeler's Russet; 18, Nonpareil; 20, Red Streak; 21, Golden Reinette. *Pears*—1, Doyenné Blanc; 2, Gansel's Bergamot. ‖

NAMES OF PLANTS.—*J. Wood.*—Such specimens cannot be named without flowers.——*A. C.*—Polypodium Phymatodes. ——*W. C.*—Fulham Oak.——*W. H. R.*—Dioscorea bulbifera, a species of Yam; the small bodies upon it are tubers. The other is some worthless weed with which we are unacquainted in its present state.

OLEANDERS.—*A Subscriber.*—The cause of your Oleander, which has lately been removed from a greenhouse into a drawing-room, having prematurely dropped its expanded blooms and flower-buds, is probably owing to cold or to its not having had a sufficient supply of water. ‡

PAWLOVNIA IMPERIALIS.—*J. J. W.*—In Japan this is said to grow to the height of about 30 feet. It appears to be perfectly hardy. At the Garden of Plants, of Paris, it has already produced ripe seeds, and out of 100 which were sown in January, 1843, 75 were up in 10 days afterwards.

PYRUS SPECTABILIS.—Take the plant of Pyrus spectabilis carefully up, and wash all the soil from its roots, and replant it in fresh soil; it will thrive best on the common Crab-stock.¶

RHODODENDRONS.—*An Amateur.*—The more recently-raised hybrid Rhododendrons are for the most part known by either letters or numbers, such as C.'s hybrid, No. 10, or D's hybrid, E's, &c., they being too numerous and too much alike to give names to. The following are very good free bloomers, and are tolerably hardy, and easily procured by name:—1, Russellianum, scarlet; 2, Lowii, pale straw, with brown; 3, tigrinum, pale rose, with dark brown; 4, Nobleanum, dark red; 5, Smith's Yellow, pale yellow; 6, Smith's Buff, pale buff; 7, Splendidum (Cunningham's), white; 8, Altaclerense, scarlet; 9, Multimaculatum, pale rose spotted; 10, Arboreum roseum, bright rose; 11, Victoria, deep red; 12, Venustum, pink; 13, Augustum, pale flesh, spotted; 14, Pulcherrimum, scarlet; 15, Grandiflorum (Cunningham's), pale flesh; 16, Macranthum, rose; 17, Knightii, scarlet; 18, Carnarvonianum, bright rose.¶ ——Although August or September is a good time for grafting Rhododendrons in the open air, that operation may also be performed with advantage in spring; but if the scions are already taken off the plants, it will be advisable to graft them at once. If the stocks do not much exceed the scions in thickness, wedge-grafting will answer best; but if they are strong, side-grafting may be practised; and after the scions are put on, the plants should be placed in a close frame or pit, and should have a little bottom-heat in order to set the sap in motion.‡

SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS.—*A Friend of Truth* has had his question answered, and we can admit no further correspondence on the subject. If he wishes for more discussion he must have recourse to our advertising columns.

STALL-FEEDING.—*Lapis.*—There is a useful chapter on the practice of Stall-feeding in Professor Low's work on "Practical Agriculture;" there is also a good article on this subject in Hillyard's "Practical Farming and Grazing," which is a cheaper work. *J. C.*

SUGAR.—*Veritas.*—Consult the "Penny Cyclopædia," article —Beet.

THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE.—*F. H. S.*—There is not the smallest probability of this plant living even in the mildest part of Great Britain. We do not know what variety of Banana is cultivated in Teneriffe. The Retama, or Cytisus nubigenus, may be had of *some* of the London nurserymen. Cytisus filipes is almost the same thing.

TROPÆOLUM PENTAPHYLLUM.—*A Subscriber.*—Tropæolum pentaphyllum has proved to be sufficiently hardy to stand the winter.‡

VINE-BORDERS.—*D. G.*—The soil most suitable for a Vine-border is the surface-spit from a field of good loam that has been long in pasture; this should be collected for some time before it is put into the border, and mixed with a good proportion of pure cow-dung, and the whole should then be turned over at intervals, three or four times, and duly exposed to the action of the weather. In preparing the border, the old mould should be cleared away from the whole space, to the depth of about 2½ft. If there has not been previously, a main drain should be cut parallel with the house, at the extremity of the border. This should be somewhat lower than the bottom of the border, which should be laid with concrete (that is previously unslacked lime mixed with rough gravel and water, to the consistency of thick mortar), about four inches deep, and the bottom of the border should have a gentle inclination from the house to the drain. As it is important to remove all superfluous water from the roots, small drains may be formed by placing drain-tiles on the concrete at convenient distances, to run in a slanting direction from the house to the main drain. These will carry off immediately all unnecessary water from above; the concrete will prevent subterranean damps, and thus the bottom of the border will be kept quite dry. A few turves should be laid over the tile-drains with the grassy sides down; the fresh soil may now be filled in, taking care to keep the roughest part nearest the bottom, and the work is finished. The young Vines may be planted in spring, and under favourable treatment shall have reached the top of the house by autumn. The temperature of the house now filled with Pelargoniums and other greenhouse plants need never exceed 45° of heat during winter.‡

WORMS.—*Capt. S.*—You may get rid of these animals from your lawn by watering it with weak gas-water, or lime-water, or a weak solution of corrosive sublimate. Nothing kills Moss on gravel better than gas-water, except frequent hoeing.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A Farmer and Gardener's* kind suggestions have already been anticipated, as he will see by an announcement in a few weeks.——*A Well-wisher.*—The subscription, *if paid in advance*, is 26*s.* per annum.——*Persis* will find a list of showy flowering shrubs suitable for filling up a corner in her flower-garden given above.‡——*A Subscriber* should ask an auctioneer. We, however, have no doubt that the duty is payable; at least, it ought to be.——*Alcombe.*—Thanks for the hint.——*Horticultor* has been deceived by the Nurseryman.‡

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

FUCHSIAS.—*H. C.*—Your seedling was so crushed and dried up, that neither form nor colour could be determined; you cannot depend upon their travelling safely in a letter, without the protection of a box.——*J. Jones.*—*Rival*, long rosy tube, with very short and sharp petals, tipped with green, corolla red; the proportion of this flower is not agreeable, and it must be an abundant bloomer to make it acceptable. *Bellissima* is a delicate and pretty variety of moderate size, tube light, pink sepals tipped with green, and expanding freely, showing a well-formed corolla of a deep rose-colour, which forms a good contrast to the other parts of the flower; it appears to be of a good habit, blooming freely.*

PANSIES.—*C. Judd.*—Your seedling is a pretty flower, of good substance, but rather small; the shield in the centre is small and wants clearness; the points of the eye running into the broad margin of mulberry colour, gives it a bluish character, and what little of the ground-colour is perceptible in the lower petals differs too much.*

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

ERRATUM.—P. 809, column *b*, line 48, for "deduced figure" read "reduced."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AFTER numerous delays the State prosecutions in Ireland are beginning to approach their crisis. On Monday the traversers joined issue to the demurrer of the Attorney-General, and after a long argument, conducted, as the Court admitted, with great ability and moderation on both sides, the Judges unanimously decided that the plea of abatement was insufficient, and that the demurrer should be held good. Another argument then arose on the time to be allowed the traversers to answer to the indictment, the Attorney-General insisting that they were bound to plead immediately, and the traversers endeavouring to obtain a further delay of four days for the purpose. The Court, however, decided in favour of the Crown, in consequence of which all the parties were called upon their recognizances. They all appeared in person and pleaded Not Guilty, and it was arranged that the Court at yesterday's sitting should name a day for the trial.

From France we learn that the visit of the Duc de Bordeaux to this country continues to excite much uneasiness in the Court circles, and that the visit of the Duc de Nemours is condemned with equal animosity in the Opposition journals. The quarrel between the Clergy and the University is still the leading subject of discussion, and public attention is excited by the proposed dotation for the Duc de Nemours and by the anticipated debate on the fortifications in the approaching Session of the Chambers.—From Spain we have a detailed account of the proceedings which followed the declaration of the Queen's majority. Her Majesty appears to have been received with great enthusiasm and to have manifested a self-possession and a dignity which was scarcely expected from her years. The Cortes have passed a vote of confidence in the Provisional Government, but a change of Ministry is nevertheless resolved upon, and S. Olozaga is said to have undertaken the formation of the new Cabinet. The accounts from Gallicia and Catalonia continue favourable; Vigo has made its submission without conditions; Barcelona also has capitulated, and there is no doubt that the insurrection is gradually expiring.—The accounts from Italy are by no means satisfactory; fresh arrests have been made in Romagna, and the people are represented as being in a state of great excitement. Disturbances are said to have broken out in Naples and in Calabria, and the sudden despatch of reinforcements to Sicily proves that apprehensions are entertained for the tranquillity of that island.—From the United States we learn that the Elections are still the topic of the day, and from Mexico that the insult offered by the President to the British Minister has called forth the marked reprobation of the Home Government, and that Lord Aberdeen intends to despatch a squadron to demand an apology for the affront.

Home News.

COURT.—On Saturday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed morning walk, and after breakfast proceeded with the Duc and Duchesse de Nemours to Datchet Common, the place of meeting of the Prince's harriers. Her Majesty and the Duchesse de Nemours rode in a pony phaeton. A brace of hares were found and killed after two good runs in the neighbourhood of Horton. The sport was witnessed by her Majesty and the Duchesse de Nemours as they rode in their carriage.—On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness and the whole Court attended divine service within the Castle. The Duc and Duchesse de Nemours attended mass at the Catholic Chapel at Clewer. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Duchesse de Nemours rode out in an open carriage, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Duc de Nemours on horseback.—On Monday, after her Majesty's usual walk, Prince Albert and the Duc de Nemours shot

over the royal preserves, and in the afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert took a walk on the terrace and in the slopes.—On Tuesday the Queen did not leave the Castle in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. Prince Albert and the Duc de Nemours hunted with her Majesty's stag hounds in the morning. The Princess Royal having this day completed her third year, her birthday was celebrated at Windsor with the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and other rejoicings.—On Wednesday morning the Duc de Nemours attended by his suite left the Castle for Melton Mowbray in order to witness fox-hunting in Leicestershire, from which His Royal Highness returned yesterday. Her Majesty and Prince Albert accompanied by the Duchesse de Nemours took their usual morning and afternoon promenade on the terrace and in the slopes and grounds around the Castle. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice were taken their customary walk in the precincts of the Castle, and the Prince of Wales was taken a carriage airing.—On Thursday her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duchess de Nemours, took their customary walk in the neighbourhood of the Castle.—The Duc and Duchesse de Nemours are expected to leave Windsor this day for Buckingham Palace, where they will sleep to-night, and embark either to-morrow or on Monday for the Continent. Preparations are now in progress for her Majesty's visit to the Midland Counties. According to the last arrangements, it is said that her Majesty will leave the Castle at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, for Slough, and from thence to Uxbridge, where relays of horses will be stationed to proceed onwards through Rickmansworth to Watford. At that station, on the London and Birmingham line of railway a special train will be in readiness to convey her Majesty and the Prince to the Tamworth station, which is within two or three miles of the seat of Sir Robert Peel. The Queen is expected to reach Watford in about two hours from the period of departing from the Castle, the distance being nineteen miles, ten miles to Uxbridge, and nine miles thence to the Watford station. On Friday her Majesty is expected to take her departure from Drayton Manor, and proceed from the Tamworth station, by the Birmingham railway, to Chesterfield, and from thence to Chatsworth, on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire. On Monday, the 4th, the Queen will honour the Duke of Rutland with a visit at Belvoir Castle, and return to Windsor Castle on the 7th. Her Majesty will be accompanied by Prince Albert, and the Queen Dowager has signified to Sir R. Peel her intention of joining the Royal party at Drayton Manor. —The Hon. Miss Liddell and the Hon. Miss Paget have succeeded the Hon. Miss Murray and the Hon. Miss Lister as maids of honour in waiting; Lady Portman has succeeded the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe as the lady in waiting; the Marquess of Ormonde has succeeded Lord Byron as the lord in waiting; and Admiral Sir R. Otway has succeeded Colonel Drummond as the groom in waiting on her Majesty.—The visitors at the Castle this week have been the Dukes of Buccleugh and Richmond, the Marquess of Exeter, Earls Devon, Rosslyn, Jersey, Ripon, and Lincoln, Lady Caroline Lennox, and Admiral Casey of the French navy.

The Duchess of Gloucester continues indisposed, although all her symptoms are better than they were at the close of last week. The last report of the physicians states that her Royal Highness is going on favourably.

The Duc de Bordeaux.—His Royal Highness and suite arrived at Hull on Friday last. From thence he proceeded to Burton Constable, on a visit to Sir Clifford and Lady Constable, where a large party of nobility and gentry were assembled to meet him. His Royal Highness left Burton Constable on Wednesday morning for York, and from thence proceeded to Newcastle. The Prince was expected to arrive at Alnwick yesterday on a visit to the Duke of Northumberland. According to present arrangements, his Royal Highness will be in London about the 27th or 28th. Sir John Shelley's mansion in Belgrave-square (lately in the occupation of the Duke of Marlborough), has been taken for the Prince during his Royal Highness's residence in London. The house, it is said, has been taken for three months certain.—The Vicomte de Chateaubriand and his Secretary the Marquis d'Espenel, with the Vicomte de Tocqueville, arrived in town on Thursday, and are staying at the York Hotel, Albemarle-street, for the present. M. de Chateaubriand is in excellent health.—M. Berryer left town on Wednesday for Oxford, having letters from the most distinguished personages to the heads of that University. M. Berryer returned to Mivart's Hotel on Thursday, and will remain in town until the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux.

Parliamentary Movements.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of Salisbury took place on Wednesday. The Hon. Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Campbell were proposed, and the show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Bouverie. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Campbell, which terminated on Thursday in favour of Mr. Campbell; the numbers being for Mr. Bouverie, 270; for Mr. Campbell, 317; majority for Mr. Campbell, 47.—A rumour has been in circulation for the last few days that Mr. Estcourt was about to resign the representation of the University of Oxford; and that Mr. W. E. Gladstone, the President of the Board of Trade, would be brought forward as his successor; but both statements have been contradicted on authority, Mr. Estcourt having neither resigned nor intended to resign.

The Irish Sheriffs.—The following are the names of gentlemen returned by the Judges of Assize to serve the office of High Sheriff for the ensuing year:—*Antrim.*—J. Leslie, J. M'Gildowney, J. White, Esqrs. *Armagh.*—J. R. Irwine, M. Cross, T. M. Jones, Esqrs. *Carlow.*—R. La Touche, R. Doyne, jun., Esqrs.; Sir R. Paul, Bart. *Carrickfergus.*—W. Burleigh, J. Legg, S. Dunn, Esqrs. *Cavan.*—Hon. S. R. Maxwell; Earl of Bective: Anthony O'Reilly, Esq. *Clare.*—E. Fitzgerald, W. Butler, H. P. Hickman, Esqrs. *Cork.*—Hon. H. St. Leger; J. H. S. Barry, Esq.; Sir E. Synge, Bart. *Cork City.*—E. Morrough, W. Coppinger, W. Rogers, Esqrs. *Donegal.*—G. Young, G. V. Hart, T. Batt, Esqrs. *Down.*—H. Montgomery, W. Keown, J. R. Allen, Esqrs. *Drogheda Town.*—J. Gernon, T. Carty, St. George Smyth, Esqrs. *Dublin.*—Hon. E. Lawless; Hon. E. Preston; W. E. Caldbeck, Esq. *City of Dublin.*—J. B. Bail, B. L. Guinness, T. Crossthwaite, Esqrs. *Fermanagh.*—J. G. V. Porter, W. H. Daniell, E. Archdall, Esqrs. *Galway.*—Hon. S. Vereker; Hon. A. F. Nugent; M. J. Browne, Esq. *Galway Town.*—C. Blake, P. M. Lynch, L. M'Lachlan, Esqrs. *Kerry.*—J. Coltsman, C. Galway, W. Gun, Esqrs. *Kildare.*—E. H. Cole, O'C. Henchy, W. Palmer, Esqrs. *Kilkenny.*—H. St. George, C. Hely, J. S. Lane, Esqrs. *Kilkenny City.*—J. Power, Esq.; Sir J. Blunden, Bart.; C. Savage, Esq. *King's County.*—Lord Tullamore; T. Hackett, R. Warburton, Esqrs. *Leitrim.*—E. K. Tenison, J. Johnstone, G. Lloyd, Esqrs. *Limerick.*—R. Q. Sleeman, E. C. Villiers, W. Barrington, Esqrs. *Limerick City.*—S. Dickson, M. Gavin, H. Watson, Esqrs. *Londonderry, City and County.*—T. Scott, Esq.; Sir H. Bruce, Bart.; J. B. Beresford, Esq. *Longford.*—T. Hussey, G. Lefroy, F. B. Edgeworth, Esqrs. *Louth.*—Sir R. Robinson, Bart.; J. O'Reily, F. J. Foster, Esqrs. *Mayo.*—Sir R. Palmer, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. M'Alpine; T. S. Carter, Esq. *Meath.*—Lord Bective, Lord Killeen, J. Waller, Esq. *Monaghan.*—J. Lentaigne, S. R. B. Evatt, A. A. Murray, Esqrs. *Queen's County.*—Hon. H. G. F. Walker; H. P. Pigott, C. Coote, Esqrs. *Roscommon.*—T. J. Wills, J. F. Grace, Esqrs.; The O'Moore. *Sligo.*—E. J. Cooper, A. Crichton, M. Keogh, Esqrs. *Tipperary.*—W. P. Barker, J. Bailey, Esqrs.; Lieut.-Col. Purefoy. *Tyrone.*—J. M. Stronge, W. Sinclair, R. Montgomery, Esqrs. *Waterford.*—J. Palliser, J. B. Gumbleton, J. H. Keane, Esqrs. *Waterford City.*—S. King, J. Penrose, T. Sheppard, Esqrs. *Westmeath.*—Hon. L. H. King Harman; Sir M. L. Chapman, Bart.; Sir F. Hopkins, Bart. *Wexford.*—C. Tottenham, M. F. Beauman, P. W. Redmond, Esqrs. *Wicklow.*—F. Synge, R. A. G. Cunningham, W. W. F. Hume, Esqrs.

The Welsh Sheriffs.—The following is the list of gentlemen nominated as the new Sheriffs for Wales:—*Anglesey.*—T. A. Smith, of Trefarthin; E. E. Meyrick, of Cefncock; J. Williams, of Treffos, Esqrs. *Breconshire.*—H. Gwyn, of Aberciave; T. T. Roberts, of Llwynderw; H. Thomas, of Llwymadoc, Esqrs. *Cardiganshire.*—P. J. Miles, of the Priory; J. P. Lloyd, of Mabws, M. Davies, of Tan-y-bwlch, Esqrs. *Carmarthenshire.*—J. H. Phillips, of Dyffryn Brogyn; W. P. H. Powell, of Maesogwyn; R. A. Mansel, of Llandarog, Esqrs. *Carnarvonshire.*—J. B. Edward, of Glyn Afon; J. Price, of Garth-y-Glo; J. Huddart, of Brynkir, Esqrs. *Denbighshire.*—H. W. Meredith, of Pentrebychan; F. J. Hughes, of Horsley-hall; T. Griffith, of Trevalyn-hall, Esqrs. *Flintshire.*—Sir R. Puleston, of Emral, Bart.; L. F. Lloyd, of Cilcen-hall; A. Jones, of Wepre-hall, Esqrs. *Glamorganshire.*—T. T. Drake, of St. Donat's castle, Esq.; Sir T. D. Aubrey, of Llantrythid-park, Bart.; J. B. Pryce, of Duffry, Esq. *Merionethshire.*—D. W. Griffith, of Sygun; G. A. Huddart, of Plasynpenrhyn; J. Lloyd, of Cwnmorthin, Esqrs. *Montgomeryshire.*—J. Owen, of Broadway; J. W. L. Winder, of Vaenor-park; J. G. Mytton, of Fenylan, Esqrs. *Pembrokeshire.*—W. C. A. Philipps, of St. Brides's-hill; A. L. Gower, of Castlemalgyn; C. C. Wells, of Tenby, Esqrs. *Radnorshire.*—Hon. F. G. Hamilton, of Llanbister; D. James, of Presteigne; J. A. Whittaker, of Newcastle-court, Esqrs.

The Church and Universities.—The *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Right Reverend Dr. Spencer, now Bishop of Newfoundland, to be Bishop of the see of Jamaica, and the creation of an Archdeaconry in the Bahama Islands, to be subordinate to the bishopric of Jamaica, and to be styled the Archdeaconry of Bahamas; and her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John M'Cameron Trew, D.D., to be Archdeacon thereof. The Rev. W. Knight Bruce will be appointed Dean of Llandaff. A rumour in Oxford is very generally credited, that at the end of the present term, the Rev. Dr. Wynter will resign the Vice-Chancellorship, and at the same time the Presidentship of St. John's College. The indisposition of Mrs. Wynter, who has been recommended to try the effects of change of air, is said to be the cause of this determination.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel having requested its president, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to nominate a Professor of Bishop's College Calcutta, in the place of the late Mr. Coles, his Grace has appointed Mr. George Weidman, fellow of Catharine-hall, Cambridge.

The Colonies.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Commander Edmund Norcott, R.N., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Gambia; Commander T. C. Sherwin, R.N., to be Emigration Agent General for the colony of British Guiana, and William Henry Butt, Esq., to be Rector of the University of Malta.

National Gallery.—The Queen has been pleased to confer upon Sir Augustus Callcott, R.A., the appointment of Keeper of the Paintings by the Old Masters in the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, vacant by the decease of Mr. Seguier. The appointment of the Conservator of the Royal Pictures contained in Windsor Castle and other Palaces has been conferred upon Mr. Eastlake, R.A. and Secretary to the Fine Arts Commission.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are still filled, as they have been for some time past, with discussions and disputes on the visit of the Ducs de Nemours and Bordeaux to England, the fortifications of Paris, and the Bishop of Chalons' quarrel with the University. The Opposition journals, of all shades and parties, declaim against the visit of the Duc de Nemours to the Queen, while the entire press, with the exception of the papers in the interest of the Legitimatists, condemn as much the visit of the Duc de Bordeaux, and the demonstration it has called forth on the part of his friends. The clumsy manner in which the prosecution of Mr. O'Connell and his associates has been hitherto conducted is also severely criticised in most of the journals. Rumours of a change in the Ministry are prevalent, and it is believed that M. Martin, M. Duchatel, and M. Lacave Laplagne, will retire forthwith. The principal reasons given for these expected changes are the divisions of opinion in the Cabinet on the subject of the quarrel between the clergy and the University, and on the subject of the Duc de Nemours' dotation. Should the Ministry venture to bring the dotation forward in the Chambers, which is not thought probable, at least at the commencement of the session, a formidable opposition is expected; and some of those who have hitherto been considered staunch supporters of the Ministry are understood to have intimated their intention to oppose it. Public discontent at the completion of the detached forts, or as they are termed bastiles, is said to be on the increase, and the desire of the Government for the termination of those works is becoming greater as the period for the opening of the Chambers approaches. It is said to be the intention of M. Thiers to attack during the debate on the address the extension given to the fortifications, particularly as respects the works in execution at Vincennes and St. Maur.—It appears that the judgment of the Council of State on the Bishop of Chalons' letter, and the royal ordinance issued in consequence, has not had the effect of preventing the publication of more letters in newspapers. The Bishop of Chalons himself has once more published a letter, in which he stoutly maintains that in his former letter he "did not exceed the limits of his attributes and rights," and that the judgment of the Council of State was arrived at "on a fact which was entirely within his competence, and upon which no one has a right to interrogate him or to prescribe rules to him." He asks if it is not within his right and power in his quality of bishop to maintain the faith and to improve the morals of those within his diocese, and taking it for granted that the answer will be in the affirmative, he says that is the whole question, and that so far from excommunicating the children by withdrawing the chaplain from the university, it is his duty to do so as a means to expose the danger to which the Catholic religion was exposed in those universities, and he denies the right of the State to take up his letter. The *Debats* comments in very severe terms upon his letter, and insinuates that the same spirit of dispute influences the whole of the clergy. It expresses regret that the bishop, instead of receiving with mildness and respect the rebuke inflicted upon him by the Council of State, should persist in his former course, and maintains that by the concordat with the Church, the Minister of Public Worship is fully justified in checking the erratic propensities of the bishops.—M. Lagrenée, the French Ambassador to China, left Paris on Friday for Brest, where he was to embark. Count Mole has denied a statement in the Havre papers that he had arrived in that town, on his way to England. Lord Brougham had arrived at the château de Tholouet, on a visit to the Marquis de Galiffet. His lordship was to proceed thence to Cannes, where he intends to reside for two months. M. de Chateaubriand left Paris for London on Sunday.—The *Courrier Français* announces, on what it considers unquestionable authority, that Baron de Rothschild had accepted the modifications proposed by the Northern Railway Committee, and that the Minister of Public Works had consequently undertaken to submit to the ratification of the Chambers a bill for the adjudication of that railway to Messrs. Rothschild.—For some days back several acts of Vandalism have been committed in the gardens and park of Versailles. On Friday all the fingers of one of the hands of the Venus of the Tapis Vert were broken off, as well as the head and arms of the child held by Hercules.—Accounts from the departments announce that the rivers which were swollen by the late rains are gradually falling. The Rhone has nearly re-entered its banks, and the Durance has altogether done so. Fortunately those inundations have been of short duration, which circumstance lessened the amount of damage, though still the effects of the disaster are very considerable. The road between Arles and Tarascon remains broken up in not less than eleven places. The loss occasioned by the carrying away of the wooden bridge at Arles is estimated at 40,000f. It is said that the bridge of boats at Saint-Gilles has been also carried off. The damage caused in the neighbourhood of Pertuis by the rise of the Durance is incalculable. Several points in the Haute-Pyrenees have also suffered exceedingly. The Larros spread over a vast length of country, covering the fine plain of Ozon, and threatening the little town of Tournay with destruction. Happily the waters began to subside just at the moment when the danger appeared most imminent. The handsome bridge of Chelle was carried away when on the point of being completed, for in three days more the last stone would have been put on. Fortunately no lives were lost in the neighbourhood.

SPAIN.—As announced in our last, Queen Isabella II. took the oaths on the 10th inst. before the Cortes, the foreign Ministers, &c. After her Majesty had taken her seat on the throne, the President of the Senate advanced, holding in his hand the Gospels open. The Queen rose, and with her hand on the holy book pronounced, in a

sonorous and mild voice, the following oath :—"I swear before God and on the holy Evangelists that I will observe, and cause to be observed, the Constitution of the Spanish monarchy promulgated at Madrid on the 28th of June, 1837, and that I will respect the laws and cause them to be respected, without having any other view than the national welfare. If I should act contrary to what I have sworn or to any part of it I ought not to be obeyed, and my acts should be null and void. Thus may God assist me, as otherwise I should be accountable to Him for my conduct." Her Majesty concluded amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations. On leaving the Palace, her Majesty reviewed the troops of the garrison on the Prado. At the reception of the deputations of both houses on the 9th the Queen also evinced singular self-possession and dignity of manners. It is expected that one of her Majesty's first acts will be an amnesty for past offences. The Ministry had tendered their resignations to the Queen, but her Majesty, as was expected, had refused to accept them. In the sitting of the Congress on the 11th a decree was read by which the Queen confirmed for the present the existing Ministry. A resolution was then carried unanimously declaring that the Provisional Government had deserved well of their country and enjoyed the confidence of the Chamber, for which M. Lopez returned thanks. A change of Ministry is however certain, and M. Olozaga has undertaken to form the new cabinet. On the 14th General Narvaez proceeded to the palace, and presented to the Queen his resignation of the post of Captain-General of New Castile. The motives for this resolution were not exactly known, but it was rumoured that he had taken offence at the ayuntamiento of Madrid not having uttered a word about the attempt on his life and the death of his aide-de-camp, whilst it had made great noise about an insult offered by an officer of the garrison to a drummer of the National Guard, who was the bearer of some order from that municipal body. It was also believed that he was rather jealous of General Serrano, and felt hurt at some censure passed on his conduct on the 12th, when, after inviting the Officers of the garrison to dine with him, he conducted his guests to the palace, and presented them to the Queen. His friends however were strenuously exerting themselves to persuade him to recall his resignation, and it was believed that they would succeed. Several arrests took place in the evening of the 14th. A coffee-house keeper implicated in the murder of General Quesada, in 1836, was among the individuals against whom arrest warrants had been issued, as compromised in the attempt against the life of General Narvaez. Three writers of the *Eco del Comercio* and the principal editors of the *Espectador* opposition journals, M. Palmo, former commander of a battalion of Luchana, and M. Savita, an officer of the garrison, had also been arrested as participators in the attempt on the life of General Narvaez. The funeral of Commander Baseti, his aide-de-camp, who died of the wounds received in this attack, took place on the 11th amidst an immense concourse of people. Gen. Mazaredo paid a brief tribute to his memory, after which the *cortège* moved to the tomb of Diego Leon, where the Political Chief also mourned over that unfortunate Officer, and the clergy sang a "De profundis."—The Government have received satisfactory accounts from Galicia. In the evening of the 6th General Iriarte, accompanied by a number of Officers and soldiers, entered Portugal, on the side of San Gregorio. On receipt of this intelligence, the Government despatched Colonel Salazar to Portugal, to demand the arrest and extradition of the rebels. A letter from Barcelona, of the 13th, states that the capitulation of that city was signed on that day, and that several detachments of troops were to enter the town in the course of the same evening. The news of the Queen's majority had been received, and the civil governor had taken the opportunity of exhorting the people to peace and order. A suspension of arms took place on the 12th, the day before the capitulation. The few people remaining in the town immediately availed themselves of the change in affairs, and showed themselves in the streets, and they were even allowed to mount the ramparts. The insurgents at Figueras, however, had made the most active preparations for placing that town in a formidable state of defence. General Prim on arriving at Figueras had summoned the castle to surrender, but his demand had been met by a peremptory refusal, and the batteries had opened a fire upon his quarters by way of defiance. The castle was supplied with provisions for 12 months. On the 11th the insurgents of Vigo made their submission without conditions. The submission of that town and the declaration of the Queen's majority have produced the most lively satisfaction at Corunna.

Portugal.—The Queen returned to Lisbon from her tour in the Alemtejo on the 31st. As stated in our Spanish news, General Iriarte and his staff had arrived in the Portuguese territory, which they entered at Melgaço in the province of Minho. The Civil Governor of Viana having been made acquainted with the arrival of these Spanish officers and troops, and with their request that an asylum should be given them, immediately communicated by telegraph with the Government at Lisbon, which assigned Braga, 40 miles north of Oporto, as their residence. At Lisbon all was quiet and the Cortes were opened as the packet left.

Germany.—Letters from the Rhine state that orders have been received from Berlin to employ double the present number of workmen on the repairs and improvements of the Royal Palace at Coblentz during the whole winter, so that the works may be completed in the beginning of May next, when his Majesty is expected for the purpose of receiving there and at the Castle of Stolzenfels the promised visit from Queen Victoria and his royal godson.—Letters from Hanover state that his Majesty the King intends leaving his capital and country again for the greater part of the winter, and that Berlin, in particular, is to be honoured with a prolonged visit from him.—It would appear by accounts from Vienna that the appointment of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Stephen to the Governorship of Bohemia meets with unforeseen difficulties. The Archduke wishes for very extended powers, which the Aulic Chamber does not feel disposed to grant, as it would materially diminish its own authority over that important part of the empire.—A Berlin letter of the 12th states that Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, inventors of the Atmospheric Railway, have made proposals to the Prussian Government for the construction, upon their system, of the road for Lower Silesia, about to be laid at the expense of the State. But before taking this proposal into consideration the Government resolved on witnessing a trial of the principle, and therefore has engaged Messrs. Clegg and Samuda to form one from Berlin to Charlottenberg, the works for which will be commenced in the spring and be quickly executed, as the ground is very favourable. Letters from Leipsic mention that on the 1st, the subscription for the Saxo-Silesian Railroad was opened at the Bourse. The estimated cost would be 25,000,000 thalers in shares of 100 thalers each.

Italy.—A letter from Bologna of the 6th inst. states that M. Barretti, of Ravenna, had been arrested for the part he took in the late disturbances. He had been for some time settled at Bologna. A quantity of arms and ammunition were found in his house. A barber who was accused of putting up a treasonable placard at a café was also arrested. The disturbances were still far from being put down, and the people were in a state of great excitement. Several of the insurgents had taken refuge in Malta and Corsica, and it was said that the Italian states had applied to have them removed. It is by no means likely that the English Government will accede to this request, but the French Government has already so far complied with it as to remove all Italians from Corsica to the interior of France. The two brothers Muratori, the Counts Biancoli and Righi, the Marquess of Melara, and several other refugees have been ordered to Chateau Rouge. It was reported in Paris on Saturday that the French Government had received accounts from Naples of a serious nature. Disturbances were said to have broken out in the neighbourhood of Naples and in Calabria. The particulars were not published; but it was known that the Neapolitan Government was making preparations to send reinforcements to Sicily, and that some demonstrations were apprehended in Calabria and the Abruzzi, where the events of Bologna had produced a deep impression. An Italian paper printed in Paris, *La Jeune Italie*, chiefly for circulation among the Italian refugees, states that the late attempt at insurrection in Romagna failed, not because that disaffection was not general throughout the Peninsula, but because the ultra or real Democratic party refused to concur in it. The reason given for this is that the Republicans would not aid in a movement openly said to have been suggested by Russia. Everything was, it seems, prepared for a general Italian insurrection. The movement was to commence in Naples, where it was expected a portion of the army would lead or immediately enter into it. Upon the knowledge of that revolt, Lombardy, Piedmont, and the Romagna would rise, and form an Italian empire, the ruler over which would be the Duke de Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnais and son-in-law of the Emperor Nicholas. The Italian democrats would not promote the monarchical views of any man, and consequently the revolt in Italy miscarried. According to the same paper the revolution in Greece was connected with the movement in Italy, and equally instigated by Russia.—A Neapolitan steamer arrived at Toulon on the 12th with despatches from the Court of Naples and the Duc d'Aumale, which were immediately forwarded to St. Cloud by express. It appears that the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale with the sister of the King of Naples, the object of the Prince's journey, had been agreed upon. Letters from Naples of the 6th state that a difference has arisen between the Government and the British cabinet on account of their having taken possession of the island of Lampedosa. The English minister contends that by that act the honour of the British name has been wounded, and he demands reparation. Although the island belongs to Naples the British Government is said to require that it should be evacuated, and that the British flag be restored. The minister has declared that more prompt measures have not been taken merely on account of the friendly relations which previously existed between the two Governments. From Sicily we learn that Mount Etna was at the close of last month throwing out volumes of flames.

Malta.—It is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* that the Government have appointed Mr. W. H. Butt to be rector of the University of Malta. It had been previously stated that the office had been conferred on the Rev. F. Mahony, better known as Father Prout, but it now appears from the *Globe* that a layman has been selected on account of the clerical squabbles in the island, which have obliged the Home Government, for the sake of peace, to resort to this step. The new rector is of course a Roman Catholic.

Greece.—Letters from Athens of the 30th ult. announce the arrival of General Coletti at the Piræus on that day. He received a salute of 175 guns from the different ships of war—Greek, French, British, Russian, and Austrian—in the harbour. At the landing-place, where a vast multitude was assembled, the cries of "Long live Coletti! long live the good patriot!" resounded on all sides. When his carriage drove off it was accompanied by a number of women and children repeating with enthusiasm similar exclamations. The following is the result of the elections :—of 225 Members of the Assembly there are nearly 90 Napists, and 135 Constitutionalists, of whom 80 acknowledge Coletti as their chief.—The German papers state that the Emperor of Russia is not content with refusing his sanction to the new state of affairs in Greece, but that he proposes to address an energetic protest against the revolution to all the European Powers.

Sweden.—The town of Wexöe, which was scarcely yet rebuilt after the dreadful conflagration of 1838, has again been completely destroyed by fire. 1400 families have lost everything and are without shelter. The King, upon being informed of the disaster, had immediately despatched one of his Aides-de-Camp with 30,000 dollars from his private purse and promises of further relief.

Turkey.—Accounts from Constantinople of the 31st ult. state that the offices of the Porte and most of the public administrations had remained closed during the preceding ten days in consequence of the solemnity of the Bairam. It was believed for a moment that the revolution in Greece might lead to new complications; this anticipation, however, had not been realised. The Porte, after adopting measures commanded by prudence to guard Thessaly and Epirus from all attempt on the part of the Greek revolutionists, had declared that in its relations with the Hellenic Government it would be guided by the conduct of the Powers which protected the new kingdom. The Persian question still remained *in statu quo*. The last letters from Erzeroum, dated the 17th, merely mention that the Turkish and Persian plenipotentiaries having received fresh instructions from their Governments had resumed the negotiations, and that Mr. Curzon, one of the British Commissioners, was dangerously ill. The French Envoy had taken up seriously the affair of the Armenian decapitated for his relapse to Christianity.

Egypt.—The accounts from Alexandria come down to the 26th ult. They state that Mehemet Ali had abandoned all hope of the return of the Pacha of Soudan to his allegiance, and that he was consequently re-organizing his fleet, and placing his land forces on the war establishment. Lieutenant Agar and Miss Dalzell passengers, with the remainder of the crew of the ill-fated Memnon, arrived safely at Aden on the 9th Sept. A letter from Lieutenant Agar, dated Aden, Sept. 13, after describing their dreadful sufferings from thirst and the burning heat of the sun, &c., states that on the 2d, at noon, the Company's brig of war Tigris was seen rounding the Hulloolla point, with the preconcerted signal flying. About sunset she anchored; the unfortunate sufferers were speedily on board, and in a few days safely landed at Aden.

Cape of Good Hope.—Accounts have been received from the Cape to Sept. 23d, and from Natal to the 10th Sept. The latter announce the entire settlement of affairs in that part of the Colony, the leaders of the Boer conspiracy, Prinsep, Rodeloff, Pretorius, and others, having as it was affirmed submitted to her Majesty's authority and to the terms of the late Government proclamation. Accounts from Port Elizabeth dated August 28th give some details of a dreadful storm in that quarter. The ships Delhi, Elizabeth Rowell, Laura, and Sea-gull were driven ashore, and all but the second seemed to have suffered total destruction. Many lives too were unfortunately lost. Including the amount of damage done to the jetty the total loss sustained is estimated at nearly 30,000*l*. Rains had again fallen in copious quantities in the eastern provinces, which had suffered so much from drought, and the rising crops were therefore becoming more promising. There was a rumour at Cape Town of a new Governor being appointed to succeed Sir George Napier, who is about to come to England. The Frontier papers are, as usual, filled with complaints of the ravages of the Caffres.

United States and Canada.—By the arrival of two sailing packets we have accounts from New York to the 3d inst. The news is not important. The papers contain much speculation on the coming elections. The friends of Mr. Clay had held a meeting in New York, and each party were loud in the praises of their respective candidates.—By an arrival at Charleston of a vessel from Havannah we have news to the 19th. The newly-appointed Governor-General O'Donnell had arrived at Havannah, and was to have been installed the day the vessel sailed.—In Canada the Provincial Parliament was very active. A bill for the suppression of secret societies had passed in committee of the whole house. Another for the prevention of party processions, said to be aimed at the Orange societies, had excited very great discussion. A bill had also been introduced for the regulation of steamboats in the province, which forbids the use of high-pressure engines.

Mexico.—It is rumoured that Lord Aberdeen has declined to enter into any negotiation with the Mexican minister Mr. Murphy on the subject of the affront lately offered to the British flag, and that he intends sending out a new minister to Mexico in a frigate which will call at Jamaica, whence the minister will take a squadron down with him to the Mexican coast, and require an apology for the affront before landing. By the packet before the last, advice was received that Mr. Doyle had made a remonstrance to the Mexican Government on the subject of a breach of contract between it and a British house in Mexico, in such strong terms that the Government objected to the expressions. Mr. Doyle refused to retract a word, and the consequence was that the Mexican Government sent a special messenger with despatches to Mr. Murphy in London, requesting him to complain to Lord Aberdeen of the language in which it had been addressed. This grievance preceded the affair of the flag, and it seems that Lord Aberdeen will not admit that the Mexican Govern-

ment had any just ground for breaking contract with the house in question. The last accounts confirm the statement which has been current that the Government of that country has issued a decree prohibiting foreigners from engaging in trade in that republic. Naturalized foreigners, foreigners married to Mexican women, and those who reside in the republic with their families are made exceptions to the prohibition.

Brazils.—By the Satellite sloop of war we have accounts from Rio to the 4th Oct. The rejoicings consequent upon the marriage of the young Emperor and a Neapolitan Princess had been suddenly changed into a general manifestation of gloom, arising from the subsequent indisposition of His Imperial Majesty, who had been attacked with an intermittent fever, which, according to the latest bulletins, was upon the increase, with renewed symptoms of irritation. The result of this attack was looked for with much anxiety, though, from the youth of the sufferer, not without a strong hope that it might terminate favourably.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 95⅞ to 96, for time and money; Three per Cents. Red., 95⅛ to ¼; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 102⅛ to ¼; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 102⅞ to 103; Exchequer Bills, 54*s.* to 56*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Royal Palaces.—Her Majesty has just caused to be carried into effect a design, emanating entirely from herself and Prince Albert, for the establishment of "Domestic Libraries" in the servants' halls at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. In order to carry this object into effect her Majesty has been pleased to make a donation of 100*l.* for the purchase of books to commence with, and has presented a great variety of works of a useful and instructive character to both libraries. Prince Albert has also presented 50*l.* for the same purpose. The committee appointed by the Queen to superintend the arrangements consist of the following members of the household, each of whom has presented donations and various works of utility:—Sir H. Wheatley, Mr. G. E. Anson, Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Hon. C. A. Murray, and Mr. Glover. Mr. Robert Lyons, secretary to the Master of the Household, has been appointed treasurer to the two library funds, with directions to audit the accounts of each once at least in every year.

Destitution in the Metropolis.—On Monday a public meeting was held at the Western Literary Institution, Leicester-square, for the purpose of considering the destitution now existing in the metropolis, and of adopting measures to alleviate the distresses of the houseless poor. The Rev. Mr. Ward, the Rector of St. James's, was called to the chair, supported by Lord Dudley Stuart, Viscount Ranelagh, Sir Joseph Copley, Mr. Robinson chairman of Lloyd's; Mr. Hankey, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, Sir De Lacy Evans, Hon. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Walter, and others. Mr. Arber, the promoter of the measure, briefly explained to the meeting that it was originally proposed to pass a series of resolutions—1. That the Bishop of London with the parochial clergy be requested to become president and vice-presidents of the proposed institution;—2. That a provisional committee be appointed; and—3. That a public subscription be set on foot in behalf of the institution, to be called the Western Refuge for the Destitute. These resolutions, however, were thought by some of the gentlemen on the committee to be hardly comprehensive enough in their nature. Viscount Ranelagh said that he was decidedly of this opinion; he thought that if any measures were taken they ought, to meet adequately the destitution that now existed in the metropolis, to be taken upon a national and comprehensive scale. The house of refuge to be established should be as well known as St. Paul's. Lord Dudley Stuart was most happy to take part in any measure that might tend to obliterate the reproach which all must feel so grievously attached to the wealthier classes of this metropolis, in having neglected so long to provide a refuge for those houseless and shelterless beings who thronged our public thoroughfares and parks. He knew of no one to whom the presidency of such an institution could better be intrusted than to the Bishop of London, but at the same time he would not enter upon the question whether such an institution should be maintained exclusively by members of the Church. He would conclude by moving that it is expedient to establish an institution for the relief of the houseless and destitute poor in the metropolis, and would suggest that the meeting be adjourned to Exeter Hall until some future day, and that the Bishop of London be requested to preside. Mr. Cabbell was in favour of a comprehensive plan, but objected to the word refuge. While the institution should be one that would furnish the wanderer with a night's shelter, inquiry should at the same time be made into the cause of his destitution, so as to prevent its recurrence. He would cordially second the resolution. Sir De Lacy Evans thought that with reference to the question mooted by the Noble Lord, as to whether the care of the institution should or should not be confined to clergymen of the Church, it was a question which had better be avoided. On the other hand, he thought that a national or more comprehensive plan was not practicable, as there were already institutions of the kind in Marylebone and the City. Mr. Ridgway, Mr. Kingscote, Mr. Robinson, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and Dr. Lynch suggested that the Fleet Prison might be appropriated as a place of refuge. The meeting, after the appointment of a provisional committee, resolved that Mr. Cabbell be requested to act as treasurer, and Mr. Arber as honorary secretary; and that it be an instruction to the committee to summon a meeting at Exeter-hall, and request the Bishop of London to preside at the same. The thanks of the meeting were then unanimously given to the Rev. Mr. Ward for taking the chair, and to Mr. Arber for his active interest in calling the meeting.

Court of Aldermen.—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of business. The Lord Mayor having taken the chair, Alderman Brown moved a vote of thanks to Alderman Humphery for the uniform kindness, impartiality, and good temper which had distinguished him during his mayoralty, and which had secured for him on his retirement the good wishes and esteem of his fellow-citizens. The vote was carried unanimously and with acclamation. Alderman Copeland brought up the report of the Gaol Committee, which recommended the appointment of a superintendent, with a salary of 300*l.* a year and 50*l.* a year for a house. He represented the anxiety with which the committee engaged in a subject of such importance, and stated that they had not yet completed their investigation into the medical department and other matters. The report was referred back to the committee, and the testimonials of the candidates for the office of superintendent of the gaol of Newgate were ordered to be examined, Ald. Copeland stating that the Duke of Wellington had recommended Capt. Kincaid governor of Bridewell as eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties of the situation. After some other unimportant business the Court adjourned.

East India House.—A Special General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House on Friday, pursuant to requisition, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions to be submitted by the requisitionists:—"1st. That from the printed papers recently laid before Parliament on the subject of Scinde, it is the opinion of this Court that the proceedings of the Government of India which ended in the dethronement, exile, and imprisonment of the Ameers, and the seizure of their country, were uncalled for, impolitic and unjust. 2d. That the Court does therefore most earnestly recommend to the Court of Directors the immediate adoption of such steps, by representation to her Majesty's Government or otherwise, as may cause all practicable reparation to be made for the injustice already committed, and enforce the abandonment of a line of policy inconsistent with good faith and subversive of the interests of the British rule in India." Mr. Cotton, the Deputy-chairman, before any discussion took place, stated that the papers relative to the object of these resolutions had not been laid before the proprietors, and that he would therefore move at once that the directors be requested to lay before the Court such papers as may have been communicated to them by the Secret Committee regarding the proceedings which have taken place in Scinde, and that the same be printed for the use of the proprietors, and that this Court of Directors be requested to apply for and lay before the Court all further information upon this important subject, which her Majesty's Government may be able to communicate." A long and desultory discussion ensued on the question whether the chairman had the power to bring forward this motion, and Mr. Hume expressed his belief that the directors wished to "burk" the discussion. It was, however, ultimately resolved to adopt the motion of the chairman, on the understanding that the proprietors should be convened at the earliest possible period after the publication of the papers.

The late Duel.—In reference to the rumour noticed in our last respecting the surrender of Lieut. Munro, it appears from the Scotch papers that Lieut. Munro landed at Hull on Friday last from a Hamburgh steamer, and passed through Inverness on the 18th, on a visit to his father at Tain previous to surrendering to take his trial. At the Marylebone Police Court on Friday, Inspector Aggs, who conducted the inquiry relative to the death of Colonel Fawcett, officially informed the sitting magistrate that Lieut. Munro and Lieut. Grant would surrender to take their trials at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, and that the witnesses to be subpœnaed on the trial would be 31 in number.

Metropolis Roads.—Another meeting of the rate-payers of Hammersmith was held last week for the purpose of adopting measures to light the Great Western Road from Hammersmith turnpike to the New Road leading to Oxford-street, being nearly the whole length of the road running through that parish. A meeting for the same purpose was held about a fortnight ago, but in consequence of some irregularity in the proceedings it was deemed advisable to declare the decision then come to null and void, and by making a slight alteration in the notice to call another meeting. Mr. Shackell having been called to the chair, Mr. Millar moved the adoption of the General Lighting Act within that district. Mr. Daley seconded the resolution. Mr. White moved as an amendment, that the meeting be adjourned until that day twelve months. A lengthened and angry discussion then ensued, which was ended by the amendment being negatived. The Chairman then put the original motion, when there appeared, on a division, to be 78 for, and 69 against the lighting. The Chairman declared that as there was not such a majority of those present in favour of the lighting as was required by Act of Parliament, that object could not be carried out for a twelve-month. Mr. Millar and others demanded a poll, which was granted. The meeting was then adjourned for a fortnight, when the result of the poll will be declared.

Hungerford Suspension-Bridge.—It is intended to open this bridge in May next. The abutments on both sides of the Thames and the pier on the Hungerford side are completed. The pier on the Lambeth side is expected to be finished by Christmas. The entire length of the bridge will be 1,440 feet, the breadth in the clear about 14 feet, and the height from the water level to the footway, 28 feet. The links that compose the supporting chains are made of malleable iron, 700 tons of which will be necessary for the construction of the bridge. The property required for approaches has cost 13,000*l.*, and a contract has been made for the completion of the bridge at a cost of 80,000*l.* The total cost, including expenses incidental to the progress of the works, the Act of Parliament, &c., will be 106,000*l.* The proprietors calculate that a net annual income of 8,010*l.* will be derived from tolls, being at the rate of 8 per cent. on the capital.

Kensington.—On Monday, at a meeting of magistrates for this division of Middlesex, a license for this theatre was granted for the ensuing year; Mr. Morland, the proprietor, having entered into a recognizance in the sum of 300*l.*, with two sureties in 70*l.* each, for the payment of penalties in case of any infringement of the law.

Fires.—On Monday morning, shortly before four o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Bramah and Prestige, engineers and patent lock-makers, Belgrave-place, Pimlico. The manufactory in which it originated was upwards of 180 feet in length, and was one of the finest in Europe. The fire was discovered raging in the north end of the building; and the wind blowing furiously from the south-west, the flames raged with ungovernable fury. In less than half-an-hour the whole of the engine-room, with its valuable machinery, was destroyed, and the entire building rapidly took fire. By this time the alarm was communicated to several stations of the Fire Brigade, and water having been procured the fury of the flames was somewhat subdued, but they subsequently spread to another part of the factory. By five o'clock the whole building was on fire from top to bottom, and the flames continued their fury until there was not one article of a combustible character to feed them. The number of workmen lately employed on the premises amounted to about 120. On Saturday evening they were at work until 8 o'clock casting a heavy shaft, and when they quitted the factory everything appeared safe. On examining the premises after the fire, it was discovered that they had been broken into, and some panes of glass were found stained with blood near the counting-house, through which a forcible entry had been made. This circumstance induced an impression that the fire was the act of an incendiary, and a clue has been discovered which will doubtless lead to his discovery. Mr. Braidwood reports the entire destruction of the engineering and pattern-shops, with their valuable contents. In Belgrave-street South the school of industry of St. George's parish has the roof of the workshops burned and the back part extensively injured. In Upper Ranelagh-street 6 houses have their back premises injured, and one in Eaton-lane is also much damaged. Messrs. Bramah and Robinson are insured, and the loss to the fire-offices will not be far short of 12,000*l.* —Early on Saturday morning, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Edgington, the rick-cloth makers in the Old Kent-road. It was first noticed burning with considerable fury in a shed at the rear of the buildings, used for the store of manufactured goods. Assistance being speedily procured, the flames were extinguished with little destruction of property.—On Saturday evening, a fire, involving the destruction of property to the extent of 2,000*l.*, broke out in the timber-yard of Messrs. Salmon and Co., in Macclesfield-street, City-road. The premises consisted of wharf, sheds, and other large buildings, occupying a large frontage on the east side of the street, reaching about 120 feet depth to the edge of the Regent's Canal Basin, the north and south portions adjoined by valuable property. When the fire was got under, nothing remained but the smoking ruins.

Attempted Suicide.—On Monday morning the neighbourhood of Bryanstone-square was alarmed by an attempted suicide at the house of Mr. Jos. Hume, M.P. It appears that Mr. Gubbins, who is about 30 years of age, and son of the late General Gubbins, Governor of Madras, married Mr. Hume's eldest daughter a short time since. During the last few weeks they have been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, in Lincolnshire. They returned to town from Redburn on Saturday, and were to stay a few days at Mr. Hume's prior to their departure for India. On Monday morning, shortly before 5 o'clock, the screams of Mrs. Gubbins awoke Mr. Hume and his family, and it was then discovered that the unfortunate gentleman had thrown himself on the pavement from his bedroom window on the third floor. He was found lying there in a pool of blood and quite insensible. Dr. Arnott, Mr. Liston, and other medical men, were sent for, when it was discovered that in addition to other serious injuries Mr. Gubbins had sustained a compound fracture of one of his thighs, and that his other leg was broken. The greatest secrecy appears to have been imposed on the domestics in Mr. Hume's service, and all the information that could be obtained on application at the house was that a member of the family had met with a serious accident and was in a dangerous state. Mr. Gubbins was visited two or three times on Tuesday by his medical attendants, and but faint hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. In reference to the above, Dr. Arnott has addressed a letter to the daily papers, stating that Mr. Gubbins had been under medical treatment for some days previous to the accident; that "it occurred during a sudden paroxysm of delirium; and that Mr. Gubbins is so far recovered as to be able to give some account of the accident. It appears from this, that during a horrid dream he fancied he was walking on the parapet of a house, from which he was thrown off; but in what manner or by what means he is evidently even yet not distinctly conscious."

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths

registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, was as follows:—West Districts, 126; North Districts, 196; Central Districts, 202; East Districts, 215; South Districts, 277; Total, 1,016 (males, 524; females, 492). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five autumns, 908.

Provincial News.

Bolton.—An address signed by nearly 900 inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, who are mostly heads of families, has been presented to the Bishop of Chester, expressing satisfaction at the opposition made by his lordship to the doctrines of Tractarianism. The following is an extract from the Bishop's reply:—"You would scarcely have thought it worth your while to encourage me in the course which I have pursued unless personal experience had taught you to value the doctrines which you believe to be endangered by those writings against which I have felt myself bound to warn my clergy. There is much to justify anxiety in the favour which for a while, and in some quarters, those writings have obtained. But there is also matter of consolation in the opportunity which has been afforded of manifesting the soundness of the public mind, and the determined adherence of the country at large to the doctrines of the Reformation. May I not further assume that the same circumstance proves the general faithfulness of the ministry of our church, by which those doctrines have been established and maintained, and which has fixed the opinions of the people on a foundation too firm and solid to be shaken by the occasional storms which only affect what is light and weak and wavering."

Brighton.—On Wednesday morning several hundred tons of earth and chalk slipped into the sea, near Kemp Town, Brighton, and carried with it two men and a boy, one of whom was killed on the spot.—The parish of Aldrington, near this town, contains according to the last census but one inhabitant; a solitary turnpike-gate house, kept by a man with a wooden leg, being the only habitation in the place. The desolation of this parish, in which the ruins of the church are still standing, is said to have been brought about by the encroachments of the sea, at the mouth of the river Adur—Shoreham harbour having been originally there, but being now choked up with shingle.

Burton-on-Trent.—The Rev. J. M. Crockett, Incumbent of Tatenhill, near this town, met with a fatal accident on the 14th inst. It appears that he was returning home with a friend, when on passing the house of a widow of the name of Hassell he heard a confused noise of voices, as if in altercation. On pausing a little, he could hear distinctly a man's voice threatening Mrs. Hassell with violence. Mr. Crockett immediately left the arm of his friend and stepped through the wicket, intending to enter the house and prevent any ill usage, when as he passed by the end of the house the covering of an old well which was under the pavement gave way and Mr. Crockett was precipitated to the bottom, a large quantity of earth and stones falling upon him. The alarm was immediately given, but the unfortunate gentleman when rescued was so seriously injured that he expired two hours afterwards.

Bury.—On Tuesday week the large woollen mill at Openshaw Fold, near this town, the property of Messrs. Openshaw, woollen manufacturers, was destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown. The loss is said to be covered by insurance. The mill was 16 windows in length and three stories in height, and the amount of the loss is understood to be upwards of 10,000*l.*

Carmarthen.—The Special Commissioners since our last report have visited Haverfordwest, Narberth, and Newcastle Emlyn, on their way to Cardigan and Aberystwith. Three of the rioters who were committed at Fishguard to be tried at the next assizes for destroying the gates and tollhouses at Parkamorfa and that place have been held to bail, themselves in 100*l.* each and two sureties of 50*l.* each. 23 others have also been committed to take their trial for the same offence and have been held to bail in 50*l.* each with two sureties in 25*l.* each. Much excitement prevailed in the town and neighbourhood of Fishguard, and the informers Thomas Williams and wife incurred the displeasure of their countrymen to such an extent as to render it necessary for them to be placed under the protection of the military.

Dover.—During the last week a whale has been visiting this coast in search of herrings. It was distinctly seen on Sunday morning in the Downs sending up its fountains; on Friday it was seen off Dover from the shore, and some men who were in a boat just as it was approaching had a narrow escape of an upset, but they luckily got on board a galliot which was passing at the time and saved themselves. The whale is supposed to be upwards of 60 ft. long.

Ely.—The *Bury Post* states that "there are at the present time in and about the fens around Ely such quantities of rats that their numbers cannot be reckoned. Great efforts have been made to exterminate the vermin; but still they are not sensibly lessened; many acres of wheat must be sown again, and this again may fall a prey to their incursions. Poison is laid in large quantities, which must take effect, as the bait has disappeared by the morning. Mr. W. Harlock has had men employed on his farm for some time past to take these animals, and they have destroyed above 2,000. A man went into Middle Fen last week to fetch a horse, and was quite terrified at the vast numbers, the ground seeming literally to teem with life; nor was he sorry to mount, and leave the obnoxious animals."

Huddersfield.—The agents of Sir J. W. Ramsden at his half-yearly rent-day in this town last week announced his intention to give the munificent sum of 8,000*l.* for the erection of four new churches and schools in the extensive parish of Huddersfield, with ground for the sites of the same. The patronage of the new churches is to be vested in the young baronet.

Kirkdale.—An affray with poachers took place at Knowsley Park on the 10th inst., in which Richard Kenyon, Lord Derby's gamekeeper, was so severely wounded that he died in a few days. A man named John Shaw, one of a gang of poachers who have long been notorious in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, has been committed to take his trial for the offence.

Manchester.—Since the last report of the meeting in favour of the League Fund, additional subscriptions have been received to the amount of 1,527*l.*, making a total to Thursday of 16,000*l.* The subscription already includes the names of many gentlemen who never before subscribed to the funds of the League.—On Saturday, James Brown, the sailor who was last week remanded on a charge of setting fire to a number of corn-stacks near Denbigh, was brought up for further examination. It will be recollected that William Hardman the informer in this case was ordered to be kept in custody by the magistrates, in consequence of his statement implicating himself, while at the same time there were strong grounds for believing that his account was untrue. Hardman was placed in the witness-box, and Joseph Kedger, the prisoner's companion, who stated that he had run away from her Majesty's steamer Penelope, and was consequently detained as a deserter, was also brought into Court. The chief superintendent of police stated that since the prisoners had been remanded he had written to various places for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the statement made by Hardman before the Court on Friday week, and he had found as he had expected, that he had stated that which was untrue. The magistrates after a long hearing decided on again remanding the case.

Newmarket.—The bank of Mr. Bryant, in this town, suspended payment on Friday last, but there is no doubt of the solvency of the concern, although the assets are not immediately available.

Oldham.—A great portion of the mill of Mr. John Lees, Primrose-hill, with a considerable quantity of valuable machinery, were consumed on Thursday week by fire, the cause of which remains at present unknown, but is believed to have been accidental. The property destroyed is estimated at about 5,000*l.*

Windsor.—On the afternoon of Friday, as Capitaine de Reille was leaving Windsor Castle on horseback, in attendance upon the Duke de Nemours, his horse slipped as it was proceeding through the gates of the Home Park, opposite to the Long Walk, and threw the Captain with considerable force upon the gravelled road; but, although considerably bruised, he mounted another horse, and proceeded throughout the ride with his Royal Highness. The Hon. C. A. Murray, while hunting with Prince Albert's harriers on Thursday last, was thrown from his horse, in the vicinity of Chalvey, near Slough, but fortunately without sustaining any serious injury. It appears that while Mr. Murray was in the act of opening a gate with his hunting-whip, his horse rushed over the gate, taking its rider unawares, and thus causing him to be dismounted.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1,353*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,666*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,062*l.*; Great Western, 12,143*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,787*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1,220*l.*; Great North of England, 1,302*l.*; London and Birmingham, 14,213*l.*; South Western, 5,113*l.*; Blackwall, 641*l.*; Greenwich, 658*l.*; Brighton, 3,432*l.*; Croydon, 219*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,880*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,465*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,409*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,416*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,415*l.*; North Midland, 4,281*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,400*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 3,078*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 458*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,603*l.*—The South Eastern and Dover Company held their half-yearly meeting last week. The report announced that the viaduct at Folkestone was now complete, that the hotel on the harbour would be opened this month, and that the trains in a few days would commence running to the permanent station. In reference to the communication with France, the directors hoped that the French Government will forward one or more of the lines of railway by which it is proposed to reduce within the limits of a moderate day's journey the route between Paris and London on the one hand, and Brussels and London on the other. The promise of opening throughout to Dover before the end of the year would, with favourable weather, be fulfilled, and Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, encouraged a hope of the completion of the branch line to Maidstone by September next. A supplemental account had been received from the Brighton Company claiming a further sum of 34,623*l.* The construction account showed a balance of 333,226*l.* The number of passengers carried on the line during the past half-year was 274,000, the receipts from which had increased to 4,700*l.* per week. The total receipts for passenger traffic had amounted to 84,179*l.*, leaving, after payment of expenses, a balance of 12,750*l.*, applicable to a dividend; but considering the unfinished state of the line, the directors proposed to defer the payment until next year. Resolutions were then passed, enabling the directors to improve the harbour at Folkestone; to adjust the accounts in dispute with the Brighton Company; to establish an efficient steam communication between the railway, France, and Belgium; and to apply to Parliament in the next session for powers to construct a branch line from Ashford to Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate. Some discussion relative to the amalgamation of the three lines having a common terminus at London Bridge took place, but the subject was deferred until a future day. In connection with this subject, we quote the following from a Brussels paper:—"We learn from good authority that an English company will establish a daily communication between Folkestone and Ostend by steam-boats, which draw so little water that they can enter both ports at low water, so that travellers leaving London in the morning by the railway to Folkestone will arrive at Ostend toward evening. Another English company will open a communication three times a week between Blackwall and Ostend. The steamers will perform the passage in nine or ten hours, and always arrive at Ostend so as to be able to enter the port. They will also leave Ostend in the morning if the tide suits. Thus travellers who arrive in the evening by the railway from Cologne may reach London in the afternoon of the following day."—The directors of the Great Western Railway have given notice of their intention to apply to Parliament next session for an extension act, which will enable them to carry their line into the town of Cheltenham. The new bill embraces three objects:—1. a branch line from Pangbourne station to Newbury, a distance of about 15 miles; 2. the extension of the line through the city of Gloucester; and 3. its extension into the town of Cheltenham. The cutting and embankments from Kennington towards Didcot on the new branch to Oxford, (about two miles in length) are finished and ready for the ballast. The cuttings opposite Nuneham are going on rapidly, and upwards of 2000 yards per week are taken to the long embankment which runs down to the river at the end of Nuneham park. Where the railway crosses the river a bridge made of timber was commenced on Saturday, and will be completed in about five weeks.—A prospectus has been issued of a new railway from Harrowgate and Knaresborough, to form a junction with the York and North Midland at Bolton Percy station. Mr. Locke has been engaged to survey the line, and has made a report. The line is proposed to commence at Knaresborough Spa, nearly half way between Harrowgate and Knaresborough; and in its course, it is said, will benefit not only those towns but Wetherby, Thorparch, Tadcaster, and even York.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On Monday, Mr. Ford, one of the attorneys for the traversers, attended in the Court of Queen's Bench, and handed in joinders to the demurrer to the plea in the case of the *Queen* v. *O'Connell.* The Attorney-General said, he did not wish to put the traversers to any inconvenience, but no parties were authorized to hand in the rejoinders for the traversers, who should do so in person. He would, however, take it that they had done so, and move that the argument on the demurrer be taken on Tuesday morning. Mr. Ford submitted that the Attorney-General had no right to so move the Court. In the case of the *Queen* v. *Dungarvan and others*, there was a rule of Court, dated Nov. 2, 1842, that the parties having joined issue to the demurrer, the argument should be set down for argument the next term after, and that the paper books should be prepared for the Judges at the expense of the parties. In the present case, therefore, the Attorney-General could not, in the face of that rule, now move that the argument be proceeded with this term. The Attorney-General insisted on his right to proceed, and expressed a hope the Court would not make itself a party to these delays. Mr. Moore and Mr. Hatchell appeared for the traversers, and contended that the case could not be argued until next term. The Chief Justice said that the Court expected that the parties would be prepared in the morning. Mr. Ford complained that the traversers' briefs were not ready. The Chief Justice—That is your own fault. You have had four days, and you have been idling all that time. The Court will call the cases on to-morrow. Accordingly, on Tuesday the plea in abatement or rather the demurrer of the Crown to that plea, was called up for argument. The court was full at an early hour. All the traversers, save Mr. O'Connell, attended in person, and an appearance by attorney was taken for him. The Attorney-General commenced, and was followed in reply by Sir Coleman O'Loughlin and Mr. Moore, Q.C. The reply devolved upon Mr. Solicitor-General Green. The argument was conducted on both sides with calmness, and with scarcely any interruption from the Court. At the conclusion of the Solicitor-General's argument, the Chief Justice said that judgment on the case would be held over until the next morning. In consequence of this intimation the Court on Wednesday was crowded in every part from an early hour and the greatest anxiety was evinced to know the result. At 11 o'clock the Chief Justice entered the Court and was immediately followed by the other Judges. Mr. Steele was the first of the traversers who made his appearance and occupied a seat at the side bar. After the lapse of a few minutes the Attorney-General and Counsel on both sides having taken their places, the Chief Justice proceeded to give judgment at great length, stating that the question at issue had been argued with great ability on both sides, but after considering all the circumstances, he was of opinion that the plea of abatement was insufficient and that the demurrer should be held good. Mr. Justice Crampton, Mr. Justice Perrin, and Mr. Justice Burton followed, expressing their entire concurrence in what had fallen from the Chief Justice. The Attorney-General said it remained then for him to move that the traversers be called on their recognizances to appear and to plead instanter. This was opposed by the counsel for the traversers on the ground that they were entitled to a four-day rule. The arguments on both sides were purely technical, and of no interest to the public. The Chief Justice said that Mr. O'Connell had had a copy of the indictment—he had been charged with the indictment a fortnight ago, and there was no statement that he was not aware of the subject-matter of that indictment or that he did not under-

stand it. He had now to plead not guilty or to enter a general demurrer, whichever course he may be advised to adopt. But while in this application he admitted the discretion of the court, he withheld any case for the exercise of that discretion. It was the unanimous opinion of the Bench that no case had been made out why the justice of the country should be delayed and the Attorney-General be refused the answer he made to the indictment. Mr. O'Connell must therefore plead instanter. The Attorney-General then required that the traversers should be called on their recognisances to appear and to plead forthwith. The traversers were then called on by the Clerk of the Crown. They respectively answered to their names. Mr. O'Connell sat at the side bar. His plea was first handed in. The following is a copy :—" In the Queen's Bench, Crown Side.—Daniel O'Connell and others, at the Prosecution of the Queen.—And the said Charles Gavan Duffy, in his own proper person, comes into Court here, and having heard the said indictment read, says that he is Not Guilty of the premises above laid to his charge, or of any of them, or of any part thereof. And of this he puts himself upon the country, and so forth.—Thomas O'Hegan; Peter M. E. Gartlan, attorney." Similar pleas were handed in for all the other traversers. The Attorney-General then said that notices should that evening be served on each of the traversers of his intention to apply to the Court on Friday to fix a day for the trial of this case at bar in this Court in the ensuing vacation, under the statute 4th William IV.—Sunday last was the day appointed for collecting Mr. O'Connell's tribute, and the result proved that the Dublin returns alone amounted to treble the average of the five previous years, the sum collected being no less than 3,577*l*.—The Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland assembled at their annual conference in this city last week, resolved for the third time within seven years to publish a decided declaration against a state provision for the clergy, in any form whatever. They state that their determination remains the same as in 1837 and 1841, when a similar proposal was brought forward; and that they unanimously pledge themselves to resist by every influence they possess every attempt that may be made to make any state provision for the Catholic clergy, in whatever shape or form it may be offered.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Mr. O'Connell opened the proceedings by referring to the determination of the Roman Catholic prelates in reference to a State provision, and moved resolutions approving of their conduct, declaring that the laity will support them on the ground " that the control of the Church by the State is calculated only to degrade and contaminate the sacred offices of religion, to diminish the utility of the clergy, and to introduce hirelings into the place of the sainted pastors of faithful flocks," —and " that all the bribes of England could not purchase off one single Catholic clergyman from the people throughout their entire isle." These resolutions were passed by acclamation. Mr. O'Connell handed in 103*l*. 15*s*. from Providence, Rhode Island; 24*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*. from Canada; 21*l*. from Maine, Portland; and 23*l*. 11*s*. 5*d*. from Mexico, the first remittance. At this stage of the proceedings a messenger from the courts informed Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers who were present that they were wanted in court. Mr. O'Connell immediately left the meeting, stating, amidst much laughter, that he would be back as soon as possible. Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., asked if Mr. Ray would have to go? Mr. O'Connell replied, amidst renewed laughter, " Oh! all the conspirators." Those of the "nine" who were present then left the hall, and proceeded to the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. O'Connell returned in about an hour, and having addressed the meeting on the subject of a federal Parliament, in reply to an address from Mr. Sturge, announced the weekly rent to be 932*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*. —Archdeacon Bathurst, son of the late Bishop of Norwich, has sent his name to Mr. O'Connell as a Repealer, " so far as a substitute can be found in a federal union," and announcing his willingness to support him in " any lawful measure to effect a simple Repeal."—The Historical Society, conspicuous in the annals of Irish eloquence, and which, after an existence of half a century, was dissolved in 1815, was revived on Friday night. The Provost was in the chair. The opening address was read by Mr. W. C. Magee, ex-scholar and grandson of the late archbishop. The revival of this society, said to be the cradle of the genius of Burke, Grattan, Plunket, Bushe, Curran, Croker, North, Perrin, Doherty, and many others, suggests interesting reflections; and the address of Mr. Magee, when published, will afford ample gratification upon the subject of its history.

Finoe.—The last accounts from the scene of the late outrage at this place state that Mr. Waller is not yet out of danger, and that Miss Vereker died on Tuesday morning. An inquest has been held on the body of the unfortunate lady, at which the following verdict was returned: " Died in consequence of wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown." Mrs. Waller has recovered, but Mr. Braddell's case is still precarious. A letter from Limerick states that the writer was at Skinrone ten days before the attack, and then heard it reported as an event that had taken place. The writer says, " I heard that Mr. Waller had been attacked, when he and his family were at dinner, and the report went on to say, that when the men fired at Mr. Waller, his servant rushed at him (the man that fired) with a carving knife in his hand and secured him. The cause alleged for the attack was revenge of a servant who had been dismissed. I was afterwards, on Monday week, in the neighbourhood of Finoe, and heard that the report was false; but I think it proves that the attack was planned, and even the very time it was to take place, and also that it was well known through the country."

Limerick.—The *Limerick Reporter* of Friday states that " the hills and mountains of the adjoining counties of Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary, and Clare were again illumined on Thursday night, and the whole country was a blaze of light, extending over a distance of at least fifty miles. The cause of this wide-spread illumination of hill and mountain and valley is the news which reached here of Mr. O'Connell's plea of abatement being received, and his subsequent triumph over the law officers of the Crown. No sooner does intelligence of good or evil arrive from the metropolis than it spreads to the inhabitants of the mountains, and is communicated instantly nearly throughout the entire province by means of these signal fires."

Kilkenny.—"This county," remarks a local paper, " and we presume the counties adjoining, were studded with bonfires or signal-fires on Thursday night; not only were the hills illuminated, but in numerous places fires were visible along the lowlands. Rumours of various kinds are afloat as to the cause, but it is supposed they were lighted in consequence of the motion for a postponement of O'Connell's trial having succeeded."

Tipperary.—A local paper of Friday states that " The entire country was literally in a blaze last night. On every eminence as far as the eye could reach fires blazed, and the yells of those who surrounded them could be heard, in many instances, in the vicinity of our town. As we remarked upon a similar circumstance before, the most perfect organization was observable in the lighting of those fires. All blazed forth almost at the same minute, and it was stated that the object of the incendiaries was to infuse dread and awe into the minds of the respectable portion of society by an exhibition of their discipline and good understanding. The fires and yells of last night reminded one more of a country of savages than of civilized human beings."

Cavan.—These mysterious but significant fires have at length extended to the north. On Wednesday evening, at about 7 o'clock, the inhabitants of Mount Nugent were thrown into a state of the greatest alarm by a simultaneous appearance upon the hills of fires blazing in immense numbers, forming a circuit of several miles, accompanied by firing of shots and shouting. At Belturbet the town and neighbourhood were thrown into a state of great excitement, in consequence of fires blazing in every direction as far as the eye could reach. They commenced about 9 o'clock, and from that time fire answered fire in quick succession, till the whole surrounding country was illuminated. Shots were heard from hill to hill, and several Protestant families fled into the town for protection. A constable and three policemen went off to the nearest fire, distant nearly two miles, to learn the nature of the movement, and when they came near to it they saw a large party of men whom they desired to disperse; but they refused, and a shot was fired at the party, upon which the constable and his party rushed upon them, when they all retreated. Two of them were captured, and they got upon the ground a pike, a shovel, and a pitchfork about 10 feet long. The police brought their prisoners and their trophies with them into the town. Soon after Mr. Gumley, J.P., took with him out of barracks a company of the 60th Rifles, commanded by Capt. Thomas; but they could not obtain any trace of the former party, and returned.

King's County.—On Thursday night simultaneous fires blazed on the hills around Clara and as far as the eye could reach,—horns sounded and many shots were fired. The shouting and yells within the town were incessant for many hours, and repeated challenges were given " for any Tory to show his face." The fires and other disturbances, which with marching and counter marching continued throughout the night, are openly avowed to have been illuminations and rejoicings for O'Connell's victory over the Government on Wednesday week in the Court of Queen's Bench. The peasantry ridicule the idea of his being forced to a trial at all, but state that even if he be the Government will soon get enough of it, for that O'Connell has the means of protracting it for years.

Meath.—The neighbourhood of Dunsany, Killeen, Kilmissen, Dunshaughlin, and the far-famed Tara, in the county of Meath, exhibited the same demonstration of fires and shoutings as other places on Thursday evening.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—Lord Meadowbank has resigned his office as one of the Lords of Justiciary and Session. Mr. Alexander Wood has succeeded him as Lord of Justiciary, and Mr. Patrick Robertson has succeeded him as Lord of Session. The situation of Dean of Faculty, vacant by the promotion of the latter gentleman, has been conferred on Mr. Duncan M'Neil, the Lord Advocate.—We learn from the *Scotsman* that the working men of Edinburgh have commenced a movement to establish baths on a large scale for their own use in that city. They are to hold a public meeting under the auspices of Lord Dumferline, who with many leading men in Edinburgh have resolved to encourage the project.

Glasgow.—The election of Lord Rector took place last week. The public are aware that although an election to the rectorial chair takes place annually, the Lord Rector is generally allowed to remain in office for two years, his re-election the second year being almost regarded as a matter of course. On the present occasion, however, a large portion of the students resolved, in consequence of Mr. Fox Maule having ceased to be a member of the Church of Scotland, to adopt measures for his expulsion, and for the election of a person entertaining sentiments more in accordance with their own, and the Earl of Eglintoun was accordingly fixed upon as the opposing candidate. The result was Mr. Maule's return by a majority of 59; the numbers being for Lord Eglintoun, 187; for Mr. Maule, 246.—At a meeting of the Senate of the University, on the 7th inst., resolutions advocating the abrogation (except in the case of divinity professors) of the Act requiring professors to subscribe the Westminster Confession of Faith, and to conform to the worship and discipline of the Church of Scotland were adopted. This Act was passed for the purpose of preventing the possibility of an Episcopalian holding a Professorship in Scotland, and it is one of the peculiarities of the present movement, that it especially refers to the admission of Episcopalians as well as Dissenters. The 14th resolution states " That it is scarcely necessary to remark that the enforcement of a law which would have deprived this University of the services of the many distinguished members of the English Church who have filled these offices here, could produce no beneficial influence on education."

Miscellaneous.

American Repudiation.—Gen. Duff Green, an American officer now in England, published a few days since in the *Times* a reply to the Rev. Sidney Smith's letter on American Repudiation. On that attempt to defend the conduct of the non-paying States the *Times* itself commented with considerable severity; but Mr. Smith has since entered the field with the following characteristic letter :—To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle.* Sir,—Having been unwell for some days past, I have had no opportunity of paying my respects to General Duff Green, who (whatever be his other merits) has certainly not shown himself a Washington in defence of his country. The General demands with a beautiful simplicity, " *Whence this morbid hatred of America?*" But this question, all affecting as it is, is stolen from Pilpay's fables:—" A fox," says Pilpay, " caught by the leg in a trap near the farm-yard, uttered the most piercing cries of distress; forthwith all the birds of the yard gathered round him and seemed to delight in his misfortune; hens chuckled, geese hissed, ducks quacked, and chanticleer, with shrill cockadoodles, rent the air. 'Whence,' said the fox stepping forward with infinite gravity, 'whence this morbid hatred of the fox? What have I done? Whom have I injured? I am overwhelmed with astonishment at these symptoms of aversion.' 'Oh you old villain,' the poultry exclaimed, 'where are our ducklings? where are our goslings? Did I not see you running away yesterday with my mother in your mouth? did not you eat up all my relations last week? You ought to die the worst of deaths—to be pecked into a thousand pieces.'" Now hence General Green comes the morbid hatred of America as you term it. Because her conduct has been predatory—because she has ruined so many helpless children, so many miserable women, so many aged men—because she has disturbed the order of the world, and rifled those sacred treasures which human virtue had hoarded for human misery. Why is such hatred morbid? Why, is it not just, inevitable, innate? Why, is it not disgraceful to want it? Why, is it not honourable to feel it? Hate America!!! I have loved and honoured America all my life; and in the *Edinburgh Review*, and at all opportunities which my trumpery sphere of action has afforded, I have never ceased to praise and defend the United States; and to every American to whom I have had the good fortune to be introduced, I have proffered all the hospitality in my power. But I cannot shut my eyes to enormous dishonesty; nor, remembering their former state, can I restrain myself from calling on them (though I copy Satan) to spring up from the gulf of infamy in which they are rolling.

" Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen."

I am astonished that the honest States of America do not draw a *cordon sanitaire* round their unpaying brethren; that the truly mercantile New Yorkers, and the thoroughly honest people of Massachusetts, do not in their European visits wear a uniform with " S. S., or Solvent States," worked in gold letters upon the coat, and receipts in full of all demands tamboured on the waistcoats, and " our own property" figured on their pantaloons. But the General seems shocked that I should say the Americans cannot go to war without money. But what do I mean by war? Not irruptions into Canada—not the embodying of militia in Oregon, but a long tedious maritime war of four or five years' duration. Is any man so foolish as to suppose that Rothschild has nothing to do with such wars as these? and that a bankrupt State, without the power of borrowing a shilling in the world, may not be crippled in such a contest? We all know that the Americans can fight. Nobody doubts their courage. I see now in my mind's eye a whole army on the plains of Pennsylvania in battle array, immense corps of insolvent light infantry, regiments of heavy horse debtors, battalions of repudiators, brigades of bankrupts, with *Vivre sans payer, ou mourir* on their banners, and *ære alieno* on their trumpets; all these desperate debtors would fight to the death for their country, and probably drive into the sea their invading creditors. Of their courage, I repeat again, I have no doubt. I wish I had the same confidence in their wisdom. But I believe they will become intoxicated by the flattery of unprincipled orators; and instead of entering with us into a noble competition in making calico (the great object for which the Anglo-Saxon race appears to have been created), they will waste their happiness and their money (if they can get any) in years of silly, bloody, foolish, and accursed war, to prove to the world that Perkins is a real fine gentleman, and that the carronades of the Washington steamer will carry farther than those of the Britisher Victoria or the Robert Peel vessel of war. I am accused of applying the epithet 'repudiation' to States which have not repudi-

ated. Perhaps so; but then these latter States have not paid. But what is the difference between a man who says "I don't owe you anything, and will not pay you," and another who says "I do owe you a sum," and who having admitted the debt never pays it? There seems in the first to be some slight colour of right, but the second is broad, blazing, refulgent, meridian fraud. It may be very true that rich and educated men in Pennsylvania wish to pay the debt, and that the real objectors are the Dutch and German agriculturists who cannot be made to understand the effect of character upon clover. All this may be very true, but it is a domestic quarrel. Their churchwardens of repudiation must make a private rate of infamy for themselves—we have nothing to do with this rate. The real quarrel is the Unpaid World *versus* the State of Pennsylvania. And now, dear Jonathan, let me beg of you to follow the advice of a real friend, who will say to you what Wat Tyler had not the virtue to say, and what all speakers in the eleven recent Pennsylvanian elections have cautiously abstained from saying, "make a great effort; book up at once and pay." You have no conception of the obloquy and contempt to which you are exposing yourselves all over Europe. Bull is naturally disposed to love you; but he loves nobody who does not pay him. His imaginary paradise is some planet of punctual payment, where ready money prevails, and where debt and discount are unknown. As for me, as soon as I hear that the last farthing is paid to the last creditor, I will appear on my knees at the bar of the Pennsylvanian Senate, in the plumeopicean robe of American controversy. Each conscript Jonathan shall trickle over me a few drops of tar, and help to decorate me with those penal plumes in which the vanquished reasoner of the Transatlantic world does homage to the physical superiority of his opponents. And now, having eased my soul of its indignation, and sold my stock at 40 per cent. discount, I sulkily retire from the subject, with a fixed intention of lending no more money to free and enlightened republics, but of employing my money henceforth in buying up Abyssinian bonds and purchasing into the Turkish Fours, or the Tunis Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Funds.—SYDNEY SMITH.

Law.

ROLLS COURT.—*The Duke of Brunswick* v. *The King of Hanover.*—This suit was instituted by the Duke of Brunswick against the King of Hanover, praying that an instrument which had been executed by the *agnati* of the family, appointing the King of Hanover curator of his estates, property, and effects, might be declared void, and to obtain an account of the receipts and payments. Upon receiving the letters missive the defendant applied to the Lord Chancellor to recal them, but the application was refused, upon which his Majesty filed a demurrer to the bill for want of equity, and denying that the court had any jurisdiction. It appeared that in 1830 the plaintiff, who was then Duke of Brunswick, was deprived of his duchy by a revolutionary movement. The Duke of Cambridge was then Viceroy of Hanover. At a convention of the Germanic Diet on the 2d December, 1830, they made a decree inviting the plaintiff's brother William to take upon himself the government provisionally, but the Diet left it to the legitimate *agnati* of the family to provide for the future government of the Duchy. His Majesty William IV., as King of Hanover, was a member of the Diet; and he and the Duke of Cambridge, in 1831, claimed to be the legitimate *agnati* of the family, and caused a declaration to be published deposing the plaintiff, and recognising William, plaintiff's brother, as Duke of Brunswick. On the 14th March, 1833, an instrument was signed by his Majesty William IV., and by William Duke of Brunswick, stating that, yielding to a painful necessity, they thought it necessary to consider what measures the interests rightly understood of the Duke of Brunswick might require, that the powers of supreme guardianship over the princes of the empire had, after the dissolution of the German empire, devolved to the heads of Sovereign states. They therefore decreed that, having arrived at the conviction that the Duke was at that time wasting the fortune which he possessed in enterprise alike impossible, and dangerous both to himself and other persons, in seeking to damage the just claims which certain persons interested now and hereafter might legally have upon his property, they therefore considered that the only method of preserving his fortune from ruin was to appoint a guardian over him. They therefore decreed that the Duke should have a guardian over him; and that he should be chosen from amongst the noble male scions of their house. It then appointed the Duke of Cambridge curator, which office he accepted, and took possession of the real estates of the plaintiff in Brunswick, Hanover, France, and England, and of all his private property. Upon the death of his Majesty William IV., in June, 1837, the Duke of Cambridge transferred his office of curator to the Duke of Cumberland, who had become King of Hanover, and accounted to him for the receipts and application of the income which had arisen from the estates of the plaintiff. The defendant after this took possession of the estates and property of plaintiff, but rendered no account, and until his late visit to England had resided out of the jurisdiction of the Court. It was insisted that the appointment of a guardian was void by the laws of Brunswick, Hanover, and Great Britain. The plaintiff was domiciled in England, and both he and the defendant were subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, and asked for relief. Sir C. Wetherell said that some ingenuity had been exerted to bring the defendant within the jurisdiction of this Court, and for that purpose he had been styled Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, and Earl of Armagh. The defendant demurred to this bill; he did not think fit to resign the title of King, and accept the bill in the character of a Duke. An application had been made to the Lord Chancellor to recall his letters missive, and the cause appeared to be one in which the Lord Chancellor, who had carried his authority to the utmost, could have stopped the suit *in limine*. The suit was instituted upon a transaction out of the reach of the jurisdiction of the Court, and the suit ought to be stopped upon the grounds of general reasoning and constitutional principles, as the impropriety of the suit was self-evident. Upon the refusal to recall the letters missive the present demurrer was filed. It was a maxim that the King could not be sued, and the present was not a forensic subject with which the Court could deal. A Sovereign could not be detained or sent to gaol; in his person the country he governed was punished; the Sovereign could not be suspended; in fact, the *Homo* and *Rex* could not be separated. He was the physical man and the metaphysical Government. There was a tale, in olden time, of a king of Scotland who did not get back to his country so early as he wished, but this was a solitary case. The statute passed in the time of Queen Anne that ambassadors could not be arrested was a declaratory law. Upon this occasion the Czar had almost put the country under an anathema for daring to violate his person in that of his ambassador. Where was the authority that a sovereign could be sued, and by what authority was he made subject to a Judge's writ? The subject of the suit was not here, but in Brunswick, but the suit was in this court, not upon a transaction in England, but upon a foreign trust. There were some doubts whether upon transactions which were undertaken by virtue of proceedings in a foreign court the accidental coming to this country of the party gave this court the power of administering that trust. But a sovereign either came or was supposed to come here upon a safe-conduct, and though in effect it was not issued, still it existed in principle, and he was entitled to the benefit of it. There were many forms of such documents upon the register, and both a sovereign and an ambassador could claim to have the document made out. He submitted, therefore, that the demurrer must be allowed. Mr. Pemberton Leigh and Mr. Elmsley followed on the same side. Mr. Turner, for the plaintiff, argued that the appearance of the defendant was an admission that he had been properly brought into court, and he could not afterwards allege that the process which he had obeyed was of no effect. When subpœnas were served in a foreign country before the act on that subject, the course was not to appear and afterwards to demur, but to enter an appearance conditionally if the Court should be of opinion the service was regular. Unconditional appearance was a waiver of objection, but here the King of Hanover did not appear until he had applied to the Lord Chancellor to discharge the letters missive to him, when he contended that he was not bound to appear; but the Lord Chancellor thought that the process was properly issued. The defendant's course to try whether he was bound by the proceedings should have been to enter a conditional appearance with the register, and apply to the Court to be relieved. Where there existed a right there also existed a remedy, and upon objection to the jurisdiction of superior courts, the objector must show where the jurisdiction was. There was no right in the defendant to raise by demurrer an objection to his own personal capacity of being sued. Supposing it, however, to be competent for the defendant to raise the question whether he could be sued in equity, the considerations were what the rights and privileges of Sovereigns were, from what principle they arose, and upon what their exercise was founded. The rule was that the Sovereign of this kingdom could only be sued by petition of right. Whether that was always the rule might be doubted in a passage of 16 Viner, 535, title, "Prerogative," where it was said, "that in the time of Henry III, and always before, a man might have sued the King as a common person might be sued; but Edward I. ruled that none should sue the King but only petition him." It, however, was not now important to consider whether at common law the King could or could not have been sued; the Crown could now only be sued by petition of right. The principle was this—It is by command of the Crown that subjects do justice to one another, the writ issuing from the Queen, the fountain of justice, who cannot issue the writ against herself or command herself to do justice to another person. The exemption was founded, not upon personal right, but upon the mode of administering justice upon the technical form. That objection was not applicable to a foreign Sovereign, whose exemption, if he cannot be sued, must arise from his personal privilege in his own dominions, or from some difficulty or defect in the mode in which the process must be executed. With reference to his privilege in his own dominions, if a subject of England asserted a right against him, it was said that right could not be maintained in our courts, because of the privilege to which he was entitled by the laws of his own kingdom, that it would be a conflict of jurisdiction between a right existing in British subjects and a right existing in the foreign Sovereign. Upon principles of international law, and on the comity of nations, no country was bound to regard the privileges of other countries so as to interfere with the rights of their own nation. Justice was not to be administered otherwise than in the most decorous manner towards the Sovereigns or subjects of foreign countries, but it was a right to be administered, and a right which every Government yielded to its own subjects in preference. The learned counsel cited Story's *Conflict of Laws*, and argued at length that there was no personal incapacity founded either upon principle or authority of the defendant to be sued, who if not sued in this country could not be sued anywhere else, and no other jurisdiction was attempted to be shown. He then went through the facts stated in the bill, contending that the deed of curatorship of 1833 was, as stated by the bill, which by void, was so admitted by the demurrer, and that the suit related not to affairs of state, but to the personal property of the plaintiff, who was entitled to an account. Mr. Heathfield followed on the same side, and argued that the refusal of the Lord Chancellor to recall his letters missive, was a decision that the process was right, and that the Court had jurisdiction over the defendant, who, by taking the oath of allegiance, had submitted himself to the laws of this country. The suit was against the defendant, not as King of Hanover, but as curator of the plaintiff. Neither was the subject-matter of the suit an act of state, but one of forensic jurisdiction for an account, to which the plaintiff was entitled.—Sir C. Wetherell was heard in reply, after which Lord Langdale said the circumstances were extraordinary, and as much learning had been brought to bear upon the case, he should not decide it without full consideration.

BAIL COURT.—*The Queen* v. *the Judge of the Arches Court.*—Mr. Rogers, Q.C., applied for a rule, calling upon the Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue to stay all further proceedings in a case now pending in that court under the name of "The office of Judge promoted by Titmarsh v. Chapman." The facts of the case were given in our last. The foundation of Mr. Rogers's present application for the prohibition was, that the construction put by the judge of the Arches Court upon the 20th section of the statute of Victoria was erroneous. The offence of the vicar, as the learned counsel contended, was not the "refusal" to bury, but the non-burial; and this offence was complete when the vicar did not bury upon the first request. If this view were correct, the statute protected the defendant against the present suit, and the judgment of the ecclesiastical court refusing to admit the defence was erroneous. Mr. Justice Wightman thought that the judgment of the ecclesiastical court proceeded upon the ground either that there was a continuing offence between, and including the first and second refusal, or that the second refusal was in itself, in the circumstances, a distinct offence against the 68th canon. The question was one of ecclesiastical cognizance; and if the judgment of the court was erroneous upon the point, the proper mode of proceeding was by appeal to an ecclesiastical court of a higher nature. Upon this ground his Lordship declined to accede to the application.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*The Queen* v. *M'Neil.*—The Attorney-General prayed the judgment of the Court on the defendant, for an assault committed on Mr. J. A. Smith, the banker. The particulars of the case have been long before the public, and the arguments on both sides involved so many questions of detail, that it is impossible to give a complete abstract of them. Mr. Smith and Mr. M'Neil had business transactions together, and the latter failed. Mr. Smith called Mr. M'Neill a swindler; and Mr. M'Neill, after writing a letter requesting an explanation, without effect, horsewhipped Mr. Smith in the street. Mr. Kelly, for the defence, said that this question was not now whether the defendant had rendered himself amenable to the law, for that he had confessed by his plea of guilty; but whether the prosecutor had not so far misconducted himself as to have deprived himself of all right to come to this Court and ask for an aggravated punishment upon the defendant. He submitted, with confidence, that the prosecutor had no such right. The provocation given to the defendant was very serious. His character had been wantonly, and without any justification, slandered by the prosecutor. The first idea that the defendant had was to obtain an explanation. To that only was his first letter addressed. Lord Denman—We are perfectly clear that the original letter was written without the slightest idea of provoking a quarrel. We think it right at once to relieve the defendant from that part of the case. Mr. Kelly was most happy to hear the Court express this opinion. He must add, that if the prosecutor sincerely and calmly believed the expressions he had uttered, he knew that, without any quarrel, and quite in accordance with the rules of society, and the customs prevalent among gentlemen, he could have maintained his assertion, and maintained it without danger. The prosecutor could not have believed the charge, for otherwise he would have stated this at the time that the defendant sought for his certificate. Lord Denman—The commissioner expressly refused to withhold the defendant's certificate, saying that there was nothing in the defendant's conduct which would justify such a course. Mr. Kelly said that it was so. Well, then, there could be no doubt that the prosecutor had improperly met the first request for an explanation by sending the defendant's friend to an attorney. It was said that the defendant ought to have brought an action, but the words spoken did not afford the defendant the means of action. Mr. M. Chambers followed on the same side, and after a long argument Lord Denman said that as this was an unusually complicated case, it would be better to let it stand over; for the Court could hardly be expected to deal with all the affidavits satisfactorily without again looking into them. Judgment would therefore be postponed.

[Sittings in Banco.]—*The Queen* v. *Gregory.*—Mr. Sergeant Talfourd showed cause against a rule obtained by Mr. Sergeant Shee on the part of the defendant, the proprietor of the *Satirist*, for a *certiorari* to issue, directed to the commissioners of the Central Criminal Court, commanding them to send up to this Court certain indictments preferred there by Mr. Vallance and the Duke of Brunswick against the defendant for a libel and conviction thereon. After a long argument on technical points, Lord Denman said that there had not been sufficient cause shown to induce the Court to say that the defendant was entitled to the exercise of their Lordships' discretion in his favour. He found that, besides the indictment in this Court, there were two other indictments against the defendant, and he must say that that fact was at the very best a most equivocal reason for granting any indulgence at all to the defendant. In the September sessions of the Central Criminal Court, the Judges there had thought it inexpedient to pass sentence on the defendant, because they were in doubt whether affidavits could be read and counsel heard on the matter. The Judges had afterwards declined to hear counsel there, and there could be no doubt that their Lordships were right in that decision. It was an inconvenient practice, and the criminal justice of the country could not move at all if such a practice was permitted in the criminal courts. In this Court the Judges had opportunities of informing their own minds by affidavits put in after the trial, and by hearing addresses of counsel on those affidavits. In this Court there was an indictment against the defendant, in which the prosecutor was entitled to ask for judgment, and he was entitled to have it without waiting till those proceedings which were pending in the Central Criminal Court had terminated. Whatever Court should first pass sentence on the defendant, its sentence would be looked at by the Court that next proceeded to pass sentence on him, and due allowance given in the one for the other, so that there would be no difficulty except what was raised by the discussion of some irregular matter. The rule in this case must therefore be discharged, and would be discharged as to the Duke of Brunswick, who had shown cause against it; but as to Mr. Vallance, who being an officer of the Court had submitted to do what the Court might think convenient, it would be made absolute on the conditions proposed by his counsel.—Rule accordingly.

The Queen v. *Burnby.*—In this case an indictment had been preferred against the defendant for perjury, alleged to have been committed by him in the course of some examinations taken by the Commissioners of Customs under the 3d and 4th William IV. A rule had been obtained calling upon the prosecutor to show cause why this indictment should not be quashed or further proceedings stayed. Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Chambers showed cause against the rule, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Thesiger, and Mr. Jervis, supported it, on the ground that the indictment must contain an averment that it was referred by the authority of the Commissioners of Customs. The arguments were purely of a technical character. Lord Denman and the other judges decided that they ought not to interfere in defendant's favour, and that the rule ought not to be made absolute. The rule was therefore discharged, but without costs.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—DERBY.—600 to 100 agst Scott's lot (taken); 450 to 50 agst Mr. John Day's The Ugly Buck (taken); 200 to 1 agst Mr. Quin's Loadstone; 500 to 15 agst Mr. Lentaigne's Leander; 1250 to 50 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Camperdown (taken); 1000 to 25 agst Mr. Irwin's Foig-a-Ballagh (taken); 1000 to 25 agst Mr. Goodman's Running Rein (taken); 1000 to 20 agst Mr. Watt's Veltri (800 to 20 also taken); 500 to 10 agst Mr. Herbert's Delightful colt (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Ongley's King of the Gipsies (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Mafiam's Dr. Phillimore (taken); 1000 to 10 agst Lord Normanby's Lormier, 5000 to 100 agst Ld. Westminster's Laura colt.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.—Since Monday the supplies of English Wheat have been very moderate, and prices continue as on that day. Foreign is taken off very slowly at the same rates, and although there have been some sales effected, free on board, during the last fortnight, there did not appear to be much doing to-day.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White 41	56	Red	44	52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire	47	54	White	—	—
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands 15	25	Feed	16	24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed —	—	Potato	17	25
—— Irish	Feed 16	23	Potato	16	24
Barley	Malting and distilling	23	32	Grind.	24	30
Malt, pale, ship		—	—			
—— Hertford and Essex		—	—			
Rye		—	—			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22 to 29	Tick	22	31	Harrow	25	34
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	28 to 28	Winds	30	36	Longpods	28	36
Peas, White	30 to 26	Maple	30	31	Grey	28	29

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Oct. 13 per Quarter.	50s 8d.	30s 1d	17s 10d	36s 6d.	30s 4d	32s 1d
— 29 . . .	50 1	30 4	17 0	29 1	30 5	32 8
— 27 . . .	50 5	30 9	17 8	30 3	31 1	32 10
Nov. 3 . . .	51 8	31 7	18 7	29 0	31 5	33 10
— 10 . . .	52 1	32 5	18 9	29 3	32 2	34 0
— 17 . . .	51 7	32 4	18 11	30 5	32 4	34 0
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	51 1	31 3	18 2	29 9	31 4	33 3
Duties on Foreign Grain	19 0	7 0	8 0	11 6	10 6	9 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. and R. DAVIES, Chiswell-st., drapers.

BANKRUPTS.—J. M. WISTLE, Drury lane, silversmith—H. W. DIAMOND, Frith-street, Westminster, surgeon—R. BLUNDEN, Alton, Southamptonshire, plumber—J. BALL, St. George's-place, Hyde Park Corner, tailor—G. Z. WHITE, Southampton, stonemason—J. D. HENEMAN, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, wine-merchant—C. D. LEEPER, Billingford, Norfolk, cattle-dealer—E. P. BEST, Crutched-friars, City, wine-merchant—A. A. NEWMAN, High-street, Whitechapel, saddler—S. JONES, Cheapside, City, jeweller—J. COULSON and H. PHIPPS, Clement's-lane, City, shipping-ironmongers—H. H. FISHER, Bury-street, St. James's, tailor—J. W. BAKE, Bristol, currier—H. HARRIS, Llanarawon, Monmouthshire, shoemaker—J. MAY, Pickwick, Wiltshire, victualler—T. S. SHARLAND, Fetter-lane, Somersetshire, linendraper—T. KIMBER, North Cerney, Gloucestershire, farmer—C. F. DAWSON, Birmingham, victualler—M. RAPHAEL and A. NATHAN, Kingston-upon-Hull, silversmiths—E. LOCKE and A. DICKSON MILLS, Lawrance Pountney-hill, and Redditch, Worcestershire, needle manufacturers—W. ROLFE, Therfield, Hertfordshire, farmer—C. LEAFE, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman—G. BOUCHER, Holborn-hill, china-dealer—J. SHARP, Marsh-place, Old Kent-road, draper—C. CHAPMAN, Croydon, stationer—J. A. HOLMES, New Broad-street, merchant—T. DIGBY, Lower Clapton, Middlesex, corn-dealer—J. BROWN, jun., Tydee Monmouthshire, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.—On the 21st inst., at Stafford-house, the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, of a son—On the 16th inst., at Pearl-hill, near Southampton, the Hon. Mrs. HARRIS, of a son—On the 19th inst., in Chesham-place, the Countess of ARUNDEL and SURREY, of a daughter—On the 14th inst., the lady of the Rev. P. FROST, Pembroke-place, Cambridge, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 16th inst., at Cheltenham, H. A. SHUCKBURGH, Esq., Captain of the 40th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of the late W. DWARRIS, Esq., of Golden Grove, Jamaica—On the 7th inst., the Rev. C. R. DAVY, to CATHERINE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of A. POWELL, Esq., of Hurdcott, Wilts.

DIED.—On the 25th ult., at Torquay, Sir J. T. LEE, G.C.H., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, Hants, Devon, &c., aged 67—On the 17th inst., at Hampton, aged 3 years, RICHARD BRIGHT, third son of Sir W. FOLLETT, M.P.—On the 20th inst., at 32, Red Lion-square, MARY, wife of S. TURNER, of Winchmore-hill, Esq., in her 67th year—On the 19th inst., at Bersted Lodge, Bognor, the Countess of MAYO.

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TO LANDSCAPE GARDENERS, and Others.—Any clever Man, of liberal education, and good taste, who is acquainted with the literature and practice of Landscape Gardening, may hear of employment by communicating (by letter only) with A. B, addressed to the care of Mr. ORANGE, Portsea.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER.—An active married Man, without family, aged 35, of respectable habits, and well experienced in all the superior branches of Gardening; he has a good practical knowledge of Landscape Gardening, and would not object to the superintendence of Woods, or a small Farm. He at present holds, and has always held, a first-rate situation, at the same time his terms will not be found extravagant. For further information apply to RICHARD MITTON, Nurseryman, Pontefract, Yorkshire.

AS GARDENER.—A Man of good character, aged 34, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, Grass land, &c.; also of cattle, pigs, poultry, &c. A single or double-handed place would be accepted, in or out of the house.—Direct to S. H., 8, St. Andrew's Road, New Kent Road, Surrey.

AS GARDENER.—A middle-aged Man, who perfectly understands his business, and also the Suffolk mode of Farming. Can have three years' character from the gentleman he has left.—Direct to A.B., Mr. KERNAN'S, 4, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

AS GARDENER.—A single Man, aged 30, who thoroughly understands all kinds of Early and late Forcing; the Management of Kitchen and Flower-garden, Greenhouse, Conservatory, &c.; can have 2 years and 7 months' good character, and be well recommended by the gentleman he has just left.—Direct to A. B., 8, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge, London.

AS GARDENER, where one or more men are kept.—A single Man, aged 35, who perfectly understands his business, as Forcing, Kitchen, Fruit, and Flower-gardening, and has had great practice in the cultivation of plants, ground-work, &c.; can have 4½ years' character from his last Situation. Direct to W. Y., Mr. PAMPLIN'S Nursery, Hornsey-rd., Islington.

AS GARDENER.—A respectable married Man, aged 35, who can have nearly three years' most unexceptionable character from his last Employer, whom he has just left, as a first-rate Pine and Grape Grower, Plants, &c., &c., with the usual routine of business.—Direct to W. A. B., at Mr. VICKERS', 19, Park-side, Knightsbridge.

AS GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND KEEPER.—A married Man, aged 31, without family; could also take charge of Meadow-land; the Wife is a good Cook, and capable of taking the management of a Dairy, or stock of Poultry; they can both have excellent characters, and have no objection to go abroad.—Direct to M. W., at Mr. BUTLER'S, Eagle Coffee-house, Old Kent-road.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, November 25, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 48.—1843. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2. PRICE 6d.

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON,

REGENT'S PARK.—EXHIBITIONS of 1844. On TUESDAYS, APRIL 30th, JUNE 4th, and JULY 2d.

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES.

Letters.	To be awarded on April 30. £	s.	June 4. £	s.	July 2. £	s.
CLASS I.—MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.						
A Stove and Greenhouse plants; collections of 40 plants	15	0	15	0	15	0
	10	0	10	0	10	0
	5	0	5	0	5	0
B Stove and Greenhouse plants; collections of 20 species or distinct varieties	7	0	7	0	7	0
N.B.—Private growers and Nurserymen compete separately in this letter.	5	0	5	0	5	0
C Stove and Greenhouse plants; collections of 10 species or distinct varieties	3	0	3	0	3	0
	4	0	4	0	4	0
N.B.—Persons exhibiting in any one of the letters A, B, or C, cannot also exhibit in either of the other letters.	3	0	3	0	3	0
	2	0	2	0	2	0
Not more than one plant of Rhododendron or Fuchsia will be admitted into the collections A, B, and C.						
D Stove and Greenhouse Climbers; collections of 6 species or distinct varieties	4	0	4	0		
	2	0	2	0		
E Specimen Ornamental plants; being new or rare kinds	2	0	2	0	2	0
	1	0	1	0	1	0
	0	10	0	10	0	10
F Fuchsias; collections of 12 distinct varieties	..		2	0	2	0
			1	0	1	0
G Cinerarias; collections of 12 distinct vars.	1	0	1	0		
	0	10	0	10		
H Pelargoniums (scarlet), collections of 6 vars., grown in No. 12 sized pots or upwards	..		2	0	2	0
			1	0	1	0
I Pelargoniums (scarlet); best specimen of any kind of large growth, and displaying superior cultivation	..		1	0	1	0
J Pelargoniums; collections of 12 new and distinct varieties, grown in No. 24-sized pots	..		7	0	7	0
	..		4	0	4	0
	..		2	0	2	0
K Pelargoniums; collections of 12 distinct varieties, grown in No. 12-sized pots	..		5	0	5	0
N.B.—Private growers and Nurserymen compete separately in J and K.			3	0	3	0
			2	0	2	0
L Pelargoniums; collections of 8 distinct varieties, grown in No. 24-sized pots	..		3	0	3	0
N.B.—Private growers only to compete in this letter, and those who exhibit in J or K cannot exhibit in L also.			2	0	2	0
			1	0	1	0
M Pelargoniums; single specimens of any kind grown in a No. 8 or any larger-sized pot, and displaying superior cultivation	..		1	0	1	0
N Calceolarias; collections of not fewer than 8 varieties, grown in No. 12-sized pots	..		2	0	2	0
N.B.—Private growers and Nurserymen compete separately in this letter.			1	0	1	0
O Roses (cultivated in pots), collections of 20 distinct varieties	7	0	6	0	4	0
	4	0	3	0	2	0
	2	0	1	0	1	0
P Roses (cultivated in pots); collections of 10 distinct varieties	3	0	3	0	2	0
N.B.—Private growers only to exhibit in this letter.	2	0	2	0	1	0
Q Hyacinths (cultivated in pots); collections of not fewer than 24 varieties	1	10	1	10		
	1	0	1	0		
R Herbaceous, hardy and half hardy spring-flowering plants (not bulbous); collections of not fewer than 12 species or varieties	2	0				
	1	0				
S Alpine plants; collections of not fewer than 24 species	2	0	2	0	2	0
	1	0	1	0	1	0
Note.—All the plants exhibited in Class I. are required to be in bloom.						
CLASS II.—CUT FLOWERS.						
T Moss Roses; collections of not fewer than 12 varieties, and not more than 3 trusses of bloom of each variety	..		1	0	1	0
			0	10	0	10
U Summer-flowering Roses; collections of not more than 100 varieties, exhibited as in T	..		2	0	2	0
N.B.—Private growers and Nurserymen compete separately in T and U; the former to exhibit half the number of varieties specified above.			1	10	1	10
			1	0	1	0
V Verbenas; in stands of 24 varieties	...		..		1	0
W Carnations; in stands of 24 varieties	...		1	10	1	10
			1	0	1	0
X Picotees; in stands of 24 varieties	..		1	10	1	10
			1	0	1	0

Letters.	To be awarded on April 30. £	s.	June 4. £	s.	July 2. £	s.
Y Pinks; in stands of 24 varieties	..		1	0	1	0
			0	10	0	10
Z Pansies; in stands of 36 varieties	..		1	0	1	0
			0	10	0	10
AA Tulips; in stands of 12 varieties	1	10	1	10		
	1	0	1	0		
BB Device executed with cut flowers, representing the grouping of complementary colours, with reference to their practical arrangement in flower-gardening.	..		..		2	0
					1	0
N.B.—The device to occupy not less than 6 feet in length by 3 feet in width.						
Note.—Exhibitors of cut flowers to provide their own boxes or stands, which are not to exceed 8 inches in depth at the back, nor 20 inches from front to the back, with covers to remove.						
CLASS III.—SEEDLINGS.						
CC Greenhouse Azaleas	2	0	2	0		
	1	0	1	0		
DD Pelargoniums	..		1	10	1	10
			1	0	1	0
			0	10	0	10
EE Pelargoniums, containing the deepest shade of scarlet	..		1	0	1	0
N.B.—This letter is intended to encourage the production of varieties combining the bright colour of those usually known as "Scarlet Pelargoniums" with the habit, foliage, and size of flower of the other "fancy" varieties.						
It is the intention of the Society in future seasons to award prizes to those Seedling Pelargoniums only which have been bloomed during the season previous, and are exhibited in No. 24 sized pots, so as to show the habit of the variety under superior cultivation.						
FF Scarlet Pelargoniums	..		0	10	0	10
GG Calceolarias	..		1	0	1	0
HH Heaths	..		1	10	1	10
			1	0	1	0
II Fuchsias	..		..		1	0
JJ Roses	..		..		1	0
KK Verbenas	..		..		1	0
Note.—Certificates will be given to such seedlings of merit as have not prizes awarded to them. To be eligible for competition, all the subjects, except those included in JJ and KK, must be exhibited growing in pots, and they must all be distinctly marked with the names they are to bear. No seedlings can have prizes awarded to them unless these conditions are complied with.					1	0
CLASS IV.—NATURAL ORDERS.						
LL Camellias; collections of not fewer than 9 plants	5	0				
	3	0				
MM Tropæolums; collections of not fewer than 4 species or distinct varieties	2	0	2	0		
	1	0	1	0		
NN Rutaceous plants, including Diosma, Crowea, Eriostemon, Boronia, Correæa, Zieria, and others; collections of not fewer than 10 species	2	0	2	0		
	1	0	1	0		
Leguminaceous Plants.						
OO Papilionaceæ; collections of not fewer than 12 greenhouse species	3	0				
PP Mimoseæ; collections of not fewer than 6 species	1	0	1	0		
QQ Myrtaceous plants, including Beaufortia, Calothamnus, Melaleuca, Metrosideros, Eucalyptus, Myrtus, Eugenia, and others; collections of not fewer than 6 species	..		1	0		
			0	10		
Cactaceous Plants.						
RR Collections of not fewer than 6 plants of the tall-growing kinds, as Epiphyllum, Cereus, &c.	5	0	5	0		
	2	0	2	0		
SS Single specimens of the tall-growing kinds	1	0	1	0		
	0	10	0	10		
TT Collections of not fewer than 30 species or distinct varieties of the dwarf-growing kinds, as Mammillaria, Echinocactus, &c.	..		..		3	0
					2	0
UU Rubiaceous plants, including Gardenia, Rondeletia, Manettia, Bouvardia, Ixora, Pavetta, and others; collections of not fewer than 10 species	..		3	0	3	0
			1	0	1	0
VV Composite plants, restricted to Helichrysum, Aphelexis, Astelma, and Phœnocoma; collections of not fewer than 6 species	..		..		1	0
					0	10
Gesneraceous Plants.						
WW Collections of not fewer than 10 species, including Gesneria, Gloxinia, Sinningia, Niphæa, Achimenes, and others	..		..		..	
XX Achimenes; collections of not fewer than 4 species or varieties	..		3	0	3	0
			2	0	2	0
Ericaceous Plants.						
YY Cape Heaths; collections of 15 distinct kinds	7	0	7	0	7	0
N.B.—Persons exhibiting in YY cannot exhibit in ZZ also.	3	0	3	0	3	0
	2	0	2	0	2	0
ZZ Cape Heaths; collections of 6 distinct kinds.	4	0	4	0	4	0
N.B.—Private growers and Nurserymen compete separately in YY and ZZ.	2	0	2	0	2	0
	1	0	1	0	1	0
AAA Greenhouse Azaleas; collections of 12 Plants	10	0				
N.B.—Preference will be given to those collections which contain the greatest number of distinct kinds, where merit in other respects is equal.	5	0				
	2	0				
BBB Greenhouse Azaleas; collections of not fewer than 6 varieties	5	0				
	3	0				
N.B.—Private growers and Nurserymen compete separately in this letter, and those who compete in AAA, cannot compete in BBB also.	1	0				
CCC Greenhouse Azaleas; single specimen plants	1	0				
DDD Rhododendrons in pots; collections of not fewer than 4 varieties	3	0				
N.B.—Private growers and Nurserymen compete separately in this letter.	1	0				
EEE Rhododendrons in pots; single specimen plants	1	0				
FFF Epacrides; collections of not fewer than 6 species or distinct varieties	2	0	2	0		
	1	0	1	0		
GGG Clerodendrons; collections of not fewer than 4 species or distinct varieties	..		2	0	2	0
			1	0	1	0
HHH Statices; collections of not fewer than 6 species or distinct varieties	..		1	0	1	0
III Proteaceous plants, including Protea, Grevillea, Banksia, Dryandra, and others; collections of not fewer than 10 species	3	0	3	0		
	1	0	1	0		
JJJ Coniferous plants (cultivated in pots); collections of not fewer than 12 species, well-grown plants	..		..		5	0
Orchidaceous Plants.					3	0
KKK Collections of not fewer than 15 distinct exotic kinds	15	0	15	0	15	0
	7	0	7	0	7	0
	3	0	3	0	3	0
LLL Collections of not fewer than 6 distinct exotic kinds	7	0	7	0	7	0
	4	0	4	0	4	0
	2	0	2	0	2	0
MMM Single specimens of new and rare kinds	3	0	3	0	3	0
	2	0	2	0	2	0
	1	0	1	0	1	0
NNN Liliums; collections of not fewer than 3 species or distinct varieties	..		..		2	0
OOO British Ferns (cultivated in pots); collections of not fewer than 20 species	..		2	0	2	0
			1	0	1	0
Note.—The Exhibitions in this Class are intended to display the effect of natural classification, in representing the habits and affinities of natural orders or of genera. All the plants, with the exception of those in TT, III, JJJ, and OOO, are required to be in bloom.						
CLASS V.—MICROSCOPES.						
PPP A generally useful COMPOUND ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPE, the price of which shall not exceed 21*l.*; the price to be stated, and the instrument to be sold, if demanded, at such price. It is required that it be constructed to view opaque objects, to bear a higher power than a ¾-inch object-glass, a fine adjustment, and an achromatic condenser, if not supplied already	..		..		5	0
					2	0

REGULATIONS FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF EXHIBITORS.

Exhibitions.—The Exhibitions will be open to all competitors, whether Fellows of the Society or not.

Time for the Reception and Entry of Subjects for Exhibition.—In order that the subjects received may be promptly arranged and displayed to advantage, Exhibitors are requested to communicate their intentions in writing to the Secretary previously to the several days of Exhibition, specifying the probable extent of table-room, in square feet or otherwise, which their plants or flowers will require.

Unless previous notice have been given, the Exhibitors will, on entering the Garden, be requested to sign a book, or deliver a statement in writing specifying in what letter or letters their plants are to be exhibited; they are also to apply to the clerk for labels to attach to their several Exhibitions, and to see that when staged they are marked with the proper letters; and they are particularly requested to bear in mind, that omissions or mistakes arising from neglect or improper entries on the part of Exhibitors cannot be rectified after the awards have been made. *No subjects will be eligible for competition unless the entry has been made previously to half-past eight o'clock in the morning*, at which time precisely the gates will be closed, and after which no subjects for competition can on any account whatever be received, nor can any person be allowed to open packages containing plants or flowers for competition after that time.

Exhibitors are requested to bear in mind that the Judges must proceed at ten o'clock to examine the merits of the subjects exhibited, by which hour the placing and arranging of all plants and flowers must be completed. At seven o'clock in the evening the Exhibitions will close, when all plants and flowers will be delivered up to the Exhibitors.

Admission of Exhibitors.—Assistant gardeners will be admitted with the Exhibitors until half-past eight o'clock in the morning; but no person whose services are not required in that capacity will be allowed to enter with the Exhibitors, nor can any persons remain in the Garden after ten o'clock, except those who are engaged by the Society.

All persons who supply subjects for competition for which rewards are offered, may obtain pass-tickets at the Office before ten o'clock, and will be re-admitted to the Garden at two o'clock by delivering them at the workmen's gate.

Subjects for Exhibition.—It is particularly desired that all plants be distinctly labelled with their *scientific names*, and the places whence introduced where practicable.

Subjects of decidedly inferior quality cannot be received for competition, and such subjects the Judges are empowered to reject; and *in order to uphold the value and importance of the Society's awards*, the Judges are authorized either to *withhold* or to *diminish* the value of the awards; that is, to grant either first, second, or third prizes at their discretion; the Judges are also invited to recommend to the Council to *increase the number or amount* of the awards, and to give medals for subjects of extraordinary merit which may be exhibited, although not specified in the schedule.

Exhibitors who shall obtain a first prize cannot receive any other award in the same letter, except in E and in Class III.

The Judges will not be appointed from among the Fellows or Members of the Society.—Successful competitors are requested to notify to the Secretary within one fortnight after the premiums shall be awarded, in what form they are desirous of receiving their prizes, viz., whether in medals, plate, or money.

By order of the Council, J. D. C. SOWERBY, *Secretary.*

Schedules and further particulars may be had by application at the Gardens.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—MEETING AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Principal Day of the Show, Thursday, July 25, 1844.—A General Meeting of the Members will be held at Southampton on Friday, July 26, 1844, at 12 o'clock precisely. The Prizes are open to general competition. Forms of Certificate to be procured on application to the Secretary, 12, Hanover-square, London. All Certificates for implements must be returned, filled up, to the Secretary, on or before the 1st May, and all other Certificates by the 1st June; the Council having decided that in no case whatever shall any Certificate be received after those dates respectively.

Prizes for Improving the Breed of Cattle —1844.

Short-horns.—Class 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st January, 1842, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20*l.*—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15*l.*—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15*l.*—5. To the owner of the best yearling Heifer, 10*l.*

Herefords.—Class 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st January, 1842, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20*l.*—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15*l.*—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15*l.*—5. To the owner of the best yearling Heifer, 10*l.*

Devons.—Class 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st January, 1842, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do. do, 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20*l.*—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15*l.*—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15*l.*—5. To the owner of the best yearling Heifer, 10*l.*

Cattle of the Channel Islands Breed.—Class 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st January, 1843, 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st January, 1843, and more than one year old, 10*l.*—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 10*l.*—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding two years old, 10*l.*—5. To the owner of the best yearling Heifer, 7*l.*

Cattle of any Breed, or Cross, (not qualified to compete in the foregoing classes.)—Class 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st January, 1842, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do., 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st January, 1842, and more than one year old, 20*l.*—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15*l.*—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15*l.*—5. To the owner of the best yearling Heifer, 10*l.*

HORSES.

Class 1. To the owner of the best Stallion for agricultural purposes, of four years old and upwards, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 20*l.*—2. To the owner of the best two years old ditto, foaled since the 1st January, 1842, 15*l.*—3. To the owner of the best Cart Mare and foal, for agricultural purposes, 20*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do., 10*l.*—4. To the owner of the best two years old Filly, 10*l.*—5. To the owner of the best thorough-bred Stallion, which shall have served mares at a price not exceeding three guineas (and with a groom's fee of not more than five shillings,) in the season of 1844, 30*l.*

SHEEP.

Prizes for Improving the Breed of Sheep.—1844.

Leicesters.—Class 1. To the owner of the best Shearling Ram, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto, 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Ram of any other age, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do. 15*l.*—3. To the owner of the best pen of Five Shearling Ewes, 10*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 5*l.*

South Down Sheep.—Class 1. To the owner of the best Shearling Ram, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do., 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Ram of any other age, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do., 15*l.*—3. To the owner of the best pen of Five Shearling Ewes, 10*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 5*l.*

Long-Woolled Sheep.—(Not qualified to compete as Leicesters.)—Class 1. To the owner of the best Shearling Ram, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do., 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Ram of any other age, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do., 15*l.*—3. To the owner of the best pen of Five Shearling Ewes, 10*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 5*l.*

Short-Woolled Sheep (not qualified to compete as South Downs).—Class 1. To the owner of the best Shearling Ram, 20*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Ram of any other age, 20*l.*—3. To the owner of the best pen of five Shearling Ewes, 10*l.*

PIGS.

Class 1.—To the owner of the best Boar of a large breed, 10*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 5*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Boar of a small breed, 10*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 5*l.*—3. To the owner of the best breeding Sow of a large breed, 10*l.*—4. To the owner of the best breeding Sow of a small breed, 10*l.*—5. To the owner of the best pen of three breeding Sow Pigs, of the same litter, above four and under nine months old, 10*l.*

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A Sum not exceeding Three Hundred Sovereigns.

EXTRA STOCK, ROOTS, AND SEEDS.

For extra stock of any kind, not shown for any of the above prizes, and for Roots, Seeds, &c., prizes may be awarded and apportioned by the committee and judges, to an amount not exceeding in the whole 50*l.*

ANY NEW IMPLEMENT.

For the invention of any new Agricultural Implement, such sum as the Society may think proper to award.

SEED-WHEAT AND BARLEY.

I. Fifteen Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Southampton, of the best 14 bushels of White Wheat, of the harvest of 1843, and grown by himself.

II. Fifteen Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Southampton, of the best 14 bushels of Red Wheat, of the harvest of 1843, and grown by himself.

III. Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Southampton, of the best 14 bushels of Spring Wheat, of the harvest of 1843, and grown by himself.

IV. Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Southampton, of the best 14 bushels of Barley for malting, of the harvest of 1843, and grown by himself.

V. Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Southampton, of the best 14 bushels of Barley for general purposes, of the harvest of 1843, and grown by himself.

Competitors are requested to send with their Wheat or Barley, specimens, fairly taken, of the same in the ear, with the whole of the straw, in a sheaf not less than one foot in diameter, and with the roots attached.

[Twelve bushels of the Wheat or Barley will be sealed up by the stewards, and one of the remaining bushels of each variety will be exhibited as a sample to the public; the other being kept for comparison with the produce of the next year. At the General Meeting in December, 1845, the prizes will be awarded.]

The two best samples of each of these three classes of Wheat or Barley, without at that time distinguishing, in any of the cases, between the comparative merits of either sample, will be selected by the judges appointed for the Meeting at Southampton; and will be sown, under the direction of the Society, (the Winter Wheats in the autumn of 1844, and the Spring Wheat not earlier than the 1st of March, 1845,) by four farmers, who will make their report, upon which the prizes will be awarded, provided there be sufficient merit in any of the samples. Ten Sovereigns will be given at the Meeting at Southampton to each Exhibitor whose Wheat has been selected for trial, and Six Sovereigns for Barley.

*** No variety which has been selected for trial at any previous show shall be qualified to compete.

ESSAYS AND REPORTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

Prizes for 1844.—PRIZE ESSAYS.

1. *Water Meadows and Upland Pastures.*—Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Account of the Comparative Value of Water Meadows and Uplands generally for Cattle, Sheep, and Horses, but especially for Milch Cows. Competitors will be required to state the following particulars in reference to the trials instituted for the purpose of obtaining practical results on this subject:—1. The nature of the soil and its state of drainage to be described; and equal portions of upland and water meadow to be selected. 2. Equal numbers of cows of the same age and breed (not less than four in number) to be separately fed in pairs, on each different kind of grass, and to be changed once from one kind of grass to the other; and the quantity, as well as the quality, of the milk from such cows to be ascertained by the lactometer. 3. If made into hay, the quantity of each sort produced on the land, and the quantity, as well as quality, of the milk which has been produced, to be ascertained in a similar manner. 4. The value of spring food and grass, whether in rowen or pasture. 5. The same conditions to be applicable to the feeding of sheep-stock; stating the numbers which the same quantity of each land has separately maintained during a certain period; and whether or not subject to the rot by the flooding. 6. In regard to irrigating the land: the primary cost whether of catch-water or flow-meadow, of its formation, and the annual expense of management, including the repair of sluices; together with the former and present rent or value. Competitors are also requested to state, as far as their observation may have extended, the comparative value of the grasses of water-meadows and uplands, when cut into hay, and consumed as fodder.

2. *Influence of Climate.*—Twenty Sovereigns or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Essay on the Influence of Climate upon Cultivation within the limits of Great Britain and Ireland. There being good reason to suppose that the discordant practices of farming in different districts may be partly attributed to the influence of climate, competitors for this prize must endeavour to describe those practices, and to trace them to the variation of climate. Under the term climate must be included the degree of cold or heat, moisture or drought, arising whether from latitude, elevation, neighbourhood to or distance from the sea, &c. Variation in practice may be looked for in the management of artificial and natural Grass, the growth of root-crops, the depth of ploughing, the time of sowing, the choice of white crops, &c.

3. *Indications of Fertility or Barrenness.*—Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Essay on the Indications which are practical guides in judging of the Fertility or Barrenness of the Soil. Many attempts having been made to explain the productiveness of the soil by chemical or physical causes, without any decided result, it appears desirable to assist the researches of natural philosophers by making them acquainted with those obvious signs, whether of colour, consistence, or vegetation, by which surveyors and farmers are enabled to give at once a practical opinion upon the probable nature of land which they inspect.

4. *Agriculture of Norfolk.*—Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Report on the present state of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk;—stating the ordinary course of cropping adopted in the different soils of the county; the breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs most generally bred or fed within it; the state of its drainage; the implements used; the number of Horses or other Cattle employed in the different operations of Husbandry; the tenure on which the Farms are generally held; the wages of labour; the average amount of the Poor's-rate: and whether any and what alterations and improvements have been made in the system of Agriculture pursued within it since the Report made to the Board of Agriculture by Arthur Young, which was published in the year 1804, and by Nathaniel Kent, which was published in the year 1796.

5. *Agriculture of Cheshire.*—Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Report on the present state of the Agriculture of the County of Chester:—stating the ordinary course of cropping adopted in the different soils of the county; the breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs most generally bred or fed within it; the state of its drainage; the implements used; the number of Horses or other Cattle employed in the different operations of Husbandry; the tenure on which the Farms are generally held; the wages of labour; the average amount of the Poor's-rate; and whether any and what alterations and improvements have been made in the system of Agriculture pursued within it since the Report made to the Board of Agriculture by Henry Holland, which was published in the year 1808.

6. *Agriculture of Essex.*—Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Report on the present State of the Agriculture of the County of Essex:—Stating the ordinary course of cropping adopted in the different soils of the county; the breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs most generally bred or fed within it; the state of its drainage; the implements used; the number of Horses or other Cattle employed in the different operations of Husbandry; the tenure on which the Farms are generally held; the wages of labour; the average amount of the Poor's rate; and whether any and what alterations and improvements have been made in the system of Agriculture pursued within it since the Report made to the Board of Agriculture by Arthur Young, the Secretary to the Board, which was published in the years 1807 and 1813.

7. *Agriculture of Wiltshire.*—Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Report on the present State of the Agriculture of the County of Wilts, stating the ordinary course of cropping adopted in the different soils of the county; the breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, most generally bred or fed within it; the state of its drainage; the implements used; the number of Horses or other cattle employed in the different operations of Husbandry; the tenure on which the Farms are generally held; the wages of labour; the average amount of the Poor's rate; and whether any and what alterations and improvements have been made in the system of agriculture pursued within it since the Report made to the Board of Agriculture by Thomas Davis, which was published in the year 1811.

8. *Improvements by Warping, &c.*—Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best account of Improvements made by Artificial Deposits of Soil from the Sea or Tide-rivers, and the subsequent Cultivation of the land.

9. *Keeping Farm-Horses.*—Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best account of the way of keeping Farm-Horses in good condition, both in Winter and Summer. Competitors must state—1. The quantity of food given, and the average cost of such food. 2. The work performed by the horses. 3. The length of time they have been kept on the food described. 4. Whether kept in yards, stables, or pastures.

10. *Any Agricultural Subject.*—Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Essay on any Agricultural subject.—These Essays must be sent to the Secretary, at 12, Hanover Square, London, on or before March 1st, 1844.

Rules of Competition for Prize Essays.—1. That all information contained in Prize Essays shall be founded on experience or observation, and not on simple reference to books, or other sources. 2. That drawings, specimens, or models, shall accompany writings requiring them. 3. That all competitors shall transmit a sealed note, containing their names and addresses, with a motto on it to correspond with the one inscribed on the Essay. 4. That the Society shall have the power to publish the whole or any part of the Essays which gain the prizes; and the other Essays will be returned on the application of the writers. 5. That the Society is not bound to give an award, unless they consider one of the Essays worthy of a prize. 6. That, in all reports of experiments, the expenses shall be accurately detailed; that only the imperial weights and measures are those by which calculations are to be made; that prizes may be taken either in money or plate, at the option of the successful candidates; and that no prize be given for any Essay which has already appeared in print.

Notice.—It is requested that all communications addressed to the Society, of experiments on land—whether of draining, liming, manuring, or other operation—be accompanied with the cost of such operation, with the value of the land to rent previous and subsequent thereto, and an analysis of the soil upon which such experiments have taken place; or a specimen of the soil to be analysed, by persons employed by the Society; it is also further requested that, in communications relative to experiments on land in foreign countries, the measures be stated in English values. Those members who have tried subsoil-ploughing, whether successfully or otherwise, are requested to communicate the result to the Secretary, in the hope that, by comparison of the statements, some judgment may be arrived at as to the soils and situations which are, or are not suited for this operation.

By order of the Council, JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The General Meeting will be held at the Society's House, No. 12, Hanover-square, on Saturday the 9th of December, at 12 o'clock precisely; and the Rooms of the Society thrown open as usual for the accommodation of Members on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of that week, from 6 to 10 o'clock.—By order of the Council.

London, Nov. 1843. JAMES HUDSON, *Secretary.*

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.



YOUELL and CO. have much pleasure in announcing they have now ready for sending to any part of the United Kingdom fine Canes of the above highly valuable and much esteemed RASPBERRY, unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour.

IT IS PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, &c. &c., as well as by the HORT. SOCIETY OF LONDON.

For further particulars they beg to refer to their Advertisement of the 4th inst.: Prices as follows:—

Packages containing	100	Canes	£2	5*s.* 0*d.*
,, ,,	50	,,	1	5 0
,, ,,	25	,,	0	14 0

Package included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

*** CAUTION.—Youell and Co. have appointed no agents in London for the sale of the Fastolff Raspberry.

YOUELL'S TOBOLSK RHUBARB, 12*s.* per dozen. —For Particulars of which see their Advertisement of the 18th inst.

TWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES.—"Lady Alice Peel," 10*s.* 6*d.*, and "Mrs. Benyon," 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair.

FINEST CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

For particulars and prices of the above, see their Advertisement of last week.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Nov. 30, 1843.

FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.



MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "CONSTELLATION."

W. MILLER begs to offer this Noble Variety to the public; for full description see Dr. Lindley's opinion in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 9, p. 633, as follows:—"*W. Miller.*—Your hybrid between fulgens and corymbiflora is a very handsome flower, seed-pod small, tube long and slender, gradually increasing in size till the diameter is a ½ of an inch; the tube is of a delicate pink colour, having sepals of a greenish primrose, forming a strong contrast to the bright red corolla seen between them; the flower altogether is 3½ inches in length, and the buds are very handsome as they approach maturity; it flowers in a large broad bunch, which is divided into branches containing altogether 150 flowers." Plants next season 12*s.* 6*d.* each, with the usual allowance to the trade when not less than six plants are ordered at once. Plants ordered for the Royal Gardens, Claremont.

SPLENDID SEEDLING VERBENAS, "BLUE QUEEN," AND "ZEUXES."

"Blue Queen," the best blue Verbena out. See Dr. Lindley's opinion in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, July 15, p. 721.—"*M. R.*—Your sweet-scented seedling, No. 105, is the best we have seen of its colour—bright blue lilac; the flower is large, smooth, glossy, and perfectly free from crumples. Price, per plant, 5*s.*

"Zeuxes," beautiful novel rosy vermillion, with large white eye. See Dr. Lindley's opinion in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 30, p. 681.—"*J. Miller.*—Your seedling named Zeuxes is large and very brilliant." Price, per plant, 3*s.* 6*d.*, with the usual allowance to the trade when three or more are ordered at once. Fine strong plants early in April, in stout tin cases, post free.—Providence Nursery, Ramsgate, Kent.

N.B.—Priced Catalogue to be had on application.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN. KENSINGTON NURSERIES.

RICHARD FORREST AND Co., LATE WILLIAM MALCOLM AND Co., beg leave most respectfully to direct attention to their very extensive and superior collection of Fruit Trees, which were never so fine as this year. Fruit Trees being an entire change of crop to some of the Nursery Grounds now in cultivation connected with this Establishment, the production is most gratifying, and admitted by all intelligent practical observers to be very superior to anything of the kind ever seen in these Grounds, which have long stood unrivalled for their Fruit Tree culture.

Peach Trees, from one to three years, trained, the latter of which covering 6 to 8 and 9 feet of wall at once; all others equally fine, the sorts of which may be relied upon as being true.

The collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs are also very fine in these Grounds, and well deserving the attention of the Trade, and also Gentlemen who may intend planting either now or in spring. General Catalogues may be obtained on application.

Camellias, Magnolias, Indian Azaleas, Oleas, Tea Trees and other Greenhouse Plants, Rhododendron arboreum, with interesting hybrid Rhododendrons, are extensive in their several collections, with very large well-grown specimens of Statice macrophylla in the stove, with other interesting Plants in this department.

The collection of Coniferæ is also extensive here, and deserving the notice of Gentlemen who admire this interesting section of Arborea culture. A separate list of them may also be had on application.

BUSHELL'S Light Seedling Dahlia, "EMMA."—Ground roots of this Dahlia to be disposed of for 3*l.* per root, cash. Colour white, tipped with deep cherry, the petal-form and centre good, the largest, constant and free in flowering of any Dahlia yet propagated, and has obtained several prizes. J. B. cut 18 blooms from 14 plants, which were exhibited at one of the Metropolitan Shows, the whole of which Mr. Neville pronounced fit to be placed in a stand of 12. "PET RIVAL."—Colour purple maroon, fine cupped petal, and free bloomer; ground roots, 2*l.*; pot do., 1*l.* J. B. warrants the above Dahlias to give satisfaction, or he will return the purchase-money.—12, Hall-place, Kennington-lane, Nov. 30, 1843.

HYACINTHS AND GROWING STOCK.

HUMPHREYS' COMPOUND, applicable to all Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and to promote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles 1*s.* 9*d.* each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; HURST & MCMULLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; GORDON, THOMPSON, and BASKETT, Fenchurch-street; GRIMLEY and CO., Covent Garden; BATT and RUTLEY, 412, Strand; CHARLWOOD, Tavistock-row; W. J. NUTTING, 46, Cheapside; G. LAWRENCE, 18, Piccadilly; JOHN KERNAN, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; LOCKHART, 156, Cheapside; SHUTTLEWORTH, Pantheon; MINIER, ADAMS, and NASH, 63, Strand; THATCHER and SON, Islington; THOMAS WATKINSON, Market-place, Manchester; Messrs. DICKSON, Edinburgh; PONTEY, Leeds; P. LAWSON and SON, Edinburgh; and other leading SEEDSMEN in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, and Co., 100, Upper-Thames-st., London.

J. G. WAITE, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN, London, begs to acquaint the Trade generally that he has gone to great expense in selecting from the first Stocks in England and on the Continent, which he offers at very reduced prices, and will warrant every article to be of the first quality.

Catalogues to be had on application at Nos. 1 and 4, Eyre-street Hill, Hatton Garden.—Dec. 2, 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.

J. AND J. FAIRBAIRN are induced from the uncertainty upon which they hold the Manor-street Nursery (situated contiguous to the Home Nursery, Clapham Rise, where attention will be given to all applications), to effect a Sale of the Stock at as early a period as possible, consequently beg to solicit the attention of Gentlemen and the trade to the large and remarkably healthy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large Laurels, twice transplanted, of extra growth; Portugal Laurels, very handsome; Green Hollies, of various sizes; Evergreen Privets, fine Standard and Dwarf Roses in great variety, fine standard flowering Thorns, Almonds, Æsculus, Robinias, and other Ornamental Trees, and Evergreen and flowering Shrubs, with a large stock of fine standard and dwarf, trained and untrained Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, of the most approved kinds, and of growth rarely equalled; also, a large assortment of Forest Trees, consisting of Limes, Elms, Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Spanish and Horse Chesnuts, Mountain Ash, Poplars, and Spruce, and Scotch Firs; also a large number of Gooseberries and Currants, of excellent growth, and of the best varieties in cultivation, to all of which J. & J. F. respectfully invite the inspection of Gentlemen and Nurserymen, flattering themselves that the general character of the Stock is such as to ensure unqualified satisfaction, and which they are disposed to offer at very moderate prices for cash.

J. & J. F. respectfully beg to call the attention of Gentlemen to their advertisement of Heaths, &c., which has appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the two last weeks.

Nurseries, Clapham, near London, November 24, 1843.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

MESSRS. N. AND B. NORMAN'S CATALOGUE of Show varieties, with which they have gained 29 Prizes this season, can be had on pre-paid application.—Bull-fields, Woolwich.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING. — A Gentleman being about to make alterations in his grounds in the vicinity of London, has the following trees and shrubs to dispose of; viz., Limes from 12 to 16 feet in height; Scarlet and Double White Thorns, from 6 to 12 feet, with fine flowering tops; Birch, Elm, Poplar, Mountain Ash, &c. from 12 to 16 feet; about 50 very fine variegated Box, 6 feet, and branched to the ground. Fine Aucubas, Yews, Chinese Arbor Vitæ, Laurels, Lilacs, Guilder Roses, &c. &c. The above have been removed several times, and will again remove in excellent condition.

Apply to Mr. MCARTHUR, Nurseryman, Maida Hill, Edgeware-road, London.

WILLIAM MAY begs to announce that he will not be enabled to supply any more proved plants of Hollyhocks for the present season. He can supply the following fine year-old Hollyhocks, grown from seeds saved from best double sorts, at 20*s.* per 100. Herbaceous plants, select and showy, in great variety (see Advertisement for October) in collections of 100 fine sorts for 42*s.*; 50 ditto for 25*s.* (a list of which may be had on application). Tulips, fine named show sorts, in collections of 100 varieties, for 5*l.*; 50 do. for 2*l.* 10*s.*; 25 do. for 25*s.* Gooseberries, 150 fine varieties by name; a list of sorts and prices on application. Currants, May's new large late "Victoria," red, at 15*s.* per dozen; new large black "Bang-up," at 6*s.* per dozen. Seeds of Hollyhocks all warranted, saved from best double flowers, in packets of 200 seeds for 2*s.* 6*d.*, 500 for 5*s.* Pansy, from best prize flowers, at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* each. The seeds will be sent post free by W. M., and may be had of Mr. Watkinson, Seedsman, Market-place, Manchester. A remittance or reference is requested.—Hope Nursery, Leeming Lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, November 21, 1843.

WRIGHT, SONS, AND WRIGHT, NURSERYMEN, Edinburgh, have growing at their Nurseries a fine Stock of Transplanted LARCH, from 1 to 4 feet high, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. Also all other descriptions of Transplanted and Seedling Forest Trees and Shrubs.

JAMES BARNES begs leave to inform the numerous Gardeners who have written to him requesting an account of his mode of CULTIVATING THE PINE-APPLE, that it will be found in his 26th Letter, in "London's Gardeners' Magazine" for January next. Persons who write to JAMES BARNES respecting his modes of Culture, when they require an answer will please to inclose a postage stamp.—Bicton Gardens, Nov. 25.

SHILLING'S NEW EARLY GROTTO PEA.

J. AND S. SHILLING have succeeded in raising the above Pea. The Early Frame Pea, impregnated with the Grotto or Oyster Marrow, which they with confidence recommend to the Public generally, *being quite as early, and nearly double the size of any early Pea in cultivation.* Quite hardy, will stand the winter well, and a good Bearer; the Pod large and long. They would particularly recommend it to the attention of Market Gardeners.

Price 3*s.* per Quart; 10*s.* per Gallon; 17*s.* 6*d.* per Peck; 30*s.* per Half-bushel; 2*l.* 10*s.* per Bushel.

London Agents: Messrs. FIELD and CHILD, Seedsmen, 119, Lower Thames-street; Messrs. W. and J. NOBLE, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street; Messrs. JAMES GRAY, ADAMS, and HOGG, Nurserymen, Kensington; and Mr. KERNAN, Seedsman, 4, Great Russell-street.

J. and S. SHILLING, Nurserymen, Northwarnborough, Odiham, Hants, Nov. 24, 1843.

TO MELON GROWERS.

SIX superior kinds of MELON SEEDS, comprising the following: Beechwood, true, Hybrid Persian, Hoosainee, Egyptian, Duncans, improved Green-flesh, and an hybrid Cantaloupe, weight from 9lbs. to 15lbs. The above will be warranted true to their names, and will be forwarded immediately on receipt of a Post-office order for 5*s.* P.S.—Six good seeds of each. E. SEIVEY, Chippenham Park, near Mildenhall, Suffolk.

SHIRREFF'S TARE.—After having discovered and introduced the Hopetoun Oat and Hopetoun Wheat, which have become the standard grains in some of the best-cultivated districts in North Britain, the Subscriber, in calling attention to this Tare, trusts that it will be deemed superfluous to lengthen an Advertisement with testimonials in favour of the plant. From residing in East Lothian until the present year, no opportunity has been afforded him of testing by field-practice, if this Tare is fitted for winter cultivation; but after seven years' experience, he assures Agriculturists, that it is admirably adapted for spring sowing, and that it will be found a new and valuable addition to the products of the farm. This Tare has grains of a large size, and light-green in colour; the blossom is pure white; while in rapidity of growth, and in luxuriance and succulency of foliage, it is not surpassed by any variety of the species. This Tare can only be obtained of the Subscriber, and he offers it at 10*s.* a bushel, cash, delivered at Bristol or Gloucester. The seeds will be ready for delivery in January and February next, and in the meantime they may be seen during the approaching Smithfield Shows, at the stand of Messrs. Gibbs and Co.; and samples will be forwarded by post to intending purchasers. PATRICK SHIRREFF.

Buckover, Thornbury, Gloucestershire, Nov. 28, 1843.

N.B.—Hopetoun Oats from seed direct from Scotland, at 25*s.* a quarter.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS respectfully inform the Public that they have received instructions from Mr. WILLIAM CORMACK, SEN., to dispose of by Auction a Portion of his EXTENSIVE NURSERY STOCK at New Cross, situate on the north side of the road leading from London to Dover, on MONDAY the 4th of DECEMBER, 1843, and following days at 11 o'clock each day. May be viewed prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the Premises; of the principal Seedsmen; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the Premises, Enham Nursery, Battersea, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13th, 1843, and following days, at 11 o'clock each day (in consequence of Mr. C. Russell being compelled to clear the ground) the whole of the valuable NURSERY STOCK, consisting of several hundred superb hardy Scarlet Rhododendrons, large Tulip Trees, fine Yews, extra fine specimens of Aucuba japonica, Standard and Dwarf Roses, large fruit-bearing Mulberries, American Plants, with many other choice Shrubs and Roots. May be viewed prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises; of the principal Seedsmen; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO AMATEURS AND FLORISTS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the fine Stock of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES of an Amateur, who is relinquishing their growth, consisting of about 400 Pair. Amongst the CARNATIONS are the Queen of Hearts, Twitchett's Don John, Martin's Splendid, Collcut's Brutus, Sharp's Defiance, Doctor Franklin, Puxley's Prince Albert, Queen, Sir Rt. Peel, Bucknall's Talma and Earl Fitzhardinge, Wilmer's Solander, Christian's Excellent, Beauty of Woodhouse, &c. &c. PICOTEES: — John's Prince Albert, Barraud's Coriolanus, Ely's Field Marshall, Marchioness Waterford, MRS. Fenton, Princess Royal, and Grace Darling; Brinkler's Purple Perfection, Duchess, Lady Charles Russell and Lady Payne, Fellows's Purpurea elegans, Burrough's Lady Flower, &c. &c.; the whole well-rooted and healthy plants. For particulars apply or address to L. M., at Messrs. WARNER, 28, Cornhill, London.—Nov. 30, 1843.

TO NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, AN OLD ESTABLISHED NURSERY AND SEED BUSINESS of 60 years' standing, containing seven acres of Nursery ground within a walled fence, well stocked with every kind of Forest and Fruit Trees, Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, &c., with Greenhouse, Stove, Cape-house, Pits, &c. &c. well stocked; together with Shop, Seed-loft, Store-room, Stable, Sheds, &c., with every convenience for carrying on the business: there is also two good Dwelling-houses on the same.

The above is situated in a thriving market town, and in a good neighbourhood. All letters, post paid, with real signatures, directed A. B., care of Mr. Chapple, Postmaster, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London, will have immediate attention.

PENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE BUILDING, WARMING, and VENTILATING.—The superiority of the principle first introduced by JOHN PENN, Esq., for obtaining a more complete circulation of the atmosphere in heated apartments, being now fully established, W. HILL respectfully acquaints the public that having, in conjunction with the late Mr. Penn, devoted much time and study to perfect the same, in the construction of Conservatories, Stoves, Greenhouses, Pits, &c., and to heat them with Improved Hot Water Apparatus, either by Pipes or Troughs, he is enabled to carry out Mr. Penn's principle in a manner to guarantee the most complete success and economy. First-rate references. Plain and Ornamental Designs; and any particulars on application to W. HILL, Surveyor & Builder, Lewisham.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

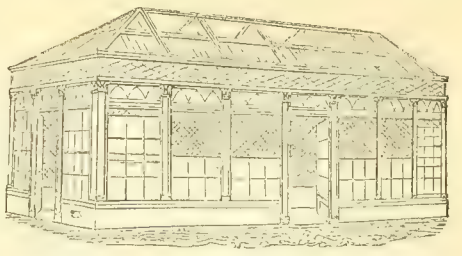
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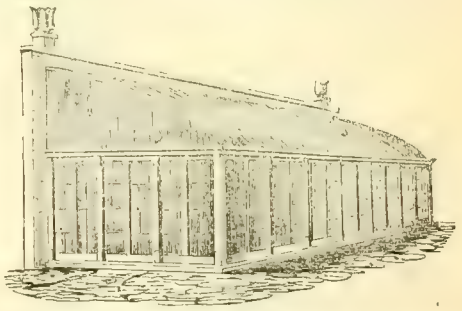
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RABBIT-NETS, SHEEP-NETS, TARPAULING COATS and CAPES, LIFE-PRESERVERS, &c.—Rabbit-Nets on cords, 50, 80, and 100 yards long; Rabbit Fence Net, 2*d.* per yard; Strong tarred Sheep-folding Net, nearly 4 feet high, 4½*d.* per yard. Tarpauling Coats for Keepers, Watchers, &c., 8*s.* 6*d.* each. Above 1000 London Policemen's Capes, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Life Waistcoats, three times as buoyant as cork jackets, 8*s.* 6*d.* each; they form a complete shield against floating spars or rocks, are well adapted for Ladies also, and form the best and cheapest Life-preservers ever introduced—and, as air Life-preservers are liable to injury, these are not filled with air. Belts, 6*s.* 6*d.* Casualty Buoys, which pack in 18 in. by 14 in., and spread when thrown out 14 ft. each way, 20*s.* each: one Buoy would support six persons, but twelve or more might be saved by it—price 20*s.* each. Fishermen's Buoys for Nets, 2*s.* 6*d.* each. ROBERT RICHARDSON, Net and Tent Maker, 21, Tonbridge-place, New Road, corner of Judd-street.

SLATE WORKS, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX.

EDWARD BECK informs Horticulturists generally, that the Cisterns, Tanks, Shelves, Stages, Conservatory Tubs, Flower-Boxes, Edging for Garden-paths, &c., manufactured by him in Slate, may be seen in use at Worton Cottage, upon application to the Gardener, (Sundays excepted.)

MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LINDLEY, for whose opinion see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2*l.* 10*s.*; British Queen, 1*l.*, and Eliza, 10*s.* per 100.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Nov. 21, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK AND CO. beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s.* 6*d.* per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Peas," 14*s.* per bushel. Newcross, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, Nov. 24.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5,	Horticultural	2 P.M.
"	Linnean	8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6,	Society of Arts	8 P.M.
FRIDAY, Dec. 15,	Botanical	8 P.M.

WHEN the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE was established the proprietors did not contemplate the admission of Agriculture into its columns, except to a limited extent. But the different branches of cultivation prove inseparable. Gardening was, in fact, the mother of Farming; and the parent will not be divided from her offspring.

Our correspondence also tells us that a large number of the readers of the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE are greatly interested in Agriculture, and anxious to obtain the same amount of information upon that subject as has been afforded relating to Horticulture; and this has gradually led to occupying a larger space with Agriculture than the demands of Horticulture will permit.

In order to remedy this, and at the same time to meet fully the interests of the Agricultural community, the Proprietors have determined to enlarge their Paper, permanently, to the size of 72 columns; of which the customary space will be occupied with general news, and the remainder will be divided between Horticulture and Agriculture. They do not, however, on this account propose to increase the price; on the contrary, they are happy to show their sense of the favourable reception which their Journal has already met with, *by making it one-half larger without further charge.*

At the commencement, we undertook that the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE should become a well-conducted channel for the diffusion of sound Horticultural science and practice, and that it should be, at the same time, a field in which all questions connected with the subject could be discussed in a gentlemanly manner. The large sale of the Paper shows that this promise has been kept. The same plan will be followed in the Agricultural department. The science of Agriculture, its practice in all its bearings, and the many details connected with so vast a subject, will form topics of consideration and of temperate discussion. Political questions will be avoided; our field will be the Farm. While other Journals are absorbed in ephemeral disputes concerning matters of human legislation, we hope to be engaged in the investigation and application of those great truths which regulate the actions of plants and animals, and which no change of times or human laws can affect. The discovery of a new truth in Vegetable or Animal Physiology—a new implement—or a new or improved point in Agricultural practice, will be of more permanent interest than the most triumphant settlement of some disputed point in the politics of the day.

It is needless to repeat the hacknied phrases that have become current in speaking of the high station claimed by Agriculture among human affairs. Man acknowledges its paramount importance; the vast interests connected with it speak in a louder voice than the flourishes of oratorical trumpets. But its actual condition, whether we consider it as an art or as a science, is not so well understood. There are those who imagine that a subject which has engaged the attention of mankind from the Creation cannot now require further investigation;—there are others who declare it to be only in its infancy: and certainly, when we look to the mechanical improvements now making in rural implements, and to the large strides that have been lately made towards more correct views in the Chemistry and Physiology of the organic world, the latter would seem to be the more just opinion: this is, however, what our columns will assist in determining.

Let us, however, not be misunderstood. We have no thought of exalting science over practice. We are no advocates of inconsiderate speculation. We fully recognise the impossibility of applying abstract principles to cultivation without an acquaintance with circumstances, often as varying as places. We admit that, upon some points, the opinion of a good ploughman, who has never stirred from his farm, is precisely that which a wise man would first consult. We condemn the idea of conducting farming operations upon one invariable plan, and while we welcome science as the best auxiliary of practice, we regard crude scientific speculations as the most dangerous of delusions. But, on the other hand, we feel that in Agriculture, as in all other arts, there are great general principles upon which successful farming must necessarily depend; that there are practical errors which no local circumstances can justify; that there is room for improvement even in those branches of husbandry which are best understood; and, in short, that Agriculture offers one of the richest fields in which men of talent may labour.

Of course the Editor of the Horticultural Department does not take upon himself the management of that of Agriculture. His ground is the garden, and to that he will confine himself. The charge of the Agricultural Department will be confided to a gentleman well acquainted with the best kind of farming, in which he is actively engaged, and supported by the communications of our most distinguished farmers. The AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE—for such will be the name of the new part—will therefore, like the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, not be confined to an exposition of the views of a few individuals, but will become a record of the opinions of all the most distinguished practical and scientific men of the age.

THAT one of the best treatises we have on the Pine-apple is that of Mr. Glendinning,* is well known to gardeners. It will not diminish the reputation of the book when we state that the large Queens lately sent to London from Longleat have been obtained by following its directions in most respects. We shall therefore—without pledging ourselves to defend all Mr. Glendinning's principles, some of which, in fact, we think will not bear strict examination—proceed to explain what we conceive to be the important points in his code of instructions.

The first, and we apprehend the most essential circumstance upon which he relies is the growing his plants slowly at first, and rapidly afterwards. It is a certain law in Vegetable Physiology that plants which grow fast when young never carry good fruit. It is, indeed, impossible that they should: for how can we expect vigour in old age from debility in youth? and rapid growth when young is inevitably attended by debility. Plants grow fast, but acquire no solidity. They are like children who shoot up at once into the stature of manhood, and immediately afterwards perish of consumption; or they may be likened to those Fungi which are formed in a day, and rot in an hour. This truth, which is just as applicable to Melons, Strawberries, Peaches, and Vines, as to Pine-apples, is, as we conceive, the corner-stone of Mr. Glendinning's system.

"If," says Mr. Glendinning, "the Pine-apple in its younger state is supplied with the same amount of heat and moisture as are required in ripening the fruit, the foliage would become drawn and slender, and the *whole plant so constitutionally weak*, that nothing but puny fruit could be produced." In fact, the succession-house and the fruiting-house are managed upon a very different plan, the temperature of the former being from 11° to 16° below the latter, as is shown in the following Table:—

MONTHLY TABLE OF TEMPERATURE.

	Fut.	*Store.*	
January	54	65	×11°
February	56	68	12
March	57	71	14
April	59	73	14
May	60	75	15
June	61	76	15
July	62	78	16
August	62	78	16
September	60	76	16
October	58	73	15
November	56	69	13
December	54	65	11

Mr. Glendinning regards this as a deviation from the natural habit of the Pine (p. 12); but in that he is mistaken. The Pine grows in the cool season and fruits in the hot season in its native habitation, and there is scarcely less than 16° of difference between these two periods. For instance, at Nassau, where the Providence Pines are found, the difference is from 14° to 15°; and in some parts of India it amounts to as much as 30°. It is true that these variations of season are not applicable when Pines are several seasons before they fruit; but then very fine Pines are always produced on young plants, for the whole of whose growth two seasons—the cool and the hot one—are sufficient. When the vicissitudes of six seasons, or three years, are allowed to operate on Pines, as Mr. Speede says is the case in Calcutta, nothing but bad fruit will be the result. In fact, this writer, with the climate of India at his back, thinks a Pine of six or seven pounds a prodigy!

In the next place, the Pine-houses are provided with the means of obtaining milk-warm water for syringing and watering. This, which is so often neglected, is a capital point in the cultivation of all tropical plants, which are unacquainted with the low temperature of northern countries in any shape, and unprovided with the means of resisting its effects. It is of little use to maintain a steady bottom-heat, or a steady air-heat, if the warmth of the soil or of the leaves is to be suddenly lowered six or seven degrees by a deluge of cold water. Tender plants do not like shower-baths.

Steam is admitted to the air when necessary, so as to maintain a due atmospheric moisture. A steady, uninterrupted growth is to be secured at all times. Liquid manure is given abundantly; the dung of sheep or deer, steeped for a long time in water, being used for this purpose. Finally, a stiff turfy loam mixed with sheep or deer dung, is recommended as the soil; but as the Pine-apple grows capitally at Versailles in peat, and at home in sand, it does not appear to us that the soil is a very important consideration, provided it is open.

Such appear to us to be the main features in Mr. Glendinning's practice. There is, however, still a point of perhaps as much importance as the others. At p. 35 we are told that few persons acquainted with the management of Pine plants are ignorant of the injury consequent on any sudden change of treatment, and of the certain destruction that follows unexpected transitions. Again, at p. 47 it is directed that if large fruit is wanted, *plenty of pot room should be allowed.* But then at p. 23 it is said, that the gardener must always *guard against over-potting*, and the system of frequent shifts is there laid down as the rule to be followed. That the first rule is right and the second wrong we have entertained no doubt; but for the sake of being sure that *good* practice did not contradict good theory we wrote to Mr. Murray, to inquire which of these two methods he followed. His answer is as we expected, that he adopts *the large shift system*, and to a much greater extent than is recommended by Mr. Glendinning, and that he proposes to carry it *still further* next year. We have some reason to believe that this is also the plan at Bicton, and we regard it as the certain precursor of getting rid of potting altogether. At all events, we shall soon know how Mr. Barnes does manage his Pines, for we understand that a full account of his practice may be expected in the "Gardeners' Magazine" of January next.

OUR attention has been directed for some time to the experiment of Mr. Archdale Palmer, on transplanting the roots of Wheat after separating them into several plants by splitting. The experiment is by no means new; and the result, in many instances, perfectly astonishing. The increase from one grain sown early in the season, by repeatedly dividing the plants as they throw out tillers, amounts to many thousands; and by this means valuable varieties may be rapidly brought into general cultivation. But all the experiments which have been made have been on a small scale, and in gardens, or at least in very mellow well-prepared soils; and it appears, at first sight, that however great the saving of seed might be, if the practice of splitting the roots were to become general, and supposing that hands could be obtained in sufficient numbers, without raising the fair wages of labour, to extend the plan to considerable farms, the saving of seed-wheat would be sufficient to supply food for a greatly increased population. We have employed experienced practical labourers to calculate the fair value of the additional manual labour required in planting, dividing, and replanting Wheat on an acre of land; but the results differ so widely, ranging from 12*s.* to 60*s.*, that without actually planting a considerable portion of land with Wheat in this way, and keeping very minute accounts of the expense, it will be impossible to decide whether it could be recommended, generally, as economical.

The only way to ascertain this is to let it be fairly tried by experiment, the details of which must be stated as follows:—

	£		
Digging and preparing seed-bed, 1 square perch	—	—	—
Dibbling 484 seeds at 9 inches each way, hour's work	—	—	—
August.—Taking up 484 plants, and dividing each into 3, and replanting 1452, hours	—	—	—
Dividing 1452 plants into 4 each, and raking the ground for transplanting, hours	—	—	—
September.—Transplanting 5808 plants, hours	—	—	—
Dividing each of these into 3	—	—	—
Raking the ground, &c.	—	—	—
Transplanting 17,424 plants	—	—	—
	—	—	—

Suppose each plant occupies a square of 9 inches, this number of plants will cover very little more than 32 square perches, just one-fifth of an acre; so that a whole acre, treated in this way, would cost in labour five times the estimated amount.

The farther we go on in the division, the greater the labour and the chance of plants failing. Every time the roots are divided and replanted, the ground should have some stirring, if only a harrowing or raking, which last would be easiest, as a raker could follow the person who divided the roots, and level the holes made by taking up the plants. Compare this tedious operation with dibbling 5 pecks of seed at 8*s.* per acre, as is done in Suffolk and Norfolk. There

* Practical Hints on the Culture of the Pine-apple. By R. Glendinning. 12mo. 1839, pp. 55.

at least a bushel of seed is saved, which pays for the dibbling; for you must allow at least 1*s.* for broadcast sowing and harrowing, which leaves the cost of dibbling at 7*s.*, the price of a bushel of seed at the average of 56*s.* per quarter. There is no prospect of any invention to shorten the labour of dividing roots and transplanting them, whereas machines have been invented, and will gradually be perfected and simplified, by which seed may be dibbled as easily as it is now drilled. Instead, therefore, of attempting what appears impracticable on a large scale, and expensive on a small, we had better direct our attention to the more practical operation of dibbling the seed, of which we have many examples, the cost of which is known, and the advantages established by long experience. We would recommend fewer seeds to be deposited in each dibble-hole, and these to be more distant, so as to admit of the operation of the hoe. On loose soils the tread of the dibblers and of the depositors of the seed has an excellent effect; four or five inches is not too deep to deposit the seed in such soils; it will then find moisture, the first roots will take a firm hold, and the frost will not affect the young plants, or throw them out of the ground, as is the case when the roots have little depth. It is only on heavy clays, which will not bear treading when wet, that dibbling does not answer; but when these are well drained they change their nature, so as to become mellow and almost light in a few years after draining, subsoil-ploughing, and ample manuring; changing into a real garden soil, and showing all the fertility of garden-mould.—*M.*

Such were the opinions of our late lamented friend, Mr. Rham, upon the curious subject of Wheat-splitting. The dibbling machine to which he referred was a most ingenious contrivance of his own, which he believed he had at last brought to perfection, and which Messrs. Ransome the celebrated machine makers were to have executed for him. And nothing can be more just than his opinions, if Mr. Archdale Palmer's practice, as well as his principles, is to be observed.

But while we are disposed to regard the latter with favour, we consider the former wholly inadmissible. The principle of Wheat-splitting is full of promise, but the plan adopted by Mr. Palmer is too complicated for practice; and therefore we see no advantage in repeating his experiments in his way. The true mode of proceeding is that pointed out by a correspondent, No. IV., at p. 735, who suggests one sowing and one splitting; a little seed being wasted, in order to save the excessive amount of labour incurred by Mr. Palmer. Now as this is a gardening question—for the operations required are those of a gardener, and not a farmer, we may be permitted to offer an opinion upon it. That opinion is, that the plan may possibly succeed upon land that is not too stiff; but, to what extent, it is impossible to say without further data. We entertain no doubt about the possibility of country people making fair wages by splitting and planting the Wheat at 4*d.* per 1000; that is to say, after they have acquired dexterity in such work; for at first they would be awkward and would waste a great deal of time. And if this is so, the cost of planting will be at least one-half less than sowing, *provided the Wheat can be placed profitably so far apart as* 18 *inches.*

The distance at which Wheat can be most profitably planted is not, we believe, at all determined. Such experiments as have come to our knowledge were made in gardens, or otherwise in an unsatisfactory way. Experiments in several different places are required to settle that point, and we would advise their being tried on quarter acres of fair Wheat land, thus:—

No. 1, at	6	inches apart.
No. 2, at	9	" "
No. 3, at	12	" "
No. 4, at	15	" "
No. 5, at	18	" "
No. 6, at	20	" "

An acre and a half on a few farms would determine that part of the question, and the expense of the experiment would be inconsiderable. Nor would it at all matter whether the Wheat were dibbled or split for the purpose of such an experiment. Then, when the most profitable distance at which to set Wheat, on fair Wheat land, was determined experimentally, it would be time enough to resume the question of Wheat-splitting.

Where, however, experimentalists are desirous of putting the plan of Wheat-splitting at once to the proof, we strongly advise them to place the operation under the superintendence of an active young gardener who is acquainted with the method of planting seedlings in the Scotch Nurseries, who can do such work himself, and can teach others the readiest way of performing it. Those who have never seen it done would never believe the rapidity with which a skilful workman will get through so apparently tedious an operation.

We certainly think the experiment worth a fair trial on a small scale, because if nothing is saved by it otherwise, we must at least remember that it would be an immense advantage to find a large means of employing the poor, especially the least able-bodied part of the population, without any additional burthen upon the farmer.

ON THE CULTURE OF TROPICAL ORCHIDACEÆ.

(From the "Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala.")

By James Bateman, Esq., F.R.S.

Of Orchis-culture the ancients were entirely ignorant, nor does it appear to have made any progress among the moderns until the commencement of the present century. A few species had, it is true, been established at Kew, and in the collection of the Messrs. Loddiges at a somewhat earlier period; but these may be said to have succeeded rather in defiance than in consequence of the barbarous treatment they received. If, however, the gardener was in the dark as to the management of the tribe, the botanist was as much at fault as to their numbers and importance, for even Professor Lindley—the first to entertain enlarged views upon the subject—in an early edition of his "Natural System," estimates the probable extent of the tribe at only two thousand, a number that is exceeded, at the present time, by those actually cultivated in the hothouses of England alone!

But, before we enter upon the details of the prevailing modes of culture, it may not be uninteresting to make brief mention of the parties who, by their zeal and skill, have successively contributed to bring Orchis-growing to its present palmy state; and first on the list must stand the well-known firm of C. Loddiges and Sons. A collection appears to have existed in this establishment for more than half a century, which in the last ten years has increased so rapidly that it now includes more than one thousand eight hundred species. Mr. Cattley, of Barnet, whose memory is embalmed in the splendid genus that bears his name, appears to have been the first successful private grower, and had the merit of introducing many excellent plants.[1] The Horticultural Society had also, from the first establishment of their garden at Chiswick, spared no pains to discover the secret of Epiphyte culture, and their experiments enabled Professor Lindley to compile his memorable paper "Upon the Cultivation of Epiphytes of the Orchis Tribe," which was read May 18, 1830, and from which the science of Orchis-culture may be said to date.[2] Contemporary with Mr. Cattley, and no doubt prompted by his success, other collectors soon appeared, of whom the most remarkable were the late Mrs. Arnold Harrison, and her brother Mr. Richard Harrison, the Rev. J. T. Huntley, and the late Lord Fitzwilliam.[3] Mr. R. Harrison's collection was, for many years, "the leader," and was visited accordingly not by Epiphyte lovers only, but by botanists and men of science from all parts of the world. Aigburgth, in fact, became a sort of Mecca, to which the faithful Orchis-grower made his annual pilgrimage, and never without finding himself abundantly rewarded by the sight of its then unrivalled treasures. What are called "fine specimens" were here seen for the first time, and many were the years of patient care and skill that had been requisite to produce them. Next in order, and second to none of his predecessors in enthusiasm, came the writer of this article, who, impatient of the tardy rate at which new species crossed the seas, determined to expedite matters by despatching a botanical collector to seek them in their native haunts. This service was undertaken by Mr. Colley, who sailed for Demerara in the winter of 1833, and although his success fell short of expectation, it yet was sufficient to encourage other parties to embark in similar adventures. From this period the importation of Orchidaceæ has steadily increased, and although we now reckon the species by thousands, an inexhaustible fund of novelty seems to be in store for us, and collections have multiplied almost as rapidly as the plants. Those of Mr. Barker and Mr. Williams, in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, became celebrated about the year 1834, and the former gentleman, by sending out Mr. Ross to Mexico, added greatly to the number of species in cultivation. The collection of the Rev. John Clowes next came into notice, as did shortly afterwards that of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, which was incalculably enriched by the mission of Mr. Gibson to India in 1836. But the *annus mirabilis* of Orchis-importatum was 1837. In addition to the spoils brought by Mr. Gibson from the Nipalese-hills, and which reached Chatsworth in this year, Mr. Skinner poured into our stoves the richest treasures of the barrancas of Guatemala; Mr. Cumming sent a profusion of the choicest Air-plants from the Philippine Islands; Mr. Shomburgk contributed some exquisite species from the interior of Guiana; and M. Deschamps, a Frenchman, arrived with his vessel from Vera Cruz, entirely laden with Mexican Orchidaceæ. In the whole, not less, probably, than 300 species were seen in England for the first time in this memorable year.

Besides the collections already noticed, many others deserve to be enumerated, which, although more recent than some we have named, are not less rich in species, especially those of Mr. Rucker, the Duke of Northumberland, Baron Dimsdale, Mr. Norman, Mr. Allcard, Mr. Cox, and Mrs. Lawrence, all in the neighbourhood of London; Mr. Brocklehurst, at Macclesfield; Mr. Horsfall and Mr. Moss, at Liverpool; and Mr. Wanklyn and Mr. Bow, at Manchester. There are also good collections at Enville (Lord Stamford); Arley (Lord Mountnorris); at Carclew (Sir Charles Lemon); Penllargare (Mr. Llewelyn); Bicton (Lady Rolle), &c. &c.; in fact, an Epiphyte-house is already considered an almost indispensable adjunct to a place of any consideration.

Although many of the collections above enumerated are nearly on a par as respects the number of species they contain, there is a wide difference in the modes of culture employed, and in the degree of success attained; and therefore a tour among those of greatest note would be of more service to the young Orchis-grower than any code of instructions that might be laid down for his guidance.

The collections which may be studied with the greatest advantage are those of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth; the Messrs. Loddiges, at Hackney; the Rev. John Clowes, of Broughton-hall, near Manchester; and Mr. Rucker, of West-hill, Wandsworth. The two first are on an immense scale, and are dispersed through several houses, which differ in their temperature and general arrangements, according to the particular section of the tribe that they are intended to accommodate. At Chatsworth, the largest Epiphyte-house is maintained at a moderate temperature, and contains a large number of Nipalese and South American species; while a smaller house, in which a much higher degree of heat prevails, is devoted to plants from such sultry localities as Sierra Leone, the Mauritius, and the East India Isles. At the establishment of the Messrs. Loddiges, a house immensely long, and hot and damp almost to suffocation, contains their principal collection of Orchidaceæ, a smaller house and lower temperature being reserved for the remainder. In the great house are some magnificent specimens, and the general aspect of the plants is vigorous and healthy; but the system tends to produce exhaustion, and the number of plants seen in flower is smaller in proportion than at Chatsworth.[4]

The collections of Mr. Clowes and Mr. Rucker are admirably grown, and the houses in which they are disposed seem so well adapted to serve as models, that, with the permission of the owners, a ground-plan of each is given in a subsequent page. [We have Mr. Bateman's kind permission to transfer these plans to our own columns, and one of them follows this excellent paper.] Mr. Rucker's[5] plants are the most vigorous; but the house of Mr. Clowes is the most enjoyable, and displays Orchidaceæ to greater advantage than any other that we have hitherto seen. The plans will explain themselves.

And now as respects the leading points in cultivation. Supposing the plants established in a suitable house—which is an indispensable preliminary—the following rules will be found to contain all that is most essential for their successful management.

1st. The plants can scarcely have too much light or too little sun.

Light prevents mildew, strengthens the fibre, and checks the disposition to throw up a succession of weakly shoots, which are quite incompatible with the production of flowers. The sun, on the contrary, scorches and turns the leaves yellow, especially when it first begins to shine powerfully upon plants that have just left their winter quarters. In order to secure as much light as possible, many species should be suspended in the air from rafters or chains, some being placed on blocks of wood (Cork-wood is the best), or fragments of Cocoa-nut husks, and others in baskets of wire or wicker-work filled with moss and broken peat, or in pots with pierced sides. The latter answer perfectly for plants (e.g., the Saccolabiums), which are of slow growth, and thrust their roots into the air. Baskets answer best for Stanhopeas and the like. To prevent injury from the rays of the sun, shading is of course necessary, but this should be so arranged as to be easily removed, as it ought not to be continued for more than 10 or 12 hours on the very longest summer's day. Exotic climbing plants introduced sparingly are advantageous, and have a good effect.

2d. Take care of the roots.

On the health of the roots everything depends. The winter is with them the most critical season, for if suffered to grow too dry they shrivel up and perish; if too wet they rot. Much, of course, depends upon the mode in which the plants are potted, and which should be such as to admit of their readily parting with all superfluous moisture; and to secure this nothing is better than a plentiful admixture of broken potsherds. High-potting is now so generally practised in good collections, that it is needless to insist upon its importance. Rapidly-growing plants, such as the different species of Phaius, Gongora, Peristeria, Stanhopea, &c., require to be broken up and entirely repotted every second or third year; on the other hand, there are some Air-plants, &c. that may remain undisturbed for five or ten years together.

3d. Beware of noxious insects.

Orchidaceæ are more particularly exposed to the attacks of the following insects:—woodlice, crickets, and cockroaches, the thrip, a minute woolly white scale, and a diminutive species of snail; the two last being infinitely the most pernicious. Woodlice are easily kept in check by placing the plants on saucers, or within troughs filled with water, especially if the valuable aid of a few toads be

[1] Mr. Cattley's collection was disposed of to Mr. Knight, of the Exotic Nursery, about the year 1832.

[2] This paper is published in the "Horticultural Transactions," 2d Series, Part I.: except that it advocates a temperature unnecessarily high, it contains no views that subsequent experience has not amply confirmed.

[3] Of these, all except the collection at Wentworth have disappeared. At the death of Mrs. Arnold Harrison, that lady's collection passed, like Mr. Cattley's, into the hands of Mr. Knight; Mr. Huntley's was removed to Chatsworth in 1835, and Mr. R. Harrison's dispersed by the hammer last year.

[4] An example of perfectly natural treatment will, probably, ere long, be afforded in the great conservatory at Chatsworth, where the Palms and other glories of the tropical forest will soon be ready—at the rate they are now progressing—for the reception of Epiphytes of all denominations.

[5] Mr. Rucker has kindly sent the following memorandum of the mode of treatment, &c. at West Hill:—"Our average temperature, in winter, is about 65° at the warm end of the house, which usually falls to about 60° at the other end; in summer 75° to 80°. I find that all the plants from temperate climates thrive better at the cool end of this long house than in another where is less moisture and a lower temperature."

called in. The "Oniscamyntic Epiphyte-stand" [6] invented by Mr. Lyons is an ingenious and, no doubt, effectual way of accomplishing the same end. It is made by merely fixing a forked branch, or block of wood, to the raised centre of a massive saucer or feeder, which, being kept constantly full of water, forms a sort of foss—impassable to vermin—round the plant it is intended to guard. Crickets and cockroaches are very fond of flower-scapes, and to be dreaded accordingly. Red wafers scattered over and among the pots are to them very tempting baits, and, if swallowed, the red lead they contain acts as a poison, but these pests are best destroyed by the mixture recommended for the white scale. The thrip does not do much mischief, except where plants are either neglected, or grown in too hot and dry a temperature. It usually first appears among the Cataseta, and is to be removed by careful washing. Small snails abound in some collections, while in others they are unknown; it is difficult to conjecture whence they come, and all but impossible to eradicate them entirely. They batten upon the tenderest roots, such as plants put forth when they are just beginning to grow, and if not kept in check would speedily produce irretrievable mischief. Lettuce-leaves, slices of Potato, Turnip, &c., are very enticing; and while they divert the attention of the enemy from the roots, they also afford an opportunity of capturing him. The collections which are watered exclusively with rain-water are the least infested. But the worst plague of all is the small white scale, which, in its first insidious approaches, appears only as a white speck upon the leaves, then covers them with a soft whitish down, and finally kills them. For this the following remedy will be found efficacious; viz., dissolve half a pound of camphor in a pint of spirits of wine; the result will be an impalpable powder, to which ad d one pound of Scotch snuff; one ditto, pepper; one ditto, sulphur, and keep in a bottle (carefully stopped). This mixture should be dusted over the infected parts, and repeated whenever or wherever the enemy shows itself. If persisted in for some time, the mixture rarely fails to effect a perfect cure; and it has the further good property of acting as a most deadly poison to cockroaches, &c., which have quite disappeared in the collection at Knypersley since this mixture came into frequent use. Besides the above annoyances, the red spider and the brown scale are frequently injurious, but never except in cases of gross neglect.

4th. Give the plants a season of rest.

Without a season of rest, most plants will not flower at all, and others do so very imperfectly. It is easily accomplished in a variety of ways, either by moving the plants from the warmer to the cooler end of the house; or by diminishing the quantity of water; or by placing them in a cooler house. Even exposure in a hot, dry atmosphere, although it scorches their leaves, not unfrequently throws them into vigorous flower. Plants from the East Indies, and from other climates, where the extremes of drought and wet are not felt so severely as in Brazil or Hindostan, require a season of rest proportionably short, and of a less decided character.

5th. Attend to the condition of the air.

In winter 60° to 65° is a wholesome temperature for most of the species; in the summer it may rise to 70° or 75°, or even higher if derived from the heat of the sun. Where there are two houses, the warmer one should not be lower than 70° even in winter; but, fortunately, there are comparatively few kinds that insist upon so hot a berth. The air should always be soft, and nearly saturated with moisture. The latter should, however, be prevented from dripping upon the plants, as it condenses; and this is easily effected by fixing a small copper-pipe, or piece of channelled wood, under each rafter and sash-bar, to catch and carry off the water.

6th. Do not over-water.

This a beginner is very apt to do, and a grievous fault it is. When plants do not shrivel or flag, it is a sign that they are content with the humidity that the atmosphere of the house supplies. When watering is necessary, it should not be done indiscriminately, but according to the wants of particular plants. It is also of great importance to use rain-water only, which may be collected for the purpose in a tank, as shown in the plan of Mr. Rucker's house, and which should not be applied of a temperature below 60°. Syringing in moderation may be had recourse to in hot weather. Some of the Sobralias, together with Bromheadia palustris, grow more vigorously if their pots are set in saucers of water during the summer months.

To the foregoing rules the following advice may be added:—"Do not aim at having too large a collection, but rather strive to grow a few good kinds in the best style." With moderate care and in a moderate-sized house, the whole of the plants enumerated in the subjoined "Century," will thrive apace, and bloom freely—and he whom such a brilliant assemblage fails to satisfy must be an ardent collector indeed.

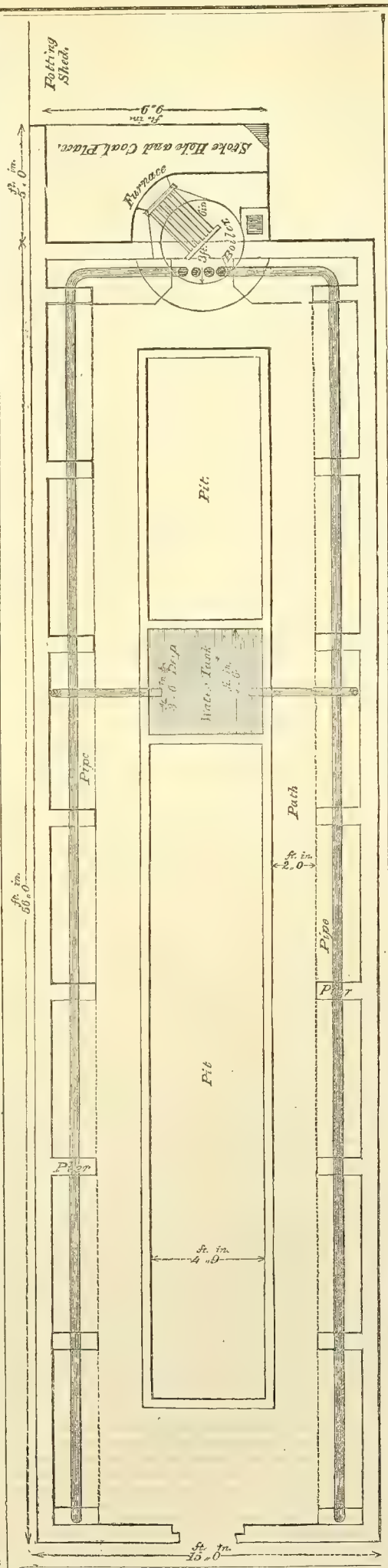
[The following is a ground-plan and section of Mr. Rucker's Orchidaceous house. That of Mr. Clowes will be given on a future occasion.]

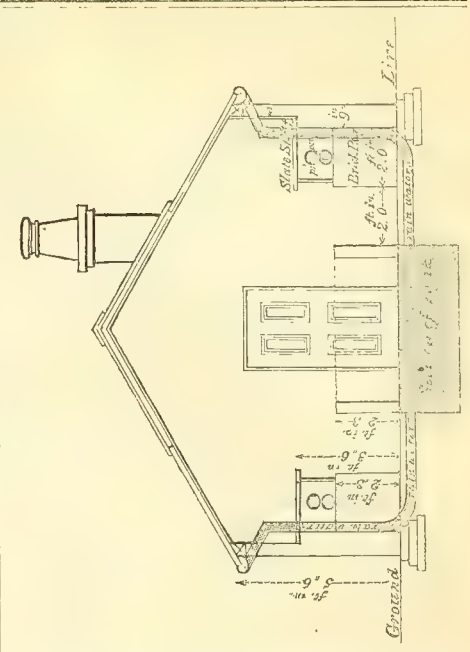
[6] What a pity Mr. Lyons did not invent an easier name for his ingenious device!

ON THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOTHOUSES.

(*Continued from page* 821.)

It being an admitted fact that all plants require carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere surrounding them, in quantity not less than a thousandth part of its bulk, and that during their growth they are continually abstracting this gaseous nourishment, it is quite clear that, in one way or other, fresh supplies must be afforded. A frequent renewal of the air by ventilation may yield the necessary supply, but the more freely any house is ventilated, there is the greater





expenditure of heat, the external air in forcing being always colder than the interior. It would be therefore wise and economical in all cases to have a source of carbonic acid gas within the house, and thus obviate the necessity of a frequent demand on the external air by rapid ventilation, with its cooling influence. A portion of fermenting material, even where the tank-system is in operation, may be advisable for this end; but nothing can excel the practice I have observed in some instances of making the hot house also a sort of aviary: while plants absorb carbonic acid gas and give off oxygen, animals absorb oxygen and give off carbonic acid gas, and thus in nature the two great families of organic beings mutually purify or fit the air for each other. If we therefore keep the requisite number of birds or any other animals in a hothouse, it might be made comparatively air-tight, and both kept in health. By keeping animals in hothouses it is clear we supersede the necessity of thorough ventilation, and thus economise heat; it is equally clear, however, that we cannot much increase the natural quantity of carbonic acid gas in our confined atmosphere by this means, for the animals present would then necessarily suffer. A certain increase no doubt may take place with impunity, for animal beings have been found living in an atmosphere charged with two per cent. of carbonic acid gas: it is better, however, in all houses where operations are carried on in their interior not to encourage a great accumulation of this animal poison, lest the health of the attendants should suffer; but in pits, frames, and hotbeds, which are managed from without, such accumulation may with advantage be promoted by particular means; and there can be no doubt when carefully constructed after the old method, with fermenting material, they possess superior powers for fostering vegetation to such as are heated with hot water contained in tanks or gutters.

A fact in vegetable physiology must here be borne in mind, that it is only in the light plants assimilate carbonic acid gas: in the dark or obscure light they cease to appropriate carbon, so that what of this gas has been absorbed or exists in their structure passes off or transudes into the atmosphere again, unchanged. Thus, therefore, in the morning in a close hothouse there may be an accumulation of this aërial compound, but the first rays of the morning sun will give power to the first rays of the rising sun to absorb, make use of it, and in this way cause the redundancy to disappear. Where artificial means are employed to yield this gas, the morning excess in the house will be greater, and the attendant must be on his guard accordingly.—*J. L., Newburgh.*

ON THE QUALITY AND APPLICATION OF PEAT OR HEATH-MOULD.

A CORRESPONDENT of this Paper, using the signature of "Quæsitor," has inquired whether a specimen of that sort of peat "found in moorish bogs, and used in the northern and other parts of the kingdom for fuel," is fit for the growth of plants. It is not in any respect the kind of peat (better called heath-mould) to which I have occasionally adverted. The great differences are these,—the portion sent is the true material, (pure vegetable matter,) but in its raw and unprepared state; in other words, in an incomplete state of decomposition; whilst the peat or heath-mould suitable for the cultivation of plants generally, and of heaths and select greenhouse plants in particular, is the same vegetable matter, after a much higher state of fermentation and decomposition: the former retaining its organic texture, in consequence of having been excluded from the decomposing power of atmospheric and solar agencies; the latter by long exposure to the intense and combined action of air, heat, and water, being so far reduced and decomposed as to enable the roots of plants to re-assimilate its chemical and nutritive properties (the basis of their own). The term "fibrous peat" has been used by men as a mark of distinction rather than of fitness, as a texture of soil embodying the primary elements of vegetable matter by which plants are sustained, in contradistinction to a "sandy-peat," which, to a certain extent, implies the absence of those same elements of vegetable support. From the fact that the best qualities of heath-mould are generally found almost and often altogether exclusive of a sandy ingredient, some eminent cultivators have held an opinion that a perfect system of cultivation will ultimately dispense with all materials incapable of being assimilated generally by the organs of plants. In most barren tracts of heath or moor-land there may be found, on turning the surface up to the depth of two or three

inches, scattered portions of vegetable mould (adhering to the under side) entirely free from the substratum of sandy soil beneath, as well as of the fresh growing portion above. Such, in a higher and more condensed form of decomposition, may be considered as the character of a good material for cultivation. Again, in the entire absence of the true form or substance, take equal portions of thoroughly-fermented woody fibre in a dried state, pure leaf-mould in a half-decomposed state, divested of all earthy matter, charcoal, and disinfected night-soil; these equally pulverised and highly reduced will give a tolerable idea of the texture of true heath-mould, as distinguished from a barren sandy peat. In the adaptation of all soils to the growth of plants, the higher the state of decomposition the more immediate may be their application, and the greater their capability of being appropriated by the organic functions of plants, and *vice versa*. The application of sand to heath-mould and soils generally is not, as is too often supposed, in order to render their texture more open or porous, but on the contrary, to modify and compress the expansive properties of vegetable matter by its gravitating tendency.

Vegetable substances in their various preparations are perhaps the most suitable of all materials for regulating the proportions and enhancing the qualities of other ingredients in the cultivation of plants. Hence their application as a prime material in those instances of culture wherein the higher and intense agencies of nature are applied. The subserviency of organic matter to a progressively mechanical and nutritive effect will be still more effectual in the highest purposes of Horticulture when combined with concentrated forms of animal and other manures.

Perhaps the most common and efficient substitutes for the deficiency of vegetable matter in barren or sandy peats are pure half-decomposed leaves and woody fibre from the stems of plants, equally pulverized, in a highly reduced and dried state, with a third portion of charcoal, the latter reduced in proportion to the amount of soil used in each process of potting.

The suitability of heath-mould for immediate use in the cultivation of plants in pots, without previous exposure, will generally depend upon its prepared state when obtained from its native bed—that is to say its being in a sufficiently pulverised and friable state. Its application in a very coarse form or texture will mostly depend upon the condition now given, and also upon such an arrangement in the process of potting as will secure under all conditions a uniform circulation of moisture.

It is almost unnecessary to add that the addition of all undecomposed and porous substances, whether vegetable or otherwise, is principally intended to produce a mechanical result, by maintaining the soil in an open state, so that fluid may pass freely among it, and ultimately, by their gradual decomposition, become subservient in the mature stages of growth to a chemical and nutritive effect. This point will be readily understood by stating that the mechanical texture and arrangement of the material should in all cases be in proportion to its amount, it being through the medium of mechanical agency that a chemical or nutritive action both derives and applies its highest force.

Where large quantities of material are wanted for the cultivation of plants requiring heath-mould in open borders, and a sandy peat is the only material at hand, it may be much improved by adding an equal portion of fermented leaves free from earthy matter, in a partially dried and highly-reduced state. In the application of peat in a raw and undecomposed state (such as is generally used for fuel), it will be essentially requisite to reduce its texture until its component parts will admit of a uniform mixture with upwards of one-half thoroughly fermented leaves in a highly-pulverised and reduced condition, with an addition of one-sixth portion of sand.

As the capability of plants to assimilate food from the materials to which they are subjected is in proportion as the mechanical texture of the soil admits of that medium circulation of moisture which ensures its nutritive properties being held in solution for a period equal to the excitability of their organic structure, it may be assumed that the appropriate decomposition and texture of the material will, to a certain extent, determine its elevation in exposed situations, such as clumps. The higher the state of its decomposition, the slower will be the abstraction of its moisture by atmospheric and solar agency, and *vice versa*.

In a wet bottom or subsoil a bottom-drainage is necessary, and the beds may be proportionately elevated, according to their depth or the quantity of material they contain. A dry or solid bottom should, in the first instance, have a heavy substratum of undecomposed sphagnum, or other absorbent material; and the latter, a broken surface, or substratum of broken drainage, regulated by the same conditions as before stated.

A consideration of the importance attached to the texture of soil (essential to a uniform circulation of moisture,) apart from the consideration of its chemical or nutritive properties, appears to involve the following principles, viz.:—

1st. All matter, however circumscribed by space, is subject in nature to an universal force of attraction.

2d. Attraction is that force in nature whereby the atoms or particles of matter are mutually drawn to each other, and thus tend to form solid masses, or bodies.

3d. The effect of attraction, by the cohesion of separate particles of matter into solid masses, is, apart from other counteracting agencies in nature, destructive of the medium by which other elements in nature operate.

4th. A modification or construction of matter which counteracts the force of attraction between those particles or substances of which matter consists, may be considered favourable to the operation of other agencies in nature.

5th. All attraction is inversely as the squares of the distances between separate bodies: that is, in proportion as the squares of the distances increase, in the same proportion does attraction decrease, and *vice versâ*.

6th. The force of attraction increases in proportion as bodies or materials approach each other, and by the same law it must diminish as they recede from each other.

7th. As the attractive force of matter is in proportion to the number of particles which any given body contains, it may be assumed that all materials used in the cultivation of plants may be considered subject to an undue influence of attractive force or cohesion of their parts, in proportion as such materials are reduced beyond a certain limit, and thereby rendered less favourable to the operation of those agencies which are essential to the influence of atmospheric and solar agency upon matter.

8th. As the reduction or division of matter beyond a given proportion is unfavourable to cultivation, by causing an undue cohesion of its parts, it follows that such an arrangement of materials as will tend to increase the distances of its several parts by expansion or porosity, will counteract that undue cohesion of matter which is unfavourable to the action of other agencies.

9th. In accordance with the 5th principle, which states that all attraction is inversely as the distances between separate particles or portions of matter, it may be assumed that such a Mechanical construction of matter (vegetable or otherwise) as shall retain to a certain extent its organic form or texture, will ultimately insure such a condition of the distances between the whole body of which it forms a part as is essential to a uniform operation of the general agencies of nature in the growth of plants.—*W. Wood, Pine-apple Place.*

HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL OBSERVATIONS MADE IN SOME OF THE PROVINCES OF TURKEY.

(From the German of Dr. Grisebach.)

The Gardens of Salonichi.—The gardens of the Franks, which I saw here, although distinguished by fine groups of trees, are of too small a compass, and too much neglected, to deserve any great comment. I had, however, an opportunity of seeing the flower-garden of a rich Turk, who was noted for his love of Floriculture. Were any one to suppose that the ancient fame of the East, with respect to taking the lead in Horticultural matters, had been upheld in Turkey, or at least in Roumelia, where, on the whole, it is at a low ebb, and does not exhibit any striking characters, either in the taste of the designer or in the choice of flowers and plants, he would be deceived. The whole space is for the most part occupied by small beds, shaped into strange figures and designs, having generally a jet of water in the middle, around which these beds are regularly arranged. They are edged with box, and mostly contain a dense mass of Tulips, Marygolds, and similar plants; while all variety of form or colour is totally neglected. Still, when compared with what I had previously seen on the shores of the Bosphorus, the garden of the Turk at Salonichi was a pattern of art. Here light open pavilions of pleasing structure were observable, their columned walls covered with garlands of Roses, and the interior enlivened by elegant jets of water. Everywhere springs and fountains were bubbling around the beholder, and the somewhat confined area of the garden was hidden, or rather extended, by the walls having been covered with creepers, and the contiguous places planted with Roses and Oleanders. The paths were kept particularly clean, and sprinkled with water. Notwithstanding all this, the same dearth of plants, and the same attempt at insignificant ornament prevailed. The proprietor himself, dressed in a most costly manner, did not deign to enter into conversation with us, and after a short salutation continued his lonely ramble. A dervise, however, who seemed to have received orders to attend us, walked with us through the grounds, duly extolling the beauty of the garden and the riches of his patron. Contrasted with this well-kept garden, was one which adjoins the monastery of the dancing dervises, which is in a perfectly wild state. It was here that I had an opportunity of observing what kinds of plants will luxuriate in this climate, when the soil is left to itself; they consist, not indeed, of weeds or turf, but of evergreen shrubs. I found here, also, amongst a few Pomegranate and other fruit-trees, a most dense vegetation of Oleander, which had evidently been planted at some former period, but which had increased rapidly, and overgrown everything else, showing, as it were, that there is a natural predisposition in these localities to reproduce (if left to themselves) that evergreen cover of vegetation which, most probably, had clothed these coasts previously to their being subjected to the control and arts of man. Although this had occurred in the garden of these lazy dervises, who passed their time lying about in the halls and near the fountains of the establishment, it could not take place generally in the immediate vicinity of this industrious town, because most of the places which are not cultivated are ill adapted for any plants of a robust character, being for the most part stony and dry slopes, which, on the north side of Salonichi, descend to the shores of the Bay. On one of these hills, which is crowned by the castle of Heptapyrgion, I paid particular attention to the vegetation, as far as the advanced stage of the season, and the heat of the latter days, by which many plants had been parched up, would permit. This inclined ground possesses only a slight depth of soil, which has resulted from the decomposition of the mica schist, large strata of which are visible amongst the soil. With the exception of a few trees, among which I remarked some vigorous specimens of the Celtis australis, the soil does not bear any hard-wooded plants, but merely exhibits that scanty herbage, which becomes pulverised by the heat of the summer, piercing with their tenacious roots into the crevices of the rock, and constituting (if we take them either by families or the great variety of this species) the most important constituent of the Mediterranean Flora. It is the very limitation of most of the plants belonging to this group, within a very circumscribed *habitat*, which is the reason why in such localities (amongst forms widely diffused, and common everywhere), some rarities are also to be met with, which characterize the country at present under observation. This phenomenon has struck every botanist who has visited the shores of the Adriatic, and has had an opportunity of observing on Monte Spaccato, near Trieste, for instance, that abundance of gregarious plants, which is not to be met with in any other locality in Europe north of the Alps. A similar vegetation adorns the schistous hills, near Salonichi. But in the same ratio as the seasons have a greater influence on this than on any other form of vegetation, one single observation can afford but a very incomplete idea of it. In the middle of June, the numerous annual herbs have already disappeared, which, in conjunction with monocotyledonous plants, spread a transient hue of flowers over this country. Still the greatest dearth is apparent at a somewhat later period, when even the most striking objects of this flora—the dicotyledonous shrubs,—have completed their annual growth; when the decaying herbage above their perennial roots has lost its verdure, and a barren rocky solitude has ostensibly usurped the place of what shortly before rather resembled a cultivated garden. In order, therefore, that my assertions on the predominant vegetation of the Heptapyrgion may not assume a too general character, I may remark that the middle, or rather the last—period of vegetable life had then already commenced—that in fact, which I call the season of Compositæ, because it is plants of this group which, amongst the two largest families of European vegetation, are most numerous in perennial as well as in characteristic species; whilst annual leguminous plants are met with most frequently in spring.

On the hills of Salonichi, as far as growth is concerned, may be distinguished two groups of plants, the *first* of which comprises plants of a stunted form, mostly trailing on the ground, growing intermixed with others, and bearing stiff interwoven branches; the *other*, those of a more portly growth, possessing equally numerous branches, yet distinguished by growing in tufts, which are divided according to the different species to which they belong. Amongst the former the principal are the Cynareæ, Sileneæ, and Umbelliferæ *; but their abundance is surpassed by the Teucrium polium, which grows so extensively over all the south of Europe, the Proteus form of which, if I may so call it, creeps about everywhere in the shape of a small-leaved variety. It is this plant also, which, by its woolly appearance, confers another characteristic feature on the vegetation of those southern hills, where the sun, glaring down for months from an unclouded sky, would destroy the unprotected epidermis of the plants, by an evaporation which exceeds the moisture supplied by the soil, if they were not provided with this covering. In the higher gregarious shrubs of the second class †, which are still more subject to that influence, because deficient in the enlarged rootstock, which modifies the circulation of the sap, the same protecting organs of vegetable life are to be met with. Whilst a branchy Marrubium is wrapped up in a dense silky covering, the Eryngium, of pithy, dry structure, resists a superabundant evaporation by its close-skinned epidermis; the Peganum, on the other hand, which prevails in many localities, approaches, by the affinity of its natural order, and probably by some internal mechanism which retains the moisture of the atmosphere and the soil in its cellular tissue, to those fleshy-leaved plants which are capable even of resisting the heat and dearth of the African deserts.—*J. Lh.*

THE ANTIQUITIES OF GARDENING.

No. I.—Extracts from Sir Thomas Hanmer's Manuscript on Gardening. (*Continued.*)

"*Of Fruite-trees and Orchards.*—Fruit-trees proper for ordinary walls under 9 foote high, are—*Cherries:* the May Cherry, the Duke Cherry; but the walls must be higher for the following: White, Blacke, and Red Hearts, the Blacke is best; the Caroone Cherry, the Orleans Cherry, a new Cherry. *Plums:* the Cherry Plum, the Queen Mother Plum, the Damaseene, the Cheston Plum, the Perdigan, the Amber Plum, the Morocco Plum, the Marbled Plum, the Muscle Plum, the Great Holland Plum, a great white new Plum [probably the White Magnum Bonum], Monsieur's Plum [Orleans], Altesse Plum, Mirabelle, Pigeon's Heart Plum, White Damas Plum, Catalonia Plum, the Orleans, alias Lambert's Plum. *Peaches:* the Red and the White Nutmeg Peaches (very early and small), the Newington, the Admirable Peach, the Primordian Peach, the Bellowes, the Savoy Peach, the Pan Peach, the Persian Peach, the Rambouillan Peach, the Modena Peach, the Orleans Peach, the Superintendent Peach, the Smyrna Peach, the Laval Peach, the Sion Peach, the Magdalen Peach. *Nectorans:* the Red Roman Nectoran, the Murrey Nectoran, the Green Nectoran, the Elrug or Gurles Nectoran, which comes from a stone, and is rare yet, 1667; also the Essex Nectoran and the White Nectoran. *Apricockes:* the Great Apricocke, the Masculine Early Apricocke, the Orange Apricocke. *Peares for walls* are only used to bee with us—the Winter Bon Chrestien, and the Wynter Bergamotts, Monsieur John, and the Beurree Pears, all good Wynter Pears, the other sorts bearing well enough as standards."

"*Vines* fittest for England are the Parsley Vine, the White Muscadine, the Red Frontiniac, and the Yellow Frontiniac; the D'Arbois Vine—a white Grape, very good; the Muscat, the Auvergne Printanier."

"*Fruit-trees for Hedges or Palisades* under ten foote high commonly:—Codling Apples, Pearmaines, any Sommer Apples, Sommer Bergamot Pears, Sommer Bon Chrétien Pears, Slip Pears, and almost all other sorts of Pears. Dukes, Flanders, and Carnation Cherries. All sorts of Plums, Quinces, and Vines. The manner of making the Hedges [Espaliers] is either with straight

* Teucrium polium, L.; Scabiosa ucranica, L.; Centaurea paniculata, L. var.; Carduus nutans, L.; Daucus involucratus, Sibth.; Bupleurum glumaceum, Sm.; Gypsophila cretica, L.; Dianthus diffusus, Sm.; Nigella arvensis, L.

† Marrubium peregrinum, L.; Eryngium campestre, L. var.; Peganum Harmala, L.

poles set upright with others across, about a foot asunder, bound together; or with timber and cross ryles. Some make their fruit-trees to spread their boughs by cutting them, and to grow without helpe of rayles or poles."

"*Fruit-trees for an Orchard.*—Wee have many sorts of Apples, some of the sommer season, such as Dovebills, Codlings, Junettings; many of autumn, as Queenings, Darlings, Golden Pippins; some of the beginning of winter, such as the Pearmaine, the Hervey, the Golden Pippin; some that keepe almost the whole year about, such as Pippins. Apple John or Deux Ans, some Russetings, and one kind of Pearmaine. Apples blossome not here till the last weeke of April and first of May [*Old Style*]. *Pears.*—Wee have many sorts of Pears fit for standards; some early, as the Katherine; some middle seasoned, as the Sommer Bergamot, Sommer Bon Chrestien, the Norwich, the Windsor, the Slip Peare, the Binfield, or Dove Peare, Messire John, Roy d'Esté, the Lewys Peare, St. Michel's Peare, St. Lezin Peare, the Beurré Peare, the Long Green Peare. Some of the end of Winter, as the Finor, a French Peare, the Spanish Warden, the Bishop's Peare, the Double Fleur Peare, the Winter Thorn Pear. The best Pears for a wall are the Winter Bon Chrestien, the Winter Bergamot, Bergamot de Bugi, the two sorts of Beurré or Butter Pears, the Greenfield, and all good winter Pears for eating or baking. *Plums.*—Wee have many sorts of Plums for standards. The Marbled Plum and the Turkey are ripe in the end of July, at the farthest, against a wall. The Muscle Plum was ripe in standards with mee the beginning of August. *Cherries.*—Only the Flanders and the Carnation Cherry doe well in England in standards. White Hearts, if they stand warm, and the Gascoyne Cherry, which bears indifferent well also in standards, if well sheltered from wind. *Quinces.*—Wee have the Portugal Quince, which is the best, and the small round Quince. *Filberts.*—There is the Red kind and the White."

"*Of Colonel Blunt's Vineyard*, 1665.—The Soyle of this Vineyard (which was a part of Blackheath, near Greenwich, in Kent) is extremely barren, (as it seems to be,) of a light whitish sand mixt with small stones, in the earth naturally grows nothing but ling and furze. The situation is on the side of a hill, which lies full facing the south, well defended by the hills from the north and west winds. The parcel of ground was between one and two acres. The earth was in the summer time or autumn digged into shallow trenches and ridges. A little before or after Christmas, the plants were set in the trenches two yards asunder. Between each rank of vines there was a path of four feet wide, to goe betwixt the vines, and dig and prune them. From each root two of the strongest shoots only were allowed to grow up every year, which were tied up to a stake about four feet high, and soe stood till the time vines begin to sprout out, which is in April, and then the tops of each of these two shoots are bound down to a stake stuck between every two roots, and tied archwise to the said stake, one of the two shoots is tied to the right hand stake, and the other to the left hand stake. These two shoots aforesaid, bowed soe down, put forth young branches at the joynts, which will fall and hang down to the very earth, and bear grapes to the ground; the lowest grapes are sweetest, because of the reflection from the earth. The shoots which have once borne fruit are cut back within one joynt of the old stock, which need not be a foot higher than the earth; and two of the strongest shoots produced and tied upright in summer are bent as those of the former year, and soe on."

"Colonel Blunt says that vines cannot stand too dry, nor never need watering, and prosper best in a shallow earth, where the roots cannot run deep, as on rocks or gravel. Springs must be drained away from a vineyard, if there be any; the roots cannot endure wet. The colonel says hee uses no dung nor compost to this barren earth of his vineyard, which is very strange."

"*A List of Fruite-trees and Flowers*, with the prices, sent me from George Ricketts, of Hogsden, London:—*Nectorans*—Murray, Red Roman, Tawny, and Painted, 3*s.* each. *Peaches*—Newington, two sorts; Mignonne, Savoy, Orleans, Red Nutmeg, Roman, Queen's, Royall, Musk, Arabian, White Nutmeg, 2*s.* each. *Cherries*—Dukes, Flanders, Moyes, Morillions [Morello], Red, White, Black, and Amber Hearts, Prince Royall, and Carnation; all these at 8*d.* the tree. *Pears*—Thirty-four are enumerated, at 12*d.* the tree. *Apples*—Sommer Pepin, Holland Pepin, Russet Pepin, Kentish Pepin, the best supposed in England, Russeting, Gilliflower, Muscadine Queen, John Apple, King Apple, Golden Reinette, the Royal, Hollow-crowned, and Common Pearmains, Old Wife, Nonsuch, Figg Apple; all these are at 8*d.* the tree, except the Figg Apple, which is 5*s.*"

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XLVIII.

THE greatest drawback, which we experience in the cultivation of the more tender kinds of Chinese, Tea-scented, and Bourbon Roses, is the difficulty of preserving them through the winter and early spring months, without being killed to the ground. It is true that if the borders are mulched with short dung, the roots will be preserved, and will break strong shoots again in the spring; but then these shoots will not bloom before midsummer, and therefore during the time the bloom would be the most interesting, the Chinese Rose-garden is comparatively a blank. It is therefore necessary that we should devise some plan of protecting the plants through the winter unscathed, so as to have them in bloom in May and June; and for that purpose I have some experiments in operation which I flatter myself will answer the purpose. The garden for tender Roses here is a mound, the sides of which are sufficiently sloping to throw off a good deal of wet in rainy weather. On this mound beds are formed, and the branches of the Roses are kept pegged down, so that they are a mass of bloom when the plants are in flower.

Now, with a view to the protection of the plants, I have had them pegged close to the ground, and all the superfluous and young succulent wood cut out. At present they are uninjured; but as soon as severe weather sets in I intend to cover them six inches thick with dry fresh leaves, and to keep them from blowing away I shall cover them with the branches of evergreen trees. Over some of the more delicate kinds I have placed drain-tiles, so as to allow a current of air to pass through them, but to be stopped in severe weather; and one of the beds is so arranged as to allow a current of air to pass between the plants and the covering. If these plans answer, the plants when uncovered next April will be quite sound, and after being regulated and pegged out, will afford me, I expect, a fine bloom in May and June. In pruning the Chinese varieties in the summer, I generally make it a rule to cut the old branches close out to the root as soon as they cease to produce bloom, and replace them with young wood. In this way they bloom with considerable vigour, and it affords an excellent opportunity of manuring or regulating the beds several times in the season.

In America, I believe, they find it necessary to bury all their Roses in the winter season, for the frosts are so severe that the stocks they are worked upon—the Wild Briar of our hedges—are not sufficiently hardy to withstand them. If this is sufficient protection there, I think my plan will be all that we require for tender kinds in this country.

Standard plants of the tender kinds must be protected by dried fern and a waterproof covering, as directed in the early part of the year, with a thick hayband round the stem, and a little mulching dung over the roots.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Peat-draining.—Observations made at the Preston Agricultural Society, Oct. 14, 1843, by Wilson France, Esq., of Rawcliffe Hall, on Peat-draining.—"He had been blamed for saying that turf-draining was the only sort of draining they should attend to; but he had said no such thing. He had said that those situated like himself, on turf-moss, would find turf-draining the best and the cheapest. He quoted from an article by Sir James Graham, in one of the first volumes of the Royal Agricultural Society's Transactions, where he said it had always appeared to him that skill in Agriculture does not so much consist in the discovery of principles of universal application, as in the adaptation of acknowledged principles to local circumstances. If they found turf the best and cheapest, they ought to adopt turf; if they found tile the cheapest, let them adopt tile; or if stone wears the best let them adopt stone. He had said that whenever they found turf the best they should use turf. He had brought that day, and would produce to them, turf that he could prove had been put in a drain fifty-six years since, and they would bear him out in saying, it was now perfectly good and sound. This proved that turf was serviceable, and as a means of draining should not be neglected when it was applicable. He could make them at 2*s.* 9*d.* per thousand, and could cart 1,000 with two horses, or even 700 with one horse. They could be inserted as a wedge in the drain; they were not brittle, and in the use of the subsoil-plough, which ought to be used after draining when the substratum was clay, suppose the plough came in contact with the drain, and even cut an inch off his turf, it would not injure the drain, as the turf was spongy, and would give way. If they touched a tile with the plough they knew the effect, the drain was broken into. He cut his drains 11 ins. wide at the top, removing away no more soil than was necessary for the formation of the drain. He made them 30 ins. deep, never less than 30, and the width of the drain tapered, until at the bottom it was only 2 ins. wide. The turf was cut in a certain way, 9 ins. or 10 ins. long, 3 ins. wide at the bottom, and 4½ ins. at the top part. This fits in the drain as a wedge, leaving a channel for the water of 6 ins. deep, and even when the drain was complete, as he had already stated, the subsoil-plough coming in contact with the turf and cutting off an inch would not injure it. There was no question that the longitudinal plan of draining, or down the field, was the best; the general distance of the drains should be 6 yards, or 18ft. apart, and the ordinary drains run into main drains, which should flow into the ditches. The turf which he produced, 56 years old, was cut so as to rest upon shoulders, and by the pressure of soil had been in some degree bent, but though pressed, the drain had not been spoiled. These drains had been laid across the field, but it was better to drain down. In favour of the superiority of turf-draining he would refer them to the last Number of the Transactions of the Royal Agricultural Society, by the Rev. Copinger Hill, of Stowmarket, near Ipswich. After Mr. Hill had described the several modes of draining in Suffolk, he says, "Better than all peat cut for the purpose in the fens of Cambridgeshire, in length 15 ins. and 3 ins. square; it is pressed gently into the top of the narrow drain, made 10 ins. wide at the top, 2 ins. at the bottom, and 30 ins. deep, and then the earth thrown in upon it. The peat swells speedily, becomes firmly fixed, and is very durable. In peat-draining, when we come to stony or gravel spots, two pieces of peat instead of one are placed in, side by side, and in bad cases the sides of the drain are built with turf as well as the top." Sir H. Davy says, "inert peaty matter remains for years exposed to water and air without undergoing change." This was proved by the turf which had lasted 56 years at Rawcliffe. The size of Mr. Hill's drains were the same as his, Mr. France's. Peat sells at the rate of 6*s.* per thousand, and eight score rods of draining to the acre, the rod measuring 5½ yards, takes 2000 feet. This was an important testimony to the advantages of turf, and this was not mere theory, but the experience of a gentleman. He was himself unacquainted with the county of Suffolk, and could not speak of the facilities or difficulties of obtaining tile or stone. The secret of farming, he said, was to produce the greatest possible crop at the least possible expense. Now it was important to notice the expense of these turves, which had lasted 56 years, as he could prove (the old man who laid them was now living on his estate) and were no worse (he did not see why they should not last 556 years). He would put it in this way: it would take about 28 turves to drain a rod of seven yards, which, at the rate of 2*s.* 9*d.* per 1000, would cost 1*d.* He was anxious to pay the wages of his labourers at such a rate that they could earn from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* per day, and the price varied for the cutting of these 28 turves from 3*d.* to 4*d.*—say 4*d.* These turves he gave to his tenants free of all charge. He then said they might either pay a per centage for the outlay or join him in the cost; he preferred the latter mode, because it gave the tenant an interest in the work, and being a paymaster as well as himself the tenant could remonstrate if any of the work were not done properly. The marl had to be carted from the drain to the pit, the expense of which would be 1*d.*, making the whole cost only 6*d.* per rod or 2*l.* 18*s.* per statute acre. The results arising from his draining were quite astonishing. He had been highly gratified at seeing fields formerly thick with rushes recently covered with luxuriant green crops. Another field very rushy had borne an excellent crop of Oats, and from which he calculated 7½ to 8 loads of meal per acre. Draining was the first move to good farming; land was grateful, and made ample returns for whatever was bestowed upon it. There were many instances where the expense of this should be shared by the landlord and tenant, and others where the landlord should do all and the tenant pay a per centage; and considering the confidence that ought to exist between landlord and tenant there should be no difficulty in such a matter. He was anxious to have field fences in straight lines; fields when large should be square, and when small should be of an oblong form; in number they should be according to the size of the farm, 8, 12, 16, or 20, so as to suit a proper rotation of crops. The shape of the field had a material influence in the labour of the ploughman; supposing a field of 4180 yards or a statute acre was 10 chains long and 1 broad; the furrow nine inches wide or 88 furrows in the 66 feet: the horses in ploughing this, travel 11 miles exclusive of turning, which make one-tenth, and then the horses travel 12 miles and 176 yards. If the field is shapeless and requires cuts, how much the distance and the time are increased! The loss of time in turning the furrows was not an idle game. He stated it upon first-rate authority, Sir John Sinclair, in the first or second book of whose Treatise on Agriculture they would find it. Yes, there was a loss of one tenth of the time, and in shapeless fields there would be a loss of one fifth. The tenant should have his fields so that he could plough them without any unnecessary loss in turning. It was necessary that these things should be attended to; he did not think produce would be much higher in price, indeed he hardly thought it should: prosperous times, as times of high prices were sometimes called, did not make the best farmers, for if the farmer could pay his way with half a crop, he would make no exertions to have a whole one. The present times hastened improvements; it sharpened their wits, and made them exert themselves to increase their crops. He would again strongly recommend the division of small farms into a regular number of fields, 8, 12, 16, or 20, to have the four-course system of husbandry. He was anxious at all times to give any information on such subjects to those whom it would benefit. He would be glad to see any gentlemen who would come to see his system of draining at Rawcliffe, and if they came they should see the old drain which he was now crossing." Mr. Wilson France then sat down amidst great applause. [In the above we have the history of Peat-draining for the last 56 years, and by referring to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the present year, page 737, we have Mr. Fair's account of a further improvement in the Peat-draining in what he calls the tile-turf. The Duke of Hamilton has been for some years adopting the Peat-draining on his estates in Lancashire on the same plan as Mr. France, and there is no doubt but a great quantity of land will be brought into cultivation by these improvements which has remained uncultivated for ages. The Duke has also been adopting what Mr. France has pointed out respecting fields and their fences. Here may be seen some of the Duke's wire-fences, which I suppose are half-a-mile long and quite straight, and the fields made about 17 rods wide, parallel to each other, which gives them a very striking effect when viewed from a distance.]—*Facile.*

Pear Training.—Going over the Pear quarter at the Royal Gardens at Versailles, I found from the head gardener that he considered the tying down the branches a sufficient check to overgrowth, without the assistance of root-pruning, except as regards any very free-growing varieties. Nothing could, to my mind, exceed the neatness and good bearing of the Pear-trees; they were of a conical shape, and all the branches tied down so as to present the appearance of a conical chandelier, and of course much more bearing wood obtained than in the trees which were stunted by root-pruning. I believe Mr. Rivers (whose experience in root-pruning is great) does not agree with me. I have no doubt but that he will, on seeing this, favour us with his views.—*Totty.* [In considering how far French gardening is applicable to England, *we must never lose sight of one most important*

fact; viz., that their summers are as often hot and dry as ours are cool and moist.]

Autumn Carnations.—How is it that the flower-markets at Paris are throughout the autumn filled with bunches of white and of red crimson Carnations? What is the treatment necessary to make them flower in the autumn? We seem never to succeed in flowering in the autumn the small plants of Catalonian Jasmines, Pomegranates, and Winter Cherry, which make the Paris flower-markets so gay in the autumn.—*Totty.*

Rot in Larch.—There has lately been some discussion respecting the rot in Larch. Most writers lay the fault to the soil; this supposition is in a great measure correct, if climate be taken in conjunction with it, as I mentioned in Mr. Loudon's *Gardener's Magazine* for 1840, p. 386. Perhaps it may not be out of place to give an extract from it:—"When Larch and Spruce Firs are young, they grow often rapidly, and the wood formed at that period is very porous, both in the trunk and roots. As the trees advance in age, the supply for their growth is less, from the soil being greatly exhausted, and often from the trees not having been thinned out in proper time. The outer case of wood then formed is less porous, and becomes in time too compact to admit air to the early-formed wood within. This latter being of a coarse grain, the dry rot begins to infect it, in the same manner as it attacks wood which has been painted in a green state, the paint excluding the air from the inside wood. 1, The decay in trees goes on more or less rapidly, according to the grain of the wood. It ascends the trunk, and makes its way along the roots: at least those first formed, which have become the conducting tubes to the trunk from the smaller roots and fibres. As the disease advances, the sap collected in the fibres passes with difficulty through the decayed conductors to the trunk, and the trees become sickly, although the smaller roots and fibres, where the sap accumulates, be healthy. As further proof that decay proceeds from too quick a growth, the trees that have grown beside decayed ones, but happened to grow slowly, have been found sound; and it may often be observed, in trees partly decayed, that is, the quick growths in the trunk that are rotten. It is a common observation, that a tree has got down to a soil which it does not like. If the soil were in fault, the wood grown there would be bad, whereas in reality it is the best. The error lies in the supposition that the decay proceeds in age from soil and climate, but its foundation is actually laid in the youth of the tree. In proof of this, it is a well known fact, that trees grown in cold and barren situations are always sound. These growths are small, and the wood in consequence is durable. The best Larch, for instance, in Britain, is grown at Dunkeld. Larches grow there as in their native Alps." What I have said agrees in some measure with the views of Sir C. G. Stuart Monteath, who seems to have paid attention to this important subject. He says, in the *Chronicle*, Aug. 19, "I have found a great proportion of the Larch trees upon the sandy soil began to decay at the root in the course of ten or twelve years." Again, "The Larch tree planted upon the sides of hills composed of Grauwacke or slaty rock, so common in the south of Scotland, I have always found to succeed best, and not at all liable to the disease." After what has been observed, the remedy for the evil requires very little reflection. Let Larches be planted in poor soil, resembling as nearly as possible that of their original native region, and if possible on elevated situations; and let them be properly thinned out when young, to admit air freely around them. The farther they are from the desired soil and situation, the greater attention must be paid to this important point, so that the growth of the trees be not accelerated by too much warmth. If I am wrong in the opinion that the rot proceeds from the exclusion of air from the heart or inside of the tree, by the great closeness of grain of the external wood, there can, at least, be no doubt that the seeds of decay are first sown by too rapid growth. And little do planters think, when admiring the great progress of their young Larch Firs, that growth so rapid is but laying the foundation of worthless timber.—*J. Wighton.*

Florists' Flowers.—A teaspoonful of Humphreys' soluble compound to a gill of rain-water, applied once to an Auricula in a 32-pot, improved the plant. Liquid manure applied to Pinks caused them to grow and bloom better than usual. One sort, which is considered an excellent self, and which I had grown in beds for years, was this season thoroughly laced, growing in a box. I had seen the centre petals partially laced before, but never the guard-leaves. The liquid was prepared by steeping in water some soil which had lain a year or more under a heap of horse-dung, which had received the slop-pails of a house during that period; to this liquid a little soot was added: it was given weak, but often. The plants threw out much Grass, remained long in bloom, and bore seed freely. Some time ago, a Lancashire florist told me that he frequently had seen his neighbours who grew Hyacinths topping their pots with coal-ashes to clear the white. In the "Floricultural Cabinet," a writer, who signed "Innovator," some years ago recommended gypsum for the same reason to be mixed among Carnation compost. Perhaps sulphuric acid was to be the agent in both cases. Five years ago I mixed some Carnation compost, to which gypsum, pounded to the size of small peas, was added in the proportion of one-sixteenth of the whole. In the spring of this year the gypsum still remained undissolved, nor could I perceive any difference in the colour of the flowers, but the plants grew well in it. I find that when my Pinks and Carnations are plunged in coal-ashes, the roots run through the pots into the ashes; and I have noticed that when small cinders have been employed as drainage for the Polyanthus, the plant has rooted freely into them. Possibly these cinders or ashes might be used in the compost with good effect, especially when the Carnation is potted in an 8 or 10 pot, not unusual here.—*O.*

Canker in Auriculas.—What is the cause of this disease? Old florists here say it is infectious; and though excision is sometimes a cure, yet they will often prefer destroying a cankered plant at once, lest it should infect the others. It attacks plants in the open ground, therefore perhaps is not caused by drip nor yet by confinement.—*O., Leeds.* [Perhaps some correspondent will favour us with his opinion on this subject.]

Jointing Earthenware Pipes.—For some time past I have looked for Mr. Hurst's mode of jointing these pipes; but in vain; and as "W. B. H." wishes information on this subject I beg to offer a plan adopted here with success. When the pipes were fitted the end of the one into the other, a quantity of white and red lead was procured and mixed together. That part to which the lead was to be applied, was touched with a brush dipped in oil, a good coating of lead was put on, and in this manner every joint was secured. No water was put into the pipes until the paint became quite hard and dry, which was in about six or eight days after the operation, and they have kept perfectly water-tight ever since. The advice given to gardeners in the leading article at p. 807 is good, and from experience I can state that tanks do not answer for Greenhouse plants in the winter time; neither are they suitable for pits to preserve plants in, on account of emission of vapour, and the earthen pipes are also objectionable for the same reason.—*J. M.* [We are glad to hear that earthenware pipes will do. What we have seen tried have all failed, in consequence of expansion and contraction, which broke them.]

The Coffee Plant.—A Coffee-tree in my bark stove was clothed with fruit in the spring of the year: many were eaten, but many dropped; of the latter a crop sprang up in the old bark below the tree, and at this moment some are about an inch high, with the remains of the dry pulp clasping the seminal leaves; others one inch and a-half, with the round seed-leaves expanded like shillings or half-crowns, and a few have the second leaf developed,—these last being about six months old. We have potted off a dozen or so. I was not before aware of the rapid germination of the Coffee-bean.—*P. Neill.*

Swans and Weeds in Ponds.—In a late *Chronicle* Mr. Ayres said something respecting Swans clearing weeds from ponds that brought forth remarks from an Edinburgh correspondent to the contrary. Having often seen Swans in ponds almost choked up with weeds, I lean to what the latter said. The case, however, may be different when Swans are in very small ponds, and amongst certain kind of weeds. Putting more Swans into larger ponds, though cygnets, would be of little use, for they would not agree. When Swans are in large streams, each pair have their own boundaries, and "woe betide" the weaker that venture beyond their beat. I may mention an instance of this, which came under my observation. During last summer, a pair of young Swans (not cygnets) happened to stray near where their next neighbours' nest was. The old male soon drove the young hen into the field, and a battle commenced between the cocks; and what by the splashing of their wings, biting each others' necks, and hallooing of the boys, there was a fine affray. At last the old cock drove the other to the side, and forced his neck against the bank, and would have soon killed him, if they had not been separated. The intruders took to the field homewards; the other pursued, but was soon left in the distance. Finding this he took to the stream, as if he knew where it was likely they would cross. The retreaters, however, seemed "awake," for they ran across another field and gave their expecting antagonist the slip.—*J. Wighton.*

Manure for Melons.—In the *Chronicle* for the 16th of September, p. 645, I find your correspondent "E. M." mentioning that the Persian Melons derive their superiority from the use of pigeon-dung. Now, some time since, while reading "Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening," p. 9, where it treats on this subject, the thought struck me that there might be a similarity between the stimulating properties of hens' dung and pigeons' in promoting the growth of the Melon. I accordingly requested, in the spring of 1842, that the manure from the hen-house should be saved, and after having obtained a heap of it, free from any other mixture, I reserved it by itself, and turned it over two or three times during the winter. In the month of May I erected a temporary 7-light frame, and under each light made a hole for the fermented manure about 18 inches deep. In mixing up the soil I used better than one-fourth part of hens' manure. I turned my plants out into the bed in the third week in May, and planted under each light. These had a space of 4 ft. by (MS. illegible), to grow in, and it was evident soon after they began to grow that the soil agreed with them. From their luxuriant growth I was compelled to use my thumb and finger freely; and in proportion to their growth so was their fruitfulness. There was what was generally considered a good crop of fair-sized fruit. Some bore a second time, and the others would have done so had they been allowed; but it was too late in the season, and it was not convenient to apply a lining. I have also used this soil in the growth of Cockscombs with equal success. I trust these observations will call forth the attention of gardeners who may have a better opportunity of ascertaining its merits, and the means of applying it more successfully.—*J. F. M'Elroy.*

Pine Apples.—Some sensation having been occasioned by a statement lately made in the *Chronicle* about the weight of some Pine-apples recently grown at Bicton varying from 5 to 6 lbs, I beg to state such was by no means a rare occurrence there previous to the present management; for from 1834 to 1840 during which time I was foreman under the late gardener Mr. R. Glendinning (now of Chiswick Nursery), fruit was annually produced equal to the weight of those recently noticed. One grown in 1835, I well remember, weighed, when divested of all its under leaves and the stem cut close to the fruit, 6 lbs. 3 oz. Mr. Glendinning some time since published a treatise on the cultivation of this noble fruit, and having practically carried out under his own superintendence the directions therein contained, I can confidently assert that by following his system, Pine-apples of the above weight will be thought no rarity, and scarcely worth recording.—*J. Piller, Exeter.*

Large Pines.—Having for many years felt an interest in the culture of the Pine-apple, will be my apology for troubling you with the following remarks. The readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, as well as those who attend the Chiswick and Regent-street Exhibitions, have abundant testimony of Mr. Spencer's eminent success in the production of this prince of fruits. We require no further statement from him or from Mr. Murray, who has probably in the present day produced the largest Queen Pine-apple in the highest possible state of cultivation. The circumstance of public exhibition has placed these two eminent gardeners in a different position from those whose success rests on the statement of one or two persons, however unquestionable such reports may be. Hundreds and thousands have seen with complete astonishment the distinguished productions of Messrs. Murray and Spencer; and this public exposition of their successful practice has created a desire, as extensive as it is intense, among practical men to become acquainted with the method pursued in attaining such extraordinary results. It may be inferred that it is by other means than those which have resulted in a few fruit of 2 lbs., and some wonderful ones of 3 lbs. It has been insinuated that some of these successful Pine-growers feed their plants on chopped charcoal, just as farmers do their oxen on Turnips; and it is further alleged that the plants consume the one with as much avidity as the oxen do the other.—*Prurient, Nov.* 22.

Pruning.—With reference to the propriety of pruning forest-trees, do your correspondents "Quercus" and others, sufficiently consider that the principal object is the growth of valuable timber. An Oak-tree that is left entirely without pruning may, perhaps, produce the largest quantity of actual wood in any given time; but then how much of this is useful as timber? At eight or ten feet from the ground it branches out into a large head, which, with the limbs, except of the largest trees, is fit only for the fire, and this is the case with most trees grown in hedge-rows. If, however, it is regularly pruned from an early age, by taking off the under-branches without too much reducing the head at any one time, it will grow up with a tall trunk, and produce a considerable length of excellent timber, according to the soil in which it grows; and this kind of pruning is, in some measure, naturally performed for the toplings in woods, by the branches of other trees, and the underwood constantly brushing against them, and preventing the growth of the side-shoots. If it is wrong to take away any part of the head of a tree, how is it that the trunks of Pollards (which are entirely beheaded—a horrid practice!) increase in girth more rapidly than spires?—*E. A. C.*

New Hardy Plant.—As considerable interest is evinced on the subject of plants that will stand the winter in this country, and feeling certain that many now considered tender will, with judicious treatment and proper soil, bear the rigour of our climate, thus bringing numerous ornamental specimens within the reach of persons not having greenhouses, and adding greatly to the beauty of our gardens, I beg to mention having seen a beautiful tree growing in this neighbourhood (the Eucalyptus calophylla), which, in page 783 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1841, is called a greenhouse shrub. The plant is now nearly 12 feet high, and has been growing for the last seven years without the least protection in a very exposed situation at Brodwinsor, in this county. The specimen has not flowered. Two leaves of the tree are inclosed, as I may be wrong in the name of the plant.—*A. R., Beaminster, Dorset.* [The plant here mentioned by our obliging correspondent is not Eucalyptus calophylla, but some species nearly allied to E. robusta, if not that plant.]

Planting.—Your Paper of the 11th Nov. was forwarded to me, I suppose because I wish success to planting *en masse* and in hedge-rows. The taste for the former I acquired in visiting mountain districts in Scotland and Wales, where nothing else could be cultivated, and for the latter in the lovely surface of Warwickshire and other districts of England, which (however rich in pasture and grain) would be unadorned indeed, deprived of their hedge-row timber. Happily the subject of planting and pruning is not connected with party-feelings—is one on which we can agree to differ, and if we find ourselves in error we may acknowledge our mistake, and not be ashamed to confess it and declare our determination to correct it. Under this impression I am led to notice a passage in your Paper on the subject of pruning, bearing the signature "Quercus." If I recollect right "Quercus" was replied to in a former paper by "Pro Bono Publico," in which statements are made of the course pursued by Dr. Thackeray, of Chester, in his extensive plantations at Nerquis, in Wales, and particularly in regard to his mode of pruning; this mode "Quercus" objects to as injurious to the trees: "Pro Bono Publico" challenges investigation for Dr. Thackeray, by a minute examination into the state of his woods. His course is confirmed by no less an authority than that of Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Scott Russel, both of whom, if I mistake not, personally inspected these before they felt authorised to express any opinion about them. Now surely it is not too much to

ask "Quercus" to do the same ere he pronounce judgment against a system so sanctioned, when there is so little difficulty in following the example of Messrs. Humphreys and Scott Russel, and that too in a matter not of momentary importance, but of increasing consequence to ages yet to come, as regards not only ornamental timber, but the very defence of our nation. Our ships, to be good and serviceable, must be made of solid timber; as the old song says,

"Hearts of Oak are our ships,
Jolly tars are our men."

It appears by a note signed "Cymri," in the Paper to which I advert, that this system was pursued by Dr. Thackeray in the woods of Mr. Wilson Jones, commencing in the year 1804; now that period embraces the time in which "Quercus" challenges this inquiry—"whether any system of pruning has proved beneficial to plantations, or whether the woods would not have been more valuable without it." It appears to me the opportunity is afforded to him, by making a personal inspection of the woods of Mr. Jones and of Dr. Thackeray, (which I suppose cannot be far distant from each other,) and having done so, I hope "Quercus" will report the state in which he found these plantations, and his reasons why he shall have changed his mind, as I expect he will, or why he shall retain his opinion upon the benefit of the no-pruning system. I most earnestly request of "Quercus" to avail himself of the advice of "Pro Bono Publico:" "Come and examine for yourself, or depute some one on whom you can rely, who will report to you the condition of the woods in question." The subject is one of deep and permanent interest to the public. If Dr. Thackeray's course be wrong, many around him will fall into his mistake; for the apparent success of his plantations has, I am assured, encouraged many gentleman around to plant and to follow his example in pruning; thus, much evil will follow to the country, but if right much good. Let the subject be seriously taken up under this consideration, and I doubt not the decision will prove beneficial. I have heard a circumstance on the subject of Dr. Thackeray's exertions to cover the mountains with which he is connected, (either Mr. Wilson Jones's or his own,) which I think worth introducing here: it is this—that, when he commenced his plantations he was forced to send to Scotland for his plants, none being to be had in his neighbourhood, and that now there are very extensive nurseries in the district of Chester. If he who has made a blade of grass to grow where it never did previously is entitled to praise, I cannot think he who has covered hundreds of acres with trees in situations that were thought in every way unprofitable, without cause for praise also.—*Consule Planco, Wicklow Mountains, November* 22.

Training Forest Trees.—Having observed several articles on "thinning and pruning forest trees," and "prune not at all," by "Quercus" and others in some late Numbers, allow me to make a few observations. I still find the same chaos of opinions on that subject as formerly; and so it ever will be till there is an Arboricultural Society formed, with experimental plantations, near the metropolis, to show the true principle by practice and example, as I have so often suggested. From the confused ideas about the term pruning, I have substituted for it the word *training* forest-trees. I find "Quercus" still adheres to reciprocity between roots and branches; that all pruning is erroneous, except when very young—how young? and that all plantations however thriving would have been better without any art except thinning. This I maintain is erroneous too; it is as much as to say, leave all to Nature; but is it not by leaving them to Nature and unskilful treatment that we witness the worthless and disgraceful state of our ancient woods, young plantations, and hedge-row timber in general? "Quercus" asserts that all pruning reduces the head, and consequently the timber in the stem and the reciprocity between the roots and branches. Now I distinctly said in a reply to "Quercus" on this subject some time ago, that the system of training forest-trees which I had found out and practised (for I will no longer call it pruning) increases the number of branches on a tree, consequently the increase of timber in the stem, and I presume the reciprocity between roots and branches. If any check is produced by merely breaking out the central bud, or shortening an over-strong young side shoot, in order to produce a greater number of a less size, it must be momentarily as it were; in fact the system is to increase and regulate the number and size of the branches, and establish the "prune-not-at-all" system: but that cannot be accomplished without training. I admit Mr. Cree's practice or system and mine are nearly alike; yet I do not agree with him in taking the lower tier of branches from trees uniformly nor regularly at stated periods, because many trees do not require it, for the longer the branches are left on the more is the stem increased, so long as they do not get too large to injure the timber when they are removed either by art or nature; besides it looks rather formal or artificial. Neither do I agree with Mr. Cree on the increase of timber in trees merely by *cambium*; but I will say a little more of my ideas on the increase of timber in the stems of trees shortly, if you allow me space in your Paper. I can give credit to what has been said about Dr. Thackeray's plantations; I opine Dr. Thackeray is a "mountaineer," and who lately sent me a printed paper on Arboriculture without a name; if so, and he should see this article, he will know what it refers to.—*W. Billington, Underhill, near Oswestry, Salop.*

Digging Shrubberies.—I perceive that Mr. Ayres, in the "Amateur's Garden," No. 46, condemns the practice of digging shrubberies, and styles it an absurdity of the present age. I beg to inform Mr. Ayres that the practice which he calls an absurdity is an advantage, and shall show that his modern system is not only absurd, but as regards economy, impracticable; for his system is a waste of time and an expenditure of money to no advantage. He states that the front of the borders should be turved—does he mean every border in a flower-garden? or does he mean only those that surround shrubberies? Taking it to be the latter, such borders generally consist of Herbaceous plants and Annuals, intermixed here and there with ornamental shrubs. Suppose Mr. A. banishes the Annuals and Herbaceous plants, where is the turf to come from to turf the borders? It is very expensive to buy, and very few like to strip their parks for that purpose; but suppose they do this, there is the trouble of mowing it about once a week, and where there are many shrubs this will be greatly augmented; and besides under such trees (for they can scarcely be called shrubs if the roots extend 30 square yards), the turf will need to be annually renewed, and for this trouble and expense there will be little gained. Instead of a fine show of Annuals and Herbaceous plants there will be only a strip of grass about 6ft. wide running along the side of the walk. One half of the year will be occupied in watering and mowing, the other half in renewing it. Shrubs in turfed borders do not thrive so well as those in dug borders or shrubberies; the digging tends to increase their growth instead of retarding it. There is also a want of neatness attending Mr. A.'s plan, for the first windy day or night will cause a portion of the leaves to be blown all over the grass, and this will continue until all the leaves are fallen off the trees. If Mr. A. would look into the Market Gardens he would see Apple, Pear, Plum, Gooseberry, and Currant-trees not only dug between, but also cropped to within a foot of the stem. The branches of these are not stunted, nor will one week of dry weather cause them to lose their leaves; their produce is abundant and of good quality, and the practice there is just the reverse of Mr. A.'s theory; hence if digging benefits fruit-trees, will it not also benefit shrubs? If manure was spread on the surface of the ground, would decomposition take place sooner than if it were dug in? I should think not; but Mr. A. would allow the wind to blow all the leaves away instead of digging them in. I would go further, and say that all the Grass mown off lawns in the summer time should be dug into shrubberies. Mr. A. asserts that he could point out scores of places round the metropolis where the digging of shrubberies has been practised, and that he could take a shrub that has been planted for 25 years, and put it in a 4-sized pot, and that without cutting any of the roots or breaking the ball. I beg to call on Mr. A. to name one place where he could do this, for I do not consider it fair for any one to make such an assertion without being able to prove it.—*The Knave of Spades.*

Pilchard Oil.—A Subscriber would be obliged to any of the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* residing in Cornwall or Devonshire for the following information:—"Whether Pilchard Oil is a good and cheap oil for coarse painting,—being told that it is much used in Cornwall for that purpose; if it is so, begs to know the mode of use, and where it could be obtained."

Propagation in Water.—Passing through Buckingham Palace-garden, my attention was called to a rather interesting fact. One of the Artists who are engaged by command of her Majesty in painting the walls of a Summer-temple—in the Fresco style, from designs from Milton's "Comus"—had some weeks ago detached two small branches of Solanum dulcamara, probably as aids in forming an outline from Nature, and thus exposed them in water near the front windows, where they have now emitted roots several inches long. My obliging attendant (Mr. Hynes) not having observed them until found in the state now described, could not ascertain the exact period in which the process had taken place. This adaptation of organic structure to a state not common in Nature, adds one more instance to the proofs of a capability to assimilate food to a certain extent from fluid elements apart from those ordinary materials which Nature has designed for its higher and ultimate effects. From the power possessed by water of affording sustenance more immediate and effective than any other agent, it may be inferred that the amount of its influence in the economy of Vegetation is far more extensive than is generally supposed. Whatever the amount of material to which plants are exposed, such an application will invariably be found accompanied by an adaptive process, in which the circulation and appropriation of this single element will be such as to exceed all ordinary calculation, whether viewed merely as a medium by which other agencies operate, or as a part of the permanent circulating fluid of plants throughout their various stages of existence. The above fact recals a similar instance which occurred 15 or 16 years ago. A small twig of Stachys fruticosa, a shrubby greenhouse plant, was placed in a small vial on a plate-rack or case, situated at the side of the room most distant from the light, where in about two weeks it emitted roots, and whence it was eventually transferred to a more favourable position and material for growth.—*W. W.*

To keep Moss Green Twenty Years.—Get it at the right time of the year, wash it clean from the dirt, and set it in the shade out of the sun and out of the wind to dry; and when it is dry, then dip it in spirits of wine, and lay it up in papers, and it will keep good for 20 years.—*Anonymous.*

Leaf-cutter Bee.—Amongst the various insects that adopt singular contrivances to protect their offspring during winter may be mentioned the "Leaf-cutter Bee," which belongs to the genus of Megachile, of which there are eight species indigenous to Britain. These insects must at an early period have attracted the attention of the observer on account of their rolling their cells very curiously in leaves. What Réaumur, Ray, and others have related respecting them is well worthy of attention; but for the sake of readers who perhaps seldom or never peruse their pages, I shall state what I know respecting the history of one of the most interesting of the species called the "Rose-leaf-cutter Bee," so named from its preferring the green leaf of that shrub as a protection to its cells. A friend gave me some cells of this insect that he had found in the lock of a door, rolled in Rose-leaves in a singular manner, something like little thimbles or balls united together as if they had been shot from a pop-gun. My friend expressed his surprise respecting them, but not so much as did St. Francis Xavier when he discovered the "Leaf-cutter Bee moving along in its solemn way, holding up its fore legs as in the act of devotion." I kept the cells until the beginning of the following summer, and was astonished at perceiving a number of small flies emerging from them, instead of, as I expected, a Bee from each cell. On examining some of the cells, I found they contained a number of small chrysalids, but no honey, as stated by Rennie in the "Insect Architecture." I do not see why they should, for honey is the food of the insect in the winged state. The same author says they collect pollen from thistles: this I never could discover; indeed, I doubt it, for such plants are not suitable for that purpose. To account for the intruders puzzled me; however, to clear it up, I sent some of the cells to the Rev. J. Duncan, who wrote to me as follows:—"The cells you have sent have all been pierced by a small four-winged parasitical fly, which consumed the whole substance of the chrysalises. Two of these I found in the box. It is very like the small Microgaster which destroys in such numbers the caterpillars and chrysalis of the common Cabbage Butterfly. The Leaf-cutter Bees are not gregarious during summer; the curious cells being constructed by a single pair." It is worthy of remark that the "Rose-leaf Cutter Bee," though not unlike the Honey Bee, may be easily distinguished by the curious circumstance of its collecting pollen under its body between the segments, and not on its legs, like other Bees, (these being admirably adapted for that purpose). Their parasitical enemies may account for their being rather rare, and it would be well if the Butterflies that produce the Cabbage Caterpillars were so. However, this little insect destroys vast numbers of the latter, as noticed by the able Entomologist I have quoted, who has thrown much light on the insects destructive to vegetation.—*J. Wighton.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

OXFORDSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 14.—At the annual meeting of the Members of this Society, holden in the Council Chamber, in this city, Mr. A. Browning in the chair, the following report of the Committee was read:—"Your Committee, in submitting to the Members of the Society a statement of their proceedings during the past year, have great pleasure in adverting to the flourishing and improving condition of the Society, and the gradual increase of its Members. The exhibitions of the last season have been well supported by the Members of the Society, and many rare and very superior specimens have been seen upon those occasions. The awarding of prizes to cottagers has been attended with the most beneficial results; since this system has been adopted, the sum of 117*l.* has been paid to cottagers whose rental is under 9*l.* a year. Your Committee, however, cannot close their report without expressing their thanks to the Members of the Society for their assistance and co-operation at all times, but more particularly at the public exhibitions of the past year. At the same time they beg to express a hope that the present Members will not fail to exert themselves to induce others to become subscribers, which would place the funds of the Society in a still more favourable position, and thus enable the Committee to carry out those plans which have been long contemplated."

BALANCE-SHEET FOR THE YEAR.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand last year	33	13	0	Prizes	157	15	0
Subscriptions received	153	14	6	Expenses at Shows, Bands, paid Judge, Acting Secretary, Postages, and other incidental expenses	103	5	2
Entries for Productions	29	15	6	Printing & Advertising	32	6	0
Admissions	130	3	6	Balance in the Treasurer's hands	34	0	4
	£347	6	6		£347	6	6

Arrears due to the Society, 35*l.* 14*s.*—Debts owing by the Society, *none.*

The rules and bye laws of the Society were read and approved of, after some verbal alterations. It was proposed and carried that a Committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the re-admission of Mr. Bates, and report thereon to the Society, and such Committee was appointed accordingly. *Committee for the year* 1844.—Rev. J. Baker, Rev. F. Barnes, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Rev. H. Cary, Dr. Daubeney, Professor of Botany, W. H. B. Earle, Esq., Rev. J. Fox, D.D., Provost of Queen's, J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P., M. J. Johnson, Esq., J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P., Rev. A. H. Matthews, J. Morrell, jun., Esq., C. Peers, Esq., J. Saunders, Esq., Rev. V. Thomas, Mr. W. Day, Mr. J. Stevens, Mr. J. Maltby, Mr. W. Collcutt, C. Dudley, Esq., Mr. J. Plowman, Mr. J. Hastings, jun., Mr. T. Walker, Mr. J. Perkins, Mr. T. Joy, Mr. J. Birch, Mr. J. Robinson. After some other business the meeting adjourned till the 13th of December.

Ipswich Cucumber Society, Nov. 20.—The General Meeting of this Society was held at the Unicorn Inn, Mr. R. Cole in the chair, when the following business was transacted:—The Right Hon. Lord Rendleshaw, M.P., was unanimously elected President, and 8 other gentlemen Vice-Presidents for the forthcoming season. The Shows were fixed for the first week in February and the last in April; when, in addition to a sweepstakes of 1*l.* each, 20 prizes will be offered by the Society.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Hants Horticultural Society, Nov. 14.—This was the anniversary meeting and the last for the season. The favourable state of the weather induced a large attendance. The exhibition contained a good collection of Chrysanthemums, as well as several specimens of Stove and greenhouse plants. The Pears exhibited by Mr. Wilkins, gr. to H. F. K. Holloway, Esq., were remarkably fine, especially the Beurré Diel, three of which weighed respectively 25oz., 26oz., and 27oz. The collections of Apples were also good. The prizes were thus awarded:—*Orchidaceous Plant,* Zygopetalum Mackaii, dead silver medal, 1, J. Fleming, Esq.; 2, *ditto,* Maxillaria picta, bright silver medal, J. T. Waddington, Esq. *Stove Plant* (not Orchidaceous), Gesnera zebrina, dead silver medal, Mr. Wickham. *Collection of ditto* (of any kind), dead silver medal, Rev. Mr. Beadon. *Greenhouse Plant,* Fuchsi corymbiflora, dead silver medal, J. T. Waddington, Esq. *Collection of ditto,* dead silver medal, 1, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh 2, *ditto*

German silver medal, Rev. Mr. Beadon. Best 12 *Chrysanthemums*, dead silver medal, 1, Rev. the Warden, for Duc de Cornigliano, Vesta, Theresa, Coronet, Grandis, Mirabile, Princess Marie, Formosum, Campastrone, Queen, Minerva, Superb Clustered Yellow; 2, *ditto*, bright silver medal, Dr. Moberly, for Queen, Memnon, Gem, Lucidum, Criterion, Goliath, Formosum, Rosalind, Theresa, Vesta, Tasselled Yellow, Mirabile; 3, *ditto*, German silver medal, Rev. the Warden, for Exquisite, Memnon, Gem, Lucidum, Adventure, Incurved Pink, Changeable Yellow, Gouvion St. Cyr, Marquis, Triumphant, Isabella, Surprise. Best 24 *Chrysanthemums* (in pots not larger than 16), dead silver medal, Mr. W. Barnes, for Vesta, Queen, Minerva, Madame Pompadour, Beauty, Grande, Conqueror, Grand Napoleon, Exquisite, Superb Clustered Yellow, Memnon, Theresa, Formosum, Duc de Cornigliano, Gem, Princess Marie, Gouvion St. Cyr, Coronet, Marquis, Tasselled Yellow, Bijou, Triumphant, Adventure, Mirabile; 2, *ditto*, bright silver medal, C. Deane, Esq. *Collection* (in pots of any size), bright silver medal, Mr. Wickham. *Nosegay*, gilt rimmed bronze medal, Sir T. Baring, Bart. *Collection of Plants*, bright silver medal, J. T. Waddington, Esq. Extra: 12 *Chrysanthemums*, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Mr. Wickham. Fruits: *Black Grapes*, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, R. Knight, Esq. *Grapes* (out of doors), gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Mr. Stride. *Pine-apple*, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, 1, H. F. K. Holloway, Esq.; 2, *ditto*, bronze medal, H. F. K. Holloway, Esq. *Collection of Apples*, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, 1, Rev. Mr. Beador; 2, bronze medal, J. White, Esq. *Best Varieties of Table ditto*, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Mr. W. Barnes. *Best Varieties of Kitchen ditto*, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Sir T. Baring, Bart. *Collection of Pears*, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, 1, Rev. Mr. Beadon; 2, *ditto*, bronze medal, H. F. K. Holloway, Esq. *Best six Varieties* (now in eating), gilt-rimmed bronze medal, H. F. K. Holloway, Esq. *Medlars*, bronze medal, J. White, Esq. Extra: *Grapes*, Sir T. Baring, Bart., and Mr. W. Barnes. *Apples*, Rev. C. S. Bonnett. Vegetables: *Celery*, bronze medal, Rev. the Warden. *Onions*, bronze medal, H. F. K. Holloway, Esq.

Morningside Practical Gardeners' Society, Nov. 7.—This was the last meeting for the season. Prizes were awarded as follows. *Six Chrysanthemums*, 1, Mr. J. Young, gr to T. Oliver, Esq., for Lucidum, Comet, Gem, Marquis, Queen, Venus; 2, Mr. J. Downie, gr to Gen. Robertson. 3 *Leeks*, 1, Mr. J. Douglas, gr to Sir Frederick Lauder, Bart.; 2, Mr. A. Walker, gr to Mrs. D. Graham. *German Greens*, 1, Mr. J. Downie; 2, Mr. J. Douglas. *Red Beet*, 1, Mr. J. Douglas; 2, Mr. T. Ovens, gr to A. Russel, Esq. *Six Onions*, 1, Mr. R. Anderson, gr, Baroughmuirhead; 2, Mr. J. Douglas. *Red Cabbage*, Mr. A. Walker; 2, Mr. C. Jack, gr, Causewayside. *Broccoli*, 1, Mr J. Douglas; 2, Mr. J. Furgie, gr to Mrs. Gregory. *Endive*, 1, Mr. H. Gibb, gr to Mrs. Stark; 2, Mr. J. Furgie. Two heads of *Celery*, 1, Mr. J. Gourlay, gr to the Dowager Countess of Glasgow; 2, Mr J. Douglas. *Brussels Sprouts*, 1, Mr J. Douglas; 2, Mr W. Ewing, gr to Mr J. Adams, Esq. Two sorts of *Pears*, 1, Mr. Douglas; 2, Mr. J. Downie. Three sorts of *Apples*, 1, Mr. J. Furgie; 2, Mr. J. Douglas. Amateur Prize: *Savoys* and *Leeks*, Mr. J. Robertson. Prize given by Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons: for two heads of *Celery*, 1, Mr. J. Douglas; 2, Mr J. Gourlay. Also their prize for the best three sorts of *Apples*, 1, Mr. J. Douglas; 2, Mr. J. Gourlay.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Eleutherine anomala. Anomalous Eleutherine. (*Stove Perennial.*) Iridaceæ. Monadelphia Triandria.—This singular little plant appeared in a flower-pot in the garden of the Horticultural Society in April last, but its origin is unknown. Its similarity to the West Indian Marica plicata renders it probable that it had been imported from that part of the world. From Marica plicata it differs in its dwarfishness, in the leaves tapering very evidently to the base, while the uppermost have long channelled stalks, and are much longer than the flowers. The great peculiarity, however, consists in the flowers having six stamens instead of three, a circumstance previously, we believe, unobserved in the Iridaceous order. Whether, however, this was an accidental circumstance in the plant now noticed, or is peculiar to the species, is uncertain. The increase in number of stamens is of the same nature as their redundancy in Vellozia and Gethyllis. If the views of previous botanists, as to the genus in which this should be included, are consulted, we shall find one placing its nearest ally in Sisyrinchium (Swartz), another in Moræa (Swartz), and a third in Marica (Ker); a pretty good indication of its really belonging to none of them. The regular flowers, free stamens, trifid slender-lobed style, ovate corms, and plaited leaves are so peculiar, as to have led the Dean of Manchester to distinguish it under the name of Eleutherine, a view we do not hesitate to adopt. It is indeed inconceivable how it could ever have been referred to either Moræa or Marica; its relation to Sisyrinchium is more obvious; the separate stamens, however, distinguish it. The real affinity of the genus is, in Dr. Herbert's opinion, with Gelasine.—*Botanical Register.*

Candollea tetrandra. Tetrandrous Candollea. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Dilleniaceæ. Monadelphia Tetrandria. The plant which is called Candollea cuneiformis in gardens is a species with leaves and flowers not half the size of the subject of the present plate, and stamens placed from six to nine in a parcel; otherwise it has much the same appearance. This species is manifestly very different. The former comes, or is said to come, from King George's Sound; this has been raised from Swan River seeds. In that country, therefore, they are not very different. Relying upon the traditionary application of the name C. cuneiformis, I separated the present plant under the name of C. tetrandra. But upon looking into prior authorities, I begin to doubt whether this or the small one has the best claim to the former name. De Candolle says nothing about the number of stamens in the phalanges of C. cuneiformis; but Sir W. Hooker, in his figure in the "Botanical Magazine," t. 2711, of what purports to be that species, represents it with only four stamens: although the figure itself is very characteristic of the small kind, with from six to nine stamens, and not at all of this, which has but four. No doubt, indeed, can be well entertained about the figure being generally intended for the C. cuneiformis of the gardens, as seems proved by the shortness of its petals; and it may therefore be presumed that some mistake has been made about the number of the stamens: for the figure in question was not made by Sir W. Hooker himself, but by some unknown artist employed by Mr. Aiton. Upon the whole, then, no reason seems to exist why this should be considered otherwise than a new species. It is remarkable for the large size and orange colour of the aril of its seeds. In a small way this organ is like that of the nutmeg, and will represent the nature of the mace in that spice. This is a greenhouse plant, and will grow freely in almost any sort of soil, but it appears to thrive best in a compost consisting of peat, loam, and sand, in equal proportions. It will bloom freely in a pot, but where it can be accomplished it will do much better planted out in a bed. Whether potted or planted out, the neck of the plant (that portion of the stem immediately above the soil) should be a little elevated, otherwise it is liable to suffer from damp in winter. Water should be liberally given during the summer months, and plenty of air at all times when the weather permits, applying no fire-heat except to keep off frost. It is easily propagated by cuttings under ordinary treatment.—*Botanical Register.*

Tetranema mexicanum. (*Tender Greenhouse Perennial.*) Mexican Tetranema. Scrophulariaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia.—I have not succeeded in ascertaining where the name Pentstemon Mexicanus, under which this species is known in gardens, has been published. It has possibly originated in Belgium, whence the plant seems to have been introduced, as is said, from Mexico. In a wild state it is unknown to us. Mr. Bentham, who has given particular attention to this order of plants, is of opinion that this is certainly a new genus, very near Pentstemon, with the same calyx and corolla, but without any trace or very little) of the sterile stamen so conspicuous in Pentstemon. It also differs, he says, from Capraria and Russelia, in its decidedly two-lipped corolla, and is farther removed from other genera in many points. It is a very pretty greenhouse plant, quite peculiar in its appearance, in consequence of its almost stemless habit and the profusion of little corymbs of showy purple and white flowers which rise up from among the leaves on long purple scapes. It is a tender greenhouse plant. It should be top-dressed in autumn and kept rather dry, in an intermediate house between a stove and greenhouse, during winter. In spring it should be re-potted in light free soil, chiefly leaf-mould and sandy-loam, and placed in a greenhouse, where it will remain in bloom the greater part of the summer. It may be propagated from seeds or cuttings, in the usual way.—*Botanical Register.*

Mormodes aromaticum. Aromatic Mormodes. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—On the present occasion we shall only point out in what respect this plant differs from M. pardinum, the only species to which it approaches closely. In habit the two are similar, but M. aromaticum is the smaller, and has shorter leaves. The spike of M. pardinum is much longer, and bears three times as many flowers; the sepals and petals are narrower, and more taper-pointed: their difference in colour is obvious; the labellum of M. pardinum has the same form as the sepals, except that it has three sharp-pointed lobes, and a kind of stalk, which M. aromaticum wants. This species, although only introduced a few years since from Mexico, is now common, and although of little beauty, is valued for the peculiar fragrance, which is like that of aromatic vinegar.—*Botanical Register.*

Alstrœmeria lineatiflora. Lined Alstrœmeria. (*Greenhouse Perennial.*) Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia.—At last we have the pleasure of publishing the true Alstrœmeria lineatiflora, from Peruvian roots presented to the Horticultural Society by John Maclean, Esq., of Lima. It is one of the finest of its class, and although, doubtless, very near A. Ligtu, peregrina, and pulchra, apparently distinct from either. It will be found that A. pulchra has the sepals and petals constantly serrated, which is never the case in the other three, and that the form of their leaves or sepals affords clear marks for further discrimination. In A. lineatiflora, the leaves are short, very blunt, and of nearly equal size; in A. peregrina they are also of nearly equal size, but very sharp; and in Ligtu the upper are very narrow and taper-pointed. Then, as to the sepals; in A. peregrina they are deeply obcordate, in Pulchra narrow, spatulate, and obovate with a little point, in Ligtu roundish obovate, with a very small point, and in Lineatiflora obovately wedge-shaped, with a large point. By these marks it appears that these species may be certainly distinguished; and that being so, we are constrained to regard A. lineatiflora as a good species, and not a mere variety of Ligtu. It is a greenhouse perennial, and thrives best in a compost consisting of one-half loam, the other peat and sand. This, like many other species of Alstrœmeria, produces tuberous roots in a horizontal direction, consequently it requires a large pot, which should be nearly half filled with potsherds. In autumn the plant should be set in some airy place, where it will receive very little water, until the beginning of January, when it should be re-potted. While in a growing state, plenty of water should be given, and air at all times when the weather will permit. It may be propagated abundantly from seed.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grafting the Grape Vine.—Nothing is more simple than this if the right mode be adopted. Cut off the old Vine below the surface of the earth, after the leaves are fully expanded, and all danger of bleeding is past. Split the stock as in cleft-grafting. Insert the scion, consisting of one-year old wood, and bearing two or three buds, having first cut the end to be inserted in a wedge-like shape. If the stock close firmly on the scion, tying is unnecessary; if it do not close firmly, then it must be bound up tight. Draw the earth up around the whole, leaving the bud mainly depended on, usually the second from the top, just even with the surface, and the work is done. The after-management consists in taking off the sprouts that rise from the stock, those that spring from the scion, all but one, and training that up carefully as it grows. No tree is so easily propagated by grafting as is the Vine in this way. No clay, or wax, or adhesive plaister is wanted. No special care is required to fit bark to bark, as in other cases. I have always put the scion on one side of the stock; and, to insure success, I have usually, when the stock would admit of it, put in two scions, one on each side of the cleft, but never have taken especial care to make bark fit to bark. I have tried wrapping with waxed paper, and then drawing up the earth, as before mentioned, but have found success far more certain when this was omitted. As to the time, I must repeat that it is essential that the operation be performed after the leaves of the stock are fully expanded, and all danger of bleeding is over. I am informed, however, by one who has tried it, that success by this mode is just as certain, if the operation is performed before the sap begins to rise. This I have not tried, except in one or two instances, in which I took up the stock, grafted it as above described, and then planted it where I wanted it. On the 1st of June, of this year, I put a scion of the Gros Maroc in the root of a wild Vine. It had on the 30th June grown about two feet. I have had scions grow, when put on strong roots, fully 15 or 20 feet in one summer, and invariably produce good crops the second year. A white Grape from France, worked on the root of the vigorous-growing Fox-Grape of our woods, produced abundantly the second year, while cuttings of the same Grape, treated as cuttings usually are, grew very slowly, and were five years in coming to a bearing state. The delicate foreign varieties I have invariably found to be wonderfully strengthened by being worked on the roots of our strong native kinds. In propagating by cuttings, I have tried long cuttings, short cuttings, and single eyes; but I find that single eyes succeed with much less certainty than cuttings. I greatly prefer short cuttings, inserted in pots, put on moderate bottom-heat, in January, and planted where they are to remain in April. I have Vines that are now four and a half feet high, from cuttings inserted last January, and managed in this way.—*Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

New Medicine.—Much is said in the United States about a new vegetable medicine. Dr. Mettauer (and after him many other physicians) make use of an infusion of the unripe fruit of Diospyros virginiana, also called the Date Plum, whose bark has already been employed as a febrifuge, with surprising success in cases of Cholera infantum, and the worst forms of Mississippi diarrhœa. The particulars as to the manner of applying it are to be found in Hay's "American Journal of Medical Science," October, 1842.

Cranberries.—The species of Cranberry most commonly found in the United States has been described as an indigenous, low trailing vine, growing wild in bogs and meadows, and bearing a beautiful red berry of an exceedingly sour though agreeable taste, which is much used in domestic economy for tarts and sweetmeats. Mr. Kendrick, of Boston, says the Cranberry is a plant of easy culture, and not a doubt exists that meadows which are now barren wastes or yield nothing but coarse herbage, might be converted into profitable Cranberry fields, with but very little expense. Any meadow, it is said, will answer for their growth. They grow well on sandy bogs after draining. If the bogs are covered with bushes they should be removed; but it is not necessary to remove rushes, as the strong roots of the Cranberry soon overpower them. It would be well, however, if the land could be ploughed previous to planting with Cranberries. Capt. Henry Hall, of Barnstable, who has cultivated the Cranberry more than 20 years, usually spreads beach sand on his bogs, and digs holes four feet distant each way, the same as for Corn, though somewhat deeper. In these holes he plants sods of Cranberry roots, and in the space of three years the whole ground is covered with the vines. The planting is usually performed in autumn, when the bogs are drier and can be better dug or ploughed than at other seasons of the year. A Mr. Hayden, of Lincoln, Mass., is said to raise 400 bushels of Cranberries yearly, which bring him 400 dollars, in the Boston market—sometimes more. An acre of Cranberries, in full bearing, will often produce 200 bushels; and although a moist soil is best suited to the plant, yet with suitable mixtures of bog earth or mud, it will flourish, producing abundant crops, even in a comparatively dry soil.—*Dover* (N.H.) *Gazette.*

On Fermentation, &c. By Prof. Mitscherlich.—Fermentation is effected by a vegetable, putrefaction by an animal production. In the course of the two last winters the author observed in a large number of putrefying substances only one species of Infusorium to be developed, which consisted of one or of several globules, in the latter case arranged in series; the diameter of such globules was about 0·001 m m, the motion vibratory. According to his observations it would seem probable that the other animalcules which are observed in putrefying substances have been conveyed into them by means of the atmosphere, insects, or some other means. A certain quantity of oxygen is requisite for the development and existence of these Vibriones, and the putrefactive process is dependent, according to the author, on the free access of a certain amount of atmosphere to the decaying substances. The maceration of vegetable substances in water, even when the temperature in the rooms is kept at a summer-heat, appears to depend solely on these Vibriones, when the substances are employed in a clean state. During this process nitrogen is disengaged. These Vibriones are widely diffused in the intestinal canal throughout its entire course, in the cavity of the mouth, and in the stomach, of which it is very easy to be convinced by examining under the microscope the matter which collects or remains on the teeth; sometimes they are even found on the skin, but the author has hitherto not succeeded in detecting them in the blood, in the milk, in urine, in the gall, or in other fluids of this kind. When a little sugar is added to the liquid in which these animals are formed, their number augments considerably, and at the same time a vegetable production is generated, viz., ferment. If a larger amount of sugar be added, the production of these animals is suspended or ceases entirely, and a greater quantity of ferment is formed. The author has never observed ferment to be formed in a liquid which contained no sugar. Whether a fungus be the fermentative fungus or another species, may be determined with certainty under the microscope; but also very easily by adding some of it to a solution of sugar, and observing whether any fermentation ensues. In a clear liquid, in which it is possible for ferment to be produced, a turbidness is first perceived, and under the microscope globules of various sizes, from the smallest dimensions hitherto observed, up to a diameter of 0·01 m m. From day to day the small globules increase in size, and many new ones become apparent. In some liquids, as for instance in the juice of the Grape, only a few individual globules are observed, which are generally of an oval form; and sometimes, but rarely, a second is developed at one of the extremities, but this never attains to the size of the primitive globule. Ferment which has been produced for some time by means of other ferment, is otherwise circumstanced; from having been multiplied through a series of years it has acquired a constant character. In the breweries two kinds of ferment may be distinguished with certainty, the bottom ferment and the top ferment. The former multiplies at a temperature which must not exceed 48°, nor go below 32° Fahr.; this is the ferment in Bavarian beer. The most beautifully developed top ferment is that of Berlin white beer, which multiplies at a temperature of about 77°. Bottom ferment consists of single globules of various sizes. The author never observed a small globule to be formed on any part of a large one; the smaller globules are always diffused throughout the liquid. In top ferment scarcely ever could any single small globules be detected, but only large ones, at the extremities of which the smaller globules were developed, thus forming ramifications. These increase therefore by the production of gems; the bottom ferment, on the contrary, by small globules growing isolated in the liquid. The author exhibited drawings of the two species of ferment in the various periods of their development. In the older ferment an envelope and granular contents may be readily distinguished, which becomes, however, more evident on the addition of a drop of

aqueous solution of iodine. By means of a compressorium invented by the author, the granular contents may be easily pressed out under the microscope. The author considers it probable that in the bottom ferment the globules burst and disburthen themselves of their contents, from each granule of which a new globule is developed, so that the bottom ferment would be multiplied by sporules. Substances which act as poisons on fungi destroy the action of ferment, for instance corrosive sublimate, and other substances of similar nature; but liquids which act most violently on the animal frame, such as tartar-emetic, in solutions of which fungi very readily develop, do not disturb the process of fermentation. Several fungi which are known as vegetable diseases are similarly circumstanced, as for instance dry-rot to woody fibre; and with these facts a new field is evidently opened, explanatory of the decompositions which the roots of plants are capable of effecting in the soil; and it may be expected that we shall be able to demonstrate by experiment, what general experience has shown, that the roots of plants, when unable to obtain from the atmosphere the substances requisite for their development, take them from the soil; and it is not improbable that the roots themselves effect the necessary decomposition of the substances contained in the soil, just as the greater portion of vegetables obtain the requisite substances for their first development from the seed itself. Although this is difficult to prove in the higher order of plants, it may be proved more definitely in the lower tribes, especially in the fungi, as for instance in the Champignon. The process of fermentation is therefore of considerable interest. One of the most important chemical combinations is decomposed by a contact-substance, which contact-substance is an organized being belonging to the most simple forms, the development of which may be traced in the most easy and certain manner; but its first origin is moreover of great interest, for it is formed in a liquid in which it appears as numerous points so small as to escape observation.—*Poggendorff, as quoted in the Annals of Natural History.*

Agriculture of Ceylon.—"The Kandyan plough is only what may be called a crooked piece of wood, something like an elbow; it merely tears up the ground as unevenly as if it were done by hogs. They then overflow the field with water. They plough twice before they sow; but before they give the first ploughing they let in water upon the land, in order to make it soft and the easier to be worked. After it is once ploughed, they usually make up the banks; for if they were to put off doing so till after the second ploughing, the soil would have become mere mud, totally unfit for banking. These banks are indispensable, not only as paths for the people to walk upon through the fields, who otherwise must go in the mud, but also to keep in and contain the water overflowing the ground. They make these banks as smooth and level as a bricklayer would a wall with his trowel; for in this respect they pay great attention to neatness. These banks at the top are not above a foot in width. But after the land is ploughed, and the banks are finished, it is again laid under water, and remains so till the time for the second ploughing, when it becomes exceedingly muddy, as much from the trampling of the cattle as from the plough; for the more it is stirred up the better. Sometimes they use no plough the second time, but only drive their cattle through and through the field, until the soil is made sufficiently muddy. The land being thus prepared, it is still kept overflowed with water, in order that the weeds and grass may be destroyed. They then soak in water for a night the Corn which they intend for seed. The next day it is taken out and laid in a heap, covered over with green leaves; and thus it remains for five or six days, so as to make it sprout. They then wet it again, and lay it in a heap covered over, as before, with green leaves; and thus it is caused to shoot out its blade and roots: whilst this process is going forward, they have prepared the ground for sowing,—which is thus done: they have a board, as before shown, about four feet long, which they drag over the land by a pair of buffaloes or oxen; not flat-ways, but upon its edge, which is so done that the earth and weeds may be well mixed together; and it also levels and makes the ground so smooth and even, that the water afterwards stands equally over it. It still remains covered with water whilst the seed is growing, and until it is become fit for sowing, which is in about eight days after it was put into water to soak. The seed being ready, they let off the water, and with boards of about a foot in length, fastened to long poles, they dress the land over again; laying it very smooth, and making small furrows in it, that in case rain or other water should come in, it may drain away; for more water now would very likely rot the seed. They then sow, which they do with great evenness, strewing the seed carefully with their hands. The ground now remains without any water, until the grain has grown three or four inches above it. There had been gaps made before in the banks to let out the water; these are now stopped up to keep it in; which is not only to nourish the Corn, but to kill the weeds, for they always keep their fields as clean and neat as a garden. When the grain has grown about nine inches high the women are employed to weed it, and to pull it up where it has grown too thick, so as to transplant it to places where it may be wanted. It then stands overflowed, till the grain is ripe, when they let the water off, in order that it may become dry, and fit for reaping. They never, as I before remarked, use manure of any kind; but their mode of ploughing, trampling, and soaking the ground, apparently obviates the necessity for it. The Kandyans are excellent reapers, and as they had assisted each other in tilling the ground, they do so likewise at harvest. They first reap one man's field, and then go to the next, and so on, until the whole of the grain is cut; and their custom is that every man, during the time his Corn is reaping, has to find all the rest with food. The women's work is to gather up the Corn after the reapers, and carry it all to one place."—*Col. Campbell's Excursions in Ceylon, as quoted in the Athenæum.*

Experiments with Manures for Turnips.—The result of all experiments with manure is decidedly in favour of Guano as a manure for growing Turnips. So very apparent was its superiority in this respect in most of the fields, that there was no difficulty in pointing out the furrows in which it had been used. The general idea of its value in the commencement of the season, when it was applied, seems to have been that one cwt. of Guano was equal to five yards of farm-yard manure, or six bushels of bones; and it is our impression, from the result of the experiments, that its value as a manure has not been overestimated. A crop of Turnips, for which the first premium was awarded, was raised on different fields from the following proportions of manure:—

	Dung. yds.	Bones. bush.	Guano. cwt.
Aberdeen Yellow and White Globe ..	15	7	1½
Swedish, one field	10	—	2
Do., another field	10	15	2

One furrow in the last field, grown with Guano at the rate of four cwt. per acre, notwithstanding the very heavy manuring which the other part of the field had received, was very considerably a better crop.—*Galloway Courier.*

Presence of Organic Matter in Water.—In the last Number of the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," Prof. Connell has shown that a notable quantity of—apparently nitrogenous—organic matter is present in the purest waters from terrestrial sources, an excellent illustration of which is afforded by the well-known spring of St. Anthony's well, at the foot of Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh. The water of this well may be considered as a very pure spring-water, as respects inorganic constituents; but the chemical examination of it shows that its proportion of organic matter is considerable. It will readily occur, that if this matter exists in all waters which have filtered through strata below the limits of vegetation, it must necessarily perform a part of considerable importance in the economy of nature. Being in solution in water, it is evidently in that state which is best adapted for being taken up by the roots and fibres of plants, and so contributing to their nourishment, in so far as that nourishment has access by these channels. And Prof. Connell asks, May not a part of the beneficial effects of irrigation be due to such dissolved organic matter? Even as regards the animal economy, we cannot suppose that it will not contribute, in proportion to its amount, to the nourishment of man and other animals partaking of such waters; and this will more particularly be true, if it really be an azotised body.

Swan River Vegetation.—Lobeliaceæ and its allied orders.—Of this natural order we have many species, but only three of much beauty; these are the Lobelia heterophylla and ramosa, and Isotoma Brownii. The latter is one of our most beautiful plants, it varies with snow white, deep purple, rose-colour, and every possible intermediate shade of colour; it has the extraordinary property of growing and flowering, bringing the seeds to maturity in our hottest and driest weather, without receiving any nourishment from the roots, which are generally dead before the plant begins to flower. This species is extremely acrid, and I long wrongfully suspected it of poisoning the sheep and goats. Of Stylideæ, up to this time I have gathered over 60 Swan River, or rather Western Australian species; by far the larger part of these are plants that would be well worth introducing into the greenhouses in England, for independently of the singular irritability of their column, they have in most cases beautiful gaily-coloured flowers, the abundance of which compensates for their smallness, and their tints are by no means confined to pink, which generally has been the colour of the species seen alive in Europe. We have many yellow and purple species, one beautiful climbing species has deep scarlet flowers. The Stylidium hirsutum of Brown is the largest-flowered species yet seen in Western Australia, but that with the finest foliage grows on the ironstone hill, to the south of the black-snake creek; I have observed the old seed-vessels on the plant, the flowers are not known. Stylidium Drummondii of Lindley, an inhabitant of the rocky pass on the Darling Range, growing eighteen inches or two feet high, with large nearly white flowers, is a very fine species. Of Goodeniaceæ our species are numerous, and chiefly blue-flowered, the proportion of yellow species being inconsiderable. The prettiest of the latter is Velleya lanceolata, which grows on the borders of the sandy country to the east of the Toodyay district. I have noticed our beautiful red and yellow Leschenaultia in our journey to the south. My celestial blue Leschenaultia grandiflora is common near the foot of the Darling Range; my Leschenaultia sanguinea, which sports into endless varieties of shades of purple and scarlet, is one of the most beautiful plants our colony can boast of; the Leschenaultia formosa is common near King George's Sound, but rare at the Swan. We also have a fine yellow-flowered plant of this order, common about Augusta, and growing five or six feet high. One of our handsomest annuals is a species of Brunonia, which grows in large patches in the grassy districts, and forms, with its beautiful sky-blue flowers, a fine contrast, with the beautiful pink and yellow Everlasting flowers that surround it.—*Drummond, in the Inquirer.*

African Oil.—The Carapa Taloucouna, a meliaceous plant, which furnishes the seeds from which Tallicoonah or Kundah oil is procured, is found growing abundantly in the Timneh country, and over the colony of Sierra Leone. The tree is lofty. The fruit is a large, somewhat globular five-celled capsule; the seeds, of which there are from 18 to 30 in each capsule, vary in size from that of a Chestnut to a hen's egg; they are three-cornered, convex on the dorsal surface, of a brownish or blackish red colour, and rugous. Specimens of the seeds, with the fruit are contained in the Banksian Collection, at the British Museum. The natives manufacture it into oil, which affords a pleasant and good light. The leaves are used by the Kroomen as a thatch to their huts. At the village of Kent, near Cape Schilling, the oil is manufactured as follows:—the seeds are dried in the sun, then hung up in wicker racks or hurdles, and exposed to the smoke of the huts; when exposed for a sufficient time, the seeds are roasted and triturated in large wooden mortars until reduced to a pulp. The mass is then boiled, when the supernatant oil is removed by skimming. Tallicoonah oil, medicinally, is both purgative and anthelmintic; its nauseous odour and bitterness render it, however, an unpleasant remedy. It is sometimes liquid, sometimes solid according to the variable quantities of oleine and stearine which it contains; and it owes the bitterness which it possesses to an alkaloid principle. Mr. Redwood, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society, who made a few experiments to determine some of the most prominent characters of the oil, found it to be entirely soluble in ether, and that alcohol separated it into two parts,—a concrete substance, which was dissolved, and an oil fluid at ordinary temperatures, on which the alcohol took no effect. The former contained the bitter principle and the nauseous odour of the oil, the latter was nearly colourless and tasteless. Tallicoonah oil is sold in the colony at 2*s.* a gallon retail, *and could be procured in abundance from the coast* as an article of commerce. Its medicinal properties are fully detailed in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for November, 1842.—*Friend of the African.*

The Palmetto Root.—Another important branch of business is likely to do much for the state of Mississippi. The Palmetto-root, which almost covers the country near the sea-shore, is found to contain a large quantity of tannin. These roots lay almost on the top of the ground, three to ten or twelve starting from one common centre, or top root, and frequently growing ten feet long, and from two and a half to four inches diameter, of a spongy fibrous texture, the leaves springing out of the extreme end, which lengthens the main root as the old leaves fall off. The main root is attached firmly to the ground by small fibrous roots growing out, and directly down from the lower side of the main root. This root can be dug up and ground cheaper than oak bark, besides the clearing of the land, which is an important consideration, as taking up these roots has heretofore been considered the most expensive part of our clearing.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Date Tree.—We calculated at Dalaki (in Persia) where very good Dates grow, that every full-grown tree produces 100 pounds weight of fruit, which brings to the possessor from two to three rupees of profit, out of which he must pay a mohammedi (seven kreutzers) as well. Consequently, the annual value of 100 Date trees, in tax-kept gardens, amounts to only 300 rupees.—*Bot. Zeit.*

Experiments with Guano on Potatoes.—In the districts of Dumfries-shire and Galloway, numerous trials on an extensive scale have been made of Guano, with a view accurately to ascertain its comparative qualities; and as it is desirable that the results of these should be made known, we give the following:—Guano, at the rate of 5 cwt. per Scots acre, was sown along the drill before planting the Potatoes, and a variety of drills compared with 30 cubic yards of well-rotted dung. The produce has been:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
White Potatoes, called "Daily Wonders," lately introduced, with Guano, per Scots acre . .	12	7¼
With dung, per do.	12	12½
Buffs, with Guano, per do.	8	17¾
Do., dung, per do.	9	11

The seed partially failed, but to an equal extent in both.

Guano, at the rate of 3 cwts. per Scots acre, added to 16 yards dung, produced—

	Tons.	Cwt.
Don Potatoes, per Scots acre . . .	11	12
Do., with 30 yards dung alone . .	11	7¾

The land is fair in point of dryness, it had been cropped for several years, and was in grass before Oats—the soil is not deep. Where Guano alone was used, the shaws from the first, and during the summer, were decidedly stronger and of a darker green colour; but, during September, decayed sooner than where the dung was used. With the mixed manure, the same effects as to strength and colour were produced; but in a less degree, and they remained fresher to the last. From this circumstance, and the result of weight, we would be inclined in future to adopt the mixed manure, varying, of course, the proportion according to circumstances. On some lands in Dumfries-shire this facility of raising productive and profitable crops of Potatoes with the half quantity of farm-yard manure, may lead to the partial adoption of an additional grain and green crop before sowing out, viz.;—First, Oats; next Potatoes, with dung and guano; then Wheat; then Turnips, with dung and bones mixed; then Barley or Oats, with Grass seeds.—*Galloway Courier.*

Constituents of Maize.—Dr. C. T. Jackson made a verbal communication on researches made by himself and Mr. A. A. Hayes, of Roxbury, respecting the saline and other ingredients of Zea mays, and other grains, exhibiting specimens of seeds to which Mr. Hayes' test of sulphate of copper, for the detection of the limits of the phosphates, had been applied. He also exhibited specimens to which tincture of iodine had been applied, which indicated the extent of the starch in each kind of grain and in several other plants. Mr. Hayes' discovery of the limits of a salt of the peroxide of iron was demonstrated by soaking

Indian corn in sulphydrate of ammonia. The relative proportions of oil in the different varieties of corn was shown by sections of the kernel, also the relative proportions of the zeine of Gorham or the gluten of corn. The causes of the peculiar explosion and evolution of the starch and gluten of corn in parching was explained by the decomposition of the oil in the cells of the transparent portions of the grain. Dr. Jackson had observed, in April, 1840, while analysing the ashes of Indian corn, that after combustion of the corn in a platina capsule, at a high temperature, the platina was rendered brittle, and was in part converted into the phosphuret of that metal. On examining into the cause of this, he discovered phosphoric acid united to some volatile or destructible base, mixed with the phosphates of lime and of magnesia. His subsequent researches satisfied him that the volatile base in question was ammonia, which he separated by the action of potash and lime, at a temperature below that required for charring the grain. By the action of nitric acid he burnt out the carbonaceous matter from the ashes of corn, and procured a considerable quantity of glacial phosphoric acid. In all these experiments, thus far, the whole grain was employed. In May, 1842, Mr. A. A. Hayes, of Roxbury, exhibited to the chemical association some specimens of southern corn, which had been cut in two and soaked in a solution of sulphate of copper; and this test most beautifully marked out the limits of the phosphates in that grain. Profiting by this interesting experiment, and observing that the phosphates were indicated only in the cotyledon of corn, Dr. Jackson dissected out the cotyledons, analysed them separately; and glacial phosphoric acid, phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, and ammonia were obtained. The proportions in the ashes of the whole corn was but 1 per cent. of phosphates of lime, magnesia, and free phosphoric acid, and a little silica. The cotyledons taken separately gave 6.4 per cent. of fusible matter, which ran freely when melted. It consisted of—Phos. lime, 2·4; phos. acid, 3·2; phos. magnesia, 0·8. He also made an extensive series of researches on other seeds, both of the Monocotyledonous and Dicotyledonous plants, which determined the existence of the phosphates exclusively in their cotyledons. The specimens to which Mr. Hayes' test had been applied, and which were exhibited to the society, were Peas and Beans of various kinds, Squash and Pumpkin seeds, Horse-Chesnuts, the common Chesnut, Pea-nut, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, and Cocoa-nut; also Potato tubers and Turnip bulbs. In all these the existence of phosphates was demonstrated. In Almonds, Walnuts, Butternuts, and most oily seeds, the sulphate of copper fails to demonstrate the presence of phosphates. The application of tincture of iodine proved the presence and limits of starch in the Turnip, and in several other plants which were exhibited. A sample of the hard and transparent portion of Indian corn, from which the oil and zeine had been removed by alcohol and ether, was proved by the iodine test to be starch. It was observed that weak tincture of iodine does not colour this portion of the corn until the oil is removed. If strong tincture of iodine is employed, the alcohol removing the oil causes the freed starch to take the blue colour. Beans and Peas, consisting mostly of legumine, discovered by Braconnot, do not take a blue colour like the starch containing grains, but become dark brown. Specimens of various germinated and growing plants were also tested before the society. In the Potato-sprout the starch was traced up into the plumule about half an inch, where it disappeared, and dextrine was present, the starch having undergone a metamorphosis into that substance. Similar experiments were tried on Indian corn, which had been grown about two inches high, in pure powdered quartz. The changes which the seed had undergone were quite interesting, and it was seen, by the iodine test, that the starch of the albumen had been absorbed, and was changed in the plumule into dextrine and sugar. The portion of the corn, where the oil exists with starch and gluten, had begun to change, and iodine instantly forms a blue compound with the starch. On applying the sulphate of copper the presence of phosphoric acid in the radicle and plumule, and a little around it, was readily proved. On testing germinated English Beans the presence of phosphates was demonstrated in the cotyledons, but iodine did not prove the formation of starch from the legumin. The same experiment was performed with the common Bean, with the same results. It will be interesting to study the changes which legumin (a substance now supposed to be identical with caseine), undergoes in the process of germination. As yet we know of no chemical researches on its transformations in the living plant. Dr. J. had observed that Cucurbitaceous plants contained nitrate of potash, and had consequently directed its application around the roots of such Vines. Observations on such plants grown on nitrous ground, where old barns had been removed, proved the value of that salt as a manure for Squashes, Pumpkins, and Melons.—*Proceedings of Boston Society of Natural History.*

Rebiews.

Chemistry in its Applications to Agriculture and Physiology. By Justus Liebig, M.D. 8vo. Taylor and Walton. Third Edition.

It is rather more than three years since this remarkable book was laid before the British Association. In the course of that time two Editions have been printed; they have been received on the one hand with most extravagant praise, and on the other with unmeasured censure. The first was attributable to the clearness with which some views that are really new, and others that are thought so, were brought before the public; the second arose from the manner in which Professor Liebig was so ill-advised as to attack Vegetable Physiologists, of whose science he knows much less than they of Chemistry. The issue of all this has been productive of much good. Had it not been for English trumpets, public attention would never have been so strongly directed to Professor Liebig's excellencies; and we have to thank the German catcalls that his own thoughts have been so advantageously turned to the correction of his deficiencies. The two together have produced a book infinitely superior to its predecessors, and to a very considerable extent unlike them. We hear no more of Starch consisting of concentric layers of wax and amylin; the exaggerations about grand experiments on woods and meadows are omitted, as is the materialism about the unimportance of a vital principle (p. 56, Ed. 2), and the offensive observations upon Physiologists. In the place of these and other subjects that are cancelled we have a very considerable quantity of new matter. A new chapter is devoted to the consideration of "the Formation of Arable Land," another to "Fallows;" that on the "Rotation of Crops" is almost entirely rewritten, and so is the chapter on Manures; while a thirteenth chapter is devoted specially to a general retrospect of the theories included in the previous pages. To these are added supplementary chapters on the sources of ammonia, and on the questions whether Nitric acid is food for plants, and whether the nitrogen of the air takes a part in vegetation. In an Appendix are given at length the important experiments of Wiegmann and Polstorf on the food of plants.

In the former editions ammonia was the great subject of discussion. As chemists seem agreed in considering it improbable that plants should obtain their nitrogen directly from the air, and as all plants contain that element, ammonia seems to be the only source by which it can be supplied; and in all probability this is a just view of the case. Nevertheless it is by no means *proved* that larger quantities of ammonia than the atmosphere naturally contains are necessary to the most healthy vegetation; and although it is certain that matter rich in ammoniacal salts is among the most powerful of manures, it has by some been supposed that other substances constantly present along with the ammonia may be of equal or even greater importance. Such is sulphuretted hydrogen; such are phosphates. This opinion is now taken up by Professor Liebig, who devotes a whole chapter to its consideration. After stating that animal matter contains invariably the substances named albumen, fibrin, and casein, all three rich in sulphur, he inquires—

"From what source does the animal body derive these three fundamental components? Unquestionably they are obtained from the plants upon which the animals subsist; but in what form, and in what condition, are they contained in plants?

"Recent investigations of chemists have enabled us to answer these questions with positive certainty. Plants contain, either deposited in their roots or seeds, or dissolved in their juices, variable quantities of compounds containing sulphur. In these nitrogen is an invariable constituent. Two of the compounds containing sulphur exist in the seeds of cereal plants, and in those of leguminous vegetables, such as Peas, Lentils, and Beans. A third is always present in the juices of all plants; and it is found in the greatest abundance in the juices of those which we use for the purposes of the table.

"A very exact inquiry into the properties and composition of these substances has produced a very remarkable result, namely, that the sulphur-compound dissolved in the juice of plants, is, in reality, identical with the albumen contained in the serum of blood, and in the white of an egg; that the sulphur-compound in the seeds of the cereals possesses the same properties and composition as the fibrin of blood: and that the nutritious constituent of Peas, Beans, and Lentils, is actually of the same nature and composition as the casein of milk. Hence it follows that plants, and not animals, generate the constituents of blood containing sulphur. When these are absent from the food given to an animal, its blood cannot be formed. From this it also follows, that vegetable food will be proportionally nutritious and fit to sustain the vital processes of the animal body, according to the amount of these ingredients contained within it.

"There also exist certain families of plants, such as the Cruciferæ, which contain peculiar sulphur-compounds much richer in that element than the vegetable constituents of blood. The seeds of Black Mustard, the Horse-radish, Garlic, Onions, and Scurvy-grass, are particularly marked in this respect. From all of these plants we obtain, by simple distillation with water, certain volatile oils, differing from all other organic compounds not containing sulphur, by their peculiar, pungent, and disagreeable odour.

"Those compounds containing sulphur are present in the seeds of all plants, as well as in the plants themselves; and as they are particularly abundant in cultivated plants employed for animal nutrition, it is quite obvious that a substance containing sulphur is absolutely essential to the development of such compounds, in order to supply to them their proper proportion of this element."

These are very remarkable statements, and require to be considered with great attention. The opinion, however, that sulphur is beneficial to plants is not originally Prof. Liebig's; he, on the contrary, so lately as 1842, adopted the erroneous views of Christison and Turner, and regarded the "hydrosulphate of ammonia (sulphuret of ammonium) as a deadly poison to vegetables, the properties of which we cannot change by dilution." (Ed. 2, p. 195.) It was, however, proved experimentally by Mr. Edward Solly (*First Report of the Chemical Committee of the Horticultural Society*, p. 9, June, 1842) that this was a mistake. "I made use of the hydrosulphuret of ammonia, the very compound described by Liebig as being a 'deadly poison;' but in place of killing plants, I found that in small quantity it produced decidedly beneficial effects: in some cases when it was applied to plants in an unhealthy state from the action of other substances, it had the effect of invigorating them, and of restoring their leaves to a healthy, green, and crisp condition. The plants with which these effects were best observed were the garden Lettuce and the common Windsor Bean. The solution of the hydrosulphuret of ammonia employed was prepared by mixing a saturated solution of the compound with fifty times its bulk of water: such a solution had a most nauseous disgusting smell, and contained of course a large quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen. The plants under experiment were selected from many, and were of the same age and size, and as far as possible in the same healthy state of growth. Some were watered with common water, others with a dilute solution of hydrosulphuret of ammonia. At first only a few drops of the solution were given, but finding that this produced little or no effect, the dose was increased, and as much as half an ounce a day, and sometimes even more, was given to each plant; it was found that those thus treated became stronger and sturdier, their leaves were of a bright deep green, the space between the nodes, or the distance from leaf to leaf, was shorter, and the stems were stronger, and the whole plant more flourishing than in those watered in the ordinary way, although all other circumstances were alike, and care was taken to place all under the same condition, by exposing them equally to air and light, and giving them the same quantity of water every day. Plants in a languid state from over-doses of nitrate of potash, or soda, or other saline manures, if not too much injured by their previous treatment, appeared to recover more rapidly when watered with the solution of hydrosulphuret of ammonia, than when merely treated with common water. In some of these latter cases a much stronger solution was employed than that already mentioned, containing two drachms of the saturated solution of hydrosulphuret of ammonia in fifty of water, and of this eight drachms were given daily. For some time after thus watering the plants the earth retained a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the water which drained through, when tested by a salt of lead, evidently contained a large quantity of that gas." And then he proceeds to point out the extreme improbability that a substance so constantly evolved from decaying matter as sulphuretted hydrogen should *not* be the food of plants. "Its presence in manures is well known and readily proved, but its presence in the air, in which it exists in exceedingly minute quantity, is less readily shown. We know, however, that it is constantly being formed on the surface of the earth, and we have evidence of its presence in the air by several effects, such as the tarnishing of some metals, and the blackening of white paint; these effects, which take place gradually and slowly, are principally occasioned by the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen and its compounds, more particularly the hydrosulphuret of ammonia, in the air. Lastly, if the vegetable kingdom is the great means of purifying the air, and retaining it in a fit state for the respiration of men and animals, the absorption and decomposition of sulphuretted hydrogen by plants must constitute not the least important of their functions."

We believe, too, but cannot lay our hands upon the passage, that Dr. Lankester had previously brought forward some evidence to show that sulphuretted hydrogen is not injurious to vegetation.

The source from which sulphur is obtained by plants is not the atmosphere, according to Dr. Liebig, but the soil, whence it is furnished by the decomposition of sulphates. "The air," he says (p. 63), "cannot contain any substances in which sulphur is present, unless, indeed, we except *minute and scarcely appreciable traces* of sulphuretted hydrogen." We confess our inability to understand this. That ammonia is obtained from the air was one of the author's triumphant proofs, and yet it exists there in as minute and inappreciable a quantity as sulphuretted hydrogen; and we cannot comprehend why the latter should not be thus supplied as well as the former. If not, what, let us ask, becomes of the volumes of this gas continually escaping from the surface of the soil? Are we to suppose that it is all consumed in forming sulphurets? Surely not.

Next to sulphur stand phosphates in their importance to vegetation. This, indeed, is not a new doctrine; on the contrary, their value was pointed out in the former editions; not, however, we think, so strongly as now. We are rejoiced to find Prof. Liebig ranged on this side of the question, for it seems to us that if practical Agriculture points out one thing more strongly than another, it is the great importance of phosphates. Nothing is more remarkable than the action of the superphosphate of lime on plants in gardens; no single agent that we have yet seen employed can be compared to it. This probably arises from garden-soil being rich in all other substances except phosphoric acid, which is always largely carried off, and but sparingly returned in the processes of garden culture. The remarks of Prof. Liebig on this subject are too striking to be omitted:—

"In a former letter I showed you how great a waste of phosphates is unavoidable in England, and referred to the well-known fact that the importation of bones restored in a most admirable manner the fertility of the fields exhausted from this cause. In the year 1827 the importation of bones for manure amounted to 40,000 tons, and Huskisson estimated their value to be from 100,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* sterling. The importation is still greater at present, but it is far from being sufficient to supply the waste.

"Another proof of the efficacy of the phosphates in

restoring fertility to exhausted land is afforded by the use of the *guano*—a manure which, although of recent introduction into England, has found such general and extensive application.

"We believe that the importation of one hundred-weight of *guano* is equivalent to the importation of eight hundred-weight of Wheat—the hundred-weight of guano assumes in a time which can be accurately estimated the form of a quantity of food corresponding to eight hundred-weight of Wheat. The same estimate is applicable in the valuation of bones.

"If it were possible to restore to the soil of England and Scotland the phosphates which during the last fifty years have been carried to the sea by the Thames and the Clyde, it would be equivalent to manuring with millions of hundred-weights of bones, and the produce of the land would increase one-third, or perhaps double itself, in 5 or 10 years.

"We cannot doubt that the same result would follow if the price of the guano admitted the application of a quantity to the surface of the fields, containing as much of the phosphates as have been withdrawn from them in the same period.

"If a rich and cheap source of phosphate of lime and the alkaline phosphates were open to England, there can be no question that the importation of foreign Corn might be altogether dispensed with after a short time. For these materials England is at present dependent upon foreign countries, and the high price of guano and of bones prevents their general application, and in sufficient quantity. Every year the trade in these substances must decrease, or their price will rise as the demand for them increases.

"According to these premises, it cannot be disputed, that the annual expense of Great Britain for the importation of bones and guano is equivalent to a duty on Corn: with this difference only, that the amount is paid to foreigners in money.

"To restore the disturbed equilibrium of constitution of the soil,—to fertilise her fields,—England requires an enormous supply of animal excrements, and it must therefore excite considerable interest to learn that she possesses beneath her soil beds of fossil *guano*, strata of animal excrements, in a state which will probably allow of their being employed as a manure at a very small expense. The coprolithes discovered by Dr. Buckland, (a discovery of the highest interest to Geology,) are these excrements; and it seems extremely probable that in these strata England possesses the means of supplying the place of recent bones, and therefore the principal conditions of improving agriculture — of restoring and exalting the fertility of her fields.

"In the autumn of 1842, Dr. Buckland pointed out to me a bed of coprolithes in the neighbourhood of Clifton, from half to one foot thick, inclosed in a limestone formation, extending as a brown stripe in the rocks, for miles along the banks of the Severn. The limestone marl of Lyme Regis consists, for the most part, of one-fourth part of fossil excrements and bones. The same are abundant in the lias of Bath, Eastern and Broadway Hill, near Eversham. Dr. Buckland mentions beds, several miles in extent, the substance of which consists in many places, of a fourth part of coprolithes.

"Pieces of the limestone rock of Clifton, near Bristol, which is rich in coprolithes and organic remains, fragments of bones, teeth, &c., were subjected to analysis, and were found to contain above 18 per cent. of phosphate of lime. If this limestone is burned and brought in that state to the fields, it must be a perfect substitute for bones, the efficacy of which as a manure does not depend, as has been generally but erroneously supposed, upon the nitrogenised matter which they contain, but on their phosphate of lime. The osseous breccia found in many parts of England deserves especial attention, as it is highly probable that in a short time it will become an important article of commerce. What a curious and interesting subject for contemplation! In the remains of an extinct *animal* world, England is to find the means of increasing her wealth in agricultural produce, as she has already found the great support of her manufacturing industry in fossil fuel,—the preserved matter of primeval forests,—the remains of a *vegetable* world."

We quote this passage for the sake of showing the vivid style of the author, and not because we quite concur in Prof. Liebig's anticipations concerning coprolites, whose value is probably exaggerated.

From these we turn to other considerations. It will be remembered that in former editions the author adopted, as a proved fact, the theory of excrementitious deposits by plants, and even went so far as to assert that it was a necessary consequence of their secreting power that excrementitious matters should be formed. We and others have pointed out the objections that must be taken to these views; and upon turning over the pages of this new edition we at first believed that they had been quietly abandoned. We find, however, at p. 75, that the accuracy of Macaire Prinsep's views is still unquestioned, at least in part. In this instance Dr Liebig relies upon the following case:—

"Let us," he says "consider the composition of the ashes of two Fir-trees as analysed by an acute and most accurate chemist. One of these grew in Norway, on a soil of invariable composition, but to which soluble salts and particularly common salt, were conveyed in great quantity by rain-water. How did it happen that its ashes contained no appreciable trace of salt, although we are certain that its roots must have absorbed it after every shower?

"We can explain the absence of salt in this case by means of the direct and positive observations referred to, which have shown that plants have the power of returning to the soil all substances unnecessary to their existence."

But to our apprehension there must either be some error in these analyses, or the trees never could have absorbed any salt. For if they had ever taken it up, there *must have been some portion remaining at the time when they were felled.* It strikes us that this case *proves too much.*

But if the old theory of vegetable excrements be virtually abandoned, or limited to the extrication of oxygen (p. 170) we have a new one, which is not a little curious. Professor Liebig considers bark a kind of excrement. To avoid the suspicion of misrepresentation we quote his words:—

"These barks are in so far true excrements, that they arise from living plants, and play no further part in their vital functions; they may even be removed from them, without thereby endangering their existence. It is known that certain trees throw off annually their barks: this circumstance, viewed in its proper light, shows that, during the formation of certain products formed by the vital processes, materials arise which are incapable of experiencing a further change.

"There is every reason to believe that this separation takes place over the whole surface; it is observed not only on the stem but also on the smallest twigs; and hence we must conclude that the same excretory process goes on in the roots."

We will not set about seriously refuting this strange hallucination, but content ourselves with asking whether scurfskin, the points of our hairs, the ends of our nails, or the slough of a snake are excrements?

We had hoped that Professor Mohl had put an end to the folly of asserting that dryness of the soil is of no consequence to plants *when matured*; that is, we suppose, when the fruit is ripened. We are, however, mistaken. Professor Liebig maintains this opinion with as much pertinacity as if there was not a tree or bush within a hundred miles of Giessen:—

"When a plant is quite matured, and when the organs by which it obtains food from the atmosphere are formed, the carbonic acid of the soil is no further required.

"Deficiency of moisture in the soil, *or its complete dryness*, does not now check the growth of a plant, provided it receives from the dew and from the atmosphere as much as is requisite for the process of assimilation. During the heat of summer it derives its carbon exclusively from the atmosphere."

It seems useless to put him right upon such points, for he does not appear to be acquainted with some of the commonest facts connected with vegetable life. We shall therefore dismiss the subject for the present without further comment, in the hope that with time this learned chemist may become sensible of such errors as this, and his speculations about lactescent plants, which he still maintains have *their moisture secured from evaporation by a coating of caoutchouc and wax, which surrounds them by a waterproof envelope!!*

The Almanacs of Farming and Gardening.—The approach of another year reminds us of these little productions. Two Gardeners' Almanacs are before us: Johnson's, published by the company of Stationers, is a useful publication of 96 closely-printed pages, filled with all sorts of information relating to Horticulture; Glenny's is a sort of Florists' Calendar, very trashy, very dear, and chiefly intended as a puff of "The Gardener," a book containing a greater mass of ignorance than any work that we are acquainted with. The author tells his readers (p. 20) that "if the ground be hard frozen the seed cannot be sown;" that *tender* annuals may be planted out at *the end of April* (p. 27); that Chrysanthemums are the most "untidy of *all* our flowers" (p. 34); that when stone fruit-trees are budded in July the stocks are to *be cut down* to within a few inches of the ground (p. 34), and so on. Of the Farmers' Almanacs that by Johnson and Shaw contains 100 pages of very closely-printed matter, besides as much more of extremely useful advertisements. We need not say that such a companion is invaluable to a farmer. The British Farmers' Almanac has 96 pages, more loosely printed, and 16 pages of miscellaneous advertisements; it contains two calendars, one for farmers, the other for gardeners, and the usual information concerning fairs, tariff, &c.

Theorie der Gärtnerei, von John Lindley. (*Lindley's Theory of Horticulture.*) 8vo. Vienna. 1842.

(*Continued from page* 743.)

Page 131.—If the majority of contrivances for the purpose of warming plant-houses be examined, it will be found that through the warm air they engender during severe and enduring cold, they produce no other effects than are often seen to take place by removing plants after exposure to a severe winter into one of these deficiently-warmed greenhouses. The foliage of such plants is often less interesting than that of the plants in a well-preserved Herbarium.

Page 131.—"Figure B represents a rain-gauge. A copper funnel, *a*, which has an opening below of a quarter of an inch in diameter, is fastened upon a cylindrical tube, *b*. At the side of this a glass-tube, *c*, is placed, which communicates with it below, and has a graduated scale attached. It is evident that any water will stand in the two tubes at the same height, and will be measured by the graduated scale. Enough water is then poured into the funnel to rise above the brass ring which fastens the glass tube just above the cock, and this will form the zero point of the scale. The diameter of the rim of the funnel being known, a quantity of water that would occupy the same surface for an inch in height must be poured into the funnel, and the height at which it stands in the glass tube will indicate the height at which an inch of fallen rain would stand in the instrument, and must accordingly be marked off on the scale. The same quantity of water should be added again and again, in order to mark off on the scale several inches. As the diameter of the tube is small compared with that of the funnel, the water rises several inches in the tube, and by this means many subdivisions of the inch may be easily made. When the scale is constructed in this way, it is of little importance what the form of the funnel is, as the relative depth of the rain is measured, and not the actual quantity. This apparatus rests upon a tripod, which should be fastened to the ground, so that the wind may not turn it over. The edge of the funnel should stand horizontal, and the opening of it should be small, in order to prevent a rapid evaporation of the water, as the true quantity of the rain should be ascertained independent of external circumstances. The best way is to measure off the water as soon as convenient after rain, reducing the quantity of it to the point marked zero in the scale before alluded to.

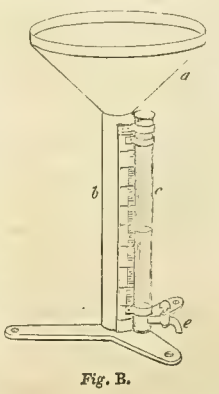


Fig. B.

Page 132.—"It is through the wind that the moisture of plants and the earth is constantly borne away, and thus the evaporation of plants is increased, for no still damp air, as is the case in a calm, surrounds plants.

Page 135.—"Shades over plants recently transplanted not only prevent evaporation from the plant, but they also prevent the moisture of the soil being carried away.

Page 141.—"In the case of plants covered with thatched hurdles, it should be borne in mind that the material used for covering absorbs heat during the day, and produces an increased temperature by offering a resistance to the influence of the cold air, by radiating the heat immediately the sun is away. The heat also thus absorbed will be communicated to the covered plant, as there must always be a tendency to a balance of temperature between the covered and covering body.

Page 141.—"We find it very advantageous, during the winter, to surround those plants which grow on grass with leaf-earth (Lauberde) to the extent of about six inches in height and twelve inches in breadth.

Page 142.—"In a climate such as ours, (Vienna,) where frost and rime so often appear before or at the time of the flowering of our fruit-trees, it would be a senseless experiment to endeavour to force the blossoms by blackening the walls. In many parts of the country, branches of the Coniferæ are employed as a means of covering against the severe frosts at the beginning of the winter, and are continued till the time of the disappearance of frost and rime. The longer permanent rest and the greater power of the sun's rays soon remove the resulting interruption.

Page 143.—The expression, 30° Fahrenheit, as stated in the original, can only be regarded as an error of the press. (The translator has altered it in the text of the work to 3° Reaumur.)

(*To be continued.*)

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.

(*Continued from page* 808.)

66. *Impurities of Water corrected.*—The use of certain plants and vegetable juices in correcting the bad qualities of water admits of ample illustration. It is understood that the original inducement of the Chinese to the use of tea was for the purpose of correcting the bad qualities of their water; and our early colonists in America infused in the water, for the same purpose, the branches of Sassafras. Niebuhr, speaking of the Nile, observes, "The water is always somewhat muddy, but by rubbing with bitter almonds, prepared in a particular manner, the earthen jars in which it is kept, this water is rendered clear, light, and salutary." Roberts, in his "Oriental Illustrations," has some interesting observations concerning the practices of the Hindoos with reference to this subject. He informs us that the brackish water in the neighbourhood of the salt-pans, or of the sea, is often corrected by the natives throwing into it the wood called *Perru-Nelli* (Phyllanthus emblica); and should the water be very bad, the well is lined with planks cut out of this tree. He adds—"In swampy grounds, or where there has not been rain for any long time, the water is often muddy and very unwholesome. But Providence has again been bountiful, by giving to the people the *Teatta maram* (Strychnos potatorum). All who live in the neighbourhood of such water, or who have to travel where it is, always carry a supply of the nuts of this tree. They grind one or two of them on the side of an earthen vessel; the water is then poured in, and the impurities soon subside."

67. *Darnel.*—The *Lolium temulentum*, or Darnel, is remarkable as being the only well-authenticated instance of a plant belonging to the order of Grasses in which narcotic or even deleterious properties have been found. The grains are said to produce intoxication in man, beasts, and birds, and to bring on fatal convulsions. According to Christison, Darnel, when mixed with flour and made into bread, has been known to produce headache, giddiness, somnolency, delirium, convulsions, paralysis, and even death. Some years ago, the same author tells us almost all the inmates of the Sheffield workhouse were attacked with symptoms supposed to be produced by their Oatmeal having been accidentally adulterated with Lolium; and a case is on record of a farmer, near Poictiers, in France, having killed himself by persevering in the use of Darnel flour for making bread. His wife and servant, who discontinued to eat it, escaped, but were violently affected with vomiting and purging.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

For some years I have entertained views on early forcing Grapes at variance with common practice, without the oppor-

ing them to the test. I offer them, therefore, by tunity of put tion only. For reasons which I shall mention way of sugges me to the conclusion that from the middle of below, I have c mas—the usual time to begin to force the November to Chris orst time of the season for that purpose, early Vinery—is the w temperature of our climate during the s, although the mean mas is somewhat higher than for the six weeks preceding Chris owing, the mean excitability of the same period immediately fol lowest during the former period, Vine—if the term be proper—is in action. The solar influence and therefore more difficult to pu but the greatest objection is also less powerful at that time hort time allowed for the will be found in the comparatively wanted in March or early plants to ripen a crop, when Grapes are ener to depart from in April, and thus compelling the gar ure day and night natural laws, by keeping up a high tempera e, who maintain after the fruit is set. There are those, it is t temperature in that Grapes will ripen as soon with a low night ut this is a winter as when a contrary course is pursued; us:—You delusion, and the question therefore resolves itself t the first must either take more time to mature a crop, or violate s you law of nature in respect to vegetable life. In the latter cas gh obtain your end at a great sacrifice to the Vine, which, altho proverbial for its capacity to suit itself to particular circumstances, will some day, under this mismanagement, reach the point where "the last feather breaks the back." It will be recollected that I lately mentioned a case which occurred many years since, where the Vines of an early Vinery broke into leaf early in September, and also a similar case which took place this autumn, but not quite so early. As far as I recollect, there was a fair crop ripened in the former house in February, and my friend, whose Grapes were all set before the middle of last month, expects equal success. These are the only instances that I recollect where a Vinery has been forced at that early season; but I have little doubt that this is the best time to begin to force Vines that are expected to ripen their fruit any time in April. If I had suggested this course at the proper time—say about the middle of September—would have defeated my object, as some would have been bold enough to have tried the experiment at once, which would have been certain to fail in some measure. Vines must be gradually prepared for this early growth; say, those that have been accustomed to grow about Christmas ought this season to be put in motion *now*, and after the crop is gathered next May, keep the house close, in order to ripen the wood early; these might be forced again from the beginning of next November; the following season a month earlier, and the third season from the middle of September, which is the period I would suggest as the best to begin for the earliest crop. When the Vines are once brought to this early state, they will afterwards move at the accustomed time with less artificial heat, and with greater certainty, than will those forced at this late dull season; indeed you may calculate, on the average of seasons, to get them into full leaf before the fire is lighted. The border is then warmed throughout by the summer heat, and therefore in a better condition for the roots than it can be at any other period till the following summer. This of itself would be a sufficient reason for the change I anticipate. These are not hasty conclusions taken up to make a paragraph for the Calendar; I submitted them lately to some friends well versed in the subject, and I wish I had room to give their opinions in detail, instead of engrafting them with my own. I shou'd much wish to hear the opinions of old practitioners on the subject.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—With any of the ordinary means of keeping up the heat there will be no difficulty in managing the surface temperature in Pine-stoves in winter. I wish I could say as much about the bottom-heat. I can at this moment see in my mind's eye long ranges of Pines planted out on prepared beds, over shallow tanks of water, with here and there an old bark-bed, the thermometer placed over the centre of the tanks, and the attendant looking on like an engineer, conscious of his full command over the simple machinery, giving a little more heat here and taking off some there, and regulating the whole with precision. The toils of a long life are nothing to the pleasure of anticipating such a state of things.

Vinery.—A friend writes, in reference to the proposed plan of starting the first Vinery two months earlier than usual, thus:—"I suppose the greatest benefit you expect to derive from this early forcing is the greater length of time the plants would have to ripen the crop;" just so, and this greater length of time will allow you to let down the night temperature, as it does naturally where the Vine is at home, in the warm valleys of Syria, instead of being kept up between 60° and 70°, as I have often seen it. But suppose you were to ripen the fruit in a shorter time, as at present, the fact that the border being about the same temperature as the mean temperature in the Vinery at that time is of itself of equal weight. Then the border would have to be covered earlier with some dry material, which would throw off the wet, and thus render it capable of retaining its heat to a longer period. But let us hear what can be urged on the other side of the question.

Peach-house.—The last paragraph reminds me that the outside borders of the Peach-house should now be well covered with dry leaves or litter.

Mushroom-house.—As this house requires stronger fires now, you had better keep it more moist, if you are in a hurry with them, and can keep up the atmosphere to saturation; it is astonishing the heat they will stand. In rearranging some of our buildings here lately, our old Mushroom-house had to be taken down without previous notice, thus cutting off our supply at a time when we most wanted them. A new house was erected forthwith; a bed or two made up and spawned at once, the temperature varying from 70° to 90°, with as much moisture as the air would take up, and in less than six weeks we had no want of Mushrooms; after that the heat was let down to 60°, at which it will be kept through the winter.

Out-door Department.

Among the various operations now going on in the Kitchen-garden we must not overlook our spring Broccoli; they have been growing luxuriantly all along, and although they seldom suffer from frost until after the middle of January, they had better now, or very soon, be laid down—as we call it—with their heads towards the north. Whether it is from the check they thus receive, or from being less exposed, or from both, I know not; but they are much safer this way than left standing. As for digging and trenching, making new beds, borders, or walks, every one will be guided rather by particular circumstances than by a Calendar.

Orchard.—I do not know of anything very particular to mention here; but there is a great deal to be done in this department for all that. I was at Chatsworth about three years since, and I saw among other things that Mr. Paxton had trained up some Currant-trees with clean stems about 4ft. high, and their tops looked like the heads of standard Roses. I thought they looked very pretty, and that I might as well have some too; so when we pruned the bushes about this time, we made short cuttings of the middle part of the shoots, with only two eyes at top, and planted them in a very rich bed in a shaded place, watered them well next summer, and some of them were long enough for standards the first season, and all of them the following one. The reason for discarding the bottom of the shoots is, that many latent eyes are formed there which you cannot see to pick out, but which would push afterwards in the shape of suckers; the two eyes were left in case one should fail, but only the strongest shoot was allowed to grow, and the cutting was made short that the shoot might grow from the surface of the ground, and thus look clean and straight all the way up, which could not be the case if the cutting was long out of the ground, because the young shoot would form a "knee" with the top of the cutting.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—A correspondent who is afraid that the heat necessary for his Nepenthes distillatoria will be too much for his other stove-plants, need entertain no such fears; this very curious plant, it at all well established, will do well enough in winter with any degree of heat at night, from 56° to 60°, and not more than 60°, with fire-heat; but when a fine day occurs, the sun-heat may be allowed to raise the temperature to 80°, without doing any harm. "I can, if you think it necessary, place it in the meantime under a hand-glass, and in March give it a good bottom-heat;" no one could do better than this with it. The hand-glass will keep the air more uniform and moist about it; but see that no drops fall on the leaves. The first time you come to London procure admittance to Mr. Rucker's collection, and you will see this plant grown to perfection.

Greenhouse.—The late mild damp weather has been a trying time for delicate young plants here, and fires have been in requisition several times for a few hours in the middle of the day. Who would not strain a point to have such command over his heating-apparatus as Mr. Beck has with his close-covered tank under his greenhouse-stage, and here also the depth of water is within a fraction of what I recommended for that sized tank almost at random, and the heat of the water too from 120° to 130°, which keeps his stove to 70°, with a frost of 12°, would surely keep up 2ft. of soil up to 80° or 85° if placed over such a tank. Notwithstanding all that has been said on this very simple subject, there are tanks very deep now being put up in Suffolk.

Conservatory.—The double Roman Narcissus of the shops is the first of the forced bulbs to be in bloom for this house; those who potted them and the Hyacinths early last August will in a few days see them in bloom. Cuttings taken off the tops of Gesnera zebrina after the flower-buds were formed, are also now getting forward to succeed the old plants; and like cuttings of the Hydrangea, similarly treated, flower almost as strong as if left on the parent plant, and as they stand dry heat are excellent little ornaments to the sitting-room. Plants, of Euphorbia jacquiniflora, which I cut down last January, are now coming finely into bloom, six weeks earlier than last year: they also stand dry heat, and will do in a sitting-room for two months. I have just pruned others of them which will perhaps flower a month earlier than this next year. Moss Roses will soon be in, the mildness of the last two months was in their favour, as they dislike strong fire-heat; this is the time to test the best stock to graft Roses on for forcing. Dog Roses make slow stocks compared with the old China or Boursault; but of course to begin in January or February to force Roses, they will do well enough on any stock, and with little forcing.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Nov. 20, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Nov.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	24	29.538	29.392	44	33	38.5	E.	.03
Saturday	25	29.682	29.604	46	42	44.0	S.E.	.34
Sunday	26	29.665	29.665	56	51	53.5	S.W.	.01
Monday	27	29.768	29.618	59	44	51.5	S.W.	
Tuesday	28	30.413	30.075	56	41	48.5	W.	
Wednesday	29	30.365	30.295	56	26	41.0	W.	
Thursday	30	30.551	30.491	52	45	48.5	S.W.	.06
Average		29.976	29.839	51.7	40.5	46.1		.49

Nov. 24. Foggy; densely clouded; rain at night.
25. Hazy and drizzly throughout.
26. Densely overcast; heavy clouds; boisterous.
27. Cloudy; squally; very clear and fine at night.
28. Fine with light clouds; exceedingly fine; cloudy.
29. Clear and fine throughout; clear and frosty at night.
30. Slight frost; fine; hazy; drizzly rain at night.
Mean temperature of the week 5° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending December 9, 1843.

Dec.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	3	47.9	33.3	43.1	7	0.17 in.	—	1	2	1	2	6	5	—
Mon.	4	47.5	37.3	42.6	7	0.14	2	1	—	2	3	5	3	1
Tues.	5	46.5	37.1	41.8	8	0.18	—	1	—	1	1	5	5	4
Wed.	6	46.6	36.6	41.6	12	0.30	1	1	—	1	3	6	5	—
Thurs.	7	47.0	38.2	42.6	12	0.52	1	1	1	1	4	3	5	1
Fri.	8	45.1	34.6	39.8	10	0.36	1	1	2	—	2	5	5	1
Sat.	9	45.1	36.0	40.5	8	0.24	2	2	1	1	1	6	3	1

The highest temperature occurred on the 5th, in 1827, and 7th, in 1833—thermom. 56°; and the lowest on the 3d, in 1840,—thermometer 22°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Dec. 1, 1843.

The weather during the week has been very steady, and the market has, in general, been pretty well supplied; but trade continues dull. Pine-apples are good and plentiful, and bring nearly the same prices as last week. The supply of hothouse Grapes is rather short, but good Portugal ones are abundant. Apples of good quality are scarcer, and the trade for inferior sorts is bad: a few good Blenheim Oranges are to be seen, and are selling at from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per bushel; we likewise noticed a few Golden Pippins of good quality, these bring from 7*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. Pears are selling at nearly the same prices as last week, and consist of the same kinds. Spanish Melons are still brought to the market, and bring from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* each. Vegetables of almost every kind are good and plentiful. Cabbages and Broccoli are very fine, and quite sufficient to meet the demand. Brussels Sprouts are plentiful, and Leeks and Onions of good quality are abundant, as are also Celery, Endive, and other salading. Seakale and Asparagus have this week made their appearance in the market, but only in small quantities; the former is selling at from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per punnet. A considerable quantity of excellent Horse-radish has been imported from Hamburgh and brought to the market during the week. Cardoons are selling at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* each; they are very small. Among Cut Flowers we noticed Erica hyemalis and gracilis, Epiphyllum truncatum, Luculia gratissima, Bignonia venusta, Neapolitan Violets, Chrysanthemums, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Primulas, Verbenas, Cinerarias, China and Perpetual Roses.

PRICES, Saturday, December 2, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s* to 4*s*
,, Portugal, per lb. 9*d* to 2*s*
Melons, Spanish, each, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 4*s* to 10*s*
,, Kitchen, p bus. 3*s* to 6*s*
Pears, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 12*s*
Oranges, per dozen, 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Pomegranates, per doz., 2*s* to 6*s*
Green Capsicums, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Red Capsicums, 4*s* to 8*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Nuts, Spanish, per bushel, 16*s*
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Hazel, 2*s* to 4*s*
— Barcelona, 22*s* to 24*s*
— Cob. 12*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 55*s* to 60*s*;
Barberries, per half-sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
Tomatoes, per half-sv., 3*s* to 5*s*

VEGETABLES.

Broccoli, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Brussels Sprouts, per half-sv., 1*s* to 2*s*
Cabbages, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Greens, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 4*s* to 75*s*
— per cwt., 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 1*s*
Carrots, p. doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 2*s* to 3*s*
— Large, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
Onions, Spanish, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— — pickling, p hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Shallots, per lb., 3*d* to 6*d*
Chilis, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cabb., p. score. 6*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 1*s*
Celery, per bun., 6*d* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, shelled, 16*s* to 24*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per bun. 2*d* to 3*d*
Endive, per score, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*
Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Chervil, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR.—At the earnest solicitation of many of our Subscribers, we have determined on again reprinting Mr. Paxton's "Cottager's Calendar," in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy. It may be ordered of all booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to *distribute copies* among their cottage tenantry, may have them *delivered in any part of London*, by remitting a post-office order to this office, at the rate of 3*s.* for every 25 copies.

Communications from the following Correspondents are in type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them:—*J. L., B. Maund, Bromsgrove; Tyro, Totty, Peter Mackenzie, O., Quercus, George Bishop, Atlas, W. G. S., C., Facile, G. G. Walsh, W. P. Ayres, A Practical Man, Nemo, S. C., E. C.,* and *W. B. Booth.*

Asparagus.—*R. C.*—There cannot be any connection between the salt you have employed and the pools of water you describe. Why not drain off the latter? that certainly ought to be done.

Books.—*G. H. B.*—There is a new edition of "Loudon's Encyclopædia or Plants," and a supplement, published a year or two ago. The price, we believe, is five guineas, or thereabouts.

Brocoli.—*W. Nightingale.*—An excellent hardy Brocoli to stand the winter may be Knight's Protecting. The Walcheren Brocoli is like a good large Cauliflower. You have probably been deceived by the Nurserymen. ‡

Carnations.—*O.*—In addition to the usual soil employ a little superphosphate of lime, which, if you cannot get it at Leeds, you may make by moistening burnt bones with oil of vitriol. This will probably give your seedling Carnations a better start than anything else.

Chrysanthemums.—*E. A. C.*—We will tell you all about these before long.

Climate.—*Jean Baptiste.*—We have no English books that will assist you. Our authors of course turn their attention to our own climate. It is possible that you may find in Canada what you want. As to protecting plants, there is no possibility of doing so in the absence of fire. Such a pit as is represented at p. 659, substituting hot-water pipes, or smoke flues for the gutters, and having the sides protected by a thick bank of earth, would do very well.

Conservatory Plants.—*J. R.*—No plant will do well with so little as nine inches of soil, if it is to cover a large wall. If you increase the earth sufficiently you may take a Benthamia fragifera, or Luculia gratissima, or Hardenbergia macrophylla.

Cucumbers.—*D. M. B.* You may give your Cucumbers a bottom-heat of about 86°, and the atmosphere of the pit may be nearly the same. ‡

Drains.—*A Gardener.*—Form a regular drain at bottom—tile if you please; then fill it up with stones, keeping the larger nearest the bottom—those below the surface should not be larger than a pigeon's egg. ‡

Florists' Flowers.—*Manchester, St. Clare, T. L., Polyphemus,* and *others.*—We really cannot oblige you by inserting your letters. We invariably exclude all correspondence containing personalities. A common slanderer is beneath any man's notice. Follow our example, and treat him with contempt. A scurrilous writer is like a baby beating a drum, who only continues the amusement for the sake of the noise he produces; stop the sound, prevent the drum's replying, and the child blubbers, and is quiet. The Americans are not the only people who cannot understand the connexion "between character and Carnations." There have always been persons—

"Upon whose tongue continual slanders ride,
The which in every language they pronounce,
Stuffing the ears of men with false reports."

For ——— "Scandal is a pipe
Blown by *surmises, jealousies, conjectures,*
And of *so easy and so plain a stop*
That the *blunt* monster with uncounted heads,
The still discordant multitude,
Can play upon it."

It is a trade that requires no capital, and is only followed by those who are not scrupulous how they get on, provided they do succeed, which is not always the case. It is a base coin that only passes current among thimble-riggers, and, like flash notes, is a kind of paper that honest men will not touch.

Fruit-trees.—*A Subscriber* has no cause to fear bad effects from the wash he mentions, if the leaves have fallen from the trees; but it would destroy the foliage.——*J. M.*—Spirits of Tar will injure the shoots of your trees. Better apply ammoniacal liquor, adding 10 parts of water to 1 of the liquor. ‖

Grapes.—*D. R.*—The fruit of your Chasselas Musqué being liable to crack, you must not keep the roots so dry as you have been in the habit of doing; on the contrary, it must have a regular supply of water until the fruit begins to ripen. ‖

Green Tea.—*A Teetotaller* need not make himself unhappy; there is no "death in his pot." The story of Green Tea being coloured by some preparation of copper is untrue. Its colour is natural to it. Some bad sorts of Tea have had a green appearance given them by means of indigo and other substances, but that kind of fraud will be immediately detected by the colour of the infusion.

Guano.—*B. T.*—Guano is an excellent manure, and will no doubt do well to be dug into a border about the roots of Gooseberries and fruit-trees; but it must be well mixed with six or seven times its bulk of ashes or peat, or soil of some kind, as it is of a hot burning nature, and for this reason it should be applied in wet weather, as a top-dressing for grass-land, or it will burn the grass. About 4 cwt. per acre will be sufficient for garden purposes. ‡

Insects.—*J. W.*—Much obliged by your recipe; but what on earth is Sowder Rhododendron?——*H. T.*—The disease affecting the Azaleas appears to be a resinous exudation, forming pitchy globules upon the pubescence scattered over the leaves, especially the underside. We know of no remedy; may it not arise from the plants being subjected to too high and dry a temperature? *R.*——*G. L. H.*—Thanks for the leaves containing the pupæ of a fly; we hope now to breed some and determine the species. *R.*——*A Young Gardener.*—The insect which injures your Vine-leaves is the *Thrips adonidum*, a very troublesome species in hot-houses; it is described in the *Gard. Chron.*, vol. i., p. 228, where the best mode of extirpation is given. *R.*——*D. R.*—We could find no insect upon the Pear, and as it was not stated whether it was the flesh or the skin that had been infested, we did not know where to search for the enemy. This variety of Pear has not ripened well anywhere we believe this season. *R.*——If *A Young Maltster* will do us the favour to send a pill-box full of the infested malt, containing the insects feeding upon it, we shall be better enabled to advise him on the subject. *R.*

Ipomopsis elegans.—*Veronica.*—This plant is very impatient of cultivation, being apt to die off without apparent cause, about the time of its flowering. It is a perennial, but owing to this cause it seldom survives beyond two years, and hence it has been considered by some to be biennial. It thrives best in a damp soil under a south wall, and it will not live in peat or light soil. ‡

Lilies.—*A. K.*—Treat your Guernsey Lily like a greenhouse bulb, giving it plenty of light, and cherishing its leaves as long as they are green. Turn the Belladonna out in a warm south border, planting it six inches deep, and protecting it from frost for this season. It will not require protection afterwards.

Manettia glabra.—*M. G.*—You had better not cut down your plants of Manettia glabra; they will, in all probability, flower with you if you can by any means check their over-luxuriant growth; whatever does this without injuring the health of the plant will give them a disposition to bloom. Keeping them pretty dry for a time has sometimes that effect. Your straggling plants of Epacris may be cut down with advantage after they have flowered early in spring, and even after they have

commenced growing the young tops may be pinched off, as this will make them dwarf and bushy. ‡

MANURE.—*A. S.*—Your plant is Zostera marina. Throw it in heaps with fish, or any other animal sea-refuse, and get them to putrify together. It will then give way, and when rotten, will doubtless prove useful manure. If you cannot do this, burn it and use the ashes.

MELON SEEDS.—*D. R.*—You will very likely obtain Melon seeds correct from respectable Nurserymen; for such will be careful that their supply is truly saved.

NAMES OF FRUIT.—*An Old Subscriber.*—*Pears.*—1, 5, Beurré Diel; 2, Brown Beurré; 6, Winter Nelis; 7, Chaumontel; 8, 16, Glout Morceau; 9, Easter Beurré; 15, 17, St. Germain; 18, 21, Easter Bergamot; 20, Catillac; the large, long, stewing Pear, and the Uvedale's St. Germain. *Apples.*—1, 2, New Golden Pippin; 4, 24, Reinette du Canada; 5, Cat's-head; 7, Blenheim Pippin; 9, and one of those marked 19, Beauty of Kent; 11, Hollandbury; 12, Birmingham Pippin; 14, Court of Wick; 16, 17, Golden Russet; 18, Golden Reinette. ‖——*D. R.*—1, Frangipane; 2, Beurré Bosc; 3, 5, 9, Beurré Diel; 4, 7, Glout Morceau; 8, Passe Colmar; 10, Winter Nelis; 12, Swan's Egg. ‡——*B. F.*—Six good Apples may be Sturmer Pippin, Claygate Pearmain, Alfriston, Golden Reinette, Bedfordshire Foundling, and Reinette du Canada. ‖

NAMES OF PLANTS.—*Exoniensis.*—One of the Pittosporums is probably P. umbellatum, and the other tenuifolium; the Leptospermum may be rupestre; but it is impossible to say positively without seeing them in flower.——*R. Burley.*—The Spruce Fir is Abies excelsa *monstrosa*, Arb. Brit., and the same as a large tree in Lord Spencer's Park at Althorp. ¶——*W. Abb.*—Not the least like Aristotelia Macqui.——*C. D.*—Very good specimens of Cassias and Lupinus are necessary in naming species of those large and very difficult genera. We *believe* yours to be Cassia tomentosa and Lupinus semperflorens, but we are not certain. The latter may probably be preserved by putting over it a large flower-pot inverted, and thatching it with straw or fern.

OAKS.—*T. R.*—The common English Oak is better calculated to stand on a high situation exposed to the south-west wind than the Turkey Oak. ‡

ORANGES.—*A Young Gardener.*—An Orange may be preserved for a considerable time in a drawer in a dry place. ‡

ORCHIDACEÆ.—*W. F. G. F.*—We will comply with your request in a few weeks. No general rules can be given for the management of plants so very different in their habits.——*B. S.*—Cattleyas and such plants are not parasites, but epiphytes. The first grow *into* plants, the second grow *upon* them. Misletoe is a parasite—Moss is an epiphyte.

PELARGONIUMS.—*H. D.*—From your list we select the following to turn out:—Queen Mab, Prima Donna, Lady Nithsdale, Vandyke, Queen Bess, and Queen Victoria; and add to your collection—Matilda, Erectum, Lynes' Duke of Cornwall, Madelina, Garth's Witch, and Priory Queen.*

PITS.—*A Subscriber.*—A common slanting roof will be most suitable for the turf pit that you intend to construct for the double purpose of a hotbed in spring, and a cold frame for protecting plants in winter. As the subsoil is gravel it will readily carry off water and render it well adapted for that purpose. The walls may be about three feet high in back, and one foot six inches in front, and the plants should stand above the level of the surrounding ground. The Asphalte boxes answer very well for protecting plants in winter; they are provided with a door hung with hinges, and this is kept open in fine weather to admit light and air. The material advertized by Whitney, of Shrewsbury, as a substitute for glass, is close in texture, very transparent, and will no doubt be valuable for many purposes. It seems to be an excellent material for protecting Wall-trees in spring from cold frosty winds; but like every other new article its real value has to be ascertained by experience. ‡

POND MUD.—*D.*—You had better see what Sprengel says at p. 524 of our volume of last year. Gas lime is said to be a good manure, but it must be used cautiously, and your plan seems unobjectionable.

PRUNING.—*D. M.*—You will not find better rules than are laid down in the late Mr. Lindley's "Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden;" but they are very brief. If you want long instructions you had better consult Loudon's "Suburban Horticulturist."

RASPBERRIES.—*J. N.*—A good well-flavoured Raspberry may be the Red Antwerp. After they are planted they should be cut down to within 6 inches of the ground, and this will strengthen the canes in the following season. ‡

SEEDLING CACTI.—*R. M.*—Your flowers are so much smashed that we can say nothing about them that would be of use to you.

SEEDS.—*A Gardener Subscriber.*—Your Mammoth Squash, Winter Squash, and Nutmeg Melon seeds should be managed like those of Gourds or Melons. We are not acquainted with the Canadian Cotton and Rattle-Snake weed. ‡——*H. D.*—A period of at least three years would elapse between the sowing, next spring, of seeds of Tigridia Pavonia and their blooming. ‡

SESQUIPEDALIAN WORDS.—*J. C.*—We quite agree with you, and wish most sincerely that our Correspondents would write plain English instead of fine words which nobody can understand. As it is we are obliged to take great liberties with many communications before they see the light. You must not, however, measure gardeners by a literary standard. While the language and ideas of literary men are what command attention, we look only to facts in the communications of plain practical men. We will endeavour to find room for the letter you are so kind as to mention, and may perhaps return to this subject.

SHRUBS.—*G. P.*—The following hardy flowering shrubs and small trees are suitable for a border. They should be planted at the following distances apart, viz.:—Those for the front may be planted about 4 feet apart, and may consist of the following: Berberis aquifolium and dulcis, Cytisus purpureus and varieties, Cotoneaster rotundifolia, Daphne cneorum, Pyrus floribunda, Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and Azaleas. The following are for the middle, and may be planted about 8 feet apart: Magnolia purpurea and conspicua, Spiræa ariæfolia, Ribes sanguineum and aureum, Philadelphus Gordonianus, Deutzia scabra, Persian Lilac, Laurustinus, Garrya elliptica, Arbutus, Spanish Broom, Hibiscus syriacus. Those in the back part of the border may be about 12 or 15 feet apart, and may be—Laburnum, Guelder Rose, Pyrus spectabilis, New Scarlet Thorn (double and single), Elæagnus fusca, Double French Cherry, Cornus mascula, Cotoneaster frigida, Rose Acacia, and Common Almond. ¶

SOILS.—*A Subscriber.*—Coal-ashes are not very valuable as a manure. They are applied to stiff clayey soils in order to render them more porous and open. The quantity of tannin Oak leaves contain has led to the opinion, which is not without foundation, that they are injurious to soil; but they soon decompose if fermented with hot dung or charred. ‡

STALL-FEEDING.—*Winkfield.*—The subject referred to by our Correspondent is one to which we may probably hereafter return. In the meantime we may safely advise that, where practicable, all milch cows should now be taken wholly under shelter and foddered in stalls or yards. This would be better for the cows, and certainly very much better at this season for the fields, than the plan of putting them into the meadows during the day and taking them in at night. A milch cow will generally consume nearly 2 cwt. of good hay a week, when kept wholly on hay, under shelter; and under the plan of partial stall-feeding suggested by our Correspondent, it would eat from 80 to 100 lbs. of hay in the same time, the actual quantity depending on the condition of the pasture on which she was turned during the day. Mangold Wurtzel must be given with caution at this season, indeed it ought not to be given at all till the spring, when it will have become somewhat less juicy. In the only case we know of in which the experiment has been tried, the consumption of hay by milch cows was diminished by the substitution of Mangold Wurtzel, in the proportion of 1 lb. of the former for every 5 lbs. of the latter.

TORTOISES.—*Clericus.*—Will any Correspondent who is a naturalist inform us whether it is necessary to give any protection to a Tortoise which has not yet buried itself, and which seems unable to do so from the hardness of the ground where it has commenced operations, near the matted roots of an old Vine?

VINES.—*D. L.*—Your Vines that are trained up the rafters of a greenhouse may be pruned with advantage now. If the wood is well ripened it will be firm and hard, but if not there will be little chance of it becoming so now, at this late season. ‡——*B. F.*—If the roots of your Vines are deep it will undoubtedly be advisable to raise them nearer the surface; but except you pave the bottom of your border this will be of little service, as the roots will soon begin to seek down, and will again penetrate the bad subsoil. The old loose bark should be peeled off, and the weak spray may be cut out with advantage now. ‡

WARD'S CASES.—*W. F.*—Any plants will succeed in these contrivances under good management, provided they do not grow too large. Everything depends on their management and a correct appreciation of their principle. Some ignorant persons fancy they must be air-tight, which is absurd and impossible. You should read Mr. Ward's pamphlet on the subject. Ere long we will give some plans for their construction, and enter fully into the subject. We have seen in these cases Linnæa borealis, Primroses, Ferns, Geraniums, Dentarias, Mimulus moschatus, Fuchsias, Cacti, Mosses, Camellias, all sorts of Alpine plants, Crocuses, Hyacinths, Azaleas, Winter Aconites, and many more.

WEEDS.—*J. B. H.*—The weed that infests your field is probably Allium vineale. It is a perennial, and is exceedingly difficult to eradicate when once established; but if you continue with patience and perseverance to destroy the foliage whenever it makes its appearance, the result will be certain success. ‡

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A Subscriber.*—Glycine Harrisonii is the Phaseolus caracalla, a beautiful conservatory climber; but it requires room. Nobody knows yet what G. Backhousiana is; there is no such plant as Kennedya splendens; Jasminum azoricum is worth planting.——*J. C. R.*—You must have been cheated by somebody. Scarlet Pelargoniums will not cease to be scarlet when transferred to Italy, neither will double Pinks and Carnations turn to single ones under such circumstances. ——One shilling each will be given for Nos. 9 and 25 for 1841.

ERRATA.—In the account of Mr. Beck's tank-house, p. 820, col. *a*, line 15 from top, instead of "it is covered with 1½ inch slate," read "it is covered with ½ inch slate." At p. 822, col. *a*, for "from 3 to 9" read "from 3 to 6;" and at p. 823, col. *b*, for "twenty millions of frames" read "twenty millions of francs."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland have at length decided that the trial of Mr. O'Connell and his fellow traversers shall commence on the 15th of January. The traversers moved the Court that the trial might be postponed till February, on the ground that such a delay was necessary for the due preparation of the defence, and that the present Jury-list was very imperfect and in process of revision. The Attorney-General regarded as insufficient all the other grounds for postponing the trial, save the imperfection of the Jury-list, but under the circumstances consented to the postponement to the beginning of next Term. The Lord Chief Justice in giving judgment approved of the decision of the Attorney-General, and said the Court were of opinion that the traversers would have abundance of time between this and the 15th January, the day proposed by the Crown for trial, to prepare their defence, and accordingly ordered that day to be appointed for the commencement of the trial.—Her Majesty's progress in the Midland Counties on her visit to Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Rutland is another leading topic of domestic news. The details of the Royal progress will be found in another column and will be read with interest.

From France we learn that the Government have united with England in a determination to abide by the recent revolution in Greece, and to resist the incroachments of Russia in the East. The rumour that Prince Polignac had been ordered to quit Paris is confirmed, and there is no doubt that this summary measure has been suggested by the late remarkable proceedings of the Duc de Bordeaux and his partisans in England.—From Spain we have accounts of the formation of M. Olozaga's Ministry and of the reduction of Barcelona, which took place on the 19th.—The long-pending disputes with Portugal on the subject of the tariff are now finally set at rest by an announcement from the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office that the negotiations were broken off in April last by the Portuguese Government, and have not since been renewed.—The accounts from Italy in the French papers contain a rumour that the Pope is dangerously ill, but as the report has not come direct from Rome it will probably be found to require confirmation.—Advices from Constantinople announce that the President of the Council, Hafiz Pacha, has been dismissed, as a satisfaction to England and France for the execution of the unfortunate Armenian, and that Achmet Fethi Pacha, brother-in-law of the Sultan, has been appointed in his stead. From Alexandria we have the important news of the death of Achmet Pacha, the rebellious Governor of Sennaar. Some doubts are entertained as to the cause of his death, but there is no doubt that the event has removed a serious obstacle to the peace of the Ottoman Empire.

Home News.

THE COURT.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duc and Duchesse de Nemours, arrived at the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway by a special train on Saturday morning from Windsor Castle. Prince Albert left the Palace soon after his arrival for the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset-house, and her Majesty paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester. The Duc and Duchesse de Nemours also called on the Duchess, and afterwards went to Cambridge-house to visit the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness also honoured the French Ambassador with a visit. At 3 o'clock the royal party took their departure on their return to Windsor Castle. On Sunday morning the Duc and Duchesse de Nemours, attended by their suite, arrived in town by the Great Western Railway, and went from Paddington to attend mass in the chapel of the French Ambassador. Their Royal Highnesses and suite afterwards left town for Woolwich to embark on board the French steamer Archimède for Calais. They were received at Woolwich with the usual honours, and embarked under royal salutes from the batteries and the steamer. The Archimède did not leave until 10 o'clock P.M., on account of the state of the tide, and in consequence of the darkness of the night she ran ashore below Gravesend. The French Admiral despatched an officer for the assistance of one of the river steamers, but before she could arrive at the spot the Archimède had got off and proceeded on her voyage.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor on Tuesday on a visit to the Midland Counties. The particulars of the Royal progress will be found in another column. The Prince of Wales and the Princesses will remain at Windsor Castle during the absence of her Majesty, under the charge of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Prior to the departure of the Court Colonel Buckley and Colonel Wylde were succeeded by Major-General Wemyss and Colonel Bouverie, as Equerries in Waiting on her Majesty and the Prince. The Marquess of Ormonde, Sir Robert Otway, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, remain at the Castle. It is confidently asserted in the Court circles that her Majesty has expressed her intention of paying a visit to the King of Prussia at Berlin at the end of the approaching London season, and that her Majesty purposes, if circumstances are favourable, to return from Berlin through Paris. The latter event will become still more probable if we may credit the report that King Louis Philippe intends to visit England in two months, and that a steam-yacht is constructing in the French dockyards for the occasion.

Her Majesty's Visit to the Midland Counties.—On Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle for the Watford station of the Birmingham Railway, on their way to Drayton Manor, the seat of Sir R. Peel. The suite consisted of Lady Portman, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Paget, Maid of Honour; Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; Mr. G. E. Anson, Private Secretary to Prince Albert; Major-General Wemyss, her Majesty's Equerry in Waiting; and Colonel Bouverie, Equerry to Prince Albert. The royal party proceeded through Windsor, Eton, and Slough, to Uxbridge, where relays of horses had been stationed, and thence to the Watford station. Her Majesty's punctuality is proverbial, but on the present occasion she arrived nearly half-an-hour before the time appointed. On alighting, her Majesty was received by Mr. Glynn, the chairman of the directors, the deputy-chairman, &c. by whom she was conducted to an elegant apartment appropriately fitted up for the occasion. Her Majesty was looking remarkably well, and wore a satin plaid dress, with black velvet tunic, and an open straw bonnet trimmed with blue. At 20 minutes past 11 all being in readiness, Mr. Bury, the superintendent of the locomotive power, took the direction of the engine, which was gaily decorated, and had a royal standard floating from it. The train then left the station amid the cheering of the crowd, and proceeded at a moderate pace through the tunnel, on emerging from which the speed was increased considerably. Passing King's Langley, Two Waters, and Berkhampstead, in each of which the inhabitants who thronged the road-side vied with each other in the exhibition of their loyalty, the train arrived at the Tring station, where many hundred persons had assembled to greet it. No stoppage however took place, and the royal travellers glided across the beautiful Vale of Aylesbury at the rate of something more than 30 miles an hour. At Leighton the station was decorated with banners bearing appropriate devices, and the line for some distance was crowded with spectators. The train reached Wolverton at half-past twelve, performing the distance of 35 miles in one hour and ten minutes. At this station magnificent preparations had been made, it having been arranged that her Majesty should partake of lunch at this point of the journey. The platform was covered with crimson cloth, and an apartment especially devoted to the use of the Queen was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The directors conducted the Queen and Prince to the apartment, where her Majesty partook of coffee and other refreshments, while a supply of water and coke was taken in. In less than five minutes her Majesty was again seated, having taken occasion in the interval to express to Mr. Glynn her entire approbation of the mode in which the journey had been thus far performed, and remarking upon the perfect ease afforded by the carriage provided for her. The extensive works of the company at Wolverton, which has been entirely colonised since the formation of the railway, were seen by her Majesty to much advantage, and a large number of locomotives with the steam up were ranged along the opposite line. The train left amid the cheering of the assembled crowd. Passing Roade station amid similar marks of loyalty, the train next reached Blisworth, where a company of the 64th Regiment were stationed along the platform. As the train passed troops presented arms, the band at the same time the national anthem. On approaching Weedon there is an extensive Military depot, a royal sal fired from the barrack-ground. The troops were s

on either side, and as the train approached the men presented arms, the band playing "God save the Queen." A short stoppage was made at this station, and Prince Albert from the window of the state carriage, entered into conversation with Lieut.-Col. Stretton, the officer commanding the regiment. Various flags and banners were suspended about the station, and an immense crowd of persons were ranged at every point from which a glimpse of the Royal party could be obtained. After the conclusion of the Royal salute the train again proceeded, passing the Crick and Welton station and entering the Kilsby tunnel, shortly after emerging from which the Rugby station was approached. Here also great preparations had been made, but the speed was merely slackened to allow her Majesty the opportunity of seeing the scholars of Rugby-school, who, to the number of 450, under the Rev. Dr. Tait, head master, were stationed on the south platform. The stately spires of Coventry next came in view, and it is no exaggeration to state that at this point 10,000 persons must have been assembled. For upwards of two miles the line on each side was thronged with a multitude of spectators, who testified their loyalty by every possible means as the train glided by. This was the climax of the welcome with which her Majesty was greeted at every point. Proceeding onwards the Royal party reached Hampton station, where the Derby Junction diverges from the Birmingham line, at 20 minutes past 2 P.M., thus performing the distance between Watford and Hampton, 85½ miles, in exactly three hours including stoppages. At this point the directors of the Derby line met her Majesty, and the locomotive belonging to the latter company, supplying the place of that which had brought the train thus far, in less than five minutes the Royal tourists were on their way to Tamworth under the guidance of Mr. Keightley, the resident engineer of the line. This portion of the journey, 15 miles, calls for no remark beyond the fact that the distance was performed in 20 minutes, the Royal carriage being brought to a stand at the Tamworth station at a quarter to 3 o'clock. The station was very tastefully decorated, and covered with crimson cloth, a large number of the resident gentry occupying places on the platform. Sir Robert Peel was in waiting, accompanied by his son, Mr. R. Peel, the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Talbot, Lord Ingestrie, &c. The ground without the terminus was kept by the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Monckton, the same regiment lining the road into the town. Upon Her Majesty alighting she was received by Sir R. Peel, with whom she shook hands heartily. Her Majesty also entered into conversation with the Duke of Buccleugh, and resting on Sir R. Peel's arm was conducted down a temporary staircase to the Royal carriage, in waiting for her at the outer entrance. The carriage then proceeded towards the triumphal arch erected at the outskirts of the town, Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Buccleugh and the other noblemen in attendance following on horseback. On reaching the arch alluded to, the mayor of Tamworth Mr. Bremell advanced towards the royal carriage, handing the mace of office to her Majesty. The Queen was pleased to return it with the remark that it could not be in better hands. Loyal addresses on the auspicious occasion of her Majesty's visit to the borough were presented, after which the Royal *cortège* moved on towards Drayton, passing through the principal streets, all of which were densely crowded with spectators who vociferously cheered her Majesty. No less than four triumphal arches were passed by the Queen in her progress through the town, and on arriving at the Drayton road the royal carriages proceeded at a rapid pace towards the manor-house, where they arrived about half-past three, her Majesty being received by Lady Peel and a circle of distinguished visitors. About half-past five, the eleven o'clock train from London arrived, bringing the Duke of Wellington and the new Bishop of Lichfield, who were invited to join the royal circle at Drayton. The Duke of Wellington travelled the whole distance from town alone in his open britschka, placed on one of the carriage trucks, and also brought his own horses. The same train brought down the Duke of Rutland, who took the Midland Counties line at Rugby, and proceeded to Belvoir Castle to prepare for the reception of the Queen. After dinner, which took place at 8 o'clock, her Majesty inspected Sir R. Peel's valuable collection of statuary and paintings in the library, and retired to rest shortly after 11 o'clock. On Wednesday her Majesty breakfasted at 8 precisely, in her own private apartment. At half-past 9, Prince Albert left on a visit to Birmingham, and at 11, her Majesty went out to walk, accompanied by Lady Peel, the Duchess of Buccleugh, and Miss Paget. Her Majesty walked on the Terrace, and afterwards visited Lady Peel's flower-garden, the farmyard and dairy, and remained in the grounds, apparently much enjoying the fine weather, until nearly 12 o'clock. Prince Albert's visit to Birmingham of course occasioned a general holiday in that town. On arriving at the terminus, the mayor presented an address, after which his Royal Highness inspected the glass manufactory of Messrs. Bacchus, the foundry of Messrs. Muntz, the papier-maché works of Messrs. Gennings and Bettridge, the electro-plating establishment of Messrs. Elkington and Co., the gun and sword-manufactory of Messrs. Sargeant, and the gilt and silver-plated manufactory of Mr. Armfield. His Royal Highness then proceeded to visit the Town-hall and the Free Grammar School, where he had refreshment with the Rev. Mr. Lee. The Prince then inspected the School of Medicine, the Free Grammar School, and the Proof House, where he was received with a discharge of musketry and large guns. His Royal Highness then drove to the railway station, and there met the Queen Dowager, who had come from Witley Court to accompany him to Drayton. The royal party then started amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the people, who were evidently much delighted with the courtesy of the Prince. The royal party arrived at 3 o'clock, and were received at the Tamworth station by Sir R. Peel, and escorted by the Staffordshire Yeomanry to Drayton Manor. The dinner took place at 8 o'clock, when the Queen, Queen Adelaide, Prince Albert, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and Sir Robert and Lady Peel, with their distinguished visitors, passed from the library and gallery to the dining-room. At the table the Queen sat between Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Buccleugh, Queen Adelaide was on the opposite side of the table, with Prince Albert on her left and the Duke of Wellington on the right. After the healths of her Majesty and Queen Adelaide had been proposed, the company left the dining-room. In accordance with the invariable habits of both Queens, they retired to their private apartments for the night about a quarter-past 11 o'clock. On Thursday the Queen and Prince Albert after breakfasting together took their accustomed walk on the terraces and garden. The Prince, accompanied by Sir Robert Peel, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Duke of Buccleugh, and Mr. Anson, left the Manor shortly after 10 o'clock to shoot over a portion of the demesne, and had very excellent sport. The Prince returned to luncheon about one o'clock. In the course of the morning 2000 poor people sat down to a substantial dinner provided for them at the Town-hall, at which the Mayor presided; and another large party dined at the Castle, with R. Neville, Esq., in the chair. Soon after two o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert attended by their suites, and accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and some of the most distinguished guests, left Drayton, for Lichfield. At the different points of the road on the way the country people had collected in numbers, and cheered the Royal party as they passed. Four triumphal arches were erected in different parts of the route through which her Majesty was to pass. The first arch was inscribed, "United for the good of the people," and the houses were very generally decorated with evergreens, festoons, and flags. The Royal party entered Lichfield about 3 o'clock, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm by crowds of people who were assembled to hail their arrival. Her Majesty passed down St. John-street and Bird-street to the Cathedral, where the Dean and the other clerical authorities received her. Her Majesty and the Royal party were then escorted over the Cathedral, and all the most remarkable features were pointed out to her. Her Majesty much admired the celebrated monument by Chantrey, which forms one of the principal objects of interest in the edifice. About a quarter before four the Royal party left Lichfield on their return to Tamworth. Her Majesty, in addition to her escort of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, was attended for some distance by many of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, on horseback. Her Majesty reached Drayton Manor at a quarter past four o'clock. According to the last arrangements, the Queen and Prince Albert were to leave Tamworth yesterday morning at a quarter-past ten for Chatsworth, and were expected to arrive there to luncheon. The Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Duke of Rutland, were also to go to Chatsworth to meet her Majesty. The Queen Dowager and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar also intended to take their departure yesterday for Gopsall Hall, the seat of Earl Howe, near Atherstone, where Her Majesty will remain till Monday morning, and then repair to Belvoir Castle, to meet the Queen and Prince Albert on their arrival at the Duke of Rutland's, from Chatsworth.

The Duchess of Gloucester.—Dr. Hawkins and Mr. Keate are still in attendance on the Duchess. The last report states that her Royal Highness is going on favourably.

The Duc de Bordeaux.—His Royal Highness, after stopping from the 17th to the 22d at Burton Constable, took leave of Sir Clifford and Lady Constable, to pursue his journey to the north. His Royal Highness left Burton on the 22d for Hull, where a special train was in waiting for him. Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Beaumont, Sir Thomas Gage, Sir Clifford and Lady Constable, &c., accompanied the Prince to the station, and took leave of the Royal visitor, who was much cheered by the crowd assembled at the terminus. Shortly after noon his Royal Highness reached York, and inspected the large prison of that town. The Prince, after visiting in succession the remarkable objects in York, left by railroad for Darlington, where his Royal Highness slept. On the 23d he paid a visit to the Duke of Cleveland, at Raby Castle. After spending the day at that ancient edifice, replete with border reminiscences, his Royal Highness went on to Newcastle to pass the night. The greater part of the 24th the Prince passed in inspecting the various glass manufactories. At Mr. Wailes's establishment his Royal Highness was much interested by the specimens of paintings on glass of the middle ages; he then visited in turn the Northumberland Flint Glass Works, those of Mr. Cookson, and the steam sawing apparatus of Messrs. Burnup at the Barras Bridge. On leaving Newcastle the Prince proceeded to Alnwick, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The Prince was received at the grand staircase by the Duke of Northumberland, although his Grace was suffering from a recent attack of gout, and confined to his chair. The Duchess of Northumberland was also present at the reception of his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, Lord Strangford, Lord William Graham, Lady Stanley, Lady Walpole, &c. His Royal Highness left Alnwick on Sunday, and reached his residence, 35, Belgrave-square, on Monday evening, and was received on his arrival by M. de Chateaubriand. On Monday upwards of three hundred noblemen, distinguished in France by their rank, wealth, and social position, assembled to present their respects to the young Prince. His Royal Highness was attended in the grand saloon by the Duc de Levis, the Duc Descars, Admiral Villaret de Joyeuse, M. de Barade, &c. The Hanoverian Minister had the honour of an audience, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign to the Duc de Bordeaux. M. de Chateaubriand first presented all the French in a body, and the Prince Gaston de Montmorency and the Duc de Levis then introduced each gentleman in person to his Royal Highness. M. Berryer presented the deputies who had arrived, namely, the Duc de Valmy, the Marquis de Preigne, and Count Blin de Bourdon. The list of persons presented on this occasion includes some of the most illustrious names in the history of France. The scene is described to have been most affecting. The remembrance of the fate of Louis XVI.—to whom His Royal Highness bears a striking resemblance—the recollection of the death of the Duc de Berry—the circumstances attending the birth of his son—the events of 1830—forced themselves on the attention of all present, and many of them shed tears. On Tuesday and Wednesday numerous noblemen and gentlemen who did not arrive from France in time to do homage to the Prince at his first levee, assembled in Belgrave-square to pay their respects to His Royal Highness.—On Wednesday upwards of three hundred French noblemen assembled at the apartments of M. de Chateaubriand, for the purpose of presenting an address to that venerable author. Having unanimously elected the Duc de Fitzjames as their spokesman, that nobleman addressed M. de Chateaubriand in the following terms:—"Monsieur le Vicomte—After having done homage to the King of France, another duty yet remained for us to perform, and we have now waited upon you to do homage to the royalty of intellect. You have taken your place in the Councils of our Kings, and, alas! you gave them timely advice in the days of their prosperity, and you now come to support by your presence the descendant of Louis the Fourteenth. You have afforded a grand spectacle to mankind. France, which notwithstanding all that has happened is still our country, looks upon your conduct with admiration. She has allowed you to leave her confines, accompanied by the sympathies of her people, because she knows that you had a great duty to perform. In you are centered our fondest hopes. You have lived in byegone times, and will know how to teach us to avoid the rocks and eddies which beset our course, and your genius can pierce through the veil of futurity. Accept the homage of these Frenchmen who have remained through evil report and good report, faithful to their King and country. And I, Sir, the son of your old friend, allow me to express to you the sincere gratification which I feel in having been selected by these gentlemen as their spokesman on this touching occasion." As soon as the Duc de Fitzjames had delivered this address, His Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux entered the room. M. de Chateaubriand endeavoured to express his gratitude to the assembled company, but his emotion so thickened his utterance that his remarks were inaudible. The Prince then went up to him and said—"Gentlemen, I heard that you had assembled in the apartments of M. de Chateaubriand, and I was glad to avail myself of this opportunity to return your visit, I feel so supremely happy at finding myself once more in the midst of my countrymen. I love France because it is my native land, and if ever my thoughts have strayed towards the throne of my forefathers it has merely been in the hope that I might be permitted to serve my country with those principles and sentiments which M. de Chateaubriand has so gloriously proclaimed, and which still boasts of so many and such noble defenders in our native land."—A great number of English noblemen and gentlemen have left their names for his Royal Highness during the week. On Friday night the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst entertained M. Berryer at dinner. Among those who were present to meet him were the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Haddington, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Denman, Lord Abinger, the Baron de Maltzahn, the Hanoverian Minister, the Rev. Sydney Smith, &c. M. Berryer left town on Saturday on a visit to Lord Palmerston, but returned to Mivart's on Monday. In passing through Portsmouth M. Berryer went over the Dockyard, every facility having been placed at his command by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Parliamentary Movements.—A rumour has been in circulation for some days that Mr. Emerson Tennent is about to obtain a lucrative appointment in India, and that he will in consequence resign his seat for Belfast.

Diplomatic Appointments.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Bankhead, Esq., now Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic; J. R. Milbanke, Esq., now Secretary of Embassy at Vienna, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria; the Hon. H. R. C. Wellesley, now Secretary of Legation at Stutgardt, to be Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople; Sir Alex. Malet, Bart., now Secretary of Legation at the Hague, to be Secretary of Embassy at Vienna; D. F. O'Leary, Esq., now Consul at Puerto Cabello, to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada; and Alexander Macbean, Esq., to be Consul at Leghorn. Her Majesty has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal conferring the honour of Knighthood upon Anthony Perrier, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Brest.

Colonial Appointments.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. F. J. Harrison Rankin to be Chaplain of her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.—The appointment of the Chief Judgeship of Wellington, New Zealand, has been conferred upon Mr. H. S. Chapman, of the Inner Temple, who has sailed in company with the new Governor, Captain Fitzroy.—It is the intention of Government to send out to Hong Kong 12

inspectors of police and 12 privates; the general corps to be selected from the natives there. The inspectors are to be allowed 400*l*. per annum.

The Church.—The Bishop of Chichester has presented the Rev. J. Garbett, Professor of Poetry, to a prebendal stall in Chichester Cathedral vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Heberden.—It has been reported in certain quarters that the Rev. Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, recently crossed himself at the altar. Dr. Hook denies the statement in the following letter dated "Vicarage, Leeds, Nov. 15, 1843.—My dear Sir,—You inform me that a report has reached Manchester from a quarter not to be despised that when I was at Leamington the other day I crossed myself at the altar. You will oblige me by having it stated in the quarter referred to, that whoever says I crossed myself at the altar or any other part of the church at Leamington or anywhere else, has told a cool deliberate falsehood. Believe me, &c., W. F. Hook. To the Rev. T. R. Bentley."—The consecration of Dr. Lonsdale as Bishop of Lichfield takes place to-morrow, at Lambeth Palace.

The Scotch Church.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. John Murdoch to the parish of Eyemouth, Berwick, in the room of the Rev. J. Turnbull; the Rev. D. Williamson to the church at Kinloch Likart, Ross, in the room of the Rev. A. Anderson; and the Rev. P. M'Morland to the parish of South Leith, Edinburgh, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Grant, admitted to St. Mary's, Edinburgh.

The Army.—It is stated that the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Chester Castle, vacant by the death of General Sir John Fraser, will not be filled up; and that a portion of the annual emoluments arising from the appointment will be appropriated in aid of the fund set apart for defraying the pensions awarded for distinguished services; the residue reverts to the public. It is also announced that the long-expected rolls for the second dividend of the Burmese prize-money have at length been received at the India House, and that the several claimants will in all probability be paid early in the present month. The long-talked-of new military cap for the infantry, after many "patterns and grotesque shapes," having been presented for the approval of her Majesty and the Duke of Wellington, has at last been decided upon, and will be delivered to the different regiments by next spring. It was submitted on Tuesday and Wednesday for the inspection of leading officers of the army, by Messrs. Lock, the patentees, of Regent-street, and was highly approved of. It is made of felt, is oval instead of circular like the present *chaco*, and is less than 1 lb. in weight. The head-band is three quarters of an inch in width, and the chin-strap one inch. They consist of pattern black leather. The former is fastened behind with a plain black buckle, and when not used curves round the ball, and is similarly secured at the top, being embellished at the side with the rose of England stamped in brass. The plate remains the same as before. The figure of the Crown in front is composed of the same metal, and is surmounted by a small brass ball, upon which rests another of white or green worsted, and red for the Grenadiers, similar to the French infantry. The crown and peaks are also of black pattern leather. The orifices on each side are adapted for causing ventilation for the head, particularly in warm climates, and the hind peak is a protection to the neck against cold, heat, or wet. A new cap for the cavalry is talked of in military circles.

The Navy.—The total number of vessels of every description at present in commission in the British Navy is 227, viz., 11 line-of-battle ships, 29 frigates, 113 sloops and other craft, and 74 steamers. Of these there are 4 line-of-battle ships, 5 frigates, 7 sloops, &c., and 10 steamers in the Mediterranean; 2 line-of-battle ships, 4 frigates, 25 sloops, and 3 steamers in the East Indies; 1 line-of-battle ship, 3 frigates, 13 sloops, and 3 steamers in the West Indies; 4 frigates, 12 sloops, and 3 steamers, Brazils and South America; 3 frigates, 3 sloops, and 2 steamers, Pacific; 1 frigate, 10 sloops, and 3 steamers, Coast of Africa; 4 frigates, 4 sloops, and 1 steamer, at the Cape; 1 line-of-battle ship, 2 frigates, 2 sloops, and 11 steamers, Ireland; 1 frigate, Lisbon; 2 sloops, at Torres Straits; 1 sloop at Falkland Isles; 1 sloop, 2 steamers, Canada; 1 steamer, Azores; and 3 line-of-battle ships, 2 frigates, 33 sloops, &c., and 35 steamers at home, including the Post-office sailing and steam-packets.

The Population of Ireland.—By a Parliamentary paper of last session, it appears that according to the census of 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,175,238, of which number 852,064 were members of the Church of England; 6,427,712 were Roman Catholics; 642,356 Presbyterians; other Protestant Dissenters 21,808; making the total of the abstract 7,943,940. There is no return as to the residue of the population set forth. On a return presented on the same occasion as to the population of England and Wales, it appears, that according to the census of 1841 there were 15,906,750 persons, and 4,896 travelling when the number was ascertained. There were at the same period in England and Wales 7,771,101 males, and 8,135,649 females; and in Scotland 1,241,871 males, and 1,378,336 females.

Winter Assizes.—It has now been arranged that there shall be a winter circuit for the delivery of the gaols of all prisoners charged with offences not triable at the Quarter Sessions. No civil causes, however, will be tried. The following days have already been announced:—*Oxford Circuit*, before Baron Rolfe, Oxford, Saturday, Dec. 9; Glocester, Wednesday, Dec. 13; Worcester, Monday, Dec. 18; Shrewsbury, Thursday, Dec. 21; Stafford, Tuesday, Dec. 26. *Western Circuit*, before Justices Coleridge and Creswell, Winchester, Wednesday, Dec. 20; Exeter, Wednesday, Dec. 27. *Midland Circuit*, before Baron Parke, Warwick, Monday, Dec. 11; Leicester, Thursday, Dec. 14; Nottingham, Monday, Dec. 18; Derby, Wednesday, Dec. 20. *Home Circuit*, before Justice Creswell, Chelmsford, Saturday, Dec. 9; Maidstone, Wednesday, Dec. 13; Lewes, Saturday, Dec. 16.

Irish Land Commission.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing the Earl of Devon, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., G. A. Hamilton, Esq., T. N. Redington, Esq., and John Wynne, Esq., her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land in Ireland.

Post Office.—The report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the measures which have been adopted for the general introduction of a general rate of Postage, and for facilitating the conveyance of letters, and the result of such measures, so far as relates to the revenue and expenditure of the Post-office, and the general convenience of the country, has just been published with the minutes of evidence and returns of the gross and net revenue of the Post-office for the three years before and after its adoption. The Report is dated August 14th. The Committee state that they have examined at great length Mr. Rowland Hill, with regard to several proposals which were brought under their notice by him, for extending the facilities of the correspondence of the country, and for improving the management and reducing the expense of the Post-office. They have also examined several of the officers of the Post-office, with regard to the expediency and practicability of adopting these measures. They regret that on account of the late period of the session to which their inquiries were extended, they find it impracticable to report their opinions on these various matters, involving as they do many minute details. They are unable to do more than report the evidence which they have taken and the correspondence in connection therewith between the Treasury and the Post-office, from both of which departments they entertain no doubt these propositions will receive the fullest consideration.—The Ministerial papers announce that by a recent convention arrangements between the Post-office of England and Holland have been established, which seecure to both countries a liberal reduction of postage.—Notice has been given that on and after the 5th January next, all letters passing between the United Kingdom and any place in Jamaica when conveyed by packet will be subject to the uniform rate of one shilling and twopence the half ounce, and so on in proportion, in accordance with the scale now in operation in the United Kingdom. Letters however addressed to or posted at Kingston, the packet-station at Jamaica, will only be chargeable with the packet rate of one shilling the half ounce as at present, such letters not being liable to internal colonial postage.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—A royal ordonnance has been published in the *Moniteur* convoking the Chambers of Peers and Deputies for the 27th December. The same official journal contains a paragraph of apparently the most ordinary kind, but which in political circles is deemed of very singular import—namely, that "the King has caused to be purchased for his several private libraries copies of the Marquis de Custine's celebrated work 'Russia in 1839.'" It is said that this patronage of a work which deals so severely with Russia, and which the Emperor has declared to be false, is an intentional affront provoked by repeated insults offered to the King by the Emperor of Russia. An impression is general in Paris that the French and British Governments are perfectly in accord, and determined to act together in respect of Russian intrigue and Russian ambition. Late events in Greece are said to have alarmed both, and to have induced a combined resolve to brave the danger before it become truly formidable.—A dinner took place at the Palace of St. Cloud on Saturday, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen. "The Ministry," says the *Commerce*, "had scarcely announced the recovery of the Count de Paris, when the Count d'Eu, son of the Duc de Nemours, was attacked with the croup. The state of the young Prince inspired uneasiness at one time, and it is even said that the Duc de Nemours has been requested to return to Paris without delay."—The Minister of Marine has addressed a circular to all the maritime prefects, desiring that no workman may in future be employed on Sundays in the Government dock-yards except in cases of absolute necessity. The motives assigned by the Minister for this order are first, that men who do not repose on Sunday do not work with energy on the other days of the week, and consequently that it is not profitable to the State to have labour performed on the Sabbath; and secondly, that it is necessary for the State to promote the religious observance of Sunday amongst the labouring classes.—The *Gazette de France* after stating that the Prince Polignac has been ordered to quit Paris, adds that the French Government has notified to his Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux that he must sell all the property he has in France. Prince Polignac, it appears, was ordered to quit Paris in 24 hours, or write to the King for permission to prolong his residence. Marshal Sebastiani immediately proceeded to St. Cloud, and in audience of the King requested that the obnoxious order might be withdrawn. The King positively refused. The Marshal said, "Your Majesty is aware that I would not make a request compliance with which would be in the slightest degree dangerous for your royal person or the State. I will be bail for the Prince," added he in conclusion. The King was still unmoved, but after some time he said, "If the Prince will write to me"—"I would not allow him to do so," said Sebastiani. "Why, Peyronnet wrote to me." "M. Peyronnet is at liberty to do what he pleases," said the Marshal; "but if Prince Polignac follow his example in that respect, he will cease to be entitled to my esteem. The Prince has not come here to conspire; conspirators do not move about with a train of four children." The only concession he obtained however was an extension of the time to Saturday, when Prince Polignac was to quit Paris, protesting against his forced exile, for inflicting which there is in fact no legal ground, the amnesty having been full and plenary that restored him to civil rights.—Another Bishop has joined his brethren in the crusade against the University of Paris. The Bishop of Rennes has demanded the dismissal of M. Zerort, the professor of moral philosophy in the University of Rennes and has intimated that, in case of refusal, he will remove the chaplain from the University.—Another trial is going on at the Assize Court of the Seine, of another formidable band of 24 thieves, who had selected Paris for the theatre of their operations.—The papers state that the King having been informed that the mother of Alibaud, who was executed for an attempt at assassinating him, has fallen into deep distress has sent to the Mayor of Marseilles a sum of money for the use of the unfortunate woman, with the promise of further assistance.—The long-contested horse-cause between Lord Henry Seymour, Mr. Palmer, and M. Aumont, was decided a few days since by the Cour Royale of Paris, after a hearing which lasted two days. The point at issue was whether a mare sold by M. Aumont to Mr. Palmer for 1000 francs with warrant of her pedigree, as Herodia, bred by Mr. Stirling of Battersea, and subsequently transferred by Mr. Palmer to Lord H. Seymour, was really Herodia as represented. The trial caused great interest in the sporting circles of France. Several witnesses were examined, and their evidence, as might be expected in such a case, was conflicting; the training-groom and other servants of M. Aumont giving a detailed history of Herodia from the time that she was brought from Battersea into France until she was sold to Mr. Palmer; and Mr. Stirling, his grooms, veterinary surgeon, and others swearing that the Herodia produced to them was not the Herodia bred at Battersea, and establishing the marks of difference noticed by Mr. Stirling in his certificate. The Court decided that the mare was a supposititious Herodia, and ordered her to be taken back by M. Aumont, he returning the 1000f. paid for her, and a further sum of 1000f. to Lord H. Seymour towards the expenses he had been put to, and paying the costs of his Lordship and Mr. Palmer in the suit.—The *National* states some startling facts relative to the thirty political prisoners consigned only four years ago to the dungeons of St. Michel. It quotes official returns to prove that of those thirty prisoners, all of whom are stated to be young men, two had been driven to commit suicide, one has twice attempted to poison himself, four have become madmen, two have fallen into a state of idiocy, and seven have already been attacked with diseases which are likely to adhere to them during the remainder of their lives, and have been removed in consequence to prison-hospitals in different parts of France.

SPAIN.—A conference took place at the Palace on the 20th ult. attended by M. Olozaga and all the Members of the Lopez Cabinet, the result of which was that the termination of the Lopez Administration was formally announced, and a Royal ordonnance issued which was read on the following day in the Cortes officially announcing the nomination of M. Olozaga as President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Cabinet was constituted on the 24th by the appointment of the following Ministers: M. Luzurriaga, Grace and Justice; M. Domenecq, Interior; M. Cantero, Finances; M. Serrano, War, and M. Frias, Marine. It was believed that the new President of the Council would submit to the Cortes a project of law for regulating the attributes of the municipal bodies—a delicate question repeatedly discussed but never solved in a satisfactory manner. According to this project the election for municipal officers would hereafter be direct, like that of Members of the Cortes. The Queen's birthday had been celebrated on the 17th with much pomp. Her Majesty had been congratulated by the *corps diplomatique*, grandees, &c., and the palace had been crowded on the occasion. The Queen replied to the Minister of Portugal, who addressed her in the name of the Ambassadors—"I have heard with much satisfaction the wishes expressed by the diplomatic body for my personal prosperity and that of my people, and if Providence bless my endeavours I hope that my reign will consolidate the tranquillity of this magnanimous nation, and draw closer the ties of friendship which unite it to the Governments which you represent in so becoming a manner." The Prince de Carini passed through Bayonne on the 23d ult. on his way to Madrid, bearing the recognition by the King of Naples of the Government of Queen Isabella II. The Prince is accredited as Minister Extraordinary at the Spanish Court, and is charged with negotiating the marriage of the Count de Trapani with the Queen. England and France are said to have given their consent to the union.—From Barcelona we learn that the surrender of that city took place on the 19th. During the night of the 17th the greatest confusion reigned in Barcelona, and a deadly struggle took place between the peace party and the Patulea and Republicans, which terminated by the defeat of the latter. In consequence of this victory five delegates had a long interview with General Sanz, and on the 19th the capitulation was signed, and on the 20th 10,000 Government troops took possession of Barcelona. On the evening of the same day the Captain-General was informed by two members of the Junta that some of the most desperate insurgents intended to fire the town at different points, and blow up the Cathedral; in consequence of this timely warning every precaution was taken

to frustrate such a design, and the whole army remained under arms during the night. One of the principal clauses of the capitulation is the disarming of the entire population without exception. The inhabitants are also to restore the streets and houses to their original condition. On the 21st General Sanz issued a *bando*, ordering a general surrender of arms within six hours on pain of death, and by the afternoon some thousands of muskets were deposited in the Atarazanas and the Cathedral. The new municipality have been directed to number and class the inhabitants; and to make a list of the damaged houses, and to whom they belong, including foreigners. By the evening of the 21st all the barricades had disappeared from the streets and most of the trenches were filled up. The Free Corps and National Guard of Barcelona have since delivered at the Atarazanas 500 muskets. Tranquillity is completely restored, the emigrants are returning, and the manufacturers are resuming their business. The Captain-General has gone in person to assume the command of the troops blockading the castle of Figueras, and has taken with him six battalions.—From Cadiz we learn that several British travellers were loud in their complaints of what they characterized as a gross extortion practised on them at the British Consulate in that city. For getting their passports endorsed there to go to Seville for a day they were charged a dollar and a half (6*s.* 6*d.*), and the same on their return to Cadiz for the Consul's *visa* to Gibraltar. They thus had to pay the sum of 12*s.* for absolutely no service whatever, while the charge of the Spanish authorities on both occasions for a real benefit was no more than 3*s.* This disproportion has long been known and complained of by travellers in Spain, but it has now for the first time attracted the attention of the journals, and some hopes of the interference of the Foreign-office are entertained.

Portugal.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 22d ult. The greatest tranquillity prevailed and all prospect of its being disturbed had entirely disappeared. The Chambers were occupied with measures to cover the deficit of the current finaucial year, but the remissness of members caused a frequent failure of Houses. General Iriarte and the Spanish troops who took refuge in Portugal are to be quartered in Oporto. An important communication has been made by the Board of Trade in answer to a recent memorial from the merchants engaged in the Newfoundland trade. It appears that the Duke of Palmella and her British Majesty's Government are at variance as to whether or not the propositions of the latter have been accepted or refused. The Board of Trade states "that the negotiations with Portugal, which were interrupted in April last, have strictly speaking not been revived; that since the arrival of the Duke of Palmella in this country his Excellency has tendered to her Majesty's Government statements intended to show that the British propositions had been previously to the interruption or breaking off of the communications in April last accepted in their substance by the Portuguese Government, and that her Majesty's Government are clearly of opinion, upon an examination of these statements, that the Duke of Palmella is in error in that supposition, and that this conviction has been officially communicated to the Duke of Palmella." Lord Aberdeen has since made a similar communication.

Germany.—Letters from Vienna announce that Prince Michael of Servia was shortly expected to leave that city for Dresden. The Prince has amongst his suite the celebrated writer Dr. Wuk and intends sojourning in that capital a great part of the winter.—The Greek society of Berlin, among whom are the most celebrated authors and artists of Prussia, contemplate giving a representation at their private theatre of the comedy of *The Frogs* of Aristophanes. A new translation has been made of this piece by Professor Franz, and the music arranged by M. Kummer; costumes and decorations are now preparing from designs furnished by the most renowned artists. *The Frogs* was in the first instance intended for performance at the Palace at Potsdam, but the King sent it for review to M. Tieck, who on account of its containing objectionable passages did not advise its production. Dr. Franz has now made several alterations and the first representation is looked for with much curiosity.

Italy.—It was reported in Paris on Thursday that the Pope was taken suddenly and dangerously ill. In the present disturbed state of Italy, and especially of the states of the church, any change in the holy see is considered important. In the meantime it is said in a letter of the 15th from the Roman states that the disturbances in the neighbourhood of Bologna and Ravenna have been put down.—A grand religious ceremony, the beatification of the nun Maria Francisca of the five wounds, who died in 1814 in a convent at Naples, took place at St. Peter's, at Rome on the 12th inst. The preparations for this ceremony are said to have cost 100,000 Roman crowns, independently of the portraits of the beatified nun, which it is customary to present to the cardinals and the principal churches and convents.—The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes the following letter from Naples of the 2d of November:—"It has been lately remarked that the British Minister has frequent conferences with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and numerous audiences with the King. It was at first thought that these conferences had reference to the treaty of commerce which is now so far settled as only to require the signature of the plenipotentiaries. But as the English flag would get a privilege of ten per cent. over other nations the King wishes as a compensation that the English Government close Malta against the Italian refugees who are now troubling the Peninsula. This is too delicate a matter for the British Cabinet to consent to, but the English Government are willing to keep a strict surveillance over the Italian refugees." In reference to this subject a Malta paper the *Portafoglio Maltese* states that the disturbances in the Roman dominions are in a great measure owing to the Malta press. The Maltese papers have for the last three or four months tried everything in their power to excite the population of the Papal legations to insurrection and rebellion. The scarcity of public journals in the Papal States is well known, and advantage is taken of this circumstance to furnish intelligence from Malta by way of Ancona to Bologna, Ravenna and other cities in the Papal States.—It is said that the Princess who is about to marry the Duc d'Aumale is not the sister of the King but his cousin, the daughter of the Prince of Salerno.

Greece.—Accounts from Athens of the 10th ult. state that about 150 Deputies had arrived, and that the National Assembly was to meet in a fortnight, but its legislative labours were likely to be somewhat delayed by about a dozen double elections in the Peloponnese, which must first be decided upon. The Council of Ministers was holding protracted meetings every evening, and the Ministers at the head of the different departments regularly transacted business with the King. The Continental papers state that whatever turn affairs may take in Greece, it is certain that France, Austria and England will oppose any attempt of Russia to overthrow the existing Government, nor will they permit the Emperor to exercise the same influence in Greece which he has established in Servia.

Turkey and Persia.—Letters from Constantinople announce that the President of the Council of Justice, Hafiz Pacha, had been dismissed on the 8th ult., and replaced by Achmet Fethi Pacha, brother-in-law of the Sultan. The Sultan's object in adopting this resolution was to give satisfaction to England and France for the execution of the unfortunate Armenian. Letters had been received at Constantinople, announcing that serious disturbances had arisen in Albania and in Thessaly, and that an attempt had been made to set fire to Belgrade by the adherents of the dethroned Prince. The Rev. Dr. Wolff arrived on the 3d inst., and was only waiting for the necessary firmans and the arrival of Colonel Napier, who has volunteered to accompany him to prosecute his enterprising expedition to Bokhara.—Letters had arrived from Mosul which state that the remnant of the Mountain Nestorians who had been enabled to resist the Kurdish invaders, joined by their fugitive brethren, have gained a complete victory over their oppressors, and succeeded in regaining much of the territory they had lost.—Letters from Teflis of October 12th announce the important fact that the Emperor of Russia had under pretence of encouraging the commerce between the two countries, established a line of posts guarded by Cossacks from the Caspian Sea to the capital of Persia.

Egypt.—From Alexandria we have received the very important news of the death of Achmet Pacha, the late rebellious governor of Sennaar. His death is said to be the result of intermittent fever, though many surmise that it has been compassed by other means more in accordance with the Oriental administration of justice. The Pacha by this event is saved an expense and his people a sanguinary civil war. The Porte is said to have been benefited already by large sums remitted by Achmet to Reschid Pacha through Jerusalem in furtherance of his ambitious views. Emir Bey has been appointed his successor. It appears that Gallici Bey did not go to Suez to report again upon the ship canal from Suez to Pelusium, but upon the feasibility of a navigable canal from Boulac to Suez through the desert, the superior altitude of the Nile at Boulac to that of the Red Sea at Suez ensuring a constant supply of fresh water, and possibly the means by irrigation of cultivating a large strip of land on each side where now is a sandy desert.

United States.—The packet-ship Patrick Henry reached the Mersey on Sunday after an 18 days' passage, bringing 32 passengers and no less than 100 *returned emigrants*; her dates are to the 8th ult., four days later than the previous packet. Mr. Horsley Palmer is among her passengers. The Britannia steam-ship has since arrived with dates from New York to the 16th, Boston 17th, and Halifax 19th ult. The Caledonia was seen on her way between Halifax and Boston on the 18th, and the Acadia was spoken by the Britannia on the 26th, out seven days, in lat. 50, 5 N., long. 26, 40 W. The New York and Liverpool liner Sheffield was lost off the former port whilst in charge of a pilot, in very rough weather, on the 11th ult. The passengers were saved by great exertion and presence of mind, and the vessel subsequently got off, but with cargo greatly damaged. The annexation of Texas to the United States appears to be still a favourite scheme, and will it is said form a prominent subject of recommendation in the President's annual message, to be delivered the first week in this month. The papers bring an account of the death of Colonel John Trumbull, at the age of 87. He was an aide-de-camp of Washington in the War of Independence and afterwards became one of the first artists of the United States. The elections for the state and city of New York took place on the 7th, and were in favour of the Whigs. The contest was more than usually exciting from the near approach of the Presidential election, upon which it will probably have a considerable influence.—Mr. O'Connell is rising again into favour in the United States. A meeting to further repeal presided over by Colonel Johnson had been held in the Tabernacle in New York, and another meeting was held of still greater pretensions at the Park when the news arrived out that he had been arrested and was about to be prosecuted.—The yellow fever at New Orleans has been very fatal. The *Herald* of that city publishes the names and addresses of 692 persons, natives of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Germany, who have fallen by its ravages, exclusive of 132 persons unknown. The Irish and Germans appear to have been the greatest sufferers by its ravages, and after them the Americans. The fever still lingered in the city, but its fierceness had abated. The appearance of frost which usually drives it away was looked for with much anxiety.—The Senate of the State of Tennessee have passed a law to secure to married women the right in and enjoyment of their own property. It provides that a wife shall have the same undisturbed control of her own estate after marriage which she had before, and prevents her property from passing out of her hands on marriage by mere operation of law without her consent. On the other hand the militia law of Rhode Island does not exempt females from performing military duty, and several have been arrested and confined for disobeying the said law.

Canada.—Our advices from Kingston are to the 3rd, and from Montreal to the 6th ult. The bill to secure the independence of Parliament had passed the Council by a vote of 15 to 12. The Agricultural Protection Bill had also passed the Legislative Council, to go into effect on the 5th January. It had also been decided by a vote of two to one, that Montreal is the only place for the seat of Government. To refer the decision to the Home Government was refused by a vote of 50 to 29. There have been remarkable doings in the Parliament of the province, no less than 13 members of the Legislative Council, with Mr. Morris at their head, having retired. It appears that in the House of Assembly an address to the Queen was adopted by a vote of 51 to 27, concerning the proposition made by Her Majesty to remove the seat of Government to Montreal. When the address came before the Council for their concurrence, a long and angry debate arose, the opponents of the bill contending that the bill could not again come before the Council during the present session without violating all Parliamentary rules, and setting a dangerous precedent, it having once been finally disposed of, it was thought, for the session, and could not be brought before the Council without it was prorogued for a few days. The measure was insisted on, and the further discussion made the special order of the day for the 9th, when the Hon. Mr. Morris rose and said, that in view of their strange proceeding, it became his duty to record his protest, and retire from all further participation in the proceedings of the Council. He then bowed to the Speaker and the House, and retired, followed by Messrs. De Blaquiere, Ferguson, Crooks, Washburn, Sherwood, M'Ray, Dickson, Hamilton, Macanbery, Draper, M'Donald, and A. Fraser. Soon after they retired, the Council adjourned.—The transport Premier with troops on board has been totally lost near Quebec, but the troops and crew were saved.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the opening closed at 96¾; Three per Cents. Red., 95⅝ to 95½; Three-and-Half per Cents. Red., 102⅛; New Three-and-Half per Cents., 102¼ to 103⅛; Exchequer Bills, 54*s.* to 55*s.*

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Destitution in the Metropolis.—A meeting of the committee took place on Wednesday which was attended by Lord Dudley Stuart, Viscount Ranelagh, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir Joseph Copley, Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., and other gentlemen. Final arrangements were made for a great public meeting in behalf of the destitute poor of the metropolis, and for establishing an institution to be called the Western Refuge for the Destitute. The proposed meeting to be held at Exeter Hall in the course of next week.

Scottish Hospital.—On Thursday being St. Andrew's Day, and the 178th anniversary of the Scottish Hospital, the annual meeting took place in Crane Court, the Duke of Sutherland in the chair, supported by about 200 Members of the Corporation. The Hon. Mr. Fraser opened the proceedings of the Court by tendering his resignation of the appointment which he had held as Treasurer for 21 years, when the meeting, which by this time had become over-crowded, adjourned from the Hall into the Chapel of the Corporation. The Chairman then congratulated the meeting on the numerous attendance of the body, requesting that he might be permitted to resign the chairmanship of the meeting, reserving to himself the pleasure of again presiding at the festival in the evening. The noble Duke then left the Court, accompanied by the Hon. W. Fraser, and was succeeded in the chair by P. M. Stewart, Esq., M.P. It was then proposed by Sir Peter Laurie, seconded by Dr. Webster, and carried by acclamation, that the Duke of Sutherland be re-elected President for the year ensuing, Major Adair the Secretary intimating to the meeting that his Grace had instructed him to state, that although he attended the Society's festival on the present occasion, yet that his medical advisers had forbidden him for the future to attend at public dinners. Dr. Webster then proposed that P. M. Stewart, Esq., M.P., be elected treasurer in the room of the Hon. W. Fraser, to whom a complimentary vote of thanks proposed by Sir Peter Laurie and seconded by Sir C. Forbes was passed, for the able and independent manner in which he had discharged the office for 21 years. After some discussion Lord Blantyre, the Hon. W. Fraser, and Sir C. Forbes were elected to fill the vacancies in the list of vice-presidents. Major Adair then read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Brown, resigning the chaplaincy of the Corporation, caused by the changes in the Church and his translation to a church in Scotland. After a long and turbulent discussion, Dr. Brown's resignation having been accepted, the Rev. Dr. M'Leod was reinstated as Senior Chaplain. Sir Peter Laurie then proposed that the Rev. John Cumming be appointed to fill the vacant Chaplaincy. The motion was seconded by Mr. Waugh, and after another stormy discussion was carried without any

apparent opposition. The vacancies in the different committees were then supplied, after which the accounts were read and ordered to be printed. From these it appeared that the total expenditure of the institution for the past year had been 3,505*l.* The annual dinner of the Corporation took place in the evening at the London Tavern, the Duke of Sutherland in the chair. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to upwards of 350*l.* His Grace the Chairman subscribing 50 guineas in addition to his annual subscription.

Anti-Corn-Law League.— On Thursday night the monthly meeting of the League took place in Covent-Garden Theatre which was crowded to excess. Mr. Wilson opened the business by announcing that the League had won London and Kendal and had not won Salisbury, but intended to do better next time. Mr. Cobden then addressed the meeting on the late elections and on the usual topics connected with the Corn Laws. Mr. Lambert Chairman of Mr. Bouverie's Committee at Salisbury, Col. Thompson, and Mr. Bright, next addressed the meeting at very great length. At the close of Mr. Bright's speech the Chairman said he must now close what all present would probably consider to have been not the least interesting of the series of meetings. Mr. Bright had informed them that arrangements had been made for holding during the next month meetings in the principal towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire, for the purpose of promoting subscriptions to the great League fund. When they met again this day month he hoped they would have the pleasure of seeing that their labours for that object had not been unrewarded.

The Model Prison.—Although this prison has been open so short a time, and the prisoners have been carefully selected from the various gaols in point of health, two have become insane this year, and have been transferred to Bethlehem; viz., John Reeve, on the 24th June, and John Hill Stone, on the 17th August. The *Times* observes that it is remarkable that insanity only occurs in the Penitentiary and Model Prison under Government inspectors, and not in magistrates' prisons.

Light Gold.—In consequence of the numerous complaints made by the merchants in the City and the public at the practice of the Bank's issuing light gold, orders have been given by the Governors that no gold shall be issued unless it has been previously weighed and is according to the standard currency. Henceforth all gold presented at the Bank will only be received according to weight, and will be defaced so as to prevent the possibility of a re-issue.

Metropolitan Improvements.—Workmen are pulling down the houses in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace, leading from James-street into the Pimlico-road, to make way for the new improvements. The houses in Tothill-street, York-street, and Castle-lane, Westminster, are also to be pulled down in the spring, as well as Sion College Almshouses, for the new road, which will run across the ground of Elliott's brewery into the Vauxhall road. The Rookery which has been for several centuries the Westminster nuisance is at last coming down, and a square will be built on the spot.

Embankment of the Thames.—At the meeting of the Common Council last week the Lord Mayor laid before the Court a copy of the following letter from Lord Lincoln, together with a plan for carrying out the projected embankment, which he described as a measure of considerable importance to his fellow-citizens:—"1, Whitehall-place, November 8, 1843—My Lord,—As chairman of the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty for 'inquiring into and considering the most effectual means of improving the metropolis, and providing increased facilities of communication within the same,' I have the honour to transmit herewith for your lordship's information a plan of the proposed embankment between Westminster and Blackfriars bridges, for the construction of which it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to submit a bill to Parliament in the course of the ensuing session. It will afford me, as it will I am sure afford the Commissioners, great pleasure to find that the result of these inquiries into the expediency of the course proposed will be acceptable to the Corporation, directed as those inquiries have been to the interests both of the navigation of the river and of the trade carried on upon its shores, and ultimately to the accomplishment, without prejudice to those interests, of a great metropolitan improvement. I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient servant, Lincoln." On the motion of Mr. R. L. Jones, the letter and plan were referred to the Navigation Committee and the London-bridge Approaches Committee for them jointly to report upon. Several members expressed their satisfaction that Government have assumed the responsibility of so great an undertaking.

Westminster Bridge.—Since the carriage-way of this bridge was closed, workmen have been engaged in removing the great body of loose sand and rubble walls which loaded the east pier of the centre arch unnecessarily, and are preparing to substitute brick arches as was done to the sunken pier on the Middlesex side. The lessening of the weight upon each pier by this operation and by the proposed lowering of the roadway will not be less than 1700 tons, and since this lightening began there has not been the smallest movement in any part. Messrs. Walker and Burges have thought it prudent to take the opinion of two other engineers, Messrs. Cubitt and Rendel, who have stated as their opinion that the sinking of the piers is caused by the great load upon the clay foundation, there being no piles under this bridge, and the ground on the Surrey side being of a loose nature.

Shops of London.—The attempt now making to abridge the protracted hours of labour in the shops of the metropolis has received the support of the leading drapers:—Messrs. Swan and Edgar, Piccadilly; Mr. Redmayne, Bond-street; Messrs. Hitchcock and Rogers, St. Paul's Churchyard; Messrs. Peters and Underwood, Sloane-square; Mr. Owen, Great Coram-street; Mr. Edwards, Soho-square, and others, close their respective establishments at 7 o'clock,—examples which are likely to be soon followed by the trade generally and by other classes of shopkeepers, provided that the public will lend their aid by abstaining from evening purchases.

Roman Remains in the City.—On Thursday in the course of excavations making for a sewer in Bridgewater-square Barbican, the men found the foundation of a Roman wall four feet from the surface, which extended in a direct line across the square from east to west. It was about 18 feet in depth and 4½ in width. Pieces of a Roman pavement were also met with. In one part of the square a workman dug up a square plate of metal one side of which had a polished surface, but was unfortunately broken. A quantity of pottery was also found. During the week, in Tyefoot-lane (a narrow passage leading out of Queenhithe to Fish-street-hill) where a sewer is forming, the men came against three Roman walls about 4 feet from the surface extending in parallel lines, and at about 12 feet distance from each other. They were about five feet in depth. The two external walls were about 4 feet in width and the inner one about 7 feet wide. They appeared to be of a circular form and were so firmly constructed as to be only separated and broken by an iron wedge.

Westminster School.—The "Phormio" of Terence will be performed by the Queen's Scholars on Monday the 11th, Thursday the 14th, and Monday the 18th inst., with a prologue and epilogue on the 14th and 18th.

The Daily Papers.—It is said that the proprietors of the daily papers intend to raise the price of their papers from 5*d.* to 6*d.* Assuming the circulation of the *Times* to be 12,000 a day, this will give to that paper an additional profit of 15,650*l.* a year.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 18, was as follows:—West Districts, 183; North Districts, 230; Central Districts, 224; East districts, 285; South Districts, 308; Total, 1,230 (males, 615; females, 615). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five autumns, 908.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—Mr. Weale, one of the assistant Poor Law Commissioners, commenced an inquiry on Friday last in the workhouse of this town, in consequence of an anonymous letter which the commissioners had received respecting some cruelties practised in that establishment. In September last four young men entered the workhouse as tramps, and were put into the tramp ward. When there they tore up their clothes and were found in that state by the tramp-room keeper. He communicated the circumstance to the governor, who according to the charges in the letter ordered the men to be taken to the black hole in a complete state of nudity. They were put into this vault and there detained eight days and nights, during the whole of which time they had only one rug each to wrap themselves up in by day or night; they were in that state compelled to lie on a bare guard-bed without any straw or bedding, were daily fed on bread and water gruel, there was no fire or hot air or any other means of heating the place, and in this state they were kept until discharged on the 3d of October, but not until one of the men was so ill as to require medical advice. The second charge was that the governor had put a boy into this place of confinement and kept him there until it was necessary to give him a warm bath to ensure his recovery when released. The third charge was that a woman had been put into the tramp-room for punishment; and the fourth was that a sane woman had been put by the governor into an insane ward for punishment. The governor in reply to the charges denied that any punishment had been inflicted. The keeper of the tramp-room however deposed that the four men above named entered the house in September, and that they were in all respects treated in the manner set forth by the commissioner, and detailed other circumstances connected with their confinement of a very revolting nature. The house surgeon deposed that he found one of the tramps ill and ordered medicine for him. The governor's wife swore that the men had each two rugs in the hole, that she had ordered them bread and broth, but she could not swear whether they received it, and that on one Sunday she ordered them meat, but she could not say they got it. The room was not cold, indeed the men complained of the heat, and she directed the keeper to open the door. The Commissioner said they ought to visit the place, and proceeded thither. The sight of it caused an unqualified expression of indignation and abhorrence. It is a low arched vault, into which there is a descent of two steps, six feet wide, nine feet long, with a small iron grating at the top without any guard glass. A bed is raised under this grating, and in this hole situated in a dark passage the men were confined. The Commissioner on returning said he never could have believed that there existed any such place of confinement in any workhouse in England. He certainly never beheld such a place for human beings to be placed in, no matter what might have been their offence. In this expression of disapprobation the whole of the guardians concurred, and declared that they did not know such a place had been used for the purpose. The governor said that the hole had been used most nights for tramps, and that on that very night they would most likely have more tramps than they could accommodate, and would be obliged to put them in that vault. The Commissioner said he should institute a searching inquiry into the entire establishment, and adjourned the inquiry.

Bury.—The *Blackburn Standard* says that singular as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that at noon on Friday the petty sessions were adjourned for half-an-hour, in order to allow the solicitors, county policemen, overseers, and other officials, an opportunity of witnessing the entrance of Van Amburgh with his large collection of wild beasts.

Carmarthen.—The toll-gate between Bettws and the Holyhead road was destroyed last week by the Rebeccaites. The gate-posts were sawed asunder and the gates carried off. A letter in Welch was left under the cottage-door where the toll-taker resides, stating that if the gate is replaced the house will be destroyed.—The Special Commissioners arrived at Cardigan on Wednesday week, and proceeded at once to examine the road-surveyors, and to investigate the trust accounts and the apportionment of tithes in the parish of Pembryn. The Commissioners are understood to have expressed a wish to further any agreement which might be come to between the titheowners and tithepayers to allay the bad feeling which exists, and as far as possible to remedy what seems to be regarded (so far as relates to this parish) as an oppression. The Commissioners make numerous inquiries of intelligent witnesses as to their opinion of the best remedy to remove the grievances complained of, no doubt with the view of extracting some practicable suggestion to embody in their report to Government. They concluded their inquiry at Cardigan on Friday and proceeded thence to Aberystwith.

Gloucester.—A calamitous fire burst out at 3 A.M. on Wednesday the 29th ult., in a large farm-house in the village of Willersey near Broadway in this county, by which the house and furniture were completely destroyed, and the farmer's wife and five young children and a charwoman were burnt to death. The farmer (Mr. Rimell) and three of his sons escaped through a window with much difficulty, but the rooms were so filled with smoke that the rest of the family were soon suffocated, and the mother of the children could not be prevailed upon to fly with her husband and leave the children to perish. It was a heart-rending scene and no assistance could be rendered. The house was fitted up in the old style, with wainscotting, and the divisions between the rooms were all of wood. Had not the engines arrived speedily from Campden and Evesham, the destruction of property might have been very extensive, as the house was close to thatched barns and sheds on two sides, and several stacks of corns were a short distance apart. The consternation in the village may be easily imagined, and the cries of the people of all classes on hearing the loss of life were most distressing. The premises are insured in the Phœnix Fire-office for 800*l.*

Knowsley.—Information has been received in London that a man called Hillingham, another of the party concerned in the late murder of a gamekeeper at Knowsley-park, has been apprehended, and is now in prison.

Kirkdale.—The Privy Council have ordered the plans of the first Industrial School under the new system of education to be published in their forthcoming report. This is to be erected at Kirkdale, near Liverpool, from the designs of Messrs. Lockwood and Allam, and is for the support and education of 1200 children, divided into three classes—infants, boys, and girls. The plans are remarkable for simplicity of arrangement and capabilities for the master's and matron's supervision of the charges to be entrusted to them. Well-ventilated workshops for the teaching of carpentering, tailoring, shoe-making, &c. are found upon the male side; and upon the female side are those of laundry work, straw platting, &c. Some notion may be formed of the extent of this edifice by mentioning that the space occupied by the masonry alone will cover upwards of six acres of land. An infirmary detached from the main building is provided. The site is an open ground of considerable altitude, commanding the mouth of the Mersey.

Keswick.—On Monday a meeting was held in the town-hall of this town, for the purpose of carrying into effect a wish very generally expressed that a public testimony of regard and respect to the memory of the late poet-laureate should be placed in the church of Crosthwaite, in which parish he had spent the greatest portion of his life, and in which churchyard his mortal remains were deposited. A committee was then formed, and resolutions entered into for that purpose; one of which was that a white marble tablet, on which is to be a medallion likeness of Dr. Southey, should be executed by some eminent sculptor, and affixed to the wall in a conspicuous part within the church.—Since this announcement appeared Lord John Manners has sent a letter to the *English Churchman*, suggesting that the most appropriate monument to Dr. Southey would be the institution of an establishment of Protestant Sisters of Mercy, and proposing a subscription for that purpose.

Lancaster.—A correspondent ("Facile") informs us that corn still remains unhoused on Nateby and Pilling Moss, in consequence of the wet weather. Since the 10th October there has scarcely been a fine day, while the nights have been cold, leaving a white frost which there was neither wind nor sun to clear off. The farmers are now housing the crops in their wet state. After threshing out the corn they send it to the kilns to be dried, and give the wet straw to the cattle, which seem very fond of it. This step is rendered necessary not only by the advanced state of the season, but by the ravages made upon the outstanding crops by the hares and partridges.

Leeds.—On Thursday, Mr. James Bryam, of Gildersome, shopkeeper, appeared before the magistrates at the court-house to answer to an information preferred against him by the clerk to the Excise at Leeds, for having in his possession and offering for sale 40 lbs. of spent tea-leaves, which had been redried and coloured in imitation of black tea. Mr. Rose, grocer, deposed that on or about 11th July

last defendant, whom he knew, called at his shop and asked him if he had a tea-machine; he told him he had not. Defendant said he could talk to him, and he told him that he had an article which he was selling as a substitute for tea. He said he did not grow it, but procured it from Lancashire. He said it was tea-leaves, but before it was used it would require to be ground down and mixed with other tea. The price was 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. He subsequently ordered and received 46lbs. of this spurious tea, the price of which was 3*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Philips, chemist to the Board of Excise in London, said—"The tea is composed of redried tea-leaves, both black and green, and the leaves of other plants not tea. The leaves have been dried with a vegetable red dye, apparently Brazil or logwood, and the dust or small part of the sample contains yellow ochre, both raw and burnt, and sand as well." The bench after a short consultation convicted the defendant in the highest penalty of 5*l.* for every pound of the composition. The fine therefore is 200*l.*, and 1*s.* damages.

Melton Mowbray.—On Thursday the 23d ult. the Duc de Nemours, who was on a visit at the Earl of Wilton's at Melton, with his suite, attended the meet of the Quorn hounds at Billesdon Coplow. The field was considerable, considering the early period of the season, including Lord and Lady Seymour, Lords Wilton, Forrester, A. St. Maur, Gardner, and Macdonald; Hon. W. Fitzwilliam, Sir Walter Carew, &c. The weather was unfavourable, but towards the afternoon they had a good run, in which his Royal Highness went remarkably well. The sport has been excellent hitherto, and a good winter is anticipated.

Oxford.—On Wednesday the Court of Delegates of Appeals in congregation met to hear the arguments of Counsel in the appeal from the decree of the assessor of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, in the cause Macmullen *v.* the Regius Professor of Divinity. Mr. Erle in a speech of two hours argued in support of the appeal, adverting to a vast number of legal decisions to prove that the Vice-Chancellor's Court was not the proper tribunal to try the question at issue. He was followed by Dr. Twiss on the same side arguing chiefly from the practice of the University. Mr. Hope then addressed the Court against the appeal, and contended that as the civil law was the only rule for the determination of the question at issue no other course could have been taken than bringing it before the Vice-Chancellor's Court. He supported his opinion by reference to a number of law authorities and statutes. At the close of his speech the Court determined on taking time to consider their decision.

Portsmouth.—The Artesian well at the Royal Hospital, Haslar, sunk by Mr. Docwra, manager of the large Artesian well now in progress for supplying Southampton with water, has resulted in producing an abundant supply of water, which has been analysed by order of the Admiralty and found to be of the purest and softest quality. The water rises through 125 feet of shingle and running sand, which is full of salt water and affected by the tides. The trouble and difficulty in stopping the salt water out has been entirely overcome. The quantity of water that Mr. Docwra guaranteed to obtain was 12,960 gallons per day, but the actual quantity obtained from the spring, 156 feet deep, is 59,328 gallons per day. This quantity can be pumped every day without reducing the water in the well more than about 40 feet from the surface.

Plymouth.—On Sunday evening between 10 and 11 o'clock, Commander Douglas, R.N., fell over the Barbican-quay and was unfortunately drowned. From the marks of a bruise on his chest it is supposed that he first stumbled over a vessel's warp which was fastened to a post, and in endeavouring to get up fell over the quay. Although he did not sink and remained but a short time in the water, life was quite extinct when the body was brought ashore. Commander Douglas had just paid off the Tweed, 20, from the North American and West Indian station. He was above 60 years of age, and having spent the greatest part of his life in the service of his country was waiting the arrival of a steamer to convey him to his home near Brighton when this unfortunate event occurred. —Mrs. Hill, a pretended witch charged with imposing upon the credulity of a simple country girl named Charlotte Horn, under circumstances which proved the extraordinary superstition still existing in the lower classes, was brought before the bench of magistrates on Monday for the second time and committed to the House of Correction for three calendar months as a rogue and vagabond, under the 4th section of the 5th George IV.

Teignmouth.—A fire broke out last week at Rowdens, near this town, lately the property of Sir James Nugent, by which the whole building and nearly all the furniture was destroyed.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1287*l.*; Birmingham and Glocester, 1607*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2289*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2141*l.*; Great Western, 12,000*l.*; Grand Junction, 6510*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1208*l.*; Great North of England, 1329*l.*; Hull and Selby, 976*l.*; London and Birmingham, 13,834*l.*; South Western, 5023*l.*; Blackwall, 617*l.*; Greenwich, 677*l.*; Brighton, 3108*l.*; Croydon, 207*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3659*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4603*l.*; Midland Counties, 2464*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2355*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1472*l.*; North Midland, 4,027*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1411*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 2699*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 479*l.*; York and North Midland, 1521*l.*—The York and North Midland Company at their meeting last week empowered the directors to apply to Parliament for the extension of the line to Scarborough, with a branch to Pickering, and also to make arrangements for the purchase of the Leeds and Selby line. It is stated that the extension will cost 260,000*l.*, allowing for all contingencies, the money to be raised by the issue of 25*l.* shares, while the revenue is calculated at 10 per cent. No opposition is expected in Parliament. 507,500*l.* is the purchase-money for the Leeds and Selby Railway, and from the working of the two companies it appears to be considered that a permanent dividend of 10 per cent. will be secured. —The Manchester and Birmingham directors have reported favourably on the subject of the branch to Macclesfield. The money required for this purpose they estimate at 130,000*l.*, and the revenue derivable from it, after paying working expenses is expected to be 13,520*l.*, or rather more than 10 per cent. per annum. The sale of surplus property in the hands of the company will, it is said, be found sufficient to raise the necessary means.—The North Union and the Preston and Bolton companies have united, the division of profits to be made at the rate of 6 per cent. to the former, and of 3 per cent. to the latter, on their respective capitals, after the payment of which any surplus is to be equally distributed. The cessation of competition in consequence of this arrangement will, it is thought, work beneficially for both companies.—The Newcastle and Darlington Company are about to purchase the Durham Junction, and the directors are to apply to Parliament for power to complete the agreement, with a station at Gateshead and other works to carry the railway over the Tyne. —An ingenious invention has just been exhibited, and its powers tried on the Brighton and Croydon railway. It is called a pedomotive machine, and was constructed by Mr. England, the engineer of Hatcham iron-works, Kent-road, for the London and Brighton railway. It weighs about 270 lbs., and is manufactured almost entirely of wrought iron. It carries four or six persons, two of whom propel it by means of treadles applied on a new principle. Its greatest speed for a short distance is 25 miles an hour; its average rate is 15 miles an hour, carrying in both cases four passengers. By means of this machine on a line of railway, one man can convey a message from station to station at a far greater speed than a horse express, and, should there be any fear of its encountering a train, it can be lifted from the tramway with as much ease as a sedan-chair.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday decided that the 15th of January shall be the day for commencing the O'Connell trial. The matter was discussed at great length, and this arrangement was made by the concession and consent of the Attorney-General, although his notice of application stated that the 11th December was the day which he would ask the Court to name for the above purpose. On proceeding to make his motion on Saturday, he was met by a cross application from the other side. The traversers moved the Court that the trial might be postponed till the 1st February. They applied on the general ground that such a delay was necessary to them in order to be fully prepared; and secondly, on the ground that the present Jury list was very imperfect, and that a new and improved one would be in use at the period they specified. This application was moved by Mr. Henn, Q.C., who read a long affidavit from Mr. Pierce Mahony, which chiefly addressed itself to the imperfections of the existing Jury List. Mr. Henn in the course of his argument said, "There were only 4000 names upon the book altogether, and only 388 names upon the Special Jurors' List, of which there were only twenty-three Roman Catholics. Such was the state of the list; and at the present moment there was a revision going on before the Recorder of Dublin, at which the Recorder several times expressed his satisfaction at the benefit which would accrue to the citizens in obtaining fair Juries. At that revision it was found already, although only one-fourth of the collector's lists were gone through, that there were no less than 500 persons qualified to serve, of which 100 were Roman Catholics; and it was sworn that there were no less than 300 members of that religion qualified; therefore under those circumstances he submitted that a fair and impartial trial could not be had from the present list." The Attorney-General defended himself against several charges which had been made against him, and treated all other grounds put forward for postponing the trial as insufficient, save that last mentioned. Under all circumstances he said he had come to the conclusion that he would best discharge his duty by not objecting to the postponement of the trial to the second day of next Term, to the first Monday in fact in that Term, and he should on no account consent to its being put off to the vacation after Term. Mr. Pigot replied on behalf of the traversers, and contended that considering the importance of the case and the circumstances connected with it, the ends of justice could not be obtained without a postponement of the trial till February. The Solicitor-General was about to respond on the part of the Crown, when he was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who said that he forbore purposely throwing out anything like an expression of opinion of the most remote kind upon the merits of the present case. In the first place—except from popular report, which amounted to nothing—they knew nothing at all about them. In the next place, it would be premature to express a knowledge of what they did happen to know before the case came on for trial, when the accused would have to meet the charge made against them, and be prepared to do so. It was of the utmost regard that proper respect should be paid to the due course of the administration of justice. The Attorney-General had very properly given way to the postponement of this case until everything like an imputation upon the selection of the jury was to be remedied by the process of revision, which it appeared on all hands was now going forward before the Recorder of Dublin. He knew that there had been affidavits made by the gentlemen who acted as solicitors for the respective defendants, wherein it was represented that they did not think they would be ready before a certain day which they named. Now if what they so stated was a matter of fact within their own knowledge, he would pause before he disregarded what they said; but as that was a mere matter of opinion the court was not called upon to decide it. Under all the circumstances the court were of opinion that the traversers would have plenty of time between this and the 15th January, the day nominated by the Crown for trial, to prepare their defence. His Lordship having observed that it was not mentioned in the affidavits that any of the traversers' witnesses were resident out of Ireland, ordered that the trial should take place on Monday the 15th January next. Mr. Steele (who was sitting in the traversers' bar) rose to address the court. He said—I most respectfully press a proposition that I ought to be heard being, as I am, one of the parties concerned in this case. Chief Justice—This is, perhaps, somewhat irregular. Mr. Steele —I have a profound respect for the court, but—— Chief Justice—I should be very sorry to cut you short, Mr. Steele. Mr. Steele—I hope I shall receive the same justice from you, my Lord, as I did from your illustrious brother when I was tried before him. Chief Justice—Go on. Mr. Steele—I most respectfully beg to say that, lest my silence should be considered an acquiescence in what your Lordship has stated in regard to the witnesess that they all resided in Ireland—— Chief Justice—I merely stated, Mr. Steele, that the affidavits did not mention that any of the witnesses resided out of Ireland. Mr. Steele— My Lord, what I have to say is this: the only witness whom I shall examine who resides in Ireland is Lord Plunket, and it is with pain I draw him from his present retirement; all the other witnesses reside in England. It was then ordered that Monday, the 15th January, 1844, should be fixed as the day of trial. The court, which was extremely crowded during the day, was soon vacated by the public and the ordinary business of the court proceeded with. The utmost anxiety was manifested by the most respectable citizens, numbers of whom thronged the hall of the court and the avenues to it to learn the result.—On the same day an application was made to the court by Mr. O'Hagan, on the part of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, one of the traversers, for a copy of the names of the witnesses on the back of the indictment. He moved upon the affidavit of Mr. J. Coppock, an English attorney, showing what was the practice in England. A motion similar to this had been brought forward, and had been decided against the traverser. But for the present proposition they had special grounds, special affidavits, and special circumstances. The Attorney and Solicitor-General opposed the application, and the Lord Chief Justice said the practice in England was not conclusive. It would, he said, be a different thing to call at the trial a witness whose name was on the indictment, and to make the concession required here, when the consequence might be discussions in newspapers and their characters vilified. There was another danger of witnesses being put out of the way, he did not say by foul means, but by foul means or otherwise. That was a danger which was to be guarded against. He deemed that nothing could be more injurious than a difference of practice in this country and in England; but he protested he was not to be bound by the opinion of Mr. Coppock; and he must say that if he were driven to make a selection between the practice in England and in Ireland, then he must abide by that in Ireland. His opinion therefore was, the rule should be refused. Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Crampton concurred with the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Perrin dissented. The rule was consequently refused. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Smyly moved, on the part of the Crown, that their Lordships should direct the proper officer to strike a Special Jury in this case, the rule not to be acted on until the new Jury list should be made out. The order was granted.— The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. The inspector of police and government reporter were present. After reading several letters from Presbyterians, approving of the late declaration of the Catholic prelates against a state provision, Mr. O'Connell said he "had now to address the association on matters that related to the present state of the repeal question. He was asked, did he feel any species of diffidence as to the ultimate success of that measure? He had been asked whether the prosecution had not impeded its course, and might check its career completely? His answer at once was, those prosecutions had assisted the cause, and made its ultimate success more secure and more safe— more conciliatory, and, at the same time, more complete. That was his thorough conviction. Look at the magnificent tranquillity of the people of Ireland. He always said that they were determined to obtain the repeal by peaceable means. He was told that, if they were interrupted in their career—if the monster meetings, as they were called, were interrupted, the peace would certainly be violated. They were interrupted in the way most dangerous to the peace; they were interrupted by having a short notice given them—they were interrupted in the mode most likely to create tumult, and perhaps even civil war. But what was the result? Perfect tranquillity prevailed; there was not a ripple on the surface of the political ocean, and he was confident that tranquillity would still continue. He would plead guilty to the indictment, if he found in Ireland one single effort to disturb the public peace. What cared he for the result of the prosecution? He could not be deprived of the facts in favour of repeal, and he looked forward to the continuance of that tranquillity, whatever might be the result of the trial. He was sure of the repeal, if the tranquillity assisted him

on the trials and after them, as it did now. Why, they might imprison them, but would they prevent them from writing? Would they prevent the people from looking forward to the day when the period of the traversers' sentence would expire? Oh! they might postpone the repeal cause for a season, but if the tranquillity continued, the day of the revival of the repeal cry would as surely occur as the rising of to-morrow's sun, and it would come the better, because the men of fortune and timid men who were now afraid that the people would engender disturbance, would find that their fears were ill-founded. He next commented on an article in the *Times*, which he charged with anticipating the result of their trial. He bewailed the attack on Mr. Waller, and the dreadful murder of Miss Vereker, and again returned to the *Times*—whose conductors he denounced as "reckless ruffians." He warned England against the encroaching power of Russia, and again made a digression which comprised the year '82 and the independence of Ireland. A letter was read from Mr. Smith O'Brien, accepting office as one of the Committee of the Association. Mr. O'Connell said he wished to state that he was highly honoured by being invited to preside at the banquet to be given to Mr. Smith O'Brien on the 4th inst., and he never performed a public duty with greater pleasure than he would do in presiding at that banquet. He considered Mr. Smith O'Brien one of the greatest acquisitions the repeal cause could have; one who was, in his opinion, in the very highest grade of Irish patriotism. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. John O'Connell for his financial statement on a former day of meeting. Mr. Steele announced that, in addition to Lord Plunket, he would examine on his trial Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Bond Hughes, and the Duke of Wellington. The repeal rent for the week was announced to be 636*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*—Mr. O'Connell has issued another address to the people against Ribbon Societies and midnight fires; the latter of which he condemns as "a foolish and dangerous custom, which can do no good and may do a great deal of harm, even accidentally." The *Fermanagh Reporter* states that "the persons who attended the late repeal meetings throughout Ireland in the character of French emissaries were neither more nor less than officers of the London police, sent over to Ireland for the purpose of watching the proceedings and noting the seditious expressions of the leaders. They were 40 in number, and well acquainted with the continental languages. It is said that they can prove certain offers from the repealers which will substantiate the assertion of the Attorney-General, that he would prove the existence of a wicked and dangerous conspiracy."—Lord Lucan and Mr. St. Clair O'Malley, who had been deprived of the commission of the peace for personal squabbles, have, says the *Pilot*, been both reinstated in all their former honours as magistrates.

Fiuoe.—A new proclamation has been issued by the Lord-Lieutenant increasing the reward for the apprehension of the persons concerned in the attack on the person of Mr. Waller, from 80*l.* to 150*l.*, in consequence of the death of Miss Vereker. This proclamation states that the assailants consisted of "a party of three men, armed with pistols." The resident magistrate has also offered a reward of 500*l.* for the discovery of the offenders. Subsequent accounts received by express yesterday mention the death of Mr. Waller on Wednesday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock. For some days hopes were entertained of his recovery, but on Tuesday his medical attendants felt alarm at the inflammation which was displayed around the wounds on his head. He rallied at night and immediately afterwards fell asleep. About two o'clock he awoke and rung the bell and desired the servant to tell his family to come to him for he had not long to live, and in less than half an hour the ill-fated gentleman expired. Miss Vereker's death was not communicated to Mr. Waller until Monday, and the effect upon him was most prejudicial. The immediate cause of his death arose either from erysipelas or from an abscess forming in his head which broke upon the brain. Mrs. Waller is not expected to survive long. It is rumoured that the police have received information which they expect will lead to the detection of the murderers.

Queen's County.—A labourer named John Gill was apprehended last week in Dublin, and conveyed to Tullamore prison to await his trial at the ensuing assizes on the charge of being concerned in the murder of Lord Norbury.

Claremorris.—An inquest was held on Wednesday the 22nd at Castlemacgarrel, near this town, on the body of the Hon. Henry Browne, son of Lord Oranmore. There were only a few witnesses examined, when the following verdict was returned:—"That the deceased came by his death in consequence of a gunshot wound received on the 21st inst. by the accidental discharge of his own gun while shooting on the lands of Ballyknave."

SCOTLAND.

Sutherland.—The differences which have recently created so much sensation in Scotland between the Duke of Sutherland and the leaders of the Free Church have been satisfactorily settled. The ground on which his Grace declined to grant sites in the county of Sutherland was the reiterated declaration of the Seceders that they looked on the establishment as non-existent as a church, and that their object was to sweep what they were pleased to call the residuary body from the face of Scotland. It has, however, been explained to the Duke by the Free Church that the Seceders are not combined for the overthrow of the institution they left, but that their sole object is to diffuse what they think are sound principles. On this assurance the Duke of Sutherland has felt it his duty to give a favourable consideration to any applications for sites, provided they appear to his Grace to be founded on such principles, reserving however to himself the power to determine the situation of such sites, and taking care to grant them with due regard to the wants of the people, and to the welfare and security of the Establishment.

Edinburgh.—The Faculty met in their library on Saturday, for the purpose of electing a Dean in the room of Lord Robertson, when Mr. Duncan M'Neill the present Lord Advocate was elected.—The musical chair in the University is again vacant. Sir Henry Bishop, who is now in London, has written to the Senatus stating that his health will not permit him to come down and deliver lectures, and that in consequence he resigns the chair.

Aberdeen.—The Senate of King's College and University, Aberdeen, on Saturday last, by the casting vote of the Principal, approved generally of the resolutions of the Senate of the University of Glasgow relative to the abrogation of religious tests in the Scottish Universities.

THEATRICALS.

DRURY-LANE.—On Monday night the lessee of this theatre fairly put forth his strength by the production of a new opera, the work of a native composer. The experiment, although hazardous in the extreme, looking at the fickle taste of English audiences, was most triumphant, and composer, author, and singers, were called for in succession. The *Bohemian Girl* is the title of Mr. Balfe's new opera; the libretto is taken almost entirely from the pantomimic ballet of *La Gypsey*, invented by MM. De St. Georges and Mazilier for Fanny Elssler when she was at the French Opera in 1839, and a version of which has been given at her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Bunn in arranging the words of the libretto has changed however the locality from Scotland to Hungary. The French story is made to pass in the time of Charles II. The adapter has taken a somewhat corresponding period in Polish history. Thus Thaddeus a proscribed Pole, is to the Emperor of Austria what the Puritans are to the restored Charles. There is little difference consequently in the situations. It is the same history of an exile who joins a band of gipsies to save himself from his pursuers, and who then saves the child of a Count from the antlers of a chased stag. The child afterwards stolen by a gipsy chief out of revenge also joins the tribe, and in due course marries her benefactor. The real rank of the heroine is finally discovered, as also the position of her husband, and the Baron consents to ratify the union. This would seem to end the drama, but there is a jealous queen of the gipsies, and she nearly accomplishes the ruin of the lost child's character by accusation of robbery, and eventually her death, had not the blow been turned against the enraged queen herself. This is the operatic *finale*, for the opera ends fatally. This drama derives its entire interest from its domestic situations; but from the numerous incidents succeeding each other with such rapidity attention is kept alive to the end, and the composer has no ordinary scope for the exercise of his talent. The principal characters were sustained by Miss Rainforth, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hudson, and Miss Betts. A ballad, "That you loved me still the same," the gipsy girl's dream, was sung twice so charmingly by Miss Rainforth, who is the stolen child arrived at woman's estate, that it was demanded vociferously a third time. At the close of the piece, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Bunn, and the principal singers were called for, and received with such enthusiasm as to leave no doubt that the "Bohemian Girl" will have a long career of success.

Law.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Registration Appeals; Boroughs of Wenlock, Ludlow, and Birmingham.*—In the two former cases several decisions of the Revising Barrister striking off the list of borough voters persons who qualified in virtue of stables (not being livery stables,) in fields, were decided by the court on appeal last week. The judges held that though bridges or walls were not buildings of the same kind as "warehouses," &c., mentioned in the Act, yet stables were so, and therefore were within the meaning of the words, "other buildings." The decision of the Revising Barrister was therefore reversed. In the case of Birmingham the question involved was, whether a leaseholder had a right to claim to vote for a county, he being the lessee for a term originally created for 99 years in the borough, of houses which, separately, were not of the annual value of 10*l.*, but, collectively, were worth more than that sum. The Revising Barrister decided that the claimant was entitled to vote for the county. It was now contended that the decision of the Revising Barrister was not founded on law, and that from the words of the Act of Parliament it was the intention of the Legislature to keep the county voters free from the commixture which would take place if these low houses which did not give a vote for a borough should give a vote for a county. For the respondents it was urged that the language of the 20th section of the Act was so clear, there could be no doubt that voters of this description were contemplated by the Legislature. No inconvenience could arise from property unrepresented in a borough being represented in a county. The Court was of opinion that the Revising Barrister was right in the construction he had put on the words in the Reform Act. It was perfectly clear that the property in question fell within the meaning of the language of the 20th section, and such right of voting was not taken away by the 25th section. And, although a portion of the term may have been parted with by the voter, yet such residue of the term as remained would give him the right to vote. The decision of the Revising Barrister was, therefore, confirmed, and judgment given for the respondents.

Baxter v. *Nurse.*—Sir T. Wilde (with whom was Mr. Sergeant Bompas, Mr. Sergeant Channell, and Mr. Humfrey) stated that this action was brought by the plaintiff, Dr. Baxter, to recover damages from the defendant for services that he had rendered as editor of the *Illustrated Polytechnic Review*, of which journal defendant was proprietor. An introduction took place between Mr. Nurse and plaintiff which ended in the latter being engaged as editor at a salary of three guineas a week. His services, however, were not allowed to continue for a long time, for after the publication of the third number the defendant thought proper to dismiss him. He however did not choose to be treated in that manner, and wrote a letter to defendant stating that the custom in the engagements of editors was that the engagements should be for the year, and therefore he should continue to perform the duties of editor. Witnesses connected with the press were called to prove that in instances such as the present engagements were always annual unless a specific agreement to the contrary was entered into. Among these witnesses were Mr. Dowling, editor of *Bell's Life in London*; Mr. Griffin, sub-editor of the *Tablet*; Mr. Woods, parliamentary reporter of the *Times*; Mr. Ayckbown, a barrister and reporter; Mr. O'Brien, a barrister calling himself sub-editor of the *United Service Gazette*; Mr. Grunelson, foreign editor of the *Morning Post*; Mr. Bousfield, of the *Times*, and others, all of whom stated that an engagement of an editor was always for a year at least according to the usage of the press. For the defence Mr. Sergeant Talfourd contended that whatever might be the nature of the engagements of editors or sub-editors of daily newspapers it could not apply to an engagement on a new publication of this description published at the cheap rate of 4*d.* The sum of 50*l.* had been paid in court which the plaintiff had accepted for services rendered before the publication of the journal. But he had thought proper to charge the sum of 534*l.* odd, being composed of a large sum, at the rate of 3*l.* 3*s.* for a twelvemonth, 4*l.* 4*s.* a week for the loss he had sustained in not having the perquisites, such as books, prints, &c., generally the property of the editor, which he would have acquired had he continued editor, besides other pecuniary advantages, such as an increase of salary on the sale reaching so many thousands. The publication had, however, been a total failure, and the defendant had made it over to Dr. Sigmond. However, whether such a usage as stated existed or not, the defendant was justified in dismissing the plaintiff, as he had reason to be displeased with the manner in which he conducted the journal. Witnesses were called to prove this dissatisfaction on the part of the plaintiff. Titus Danks, a foreman in the printing house of Mr. Reynell, stated he heard Dr. Baxter and Mr. Nurse on one occasion in very high words. Mr. Nurse had a written paper in his hand, which he showed to Dr. Baxter, stating that he should like it to be inserted. Dr. Baxter said "No; it is conveying an imputation upon me." Mr. Nurse stamped his hand upon the desk, and said it should be inserted, whatever was the consequence. He also alluded to an article about Dr. Playfair, which had been inserted in the first number of the Review, and which had previously been printed. Mr. Nurse then went away. Dr. Baxter afterwards came up to the printing-office, and told him not to print the article. It was, however, printed. The article was put in in evidence, and was an apology for having taken an article from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and inserted it in the *Illustrated Polytechnic Review*. Examination continued: Dr. Baxter did not assist as editor when he came to the printer. He was rather in the way than otherwise. Dr. Lindley, a proprietor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, stated that he saw the article in the *Illustrated Polytechnic Review*, copied almost entirely from the former publication. The misprints were included. He complained of such proceeding in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, because they stated that they had peculiar means of gaining information, and they gave the whole of an article for which he had paid a sum of money. He was not aware of any usage to give an editor a yearly engagement. Dr. Potts had looked at the three first numbers of this Review, and felt disappointed at the articles which appeared in it. He thought from its name it ought to have treated upon the arts which peculiarly concerned the Polytechnic Institution. He felt so disgusted at the work that he did not read it through. Dr. Ure also thought that the articles were altogether preposterous and belied the title. There were three articles, one on the wind gauge, another on the barometer, and the third on the thermometer, which were copied and utterly incorrect, showing an ignorance of chemical knowledge. The witness also alluded to other inaccuracies, such as printing the name of a French chemist, "Pelouze," as "Pilonge." The three first numbers were sufficient to damn the publication. The articles were preposterous for a *Polytechnic Review*. They would have better suited *Punch*. The Lord Chief Justice summed up and told the jury that the principal questions they had to determine were whether this was an engagement for a year; secondly, whether the defendant had by his plea and the evidence he had given in support of it shown his right to terminate the engagement before the end of the year; and lastly if it should become necessary to what amount of damages the plaintiff was entitled for the inconvenience he had sustained. Now undoubtedly the general rule of law was that when there was nothing to contradict it, if a person engaged another upon a service that was in its nature a lasting and enduring service, the engagement was for a year. That was the general course the law assumed, but the law always looked at the nature of the contract and at the agreement itself, and therefore the plaintiff had called a considerable body of evidence to show that in the cases of editorships of newspapers and other publications of that nature, where an editor was employed and no particular stipulation made, it was always understood by both parties and acted upon, and the general usage was that it was an engagement for the whole year. Undoubtedly when there was a general understanding and a particular course of dealing, and agreements were made without any specific stipulations to vary them from the general course they were held to be included within it. The evidence that had been adduced on that subject was therefore of a nature very proper for them in determining the verdict to take into their consideration. The Jury retired at a quarter past eight o'clock at night, and after having been absent for a considerable time returned with a verdict for the defendant; first issue, that plaintiff was not engaged by the year; second, that defendant had proved his plea.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Gardner* v. *Mario and Another.*—This was an action by a market gardener, residing at Ealing, against Signor Mario and his coachman, a person named Albridge, to recover compensation in damages for injuries done to the plaintiff's horse and cart, in consequence of an accident, which was alleged to have been produced by the negligent driving of Signor Mario's servants. Messrs. Jervis, Humfrey, and James appeared for the plaintiff, Messrs. Cockburn and Jones for defendant. It appeared that on the morning of Sunday the 2d of July, at about one o'clock, the plaintiff was driving home to Ealing, in his cart, with one horse, containing a little boy, the plaintiff's son, and some meat and other marketing. Signor Mario's carriage was returning from Notting Hill to town, after depositing the owner upon his return from the Opera-house. The carriage contained the Signor's cook and valet, and by some accident it came in collision with the plaintiff's cart, which was upset, much broken, and the horse so severely injured that he was afterwards killed. The plaintiff's son was thrown out under the cart, in a situation of great peril, but fortunately escaped without much injury. The plaintiff himself was also slightly hurt. As usual in cases of this description the witnesses on either side appeared to have viewed the circumstances in a very different light. The plaintiff's witnesses represented that the cart was going at a slow pace, at the proper side of the road, and that there was abundant room to have passed without a collision, had it not been for the wanton carelessness of the defendant's coachman, who was driving rapidly. On the other side it was alleged that the Signor's carriage was going at a moderate pace, and that the accident was occasioned by the plaintiff keeping the middle of the road. The case lasted up to an advanced hour, and terminated by a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 50*l.*

Solomons v. *Isaacs, Executrix.*—This was an action by Mr. Solomons, fruiterer in Covent-garden market, to recover from Mrs. Isaacs, the widow and executrix of one Samuel Isaacs, deceased, the amount of an I O U for 200*l.* with interest, alleged to have been given by the deceased to the plaintiff so far back as the year 1839. Mr. Jervis, with Mr. Miller, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. M. Chambers, with Sergeant Bompas, for the defendant. The plaintiff and the deceased, Mr. Isaacs, were intimate friends, and had been partners in trade, and it was suggested that the money, for which the 200*l.* I O U was given, was borrowed by Mr. Isaacs to advance to a son-in-law, whom he was anxious should not know he could give so much money without borrowing it. A stock-broker, who was in the habit of seeing Mr. Isaacs' will, and other persons acquainted with his handwriting, deposed that the signature to the I O U was that of the deceased. There was also some evidence of the payment of interest. The body of the document was in the handwriting of a clerk of Mr. Solomons, but he could not recollect under what circumstances it was written. On the part of the defendant it

was contended that the I O U was a fabricated document, as it was unlikely that the deceased, who was a very wealthy man, would have borrowed so large a sum of money, and still more unlikely that the plaintiff, from his circumstances, could have afforded to lend so large a sum, or, if lent, to allow it to continue unpaid from 1839 until after Mr. Isaacs' death, which occurred in the early part of the present year. To show the pecuniary incapacity of Mr. Solomons to advance a large sum of money by way of loan, it was stated that in the year 1839 he had applied to a charitable loan society for an advance of 100*l.*, giving the security of two householders, and had himself given an I O U for 50*l.* to Mr. Isaacs. It was attempted to explain those facts, however, by evidence in reply, showing that the loan was intended for plaintiff's son, and that the I O U was security for a joint advance for the benefit of a third party. After occupying several hours, the case terminated with a verdict for the plaintiff —Damages 205*l.*

Custom House Frauds.—The Attorney-General v. *Blake.—The Attorney-General* v. *Candy.*—The first of these cases occupied the Court for two days. It was imputed to defendant that, being an officer of the Customs, and having a place of trust in its management, he had violated that trust, and had assisted in the actual perpetration of frauds, by representing that certain packages consigned to Candy, Dean, and Co., contained a less quantity of manufactured silks, liable to duty, than they actually contained. The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found a verdict for the Crown, estimating the single value of the goods at 1,450*l.* —In the latter case, the information was filed by the Attorney-General against Charles Candy, for penalties amounting to treble the value of five packages of goods delivered without duty being paid, ex the City of Boulogne, on the 19th of June, 1840. The evidence adduced was precisely similar to that given at length in the preceding cause, both prosecutions originating in the same transaction. The case lasted the whole of Thursday, and was then adjourned for further argument.

Central Criminal Court.—*William Fowler*, alias *Benjamin Neck*, was indicted for forging and uttering an order for the delivery of 250 Guernsey frocks, with intent to defraud William Kynaston and another. The prisoner pleaded *Guilty*. The prisoner having been previously convicted for felony, and sentenced to transportation, was retained on board the Justitia hulk in this country, on account of the surgeon's report that he was unfit to be sent abroad by reason of a slight lameness with which he was afflicted. While on board the hulks his services were made use of in writing orders and keeping the books, and eventually he obtained a pardon. Immediately upon his release, however, it would appear that he forgot the lesson he had received, and applied the knowledge he had obtained of the mode of doing the business on board the convict ship to effect the offence he was now charged with. There was a second indictment, imputing to the prisoner a similar offence, and to this he also pleaded *Guilty*. The Recorder, in passing sentence, commented in severe terms upon the ingratitude of the prisoner in repaying the kindness of the prosecutor (who was the master of the convict ship), by committing a forgery upon him the moment he obtained his release, and he said he trusted that a slight lameness would not in future operate to prevent the sentence of the law from being fully carried into effect. The prisoner was then sentenced to be transported for life.

The Slave-trading case. — *Thomas Jennings*, captain of the Augusta, who stands remanded on the charge of navigating her as a slave-vessel, but whose trial cannot take place until evidence shall have been obtained from Sierra Leone, was placed at the bar *pro formâ*, when the trial was postponed to the next August session of this court. An application was then made to have the prisoner admitted to bail; but the Court was of opinion that that should be the ground of a future and separate application.

The Satirist; case of Mr. B. Gregory.—Mr. M. Chambers submitted an application in this case in reference to irrelevant matter introduced into the affidavits. Mr. Wilkins, for the prosecution, stated that the only object of the present proceeding was to obtain delay, and if they went on in this manner the matter would never come to an end. Mr. Baron Parke said that would not be the case, for the Court had resolved that the defendant should be brought up for judgment on Saturday, and in the meantime the affidavits on both sides would be looked into, the Court taking care that all matters contained in them which they considered irrelevant should be expunged.

Forgery.—Samuel Sydney Smith, who has long successfully carried on a system of plunder by means of false pretences, in connection with a numerous gang of accomplices, and who was at length caught upon a charge of forging and uttering an instrument described as a promissory note, or a bill of exchange, and of which offence he was convicted at the last August session of this court, was brought up for judgment, in company of *Henry Bush*, one of his accomplices, who appeared as a witness for him at his trial, and swore that he himself had signed the bill in his own proper name, and on behalf of himself and brother. On the conviction of Smith, Baron Rolfe directed Bush to be taken into custody and indicted for the forgery, which was accordingly done; and at the September session he was tried and convicted also. Judgment was respited on both, in order to have the decision of the judges on a point raised regarding the validity of the indictment, the question being whether the instrument was properly described as a bill of exchange. Mr. Baron Parke, addressing Smith, said that the judges had ruled the description to be correct, and it only remained for him now to pass sentence. Smith said he should move an arrest of judgment; and a long argument took place between him and both judges; at length he was induced to be silent whilst Baron Parke addressed him and said the learned judge who presided at his trial had informed him of the degree of punishment which he thought should be inflicted upon him. It was that he should be transported for life. Smith, folding up his papers, said he had been very hardly dealt with. He had been convicted by perjury. Henry Bush was then placed at the bar and sentenced to the same punishment.

The late Duel.—The trial of Lieuts. Munro and Grant is arranged to take place at 10 o'clock this day (Saturday), the authorities of the War-office having compelled them to surrender on pain of forfeiting their commissions. Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clarkson, have been retained for the defence; and the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. R. Gurney will represent the Crown. The trial appears to excite the most lively interest among the military circles, and several applications have been made to the sheriffs by persons of high rank for tickets of admission to the court. There are 33 witnesses to be examined for the prosecution, and it is currently reported that some extraordinary circumstances will transpire that will throw additional light upon the original cause of quarrel.

Felony.—Elizabeth Bryant, the widow of a merchant, and formerly matron of the Wanstead Orphan Asylum, was indicted for stealing on the 3d November, a tablecloth, two napkins, and other articles, the property of the governors and trustees of the Wanstead Orphan Asylum. The particulars have been already noticed in this Paper. Another count laid the property as belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury and others. The prisoner first pleaded Not Guilty, but afterwards retracted her plea, and pleaded Guilty. Mr. Clarkson stated that there were many mitigating circumstances in favour of the prisoner. She was the widow of a merchant, who on dying left her the sum of 2,500*l.*, which had since been converted by the trustees to their own use. She had hitherto borne an irreproachable character, and the articles themselves were of trifling value. After some conversation between the counsel and Judge, the sentence upon the prisoner was respited until further inquiries should be made.

Murder.—Edward Troyer, charged with the murder of his infant child, by knocking its head on the counter of a bar at a public house, was tried before Lord Denman yesterday. The evidence clearly established the crime. Mr. Wilkins defended the prisoner chiefly on the ground of his previous fondness for the child, the aggravating conduct and desertion of it by its mother,—the improbable barbarity of the act if intentional—and the discrepancy in parts of the evidence. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of committing the act under strong excitation, and therefore recommended the prisoner to mercy." The Lord Chief Justice passed sentence of death to be commuted to transportation for life.

SPORTING.

Tattersall's, Thursday.—The Derby.—200 to 10 agst Loadstone; 1,000 to 30, and 720 to 20, agst Running Rein; 1,000 to 25 agst Voltri; 500 to 10 agst Attaghan; 1,000 to 15 agst Theseus; 1,000 to 15 agst Telemachus; 1,000 to 10 three times agst the Wadastra colt; and 1,000 to 10 agst the Ashstead Pet half-bred; offers to take 7 to 1 about Rattan, and 15 to 2 about the Ugly Buck. The colt by Elis, out of Nanine, named by the Hon. S. Herbert, is now the property of Lord Palmerston, and one of John Day's Derby lot. Running Rein has joined Smith's stable at Epsom.

Miscellaneous.

A New Comet.—At 1 A.M. on the 22d ult. a comet only visible through a telescope was discovered near the star Gamma of Orion by M. Faye, an astronomer attached to the Royal Observatory at Paris. Notwithstanding the clouds and vapours which impeded the view and rendered the observation uncertain the position of the star was clearly ascertained; the head was so distinct that the observations were made with great facility. From the head slight trains of light were seen diverging nearly opposite to the sun, and this tail was then in length about four minutes of a degree. Since the above announcement Sir James South has published in the *Times* the following account, dated from Kensington Observatory on Thursday morning at half-past 2 A.M.:—"This comet was observed here with the 5-feet equatorial, whose object-glass is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches aperture, about 8 o'clock last evening; with the large achromatic of 11 inches 9-10ths diameter its nucleus, with powers of 250 and 300, seemed not round but elongated in the direction of the tail, which latter after moonset extended about 11 minutes. It does not bear much illumination of the field although it was easily found with an achromatic telescope of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches aperture. At 48 minutes 37 seconds after midnight its right ascension was about 5 hours 21 minutes and 37 seconds and its northern declination about 5 degrees 34 minutes and 32 seconds, and it is very near the star A Orionis."

A Sea Monster.—The following article is copied from a Barbadoes paper:—"On the 22d August the brig Rowena was lying in Laguayra Roads, the weather perfectly calm. I discovered the vessel moving about among the shipping. I could not conceive what could be the matter. I gave orders to heave in and see if the anchor was gone, but it was not; but to my surprise I found a tremendous monster entangled fast to the buoy-rope and moving the anchor slowly along the bottom. I then had the fish towed on shore. It was of a flattish shape something like a devil-fish, but very curious shape, being wider than it was long, and having two tusks one on each side of the mouth, and a very small tail in proportion to the fish and exactly like a bat's tail. The tail can be seen on board the brig Rowena. The dimensions of the fish were as follows:—Length from end of the tail to end of the tusks, 18 feet; from wing to wing, 20 feet; the mouth, 4 feet wide; and its weight 3,502lbs.—C. S. Dill."

Extinguishing Fires.—A correspondent ("R. T.") at Daventry, writes that at a fire in that town on Saturday last, it was satisfactorily proved that *Potash* is effectual in extinguishing fire. Mr. Lord, of that town, sent out a large cask of potash and employed a person to put it into the engines, and to this circumstance our correspondent states the safety of that portion of the building which remains is principally attributed.

Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly.—Lieut. Vincent Eyre, one of the British Officers who fell into the hands of Akhbar Khan, in the retreat from Cabul in 1842, has addressed a letter to the Rev. Joseph Wolff, on the subject of his expedition to Bokhara. It is dated at Meerut on the 17th Sept. last. After expressing his regret that he is prevented by official duties from accompanying Mr. Wolff, he says—"I will now tell you all I have been able to learn about our two captive countrymen. The last authentic intelligence was contained in two letters from Arthur Conolly himself to his brother John, then a hostage at Cabul, in the summer of 1842, in which he drew a melancholy picture of their situation in a prison at Bokhara. For four months they had no change of raiment, their dungeon was in a most filthy and unwholesome state, and teemed with vermin to a degree that rendered life a burden. Stoddart was reduced to a skeleton, and his body was covered with putrid sores. They had with great difficulty prevailed on one of their keepers to represent their wretched condition to the King, and were then awaiting his reply, having committed themselves to God, in the full assurance that unless soon released death must shortly terminate their sufferings. The King was always described to us by the Affghans as a horrid and merciless tyrant, being subject to fits of insanity, during the continuance of which all around him tremble for their lives. This picture of him may be overcharged, but if true it is almost destructive of hope. You have, of course, heard the story derived through Col. Sheil, from a Persian who professed to have actually seen the graves in which Stoddart and Conolly had been buried. This story has, however, been contradicted by two very respectable Jews, both of whom I know intimately, and whom I believe to be honest, upright men. They have received letters from friends at Bokhara mentioning both Officers as still alive; and information has been received from other quarters that the two graves were those of two servants who had offended the King. There was a popular belief at the time of their execution that they were British Officers, and this may have been what misled Colonel Sheil's informant. Since writing the foregoing, I have received a reply to my application from the Cabul Relief Committee, who regret that they are debarred by the rules of the fund from placing any money at your disposal, but expressing their readiness to assist your undertaking to the utmost of their power."

PRICES OF MANURES.

Agricultural Salt, clean, per ton, 20*s*	Phosphate of Soda, per cwt.,
— — foul, per ton, 32*s*	— Lime, per cwt., 14*s*
— — fine, per ton, 45*s*	Super Phosphate of Lime, per cwt, 18*s*
Alexander's Compost, per bush., 1*s* 8*d*	Petre, Salt, per ton, 3*l* 10*s*
Bleaching Powder, per cwt., 28*s*	Poittevin's disinfected Manure, per quarter, 13*s*
Bone-dust and half-inch Bone, per quarter, 16*s* to 17*s*	— concentrated do., per qr., 30*s*
Brimstone, per ton, 10*l*	Rape-dust, according to quantity, per ton, 6*l*
Clarke's desiccated Compost, per hhd., 2*l* 12*s* 6*d*	Rock Salt, per ton, 3*l*
Daniell's Bristol Manure, according to quantity, per bushel, 6*d* to 10*d*	Saltpetre, per cwt., duty paid, 26*s*
Guano (foreign), per ton, 10*l* 2*s* 6*d* to 10*l* 15*s*, in dock	Silicate of Potash (pure), per cwt., 60*s*, powder
— Potter's English, according to quantity, per ton, 12*l*	Soda Ash, per cwt., 14*s*
Gypsum, according to quantity, per ton, 30*s* to 40*s*	Sulphate of Ammonia, per cwt. 17*s* to 18*s*
Hunt's New Fertiliser, per bush., 1*s* 8*d*	— of Iron, per ton,
Muriate of Ammonia, per cwt., 20*s* to 24*s*	— of Soda, per ton,
— Lime, per cwt., 5*s* to 6*s*	Sulphur, per cwt., 6*l*
Nitrate of Soda, according to quantity, duty paid, per cwt., 15*s* 6*d* to 16*s*, in dock	Sulphuric acid, according to strength, per lb., 1¼*d* to 1½*d*
Phosphate of Ammonia, crystals, per lb., 2*s* 3*d*	Trimmer's Composition for Clover, per cwt., 8*s*
— pulverised, ready for use, per cwt., 24*s*	Do. Do. for Wheat, with Silicate of Potash, per cwt., 32*s*
	Do. Compost for Turnips, per cwt., 8*s*
	Watson's Compost, per cwt.,
	Urate, per ton, 5*l.*

MARK LANE, Friday, December 1.—We had a very bad attendance of buyers at Market this morning, the vessels from Essex have arrived which have been detained a fortnight, and the Wheat comes very badly to hand, several refusals have taken place; good dry samples realize the same prices as on Monday. Foreign continues to sell slowly at the same rates, and there is still some inquiry for bonded. A fresh supply of Barley has created a great dulness in the trade. White and Grey Peas, and Beans of all sorts, are unaltered in value. The Oat trade is rather firmer.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

	S.	*S.*		*S.*	*S.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	44 56	Red	44	52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire	. .	47 52	White	—	—
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	.	Polands	15 25	Feed	16 21
—— Northumberland and Scotch	. .	Feed	— —	Potato	17 25
—— Irish		Feed	16 23	Potato	16 23
Barley	Malting and distilling		28 32	Grind.	24 30
Malt, pale, ship			— —		
—— Hertford and Essex			— —		
Rye			— —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new		22 to 29	Tick	22 31	Harrow 25 34
—— Pigeon, Hengeland .		23 to 36	Winds.	30 36	Longpod 33 36
Peas, White		30 to 36	Maple	30 31	Grey 28 29

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Oct. 20 per Quarter.	50*s* 1*d*	30*s* 4*d*.	17*s* 6*d*	28*s* 10*d*	30*s* 5*d*	32*s* 8*d*
— 27 . . .	50 5	30 9	17 8	30 3	31 1	32 10
Nov. 3 . . .	51 8	31 7	18 7	29 0	31 5	33 10
— 10 . . .	52 1	32 5	18 9	29 3	32 2	34 0
— 17 . . .	51 7	32 4	18 11	30 5	32 4	34 0
— 24 . . .	51 0	32 1	19 0	30 8	32 4	33 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	51 2	31 7	18 4	29 11	31 8	33 6
Duties on Foreign Grain .	19 0	7 0	8 0	11 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English . 151*s* Sks.	— Brls.	2200	1323	756	1776	—	668	635
Irish . .	,, — ,,	—	690	54	21493	—	—	—
Foreign .	,, — 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—C. Parslow, 47, Blackman-street, Southwark, tailor—W. Pearson, Chelmsford, Essex, draper—W. and I. Dunnage, Tooley-street, Southwark, publishers—G. Barnes, Portsea, Hampshire, innkeeper—R. Goodwin, Eton, Buckinghamshire, ironmonger—J. Bates, Colt-street, Limehouse, grocer—C. Rowsson, 61, Trinity-lane, City, oil-merchant—J. Deakins, Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, horse-dealer—T. W. Jones, Wellington, Shropshire, draper—I. Pascoe, jun., Birmingham, paper-hanger—W. Jones, Leeds, oil-merchant—T. Alford, Harrow-road, Paddington, victualler—R. W. Ethor, Compton-street, Clerkenwell, silversmith—J. Hart, Quadrant, Regent-street, tailor—J. Sarth, Darenth, Kent, carpenter—C. Williams, Sunderland, leatherseller—W. Stone, Birmingham, printer—R. Lowes, Sunderland, brewer—J. Jones, Conway, Carnarvonshire, ship-builder—T. Fawcett and J. Muir, Hollingworth, Cheshire, builders.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Boath, Jun., Forfar, manufacturer—J. Morrison, Edinburgh, painter—J. Gibson, Glasgow, writer, and Milliken, Renfrewshire, coal-merchant—J. M'Donald, of Parkholm, Glasgow, calico-printer—J. Stewart, Edinburgh, coach-contractor.

BIRTHS.—On the 25th ult., at Greenwich, the lady of Lieut. G. Walker, R.M., of a son—On the 28th ult., Portman square, the Hon. Mrs. Apperley, of a daughter—On the 27th ult., at Durham College, Viscountess Chelsea, of a daughter—On the 19th ult., Upper Gordon-street, the lady of P. B. Maxwell, Esq., of a son—On the 27th ult., at South-gate, the wife of A. Bosanquet, Esq., of a still-born son—On the 25th ult., at Wickham Rectory, Norfolk, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. T. Keppel, of a son.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, the Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, to Miss Greville, daughter of A. Greville, Esq., Private Secretary to the Duke of Wellington—On the 15th ult., at Farnham, the Rev. J. M. Seymer, Rector of North Waltham, Hants, to Mary, second daughter of Col. Le Courtier, Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, and Viscount of Jersey—On the 28th ult., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. Kendall, Esq., to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Martin Hind, Esq.

DIED.—On the 1st ult., at Calais, J. P. Robertson, Esq., one of the authors of "Letters on Paraguay"—On the 24th ult., Frances Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Vice-Chancellor of England—On the 25th ult., in Chester-terrace, Regent's park, T. Parke, Esq., in the 83d year of his age—On the 27th ult., at Fitzwilliam Lodge, Booterstown, near Dublin, the Countess of Roscommon, aged 53—On the 21st ult., at Bushmills-house, Sir F. W. Macnaghten, Bart., in the 61st year of his age.

WANTED, an Experienced Person, of unexceptionable character and good address, to take the management of a respectable Seed Establishment. Also a FOREMAN, capable of taking the general management of a Nursery. Liberal encouragement will be given to individuals properly qualified.—Apply immediately, as the Principal is in town, to C. D., care of W. and J. Noble, Seed Merchants, Fleet-street, London.
Dec. 1, 1843.

WANTED (immediately) a FOREMAN AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, to conduct the Nursery of an old-established concern in one of the Midland Counties. None need apply who have not filled a similar situation, and thoroughly understand the modern practice of the London Nurseries. A superior address; a married man, of moral habits, with testimonials of some standing, will alone warrant an application. State wages required, and address by letter, post paid, A. Z., *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS PRINCIPAL GARDENER.—A respectable and active young Man, whose recommendations will afford the most satisfactory proof of his abilities. Wages, liberal; with garden, house, &c.—Direct to E. H. M., to be left at the Central Post-office, Kentish Town, London.

AS GARDENER.—A respectable married Man, aged 34, who perfectly understands his profession in all its branches; can have three years' character from the gentleman he has just left.—Direct to G. L., at Mr. Baker's, Hothouse Builder, Manor House, Manor-place, King's Road, Chelsea.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, December 2, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 49.—1843. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9. Price 6*d*.

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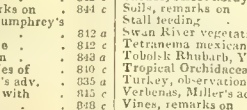
REGENT'S PARK GARDENERS' SOCIETY, FOR MUTUAL INSTRUCTION.—In consequence of an arrangement which has been completed with the Proprietor of the "Florists' Journal," the Papers read at the Meetings of the above Society will be published in, and form part of that Work, commencing with the No. for January, 1844.

The Society will in future supply each of its Members with a Copy of the "Florists' Journal" free; and distant Members are hereby requested to make their arrangements for receiving the same, and communicate with the Secretary.

By Order of the Committee. D. Maker, Secretary.
64, High-street, Marylebone, Dec. 7, 1843.

LUTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—TO NURSERYMEN.—The lists of this Society for 1844, containing prizes offered to Nurserymen, are now printed, and may be had by applying to the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. Henry Burgess, Luton, Beds.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.



PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, &c. &c., as well as by the HORT. SOCIETY OF LONDON.

YOUELL and CO. have much pleasure in announcing they are now enabled to supply fine Canes of the above highly valuable and much esteemed RASPBERRY, unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour.

Those to whom Y. and Co. sent it last season have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over all other varieties, and has been awarded several prizes at various Horticultural Exhibitions during the season. As a proof they have not exaggerated its excellent qualities, Fruit was submitted to Dr. Lindley (see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 22d July, last page, 502), whose opinion of it is as follows:—

"Fastolff Raspberry.—We have received from Messrs. Youell, of Great Yarmouth, Fruit of the Fastolff Raspberry, and we find it merits all that has been said in favour of its excellence. The Fruit that we have received is very large, obtusely conical, and of rich flavour, far exceeding in this respect some other new and large varieties. The plants bear abundantly, and in long succession."

They also exhibited it on the 1st of August, 1843, before the London Hort. Soc., 21, Regent-street, to which a prize was awarded. It would therefore be unnecessary for Youell & Co. to recommend it more fully, or with greater confidence, to the notice of the public, merely observing, that it continues in high perfection throughout the autumnal months, and has maintained its superiority in the most unfavourable soils and situations, and requires no other than the ordinary treatment of the old varieties.

Fine Canes are ready for delivery, and can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a Post-office order) upon the following terms:—

Packages containing 100 Canes	.	£2 5*s*. 0*d*.
,, ,, 50 ,,	.	1 5 0
,, ,, 25 ,,	.	0 14 0

Package included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

Extensive orders are already received for the above; and to prevent a repetition of the disappointment which many experienced last season, by Youell and Co. not being able to meet the demand, they therefore respectfully solicit early application.

*** CAUTION.—Youell and Co. have appointed no agents in London for the sale of the Fastolff Raspberry.

YOUELL'S TOBOLSK RHUBARB, 12*s*. per dozen.—For Particulars of which see their Advertisement of the 18th Nov.

TWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES.—"Lady Alice Peel," 10*s*. 6*d*., and "Mrs. Benyon," 10*s*. 6*d*. per pair.
FINEST CARNATIONS and PICOTEES.
DUTCH HYACINTHS and OTHER BULBS.
ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

For particulars and prices of the above, see their Advertisement of the 22d Nov.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Dec. 7, 1843.

NEW HARDY ANNUAL.
VISCARIA OCULATA.—DARK-EYED VISCARIA.

T. and J. BACKHOUSE, Nursery and Seedsmen, York, have the pleasure of offering to the Public, the above new and beautiful Annual, which is figured at page 53, (No. 10), of the "Botanical Register," for 1843. The blossoms are of a bright rose colour, with a deep crimson eye and changing to a pale purple. It flowers very abundantly through the greater part of the summer and autumn. It is a native of Algiers, and may be sown either in the open ground in spring, or raised in pots and planted out.

Packets, 2*s*. 6*d*. each, will be sent, on the receipt of a Post-office Order, postage free, to any part of the Kingdom.

FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.



PETUNIA PUNCTATA.

WILLIAM MILLER, in bringing this extraordinary and beautiful production into public notice, does so without the slightest diffidence, being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction; it is of a dwarf habit, dark green foliage. The reason it was not exhibited at the London shows was, its not flowering till October. It has been submitted three times to Dr. Lindley, whose opinions will be found at pages 721, 774, 777, as follows:—"*M. R.*—Your seedling No. 25 is quite a novelty; it is a beautiful, distinct, and desirable variety; the colour is a soft decided blue, mottled with white and spotted with rose; these gradually disappear, and leave the flower a beautiful blue, mottled with white; in this state the flower dies. It will be an acceptable addition to this beautiful class." It will be figured in "Paxton's Botanical Magazine," and "The Florists' Journal" for February. Plants of it have already been ordered for the Queen's Gardens, Claremont.

Plants in spring at 7*s*. 6*d*. each, including case and postage; the usual allowance to the trade, when three or more are taken at once. Orders will be executed in rotation.

W. M. has plants of his "Fireball" Geranium, now ready, at 5*s*. each, postage included, to any part of the kingdom.

N. B.—A few strong Plants of most of the new Fuchsias can be had. Providence Nursery, Ramsgate, Kent, Dec. 8, 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.

J. and J. FAIRBAIRN are induced from the uncertainty upon which they hold the Manor-street Nursery (situated contiguous to the Home Nursery, Clapham Rise, where attention will be given to all applications), to effect a Sale of the Stock at as early a period as possible, consequently beg to solicit the attention of Gentlemen and the trade to the large and remarkably healthy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large Laurels, twice transplanted, of extra growth; Portugal Laurels, very handsome; Green Hollies, of various sizes; Evergreen Privets, fine Standard and Dwarf Roses in great variety, fine standard flowering Thorns, Almonds, Æsculus, Robinias, and other Ornamental Trees, and Evergreen and flowering Shrubs, with a large stock of fine standard and dwarf, trained and untrained Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, of the most approved kinds, and of growth rarely equalled; also, a large assortment of Forest Trees, consisting of Limes, Elms, Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Spanish and Horse Chesnuts, Mountain Ash, Poplars, and Spruce, and Scotch Firs; also a large number of Gooseberries and Currants, of excellent growth, and of the best varieties in cultivation, to all of which J. & J. F. respectfully invite the inspection of Gentlemen and Nurserymen, flattering themselves that the general character of the Stock is such as to ensure unqualified satisfaction, and which they are disposed to offer at very moderate prices for cash.

J. & J. F. respectfully beg to call the attention of Gentlemen to their advertisement of Heaths, &c., which has appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the two last weeks.

Nurseries, Clapham, near London, December 8, 1843.

HYACINTHS AND GROWING STOCK.

HUMPHREYS' COMPOUND, applicable to all Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and to promote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles 1*s*. 9*d*. each, by Flanagan & Son, Mansion-house-street; Hurst & McMullen, Leadenhall-street; W. Clark, Bishopsgate-Within; Gordon, Thompson, and Baskett, Fenchurch-street; Grimley and Co., Covent Garden; Batt and Rutley, 412, Strand; Charlwood, Tavistock-row; W. J. Nutting, 46, Cheapside; G. Lawrence, 18, Piccadilly; John Kernan, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; Lockhart, 156, Cheapside; Shuttleworth, Pantheon; Minier, Adams, and Nash, 63, Strand; Thatcher and Son, Islington; Thomas Watkinson, Market-place, Manchester; W. E. Rendle, Plymouth; Dickson & Co., Edinburgh; Pontey, Leeds; P. Lawson and Son, Edinburgh; and other leading Seedsmen in town and country. Wholesale Agents, Davy, Mackmurdo, and Co., 100, Upper-Thames-st., London.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, CARNATIONS, AURICULAS, and LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, Clapham-rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, begs to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Amateurs, that this is the best season for obtaining collections of the above Flowers, and that in consequence of the success he has had in their cultivation this year he can offer them at the following moderate prices:—

		£	*s*.	*d*.
100 Ranunculuses, in 100 superb sorts, with names		4	4	0
100 Do. in 100 very fine sorts, do.		2	10	0
Superfine mixtures from 7*s*. to 21*s*. per 100.				
100 Anemones in 100 superfine sorts, with names	.	2	10	0
100 Do. in 50 do. do. do.	.	2	0	0
Superfine mixtures 10*s*. per 100.				
25 pair of Carnations, in 25 superfine sorts, with names		3	10	0
25 pair of Picotees, in 25 do. do. do.		2	10	0
25 Auriculas, in 25 superfine sorts, with names	.	3	13	6
Lilium lancifolium album, good bulbs, each	.	0	3	6
,, ,, ,, large bulbs, each	.	0	10	6
,, ,, punctatum, good bulbs, each	.	0	7	6
,, ,, ,, large bulbs, each	.	1	1	0

Catalogues may be had on application.—December, 1843.

WILLIAM MAY begs to announce that he will not be able to supply any more proved plants of Hollyhocks for the present season. He can supply the following fine year-old Hollyhocks, grown from seeds saved from best double sorts, at 20*s*. per 100. Herbaceous plants, select and showy, in great variety (see Advertisement for October) in collections of 100 fine sorts for 42*s*.; 50 ditto for 25*s*. (a list of which may be had on application). Tulips, fine named show sorts, in collections of 100 varieties, for 5*l*.; 50 do. for 2*l*. 10*s*.; 25 do. for 25*s*. Gooseberries, 150 fine varieties by name; a list of sorts and prices on application. Currants, May's new large late "Victoria," red, at 15*s*. per dozen; new large black "Bang-up," at 6*s*. per dozen. Seeds of Hollyhocks all warranted, saved from best double flowers, in packets of 200 seeds for 2*s*. 6*d*., 500 for 5*s*. Pansy, from best prize flowers, at 2*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. each. The seeds will be sent post free by W. M., and may be had of Mr. Watkinson, Seedsman, Market-place, Manchester. A remittance or reference is requested.—Hope Nursery, Leeming Lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, December 8, 1843.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and PINKS.

MESSRS. N. and B. NORMAN'S Catalogue of Show varieties, with which they have gained 29 Prizes this season, can be had on pre-paid application.—Bull-fields, Woolwich.

SELECT HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, ROSES, &c.

W. JACKSON and CO. beg to offer Collections of the above, from their Select Stock, on the following reasonable terms:—

50	Select, Showy, Herbaceous Plants, in 50 named sorts,				20*s*.
100	,,	,,	,,	50 ,,	25*s*.
100	,,	,,	,,	100 ,,	35*s*.

Comprising the best in cultivation.

100	Dwarf Roses in 50 named sorts	.	.	20*s*.
100	,,	100 ,,	.	25*s*.
100	,,	100 named very fine sorts		50*s*.
100	,,	100 named extra sorts	.	20*s*.
30	Beautiful Scotch Roses, named	.	.	20*s*.

The above are all well grown. The Roses on their own roots; and from the number of First Prizes awarded by the North Riding Horticultural and Floricultural Society, W. J. and Co. have great confidence in recommending them. A few Splendid Prize Hollyhocks, by name, 18*s*. to 21*s*. per dozen.

A reference or remittance from unknown correspondents is respectfully solicited.—Cross-Lanes Nursery, near Bedale, Yorkshire, Dec. 8, 1843.

ALBION ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON, LONDON.

MESSRS. BROWN beg to invite attention to their SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES and EVERGREEN SHRUBS; also their extensive collection of American Plants, more especially the New Belgian Azaleas, and that truly beautiful Winter Flowering Shrub the Andromeda floribunda, from 3*s*. 6*d*. to 42*s*. per plant.

N.B.—Any person having Box Edging to dispose of may have Shrubs in return. New Grounds designed in the first style and planted on moderate terms in town or country.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.—The subscribers respectfully intimate that they have a large Stock of fine healthy transplanted LARCHES of various sizes, and as they must be removed they will be sold at a low price. Freight paid to London, Hull, Newcastle, or Liverpool. Prices furnished on application to W. Urquhart & Son, Dundee.

DIRECTIONS FOR GROWING LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS SUCCESSFULLY. By James Cuthill, Florist, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, London.—The seed of the above plant is now ready, and will be forwarded with the printed directions on the receipt of 2*s*. 6*d*. per packet. The Lisianthus must form a link to the Greenhouse and Conservatory, and be as generally grown as the Camellia, the Geranium, and the Chrysanthemum. Fine plants from 2*s*. to 5*s*. each. Also Cuthill's Early Improved Black Spine Cucumber, at 2*s*. 6*d* per packet.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK and CO. beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s*. 6*d*. per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"Cormack's Early Kent Peas," 14*s*. per bushel.
Newcross, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, Dec. 8.

JOS. HAMILTON has combined with his Treatise on the PINE-APPLE, (which is nearly ready), the VINE; also his very successful method of cultivating the CUCUMBER in pots, boxes, &c., all to be grown in one House, which system will shortly be adopted by many subscribers in various localities. The tan bed at Thornfield is about 23 feet by 7, from which J. H. cuts 250 lbs. weight of Pines annually from the same plants, many of which are larger than any on record by this system. Several sorts, particularly the Queen, will produce three fruit in two years, and the weight of each fruit produced at Thornfield is 1½lb. above the average, and may be obtained by sending a post-office order for 6*s*., of Mr. T. Wild, 3, Tavern-street, Ipswich; of the Author, at Thornfield, or of any of the persons named in the Prospectus.

BELL'S SUBSCRIPTION.—The Subscribers are informed that the damage at the BRACONDALE HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, by the Hailstorm on the 9th August last, has now been carefully investigated, and ascertained at 2275*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*., and the amount of Subscriptions, after payment for advertisements, being 1247*l*. 15*s*. 3*d*., the balance this day in the Bank of Messrs. Gurneys, has been paid to Mr. John Bell, by the Trustees. Chas. S. GILMAN.

Bethel-street, Norwich, December 7, 1843.

JOHN BELL begs to return his sincere thanks to those Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Friends, who have so very liberally and promptly assisted him after the late awful and destructive Hailstorm, and to assure them their great kindness in the hour of need will ever be gratefully remembered by him.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew lane, on Tuesday, Dec. 12th, 1843, at 12 o'clock, about 300 Standard and Dwarf ROSES, comprising all the leading varieties. Also, a fine assortment of DUTCH BULBS. May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the Premises, Enham Nursery, Battersea, on Wednesday, Dec. 13th, 1843, and following days, at 11 o'clock each day (in consequence of Mr. C. Russell being compelled to clear the ground) the whole of the valuable NURSERY STOCK, consisting of several hundred superb hardy Scarlet Rhododendrons, large Tulip Trees, fine Yews, extra fine specimens of Aucuba japonica, Standard and Dwarf Roses, large fruit-bearing Mulberries, American Plants, with many other choice Shrubs and Roots. May be viewed prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises; of the principal Seedsmen; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, and OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, AN OLD ESTABLISHED NURSERY AND SEED BUSINESS of 60 years' standing, containing seven acres of Nursery ground within a walled fence, well stocked with every kind of Forest and Fruit Trees, Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, &c., with Greenhouse, Stove, Cape-house, Pits, &c. &c. well stocked; together with Shop, Seed-loft, Store-room, Stable, Sheds, &c., with every convenience for carrying on the business: there is also two good Dwelling-houses on the same.

The above is situated in a thriving market town, and in a good neighbourhood. All letters, post paid, with real signatures, directed A. B., care of Mr. Chapple, Postmaster, Commercial-road, Pimlico, London, will have immediate attention.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, BUILDERS, and Others. Nursery to Let, Nursery Stock to be disposed of, and Building Ground for Sale.

TO LET, the WELL-KNOWN and OLD-ESTABLISHED NURSERY near to the town of KELSO, in the County of Roxburgh, at present occupied by Mr. ANDREW LOCKIE, by whom and his Father the Business has been carried on for upwards of 60 years. The Nursery extends to twelve and a half acres, six acres of which belong to Mr. LOCKIE, and six and a half are held on lease. The Ground is in an excellent and convenient situation, is well divided and fenced by walls and hedges; it is well stocked with Trees, Evergreens, and a general assortment of Plants, and the Florist's Department is extensive and well selected. There is a large Greenhouse, Propagating-house, Pits, and Frames, all well filled. There is also a comfortable Cottage with a Stable attached. The Premises will be let with immediate entry, for such number of years as may be agreed on, and the Stock will be disposed of either upon valuation or by private bargain. The Proprietor will reserve power to sell a portion of the Nursery for Building-ground, for which a corresponding reduction of rent will be allowed.

The Proprietor is giving up the above department of his Business, from having engaged in an extensive Farm, which will occupy much of his time. It is proper, however, to intimate to intending offerers, as well as for the information of Mr. LOCKIE'S Customers and Friends, that he intends to continue in the Seed Trade, as formerly, at his shop in Kelso. Until the Nursery is let Mr. LOCKIE will carry it on, and supply his customers as usual, the continuance of whose orders will confer on him an important obligation.

BUILDING GROUND.—A portion of the above Nursery will be sold for building Sites conformable to a plan; the eligibility and beauty of the situation for Villas are well known.

Application to be made to the Proprietor, who will conclude a bargain with the first suitable tenant; or to GEORGE MAIN, Writer in Kelso, who is in possession of the plan of the Ground to be sold and the Title Deeds.—Kelso, Nov. 29, 1843.

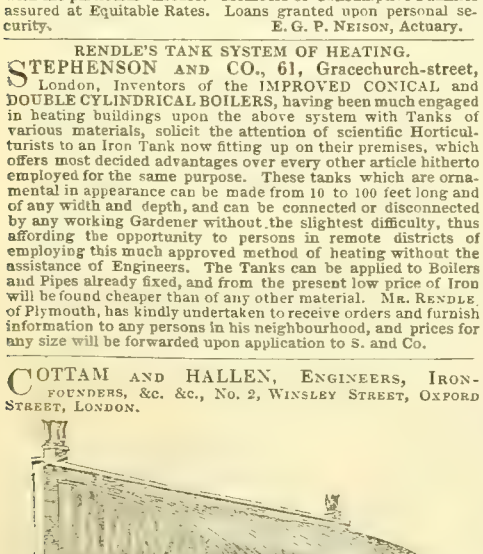
DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London. Capital, 500,000*l.* This Office is provided with very accurately constructed Tables, by which it can Assure Diseased Lives on Equitable Terms. Increased Annuities granted on *unsound* Lives, the amount varying with the particular disease. Members of Consumptive Families assured at Equitable Rates. Loans granted upon personal security. E. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c. &c., No. 2, WINSLEY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.



HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, &c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public or Private Buildings, &c., with COTTAM'S PATENT, or ROGERS' BOILERS. After 15 years' experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch	7	0	0
(Larger Sizes in proportion.)			
Rogers' Boiler, small size	3	15	0
Do. do. large do.	4	10	0

Hot-water Pipe, Doors, Frames, and Feeding Apparatus for Boilers, &c.

Rendle's Tank System on an improved simple plan.

STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high out of the ground, 6 ft. long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 lbs., 3*s.* 6*d.* each

Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 42 lbs. at 4 0 ,,

Strong do. do. do. 45 lbs. at 4 4 ,,

Ox Hurdles, 4 ft. high, do. 60 lbs. at 5 6 ,,

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING, at 8*s.* 6*d.* per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, at 7*d.* each. The Improved continued and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, &c.

HAND GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, &c., 18 inches square 3*s.* 6*d.*; 20 inches, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 22 inches, 5*s.* 6*d.* each.

CAST-IRON FLOWER-STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, 7*s.*; 4 feet 6, 9*s.*; 5 feet, 11*s.*; 6 feet, 15*s.*; 7 feet, 20*s.* per dozen.

GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34*s.*; 20, 44*s.*; 22, 50*s.*; 24 inches, 60*s.*; 26, 75*s.*; 28, 84*s.*; 30, 105*s.* each.

Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.

Show-Rooms at the Manufactory, No. 2, Winsley-street, where every information may be obtained.

Estimates sent by return of post.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

PUNCH'S HOLIDAY LETTER.

MY DEAR PUBLIC,—

IT is with the most unfeigned satisfaction I now write to inform you that the completion of my FIFTH VOLUME is fixed for Saturday, the 23d instant.

I am happy to inform you that I have again obtained this year the PRIZE for WRITING, and that I have completely beaten MASTER GIBBS in my ARITHMETIC.

The weekly specimens I have sent you of my DRAWING, will, I hope, satisfy you of my proficiency in this branch of my studies. Deeply impressed with the parental care you lavish on me, I feel myself bound (in five volumes) to cultivate assiduously those parts (monthly parts) which you have encouraged me to put forth; and I am preparing to make exertions out of number, which will appear in the numberless numbers that I intend issuing.

Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, in whose Establishment I am placed, beg leave to present their compliments (of the season) to you, and to call your attention to the fact, that the whole of my valuable lessons are to be learned for the weekly sum of *Three-pence*, which includes WRITING, DRAWING, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, LAW, POETRY, the USE OF THE GLOBES, the ABUSES OF THE WORLD, and all the usual BRANCHES—that is to say, SIX ENTIRE LEAVES—OF THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.

On the 16th instant, it is my intention to present you with a CHRISTMAS PIECE, which I trust will meet your approbation, and hoping that in the ensuing Holidays we shall have much enjoyment in each other's society,

I remain, dear and honoured Public,

PUNCH OFFICE, 194, Strand, Your dutiful and affectionate Servant,

December 9. PUNCH.

P.S.—I forgot to tell you that my ALMANACK will be ready on the 30th inst., and will be the admiration of the whole World.

On the 6th of January.

A NEW FARMERS' NEWSPAPER.

—The time has come when Landlords and Tenants, large Farmers and small, must devote their anxious attention to improved cultivation—when, in the words of Sir Robert Peel, "*All must learn how, in the shortest time, and at the least expense, to produce the greatest quantity of food, vegetable or animal, without permanent injury to the land.*" To accomplish this, no means can be so effectual as that which brings the results of Experience and Science before every man, in a cheap form. For this purpose THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is to be established.

The Proprietors are aware of the difficulties of dealing with the many details of cultivation without an acquaintance with circumstances, often as varying as places. They condemn the idea of conducting farming operations upon one invariable plan; and, while they welcome science as the best auxiliary of practice, they regard crude speculations as the most dangerous of delusions. But, they also feel that in Agriculture, as in all other arts, there are general principles upon which successful farming must depend; that there are practical errors which no local circumstances can justify; in short, that there is room for improvement even in those branches which are best understood. No one man can be competent to deal with the multifarious questions affecting husbandry, and the duty of the Editor of such a Paper as THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is to make known the knowledge of all. It is to practical Farmers that the Proprietors trust for the means of carrying out their views, and not to the talents of any individual. While, therefore, they state that the Editor of THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will be a gentleman well acquainted with the best kind of Farming, in which he is actively engaged, they feel it to be of far more importance to announce the promise of support and assistance received from the landed and farming interest generally, especially of those whose names they are permitted to mention:—

The Right. Hon. the Earl Spencer, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Ducie, Vice-President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart.
J. Walbanke Childers, Esq., M.P.
J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P.
Rev. Dr. Buckland, Professor of Mineralogy, Oxford
David Low, Esq., Professor of Agriculture, Edinburgh
John Curtis, Esq., F.L.S.
R. D. Drewett, Esq., Burpham, Arundel
W. Parker Hamond, Esq., Pampisford Hall, Cambridge
J. Hudson, Esq., Castle Acre, near Swaffham, Norfolk
Curtis Hayward, Esq., Quedgeley, near Gloucester
R. M. Jaques, Esq., Richmond, Yorkshire
W. H. Little, Esq., Lanvair Grange, Abergavenny
E. W. Moore, Esq., Agent to Earl Radnor
S. D. Stirling, Esq, Glenbervie, Falkirk
W. B. Wingate, Esq., Hareby, Bolingbrooke, Lincolnshire
Mr. R. Beman, Stow-on-the-Wold
Mr. J. Clarke, Romney, Hants
Mr. G. Parsons, Agent to Lord Portman
Mr. S. Rigg, Wigton, Cumberland
I. B. Walrond, Esq., Sec. of the Gloucester Farmers' Club
Mr. H. F. Fardon, Sec. of the Broomsgrove Farmers' Club
&c. &c. &c.

Lord Worsley, M.P., Vice-President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P.
William Miles, Esq., M.P.
Rev. J. R. Henslow, Professor of Botany, Cambridge
Dr. Lyon Playfair
Evan David, Esq., President of the Cardiff Farmers' Club
John Gedney, Esq., President of the Harlestone Farmers' Club, Norfolk
C. Herbert, Esq., Powisk, near Worcester
W. H. Hyett, Esq., Painswick House
J. B. Lawes, Esq.
D. J. Niblett, Esq., Haresfield
Edward Solly, Esq., Junior, Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London
Joseph Yorke, Esq., Tewkesbury
Mr. John Brodie, Haddington
Mr. John Morton, Agent to the Earl of Ducie
Mr. Thimbleby, Bolingbrooke
Mr. Hall, Secretary of the Chepstow Farmers' Club
Mr. R. W. Purchas, Secretary of the Monmouth Farmers' Club
&c. &c. &c.

With FREE TRADE, FIXED DUTIES, SLIDING SCALE, &c. &c., THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will in no way concern itself—such questions can only be of temporary interest; whereas the AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will be devoted to the investigation of those great truths which human laws cannot affect.

The Practice of Agriculture—its Science—Animal and Vegetable Physiology—Improvements in Implements—better modes of Husbandry—results of well-conducted experimental Farming—Growth and Rotation of Crops—Stock—Drainage—Irrigation—Foresting—Road-making—Farm-Buildings—Labourers—in short, whatever affects the beneficial employment of capital in land—will form topics of consideration. Reports will be given of the English, Scotch, and Irish Agricultural Societies—London Market Prices of Corn, Hay, and Cattle, and the Weekly Averages. Replies to questions connected with the object of the Paper will also be furnished weekly.

Considering the union which exists between Horticulture and Agriculture, it has been thought advisable to make THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE an addition to the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, edited by DR. LINDLEY, and so extensively known: but that there may be ample room for discussion, that Paper *will be increased one-half in size without additional charge*—thus Twenty-four Columns will be occupied, as at present, by Horticulture, and Twenty-four by the General News of the Week, whilst

TWENTY-FOUR COLUMNS WILL BE DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE.

On the 6th of January, therefore, will be published, price 6d., Stamped, to go free by post,

THE FIRST NUMBER OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

☞ *Parties intending to commence the Volume had better give their orders at once to any Bookseller or Newsvender.*

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvili near houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

PENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE BUILDING, WARMING, and VENTILATING.—The superiority of the principle first introduced by JOHN PENN, Esq., for obtaining a more complete circulation of the atmosphere in heated apartments, being now fully established, W. HILL respectfully acquaints the public that having, in conjunction with the late Mr. Penn, devoted much time and study to perfect the same, in the construction of Conservatories, Stoves, Greenhouses, Pits, &c., and to heat them with Improved Hot Water Apparatus, either by Pipes or Troughs, he is enabled to carry out Mr. Penn's principle in a manner to guarantee the most complete success and economy. First-rate references. Plain and Ornamental Designs; and any particulars on application to W. HILL, Surveyor & Builder, Lewisham.

GENUINE PERUVIAN & BOLIVIAN GUANO ON SALE, BY THE IMPORTERS, ANTONY GIBBS AND SONS, LONDON; GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND CO., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL. 47, Lime-st., Dec. 7, 1843.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; Mr. Pontey's, Plymouth; the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London. Considerable improvements have been effected since last season; particulars of which are in course of preparation.

GUANO ON SALE.—Any Quantity of this valuable Manure can be had from the bonded stores of the Importer either in London or Liverpool, on application to COTESWORTH, POWELL, and PRYOR, St. Helen's Place, London; EDWARDS, DANSON, and Co., Liverpool; and WILLIAM J. MYERS and Co., Importers, Liverpool.

LIQUID MANURE.

PUMPS of a Superior Construction, fixed and portable, for Liquid Manure. Garden Pumps, Hydraulic ditto, and Pumps for deep wells. Also Pumps for Ships, Barges, Tanners, Soap Boilers, Brewers, &c. Well-Digging and Boring executed.—BENJAMIN FOWLER, (late George Turner,) 63, Dorset-street, Fleet-street.

TO FARMERS AND LANDOWNERS.

CLATER'S EVERY MAN HIS OWN FARRIER; containing the Causes, Symptoms, and most improved Methods of Cure of the Diseases of Horses and Dogs. By FRANCIS CLATER, and his SON, JOHN CLATER. The 28th Edition, Edited, Enlarged, and nearly re-written by the celebrated Author of "The Horse," with the assistance of W. C. SPOONER, Veterinary Surgeon. Price 6*s.* 12 mo., cloth lettered.

CLATER'S EVERY MAN HIS OWN CATTLE DOCTOR; containing the Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of all the Diseases incident to Oxen, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, and Rabbits. By FRANCIS CLATER. The 9th Edition, in 12mo., Edited and Revised by the same. Price 6*s.* 12mo cloth lettered.

THE COMPLETE GRAZIER; or Farmer's and Cattle Breeder's, and Dealer's Assistant. By a LINCOLNSHIRE GRAZIER. In a thick 8vo. volume of nearly 700 pages, illustrated with numerous Cuts and Plates. The 7th Edition, Edited, Enlarged, and nearly re-written by WILLIAM YOUATT, Esq., Author of "The Horse." Price 17*s.* cloth lettered.

London: CRADOCK and Co., SIMPKIN and Co., and HOULSTON and STONEMAN.

Just published, in One Volume 8vo., price 3s. 6d., to Fellows of the Society, and 5s. to others, (or postage free, upon receipt of a Post-office order, price 5s. to Fellows of the Society, or 6s. 6d. to others,)

A CATALOGUE OF THE FRUITS CULTIVATED in the GARDEN of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. (Third Edition.) Containing the Names, Synonyms, Colour, Size, Form, Quality, Use, Time of Ripening, and many other particulars concerning all the most important varieties of hardy Fruit cultivated in this country.

Sold at the House of the Society, 21, Regent-street, and also by LONGMAN and Co., Paternoster-row; J. HATCHARD, Piccadilly; RIDGWAY, Piccadilly; RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place; and by the principal Booksellers in all parts of the Empire.

A few Copies of the Second Edition of this Catalogue may be had at the reduced price of 1s. 6d. each.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13,	Society of Arts	8 P.M.
FRIDAY, Dec. 15,	Botanical	8 P.M.
TUESDAY, Dec. 19,	Linnean	8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20,	Microscopical	8 P.M.

THE Queen's visit to Chatsworth is a great event in the history of Gardening. The magnificence of her Majesty's reception was owing more to the Garden-scenery created by the wealth and good taste of the Duke of Devonshire, than even to the splendour of the Palace of the Peak, and all its interior embellishments. The fitness of gardens such as those of Chatsworth for the purposes of Regal entertainment has never been more strikingly illustrated, and they have proved how infinitely superior is Nature, skilfully assisted by art, to mere art however helped in its effect by Nature. There is no architect like HIM who builds up the trees and clothes them with their leafy canopy, and causes them to bring forth flowers and fruit each after its kind.

How this was proved, in what way the Duke of Devonshire wielded the powers which he is so happy as to possess, and by what means the fables of enchantment were realised among Derbyshire-hills, will be learned from the following

REPORT OF HER MAJESTY'S GARDEN RECEPTION AT CHATSWORTH.

(From our own Reporter.)

FOR a week previous to its being in the slightest degree known to the public that her Majesty intended honouring the Duke of Devonshire with a visit to his Grace's princely seat—Chatsworth, a visible change took place in all the garden proceedings there, and in the other out-door departments under the direction of Mr. Paxton. His Grace had left Chatsworth about the 1st of Nov., and was not expected there again for some months, so that the numerous workmen employed to keep the place in high order during his Grace's residence there, were drafted off to the woods, and to a variety of extensive alterations in the pleasure-grounds and other parts of the park; the great walks were also cleared of their gravel, for the purpose of allowing heavy materials to be carted to the new fountains and great rockery. These extensive works were in progress when a sudden and immediate stop was put to the proceedings; and the men thus employed, and all those from the distant works, were immediately set to work in putting the grounds in the highest state of order.

The weather, it will be remembered, was at this period very boisterous and wet, and it was found impossible to put the old gravel into a fit state to be walked upon; consequently, carts were sent for miles round to the different mines; and in less than a week nearly a thousand tons of beautiful spar-gravel were brought to the spot and spread upon the walks, both of the pleasure-grounds and kitchen-gardens. Every leaf and particle of decayed matter was cleared from the lawns and flower-beds; and before the day of her Majesty's arrival, flowers from the different greenhouses were plunged into the open borders—so that all about the mansion and great conservatory had the appearance of summer. Great efforts were also made to finish off and plant part of the extensive rock-garden, which occupies more than two acres of ground, and which now contains several thousand tons of rocks (some of them weighing nearly twenty tons each,) placed in their natural position. These efforts were successful; and the exertions made to put the grounds and flower-gardens into the highest order were perfect and complete two days before her Majesty's arrival, and this notwithstanding perpetual bad weather for a fortnight.

Three days before the Queen arrived the weather cleared up and became fine, and on the Royal party arriving on Friday, the whole of the gardens presented the appearance of a fine day in the month of September. The park roads, the village of Edensor, and all the conspicuous parts of the domain were equally perfect in their state of high keeping.

Dec. 1.—Her Majesty arrived this day a little before 2 o'clock, and about 20 minutes before 3 o'clock was conducted by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire through the Orangery to the great terrace called "Solomon's Walk," where Mr. Paxton was ready to conduct the royal party to the Great Conservatory through the Rock Garden. The noble visitors invited to meet her Majesty at Chatsworth were in her Majesty's train, to the number of about 50; and altogether the scene, where so much rank and beauty in rich attire mingled with the lovely productions of Nature, presented an appearance more gorgeous than words are capable of describing.

After admiring the Rock Garden the Royal party were conducted to the upper terrace of the Conservatory gardens, where they came suddenly upon a full view of the Conservatory—the mountain of glass! Her Majesty and the Royal party immediately paused, and expressed their admiration and astonishment at the vastness of the structure. They then descended to the lower terrace of the Conservatory garden, and entered the house at the north end. Here, again, exclamations of wonder and surprise burst forth from the distinguished visitors. The Royal party were conducted through every part of this immense edifice, and Mr. Paxton explained the various objects of beauty, together with the peculiar structure of the house. From thence her Majesty was conducted through the Fern Garden to the great terrace, to the upper bastion south front, where a very commanding view is had of the grounds, and particularly of the last new fountain, which has not been long finished, and which throws water up from five jets, so contrived that each flows in a different way, an arrangement which gives this fountain a most novel appearance. From this bastion his Grace the Duke of Devonshire pointed out to the Queen the spot where her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent had planted two trees 11 years before. Beside this place the ground had been previously prepared for the reception of another tree, should Prince Albert feel disposed to plant one. At his Grace's request, his Royal Highness readily consented to set one beside the Oak previously planted by her Majesty, which is now grown to a considerable height. The Queen then returned part of the way on the terrace, and descended by the summer-stairs to the private terrace, which brought the Royal party to the south end of the Italian Garden, where his Grace pointed to both trees which had been planted by her Majesty and august mother. Mr. Paxton submitted to his Royal Highness several kinds of trees to choose from, when his Royal Highness selected a Sycamore. The Royal party then followed the private terrace of the west front, and descended into the Lower Garden, whence her Majesty proceeded through the "Fragment" Room and the Great Court, to her Majesty's private apartments.

The same evening a grand ball was given to the Queen in the great Banqueting-room. The Orangery and whole line of communication to this room was lighted up by Chinese lamps, and beautifully decorated with plants in flower. They were suspended from the railing of the stairs leading to the ball-room, and at each step hung a beautiful flower in full bloom.

Dec. 2.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked out early this morning, and again visited the Conservatory, Arboretum, and Flower-gardens. Mr. Paxton explained to her Majesty and the Prince the nature of the conservative-wall (see an account of this at p. 331 of our vol. for 1842,) with the plants on it, which are protected by linen blinds instead of glass, the heat being supplied by a flue in the centre of the wall.

Illumination of the Conservatory and Waterworks.—This evening the Conservatory and Waterworks were illuminated, although not the slightest appearance of any preparations for doing so were visible when her Majesty visited the grounds; but an immense number of men had been trained to attend to the illumination and to fire the coloured lights according to a certain plan previously devised by Mr. Paxton. About a quarter after 4 o'clock the workmen commenced lighting up the great Conservatory with thousands of variegated lamps. On each rib of the house were suspended 120 lamps, while others hung in festoons between the cast-iron columns supporting the gallery, which was also lighted. The "Robbers' stone," on the summit of the range of hills which back the palace, the waterfall proceeding from near it, the cascade, and all the fountains, were illuminated by Russian lights of different colours, hidden from the house by boards placed in front of them. Many parts of the grounds were also lighted by lamps suspended from the trees, on the opposite side of the river from the house. In short, the whole place was a blaze of fire.

Her Majesty, without being aware of the preparations that had been made for the illuminations, was conducted to the Conservatory at a quarter past 6 o'clock (everything then having been completed,) when the Royal visitors expressed their astonishment at the singular effect produced by so immense a body of light and its reflection on the multitudes of plants. There was something unusually grand in this magnificent scene. To illuminate such an immense mass of building in so short a time was a very bold undertaking, and was most successfully accomplished. The Queen after expressing much delight at the unusual scene, returned to the house, and at half-past seven the public were admitted to see the illuminations by tickets, issued through the liberality of his Grace.

About ten o'clock, on a private signal being given, a rocket was fired, which was a notice to the men placed by the great guns at the "stand." Amidst a roar of artillery, and at the same instant of time, a blaze of coloured fire burst from the Robbers' stone and waterfall, cascades, fountains, and woods, and the whole scene was enveloped in a sheet of flame. The effect baffles description—the visitors were taken by surprise; in whatever direction the eye turned, the coloured lights—crimson, green, and blue, blazed forth to the astonishment of the hundreds who were admitted to the grounds, and of the thousands who were on the opposite bank of the river. The Royal party could be observed at this time passing from window to window of the mansion, and viewing the exciting scene.

Sunday, Dec. 3.—Her Majesty walked out early this morning in the grounds and Conservatory, where not a vestige was to be seen of the materials employed in the previous evening's illumination—everything had been cleared away by an immense number of hands employed for that purpose. The grounds were as neat and orderly as on the previous morning; and this, too, afforded not a little surprise to many of the distinguished party.

After lunch, her Majesty again visited the grounds and Conservatory, and examined the conservative wall and flower-gardens. The Royal party then walked to the kitchen-gardens, whither they were conducted by his Grace, Mr. Paxton being in attendance at the gates. Her Majesty first entered the Musa-house, where the rich collection of Chrysanthemums elicited much commendation. The Royal party then proceeded to the Greenhouse, where a large Tree Fern greatly excited the admiration of both her Majesty and Prince Albert. His Grace afterwards conducted the Queen, Prince Albert, and others of the Royal party, into Mr. Paxton's house, where they were much pleased with its neatness and order. Mr. Paxton had the honour to present her Majesty with the first nine volumes of his "Magazine of Botany," richly bound, and his "Botanical Dictionary," both which her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. The Queen also deigned to permit the volume of the "Magazine of Botany" now in course of publication to be dedicated to her Majesty.

After leaving Mr. Paxton's house the Royal party were conducted to the Orchidaceous-house, where they appeared enchanted with the numerous plants in flower in this singular and unique collection. A list of the species which were in bloom when her Majesty visited the Orchidaceous-house is here subjoined.

After going round the gardens, the Queen finally proceeded in an open carriage to the beautiful village of Edensor, where cottages in every possible style of architecture have been designed and executed under the direction of Mr. Paxton.

List of Orchidaceæ in flower in the Orchidaceous House at the time of Her Majesty's visit:—

Cœlógyne Gardneriana
" ovalis
" fimbriata
Trias racemosa
Anæctochilus setáceus
Zygopétalum maxillare
" Mackáyi
" crinitum
Maxillária picta
" chlorantha
" pállida
" púmila
" cristata
" lentiginosa
" Rollissónii
" stenopétala
" atrorubens
" rufescens
" racemosa
" Warreana
Liparis orbicularis
" lóngipes
Dendróbium denudans
Stelis picta
Cypripédium venustum
" insigne
Pesoméria tetragona
Saccolábium denticulatum
Oncídium ciliatum
" Lanceanum
" Taylóri
" triquetrum
" papilio
Oncídium flexuosum
" raniferum
" ornithorhynchum
Epidendrum pastoris
" cuspidatum
" " latifolium
" tridáctylon
" nocturnum
" fragrans
" atropurpúreum
" corniceum
E'ria velutina
Odontoglossum grande
" bictoniense album
Cáttleya labiata
" Harrisóniæ
" intermédia
Cymbídium sinense
" Wallíchii
Miltónia Russelliana
Catasetum tridentatum
Pleurothallis Lanceana
Calanthe sylvática
Gongora maculata
" atropurpúrea
Brássia cuspidata
Lycaste macrophylla
Acrópera Loddigesii
Trichosma suavis
Sarcanthus teretifólius
Bolbophyllum cocoinum
" recurvum
Ornithídium coccineum

List of other Plants in flower at the same time:—

CONSERVATORY.

Justicia nodosa
" speciosa
" flavicoma
Strelitzia Reginæ
" ovata
Crinum amabile
Pancratium speciosum
Cestrum laurifolium
Salvia splendens
" fulgens
Linum trigynum
Vinca rosea
" alba
Hibiscus rosa sinensis, flore pleno (5 varieties)
" liliacinus
" Barclayanus
Ixora rosea
Cassia corymbosa
Lantana mixta
Passiflora alata
" cæruleo-racemosa
" Princeps
Geissomeria longiflora
Clerodendron splendens
Carica Papaya (in flower & fruit)
Canna denudata
" coccinea
" lutea
Brugmansia suaveolens
" bicolor
Euphorbia splendens (planted all over the borders)
Amaryllis undulata
Brunsvigia crispa
Abutilon striatum
Eranthemum pulchellum
Epiphyllum truncatum
Alpinia nutans
Pitcairnia suaveolens
Stachytarpheta mutabilis
Thunbergia alata
Saracennia flava } these were unusually fine.
" purpurea }
Musa Cavendishii
" rosacea

ORANGERY.

The *Orange* trees covered with a profusion of fruit and flowers.
Camellias.—Double white and red in great plenty, arranged over the whole house.
Pelargoniums in great variety
Cinerarias, many kinds
Fuchsia Chandlerii
Leschenaultia formosa
Tropæolum majus
Primula sinensis, red and white.
Pentstemon roseus
Persian Tobacco
Erica hyemalis
" Westcottii
" Bowieana
" gracilis
" caffra
" Sebana

CAMELLIA HOUSE.

The back border filled with Frogmore Scarlet Pelargoniums, and the trellis and rafters covered with the following plants:—
Tropæolum Moritzianum
Lophospermum Hendersonii
Tacsonia pinnatistipula
Manettia bicolor
Camellia imbricata
" double red
" double white
" Gray's Invincible
" fimbriata
" eclipse
The outside wall in front covered with various kinds of China Roses and Cydonia Japonica in full flower.

CONSERVATORY WALL.

Malva Creeana
Melaleuca hypericifolia
Abutilon striatum
Heliotropium peruvianum
Maurandya Barclayana
Magnolia grandiflora (twelve flowers)
Rhodochiton volubile
Jasminum umbellatum
Garrya elliptica
Fuchsia globosa
" microphylla
" reflexa
Brugmansia sanguinea
Passiflora Mayana
Polygala grandiflora
Acacia ornithophora
Aristolochia glauca
Clematis azurea grandiflora
Yellow China Rose

KITCHEN GARDENS.
Show-house for Forced Flowers, &c.

A superb collection of Chrysanthemums arranged in the background
Linum flavum
Banksia australis
Heliotropes
Primula sinensis, red and white, in great profusion, edging the clumps of plants in flower
Oxalis floribunda
Cineraria Greenii
" pulchella
" Waterhousiana
" King
" Queen
Verbena Hendersonii
" Neillii
" Cliffordiana
" Tweediana carnea
" Melindres latifolia
Abutilon striatum
Alonsoa incisifolia
Manettia bicolor
Gloxinia speciosa, several vars.
Phlox Drummondii
Epiphyllum truncatum
Fuchsia Chandlerii
" racemiflora
Fuchsia corymbiflora
" fulgens
" globosa major
" formosa elegans
A large quantity of Mignonette filled the House with the fragrance of its blossoms.
Calceolarias, many kinds.
Roses, White China
" Pauline Plantier
" Devoniana
" Duchesse de Palma
Pelargonium Compactum
" Jehu
" Prima Donna
" Alexandrina
" Victoria
" Eliza
" King
" Louise
" Sylph
" Orange Boven
" Nosegay
" Annette
" Lumsden's Magdalen
" Masterpiece and many others

LARGE GREENHOUSE.

Erica colorans
" cruenta
" cerinthoides
" " superba
" intermedia
" verticillata
" filamento-a
" arbuscula
" exsurgens
" " coccinea
" scabriuscula
" gracilis
" vernix
" Westcottia
" vestita
" " coccinea
" " purpurea
" hyemalis
" Caffra
" Bowieana
" Archeriana
" Lambertia
" calycina
" Sebana rubra
" imbricata
" mammosa
" " pallida
" " coccinea
" pyramidalis autumnalis
" formosa
" sanguinea
" divaricata
" magnifica
" Irbyana
Rosa Devoniensis
Grevillea rosmarinifolia
" buxifolia
" Baueri
Epacris grandiflora
" autumnalis
" paludosa
" campanulata alba
" " rubra
Andromeda floribunda
Cytisus racemosus
" rhodopnœa
Phœnocoma prolifera
Acacia platyptera
Medinilla erythrophylla
Statice puberula
Oxalis Bowieana
" bipunctata
" floribunda
Correa speciosa
" bicolor
" Lindleyana
" Grevillii
" Harrisii
" ampullacea
" rosea
" rufa
Tamus sylvatica
Camellia Hume's Blush
" striped red
" Donkelaerii
" Gray's Invincible
Campanula garganica
" fragilis
Mesembryanthemum linguiforme
Leonotis Leonurus
Salvia fulgens
Passiflora cæruleo-racemosa
Fuchsia radicans
" globosa major
Primula sinensis, double white
Pimelea decussata
" hispida
Sollya linearis
Leschenaultia formosa
Chorozema cordata
Crowea saligna
Polygala grandiflora
" cordifolia
Stenochilus viscosus
Rhodochiton volubile
Quantities of Mignonette.

If any one thing is more likely than another to hasten the cultivation of Pine-apples without pots it is the tank-system of heating. We entertain no doubt of its driving the present plan out of the field, notwithstanding some of the difficulties connected with it. Mr. Rendle, too, to whose zeal in advocating the tank system we are all so much indebted, entertains the same opinion; indeed he goes further, for he authorizes us to make known his willingness to give a prize connected with the subject; and we now announce, on his behalf, that at the June show in the garden of the Horticultural Society in the year 1845, he will give a cup, value five guineas, for the heaviest and handsomest Queen Pine grown on the plan mentioned in his "Treatise on Tank-heating."

ROT IN THE AURICULA.

Your correspondent "O.," of Leeds, inquires what is the cause of the rot in his Auriculas. One reason is, because he does not read the *Chronicle* so diligently as he ought to do, especially the essay on the Auricula in vol. i. He should, in the first place, repot his plants annually, taking care to shorten the tap-root (a part peculiarly liable to canker and disease) to within an inch or an inch and a half of the insertion of the leaves. Secondly, he should fill the pot nearly one third with broken crocks. Thirdly, let him stand his pots, in summer and autumn, in a shaded airy part of the garden, and elevated two feet above the ground. And fourthly, let him place them, in winter and spring, in such a frame as is represented in the essay just alluded to: *q. e. d.*—he will have no more rot in his Auriculas.

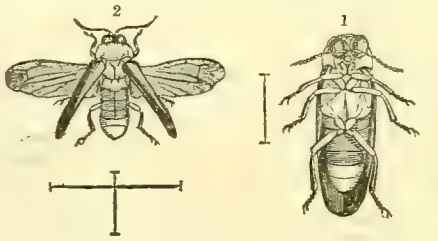
The disease is not contagious; it is simply the result of mismanagement: what produced it in one plant, produced it in [illegible] the plants begin to die, or show the ill effects of the same bad treatment about the same time, he resignedly refers his sweeping loss to the mysterious agency of contagion. Want of drainage, old tap-roots, damp, and confinement, are, severally and collectively, the principal causes of rot in the Auricula.—*F. R. Horner, M.D.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. LI.

The Italian Fire-fly, or Lucciola.—Whatever differences of opinion may be entertained concerning the luminous properties of plants, there can be none with regard to insects; yet marvellous as this power is, I am not aware that any one, in this country at least, has taken the pains to ascertain the exact quality of the matter which gives out the light; philosophers are satisfied with calling it phosphorescent. From the appearances which the bodies of many exotic insects exhibit, there is reason to believe that this power of emitting light is extended to numerous species, but they are all Beetles, excepting the Lantern-flies; one of these, the *Fulgora lanternaria*, is a very handsome and magnificent insect, inhabiting the largest trees of Surinam and Cayenne; the lantern which adorns its head is beautifully painted, and measures in length $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in circumference. Madame Merian states that during the night it spreads a light brilliant enough to enable one to read the smallest print, but this has not been confirmed by subsequent travellers; another species is very abundant in China, and as great doubts are entertained regarding their phosphorescent nature, it is to be hoped that this curious and long-disputed point will be settled, now that vast and interesting country is opened to men engaged in scientific pursuits.

The three insects most celebrated for their luminosity, are the Firefly of the West Indies and America (called *Elater noctiluca*[1]); the Glow-worm of the north of Europe (*Lampyris noctiluca*[2]); and the Firefly of Italy (the *Lampyris Italica*). All these species the writer has had the gratification of seeing alive. The light of the Elater is the strongest and most constant, affording sufficient to read by, when a single Beetle is carried along the lines; and if a number be confined in a decanter, it will, in a measure, illuminate a room; the second insect, our native Glow-worm, gives a sweet but pale bluish light, resembling that of the moon; whilst the Italian Firefly shines like the planets in the pure atmosphere of a southern sky.

An imported specimen of this insect having been found in a greenhouse in Norfolk, I am induced to give its history, which I am able to do from having often seen it in its native haunts in Italy; the French also claim it as an inhabitant of the South of France, but we can never hope to see it naturalised in England. To describe the magical effect which the Fire-fly produces is impossible—it is a spectacle which far surpasses the imagination—and I shall never forget the delight and astonishment I experienced the first time I beheld the coruscations of this glorious living gem. I was wandering one evening in June in the neighbourhood of Mentone, along the banks of a river whose pebbly bed was dried up, and where the Lemon and Orange groves rendered it, with one exception, the most enchanting spot I have ever seen, when suddenly I saw lights, like electric sparks, emanate from the grass;



as night advanced their numbers and beauty increased, until they swarmed in a plantation, where they seemed to be enjoying the lovely evening, chasing one another and playing about like troops of fairies, alternately hiding and emitting their brilliant lights, until the air sparkled with glittering meteors: it appeared as if the serene and beautiful heavens of Italy were reflected upon the earth, and the stars were dancing for joy. As I returned, the Fire-flies were pursuing each other in the streets of the town, and having caught two in my hat, they were secured in a quill, and thick as the medium was, their light was sufficient to ascertain the hour by my watch during the night. No wonder that poets have sung in praise of the "Lucciola;" and those who have visited Italy without seeing them have missed one of the most beautiful objects to be met with in that interesting country. The Fire-flies are only to be seen in June and July; their light is most brilliant during their vigour, and it becomes extinct with life: they commence their excursions at sunset, and in the middle of a summer's night one cannot set a step in any direction without seeing these little animals darting from one side to the other; their flight appears undulating: they seem to shine by intervals, their luminous effusions being excited by their movements. In the day they rest concealed amongst herbage, and are difficult to find. The Italian Fire-fly differs essentially in form and likewise in its habits from the Glow-worm, as will be shown when we give the history of that insect. The larvæ are considerably alike; but both sexes of the perfect insects of the former species can fly, and are similar in appearance, the male being the smaller.

Linnæus, who gave the name of *Italica* to the European Fire-fly, describes it as having a black spot upon the thorax; but I have never taken one so marked: this difference, however, led Bonelli to separate them, and he designated the species we have figured *Lampyris pedemontana*. Charpentier seems to have described the same variety under the name of *L. lusitanica*. Whatever the scientific appellation may be, it is the Lucciola of Italy, and known by our countryman as the Italian Fire-fly, which we will now describe, merely observing, that owing to the structure and other characters above alluded to, it has been separated from the genus *Lampyris* by modern systematists, and Dejean has included it in his group *Colopholia*.

The Italian Fire-fly varies a little in size: the head is black; the eyes large, hemispherical, and not very remote, especially beneath; the antennæ are eleven-jointed, short, filiform, and black; the basal joint fulvous; the thorax is of an orange colour, transverse, semicircular, the hinder angles lobed; the scutel is of the same colour; the under side of the thorax and breast are deep ochraceous; the abdomen is blackish: the two last segments are of an opaque cream-colour, and emit the light; the elytra are much longer than the body, elliptical, and black or fuscous; the wings are ample and smoky, longer than the elytra, the tips being folded in repose; the legs are brown, the thighs ochraceous. Fig. 1 is the under side; Fig. 2 is a male flying: the lines denoting the natural sizes.—*Ruricola.*

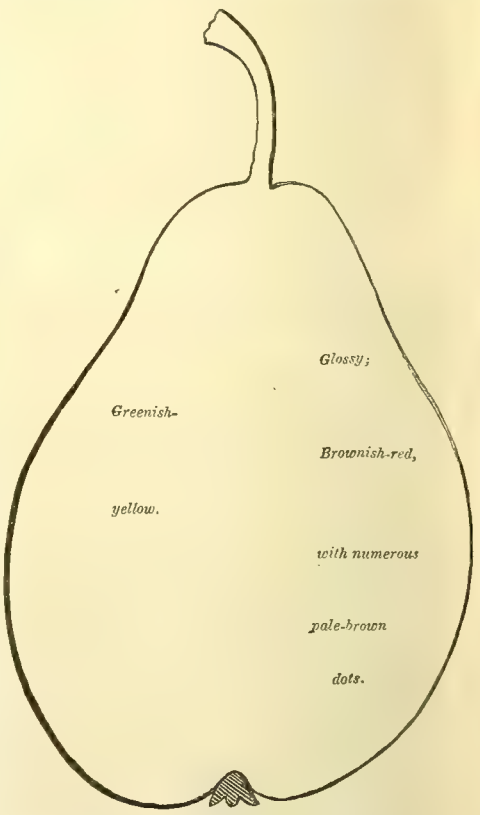
[1] Zool. Journ. v. iii. p. 379.
[2] Curtis's Brit. Ent. fol. and pl. 698.

LOUISE BONNE (OF JERSEY) PEAR.

Synonyms.—*Louise Bonne d'Avranches, Beurré or Bonne Louise d'Araudoré, William the Fourth.*

The Pear above designated is widely different from the Louise Bonne described by La Quintinye, Duhamel, and other French authors, and infinitely superior to it. Although the Pear they describe, obtained, in France, a good character in the time of Louis XIV., yet, even in that country, subsequent writers describe it as being sometimes but half-melting, and good only in dry soils; whilst in England it is found to be not adapted for bearing as a standard, and unworthy of a wall. La Quintinye enumerates the particulars of its merit, including amongst them, "and above all, that it pleases much his Majesty." It has no red, grown in any climate; in that of this country its flesh is either crisp or scarcely half melting.

The Louise Bonne (of Jersey) is a more recent production. Fruit, probably the first of it seen in this country, was received from General Gordon, from Jersey, and sent to the Horticultural Society by the Marquess of Ailsa, in 1820. Subsequently, in the same season, fruit was also sent to the Society by Major-General Le Couteur, from Jersey; and grafts of the variety were obtained through him for the Society's collection in the following season. It having obtained the name of Louise Bonne in Jersey, and



being found different from the old Louise Bonne of the French, it was considered proper to distinguish it as the Louise Bonne of Jersey. According to some recent accounts, however, the original tree is stated to exist near Avranches.

The accompanying outline represents a fruit of medium size, from a standard. When newly gathered, the shaded side is of a greenish colour; but it becomes paler, acquiring a slight tinge of yellow as it gets fit for use. The flesh is whitish, buttery, melting, exceedingly rich and juicy. In perfection in October. The tree is of vigorous, rather upright growth, and adapted for bearing as a standard. As such, it succeeds in the northern counties better than the Marie Louise. Against a wall with a good aspect the fruit becomes large, handsome, and finely coloured. The shoots are dark olive, with a chesnut tinge next the sun; leaves oblong, oval, slightly acuminate. Worthy of a place in every collection.—*R. T.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XLIX.

In recording the articles which have appeared weekly under this head, it has been a rule with me never to recommend anything which I had not either practised, or, from mature consideration and the success of others, was about to practise myself; consequently I am enabled, from experience, to deny the whole of the statements which

appeared at p. 843, relative to my method of managing Shrubbery borders, under the signature of "The Knave of Spades." "The Knave" asks whether I intend every border in a flower-garden to be turved up, or only those that surround the shrubberies? and taking it to be the latter, he says "such borders generally consist of Herbaceous plants and annuals, intermixed here and there with ornamental shrubs." Who ever heard of a Shrubbery of Herbaceous plants and Annuals? for the ornamental shrubs are but a secondary consideration with "The Knave." I have heard such assemblages of plants called an "Herbaceous border," and I have condemned them at p. 789, to which place I refer for my reasons for doing so; but when I spoke of Shrubberies I referred to those broad belts which generally form the boundary line of a suburban pleasure-ground, and which consist of various kinds of trees fronted with deciduous and evergreen flowering shrubs; and in large gardens such Shrubberies are extended to the formation of clumps or borders for dividing walks, breaking unsightly views, &c. It was for Shrubberies of this kind that my directions were intended, and I think there cannot be two opinions among men of taste as to which plan must be the best, viz., a raw dry surface, or one at all times green and luxuriant.

Again: "The Knave" says, "Suppose I banish the Annuals and Herbaceous plants, where is the turf to come from to turf the borders?" This is a matter which he must settle with his employer. Let him first show him that the appearance of his Shrubberies will be much improved, that the plants will grow better, and that the expense of keeping will be decreased after the operation is completed at the rate of one man's wages in every six, and then he will soon discover where the turf is to come from; but, says "The Knave," "it will require to be annually renewed, and instead of a fine show of Annuals and Herbaceous plants there will be a strip of grass six feet wide running along the side of the walk." Where turf would require to be renewed, Herbaceous plants could not exist, except as, which they too generally are in Shrubbery borders, miserable specimens of bad cultivation.

I am referred to the market-gardens, where fruit-trees are both dug and cropped among, as a proof of the beneficial effects of the digging system. But to make this argument of any service "The Knave" must first show that the crops of fruit are better than on ground not dug, and then he will probably find that the annual digging in this instance is an annual "root-pruning," and therefore beneficial from counteracting the luxuriant growth that would otherwise result from the quantity of manure used; hence, though digging under these circumstances may "benefit fruit-trees" it does not follow that it will "also benefit shrubs."—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Pine Apples.—I scarcely expected that the few observations I had written on the culture of the Pine Apple, addressed to a local Horticultural Society five years ago, should have been of such importance at the present day, as to form matter for a Leader in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. The interest lately created is certainly not less than a fruit of such importance as the Pine Apple deserves. I am glad to learn from the *Chronicle* that my suggestions have been of service. I have also received a number of letters recently, from good Horticulturists, bearing similar testimony. I will hastily venture a remark on one or two particulars on which we appear to differ. Now, were we in the artificial management of this plant strictly to follow the temperature and climate of the tropics, we should of necessity arrive at just what I consider a most fatal error in the culture of this fruit, viz., the production of a great number of Pine Apples at a particular season, and few or none during the greater part of the year. Hence, by placing the plants under strict artificial management, and producing the hot and cool, the moist and arid atmosphere at one and the same season, you succeed in having a supply of ripe fruit twelve months in the year; which is, if I may be allowed to give an opinion, the *ne plus ultra* of Pine growing. It is this deviation from a tropical climate that is the foundation of our success, and fully accounts for our beating "Mr. Speede with the climate of India at his back." In potting, I believe I used even larger pots than Mr. Murray; but I consider that to secure fruitfulness as well as a vigorous development of leaves, the plant should bear some proportion to the size of the pot: that was my opinion five years since, and subsequent experience has not altered it. I have never found equal success attend popping a little Pine-plant out of a 60 into one of the largest dimensions I used, viz., 18 inches in diameter and nearly the same in depth, how careful soever one might be in the selection and allocation of the material used. I state this advisedly, as I entertain no prejudice one way or the other. I am, however, not entirely ignorant of what is termed the one-shift system, having subjected during the past season upwards of 1,000 plants of various kinds to this mode of potting, and this you will admit is not a trifling experiment—but more of that by-and-bye. I have also planted young Pine-plants out in a prepared bed of soil, there to remain until they matured their fruit. By this system extraordinary growth is secured, and leaves obtained six feet long; but then this is an attainment all good cultivators never wish to accomplish; neither can you by this mode of culture economically secure—if at all—a regular supply. I hold soil in the cultivation of the Pine-apple to be of great consequence; some of those in this country who are fond of novelty have tried peat, but have gladly retraced their steps again; and I have yet to learn that the people of Versailles produce the Queen Pine above 6lbs., or that the general cultivation is at all equal to our best growers in this country. I shall certainly be satisfied that soil is of no importance, when I see them produced at our exhibitions, grown either in sand or peat, equal to those of Messrs. Murray and Spencer; and I strongly suspect that if these eminent gardeners were to substitute either sand or peat for the soil they now use, that, instead of gold and silver medals, they may next summer consider themselves well and liberally dealt by at Chiswick if their productions are distinguished by a Certificate of Merit.—*R. Glendinning.*

Pine-apples.—From experience, I beg to state that the following material may be used with advantage in any soil that is employed for the culture of Pines: viz., one-eighth of soot from coal-fires, to be well mixed with the soil, and the heap to be well saturated with chamber ley five or six times during decomposition. This I have proved to be beneficial to the growth of this excellent fruit.—*W.*

Pine-apples.—Having read several paragraphs in the *Chronicle* respecting the average weights of large Pines grown at Bicton and other places, I beg to state that the age of these six-foot plants is never mentioned; and as I understand they are cultivated after Mr. Glendinning's practice—with a low temperature and slow growth in their first stages—I conclude that they will require two or three years before they come to the fruiting-house. Suppose the retaining wall of a bark bed in a fruiting-pit to be 23 feet long by 7½ wide, the size of most pits near Manchester: and suppose that there were 33 rows in width and seven plants in the row, which is sufficiently crowded for a pit of the above dimensions; and that the average weights of 20 six-feet plants produced 110 lbs. of fruit, which is about the weight specified in the *Chronicle*: consequently, if my calculations be correct, the cultivators of the six-feet plants will have 110 lbs. of fruit for three years' labour and expence. Now I beg to state that Mr. Hamilton, gardener, Thornfield, with a pit of the above dimensions has raised within the three years 700 lbs. weight of fruit. The majority of his plants consists of the Montserrats, one of the slowest growers and most tardy fruiters. Moreover, to remove the doubts of "Dunelmensis," I herewith hand you the weight of six Enville cut at Thornfield:—

Enville.		Enville.		Montserrats.	
lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
I 7	8	IV—8	8	I—6	4
II—7	0	V—7	0	II—6	8 all avoirdupois.
III—8	12	VI—8	0	III—7	4

—*R. H. Pope, Heaton Nursery.*

Tank-heating.—"C." recommends to your Correspondent "J. M." to try as a covering and material for Rendle's Tanks, sheets of thin metal covered with the porcelain or coarse enamel, in common use for cooking utensils, exposed in every ironmonger's shop. The sheets could be tongued for the purpose of union, and the material would not permit the transmission of water or of moist vapour. Such sheets would be applicable for other purposes in Horticulture besides Rendle's Tanks.—*Anonymous.*

Pilchard Oil.—I perceive in a late No. an inquiry from "A Subscriber" to be answered by a Cornish or Devonshire reader, viz., if Pilchard Oil is a good and cheap oil for coarse painting. I beg to state that no train or fish oil is proper or fit for paint of any kind; and what is more, the proper oil, linseed, used for painting, is as cheap or cheaper than any other kind of oil, not omitting Pilchard; but if your Correspondent will use the Pilchard or any fish oil to the American blight on his Apple-trees, with a small paint-brush, he will find it destroy this unsightly insect so injurious to the trees, and the oil will be found to nourish them. The trees will require to be looked to two or three times to get free of it.—*An Intruder.*

Experimental Co-operation.—I am much gratified by the determination expressed of making the *Chronicle* a vehicle for Agricultural, as well as Horticultural, discussion. I shall hope shortly to resume in its pages the subject of Experimental Co-operation, and to report progress since the time which has elapsed when my letters were addressed to the Farmers of Suffolk. I have been favoured with the results of an interesting experiment, undertaken by Mr. Bree at Stowmarket, which I propose to give in the opening Number.—*J. S. Henslow.*

Pseud-Acacia.—As the qualities of the Pseud-Acacia (Cobbett's Locust-tree) are not yet generally known, I am induced at this time (being the season for planting) to call the attention of your readers (being practical men) to encourage the growth of them. Twenty years ago I ascertained the good quality of the wood for gate-posts, upon removing one that had stood 20 years without decay, whilst the Oak of the same period failed; that one is now sound, and has consequently been in the ground 40 years. I planted 200 trees (20 years ago) in consequence, and at the same time also upwards of 2000 Oaks; not one of the latter is equal in size to the smallest of the Acacias, which are now useful for many purposes. The wood is nearly all heart. The Acacia of 30 years old may be reckoned as large as an Oak of 100 years; and this circumstance cannot fail to strike every proprietor of land who encourages plantations, of the advantage that will be derived by adopting this tree, whilst the Oak may be allowed to grow for other purposes, particularly ships, although the best tree-nails being part of the head are made of Acacia, and are imported from America specially for that purpose. I am aware that Mr. Withers, of Holt, has published a small work lately upon the usefulness of this tree, but I fear it is not generally known. I cannot, therefore, refrain from calling attention again to the subject. I have lately removed 10 posts put down 15 years ago for a fence, to another place, and not one of them shows any signs of decay; they are only three inches square, and have iron rods through them instead of nails. Many persons complain of the wind having much effect upon them, they being so brittle—so they are when young, but the wounds heal very soon, and there is no necessity that they should be planted in situations much exposed. They do not require rich soil, and as far as my experience goes they do not thrive well on clay, yet I am told there are some growing well upon it, and of a good size.—*A. P., Cheam.*

Bees.—"Este" says, in No. 47—"I have had seven swarms from three stocks, because I did not ventilate as I ought to have done." From this and other statements I perceive that "Este" has just commenced that journey which I have accomplished with great loss and disappointment; I would therefore strongly recommend him to pursue a different course, as no system of ventilation—whether applied to collateral hiving, storifying, or nadiring, except such as will prevent comb-building—will put a stop to swarming, especially in wet seasons. I have had swarms come off with the thermometer standing below 80° in the middle box of a collateral set, and have frequently had them come off when both side-boxes have been partly filled with combs and honey. I have also found nearly the same results from storifying and nadir hiving. In fact, the only way to reap the full benefit of the Beehive is to practise partial deprivation (see "Bevan's Honey-Bee," p. 216) a few days after the departure of a first swarm. By partial deprivation I mean extracting the whole of the combs containing honey only; this will most likely prevent a second issue. A stock so treated will generally be more valuable in the autumn than the swarm which proceeded from it, as it will contain a young queen, and, in all probability, more honey. Nadir hiving (or Mr. Jeston's Butter-tub), combined with storifying, without ventilation, I think second to partial deprivation; but any success with nadiring separately must be more the result of chance than of good management, as it is a well-known fact that Bees have a great disposition to carry their stores upwards, and to keep their brood below. It is no wonder, therefore, that empty combs are found in the tubs in September.—*Thomas Buchland, Reigate.*

Fertilization of Carnations.—Last spring Mr. Wood published in the *Chronicle* a list of Carnations among which he directed attention to Toone's Ringleader, scarlet flake, as abounding in pollen. I have not found it so, yet Mr. Wood is generally correct. Can you tell me how far the potting might influence the production of pollen? [Not at all.] I believe that pipings mostly produce thinner flowers than Carnations, for which reason I prefer them to layers; besides they are less apt to rot and die when in bloom. However, my plants of Ringleader were layers. I imagine that the layers or pipings should, for seed, be potted in pots not too large—not exceeding 12s, and that the soil should be old turf partially rotted, mixed with half-decayed leaves, and the plants not mutilated for laying nor for piping. Possibly the double pots recently advertised might be very good; or, to avoid watering, the pots might be plunged in a box in ashes, said box being placed on feeders containing lime-water to keep out slugs, and in a great measure earwigs. I was glad to see Mr. Wood's observations on Ringleader, for I have found Florists (commercial ones), in general, unable or unwilling to give such information. I have noticed that Fletcher's Red Rover, scarlet flake, has with me abounded in pollen; the anthers are larger than in any other kind I know, and the flower, I suppose, will in substance and smoothness of petal be considered good, although the white is not first-rate. Will any one kindly inform me what pink Bizarre produces the most pollen.—*O., Leeds.*

Substitute for Glass.—Having frequently seen mentioned in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* cotton cloth for covering Cucumber-frames, I have inclosed you four different samples:—No. 1 at about 5*d.*; No. 2 at 6*d.*; and Nos. 3 and 4 about 8*d.* or 9*d.* per yard, ¾ wide; the two first are cotton; the others, hemp or flax. I have used them some years, and find them answer very well for frames for covering all sorts of plants that require winter shelter, and will answer, no doubt, for Cucumber-frames. A great quantity of this article is made in this neighbourhood, and used for packing goods in before they are baled up, to keep them from being damaged on board ship, and the water will not penetrate for many days should the vessel sink. —*P. W., Halifax.* [The samples sent are less transparent than calico prepared with Mr. Whitney's composition. Both Nos. 1 and 2 will, however, answer the purpose when much light is not required. Nos. 3 and 4 are too opaque, but are strong, and would doubtless prove useful for many purposes. We calculate that calico may be prepared with Mr. Whitney's fluid for about 4½*d.* a yard, including the price of the materials.]

Shrubberies.—Having read with much pleasure in the "Amateur's Garden," No. 46, Mr. Ayres' ideas of turfing up all borders on front of shrubberies, and carrying the turf close up, that the branches of the shrubs may extend over it some little distance, I feel assured this will have a very pleasing effect, and will add much to the natural beauty of the flower-garden and pleasure-grounds; it will also tend materially to diminish the formality of flower-gardens, which at the present time too prominently exists. This idea has long since suggested itself to me, as being far preferable to the present prevailing practice of having a border filled with herbaceous plants in front of shrubberies, bounded with a turf-edging some two or three inches high, which always presents a very unsightly appearance, especially in winter, whether the border is digged or not. If the turf was extended up to the shrubs, the light green colour of the grass (for it never is a very dark-green when it is kept very short) forms a beautiful contrast with the dark-green foliage of the shrubs.—*William.*

Morphology.—Two or three days since I was examining a flower of a Water Lily in a hothouse, in this neighbour-

hood, in company with the Gardener who has the management of the place, and having lately been reading an account of this plant in the "Ladies' Botany," I pointed out the gradual change of petals into stamens as being an excellent illustration of the theory, that all the parts of the flower are but modifications of leaves; when my companion observed, "That is very true, but I should like to know how the Cactus makes his flower without any leaves?" I thought this a shrewd question, and as I am but a Tyro in vegetable Morphology, shall feel obliged if you can find space to answer it in the *Chronicle* next week.—*A Botanical Student.* [It will frequently be found that the leaf-organs of a plant are developed unequally upon different parts. For example, on some Oaks the early shoots have only small scales instead of leaves, and it is only towards the end of the season that true leaves appear. So with the Cactus. Its first leaves are small scale-like points, which soon drop off; when the flower begins to form, these leaves assume a higher development, as is seen at the base of the calyx; then they become larger and larger, as is seen in the calyx itself, &c. &c. As soon as the year is turned we shall give you such reasons for the opinions of Morphologists as we doubt not will satisfy you. In the meanwhile read the "Theory of Horticulture."]

Cocoa Nuts for Manure.—I have lately heard that of the vast quantity of Cocoa Nuts imported into this country, a large proportion turns out rotten and unfit for the purpose of food. Those who buy them of the captains of vessels always require a considerable allowance to be made to meet this casualty; and the nuts which are thus rendered useless are burnt, merely for the sake of getting rid of them, because their stench, in a state of putrefaction, is quite unbearable. I cannot but think that a large mass of nourishment is thus wasted. There is in the Cocoa Nut a great quantity of oleaginous matter; added to which, both the shell and the fibrous mass surrounding it must contain nutritive qualities. Can you or some of your readers tell me whether the value of this article as a manure has ever been tested, and if so what has been the result? In this age of science so much vegetable matter ought not to be wasted.—*Asbestos.* [No doubt the kernel of the Cocoa Nut is rich in nitrogen, and would form excellent manure; the difficulty is to get it out of the shell. As to the fibrous mass, that is probably consumed in the manufacture of door mats. If not, it could not be fit for manure till it turns rotten, which would be so long a time that the cheapest plan would be either to char it or reduce it to ashes. The former we should prefer.]

Temporary Gardens.—Many of the lovers of gardens and evergreens will have thanked Mr. Beaton for instructing them how to improve the appearance of flower-gardens and other places during winter. I have tried his plan in several places, and they appear more cosy and comfortable, and pleasing to the eye, than they were before. Several years ago, when I used to cover tender plants with straw coverings, the straw was also covered with branches of evergreens, and sometimes a top of evergreens was fixed to them, and when neatly done it looked better than the straw, and had some resemblance to the clipt shrubs in old Dutch gardens.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Italian Fire-Fly.—Let me inquire why, since the Fire-fly has been introduced from Italy, we may not naturalise it, and add to our summer evenings a shower of fire, as well as our own fixed stars of the glow-worm? There can be no reason from our climate that we may fear defeat, and no doubt but it would succeed. During the winter we may introduce the animal either in the chrysalis state or in the egg.—*Questus.* [We fear our climate is much too cold. The creatures could only live in a greenhouse.]

Dodder in Clover.—I send an extract from the "Gardeners' Magazine" of 1828, relative to the Dodder in Clover, which now, unfortunately, occupies so much of the attention of the farmers and others. "The seeds of Dodder, (Cuscuta europæa,) are not unfrequent among Dutch Clover seed, the plant being a great nuisance to the farmers in that country and Flanders; but the seeds of Cuscuta not being above a sixth part of the size of those of Clover, are easily separated from them by sifting."—*Econom. Neuigk.*, 1827, No. 12. The daily intercourse we have with both Belgium and Holland would enable any one to procure some of the sieves used by their agriculturists for the above purpose.—*E. C.* [The sieves called Number 17 will probably be found well suited to separating these seeds.]

The Cuckoo and Goat-sucker.—In your Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, dated August 12, one of your correspondents intimates a wish to know if any one has been fortunate enough to preserve a Cuckoo through the winter, and if so the method of doing so. I have much pleasure in stating that mine has consisted in feeding it on raw beef chopped in small pieces about the size of a small horse-bean, and also a mixture of bruised hempseed and boiled bread and milk. By these means I have kept the Cuckoo throughout the winter. The Goat-sucker or Fern Owl I have also kept in the same manner.—*W. Rayner, Uxbridge.*

Joining of Pipes.—If "J. M." (at page 842) had added a little cotton-wool to the lead and mixed it well together, he would have found it of great service in preventing the lead from giving way or cracking. This might be used either for joining together earthenware or iron pipes, or for stopping leaks. When pipes have been over-heated, so as to cause leaks, this mixture must be applied to the place, and with small twine or cord it may be secured to the place with very little trouble.—*Facile.*

Fences.—If cottagers wish to renovate their fences on a cheap scale, they should contrive next March, about a week or two before the Hawthorn buds have much swelled, to obtain young vigorous shoots about the thickness of one's little finger, and about two feet in length; these may be inserted to the depth of six or seven inches, making the base of the cutting flat. The stems of some young trees here were protected with pieces roughly chopped off last year. These have made shoots six or seven inches in length, and are provided with good roots. What chiefly prevents a "dead staked hedge," as it is termed, from growing away in a year or two after it has been put up, is because the Hawthorns are chopped too much with the hand-bill and axe.—*W. Brown, Merevale.*

Fuchsia Exoniensis.—I beg to state that the remarks made by Mr. Ayres upon Fuchsia Exoniensis, in a late *Chronicle* (page 821) cannot be allowed to pass without a reply. Although I am sure that these remarks were not made in any spirit of unfairness, yet they are, nevertheless, calculated to make an unfavourable impression in the minds of those who have not had an opportunity of seeing the many fine specimens of this Fuchsia, which have been flowering in the Exeter Nursery during the past summer and autumn. These have satisfied all those who have seen them that Fuchsia Exoniensis is not only, as Mr. Ayres admits, "off the plant the finest Fuchsia in existence," but that it is equally deserving of praise on account of its habit, which is equal to that of the best varieties of this justly-admired tribe. I am sure that when Mr. A. sees this plant next summer in collections, he will admit that he has passed an unmerited censure upon it. As many inferior varieties are sometimes offered to the public, Mr. Ayres certainly cannot be too cautious in what he does recommend, but he should not rashly condemn that which is really first-rate.—*S. Brown, Exeter Nursery.*

Hardy Eucalypti.—Observing the Eucalyptus noticed by your Beaminster correspondent as flourishing out of doors at Brodwinsor, in Dorsetshire, and as having attained in seven years' growth the height of 12 feet, I beg to say that upon the northern side of this island the Eucalyptus robusta stands at the height of 28 feet, within four years from its seed. It well endures our winters. I am told by the surgeon of a convict-ship, who has often visited Port Arthur, that he has measured a Gum-tree there, and found the following dimensions, viz.,—Circumference at 4 feet from ground, 40 feet; from ground to first branch, 150 feet; entire height, 381 feet. This statement quite corroborates the report of Dr. Joseph Hooker, who has described in the last October Number of the "Botanical Magazine" the forests of Eucalypti with which Van Dieman's Land abounds. The E. piperita is a seedling also here, and promises to be hardy; but a small plant of the E. multiflora, raised from seed obtained from the Neapolitan Botanist Tenore, already appears to feel the weather we have as yet had, and it seems inclined altogether to refuse our winter.—*G. E. K., Newport, Isle of Wight.*

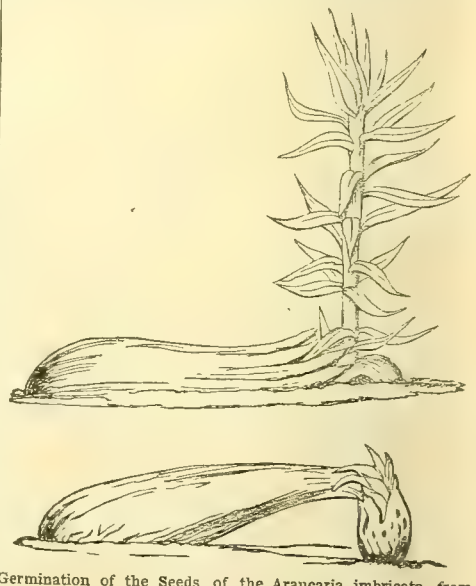
Vitality of Seeds.—As there are doubts on this subject, I beg to state that about four or five years ago a part of the Birkenhead and Chester line of railway was cut through poor meadow-land, perpendicularly, to the depth of 12 or 14 feet. The work was going on at Christmas, and the subsoil was stiff retentive loam. During the months of May and June following, the slopes on either side of the excavation were densely covered with Charlock (Sinapis arvensis) in flower; from the regular appearance of the soil, and the absence of any ploughed field near, I concluded that the seed must have lain there since the Deluge. I inquired if any seed had been purposely sown, and was answered in the negative.—*Nemo.*

Larch Insects.—Amongst the admirable papers on insects by your correspondent "Ruricola," I do not remember that he has mentioned that very destructive one which threatens to destroy all the Silver Firs in the country. I suppose it to be an Eriosoma. It fixes on the bark, and I know of no instance of a tree once infested by it recovering its vigour. The oldest I have seen attacked was about 40 years old. As there are plenty of them at present, I had all the diseased ones cut down and burnt immediately, to check the spread of the pest; but that system must cease, of course, and rubbing with brushes, &c. can only be applied to a very few ornamental trees or favourites. There is one important question which Mr. Curtis has not alluded to—do these and similar insects, such as the Scolytus of the Elms, &c., attack healthy trees, or those only in which the elements of disease are already present? This is worthy of careful investigation, as the ravages of the insect may be the result, and not the cause of the weakness; in which case we must go a step further back, and investigate the very origin of the bad health of the tree. I much wish that "Ruricola" may have leisure to give his opinion upon the subject.—*S. C.*

African Kidney Beans.—Reading lately in "Moffat's Missionary Labours and Scenes in South Africa," I found the following in a foot note:—"Maize I found abundant among the Matabele, where it does not require irrigation; also a fine large species of Kidney Bean, the pods of which grow underground, and are earthed up like Potatoes." The account of the Kidney-Bean rather surprised me. Is any such thing known of, or has it ever before been heard of in this country? Moffat himself was bred a gardener, and I wonder he was not a little more explicit. The part of Africa in which these Matabele were located is known as the Bakone country, themselves a tribe of Zoolus. The natural beauty of the country, its richness in woods and metallic ores, as well as fertility—when cultivated—are described by Moffat as extraordinary. Dr. Andrew Smith conducted an expedition through it for the purpose of scientific research. Moffat led him into the country of the Matabele, which is intersected by the Limpopo river. Moselekatse, the Matabele Sovereign, though a powerful and savage tyrant, never saw an African ox-waggon till Moffat went to his capital, when he drew back with fear at their approach. He is so friendly to the Missionaries that any one recommended by Moffat would travel safely in his dominions.—*Quercus.* [This underground Kidney Bean is no doubt either the Voandzeia or Arachis. Both are too tender for this country.]

Material for Potting.—The following material, which is within the reach of most gardeners, will be found highly beneficial to the culture of plants in pots generally, viz., the decayed matter found beneath Fern and Furze. On account of its permitting water speedily to pass through it, it will form a valuable desideratum in the one-shift system; this system, through the perseverance of individuals, is daily progressing. In most professions there are to be found some who will, despite of everything, scoff at modern improvements, and persist in adhering to old practices; and if you ask the reason why they do so, the answer is, simply, Because our forefathers did the same. The above material will be found, in addition to potsherds, to produce a good effect on many Orchidaceæ; incorporated with turfy loam and river-sand, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Dutch bulbs, &c., may also be grown in it to great perfection. It will likewise be found a valuable compost for that beautiful tribe of plants, the Tropæolums. The season for planting is at hand, and by coiling the first two or three feet of the stem the tuber may emit, on the surface of the pot, covering it with a little soil, young tubers will be produced by the time the plant has completed its growth. It would be useless for me to enumerate any more genera that are particularly benefited by it; suffice it to say, that I have applied it incorporated with various substances, and its use has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations.—*George Bishop, Buckland.*

Araucaria Seed.—I think one of your correspondents made some inquiry as to the mode of raising the seeds of the Araucaria. I lost a great many fine fresh seeds of the A. imbricata, from Chili, by imbedding them too deeply in the mould, where they all rotted. I was not aware at the time of a secret, now perhaps generally understood, that these large seeds ought to be merely laid upon the surface of the soil, with, perhaps, a little earth raised round the edges, but not so as to cover them. Treated in this mode, I have now some very healthy young seedlings; and it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to you to have a sketch of their appearance, as the plants exhibited different stages of germination in July last.—*Atlas.*



Germination of the Seeds of the Araucaria imbricata, from Chili, 20th July, 1834.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 5.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and the Earl of Zetland were elected Fellows. A paper was read respecting the cultivation of Oxalis Deppei. A specimen of Whitney's (of Shrewsbury) protecting material was also shown to the meeting, with two specimens of a similar kind that might be used for the same purpose from Halifax; the latter, however, were not so transparent as the former, which admits nearly as much light as ground glass, and promises to be very useful in many instances where much light is not required. One great advantage is its cheapness; a sash that would cost 12*s.* or 13*s.* to be glazed in the usual way, may be covered with this material for the trifling expense of 9*d.* or 10*d.* It is perfectly impervious to water, and will be useful in gardens for many purposes. From the circumstance of its being waterproof, it will also make a good protection for fruit-tree blossoms in spring in damp wet weather, or from cold winds that generally prevail about that season. The material is common calico, painted over with a fluid, the composition of which is not known, but is sold in bottles and may be easily applied by means of a painter's-brush. From F. Cox, Esq., of Stockwell, were Lycaste Skinneri, a pretty species from Guatemala, with broad light-coloured petals and dark purple labellum; this has, besides being very showy and handsome, the good property of continuing long in bloom; also Cattleya guttata, and the old Cymbidium sinense, with dark-brown fragrant blossoms; this has been known to keep blooming in a room for the space of six or eight weeks, and during the whole time the house was quite perfumed with its fragrance. In the same collection were likewise Oncidium bicallosum, having a fine spike of dark-spotted yellow flowers; this is not very common, and is a good species of that handsome genus. Mr. J. Robertson, gr to Mrs. Lawrence, sent Stenorhynchus speciosus, having broad dark-green foliage, and 10 spikes of flesh-coloured flowers; also Odontoglossum grande, Dendrobium denudans, with small white blossoms, and a plant on a block

of the rare Epidendrum Skinneri, with fine purple blossoms; this is very difficult to cultivate; according to Mr. Bateman it has been found to succeed well in a Vinery where there was a cool low temperature. From the same collection were likewise Cypripedium venustum, Lycaste Skinneri, with well-coloured flowers, Rodriguezia secunda, and Epidendrum viscosum, with greenish yellow petals and white-fringed labellum; also Lælia albida, with small sweet-scented white blossoms, Maxillaria cucullata, and another species with small dull-brown flowers. There were likewise Erica Sebana lutea, and a small specimen of E. Lamberti rosea, covered with pretty flesh-coloured blossoms; a Banksian medal was awarded for the first four plants. Mr. Green, gr to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., exhibited a plant of Amaryllis aulica with large scarlet flowers; and A. calyptrata, with light-green blossoms. From J. Allnutt, Esq., were Camellia Donkelæri, two plants of Erica caffra, and two particularly well-grown specimens of E. hyemalis, having long shoots, densely covered with white and red flowers; this species is valuable, from its producing a profusion of bloom at this dull season of the year; a certificate was awarded for the two specimens of E. hyemalis. Mr. W. Brazier, gr to W. H. Story, Esq., sent a hybrid specimen of Epacris variegata. From Mr. Wright, of Hackney, was a collection of cut flowers of Chrysanthemums, among which were some excellent blooms; for these a certificate was awarded. Mr. J. Wilmot, of Isleworth, exhibited three smooth-leaved Cayenne Pine-apples; the first weighed 5lbs. 11oz., and measured 8ins. in length, and 5½ins. in diameter; the number of pips was eight. The second weighed 6 lbs. 3 oz., and measured 7¼ins. in length and 6 ins. in diameter; the number of pips was also eight. The third weighed 7 lbs. and measured 8½ ins. in length, 6 inches in diameter, and the number of pips was nine; the latter was exceedingly handsome, and well swelled, with a crown not very large for the size of the fruit. There are two kinds of Cayenne Pines, viz., smooth-leaved and saw-leaved; the smooth-leaved kind is larger and better than the latter, and has been grown to a considerable weight in France, in the King's Gardens at Versailles. From Mr. McOnach, gr. to E. Vine, Esq., of Caversham, were five Queen Pine-apples, the heaviest of which weighed 3 lbs. 14 oz., and measured 6 inches in length and 5 inches in diameter; the number of pips was seven. Mr. T. Moffat, gr to the Duke of Newcastle, sent a Cayenne Pine-apple, weighing 3 lbs. 13 oz., and measuring 7 inches in length and 5½ inches in diameter; the number of pips was seven; also bunches of the following Grapes, viz., Muscat, Syrian, Muscadine, St. Peter's, and three good bunches of Black Hamburgh, with a bunch of a black Grape, a variety of the Burgundy. From G. Crawshay, Esq., of Colney Hatch, Middlesex, were specimens of the Black Hamburgh Grape that had been grown without fire heat in a Vinery; these were good bunches with well-swelled berries, but were not so well coloured as could have been wished. There were also from Mr. Crawshay specimens of large fine-looking Beurré Diel Pears. Mr. J. Moorman exhibited six good specimens of Marie Louise Pear. From Mr. R. Buck was a seedling Pear, No. 15. J. A. Beaumont, Esq., sent good specimens of Reinette du Canada and Blenheim Pippin Apples. From W. Rashleigh, Esq., was fruit of Benthamia fragifera. This plant was introduced some years ago from the North of India. It is a very handsome evergreen shrub, flowers in profusion during summer, and produces an abundance of large reddish fruit in autumn. It is not hardy, except in the warmest parts of England. The fruit when ripe bears some resemblance to that of an Arbutus. Mr. J. Stewart sent two specimens of Ringleader Cucumber, one of these had been watered with nitrate of soda, and the other had been grown in loam mixed with powdered charcoal, which is a powerful agent in the growth of plants; these, although both the same variety, had a very different appearance; one was prickly, and the other was nearly smooth, thus showing that a Cucumber may be considerably altered by the use of different manures, although treated in other respects in the usual way as regards soil and heat. From Mrs. Cockburn were two Portuguese specimens of Turk's Cap Gourd, with four curious lobes rising in the centre. From its singular appearance it is worthy of cultivation by those who grow these things for ornament. From the garden of the Society was a collection of Chrysanthemums; six of these were watered on the 28th of July with superphosphate of lime, in the proportion of a ¼ lb. to a gallon of water for each plant. In the course of three weeks after its application the leaves had acquired a very dark green; so apparent was the effect produced on the plants that a stranger could have selected those that had been watered with this from a collection of 150, among which they were growing, without any other mark or distinction. This substance seems to have a beneficial effect on most plants and, unlike some other artificial manures, it may be applied in different proportions without the least risk of injuring the plants. Had it been given to the Chrysanthemums at an earlier period, the result might have been probably still more striking. From the gardens of the Society were likewise a collection of Pears consisting of Beurré Diel, Beurré d'Aremberg, Glout Morceau, Ormskirk Bergamot, and Passe Colmar; this is an excellent variety and one of the best standard Pears for this part of the country, but it is apt to overbear itself if not properly attended to. There were also the following Apples, viz., Pearson's Plate, Wyker Pippin, Claygate Pearmain, Blenheim Pippin, Waltham Abbey Seedling, and Hubbard's Pearmain; the latter is an excellent late Dessert-apple, and its merits are not generally known; it is a Norfolk sort, very hardy, and an abundant bearer.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Dec. 6.—Lord Spencer in the chair. Mr. Brande stated that having been called on at a short notice to deliver two Lectures before the Society, he had fixed upon the subject of Lime and Clay, as being the most important to Agriculturists. Chemistry had now advanced far enough to be of service to Agriculturists, and this had been remarkably the case since the period in which minute analyses of plants had proved the necessity of attending not only to the bulk of materials of which the soil was composed, but to the substances which existed only in minute quantities. The ingredients of the soil may be divided, 1st, into those which form the bulk of the soil, as sand, clay, and lime; and 2dly, those particular substances, which only enter into the composition of some soils, such as some of the salts of lime, soda, potassa, iron, manganese, &c. Lime is a compound of a metal and oxygen, constituting an oxide. The metal is called Calcium, and is very difficult to obtain, but it resembles in its general properties potassium, the metal of the alkali potassa. (Here the lecturer performed the experiment of burning potassium on water.) Like potassium, calcium has a strong affinity for oxygen, and on throwing it on water its oxygen is abstracted, and hydrogen in a state of combustion is set free. Lime has the properties of an alkali, and acts upon test-paper in the same manner as potass and soda. It does not exist pure in a native state, but is always found combined with some acid. The acid with which it is most frequently combined is the carbonic acid, which consists of carbon and oxygen. (Carbon, or charcoal, was here burnt in oxygen to prove the formation of carbonic acid.) Carbonate of lime exists in the greatest abundance in the hills, rocks, and mountains of the globe, and is found in what the geologist scall the primary, secondary, and tertiary rocks. In the first it is found in the form of marble, in the second in the form of limestone and chalk, and in the third in immense beds of shells. One of the properties of carbonate of lime is, that it effervesces with acids and gives off carbonic acid. If a soil containing carbonate of lime be submitted to the action of dilute muriatic or sulphuric acid, and the whole bulk be weighed before and after the experiment, the quantity lost will indicate the quantity of carbonic acid present. Amongst many of the limestones other substances besides carbonate of lime are found. Thus the chalk at Brighton has been found to contain a great number of animalcules, and the consequence of their presence is that phosphate of lime exists in it also, which is a very important ingredient. The following is an analysis of such chalk:—

Carbonate of lime	98·57
Carbonate of magnesia	0·38
Phosphate of lime	0·11
Oxides of iron and manganese	0·14
Alumina and silica	0·80
	100·00

Chalk with the phosphate might be a valuable manure for chalk without it. In order to get the lime, the carbonic acid must be got rid of. This is effected by heat, as in limekilns. Fifty cwt. of carbonate of lime or chalk yields 28 cwt. of lime, and 22 cwt. of carbonic acid are driven off; lime consisting of 22 parts carbonic acid and 28 parts lime. Chalk should always be burned in a current of air, and the more moisture this contains the better. If lime is exposed to the atmosphere it absorbs water and carbonic acid, forming a hydrate of lime and a carbonate of lime. Such is the affinity of lime for water, that it will dry air exposed to its influence in a confined space. When water is poured on lime it is rapidly absorbed and heat is given out, so that a match may be lighted by it. This is called *slaked lime*. When this lime is exposed to the air it absorbs carbonic acid, which always exists in the air, and parts with its water. Lime is soluble in 700 times its weight of pure water, and in this state becomes the best possible test of the existence of carbonic acid. If shaken in a vessel containing carbonic acid, whether from the combustion of a candle, the respiration of an animal, or the fermenting vat of a brewery the lime-water becomes milky from the presence of carbonate of lime. Carbonic acid may be proved to exist thus even in spring water and in the water of the river Thames. When carbonic acid is in excess in water it dissolves the chalk or carbonate of lime, and whilst under pressure the water holds it in solution, but the moment the carbonic acid is given off then the carbonate of lime falls down, and this is the origin of the stalactites and stalagmites of many of our caverns and springs. The uses of lime in Agriculture are several: 1st, it decomposes vegetable matter, and converts it into what is called *humus*; 2d, it neutralises acids which may collect in the soil; 3d, it decomposes injurious salts of iron, forming an inert oxide of that metal; 4th, it decomposes the various aluminous compounds, setting free their elements; 5th, it decomposes bone manure, and thus produces ammonia, a very valuable constituent in soils. When ammonia comes in contact with potash it becomes converted into nitric acid, and thus are probably formed the large nitre beds of various parts of India; 6th, when it comes in contact with felspar it evolves the potash and the silica of these rocks, and thus produces the best possible soil for the growth of the gramineous plants which are known to require so much silica. One of the best tests for the presence of lime is the oxalate of ammonia, which throws down in lime-water a copious white precipitate, which is oxalate of lime. The presence of carbonate of lime alone may always be ascertained in rocks by its making a clear solution in weak acids, but if there is magnesia or other salts, then the solution becomes turbid. It had been stated that lime is beneficial to plants, as they excrete from their roots an acid which, on coming in contact with the lime, is converted into a soluble salt, which is then taken up into the system of the plant. The sulphate and phosphate of lime are to be treated of in the next lecture. The lecture was illustrated by a number of judiciously-selected and well-performed experiments. The Duke of Richmond, at the conclusion of the lecture, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brande, who had at a short notice, in consequence of the indisposition of Dr. Playfair, the Society's chemist, prepared the admirable lecture they had just listened to. He also proposed a vote of thanks to the Council of the Royal Institution for the use of their lecture-room. This proposition was carried by acclamation. Lord Spencer, having congratulated the Society on the promising aspects of the union of Chemistry and Agriculture, presented Mr. Brande the thanks of the Society.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Dec 5.—Edward Forster, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Westwood exhibited specimens of Œstrideous insects, from Professors Zetterstedt and Dehlbon, which proved that the species previously described by Mr. Bracy Clarke in the Transactions of the Society were but the different sexes of the same species. A large collection of dried fruits was presented by Mr. John Smith, of Kew, for the Museum. Mr. N. B. Ward presented a specimen of the Shea Butter, the produce of the Bassia Parkii, which had been collected by Dr. Stanger during the recent Niger expedition. The fruit of this plant was exhibited in Mr. Smith's collection. Several fruits were also presented by Mr. Ralphs. Some further observations were read by the Secretary from Mr. Griffiths, on the family Cytinaceæ. A detailed account of the Thottea grandiflora, with observations on its theoretical structure, accompanied with drawings, was also read from the same gentleman. Mr. Solly exhibited several specimens of the preparations of the ovules of Loranthus globosus, Acrostichum dimorphum, and Santalum, which he had received from Mr. Griffiths, illustrating his papers in the Transactions of the Society. Mr. Varley exhibited a microscope with a new movable stage, and specimens of the Philodice roseola, obtained in the vicinity of London. Mr. Ross exhibited a new object-glass, which he had constructed the one-twelfth of an inch focus, which was highly commended by the microscopists present. A collection of the fruits of Coniferæ from Dropmore were exhibited from Lady Grenville. There were excellent specimens of most of the fruits of the genera Pinus and Abies, and amongst others of the Pinus Douglasii.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

VERONICA SPECIOSA.—Showy-flowered Speedwell. (*Half-hardy Greenhouse Shrub.*) Scrophularineæ. Diandria Monogynia. This beautiful species of Veronica was first described by Mr. Allan Cunningham in the "Botanical Magazine." And he then took occasion to remark—"Of all the plants of New Zealand with which botanists have made us acquainted, we know of none more to be desired wherewith to enrich our collections, than this very remarkable and beautiful Speedwell, judging both from the first specimens we have received, and from the description given of it on its native hills by its discoverer, Richard Cunningham. Since the country around its locality, at the mouth of the Hokianga river, is now occupied by Europeans, let us hope soon to receive the seeds, which we may reasonably expect will succeed as well as the Chanthus has done, in the open borders; the elevated grounds occupied by our Veronica being greatly exposed to the prevalent tempests of its weather-beaten coast, in nearly the same degree of southern latitude (about 36°) in which we believe the Clianthus has lately been found. Living plants have been brought over by Mr. Edgerly from Hokianga, which were purchased by Mr. Knight, in whose Exotic Nursery they produced their fine spikes of blue purple flowers in the month of September of the present year. It is at present too rare to run the risk of exposing it to an English winter; but it thrives well in a cool greenhouse. The Royal Botanic Garden of Kew is indebted to Mr. Knight for the possession of this scarce plant. In its native country it attains to a height of from three to six feet."—*Curtis's Botanical Magazine.*

BARRINGTONIA SPECIOSA. Showy Barringtonia. (*Stove Shrub.*) Myrtaceæ. Monadelphia Polyandria.—Cultivators will be pleased to find that this noble plant, which is chiefly known in our stoves for its very handsome foliage, and for the alleged difficulty of growing it well, has produced its remarkable inflorescences in the stove of Colonel Baker, at Salisbury. From Mr. Dodds, gardener to Colonel Baker, we have received the following account of the species, kindly furnished by the Rev. J. Greenly:—"It is a stately tree, which grows plentifully towards the coast of many of the islands in the Southern or Pacific Ocean, as well as in the various parts of India, China, and the Indian Islands. The bark is ash-coloured. The branches are numerous and spreading. The leaves are often more than a foot in length, of a strong and firm texture, with a lucid surface, and of a beautiful bright green. The flowers are numerous, large and white, with a vast number of stamens of a deep sanguineous purple. They are produced from the upper parts of the branches, and blow chiefly in the evening, falling off the next morning, and are followed in succession by others. The tree continues in flower for a considerable time." Mr. Dodds has likewise favoured us with some interesting facts regarding his treatment of the plant. He says:—"We have had it about thirteen years. It is a plant of easy growth, likes plenty of moist heat, abundance of water in the growing season, and a little bottom-heat. Knowing that the species, in its native state, attains a great height, I endeavoured to get age without much height. The plant we have now bloomed was not more than four feet high when it showed flower. It has since made new shoots of more than four feet long. When our first plant was about eight feet high, I cut a foot off the top in March, and struck it. I found it to root freely, and it was ready to pot in five weeks. This young plant was well grown, and about the third year the top again taken off, and treated exactly in the same way as the other. The plant we have now bloomed was four years old last March. It was topped a year ago last March, and kept without a drop of water from November till the middle of March. It was then started into growth. About the beginning of May it had made shoots a foot or more in length, when I turned it out of the pot, shook nearly all the soil away, and cut back the roots. I then potted it into a twelve-inch pot, in a mixture of charcoal, loam, sand, and peat, and on the 4th of the following month (June) it threw up a fine spike of flowers. It is highly fragrant, something like Cereus grandiflorus, but more powerful." The remains of the flower-spike sent to us measured twenty-two inches in length. Such is the process by which this splendid plant was induced to bloom. It is rich in instruction. The genus was named Butonica by Rumphius; this title has since been abandoned for one which commemorates the Hon. Daines Barrington.—*Paxton's Botanical Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Analysis of the Raspberry-bush.—Having noticed that the Raspberry-bush sprung up wherever fields had been burnt over, and also by the side of decomposing stone walls, Dr. J. was led to analyse it, with the expectation of finding an unusual amount of potash. The following are the results of the analysis of the Rubus strigosus:—1000 grains of the dry Raspberry-bushes were burnt in a platina dish, in a muffle, and the ashes collected in this manner were found to be burnt perfectly free from carbon. The amount of ashes from 1000 grains of the bushes was 16·2 grains, or 1·62 per cent. They were easily melted and flowed in the capsule. The fused ashes, analysed in the usual manner, yielded—

Silicic acid	0·25	or per cent.	0·025
Phosphate of Lime	3·65	,,	0·365
Carbonate of Lime	3·40	,,	0·340
Potash	5·24	,,	0·524
Soda	0·50	,,	0·050
Ox. Manganese	1·00	,,	0·100
	14·04		1·404
Carbonic acid	2·16		
	16·20		

—*Proceedings of Boston Society of Natural History.*

Allotments.—Before reaching the factory of Messrs. Gott of Leeds, we pass by a pair of folding-gates, giving entrance to a large plot of ground presenting a twofold interest, both from the purpose to which it is now applied, and from the improvements which it indicates in the mode of manufacture. This ground was formerly occupied as a tenter-field, where the woollen cloth, in various stages of its manufacture, was suspended by hooks on rails to dry. But the custom became introduced, by degrees, of drying the cloth in close rooms or galleries heated by steam or by hot air; and this has been found in various ways so much more efficacious, that the old system of tentering is no longer acted on in large establishments. The tenter-ground thus set at liberty has been laid out in a series of gardens for the workmen in the factory, and thus presents a most pleasant and healthful boundary to the factory on the eastern side. The extent of ground thus laid out is about eight acres, divided into 142 allotments of nearly equal size. Such of the workmen as take an interest in gardening are allowed to cultivate these little allotments, paying a trifling sum in the form of rent, not as a source of profit to the proprietors, but to give the men an undisputed right to the produce which they may have cultivated. Nearly all the allotments are in a flourishing and healthy condition, each one staked off, separated from the others, and numbered, and each one serving to denote the kind of produce which its cultivator chooses to select. Some contain flowers chiefly; while others (and these more generally) contain such culinary vegetables as Potatoes, Cabbages, Lettuces, Onions, &c. The family of one of the workmen reside in a kind of lodge near the entrance, and to this family the care of the garden is intrusted. Opposite the lodge is a tool-house, where, on hooks and nails properly numbered, hang all the gardening tools, such as spades, hoes, rakes, and so forth, each renter having his own tools. In this tool-house is a board inscribed with the 'Rules and Regulations,' which the proprietors have established for the good management of the garden: such as the hours during which the workmen and their families may have access to the garden, the admission of the friends of the workmen, and other arrangements of a similar character. In a busy town such as Leeds, where houses and factories are necessarily congregated very thickly, the existence of a plot of garden-ground in such a situation is important in respect to the health of those who live near, independent of the good effects likely to result from the maintenance of these kindly relations between masters and workmen. —*Penny Magazine.*

Bermuda Coffee.—Coffee was introduced into Bermuda almost as early as into Jamaica. Its cultivation being neglected, it has maintained itself as if it were an indigenous plant, growing wild under the Cedars. The quality of this Coffee is excellent, so that the Bermudians never find any they import to equal it. Mocha lies in a more southern latitude, but the Mocha Coffee is said to grow on

terraced mountains, having a temperature of about 85° or 86°, which is exactly the summer temperature of the Bermudas. The Coffee-tree thus maintaining itself in a wild state in Bermuda is an interesting subject, and in a public address the Governor, Col. Reid, has recently directed attention to it. Some which has been sent us by his Excellency proves of the finest quality, and would doubtless take a very high rank in the European market.

Substitute for Wood.—A singular substance has lately reached this country from Singapore, and promises to become of some importance as a material for the handles of knives, tools, and all instruments which require great strength. It is a pale greyish salmon-coloured material, rather stringy, softening at 150°, and then capable of being moulded into any form. It is hard, compact, and not very unlike horn in texture. We believe it has been found by Mr. Edward Solly to be analogous to India-rubber in its chemical constitution.

Australian Wheat.—Some fine specimens of Australian Wheat have recently arrived in this country. They consist of white Wheat, equal, if not superior, to the finest English. The lot of which we have seen a sample cost 35*s.* a quarter at Hobart Town, where it was shipped; the freight and expense amounted to from 10*s.* to 12*s.* a qr., and the duty to 5*s.*, so that it cost the importers from 50*s.* to 52*s.* a qr. in England. As it is worth from 58*s.* to 60*s.* a qr. at London or Liverpool, it will leave a fair profit. This is, however, chiefly owing to the very low rates of freight, and the abundance of grain in the Hobart Town market.—*Liverpool Paper.*

The African Guano Islands.—If it is true that between 40 and 50 vessels have gone out to bring guano from the rocky islands on the west coast of Africa, there will be no want of that article next year, even if the West India planters, who have begun to use it freely for their sugar-canes, should require a larger supply than they have yet had. Immense beds of it are known to exist on two of the islands lying on that desert and uninhabited coast, which stretches from the southern point of the Portuguese possessions of Congo, almost to the Great Orange River, the northern boundary of the British possessions at the Cape; and as rain rarely if ever falls along this coast, it is probable that the guano will be found to have been collecting in the same manner, on the whole of the islands along it, for centuries. The first guano searchers who landed on those islands had to fight as fiercely with the birds for their cargoes as Eneas and his companions had to fight with the harpies of old in defence of their dinners.—*Liverpool Times.*

Cider.—In the last Number of the "Pharmaceutical Journal" we find the following useful information on Cider making:—"The usual system is to filter, fine with isinglass, and rack frequently, leaving the bunghole open until fermentation has ceased. When living in a fruit country, I had placed in my cellar three pipes of cider which had been a day or two previously pressed from the fruit. I added to each cask four ounces of isinglass in solution, and one pound of coarsely-powdered charcoal. I then bunged it down, and introduced a tube through the bung of the shape of a siphon, the contrary end dipping into water for the purpose of excluding the atmospheric air, and at the same time ensuring the safety of the vessel. When it had dropt tolerably fine, I racked it as quickly as possible, adding another quantity of the solution of isinglass and charcoal, stopping it down as before. At the expiration of three weeks fermentation had ceased. I withdrew the tube and stopped the hole in the bung, and found I had a bright, rich, and delicious beverage, which continued in the same state until it was drunk."

New Works on Botany, &c.—Ledbeour's "Flora Rossica," Vol. ii., fasc. 4, containing the orders from Amygdaleæ to Saxifragaceæ. "Elojo Historico de Don Mariano La Gasca," by Dr. Agustin Yañez y Girona, President of the Academy of Sciences of Barcelona. "De Candolle's Prodromus," Vol. viii., completing the work as far as Asclepiadaceæ, which are from the hand of M. Decaisne.

Extraordinary Produce.—On three acres and a quarter of land on Chatmoss, near Manchester, and only reclaimed some three or four years ago, there has been dug up this season 595 loads of Potatoes, of 252lbs. each, and equal to 67½ tons, and worth fully 54*s.* per ton. The land is under the superintendence of the guardians of the Manchester Union.—*Country Paper.*

Reviews.

The Rose Amateur's Guide. By T. Rivers, Jun. 12mo. 1843. Longman. 3rd Edition.

What can we say of this, the third edition of Mr. Rivers' "Rose Amateur's Guide," except that it excels its predecessors? No book which we possess gives so good an account of the origin and classification of varieties; no book deals with their management, in a concise way, better; no book has more claim to the approval of the gardening public. We have some remarks to make on its details, but those we shall treat of in another place. The cultivation of Roses in pots for the greenhouse is a new topic, which is treated thus by the author:—

"For this purpose a selection should be made of some of the finer varieties of China and Tea-scented Roses on their own roots; it may also include such Bourbons as the Queen, Acidalie, Crimson Globe, Grand Capitaine, Madame Nerard, Madame Margat, Proserpine and Phœnix, and Noisette's Miss Glegg, Lelieur, Ne Plus Ultra, and Victorieuse. These are all of dwarfish and compact habit, and free bloomers. Presuming these Roses to be procured in the spring or summer, in the usual small pots they are generally grown in by the cultivators for sale, they should be immediately potted into pots called 32s, (these are generally 7 inches deep, by 6 over at the surface,) in a compost of turfy sandy loam and well-rotted manure, equal quantities, or leaf-mould; if the latter is used, two-thirds to one-third of loam will be as well; this compost must not be sifted, but merely chopped into pieces as large as a walnut: the fine mould, which will, as a matter of course, result from this chopping, must not be separated from the pieces of turf, but all must be well mixed with the manure or leaf-mould. The pots should then be filled about one-third with broken pieces of crockery or potsherds, the plants taken from the small pots, and the balls of earth gently pressed so as to loosen them; place each plant in the centre of the large pot, press the earth well round them, give a soaking of water, and plunge them in the sawdust or tan in some sunny exposed place, where they may have all the sun our fickle climate will give them. They may remain here till early in October, when they should be removed into the greenhouse; but a fortnight before taking them into their winter quarters, lift every pot, and place it on the surface of the bed in which they have been plunged: their roots then become hardened, and bear the dry warm air of the greenhouse without injury: they should at this time also be pruned into any handsome desirable shape, (a compact bush is perhaps the prettiest,) or, if tall plants are required, the long shoots may be fastened to a neat painted stick. Roses thus treated will come into bloom in the greenhouse in April, and continue one of its brightest ornaments till the beginning of June; they should then be repotted into larger pots if large plants are wished for, and again plunged in the open air till the autumn: care must be taken to place the pots on slates, to prevent their roots getting through the bottoms of the pots. If compact and pretty little plants are required the same pots may be used, merely reducing the roots, so that the pot will hold a small quantity of compost for the plant to feed upon. A most excellent compost for potted Roses may be made as follows:—Pare some turf from a loamy pasture; the parings must not be more than one inch in thickness; bake them in an oven about twelve hours, when the temperature is equal to that just after it has been used for baking bread; they must not be burned:* this, chopped as before directed, with equal parts of rotten manure, forms one of the very finest of composts. The plants must be looked to carefully in spring, and whenever infested by the aphis, or green-fly, tobacco-smoke must be applied: extraordinary luxuriance of growth may be given by watering them once a week with guano-water."

Erratum.—In the review of "Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry," p. 846, we omitted to state that the quotation relating to Phosphates was from his "Letters," a little work noticed at p. 776.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.

(Continued from page 847.)

68. *Sponges.*—There are about fifty different species of this well-known marine production, which has been in use from very early times, and regarding which naturalists were long embarrassed whether to assign it a place in the animal or vegetable kingdom. Most authorities now agree in putting the sponges in the lowest scale of the former. The best are those which come from the Archipelago, where they abound near many of the islands, whose inhabitants may be said to subsist by the sponge-fishery, if it may so be called. At the Cyclades, sponge-diving forms the chief employment of the population. By the old physicians, sponge was regarded as a cure for a long list of maladies: this list is now much abridged, though burnt sponge, in which form only it is used, still has a place in the Materia Medica.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

The fact that earthenware pipes have been fitted together so as to hold water, is, indeed, of essential service. In 1834 I saw a complete failure, on a large scale, in an attempt to heat a Pinery with these pipes, jointed with cement; but, from want of perseverance, I thought the experiment had not been fairly tested, and not wishing to prejudge the question when it was proposed to repeat the experiment at Chiswick, I was silent respecting it—besides, I had heard that something of the sort had succeeded in the neighbourhood of Newcastle two or three years since. When one man succeeds in a thing where twenty fail, it shows how essential it is for Gardeners to persevere in experiments, even after repeated trials. Apart from the operations of the garden, we ought thoroughly to understand all the details of building hothouses, pits, and other structures, the best modes of painting and glazing, and all the minutiæ of fitting-up boilers, pipes, flues, and tanks, &c.: not, perhaps, that we should practise these things with our own hands, but to be aware if others did so for us in the best and cheapest manner. And this knowledge gives a confidence which is really necessary when we are called upon to conduct these affairs. When alterations or additions are to be made in the present mode of heating hothouses, &c., whether for the purpose of building a better flue, or for adopting a hot-water apparatus with pipes or tanks, or for all three combined—there are many minor points as necessary to be attended to as first principles. There is a kind of fire-proof mortar which I have used almost every season for the last 15 years, which I do not recollect to have seen noticed in any publication; this I would strongly recommend to be used instead of common mortar for all fire-places, flues, and for building pits—that are always more or less moist with the linings—also for pointing or filling up joints along the tops of old garden walls, &c.; it is made with two thirds of the best limestone and one third of the gritty black dust from a blacksmith's forge, both sifted very fine and well mixed, without any sand: it stands heat equally with fire-bricks, and sets nearly as hard as Roman cement; it requires more time to prepare than common mortar, and more labour to spread it with the trowel—but it may be made softer than common mortar, which removes the difficulty of applying it, and it will dry in half the time the usual mortar would take. I entertained the idea for some time of making a quantity of it with common oil, as we make putty, to try how it would answer for jointing earthenware pipes, first painting the joints as "J.M." mentions in a late *Chronicle*. I may some day try this, but I think "J. M.'s" plan much better. We all know, in glazing, that front putty should not be put on until the slip of glass under it is first painted and dry—putty thus put on never parts with the glass until it perishes, which was the great fault in old-fashioned glazing. Even the simple article putty is seldom made as it ought to be for pits and hothouses liable to extremes of temperature: whitening, boiled or linseed oil, with a little spirits of turpentine (or "driers," as it is called), are all that is thought necessary for garden purposes; but this soon perishes in some situations, and if you add one tenth white lead it gets so hard that it is difficult to get off when repairs are necessary. The best glaziers now make it thus: 10 lbs. whitening, 1 lb. white lead, with the necessary quantity of boiled oil and driers, and a wine-glassful of the best sweet oil—this last prevents the white lead from hardening, and also preserves the putty for a long time;—all putty ought to be made some time before it is used. Since it has become general to putty laps, or use long panes, it is necessary that the painting should be of a soft tint, to lessen the effects of the reflected rays on the leaves of plants trained near the glass. I have known Vine leaves to be much scorched by incautiously leaving the bars inside with no more paint than the first coat of red, or priming; and I think the cause of the reflected rays from the red bars scorching the leaves was explained to the British Association at Cork last August.

* I have used, with much success, turf roasted on a sheet of iron (placed in temporary brickwork) under which a moderate fire has been kept: about one hour's roasting is sufficient. This chars the turfy side, and acts most beneficially.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—I hasten to correct an error into which an Amateur has fallen in the third week of his Pine-growing, in an attempt to kill the white-scale on them. "The stable-litter filled the pit with steam or fog, with the thermometer at 55° in the morning." This was at least 10° too low: the plants are not under a course of culture, but undergoing a process for killing the scale, and ought for a few days to be at from 70° to 100°—for all experience proves the ammoniacal gas to be most destructive at a high temperature. Some of the old gardeners used to finish the process in a few hours; in 1824 I saw about 50 young Pines cleaned completely in two hours and a half, thus:—a bed was made up of fresh dung, and as soon as the heat was at its highest the bed was covered with hurdles, the plants turned out of the pots, and inserted over the hurdles, the glass put on, and covered with a double mat; the suffocating heat was very high, and the plants were completely cleaned in that time, and did not seem to be in any way injured—but I recollect they were shaded from the sun for some weeks afterwards.—"You know," says a friend, "when I came here, the Pines were bad with the scale and mealy bug; I disrooted them all in August, gave them a good lining of dung, and kept them well excited until October, and by the next spring they were clean, and I have not seen any of these pests since." This was a more rational mode than the former, and the summer months are preferable for the operation.

Vinery.—Any Vinery that is to be forced on this side of January should be begun forthwith, if only to give more time to the plants to ripen the crop. Begin very gently at first, with no more than 50° of fire-heat, and let the air be saturated with moisture—if from a few barrowfuls of horsedung or leaves all the better. Let the outside borders be well covered, and those inside stirred, and well watered with tepid water.

Peach-house.—The Peach-tree also requires a slow movement at first; and to have the fruit ripe by the middle of May the house should now be closed, with a temperature of 45°. At this low temperature the house does not require so moist an atmosphere as the Vine; yet it is a good practice to syringe the trees night and morning with water at the same, or rather a higher, temperature than that of the house. If insects have been seen on the trees last summer this is a good time to destroy either them or their eggs; indeed, it is a general rule to coat over the trees at this time with paint made of sulphur and soft soap, with a little soot to give a dark colour.

Cucumbers.—In Mr. Johnson's very useful Almanac it is said the Cucumber "is more sedulously cultivated in Suffolk than in any other county in England." I am in correspondence with some of the most successful growers, and I learn that the plants are stronger than usual this winter. "We shall have a trial of the most successful cultivation decided next February; not so much as to individual growers as to the systems of growing them with dung and with hot-water." As the best growers in the country have patronised the "Ipswich Cucumber Society," it will, indeed, be interesting to know how far the two systems will maintain the views of their advocates. For these prize Cucumbers a range of 10° is allowed for surface-heat, from 75° to 85°, with a bottom-heat of about 90°, with air every day.

Kidney-Beans and Strawberries.—Preparations for both should now be made. The top shelves of the Peach-house is the best place to begin the Strawberries, except where pits are devoted to them.

Out-door Department.

Besides the regular work of manuring and digging the ground, there are many things which ought to be seen to in the dead of winter in and around the kitchen-garden; anything which can be done to forward spring work is useful. I have been more than once asked last summer to say something about making borders for fruit-trees. There is hardly anything that can be added on the subject; nothing in the whole range of garden literature is better supplied than this subject. Many years since I broke up an old Vine-border which was well drained with round stones, brickbats, and the like, to the depth of 18 inches in some places, but many of the roots found their way through the drainage, and some of them were severely injured, being pressed between the stones by their own growth, showing that rubble drainage, though best for keeping the border dry, is not effectual to keep the roots from the subsoil. I believe a young root would find its way down through a yard deep of such drainage, if the soil below was at all wet. Besides a provision for drainage there ought to be an impervious bottom, to keep back the roots; and the best thing I know for that purpose is chalk broken small, and well rammed when perfectly dry; if it is put together in a wet state it will form a compact mass through which the drainage cannot enter. The bottom of a border made on a bed of chalk is always in a dry state, and well suited for the roots of all plants; the chalk acts like a sponge against the soil, keeping it in a friable, porous state.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—I have heard that a new stove climber has been beautifully in bloom for more than two months, and no one thought of sending it to a botanist to be described. Negligence was the sole cause in this case. Stove climbers that have been gradually pruned for the last two months should now be finished off, both for their own sake and to let in more light. Few people think of pruning house-climbers altogether at once. Those climbers which bloom on the young wood, like the Grape-vine, should be closely pruned. To these belong the Passion-flowers, the Ipomœas, and Echites, &c., while those that bloom on last year's wood, as most of the Bignonias do, must be left in long shoots till after flowering time, and then these shoots may be cut off altogether, to make way for another succession, if not wanted to fill up vacant spaces.

Greenhouse.—After trying all modes of heating a greenhouse I prefer the old flue after all, but not such flues as were in use in many places 20 years since; it is the least expensive of all the modes that have been tried, and as effectual as any of them; but I allude to a detached house: when a greenhouse is joined to a stove, pipes, or a tank in the way of Mr. Beck's, are more ready and economical, as, by turning a cock, or opening a valve, you get heat at once to meet a sudden change in the weather. The only attention required now among greenhouse plants is to keep them free from damp, by having the house well aired, and all dead leaves removed, the soil stirred occasionally in the pots, and to use as little water as possible.

Conservatory.—"This season has brought out some first-rate Chrysanthemums, new in colour, and so distinct that one

can easily select 12 well-marked varieties:" so writes a London nurseryman on whose opinion I can rely. Conservatory climbers may now also be pruned finally. Orange-trees should now, or soon, be well cleaned, especially any dwarf ones that are to be forced, as, when once they begin to grow, you cannot well handle them for this purpose. The finest growth of Orange-trees I ever saw was at Hurst House, near Prescot, in 1832, and Mr. Durden, the successful gardener there, tells me the trees have been loaded with fine fruit ever since, and as he manages them widely different from the usual way, it would be very desirable to have a paper from him on their individual culture, as there is no department of gardening we are less successful in than in the growth of Orange-trees.

PITS AND FRAMES require daily attention, to keep the plants clean and free from damp or decayed leaves, and the forcing-pits should be smoked regularly every fortnight. Those flower-bed Pelargoniums that do not strike in summer should now be brought to the forcing-pits, to have young shoots ready for cuttings in January.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Dec. 7, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Nov.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	1	30.076	29.934	48	27	37.5	N.	
Saturday	2	30.215	29.991	48	35	41.5	S.W.	.02
Sunday	3	30.368	30.348	50	46	48.0	W.	.01
Monday	4	30.358	30.276	49	45	47.0	S.W.	.01
Tuesday	5	30.148	30.044	53	38	45.5	S.W.	.02
Wednesday	6	30.358	30.316	53	36	44.0	S.W.	
Thursday	7	30.278	30.073	55	47	51.0	S.W.	.01
Average		30.256	30.160	50.7	39.1	44.9		.07

Dec. 1. Cloudy; overcast; clear and frosty.
2. Slight frosty haze; exceedingly fine; hazy at night.
3. Hazy; cloudy and mild throughout the day and night.
4. Hazy and drizzly; cloudy at night.
5. Drizzly; cloudy and mild; fine.
6. Clear and fine throughout.
7. Thickly overcast; drizzly; fine at night.
Mean temperature of the week 2.9° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending December 16, 1843.

Dec.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	10	45.9	35.6	40.7	6	0.20 in.	—	1	2	1	3	8	4	2
Mon.	11	45.4	33.8	39.6	8	0.62	—	1	1	3	4	4	4	—
Tues.	12	41.4	37.0	39.2	6	0.26	1	1	—	—	3	6	5	1
Wed.	13	47.8	33.8	40.8	5	0.18	1	2	—	—	5	6	2	1
Thurs.	14	45.7	33.4	39.6	9	0.32	2	2	—	2	5	3	—	—
Fri.	15	45.8	35.7	40.7	8	0.50	1	2	—	3	6	4	1	—
Sat.	16	45.9	35.3	40.6	11	0.45	—	2	1	2	3	3	3	3

The highest temperature occurred on the 13th, in 1842—thermometer 61°; and the lowest on the 14th, in 1840,—thermometer 18°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Dec. 8, 1843.

THE mild open weather during the week has rather increased the supply of Vegetables. Fruits are also, generally speaking, abundant; but trade still continues dull. Pide-apples are good and quite sufficient to meet the demand. Hothouse Grapes are scarce, and have rather advanced in price since our last Report; Portugal ones continue to be supplied in large quantities, and are good in quality. The supply of Apples has been pretty well kept up during the week, and Pears are sufficient to meet the demand. Among the latter we noticed some good specimens of Guernsey Chaumontel and Beurré Bosc. Oranges have been pretty largely supplied during the week; a few Seville ones have appeared in the Market. Among Vegetables were some good Broccoli, Cabbages, and Brussels Sprouts; these are selling at last week's prices. Leeks bring from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per 12 bunches. A few good Savoys have been brought to the Market during the week, and are selling at from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen. We also noticed a few punnets of Sea-kale and French Beans; the latter are selling from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per 100. Celery is good and plentiful. A few New Potatoes have been supplied since our last Report, these are selling at from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. Endive and other Salading are abundant. Cut Flowers chiefly consist of Erica hyemalis and gracilis, Roman Narcissus, Poinciana pulcherrima, Bignonia, venusta, Luculia gratissima, Lechenaultia formosa, Heliotropiums, Pelargoniums, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Cinerarias, Camellias, China and Perpetual Roses.

PRICES, SATURDAY, December 9, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 2*s* to 4*s*
" Portugal, per lb. 9*d* to 2*s*
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 4*s* to 12*s*
" Kitchen, p bus. 3*s* to 7*s*
Pears, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 10*s*
Oranges, per dozen, 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 16*s*
Pomegranates, per doz., 3*s* to 6*s*
Green Capsicums, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Red Capsicums, 4*s* to 8*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Nuts, Spanish, per bushel, 16*s*
— Brazil, 16*s*
— Hazel, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Barcelona, 22*s* to 24*s*
— Cob, 12*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 8*s*
Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 55*s* to 60*s*
Barberries, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
Tomatoes, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 5*s*

VEGETABLES.

Broccoli, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s*
Brussels' Sprouts, per hf.-sv., 1*s* to 2*s*
Cabbages, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Sealkale, per punnet, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
French Beans, 3*s* to 4*s* per 100
Autumn Potatoes, 3*d* to 4*d* per lb
Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Greens, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 75*s*
— per cwt., 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 3*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 1*s*
Carrots, p. doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 2*s* to 3*s*
— Large, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Spanish, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— pickling, p. hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Shallots, per lb., 5*d* to 8*d*
Chilis, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 1*s*
Celery, per bun., 6*d* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Wallnuts, per bushel, shelled, 12*s* to 20*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per bun. 2*d* to 3*d*
Endive, per score, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*
Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Chervil, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*W. H.*—Should be *much* obliged.

COMMUNICATIONS [from the following CORRESPONDENTS are in type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them:—*B. Maund, Bromsgrove; J. L., O. Leeds, W. Rayner, Uxbridge; J. Wighton, M. Saul, A. B., J. W. Jones, W. P. Ayres, G. G. Watson, A Practical Man, W. B. Booth, Peter Mackenzie, Tyro, Totty, W. G. S., C.*, and *Facile*.

APPLES.—*H. B.*—None of your seedling Apples which you sent deserve notice, except the Stoke Edith Pippin, which resembles a Golden Pippin in appearance, but is more russeted than is generally the case with the Golden Pippin. The flavour of the Stoke Edith Pippin equals that of the Golden Pippin. ‖

ASPARAGUS.—*A Cockney.*—The stems of your Asparagus plants may be cut off with advantage now, and the beds may be covered with some half-rotten dung, to preserve the crowns of the roots from frost, and this may be allowed to remain on until about March. Seakale may also be treated exactly in the same way. You may plant Myatt's Pine Strawberry in March or April.‡

BEECH-TREES.—*H. S. E.*—We suspect it to be the dryness of the earth underneath your Beeches, and not anything poisonous in the trees themselves, which prevents the turf from growing. The foliage of the Beech-tree is so very dense that rain will hardly pass through it. Try what watering the turf with a weak solution of muriate of lime will do.

BOOKS.—*R. B.*—Neither Liebig nor Mohl's works will do you much good; the latter, indeed, is not translated into English. You had better make yourself master of the "Theory of Horticulture," by Lindley, which you may understand. "Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography" and "Kollar on Insects" will probably answer your purpose. We never mention the names of publishers or the prices of their books; it is for them to advertise them if they wish to sell them.—Although Knight's "Old England," of which the first part has just appeared, does not at present appear to have any relation to gardening, yet it is so beautiful a book, so wonderfully cheap, and so useful to all who wish to be informed concerning the history of their own country, that we recommend every gardener who has 1*s.* 6*d.* a month at command to procure it. Time was when a cut like that of the Druid's Oak would have sold for the price of an entire part of the work.—We can only acknowledge the receipt of "Mr. Redman's Remarks on the Lighthouse System of Great Britain," a pamphlet of 49 pages.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—Mr. Selby's "British Forest Trees" is the best work on Arboriculture; Dix's "Land Surveying" is cheap and a good book for a beginner; Martin Doyle's "Farmers' Cyclopædia."—*Q. C., Dulwich.*—Loudon's "Suburban Gardener." *J. M.*—Dr. Bevan on the "Honey-Bee."— *P.*—You must apply to a bookseller, we cannot advertise for them.‡

BORDERS.—*Amicus.*—We would certainly advise you, if it can be avoided, not to crop your Peach-tree border lately prepared, that you are anxious to preserve in good heart, not only because cropping would rob the border of its nutriment, for that might be again supplied, but chiefly because it would produce shade, prevent the free action of heat and air, and thereby keep the soil damp and low in temperature; but if you must crop it with Potatoes and Cauliflowers, these should at least be planted four feet from the trees.‡

CARNATIONS.—*O.*—You may buy superphosphate of lime at the manufactory of Mr. Lawes, almost weekly advertized in our columns.

ESPALIERS.—*W. D.*—Fruit can be brought to better perfection on espaliers than on either dwarf or standard trees. The former likewise occupy comparatively little space, and this is of considerable importance in a small garden. For these, in your northern climate, you may plant the Wormsley Pippin, Ribstone Pippin, Claygate Pearmain, Syke-house Russet, Braddick's Nonpareil, Blenheim Pippin, and Scarlet Nonpareil; Pears—Hacon's Incomparable, Marie Louise, Louise Bonne (of Jersey), Thompson's, Ne plus Meuris, and Knight's Monarch.‖

EXCREMENTITIOUS MATTER IN VEGETABLES.—*J. W.*—The passages you quote are in books written four years ago. Since that time the views of physiologists are greatly altered, and the experiments of Macaire have been shown by other observers to be unworthy of credit.

EXHIBITIONS.—*A Subscriber.*—Roses and Cinerarias may be shown at Chiswick in pots of any size.

FRUIT-TREES.—*Surreyensis.*—On the northern aspect of the pales inclosing the outside slip of your garden you may plant the Dunmore, Marie Louise, Hacon's Incomparable, and Catillac Pears, Morello Cherries, and Currants. On the eastern aspect, the Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Winter Nelis, and Ne plus Meuris Pears.‖——*A Young Subscriber.*—Of the kinds of fruit you mention the following will be proper for your small garden:—Strawberries—Keen's Seedling, Downton, Myatt's British Queen, and Elton; Peaches—Royal George, Noblesse, Bellegarde, and Late Admirable; and the Elruge and Violette Hâtive Nectarines; Apricots—the Royal and Moorpark.‖

GESNERAS.—*A Constant Reader.*—Your plant of Gesnera elongata, that has been flowering for nearly two years and does not show any inclination to cease, would die down as Gloxinias do if water was partially withheld, and if the plant was not excited. Another beautiful variety of Gesnera, particularly worthy of cultivation, may be G. zebrina—a very handsome species of this genus.‡

HEATING.—*J. H.*—One boiler will do as well as another for such tank-heating as you mention. All you have to remember is that if the boiler is open at the top, it must be placed so that the water in it is on the same level as that of the tanks. If it is a close boiler it will be better to let the flow-pipe rise up to the tanks. We think 4 inches enough, but there is no real objection to 8, except the additional expense of tank-work and the necessity of heating so much larger a quantity of water.—*A Young Gardener.*—Iron pipes and tanks are not so good for holding water with which plants are to be watered as slate; but it is only certain kinds of delicate plants that are affected by water holding minute quantities of iron in solution, and it is not at all worth your while to change your iron cisterns now that you have got them.

HOTHOUSES.—*H. W. B.*—There is no particular objection to a range of houses, one part being used as a greenhouse and the other as a hothouse, having for their aspect south with a slight inclination to the east; and supposing that the back wall of these houses is 15 feet high, another house may be erected behind this range—but it must be placed so far distant that the shadow of these will not interfere with it.‡

KITCHEN GARDENING.—*O.*—Vegetable Marrow is grown exactly like other kinds of Gourd. Hamburgh Parsley is of very little use. Salsafy you may grow thus:—Sow the seed in drills about 10 inches apart, in April, in an open part of the garden, and when the plants are three or four inches high they may be thinned out to eight inches' distance from each other in the rows. Oxalis Deppii is a very nice kitchen-garden root, if cultivated in the manner described in vol. i., p. 68. New Zealand Spinach is not so good as the Flanders Spinach, which is the best of all; but it has the merit of standing a hot summer much better than any other vegetable. If Pear-trees are to bear in pots or tubs, the latter must be very large, even if the Pears are grafted on the Quince—it is better to graft them on the Mountain Ash for such a purpose. Apples will bear in pots if grafted on the *true* French Paradise Stock. Slate boxes are better than wooden ones; they are made of sawn slate, and are sold by Mr. Beck of Isleworth.

LAWNS.—*A Cockney.*—Autumn is a good time to apply soot to grass Lawns; you may apply it now.‡

MANURES.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—The refuse lime from the gas-works should be spread out and exposed to the action of the air. If the process which then commences should be completed by the time that the land is ready for the manure, any quantity may be laid on with advantage: but as this is not likely, our correspondent had better make a compost of 1 part of the lime and 6 parts of the Thames' mud, mixing them thoroughly; and he may then apply the compost to the land at the rate of from 12 to 20 cart-loads an acre. *J. C.*——*O.*—Guano is the best artificial manure for Wheat. *J. C.*

MELONS.—*W. R.*—We can give you no encouragement in your hope that the Melon may be rendered more hardy by grafting on the Gourd.

MICE.—*A Cockney.*—We are not aware of a better mode of destroying mice than that of poisoning or trapping them.‡

NAMES OF FRUIT.—*H. B.*—1, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 2, Bezi de Caissoy; 3, 4, Passe Colmar; 5, Hacon's Incomparable; 6, Beurré de Capiaumont; 7, Urbaniste. *Apples*—1, Reinette Blanche d'Espagne; 2, Yorkshire Greening; 3, Dumelow's Seedling.‖——*S. N.*—1, Doyenné Gris; 2, Bergamot Cadet; 3, Glout Morceau; 4, Easter Beurré; 5, Bezi de Caissoy; 6, Catillac. *Apples*—2, Scarlet Nonpareil; 3, Scarlet Crofton; 4, Blenheim Pippin; 5, Kentish Fill-basket; 6, Reinette Grise.‖——*O. R.*—1, Winter Nelis; 5, Beurré Rance; 6, Passe Colmar; 7, Glout Morceau; 8, Bishop's Thumb.‖——*C. Judd.*—1, Newbold's Duke of York; 3, Wormsley Pippin; 4, 5, King of the Pippins; 7 appears to be the Court of Wick; 8, probably Cornish Aromatic.‖——*W. S., Kilmarnock.*—The Pear No. 1 is not the Hampden's Bergamot; it is probably the true Longueville, introduced from France by the monks; No. 2 appears to be Kilwinning.‖——*H. Girvan.*—1, Beurré Bosc, exceedingly large and fine; 2, Beurré Diel.‖

NAMES OF PLANTS.—*Inquisitor.*—1, Manettia cordifolia; 2, Ipomœa sanguinea.——*Viribus.*—Your plant is Bromelia Karatas, or some such plant. It does not produce an eatable fruit. Start it, and you will soon see its flower, which is rather handsome.——*A Country Clergyman.*—We do not recognise your leaves; those which are cut seem to belong to a Schizanthus. No doubt they will flower next year.——*B. J.*—It is very likely that in some Nurseryman's list such a plant as Kennedya splendens may be found, or in some obscure gardening periodical, for *splendens* is a good name to sell a plant by. It is not, however, a species known to botanists, and is in all probability some well-known plant disguised in a fine dress. Your Vines must be protected with haybands or some such contrivance if the winter should be very severe. Otherwise they are safe if the wood is well ripened.——*R. Mc.*—We cannot name your plant without seeing its flowers.——*J. Pope.*—Epidendrum phœniceum.——*Tyro.*—Asplenium trichomanes, Scolopendrium vulgare.——*A Subscriber.*—Your Ferns are all correctly named.——*R. Rilott.*—Apparently the Turkey Oak.——*J. F. G.*—Oxalis hirta.

NARCISSUS.—*N.*—If you pot this bulb next August, you may have it in flower by the end of November, without any forcing, as we have had it here this season. *B.*

PELARGONIUMS.—*Q. C., Dulwich.*—The Pelargoniums in your greenhouse that are getting very much "drawn," owing to their being so far from the glass, will not be injured by pinching off the tops of the young shoots; on the contrary, it will assist in rendering them dwarf and bushy; this may also be effected by pegging down the shoots horizontally on the surface of the pot.

PINES.—*Question.*—It would not answer any one's purpose to sell Fruiting Pine-plants. Buyers would not pay a remunerating price, and no good fruit would be obtained from them, because the motion and shocks of a journey would "start" them, and spoil the fruit.

RHODODENDRONS.—*A Country Clergyman* may prune these like Common Laurels. They are not suited for a hedge, but they form an excellent bank.

SESQUIPEDALIAN WORDS.—*J. C.*—What punishment ought to be awarded to an author who writes a book without an index! We have spent an entire evening in hunting through the 4to edition of Otter's life, without finding the letter you mention. Will you be so good as to give us chapter and verse?

SOILS.—*A Country Clergyman.*—Cow-dung is the best substance you can employ, and if you can add peat so much the better. Potter's Guano may be applied *ad libitum*—about 4 cwt. an acre is usually enough for garden purposes.

STOVES.—*Frigid.*—Common brick German Stoves are, we believe, unknown in London. Arnott's Stoves are the nearest approach to them, and we use them continually with great satisfaction; but they require careful management: being lined with fire-bricks, they are free from the objections to iron stoves.

WORMS.—*F. J. C.*—It is true that a solution of corrosive sublimate will kill worms, and not grass. We have employed a very strong solution with impunity. It seems as if the flinty skin of grass guards it till the corrosive sublimate is decomposed and rendered innoxious, although it acts instantly on animal life. Wood-ashes are excellent manure, and will restore grass to many places, and so will soot. Apply them in February or March.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*A Moorland Gardener's* further contributions will be gladly received.——*A. E. Hobby bank.*—The concretion you sent, formed in the flue of an Arnott's stove, consists of the ashes of the coals burnt in it, which have been carried up by the draught of the chimney. It consists chiefly of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, and sulphuret of iron, cemented together by sulphate of iron. The latter salt has been formed by the action of moisture on the sulphuret of iron, of which it appears your coals contain a large quantity. The best way to prevent such deposits is to have the flues cleaned out from time to time. Good coke will yield a light powdery ash, but not form a solid substance. *E.*——*Surreyensis.*—Thanks.——*Cirencester.*—We are obliged by the hint, and will see what can be done.—*Alpha.*—Your list is wrong. Correct sizes of garden-pots are given at p. 233 of this year.‡—*A Subscriber* may send his Pears in a box or basket.‡——*H. M. Hall, A Subscriber, A Constant Reader*, and *G. D.*—We never recommend Nurserymen.—*An Old Subscriber* had better apply to a patent agent.‡——*Æsculapius.*—Sow Henbane in the beginning of August. The method of making Asphalte paths is fully described in vol. ii., p. 379.

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Overland Mail has arrived this week with accounts from Bombay to the 1st Nov., from Lahore to the 12th Oct., and from Hong Kong to the 24th August. The tragical events in the Punjaub are the chief topic of interest, and that once powerful country is likely to continue the scene of anarchy and tumult. The rumoured murder of Dhyan Singh is confirmed, and a child of six years of age, the reputed son of Runjeet Singh, has been placed upon the throne. It is now ascertained that a great number of principal persons have been murdered in addition to the Maharajah and his family. It is not known whether Lord Ellenborough will interfere, though the assembling of a large army of 30,000 men on the frontier has induced a general belief in India that he will eventually do so. Sawan Mull, the powerful chief of Moultan, was murdered about the time of the first outbreak at Lahore; Holkar, the ruler of Malwa, has died without issue, and has been succeeded by his adopted son, though the numerous claimants who have started for the throne render his tenure of it precarious. Dost Mahomed has become very unpopular and is not likely to retain very long the reins of authority at Cabul. The Eastern Ghilzies and many of his other subjects are in open rebellion, his troops have deserted for want of pay, and an attempt had been made to assassinate him, but without success. The troops in Scinde are suffering severely from sickness, and the events in Lahore will prevent their being relieved so soon as was expected. There is little news from China, the only items of intelligence being the rebuilding of the Bogue forts by the Chinese, and the issuing of several proclamations exhibiting a wish to protect the "foreign barbarians."

In France the proceedings of the Duc de Bordeaux and his followers in London are still the cause of much anxiety in the Court circles; and the conduct of the Deputies who have come over to pay homage to the Prince as King of France is likely to be the subject of discussion in the ensuing Session of the Chambers.—From Spain we have the important news that S. Olozaga, the new Prime Minister, had com-

pelled the young Queen by personal violence to sign a decree for the dissolution of the Cortes. As soon as she was free her Majesty summoned the Presidents and Vice Presidents of both Chambers, and in compliance with their advice, a decree was instantly issued dismissing S. Olozaga from his Ministerial offices. Madrid as might be expected is in a state of great excitement, and the subsequent resignation of all the Ministers renders the formation of another Cabinet inevitable.—From Greece we learn that King Otho opened the National Assembly of that country with a speech from the throne on the 20th ult.—From Italy we have a contradiction of the rumoured death of the Pope, and the important announcement that the ramifications of the late conspiracy are so extensive, that the Papal Government have relinquished the idea of trying the offenders by a military commission.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to Windsor Castle on Thursday in excellent health. The Prince of Wales and the Princesses who remained at the Castle during her Majesty's absence are quite well. The Duchess of Gloucester is recovering from her recent illness. The Earl of Morton has succeeded the Marquis of Ormonde as the Lord in Waiting, and Sir F. Stovin has succeeded Admiral Sir R. Otway as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

Her Majesty's Visit to the Midland Counties.—The Queen and Prince Albert left Drayton Manor on Friday for Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Her Majesty proceeded by railway from Tamworth to Chesterfield, where the Duke of Devonshire was in waiting to receive her. Nothing could surpass the loyalty with which the Queen was welcomed at the different stages of the route, and on arriving at Chatsworth there were no less than 20,000 persons assembled in the Park to do honour to the Royal visitants. Her Majesty was received on alighting by the Duke of Devonshire, who had preceded the Royal carriage, and immediately conducted to the saloon, where a *déjeûner* had been prepared. Among the visitors assembled to meet her Majesty were Lord Melbourne, who was invited at the Queen's especial request, Lord Palmerston, the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Morpeth, the Duke of Bedford, Lords Alvanley, Beauvale, Alfred Paget, Leveson, and Emlyn, Sir A. Clifford, &c. &c. The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, arrived in the course of the afternoon. About two o'clock her Majesty, led by the Duke of Devonshire, and accompanied by Prince Albert, leading the Duchess of Bedford, and nearly all the Royal suite, left the saloon, and passing through the magnificent orangery walked on the bastion at the west end of the mansion. The spectators who by the kind permission of his Grace were allowed without restriction to approach the vicinity of the house, were here gratified by an excellent view of the Queen and the Royal party. Her Majesty's appearance was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheering from all quarters. After a few minutes the Royal party proceeded towards the garden on the west terrace where the following incident took place. Her Majesty when Princess Victoria in company with the Duchess of Kent visited Chatsworth eleven years since in the month of October. On that occasion the Queen planted an acorn which has since under the care of Mr. Paxton, head gardener to his Grace, become a fine sapling oak. The Duchess of Kent also planted at the same time a sycamore. The walk on Friday was extended to this spot by the express wish of the Queen, and the two trees were pointed out to the observation of Prince Albert without informing him actually which had been planted by the Queen. Four saplings of different kinds were then handed to the Prince with a request that he would select one and plant it near that which he supposed to have been the choice of the Queen; without a moment's hesitation the Prince selected an oak sapling and planted it in a convenient spot near that which had sprung from an acorn set eleven years since by her Majesty. Dinner was ordered for half past 7 in the grand dining banquetting-room, covers being laid for nearly 50. Her Majesty was led into the dining-room by the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Bedford taking the arm of Prince Albert, and the other distinguished visitors following in succession. Her Majesty took her seat on the right hand of the Duke of Devonshire having on her right Lord Melbourne and being faced by the Duke of Wellington. Prince Albert occupied the seat at the left of his noble host, the Duchess of Bedford sitting on the left of the Prince. Her Majesty rose from the table about half past 9 and retired to the drawing-room. A ball to which all the nobility and gentry of the district extending through several counties were invited was given in the banqueting-hall at night. The preparations were on a most extended scale of magnificence. The cascade was lighted up by 500 Venetian lights, and in the conservatory alone no less than 40,000 lamps were exhibited in tasteful devices. Festoons of lamps were extended from tree to tree in the grounds opposite the mansion, and there was a display of fireworks during the evening. The Queen opened the ball with the Duke of Devonshire, Prince Albert dancing in the same quadrille with Lady Louisa Cavendish. In the second quadrille the Queen danced with Lord Morpeth and Prince Albert with the Duchess of Buccleugh. A waltz followed in which her Majesty and Prince Albert waltzed together, and the last dance in which the Queen took part was a country dance, Lord Leveson dancing with her Majesty, and Lady Leveson with Prince Albert. A supper concluded the events of the day, after which her Majesty retired about 1 o'clock. On Saturday morning the Queen and Prince Albert breakfasted in their private apartment. At half past 12 o'clock Prince Albert, accompanied by Mr. Anson and the Hon. Mr. George Cavendish, left the mansion and proceeded to the Noble Duke's farm on the borders of the park, where his Royal Highness had an opportunity of inspecting the stock of fat cattle belonging to his Grace. His Royal Highness spent more than an hour in examining the excellent arrangements of the farm, and expressed himself much pleased with it, as also with the beautifully neat appearance of the village of Edensor, the whole of which has been designed and rebuilt by the Duke of Devonshire. His Royal Highness returned to the mansion about 1 o'clock. The Duke of Wellington walked through the grounds to the conservatory shortly after daybreak, and spent nearly an hour with Mr. Paxton examining the collection of plants and shrubs. About half-past 2 o'clock the Queen, Prince Albert, and the other visitors proceeded to Haddon Hall, the ancient seat of the Vernon family, now the property of the Duke of Rutland, and on their return drove home through Bakewell, "the Metropolis of the Peak," arriving at Chatsworth in time to visit the conservatory, which was illuminated for the occasion. Her Majesty and Prince Albert drove thither in one of his Grace's chariots. The Earl of Jersey and his Grace seated themselves in the dickey behind the carriage, and followed by two pony phaetons, the party repassed from the entrance-arch into the park, and proceeding up the winding carriage-road leading to the heights, and through the rockery now in progress of formation, entered the building. The military band were stationed on the terrace, and as her Majesty passed into the conservatory the National Anthem was played. At the entrance her Majesty was received by Mr. Paxton, who had the honour of showing to the Queen the collection of tropical, temperate, and aquatic plants contained therein. Her Majesty took great interest in Mr. Paxton's explanation of the peculiarities of some of the remarkable plants contained in the conservatory, and, before the carriage had reached the east end of the shrubbery expressed a wish to alight. Her Majesty accompanied by her suite then minutely inspected the shrubs and plants, and in allusion to the artificial decoration by lamps (which were so arranged as to show most accurately the beautiful architectural design of the building) remarked that "It was indeed a fairy scene, and gave her the highest possible delight." The Duke of Wellington formed one of her Majesty's suite on this occasion, and appeared by the animated conversation which he maintained with her Majesty and Mr. Paxton, to be very much pleased with the effect. The Royal party having returned to the house the remainder of the noble Duke's guests walked through the rockery from the eastern terrace and inspected this beautiful exhibition. Mr. Paxton was again in attendance and rendered most obliging service by answering most readily the questions of the visitors. The dinner was ordered for half past 7 o'clock, covers being laid for 48. Her Majesty sat on the right of her noble host, and the other guests were arranged in the same order as the day before. A second table was laid in an adjoining room for about ten distinguished visitors the magnificent dining saloon not affording sufficient accommodation for the large party assembled. In the evening about 10 o'clock 200 men were simultaneously employed in igniting Russian lights and lamps previously placed in such positions about the grounds as to reflect a bright light upon every part of the cascade which rolls down a height of about 300 yards on the garden-front of the mansion. The various fountains and the magnificent *jets d'eau* throwing up a volume of water about 15 feet square in the centre of the Grand Terrace were also similarly illuminated. This completed, her Majesty and Prince Albert with the Royal suite were conducted to the windows commanding the most perfect view of the whole scene. The park near the mansion was studded with spectators, and about 400 tickets to admit within the gardens were issued through the kindness and liberality of his Grace. A signal rocket was fired at twenty minutes past 10, and immediately answered by a salute from the battery stationed round the "stand" on Hunting Tower. At the same instant from the summit of the cascade to the terrace overhanging the Derwent on the western front of the mansion, a distance of about three quarters of a mile, coloured lights were ignited, which burnt with intense brilliancy for about one minute and a half, each displaying most minutely the beauties observable on every side, even to the marble statues between the trees, half a mile distant from the house. Green, crimson, and white succeeded each other, reflecting their respective tints on mountain, tree, and valley; while their effect on the aquatic portion of the scene may be more easily imagined than described. During the continuance of the illumination the artillery on the heights fired guns in 15 seconds' time, and the whole was concluded by a royal salute in a volley, which appeared almost to shake the foundation of the mansion. Her Majesty who had attentively and with deep interest watched the progress of the scene, at its conclusion came forward to the window, and bowed repeatedly to the spectators on the terrace, who cheered her most enthusiastically. Nothing could exceed the imposing effect of the illuminations, and during their progress the Duke of Wellington said, "I have travelled Europe through and through, and witnessed scenes of surpassing grandeur on many occasions, but never before did I see so magnificent a *coup d'œil* as that now extended before me." On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert breakfasted alone shortly after 8 o'clock in the Queen's private apartment, and directly after proceeded through the gardens into the Rockery, and thence to the Conservatory. The Queen and Prince attended the private chapel of his Grace at 9 o'clock, when prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Wilmot, chaplain to the Duke. At 12 divine service was performed in the chapel. Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended the service, and sat in his Grace's gallery pew. The Duke of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, Lady Portman, the Earl of Jersey, and the Duke of Wellington, were also in the state pew with her Majesty. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wilmot, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Jebb. Her Majesty afterwards walked across the park to the kitchen gardens, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Jersey, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, Lord and Lady Waterpark, the Marquess and Marchioness of Normanby, Lord Morpeth and Lady Mary Howard, Viscount and Viscountess Emlyn, Lord and Lady Leveson, Hon. Charles and Lady Catherine Cavendish, Miss Cavendish, Mr. Frederick and Lady Emlyn, Lord and Lady Leveson Gower, Hon. F. Gower, Sir A. Clifford, &c. Her Majesty was attended by Lady Portman and Miss Paget. Mr. Anson and Col. Bouverie were in attendance on Prince Albert. The Queen was attired in a purple velvet dress, with a tunic of crimson velvet. Her Majesty wore an open straw bonnet trimmed with purple velvet. Lord Melbourne was prevented from accompanying the Royal party through slight indisposition. On entering the park from the terrace, through the grand arch, the Royal party were loudly cheered. Her Majesty was engaged in conversation with her noble host nearly the whole period occupied in reaching the gardens. On arriving at the entrance gate her Majesty was received by Mr. Paxton, and conducted to the first greenhouse, which contained the chrysanthemums, roses, and camellias. Her Majesty proceeded from the first greenhouse to a second, containing the New Holland plants and heaths. The various members of the suite wandered through the gardens, while her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Jersey, honoured Mr. Paxton by visiting his cottage, which is beautifully situated within the grounds. Mr. Paxton had the honour to present his wife and family to her Majesty and the Prince. The Queen was pleased to inspect Mr. Paxton's library, and Mr. Paxton presented her Majesty with a copy of his Magazine of Botany, in 8 vols., splendidly bound in gold and morocco, which her Majesty was pleased to accept. The Duke of Wellington conversed for some time with Mrs. Paxton, and complimented her upon her fine family—not without reason, it may be observed. Passing from the cottage the Queen next proceeded to the greenhouse devoted to Orchidaceous plants. Her Majesty expressed her great admiration of the collection, and admired two plants so much that the Duke immediately ordered that bulbs should be forwarded to Windsor without delay. After inspecting the gardens, &c., her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire and Lady Louisa Cavendish, entered an open landau and were driven through the grounds. The Duke of Wellington followed the carriage on his chesnut hack, attended by his groom. On leaving the gardens the Royal party were loudly cheered, and the Duke of Wellington was repeatedly and loudly cheered as he rode slowly down the carriage road towards the mansion. On reaching the house Prince Albert alighted, and joined by Mr. Geo. Cavendish and Mr. Anson, walked over the hills to Edensor. Her Majesty and the Duke of Devonshire, with Lady Louisa Cavendish, extended their drive round the pretty village of Edensor, and returned to Chatsworth about half-past 4. Prince Albert and Mr. Cavendish reached the mansion about the same time. The dinner party was much the same as on Saturday. On Monday, at a few minutes after 9, her Majesty was conducted to the entrance-hall, and taking a final leave of the guests there assembled, entered the Royal Carriage. Her Majesty shook hands with Lord Melbourne, Lord Morpeth, and several other noblemen, before taking her departure. The carriage in which her Majesty rode was an open one, and afforded the spectators, who even at this early hour thronged the grounds, an excellent opportunity of seeing the Royal party. Her Majesty arrived at the Chesterfield station about 10, and was handed from the carriage by the Duke of Devonshire, and conducted by the directors to the saloon carriage. The Queen seated herself on the ottoman, and having cordially shaken hands with his Grace and Lady Louisa Cavendish, the train moved onwards towards Derby. A Royal salute was fired from the hills above Chesterfield, opposite the station, as the train left. The Duke of Devonshire accompanied her Majesty in one of the carriages, in his character of Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, to present the address of the freeholders of the county at the station near that town, where the necessary preparations had been made. At Derby his Grace presented the address from the county and city of Derby, and then took leave of her Majesty. At this point the Royal train diverged to the Midland Counties line, and after a short delay, the train rapidly passed the Borrowash, Sawley, and Long Eaton stations. At the Nottingham station her Majesty was received by the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Lieutenant of the County, Lord Lincoln, Lord Rancliffe, and the Mayor of Nottingham. The directors of the Midland Counties Company were also in attendance. The Royal party left Nottingham about ½ past 11, and arriving at Birmingham about ½ past 12, changed horses at the Chesterfield Arms, and reached Belvoir Castle, at 35 minutes past 1. The Duke of Rutland attended by the Marquis of Granby, Lord John Manners, Lord Charles Manners, and Lord Forrester met her Majesty at the point where Leicestershire joins Nottinghamshire. The Duke and his relatives were attended by a number of servants in state livery, and followed by about 300 horsemen, among whom were the principal yeomen and gentry of the county, nearly one-half of the

number being his Grace's own tenantry. On reaching the top of Bottesford Old-hill, the cavalcade drew up and awaited the Queen's arrival, a body of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry forming a guard of honour at the confines of the county. Shortly after one the Royal *cortège* came in sight, and upon entering the county her Majesty's carriage drew up to allow his Grace, in the character of Lord Lieutenant of the county, to pay his respects to the Queen. The Duke then galloped off towards Belvoir, to be in readiness to receive the Queen on her arrival. All the attendants were stationed at the entrance to receive the Queen, and her Majesty having been handed from her carriage by the Duke of Rutland, was received at the foot of the grand staircase by Lady Adeliza Manners and the members of the family and guests. The keys of the Castle were handed to the Queen by Dr. Staunton upon entering the Castle, and her Majesty was pleased to return them. As her Majesty stepped from the carriage a Royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the bastion of the Castle. The Queen Dowager, attended by Earl Howe, and Lord and Lady Brownlow, arrived at the Castle shortly before 4 o'clock. Her Majesty was received with every mark of respect; Prince Albert accompanied the Marquess of Granby and the other members of the family to the entrance hall, and conducted her Majesty to the grand saloon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel arrived soon afterwards. Dinner was served at 8 o'clock, covers being laid for 48. Her Majesty sat on the right of her noble host, the Duke of Bedford occupying the left of the Queen. The Queen Dowager faced the Duke of Rutland, and Prince Albert sat on the right of her Majesty, the Duke of Wellington occupying the seat at her Majesty's left. Nearly the whole of the guests were attired in the Belvoir uniform, viz., scarlet dress coats with white facings. At half past 9 the healths of the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and Prince Albert having been drank, the ladies left the table, and her Majesty retired to rest about 11 o'clock. On Tuesday morning the Duke of Wellington was up and walking in the grounds before seven o'clock. Her Majesty and Prince Albert breakfasted together in their private apartment shortly after 8 o'clock, and at a quarter past 9 accompanied by most of the guests in the Castle attended morning prayer in the chapel. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Thornton. Her Majesty afterwards went to Melton Mowbray to see a hunt with the Belvoir hounds. The Queen and Queen Dowager attended by the Duke of Rutland proceeded to the "meet" in one of his Grace's carriages. Prince Albert looked remarkably well, and even among the followers of the Duke of Rutland's hounds acknowledged on all hands to be one of the first fields in the kingdom, he was the admiration of every beholder. He was dressed in a scarlet hunting coat, with white leather breeches and top-boots, and looked from head to foot a sportsman. The number of horsemen who had by this time joined the cavalcade rendered the due observance of etiquette a matter of some difficulty, but her Majesty and the Queen Dowager who were seated with the Duke of Rutland in the first carriage did not appear at all disconcerted by the near approach of horsemen to the carriage window. On the contrary her Majesty seemed to enjoy the scene very much and laughed heartily at those little accidents of flood and field which are the necessary accompaniments of a gallop to the cover side. In passing through the village of Croxton the throng was so great that the postilions were compelled to walk their horses, and the Royal party were again cheered most vociferously, her Majesty and the Queen Dowager acknowledging most graciously the loyal manifestations of the people. Passing the lake the high ground above Croxton was reached and here the hounds were first seen. On an open plain 50 acres in extent with a fine greensward, the cavalcade assembled for the first time and drew up in double lines extending for an immense distance, while the carriages containing the Royal party drove up the avenue thus formed. The riders closed in, and on the carriages coming to a halt the noble huntsman Lord Forrester brought the hounds under the window of that in which the Queen rode for her Majesty's inspection. At this point the Duke of Wellington left his carriage and mounted his hunter which had been brought to the spot by his groom. The Duke was dressed in a scarlet coat and white leathers. Every eye was turned towards him as he rode up to Lord Jersey with whom he remained in conversation some minutes, and the interest excited by his appearance in the field seemed scarcely second to that occasioned by Royalty. His Grace rode among the thickest of the horsemen and entered into conversation with several gentlemen belonging to the hunt. There was no scarcity of foxes; the hounds gave tongue almost instantly—but a difficulty arose from having too many. The pack were upon three brushes at once, but it was for some time impossible to get either of the foxes away. At length they found at Newman's Gorse, and the fox went away at a good pace through Stonesby Spring leaving Sproxton Thorns to the left. The field were nearly all well up, and numbered about 500, chiefly red-coats. Amongst the first rank were Prince Albert, Earl Jersey, the Marquess of Granby, Lord G. Manners, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Earl Wilton, Lord Forrester, &c. Passing Colston the fox veered to the left and crossed the brook, the Prince going over it in fine style. Leaving Colston cover to the left the fox made its point for Woodle Head, but was headed by a plough-team and turned short round to the right leaving Wymondham village to his left, his point now being Stappleford Park. The pace was now tremendous. The run had lasted nearly half an hour over some of the finest hunting-country in the kingdom. The second horses were called for by scores at Wymondham, and away they went, the Prince still keeping the first rank, with Mr. Anson a little in advance. Clearing the village a cur-dog coursed the fox, turning him round short to the right and causing a momentary check which gave breathing-time to many a panting horse. The hounds soon tracked again and followed the fox back to Colston village, recrossing the brook, and he was shortly after run to ground at Garthorpe, having afforded a run of about forty minutes, during the greater portion of which time the pace was first-rate. Both the equerry in attendance on his Royal Highness, Colonel Bouverie, and his treasurer, Mr. Anson, had falls during the run. Many of the horses were dreadfully beat, and the hounds have not had a harder run this season. It being nearly 4 when the fox was run to ground, the field dispersed, the Prince and the Duke's party returning to Belvoir Castle. Her Majesty saw very little of the run, and returned to the Castle about half-past 2 with the Queen Dowager and the Duke of Rutland, who although booted and spurred, did not mount. At a few minutes before 8, her Majesty was conducted from her apartments by the Duke of Rutland, preceded by six pages in state liveries, towards the dining saloon. On arriving in the Elizabethan saloon, where the guests were assembled, the Mayor of Leicester presented addresses to her Majesty from the corporation of that borough, from the freemen of that borough, and also from the "Odd Fellows" of the same place. The Mayor of Grantham also had the honour of presenting an address from the corporation of that borough. This ceremony concluded, her Majesty proceeded, resting on the arm of her noble host, to the banquetting-hall, where covers were laid for the same guests who had the honour of dining with the Queen on Monday—with the addition of Lord and Lady Wilton, and the Mayors of Leicester and Grantham. The guests sat exactly as on the preceding day—the Duke of Bedford occupying the left, and the Duke of Rutland the right of the Queen. The Queen Dowager had Prince Albert on her right, and the Duke of Wellington on her left. The dinner was served on gold plate, a magnificent candelabrum presented by the electors of Cambridge to Lord Charles Manners (the Duke's brother) occupying the centre of the table. At half-past 9 o'clock, the healths of the Royal Family having been enthusiastically responded to, the Queen and Queen Dowager rose from table, and retired to the Elizabethan saloon, where they were joined by the Prince and the gentlemen about twenty minutes after. Her Majesty and the Prince played cards together during the evening, several of the guests watching the game with much interest. At 11 refreshments were handed round, and shortly after the Queen and Queen Dowager retired to their apartments. On Wednesday her Majesty rose at an early hour, and took breakfast in her private apartments with Prince Albert. Her Majesty and the Prince walked on the terrace for some time, about half-past 9, and subsequently visited the mausoleum containing the remains of the late Duchess of Rutland, situated in the grounds near the castle. At 10 Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Bedford, went out to shoot in the preserves near the castle, and had capital sport. At 11 her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Rutland, Lady Adeliza Manners, and Lady Portman left the castle for the purpose of seeing the Belvoir hounds throw off. The cavalcade was splendid, and the hounds threw off at Harlaston-wood, about four miles from Belvoir. The fox ran towards Belton Park, where the hounds lost him after a run of an hour and 10 minutes. The dinner took place at half-past 7, but the ball which was expected to follow did not take place. On Thursday her Majesty rose at half-past 6, and took breakfast with Prince Albert in her private apartments. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness took leave of the guests assembled at the Castle at about half-past 7. The Duke of Rutland rode on one side of her Majesty's carriage, and the Marquis of Granby on the other. The escort consisted of a company of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, relays being placed along the whole line of road. The Royal party passed through Waltham and Melton Mowbray to Leicester, where her Majesty was received by the Clergy, Magistracy, the troops stationed at Weedon, and the directors of the Railway. Her Majesty and suite then entered the state-carriage on the Birmingham Railway, and proceeded at a rapid rate towards town. The train stopped for a few minutes at Wolverton, where the Duke of Buckingham and the Bucks Yeomanry cavalry were assembled to receive her Majesty, and reached the Watford station about half-past 2. At the station to receive her Majesty were Lord Verulam and Mr. Creed the secretary of the Company. The Herts Yeomanry cavalry under the command of the Marquis of Salisbury in person, were also in attendance to form the escort to her Majesty on the route to Windsor. On entering the carriage her Majesty turned to Mr. Glynn the chairman of the Company, and thanked him for the attention that had been shown by himself and the directors to her conveyance. The Queen said—"I have had a very pleasant journey and I feel that you have done everything possible to secure my comfort and convenience throughout." Her Majesty then entered the carriage and arrived at Windsor about half-past 4. The Castle guard turned out in front of Henry the Eighth's Gateway and presented arms as her Majesty passed. The streets were lined with the inhabitants, who greeted her Majesty with hearty cheers on her return to the Castle, and the bells of the parish and Castle churches rang merry peals during the evening. Her Majesty was looking remarkably well and experienced no fatigue from her journey.

The Duke de Bordeaux.—The departure of his Royal Highness is fixed for the 15th inst., to continue his tour in England by a visit to the southern and western counties. The Prince on Tuesday visited Doctors'-Commons, attended by Count Albert de Rochefoucauld. His Royal Highness inspected with great interest Napoleon's will, written with his own hand, and afterwards the original will of Shakspeare, and the copy of Milton's. The Prince and suite visited the Tunnel on Wednesday, and after passing through, inspected the shield with the drawings and models for the intended carriage-way, with all of which his Royal Highness expressed himself much gratified. The Duke of Beaufort has invited the Prince to be present at one of the lawn meets at Badminster, and his Royal Highness has, it is understood, accepted the invitation. In addition to the morning levees of the Prince, his Royal Highness has received every evening since his arrival in Belgrave-square the various persons of note who have arrived from France. Among the recent arrivals have been some deputations from the working classes, who have been sent over by the operatives of the Royalist provinces to pay their respects to the Prince. M. Berryer left town on Saturday, and M. de Chateaubriand will leave in a few days.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. P. S. Butler has been elected member for the county of Kilkenny, without opposition. Mr. Emerson Tennent has contradicted the rumour that he is about to resign the representation of Belfast preparatory to accepting an appointment in India.

The Church.—On Sunday morning the Right Rev. Dr. Lonsdale was consecrated to the see of Lichfield, vacant by the decease of Dr. Bowstead. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, assisted by the Bishops of London, Chichester and Winchester, in the presence of the Archdeacon of London and the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and a numerous body of the metropolitan clergy.—There are no fewer than 18 candidates in the field for the vacant Preachership of Lincoln's Inn, amongst whom are several clergymen of considerable eminence. A meeting of the Benchers will take place immediately, when a day will be fixed for the election.—It is stated that there is an early probability that a bishopric of the Channel Islands will be created, and that Dr. Jeune, the Dean of Jersey, formerly head master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, is likely to succeed.—The appointment of the Rev. John Sinclair to the Archdeaconry of Middlesex was gazetted last night.—The Lord Primate has addressed a circular to the clergy enclosing the Queen's letter in behalf of the National Society to be read in all churches on some Sunday before the 1st June.

Winter Assizes.—The following days and places have been gazetted since our last:—York, Dec. 16; Haverfordwest, Dec. 18; Carmarthen, Dec. 22; Chester, Dec. 30.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The leading topic of the Paris papers is the stay of the Duc de Bordeaux in London, the number of friends of his family who have come over to pay their respects to his Royal Highness, and above all the visit paid to the Prince by Viscount de Chateaubriand. The Ministerial paper the *Débats* attacks M. Berryer and the other Deputies who have visited London to salute the Prince as "King of France," in a remarkable article said to have been written by a Royal pen, and charges them with forgetting their oaths of allegiance to the King of 1830. It calls on the Chamber to notice these proceedings, and relies on public opinion for a condemnation of their disloyalty to the expressed will of the nation at large. It also observes "that it will not comment on the conduct of the crowd, titled and untitled, of that aristocracy of all periods who have indulged in the pleasure of a journey to London to salute *the King of France*, and still less of M. de Chateaubriand, 'whose age, whose tears, and whose regrets form an affecting contrast with the thoughtlessness of the little court, to which nothing is wanting in order to repeat the errors of 1792 but an army of Condé.'" The Royalist *Gazette*, which insists upon restoring the young Prince in its own fashion, replies to this article and reminds its powerful opponent of the enthusiastic ardour with which the latter recorded the birth of Prince Henri and heaped its blessings on him, when it upheld the Bourbons with as much zeal as it now does the more fortunate branch of that illustrious house.—It is said that Government has abandoned its intention to ask of the Chambers a dotation for the Duc de Nemours. The *Gazette de France* mentions that Prince Polignac left Paris on his return to Bavaria on Wednesday week, being unwilling though unwell to avail himself of the indulgence of a few days more which the Government had extended to him. M. de Guernon Rainville, another member of the Prince's Cabinet, is also said to have been desired to quit the capital. The Duc and Duchesse de Nemours, who arrived in Paris on Wednesday, are said to have found the Count d'Eu in a situation which gives great anxiety to all the Royal family.—The *Commerce* has contained several articles on an act of treachery committed by the General Commanding at Constantina in which the caravan of Ben-ganna an ally of France was pillaged. After a long silence the Government papers deny that any report of such an act has been received from Algeria; but notwithstanding this denial the papers affirm that the fact and its details are perfectly known to the Ministers to whom they cause much embarrassment.—The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* announces the formation of a new Anglo-French company which is about to apply for the privilege of constructing a railroad between Paris and Lyons branching from the Corbeil road. M. C. Laffitte of Paris and Mr. Attwood of London appear at the head of this new undertaking.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid announce another complication of affairs which has ended in the dismissal of S. Olozaga the new Prime Minister. It appears that after he had succeeded in getting S. Pidal appointed President of the Cortes, in preference to S. Lopez the late Minister, he demanded the dissolution of the Cortes and compelled the Queen by force to sign the decree.

As soon however as she was free, her Majesty sent for the President and Vice-Presidents of the Congress, and in compliance with their advice the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and Secretaryship of State were withdrawn from M. Olozaga. The decree dismissing him was published on the 29th. All the Ministers subsequently resigned, and the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Congress were entrusted with the re-construction of the Cabinet. They met at the palace on the 30th, on which day a decree was issued appointing M. Gonzales Bravo Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the capacity of Chancellor, the new Minister presented to the Cortes, in the sitting of the 1st, the Queen's declaration stating that M. Olozaga after having shut up her Majesty in her apartments, had forced her on the night of the 28th by holding her hand to sign the decree of dissolution of the Cortes. A proposal the object of which was to prevent M. Olozaga from sitting in the Congress has been referred to the examination of the committees by a majority of 79 to 75 votes. Madrid, as might be expected, is in a state of the greatest excitement and anxiety. The papers of the 25th ult. state that a soldier seduced by a promise of 60,000 reals had purchased a quantity of corrosive sublimate for the purpose of mixing in the food of General Narvaez, but never having found an opportunity of carrying his designs into execution, he had confessed his crime and named his accomplices. It was still affirmed that General Narvaez insisted on retiring from the post of Captain-General of Madrid. "Some persons add," says the *Castellano*, "that he wishes to quit Spain in the persuasion that order and a regular Government cannot be established here." A conspiracy in favour of Espartero is stated to have been detected at Malaga. The object of it was to assassinate the Commandant-General. The assassins to the number of six are said to have each received about 10*l*. The Political Chief has arrested some 30 persons who are represented as seriously implicated in the plot. It was added at Barcelona, whence this statement comes, that General Van Halen ex-Captain-General of that city, and General Carondelet ex-Commandant of Cadiz, were concealed at Malaga. The Queen by a decree of the 26th confirmed all the promotions, honours, and distinctions conferred by the Government of the ex-Regent down to the 30th of September last, the day on which he embarked in the Bay of Cadiz.—It is said that a Neapolitan diplomatist has been sent to Madrid to negotiate a marriage between a Prince of Naples and Queen Isabella, such an alliance being supported, it is stated, by France and England. According to the *Augsburg Gazette*, the Prince fixed upon to espouse Queen Isabella is *her uncle*, Prince Louis, Count of Aquila, born in 1824, brother of Queen Christina and of Carlotta the wife of Don Francisco de Paula.

Greece.—The King of Greece opened the National Assembly of that country with the following speech, on the 20th ult.:—"Plenipotentiaries of the Nation,—I appear in the midst of you with the joyful persuasion that this assembly will be productive of good to our beloved Greece. From the very foundation of the monarchy, several liberal institutions were established, with the view of preparing for the introduction of the definitive constitution. Free municipal laws, provincial councils, and trial by Jury, were the precursors of representative Government in Greece. Our task now is to place the crowning stone on this edifice by the introduction and establishment of a constitution. With the support of the Almighty let us now unite our efforts for the establishment of a fundamental law suitable to the real wants and circumstances of the state, and adapted to advance and secure the true interest of all. Yes, let wisdom and justice reign in all strength, and let the tie of mutual affection unite us all. In forming the constitution of our common country, let us not be sparing in mutual concessions, but let the common desire to advance and consolidate the prosperity of the State alone inspire and guide us. You know, gentlemen, my love for the nation, in which I have never failed under any circumstances; and with this feeling I desire neither more nor less power than is necessary for the safety and prosperity of Greece. Let us make a compact with each other, which by its suitability may give assurance of stability and duration. The whole civilised world has its eyes fixed on us, and history will judge of our work by its results. With full confidence in your enlightened patriotism I open this Assembly. May God in his goodness grant that it prove beneficial and advantageous to Greece. The prosperity of Greece is my prayer—is my glory."

Germany.—The marriage of the Archduke Albrecht of Austria, son of the Archduke Charles, brother of the Emperor, with the Princess Hildegarde of Bavaria, is to be solemnised at Munich, in January next. The Archduke Albrecht will leave Vienna for the Bavarian capital next week. Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, who on his return from Florence repaired to Marseilles, has proceeded from thence in the steamer the Villa de Madrid to visit some of the Spanish ports. His Royal Highness intends, it is said, to visit Lisbon also. General Colocotroni, who attempted a counter-revolution at Athens on the 9th and 10th of October, left Munich on the 25th ult. by command of the King of Bavaria, and went to Naples, the place assigned him as a residence during his exile. The King of Bavaria, it is said, was not aware of the dangerous attempt Colocotroni had made at Athens, and received him therefore upon his arrival at Munich with that distinction which his former services in Greece seemed to claim, but no sooner was the King informed of the whole extent of the mischief he had contemplated than he was immediately dismissed from the capital.

Italy.—Accounts from Bologna of the 25th ult. state that the bands of malefactors which recently infested the district of Galliera had been dispersed, and that several of the individuals who composed them were in the hands of justice. Their chief Tintaretto had succeeded in effecting his escape. The judiciary officers sent to examine the political prisoners detained at Pesaro and San Leo had returned to Bologna. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy. The ramifications of the conspiracy were so extensive that the Papal Government was terrified by its magnitude and was afraid to divulge the truth. The Court of Rome had relinquished the idea of trying the offenders by military commissions, and the tribunal before which they were to appear was to be composed of men of the legal profession.—There was no truth in the reported death of the Pope, but his Holiness had some time previously been ill, which gave rise to the report. The Cardinal Bishop Carlo Maria Pedicini, Bishop of Porto, S. Russino and Civita Vecchia, died a few days ago; he was born at Benevento in 1769, and after having fulfilled various important offices was elevated to the rank of Cardinal in 1823 by Pius VII. He was greatly respected for his learning, benevolent and amiable qualities. Cardinal Pacca dean of the Sacred College is seriously ill and confined to his bed, and Cardinal Micara's health is so affected that instead of proceeding as usual to his diocese he has resolved to pass the winter at Rome.—By the Neapolitan steamer Francesco I., which arrived at Malta Nov. 22, we have an account of the fresh eruption of Mount Etna, announced in this Paper a fortnight since as expected. The mountain had been for some days heavily capped with dense clouds, some rumblings were heard at times resembling distant thunder, and many persons especially on the west side near Bronte imagined they felt at intervals slight shocks of earthquakes or tremblings of the earth. On Saturday the 19th about midnight several violent explosions were heard, and fire was soon seen to ascend from near the mouth of the old crater. The stream of lava gradually increased in extent and took a course towards the town of Bronte, luckily a few hillocks to its left served to turn the direction, which then flowed on towards the post-road to Palermo. On Monday this stream of liquid fire had attained the destructive breadth of upwards of two miles, it still flowed on destroying everything in its path. The road to Palermo was closed up, filled with burning lava. The sight is described as awful, grand, beautiful, yet terrific beyond description, and would well repay the expense of a trip to see it. It is said to bid fair to be the most magnificent eruption of the last century, but fortunately as yet its damages have been confined to a few houses and vineyards.

Russia.—A St. Petersburgh letter of the 22d ult. says:—"M. Kalergi, brother of the famous Kalergi who played so great a part in the late scenes in Greece, has just received an order from the Emperor Nicholas to leave Russia in 24 hours, although he has been for a great many years a resident in the empire."

Turkey and Syria.—The only Constantinople news, of the 17th, of importance is that Riza Pacha has at last obtained the appointment of Reschid Pacha as envoy to Paris, hoping thereby to get rid of a powerful rival.—Intelligence has been received from the Xanthus Expedition to the 2d November. The Medea war-steamer which conveyed the expedition reached Rhodes on the morning of the 20th October. On the 24th Captain Warden and Mr. Fellowes landed at the mouth of the Xanthus and proceeded to the valley, and on the 25th the rest of his followers landed, with carpenters and stone-masons. On the 26th twenty-five men and Mr. Veitch, under the orders of Lieut. Massie, left the ship and encamped themselves at the lower station. On the 27th the lighters were launched and despatched with thirty men under the command of Lieut. Temple, who relieved the first party, which proceeded to the chief station at Xanthus. On the 28th the provisions were all landed and despatched to their destination by camels. On the 29th, although a day of rest, the shore-party remained hard at work, clearing away, building barracks, road-making, &c. On the 30th the remainder of the party were landed to join Lieut. Temple. Even in this out-of-the-way place an Englishman was found, Viscount Eastnor, the eldest son of Lord Somers, travelling with Dr. Mitchell, his medical attendant. Captain Warden communicates daily in person with Mr. Fellowes, and the arrangements by him made bid fair to secure the party from sickness and unnecessary delays. Those who remain on board the Medea have got good shooting and fishing to pass their leisure time. As soon as the buildings are erected the Medea will run over to Macri for better anchorage.

Egypt.—Accounts from Alexandria of the 22d ult. state that the Pacha left Cairo for Upper Egypt on the 2d. Cairo again enjoyed settled weather. During the first week of November such incessant and heavy rain had fallen there, that between 300 and 400 huts, and about 60 houses in the city and suburbs were washed away. A great many streets were so inundated as to prevent the inhabitants leaving their residences for two days. Selym Pacha, Governor-General of the district of Thebes, discovered a short time since near Syout an ancient quarry of Oriental alabaster. This superb quarry, situated on the right bank of the Nile, has been recently examined by M. Prisse, who has recognised by an hieroglyphical inscription on a rock that the quarry was opened and worked by order of Queen Onkhnas, consort of Amasis, about 560 years before Christ.—A fatal accident happened last month to that accomplished and promising young English traveller Mr. George Lloyd, favourably known to the public by his works on Botany, who had been residing at Thebes for some months. It appears that on the 9th October he went to Médinet-Habou for the purpose of drawing and collecting plants, when he was insulted by a fellah; in endeavouring to strike him with the butt end of the gun which he constantly carried with him in these excursions, it went off and lodged its contents in his chest. He was conveyed to his residence, but died on the following day, surrounded by such friends as were on the spot.

India and China.—The Indian mail arrived on Monday with accounts from Bombay to the 1st ult., and from China to the 28th Aug. India was throughout peaceful, though this, unfortunately, is not expected to be of any continuance. The state of the Punjaub was getting worse and worse. One of the first steps of Heera Sing, the new Prime Minister, was the massacre of the families of Ajeet and Lena Sing, which was perpetrated by a party of soldiers sent by him. Dewan Sewan Mull, governor of Mooltan, has also been poisoned—it is suspected by his brother chiefs. Goolab Sing, the uncle of the former, was a short distance from Lahore, at the head of an army amounting to 25,000 men: his object has not, as yet, been exactly defined. A rumour was current, but was not confirmed, that Heera Sing had been slain, a dispute of a serious nature having arisen between him and his uncle, Soochet Sing. Shere Mahomed was suspected to be in or near Mooltan, and is said to be making himself rather busy in that quarter among the chiefs, who are willing to lend him every assistance, along with the Muhree and Bhoogtie tribes for his promised descent, when the cold season opens. The assemblage of the grand army was about to take place on the frontiers commanded by Sir H. Gough in person, but the Sikhs are said to have placed guards at the different fords to prevent the news of what is going on at Lahore from reaching the English. In Scinde sickness prevailed to a great extent, and the country was generally tranquil. Gwalior was much in the same state, but the fact of the assembling of an army in its vicinity was beginning to bring the Khasgee to the sense of his predicament. The junction with Bundelkund was progressing favourably under the management of Col. Sleeman. The affairs of the Nizam are in such a state that the Governor-General has felt compelled to make a sweeping retrenchment in its affairs—the Nizam pleading poverty and requesting a loan from the Government has induced his Lordship to adopt these measures. Holkar ruler of Malwa having died without issue, several claimants have started up for the guddee; but it is thought probable the succession will be left to the choice of the people themselves. Cabool affairs are represented as extremely perplexing to Dost Mahomed—the Ghilzies and the inhabitants of the Loghra district having all but risen against him. An attempt had been twice made to assassinate the Dost, but had proved a failure, and the assassin had escaped. The King of Bokhara is said to have taken possession of the Kolum country, and was on his way to Khooloom on his way to Cabool, but this intelligence requires confirmation. Lord Ellenborough continued at Barrackpore near Calcutta, but it was expected that he would shortly proceed to the north-western provinces. The Madras newspapers state the death of Sir John Norton on board ship while going to Singapore for the benefit of his health. The treasure taken at Hyderabad had been brought to Bombay; it amounts to about 700,000*l*., including the value of the jewels. One of the Ameer family a young and ignorant man had been brought by a steamer to Bombay and sent to join the others at Sapoor near Poonah. Great interest continued to be felt at Bombay in the detection and conviction of the gang of plunderers of all the ships in the harbour to the amount of about 70,000*l*. per annum. Immediately previous to the departure of the October mail, ten of the confederates had been convicted and sentenced to be transported—eight for 10 and two for 14 years. This conviction, the first of the kind ever witnessed in Bombay, has been followed by the escheating all the properties of those felon convicts. The seizure and the sale of that property is calculated to spread a salutary terror amongst a portion of the native inhabitants, and to teach them a lesson of morality which a few of them had not practised during the 30 years that the gang has been at work.—The news from China is to the 28th of August. The state of business, with the exception of the coasting trade, does not appear satisfactory at Hong-Kong, so that many of the merchants declined going there. Fever was raging to an alarming extent among the troops, and Mr. Morrison the new Colonial Secretary was very ill of it. Opium was not to be protected by the British and yet the smuggling continued to prosper. The Bogue forts were rebuilt in nearly the same state as before. The Chinese Government had claimed 4,000,000 dollars from the Hong merchants as a contribution on account of the Canton ransom. The Emperor had issued several proclamations, exhibiting a wish to protect "the foreign barbarians," and to punish those officers who had maltreated the sailors that were shipwrecked in the Nerbudda and Anne in 1842.

United States and Canada.—Two of the most rapid passages ever made from New York to Liverpool have been completed by the Hottinguer and Montezuma, the former of which made the voyage from land to land in 15 days, and the latter in 15 days and a few hours. By these arrivals we have papers five days later than those by the mail steam-ship Britannia. The elections in Massachusetts, Georgia, and several other states, are going on in favour of the Whig candidates. The prospects of permanent protection for American manufactures are thus strengthened. Numerous meetings have been held, at which resolutions were adopted in support of the present tariff. The abolition question is discussed more angrily than ever, and the violence of the opponents of slavery is by some journals represented as threatening the very foundation of the Federal Union. At a late meeting in the state of Rhode Island the following strong resolutions

were adopted:—"That slave-holding is an act so self-evidently and atrociously criminal, that the clergyman who does not denounce it, the Church that does not excommunicate it, the statesman who does not repudiate it, the sect or party that does not assail it, the Government that does not prohibit it, are utterly unworthy of countenance, support, or co-operation. That the only consistent political position that can be taken against slavery in this country is the frank and stern position that the constitution of the United States ought immediately to be abolished and the Union dissolved."—The resolutions respecting the seat of Government in Canada had been adopted in the Legislative Council without debate, the protesting members being absent, and on the 10th both Houses waited on the Governor with the address to the Queen, asking the selection of Montreal, which Sir C. Metcalfe received for transmission to London. A meeting of the citizens was held at Kingston, to take measures for sending delegates to London for the purpose of remonstrating against the removal of the seat of government. Nearly 300*l.* was subscribed on the spot to defray the expenses. The weather had been very severe. A snow-storm which visited the neighbourhood of Montreal had destroyed many thousand bushels of late grain. Already, in November, the Lachine Canal was closed by ice four inches thick.

West Indies.—We learn with much pleasure, from the *Guiana Herald* of Oct. 23, that Mr. Schomburgk had returned to George Town in safety: having completed the circuit of the Colony from its sea boundary to within forty-two miles of the Equator in the course of nearly three years, during which time notwithstanding the many dangers to which the party had been exposed, not an individual belonging to the expedition lost his life, either by accident or sickness.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the account left off $95\frac{3}{8}$ buyers; Three per Cents. Red., $95\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$; Three-and-Half per Cents. Red., $102\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; Bank Stock $181\frac{1}{2}$ to 2; Exchequer Bills, 57*s.* to 59*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Trafalgar Square.—During the past week Sir F. Chantrey's equestrian statue of George IV. has been placed on a pedestal at the N.E. corner of the quadrangle in Trafalgar-square. It was originally commissioned for the triumphal arch in front of Buckingham Palace, but as it is still uncovered the public have as yet had no opportunity of examining its details. Mr. Wyatt's equestrian statue of George III. now in Cockspur-street, will be removed forthwith to the N.W. corner of the square; and that of Charles I. so long the ornament of Charing-cross will be placed more north of its present position. In connexion with these changes, a correspondent of one of the daily papers suggests the propriety of bringing from Whitehall Gardens, a spot where few ever behold it, the fine statue of James II., and of placing it on the vacant pedestal in Pall Mall East, that the passing world may have an opportunity of seeing that London contains at least one fine statue.

School of Design.—The School of Design at Somerset House has established a class for the instruction of females in the art of wood-engraving. It is already well attended, and has added another to the very few and limited sources for the occupation of female industry and talent which exist in this country.

The Darkness of the Metropolis Roads.—An adjourned meeting of householders was held on Friday at Hammersmith, for the purpose of declaring the result of the poll on the question whether that portion of the Great Western road, which has been in total darkness ever since the commissioners have refused to light them, should be lighted under the provisions of the General Lighting Act. Much excitement has for some time prevailed throughout the parish on the subject, and several attempts have been made to get a rate for the purpose of lighting, but on all occasions the proposition has met with determined opposition. On Mr. Morison being called to the chair, the churchwardens announced the result of the poll to be as follows:—For lighting 162, against it 106, being 56 less than the number required; the Act requiring that there should be a majority of two-thirds in favour of lighting before the act can be adopted, and the subject cannot be again mooted for a twelvemonth. It was stated at the meeting that no fewer than 80 inhabitants having votes were disfranchised in consequence of non-payment of church-rates, arising from the churchwardens refusing to permit the auditors appointed by the vestry to investigate their accounts.

Bank of England.—A batch of 1*l.* notes to the amount of 1400*l.* was paid into the Bank a few days ago on an executor's account, and no doubt constitutes the greater part of those remaining in existence. The interest lost on capital lying dormant in such a shape must have been considerable.

St. George the Martyr, Southwark.—A meeting of the Churchwardens and overseers of this parish took place on Monday relative to the various charity property in which the parish has an interest. It appeared from a statement of the Churchwarden, that by the will of Mr. Dickenson, a city merchant, dated 1631, a sum of money was set apart for apprenticing a poor boy belonging to St. George's and three other parishes alternately, and that the Churchwarden of St. Stephen's Walbrook was appointed by the will to make the necessary arrangements. For some years, however, Alderman Gibbs, as the permanent Churchwarden of that parish, had failed to account for the money and no apprenticeships had been made. On being applied to, Alderman Gibbs stated that the lease of the premises from which the money is derived will expire in 1845, and that as the Court of Chancery may then be expected to devise an improved scheme he thought it unnecessary to give an account at present. The Board, however, resolved unanimously that Alderman Gibbs be called upon for an immediate settlement, and requested to pay over to the Churchwardens of St. George's all the moneys due from him on account of the charity.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 25, was as follows:—West Districts, 177; North Districts, 194; Central Districts, 236; East Districts, 306; South Districts, 275; Total, 1,188 (males, 625; females, 563). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five autumns, 908.

Provincial News.

Provincial Fires.—We regret to state that the local papers contain very sad accounts of the progress of incendiarism throughout the country. The determination of Government to punish with severity the perpetrators of these fires is manifest by the large rewards offered for the apprehension of the chief offenders, and the inducements held out to the less guilty accomplices that may turn Queen's evidence. The following are the last cases which have been communicated to the authorities:—On the 19th ult. a barn and other out-buildings the property of Mrs. Tyrrell of Polstead Hall, in the occupation of Mr. Tabar, together with a quantity of beans and straw, were feloniously set fire to. Government offer 50*l.* reward; C. Tyrrell, Esq., 50*l.*; and the Suffolk Fire Office 50*l.* on conviction, with pardon to any but the person actually firing the premises. On the same night a stack of Barley on the farm of Mr. Gayford of Rymer House, Suffolk, was destroyed; 250*l.* reward is offered, Government and the Duke of Grafton each offering 50*l.* with pardon to any but the actual incendiary. On the 18th ult. the barns and out-buildings in the occupation of Mr. Buck of Hawstead Lodge farm, Suffolk, were destroyed, with a quantity of corn; 200*l.* reward is offered, 100*l.* being given by Government, and pardon to accomplices. On the 18th ult. a stack of Barley on the farm of Mr. Kersey, Fakenham, Suffolk, was destroyed; 250*l.* reward is offered, 100*l.* by Government, and 50*l.* by the Duke of Grafton, with pardon to any accomplice. On the 27th ult. a Bean hovel in the rick-yard of Mr. French of Whitfield, Northamptonshire, was fired and destroyed, together with a Wheat rick and two carts. On Tuesday week at St. Columb, Cornwall, an incendiary fire took place at the Red Lion Hotel, which destroyed property to the value of 200*l.* At Billington, near Leighton, on the same day an extensive barn filled with Wheat, the property of Mr. Garret, was burned down. Damage stated to be 400*l.* At Arlington on the same day three stacks of Wheat on the farm of Mr. Richards were destroyed. Loss 300*l.* At Baldock, in Hertfordshire, on Wednesday a barn filled with Corn belonging to Mr. Proyer was fired and destroyed. Damage 400*l.* A few days before, a fire broke out at Stolfold near Baldock on the farm of Mr. Gibbons, which destroyed property to the amount of 6000*l.* Near Sawbridgeworth in Bedfordshire on the same day a destructive fire happened at the homestead of Mr. C. Bennett in Clay-lane, a few hundred yards from the town. It destroyed in three hours several barns, eight stacks of grain of various descriptions, stables, and all the out-buildings connected with the farm. Loss 2000*l.* At Falmersham, in Hertfordshire, on Thursday a spacious homestead belonging to Mr. Swannell, and two cottages, were destroyed in a few hours. Loss 1500*l.* On Monday last the storehouses full of hay and corn on the farm of Sir J. Lubbock at Farnborough, Kent, occupied by Mr. Stow, a farmer, were destroyed with all their contents.

Bristol.—A case of alleged murder which has caused much excitement in this city was brought before the coroner last week. It appears that in August last Mr. Mountjoy, a master rope-spinner, died from inflammation of the bowels. He was a man of some property, about 36 years of age, and at his death left a young widow of about 24 years, and one child, to whom he bequeathed his property. For the last two years of his life his wife and himself had lived very uncomfortably, but no suspicion having arisen that deceased had been unfairly dealt with, no *post mortem* examination of the body was made, and it was interred. Last week, however, communications were made to the coroner by the sister of the widow and by other parties, by whom it was alleged that deceased had been poisoned, and the circumstances detailed to the coroner were of sufficient weight to induce him to summon a jury. The body was subsequently exhumed, and the inquest adjourned until Mr. Herapath the chemist has had time to analyze the contents of the stomach.

Crewe.—On the 23d ult. a blacksmith who is the officiating priest of the sect of Mormonites or Latter-day saints at the works of the Grand Junction Railway at this place, with others of that persuasion, assembled at the river at night to baptize into their sect a woman who had been induced to submit to the operation after much entreaty and violence from her husband. The priest and others having made the woman remove nearly all her clothing, immediately plunged her into the stream! The night was cold and dark, and in consequence of the late rains the river was running at a great rate and was much higher than ordinary. The priest having hold of her naked arm, unfortunately let go his grasp, and the current running like a mill-race immediately carried her away, and it being pitch dark she was instantly overwhelmed and drowned. The husband walked home with the greatest deliberation and told his neighbours what had occurred, and after seating himself declared his conviction "that it was the will of God that she should be drowned," adding "that it was the weakness of her faith that caused it, but that he was now satisfied that she was in glory." Captain Winby of the Crewe station and other parties hearing of the occurrence immediately rushed down to the river, and after some time discovered the body of the unfortunate woman in a bend of the river about 200 yards distant from the spot where she was immersed, but life was extinct. A coroner's inquest has been held upon the body, and the jury having returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," the husband and blacksmith priest have been committed to take their trial.

Foots Cray.—On Tuesday the 28th an inquest was held at Sidcup on the body of Maria Plummer, aged 40, the wife of a gardener in the employment of Lord Bexley, who came to her death under circumstances which implicate both the husband of the deceased and the relieving officer of the Bromley union. From the evidence, which was very voluminous, it appeared that about six years since the deceased summoned her husband before the magistrates at Foots Cray for ill-treatment, on which occasion he agreed to give her half-a-crown a week, which he continued to do with great irregularity, although earning 14*s.* a week, the result of which was that she was reduced to considerable distress, wandering about from one relation to another, till each in turn, being poor persons, were unable to support her any longer. On Thursday she went to Mr. Pritchard, a surgeon of Foots Cray, who finding her in a deplorable condition gave her a letter to Mr. Banks, the relieving officer, who lives at Chiselhurst. She immediately went over to Mr. Banks whom she saw, and told him that she had slept in a water-closet all night, and wished him to compel her husband to find her a lodging. He promised to do so and called to see her husband, but was unable to meet with him. He however took no steps to relieve her, but told her to apply next day to the board of guardians at St. Mary's Cray, three miles distant; and when he had been spoken to on the subject by Mr. Rogers, a respectable draper of Foots Cray, he replied that if he relieved her without bringing her case before the board of guardians they would immediately reprimand him. The poor woman wandered over to Sidcup and called at the Black Horse, where she asked for a bed; this was at first refused, but afterwards granted to her. Her husband was drinking in the house at the time, and exhibited the utmost indifference to her condition. She retired to bed about half-past nine, being so weak and feeble that she was about half an hour getting up-stairs and fell down in the bed-room. In the night she was attacked with illness, and in the morning when the landlady sent up she was found in the agonies of death. Mr. Pritchard stated that he had made a *post mortem* examination, and had never seen a human being in so deplorable a condition in his life. The chest was generally healthy. There was a large tumour in the right lobe of the liver; the stomach and intestines exhibited a great deal of inflammation, no doubt produced by the severe diarrhœa to which she had been subjected from want of sufficient bile; the stomach and bowels were perfectly empty; there was not the slightest particle of food or nourishment of any kind to be found therein; and her entire body showed that she had been a victim to neglect, dirt, and improper attention. She was the most wasted and miserably-emaciated being he had ever beheld. The relieving officer was called in, and stated he never received Mr. Pritchard's note to him. The jury expressed their opinion that he ought to exercise his own judgment and not wait for the opinions of the board of guardians. The coroner told him that if a verdict of manslaughter was returned, it would be not against the board of guardians but against himself, and therefore he ought to have acted on his own responsibility. The inquest after nearly four hours' duration was adjourned, to enable the jury to discover what had become of Mr. Pritchard's letter. Two subsequent meetings of the jury have been held, but without coming to any conclusion; and one of the jurors having been taken suddenly ill, the inquest has been adjourned for a week.

Gloucester.—An inquest has been held on the bodies of the unfortunate woman, her five children, and servant, who were burnt to death in the fire at Willersey, as noticed in our last. It was clearly proved that no attempt could be made to save them, in consequence of the violence of the flames, and that they must have been suffocated soon after the fire broke out. With respect to the cause of the fire, it appeared that two days previous to the calamity the kitchen-chimney caught fire, and apparently burned itself out, but there was no doubt that one of the bond timbers had ignited, and communicated with the flooring. The house was insured for 800*l.* The unfortunate servant was the mother of seven fatherless children. The jury after a brief consideration returned a verdict of "Accidental Death" in each case.

Huddersfield.—A movement has been begun in this and other towns of Yorkshire, in favour of the liberation of Mr. Oastler from the Fleet-prison, and for providing an annuity for him and his wife, as an acknowledgment of his services in the agitation for a ten-hour Factory-bill. The clergy have taken an active part in promoting the movement. The Rev. W. Maddon was the first to propose a resolution at the Huddersfield meeting; at Bradford, four clergymen supported the cause by their addresses; at Dewesbury the Vicar occupied the chair, and was supported by the incumbent of Batley. On the 28th ult., there was a meeting at Bingley, Mr. Ferrand, M.P., in the chair, when 24 tradesmen and operatives formed themselves into a committee to canvass the parishioners for subscriptions. Since then meetings have been convened at Dewesbury, Halifax, Sheffield, as well as at Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns in Lancashire. A central committee has been formed in Manchester, and subordinate committees are in course of formation in the principal towns in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derby-

shire for the promotion of the same object. About 2000*l.* it is stated will be sufficient to effect Mr. Oastler's liberation, but it is proposed to raise 8000*l.*, in order that some permanent provision may be made for him.

Ilford.—Our readers are aware that in consequence of certain innovations alleged to have been made by the officiating curate of Ilford Church, some of the congregation opposed to those forms called a meeting of the parishioners at which the subject was discussed with much warmth and a memorial to the Bishop of London was agreed to, calling upon him to interpose his authority to put a stop to the practices complained of, their tendency being to drive from the church its most constant attendants. The Bishop in reply has forwarded to the memorialists a letter expressive of his sentiments upon the facts as detailed in the memorial. His lordship calls attention to the course indicated in his last visitation charge to the clergy of the diocese. In reference to the specific allegation of the introduction of novel forms, set forth in the memorial, his lordship is of opinion that the clergyman is not accountable, provided the service be performed in accordance with the Rubric. In such cases the congregation have no right to object to the introduction of these forms. If, however, the minister goes beyond the Rubric, he is open to censure. The prayer for the church militant, &c. should not be omitted, nor is the congregation entitled to object to it. The memorial averred that the minister had been in the habit of making the sign of the cross which had given great offence to conscientious Protestants; that he usually read the Litany with his face towards the Communion-table, having his back towards the congregation; and that he knelt while placing alms on the table during the offertory-service. These matters call forth the bishop's censure upon the curate by whom they were performed, and the incumbent is condemned for having permitted the continuance of such irregularities unrebuked. In reference to a particular sermon preached in the parish church, which, as the memorialists alleged, maintained the doctrines of transubstantiation, his lordship considers that the sermon referred to does not admit of that construction to the extent which the memorialists had put upon it. The letter, which is of very great length, concludes by enjoining harmony betwixt ministers and their flocks as the surest way to the promotion of piety and sound religion.

Liverpool.—On Friday two females named Scholes and Craig, with Andrew Craig the husband of the latter, and John Neil were brought before the magistrates, charged with being engaged in extensive swindling. They were discovered by means of an application to Lord Newry purporting to be from Caroline Stephens and inclosing a forged certificate from Lord Downshire, which led to the detection of the writer. The police had traced the parties and seized a quantity of books and papers which showed such a system of fraud and deception on the part of the prisoners as has rarely been equalled. From these documents it appeared that the ramifications of the gang extended far and wide, comprising all the principal towns and cities in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Letters and documents bearing the names of the peers, bishops, and of the most wealthy and influential persons in the different localities in which they had practised their frauds, were found amongst these papers, and if but a tithe of the sums there stated were given, it proves that they must have long practised a successful course of villany. Some of the papers seized related to Liverpool, Manchester, and various places in Cheshire. In these towns lists of wealthy individuals, particularly those having the character of being benevolent, were noted down to be called upon and victimised, and circumstances the most minute were pointed out regarding them. Their hours of attendance, the general disposition of the parties applied to—whether liberal or otherwise—were carefully noted. The forged documents seized formed a catalogue unparalleled in fraud, for it appeared by these that they had carried on their depredations in Cheltenham, Birmingham, Leamington, Nottingham, Sheffield, and Newcastle in this country, and had also practised to a great extent in Ireland. In Scotland their operations had extended to most of the counties and towns therein, comprising Berwick, Haddingtonshire, Roxburghshire, Dumfries-shire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Fifeshire, and Forfarshire. In all these districts the prisoners have, according to the papers seized, been carrying on the most perfect system of deception that can well be imagined. The magistrate after hearing the evidence expressed his determination to put down such fraudulent attempts on the public, and remanded the prisoners for further inquiry.

Manchester.—Up to Friday night the total amount subscribed in Manchester to the League Fund was 17,902*l.* In addition to this, 1,665*l.* was subscribed in Rochdale from Tuesday to Thursday evening, making altogether, with the 1,150*l.* contributed by Rochdale at the late Manchester meeting, no less than 2,825*l.* from that town.

Northampton.—At the mayor's dinner in this town on Tuesday week, after several toasts had been given, that of Earl Spencer was proposed and received with such enthusiasm that for full 20 minutes his lordship was upon his legs before quiet was sufficiently restored to enable him to speak. After dwelling on local affairs for some time, his lordship proceeded to express his views of general politics as follows:—"My attention has not been sufficiently called to political questions to enable me to give you any useful explanation of my opinions. I can only say generally with respect to free trade, that neither of your worthy members is a stronger advocate of it than I am. The only time I addressed the House of Lords on the subject what I said was to the same effect. I am anxious not to be misunderstood on this point. I am a landed proprietor and an occupier of land, and I have no other means of subsistence. If I were to say that I desired a repeal of the Corn-laws, believing at the same time that it would destroy the landed interest, you might say that I was a very honest man, but you would certainly not say I was a wise one. But I believe no such thing. I quite agree with what Mr. Currie has said. I believe that this is a question of the most essential importance to the welfare of the empire at large. But I do not believe that the repeal of the Corn-laws would tend materially to lower the price of corn. I believe it would raise the wages and increase the employment of the people. Thus, although it would not lower the price of corn, it would bring increased means of buying it. I believe, too, that it would be followed by a great increase in the price of corn on the Continent, and the effect of this would be that our manufacturers would be enabled better to compete with the manufacturers on the Continent. With respect to the objection that foreigners will not take our manufactures in exchange, as Mr. Currie has said, if we have their corn they must be paid for it, and if they are to be paid for it I know of only one way of paying them directly or indirectly, and that is by the industry of the people. I set little value on reciprocity treaties. If we take from the foreigner corn, we must pay for it with our manufactures, if not directly, indirectly; and the effect of such a trade must be to raise the continental price of corn to our level, not to reduce ours to theirs." The noble earl concluded by saying that they would well understand why he, declaring himself an advocate of the total repeal of the Corn-laws, was anxious not to be misunderstood. He should be sorry, indeed, if such a change should involve the ruin of those with whom he was now associated, the agriculturists, but he had no such belief. He believed, on the contrary, that it would be for their benefit as well as for the benefit of the country at large. His lordship sat down amidst repeated rounds of the heartiest cheering.

Windsor.—A field of between 100 and 200 were present at the meet on Monday last, which took place at Maidenhead. The celebrated Scotch deer, Highlander, which has heretofore afforded such excellent sport, upon being uncarted on Maidenhead Thicket, went away across the thicket to the Great Western Railway, where it ran along the up line towards Reading for upwards of a mile and a half. The hounds followed in hot pursuit, having got upon the railway before the huntsmen and whippers-in had got up to call them off. When between a deep cutting, an up-train, proceeding at the rate of thirty miles an hour, appeared in sight. At this moment the destruction of the whole pack (the hounds still proceeding downwards on the up-line) appeared inevitable. The stag made for the banks of the cutting as soon as it saw the approach of the train, and thus got out of harm's way. Not so, however, the hounds, who still pursued their dangerous career along the line. Fortunately, however, when the train had advanced within less than 100 yards of them, and when every one expected that in another second or two the whole would have been sacrificed, the pack passed over to the down-line of rails, and thus fortunately escaped. The feelings of all who witnessed the danger of the royal pack and their extremely lucky escape, were, as may be imagined, greatly excited. From the railway the deer ran back towards Reading, and after a run of two hours and three-quarters over 30 miles of country was taken in the tap-room of a public-house.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1265*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1537*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2118*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1923*l.*; Great Western, 11,207*l.*; Grand Junction, 6393*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1201*l.*; Great North of England, 1341*l.*; Hull and Selby, 933*l.*; London and Birmingham, 13,372*l.*; Blackwall, 579*l.*; South Western, 4558*l.*; Greenwich, 677*l.*; Brighton, 3054*l.*; Croydon, 187*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3437*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5191*l.*; Midland Counties, 2257*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2304*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1389*l.*; North Midland, 3907*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1378*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 449*l.*; York and North Midland, 1384*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 2665*l.*—The works on the Newcastle and Darlington line, which is to connect the Great North of England Railway with Newcastle, are proceeding with a spirit that promises the successful completion of the undertaking at a considerably earlier period than the public had been led to anticipate. The works in the neighbourhood of Durham are in a state of great forwardness, and it is supposed that the whole line will be finished early in the ensuing year.—A fine of 5000*l.* was lately imposed by the Court of Queen's Bench upon Mr. Scott, one of the officers of the Leeds and Manchester Company, for blocking up the highway at Rastrick, near Halifax; but it is understood that this judgment is intended only to quicken the movements of that body, and that if the impediment be removed on or before the 10th day of Easter Term, neither that fine nor the fines of 20*l.* each upon the other defendants will be enforced.—On the North Midland line a large carriage has been fitted up for the accommodation of smokers. It is termed the "divan," and first-class fare is paid for the convenience.—It has been currently stated in the city that the Dover Company have made proposals to the Brighton and Croydon Companies with the view of negotiation for the former company to lease the lines of the last-named companies, the terms to be mutually settled by the respective boards of directors.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—An express appeared in the *Times* of Saturday, announcing an important seizure of arms in this city. It appears that the superintendent of the detective force, having received information that there was a cask on board the Duchess of Kent steamer which was charged in the manifest as "empty," and only 2*s.* returned on its freight, and that the cask was, in reality, very weighty, proceeded to the vessel, and ordered the cask to be removed to the police-office, where it was broken open, and found to contain 12 pike-heads, upwards of 14 inches long; 12 muskets, 12 cutlasses, 6 horse-pistols, and 6 pair of handcuffs. It was immediately rumoured that these arms were connected with the Repeal agitation; but after a long investigation before the Magistrates, it was proved that they were imported by some Conservative merchants for arming a vessel about to proceed to the coast of Africa. They were accordingly given up by command of the Lord Lieutenant.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, Mr. T. Steele in the chair; on taking which he observed, that the father of his country had gone to sport with his beagles amongst his native mountains, but that he could not have done so if he did not place the most implicit confidence in the promise of the people of Ireland to be peaceable. He knew they would be true to that promise when they remembered Clontarf, of which he would not now speak, as they all knew his opinions about it; the Americans, too, had their opinions about it. They remembered what had taken place in '98, in the time of Lord Clare and the miscreant Castlereagh, and believed that the same game was intended to be played in 1843. However that might be, O'Connell had declared at the great meeting at the Abbey-street Theatre, that but for his accidental presence in Dublin, Clontarf would have become a scene of havoc and bloodshed which would have spread through Ireland in twenty-four hours. O'Connell's motto was that "whoever committed a crime strengthened the enemy," and those words of the great moral regenerator he, as his head pacificator, now repeated, while he declared that though a poor man he would not change his present position for the brightest diadem in Europe. Her Majesty's Attorney-General in Ireland had attempted to prejudice the minds of the Jury before whom they were to be tried, but whatever might be the effect of such an attempt, should O'Connell even by any human possibility be sent to prison, it would be the duty of the people then to become doubly tranquil, for then would O'Connell be doubly terrible to his enemies—ay, more terrible even than while inhaling the air of his native mountains. O'Connell was the sole though sceptreless monarch who reigned in the hearts of the Irish people; and if he were imprisoned he might say to Earl De Grey in the words of Manfred, "Thou worm whom I obey I scorn." Mr. J. O'Connell addressed the meeting on the subject of the system of Ribandism, which he regretted to say was notwithstanding the repeated denunciations of the Association, still spreading in the neighbourhood of Dundalk. Mr. Barrett of the *Pilot* made some observations on the same subject, and referring to the Finnoe murders, expressed his conviction that the real perpetrators of the crime would be found to be neither Roman Catholics nor Repealers. The rent for the week was announced to be 994*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*—The Earl of Devon arrived in Dublin on Monday, and commenced his duties as chairman of the Landlord and Tenant Commission.—On Friday town-councillor O'Brien was elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year without opposition. He is a thorough Repealer, and was proposed by Mr. O'Connell and seconded by Mr. M'Clelland.—The Penelope steam-frigate has arrived in Kingstown harbour, loaded almost to the water's edge with large gun-boats. They are intended for the Upper Shannon and the large lakes formed by that river in its progress towards the lower branch. A considerable number of persons were collected on the banks of the canal to see them towed to Portobello from the basin at Ringsend. They are immense boats with great beam, capable of carrying two guns and a large body of men; are doubled banked and each pulled by twelve rowers.—Sir George Back and Capt. Fair, the Commissioners appointed to report on the comparative merits of Holyhead and Port Dynllaen Harbours, have sent in their report to the Admiralty, in which they state their "unqualified opinion that both as to capability and position, Holyhead is unquestionably the most eligible harbour on the coast as a port of communication with Dublin."—The Rev. Peter James Tyrrell, parish-priest of Lusk, and one of the nine persons implicated in the pending state prosecutions, died on Monday night after a short attack of erysipelas. The Rev. Gentleman was it is said greatly beloved by his parishioners, and did not until recently mix himself up with the various political questions which have lately agitated this country. He caught cold during his exertions to prevent the meeting at Clontarf, after the proclamation was issued, and never entirely recovered from the effects.

Tipperary.—At a meeting of the gentry of the North Riding of Tipperary, held on the 29th ult., at Borrisokane, the following resolutions were adopted:—"Resolved—That we contemplate, with feelings of the deepest horror and regret, the savage and unparalleled murder of Miss Vereker and Thomas Waller, Esq., and the brutal and barbarous attack on his family, at Finnoe, on the 12th inst.; and we hereby tender the expression of our liveliest sympathy to the members of that family. That the frequency and brutality of such crimes compel us to look with great alarm upon the danger that evidently impends upon us in the present state of the county. That upon the most anxious consideration, we have arrived at the conviction that this outrage is connected with, and a proof of, a widely-extended, secret, and well-organised conspiracy against law, life, and property in this county. That while, on the part of the landlords of this county, we rejoice at the pending commission of inquiry, still we deny emphatically that their conduct has been such as in any manner to palliate or justify the crimes so constantly

occurring in this county. That we are fully persuaded that this lawless and disturbed state of society has been mainly fomented by inflammatory harangues and seditious publications, made and circulated amongst the peasantry. That fully confiding in the wisdom of her Majesty's councils, we deem it our duty most respectfully to express our conviction that the existing laws are inadequate to meet the present disorganised and lawless state of society, and that we pledge ourselves to co-operate with the Government in such measures as they may deem requisite to the restoration and maintenance of peace and order." The last accounts from Finnoe fully corroborate the previous statements respecting the precarious condition of Mrs. Waller and the old butler, Larkin; the wounds and contusions of the latter it is said have begun to assume a very unfavourable appearance, while the consequences of the shock produced by the death of her husband on Mrs. Waller's spirit are regarded with serious apprehension. The funeral of Mr. Waller took place on Friday and was attended by all the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood.

Limerick.—On Monday Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., was entertained at a public dinner by the Repealers of this city, to celebrate his accession to their cause. The proceedings excited considerable interest, as Mr. O'Connell presided on the occasion. In proposing the health of the Queen, Mr. O'Connell said, "There is not, I know, in any portion of her dominions an assemblage of persons which more unaffectedly respects her throne, or which is more steady or devoted in its loyalty than the one I am now addressing. As for myself, you may perhaps have seen in the newspapers the heading of 'The Queen *v.* Daniel O'Connell'—(Laughter)—but I tell you what you are never very likely to see, what it is impossible for you ever to read, and that is, the heading of 'Daniel O'Connell *v.* the Queen'—(Renewed laughter)—for I believe there is not amongst her subjects one individual labouring more efficaciously than myself to secure the stability of her throne and the possession of it to her descendants." After the other loyal toasts the chairman gave "Repeal of the Union," and then proceeded to the toast of the day, and spoke in terms of great approbation of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his services to Repeal. "He knew not," he said, "how the cause of Ireland might in the ensuing session be retarded by pending circumstances, but if he were incapacitated from aiding it as vigorously as he would wish, there were men to fill his station in that respect. The national mind would have leaders—the national mind had those leaders at present and in prospective, and Ireland would never be deserted as long as William Smith O'Brien lived." Mr. O'Brien returned thanks at great length. After declaring his adhesion to Repeal, he adverted to the State prosecutions, and spoke as follows:—"I consider this is not a prosecution against O'Connell and the other persons who are to be arraigned, but a prosecution against you. In fact it is an indictment against the entire Irish nation. I believe the Government will utterly and signally fail—that the only effect will be to disgrace them and greatly advance the Repeal cause. I cannot believe that a Jury fairly constituted could find a verdict of guilty upon such trumpery charges; but if it should be otherwise, and if one of the foremost men in Europe should be consigned to a dungeon for having loved his country too well, do you suppose that by those means Ireland will be averted from seeking the Repeal? I know not what would be the result, but I am persuaded that nothing would more dishearten him and those who are involved with him than a tumultuous rising. There was as Mr. O'Connell has said a belief up to a late period that there was one way in which the Repeal question might be silenced, and that was by legislative enactments for the benefit of Ireland. For my part I have not the slightest hope that such will be attained, and therefore it is that I look forward with intense eagerness and certainty to the time when the repeal of the Union will not be treated as a mere chimera. I do not calculate upon that event arising within any given time, within a month or months, or a year, as Mr. O'Connell does; but I believe that the time is coming when Ireland will be banded in one confederation to demand her rights. We know at least that we have the millions with us, and in such a struggle that is no unimportant consequence. And when I look to the other classes of Society, I am not filled with despair. In the first place, the higher circle; with respect to them I give myself no concern whatever, for I am quite sure that whenever our cause shall be a winning cause we shall have their support. Then there is another class—those who believe sincerely that domestic legislation would be an essential benefit to this country, but avoid taking part in support of it, because they deem its attainment impossible. To them I say—you ought to try the experiment. Then there is another party—those who are favourable to federalism, and is it not manifest that they are bound to go along with us so far as repealing the union statute? I am in favour of entire legislative independence as it existed in 1782. I am far from saying we ought to insist on that, for we might find one thing possible and the other impossible, but we are bound to invite and they are bound to come who entertain those opinions. There is another class to whom I did belong, but have no right to accuse of improper motives. I mean those who still hope for justice from the English Parliament. I will only say they are labouring under a dream from which I have myself awakened, and all I ask of them is conscientiously and before their God to lay their hands upon their hearts and ask themselves do they still hope? If they answer in the affirmative I do not blame them, but I think that that class too will soon be in our ranks. There is another class whom I believe to be most influential on this Repeal question—I speak of the sturdy Presbyterians of the north of Ireland, and really I must say that they in common with their fellow-countrymen are concerned in the prosperity of their native land, for I ask them what class of Irishmen is it that have not such an interest. They have a common interest with us and I cannot but believe that ere long they will be awakened to a sense of that interest. How could I believe otherwise when I recollect that the forefathers of those very men who congregated in Dungannon in 1782 declared that they knew their duty to their Sovereign and were loyal—but that they knew their duty to themselves and were determined to be free. Those were the words of truth, and believe me the spirit of the fathers will animate their sons. Oh if I were instrumental in effecting an union with the Presbyterians of the north, then I would believe I had not lived in vain. I have now to propose to you the health of one whose biography is written in his nation's history—one whose worth and distinguished exertions will be more fully appreciated when his voice is hushed in the grave. I give you, "Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator of Ireland.'" Mr. O'Connell returned thanks, and said it was a great day for Ireland, and a proof of the wisdom of the prosecution. "The state of the Repeal cause," he said, "is this—at present three-fourths of the Irish people have unanimously declared in favour of it. A portion of the remaining fourth—the Catholic portion of the north at least are also for the Repeal. An immense number of the honest-hearted Presbyterians of Ulster are for the Repeal, and several enlightened members of the Established Church are for it; in short no cause had ever so powerful a support. That is one fact. What is the next? Why 37 monster meetings were held, not including the monster meeting of this day. That more human beings were congregated for peaceable, ay, or even for warlike purposes, than ever assembled in any country before. That there were six millions four hundred thousand as mentioned in the bill of indictment. But what is the fact as was alluded to by Mr. O'Brien? not one breach of the peace was committed at any of the monster meetings. Nay, it is a wonderful fact that not even an accident happened in a throng of so many thousands. Six millions four hundred thousand met together, and observed even the politeness of refined society in their behaviour towards each other, demonstrating their rights to govern their country by the complete manner in which they govern themselves. In regard to the prosecutions, if the Jury be composed of the Orange faction there is little hope for us. I am asked how they can find a verdict on that indictment? They may convict me for being a Popish agitator—but as to conspiracy I loathe the word—the idea of conspiracy never entered my mind. No; I belong to a great national combination, and I am proud to belong to it; and whilst I repudiate the foulness of conspiracy, come weal or woe, I am wedded to that national combination. But I wish to tell the people again how they should be prepared for coming events—if the Jury should be unhappily misinformed, and a verdict be found against us, I am not afraid of any disturbance. I am not afraid of any disturbance from this to that period, nor of any disturbance even then, but there is no harm in repeating my caution to the people. It would indeed break my heart to think that there should be any disturbance. I would abandon the Repeal cause if there was any outbreak. Don't the people see that their enemies are perfectly prepared with troops, artillery and ammunition? Let the people recollect that it was the fomented rebellion of 1798 that carried the Union. Give me but that noble tranquillity which I conjured you to observe, and the repeal is certain. Ireland need have no fear, unless from crime and violence. With that sentiment on my lips—with that conviction on my judgment—with that anxiety in my heart—I call upon you all to abide the coming trials with patience and tranquillity. Let us look forward to peace during the coming crisis. Let no man pity me nor feel that I was a wronged man—that I was an object of compassion after that trial. It is the crime that is disgraceful, and not the scaffold. I have struggled for Ireland—my first speech was against the Union—I have made more speeches since then than any other man, and my private life and public character have been vilified beyond measure; but while I have the confidence of my countrymen I care not for it all. It has been suggested to me that if I consented to abandon the Repeal the prosecutions would be given up; or even if convicted the sentence would not be enforced—that offer was made to me. I said at once there shall be no compromise of the Repeal. I would rot in a dungeon first. No, not while I have breath will I make a compromise. The Repeal! While I live I shall continue to argue Ireland's right to a domestic Parliament, and if I be incarcerated, my pen will enable me to teach my countrymen my sentiments. I rejoice, then, my friends, that we have made this demonstration. Your monster meetings went on until, at the close of them all, they were interrupted by the Government, and it was said that that which was peace before would on the suppression of those meetings be rebellion immediately. It was no such thing. Now we can contradict them. They interfered. He prevented. There was peace still. Peace still is my command—peace still is my entreaty—peace still and Ireland shall be free." Several other toasts were proposed and the meeting did not separate until long after midnight.

Law.

Court of Common Pleas.—*Woods v. the Duke of Argyll and Another.*—The action was brought to recover from defendants, the Duke of Argyll and Major-General Sir James Cockburn, the sum of 37*l.* 5*s.* for work and labour performed for the defendants, in copying certain maps and making a journey to Gravesend. The Duke of Argyll, it appeared, had been put down by the promoters of the scheme as the President of the British American Association for Emigration and Colonisation, which had its origin in an association founded for the purpose of securing to the Nova Scotia baronets certain estates in Nova Scotia. The proceedings of the association, the fate of the emigrants who had taken berths in the ship Barbadoes, and the bankruptcy of Dr. Rolph, one of the principal promoters of the association, has been made so familiar to the public through the instrumentality of the police and bankruptcy reports, that it will not be necessary to do more than advert to the evidence by which it was sought to fix the defendants with liability for the acts of the association. It appeared that the order to copy the maps, &c., was given by the secretary of the association in August or September, 1842, and that the first meeting which the Duke of Argyll and Sir J. Cockburn attended was held on the 22d April in the same year. They attended another meeting on the 29th April, and another on the 8th June, and after that time there was no evidence to show that they ever interfered in any way, directly or indirectly, with the proceedings of the society, or attended any of their meetings. It appeared that a prospectus was published in which the Duke of Argyll figured as president, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen as vice presidents, besides a number of baronets, among whom was Sir J. Cockburn, who formed the "consulting council;" but it seemed from the same prospectus that the whole management of the affair was left in the hands of six "commissioners," and that the functions of the president, vice-presidents and consulting council were exclusively confined to the protection of the interests of the shareholders. It was arranged by the very constitution of the association that no peer or baronet who should become a vice-president should be liable as such to the expenses of the association, and it appeared that by one of the resolutions which was adopted on the 8th June, it was determined that nothing should be done by the association till 50,000*l.* had been subscribed for. Only 7000*l.* was subscribed for up to December, 1842. There were several minor features in the case, but the above were its leading characteristics. Chief Justice Tindal summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for defendants.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*The Queen v. Strachan.*—In this case *Patrick Leith Strachan*, a gentleman of fortune, who had formerly served at Sierra Leone, was charged with having committed an assault with a criminal intent at Harrow School. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.—At the Central Criminal Court on Saturday, *George Dawson Lowndes*, a barrister of fortune, charged with two similar cases of assault, and who has often been before the police on charges of the same description, was found Guilty. The Recorder commenting upon the enormity of his offence, said he was surprised that the prisoner's friends had not taken steps to have him placed in some asylum. He then ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of 100*l.* upon the first indictment on which he had been convicted, and upon the second he directed that he should be imprisoned in the House of Correction and kept to hard labour for two years, and at the expiration of that period enter into his own recognizance in the sum of 500*l.* to keep the peace towards all her Majesty's subjects for five years, and that he be further imprisoned until the fine be paid and the recognizances entered into.

Court of Exchequer.—*Custom-House Frauds.*—In the case of the *Attorney-General* v. *Candy* noticed in our last, the Jury found a verdict for the Crown, estimating the value of the smuggled goods at 1,050*l.* Another case the *Attorney General* v. *Dean*, being against the partner of the former defendant, was commenced on Monday, but as the same evidence was to be offered as in the former case, counsel on both sides agreed that the evidence should be taken as if given and the same verdict returned. A fourth case, the *Attorney-General* v. *John Dean*, a silk importer in St. Paul's Churchyard, not connected with Candy and Dean, was then entered upon. The Attorney-General in opening this case begged to inform the Jury that it differed from those which perhaps some or all of them had heard tried within the last few days, inasmuch as it was not a proceeding for penalties arising out of any charge of fraud; but was simply one for the recovery of certain duties to the extent of 262*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, which were alleged by the Crown to be due from the defendant, a large silk importer in St. Paul's Churchyard, in respect of two cases of silk goods. That sum was constituted of the difference between the sum actually paid by the defendant on the importation of these two cases and that which, on the part of the Crown, was claimed as the amount properly payable. The defence rested on the admitted negligence of the Custom-house Offices, and on the general mismanagement of that department by which the goods were passed. Lord Abinger summed up, laying it down at the commencement of his charge, that undoubtedly the rules of law as to the proof of defendant's liability were as much to be observed by the Crown in such cases as in ordinary suits between party and party, and certainly as no fraud had been proved against the defendant he was entitled to have doubtful points construed somewhat favourably to himself; especially as the negligence of Custom-house officials had occasioned the loss of evidence, the absence of which surely should occasion no injury to him or impose upon him any additional burden of proof. His Lordship then went carefully through the evidence expressing on most points his opinion that the case of the Crown was substantially established. The jury returned a verdict for the Crown, calculating 137*l.* 16*s.* as the amount of deficient duty.

Central Criminal Court.—*The late Duel.*—On Saturday, at an early hour, the court was crowded with persons anxious to hear the trial of Mr. Munro. At 10 o'clock the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Coltman entered the court, Lord Denman being accompanied by the celebrated French advocate, M. Berryer. As soon as their Lordships were seated, the Attorney-General stated that he had been led to expect that Mr. Munro, against whom a true bill had been returned by the grand jury at a former session of this court, for the wilful murder of Col. Fawcett, would surrender and take his trial on that charge. At a late hour on the previous night, however, he had received a note from the legal adviser of Mr. Munro, which informed him that Mr. Munro could not surrender or appear to take his trial, having been attacked with illness, and being then suffering from typhus fever. The Attorney-General added that he had only one course to pursue under the circumstances, and that was to ask did their lordships think it right that Mr. Munro should be called on to appear and surrender? Mr. Clarkson said that Mr. Thesiger and Mr. Bodkin, with himself, had been retained for the defence of Mr. Munro. They had only received the notice of Mr. Munro's illness last night, at too late an hour to countermand the attendance of witnesses. It was too late even to send to the solicitor for the prosecution, but it was not too late to send to the Attorney-General. They accordingly made the communication, which it was quite impossible to have made any earlier. He would beg to add, with respect to the question put by the Attorney-General, that Mr. Munro was not under recognisances. Lord Denman then ordered that the witnesses should be all discharged from further attendance during the present session.

The Satirist.—Barnard Gregory surrendered to receive judgment on the libels upon the Duke of Brunswick and Mr. Vallance, to which he pleaded guilty some sessions back. Mr. Justice Coltman, turning to the defendant, who stood on the step of the witness-box, said, Barnard Gregory—Defendant, interrupting him—My lord, before your lordship pronounces judgment upon me, I have to beg your lordships to allow me to make a few observations.—Mr. Justice Coltman: We cannot hear you now.—Defendant: It is not possible that justice can be done me if your lordship does not hear me. I have pleaded guilty under peculiar circumstances.—Lord Denman: You have pleaded guilty, and the court cannot now hear you. You have put in your affidavits, and they have been considered.—Defendant: My lord, I was advised by my counsel to plead guilty.—Lord Denman: You really cannot now be heard.—Mr. Justice Coltman then proceeded to pass sentence. He said: My brother Parke and myself have looked over the affidavits put in in your case, and

after an attentive consideration of them we are of opinion that they do not contain any mitigation of your offence. On the contrary, they rather tend to aggravate it. The first offence to which you have pleaded guilty is a libel on the Duke of Brunswick, committed apparently for the purpose of ministering to that morbid taste for scandal in the public to which your paper appears to owe much of its circulation, and in order to obtain a still wider currency by such means for the paper from which you derive your living. But there appears to have been a further motive on your part in publishing this libel, and your allusion, jocular though it appeared to be to the valuable ring worn by the Duke would seem to point to a still further object. The sentence of the court upon you for this your offence is that you be imprisoned in her Majesty's gaol of Newgate for four calendar months. With regard to the other charge to which you also pleaded guilty, the libel on Mr. Vallance, that is a libel of a more heinous character than the one on the Duke of Brunswick, for it was an attempt to affix a deep stain upon the character of Mr. Vallance, one calculated to ruin him in his profession. There could not be a more aggravated offence than this, for it was an attempt to ruin in his character and profession a person who appeared from the affidavits made in the case to be of the greatest respectability. The sentence of the court therefore is that for this offence you be further imprisoned in the gaol of Newgate for the space of eight calendar months, to commence after the expiration of the former sentence.—Defendant: My Lord, I filed those affidavits by advice of counsel and I pleaded guilty under peculiar circumstances. Lord Denman: We cannot allow you to go into anything connected with the matter now. Defendant: But, my Lord— Lord Denman: Let the prisoner be taken into custody and removed. His Lordship's order was instantly obeyed.

The Slave-trading Case.—Mr. Payne on the part of the prosecutor Sir George Stephen, appeared to oppose the application of Mr. Prendergast to have Thomas Jennings admitted to bail. He said that Captain Hill, the principal witness for the prosecution, would be obliged to return to this country from his command on the African coast, in order to give his evidence; and it would be a great hardship if, upon his return, he found no prisoner to be prosecuted. The learned counsel proceeded to contend that there was much difficulty in catching the prisoner in the first instance. Mr. Prendergast referred to the affidavits, and amongst others to the prisoner's sister, who deposed that he had been living at his own house, and keeping a school there for months before he was taken into custody, and that he might at any time during that period have been found. Lord Denman thought the case was one in which suitable bail should be taken, and directed that the prisoner should enter into his own recognizances in 100*l.*, and give two sureties in 50*l.* each, or four sureties in 25*l.* each, to appear and take his trial at the August sessions of next year.

Railway Robberies.—*John Roland*, a watchman at the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, was indicted for stealing 2000 yards of crape gauze, value 180*l.*, the property of the company. There were 11 counts in the indictment, some of which laid the property as belonging to other persons. The box containing the crape had been sent by Mr. Harnestie, a manufacturer at Bath, to his agents in London, and stolen on its arrival at Paddington. It was clearly traced to the possession of the prisoner. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty. The Common-Sergeant said that if depredations of this kind were not severely punished they would become so frequent that neither the property of the company nor that of the passengers would be safe. It was the duty of the Court to protect the public, and the sentence therefore was that he be transported for seven years.

Felony.—*William Haynes*, a grocer at Haggerston, was indicted for feloniously administering sulphate of potass to Mary Haynes his wife with intent to procure abortion. The evidence in this case has been already before our readers and it is unnecessary to recapitulate it in detail. It will be recollected that the prisoner was indicted last session for the murder of his wife and acquitted. He was then arraigned on the present charge arising out of the evidence adduced in the former case. The jury shortly found him Guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his supposed ignorance of the medicine. Mr. Justice Coltman in addressing the prisoner told him that the crime of which he had been found guilty had subjected him to a punishment barely short of death, but in consequence of the jury having taken a merciful view of his case and considered that he had administered the drug not being aware of its dangerous nature such sentence would not be inflicted. The sentence was that he be imprisoned in the House of Correction and kept to hard labour for two years.

MARK LANE, Friday, December 8.—Since Monday scarcely any fresh samples of English Wheat have appeared at Market, nor do we observe any alteration in its value.—The business doing in Foreign has been very limited, but prices are not lower. Bonded is also less inquired after.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . White	44	56	Red .	44	52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	47	51	White	—	—
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . Polands	15	25	Feed	16	24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . Feed	—	—	Potato	17	25
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16	23	Potato	16	24
Barley . . . Malting and distilling	28	32	Grind.	24	30
Malt, pale, ship	—	—			
—— Hertford and Essex	—	—			
Rye	—	—			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22	29	Tick	22	31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland .	23	36	Winds.	30	36
Peas, White	30	35	Maple	30	31
			Harrow	25	34
			Longpod	28	34
			Grey	28	29

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Oct. 27 per Quarter.	50*s* 3*d*	30*s* 9*d*	17*s* 8*d*	30*s* 3*d*	31*s* 1*d*	32*s*10*d*
Nov. 3	51 8	31 7	18 7	29 0	31 5	33 10
— 10	52 1	32 5	18 9	29 3	32 2	34 0
— 17	51 7	32 4	18 11	30 5	32 4	34 0
— 24	51 0	32 1	19 0	30 8	32 4	33 7
Dec. 1	51 1	31 3	19 0	30 7	31 10	33 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	51 4	31 10	18 8	30 0	31 10	33 7
Duties on Foreign Grain .	19 0	7 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—E. Raby, Wolverhampton, spectacle maker—Annulled—J. Wood, 42, Coleman-st, and Farringdon-st, tobacconist.

BANKRUPTS.—M. Allen, Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, apothecary—E. T. Gore, Church-end, Berkshire, cattle-dealer—J. L. Heathorn, Abchurch-lane, City, shipowner—R. Pusey, Abingdon, Berkshire, baker—H. Trigent, Basinghall-street, City, merchant—J. Gibson, Kirton, Lincolnshire, grocer—S. W. Suffield, Birmingham, druggist—W. Shaw, Stafford, saddler—E. B. Bailey, Pendleton, Lancashire, stuff and mousselaine de laine printer—G. E. Short, Wednesbury, Cheshire, calico-printer—H. Conreaux, Batten's-place, Peckham, dealer in patent medicine—W. Cox, Daventry, Northamptonshire, money scrivener—T. Bacon, Anchor-street, Bethnal-green, silk-manufacturer—J. Bond, King-William street, Strand, bookseller—B. Reynolds, Phippsbridge, Mitcham, silk printer—A. Wales, Spring-street, Shadwell, wood-splitter—T. Rawlins, Cheltenham, auctioneer—D. Hague, Horsforth, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer—T. Beanties, Rawden, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer—J. Hayes, Taunton, Somersetshire, innkeeper—J. Dyson, Sheffield, sithe manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Mackay, Ardelv of Lochalsh, Rossshire, farmer—T. M'Queen, South Queensferry, lime burner.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th inst., in Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, the lady of R. F. White, Esq., of a daughter—On the 2d inst., at Broadlands, Viscountess Jocelyn, of a daughter—On the 2d inst., the lady of R. Marryat, Esq., of Westbourne-street, Hyde Park Gardens, of a daughter—On the 3d inst., at Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, the lady of G. Reid, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 6th inst., Charles, son of B. D. Deppa, Esq., of Hollingbourne-house, Kent, to Ellen Price, daughter of Major General Faunce—On the 23d ult., at Lowestoft, Sir C. Jackson, Bart., to Elizabeth, daughter of John Devereux, Esq.—On the 1st inst., at Hatfield, the Rev. J. H. Brooke, Curate of Rushey Heath, Herts, to Frances Caroline, youngest daughter of J. Du Pasquier, Esq. of Hatfield.

DIED.—On the 27th September, at Rajshur, near Nusseerabad, of spasmodic cholera, seven days after his marriage, Lieut. M. Ward, 4th Bengal Cavalry, son of W. Ward, Esq., late M.P. for the City of London—On the 26th ult., C. B. Sheridan, Esq., son of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan—On the 28th ult., Penelope, Dowager Lady Clarina—On the 1st inst., at Pwylycowhon, Denbighshire, Mary, relict of the Rev. Hugh Williams, of Plasnewydd Conway—Yesterday, the 8th, in Brook-street, the Earl of Plymouth; the title is extinct by his death—Yesterday, the 9th, suddenly, at Lane's Hotel, General Sir John Taylor.

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Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Gardeners will, by using this composition have the only effectual protection for their Fruit-trees during the blooming season; it is a certain defence from frost, sleet, wind, and blight; its transparency admits the general beams of the sun, with abundance of light, which causes the bloom to expand with increased luxuriance, the fruit to set and swell more freely, much earlier, and a crop of fruit to any extent may be warranted. The covering not to be moved by day (except to thin the Fruit, which will be necessary), till the month of June. It is recommended that the Calico be prepared early, so as to be thoroughly dry before using.
Sold in Bottles, with directions for use, pints, 2*s.* 6*d.*, quarts, 4*s.* 6*d.* each. One pint is sufficient to coat four Frames twice over, each Frame to be 5ft. by 3ft. 3in., or thereabouts. Prepared by George Whitney, Chemist, Shrewsbury. Seedsmen, Florists, and Merchants supplied by Mr. W. Bailey, Chemist, North-street, Wolverhampton. Appointed Agents:—Messrs. Butler and Muckley, Covent Garden, where a sample of prepared calico may be seen; Mr. Watkinson, Market-place, Manchester; Page and Son, Southampton; T. and C. Whalley, Nurserymen, Liverpool.
Agents wanted for London and the country.

SMOKE PREVENTED AND VENTILATION EFFECTED, BY SPONTANEOUS ACTION.
MR. JEAKES, 51, Great Russell-street, Russell-square, Sole Agent in London for the Sale of DAY'S PATENT WIND-GUARD, by the use of which he guarantees to Cure all Chimneys Smoking from Wind, and also to prevent downward currents; it is admirably adapted for the Ventilation of Apartments of every description; also of Ships, Stables, Dairies, and Larders, as it ensures a constant change of air; and all its parts being fixtures, it is free from noise and not liable to derangement; it also offers no impediment to sweeping. Price for general use, 30*s.*; larger size, 45*s.*; larger sizes, especially adapted for ventilation, 60*s.* and upwards. To be had at 51, Great Russell-street, where it may be seen in action. The attention of Architects, Builders, and the Trade in general, is especially invited.

BERDOE'S really WATERPROOF WINTER CLOTHING, of first-rate character, at equitable charges, and guaranteed to exclude any description or continuance of rain whatever. Also his well-known Waterproof Frock, in lieu of the Mackintosh, for all seasons, the adoption of which those who wish to avoid disappointment and vexation will not regret, as the result of five years' extensive trial fully proves. Made to order, in the best manner, on the premises; but for the convenience of selection, &c., a very large stock of superior outside garments of all kinds always kept ready, of which an inspection is confidently invited. Made only by W. Berdoe, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

DRESS COATS, Superfine cloth, 30*s.* to 40*s.*; extra quality, 50*s.*; Frock-coats, silk facings, 35*s.* to 45*s.*; ditto, silk velvet collar and silk facings, 50*s.*; Waterproof Wrappers, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*; fashionable York and Chesterfield ditto, 16*s.* to 25*s.*; Waistcoats, 5*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; Silk, Satin, and Kerseymere, 10*s.* to 14*s.*; Trousers, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*; stout Doeskin and Kerseymere, 16*s.* to 25*s.*; Shooting Jackets, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Boys' and Youths' Tunic and Hussar Suits, 30*s.*; a Suit of Superfine Black Cloth, 3*l.* 3*s.*; best quality, 5*l.*—At FISHER and Co.'s, 31, King William-street, City, 10 doors from London-bridge.

M'NAB TESTIMONIAL.—The Central Committee for Promoting this object beg to announce, that in consequence of the alacrity with which their Prospectus has been responded to, they will be prepared to Close the Subscription-Book about the 25th instant. They would therefore feel obliged by the various Local Collectors transmitting their Lists before that time; and they also hope that those who have not yet come forward, but who may feel desirous of contributing, will do so previous to the above date, as otherwise their names *may* not arrive in time for insertion in the General Report which it is intended to present to each Contributor.
Edinburgh, Dec. 5, 1843. Wm. Brand, W.S., Treasurer.

TO LADIES.
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—Patronized by Her Majesty the Queen, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe.—Composed of Balsamic Exotics, and utterly pure and free from all mineral or metallic admixture. It exerts the most soothing, gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and by its agency on the pores and minute secretory vessels, most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Freckles, Chilblains, and other Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the Hands, Arms, and Neck, render it indispensable to every Toilet. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful in allaying the irritation of the Skin after shaving.
CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" printed on the wrapper.—All others are "Spurious Imitations." *** To protect the Public from Fraud, *The Hon. Commissioners of Stamps* have authorized the Proprietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus—"A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden," which is affixed to each bottle. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, duty included. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

MECHI'S UNIQUE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
4, Leadenhall-street, London.
SUPERB LADIES' CABINET and JEWEL CASES, elegant papier maché tables, chess tables, workboxes, card boxes for playing cards, visiting card cases, workboxes, desks, and dressing cases, pole screens, hand screens, card racks, envelope cases, vases, netting boxes, portfolios, note and cake baskets, superb teatrays, and table inkstands, presenting a tout-ensemble of splendour and elegance not to be equalled in London. The papier maché manufactures are superb and various in their design, the prices varying from 50 guineas to a few shillings. A few high-priced elegancies will be sold at cost price to clear the stock. Bagatelle tables, backgammon and chess boards, table cutlery, and Sheffield plate as usual.

WANT PLACES.—All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER, where one or more men are kept.—A young Man, aged 35, who perfectly understands Forcing, Kitchen, Fruit, and Flower Gardening, and has a practical knowledge of the cultivation of Plants; has no objection to take charge of land, and can have an unexceptionable character from the Gentleman he has lived with four years and a-half.—Direct to W. Y., Mr. Pamplin's Nursery, Hornsey-road, Islington.

AS GARDENER.—A single young Man who thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches; also the culture of Pines; Greenhouse, Stove, Pleasure Grounds, and Kitchen Gardens; can have an excellent recommendation from the gentleman he is about to leave.—Direct to P. J., at Mr. Redman's, Brixton-hill, Surrey.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, December 9, 1843.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 50.—1843. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16. PRICE 6d.

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WILLIAM MAY begs to announce that he will not be able to supply any more proved plants of Hollyhocks for the present season. He can supply the following fine year-old Hollyhocks, grown from seeds saved from best double sorts, at 20s. per 100. Herbaceous plants, select and showy, in great variety (see Advertisement for October) in collections of 100 fine sorts for 42s.; 50 ditto for 25s. (a list of which may be had on application). Tulips, fine named show sorts, in collections of 100 varieties, for 5l.; 50 do. for 2l. 10s.; 25 do. for 25s. Gooseberries, 150 fine varieties by name; a list of sorts and prices on application. Currants, May's new large late "Victoria," red, at 15s. per dozen; new large black "Bang-up," at 6s. per dozen. Seeds of Hollyhocks all warranted, saved from best double flowers, in packets of 200 seeds for 2s. 6d., 500 for 5s. Pansy, from best prize flowers, at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each. The seeds will be sent post free by W. M., and may be had of Mr. Watkinson, Seedsman, Market-place, Manchester. A remittance or reference is requested.—Hope Nursery, Leeming Lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, December 15, 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.

J. AND J. FAIRBAIRN are induced from the uncertainty upon which they hold the Manor-street Nursery (situated contiguous to the Home Nursery, Clapham Rise, where attention will be given to all applications), to effect a Sale of the Stock at as early a period as possible, consequently beg to solicit the attention of Gentlemen and the trade to the large and remarkably healthy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large Laurels, twice transplanted, of extra growth; Portugal Laurels, very handsome; Green Hollies, of various sizes; Evergreen Privets, fine Standard and Dwarf Roses in great variety, fine standard flowering Thorns, Almonds, Æsculus, Robinias, and other Ornamental Trees, and Evergreen and flowering Shrubs, with a large stock of fine standard and dwarf, trained and untrained Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, of the most approved kinds, and of growth rarely equalled; also, a large assortment of Forest Trees, consisting of Limes, Elms, Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Spanish and Horse Chesnuts, Mountain Ash, Poplars, and Spruce, and Scotch Firs; also a large number of Gooseberries and Currants, of excellent growth, and of the best varieties in cultivation, to all of which J. & J. F. respectfully invite the inspection of Gentlemen and Nurserymen, flattering themselves that the general character of the Stock is such as to ensure unqualified satisfaction, and which they are disposed to offer at very moderate prices for cash.

J. & J. F. respectfully beg to call the attention of Gentlemen to their advertisement of Heaths, &c., which has lately appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. (Oct. 21 and 28.).

Nurseries, Clapham, near London, December 15, 1843.

CONWAY'S GIANT CACTUS.

PHILIP CONWAY has the pleasure of offering to the Public the above splendid production at the reduced price of One Guinea each. P. C. having been successful in its propagation, can now give the usual discount to the Trade. Also CONWAY'S Pelargonium "LANEII" (the best yet raised for forcing), five plants now showing their blooms, at 5s. each; good plants in 48-sized pots, at 3s. 6d. each. A remittance for reference respectfully requested from unknown Correspondents.—Old Brompton, Dec. 13th, 1843.

BROMPTON PARK NURSERY—ESTABLISHED 1681.

MESSRS. GRAY, ADAMS, AND HOGG, introduce to the notice of those engaged in planting Shrubberies, &c., an extensive Stock of fine large EVERGREENS, consisting of Variegated and Green Hollies, common and Portugal Laurels, Hemlock, Spruce, Yews, Arbutus, Phillyreas, Arbor-vitæ, Alaternus, &c. &c., which they can supply on advantageous terms, and from the well-known nature of their soil being so admirably adapted for the removal of large plants, they with confidence recommend them.

They also take this opportunity of again reminding their customers of their Stock of Dwarf, Standard, and trained Fruit-trees, Figs, Vines, &c. &c., which are this season of a very superior description, and of which Catalogues may be had on application. Seeds and Plants carefully selected and packed for exportation, well deserving the attention of all Emigrants and Colonists.—Kensington-road, December, 1843.

BUSHELL'S Light Seedling Dahlia "EMMA."—Ground roots of this Dahlia to be disposed of for 3l. per root, for cash. Colour, white, tipped with deep cherry, the petal-form and centre good; the largest, most constant and free in flowering of any Dahlia yet propagated, and has obtained several prizes. J. B. cut 48 blooms from 14 plants, which were exhibited at one of the Metropolitan Shows, the whole of which Mr. Neville pronounced fit to be placed in a stand of 12. "PET RIVAL."—Colour purple maroon, fine cupped petal, and free bloomer; ground roots, 2l.; pot do., 1l. J. B. warrants the above Dahlias to give satisfaction, or he will return the purchase-money.—12, Hall-place, Kennington-lane Dec. 15.

B. SAUNDERS, NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, Isle of Jersey, respectfully informs the Public and Trade in general that he has a few thousand Maiden PEACHES & NECTARINES to dispose of this season, which are true to name, and comprise all the best varieties in cultivation; and which he will render at moderate prices, with the usual discount to the Trade. N.B.—His collection of Pear-trees are also very fine.—Dec. 8.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.



YOUELL AND CO. have much pleasure in announcing they have now ready for sending to any part of the United Kingdom, fine Canes of the above highly valuable and much esteemed RASPBERRY, unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour.

IT IS PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, &c. &c., as well as by the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

For further particulars they beg to refer to their Advertisement of the 9th inst.: Prices as follows:—

Packages containing 100 Canes	.	£2	5s. 0d.
,, ,, 50 ,,	.	1	5 0
,, ,, 25 ,,	.	0	14 0

Package included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than 200 are ordered.

*** CAUTION.—Y. and Co. beg to call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to the fact that they have appointed no Agents in London for the sale of the above, and cannot be held responsible for its being genuine unless purchased direct from their Nursery.

YOUELL'S TOBOLSK RHUBARB, 12s. per dozen.—For Particulars of which see their Advertisement of the 18th Nov.

TWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES.—"LADY ALICE PEEL," 10s. 6d., and "MRS. BENYON," 10s. 6d. per pair.
FINEST CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.
DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS.
ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

For particulars and prices of the above, see their Advertisement of the 22d Nov.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Dec. 15, 1843.

HYACINTHS AND GROWING STOCK.

HUMPHREYS' COMPOUND, applicable to all Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and to promote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles 1s. 9d. each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; WARNER & WARNER, 28, Cornhill; HURST & MCMULLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; SMITH, Islington Nursery; GRIMLEY and Co., Covent Garden; BATT and RUTLEY, 412, Strand; CHARLWOOD, Tavistock-row; W. J. NUTTING, 46, Cheapside; G. LAWRENCE, 18, Piccadilly; JOHN KERNAN, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; LOCKHART, 156, Cheapside; SHUTTLEWORTH, Pantheon; MINIER, ADAMS, and NASH, 63, Strand; THATCHER and SON, Islington; THOMAS WATKINSON, Market-place, Manchester; W. E. RENDLE, Plymouth; DICKSON & Co., Edinburgh; PONTEY, Leeds; P. LAWSON and SON, Edinburgh; and other leading SEEDSMEN in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, and Co., 100, Upper-Thames-st. London.

CHISWICK NURSERY, NEAR LONDON.

R. GLENDINNING, (late of the firm of LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., Exeter), most respectfully acquaints Noblemen, Gentlemen, and his Friends generally, that having purchased the Lease and Stock of the above Nursery, he has been for some months engaged in making extensive alterations and additions to it, in order to enable him to carry on the NURSERY BUSINESS in all its various branches, and he begs to assure those who may be pleased to entrust him with their commands, that his utmost endeavours shall be at all times used to execute them with accuracy and punctuality, rendering every article of the best description at a moderate price.

In HOTHOUSE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, all the best varieties will be cultivated, and every approved novelty added as soon as it appears.

In the FRUIT-TREE DEPARTMENT, those sorts only will be grown which experience has proved to possess good and valuable properties.

In the SEED BUSINESS his arrangements enable him, from his proximity to the best marts, to supply such only as are genuine in quality and true to name.

R. G. flatters himself that from his practical acquaintance with *Landscape Gardening* and *Garden Architecture*, he may be safely and usefully consulted in planting Park Scenery, forming Ornamental Water, Constructing and Heating Buildings for Horticultural purposes, upon the most improved and economical principles, Laying out Ground for Flower and Kitchen Gardens, &c. Arboretums designed and systematically planted.—Dec. 11, 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.—The subscribers respectfully intimate that they have a large Stock of fine healthy transplanted LARCHES of various sizes, and as they must be removed they will be sold at a low price. Freight paid to London, Hull, Newcastle, or Liverpool. Prices furnished on application to W. URQUHART & SON, Dundee.

J. G. WAITE, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN, London, begs to acquaint the trade generally that he has made a selection, at very great expense, from the finest stocks in England and other parts of the world, and can warrant the whole of the seeds genuine, of the first quality, and of the present year's growth. The prices are 30 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade. Catalogues to be had on application at his warehouse, No. 4, Eyre-street-hill, Hatton Garden, London.—Dec. 14, 1843.

TO SEEDSMEN AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.—TEN TONS OF CARROT-SEED: viz., Five Tons of Large Green Top Altringham, at 52s. per cwt.; and Five Tons of Large Green Top White Belgium, at 32s. per cwt. All warranted of *English Growth of* 1843, and selected from the finest stocks. To be sold in any quantity not less than 1 cwt. Apply to J. G. WAITE, Nos. 1 and 4, Eyre-street Hill, Hatton Garden, London.

TO MELON GROWERS.

SIX Superior kinds of MELON SEEDS, comprising the following: Beechwood true, Hybrid Persian, Hoesainee, Improved Egyptian, Duncan's Improved Green Flesh, and an Hybrid Cantaloupe, weight from 9 to 15 lbs., and of superior quality; the above will be warranted true to their names, and will be forwarded immediately on receipt of a post-office order for 5s., payable at Mildenhall. P.S.—Six good Seeds of each.—E. SPIVEY, Chippenham Park, near Mildenhall, Suffolk.

BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY.—Good Strong Plants of this excellent STRAWBERRY may be had of JOHN COLLING, 2, Park-place, Park-road, Clapham, Surrey, at 6s. per 100, or 2l. 10s. per 1000.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, and Others.—Nursery to Let, and Nursery Stock to be disposed of.

TO LET, the WELL-KNOWN and OLD-ESTABLISHED NURSERY near to the town of KELSO, in the County of Roxburgh, presently occupied by Mr. ANDREW LOCKIE, by whom and his Father the Business has been carried on for upwards of 60 years. The Nursery extended to twelve and a half acres, six acres of which belonged to Mr. LOCKIE, and six and a half are held on lease. The Ground is in an excellent and convenient situation, is well divided and fenced by walls and hedges; it is fully stocked with Trees, Evergreens, and a general assortment of Plants, and the Florist's Department is extensive and well selected. There is a large Greenhouse, Propagating-house, Pits, and Frames, all well filled. There is also a comfortable Cottage with a Stable attached. The Premises will be let with immediate entry, for such number of years as may be agreed on, and the Stock will be disposed of either upon valuation or by private bargain. The Proprietor has sold about three and a half acres of the Nursery for Building-ground.

The Proprietor is giving up the above department of his Business, from having engaged in an extensive Farm, which will occupy much of his time. It is proper, however, to intimate to intending offerers, as well as for the information of Mr. LOCKIE'S Customers and Friends, that he intends to continue in the Seed Trade, as formerly, at his shop in Kelso. Until the Nursery is let Mr. LOCKIE will carry it on, and supply his customers as usual, the continuance of whose orders will confer on him an important obligation.

Application to be made to the Proprietor, or to GEORGE MAIN, Writer, in Kelso.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 39, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 W. IV., c. 76.

Thomas Farncomb, Esq., Alderman, *Chairman.*
William Leaf, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

William Banbury, Esq.	Rupert Ingleby, Esq.
Edward Bates, Esq.	Thomas Kelly, Esq., Alderman.
Thomas Camplin, Esq.	Jeremiah Fletcher, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.
James Clift, Esq.	
Rt. Hon. J. Humphery, M.P., Lord Mayor of London.	Lewis Pocock, Esq.

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Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall, of King's College.

Advantages of the Argus Life Assurance Company.
Low Rates of Premiums.

In addition to the subscribed Capital of 300,000l., the Assured have the security of the Company's Income of nearly 60,000l. per annum, yearly increasing, and accumulating Assurance Fund invested in Government and other available Securities, of considerably larger amount than the estimated liabilities of the Company. The Rates of Premium are reduced to the lowest scale compatible with the safety of the Assured and the stability of the Company, thereby, in effect, giving to every Policy-holder an immediate and certain bonus without risk, in lieu of the deferred and frequently delusive prospect of a periodical division of profits.

Annual Premium to Assure £100.

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	Whole Term.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 1	£1 11 10
30	1 1 8	1 4 7	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 0 11
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 0 10

One-third of whole-term Premiums may remain unpaid at 5 per cent. compound as a debt upon the Policy for life, or may be paid off at any time without notice.

In Assurances for advances of money as security for debts, or as a provision for a family, when the least present outlay is desirable, the varied and comprehensive Tables of the Argus office will be found to be particularly favourable to the Assured.

A Board of Directors, with the Medical Officers, attend daily, at a quarter before 2 o'clock,

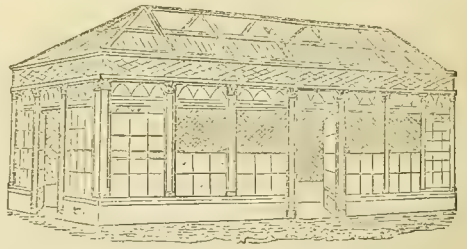
EDWARD BATES, Resident Director.

A Liberal Commission to Solicitors and Agents.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London. Capital, 500,000l. This Office is provided with very accurately constructed Tables, by which it can Assure Diseased Lives on Equitable Terms. Increased Annuities granted on *unsound* Lives, the amount varying with the particular disease. Members of Consumptive Families assured at Equitable Rates. Loans granted upon personal security. E. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING & HEATING by HOT-WATER.



J. WEEKS & Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse-Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing-houses 300 feet in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

GENUINE PERUVIAN & BOLIVIAN GUANO
ON SALE, BY THE IMPORTERS,
ANTONY GIBBS AND SONS, LONDON;
GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND CO., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.
47, Lime-st., Dec. 7, 1843.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

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Grange Hall, near Wakefield, Dec. 10, 1843.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE FOLLOWING WEEK.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19,	Linnean . . .	8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20	Microscopical . .	8 P.M.
	Society of Arts . .	8 P.M.

WE have the painful duty of announcing the decease, at Bayswater, on the 14th inst., of JOHN CLAUDIUS LOUDON, Esq., the well-known indefatigable writer on Horticultural subjects and the celebrated Landscape-Gardener, in his 60th year. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to some of the views which Mr. Loudon advocated, there can be none as to the general value of his literary labours. The esteem which was entertained for them by one who has occasionally been opposed to him, was shown some years ago by the establishment of the genus Loudonia—a curious New Holland shrub, whose golden flowers served to typify the value of those labours — Horticultural, Architectural, Œconomical, and Botanical—under which Mr. Loudon at length has sunk.

THE Smithfield Show of fat cattle, implements, &c., which took place last week in Baker-street, viewed as an exhibition of the extent to which feeding can be carried in the fattening of cattle, sheep, and pigs, was considered fully equal to the shows of previous years.

We have not room to give this year's award of the prizes offered by the Smithfield Club, and probably the majority of our readers would not feel much interested in it. Among the many heavy animals exhibited, we noticed particularly the beautifully-formed 4-years and nine months' old short-horned heifer, bred by Sir C. Tempest, Bart., of Broughton-hall, near Skipton, which gained the first prize in her class, and to which gold and silver medals were also awarded.

Prince Albert was among the unsuccessful exhibitors.

The exhibition in the galleries of implements, roots, &c., was full and interesting. These may be considered as the means, whose use results in the extraordinary specimens of ox, sheep, and pig, shewn in the yard below them; and whatever advantage may follow the spirit of emulation, which is, we think, the only useful consequence of a show of *fat* cattle, there can be no doubt that the exhibition of Agricultural implements, and of the plants used in good farming must be useful in many ways. Some extraordinary Swedish Turnips were exhibited by Mr. Skirving of Liverpool, and Carrots and Mangold Wurtzel, by Messrs. Gibbs, of London; but these, though they doubtless displayed the distinguishing marks of their respective varieties carried out to the fullest extent, could not be taken as specimens of what their seed would produce under the ordinary circumstances of field culture. We saw no *series* of specimens of Agricultural Grasses, or of Wheat, Oats, and Barley; yet these are surely quite worthy of classification, according to their varieties, and they would form to many as interesting an exhibition as that of the fat cattle patronised by the Smithfield Club; and we think that the display of the straw, as well as the seed of such specimens, would not only be useful to the spectator, but profitable also to the exhibitor. We shall, however, next year look to these matters much more narrowly.

THE relation that plants bear to the carbonic acid which surrounds them may, at first sight, appear to be an abstruse question in the Chemistry of Physiology with which Practice has no concern; but a moment's consideration of the nature of plants shows that this would be a very erroneous view, and that, so far from being a mere point of philosophical speculation, it is one intimately connected with the fundamental principles of cultivation.

Plants consist very largely of charcoal (or carbon). This is plain enough, without having recourse to chemical investigation: everybody, indeed, knows that sticks and branches are what become charcoal when properly burned, and that after the operation they are little less bulky, although much lighter than they were before. It is not, however, so generally considered that the most delicate parts of plants are as much composed of charcoal as the wood—yet such is undoubtedly the fact. Take the petal of a Rose—the yet more delicate corolla of a Convolvulus—or even the tender Fungi which spring up in cellars like tufts of snow, as fragile and as delicate—place them on a piece of glass, thrust them for a moment between the red-hot coals of a glowing fire, and when they are withdrawn their colour and freshness is gone, but charcoal remains. In short, plants consist principally of charcoal and water.

If it is true that such is the fact—if it is thus evident that plants consist to a large extent of charcoal, it is obviously most important to ascertain the source from which they derive it—for we need not say that they could not have it if cut off from communication with bodies capable of furnishing it. Now all evidence goes to prove that a very large source of charcoal is carbonic acid: a kind of air, compounded of carbon and oxygen, found in the atmosphere, incessantly expelled from the lungs of animals, and produced by the decay of vegetable and animal bodies. On this invisible, untouchable substance plants feed; out of this they help themselves to the charcoal, returning the oxygen to the air. And thus the vast forests of the earth, and all the herbage at their feet, are gradually built up, and fashioned into the beautiful green mantle of our planet.

This great fact being established, some other questions about which Physiologists cannot agree are less important. It practically disposes of the question, whether all the charcoal in plants comes from the atmosphere or not; because the moment it is proved that carbonic acid is their food, we must necessarily admit that plants will take it up by their absorbent surfaces whenever it is presented to their surfaces. And as the power of absorption exists nowhere in plants more powerfully than in their roots, so must we therefore admit that the roots will feed on carbonic acid if the substances surrounding them can furnish it. In all cultivated land it is so furnished, and therefore all cultivated plants must be considered to be so fed. We cannot for a moment admit the truth of those speculations in which the unimportance of carbonic acid at the roots of plants is insisted on. All experience shows the contrary.

If these statements are well founded, as they surely are, one of the most important of all matters connected with cultivation is immediately touched—viz., the management of the soil in which plants grow; for it must be plain that one of the first things to be thought of is the introduction into earth of materials out of which carbonic acid can be steadily produced. The cultivator does this by means of manure—that is, by means of decaying matter capable of producing gaseous compounds of carbon,* one of which is carbonic acid. But although this is practically done universally to a certain extent, it is by no means clear that we employ for this purpose all the available substances at our disposal.

Of late years a great deal has been said of the value of common charcoal in soil. Experiments have been quoted to show that in powdered charcoal alone plants flourish with an extraordinary degree of vigour; charcoal has been recommended as the best of substances in which to strike cuttings (see vol. i., p. 549, and many other places), and by degrees it has gained a reputation which nothing now can shake. It is true that some experiments with it have failed, owing, we believe, to its having been used in too fine a state, or to other accidental causes; nevertheless the opinion of practical men is setting steadily in its favour. Messrs. Loddiges employed it advantageously in the cultivation of Orchidaceous plants, charring the wooden blocks on which they are attached: that practice was introduced beneficially at Chatsworth, and nothing can be more striking than its good effects in the garden of the Horticultural Society, where a few weeks have sufficed to give a dark green healthy colour to the plants attached to the charcoal blocks. By mixing it with the soil of Orange-trees their health was presently increased in a remarkable degree; and we understand that it is used largely as an ingredient in the soil employed by Mr. Barnes for the production of the great Pine-apples at Bicton.

This may be in part ascribed to the mechanical action of charcoal, and to its freedom from insects; or, as chemists maintain, it may be owing to the power possessed by charcoal of *condensing* within its pores carbonic acid and other gaseous substances which are slowly yielded up to plants as they are required. But we are persuaded that charcoal does itself enter into combinations capable of being consumed by plants, either in the form of carbonic acid, or of some other compound. It is true that chemists regard charcoal as one of the most unchangeable bodies in Nature, and altogether incapable of entering into combination with oxygen at common temperatures. But at p. 24 of our volume for 1841, we have pointed out an apparent difficulty in the way of this supposition, and it is always to be recollected that the powers which are assigned to living bodies are far beyond those of the laboratory. Enthusiastic chemists may undervalue the vital principle, but the world will hardly go with them in doing so. *They* cannot decompose the earthy silicates with their most powerful solvents, but the feeble roots of a plant will do so with the utmost ease. We, therefore, regard the inability of man to make charcoal combine with oxygen or hydrogen as no proof whatever that plants cannot do so, and until some experimental evidence is produced to prove that plants can*not* feed on charcoal, we shall believe that they *can*. In the meanwhile we may adduce, in support of our own view of this most important question, a statement just made by Mr. Rigg,* who expressly asserts that charcoal *will* combine with other elements at common temperatures. And this is only reasonable, considering the facility with which some carbonaceous compounds are decomposed; the charcoal being combined by Nature into carbonic oxide and carburetted hydrogen, which rush to the surface of stagnant water when the bottom is disturbed. Let any one push a stake into the mud of a wet ditch, and see what a vast quantity of air-bubbles rises immediately to the surface. Those bubbles are composed almost entirely of compounds of oxygen or hydrogen, obtained by the decomposition of matter, consisting in part of charcoal, and formed among the decaying matter in the mud.

"The opinion of Liebig," says Mr. Rigg, "that the charcoal employed by Lucas (in growing plants) underwent no change, is based upon the indestructibility of this body when prepared from heart-wood of large timbers, which, after having been kept for centuries excluded from the access of the atmosphere, has been found perfectly sound. But it is not so with charcoal made in the ordinary way, from the less valuable parts of timber when kept moist and exposed to the atmosphere. Charcoal of this description undergoes decomposition, and carbonic acid is given off.

"Lucas would lead us to infer that this was the case with those experiments which succeeded best; for he says, 'In order to ascertain the effects of different kinds of charcoal, experiments were also made upon that obtained from the hard woods and peat, and also upon animal charcoal, although I foresaw the probability that none of them would answer so well as that of Pinewood, both on account of its porosity and the ease with which it is decomposed.'"

The following experiment by Mr. Rigg favours the conclusion drawn by Lucas, and disproves the proposition of Liebig:—

"Fifty grains of charcoal, made from Elm branches nearly an inch in diameter was put into a twelve cubic inch bottle whose long neck was graduated into $\frac{1}{100}$ of a cubic inch. To this charcoal was added 400 grains of distilled water: the bottle was tightly corked, sealed, and placed in a greenhouse on May 26th. It remained in this situation, at a temperature varying from 60° to 90°, until the 6th of July, when the cork was drawn, and 1·1 cubic inch of carbonic acid was removed over mercury by caustic potassa.

"The bottle remained open for ten days, when it was corked down and placed in a similar situation, where it stood for 28 days, during which ·58 of a cubic inch of carbonic acid had been formed.

"The bottle was again corked, and kept where the temperature varied from 36° to 60°. On drawing the cork, a portion of air made its escape, and there was ·64 of a cubic inch of carbonic acid removed by liquor potassæ.

"From these we may conclude, that the charcoal employed by Lucas underwent decomposition, and furnished to the atmosphere carbonic acid; and hence the plants in these experiments might always be in a situation for exercising their influence upon this gas, and for being influenced by it."

Fortunately it matters little in practice whether charcoal acts beneficially on plants by forming gaseous compounds from its own substance, or by seizing them from the atmosphere, locking them in its pores, and then releasing them as plants require them for their food. That it does feed plants, and most abundantly, seems proved by evidence that cannot now be controverted.

Why then should not kilns be erected for converting into charcoal all the rubbish of gardens and all the thousands of loads of tan and sawdust now annually wasted, and thus another agent of fertility be added to the stock with which both gardeners and farmers have to work? But this opens a more extensive question which we cannot at present discuss.

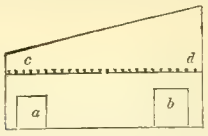
THOSE who have pits heated by hot-water gutters will find, as we have already stated, that dampness will be a formidable enemy in winter. When *a b* are the gutters, and *c d* the surface of materials placed above them, the air will have no considerable motion, water will lodge on the foliage, and death will result with all soft and tender plants.

But Mr. Donald, the superintendent of the hot-

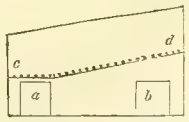
* For the sake of simplicity we here speak of carbonic acid only; nevertheless we by no means exclude carbonic oxide and carburetted hydrogen from the gaseous matters capable of being decomposed by plants.

* Experimental Researches, Chemical and Agricultural; showing Carbon to be a Compound Body made by Plants and decomposed by Putrefaction. 8vo. Smith, Elder, and Co.

house department in the Garden of the Horticultural



Society, has ascertained that the moment the line *c d* is made to slope, as in the next cut, the difficulty is



overcome. By laying bare, or nearly so, the gutter *a*, which is the flow-gutter, and raising the covering materials gradually to *d*, a motion of the colder air takes place from *d* to *c*, while at *c*, the hotter air rises up to the sashes, follows them, and when cooled falls again to *d*, and this kind of circulation going on incessantly, all damping off is effectually prevented.

We have no doubt that this piece of information will prove useful to many persons, even although they may not have pits heated with hot-water gutters; for the principle has a far more general application.

"ONE-SHIFT SYSTEM" *versus* CENTRADENIA ROSEA.

In a recent Number Centradenia rosea is erroneously cited, as an instance of cultivation upon the "one shift" system. As the plant in question was under the writer's care during its early growth, he is well aware that the individual who quoted it could have had no interest in mentioning it as evidence in favour of the system; at the same time it is not to be considered at variance with the principles of that mode of cultivation. What that system produces is not necessarily a larger plant, but a more perfect and uniform growth within a shorter period. The mere size of a plant is no more to be cited in proof of its superior growth, than is any single element of the soils to which it has been subjected as the principal cause of its vigour.

Centradenia rosea is a most remarkable instance of structure being so fully subservient to the purpose of the cultivator as almost to dispense with the ordinary rules which are followed in securing superior growth. In proof of the distinction between this plant and others of comparatively easy culture, let us advert to Hovea Celsi and Oxylobium retusum, amongst many others, in the greenhouse—plants which, when planted in such materials as Nature has adapted them for, are not of difficult management; yet who has produced fine specimens of them without recourse to the rules of accumulated growth? In the stove we have Ardisia hymenandra, Justicia coccinea, and Cerbera fruticosa, in the style of which none are of greater interest; but where are they found grown in due and uniform proportions? They defy all ordinary modes of cultivation, and yet are proverbial for easy management, and for being capable of assimilating nutritive matter in a gross form. Among the commoner forms of vegetation, we have the genera Lobelia and Verbena—the former never seen in the state to which it is possible to bring it without recourse being had to artificial rules in its early stages of growth; the latter, on account of its pliant and naturally slender growth, capable of being brought into almost every form that nature or art can devise.

The foregoing instances are given in illustration of a structure which is unfavourable to that medium development of parts which is considered essential to fertility, and the attainment of which involves an application of the following principle:

Nature has given plants the power (under favourable circumstances) of producing from the bosom of each leaf, a branch which is capable of being rendered subservient to the formation of bloom; therefore it follows, that the proportion of bloom will, as a general rule, be in proportion to the multiplication of such branches, subject to the condition of their being produced within a given period prior to the season of bloom, and being duly exposed to the agencies which are essential to maturity of growth.

Amongst the occasional instances where a naturally-uniform growth forms an exception to the foregoing principle, Centradenia rosea is almost unequalled. Singularly elegant in its habit, it appears adapted to all the modifications of a medium temperature, thriving in a comparatively close frame or greenhouse in summer, and in the coolest part of the stove in winter,—preserving its beauty throughout the year; maintaining its compact and gracefully-expanding growth and deep purplish foliage in summer—covered with innumerable pink blossoms in winter and spring; requiring no artificial support, no process of art to induce uniform growth, no peculiar management above that of exposure to light, no special adaptation of soil, and never subject to the fluctuating condition of those plants in which a slow or rapid circulation of sap requires immediate attention if immediate loss is to be avoided;—this plant is, in fact, a striking adaptation of one of the most interesting forms of vegetation to the limited conveniences of art. The perfection of nature is seen in all its proportions, and, amongst plants, it is one of those least suited to give evidence in favour of any system of cultivation.

Those who have supposed that practice founded upon correct principles can be affected by the distortion of facts may be reminded that truth—though "hewn like the mangled body of Osiris into a thousand pieces, and scattered to the four winds—shall be gathered limb to limb, and moulded, with every joint and member, into an immortal feature of loveliness and perfection."—*W. Wood, Pine-apple-place.*

EXPERIMENTS WITH MANURES.

The following details of experiments with various manures, although on a small scale, may assist the readers of the *Chronicle* in forming an opinion of their relative strength. They were conducted under equal circumstances—or, in other words, "it was a fair race." The ground on which the experiments were tried is a deep and light sandy loam, of no adhesiveness, and has carried two or three crops a year for probably half a century.

Nos.	ONIONS.	lbs.	oz.
1	Guano, 1oz. to a yard, 6oz. charcoal	7	8
2	,, 2oz. ,, 12oz. ,,	6	8
3	,, 3oz. ,, 12oz. ,,	8	8
4	,, 4oz. ,, 12oz. sawdust	8	0
5	Nitrate, 1oz. ,, mixed with soil	8	8
6	,, 2oz. ,, ,, ,,	8	12
7	Good rotten horsedung, 1 inch	9	0
8	,, cowdung, 1 inch	10	8
9	Humus from decayed Strawberry trimmings, 1 inch	9	0
10	,, soaked in cows' urine	9	8
11	Cloacine, 1 inch, two parts sand	9	8
12	Fine bone sawings, 2oz. to a yard	10	0
13	,, ,, blended with clay soil	10	0
14	Guano, 6oz. to a yard	10	12
15	Nitrate, 6oz. to a yard	9	0
16	Wood-ashes, 1 inch	9	12
17	Guano, in indefinite quantity, probably 8oz. to a yard	11	8

N.B.—The last experiments overpowered the Onions as they came up, and the ground was transplanted over from other parts of the bed; nevertheless, they advanced beyond all competitors, although the transplanting would of necessity throw them behind the rest three weeks.

The next experiment was with Parsnips, and on ground as before, in precisely equal condition. It was as follows:—

Nos.	PARSNIPS.	lbs.	oz.
1	Bone-sawings	27	8
2	Nitrate	28	8
3	Charcoal-dust	24	0
4	Pig's blood with sawdust	28	8
5	Cow-dung (old)	25	12
6	Horse-dung (old)	41	0
7	Guano	27	4
8	Cloacine and sawdust	34	0

N.B.—With regard to the proportions employed, they were not, as in the preceding experiments, weighed, but sprinkled in the drills according to their presumed power. This experiment took place under a pressure of business, or it would have received the same attention as the other. It is, of course, by no means conclusive; but may serve, in conjunction with other trials, to assist in forming an estimate of the relative strength of these manures. A kitchen-garden, however, which has carried two or three crops a year for the last half century, and received annual manurings, is by no means the fittest situation to try the effects of these things—full of humus, and *effete* in point of mechanical texture, the result must, of course, be very different from that on "maiden" or rest soils. There are, however, some crops which are termed "gross feeders," which, it would seem, are entirely independent of rest land or leys: such is the Mangel Wurzel, and such also the Drumhead Cabbage, with many others, of which the Mangel may be reckoned the chief. This root, as I have proved, providing it has a deep and free soil, may be produced on the same spot of ground for many years by annual manuring.

Now for growers of green crops it appears to me that composts might be made which would enable them to draw much less on the muck-yard, which in Agricultural matters is frequently wanted for the mowing, &c. To form such a compost, the bottom of old wood-piles, the dubbings or chippings of hedges burnt or smothered into ashes, saw-dust, cloacine which has some time been blended with saw-dust or other matter, and an old heap of manure in the state of humus, if well turned and mixed, and in the last turning some guano or other good and highly-concentrated manure added, would form an economical and highly efficient compost to put in the drills, for green crops in general; it could scarcely be applied wrong. The grand desideratum would be to have it all highly decomposed and well blended.

To return to guano and other concentrated manures: the best way to obtain a conclusive proof of their powers, would, in my opinion, be to try them on soils of three distinct kinds: viz., clays, sandy-loams, and peats; the two first would require four distinct experiments at least, viz., hand-tilled clays destitute of organic matter, and old rest clays, with a good thick sward, and the same with regard to sandy loams. In these it would be seen whether those powerful agents could in any way dispense with the necessity of fallows and rest.

I have been using guano in water rather extensively, after the rate of about half an ounce to a gallon, blended with dung-water, for some months, and I have an idea that it will be a most useful adjunct in gardening, more especially with the new and improved system of potting, so ably and cleverly explained by Mr. Wood in your columns, which are, in my opinion, (without pledging myself to all they contain,) some of the best things that ever appeared in any gardening periodical. Guano, I find by experience, (as might have been expected,) clogs up the interstices of the soil; therefore, if used regularly, the plants should have their soil prepared accordingly. I have a house of Camellias and Chrysanthemums, now in full bloom, with which I might challenge many establishments. These have had many scores of gallons of guano-water.—*Robert Errington, Oulton Park.*

CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

There are few plants in cultivation more worthy of attention than the beautiful varieties of Chrysanthemum. They adorn our greenhouses and conservatories at this time of the year, when everything else indicates their season of rest. Yet it seems strange that such plants should be neglected. In many gentlemen's gardens they are crowded all the summer in a corner, no matter whether shaded or exposed, if out of sight, and are left without any sort of care; so that in autumn, when they should display their beauty, they must be placed in a thicket of other plants, where their heads only can be seen, and they sometimes even serve for nothing more than a few cut flowers. Still people who treat them thus expect good plants, and wonder by what means others have succeeded so much better. If we do not sow we cannot reap—if we cultivate ill we cannot expect fine flowers. Were gardeners to adopt the following method they would meet with success, and be recompensed for their trouble:—

After the plants have flowered, cut them down to about three inches above the soil, and place them in a cold pit, where they can be protected from frost till spring. During this dormant state no water is required, but as much air in fine weather as possible. In the beginning of April select cuttings, not from the strong shoots that spring from the ground, but those produced on what remains of the old stem; the latter are always preferable, because they are short-jointed and not liable to damp off. When they are prepared pot them in light sandy soil, each cutting in a 60-sized pot, and plunge them in a slight bottom-heat. In the course of a month they will be rooted and ready to repot into 32s. At first give them light rich soil for the roots to run in, and place them in a sheltered situation, where they will be exposed to the sun. When they are established cut them down to within two or three inches of the soil; this will cause them to produce numerous lateral shoots and to become low bushy plants, which will save a great deal of labour in stopping them during summer. When they have recovered this check, repot them into 8-sized pots, where they are to remain fully exposed to the sun for the remainder of the season. The soil best adapted for the last shift is a compost consisting of loam, sandy peat, and rotten dung, in equal proportions and quite rough, and if a few pieces of potsherds are mixed through the whole mass so much the better. During the whole season of growth, watering should be attended to with great care; in fact, where the plants are thus fully exposed to the sun, too much water in dry weather can scarcely be given them.

There are some people, who, for the sake of a few good blooms, only allow one or two flowers to remain on each stem; but where a profusion of flowers is wanted, this system, which sacrifices two-thirds of all the bloom, is inadmissible.—*J. D.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. L.

From the number of letters which I have received both from gentlemen and gardeners relative to the digging of Shrubbery-borders, and from the diversity of opinion which seems to exist regarding this, I feel disposed to resume the subject again this week. I will now show that as a matter of taste, shrubbery-borders ought not to be dug; neither ought shrubs to be intermixed with Herbaceous plants.

In planting a shrubbery, the object is either to form shady walks among fine trees, to hide unsightly views, or to form screens or shelter against strong winds. Suppose the principal object to be a love of trees, and a desire to possess large and perfect specimens: then it must be wrong to permit them to become so crowded as to destroy each other's form; and it is contrary to nature to dig the ground among them—because in Nature we never find them so situated—and though every pleasure-garden is, or ought to be, avowedly a work of art, we are not so artificial in our ideas as to wish to give every tree in it the appearance of having been placed there by art, as they must have if surrounded by dug ground; but, on the contrary, we wish to make them specimens of Nature in a refined and highly-cultivated state. These, in addition to smooth walks, we surround by smooth velvetty turf, which forms a kind of connecting link between tree and tree, and collects them into groups, which, though it may not be exactly the kind of scenery a landscape-painter would make choice of for his pencil, is nevertheless a scene that would not be objected to. Now, although these remarks are offered on the supposition that a love of trees is the great exciting cause of their being planted, they are also equally applicable to the management of screens, shelters, or belts, because by attention at the proper time, it is quite as easy to form a shrub into a fine specimen, as it is to allow it to become an unsightly object.

The greatest objection that can be urged against dug ground, apart from its injurious tendency upon plants, is the disturbing of that repose or quiet, so necessary for the proper enjoyment of sylvan scenery. Herbaceous plants are objectionable, because they do not group or form an harmonious whole with trees or shrubs. Examine the paintings of all the great masters from Claude Loraine to the present time, and you will scarcely find a flower in any instance—and why? because flowers will not group with trees and shrubs; and therefore their introduction would destroy the harmony of the composition.

My *beau idéal* of fine pleasure-ground scenery is trees perfectly formed, and as large as the maintaining of a proper collection will allow them to become, without being injurious to each other. A Persian Lilac, a Ribes, or Rhododendron, if properly planted and managed, will form a bush of from eight to ten feet high, and the same in diameter, in a period of from six to ten years;—but where do we meet with such plants?—not in crowded and dug shrubberies, but where the great elements of vegetable existence—light, heat, air, and water, can play their

proper parts, which is a clear proof that both crowding and digging are injurious.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

*** We trust to be able next week to clear off all arrears of Correspondence. In the meanwhile we must continue to trespass upon the patience of some of our friends.

Pine-Apples.—The large specimens of Pines lately raised by Messrs. Barnes, Murray, and Spencer, and the remarks made in a recent Number of the *Chronicle*, have occasioned a sensation amongst Pine-growers, which is far from being agreeable to those who seldom or never ripen off fruit above two-thirds of the size of those spoken of. In what I am about to say, I beg to state that I have not the slightest intention to detract at all from the merits of the respectable individuals alluded to, who I dare say are deserving the praise bestowed on them. But when we hear of some employers after reading the remarks in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, expressing themselves dissatisfied with their gardeners who were previously thought to be completely masters of their profession, it behoves some one to say a word or two in defence of the old, and by far the most general, system of growing Pines to a moderate size; and having for a number of years had the management of Pines on a pretty extensive scale, I may, perhaps, be allowed to do so. In the first place, I contend that the production of a large Pine is, without other more direct evidence, no proof of a gardener's skill. A friend of mine in the north of England, who had grown Pines for many years with varied success, at length, some nine or ten years ago, produced a Providence Pine of the great weight of 11 lbs. and upwards (avoirdupois). Such a fruit, as might be expected, caused no small inquiry in the locality, and probably might be inferred as a proof of superior skill; while he, with a magnanimity which did him credit, acknowledged himself an inferior Pine-grower to three-fourths of those who never cut a fruit much above one-half of the weight. Such an assertion may appear singular, but is not the less true, and to those not acquainted with Pine-growing I may observe, that, whenever the plants are induced to continue their growth beyond a given period, and thus attain a large size before they show fruit, a large one may be expected. Such was the case just alluded to: several of his Pines did not fruit the season he expected, or rather wanted them, and the result was, that large fruit was produced—more in spite of his management than as a proof of his skill. From the above example it is obvious that much time and space were sacrificed, which, if more economically applied, might have probably produced double the weight of good useful fruit on half a dozen plants that might have stood in the place of the large one. There were several more large old plants, many of which did not mature fruit above three or four pounds weight, and which had remained twice as long in the fruiting-house as they ought to have done, to the exclusion of a more profitable set of plants. I do not insinuate that the case of Mr. Barnes's Pines is similar, yet if his heavy Pines are produced at a sacrifice of time and space—the two criterions by which I judge of a gardener's merit in Pine-growing—I must object to his system. Few will deny that three fruits of three pounds each are much better than one of five or six; and if his plants are very large, and not of quick growth, they may probably occupy double the time and also double the space of others which may arrive at half this weight. If such be the case, it is obvious, where particular reasons do not call for large fruit, that the smaller are more profitable by a hundred per cent., and perhaps more. But, on the other hand, if Mr. Barnes can produce on a given extent of beds and in the same space of time as many fruit averaging five and six pounds each as another good gardener of the old school can produce under the old way of management, or even if he be able to produce the same weight of fruit collectively, then, and only then, will I admit that his system is an improvement, and will be the first to adopt it. Such are my opinions of skilful Pine-growing, and such are those of the greatest bulk of practical gardeners, who do not grow them exclusively, or nearly so, for showing. I should therefore suggest that all forthcoming treatises on the Pine-apple should state exactly the collective weight of fruit the author has cut within a given period of not less than three years, below a given space of glass, or rather the superficial area of his beds, including nursing and succession pits as well as the fruiting-house. He ought also to be able to prove that no importation of plants has taken place to any extent, and also that the plants remaining at the termination of the stated period are as good as those were at the commencement of it; and he also ought to give some idea of the expense of the materials made use of, as the costliness of any plan is a great drawback in the very many places where economy is the ruling order of the day. If the writer, therefore, be able to answer all these queries satisfactorily, then will his system receive from a discerning public that support which its merits deserve, and be adopted in every place except the few (and I maintain there is but few) in which bigotry and prejudice put an effectual stop to all improvement. But there are many, very many places in which the limited assistance and scanty means within the reach of the gardener put it entirely out of his power to compete with his more fortunate neighbour; with him it is required to make the most of the little he has at command, and if his Pines only reach the weight of two or three lbs. they may perhaps have the recommendation of not costing his employer so much per lb. by 50 or 60 per cent. as those of his neighbours weighing five and six lbs., and he ought to be exempted from the odious character of being bigoted in a system when it is out of his power to alter it. I hope it will not be understood that I mean to uphold an old against a new system; on the contrary, I wish to set both on an equal footing, and would like to hear the opinions of other practical men on the subject. I think there can be no fairer test of their respective merits than to proportion their respective weights collectively of good and useful fruit to the relative area of glass or beds that each occupy, and also the time necessary to bring it to maturity.—*A Practical Gardener, S. N. V.*

Pine-apples.—Mr. R. H. Pope cannot possibly have read the leading article in the *Chronicle*, p. 837, on my system of Pine-growing. If he had, it would at least have saved him all his calculations and erroneous deductions. Every gardener knows that the Pine grows much more rapidly in the autumn months than during the scorching heat of summer; and Dr. Lindley observes, "The Pine *grows* in the *cool* season." This fact is so well and universally understood amongst cultivators, that it scarcely requires to be noticed. It nevertheless at once refutes all Mr. R. H. Pope has advanced on this subject. I apprehend, however, that the Montserrat will prove to be the Black Jamaica, as I found in the North of England the former name generally substituted for the latter. This, if it is the case, does not in the least detract from the merits of Mr. Hamilton's productions.—*R. Glendinning.*

Tortoise, to keep in Winter.—Seeing in your last Number a question by "A Clergyman" as to the best way of disposing of a tortoise during winter, I beg to inform him that in every instance within my knowledge of tortoises being allowed to bury themselves either in the open ground or a heap of sand in a greenhouse, the poor animals have fallen a prey to parasitical animals; whereas they have lived many years in perfect health when enveloped in a mass of dry hay, and then sewed up in matting or an old piece of carpetting, or, what is better still, put in a hamper of dry hay in a dry place. If laid on its side, this admits of their crawling out at their pleasure.—*K. W. W.*

Kennedya splendens.—In your Paper of last week you state there is no such plant as "Kennedya splendens." I had a remarkably fine specimen a short time back under that name, received from one of the first London nurserymen. It is unfortunately dead. I inclose some of the dried leaves.—*E. R., Dec.* 8. [We can only repeat that this name is unknown to Botanists. The leaves *appear* to belong to Zichya inophylla.]

Van Mons Leon Le Clerc Pear.—This is the most choice of any I have ever tasted. It is superior to most Peaches, but will only last about one month—unless giving the trees different aspects will prolong its duration without destroying its flavour.—*J. Lecouteur, Jersey.*

Guano versus Bones.—In reference to a leading article in a late Number [we do not know what is alluded to by our correspondent] as regards Guano, it should be borne in mind that every ounce which comes to this country is paid for in manufactured goods, and not in gold; in Peru gold and silver are indigenous, (if I may be allowed the expression,) and consequently are not required in payment; but I suspect this is not the case with Bones from the Continent, which are, I fear, paid for in gold. I consider the above facts are of great importance, when our population is so badly employed.—*G. R., Halifax, December* 8.

Prof. Brande's Lectures.—In common with many other Members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, I have recently had the pleasure of listening to Professor Brande's Lectures on Limes and Clays, and I bear my testimony to the ability with which the lecturer accomplished the task he so kindly undertook. I was especially pleased to observe the profound attention with which the chemical truths announced were received by the audience, and the deep interest they seemed to take in the various scientific statements made by the learned Professor. There was, however, one point in the lecture on clays which I think may perhaps mislead, if not explained—I allude to that very beautiful and striking experiment with the voltaic battery which had for its object the proving whether or no a clay contains alkali, *i. e.*, potassa or soda. This mode, though singularly elegant, and furnishing to those who possess command of voltaic power a speedy and facile mode of arriving at a result, yet is it not so satisfactory, as regards correctness, as could be desired. We all witnessed the reddening effect of potassa and lime upon yellow turmeric paper; we also saw the same effect produced by subjecting a specimen of clay to the voltaic influence. In the latter case it was ascribed to the presence of potassa or soda in the clay—a sort of *experimentum crucis.* Certain precautions were, indeed, taken to prevent delusive inferences; for instance, the clay was thoroughly exhausted by the action of water, which, by dissolving the soluble saline substances, such as common salt, if any were present, would remove one source of fallacy. But supposing—which is very often the case—that the clay contained traces of lime, as carbonate or silicate, then the water would not remove them; and though the clay under examination might not contain an atom of potassa or soda, yet would the reddening effect upon the test-paper be produced. I do not suppose that the Agriculturist, in experimenting upon his soil, will often employ an extensive galvanic battery as a test for alkali; yet is it desirable that Chemists should be very accurate in their assertions and experimental deductions, for many eyes, intelligent and watchful, are upon their movements; and though they may be forgiven many agricultural mistakes, yet an error committed in their own particular department will not so soon be forgotten. This observation comes with more peculiar force just at the present time, when Agriculturists are beginning to feel some degree of confidence in Chemistry and Chemists.—*W. H. Potter.*

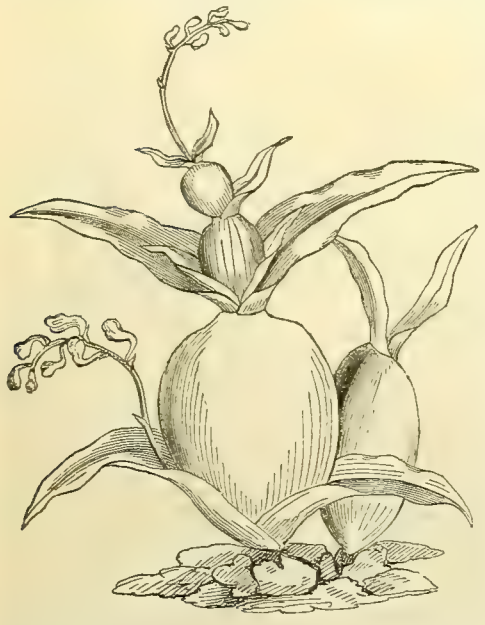
Dahlias.—The Dahlias enumerated by "A Subscriber" are some of the most uncertain bloomers in cultivation; and if he succeeded with them in the year 1842, the chances were that he failed in the following season. Sussex Rival I should not advise him to retain in a limited collection: it is seldom good, and is too small. Fanny Keynes never was, even at the best, more than a second-rate flower; it is of a common colour, and totally destitute of style or character. Ruby was a good flower in its time, but is quite gone by; it is too much quilled for the present day; besides, it is thin and wanting in colour. Egyptian King is a good flower when in perfection, but is very uncertain. Scarlet Defiance never was good, although it sometimes promises well early in the season; later, it becomes quilled, flat, and deeply-serrated on the edge of the petal. I noticed, during the year 1842, that every Dahlia, of which the colour had any tendency to scarlet, was deeply notched—indeed to so great an extent, as to give the petal the appearance of a saw; the indentures were, in some instances, more than a quarter of an inch deep. This did not happen to Dahlias of any other colour than red or scarlet; nor did it again occur during the season just past, even in the flowers in which it was most conspicuous during that preceding. I apprehend that any solution of this unusual, and to me inexplicable circumstance, is impossible; but it is clear that the colour of the flower, or whatever gives rise to it, made it susceptible of some influence from which flowers possessing other colours were exempt. Essex Rival is a very uncertain bloomer: it is never really full, and often single or semi-double. Hylas is a flower of good colour, and is firm and clean in petal; I have often regretted that it should be no better than it is, for, notwithstanding its defects, it possesses style. Metella was a good Dahlia, and is even now sometimes seen in good character; but I have seldom known it to be so bad as during the present year: the petal is, however, generally very crumpled. I have seen Conductor occasionally very beautiful, but this is very seldom: it is usually flat, much quilled towards the centre, and too uncertain a bloomer for a small collection. I have not grown the Bishop of Salisbury. The last Dahlia season was altogether the best in my recollection; but no doubt, in consequence of the very dry weather that occurred during the blooming time, in a sandy soil many would fail that might have done well enough in the same soil in a wet season. This would be especially the case with thin flowers, which would, under such circumstances, be thinner in petals than usual, and soon show the disc; whilst very double flowers would, from the same cause, more rapidly expand, and lose their scaly centres. Having now made free with the characters of "A Subscriber's" flowers, I would venture to recommend to him a dozen of which I think he will report favourably—some of them he no doubt possesses, viz., Turvill's Essex Triumph, Trenfield's Admiral Stopford, Smith's Sir R. Sale, Edwards's Mrs. J. Richardson, Thompson's Vivid, Widnall's Queen, Jackson's Lady Cooper, Hudson's Princess Royal, Bragg's Antagonist, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Mitchell's Mrs. Kelly, Keynes' Standard of Perfection. Essex Triumph is the flower that was so successfully exhibited at the meetings of the Floricultural Society of London. It is far from being faultless, but is constant, and one of the most desirable Dahlias grown; it is very globular, and always perfect in the centre; its defects are too great a length of petal, and want of substance in the back ones, which generally become flimsy or die before the bloom is in perfection; another fault is, that notwithstanding its fine dark colour, there is a silvery white hue over the face of the petal, that gives the flower a dull appearance. Adm. Stopford this year was the only rival that could successfully compete with Essex Triumph, and the best blooms I have seen were of the former; but this will not, I imagine, generally be the case, for it is not constant, and in less favourable seasons is not good in the centre; the petal is broad and bold, and the colour, though variable, is very good and glossy. Sir R. Sale is another flower approved by the Floricultural Society, and was proved to be one of the best of the season. Mrs. J. Richardson, a white and purple, was also submitted to the same test, and justified the opinion given of it; it is a very useful flower, and one of the best of its class. Vivid, though not by any means a first-rate flower, is an acquisition, and the best scarlet we yet possess. Widnall's Queen is too well known to require comment, it is generally classed as a lilac, but is certainly nearer rose-colour than any other Dahlia at present in cultivation. Lady Cooper and Princess Royal are very beautiful when well grown, but are generally too hard and scaly in the centre. Antagonist, though uncertain, is quite an acquisition; the white is very pure and the petal good; the centre is the point in which it fails. Dodd's Prince of Wales is decidedly one of the best yellows, although the colour is not very pure, and the centre apt to be sunk; but the latter fault does not interfere with the globular form and general outline, and therefore does not detract much from its value. Mrs. Shelley was much exhibited last season, and was, with me, the finest flower in the garden; every bloom came perfect, save a little disposition to quill in the centre, which, increasing towards the end of the season, made the back of the petals too visible. Standard of Perfection is a new Dahlia; it is hazardous, therefore, to offer a very decided opinion upon it; it may, however, safely be stated that it possesses style and character of first-rate order, and although not a large flower was the most successful seedling exhibited in the present year, and was the only Dahlia of 1842 that was placed in the first class by the Floricultural Society.—*T. C. W.*

Picotees.—In some Picotees the stigma appears before the flower expands. Morris's Mary, red Picotee, and Martin's Victoria, yellow Picotee, are examples. The

pollen will adhere to the part protruded, and I have sometimes seen the flowers so treated fade away without ever opening, but no seed was produced; and whether they faded from fertilisation, or owing to the state of the weather at the time, may be doubted.—*O., Leeds.*

Digging Shrubberies.—I had hoped no one in the present day would have had the hardihood to support the so justly called absurdity of digging Shrubberies to benefit the plants, as a writer, under the signature of "Knave of Spades," has done in p. 843 of a late *Chronicle*. Although hardly worth while to answer the untenable arguments he has brought forward to aid his cause, it shall suffice to say that all practical men have long condemned the practice of digging round any tree, shrub, or herbaceous plant, if the trees, &c. root near the surface, and if you wish them to thrive. The fact of market-gardeners cropping within a foot of their fruit-trees says nothing in favour of the practice, as it is well known an opposite course would be better for their trees, and it reminds me of parties mowing over their Strawberry-beds in the autumn, and then digging between them, a practice justly condemned in this Paper lately. Herbaceous plants and annuals are never grown in perfection amongst shrubs, and are much better in detached groups by themselves; the appearance of shrubs where the turf reaches under their branches is much more natural, (Gardenesque, as Loudon would call it,) than where there is a dug border three or four feet wide in front of them, filled with half-starved perennials and annuals; and from the lack of knowledge the said "Knave of Spades" displays when speaking of the time it takes to lay turf, the expenses thereof, and the annual renewing of the same I would much advise him to see a little operation in that way before he writes again. And as the "Knave," in his inquiries about the decomposition of dung, appears to be retrograding instead of "going a-head," I would say (as a celebrated doctor used to tell his patients,) buy Dr. Lindley's "Theory of Horticulture," and read it.—*Obiter Dictum.*

Vegetable Vagaries.—Under this head you have already published in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* some curious instances of the wonderful freaks of Nature in transforming the flowers of one plant so as to resemble those of another, and I now present you with a sketch of a different kind of



metamorphosis which I conceive to be no less singular than many of the oddities previously recorded. It is that of Aspasia epidendroides, of which the accompanying sketch will give you some idea:—where the pseudo-bulb that was made last year after the plant had flowered, elongated into a sort of gouty stem, and formed two other bulbs, very much smaller than the old one but similar in character, with leaves on the crown and at the base of each, and at last terminated by throwing out a flower-stem from between the two leaves on the crown of the latest-formed pseudo-bulb, at the same time as the scape began to show itself at the base of the original one. The flowers on both are now in perfection, and have rather a singular appearance. Were the lower scape removed, it would almost puzzle one acquainted with the mode in which this plant usually flowers, to say what it is; as, although the flowers are those of Aspasia epidendroides, still the jointed sort of stem with the terminal scape give it a totally different character,—such as would nearly induce us to look upon it as being a distinct species, or at all events a very different plant from what Aspasia epidendroides is described to be.—*W. B. Booth.*

The Ash-Tree.—In the grounds here is an old timber Ash, which for many years has had one bough of a totally different character to the rest of the tree, or of any other Ash-trees which I have seen; being short-jointed and densely covered with foliage when in leaf. A few years back I directed my father's gardener to graft some of its young shoots upon some young plants in a plantation. The grafts took well, and I now have two of them in a very flourishing condition, strictly corresponding in growth and foliage with the parent bough. This year I grafted some more young Ashes, which have taken well. I think I may venture to name it, on account of its exclusive character, "Fraxinus Nectonensis." I trust it will prove a desirable addition to our ornamental Forest-trees.—*W. Mason, Necton, Norfolk.* [We shall be much obliged by a plant of this, sent to 21, Regent-street.]

Winter Gardening.—I beg to differ from Mr. Eaton in regard to his remarks on the appearance of flower-beds in winter. I think a well-planned and neatly kept flower-garden will always look well, even though the beds should be empty, since in a well-arranged combination of forms there will ever be something to attract and amuse the eye, though the pleasing variety of colour be wanting. I do not think that flower-beds filled with "fictitious" dwarf shrubs will have a happy effect. I practise a different plan, and one which perhaps many would admire quite as much as though the beds were filled with the little boughs ever so neatly trimmed. I generally allow the summer crops to remain in the beds as late, consistently with neatness, as the season will permit; when these are removed the beds are dug over, raked, and all made tidy. I then refill the centre of them with Poppy Anemones, planted so as to keep the different colours distinct and well contrasted, and surround them with belts or edgings of Crocuses, Snowdrops, Jonquils, Arabis verna and albida, Hepaticas, Squills, Aristea pusilla [?] &c. The Anemones will bloom through the whole of the dreary winter months, and exhibit almost as gay a variety of colour as their summer brethren; in fact, I have been frequently asked if I had not put artificial flowers in the beds, and I have found it, until after close inspection, sometimes difficult to convince some persons to the contrary. No one can form an idea of the beauty of these charming little flowers, who has not seen them under proper cultivation. They are more particularly desirable for enlivening the cold and gloomy winter, but they will also continue blooming until April, and even when the flowers are cut from them they still keep throwing up fresh flower-stems. I usually take up the tubers in April, dry them and put them away in paper bags. In September, I plant them out in store-beds, and afterwards transplant them thence to the flower-garden when required.—*J. L. Snow.*

Glasgow Botanical Society.—This Society, which originated in the impulse given to the study of Botany in Glasgow, by the appointment of Dr. John Hutton Balfour to the Botanical chair in the University, and has been in active operation for a year and a half, agreed at its November meeting, to form a junction with the Glasgow Philosophical Society—an old and prosperous institution, of which it now forms the Botanical section, with its own office-bearers and regulations as before. The proposal for union came from the Philosophical Society, and was acceded to on account of the desirableness of concentrating the interest of the friends of science in one society.—*Anonymous.*

Fuchsia Exoniensis.—In a late notice of Fuchsia Exoniensis, the writer who condemns the habit of the plant cannot have seen a good specimen of it, for it is allowed by good judges to be as remarkable for its vigorous and graceful habit as it is conspicuous for the brilliant liveliness and superior size of its flowers. I may perhaps be travelling out of my own province, as an amateur, to mention this; but as I am well acquainted with this noble plant, I venture to say that candour and justice demand it.—*A Subscriber, Exeter.* [The flowers of this Fuchsia are doubtless the finest we have. As to its habit, we apprehend it is good under good management.]

Heating by Brick Flues.—I beg to state that the alterations suggested by "J. L.," at p. 772, respecting Brick Flues, are much opposed to my ideas on this subject. At that part of the house where the flue enters, the heat is always most powerful, and hence the impracticability of keeping up an equable temperature all over the house. "J. L." recommends the flue to be "enlarged as it recedes from the fire." But if this plan was adopted, it would diminish still farther the already reduced temperature, on account of the expansion which the air would suffer in travelling from the fire. "J. L.," no doubt, knows that as air becomes expanded, its capacity for heat is increased, and consequently less heat will be evolved from it to the surrounding brickwork. This makes me doubt the utility of "J. L.'s" plan.—*C.*

Jointing Earthenware Pipes.—With reference to the material employed in jointing the earthenware pipes alluded to by me at page 693, and also by "W. B. H." and "J. M." at pp. 736 and 842; it consists entirely of good cement, which, with the whole apparatus, continues to afford great satisfaction. Several other gentlemen in this neighbourhood are fitting up pits after this method, and in the event of complete success attending the plan, you may probably hear from me again respecting it.—*W. Hunt, Warrington.*

Wasps.—In answer to J. Wighton's inquiry respecting the Wasps' nest in the Red-Currant bush, I beg to state that it was of the ordinary colour and texture of Wasps' nests, viz., a greyish-white paper-like substance. There is only one small hole at the bottom at which they enter; the Wasps left it about the end of September, they were the smaller size of the common Wasp.—*A Paddy.*

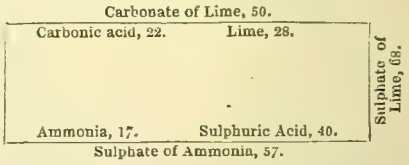
Wasps.—There is now (Dec. 4) in a shrubbery belonging to Richard O. Aldworth, Esq., Newmarket-house, county Cork, a Wasps' nest. The Wasps are as active and as busy, passing to and fro, as they would be in the month of July or August. I have been observing them for the last three weeks, and have seen no change in their activity. The nest is on level ground, under trees, and apparently in the rotten stump of a tree.—*A. K.*

Potter's Guano.—I assert without hesitation, that there were no crops in this neighbourhood equal to those in my kitchen-garden; and the effects upon the flower-beds and borders were perfectly astonishing. Although the season was unfavourable, scarcely any of my annuals failed, and the number of plants was quite double what could reasonably have been calculated upon. This was owing to the use of Potter's Guano, which I received last Nov. (1842) just as I was making up my Pansy-beds. I used it upon them, and although my flowers were late, they were nearly all much larger than I ever had them before, and remained in full bloom longer than I ever recollect.—*John Ritson, Sunderland.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Dec. 7.—Earl Spencer in the chair. There was a much larger attendance this evening than on the previous one. Mr. Brande commenced his lecture by stating that previous to referring to the subject of clay, he should say a few words on the sulphate and phosphate of lime. Sulphate of lime was composed of sulphuric acid and lime; 46 parts of sulphuric acid were equivalent to 22 of carbonic acid, and these were combined with 28 of lime to form the sulphate of lime. Sulphuric acid is composed of sulphur and oxygen, just as carbonic acid is composed of carbon and oxygen, and sulphuric acid may be made by burning sulphur in oxygen. (Here the experiment was performed.) If we add lime-water to the sulphuric acid now made, a sulphate of lime, which is only slightly soluble in water, falls to the bottom of the vessel. Sulphate of lime is found native in the form of gypsum or common sulphate of lime, of anhydrous selenite, &c. It requires about 350 parts of water to dissolve it; but it is very common in the springs and rivers of this country. It is almost always found in blue clay, occurring in the form of crystals. These crystals are composed of 68 parts dry sulphate of lime, and 18 parts of water. Sulphate of lime has a great affinity for water. When the water is driven off, it forms what is called plaster of Paris. It exists in great quantities in the Paris basin; hence this name. When it is present in water, the lime may be detected by means of the oxalate of ammonia, and the sulphuric acid by means of baryta. Sulphate of lime under certain circumstances is decomposed, and some of the oxygen being abstracted, the sulphur unites with hydrogen, and sulphuretted hydrogen is formed. This is said to be the case with the waters of the ocean off the coast of Africa. Now, it is found that many plants require sulphur; such as Horse-radish, Mustard, &c., and seem to owe their acrid properties to this principle. The sulphur contained in plants, then, is probably owing to the decomposition of the sulphates in the soil. Sulphate of lime is found in the primary, secondary, and tertiary formations, and is very abundant in the neighbourhood of Paris. The use of sulphate of lime in Agriculture is very considerable. In the first place it decomposes organic matter, but whilst it does this it does not attract moisture from the soil. In many plants it is found to exist in very considerable quantities, especially in Clover, but it does not exist in Wheat and Peas. Plants that contain it will not grow well unless it exists in the soil. Some plants require chloride of sodium or common salt; Wheat requires phosphate of lime. Before plants can appropriate sulphate of lime it must be rendered soluble. If it already exist in a soil, no good will arise from adding more of it. The beneficial effect of peat-ashes on a soil depends on their containing a considerable quantity of sulphate of lime. It also exists in the ashes of common coal, and the value of these ashes as a top-dressing for grasses may be thus explained. A great question about gypsum has arisen—does it fix ammonia? Carbonate of ammonia, which is a very volatile salt of ammonia, when it comes in contact with sulphate of lime in solution, will decompose it, and the consequence will be a carbonate of lime and a sulphate of ammonia, by which means the ammonia exists as a less volatile salt; but we must not infer from this that if we sprinkle dunghills or the bottom of stables with sulphate of lime that it will fix the ammonia that is constantly escaping from these places. This action may be seen in the following diagram:—



The next salt is the phosphate of lime. It is obtained chiefly from the bones of animals, but in order for it to exist there it must have come from the Vegetable Kingdom, and vegetables must have it from the soil. The ultimate constituents of this salt are phosphorus, oxygen, and calcium. The phosphorus unites with oxygen just in the same manner as carbon and sulphur to form an acid, and when burned in oxygen exhibits the same phenomenon. (Here phosphoric acid was formed by burning phosphorus in oxygen gas.) 42 parts of lime and 36 of phosphoric acid constitute 78 parts of phosphate of lime. The soil gets its phosphate of lime from artificial manures and from the bones of animals. Bones consist of two parts, an earthy part and an animal part. The earthy part may be dissolved away from the animal by a dilute acid, and the animal part may be driven from the earthy by fire. The earthy part is composed almost entirely of phosphate of lime. Even in fossil bones the animal matter remains, as Dr. Buckland proved by making soap of some Hyena's bones he had found fossilised. When bones are exposed to the air they gradually lose their animal matter. It had been found that the fossilised excrement of animals, which geologists call coprolites, contained phosphate of lime, and these would be probably to a certain extent available for the purposes of Agriculture; but the lecturer could not go the length of Prof. Liebig, in thinking that any amount of these fossilised coprolites that might be found in this country would equal in importance our beds of coal. Guano is a substance that contains phosphate of lime, and it is probably that ingredient which renders it so important as a manure. It exists, to a certain extent, in minerals, and is found in Devonshire associated with the tourmaline. It had also been found in Bohemia, and existed in considerable quantities in Estremadura, in Spain. It is perhaps a question as to whether it would not be worth working in Spain. As was stated in the last lecture, it exists in the Brighton chalk. It also exists with phosphate of alumina in clay-slate, and is present in most slates. Liebig states that phosphate of lime is of more importance in Wheat crops than any other. Bone manure is always found beneficial for Wheat. It has been proposed to add sulphuric acid, or, as it is commonly called, oil of vitriol, to bones, before using them as manure. The advantage of this is that the oil of vitriol, not only decomposes the animal matter of the bones, but dissolves the phosphate of lime, and thus enables the plants to take it up more rapidly. There is a considerable quantity of phosphate of lime in hay and Oats, and this will account for its existence in the excrement of horses, which is a valuable manure. The substance called clay is composed of various materials, but all the varieties of this substance contain argil or alumina as their basis. If potass is added to a solution of common alum, a white precipitate falls down, which is alumina, the basis of clay. It is the alumina which gives to clay its plasticity and those other properties which it possesses. Alumina has a great affinity for water, and also for organic matter. It *fixes*, as it were, organic matter. If a vegetable infusion or dirty water be passed through clay, the alumina arrests the impurities, and clean water passes through. Alumina is also soluble in acids and alkalies. In addition to alumina, clay contains varying quantities of silica. Silica is seen pure in nature in rock crystal, the amethyst, common

flint, the chalcedony, &c. Sand also is composed of silica. It is insoluble in water, and with one exception in acid. When silica and potassa or soda are heated together they form a substance known as *glass*. These glasses may be of varying kinds, and some are of a nature to be soluble in water. It is in this way that the old "liquor of flints" was made. When silica is thus in solution it may be thrown down by the addition of an acid in various forms, sometimes as a jelly, and at others as hard as flint, according to the quantity of alkali in which it is dissolved. It is by means of this soluble power of the alkalies over the silica that plants are enabled to take this substance into their interior, and to appropriate it to the building up of their whole fabric. Besides silica and alumina, clay contains potassa, soda, limestone, and other substances. Silica mostly preponderates in clays; a clay composed of 60 silica and 40 alumina is called a strong clay. All the varieties of marl, loam, &c., consist of these ingredients, in varying proportions with other substances. The physical properties of soils are very materially affected by the quantity of clay they contain. Salts of soda and potassa exist in all clays, but are somewhat difficult to detect. A solution of the clay may not produce any effect on test-papers, but if the clay is submitted to the action of the galvanic current the alkali is soon developed. (This experiment was performed with the aid of the galvanic battery of the Royal Institution.) It is often of importance to add lime to clay, as by this means the alkalies of the clay are developed. It is of importance to mix clay and sand together, as the sand furnishes silica, which, being dissolved by the alkalies of the clay, renders the taking up of that body more easy to the plant. The lecturer apologised at the conclusion of the lecture, on account of its imperfect character. He hoped the time was come when the soil of scientific research, in connexion with Agriculture, which had so long laid fallow, was now about to be cultivated, and would yield an abundant harvest. At the conclusion, P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Every day was demonstrating the importance of Chemistry to Agriculture; at the same time care must be taken that the Farmer was not led away by specious theories, and led to expect much more than could ever be realised. The Duke of Richmond, in seconding the motion, stated that, as one result of a chemical theory applied to the practice of Farming, he had tried on a piece of land of his own the oil of vitriol and bone-dust as recommended by Liebig, and the consequence was, that he had obtained a larger crop of Turnips at a cheaper rate than he had ever done before. He should publish the particulars of this case, and would only state that he had thus spent only 11*s.* an acre for manure, and had obtained 12 tons of Turnips; whereas in former cases he had spent 3*l.* per acre on manures, and had got only 11½ tons of Turnips per acre.

Dec. 9.—The Members held their Half-yearly General Meeting at the Society's house in Hanover-square—the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, President, in the chair. The Duke of Richmond, and a number of other gentlemen, were present. "Although," said Lord Spencer, after having opened the proceedings with a few general remarks, "we have received during the past year a large accession of members, I am sorry to say that our financial affairs are not in a favourable state. It should be borne in mind that our annual country meetings, though necessary, are very expensive to us. For instance, the Derby Meeting this year was productive of a loss to the Society, after allowing 1,195*l.* to be distributed as prizes, of between 1,600*l.* and 1,700*l.* This, it will be seen, is one great means of our outlay; yet that outlay is unavoidable. The show-yard and dining-rooms at Derby cost a large sum, but unfortunately they were not filled. At Southampton, next year, I trust we shall not be in such difficulties. The amount of arrears has, I am glad to say, been very much reduced since last year. As a corporate body, we have now a legal right to sue for all these debts; but really it is due to the Council of this Society to say that they have not proceeded to harsh measures in the matter in any one instance. Still, if these arrears be not paid up, we must take means to have them settled. I have no doubt that, in many instances, these debts to our funds have arisen from negligence. However that may be, I trust to see more attention in future. I shall not detain you longer, but shall call upon the Secretary to read the Society's Report." A long report was then read, but of this we can only find room for the following more important points to which it adverted. It was stated that the Council and Members of the Society, as well as the implement-makers and public at large, experienced considerable disappointment at the Derby Meeting, that they were deprived of the opportunity of witnessing a trial of implements on lighter soil than that at Rough Heanor, on which the heavy land implements were worked, and the Council have taken every measure which they think best adapted to prevent the recurrence of a similar disappointment. The Council have appointed Mr. Parkes to be the consulting engineer of the Society, to be remunerated, when employed in that capacity, either by the Council, from the funds of the Society, or by individual members, at the usual rate of professional charge. In addition to Mr. Parkes, as the consulting engineer of the Society, the Council have decided that a greater number of judges of implements, including practical farmers, shall be appointed; also that the exhibition of implements on the Tuesday and Wednesday previous to the principal day of the show shall be open at half-a-crown on each of those two days, instead of at five shillings as heretofore. The Finance Committee have also laid before the Council the following statement of the arrears of subscription at the present time, in comparison with their amount at the last December meeting:—

Total amount of arrears in December, 1842 .	£3705
Do. do. do. in December, 1843 .	1614
Total amount of arrears paid or discharged during the last 12 months	£2091

The following were stated to be the exact members of the Society:—108 Life-Governors, 193 Governors, 434 Life Members, 6115 Members, 13 Hon. Members: total, 6863.

Mr. Cottam said, with the noble chairman's permission, he had a suggestion to make to the meeting, of interest. It was evident, he intimated, that those who had gone through the various show-yards of the Society must have been pleased with the mechanical skill therein observed. The Society had given great support to Agriculture in general, yet he (Mr. Cottam), was firmly convinced, if gentlemen would turn their attention more to implements, the Society would obtain great benefits. He (Mr. Cottam) considered that the machine-makers were not exactly represented at the Council. At Derby several little difficulties arose, but which might have been wholly avoided had the subject been better understood by the Council. What was required was, that the machine-makers be heard "at the bar" of the Council, by some one being called upon to represent them. He hoped he was not asking too much. Doctor Buckland pressed forward the necessity of mechanical science in Agriculture, but the machine-makers had never had a powerful organ to make known their plans. It was evident that more attention should be paid to Mechanics; of their value he required only to refer to what had been accomplished by Mr. Smith, of Deanston, and Earl Ducie (applause). He (Mr. Cottam) was confident that a lecture on Mechanics would be attended with beneficial results. Mr. Pusey then said a few words, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting concluded.

LUTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee of this Society think it due to its patrons and supporters to close the second year of its existence with a Report of their past proceedings; and in doing so they have to perform a task pleasing to the public and themselves, as the career of the Society has been, up to this time, one of uninterrupted prosperity. They have not to leave on record the failure of their attempts, nor the fact that their Institution has led on a languishing existence; on the contrary, the most sanguine wishes of its originators have been more than realised, and the Committee deliver up their trust in a healthful and flourishing condition. Since the establishment of the Society in the commencement of the year 1842, five exhibitions have been held, which have attracted considerable attention, and conferred a large amount of innocent pleasure on the public. The sum of money received for admission to these exhibitions is 50*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, which, including the free admissions by members' tickets, presents the large number of 2200 visitors. The great interest thus excited has been owing, in part, to the Shows having been held in the gardens of gentlemen, who have on those occasions liberally thrown them open to the Society. This is a feature which the Committee trust the Society will always present, as they think it one admirably adapted to promote its interests. They have much pleasure in knowing that other gentlemen, having attractive gardens, are ready to follow the example so nobly set by those just alluded to; and a guarantee is thus afforded that the attractions of the Shows will not speedily be exhausted. The present opportunity is embraced of thanking F. and C. Burr, Esqrs., for the use of their gardens, and R. Vyse, Esq., for the use of his warehouse for the purposes of the Society. As the direct object of an Institution like this is to forward the general interests of Horticulture, and to encourage cottagers in the culture of their gardens, it will be proper to state to what extent these ends have been secured. The Committee appeal to the exhibitions for proof that energies have been called into play which before were dormant, and that a higher order of Horticultural taste has been elicited; as much, indeed, has been accomplished as could reasonably be expected in the narrow compass of two seasons. With regard to cottagers, the same observations may be justly made. Each successive Show has engaged more attention on the part of labourers in handicraft and husbandry, and in some cases prizes to a considerable amount have been taken. For example, during the present year Samuel Garratt has received 17*s.*, Joseph Fletcher 23*s.*, Joseph Hunt 17*s*, and Thomas Arnold 12*s.*, besides many smaller prizes. At first, the purposes contemplated by the Society with regard to cottagers were little understood by them, and even now they are but imperfectly comprehended. It has been the wish of the Committee to give every facility for the practice of Horticulture to this interesting class of society, and they voted early in the year 100 copies of "Paxton's Gardener's Calendar" for their use. That valuable little work could not then be obtained, but it is now reprinting, and will be put in circulation as early as possible. It may thus be fairly presumed that the Luton Horticultural Society has answered the direct end contemplated at its formation, and has silently improved the practice of gardening. One result of a collateral character has undoubtedly been obtained, that is, the promotion of kindly feelings among all parties in the town and neighbourhood; who, forgetting among the gentle scenes of nature the differences of public life, have found a pleasure not soon to be forgotten; a pleasure procured without the sacrifice of principle and followed by no regret. The Committee therefore feel they are justified in asking for this Institution the continued support of its patrons; and they conclude by enforcing their appeal by the following elegant tribute to the value of the pursuits they are anxious to encourage:—"The cultivation of flowers, is, of all the amusements of mankind, the one to be selected and approved as the most innocent in itself, and most perfectly devoid of injury or annoyance to others; the employment is not only conducive to health and peace of mind, but probably more good will has arisen and friendships have been founded by the intercourse and communication connected with this pursuit, than from any other whatsoever. The pleasures of the Horticulturist are harmless and pure; a streak, a tint, a shade, becomes his triumph, which, though often obtained by chance, are secured alone by morning care, by evening caution, and by the vigilance of days; an employ which in its various grades, excludes neither the opulent nor the indigent, and, teeming with boundless variety, affords an unceasing excitement to emulation, without contention or ill-will."

Cash Account.

Cr.	£	s.	d.	*Dr.*	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand from 1842 . .	38	19	11	Prizes . . .	61	17	6
Subscriptions . .	67	9	0	,, Cottagers	7	1	6
Received at Exhibitions, 1843 . .	20	11	6	Expenses of Shows	10	10	6
				Advertisements	5	18	0
				Printing . . .	14	6	9
				Judges . . .	3	1	0
				Balance . . .	24	5	2
	£127	0	5		£127	0	5

Henry Burgess, *Secretary.*

BUTTER COMPETITION.

The competition for the premiums offered by the Highland and Agricultural Society for the curing of butter within the counties of Inverness, Ross, and Nairn, took place on Friday last, the 1st inst., and much as was looked for from a contest of this nature, in a district of such extent, the result greatly surpassed the expectations of those who took an interest in the exhibition. Twenty-eight competitors entered the lists. After the most careful inspection of the various lots, the Judges awarded the premiums as follows:—

1st prize, 6*l.*, to W. Sim, Esq., tacksman of Drummond, Ross-shire.
2d ,, 4*l.*, to C. Macpherson, Cluny Castle, Inverness-shire.
3d ,, 3*l.* to Mr. A. Colvin, tacksman of Elrig, Strathnairn, Inverness-shire.
4th ,, 2*l.*, to Mr. A. Macewen, tacksman of Woodlands, Ross-shire.

The judges considered the exhibition as highly creditable to the district, and the butter to be generally of good quality. It may be useful to those possessed of dairy-farms to know that the Highland Society, although it is not made a condition by them in awarding their premiums, recommend that butter should be packed either in firkins containing 56lbs. each, as affording facilities for sale, or in earthen vessels which have not been glazed with preparations of lead, and of such size as may be suitable for sale. Of this recommendation the judges, at their competition, quite approved, but they expressed their opinion to be in favour of earthen jars in preference to vessels of wood, as the former are found to preserve the pickle and butter better than the latter. It would be a further improvement were these jars of such a shape, and with mouths of such a capacity, as to admit of the butter being turned out for the inspection of intending purchasers, and they might, much to the convenience of both seller and buyer, be had to contain each the same quantity of butter. We consider ourselves fortunate in having it in our power to give the following statements of the mode of curing butter practised in the dairies of two of the successful competitors. At Drummond the butter is made every second day, and during the process, which must be carried on slowly, there are about two Scotch pints of cold water put into a churning of 20lbs.—when it has been carefully and thoroughly separated from the milk, and afterwards (not before), washed with a pretty strong brine of salt and water, it is cured by working into it with a wooden clapper, one ounce of the following mixture to each 16 ounces of butter:—3 parts of the best butter salt; 1 part loaf sugar; 1 part saltpetre. At Cluny Castle the butter is made in a patent churn twice-a-week; nine pints of cream at each churning produce 12lbs. of butter—generally half an hour in making—well washed immediately after being made in spring water—then salted at the rate of 1 oz. of fine salt to the pound of butter: when packed in the jar it is covered with a clean linen cloth and a little fine salt shaken over the cloth.—*Inverness Courier, Dec.* 6, 1843.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Black Indigo.—We can confirm the statements that have been made in the daily papers concerning the discovery in India of a natural black dye. Samples have arrived in this country, and prove to be very similar to Indigo in all respects, except that the colour is intensely black. According to the *Morning Post*, the discovery has been made by a Scotch traveller in the Shand country, an independent state adjoining the Burmese Empire. This gentleman is stated to have observed the natives dyeing cloth of a most beautiful black colour, and upon inquiring where they got it from, was shown a plant and the process of making the liquid. Upon applying to it the process of Indigo-making—steeping, fermenting, and allowing the fecula to settle—he drained it, and dried it into cakes and balls. On his return to Calcutta he presented the Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta with one of his cakes, when it was pronounced a most valuable production—an original and genuine "black vegetable dye."

Dahlia coccinea.—We learn from the French papers that M. Pépin has succeeded in obtaining a double variety of this species. It was formerly in our gardens in a single state, and was lost. Prof. Schlechtendahl lately recovered it from Mexico, in 1840; and this year its seedlings in the Garden of Plants have borne flowers that are double and semidouble, scarlet and bright orange. This doubling has taken place in the fourth year of its cultivation.

New Botanical Books.—Bentham's Plantæ Hartwegianæ, a new Part.—Schauer de Regelia, Beaufortia et Calothamno Dissertatio.—Siebold, Flora Japonica, vol. ii., fasc. 1.—Plantarum quas in Japonia collegit de Siebold Genera nova fasc. primus.—Systema Materiæ Medicæ vegetabilis Brasiliensis, composuit C. F. P. de Martius.—Iconographia Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis, by Dr. Schnitzlein, Part I.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Edington, Berwick-upon-Tweed.—In the gardens of A. Dickson, Esq., here, is a number of Apple-trees entirely covered with blossom and green foliage; they appear as if it were the month of May or June.—*A. S., Nov.* 28.

Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney.—A new span-roofed house has lately been erected here. A partition running along the middle of this divides it into two compartments, one of which is filled with young Palms and other plants that require a considerable degree of warmth. It is heated on the tank system, which is found to answer exceedingly well. A tank, or rather a large slate cistern, a little more than 2 feet deep and 4½ wide, runs nearly the whole length of the house, which is about 45 feet long by 10 feet in breadth, and forms the bed for the plants. This rests on brick supports, five bricks high, which run across the bottom of the tank, under the joinings of the slates, and is divided as follows:—In the bottom there is about nine inches depth of water covering the whole bottom of the bed, and then there is a vacancy of nearly the same space. This is what properly constitutes the tank, and at this height, which is 18 inches from the bottom, it is closely covered in with slates; these are supported on bricks laid inside the tank at the sides and in the middle on a 1½ inch slate partition, which runs longitudinally in the middle of the tank, and divides the flow and return gutters; the remaining space is filled with silver sand, for plunging the pots in. The slates are grooved a quarter of an inch deep, and fitted nicely the one into the other. These joinings are rendered water-tight by being cemented with a mixture of red and white lead; which is found to stand well, and answers the purpose better than cement, because it is soft, easy of application, and will allow the material to be separated without injury or breakage. A passage goes round the bed, leaving the sides of the tank open and exposed. These sides being of a black colour radiate heat powerfully. From this circumstance, besides having an excellent bottom-heat, a warm, steady, surface-heat of from 70° to 80° can be also maintained with ease, and with a small expenditure of fuel; the whole has a neat and tidy appearance, and if the slate continue to stand the heat without fracture it will no doubt give every satisfaction. The corners of the bed are kept together by bolts screwed into a piece of iron inserted in the slate, and three square bars, fixed in the same way, are also placed across the bed; about 10 feet apart, in order to keep the sides straight and even. The tank supplies itself with water by means of a crane which is fixed in a pipe, with a ball attached. This ball swims on the surface of the water in the tank; when this becomes low the ball falls, and water flows into the tank; as it fills the ball rises, and when it arrives at the proper level shuts the water off. From all the slates, however, being 1½ inch thick, and the tank so closely covered in, the evaporation is not great, and consequently the waste of water is but trifling. The boiler is one of Shewen's, and is provided with a tap at bottom, in order to draw off the water from the tank when required. In one of the Orchidaceous houses was in bloom a plant of the interesting Sophronitis cernua, having spikes about three inches in length, bearing lively red blossoms tinged with orange. This was growing on a charred block of wood suspended from the roof. The charring, it is said, has the effect of rendering blocks much more durable, and enabling them from their being thus made more porous to retain a greater quantity of moisture. In this house were likewise a plant of Epidendrum fragrans, emitting a very agreeable perfume and a curious new species of Nepenthes, named ampullacea, having large pitchers beautifully streaked with bright brown. These are said, before the lid opens, to contain an acid liquid, tasting something like weak lemon-water. The foliage is large and broad, and the distance between the stem and the pitchers is fully four feet. Dendrobium chrysanthum was likewise displaying its bright orange flowers, and here was also Cattleya pumila, with light-coloured petals and beautiful dark purple labellum; this is a very dwarf species of that handsome genus, and has the good property of being a free bloomer. A plant of Sophronitis grandiflora with spikes about two inches high, bearing large showy red blossoms, was blooming freely in one of the houses here. This pretty dwarf-growing plant is a native of the colder mountains of Brazil, and was introduced into this country a few years ago.

Rebiews.

Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals. By Richard Owen, Hunterian Professor at the College of Surgeons. London. Longman, 8vo. pp. 392.

What a knowledge of the structure and physiology of plants is to systematic Botany, is the anatomy and physiology of animals to Zoology. As long as artificial systems either in the one science or the other were allowed to assume the place of natural arrangements, so long were the structure and functions of both animals and plants neglected. Botany certainly took the lead in reforming the errors into which artificial systems had led naturalists, and long before the anatomy and physiology of animals could be presented in anything like a connected form for the use of the student, numerous works existed on the structure and functions of plants, as the basis of classifi-

cation. The present work is a report by Mr. Cooper of Professor Owen's Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, delivered at the College of Surgeons in London; and to all who know the importance of his labours in the vast field of comparative anatomy, this work will be hailed with delight. The present work treats only of the anatomy of those animals which are called invertebrate, and which are characterised, with many other important structural features, by the absence of a back-bone. To this division of the animal kingdom belong the animalcules, sponges, polypes, star-fishes, snails, worms, insects, spiders, and crabs.

These lectures, although delivered to medical men, contain a vast amount of matter interesting to all who would wish to know something of the wonderful laws which govern the structure and functions of animated beings. We can also recommend them as being admirable examples of the application of the principles of inductive science to the study of organised matter. In the introductory lecture are many just remarks on the classification of animals which apply with equal force to that of plants.

The following remarks in answer to the question "What is the use of animalcules?" are, we think, new and worthy attention.

"Consider their incredible numbers, their universal distribution, their insatiable voracity; and that it is the particles of decaying vegetable and animal bodies which they are appointed to devour and assimilate.

"Surely we must in some degree be indebted to those ever active invisible scavengers for the salubrity of our atmosphere. Nor is this all: they perform a still more important office, in preventing the gradual diminution of the present amount of organised matter upon the earth. For when this matter is dissolved or suspended in water, in that state of comminution and decay which immediately precedes its final decomposition into the elementary gases, and its consequent return from the organic to the inorganic world, these wakeful members of nature's invisible police are everywhere ready to arrest the fugitive organised particles, and turn them back into the ascending stream of animal life. Having converted the dead and decomposing particles into their own living tissues, they themselves become the food of larger Infusoria, as the Rotifera, and of numerous other small animals, which in their turn are devoured by larger animals, as fishes; and thus a pabulum, fit for the nourishment of the highest organised beings, is brought back by a short route, from the extremity of the realms of organic matter.

"There is no elementary and self-subsistent organic matter, as Buffon taught; the inorganic elements into which the particles of organic matter pass by their final decomposition are organically recomposed, and fitted for the sustenance of animals, through the operations of the vegetable kingdom. No animal can subsist on inorganic matter. The vegetable kingdom thus stands, as it were, between animal matter and its ultimate destruction; but in this great office plants must derive most important assistance from the Polygastric Infusoria. These invisible animalcules may be compared, in the great organic world, to the minute capillaries in the microcosm of the animal body, receiving organic matter in its state of minutest subdivision, and when in full career to escape from the organic system, and turning it back by a new route towards the central and highest point of that system."

The lectures on insects are full of interesting matter, especially that part of them which treats of the structure of those pests in our gardens and fields, the plant-lice. By the following figures our readers will at once see the practical importance of destroying these insects as soon as they make their appearance.

"The Aphis lanigera produces *each year* ten viviparous broods, and one which is oviparous, and each generation averages 100 individuals.

1st generation	1 aphis produces	
2d	100	hundred.
3d	10,000	ten thousand.
4th	1,000,000	one million.
5th	100,000,000	hundred millions.
6th	10,000,000,000	ten billions.
7th	1,000,000,000,000	one trillion.
8th	100,000,000,000,000	hundred trillions.
9th	10,000,000,000,000,000	ten quatrillions.
10th	1,000,000,000,000,000,000	one quintillion.

"If the oviparous generation be added to this you will have a thirty times greater result."

In the remarks on the order Diptera, the importance of the larvæ of the flesh-fly as a consumer of putrid animal matter is alluded to. "Insignificant, indeed," says Prof. Owen, "do these larvæ seem to be in the scale of Nature, yet Linnæus used no exaggeration when he averred that three flesh-flies would devour the carcase of a horse as quickly as would a lion. The assimilative power is so great in the meat-maggot that it will increase its own weight two hundred times in twenty-four hours."

The remarks on the structures and habits of bees and wasps, the silk-worm, and the various kinds of spiders, are interesting, and many of them new.

We cannot conclude this brief notice without referring to the last lecture, containing a discussion on the law of unity of organisation, as well as other general expressions as applied to the animal kingdom, in which the great knowledge of the lecturer is brought to bear in the analysis of those great facts by which our knowledge of the structure and functions of both the vegetable and animal kingdom is so rapidly increasing. The work is copiously illustrated with neat wood-cuts from the diagrams used at the lectures, and the whole has undergone the revision of Professor Owen himself.

Strachan's Agricultural Tables. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. London.

We have received a neatly-got-up little volume, by Mr. James Strachan, which is what it professes to be, "A new set of tables for computing the weight of cattle by measurement; the quantity of hay in ricks of different forms; the value of land, &c.; the measurement of drains and dunghills; also a few other practical tables; with rules, examples, and directions for using the tables."

To all farmers who are at all in the habit of making quantitative memoranda of their proceedings, but especially to those who adopt the sensible plan of paying by the piece for work done, not by the day, this little volume will prove a valuable assistant.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.

(*Continued from page 864.*)

69. *Ravages of Wild Boars in Vineyards.*—The Rev. J. Hartley, in his "Researches in Greece and the Levant," has given a very interesting illustration of the passage in the Psalms respecting the ravages of the wild boar in vineyards. He says, "The propriety of the image in the 12th verse of the lxxxth Psalm must be familiar to all who have visited Grape countries; but the force and beauty of the figure derived from a practice connected with the natural history of the wild boar has probably been seldom observed. My friend, the Rev. Mr. Leeves, was proceeding in the dusk of the evening from Constantinople to Therapia; passing a vineyard, he observed an animal of large size rushing forth from among the Vines. The Greek syrogee, who was riding first, exclaimed, 'Wild boar, wild boar!' and really it proved a wild boar, who was retreating from the vineyards to the woods. 'What has the wild boar to do with the vineyards?' exclaimed Mr. Leeves. 'Oh!' said the syrogee, 'tis the custom of the wild boars to frequent the vineyards, and to devour the Grapes.' And it is astonishing what havoc a wild boar is capable of effecting in a single night. What with eating, and what with trampling underfoot, he will destroy an immense quantity of Grapes. With what fatal propriety does this affecting image retain its force, up to the present moment! Still is the Vine of Israel broken down, ravaged, cut down, burnt with fire."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

It was about this time three years ago that I first proved the efficiency of brick gutters, and except reducing the depth of water with which I commenced, I have had no reason to make any alteration in them since, and, judging from present appearances, I see no reason why they should not endure as long as bricks and cement used in any other way would. I may also state, as I am writing in answer to inquiries on the subject, that I am not aware of any improvement having been effected in the construction of gutters, with the exception of one arrangement, adopted at the garden of the Horticultural Society, mentioned in a late Number. "A piece of stone pierced with two holes, to which union-screws are secured," has been built "in the end of the water-gutters next the boiler. To these union-screws the flow and return-pipes are afterwards adjusted." This improvement does away with the only difficulty in making these gutters or tanks. Any good bricklayer will put bricks together in any way you direct him, but many persons have failed in making a sound joint where the flow and return-pipes pass into the gutters. If I had to fix these gutters for a greenhouse, or any house to be kept at a low temperature, I would prefer thin slate covers, say half-inch thick, with holes over the return division, to let out vapour when wanted, and the holes to be covered with pieces of the same slate, when dry heat was necessary; heat will pass through these slate covers faster than through tiles, and they are as impervious to moisture as cast-iron pipes; but for Pineries, or any house kept at a high temperature, or where a flue acts in the same house, tile covers are better, as there is some moisture constantly passing through them, counteracting the effects of dry heat. One of the best samples of early Grapes exhibited at the last May show at Chiswick was produced by gutters with tile covers along the front, and with a flue at the back of the house. These Grapes were ripe in April, but for reasons I need not mention they were not entered for competition. The gardener who produced them has obtained first prizes for Grapes and Pines for many years, and he agrees with me that it is extravagant to do away with flues where gutters are introduced. Since the power of erecting tanks and gutters has been placed in the hands of the gardener, I have advised my friends in private to retain flues along with gutters; but owing to the just prejudice—if that be a proper phrase—against flues, I said nothing about them in public until facts could be produced to warrant me to do so, and I am in possession of many such facts. I have two letters complaining that "nothing can be done at present" with gutters recently put up, "owing to the great dampness they create." Where these gutters are made late in the autumn there is always more or less annoyance experienced from them during the *first winter*, owing to this dampness, until the work becomes hardened. A friend lost a crop of forced Roses last winter with recently-built gutters, but this winter he says, "nothing answers better." I have repeatedly this season recommended parties to make use of a small flue along the front of pits, heated from below by Mr. Rendle's tanks, to afford top-heat; the top of the flue may be level with the top of the tank or with the top of the soil in the bed, leaving a small space open on each side of the flue. The flues might be covered with slabs of Caithness stone, which may be had from stone-cutters in all our great towns nearly as cheap as the old earthen tiles formerly in use. This stone is thus spoken of by an Edinburgh architect in the 1st vol. of the "Architectural Magazine," page 71. "I have heated a portion (of this stone) red hot, and quenched it in water without its cracking or appearing to lose its peculiar tenacity. It is found of all thicknesses, from ½ inch to 3½ inches, and is so strong at 2 inches thick that no accident which can occur in ordinary cases could injure a square of 30 inches, or even 3 feet." These are the right covers for flues. I see Mr. Paxton uses stone covers for his flues, but I forgot to ask him where he procured them.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—The greatest weight of fruit from a given space of house-room is the most profitable, and therefore the best mode of growing Pines, after all. Although Mr. Knight never produced a Pine much above 4 lbs., he packed his plants so close together that he always had a great weight of fruit in a small space. I am indebted to one of the best Pine growers near London for a long memorandum on this subject; he grows his plants with bottom-heat from leaves, and says, "I am persuaded there are more Pines injured by too much bottom-heat than by too little of it. I shall never fruit another plant in a pot as long as I can get plenty of leaves; as soon as they show fruit I shall turn them out of pots into beds of half-decayed leaves, supplying their after-wants with stimulating liquics. Last year between 50 and 60 young plants started unfortunately; I turned them out in a two-year-old bed of leaves, and only supplied them with the syringe afterwards; they produced fruit from 2¼ to 3 lbs., and by the time the suckers were ready to take off they were much larger than the mother plants." This is always the best way for young beginners, if only to get into a stock of large healthy suckers, which is "half the battle" in Pine-growing.

Vinery.—Early forced Vineries require more caution at this season, as regards heat, than when they are begun early in spring. Our earliest house here was shut up three weeks since, with a few barrowfuls of horsedung introduced to create a moist atmosphere; the heat from the dung is not strong, and we have had no reason to give air since, the thermometer not passing above 60°. We shall go on very slowly with it until the eyes are all broken, and even afterwards we need not force much, as the middle of May is about the time we shall want the first ripe Grapes. I have seen Grapes ripe early in May from houses shut up on the 1st of January, and even later, but the plan is not to be recommended.

Peach-house.—The Peach and Cherry, and probably all the stone fruit, are more susceptible of injury from sudden variations of temperature than other kinds of fruit-trees. If the change should happen to be to a higher temperature so much the worse. Rather let the thermometer fall below 35° at this time than see it above 55°, even with sun heat. A few degrees on either side of 45° will do with fire heat for another week or so. Let the house, or rather the atmosphere, be kept moist, but avoid syringing the trees much if they have been painted over to clean them from insects.

Cucumbers.—The plants which are to produce prize fruit should now be encouraged by strong heat, plenty of air, and a rather moist atmosphere, and all flower-buds or fruit should be rubbed off until the end of this month. I believe that the judges at Ipswich are to be very particular this season about having the fruit in a fresh state. It must be cut only a few days before the exhibition, which will take place on the 8th of next February. I see by the circular of this Society that Mr. Mills, Mr. Latter, and some other first-rate growers, are to have a "sweepstakes" on that day, besides the regular competition, and I suppose any grower may join them, but I know little about this kind of competition.

Out-door Department.

In continuation, I shall this week offer a few remarks on Vine-borders. When a border is finished in the best manner, say the proper soil and drainage, with a bottom so hard that no roots can pass through it, young Vines, propagated the same season, or the preceding one, may be planted; the shoots will grow to the top of the house the first season, and the roots will strike downwards almost perpendicularly until they are stopped by the drainage or hard bottom; afterwards they will push horizontally along the bottom to the extremity of the border, and in time these first roots become the great reservoirs for the sap, sending out secondary roots all over the border to collect nourishment. Now how much better would it be, if, instead of lying along the bottom of the border, these large roots were within 6 or 8 inches of the top, and sending down feeders to take back the richness of the border, which is washed down by successive rains. Other fruit-trees remain some time in the nurseries, and when transplanted in the garden their roots are spread near the surface, and if they get too luxuriant afterwards they are root-pruned or taken up again, to bring their roots near the surface. Not so, however, with the Vine, and hence the many complaints you hear about it. There are some soils, aided by situation, in which the Vine will grow and produce fine fruit for many years without much preparation or scarcely any drainage. I once knew an Esperione which did not receive the slightest cultivation at the roots, or manure in any shape for 14 years, and yet produced abundance of fine fruit all that time on an open wall; the fruit of this Vine was often sold at a fashionable watering-place as "the best hothouse Grapes," at from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per pound, in October. The shoots were arranged after Speechly's manner—a long arm right and left, from which upright shoots were trained for bearers.

(*To be continued.*)

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—It is now fully acknowledged on all hands that a high temperature in winter is injurious to stove plants; and it is no less injurious to have the atmosphere too moist with a low temperature at night—hence the practice of watering early in the day. If you have any stove climber or shrub planted out in beds or borders which you wish to move to another situation to flower next year, this is the best time to begin to prepare such plants for the change. Dig round *one side*, and get up the half of the roots; place them near the surface, and fill in about them with sand, peat, and leaf-mould; give them a gentle watering, and in six weeks they will have made new roots to feed the plant, then you may take up the other half of the roots and treat them in the same way, and on any rainy day in March or April your plant may be potted or transplanted anywhere else without sustaining any injury. I have often removed climbers 50 feet long and branched in all directions in this way without diminished growth the following season; and I am now repeating the experiment with Passion-flowers, Beaumontia, Allamanda, Echites, &c.

Greenhouse.—The best way I know for getting up a stock of pot climbers for exhibition in the shortest time is to plant young plants of them in the borders for a year or two, encourage them to grow as much as possible, and then take them up for potting, as in the above paragraph.

Conservatory.—I am indebted to Mr. Waterer for the following memorandum respecting the "best earliest and second early" Azaleas for forcing for the Conservatory, not including new expensive ones:—Earliest: coccinea, glauca, colorata, *pontica mutabilis*, and Taylor's red. For succession: *pontica alba*, sulphurea, radiata, *monstrosa variabilis, aurantia nora, aurantiaca cuprea*, columbina, incana, and plumosa. No plants force better than American plants or are less injured by the ordeal.

Pits and Frames.—Grafting the Luculia in the propagating-pit has given rise to a curious question by a skilful propagator in one of the first London nurseries. This I may state—If a plant, O, is placed in a consecutive arrangement between N and P, as these letters stand in our alphabet, and refuse to unite with either of them by grafting or inarching, but will do so with D and S, is O not misplaced in such arrangement? I think it is, and also D and S. This is a very obscure question, but worth studying. I shall make known what the stock for grafting the Luculia on is in good time.

Flower-garden.—I see by Mr. Peter McKenzie's account that I am as far behind with the temporary evergreen winter gardens as I was with budding Rhododendrons in the open ground. Formerly, I used to mix Wallflowers with these branches from the reserve garden, but they exhaust the ground too much, and will flower well enough if removed after the beds are spring-dressed. All the best specimen shrubs or trees planted within the last few years on the grass should now have a circle taken out round the extremities of their roots, and filled with rich compost. Where this is not convenient some stimulating liquid manure will do some good.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

State of the Weather near London for the week ending Dec. 14, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	8	30.212	30.153	58	30	44.0	W.	
Saturday	9	30.282	30.270	44	34	39.0	S.W.	.08
Sunday	10	30.239	30.247	49	36	42.5	S.W.	
Monday	11	30.326	30.257	50	28	39.0	S.	
Tuesday	12	30.434	30.413	50	28	39.0	S.	.01
Wednesday	13	30.427	30.416	48	31	39.5	S E.	.01
Thursday	14	30.490	30.389	51	41	46.0	S.W.	
								.10
Average		30.338	30.306	50.0	32.6	41.3		.07

Dec. 8. Fine; clear, with few thin, white clouds; exceedingly fine throughout.
9. Foggy throughout the day; densely clouded; rain at night.
10. Foggy; fine; hazy clouds.

Dec. 11. Clear and exceedingly fine throughout.
12. Dense fog during the day; cloudy and hazy at night.
13 Foggy, hazy; densely overcast at night.
14. Clear and very fine; faintly overcast, towards evening, clouds much tinged with red; thickly overcast.
Mean temperature of the week 1.3° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending December 23, 1843.

Dec.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 17	46.1	35 6	40 8	10	0.202in.	3	1	—	2	2	6	2	1
Mon. 18	45.3	35 6	40.4	5	0.20	1	2	5	—	1	2	3	4	—
Tues. 19	45.4	36 7	41.1	6	0.38	1	3	1	1	2	6	3	—
Wed. 20	45.0	35.2	40.1	7	0.76	—	4	—	2	2	7	1	1
Thurs. 21	41 6	35.8	40 2	5	0.20	—	3	1	1	2	5	3	2
Fri. 22	46.7	36.1	41 4	10	0.26	2	1	1	1	1	5	4	2
Sat. 23	44 9	33.3	39.6	8	0.29	2	3	—	1	1	6	1	3

The highest temperature occurred on the 17th, in 1832—thermometer 57°; and the lowest on the 18th, in 1841.—thermometer 16°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Dec. 16, 1843.

Owing to the continuance of fine weather, there has been a plentiful supply of Vegetables during the past week; but that of Fruit has been rather short. Pine-apples, although not very plentiful, are sufficient to meet the demand. Among these we noticed some good Queens and a few of the Black Jamaica. Little alteration has taken place in the price of these since our last Report. Hothouse Grapes have still continued to advance in price during the week; Portugals are selling at from 9*d.* to 2*s.* per lb. The supply of Apples has been short, more especially good kitchen ones; some fine specimens of Ribstone Pippin and Blenheim Orange are to be seen in the market—these bring from 6*s.* to 10*s.* per bushel. Pears are sufficient to meet the demand; a few Winter Nelis, Crassane, Glout Morceau, and Chaumontel, have appeared in the market during the week. Medlars are selling at from 4*s.* to 8*s.* per half-sieve. Oranges are becoming very plentiful. Among Vegetables were some fine Broccoli, Cabbages, and Brussels Sprouts; these are selling at nearly the same prices as last week. Leeks are good and abundant. Savoys have been plentifully supplied during the week; Seakale and French Beans are offered at nearly the same prices as in our last report. New Potatoes continue to be brought to the Market and are selling at the same price as last week. Endive and other Salading are good and abundant. Cut Flowers are chiefly composed of Erica hycmalis and gracilis, Luculia gratissima, Bignonia venusta, Roman Narcissus, Lechenaultia formosa, Verbenas, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, Cinerarias, Camellias, and Roses.

PRICES, Saturday, December 16, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 3*s* 6*d* to 7*s*	Red Capsicums, 4*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3*s* to 6*s*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
,, Portugal, per lb. 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 6*s* to 10*s*	Nuts, Spanish, per bushel, 16*s*
,, Kitchen, p bus. 4*s* to 7*s*	— Brazil, 16*s*
Pears, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 10*s*	— Hazel, 3*s* to 4*s*
Oranges, per dozen, 9*d* to 2*s*	— Barcelona, 22*s* to 24*s*
— per 100 4*s* to 16*s*	— Cob, per 100 lbs., 50*s* to 60*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*	Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* to 8*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 12*s*	Filberts, English, p 100 lbs., 60*s* to 65*s*
Pomegranates, per doz., 3*s* to 6*s*	Barberries, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
Green Capsicums, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*	Tomatoes, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 6*s*

VEGETABLES.

Broccoli, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s*	Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 2*s* to 3*s*
Brussels' Sprouts, per hf.-sv., 1*s* to 2*s*	— Large, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
Cabbages, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*	— Spanish, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Seakale, per punnet, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*	— pickling, p. hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
French Beans, 3*s* to 4*s* per 100	Shallots, per lb., 5*d* to 8*d*
Autumn Potatoes, 3*d* to 4*d* per lb.	Chilis, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 6*d* to 1*s*
Greens, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 1*s*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1*s* to 4*s*	Celery, per bun., 6*d* to 2*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 75*s*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— per cwt., 2*s* to 4*s*	Wallnuts, per bushel, shelled, 12*s* to 16*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3*d* to 6*d*
Turnips, per doz bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*	Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*	Tarragon, per bun. 2*d* to 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*	Endive, per score, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Radish, spring, p. doz. hands, 1*s*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*
Carrots, p. doz. bun., 2*s* to 5*s*	Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*	Chervil, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d*	Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*	Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR.—At the earnest solicitation of many of our Subscribers, we have determined on again reprinting Mr. Paxton's "Cottager's Calendar," in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy. It may be ordered of all booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to *distribute copies* among their cottage tenantry, may have them *delivered in any part of London*, by remitting a post-office order to this office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

Communications from the following Correspondents are in type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them:—*O., Quercus, M. E. H., Gavin Cree, R. G., J. Wighton, Caution, F. Davies, W. Rayner, Veritas, W. Sherwood, Peter Mackenzie, Tyro, Totty, W. G. S., G. G. Watson, M. Saul, A. B., J. W. Jones, A Perthshire Subscriber, A Practical Man, J. S. Henslow, A Subscriber, Peter, A., Este, J. L., B. Maund,* and *G. Fleming.*

Acacia armata.—*J. R.*—This plant is easily kept to the height of even six feet; by pruning it is calculated to stand on the southern wall in a conservatory where the height is about 10 feet, and depth of soil about one foot; the heat not falling below about 40°.

Anemones.—*F. B. C.*—Double Anemones may be potted in October, and the soil should be composed as follows:—One-half maiden loam, fresh from the pasture, with one-quarter well-rotted cowdung, and one-quarter fine sand (sea or river-sand if possible). After potting they may be placed in a cold frame or pit, and watered but sparingly until the following spring, when they may be put into a warmer place. They will not stand much forcing by artificial means.¶

Apple-trees.—*A. B.*—Your farm-bailiff is quite correct; young Apple-trees will not thrive on Grass land with turf laid close up to their stems. They should be kept clear of this about their roots until they are well established.‡——*A Subscriber.*—Apple and Pear-trees may be pruned in any of the months you mention. They may, however, be pruned now with advantage, as it will allow the borders, &c. to be dug over and laid up rough, to be acted on by the winter frosts.‡

Bees in New Zealand.—It appears that Bees having been transported from Sydney to the settlements of Nelson and Wellington, they are not only thriving there, but there is reason to believe that they have been of essential service in rendering seeds fruitful; for it is remarked by a correspondent in the *New Zealand Journal*, "that since Bees were established at Wellington, Clover seeds all over the settlement, which it did not before!" It is asked, "Can any experienced Apiarist explain whether this can be attributed to the Bees?" What says Dr. Bevan? and will any one be so obliging as to inform us whether the Bees in that part of the world are the British or the Italian species. They can hardly be the little black Honey Bee of New Holland. *R.*

Books.—*Philip Lang.*—1, Professor Low's "Elements of Practical Agriculture;" 2, Grisenthwaite's "Theory of Agriculture;" 3, Carpenter's "Vegetable Physiology;" 4, the Lectures now publishing by Professor Johnston, of Durham.——*S. W.*—Formerly any of the plates of Sowerby's "English Botany" could be had separately, and probably still can be, through the booksellers. That work contains figures of all the species, except Fungi.——*Silex.*—We cannot recommend any separate work on heating garden buildings. You will find a good deal of information in "Loudon's Suburban Gardener."——*Ellen.*—"Lindley's Lady's Botany," in 2 vols. 8vo., and Mrs. Loudon's "Gardening for Ladies."

Calceolarias.—*T. M.*—We are sorry that we cannot assist you in the selection of your Calceolarias. The list you have sent is not a general one; the greater part is probably selected from the seedlings of a grower, and have never been exhibited: there are very few of them that we do know, and those would not answer your purpose.*

Celery.—*A. B. & E. B. G.*—The cause of Celery not being crisp is probably owing either to its not having been sufficiently earthed up, or to the severe frosts which occurred so early this autumn; Celery was growing rapidly at the time in consequence of the previously very warm weather. We have had no experience with netting prepared from Cocoa-nut fibre.‡

Grafting the Vine.—*J. J.*—You cannot graft Vines except when they are in leaf. At any other time the bleeding prevents a union between the stock and scion. By the time the leaves are fully expanded the glut of sap is over, and the bleeding has ceased. In fact, the leaves have partially emptied the tissue of the excess of fluid.

Grass-seeds.—*H. R, Essex.*—Plant Wheat or Oats early in spring, and after the plant is up, hoe the Grass-seeds in. You may sow the "Mummy Wheat" now safely. Pour over every four bushels of it a gallon of water in which eight ounces of blue vitriol have been dissolved. It will be dry and ready for sowing in four hours.

Green Manure.—*Gowyn.*—A correspondent asked us, a few months since, where seeds of Echinops banaticus could be had, for sowing for green manure. We now possess some, and shall be happy to give him them, if he will send his address.

Ice.—*Calex.*—Ice may be kept for a long time in a chest of the dimensions you propose to make it, viz., five feet long and four wide. If a layer of clean straw, or other material that is a non-conductor of heat, is placed along the bottom and up the sides, between the ice and the chest; it will have the effect of preserving the ice much longer than if it was put into the chest without anything of this kind. The ice should be firmly beaten into the chest, which ought to be provided with a close lid, and may be placed in a dark cellar. If it can be covered over with straw so much the better.‡

Insects.—*A Constant Reader.*—Your insect is a cockroach, called Blatta Americana; it is often imported in chests of Oranges, &c., and does mischief similar to the common black-beetle in the warehouses of London. *R.*——*A Young Maltster.*—We have to thank him for the Weevils, &c. There are no less than three different sorts of Beetles infesting the Malt. Nothing can effect any benefit but the application of heat, and as we will make these Grain Weevils a subject for illustration, we hope next week to satisfy his inquiries as far as we are able. As Mr. Curtis wishes to attend to the economy of the Corn Weevil, he would be greatly obliged by a pill-box of the living insects and the malt being forwarded to him direct, addressed, 11, Robert-street, Hampstead Road. *R.*

Kiln.—*A Constant Reader* may be assured that we have not lost sight of the kiln which "Semper idem" was so obliging as to communicate. On the contrary, we have had one built for the purpose of trying it, and as soon as we are satisfied about it we shall report the result and publish the plan.

Larch Insects.—If *S. C.* will oblige us with a sprig of the Larch infested with the insects complained of when the season arrives for their appearance, we shall have much pleasure in illustrating their history, and at the same time we will endeavour to discuss the difficult question—whether Insects are the cause or the effect of disease in trees. *R.*

Laws of Gardens.—*F. B.*—We believe it is illegal for a tenant to take away, wilfully damage, or destroy trees or shrubs in a garden, upon quitting it, without the consent of his landlord, unless he has a special agreement to justify him, or unless he is a market-gardener.—See p. 501 in our volume for 1841. Annuals or flower-roots may be removed.

Luculia gratissima.—*Peter.*—This plant will bear as low a temperature as 38°, but it is better not to expose it to less than 45°.——*J. R.*—Either this or Benthamia will succeed in the situation you describe.

Manures.—*An Inquirer.*—The best manure that you can apply to the piece of ground you intend to convert into a Flower and Vegetable Garden having soil consisting of decomposed old red sandstone and very poor, is a good dressing of half-rotten stable yard dung; and if a few cart-loads of marl can be got it would also be of service to a soil of that nature. ‡——*A Schoolmaster.*—Guano will make a good manure for spring-sown Onions; it should be mixed with six times its bulk of soil and may be applied at the rate of about three lbs. to a rod.‡

Myrtles.—*Majorca.*—Your Myrtles growing against a south-west wall, that have spread beyond the limits you can allow them may be cut in with advantage in April or May.‡

Names of Fruit.—*W. Taylor.*—1, Easter Beurré; 2, Glout Morceau.‖——*M. R.*—The Apple is the Beauty of Kent; the Pear is in cultivation in some places under the name of Delices d'Hardenpont—which, however, it is not.¶——*J. H. O. P.*—1, Marie Louise; 2, d'Austrassie; 4, 6, Gansel's Bergamot; 7, Virgouleuse; 8, Duchesse de Mars; 9, Old Colmar, or d'Auch; 10, Bezi d'Heri; 11, St. Germain; 12, Hacon's Incomparable. The Apple you sent under the name of Pump Apple, from the original tree having been found near a pump, in Suffolk, is of a handsome form, with a very broad, open, shallow eye. It appears to deserve cultivation.‖——*F. K.*—1, St. Germain; 2, Beurré Diel, 3, Parry's Pearmain; 4, Sam Young; 7, King of the Pippins; 8, Fearn's Pippin; 10, Kentish Fill-basket; 11, Blenheim Pippin; 12, Hanwell Souring; 13, Norfolk Paradise; 14, Kirke's Lord Nelson; 16, Minchall Crab. The light Apple, broad at the base and streaked, is the Alexander; from this and some others the numbers had become detached.‖

Names of Plants.—*J. B.*—Both are varieties of Maxillaria picta.——*H. J. W.*—Physalis peruviana.——*A. K.*—Abutilon striatum; Orthotrichum crispum; Scyphophorus fimbriatus.§——*Inquirendo.*—Mr. Loddiges is right; the plant is Grias cauliflora.

Pears.—The wishes of Πομοφιλος shall be attended to during the season.

Pine-apples.—*A Subscriber.*—We have no faith in Pines being grown without bottom-heat in some shape or other. It is *perhaps* not indispensable that plants should be plunged, in order to receive the requisite amount of heat; but it is very convenient, and *may* be found absolutely necessary.

Rhubarb.—*Messrs. Youell.*—Your sample of forced Tobolsk Rhubarb is very handsome, and of a beautiful pink colour. We have not seen any in Covent Garden Market so good up to the present time.

Roses.—*E. A. C.*—The pruning which Roses in borders require in autumn is to cut away all dead wood, small twigs, and unripened points of the remaining shoots. Towards the end of February the young wood on those which have been budded should be cut back within half an inch of the stem, otherwise they soon become unsightly. At the same time those on their own roots should be cut back to within two or three inches of the old wood, leaving a regular supply of young shoots from the bottom every year. Roses are sometimes injured by too much cutting in autumn. The buds become excited in open weather, and are often destroyed by frost in spring.§

Stall-feeding.—*J. Mitchell, jun.*—The following is "a proper routine through the whole year" for your in-door cows:—June, July, August, Clover and Grass; September, October, Cabbage and Carrots; November, December, January, February, and March, Carrots and Hay; April and May, Mangold Wurtzel and Vetches. You will derive considerable advantage from giving your cows a little Bean-meal or brewer's grains when they would otherwise be on green food alone.

The Maple.—*Philacer.*—The quickest way of propagating this is by layers. But raising from seed is better where large quantities are wanted.

Trees and Shrubs.—*F. B. C.*—The following will stand the sea breeze tolerably well:—Hippophae rhamnoides, Pyrus Aria, Pinus pinaster, P. pinea, P. halepensis, P. strobus, Abies Deodara, Araucaria imbricata, Leycesteria formosa, Quercus Ilex and varieties, Q. gramuntia, Halimodendron argenteum, Magnolia grandiflora, M. glauca, Salix vitellina, S. purpurea, Sambucus racemosa, Ribes aureum, R. sanguineum, Tamarix gallica, T. germanica, Spiræa ariæfolia, E. æagnus angustifolia, Liquidambar styraciflua, Hibiscus syriacus and varieties, Euonymus latifolius, Cytisus alpinus, Ligustrum lucidum, Ononis fruticosa, Viburnum lantanoides, Phillyrea ilicifolia, Ph. latifolia, Ulmus rubra, U. hispanica, Salsola fruticosa, Acer pseudoplatanus, A. macrophyllum, Alnus cordata, Celtis occidentalis, Cotoneaster frigida, C. microphylla, Amelanchier botryapium, Chionanthus maritima, Caragana arborescens, C. arenaria, Crataegus orientalis, C. glandulosa, C. Douglassii, and Cornus mascula. *Creepers:*—Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Capri-folium grafum, Bignonia radicans, Clematis montana, Cl. azurea, Cl. flammula, Jasminum revolutum, Passiflora cærulea, Smilax tamnoides, and Crataegus pyracantha.¶

Vines.—*J. L.*—We should be afraid of giving forced Vines a dressing of pigeon's dung three inches thick. It would probably kill all the surface roots. If you employ it, do so in mixture with four or five times its bulk of earth, or apply it as liquid manure from the time when the plants are bursting their buds to the period of swelling the berries, and then cease. Half three inches would be abundant, unless your border is in bad heart.

Worms.—*H. W. B.*—In using corrosive sublimate you should put a small quantity, say half an ounce, into a bottle, filled up with water. Shake them well together, and in a couple of days the clear liquor will be fit for use. Pour it off so as not to disturb the sediment, and mix it with twice its quantity of fresh water. The corrosive sublimate left in the bottle will go on poisoning more water until it is all dissolved, which will not be very soon. If you want a great deal of the preparation substitute a tub for a bottle.

Miscellaneous.—*Mrs. G.*—A small packet of Violet seeds will cost about 6*d.*, and may be had from any respectable seedsman.‡——*J. B.*—You have only to *apply* for your medals in order to receive them.——*B. F.*—The *Chronicle* is not published, *at present*, till noon on the Saturday. After this year it will appear earlier. The other matter next week.

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

Erratum.—P. 860, col. *b*, line 7, for "Fulgora lanternaria," read "Fulgora laternaria," a lantern-bearer.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The affairs of Spain continue to be the leading topic of our Foreign news, and the recent affair between Queen Isabella and her Prime Minister excites the deepest interest in all parts of Europe. On the 1st the new Minister presented to the Cortes a solemn declaration from the Queen, announcing that M. Olozaga, after bolting the door of her study, had seized her hand and compelled her to sign the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes. On the 3rd the debate was opened on this subject, and after much opposition M. Olozaga entered upon his defence. He denounced the whole affair as the plot of a Camarilla, and eloquently depicted the intrigues and factions which have so long preyed upon the country. As he approached the interview with the Queen, he was almost overcome by his emotions. He protested his innocence and his devotion to Royalty, and repelled the calumnies heaped upon him as the efforts of a Court intrigue, whose designs he had detected and endeavoured to baffle for the sake of Spain. He proceeded at great length and with singular eloquence to vindicate his conduct, and concluded an oration of two days recommending his own impeachment for the offence with which he was charged. This speech is said to have produced an extraordinary sensation, and people had begun to suspect that the young Queen had been made the tool of a party, and that M. Olozaga was really innocent. It has been proposed however in the Cortes to bring the matter to an immediate trial, but it is doubted whether the present Ministers will adopt this course, and risk the chances of a defeat. In France the movements of the Duc de Bordeaux are still regarded with great anxiety, and it is stated as certain that the London demonstration will be made the subject of a motion in the Chambers.—The return of the Duke of Palmella to Portugal without effecting the settlement of the tariff negotiation with England has given rise to much complaint, and the popular feeling is said to be so strong that the Duke has felt it necessary to retire to his country residence.—From the United States we learn that the annexation of Texas and the Oregon territory are still the leading questions of the day, and are to be the prominent topics of discussion in the next Congress. In Canada considerable uncertainty exists in consequence of a misunderstanding between the Governor and his Executive Council. It is announced that his Excellency is about to retire from the Governorship, and that all the members of the Council except the Secretary have retired in a body, in consequence of some dispute respecting their right to be consulted on all appointments to office.—From New Zealand we have accounts of a fatal collision between the native Chiefs and a large party of our countrymen, in which the latter were massacred. The details of this untoward affair will be found in another column.

At home, there is little news of any interest to record except the further prorogation of Parliament to the 1st of February, on which day it will be convened for the despatch of business.

Home News.

Court.—On Saturday Prince Albert attended by Gen. Wemyss and Col. Bouverie left the Castle about 9 o'clock and proceeded to the Smithfield Cattle Show by the Great Western Railway. After inspecting the fat stock and agricultural implements at the exhibition his Royal High-

ness inspected the progress of the paintings in the new summer temple at Buckingham Palace, and returned to the Castle to luncheon. On Sunday morning, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the whole Court attended divine service within the Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness took their accustomed walking exercise in the afternoon, but the Prince of Wales and the Princesses did not leave the Castle in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk in the neighbourhood of the Castle. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken a carriage airing attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and the Princess Royal was taken her customary morning walk on the Castle terrace and in the grounds about the Castle. Prince Albert in the course of the morning shot over the Royal preserves, and in the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness promenaded in the grounds. Capt. Hall, who commanded the Nemesis iron steamer during the late war in China, attended at the Castle to present a collection of Chinese guns and swords to her Majesty. On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince took their usual early walk in the precincts of the Castle, and in the forenoon went to the Riding-school and took equestrian exercise. On Wednesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk in the pleasure-grounds of the Castle. The Royal family were taken for their usual airings during the favourable parts of the day. Prince Albert hunted with his harriers, which threw off at Ankerwycke and had tolerable sport. In the afternoon the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Windsor Castle. At the Court M. Ribeiro, on a special mission from the Emperor of the Brazils, was presented to the Queen by the Earl of Aberdeen. The Rev. Dr. Lonsdale was presented to her Majesty and did homage upon being appointed Bishop of Lichfield. Mr. Bankhead and Mr. Pakenham were also presented on their return from their diplomatic offices. General Sir Peregrine Maitland, who has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, took the usual oath appointed to be taken by the Governors of her Majesty's plantations, and Mr. Pakenham was sworn in as a Privy Councillor. Some decisions of the judicial committee were approved and confirmed. On Thursday Prince Albert shot over his estate at Rapley accompanied by Sir Robert Peel. The Queen and his Royal Highness afterwards took walking exercise in the pleasure-grounds of the Castle. The visitors to her Majesty this week have been the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir R. Peel, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, M. Ribeiro, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Hon. and Rev. E. Keppel, Mr. Pakenham, Mr. Bankhead, Sir H. Wheatley, and Lords Melbourne, Beauvale, and Lincoln.

The Queen Dowager has returned to Witley Court from Gopsall Hall, where her Majesty made a brief sojourn on her return from Belvoir Castle. It is rumoured that her Majesty will take up her residence in the neighbourhood of Bristol during the ensuing summer, and that negotiations for the possession of Ashton Court have been already entered into.

The Duchess of Gloucester has made such favourable progress during the week that the last reports announce her Royal Highness as "nearly well."

The Duc de Bordeaux left town in the beginning of the week for Badminton on a visit to the Duke of Beaufort. His Royal Highness returned to Belgrave-square on Wednesday, and held his 13th levee in the evening of that day, which was attended by all the French Royalists now in London. On Thursday H.R.H. visited the Zoological Gardens. The Prince leaves town on Monday for Wales, and will return to Belgrave-square on the 23d, and remain a fortnight longer in England prior to his departure for the Continent. It is now arranged that his Royal Highness will return on the 23d, in order to spend Christmas-day in London, when his tour will be resumed to view Birmingham and our principal seaports.

Lord Grey.—The local papers state that the indisposition of Earl Grey has increased so much during the last few days as to excite the most serious apprehensions of the family, nearly all the members of which are assembled at Howick. The venerable Earl is confined to his room, and is said to be gradually sinking from exhaustion, arising from decay of nature.

Parliamentary Movements.—At the Council on Wednesday Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday the 19th inst. until Thursday the 1st of February, and a proclamation was ordered to be issued summoning Parliament to meet for the despatch of business on the 1st of February.

Diplomatic Appointments.—James Hudson, Esq., Secretary of Legation at Washington, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at the Hague; John Kennedy, Esq., Secretary of Legation at Naples, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Washington; George John Robert Gordon, Esq., First Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Stockholm; and Augustus Craven, Esq., now First Attaché at Brussels, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Stutgardt.

The Church.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing the Bishop of Salisbury to exercise all the functions and powers as well with regard to the temporalities as the spiritualities of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. It is stated that the Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D., Canon of Christchurch, and Bampton Lecturer for 1844, has been appointed to the headship of King's College, London, vacant by the elevation of the Rev. Dr. Lonsdale to the Bishopric of Lichfield. The Rev. R. Cox Clifton has been elected Canon of Manchester in the room of the Rev. J. Gathiff.

Church of Scotland.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. J. Flowerdew to the parish of Fordoun, Kincardine, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Leslie; the Rev. A. Rutherford to the church at Rothiemurchus, Inverness, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. C. Grant to the parish of Kingussie; the Rev. J. Whyte to the united parishes of Lethnot and Navar, Forfar, vacant by the admission of the Rev. A. Gardner to the second charge in the parish of Brechin; and the Rev. J. Park to the united parishes of St. Martins and Cambus Michael, Perth, vacant by the admission of the Rev. W. Ritchie to the parish of Longforgan.

The Colonies.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Bath, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope. The Hon. Colonel Bagot, Grenadier Guards, will be Military Secretary to the new Governor, and Viscount Mandeville and Lieut. Maitland, Grenadier Guards, are appointed to his Staff. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Frederick Elliott, John George Shaw Lefevre, and Charles Alexander Wood, Esqrs., to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the Waste Lands of the Crown in the British Colonies and the conveyance of emigrants thither.

Post Office.—The *Gazette* contains a Treasury warrant, dated 2d inst., authorising an alteration in the rates of postage, to commence on the 1st of January next, between this country and Holland. From and after that date the postage for every letter not exceeding half an oz. from and to Holland will be 8*d.*, to be paid by the sender or receiver, at the option of the party sending. Newspapers will be charged 1*d.* each. Printed periodical publications, and Parliamentary papers of either country will be charged 1*d.* for not exceeding two oz.; 6*d.* for not exceeding three oz.; 8*d.* for not exceeding four oz.; and 2*d.* for every additional oz.; publications exceeding 16 oz. will not be forwarded by post. The Belgian Government and the Prussian Government at Cologne are acting in concert to obtain for the British General Post-office the establishment of a regular communication between England, Belgium, Prussia, and the German states on the Rhine, by means of daily packets from Dover to Ostend, which should convey the mails, passengers, and merchandise. The Belgian Government offers on its part an annual contribution of 3,000*l.* sterling, in order to facilitate the arrangement between the post-offices.

Foreign.

France.—The topics which engage the attention of the Paris papers are more varied than they have been of late. Among them are the movements of the Duc de Bordeaux in London; the affairs of Spain; the elections of the twelve Mayors of Paris and their Deputies, which have terminated more favourably than usual for the Opposition; the fortifications of Paris, and a second letter which M. Arago has addressed to the Opposition papers on that subject. In the first he had shown that the detached forts would avail little against the enemy, but might sooner or later place the liberties and institutions of the country, and the lives of the citizens of Paris, at the mercy of a few "pretorians." In his second letter he demonstrates the necessity of fortifying Paris, but contends that a continuous wall of masonry, with bastions, ought to suffice for the defence of that capital. Vauban and Napoleon (he observes) supply him with the strongest arguments in support of his system, which had, besides its efficacy, the no less valuable advantage of being in no wise dangerous for the liberties of France.—The *Moniteur* contains the report addressed by the French engineer M. Mallet to the Minister of Public Works, respecting the result of his visit to the atmospheric railroad between Kingstown and Dalkey near Dublin. The document speaks in the highest terms of the system invented by Messrs. Jacob Samuda and Clegg, expresses a conviction of its perfect practicability on longer lines, and recommends that a trial of it be made in France.—In regard to the Duc de Bordeaux it is not doubted that the London demonstration will be made the subject of a motion in the Chamber, as it is considered impossible for the Government to pass over in silence such an insult to the reigning dynasty as that of addressing the young prince as "King of France."—Considerable surprise was excited in Paris last week by the announcement that M. Janin the manager of the Italian Opera and his wife had committed suicide. It appears that a young man in the theatre had been apprehended on the charge of fraudulently issuing tickets, and that he had confessed to some of the parties who suffered by the fraud, that M. Janin had instigated him to make false returns, and that although from various considerations an attempt was made by the injured parties to prevent exposure, the effect of the discovery upon the mind of M. Janin, who was much respected and held a situation of 12,000f. a year in the theatre, was so great as to deprive him of fortitude to bear up against the disgrace that had fallen upon him. It is said that he committed the act with so much deliberation, that in order to prevent the possibility of setting the room on fire he had removed a marble slab from its place, and put it on the floor to bear the brazier.

Spain.—A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne announces that the new Administration was constituted on the 5th inst. M. Gonzales Bravo, First Secretary of State, has been appointed President of the Council; General Mazaredo Minister of War; the Marquess Pena Florida Minister of the Interior; M. Mayans Minister of Justice; M. Portello Minister of the Marine. The Minister of Finances had not then been appointed. The promotion of M.M. Bravo and Mazaredo created vacancies in the Vice-Presidency of both Chambers, which have been filled up by the election of M. Madoz and M. Garnica, both of whom belong to the party of the late Government. The recent affair between M. Olozaga and Queen Isabella continued to excite the deepest interest. On the 1st the new Minister Gonzales Bravo presented to the Cortes the following solemn declaration of the Queen:—"On the evening of the 28th of last month Olozaga presented himself to me, and proposed my signing the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes. I answered that I would not sign it; amongst other reasons because those Cortes had declared me of age. Olozaga insisted. I again refused to sign the said decree. I rose and moved towards the door which is at the left of my study; Olozaga advanced before me and closed the bolt (at this passage the public who thronged the galleries of the Chambers seemed indignant). I then moved to that in front, but Olozaga again preceded me and closed the bolt of that door. He seized me by my dress, and compelled me to sit down. He took my hand and compelled me to sign. (Here the public expressed their indignation with extreme warmth.) Olozaga then went away, and I retired to my room. Having read over the above declaration, her Majesty added—'Before he left, Olozaga asked whether I gave him my word that I would utter nothing of what had passed to anybody, when I replied that I did not promise it.' Her Majesty, (said M. Gonzales Bravo,) then requested all present to enter the closet and examine the place where the aforesaid scene had passed; they did so, all entering the closet. I then put the declaration into the hands of the Queen, her Majesty affirming that the declaration was a true and voluntary one. Her Majesty signed it in presence of the above-named witnesses, after I had asked the persons present whether they had well understood its contents, and after their affirmative reply. After this act was terminated, her Majesty ordered the persons present to retire, and the Royal declaration to be deposited in the archives of the Foreign Office." "Gentlemen," added the new Minister, "after reading this solemn declaration made by the Queen before the aforesaid persons, my mission is at an end; its essential object was to convey, as was befitting, the Royal word, which no man of honour can have doubted." On the 3d the public galleries were crowded, all the Deputies were present, and large numbers of persons had gathered around the Oriente Theatre, where the Congress meets. After a discussion of no moment, which ended in its being decided that MM. Olozaga, Cantero and Luzuriaga should undergo a re-election, the President informed the Chamber that the debate was opened upon the verbal process, recording the Royal declaration communicated by the Minister of Foreign affairs. The utmost curiosity and interest were excited by this notification. After some opposition M. Olozaga succeeded in obtaining a hearing, on the motion that an address be presented to the Queen, congratulating her on her safety; the motion for excluding him from the Cortes having been postponed. M. Olozaga declared that he did not rise to oppose an address to the Queen, but that he must and could not avoid speaking when he could do so usefully, and in a way calculated to throw light on the question before the Chamber. His intention was to say as little as possible on the grounds of the question, reserving to himself the liberty of dwelling at greater length on all that had preceded the facts stated in the verbal process. After reminding the Chamber in detail of the various circumstances which preceded his elevation to the station of guardian to the Queen, he declared that during the whole time he was with her Majesty he had never ceased to tell her that, to govern constitutionally Sovereigns must in political affairs listen to none but the constitutional advisers of the Crown. This doctrine roused against him the antipathy of the individuals on duty at the Palace, and that antipathy daily increased. Their aversion and pretensions became boundless when her Majesty's guardian was summoned to the direction of public affairs. Thence had arisen the hidden and open resistance he had experienced in all his efforts to establish a homogeneous Cabinet. Matters had come to such a point that the Prime Minister had found himself under the necessity of declaring that he would expel from the Palace all persons whatsoever who meddled with political affairs, and this threat which had yielded him so much hatred and resentment, he would certainly have followed up. Thus, at the Palace, it was not the Queen but the persons about her that manifested the most hostile dispositions. The very day after his elevation to the Presidency of the Council, he was surprised to hear the Queen tell him that he must immediately form his Cabinet, otherwise somebody else would do so in his stead. That person whom the Queen named not was General Narvaez, who, in order to raise an opposition, awaited not even the composition of the Cabinet, so strong were the prejudices entertained at the Palace against the Administration he was organising. As M. Olozaga detailed what passed between him and the Queen on the 28th November and approached the *dénouement*, his voice betrayed the utmost emotion and his speech was repeatedly interrupted by his sobs. He called upon Heaven to bear testimony to his innocence, protesting that he was devoted to Royalty, and repelling the calumnies heaped upon his head by his enemies and a camarilla, whose malignity he denounced and whose designs he had detected and wished to baffle for the welfare of Spain. At the moment he protested with the greatest energy against those calumnies the President adjourned the Chamber, declaring that the hour fixed for putting an end to the debate had struck. M. Olozaga's speech is stated to have made a deep impression, and the Chambers listened to it with more composure than had been anticipated, seeing that on entering the hall the ex-Minister had been received with mingled applause, hisses, and cries of "Turn him out!" At the sitting on the 4th M. Olozaga resumed and concluded the vindication of his conduct. He stated

that in the evening of the 28th he repaired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Palace, bringing a number of decrees which he submitted to the approbation of the Queen and which Her Majesty actually approved and signed. The Queen had treated him with all the marks of kindness that a candid and grateful heart could express, and when he took leave of her she followed him and in presence of bystanders saluted him most graciously, and even gave him a present for his daughter. He then returned direct to the Ministry. Had he been guilty of the attempt imputed to him, his guilt would have been betrayed by his emotion, and he would not have left the Palace without having been arrested. Many hours of the night passed over, and he remained quietly at home in his hotel in conference with several foreign agents. In the morning of the 29th, however, persons attached to the Royal household announced that the decree of dissolution of the Cortes had been signed, and that violence had been offered to the Queen to obtain her signature to the decree. The President of the Chamber, he said, was the first apprized of the circumstance, and those who should have been informed of it first were the last to know it. M. Olozaga then examined the style of the declaration put into the Queen's mouth, and contended that it resembled little the language used by her Majesty, and that it was not accordingly her own. The means besides employed to draw up the Royal act were illegal. He next directed the attention of the Assembly to a conspiracy existing both in Spain and throughout Europe against constitutional governments. He had proofs of its existence and knew for certain that there were agents in Spain labouring to bring about the marriage of the son of Don Carlos with the Queen. This statement was received with cries of "No, no!" and excited a tumult which the President appeased with much difficulty. M. Olozaga however persisted in his declaration, and after attacking the actors in the scene at the Palace who refused to allow him to be present and justify himself, and branding in energetic terms the imprudent courtiers who compromised the throne, he concluded by recommending the adoption of the address to the Queen and his own impeachment for the offence with which he was charged.—The President M. Pidal then left the chair and replied to M. Olozaga, insisting on the veracity of the Queen's declaration, reflecting with great severity on his late conduct, and detailing what share he (M. Pidal) had had in the drawing up of that declaration; and the tears that fell from his eyes when being summoned to the Queen's presence he beheld the candour, innocence, and truth with which she stated the outrage she had been subjected to. The sitting was at a late hour adjourned to the following day.—The debate was then resumed by M. Cortina, who expressed his conviction that the failure of the late attempt to effect a coalition was the chief cause of the late events which they all deplored. He then referred to the declaration of the Queen relative to the occurrences of the evening of the 28th ult., which her Majesty concluded by a wish that it should be deposited in the archives. M. Gonzales Bravo, he said, had disobeyed the order of the Queen by presenting the document to Congress, which unconstitutional proceeding had compromised both the throne and the legislative power, and thereby incurred the most severe reproaches. That act, in his opinion, was constitutionally much more culpable than that imputed to M. Olozaga, and would justify an impeachment. He then contended that the declaration was divested of all constitutional authenticity, that it was the testimony of Isabel II. respecting a personal fact, and that it should be held in the light of the evidence of a witness deposing in his own cause, or of the declaration of a person denouncing some horrible attempt. M. Cortina was proceeding to describe the legal course the accusation ought to pursue, and was entering on an examination of the consequences that might accrue therefrom, when he was called to order and informed that he had spoken longer than the time allowed by the regulations of Congress, and the Assembly again adjourned. —At its next meeting it was resolved, by a majority of 81 to 66, to take into consideration a proposal for bringing M. Olozaga to trial, and it was referred to the committees to select a commission to report upon it.—In the evening of Sunday the 3d, there were commotions in different parts of the capital. That there was a regular plot is evident, for attempts were not only made in different parts of the city at once, but seditious cries were heard, including even "Death to the Queen." The troops were fired upon with guns and pistols, and several of them were killed and wounded. There have been no disturbances since. In the provinces, at Burgos, Avila and Cuenca the reading of the Queen's declaration excited universal indignation, but the subsequent proceedings of the Chambers and the defence of M. Olozaga were not then known.

Portugal.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 6th inst. The most bitter disappointment was excited by the failure of the tariff negotiations in London. The Duke of Palmella, who arrived by the last packet in Lisbon, had at once retreated to the privacy of domestic retirement to escape the prevalent indignation, as the conviction was universal that his want of candour had again baffled the expectations of both countries. The greatest excitement prevailed in the wine-districts in consequence of his return without accomplishing the object of his mission.

Italy.—Letters from Rome state that Prince Marcantonio Borghese was married a few days ago to Mdlle. Thérèse de la Rochefoucauld, daughter of the Duc d'Estissac. The marriage benediction was bestowed by the Archbishop of Nicea, Apostolic Nuncio in Paris, in the chapel of the Duke's Hotel.—During the year 1842 there were printed in Italy 3,042 books (the number printed in 1841 was 2,999); of these 3,042, 1769 or about three fifths were published in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; of the remainder, 508 appeared in Piedmont; 235 in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; 216 in the Papal States; 174 in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; 19 in the Duchy of Modena, and 11 in the state of Lucca. Of these works a considerable portion were translations.

Greece.—We have this week the particulars of the opening of the National Assembly on the 20th ult. by King Otho, whose speech on the occasion was given in our last. A Royal salute fired at day-break ushered in the day. The hour appointed by the King for opening the Assembly was two o'clock, some time previous to which the building was densely crowded by the Deputies and the public. Shortly before two the English and French Ministers attended by the Officers of their missions, as also by the Officers of the naval forces of each nation at the Piræus, arrived and occupied the seats allotted to them. The representatives of Austria, Prussia, Spain, Bavaria and Turkey, arrived about the same time; but the Minister of Russia was absent. The Queen next entered accompanied by her ladies in waiting. Her Majesty was dressed in a Greek costume, composed chiefly of crimson and gold, and on her entry the whole assembly stood up and bowed. At the time appointed his Majesty arrived, and was received in the most enthusiastic manner. He took his station on the throne standing, and was surrounded by the Ministers, the Council of State and the highest dignitaries of the Church. His Majesty wore his Greek dress, and having bowed to the Assembly sat down, placing his red cap on his head, and motioning to the Deputies to be seated. The King appeared rather nervous, but was apparently in good health and spirits, and proceeded to read the Royal speech as given in our last. Immediately after the delivery of the speech the King rose and quitted the Assembly amidst enthusiastic cries of "Long live the King!" Everyone then turned towards the Queen and greeted her with "Long live the Queen!" which completely overcame her Majesty and caused her to shed tears abundantly. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and the whole country continues in the same state of remarkable tranquillity.

Russia.—Letters from St. Petersburgh announce the arrival of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael in that capital on his return from England. The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 7th says that accounts have been received from the Caucasus of a great battle which was fought in the beginning of September between the Avaziz and the Russian troops, in which a vast number were killed on both sides. The Avaziz inhabit the southern part of Lesghistan. The *Frankfort Gazette* adds that the Caucasians had attacked a village friendly to the Russians. Colonel Weselowski, the Russian commander, thereupon went out to oppose them, but found that the enemy consisted of an army of 8,000 or 10,000 men. The Russians were inferior in number and lost 1,000 men, including the Colonel, who is supposed to have fallen on the field of battle, as nothing further was heard of him.

Turkey.—Advices from Constantinople of the 22d ult. announce the receipt of intelligence from Massoul of another slaughter by the Turks of the Nestorian Christians. Upwards of 200 of the latter were believed to have fallen. Reschid Pasha, the newly-appointed Ambassador of the Porte in France, was to leave Constantinople for Paris on the 7th inst. The Rev. Dr. Wolff was to set out on his mission to Bokhara by the Trebizond steamer on the 24th. He has been provided with two autograph letters from the Sultan, addressed to the Khans of Khiva and Bokhara, one from the Grand Vizier, and three from the Sheiktal-Islam. The tenor of the Sultan's letter is that "the British Government being the friend and ally of the Padischa, its subjects were entitled to the protection and favour of his Majesty wherever his influence might extend. The chiefs of Bokhara and Khiva are exhorted therefore to release any British officers that be detained there in captivity, and to receive with kindness and distinction the venerable pastor who should come to claim them." These letters of the Sultan, the descendant of the Caliphs, who is held in great respect by all the followers of the Sunnee sect, are expected to create a very favourable impression for Dr. Wolff at Bokhara.

Egypt.—Private letters from Egypt mention that the Pasha was seriously contemplating the execution of some great work which should serve to perpetuate his memory to future ages. Three projects, it is stated, were under his consideration—first, a ship canal between the Red Sea and the Nile; second, a canal to join the Red Sea with the Nile; third, a railway across the Desert between Cairo and Suez. Which of the three he might determine on was not known.—The latest accounts from Abyssinia state that Dr. Schimper, the well-known traveller, has obtained possession of a tract of land in that country, over which he exercises sovereign sway. He, however, only intends to remain so long as will be necessary to complete his collections and observations on that important portion of Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.—Cape papers to the 15th Oct. have been received which state that several unusually large swarms of locusts had recently made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Bathurst committing great ravages among the standing crops of corn. In the Kat River settlement several swarms had also been discovered in the larva state, and hence fears were entertained for the crops in that locality, which at the date of these advices presented a finer appearance than known for many years. Colonel Hare the Lieutenant-Governor had visited Blockdrift with the view of expelling the Chief Tola from the "neutral territory," and having summoned the Chiefs of the Gaika clans had taken their agreement for his good behaviour in future, giving them however to understand that if either Tola or themselves gave the Government further trouble they would one and all be not only debarred possession of the "neutral territory," but have to cross the Kei. The Cape Government *Gazette* publishes at length the terms upon which trade is to be carried on at Natal. All vessels whether British or foreign excepting those of her Majesty are to pay a port-charge of 3*s*. per British ton upon their registered burden. In all respects it appears the duties levied are to be the same as those at present in force at the Cape.—The Bentinck steam-ship arrived in Table Bay on the 7th Oct., all well, after a run of 4000 miles from St. Jago without calling at any intermediate port or station for fuel.

West Indies.—The papers received by the Thames steamer give satisfactory accounts of the progress of the several leading islands. The most important feature however is the speech of the Earl of Elgin at the opening of the Legislature at Jamaica. Although it does not give an overcharged account of the capabilities of the soil, or of the immense advantages which future cultivation will secure to those enjoying property in the West Indies, it presents a cheering prospect of what is likely to be effected by better management on the part of the planters, and conciliated feeling on the part of the labouring population. The Governor alludes apparently with satisfaction to the decrease of native fanaticism, as also to the attention of late paid by the agricultural societies to the introduction of implements of husbandry, with the view to decrease the heavy proportion of manual labour. The failure of the scheme of emigration as suggested by the Legislature is the only discouraging topic in the speech; but it appears notwithstanding that encouragement will yet be given to promote the import of labour from the coast of Africa as a means of supplying any deficiency that may arise from other quarters. Bishop Spencer had arrived from Halifax. The weather continued tolerably favourable, although as is usually the case there were complaints from some of the districts of insufficiency of rain. Trade with the South American States had rather fallen off. The news from Demerara, Trinidad and Barbadoes is not very interesting. At the latter island the weather for the crops is described as having been "glorious"—rain one day, sunny and fine the next. Mr. Thomas, the chief clerk of the branch of the Colonial Bank, had been committed for trial on a charge of robbery, to the amount of 41,920 dollars. The supply of labour from the coast of Africa to Demerara had failed. The Superior had only brought over 16 persons from Sierra Leone. At Trinidad prospects were steadily improving, and increased cultivation was attended with success. It is stated that Waddell, who absconded from Demerara after robbing the British Guiana Bank of a considerable sum, had been arrested with almost all the money in his possession. This is probably a mistake, the statement being founded on some vague account said to have been obtained from Scotland.

United States and Canada.—The packet-ship Roscius, which sailed from New York on the 25th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, having made the passage in 16 days and a half. The annexation of Texas and the taking possession of Oregon will be the leading topics of discussion in the next Congress. President Tyler it is said will introduce the question of Texas, and Mr. Bentin will bring forward that of Oregon. These questions are expected to agitate and excite, but it is doubted whether they will form parties or divide the Union. The Rev. Sydney Smith's letter on repudiation had been received and had drawn forth much comment. An English lady, Miss Isabel R. Keats, and niece of the late English poet of that name, had died at Cincinnati from the accidental discharge of a gun which she held in her hands. The United States Customs have decided not to allow the drawback on coals in future to the steamer Great Western: this will make a serious difference to the company. Mr. Macready cleared 8,000 dollars by his first engagement at the Park Theatre, New York; he was also very successful in Philadelphia. Accounts had been received of Sir W. D. Stewart's party on their way across the Rocky Mountains. A few of the party have returned, but a Mr. L. D. Walker of St. Louis had been killed in a quarrel. The packet ship Westminster, which trades between New York and London, has been struck by lightning in a storm. Her commander was knocked down and became for a time insensible, but speedily recovered. The ship did not sustain any considerable damage. The packet ship Sheffield, which was wrecked a short distance from New York, has been towed into port. It was found that the damage which she had sustained was not so great as had been anticipated. The intelligence from Canada is of great importance. It was reported in Kingston on the 17th ult. that Sir Charles Metcalfe had resigned the government of the Canadas and would immediately return home. Severe indisposition arising from an abscess in the face is assigned as one cause for this step. It was also reported that the Government had solicited and obtained the services of several members of the Legislative Council who had thought it their duty to retire. We learn however by the subsequent arrival of the Caledonia mail steam-ship, which reached Liverpool on Tuesday from Halifax, that Sir Charles Metcalfe has not resigned, although his health is by no means good. Another reason for his resignation, if true, may be found in the fact that a schism has occurred between his Excellency and the Executive Council, which has increased to such an extent that all the Members of the Council resigned in a body (with the exception of Mr. Daly, the Provincial Secretary) on the 25th ult., and their resignations were accepted by the Governor-General. This was not known in Kingston till the following day, but it being Sunday the public curiosity

as to the cause would not be gratified till the house met on Monday. The latest letters from Kingston state, as the understood reason of this unexpected change, the desire of the late Council to be consulted upon all appointments to office, a claim which it would appear Sir C. Metcalfe is not inclined to submit to. The names of the retiring Members of the Council are—the Hon. Messrs. Sullivan, Lafontaine, Baldwin, Hincks, Dunn, Small, Morin, Aylwin, and Killaly.—From Texas we learn that an entertainment had been given to General Houston at the place called after himself, where in returning thanks for the compliment, he denied the charges recently brought against him, of being an abolitionist, of conniving at the supremacy of England in Texas, and of vassalage to Mexico. The *New Orleans Bee* states that the British Government through Captain Elliot had presented claims of its subjects to land in Texas amounting to from ten to twenty millions of acres, with a threat that the necessary steps would be taken to enforce the settlement of the claims if they were not speedily conceded. The cotton crop in Texas had been seriously injured by the worm. At Galveston the collector was receiving the exchequer-bills of Texas at a discount of 20 per cent.

Brazils.—The Swift packet, with mails from the Brazils, arrived on Monday direct from Rio de Janeiro, having sailed on the 20th of October. She brings 8000*l.* on freight in gold. The rumoured illness of the Emperor was incorrect, but the Princess Januaria, heir presumptive to the throne, has been extremely ill; her life was for some days considered in great danger, but the bulletin of the 19th of October, the day previous to the packet's departure, announces her being convalescent.

New Zealand.—We regret to state that a disastrous occurrence has taken place in this colony which has led to the murder of Capts. Wakefield and England, Mr. Thomson the magistrate, and several other English settlers. The leading facts were communicated to the New Zealand Company by Mr. Kelham in letters dated the 19th and 21st June, but since their arrival the New Zealand papers of a later date have been received, which contain more ample particulars, and show that what was at first expected to prove an exaggerated statement is unfortunately too true. The *Auckland Chronicle* of the 15th July gives the annexed account of the origin and progress of the affair:—"The public are aware that the claims of the New Zealand Company to land in the colony amount to some millions of acres, partly in this island and parly in the northern part of the southern island; it is also generally known that in many instances these claims have been denied and in some cases openly resisted by the natives, on the ground that the land was never in fact sold by them to the agents of the company. In order to carry out the plan on which the Nelson settlement was founded it became necessary, after putting the settlers into the possession of their town and suburban sections, to resort to the Wairau valley, a fine district in Cloudy Bay about 70 miles from Nelson, for the purpose of finding land to supply the original purchasers with their 150-acre sections of country land. In the month of April last several surveying-parties were despatched on the part of the company to survey the district. Almost immediately on their commencing their work the natives, who it seems dispute the sale of that district, ordered off the surveyors, pulled up their ranging-rods and stakes, and did everything in their power to prevent the survey of the land. Whilst this was being done by some of their people, Rauparaha and Rangiaiata, two of the most powerful and least civilized chiefs of that part of New Zealand, who are the original native owners of the district, were at Porirua, on the other side of Cook's Straits, urging the Land Claims' Commissioner, Mr. Spain, to hasten over to settle the land claims at Wairau, as they wished the surveyors to be withdrawn. The Commissioner agreed to hear the claims there towards the end of June. In the meantime both the chiefs crossed the Straits to Cloudy Bay—went up the Wairau with their party—found the surveyors still there—collected a number of them together, their tents and provisions, and told them that they intended to send them all off the land together. Previous to this they had set fire to Mr. Cotterell's (one of the surveyors) hut, having first carefully removed all property of value to prevent its destruction. Early in June Mr. Cotterell started for Nelson to inform Captain Wakefield of what had taken place. Mr. Tucket the Company's chief surveyor attempted, but in vain, during Mr. Cotterell's absence to obtain the permission of the chiefs for the survey to proceed. On arriving at Nelson Mr. Cotterell (on the 12th of June) laid an information before the police magistrate Mr. Thompson, who it would seem issued a warrant against Rauparaha and Rangiaiata for burning Mr. Cotterell's hut. At that time the colonial brig Victoria was on the point of sailing for Auckland, being under strict orders to return direct, and on no account to deviate from her course. Captain Richards it seems however was induced to remain until Tuesday the 13th, and to take on board Mr. Thompson the police magistrate; Captain Wakefield the New Zealand Company's Agent at Nelson; Mr. Richardson the recently-appointed Crown prosecutor; Captain England late of Her Majesty's 12th Foot; Mr. Howard the company's storekeeper; Mr. Patchett, merchant; Mr. Cotterell, surveyor; Mr. Brooke, who acted as interpreter; the chief-constable of Nelson, three constables, and about 25 other persons, most of them engaged in the company's survey. Before reaching the Wairau they were joined by one of the company's boats, having on board Mr. Tucket and 10 or 12 men who went on board and joined the party. On Thursday evening the brig anchored at the mouth of the Wairau and remained there. At a path at the entrance of the river Mr. Howard the company's storekeeper, served out arms to the men (about 35 in number), consisting of muskets, bayonets, pistols, swords, and cutlasses, and several rounds of ball cartridge. The constables were also armed with guns, muskets, and pistols. One or two of the men were sworn in special constables, some were told they were going to take Rauparaha and Rangiaiata on a warrant, few it is thought knew that they were upon a hostile service. Many of the party are said to have expressed their intention not to use their arms. In the course of their progress they were joined by Mr. Barnicoat the surveyor and his man. Early on Saturday morning the party who had left their boats when the river became shallow and marched up the banks, came up to the place where they expected to find Rauparaha and Rangiaiata and their party, they were encamped on the opposite bank of a narrow creek. By the directions of Mr. Thompson and Captain Wakefield the European party was now formed into two bodies under Captain England and Mr. Howard, who gave orders to their men not to interfere until directed. As a means of communication with the other side of the creek where the chiefs were encamped a canoe was placed across the water to serve as a bridge. Mr. Thompson, Captain Wakefield, the chief-constable, Brooke, and some others then crossed over. Mr. Thompson, Captain Wakefield, and Mr. Cotterell walked backwards and forwards for nearly half an hour with the natives, apparently in a friendly manner. Mr. Thompson then showed his warrant, directed the constable to execute it on Rauparaha, and instructed Brooke to explain the meaning of it. Mr. Thompson also stated that he was 'the Queen's representative,' that that (pointing to the warrant) was the Queen's book,—that Rauparaha must go on board the brig with the constable; that it was for burning Mr. Cotterell's house, and had nothing to do with the land question. Rauparaha told them to sit down and talk, and not make a fight, and to wait till Mr. Spain and Mr. Clarke came, and hear what they would say. Mr. Thompson then inquired of Rauparaha, whether he would come or not; to which he replied he would not; but that if Mr. Clarke or Mr. Spain was there he would. Mr. Thompson then said if he would not go he would make him. Rauparaha still refusing, Mr. Thompson, pointing to the Europeans, said, 'There is the armed force, and they shall fire upon you all (or upon you) if you won't go.' Mr. Thompson it appears then became 'exasperated,' and the discussion violent. Rangiaiata called on him not to fire. 'For God's sake, Thompson, mind what you are about,' shouted Mr. Richardson from the other side. Mr. Thompson then called to the armed party to fix bayonets and advance; Captain Wakefield placing the canoe across the stream for a bridge gave the word, 'Englishmen, forward.' A few of them had entered the canoe, when a shot was fired, whether by accident or design is not clear, neither is it certain on which side; but there is reason to think it was on the side of the Europeans. Upon this the firing immediately became general on both sides, and several fell. Three of their party having fallen, the Maories hesitated whether they should run away; but Rauparaha urged them to pursue. When the firing commenced, Mr. Thompson, Captain Wakefield, and the rest of the party who had been in communication with the chiefs, re-crossed the creek to join their own party, who were now retreating up the hill pursued by the natives. At each step in the ascent, Captain Wakefield again and again attempted to rally the men, and entreated them to make stand, to fix bayonets and charge. An irregular firing was still kept up, but the European party continued retreating. 'For God's sake, come back, men,' cried Mr. Thompson, 'the Maories are coming upon us;' but the greater number made good their retreat. There was running in all directions. Captain Wakefield, finding it impossible to rally the men, then ordered those who remained to lay down their arms and surrender. Brooke, the interpreter, called to the Maories—'Leave off, enough;' but after this some shots were fired by those in retreat who had reached the top of the hill and were too far distant to know what was going on below. When signals of surrender had been made, one or two Maories also threw down their arms and advanced with their arms stretched out in token of reconciliation. It seems that while the surrender was taking place by the gentlemen below and the firing by the stragglers above, Rangiaiata came up enraged: he had discovered that his wife had been shot—'Rauparaha,' said he, 'remember your daughter.' He then with his own hand it is said destroyed them all. 'Puha, Puha,' cried out the wife of a chief from a distance, 'save some of the chiefs (gentlemen) that you may have it to say you saved some.' But it was then too late. On the European side the number of armed men was about 45, on the Maori side about 40 were engaged—their loss was 4 killed and 5 wounded. On the Wednesday following, Mr. Ironsides the Wesleyan missionary having heard of the fatal conflict hastened to the spot, where he found 19 European bodies. On the Thursday they were buried, Mr. Ironsides reading at the grave the funeral service of the Church of England. On his way to the place, Mr. Ironsides met Rauparaha and Rangiaiata, and obtained permission from them to go and bury the dead. They told him that they had no intention to fight; that it was the wrath of the Europeans that made them fight; that the Europeans had fired upon them, and one or two of their number had fallen before they began to fight; and that it was not until the wife of Rangiaiata was shot that 'they began to seek for payment'—(revenge.)" The *New Zealand Colonist* of the 30th June gives the following as the complete list of the persons who have fallen:—"Captains Wakefield and England; Messrs. Thompson, Richardson, Patchett, Howard, Cotterell, John Brooke (interpreter), William Clanzay, Thomas Ratcliffe, William Northam, Thomas Pay, Coster, James M'Gregor, William Gardner, Ely Cropper, Henry Burnforth, Thomas Tyrrell, and Isaac Smith." The missing were—"Malin (Chief Constable), Edward Stokes, Thos. Hannam, and John Burton."

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 95⅝; Three per Cents. Red., 96⅛ to ¼; Three-and-Half per Cents. Red., 102¼ to ⅜; Bank Stock, 182 to 3; Exchequer Bills, 57*s.* to 59*s.* prem.; India Bonds, 74 prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Metropolitan Destitution.—Several meetings have been held at London-house the town residence of the Bishop of London in the course of the last few days, for the purpose of maturing some comprehensive plan for relieving the destitute poor of the metropolis and at the same time improving their moral and social condition. Those meetings have been attended by several noblemen and gentlemen and incumbents of metropolitan parishes, and after much deliberation it has been resolved to form an "Association for the relief of destitution and the improvement of the condition of the poor in the metropolis by means of parochial and district visiting." The Bishop of London will be President of the association, and it is settled that the whole of the funds shall be directly applied to the relief of the indigent after all proper inquiry has been made by gratuitous visitors. The rules and regulations will shortly be announced to the public.—The committee appointed at the meeting held in Leicester-square on the 20th ult., to consider the best method of providing for the relief of the houseless and destitute poor, have decided that the immediate object then proposed, so far as relates to one or more houses of refuge in the western portion of the metropolis, can be most efficiently obtained by a junction with the institution already existing in the City for affording nightly shelter to the houseless, and temporary relief to the destitute. In lieu therefore of establishing a new institution it has been thought advisable by the committee to accept the offer of co-operation made to them by the City Society, who are desirous of extending their operations to the western portion of the metropolis, and who have at the same time the advantage of being assisted by those who have had a successful experience of the working of such an institution for the last 20 years.

Christmas Cattle Show.—Simultaneously with the usual exhibition of prize cattle, the annual general meeting of the members of the Smithfield Cattle Club took place last week at the Horse Bazaar. Earl Spencer, the President of the Club, presided on the occasion. The meeting was very fully attended by noblemen and gentlemen, among whom were the Duke of Richmond, Lord Camden, Lord Western, Sir E. Mostyn, the Hon. Mr. Clifford, &c. The award of the judges was unanimously approved of, and the meeting then proceeded to the election of officers. Earl Spencer was re-elected President, and the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Western, Lord Aboyne, Sir J. Seabright, and J. M. Cripps, Esq., Vice-Presidents. Mr. H. Gibbs, who has held the office of honorary secretary for seven years, then resigned on account of ill health, and that gentleman's brother, Mr. B. T. B. Gibbs, was elected in his place. Mr. Druce was appointed steward of the beasts, and Mr. Dean of the short-woolled sheep for the ensuing three years. The Cattle Show was opened as early as 7 in the morning, and from that time throughout the week the whole neighbourhood presented the appearance of a fair. The implements of agriculture exhibited in the galleries appeared to excite much admiration. It is computed that upwards of 10,000 persons visited the Bazaar during the first day, and upwards of 20,000 on Thursday. On Friday it was honoured by the presence of Prince Albert, Gen. Espartero, and other distinguished visitors.

Commission of Lunacy.—A commission was sitting during the greater part of last week to inquire into the state of mind of Mrs. Hartley, a lady of fortune residing in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, who imagined herself to be Duchess of Cornwall, Viscountess Rialton, &c., and believed that a conspiracy existed to poison her. The jury found a verdict of Insanity, and were then called upon to enter upon a similar inquiry respecting Mr. W. H. Hartley, the son of the unfortunate lady. The same witnesses as in the former case proved that though the delusions of the son were not altogether the same as those of the mother, yet the case was more urgent, as the insanity of the son was of a dangerous character and required immediate control. The jury returned a verdict that he had been insane since the 13th Sept. last.

The Tower.—The Duke of Wellington as Constable of the Tower a few days since inspected the ruins and ground devastated by the fire on the 30th Oct. 1841, with a view of appropriating the site to new barracks for the soldiers. It will be recollected that the Brick Tower at the eastern end of the Armoury was destroyed in the general conflagration. The outer walls however escaped, and were suffered to remain with the intention it is supposed of preservation, but this will not now be the case, as such a pile would interfere with the new arrangement. The same space will be occupied by the new barracks that was formerly covered by the Armoury, and it is rumoured that the style is to be the military Gothic. It would now appear that the fire only anticipated the destruction of the old Armoury, as extensive cracks had but a short time previously shown themselves throughout the whole of the eastern portion, and great apprehensions were entertained by the Ordnance for its safety. The lower barracks in the Old Mint, on the completion of the proposed erection, will be converted into storehouses. The moat surrounding the Tower has been filled only half its depth; but as the drainage is inefficient and its depth is unfavourable to

the preservation of trees and plants which it is intended to plant in the course of the ensuing summer, some thousand additional loads of mould will be required to raise it to a sufficient height above the level of high water, and thus insure sufficient ventilation.

The New Royal Exchange.—The works of the New Exchange continue to progress very rapidly. On Saturday the Grasshopper, the crest of the founder, Sir Thomas Gresham, formerly so conspicuous an object over the clock-tower of the old building, was placed upon the summit of the tower which forms the principal feature of the east end of the new structure. Several members of the Gresham Committee attended the ceremony, and the completion of the masonry of the building was celebrated by a dinner among the workmen given by the contractors, who have completed their contract within the specified time. The foundation-stone was laid on the 17th Jan., 1842, and the works have been executed to their present state in about 20 months. The building is now slated, all the divisions of rooms are formed, and the greater part of the fire-proof arches over the shops are turned.

Lincoln's-Inn.—The appointment of preacher to the Society of Lincoln's-inn having become vacant by the late preacher being appointed ishop of Lichfield, nineteen clergymen have sent in their applications to the benchers. The following are among the number: The Rev. Thomas Robinson, late Archdeacon of Madras; Archdeacon Manning; Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Brighton; Rev. Mr. Garbett, professor of poetry in the University of Oxford; Rev. Mr. Claughton; Rev. Mr. Randall, rector of Binfield, Berks; Rev. Shergold Boone, incumbent of a district church of Marylebone; Rev. Mr. Jelf; Rev. Mr. Vaughan of Brixton; Rev. Dr. Hussey of Hayes: Hon. and Rev. Mr. Best; Hon. and Rev. Mr. Erskine; Rev. Mr. Harness of St. Pancras. The appointment of deputy preacher at Lincoln's-inn is also vacant; it was formerly in the gift of the preacher, but the benchers of Lincoln's-inn have now taken the appointment into their own hands.

Metropolitan Improvements.—A numerous meeting of the parishioners of St. Paul's Covent-garden was held a few days since in the vestry-room of the church, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament to pass an act to authorise the formation of a new street from the south-west corner of Long-acre to the north-west corner of King-street, and to determine on the most advisable course to be adopted to secure so desirable a carriage entrance into the parish. Resolutions were agreed to that a committee should wait on the Duke of Bedford to request his co-operation, and also wait upon the various holders of premises in the line to solicit their support; and that a committee should be formed to carry out the object who should report to a future vestry. It was also resolved that a petition should be prepared to be presented to Parliament on the subject.—With the exception of a few houses at the Whitechapel terminus and some smaller tenements near Spitalfields Church, nearly all the houses are down on the site of the new street at the East end of the metropolis. It comprises a district previously inhabited by the poorest classes, and the removal of the houses has been of great benefit to the neighbourhood, as the want of drainage and ventilation and the crowded abodes with which it was covered rendered it a frequent source of disease. It is the intention of the commissioners on the completion of this line of road to carry another oblique street from it to the railways at Shoreditch, by which communication will be opened between the trade of the northern and eastern counties and that of the docks and river-side. The Eastern Counties Railway having taken down many houses in Bethnal-green and Shoreditch, advantage has been taken of their removal to improve the neighbourhood by the erection of new streets and houses.

Lieutenant Munro.—The daily papers state that it is generally believed to be Lieut. Munro's intention to leave the Royal Horse Guards and enter the Prussian Service, with the view of permanently residing abroad. His household furniture, &c. has been sold this week, which appears to confirm the rumour that he does not now intend to surrender to take his trial.

The Rev. Mr. Melvill.—This popular preacher, whose chapel at Camberwell has for many years attracted numerous congregations not only from the inhabitants of the neighbourhood but from different parts of the metropolis, has been appointed Principal of the East India College at Haileybury, and will consequently retire from the chapel with which he has been so long connected. It is not known whether he will vacate his preferment as Chaplain of the Tower.

Freemasonry.—A grand lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday week, for the nomination of Grand Master of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons of England, rendered vacant by the decease of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex. The Earl of Zetland, pro-grand Master, and the Marquis of Salisbury, Deputy Grand Master, were both put in nomination. The former was proposed by Brother Peter Thompson, and seconded by Brother James Gibbins; and the latter by the junior Grand Warden, and seconded by one of the past masters. The ballot for the election will take place at the next grand lodge in March next.

Inquests.—On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of William Wood, a gardener and gate-keeper of St. James's Park. John Jones, gardener, stated that he and deceased were both employed in the enclosure of St. James's Park as gardeners and gate-keepers. On Saturday morning witness and deceased went over to the Horse Guards to sharpen some gardening-tools. Deceased was in the act of sharpening a bill-hook and witness was turning the grindstone, when deceased fell backwards on the ground apparently quite lifeless. Witness raised deceased from the ground and carried him to the Westminster Hospital. He was evidently quite dead. He had never complained of being unwell, and appeared up to the instant of his death to be in excellent health. The house-surgeon said that he was quite dead when brought to the Hospital, and there was no doubt that he had died a natural death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this evidence.—An inquest was held on the 8th at the Model Prison at Pentonville on the body of John Bremner, aged 24 years, who was removed into the prison on the 30th May, 1843, from Aberdeen, where he was sentenced on the 27th April previous to 7 years' transportation. The Coroner instituted a minute inquiry into the management of the prison and went with the jury to the cell the deceased had inhabited, and having carefully examined it expressed themselves pleased with its size and appearance, and with the bed and everything else that it contained. Among the witnesses examined were five prisoners, and in order that they should not be selected persons, the men numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, were produced. Their examination was conducted in the absence of all the officers of the gaol. One of the prisoners was the second who had entered it. The prisoners then, in answer to a variety of questions from the Coroner as to their treatment, all concurred (though examined separately) in bearing testimony to the uniform kindness of the Governor, physician, warders, teachers, and other officers of the prison. They also spoke of the sufficiency of food and of their comfortable location in the cells; but two complained that the cells were too close; one of the two however had a difficulty of breathing. They all appeared very grateful for having been taught trades by which they could support themselves when set at liberty. Some complained of the solitude and silent system, and one added that his annoyance in this respect arose chiefly "from his inability to tell people how grateful he was for the kindness shown to him." From the statement of another prisoner it appeared that they were allowed to see their wives only once in three months. At the close of the examination the coroner requested the attendance of the Governor and Dr. Rees, and informed them that the first prisoner who was a witness had complained that his cell "was sadly too close." That might have seemed so only from his difficulty of breathing, but the last prisoner had also found his cell too warm. He also mentioned the effect of the rope-dust on his lungs. The Governor said that complaint was not common in the prison but the man should be a basket-maker. The Coroner then repeated the statement of a prisoner who had acquired a passion for reading the Bible. The man, he said, had spoken with tears of gratitude of his treatment, but said he felt fagged and weakened, and it was evident from his description and appearance that his brain threatened to become soft, probably by constantly dwelling on what he could not understand. He would advise the Governor to stop that tendency, or the portals of Bethlehem would soon be open to the man. The Governor and Dr. Rees promised to give attention to these suggestions, and the jury having returned a verdict that "John Bremner died a natural death from pulmonary consumption," the court was dissolved, with many expressions of gratification on the part of the jury at the facts elicited as to the kindness and attention bestowed on the prisoners.—An inquest has also been held on the body of Charles Shipley, formerly a clerk to Messrs. Williams and Deacon, bankers, Birchin-lane, who was under sentence of transportation for seven years on a charge of embezzling 402*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* It was proved that deceased died of an affection of the brain, and that he came out of the infirmary of Newgate straight to the prison. The coroner remarked that such a practice is very unfair to the medical officers of the prison, and was calculated to swell the fatal cases on their sick list in an improper manner. "It is to be regretted," he said, "that no statement that the man had just come out of the infirmary at Newgate was sent here, so as to put you on your guard respecting him. The greater portion of what we have heard to-day has been extremely satisfactory respecting the prisoners; but I believe that if an indication had been made to Dr. Rees on the subject, and he had understood the extent of his power in refusing admission to a sick person, we should not have been sitting here now. There is no doubt that the death was produced by a natural cause, and there our inquiry ends. With regard to the surgeon's certificate from Newgate, his reply to us, if we had him here, would only be that in giving it he fulfilled the condition of the law, and that his official duty as surgeon of the gaol terminated there, as he is only required to certify that the prisoners are not affected by any putrid or contagious disease and are fit to be removed." The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict that deceased had died "A natural death, caused by an effusion of water on the brain." A relative of the deceased then came forward, and said he should retire from the court to tell the family that the treatment of the deceased in that prison had been perfectly satisfactory, but that he could not say the same with regard to his being sent there from the infirmary at Newgate.—An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Taylor, whose death was announced in our obituary last week, and after a long inquiry a verdict that he "died by the visitation of God" was returned.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 2, was as follows:—West Districts, 154; North Districts, 198; Central Districts, 211; East Districts, 257; South Districts, 267; Total, 1,087 (males, 572; females, 515). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five autumns, 908.

Provincial News.

Incendiary Fires.—During the last fortnight the county of Bedford although generally tranquil has been disturbed by repeated nightly fires, and there is evidence to show that they have been the work of incendiaries. It is impossible to assign to the commission of such mischief any distinct or probable motives as the agricultural labourers appear to be generally more contented than in other rural districts of the kingdom. A fire occurred a few days ago in the barn of Alderman Higgins of Bedford, on the Kimbolton-road, by which an old soldier lost his life. Two persons were apprehended on suspicion, but were discharged for defect of evidence.—A large barn and outhouses on the farm of Mr. Eames at Hownes near Ampthill were destroyed on Saturday morning, the incendiary has been apprehended and committed for trial on his own confession.—On Sunday night a fire took place at the village of Stockton, Norfolk, on a farm in the occupation of Mr. Grimmer, and in a short space of time a large barn filled with the produce of 20 acres of barley was entirely consumed—The barn of Mr. Matthews a farmer at Stockcross, Berks, containing a quantity of corn was fired a few evenings since, and with the whole of its contents totally consumed. A poor man named John Grey, living at Burden's Heath near Thatcham, had his little barn and all it contained burnt to the ground. There is little doubt that both these fires were caused by incendiaries.—On Thursday night the 6th inst. a fire was discovered in the farm-buildings of Mr. Kirby of Boxworth, Cambridgeshire. The flames broke out at half-past 11, and notwithstanding every exertion the barns, outhouses, carts, &c., two horses, a cow, 17 pigs, the poultry, and the produce of 500 acres of land, with a cottage, were entirely consumed, leaving only the farm-house standing. There is no doubt that it was the act of an incendiary, as it originated in a barn where no one had been employed for a week.—On Thursday last about five o'clock a fire occurred in a farm-yard belonging to Mr. Fyson of Fen Ditton, about two miles and a half from Cambridge. The yard contained 17 stacks of every description of grain, two large barns, a granary, pigeon-house, cart-hovels, piggeries, and other outbuildings. The fire first broke out in a stack of oat-straw, and in a few minutes from the commencement the whole of the stacks were in a blaze. The labourers manifested little desire to aid in extinguishing the fire. The engines were chiefly worked by members of the University who actively employed themselves in attempting to save the property. There appears to be no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. Two men have been apprehended, one of whom still remains in custody. The loss cannot be less than 5,000*l.*—On Monday evening a barn containing unthreshed wheat was fired on the premises of John Hindley, being part of Hurst Hale farm near Chat Moss and on the line of the Liverpool Railway. There seems little doubt that the object of the incendiary was to rob the house, the fire being kindled just opposite the door, and a man called Hayes has been apprehended on suspicion.—On the night of the 5th inst. a farm called Noouses in the parish of Sawbridgeworth, in the occupation of Mrs. Bennett, was fired and almost destroyed together with the outbuildings and their contents. Government have offered a reward of 100*l.* with a pardon to the accomplices, and a further reward of 100*l.* has been offered by the Phœnix Fire Office for the apprehension of the incendiaries. The following rewards have also been issued:—For the destruction of barns belonging to Mr. Hindley, of Hurst-hall, Culcheth, and a barn the property of Mr. Blackburn, of Hay Astley, near Manchester. For barns and outbuildings of Mrs. Tyrell, of Polstead-hall, Suffolk, 100*l.* by Government, and 50*l.* by the Suffolk Insurance-office. For a stack of barley belonging to Mr. G. Gayford, of Rymer-house, Suffolk, 50*l.* by Government, 50*l.* by the Duke of Grafton, and 50*l.* each by the Norwich Union and Blackburne Association. For the barns and outhouses of Mr. S. Buck, of Hawstead Lodge Farm, Suffolk, 100*l.* by Government, 500*l.* by the Suffolk-office, and 50*l.* by the Essex and Sussex Equitable. For a stack of barley belonging to Mr. Kersey, of Fakenham, Suffolk, 50*l.* by the Duke of Grafton, 50*l.* by the Suffolk-office, and 50*l.* by the Blackburne Association. For the bean-hovel of Mr. French, of Whitfield, two carts and hayrick damaged. For the bean-rick of Mrs. Brown, of Rothwell, Northampton, with wheat-rick barley-rick, and range of beast-hovels, 50*l.* by Government. For a barley-stack belonging to Mr. Nead, of Easton, 52*l.* 10*s.* by the Norwich Union. For the barley-stack of Mr. Gooch, of Honingham, 105*l.* by the Norwich Union, and 105*l.* by Mr. Gooch.

Ashton.—The turn-out at this place and Staleybridge has suddenly terminated much sooner than was expected from its extensive ramifications. All the hands resumed their employment on Thursday week and at the old rate of wages. This timely cessation of hostilities has given great comfort to many innocent individuals and families.

Brighton.—Since the late fatal accident by the falling of the cliff at Rottingdean other portions have given way, and on Tuesday night, at Blackrock, close to Arundel-terrace, Kemp-town, several tons of earth fell, completely undermining the carriage-road and threatening its entire destruction. It has been necessary to remove the palings into the middle of the road, leaving only sufficient room for one carriage to pass at a time. Numbers of visitors are daily attracted to the spot to see the destruction made to one of the best roads out of Brighton. Measures are in progress for cutting a new road from Kemp-town to Rottingdean more inland, as no means can be adopted to save the present road.

Brill.—The Annual dinner of the District Conservative Association took place at Brill on Thursday. Mr. J. Stone

of Crendon in the chair. After the usual loyal and local toasts the Duke of Buckingham said the chairman had asked him to give the toast which stood next on the list, a toast which it was at all times grateful to him to propose, and which on the present occasion was doubly gratifying, —"Prosperity to the British Farmer." In that room and in the county of Buckingham they had frequent opportunities of drinking that toast and of hearing speeches upon that most important topic—the state of the agriculture of the country; but if ever there was a time which more than another demanded the steady support of those who had been returned to Parliament by the agriculturists for the express purpose of supporting British agriculture and the British farmer it was the present. And he could heartily say that he wished the speeches which he had heard made by many for whom he had great respect had been carried out to their full extent and that those gentlemen had not detracted from the value of their speeches by contrary votes. To the British farmer this country owed a vast debt of gratitude for the manner in which for many years past he had laboured hard in cultivating the soil of this country and for the indomitable spirit which he had evinced in times of difficulty and danger. It would be presumptuous in him to say more on this subject, inasmuch as he had so often and so repeatedly stated the opinions and feelings which he entertained, and which had never undergone the slightest change. He could but again express his conviction, that if the agriculture of this country was not supported the farmer could not compete with the foreigner, and whenever that occurred they might depend upon it the well-being of the land would be utterly destroyed. Unchanged in those opinions, which he had recorded alike in that country in his former place in the House of Commons, and in his place in the House of Peers, he stood there now only to repeat them word for word, and to call on the members for that county steadily to perform the duty to which they devoted themselves on the hustings. He solemnly called on the representatives of the agricultural interest throughout all parts of the United Kingdom to come forward now and steadily to maintain the opinions which they had broached at the hustings, and by their votes record their firm adherence to the cause of the British farmer. The Noble Duke again repeated the satisfaction which it gave him to propose "The health of the British farmer," whose value and the sterling honesty of whose heart he most fully appreciated. He called on them to rise and drink with hearty cheers "The health of the British Farmer, and may he overcome the difficulties which now threaten him." Mr. Stone, a farmer, returned thanks with much spirit; and several other toasts of local interest were proposed before the close of the meeting.

Bristol.—The local papers state in reference to the death of Mr. Mountjoy of this town, whose body was exhumed last week as stated in our last, that on the *post mortem* examination a corroded pin was found in the part of the body that was diseased, and in the absence of poison the cause of death is attributed to the swallowing of this pin.

Carmarthen.—The Special Commissioners have recently obtained the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown on a practice affecting the administration of the turnpike laws which has prevailed to a considerable extent in Carmarthenshire, and has been the subject of much complaint on the part of the poorer classes of farmers. It frequently occurs that the farmer, having carried his produce to a town or market, and paid toll at the gates, returns on the same day, carrying home in his cart some articles or goods for a friend or neighbour, which he conveys either gratuitously or in consideration of some small payment for his trouble. It has been a common practice with certain toll-collectors to charge carts thus repassing on the same day with a second toll, applying to such cases a clause contained in most local acts, which renders stage carriages and vehicles carrying passengers or goods for pay, hire, or reward, liable to toll for every time of repassing. The Commissioners, considering that the practice in question proceeded upon a misapplication of this clause, and that the additional toll was legally chargeable only on vehicles of the nature of stage-coaches, carriers' carts, and such as regularly ply for hire between certain places, referred the point to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, who have given their opinion that in these cases a second toll cannot be legally demanded.

Derby.—We copy the following paragraph from the *Derby Reporter*:—"There is no part of the princely and munificent generosity of the Duke of Devonshire that will give more general pleasure than his Grace's direction to gratify the public to the utmost extent consistent with the comfort and enjoyment of the Royal party. We have great pleasure in stating that this liberty was not abused, except in one instance. A small brown crystal is missing from the conservatory. We understand it is a rare specimen, and cannot be long concealed if exposed for sale. We trust for the honour of the county that this crystal will be forthwith restored to the place from whence it was taken, and that it may not be said the Noble Duke's munificence is shamefully abused. We hope it is a thoughtless act of some person, who as soon as he knows the value attached to it will restore it immediately."

Footscray. — On Wednesday the coroner and jury impanelled to investigate the death of Maria Plummer, re-assembled for the fourth time at Sidcup to prosecute the inquiry. Our readers will remember that the deceased, who was separated from her husband, a gardener in the service of Lord Bexley, and who agreed to allow her 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, had in consequence of his neglect to do so been rendered houseless and destitute. In this state she wandered about, and but two days before her death applied to Mr. Pritchard, surgeon, of Sidcup, for a letter to Mr. Banks, relieving overseer of the Bromley union, which he gave her. She saw Mr. Banks on the following morning; but instead of his relieving her he went to find her husband, and subsequently left word that deceased was to go before the board on the following Friday, but before that time arrived she died. The inquiry was adjourned to trace if deceased delivered to the relieving officer the letter given her by Mr. Pritchard, in which the necessity for her immediate relief was stated. Various acts of inhumanity were deposed to on the part of the husband, and it having been proved that her death was accelerated by neglect and exposure to cold consequent on the treatment she had received, the question arose whether the responsibility lay with the officer who had not relieved her or the husband who had neglected her. There being no distinct evidence that the relieving officer received the letter alluded to, the responsibility fell upon the husband who was bound to maintain her. After a protracted investigation the jury ultimately returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against George Plummer the husband, and the coroner made out his committal to Maidstone gaol.

Gravesend.—An inquest has been held here on the body of George Grey, a young man who was killed in a pugilistic fight at Tilbury Fort last week. The Coroner said it was to be regretted that the evidence was not sufficient to throw light on the names of the whole of the parties connected with this disgraceful transaction. The medical testimony went clearly to show that the deceased had died from violence and injuries he had received, and it was also as clearly proved by the witness Davies, who had been admitted as evidence, that such injuries were inflicted a short time previously in a conflict with Henry Ball. The actual origin of the fight was left in mystery, but it was shown that the seconds were fighting men, who although they had escaped for the present could not, inasmuch as they were well known to the police, long evade the law. The Jury returned a verdict against Henry Ball as principal of "Manslaughter" in the first degree, and a verdict of "Manslaughter" in the second degree against John Grady, Tucker Smith, James Knowlton, and other persons to the Jurors unknown, acting as seconds, timekeeper and bottle-holder at the fight. The Coroner then committed Henry Ball to Maidstone Gaol to take his trial. The other parties have not yet been apprehended.

Huddersfield.—The first meeting in Yorkshire, in connexion with the efforts of the Anti-Corn Law League in favour of free trade and the destruction of the Corn-law was held at the Philosophical Hall on Thursday week. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Moore addressed the meeting, and resolutions in favour of free trade were unanimously passed. At the close the chairman announced the total amount of subscriptions to be upwards of 1322*l.*, being nearly double the sum realised last year.

Ilford.—At a meeting of the parishioners last week to consider the correspondence between the Bishop of London and the Vicar, the following resolution was proposed and adopted unanimously:—"That this meeting acquiescing in the opposition which has been raised to the introduction of the weekly offertory and the other changes in the manner of performing Divine service in this parish, do request the churchwardens to represent to the Vicar our sentiments on the subject, and our earnest desire that he will meet the wishes of his parishioners in discontinuing the weekly offertory, and returning to our former simple mode of worship."

Kirkdale.—Five poachers have been committed for trial on the charge of having been concerned in the murder of the Earl of Derby's gamekeeper at Knowsley on the 10th ult. They have been committed on the evidence of an accomplice, who gave a detailed account of the manner in which the five prisoners, himself, and four others who have not yet been arrested, journeyed to Knowsley on the night of the fatal occurrence, and of the way in which the murder was committed.

Lancaster.—On Thursday week a gang of poachers, nearly twenty in number, entered the preserves of Thos. Aspinall, Esq., in Little Mitton Wood, in this county, and were in pursuit of game when they were surprised by the keepers. A struggle ensued, and one of the poachers fired at John Schofield, one of the gamekeepers, and wounded him dangerously. Whilst the gamekeeper lay upon the ground, shot and disabled, he was beaten with bludgeons until he ceased to show signs of life. The poachers afterwards escaped. Mr. Aspinall has offered a reward of 100*l.* for the conviction of the offenders.

Leeds.—A meeting in favour of the Anti-Corn-Law League was held in this town on Wednesday, Mr. H. Stansfield in the chair. About 800 persons were present. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Moore, Fox, and Ashworth, and the sum of 2,100*l.* was collected for the League Fund.

Leicester.—A meeting was held in this city on the 30th ult., to consider the propriety of establishing a dissenting college in the Midland Counties for the instruction of young men designed both for spiritual and secular purposes, against whom the universities of this country are closed. Another feature is the founding of a class especially designed for the service of Christian missions, to the members of which it is proposed to communicate such a knowledge of medicine and simple surgery as may qualify them to attend to the physical interest of those among whom they may labour, and at the same time to afford such a knowledge of science in general as may enable them to promote the secular and commercial as well as the spiritual interests of the people they may visit. Leicester has been named as the seat of the projected college.

Liverpool.—The subscription in favour of the League Fund is making rapid progress in this town. The total subscriptions up to Saturday night amounted to 5,095*l.* 12*s.* A meeting was held a few days since in the Amphitheatre, Mr. Thorneley, M.P., in the chair, for the purpose of raising subscriptions on behalf of the Fund, and of hearing Messrs. Cobden and Bright on the subject of free-trade. At the close of the meeting subscriptions were collected, and no less than 4,100*l.* were raised in the course of the evening, being nearly double the whole amount of last year's subscription, which extended over a month or six weeks. Before the close of the subscription, it is believed that not less than 7,000*l.* will be raised in this town.

Newport.—The last accounts from the penal colonies state that Geach the solicitor and step-son of John Frost, who was about two years since transported for 20 years for forgery, has been after working 20 months upon the roads allowed a "ticket of leave," and hired as a free servant to his wife, who followed him out. Frost, who is released from the penal gang and is in a situation as clerk, has sent a letter to Mrs. Frost and his daughters desiring them to go out also, in the hope that Mrs. Frost will be allowed to hire him as a free servant. The Governor having informed Frost, Williams, and Jones, that the Home Office has finally determined never to allow them to return to their native land, they have resigned themselves to their fate, with a determination to secure to themselves kind treatment by their future good conduct. —The letter which Mrs. Frost has received from her husband states that he and Williams have been brought back from the penal settlement whither they had been sent for having attempted to make their escape. Frost is comfortably situated as a clerk. Williams still wears the log on his leg, and Jones continues to hold the situation he obtained shortly after his arrival in the colony.

Oxford.—The Rev. G. W. Hall, D.D., Master of Pembroke College and Prebendary of Gloucester, died at his lodgings at the college on the 10th inst. He had been head of his college 34 years, having been elected in 1809. —The members of the university who protested against the validity of the degree conferred upon Mr. Everett the American Minister in June last have submitted all the facts of the case to counsel in order to ascertain the legality of the degree. Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C., Mr. James R. Hope and Mr. Edward Badeley on perusing this case have given the following opinion:—"We are clearly of opinion that, under the circumstances stated, the grant of the degree in question was invalid. It was the duty of the Vice-Chancellor as the presiding officer of the convocation to take care that the proceedings were conducted with such regularity and order, as would have afforded those persons who were entitled to vote the opportunity of expressing their opinions and giving their votes in the usual manner. The scrutiny which was demanded ought to have been allowed, and if the noise was so great as to prevent the demand from being heard, we think that the Vice-Chancellor should have adjourned the meeting, or have adopted such other measures as were necessary to stop the confusion and enable him to know what was passing. As the irregularity of these proceedings was inconsistent alike with the general rules which are applicable to the meetings of all corporate bodies, and with the statutes and customs of the University which regulate the meetings of Convocation, we are of opinion that the decree is a nullity and that Mr. Everett cannot lawfully assume the rank of Doctor of Civil Law of the University of Oxford."

Portsmouth.—On Monday the 44th Regiment, which is now doing garrison duty at Gosport, was presented with new colours by Lady Pakenham the wife of the Major-General commanding the district. The ceremony of consecrating the colours was performed by Archdeacon Wilberforce, who made an impressive address to the regiment and concluded with an appropriate prayer. Immediately after the consecration of the colours, Lady Pakenham presented them to the Ensigns who had been selected to receive them, addressing the regiment on their late history in Affghanistan. Sir Hercules Pakenham then addressed the troops stating that the attention of the whole army is fixed upon them; that the Commander-in-Chief expects that by the combined action of all ranks they will establish a high regimental character, be distinguished for unanimity in promoting the welfare of the corps, for accuracy in the performance of all duties, and for that general regularity of conduct that reflects credit on and imparts comfort to all well-organised regiments, and that when the service of the country again calls the 44th to the field he was satisfied the Gallant Fours will be found second to none in the career of glory.

Salford.—A young man named Joseph Taylor, 23 years of age, whose mother resides at Prestwich, was brought up last week on a charge of having robbed his mother of 20*l.*; but the theft could not be clearly brought home to him. The prosecutor however, his eldest brother, stated that he had a much more serious charge against him, namely, that of having poisoned his father, a farmer at Prestwich, in April 1840; and with having about six weeks after that time attempted to poison the whole family. Evidence was adduced to prove that the prisoner attempted on several occasions to accomplish this purpose by mixing acetate of lead with the food eaten by the family, and he was ultimately committed to take his trial on the capital charge.

Stockport.—A man named George Fox a bailiff attached to the Stockport Court of Requests has been apprehended and committed to take his trial on a charge of having murdered his wife on Friday week in this town. He had absconded immediately after the death of his wife, but was arrested by the police at Maple Bridge.

Windsor.—One of the severest runs ever known with the Royal Stag Hounds took place on Monday, the fixture having been appointed at Winkfield-row about three or four miles from the kennel at Ascot. The field consisted

of about one hundred. The deer Sulky, who had afforded some splendid runs during the past two seasons, was turned out near Winkfield Church, and went away through Miss Farrand's Park for Farnborough and Elvetham, near Hartford bridge, in Hampshire, into Dogmersfield Park, the seat of Lady Mildmay, where, after going over between thirty and forty miles of heavy country, at a tremendous pace, he was literally dead beat, and died before the pack and the few whose horses managed to continue the chase, had got up. Only fifteen (including Mr. Davis the huntsman, and the whips) were up at the finish. The run occupied a little more than three hours; the distance from point to point was upwards of twenty miles, but from the doublings and divergings the distance gone over could not have been less than forty miles. The hounds from the kennel to the meet during the run and back from Dogmersfield Park to the kennel at Ascot went over upwards of sixty miles of country, a great portion of which was of an extremely heavy character.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1548*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1631*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2236*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1830*l.*; Great Western, 11,134*l.*; Grand Junction, 6630*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1108*l.*; Great North of England, 1262*l.*; Hull and Selby, 980*l.*; London and Birmingham, 13,371*l.*; South Western, 4879*l.*; Blackwall, 617*l.*; Greenwich, 673*l.*; Brighton, 2943*l.*; Croydon, 204*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 3540*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4413*l.*; Midland Counties, 2151*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2516*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1405*l.*; North Midland, 4126*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1361*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 2901*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 469*l.*; York and North Midland, 1497*l.*—It is said that plans have been made and estimates given for an atmospheric railway between Margate and Ramsgate on the same principle as that between Dublin and Kingstown. This would connect Margate with the proposed branch from the South Eastern to Ramsgate.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—One of the Repeal papers states that on the first day of next term a renewed application will be made by the traversers for a "list of the witnesses" against them, and that the trials will not commence before the 1st of February. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, Mr. T. Reynolds in the chair. Mr. J. O'Connell moved two resolutions with reference to the late Rev. P. J. Tyrrell. The first was, that the association recognised as a sacred duty the claim upon them for subsistence during life of the father of the martyr for Ireland—the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell. The second pledged the association that they would immediately erect a suitable monument to record to posterity the virtues and devoted patriotism of the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell, and the sacrifice of his life in the discharge of his duties as a pastor and as an Irishman. He said that these resolutions had been already pledged on behalf of the association by their committee, and he would now call on them to confirm them. He then proceeded to a detailed narration of the circumstances attendant upon the illness and death of the rev. gentleman, whom he described as a martyr to the prosecutions and to his love of old Ireland, and seemed considerably affected at intervals in his address. He spoke of Mr. Tyrrell's poverty—of his homely cottage—of his bereaved and aged father, and called on the association to say if that old man should be left forlorn and helpless. He said, as he looked upon the old man following his son's body to the grave, "The cause of this old man's bereavement is the legislative union." He called on them to confirm the promise the committee had made, to erect to the sainted memory of the martyred Father Tyrrell a monument to commemorate his devotion and death for Ireland. He concluded a lengthened address by moving the resolution amid the loudest demonstrations of applause. Mr. Steele seconded the resolution, which was supported by Dr. Gray and the Rev. Mr. Doran, who said that the last words Mr. Tyrrell uttered were—"The laws, the laws, the laws!" He could speak of nothing but the prosecutions, and after he closed his eyes, in his dreams all the tedious documents he had gone through in the day rose up again before him. The chairman put the resolutions, which were passed unanimously amid loud applause. Some conversation then took place as to the site of the proposed memorial, Mr. J. O'Connell apparently preferring an elevated mound near the chapel of Lusk, as most appropriate. A long letter was then read from Mr. Joseph Sturge, pointing out various objections to Mr. O'Connell's proposed scheme of Repeal, and stating among other things, his belief that there would really be less danger of an hostile collision between the two countries if they were entirely and completely separated, than if a merely nominal connexion be maintained through the person of one sovereign, controlled by two independent sets of advisers, each responsible to a different Parliament. Mr. J. O'Connell, after a few remarks in reply to the letter of Mr. Sturge, moved that it be referred for reply to Mr. O'Connell, which was carried. After alluding with regret to the fact that the ribbon system was spreading in some parts of the country, Mr. John O'Connell announced the repeal rent for the week to be 512*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* —Captain Larcom having declined the office of secretary to the Landlord and Tenant Commission, Mr. Pooler is appointed to discharge the duties for the present. This gentleman was secretary to the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland for many years.—The last accounts of the State prosecutions state that the agents for the traversers have taken extensive chambers adjacent to the Four Courts, preparatory to the State prosecutions. They are to obtain possession on the 15th of January, the day fixed for the trial. They have engaged those chambers for six months certain from that date, or for twelve months, provided the State prosecutions continue so long. Mr. O'Connell is on a tour in Kerry, and is in the best health and spirits, and indulging in the enjoyment of his mountain sports.

Tipperary.—In reference to the state of this county, the *Nenagh Guardian* denies that the majority of the offences have their origin in anything of a political or sectarian character, and adds, "The only inference which can be drawn from the unceasing and never-ending crime of Tipperary must be the insatiable thirst for land and for its occupancy without payment. One of the primary causes of all these evils was the subdivision of farms into smaller ones, and the man whose station in life should have been that of a labourer thus aspiring to the position of a farmer. The same paper states that Mr. Kempson, its proprietor, has received a significant notice that unless he change his politics, he may calculate on having his brains blown out, and adds that Mr. Kempson has been denounced from the altar of Killeen Chapel, and gives the name of the denouncer.—The local papers mention another murder in this unfortunate county. On Thursday week, a man named Fogarty went from Nenagh accompanied by two bailiffs to execute a civil bill decree on Mr. J. W. Ryan, of Carrigatogher. Having succeeded in the arrest, Fogarty sent one of the bailiffs to Nenagh for a car to take Mr. Ryan to the Marshalsea. While waiting for the vehicle, a party of men entered the house for the purpose without doubt of rescuing Mr. Ryan, but this course Mr. Ryan, who has much influence in that part of the country, dissuaded them against, so they accordingly departed without offering either Fogarty or the remaining bailiff any molestation. Unhappily, the carboy now appeared, approaching the house with the other bailiff. He was in the act of passing by the orchard, when stones were hurled at him. One of them struck him—he jumped off the car, and ran for refuge towards the next house, but before he could reach it he was struck by another stone and knocked down. The poor fellow when taken up was senseless. He was then carried into a cottage where he lingered until about one o'clock on the morning of last Sunday. He had the power of speech about three hours after he had been beaten, and on Friday he was able to tell the names of the persons who pursued and struck him. The murderers are also known by other persons. On Sunday an inquest was held on view of the body and a verdict of Wilful Murder found against the principal. The police are vigilant in their exertions and have already succeeded in making arrests.

Cork.—A report of the Skibbereen petty sessions in the *Cork Examiner* states that Mr. Sandy O'Driscoll, a magistrate of the county of Cork who has taken a leading part in political meetings in that county, has been convicted of a violent assault upon a poor boy whom he flogged unmercifully. The magistrate being found guilty was sentenced to pay a fine of 2*l.*

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—Mr. Hamilton the eminent architect died on Tuesday week, in his 76th year. The number of elegant or splendid structures designed by Mr. Hamilton, particularly in the West of Scotland, is very great. Independently of Hamilton Palace, the princely seat of the Duke of Hamilton, he produced the Royal Exchange of Glasgow; the Western Club-house, the British Linen, the Glasgow and Ship, and other banks; Tower Castle, the seat of the late Mr. Kirkman Finlay; Dunlop House, Ayrshire, the seat of Sir John Dunlop, Bart.; Lennox Castle, the residence of John Kincaid, Esq., of Kincaid; and numerous other buildings, remarkable for their taste and effect. Mr. Hamilton was also a competitor for the new houses of Parliament, and although his design was not adopted it was rewarded by a prize of 500*l.*—On Saturday a meeting was held in this city in favour of the fund now raising by the Anti Corn-Law League, Provost Lumsden in the chair, at which the sum of 3000*l.* was collected before the meeting broke up.

Miscellaneous.

Liberality of Her Majesty.—The following interesting anecdote, showing her Majesty's generous sympathy with the distresses of literary men and her judgment in selecting the objects of her bounty has been made known by permission of Mr. Anson, the treasurer of Prince Albert. About two months since Mr. Anson addressed a private communication to Mr. Blewitt, the secretary of the Literary Fund, requesting him to communicate the names of "any persons above 50 years of age whom he might happen to know in the literary world, reduced to poverty, who had not brought it upon themselves by misconduct, and whose exertions in the cause of literature might give them a claim to a charitable provision for life." In accordance with these instructions the names of several persons of advanced age, who had obtained some eminence in various departments of literature, were submitted to her Majesty, from which two gentlemen, Mr. Moncrieff, the dramatist, and Mr. Davis, the author of the "Post Captain," and of "Travels in America, in 1798-99," were selected for poor Brotherships in the Charter-house. The appointment was offered in the first instance to Mr. William Jones, author of the "History of the Waldenses and Albigenses," and of many works connected with Biblical literature; but he was unable to accept it from being a dissenter. The Queen however with the kindest feeling was graciously pleased to make provision for him in another way which would not interfere with his conscientious scruples, and accordingly placed in Mr. Blewitt's hands the sum of 60*l.* from the Royal "Bounty Fund," to be doled out to Mr. Jones in annual instalments of 20*l.* for the next three years.

Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly.—Notwithstanding the many unfavourable reports which have reached this country, there are, according to the accounts received this week from Constantinople, strong grounds for believing that no execution of any Englishmen has taken place at Bokhara, and that the presumption is strong in favour of the belief that Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly are yet alive. Sir Stratford Canning, our Ambassador at Constantinople, in a recent letter to the Rev. Dr. Wolff, states that information to this effect has been received by Mr. Layard from a native of Bokhara:—"I rejoice," he adds, "more than language can express to hear that an Englishman named 'Stoddart' was alive at Bokhara five or six months ago, when the individual from whom this information has been obtained left that city."

Antiquarian Researches.—Mr. C. Ade, of Miltoncourt farm, near Lewes, has recently dug up in his garden a considerable number of silver pennies of the reign of Canute, Harold the First, Hardicanute, and Edward the Confessor. The coins are said to be in an excellent state of preservation. At a meeting of the Numismatic Society, last week, Lord A. Conyngham in the chair, a paper by Mr. Akerman was read on some Merovingian and other gold coins discovered in the parish of Crondall, Hants, near an ancient encampment called "Cæsar's Camp." With the coins were found some jewelled ornaments and a gold chain. The coins belong to the first race of the French kings and their moneyers. Many are capable of being satisfactorily appropriated to a variety of towns, such as Quentovic, Marsal, &c.; others are evident imitations of Roman coins. Many are quite new to the numismatist, and among these are some remarkable ones, having on one side a full-faced beardless head and a cross, and on the other the word "LVNDVNI." with a cross within a circle. It is well known that at the period of the Merovingian dynasty the coinage of England was in silver, but the coins in question seem to be an exception to the rule. Mr. Akerman remarked, that whatever may be their date, it will not be doubted that they are of English origin, and that their place of mintage was London. The possessor of the coins is Mr. C. E. Lefroy, of Ewshot.

Travelling in 1753 and 1843.—The following advertisement appeared in *Felix Farley* on the 7th of March, 1753:—"Bristol Flying Coach to London in two days; will set out from the White Hart Inn, in Broad-street, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at two o'clock in the morning, and continue all the summer months; each passenger to pay 24*s.* and be allowed 20lbs. weight." On the 19th of July, 1843, the journey was performed in two hours and forty minutes.

Ancient Wheat.—A letter from Munich states that in effecting some repairs in the old Castle of Burghausen, in Bavaria, a secret chamber has been discovered in which was found a quantity of wheat, placed there, as appears from an inscription lying with it, in 1395. The corn was in a tolerable state, and bread made from the flour was perfectly eatable. Both corn and flour had a blueish tinge.

A New Fire Escape.—A very simple and ingenious invention for preserving persons from being burnt in houses that are on fire has been invented by Mr. Thompson. The contrivance by which they are to be saved from the flames is this:—A rope, the two ends of which are held in the street by policemen or other persons is elevated by means of a pole, consisting of pieces fastened together after the manner of a fishing-rod, to the window of the house from which the inmates are to be rescued; the rope is then to be secured in the room by passing it round a hook or heavy piece of furniture, and the two ends in the street being pulled apart so as to form an angle, a belt, which is secured upon them by strong iron rivets, is forced up to the window, by means of two small iron wheels or sheaves, almost instantaneously. The apparatus will carry a man secured by the belt up to a window at the very top of the house, and will by means of the ends of the ropes being kept tight and asunder at such a distance as the occasion requires, enable any one to descend by means of the belt without any danger from too great rapidity. The machine was tried on Thursday in Sydney's-alley, in Adam-street Adelphi, and in Wellington-street, Strand, when repeated ascents to and descents from windows were made with complete success. The invention is so simple and manageable that any person can avail himself of it.

The Duke of Wellington and the Law.—A gentleman residing at Preston took upon himself last week to inform his Grace that a certain piece of land formerly enjoyed by the writer's family was now in the possession of another party, and as the property had originally belonged to the Crown he felt that he was only doing his duty in pointing out to the noble Duke how the Crown might gain re-possession of it. The answer is characteristic:—"London, Nov. 15, 1843.—The Duke of Wellington has received Mr. ———'s letter of the 11th inst. Mr. ——— should put to counsel learned in the law the question which he has asked of the Duke of Wellington. The Duke is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, not a counsel learned in the law."

Law.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Lyon and Jones* v. *M'Gill and Another.*—Mr. Romilly moved for an injunction to restrain the sale of property which the defendants held as mortgagees. The plaintiffs were the mortgagors, and the sale was advertised for the 9th inst. The real party against whom the motion was directed was Mrs. Anne M'Gill, otherwise Miss Cradock, whose case attracted the attention of the public some time ago, in consequence of the trial of M'Gill for the abduction of Miss Cradock from Liverpool. M'Gill was found guilty at the Lancaster Summer Assizes in 1842, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Lancaster Castle. Since that period the plaintiffs had continued paying the interest to Miss Cradock, who acquired the property from her father, until upon an attempted sale an objection was taken to the title from the want of M'Gill's con-

currence. The plaintiffs thereupon discontinued the payment of the interest, from an apprehension that in the event of Mrs. M'Gill's death the transaction might be impeached by her alleged husband. The plaintiffs offered to bring the principal money with interest into Court, to abide its direction; but as it might be a question whether the marriage was void or voidable, they submitted that the Court would protect the property from being sold possibly much under its value. Mr. Bacon opposed the motion, on the ground that the bill having been filed only on Monday last and the sale having been advertised for the next day, the application was too late. His Honour refused the application with costs, upon the ground that although the sale had been duly announced, the plaintiffs had not shown that they were prevented from bringing on the motion at an earlier period.

Corporation of Gloucester v. *Wood, Bart.*—This was a motion on behalf of the corporation of Gloucester, for the purpose of staying the transfer of the sum of 250,000*l.* to the defendants, the executors and residuary legatees (in whose favour a decision had been pronounced, upon the construction of the will of Mr. Wood, of Gloucester), pending the appeal, or until the further order of the Court. Mr. Swanston, Mr. Humphry, and Mr. J. Bailey, were heard at great length in support of the motion. Mr. Walker, Mr. Romilly, Mr. Tinny, Mr. J. Parker, and Mr. Jolliffe, for the executors and residuary legatees, opposed the motion, and called the attention of the Court to the great loss of interest which the executors had already sustained in consequence of the fund being left at 3*l.* per cent. pending the litigation. The legacies bore 4*l.* per cent., but supposing the money to have been employed at the usual rate—namely, 5*l.* per cent., the amount was so very great that at all events the present motion ought to have been accompanied by an offer to indemnify the defendants against loss. His Honour said he would take time to consider of his final judgment. There were nothing like merits upon which the motion could be founded, and the question must be viewed as resting upon an appeal to the discretion of the Court, and founded upon its jurisdiction. The question had been brought before him in "Suisse *v.* Lord Lowther," when he felt himself pressed by the cases of "Walburn *v.* Ingilby," decided by Lord Cottenham, and the "King of Spain *v.* Machado," decided by Lord Brougham. It had been decided in the latter case that payment of money to a person living abroad was not that species of irreparable mischief to which the rule of the Court was applicable. It had been a great relief to him to know that in "Suisse *v.* Lord Lowther," Lord Lyndhurst upon appeal had held that it was a case subject to the discretion of the Court, and by virtue of that discretion he had refused to allow the money to go abroad. It had been frequently held that the alleged danger of non-payment of money back again was not to be considered as irreparable mischief. In the present case the money had been paid into Court at the instance of the plaintiffs until the hearing; and the bill having been dismissed, the question was whether the parties ought not at once to be remitted to their original rights. It had been urged in support of the motion that the fund in Court was to be considered as the testator's money, which as such ought to be impounded until the litigation between his legatees was finally determined. This he considered as not the mode in which the proceeding was to be viewed. The bill having been dismissed, the question would be whether the Court ought to retain it until the appeal was disposed of.

Rolls' Court.—*Earl Nelson* v. *Lord Bridport.*—This was an application on the part of the plaintiff to suppress certain depositions which had been taken at Palermo on the ground of irregularity. The suit related to the Bronte estate, which had been given to Horatio Lord Nelson by the King of Sicily. A law was afterwards passed, allowing parties to destroy the entail existing in their estates, and in consequence of this the second Lord Nelson destroyed the entail and gave the estates to his daughter, now Lady Bridport. This gave rise to the present suit, in which it became necessary to have a commission to examine witnesses in Sicily. Arrangements were accordingly made with Mr. Plummer, the examiner, to meet the solicitors of the parties at Palermo, for the purpose of taking the depositions, and upon this occasion he requested to be furnished with copies of the interrogatories. The plaintiff's solicitor did deliver them, but the defendant's solicitor omitted to comply with the request, alleging that they had not been finally prepared. On the 19th August, Mr. Whitehouse (who had been appointed to act on the part of the plaintiff) left England, and arrived at Palermo on the 7th of September. He then found that the defendant's solicitor had been at Palermo a fortnight, with counsel. Upon the commission being opened, Mr. Plummer, upon receiving the interrogatories of the defendant, observed that they were entirely in the handwriting of the defendant's solicitor, who had gone out. This was admitted, and it was also admitted that they had been prepared after the witnesses had been questioned. The examination, however, was proceeded with, and the depositions brought to England. The proceedings on the part of the defendant were considered irregular, and the result was the present application to suppress the depositions. Lord Langdale said if the defendant was precluded from using the evidence it would be most serious to him; it was therefore to be considered whether there was not some other way by which possibly the plaintiff might be set right. He could not, however, reconcile himself to decide without having another affidavit from the plaintiff's solicitor, stating whether he would have delivered other interrogatories if he had been aware that the defendant had not delivered any to the examiner, and whether, if he had been aware of the course adopted by the defendant, he would not have acted in the same manner, and have done as the defendant had done. He could not make the order asked for, but still it was material to know whether the plaintiff's solicitor proposed to examine other witnesses. He would leave the case as it was, observing only that he could not approve of the course that had been adopted.

Marquess of Hertford v. *Lord Lowther.*—Lord Langdale gave judgment in this case, and observed that the questions came before the Court upon exceptions taken by Matilda Charlotte Countess Berchtoldt to the Master's report. The late Marquess of Hertford, by one of the codicils to his will, dated the 17th Sept., 1835, said, "To M. C. Strachan, now Countess Berchtoldt, besides Austrian Metalliques for 104,000 florins, I give 5000*l.*" By another codicil, dated the 27th January 1837, he said, "Whereas I have by indorsement on two little parcels containing 104 Austrian Bonds of 1000 florins each, given them to M. C. Countess Berchtoldt, I confirm the said disposition and add to it 20,000*l.* English money." The testator did not die possessed of any Austrian Metalliques, and upon a reference to the Master he found that the bequest accorded, and also that the 20,000*l.* given by the codicil of 1837 was given in substitution for the sum of 5000*l.* Upon which M. C. Countess Berchtoldt excepted to the report, and claimed as much money as would have purchased the 104 Austrian Bonds of 1000 florins each at the end of a year from the death of the testator, and also the 5000*l.* in addition to the 20,000*l.* Looking at the words of the two codicils, it did not appear that the testator intended to make two gifts of Metalliques and Austrian Bonds: the words in each codicil appeared to refer to the same. He thought therefore that the Master's report was correct; but as to the 5000*l.*, though there was some doubt, he could not concur; and looking at the two sums of 5000*l.* and 20,000*l.*, he did not think that there was any idea of substitution. It appeared therefore that the two sums of money might stand together, and he was of opinion that the gift of the 20,000*l.* was in addition to the 5000*l.*, and that so far the exception must be allowed. There was another exception taken by the plaintiff. The testator by another codicil to his will, dated April 3, 1837, said, "I give to Charlotte Leopoldina Countess Emanuel de Zichy, over all other bequests and legacies, all the goods, chattels, plate, linen, money at the bankers, stock in the Monte di Milano, linen, horses, carriages, &c., I may die possessed of, at Milan or in Lombardy, on condition she gives 3000*l.* sterling to the Case d'Assicurazione, to make an annuity for the life of Angelica Felicite Borel, and that her husband gives her power to hold all this as her separate property. The Master found that the testator at the time of his decease was not possessed of any stock in the Monte di Milano, but he made a schedule of the property which he conceived passed. He included in it certain French certificates, and also certificates of the Vienna loan, and other *Bordereaux* relating to the Neapolitan state obligations and he certified that they passed by delivery, and that the Countess de Zichy was entitled to them. Copies of these documents had been given to him (Lord Langdale), and they appeared to be obligations of the several Governments by which the bearer became personally entitled; and though the Master had found that they passed by delivery, the question was whether they passed by the bequest. His Lordship then referred to several cases, and observed that they would not be considered as property, but only evidence of property existing elsewhere. Bank notes were also evidence of title, but there was a difference as to them, and it arose from the common habit of men who had treated them as cash; but in the present case the Court was bound by authority, and the *et cetera* did not vary the case, as it only extended to those things in Milan and Lombardy. The exceptions to the report must therefore be allowed.

Central Criminal Court.—The Sessions commenced on Monday, but few cases of public interest have occurred. The only case which calls for notice is the following:—*George Davis, Charles Davis*, his brother, and *Eliza Trigg*, were indicted for stealing in the month of October last an immense quantity of furniture and certain deeds, papers, and writings, formerly the property of Captain Livingston, deceased, but stated to be the property, first of Samuel Cooke, Esq.; secondly of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; and in the third count the property of "the Ordinary," Captain Livingston having died intestate. It appeared that as soon as the gentleman died, his servant, Charles Davis, seized the property, and with the assistance of the female prisoner converted it into money. The Jury immediately pronounced Charles Davis and Eliza Trigg Guilty and Acquitted George Davis. The Common Sergeant called them up for judgment and said this was a most important prosecution, and it was the bounden duty of the Court to throw the mantle of protection over the property left by persons dying intestate, and at the same time let servants and persons in trust know that they were not to usurp authority and then attempt to shield themselves by wilful and corrupt perjury. The sentence of the Court was, that they be transported beyond the seas for seven years.

Winter Assizes.—Midland Circuit, Warwick.—*Elizabeth King* was charged with having on the 7th October last murdered her infant, a female, child by drowning her. Mr. Macaulay conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Mellor (on the request of Mr. Baron Parke) undertook the prisoner's defence. The facts were few and simple. On the 7th October the prisoner was seen in her own dwelling with a child in her arms. She was in a state of the greatest destitution, and had just been discharged from the workhouse. She applied for food to give her child, which one of her neighbours gave her. She was seen on the following day without her baby, and being asked what had become of it admitted that she had put it into the water, and it was found in one of the locks of the canal on the 15th October. There was no question that the prisoner had thrown the child into the canal, but the main point was whether she was sane at the time. The Jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity.—The Grand Jury have made a presentment to the Judge which will be forwarded to the Secretary of State, in which they state that the holding the half-year's Assizes and Quarter Sessions at Coventry has produced great dissatisfaction, and that in their opinion the county town of Warwick is the natural, true, and proper place for holding the Assizes and Quarter Sessions for the whole county, exclusive of Birmingham.

Western Circuit, Exeter.—This Winter Assize seems to have given great dissatisfaction to all parties in this Circuit. Very few magistrates have attended—so few that the Judge has complained of it, saying he should like to have seen a little more respect paid to her Majesty's Commission. None but very junior members of the Bar have been present, with the exception of those gentlemen who are local; and they all have complained of the loss of time and expense. The prisoners have also it is said complained of it. A very strange blunder has been committed with reference to the commission for this city, which after all that has been said about it, has been so prepared as not to include within its operation the city of Exeter, which of all places perhaps needed it the most.

Charles Stephens was indicted for a highway robbery on the person of Thomas Boon at Devonport on the 30th July, and stealing from him six sovereigns. This was a remarkable case from the prisoner being both deaf and dumb. He had been however educated in the excellent institution established in this city for such unfortunate persons, and could not only read but write. The mode therefore adopted for the trial was this:—the witnesses gave their evidence which was taken down by one of the officers of the Court, and then inspected by the Learned Judge. It was then handed to the prisoner and read over by him, and the gentleman at the head of the Deaf and Dumb Institution was present, and by his side, to see that he properly understood the contents; and, upon finding he did, he was asked to put any questions he wished, and did so on one or two occasions. The rapid signs by which their communications were carried on were most interesting and graceful. The facts proved on the part of the prosecution were these:—The prosecutor was first called, and stated that he was a workman at the dockyard at Devonport. On the 30th of July he had been from home for the purpose of making some purchases, and had taken six sovereigns with him. He returned somewhat late and a little in liquor. As he was passing along the road having his money in his breeches-pocket, he was suddenly seized by the throat and immediately felt the assailant's hand in his pocket. At the same time the party made a "roar" in his face which he thought could only have been made by a dumb person. A scuffle ensued during which by the light of the gas, which was at no great distance, he saw one of the sovereigns in the road. Thinking the robber had thrown them all down he discontinued the scuffle, and stopped to pick it up and search for the others. Directly as he did this his assailant ran off. He stayed at the spot for a minute or two looking for his money, but could find nothing but the sovereign he had first seen. He then went to the police-station and gave such information as led to the prisoner's apprehension. Other witnesses proved that the prisoner was near the spot of the robbery about the time the offence must have been committed, and that immediately after he purchased several articles of dress for all of which he paid in sovereigns. When the constable went to apprehend him, he told him the offence with which he was charged, and the prisoner inquired whether he should be taken to the Townhall on that day, and said that he had only had four sovereigns. The constable then inquired what he had done with the money, and he pointed to his new clothes. (The medium of communication in all these cases was a slate, which the prisoner carried about with him for the purpose.) The prisoner when called upon for his defence, said, by signs understood perfectly by the interpreter, that he had overtaken the prosecutor on the night in question, and had slapped him upon the shoulder. The prosecutor then turned, and seeing it was the prisoner laid hold of his arm! but that not liking a drunken companion he shook him off. The prosecutor then made signs to him to go and have something to drink, and took the money out of his pocket and showed it to him, and that in attempting to put it back, he dropped it, as he found the four sovereigns upon the spot afterwards. Mr. Justice Cresswell having summed up the case, the Jury almost immediately found the prisoner Guilty. A previous conviction was then proved against him, and it appeared from the gaoler's evidence that he had been twice convicted and twice suffered imprisonment. The Judge desired the interpreter to tell him that, as he had been twice convicted before, he felt it his duty to sentence him to ten years' transportation. The young man was then led from the dock in tears.

Home Circuit, Chelmsford.—*Elizabeth Hammond*, a married woman, was indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child, three weeks old, by nearly severing its head from the body with a razor. The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity. The Court gave directions that the prisoner should be kept in safe custody until her Majesty's pleasure should be made known respecting her.

William Osborne, a shoemaker, was charged upon a capital indictment with having feloniously shot at and wounded his wife, with intent to murder her. The Jury found the prisoner guilty of wounding the prosecutrix with intent to do her grievous bodily harm; and Mr. Justice Erskine sentenced him to be transported for life.

Oxford Circuit, Gloucester.—The Calendar at these Assizes contained the names of 36 prisoners, all of whom with the exception of seven, might with propriety have been tried at the next sessions, as the offences with which they are charged are mostly of an unimportant character, consisting principally of trivial charges of larceny. The Grand Jury ignored the bill against *William Jones* and *James Bick* for Manslaughter, whose expected trial excited some interest in the county, and for whose prosecution Mr. Keating had been retained on the part of the Crown.

John Peters was indicted for stealing on the 5th inst., at Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, a gold chain, a gold eye-glass, and a gold pin, the property of Henry Bulkeley, Esq. For the defence it was pretended that the prisoner was ignorant of the owner of the property, and that the only reason for his having been sent to take his trial was a desire on the prosecutor's part to save the proffered reward. His Lordship in summing up observed that it was of extreme importance that the law upon this subject should be clearly understood and generally known. Nothing was more common or more erroneous than the opinion that a party had a right to appropriate to his own use any article which he might chance to find. Now no doubt, in point of law, such an act was in itself felonious, unless the article in question were met with under circumstances which rendered it impossible for the owner to be ascertained, or was of such trivial value as to lead to the inference that the late possessor had abandoned all claim to it. The learned Judge illustrated the principle thus laid down, and then proceeded to comment upon the evidence in the present case, observing that the only argument which had been urged with any force upon the prisoner's behalf was that which, in his mind, tended most strongly to show his guilt. The Jury without hesitation found a verdict of Guilty. A previous conviction for felony was proved, and the Court sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour for six months.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—Derby.—7 to 1 agst Mr. Crockford's Rattan (take 15 to 2); 7 to 1 agst Mr. John Day's Ugly Buck (take 15 to 2); 17 to 1 agst Mr. Quin's Loadstone; 30 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Campanero (taken to 25*l.*, and afterwards offered); 1000 to 30 agst Mr. A. Wood's Running Rein (tkn); 1000 to 30 agst Mr. Lichtwald's Leander (taken two or three times); 35 to 1 agst Lord Maidstone's Cockamaroo (take 40 to 1); 1000 to 25 agst Mr. Bowes's Saddle Bow (taken and afterwards offered); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Watt's Voltri; 40 to 1 agst Mr. Quinn's Foig-a-Ballagh; 50 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Attaghan; 1000 to 20 agst Lord Westminster's Lancet, Laura colt (taken); 1000 to 10 agst Mr. Forth's Ashtead Pet (taken and afterwards offered). Oaks.—17 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's The Princess (taken to 25*l.*) 20 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Fanny Eden (taken to 10*l.*)

MARK LANE, Friday, December 15.—The supply of English Wheat we had on Monday was pretty well cleared off on Wednesday, and there was very little offering this morning; prices are fully as high. Foreign is held firm at the same rates, and there is not much inquiry for bonded. Barley is unaltered in value. Beans and Peas remain the same. Oats are stationary as to prices, with a moderate sale.

British, per Imperial Quarter.	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	44	54	Red	44	52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire		47	54	White	—	—
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	15	25	Feed	16	24
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	—	—	Potato	17	25
—— Irish	Feed	16	23	Potato	16	24
Barley	Malting and distilling	28	32	Grind.	24	30
Malt, pale, ship		—	—			
—— Hertford and Essex		—	—			
Rye		—	—			
Beans, Maragan, old and new	22 to 29	Tick	29	31	Harrow	25	34
Pigeon, Heligoland	23 to 26	Winds.	30	36	Longpod	28	38
Peas, White	30 to 34	Maple	27	29	Grey	26	28

Imperial Averages.

		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Nov.	3 per Quarter.	51s 8d	31s 7d	18s 7d	28s 0d	31s 5d	33s 0d
—	10	52 1	32 5	18 9	29 3	32 2	34 0
—	17	51 7	32 4	18 11	30 5	32 4	34 0
—	24	51 0	32 1	19 0	30 8	32 4	33 7
Dec.	1	51 1	31 8	19 0	30 7	31 10	33 6
—	8	51 0	31 8	18 8	30 1	32 0	33 0
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.		51 5	32 0	18 10	30 0	32 0	33 8
Duties on Foreign Grain		19 0	6 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

Arrivals this week.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	2890	9680	2110	7020 Sks
Irish	—	—	4040	—
Scotch	—	—	—	—
Foreign	—	120	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Cundy, Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, carpenter—J. Harman, Whitefriars, City, and Chester-square, Middlesex, and of Edinburgh, brewer—W. Stinton, 44, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, cook—Z. Parris and R. Henderson, Duke-street, Lincoln's inn-fields, and Ventnor, Hampshire, carpenters—J. Jukes, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, nail-manufacturer, and Rowley Regis, Shropshire, coal-master—D. Rowlands, Fwllheli, Carnarvonshire, dealer in wines—F. Thompson, Southampton, tailor—H. Southgate, Fleet-street, auctioneer—O. W. Thomas, Clement's-court and Mink-street, silk-warehouseman—W. Read, King-street, Covent Garden, engraver—P. Green, Broad-stairs, Kent, baker—R. Gaskyes, Edward-street, Portman-square, saddler—G. Bulbeck, Derby, tobacconist—J. Kidd, Kendal, grocer—W. Hubbuck, South Shields, pawnbroker—J. Smith, Stoke-upon-Trent, corn-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. White, Peebles, carpenter—J. Bisset, Inverness, merchant—D. Smith, Dundee, flax-spinner—J. Henderson, Brechin, baker—A. Murray, Edinburgh, merchant—P. Crichton, Barkfoot, Perthshire, weaver.

BIRTHS.—On the 9th inst., at Barking Vicarage, the Hon. Mrs. R. Liddell, of a son—On the 8th inst., at Westover, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon. W. A'Court Holmes, M.P., of a son—On the 2d inst., the lady of R. Tindall, Esq., mayor of Scarborough, of a daughter—On the 3d inst., in Bulstrode-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of Professor Royle, M.D., F.R.S., of a son—At Clifton, near York, on the 9th inst, the lady of Capt J. Bentham, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, M. D. Eoerchien, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Hancock, C.B.—On the 12th inst., at St. John's, Paddington, F. S. Head, Esq., eldest son of Sir F. B. Head, Bart., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of R. Garnett, Esq., of Wyre-side, Lancashire.

DIED.—On the 12th inst., at Stoke Newington, Harriet, wife of Mr. W. Smith, publisher, 113, Fleet-street—On the 14th inst, J. C. Loudon, Esq., of 3, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, aged 60—On the 2d Oct., of jungle fever, at Mohn, Mrs K. Hughes, and on the 4th of the same month, Assistant-Surgeon A. Hughes, her husband—At Clevedon, near Bristol, aged 75, Mrs. E. A. Gilbert, widow of Capt. J. Gilbert, of the Royal Artillery—On the 12th aged 66, after a few days illness, G. Templer, Esq., of Sandford-Orleigh, formerly of Stover, Devon

WANTED.—AN OUT-DOOR FOREMAN, who thoroughly understands the management of a Country Nursery, in all its branches. An unexceptionable character for ability and morals is required.—Direct to Mr. Bristow, Seedsman, Knightsbridge, London.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, December 16, 1843

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 51.—1843. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23. PRICE 6*d.*

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The following days are fixed for the EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and MICROSCOPES in the Gardens of this Society next season:—

TUESDAY, APRIL 30;
TUESDAY, JUNE 4;
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1844;

When Prizes exceeding 900*l.* will be distributed. Tickets for admission may be had, by orders from Fellows or Members only, at the Office in the Gardens; price, on or before April 13th, 4*s.*, after that day, 5*s.*, except on the days of exhibition, when they will be charged 7*s.* 6*d.* each. Schedules of Prizes, and further particulars may be had at the Gardens.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, CARNATIONS, AURICULAS, and LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, Clapham-rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by Appointment FLORIST to HER MAJESTY, begs to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Amateurs, that this is the best season for obtaining collections of the above Flowers, and that in consequence of the success he has had in their cultivation this year he can offer them at the following moderate prices:—

	£	s.	d.
100 Ranunculuses, in 100 superb sorts, with names	4	4	0
100 Do. in 100 very fine sorts, do.	2	10	0
Superfine mixtures from 7*s.* to 21*s.* per 100.			
100 Anemones in 100 superfine sorts, with names	2	10	0
100 Do. in 50 do. do. do.	2	0	0
Superfine mixtures 10*s.* per 100.			
25 pair of Carnations, in 25 superfine sorts, with names	3	10	0
25 pair of Picotees, in 25 do. do. do.	2	10	0
25 Auriculas, in 25 superfine sorts, with names	3	13	6
Lilium lancifolium album, good bulbs, each	0	3	6
" " " large bulbs, each	0	10	6
" " " punctatum, good bulbs, each	0	7	6
" " " large bulbs, each	1	1	0

Catalogues may be had on application.—December, 1843.

NEW HARDY ANNUAL.
VISCARIA OCULATA—DARK-EYED VISCARIA?

T. AND J. BACKHOUSE, NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN, York, have the pleasure of offering to the Public the above new and beautiful Annual, which is figured at page 53, (No. 10,) of the "Botanical Register," for 1843. The blossoms are of a bright rose colour, with a deep crimson eye, and changing to a pale purple. It flowers very abundantly through the greater part of the summer and autumn. It is a native of Algiers, and may be sown either in the open ground in spring, or raised in pots and planted out.

Packets, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, will be sent, on the receipt of a Post-office Order, postage free, to any part of the Kingdom.

SEEDS, NEW AND TRUE.

MESSRS. SUTTON AND SONS respectfully acquaint those readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* who have not yet hitherto honoured them with their commands, that their grounds being situated at considerable distances from each other, and of different soils, they are enabled by strict attention to grow GARDEN SEEDS true to their kinds, and supply Seeds which they know to be new, thereby preventing disappointment in the crops. A great saving of expense will also be effected, and the most improved sorts insured by purchasing either of the undernamed collections, which are selected according to Messrs. SUTTON'S actual knowledge of the comparative merits of each kind.

	£	s.	d.
No. 1.—*A complete Collection of new Kitchen-garden Seeds, of very best kinds, being one year's supply for a first-rate establishment*	3	3	0
No. 2.—*A Collection containing all the kinds as the above, but in smaller quantities*	2	2	0
No. 3.—*A Complete Collection, in quantities suitable for smaller Families*	1	1	0
No. 4.—100 *Ranunculuses, in* 50 *fine varieties, by name* .	1	5	0
50 *ditto in* 50 *ditto ditto* .	0	15	0

N.B.—Parcels delivered free of carriage to London, or to any part of the Great Western Railway within 60 miles of London.

For Gardeners and others who would prefer selecting the sorts of seeds themselves, S. & SONS have just published their annual Catalogue of new Kitchen-garden and Flower Seeds, which will be forwarded immediately, post-paid.

*** Where a reference is given payment need not be made for twelve months, which will afford ample opportunity for proving the excellence of the Seeds.—Reading Nursery, Berks, Dec. 21.

B. SAUNDERS, NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, Isle of Jersey, respectfully informs the Public and Trade in general that he has a few thousand Maiden PEACHES & NECTARINES to dispose of this season, which are true to name, and comprise all the best varieties in cultivation; and which he will render at moderate prices, with the usual discount to the Trade. N.B.—His collection of Pear-trees are also very fine.—Dec. 22.

CONWAY'S GIANT CACTUS.

PHILIP CONWAY has the pleasure of offering to the Public the above splendid production at the reduced price of One Guinea each. P. C. having been successful in its propagation, can now give the usual discount to the Trade. Also CONWAY'S Pelargonium "LANEII" (the best yet raised for forcing), fine plants now showing their blooms, at 5*s.* each; good plants in 48-sized pots, at 3*s.* 6*d.* each. A remittance or reference respectfully requested from unknown Correspondents.—Old Brompton, Dec. 13, 1843.

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.
YOUELL'S TOBOLSK RHUBARB.
TWO SEEDLING PICOTEES.
FINEST CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.
DUTCH HYACINTHS, & other BULBS.
ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

Now ready for sending out: for Particulars of which, see Advertisement of the 16th inst.

YOUELL & Co., Great Yarmouth Nursery, Dec. 21, 1843.

CHISWICK NURSERY, NEAR LONDON.

R. GLENDINNING, (late of the firm of LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., Exeter), most respectfully acquaints Noblemen, Gentlemen, and his Friends generally, that having purchased the Lease and Stock of the above Nursery, he has been for some months engaged in making extensive alterations and additions to it, in order to enable him to carry on the NURSERY BUSINESS in all its various branches, and he begs to assure those who may be pleased to entrust him with their commands, that his utmost endeavours shall be at all times used to execute them with accuracy and punctuality, rendering every article of the best description at a moderate price.

In HOTHOUSE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, all the best varieties will be cultivated, and every approved novelty added as soon as it appears.

In the FRUIT-TREE DEPARTMENT, those sorts only will be grown which experience has proved to possess good and valuable properties.

In the SEED BUSINESS his arrangements enable him, from his proximity to the best marts, to supply such only as are genuine in quality and true to name.

R. G. flatters himself that from his practical acquaintance with *Landscape Gardening* and *Garden Architecture*, he may be safely and usefully consulted in planting Park Scenery, forming Ornamental Water, Constructing and Heating Buildings for Horticultural purposes, upon the most improved and economical principles, Laying out Ground for Flower and Kitchen Gardens, &c. Arboretums designed and systematically planted.—Dec. 22, 1843.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.

J. AND J. FAIRBAIRN are induced from the uncertainty upon which they hold the Manor-street Nursery (situated contiguous to the Home Nursery, Clapham Rise, where attention will be given to all applications), to effect a Sale of the Stock at as early a period as possible, consequently beg to solicit the attention of Gentlemen and the trade to the large and remarkably healthy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large Laurels, twice transplanted, of extra growth; Portugal Laurels, very handsome; Green Hollies, of various sizes; Evergreen Privets, fine Standard and Dwarf Roses in great variety, fine standard flowering Thorns, Almonds, Æsculus, Robinias, and other Ornamental Trees, and Evergreen and flowering Shrubs, with a large stock of fine standard and dwarf, trained and untrained Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, of the most approved kinds, and of growth rarely equalled; also, a large assortment of Forest Trees, consisting of Limes, Elms, Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Spanish and Horse Chesnuts, Mountain Ash, Poplars, and Spruce, and Scotch Firs; also a large number of Gooseberries and Currants, of excellent growth, and of the best varieties in cultivation, to all of which J. & J. F. respectfully invite the inspection of Gentlemen and Nurserymen, flattering themselves that the general character of the Stock is such as to ensure unqualified satisfaction, and which they are disposed to offer at very moderate prices for cash.

J. & J. F. respectfully beg to call the attention of Gentlemen to their advertisement of Heaths, &c., which has lately appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. (Oct. 21 and 28),

Nurseries, Clapham, near London, December 22, 1843.

HYACINTHS AND GROWING STOCK.

HUMPHREYS' COMPOUND, applicable to all Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and to promote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles 1*s.* 9*d.* each, by FLANAGAN & SON, Mansion-house-street; WARNER & WARNER, 28, Cornhill; HURST & MCMULLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLARK, Bishopsgate-Within; SMITH, Islington Nursery; GRIMLEY and Co., Covent Garden; BATT and RUTLEY, 412, Strand; WILLIAM and JOHN NOBLE, Fleet-street; SMITH, Covent-garden; CHARLWOOD, Tavistock-row; W. J. NUTTING, 46, Cheapside; G. LAWRENCE, 18, Piccadilly; JOHN KERNAN, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; LOCKHART, 156, Cheapside; SHUTTLEWORTH, Pantheon; MINIER, ADAMS, and NASH, 63, Strand; THATCHER and SON, Islington; THOMAS WATKINSON, Market-place, Manchester; W. E. RENDLE, Plymouth; DICKSON & Co., Edinburgh; PONTEY, Leeds; P. LAWSON and SON, Edinburgh; and other leading SEEDSMEN in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, and Co., 100, Upper-Thames-st., London.

BROMPTON PARK NURSERY—ESTABLISHED 1681.

MESSRS. GRAY, ADAMS, AND HOGG, introduce to the notice of those engaged in planting Shrubberies, &c., an extensive Stock of fine large EVERGREENS, consisting of Variegated and Green Hollies, common and Portugal Laurels, Hemlock, Spruce, Yews, Arbutus, Phillyreas, Arbor-vitæ, Alaternus, &c. &c., which they can supply on advantageous terms, and from the well-known nature of their soil being so admirably adapted for the removal of large plants, they with confidence recommend them.

They also take this opportunity of again reminding their customers of their Stock of Dwarf, Standard, and trained Fruit-trees, Figs, Vines, &c. &c., which are this season of a very superior description, and of which Catalogues may be had on application. Seeds and Plants carefully selected and packed for exportation, well deserving the attention of all Emigrants and Colonists.—Kensington-road, December, 1843.

TO NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN who are PLANTING and IMPROVING THEIR ESTATES, and to NURSERYMEN.

RICHARD MITTON, NURSERYMAN, Pontefract, Yorkshire, has now growing in his Nurseries (which lay very high and bleak, and from which plants generally thrive) to be disposed of at *reduced prices* a large stock of Healthy, Well-rooted, and Transplanted Forest Trees, of all sorts and sizes; especially Larches, 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 feet high: Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, Fruit Trees of all the choicest Sorts, and Ornamental Trees of every description. Prices on application may be had of goods delivered free at those prices at any Railway Station or Canal Warehouse north of Derby or south of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Pontefract, Dec. 20, 1843.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

W. J. CORMACK AND CO. beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as the stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price 3*s.* 6*d.* per quart. The usual allowance to the trade.

N.B.—"CORMACK'S Early Kent Peas," 14*s.* per bushel.

Newcross, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, Dec. 22.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The COUNCIL of this Society being desirous of ascertaining the correct addresses of the Corresponding Members resident in Great Britain and Ireland, have directed a List of them to be published, in the hope that all those who see their names in it will immediately inform the Secretary, by letter, 21, Regent-st., whether their addresses are correctly given; or that their friends, in their absence, will do so for them. [If the following persons, concerning whom no intelligence has been received in consequence of the last Advertisement, do not communicate with the Secretary in the course of one month, they will be considered dead, and their names will be erased.]

Affleck, David John Donaldson, Gloucester
Anderson, George, gr to the Earl of Dartmouth, at Sandwell Park, Birmingham, Warwickshire
Ashworth, Thomas, Springfield, Crumpsell, Manchester
Balfour, William, gr to the Earl Grey, at Howick, Alnwick, Northumberland
Balmar, Robert, gr to the Earl of Sefton, at Croxteth, Liverpool
Barton, Thos., Ditchley Cottage, South Weald, Brentwood, Essex
Bennett, Selby, gr to Earl Manvers, at Thoresby Park, near Ollerton, Nottinghamshire
Bishop, Thomas, Methven Castle, near Perth
Bounds, Thomas, Nurseryman, Manchester
Bree, Rev. Wm. Thos., A. M., Allesley, Coventry, Warwickshire
Breese, John, gr to Sir Thomas Neave, Bart., at Dagenham Park, Romford, Essex
Callandar, John, Rotherfield Park, Hampshire
Chapman, Andrew, Barlaston, near Stone, Staffordshire
Chesher, Charles, gr to William Ralph Cartwright, Esq., at Aynhoe, Northamptonshire
Crozier, James, gr, Alnwick, Northumberland
Diack, Alexander, Mill Hill, near Aberdeen
Dickson, Francis, Chester
Dickson, James, Nurseryman, Inverness
Ford, David, gr to the Earl of Haddington, at Tynningham, near Prestonkirk, East Lothian
Gibbons, William, Killalee, Dublin
Hay, James, Totterdown Hill, Bristol
Haythorn, J., gr to Lord Middleton, Wollaton Hall, Nottingham
Hodgins, Edward, Dungaston, near Wicklow
Hodson, Nathaniel Shirley, A.L.S., Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk
Hosie, Rob., gr to the Lord Lynedoch, at Lynedoch, Perthshire
Kelly, Alexander, gr to the Earl of Moray, at Donibristle, near Inverkeithing, Fifeshire
Legge, John, gr to Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart., Ripley Castle, near Farringdon, Yorkshire
Luck, John, gr to Philip Davies Cooke, Esq., Ouston, Doncaster
MacLeod, Daniel, Landscape gr, Armagh
Mcnab, Thomas, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Dollar, Clackmannanshire
Malone, Edmund, gr to G. S. Foljambe, Esq., at Osberton House, East Retford, Nottinghamshire
Miller, Joseph, gr to Lady Mildmay, Dogsmersfield Park, Hartford Bridge, Hampshire
Montgomery, Duncan, gr to the Duke of Montrose, at Mynadoc Castle, Buchanan, Stirlingshire
Muirhead, Alexander, gr to Alexander Hepburn Murray Belshes, Esq., Invernay Perthshire
Newson, Henry
Niven, Ninian, Richmond Hill, Kingstown, Dublin
Oliver, J., gr to the Earl of Craven, Coombe Abbey, near Coventry
Page, William Bridgewater, Nurseryman, Southampton
Phelps, Rev. William, A.M., Mere, near Glastonbury
Reid, James, Nurseryman, Aberdeen
Rogers, William, Nurseryman, Southampton
Ross, Henry, Kinnahaird, Dingwall, Ross-shire
Ross, John, gr to the Duke of Athol, at Dunkeld
Sibbald, Thomas, gr to the Bishop of Durham, at Auckland Castle, Durham
Skinner, Thos., gr to R. A. Oswald, Esq., Auchencruive, Ayrshire
Skrimshire, William, Esq., Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire
Smith, James, Nurseryman, Flixton, Manchester
Smith, Thomas, gr to the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland
Stevenson, John, gr to Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart., at Haggerston, Northumberland
Street, J., gr to Mrs. Hamilton Nesbit Ferguson, Beil, E. Lothian
Taylor, Joan, Nurseryman, Preston, Lancashire
Taylor, John, gr to the Earl of Dunmore, Dunmore Park, Falkirk, Stirlingshire
Thompson, George, gr to the Earl Fitzwilliam, Wentworth House, Yorkshire
Towers, George John, Esq., Pinckney's Green, near Maidenhead
Turnbull, Archibald, Nurseryman, Perth
Venables, Rev. James, A.M., Buckland Newton, Sherborne, Dorsetshire
Walker, James, Nurseryman, Aberdeen
West, John, gr to the Marquess of Northampton, at Castle Ashby, Northampton
Wheeler, Isaac, gr to Mrs. Wall, at Oxford
Wilkins, William, Nurseryman, Newport, Isle of Wight
Young, James, Landscape gr, Perth
Young Jn., Forester to the Earl of Kingston, Michelstown, Cork

J. G. WAITE, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN, London, begs to acquaint the trade generally that he has made a selection, at very great expense, from the finest stocks in England and other parts of the world, and can warrant the whole of the seeds genuine, of the first quality, and of the present year's growth. The prices are 30 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade. Catalogues to be had on application at his warehouse, No. 4, Eyre-street-hill, Hatton Garden, London.—Dec. 14, 1843.

TO SEEDSMEN AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.—TEN TONS OF CARROT-SEED: viz., Five Tons of Large Green Top Altringham, at 52*s.* per cwt.; and Five Tons of Large Green Top White Belgium, at 32*s.* per cwt. All warranted of *English Growth of* 1843, and selected from the finest stocks. To be sold in any quantity not less than 1 cwt. Apply to J. G. WAITE, Nos. 1 and 4, Eyre-street hill, Hatton Garden, London.

SHILLING'S NEW EARLY GROTTO PEA.

J. AND S. SHILLING have succeeded in raising the above PEA, the Early Frame Pea, impregnated with the Grotto or Oyster Marrow, which they, with confidence, recommend to the Public generally, being quite as early, and nearly double the size of any other early Pea in cultivation. Quite hardy: will stand the winter well, and a good bearer; the pod large and long. They would particularly recommend it to the attention of Market Gardeners. Price, 3*s.* per quart; 10*s.* per gallon; 17*s.* 6*d.* per peck; 30*s.* per half-bushel; 2*l.* 10*s.* per bushel. Agents: Messrs. FIELD & CHILD, 119, Lower Thames-street, London; Messrs. W. & J. NOBLE, 152, Fleet-street; Mr. KERNAN, 4, Great Russell-street, Covent-Garden; Messrs. HURST & MCMULLEN, 61, Leadenhall-street; Messrs. GRAY, ADAMS, & HOGG, Kensington.—Northwamborough Nursery, near Odiham, Hants, December 22, 1843.

TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, near the Sea-coast, in the West of Sussex, Large and Most Productive GARDENS, with a comfortable House and all convenient Buildings. Pine, Melon, Grape, and other Forcing Houses. All in the highest possible state of management and cultivation. For Particulars, apply to Mr. MASON, East street, Chichester.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London. Capital, 500,000*l.* This Office is provided with very accurately constructed Tables, by which it can Assure Diseased Lives on Equitable Terms. Increased Annuities granted on *unsound* Lives, the amount varying with the particular disease. Members of Consumptive Families assured at Equitable Rates. Loans granted upon personal security. E. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, among other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; Mr. Pontey's, Plymouth; the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London. Considerable improvements have been effected since last season; particulars of which are in course of preparation.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.

STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulturists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers many decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornamental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLE of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for any size will be forwarded upon application to S. and Co.

GENUINE PERUVIAN & BOLIVIAN GUANO ON SALE, BY THE IMPORTERS, ANTONY GIBBS AND SONS, LONDON; GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND CO., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL. 47, Lime-st., Dec. 22, 1843.

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AN INTRODUCTION to ENTOMOLOGY; or, Elements of the Natural History of Insects: comprising an Account of the Noxious and Useful Insects, of their Metamorphoses, Food, Stratagems, Habitations, Societies, Motions, Noises, Hybernation, Instinct, &c. By W. KIRBY, M.A., F.R.S., and L.S., Rector of Barnam; and W. SPENCE, Esq., F.R.S. and L.S. Sixth Edition, corrected and considerably enlarged.

*** The first two (or popular) volumes of the "Introduction to Entomology" are now published as a separate work, distinct from the third and fourth volumes; and, though much enlarged, at a considerable reduction in price, in order that the numerous class of readers who confine their study of Insects to that of their manners and economy need not be burthened with the cost of the technical portion of the work, relating to their anatomy, physiology, &c.

"Let no man think he knows how to enjoy the country who has not studied the volumes of Kirby and Spence's delightful 'Introduction.'" *Quarterly Review*, No. 141, Dec., 1842.

"This Work, the delight of our youth, and the admiration of our mature age, is well known as the most entertaining account of insects ever put into a popular form."—DR. LINDLEY, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

Lately published, in 2 vols. 8vo., with about 2500 Figures, 2*l.* 7*s.*, cloth,

AN INTRODUCTION to the MODERN CLASSIFICATION of INSECTS. By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S., &c. Intended as a Sequel to Kirby and Spence.

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T. M. and SONS beg to state that they print the entire Address of their Customers on the Wrapper, when ordered for six months, or longer.

On the 6th of January.

A NEW FARMERS' NEWSPAPER.—The time has come when Landlords and Tenants, large Farmers and small, must devote their anxious attention to improved cultivation—when, in the words of Sir Robert Peel, "*All must learn how, in the shortest time, and at the least expense, to produce the greatest quantity of food, vegetable or animal, without permanent injury to the land.*" To accomplish this, no means can be so effectual as that which brings the results of Experience and Science before every man, in a cheap form. For this purpose THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is to be established.

The Proprietors are aware of the difficulties of dealing with the many details of cultivation without an acquaintance with circumstances, often as varying as places. They condemn the idea of conducting farming operations upon one invariable plan; and, while they welcome science as the best auxiliary of practice, they regard crude speculations as the most dangerous of delusions. But, they also feel that in Agriculture, as in all other arts, there are general principles upon which successful farming must depend; that there are practical errors which no local circumstances can justify; in short, that there is room for improvement even in those branches which are best understood. No one man can be competent to deal with the multifarious questions affecting husbandry, and the duty of the Editor of such a Paper as THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is to make known the knowledge of all. It is to practical Farmers that the Proprietors trust for the means of carrying out their views, and not to the talents of any individual. While, therefore, they state that the Editor of THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will be a gentleman well acquainted with the best kind of Farming, in which he is actively engaged, they feel it to be of far more importance to announce the promise of support and assistance received from the landed and farming interest generally, especially of those whose names they are permitted to mention:—

The Right. Hon. the Earl Spencer, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Ducie, Vice-President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.
J. Walbanke Childers, Esq., M.P., one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P.
Rev. Dr. Buckland, Professor of Mineralogy, Oxford
David Low, Esq., Professor of Agriculture, Edinburgh, one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Soc. of Scotland
Robert Baker, Esq., Writtle, Essex
J. Bennett, Esq., President of the Leominster Farmers' Club
John Benson, Esq., Agent to the Duke of Bedford
Robert Black, Esq., Loch Alsh, Ross, N.B.
John Curtis, Esq., F.L.S.
R. D. Drewett, Esq., Burpham, Arundel
W. Parker Hamond, Esq., Pampisford Hall, Cambridge
J. Hudson, Esq., Castle Acre, near Swaffham, one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
Curtis Hayward, Esq., Quedgeley, near Gloucester
R. M. Jaques, Esq., Richmond, Yorkshire
Samuel Jonas, Esq., Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
W. H. Little, Esq., Lanvair Grange, Abergavenny
E. W. Moore, Esq., Agent to Earl Radnor
J. Parkinson, Esq., Leyfields, Ollerton, Notts.
R. Aglionby Slaney, Esq., Walford Manor, Shiffnall, Salop.
S. D. Stirling, Esq., Glenbervie, Falkirk
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L. B. Walrond, Esq., Sec. of the Gloucester Farmers' Club
Mr. H. F. Fardon, Sec. of the Broomsgrove Farmers' Club
&c. &c. &c.

Lord Worsley, M.P., Vice-President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
William Miles, Esq., M.P., one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
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James F. W. Johnston, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, Durham
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C. Herbert, Esq., Powisk, near Worcester
W. H. Hyett, Esq., Painswick House
J. B. Lawes, Esq., Rothampstead, near St. Albans
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M. M. Milburn, Esq., Sec. of the Yorkshire Agricult. Society
D. J. Niblett, Esq., Haresfield
Edward Solly, Esq., Junior, Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London
William Torr, Esq., Riby, near Caistor
Joseph Yorke, Esq., Tewkesbury
Mr. John Brodie, Haddington
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&c. &c. &c.

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Considering the union which exists between Horticulture and Agriculture, it has been thought advisable to make THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE an addition to the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, edited by DR. LINDLEY, and so extensively known; but that there may be ample room for discussion, that Paper *will be increased one-half in size without additional charge*—thus Twenty-four Columns will be occupied, as at present, by Horticulture, and Twenty-four by the General News of the Week, whilst TWENTY-FOUR COLUMNS WILL BE DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE.

On the 6th of January, therefore, will be published, price 6d., Stamped, to go free by post,

THE FIRST NUMBER OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1843.

MEETING FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.
FRIDAY, Jan. 5 . . . Botanical . . 8 P.M.

WE are to blame for not taking an earlier opportunity of resuming the question of Timber-pruning; and if some of our recent correspondents have regarded our silence as an acquiescence in the sentiments of others, we cannot say that we have just cause for complaint. We should have taken our side sooner.

Not, indeed, that we have not done so formerly; but it is long ago, and many have probably forgotten by this time what the views are that we actually entertain upon the subject. PRUNE NOT AT ALL having been taken as our motto—if we were to assume a sylvan coat of arms—all the reasoning that was connected with those words has been forgotten, and the qualifying terms, IF YOU CAN HELP IT, have been entirely left out of view. Nevertheless, if those who interest themselves in such considerations will do us the favour to turn to our previous articles, and especially to pages 364 and 523 of our volume for 1842, they will find that what is now sometimes called "the prune-not-at-all system" is not ours, and that there is very little difference between us and some of those who are now with justice regarded as great practical authorities in Foresting. Mr. Billington, indeed, in one place, claimed our views as his own; but, as we then stated, they belong to neither him nor us, but are coeval with the appearance of sound Vegetable Physiology.

The methods employed by Dr. Thackeray and Mr. Gavin Cree in the management of woods, being those which have been most prominently introduced into our pages lately, we will now proceed to examine them, and see how far our views are in opposition to those experienced planters.

Dr. Thackeray's system is explained at pages 644 and 677 of this volume. From the statements there made we collect the following that are its principal features. Instead of attempting to cure injurious growth by the axe and saw, *he takes means to prevent its occurrence*. Instead of sending a crowd of ignorant labourers among his woods at some particular season, he provides a sensible tractable woodman, teaches him his lesson, and *keeps him constantly employed all the year round*. This woodman has a pruning-knife and chisel for his only tools. Large branches are not permitted to grow for years, only to be lopped eventually for the fire-heap or the charcoal-burner, and to ruin timber by the huge scars they leave. But a diligent plan of stopping and preventing is in action every day all the year round. Finally, the woods are "*unmercifully thinned, and health, light, and air, pervade them.*" By this method 500 acres of barren mountainous land in Flintshire are covered with trees whose vigour is attested by their growth. In 26 years Oaks, Larch, and Ash are to be found 20 feet high. The cost of this operation is not stated; but supposing that the Welsh woodman is paid 50*l.* a year, we have this result attained at the cost of 2*s.* per annum for each acre: we leave our readers to calculate how far this outlay can be paid by the thinnings of the plantations.

Now it is impossible for any man who understands foresting to doubt that a system like this is precisely what should be adopted in all cases whatsoever. It is this beginning at the beginning in the right way, and an incessant perseverance in doing so, that has produced the results which those who have seen Dr. Thackeray's woods have so much admired. But let us ask in what particular this Flintshire foresting differs from what we have, in ignorance of the existence of the plantations at Nerquis, constantly advocated?

"Prune not at all should be the maxim of a forester. Plant thinly, *thin* constantly, *stop* carefully, and leave the rest to Nature." These words are to be found at p. 363, and seem to us to state briefly the whole system observed at Nerquis, *with an exception*, to which we shall presently return. But there are some minor points connected with Dr. Thackeray's management, as we learn from the account given by Mr. Humphreys at p. 644. Acorns are dibbled where they are to remain; the advantage of this is most particularly insisted upon at p. 523 of our volume for 1842, in the case of both Oaks and Spanish Chesnuts. All wounds by the pruning-knife are made close to the main stem, and when the branches are young; this is insisted upon at p. 115 of 1841, and the reasons for it are there shown to be, that, if young shoots are not removed close to the stem, the remaining part dies, and the lips of the wound will not heal till the snag has fallen off, &c. &c.

We have alluded to one point in which we do not appear to agree with Dr. Thackeray. He is represented to be continually trimming his trees up by removing the side branches. We, on the contrary, have advised that the side branches should be merely stopped, and the rest be left to Nature. Who is right? We refer to the magnificent timber of Nature—Dr. T. to his own trees. The question is one which can hardly be answered conclusively in the absence of experiments carefully instituted for the express purpose of deciding the point. Possibly Dr. Thackeray may have made such experiments; in which case, we trust, if this should meet his eye, that he will favour us with them. Our opinion has been founded, in part, upon the well-known method observed in the nurseries, of forming standard fruit-trees. When this is to be done a single vigorous shoot is selected for the stem of the tree, and all the others are removed. The stem that is left grows rapidly, and produces an abundance of laterals, a portion of which form the branches of the head, when the growth of the tree is completed at the end of the season. Now all the laterals are carefully preserved during the growing season, until a few weeks after midsummer, when they are stopped or shortened back a little way, so as to prevent their going on growing any longer. In the autumn, when the leaves have fallen, these laterals are cut off close to the stem, in order to make it look clean; and not till then. Experience shows that a stout standard stem cannot be obtained if the laterals are not allowed to grow. This proves that more timber is obtained in one year by leaving the lateral shoots on an upright vigorous stem than by cutting them off; and if such is the case during one year, we submit that the same thing will go on for any number of years. In other words, if the stem of a tree deprived of laterals produces in one year 10 cubic inches of wood, while the same stem, furnished with laterals, produces 12, it seems to follow that the time which will furnish 100 cubic inches by close pruning will furnish 120 by mere stopping. We admit, however, that this is a doubtful point, upon which evidence is wanted; and the following observations of a correspondent, "A.," are well worth consideration in the absence of such evidence:—

"Although I am strongly opposed to the removal of limbs or branches of trees of advanced growth, I am disposed to think that a needless prejudice exists against pruning or training of trees at an early age. I conceive that the forest-tree, like other branches of the vegetable kingdom, is by nature given to man, with the view that he should by his skill and industry direct and modify its growth to suit the various purposes for which he may design it—whether as a stately ornament of the pleasure-ground with branches extended to the turf, or for the purpose of supplying the dock-yard with a trunk of great length and girth. We are doubtless indebted to nature, unassisted by artificial pruning, for many of the finest timber-trees that have been supplied to our navy—but these trees are pruned by nature, being produced in woods, so close, that for want of sufficient air the lower branches die and gradually disappear. From this circumstance the stems grow to a great height and produce good timber. Young as these branches may be when they die, they must necessarily remain some years in a decayed state before they fall off close to the bole; and during this time, as the trunk advances in thickness, so must they be inclosed in the living stem, and even form dead knots until the bark becomes united and a continuous layer of young wood is formed under it. But if by artificial means the young branches were cut off at once close to the stem, the bark would unite without delay, the wound would heal, and in a short time it would require close investigation to detect the trifling blemish that might remain. If we take a small fruit-tree we are enabled to produce, at our will, either a standard with an erect stem, or a wall-tree with pliant branches, capable of being trained as our fancy may direct. So, likewise, I am persuaded, may we with equal facility and advantage regulate the growth of young forest-trees. If left to nature, under favourable circumstances, many trees, I admit, might become valuable timber; but due attention to pruning at an early period, taking care to remove those shoots that are prejudicial, and to encourage those that are useful, will hasten the growth of the tree; and attention should be directed towards forming a permanent head as early as possible, at such height as may be most advantageous. In this way a beautiful set of tillars (?) may be reared, which, almost without exception, will in due time become fine timber trees. As to the objection frequently raised against pruning—that by reducing the quantity of leaves on a young tree we deprive it, as it were, of its lungs, and thereby check its growth—experience teaches that this is not true. The young plant is endowed with vigorous vital power, and the partial removal of its branches tends to promote even more luxuriant growth, and the trifling deprivation it has sustained is quickly more than compensated by an increased energy."

In concluding these remarks, we take the opportunity of setting ourselves right with a correspondent, who reproaches us with putting our *imprimatur* to a letter signed "Quercus" at p. 677. Our words "We quite agree" applied merely to the assertion that "we cannot walk or ride in any direction without being annoyed at seeing crowded or mangled plantations"—a fact about which there surely cannot be two opinions. At the same time we are bound to add that there was no reason why we should have disagreed with the sentiments expressed in the remainder of the letter of "Quercus," written at a time when the management of the Nerquis plantations had only been described by Mr. Humphreys, and not in the later and much clearer statement of "*p. σ. λ.*"

On another occasion we shall examine the principles upon which Mr. Gavin Cree's system of foresting is founded.

ON several occasions we have endeavoured to show that the principal, if not the only, cause of the disease in Grapes called "shanking" is to be traced to the border in which the Vines are growing. A better proof of the correctness of this view than is afforded by the following letter could hardly be desired. It relates to a case where Vines, which, prior to the hard winter of 1837-8, had been quite healthy, began to produce shanked Grapes after that season. We conjectured that all the surface-roots had been killed, and that the others had found their way into a cold wet subsoil Our advice, therefore, was to take up the Vines care fully, drain the border, and replant them with the roots near the surface. The account which Mr. Watson here gives of the result of this experiment is highly interesting.

"The Vines that were replanted here in 1841 have been a complete triumph—so evident is the necessity of placing the roots near the surface. The fruit produced by those Vines on the new border were quite clear from any symptoms of shanking; the Hamburghs were of a jet black, with a blue violet bloom on them; the White Frontignans were of a fine amber colour; the White Sweetwater was also very fine—while those Vines in the old border, under precisely the same treatment, had, as usual, the bunches shanked. As we only renewed rather more than one half of the border, with an intention of renewing the other when the first was in full bearing; the whole of the Vines were in the same house, and subject to the same treatment. The Grapes from the replanted Vines were perfect, no doubt from the roots being placed within the influence of solar heat, and in a border thoroughly drained. Grapes may shank from various causes, yet no doubt exists with me that the coldness of the soil is the great evil—as is proved in a Vinery in this neighbourhood, with a well-prepared border no more than 3 feet deep, when the whole of the Grapes shanked. The surface of the border was most injudiciously planted with Salvias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, &c., and thus a complete shade was produced; the soil was unable to absorb as much heat from the sun as it otherwise would have done; a great quantity of rain fell just at the time when the berries were changing colour, which would still further lower the amount of warmth in the soil; and thus the absorbent points of the roots were rendered inactive, and were in a much colder medium than the leaves and branches. What proves this to be true is, that no plants were ever on the border before, nor were the Grapes ever before this year shanked."

We most particularly recommend these facts to the consideration of those who would refer "shanking" to other causes than can be found in the border.

EARLY RIPENING OF GRAPES ON OPEN WALLS.

IN this the northern part of Worcestershire, where the ripening of Agricultural and Horticultural produce is from a week to a fortnight later than in some of the warmer parts of the same country, Grapes are frequently destroyed by early autumnal frosts before they arrive at maturity. To remedy disappointment from such cause, some cultivators of the Vine, years ago, inclosed the bunches of fruit singly in glass-tubes; others trained their Vines horizontally near the earth, and placed hand-glasses over them. Some persons have also entirely inclosed their Vines on the walls with glazed frames. Of these several practices we have had no experience; but, doubtless, each one will afford some advantage in respect to the more early maturation of the fruit.

As I prefer the long-rod system of training, so ably advocated by Mr. Hoare, by which the crop of fruit is concentrated into a comparatively small compass, it occurred to me that if the fruiting branches only were inclosed in small glazed frames, the fruit would have the assistance of stimulated foliage, whilst those parts of the tree which were being trained preparatory to their bearing next year's crop would not be interfered with. Having a Vine five years old, which was prepared for bearing fruit the first time, and that on three short perpendicular branches I inclosed the centre one in a small glazed frame, only two feet nine inches long, by thirteen inches wide, with single panes of glass seven inches wide on each side, meeting as a common roof. The fruiting-bunches being developed, the laterals bearing them were shortened above the bunches, and the frame fixed over the whole branch, against the wall. This was done on the 22d of May. Of course the inequalities of a brick-wall did not admit of the frame fitting very closely to it; nor did I think it desirable that it should do so. I would here mention that I think it would have been advantageous to the experi-

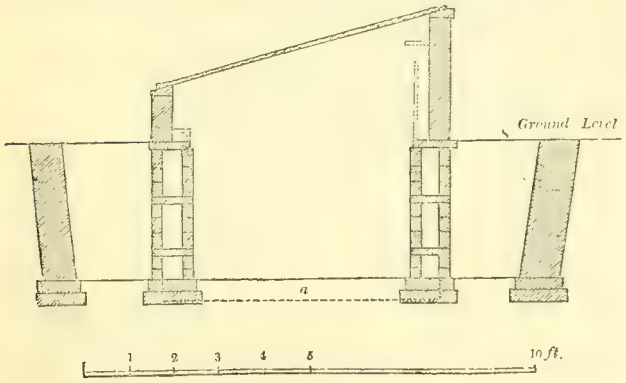
ment, had the glazed case been applied three weeks, or even a month earlier. I have at all times kept a thermometer within the case, and another near to it out of the case, and registered their differences at various periods of the day and night, in order to draw some general conclusions from the effects of the glazed frame. The results rather surprised me. It would, however, be useless to detail every particular; to show the effects of the experiment in a practical rather than a philosophical view, it will be sufficient to state the main points.

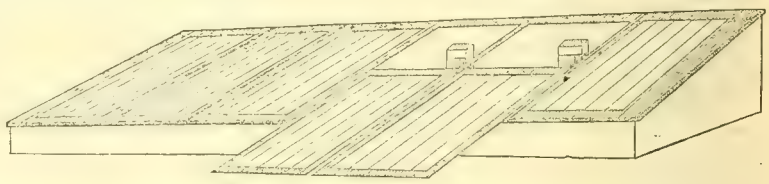
The temperature within the case was at all times higher than the open atmosphere, but their difference varied greatly according to circumstances. When the sun's rays were powerful, and fell directly on the glass, the thermometer within the case ranged from twenty to twenty-five degrees above the one which was exposed. In the night, when calm, they fell to within one or two degrees of the same point. These form the extremes of variation; and of course the approximation of the two thermometers, either to their greater or less difference, was always in favour of the protected branch of the Vine; inasmuch as the atmosphere within the case, when warm, cooled more slowly—and when cool, heated more rapidly, than the open air. When I have named one other circumstance, the principal influences of the glazed frame will be clearly appreciated. When sudden cool winds blew for a few minutes in a warm day, and quickly lowered the temperature of the open air several degrees, the air in the case would scarcely be influenced. Ten to fifteen degrees in warm weather was a very common difference of the thermometer during the day.

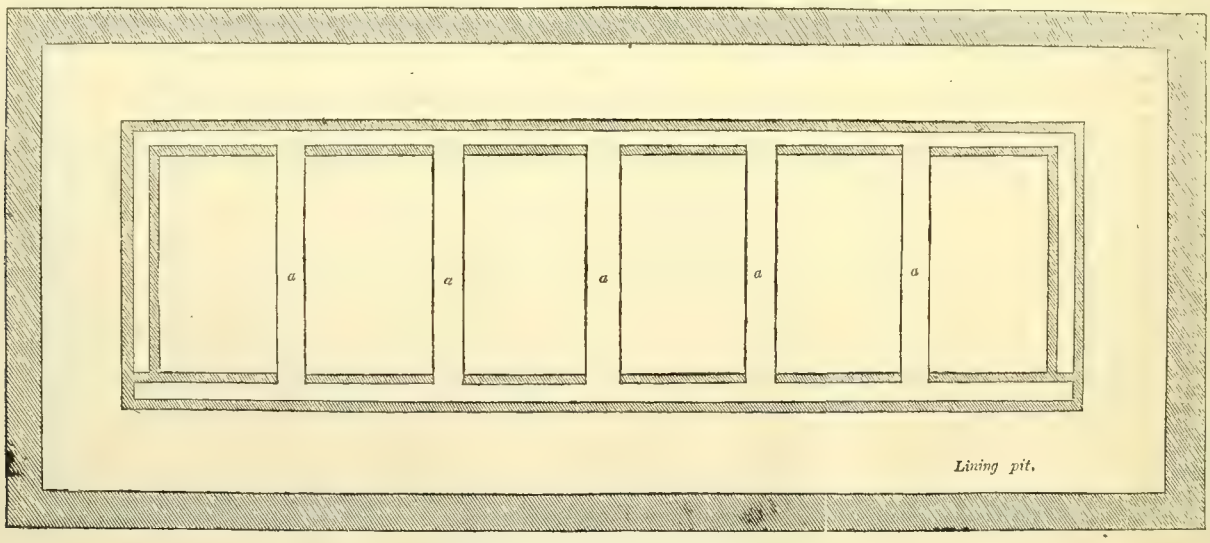
I will now mention the progress of the Grapes to maturity. The case was put over the branch on the 22d of May. On the 28th of June, the flowers first opened in the case; those without the case, on the 5th of July. On the 29th of July, the berries in the case were well set, and as large as peppercorns; without the case, the flowers had mostly fallen, and the young fruit also was rapidly falling off from cold nights. At this time the advantage of the protection was most evident—the most perfect exposed bunch was left with only eight berries on it, and some with only one. On the 5th of September, the first change of colour of the protected fruit occurred. The same effect did not take place with that out of the case till three weeks afterwards —the 26th of September, at which time the fruit within the case was tolerably well ripened. Had the glass case been applied three or four weeks earlier in the spring, it is reasonable to believe that its use would have forwarded the ripening a month at the least. In the present instance it seems to decide not only whether Grapes shall be ripened or not ripened in cold districts of England, but also whether any or none shall be produced; for, in this instance, nearly all the berries fell from the exposed bunches whilst flowering. As I am anxious that the method of securing this advantage should be clearly understood, I send the case, with the branch of the Vine and its fruit as it grew, and specimens of the fruit from the exposed wall. I exhibit it only to show the advantage of the protection I have adopted, and which may, I believe, enable the inhabitants of the north of England and Scotland to raise for themselves fine Grapes without artificial heat.—*B. Maund, Bromsgrove.* [This was exhibited to the Horticultural Society on the 3d of October, and was described in our report of the proceedings of that day.]

PLAN OF A MELON PIT.

This pit (contived by Mr. T. Berry, gardener to the Right Hon. C. S. Lefevre) which is usually known as the Heckfield pit, differs from the common pigeon-hole pit in having, instead of that contrivance, a warm air chamber or close flue, which commences at the foundation and is continued all round the pit to the height of three feet—the depth of the pit below the ground level. In carrying up this flue, a cross brick is occasionally laid in to give stability to the wall. The back and end flues are covered in with a course of brick on bed laid across, which projects one inch beyond the other brickwork on the outside; this projection not only gives a neat finish as a surface line, but serves as a rest for the boarding which conceals the lining. The front flue is covered by one brick laid across and also lengthwise alternately, on the outside course; thus, an opening is left between each cross brick for the ingress and egress of air from the cavity of the flue. In order that the air may take an inward direction, and also to prevent rubbish from falling into the flue, narrow pieces of slate are fixed in the joint above the cross bricks. In the back flue and under the centre of each light, an opening about a foot long is left, upon which the ventilation passage, in the shape of a thin box, is formed by the back wall and two pieces of slate, placed in such a manner as to discharge the warm air towards the plants, at the distance of six inches below the glass. Below each rafter a nine-inch duct (*a a*) is sunk in the floor, which communicates with the bottom of the cavity both in the front and back flues, so that a current of air from the ducts supplies the place of the warm air which makes its escape to the surface amongst the plants. This pit, which is simple in construction, and safe and convenient in the application of top and bottom heat, at the same time, and from the same materials, still continues to give great satisfaction in the culture of Cucumbers, Melons, and young Pine plants.—*Proceedings of the Horticultural Society, No. XX.*







AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. LI.

In a note on the "One Shift System" of potting plants, in the "Gardeners' Magazine" for November, Mr. Barnes, of Bicton, the writer of it, has offered some remarks on an article of mine at p. 135, and also on those persons who have exhibited plants grown on that system, which if left unnoticed might lead to some misapprehension respecting its merits. Mr. B. says, "This system was no sooner made known than plants were exhibited and said to be grown upon it, although to any experienced man the plants were well known to have been growing for years previously on the old system." This is a bold assertion, and one which, as far I am, or those with whom I am connected, are concerned, is altogether a mistake. Plants grown on this system were exhibited before the Horticultural Society long before my article was written; but it was not until after it had appeared that any were exhibited as the result of that system of management. If Mr. B. imagines this system to be only a wild theory, he is mistaken, for there have been many fine specimens grown upon it for years past; and if he has still any doubts respecting it, he may have them in a great measure removed by calling upon Mr. Glendinning, at the Chiswick Nursery, who will show him some excellent specimens, principally hard-wooded plants, that have been produced since February last. In this there can be no deception, as plants that were bought in at from 17*s.* to 18*s.* per dozen are now worth that money per plant. Similar results have been achieved in other nurseries, where the system has been properly understood and carried out.

Mr. B., however, thinks that but "little merit is due to the system," as he hears "on good authority that many valuable plants have been lost through going to the extreme with the one-shift." Did Mr. B. never hear of valuable plants being ruined and lost under the old system of management? I anticipated that many plants would be lost; but delicate plants have been and will be lost under all systems of management.

Again, Mr. B. says, "notwithstanding it is said to be a more natural treatment for plants, I am at present of a different opinion." Will Mr. B. favour us with his reasons for so thinking; he will have some difficulty in doing this without contradicting a considerable part of what he has written in the "Gardener's Magazine." I myself cannot agree with the principle inculcated at p. 693 by Mr. Wood, that "plants the most difficult to rear should be removed at once from the cutting or seed-pot to the largest-sized pot in which they are to be exhibited as specimens;" because on the very same principle that I would put a plant in poor sandy soil to induce a profuse development of roots, so would I have a plant thoroughly established in a small pot before I removed it to a large one. So far as my experience enables me to judge, I should lay this down as a first principle, more especially with very delicate plants; indeed, the principal secret—if there is now any secret in the matter—is to have the plants well rooted and to remove them to the large pot just at the time the young roots are breaking away in the early part of the year.

Whatever injury the one-shift system may have done where it has not been properly carried out, there can be no doubt that it has effected considerable good, for there never was such a general movement in the direction of specimen plant growing as there has been during the present year. I potted a number of plants in the spring for an amateur gentleman, and on inquiring a short time back how they had progressed, he said he did not like the system, but his objection was a novel one, viz., "that the plants grew so very rapidly that they required more time to regulate and keep them in order, and also more room, than an Amateur could conveniently devote to them."—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Peat, or Heath-Mould.—In a late Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, at p. 839, in answer to a correspondent, Mr. Wood states that the peat used for fuel "is not in any respect the kind of peat to which he has occasionally adverted;" namely, the kind used in the cultivation of Heaths, &c. I beg leave to observe that I entertain the same opinion respecting it. But Mr. W. afterwards says that the latter kind "is the same as the first-named after a much higher state of fermentation and decomposition," and goes on to show that the only difference between them in point of quality lies in the one being more decomposed than the other, and accounts for this difference by saying that one has been exposed to heat, air, and moisture, while the other has been excluded from the decomposing power of such agencies. Now, by comparing these assertions with those that follow, it clearly

appears that Mr. W. imagines that one soil is not of the same quality as the other, only because it is not decomposed; and I think that the one is not decomposed, only because it is not of the same quality as that which is. If Mr. Wood was to examine an alluvial stratum of the peat fit for burning in this country, he would find that it is composed chiefly of moss, and therefore very strongly impregnated with tannin; then let him, by exposing a part of it to atmospheric and solar influences, reduce it to a mechanical texture fit for the purposes of potting plants, and I have no doubt that, instead of finding it as he asserts, in quality like heath-mould, he would find it very nearly, if not exactly, like rotten tanners' bark; whereas, if a portion of the peat from Wimbledon-common is subjected to careful analysis, it will be found to contain the ultimate products of various and distinct tribes of plants, all of which are there, as the result of that transcendent wisdom, exemplified in the progressive economy of nature. While the tannin of the Moss has rendered antiseptic the lifeless structures of other plants, and thereby secured a mass of matter containing the primary elements of other and higher tribes which would follow, the Fern has gone far and deep into the substratum and extracted alkalies therefrom; these it imparts to the soil by the annual loss of its leaves, and thus the potash becomes incorporated with the vegetable fibre. This potash is not only essential to the very existence of succeeding tribes as a component part of their structure, but it is the agent by which the dead matter is enabled to absorb oxygen from the atmosphere, to decompose the nutritious properties it contains, to be reorganised in the system of the living plants. When we reflect that this process of decomposition and recomposition has been going on during the thousands of years that have elapsed since a little Moss began to fill up the interstices of a stratum of loose sandy gravel, lying upon the sterile bed of London clay, until we find in the same spot a large mass of earth so fertile that there is scarcely a known shrub that would not luxuriate in it: with such facts as these before our eyes—to say nothing of practical experience—I think I shall not be alone in pleading guilty to the charge of scepticism, when we are told that this soil, which probably contains a greater variety of organic and inorganic substances than is to be found in any other, is in quality the same as that which is composed almost entirely of Moss, only not in form. And I hope Mr. Wood will pardon me for saying that I think, until our conceptions are clearer in relation to the manner in which a plant is enabled to educe its aliment from the reciprocal action of those elements around its absorbing organs, the application of his mixture of woody fibre, leaf-mould, charcoal, and night-soil, as a substitute for heath-mould, will be a very doubtful experiment, to say the best of it.—*W. Sherwood, Stamford-hill.*

Coverings for Frames.—The remarks in the leading article, p. 819, of the *Chronicle*, respecting materials for covering frames, &c., have induced me to direct attention to a note on the subject at page 301, from a correspondent who signs himself "Devoniensis." At the time when that communication appeared I was fitting up a light movable covering for shading some Orchidaceous plants, and was at a loss to know what sort of composition I should apply to it, besides a coating of linseed-oil, that would exclude as little light as possible, and at the same time render it pliant and impervious to water. No sooner had I read the directions given by "Devoniensis," in the note above referred to, for making a waterproof composition, than I determined on giving them a trial. I accordingly procured the materials he recommends in addition to linseed-oil, namely, sugar of lead and white resin; and prepared such a quantity as I thought would be sufficient for my purpose,—using the same proportions of each as specified by "Devoniensis," viz., three pints of old pale linseed-oil, one ounce of sugar of lead, and four ounces of white resin. The sugar of lead was ground with a small quantity of the oil, and added to the remainder. The resin was then put in, and the whole mixed up together. Afterwards it was poured into a large iron pot, placed over a gentle fire, and stirred until the mixture appeared to be thoroughly incorporated. The covering—a cheap thin calico—was now stretched out, and tacked to the floor of a loft, and the composition, while warm, carefully laid over it with a large brush, such as is generally used for tarring with. On the following day it was attached to a roller and fitted in its place, and has ever since given me the greatest satisfaction. Being perfectly transparent, it admits an abundance of clear mellow light, effectually excludes the scorching rays of the sun, and affords an agreeable shade to the plants. I intend preparing a similar sort of covering for my Melon frames next summer. Perhaps the composition may be inferior to that of Mr. Whitney, with which I am perfectly unacquainted; but as it answers the same purpose, and is prepared with very little trouble or expense, I am inclined to think this notice of it may be useful to the Amateur and others who have a desire to prepare such coverings, either for shade or as a substitute for glass.—*M. E. H.*

Digging Shrubberies.—We have received three more letters on the subject of Digging Shrubberies, and we now state that we cannot insert further communications on this subject unless they contain something new. It is probable we may advert to it ourselves on a future occasion. "J. H." states that he entirely agrees with what Mr. Ayres has advanced in the Amateur's Garden, No. 46, and calls attention to the state of shrubberies at Elm-grove, Roehampton, which have not been dug for four years past. The shrubs there, "J. H." says, are in a flourishing condition, and, extending over the turf, their long branches covered with dark green foliage have an interesting effect. By having the borders turved, he says farther, that the shrubs do not require watering in dry summer weather. This is an advantage, as it saves labour at a busy time of the year, besides saving that of digging among them in winter. At this place, he says, are Portugal Laurels, 16 feet high and 90 feet in circumference, that have never had their roots interfered with since they were planted. A second correspondent, "J. C.," is of a different opinion, and says that, although he does not altogether condemn the remarks made by Mr. Ayres, yet they are not applicable to many situations. In most places, he says, of any note, a shrubbery skirts the lawn near the house; and in such a situation what can be more desirable than to have a border planted with a collection of spring flowers, in order that they may display their gay colours at an early season, when few blossoms appear? This should be bounded by an edging, not less than 18 inches or 2 feet wide and half an inch deep, on both sides. Such an arrangement he considers in unison with the flower-garden and lawn. The same correspondent maintains that, where a regular system of shallow digging has been performed for years, it is not at all injurious, but, on the contrary, beneficial, especially in heavy soils, and considers the arboretum or park the only suitable place to put in practice Mr. Ayres' ideas, where turving would be in conformity with the situation.——A third correspondent, "M. K.," writes as follows:—It appears to me that some of Mr. Ayres' remarks apply with more propriety to an arboretum than to a shrubbery: a shrubbery, whether intended for ornament or utility, or both, should be planted so that in a short time the branches and foliage of the shrubs would hide the greater part of the ground. The object is not the rearing of single specimens of a beautiful form, but the production of a picturesque and harmonious whole. If single plants are required, lawns and arboretums are the places to produce them. The production of a "smooth velvetty turf" in shrubberies is absolutely impossible, as every gardener knows that grass growing under and near shrubs is always scanty, and that more time and labour is required for mowing and sweeping such a place than would suffice for three times the extent of a lawn. The shrubs are also very liable to accidents from the scythes, &c. Every load of leaves or grass taken from a shrubbery diminishes the fertility of the soil, and, consequently, lessens the power of the plants to grow vigorously; and as the surface is frequently trodden over, the soil becomes hard and tenacious, the free circulation of moisture and atmospheric air through it is impeded, and the power of the roots to penetrate it is also lessened. Shrubberies in a natural state are manured by their own decaying leaves and branches; and as the soil is seldom trodden, it is always kept porous and friable by the roots ramifying through it: in fact, a state of nature is decidedly preferable to the mode of turving the surface, if we regard only the health of the shrubs. The practice of planting Herbaceous and annual plants in the fronts of shrubberies is a paltry and very objectionable one, and can only be tolerated in places of very limited extent, as there are plenty of dwarf shrubs which would appear far more tasteful and appropriate. The old practice of digging is a cheaper way of managing a shrubbery than that recommended by Mr. Ayres; and plants will grow more luxuriantly when manured by their own leaves, &c., in a loose and friable soil, than in a hard and stiff one which is constantly drained of its fertility in the way I have mentioned.

Colours of Carnations.—In some varieties the colours are much firmer than in others. Can any reason be assigned for it? Two scarlet Bizarres, Hepworth's Leader and Hoyles' Duke of Leeds, standing side by side, presented a marked difference after the frost; the first had become a dull red or brick colour, whilst the second was uninjured. I am inclined to think that Duke of Leeds has the finest scarlet, combining brilliance with depth, of any Carnation. Twitchett's Don John, as we see it here, looks heavy in the scarlet, and wants that orange shade which gives life. Walmsley's William IV. has a fine Bizarre colour, and this gives the scarlet a value which, when examined separately, it does not possess, being somewhat weak. In Gameboy the white appears very good; the scarlet is not so strong as it seems at first sight, but the white assists it. The sun is trying to Rose Flakes, but not so much as to the Scarlet Flakes and Bizarres, which it perhaps heightens in colour.—*O.*

Chrysanthemums.—Amateurs are not generally aware of the beauty which may be displayed, even at this late season of the year, by a liberal introduction of good Chrysanthemums into their Flower-Gardens. The beds here have been brilliant for the last five weeks by their aid alone; and some late sorts, which are at the same time of the best, are still in great beauty and perfection: of these latter, Casimir—a large crimson flower and a free bloomer—is the best, and as handsome (with a delicate aromatic smell) as any flower which the Garden produces. I will mention a few more purchased last year, which have bloomed both in pots and in the open ground in perfection:—Campestroni, a good form and crimson, but showing a broad disc; Beauty, a late flower, of a delicate lavender, still in bloom; Marshal Augereau, a flat full flower of peculiar growth, a good straw colour; Achmet Bey, a fine maroon, tipped with white; Celestial, a fine full white; Formosum, a very fine white; Golden Lotus, an old and very handsome yellow; Pulcherrimum, a very fine lilac; Sulphureum, &c. The red flowers are in general dull, such as Theresa, Sanguineum, Duc de Colignac, &c.—*A Subscriber, Exeter.*

Prince Albert Pea.—It would appear that in some situations this Pea is no earlier than some of the older varieties. Here the Prince Albert and the New Early May were sown on the 20th of January, side by side, on a south border, so as their merits might be equally tested;—a dish was gathered from the Prince Albert on the 18th of June, while the Early May was not fit for table until the 25th of the same month; thus giving a difference of seven days in favour of the former.—*G. G. Watson.*

Cucumbers.—In the report of the Horticultural Society's Meeting at Regent-street, on the 5th Dec., there is a notice of a brace of Cucumbers exhibited by Mr. Stewart, of Stradsett Park, and it is stated that, though both the same variety, they had a very different appearance—one being prickly, and the other nearly smooth; and the inference drawn is that the manure used was the cause of the difference. Now, if I recollect right, it was the plant that had been manured with nitrate of soda that produced the smooth fruit, and if so, surely there must have been some mistake, and the smoothness attributed to a wrong cause. On March the 7th, as will be seen by a reference to page 158, Mr. S. exhibited before the Society a leash of fruit of the same kind (Ringleader), which had been watered with a solution of nitrate of soda—in the proportion of 10 ounces to 3 gallons of water, and I perfectly recollect the fruit on that occasion were not smooth; but, on the contrary, were beautifully spined. From those facts, I conclude Mr. S. is labouring under a mistake; and I suspect the real cause of the difference in the appearance of the fruit was the sporting of the variety, and not the manure used; at any rate, there is a contradiction in the statements which requires some explanation before I can believe manure was the cause of the great difference in the appearance of the fruit. Let Mr. S. take a cutting from the smooth kind, and treat it as he does his prickly ones, and then if the fruit it produces becomes prickly, I will believe that manure caused the difference.—*Veritas.*

Orange Trees.—In the Calendar lately Mr. Beaton asked for an article on the management of Orange trees, and as their culture is daily becoming of more interest, I trust some of your correspondents will offer a few remarks on this subject.—*A Subscriber, Southampton.*

Preserving Strawberry Plants for Forcing.—Mr. Beaton asks, in a late Number of the *Chronicle*, for an account of the best means of keeping Strawberry plants during winter. The plan I practise is very simple. I lay a row of pots down on their sides on the border of a north wall. I then put some mould to the bottom of the pots, and also over the whole of the pot as far as the rim: when this is done I put another row of pots on the top of these, and cover again in the same manner, and so on for four or five rows. Then I beat the mould on the bottom of the pots, and also that on the top of the last row, firmly with the spade, in order that rain may run off. In this way I proceed until the lot is finished: in frosty weather I cover the whole with fern or straw. This is a better way, in my opinion, than leaving them exposed to rain and severe frosts. If acceptable to you, I will at a future period let you know my plan of forcing them.—*The Knave of Spades.* [We shall be glad to receive this.]

Planting Shrubs.—I beg to offer a few remarks respecting a method which I have proved to be advantageous in planting shrubs under or near ornamental and Forest-trees. Instead of digging holes, as is the common practice, I take as much soil as may be required to the spot I intend to plant; I then place the shrubs on the surface of the ground without disturbing it, and cover over their roots with this soil. By this method I find shrubs to succeed well, and it obviates the labour of digging holes or pits among the roots of trees. The principal advantage gained by this, however, is, that the newly-planted shrubs establish themselves before the roots of the trees deprive the fresh soil of the nourishment that the shrubs require; and when once they are established, there is no great danger of their success. I have found the above method preferable to trenching near large growing trees.—*C. H. N.*

Dutch Clover.—As "R." has appealed pointedly to me respecting the causes which have produced the considerable accession of Dutch Clover which has been observed in Australia, I will reply to him in the best way that I can. I am inclined to think that the increased produce of this valuable pasturage has rather been coincident than correlative to the introduction of Honey-bees to the colony, and that it has arisen from some improvement in the culture of the land, as a change of culture is very well known to be capable of producing such an effect. Dress a pasture-field with soap-maker's waste, or with a compost well imbued with lime, or with lime alone, and you will insure a crop of Dutch Clover where it had never appeared, or but scantily appeared, before. Some physiologists attribute this consequence to your placing the land in a favourable state for the growth of Clover, the seeds of which had lain dormant in the ground, and only awaited the revivifying influence referred to to cause those seeds to germinate. Others, again, regard it as a parallel instance to that which has been afforded by the celebrated Mr. Cross, who by means of electricity has caused the birth of insects previously unknown, and both these phenomena have been viewed by the latter physiologists as militating against the doctrine of "Omnia ab ova." It is a knotty point which I shall not presume to decide; but I hope the remarks I have made will call forth others from some of your intelligent correspondents.—*E. Bevan, Esgair Evan, Newtown, Montgomeryshire*

Pine-Apples.—I planted out several pits of Pines without pots in June last, and it is astonishing the progress they have since made. I am so satisfied with the excellence of the plan, that I intend planting out all our Pines in spring in the same way.—*C. Ewing, Bedorgan Hall.*

Pine-apples.—I do not consider that it requires three years to bring a Queen or Montserrat Pine to 5 or 6lbs. weight, which, according to Mr. Pope's calculation at p. 861, is the case with the large ones lately mentioned in

the *Chronicle*, nor do I think that many of the plants producing these were six feet in height, as I have seen most of them myself. I have cut a considerable quantity of Montserrats within the last two months, and many of them exceeded 6lbs.; two exceeded 6½lbs., and the majority of them weighed from 5 to 6lbs. I have, at the present time, above twenty ripe and ripening. Some of these will fall short of 4lbs., but this is not to be found fault with at Christmas; the whole of the plants producing fruit since October are from 18 to 22 months from the suckers; of course the suckers were good strong ones, which ought always to be the case; all undersized ones I throw away. Now, instead of the plants being six feet high, the longest leaf of these did not exceed four feet; but averaged about three and a-half feet, and were short and broad, and very stiff. Many of my neighbours can bear testimony to the correctness of these statements. I do not find the Montserrat to be a particularly slow grower; it certainly is no longer in perfecting its fruit than the Queen, but it is quite as easy to fruit, and without any check will grow quite as rapidly as it.—*S. Barnes, Apley Park, Bridgenorth.*

Pine-apples.—In reply to a "Practical Gardener" who requests that the collective weights of fruits each writer has cut within a given period of not less than three years should be given, I beg to state that if he will refer to p. 861, he will there find the collective weights of fruits cut during the last three years at Thornfield, together with the dimensions of the retaining wall of the bark-beds in the fruiting-pits; and I beg further to inform him that succession and nursing plants are all grown in one house under the Vines. The bark-bed in this house is 23 feet long and but 7 broad; and moreover no importation of plants has taken place here for ten years back; on the contrary, I have parted with 60 fruiting plants within the last sixteen months. I have entirely dispensed with succession plants in the culture of Pines, and my plants promise to do as well as ever they have done. With regard to expenses: about 12 tons of coals are consumed for fire-heat; this costs about 5*l.*, and one cart-load of bark is used for plunging the plants in; this costs about 8*s.*, making in all 5*l.* 8*s.*; hot water is used for obtaining bottom-heat, of which a full description will be given in my forthcoming Treatise, with suggestions and improvements. I may state that my Cucumbers are also grown in the same pits.—*Joseph Hamilton, Thornfield, Stockport.*

Holly Stealing.—A Correspondent tells us that this offence increases annually with the size of the metropolis. Cart-loads of beautiful evergreens are to be seen entering the principal thoroughfares in the middle of the night, and yet no notice is taken of the stolen property by the police. If a churchwarden or overseer loses his duck or his pig, the robbery is advertised and the thief generally punished; but if a gentleman's grounds are damaged by his evergreens being mutilated and carried away, the thief is encouraged by the persons holding these offices in the metropolitan parishes purchasing the stolen property to perpetuate an old custom, besides throwing away the money which ought to be applied to the relief of the poor. Our correspondent tells us that even to the extent of 30 miles from London gentlemen are put to the annual expense of stripping their bushes of berries, besides the annoyance of lessening their beauty for the remainder of the season. All this might be obviated by a better understanding between the rural and metropolitan police.

Pruning Forest Trees.—In a late Number, there is no fewer than three Correspondents taking me to task about pruning Forest Trees. In reply to "E. A. C.," the first of these, I beg to repeat that my arguments hitherto, if they deserve the name, have all hinged on the mutual action and reaction (or if you please reciprocity) between root and branches, and that the production of timber of best quality in the shortest time is the object in view. I beg to inform "E. A. C." that his distinction between "wood" and "timber," is more fanciful than real; a tree will never make "timber" if it do not make "wood," but will make both faster without pruning than with it; and as to the instance he adduces of Pollards, what he takes for granted is just the reverse of fact. There is now within a mile of where I write, an extensive common with hundreds of Pollard Oaks that have been beheaded a great many times—the last time upwards of 40 years since, as the practice has so long been prohibited. These have fine bushy, and many of them large heads, but yet there is scarcely one among them more than sufficient in size to square into a gate-post. Next comes a correspondent from the "Mountains of Wicklow," who wishes to balance the account between me and "Pro Bono Publico" in regard to Dr. Thackeray's plantations at Nerquis. Now I have said before, I quite believe all that is reported of Dr. T.'s plantations, and am not aware that I should object much to the practice of Dr. T.'s forester as described by a former correspondent in the *Chronicle*, but I opine that results are attributed to "pruning" in this case which more properly belong to other causes. "Consule Planco" calls on me to go to Nerquis and see the result; this I would gladly do were it convenient—indeed nothing would please me more. I beg to tell all the eulogists of the Nerquis, and all other systems of pruning, that in my younger days I had the management of plantations, which were pruned *à la* "Pontey," and yet these plantations grew with great vigour. The soil was a strong marly red loam, and was trenched two spades deep, yet to attribute the vigour of these same plantations to the pruning, and place it in favour of "Pontey's" system would be at once an injustice and an absurdity. If any who may be induced to copy Dr. Thackeray's example would first inform themselves of the true principles that accelerate the growth of timber in trees, I should have little fear of their counteracting it by continuing an injurious system of mutilation, vulgarly called pruning, beyond the period of youth. Much as I disapprove of "Pontey's" recommendations, many of his professed followers committed sad havoc in carrying them out in a mistaken manner, and practices which Dr. Thackeray himself would condemn might happen to ensue in attempting to imitate his system. Next comes Mr. Billington, and I am glad to find that our difference, if difference there be, is more about words than things; he says he finds "'Quercus' still adheres to reciprocity between roots and branches:" now nobody knows better than Mr. Billington that trees still adhere to this, whether "Quercus" do or not; and Mr. B. himself adheres to it also, for he subsequently observes—"The system of training forest-trees that I have found out and practised increases the number of branches on a tree, consequently the increase of timber in the stem, and, I presume, the reciprocity between roots and branches." Now here we are as nearly agreed as need be. Although I am quite uninformed on Mr. B.'s system of training, I have a shrewd guess it is near akin to that described and practised by Dr. Thackeray's forester—such as displacing a bud likely to make a wrong shoot, or removing a rival in a young state, or shortening in a limb likely to overshoot his proportions, &c. To all such operations I am decidedly friendly, therefore it is unfair to represent me as opposed to all care about woods and plantations, merely because I disapprove of systems of pruning by which their growth is retarded and their quality deteriorated. I beg to assure all my opponents that I wish every care to be taken of woods and plantations, to promote their growth and beauty; assured, as "Consule Planco" says, "the subject is one of deep and permanent interest to the public." Mr. Billington justly observes there is still a chaos of opinions on this subject; the very terms we use in writing about it may produce different ideas in different men's minds, and therefore there is some little discretionary latitude to be allowed in the use of words and phrases—as there may be in the management of a young tree, according to the circumstances in which it is placed, its kind, and concomitant relationships. Consequently, every man who has the management of woods, &c., should possess knowledge enough to act discreetly with varying subjects under ever-varying circumstances, but never to violate or counteract Nature. Let this answer Mr. B.'s interrogatory—"how young?" Finally, let me recommend all my critics and opponents to procure and study a pamphlet recently published on Arboriculture, read before a scientific society in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and noticed in the *Chronicle*, p. 696, by J. Hamerton, Esq., of Hellifield Peel, near Skipton. Mr. H. shows, among other things, what quacks some writers—who would be reckoned authorities (and are with some) on Arboriculture are. All these serve to show with what wisdom the arboricultural world has been governed. May we all live to see better days and more efficient guides!—*Quercus.*

Forest Trees.—The cause of annual rings being unequal in different parts of the circumference of trees I shall endeavour to explain. A great deal has been written on the increase of timber by consolidation of the sap (*cambium*), and that the sap flows more freely on one side of a tree than on another—on the south side, for instance. But as I am of a different opinion, I beg to state that, when trees are sawn across, it is frequently found that the part which was the original centre of the tree, when young, is out from the centre, from a quarter to three fourths nearer the outside on one side than on another. Why is this? It is not from consolidation of the sap, or from the different aspects, east, west, north, nor even south; but from the descending filaments or woody tissue from the annual leaf or leaf-buds. This has been fully confirmed from observation and admeasurement of trees felled on purpose during this autumn. When trees stand so far apart that the branches are nearly of an equal size, and pretty regular on all sides of the stem, the concentric layers will be of an equal breadth, or nearly so, all round the circumference; but when trees have been crowded on one, two, or three sides, and have lost their branches on those sides, the concentric layers will be broadest on the sides that the branches are on. On the sides where there are no branches the annual layer will be very narrow indeed; and this is the real cause of the inequality in the breadth of the annual layers on different sides of the tree. The same thing occurs when trees are much exposed to strong prevailing winds, and when the branches, in consequence, are forced to one side: from whatever quarter those winds may come, without any regard to aspect, the concentric layer of wood will be broadest on the side to which the branches are inclined. If the branches are strong, numerous, and healthy, the annual layers will be broader than if they were scanty and small; but the grain of the timber will be finer in proportion to the number, health, and smallness of these, and annual layers will be narrower than in more vigorous trees. The following two Larch trees, cut down and measured, will prove what I have stated:—The first was from the south side of a plantation, and the north side of the tree was clad with branches; from the centre to the circumference on that side it measured 8¼ inches; the south side of the same tree, with few branches on that side, measured 3½ in.; making a difference of 4¾ in. The second, from the north side of a plantation, having branches on the north and north-east sides of the tree, measured from the cetnre to the circumference, 4½ inches; the south and south-west sides, with few branches, measured, from the centre to the circumference, 2⅓ inches; this, subtracted from the former, leaves a difference of 2 inches.—*W. Billington.*

On Forest-Tree Pruning.—I have under my care an acre of young Oaks, from three to six feet high, in a very neglected state as regards prnning, superfluous branches existing in every part. I proceeded to prune the said trees upon what I term scientific principles, viz.:—In the first place, to prune all branches that appear likely to contend in size with the trunk of the tree; and secondly, to prevent more than one leader, my chief object being to abstain from pruning too hard in any one year or succession of years, as in that case I find the trees invariably produce an infinite number of small spray from different parts of its body; caused, I suppose, from the superabundance of sap arising in consequence of a heedless deprivation of its branches. Working this rule I was visited by my employer, who, to my great surprise, told me he had lately been to his estate in Sussex, when his agent then gave it as his opinion that I was decidedly wrong in my application of the pruning-knife—that the young tree never recovered the shock, and should be allowed to stand unmolested, and take its chance as to whether it eventually became a tree worthy of being called the Monarch of the Forest, or to grow like Gooseberry-bushes, useful only for the oven or the charcoal-burner. This is the opinion of a practical man. If any of your readers will favour me with their opinions on this subject, it will oblige *Quercus II.* [We have given our own opinion on this subject in a leader this week. There is no objection to pruning skilfully performed; under some circumstances it is desirable, but it is too often abused.]

Fuchsia Exoniensis.—Without any desire to depreciate the value of this plant, I must persist in what I have stated respecting it. I spoke of it from the plant exhibited at Chiswick, which I have a right to suppose was a fair specimen of cultivation; and in that the branches were irregular, the leaves curled, and the whole aspect spare and meagre. The flowers in colour are everything that can be desired, but like many long-sepalled varieties, they do not expand freely, and are not liberally produced. Like formosa elegans, which I should suppose is one of its parents, it will occasionally be caught in fine condition; but, as Dr. Lindley remarked of it when shown at the Horticultural Society's Rooms in the summer, "it, like St. Clare, will require good management to have it always in a fine state." A young Fuchsia that will grow from six inches to a foot high at this season, without exhibiting any disposition to produce lateral branches, will never come up to my standard of what a prize specimen ought to be. However, I have no prejudice in the matter. I will give it a fair trial, and if it is deserving, will treat it to a ride to Chiswick about the Exhibition time.—*W. P. Ayres.* [We close this question with the present letter and the following observations. F. exoniensis has the finest flowers of any variety yet produced, taking them all in all. It is not fair to judge of it from the specimen shown at Chiswick, which had evidently been forced, in order to get it ready. We attach no importance to what is called the *habit* of a Fuchsia—a clever gardener can always regulate that. If a variety grows too compactly, force it on; if too loosely, stop it. Adapt the management to the habit, and do not expect the habit to adapt itself to your management. St. Clare, a variety with similar growth, and once the finest of its class, though now beaten, is only undervalued by those who cannot grow it.]

Mildness of the Season.—As a proof of the mildness of the season in this district (county Northumberland,) I send you the following list of flowers, gathered from the open borders of the garden on the 14th December, 1843:—China Roses, different sorts; other Roses, Stenactis, Œnotheras, various kinds; Wallflower, Stocks, German, &c.; Pansies, Phloxes, different sorts; Ericas, Violets, Potentilla nepalensis, Escholtzia, Marygolds, Sweet Peas, Gilia capitata, G. bicolor, Malva, sorts; Malope trifida, Chinese Chrysanthemums, Pyrus Japonica, Convolvulus minor, Spanish Nigella, Carnations, Pinks, Iberis odorata, Aster, sorts; Mignonette, Branching Larkspur, Pentstemon coccineum, Verbenas, &c.—*S. L.*

Bleeding of Grape Vines.—It has occurred to me that the bleeding of the Vine, to which a correspondent adverts, might be prevented by twisting severely the end of the Vine at the point to be separated, in the same manner as surgeons act with arteries by what is called torsion. Is it not worth the trial? Should the end be answered, the dead portion might then be separated without the fear of bleeding.—*W. Rayner, Uxbridge.*

Scale on Pines.—Many applications have been recommended for the destruction of scale on Pine plants. It appears astonishing, when we consider what was known to Mr. Knight and written by him upwards of 20 years since, that fermenting horse-dung, a most destructive and easily-applied agent, is only just beginning to be generally used for the purpose. Being desirous of ascertaining whether a substitute less troublesome and equally efficient could not be found, and to what extent it could be applied without injury to vegetable growth, about two years since I subjected some seedling Orange trees much infected with scale to the fumes arising from ammoniacal liquor, obtained from the gas-works. The trees were kept close in a common-sized Cucumber-frame with glazed top; into this was introduced a pan containing half-a-gallon of the liquor, and in three days the insects were destroyed, but the foliage of the plants presented a scorched and shrivelled appearance. It is probable that the same result would have been obtained in much less time by pouring common sal ammoniac upon quicklime. The subject is well worth consideration, and I hope some one interested in the inquiry will be induced to pursue the experiment further.—*A Subscriber, Southampton.*

Four Crops in a Year.—On the Cottagers' tables at the late exhibition of the Norwich Horticultural Society were four plates of Potatoes, being samples of four crops,

grown by John Digby, of Buxton, on one piece of ground, between March 11 and Oct. 20, this year. Digby himself gives the following account of his crops:—"I have grown, this summer, four crops of Potatoes from the same ground, from March 11 to Oct. 20. The first crop ripe for seed in May; the ground cleared before the next crop was put on. The second crop taken up the fore part of July; the ground was spaded. The third crop was taken up in August; the ground cleared. The fourth crop was taken up Oct. 20. I have a multitude of persons that have witnessed what I have now stated. Four crops of Potatoes were never known to be grown in the memory of man before." This year John Digby has grown three other crops off another piece of ground; the first was Cabbages, which he sold at Norwich and Buxton at a penny each, at the latter end of March. He then planted Onions, for which he obtained a prize at Norwich, for being the largest on the Cottagers' table. He exhibited a peck at Aylsham, grown upon the same ground, which were superior in size and quality to any others shown there, although the others exhibited were not grown after another crop, as Digby's were. He had then another crop of fine Cabbages, some of them beautiful white middles. Digby says, "I have the method of growing new Potatoes in the winter:—Commence digging at Christmas till April, at the rate of two bushels a rod, natural grown; no more trouble than those that are grown in spring, and are superior in quality to those which are grown in spring." The above is cut out of the *Bury Post*. I saw the Potatoes and read the same account at the late Norwich Exhibition. A certificate of the man's respectability was appended by the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, the clergyman at Buxton. —*Rambler.*

Leycesteria formosa.—In reply to "M. B.," p. 809, I beg to state that I find the berries of Leycesteria formosa are readily eaten by pheasants and peafowls, and I know of no plant more desirable for shrubberies and plantations, as it seeds freely and is very ornamental.—*N. S. H., Botanic Garden, Bury St. Edmund's.*

Bees.—"J. B." relates at p. 758 something curious respecting Bees being at work in two separate hives. If there was a communication between the "old and new hive," the circumstance of the Bees taking possession of the latter would be similar to Bees at work in an end box in a collateral hive; but if the bustling colonists entered both hives at their common entrances, the case would be different. The like, however, does happen, though rarely. Yet I never knew an instance of a Queen-bee being the head of two separate hives at one time; consequently, there was little chance of "securing a fresh colony by removing the new hive to a distance from the old one," for the Bees would soon return to the one containing the Queen, Supposing that "J. B.'s" friend's two hives were at a distance from each other during the time the Bees were at work in both, the thing would not only have been curious, but have supported what some apiarians advance, viz., when Bees are short of room they search for a place elsewhere to store up their treasure until there is space for it at home. This I believe is founded on a statement of Gelien's; but it cannot be correct. Whoever found Bees in such temporary abodes? indeed it is against their habits to construct cells and work without a Queen, except old hives, which are Queenless for a few days after the old Queen's departure with the first swarm.—*J. Wighton.*

To Bloom Carnations in Winter.—All that is necessary is to take them into a greenhouse, giving as much light as possible, and just excluding frost. In this way I have seen a large collection blooming from Christmas to April. Where piping is practised, they are frequently coming into bloom as strong plants from layers are going out. The colours, however, are always weaker than in the proper season. A common frame raised over a few pots in the angle of a south wall, will preserve the bloom some time, stopping the opening below and covering at night.—*O.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An unusually numerous meeting of this Society was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Thursday last. It was the Annual Meeting, for the consideration of the accounts and other matters affecting the Society, as well as for the election of a committee and officers for the year ensuing. The following is the Treasurer's statement:—

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To cash paid for Prizes	215	11	0
Printing . . .	47	1	9
Censors and other expenses at Flower Shows . . .	24	16	4
Advertisements, Stationery, &c. . .	33	11	3
Collector's poundage	16	5	0
Balance due to the Society . . .	3	6	7
	£340	11	11

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance from 1842	10	11	11
Subscriptions . .	170	0	0
Amount received from Mr. Cross on account of shows at the Surrey Gardens .	120	0	0
Admissions to Shows held at the Horns Tavern . . .	21	3	0
Amount received from Members for extra prizes, exclusive of three silver cups .	18	7	0
	£340	11	11

The following Medals have been awarded during the season:—Gold, 9; Large Silver, 43; Middle Silver, 98; Small Silver, 86; 2d Small Silver, 26; 3d Small Silver, 10. In addition to which four Silver Cups have been presented:—By H. M. the Queen Dowager, for a Collection of Greenhouse Plants; by Mr. James Dickson, for Auriculas; by Mr. Chapman, for Auriculas; by Mr. John Dickson, for Picotees. Besides twelve other prizes by Messrs. Barnard, Denyer, Edmonds, Iliff, Prockter, and J. T. Young. The present number of Members is 247; 37 having been elected during the year, and 31 resigned.

Several changes were proposed in the Committee, and, after a spirited contest, the following were elected, viz.:—

Amateurs.—Messrs. Barnard, Burnard, Burrup, Chapman, Edmonds, Fox, Jeffs, Schroeder, Seldon, Sangster. *Gentlemen's Gardeners.*—Messrs. Atlee, Bruce, Coutts, Hamp, Payne. *Nurserymen.*—Messrs. James Dickson, R. Chandler, Catleugh, Groom, Denyer.

From the active part taken in the proceedings by many of the members present, it is quite clear that no supineness or partiality must exist on the part of those in office. Neither, we verily believe, have hitherto existed; and we are happy in having the opportunity of bearing testimony to the high respectability of those who have had to conduct the affairs of the Society. Complaints have no doubt been made, and, in some respects, improvements might perhaps be effected; but we believe that any imputation of unfairness would be totally destitute of foundation.

An occurrence took place in the course of the meeting which will well serve to show the independence and proper feeling of those present. It may be recollected that for the last year or two Mr. *John* Dickson has offered a five-guinea cup for the best 12 Picotees exhibited by an Amateur. It having been understood that, in offering the cup for the coming season, Mr. George Glenny and Mr. Neville were appointed by Mr. *John* Dickson to be censors on the occasion, a question was asked as to whether this report was true; which having been ascertained, and upon Mr. *John* Dickson declining to withdraw a condition so offensive to the Society, it was resolved unanimously "that the Cup be rejected." Mr. Norman, of Woolwich, immediately offered a Cup of equal value, for the same purpose, unconditionally, which was accepted, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Norman with acclamation.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 19.—Edward Forster, Esq., in the chair. Dr. Barrett, Dr. Allamy, Dr. Hillier, and S. Hanley, Esq., were elected Fellows. Mr. Henry Denny was elected an Associate. A communication was read from Mr. E. Tradescant Lay, British Consul at Amoy, giving some account of a vegetable production called Keih Seen-me, which is used in China as an article of diet. It appears to be a species of Alga, belonging to the genus Nostoc. A box full of the dried plant was exhibited. Its chief use in China is in making ragouts, and is in much request at Nankin. Messrs. Whitley and Osborn exhibited specimens of Shepherdia argentea in full fruit. This is a North American plant, capable of growth in this climate. It produces a red fruit, about the size of a large Currant, and having an agreeable flavour, perfectly innocuous, and used for making jellies, preserves, &c. A paper was read from Dr. Boott, on a new species of Carex, a native of Scotland, which had been found in Clova by Dr. Graham, and had been hitherto confounded with the Carex saxatilis of Linnæus. It was, however, a distinct species, and Dr. Boott gave it the name of Carex Grahami. A paper was read from Maj. Harris, giving an account of the trees producing myrrh and frankincense, and found in those parts of the coast of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, whence the gums were obtained, in the early history of the world. The myrrh is the production of more than one plant; the best is undoubtedly the production of the shrub bearing the name of Balsamodendron myrrha, which is a small shrub. The worst and more liquid kinds of myrrh are the produce of a plant considerably larger than the latter, and of probably a different species. The plants from which the frankincense is obtained, grow from the sides of the steep marble rocks, and seem to require little soil for their growth. The gum may be obtained by bruising the tree during its growth. It is collected by the natives of Abyssinia, and exchanged by them for tobacco, cloth, &c. It has a remarkable bark. The outer layer or epidermis is very thin. The second layer is somewhat thicker, and may be used for the purposes of writing. The third layer of the bark is at least an inch thick. Specimens of the bark were exhibited. A microscope, lately purchased by some of the Fellows and presented to the Society, was exhibited.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 20.—A paper was read from Mr. Tulke on the discovery of a new parasite, the Demodex folliculorum of Owen, on a dog which was suffering from the mange. This animal, which is placed by zoologists in the order Arachnida, was first described by Dr. Simon as an Acarus, and afterwards by Mr. Wilson as an Entozoon. It was first discovered in the human skin, where it exists sometimes in considerable numbers in the mucous follicles. In the instance of its being found in the mangy dog it did not appear to be the cause of the disease. Mr. Tulke was not able to discover sufficient difference of structure between the present and the human species to warrant him in giving it a new name. Mr. E. Quekett exhibited specimens of Cycada septemdecem, which was remarkable for the ravages it produced in depositing its eggs in the buds, and under the bark of young trees. He also exhibited a diagram, showing the forms of several rare species of infusorial animalcules, which were found in great numbers in a specimen of clay from the tertiary formation near Petersburgh. Mr. Row read a short account of an examination he had made of Daguerreotyped portraits, and which presented the appearance of hexagonal cells, which probably arose from the crystallization of the iodide of silver. A letter was read from the Rev. J. B. Reade, recommending an infusion of nut-galls as one of the best fluids for cleaning glasses used for microscopical purposes. Mr. Busk exhibited an achromatic lens, between glasses of which were evident indications of the growth of a Conferva of a simple kind. Mr. R. H. Solly observed that such markings on telescope glasses were very common, and were supposed to arise from some decomposition of the glass. Mr. Ross said he had often seen this same kind of marking, and did not think it could be of a vegetable nature, as the glasses required grinding to get it off. Dr. Lankester thought this inquiry important. Microscopists were often misled, and crystalline markings of a dendritic form in agates, rocks, &c., had been mistaken for vegetables. He was inclined, from the circumstance of these glasses not having been exposed to damp, the branched character of the marking, and the necessity there was of grinding the glass to remove it, to consider it as of crystalline, and not of vegetable origin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECEMBER.

By the Author of "Rural Sonnets;" "Spartacus;" &c.

Crown'd with Chrysanthemums that, on his brow,
Smile lonelily, like Duty tending Age,
December, to fulfil his rigid vow,
O'er moor and mountain toils in pilgrimage.
Lo! with the stinging sleet, or driving blast,
He buffets; or with mist his path is cross'd:
Now, a "white world," bewildering, sets him fast;
The trees all cover'd, and the tracks all lost,
Save where the Peasants keep the farmways clear,
Or Robins bare the berries to the sight;
Or madcap elves, in holiday career,
Snowball each other to their hearts' delight,
Till driv'n to troop—from ghosts and darkness round—
Where fireside romps and cheer, for Christmas folk, abound!

Inner Temple, Dec. 13, 1843. J. J.

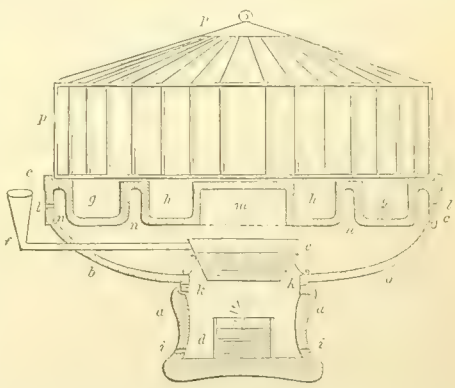
Dublin.—We understand that Dr. Allman is likely to be re-elected Professor of Botany in this University; and that Mr. W. H. Harvey, the well-known zealous and talented author of "British Algæ" is a candidate for the Curatorship of the Herbarium, vacant by the death of Dr. Coulter.

New Natural History Society.—Papers have been circulated inviting naturalists to co-operate in the formation of a new Society, to be called "The Ray Club," the objects of which are stated to be the Promotion of Natural History by the printing, and circulation among its members, of original works in Zoology and Botany; of new editions of works of established merit; of rare Tracts and MSS. which throw light on the history of these branches of science; and of translations of such foreign works as tend more directly to illustrate the Zoology and Botany of the British Islands. We confess it appears to us much better to support the Linnean and Zoological Societies than to form a new one, for which there does not appear to be the smallest necessity.

Pruning Fruit-Trees.—In a garden at Ville d'Avray, near Paris, there is a piece of excellent open ground where fruit-trees, particularly Pears, grow with much vigour, which suggested to M. Milange, the gardener, a mode of pruning suitable to their strength. The branches are all single, that is to say, not forked. He only leaves the strong shoots and the fruit-buds, so that the branches pruned according to their vigour, and at a suitable distance in the height of the trees, allow the sun and air free action upon the fruit to ripen and colour it.—*Rapport à la Société Royale d'Horticulture, par MM. Godefroy, Janin, Pépin.*

Fruiterers' Shops at Christmas.—"Fruiterers were radiant in their glory. There were great, round, pot-bellied baskets of Chesnuts, shaped like the waistcoats of jolly old gentlemen, lolling at the doors, and tumbling out into the street in their apoplectic opulence. There were ruddy, brown-faced, broad-girthed Spanish Onions, shining in the fatness of their growth like Spanish Friars; and winking from their shelves in wanton slyness at the girls as they went by, and glanced demurely at the hung-up Mistletoe. There were Pears and Apples, clustered high in blooming pyramids; there were bunches of Grapes, made, in the shopkeepers' benevolence, to dangle from conspicuous hooks, that people's mouths might water gratis as they passed; there were piles of Filberts, mossy and brown, recalling, in their fragrance, ancient walks among the woods, and pleasant shufflings ankle deep through withered leaves; there were Norfolk Biffins, squab and swarthy, setting off the yellow of the Oranges and Lemons, and, in the great compactness of their juicy persons, urgently entreating and beseeching to be carried home in paper bags and eaten after dinner."—*Dickens' Christmas Carol.*

Portable Hot-bed.—We find in a French periodical the following account of a contrivance which may suit the taste of amateurs, who have a small number of cuttings to strike, or may wish to amuse themselves with gardening experiments. The apparatus consists of three pieces of earthenware (zinc or copper would be better); viz.:—



a, the foot, on which stands *b*, the basin, which is itself surmounted by the plate, *c*. In the foot, *a*, is placed a tin or earthenware lamp, *d*. Three or four inches above the wick is placed a short iron cistern, *e*, carried by three feet which rest upon the bottom of the basin, *b*; it is 3 inches deep, 7 inches in diameter, and is fed by a pipe and funnel, *f*, into which water is poured until it can be seen at the bottom of the funnel, which shows that the cistern is full. The plate *c*, formed of common red earthenware, consists of two circular trenches *gg*, *hh*, 4 inches broad, and as much deep, filled with sand, in which are placed, in two rows, in the trench, *g*, 86 little thumbpots, and in the trench *h*, 40, which makes room for 120 or 130 cuttings, or more, according to the size of the thumbpots. In the foot, *a*, is a door, fastening with a button such as is always used in earthenware furnaces; it is removed when the lamp is introduced, and is afterwards replaced. This lamp gets air by eight holes, *i*, bored in the foot, *a*, by eight others still smaller at *k*, and eight or ten at *l*, in the plate. It is easy to conceive that the cistern, *e*, is intended to break and regulate the heat, which principally passes through the water, or, when it rises between the cistern and the lower part of the vessel, *b*, is diffused under the plate, where it circulates, charged with water, in the spaces, *n n*. The most intense part of the heat strikes *m*, through a plate of metal pierced with holes. From this arrangement, it results that the centre of the apparatus, that is, the ditch, *h*, is hotter than the others by some degrees, so that the one will do for stove plants, and the other for greenhouse ones. The whole is covered by the handglass, *p*. The apparatus is also adapted for bringing up seeds, or trying their germinating powers. The cost of oil for the lamp is said to be at Paris four francs per month.

Scientific Bequests.—The late Mr. Thomas Botfield, of Hopton Court, near Bewdley, has lately bequeathed to the Horticultural, Royal, and Geological Societies, the Royal Institution, and the Society of Arts, the amount of a life subscription to each of those bodies.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Bodorgan Hall, Anglesea.—At this place has lately been erected a large ornamental stove which is heated by a flue in connection with open gutters, thus taking advantage of fire-heat in two ways. Round the stove a large flue is constructed two feet deep and 20 inches broad, and instead of the common form of flue-tiles it is covered with tiles made of the same material, but having two gutters cast upon them, which serve as a flow and return for the circulation of hot water from a boiler heated by the same fire. The smoke enters the flue near where the pipes from the boiler

are introduced into the gutters, and after travelling all round the house under the gutters it passes under the back path and escapes by a chimney-place behind the back wall near the boiler. Both for economy and utility this plan of heating promises to be all that could be desired. Moisture can either be obtained or dispensed with at pleasure by means of a simple contrivance for drawing off the water from the gutters; and there is a two-fold advantage in having the gutters placed on the top of the flue, as the water returns to the boiler almost as warm as when it left it, consequently there is a very small consumption of fuel. The boiler is provided with a tap at the top for allowing the steam to escape when gutters are not used; and it has also a pipe with a tap attached, inserted near the same for supplying it with water. The house is a semicircle with eight sides, and has the principal entrance in front. The above arrangement has been in operation for some time, and I find it to answer the purpose very well. Many gardeners have also seen it, and all bear testimony to the excellence of the plan.—*C. Ewing.*

Reviews.

Experimental Researches, Chemical and Agricultural, showing Carbon to be a Compound Body, made by Plants, &c. By Robert Rigg, F.R.S. Smith and Elder. 8vo.

A book with this startling title has recently been published, purporting to be the result of many years' study and careful experiment, and containing statements which if borne out by satisfactory evidence would effect a complete revolution in Chemistry generally, more especially in that branch of it which relates to organic matter.

The Author commences by a series of calculations, respecting the amount of carbon in the soil, and shows that the quantity removed from it in the form of crops, amounts in a few years to much more than the soil itself originally contained, or has received in the form of manure. The principal conclusion which he draws from this calculation is doubtless true, viz., that plants cannot derive the whole of their carbon from the soil; but the calculation itself is erroneous, and based on false principles. It is useless to make calculations respecting the composition of a field, in the manner that a chemist speaks of the contents of a bottle, or crucible. In the latter case a known weight of certain substances is heated, or mixed, or acted on in some way, and a definite result is obtained; but in the case of a field there are many circumstances that cannot possibly be taken into account. It is true we know what the farmer adds in the shape of manure, and what he removes in the form of crops of various kinds, but this will not enable us to form conclusions, or to make accurate calculations respecting the changes which have taken place in the composition of the soil.

Mr. Rigg gives several tables, showing the quantity of carbon existing in a given soil, that added in the form of manure, and the amount abstracted by the crops, and then proceeds to strike a balance; but he omits all mention of the roots of the crops each year left in the soil, to add to the store of organic matter which it contains; yet they in some cases amount to very nearly as much as the crop itself. We have taken the pains to ascertain the quantity of organic matter left by a crop of Wheat, and find that, on an average, it is not much less than two tons of dry organic matter per acre. It is quite impossible, in the existing state of knowledge, to form accurate calculations of this kind, and if they are not accurate they are worse than useless. Our Author next inquires into the other sources of carbon, particularly the atmosphere, endeavouring to show by the experiments of others as well as his own, that the carbonic acid of the air is not the chief source of the carbon of plants. In the outset, he states that plants impart carbonic acid to the air; but the experiments by which he endeavours to prove this are by no means satisfactory; at the same time he appears to admit that they have the power of decomposing that gas, although he thinks it questionable whether they abstract more of it than they impart to the air. The statement that plants evolve carbonic acid is in direct opposition to the careful experiments of Mr. Pepys, who never found it given off by healthy plants.

Mr. Rigg next proceeds to examine De Saussure's experiments on the quantity of carbonic acid in the air, and conceives the discovery by that observer that more carbonic acid exists in the air during summer than in winter, to be opposed to the theory that plants decompose it. But these experiments do not in reality prove anything, and cannot be used as arguments against the decomposition of carbonic acid, because we do not know what other circumstances influence the absorption or decomposition of that gas at other times. There are other experiments which show that the quantity of carbonic acid is greater in the night than in the day; these prove that some agent is at work during the day to effect its decomposition, which does not operate during the night; whilst the fact that there is more of it in the summer than in the winter, is no proof that plants do not remove it. During spring and summer, when plants are growing, it may be necessary that there should be a greater supply of carbonic acid to the air than during the autumn, when they have ceased to require it; and on the other hand, at the latter period, various meteorological causes come into play, which may tend to diminish the carbonic acid of the air and keep up the uniformity of its composition. But this, in fact, is mere speculation, and however injurious or plausible such theories may appear, they throw little light on the questions immediately before us. Mr. Rigg is, as a chemist ought to be, sceptical and cautious in believing the theories of others, which, he says, are not based on facts, or are not supported by sufficient evidence; but here his caution ceases, for having thrown aside the theories of others, he advances a new one of his own, and, as it appears to us, one far less supported by facts than the old theories which he discards. Mr. Rigg's experiments are very numerous, and appear to have been carefully performed; but in several instances they want that rigid exactness and minute attention which is essential to experiments of this delicate nature. For example, when he causes plants to grow in water, in confined portions of air under bell-glasses, the edges of which dip into water, it is open to question whether carbonic acid may not pass, through the medium of the water, into the bell-glass.

Mr. Rigg observes, that it appears doubtful whether plants can derive their carbon from the air, and thence seems to pass to the conclusion that therefore they must make it. To establish this point, he relates numerous experiments to prove that plants growing in circumstances where they cannot obtain carbon from any known source, still grow and are subsequently found to have acquired carbon. As has already been said, he does not satisfy us that all necessary precautions were taken to keep out carbonic acid; and secondly, if, as he supposes, the plants in his experiments had made so many grains of carbon, the question arises, out of *what* did they make it! They could not create matter, and therefore must have formed the carbon out of some matter already existing. He should have proved the disappearance of some substance, as well as the appearance of the carbon. We are believers in the decomposition of carbonic acid by plants, and are therefore predisposed not to adopt Mr. Rigg's theory; but at the same time that we object to his conclusions and doubt his results, we do not altogether deny them.

The opinions of a zealous experimenter are always entitled to respect; and though they may not carry conviction, or may even prove to be erroneous, should be treated with courtesy, and not be ridiculed in the contemptuous manner applied by a great German chemist lately towards a Scotch observer. Such criticisms are unworthy of men of science. We do not pretend to pass judgment on Dr. Brown's experiments, which are purely chemical, but we regret to see a philosopher like Liebig forgetting the dignity of science, and descending to the littleness of personal abuse.

We cannot follow Mr. Rigg through his long series of experiments, which would oblige us to write a commentary on his book, and enter into many chemical inquiries. After carefully reading it through, the impression it leaves is, that he does not establish the theory he has propounded; his experiments are not varied enough, and frequently stop short there where further information would be most desirable. At the same time, it is impossible to read his book through, without coming to the conclusion that he is one of the most laborious and industrious chemists in the country. For our own parts, we are disposed to give his experiments the best consideration; for it is never to be forgotten that some years since, when Mr. Rigg announced the fact that nitrogen was always present in all parts of plants, his experiments were questioned and disbelieved; nevertheless, the truth of his statement is now generally admitted, whilst the credit of the discovery is most unfairly given to others.

Table of the Elementary Constituents of Crops. By James Haywood. A Sheet. Simpkin and Co.

This is one of those useful Tables which condense a volume into a page. It shows of what chemical constituents the more important crops consist, how much nitrogen and fixed ingredients are extracted from land by an average crop, according to the evidence of Boussingault and Sprengel. On the other hand, it gives the constituents per ton of all the more valuable manures; so that by comparing the one with the other, it may be seen how to restore to a field the materials of which a crop has robbed it. This Table should hang in every farmer's room.

On the Respiration of the Leaves of Plants. By W. H. Pepys, Esq., F.R.S. From the Philosophical Transactions. 1843, Part II.

It is a universal opinion among Vegetable Physiologists that plants not only decompose carbonic acid, but exhale it. Saussure found that carbonic acid is parted with when plants remain in obscurity; Burnett observed it to be a constant phenomenon; and Liebig roundly asserts that it *must* be given off with the water of perspiration in which it is dissolved. It certainly does appear to us that when certain plants, such as the Orange Lily, in a state of health, are plunged in lime-water, carbonate of lime is slowly formed on their surface, which can only be owing to the extrication of carbonic acid. All these supposed facts are, however, found in direct opposition to some very careful experiments by Mr. Hasledine Pepys on the Vine and the Fig, from which it appears that, in those instances at least, no carbonic acid whatever is parted with, but that the whole respiratory action of plants is confined to decomposing carbonic acid and liberating oxygen. In no one instance was he able to detect a single trace of carbonic acid in the air surrounding the leaves on which he experimented, although the apparatus was so contrived as to show the existence of a very minute quantity, if it had been present. This is a most unexpected result, to which we trust that experimental Physiologists will direct their attention.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Having repeatedly invited criticism on things mentioned in the Calendar, I beg to admit in detail a few remarks that have reached me, as I find I could not well condense and divide them under the different heads with other private correspondence; and now that I am within one week of the end of my series, I again repeat that I shall feel obliged to parties who will send any remarks or fair criticism on what I have advanced in this Calendar; and if I use these remarks in the *Chronicle* I shall not mention names unless it is wished. "I see," says a correspondent, "that you advocate planting out Pines over tanks I have some so planted, and they are doing exceedingly well; but there are many objections to the plan. First, I am afraid there will be some difficulty in starting them without starting all at the same time; secondly, there will be no means of retarding them when in the last stage of swelling without retarding the whole in one pit; and thirdly, we shall be obliged to cut the fruit when they are ripe, being without convenience for removing the plants with the fruit on to a cool place, in the event of having too many fruit ripe at once. Weighing these things against the facility of management by the planting-out system, I am disposed to take my plants up in February, and subject them to the one-shift system. This, with the advantages of planting out, offers the preference of managing the fruit as circumstances may render it necessary. As for command of temperature and moisture, the tank-system offers every advantage." Here it will be seen that the "advantages of planting out" are advocated for the plants at an early stage (?) and the convenience of having the plants portable in large pots, for the fruiting process, is also shown: I clearly see the force of this argument. Again, the same writer says, "when you have seen our boiler, &c., you will probably feel disposed to change your opinion as to the necessity of having a flue, in order to take up the waste heat." Although I have pulled down all flues here for the last 15 years, to make way for iron pipes, I am not unfriendly to flues. Mr. Paxton grows better crops of fruit with flues only than many gardeners can grow with hot-water pipes. I only recommend them in connexion with gutters and tanks, except for detached greenhouses. I have some accounts of unsuccessful attempts to get early Grapes in the way I lately suggested; but as the first crop, in 1841, "was the offspring of accident," probably the economy of the Vines might be deranged for some years. Sometimes useful conclusions may be drawn from the result of accident, but they are dangerous guides at best. I have many letters on Horticultural societies and the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution, but cannot make use of them here. I may, however, state that at Chiswick and at the Regent's Park, prizes are offered and given for *new plants* and *specimen plants* independently of each other, and by different judges. The individual alluded to was expelled from the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution early in 1839, for defrauding the funds, and there is not the least chance of his getting a footing there again. The funds of this institution are as safe as those of the Bank of England, and are administered by highly-respectable officers. Every gardener who can afford to do so should join this institution. The members and their friends meet, dine, and transact business as usual on the 11th January, but there is not a farthing of the funds of the Society spent at these useful meetings.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—A good Pine-grower, who favoured me with some letters last autumn, will now see there is plenty of room for treating them in the French manner, &c. I cannot say whether Mr. Knight grew his young plants in dung frames; he often told me he preferred leaving the strongest sucker on the old plant, and he potted this old stool with the sucker, and sometimes with two suckers attached, in deep, upright pots, and earthed them up from time to time, as the roots advanced; but this plan did not, I think, originate with Mr. Knight; it was published in the "Transactions of the Horticultural Society" in 1818 or 1819; however, it is an economical mode of growing Pines which you may safely adopt, even with the tank-system; and if you wish very large fruit, cut off all the suckers as they appear, except the strongest one, leaving the old leaves of the stool as long as they do not interfere with those of the young plant, or, in other words, treat the Pine like the Peach—retain as much of the old wood as is necessary, and keep up a succession of young wood from the bottom for bearing.

Vinery.—This mild season has been more unfavourable to the very late-kept Grapes than when we experience some sharp frosts, as, in a general way, with frosts we have more sun in winter and a drier atmosphere. If the borders outside of the early Vinery are well covered, and the stems, also, if outside, with a moist atmosphere inside of from 50° to 60°, and the plants in good condition, I see nothing more to be wished. If every plant was as easy to manage as the Vine, gardening would, indeed, be a simple process.

Peach-house.—The Peach, on the other hand, is like a spoiled child; the least thing will put it out of its way; and you must not only watch it narrowly, but anticipate its wants. Currents of cold air admitted in front is injurious to these trees when they are forced very early.

Cucumbers.—Few persons who grow winter Cucumbers need assistance from Calendars, but I find many wish to learn how this branch is going on in this neighbourhood. It would be very difficult for me, however, to convey an idea of the enthusiasm which prevails here on the subject; yet no one makes a secret of his mode of growing them. As far as I can learn, all the growers employ strong heat, and like Mr. Mills, allow large portions of air; but for about three weeks before the day of competition some growers keep their plants "very hot, and give little air," and no more moisture in the atmosphere than will "keep the blossoms from shrivelling."

Out-door Department.

In the first Number of the *Chronicle*, (page 6,) will be seen how Mr. Pontey, of Plymouth, managed to renew Vines which grew "badly upon a close retentive soil." Instead of throwing away his old Vines and planting young ones upon his renovated border, he cut back his old ones and spread their roots all over the border, "and covered them about six inches." Although Mr. Pontey is a large Nurseryman, and has multitudes of young Vines by him, he preferred his old plants, well knowing that young plants would strike down their main roots to the bottom of his new borders and run along them, if not into worse soil, as I said last week. These old Vines having formed all their main roots, will afterwards only form secondary ones to collect nourishment, and after this nourishment is digested by the leaves it is deposited in these large roots within six inches of the surface. Mr. Pontey is a thorough good gardener, and has the best climate in England for his Vines. If he therefore considers it necessary to have his Vine roots near the surface at Plymouth, how much more ought this to be attended to at Inverness, where I first saw the Vine? This way of treating old Vines has been adopted by gardeners for years. Indeed many good gardeners say Grapes never come to their true flavour until after the plants are thus transplanted; and few gardeners in these days will plant young Vines if they can get old ones; but a Vine, like an Oak, at 20 years old is comparatively a young plant. I recollect some 14 years since a good gardener, who had a new Vinery to plant and had plenty of young plants, came to me for some old ones I had out against the walls; he was particular about getting up all their roots, but left their tops behind, saying, "I shall renew them as eagles renew their age," and sure enough he did. I afterwards discovered that he inarched his young plants on them as soon as they grew away freely. Now if you adopt my friend's plan, let me urge you to keep the colar of the old plants well up above the soil; as if any part above the old roots is buried, it will immediately throw out roots, and these, like the roots of a young Vine, will go down at once to the bottom of the border, and being more active than the old roots will in time derange the experiment.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—If I could place any confidence in our provincial weather prophets we shall have plenty of time to clean and arrange stove and other house plants; they talk of a "great slaughter" among half-hardy ones by and by; meantime, hear an experiment in which I am interested. An old plant of Passiflora quadrangularis used to cover our Orchidaceous house, having grown so large that we were obliged to cut the young wood so often as to prevent its flowering, which it does very freely when allowed room. Six weeks ago we had the half of its roots taken up out

of the border, cut smooth at the ends, and placed near the surface, as I lately stated. This check threw it immediately into flower, and it will probably bloom all the winter. I thought it might fruit also by dusting the pollen in the usual way, but it refused, and about ten days afterwards the rest of its roots were cut all but one, and now it is beginning to set its fruit, and so does also P. kermesina, grafted on it; and if these go on and ripen we shall have a fine cross or two; this is rare, as both are very shy seeders.

GREENHOUSE.—Tacsonia pinnatistipula, planted inside here and taken out in April or May to be trained outside, is the finest out-door climber we have in the autumn down to this time. I failed to cross this with the Passion-flowers nine years running, but at last I have got a seedling which I think is a true cross, and I should like to exchange leaves of it with a late correspondent who also thinks that he has succeeded in this way.

CONSERVATORY.—New Chrysanthemums are eagerly sought after. I did not hear the names of the 12 new ones of this season, but I believe the names of all the best new ones will soon be given in the *Chronicle*. An English gentleman saw one in Paris the other day, "nearly scarlet." My experiments this season in crossing the large Achimenes do not promise much.

PITS AND FRAMES.—This has been a fine season, so far, for frame plants where they have been kept dry and free from dead leaves; this is the main point to be attended to with half-hardy plants in winter. Our young Heaths planted out in the open border under a conservatory wall look remarkably well, and a London Nurseryman tells me they never had their young stock of Heaths and Epacris look better at this time of the year.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

‖ State of the Weather near London for the week ending Dec. 21, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean		
Friday	15	30.352	30.218	54	39	46.5	W.	
Saturday	16	30 405	30.348	54	38	46 0	N.W.	.04
Sunday	17	30.453*	30.427	51	30	42.0	W.	
Monday	18	30.451	30 437	45	40	42 5	W.	
Tuesday	19	30 429	30 422	47	42	44 5	S.	
Wednesday	20	30.399	30.297	49	41	45 0	S.	
Thursday	21	30.404	30.346	50	42	46.0	S.W.	
Average		30.413	30.368	50 4	38.8	44.6		.04

Dec. 15. Cloudy and fine throughout.
16. Fine; cloudy; densely overcast; rain at night.
17. Slight haze; clear and exceedingly fine; foggy at night.
18. Foggy; tolerably fine; foggy at night.
19. Foggy; thickly overcast; cloudy.
20. Hazy; densely overcast.
21. Fine; densely and uniformly overcast throughout.
Mean temperature of the week 4° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending December 30, 1843.

Dec.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 24	44.0	32.3	38.1	8	0.26 in.	3	1	—	1	1	7	1	3
Mon. 25	43 8	28.2	36.0	2	0.22	1	2	2	—	1	5	3	3
Tues. 26	41.8	31.5	36 6	7	0.39	1	3	2	1	3	6	—	1
Wed. 27	42.0	29.3	35.6	5	0.49	1	2	1	3	2	3	3	1
Thurs. 28	40.1	29 6	34.9	6	0.10	2	1	2	2	2	—	1	4
Fri. 29	42.1	24.4	33.3	7	0.15	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	3
Sat. 30	45 6	24.7	40.1	6	01.6	1	1	2	2	2	—	4	5	1

The highest temperature occurred on the 25th, in 1827—thermometer 58°; and the lowest on the 24th, in 1830,—thermometer 10°. The night of the 25th averages a lower temperature than any night in the whole year.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Dec. 22, 1843.

IN consequence of the continued fine weather, the market has been well supplied during the week, and trade has been somewhat brisker. Pine-apples of good quality are sufficient to meet the demand, and are selling at from 4*s.* to 8*s.* per lb. Hothouse Grapes have rather advanced in price since our last Report; among these we noticed a few good Muscats, which are selling at from 3*s.* to 7*s.* per lb.; Portugals are good and plentiful. Kitchen and dessert Apples have been more abundant during the past week. Pears of good quality are plentiful, and are selling at nearly the same prices as last week; among these we noticed a few good specimens of Glout Morceau and Chaumontel. Oranges are good and plentiful. The demand for Medlars has increased during the week, and they have rather advanced in price. Vegetables are good, and sufficient to meet the demand. Some excellent Broccoli, Cabbages, and Brussels Sprouts have been supplied since our last Report, and are selling at nearly the same prices as last week. Leeks are good and plentiful. French Beans continue to be brought to the market, and are offered at last week's prices. Seakale is becoming more plentiful and is good in quality. New Potatoes, in small quantities, continue to be brought to the Market. Endive is good and plentiful, and is selling at from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per score. Shallots are offered at from 6*d.* to 9*d.* per lb. Cut Flowers chiefly consist of Erica gracilis and hyemalis, Euphorbia jacquiniflora, Helichrysum proliferum, Cypripedium venustum, Azalea indica alba, Luculia gratissima, Bignonia venusta, Roman Narcissus, Lechenaultia formosa, Pelargoniums, Tulips, Verbenas, Fuchsias, Camellias, Cinerarias, and Roses.

PRICES, FRIDAY, Dec. 22, 1843.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb., 4*s* to 8*s*	Red Capsicums, 4*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3*s* to 7*s*	Almonds, per peck, 6*s*
,, Portugal, per lb. 1*s* to 2*s*	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 4*s* to 10*s*	Nuts, Spanish, per bushel, 10*s*
,, Kitchen, p bus. 3*s* to 8*s*	— Brazil, 16*s*
Pears, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 10*s*	— Hazel, 3*s* to 4*s*
Oranges, per dozen, 9*d* to 2*s*	— Barcelona, 20*s* to 22*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 12*s*	— Cob, per 100 lbs., 60*s* to 65*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*	Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 8*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 12*s*	Filberts, English, p 100lbs., 60*s* to 65*s*
Pomegranates, per doz., 3*s* to 6*s*	Barberries, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
Green Capsicums, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*	Tomatoes, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 5*s*

VEGETABLES.

Broccoli, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s*	Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 2*s* to 3*s*
Brussels' Sprouts, per hf.-sv., 1*s* to 2*s*	— Large, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
Cabbages, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*	— Spanish, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Seakale, per punnet, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*	— pickling, p. hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
French Beans, 3*s* to 4*s* per 100	Shallots, per lb., 6*d* to 9*d*
Autumn Potatoes, 3*d* to 4*d* per lb.	Chilis, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 6*d* to 1*s*
Greens, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 1*s*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 1*s* to 4*s*	Celery, per bun., 6*d* to 2*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 80*s*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— per cwt., 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*	Wallnuts, per bushel, shelled, 12*s* to 16*s*
— per bushel), 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3*d* to 6*d*
Turnips, per doz bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*	Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*	Tarragon, per bun. 2*d* to 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*	Endive, per score, 6*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bands, 1*s*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*
Carrots, p. doz. bun., 2*s* to 5*s*	Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*	Chervil, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d*	Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*	Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

COMMUNICATIONS from the following CORRESPONDENTS are in type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them:—*A Practical Man, O., M. Saul, A. B., J. W. Jones, A Perthshire Subscriber, Gavin Cree, Peter Mackenzie, Tyro, Totty, W. G. S., F. Davies, Caution, Peter, J. S. Henslow, J. Wighton, R. G., Este, W. P. Ayres, C. Babington, R. Gunter, A Subscriber, G. Fleming, Ruricola,* and *J. L.*

ANEMONES.—*A new Subscriber.*—Anemones and Ranunculuses may be planted in October or November for early flowering, but unless the soil is light and the situation dry the latter end of January or beginning of February will answer better. The soil should be a rich loam prepared about one foot deep, and the beds should not be much elevated in dry situations. The prepared soil for about five inches deep should be rather light to plant the roots in, as if otherwise, they are apt to rot; the fibres will soon find their way into the rich soil below. ‡

BOOKS.—*Puck.*—We cannot tell, but should think not.——*F. C.*—Mr. Daniell's address is Twerton, near Bath; his pamphlet was published a year or two ago, but we forget where.——*J. D.*—Children's books are quite out of our way; but "Young England's little Library," published by Orr and Co., are certainly *very superior* to books of that kind, with the exception of "Jack Holyday" and "Drolleries;" and considering the way in which they are got up, they are remarkably cheap.

CALCEOLARIAS.—*A Subscriber.*—The following sorts will afford you an excellent chance. Dobson's Othello, Weil's Louis XIVth, Zephyr, Green's Wonder, Queen of Beauties, and Miss Antrobus improved. *

CARBONIC ACID.—*W. I.* will find his questions answered in part at p. 404 of the vol. for 1842, and in part by a notice under the head of Reviews, in to-day's Paper.

CHARCOAL.—*Aith.*—No doubt a stratum of charcoal at the bottom of your pit for half-hardy plants will be useful; possibly in summer, when moist, by disengaging carbonic acid, and certainly by assisting to keep the place dry during winter. If you have charcoal at command you cannot use a better material. The rot you speak of will only attack the unripened part of the shoots of your Geraniums, and is entirely owing to the pit not being dry enough.

COMPOST.—*Dodonæ.*—Mould from the rubbish-heap may be used for the garden, if the heap has been turned and well-rotted; a sufficient degree of fermentation having been induced in order to destroy seeds. Any kind of litter will assist in causing fermentation. Ammoniacal liquor will accelerate decomposition.‖

DAPHNE ODORA.—*Inquirer.*—When your Daphne that has grown up tall and straggling has done flowering, it may be cut down as low as you think proper, as it will break out freely from the old wood. After it has made a few young shoots it may be repotted in a mixture of good turfy loam and peat. It is probably the want of pot-room and water that has occasioned it to lose its leaves.‡

DECIDUOUS PLANTS.—*J. H.*—Deciduous plants in pots may be safely kept during winter when they are without leaves, and their functions at rest, in a dark closet, where the temperature averages from 40° to 45°, where they have no light, and where air is admitted only through the crevices at the top and bottom of the door; if they are kept tolerably dry the seclusion from light will not be injurious to them.‡

DEODARA.—*M. L.*—Introduced in 1822, according to Loudon; but we suspect some error. The first crop we know of was raised from seed brought in 1831 from India, by the Hon. W. L. Melville. (See p. 731 of our Vol. for 1841.)

DIBBLING MACHINE.—*R. B.*—Newberry's Dibbling-machine may be ordered of Mr. R. Clyburn, engineer to the Earl of Ducie's Iron Works at Uley, Gloucestershire. *J. C.*

FILBERTS.—*W. Bartlett.*—Plant six feet apart, and manage them in the Kentish way, as described at p. 333 of Lindley's "Guide to the Orchard," &c. We hear the wind-guard well spoken of. The other question we cannot answer.

GOOSEBERRIES.—*Dodona.*—Gooseberries will bear very little forcing. You may keep them from 40° to 50° in January; 45° to 55° in April; 50° to 65° in May; and from 55° to 70° in June. The small, rich, old varieties are best adapted for the purpose.‖

GRAFTING.—*B. T. B.*—The Cherry will take by grafting on the Laurel, but it does not succeed well, being liable to gum at the junction. ‖

GUANO.—*B. F.*—The ashes of most vegetable substances contain alkaline salts, such as carbonate of potash or soda, and these salts, when mixed with neutral salts of ammonia, decompose them, and set free the ammonia; hence, when such ashes are mixed with guano, the alkaline salts of the former decompose the fixed salts of ammonia in the guano, and volatile carbonate of ammonia is given off. The ashes of mineral coal are very different from those of wood or vegetable substances, and when mixed with guano do not set free the ammonia. It is probable that the mixture of such ashes as you describe with guano will do more harm than good, and that it would be better to use them elsewhere without guano. *E.*

HEATING.—*Adolescentulus.*—We regard your plan of heating tanks by a metal flue 9ins. in diameter, to be a great step—backwards—in the art of heating. Have you ever considered what it would cost?——*Culorifer.*—To contract the flow-pipe connecting the boiler with the tank from four inches in diameter to two inches, would not diminish the heat in the tank. The larger the body of heated water in the tank the greater will be the heat in the house.‡——*J. H. S.*—No heat can be obtained in the manner you propose.

INSECTS.—*J. B. M. H.*—Never having heard before of the *Blue-bug*, we cannot advise you regarding the Apple-trees; but if you will favour us with specimens we will answer your queries. *R.*

MANDEVILLA SUAVEOLENS.—*A Subscriber.*—Your plant of Mandevilla suaveolens that has been neglected and allowed to grow as it might, should be cut back to the ripened wood and neatly tied up. It may be planted in a mixture of good turfy loam, peat, and a little rotten dung, and the pot must be well drained. The temperature of a stove containing a general collection of plants, at this season of the year should not be higher than 60° during night, and may be allowed to rise as high as 65° or 70° during the day in fine weather; but 60° is quite high enough in dull weather. If the temperature is kept high at this season it excites the plants, makes them grow up weak, and consequently they will not start away so well in spring.‡

MELON PITS.—*Tyro* proposes to build a wall, 12 inches thick all round, surmounted by a 9-inch hollow brick wall to carry the lights, leaving a ledge of 4 inches inside. He intends having his tank made of best Baltic wood, 2 inches thick, 4 or 5 inches deep, divided along its length, and covered by the strong compact slate called "Caithness pavement." He would place the tank on pillars, so that its top should be level with the ledge on what may be called the basement wall, and make it of such size as to leave a vacancy of 4 inches all round the pit, and cover this by kiln tiles. On the tank he would place a frame of wood, or build an inclosure of brick, 12 inches deep in front, to contain the soil; and ventilate by means of an air-drain opening under the tank. He wishes to know—1st, Whether by such an arrangement he is likely to attain his object, of having both atmospheric and ground heat? 2dly, Whether 12 inches be sufficient depth of soil in front for a pit 5 feet wide, with a stone slab under it? and 3dly, What is the best slope for the glass?—he has never used a greater slope than 15°. [We answer, that 15° is slope enough, but 20° better; that wood is a perishable material, and dearer than bricks and cement; that a slate covering for the tank will, in all probability, prove too dry, because no vapour will pass through it, and this will be fatal to Melon-plants growing upon it; that coarse earthen flue-tiles are much better; and that, finally, these objections removed, the plan will answer well enough.]

MUSHROOMS.—*A Young Gardener* may fail in growing Mushrooms from several causes; but yours probably from the following, viz., the heat in the bed had not sufficiently subsided before it had been spawned, and consequently the spawn was destroyed by heat; or, the dung not having been thoroughly prepared before using, became again over-heated (internally) when covered with the loam, which confined the heat and killed the spawn; at all events, the cause of failure is either from excess of heat or moisture internally.¶

NAMES OF FRUIT.—*A Subscriber.*—1, 6, Marie Louise; 4, 8, 9, 13, Beurré d'Aremberg; 7, 19, Winter Nelis; 3, 10, 12, 17, 21, 24, Beurré Diel; 14, Beurré Bosc; 15, Beurré de Capiaumont; 18, 20, Glout Morceau; 23, Easter Beurré; 25, Easter Bergamot; 26, Ramilies.|——*J. Fish.*—1, Beurré Diel; 2, Bezi Voet.‖——*G. Jones.*—1, King of the Pippins; 2, Fearn's Pippin; 3, Downton; 4, Dumelow's Seedling; 6, Rymer; 7, Bedfordshire Foundling; 9, Easter Beurré; 10, Swan's Egg.‖

NAMES OF PLANTS.—*A. M.*—Euphorbia jacquiniflora and E. fulgens, are two names for the same thing. When your Mush room experiment is complete, we shall be glad to learn the result.——*Jas. Mitchinson.*—Gesnera discolor, rather new.——*J. W.*—We will inquire and report further about this Kennedya splendens, since you and another correspondent have put us on its traces. Schedonorus is derived from σχεδον, near, and δους, the end, according to Palisot de Beauvois, who invented the word.——*Sero.*—1, the Yellow Brugmansia sanguinea; 2, Euphorbia splendens; 3, Abutilon striatum.

NURSERYMEN.—We regret to say that complaints of the adulteration of seeds, of the substitution of one kind of tree for another, and of the fraud of selling old and well-known plants *under names invented for the mere purposes of trade*, are beginning to multiply. One Correspondent begs to know where he can buy Apple-trees true, for he has found that what he has bought for Ribston Pippins are Emperor Alexanders! Another asserts that his seed of Clintonia pulchella is uniformly mixed with Rampion, and that his Early Charlton Peas were not fit to gather till June, when they were 12 feet high!' We had hoped that such practices had wrought their own cure; we know that they totally ruined the credit of certain firms, once flourishing, and we entertain no doubt that they will always end in the same result. At the same time we cannot publish letters relating to such matters. The remedy for these evils lies with purchasers, who should discontinue to deal with houses which countenance such practices, and who refuse to make ample reparation for the loss and vexation produced by the negligence or fraud of their servants. Taken as a body, there is not a more respectable class of men than the Nurserymen and Seedsmen of this country, and they are not to be blamed for the misconduct of a few dishonest people. If buyers are true to themselves, will pay a fair price for what they purchase, and resolve to have no dealing with people who deceive them, the system of adulteration or fraud, if system there be, will fall to pieces of itself.

PEACH-TREES.—*Inquirer.*—The shoots of your young Peach-trees that have been lately planted should be cut back in proportion to their strength, and always pruned to where the wood is firm and well ripened. The strong shoots may be cut back to about two thirds, and the weaker ones to about half their length. The trees should not be allowed to bear fruit the first season. Your young Apricot tree may also be managed in the same manner. The two young shoots on one side that have grown too vigorously for those on the other, should be cut well back, or they will destroy the form of the tree, and injure the other side; for great vigour in one part cannot be maintained without hurting the other; the weaker side may also be nailed a little higher than the stronger one.‡

PEARS.—*C. R. D.*—The Bezi de Montigny Pear is well known. It has an unpleasant musky juice, and is unworthy of cultivation.‖

PELARGONIUMS.—*Tigridius.*—Your Pelargoniums that have been so much injured by cold or frost in a room, that their leaves have become shrivelled and brown, had better be placed in a greenhouse and given a little fire-heat in dull damp weather, but should have air given them at the same time, and must not be too much excited. If they break well they will flower earlier than cuttings put in at this season would do, but the latter would make the most handsome plants. ‡

POTATOES.—*A Gardener.*—The black spot in Potatoes is too well known, but its cause is buried in mystery. The most probable explanation seems to be that the soil, or the manure, contains deleterious matter. Next year the subject of vegetable diseases will be taken up, and then perhaps this matter may be discussed.

ROSES.—*An Old Wall.*—A few hardy climbing Roses may be Amadis, Belle Maria, Belle Thurette, Bonne Geneviéve, Brennus, General Lamarque, Gracilis, Las Cases, Madame de Plantier, Phœnix, La Chérie, and Triomphe de Plantier. ‡

RUSSIAN VIOLETS.—*A Lady.*—Russian Violets were introduced by Mr. Oldaker, probably more than 20 years ago, from St. Petersburg.¶

SPINACH.—*Question.*—Riley's New Burdock Spinach is on American production. There is an account of it in Vol. i. p. 815. According to a statement in Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, "each plant is full the size of half a bushel." The leaves are described as smooth, and the whole plant so hardy as to withstand the severity of an American winter without injury. We cannot inform you where seed can be procured.‖

MISCELLANEOUS.—*N. I. H.*—Phytolacca is emetic, and probably poisonous in large doses.——*Δενραν.*—Physalis Alkekengi has a flower of no beauty; but its scarlet bladdery calyxes and fruit are ornamental in winter, and give rise to its name, Winter Cherry. The Winged Pea is an old-fashioned Annual, of little beauty. The Poppy you speak of is the Double French.——*R. Ferguson.*—We have too much respect for ourselves and our readers to bore them with endless talking about ourselves. If you prefer puffing to solid information, you can easily find a gardening newspaper to your taste.——*Empty.*—Many thanks; but the seeds are of no value.——*Economist's* letter is sent to Mr. Paxton.——*Knave of Spades.*—We can insert no more letters on digging shrubberies, unless they contain some new and useful ideas.——*W. Retsbew, H.N.*—We never recommend Nurserymen.‡——*Gael.*—Whitney's composition has been advertised in our columns, at p. 872.‡——*Ireland.*—A news-agent ought not to charge 31*s.* for a year's *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Send us a Post-office order, in advance, for 26*s.*, and we will have you supplied by an agent in London.——*D. I.*—Send a Post-office order for 6*s.* 6*d.* or 13*s.*, and the Paper will be forwarded you by our agent. Make your order payable to the Editor.——*B. C.*—Your seeds all belong to stove plants, as far as they are known by the names you give. They may be grown in any common, light, loamy soil.——*H. D.*—We should be happy to answer your inquiry, but we *cannot* decypher it.——*J. D.*—Diagrams for lecturers are usually prepared by the lecturers themselves, and cannot be procured that we know of.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

CINERARIAS.—*A Constant Reader.*—No. 2 is decidedly the best of your Seedlings; the colour is good, and it is novel in appearance, but deficient in having such narrow petals. No. 1 has the petals too small; 3 is good in colour, but not uncommon.*

As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE accounts from Spain are of the most melancholy character, and another crisis in the fate of that unhappy country is hourly expected. The debates in the Chambers on the events of the 28th ult. have assumed a tone of personal insult towards the young Queen, which shows that the moral power of the Monarchy has disappeared, and that the throne is shaken to its foundations. The veracity of the Queen is openly discussed as if it were an ordinary incident of the day, and even the late Prime Minister has not hesitated to throw upon her Majesty the imputation of falsehood and intrigue. The Republicans hail the event as a certain blow to the principle of the Monarchy, while the Carlists believe that before the lapse of another year Queen Isabella will have ceased to reign, and the son of Don Carlos will occupy the throne. The position of Señor Olozaga also is hourly becoming more perilous. No

decision has yet been taken in regard to his impeachment, but the Court party are adopting such extensive military preparations that his life is in imminent danger. According to the last accounts it is the general impression in Madrid that another outbreak is inevitable, and that a military dictatorship will be the next scene in this eventful drama.—In France great preparations are making for the opening of the Chambers. The King and Royal Family have arrived at the Tuileries for the commencement of the new Session, and a large number of Deputies are already assembled in Paris. The movements of the Duc de Bordeaux and his followers in London are still the subject of much comment, and are expected to form a leading topic of discussion in the Chambers.—From Holland we have accounts of the death of the Ex-King, the Count of Nassau, who died suddenly at Berlin on the 12th inst. The career of his Majesty was intimately connected with the great events which followed the French Revolution, and he personally bore his share in many of the battles between Napoleon and the Allies.

At home, with the exception of the death of another veteran of the late war, Lord Lynedoch, there is nothing which calls for special notice, except the formal announcement that Parliament will meet on the 1st of February for the despatch of business.

Home News.

Court.—On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert and the whole Court attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle, which was consecrated on Monday by the Bishop of Oxford. Prince Albert hunted with his harriers on Monday; on Wednesday went out rabbit-shooting in the preserves in the Great Park, and hunted with the stag-hounds on Thursday. Her Majesty and the Prince dined with the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday evening at Frogmore Lodge. The Queen and Prince have taken their usual morning exercise during the week in the grounds about the Castle. On Wednesday a party of Ojibbeway Indians arrived at the Castle conducted by Mr. Catlin, and were presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite. The Chief made a speech in which he described the loyalty of his tribe, and the great gratification which he and his countrymen felt in beholding her Majesty. The party then performed several of their national dances, after which they partook of refreshment and returned to town. Their costume was the grotesque dress of their country. The party consisted of seven, four men and three women.—The Marchioness of Douro has succeeded Lady Portman as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty; Lord Rivers has succeeded the Marquess of Ormonde as the Lord in Waiting; and Captain the Honourable Nelson Hood has succeeded Sir Frederick Stovin as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The following personages have been at the Castle this week on a visit to her Majesty:—Lord Portman, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Henry Wheatley, the Right Hon. Pemberton Leigh, and the Countess of Orkney. It is stated on good authority that her Majesty and Prince Albert will visit Warwick-castle in about six weeks, and that the Queen has determined to take advantage of the opportunity of visiting Birmingham. It is also stated that it is the intention of the Queen to visit the banks of the Rhine next spring and that she will remain some time in that neighbourhood. According to some accounts her Majesty will take up her residence in the Palace of Bruhl, whilst others state that the Palace of Stoltzenfels will be prepared for her reception. It is believed in diplomatic circles that a numerous assemblage of crowned heads will meet on the banks of the Rhine, probably at Coblentz, to receive her Majesty.

The Queen Dowager was in danger of a serious accident last week, in driving from Gopsall-hall to Leicester. When the carriage containing her Majesty was near Newbold-bridge, two of the four horses were thrown upon their knees, and the post-boy was precipitated several yards forward. One of the horses was so much wounded in the shoulder by the pole of the carriage, as to be unfit to proceed; and the post-boy's head was cut so severely that the blood flowed from it in large quantities. Earl Howe was obliged to assist the attendants in their endeavours to set the carriage going. The Queen Dowager was affected to tears on seeing the injury done to the post-boy and the horse, and did not recover from the shock for some hours afterwards.

The Duchess of Gloucester.—Her Royal Highness is so far recovered from her recent indisposition, that no more bulletins of her Royal Highness's health will be issued, her Royal Highness being considered convalescent.

The Duc de Bordeaux.—On Monday his Royal Highness arrived in Birmingham, and was received by Bishop Wiseman and other Catholic priests, who conducted the Prince to Oscott College, where he passed the night. On Tuesday the Prince attended high mass in the chapel of the College, and afterwards visited Birmingham. His Royal Highness was first conducted to the cathedral, which he minutely inspected. On leaving the cathedral, his Royal Highness and suite proceeded to visit the manufactories in the town, and was first conducted to the extensive button-manufactory of Messrs. Hardman and Iliffe, Paradise-street, where he viewed the process from the metal in the raw state to the finished article. He also inspected the pressing of the medals manufactured in the establishment. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the Town Hall, after which he proceeded to inspect the manufactories of Messrs. Phipson and Son, pin-manufacturers; Mr. Windfield's brass bedstead manufactory, Mr. Gillot's pen manufactory, Messrs. Elkington, Major, and Co.'s electro-plating establishment in Marshall-street; and Messrs. Serjeant and Co.'s sword manufactory. His Royal Highness then repaired to Dee's Royal Hotel, where he entertained a select party of gentlemen. On Wednesday his Royal Highness visited the rolling mills of Messrs. Muntz, Messrs. Jenners and Bettridge's manufactory, and the proof-house; after which he proceeded to Redditch to visit the needle manufactory. In the afternoon he returned and went to Dudley, where extensive preparations were made to enable him to visit the iron works and other curiosities in the neighbourhood. The Prince then visited Oxford and returned yesterday to Belgrave-square to pass the Christmas in town, after which his Royal Highness will continue his excursions in the west and south of England.

Death of Lord Lynedoch.—The venerable Lord Lynedoch died on Monday night, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, at his town residence in Stratton-street, after several days of severe suffering. This distinguished veteran was descended from a common ancestor with the Dukes of Montrose. He was the son of Thomas Graham, Esq., by Christian, fourth daughter of the first Earl of Hopetoun; was born in 1750, and had consequently reached his 94th year when he died. His Lordship commenced his military career somewhat late in life, having attained his 45th year when he first served at the siege of Toulon as a volunteer in 1794. His future career fully justified the promotion to which through successive grades he rapidly attained, and which he earned by that rare combination of valour and discretion by which he was through life distinguished. During the Peninsular war he was constantly engaged, and having attained the rank of General, was not merely actively employed in, but directed many of its operations. The celebrated victory of Barossa, gained on the 5th of March, 1811, was achieved under his command. He was second in command under Lord Wellington at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; and subsequently led the left wing at the hard-fought field of Vittoria, reduced the town and citadel of St. Sebastian, crossed the Bidassoa, and conducted the British army within the French territory. The failure of his health, impaired by incessantly severe service, compelled his return to England; but having recruited his exhausted powers he was again in the field, being appointed to the command of the British army in Holland. Sir Thomas Graham's gallant achievements were in various forms recognized by his sovereign and his country. The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were on several occasions voted to him, in connexion with his companions in arms. In 1814 he was created a peer, as Baron Lynedoch, of Balgowan, Perthshire, with a pension of 2,000*l.* to himself and his heirs. In 1821 he was made a General in the army, in 1826 obtained the colonelcy of the 14th Foot, and in 1829 was made Governor of Dunbarton castle, a post rather honorary than lucrative. In 1774 his Lordship married the Hon. Mary Cathcart, second daughter of the Earl of Cathcart, but he was, by her death, in 1792, left a widower without issue. The title, and the pension which was conferred with the honour, have therefore become extinct by his death. The high estimation for private worth and generous spirit in which Lord Lynedoch was held by all who were his associates in the field or his companions at home has been attested in various gratifying testimonials. Sheridan, speaking of the various excellencies, personal and professional, which adorned his character, said, "I have known him in private life; and never was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart." Alluding to his services in the retreat of the British army to Corunna, in which Sir John Moore, the General in command, was killed—he continued, "In the hour of peril, Graham was their best adviser; in the hour of disaster, Graham was their surest consolation." Sir Walter Scott has also made him the subject of eulogium in his "Vision of Don Roderick," the concluding stanzas of which are dedicated to his Lordship's fame.

Parliamentary Movements.—On Tuesday the Lord Chancellor, Lord Haddington, and Lord Aberdeen, as her Majesty's Commissioners, attended in the House of Lords, and prorogued Parliament to Thursday the 1st February. The clerk at the table having read the Royal commission, the Lord Chancellor said: In the name of her Majesty we declare this present Parliament to stand prorogued until Thursday, the 1st day of February next, then to meet for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and this Parliament stands prorogued accordingly until the 1st day of February next.—It is reported that Sir John Rae Reid intends to resign his seat for Dover, and that his acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds will be announced immediately after the opening of Parliament.

The Church.—It is rumoured that the Rev. Dr. Moore, vicar of St. Pancras, intends resigning his benefice, and that the Rev. Sydney Smith, canon of St. Paul's is likely to be his successor.

Church of Scotland.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. J. MacIver to the parish of Sleate, isle of Sky, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Alex. MacIver to the parish of Dornoch; and the Rev. Simon Frazer to the parish of Nigg, Ross, vacant by the secession of the Rev. J. Macalister.

The Army.—The Colonelcy of the 13th Light Infantry, vacant by the death of General Morrison, has been presented to Brevet-Colonel Sir Robert Sale by the Commander-in-Chief as a mark of the high sense which his Grace entertains of the services rendered by that distinguished officer whilst serving with this regiment in Affghanistan. With the exception of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, this is said to be the only instance of a regiment being bestowed upon any officer under the rank of Major-General.—The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, to appoint John Blakiston, Esq., late Brevet-Major and Captain on half-pay of the 27th Foot, to be one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Shakeshaft, deceased. The Queen has also been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Forester, to appoint John Gregory, Esq., to be one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Gray, who retires.

The Navy.—It is understood that the East India Company are about to pay "donation batta" to the officers and men employed in the first expedition to Canton, when Captain Elliot agreed to accept ransom for the city. The allowance to the army has been long since paid. The officers and men employed in the following ships of the Royal navy will be entitled to share—the Algerine, Blenheim, Blonde, Calliope, Columbine, Conway, Cruiser, Druid, Herald, Hyacinth, Larne, Melville, Modeste, Nimrod, Pylades, Samarang, Volage, and Wellesley. The shares to the officers, where they have served 12 months on the coast of China, will be—Captains, about 900*l.*; Commanders, 550*l.*; and Lieutenants, 200*l.*

Law Appointments.—It is reported that Mr. Sergeant Herbert Jones, formerly Solicitor-General of Van Diemen's Land, will be appointed the new Indian Judge.

Post Office.—The following alteration in the Metropolitan offices commences with New Year's Day:—"Letters to pass by the inland mails can be posted at the receiving houses till 5h. 30m., P.M. (being one half-hour later than at present); by the letter-carriers, ringing bells (on payment of one penny with each), from 4h. 30m. to 5h. 30m. P.M.; at the branch post-offices at Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and 108, Blackman-street Borough, till 6 P.M., and with a fee of one penny (which must be paid by a stamp affixed to the letter) until 6h. 45m.; at the branch post-office in Lombard-street till 6 P.M., and till 7 P.M. with a fee paid by means of a penny stamp affixed to the letter; at the General Post-office St. Martin's-le-Grand until 6 P.M., and until 7 P.M. upon payment of a fee of one penny (or an affixed stamp) in addition to the postage which must then be paid in advance, and from 7 till half-past 7 upon payment of a fee of sixpence each."

Foreign.

France.—The Paris Opposition Papers announced a few days since that the English Government had given a private order to the Duc de Bordeaux to quit England immediately, and some of them even stated that this step was taken at the express request of the French Ministry. The Duc de Levis, however, one of the noblemen in the suite of the Prince, has been authorised to contradict this statement, which he declares to be quite an invention. It was reported in Paris that the Government had some strong measures in contemplation against the Royalists. One of the rumours was that the *Gazette de France* was to be brought before the Chamber of Peers, and another that a motion would be made for the expulsion of M. Berryer and the other deputies who visited the Duc de Bordeaux. The *National* also mentions that M. Deffontaines, one of the Judges of the Tribunals at Lille, was immediately to be summoned before the Supreme Court to account for a journey which he lately made to London, and said to have been for the purpose of visiting the Duc de Bordeaux.—The Deputies were arriving in great numbers in Paris preparatory to the opening of the session. Upwards of 300 had already "reported themselves" at the Chamber of Deputies. The usual precautionary measures for the opening of the Chambers by the King had commenced.—The King and Royal Family arrived at the Tuileries on Tuesday for the winter.—The French mission to China left Brest on the 11th by the Syrene frigate, which had been specially fitted up for the purpose. Several Royal ordonnances have been issued, the object of which had been for some time talked of. The first appoints M. Dumon Minister of Public Works, instead of M. Teste, whom another ordonnance raises to the dignity of Peer of France and who is further indemnified with the presidency of a Chamber in the Supreme Court of Cassation. M. Dumon is a Councillor of State, an able member of the Chamber of Deputies and considered an intimate friend of M. Guizot. M. Hippolyte Passy, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who has held a seat in one of the many Cabinets formed since 1830, is also raised to the dignity of a Peer. The last ordonnance introduces various modifications into the provisions of the Royal decree of the 11th November 1835, which regulated the navigation and customs duties in the French North African possessions. As the late minister M. Teste is considered a confidential friend of Marshal Soult, and M. Dumon a confidential friend of M. Guizot, the Opposition prints, which have long supposed the President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs to differ on various political points, generally infer that the Marshal's influence in the Cabinet has declined.—The dispute between the Church and the University has brought forth another champion for the University in the person of the celebrated advocate M. Ledru-Rollin, who publishes in the *National* of Sunday a long letter in answer to M. de Lamartine. A funeral service was celebrated in the Chapel of the Invalids on Friday in commemoration of the Emperor Napoleon, that day being the anniversary of the translation of his remains to Paris Marshal Oudinot, the Governor; General Petit, the Deputy-Governor; General Gourgaud, all the inmates of the Hotel of the Invalids, and a number of military men of the Empire were present, dressed in the uniforms of

the corps in which they served.—M. Casimir Delavigne, the poet and dramatic author, died at Lyons in the night of the 10th inst., in the arms of his wife, and in the presence of his son, who is only in his tenth year. He was on his way to Montpellier for the re-establishment of his health, travelling by short stages. On arriving at Lyons on the 9th he became too weak to proceed. M. Delavigne was born at Havre in 1794. As a private man he was universally esteemed. He was a member of the Académie Française, and librarian at the Palace of Fontainbleau.—The *Courrier Française* states that the crowd was so great on Saturday evening in the Café de la Régence to witness the game of chess then in progress between the English and French amateurs Mr. Staunton and M. St. Amant, that six persons became so ill from the heat that it was deemed prudent to carry them to their homes. A municipal guard was ordered to be stationed at the door of the café, whose duty was to admit only the number of spectators which it could reasonably contain. The last accounts of the game state that Mr. Staunton on Wednesday had gained 11 games, and M. St. Amant six; and that four had been drawn: Mr. Staunton was consequently the victor. The papers add that he won his 11th (the conquering) game in "fine style."—It would appear that horse-racing is losing favour in France. The papers announce that the Minister of Commerce has suppressed the Royal breeding stud at Rosieres, and considerably reduced the others by the sale of several horses.

Spain.—The sittings of the Congress continue to attract general attention in Madrid, but the debate upon the occurrence of the 28th November advances but slowly. On the 9th sundry incidental motions and counter-motions were supported by the Progresistas and Moderados, the confusion created by which renders an abstract of the discussion a difficult task. At length after many interruptions M. Lopez, the late Prime Minister, moved with extreme warmth that the Chamber should refuse to discuss either M. Murillo's proposal to address the throne or the Queen's message. M. Lopez defended the Progress party and violently attacked their opponents. He was about to discuss the affair at the Palace, which he pronounced a mere intrigue, when the Chamber adjourned. In the sitting of the 10th M. Lopez resumed his speech and addressed the Chamber with as much vehemence as the day before, deriding the superior veracity ascribed to the Queen, inveighing against all that had been done since the alleged occurrence at the Palace, and quoting the line of a Spanish poet, which says, "Do you believe I am silly enough, when I wish to dissemble, to do so without any appearance of truth?" The ex-Premier urged as evidence of the Palace affair having been but an intrigue of the Moderados that he had not been sent for by the Queen, although she had assured him on his retirement from the Cabinet that she would demand his advice whenever any event of magnitude occurred. He concluded by threatening to discharge many more arrows which he had in his quiver, and which would inflict severer wounds than was supposed. His proposal was nevertheless rejected by a majority of 77 to 62. M. Martinez de la Rosa was the next to speak in favour of a proposal that all incidental motions be set aside and the address to the Queen be voted as promptly as possible. He was conciliatory, defending the Moderados and repelling the attacks of their opponents with gentleness; the Chamber adjourned as he was telling the Progress party that they must either believe the Queen's statement, doubt it, or consider it false, and that in the two first cases they must vote the address, and in the last impeach M. Olozaga. On the 11th M. Martinez de la Rosa resumed the arguments in support of his motion for permitting no incidental proposals to be discussed and for hastening the vote on the address in reply to the Queen's message. His oration elicited a violent answer from M. Olozaga, who indulged in bold theories and carried his notions of equality to extremes, but in repeating what he had already said of the circumstances which had preceded his accession to office, and in assailing the Moderados he threw no additional light on the scene at the Palace on the 28th Nov. He insisted that his word was as good as that of the Queen, and thanked those who offered him their assistance to frustrate the "wretched intrigues and infernal machinations of the Court." At the close of his speech M. Martinez de la Rosa's proposal was taken into consideration by a majority of 126 to 2. On the 12th M. Olozaga again addressed the Chamber. He replied principally to those who had imputed to him irreverent conduct at a Royal banquet and to the allegation of his having picked up and pocketed on the evening of the 28th some sugar-plums which the Queen had dropped, and represented them as a gracious *souvenir* sent by her Majesty to his daughter. The ex-Minister of War Serrano next entered into details of what had occurred since the 29th, when he was first informed of the occurrences at the Palace the evening before. His narrative of the affair put it beyond a doubt that the ordinances for the dismissal of Olozaga were drawn up without the knowledge or sanction of any single member of the Cabinet, and that it was entirely the work of the Camarilla. He stated that on his arrival he found no less than four ordinances drawn up—one dismissing Olozaga, one annulling the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes, the third declaring Olozaga incapable of future public employment, and the fourth reciting that in future the Queen should transact business with the whole Cabinet only. He refused to sign any of these decrees, because he had a difference with Olozaga; and it was only after that that Frias, the only Cabinet Minister who signed them, was sent for. General Serrano concluded his speech by a severe attack upon the Government for the military demonstrations they were making on the subject of the Olozaga affair, and also for the dismissals from the army and civil service. On the 13th the Chamber after authorising the prosecution of two Members, M.M. Mateo and Lorenzo Calvo, who are charged with a participation in the late attempt on the life of the Captain-General Narvaez, resumed the debate on the Queen's message relative to M. Olozaga. The sitting was taken up with another speech of M. Cortina, in which he declared that the laws of Spain formally impose upon the Sovereigns of that country the obligation of telling the truth. On the 14th the debate was resumed, and M. Cortina again spoke at considerable length, inveighing against the Camarilla, and reminding the Moderados of what had taken place in England when, on the Tories recovering office, Sir R. Peel required the dismissal of certain members of the Royal household. He concluded by affirming, that what was passing was but a reaction, the consequences of which would be fatal to the country. M. Posada followed, and next the President of the Council, M. Gonzales Bravo, who, in upholding the Queen's veracity, gave rise to a serious altercation and great uproar. Upon his reminding the Chamber of what he had heard the late Minister of War, General Serrano, confidentially state respecting the occurrence at the Palace, the latter cried, "It is not true." M. Gonzales Bravo then exclaimed, "I regret I am here!" when Serrano said, "Out of doors it would be the same thing." Another scene of confusion was produced by M. Cortina interrupting the Premier with "'Tis false!" Serrano spoke afterwards, and M. Gonzales Bravo replied that he had not questioned the General's loyalty, but that what he now said did not prevent their subsequent meeting and their seeing whether they could not come to some understanding. The Chamber then adjourned in much agitation, as a hostile encounter was expected to follow. Several friends of the Minister and General, such as Generals Narvaez and Concha, and MM. Eugenio Moreno and Lopez, had hastened to interpose, and it was hoped that through their efforts the meeting would be averted. An impending dissolution of the Cortes was still talked of, and it was also rumoured that M. Olozaga would shortly be arrested. His absence from the two last sittings of the Chamber of Deputies had been remarked, and it had somewhat corroborated a report of a serious nature; three attempts had been made to assassinate him, and he has been compelled to conceal himself. Various other reports were afloat denoting the critical state of affairs. Among others it was said that four armies were about to be formed to act simultaneously, under the command of General Concha, and to be stationed at Guadalaxara, in Arragon, Catalonia, and Galicia. A decree is published in the *Gazette* whereby the Queen sanctions the levy of 25,000 men voted in August last. With the above report may be connected the *Espectador's* allegation that the Government were preparing to disarm the whole National Guard on the same day. In regard to the Queen herself, who seems to be lost sight of amidst these melancholy discussions, it was rumoured that insurmountable difficulties have arisen to prevent the marriage of the Count d'Aquila with the young Queen of Spain, and that the Count of Trapani has started as a competitor for the prize. The *Gazette* of the 12th contains a Royal decree, appointing M. Garcia Carrasco Minister of Finance. By another decree, signed by the new Minister, M. Manuel Gonzales Bravo, father to the Premier, was nominated Under-Secretary of the State of the Finance Department. The same official journal publishes a number of other appointments, and amongst them that of Baron de Meer as Captain-General of Catalonia in the room of General Sanz, who was transferred in the same capacity to the seventh military district. The French ambassador, M. de Bresson, has had frequent conferences with the Minister for Foreign Affairs since his arrival at Madrid. Prince de Carini, the Neapolitan envoy, had been present at this last interview, and it had been decided that he should immediately present his credentials to the Queen. Messrs. Donoso Cortes and Ros de Olano left on the 11th for Paris, on a mission to Queen Christina to invite her to return to Madrid. The invitation, however, contained a proviso that she must bring with her 10,000,000f. of the 150,000,000f. still remaining in her coffers,—a condition which is expected to induce her Majesty to decline the invitation.—The Saragossa journals of the 14th state that some disturbances took place there on the night of the 12th, and that more were apprehended. The authorities were taking steps to preserve order. All singing in the public streets was forbidden, the laws regarding prohibited arms were put in full force, and the military were kept on the alert. The people in all parts of Spain are said to be in a state of great excitement, in consequence of the recent events at Madrid, and a general outbreak seems inevitable.

Portugal.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 12th. The Costa Cabral Ministry is surrounded by financial difficulties, which have forced it to the unpopular measure of imposing fresh taxes on the first necessaries of life—such as wine, salt, fresh meat, iron, and flax. In addition to this the Government has formidable opponents in the municipal bodies, which carry on opposition by means of bold and almost seditious addresses. The municipalities are dissolved, re-elected, and prosecutions instituted against their members. The unpopularity and doubtful success of this repression renders the position of the Justice Minister as painful as that of the head of finance is rendered by the new imposts; and both are said to meditate resigning.

Holland.—By despatches from Berlin we learn that the ex-King of Holland, his Majesty William Frederick Count of Nassau, died in that capital on the 12th inst. Nothing had given reason to expect so speedy an end of the life of the venerable Prince. He had been engaged in business that very morning, and was found by his aide-de-camp sitting in his own chair, struck by a fit of apoplexy, and apparently dead. All the attempts which were immediately made to recover his Majesty proved fruitless. The deceased Prince was born in the year 1772, and was therefore at the time of his death in the 71st year of his age. He married a Princess of Prussia, daughter of Frederick William II. The eldest child of this marriage is the present King of Holland, who was born on the 6th December, 1792. When the French republic in 1793 declared war against the Low Countries, his Majesty received the command of the army of Holland, and greatly distinguished himself during the hostilities which ensued. He commanded a division at the battle of Jena, and was at the battle of Wagram, after which event he proceeded to Berlin, and finally visited England, which he did not quit till the year 1813. He was proclaimed King of the Netherlands on the 16th of March, 1815, and as a Sovereign entered Brussels on the 5th of April following. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba, foreseeing that his territories were likely to become the scene of great operations, he lost no time in labouring to put their military positions into the best state of defence that circumstances would permit and to organize his troops with as much expedition as possible. The command of these forces was confided to the present King of Holland, then Prince of Orange, who was wounded at their head in the battle of Waterloo. The late King is said to have been a person of great simplicity of life, very attentive to business and of most economical habits. The Paris papers state that the fortune possessed by the ex-King of Holland amounts to 156,000,000 florins (12,000,000*l.*) The greater part of this immense fortune is vested in the funds of the Belgian General Society. The rupture which separated Holland from Belgium and gave the title of King of Holland merely to the deceased monarch—his abdication in 1840 in favour of his son—his second marriage to the Countess d'Oultremont—his life of retirement as the Count of Nassau—are circumstances of course familiar to every reader.

Germany.—From Vienna we learn that there is now no longer any doubt that the Archduke Stephen will be placed at the head of the government of Bohemia, but with what title is not known. The best results for the kingdom of Bohemia are expected from this measure. The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia and his consort, with the Prince Alexander of Hesse, arrived on the 9th at Darmstadt from St. Petersburg at the Grand Duke's Palace, where they intend to make a long stay. The city gave them a very brilliant reception.

Italy.—The Paris papers state that the French and English papers have been excluded from Rome in consequence of the attacks they have lately contained on the Pope. The excitement in Naples is still very great and the Government are taking further precautionary steps. Much astonishment has been created by a singular event which has recently occurred at Rome, and is the topic of general conversation. Prince Gallitzin, who has resided in that city for many years deriving his income from his estates in Russia, has had his remittances stopped by order of the Russian Government. The cause of this measure has not yet transpired. In consequence of this circumstance the erecting of a splendid palace which Prince Gallitzin was constructing on the Piazza Clementina, after the model of the palace Giraud, the masterpiece of the celebrated architect Bramante, is now discontinued. It is said that the Duke Alessandro Torlonia will become the purchaser of it as it now stands, and have the building finished on the same plan as originally intended by Prince Gallitzin. The Papal Government have been straitened in pecuniary matters owing to the extra expenses occasioned for suppressing the late disturbances; and although they had resolved a short time back not to have recourse to a loan, one for a million of scudi with an eminent London house is said to be nearly concluded.—A letter from Palermo of Nov. 27 states, "We have received at last advices from Catanea referring to the eruption of Etna. The fire which had been observed on the top of the mount for some time was not a real stream of lava, but only the reflection of the lava slowly rising within the crater. However, on the 17th November, the mass of lava opened itself an outlet, breaking through on the north side below the crater of 1842, and forming out of the new crater with great force a fresh stream, which in a northerly direction and with great rapidity flowed towards the village of Bronte. The inhabitants of this place very much frightened by the fiery mass fast running towards them, packed up all their movables in order to leave their homes the next day; but on the 18th the lava stream divided itself into two branches, and spared the alarmed inhabitants, who a few hours before thought their former dwellings would be buried under a stream of fire. The eruption did not however pass over without damage; the lava reached many vineyards and fields, which have been changed into barren black heaps of stone. On the 23d the lava was flowing quite slowly."

Greece.—Accounts from Athens state that the election of President and Vice-Presidents of the National Assembly has taken place with the general approbation of the people, and that it affords an additional proof of the happy unanimity which prevails in the Assembly. Notaros, a man of no party, revered from age, being upwards of 100 years old, and from having presided over several assemblies, is President. The Vice-Presidents are Mavrocordato, Coletti, Metaxos, and Londos, all four ministers—the three first considered to be representatives of the three parties, English, French, and Russian. The rules of the Belgian Chambers have been followed in those laid down for the Assembly.

Gibraltar.—H.M.'s steamer Locust sailed from

Gibraltar in all haste on the 8th inst. for the coast of Malaga in search of a piratical vessel, of the presence of which certain intelligence has just been received. That a pirate is cruising near Gibraltar in the very tract of vessels bound up and down the Spanish coast within the Straits there is not the slightest doubt; the only difference of opinion is as to the balance of probability in her being a slaver doing a little business as a Corsair, in consequence of being driven off the slaving coast by British cruizers, or the probability of her being the Santa Trinita under Greek colours, which a month since made several captures in the Levant, and whose Captain Theodoraki Spano then murdered six men two women and a girl, among other atrocities.

West Indies.—The Royal mail steamer Teviot has arrived at Southampton with dates from St. Vincent's Nov. 17th; Barbadoes and Demerara 19th; Jamaica 24th; and St. Thomas Dec. 1st. Great dulness prevailed in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other islands, which is partly ascribed to the slowness with which money returned from the interior into circulation in the commercial towns. The Governor-General of Jamaica had set on foot the General Agricultural Society, by offering two prizes of 100*l.* each, one for the best essay on the manufacture of sugar, the other for a like dissertation on the mode of establishing and conducting industrial schools adapted to the wants and circumstances of the agricultural population. The legislative affairs of the colony were progressing but slowly. In Demerara four fires more or less destructive had occurred, and are placed to the account of incendiaries. The want of an efficient detective police is complained of. Some interest had been excited at Jamaica by the discovery of a new manure, the excrement of the West Indian bat; but it was not found on analysis to be so powerful as the real guano of Peru.

Brazils.—The ship Ville de Rouen, which arrived at Havre the 16th inst., brings accounts from Rio to October 26th. The Legislative Chambers closed their sittings on the 24th October. It appears that the Princess Januaria was then in a state of progressive convalescence. The Americans had been buying up coffee in large quantities. The loading of six cargoes was just completed, and prices were expected to give way in some degree consequent thereupon. The slave-trade was carried on with surprising activity throughout the whole line of coast. The papers are far from confirming the hope which had been held out and which was still entertained at Monte Video of the interposition of the Brazilian Government in the struggle between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. The Government of Brazil had declared that it would not depart from the policy of absolute neutrality, which it had pursued from the commencement of the existing differences between the two republics.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols have advanced to 96$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ for the opening, closing finally at 96$\frac{1}{8}$, sellers; Three per Cents. Red., 96$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Three-and-Half per Cents. Red., 102$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, 58*s.* to 60*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Destitution of the Metropolis.—The following are the resolutions adopted by the Association for the relief of the Metropolitan poor at the late meeting at London House:—1. The objects of this Association shall be to relieve destitution, and to improve the condition of the poor in the metropolis, by means of parochial and district visiting under the superintendence and direction of the bishop and clergy. 2. The Association shall consist of the general body of contributors to the fund, the Bishop of London being President. 3. The business of the Association shall be conducted by a Committee of Members belonging to the Church of England: one-third to go out annually, but to be re-eligible. The vacancies to be filled up by election at the annual meeting. 4. The Committee shall have power to defray from the funds of the Association such expenses as they shall deem essential for the efficient management of its concerns, but no part of its funds shall be applied to the payment of district agents or visitors. The attendance of five Members of the Committee shall be necessary for the transaction of business. 5. An annual meeting of the Association shall be held—the President in the chair—to receive the accounts of the preceding year, to appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to fill up the vacancies in the Committee. The duties of the Committee shall be to form and maintain a fund for the purposes hereinafter specified, by occasional appeals to the public, to receive contributions, and to administer such fund under the following regulations:—1. To obtain from the parochial clergy, and to afford to them information concerning district visiting; for this purpose to enter into immediate communication with the clergy of each metropolitan parish. 2. In such parish where a Visiting Society is in operation, to request information respecting its working and results, and the general condition of the poor. 3. Where a Visiting Society exists, but is confined in its operations by want of funds, to render assistance. 4. Where there is no Society, to submit a plan with the offer of effective co-operation. 5. Where no provision for district visiting exists or seems likely to be made, the case to be submitted to the Bishop. The funds shall be administered to objects deserving of relief, without distinction of religious persuasion:—1. Upon application from any incumbent, or from the curate of any non-resident incumbent, a grant of money may be made, to be employed in the relief of the destitute poor by means of gratuitous district visiting. 2. Such incumbent or curate shall specify in his application the constitution of the District Visiting Society by which he proposes to dispense the money granted to him by the Committee, and the general objects to which it will be applied. 3. And shall render periodically to the Committee an account of the actual expenditure of the grant. 4. All grants shall be made for one year only, but shall be renewable upon similar application, at the discretion of the Committee. In distributing the funds of the Association care shall be taken not to interfere with the legal administration of relief to the poor."—The Institution formed on the plan of Lord Ranelagh is to be called the "Philanthropic Union for Refuge for the Destitute." The address put forth by its supporters states that "the Committee appointed by the public meeting held in Leicester-square last month have concluded their labours by a portion of the said Committee joining the City Association, which provides shelter and relief for only four months in the year. But that Committee, in so doing, states, 'that during the course of their labours, they have ascertained that the destitution among the poorer classes is so general, and so widely extended, that they feel that a more enlarged scheme for its alleviation is desirable.' The main object of the present Committee is to carry out the above suggestion, by providing permanent houses of refuge. The objects proposed to be effected are—1. To provide nightly shelter for the houseless. 2. To co-operate and advise with other charitable establishments; and, hereafter, to extend the benefits of the Institution as far as funds and increased knowledge as to the wants of the poor may permit."

Court of Common Council.—On Monday a Court was held for the purpose of proceeding in the adjourned debate upon the report from the committee on the Election Act of the 11th George I., delivered on the 7th November, for the introduction of a bill into Parliament for amending the said Act. The Court was crowded from the commencement by Aldermen and Commoners, and the greatest interest was excited. Alderman Brown's amendment, proposed on the last day of meeting, was then read (the original motion being "that this Court do agree with the committee in their report"):—"That it is the bounden duty of this Court to protect the freemen of the City of London in the full enjoyment of their elective franchise as secured to them by law; and that to sanction any measure having for its object the admission of non-freemen to a participation in the franchise without becoming free would be a dereliction of such duty, and an act of great and manifest injustice to our constituents and fellow-citizens; and that in the opinion of this Court it is highly inexpedient to appeal to Parliament for a reform of evils, whether real or supposed, in the municipal institutions of this city, unless it shall hereafter appear that the powers of the corporation are insufficient to effect such reforms as are essentially necessary." In the course of a discussion which ensued, Mr. Ashurst read the following amendment, which it was his intention to submit, should Alderman Brown's stand as the original motion:—"That it be referred to a ward committee to inquire into the power of this corporation to enforce upon all persons whether carrying on business wholesale or retail within this city the obligation of taking up the freedom of this city, and the propriety of enforcing the same upon all traders whomsoever, and particularly upon wholesale dealers, with liberty to the said committee to report any information, matter, or other suggestions to this Court which they may think fit; and that the consideration of the report of the Election Act Committee be adjourned until the said committee now to be appointed shall have reported to this Court." After a very long discussion a division took place, when there appeared for Alderman Brown's amendment, 113; against it, 54—majority, 59. Subsequently Mr. Ashurst's motion, dropping the words after "think fit," was carried by a large majority. The effect of the division was to throw out the report and the bill.

The City Solicitor.—Mr. C. Pearson the City Solicitor has been prominently before the public during the past week, in refutation of an attack made upon the Corporation and himself, in a recent number of the "Westminster Review." Mr. Pearson's speech at the London Tavern, in explanation of these charges, occupied three days in its delivery; and at its close, the meeting adopted the following resolutions:—1. That, in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. Pearson has successfully vindicated his integrity and consistency as a public man from the imputations cast upon him by an article in the "Westminster Review" of May last. 2. That they are, moreover, of opinion that the amount and sources of Mr. Pearson's income and emoluments, stated in that Review, are, as explained by him, at variance with the real facts, and, so far as they are able to judge, do not exceed that fair and proper remuneration which is necessary to maintain the character and position of a gentleman, and a high public officer. 3. That this meeting are indebted to Mr. Pearson for a large amount of information, which, in detailing his long connexion with the Corporation of London, he has communicated; and that his statements have corrected many prevailing errors, as well as proved the great advantages that may be derived from a good system of local government based upon a representative principle."

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—On Friday, this Church was the scene of another tumult in connexion with Alderman Gibbs's accounts. It appears that, in pursuance of a notice, issued officially by the Alderman, and stating his intention of holding a "select vestry," to make a rate for the poor and other paupers, a large crowd of parishioners assembled round the church door, anxiously waiting to be admitted. At one o'clock the church door still remaining closed against them, the parishioners became clamorous and impatient. At this moment Mr. Alvin, one of the select vestry, arrived at the door which was partially opened to receive him, when Mr. Rock, Mr. Howett, and others of the parishioners endeavoured to follow him into the church, but were at first repulsed by the beadle and others who had been stationed there by Alderman Gibbs to guard the doorway. After a violent scuffle the beadle and officers were disarmed, the parishioners rushed through the church and presented themselves before the select vestry. Alderman Gibbs commanded Mr. Howett who was amongst the foremost to retire from the vestry as a trespasser, and told him that he should have to answer for his conduct before the Ecclesiastical Court. Mr. Howett refused to retire unless removed in custody, and a scene of indescribable confusion ensued, in the midst of which Alderman Gibbs and the other gentlemen of the select vestry packed up their papers and retired amidst loud manifestations of tumult and displeasure. Mr. Rock was then called to the chair, and proceeded at considerable length to comment upon the conduct of Alderman Gibbs and of the select vestry, reiterating the Alderman's position with reference not only to the parish of Walbrook but in connexion with the Margate Sea-bathing Infirmary, the Sheriffs' Fund, the Cannon-street Ward, St. Benet's Sherehog, and St. George the Martyr. Mr. R. Cunliffe the banker followed, and deprecated the conduct of Alderman Gibbs in having sent a letter to Dr. Croly, stating that with the approbation of the Archdeacon proper persons would be placed at the Church doors to prevent the entrance of any persons other than Dr. Croly, the members of the select vestry and the vestry clerk. Mr. Cunliffe believed that the latter part of this letter contained a falsehood. He therefore moved that a deputation consisting of Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. Flight, and Mr. Rock, do wait on Archdeacon Hale and ascertain if he directed or approved of any particular and what mode of proceeding to effect the exclusion of the parishioners of St. Stephen Walbrook from the Church or the vestry-room on the 15th inst. After some desultory discussion the vestry was adjourned to receive the report of the deputation on the result of the interview with Archdeacon Hale.

East India Company.—The quarterly general court of proprietors was held on Wednesday, Mr. Cotton in the chair. In regard to the motion at the last meeting respecting Scinde, the chairman said that application had been made to the Board of Control, and the Earl of Ripon had replied that "additional papers relating to Scinde will be laid before the Court of Directors at the earliest period at which in the judgment of the Board such a step can be taken without the risk of prejudice to the public interest." The chairman stated the papers already ordered to be printed upon this subject would be ready for delivery to the proprietors on Tuesday, the 26th inst. Mr. Poynder obtained leave to postpone his motion respecting the illegality of the annual payment of 6,000*l.* to the temple of Juggernaut to the March court. A resolution was then passed admitting Capt. John Paterson to an annuity of 200*l.* a year as compensation for maritime services. The chairman said that the death of Sir F. Chantrey had caused some delay in regard to the statue of Lord Wellesley, but measures were in progress to complete the statue forthwith.

Fire in Guildhall.—On Tuesday shortly before midnight an alarm was raised that the Guildhall was on fire. The flames were discovered by one of the watchmen bursting through the ceiling of the Town-clerk's offices, immediately underneath the gallery leading to the ordnance chamber. All hands upon the building were at once assembled, and the powerful engine kept in the hall being well supplied with water the fire was extinguished before any considerable damage was done. The fire originated from the stone slab beneath a patent stove having become red hot, and set fire to the joists of the floor. At the time it was discovered, it was rapidly progressing towards the centre of the building, which but for that circumstance would probably have been destroyed. Many of the valuable papers in the town-clerk's offices are much injured by the water.

National Art Union.—The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes by this lottery was held on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern. The report stated that the Union consisted of about 2804 members; that the value of the prizes drawn would be upwards of 1430*l.*, and the expenditure had exceeded the receipts by a very considerable sum, the former being 5000*l.*, the latter about 2900*l.* The successful drawers for the highest prizes were—Mr. Norris Best, Bilston, 150 guineas; Messrs. Rowe and Norman, 100 guineas; Mr. Pugh, Parkfield, Wolverhampton, 50 guineas; Mr. D. Yonge, Exeter College, Oxford, 50 guineas. In addition to these there were two prizes of 30 guineas, four of 25 guineas, twenty of 20 guineas, twenty-one of 15 guineas, nineteen of 10 guineas, and one of 6 guineas, besides a print given to each person at the time of subscribing.

King's College.—The Rev. Dr. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church, has been appointed Principal of this College, and Mr. Hullah has been appointed Vocal Professor. The students on Monday presented their late Principal, Bishop Lonsdale, with three elaborate silver salvers as a testimonial of their esteem on his retiring from the college.

Commission of Lunacy.—On Tuesday a commission of lunacy was opened at Kennington before Commissioner Barlow and sixteen freeholders of the county of Surrey, of whom Mr. Puckle, chairman of the Surrey sessions, was the foreman. The subject of the inquiry was Mr. Arthur Legent Pearce, formerly a surgeon at Kensington, but now an inmate of Bethlehem Hospital during her Majesty's pleasure, having been acquitted on a plea of insanity by a jury at the Central Criminal Court in November, 1840, when he was tried for having discharged a loaded pistol with felonious intent at his wife, and grievously wounding her. Mr. Pearce was a man of high attainments, eminent in his profession, and the author of several works; and during his confinement he had em-

ployed his time in teaching French to Oxford who was confined for shooting at the Queen. It appeared from the evidence that the Jury at the trial considered him insane and not responsible for his own acts, and the consequence was that he was consigned to prison during her Majesty's pleasure or so long as insanity was found to remain upon him. After his acquittal he was placed under the care of the Messrs. Stillwell, of Moorcroft-house near Hillingdon, and in the course of some months was removed by a warrant from the Home Secretary Lord Normanby to Bethlehem, in which hospital he was received and had since remained as a criminal inmate. He remained the particular object of the care and remarks of the officers of that establishment, whose evidence for a period of two years was called to establish the state of his mind whilst they had him under their notice. After several witnesses had been examined who deposed to various delusions under which he laboured, Mr. Pearce answered several questions put by the Commissioner and Jury, whom he addressed at great length in explanation of the evidence. He persisted in declaring that his bed, sheets, blankets, and shirts had been watered or poisoned through the machinations of Mrs. Pearce and Mr. Pints her father, and he produced a small packet containing some portions of his shirts which he handed to the commissioner and requested they might be analysed. He also exhibited his snuff-box in which he endeavoured to show to the Jury that there were some crystallisations among the snuff of a deleterious character. Mr. Pearce evidently a man of very superior education appealed to the Jury, declaring that he was not insane and imploring them not to confine him for life. Mr. Petersdorff briefly addressed the Jury for Mr. Pearce, and the Commissioner having summed up the Jury returned a verdict dating the unsoundness of mind from the 16th October 1841.

Metropolitan Hospitals.—Much excitement has prevailed for some days past among the professional gentlemen and others connected with St. George's and the Middlesex Hospitals, in consequence of the exceedingly spirited canvassing which has been going on. The vacancy at St. George's was in the office of Assist.-Surgeon, and the candidates were Mr. C. J. Johnson and Mr. H. Hawkins, the latter supported by the medical officers of the hospital. The friends of each candidate had been exerting themselves most strenuously and on Saturday, the day of election, the large board-room in the hospital and passages leading thereto were thronged with noblemen and gentlemen, amongst whom were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge who presided, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Granville Somerset, Lord Arundel, &c. At the close of the poll the numbers were —For Mr. Johnson 169, for Mr. Hawkins 152. Majority 17 in favour of Mr. Johnson.—A similar contest is now going on for the office of Assistant-Physician at the Middlesex Hospital, the candidates being Dr. Woodfall and Dr. Seth Thompson, the latter supported by the medical officers.

Preachership at Lincoln's Inn.—The following names have been announced as additions to the list of candidates for the appointment of preacher to the Society of Lincoln's-inn :—The Rev. Mr. Page, Principal of the College of Civil Engineers at Putney ; the Rev. C. Merivale, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge ; the Rev. Frank Hewson, incumbent of Southall ; the Rev. Mr. Coxe, and the Rev. C. E. Wylde. Three gentlemen have declared themselves candidates for the office of assistant-preacher to the Society. The election of both preacher and assistant-preacher will take place on the 12th of January next.

The Westminster Play.—According to annual custom the Christmas holidays at this school were ushered in by the performance of a classical drama. Terence's comedy of *Phormio* was the play selected for this year and the representation went off with credit to the performers and satisfaction to the audience. The cast was as follows :—*Phormio*, F. Cooper ; *Demipho*, F. G. A. Williams ; *Antipho*, C. J. Fuller ; *Geta*, J. G. Smyth ; *Dorio*, E. R. Glyn ; *Chremes*, J. Rich ; *Phædria*, L. A. Cramer ; *Davus*, W. L. Smith ; *Sophrono*, G. D. Bowles ; *Nausistrata*, G. W. Randolph ; *Hegio*, G. O. Edwards ; *Cratinus*, F. A. Goodenough ; *Crito*, E. C. Burton. The comedy had evidently been carefully studied and the effect produced by the scenic representation had a much more striking effect than the drama would have been thought capable of producing from a closet perusal. The plot, intricate as it is, seemed to be well understood and appreciated by the audience, and the acting was marked by great care and discrimination.

Consecration of a New Church.—On Monday the new church in Broadway Westminster was consecrated by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Rev. H. H. Milman, and a large number of the Metropolitan clergy. The building is capable of accommodating 1,500 persons, 1,280 of the seats being free and unappropriated, owing to a grant on the part of the Incorporated Society. No organ has yet been erected, and the church is at present without a steeple. The Rev. Cyril W. Page, lately curate of St. Margaret's, has been licensed to the incumbency.

State of the Streets.—The City Police Commissioner, in consequence of the filthy state of the streets, has issued the following order :—"The police constables are ordered to summon every occupier of a house or other tenement within the City who shall not keep sufficiently swept and cleansed all footways and water-courses adjoining to the premises occupied by them. That there may be no excuse from ignorance of the law in this respect the constable is directed to intimate to the person so offending that he is liable to a penalty of 40*s.* for every such offence, and that for the continuance or repetition thereof he will assuredly be summoned. The constables will observe that this order is to be enforced *every* day in the week."

Opening of the Metropolitan Welch Church.—On Sunday the chapel of St. Etheldreda, in Ely-place, Holborn, was opened for the performance of divine service in the Welch language. At the morning service the church was crowded to excess, several distinguished natives of the Principality attending. The Rev. J. R. Williams, late curate of Lampeter, has been appointed incumbent.

National Education.—The large subscriptions which members of the Church have entered into for carrying on national education upon Church principles have kindled some corresponding activity on the part of Dissenting bodies. On Tuesday the Conference of the Congregational Dissenters on the subject of general education commenced its sitting at the Congregational Library. There was a very numerous attendance of gentlemen from different parts of the manufacturing districts. Mr. Hindley, M.P., was in the chair. A commencement was made by a list of contributions amounting to upwards of 12,000*l.* Six gentlemen set down their names for 1,000*l.* each, payable in five years ; the other 6,000*l.* was contributed in sums varying from 100*l.* to 500*l.* It is expected that a sum of 100,000*l.* will be raised by the congregational body in support of this movement.

The Italian Boys in London.—On Tuesday a meeting was held at the residence of the Rev. Dr. di Menna in furtherance of a plan for establishing an institution for the care and protection of destitute Italian boys. The meeting was numerously attended by Italian and English gentlemen, and several statements were made detailing various acts of cruelty alleged to have been committed upon these poor boys by their masters. A committee was formed, and a resolution was adopted that a deputation should wait on Lords Ashley and Dudley Stuart to solicit their patronage of the institution and their presence at a proposed public meeting.

The late Duel.—We announced last week the intended sale of Lieut. Munro's furniture and effects. On Saturday, shortly before the commencement of the auction, Mr. Wakley, the coroner, made his appearance and served the following notice on Mr. Kirke, the auctioneer :—"Whereas by an inquisition taken before me, Thomas Wakley, one of her Majesty's coroners for the county of Middlesex, on the 3d day of July in the 7th year of the reign of her present Majesty, Alexander Thompson Munro stands charged with the wilful murder of David Lynar Fawcett—this is to give you notice, on behalf of her Majesty, that you will sell any goods or property belonging to the said Alexander Thompson Munro at your peril." The sale of course did not take place and the company dispersed. The circumstances however have been submitted to counsel, who have given it as their opinion that whatever power the coroner might once have had over the property, that power he has lost by not acting upon it immediately after the termination of the inquest on the late Colonel Fawcett.

Acceleration of the India Mails.—On the 19th September it will be recollected a public meeting was held to take into consideration the expediency of accelerating the communication with India, when a committee was named and a day appointed in December to receive their report. The meeting for this purpose was held on Tuesday at the Hall of Commerce, and by the report it appeared that a deputation had waited on the Earl of Ripon, and having explained the great necessity of enabling the merchants not only in London but in the provinces to answer their letters by the outgoing mail, had received the answer of Government that measures should be taken to bring about so desirable an object. This intelligence was communicated by the chairman Mr. J. A. Smith, and received by the meeting with every demonstration of satisfaction.

Accidents and Inquests.—The Hon. Capt. Rous, M.P. for Westminster, met with a serious accident whilst shooting on Lord Rendlesham's preserves, in company with his Lordship on Friday last, at Rendlesham Hall near Woodbridge. Captain Rous's gun either burst or went off accidentally by which he sustained such severe injury that he has been obliged to have one finger amputated, and is likely to lose the sight of one eye.—On Friday Sir Gore Ouseley was returning to his seat Hall Barn Farm near Beaconsfield, from the Railway Station at Slough, when the horses suddenly shyed and the carriage was turned over on its side. The coachman having fortunately sufficient command of the horses to prevent them from moving after the carriage was overturned, the Right Hon. Bart. was extricated from his perilous situation having sustained some slight bruises in his neck occasioned by his head striking against the top of the carriage, and compressing his neck between his shoulders.—On Saturday Lord Inverary, eldest son of the Earl of Kintore, met with a melancholy accident, which terminated fatally in a few hours. His Lordship was on a visit to his Grace the Duke of Montrose at Salby-lodge, Northamptonshire. On Saturday last he accompanied the Duke to a meet of the Pytchley hunt. In the heat of the chase his Lordship's horse fell at a very hazardous leap, when its rider was thrown underneath it, and received such severe injuries, that after lingering till Sunday morning he expired. His Lordship was not more than 23 years of age. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday at Winwick Warren. The surgeon deposed that the internal hemorrhage was very great and sufficient to account for death ; but the immediate cause was from pressure upon the brain, caused by extravasation of blood, proceeding from a rupture of one of the vessels of the brain, which rupture in the opinion of witness, was caused by a kick on the head from the foot of the horse, but it might proceed from a violent fall, &c. Deceased was also labouring under concussion of the brain, but that would not produce death in a general way. After a short consultation, the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, with a deodand of one shilling on the horse."—A serious carriage accident happened on Wednesday evening to the Hon. Mr. Douglas, son of Lord Douglas. The Hon. gentleman, who is on a visit to Mrs. Irvine, near Egham, was returning from a drive in a small barouche, accompanied by one servant. On reaching the top of Parry's-hill, Egham, the horse took fright and dashed at a furious pace down the hill, which is very steep. When half-way down, he commenced plunging, and on reaching Egham Park-gate the reins broke, and the carriage was drawn upon the raised footway and overturned. Mr. Douglas was thrown into the road with great violence. His servant having previously leaped from the vehicle escaped with some slight bruises. Mr. Douglas was immediately removed in a state of insensibility to Colonel Salway's garden lodge, and promptly received the aid of four medical gentlemen. When he recovered a little, it was deemed advisable to remove him to Mr. Irvine's, and two of the surgeons accompanied him thither. Mr. Douglas's face and head were severely contused, and his medical attendants considered he had received concussion of the brain, but it has been since ascertained that the injury to the head is not so great as was at first supposed.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 9, was as follows :—West Districts, 153 ; North Districts, 165 ; Central Districts, 176 ; East Districts, 222 ; South Districts, 271 ; Total, 987 (males, 512 ; females, 475). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females) ; and for the last five autumns, 908.

Provincial News.

Incendiary Fires.—A destructive fire broke out on Sunday evening at Naze Wick Farm, in Foulness Island, Essex, in the occupation of Mr. Charles Harvey, and destroyed a sheep-yard (the walls of which were composed of mustard and carraway straw), 100 ewe sheep in lamb, and a large bean-stack, the produce of 40 acres, adjoining. On the same night a man named J. Rampling was apprehended on suspicion of having caused the conflagration, and after a preliminary examination was committed for trial. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at about 500*l.*—A fire broke out on Thursday week about 5 o'clock in the stackyard of Mr. Rawson, a tenant of Sir Henry Dymoke, at Scrivelsby, near Horncastle, without doubt the work of an incendiary. There were about seven stacks in the yard ; the middle one, containing about 40 quarters of wheat, was set on fire and consumed, with a barley-stack about the same size. The fire was stayed in its progress, and extinguished without further destruction of property.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in the stack-yard of Mr. J. Hall, farmer and corn-dealer, and the whole, consisting of nine large stacks and hovels, two of which were very large, containing upwards of 100 loads each, were destroyed.—Incendiary fires are also mentioned in the local papers at St. Mary's Cray, Kent, where the premises of Mr. Snelling, miller and farmer, were destroyed ; at Oakham, where four fires have occurred since the commencement of winter ; at various places in the neighbourhood of Norwich ; at some farms in Devonshire ; and at Pollicott near Brill, Bucks, where a great quantity of property on the farm of Mr. Malin has been destroyed.

Birmingham.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held on Monday "for the purpose of considering what steps ought to be taken by the friends of civil, religious, and commercial freedom, during the next session of Parliament, to secure the redress by the Legislature of the people's grievances." The Mayor presided. Mr. J. Sturge moved a series of resolutions in favour of universal suffrage and of a full consideration of the people's grievances. These resolutions which were carried unanimously terminated with the following :—"That in the deliberate opinion of this meeting, the representatives of the people in Parliament ought to be called on by their constituents to unite together for the purpose of forcing on the attention of Parliament the grievances of the people before voting the supplies ; and that this plan of action be specially recommended to them, because it is perfectly practical, consistent with the functions of the House of Commons, simple in its operation, legal, just, and necessary ; has been successfully used in former periods of our history to resist the encroachments of the Crown, and offers to a despairing and disheartened people the power of at once removing abuses and of realising at no distant period the only security to be found against misgovernment, and that full, fair, and free representation in the Commons' House of Parliament to which they are entitled alike by the principles of equity and the British constitution." Resolutions were then passed adopting addresses from the electors to their representatives and to the different constituencies throughout the country in favour of Mr. Sharman Crawford's plan of popular representation. Mr. Muntz, however, and Mr. Scholefield, the two members for the borough, expressed their doubts whether the plan of Mr. Crawford was good in principle or could be carried out to the extent proposed.

Bridgenorth.—A correspondent informs us that the return of Thos. Whitmore, Esq., and family on Thursday week, after an absence of above four months, to Apley Park, near this town, was welcomed with great rejoicings in the neighbourhood. In passing through the villages near his extensive property, the carriage was met by numbers of the inhabitants, carrying torches, laurels, &c. At the north entrance near Stockton Church an arch of evergreens was erected, and along the whole distance from it to the mansion (two miles) large torches were planted at short distances. Numbers of the inhabitants accompanied the carriage in procession on each side bearing torches, and the night although exceedingly dark was

thus rendered as light as day. Several pretty arches of laurel, &c. were erected through the park and the two entrance-gates to the drive were tastefully decorated with shrubs; cannon were fired from the beautiful eminence west of the gardens and from the Castle-hill of Bridgenorth, and bonfires were lighted on the hills. The reflection of the torches and bonfires on the windings of the Severn added not a little to the beauty of the scene.

Bristol.—On Friday morning Mr. William Prichard secretary to the Bristol Union Fire-office committed suicide by taking prussic acid. An inquest was held when evidence was given that deceased had for some days been subject to great depression of spirits and mental alienation. The Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased committed the act whilst labouring under temporary insanity." Mr. Prichard was in his 41th year, and has left a widow and six children.

Carmarthen.—Her Majesty's Special Commissioners have employed the concluding week of their stay in South Wales in investigating the state of the trusts and taking other evidence. They held sittings on Thursday and Friday in last week at Swansea; on Saturday at Bridgend; on Monday and Tuesday at Cardiff; and on Wednesday at Merthyr Tydvil, where their proceedings finally closed. It is understood that the subject to which their attention has been mainly called by complainants is the administration of the turnpike laws.

Chatsworth.—We copy the following article from the *Derbyshire Courier* respecting the missing crystal noticed in our last:—"We are truly happy to learn that the piece of crystal abstracted from the conservatory at Chatsworth during the *fête* of Saturday evening week has been returned along with a letter bearing the London postmark, of which the following is a copy:—'December 11, 1843.—To Mr. Paxton.—Having observed in a late Derbyshire paper that a small brown crystal was missing from the conservatory at Chatsworth, the same having come accidentally into my possession I herewith return it to you as directed without wishing for the offered reward.' The return of the article so foolishly abstracted is a highly gratifying circumstance. It must be very pleasing to Mr. Paxton, whose generous desire that the public should be gratified had induced him to pledge himself to the Duke of Devonshire for the good behaviour of the parties admitted, to find that the only unpleasant result of his Grace's kind accordance of the request has been obviated. To us and doubtless to all the inhabitants of the district it is not less pleasing to find that the abstraction was not the act of any one residing in the county which has been honoured by the visit of her Majesty. We have the best authority for affirming that the behaviour of the visitors on the occasion to which we refer was in the highest degree creditable and satisfactory. Not a plant nor even a leaf was removed or destroyed, notwithstanding the great concourse of persons who visited the conservatory and gardens."

Chatham.—A court-martial was held in the Royal Marine barracks on the 11th, for the trial of Capt. W. Clindon, on charges preferred by the Admiralty, for irregularities whilst on the recruiting service. The Judge-Advocate read the following charges against the prisoner:—1. For having unlawfully demanded from John Gilby, a recruit, rejected at the head-quarters of the Portsmouth division of Royal Marines on the 9th May, 1842, a sum of money amounting to 1*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* or thereabouts, for expenses attending the rejection of the said John Gilby, he, the said Captain William Clindon, well knowing that he was himself alone liable to the payment of such expenses, in accordance with the tenth article of the Recruiting instructions. 2. For having on the 12th of October, 1843, received from the said John Gilby, by Post-office order, the sum of 19*s.* 9*d.* in discharge of the above-named demand, he Captain William Clindon not being lawfully entitled to the same; such conduct being in both instances unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and tending to bring the corps to which he belongs into disrepute. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to both charges. After the evidence for the prosecution had been heard, the defendant read his statement, in which he alleged that he had erred through misconception, and had derived no personal advantage from the transaction. The finding of the court will not be known until after it shall have been laid before the Admiralty.

Harwich.—It is rumoured that the Board of Ordnance contemplate the removal of their establishment at this place to the opposite shore of Languard Fort; and that the magazine is also to be removed thither, as from its proximity to the town, in the event of a railway being constructed it will no longer be considered eligible. The land on the Harwich side belonging to the Board of Ordnance has been for many years totally abandoned to the ravages of the sea, by which many acres of valuable land have been lost to the Crown.

Liverpool.—Several scenes discreditable to a court of justice have recently taken place in the District Court of Bankruptcy in this town, before Mr. Commissioner Skirrow. Last week a dispute arose between the Commissioner and an attorney, which ended in the latter being given into custody by the Commissioner, though engaged in the literal performance of his professional duties. In consequence of these scenes the profession have to a considerable extent come to a determination to settle every case by compromise or by arbitration, in preference to issuing fiats, under the present composition of the Court. At the same time the principal firms in Liverpool have presented Mr. Charles Phillips with an address, expressing in flattering terms their approbation of his conduct in every respect since he had received the appointment.

Manchester.—Another of the meetings for which Manchester has now become famous in connection with the Anti-Corn-law movement assembled in the Free-trade Hall on Thursday night, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Great League Fund Committee on the progress of the subscriptions, and to hear addresses from Mr. Bright and Mr. Fox. Both these gentlemen spoke at great length, as did also Mr. Wilson, who presided on the occasion. A list of subscriptions entered into at the meeting was read, which amounted to 20,419*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

Monmouth.—A remarkable proof of mistaken identity has just occurred in this county. A man named William Morgan at the last assize was convicted by a jury and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour for an assault at Dixton on the 24th of April last. He has now however been liberated, as it has been established beyond the possibility of doubt that Morgan was in Usk the whole of the day on which he was said to have committed the offence—that persons who could have proved it refused to attend the trial to give their evidence—and from not having the means to employ a lawyer he knew not how to compel them. On the case being laid before Sir J. Graham the poor man was set at liberty.

Newport, Isle of Wight.—The old Banking Company lately carrying on its business in the names of Sir R. Bassett, Roe and Blachford has declared its inability to meet the demands of its creditors. The event has surprised the island, following so quickly on the bankruptcy of the Kirkpatricks. The firm had for some time ceased to issue promissory notes. When the last bank failed public confidence in private banks was so completely destroyed that Messrs. Roe and Blachford found it impossible to keep a single note afloat, and declined business; a new joint stock company was formed on the premises, and they were appointed directors, so that the losses will be limited to investments and deposits only. The amount of the latter however is said to be immense. It is said by the local papers that the high style of living of the surviving partners was calculated to lull suspicion, although it is believed the concern was insolvent at the death of the late Sir R. Bassett, or even so far back as that of Mr. R. Clarke.

Oxford.—The very Rev. Dr. Jeune, Dean of Jersey, was yesterday elected Master of Pembroke College, by the casting vote of the Vicegerent, the votes for Dr. Jeune and his opponent, the Rev. C.F. Parker, of Ringshall, being equal.—The local papers state that at the recent audit of M. P. W. Boulton, Esq. of Great Tew, the amount of damage sustained by his tenants by the calamitous hailstorm of the 9th August last, which destroyed nearly 30,000*l.* of property in this county, was returned to them to the amount of nearly 3000*l.* J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P., acted in the same liberal manner to his tenants, whose losses were little less than 2000*l.*

Sheffield.—On Wednesday week Messrs. Parker, Shore, Brewin, and Rogers, of the late Sheffield Old Bank, bankers, appeared in the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy for their certificates under the fiat issued against them in January last. The solicitor for the bankrupts produced a letter from the assignees in which they said that the bankrupts had afforded every facility to the winding up of their affairs, and had given a faithful account of the whole of their property which they had yielded up for the benefit of their creditors. Mr. Hill of Leeds, Barrister, on behalf of several of the Sheffield creditors opposed the granting of the certificates on the ground principally that the bankrupts had manifested great carelessness in the way in which they had carried on their business, and had continued to do so for some years after they knew that the bank was in an insolvent state. Mr. Blackburn of Leeds, solicitor, also opposed the granting of certificates to the bankrupts on behalf of a creditor for 500*l.* The solicitor of the bankrupts contended that although they had committed errors of judgment in some of their business transactions, they had fallen a sacrifice to the pressure of the times, especially from the losses in the American trade, by the manufacturers of Sheffield, the contraction of the trade itself, and by the establishment of joint-stock banks; but they had made all the reparation in their power by yielding up every shilling's worth of property they possessed. Mr. Parker sacrificed 70,000*l.* besides not getting one sixpence profit from the bank during the last twelve years. The other partners had also made large sacrifices. After a good deal of argument on both sides the Court said it might be considered that the bankrupts had passed their final examination, but adjourned the final decision on the granting of certificates. From some observations however which fell from the Commissioner, it was understood that the adjournment was only formal, and that the certificates were virtually granted.

Windsor.—The ceremony of consecrating the Queen's new private chapel at the Castle by the Bishop of Oxford took place on Tuesday in the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the visitors to the Queen, and the members of the household. The apartment which has now been appropriated for the permanent private chapel of the Sovereign was used occasionally for a devotional purpose in the reigns of George IV. and his late Majesty, but during the reigns of those monarchs and indeed up to a late period it was likewise used as the music-room for her Majesty's private band. Her Majesty's warrant having been read by the registrar, Dr. Phillimore, the ceremony of consecrating and dedicating the chapel was then performed by the Bishop, assisted during the service by Archdeacon Clerke and the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay. The ceremony occupied upwards of an hour.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 14,388*l.*; Great Western, 11,784*l.*; South Western, 4800*l.*; South Eastern, 2830*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2348*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1535*l.*; North Midland, 3983*l.*; York and North Midland, 1359*l.*; Greenwich, 688*l.*; Croydon, 216*l.*; Brighton, 3254*l.*; Blackwall, 592*l.*; Hull and Selby, 908*l.*; Midland Counties, 2494*l.*; Grand Junction, 6431*l.*—The works of the South Eastern Railway between Folkestone and Dover are progressing rapidly towards completion, and the contractors are under heavy penalties for the permanent station at Dover being shortly ready. The traffic of this line for the past week is 2830*l.*, even though labouring under the disadvantage of being imperfectly opened, and scarcely any one of its resources brought into action. It is intended to put on some steamers of efficiency to maintain the communication with the French ports.—By a communication from Coventry in the *Times* it appears that the manufacturers and traders of that city are making great complaints of the conduct of the Birmingham Railway Company towards them. By this railway there are two kinds of trains by which goods may be conveyed—the passengers' train by which the charge is 9*s.* 4*d.* the cwt., and the luggage train by which the charge is 2*s.* 6*d.* the cwt. In addition to the morning trains there are now night luggage trains which arrive at London in the morning. These would be of great service to the people of Coventry if they were allowed to avail themselves of them. The weavers bring in their work towards the end of the week, and it is chiefly sold on Saturday, and must be in London on Monday morning. Nevertheless the directors of the company will not allow the night luggage trains to stop at Coventry, and the manufacturers of that city being obliged to send up their goods some way or another are forced to make use of the passengers' train, and consequently pay the company at the rate of 9*s.* 4*d.* instead of 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.—On Wednesday a special general meeting of the Croydon Company was held to consider the propriety of extending the line to Epsom. There was an unusually large attendance, as it was supposed some opposition would be shown to the proceeding suggested by the directors. The chairman stated that the proposal was by no means a new one. It had been suggested by the projectors of the railway in 1836. It had been urged that the amount of traffic did not warrant the Croydon Company in extending their line to Epsom. At the present moment the traffic would yield 49,878*l.* per annum. Included in this was 23,000*l.* for goods. Then 26,000*l.* might fairly be reckoned upon from passengers. The expense would be 170,000*l.*, say 200,000*l.*; even then an annual profit of 18,500*l.* would be realised after taking the most reasonable view of affairs. The directors of the South Western Railway were about to petition for powers to extend their line to Epsom, so there would doubtless be a severe parliamentary contest. It was very true that the extension of the Croydon line would cost 170,000*l.* and that of the South Western only 50,000*l.*, but that was no evidence that it could be worked cheaper when completed. The great question for Parliament to consider would be the accommodation of the public. The Croydon Railway proposed carrying passengers to Epsom for two shillings and it would be impossible for the South Western to carry them for less. The chairman concluded by proposing—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that it would be of great advantage to the shareholders of this company and to the public generally that a railway shall be formed from the London station to the town of Epsom." Mr. Fitch seconded the resolution which, after some discussion, was carried. Another resolution empowering the directors to make application to Parliament and to take whatever measures might appear desirable was also agreed to.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On Thursday the Landlord and Tenant Commission adjourned for the Christmas holidays, to resume the inquiry on the 3d January. Arrangements are in progress calculated to render the labours of the commission very effective, in the way of a full disclosure of the whole land-tenure system in Ireland. A committee including Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., Mr. Moriarty, and other members of the bar, have undertaken the task of receiving communications on the subject of land-tenure, in order to analyse and prepare evidence to be submitted to the commissioners. The preliminary intervention of those gentlemen, totally unconnected as they are with the commission, will greatly abridge the labours of the commissioners. Lord Devon during the short Christmas recess will proceed to Newcastle, his seat in the county of Limerick.—A meeting was held at the Mansion-house last week, to consider the best method of effecting a safe and expeditious communication between London and Dublin. The Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Charleville, and several of the leading gentry were present. Resolutions were adopted expressing the concurrence of the meeting in the views stated in the reports of Sir G. Back and Captain Fair and of Mr. J. Walker civil engineer, recommending that the ports of Dublin and Holyhead should be the ports of arrival and departure for the mails between the two countries, and declaring their opinion that the present untimely evening departures of the two mail-packets to Liverpool is capable of very great improvement as regards the conveyance of both mails and passengers, and that the Council of the Chamber of Commerce be requested to urge in the proper quarter the necessity of an alteration in both these departures.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday. A letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, suggesting that the sum of 25*l.* be given by the Association to the butler Larkin who so courageously defended his master's family in the late outrage at Finnoe, and complaining bitterly of the members of the Landlord and Tenant Commission. In connection with the latter subject, Mr. O'Connell suggested that the Association should appoint a working Committee to advertise for information, put themselves in communication with as many of the Clergy as possible, and tender

as much evidence as they can collect to the commissioners. Mr. J. O'Connell mentioned that the committee had voted 25*l.* towards the fund at present in collection for Larkin, who imperilled his life in consequence of his devotion to his master, Mr. Waller. It was the opinion of many persons that the Association should offer a reward for the conviction of the criminals who made that horrible outrage at Finnoe; but it should be recollected that any such act of the Association as a body would be illegal. However, the committee had written to the repeal wardens and Repealers of the district where that outrage took place, calling upon them to give the utmost assistance to the detection of the cruel and infamous murderers. He then dwelt at considerable length on the crimes and miseries arising from the tyranny of landlords over their tenants. He said they had the evidence of Swift, Arthur Young, and Lord Clare, to show that the Irish peasants were the unhappy victims of landlord cruelty. It had been said that Tipperary was so disgraced by agrarian outrages, that a brazen wall ought to be built around it, and the people left to slaughter each other. "Be it so," was his response, "but let the landlords be left inside also." After some further remarks, Mr. J. O'Connell concluded by moving resolutions calling on the people to give every sasistance to the land commission by affording evidence in the pending inquiry. Mr. Steele addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. O'Neill Daunt. The rent for the week was upwards of 500*l.*

Cork.—The Conservatives of this city recently forwarded a memorial to the Castle remonstrating against the appointment of Alderman Fagan, a merchant of that city, as mayor, on the ground that he is a repealer, and suggesting that Mr. Vincent an attorney should be nominated in his stead. The Government have refused to interfere, on the ground that the new rule, 25th Charles II., relating to Cork is not now in force, and that it is not necessary that the Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council should approve of the person elected to the office of chief magistrate.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—It is announced in the Scotch papers, that a deputation of the Council of the Anti Corn-Law League is to be in Scotland on the 10th of January, and to remain till the 20th, visiting as many towns as the time will permit, with the view of diffusing information regarding the objects of the League and promoting subscriptions in aid of the fund of 100,000*l.* The deputation is to consist of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. Moore. Meetings are fixed for Glasgow on the 10th, and Edinburgh on the 11th of January, the Lord Provost in the chair.—On Monday an immense block of stone, already sculptured, and forming part of the statue of her Majesty, now erecting in this city, arrived at the Royal Institution, at the foot of the Mound, from the quarry at Binnie. The stone weighed between 11 and 12 tons.—The late trial and conviction of Patterson for blasphemy does not appear as yet to have produced a sufficient example; the *Scotsman* states that Miss Roalf, a young woman who some weeks ago opened a shop in Nicholson-street for the sale of irreligious publications, was apprehended on Monday last, and lodged in gaol preparatory to her trial for blasphemy.—It is said, that though the Circuit Court sit in Glasgow this month for the clearing of the calendar in the western district, the trial of Mrs. Gilmour will not come on before that Court, but is likely to take place before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, about the middle of next month.

Aberdeen.—On Saturday the Senate of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, by a majority of seven to four, adopted resolutions condemnatory of the exaction of religious tests from lay professors.

Law.

Vice-Chancellor's Court. — *Corporation of Gloucester* v. *Wood and Others.*—Vice-Chancellor Wigram gave judgment in this case upon the application to stay the fund in Court, amounting to upwards of 200,000*l.*, pending an appeal. The amount had been laid out in consols, in the name of the Accountant-General, according to the usual course. The conclusion to which he had arrived was that he had discretion to prevent the money being taken, notwithstanding the bill had been dismissed; and in the exercise of such discretion he thought the defendants might have leave to apply for the money upon giving security to refund the amount in the event of the appeal being successful, liberty being also given to apply in the event of the appeal not being duly prosecuted.

The Attorney-General v. *Hyam.*—The bill in this case was filed for the purpose of obtaining the immediate payment of a legacy of 500*l.*, given by a testator of the name of Hyam for certain charitable purposes. The will was proved by the executor and executrix, Joseph Hyam and Maria Mercer. The executor, who lived till 1822, received 500*l.*, part of a larger sum owing to the testator's estate, and he was to have received a larger sum in the September following his death in August. The legacy of 500*l.*, however, had been lost to the charity, and the object of the bill was to make the estates of both executor and executrix liable to make it good. Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce said that the executor had paid himself a large legacy, and as he was of opinion that he had committed a breach of trust, his estate must be severally and personally liable for the payment of the 500*l.* to the charity.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*The Queen* v. *Blake and Tighe.*—This was another case connected with the Custom-house frauds, and charged the defendants with a conspiracy to defraud the Queen of the duties on certain goods which had been imported and passed through the Custom-house. The information contained four counts, as there were several different transactions. The defendant Blake had pleaded not guilty. The other defendant was out of the jurisdiction. The evidence, as stated by the Attorney-General, to support it, consisting of many small matters, ran to considerable length. The defendant Blake was a landing waiter of the Customs. The defendant Tighe had carried on business as a Custom-house agent. The evidence showed these parties concerned together in landing goods, and the proceedings observed on such occasions were these:—When a vessel arrived in the port of London, it was the duty of the master, within 24 hours, to report its arrival, and within 14 days from that time to make a declaration, which was called a "perfect entry," of the nature of the cargo, to pay the duty, and to land the goods. But as it often happened that goods arrived in packages, and the nature of the goods could not be immediately made known to the Custom-house, an indulgence was allowed to the importer to make what was called a "sight entry," and to land the goods without examination. These packages were then conveyed to one of the public warehouses, where they were left in the care of persons called landing-waiters, who had the keys of these warehouses, and who examined the goods, ascertained what duty was payable on them, and released them from the warehouses, by giving an order to the "chargers," who had the care of the warehouses themselves, and who on this order delivered out the goods to the importer. This order was a "perfect entry," and it stated the amount of the duty ascertained upon examining the packages which it was the duty of the landing-waiter to have opened in his presence, the Custom-house agent of the importer being also present at the same time. When thus opened the account was taken in what was called a blue book; the perfect entry was afterwards made and submitted to the officers, and if it corresponded with the account in the blue book, the landing-waiter wrote on that entry the word "correct," signed his name, the duty was paid and the goods were delivered out. This was the general course of business. The facts out of which this charge had arisen were these:—Blake was a landing-waiter; Messrs. Sherer and Tighe carried on business as Custom-house agents, under the name of F. and J. Smith and Co., that being the description of an old firm, to the business of which they had succeeded. Tighe had the real management of this part of the business. Between September and November 1840 many transactions took place in which frauds were committed. The evidence traced the goods by the arrival of the ship, and the contents of the packages by the freight paid for them on the statement of their owners; and it was shown that in all these cases the duties paid had been less than they ought to be, and in some instances while the low amount of duty had been paid to the Government, the proper duty had been by Tighe charged against the parties who employed him. The connection of these parties Blake and Tighe was shown in this way: they were often the parties who made these sight and perfect entries when the Government was defrauded of the proper amount of duty, and money was shown to have passed from one to another in a way which gave their transactions the appearance of collusion and fraud. Under these circumstances the Jury were called upon to say whether the fraud had been committed with the knowledge of each. Witnesses were examined at great length and Lord Denman began to sum up, when one of the Jury interrupted him and said the Jurymen were satisfied. His Lordship then made a few observations and the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

Midland Circuit, Nottingham.—*William Vickers, John Binns, Joseph Smith,* and *John Bowers,* were charged with breaking into the house of the Rev. Robert Meek, at Sutton Bonnington, and stealing therefrom twenty-four silver spoons and other articles, his property. There was also a count charging an intent to kill and murder. Our readers will recollect that the Rev. R. Meek is the rector of Sutton Bonnington, near Nottingham, and at the time of the robbery there were in his house himself, his lady and her sister, a man-servant and two maid-servants. The 27th of last October was the Rev. Gentleman's rent-day, and previously to retiring to rest the doors of the house were locked to and everything found secure. After the Rev. Gentleman had been some time in bed he was alarmed by a noise at the front door, and upon opening the window he saw a light and several persons standing outside, there being at least, in his view, three or four. The prosecutor proceeded towards his servant's room, when he was alarmed by hearing a loud crash at the door, and looking down into the hall, he saw several men there. Mr. Meek upon this retreated by way of the back door in his night-clothes, with an intention of going to the village, which was near at hand, for assistance. From the moment of his trying to escape he had heard a person in pursuit of him, and when near the corner of his house he heard one of the party exclaim, "There he goes." Mr. Meek happening to fall, his pursuer overtook him and immediately began beating him over the head, and Mr. Meek raising his arms to protect his head, they were very severely injured. Mr. Meek appears to have been insensible for a short time, for the next thing he remembered was finding himself about sixty yards from the place where he fell, and found he was being led by a man. When he reached the dining-room, feeling himself faint from loss of blood, he said, "Oh, do let me sit down," upon which he was led by Vickers to a sofa, Vickers having a mask on, but with two openings with but a slight separation, and Mr. Meek was, therefore, enabled to see the larger portion of his face. Mr. Meek when upon the sofa, and having Vickers full before him said, "Why am I used so cruelly? I have never injured you—think—you and I must meet before God together;" but Vickers made no reply. Mr. Meek observing one of his lady's rings on the finger of the man before him, said it was one he knew she prized very much, and as it could be of little use to the man, he asked for it and it was given up. Shortly after another man identified as the prisoner Binns came up, and holding a "jemmy" in his hand in an attitude as if he was about to strike the prosecutor if he did not receive a satisfactory answer said, "Where is that money? we will have it." The man spoken to as Vickers stood on the right hand of Mr. Meek full twenty minutes, during which time he had full opportunity for observing him, particularly his eyes. The prosecutor was asked for the key of a certain box, and was told it was in the cellaret up stairs, Mr. Meek observing he would go and fetch it. Four at least of the men hurried him up stairs, and when they got into his bedroom the reverend gentleman saw a man on his knees examining something upon the floor like a cabinet, but cannot recognise that man as one of the prisoners. There was sufficient light in the room from candles to see every object in it. Mr. Meek was again asked by Binns for money by the question, "Where is that money?" while Vickers said, "Where is your plate?" to which the prosecutor replied, "He did not take the charge of the plate in that house, but if there was any about, he supposed it would be in the butler's pantry," upon which they said, "Come and show us." Mr. Meek was all this time in his night dress only, wet from the rain, and cold and bleeding profusely. Prosecutor said, "Oh, do let me put something on;" but they made no reply save "Come along." Bowers was breaking open a chest in the pantry. Vickers took up several articles, and Bowers examined them, apparently to see whether they were silver or plated. Out of the cellaret a bottle of wine was taken, which they drank. Among the things left was a bread-basket, which having been very much worn plainly showed it was plated. After being in the house a considerable time the words "Make ready," or "Get ready," was said by one of them, and they mustered in the hall. Mr. Meek followed them to the front door of his own accord to see them out, whereupon one said "Good-bye, Sir," while another said "Go back, mind this house is guarded until five o'clock." Mr. Meek identified Smith as being one in the house. The prosecutor had gone to the gaol in Nottingham, and being shown a number of prisoners he immediately pointed out Vickers and Binns; he also expressed a strong opinion as to Bowers and Smith on first seeing them, and no other opportunity being afforded he felt satisfied they were the men. This gentleman underwent a long cross-examination, but his testimony was not shaken in any degree. Mrs. Meek, the wife of the prosecutor, spoke to being awakened by her husband on the night of the 27th, and she then distinctly heard a noise, and upon going to the door a man with a light rushed by her into the room. Mrs. Meek got into bed and covered herself over with the clothes. Subsequently she asked to be permitted to leave the room, but the man who stood by said, "Let you leave the room indeed," and laughed. Mrs. Meek looked out of bed and saw a tall man whom she believed to be Smith. She also saw a man ransacking a chest. Mrs. Meek stated she heard some one say, "Where is that money you got to-day and also the key of the iron chest in the hall?" They took her purse, but did not find the money that had been taken that day. In cross-examination this lady stated her husband was perfectly sensible and collected. The man servant had got upon the roof of the house and was seen looking through the skylight after the men had gone. Had no personal fear, seeing the men wanted money and nothing more. Identified Binns, Vickers, and Smith. Miss Macqueen, sister of Mrs. Meek, and who was on a visit at that time to her sister, identified Bowers as being there. There were a great many other circumstances of minor importance, but these were the principal features in the case. The prisoners were not arrested for thirteen weeks from the time of the robbery. None of the property was found upon them or in their houses; but when Smith was arrested he pulled out of his pocket an instrument about half a yard long, with a knob at the end, said by the principal witnesses to resemble the one used on the night of the robbery. Witnesses were called to prove an *alibi*, but they failed in accounting for a considerable portion of their time on the night in question. The Judge having summed up, the Jury found them all Guilty of the burglary, but Acquitted them of that part of the indictment charging them with an intent to murder. The learned Judge sentenced them to be transported for life.

Oxford Circuit, Worcester.—*George Baker,* a surgeon's assistant, aged 23, was indicted for having feloniously endeavoured to discharge a pistol loaded with powder and ball at John Hames, with intent to murder him, on the night of the 17th September. The facts were contained in a very narrow compass. It appeared that the prosecutor was a watchman at Stourbridge, and that on the night in question he heard the prisoner knocking and kicking violently against the door of a house on his beat; on approaching within a few yards, finding him greatly excited, he inquired the purport of his conduct; prisoner replied that he had been insulted and abused by some one in the house, that he had fetched his pistol, and would be revenged. The prosecutor approached him, when he threatened if he attempted to touch him to discharge the pistol at him; the prosecutor advanced nearer, when the prisoner brought the pistol suddenly within a short distance of his body and pulled the trigger; the priming was burnt, and on examination the barrel was found to contain a considerable quantity of powder and a ball. Mr. Huddlestone offered some observations to the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, at the close of which the learned Baron summed up with great care and minuteness, and the Jury, to the surprise of every one in Court, Acquitted the prisoner.

Northern Circuit, York.—*Joseph Dobson,* aged 25 years, was charged with the wilful murder of John Dobson, his own father, on the 4th July last. The indictment was found at the last Summer Assizes for this county; but the prisoner not being in custody his trial was of course postponed. A bench warrant was at that time granted, and on the 20th October the prisoner was apprehended at Huddersfield, and now stood to take his trial. The facts of the case were given in this Paper at the time, and our readers will recollect that the offence was committed at Mount Tabor not far from Halifax. The prisoner was seen to fire the gun twice on the afternoon of the day of the fatal occurrence and then went to his father's cottage where he loaded it a third time with a heavy charge. A person present remarked the circumstance and asked him why he put in so many shots, to which he made some answer. He went into the house where the old man was, and pointing the gun at him said, "Now do you mean to do as you said? If you do, I will have the first chance." The old man said, "Shoot." He then drew the trigger but fortunately the gun missed fire, and this gave the prisoner an opportunity of abandoning his attempt. He then put another cap on the lock of the gun, and presenting the gun drew the trigger, when the gun went off and lodged the contents in the old man's body a little below the left breast. He fell and almost instantly died. There was a person present when the prisoner first pulled the trigger, and had he but had the courage to have rushed upon the prisoner the fatal catastrophe might have been prevented; but he turned sick as he said and ran away. On hearing the report of the gun several people rushed to the place, but the prisoner escaped and was not taken till the 20th of October at Huddersfield, where he was apprehended. It was believed that when the prisoner said "Will you do as you said?" that he referred to a threat which the old man had made to denounce him as a deserter. For the defence it was argued that the prisoner had sustained a continued series of provocations from his father, who had driven him by cruelty to enlist, and then induced him to desert; notwithstanding which he was always threatening to denounce him as a deserter, with a view to extort money. Mr. Justice Maule summed up the case to the Jury and pointed out the distinction between the offence of murder and that of manslaughter; but stated that he saw no such immediate provocation as would justify or palliate the act of the prisoner. The Jury retired for a few minutes and returned with a verdict of Guilty of Wilful Murder. The prisoner desired to speak. He was then called upon in the usual manner to answer if he had anything to say why judgment of death should not be passed upon him? He said that he was guilty of the shooting, but did not think he was guilty of the crime of murder. For years he had been persecuted by the deceased in such a manner that he could bear it no longer. When he was five years old his mother died, at which time as she lay on her death-bed, his father pelted her with brickbats. Since then he had beaten two of the prisoner's sisters and a brother to death, and he himself had been nearly killed by him more than ten times. Last of all the old man shortened the life of his wife. He admitted doing the deed, but repeated that he was not guilty of the crime of murder. The learned Judge said that he saw no such provocation connected with this act as could by any possibility redeem it from the legal crime of murder to a less offence; and that the deliberation with which the second cap was put on the gun when the first missed fire, of itself showed such self-possession as excluded the milder alternative. He saw no reason to recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the Crown, and warned him to attend with diligence to the only business which concerned him in this world—namely, to prepare for the next. Sentence of death was then passed upon him.

Police.—*Extraordinary Case of Alleged Forgery.*—A few days since, *Mr. Barber* of the house of Barber and Birchain of New Bridge-street, solicitors, was brought before the Lord Mayor in the custody of Daniel Forrester, the officer, upon the charge involved in the following statement as given in the evidence. The prosecution was instituted by the Crown.—In 1829 a sum of 3,500*l.* was transferred in the books of the Bank in the name of Anne Slack, then described as of Smith-street, Chelsea, spinster. The stock was purchased by Mr. Hulme, who was executor of the father of the lady, with part of her share in her father's estate. From an extract of a letter from Mr. Hulme to the brother of Miss Slack, it appeared that the former had purchased Miss Slack 6,629*l.* 17*s.* Reduced, and that he had also purchased for her the beforementioned sum of 3,500*l.* Consols. Shortly after the transfer of the stock into her name, Miss Slack granted two separate powers to Mr. Hulme for the receipt of the dividends on both funds, and under these powers that gentleman received the dividends up to the 5th of January, 1832. He did not pay the dividends over regularly, but supplied her with such sums of money as she required. That course of supply continued until Mr. Hulme died in 1832, from which time the dividends on the larger sum of stock were received by Miss Slack, and the residue of the principal sum of 3,500*l.* was lost sight of entirely by her, as she had never attempted to manage her own pecuniary affairs. In that state of things, on the 6th of July, 1842, the dividends having been unreceived for a period of ten years, the stock was on that day by virtue of the Act of Parliament transferred to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. About that time, from what cause could not be ascertained, Mr. Barber the prisoner appeared to have got some information concerning the stock which had been transferred to the commissioners, and also of the fact that Captain Foskett, of Abbotts Langley, had married one of Miss Slack's sisters, and on the 4th of Oct. he

wrote to Captain Foss[illegible] a letter, requesting to be informed who was the legal personal representative of Anne Slack, formerly of Chelsea, spinster. [illegible] letter Capt. Foskett replied, that Miss Anne Slack was his wife's sister and resident with them. Subsequently Mr. Barber wrote other letters requesting to know how the lady's name was spelt, and whether she ever resided at Chelsea, requesting also the names of the trustees holding her funded property, and also asking to see *her signature*. These facts were communicated to Mr. Barber, who hinted that the property which he treated as the subject for bequests amounted to 10,000*l.*, that the party bequeathing it or in whose right it was received had died about six weeks before at Bath, and that he had it in his power to put the legatee in possession of the property. After all these circumstances had been ascertained from Capt. Foskett, Mr. Barber wrote as follows:—"We beg to return Miss Slack's letter, and to state that we find the signatures do not correspond, and consequently we have arrived at the conclusion that the identity cannot be supported. We trust you will be good enough to consider this negotiation confidential: and should our exertions to discover the right party prove successful we shall not fail to communicate to you the result, for the satisfaction of the young lady and her friends." The matter rested thus till the month of March last: the Bank having been wholly ignorant of the correspondence until within the last few days. On the 8th of that month an advertisement appeared to the following effect:—"We are instructed to discover the legal and personal representatives of Miss Anne Slack, formerly of Chelsea, spinster, and shall be happy to afford a very liberal remuneration to any person who can communicate to us that information.—Barber and Bircham, Solicitors, 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars." On or about the 16th of the same month a will was produced at Doctors' Commons for probate by Mr. Wills, a proctor, which will purported to be the last will and testament of Anne Slack of Smith-street, Chelsea "devising and bequeathing unto the testatrix's beloved niece, Emma Slack, the sum of 3,500*l.* stock, in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities;" and constituting the said Emma sole executrix. The will was signed Anne Slack, dated the 3d day of June; and the names as witnesses to the instrument were Jane Perkins and William Williams, but there was no address to either signature. In the will the testatrix was expressly described as Anne Slack, Smith-street, Chelsea, spinster; and the property bequeathed was expressly described as 3,500*l.* Consols, standing in her name at the Bank. That will must have been in the proctor's hands before the 16th of March, and probate of it was granted on the 22d of March; and it is not unimportant to notice that the property was sworn under 5,000*l.*; the stock in question with arrears of dividends, being worth 4,500*l.* The result of all this was that the probate being apparently regular, the stock in question was on the 3d of April last transferred from the account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to the person representing herself as Emma Slack; and on the 7th of the same month the dividends due on the stock were paid to the said Emma Slack who attended to receive them in person, and transferred the whole, which she had previously sold. In the course of the investigation a Mr. Joshua Fletcher, of Brunswick-terrace, Walworth, was examined at the request of the prisoner, who said he was the person who had introduced the reputed Miss Slack to him. The evidence of this witness, however, was so contradictory and inconsistent, that the counsel for the prosecution charged him, on his own depositions, with being an accessory before the fact. Both prisoners were ultimately remanded and brought up again on Saturday, when great efforts were made to get them admitted to bail, but without success, the Lord Mayor having decided that the charge and the evidence were far too serious to allow him to accept bail. The fraud was discovered, it appears, in consequence of the lady, the real Miss Slack having called, not upon the broker who made investments for her, but upon a different party, and one of the first standing at the Stock Exchange, to request that he would sell for her a portion of her Three per Cent. Reduced Stock, of which the suspected persons were not it seems aware she was possessed. They imagined that 3,500*l.* Consols only stood in her name on the Bank books. It is rumoured that the suspected party effected a sale of 12,000*l.* stock some time ago, but whether under a process similar to that described in the report or not is unknown. A reward of 100*l.* is offered for the apprehension of the woman who represented herself as Emma Slack to the Bank authorities and received the dividend.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday.—Derby.—7 to 1 offered on the field; 16 to 1 agst Mr. Quin's Loadstone (take 17 to 1); 25 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Orlando (takers); 30 to 1 agst Lord Maidstone's Cockamaroo (taken); 2000 to 30 agst Mr. Thornhill's Apprentice (taken); 500 even between the Ugly Buck and Rattan, the Buck's backer giving 5*l.* for choice.

MARK LANE, Friday, December 22.—We had but a thin artendance at market this morning, and scarcely any English Wheat on sale; prices may be considered the same as on Monday.—In a few instances factors have given way a little in free foreign Wheat, but it is not general; not much doing in bonded.—Barley is a slow sale, without alteration in price.—Peas, Beans, and Oats remain the same as on Monday.—Next Monday, being Christmas-day, there will be no market.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . White	44	54	Red .	44	52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	47	54	White	—	—
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . Polands	15	25	Feed	16	24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . Feed	—	—	Potato	17	25
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16	23	Potato	16	24
Barley . . . . . Malting and distilling	28	32	Grind.	24	30
Malt, pale, ship	—	—			
—— Hertford and Essex	—	—			
Rye	—	—			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22	29	Tick	22	31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland .	23	36	Winds.	30	36
Peas, White	30	33	Maple	27	29
			Grey	26	27

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Nov. 10 per Quarter.	52s. 1d	32s 5d	18s 9d	29s 3d	32s 3d	34s 0d
— 17	51 7	32 4	18 11	30 5	32 4	34 0
— 24	51 0	32 1	19 0	30 8	32 4	33 7
Dec. 1	51 1	31 8	19 0	30 7	31 10	33 6
— 8	51 0	31 8	18 8	30 1	32 0	33 0
— 15	50 9	32 0	18 6	30 0	31 6	32 4
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	51 2	32 0	18 10	30 2	32 0	33 5
Duties on Foreign Grain.	19 0	6 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—R. Champion, Friday-street, City, furrier—F. Barry, Rye, Sussex, miller—T. Trapp and T. P. Trapp, 1, Church-street, Southwark, tallow-chandlers—R. Hefter, St. Ive's, Huntingdonshire, draper—J. Flint, Lewes, Sussex, linen-draper—J. E. Bunker, 47, Lower Shadwell, merchant—J. Pearson, Darlaston, Staffordshire, cut nail manufacturer—W. Carpenter, Southampton, stationer—J. Ballard, Maidstone, brazier—E. Munn, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde-park, corn-chandler—M. Hanley, Wallsall, Staffordshire, chymist—J. Whitley, Liverpool, surgeon—J. Lawrence, Birmingham, spirit-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—C. Smith, Dundee, merchant—A. Ogilvie, Dundee, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 12th inst., at Sandgate, the lady of J. Majoribanks, Esq., of a daughter—On the 10th inst., at Aston Hall, the lady of Capt. Cole, R.N., of a daughter—On the 14th inst., at Norfolk-crescent, the lady of Major H. B. Henderson, of a son—On the 15th inst., at Walmer, Kent, the lady Rosa Greville, of twin sons, one of whom was still-born.

MARRIED.—On the 19th inst, at St. George's, Hanover-sq, the Right Hon. Lord Desboro', to Mrs. Vaughan, of Belle Hatch House, Oxfordshire—On the 21st inst., at St. Marylebone, J. Gamerson, Esq., late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Maj.-Gen. James Alexander, Bengal Army.

DIED.—On the 16th inst., the Rev. J. St V. Bowen, son of the late Admiral Bowen, of Ilfracombe—On the 14th inst., at Haslar, Com. G. Allan, R.N.—On the 17th inst., at Brighton, in his 71st year, Sir R. Fitz Wigram, Bart.—On the 21st inst., aged 53, the Rev. W. J. Rodber, Rector of St. Mary-at-hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard, London, and Secretary to the incorporated Society for building Churches.

W. DAWSON & SON, Agents for the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette*, respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they supply that, as well as all the other London Newspapers at the earliest publication, and forward them punctually to every part of the United Kingdom, by the morning and evening mails, as well as to Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, France, Spain, Greece, Denmark, the East Indies, the British West Indies, Canada, &c. &c. free of Postage; and to Australia, Cape of Good Hope, and other Foreign Parts, at a small Postage. Agents, also, for the *Illustrated News* and *Pictorial Times*, the last volumes of which, excellently suited for Christmas and New Year's Presents, as well as all the old Numbers, can be at once supplied. The half-yearly volume to the end of this year, will be ready about the 7th of January, price 18*s.* London and Country Newspaper and Advertising-office, 74, Cannon-street, City, London.

Published Monthly, with a Coloured Frontispiece, price 6*d.*

THE FLORISTS' JOURNAL for 1844.—In consequence of an arrangement which has been completed with the Members of the Regent's Park Gardeners' Society for Mutual Instruction, the Papers read at the Meetings of the above Society will be published in, and form part of the "Florist's Journal," under the title of Horticultural Essays. Commencing with the Number for January, 1844. This addition, by embracing a wider range of Horticultural subjects than has hitherto been entered upon in the Journal, will, it is hoped, extend its acknowledged value by increasing its usefulness.

Vol. IV. for 1843, illustrated with 14 superior coloured engravings, 8*s* in cloth, may now be had of the Publisher, A. Adlard, Wardrobe-place, Doctor's Commons, and all Booksellers.

A few copies remain of vols. I. II. and III.

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MR. PUNCH will have the pleasure of laying before his Friends, on the 30th inst., HIS ALMANACK FOR THE NEW YEAR, wherein the events of each month will be graphically illustrated in Punch's most approved fashion.

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Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, December 23, 1843

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 52.—1843. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30. PRICE 6*d*.

GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Charity will be held at the CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, Strand, on THURSDAY, 11th January, next, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the past year, and electing Officers for the ensuing year. Also for the purpose of electing two poor persons of 60 years of age and upwards on the Pension of this Charity. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock precisely. The Ballot will commence at 1 o'clock, and close at 3 o'clock.

The Subscribers and friends to the Charity will afterwards celebrate their Annual Festival at the CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN.

JOHN NOBLE, Esq., in the Chair.

Stewards.

WILLIAM FLANAGAN, Esq.	HUGH LOW.
FINLAY FRASER, Esq.	JOHN NOBLE, Esq.
JOHN HENDERSON, Esq.	GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
JOHN LEE, Esq.	CHARLES PALMER, Esq.
PROFESSOR LINDLEY.	ALEXANDER PROPHEROE, Esq.

JOHN WRENCH.

Dinner on table at a quarter past 5 o'clock. Tickets 15*s*. each, to be had of the Stewards, at the Tavern, and Mr. E. R. CUTLER, Secretary, 97, Farringdon-street.

E. R. CUTLER, Secretary.

SELECT HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, ROSES, &c.

W. JACKSON AND CO. beg to offer Collections of the above, from their Select Stock, on the following reasonable terms:—

50 Select, Showy, Herbaceous Plants, in 50 named sorts,						20*s*.
100	,,	,,	,,	50	,,	25*s*.
100	,,	,,	,,	100	,,	35*s*.

Comprising the best in cultivation.

100 Dwarf Roses in 50 named sorts						20*s*.
100	,,	100	,,			25*s*.
100	,,	100 named very fine sorts				50*s*.
100	,,	100 named extra sorts				20*s*.
30 Beautiful Scotch Roses, named						20*s*.

The above are all well grown. The Roses on their own roots; and from the number of First Prizes awarded by the North Riding Horticultural and Floricultural Society. W. J. and Co. have great confidence in recommending them. A few Splendid Prize Hollyhocks, by name, 18*s*. to 21*s*. per dozen.

A reference or remittance from unknown corresoondents is respectfully solicited.—Cross-Lanes Nursery, near Bedale, Yorkshire, Dec. 8, 1843.

E. P. FRANCIS, NURSERYMAN, Hertford, begs leave to recommend to the Nobility, Gentry, and the trade in general, Snow's superb white winter BROCCOLI, in 2*s*. packets, containing half an ounce, which was advertised last season, and will be found to give general satisfaction this winter and the ensuing spring. Also, Snow's Hybrid Prolific Green-flesh MELON, of most excellent rich sweet flavour, warranted to produce two and three crops in a season, from the same plants; has taken six first prizes at the North Herts and South Beds Horticultural Exhibitions, weight from 2 to 3 lbs., sold in packets, 5*s*. each. Also, Snow's Superb Walcheren CAULIFLOWER, which is found to be late and hardy, never runs, and produces beautiful large compact white heads, and is very dwarf. Sold in Packets at 2*s*. each, containing half an ounce.

E. P. F. begs also to recommend a very superior kind of Grange's White BROCCOLI, which produces large compact heads in the months of January, February, and March. Sold in packets, 2*s*., containing half an ounce. The above, making four packets, if ordered together, may be had for 10*s*., at the Hertford Nurseries, or of Messrs. NOBLE, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street; Messrs. J. WRENCH & SON, London-Bridge, and Mr. FLANAGAN, opposite the Mansion House, London.

TO NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN who are PLANTING and IMPROVING THEIR ESTATES, and to NURSERYMEN.

RICHARD MITTON, NURSERYMAN, Pontefract, Yorkshire, has now growing in his Nurseries (which lay very high and bleak, and from which plants generally thrive) to be disposed of at *reduced prices* a large stock of Healthy, Well-rooted, and Transplanted Forest Trees, of all sorts and sizes; especially Larches, 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 feet high: Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, Fruit Trees of all the choicest Sorts, and Ornamental Trees of every description. Prices on application may be had of goods delivered free at those prices at any Railway Station or Canal Warehouse north of Derby or south of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Pontefract, Dec. 20, 1843.

BUSHELL'S Light Seedling Dahlia "EMMA."—Ground roots of this Dahlia to be disposed of for 3*l*. per root, for cash. Colour, white, tipped with deep cherry, the petal-form and centre good; the largest, most constant and free in flowering of any Dahlia yet propagated, and has obtained several prizes. J. B. cut 48 blooms from 14 plants, which were exhibited at one of the Metropolitan Shows, the whole of which Mr. Neville pronounced fit to be placed in a stand of 12. "PET RIVAL."—Colour purple maroon, fine cupped petal, and free bloomer; ground roots, 2*l*.; pot do., 1*l*. J. B. warrants the above Dahlias to give satisfaction, or he will return the purchase-money.—12, Hall-place, Kennington-lane, Dec. 15.

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MESSRS. GRAY, ADAMS, AND HOGG, introduce to the notice of those engaged in planting Shrubberies, &c., an extensive Stock of fine large EVERGREENS, consisting of Variegated and Green Hollies, common and Portugal Laurels, Hemlock, Spruce, Yews, Arbutus, Phillyreas, Arbor-vitæ, Alaternus, &c. &c., which they can supply on advantageous terms, and from the well-known nature of their soil being so admirably adapted for the removal of large plants, they with confidence recommend them.

They also take this opportunity of again reminding their customers of their Stock of Dwarf, Standard, and trained Fruit-trees, Figs, Vines, &c. &c., which are this season of a very superior description, and of which Catalogues may be had on application. Seeds and Plants carefully selected and packed for exportation, well deserving the attention of all Emigrants and Colonists.—Kensington-road, December, 1843.

SPLENDID NEW SEEDLING CINERARIAS.—Fine early-flowering strong plants of CINERARIAS, saved from the very choicest sorts of blue and crimson colours, selected from between five and six thousand Seedlings of last year. Those purchasing will have an opportunity of flowering some of the choicest sorts in cultivation, remarkably healthy, and having a large stock they can be sold at 9*s*. and 12*s*. per dozen, carefully packed for any part of the country. Applications including Post-office orders will be immediately executed. Large bunches of RUSSIAN VIOLETS in full flower, fit for potting, 6*s*. and 9*s*. per doz.—Direct to MICHAEL BARKER, Sen., Cambridge Nursery.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING.

J. AND J. FAIRBAIRN are induced from the uncertainty upon which they hold the Manor-street Nursery (situated contiguous to the Home Nursery, Clapham Rise, where attention will be given to all applications), to effect a Sale of the Stock at as early a period as possible, consequently beg to solicit the attention of Gentlemen and the trade to the large and remarkably healthy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large Laurels, twice transplanted, of extra growth; Portugal Laurels, very handsome; Green Hollies, of various sizes; Evergreen Privets, fine Standard and Dwarf Roses in great variety, fine standard flowering Thorns, Almonds, Æsculus, Robinias, and other Ornamental Trees, and Evergreen and flowering Shrubs, with a large stock of fine standard and dwarf, trained and untrained Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, of the most approved kinds, and of growth rarely equalled; also, a large assortment of Forest Trees, consisting of Limes, Elms, Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Spanish and Horse Chesnuts, Mountain Ash, Poplars, and Spruce, and Scotch Firs; also a large number of Gooseberries and Currants, of excellent growth, and of the best varieties in cultivation, to all of which J. & J. F. respectfully invite the inspection of Gentlemen and Nurserymen, flattering themselves that the general character of the Stock is such as to ensure unqualified satisfaction, and which they are disposed to offer at very moderate prices for cash.

J. & J. F. respectfully beg to call the attention of Gentlemen to their advertisement of Heaths, &c., which has lately appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. (Oct. 21 and 28.)

Nurseries, Clapham, near London, December 22, 1843.

THE WALCHEREN CAULIFLOWER.

MESSRS. MARNOCK AND MANLEY beg to offer the above valuable article, warranted genuine, at 4*s*. per ounce; sent by post or otherwise; with a Treatise on its management, so that it may be kept in succession, fit for Table, throughout the year. It produces beautiful, large, compact, Lily-white heads, of a most delicious flavour, perfectly hardy, requiring no handglasses; it not only produces a better quality, but a much larger quantity, on the same space of ground as the old kinds of Cauliflower; it has been known to produce heads as large as a half-bushel basket. It will be quite indispensable both to large and small gardens, for no Gardener, after having once had it *true*, would wish to be without it. All kinds of Kitchen-Garden, Lawn Grass, choice Imported and other Flower-seeds, warranted to grow freely, and genuine.

N.B.—Their Catalogue of Flower-seeds, comprising everything that is new and rare, will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.

WM. JNO. CORMACK begs to call the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, to the above two new Varieties, the merits of which are thus noticed in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. "THE BRITISH QUEEN on light soils, is the best of all kinds, and will drive Knight's Tall Marrow out of the garden." "THE PRINCE ALBERT, which has been cultivated in the Garden of the Horticultural Society during the season, produced Peas fit for the table *ten days earlier* than any other variety sown at the same time." Both varieties may be had in packages at 3*s*. 6*d*. each, at W. J. C.'s wholesale Establishment, Newcross, or the Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden.

SHILLING'S EARLY GROTTO PEA.

J. AND S. SHILLING have succeeded in raising the above PEA, the Early Frame Pea, impregnated with the Grotto or Oyster Marrow, which they, with confidence, recommend to the Public generally, being quite as early, and nearly double the size of any other Pea in cultivation. Quite hardy, will stand the winter well, and a good bearer; the pod large and long. They would particularly recommend it to the attention of Market Gardeners. Price 3*s*. per quart; 10*s*. per gallon; 17*s*. 6*d*. per peck; 30*s*. per half-bushel; 2*l*. 10*s*. per bushel. Agents:—Messrs. FIELD and CHILD, 119, Lower Thames-street, London; Messrs. W. and J. NOBLE, 152, Fleet street; Mr. KERNAN, 4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden; Messrs. HURST and MCMULLEN, 61, Leadenhall-street; Messrs. GRAY, ADAMS, and HOGG, Kensington.—Northwarnborough Nursery, near Odiham, Hants, December 22, 1843.

TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, near the Sea-coast, in the West of Sussex, Large and Most Productive GARDENS, with a comfortable House and all convenient Buildings. Pine, Melon, Grape, and other Forcing Houses. All in the highest possible state of management and cultivation. For Particulars, apply to Mr. MASON, East-street, Chichester.

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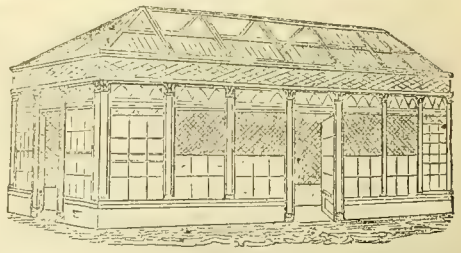
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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.
FRIDAY, Jan. 5 . . Botanical . . . 8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10 . Society of Arts . . 8 P.M.

THE conclusion of another year of uninterrupted success leaves the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* little to do, except to express his grateful sense of the valuable contributions which the friends of Horticulture continue to supply from all parts of the United Kingdom. It seems, however, due to those who so greatly interest themselves in the prosperity of this Paper to mention what preparations have been made for maintaining an abundant variety of information for the year to come.

The intention of adding 24 weekly columns of Agriculture without further charge has already been announced. At the same time, a small increase in the size of the paper itself will be made, so as to give a somewhat wider margin, and this will render the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* as large as the utmost limits permitted by Act of Parliament. It has, indeed, become necessary to construct a new printing-machine, of the largest size known in London, on purpose for the delivery of the paper. Connected with these changes will be some alterations in the arrangement of the matter, so that it will be folded upon a new and better plan than heretofore.

Among the new matter provided for the year is a complete set of instructions for the Rose Gardener, illustrated by numerous woodcuts; a series of leading articles on Heating, with reference to the new methods of applying hot water; special articles on Florists' flowers; a lengthened inquiry into the Diseases of plants; an account of the Weeds of Farms and Gardens; and a new dissertation on Bee-management. Letters from Paris are also in type relating to the French method of growing Pine-apples without pots. It is, moreover, hoped that it may be possible to procure some good matter relating to landscape-gardening; that the articles on Familiar Botany, so long interrupted, will be renewed with some sort of regularity, and materially extended; that a still larger supply of Entomological articles will be received from Mr. Curtis; and that the important subjects of Planting will be taken into more special consideration.

In the Calendar of Operations, too, a great change is contemplated. Instead of throwing the responsibility of directing all the varied occupations of the Gardener upon any one individual, it is intended to entrust the duty to six or seven of the most eminent cultivators that can be found, each of whom will take his own department. In this way it is hoped that full instructions will be secured for every branch of Gardening, from Ducal Conservatories and Forcing-houses down to the flower-beds of the Florist, and the little allotments of a Cottager.

Of course, in addition to these important subjects, there will be the usual supply of miscellaneous matter upon all possible branches of Gardening. But for these and other matters we would refer our readers to acts rather than to intentions.

A FORTNIGHT ago we called attention to the increasing evidence as to the value of CHARCOAL, as an agent of cultivation, and we alluded to the employment of it in the Pine-growing at Bicton. We have since received a letter from Mr. Barnes, in which he entirely confirms the statement we then made. "Charcoal," he says, "is the *most astonishing article* to make use of for all purposes of cultivation, and especially for plants under artificial treatment. I judge *from many years' experience* in its use. What you say respecting my employing it largely among my Pine-soil is true. It consists of *nothing but charcoal and loam, without a particle of manure of any sort.* Every plant under my care has some charcoal used about it. I never yet saw the plant that did not delight in it, and to Heaths it is most especially acceptable." It seems to us that opinions thus strongly expressed by one of the best Gardeners in the country, must carry conviction to the most sceptical. However, we may as well mention a few other facts before we leave the question to the experimental proof to which it is now certain to be subjected all over the country.

The other day Mr. Stewart, Gardener at Stradsett Hall, exhibited to the Horticultural Society, some Cucumbers grown in equal parts of loam and charcoal, without any manure. No stimulant could have given better fruit, so far as health was concerned.

The author of the "Rural Economy of the Midland Counties" states, that the fragments of charcoal left by the charcoal-burners have been found of great benefit to land. He reports them to be, in his time, in esteem as a manure for Turnips, and for fining grass-land.

The well-known operation of paring and burning has been supposed to prove so beneficial in consequence of its removing insects and destroying the cohesiveness of stiff clays. The latter is, no doubt, its effect in part; but we entertain no doubt that the charcoal formed from the roots of grass and other plants, is also of much importance in the operation. Try, for example, brick-dust—which is burnt clay without charcoal—and the burnt clods of the fields, containing charcoal, against each other, and the distinction will soon be seen; yet, so far as mechanical alteration of the texture of the soil is of value, they are not in a very different state.

Then listen to what is stated by Mr. Rivers, in the last edition of his "Rose Amateurs' Guide." "I have used," he says, "*with much success* (for Roses in pots) turf roasted on a sheet of iron placed in temporary brickwork, under which a moderate fire has been kept; about one hour's roasting is sufficient. This *chars* the under side, and acts *most beneficially*" (p. 192). We have reason to know that this is a most important fact in the management of Roses in pots; and let the reader only consider how entirely it confirms all that we have said on the subject.

When we last mentioned this matter we quoted the experiments of Mr. Rigg, against the assertions of other chemists, to prove that charcoal will form carbonic acid with the oxygen of the atmosphere, under ordinary circumstances. We have since met with a passage in De Candolle's "Physiology," which shows that we do not stand alone in our belief that charcoal does, even in the air, form gaseous combinations of some sort or other, and so furnishes food to plants, independently of the matters it may be able to condense within its pores. "Count Rumford," says M. De Candolle, "has proved by direct experiment that charcoal, so long regarded as one of the most fixed of known substances, is capable of combining with oxygen, and forming with it carbonic acid, at a temperature very far below that at which it burns perceptibly. This slow combination of charcoal with oxygen explains why those places in the woods where the charcoal-burners have been at work, although at first sterile, become fertile, in proportion as the charcoal combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere to form carbonic acid, which dissolves in the surrounding water."

We may add that the quality of charcoal is much improved by steeping it in liquid manure; and that the lighter and more spongy it is, the better for the purposes of the cultivator.

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. LII.

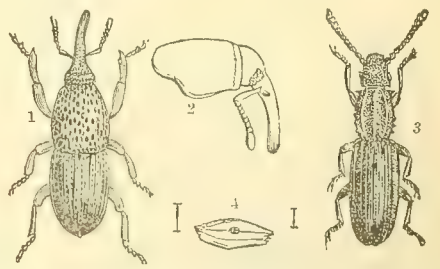
CALANDRA GRANARIA (*the Grain or Corn Weevil*).—Farmers and gardeners not only suffer from the inroads of insects in the field, but after their Corn and seeds are safely stored they not unfrequently fall a sacrifice to the attacks of little insects which breed in granaries and rooms excluded from light and air. We have already described two of these pests,[1] and will now treat of others, which are often complained of and are equally formidable. One of these, called the Grain Weevil, does as much mischief as the *Tinea sarcitella*; it feeds alike upon Wheat and Barley, committing tremendous ravages in many malting establishments, where sometimes two-thirds of the grain are reduced to the outward shells. This small beetle is an imported species, which attacks the Maize in warmer latitudes; and in such climates as Madeira, where the beetles breed in the open field, there is little doubt that the female deposits her eggs amongst the blossoms of the Corn, or upon the incipient and tender germ; in all probability they are soon hatched, and penetrate the young grain, the skin of which closes over them, and they thus feed and undergo their transformations in such security that it has been remarked, when the pupa has actually been inclosed within a grain of Indian Corn, not the most minute puncture or any other sign of an inmate could be discovered upon the skin.

Mr. Mills, who prosecuted these remarks, found that the Corn Weevils were hatched by a heat amounting to 110° Fahrenheit.[2] England not being hot enough, fortunately, to naturalize them in the open air, they can only gain a settlement and multiply under shelter, and consequently they are found in our granaries, whither they have been imported from abroad with foreign Corn, and eventually they become, if not regular inhabitants of our land, at least the tenants of our buildings. In storehouses they deposit their eggs at one end of a grain, which the little maggot enters to feed upon the flour it contains. There can be no doubt that the perfect insects also subsist upon the same substance, for which purpose they are furnished with strong, although minute, jaws, at the tip of the rostrum. On opening the husks, which are frequently perforated on the side (*fig.* 4) one generally finds a Weevil concealed there, sometimes dead; in other instances they appear to have escaped at the open extremities, the skin being imperforated, but entirely cleared out.

[1] *Gard. Chron.*, v. iii. pp. 156, 188. [2] Trans. Ent. Soc., v. i. p. 241.

Abundant as these insects are, and frequently as I have met with them, I have never been successful in finding either the maggots or the pupæ; they are, I doubt not, very similar to those of the Nut Weevil[3], but of course much smaller; I must therefore confine myself to a description of the perfect insect, which was named by Linnæus, *Curculio granarius*, but it has been separated from that immense group by Clairville, who called it *Calandra granaria* (*fig.* 1): some are chesnut-coloured, others are tawny; they are depressed and shining: the proboscis is stoutish, slightly curved, not so long as the thorax, and the antennæ are inserted on each side near the base; the thorax is large, oval, and truncated behind, coarsely punctured with long excavations, leaving a ridge down the back: elytra, not much longer and scarcely broader than the thorax, beautifully and firmly striated, the interstices punctured: wings, none: legs, short and stout, the tibiæ terminated by a curved claw: the tarsi 4-jointed, the penultimate joint bilobed, the fourth furnished with minute claws: *fig.* 2 represents the head and thorax in profile.

The other beetle figured (3) which assists in the destruction of the grain, and generally accompanies the Corn Weevil, is the Silvanus Surinamensis, *Linn.*,[4] called also by Fabricius *Anobium frumentarium*: it is narrow, flat, rusty brown, and thickly punctured: the head is large and subtrigonate, the margin reflexed: thorax oval, with three elevated longitudinal lines, the sides toothed: elytra long and narrow, with four slightly elevated lines on each, and rows of punctures between them: wings ample: legs short: tarsi 5-jointed, the fourth joint exceedingly minute, fifth terminated by two claws. The natural sizes of the beetles are shown by the lines. A third species which accompanies the above is the *Ptinus ovatus*, a little brown beetle, with a nearly globose abdomen; this, however lives in the worm-eaten floors, and probably may not attack the stored grain.



The seasons suited to the propagation of the Corn-insects appear to be uninterrupted, for I have seen them in extensive flour-mills in Norfolk in the spring; in June and July they were abundant in the sweepings of a malt-house in Norwich; in September and the three following months in granaries, and in the winter they attacked and ate up some pearl Barley in the possession of a scientific friend. There are many remedies which might be employed to destroy the eggs, and likewise the larvæ and pupæ, as sudden transitions of temperature, friction, &c.; but such mild applications could have little effect upon the *hard beetles*, which, secure in their horny coats of mail, defy both heat and cold to an extraordinary degree; and as there seem to be no periods of the year when they are not actively engaged in infected localities, we must have recourse in bad cases to the most efficient means, such as heating the Corn artificially: this mode has been adopted by a gentlemen in Madeira who suffered exceedingly from the attacks of Weevils, and has been attended with complete success. He has a room capable of containing 800 bags of Corn, which can be heated by hot water conveyed through pipes; the Corn is thus subjected to a temperature of 135° of Fahrenheit, by which means the Wheat is freed from the living insects, and after being sifted, is said to make as good and sound bread as at first.[5] In the West Indies, Rice in store is kept free from the inroads of a similar Weevil merely by exposing the grain to the sun, and by frequently winnowing it.—*Ruricola.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. LII.

NEXT to the skill requisite for the production of large and perfect specimens of fine-foliaged hard-wooded plants, comes the difficulty of keeping them in a perfect and healthy state after they have arrived at their maximum growth. It is no difficult matter at the present time to meet with large plants (of Heaths, for example); but it is a rare thing to meet with a plant that is perfect in every respect, and which carries its foliage down to the base of its oldest branches—and why is this? In nature we generally find healthy plants clothed with branches and foliage to their very base; but our large specimens of pot-culture too frequently either cast their foliage, or allow it to become diseased after they have attained such a size as to render it inconvenient to remove them to a larger-sized pot. Now, the difference between the plants is;—in a natural state the roots are always in an equable state as to moisture, while under pot-culture they are so frequently fluctuating between drought and moisture, that though they may not be, to appearance, actually suffering for the want of water, yet at times have not so much of it as is necessary to the healthy circulation of the juices of the plant; and the consequence is, the leaves become diseased, and after a time either fall off or are removed by hand as unsightly objects.

In the management of our Heaths, I am not quite sure that our best cultivators are not in error in admitting such strong currents of air at all times, without paying suffi-

[3] *Gard. Chron.*, v. ii. p. 108. [4] Curtis's Guide, Gen., 147, 2.
[5] Trans. Ent. Soc, v. i. p. 241.

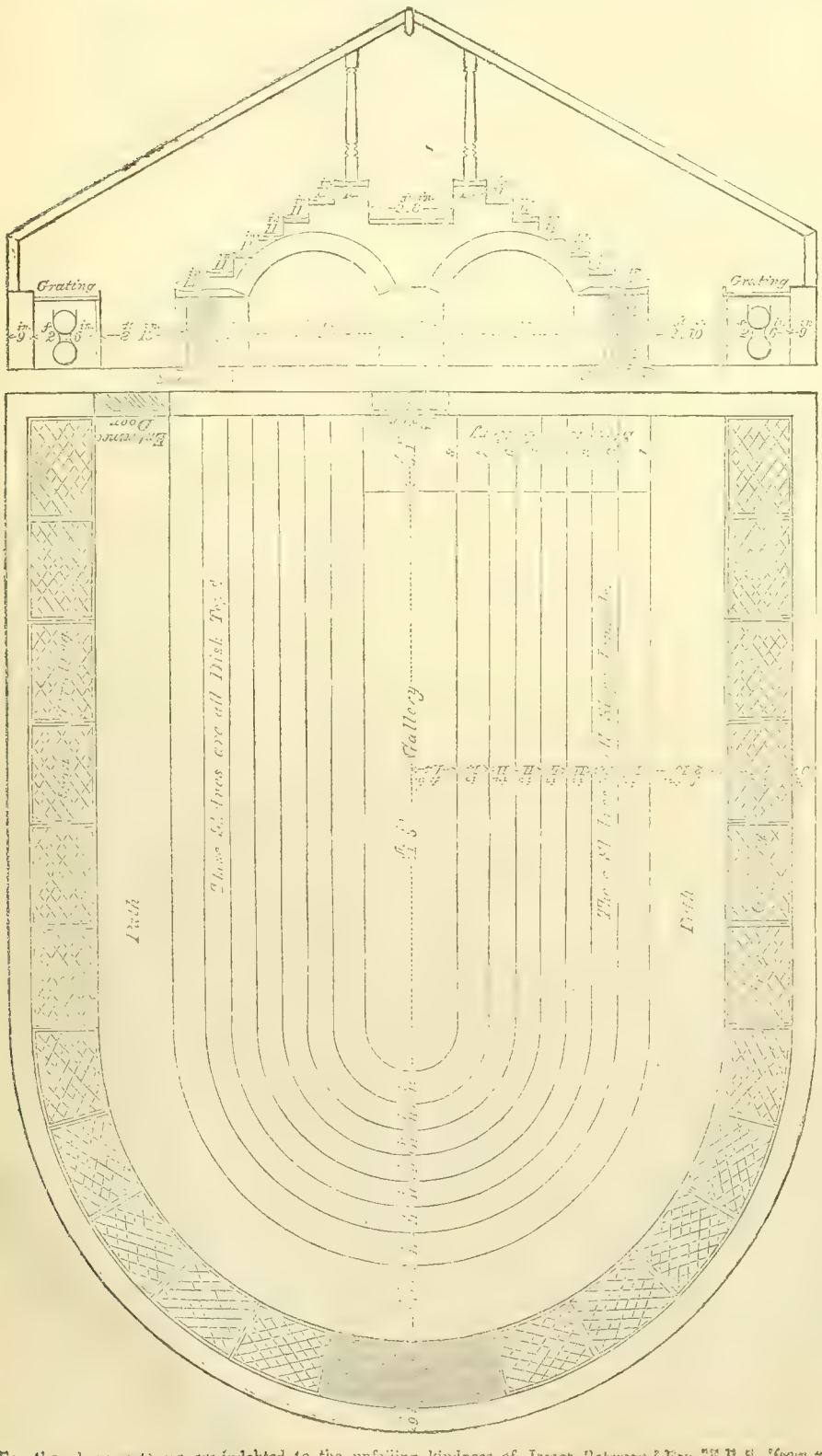
cient attention to the state of that air; and I strongly suspect that some diseases—mildew, for illustration—which have been hitherto placed to the account of a moist atmosphere, ought rather to be attributed to an arid one; at least, this much I do know for certain, that, in a collection of young plants, the only one which was affected by mildew was standing in the driest part of the pit, and was, and probably had been for some time previously, suffering for the want of water.

In imitating the strong currents and trade-winds which influence vegetation at the Cape of Good Hope, we forget that the current is from the sea to the land during the daytime, and is therefore loaded with moisture: but, in the night, the current is from the land to the sea, and is consequently of rather a dry nature. Now although I am aware that, in the absence of the powerful light consequent upon the nearer proximity of the Cape to the Equator, it would be wrong in this country to copy its climate as to drought and moisture, yet experience has proved that a strong moist heat, of from 60 deg. to 90 deg. in the daytime, is not too much for Heaths in the growing season; and that in it they will grow with a luxuriance and vigour which is never seen under other circumstances. Some plants of Epacris which have been subjected to this treatment during the past season, have made very rapid growth. A pair of them will be exhibited before the Horticultural Society on the 16th January, and then people may judge for themselves.

The only treatment which I know of that will suffice to keep plants in a healthy state after they have attained the size desired, is to remove them into pots at least two sizes larger, into rather poor peat, which they will not root into very vigorously, and which will act as a non-conducting medium between the ball of earth and the pot. If a wooden box could be substituted for the pot, it would be an improvement. Plants that have been grown on the one-shift system should be subjected to this treatment as soon as the pot is filled with roots, because by that treatment the rate of growth is so rapid, that even a slight check is injurious to them; and hence the complaints of their dying off.

The time has now arrived when I must say adieu; and, in parting, I can only state, that if others have derived as much instruction from reading these articles as I have pleasure from writing them, we are all amply compensated.—*W. P. Ayres, Brooklands, Blackheath Park, Kent.*

PLAN OF EPIPHYTE HOUSE IN THE GARDEN OF THE REV. J. CLOWES, BROUGHTON-HALL, MANCHESTER.



For the above cuts we are indebted to the unfailing kindness of James Bateman, Esq., F.R.S., from whose magnificent work on the Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala they are taken.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Pine Apples.—Having had extensive practice in the culture of the Pine for these 20 years, I venture to offer a few words on the subject. I quite agree with Mr. Barnes that it does not take three years to bring Queens to perfection; they are usually produced with me in about 15 or 18 months, and sometimes in even less time. I imagine that the Monserrats of Mr. Barnes are the Black Jamaica with us in the North; and if I am right, I beg to state that when gardener to Sir W. Brisco, I obtained fruit of these two kinds equal in weight in an equal space of time, and in the winter season. A good cultivator of my acquaintance cut 20 Queens 35 years ago which weighed altogether 118 lbs.; and I cut a Providence about 18 years ago, produced under the shade of Vines, which weighed 10 lbs. It is therefore evident that recent productions do not surpass those grown 20 years ago in weight; the only improvement in the culture of Pines is that they have of late years been brought more speedily to maturity. The Monserrats with us in the North have fruit tun-shaped or cylindrical, flat pips with a very large top, and they are of rather a copper colour. The Black Jamaicas have pyramidal fruit with a small crown, and some of the pips are apt to get black in winter. The colour of this is generally darker than that of the former. —*R. H. Pope, Heaton Nursery.*

Mildness of the Season.—We have received several letters on this subject. "A Hampstead Subscriber" states, that, from the unusual mildness of the season, he has not only Pelargoniums in bloom out of doors, but that he also found a fine lively specimen of the Thistle, or Painted Lady, Butterfly, and several other insects, commonly known by the name of Lady-birds. Another correspondent, "J. Mitchell, jun.," informs us that there is now growing, in the open borders, in the garden of G. Graham, Esq., Stokefleming, near Dartmouth, two fine plants of Brugmansia sanguinea, three feet high, five feet in diameter, and covered with beautiful trumpet-flowers. He also says that the following plants are quite healthy, and in full bloom, viz.:—Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea, many varieties of Pelargoniums, a few Verbenas, and likewise Fuchsia microphylla, cilindrana, Thomsonii, and globosa; with Ageratum mexicanum, Heliotropium peruvianum, Siphocampylus bicolor, Lophospermum atrosanguineum, Polygala cordifolia, Anagallis Monelli granuiflora, Magnolia ferruginea, and Chrysanthemums. A Knutsford correspondent finds his Asparagus with buds two inches long, and an Ipomæa Horsfallia, whose shoots had escaped from a hothouse, in flower in the open air.

Plant Guards.—In guarding from hares and rabbits place a few small uprights round the plants at a short distance from them, and let them stand about twelve inches above the ground, then tie round them two pieces of strong white yarn or cord, made either of cotton or wool; this forms a neat-looking fence, and is found to frighten rabbits from the plants, as they take it for a trap. This plan I have seen fairly proved; where it was adopted, the plants were not eaten; but where nets were used for the same purpose, they were eaten through and the plants destroyed, both in the same garden and the same sort of plants.—*Facile.*

Heating with Brick-Flues.—In answer to "C.," (p. 378.) respecting Brick-flues, I beg to state that there can be no doubt but that what "C." asserts regarding the property of expanded air possessing a greater capacity for heat than air more dense is perfectly correct; but I wish to explain a fallacy into which he has fallen on the application of that principle. The rule for air, as well as all other gases is, that its capacity for heat enlarges in nearly an inverse ratio to its density; that is, at half the density it has nearly double the capacity, or, in other words, in the former that it will take nearly double the quantity of heat that it would in the latter, to raise it to the same degree of temperature: this is the cause of difference of climate at different altitudes under the same parallel of latitude. The mistake into which "C." has fallen is this: he imagines, because hot air moves along a flue gradually enlarging from the fire end, that this air must gradually expand also in the same proportion, and must have its capacity for heat increased, absorb it, and that it does not give it off to the walls of the flue. But the very reverse of this is the fact; the air in the flue, instead of expanding and becoming more rarefied in its course, contracts, and becomes denser; and it does this because it gets colder in its passage along the flue. Air doubles its bulk for every 480° of increased temperature; and hence, in its progress along the flue, for every degree of heat it loses, it contracts $\frac{1}{480}$ in volume, or gets by that fraction more dense, and, of course, in proportion diminishes its capacity for heat, giving it off in a sensible state to the brickwork around. The plain effects of a Brick-flue gradually enlarging from the fire are these:*—1st. A current of hot-air diminishes in velocity as it recedes from the fire, so that where the air is hottest, it has least time to give off its heat, and where coldest most time for this purpose. 2d. The radiating surface increases where the temperature gets lowest, and compensates as much as possible for that deficiency. Although not an advocate for Brick-flues where hot water can be obtained, I would still recommend the flue noticed as one of the best of its kind.—*J. L. Newburgh.*

Oak Timber Excrescences.—In the picturesque Park at Porkington, near Oswestry, the seat of W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., are two masses or clumps of aged Oak-trees, some, but not all, of the species Quercus sessiliflora, which are, for the most part, infested with excrescences

* A simple illustration of the motion of air in a flue of this sort may be seen in looking at a river. When its banks approach and the channel gets narrow, the current is rapid; but when the banks recede, and the bed enlarges, the water moves more slowly.

of great thickness, one of which I measured. The lower part below the excrescence is about two-thirds less in circumference than the part above, which is all of a piece round the stem of the tree; in the others the excrescences are in detached parts. Now, it appears that the timber in all such trees is shaky, or beginning to decay, and consequently of little value. From all the information I can obtain from those who have worked up such timber, the grain, before the excrescences begin to form is straight in the usual way, but after that it is curled; owing, I believe, to the young shoots growing apparently on the dead or decaying timber, which curliness of the wood must be produced by the matter from the annual buds of the young shoots being obstructed in its descent. A specimen of the excrescence with the annual shoots on, showing the cause of the curliness in the after-formed wood, I send with this paper. It appears that these excrescences seldom, if ever, appear, until the heart begins to decay, or till decay has been produced from some cause or other, as by wounds from injuries previously received. I never observed so many infested trees together as in Porkington Park. The disease is, however, frequent in old Pollards, or decapitated trees, in hedgerows and fields. There were scarcely any of this kind in the forest of Dean; query, can it be the soil? Can any of the numerous readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* throw more light on this subject?—*W. Billington.*

——I may state, in addition, that many of the above-mentioned trees are almost covered with excrescences, both on the stem and the larger branches; they appear of great age, are from two to three feet in diameter, and are growing on two mounds in the centre of the park. There are few trees of like appearance in the vicinity. Their Welch name signifies "Scabby Coppice." Many of them have no external appearance of being hollow. Mr. Ormsby Gore has had a few cut into veneers, the grain of which is most beautiful. I should attribute the appearance to something connected with the soil.—*B. B. Billington.* [These excrescences are produced by the growth of myriads of what are called "embryo buds," which are generated in the inside of the bark. The cause of their formation is unknown. The knobs on Cedars of Lebanon, Elms, Beech-trees, &c., have a similar origin. Birdseye Maple is said to be the timber cut from Maple-trees thus affected. The Bruscum of the Romans, so much prized by their cabinet-makers, was the wood of the common Maple, twisted into singular forms in consequence of the appearance of such excrescences.]

Bees.—I beg to thank Mr. Buckland for noticing my remarks on Ventilation of Hives, and for his advice. I believe that Mr. B. is quite right in his remarks, both on the ventilation and on the position of the brood. Still I attribute the empty state of my comb to the fact, that the season did not allow the Bees to fill the combs they had made with honey. I added these few remarks to show that Mr. Jeston's plan will answer, and that it is well suited for cottagers, on account of its cheapness and simplicity; the great object being to enable a greater number of persons to manage their Bees profitably. After all that has been written on the subject for the last 150 years, it is remarkable that all the great improvements were confined to a very few persons, who have a fondness for Bees and the requisite patience and leisure. They are not practised by cottagers. Writers on the subject of Bees have refined too much. When the great principle of conservation of the Bees is admitted (which may be practised by any one) the shapes and positions of hives and boxes are of secondary importance. The keeping of Bees cannot be reduced to a system, at least, not in this country; the seasons will control us. In my humble opinion, the less Bees are interfered with the better, when proper space has been allowed to them. It should be borne in mind, that no purely agricultural country is suited for Bees, for the Clover, &c. are cut before they blossom fully; in one word, this is the worst country in Europe, always excepting the north, for the production of honey. —*Este.*

Bees.—I, in answer to "R.'s" inquiries, in a late *Chronicle*, whether in Sydney the Bees are British, beg to inform him that in the autumn of the year 1830, Dr. T. B. Wilson, M.D., who was about to leave England in charge of a convict-ship to Sydney, wished to take out a hive of Bees, and consulted me where he could procure them, and as to the most efficient manner of effecting the same, as several persons had tried and failed. In the early part of the year one of my hives swarming, the gardener, not being provided with a new hive, cut a circular piece out of the centre of the top of the hive, and placed an old one over it, into which the Bees swarmed, and in the autumn it was particularly well furnished. I informed him I would, with pleasure, present the colony with the Bees, and directed a circular hive-covering to be made, which encircled the two hives, leaving about five or six inches in all parts for the Bees to take the air, with conveniences for feeding and removing the dead, and I saw them safely fixed on board the ship at Woolwich. I had the pleasure of learning they arrived safe and in a healthy state, and were placed in the Government gardens, at Sydney, where, for a season, they constituted the general attraction, and were the lion of the day. Their fecundity was so great that I am afraid I should not be credited if I stated how many times they swarmed the first year.—*Robert Gunter, Old Brompton.*

Bees.—Although "Este" adopted the plan of letting his Bees descend into empty butter firkins, as suggested by Mr. Jeston, (page 821,) still, he was not so successful as that gentleman, whose Bees were prosperous even in a bad season. That might be owing to "Este's" stocks being weakened by swarming. He observes, "I had seven swarms from three old stocks, because I did not ventilate as I ought to do." When convenient, will "Este" have the goodness to let us know in what way he neglected ventilation, also the quantity of combs in the tubs at the time the swarms issued, and the age of his stocks? Mr. Jeston seems to prefer old stocks; he says, "the older the hives, the less chance there will be of swarming, but the greater chance of a larger deposit of honey." At present I will not comment on that strange statement, but merely observe, that the plan of putting common hives upon empty firkins is very simple, and similar to the common way of eking, or nadir hiving. Honey may be obtained by boring a hole in the floor of a hive, and placing an inverted bell-glass close to it, covered with an empty hive. Mr. Hart, of Billingford, Norfolk, who is not only a good apiarian, but takes much interest in rural affairs in general, showed me a glass of honey he obtained in that way. The Bees descended into the glass rather late in the season, I mean after the drones were slaughtered, and strange to say, it contained a brood of them. Perhaps some one acquainted with the natural history of the Honey Bee will explain this strange phenomenon. I believe there is something connected with it unfavourable to Mr. Newport's opinion, viz., "That the Honey-Bee, like the Bombus terrestris (Humble-Bee), has bags of fat, or nutriment, stored up within its own systems, which alone enables it to pass some portion of the winter in a state of repose." This, of course, is founded on the fact, that some kinds of quadrupeds are enabled to do so; bears, for instance, are said to live on their own fat while in a torpid state. How far the analogy is correct I cannot determine, but I doubt Mr. Newport's opinion in this respect regarding the Humble-Bee and the Honey-Bee, for the latter was not originally destined to pass the winter in repose.—*J. Wighton.*

Wasps and Rats.—Several correspondents have told you of the absence of wasps—in some places total, in others comparative—in their respective localities during the last wasp season. I beg to state that in the region between Ipswich and Woodbridge, in Suffolk, on my farm of two or three hundred acres, I scarcely saw five wasps last season, and not one nest was found. Last year I was pestered, and caused upwards of thirty nests to be destroyed. On my farm a rat was seldom seen until this year. Since harvest, more than a hundred rats have been destroyed, old and young, &c. The neighbouring farmers have likewise been much annoyed by these vermin. I do not presume to say, nor do I think that there is any direct connexion between wasps and rats in any way, but it may still be curious if in future years the rarity of wasps should be found by observers to be the precursor of an abundance of rats. It will be a curious coincidence, and may lead to useful precautions.—*A. B.*

Rats.—Having seen in the *Chronicle* correspondence on the best method of destroying Rats, I venture to recommend a very simple plan, which, though it may sound absurd, I have tried with much success. It is this:—Fasten a red-herring firmly by a string to any place where the Rats usually make their run; and either from their great dislike to the smell, or from some cause I do not profess to understand, they will soon disappear. This may sound improbable, but it is worth trying. The herring must be fastened very strongly, or the Rats will run away with it, and the experiment will fail.—*O.*

Gardeners' Associations.—It is gratifying to learn that Gardeners around the metropolis are instituting Mutual Instruction Societies, in order to promote their own improvement and the progress of Horticulture; and it is surprising that those around Edinburgh are doing so little towards improving themselves or those under their care. Perhaps a word or two on the subject may have a beneficial effect. There is one evil which head-gardeners on the north side of the Tweed ought seriously to consider. I allude to apprenticeships. Numbers of apprentices that have only half acquired the elements of their profession are every year ushered into the gardening world. Some of them are sent out as journeymen, even before they can perform the ordinary operations of the garden with any sort of neatness; and these would-be gardeners fill situations to the exclusion of those that have been regularly trained to the business; but gardeners have themselves, in a great measure, to blame; for if they would form themselves into societies, (and I am sure they would get the support of their employers, for ultimately they alone would receive the benefit,) and see that none should pass but those that had served a proper time to the trade, and paid a proper premium, I have no doubt a complete alteration for the better would speedily follow.—*Peter.*

Cocoa-Nuts.—Your remarks at p. 862, upon the difficulty of getting the flesh of a Cocoa-nut out of its shell, makes me suspect that you are ignorant of a simple method of cracking one. Perhaps the subject is hardly worth a notice, but as I have enlightened at least a dozen dealers, besides other persons on the matter, some of your readers may not object to see this account in your pages. Instead of the common laborious and clumsy method of sawing the nut, let it lie horizontally on the palm of your left hand, and then with a hammer or a poker, hit it smartly in any direction in which you wish it to open. Continue turning the nut round in the hand, and striking with the hammer along the line you have chosen, and when it has been completely round two or three times, it will crack along this line, and may then be separated with ease. Every one is aware that the milk may be drawn off by tapping one of the three eye-like scars at the large end; but comparatively few are acquainted with the fact, that the embryo lies beneath that particular scar which can be pierced; and if a penknife is used carefully to scoop out the flesh, by passing it round the scar as close to the shell as possible, this body will be found in the centre of the plug thus extracted. If the shell should be split longitudinally, by hammering along a line which crosses the soft scar, the embryo will then be displayed nestling in a little cavity in the flesh. It is an interesting object, and its detection well worth the price of a Cocoa-nut; which, moreover, eats none the worse for having previously administered to our amusement, by this little Botanical exhibition of a good example of a monocotyledonous embryo. —*J. S. Henslow.*

Eranthemum pulchellum.—For the encouragement of those who are desirous of having this beautiful stove-plant in bloom in their sitting-rooms at this season, but who are deceived by the idea that it requires the heat common to other stove-plants, I can assure them that it requires to be only protected from frost till it is wished that it should bloom. Throughout the summer before last I kept a plant of it in my greenhouse, where it grew vigorously, and it was treated precisely the same as my greenhouse plants when they were housed for the winter, the temperature being on no occasion raised above 40° by fire-heat, and that but seldom applied. In the last week of December following it was removed to the window of my sitting-room, where it developed its flowers in abundance for several weeks. I have no doubt that a common frame and light, with external coverings, would afford all the protection required. In an early Number of this year's *Chronicle*, Mr. Beaton mentioned a few other plants equally beautiful, that would bloom freely in a temperature of 45°, viz., Aphelandra cristata, Ardisia crenulata, Euphorbia jacquiniflora and splendens, Justicia speciosa and coccinea, Poinciana pulcherrima, &c. It is not improbable that these, if subjected to similar treatment, would repay the trouble of the experiment.—*A Subscriber, Southampton.*

The Clover Dodder.—When in London last week, I examined the specimens of Cuscuta sulcata in Wallich's Herbarium, at the Linnean Society (No. 1320. 2. 3 of his Catalogue,) and found that they all have capitate stigmas, and do not grow upon Leguminous plants. Since my return, I have looked at my own specimens of C. trifolii from Essex, Suffolk, and Devon, and find that they all have filiform stigmas. Is not this sufficient to show that the pest in our fields is not the C. sulcata of Roxburgh? I suppose that the plant which you last received is different from that of the Eastern Counties, where, (near Bungay) I have the authority of a competent botanist, Mr. D. Stock, for saying that it has occurred for at least 16 years.—*Charles C. Babington, St. John's College, Cambridge.* [Khelat Lucern was introduced for the first time about the year 1824.]

Large Potato.—A Potato weighing seven pounds was dug up lately in ground belonging to S. L. Behrens, Esq., of Catterall, near Garstang.—*Facile.*

Hydrangeas.—In an early Number of "Harrison's Cabinet" was a paper on altering the colour of Hydrangeas by sulphuric acid. Two plants were turned out of pots, and an ounce of oil of vitriol procured, in which a feather was dipped, and the balls of the root touched over with it; afterwards the remainder of the acid was mixed in the proper quantity of soil for repotting,—this caused them to bloom blue. The writer held a respectable situation. If this be correct, could it apply to the China Rose, or to the Carnation?—*O.* [We should think not.]

Late-flowering Carnations.—Can any reason be given why some sorts flower so much later than others, and can anything be done beyond early layering and piping to hasten their bloom? If bloomed in a cool greenhouse, might seed be expected?—*O., Leeds.* [Possibly.]

List of Carnations in which the pollen has been pretty abundant in 1842 and 1843:—*Scarlet Bizarre*—Merchant's Don John, Walmsley's William IV., Hoyle's Duke of Leeds. *Rose Flake*—Chadwick's Lucatta, Dobbing's Mountaineer, Plant's Lady Hood. *Purple Flake*—Hudson's Miss Thornton, Brabbin's Squire Meynell, Leighton's Bellerophon. Seedlings from Walmsley's William IV. seem generally to resemble the parent, as out of seven plants five were Scarlet Bizarre—but two of them single. Four of five seedlings from Duke of Leeds were run Bizarres.—*O., Leeds.*

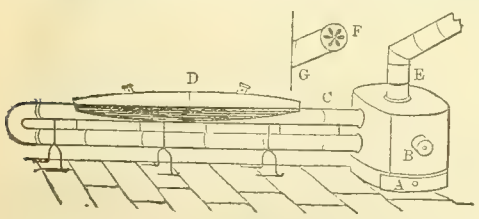
Orchidaceæ.—The "Spread-eagle," a plant which Mr. Bateman mentions as being in the collection of Mr. Horsfall, of Liverpool, is, I regret to say, defunct. It is said to have had much of the appearance of a Lælia.—*J. W. Jones, Knowsley.*

Extraordinary Cabbage.—Under this head in a late *Chronicle* is the following statement taken from the *Exeter Flying Post*, viz.: that John Lee, a mason, at Pound, near Moretonhampstead, had grown a Cabbage to the great weight of 42lbs. I should like to know what sort of a Cabbage it was; if an early one it was very good, but if a late Cabbage I think it nothing extraordinary, as I have repeatedly grown the common Drumhead Cabbage to the weight of 80lbs., when cut off level with the ground, including all the leaves; and in October, 1842, I cut one weighing 47lbs., when stripped of every loose leaf.—*A Perthshire Subscriber.*

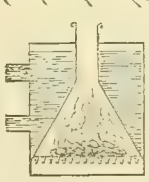
Gourds.—As the Courge courcelle was recommended I grew it from seeds obtained from Paris; but although the plants were raised in a hotbed, and were planted out in a small bed of dung and mould, it grew so vigorously that very few fruit were obtained, and those very late. It proved excellent; the flavour very delicate, and somewhat like a Jerusalem Artichoke. What is the experience of your Correspondents as to the growing this plant? Those who are acquainted with the merits of Potage à la Cressi will grow a good stock of the true Potiron jaune. How is it that in the northern parts of France they grow this to such a large size and so much better ripened than those grown in England? Is there a sufficient difference in the climate to account for this? [Yes.] At Versailles, in the kitchen-garden, I found that the Potiron gris d'Hollande was grown in preference to the Potiron jaune for the Royal table, as being much the best.—*Totty.*

Mr. Loudon.—As an amateur gardener, I have long been an enthusiastic admirer of the late Mr. Loudon, and deeply regret, in common with other friends, that the widow should be left in a destitute state. It appears that there are 350 copies of the "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum" on hand, and that a sale amounting to 2,400*l.* would release all other works from the publishers for the benefit of the widow. This is a large number to dispose of, particularly of an expensive work that has already had a great sale. I therefore take the liberty of suggesting to you the following plan, subject to any improvement you may think desirable, and at the same time offering my services gratuitously for carrying it out. A lottery of 14,000 tickets, at 5*s.* each; the 350 copies of the "Arboretum," &c. to be the prizes. This would realise 3,500*l.*, less the sum paid for advertisements, leaving a few hundreds surplus for the widow. Without any uncharitable feeling for my fellow-creatures, I believe there are hundreds who would pay five shillings for a chance of gain, however remote, who would not give the same sum out of pure charity. The low price of the tickets would enable many to take them who could not afford a larger sum.—*Amicus.*—In a late Number of the *Chronicle* is an announcement of the death of John Claudius Loudon, Esq.; and in the last Number of his Magazine is a modest, but painful and distressing, statement of the position of his affairs. The debt owing to the late lamented author by every Gardener I am sure will be willingly paid. Among the friends in and about London, the matter can be easily arranged for England; and so, also, in and about Edinburgh, for Scotland; and as to Ireland, I can safely vouch that many are ready, and will be willing, in and about Dublin, to unite in organising a subscription on this side the Channel. As an individual, I shall be glad to afford all the aid in my power for the furtherance of this object; and I hope that what I have thus explicitly suggested will meet with approbation and powerful assistance. In the meantime, I shall be making every exertion amongst those who are interested here; and will be happy to have any suggestions that may be likely to promote the object in view.—*N. Niven, Richmond-hill, Dublin.* [We insert these two letters; but the columns of a newspaper are not the proper place for discussing such questions. No one wishes better to the survivors of Mr. Loudon than ourselves, but the task of organizing such measures as may be considered desirable must rest with persons of leisure. When any public demonstration takes place we shall be ready to report it.]

Heating.—A good deal having been written in your Journal recently regarding different modes of heating, I take the liberty of sending you my plan of heating my greenhouse, which, although published elsewhere some time ago, has probably not been seen by some of your readers, who may improve on my plan. I should be most happy to receive any suggestions on the subject. Its superiority according to my idea consists in its being perfectly free from brickwork; the whole heat is given out in the house;



A, ash-pan
B, Horizontal pipe to feed the fire, 5ins. diameter.
C, copper-pipes 4ins. diameter.
D, lid that opens to let out steam.



E, joint to light the fire
F, Damper to regulate it.
G, Side of the house through which the chimney projects 1 foot.

it keeps my house of a very agreeable temperature, and ripens Grapes well; the chimney takes off at E, through which some straw and a few sticks are put down, and on them some coals. B opens like the cover of a saucepan, through which you can arrange your fire. At A, a lighted candle is introduced, and the fuel burns quickly. After it burns up I feed it with what in Wales they call balls, which are thus made:—Take 3 barrows of dust-coal, 1 barrow of clay, mix them well to the consistence of mortar, make them into round lumps about the size of cricket-balls, put them in at the damper, F, say three or four, and you will find that they will burn many hours. My greenhouse has been heated by them these three years, and it answers admirably. Open D, and your house is soon full of steam; shut it, and none escapes; the whole is made of copper, excepting the chimney from E to F, and the legs. I went expensively to work, as I had no pattern, the whole being an idea of my own; it was made by a brazier in this town, and cost me altogether about 10*l.* A cast-iron one would last for ever without any repairing.—*F. Davies, Pershore.*

Guano.—I have much pleasure in telling you that I tried Guano upon part of a field sown with Turnips, the whole of which had been already manured with ashes. The produce of the part on which Guano, mixed with half ashes, was added to the former dressing is nearly double in weight and height of plant to any other part of the field; the colour of the plant is a much darker green, and the size of the Turnips immense.—*G. O.*

Effects of Gas-tar on Stems of Fruit-trees.—Some time since one of your Subscribers recommended the use of gas or coal-tar for dressing the stems of Fruit-trees; I beg to state that a more injurious ingredient could not be used. About 12 years ago the person who had the orchard I now possess, being afraid that sheep and pigs would injure the bark of the trees, had them dressed about three or four feet up from the ground with gas-tar, which answered in every respect the intention—to preserve them from cattle; but they suffered in a way equally bad. The Apple-trees, from effects of the gas-tar, gradually began to fail, and some died altogether in about five years after its application. The bark of others close to the ground became rotten, and even up to this time its deleterious effects on the trees are perceptible. Its application to Plum and Pear-trees caused the stem to overgrow immediately above where the tar had been put on; several of these trees became loose in the ground, and did not thrive for a long time afterwards. The gas-tar might, however, be tried in a diluted state for the sake of experiment, and then only on trees that are cankered and of little consequence, in the proportion of one part gas-tar to three of train-oil, well mixed together, with the addition of fifteen parts of cow-dung and two of water. If the stems of trees were covered with this, no cattle of any kind would touch them, and the diluted tar might act in some respects as a manure.—*Caution.*

For Covering a New Wall with Ivy.—This has been effected very rapidly by mixing ripe Ivy seed with the mortar; also by the insertion of suitable slips of Ivy throughout the wall whilst building. These take root in the fresh mortar, and the wall is green almost as soon as completed. Lord Devon's agent in the North of Ireland is authority for the perfect success of both these experiments.—*M. A. M.* [We fear the Ivy will soon throw down the wall under these circumstances, for it *must* break all the joints of the brickwork if it continues to grow.]

Meteors.—There is and has been a singular luminous appearance visible in the heavens at this place, commencing about 6 o'clock in the evening, about half-way betwixt north and south. It is generally of a circular form, but assumes various shapes every moment, still however keeping in a body. It is like a light cloud, not the dazzling brightness of the northern lights. For any information concerning this phenomenon I shall feel greatly obliged.—*J. Rogers, Woolwich,* Dec. 22.

The Wren's Nest.—I have been induced to direct my attention to this subject on account of what has been said in the *Chronicle* of the present year, at pages 139, 429, and 590. A Wren's nest, usually termed the "cock's nest," was built this year just above my bedroom window, so that I had an opportunity of seeing it built. After it was finished I observed that only one of the birds made use of it until after the other one had brought forth her young, and then I found the other bird and the young ones appeared also at the nest above my window. At first I supposed it to be intended for part of the young to sit in, as I fancied one nest was not sufficient for the whole family, but I soon found this not to be the case, as they only appeared about this nest for ten days, as I imagine for the purpose of being fed by the old birds; the young were not allowed to enter the nest, but were driven away from the place to find for themselves. I observed that the object of the cock's nest is for its winter residence. I have examined it at different hours of the night and have found the bird in; I have also seen him go in and out during the day, when stormy and wet, down to the present time; where the other bird sits I have not been able to find out, but frequently see two of them during the daytime together.—*M. Saul.*

Cape Bulbs.—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Sept. 24, 1842, at p. 638, you did me the favour to insert some remarks I had made respecting Cape Bulbs. I now beg to inform you that early in September last I took up all that were to be found of the twelve bulbs I had planted in the open ground: the four at eighteen inches, and one of those at twelve inches were perfectly sound and throwing out roots, though they had never appeared above ground since I first planted them three years before. I found another of those at twelve inches, but it was in a bad state. I planted it in a pot, but it shortly perished. Of the others I could discover not even a vestige. I should not have taken them up at that early period of the year, but that I thought at the moment I had a good opportunity of disposing of my property here, and I did not wish to leave them without ascertaining their fate. I shall certainly repeat the experiment whenever I have another opportunity, and have no doubt of its succeeding in a dry sandy soil, especially if forced by a handglass in the summer.—*R. G.*

Swans and Weeds in Ponds.—Some Correspondents dispute my statement respecting swans clearing ponds of weeds. I am sorry it is not in my power to state what weeds the ponds at this place were choked with, as they were all exterminated before I came to reside here; but certain it is the ponds at the present time are as clear as could be desired. Whether our swans are more herbivorous than other people's, or are not so well fed, I will not pretend to say, but most assuredly they destroy everything in the form of aquatic vegetation that comes in their way. Even the Water Lily, (Nymphæa alba,) and common Flag, (Iris pseudacorus,) do not escape their ravages; and where these plants have been planted for ornament, we are obliged to watch them pretty closely in the spring, to prevent the swans from destroying them; but after the plants get well established they do not afterwards interfere with them until the following season.—*W. P. Ayres.*

Pruning Forest Trees.—In Number 45 of the *Chronicle*, "Quercus" advises foresters to abstain from what he calls the "dangerous plaything" of pruning. Had his objections been confined only to certain systems, he might have led us along with him, as much mischief has undoubtedly been incurred by the mismanagement of unskilful pruners. But this is not the case; he aims at nothing less than the complete suppression of every method of pruning, all being, in his opinion, hurtful to the growth of trees. He and I differ widely in our opinions on this point. I have often given reasons for disagreeing with those who regret any interference with the branches of trees, but have not always been successful in bringing them to my way of thinking. "Quercus," on quoting a sentence of mine, places after it some remarks of Professor Lindley, as if they were opposed to it. My observation is, "When the lateral branches are shortened, the sap has less surface to cover than when they are allowed to extend to an improper length and thickness." This fact is obvious enough. The query of "Quercus," however, may be—"Is the sap as abundant proportionally to the surface in the shortened as in the unshortened tree?" I answer in the affirmative. It is even more abundant, which I account for quite consistently with the remarks of Dr. Lindley. He says, "the supply of fluid by the roots should be continued and uninterrupted. The smallest leaf at the extremity of a branch of a lofty tree must assist in setting in action the absorbing power of the roots, at whatever distance from the organ these roots act. If this reciprocal action is not maintained without interruption, and if anything occurs to check it during the period of vegetation, the plant will suffer to the amount of interruption." To this I subscribe most cordially; and one especial benefit derived from shortening branches is, that it aids in rendering the reciprocity between the leaves and roots more ample and beneficial. The smallness of the branches, and the closeness and breadth of the leaves, give a plentiful supply of sap, and render the circulation rapid. Much of the misunderstanding on the subject proceeds, I think, from the idea that there is an irreparable loss of leaves sustained by the application of the pruning-knife. In the act of cutting, we, of course, take away wood which would produce leaves, and there may be a deficiency in the supply till the young shoots grow on the cut branches, but no longer. On the contrary, there is a greater supply of nourishment from the leaves on the young shoots; they, being broader and fresher, draw more nutriment from the atmosphere than is imbibed by the leaves of uncut branches. All gardeners know that fruit-trees and many kinds of shrubs must be cut over annually, in order to make them blossom and bear with full vigour. In like manner forest-trees by shortening, acquire a vigour and luxuriance from the concentration of the sap that does not belong to uncut trees. It is easy to prove that the shortening I recommend secures much more timber for the trunk than any different method, and as it is the desire of planters generally to have rapid growth in the trunk, I doubt not that the system will be more extensively applied than it has been. Those who are anxious to have wide-spreading branches may get them by desisting from pruning when the trunk has gained the desired height, and the branches will spread out and be more elegant and luxuriant from the previous training. Dr. Thackeray's management of forest-trees I have reason to believe is similar to my own. In a letter I had from him he stated "that he annually pursued my system in his plantations in the counties of Denbigh, Flint, and Merioneth, amounting to 850 acres, since the autumn of 1804." Such decided success in the case of Dr. Thackeray might, I think, have a tendency to convince the sceptical.—*Gavin Cree, Biggar.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 7.—This was the Winter General Meeting of this Society, and it was held in the Hall, in the Experimental Garden; the Hon. Lord Murray, V.P., in the chair. On the centre table were displayed the Chinese Chrysanthemums, and the various parcels of Grapes, Pears, and Apples, which had been sent for competition, those which had gained prizes being distinguished by cards. At one end of the Hall was exhibited, in large pots, single specimens of the rich collection of *Coniferæ* belonging to the Society; and other parts of the room were decorated with choice plants. Prizes were awarded as follows:—For excellent retarded *Grapes*, the Silver Medal to Mr. P. Crocket, gr. to Colonel Ferguson, of Raith, the kind being White Muscat of Alexandria; 2, Mr. J. Young, gr. to Mrs. Hamilton Nisbett Ferguson, of Archerfield; 3, Mr. J. Robertson, gr. to Lord Gray, Kinfauns. No fewer than eleven competitors came forward with *Dessert Pears*, each producing six sorts, and the fruit being in general of good quality. The Silver Medal was voted to Mr. Young, Archerfield, for Marie Louise, Louise Bonne (of Jersey), Precel, Easter Beurré, Gansell's Bergamot, and Swiss Bergamot; 2d premium to Mr. J. Lyall, gr. to Sir J. Hope, Bart., of Pinkie, for Glout Morceau, Colmar, Marie Louise, Gansell's Bergamot, Crassane, and Precel. For table *Apples*, six kinds, 1, Mr. Young, Archerfield, for Golden Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Old Nonpareil, Borsdorffer, Hollow-eyed Pippin, and Blenheim Pippin; 2, Mr. J. Murray, gr. to Andrew Fletcher, Esq., of Saltoun, for Ross Nonpareil, Common Nonpareil, Golden Mundi, Golden Pippin, Paradise, and Ribston. The display of Chinese Chrysanthemums was brilliant, there being six competitors, each exhibiting 12 named varieties, single clusters of each flower. The silver medal was assigned to Mr. J. Young, gr to T. Oliver, Esq., Newington Lodge, for Queen, Comet, Adventurer, Conjuror, Victory, Invincible, Superb clustered Yellow, Norfolk Rival, Venus, Gem, Tasselled Yellow, and Marquis; 2, Mr. Young, Archerfield, for Queen, Vesta, Marquis, Princess Maria, Superb clustered Yellow, Triumphant, Defiance, Champion, Goliath, Spectabile, Imperial, and Minerva; and 3d, Mr. J. Addison, gr to the Earl of Wemyss, Gosford, for Princess Maria, Queen, Beauty, Vesta, Minerva, Clustered Yellow, Virginica, Gem, Lucidum, Memnon, Formosum, and Adventurer. For a handsome plant of the broad-leaved variety of *Epiphyllum truncatum* in flower, a premium was awarded to Mr. Addison, Gosford. In the culinary department the show of *Celery* was extensive, there being eight competitors, each producing six stalks, three red and three white. The silver medal was awarded to Mr. Addison; 2, a premium to Mr. J. Goodall, gr to the Marquis of Lothian; and 3, to Mr. J. Gourlay, gr to the Dowager-Countess of Glasgow. The *Onions* produced were of excellent quality. Three sorts were required, and four specimens of each, with a notice of the mode of treatment. A first prize was voted to Mr. Goodall, for Portugal, Strasburgh, and Red—the Portugal having been spring sown and transplanted, the others under no particular management; and 2, a premium to Mr. J. Thomson, gr to W. Keith, Esq., Corstorphine-hill, for Blood-red, James's

Keeping, and Strasburgh—all of these having been sown in the last week of August, 1842, and transplanted in the second week of March, 1843, into rows nine inches apart, and at the distance of three inches from each other in the row. A premium of two guineas having been offered by Messrs. P. Lawson and Son, through the medium of the Society, to the journeyman gardener who should produce the most extensive and correct y named *Hortus siccus* of hardy arboreous and fruticose plants, either species or marked varieties, the growth of season 1843,—a report by Messrs. W. and J. M'Nab was read, recommending that the premium should be assigned to Mr. A. Connon, a journeyman gardener, at Archerfield; which report was unanimously approved of. The herbarium was laid on the table, containing upwards of 500 specimens, with names and localities. Among *extra articles*, or those for which no premium was offered, there was this day produced a basket of the tuberous roots of *Oxalis Deppei*, from Mr. R. Foulis, gr. at Fordel, where these roots are considered as forming a desirable addition to the winter vegetables; a dish of *Sweet Almonds*, nearly ripe, from a west aspect wall in Kinfauns garden; and specimens of the Fry's *Pippin*, of crop 1842, in a good state of preservation, from Mr. A. Calder, gr. at Sea Cliff. From the Inverleith Nurseries, Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons, there were sent for exhibition a well-grown plant of *Erica hyemalis*, in flower, and the beautiful and rather rare *Manettia bicolor*, also in flower, for which a small premium was voted to Mr. J. Kelly, cultivator at the nurseries; from the garden at Wemyss Castle, a hamper filled with cut flowers of many fine varieties of *Chrysanthemum sinense*, for which a similar award was made to Mr. J. Simpson, gr. to Captain Wemyss; and from the garden at Gosford House, a collection of twenty-four named *Chrysanthemum blooms*, neatly laid down on paper by Mr. Addison. Dr. Neill, Secretary, read to the meeting the following communications:—1, A report by Mr. J. M'Nab, Curator of the Experimental Garden, as to a collection of detached or extracted seeds (not cones) of Himalayan Coniferæ, presented by the Highland and Agricultural Society in April last, and which had been carefully tried in the Society's Garden. The seeds of Abies Morinda and Pinus excelsa had grown freely; but none of the Pinus Gerardiana or Cedrus Deodara had germinated. 2. A report, also by the Curator, relative to the Coul Orleans Plum, which had for several years been cultivated in the Experimental Garden, and was now recommended as an early fruit on standard trees, of high flavour, and likely to prove a valuable market Plum. 3. A third report by the Curator, as to the Normandy Early White Turnip, seeds of which had been presented by Sir G. S. Mackenzie. It proved a novelty, being early, of a cylindrical form, nearly flat at top and bottom, and in quality closely resembling the Early White Dutch. On the motion of Lord Murray, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Sir G. S. Mackenzie, Bart., for his zeal and attention in making such interesting and useful communications to the Society. 4. An account of a substitute for glass for covering Melon-frames, &c., consisting of calico or book-muslin, overlaid with a transparent gummy fluid which resists the entrance of rain, prepared by Mr. Whitney, chemist, Shrewsbury. 5. A communication on protecting stone-fruit wall-trees by means of hay-netting, and on the utility of brick-tiles placed on the border in promoting, by radiation, the ripening of the wood and fruit of such trees; by Mr. Barron, gr. to the Earl of Harrington, at Elvaston Castle. 6. The journal of Mr. James M'Nab's Horticultural tour in England, in July last, when he visited the Arboretum at Derby, and the Botanical collections at Chatsworth, Elvaston, Woburn, Frogmore, Ealing Park, Chiswick, Hackney, Clapton, &c.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Nov. 30.—This was the first meeting for the season—Dr. Neill in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected, viz.,—Drs. N. Buckley, Rochdale, Lancashire, and C. Kingford Vacy, Launceston, Cornwall; and Messrs. J. E. Errington, M. Inst. C. E., and T. Eccleston, as non-resident Fellows; and W. Brown, Esq., R.N., as a resident Fellow. Numerous donations since last meeting, both for the library and museum, were announced. Professor Graham read an account of a Botanical excursion, undertaken by some of his pupils in August last to North Wales, the principal feature of which was the extreme paucity of the Alpine vegetation as compared with that on the Grampian ranges; and the great interest of the products in the Welsh valleys when contrasted with the vegetation of low levels among the Scottish mountains. Dr. Graham also read a notice by Dr. Bell Salter, of some recent additions to the Flora of the Isle of Wight, and of the many species or varieties of Rubi occurring in that island, one of which, considered by Dr. Salter to be Rubus suberectus, was particularly interesting from its size, almost reaching that of a small tree, and with leaves above six inches in length. Mr. Brand read a communication from Dr. W. H. Campbell, respecting the Eta Palm-wood of British Guiana, which is of extreme lightness, and is used in the colony, among other things, for sharpening razors, &c., probably owing to its containing much silex. Dr. Campbell also mentioned several other kinds of wood, equally remarkable for their solidity and weight, for their great beauty, and for the high prices they bring in this country for veneering and other ornamental cabinet-work.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Cirrhopetalum auratum. Gold-edged Cirrhopetalum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—Among the singular species of this genus the present is one of the most interesting. It hangs down from the branch of a tree, or a piece of charred wood, which it soon overruns with its delicate green roots and egg-shaped, furrowed pseudo-bulbs. The leaves are very thick, deep green above, and convex; stained with purple beneath. The flower-stem is as slender as a small thread, and too weak to bear the umbels of flowers, which therefore hang down gracefully, and are balanced in the air. The umbels, as in many others of this genus, are so arranged that the flowers are all on one plane, and diverging equally from the centre form a circle, whose interior is occupied by the lower part of the flowers, and whose circumference is formed by the long, flat, strap-shaped lateral sepals, which look like so many party-coloured ribbons collected into a balloon. The flowers themselves have a yellowish ground, striped and mottled with crimson. The upper sepal and two petals are fringed with golden hairs, and tapered into a fine point. The lateral sepals are quite destitute of hairiness, and only faintly stained with purple. It differs from C. picturatum in its party-coloured, not purple, flowers, in its petals being far less taper-pointed, and not villous, and in the lip not having a central ridge, which is conspicuous in C. picturatum. It is a native of Manilla, whence it was received by Messrs. Loddiges. It may be potted in turfy heath-mould, mixed with pieces of small potsherds; or it may be suspended on a block of wood, with a little sphagnum about its roots to retain moisture. Like many species of Pleurothallis, Stelis, &c., this requires a humid atmosphere in winter as well as in summer; but it should always be remembered that the more light and heat, the more water is required. During the warm summer months, when the temperature of the house (although shaded) can scarcely be kept below 80°, the water required will be twice as much as is necessary in winter, when the temperature should never be raised above 50° or 55° by artificial means.—*Botanical Register.*

Epiphyllum Russellianum. Duke of Bedford's Epiphyllum. (*Stove Shrub.*) Cactaceæ. Icosandria Monogynia. — There is a near resemblance between this beautiful species and E. truncatum, with its variety violaceum. The habit of all three is very similar, and the appearance of the leaves, or foliaceous branches, is likewise of a related character. Still these are much more slender in E. Russellianum and more decidedly chain-like, or having the parts between the joints more regular and less flattened. Our present species, has, moreover, a tendency to produce longer shoots, which, from their greater tenuity, are more drooping. It is therefore a very fit associate for E. truncatum, and a good acquisition to any collection of the tribe. But its principal merit is in the hue of its flowers, which is most peculiar and exquisite. It excels that of almost all Cactæ, and even of the majority of Orchidaceæ. It is like that of E. truncatum, and also of its variety violaceum, yet different from both. We can only describe it by saying that the violaceous tint is not upon the crimsony scarlet as in other flowers. It is not spread over part of the surface of another colour, merging into it in places. It is really mixed with the crimson in the texture of the flower, so as to produce one uniform colour. Unlike E. truncatum, it blossoms at various seasons under the same treatment, and is commonly seen in flower from October till May. It will succeed very well if reared from a cutting and grown upon its own roots, and in this state makes a capital plant for placing on the outside of a high shelf, or for hanging up to the roof of the stove. But it will thrive favourably too, and have an extremely characteristic appearance if grafted on a standard Pereskia aculeata, about 3ft. in height, or on a single-stemmed Cereus speciosissimus or any of the strong-growing kinds of Cereus. Its flexile branches will then have an opportunity of showing their true character. To obtain young specimens from cuttings it is only necessary to keep a little damp moss round any of the branches, at a joint, and there will speedily be roots formed at that place. Indeed, the plant roots freely at its joints, in a moist atmosphere, without any such external application. It was found by Mr. Gardener on the Organ Mountains of Brazil, and named after the late Duke of Bedford.—*Paxton's Botanical Magazine.*

Hibbertia perfoliata. Thorough-wax Hibbertia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Dilleniaceæ. Polyandria Di-Pentagynia.—This is really a beautiful Swan River shrub, particularly well adapted to pot-culture, on account of the neatness of its appearance at all seasons. According to Baron Hugel it has a tendency to climb, but that has not been observed in our gardens. When it first flowered it was of one uniform glaucous hue, almost as much so as the fruit of the Plum when ripe and covered with bloom; but that appearance has gone off, and the foliage is now of a deep rich glossy green. While the beautiful yellow flowers are as large and showy as in the old Hibbertia volubilis, they are quite free from the offensive smell of that species. In the garden of the Horticultural Society it proves to be a greenhouse shrub, requiring the same treatment as many other New Holland plants. It grows freely if potted in a compost consisting of peat, loam, and sand in equal proportions. The pot should be well drained, and a few pieces of potsherds mixed through the soil. Plenty of air and water must be given in summer, and shade in sunny days. In winter the plant should be placed in some airy place free from frost, and be watered in fine weather. It may be propagated by cuttings in the usual way.—*Botanical Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Hardy Oak.—This Oak, the Quercus glabra, was sent to Paris from Leyden, in 1836, and has perfectly succeeded there; for it is now 4½ feet high. It is little known, in consequence of its resemblance to a Laurel more than to an Oak. It takes very well from cuttings, placed in bottom-heat under a bell-glass; a plant propagated in this manner four years ago, and in the open ground for three years, is doing very well. It was protected by a hand-glass in the winter for the two first years; the third year it was destined to undergo all the severity of that winter, if there had been any. I should think that under a hand-glass it has sustained at least eight centigrade degrees; this makes me believe that we could cultivate it, if not under the climate of Paris, yet, certainly, under that of Anger, where acclimating becomes every day more easy, and where the soil suits so well the trees and plants of Japan. From what M. Siebold says in his Work, it appears that this tree has all that is desirable as an object of propagation. This Oak, he says, is a large upright tree, branching out at the top, its leaves are tough, of a bright green underneath, perfectly entire, and remain three years upon the tree. Since I have had it at home, I have not discovered that it has shed its leaves. The catkins are very numerous and upright; the acorns ripen the following year, like those of other evergreen Oaks. In Japan they eat the fruit, which tastes like Chesnuts. There are some varieties of this. The wood is hard and heavy, and is used in making agricultural implements, and different utensils for other purposes. It is propagated by seeds and by grafting. This beautiful Oak was introduced to Leyden in 1830, by seeds which germinated on the passage from Japan to Holland. I tried to graft it on a common Oak, but did not succeed. I should think that if it were grafted upon our evergreen species, we should have better success.—*Neumann, in Rev. Hort.*

Zinc Labels, to write on with a common Pencil.—Slightly rub with pumice-stone the part of the label upon which you wish to write, then write upon it with a common lead pencil, and when the letters have been exposed to the air for two or three days, they are indelible. If you wish to efface the writing, you must rub the label with the pumice-stone, and if the labels become covered over with earth or oxide, rub your finger, slightly wetted, over them, and they will reappear. Old zinc is preferable to new for this purpose. M. Paul Manoury, gardener in the Garden of Plants, of Caen, made this discovery several years ago.—*Rev. Hort.*

Action of Roots on Glass.—Dr. Jackson stated that he had noticed the fact that glasses in which Hyacinth bulbs had been grown, were corroded. He had also noticed the same effects on bottle glass, which had lain in garden mould. He supposed that the plants had the power of decomposing glass as well as the felspar of granite, and of appropriating to their use the potash contained in it, and that this was the source of the potash contained in the ashes of plants.—*Proceedings of Boston Society.*

Application of Dr. Boucherie's Method for Improving the Appearance and Quality of Wood, by the Injection of various Fluids.—We learn from the *Revue Horticole* that Dr. Boucherie has obtained permission to make trial of his method on some trees in the Forest of Compiègne. Two modes of effecting the penetration of the wood are adopted. When the trees are in leaf, the natural suction is sufficient to cause the ascent of the foreign fluid from the bottom of the tree to the extremity of the leaves. But when the leaves have fallen, the trees require to be cut and laid in a horizontal position; and by pressure the fluid is then forced into the tissue, the sap, which offers but little resistance, being at the same time expelled. The rapidity with which the foreign fluid is substituted for the natural sap of the tree surpasses conception. As an instance, the trunk of a Beech, 52½ feet in length, and 2 feet $9\frac{36}{100}$ inches of mean diameter, and consequently containing 328 cubic feet, had 186,743 cubic inches, or 673½ gallons of sap expelled in 25 hours; and in the same period 195,897 cubic inches, or 706⅓ gallons of pyroligneous acid were injected. From this experiment, which was very carefully conducted, it may be inferred, in the first place, that the wood of the Beech is solid to the extent of about two-thirds of its volume; hence one-third remains as space destined for the circulation of sap. Secondly, that in its natural state a tree of advanced age contains vacuities into which the sap no longer penetrates, since as above 706⅓ gallons of fluid were injected, and only 673½ expelled; this may be attributed to the diseased state of certain portions of tissue not permeable to the sap by natural propulsion, but which are capable of being filled with the acid when the latter is injected with sufficient force. M. Boucherie has thus been able to introduce preservative acids into the pores of trees, expelling at the same time the sap, an active agent of corruption; thereby insuring for wood work an incalculable duration. By the same procedure, calcareous substances in solution are introduced; these render the wood much harder, stronger, and almost incombustible; qualities valuable for constructions generally, and particularly for ship-building. By this and certain chemical processes, the colouring of wood is also effected; and tints of blue, green, red, yellow, and violet, are communicated—not a dull uniform tinge, but beautiful variegations according to the windings of the cellular tissue.‖

New Botanical and Horticultural Books.—Endlicher's "Genera Plantarum," 3d Supplement; Schleiden's "Grundzüge der Botanik," vols. i. and ii.; De Candolle's "Théorie Elémentaire de la Botanique," 3d Edition; Lindley's "Théorie der Gartenkunde," translated into German by Professor Treviranus.

Vegetable Irritability.—Gentiana sedifolia, a native of the Cordilleras of Guayaquil, at the height of 9000 feet, possesses, in a striking manner, the property of instantly closing its blossoms on being slightly touched by the finger; and so completely is this effected, that one hardly recognises the same plant which, a few moments before, was expanding its deep azure flowers to the sun's rays. It is a curious circumstance, that cold, or probably some other cause connected with atmospheric rarefaction, should, in this instance, excite vegetable irritability. The reverse happens with respect to the Mimosæ, many of which are natives of the temperate mountain region; yet none of these contract their leaves on being touched; while other species of the same family, abundantly distributed on the sultry savannah that borders the coast, manifest that property in a very remarkable degree.—*Jameson, in Hooker's Journal of Botany.*

Climate of Quito; its Orchidaceæ.—The western side of Pichincha, fronting the Pacific, is frequently obscured by dense fogs, sweeping across the face of the paramo, occasioned by ascending aerial currents, charged with moisture, intermingling with the cool mountain atmosphere; while that of the table land of Quito, unless when disturbed by the transient effect of a thunderstorm, is remarkably dry and transparent. This may be one reason why no trees are found on the plain of Quito, excepting such as have been planted round the "haciendas." At Pichàn, 12,986 feet, where the western descent commences, we have, instead of shrubs, large forest-trees clothing the precipice to the height of nearly 14,000 feet, associated with a few Alpine forms, as Lychnis (No. 115), Cerastium (No. 108), a gigantic Draba (No. 77), and a stinging Loasa, with a flower of the colour and size of an Orange. From this point down to the level of about 8,000 feet, the forests frequently break into clumps or patches with vacant spaces of soft green pasture, very much resembling English park scenery. Nothing can exceed the richness and variety of the flora of this region. The gorges, or wooded defiles, are resplendent with Fuchsias, Thibaudias, and Begonias, entwined with Tacsonias and Alstrœmerias; nor can I conceive anything finer than the curious genus Loranthus, vegetating on the large forest-trees, and displaying aloft a profusion of splendid blossoms. One species, in particular, produces a large cluster of pendant flowers, each measuring about 10 inches in length, and resembling the finest coral. From their peculiar mode of growth, none of these shrubs have been hitherto introduced in a living state, and consequently no idea can be formed of their extreme beauty from the mere inspection of a dried specimen. Amid the multitude of fine flowers that embellish these tropical forests, those of the Orchidaceæ deserve particular notice. Perhaps no class of plants displays so much diversity in the construction of the corolla, while the whole group is at once distinguished as constituting an extremely natural assemblage. The resemblance which some of the flowers bear to certain animals has not escaped the observation of these people, little inclined as they are to investigate the natural productions of their magnificent country. The fine genus Anguloa, a native of the province of Loxa, produces a flower which, from some fancied resemblance to a bull's head, has received the name of "el Torito." Cyrtochilum pardinum is a native of the alpine forests of Cuenca and Loxa. The cattle farm of Surucucho, verging on the paramo, over which is traced the main road to Naranjal, presents a greater number of the more minute species than any other locality with which I am acquainted. We have a description of these from the able pen of Professor Lindley; and though important for the advancement of botanical science, I doubt much whether they will be ever seen in a living state. The genus Stelis, of which there is a vast number of species, is less affected by cold than the generality of plants

belonging to this tribe; some of them vegetating on the perpendicular cliffs of Pichincha, as high as 12,000 feet. On the western side of the Andes they accompany the forest-trees to a more considerable elevation. Two zones seem particularly well suited for the production of Orchidaceæ. The first, and most extensive, is that just described, from 10,000 to 8,000 feet. The other is the forest land skirting the coast, and extending upwards to nearly 1,000 feet. In the alluvial country of Guayaquil there are many fine plants belonging to this family. From the elevation of 6000 feet downwards to within a few leagues of the coast, the country is a vast unbroken forest, forming overhead a dense leafy canopy, through which a transient sunbeam scarcely ever penetrates. The soil, perpetually deluged with rain, is strewed with leaves and timber in a state of decay, exhaling a peculiar vegetable odour, and, as in Choco, infested with venomous reptiles. Rare and beautiful Cryptogamia (Trichomanes and Hymenophyllum, Mosses, and Jungermanniæ) clothe with a mantle of lively green the trunks of these gigantic trees, forming a strange contrast with the naked soil underneath. There is, in fact, no space for the growth of herbaceous plants. The excessive moisture, with a perpetual diurnal twilight, are circumstances perhaps opposed to their development; they would be suffocated by the luxuriant vegetation of the forest. A few plants only of Vijao (Heliconia Bijai) spring from the humid surface, and to the benighted traveller are of the most essential service, as forming a useful material to cover his temporary "rancho," the construction of which would be otherwise a matter of difficulty. Nothing can be more impressive than the silence that reigns throughout these vast primæval forests. I have, on several occasions, traversed a space of 30 miles, in four successive days, without meeting with a single animated being—not even a bird. The traveller's progress is indeed remarkably slow; not so much owing to the miry state of the ground as to the vast number of fallen trees he is compelled to climb over. At the same time he must be careful not to lose the path, the slightest deviation from which might be attended with serious consequences, in a country where it is hardly possible to procure a glimpse of the sun or stars. At night he is frequently startled by the crash of falling trees, which may, perhaps, have existed for centuries, but are finally prostrated by the hand of time.—*Jameson, in Hooker's Journal of Botany.*

Reviews.

Theorie der Gärtnerei, von John Lindley. (*Lindley's Theory of Horticulture.*) 8vo. Vienna. 1842.

(*Concluded from page 847.*)

Page 147.—From the observations in the text it would appear that the surface of the glass in the plant-houses of England is not usually covered in winter; and hence we may see how great a difference there is between the climate there and with us, as well as an explanation of the difference between the cultivation of the English and our own.

Page 148.—We cannot let pass this opportunity of remarking on the injury to which plants are exposed by the practice of heating houses to a high temperature during the night. There is not a more unnatural practice in all Horticulture than this. To maintain a temperature during the night as great as that which prevails in the day is perfect madness, and shows the greatest ignorance of the life of vegetables. During a great degree of cold, it is much better to increase the temperature of the house during the day, whilst the light is upon it, than to increase it at night.

Page 151.—Plants also during growth require carbonic acid as well as moisture, and it is through the medium of damp atmosphere that they are enabled, by means of their leaves and green parts, to appropriate this gas.

Page 152.—Every gardener will find it of the greatest use accurately to study the peculiarities of the locality in which he cultivates his plants. Every glass-house possesses some important differences in relation to moisture, dryness, and heat. These differences should be studied in relation to the requirements of the various species which are cultivated.

Page 153.—It seems that there is something like the mania for ventilating plants in England, to which gardeners in this country attach so much importance. Although these good people very often meet with accidents from such a practice, yet they still continue to repeat their error; they seek an explanation of the injurious results, not in the draught of air carrying away the moisture, not in the meeting of two currents of air of very different temperature, but they ascribe it to the locality, to the weather, to anything but the current of air, which they say is necessary for the plants; and many of them do not know at all that a current of air is in the highest degree injurious for many plants.

Page 156.—A small quantity of ammoniacal vapour in the atmosphere does not act injuriously on plants.

Page 156.—"We can bear testimony to the injuriousness of the presence of certain kinds of gas upon plants. We have seen a considerable number of flower-buds drop off in consequence of the gases given off from hot-air pipes. We cannot insist too strongly on these pipes being kept perfectly clean, they should be washed over at least once a year with white-wash, and this is more especially needed in houses where Camellias are grown."

Page 158.—"It is very true that Fungi will live best in a damp atmosphere with a low temperature. But they are only produced when portions of decomposing organic matter, either animal or vegetable, or even inorganic substances, are allowed to accumulate upon the leaves and other parts of the plants. When plants are kept quite free from such matters, and no dead or dying parts are allowed to remain upon them, they will always remain free from the attacks of Fungi. Hundred-fold experiments have taught us this, and we are of opinion that it is much better to seek the cause from whence an evil springs than to seek to attempt to remove the evil when it has occurred. But when plants are affected with mould, the thick leathery ones should be washed and dried between folds of linen, and the soft and hairy ones should be strewed with powdered chalk (Kreide), and in this way its progress will be stopped."

Page 164.—There are seeds among the Cerealia which require only the $\frac{1}{100}$ of their weight of water to cause them to germinate.

Page 166.—In a great number of seeds, we may see by their weight that when sown under natural circumstances, they can only have a small covering of earth over them. In other seeds again their form prevents them when they drop naturally from their parent plant, from sinking deep into the ground. Seeds are very often covered naturally with the leaves which fall in autumn, and which by the time germination takes place are formed into humus, thus affording the young plant an abundant supply of carbonic acid, and the peculiar salts which it requires for its growth. We believe that seeds require to be buried less deep in the ground, in proportion to the near approach of the time at which they begin to germinate.

Page 170.—If any one casts a glance at the elements of the seeds of leguminous plants, it will be at once evident how it is that they can bear so high a degree of moist heat, whilst other seeds would have their vitality entirely destroyed by a temperature like that of boiling water.

Page 170.—The seeds of the Phytolacca decandra, as well as those of the Räspberry, have been known to germinate after being exposed to the heat of boiling syrup.

Page 171.—Seeds which possess resinous and viscous coverings prevent the access of the air and water to their interior, and as it is by these agents that oxygen is introduced to the carbon of which seeds are principally composed, such seeds do not so easily permit of the formation of carbonic acid.

Page 174.—It is well known that the seeds of Roses have the peculiarity of laying a long time in the soil before they germinate, and in Botanical works they are described as the last to germinate. It is a curious fact that, if these seeds be allowed to remain on the tree till they have experienced a temperature below the freezing point, they will produce twice and three times the quantity of young plants they would have done, had they been gathered before the frost.

Page 176.—The failure of the seeds of cultivated plants may also be ascribed to other causes besides that here mentioned. In a state of nature a plant ceases to exist when all the circumstances are not present which are essential to its existence and reproduction. Cultivated plants suffer generally from the attention of the cultivator, and they are only supplied with the kind of soil which enables them to put forth green parts and leaves, which is looked upon as the normal condition of the plant, and from this cause seeds are not unfrequently imperfectly developed. Again, cuttings of plants are cultivated and only placed in a soil in which they will readily root, and although they grow up and produce no seeds, inquiry is not made as to the reason. The fact is, plants require particular kinds of ingredients in the soil with which to perfect their seeds; and unless these matters are present, the seeds are not matured, and this is undoubtedly the reason why cultivated plants do not oftener bear fertile seeds.

Page 206.—Cuttings of the roots of Berberis aquifolium, all Pelargoniums, and the Monsonia, will propagate the plant with great certainty, provided those portions are selected which contain upon them adventitious buds.

Page 206.—We have seen a Cerasus Lauro-cerasus, whose branches grew in the direction of a damp wall, put forth roots in the air. This also frequently occurs in all the shrubby Calceolarias, and many other plants, where they are grown in a damp atmosphere, but only on those branches which are not fully exposed to the day-light.

221.—The earth in which we usually plant cuttings cannot be said to be inorganic, as it not only consists of inorganic elements, but also of elements arising from the presence of organic matter.

Page 222.—We have grafted the flower-buds and often the branches with half ripe fruits of the Rose, with perfect success. Herr Foordy, of Mähran, cultivates small Rhododendrons, not more than six inches high, by planting branches, promising flower-buds, in little pots.

Pages 227.—It is too true that the common crown-grafting is still in use on the Continent. Yet there are many other good methods adopted, some of which surpass the whip-grafting; and there is now generally a neatness in these operations in German gardens, that was formerly entirely unknown.

Page 234.—In the year 1841, an experiment was performed under the direction of the Royal Horticultural Society of Berlin, in which a branch of the *Cosmea bipinnata* was grafted upon the root of a Dahlia, and it not only grew well, but it also brought forth blossoms and ripe seed.

Page 246.—One of the cheapest kinds of grafting clay consists of three parts of common clay, two parts of cowdung, and one of barley beards (Gerstenkranen), which must be thoroughly well kneeded together.

Page 251.—In the case of the Camellia branch placed in water, the water is only a means of maintaining the existence of the plant, and not a means of nourishing the plant in the same manner as it would be if the roots were placed in natural circumstances. How long plants would vegetate, and how much they would grow on water alone, need hardly be brought to any one's recollection.

Page 269.—The planting trees against a wall is an operation requiring great care, and the circumstances of climate, &c. should be taken into consideration. There is frequently a very barbarous practice adopted in our gardens; the trees are planted so close to the walls that the roots can obtain only half the nutriment they ought. Such a position can only be remedied by planting the trees further from the wall, and not allowing the roots to penetrate the earth parallel with the stem.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.

(*Continued from page 880.*)

70. *Pleasures and Advantages of Rural Labour.*—The ancient Romans were greatly addicted to husbandry, and are known to have held that art in the greatest esteem. Cato mentions, as an instance of this, that they thought they could not bestow a greater praise on any good man, than by calling him a good husbandman. Cicero, in his oration for Sextus Roscius, observes that their ancestors, by diligently following Agriculture, brought the commonwealth to the flourishing condition in which it then was. Columella observes that Quintius Cincinnatus, who was called from the plough to the dictatorship, laid down his ensigns of authority with greater joy than he took them up, and returned to his bullocks and little hereditary farm of four acres; that C. Fabricius and Curius Dentatus—of whom one had driven Pyrrhus out of Italy and the other had subdued the Sabines—cultivated the seven acres which they shared with the rest of the people, with a diligence equal to the valour by which they had obtained them; that the true offspring of Romulus were hardened by rural labour, to bear the fatigues of war when their country called for their aid; and that they chose their soldiers out of the country rather than out of the city. Pliny observes that Italy produced a greater quantity of corn in former ages, which he ascribes to the land being cultivated by the hand of generals, and of ploughmen who had triumphed.

71. *A true Epicure.*—No man's memory has been more traduced than that of Epicurus. He has been represented as a person wholly given up to luxury and intemperance. His name is become a proverb, to express a voluptuous person, whose whole pleasure was in eating and drinking. And yet it is certain that he was a great pattern of temperance, and recommended it to his followers. Epicurus himself, in his epistle to Menœceus, says, that when he speaks of pleasure, he does not mean the pleasures of the voluptuous and intemperate, as some have misinterpreted him; but tranquillity of mind, and a body void of pain. Hear what the poet Cowley calls being a true epicure:—

"When Epicurus to the world had taught,
That pleasure was the chiefest good—
And was perhaps i' th' right, if rightly understood—
His life he to his doctrine brought,
And in a *garden's* shade that sovereign pleasure sought:
Whoever a true epicure would be,
May there find cheap and virtuous luxurie."

72. *Wise Saying.*—You may admire, says the Latian poet, the splendour of a large vineyard, but you had better cultivate a small one:—

"————— laudato ingentia rura,
Exiguum colito."

The labour of cultivating Vines is so great, that the master cannot extend his care over a very large spot of ground. Columella relates a story from Græcinus, in confirmation of this. A man had two daughters, and a large vineyard, of which he gave a third part with the eldest daughter in marriage; and yet he gathered as much fruit as he did before. Afterwards he married the younger daughter, with another third for her portion; and still he found that his remaining third part produced as much as the whole had done, which could arise from no other cause than that he was able to cultivate a third part better than the whole vineyard before it was divided. The same author mentions this precept of the poet with great commendation, and says it was taken from a saying of one of the seven wise men, and that it was a proverb of the Carthaginians, that "a field ought to be weaker than the husbandman."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Having now "rounded the revolving year," and brought the third annual series of these weekly Calendars to a close, I beg to thank those Correspondents who assisted me with their letters. If I had to do the Calendar over again I might keep more to the point, but I could not write it more earnestly or perhaps make it more generally useful—hence the advantage of changing the writers annually. The change I have taken the liberty of making in the introductions to the Calendar will enable the reader to take a part in the discussions of the day, if he is so inclined, and thus render more interesting a naturally dry subject. Another advantage which arises from this plan, is, that young gardeners on their first attempts at writing are often afraid to send their letters to literary men, but will do so with confidence to a gardener. I have made use of many letters of this kind during the season; and gardeners sometimes would wish to say a word or two on the topic of the day, but will not do so, because they think short communications give more trouble than the matter is worth. I had many useful hints from this source, and I think the subject is worth following out. The only apology I shall give for these remarks, is, that I was among the first gardeners who urged the proprietors to establish a respectable weekly journal, at a time when our garden literature was a disgrace to us as a body, especially in the eyes of foreigners. In reply to the difficulties and dangers pointed out to me in the way of establishing such a work, I said that if you do but stem the flood of personal discussion, founded on mere abuse, thus held out to the young gardener as a *sine qua non* in his writings, depend upon it the great bulk of the gardening world will go along with you; and the sequel proved more than I anticipated. I have to thank more than one friend for a copy of an obscure low publication, in which a writer not favourable to the interest of gardeners is vainly endeavouring to injure the stability of the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution, by attempts at sowing discord among the more zealous of its advocates: but there is not the slightest cause for apprehension from this proceeding. The Committee of 1839, consisting of the principal London nurserymen and gardeners, placed this Institution on a firm basis by expelling improper persons, and effectually closing up the avenues against them.—See the Report of the Proceedings of the London Floricultural Society in last week's *Chronicle*.—The most respectable gardeners

in the country have subscribed to the Institution since then, and many valuable contributions have been sent by some of the great patrons of gardening. This has enabled the Committee to place some more pensioners on their list this season.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—If the bottom-heat does not fall below 85° at the bottom of the pots when a little more additional tan would be necessary to revive it, the usual routine of air, little water, and a look out after drips is all that is necessary. A friend of mine bought "from 30 to 40 good Pine-apples" last August in Penang, and for 2*s*, and he says that this island and the opposite Malay Peninsula are better supplied with the finer tropical fruits than any part in the world.

Vinery.—The late fine weather has been much in favour of early forced Vines, as very little fire has been necessary. But if it should suddenly change to frost the fires must be increased; this may perhaps cause the top eyes to break too soon, or before those lower down are ready to follow them; and it is therefore a good plan to bend down the shoots horizontally, and to set their points near the glass: this will render the growth more uniform, which should never be lost sight of in early forcing.

Peach-house.—A steady low temperature of from 45° to 50°, and a moist atmosphere, are the chief points now to be attended to.

Cucumbers.—I am sorry I cannot oblige some correspondents who ask for seeds of our fancy varieties. When I get a good serviceable sort I prefer continuing it by cuttings or layers; and as these fancy sorts are often seen to degenerate from seeds, why should dealers not increase them by cuttings, and sell young plants instead of seeds?

Out-door Department.

The "Knave of Spades" manages his Strawberry pots better than his shrubbery borders, and his communication reminds me that I am indebted to another gardener for his way of protecting Strawberries in pots from frost. My friend lays down a row of pots on their sides, with a stake fixed in the border at each end of the row; the next row is placed in a contrary direction, leaving the pots "bottom to bottom;" two more stakes are used, as before; the vacancies among the pots are then filled up with soil, &c., and other rows are continued in the same way until all the pots are up; the stakes are strong enough to keep the pots up, and the whole operation is afterwards managed as by the "Knave of Spades." The weather has been so unusually fine lately that out-door operations are more forward now than I can remember for many years. Without tasking the reader's patience too much with a repetition of my last Calendar, let us hasten to see if all the plants are in a right condition in the stove, &c.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—More than one correspondent is "desirous to know what the new stove climber is I lately mentioned." It is a Bignonia, with long, drooping racemes, and keeps in bloom more than two months, and may perhaps do so longer when the plant gets older. Also "What is that Amherstia nobilis, which papers tell us cost the Duke of Devonshire so much money?" Dr. Wallich, who named it after the Countess Amherst, says it is a stately tree, "not surpassed in magnificence and elegance in any part of the world;" and Dr. Royle says it is "the most splendid of the many magnificent objects in the vegetable kingdom." The plant of it at Chatsworth was brought over by Mr. Gibson, and is the only one in Europe; the flowers are of the Cassia section of the Leguminosæ, are large, of a vermilion colour, and produced on pendulous racemes. It is propagated possibly by grafting the tops of the ripened shoots on pieces of its own roots.

Conservatory.—Little air need be given now to this house, as the forced flowers are brought in. I was asked this curious question lately—"How would it answer to keep a greenhouse closely shut up all winter, like a Ward's case?" Perhaps just as well, if not better for many plants, than the present mode; you had better try the experiment. The Echites splendens, which we suppose will do in a warm conservatory, is now offered for sale in some of the principal nurseries. I have seen blossoms of it, and a lovely plant it is.

Pits and Frames.—We have this week taken up a few dozens of the young Heaths from the open border; they carried large balls of earth, and we stored them, without pots, into a cold pit, filling in between the balls with peat. They will remain here until next April, when they will be moved to the flower-garden. Young plants of the different Chinese Azaleas, treated in this way, will soon make fine specimens.

In conclusion, there is a letter addressed "A. B. C." in the Plymouth Post-office, for a correspondent who wrote about heating a stove heath house, and one more division, but I could not decipher his address.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.*

¶ State of the Weather near London for the week ending Dec. 28, 1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	22	30.400	30.396	52	42	47.0	S.	
Saturday	23	30.364	30.355	56	48	52.0	S.W.	.01
Sunday	24	30.493	30.476	55	46	50.5	S.W.	
Monday	25	30.466	30.396	52	35	43.5	S.	.01
Tuesday	26	30.370	30.336	46	41	43.5	S E	
Wednesday	27	30.432	30.412	45	33	39.0	W.	.03
Thursday	28	30.496	30.476	49	42	45.5	W.	
Average		30.431	30.335	50.7	41.0	45.8		.05

Dec. 22. Very fine; thickly overcast; cloudy.
23. Overcast and remarkably mild for the season.
24. Clear; exceedingly fine with sun; hazy at night.
25. Hazy; overcast and mild; densely clouded, drizzly.
26. Drizzly; foggy; thickly overcast.
27. Hazy throughout the day; suddenly clear in the evening, and again hazy.
28. Cloudy and fine; hazy; densely overcast.
Mean temperature of the week 7° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17—18 years, for the ensuing Week ending January 6, 1844.

Dec. ¶ and Jan.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 31	44.0	30.9	37.4	4	0.24 in.	—	3	—	1	3	4	4	2
Mon. 1	43.2	31.0	37.1	6	0.70	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Tues. 2	42.0	31.0	36.5	7	0.21	—	1	1	3	—	3	3	4
Wed. 3	42.5	30.0	36.1	9	0.30	—	1	1	3	—	3	4	2
Thurs. 4	40.7	31.5	36.1	4	0.35	—	3	3	2	2	1	4	1
Fri. 5	39.6	31.0	35.3	5	0.06	—	6	1	4	—	1	4	1
Sat. 6	39.0	29.4	34.5	7	0.33	—	4	2	2	3	4	2	—

The highest temperature occurred on the 31st, 1834, and 6th, 1839—thermometer 53°; and the lowest on the 3d, 1827, and 1st, 1837—thermometer 12°.

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Dec. 29.

From the unusual mildness of the weather at this season the market has been well supplied during the week with vegetables of almost every kind. Fruit has also been sufficient to meet the demand, and is, generally speaking, of good quality. Pine-apples, although small, are good in quality, and plentiful. Grapes are offered at nearly the same prices as last week. Among Apples we noticed a few good specimens of Nonpareils, Court of Wick, Golden Pippin, and the American Newtown Pippin. Pears are good and sufficient to meet the demand; they consist of the same kinds as were lately mentioned in our report, with the addition of a few good specimens of Ne plus Meuris, which have been brought to the market during the week. Oranges are plentiful. Lemons are selling at from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per dozen. Among vegetables Broccoli has rather advanced in price since our last report; it is offered at from 9*d.* to 4*s.* per bundle. Cabbages are good and plentiful, and Brussel Sprouts are sufficient to meet the demand, but are rather small. Seakale is offered at from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per punnet, and is good and plentiful. Cauliflowers have advanced a little in price during the week. Rhubarb is selling at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bundle. Asparagus is offered at from 2*s.* to 8*s.* per 100. Parsley and Endive have been on demand during the week, and have advanced a little in price. Shallots are sufficient for the demand, and are selling at nearly the same prices as last week. Cut Flowers chiefly consist of Erica hyemalis and gracilis, Lechenaultia formosa, Poinciana pulcherrima, Bignonia venusta, Cypripedium insigne, Euphorbia jacquiniflora, Pelargoniums, Verbenas, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, Camellias, and Roses.

PRICES, Friday, Dec. 29, 1843.—FRUITS.

Pine Apple, per lb., 4*s* to 7*s*	Red Capsicums, 4*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3*s* to 7*s*	Almonds, per peck, 4*s*
,, Portugal, per lb. 1*s* to 2*s*	Sweet Almonds, per lb., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Apples, dessert, p. bush. 4*s* to 10*s*	Nuts, Spanish, per bushel, 16*s*
,, Kitchen, p. bus. 3*s* to 8*s*	— Brazil 16*s*
Pears, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 10*s*	— Hazel 1*l* 3*s* to 4*s*
Oranges, per dozen, 9*d* to 2*s*,	— Barce. coal, 20*s* to 22*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 12*s*	— Cob, per 140 lbs., 60*s* to 65*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*	Chesnuts, per peck, 1*s* to 3*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 12*s*	Filberts, English, p 100 lbs., 60*s* to 65*s*
Pomegranates, per doz., 3*s* to 6*s*	Barberries, per half-sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
Green Capsicums, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*	Tomatoes, per punnet, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*

VEGETABLES.

Rhubarb, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*	Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Broccoli, per bundle, 9*d* to 4*s*	Onions, Spring p. doz. bch., 3*s* to 4*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per half-sv., 1*s* to 2*s*	— Large, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
Cabbages, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*	— Spanish, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Asparagus, per 100, 2*s* to 3*s*	— pickling, p half-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Seakale, per punnet, 1*s* to 3*s*	Shallots, per lb., 6*d* to 9*d*,
French Beans, 3*s* to 4*s* per 100	Chilis, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Autumn Potatoes, 3*d* to 6*d* per lb.	Lettuce, Cabb., p. score, 6*d* to 1*s*
Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*	— Cos, per score, 6*d* to 1*s*
Greens, per doz. 2*s* to 3*s*	Celery, per bun., 6*d* to 2*s*
Cauliflowers, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*	Mushrooms, per pottle, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 60*s* to 80*s*	Walnuts, per bushel, shelled, 12*s* to 16*s*
— per cwt., 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*	Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 3*d* to 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*	Parsley, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
Turnips, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*	Tarragon, per bun. 2*d* to 3*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*	Endive, per score, 9*d* to 2*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 3*s*	Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*
Radish, spring, p. doz. bnds, 1*s*	Marjoram, green, p. doz. bun. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Carrots, p. doz. bun., 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*	Chervil, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*	Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 9*d* 1*s* 6*d*	Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR.—At the earnest solicitation of many of our Subscribers, we have determined on again reprinting Mr. Paxton's "Cottager's Calendar," in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy. It may be ordered of all booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to *distribute copies* among their cottage tenantry, may have them *delivered in any part of London*, by remitting a post-office order to this office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

Communications from the following Correspondents are in type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them:—*G. Fleming, J. L., Peter Mackenzie,* and *Tyro.*

Beech Trees.—*Cathrick.*—This tree retains its leaves when dead, because they are killed by frost before their growth is completed, and therefore the usual separation between them and the twigs does not take place. You will not find the leaves hanging on strong well-ripened wood, but only on the weak spray.

Books.—*Stephen Bell.*—For Vine cultivation in the open air we recommend Heare's Treatise—for forcing, that of Roberts.——*Viola.*—The cheap edition of "English Botany" and "Baxter's British Flowering Plants."——*Die Kleine* must go to others for information about casting on and casting off, pearling, ribbing, and ribstitching. We never knitted anything in our lives—except our brows, when we read her questions. However, we will not be uncivil, but refer her for the mysteries of the noble art of knitting brioches, muffatees, and all the nice warm things for which Berlin wool was invented, to Miss Lambert's famous knitting-book, which she may buy for 1*s.* 6*d.*

Cacti.—*Milton.*—Cereus speciosissimus will do well on the one-shift system; only give it a little bottom-heat, and pot it in coarse loamy turf, with one-third charcoal.

Charcoal.—*A Forcer.*—Mix it, in coarse fragments, with your soil, to the extent of one-third; and use larger pieces for drainage. No proportions can be given for a hothouse without knowing all particulars. Let the roof form an angle of 40° or 45°.

Cucumbers.—*J. W. M.*—If your Cucumbers are, as we presume from your statement, three feet from the glass, that will no doubt have an injurious effect on the plants, and in part account for the failure. The pit also being heated by a plain brick-flue, will not be very favourable to them, if they are not well attended to in other respects; and it is probable the disease may have arisen from one or both these causes; at all events we would advise you to raise your plants nearer the glass if possible, and by good treatment in other respects, they may, perhaps, do better.‡

Gardens in Towns.—*S. S. C.*—You will find your case gone into very fully in several articles in the year 1841, beginning at p. 499. We will advert to your note when the year is turned.

Heating.—*Devoniensis.*—It is very difficult to advise you, in the absence of a plan; but as far as we can understand your description, it appears to us that your gutter may be taken either from the boiler or iron tank, and perhaps the latter would be most convenient. Wood is a good material enough, if you are not anxious for long durability. A foot wide is enough, two feet are better. Your proposed stage is very good. Cannot you manage to make some part of your apparatus warm the water with which your Orchidaceæ are to be watered; that is most important.——*A Subscriber.*—The larger the body of heated water in a house the longer the heat will be retained. If, therefore, the four-inch pipes you now have are exchanged for an iron tank you will gain that object. But for so small a house as yours a couple of iron pipes ought to be ample. Probably your boiler is in fault. Before advising you further it will be better to send a plan of the house and heating apparatus.

Hothouses.—*Ignoramus.*—It is of no great consequence whether the stove faces S.E. or S.W. Backsashes are always desirable. Why can't you make the house with a roof sloping both ways? It is a thousand times better than the bad and ugly lean-tos. Certainly it is desirable by means of a hard bottom or some such plan to prevent Vines rooting too deep.

Insects.—*W.*—Against Red Spider use flowers of sulphur and lime; against Aphides a good syringing or washing with gas water.——*A Subscriber's* insect which caused so much alarm cannot sting, and would not bite unprovoked. It is the Staphylinus pubescens, and is related to the Devil's Coach-horses, figured and described last year in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 740. *R.*——Mr. Curtis begs to thank Mr. *J. Bransby*, of Lym, for the ample supply of Calandra granaria, which arrived safe.

Mahogany.—*Mary.*—This wood is said to have been introduced to use in 1724.

Manures.—*An Original Subscriber.*—The description you give of your soil is not sufficiently particular to guide us in recommending the application of manure; but on a clay soil, "such as tiles are made of," "pure lime" (after the rate of 200 bushels per acre) would act more beneficially than "blue marl," and would probably be equally permanent in its effects. *J. C*

Mr. Torbron's Pine-book (*Reviewed at p.* 824).—Although we cannot for one moment admit any right on the part of persons who become authors to claim permission to answer the observations that may be made on their works; yet as Mr. Torbron is very anxious to give some explanation of the history of his book we are unwilling to refuse him permission to do so, irregular as it is. The following, then, is the substance of a long letter which we have received from him:—"I wish to stand right with the public. But what new views are heaven knows, and the allusion of two columns for a farthing appears to me altogether irrevelent: a Gooseberry Treatise at 4*d.* might obviously pay better than a Guinea one on the Pine Apple. But what I trust you will do in justice to me is to peruse all that has been published in this country relative to the culture of the Pine Apple and compare all the details with mine say from page 11 to 17 and I think you will arrive at a very different conclusion from what you have recorded in finding that my details are most essential to be given. I had long seen that nothing like system effectively had been published either individually or collectively by the various authors. And I have made it my study in services wether I was growing for the supply of my employers or my own experiments to arrive at something conclusive on the subject so that I might be enabled to publish or give instructions as the case might be. I said little about the cultivation with leaves or fermenting materials from the stables &c. because in those things circumstances are the chief guide. An illness prevented me (my Doctor advising a change of air) from carrying out Mr. Knight's design for the culture of the Pine Apple without fermenting materials or I have every reason to think it would have been done effectively from my own experiments since made and I regret it on his account as well as my own as Mr. Knight conceded to me in conservation that my mode of ventilation was the best. Some of my subscribers had become impatient for the pamphlet, and I had to traverse roads from all points 20 and 30 miles from London first for obtaining subscribers and then delivering them in person over those bounds by moonlight or any way along dismal roads."

Names of Fruit.—*W. B. Z. Y.*—Your Pear is the Beurré D'Yelle, different from Beurré Diel.‖——*Anonymous.*—Unknown; sweet without briskness, therefore unfit for either table or kitchen use.

Names of Plants.—*Holcus.*—Nidularia striata, a kind of Fungus; the lens-like bodies are what it is multiplied by.——*J. Rap.*—It is *useless* to send such fragments. No one can name them. Thunbergia coccinea is right.——*B. E.*—1, No flower; 2, Malpighia glabra; 3, Goldfussia anisophylla.——*Derwent's* leaf is not recognised.——*A Rector.*—Catasetum cornutum.——*Capt. W.*—Your Adenocarpus is Genista linifolia.

Pansies.—*R. H. C.* begs that Mr. J. Ritson will have the goodness to state what quantity of Potter's Guano he uses, and what soil he considers best for the Pansy.

Pears.—*Non sum qualis eram.*—The following are six varieties from amongst which you may select one for planting against a lofty gable facing the south:—Glout Morceau, ripens Nov., Jan.; Passe Colmar, Dec., Jan.; Beurré Rance, March, May; Winter Nelis, Dec., Jan.; Hacon's Incomparable, Nov.; Easter Beurré, Jan., March. The above, or whichever of them may be selected, should be on Pear stocks, because the surface of wall to be covered is of large extent. You will find them described in the "Guide to the Orchard."——*J. B. M. H.*—Two varieties to come in before the Jargonelle may be the Muscat Robert, and Citron des Carmes.‖

Potatoes.—*Ignoramus.*—Road-dust, and lime in moderate quantity, will be properly applied, as you propose, between the rows of trees in your orchard, in order to improve the quality of Potatoes you there intend to cultivate. The reason of their being more watery this season than formerly may be partly ascribed to the wet and cold summer, and partly to successive planting in the same spot. If you must again do so, endeavour to procure sets from a different soil; plant shallow, and this renders it necessary that the rows be widely apart, in order to admit of plentiful earthing up. Your present stock of Potatoes will be meliorated by exposure to dry air, but *not to light*, it should be always borne in mind, for, most undoubtedly, exposure to light renders the tubers unwholesome.‖

Pine Trees.—*Eboracensis.*—Pinus excelsa grows very fast, and will probably justify its name; but the specimens are yet very young. The fastest-growing Pine is P. Laricio, and next to it *P. macrocarpa.*

Pinnated Berberries.—*Capt. W.*—Sow their seed when ripe in pans of peat and loam, and keep them in a frame where they will be preserved from dryness. They will sometimes not come up till the second year; and in all probability there will be a second crop, at all events.

Seeds.—*Proteus* must sow his seeds in February, in a hotbed. None are annuals; some *may* flower in two years, but probably few will do so in less than three. They are tolerably good things—of course greenhouse plants.

Soot.—*Constant Reader.*—Apply it now. You are quite right.

South London Floricultural Society.—We have received a letter from Mr. *John* Dickson, begging us to contradict the statement made in our last week's *Chronicle*, that a cup offered by him for Picotees was rejected *unanimously* by this Society. He says that no vote upon the subject was put, and that he withdrew his cup voluntarily. We can only say that the report was furnished by a person who was present; and that if the Society was not unanimous upon the occasion, it ought to have been so, upon Mr. John Dickson's own shewing.

Thistles.—*Arm. Fil.*—There is no known means of destroying Thistles except rooting them up, or continually destroying their leaves. Either the seeds were left in the ground when it was drained, &c., or, which is very probable, your neighbours have made you a present of them. If you cannot root them up, you must persevere in destroying the foliage. Try a small patch with undiluted gas-water, applied with a watering-pot, as soon as the scythe has passed over the lawn. It will not kill the Grass, but it *may* destroy the Thistles; we will not, however, answer for it.

Miscellaneous.—*Radix.*—The Pancratiums are both hardy, and will grow in any warm, dry, light border. Amaryllis longifolia likes wet, but is hardy when it is sheltered a little. Marianthus cæruleo-punctatus is a greenhouse plant, requiring no particular attention except for ventilation in winter. Manettia bicolor is a stove climber, or rather trailer. Bridgesia spicata is a greenhouse shrub, concerning whose treatment we have no information.——*A Young Gardener.*—If you *are* a gardener, and want such information as you ask for, you have still a great deal to learn. The question, moreover, in the way it is put, is so loose that nobody can answer it in less than a page. Read our previous columns, and you will find all you want, or nearly so.——*C. A. L.*—A paper on the management of Campanula pyramidalis will be given in our columns soon. Guano may be applied to grass-land at the rate of about 4 cwt. to an acre. ¶——*J. S. C.*—Working plans shall be sent as soon as they can be prepared.——*S. R.*—We have not a complete set of this year's Numbers, but you can have the volume with Index in a week, price 29*s.*——*Hotspur.*—Stephanotus floribundus is a very handsome white-flowered stove climber, of the Asclepiadaceous order.——*H. B.* may obtain stocks for fruit-trees in the nearest good nursery. ‡——*A Constant Reader.*—Your Cineraria leaf is infested with a species of Uredo; but how to get rid of it we cannot say.——*A Constant Reader.*—The Jerusalem Artichoke, is a native of Brazil, and appears to have been introduced in the year 1617.——One shilling will be given for No. 49 of the present year.——*E. H.*—There is very little chance of your procuring the Number.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By an intermediate Overland Mail we have news from Calcutta to the 19th ult. and from China to the 12th Oct. The revolution in the Punjaub does not appear to have been quite so sanguinary as was at first reported; two of the Chiefs who were said to have been murdered are still alive and wield joint sway at Lahore; but no settled form of government has yet been attempted, and

the prospect of collecting a revenue for the payment of the troops is extremely uncertain. The Governor-General has announced his intention to visit the north-western provinces, but his future policy in regard to the disturbed states is altogether unknown. It was rumoured that Dost Mahommed had been murdered at Cabul by order of the Khan of Bokhara, but there are no means at present of ascertaining the truth of the report. In China the trade has been regularly opened with the four new ports, and with great success. Sickness still prevails to an alarming extent at Hong Kong, and the official residents, as well as the troops, have suffered severely.

From France we have accounts of the opening of the Chambers on Wednesday last by the King in person. His Majesty and the Royal family were received with every demonstration of loyalty by the Chambers, but the people were kept at so great a distance from the Royal carriages by the enormous number of troops which lined the streets that they had no opportunity of evincing their feelings. The Speech adverted with satisfaction to the financial condition of the country, and to its pacific and friendly relations with foreign Powers. It dwelt with marked emphasis on the sincere friendship which unites his Majesty to the Queen of Great Britain, and to the cordial understanding existing between the two Governments on the affairs of Spain and Greece. The commercial relations of France with various countries, the marriage of the Prince de Joinville, the progress of the National Arms in Algeria, and the extension of railways and other public works are next adverted to, and the speech concludes with an expression of gratitude for the state of honourable peace and of increasing prosperity which the country enjoys.—From Spain we learn that the Chambers have adopted the proposed address to the Queen on the events of the 28th ult. and that S. Olozaga has thought it necessary to consult his safety by flight.—From the United States we have the President's Message on the opening of Congress. In this document, which may be regarded as the last official exposition of Mr. Tyler's principles prior to his retiring from the Presidency, he advises the occupation of the Oregon territory by military posts, and the annexation of Texas to the Union. For the terms in which he discusses these important points we must refer our readers to the speech itself, premising however that the views of the President are condemned by many of the New York papers which have hitherto supported his own party, while those of opposite principles attach but little importance to his opinions, and regard him as the least influential personage whom the United States have yet elevated to the position of Chief Magistrate.

Home News.

Court.—On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service in the private chapel of the Palace. On Christmas-day her Majesty and suite also attended divine service in the private chapel. Her Majesty and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual early walk in the precincts of the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in a pony-phaeton, the Prince driving. On Tuesday, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, neither her Majesty nor the Royal Family left the Castle. Prince Albert went in the morning to enjoy the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves. On Wednesday morning the harriers belonging to his Royal Highness met at Mr. Nash's, of Langley-green. Her Majesty, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, was present at the meet. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, was also present. After good runs, the sport finished in the neighbourhood of Horton. On Thursday the Queen and Prince took their usual early walk, after which the Prince shot over the Royal preserves. In the afternoon her Majesty took an airing in a pony-phaeton. The Prince of Wales and the Princesses are quite well, and have been taking their usual airings during the week. It is expected that her Majesty and Prince Albert will visit Claremont shortly after New Year's-Day, where the Court will probably remain for four or five days for the purpose of enabling the Prince to enjoy the sport of shooting over the well-stocked preserves of the King of the Belgians. The rumour of her Majesty's intended visit to Warwick Castle has been contradicted. The visitors to the Queen this week have been Baron Brunow, the Russian Minister, Count Nesselrode, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Bloomfield, Lord Aberdeen, and the Bishop of London. The Court went into mourning on Sunday for the ex-King of Holland, to change the mourning to-morrow the 31st; and go out of mourning on Thursday the 4th January.

The Duc de Bordeaux.—His Royal Highness quitted Birmingham on the 22d inst., highly delighted with all that he had seen of the interesting and instructive works in that manufacturing town. The Prince then went by the Birmingham railway to Tring and then travelled post to Hartwell, which was once the abode of Louis XVIII. On the evening of the 22d His Royal Highness continued his tour by a visit to Oxford where he passed the night. On the 23d His Royal Highness inspected the colleges and public establishments, the museums, library, and collections of art at that seat of learning. The Prince reached Belgrave-square for dinner that evening. On his arrival he found numerous additional arrivals from France to render him homage. Upwards of 100 persons were presented, among whom were several manufacturers, traders, and operative deputations. His Royal Highness entertained the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury at dinner on Sunday, and attended mass at the Catholic chapel on Christmas-day. On Tuesday he visited the Earl of Shrewsbury at the Clarendon, and on Wednesday left town by the Great-Western railway for the West of England. His Royal Highness arrived at Bath in the evening and visited the residence of Mr. Beckford and the Lansdowne Tower. His Royal Highness subsequently went to the New Park and then went over the different public buildings. On Thursday morning the Prince departed for Bristol and Clifton. From thence he will proceed to Exeter and Chudleigh on a visit to Lord Clifford of Ugbrook, and will afterwards visit Plymouth and probably Wales. His Royal Highness is expected to return to town in about a fortnight.

Parliamentary Movements.—The local papers announce that Mr. Ward and Mr. Parker the members for Sheffield, who were expected to resign at the opening of Parliament, have announced their intention to retain their seats.—It is rumoured that Mr. Metcalf intends to resign the representation of Tynemouth on the score of ill-health, and that the Marquess of Douro will contest the county of Roxburgh at the next vacancy in the Conservative interest.—It is also announced that Col. Thompson will be a candidate for Sunderland on the Liberal interest, and that Mr. J. J. Wright will be a candidate for the same borough on the Conservative interest at the next vacancy.

The Church.—The Rev. Charles Kemble, Assistant-Minister of Stockwell, is spoken of as the probable successor of the Rev. Henry Melvill at Camden Chapel, Camberwell, whose appointment to the Principalship of the East India College at Haileybury we announced last week.

The Army.—It is rumoured in military circles that the Colonelcy of the 1st Royals, vacant by the death of Lord Lynedoch, will be given to General Sir George Murray Master-General of the Ordnance.

Death of Sir Edward Brace.—The daily papers announce the death of Sir Edward Brace Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness. Sir E. Brace was a vice-admiral of the white and succeeded Sir H. Digby as commander-in-chief at the Nore on the promotion of that officer in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales. The appointment which has become vacant by his decease is worth 2,355*l.* per annum with an official residence.

The National Society.—At a recent meeting of this Society, it was resolved to accede to a proposal made by Mr. Kay Shuttleworth and Mr. Tuffnell, to transfer the Training Establishment at Battersea to the care of the National Society, so that henceforth the charge of that establishment will devolve upon that Society, to be conducted according to its principles, and for the advancement of its end and designs. The Training Establishment at Battersea has been for some time under the patronage of Prince Albert, who will continue patron of the institution.

Foreign.

France.—On Wednesday the French Chambers were opened by the King in person. No less than 20,000 troops were under arms. The whole way to the Chamber was lined on either side by troops of the line and National Guards, and the ground was kept clear by the Municipal Guard, who mustered in considerable numbers. The public were kept even at a greater distance than on previous occasions. Her Majesty, attended by other members of the royal family, left the palace before the King. During the whole line his Majesty was received with warm demonstrations of loyalty from the troops assembled; the public were precluded from the possibility of evincing their feelings from the great distance at which they were kept. On the arrival of the Royal family being announced in the Chamber a deep silence took place, which was only broken by loud cries of "Vive la Reine!" "Vive la Duchesse d'Orleans!" "Vive le Comte de Paris!" as they severally took their seats. The Queen looked uncommonly well and gratified at the warmth of her reception. She led the Comte de Paris forward to the front of the tribune, when a fresh burst of acclamation arose. The Duchess of Orleans was in mourning. His Majesty ascended the steps leading to the royal seat with a firm tread. He was dressed in the uniform of a colonel of the National Guards, and it was the subject of general remark that he has rarely appeared in more robust health. The moment his Majesty appeared on the estrade, loud and prolonged cries of "Vive le Roi!" arose. He bowed repeatedly to the Chamber in acknowledgment of his reception, and on proceeding to take his seat, fresh bursts of acclamation were raised. The Duc de Nemours in a general's uniform took his seat on the right of the King, the Duc de Montpensier being next his brother. The Prince de Joinville sat on the left and wore a naval uniform. The King after a moment's pause signified to the Chamber to be seated, and then read the following speech in a firm voice:—"Gentlemen of the Chamber of Peers and Deputies,—The good harmony between the powers of the state and the loyal support you have afforded to my Government have yielded their fruit. Amidst the order maintained without effort and under the sway of the laws France displays with confidence her fertile activity. The situation of all classes of citizens is improving and advancing. The effects of this prosperity will enable us to restore between the expenses and the revenue of the state, in the law of finance which will be shortly presented to you, a justly desired equilibrium. We can enjoy with security these blessings of peace, for it never was better secured. Our relations with all Powers are pacific and friendly. Serious events have occurred in Spain and in Greece. Queen Isabella II. summoned so young to the cares of state, is at this moment the object of all my solicitude and of my most affectionate interest. I hope that the issue of these events will be most favourable to two nations friendly to France, and that in Greece as well as in Spain monarchy will strengthen itself by the mutual respect for the rights of the throne and the public liberties. The sincere friendship which unites me to the Queen of Great Britain, and the cordial understanding existing between my Government and hers, confirm me in that confidence. I have concluded with the King of Sardinia and the Republics of the Equator and Venezuela treaties of commerce, and I am pursuing with other States in several parts of the world negotiations which whilst maintaining our national labour in the security which it is entitled to, will open new paths to its intelligence and activity. I have the satisfaction of seeing the circle of my family enlarged by the marriage of my son the Prince de Joinville with the Princess Francesca, the sister of the Emperor of Brazils and of the Queen of Portugal. This union, by ensuring the happiness of my son, adds one consolation more to those which God has reserved to me. Our domination in Algeria will soon be universal and tranquil. Under the command of experienced leaders, among whom I am proud to reckon one of my sons, our brave soldiers unite with admirable constancy the fatigues of war and the labours of peace. The necessary measures for the execution of the general system of railroads, and for various enterprises of national utility will be submitted to your deliberations. A bill relative to secondary instruction will satisfy the wish of the charter for the freedom of instruction by maintaining the authority and action of the state over public education. I behold, Gentlemen, with deep gratitude to Providence the state of honourable peace and of increasing prosperity which our country enjoys. Always guided by our devotedness and our fidelity to France, I and mine have never had any other ambition than that of serving her well. It is the assurance of accomplishing that duty which has given me strength through the trials of my life, and which will, to its end, be my consolation and my firmest support." The interruptions on particular passages were exceedingly slight. A murmur arose at the phrase "justly desired equilibrium." A louder sign of approval greeted the passage alluding to the state of Spain, and the desire that the monarchy of that country should gain strength. The most marked approbation of the day was given to the phrase relative to the friendship existing between his Majesty and the Queen of England; but still nothing like the warmth of enthusiasm could be observed. When speaking of the marriage of the Prince de Joinville, the King turned round towards his son and inclined slightly. At the conclusion loud cheers and cries of "Vive le Roi" arose from all parts of the Chamber. The King rose immediately, and repeatedly acknowledged the manner in which the Chambers greeted him. When the acclamations which followed the reading of the royal speech had subsided, M. Martin (du Nord) by the King's directions administered the oath to the Prince de Joinville, as Peer of France. His Royal Highness rose when the Minister had concluded the words, and signified his assent by stretching forth his hand towards the King, who bowed in return. M. Duchatel then swore in about half a dozen members who had been elected or re-elected since the last session. M. Martin (du Nord), Minister of Justice, then announced in the usual form, that the session of the year 1843 was opened. The King and the Princes then rose to retire, amidst fresh cries of "Vive le Roi!"—The Government has commenced the threatened campaign against the Legitimists by dismissing several mayors of provincial towns, who have chosen to brave the authorities by going to London to pay their respects to the Duc de Bordeaux. A Royal ordinance has been published in the official papers relieving eight of them of their functions. The *Courrier Francais* announces that the friends of Messrs. Guizot and Duchatel are determined to direct an attack in the Chambers against the five deputies who went to London to pay their respects to the Duc de Bordeaux. General Jacqueminot had claimed as superior commander of the National Guard the honour of commencing the attack. M. Pasquier the President of the Chamber of Peers intended likewise to address a remonstrance to M. de Richelieu, who had been guilty of the same offence. The Lyons papers state that the Legitimist party had succeeded in exciting such a feeling in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux among the population of several districts in the South of France, that between Avignon and Orange, the inscription of "Henry V., or Death!" was written on many of the houses of the villages situate along the road.—A circumstance has occurred at Paris which has excited great surprise. The Prince of Moskowa, the son of Marshal Ney, and the son-in-law of M. Lafitte, has resigned his commission in the French army. The Prince has been for the last six years a field-officer. Marshal Soult appointed him a lieutenant-colonel, and presented the commission to the King for his Majesty's signature, but the King positively refused, and stated as his reason that the Prince being in the Opposition had no right to expect favour, and the Prince immediately resigned his commission in the army. The Prince belongs to the party of M. Thiers, with whom he is on the most intimate terms of private friendship. This circumstance has created an immense sensation among that party and is no doubt very impolitic at the present moment, as many of them had intimated their intention of supporting the Duc de Nemours' dotation.

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid of the 17th inst. announce that the Congress on that day adopted the proposed message to the Queen. The discussion on the message was resumed by Count de las Navas, General Serrano, M. Roca de Togores, Cortina, and Churruea. M. Roca de Togores having appealed to General Serrano for some explanations respecting the events of the evening

of the 28th ult., the General replied to the first question, that "the Queen had related to him the fact with ingenuousness and candour, but in terms different from those used in her declaration." To the second, that "her Majesty had told him that previous to her sitting down to transact business with M. Olozaga she had dropped a *bonbon*, but that her Majesty could not recollect whether she gave it to him or whether Olozaga had asked it from her Majesty." To the third question, that "he (General Serrano) accompanied that evening her Majesty to the theatre, and that neither that night nor the next morning had he perceived anything in her Majesty's manner to warrant the belief that she had suffered any outrage at the hands of M. Olozaga." The discussion having closed, M. Sanchez de la Fuente moved the omission in the address of a paragraph tending to criminate M. Olozaga, but this proposition was rejected by 88 against 63, and the address was afterwards voted by 101 against 48. The Chamber next appointed a deputation which waited on her Majesty with the address on the 20th, headed by M. Martinez de la Rosa. M. Olozaga had not appeared in Congress since the 12th. It was reported that he had fled from Madrid on his way to Portugal escorted by a party of smugglers, but others affirmed that he was concealed in that capital. The Moderados were most anxious that he should have adopted the former course, as it would enable them to forego a prosecution, which would be the occasion of more irritating and scandalous debates than those which had already taken place. There was a chance besides that M. Olozaga would not be convicted, and his acquittal might have serious consequences for the *prestige* with which Royalty is still surrounded in Spain. It was said that M. Olozaga had in his possession a letter in the hand-writing of the Marchioness de Santa Cruz addressed to General Narvaez, in which the whole scheme for overthrowing his power at Court and in the country was described. Accounts from Perpignan of the 18th inst. state that hostilities still continued on the frontiers of Catalonia, and that Baron de Meer, the new Captain-General, who had reached Barcelona, was shortly expected to take the command of Gen. Prim's troops engaged in the blockade of Figueras.

Germany.—Letters from Berlin of the 23d state that on the previous evening at seven o'clock divine service was performed in the Royal Palace on the mortal remains of the late King of Holland, Count of Nassau, in the presence of the King and Queen, of the Prince and Princess of the Netherlands and their daughters, of the Royal Family, the officers of the Household, and principal civil and military authorities. The principal chaplain to the Court, Dr. Ehrenberg, delivered an appropriate discourse on the melancholy occasion, in which he gave a sketch of the life of the King. Speaking of the deceased Monarch's deep religious feeling, and his entire reliance on the Saviour of Mankind, he mentioned that on the table at which he had been sitting when the fatal stroke seized him, the celebrated work on the "Imitation of Christ" was found open at the chapter on the Contemplation of Death. After 10 o'clock the body was removed in silence, all honours and testimonies of respect usual on such occasions being declined by Prince Frederick of the Netherlands. The military escort was commanded by Prince Augustus of Wurtemburg. The hearse was drawn by eight of his Majesty's horses, immediately behind which was the King of Prussia, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, and Prince Albert as chief mourners; and then the other princes of the Royal family in their carriages. When the coffin was placed in the hearse all the troops paid military honours. The procession proceeded in the above order to the place where the body was embarked to be conveyed to Hamburgh and thence to Holland.—Another fatal duel has been fought at Mayence. It took place between M. de Haber and M. Sacharaga, the seconds in the late affair between Baron de Gœler and M. de Verefkin, and it has terminated in the death of M. Sacharaga. The challenge was sent by the latter to M. de Haber when in prison for his share in the former duel. The meeting took place in Rhenish Bavaria. M. Sacharaga fired twice, and missed his adversary. M. de Haber did not advance though he was entitled to do so. His ball passed through M. Sacharaga's chest and killed him instantaneously. The *Frankfurter Journal* in allusion to this matter states that the Bavarian authorities ordered the body to be buried privately at Manheim, where it had been taken after the duel. They were afraid of disturbance, should any attempt be made to lay the body by the side of his friend M. de Gœler. This order was complied with on the 17th, in the presence of a few officers of the garrison and a friend of the deceased, who came on purpose from Carlsruhe. Several other officers, friends of the deceased, were prevented from attending by being ordered to keep their barracks. M. de Haber has taken refuge in France.—The German papers confirm the report that Prince Gustavus, son of the late King of Sweden, has applied for a divorce from his wife Princess Stephania of Baden, after thirteen years of marriage.

Italy.—A rupture has taken place between Sardinia and Tunis which is likely to lead to hostilities, the Sardinian Government having sent a squadron to blockade Tunis. Letters from Constantinople of the 29th ult. state that the Sardinian Minister had presented to the Divan a note from his Government, informing it of the differences that had arisen with the Bey of Tunis, who, in violation of treaties, had impeded the trade of the Sardinian merchants and prevented them from exporting goods and merchandise which they had purchased in the Regency, and on which duties had been levied by the Tunisian Government. The Envoy added that an *ultimatum* had been forwarded to the Bey, and that if he did not accede to it the King of Sardinia would be under the necessity of sending a fleet to blockade the harbour of Tunis. The Porte replied that it had no knowledge of the treaty of commerce concluded between the King of Sardinia and the Bey of Tunis, that the Bey had acted of his own accord in the affair, and that the Ottoman Government could not decide who was right or who was wrong.—Letters from Naples are filled with accounts of the success of a musical prodigy called Favante who has lately made her appearance there under extraordinary circumstances of enthusiasm. She is said to be extremely beautiful, and it is reported that she possesses a voice one of the most extensive ever known, enabling her to sing the parts of the contralto, the mezzo-soprano and soprano with equal ease. Her voice which is not only powerful but sweet has been brought to perfection under the guidance of Lablache. It is said that nothing can exceed the excitement prevailing respecting her; she fills the theatre nightly with an overflowing audience at raised prices, whilst all the other houses are deserted.—The celebrated Madame Catalani who for twenty-two years held with so much *eclât* the sceptre of song has just died, after a short illness at the age of fifty-nine, at her villa near Sinigaglia in the Papal States, where she was born in 1784. She made her *debût* on the stage at Venice when only fifteen and retired in 1831. She married a Frenchman, M. de Valabrigue, a native of Burgundy, who died in 1823, and by whom she had three children. Madame Catalani has left a fortune estimated at about £332,000.—The naturalist Gemmellari has published a letter in the *Naples Journal*, descriptive of some of the effects of the eruption of Etna: "Of the hundred known eruptions of Vesuvius," he says, "eighty have been in November and December. On the 13th of November a crevice opened on the west side of Etna, 400 yards long and 40 wide. I could only get within a mile of it. A stream of lava about six miles long ran at my feet, with a rapidity that I calculated at a yard in a second. The stream was 2½ miles wide when it reached Monte Egitto. It followed the lava stream of 1832, and in four days menaced the village of Bronte; but it turned off towards Aderno, and threatened to turn into the river Simeto. A crowd of curious gathered to watch the effect of the lava stream running into a little lake of water. Fatal curiosity! It produced an explosion like a powder mine. Out of 30 of them 25 were severely wounded. The lava stream stopped short of the river Simeto, having run about fourteen miles in all, ten of them in four days." A curious circumstance took place at Catania the night before the eruption. A fine rain fell which changed the colour of the silk in the umbrellas, and burnt it. A professor of chemistry having analysed this rain, found that it contained a large quantity of muriatic acid.

Greece.—It is stated by the Ministerial papers that Count Nesselrode, who arrived at Windsor a few days since, is the bearer of the ratification of the Emperor Nicholas to all the proposals which were suggested by Prince Wallerstein during his mission here, respecting the final settlement of the affairs of Greece. It is said that the Emperor not only consents but is anxious that a constitution upon the most liberal principles should be secured to the Greeks.

Turkey, &c.—Accounts from Constantinople of the 7th state that intelligence had reached that city of the safe arrival of Dr. Wolff at Trebizond, where he had been very courteously received by the English Consul Mr. Stevens and other English gentlemen, who made a very handsome subscription to facilitate the objects of the expedition. Sir S. Canning who has been unremitting in his exertions on behalf of the persecuted Nestorians, has at length prevailed on the Porte to send a commissioner to Mosul with orders to put an immediate stop to the savage warfare of the Kurds. The individual appointed is Kemal Effendi, a Kiatib of the Porte, a man of respectable character, who it is hoped will do his duty impartially. The Pacha of Mosul strongly denies having instigated the Kurds to attack the Nestorians; but the affair is involved in much mystery, and there is reason to believe not only that the Pacha but the Porte also was accessory to the massacre. The disputes of rival missionaries who mutually accused each other of promoting political intrigues under the cloak of religion, had excited the fears and the suspicions of the Pacha of Mosul, who began to imagine that the independence of the Nestorians might become a very dangerous element of foreign encroachment.—From the Danube we learn that the Servian Government has determined on forming four great lines of Post-office roads, of which Belgrade is of course the starting point. The first is the easterly line which runs parallel to the right bank of the Danube by Semendria and Passarowitz, where the famous treaty was concluded, and terminates at Negatin within a few hours' journey of Widdin. The second is the south-easterly line, which follows the high road to Constantinople as far as Alexinitza, which is 126 miles from Belgrade. This is the most frequented route in Servia, for it is in immediate connexion with Sophia, Philippopoli, and Adrianople. The first spare funds that the Government can dispose of are to be applied to the construction of a complete macadamised road along this line, for as it goes through the rich valley of the Morana, it will infallibly develope the resources of the best agricultural district in Servia. The third is the south-westerly line, which after passing by Kragojewatz, the official capital of Servia, in the time of Milosch, goes to Uschitza and the Mocragora, and thus communicates with Montenegro and Herzegowina. Uschitza has, next to Belgrade, the largest Turkish population, and is the only place in the interior where they are allowed to reside. The fourth is the westerly line, and goes up the right bank of the Save to Shafatz and Louvitza, on the frontier of Bosnia, and thus establishes the connexion with this extensive province. The English plan of uniformity of postage has been adopted for all distances, great and small. Letters of 3 drachms and under to pay a piastre, or 2d.

Egypt.—Letters from Alexandria of the 12th state that the Pacha is still in Upper Egypt. One of his Highness's last extraordinary feats is the carrying up the first cataract of the Nile a small steamer by the sheer manual force of some 2,000 men, which was successfully accomplished, and this vessel has thus been enabled to navigate as far as the second cataract. It is intended to keep her in that division of the Nile for the present; thus materially facilitating the communication with Dongola and Sennaar. It is considered probable that the real motive of the Viceroy's always proceeding to Cairo and Upper Egypt in the winter is to enjoy its beautiful climate at this season, while on the sea-coast, including Alexandria, a disagreeable damp and cold atmosphere prevails throughout the winter. On the 28th ult. a destructive conflagration took place at Cairo. The fire broke out in the Khamzaoui Bazaar, of which one-third was burnt, and the loss is estimated at two millions of Turkish piastres.

India and China.—An extra India mail, direct from Calcutta to Suez, has brought dates from India and China considerably later than those of the last regular Bombay mail. Those from Calcutta come down to the 19th ult., and yet give little news from that quarter, except the extreme abundance of the indigo crop. The news from the Punjaub is important as contradicting the reports of Heera Singh's murder. Lena Singh also survives; and both these chiefs, though previously opposed to each other, are reconciled for the moment, and wield joint sway over the 10,000 men collected in the vicinity of Lahore. To keep these men in obedience would, however, require a certain revenue from the provinces and their chiefs, of which there seemed little prospect. Goolab Singh preserved his hostile attitude. The forces left in guard of Peshawur had deserted it. Except the distribution of ammunition to the army of observation and the announced purpose of the Governor-General to visit the north-western provinces, there are no tidings of the intentions of the Indian Government. At Gwalior, the Khasgee has been seized by the troops without bloodshed, and his reign is at an end. It is supposed that this event will render the advance of an army unnecessary. The accounts from Sukkur are more distressing than ever. It appears that of the troops there 1,371 are in hospital, and only 153 well. Every officer but one in each corps is inefficient from illness. It was currently reported that Dost Mahommed had been shot dead at Cabul by order of the Khan of Bokhara. It is said that the Khan sent several papers, with his own seal, to Cabul, stating that whoever should kill the Dost would go to heaven. This event will probably lead to a suspension of any effort on the part of the Affghans to occupy Peshawur.—The *Madras Examiner* contains the report of a temperance meeting which had been held by a society called "Father Mathew's Society," at Secunderabad. Tea was served up at a new temperance hall to about 150 persons, and much good is anticipated from the introduction of those habits of sobriety enjoined by the rules of the fraternity.—The journals of Victoria, Hong Kong, are to the 12th October. The sickness in that island had been such as to induce the officers of the Government to remove for a time to Macao. Mr. Secretary Morrison, Mr. Mercer and Mr. Scott have died of the fever, and the troops have suffered severely. A Committee of Public Health has been appointed, and it remains to be seen whether the cause of the unhealthiness of the colony can be removed by human means. Some parts of the town of Victoria are by experience known to be less healthy than others, and most of the cases of sickness have occurred at both the western and eastern extremities of the town, although they have by no means been confined to them. The trade had been opened with the ports of Foochowfoo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghoe,—Messrs. Gribble, Thom and Balfour being appointed consuls to the three latter ports. Notwithstanding the previous confinement of the trade to the military stations, it had been carried on to a great extent since the signature of the treaty. More than a million and a half of dollars' worth of India and Straits produce, exclusive of opium, were disposed of at Chusan and Amoy, and other towns of the east coast. The raw cotton imported from India to China amounts alone to more than the previous annual export of British manufactures to China, whilst the opium trade surpasses calculation. Some inconvenience was felt at Canton at first in consequence of there being no responsible persons like the Hong merchants to deal with. Sir H. Pottinger declares the answer of the Chinese commissioners when applied to on the subject as most satisfactory.

United States.—The New York packet-ship Independence, so well known for making quick passages and being annually the bearer of the American President's Message on the opening of Congress, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, with papers to the 8th inst. her day of sailing. Congress opened on the 4th and the Message was delivered on the 5th. The following is the passage relating to this country in connection with the Oregon territory:—"Since the last adjournment of Congress the executive has relaxed no effort to render indestructible the relations of amity which so happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understanding which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate. A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in relation to what is

commonly known as the Oregon territory still remain in dispute. The United States would be at all times indisposed to aggrandise themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honour, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to them, they would as unwillingly consent to a surrender of their rights. After the most rigid and as far as practicable unbiassed examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced within the forty-second and fifty-fourth degrees 40 m. of north latitude. This claim being controverted by Great Britain, those who have preceded the present Executive, actuated, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries, have caused to be submitted to the British Government propositions for settlement and final adjustment, which however have not proved heretofore acceptable to it. Our Minister at London has under instructions again brought the subject to the consideration of that Government, and while nothing will be done to compromise the rights or honour of the United States, every proper expedient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation now in the progress of resumption to a speedy and happy termination. In the meantime, it is proper to remark that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory or are on their way thither for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow—and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages for the establishment of military posts, at such places on the line of travel as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them, so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of our free system of government new republics are destined to spring up at no distant day on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty." With respect to the detention of American vessels, the President informs the House that in several cases of vessels detained as slavers by British cruisers off the coast of Africa reparation has been promised, in a few that full satisfaction has been allowed. The President takes a threatening tone in adverting to the continued war between Mexico and her insurgent province of Texas. He goes so far as to intimate that somehow or other the war must cease, for that the interests of the whole continent demand its cessation. He counsels a revision of the tariff, to be conducted on the principles of moderation in scale and permanency and stability in legislation, but disappoints those who had hoped to hear him speak for a very near approach to free trade. He expresses warm congratulations on the general prosperity of the country and on the peaceful aspect of the intercourse with most foreign nations. He also expresses high hopes from the negotiation of a commercial treaty with the States included in the German Customs Union, which seems to offer terms most advantageous to American trade. These, with a budget of local, fiscal and political matter, and the information that if an increase of revenue do not flow in from some quarter a deficit of 4,000,000 dollars may be expected at the close of 1845, form the chief points of interest in the message.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 96¾ for the opening; Three per Cents. Red., 97¼ to ⅜; Three-and-Half per Cents., 102⅝; New Three-and-Half per Cents. Red., 101¾ to ½; Bank Stock 183½ to 4.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Christmas Holidays.—Tuesday being the general holiday in consequence of Christmas-day falling on a Monday, all the exhibitions were crowded with visitors. At the British Museum the number of visitors was 18,377. They exhibited the utmost decorum notwithstanding the crowded state of the rooms; there was no single case of robbery, no damage committed, and no person was refused admission on the ground of intoxication. The number of visitors this Boxing-day was nearly 10,000 less than last year, when they exceeded 28,000. The National Gallery was visited by about 10,000 persons. As a striking contrast to these returns of free public exhibitions, the visitors to Westminster Abbey on Tuesday were only 300, while at St. Paul's they only amounted to 25. The Chinese Collection on Tuesday was visited by upwards of 4000 persons; the United Service Institution by upwards of 100; and the Tunnel by many thousands who crowded to the spot by every available conveyance until evening. The Polytechnic Institution and the Adelaide Gallery were also visited by large numbers, and showed that both exhibitions still retain their popularity.

New Royal Exchange.—On the 20th inst. Mr. Tite sent to the Gresham Committee his report on the state of the New Exchange. It appears from this document that very little now remains to be done in the decorative portion, the roof is nearly completed, and the tower is completed to the cleaning down of the stone work, which will be done whilst the scaffold is removing. With regard to the sculpture Mr. Tite reports that every figure has been transferred from the model to the stone, and that a month's labour will complete the work, so that it will be ready for hoisting within that period. When the sculpture shall have reached its position the finishing touches will be given to it by Mr. Westmacott. Judging from its present advanced state the architect entertains no hesitation in assuring the committee that if necessary it could all be in its place and completely finished within two months from this date. The dials and hands of the clock have been prepared, and will be placed as soon as the scaffold has been sufficiently removed to enable the men to place them with safety. The machinery of the clock is very nearly completed and the only thing remaining unsettled is the arrangement with respect to the actual tunes of the chimes. Upon that subject Mr. Tite had consulted Professor Taylor, the Gresham lecturer on music, and hoped that before the next meeting of the committee he should be prepared to report the result. The moulds for some of the bells have been prepared, and in the course of a month several of them will be cast. Mr. Tite concludes with congratulating the committee at the close of the third year of the work, on the favourable state of the seasons throughout the whole period. The mildness of last winter and the unusually fine spring which followed were greatly in favour of building operations, and though the early part of the summer was wet, yet since August up to the present time scarcely a day had been lost by interruption from the weather. He states that he can see nothing at present, unless some unusually severe weather should occur after Christmas to prevent the realisation of his hopes that the contract will be completed in the time originally agreed upon.

City Statues.—The bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, to be placed opposite the entrance to the new Royal Exchange, is proceeding rapidly towards completion under the direction of Mr. Weeks. The statue of William IV., from the design of Mr. Nixon, to be placed at the junction of Gracechurch-street and King William-street, will be shortly raised upon its pedestal. The figure is colossal, being upwards of fourteen feet in height. It is executed in Devonshire granite, and will cost when complete 2,200*l.*, which sum was voted by the corporation for that purpose. His Majesty is represented in the costume of a high admiral. Upon the round pedestal is sculptured a wreath of laurel, in the centre of which an appropriate inscription will be engraved. It is worthy of remark that the spot upon which this statue will be erected, is the exact site of the famous Boar's Head of Eastcheap; a sign rendered so memorable by Shakspeare. A statue by Mr. Nixon is likewise in a forward state, of John Carpenter, the town clerk in the reign of Henry VI., founder of the City of London Schools, and executor to the celebrated Whittington. This statue is six feet high, and will be executed in Rock Abbey stone, similar to that used for the friezes and pediments in front of Buckingham Palace. It is to be placed upon the first landing of the staircase of the City of London schools, opposite the principal entrance. Mr. Nixon has also in preparation, a statue of Sir John Crosby, to be placed in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. The model exhibits the knight in the "winged" armour of the period, examples of which may be met with in the Tower &c., and at the tomb of the knight himself in St. Helen's church.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—Another attempt was made on Friday to convene a select vestry in this parish, which was successful in consequence of the precautions taken to exclude the ratepayers. Roe and Forester, the Mansion-House officers, were stationed at the entrance of the church, and prevented any persons but the members of the select vestry from entering the building. Mr. Rock, one of the parishioners, determined to try the right of the officers to exclude him, and pushed the door as if to force it open, whereupon the officers immediately laid their hands upon Mr. Rock, who immediately went to the Mansion-House and stated the whole matter to the Lord Mayor. After hearing the circumstances, the Lord Mayor assured the parishioners that he had not sent the officers to exclude them. It was then stated that they had been sent by Alderman Humphrey, but this has since been denied by the Alderman himself. Upon returning to Walbrook more knocks were given at the church-door, and amongst them the churchwardens of St. Benet's Sherehog demanded admittance, but without effect. A great crowd remained in the street opposite to the entrance of the church until some time past three o'clock, when—at apparently a signal from within—the officers relinquished their post at the church-doors. It was then given out that the members of the select vestry had left the church by some back entrance; and upon hearing this the populace quietly dispersed. It is understood that at the vestry Alderman Gabbs submitted his book of accounts, upon which the vestry resolved that they be printed and published. It was also resolved that a rate of 1*s.* in the pound be levied for the relief of the poor for the year ensuing.

The Gas Companies.—A meeting of the inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, convened by the churchwardens, was held at the vestry-room last week, to take into consideration the present mode of supplying the public with gas, and to devise some means of establishing a standard of purity and of measure for the same. Mr. Jones said that public experiments made in the early part of the present year in the presence of the gas-metre makers themselves, proved that the metres in general use now, while they afford ample protection to the gas companies, register from 3, 4, and even 5 per cent. at the level line to 32 per cent. against the consumer. A metre made by one of the best makers in London was tested under the superintendence of the maker himself, when it could not by any contrivance be made to work against the gas companies, though it was easily worked to the amount of 22 per cent. to the prejudice of the consumer. With respect to the quality of the gas at present supplied, it was stated that if the gas companies paid proper attention to the illuminating power of their gas and not to the greatest amount of coke they could produce, they would be able to increase the light twofold. This was proved by the fact that the gas in Edinburgh produced from Cannel coal, where there was no desire to obtain a large amount of coke, had double the illuminating power of the gas supplied by the London gas or rather the London coke companies. To show how exorbitant the charges of the gas companies were, Mr. Jones mentioned that one of them charged the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens upwards of 900*l.* for inflating the Nassau balloon fourteen times and a lesser one four times, whereas afterwards the proprietors, from gas made by themselves, inflated the balloon the same number of times at a saving of more than 700*l.* He thought these facts made it imperative on the meeting to appeal to the Legislature for interference with the gas monopolies, in order to secure to the public a fair standard of measure and quality in the matter of gas. Several gentlemen bore testimony to the above statements, and it was ultimately determined to adjourn the meeting to the 4th January, when a committee would be appointed to wait upon Sir J. Graham and on the directors of the different metropolitan gas companies.

Lincoln's Inn.—Mr. C. P. Cooper, Queen's Counsel, has recently presented to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn his valuable collection of works on foreign and civil law. The Benchers in acknowledging the gift have expressed their intention of preserving the collection together, and of having it catalogued under a title commemorative of the munificence of the donor. The collection, in addition to civil law, consists of the works of the most eminent jurists of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, Austria, Bavaria, Poland, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and America.

Mr. Burford's Panorama.—A new panorama has been opened in Leicester-square, representing the landing of her Majesty at Tréport, and her reception by the King of the French, and the members of the French Royal Family present on that occasion. The town, the coast, and the entrance to the harbour have been faithfully depicted by the artist, who had the advantage of being an eye-witness of what he has painted, and of having taken his sketches on the spot at the time most propitious to obtain correct views. The principal group is the Royal Family, who have just landed from the state barge of the King's yacht the Reine Amelie. The Royal party are moving towards the Pavilion; they consist of Queen Victoria, the Queen of the French, Madame Adelaide, the Queen of the Belgians, the Princess of Saxe Cobourg, the Princess de Joinville, and the Duchess of Orleans, the King of the French, Prince Albert, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, the Prince de Joinville, the Dukes de Montpensier and d'Aumale, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Liverpool, &c. This part of the picture is perfect, and those who were not present at Tréport will obtain by seeing it a perfect notion of the event. The French troops form a conspicuous portion of the panorama, and together with the boats and marine objects help to make a very effective scene.

St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.—A meeting of the ratepayers of this parish was held on Tuesday for the purpose of making a rate for the relief of the poor, and a stormy discussion took place. A rate of 11*d.* in the pound was proposed, but it was stated that at the last vestry a ninepenny rate only would be demanded, and a resolution condemnatory of the former rate, and of the trustees of the poor for proposing it was directed by the senior churchwarden to be entered on the minute-book, but he refused to put it to the vote. A long discussion then took place on the practice adopted in the burial of paupers, the undertaker's bill showing that the parish paid only 7½*d.* each for the coffins of pauper children, and that 5*s.* 5*d.* was the highest price paid for the adult poor. It was stated that these coffins were not fit to put a dog in, but the object was that the bodies should decompose quickly, as the pauper burial-ground was so crowded as to become a perfect nuisance. The Churchwarden admitted that there was too much reason to complain of the interment of paupers. It was ultimately resolved that the subject be brought forward at the next vestry, and that the curate be requested to attend. The proceedings were at length closed by the adoption of a rate of 8*d.*

St. Pancras Workhouse.—An inquest was recently held on the body of a female pauper who died in this workhouse named Ann Humphreys, at which statements were made by the witnesses as to the employment of the female paupers in making shirts for one farthing each, that they stewed up each other's tea-leaves and were compelled to sleep four in one bed. In consequence of the publication of these statements in the papers, the Poor Law Commissioners thought proper to call upon the Guardians for an explanation. At the last weekly meeting of the Board the answer of the Guardians was read, from which it appears that "in conformity with the Local Act 59 G. III. the poor in St. Pancras Workhouse are allowed a portion of their earnings not exceeding one-sixth by way of encouragement, to expend it as they think proper, provided they do not violate the rules of the house. The lowest price at which work is taken at the workhouse is 2*s.* a dozen for the coarsest slop-shirts, no alteration in price having been made for the last twelve years. Some are taken at 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen, and at intermediate rates. With respect to the statements as to the number of persons sleeping in one bed, the directors inform the Poor Law Commissioners that those statements are not correct, adding that they have reason to believe that no such statements were made, and that no reporter was present at the inquest. They state that there are some extra large beds in the women's wards, a few of which are occu-

pied by three persons when such accommodation is required, but generally only two sleep together; and never was such a thing known in St. Pancras Workhouse as four in a bed or any person sleeping on the floor."

Middlesex Hospital.—On Thursday a general court of the governors of this hospital was held in the board-room of the institution, Mr. Fielder in the chair, for the purpose of electing an assistant-physician to the hospital, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Watson. The candidates for the vacant office were Dr. Seth Thompson and Dr. Woodfall. After a spirited contest, which lasted during the day, the numbers at the close of the poll were announced as follows:—For Dr. Thompson, 369 votes; for Dr. Woodfall, 242; majority for Dr. Thompson, 127. Amongst the governors present were H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Radstock, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Calthorpe, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir George Duckett, &c.

Westminster Bridge.—On Saturday the carriage-road of Westminster-bridge was thrown open to the public. The improvement is considerable, the height of the centre having been materially reduced and rendering the acclivity much less. The lowering of the carriage-way has left the foot-way considerably above, but in order to protect the foot-passengers a number of strong posts have been erected, intersected by an iron bar. A thick coating of broken granite has been laid on the road-way.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 16, was as follows:—West Districts, 126; North Districts, 165; Central Districts, 205; East Districts, 235; South Districts, 236; Total, 967 (males, 491; females, 476). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females); and for the last five autumns, 908.

Provincial News.

Incendiary Fires.—The following are a few of the more important fires reported in the local papers this week:—At Navenly on Friday on the farm of Mr. Clark Hales, wheatstacks containing 10 quarters and a stack containing 30 quarters of barley destroyed.—At Eakring on the 12th in the stackyard of Mr. R. Storey, two stacks destroyed.—At Binbrook on the 16th on the farm of Mr. Johnson, a large barleystack destroyed.—At Corfe Castle on the farm of Mr. Waters of Rollington on Saturday a wheat rick containing 12 or 13 loads of sheaves destroyed.—At Speen, Berks, on the farm of Mr. Price on Tuesday night a pea-rick and on the following morning a hay-rick destroyed.—At Campion's Farm, near Harlow, on Monday night an outbuilding and farming implements destroyed.—At Eaton Socon on the farm of Mr. Hall on the 16th nine large stacks and hovels, containing about 100 loads each, destroyed.—At Necton, Norfolk, on the 15th on the premises of a small occupier of but a few acres of land, the produce of three acres of wheat, two of barley and six of hay, destroyed.—At Repps near Acle, in the same county, on the farm of Mr. Moore, on Friday week, the premises fired and partially consumed.—At Wattisford, Suffolk, on Wednesday week, two stacks and outbuildings on the farm of Mr. Nunn, destroyed, and on Friday at Thurston, in the same county, the farm-buildings and a stackyard belonging to Mr. Jennings destroyed.—Near High Roothing Essex, on Friday last the outhouses on the farm of Mr. Speller, consisting of two bays of wheat, two of barley, a quantity of beans and other corn, all the farming implements on the premises, the brewhouse, wash-house and their contents, a sow and nine pigs, and 100 head of poultry destroyed.—At Little Waltham on the farm of Mr. Bird, on Sunday afternoon, a barn containing only loose straw and sawn timber, a barleystack, the produce of 12 acres, a wheatstack the produce of eight acres, a haystack containing 10 loads, about 12 loads of tare hay and a waggon consumed.—At Morton's-field, in Great Moor-lane, Stockport, on the 20th a haystack the property of Mr. Oldham destroyed.—At Pollicott, Bucks, on the 18th, on the farm of Mr. Malins, a hay-rick destroyed.—At Wigmore Hall near Luton, Beds, on the 14th on the farm of Mr. Gutteridge, every barn, shed, stable and stye on the premises and some cattle destroyed.

Bath.—Mr. Roebuck, M.P. for this city, has published a letter denying the truth of the rumour of his having been appointed to an Indian judgeship. Mr. Roebuck says:—"It may possibly save the expectants of a vacancy in the representation of Bath some trouble for me to state, emphatically, that I never, either from the present or any preceding administration, solicited for myself any place; and that no place, either in or out of England, will be sought by me, or accepted if offered, from or by those now in power."

Birmingham.—On Thursday week Mr. Commissioner Balguy delivered his judgment, on the application of Mr. Phillips, one of the partners in the Leicester Bank, for his certificate. His Honour said, that when the bankrupt last came before him, on the 21st November, with Messrs. Mitchell and Clarke, he held the opinion which he still entertained, that he was not entitled to his certificate; but for his own sake, and that of the individual now before him, he felt it right, before he delivered his judgment, to consider most fully, maturely, and deliberately all the facts of the case. The Chief Commissioner went over, at considerable length and with great minuteness the facts connected with the bankrupt's share in the history of the bank, and the circumstances under which he had seceded from Mansfield and Co.'s bank and established the Leicestershire Company. On reviewing these proceedings, he found that, with a nominal capital of 20,000*l.* only, Mr. Phillips permitted five parties—speculators and adventurers many of them—to get into debt to the concern to the amount of 300,000*l.*, or thereabouts. His Honour then referred to the manner in which the accounts of the bank were kept, from which it was impossible for any person of ordinary acquaintance with business to ascertain its actual state, and said it was clear to him that Mr. Phillips must have known the insolvent state of the bank when the new partnership was formed, and when Mr. Mitchell was induced to embark his money in the concern. Under all these circumstances, painful as it was to him to perform the duty—for he could perfectly well estimate the feelings of Mr. Phillips, who from the sphere of life in which he moved must be keenly alive to the impression made on his character—painful as it was, he felt bound to come to the determination of refusing his certificate.

Bristol.—The underwriters at Lloyd's through the directors of the Great Western Steam Ship Company have presented Captain Hosken, of the Great Western, with the sum of 100*l.*, in testimony of their high opinion of his nautical skill in having successfully accomplished 64 passages to and from America.

Bury.—"We mentioned," says the *Bury Post*, "a few weeks ago the extraordinary visitation of rats in this neighbourhood. On the farm of Mr. Harlock, of this city, no fewer than 4,736 were destroyed by two men, with six ferrets and three dogs, between the 4th November and the 8th December. Mr. Harlock estimates his loss this year from the rats, on his growing crops of wheat alone (about three hundred acres) at upwards of 200*l.* Other farmers are sufferers to a proportionate extent; indeed, the increase of these vermin this year is universally observed, the land in many places being completely undermined by them."

Cambridge.—At Earl Hardwicke's annual rent audit held last week in this town, his Lordship is reported to have made the following declaration:—After alluding to the late incendiary fires, he urged upon the farmers the advantages of adopting an improved system of cultivation, by which they might grow a double quantity of corn. He then observed that there had lately been a great deal of agitation on the subject of the corn-laws. For himself, he in common with Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Buckingham was opposed to free trade, but he thought that ultimately free-trade principles must prevail. But he conceived the result would not be so disastrous as had been anticipated.

Carmarthen.—Considerable excitement has been caused in this county by the discovery of the body of Mr. Thomas of Pantycerrig, in the river Brechfaedd near Brechfa. It appears that some time since Mr. Thomas gave information against some neighbouring farmers' sons for a riot and assault upon him while under the guise of Rebeccaites. On that occasion he attended Carmarthen in order to give his evidence, and on his return home he found it in a blaze. On Tuesday week Mr. Thomas's corpse was found in the Brechfaedd, which is a small stream having a rocky bed. From the previous occurrences that had taken place suspicion was excited that foul play had been used, and that he came to his death by unfair means. It was proved however that near the spot where he was found the trunk of an Ash-tree is thrown across the stream at a height of about seven feet from its bed. Across this Mr. Thomas must have passed, and he might have fallen from it as he had been walking over a muddy soil, and the tree was a round one and extremely difficult to walk upon. The Jury under these circumstances returned a verdict of Found Dead.—The Rev. Mr. James, a magistrate who has taken an active part in the committal of the Rebecca rioters, was fired at on Monday week while in his dressing-room preparing to go to bed. Two shots were fired at him, one a ball penetrated his right arm and passed through the muscular part between the elbow and shoulder and was found in the room. The other charge was small shot which took effect upon the shutters only, and at the same instant a third charge of small shot was fired into the front bedroom where Mrs. James was, providentially without doing any other injury than smashing the glass.

Chatham.—The following is the finding and sentence of the Court-Martial on the charges brought against Captain Clendon of unlawfully receiving money of a recruit while stationed at Chelmsford:—"The Court after maturely deliberating on the evidence against Captain Clendon, are of opinion that he is not guilty of ungentlemanly or unofficer-like conduct, tending to bring the corps to which he belongs into disrepute, or of receiving the money with wilful intent, but having received it from an error in judgment and without due consideration, sentence him to be reprimanded."

Farnborough.—On Friday an inquest was held at Keston, near this town, on the body of Miss Charlotte Chapman, the daughter of Mr. Chapman, schoolmaster of that place, who was found in one of the ponds at the source of the Ravensbourne, on Keston-common. The father of the young lady said, that he believed it had been purely her own act during a fit of temporary derangement brought on by witchcraft. He could not account for her state of mind. Had often spoken to her, but she was always silent. Since her death he had been told by the family that about 15 months ago she went with a party to Greenwich, and was induced against her will to have her fortune told, and that the witch told her "she would not die a natural death." The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide during a fit of temporary insanity.

Huddersfield.—After the close of the distribution of the prizes to the successful students of the Huddersfield College last week, a banquet was given to Lord Morpeth, in the College Hall, which was fitted up for the occasion. In acknowledging the toast of his health, Lord Morpeth said:—"Since the period when we last met together I have been, as you are probably aware, at a considerable distance, not only from the riding, but from my native country; but go where I would I still found myself within reach of Yorkshiremen. I remember I had scarcely landed in the New World when, having to ascertain the nearest way to the house which I wished to reach, I asked the first person I met with to show me the path, when pointing in a particular direction, he said 'You will find that the gainest way.' I said, 'I am sure that is not an American word,' and a good honest Yorkshireman he turned out to be. Again when I was travelling that region of the country that is called the Prairies, which are vast tracts of rich grass land, generally in an unreclaimed state, but fitted from their natural fertility for the production of crops of every description, I came to a town round which all the farms seemed to me to be in a particularly promising and favourable condition. I inquired about the circumstances of the neighbourhood, and I was told that about that place—the town of Jacksonville—a colony almost entirely of Yorkshiremen had planted themselves; and hence I was glad enough, I assure you, to infer the flourishing state of the crops and farming in the neighbourhood. I had the pleasure of paying a visit to one of the most eminent statesmen in America at his country residence. I mean Mr. Clay, and he praised to me the fidelity and long and able services of his female servant, who turned out to be a Yorkshireman. Yorkshirewoman I mean. That will remind you that I have been in Ireland as well as America. The only lesson I wish she had inculcated on her master, who is a supporter of the American tariff is, that she had made him a better friend to free trade all over the world. (The meeting here rose and cheered most enthusiastically for some time.) I will only trouble you with one more of my Yorkshire-American associations, which is this,—I found several old Yorkshiremen in the great city of New York, who from old recollections were kind enough to entertain me at a public dinner, and I there was told that the state of New York goes by the name of the Empire State of the Union; and all the company who assembled at that dinner were perfectly agreed as to the propriety of our christening the old county of York the Empire County of Old England."

Launceston.—The following paragraph appears in the *Falmouth Packet:*—Last week, a poor woman of the parish of North Tamerton, supposed not to be in a sound state of mind, deliberately walked into the Tamer, and was drowned; the circumstance was soon discovered, and the river dragged without her being found. A consultation then took place, and an elderly person said he remembered a great many years ago they threw penny loaves into the water on such an occasion, and where the loaves stopped the body was found. This plan was adopted, after riding three miles or more for six penny loaves, which were thrown into the water, and floated down the stream for some distance, until by a circling eddy they were gathered to one place, where they remained. It was then concluded the body was under, or at the bottom; the spot was dragged, and it was found.

Leicester.—The following paragraph appears in the *Leicester Chronicle* under the head of "Mormonism:"—A correspondent informs us that this strange sect has obtained a footing in this town, and meets on Sundays and Tuesdays, near St. Nicholas's Church, when the initiated members speak in the "unknown tongues." After one has thus spoken, another brother interprets the mysterious language. Upwards of one hundred persons are said to have already joined the "latter day saints." They "take the sacrament" in common with other sects, baptize, lay on hands, and believe the Book of Mormon to be equal in importance to the Mosaic Writings, or the New Testament."

Liverpool.—A most destructive fire broke out on Wednesday morning on the premises of Messrs. Brancker and Co., in Matthew-street, which comprise one of the most extensive sugar-refining establishments in the kingdom. The fire broke out in the warehouse department, and rapidly extended, so that in a few hours the whole was enveloped in flames. In the falling of one of the warehouses, a number of workmen who were employed in trying to save the property were buried in the ruins, and seriously injured. It is impossible at present to estimate the amount of damage, but it is said that there was not less than 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* worth of sugar on the premises.—On Wednesday afternoon a large East Indiaman, called the Meg of Meldon, which only arrived from Calcutta a few days since with a cargo of saltpetre, hemp, &c., took fire in the Waterloo-dock, and was scuttled in order to prevent further mischief. The damage is estimated at 10,000*l.*

Manchester.—It is stated that Lord Francis Egerton has purchased the Old Quay Company's extensive carrying concern between Manchester and Runcorn and Liverpool, with all their warehouse, as well as their entire other property in those places, for 400,000*l.* The Old Quay Company's property was held by a small proprietary in about 500 shares, so that his Lordship, if the gross sum above named be a correct one, has paid 800*l.* per share, or more than double the sum quoted of late in the best authenticated Share Lists. Lord F. Egerton will thus have the entire control of the water conveyance between Manchester and Liverpool, and even in the most populous parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Newcastle.—The local papers state that an ingenious plan has been suggested of crossing the Tyne by passing through a tunnel under the river, on the principle of the centrifugal railway. The carriages would descend by their own gravity into the tunnel from one side, and rise up on the other by the momentum acquired in the descent. It is proposed to construct the tunnel of metallic tubing, and lay it just within the bed of the river, so as not to

form an obstacle to the navigation; the tunnel to be constructed of such a bore as to obviate the possibility of the carriages getting misplaced in their passage. Railway carriages and vehicles of all kinds, as well as passengers, would thus be safely and rapidly transferred from one side to the other. It is considered that with the present low price of iron, three tunnels might be cheaply constructed, all starting from the station of the Brandling Junction Railway, one proceeding in the direction of Neville-street, the other in that of the Castle-garth, and the third going towards the station of the Newcastle and North Shields Railway.

Norwich.—A competition is at present going on among artists for the commission to perpetuate the memory of the late Earl of Leicester, and to commemorate the improvements in agriculture which were fostered under his patronage during the greater portion of his life. The memorial is to be a column of about 120 feet high, with emblematical devices. The subscription consists of 4,000*l.*, which the erection of the column is to cost, exclusive of the stone, which has been presented by Lord Hastings from his quarries at Seaton Delavel. The monument is likewise intended to serve as a landmark to the eastern coast of England. It will be erected at Holkham, near the seat of the late Earl.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Birmingham and Derby, 1,300*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,594*l.*; Eastern Counties, 2,348*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,735*l.*; Great Western, 12,939*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,580*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1,090*l.*; Great North of England, 1,320*l.*; Hull and Selby, 870*l.*; London and Birmingham, 14,264*l.*; South Western, 4,840*l.*; Blackwall, 572*l.*; Greenwich, 689*l.*; Brighton, 3,422*l.*; Croydon, 191*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 5,505*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,305*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,332*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,481*l.*; North Midland, 4,001*l.*; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,345*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 2,806*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 470*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,540*l.*—A project called the Middlesex and Surrey Grand Junction Railway is now occupying some attention; and as it is proposed by the parties connected with the plan to commence their operations from the Harrow station, on the Birmingham line, through Epsom to Mersham on the Brighton line, crossing the Great Western and South Western railways, it is likely to come in strong competition with other projects now in the field. This line, it is said, will form a connecting link of all the railways from Scotland to the West and South of England.—On Wednesday week a numerous meeting of the shareholders in the Exeter and Plymouth Railway was held at Bristol, to take into consideration the propriety of completing the line from Exeter to Plymouth. The proposition of the directors was that the Bristol and Exeter Companies should advance 600,000*l.* for that purpose, being one-half of the capital required. After a long discussion the proposal of the directors was negatived by the proprietors by a majority of five votes, and was accordingly withdrawn.—A general idea of the extent of fluctuation which has occurred in the value of railway property during the present year may be gathered from a circular just published by Mr. Greaves of Liverpool. It appears from this that the Chester and Birkenhead have been as high as 26, and as low as 16; Eastern Counties as high as 10¼, and as low as 7⅞; Edinburgh and Glasgow as high as 55¾, and as low as 45½; Glasgow and Greenock as high as 15½, and as low as 10; Grand Junction as high as 219, and as low as 192; Great Western as high as 96½, and as low as 85¼; Lancaster and Preston as high as 33½, and as low as 29; Liverpool and Manchester as high as 214, and as low as 190; Birmingham as high as 226, and as low as 202; South-Western as high as 70½, and as low as 62; Brighton as high as 42½, and as low as 32; Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, as high as 86½, and as low as 50; Manchester and Birmingham as high as 36⅝, and as low as 20; Manchester and Leeds as high as 97¼, and as low as 65; Midland Counties as high as 86, and as low as 60; North Midland as high as 90, and as low as 63½; North Union as high as 84½, and as low as 70; Paris and Rouen as high as 32½, and as low as 22½; Rouen and Havre as high as 10½, and as low as 5½; South-Eastern as high as 34⅛, and as low as 22½; Sheffield and Manchester as high as 60, and as low as 43¾; and York and North Midland as high as 132½, and as low as 93.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A notice has been issued from the Court of Queen's Bench, announcing that Monday the 15th January is appointed for the state trials, and another notice to the same effect has been sent by the Crown solicitor to all the traversers and their attornies. The Landlord and Tenant Commission will reassemble in Dublin on the 3d January, and continue their sittings for a month, after which they will adjourn their inquiries to Cork, Limerick, Belfast, Waterford, Galway, &c., for the convenience of witnesses. The revised jury list arranged in alphabetical order, has been transmitted to Mr. Shaw, the recorder, who is now in England, for his final inspection, previous to its delivery into the hands of the high sheriff, Mr. Latouche. The new sheriff, Mr. Bald, may not be sworn in before the commencement of the trials on the 15th January. In that case it will become the duty of Mr. Latouche to make out from the general list of jurors a special jury panel. In the general list there are about eight or ten thousand names, comprising all classes of jurors, but placed according to rank and property. The sheriff is to make his selection from the general list; but he is bound to place upon the special panel all persons marked or qualified to act as special jurors. The special panel will probably contain seven or eight hundred names, including about two hundred Roman Catholics. About Monday, the 8th January, the high sheriff will be required by the Attorney-General to attend the Court of Queen's Bench, in order that a special jury should be struck for the trial of the traversers in the state prosecutions. Numbers corresponding with all the names in the special panel will be placed in a box, and in the presence of the solicitors at both sides forty-eight names will be drawn by ballot. The Crown solicitor and a solicitor acting in the name of the traversers will then strike off twelve names each. On the day of trial the first twelve of the remaining twenty-four answering to their names will constitute the special jury in the state prosecutions.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, Mr. Magennis in the chair. Mr. J. O'Connell said he had to commence the business of the meeting by announcing the death of the Member for Tipperary, Valentine Maher, Esq., who died suddenly on Christmas-day. In the course of a warm eulogy on the character of the deceased gentleman he said he was not a Repealer, but he had no doubt the people of Tipperary would fill the vacancy by electing a thorough Repealer. Mr. John O'Connell read a correspondence between himself and Lord Devon in regard to the publication of evidence taken before the Commission. On this point, his Lordship declined pledging himself or his colleagues. Mr. J. O'Connell commented at some length on the vagueness' of Lord Devon's letter, and designated the Commission as a mockery. Mr. O'Neill, of Bunowen Castle and Mr. O'Neil Daunt addressed the meeting. The week's rent was upwards of 470*l.*—Mr. O'Connell is still enjoying his favourite field sports in the country, and is to be entertained at a public dinner in Tipperary on the 4th January.

Finnoe.—A man named John Cahill has been committed for examination on suspicion of being concerned in the murders of the late Mr. Waller and Miss Vereker. Mrs. Waller continues in very delicate health at Finnoe House, and is unable to be removed to Kyle Park, the seat of her son-in-law, Mr. Stoney.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—Several candidates are in the field for the musical professorship vacated by Sir Henry Bishop; but the chances of success are now entirely between two persons,—Mr. Donaldson who ran so close a race with the ex-professor at the last election, and Dr. Gauntlett. Mr. Donaldson was formerly a music-teacher at Glasgow, but marrying a lady of fortune, studied at the bar and became a barrister. He is not known by his works on music, but is the popular candidate in Edinburgh. Dr. Gauntlett has been distinguished as a musical lecturer and by his improvements in organ-building. He is a practical musician, but has little local influence, being a resident in London.—The Lords of the Session on Saturday unanimously passed a bill of suspension and interdict against the recent resolution of the council prohibiting any of their body from officially attending divine service. Immediately after this decision was announced a meeting of the town-council took place, the Lord Provost in the chair, when it was resolved to resume the old practice of going to church in municipal state, leaving it as before optional with the members to be present or not as they felt inclined.

THEATRICALS.

Drury-Lane.—On Tuesday night after the Opera of *Der Freischutz* the management of this theatre, according to good old custom, presented the public with a new Pantomime entitled *Harlequin and King Pepin, or Valentine and Orson.* Messrs. Howell, T. Ridgway and Blanchard appeared in their well-known parts of *Harlequin, Clown* and *Pantaloon*, and sustained their reputation by their performances. A new *Columbine* appeared in Miss Carson who was very favourably received. The pantomimic scenes alluded as usual to the passing events and trifles of the day. The Queen's visit to France, the new Regulation Hat, the Derby Sweeps, &c., were all the subjects of a passing joke, and the performance closed with a moving representation of the victory of Trafalgar, terminating with the "Nelson Memorial," in Trafalgar-square, amidst a concourse of water-deities, and a blaze of variegated lights.

Haymarket.—After Mr. Knowles's *Love Chace* and the gymnastic performances of Mr. Risley and his son, the novelty of the season at this theatre was a new burlesque fairy tale by Mr. Planché called *The Fair One with the Golden Locks*, a clever drollery full of apt allusions to the events and opinions of the day. The piece was well got up and received with a great deal of applause.

Princess's.—On Tuesday after the performance of *Don Pasquale* and *Twice Killed*, there was produced a musical burlesque spectacle called the *Magic Mirror, or the Hall of Statues.* The subject is the adventures of *Sing Song, Prince of China*, and as the play-bill has it, *Own Brother of the Sun*, in search of a wife. The piece contains the usual amount of allusions to the affairs of the day, which told well with the audience: and being seconded by the attractions of agreeable music and scenery, and the acting of Mr. Bedford in *Pooh Pooh* the Emperor's Prime Minister, as well as Mrs. Grattan's personation of the Prince, the piece was completely successful. It was dressed and got up on a scale of splendour rarely seen in a minor theatre.

Adelphi.—This theatre was crowded on boxing night by holiday folks attracted by the pantomime of *Blue Beard*, whose history seems to have lost none of its attractions for a Christmas audience. It was well brought out and is likely to have a run.

Miscellaneous.

Captain Conolly and Colonel Stoddart.—We copy the following paragraph from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 28th Oct., received by the Overland Mail this week:—"On the 6th of September last a messenger named Luteef, from Colonel Stoddart, arrived at Hyderabad (in Scinde), where he made himself known to a British officer late in political employ, having left Bokhara 80 days previous. He travelled by the Candahar route, in hopes of finding some British officer there to whom he might deliver his letters, some of which were addressed to Major Todd by certain chiefs in Turkistan, others being from Colonel Stoddart himself. He was most unfortunately robbed of all these papers in the Pisheen valley by Meer Dil Khan, by whom he was beaten, but suffered to proceed on his way. He states that he left the Colonel alive and well, though a prisoner in the citadel of Bokhara. It seems, further, that on Captain Conolly's arrival in Bokhara from Kokan, Colonel Stoddart and he lived together, first in the house of Summund Khan and afterwards in a house supplied by the king in the city. About 60 days after Conolly's arrival came the news of the Cabul disasters, when both officers were immediately seized and imprisoned in the citadel. Their servants were at the same time confined in the common prison. One of these was considered an European, and was called Yousoof Khan. After two months the latter were released, but Yousoof Khan being discovered intriguing to convey letters to his master, he and three others were put to death by order of the Ameer. The latter now waged war with the Khan of Kokan, of which country he possessed himself for a time, but was eventually defeated. The Khan of Khiva availing himself of this circumstance overran a portion of the Ameer's country and defeated his army in action. Returning after this to his capital, the Ameer put Captain Conolly to death, but was induced to spare Stoddart's life by the earnest expostulations of that officer. This happened about six months after the death of Yousoof Khan and the rest. The story of Luteef is corroborated by a letter received by Colonel Sheil from Abdool Summund, the Topchi Bashi at Bokhara, in whose house Stoddart and Conolly were living previous to the seizure, and who claims 3000 tillas which he had lent the latter, as a voucher for which Colonel Stoddart had supplied him with a leaf out of Conolly's journal; this was safely delivered to Colonel Sheil. Stoddart would hardly have done this had Conolly been alive at the time. Abdool Summund's letter did not actually mention his death, but referred Colonel Sheil to the messenger, Mirza Rujjub Ali, for full information on all points. Colonel Sheil, however, seems to have received the letter by some other hand, so we have yet to learn the Mirza's *viva voce* news. The Ameer of Bokhara was apparently actuated partly by revengeful and partly by political motives in putting Captain Conolly to death so immediately after his own defeat by the Khan of Khiva, who was well known to be Conolly's staunch friend, and he may have suspected the two of being in league together against him. Luteef visited Herat on his way to Scinde, and confirms the murder of Kamram by Yar Mahomed, which was perpetrated at Ghorian. We trust soon to have further particulars to add."

Mildness of the Season.—The *Hampshire Advertiser* says, "On Saturday last, as a gentleman was journeying from Portsmouth to Arundel, he was forcibly struck with the unprecedented sight of a quantity of swallows playfully disporting themselves in the beautiful valley at the entrance to Arundel, a circumstance never before remembered at this season of the year. As an additional proof of the summerly mildness of the weather, the same gentleman informs us that fresh-gathered violets from the open ground perfumed his breakfast-table at Arundel." The *Bath Journal* states that "On the morning of the longest day in the present year many ponds of water in the eastern part of the kingdom were covered with ice; on the morning of the shortest day the thermometer stood at 50, or nearly 24 degrees higher, and primroses are now in full blossom in many places. The Rev. Dr. Godfrey, Grosvenor-place, has crocuses in an advanced state." The *Falmouth Packet* also says, "The genial mildness of the season in this neighbourhood surpasses anything in the memory of the oldest persons. Roses, violets, geraniums, pinks, auriculas, fuchsias, &c. abound in our gardens, and in a garden in Berkeley Vale we observed on Thursday last more than 20 ripe strawberries. The fields and birds give every indication of advanced spring. Our fish-market is not only abundantly supplied with the finest fish, but those peculiar in summer, such as the sur mullet, John Dory, whiting, &c. are frequent."

Law.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*The Queen* v. *Peter Townshend.*—This was an indictment charging the defendant with having been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, in stating the case to the Jury, observed that most persons well knew that such frequent attacks had been made in the Age newspaper against the Duke of Brunswick, that at length his Highness had been compelled to proceed against the conductors of that publication. The Duke had been kindly received in a family of the highest respectability, and the name of the lady of that family had been occasionally introduced in the libels to which he referred. The Duke having determined to move for a criminal information against the *Age*, it became necessary to discover an affidavits; but his Highness would not suffer the name of the lady to appear in the affidavit. Counsel's opinion was taken as to the necessity of introducing the name, and counsel advised that it was absolutely requisite that the name should be inserted in the affidavits, but that it need not transpire in Court, and upon this understanding the Duke consented to the name appearing. The affidavit was then prepared. The name was inserted in one place in an interlineation, and in another in a blank which had been left for it, and the affidavit was then sworn before Mr. Justice Patteson, at his house in Bedford-square, and the initials of the Learned Judge were put in the margin opposite the different interlineations. Townshend at the time of the preparation of this affidavit was in the employ of Mr. Vallance, but left him shortly afterwards, and then applied to the Court of Queen's Bench to strike Mr. Vallance off the rolls of the Court as an attorney, upon the ground that this name in question was inserted

after the affidavit had been sworn, and that the initials of the Learned Judge appearing in the affidavit had been forged. There was not the slightest ground for this imputation, and it was a charge calculated so to injure Mr. Vallance, that he had thought it right to have recourse to the present proceeding—to indict the defendant for perjury. Witnesses were examined at length on both sides; and Mr. Erle addressed the Jury for defendant, at first objecting that the Judge's chambers were not in Middlesex, which was over-ruled, and next endeavouring to prove that the initials were in the handwriting of the defendant himself. The clerk of Mr. Justice Patteson; Mr. Arthur Paisey, a writer in perspective, who is a friend of Mr. Barnard Gregory, and had been his bail at Southend when he was arrested, and other friends of defendant were examined to support this argument. Lord Denman, in summing up, observed that in his opinion the mode in which the affidavit was sworn rendered a party liable to an indictment. It was for the Jury to say whether they considered the chambers of Mr. Justice Williams were in the county of Middlesex; because, if they were not, the defendant was entitled to an acquittal. He must say that the offence imputed to Mr. Vallance was a most serious one, as he was an officer of this Court. The whole case was for their consideration, and they would say whether the defendant was guilty or not. During the latter part of the summing up the defendant, who had been in Court all day instructing his counsel, took his hat and walked out of Court. The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*. The defendant was then called, but did not answer. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd then prayed for judgment. Mr. Erle said there were objections to the indictment. Lord Denman—I shall pass judgment at once. When such a case is proved to the entire satisfaction of the Judge, who finds that the power of the Court has been sought to be abused by the conduct which the defendant has pursued, no doubt ought to be left upon the public mind as to the impression which the case has created on the mind of the Judge. There is not the slightest shadow or pretence for any material defence; there is not the smallest question upon the probability of every step in the case, or of the motives by which all the parties have been actuated. I think the offence of which the defendant has been found guilty is one of the highest character against the administration of justice. In the absence of the defendant I abstain from all comment upon his individual conduct towards the prosecutor, further than to say that it does not afford any motive whatever to take off, in the least degree, the amount of the punishment. It is of the very worst description; one cannot hear it without feeling extreme indignation and sorrow. The sentence of the Court is, that he be transported for seven years.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Lord W. Paget* v. *the Earl of Cardigan*.—This case, which has excited much interest in the higher circles, was fixed for Friday morning, and a few minutes after 9 o'clock Sir T. Wilde, with Mr. Serjeant Talfourd and Mr. Wordsworth, who had been retained for the plaintiff, entered the Court. He was soon followed by the Solicitor-General, with Mr. Serjeant Channell and Mr. Peacock, who were engaged for the defence. The learned counsel had not taken their seats five minutes, when the officer of the Court announced that the special jury who had been summoned to try this cause need not wait any longer, as the record was withdrawn. The announcement came unexpectedly on all present, and seemed to excite greater astonishment among the counsel engaged in the cause than among the remainder of the audience. In reference to this case, Lord W. Paget has addressed a letter to Lord Cardigan, imputing to the defendant, upon the authority of the plaintiff's attorney, "the wicked and infamous crime of having bought and sent out of the way" the principal witness in Lord W. Paget's behalf, who was with his solicitor at the opening of the Court. The letter was sent to the daily papers, which considered the terms in which it was written so offensive that they refused to publish it. Lord Cardigan, however, has announced by himself and his solicitors in the strongest possible language that the charge is utterly unfounded, and that legal measures will be taken forthwith against Lord W. Paget for the libel. Lord W. Paget, in acknowledging this communication, expresses his satisfaction that the affair is about to become the subject of legal proceedings, as the real facts of the case will thus become thoroughly investigated.

WINTER ASSIZES, MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—DERBY.—*John Winfield Grocock*, aged seventeen, was charged with having, on the 25th August last, assaulted Eliza Ann Alwood, a girl aged eleven years, with intent to kill and murder her. There was also a count for cutting and maiming, and a third count, which charged him with an intent to do her some grievous bodily harm. The particulars of this case were noticed in this paper at the time. The prisoner enticed the girl from her home, promising to take her to Derby, and on their way he crammed a stocking into her mouth, assaulted her, and beat her head with a hammer until she became senseless. The offence was fully proved. The defence relied upon was that the prisoner at times laboured under an aberration of reason, so as not to be accountable for his actions when in that state, and witnesses were called who deposed to his manner being at times strange and wild. The father also deposed to the strangeness of his manner, and that it had been the cause of much sorrow and unhappiness to himself and wife; he also proved that his brother had been in confinement at Leicester, as a lunatic, for eighteen years. The judge summed up. There were two questions; first, was the act which had been committed the act and deed of the prisoner? and if it was, then was the prisoner in such a state of mind at the time as to make him responsible for the consequences of his act? The burden of proving he was not lay upon the prisoner. To be labouring under a slight delusion would not be sufficient. Was he, in fact, at the time the act was committed, capable of knowing he was doing what was wrong. For that purpose they would look at the evidence in the case, and e pecially to the prisoner's subsequent conduct. The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty of the intent to do some grievous bodily harm and damage, but acquitted the prisoner of the intent to murder. The Judge sentenced him to transportation for life.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT, LEICESTER.—Our readers will recollect the case of Mr. Messenger, a farmer at Gaddesby, who was apprehended on suspicion of having murdered one of his labourers. The man had been at work, but not returning at breakfast time some surprise was excited, nor was he ever heard of until thirteen weeks from the time he was last seen alive, when he was found by some reapers in one of Messenger's fields. Certain circumstances caused considerable suspicion to attach to the prisoner, who was committed for trial, but was admitted to bail on an application being made to Mr. Justice Erskine. The Grand Jury, however, have not thought the evidence before them sufficient to send him upon his trial, and consequently no true bill was returned.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT, NOTTINGHAM.—*William Kettleband*, labourer, was charged with the wilful murder of his son, Isaac Kettleband, a lad about 10 years of age. This case was purely one of circumstantial evidence, deposed to by many different witnesses. The prisoner is a labourer, and at the time of the alleged murder was waggoner to Mr. Hebb, a farmer, at Wysall. His son was ploughboy; besides which there were three or four other persons upon the farm, acting in different capacities. Upon the farm there is a barn, and near the barn is a pond fenced about on all sides, except where a place is left open for the horses and cattle to get access to it. The pond was about 41 feet long, the average width was 22 feet 9, and averaging about four feet deep in water, with one foot and a half mud. The boy was suddenly missing, and prisoner made many statements as to places where he had called to make inquiries for his son, and had also given accounts of what information had been given to him, all of which were proved to be false. Prisoner had been repeatedly asked to search the pond, but always evaded doing so on one pretence or another. On the Tuesday following the day the child was missed, the prisoner being pressed to search the pond took a rake, and his manner of using it excited so many suspicions in the minds of those who witnessed it, that shortly after Kettleband had gone away the pond was again searched in the precise spot the prisoner had pretended to rake, and the poor boy was instantly brought to the surface. When informed the lad had been discovered, Kettleband betrayed great agitation, and said to his wife, "It's a pretty job;" to which she replied, "Ay, it is; I always thought it would come to that." He then asked if any bruises had been discovered, and added, "If there are any, the horses have been often in the pond so far as he lay;" when a witness said, "Why, how can you know where he lay, as you have not been to the pond?" The prisoner was silent for some time, and then said he should not wonder he got in by playing with a rat. An inquest was held on the body the day it was found, when a verdict was returned, Found Drowned. The neighbours, however, were not satisfied. A second inquest was held, and a *post mortem* examination had, and then it was found the neck of the child was broken evidently by violence before it was put into the pond. The learned Judge went very minutely through the evidence, and the Jury after a long consultation returned a verdict of Guilty of Manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for life.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—SHREWSBURY.—*Thomas Skitt* and *James Harris* were jointly indicted for wounding John Eales and Wm. Mansell, on the 3rd November last. The prisoners it appeared were labourers from Dasley-green, and were out for the purpose of poaching with two other persons who have not yet been apprehended, on the night of the 2d November. On the same night the prosecutor John Eales, who is head gamekeeper to Thomas Whitmore, Esq., of Apley Park, was out with two of his master's under-keepers, Mansell and Brian, for the purpose of protecting the game. The moon was up, but owing to a slight fog the light was not very strong. The three keepers were watching in a field adjoining one of Mr. Whitmore's preserves called Birch's Coppice, and about half-past one o'clock they observed four men accompanied by two dogs coming through the gateway adjoining the highway leading from Wellington to the New Inn, and advancing towards them. Eales and his companions immediately went to meet them, and when within a short distance Eales observed, "Here they are;" to which one of the poachers replied, "We be in the road." Mansell answered "It is no road;" and almost at the same moment a large stone was thrown at the keepers, which struck Eales upon the forehead between the eyes, dividing the skin and laying bare the skull. He fell from the violence of the blow, but rose again directly and ran up towards his antagonists, when he distinctly recognised the prisoner Skitt, who stepped back and threw another stone, which struck Eales in the face and cut a gash of such a depth that the cartilage of the nose was divided, the upper jaw fractured, and the roof of the mouth driven in; the unfortunate man was rendered insensible, but distinctly swore to the fellow who inflicted upon him the above injuries. Brian and Mansell were also much bruised with stones by the prisoners, whom they pursued but were not able to capture. A witness of the name of Cooper went to the spot where the contest occurred soon after, on the same morning, and found there a bag containing a dead hare and rabbit, both of which had been snared, and also two round smooth stones, polished nearly bright, one of a different nature from any to be found in that part of the country. Baron Rolfe summed up in a clear and impartial manner, and the Jury immediately found them both Guilty. The Court sentenced them to imprisonment with hard labour for 18 months. This case appeared to excite considerable interest, the bench being crowded during the trial with magistrates and county gentlemen.

Francis Parget, *William Dix*, *Thomas Luckcock*, and *James Smith*, were arraigned upon a charge of having unlawfully entered certain inclosed woodlands in the occupation of Joseph Edmonds, on the 1st inst., for the purpose of destroying game. From the testimony of Oakley, Mr. Gatteker's head-keeper, it appeared that he was out on the night in question, with nine underkeepers, or watchers, for the purpose of protecting his master's property from poachers, whose depredations have been carried on in that part of the country to a very great extent. While thus engaged his attention was drawn to a coppice called "The Bowell's Dingle," forming one of Mr. Gatteker's principal pheasant preserves, in which he heard the report of a gun; he immediately stationed his men silently round the cover, so as to prevent if possible the escape of those who were at work within. Scarcely had he thus disposed his forces when he observed five men issue from the dingle; the moment they observed him they bore down rapidly towards him, evidently concluding that he was alone and with the intention of attacking and overpowering him. Oakley, although a powerful man, was not anxious to enter singly into a contest with so many at once, stepped back about 20 yards and summoned his assistants to his aid; the five poachers meanwhile closed upon him; the moment however that they perceived Oakley's reinforcement they took to their heels, all flying in different directions. All of them however were secured but one, with the assistance of a well-trained mastiff. On behalf of the prisoners some remarks were offered by Mr. Phillimore, deprecating the means which had been used to secure them, as all the facts requisite to establish the charge were too clearly and satisfactorily proved to admit of refutation or doubt. Baron Rolfe summed up, and the Jury without hesitation pronounced all the men Guilty. The Learned Baron in passing sentence observed, "These nocturnal depredations are calculated to lead to crimes of greater enormity and of a deeper dye. A number of men go out for the avowed purpose of robbing and plundering the property of their neighbours, for I can describe their conduct in no lighter terms, and they are frequently led to enter into fights of a most desperate and sanguinary character. The crime of which you have been convicted is one to which the law annexes the punishment of transportation for a very long term of years: I am glad, however, to observe in the present case some circumstances which tend slightly to mitigate your offence, and I am always desirous to show comparative leniency to those who in any affray, having arms in their hands, refrain from using them. It may be that in this instance you offered no resistance because it would have been hopeless; be that however as it may, I shall take that fact into consideration now, and instead of directing you to be removed from the country, the sentence which I pass upon you is that you be severally imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve calendar months.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT, LIVERPOOL.—*John Roberts*, *James Hunt*, *Thomas Jacques*, *Joseph Rimmer*, and *Henry Fillingham*, were indicted for the wilful murder of Richard Kenyon at Knowsley, by shooting him. A man named Tyrer, one of Lord Derby's watchers at Knowsley, stated that on the morning of the 10th November he heard a gun go off in the neighbourhood of one of Lord Derby's covers in the direction of what is called the Forest-house Knowsley. He had with him at the time three keepers, and they all went to the lodge of Richard Kenyon, one of the head keepers to call him up. They then with Kenyon went in the direction in which they had heard the shot, towards the new school. The party laid down under a hedge and remained there a few minutes when they heard footsteps, and immediately afterwards found that a party of men numbering from ten to fifteen were close upon them. The keepers sprang over the fence and rushed into the cover. The poachers had guns and sticks and called to the keepers to keep off. There was then a silence among them for a second or two, but they immediately after began calling out "Go into them—shoot them—kill them," and other expressions of that sort. They then fired a gun. Witness did not see the effect of it but cried out to Kenyon to shoot. Kenyon fired both barrels immediately. There was afterwards a fourth shot fired by the poachers, and the keepers finding they were likely to be overwhelmed by numbers endeavoured to make their escape. The poachers shouted "hurrah" repeatedly when the keepers began to retreat. On the way home it was found that Kenyon was severely wounded, from the effects of which he died on the 14th. The main facts of the case were confirmed by the testimony of Naaman Shaw an approver, whose evidence was confirmed in minute points by other witnesses. It appeared however that John Shaw the father of the approver had on the statement of the watchers that he was one of the party, been committed on the Coroner's inquest, and that it was after that time and on the reward of 100*l.* being advertised, that Naaman Shaw came forward to make the statement which he repeated at the trial. The case for the prosecution having closed Mr. James addressed the Jury for the defence, contending that there was nothing in the evidence adduced which could properly be looked on as a corroboration of the testimony of the accomplice, who had the very strongest motives which could operate on such a mind (the desire to save his father and to obtain the reward) to induce him to throw the blame on other than the real culprits. Mr. Justice Wightman having summed up the Jury retired for about an hour, and returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners recommending them strongly to mercy. His Lordship then passed sentence of death in a brief and impressive address, which was repeatedly interrupted by the lamentations of the numerous relatives of the prisoners in Court.

POLICE.—MANSION HOUSE.—On Thursday Messrs. *Barber* and *Fletcher*, were brought before the Lord Mayor on the charge of forging the will of Miss Emma Slack, the particulars of which were given in this Paper last week. Mr. Clarkson on behalf of the Crown called Mr. Chappell, Supervising Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Belgrave District, who produced the original register containing the registration of the death of Anne Slack on the 25th Feb., 1843. He then called Mr. Price Jorden the district registrar, but he did not appear. Mr. Clarkson then entered on another case against the prisoners with reference to another will which had been forged under circumstances similar to those detailed on the former occasion. That will purported to be signed by Mary Hunt, of Queen-square, Bristol, and the parties who were entitled to the property had never received the money, but found that it had been deposited in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; that the dividends had been received up to 1830; and that no dividends having been applied for subsequently, the money, amounting to 1210*l.* had been handed over to the Commissioners in 1841, so that the amount became, with the interest for the ten years, something like 1,700*l.* Daniel Forrester had found in the possession of the prisoner Fletcher a book containing an entry in which the name of Mary Hunt, the amount of money handed over to the Commissioners as unclaimed, and the name of the solicitor and other particulars were entered. It appeared that the prisoner Barber went, accompanied by a person who called himself Thomas Hunt, to Doctors' Commons, and obtained probate of the will, the said Thomas Hunt having pretended to be executor to Mary Hunt, and afterwards having received the amount mentioned in the will, together with the interest upon that sum for ten years. Mary Hunt had died in the year 1806, although the will proved by Barber stated that she died as lately as the year 1829. Upon the representation made with the necessary forms to the Commissioners, Barber received the whole amount of the capital and interest for his client Thomas Hunt, the pretended executor. The notes had been changed at the Bank for gold, and about one half of the sum had been entered in Fletcher's name in the Westminster Bank, where that person kept an account. After some remarks from counsel upon both sides, the Lord Mayor said he should not exercise a sound discretion if he admitted either of the prisoners to bail. There were extensive forgeries involved in these cases, and the parties were mixed up, and exhibited so much apparent dexterity that an extreme degree of caution was necessary to be observed. He considered it due to all that every facility should be rendered for inquiry, and he should therefore remand the prisoners till Tuesday week.

CLERKENWELL.—On Thursday a young man named *Edward Armstrong*, described as a gardener, was charged upon his own confession with being of unsound mind, and with using expressions with reference to the Queen. It appeared from the statement of the inspector that the prisoner came to the station-house in George-street, St. Giles's, to surrender himself as being a person unfit to be at large, as he had strong fears that he might do injury to the Queen, by shooting her. In the course of a long examination it was stated that the prisoner had been sent to the Middlesex Hospital by the police, but the medical gentlemen who examined him there could not pronounce him insane. He was ultimately sent to the House of Correction for safe custody until further information could be obtained.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29.—On Wednesday the English Wheat was pretty well cleared off, and the demand for free Foreign improved towards the close of the Market. This morning we have a small attendance of buyers, and the trade has ruled exceedingly heavy, with very little business doing, although prices demanded are the same. Barley commands fully late prices, and is in demand. Peas and Beans remain as on Wednesday. The Oat-trade is flat with a fair supply. The duty on Wheat and Peas has advanced 1*s.* per Quarter.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.	*s.*	*s.*		*s.*	*s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . White	44	54	Red .	44	52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire . .	47	54	White —	—	—
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . Polands	15	25	Feed	16	24
—— Northumberland and Scotch . . Feed	—	—	Potato	17	25
—— Irish . . . . . Feed	16	23	Potato	16	21
Barley . . . . Malting and distilling	28	32	Grind.	24	30
Malt, pale, ship	—	—			
—— Hertford and Essex	—	—			
Rye	—	—			
Beans, Mazagan, old and new 22 to 29	Tick	22	31	Harrow	25	32
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . 23 to 30	Winds.	30	36	Longpod	28	30
Peas, White . . . 30 to 33	Maple	27	28	Grey	26	27

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

		Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Nov. 17	per Quarter	51*s.* 1*d.*	32*s.* 4*d.*	18*s.* 11*d.*	31*s.* 5*d.*	32*s.* 4*d.*	31*s.* 6*d.*
— 24	. . .	51 0	32 1	19 0	30 8	32 4	33 7
Dec. 1	. . .	51 1	31 8	19 0	30 7	31 10	33 6
— 8	. . .	51 0	31 6	18 6	30 1	32 0	32 0
— 15	. . .	50 9	32 0	18 6	30 0	31 6	32 4
— 22	. . .	50 3	32 2	18 7	29 9	30 10	30 10
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.		50 11	32 0	18 9	30 3	31 10	32 10
Duties on Foreign Grain .		29*s.* 0	6 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	3900	6190	2290	3810 Sks
Irish . . .	—	420	10470	—
Scotch . .	—	—	—	—
Foreign . .	910	—	190	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. PHILLIPS, Pinners' Hall-court, Old Broad-street, tailor—D. COLLINS, Bennett's-place, Pollard's-row, Bethnal-green, silk-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—A. WELLS, of Wickford, Essex, surgeon—J. DOBSON, of Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway, ship-carpenter—T. HANCOCK, of Canterbury, coach-smith—W. CHAMBERLAIN, of Peckham, Surrey, linen-draper—T. MORRIS, of Badajos-cottages and Salamanca-place, Hertford road and Mortimer-road, De Beauvoir-square, Hackney, builder—R. THOMPSON, of Strood, Kent, draper—C. WEBB, of Oxford, apothecary—W. BERKELEY, of Union-wharf, Narrow-street, Limehouse, coal-merchant—J. HODGES, of Mornington-crescent, Hampstead-road, builder—R. EVERSHED, of Fulborough, Sussex, timber-merchant—J. JENKINS, of 11, Symond's-street, Chelsea, cow-keeper—G. HEATHERGILL, of Burbage, Leicestershire, baker—J. NEWTON, of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, locksmith—M. HALL, of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, farmer—J. CORBISH, of Bridport, Dorsetshire, painter—W. PRIDDLE, of Morpeth, Northumberland, carrier—T. W. VINE, Peerless-row, City-road, builder—W. C. CARTER, Ashford, Kent, druggist—J. and W. WOLLAND, Exeter and Powderham, Devonshire, turners—C. POWELL, Coventry, watch manufacturer—S. COOK, Dudley, Worcestershire, draper—T. REPSOLD, Bourn, Lincolnshire, saddler—E. PLOMER, Everton, near Liverpool, tailor—W. THOMPSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 17th inst., at Eglinton Castle, the Countess of EGLINTOUN, of a daughter—On the 24th, at 3, Sussex Gardens, Lady MARY HOPE, of a son—On the 23d inst., at 1, Cambridge-square, Hyde-Park, the wife of GEORGE WILLIS, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 24th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, J. J. TAICHELL, Esq., of Stoke and Hamden, Somerset, to ANN, only daughter of the late W. J. HAY, Esq.—On the 27th inst., at St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Capt. S. M. COTGRIFF, Esq., R.N., to FRANCES, daughter of the late Rev. J. WIGGETT.

DIED.—On the 24th inst., at Letterfourie-house, Banffshire, Sir J. GORDON, of Gordonstoun, Bart.—On the 26th inst., at the Admiralty-house, Sheerness, Vice-Admiral Sir EDWARD BRACE, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, in his 75th year.

NEW FARMERS' NEWSPAPER.

The time has come when Landlords and Tenants, large Farmers and small, must devote their anxious attention to improved cultivation—when, in the words of Sir Robert Peel, "*All must learn how, in the shortest time, and at the least expense, to produce the greatest quantity of food, vegetable or animal, without permanent injury to the land.*" To accomplish this, no means can be so effectual as that which brings the results of Experience and Science before every man, in a cheap form. For this purpose The AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is to be established.

The Proprietors are aware of the difficulties of dealing with the many details of cultivation without an acquaintance with circumstances, often as varying as places. They condemn the idea of conducting farming operations upon one invariable plan; and, while they welcome science as the best auxiliary of practice, they regard crude speculations as the most dangerous of delusions. But, they also feel that in Agriculture, as in all other arts, there are general principles upon which successful farming must depend; that there are practical errors which no local circumstances can justify; in short, that there is room for improvement even in those branches which are best understood. No one man can be competent to deal with the multifarious questions affecting husbandry, and the duty of the Editor of such a Paper as The AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is to make known the knowledge of all. It is to practical Farmers that the Proprietors trust for the means of carrying out their views, and not to the talents of any individual. While, therefore, they state that the Editor of The AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will be a gentleman well acquainted with the best kind of Farming, in which he is actively engaged, they feel it to be of far more importance to announce the promise of assistance received from the landed and farming interest generally, especially of those whose names they are permitted to mention:—

The Right. Hon. the Earl Spencer, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Ducie, Vice-President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
J. H. Langston, Esq., M.P.
Dr. Daubeny, Professor of Botany, Oxford
James F. W. Johnston, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, Durham
Robert Black, Esq., Loch Alsh, Ross, N.B.
John M'Bryde, Esq., Balker, Ayrshire
T. Caird, Esq., Baldoon, near Wigton
R. D. Drewett, Esq., Burpham, Arundel
John Grey, Esq., Dilston, Northumberland
Curtis Hayward, Esq., Quedgeley, near Gloucester
W. H. Hyett, Esq., Painswick House, one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
R. M. Jacques, Esq., Richmond, Yorkshire
C. F. Kendle, Esq., Fordham, Downham Market
W. Lawrance, Esq., Woodhatch, Reigate
J. B. Lawes, Esq., Rothampstead, near St. Albans
Jeffery Mayne, Esq., Secretary of Rayleigh Farmers' Club
M. M. Milburn, Esq., Sec. of the Yorkshire Agricult. Society
J. Parkinson, Esq., Leyfields, Ollerton, Notts.
J. F. Peasey, Esq., Secretary of Winchcombe Farmers' Club
James Smith, Esq., Deanston
William Torr, Esq., Rioy, near Caistor
Joseph Yorke, Esq., Tewkesbury
Mr. J. H. Broad, Secretary of St. Columb Farmers' Club
Mr. J. Clarke, Romsey, Hants
Mr. S. Collier, Witney Farmers' Club
Mr. G. Parsons, Agent to Lord Portman
&c. &c. &c.

Lord Worsley, M.P., Vice-President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
William Miles, Esq., M.P., one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
Mr. Thimbleby, Bolingbrooke
Colonel Le Couteur, Belle Vue, Jersey
Rev. Dr. Buckland, Professor of Mineralogy, Oxford
Dr. Lyon Playfair, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England
J. Bennett, Esq., President of the Leominster Farmers' Club
John Curtis, Esq., F.L.S.
T. W. Davis, Esq., Secretary of the South Wilts and Warmington Farmers' Club
John Gedney, Esq., President of the Harlestone Farmers' Club, Norfolk
A. Hall, Esq., Secretary of the Chepstow Farmers' Club
C. Herbert, Esq., Powisk, near Worcester
G. Legard, Esq., Fangloss, Pocklington, Yorks.
E. W. Moore, Esq., Agent to Earl Radnor
C. Noel, Esq., Kirkby
Mr. R. W. Purchas, Sec. of the Monmouth Farmers' Club
J. A. Ransome, Esq., Ipswich
Edward Solly, Esq., Junior, Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London
L. B. Walrond, Esq., Sec. of the Gloucester Farmers' Club
W. Wickes, Esq., Moorbath House, Bampton, Devon
Mr. R. Beman, Stow-on-the-Wold
Mr. J. Dudgeon, Spylaw, Berwickshire
Mr. W. F. Fardon, Sec. of the Broomsgrove Farmers' Club
Mr. S. Rigg, Wigton, Cumberland
&c. &c. &c.

Lord Portman, Vice-President of the Roy. Agr. Soc. of England
Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.
J. Walbanke Childers, Esq., M.P., one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany, Cambridge
David Low, Esq., Professor of Agriculture, Edinburgh, & of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Soc. of Scotland
Robert Baker, Esq., Writtle, Essex
John Benson, Esq., Agent to the Duke of Bedford
Evan David, Esq., President of the Cardiff Farmers' Club
W. Greer, Esq., Secretary of the Debenham Farmers' Club
W. Parker Hamond, Esq., Pampisford Hall, Cambridge
C. W. Hookyers, Esq., Wroxhall, near Warwick
J. Hudson, Esq., Castle Acre, near Swaffham, one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
Samuel Jonas, Esq., Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
W. H. Little, Esq., Lanvair Grange, Abergavenny
J. Mathews, Esq., Secretary of Hereford Farmers' Club
D. J. Niblett, Esq., Haresfield
R. Parkinson, Esq., Babworth, Retford
W. Price, Esq., Secretary of the Ross Farmers' Club
R. Aglionby Slaney, Esq., Walford Manor, Shiffnall, Salop.
S. D. Stirling, Esq., Glenbervie, Falkirk
W. B. Wingate, Esq., Hareby, Bolingbrooke, Lincolnshire
Mr. T. Beadel, Secretary of the Braintree Farmers' Club
Mr. John Brodie, Haddington
Mr. G. Hope, Fenton Rains, East Lothian.
Mr. John Morton, Agent to the Earl of Ducie
Mr. Shoosmith, Folkington, Sussex
&c. &c. &c.

The Practice of Agriculture—its Science—Animal and Vegetable Physiology—Improvements in Implements—better modes of Husbandry—results of well-conducted experimental Farming—Growth and Rotation of Crops—Stock—Drainage—Irrigation—Foresting—Road-making—Farm-Buildings—Labourers—in short, whatever affects the beneficial employment of capital in land—will form topics of consideration. Reports will be given of the English, Scotch, and Irish Agricultural Societies—London Market Prices of Corn, Hay, and Cattle, and the Weekly Averages. Replies to questions connected with the object of the Paper will also be furnished weekly.

Considering the union which exists between Horticulture and Agriculture, it has been thought advisable to make The AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE an addition to the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, edited by DR. LINDLEY, and so extensively known; but that there may be ample room for discussion, that Paper *will be increased one-half in size without additional charge*—thus Twenty-four Columns will be occupied, as at present, by Horticulture, and Twenty-four by the General News of the Week, whilst

Twenty-four Columns will be devoted to Agriculture.

On Saturday next, therefore, January 6th, will be published, price SIXPENCE, stamped to go free by post,

THE FIRST NUMBER OF

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE
AND
AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE:

A Weekly Record of Rural Economy and General News.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY,

The principle on which the Gardening part of this Paper has been conducted has been to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, or Garden Botany, and such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, with Notices and Criticisms of all works on such subjects. Connected with thispart are WEEKLY CALENDARS OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in detail, and adapted to the objects of persons in every station of life; so that the Cottager with a few rods of ground before his door, the Amateur who has only a greenhouse, and the Manager of extensive gardens, are alike informed of the routine of operations which the varying seasons render necessary. It moreover contains reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties and Improvements—in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession, benefit the condition of the workman, or conduce to the pleasure of his employer; accompanied with Woodcuts, whenever the matter treated of requires that mode of illustration.

To this Farming, as explained above, will now be added.

Lastly, that description of domestic and political News is introduced which is usually found in a Weekly Newspaper. It is unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that the Proprietors do not range themselves under the banners of any party; their earnest endeavours have been to make The GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—a Newspaper in the true sense of the word—leaving the reader to form his own opinions: their object being elucidation of the laws of Nature, not of man. The reader is thus furnished, IN ADDITION TO THE PECULIAR FEATURES OF THE JOURNAL, with such information concerning the events of the day as supersedes the necessity of his providing himself with any other Weekly Paper.

The Proprietors are happy to announce that the following distinguished Botanists, Florists, and Practical Gardeners have already enriched the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE by their communications:—

The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
The Hon. and Rev. Charles Bathurst
Hon. W. Fox Strangways
Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.
Sir W. J. Hooker, Royal Gardens, Kew
Dr. Horner, Hull
Dr. Lankester, F.L.S.
Rev. J. M. Berkeley
J. Bateman, Esq., Knypersley
Mr. W. Billington, Oswestry
Mr. Ingram, Gardener to Her Majesty
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